

# How React Works

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# Why React?

- I like JSX
- I like components
- Something something performance
- Something something virtual DOM
- Something something DOM diffing

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## React Without JSX

JSX is not a requirement for using React. Using React without JSX is especially convenient when you don't want to set up compilation in your build environment.



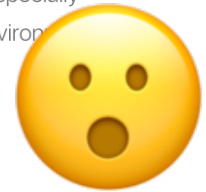
State Transitions

Reusability & Composition

Mixins

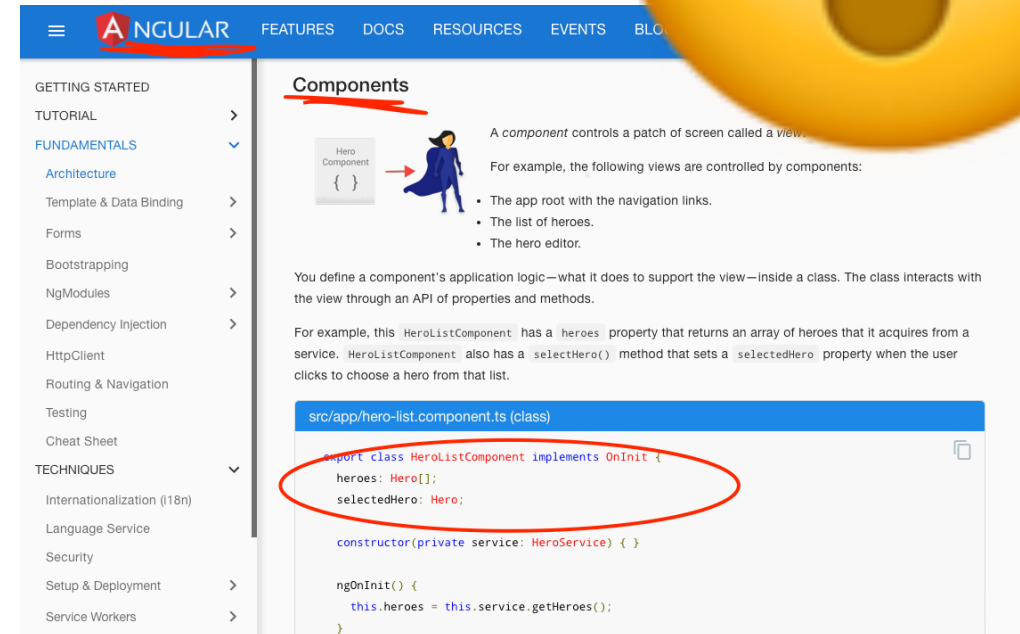
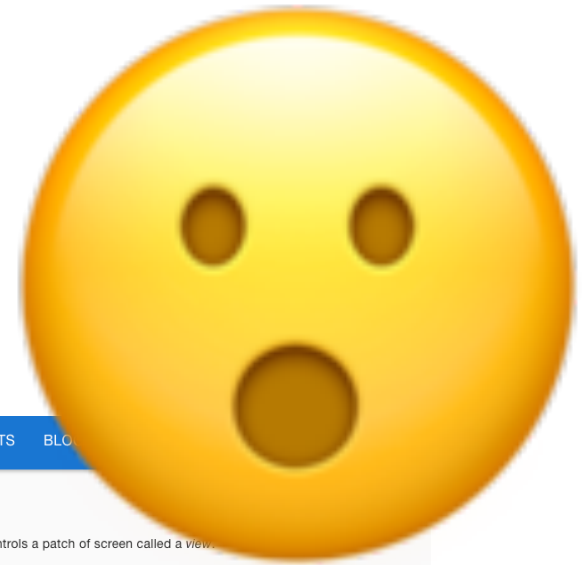
Custom Directives

Render Functions & JSX



# Why React?

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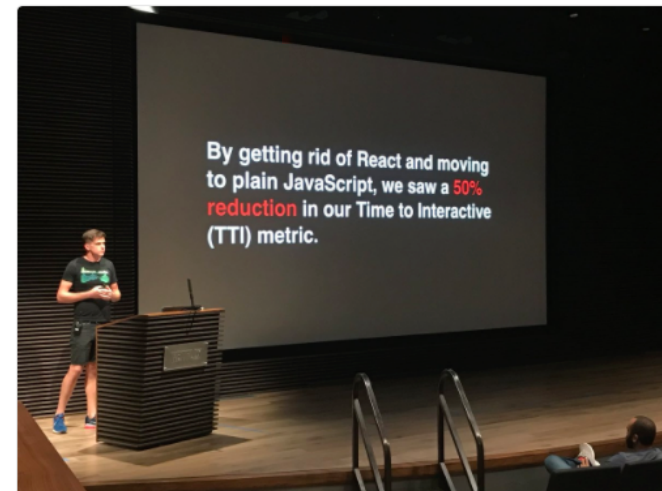
# Why React?

