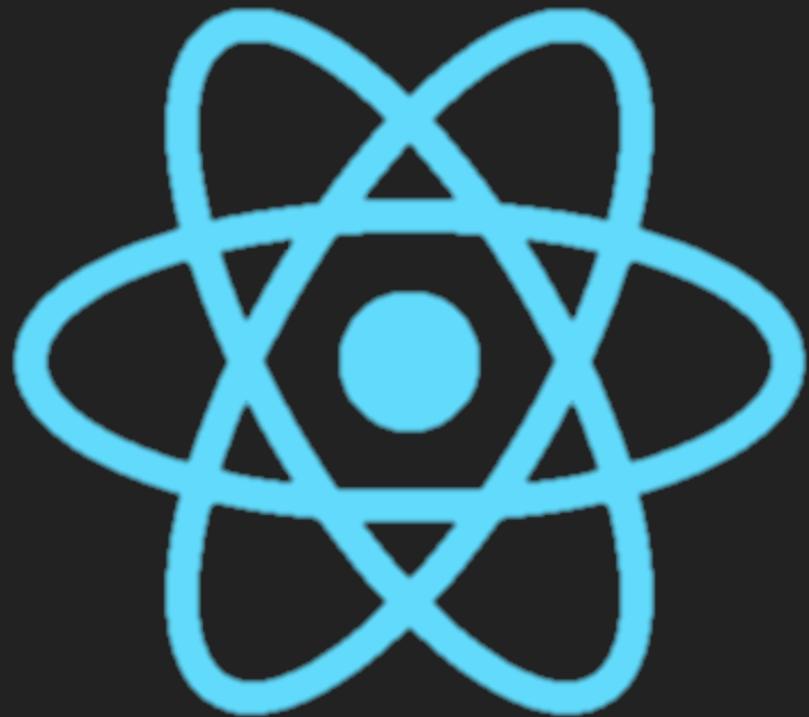


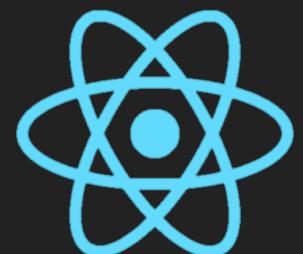
Introduction to Reactjs

By Joey Chua



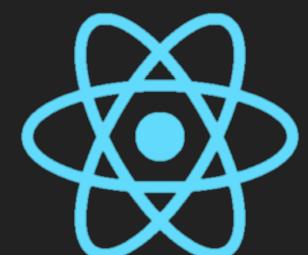
About Me

- Joey
- Data Scientist @ Vertex
- <https://www.linkedin.com/in/joeychuasm/>

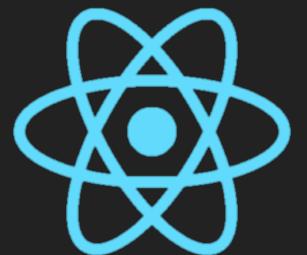


Overview of React

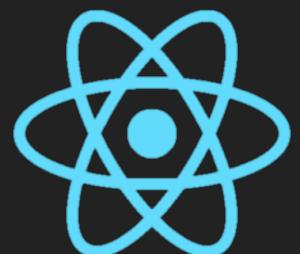
- What is React
- Why React
- Using React
- Create a simple app



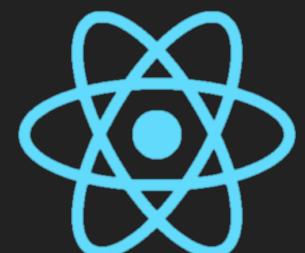
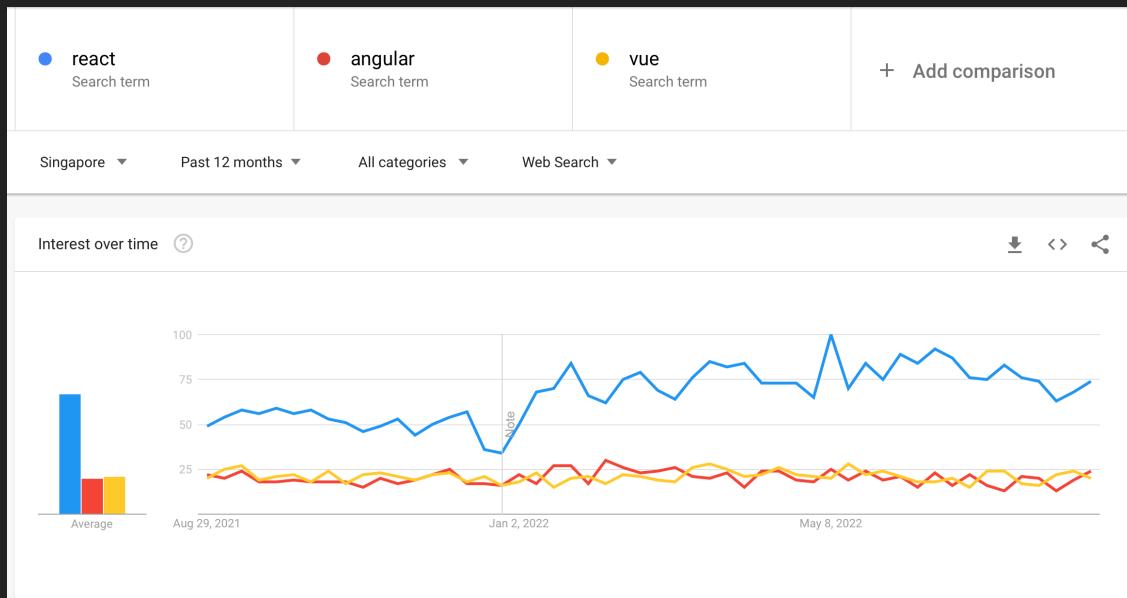
Why React?



