

# 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

```
https://github.com/ismanapa/react-native-intro
```

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

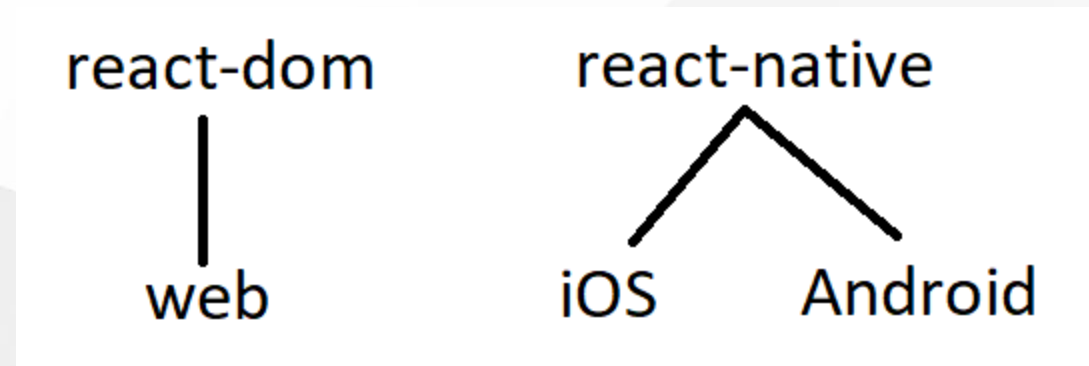
- HTML apps adapted to mobile
- PWA

## 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...)

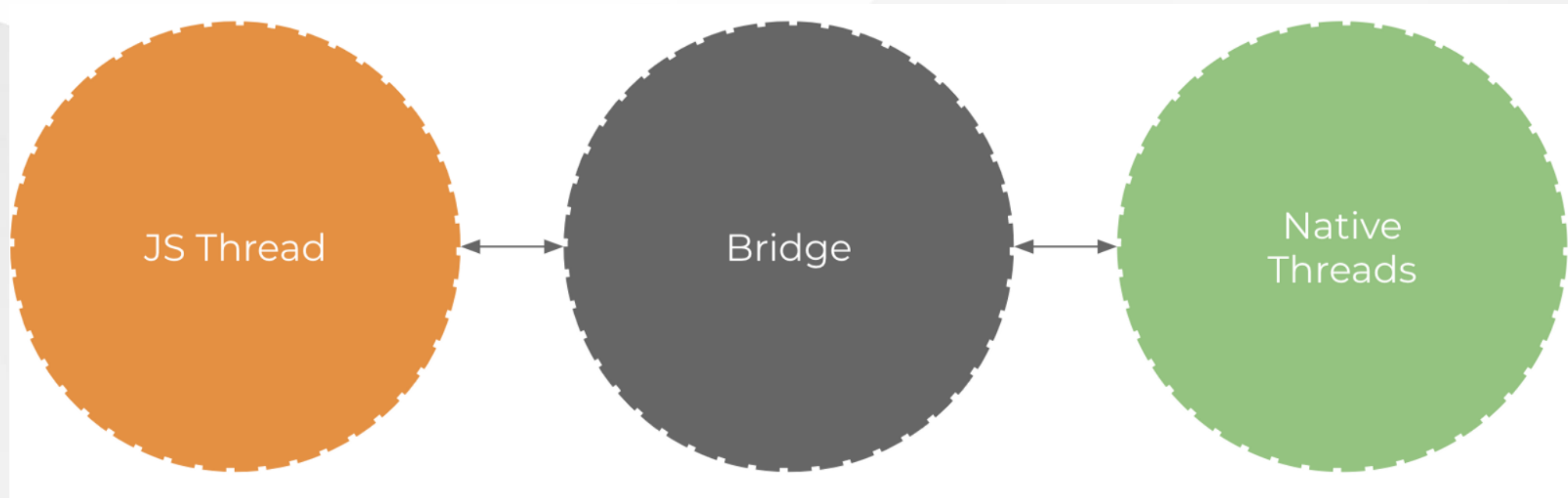
[react-native-maps](#)

[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`.



