

Composing views with React

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REACT AT INFINUM

- First used in a project around a year and half ago
- Several projects have been done with React since
- Scalable, flexible, performant

THE BEGINNING

- MVC, MVVM, MV*
- Two-directional data binding
- Mutations

A JavaScript LIBRARY for building user interfaces

BASICS

- Not a "full" framework (like Backbone or Angular)
- Technology stack agnostic
- Component based
- All logic is written in JavaScript
- Can be rendered on the server
- Unidirectional (one-way) data binding
- Virtual DOM

HISTORY

- Created by Jordan Walke, software engineer at Facebook
- First deployed to Facebook's newsfeed in 2011
- Open-sourced in May 2013

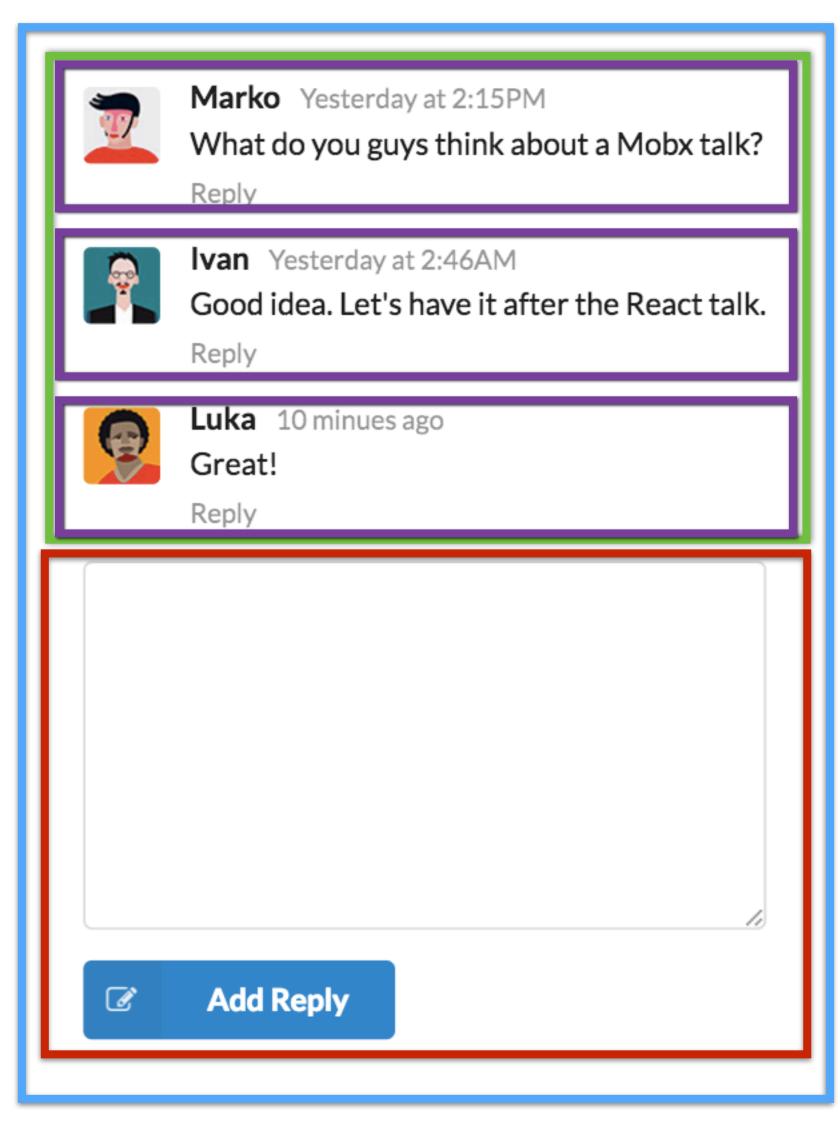
KEY CONCEPTS

- 1. Components
- 2. JSX
- 3. Props & State
- 4. Component API
- 5. Component types

COMPONENTS

A COMPONENT

- Self-contained element containing the HTML output and all the logic needed to control that output
- Components split up the UI into independent, reusable pieces
- An application is big components calling smaller components



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JSX(ML)