**It is easy to understand, has a
large community, and is one of the
most popular library**



Trends



Stack

M



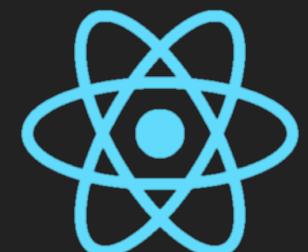
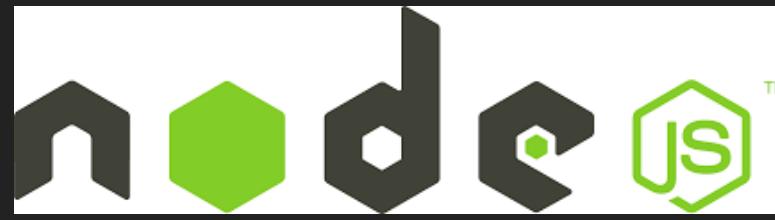
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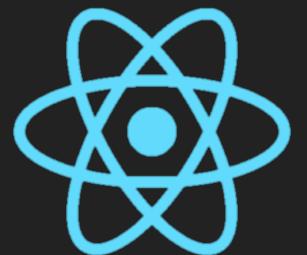
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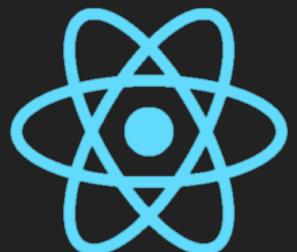
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What is React?

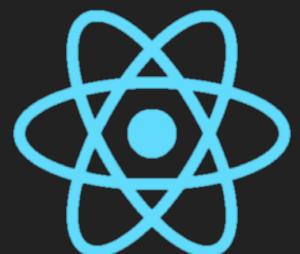


**React is a JavaScript library
for building user interfaces**



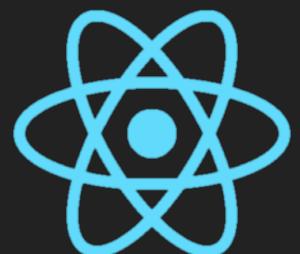
Declarative

Each line of code declares what each element of the app is.



Component-based

Build reusable UI elements and Javascript functions that accepts inputs



Header Component

Content Component

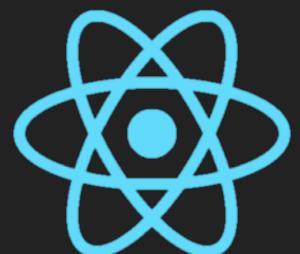
Sidebar
Component

Content Component

Content Component

Two Types of Components

1. Class-based
2. Functional

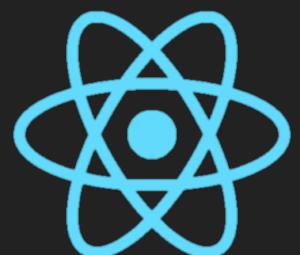


Class-based



```
import react, { Component } from 'react'

class Example extends Component {
  render(){
    return <div>Hello, World!</div>
  }
}
```

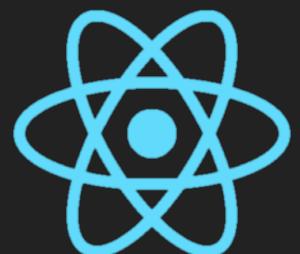


Functional

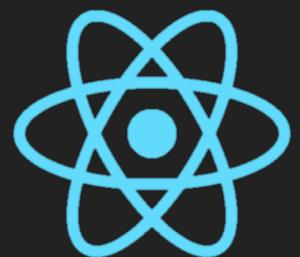


```
import React from 'react';

const Example = () => {
  return <div>Hello World!</div>
}
```



How to use React?

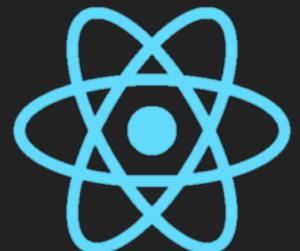


React Environment Setup

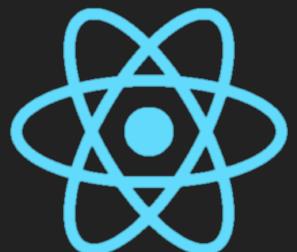
1. Manually set up using webpack & babel
2. Use `create-react-app` command



```
npx create-react-app my-app
```