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Netflix UI Engineers  
@NetflixUIE

Removing client-side React.js (but keeping it on the server) resulted in a 50% performance improvement on our landing page



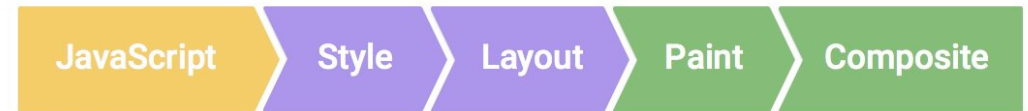
10:22 PM - 25 Oct 2017

3,045 Retweets 5,569 Likes



# Browser Rendering Pipeline

- The browser goes through several steps to draw the page
- If you write JS or CSS that changes the style or layout or directly touches the DOM, you could trigger each of these calculations again!



# Problem

```
const leftElement = document.getElementById('left-element');
const bottomElement = document.getElementById('bottom-element');

leftElement.style.width = '20%';
console.log(bottomElement.offsetTop);
```



JavaScript

Style

Layout

JavaScript

Style

Layout

Paint

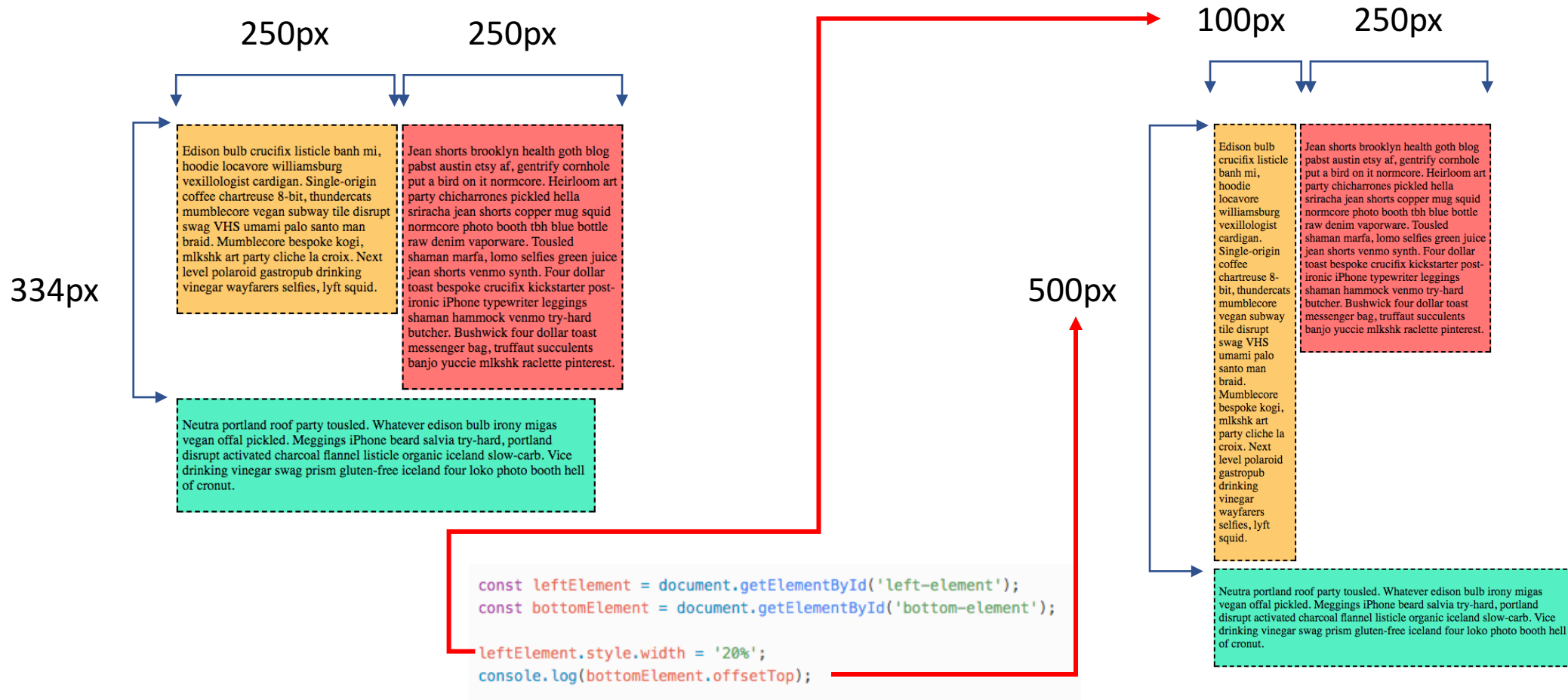
Composite

Edison bulb crucifix listicle banh mi, hoodie locavore williamsburg vexillologist cardigan. Single-origin coffee chartreuse 8-bit, thundercats mumblecore vegan subway tile disrupt swag VHS umami palo santo man braid. Mumblecore bespoke kogi, mlkshk art party cliché la croix. Next level polaroid gastropub drinking vinegar wayfarers selfies, lyft squid.

Jean shorts brooklyn health goth blog pabst austin etsy af, gentrify cornhole put a bird on it normcore. Heirloom art party chicharrones pickled hella sriracha jean shorts copper mug squid normcore photo booth tbh blue bottle raw denim vaporware. Tousled shaman marfa, lomo selfies green juice jean shorts venmo synth. Four dollar toast bespoke crucifix kickstarter post-ironic iPhone typewriter leggings shaman hammock venmo try-hard butcher. Bushwick four dollar toast messenger bag, truffaut succulents banjo yuccie mlkshk raclette pinterest.

Neutra portland roof party tousled. Whatever edison bulb irony migas vegan offal pickled. Meggings iPhone beard salvia try-hard, portland disrupt activated charcoal flannel listicle organic iceland slow-carb. Vice drinking vinegar swag prism gluten-free iceland four loko photo booth hell of cronut.