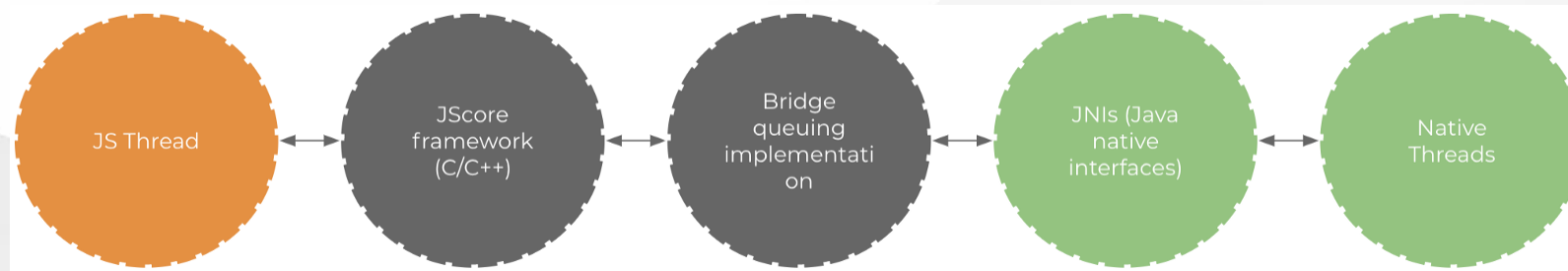
# Bridge in a nutshell

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

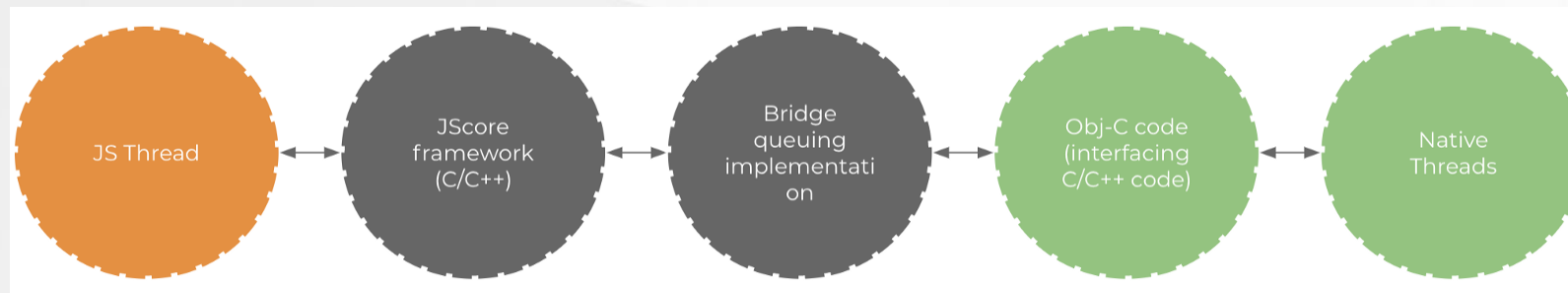
```
▼ {type: 1, module: "UIManager", method: "createView", args: Array(4)} ⓘ  
  ▼ args: Array(4)  
    0: 5  
    1: "RCTRawText"  
    2: 101  
    ▼ 3: Object  
      text: "Welcome to React"
```