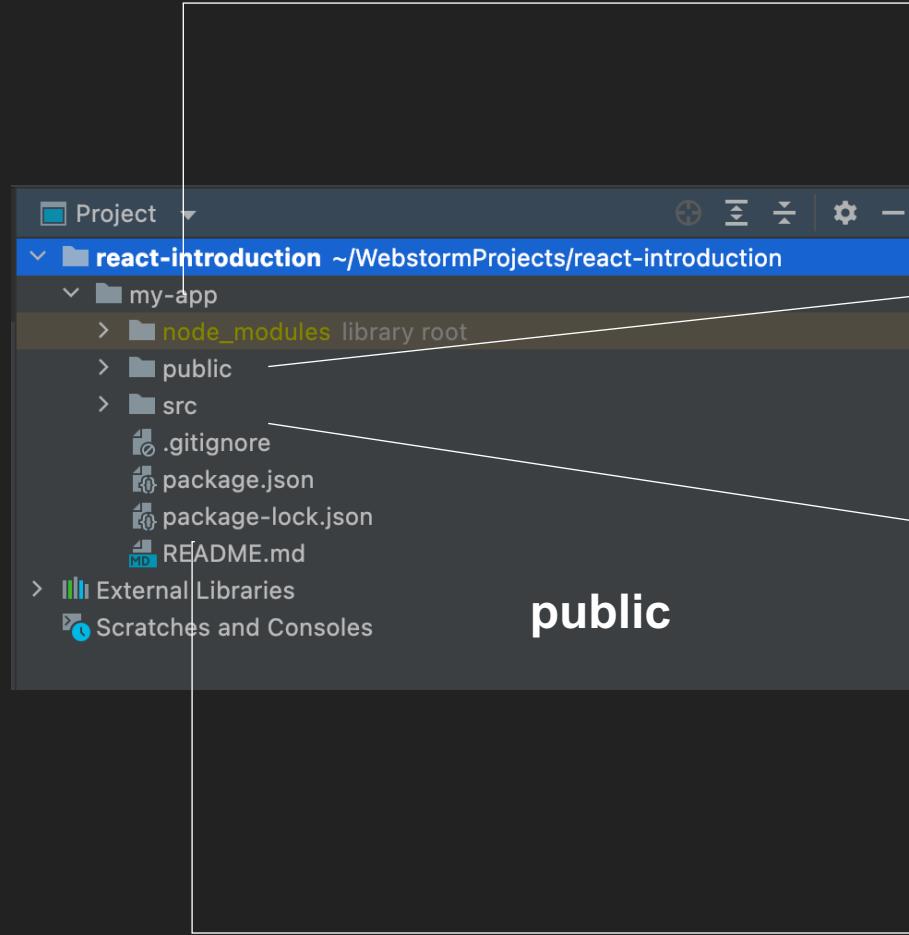
Create-react-app is a simple
tool or command that
generates required **files** &
folders to start the application



**Node is a Javascript runtime
that allows us to execute JS
code on the server**



Files and Folders



node_modules: Source code for dependencies. Do not touch.

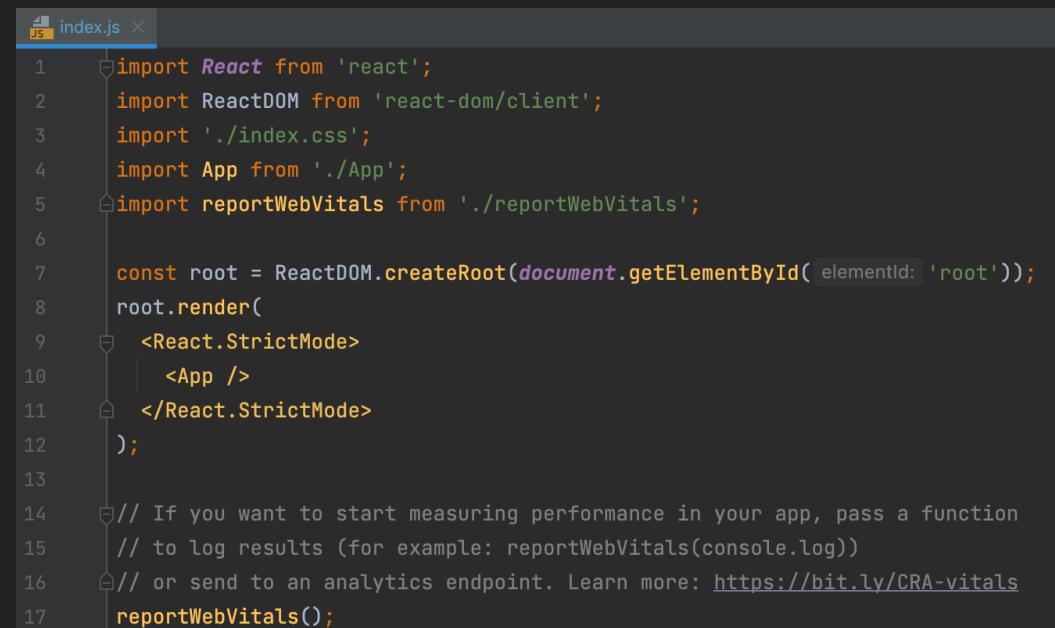
Public: The directory where your static files are stored

src

package.json: the main file that defines the dependencies and other settings for the project

Index.js

We have **react DOM** to render the application with ID root.