# Problem





Imagine a Dumb JS Framework

We can make it fancier...

...but it's still dumb.

# DOM Diffing

- It's not this:

30	-	resolvedImportee = require.resolve(importee, {	56	+	resolvedImportee = resolveRelatively(importee,
31	-	paths: [path.dirname(importer)],			importer);
32	-	});			
33		} catch (err) {	57		} catch (err) {
34		// Not our fault, let Rollup fail later.	58		// Not our fault, let Rollup fail later.
35		}	59		}
36		if (resolvedImportee) {	60		if (resolvedImportee) {
37		resolveCache.set(cacheKey, resolvedImportee);	61		resolveCache.set(cacheKey, resolvedImportee);
38		}	62		}
39		}	63		}
40	-	if (resolvedImportee &&	64	+	if (resolvedImportee &&
		resolvedForks.hasOwnProperty(resolvedImportee)) {			resolvedForks.has(resolvedImportee)) {
41		// We found a fork!	65		// We found a fork!
42	-	return resolvedForks[resolvedImportee];	66	+	return resolvedForks.get(resolvedImportee);
43		}	67		}
44		return null;	68		return null;
45		},	69		},

# DOM Diffing

- The rules are pretty simple:
  1. Did the element type change?
    - `<div />` is now `<button />` = CHANGE
  2. If the element type is the same, did the attributes change?
    - `<button title="Hello" />` is now `<button title="Goodbye" />` = CHANGE
- If there are child elements, recurse through those

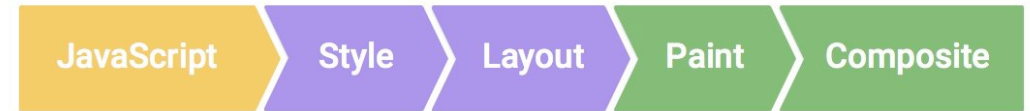
Let's Implement DOM Diffing

Baseline Performance:  
Dumb Approach

First Attempt:  
Naïve Approach

# Naïve Approach: Why so much slower?

- Recall the browser rendering pipeline.
- Every iteration, we potentially perform two DOM operations:
  - Read the DOM to get the current value
  - Write to the DOM with the update element
- Every time we write to the DOM, we change it, so the browser's JS engine can't depend on its internal optimizations (cache) and has to recalculate the page's styles before it can read again.