# Bridge implementations

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



Android bridge



iOS bridge

# 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

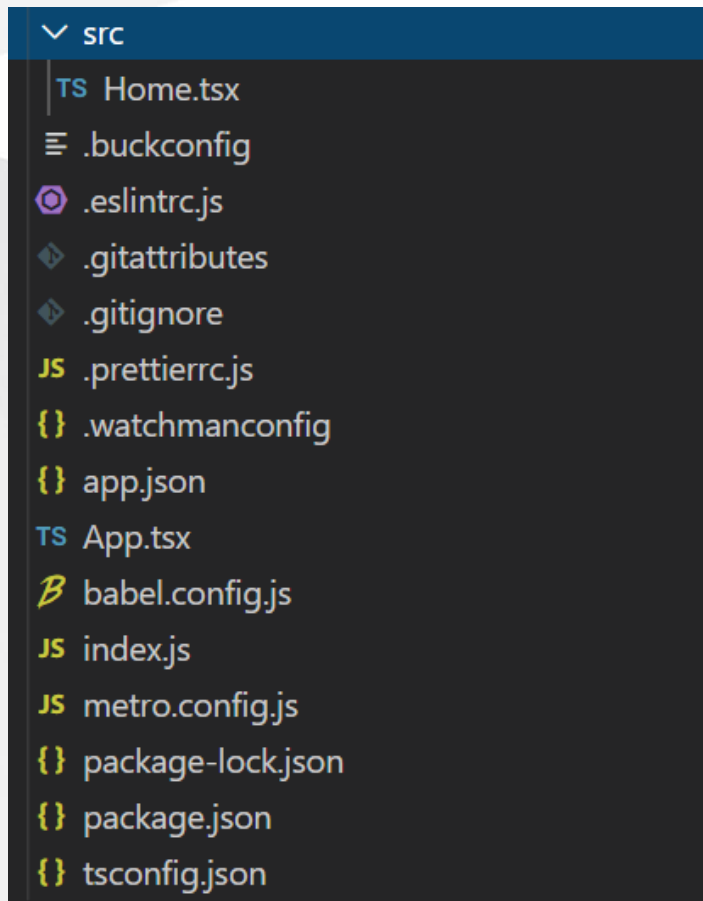
```
npx react-native init AwesomeProject
```

Typescript version

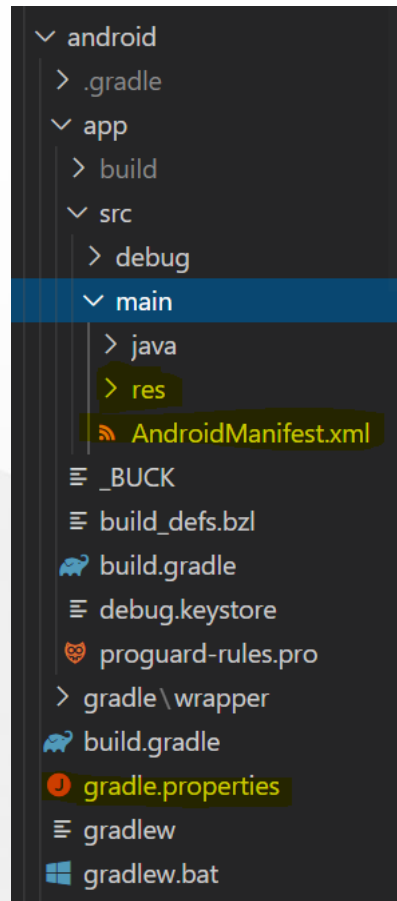
```
npx react-native init AwesomeProject --template react-native-template-typescript
```

