I spent my Sunday studying how React works so you don't have to.

React explained in 60 seconds:					
React powers 15% of the web.					
If you're serious about building modern web applications, you need to understand how it works.					
0. Virtual DOM & reconciliation:					
⊾ Lightweight in-memory representation of the actual DOM					
▶ Diffing algorithm calculates minimal updates (O(n^3) to O(n) heuristic)					
₽ Batched updates to avoid unnecessary reflows					
₽ Keys optimize list element tracking					
1. Component architecture:					
₽ Function components with hooks (useState, useEffect) manage state/lifecycle					
▶ Class components with legacy lifecycle methods (componentDidMount, etc.)					
▶ Hooks are closure-based state isolation with dependency arrays					
▶ Custom Hooks are reusable, composable logic (e.g., useFetch, useMemory, etc.)					
2. JSX & React elements:					

₲ JSX transpiles to React.createElement(type, props, children)

▶ Elements are immutable descriptors, not instances ▶ ReactDOM renders elements into fiber trees during reconciliation 3. Fiber architecture: ▶ Rewrite of React's core algorithm (2017) ▶ Linked list of fibers: Each fiber represents a unit of work ▶ Time slicing: Pause/resume rendering via requestIdleCallback ▶ Priority levels: Concurrent mode schedules urgent vs. deferred updates 4. Concurrent mode: ▶ Suspense: Defer rendering until data/code-splitting resolves ▶ Transitions: Mark non-urgent state updates (startTransition) ▶ Streaming SSR: Send HTML chunks progressively with React 18 5. State management: ▶ useState: Uses dispatcher and queue behind the scenes ▶ Context API: Prop drilling alternative with Provider/Consumer ▶ Redux Integration: Middleware (thunks, sagas) for side effects ▶ My favorite is still React Query or Zustand for almost any app 6. Performance optimizations: ▶ Memoization: React.memo, useMemo, useCallback to prevent re-renders ▶ Lazy Loading: React.lazy + Suspense for code splitting

▶ Profiler API: Measure component render times in dev tools

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▶ Next.js: SSR/SSG/ISR, file-based routing, API routes

▶ React Router: Declarative routing with nested layouts

▶ Testing: React Testing Library, Jest integration

▶ Native: React Native bridges to native UI threads

React gives you a declarative, component-driven model with deterministic rendering.

Its balance of abstraction and control is outstanding, you can drop to imperative code when needed.

What's your go-to frontend framework, and why?

#softwareengineering #react #programming