



# ***Tools For Developers***

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## Development

- [Responsively](#)
  - Develop responsive web apps
- [Resizin](#)
  - Resize your images online
- [Apollo Client Developer Tools](#)
  - GraphQL debugging tools for Apollo Client in the Chrome developer console
- [ColorZilla](#)
  - Advanced Eyedropper, Color Picker, Gradient Generator and other colorful goodies
- [GraphQL Network](#)
  - GraphQL Network provides a "network"-style tab for GraphQL requests to allow developers to debug more easily
- [React Developer Tools](#)
  - Adds React debugging tools to the Chrome Developer Tools
- [Babel REPL](#)
- [JSON Generator](#)

## Apis For Your Next Project

- [Giphy](#)
- [OMDb](#)
- [Spotify](#)
- [Twitter](#)
- [Open Weather Map](#)
- [REST Countries](#)

- [Currency Exchange](#)
- [Urban Dictionary](#)
- [URL Link Shortner](#)
- [PlaceGOAT](#)
- [The Bored API](#)
- [Rick and Morty API](#)
- [Chucknorris](#)
- [Breaking Bad Quotes](#)

## Host Your Apps

- [Netlify](#)
- [Firebase](#)
- [Github Pages](#)
- [Heroku](#)
- [Render](#)



# **Productivity Tools For Developers**

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## Creativity

- Logo Makers
  - [Canva](#)
  - [Namecheap](#)
- Illustrations
  - [Handz](#)
  - [Blush](#)
  - [Streamline Lab](#)
  - [Open Doodles](#)
- Photos & Videos
  - [Pixabay](#)
  - [Burst](#)
  - [Marzwai](#)
- Fonts
  - [Google fonts](#)
  - [Font library](#)
  - [100 Days of Fonts](#)
  - [Font In Logo](#)
- Icons
  - [SMPLKit](#)

- [Material Icons](#)
- [Feather Icons](#)
- Colors
  - [HappyHues](#)
  - [Pigment](#)
  - [Coolers](#)

## Productivity

- [Pastel](#)
  - Review and comment on websites live
- [Image compression](#)
- [N8N](#)
  - Extendable workflow automation
- [IFTTT](#)
  - Connect your apps and devices in new and remarkable ways
- [Pastebin](#)



# Make Money Hustles

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## For Developers

List of different ways you can make money as a Web Developer apart from the traditional job.

- Find local businesses. Build apps for them that will make their life easier.
  - Local grocery shop
  - Homemade food delivery service
  - Local gym
  - Insurance provider - freelancer
- Reach out to your family and friends who own business. Start with them.
- Join freelancing websites
  - Fiverr
  - Upwork
  - PeoplePerHour
- Build audience on Instagram or Twitter
  - Offer people to build apps
  - Reach out to businesses on Instagram or Twitter and pitch them your idea
- Start creating YouTube videos
  - Teach Web Development concepts
  - Build audience
  - Start running ads on your channel
- Create video courses

- Create ebook courses
- Affiliate Marketing
  - Build audience on Instagram, Twitter or Youtube
  - Become affiliate partner with someone you admire
  - Earn commission

By the way, you can join my affiliate partners' gang to start your online money making journey.  
Reach out to me about this at [sleeplessyogi@gmail.com](mailto:sleeplessyogi@gmail.com)

- Do user testing for apps to make money
  - [Usertesting](#)
  - [TestingTime](#)
  - [TryMyUI](#)
- Build apps for mobile
  - Build audience
  - Start running ads on your mobile app
- Brainstorm a mind blowing idea and start a startup
- Start your blog
  - Host it
  - Start running Google ads on it
- Build your audience on LinkedIn
  - Reach out to businesses
  - Pitch them your ideas
  - Build app for them

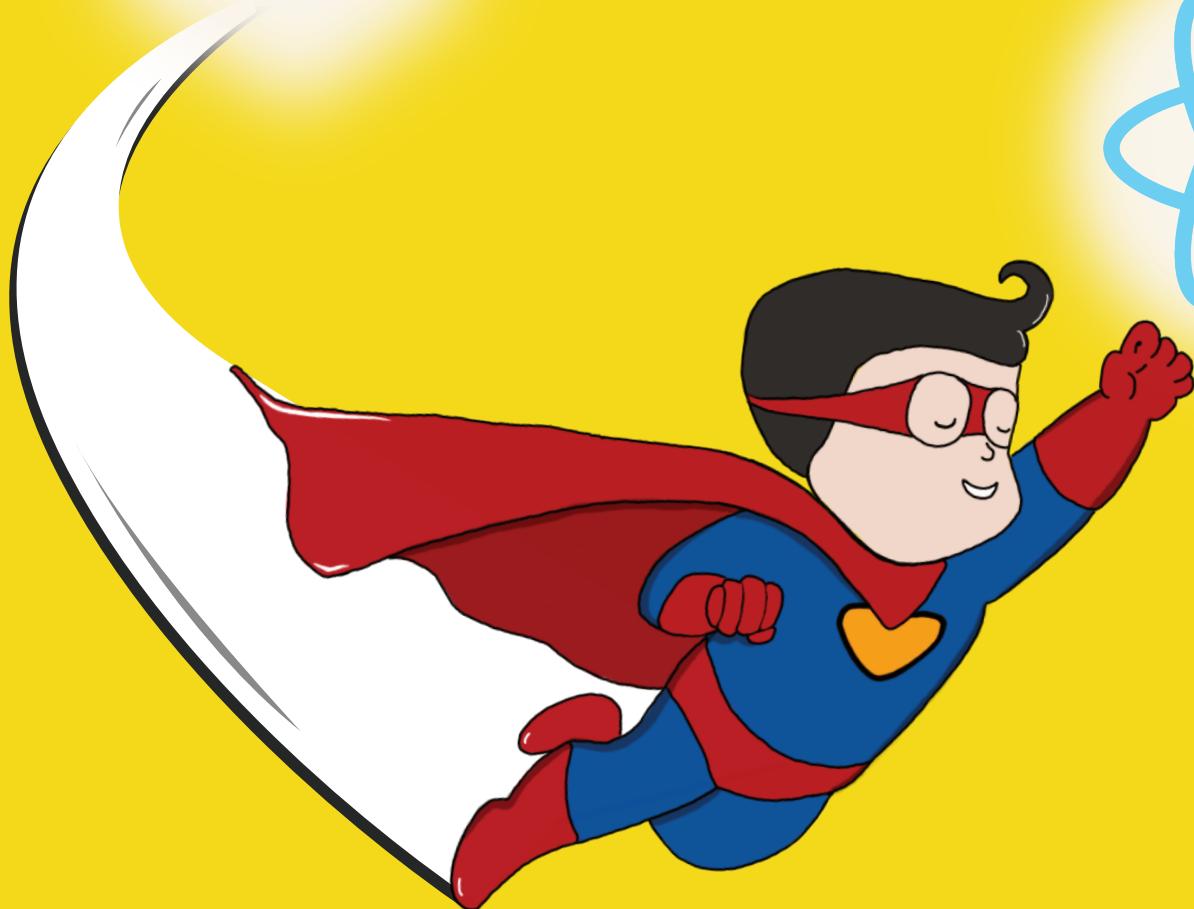
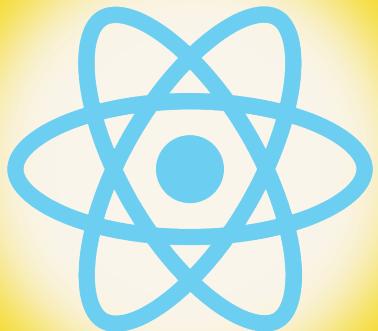
If you are wondering how to build audience and make money out of it, I would encourage you to check out my ebook that lays out the exact step by step strategy - [Build. Create. Sell. Scale.](#)

## Non-programming Side Hustles

List of side hustles that requires no programming. These are already proven to be making money for many people.

- Teach music instrument
  - Piano
  - Guitar
- Sell unused house hold items
  - Craigslist
  - Offer up
- Investment
  - Stocks, options
  - Day trading
  - Swing trading
- Write content for other blogs
- Paint and sell your paintings online
- Photography
  - Wedding
  - Couple
  - Events
- Become a model on Instagram
- Dog sitter
- Baby sitter
- Virtual wine tasting, whiskey tasting
- Flip houses
- DJ
- Make custom keychains and ornaments

HTML



# HTML TO REACT

The Ultimate Guide



# HTML and CSS

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# Module 1 - Getting Started

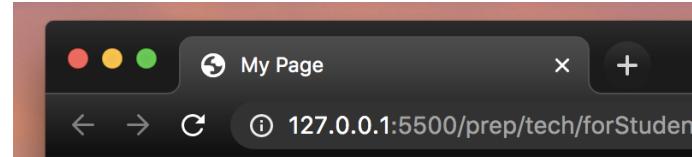
---

## Create Your First HTML Page

- Create an **app** folder on your computer
- Create file named **index.html** inside **app** folder on your computer
- Open that page in your favorite text editor
  - I personally use VSCode

## Write the following boilerplate code in **index.html** file

- This is your HTML boilerplate code
- You are telling the browser that **index.html** is an HTML file and render it as an HTML website
- **head** tag is where you declare meta-data, title, and link your style files
- **body** tag is where you actually start writing your web page codes
  - The visible part of the HTML document is between **<body>** and **</body>**
- **title** tag is used to define your page title
- **h1** tag is used to render a heading on your page



## My First Web Page

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>My First HTML Page</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>My First Web Page</h1>
  </body>
</html>
```

### Run Your First HTML File

- To run your application locally -
  - Save your changes to the **index.html** page
  - Then imply open your **index.html** file in the browser

### Run the application on the Internet for FREE

- If you want to run your application on the Internet and share the URL with your partner follow these steps
- Go to [Netlify Drop](#)

- Drop the folder that contains your HTML and CSS file (if you have one) on that page where it says **Drag and drop your site folder here**
- And Voila! It should create a unique URL that you can simply share with your partner

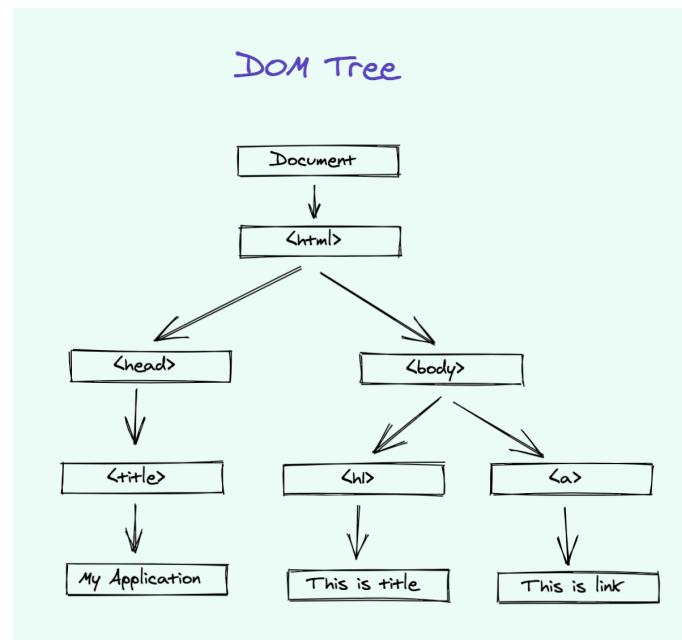
You can see the working example [here](#)

### If I do not put <!DOCTYPE html> will HTML5 work?

- No, browser will not be able to identify that it's a HTML document and HTML 5 tags will not function properly.
- Modern browsers are clever enough to render the HTML content, but it may not be optimized correctly.

## DOM

- Document object model

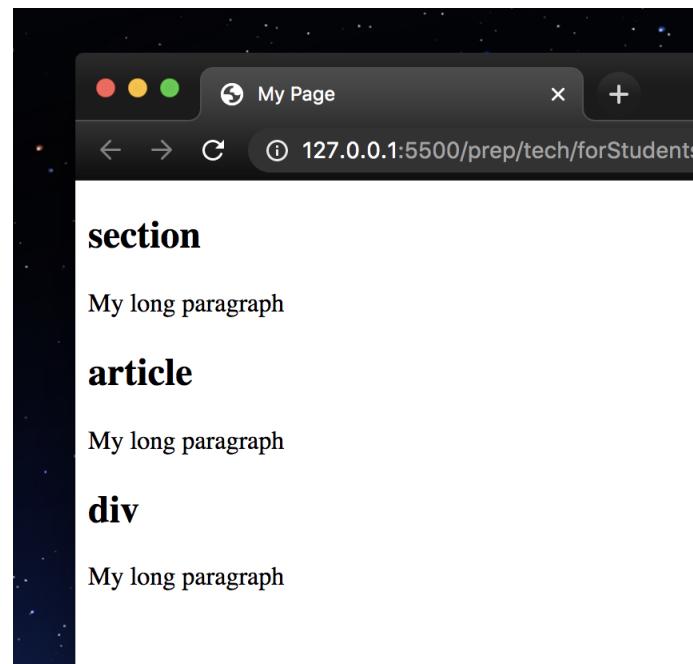


- HTML document is represented as tree
- Every tree node is an object
- **document** object represents the DOM tree
- **<html>** node is at the root
- **<head>** and **<body>** are its children
- The leaf nodes contain text of the document
- "My Application", "This is title", and "This is link" are the leaf nodes
- DOM api is available to capture user events and give access to its children

**NOTE:** If we put something after **</body>** end tag, then that is automatically moved inside the **body**, at the end, as the HTML spec requires that all content must be inside **<body>**.

NOTE: Modern browsers are smart. If the browser encounters malformed HTML, it automatically corrects it when making the DOM. For ex: browser will auto insert `<html>` tag at the top if not provided.

## When should you use section, div or article?



### **section**

- Group content with related single theme
- Like a subsection of long article
- Normally has heading and footer

```
<section>
  <h2>Subtitle</h2>
```

```
<p>My long paragraph</p>
</section>
```

## article

- Represents complete, self-contained content of page
- Could be a forum post, newspaper article, blog entry
- Its independent item of content
- Make sense on its own

```
<article>
  <h2>Subtitle</h2>
  <p>My long paragraph</p>
</article>
```

## div

- Does not convey any meaning
- Its often called element of last resort
- Use it when no other element is suitable

```
<div>
  <h2>Subtitle</h2>
  <p>My long paragraph</p>
</div>
```



## Headings

- Heading tags are part of semantic HTML
- They are used to define headings
- They go from **h1** to **h6**
- Size is largest for **h1** by default and smallest for **h6** by default

```
<h1>My Heading 1</h1>
<h2>My Heading 2</h2>
<h3>My Heading 3</h3>
<h4>My Heading 4</h4>
<h5>My Heading 5</h5>
<h6>My Heading 6</h6>
```

- Headings are used for SEO purposes
  - Search Engine Optimization
  - Useful for indexing pages and structure of the page
- You can format the font styles as per your requirements for these tags

```
<h1 style="font-size:72px;">My Heading</h1>
```

## Paragraph

- **p** element is used for writing a paragraph of texts in HTML
- You can include **p** inside other elements like **div, section, article**

TIP: don't add extra white spaces - the browser will remove any extra spaces and extra lines when the page is displayed. Use other HTML and CSS properties to add white spaces as per your requirements.

```
<div>
  <p style="font-size:12px;">This is a paragraph.</p>
</div>
```

## Links / Anchor elements

- Links allow users to navigate
  - From one page to another
  - Or even from one section of the page to another section on the same page
- Links in HTML are called Hyperlinks
- Below link will take you to <https://www.google.com>
- **href** attribute specifies the target address

```
<a href="https://www.google.com">Google</a>
```

## Images

- HTML allows you to add images on your website
- **src** attribute is where you specify the location of your image
  - It can be an image from the internet
  - Or from your local machine

```

```

- **img** tag also takes in another attribute called **alt**
- **alt** attributes provide a way to show an alternative text in case an image is not available for display
  - Example if the internet is not available, or user is on screen reader

### Image Sizes

- You can size your image using **width** and **height** property or the **style** property

```


```

### Image as links

- You can make image clickable using **anchor** tags around them
- This can be used to navigate to another place by clicking on the image

```
<a href="https://www.google.com">
  
```

</a>



# Module 2 - Styling your Webpage

---

## Create a CSS File

- Create `style.css` file inside `app` folder that you created above when creating your first HTML page
- Your styles will go in this `style.css` file

## Then add your style in your `index.html` file

- You have to use the `link` tag to include your style file inside your HTML file

```
<head>
  <meta charset="utf-8" />
  <title>Valentine Gift</title>

  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css" />
</head>
```

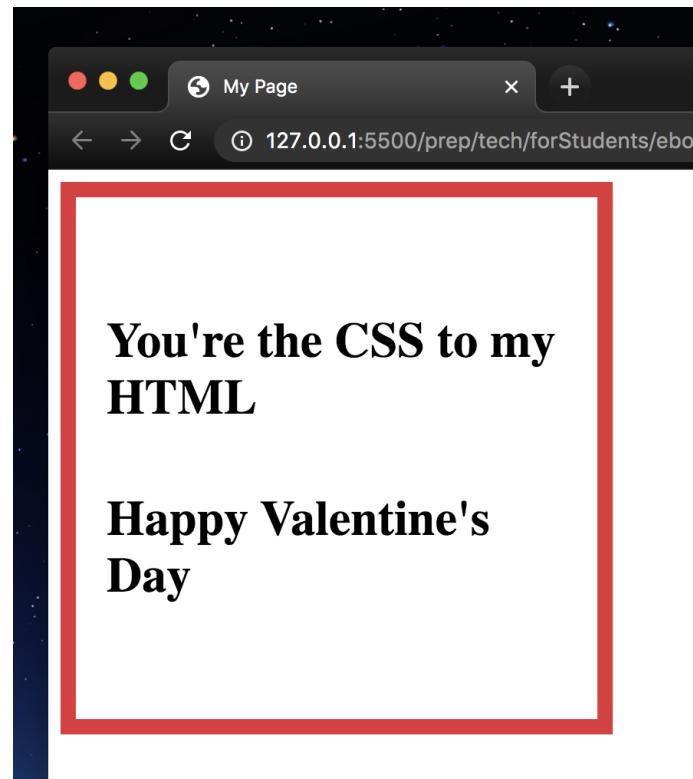
## Now let's create the body of your Valentine's Day card

- Replace the **body** tag in your **index.html** file to match the following code
- You are adding **card** DIV which will be the container of your greeting card. We will add the styles later.
- Inside the **card** DIV add two H1 tags
  - These are your heading messages
  - H1 are the biggest headings available
  - You can also change the **font-size** as per your need
- We also assigned appropriate **classes** to our HTML so that we can style them later
  - You will learn about classes later

```
<body>
  <div class="card">
    <h1 class="quote">You're the CSS to my HTML</h1>
    <h1 class="message">Happy Valentine's Day</h1>
  </div>
</body>
```

## Now let's add your first style

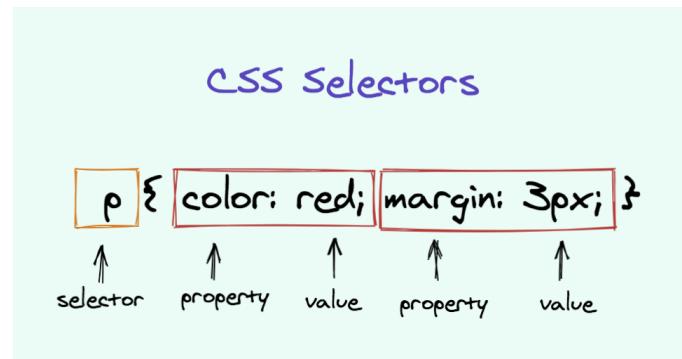
- Let's add styles for your valentine's day card
- We are using **.card** - class selector to grab the card DIV and style it
- Here we are just setting a nice red **border: 10px solid #E53038;**
- **height: 100vh;** is done to match out **body** tag's height - which is the full view-port height.
- **display: flex;** makes this **card** DIV a flex-box.
  - We are just making all our **flex-children** align in vertically and horizontally center position in one column.
  - NOTE: We will learn about flex-box in the later section.



