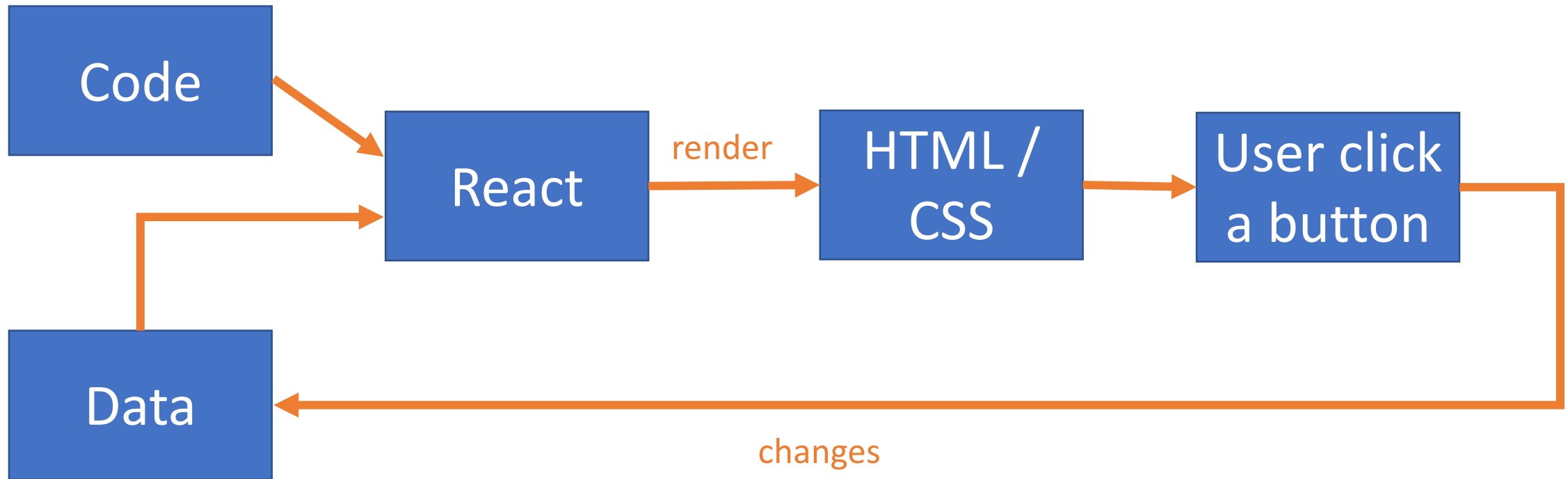


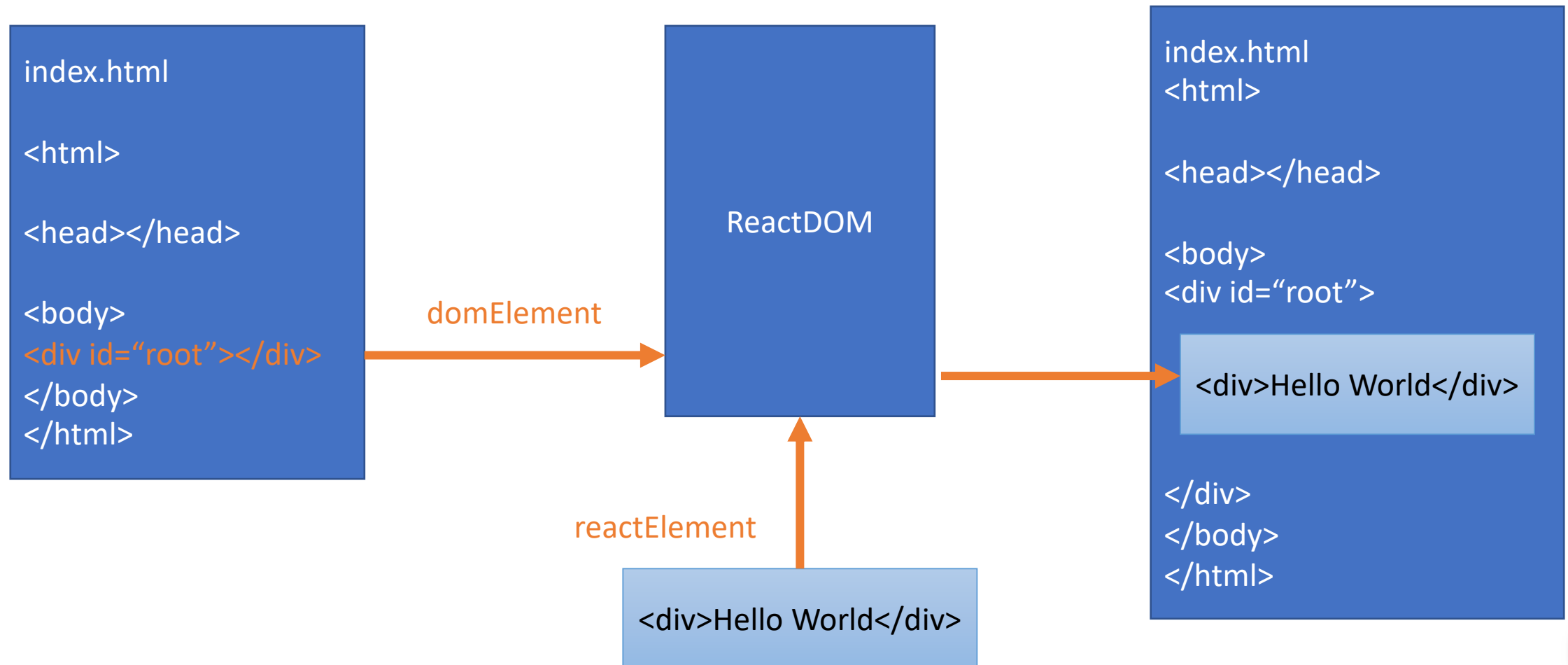


React JS Supplements

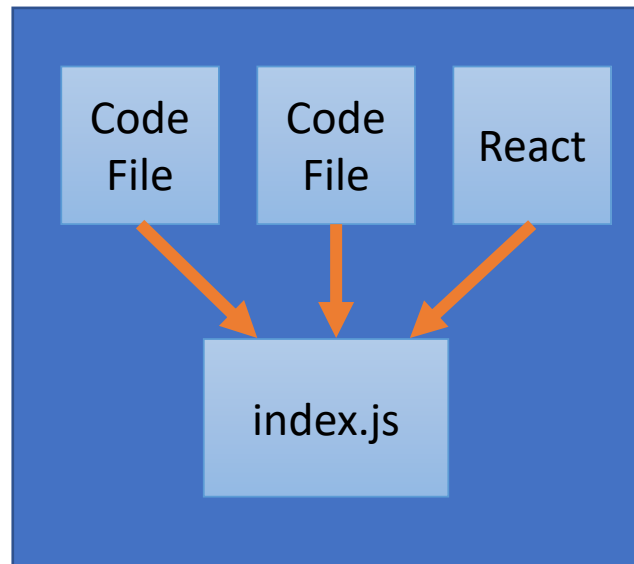
How React work?



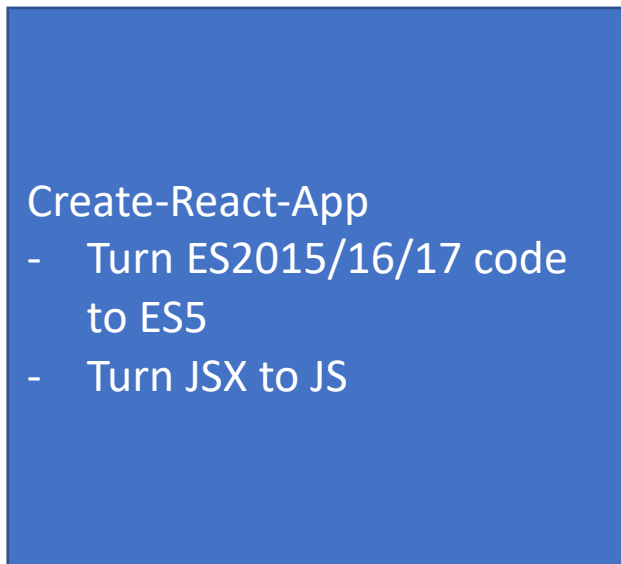
How Create React App start works?



How Create React App build works?



input




output



React JS Supplements

- Design Single Page Application
- Fundamentals of Testing
- Test React Components with react-testing-library
- Redux
- Axios
- Synchronize data between Frontend and Backend
- Design Routing Table
- Convert a React Form to Formik





How to design React app from UI/UX?

If you don't have a mobile website, you don't have a website.



In 2014, 50% of worldwide traffic uses mobile. A website must adapt the content for mobile.

ul

0



0



Leave the code cleaner than you found it.



From Clean Code: always leave the code cleaner than it was before.

craftsmanship clean code

0



0



Never say : "I've done, it works on my machine !" #itworksonmymachine



0



0



Always use === in JavaScript!



javascript

0



0



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0



0



Always use === in JavaScript!



javascript

0



0



RuleList View

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ul

0



0



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craftsmanship

clean code

0



0



Never say : "I've done, it works on my machine !" #itworksonmymachine



Rule View

0



0



Always use === in JavaScript!



Rule View

javascript

0



0



If you don't have a mobile website, you don't have a website.

title

In 2014, 50% of worldwide traffic uses mobile. A website must adapt the content for mobile.

description



tags



likes

dislikes



The image shows a UI mockup of a mobile website header. It consists of three horizontal sections. The top section is dark blue and contains the text 'If you don't have a mobile website, you don't have a website.' with a small white downward arrow on the right. The middle section is a lighter blue and contains the text 'In 2014, 50% of worldwide traffic uses mobile. A website must adapt the content for mobile.' The bottom section is a dark blue bar. On the left, there is a circular icon with a white 'u' and the word 'tags' in orange. On the right, there is a box containing two counters: '0' followed by a thumbs-up icon, and '0' followed by a thumbs-down icon. Two orange arrows point from the text 'likes' and 'dislikes' to these respective counters. A small white edit icon (pencil) is on the far right of the bottom bar.

title

description

tags

likes

dislikes

	Rule model	Data Type	isRequired
data	id	number	yes
	title	string	yes
	description	string	no
	likes	number	no
	dislikes	number	no
	tag	array of string	no
logic	increment() - increase likes or dislikes counter by 1		




props = { rule }



React Component



html + css +
data



props = { rule }

React Component Template (JSX)

```
<div>
  <div>{title}</div>
  <div><p>{description}</p></div>
  <div>{newTags}<div>
    <div>
      <button>{likes}</button>
      <button>{dislikes}</button>
    </div>
  </div>
</div>
```



html + css +
data



bind data and
template



React Component Template (JSX)

```
<div>
  <div>{title}</div>
  <div><p>{description}</p></div>
  <div>{newTags}<div>
    <div>
      <button>{likes}</button>
      <button>{dislikes}</button>
    </div>
  </div>
</div>
```

render
html + css +
data



```
rule = {
  "id": 1,
  "title": "If you don't have a ...",
  "description": "In 2014, 50% of ...",
  "likes": 0,
  "dislikes": 0,
  "tags": ["ui"]
}
```

```
<div>
  <div>If you don't have a ...</div>
  <div><p>In 2014, 50% ...</p></div>
  <div>{newTags}<div>
    <div>
      <button>0</button>
      <button>0</button>
    </div>
  </div>
</div>
```

```
<div>
  <div>If you don't have a ...</div>
  <div><p>In 2014, 50% ...</p></div>
  <div>{newTags}</div>
  <div>
    <button>0</button>
    <button>0</button>
  </div>
</div>
```

display html
and css in
browser

If you don't have a mobile website, you don't have a website. ✓

In 2014, 50% of worldwide traffic uses mobile. A website must adapt the content for mobile.

ul

0 | 

0 | 





Fundamentals of Testing

- Throw an Error with a Simple Test
- Build a JavaScript Assertion Library
- Abstract Test Assertions
- Build a JavaScript Testing Framework
- Encapsulate and Isolate Tests





