# UI Patterns in React

- We've seen UI patterns in plain HTML/CSS/JS
- How does React change things?
    - Components
        - CSS per component?
        - incl. media queries!
    - Reusable
    - state variables in component
    - passed props to component
    - HTML based on state/props
        - classes based on state/props
        - Output HTML based on state/props

# Reusable Components

- So far Components containers for custom content
    - Used to organize
- "Reusable" components also exist
    - Can be used multiple times
        - For similar output
    - Customized based on values passed
    - Organize a different way
        - Consistent
        - Do repetitive work once

# Making a Card Component

Different options

- Wrapper Component
- Pass parts as props (prop-driven)
- Wrapper Subcomponents

# Option 1: Card Component as Wrapper

Goal of how to use:

```
<Card className="card" onClick={onClick}>
  <h3 className="card__title">Jorts</h3>
  <img
    className="card__pic"
    alt="a smug orange cat sitting with tail curled around front paws"
    src={jortsPic}
  />
  <p className="card__text">
    It has been 0 days since a Trash Can mishap
  </p>
  <button
    className="card__link"
    aria-label="Read more about Jorts"
  >
    Read More
  </button>
</Card>
```

# Details about using a Wrapper style Component

- The `<Card>` component generates the wrapper
- Contents of `<Card>` element put inside wrapper
- `<Card>` not in charge of styling contents
- `<Card>` passed onClick (for whole card)
    - `<Card>` does not add behavior to parts
- `<Card>` does not do MUCH in this style

# How to create a Wrapper-style component

- Contents of element are passed as `children` prop
  - Automatic React behavior
- Component decides:
  - What to put around `children`
  - Whether to show `children`
- Component can't easily ALTER `children`

```
function Card({ className, onClick, children }) {
  return (
    <div
      className={`card-container ${className}`}
      onClick={onClick}
    >
      {children}
    </div>
  );
}
```

# Option 2: Card Parts as Props

Goal of how to use:

```
<Card
  className="card"
  onReadMore={onReadMore}
  title="Jorts"
  pic={jortsPic}
  alt="a smug orange cat sitting with tail curled around front paws"
  text="It has been 0 days since a Trash Can mishap"
  linkText="Read More"
/>
```

# Details about using a prop-driven Component

- The `<Card>` component generates inner-elements
  - Uses values from props for their contents
- `<Card>` has a LOT of control
  - But can only do things the way it was coded
- Can decide what elements to add interaction to
  - Ex: `onReadMore` might be `onClick` on link only
- Can be VERY detailed in props
- and/or limited flexibility

# How to create a props-driven component

```
function Card({
  className, onReadMore,
  title, pic,
  alt, text, linkText,
}) {
  return (
    <div className={className}>
      <h3 className={`${className}__title`}>{title}</h3>
      <img className={`${className}__pic`}
        alt={alt}
        src={pic}
      />
      <p className={`${className}__text`}>{text}</p>
      <button className={`${className}__link`}
        onClick={onReadMore}
        aria-label={`Read More about ${title}`}
      >
        Read More
      </button>
    </div>
  )
}
```

# Pros/Cons of Prop-driven component

- More consistent!
    - Easier to use if data-driven!
    - Classnames auto-generated from base
- MUST be consistent
    - Contents will ALWAYS be same structure
    - Must have same data for each instance
    - Can change base className
        - But can't add extra
    - Aria-label auto-generated
        - Might not always be "good"

# Option 3: Wrapper with Subcomponents

Goal for use:

```
<Card>
  <CardTitle>Jorts</CardTitle>
  <CardPic src={jortsPic} alt={alt}/>
  <CardText>
    It has been 0 days since a Trash Can mishap
  </CardText>
  <CardLink onClick={onClick}>Read More</CardLink>
</Card>
```

# Details about Subcomponents

- Here `<Card>` doesn't do much
    - But other components (subcomponents) do
        - Provide classnames and behaviors
        - Operate on their `children` prop
            - Like wrapper style component
- Subcomponents assume `<Card>`
- Pro: More flexible than prop-driven
- Pro: Provides benefits over wrapper
- Con: Subcomponents are mentally coupled
    - Look at multiple files to understand output

# Which approach is best?

- You know the answer

**It Depends**

- Consider pros/cons
- Do you need flexibility?
- Do you need consistency?
- Do you need simplicity?

