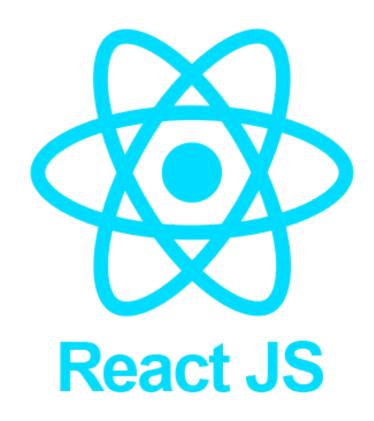
Week 10: 進階 React

許博翔



作業繳交區

- Flash Card: https://classroom.github.com/a/ydqcyw4F
- Calculator: https://classroom.github.com/a/nQbplxmX

<FlashCard /> 的 key

上禮拜的寫法:

加入「查看我的最愛」後,可能會有問題:

• 單字的 index 是可能會改變的

D 可以把 key 改成別的 unique 的東西

<div className="card" key={v.word}>

補充一下上禮拜稍微提過的 Lifting state up

- 常常會出現多個 components 需要存取、修改同一個 state 的狀況
- 把 state 提升到所有有使用到這個 state 的 component 的最近共同祖先 (closest common ancestor) 中

需要先知道 React 兩個資料處理的理念:

- Single source of truth
 - 一份資料只應該維護一份
 - 能被計算出來的資料不應該另外存成另一份資料
- Top-down data flow
 - 資料只應該由上而下傳遞
 - 一份資料只應在一個地方修改
 - 用 state \ prop 和 event 實踐

如果下層 component 需要通知上層 component 改動,就透過 event 發送通知

Thinking in React

- 1. Break the UI into a component hierarchy
- 2. Build a static version in React
 - top-down v.s. bottom-up
 - 先不需要 state
- 3. Find the minimal but complete representation of UI state
 - 找出會用到的 state
- 4. Identify where your state should live
 - lifting state up
- 5. Add inverse data flow

來做個 Todo List 吧

Pre-work

- 1. Fork the repository.
- 2. Clone the forked repo.
- 3. Run yarn or npm install.
- 4. Run yarn start or npm run start
- 5. Install Material UI

```
npm install @mui/material @emotion/react @emotion/styled
//or
yarn add @mui/material @emotion/react @emotion/styled
```

Step 1: Break the UI into a component hierarchy

Step 2: Build a static version in React

Step 3: Find the minimal but complete representation of UI state

Step 4: Identify where your state should live

Lifting state up 優缺點

• Pros:

- 更新資料容易 (Single source of truth)
- 不會有資料不一致的問題 (Single source of truth)
- 取用資料時不會不知道應該取用哪份資料 (Single source of truth)
- 。 只要往上找就可找到資料源頭(Top-down data flow)
- 資料必須在創建的地方修改,減少追查資料更新位置的時間成本(Top-down data flow)

Cons:

- 每次資料都必須重新計算,某些情況下效能較差(Single source of truth)
- 傳遞太多層時會造成維護不易(Top-down data flow)

補充:可以用 Context 來解決

Step 5: Add inverse data flow

一個加速開發的小技巧:Conditional rendering

loading

```
if (loading) {
  return <h1>Loading...</h1>;
}
return <MyComponent data={data}/>
```

todo list

不想 render 任何東西 🖸 return null

```
if (isChecked) {
  return null;
}
return {name};
```

更精簡的寫法: Conditional (ternary) operator (?:)

把這個

寫成這樣

```
return (
     {isChecked? name + '√' : name}

);
```

還有另一種寫法: &&

用網址分成不同頁面:React-Router

Client & Server

- Client(前端):以網頁來說就是你的瀏覽器、電腦,發送 request 到 Server 端
- Server(後端): 收到 request 開始處理資料,完成後會回傳 response 到 Client 端

安裝

```
$ npm install react-router-dom
// or
$ yarn add react-router-dom
```

HashRouter v.s. BrowserRouter

- HashRouter: 頁面路徑最前面會有個 "#",換url時不會發送 request
- BrowserRouter: 頁面路徑不會有井字,但換 url 時會發送 request

```
import { HashRouter } from "react-router-dom";
import { BrowserRouter } from "react-router-dom";
import { NavLink, Switch, Route } from "react-router-dom";
```

