

React Native Introduction

First steps into React Native
development

Before we start

I hope, all the people interested in doing the exercises, have followed the steps of the `Install React Native dependencies` guide.

If you want to do the exercises but don't have the dependencies you can try to install `Expo` to follow the exercises.

[Install guide](#)

[Expo guide](#)

Before we start

Please, clone the repo with the exercises

```
TODO: Repo url here
```

Also, make npm install in the `MyExampleApp` directory

```
cd MyExampleApp && npm install
```

Objectives of the workshop

- A brief introduction to React Native.
- How works React Native.
- How to create a project
- Make your first little app

Introduction: kinds of mobile apps

Native

platform specific
good performance
a project per
platform

Web apps

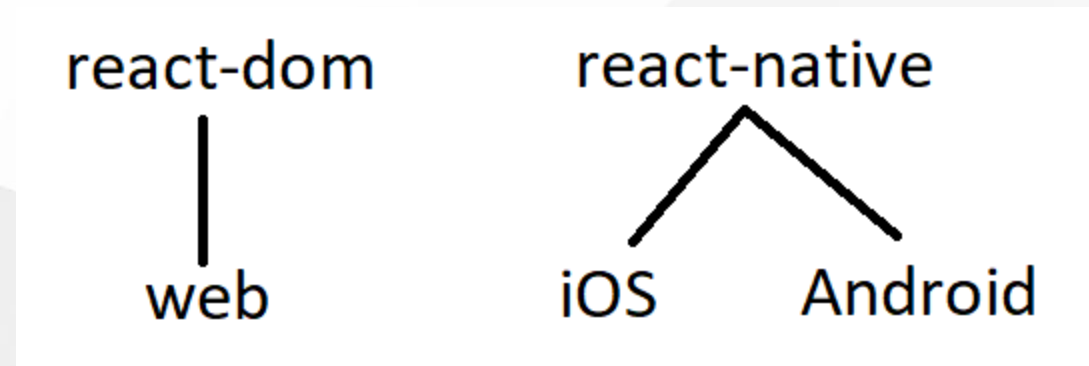
HTML apps adapted
to mobile
PWA

Hybrid

App made in web
technologies but
wrapped in a native
app

What is React Native

A framework for building native apps using React. In short, a kind of react renderer which targets mobile apps, iOS and Android.



There are also other renderers:

react-canvas react-blessed react-vr react-pdf react-fs-renderer

How is a React Native component?

In `react-dom` we use the building blocks from the web (`div`, `span`, `table`) and `react-native` use his own building blocks.

```
const MyComponent = () => {  
  return (  
    <div>  
      <span>Hello world!</span>  
      <button>click here</button>  
    </div>  
  )  
}
```

```
2  
3 const MyComponent = () => {  
4   return (  
5     <View>  
6       <Text>Hello world!</Text>  
7       <Button>click here</Button>  
8     </View>  
9   )  
10 }
```

Lots of building blocks

SafeAreaView
StatusBar
ScrollView
Switch
TextInput
RefreshControl

Text
Button
View
Image
ImageBackground
Pressable

Every core component have traduction to a native component

Lots of apis

[react-native-sensors](#) (accelerometer, gyroscope, magnetometer, barometer)

[react-native-device-info](#) (Id, OS, manufacturer, battery, etc...)