```
.card {  
  border: 10px solid #E53038;  
  height: 300px;  
  width: 300px;  
  padding: 20px;  
  display: flex;  
  flex-direction: column;  
  justify-content: center;  
  align-items: center;  
}
```

## Selectors

- In layman terms selectors are used to grab a DOM element to apply styles to it
- There are different types of selectors you will learn below



- The image shows **tag** selector
- We are grabbing all the `<p>` tags in our HTML document and applying it **red** color and margin of **3px**
- **color** is the property. **red** is the property value
- **margin** is the property. **3px** is the property value
- There are numerous other values you can use to apply correct styles to your web page.

### .class

- Selects all elements with given class name
- It will select all `p` with `class="myClass"`
- Write a period (.) character, followed by the name of the class

```
<p class="myClass">This is a paragraph</p>

.myClass {
  background-color: yellow;
```

```
}
```

## child .class

- You can target child element using a class hierarchy

```
// syntax  
.parent .child {  
    background-color: yellow;  
}
```

- You have to write parent class name followed by a space, and then followed by the child's class name
- Below example will add **background-color: yellow** to the paragraph

```
<div class="parent">  
    <p class="child">This is a paragraph</p>  
</div>  
  
.parent .child {  
    background-color: yellow;  
}
```

## #id

- Style the element with given **id** attribute
- In below example **myParagraph** is the **id** of the paragraph
- We select the elements by adding **#** followed by the **id** attribute of the element

```
<p id="myParagraph">This is a paragraph</p>

#myParagraph {
    background-color: yellow;
}
```

## element tag

- You can directly select an element by its tag name and apply the styles
- In this case you don't have to mention **id** or the **class** - simply write the element name in your styles and add properties to it
- Below example will grab all the **p** elements and apply the style to it

```
<p>This is a paragraph</p>

p {
    background-color: yellow;
```

```
}
```

## Mix n match

- Above mentioned selectors are basic and most common ways to select elements and apply the styles
- You can also mix and match any of the above selectors to apply the styles

### Id and Class

- `id="myParagraph"` forms the Id selector
- `class="myClass"` forms the class selector

```
<p id="myParagraph" class="myClass">This is a paragraph</p>

#myParagraph.myClass {
    background-color: yellow;
}
```

### Element and Class

- `p` is used as element selector
- `class="myClass"` forms the class selector

```
<p class="myClass">This is a paragraph</p>
```

```
p.myClass {  
    background-color: yellow;  
}
```

## Advanced Selectors

### **adjacent selector**

- Selects only the element which is preceded by the former element
- In this case, only the first paragraph after each ul will have red text

```
<ul></ul>
<p></p>

ul + p {
    color: red;
}
```

### **attributes selector**

- Will only select the anchor tags that have a title attribute

```
a[title] {
    color: green;
}
```

- Will style all anchor tags which link to <http://ngninja.com>

```
a[href="http://ngninja.com"] {  
    color: #1f6053; /* ngninja green */  
}
```

- Star designates that the proceeding value must appear somewhere in the attribute's value
- This covers ngnin.com, ngninja.com, and even inja.com

```
a[href*="in"] {  
    color: #1f6053; /* ngninja green */  
}
```

- Attribute "contains" value
- Needs to be whole word

```
[title~="cat"] {  
    border: 5px solid yellow;  
}  
  
 //  
selected  
 // NOT  
selected  
 // NOT selected
```

- Attribute "contains" value
- Does NOT have to be whole word

```
[title*="cat"] {
    border: 5px solid yellow;
}

 // selected
 // selected
 // NOT selected
```

- Attribute "starts with" value
- The value HAS to be a whole word
  - Either whole word
  - Or word followed by `-`

```
[title|= "cat"] {
    border: 5px solid yellow;
}

 // selected
 // selected
 // NOT selected
```

- Attribute "starts with" value
- The value DOES NOT have to be a whole word

```
[title^="ca"] {
    border: 5px solid yellow;
}

 // selected
 // selected
 // NOT selected
```

- Attribute "ends with" value
- The value DOES NOT have to be a whole word

```
[title$="at"] {  
    border: 5px solid yellow;  
}  
  
 //  
NOT selected  
 // selected  
 // NOT selected
```

## Backgrounds

- You can set different background of your elements
- Background of an element is the total size of the element, including padding and border (but not the margin)
- Below is the list of all the background properties

```
background-color  
background-image  
background-position  
background-size  
background-repeat  
background-origin  
background-clip  
background-attachment
```

- You can set all the properties using one declaration
- These are some of the most commonly used background properties
- It adds **lightblue** background-color
- It adds **myImage.png** background image
- It set **no-repeat** background meaning it will not repeat the background image
  - It is defaulted to repeat both vertically and horizontally
- It sets **center** background-position

```
body {  
  background: lightblue url("myImage.png") no-repeat center;  
}
```

## Colors

- The color property specifies the color of the text
- You can specify the color property on different elements by using different types of selectors
- You can specify colors by its name, it's hex value or its RGB value

```
h1 {  
    color: red;  
}  
  
h1.myClass {  
    color: #02af00;  
}  
  
h1#myId {  
    color: rgb(111,111,111);  
}
```

## Borders

- You can add borders to your HTML elements
- Below is the list of all the border properties

```
border-width  
border-style (required)  
border-color
```

- In below example

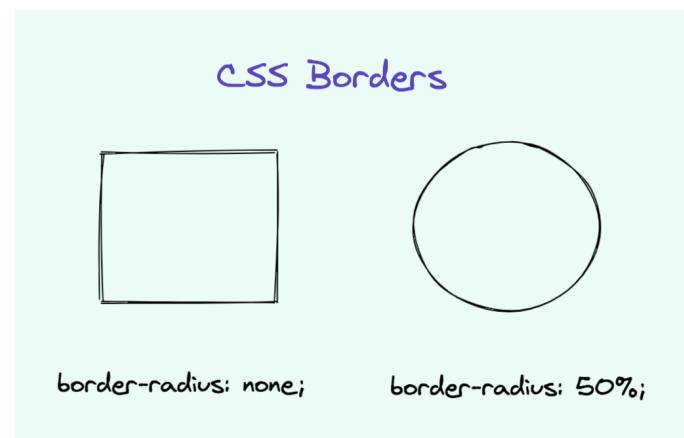
- **5px** is the border width
- **solid** is the border style
  - Other examples are **dotted**, **double**, **dashed**
- **red** is the border-color
  - You can specify colors by its name, it's hex value or its RGB value

```
h1 {  
    border: 5px solid red;  
}
```

## Fun with Border Radius

### Shapes

- Borders also take another property called **border-radius** using which you can give different shapes to your elements



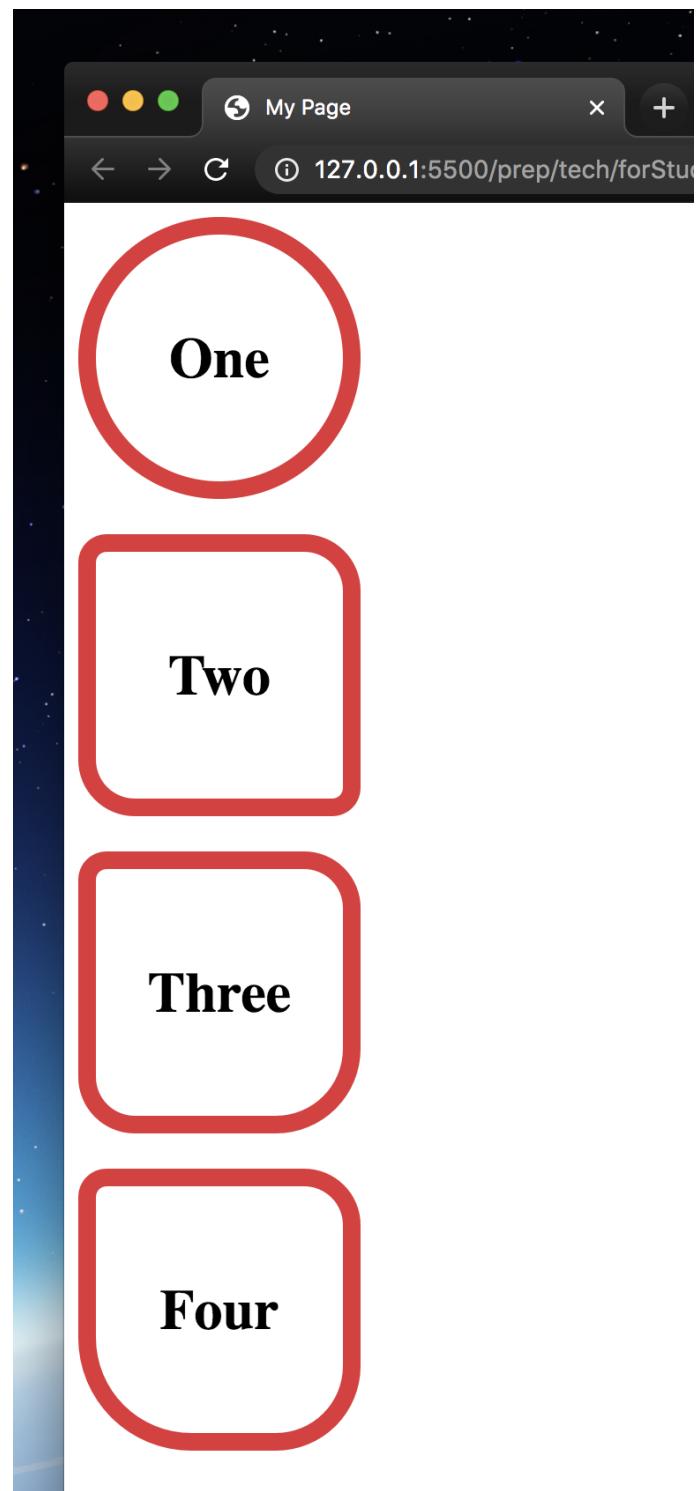
- In the above illustration we have a square on the left and circle on the right

- If you provide **border-radius** of **50%** it will turn your square into a circle

```
.square {  
  border-radius: none;  
}  
  
.circle {  
  border-radius: 50%;  
}
```

## Shorthand

- If **one** value is set, this radius applies to all 4 corners.
- If **two** values are set, the first applies to **top-left** and **bottom-right** corner, the second applies to **top-right** and **bottom-left** corner.
- If **three** values are set - the **second** value applies to **top-right** and **also bottom-left**.
- If **four** values apply to the **top-left**, **top-right**, **bottom-right**, **bottom-left** corner (in that order).



```
<div class="card one">
  <h1 class="">One</h1>
</div>
<div class="card two">
  <h1 class="">Two</h1>
</div>
<div class="card three">
  <h1 class="">Three</h1>
</div>
<div class="card four">
```

```
<h1 class="">Four</h1>
</div>
```

```
// all 4 corners
.one {
  border-radius: 50%;
}

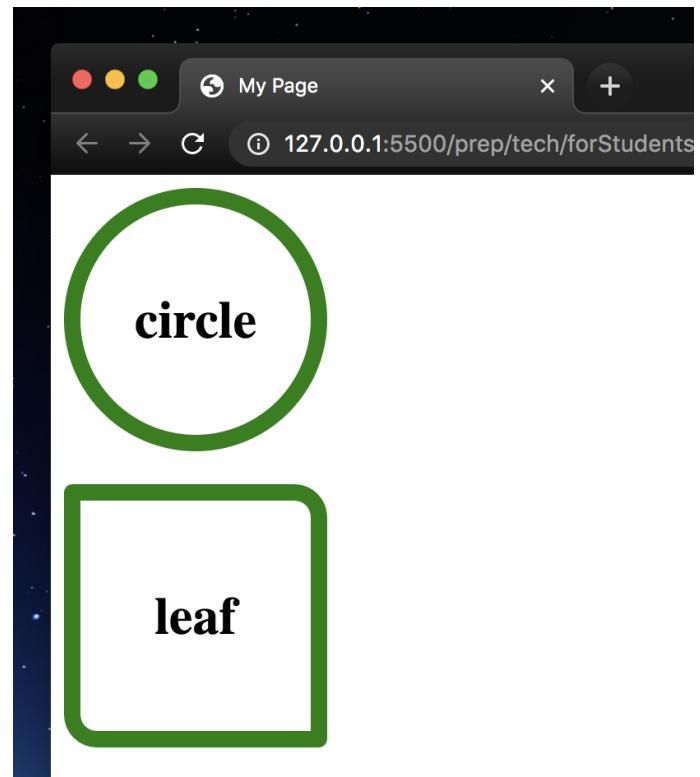
// 10% top-left and bottom-right, 20% top-right and bottom-left
.two {
  border-radius: 10% 20%
}

// 10% top-left, 20% top-right and also bottom-left, 30% bottom-right
.three {
  border-radius: 10% 20% 30%;
}

// top-left, top-right, bottom-right, bottom-left corner (in that order)
.four {
  border-radius: 10% 20% 30% 40%;
}

.card {
  border: 1px solid #E53038;
  height: 100px;
  width: 100px;
  padding: 20px;
  display: flex;
  flex-direction: column;
  justify-content: center;
  align-items: center;
  margin-bottom: 20px;
}
```

## Circle and leaf



## Circle

```
.circle {  
    border-radius: 50%;  
}
```

## Leaf

```
.leaf {  
    border-radius: 5px 20px 5px;
```

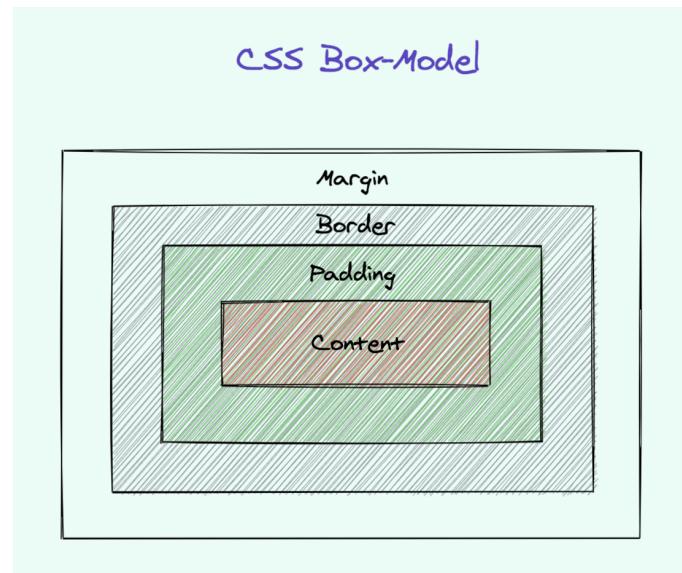
}

# **Module 3 - Display and position your elements**

---

## Box model

- Imagine box that wraps around every HTML element
  - This refers to the box model
- It has margins, borders, paddings and the actual content
- Everything in a web page is a box where you can control size, position, background, etc.



```
div {  
  width: 320px;  
  padding: 10px;
```

```
border: 5px solid gray;  
margin: 0;  
}  
  
320px (width)  
  
- 20px (left + right padding)  
- 10px (left + right border)  
- 0px (left + right margin)  
= 350px
```

**Total width of an element should be calculated like this:**

Total element width = width + left padding + right padding + left border + right border + left margin + right margin

**Total height of an element should be calculated like this:**

Total element height = height + top padding + bottom padding + top border + bottom border + top margin + bottom margin

## Margins

- Margins are used to create space around elements - outside its border

```
<div>
  <p class="myParagraph">My Paragraph</p>
</div>

// styles

.myParagraph {
  margin: 20px;
}
```

- `margin: 20px;` gives the `p` element margin of `20px` around it from all the sides

## Margin On Individual Sides

- You can also give margin to the elements on any particular side if you'd want

```
margin-top
margin-right
margin-bottom
margin-left
```

## Margin Shorthands

- This shortcut can be used to give margin on all the sides

```
p {  
    margin: 20px;  
}
```

- The example below gives margin **20px** top and bottom
- And give margin **40px** left and right

```
p {  
    margin: 20px 40px;  
}
```

- The example below give margin **20px** top
- And give margin **40px** left and right
- And give margin **50px** bottom

```
p {  
    margin: 20px 40px 50px;  
}
```

## Auto Margin

- **auto** value of margin sets the element horizontally center within its container
- Below **div** will take **200px** width and remaining space will be split equally between left and right margin

```
div {  
  width: 200px  
  margin: auto;  
}
```

## Paddings

- Paddings are used to generate space around the given element's content - inside its border

```
<div class="myDiv">  
  <p>My Paragraph</p>  
</div>  
  
// styles  
  
.myDiv {  
  padding: 20px;  
}
```

- **padding: 20px;** gives the **div** element padding of **20px**
- So, basically there will be **20px** space between **p** and **div** on all the sides

## Padding On Individual Sides

- You can also give padding to the elements on any particular side if you'd want

```
padding-top  
padding-right  
padding-bottom  
padding-left
```

## Padding Shorthands

- To give padding on all the sides

```
div {  
  padding: 20px;  
}
```

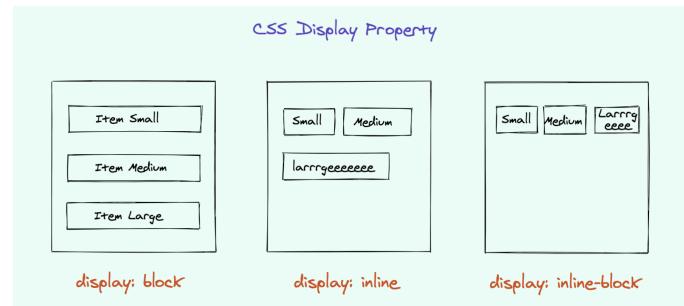
- The below example give padding **20px** top and bottom
- And give padding **40px** left and right

```
div {  
  padding: 20px 40px;  
}
```

- The below example give padding **20px** top
- And give padding **40px** left and right
- And give padding **50px** bottom

```
div {  
  padding: 20px 40px 50px;  
}
```

# Display



## Block

- This property stretches the element left to right as far as it can
- Default is block for `div`, `p`, `form`, `header`, `footer`, `section` (and some more)
- Such elements cannot be placed on the same horizontal line with any other display modes
  - Except when they are floated
- Like shown in the illustration -> every item stretches and uses up the entire row

## Inline

- Inline element sits in line
  - Without disrupting the flow of other elements
- Like shown in the illustration -> every item takes up only the space it needs
  - Item wraps to the next row if there is no enough space
- `span`, `em`, `b` are examples of inline elements
- They take only width needed for it
- They do not honor vertical padding
  - No width
  - No height
  - They just ignores them
- Horizontal margin and padding are honored
- Vertical margin and padding are ignored

## Inline-block

- This is just like inline element
- BUT they will respect the width and height
- Basically, they combine the properties of both block elements and inline elements
- The element can appear on the same horizontal line as other elements
- So, like the illustration shows if you set width you can fit all the items together in a single row

## None

- These elements will not appear on the page at all
- But you can still interact with it through DOM
- NO space allocated on the page

## Visibility Hidden

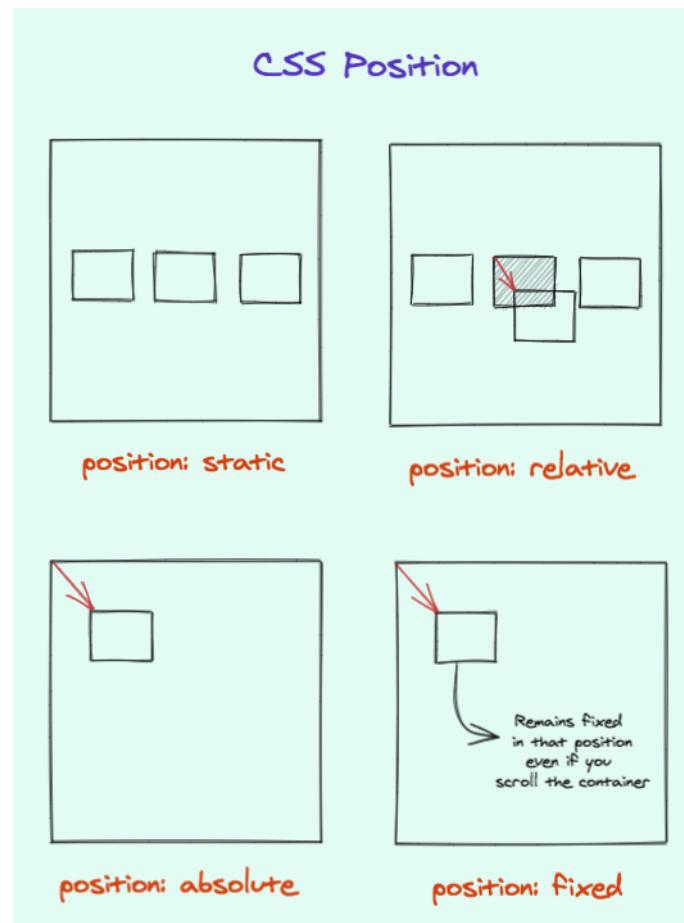
- Space is allocated for it on the page
- Tag is rendered on the DOM
- The element is just no visible

```
div {  
  visibility: hidden;  
}
```

## Flex

- Flex property gives ability to alter its item's width/height to best fill the available space
- It is used to accommodate all kind of display devices and screen sizes
- Fills available space
  - Or shrink to prevent overflow

## Positions



### Static

- It is the default for every element
- Honestly, it doesn't mean much
  - It just means it will flow into the page as it normally would
- As shown in the illustrations blocks just falls in their default position
- Use it when you want to remove forcefully applied position to the element
- NOTE: **z-index** does not work on them

### Relative

- The element is relative to itself
- Check out the example below

```
<div class=myDiv></div>

.myDiv{
  position: relative;
  top: 10px;
  left: 10px;
}
```

- Now, it will slide down and to the left by **10px** from where it would normally be
  - Please refer the illustration above
- Without that "top" property - it would have just followed **position: static**

## Absolute

- This property is very powerful
- It lets you place element exactly where you want
- Using top, left, bottom, and right to set the location
- **REMEMBER!!** - these values are relative to its parent
  - Where parent is absolute or relative
  - If there is no such parent then it will check back up to HTML tag and place it absolute to the webpage itself
- So, elements are removed from the "flow" of the webpage
- Not affected by other elements
- And it doesn't affect other elements
- **NOTE:** Its overuse or improper use can limit the flexibility of your site

```
<div class=myDiv></div>

.myDiv{
  position: absolute;
  top: 10px;
```

```
    left: 10px;  
}
```

- The above **div** will slide down and to the left by **10px** from its parent
  - Assuming the parent is either absolute or relative positioned

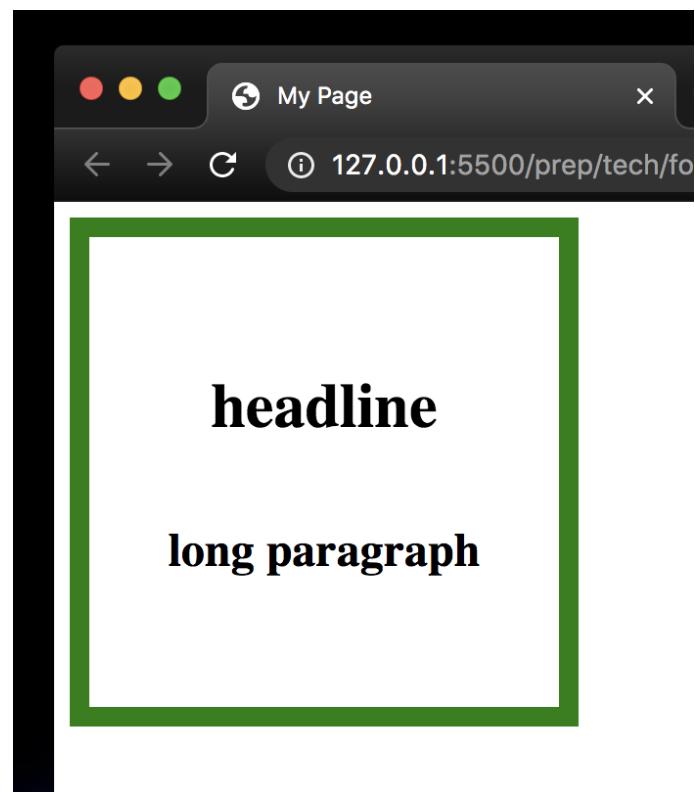
## Fixed

- Positioned relative to the viewport
- Useful in fixed headers or footers
- Please refer the illustration above for better visualization

```
<div class=myDiv></div>  
  
.myDiv{  
    position: fixed;  
}
```

## Centering:

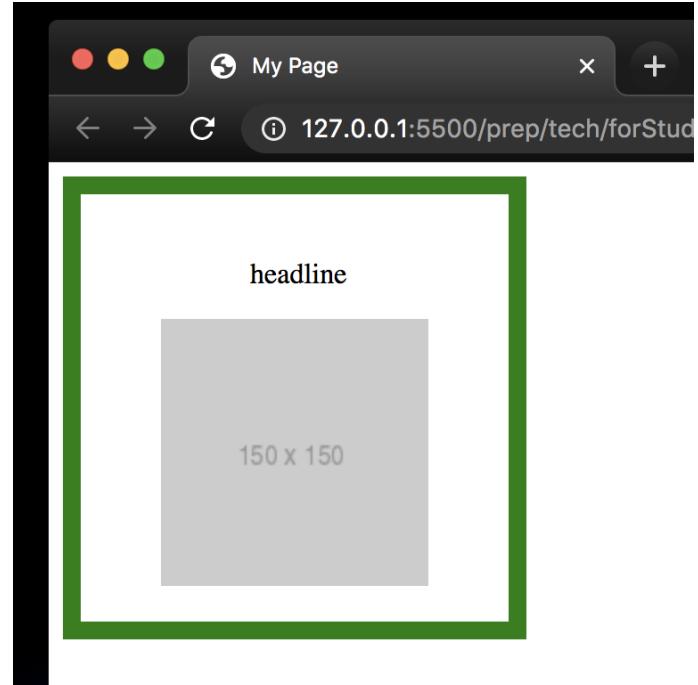
- Center the line of text using `text-align` property



```
<div class="card">
  <h2 class="">long paragraph</h2>
  <p class="">headline</p>
</div>

P { text-align: center }
H2 { text-align: center }
```

- Center a paragraph block or an image using `margin` property
- This will horizontally center the elements



```
<div class="card">
  <p class="blocktext">
    headline
  </p>
  
</div>

.P.blocktext {
  margin-left: auto;
  margin-right: auto;
  width: 50px;
}

IMG {
  display: block;
  margin-left: auto;
  margin-right: auto;
}

.card {
  border: 10px solid green;
  height: 200px;
  width: 200px;
  padding: 20px;
}
```

## Centering Vertically

- We can use `transform` property along with setting the `top` of the element to center it vertically inside its parent
- Please note the parent container has to be positioned `relative` or `absolute` to center the child



```
<div class="container">
  <p>This paragraph...</p>
</div>

div.container {
  height: 10em;
  position: relative;
  border: 2px solid blue;
}

div.container p {
  margin: 0;
  position: absolute;

  // 50% here means 50% of the height of the container
  top: 50%;

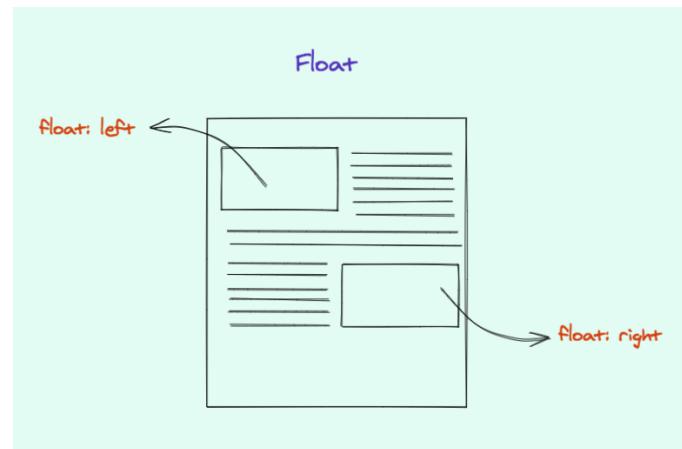
  // move the element up by half its own height. '50%' in 'translate(0,
  -50%)' refers to the height of the element itself
  transform: translate(
    0,
    -50%
  );
}
```

- `top: 50%;` - 50% here means 50% of the height of the container
- `transform: translate(0, -50%);`
  - this will move the element up by half its own height.
  - 50% in `translate(0, -50%)` refers to the height of the element itself

## CSS Float

- Element can be pushed to the left or right
- Other elements can wrap around it
- It is used for positioning and formatting content
- Used with images and text which wraps around them

left – The element floats to the left of its container  
right – The element floats to the right of its container  
none – The element appears in its default position  
inherit – The element inherits the float value of its parent



```
<p>
  my long text here...
  