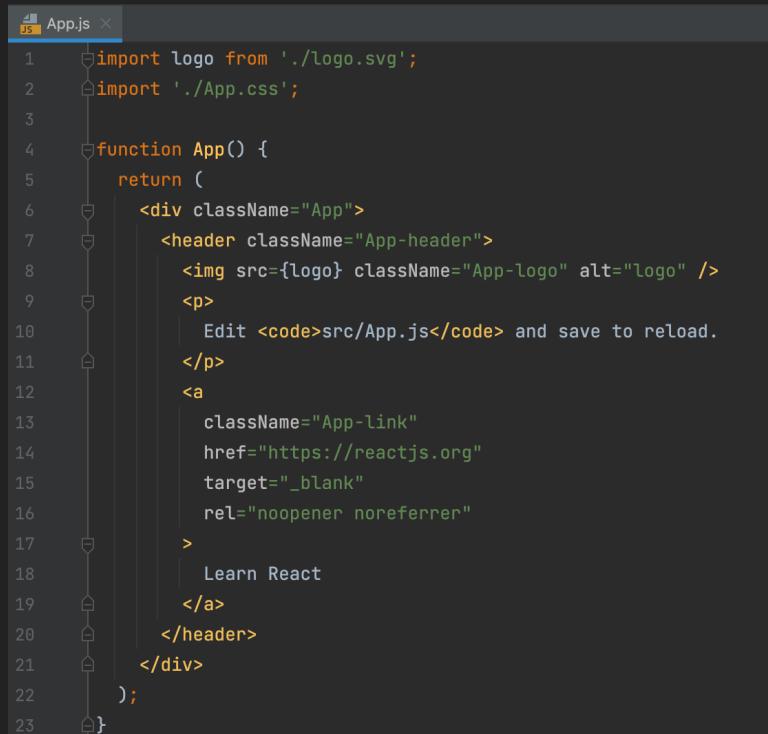


A screenshot of a code editor showing the contents of an index.js file. The file is a React application entry point. It imports React, ReactDOM, and App from their respective modules. It also imports reportWebVitals. The main logic involves creating a root element using ReactDOM.createRoot and rendering the App component within a StrictMode. A note at the bottom explains how to measure performance using reportWebVitals.

```
index.js
1 import React from 'react';
2 import ReactDOM from 'react-dom/client';
3 import './index.css';
4 import App from './App';
5 import reportWebVitals from './reportWebVitals';
6
7 const root = ReactDOM.createRoot(document.getElementById('root'));
8 root.render(
9   <React.StrictMode>
10    <App />
11   </React.StrictMode>
12 );
13
14 // If you want to start measuring performance in your app, pass a function
15 // to log results (for example: reportWebVitals(console.log))
16 // or send to an analytics endpoint. Learn more: https://bit.ly/CRA-vitals
17 reportWebVitals();
```

App.js

In HTML, we write class but in JSX we will write className



A screenshot of a code editor showing the file 'App.js'. The code defines a functional component 'App' that returns a div with the className 'App'. Inside this div is a header with the className 'App-header', containing an image and a paragraph. Below the header is an anchor tag with the className 'App-link' that points to the React website. The code editor has syntax highlighting and line numbers from 1 to 23.

```
JS App.js ×
1 import logo from './logo.svg';
2 import './App.css';
3
4 function App() {
5   return (
6     <div className="App">
7       <header className="App-header">
8         <img src={logo} className="App-logo" alt="logo" />
9         <p>
10           Edit <code>src/App.js</code> and save to reload.
11         </p>
12         <a
13           className="App-link"
14           href="https://reactjs.org"
15           target="_blank"
16           rel="noopener noreferrer"
17         >
18           Learn React
19         </a>
20       </header>
21     </div>
22   );
23 }
```

Terminal

Change Directory



```
cd my-app
```

Start



```
npm start
```

Terminal

Terminal: Local × + ▾

Compiled successfully!

You can now view `my-app` in the browser.

Local: <http://localhost:3000>

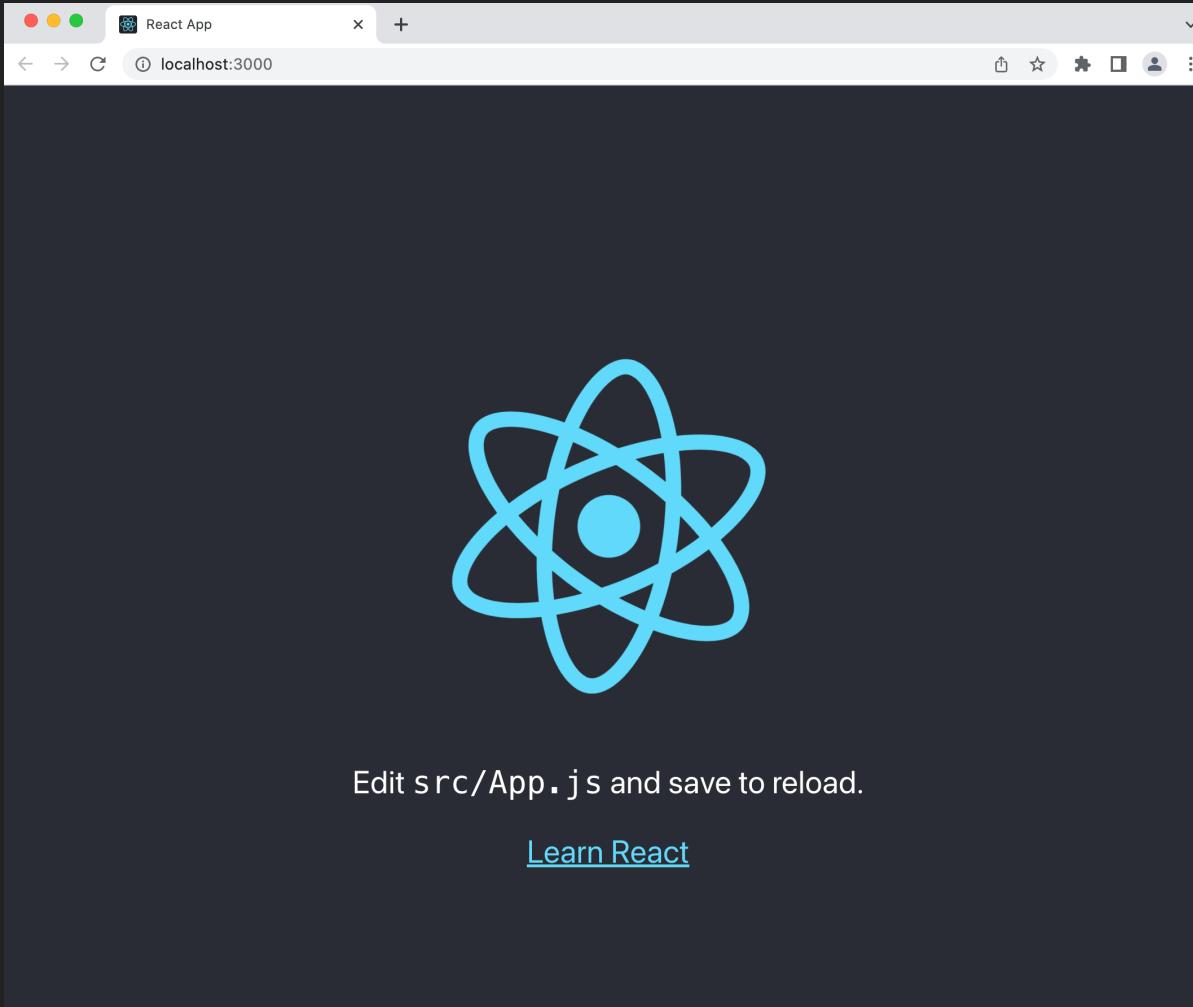
On Your Network: <http://172.20.10.7:3000>