- Both HTML and JavaScript live in the same file
- JSX makes this alliance possible
- Syntax extension to JavaScript
- Syntactic sugar over JavaScript functions
- Not natively supported (transpiler, like Babel)
- Produces React elements

```
// JSX
const element = <h1>Hello, World!</h1>

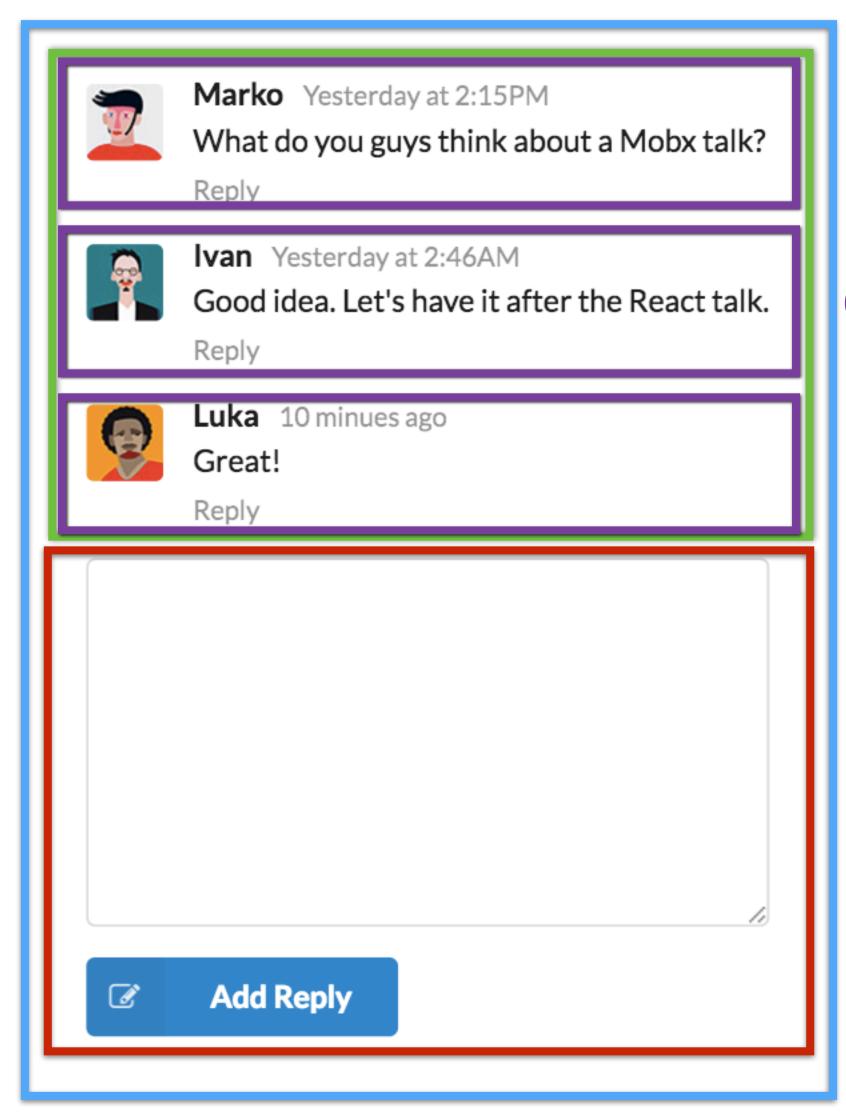
// Compiled JS
const element = React.createElement('h1', null, 'Hello, World!');
```

```
function formatDate(date) {
  return date.toDateString();
}

const element = (
  Current date is {formatDate(new Date())} 
);
```

```
const element = <textarea rows='5' />
const element = <a href={post.url} />
```

```
// Doesn't compile!
const element = (
    <h1>JS talks</h1>
    Interesting talks and mini lectures about JS development.
);
```



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PROPS AND STATE

PROPS

- Short for "properties"
- They are how components talk to each other
- They represent the unidirectional data flow
- Data can only go from parent to child components
- Are read-only (like const)