</p>
<p>
  my long text here...
  
</p>

.myImage1 {
  float: left;
```

```
}

.myImage2 {
  float: right;
}
```

- Please refer the above code and the illustration to get better visualization
- We have defined two **p** tags and an **img** tag inside each paragraph elements
- We then set **float: left;** on **myImage1**
  - This pushes the image to the left and text to the right
- And set **float: right;** on **myImage2**
  - This pushes the image to the right and text to the left

## Clearing Floats

- Used to control behavior of floating elements
- Clear is used to stop wrap of an element around a floating element
- Floats are headache when they are not cleared properly
- Problem1:
  - There are 2 sections side by side
  - You float LHS section..
  - The LHS section height is not does not match the RHS section

```
=====
| LHS | RHS |
|     | ====
|     |
=====
```

- problem2:
  - parent collapses when children are floated

```
=====  
parent  
=====  
  
=====  
| LHS | RHS |  
|     |     |  
=====  
  
  
<div class="parent">  
    <div class="lhs" >  
        // float left  
    </div>  
    <div class="rhs">  
        // float left  
    </div>  
</div>  
  
// Fix:  
  
=====  
parent  
=====  
  
=====  
| LHS | RHS |  
|     |     |  
=====  
  
=====  
  
<div class="parent">  
    <div class="lhs" >  
        // float left  
    </div>  
    <div class="rhs">  
        // float left  
    </div>  
    <div style="clear:both"></div>  
</div>
```

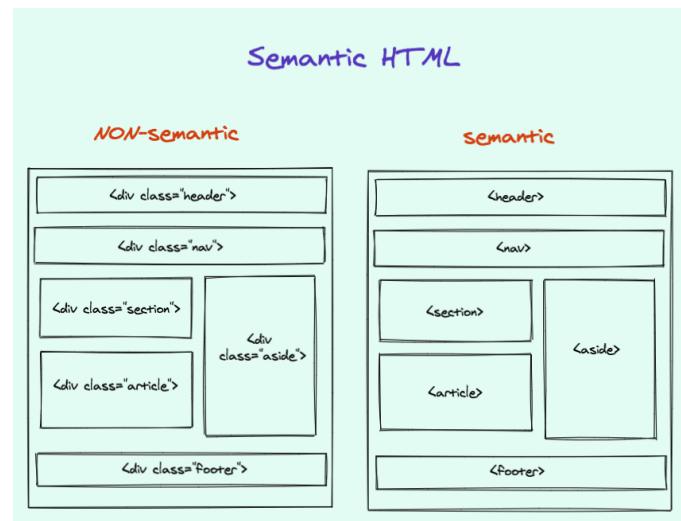
## Methods to clear float:

- **clear**
  - takes in 3 values. left, right or both
  - used for problem 1
- **overflow:hidden**
  - great for ensuring parent does not collapse
  - this prop is set to parent
  - used for problem 2
- **clearfix**
  - its a hack.. it uses pseudo elements... and clear both property together
  - prop set to the parent
  - used for problem 2

# Module 4 - Semantic HTML5

## Semantic HTML?

- It is a coding style
- Semantic elements == elements with a meaning
- Good for SEO
- Good for accessibility
  - Especially for visually impaired people
  - Which rely on browser speech, screen readers to interpret page content clearly



- Check out the image above
- Every semantic element clearly describes its meaning to both the browser and the developer
- Avoid using simple **div** tags everywhere. It does not clearly express the intention.
- Use elements like **header**, **nav**, **section**, **article**, **aside**, **footer**
- All these elements are built with specific purpose - they are good for SEO too

## More about Semantic HTML

- **<b></b>** for bold, and **<i></i>** for italic **should not be used**
  - They are just formatting
  - They do not provide indication of meaning and structure
- Use **<strong></strong>** and **<em></em>**
  - Provide meaning ---> emphasis for example
- Non-semantic elements: **<div>** and **<span>** - Tells nothing about its content
- Semantic elements: **<form>**, **<table>**, and **<article>** - Clearly defines its content

## Difference between HTML and HTML5?

### HTML

- Simple language for laying out text and images on a webpage

### HTML 5

- More like an application development platform
- A new standard for HTML
- Better support for audio, video, and interactive graphics
- Supports offline data storage
- More robust exchange protocols
- Proprietary plug-in technologies like Adobe Flash, Microsoft Silverlight no longer needed
  - Because browsers can process these elements without any external support

## Below are new semantic elements

- `<article>`, `<aside>`, `<command>`, `<details>`, `<figure>`, `<figcaption>`, `<summary>`
- `<header>`, `<footer>`, `<hgroup>`, `<nav>`, `<progress>`, `<section>`, `<time>`
- `<audio>` and `<video>`
- `<canvas>`

## What elements have disappeared in the latest HTML?

- `<frame>` and `<frameset>`
- `<noframe>`, `<applet>`, `<bigcenter>` and `<basefront>`

## Difference between `<div>` and `<frame>`?

- `div` is a generic container for grouping and styling
- `frame` actually divides the page
- `frame` is no longer popular
- `iframes` are used instead
  - flexible
  - embed third-party elements like YouTube video

## What is HTML5 Web Storage?

- With HTML5, browsers can store data locally
- It is more secure and faster than cookies
- You are able to store large information -> more than cookies
- They are **name/value** pairs
- 2 objects
  - **window.localStorage** - stores data with no expiration date
  - **window.sessionStorage** - stores data for one session (data is lost when the tab is closed)

### **localStorage:**

- Stores the data with no expiration date
- Data is NOT deleted when browser is closed
- Available the next day, week, or year
  - It's not possible to specify expiration
  - You can manage its expiration in your app

```
// Store
localStorage.setItem("lastname", "Smith");

// Retrieve
document.getElementById("result").innerHTML =
localStorage.getItem("lastname");
```

### **sessionStorage:**

- Stores the data for only one session
- Data deleted when browser is closed

```
if (sessionStorage.clickcount) {  
    sessionStorage.clickcount = Number(sessionStorage.clickcount) + 1;  
} else {  
    sessionStorage.clickcount = 1;  
}  
  
document.getElementById("result").innerHTML = "You have clicked the button  
" +  
    sessionStorage.clickcount + " time(s) in this session.";
```



# Module 5 - Flexbox intro and media query

---

## Flexbox

- It provides efficient way to lay out, align and distribute space among items in a container
- The main idea - give the container the ability to alter its items' width/height (and order) to best fill the available space

### Flex box container properties

- **display: flex**
  - defines a flex container
- **flex-direction: row | row-reverse | column | column-reverse;**
  - establishes main axis
  - defines the direction of children placement
- **flex-wrap: nowrap | wrap | wrap-reverse;**
  - allow items to wrap or nowrap as needed
- **justify-content**
  - defines the alignment along the main axis
  - X-axis for row, Y-axis for column
- **align-items**
  - defines the alignment along the cross axis
  - Y-axis for row, X-axis for column - opposite of **justify-content**
- children properties

## Flex box item properties

- **order: <integer>; /\* default is 0 \*/**
  - order in which the flex item appear inside the flex container
- **flex-grow: <number>; /\* default 0 \*/**
  - defines the ability for a flex item to grow if necessary
  - accepts a unitless value that serves as a proportion
- **flex-shrink: <number>; /\* default 1 \*/**
  - defines the ability for a flex item to shrink if necessary
- **flex-basis: <length> | auto; /\* default auto \*/**
  - defines the default size of an element before the remaining space is distributed
  - can be a length (e.g. 20%, 5rem, etc.) or a keyword
  - **auto** keyword means "look at my width or height property"
- **flex: none | [ <'flex-grow'> <'flex-shrink'>? || <'flex-basis'> ]**
  - shorthand for flex-grow, flex-shrink and flex-basis combined
  - default is 0 1 auto
  - recommended that you use this shorthand property rather than set the individual properties
  - shorthand sets the other values intelligently
- **align-self**
  - allows the default alignment to be overridden for individual item
  - overrides container's **align-items** property

## Flexbox Examples

- This is the boilerplate code we will use to demonstrate how flex box works

```
<div class="flex-container">
  <div class="flex-item">1</div>
  <div class="flex-item">2</div>
  <div class="flex-item">3</div>
  <div class="flex-item">4</div>
  <div class="flex-item">5</div>
  <div class="flex-item">6</div>
</div>

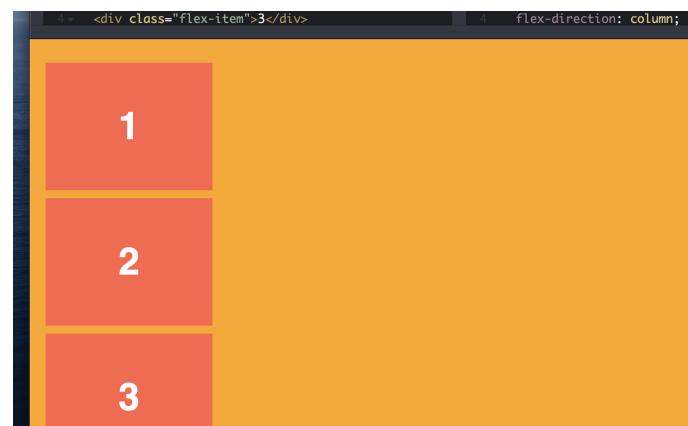
.flex-container {
  display: flex;
```

```
padding: 20px;  
margin: 0;  
list-style: none;  
background: orange;  
}  
  
.flex-item {  
background: tomato;  
padding: 5px;  
width: 200px;  
height: 150px;  
margin-top: 10px;  
line-height: 150px;  
color: white;  
font-weight: bold;  
font-size: 3em;  
text-align: center;  
}
```

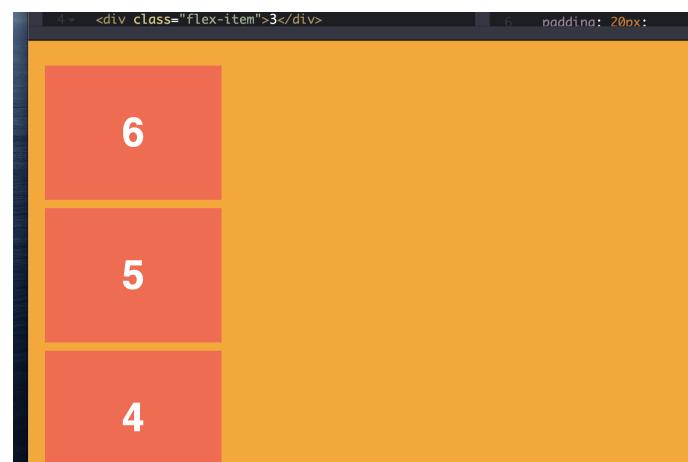
- This is how the output looks for the above code



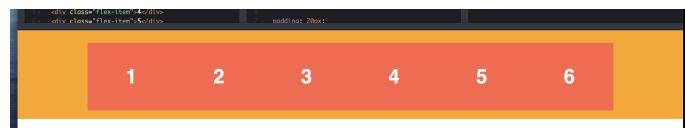
```
.flex-container {  
display: flex;  
flex-direction: column;  
}
```



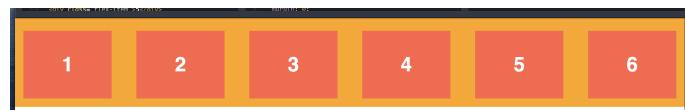
```
.flex-container {  
  display: flex;  
  flex-direction: column-reverse;  
}
```



```
.flex-container {  
  display: flex;  
  flex-direction: row;  
  justify-content: center;  
}
```



```
.flex-container {  
  display: flex;  
  flex-direction: row;  
  justify-content: space-between;  
}
```



```
<div class="flex-container">  
  <div class="flex-item second">1</div>  
  <div class="flex-item first">2</div>  
  <div class="flex-item third">3</div>  
</div>
```

```
.first {  
  order: 1;  
}  
  
.second {  
  order: 2;  
}  
  
.third {  
  order: 3;  
}
```

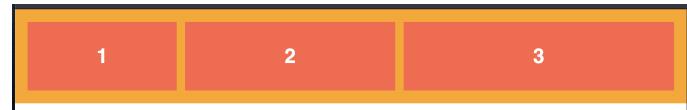


```
<div class="flex-container">
  <div class="flex-item second">1</div>
  <div class="flex-item first">2</div>
  <div class="flex-item third">3</div>
</div>

.first {
  flex-grow: 1;
}

.second {
  flex-grow: 2;
}

.third {
  flex-grow: 3;
}
```



```
<div class="flex-container">
  <div class="flex-item second">1</div>
  <div class="flex-item first">2</div>
  <div class="flex-item third">3</div>
</div>

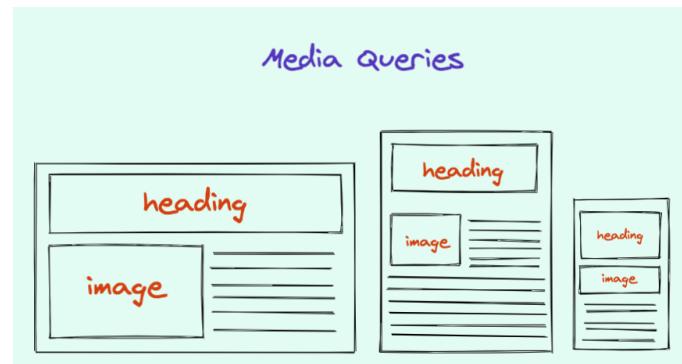
.first {
  flex-basis: 500px;
}
```





## Media queries

- It was introduced in **CSS3**
- It uses **@media** rule to include CSS only if a certain condition is true



- Media queries allow you to target any platform you desire and write specific styles for that platform
- This is how you write responsive styles
  - Different styles for desktops vs tablets vs mobiles
- Simple example below

```
// If the browser window is smaller than 500px, the background color will
change to lightblue:

@media only screen and (max-width: 500px) {
    body {
        background-color: lightblue;
    }
}
```

- Below are the breakpoints for targeting devices of your interest

```
/* Extra small phones */
```

```
@media only screen and (max-width: 600px) {  
}  
  
/* Portrait tablets and large phones */  
@media only screen and (min-width: 600px) {  
}  
  
/* Landscape tablets */  
@media only screen and (min-width: 768px) {  
}  
  
/* Laptops/desktops */  
@media only screen and (min-width: 992px) {  
}  
  
/* Large laptops and desktops */  
@media only screen and (min-width: 1200px) {  
}
```

## Always Design for Mobile First

- It means style for mobiles first
- Then include desktop styles in media queries

```
/* Default styles for mobile phones */  
.mobile-styles {  
    width: 100%;  
}  
  
/* Styles for desktop in media queries */  
@media only screen and (min-width: 768px) {
```

```
/* Style For desktop: */  
.desktop-styles {  
    width: 100%;  
}  
}
```

## Orientation: Portrait / Landscape

- These are queries which apply depending on the orientation of browser/device

```
@media only screen and (orientation: landscape) {  
    body {  
        background-color: lightblue;  
    }  
}
```

## Let's talk about the sizes - px vs em vs rem

- **Pixels** are ignorant, avoid using them
- If you're setting all of your font-sizes, element sizes and spacing in pixels, you're not treating the end user with respect.
  - Users will have to zoom in and out with ctrl plus +/- depending on the device they are on
- **REMs** are a way of setting font-sizes based on the font-size of the root HTML element
- Allows you to quickly scale an entire project by changing the root font-size
- **em** is relative to the font size of its direct or nearest parent
  - When you have nested styles it becomes difficult to track **ems**
  - This is what REMs solve - the size always refers back to the root
- Both **pixels** and **REMs** for media queries fail in various browsers when using browser zoom, and **EMs** are the best option we have.

### **How to calculate PX from REM**

EX: HTML font-size is set to 10px, paragraph font-size is set to 1.6rem

Then size in pixels is - **1.6rem \* 10px = 16px**

### More on rem vs em

- Both **rem** and **em** are relative units
- **rem** is only relative to the HTML (root) font-size
- **rem** is popularly used for margins, paddings, and sometimes font-sizes too

- `em` is relative to the font size of its direct or nearest parent
- `em` are encouraged to be used for media queries

## CSS Grids

### Flexbox

- Flexbox is 1 dimension
- It's either columns OR rows
- Complex 2-dimensional layouts not possible

### Grids

- It is a grid based layout system
- CSS Grids are 2 dimensional
- You can affect columns and rows simultaneously

TIP: You can use Grid and Flexbox together.

### Example

- Let's check out the example below
- Create a **wrapper** DIV
  - **display: grid;** defines the DIV as Grid
- Then we create 2 rows
- Each has 2 columns
  - First column -> 70% of the space

- Second column -> 30% of the space
- **grid-template-columns: 70% 30%;** defines these two column

```
<div class="wrapper">
    // first row
    <div>70%</div>
    <div>30%</div>

    // second row... you don't have to specify rows like bootstrap
    <div>70%</div>
    <div>30%</div>
</div>

.wrapper {
    display: grid;

    // this will split children into 2 rows of 70% and 30%
    grid-template-columns: 70% 30%;
}
```

## Example #2 - Gaps

- Here we create 3 columns
  - **40% 30% 30%** respectively
- **grid-column-gap** - used to give margin between columns
- **grid-row-gap** - used to give margin between rows
- **grid-gap** - used to give margin between rows and columns using single command

```
.wrapper {  
  display: grid;  
  grid-template-columns: 40% 30% 30%; // 3 columns in 1 row  
  grid-column-gap: 1em; // margin between columns  
  grid-row-gap: 1em; // margin between row  
  grid-gap: 1em; // row and column both!!!  
}
```

### Example #3 - Fractions

- You don't have to spend time calculating percentages
- You can simply use "fractions"
- 3 DIVS with same width

```
grid-template-columns: 1fr 1fr 1fr;
```

- 3 DIVS
- Total space will be divided by 4
  - ex:  $80 / 4 = 20\text{px}$
  - 1st and 3rd DIV will take 20px space
  - 2nd DIV will take 40px space

```
grid-template-columns: 1fr 2fr 1fr;
```

## Example #4 - Fractions Contd.

- You can use `repeat()` function instead of manually repeating the column sizes
- Below property will create 4 columns
- Each column width is `1fr`

```
grid-template-columns: repeat(4, 1fr);
```

TIP: fractions are recommended over pixels or %

- Extended example below

```
.wrapper {  
  display: grid;  
  
  // 3 columns in 1 row  
  // divide into fractions...  
  grid-template-columns: 1fr 2fr 1fr;  
  
  // it will repeat fractions 4 times  
  grid-template-columns: repeat(4, 1fr 2fr);  
  
  grid-auto-rows: 100px; // row height will be 100px  
  grid-auto-rows: minmax(100px, auto); // min height = 100px max height =  
  auto based on content
```

```
}
```

## Nested grids

- You can also define nested Grids

```
<div class="wrapper">
  <div class="nested">
    <div></div>
    <div></div>
    <div></div>
  </div>
</div>

// now the nested div is also a grid container
.nested {
  display: grid;
  grid-template-columns: repeat(3, 1fr); // 3 columns of 1 fr
  grid-auto-rows: 100px;
}
```

## Start-End points of Grid

- We can also specify start and end points of the grid columns and rows
- If you use this you may not want to specify sizes
- Check out the inline descriptions

```
// wrapper is grid container... of 4 columns in this example!!!
<div class="wrapper">
  <div class="box1"></div>
  <div class="box2"></div>
  <div class="box3"></div>
  <div class="box4"></div>
</div>

.box1 {
  grid-column: 1/3; // box1 spans from 1 to 3 columns on browser window
  grid-row: 1/3; // box1 spans from 1 to 3 rows on browser window
}

.box2 {
  grid-column: 3; // box2 spans takes spaces 3 and 4
  grid-row: 1/3; // same as box1
}

.box3 {
  grid-column: 2/4; // box3 will take space 2 to 4
  grid-row: 3; // it will take row space 3
}

// NOTE: in grids... we can overlaps things.. like below
// overlaps 1 and 3
// Sooo... you don't need negative margins and that crap CSS!!!
.box4 {
  grid-column: 1;
  grid-row: 2/4;
}
```



# Module 6 - Quirks, tips, and tricks

---

## FOUC

- Flash of un-styled content
- Happens when for a brief moment -> content is displayed with browser's default styles
- Happens when CSS is not loaded but the content is loaded

### How to avoid it?

1.

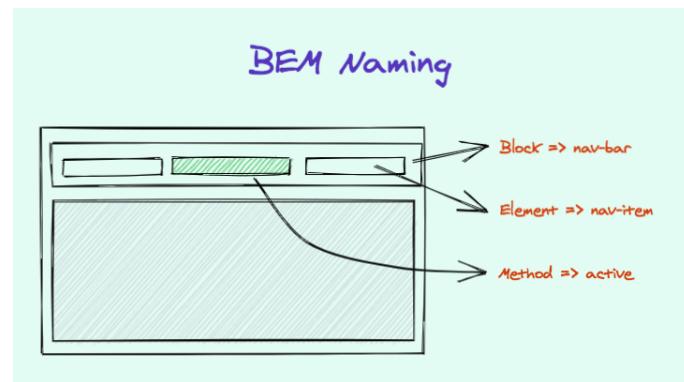
- You can use CSS to hide BODY
- Then when CSS is loaded then using JS -> set body to visible
- But note, if JS is disabled -> then users won't see anything ever!!!

2.

- Use JS to hide body
- And when JS and CSS are loaded -> use JS only to make body visible
- Write that JS code in HEAD -> so as soon as it is hit, HTML is hidden
- And when document is ready -> then show the HTML again