Second Attempt:  
Batched DOM Operations

# Imagine going to a library...



*or*

▼ Copies			
<u>Location</u>	<u>Call Number</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Last Check-In</u>
Central Adult Fiction	F JONAS	Due Dec 8, 2017	
Central Adult Fiction	F JONAS	Available	Jun 26, 2017
Central Adult Fiction	F JONAS	Available	Nov 29, 2017
Central Adult Fiction	F JONAS	Due Dec 18, 2017	
Cherrydale Adult Fiction	F JONAS	Due Dec 19, 2017	
Westover Adult Fiction	F JONAS	Available	Nov 15, 2017

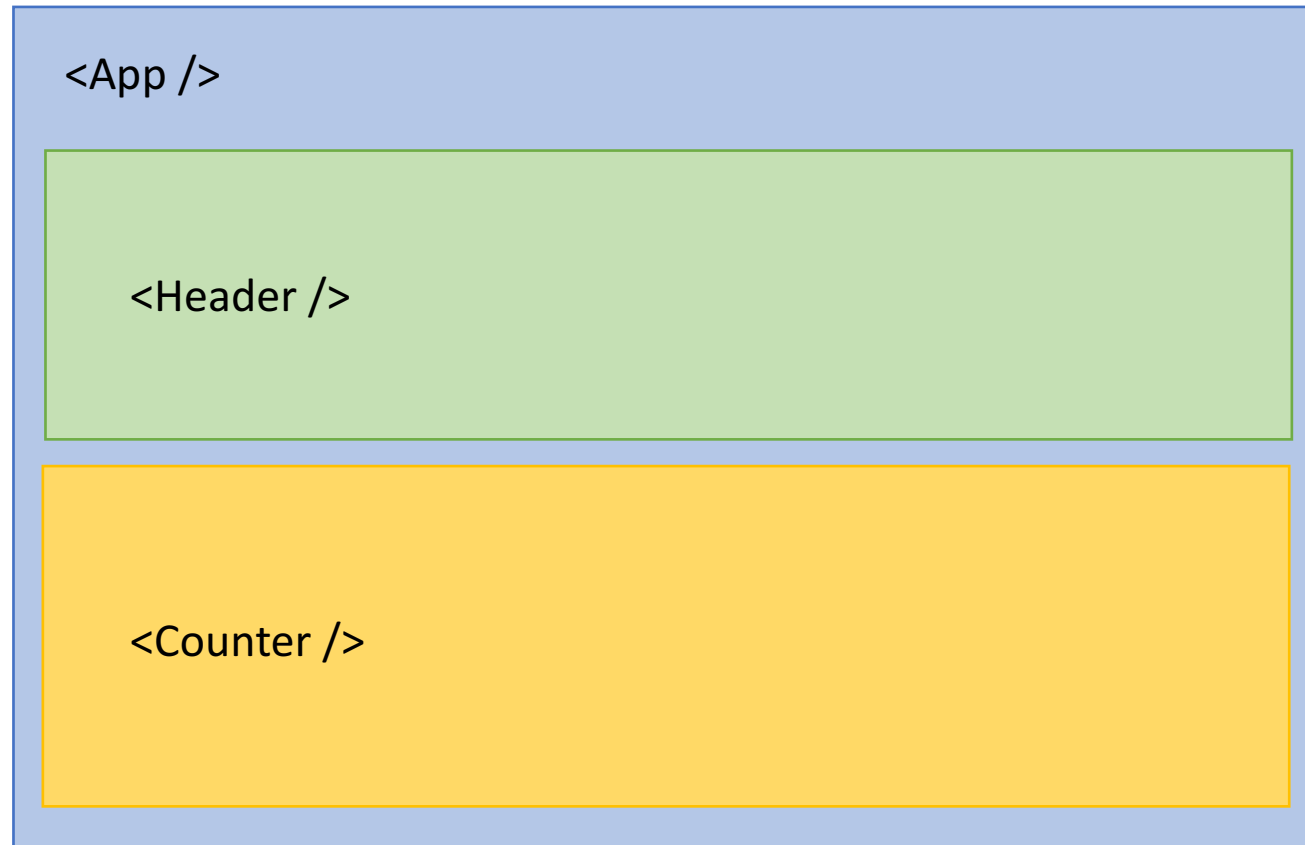
Final Attempt:  
Virtual DOM

# Why React?

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~~How~~ Why React Works

# App Components



# Types of Components

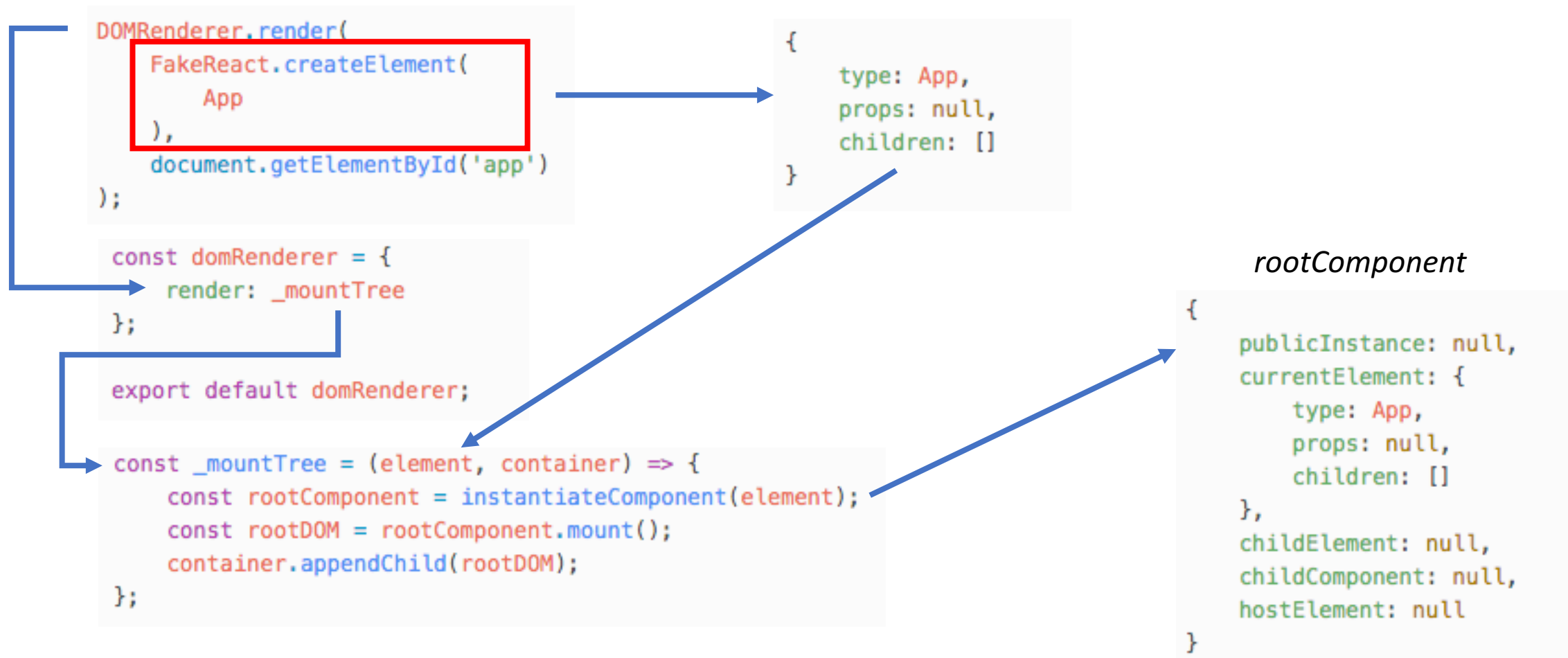
```
<MyComponent data={something} />
```