Note that the development build is not optimized.

To create a production build, use `npm run build`.

webpack compiled **successfully**

LocalHost



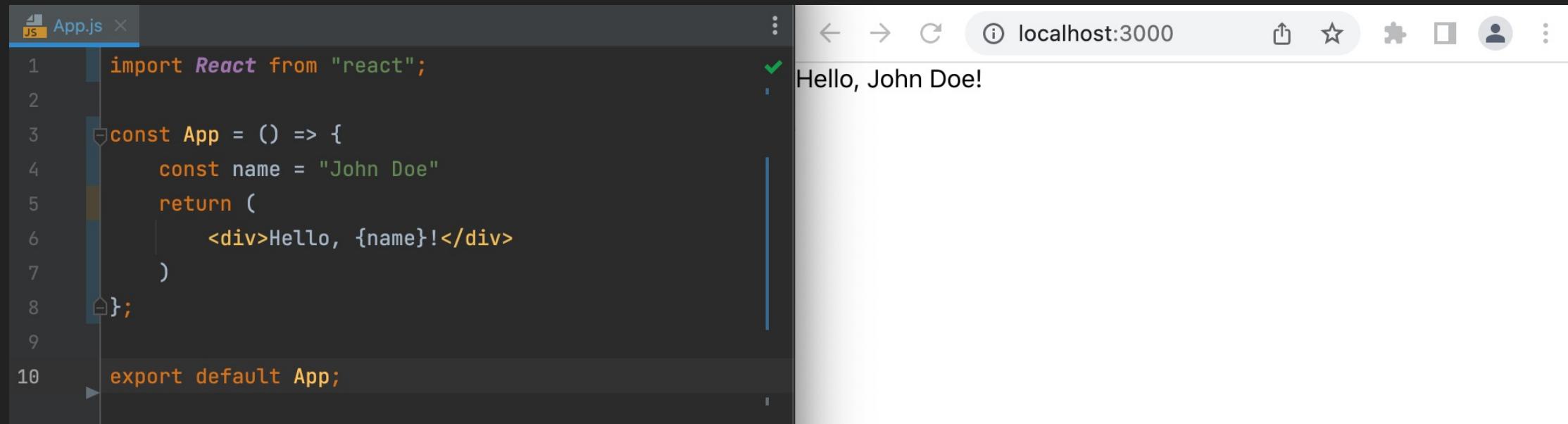
App.js

To use the library, we need to
import React

```
import React from 'react'
```

App.js

Delete function and change to **const**



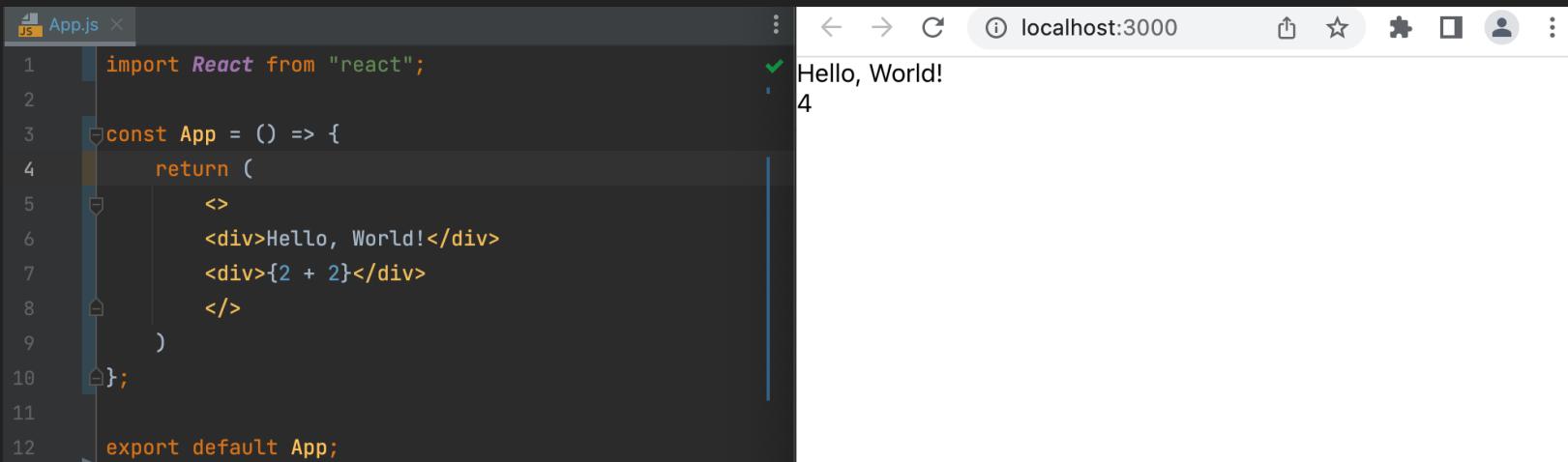
The image shows a split-screen development environment. On the left, a code editor displays the file `App.js` with the following content:

```
1 import React from "react";
2
3 const App = () => {
4     const name = "John Doe"
5     return (
6         <div>Hello, {name}!</div>
7     )
8 }
9
10 export default App;
```

On the right, a web browser window is open at `localhost:3000`, showing the output of the code: **Hello, John Doe!**

App.js

In the curly braces, we will put **values** inside



The image shows a split-screen development environment. On the left, a code editor displays the file `App.js` with the following content:

```
1 import React from "react";
2
3 const App = () => {