```
<html>
  <head>
    <!-- Other stuff like title and meta tags go here -->
    <style type="text/css">
      .hidden {display:none;}
    </style>
    <script type="text/javascript" src="/scripts/jquery.js"></script>
    <script type="text/javascript">
      $('html').addClass('hidden');
      $(document).ready(function() { // EDIT: From Adam Zerner's
comment below: Rather use load: $(window).on('load', function () {...});
      $('html').show(); // EDIT: Can also use
      $('html').removeClass('hidden');
    });
    </script>
  </head>
  <body>
    <!-- Body Content -->
  </body>
</html>
```

## BEM naming convention



- Blocks, Elements, Modifiers -> BEM
- Naming convention to write styles so that everyone on your team understands the convention
- Blocks
  - Represents standalone entity that is meaningful on its own
  - Parent level elements
  - Class name selector only
  - No tag name or ids
  - `<ul class="nav"></ul>`
- Elements
  - Children of parent level components
  - They usually don't have any standalone meaning
  - Any DOM node within a block can be an element
  - Class name selector only
  - No tag name or ids
  - `<li class="nav_item"></li>`
  - 2 underscores -> it tells that item is child of nav
- Modifiers
  - Use them to change appearance, behavior or state
  - You can add it to blocks or elements
  - Keep the original "block" or "element" styles as it is - add new modifier class
  - Ex below - separate element `nav_item` class and separate modifier `nav_item--active` class
  - `<li class="nav_item nav_item--active"></li>`
  - 2 hyphens -> it tells that active is modifier class

```
<ul class="nav">
```

```
<li class="nav__item">Home</li>
<li class="nav__item nav__item--active">About // active modifier
applied
</ul>
```

## OOCSS – Object Oriented CSS

- Standard to structure your CSS in a modular fashion
- Can reuse CSS seamlessly
  - Meaning above NAV CSS can be used in any container -> section, page, dialog
- It follows a component based approach
- It enables us to abstract common styles together
  - Reduces duplication of the styles

```
// basic example

.global {
  width: 980px;
  margin: 0 auto;
  padding-left: 20px;
  padding-right: 20px;
}

.header {
  height: 260px;
}

.main {
  background-color: gray;
}

.footer {
  height: 100px;
  background-color: blue;
}
```

```
<header>
  <div class="header global">
    // your code
  </div>
</header>

<div class="main global">
  // your code
</div>

<footer>
  <div class="footer global">
    // your code
  </div>
</footer>
```

## CSS User Agent Styles

- These are browser styles
- When browser renders a page it applies basic styles before you've even written a single style
- Each browser has its specific styles different from other browsers
  - It causes an inconsistency problem
- To solve this problem:
  - Normalize CSS approach and the CSS Reset approach
  - Normalize CSS as a gentle solution
  - Reset CSS as a more aggressive solution

## Normalizing CSS

- Small CSS file that provides cross-browser consistency
- Provides default styles for HTML elements
- Make sure that all HTML elements renders the same way in ALL browsers - same padding, margin, border, etc..
- In some cases this approach applies IE or EDGE styles to the rest of the browsers

## Reset CSS

- This approach says that we don't need the browsers' default styles at all
- We'll define in the project according to our needs
- **CSS Reset** resets all of the styles that come with the browser's user agent
- Grab sample CSS reset [here](#)
- The problem with CSS Resets is that they are ugly and hard to debug
- Solution - use Normalize CSS with little bit of CSS Reset
- Unlike an ordinary CSS reset, target specific HTML tags' styles rather than making a big list of tags.
  - Make it less aggressive and a lot more readable

## Validate your CSS

- Use online tools to validate your CSS
- Validation Service can be used to check the correctness (validity)
- You might get important insights on what you are missing
- It Helps Cross-Browser, Cross-Platform and Future Compatibility
- Validating your web page does not ensure that it will appear the way you want it to.
  - It merely ensures that your code is without HTML or CSS errors.
- Tool - [The Validation Service](#)

## Testing Strategies

- Do cross-browser testing
- Manually test Chrome, firefox
- Then manually test IE, Edge
- Then use tools like ..for compatibilities
  - [browsershots.org](#)
  - [IETest](#)

## Conditional CSS

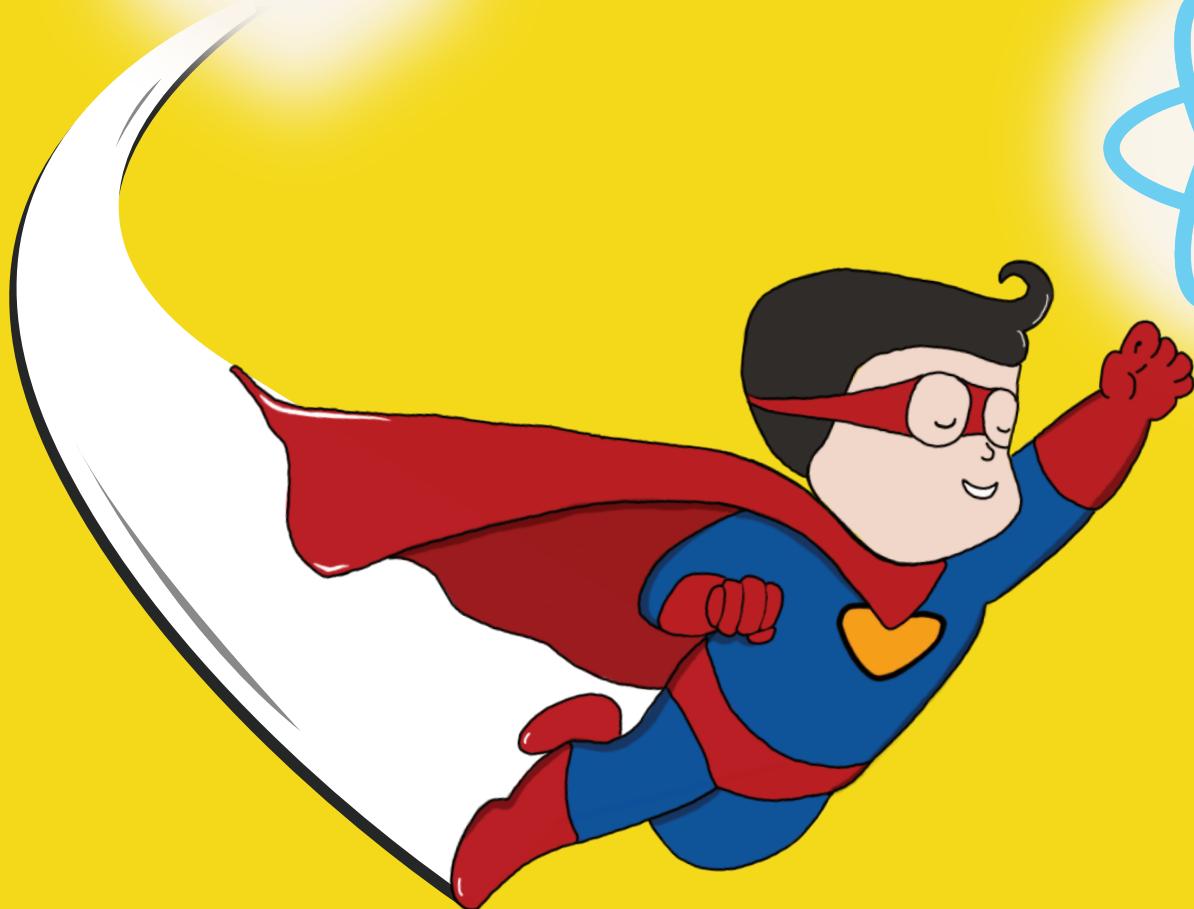
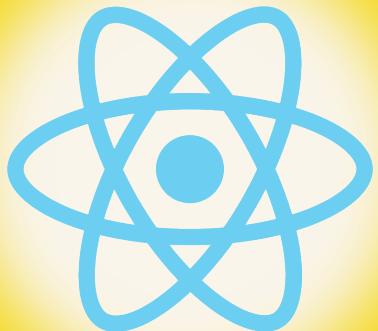
- Use below conditional CSS for IE hacks

```
<link type="text/css" href="style.css" />

<!--[If IE]>
  <link type="text/css" href="IEHacks.css" />
<![endif]-->

<!--[if !IE]>
  <link type="text/css" href="NonIEHacks.css" />
<![endif]-->
```

HTML



# HTML TO REACT

The Ultimate Guide



# JavaScript

---

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# ***Module 1 - JavaScript Basics***

---

## Who created JavaScript?

- Brendan Eich when working at NetScape
- It was created in 10 days

## What is JavaScript

- JavaScript is an interpreted language
  - It means it doesn't need a compiler
  - It executes instructions directly without compiling
  - It is platform independence, dynamic typing
  - The source code is evaluated JUST before executing it
- It is open-source and cross-platform compatible
- It is created by NetScape
- It has object-oriented capabilities

## Why do you love JavaScript?

- It is easy to start using
- JavaScript can be used on any platform
- It performs well on every platform
- You can build web, IOT, mobile apps using JavaScript

- It can be used on the Frontend, Backend, and also in the databases like MongoDB
- It is dynamic in nature ex: objects and arrays can be of mixed types

## Your first "hello world" program

- Write the below HTML code in `index.html` file and open it in browser

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <body>
    <h1>My First Web Page</h1>
    <script>
      console.log("Hello World");
    </script>
  </body>
</html>
```

- JavaScript code is written in between the `script` tag in the above code.
- When the page loads the browser will run the code between the `script` tag.
- `alert()` function will be called which will create a modal with `Hello World` text on it.

Congratulation! You just wrote your first JavaScript program

## Run just JavaScript

- Instead of creating your own HTML file you can use online IDE as a JavaScript playground
- My favorite ones are:

- [Code Sandbox](#)
  - [PlayCode](#)
- Or you can also run JavaScript programs in VSCode
    - You need too install Node on your machine
    - Run **hit cmd + shift + p** on Mac, **ctrl + shift + p** on Windows / Linux
    - Type "Tasks: Configure Task"
    - Type "echo"
    - And replace your **task.json** file with below code
    - Then everytime you want to JavaScript program hit **hit cmd + shift + p** on Mac, **ctrl + shift + p** on Windows / Linux
    - Type "Tasks: Run Task"
    - Type "Show in console"

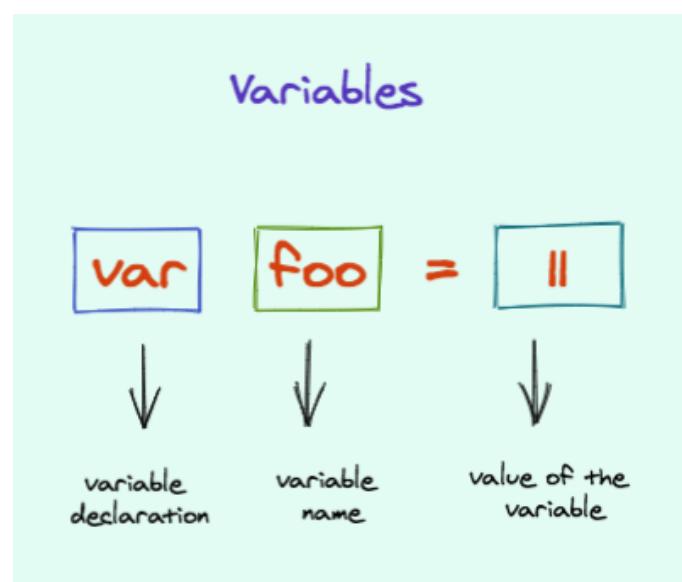
```
// task.json

{
  // See https://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=733558
  // for the documentation about the tasks.json format
  "version": "2.0.0",
  "tasks": [
    {
      "label": "echo",
      "type": "shell",
      "command": "echo Hello"
    },
    {
      "label": "Show in console",
      "type": "shell",
      "osx": {
        "command": "/usr/local/opt/node@10/bin/node ${file}"
      },
      "group": {
        "kind": "build",
        "isDefault": true
      }
    }
  ]
}
```



## Variables

- Variables are containers
- They store data values
  - For ex: `var x = 5`
  - 5 is the value stored in variable `x`
- In programming, just like in mathematics, we use variables to hold values

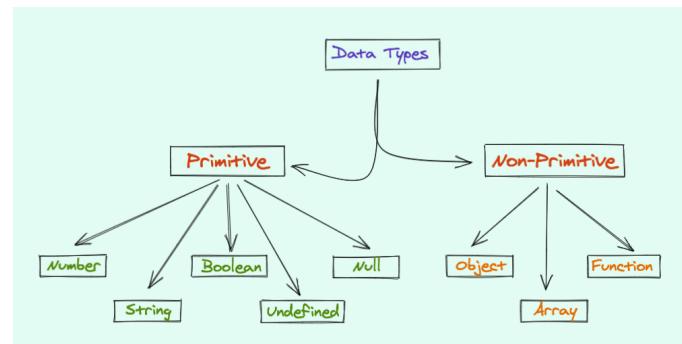


- Look at the illustration above
- `var` is the keyword used to declare a variable
  - In JavaScript you can also use `const` or `let`
  - If you don't use any keyword - the variable will be declared in a global scope
- `foo` is the name of the variable
  - Basically you give a name to some value
- `11` is the value you are storing in variable `foo`
  - This value can be anything you'd like
  - number, string, object, function - anything

```
// More examples  
  
var x = 10 // number variable  
var x = "hi" // string variable
```

## Data Types in JavaScript

- Values used in your code can be of certain type - number or string for example
- This type is called data type of the language
- Data Types supported in JavaScript are: **Number, String, Boolean, Function, Object, Null, and Undefined**
- They are categorized as primitive or non-primitive data types
- Check the illustration below



- Unlike Java or C#, JavaScript is a loosely-typed language
- No type declarations are required when variables are created
- Data Types are important in a programming language to perform operations on the variables

```
// Data Types examples

var x = 10 // number variable
var x = "hi" // string variable
var x = true // boolean variable
function x {} // your function code here } // function variable
var x = {} // object variable
var x = null // null variable
var x // undefined variable
```



## Basic Operators

- `=` operator is used to assign value to a variable
  - ex: `var x = 10` - variable `x` is assigned value `10`
- `+` operator is used to add numbers
  - ex: `var x = 10 + 5` - variable `x` is now `15`
- `+` operator is also used to concatenate two strings
  - ex: `var x = "hi" + "there"` - variable `x` is now `hithere`
- `-` operator is used to subtract numbers
  - ex: `var x = 10 - 5` - variable `x` value is now `5`
- `*` operator is used to multiple numbers
  - ex: `var x = 10 * 5` - variable `x` value is now `50`
- `/` operator is used to divide numbers
  - ex: `var x = 10 / 5` - variable `x` value is now `2`
- `++` operator is used to increment value of the variable
  - ex: `var x = 10; x++;` - variable `x` value is now `11`
- `--` operator is used to decrement value of the variable
  - ex: `var x = 10; x--;` - variable `x` value is now `9`

## Special Operators

- `typeof` operator can be used to return the type of a variable
  - Use `typeof` for simple built in types
- `instanceof` operator can be used to check if the object is an instance of a certain object type
  - Use `instanceof` for custom types

```
'my string' instanceof String; // false
typeof 'my string' == 'string'; // true

function() {} instanceof Function; // true
typeof function() {} == 'function'; // true
```

## Fun with Operators

1.

```
var x = 15 + 5 // 20
var y = "hi"

var z = x + y // 20hi
```

2.

```
var y = "hi" + 15 + 5 // hi155
```

- In the first example
  - **15 + 5** is treated as number operation
  - When the compiler sees **hi** it performs string concatenation
  - So the answer is **20hi**
- In the second example
  - JavaScript compiler sees **hi** string first so it considers the operands as strings
  - So the answer is string concatenation **hi155**

## JavaScript as Object-Oriented Programming language

- JavaScript has OOP capabilities like **Encapsulation, Aggregation, Composition, Inheritance, and Polymorphism**
- Aggregation
  - A "uses" B = Aggregation : B exists independently (conceptually) from A
  - example:
    - Let say we have objects: **address, student, teacher**
    - We want to specify **student address** and **teacher address**
    - Then we can reuse **address** between **student** and **teacher**
- Composition
  - A "owns" B = Composition : B has no meaning or purpose in the system without A
- Inheritance
  - Inheritance can be implemented in JavaScript like below
  - **class Car {}**
  - **class Honda extends Car {}**
- Douglas Crockford says - "In its present form, it is now a complete object-oriented programming language."
  - <http://JavaScript.crockford.com/JavaScript.html>

### **Polymorphism Example in JavaScript**

- We have two classes **Car** and **Bike**
- Both are Vehicles. Both vehicles **move**.
- But depending on the type of the vehicles they move differently
  - ex: **Car** drives
  - ex: **Bike** rides
- But from the user's point of view they just have to call **move()** method
- And depending on the type the respective objects will take care of calling the appropriate methods underneath.

```
class Car {
```

```
constructor(vehicle) {
  this._vehicle = vehicle;
}

move() {
  console.log("drive", this._vehicle);
}
}

class Bike {
constructor(vehicle) {
  this._vehicle = vehicle;
}

move() {
  console.log("ride", this._vehicle);
}
}

function getVehicle(vehicle) {
  switch (vehicle.type) {
    case "bike":
      return new Bike(vehicle);
    case "car":
      return new Car(vehicle);
    default:
      break;
  }
}

// this would create the appropriate vehicle using the above classes
let vehicle = getVehicle({
  type: "bike",
});

vehicle.move(); // ride { type: 'bike' }

vehicle = getVehicle({
  type: "car",
});

vehicle.move(); // drive { type: 'car' }
```

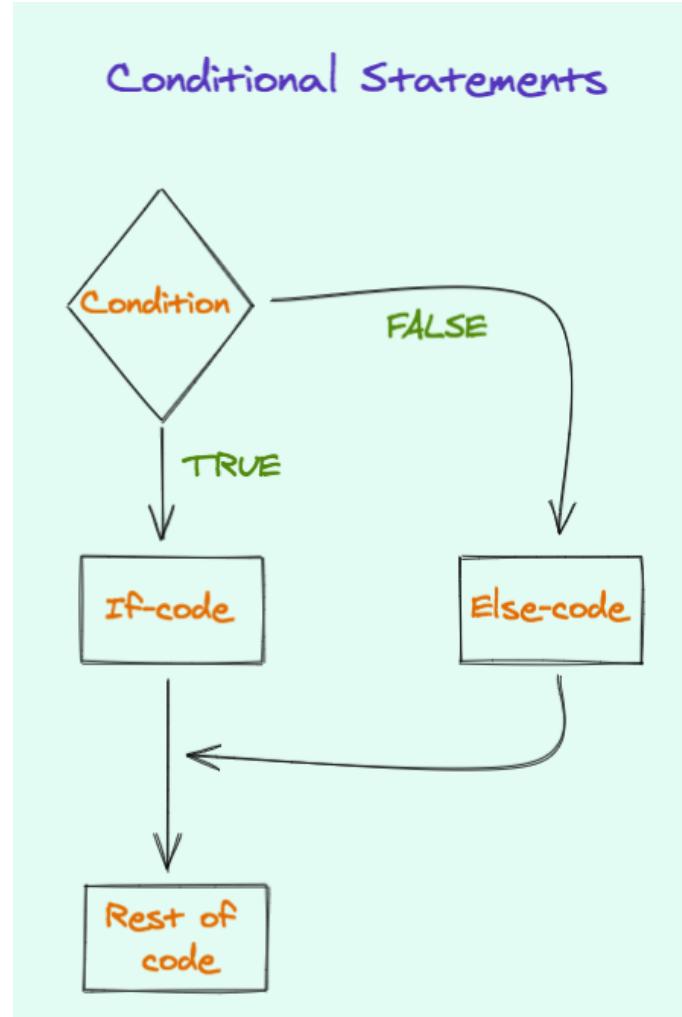


# ***Module 2 - Conditionals and Collections***

---

## Conditionals

- You can make decisions in your code using conditional statements
- Essentially, they let you write -> `if this is true, do this – else do that`



- The above flow chart can be represented as below in the JavaScript code

```
// ...your code  
  
if(some-condition == true) {  
    // execute some code  
}  
else {  
    // execute some other code  
}  
  
// ... your rest of the code
```

## If Else Condition

```
var x = 10;

if(x == 10) {
    console.log("x is 10")
}
else if(x < 10) {
    console.log("x is less than 10")
}
else {
    console.log("x is greater than 10")
}
```

- **if** block is executed if the condition is true
- **else if** block is used to specify additional conditions if the **if** condition is not satisfied
- **else** block is executed if neither of the prior conditions is satisfied

## Ternary Operator

- **if-else** block can be simplified and written in lesser verbose code

```
// using if else

if(x == 10) {
    console.log("x is 10")
}
else {
    console.log("x is NOT 10")
}

// using ternary

x == 10 ? console.log("x is 10") : console.log("x is NOT 10")
```

- `condition ? if-code : else-code` is the syntax used for the ternary operator

## Advanced Ternary

- You can also nest the ternary operators if there are complex conditions

```
// using if else

if(x <= 10) {
  if(x == 10) {
    console.log("x is 10")
  }
  else {
    console.log("x is less than 10")
  }
}
else {
  console.log("x is greater than 10")
}
```

```
// using nested ternary

x == 10 ? (x == 10 ? console.log("x is 10") : console.log("x is less than 10")) : console.log("x is greater than 10")
```

- `condition ? nested-ternary : else-code` - this is the syntax we used for the above-nested ternary operation
- You can go multiple levels deep into writing nested ternary operator
- But it is recommended to keep the ternary operators as simple as possible to keep the code more readable

## Switch Statements

- It is another way to write conditional statements
- Based on conditions it can perform different actions

```
switch(x) {  
    case 10:  
        console.log("x is 10")  
        break  
    case 20:  
        console.log("x is 20")  
        break  
    default  
        console.log("x is NOT 10 nor 20")  
}
```

- **switch(x)** this is where you specify the condition to be evaluated
- **case 10:** this is where you specify if the result of the condition equals this value the block of code will be executed
- **break** statement is required to break out of **switch** block.
  - If not provided it will execute all the following cases until it hits a **break** keyword or until the **switch** block is executed completely.
- **default** case is executed if none of the prior case conditions are met
  - **default** case does not have to be the last case in a switch block
  - **default** case is not required

## truthy and falsy values in JavaScript

- Boolean data types are either `true` or `false`
- But in JS in addition to this, everything else has inherent boolean values
  - They are `falsy` or `truthy`
- Following values are always `falsy`:

```
// falsy values

false
0 (zero)
"" (empty string)
null
undefined
NaN (a special Number value meaning Not-a-Number)
```

- All other values are `truthy`

```
// truthy values

"0" // zero in quotes
"false" // false in quotes
function () {} // empty functions
[] // empty arrays
{} //empty objects
```