Creating any Component based on these

- Not just writing once
- All about making changes + reusing

# Reusable Button Component

- A straightforward example
    - Still many parts to consider
- `onClick` handler passed as prop
- Text as prop or content (`children`)?

```
<Button onClick={onClick}>Demonstrate!</Button>
```

# Simple Example

```
function Button({ children, onClick }) {
  return (
    <button onClick={onClick}>{children}</button>
  );
}
```

No benefit to this component!

- Could add some extra options to give it a benefit
  - Like an `visual` prop
    - Will handle `"link"` or `"switch"`
    - Change appearance to match

# More to think about

"Reusable" means it handles other needs too!

- `disabled` prop?
    - `readonly` prop?
- `type` prop?
- `visual` prop?
- `className` prop?

# Medium Example

```
function Button({
  children,
  className,
  disabled=false,
  onClick,
  type="button",
  visual="button",
}) {
  let buttonClass = "button";
  if (visual === "link") {
    buttonClass = "button-link";
  }
  return (
    <button
      className={`${buttonClass} ${className}`}
      disabled={disabled} type={type}
      onClick={onClick}
    >
      {children}
    </button>
  );
}
```

# Consider: Reusable Button Component

- Write `Button.jsx` and CSS loaded in `Button.jsx`
- Both will output `<button>` elements

```
import Button from './Button';

function App() {
  return (
    <div className="app">
      <Button visual="link">Example 1</Button>
      <Button visual="button">Example 2</Button>
    </div>
  );
}

export default App;
```

# Creating a dropdown menu UI

- Open/close on click
- Similar to hamburger menu demo
    - State for open/close class (if media query)
    - State for show/hide (if no media query)
- We didn't talk about a reusable Component

# Deciding on Approach

- We just saw many options
    - Decide on approach
    - Consider what is important for THIS case
        - Simplicity of using?
        - Consistency of generated HTML?
        - Flexibility of content?
        - Flexibility of styling?

# Demonstration of prop-driven

```
function Demo() {
  const menu = [
    { label: 'Famous Cats',
      submenu: [
        { label: 'Internet Cats', path: '/internet.html' },
        { label: 'Military Cats', path: '/military.html' },
      ],
    },
    { label: 'About Us',
      submenu: [
        { label: 'Founders', path: '/founders.html' },
        { label: 'Purpose', path: '/purpose.html' },
      ],
    },
  ];
  return (
    <>
      <DropdownMenu menu={menu}/>
    </>
  );
}
```

# Reusable Accordion Component

State that marks each element open/close

- Can do with actual rendering output
- a11y with `aria-expanded` attribute

# Example Subcomponent Style (Mostly)

```
<Accordion>
<AccordionSection title="Are Cats Nocturnal">
Cats are "crepuscular" - most active at dawn and dusk,
which is not the same as being nocturnal
</AccordionSection>
<AccordionSection title="When did Cats become domesticated">
Cats domesticated humans about 10,000 years ago, trading
their services as pest controllers for worship and care
</AccordionSection>
</Accordion>
```

# Explaining the Subcomponent example

- `<Accordion>` component doesn't do much
    - Could be skipped!
- `<AccordionSection>`
    - accepts `title` prop (slightly prop-driven)
    - Has internal state to track open/close
    - does/does not render `children` prop
        - based on state
    - Title (button) includes `aria-expanded="true/false"`

# Why did I use this style? (For this example)

These true for example, not for all cases

- No interaction between section data
- Content wasn't data driven
    - "Hardcoded" text
    - Easiest to edit by seeing
- Could still be generated via a loop w/data
- Title was kept as data
    - Let Component do work of formatting element

# Consider: AccordionSection Component

- Clicking on title will open/close
- Visual indicator (like a up/down triangle, +/-, etc)
- `aria-expanded="true"` / `aria-expanded="false"`
    - Current state for non-visual tools

```
function App() {
  return (
    <div className="app">
      <AccordionSection title="Are Cats Nocturnal">
      Cats are "crepuscular" - most active at dawn and dusk, which is not the same a
      </AccordionSection>

      <AccordionSection title="When did Cats become domesticated">
      Cats domesticated humans about 10,000 years ago, trading their services as pes
      </AccordionSection>
    </div>
  );
}
```