4   return (
5     <>
6       <div>Hello, World!</div>
7       <div>{2 + 2}</div>
8     </>
9   )
10 }
11
12 export default App;
```

On the right, a web browser window shows the rendered output at `localhost:3000`:

Hello, World!
4

App.js

List and Keys

The image shows a development environment with two main panes. On the left is a code editor for `App.js`, and on the right is a browser window displaying the application's output.

Code Editor (App.js):

```
1 import React from "react";
2
3 const App = () => {
4     let employees = [
5         {
6             id: 1,
7             name: "John Doe",
8             age: 23,
9             city: "New York",
10            },
11            {
12                id: 2,
13                name: "Jane Doe",
14                age: 27,
15                city: "Singapore",
16            },
17            {
18                id: 3,
19                name: "Mary Anne",
20                age: 25,
21                city: "Hong Kong",
22            },
23        ];
24
```

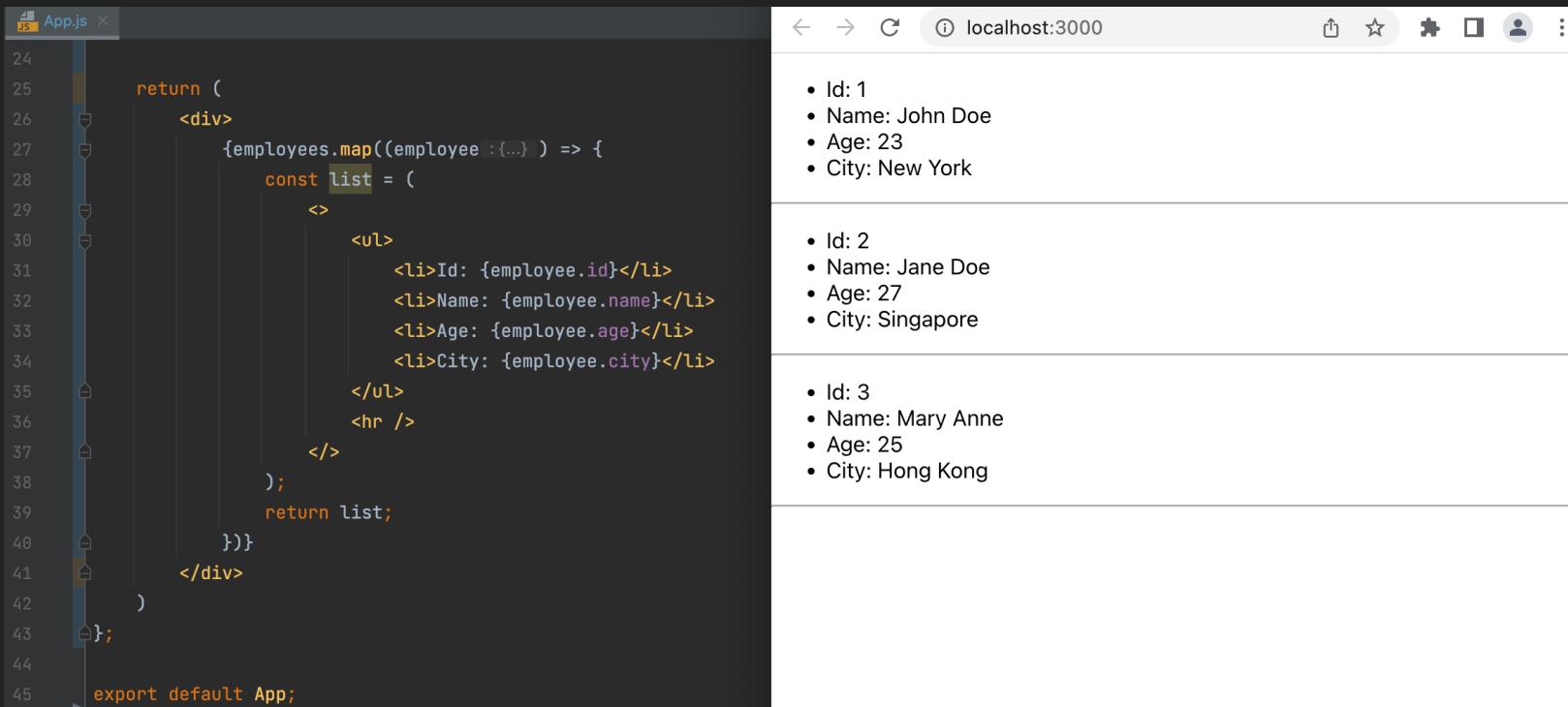
Browser Output:

localhost:3000

- Id: 1
 - Name: John Doe
 - Age: 23
 - City: New York
- Id: 2
 - Name: Jane Doe
 - Age: 27
 - City: Singapore
- Id: 3
 - Name: Mary Anne
 - Age: 25
 - City: Hong Kong

App.js

List and Keys



The image shows a split-screen development environment. On the left, a code editor displays the file `App.js` with line numbers from 24 to 45. The code uses a map operation to render a list of employees. On the right, a web browser window shows the rendered output at `localhost:3000`, displaying three separate sections, each representing an employee with a unique ID and key-value pairs for name, age, and city.

```
24
25     return (
26       <div>
27         {employees.map((employee : {...} ) => {
28           const list = (
29             <>
30               <ul>
31                 <li>Id: {employee.id}</li>
32                 <li>Name: {employee.name}</li>
33                 <li>Age: {employee.age}</li>
34                 <li>City: {employee.city}</li>
35               </ul>
36               <hr />
37             );
38           return list;
39         })}
40       );
41     );
42   );
43 }
44
45 export default App;
```

localhost:3000

- Id: 1
 - Name: John Doe
 - Age: 23
 - City: New York
- Id: 2
 - Name: Jane Doe
 - Age: 27
 - City: Singapore
- Id: 3
 - Name: Mary Anne
 - Age: 25
 - City: Hong Kong

Hands-on



<https://pokeapi.co>

API

Try it now!

pokemon?

Submit

Need a hint? Try [pokemon/ditto](#), [pokemon-species/aegislash](#), [tvne/3](#), [ability/battle-armor](#), or [pokemon?limit=100000&offset=0](#).

Direct link to results: <https://pokeapi.co/api/v2/pokemon?>

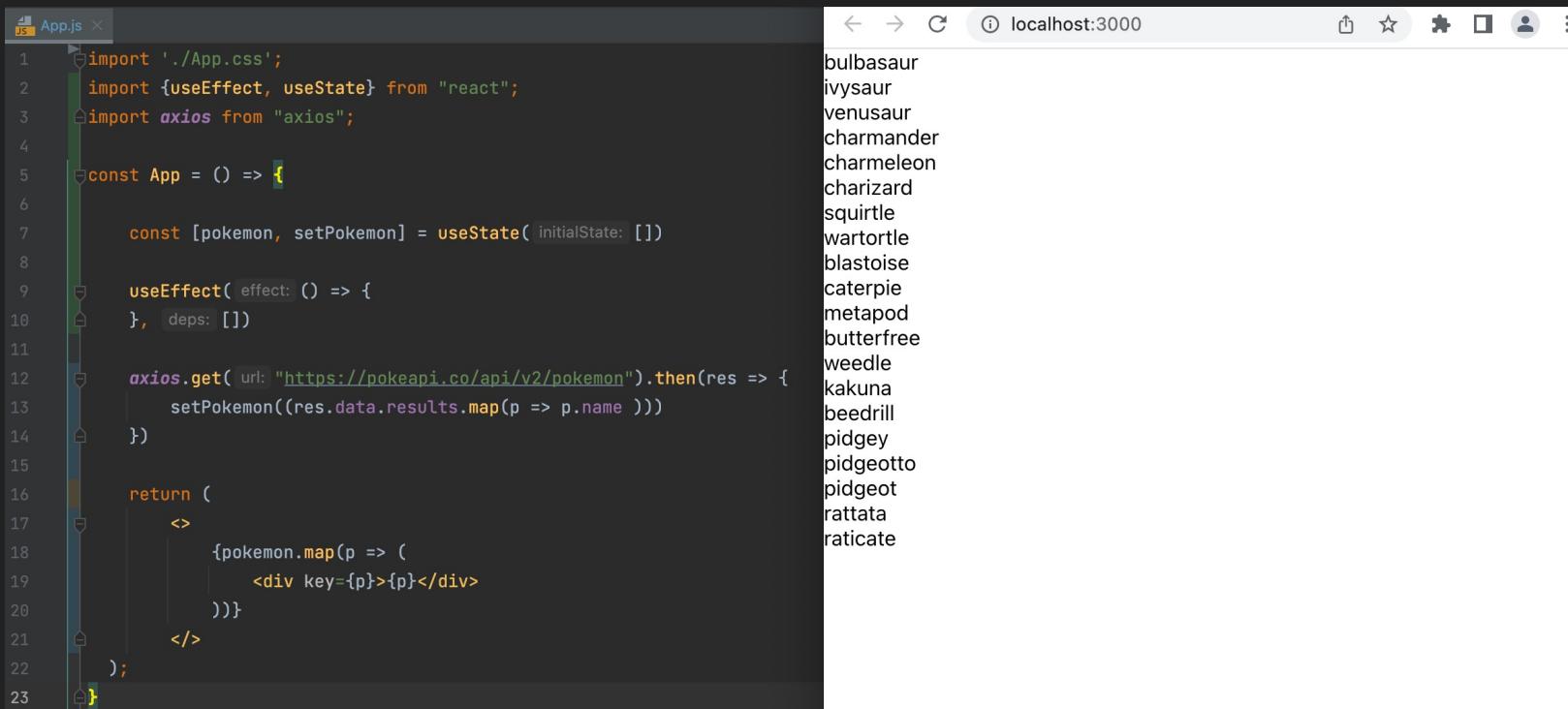
Resource for pokemon?

```
count: 1154
next: "https://pokeapi.co/api/v2/pokemon?offset=20&limit=20"
previous: null
▼ results: □ 20 items
  ▼ 0: {} 2 keys
    name: "bulbasaur"
    url: "https://pokeapi.co/api/v2/pokemon/1/"
  ▼ 1: {} 2 keys
    name: "ivysaur"
    url: "https://pokeapi.co/api/v2/pokemon/2/"
  ▼ 2: {} 2 keys
    name: "venusaur"
    url: "https://pokeapi.co/api/v2/pokemon/3/"
  ▼ 3: {} 2 keys
    name: "charmander"
    url: "https://pokeapi.co/api/v2/pokemon/4/"
  ▼ 4: {} 2 keys
    name: "charmeleon"
    url: "https://pokeapi.co/api/v2/pokemon/5/"
  ▼ 5: {} 2 keys
    name: "charizard"
    url: "https://pokeapi.co/api/v2/pokemon/6/"
  ▼ 6: {} 2 keys
    name: "squirtle"
    url: "https://pokeapi.co/api/v2/pokemon/7/"
```