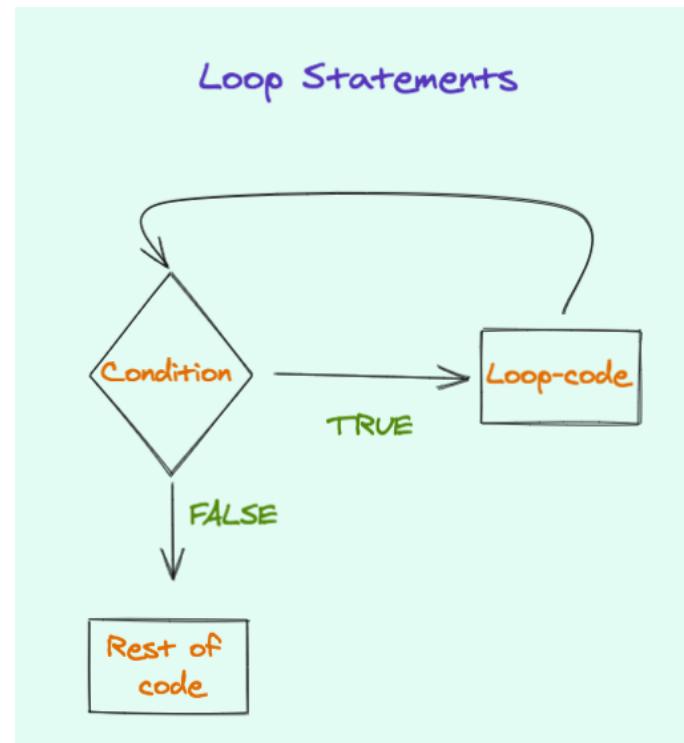
- This concept is important because the inherent values can then be used in conditional logic
- You don't have to do `if(x == false)` - you can just do `if(!x)`

```
if (x) {  
  // x is truthy  
}  
else {  
  // x is falsy  
  // it could be false, 0, "", null, undefined or NaN  
}
```

## For Loop

- Loops are used to run the same code block again and again "for" given number of times

```
// ... your code  
  
// This loop will be executed 10 times  
for (i = 0; i < 10; i++) {  
    console.log(i)  
}  
  
// ... your rest of the code
```



- Check out the illustration above
- It checks a condition first
- If the condition is true it will run the code inside the loop

- It will continue running the code inside the loop until the condition does not meet anymore
- After that the execution will come outside the loop and continue executing the rest of the code
- Loops come in handy when working with collections and arrays
- Below code will iterate over an array and log all its items

```
var items = [1,2,3,4]

for (i = 0; i < items.length; i++) {
  console.log(items[i]) // 1,2,3,4
}
```

## For-In loop

- It is similar to **for** loop but is used to iterate over an object instead of an array

```
var myObject = {foo: "Dan", bar: 2};

for (var x in myObject) {

  // displays the object keys
  console.log(x) // foo, bar

  // displays the values of the keys
  console.log(myObject[x]) // Dan, 2

}
```

## For-Of loop

- This kind of looping loops through the values of an iterable objects
- For ex: array or string
- You can directly use the values instead of using index on that array or the string

```
var items = [1,2,3]

// using simple for loop

for(var i = 0; i < items.length; i++) {
  console.log(items[i]) // 1, 2, 3
}

// using for-of loop

for(var x of items) {
  console.log(x) // 1, 2, 3
}
```

## While loop

- This loop executed a block of code "while" the given condition is true

```
// This loop will be executed 10 times

var i = 0
while (i < 10) {
  console.log(i)
```

```
i++  
}
```

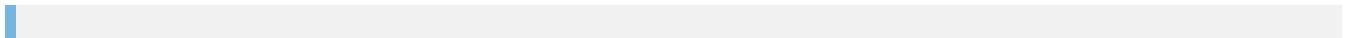
NOTE: Remember to terminate the while condition properly. Or else the loop will go into infinity and it might crash your browser.

## Do-While loop

- It is similar to the **while** loop except it executes the block of code first and then checks for the condition
- This process will repeat until the condition is true

```
// This loop will be executed 10 times  
  
var i = 0  
do {  
  console.log(i)  
  i++  
} while (i < 10)
```

Tip: In my experience, I have rarely used this **do-while**. Most of the time you can get away with using the **for** or the **while** loop.



## Map Reduce Filter

### Map

- It is used for creating a new array from an existing one
- It applies the given function to each item in that array

```
function getSquare(item) {  
    return item * item  
}  
  
const numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4];  
const squareOfNumbers = numbers.map(getSquare);  
console.log(squareOfNumbers); // [1, 4, 9, 16]
```

- In the above example **getSquare** method is called for each item in the **numbers** array
- The method returns the square of each number
- The result of the **.map** is a new array with square of each number

### Reduce

- Similarly to **.map** - **.reduce** calls the given method for each element in the array
- The result of each method call is passed over to the next method call in the array
- This result is called as **accumulator**
  - It can anything like a string, number or any object
- You can also pass in an **initial value** of the accumulator as an optional argument

```
function getSum(result, item) {
  return result + item
}

const numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4];
const sumOfNumbers = numbers.reduce(getSum, 0);
console.log(sumOfNumbers); // 10
```

- In the above example `getSum` method is called for each item in the `numbers` array
- `0` is passed as the initial value of the accumulator
- `result` is the variable name of the accumulator
- The above `.reduce` method adds each item in the array and stores that sum in the `result` variable
- Finally the `result` is returned to `sumOfNumbers`

## Filter

- This method returns a subset of the given array
- It executes the given function for each item in the array and depending on whether the function returns `true` or `false` it keeps that element in or filters it out
- If `true` the element is kept in the result array
- If `false` the element is excluded from the result array

```
function isGreaterThanTwo(item) {
  return item > 2
}

const numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4];
var greaterThanTwoArray = numbers.filter(isGreaterThanTwo);
console.log(greaterThanTwoArray); // [3,4]
```

- In the above example `isGreater Than Two` method checks if the value of the given item is greater than two
- The result is a new array with only `[3, 4]` items in it



# Module 3 - JavaScript Objects and Functions

---

## JavaScript Object Basics

- JS objects are used to represents real-life objects in most cases
  - Ex: Person, Vehicle, Monitor
- But, you can make an object for practically anything

```
const foo = {} // foo is an object
```

- Objects are variables
- They represent various attributes of a certain entity
- **person** object below represents a Person whose name is "foo" and age is 21
  - **name** is the property key
  - **foo** is the property value

```
const person = {  
  name: "foo",  
  age: 21  
}
```

## Access Object Value

- You can access object property value in two ways

```
1.  
console.log(person.name) // foo
```

```
2.  
console.log(person['age']) // 21
```

## JavaScript Functions

- It is a piece of code ideally with a single purpose
- It is a wrapper around a piece of code
- It provides an abstraction to a block of code
- It provides a way to reuse functionality

### Example Function

- Below is an example of JavaScript function
- **addMe** is the name of the function
- **a** and **b** are two arguments
  - JavaScript arguments are dynamic so you can pass it any value
- The function **addMe** returns the sum of two arguments **a** and **b**

```
function addMe(a, b) {  
    return a + b // The function returns the sum of a and b  
}
```

### Invoke Function

- Below is how you can invoke the **addMe** function
- **1** and **2** are arguments passed to the function which corresponds to **a** and **b** respectively
- The **return** value of the function is then stored in the variable **sum**
  - **return** statement is optional

```
let sum = addMe(1,2)
console.log(sum) // 3
```

## Local variables

- You can define variables inside the function
- In the below example we have just passed in **a** variable
- The function **addMe** defines variable **b** inside the function
- Such variables like variable **b** are called local variables

```
function addMe(a) {
  let b = 2
  return a + b
}

let sum = addMe(4)
console.log(sum) // 6
```

- Local variables are not accessible outside the function

```
function addMe(a) {
  let b = 2
  return a + b
}
```

```
console.log(b) // ERROR - b is not defined
```

## Function Expressions

- You can also create functions using another syntax
- You can assign an anonymous function to a variable, like below -

```
var addMe = function(a, b) {  
    return a + b  
}  
  
var sum = addMe(1,2)  
console.log(sum) // 3
```

- Please note that the name of the function is assigned to the variable instead of the function
- Result of the function remains the same

## Scoping in JavaScript

- Every variable defined in JavaScript has a scope
- Scope determines whether the variable is accessible at a certain point or not

### Two Types

- Local scope
  - Available locally to a "block" of code
- Global scope
  - Available globally everywhere

JavaScript traditionally always had function scope. JavaScript recently added block scope as a part of the new standard. You will learn about this in the Advanced JavaScript module.

### Examples

- Function parameters are locally scoped variables
- Variables declared inside the functions are local to those functions

```
// global scope  
var a = 1;
```

```
function one() {
  console.log(a); // 1
}

// local scope - parameter
function two(a) {
  console.log(a); // parameter value
}

// local scope variable
function three() {
  var a = 3;
  console.log(a); // 3
}

one(); // 1
two(2); // 2
three(); // 3
```

### Example: JavaScript does not have block scope

- In the below example value of **a** is logged as 4
- This is because JavaScript function variables are scoped to the entire function
- Even if that variable is declared in a block - in this case, the **if-block**
- This phenomenon is called as **Hoisting** in JavaScript

```
var a = 1

function four(){

  if(true){
    var a = 4
  }

  console.log(a) // logs '4', not the global value of '1'
```

}

## Constructor Functions

- Functions used to create new objects are known as constructor functions
- Below function **Person** is a standard function
- But the function is used to create a new object called **john**
- Therefore, the **Person** function by convention is called a constructor function

It is considered good practice to name constructor functions with an upper-case first letter. It is not required though.

```
function Person() {  
    this.name = "John"  
    this.age = 21  
}  
  
var john = new Person()
```

## The **this** keyword

- The **this** represents the object (or function) that “owns” the currently executing code.
- **this** keyword references current execution context.
- When a JavaScript function is invoked, a new execution context is created.
- **this** in js is different than other languages because of how functions are handled
  - Functions are objects in JavaScript
  - So we can change the value of **this** keyword for every function call

## this with example

- The value of **this** depends on the object that the function is attached to
- In the below example;
  - `getMyAge` function belongs to `person` object
  - So, `this.age` represents the `person` object's `age` property

```
const person = {
  name: "foo",
  age: 21,
  getMyAge: function() {
    return this.age // 21
  }
}
```

## More **this** examples

- Reference to the top-level execution context
- In the browser below **this** represents the `window` object

```
function go() { console.debug(this); }
go();
```

- In below example -
- `var foo = 10;` statement declares `foo` variable on the `window` object
- `print();` belongs to `window` object of browser

- So, `this.foo` returns the value of `foo` variable on the `window` object - which is `10`
- `var myObject = { foo : 20};` declares `foo` property which belongs to `myObject` object
- `print.apply(myObject);` statement simply makes `myObject` the owner of the `print` method
- So, `this.foo` now returns the value of `foo` variable on the `window` object - which is `20`

NOTE: We will learn more about `apply` method in Module 5

```
var myObject = { foo : 20 };
var foo = 10;

function print(){
  console.log(this.foo);
}

// This will log window.foo - 10
print(); // 

// This will alert myObject.foo which is 20
print.apply(myObject);
```

## The new Operator

- It will create a new instance of an object
- It can be user-defined or a builtin type

```
// built-in type object

var cars = new Array('Honda', 'Audi', 'BMW');

// user-defined object

class Car {
  constructor(name) {
    this.name = name;
  }
}

var car = new Car('Honda')
```

NOTE: You will learn about JavaScript Classes in Module 6

- It links the newly created object to another object
  - It does it by setting its constructor to another object
  - The object type is set to its constructor function
- It makes the **this** variable point to the newly created object.
- It invokes the constructor function

- `object.prototype` property is set to the object's prototype

## Understand with example

- `Car` is a constructor function because it is invoked using `new` keyword
- `Car` function has a field called `name`
- `myCar` object is created from the `Car` function using `new` keyword
- When that is done:
  - It makes `Car` the prototype/constructor of `myCar`
  - It sets the `name` field to `Honda`
  - The value of `myCar` becomes `{name: 'Honda'}`

```
function Car(name) {  
  console.log(this) // this points to myCar  
  this.name = name;  
}  
  
var myCar = new Car('Honda')  
console.log(myCar) // {name: "Honda", constructor: "Car"}
```

## Example of creating an object with and without `new` operator

### WITHOUT `new` operator

- `this.A = 1;` - value of `this` is undefined so this statement will throw error
- `var t = Foo();` - value of `t` will be undefined because `Foo()` function is not returning anything

```
var Foo = function(){
  this.A = 1;
};

var t = Foo();
console.log(t); // undefined
```

### WITH new operator

- `var m = Foo();` - value of `m` is `{ A: 1 }` with constructor set to `Foo`
- `this.A = 1;` - value of `this` is `m` object

```
var Foo = function(){
  this.A = 1;
};

var m = new Foo();
console.log(m); // m is { A: 1 }, type of m is Foo
```

## Interview Question: What is the difference between the **new** operator and **Object.create** Operator

### **new** Operator in JavaScript

- This is used to create an object from a constructor function
- The **new** keyword also executes the constructor function

```
function Car() {  
    console.log(this) // this points to myCar  
    this.name = "Honda";  
}  
  
var myCar = new Car()  
console.log(myCar) // Car {name: "Honda", constructor: Object}  
console.log(myCar.name) // Honda  
console.log(myCar instanceof Car) // true  
console.log(myCar.constructor) // function Car() {}  
console.log(myCar.constructor === Car) // true  
console.log(typeof myCar) // object
```

### **Object.create** in JavaScript

- You can also use **Object.create** to create a new object
- But, it does not execute the constructor function
- **Object.create** is used to create an object from another object

```
const Car = {  
  name: "Honda"  
}  
  
var myCar = Object.create(Car)  
console.log(myCar) // Object {}  
console.log(myCar.name) // Honda  
console.log(myCar instanceof Car) // ERROR  
console.log(myCar.constructor) // Anonymous function object  
console.log(myCar.constructor === Car) // false  
console.log(typeof myCar) // object
```



# Module 4 - Prototypes and Prototypal Inheritance

---

## JavaScript as Prototype-based language

- JavaScript does not contain "classes" that defines a blueprint for the object, such as is found in C++ or Java
- JavaScript uses functions as "classes"
- Everything is an object in JavaScript
- In JavaScript, objects define their own structure
- This structure can be inherited by other objects at runtime

## What is a prototype?

- It is a link to another object
- In JavaScript, objects are chained together by prototype chain

```
Joe -> Person -> Object -> null
```

- JavaScript objects inherit properties and methods from a prototype

## Example of Prototype

- Prototype property allows you to add properties and methods to any object dynamically

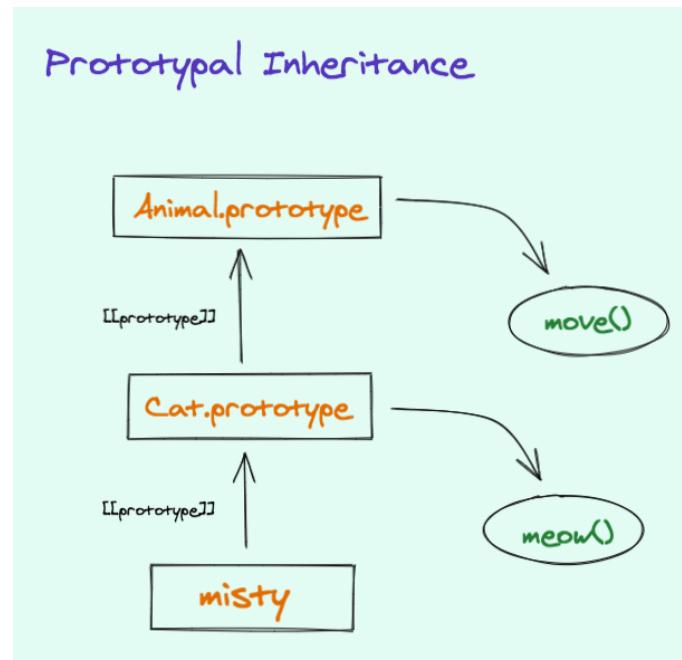
```
function Animal(name) {  
  this.name = name  
}  
  
Animal.prototype.age = 10
```

- When object **Cat** is inherited from object **Animal**
  - Then **Animal** is the prototype object or the constructor of the **Cat**

```
var Cat = new Animal('cat')  
console.log(Cat) // constructor: "Animal"  
console.log(Cat.name) // cat  
console.log(Cat.age) // 10
```

## What is Prototypal Inheritance?

- In JavaScript object inherits from object - unlike class inheritance in C++ or Java
- Prototypal inheritance means that if the property is not found in the original object itself
  - Then the property will be searched for in the object's parent **prototype** object.
- Object literally links to other objects



- Check out the illustration above and refer the code below

```

function Animal(name) {
  this.name = name;
}

Animal.prototype.move = function () {
  console.log("move");
};

function Cat(name) {
  Animal.call(this, name);
}
  
```

```
}

Cat.prototype.meow = function () {
  console.log("meow");
};
```

- `Animal` object is at the top of the inheritance (for this example)
- It has a `Animal.prototype` property on it
- We then have `Cat` object
- To execute a prototypal inheritance we have to link their prototypes
- Below is how you do it

```
Cat.prototype = Object.create(Animal.prototype)
```

- Now `Cat.prototype` is linked with `Animal.prototype`
- Then we create `misty` object from `Cat`

```
var misty = new Cat('misty')
```

- Now our new `misty` cat object will inherit all the properties on `Animal` and `Cat` object and also the properties on `Animal.prototype` and `Cat.prototype`

```
console.log(misty); // constructor: "Animal"
console.log(misty.name); // cat
console.log(misty.meow()); // meow
console.log(misty.move()); // move
```

## Understand Prototypal Inheritance by an analogy

- You have exam, you need a pen, but you don't have a pen
- You ask your friend if they have a pen, but they don't - but they are a good friend
- So they ask their friend if they have a pen, they do!
- That pen gets passed to you and you can now use it
- The **friendship** is the **prototype** link between them!

## Why is Prototypal Inheritance better?

- It is simpler
  - Just create and extend objects
  - You don't worry about classes, interfaces, abstract classes, virtual base classes, constructor, etc...
- It is more powerful
  - You can "mimic" multiple inheritance by extending object from multiple objects
  - Just handpick properties and methods from the prototypes you want
- It is dynamic
  - You can add new properties to prototypes after they are created
  - This also auto-adds those properties and methods to those objects which are inherited from this prototype
- It is less verbose than class-based inheritance

## Example of Prototypal Inheritance

```
function Building(address) {  
    this.address = address  
}
```

```

Building.prototype.getAddress = function() {
    return this.address
}

function Home(owner, address){
    Building.call(this, address)
    this.owner = owner
}

Home.prototype.getOwner = function() {
    return this.owner
}

var myHome = new Home("Joe", "1 Baker Street")

console.log(myHome)
// Home {address: "1 Baker Street", owner: "Joe", constructor: Object}

console.log(myHome.owner) // Joe
console.log(myHome.address) // 1 Baker Street

```

- Let's define accessor methods on the above constructor function
- `getAddress` method is defined on `Building`
- `getOwner` method is defined on `Home`

```

// On Building constructor
Building.prototype.getAddress = function() {
    return this.address
}

// On Home constructor
Home.prototype.getOwner = function() {
    return this.owner
}

var myHome = new Home("Joe", "1 Baker Street")

console.log(myHome.getOwner()) // Joe
console.log(myHome.getAddress()) // ERROR: myHome.getAddress is not a
function

```

- `getOwner` works correctly
- But - `getAddress` method gives `error`
- That is because we have not linked the `prototype` of `Home` to the `prototype` of `Building`

## Linking the prototypes

- We can link the prototype by using `Object.create`
- Now when we call `getAddress` we get the value correctly as expected

```
Home.prototype = Object.create(Building.prototype)

console.log(myHome.getOwner()) // Joe
console.log(myHome.getAddress()) // 1 Baker Street
```

## Prototype Chain

- In JavaScript, objects are chained together by a prototype chain
- If the object don't have a property or method that is requested -
  - Then go to the object's prototype and look for it
- This process is repeated until JavaScript hits the top-level builtin object - `Object`

### **How does prototypal inheritance/prototype chain work in above example?**

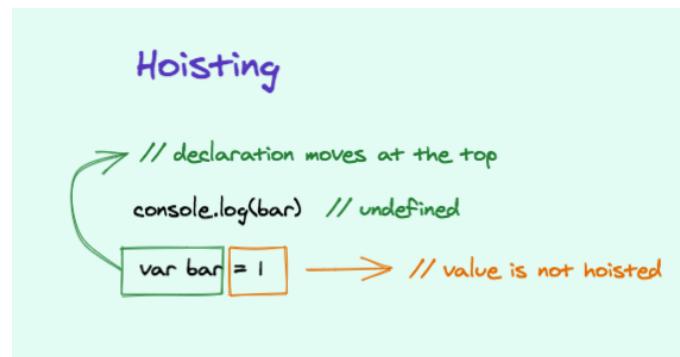
- JavaScript checks if `myHome` has an `getAddress` method - it doesn't
- JavaScript then checks if `Home.prototype` has an `getAddress` method - it doesn't
- JavaScript then checks if `Building.prototype` has an `getAddress` method - it does
- So, JavaScript then calls the `getAddress` on the `Building` function

# **Module 5 - Advanced JavaScript (Closures, Method Chaining, etc.)**

---

## Hoisting in JavaScript

- In JavaScript function declarations and variable declarations are 'hoisted'
- Meaning variables can be used before they are declared



- From the illustration above - refer the code below
- We are logging **bar** variable to the console
- But, the variable **bar** is defined AFTER it is being used
- In other traditional languages - that would have been an error
- But, JavaScript does not throw any error here
- But, remember - the value of the variable is still **undefined** because the value is really assigned on AFTER it is being logged

```
console.log(bar) // undefined – but no error  
  
var bar = 1
```

## Another example

```
// Function declarations  
  
foo() // 1  
  
function foo() {  
  console.log(1)  
}
```

- The variable declarations are silently moved to the very top of the current scope
  - Functions are hoisted first, and then variables
  - But, this does not mean that assigned values (in the middle of function) will still be associated with the variable from the start of the function
- 
- It only means that the variable name will be recognized starting from the very beginning of the function
  - That is the reason, **bar** is **undefined** in this example

```
// Variable declarations  
  
console.log(bar) // undefined  
  
var bar = 1
```

NOTE 1: Variables and constants declared with `let` or `const` are not hoisted!

NOTE 2: Function declarations are hoisted - but function expressions are not!

```
// NO ERROR

foo();

function foo() {
  // your logic
}
```

## We get an error with Function Expressions

- `var foo` is hoisted but it does not know the type `foo` yet

```
foo(); // not a ReferenceError, but gives a TypeError
```

```
var foo = function bar() {  
    // your logic  
}
```

## JavaScript Closures

Technical Definition: Closure is when a function is able to remember and access its lexical scope even when that function is executing outside its lexical scope.

- Whenever you see a function keyword within another function, the inner function has access to variables in the outer function.
- That is a closure.
- Simply accessing variables outside of your immediate lexical scope creates a closure.
- Below example is a closure
- Because `a` is outside the scope of `function foo`

```
var a = 42;

function foo() { return a; }
```

- Closures are just using variables that come from a higher scope

### **Closure remembers the environment**

- The function defined in the closure ‘remembers’ the environment in which it was created
- Closure happens when an inner function is defined in outer function and is made accessible to be called later.