STATE

- Data that is created and lives inside of a component
- It is local and encapsulated
- Accessible only by the component that owns it
- User input usually changes a component state
- Components can be stateful or stateless

COMPONENT API

FUNCTIONAL COMPONENTS

- Literally functions
- Simplest component form

```
function Greeting(props) {
  return <h1>Hi, {props.name}!</h1>;
}

const element = <Greeting name='Kristijan' />
```

CLASS COMPONENTS

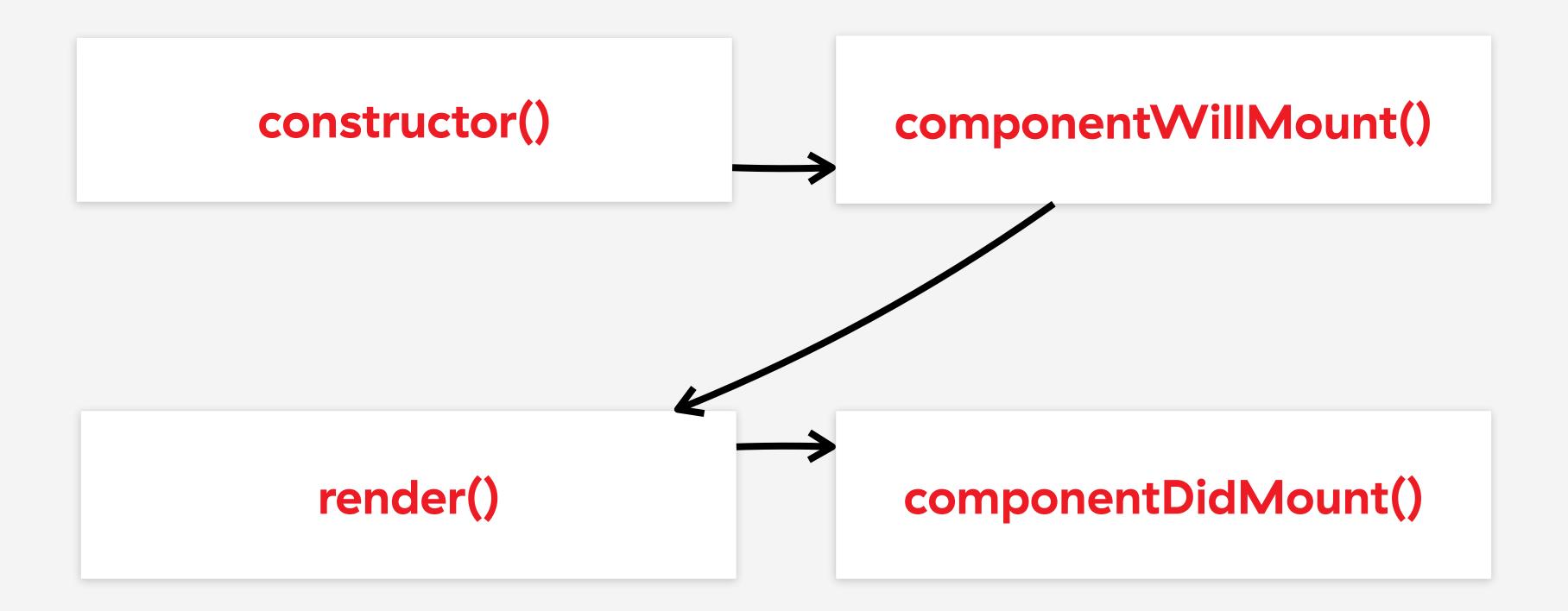
- Have additional features
- Must have at least the "render" method

```
class Greeting extends React.Component {
   render() {
    return <h1>Hi, {this.props.name}!</h1>;
   }
}
```