Throw an Error with a Simple Test

```
const sum = (x, y) => x + y;
```

```
const result = sum(3, 7)
```

```
const expected = 5
```

```
if (result !== expected) {  
  throw new Error(`${result} is not equal to ${expected}`)  
}
```



Build a JavaScript Assertion Library

```
const expect = actual => {  
  return {  
    toBe(expected) {  
      if (actual !== expected) {  
        throw new Error(`${actual} is not equal to ${expected}`)  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```



Abstract Test Assertions

```
const sum = (x, y) => x + y;
```

```
const result = sum(3, 7)
```

```
const expected = 5
```

```
expect(result).toBe(expected)
```



Build a JavaScript Testing Framework

```
const test = (title, callback) => {  
  try {  
    callback()  
    console.log(`✓ ${title}`)  
  } catch (error) {  
    console.error(`✗ ${title}`)  
    console.error(error)  
  }  
}
```



Encapsulate and Isolate Tests

```
test('sum adds numbers', () => {  
  const result = sum(3, 7)  
  const expected = 5  
  expect(result).toBe(expected)  
})
```



Test React Components with react-testing-library



react-testing-library

- Render a React component
- Avoid Memory leaks
- Debug the DOM state
- Test React Component Event Handlers
- Assert rendered text



Render a React component

```
import 'jest-dom/extend-expect'
import React from 'react'
import {render} from 'react-testing-library'
import MyComponent from './MyComponent'

test('renders MyComponent', () => {
  const {getByLabelText} = render(< MyComponent />)
  const input = getByLabelText(/favorite number/i)
  expect(input).toHaveAttribute('type', 'number')
})
```





Avoid Memory leaks #1

```
import React from "react";  
import { cleanup } from "@testing-library/react";  
import "@testing-library/jest-dom/extend-expect";  
import MyComponent from "../MyComponent";  
  
describe(" MyComponent", () => {  
  afterEach(cleanup);  
  test("should increment counter", () => { });  
});
```





Avoid Memory leaks #2

```
import React from "react";
import { fireEvent, render } from "@testing-library/react";
import "@testing-library/jest-dom/extend-expect";
import "@testing-library/react/cleanup-after-each";
import MyComponent from "../MyComponent";

describe("MyComponent", () => {
  test("should increment counter", () => { });
});
```





Debug the DOM state

```
test("should increment counter", () => { });  
const {getByLabelText, debug} = render(<MyComponent />)  
const input = getByLabelText(/favorite number/i)  
expect(input).toHaveAttribute('type', 'number')  
  debug(input)  
})
```



Test React Component Event Handlers

```
import { cleanup, fireEvent, render } from "@testing-library/react";

describe("LikeBtn", () => {
  test("should increment counter", () => {
    const { getByTitle } = render(<LikeBtn type={"up"} counter={0} />);
    const likeButtonElement = getByTitle("+1");
    fireEvent.click(likeButtonElement);
  });
});
```





Assert rendered text

```
test("should increment counter", () => { });  
  const {getByLabelText, getByTestId} = render(<MyComponent />)  
  const input = getByLabelText(/favorite number/i)  
  expect(getByTestId('error-message')).toContainText(  
    /the number is invalid/i,  
  )  
})
```



Redux

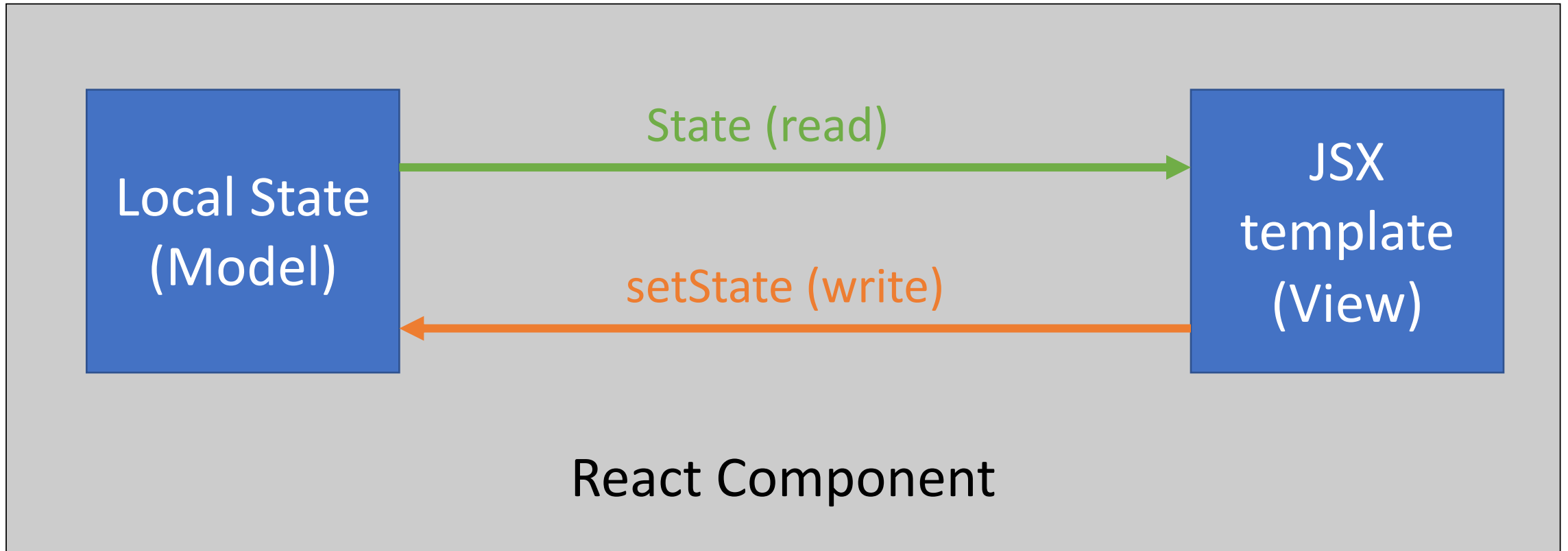




Redux

- Local State
- Global State
- Redux Cycle
- React-Redux
- Async Problem due to remote request

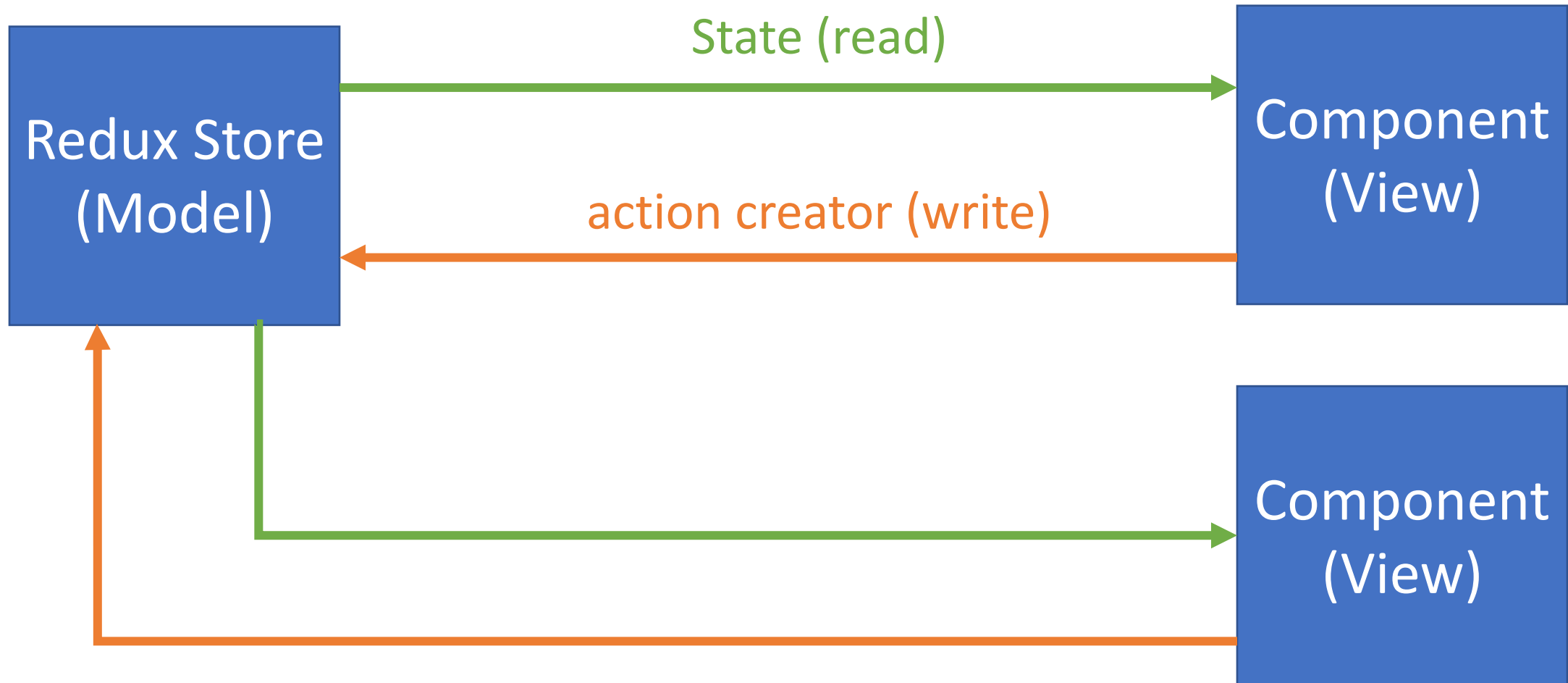
Local State