假設現在某個網頁有以下頁面配置:

• "/home" : 主畫面

• "/blogs":顯示所有部落格文章列表

• "/contact" : 聯絡資料

• others: 404 error

每個頁面對應到的 UI (component)

```
// Layout.js
import { Outlet, Link } from "react-router-dom";
export default function Layout() {
  return (
   <>
     <nav>
       <l
         <1 i>
           <Link to="/">Home</Link>
         <1 i>
           <Link to="/blogs">Blogs</Link>
         <1 i>
           <Link to="/contact">Contact</Link>
         </nav>
     <0utlet />
   </>
```

每個頁面對應到的 UI (component)

```
// Home.js
export default function Home() {
  return <h1>Home</h1>;
};
// Blogs.js
export default function Blogs() {
  return <h1>Blog Articles</h1>;
};
// Contact.js
export default function Contact() {
  return <h1>Contact Me</h1>;
};
// NoPage.js
export default function NoPage() {
  return <h1>404</h1>;
};
```

在 index.js 加入 <Router />

```
import React from "react";
import ReactDOM from "react-dom/client";
import { HashRouter } from "react-router-dom"; // <=====</pre>
import App from "./containers/App";
const root = ReactDOM.createRoot(document.getElementById("root"));
root.render(
  <React.StrictMode>
    <HashRouter> // <=====</pre>
      <App />
    </HashRouter>
  </React.StrictMode>
);
```

在 App 加入 <Routes /> & <Route />

```
import ReactDOM from "react-dom/client";
import { Routes, Route } from "react-router-dom"; // <=====</pre>
export default function App() {
  return (
    <Routes>
      <Route path="/" element={<Layout />}>
        <Route index element={<Home />} />
        <Route path="blogs" element={<Blogs />} />
        <Route path="contact" element={<Contact />} />
        <Route path="*" element={<NoPage />} />
      </Route>
    </Routes>
```

v6 之前都是用 <Route path="/" component={Layout}> 的寫法

URL Parameters

- <Route path="/:id" component={SecondPage}/>
- 在 SecondPage 讀取 id 的方法為: props.match.params.id
- 或是使用 hook useParams()
 - o let { id } = useParams()

實作時間~~~

Axios:讓React打API跟後端(Server)要資料

HTTP

- HyperText Transfer Protocol 超文本傳輸協定
- Client 端和 Server 端之間的網路傳輸協定
- stateless
- 明文傳輸
 - o v.s. HTTPS

常見的 HTTP Request Methods

- GET:單純請求某個資源
 - 。 E.g. 進入某個網址、讀取訊息
- POST:需要執行一些動作
 - 。 E.g. 登入、傳送訊息
- PUT:取代掉整個資源
- DELETE:刪除某個資源
- PATCH:修改部分資源
- **HEAD**:只要 request 的 header,不要 body

HTTP Response

- 1xx:稍等
 - 100 Continue: Server 成功接收、但 Client 還要進行一些處理
- 2xx:成功
 - 200 OK : 成功
 - 204 No Content :成功,但沒有回傳的內容 (E.g.: DELETE)
- 3xx:重新導向
 - 301 Moved Permanently : 資源被永久移到其他位置,在下一次發出 request 時,瀏覽器會直接到新位置
 - 302 Found (Moved Temporarily) :資源暫時被移到其他位置
 - 304 Not Modified :資源沒有改變,可以從快取 cache 拿就好

HTTP Response

- 4xx: Client 端錯誤
 - 400 Bad Request :請求語法錯誤、或資源太大等等
 - 401 Unauthorized :未認證,可能需要登入或 Token
 - 403 Forbidden : 沒有權限
 - 404 Not Found : 找不到資源
- 5xx:Server 端錯誤
 - 500 Internal Server Error : 伺服器出錯 (搶票時很可能發生)
 - 501 Not Implemented
 - 502 Bad Gateway :伺服器的某個服務沒有正確執行

React **J API**: Axios

• simple promised based HTTP client for the browser and node.js

```
// npm
npm install axios
// yarn
yarn add axios
```