- In the below example we have a function `sayHello`
  - It declares a local variable called `hello`
  - It also declares a function variable called `log()`
  - And finally, it returns the `log()` function
- 
- So, `myClosure` variable is now pointing to the `log()` function
  - Meaning calling `myClosure()` function is actually invoking the `log()` function from the `sayHello()` function
- 
- And if you see the result - `log()` functions accurately logs the value of `hello` variable which was originally declared in the parent function `sayHello()`
  - It means, the `log()` function has accurately "remembered" the value of the `hello` variable
  - This phenomenon is called `closure`
  - The value of `hello` variable is successfully locked into the closure of the `log()` function

```
function sayHello() {  
    var hello = 'Hello, world!';  
  
    var log = function() { console.log(hello); }  
  
    return log;  
}  
  
var myClosure = sayHello();  
myClosure(); // 'Hello, world!'
```

## IIFE

- It is called as Immediately Invoked Function Expressions

### What is happening here?

```
(function foo(){  
    // your code  
})()
```

- It is **function expression**
- It is moreover a self-executing function - an **IIFE**
- It wraps the inside members to the scope
- It prevents from polluting the global scope
- It is useful in closures

### Closure And IIFE

- **sum** is a Function expression whose value is an IIFE
- So, consequently, the **sum** is assigned the return value of a self-invoking function

```
var sum = (function() {
```

```
var foo = 20

function bar() {
  foo = foo + 10

  console.log(foo)
}

return bar

})()

sum() // 30
sum() // 40
sum() // 50
```

- What is happening inside IIFE?
  - We have defined `foo` variable as the local variable inside the function
  - We also have a function called `bar()`
  - And, finally, we return the `bar` function
  - So, the function `bar` is getting assigned to the variable `sum`
- 
- What is happening inside the `bar()` function?
  - We are accessing variable `foo` from the parent scope
  - And we are incrementing its value by `10` and reassigning the new value back to the variable `foo` from the parent scope
  - And finally, we are logging the new value of the variable `foo`
- 
- The interesting part is, the value of `foo` is enclosed inside the IIFE which is assigned to `sum`
  - And, `sum` is actually the function `bar` as you can see below
  - Every time you call function `sum()` it updates and remembers the new value of variable `foo`
  - Therefore, every call to the function displays the updated value of the `foo`

```
console.log(sum) // function bar() {}
```



## JavaScript `call()` & `apply()` vs `bind()`?

- They all are used to attach a correct `this` to the function and invoke it
- The difference is the way of function invocation

### **bind**

- It returns a function
- This returned function can later be called with a certain context set for calling the original function
- The returned function needs to be invoked separately

### **Example using `bind()`**

- `person` object has a method called `hello()`
- `ngNinja` object does not have it
- You can bind `hello()` method to `ngNinja` object and call it later in the code

```
var person = {
  hello: function(message) {
    console.log(this.name + " says hello " + message)
  }
}

var ngNinja = {
  name: "NgNinja Academy"
}

var sayHello = person.hello.bind(ngNinja)
```

```
sayHello("world"); // output: "NgNinja Academy says hello world"
```

## call()

- **call()** attaches **this** to function and invokes the function immediately
  - The owner object is sent as an argument
  - With **call()**, an object can use a method belonging to another object
- 
- In the below example **this** is set to the **ngNinja** object
  - You can send arguments to the function as a comma-separated list following the owner object

```
var person = {  
    hello: function(message) {  
        console.log(this.name + " says hello " + message);  
    }  
}  
  
var ngNinja = {  
    name: "NgNinja Academy"  
}  
  
person.hello.call(ngNinja, "world"); // output: "NgNinja Academy says  
hello world"
```

## apply

- **apply** also attaches **this** to a function and invokes the function immediately
- **apply** is similar to **call()** except it takes an array of arguments instead of the comma-separated list
  - In the below example **this** is set to the **ngNinja** object
  - You can send arguments to the function as a comma-separated list following the owner object

```
var person = {  
    hello: function(message) {  
        console.log(this.name + " says hello " + message);  
    }  
}  
  
var ngNinja = {  
    name: "NgNinja Academy"  
}  
  
person.hello.apply(ngNinja, ["world"]); // output: "NgNinja Academy says  
hello world"
```

# Asynchronous JavaScript

## Callback Function

- These are functions that are executed "later"
- Later can be any action that you'd want to be completed before calling the the callback function
- Callback functions are passed as arguments to the outer function

## Simple example

- In this example `greet()` is the outer function
- And `getName()` is the callback function
- We pass `getName()` function to the outer `greet()` function as a function argument
- The value from `getName()` callback function is then used in the outer function `greet()`

```
function getName() {
  return "Sleepless Yogi";
}

function greet(callbackFn) {
  // call back function is executed here
  const name = callbackFn();

  return "Hello " + name;
}
```

- This was a very basic example
- Callback functions are more often used in asynchronous programming

## Asynchronous programming

- This is the type of programming where actions does not take place in a predictable order
- Example: network calls
- When you make an HTTP call you cannot predict when the call will return
- Therefore your program needs to consider this asynchronism to get the correct results

## Example callback in asynchronous programming

- In the below example we define a callback function `printUser`
- This function depends on the variable `name`
- So, basically until we have value for the `name` variable we cannot print the value
- We then define `fetchAndPrintUser` function to fetch the user and then print the user's name
- We are simulating network call using `setTimeout` method
- Basically it means after `500 ms` we will have the name available
  - In real world this will be a network call to some user API that queries the user database for this information
- After we get the user's name
- We call the callback function `printUser` with the name value

```
function printUser(name) {  
  console.log(name)  
}  
  
function fetchAndPrintUser(printCallbackFunction) {  
  
  // simulate fake network call  
  setTimeout(() => {  
    const fakeUserName = 'Sleepless Yogi'  
    printCallbackFunction(fakeUserName)  
  }, 500)  
}
```

```
// We call the callback function here  
printCallbackFunction(fakeUserName)  
, 500)  
  
// Execute the function to fetch user and print the user's name  
fetchAndPrintUser(printUser)
```

## Promises

- Now that you have understood what is asynchronous programming and what are callbacks
- Let's dive into some advanced stuff - Promises
- Promises are basically another way to deal with asynchronous programming
- These simplifies your async code greatly!
- The example we saw earlier was contrived and simple - so you might not notice much difference
- BUT! in the real world applications promises simplifies the code to a great extent

### **Explanation via Example**

- Let's implement the `fetchAndPrintUser` example using Promises

TIP: When reading through this example try and compare with how we implemented the same requirement using callbacks

- As before we define the `fetchAndPrintUser` function which fetches the user details and prints the user
- But, this time instead of passing any callback function we create a new promise
- New promise can be created as below

```
const newPromise = new Promise()
```

### What is a promise?

- Promise is literally a promise made by some function
- That it will eventually return the result and fulfill that promise
- Promise is a proxy for a value that will eventually become available

- The **Promise** object itself takes a callback function with two functions as parameters
- **resolve** - function to be called after successful data retrieval
- **reject** - function to be called if there was some error during data retrieval
- So, in the example below we return **Promise** from the **fetchAndPrintUser** function
- Once the data is available we return the data using **resolve(fakeUserName)**
- If there were any network error or some server failure - we would return error by rejecting the promise
  - This is done using **reject('Error occurred!')**

```
function fetchAndPrintUser() {  
  
    // create new promise  
    return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {  
  
        // simulate fake network call  
        setTimeout(() => {  
  
            // simulate error  
            // when error occurs we reject the promise  
            if(someError) {  
                reject('Error occurred!')  
            }  
        }, 2000);  
    });  
}
```

```

    const fakeUserName = 'Sleepless Yogi'

    // Resolve the user name
    resolve(fakeUserName)
  }, 500)
})

}

```

- The usage of promise is done via `promise.then.catch` pattern
- This means if the data is correctly resolved the execution goes in the `then()` block
  - Where you can do any other thing with the result data
- If the promise was rejected due to some error the execution would go in the `catch()` block
  - Where you can handle errors
- This is demonstrated below

```

// Execute function that fetch user and then prints it
fetchAndPrintUser()
  .then((name) => {
    console.log(name)
  })
  .catch((error) => {
    console.log(error)
  })

```

## Promise.all

- Let's see how to handle if you want to fetch via multiple APIs and then perform some operation on the entire dataset
- This naive way would be to declare multiple promises and then perform operations when all promises are resolved

- Like below
- We create two different promises
- One for user data
- Another for order data

```
const userPromise = new Promise()

const orderPromise = new Promise()

// Wait for user data
userPromise.then((userData) => {

    // Wait for order data
    orderPromise.then((orderData) => {

        // after you get user and order data both
        // then perform some operation on both dataset
        console.log(userData, orderData)
    })
})
```

- Did you see how messy the code is
- If you had 3 or 10 or 100 promises - can you imagine how much nesting you would have to do?
- That is clearly bad!
- Enter **promise.all!!!**
- You can simplify the above code using **promise.all**
- Basically using this you can wait for all the promises to resolved and then only perform the next operations
- The above example can be written like below
- Please read the inline comments

```
const userPromise = new Promise()
```

```

const orderPromise = new Promise()

Promise.all([userPromise, orderPromise])
  .then((data) => {

    // here we are confident that we have both
    // user data as well as the order data
    console.log(data)
  })
  .catch((error) => {

    // we fall in this code block
    // if either one or all the promises are rejected
    console.log(error)
  })

```

## Async-await

- Similar to callback and promises, we have another paradigm for handling async programming
- It is called Async-await
- This method is less verbose and much more readable
- If you are comfortable with synchronous programming this method will be much easy to understand
- Because it does not include callbacks

## Explanation via Example

- For this to work we need two things
- One - **async** function
- Two - **await** on some promise
- If your function is awaiting on some asynchronous data you have to define your function as **async**
- And you have to use **await** keyword for the function call that is making the network API call

- Please see the example below
- We have defined `fetchAndPrintUser` function which fetches the user name and prints it
- Your function `fetchAndPrintUser` is defined as `async`
- Because internally it is calling `await fetchUserData()`
- `fetchUserData` is the function that is making network call to the API to fetch the user data

```
// Your async function
async function fetchAndPrintUser() {

  // await on the API call to return the data
  const name = await fetchUserData()

  // your data is now available
  console.log(name)
}
```

- Just see how simple and less-verbose the example looks
- You don't have to deal with callbacks or promises

## Handle errors using `async-await`

- To handle errors using `async-await` you have to wrap the code inside `try-catch` block
- Like below

```
async function fetchAndPrintUser() {
  try {
    const name = await fetchUserData()

    // we have the data successfully
    console.log(name)

  } catch (error) {
```

```
// there was some error  
  console.log(error)  
}  
}
```



# ***Module 6 - Next Generation JS - ES6 and Beyond***

---

## JavaScript Classes

- Classes were introduced in ES6 standard
- Simple **Person** class in JavaScript
- You can define **constructor** inside the class where you can instantiate the class members
- Constructor method is called each time the class object is initialized

```
class Person {  
  constructor(name) {  
    this.name = name  
  }  
}  
  
var john = new Person("John")
```

### **Class methods**

- You can add your functions inside classes
- These methods have to be invoked programmatically in your code

```
class Person {  
  constructor(name) {  
    this.name = name  
  }  
  
  getName() {  
    return this.name  
  }  
}  
  
john.getName() // John
```

- JavaScript class is just syntactic sugar for constructor functions and prototypes
- If you use `typeof` operator on a class it logs it as "`function`"
- This proves that in JavaScript a class is nothing but a constructor function

example:

```
class Foo {}  
console.log(typeof Foo); // "function"
```

## Class vs Constructor function

- Below example demonstrates how to achieve the same result using vanilla functions and using new classes
- You can notice how using `class` make your code cleaner and less verbose

- Using **class** also makes it more intuitive and easier to understand for Developer coming from class-based languages like Java and C++

### Using Function - ES5 style

```
var Person = function(name){  
    this.name = name  
}  
  
var Man = function(name) {  
    Person.call(this, name)  
    this.gender = "Male"  
}  
  
Man.prototype = Object.create(Person.prototype)  
Man.prototype.constructor = Man  
  
var John = new Man("John")  
  
console.log(John.name) // John  
console.log(John.gender) // Male
```

### Using Classes - ES6+ Style

```
class Person {  
    constructor(name){  
        this.name = name  
    }  
}
```

```
class Man extends Person {  
    constructor(name){  
        super(name)  
        this.gender = "Male"  
    }  
}  
  
var John = new Man("John")  
  
console.log(John.name) // John  
console.log(John.gender) // Male
```

## let and const and Block scope

- **let** and **const** keywords were introduced in ES6
- These two keywords are used to declare JavaScript variables

```
let myFirstName = "NgNinja"  
const myLastName = "Academy"  
console.log(myFirstName + myLastName) // "NgNinjaAcademy"
```

- These two keywords provide Block Scope variables in JavaScript
- These variables do not hoist like **var** variables

Remember: using **var** to declare variables creates a function scope variables

- These two keywords lets you avoid **IIFE**
- **IIFE** is used for not polluting global scope
- But, now you can just use let or const inside a **block - {}** - which will have same effect

### **let**

- **let** keyword works very much like **var** keyword except it creates block-scoped variables
- **let** keyword is an ideal candidate for loop variables, garbage collection variables

## Example of `let`

- `var x` declares a function scope variable which is available throughout the function `checkLetKeyword()`
- `let x` declares a block scope variable which is accessible ONLY inside the if-block
- So, after the if-block the value of `x` is again `10`

```
function checkLetKeyword() {  
  var x = 10  
  console.log(x) // 10  
  
  if(x === 10) {  
    let x = 20  
  
    console.log(x) // 20  
  }  
  
  console.log(x) // 10  
}
```

## `const`

- `const` keyword is used to declare a constant in JavaScript
- Value must be assigned to a constant when you declare it
- Once assigned - you cannot change its value

```
const MY_NAME = "NgNinja Academy"

console.log(MY_NAME) // NgNinja Academy

MY_NAME = "JavaScript" // Error: "MY_NAME" is read-only
```

## Tricky **const**

- If you defined a constant array using **const** you can change the elements inside it
- You cannot assign a different array to it
- But, you can add or remove elements from it
- This is because **const** does NOT define a constant value. It defines a constant reference to a value.
- Example below:

```
const MY_GRADES = [1, 2, 3]

MY_GRADES = [4, 4, 4] // Error: "MY_GRADES" is read-only

MY_GRADES.push(4) // [1, 2, 3, 4]
```

## Arrow Functions

- They were introduced in ES6
- It is another syntax to create functions
- It has a shorter syntax

```
// syntax  
(parameters) => { statements }
```

- Brackets around parameters are optional if you have only 1 param
  - Statement brackets can be removed if you are returning an expression
- 
- Below arrow function takes in **number** parameter
  - It multiplies the number with 2
  - And finally it returns the result

```
// example  
  
var double = number => number * 2  
  
// equivalent traditional function  
  
var double = function(number) {  
    return number * 2  
}
```

## Another example

- You can pass multiple parameters to the arrow function
- You can also write `{}` and return value like a normal function

```
// example

var sum = (a, b) => {
  return a + b
}

// equivalent traditional function

var sum = function(a, b) {
  return a + b
}
```

## Lexical this

- It means forcing the **this** variable to always point to the object where it is physically located within
- This phenomenon is called as Lexical Scoping
- Arrow function let's you achieve a lexical **this** via lexical scoping
- Unlike a regular function, an arrow function does not bind **this**
- It preserves the original context
- It means that it uses **this** from the code that contains the Arrow Function

### Example of lexical **this**

- Below example declares **person** object
- It has a **name: 'John'** and a function **printName()**
- When you invoke **printName()** using **person.printName()**
- The **this** operator originally points to the **person** object
- Therefore **this.name** logs **John** correctly
- Then we have declared two function **getName()** and **getNameArrowFunction()**
- Both of them does the same thing - they return the name of the person
- But, **getName()** gives an error because **this** is undefined inside the function
- Because in traditional function **this** represent the object that calls the function
- And we have not assigned any object to the function invocation
- Whereas, **getNameArrowFunction()** logs **John** correctly
- That is because it uses **this** object from the code that contains the Arrow Function which is **person**

```
var person = {
  name: 'John',
  printName: function(){
    console.log(this.name); // John

    var getName = function() {
      return this.name // ERROR
    }

    var getNameArrowFunction = () => {
      return this.name
    }

    // TypeError: Cannot read property 'name' of undefined
    console.log(getName())

    // John
    console.log(getNameArrowFunction())
  }
}

person.printName()
```

## Destructuring Operator

- It lets you unpack values from arrays, or properties from objects, into distinct variables

### **Example using array**

```
let [a, b] = [1, 2]

console.log(a) // 1
console.log(b) // 2
```

### **Example using object**

- Your name of the variables should match the name of the properties
- Order does not matter

```
let { b, a } = {
  a: 1,
  b: 2
}

console.log(a) // 1
```

```
console.log(b) // 2
```

## Rest Operator

- It allows us to more easily handle a variable number of function parameters
- Earlier we had to use **arguments** variable to achieve this

```
function log() {  
  for(var i = 0; i < arguments.length; i++) {  
    console.log(arguments[i])  
  }  
}  
  
log(1) // 1  
log(1, 2, 3) // 1, 2, 3
```

## Using Rest Operator

- It will assign all the remaining parameters to a rest-variable after those that were already assigned
- **numbersToLog** is the rest-variable in the example below
- Rest operator puts all the remaining arguments in an array and assigns it to the rest-variable

Rest operator turns comma-separated value to an array

```
function log(a, ...numbersToLog) {  
  console.log(a) // 1  
  console.log(numbersToLog) // [2, 3]  
}  
  
add(1, 2, 3)
```

## Spread Operator

- It looks like has the same as the **Rest** parameter operator
- But it has a different use case
- In fact, it perform almost the opposite function to **Rest** operator

Spread operator turns an array to comma-separated values

## Example

- Below example spread `array1` to a comma-separated list of values into the `array2`

```
var array1 = [2, 3];
var array2 = [1, ...array1, 4, 5]; // spread

// array2 = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
```

## Spread tricks

### Concat array

```
const arr1 = ['coffee', 'tea', 'milk']
const arr2 = ['juice', 'smoothie']

// Without spread
var beverages = arr1.concat(arr2)

// With spread
var beverages = [...arr1, ...arr2]

// result
// ['coffee', 'tea', 'milk', 'juice', 'smoothie']
```

### Make copy of array

```
const arr1 = ['coffee', 'tea', 'milk']
```

```
// Without spread  
var arr1Copy = arr1.slice()  
  
// With spread  
const arr1Copy = [...arr1]
```

## Remove duplicate entries from Array

```
const arr1 = ['coffee', 'tea', 'milk', 'coffee', 'milk']  
  
// Without spread  
// Iterate over the array add it to object as property  
// If value present in the object skip it  
// Else push it to another array  
  
// With spread  
const arr1Copy = [...new Set(arr1)]  
  
// result  
// ['coffee', 'tea', 'milk']
```

## Convert string to array

```
const myBeverage = 'tea'  
  
// Without spread  
var bevArr = myBeverage.split('')  
  
// With spread  
var bevArr = [myBeverage]  
  
// result
```

```
// ['t', 'e', 'a']
```

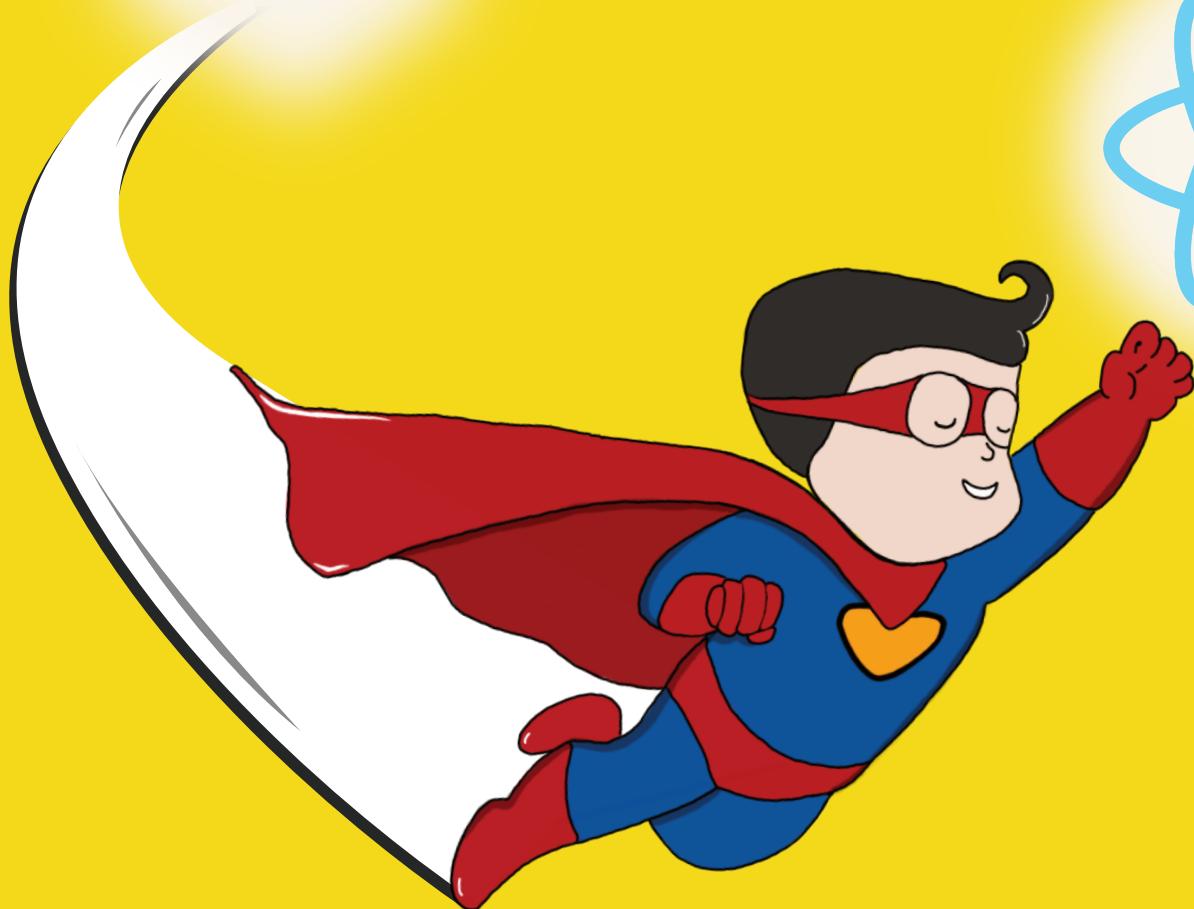
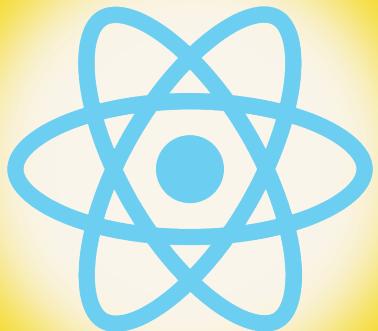
## Find min max

```
// Without spread
var max = Math.max(3, 2, 1, 5, -10)

// With spread
var myNums = [3, 2, 1, 5, -10]
var max = Math.max(...myNums)

// result
// 5
```

HTML



# HTML TO REACT

The Ultimate Guide



# TypeScript

---

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## Who created TypeScript?