- Composite Component

```
<div className="my-css-class" />
```

- Host Component

# Instantiating the App Component





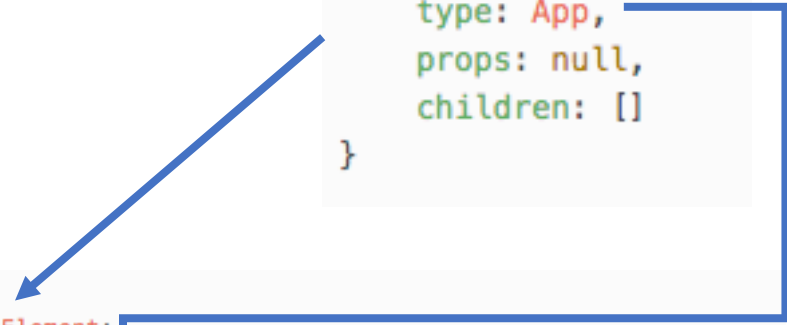
# Mounting the App Component

```
const _mountTree = (element, container) => {  
  const rootComponent = instantiateComponent(element);  
  const rootDOM = rootComponent.mount();  
  container.appendChild(rootDOM);  
};
```

```
{  
  type: App,  
  props: null,  
  children: []  
}
```

```
class App extends FakeReact.Component {  
  componentWillMount() {  
    console.log('component will mount');  
  }  
  
  render() {  
    return FakeReact.createElement(  
      'div',  
      {},  
      FakeReact.createElement(  
        Header,  
        {}  
      ),  
      FakeReact.createElement(  
        Counter,  
        {}  
      )  
    );  
  }  
}
```

```
mount() {  
  const element = this.currentElement;  
  // instantiate an instance of the component class  
  this.publicInstance = new element.type(element.props);  
  // create a reference back to this component for future updating  
  this.publicInstance._internalInstance = this;  
  
  if (this.publicInstance.componentWillMount) {  
    // component is about to mount, call the lifecycle function  
    this.publicInstance.componentWillMount();  
  }  
  
  // call the render function to return a plain JS object representing the child  
  this.childElement = this.publicInstance.render();  
  
  // create the DOM or Composite component for the child  
  this.childComponent = instantiateComponent(this.childElement);  
  
  // mount the child DOM/Composite component  
  const host = this.childComponent.mount();  
  // retain a reference to this element so we can swap it out later  
  this.hostElement = host;  
  return host;  
}
```



# Rendering the App Component

```
class App extends FakeReact.Component {  
  componentWillMount() {  
    console.log('component will mount');  
  }  
  
  render() {  
    return FakeReact.createElement(  
      'div',  
      {},  
      FakeReact.createElement(  
        Header,  
        {}  
      ),  
      FakeReact.createElement(  
        Counter,  
        {}  
      )  
    );  
  }  
}
```

```
{  
  type: 'div',  
  props: {},  
  children: [  
    {  
      type: Header,  
      props: {},  
      children: []  
    },  
    {  
      type: Counter,  
      props: {},  
      children: []  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

```
if (this.publicInstance.componentWillMount) {  
  // component is about to mount, call the lifecycle function  
  this.publicInstance.componentWillMount();  
}  
  
// call the render function to return a plain JS object representing the child  
this.childElement = this.publicInstance.render();  
  
// create the DOM or Composite component for the child  
this.childComponent = instantiateComponent(this.childElement);  
  
// mount the child DOM/Composite component  
const host = this.childComponent.mount();  
// retain a reference to this element so we can swap it out later  
this.hostElement = host;  
return host;
```

```
mount() {  
  // we are going to create the DOM instance here  
  this.publicInstance = document.createElement(this.currentElement.type);  
}
```

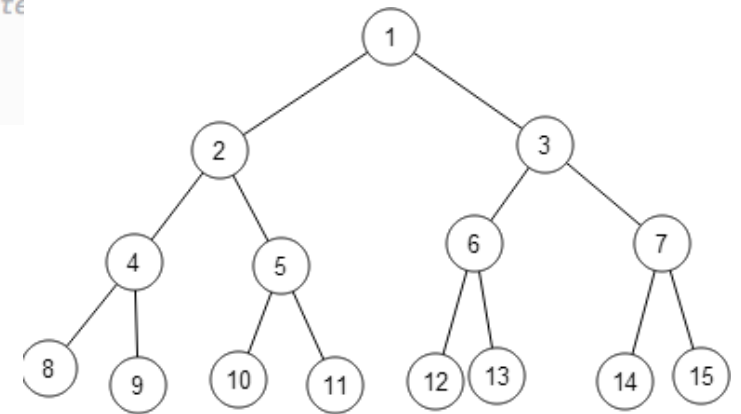
▶ <div>...</div> = \$0