# Project anatomy

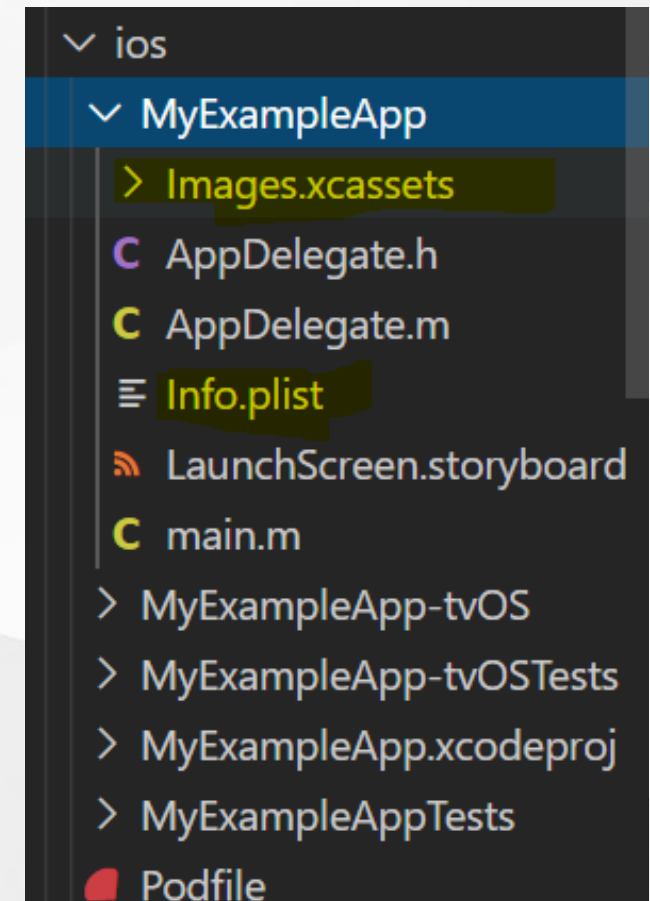
## Javascript



## Android



## iOS







# Let's start the workshop

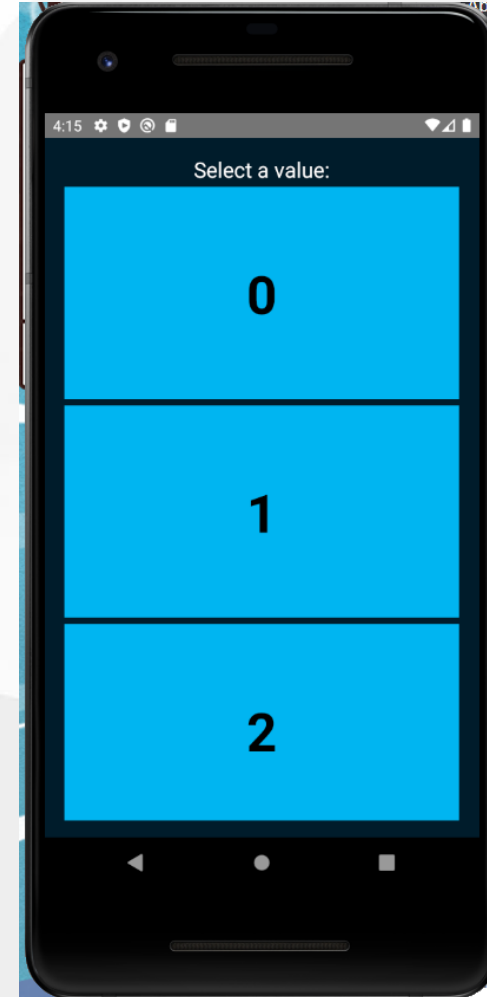
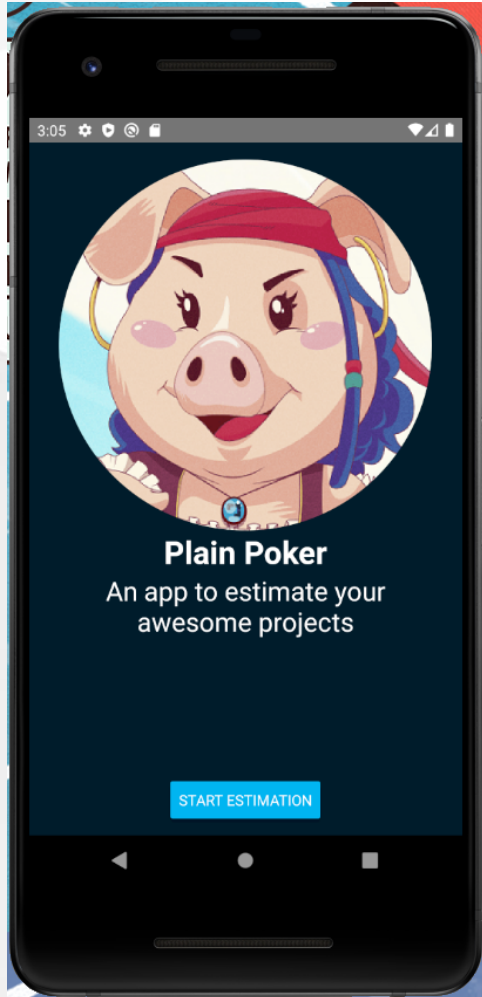
Does everybody have his environment ready?

Ready Steady Open Emulators!

Start project!