```
const [state, setState] = useState(initialValues);
```



Global State



Redux Cycle

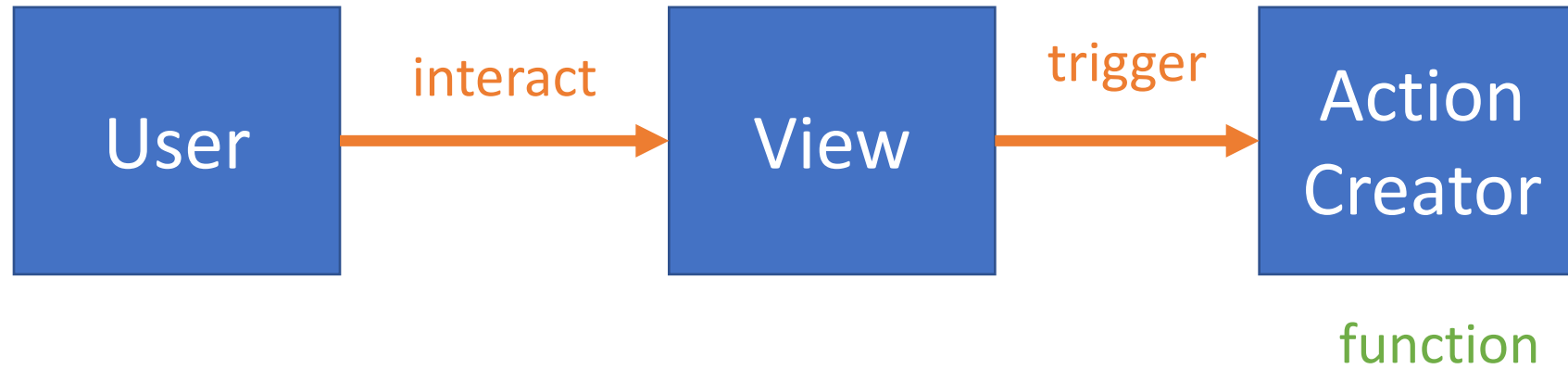


User

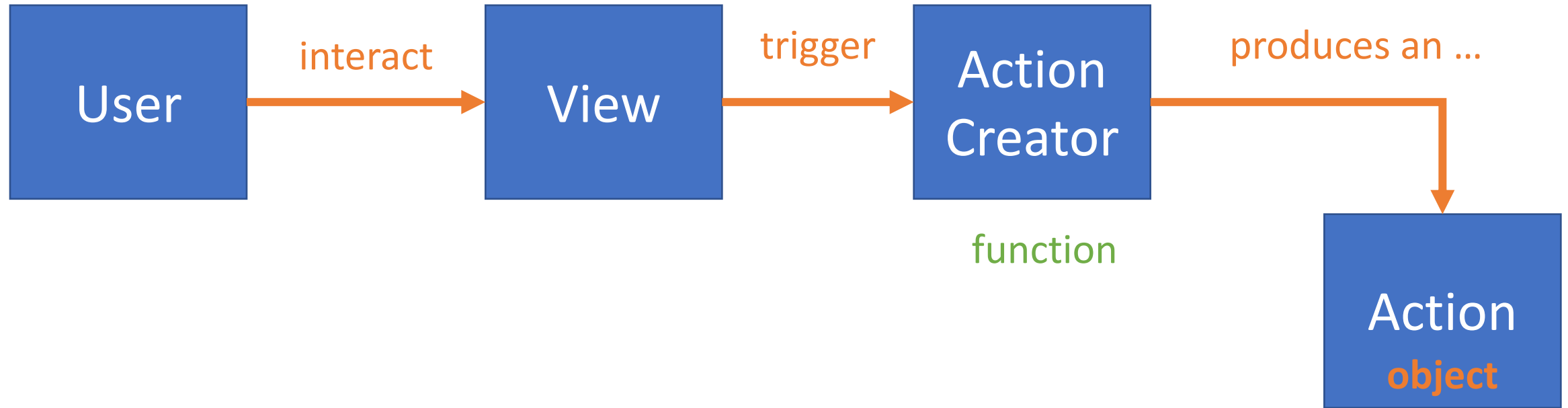
Redux Cycle



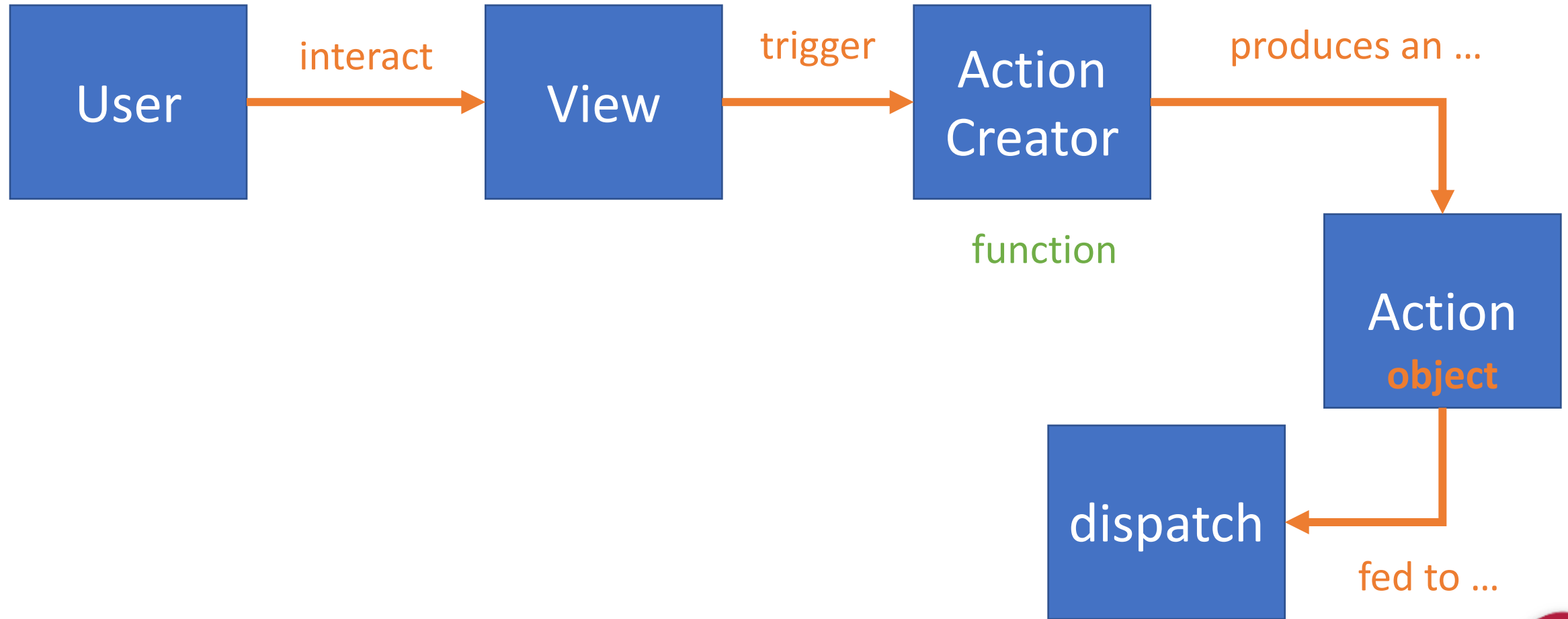
Redux Cycle



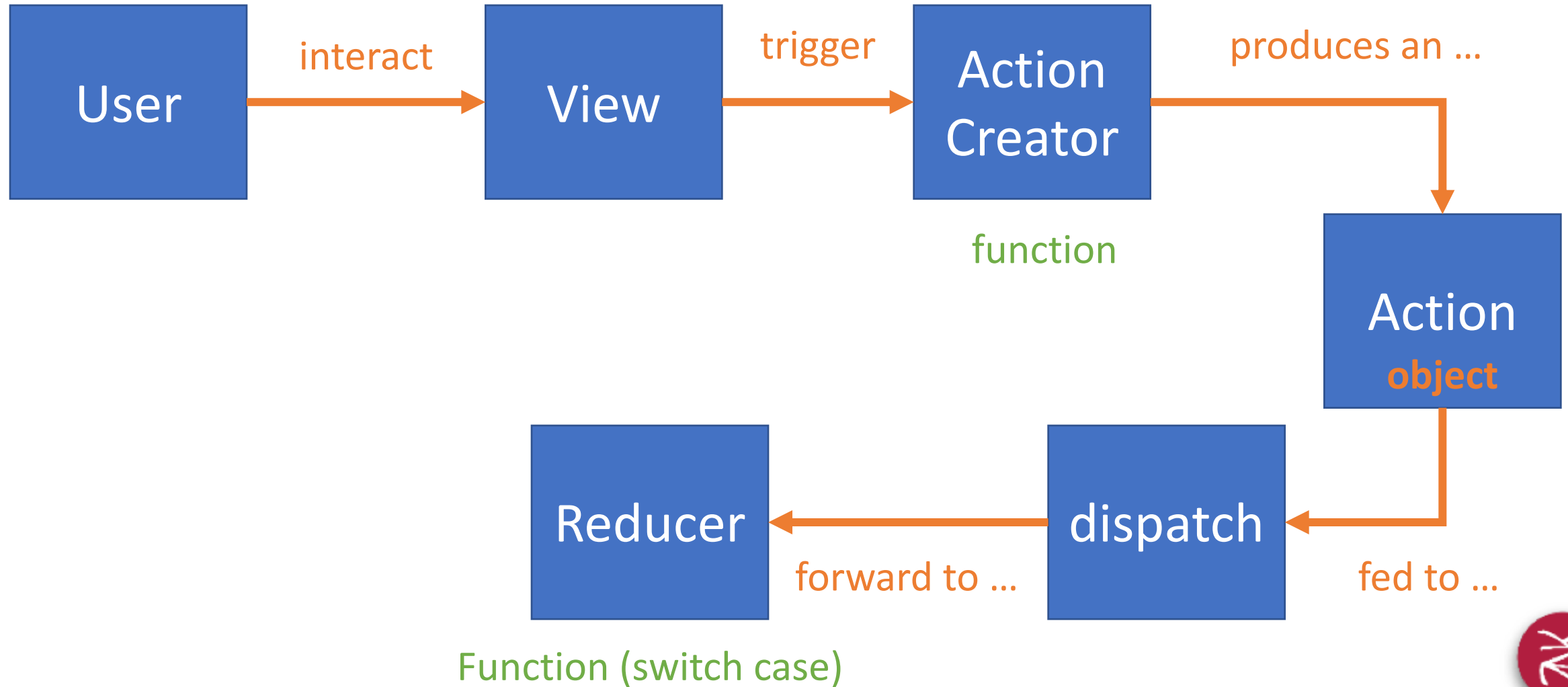
Redux Cycle



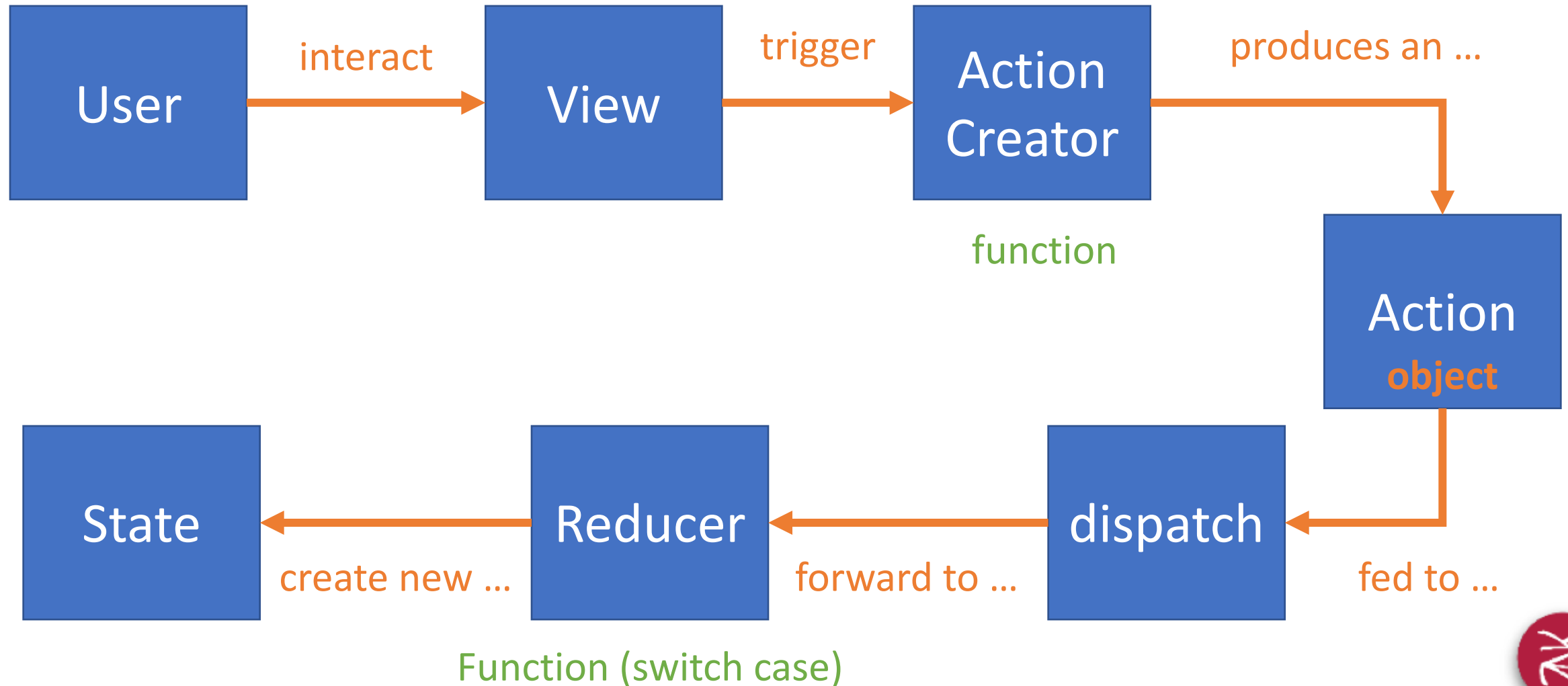
Redux Cycle



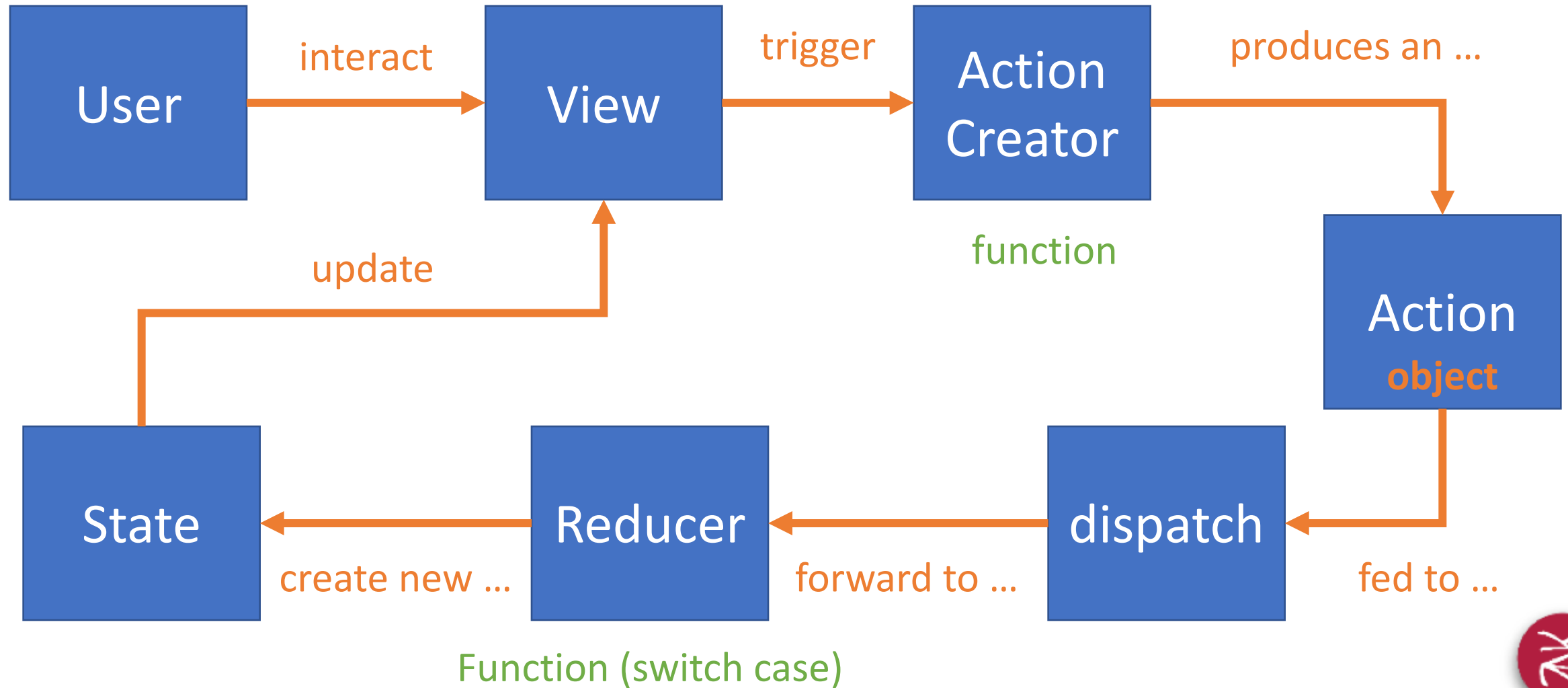
Redux Cycle



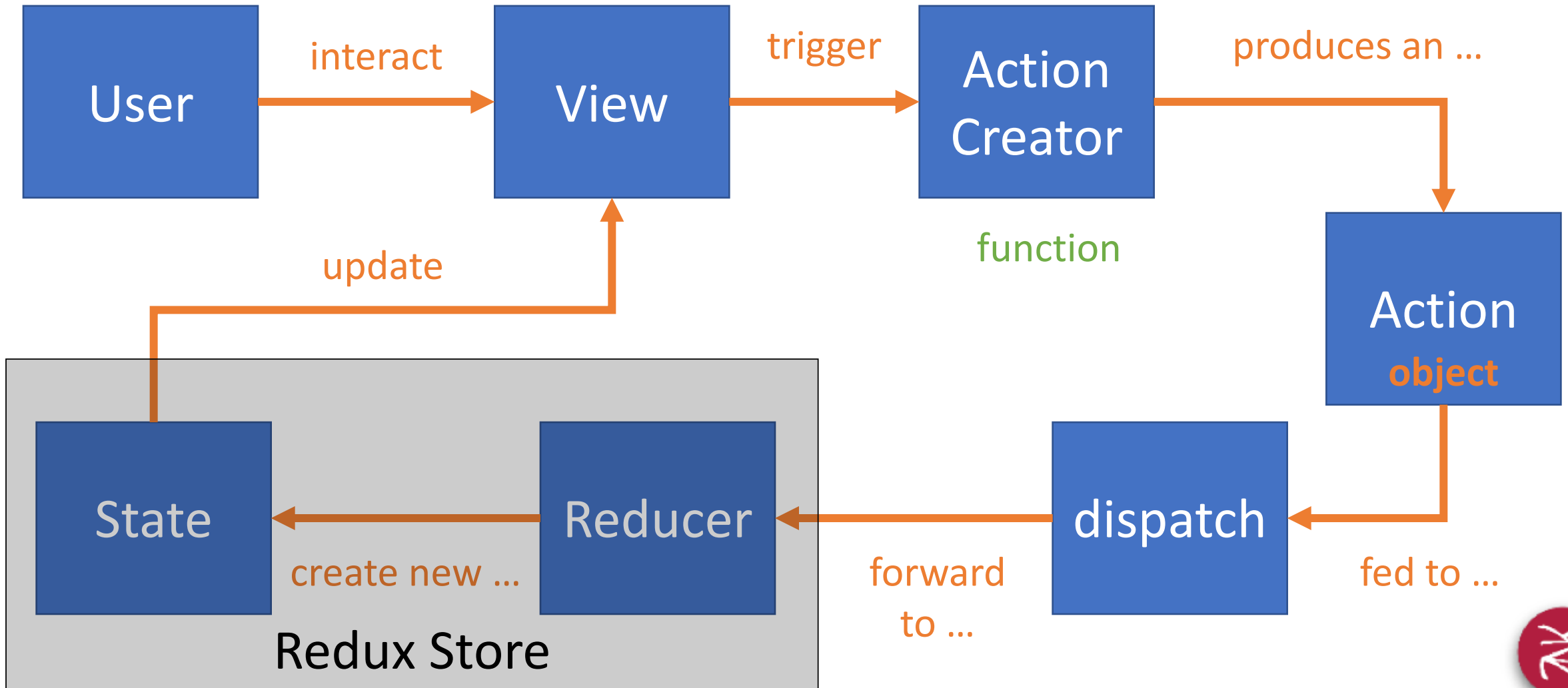
Redux Cycle



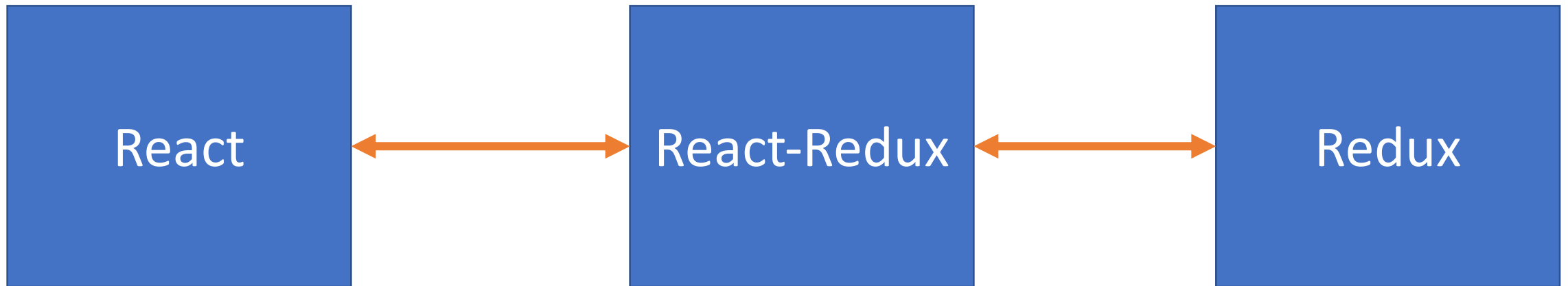
Redux Cycle



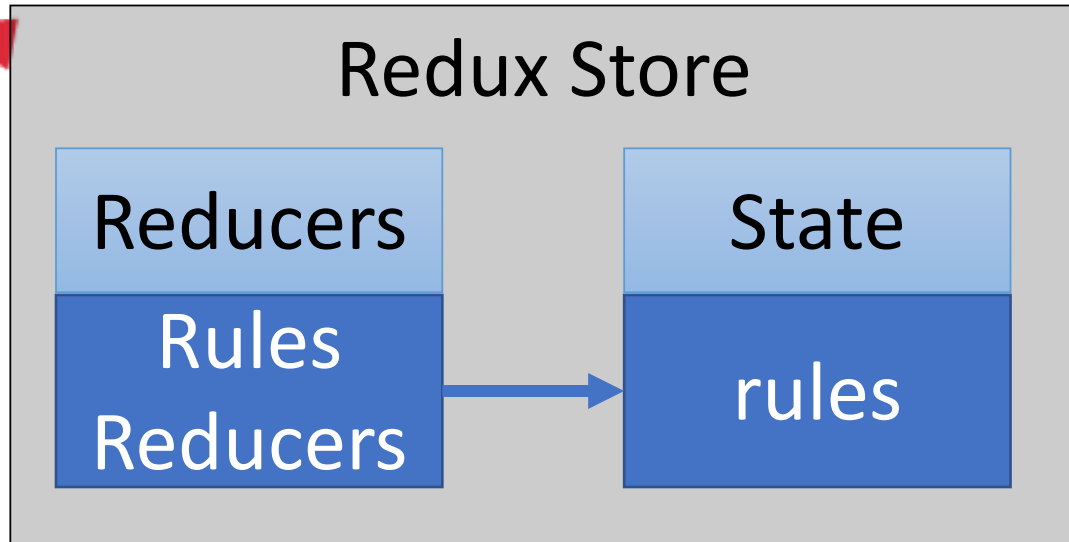
Redux Cycle



React-Redux

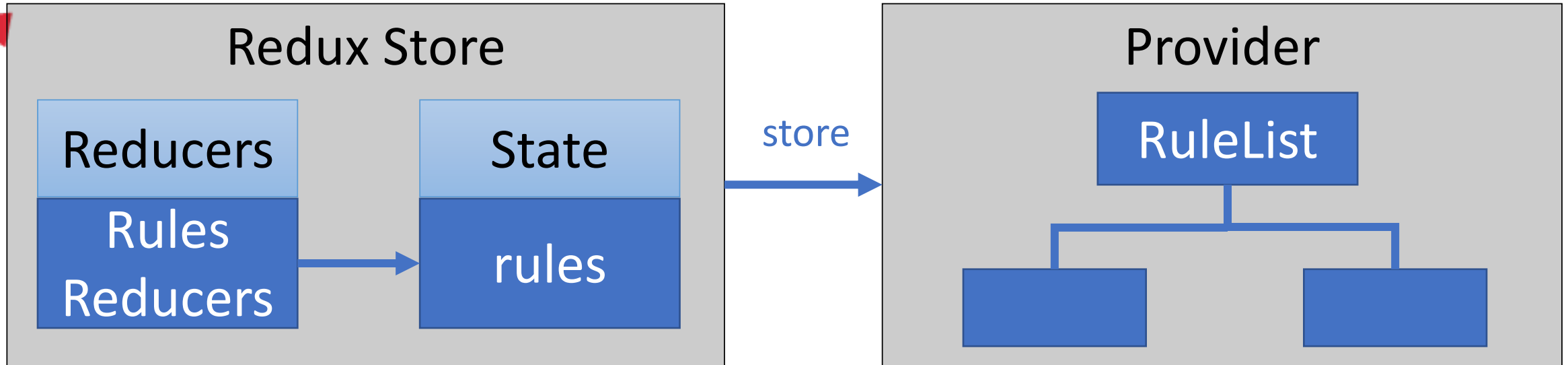


React-Redux



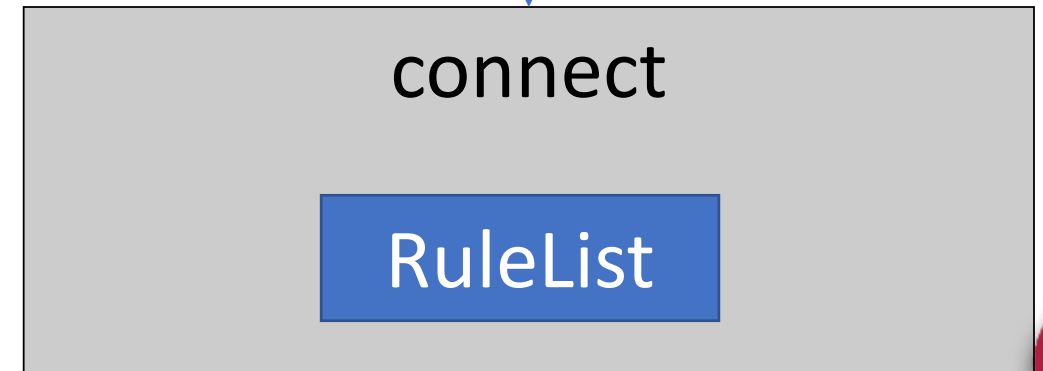
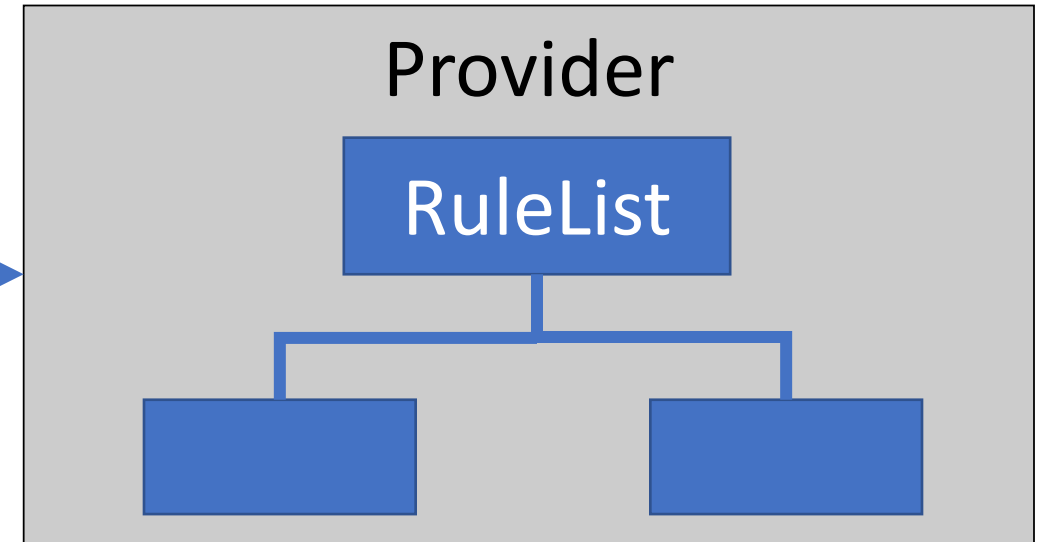
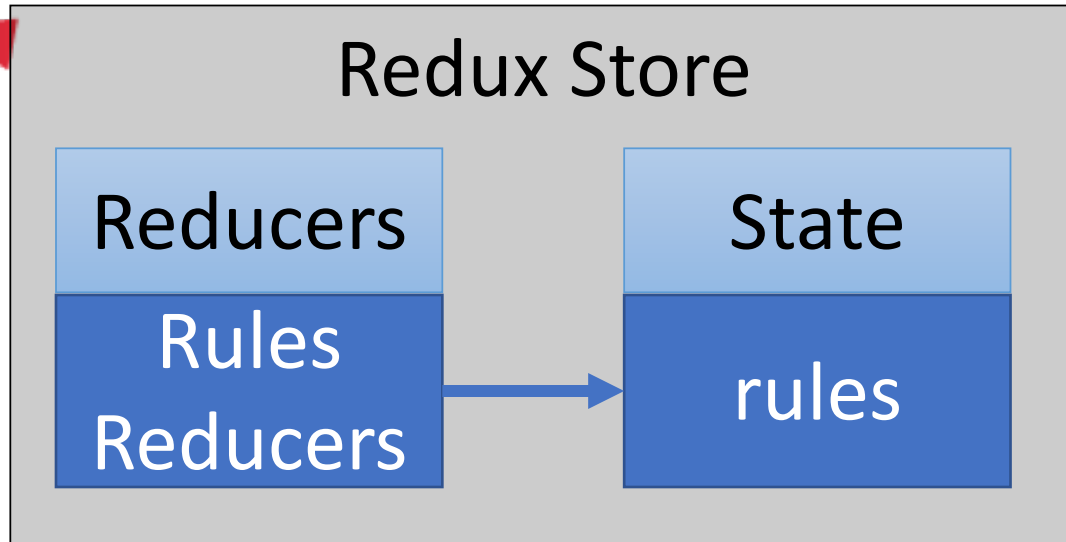
React-Redux

index.js