Syntax

```
axios({
    method: "get", // "post", "put", ...
    baseURL: "https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/",
    url: "/posts/1",
    data: {} // for "post", "put", "patch"
})
```

or

```
axios.get(URL).then((response) => {})
.catch((error) => {});
```

```
axios.post(URL, data).then((response) => {})
.catch((error) => {})
```



```
import { useState, useEffect } from "react";
import axios from "axios";
const baseURL = "https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/posts/1"; // 可以複製到 browser 看一下
export default function App() {
  const [post, setPost] = useState(null);
 useEffect(() => { // 記得打 API 要在 ComponentDidMount() 裡面打
   axios.get(baseURL).then((response) => {
     console.log(response);
     setPost(response data); // 用 `response data` 拿到資料
   }).catch((error) => {
     console.log(error);
   });
 }, []); // <-- after first render</pre>
 if (!post) return null; // conditional rendering
  return (
   <div>
     <h1>{post.title}</h1>
     {post.body}
   </div>
```

POST

/* import ... */ export default function App() { /* ... */ function createPost() { axios .post(baseURL, { title: "Hello World!", body: "This is a new post." .then((response) => { console.log(response); setPost(response.data); }).catch((error) => { console.log(error); }); if (!post) return "No post!"; return (<div> <h1>{post.title}</h1> {post.body} <button onClick={createPost}>Create Post</button> </div>);

或是利用 async / await

```
async function getAllPosts() {
   try {
     const response = await axios.get("https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/posts");
     console.log(response);
   } catch (error) => {
     console.log(error);
   }
}
```

Axios Instance

• 不同的 applications 會有相同的 baseURL (但有不同的 routing)

```
const instance = axios.create({ baseURL: "https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com" });
const getPosts = async (id) => {
   const response = await instance.get(`/posts/${id}`);
   console.log(response);
}
const getAllPosts = async () => {
   const response = await instance.get("/posts");
   console.log(response);
}
```

Axios response schema

```
{
  data: {},
  status: 200,
  statusText: 'OK',
  headers: {},
  config: {},
  request: {}
}
```

實作時間~~~

Deploy

- Static server
- AWS Amplify
- Azure
- Firebase
- GitHub Pages ***
- Heroku

GitHub Pages

Step 1: Add homepage to package.json

"homepage": "https://<github-username>.github.io/<project-repo>",

Create React App (CRA) uses the homepage field to determine the root URL in the built HTML file.

Step 2: Install gh-pages and add deploy to scripts in package.json

```
// npm
npm install --save-dev gh-pages
// yarn
yarn add --dev gh-pages
```

把以下兩行加入 package.json 裡的 scripts

```
// npm
"predeploy": "npm run build",
"deploy": "gh-pages -d build"

// yarn
"predeploy": "yarn run build",
"deploy": "gh-pages -d build"
```

The predeploy script will run automatically before deploy is run.

Step 3: Deploy the site

```
// npm
npm run deploy
// yarn
yarn deploy
```

Step 4: Ensure your project's settings use gh-pages

 Make sure GitHub Pages option in your GitHub project settings is set to use the ghpages branch

Most Popular React UI Component Libraries

- MUI (formerly Material-UI)
- Ant Design (AntD)
- React Bootstrap
- ...

Assignment 2 (deadline: 12/01 14:20)

- 請用 React 實作一個 app,滿足下面的要求
- 1. 用 react-router 實作四個頁面
 - / 首頁:需要有另外三個頁面的 link
 - /flashcard 單字卡:上禮拜的 bonus 作業(有 state 的版本)
 - /translate 翻譯
 - /about 個人資料:需要有姓名、學號、email、照片
- 2. (bonus) 有使用到任何 UI Library
- 3. (bonus) 切換至 tranlsate 頁面的時候,會自動 focus 在搜尋框
- 4. (bonus) 把網頁 deploy 到 Github-Pages

Assignment 2 (deadline: 12/01 14:20)

/translate

- 使用 翻譯 API
- 取得可翻譯的語言列表
- 輸入待翻譯文字
- 選擇要翻譯的語言
- 翻譯並顯示結果

繳交連結:https://classroom.github.com/a/IS8F00FE

References

- Ric's Web Programming Class Slides
- https://reactjs.org/docs/getting-started.html
- https://ithelp.ithome.com.tw/articles/10246939
- https://create-react-app.dev/docs/deployment/
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- https://yakimhsu.com/project/project_w4_Network_http.html