View raw JSON (1.956 kB, 87 lines)

App.js

Axios, useEffect, useState, map



The image shows a development environment with two windows side-by-side. On the left is a code editor with the file 'App.js' open. The code uses the Axios library to fetch a list of Pokémon names from an API, then maps over the results to render them in a list. On the right is a web browser window displaying the results of the code execution.

```
App.js
1 import './App.css';
2 import {useEffect, useState} from "react";
3 import axios from "axios";
4
5 const App = () => {
6
7   const [pokemon, setPokemon] = useState( initialState: [] )
8
9   useEffect( effect: () => {
10     }, deps: [] )
11
12   axios.get( url: "https://pokeapi.co/api/v2/pokemon" ).then(res => {
13     setPokemon((res.data.results.map(p => p.name )))
14   })
15
16   return (
17     <>
18       {pokemon.map(p => (
19         <div key={p}>{p}</div>
20       ))}
21     </>
22   );
23 }
```

localhost:3000

bulbasaur
ivysaur
venusaur
charmander
charmeleon
charizard
squirtle
wartortle
blastoise
caterpie
metapod
butterfree
weedle
kakuna
beedrill
pidgey
pidgeotto
pidgeot
rattata
raticate

App.js

Pagination

The image shows a split-screen development environment. On the left is a code editor with the file `App.js` open, displaying the following code:

```
1 import './App.css';
2 import {useEffect, useState} from "react";
3 import axios from "axios";
4
5 const App = () => {
6
7   const [pokemon, setPokemon] = useState( initialState: [] );
8   const [currentPageUrl, setCurrentPageUrl] = useState( initialState: "https://pokeapi.co/api/v2/pokemon" );
9   const [nextPageUrl, setNextPageUrl] = useState();
10  const [prevPageUrl, setPrevPageUrl] = useState();
11  const [loading, setLoading] = useState( initialState: true );
12
13  useEffect( effect: () => {
14    setLoading( value: true );
15    let cancel;
16    axios.get(currentPageUrl, config: {
17      cancelToken: new axios.CancelToken( executor: c => cancel = c )
18    }).then(res => {
19      setLoading( value: false );
20      setNextPageUrl(res.data.next);
21      setPrevPageUrl(res.data.previous);
22      setPokemon(res.data.results.map(p => p.name));
23    })
24
25    return () => cancel();
26  }, deps: [currentPageUrl] );
27
28  function gotoNextPage() {
29    setCurrentPageUrl(nextPageUrl);
30  }
31
32  function gotoPrevPage() {
33    setCurrentPageUrl(prevPageUrl);
34  }
35
36  if (loading) return "Loading...";
37
38  return (
39    <>
40      {pokemon.map(p => (
41        <div key={p}>{p}</div>
42      ))}
43      <div>
44        {gotoPrevPage ? <button onClick={gotoPrevPage}>Previous</button> : null}
45        {gotoNextPage ? <button onClick={gotoNextPage}>Next</button> : null}
46      </div>
47    </>
48  );
49}
50
51 export default App;
```

On the right is a browser window showing the output of the code. The URL is `localhost:3000`. The page displays a list of 20 Pokémon names: bulbasaur, ivysaur, venusaur, charmander, charmeleon, charizard, squirtle, wartortle, blastoise, caterpie, metapod, butterfree, weedle, kakuna, beedrill, pidgey, pidgeotto, pidgeot, rattata, raticate. Below the list are two buttons: "Previous" and "Next".