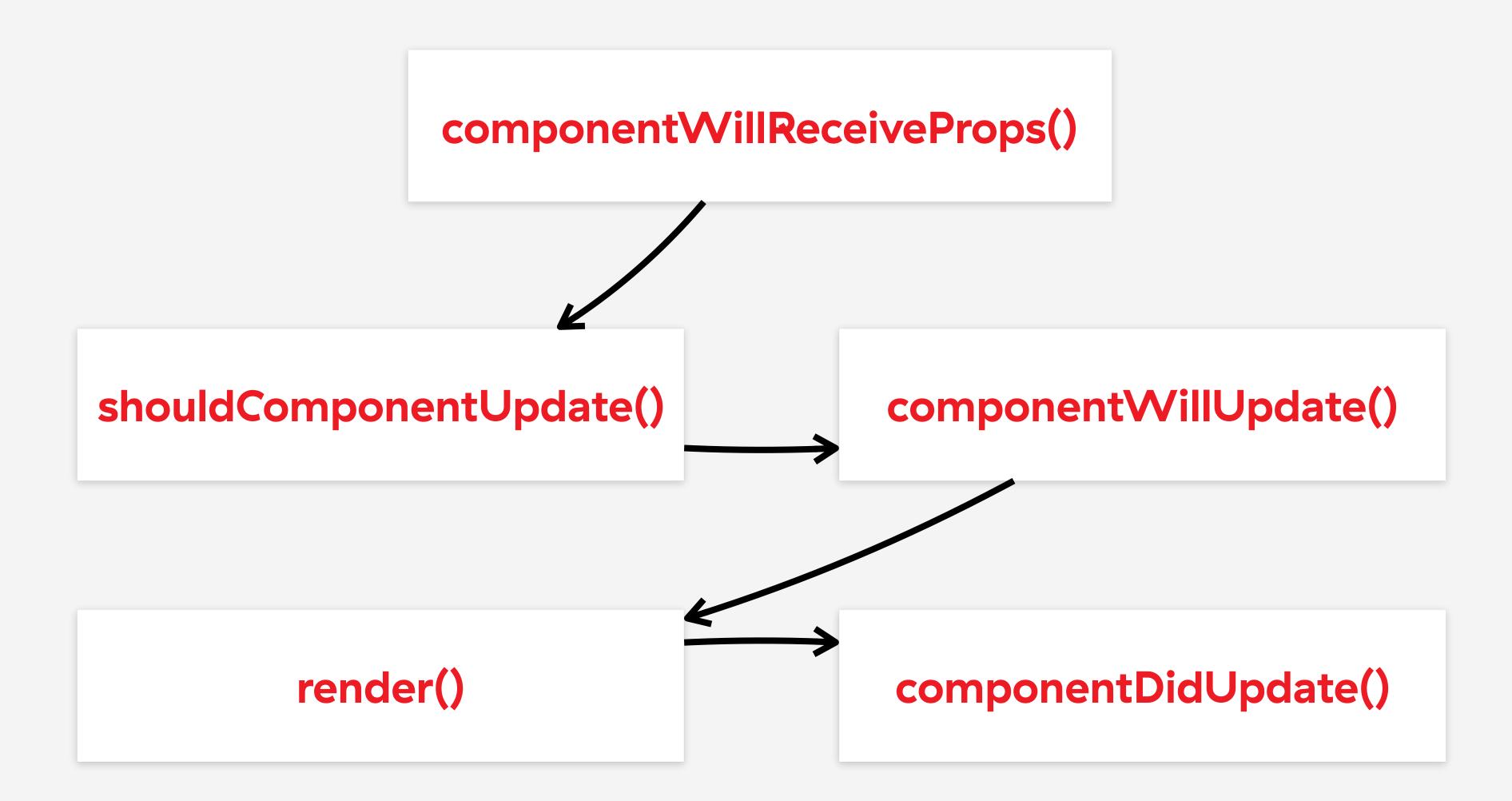
COMPONENT LIFECYCLE

Mounting Updating Unmounting

MOUNTING



UPDATING



UNMOUNTING

componentWillUnmount()