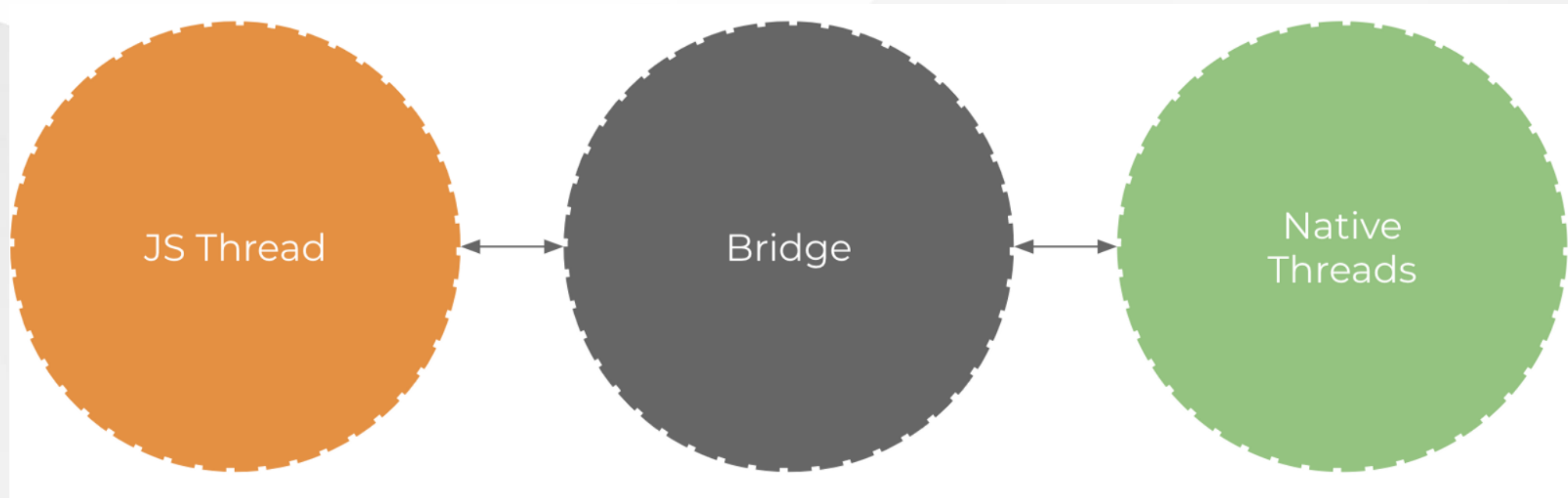
[react-native-maps](#)

[react-native-camera](#)

If there is no package, you can always develop a native module

How works React Native?

Asynchronous bidirectional communication between Javascript and Native side via `bridge`.