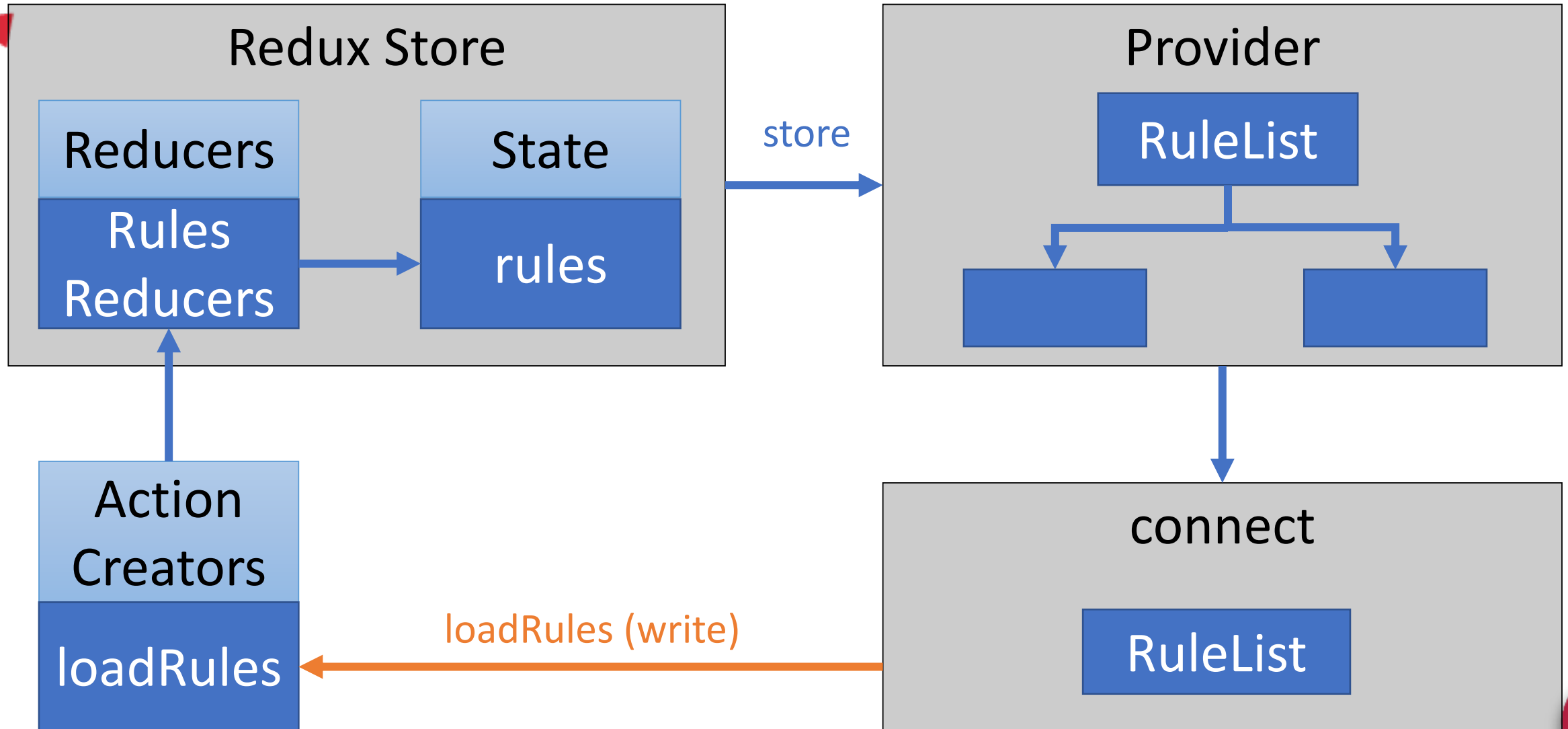


React-Redux

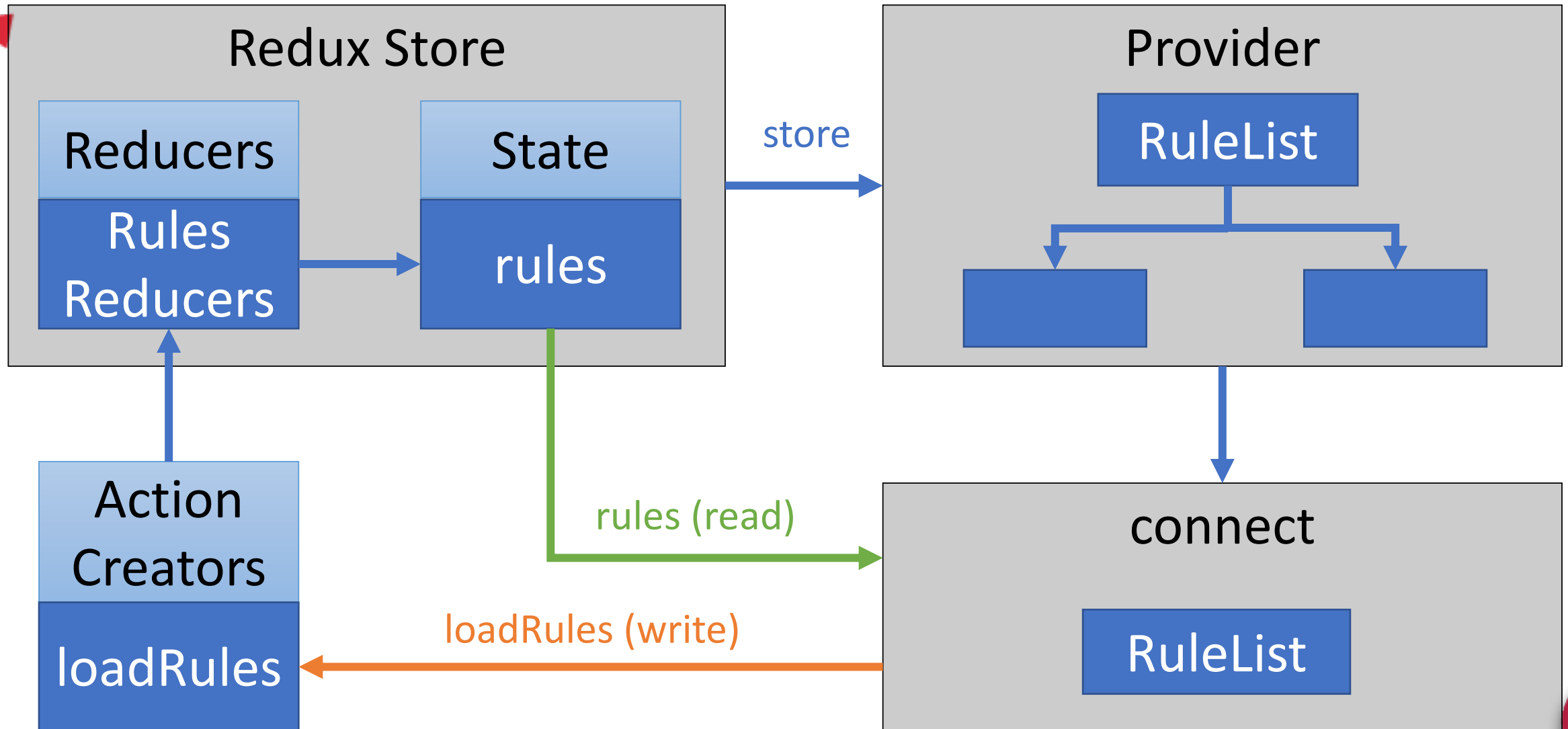
index.js



React-Redux: `mapDispatchToProps`



React-Redux: `mapStateToProps`



Async Problem due to remote request



action gets consumed in fractions of a sec

local

remote

time

Action Creator called

HTTP Fetch Request

local

remote

time

Action Creator called

Action returned

HTTP Fetch Request



The diagram illustrates the sequence of events for an action. On the left, a vertical orange arrow points downwards, labeled 'time' in orange text. To the left of this arrow are three red triangles pointing right, indicating the progression of time. Above the arrow, there are two light blue boxes: 'local' on the left and 'remote' on the right. Under the 'local' box, three dark blue boxes are stacked vertically, containing