COMPONENT TYPES

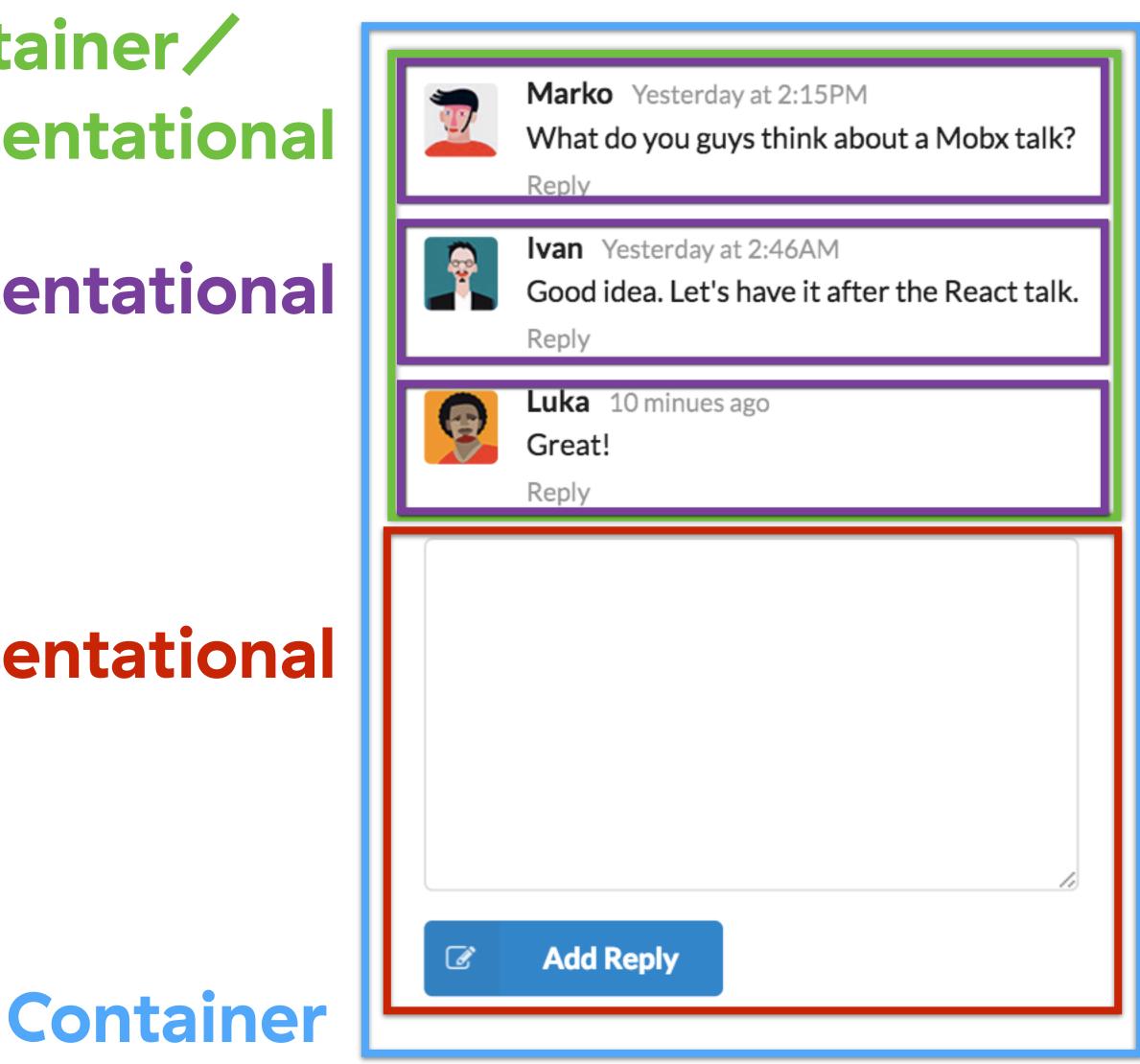
COMPONENT ROLES

- Not all components serve the same purpose
- Two distinct flavours: UI and data logic
- These led to container and presentational components
- Or dirty and reusable

Container/ Presentational

Presentational

Presentational



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DEMO

https://github.com/kristijanbambir/my-blog

created using:

create-react-app

COMPONENT STATE

- Not all components can be stateless functional components
- Component state is not enough
- State containers such as Redux, MobX

MOBILE DEVELOPMENT?

React Native!

CONCLUSION

- Server-side architectures are not what's needed in the front-end
- Components works well
- They can be shared easily
- Scalable, flexible, performant
- Fun to write!



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