“use strict”;

Tells browser to evaluate everything in “strict” mode

If present, will prompt lint to enable certain rules, like no-def, meaning using a variable that hasn’t been defined yet

x=1;

React.createClass

Creates a class for a component

You can use either ES5 or ES6

Jsx

Very similar to html

Some keywords, like class, are reserved in javascript, so jsx uses aliases

Instead of class, for example, className

React considers the rendering of html its primary function, in essence considers it the application, the application being the rendered html.

In other words, React renders an application.

Apps rendered by React contain markup used by React to help keep track of DOM changes.

For example, the following component renders the subsequent markup…

var foo = React.createClass({

render: function() {

return (

<div className=”jumbotron”>

<h1>Pluralsight Administration</h1>

<p>React, React Router, and Flux for ultra-responsive web apps.</p>

</div>

)

}

});

<div class="jumbotron" data-reactid=".0">

<h1 data-reactid=".0.0">Pluralsight Administration</h1>

<p data-reactid=".0.1">React, React Routes, and Flux for ultra-responsive web apps.</p>

</div>

Iify

Immediately invoked function expression

(function() { })();

## Events

Hashchange

Fired when there’s a change in the url

win.addEventListener

## Javascript stuff

Window.location.hash

Given [http://foo.com#prop=bar…](http://foo.com#prop=bar%E2%80%A6)

Window.location.hash returns #prop=bar

“use strict”;

Can be specified as global or local to a function

## Html stuff

Favicon

Usually sits in root of a project

favicon.ico

Used in url’s and bookmarks

## Routing

Navigation

There are several options for implementing navigation / routing in React:

For simple apps, you don’t need to use React route.

For more complex stuff, use React route

Simple routing

You can decide what to route based on url patterns

For example, you can register a window event listener for hashchange, and listen for changes to url hash.

When hash changes, parse the hash and pass it into a render method, which can decide which component to render base on the hash entered.

This isn’t navigation, as user is just manually altering the location, but it is routing, albeit brutish.

## React API

React.Render([component], [DOM el to bind to])

React.Render(<Home/>, document.getElementById(‘app’);

You can pass properties to the component, then reference them in the component

React.render(<Home route={foo}/>, document.getElementById(‘app’);

## Component API

Methods

render

Required on all components

Whatever it returns gets displayed on the screen

When returning JSX, make sure the return is wrapped in parentheses

For example

var foo = React.createClass({

render: function() {

return (

<div className=”jumbotron”>

<h1>Pluralsight Administration</h1>

<p>React, React Router, and Flux for ultra-responsive web apps.</p>

</div>

)

}

});

Naming conventions

\*.js or \*.jsx

Jsx distinguishes js from jsx

Some IDE’s won’t know what to do with \*.jsx files

Require statements may be confused

Faebook uses \*.js when naming components