```
const _mountTree = (element, container) => {  
  const rootComponent = instantiateComponent(element);  
  const rootDOM = rootComponent.mount();  
  container.appendChild(rootDOM);  
};
```

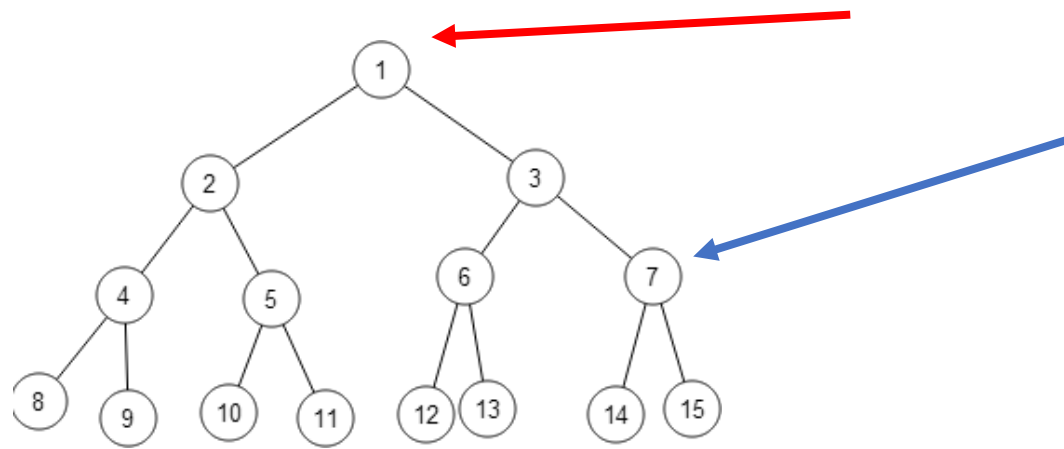
# Handling Children

```
{  
  type: 'div',  
  props: {},  
  children: [  
    {  
      type: Header,  
      props: {},  
      children: []  
    },  
    {  
      type: Counter,  
      props: {},  
      children: []  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

```
// now that we've created the parent node, iterate through  
this.currentElement.children.forEach((child) => {  
  if (typeof child === 'string') {  
    // child is the inner text  
    this.publicInstance.innerText = child;  
    return;  
  }  
  // child is another component, create the appropriate  
  const childComponent = instantiateComponent(child);  
  // mount the child (if it has children, we will recurse)  
  const childOutput = childComponent.mount();  
  // append the child to the parent DOM element  
  this.publicInstance.appendChild(childOutput);  
  // keep track of the list of children so we can update  
  this.childComponents.push(childComponent);  
});
```



# setState



# setState

```
setState(changedState) {  
  this.state = Object.assign({}, this.state, changedState);  
  this._internalInstance.update();  
}
```

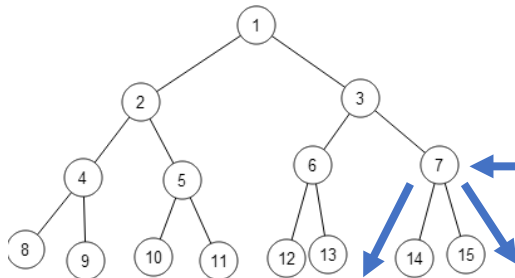
```
render() {  
  return FakeReact.createElement(  
    'li',  
    {},  
    'Second item: You are on page ${this.state.count}.'  
  );  
}
```

```
{  
  type: 'div',  
  props: {},  
  children: [  
    'Second item: You are on page 2.'  
  ]  
}
```

```
update() {  
  this.childComponent.receive(this.publicInstance.render());  
  
  // the receive functions at each child level will further receive  
  // those are all done, the render queue will be populated and  
  RenderQueue.render();  
}
```

```
receive(nextElement) {  
  if (nextElement.type === this.currentElement.type) {  
    // type is staying the same, update the children  
    this.currentElement.props = nextElement.props;  
    // we are supporting children for DOM elements, so loop through them  
    this.updateChildren(nextElement);  
    return;  
  }  
  // the element type is changing, so drop the element and  
  const newComponent = instantiateComponent(nextElement);  
  // mount the new instance (the mount function will recursively  
  const newNode = newComponent.mount();  
  this.currentElement = nextElement;  
  const operation = {  
    type: 'REPLACE',  
    oldNode: this.publicInstance,  
    newNode: newNode  
  };  
  RenderQueue.add(operation);  
}
```

```
add(operation) {  
  this._queue.push(operation);  
}  
  
render() {  
  // perform all the operations we've queued up  
  this._queue.forEach((operation) => {  
    switch(operation.type) {  
      case 'REPLACE':  
        operation.oldNode.parentNode.replaceChild(  
          operation.newNode,  
          operation.oldNode  
        );  
        break;  
      case 'REMOVE':  
        operation.node.parentNode.removeChild(operation.node);  
        break;  
    }  
  });  
}
```



Traverse children

# More Details on the React Web Site

- <https://reactjs.org/docs/implementation-notes.html>
- <https://reactjs.org/docs/reconciliation.html>
- Demo code: <https://github.com/kevinlig/how-react-works-demos>