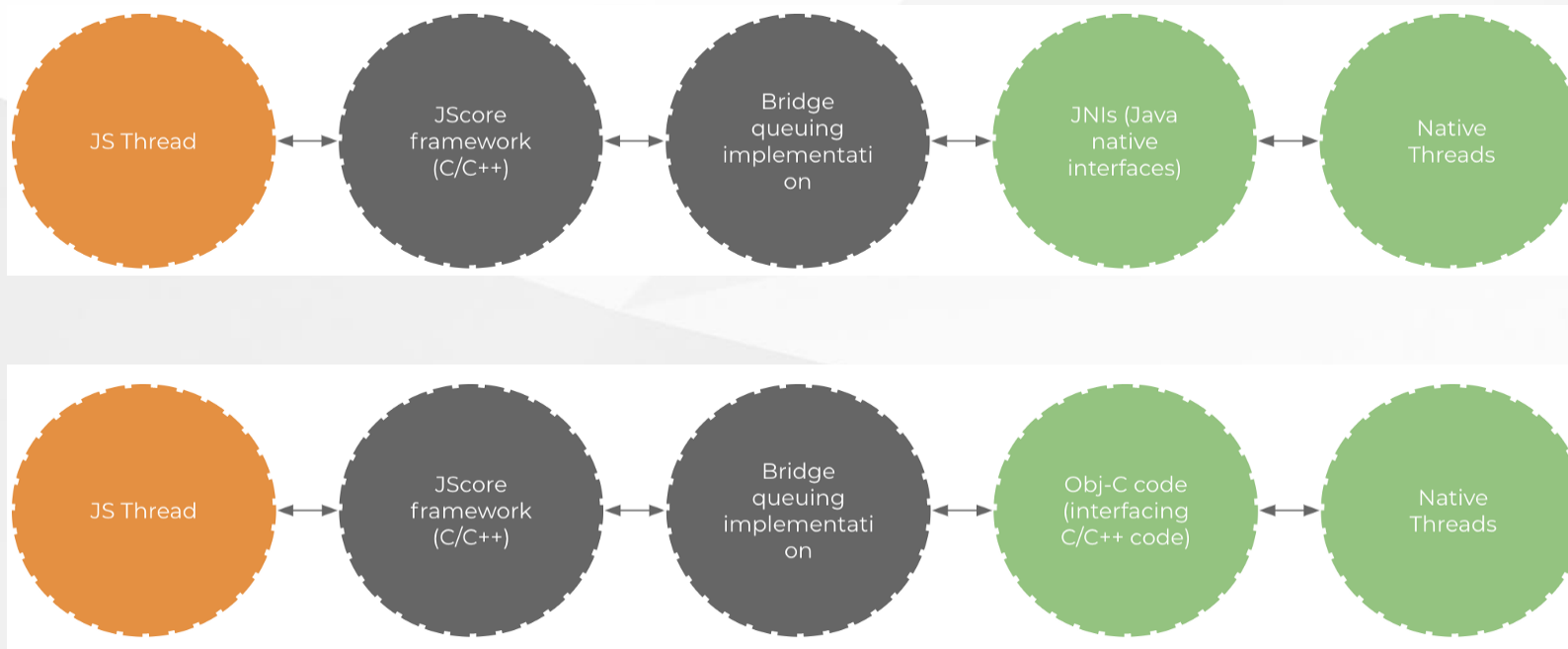
Bridge in a nutshell

In short, the bridge component is a message broker which interprets messages sent in json.

```
▼ {type: 1, module: "UIManager", method: "createView", args: Array(4)} ⓘ  
  ▼ args: Array(4)  
    0: 5  
    1: "RCTRawText"  
    2: 101  
    ▼ 3: Object  
      text: "Welcome to React"
```

Bridge implementations

Every platform has its own implementation of the bridge on the native side.



Other implementations

React Native can target other platforms because the agnostics nature of the bridge. For example we have:

[React Native for Windows + macOS](#)

[React Native web](#) 🤯



**This is very
interesting.... but
where is the code?**

How to start a project

ES6 version

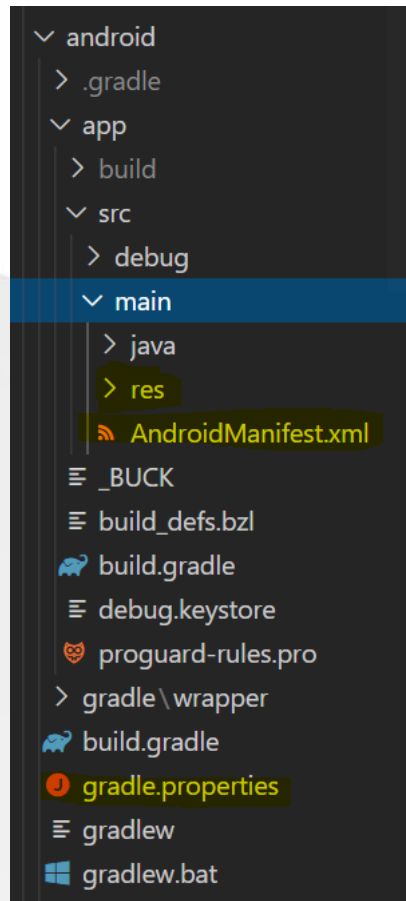
```
npx react-native init AwesomeProject
```

Typescript version

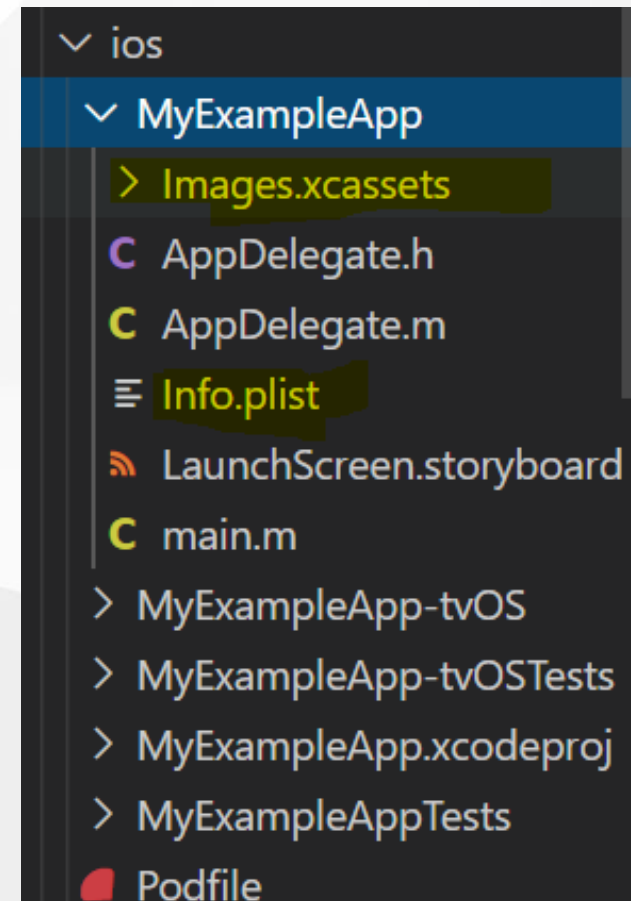
```
npx react-native init AwesomeProject --template react-native-template-typescript
```