the text 'Action Creator called', 'Action returned', and 'Action sent to Reducer'. Under the 'remote' box, a single dark blue box contains the text 'HTTP Fetch Request'.

local

remote

Action Creator called

Action returned

Action sent to Reducer

HTTP Fetch Request



The diagram illustrates the sequence of events for an action. On the left, a vertical orange arrow points downwards, labeled 'time' in orange text. To the left of the arrow are three red triangles pointing right. Above the arrow, there are two light blue boxes: 'local' on the left and 'remote' on the right. Under the 'local' box, there are four dark blue boxes stacked vertically, containing the text: 'Action Creator called', 'Action returned', 'Action sent to Reducer', and 'Reducer execute'. Under the 'remote' box, there is one dark blue box containing the text: 'HTTP Fetch Request'.

local

remote

Action Creator called

Action returned

Action sent to Reducer

Reducer execute

HTTP Fetch Request

local

remote

time

Action Creator called

Action returned

Action sent to Reducer

Reducer execute

HTTP Fetch Request

Data is not ready

local

remote

time

Action Creator called

Action returned

Action sent to Reducer

Reducer execute

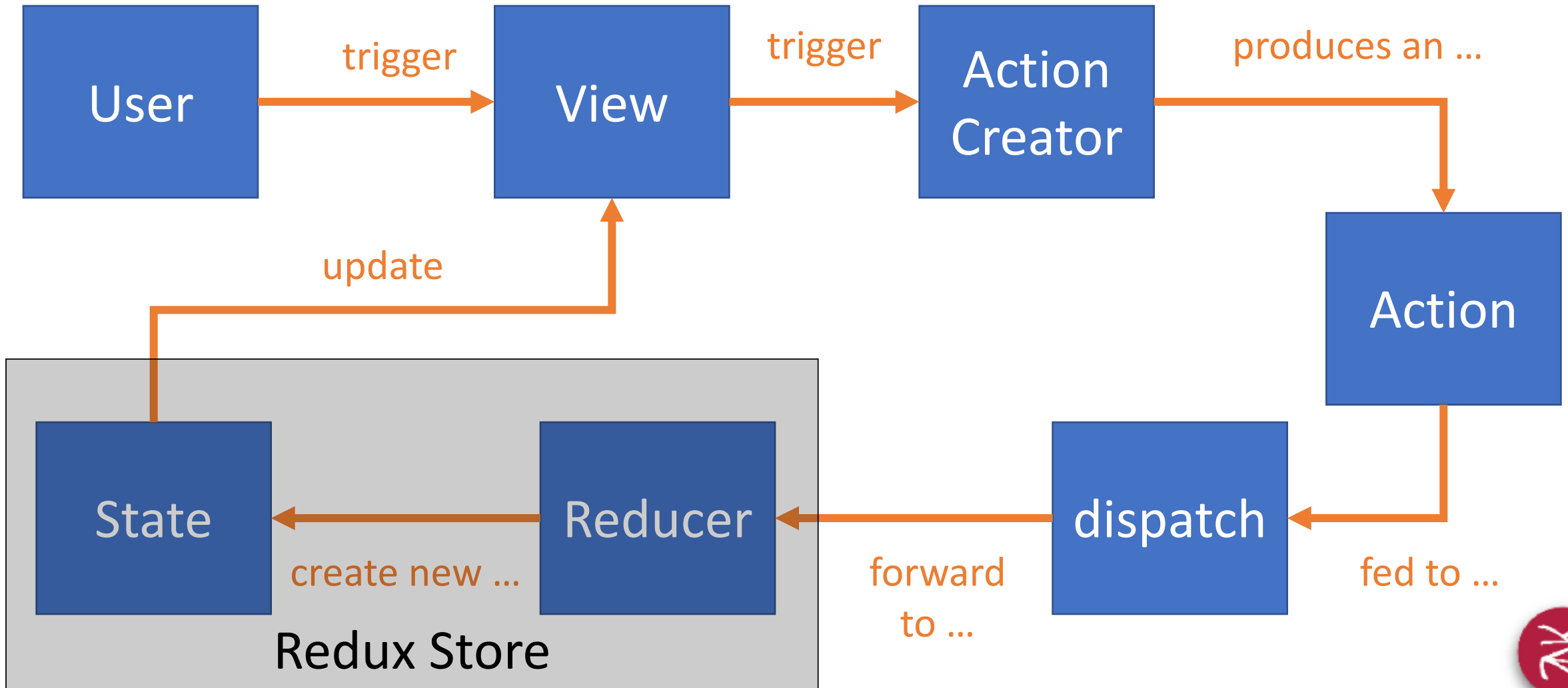
Data is not ready

HTTP Fetch Request

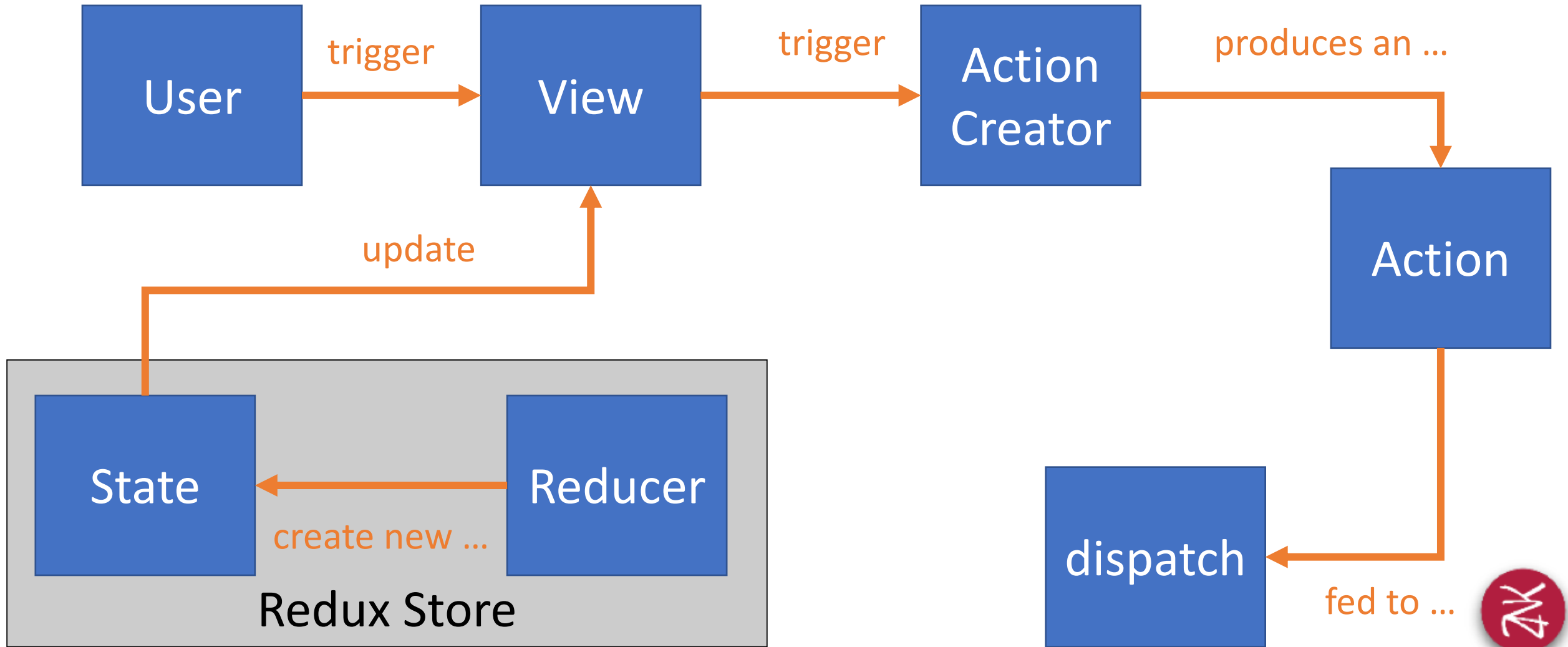
HTTP Response



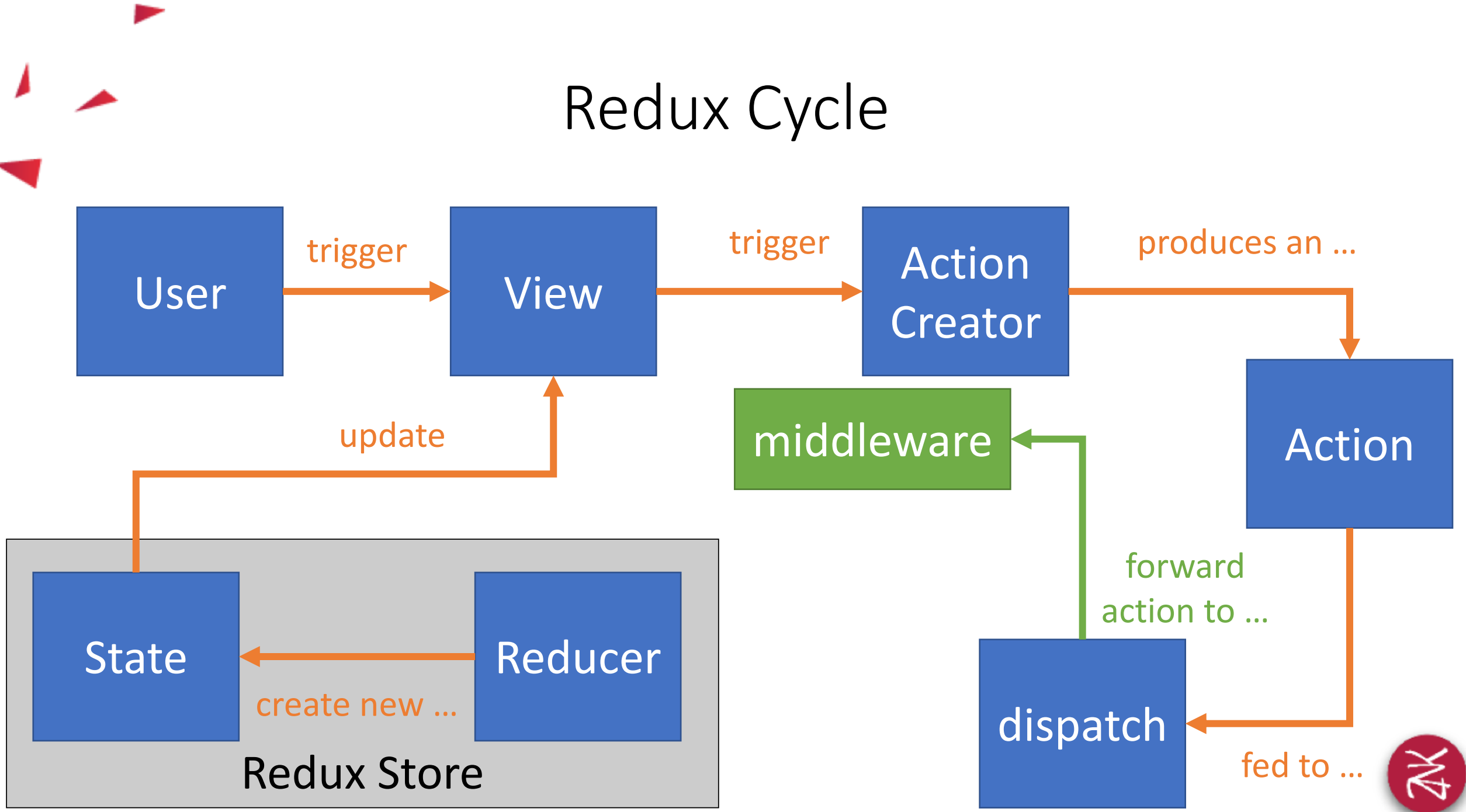
Redux Cycle



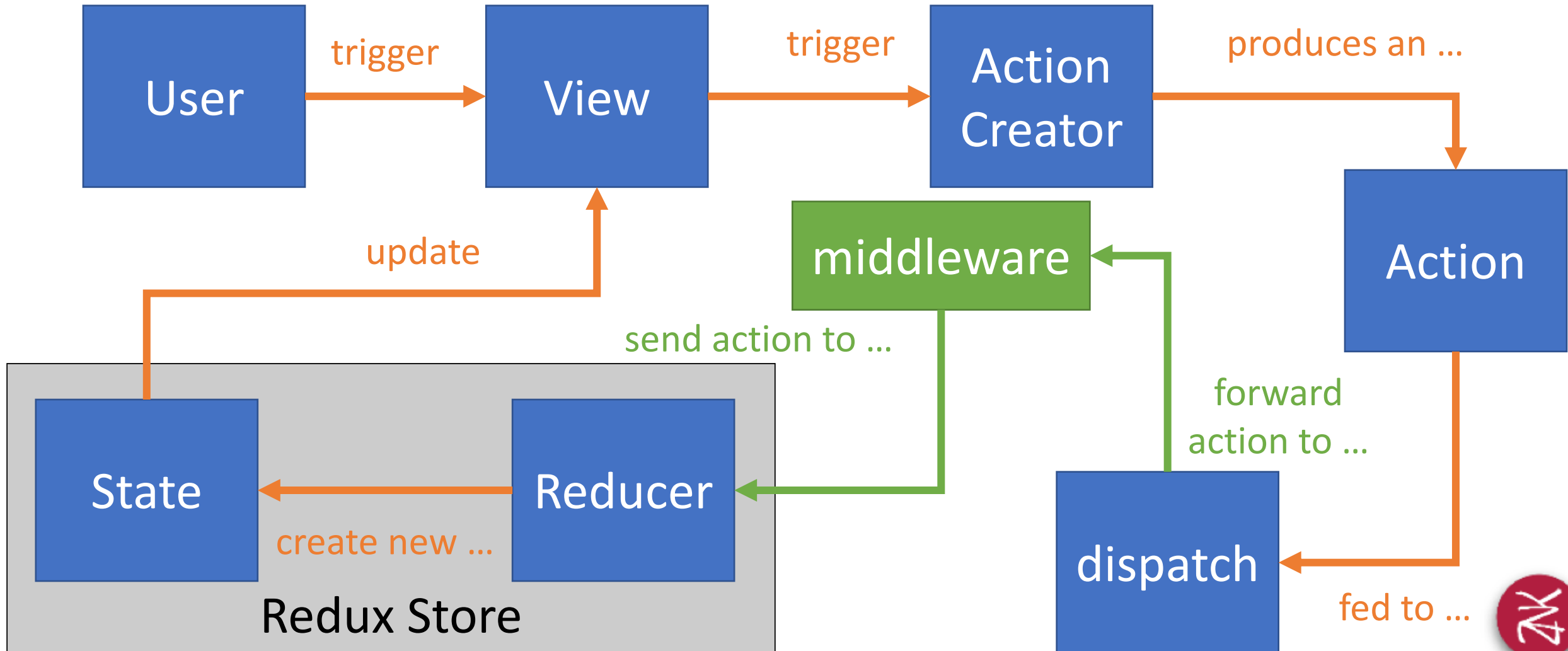
Redux Cycle



Redux Cycle



Redux Cycle





Axios



Axios

- Performing a GET request
- Performing a POST request
- Backend API



Performing a GET request