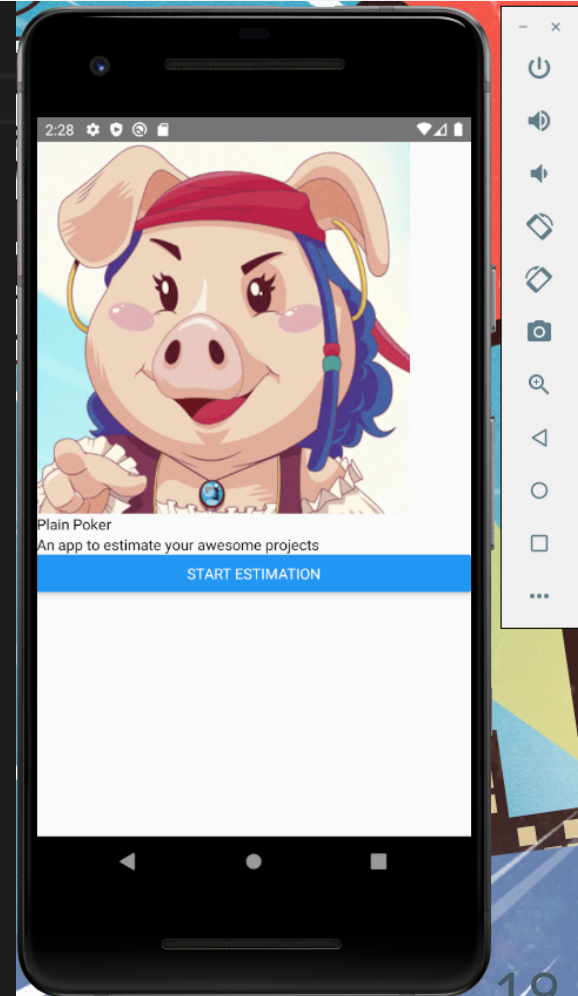
```
npx react-native run-android
```

# Plain poker: an estimating tool



# Example 1: Building blocks

```
export const Home: React.FC = () => {  
  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 awesome projects</Text>  
      <Button  
        color={'#00b5f1'}  
        onPress={() => { }}  
        title="Estimate" />  
    </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>
```