Project anatomy

Android



iOS





Let's start the workshop

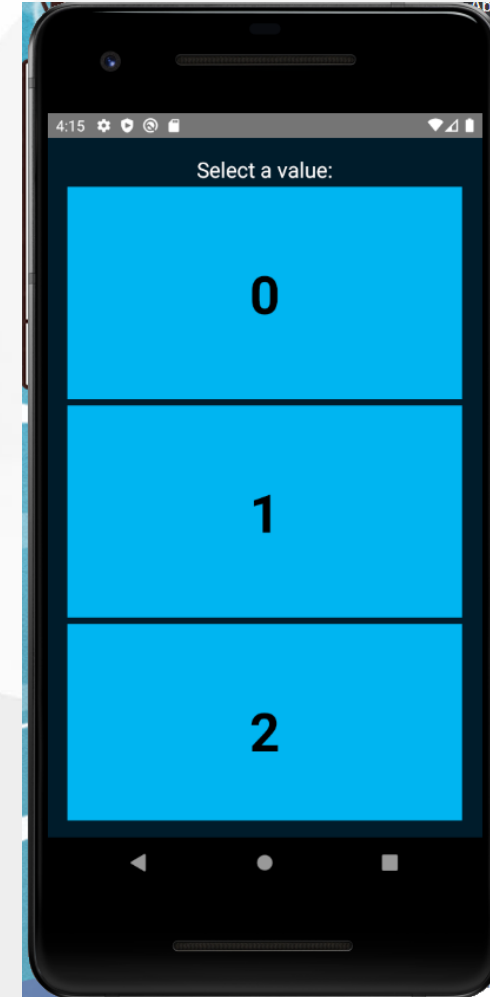
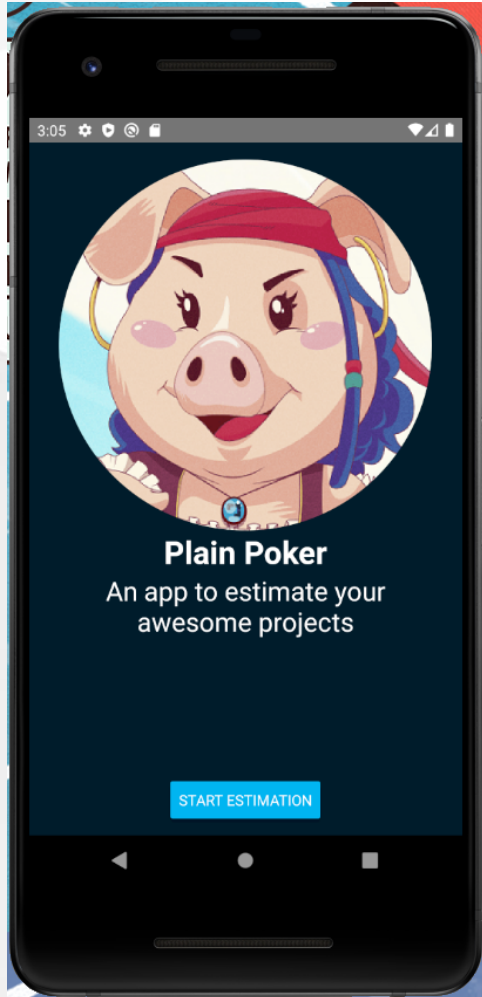
Does everybody have his environment ready?

Ready Steady Open Emulators!

Start project!