- Designed by Anders Hejlsberg
- Who is also the designer of C# at Microsoft

## What is TypeScript?

- Typed superset of JavaScript
  - Meaning JS plus additional features
- It compiles to plain JavaScript
- TypeScript uses static typing
  - You can give types to your variables now
  - JavaScript instead is super dynamic - doesn't care about types

## More on TypeScript

- It is a pure Object oriented language
  - It has classes, interfaces, statically typed
  - Like C# or Java
- Supports all JS libraries and frameworks
- Javascript is basically Typescript
  - That means you can rename any valid `.js` file to `.ts`
- TypeScript is aligned with ES6
  - It has all features like modules, classes, etc

## What more is offered by TypeScript?

- Generics
- Type annotations
- Above 2 features are not available in ES6

### Overcomes JavaScript drawbacks

- Strong type checking
- Compile time error checks
- Enable IDEs to provide a richer environment

Basically, TypeScript acts as your buddy programmer when you are pair programming with someone

### Why use TypeScript?

- It is superior to its counterparts
  - Like Coffeescript and Dart
  - TypeScript extends JavaScript - they do not
  - They are different language altogether
  - They need language-specific execution env to run
- It gives compilation errors and syntax errors
- Strong static typing
- It supports OOP
  - Classes, interfaces, inheritance, etc.
  - Like Java, c#
- Reaches code hinting due to its typed nature
- Automated documentation

- Due to its typed nature
- Therefore, good readability
- No need of custom validation which is clunky for large apps
  - No boilerplate code



## Install TypeScript

- Open terminal
- Run following command to install typescript globally
  - You can access it from any folder
- You will need **yarn** or **npm** installed already on your system

```
yarn add -g typescript

// if you are using npm
npm install -g typescript
```

TIP: You can play around with TypeScript using their [official playground](#)

## Configure TypeScript

- This allows us to define rule-sets for the typescript compiler
- **tsconfig** file is used for this
  - It is a JSON file
- Run following command to create the config file

```
tsc --init
```

- Open the `tsconfig.json` in IDE
  - My favorite IDE is VSCode
- It will look something like this
  - We will only focus on `compilerOptions` for now

```
{
  "compilerOptions": {
    "target": "es5",
    "noImplicitAny": true,
    "outDir": "public/js"
    "rootDir": "src",
  },
}
```

- `target` specifies the ECMAScript target version
  - The compiled JavaScript will follow `es5` version standards in this case
  - You can set it to `es6`, `es2020`, etc.
- `noImplicitAny` specifies strict typings
  - All variables must be explicitly given types or specify `any` type explicitly
- `outDir` specifies output directory for compiled JavaScript code
- `rootDir` specifies where your typescript files are

## Compile TypeScript to JavaScript

- Run the following command from your project root to compile all the typescript files into JavaScript
- It will throw an error if any part of the file is not following the rule-set you defined under `compilerOptions`

```
tsc
```

- You can also compile single file by running the command like below

```
tsc ninjaProgram.ts
```

- You can run compile command on watch mode
- Meaning you don't have to compile files manually
- Typescript will watch your changes and compile them for you automatically

```
tsc -w
```

## Data types

- **any**
  - Supertype of all data types
  - Its the dynamic type
  - Use it when you want to opt out of type checking
- Builtin types
  - Number, string, boolean, void, null, undefined
  - Number is double precision -> 64-bit floats
- User defined types
  - Arrays, enums, classes, interfaces

## Examples

```
// Variable's value is set to 'ninja' and type is string
let name:string = 'ninja'

// Variable's value is set to undefined by default
let name:string

// Variable's type is inferred from the data type of the value.
// Here, the variable is of the type string
let name = 'ninja'

// Variable's data type is any.
// Its value is set to undefined by default.
let name
```

## More Examples

```
// Variable is a number type with value 10
let num: number = 10

num = 50 // valid operation
num = false // type error
num = 'ninja' // type error
```

```
// Variable is a string array
let arr: string[] = ["My", "first", "string", "array"]

arr.push("add one more string") // valid operation
arr.push(1) // This will throw type error
```



## Variable scopes

- Global scope
  - Declare outside the programming constructs
  - Accessed from anywhere within your code

```
const name = "sleepless yogi"

function printName() {
  console.log(name)
}
```

- Class scope
  - Also called fields
  - Accessed using object of class
  - Static fields are also available... accessed using class name

```
class User {
  name = "sleepless yogi"
}

const yogi = new User()

console.log(yogi.name)
```

- Local scope
  - Declared within methods, loops, etc ..
  - Accessible only withing the construct where they are declared
  - **vars** are function scoped
  - **let** are block scoped

```
for (let i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
  console.log(i)
}
```

## Class inheritance

- Typescript does not support multiple inheritance
- It supports - single and multi-level inheritance
- **super** keyword is used to refer to the "immediate parent" of a class
- Method overriding is also supported

```
class PrinterClass {
  doPrint():void {
    console.log("doPrint() from Parent called...")
  }
}

class StringPrinter extends PrinterClass {
  doPrint():void {
    super.doPrint()
    console.log("doPrint() is printing a string...")
  }
}

var obj = new StringPrinter()
obj.doPrint()

// outputs
doPrint() from Parent called...
```

```
doPrint() is printing a string...
```

## Data hiding

- Visibility of data members to members of the other classes
- It's called data hiding or encapsulation
- Access modifiers and access specifiers are used for this purpose
- Public
  - Member has universal accessibility
  - Member are public by default

```
class User {  
    public name: string  
  
    public constructor(theName: string) {  
        this.name = theName;  
    }  
  
    public getName(theName: string) {  
        this.name = theName  
    }  
}  
  
const yogi = new User("Sleepless Yogi")  
  
console.log(yogi.name) // valid  
console.log(yogi.getName()) // valid
```

- Private
  - Member are accessible only within its class

```
class User {
```

```
// private member
#name: string

constructor(theName: string) {
  this.name = theName;
}

const yogi = new User("Sleepless Yogi")

console.log(yogi.name) // invalid
```

- Protected
  - Similar to private members
  - But, members are accessible by members within same class and its child classes

```
class User {
  // protected member
  protected name: string

  constructor(theName: string) {
    this.name = theName;
  }
}

class Student extends User {
  private college: string

  constructor(name: string, college: string) {
    super(name);
    this.college = college;
  }

  public getDetails() {
    return `Hello, my name is ${this.name} and I study in
${this.college}.`;
  }
}

const yogiStudent = new Student("Yogi", "Some college")

console.log(yogi.name) // invalid
console.log(yogi.college) // invalid
console.log(yogi.getDetails()) // valid
```

## Interface

- This is new in TypeScript that is not present in vanilla JavaScript
- It is a syntactical contract that entity should respect
- Interfaces contain only the declaration of members
  - Deriving class has to define them
- It helps in providing standard structure that deriving class should follow
- It defines a signature which can be reused across objects
- Interfaces are not to be converted to JavaScript
  - It's a typescript thing!

## Example

- **IPerson** is an interface
- It defines two members
  - **name** as string
  - **sayHi** as a function

```
interface IPerson {  
  name: string,  
  sayHi?: () => string  
}  
  
// customer object is of the type IPerson  
var customer1: IPerson = {  
  name: "Ninja",  
  sayHi: (): string => { return "Hi there" }  
}
```

```
// customer object is of the type IPerson
// optional field sayHi omitted here
var customer2: IPerson = {
  name: "Ninja",
}
```

- We define **IPerson** interface in above example
- The interface declares two properties **name** and **sayHi**
- The object that implements this interface must define these two properties on them
- But notice **sayHi** is followed by **?** question mark - that means **sayHi** property is optional
  - So object can skip the definition for that property
- Hence **customer2** is a valid object that implements our interface

#### Optional members:

You can declare optional fields using the "?" operator

So, in the below example "sayHi" is an optional function

So, the objects that implements that interface need not define the "sayHi" function

## Namespaces

- Way to logically group related code
- This is inbuilt into typescript - unlike js
- Let's see an example

```
namespace SomeNameSpaceName {
  export interface ISomeInterfaceName { }

  export class SomeClassName { }
```

```
}
```

- Classes or interfaces which should be accessed outside the namespace should be marked with keyword **export**
- Can also define one namespace inside another namespace
- Let's see an example

```
//FileName : MyNameSpace.ts

namespace MyNameSpace {

    // nested namespace
    export namespace MyNestedNameSpace {

        // some class or interfaces
        export class MyClass {

        }

    }
}

// Access the above class somewhere else
/// <reference path = "MyNameSpace.ts" />

const myObject = new MyNameSpace.MyNestedNameSpace.MyClass();
```



## Enums

- Allow us to define a set of named numeric constants
- Members have numeric value associated with them
- Let's see an example

```
enum Direction {  
    Up = 1,  
    Down,  
    Left,  
    Right  
}  
  
let directions = [Directions.Up, Directions.Down, Directions.Left,  
Directions.Right]  
  
// generated code will become - in JS  
  
var directions = [0 /* Up */, 1 /* Down */, 2 /* Left */, 3 /* Right */];  
  
let a = Enum.A;  
let nameOfA = Enum[Enum.Up]; // "Up"
```

never and unknown primitive types

- they are both complementary
- **never** is for things that never happen
- ex: use never here because Promise never resolves
  - that is most specific type here
  - using **any** will be ambiguous
  - we would have lost benefits of type-checking
- using **unknown** is also not advised
  - because then we would not be able to do **stock.price**
  - **price** would be not available or known to the type checker

```
function timeout(ms: number): Promise<never> {
  return new Promise((_, reject) =>
    setTimeout(() => reject(new Error("Timeout elapsed")), ms)
  )
}

async function fetchPriceWithTimeout(tickerSymbol: string):
Promise<number> {
  const stock = await Promise.race([
    fetchStock(tickerSymbol), // returns `Promise<{ price: number }>`
    timeout(3000)
  ])
  return stock.price
}
```

- use **never** to prune conditional types
  - prune unwanted cases
- use **unknown** for values that could be anything
  - similar to **any** but not quite
  - it is the type-safe counterpart of **any**
- Anything is assignable to **unknown**, but **unknown** isn't assignable to anything but itself

### **any** vs **unknown**

```
let vAny : any = 10 ; // We can assign anything to any
let vUnknown: unknown = 10; // We can assign anything to unknown just
like any

let s1: string = vAny; // Any is assignable to anything
let s2: string = vUnknown; // Invalid we can't assign vUnknown to any
```

```
other type (without an explicit assertion)
```

```
vAny.method(); // ok anything goes with any  
vUnknown.method(); // not ok, we don't know anything about this variable
```

## void vs never

- **void** return void, **never** never return
- **void** can be thought of as a type containing a single value
  - no means to consume this value though
  - but a **void** function can be thought of returning such value
- **never** is a type containing no values
  - meaning function with this return type can **never** return normally at all
  - either throw exception or reject promise or failing to terminate

## Why static type checking

- Catch errors super early
- Increase confidence in code
  - Like adding unit tests
  - Or documentation
  - Or style guides
- Interfacing modules is made easy
  - If you know the types you can just start using things from other modules
  - Without worrying about breaking your code
- It can tell what you can do and what you cannot do
- BUT, beware sometimes it does not give error at all
- Check the example below

```
doSomething(m) {  
    // m.count is undefined  
    // and undefined not greater than 2  
    // so returns "small"  
    return m.count > 2 ? 'big' : 'small'
```

```
}
```

```
doSomething(5) // prints "small"... no error given
```

- Other alternatives to static type checking (flow, typescript)
  - Linters
    - But they are very rudimentary so not 100% sufficient
  - Custom runtime checking
    - It's manual validation, hard to maintain, looks clunky for large apps
    - Plus its only at runtime - not at compile time

```
// custom runtime checking
```

```
validate(arr) {
  if(!Array.isArray(arr)) {
    throw new Error('arr must be an Array')
  }
}
```

## Type assertion

- You can change type of variables
- Possible only when types are compatible
- So, changing S to T succeed if
  - S is a subtype of T
  - OR...
  - T is a subtype of S
- This is NOT called type casting
  - Because type casting happens at runtime
  - Type assertion is purely compile time
- Example

```
var str = '1'  
  
//str is now of type number  
var str2:number = <number> <any> str
```



## Generics

- Gives ability to create a component that can work over a variety of types
- Rather than only a single one
- Consumer can then consume these components and use their own types

### Simple example

- Below we have two arrays
- `numArr` can take only numbers
- `strArr` can take only strings

```
type numArr = Array<number>;
type strArr = Array<string>;
```

- Basically we can use Generics to create one function to support multiple types
- So you don't have to create same function again and again
- You can use `any` type if you want
  - BUT - then you lose the type definition of your objects
  - That leads to buggy code

```
// you can use any type too
// but you don't get type definitions
// this can lead to buggy code
type anyArr = Array<any>;
```

## Advanced example

- Below is a generic function
- It basically returns last element of **T type** of array that you pass to it
- The parameter **arr** accepts arguments of **array type T**
- It returns an element of type **T**

```
const getLastElement = <T>(arr: T[]): T => {
  return arr[arr.length - 1];
};

// T will number
// it will return 3
const lastNum = last([1, 2, 3]);

// T will be string
// it will return "c"
const lastString = last(["a", "b", "c"]);
```

## Intersection Types

- It is a way to combine multiple types into one
- Merge **type A, type B, type C, and so on** and make a single type

```
type A = {  
  id: number  
  foo: string  
}  
  
type B = {  
  id: number  
  bar: string  
}  
  
// Merge type A and type B  
type C = A & B  
  
const myObject: C = {id: 1, foo: "test", bar: "test"}
```

- If you declare conflicting types it Typescript gives an error
- Example below

```
type A = {  
  bar: number  
}  
  
type B = {  
  bar: string  
}  
  
// Merge type A and type B  
type C = A & B  
  
const myObject: C = {bar: 1} // error  
const myObject: C = {bar: "test"} // error
```

- To accept **bar** as number or string use Union types - explained below

## Union Types

- Typescript gives the ability to combine types
- Union types are used to express a value that can be one of the several types
- Two or more data types are combined using the pipe symbol ( | ) to denote a Union Type

```
Type1 | Type2 | Type3
```

- Below example accepts both **strings** and **numbers** as a parameter

```
var val: string | number

val = 12
console.log("numeric value of val " + val)

val = "This is a string"
console.log("string value of val " + val)
```

## Advanced example

- You can combine intersection types and union types to fix the above code snipped
- Like below

```
type A = {
  bar: string | number
}

type B = {
  bar: string | number
}

// Merge type A and type B
```

```
type C = A & B

const myObject: C = {bar: 1} // valid
const myObject: C = {bar: "test"} // valid
```

## Partial Type

- It is a utility type
- Can be used to manipulate types easily
- Partial allows you to make all properties of the type **T** optional

Partial<T>

- Example

```
type Customer {
  id: string
  name: string
  age: number
}

function addCustomer(customer: Partial<Customer>) {
  // logic to add customer
}

// all of the below calls are valid

addCustomer({ id: "id-1" })
addCustomer({ id: "id-1", name: "NgNinja Academy" })
addCustomer({ id: "id-1", name: "NgNinja Academy", age: 10 })
```

## Required Type

- It is also an utility type
- Required allows you to make all properties of the type **T** required

```
type Customer {
  id: string
  name?: string
  age?: number
}

function addCustomer(customer: Required<Customer>) {
  // logic to add customer
}

addCustomer({ id: "id-1" }) // type error
addCustomer({ id: "id-1", name: "NgNinja Academy" }) // type error
addCustomer({ id: "id-1", name: "NgNinja Academy", age: 10 }) // valid
```

## Readonly

- To make the properties read only
- You cannot reassign values to the properties

```
type Customer {
  id: string
  name: string
}

function setCustomer(customer: Readonly<Customer>) {
  customer.name = "New Name"
}

setCustomer({ id: "id-1", name: "NgNinja Academy" })
```

```
// Error: Cannot assign to 'name' because it is a read-only property
```

- You can also set single properties as readonly
- In below example `name` property is set to `readonly`

```
type Customer {
  id: string
  readonly name: string
}

function setCustomer(customer: Customer) {
  customer.name = "New Name"
}

setCustomer({ id: "id-1", name: "NgNinja Academy" })
// Error: Cannot assign to 'name' because it is a read-only property
```

## Pick

- Use this to create new type from an existing type `T`
- Select subset of properties from type `T`
- In the below example we create `NewCustomer` type by selecting `id` and `name` from type `Customer`

```
type Customer {
  id: string
  name: string
  age: number
}

type NewCustomer = Pick<Customer, "id" | "name">

function setCustomer(customer: Customer) {
```

```
// logic
}

setCustomer({ id: "id-1", name: "NgNinja Academy" })
// valid call

setCustomer({ id: "id-1", name: "NgNinja Academy", age: 10 })
// Error: `age` does not exist on type NewCustomer
```

## Omit

- This is opposite of **Pick** type
- It will omit (remove) the specified properties from type **T**
- In the below example we create **NewCustomer** type by removing **name** and **age** from type **Customer**
- It will only have **id** property

```
type Customer {
  id: string
  name: string
  age: number
}

type NewCustomer = Omit<Customer, "name" | "age">

function setCustomer(customer: Customer) {
  // logic
}

setCustomer({ id: "id-1" })
// valid call

setCustomer({ id: "id-1", name: "NgNinja Academy", age: 10 })
// Error: `name` and `age` does not exist on type NewCustomer
```

## Extract

- It will extract common properties from two different types
- In the below example we extract type from **Customer** and **Employee** types
- Common properties are **id** and **name**
- So the new **Person** type will have **id** and **name**

```
type Customer {
  id: string
  name: string
  age: number
}

type Employee {
  id: string
  name: string
  salary: number
}

type Person = Extract<keyof Customer, keyof Employee>
// id and name property
```

## Exclude

- This is opposite of Extract
- It will exclude the common properties from the two types specified
- In the below example we exclude type from **Customer** and **Employee** types
- Common properties are **id** and **name**
- So the new **Person** type will have **age** and **salary**

```
type Customer {
  id: string
  name: string
  age: number
}
```

```

type Employee {
  id: string
  name: string
  salary: number
}

type Person = Exclude<keyof Customer, keyof Employee>
// age and salary property

```

## Record

- Handy when mapping properties of one type to another
- In below example it creates record of **number: Customer**
- Keys should be numbers only - any other type will throw error
- Value should be Customer type

```

type Customer {
  id: string
  name: string
  age: number
}

const customers: Record<number, Customer> = {
  0: { id: 1, name: "Jan", age: 12 },
  1: { id: 2, name: "Dan", age: 22 },
  2: { id: 3, name: "Joe", age: 32 },
}

```

## NonNullable

- It allows you to remove **null** and **undefined** from a type
- Suppose you have a type **MyTask** which accepts **null** and **undefined**
- But you have a use case which should not allow **null** and **undefined**
- You can use **NonNullable** to exclude **null** and **undefined** from the type

- Then if you pass `null` or `undefined` to the type your app linter will throw an error

```
type MyTask = string | number | null | undefined

function addTask(task: NonNullable<MyTask>) {
    // logic
}

addTask("task-1")
// valid call

addTask(1)
// valid call

addTask(null)
// Error: Argument of type 'null' is not assignable

addTask(undefined)
// Error: Argument of type 'undefined' is not assignable
```

## Type guards

- They allow you to check the type of variables
- You can check it using different operators mentioned below

### `typeof`

- Checks if the type of the argument is of the expected type

```
if (typeof x === "number") {
    // YES! number logic
}
```

```
else {
  // No! not a number logic
}
```

## instanceof

- Checks if the variable is instance of the given object/class
- This is mostly used with non-primitive objects

```
class Task {
  // class members
}

class Person {
  // class members
}

const myTasks = new Task()
const myPerson = new Person()

console.log(myTasks instanceof Task) // true
console.log(myPerson instanceof Person) // false
```

## in

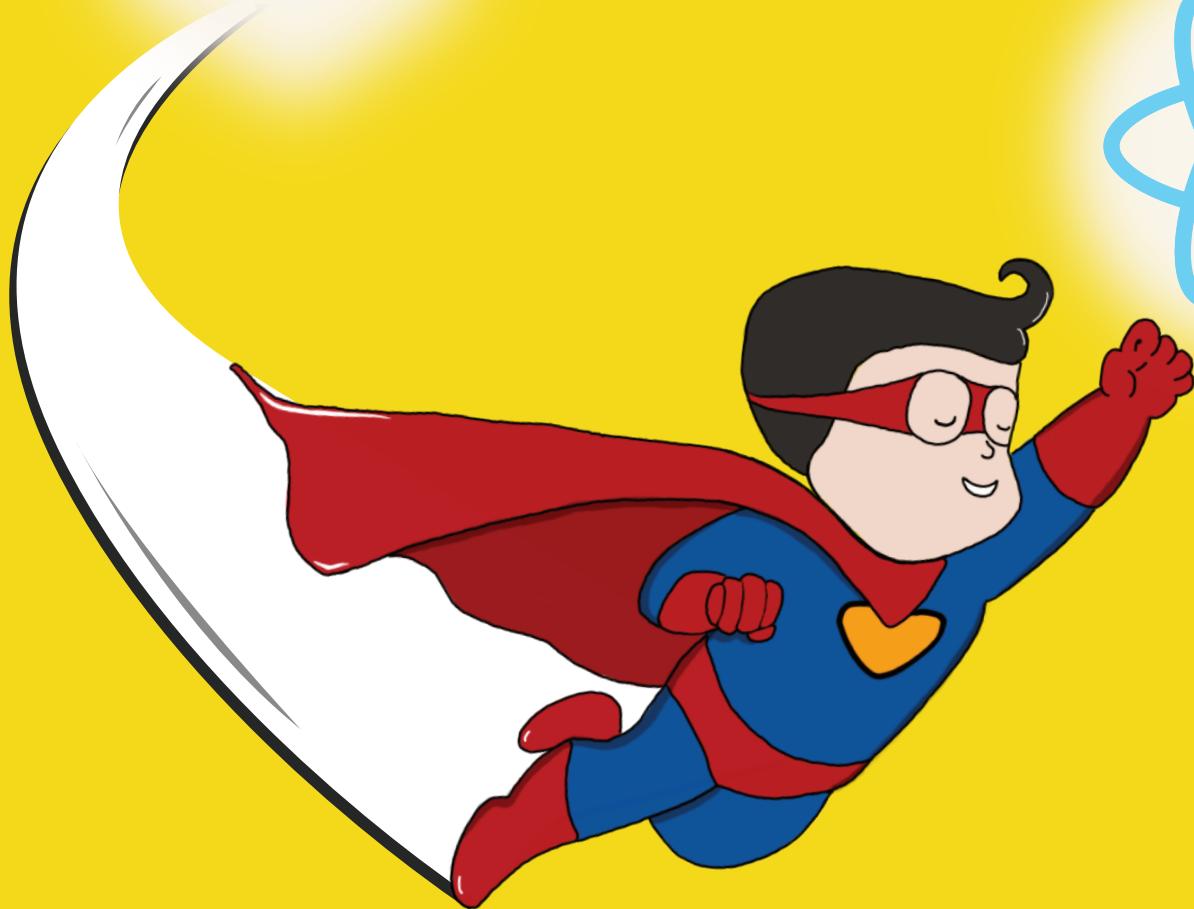
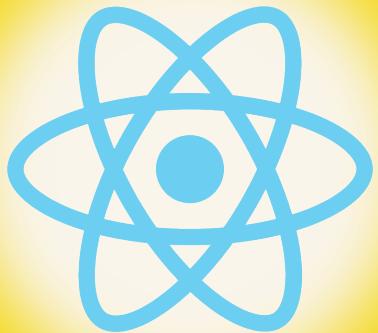
- Allows you to check if property is present in the given type

```
type Task {
  taskId: string
  description: string
```

```
}

console.log("taskId" in Task) // true
console.log("dueDate" in Task) // false
```