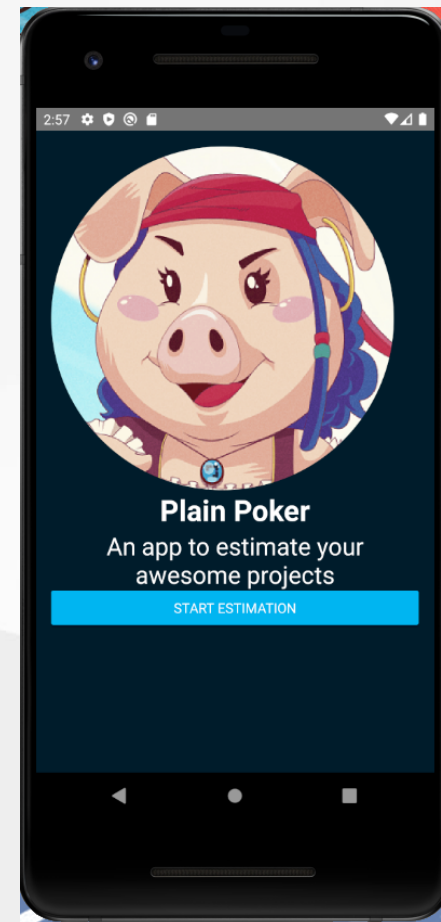
# Example 2: Styling components

You can start with this branch **example-2-start**

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'}  
  >
```

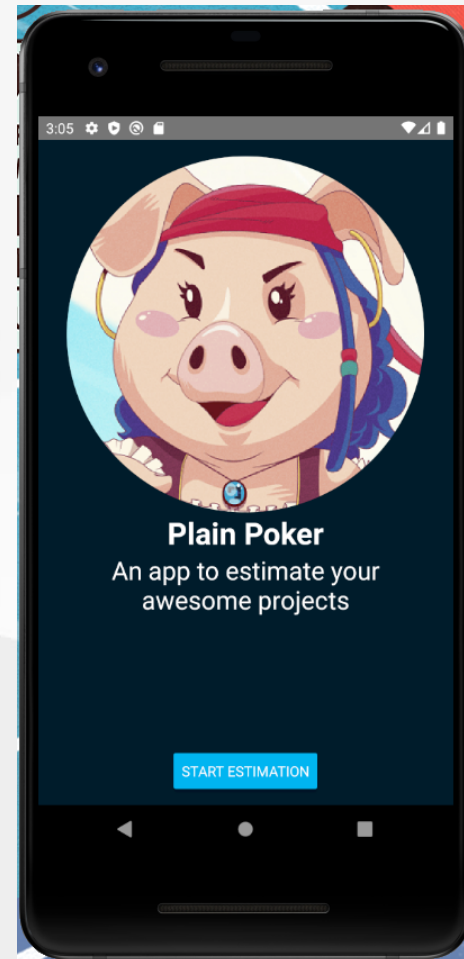


# Example 3: App layout

You can start with this branch **example-3-start**

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

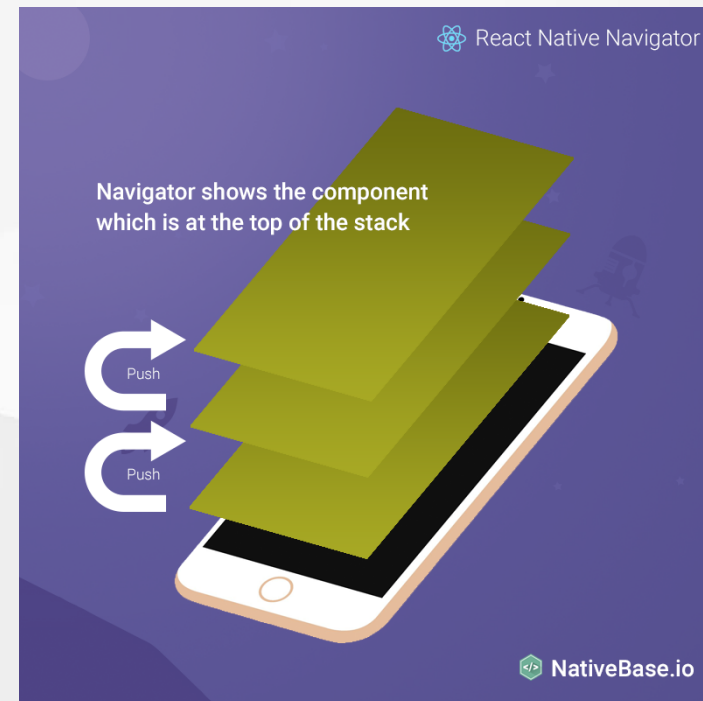
```
justifyContent: 'space-around',  
alignItems: 'center',  
flex: 1,  
alignContent: 'flex-end',
```



# 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

You can start with this branch **example-4-start**

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

You can start with this branch **example-5-start**

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

    </SafeAreaView>
  );
}
```

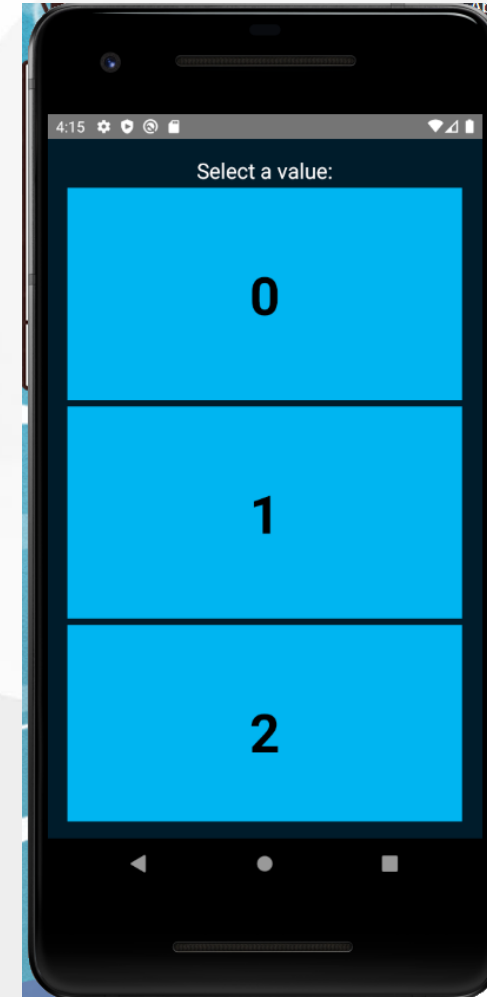
# Example 5: Lists

```
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 6: Finishing the app

You can start with this branch **example-6-start**

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!!**