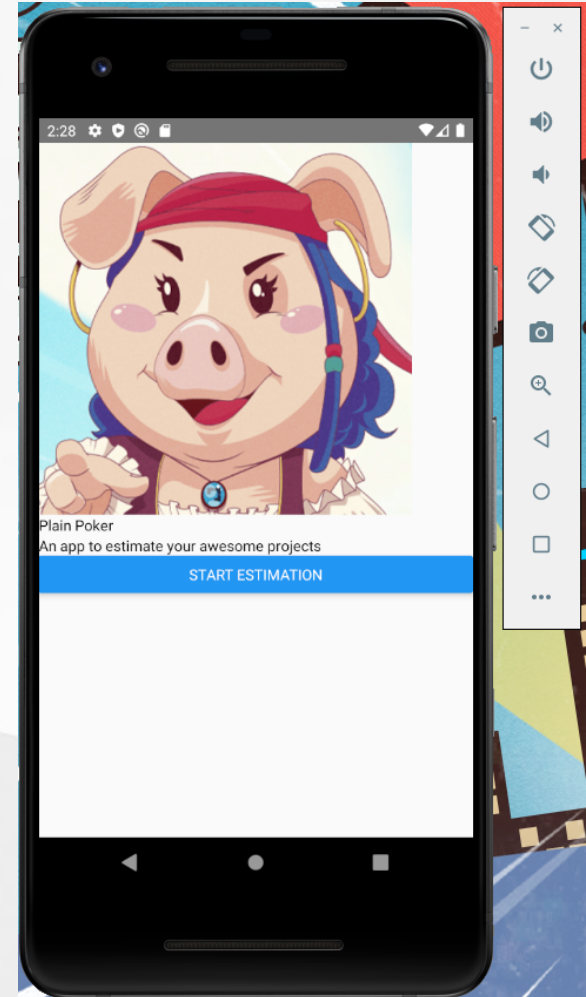
```
npx react-native run-android
```

Plain poker: an estimation tool



Example 1: Building blocks

```
export const Home: React.FC = () => {  
  return (  
    <SafeAreaView>  
      <Image source={require('../assets/piggy.png')} />  
      <Text>Plain Poker</Text>  
      <Text>An app to estimate your awesome projects</Text>  
      <Button  
        onPress={() => { }}  
        title="Start estimation" />  
    </SafeAreaView>  
  )  
};
```



Example 2: Styling components

```
const style1 = StyleSheet.create({
  myStyle: {
    backgroundColor: 'red',
    fontWeight: 'bold'
  }
});
```

```
const style2 = StyleSheet.create({
  myOtherStyle: {
    ...style1.myStyle,
    fontSize: 25
  }
});
```

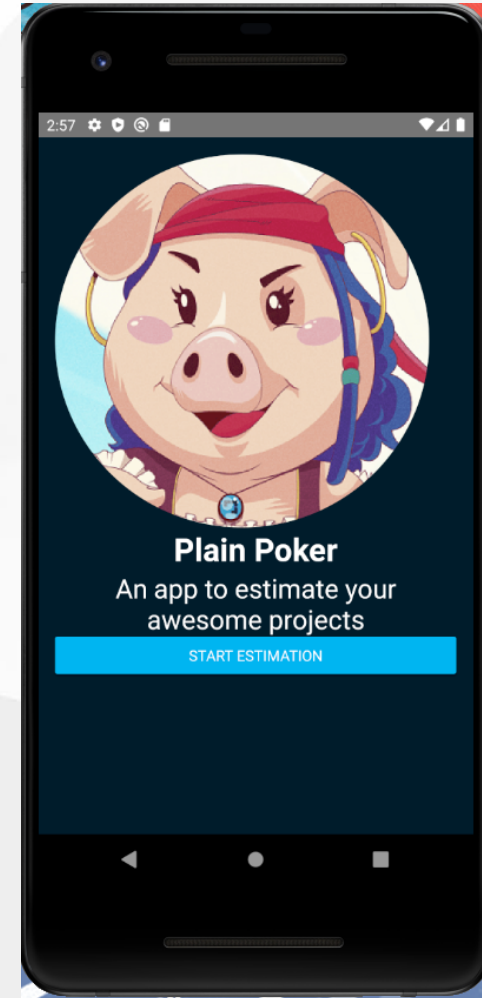
```
<Text style={[style2.myOtherStyle]}>Plain Poker</Text>
```

Example 2: Styling components

This is our objective. Don't worry about the layout distribution. Feel free to make other styles 😊

Buttons are special components and don't have style prop!