```
const getUser = () => {  
  try {  
    const response = await axios.get('/user/1');  
    console.log(response);  
  } catch (error) {  
    console.error(error);  
  }  
}
```





Performing a POST request

```
const getUser = () => {  
  try {  
    const response = await axios.post('/user', {  
      firstName: 'Fred',  
      lastName: 'Flintstone'  
    });  
    console.log(response);  
  } catch (error) {  
    console.error(error);  
  }  
}
```






Backend API

User Feature	Backend API
List all users	axios.get('/users');
Get one user detail	axios.get('/users/1');
Create new user	axios.post('/users', { ... });
Update user	axios.put('/users/1', { ... });
Delete user	axios.delete('/users/1');



Synchronize data between Frontend and Backend

post
rest/rules/1/likes



```
[{ id: 1,  
  Likes: 0},  
  {},  
  {}]
```


Frontend
Redux Store



```
[{ id: 1,  
  Likes: 0},  
  {},  
  {}]
```

Backend
Database

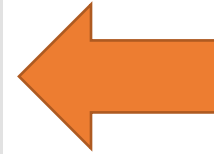
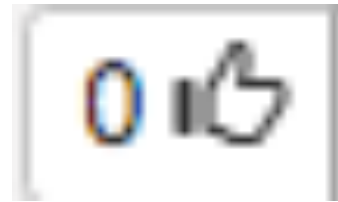




```
[{ id: 1,  
  Likes: 0},  
  {},  
  {}]
```

Frontend
Redux Store


response



```
[{ id: 1,  
  Likes: 1},  
  {},  
  {}]
```

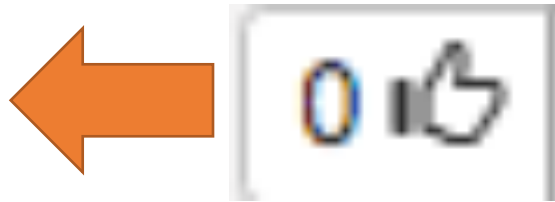
Backend
Database





```
[{ id: 1,  
  Likes: 0,  
  {},  
  {} }]
```

Frontend
Redux Store




```
{  
  type: DO_LIKE,  
  payload: 1  
}
```

```
[{ id: 1,  
  Likes: 1,  
  {},  
  {} }]
```

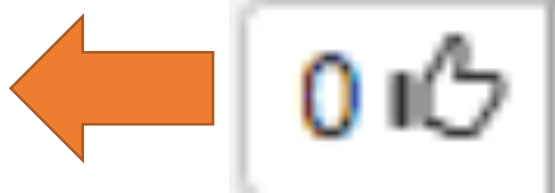
Backend
Database





```
[{ id: 1,  
  Likes: 1},  
  {},  
  {}]
```

Frontend
Redux Store



{


type: DO_LIKE,
payload: 1

}

```
[{ id: 1,  
  Likes: 1},  
  {},  
  {}]
```

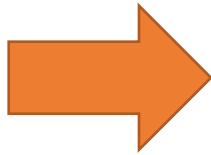
Backend
Database





