



WEB TECHNOLOGIES

React JS – Keys

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- Introduction to keys
- Keys - Sample code
- Map function
- Using map with key property

Keys

Introduction to keys



- Keys allow React to keep track of elements.
- This way, if an item is updated or removed, only that item will be re-rendered instead of the entire list.
Warning: Each child in an array or iterator should have a unique "key" prop.
- Keys need to be unique to each sibling.
- Special string attribute while creating list of elements in React
- Utilized to identify **specific virtual DOM elements** that have changed, added, or removed
- Generally, the key should be a unique ID assigned to each item.
- We can use the array index as a key.
- Not specifying the key property will display a warning on the console:

refs and keys

Keys - Sample codes

Using keys in a list of elements :

```
function SuperheroList() {  
  const superheroes = [  
    { id: 1, name: 'Batman' },  
    { id: 2, name: 'Ironman' },  
    { id: 3, name: 'Spiderman' }  
  ];  
  
  return (  
    <div>  
      {superheroes.map(hero => (  
        <p key={hero.id}>{hero.name}</p> // Using 'id' as a unique key  
      ))}  
    </div>  
  );  
}  
  
export default SuperheroList;
```

Specifying keys directly:

```
import React from 'react';  
  
function SuperheroList() {  
  return (  
    [  
      <p key="1">Batman</p>,  
      <p key="2">Ironman</p>,  
      <p key="3">Spiderman</p>  
    ]  
  );  
}  
  
export default SuperheroList;
```

refs and keys

Keys - Sample codes

```
// Example usage
const todos = [
  { id: 1, text: 'Learn React' },
  { id: 2, text: 'Build a Project' },
  { id: 3, text: 'Review Concepts' },
];

// Rendering the TodoList component
const App = () => {
  return (
    <div>
      <h1>Todo List</h1>
      <TodoList todos={todos} />
    </div>
  );
};

export default App;
```

- Map is a data collection type where data is stored in the form of key-value pairs
- The value stored in the map must be mapped to the key
- The map is a JavaScript function that can be called on any array
- With the map function, we map every element of the array to the custom components in a single line of code

- Sample code:

```
const numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];
```

```
const doubled = numbers.map((number) => number * 2);
```

```
console.log(doubled);
```

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Using map with key property



- The provided code snippet will result in warning in react because the list items generated from the numbers arrays do not have a unique key property.
- React uses these keys to identify which items have changed, are added, or are removed, and not having keys can lead to inefficiencies and incorrect behavior when rendering lists.

```
import React from 'react';
import ReactDOM from 'react-dom';

const numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];
const listItems = numbers.map((number) => <li key={number}>{number}</li>);

ReactDOM.render(
  <ul>{listItems}</ul>,
  document.getElementById('root')
);
```

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Using map with key property



- Modified by **adding key property**(The modification primarily revolves around the proper use of **keys** in list rendering)

```
function NumberList(props) {
  const numbers = props.numbers; // Destructuring the numbers prop
  const listItems = numbers.map((number) =>
    <li key={number.toString()}> {number} </li>
  );
  return (
    <ul>{listItems}</ul> // Returning an unordered list containing the list items
  );
}

const numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]; // Array of numbers

ReactDOM.render(
  <NumberList numbers={numbers} />, // Rendering the NumberList component
  document.getElementById('root') // Targeting the root element in the HTML
);
```




THANK YOU

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