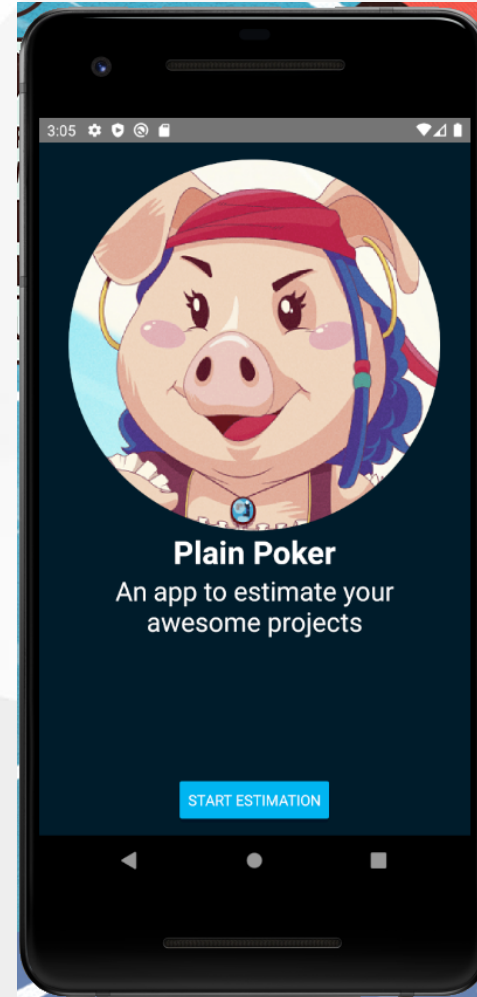
```
<Button  
  color={'#00b5f1'}  
  >
```



Example 3: App layout

React Native lives in the flexbox realm. This is the display for all containers.

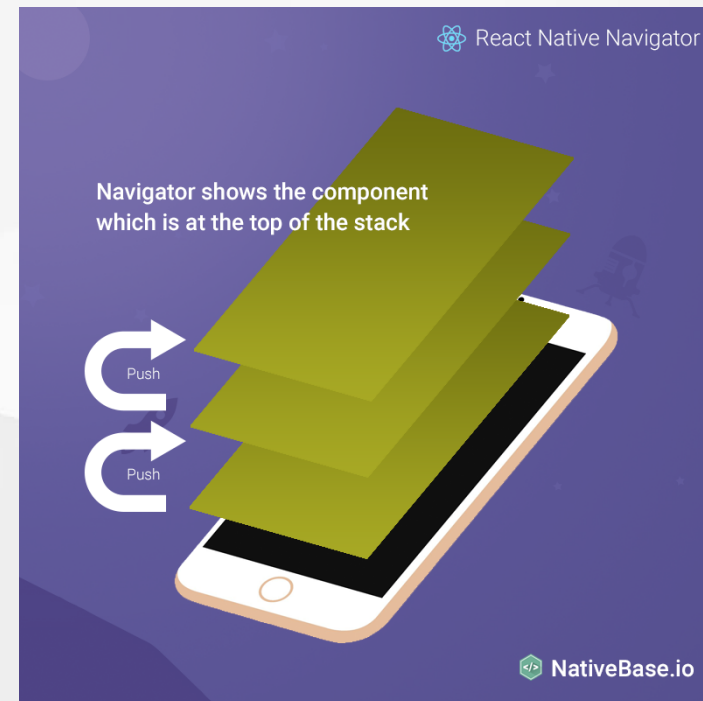
```
justifyContent: 'space-around',  
alignItems: 'center',  
flex: 1,  
alignContent: 'flex-end',
```



Example 4: Navigation

In web development, we have the **history navigator** where we have a history of visited pages.

In mobile development, navigation follows other patterns. In our example, we are going to use a stack navigator. But there are other navigators like **drawer**.