```
[{ id: 1,  
  Likes: 1},  
  {},  
  {}]
```

Frontend
Redux Store




```
[{ id: 1,  
  Likes: 1},  
  {},  
  {}]
```

Backend
Database





Design Routing Table

If you don't have a mobile website, you don't have a website. 


In 2014, 50% of worldwide traffic uses mobile. A website must adapt the content for mobile.

ul

0 

0 



Leave the code cleaner than you found it. 


From Clean Code: always leave the code cleaner than it was before.

craftsmanship clean code

0 

0 



Never say : "I've done, it works on my machine !" #itworksonmymachine 

0 

0 



Always use === in JavaScript! 

javascript

0 

0 



New rule

Title

Description

If you don't have a mobile website, you don't have a website.

In 2014, 50% of worldwide traffic uses mobile. A website must adapt the content for mobile.

ul

0 1

0 1



Leave the code cleaner than you found it.

From Clean Code: always leave the code cleaner than it was before.

craftsmanship

clean code

0 1

0 1



Never say : "I've done, it works on my machine !" "It works on my machine"

0 1

0 1



Always use === in JavaScript!

javascript

0 1

0 1



Layout Component

Region (Header View)

If you don't have a mobile website, you don't have a website.

In 2014, 50% of worldwide traffic uses mobile. A website must adapt the content for mobile.

ul

0 1

0 1



Leave the code cleaner than you found it.

From Clean Code: always leave the code cleaner than it was before.

craftsmanship

clean code

0 1

0 1



Never say : "I've done, it works on my machine" #itworksonmymachine

0 1

0 1



Always use === in JavaScript!

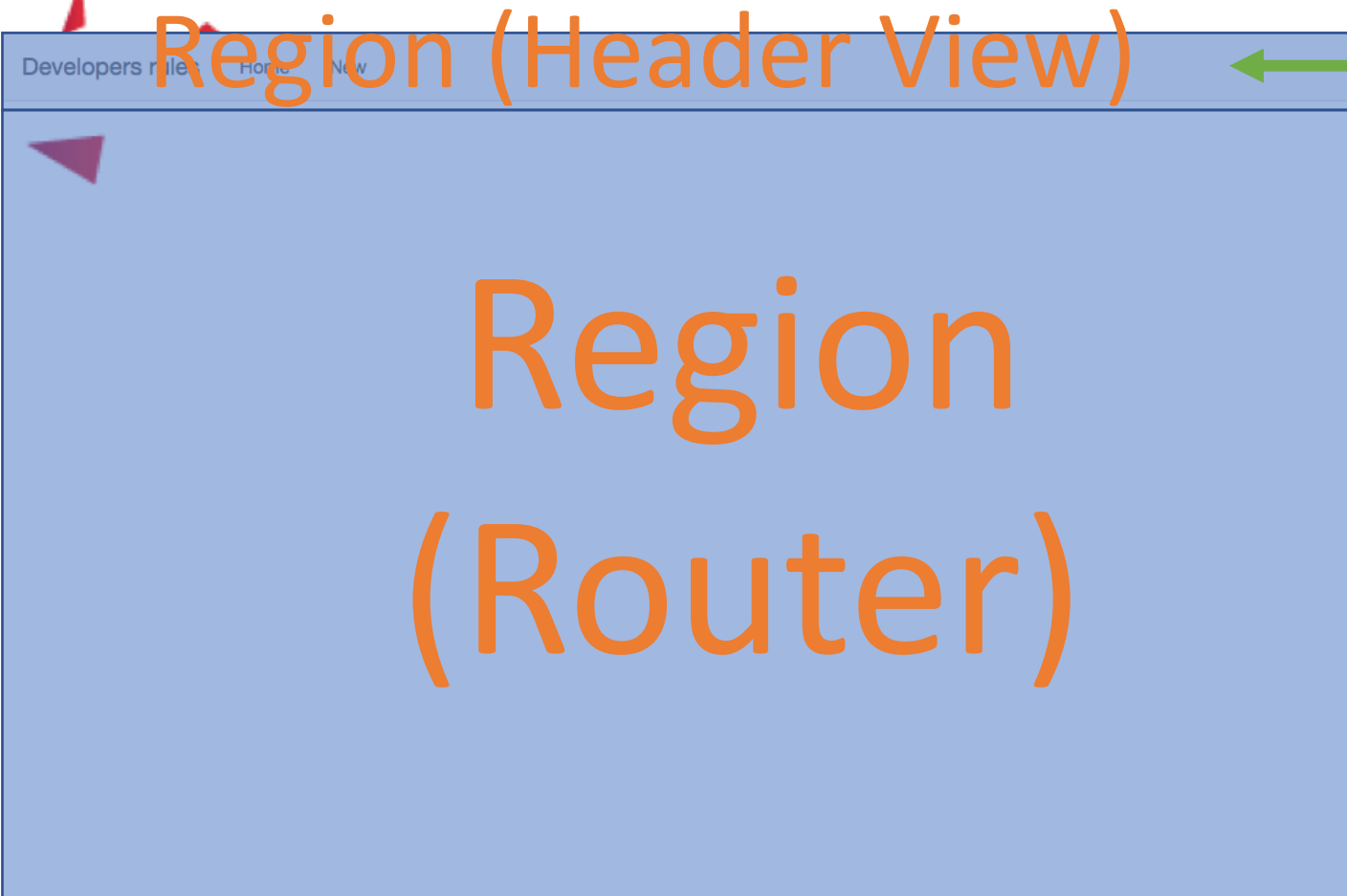
javascript

0 1

0 1



Region (Router)



Region (Header View)

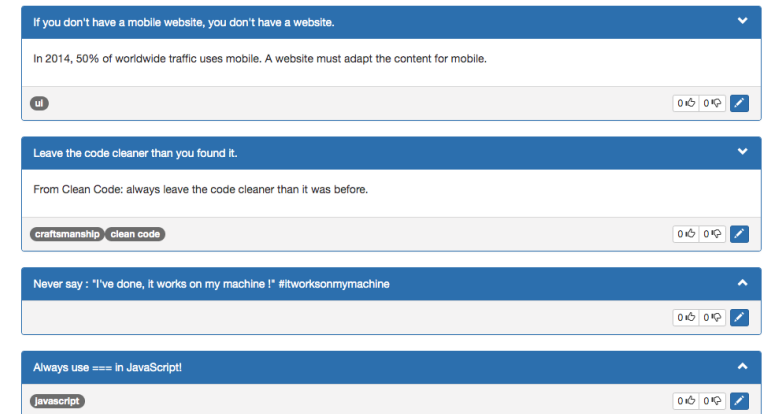
Header Component

Region
(Router)

Region (Header View)

Region
(Router)

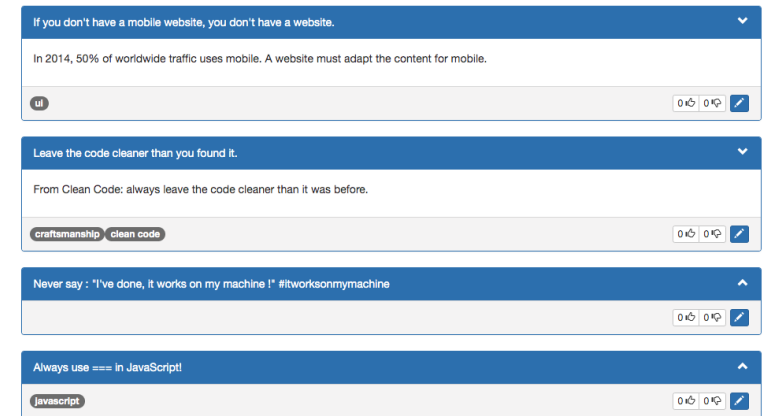
RuleList Component



Region (Header View)

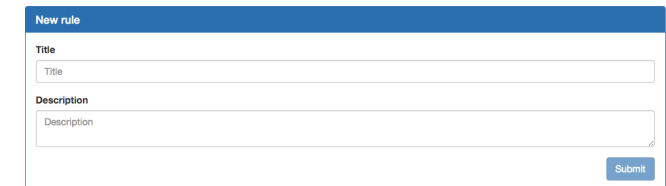
Region
(Router)

RuleList Component



The RuleList Component displays a list of rules. Each rule entry has a title, a description, and a list of tags. The first rule is "If you don't have a mobile website, you don't have a website." with a description "In 2014, 50% of worldwide traffic uses mobile. A website must adapt the content for mobile." and a tag "ul". The second rule is "Leave the code cleaner than you found it." with a description "From Clean Code: always leave the code cleaner than it was before." and tags "craftsmanship" and "clean code". The third rule is "Never say : 'I've done, it works on my machine !' #itworksonmymachine". The fourth rule is "Always use === in JavaScript!" with a tag "javascript". Each rule entry has a delete icon, a copy icon, and an edit icon.

RuleForm Component



The RuleForm Component is a form to create a new rule. It has a title "New rule" and two input fields: "Title" and "Description". There is a "Submit" button at the bottom right.





Routing Table

Route	Component
/	Layout
/	RuleList
/new	RuleForm
/edit/:id	RuleForm



Convert a React Form to Formik



Formik and Yup

- Simple To do List
- Create html form
- Use local state
- onChange event
- onSubmit event





Simple To do List

To do List:

Item:

Add Item

To do List:

- Learn React

Item:

Add Item



Simple To do List

To do List:

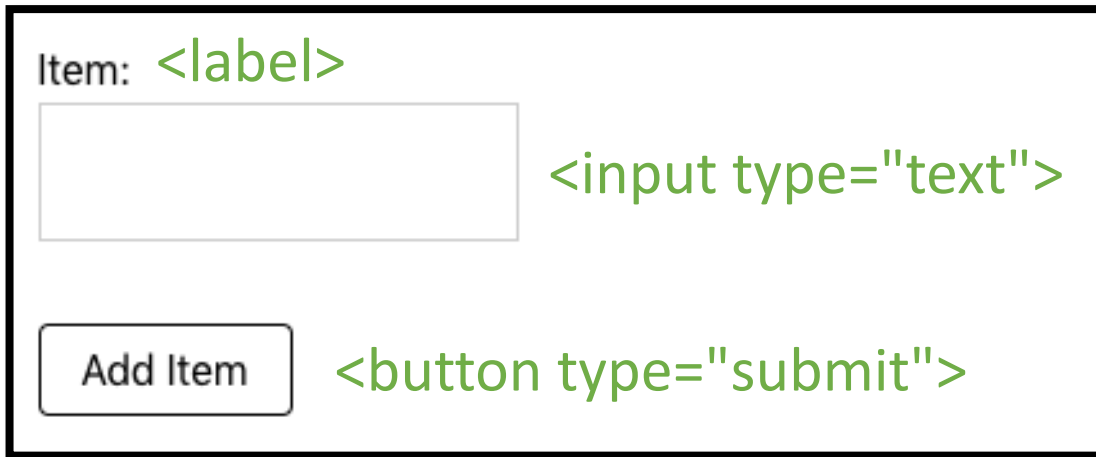
html form

Item:

Add Item

Create html form

<form>



</form>

```
<form onSubmit={handleSubmit}>  
  <label htmlFor="name">  
    Item:  
  </label>  
  <input type="text"  
    value={item}  
    onChange={handleChange} />  
  <button type="submit">  
    Add Item  
  </button>  
</form>
```

Use local state

variable	state
items	[]
item	""

```
const [items, setItems] = useState([]);  
const [item, setItem] = useState("");
```

Item:

Add Item

Set onChange event handler

variable	state
items	[]
item	""

Item:

```
<form onSubmit={handleSubmit}>  
  <label htmlFor="name">  
    Item:  
  </label>  
  <input type="text"  
    value={item}  
    onChange={handleChange} />  
  <button type="submit">  
    Add Item  
  </button>  
</form>
```

onChange event handler

variable	state
items	[]
item	"Learn React"

```
const handleChange =  
  ({ target: { value } }) => {  
    setItem(value);  
  };
```

Item:

Learn React

Add Item

Set onSubmit event handler

variable	state
items	[]
item	""

Item:

```
<form onSubmit={handleSubmit}>  
  <label htmlFor="name">  
    Item:  
  </label>  
  <input type="text"  
    value={item}  
    onChange={handleChange} />  
  <button type="submit">  
    Add Item  
  </button>  
</form>
```


onSubmit event handler

variable	prevState	newState
items	[]	["Learn React"]
item	"Learn React"	""

```
const handleSubmit = event => {  
  event.preventDefault();  
  setItems(prevState  
    => [...prevState, item]);  
  setItem("");  
};
```

Item:

Add Item



html form issues

- One input field needs
 - One local state
 - One onChange event handler
- Need to set initial values
- Need to implement form validation



Convert to Formik (use Form and Field)

```
<form onSubmit={handleSubmit}>
  <label htmlFor="name">Item:</label>
  <input type="text"
    value={item}
    onChange={handleChange} />
  <button type="submit">Add Item</button>
</form>
```

```
<Formik onSubmit={handleSubmit}>
  <Form>
    <label htmlFor="name">Item:</label>
    <Field type="text"
      name="item" />
    <button type="submit">Add Item</button>
  </Form>
</Formik>
```



Formik Properties

```
<Formik
  initialValues={initialValues}
  validationSchema={validationSchema}
  onSubmit={ ... }
>
  <Form>
    <label htmlFor="name">Item:</label>
    <Field type="text" name="item" />
    <ErrorMessage name="item" />
    <button type="submit">Add Item</button>
  </Form>
</Formik>
```



Set initial values

```
const [item, setItem] = useState("");
```

```
<form onSubmit={handleSubmit}>
  <label htmlFor="name">Item:</label>
  <input type="text"
    value={item}
    onChange={handleChange} />
  <button type="submit">Add Item</button>
</form>
```

```
const initialValues = { item: "" };
```

```
<Formik onSubmit={handleSubmit}
  initialValues={initialValues}
>
  <Form>
    <label htmlFor="name">Item:</label>
    <Field type="text" name="item" />
    <button type="submit">Add Item</button>
  </Form>
</Formik>
```



Yup - object schema validator

```
const validationSchema = Yup.object().shape({  
  item: Yup.string().required("Item name is required")  
});
```

```
<Formik
```

```
  onSubmit={handleSubmit}
```

```
  initialValues={initialValues}
```

```
  validationSchema={validationSchema}
```

```
>
```

```
  <Form>
```

```
    <label htmlFor="name">Item:</label>
```

```
    <Field type="text" name="item" />
```

```
    <ErrorMessage name="item" />
```

```
    <button type="submit">Add Item</button>
```

```
  </Form>
```

```
</Formik>
```



Html form vs formik

html form	formik
<p>One input field needs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• One local state• One onChange event handler <pre>const [item, setItem] = useState(""); <form onSubmit={handleSubmit}> <label htmlFor="name">Item:</label> <input type="text" value={item} onChange={handleChange} /> <button type="submit">Add Item</button> </form></pre>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Handle by Field component <pre><Form> <label htmlFor="name">Item:</label> <Field type="text" name="item" /> <button type="submit">Add Item</button> </Form></pre>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Need to set initial values	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Handle by formik initialValues props <pre>const initialValues = { item: "" }; <Formik initialValues={initialValues}></Formik></pre>



Html form vs formik

html form	formik
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Need to implement form validation <pre>const validateItem = item => { if (!item) return "Item name is required"; return undefined; }; <Formik> <Form> <label htmlFor="name">Item:</label> <Field type="text" name="item" validate={validateItem} /> <ErrorMessage name="item" /> <button type="submit">Add Item</button> </Form> </Formik></pre>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Validate by Yup and formik validationSchema propsDisplay error with ErrorMessage component <pre>const validationSchema = Yup.object().shape({ item: Yup.string().required("Item name is required") }); <Formik validationSchema={validationSchema}> <Form> <label htmlFor="name">Item:</label> <Field type="text" name="item" /> <ErrorMessage name="item" /> <button type="submit">Add Item</button> </Form> </Formik></pre>