# Consider: Alternative

- Accordion data can be array of objects!

```
export default catFacts = [
  {
    title: "Are Cats Nocturnal",
    text: `Cats are "crepuscular" - most active at dawn and dusk, which is not the s
  },
  {
    title: "When did Cats become domesticated",
    text: `Cats domesticated humans about 10,000 years ago, trading their services a
  },
};
```

```
import catFacts from './catFacts';

function Demo() {
    return (<>
      <Accordion entries={catFacts}
    </>);
}
```

# Alternative creates a state problem

- Component gets a variable number of sections
- How to track which sections are open/expanded?
- A few options
    - Track array index of sections
        - Requires that passed array never change
            - Bad assumption
    - Track something unique
        - Such as "title"
        - Track in a state object
        - On open/close update state
        - On render, render based on state

# Modal in React

- Old style (separate div) still complicated!
- Using `<dialog>` still simple
    - But with one special requirement
    - Must access `<dialog>` node
        - To call `.showModal()`
        - To call `.close()`
    - Shouldn't use `querySelector()` with React!
        - So what do we do?

# `useRef` hook

- We've seen `useState` and `useId`
    - Now `useRef`
- Two purposes
    - Store a value without cause re-renders
        - Advanced and unusual need
        - We don't need it
    - Get a reference to a particular element node
        - Unusual need
        - Necessary to interact with element API
            - Such as assigning focus
            - Or `.showModal()` and `.close()`

# `useRef` syntax

- import just like `useState` or `useId`

```
import { useRef } from 'react';
```

- Component function calls it to get a value

```
const someRef = useRef(); // Give it a good variable name
```

- Assign this value as the `ref` prop of an element

```
<dialog ref={someRef}>...</dialog>
```

- `YOUR_REF_VARIABLE.current` will be the DOM node

```
<button onClick={() => someRef.current.showModal()}>Open</button>
```

# Simple `useRef` example

```
function Demo() {
  const dialogRef = useRef();
  return (
    <>
      <button onClick={() => dialogRef.current.showModal()}>
        Open
      </button>
      <dialog ref={dialogRef}>
        Here is my Modal Content
        <button onClick={() => dialogRef.current.close()}>
          Close
        </button>
      </dialog>
    </>
  );
}
```

# Modal as a Component

- showModal/close not render-based
    - Doesn't match general React pattern
- Hard to do as *reusable* component
- Not hard to do as per-content component

# Summary - Components

Components can exist for different reasons

- Often a mix of reasons
- Important: Semantic names
- Break up/simplify large content
- Reusable/Repeatable Components
    - Consistency of generated HTML
    - Reduces visual clutter to edit
    - Flexible options

# Summary - Component Techniques

Different ways to create a component

- Often mixed together
- "Wrapper" Component
- "Prop-driven" Component
- "Subcomponents"

# Summary - "Wrapper" component

- Displays content around `children` prop
- Pro: Lots of control over content
    - Allows desired inconsistency
- Con: No automation of content
    - Risks undesired inconsistency
    - More manual effort

# Summary - Prop-driven Component

- Pass content(s) as props
    - Can be Components themselves!
- Pro: Has control over contents
- Pro: Can automate content interactions
- Con: Limited flexibility of content
- Con: Can be hard to read in JSX

# Summary - Subcomponents

Highly Coupled "related" Components

- Pro: Medium Content Flexibility
- Pro: Medium Manual Repetition
- Pro: Easy to read JSX
- Con: Multiple coupled parts
    - Hard to edit/detail

# Summary - Card Component

- Tricky to find balance
    - Flexibility of Content
    - Automation of Parts
    - Ease of Reading/Editing

# Summary - Button Component

- Mix of styles:
  - Many Prop-based options
  - `children` content
- Much better reusable Component than Card

# Summary - Dropdown Menu

- Works well with data in props
- Hard to anticipate HTML

# Summary - Accordion Component

- Data like Dropdown Menu?
    - Allows control
    - Hard to visualize content
- Separate Sections
    - Easy to read content
    - Hard to coordinate multiple sections

# Summary - Modal Component

- Need `useRef` to interact with `<dialog>`
- Result: Harder to generalize as reusable
    - Not impossible, just harder
- Still fairly easy to use per content