Example 4: Navigation

Create a new stack navigator in the App component and also a new Page component.

```
import { NavigationContainer } from '@react-navigation/native';
import { createStackNavigator } from '@react-navigation/stack';
import { ValuesList } from '../src/ValuesList';

const Stack = createStackNavigator();

const App = () => {
  return (
    <NavigationContainer>
      <Stack.Navigator headerMode='none'>
        <Stack.Screen name="Home" component={Home} />
        <Stack.Screen name="Values" component={ValuesList} />
      </Stack.Navigator>
    </NavigationContainer>
  );
};
```

```
const navigation = useNavigation();
return (
  <SafeAreaView style={HomeStyles.background}>
    <Image
      style={HomeStyles.logo}
      source={require('../assets/piggy.png')} />
    <Text style={HomeStyles.title}>Plain Poker</Text>
    <Text style={HomeStyles.subTitle}>An app to estimate your awes
    <Button
      color={'#00b5f1'}
      onPress={() => { navigation.navigate('Values'); }}
      title="Start estimation" />
  </SafeAreaView>
);
```


Example 5: Lists

React Native has also components to make a list of items with scroll.

For example, `FlatList` is a good element to make a long list of data because is optimized to only renders elements that are currently showing on the screen.

```
const values = [
  { key: '0' },
  { key: '1' },
  { key: '2' },
  { key: '3' },
  { key: '5' },
  { key: '8' },
  { key: '13' },
];

export const ValuesList: React.FC = () => {
  const [selectedValue, setSelectedValue] = useState(undefined);

  return (
    <SafeAreaView style={ValuesStyles.background}>
      <Text style={ValuesStyles.title}>Select a value:</Text>

      {selectedValue === undefined && <FlatList
        data={values}
        renderItem={({ item }) => (
          <TouchableOpacity
            onPress={() => setSelectedValue(item.key)}
            activeOpacity={0.5}
            style={ValuesStyles.listItem}
            key={item.key}>
            <Text style={ValuesStyles.listItemText}>{item.key}</Text>
          </TouchableOpacity>
        )}
      </FlatList>}
    </SafeAreaView>
  );
}
```

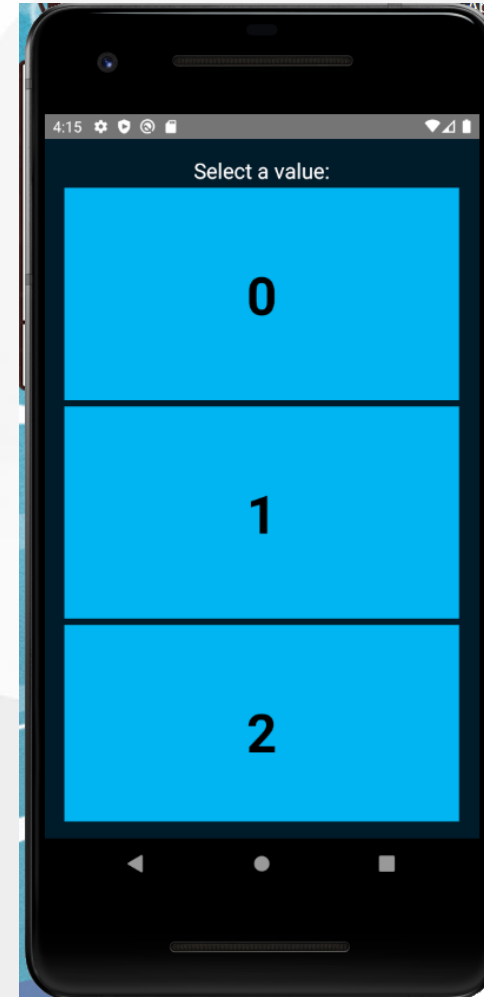
Example 5: Lists

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            activeOpacity={.5}
            style={ValuesStyles.listItem}
            key={item.key}>
            <Text style={ValuesStyles.listItemText}>{item.key}</Text>
          </TouchableOpacity>
        )}
      </FlatList>
    </SafeAreaView>
  );
}
```



Example 6: Finishing the app

In the last exercise, everyone is going to finish the app on their own.

The objective is to press over a value and show it to your partners in the estimation.

Later I will show my final solution (very simple)

Bonus track: Building your app

To test the app like a real application we have to build the final bundle and install it on a real device.

In the repository, there is a Github Action pipeline with the steps to build our app and publish it to AppCenter.

Later, with the AppCenter app, we can install the application on a real device and tests it.

Let's check the process!

Thanks!!