HTML



# HTML TO REACT

The Ultimate Guide



# ReactJS

---

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# Module 1 - Getting started

---

## What is react?

- It is a UI library developed at Facebook
- Create interactive, stateful, and reusable components
- Example:
  - [Instagram.com](#) is written in React completely
- Uses virtual DOM
  - In short: React selectively renders subtree of DOM based on state changes
- Server side rendering is available
  - Because fake/virtual DOM can be rendered on server
- Makes use of Isomorphic JS
  - Same JS code can run on servers and clients...
  - Other egs which does this- [Rendr](#), [Meteor](#) & [Derby](#)
- It is the [V](#) in MVC

## Features

- Quick, responsive apps
- Uses virtual dom
- Does server side rendering
- One way data binding / Single-Way data flow
- Open source

## Why React, Benefits, and Limitations

### **Why react / Benefits**

- Simple, Easy to learn
- It is fast, scalable, and simple
- No need of separate template files JSX!
- It uses component based approach
  - Separation of concerns
- No need of direct DOM manipulation
- Increases app performance

### **Other Benefits**

- Can be used on client and server side
- Better readability with JSX
- Easy to integrate with other frameworks
- Easy to write UI test cases

### **Limitations**

- It is very rapidly evolving
  - Might get difficult to keep up

- It only covers **V of the MVP app.**
  - So you still need other tech/frameworks to complete the environment
  - Like Redux, GraphQL, Firebase, etc.
- Inline HTML and JSX.
  - Can be awkward and confusing for some developers
- Size of library is quite large

## What Are SPAs

### **SPA**

- Single-page application
- You load the app code JUST once
- The JavaScript framework (like React, AngularJS) intercepts the browser events
  - Instead of making a new request to the server that then returns a new document
  - Behaves more like a desktop application
- You don't need to refresh the page for updates
  - Your framework handles reload internally
- Some examples:
  - Gmail
  - Google Maps
  - Google Drive

### **Pros**

- Feels much faster to the user
  - Instant feedback
  - No client-server communication for getting pages
- Server will consume less resources
  - Just use server for creating data APIs
- Easy to transform into Progressive Web Apps
- Better support for local caching and offline experiences
- Best to use when there is limited or no need for SEO

## Cons

- Single Page Apps rely heavily on JavaScript
- Some of your visitors might just have JavaScript disabled
- Scroll positions have to be handled and remembered programmatically
- Cancelling API calls have to be done programmatically when user navigates to another page
- Handling unsaved changes have to be done programmatically too
- Search engine optimization (SEO) with SPAs is difficult
- Increases the chance of memory leaks
  - As SPAs don't load pages, the initial page will stay open for a long time

## Installing React

### Prerequisites

- Node.js and NPM or Yarn
- Node.js is a Javascript run-time environment that allow us to execute Javascript code like if we were working on a server.
- NPM and Yarn are package manager for Javascript.
  - Allows us to easily install Javascript libraries
- You'll need to have Node >= 8.10 and npm >= 5.6 on your machine

### Install Node

- Download Node [here](https://nodejs.org/en/) - <https://nodejs.org/en/>
- Double click the downloaded file
- Go through the installation wizard
- After completing the installation open up Terminal or Command Prompt window and run

```
node -v  
// output - v8.9.4
```

- If a version was output, then you're all set.

## Install Yarn

- Follow the step by step guide [here](https://yarnpkg.com/lang/en/docs/install) - <https://yarnpkg.com/lang/en/docs/install>

## Install ReactJS using `create-react-app`

- Create React App is a comfortable environment for learning React.
- Best way to start building a new single-page application in React.
- Sets up your development environment
- Provides a nice developer experience, and optimizes your app for production

```
npx create-react-app ninja-academy  
cd ninja-academy  
yarn start
```

## Online Playgrounds

- If you just want to play around with React to test it out follow these links
- [Codepen](https://codepen.io/pen?&editable=true&editors=0010) - <https://codepen.io/pen?&editable=true&editors=0010>
- [Sandbox](https://codesandbox.io/s/new) - <https://codesandbox.io/s/new>

## Deploying React App To Internet

- Developing locally is good for testing but you may want to deploy your amazing app to the internet for the world to see
- You can do it for free by using services like Netlify, Firebase, and many others
- We will look at how to deploy your app to the internet using Netlify
- Netlify is a great service that lets you deploy static sites for free
- It also includes tooling around managing your deployment process

## Deploy to Netlify

- First step, register your [Netlify account](https://app.netlify.com/signup) - <https://app.netlify.com/signup>
- Select on [New site from Git](#) button
- Authorize Github to give access to Netlify
- Then select your project repo
- Select [master](#) branch to deploy from
- Enter [npm run build](#) in the build command
- Enter [build/](#) folder as your publish directory
- Click on "Deploy Site"
- Once the deployment is complete the status will change to "Published"
- Then go to your site
  - URL will be on the top left on the Netlify project page
  - URL will look something like this <https://happy-ramanujan-9ca090.netlify.com/>
- Your React app is now deployed

## Easy setup deploy

- If you want an easy way to deploy your simple HTML and CSS page follow these steps
- Go to [Netlify Drop](#)
- Drop the folder that contains your HTML and CSS file on that page where it says [Drag and drop your site folder here](#)
- And Voila! It should create a unique URL for your project
- URL will look something like this <https://happy-ramanujan-9ca090.netlify.com/>



## Module 2 - Basics of React

---

### React JSX

- It is **Javascript XML**
- It is used for templating
  - Basically to write HTML in React
- It lets you write HTML-ish tags in your javascript
- It's an extension to **ECMAScript**
  - Which looks like XML
- You can also use plain JS with React
  - You *don't HAVE* to use JSX
  - But JSX is recommended
  - JSX makes code more readable and maintainable
- Ultimately Reacts transforms JSX to JS
  - Performs optimization
- JSX is type safe
  - so errors are caught at compilation phase

```
// With JSX
const myelement = <h1>First JSX element!</h1>;
ReactDOM.render(myelement, document.getElementById('root'));
```

```
// Without JSX

const myelement = React.createElement('h1', {}, 'no JSX!');

ReactDOM.render(myelement, document.getElementById('root'));
```

## JSX - confusing parts

- JSX is not JS
  - So won't be handled by browsers directly
  - You need to include `React.createElement` so that React can understand it
  - We need babel to transpile it

```
// You get to write this JSX
const myDiv = <div>Hello World!</div>

// And Babel will rewrite it to be this:
const myDiv = React.createElement('div', null, 'Hello World')
```

- `whitespaces`
  - React removes spaces by default
  - You specifically give it using `{' '}`...
  - For adding margin padding

```
// JSX
const body = (
  <body>
    <span>Hello</span>
```

```
<span>World</span>
</body>
)

<!-- JSX - HTML Output -->
<body><span>Hello</span><span>World</span></body>
```

- Children props
  - They are special kind of props
    - You will learn about props more in the following sections
  - Whatever we put between tags is **children**
  - Received as **props.children**

```
<User age={56}>Brad</User>

// Same as
<User age={56} children="Brad" />
```

- There are some attribute name changes
  - NOTE: class becomes "className", for becomes "htmlFor"
- Cannot use **if-else** inside JSX
  - But you can use ternary!

## Virtual DOM

- This is said to be one of the most important reasons why React app performances is very good
- You know that Document Object Model or DOM is the tree representation of the HTML page

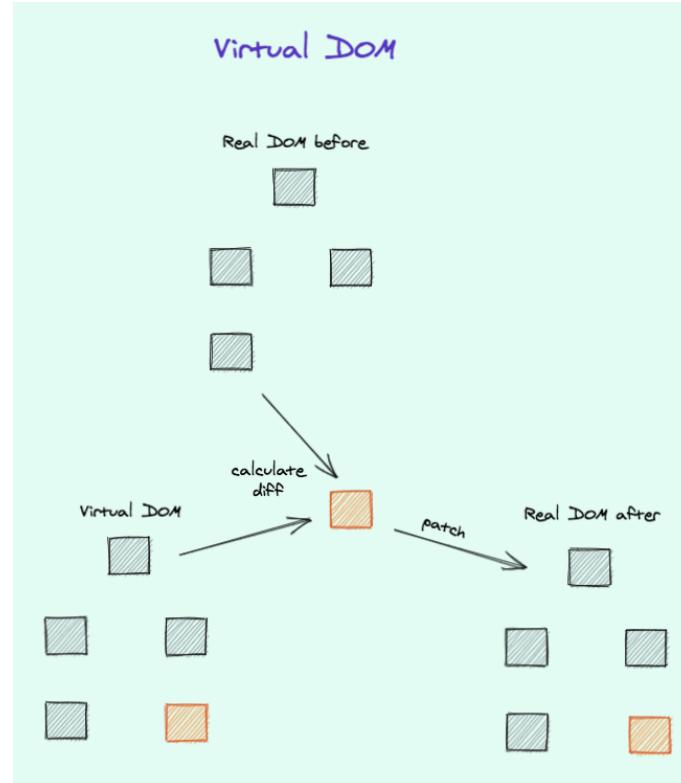
### **Cons of real DOM**

- Updating DOM is a slow and expensive process
  - You have to traverse DOM to find a node and update it
- Updating in DOM is inefficient
  - Finding what needs to be updated is hard
- Updating DOM has cascading effects - things need to be recalculated

### **Enter -> Virtual DOM**

- Virtual DOM is just a JavaScript object that represents the DOM nodes
- Updating JavaScript object is efficient and fast
- Virtual DOM is the blueprint of the DOM - the actual building
- React listens to the changes via observables to find out which components changed and need to be updated

### **Diffing**



- Please check the illustration above
- When an update occurs in your React app - the entire Virtual DOM is recreated
- This happens super fast
- React then checks the difference between the previous virtual DOM and the new updated virtual DOM
- This process is called differencing
- It does not affect the real DOM yet
- React also calculates the minimum number of steps it would take to apply just the updates to the real DOM
- React then batch-updates all the changes and re-paints the DOM as the last step

## React Components

- It is a building block that describes what to render
- To create component
  - Create local variable with Uppercase letter
  - React uses this to distinguish between components and HTML
- It is the heart and soul of react
- Every component must implements "render" method
- Every component has **state** obj and **prop** obj

```
// Create a component named FirstComponent
class FirstComponent extends React.Component {
  render() {
    return <h2>Hi, I am first react component!</h2>;
  }
}
```

- Your first component is called **FirstComponent**
- Your component returns **h2** element with string **Hi, I am first react component!**
- Using your first component

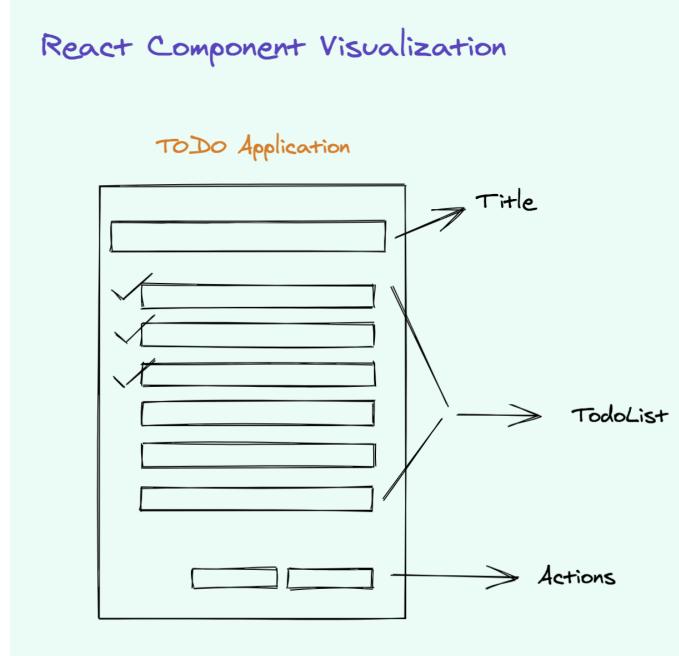
```
// As a root component

ReactDOM.render(<FirstComponent />, document.getElementById('root'));

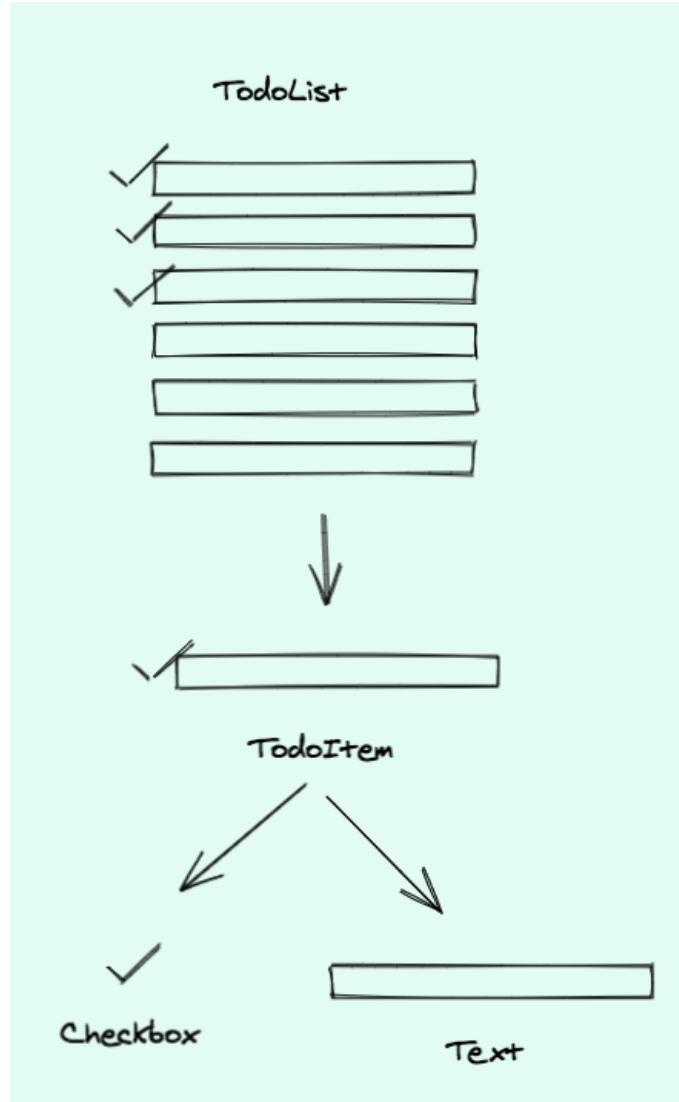
// As a child component

<div>
  <FirstComponent />
</div>
```

## Thinking in components



- Let's see what components are and how to use them
- Check out the illustration above
- It is a page from a TODO application
- It has a title
- It has list of TODO items
- Then at the bottom of the page - there are actions you can take
  - Like adding new item, editing an item, etc.
- Imaging you wanted to implement this using React framework
- Best thing about React is you don't have to implement this entire page in a single file
- You can break this TODO page into logical parts and code them separately
- And then join them together linking them with line of communication between them
- See below



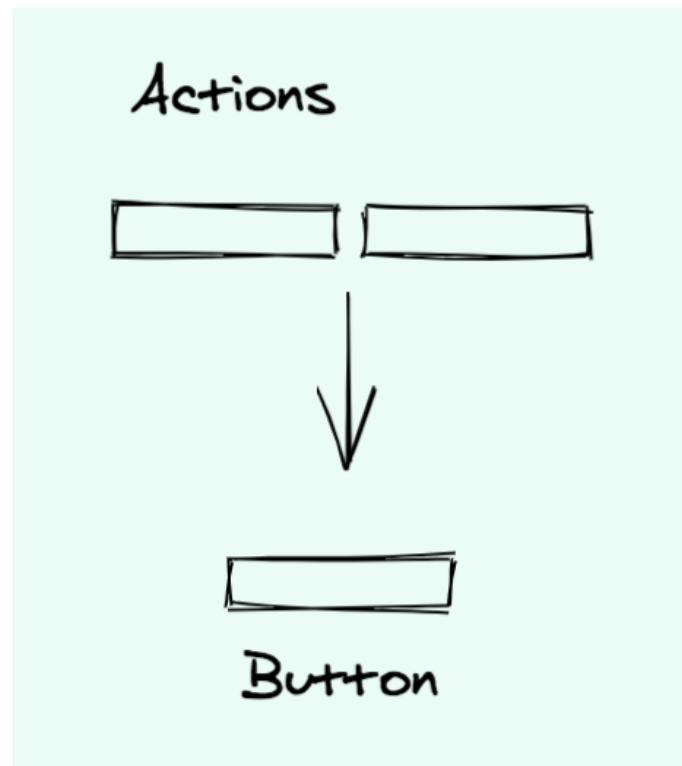
- Look at the TODO list
- Do you see any similarity between the list items?
- Yes - they all have a title and a checkbox to mark them complete
- So, that should instantly spark an idea in you that this part can be refactored out into it's own component
- Like below

```
// Pseudo code for the component

class TODOItem extends React.Component {
  render() {
    return (
      <div>
        <input type="checkbox" isDone={isDone}/>
        <label title={title} />
```

```
        </div>
    )
}
```

- We called our component **TODOItem**
- It has a checkbox and text-label baked into it
- You can go even further and refactor out the **checkbox** and **label** into its own component
- I'd highly suggest you to do that because it will keep your code cleaner and give you an opportunity to customize it however you like



- Similar to our **TODOItem** component we can refactor out the actions too
- See below

```
// Pseudo code for the component

class Actions extends React.Component {
  render() {
```

```

    return (
      <div>
        <button title="Clear"/>
        <button title="Add"/>
      </div>
    )
}
}

```

- We have declared **Actions** component above
- It has two buttons - one for clearing the list and another for adding an item
- Even here you can go ahead and refactor out a **Button** component
- Doing this you can encapsulate the similar looks and behavior of the button and give the consumer ability to customize it as they would like

```

// Pseudo code for the component

class Button extends React.Component {
  render() {
    return (
      <button title={title} onClick={onClickHandler} />
    )
  }
}

```

## Component Render

- Every component must have render function
- It should return single React object
  - Which is a DOM component
- It should be a pure function..
  - It should not change the state
  - Changing state in render function is not allowed

- So, do not call **setState** here
  - Because it will call render again
- Component renders when **props** or **state** changes

```
// Root level usage

ReactDOM.render(<p>Hi!</p>, document.getElementById('root'));

// Using render inside component

class MyComponent extends React.Component {
  render() {
    return <h2>I am a Component!</h2>;
  }
}
```

## Function Components

- They are stateless components by default
  - You can use React hooks to add states though
  - More about this in React hooks section
- It receive **props** as arguments
- There is no internal state
- There are no react lifecycle methods available
  - You can use react hooks to achieve this
  - React hook like **useEffect** should give you most of what you'd need
- **Use it whenever possible**
  - Whenever you don't care about the state of the component
  - Greatly reduce the baggage of class components
  - Also offer performance advantages
  - Improves readability

```
// First function component

function FirstComponent() {
  return <h2>Hi, I am also a Car!</h2>;
}
```

## Class Components

- This is considered as the “old way” of defining components in React
- Define components using Classes
- They are stateful
  - They store component state change in memory
- You can access props via **this.props**
- You can access state using **this.state**

- They can use component lifecycle methods
- Whenever you care state of the component
  - Use class component

```
// Class component

class ClassComponent extends React.Component {
  constructor() {
    super();
    this.state = {age: 26};
  }

  render() {
    return <h2>I am a class component!</h2>;
  }
}
```

**NOTE: Please prefer using Function components with React hooks whenever you need to create component that need to track it's internal state.**

## Pure components

- They are simplest and the fastest components
- You can replace any component that only has `render()` function with pure components
- It enhances simplicity and performance of app
- When `setState` method is called:
  - Re-rendering happens - it's blind
  - It does not know if you really changed the value
  - It just re-renders - this is where pure component comes in handy
- Pure components does a shallow compares the objects
  - So, do not blindly use pure components!
  - Know how your component state works before you use it

```
// App is a PureComponent
class App extends PureComponent {
  state = {
    val: 1
  }

  componentDidMount(){
    setInterval(()=> {
      this.setState(()=>{
        return { val : 1}
      });
    }, 2000)
  }

  render() {
    console.log('render App');
    return (
      <div className="App">
        <Temp val={this.state.val}/>
      </div>
    );
  }
}
```

## Reusing Components

- We can refer to components inside other components
- This is great for writing a clean code
- It is recommended to refactor duplicate elements to their own reusable components
- Good rule of thumb - if you are using something more than 2 times refactor it out to be able to reuse it

```
class ChildComponent extends React.Component {  
  render() {  
    return <h2>I am child!</h2>;  
  }  
}  
  
class FirstComponent extends React.Component {  
  render() {  
    return (  
      <div>  
        <h1>I am parent</h1>  
        <ChildComponent />  
      </div>  
    );  
  }  
}  
  
ReactDOM.render(<FirstComponent />, document.getElementById('root'));
```

## States And Props

### States

- It represents data internal to the component
- It represents the STATE of the component!
- It is objects which supplies data to component
- Variables which will modify appearance -
  - Make them state variables
- DON'T include something in state if you DON'T use it for re-rendering your component
  - Include it in prop instead
- Changing state re-renders component
- State object is immutable

```
class MyComponent extends React.Component {
  constructor(props) {
    super(props);
    this.state = {
      array: [3,4],
      userName: 'ninja'
    };
  }

  changeUserName = () => {
    // NOTE: this will NOT change this.state.array
    this.setState({
      userName: 'rjNinja'
    });
  }

  render() {
    return (
      <div>
        <p>
          It is a {this.state.userName}
        </p>
        <button
          type="button"
          onClick={this.changeColor}
        >
          Click Me!
        </button>
      </div>
    );
  }
}
```

```
        >Change UserName</button>
      </div>
    );
}
}
```

## Props

- Props are used to communicate between components
- Child components should be passed **state** data using **props**
- Props are immutable
- They are readonly
  - You will get an error if you try to change their value.
- Always passed down from parent to child
- Data Flow:
  - **state c1 → prop c2 → state c2 → render**
  - State data of c1 component are passed at props to the c2 component
  - c2 component use the props as initialize its own state data
  - And then the state data is used to render the c2 component
- Keep props in control
  - Don't go crazy about defining them

```
// In Parent component
<Child name="Dan" id="101"></Child>

// Child component definition
<h1>{props.name}</h1>
<p>{props.id}</p>
```

## Event Handling

- Very similar to handling events on DOM elements
- Events are named using camelCase, rather than lowercase
- With JSX you pass a function as the event handler
- React has the same events as HTML: click, change, mouseover etc

```
// handleClick is an event handler attached to the click event
<button onClick={handleClick}>
  Activate Lasers
</button>
```

- Call **preventDefault** explicitly to prevent default behavior

```
function handleClick(e) {
  e.preventDefault();
}
```

## Bind **this**

- Needed only in case of Class components
- **this** represents the component that owns the method

Tip: Use arrow functions to avoid confusion about `this`

```
class Car extends React.Component {
  drive = () => {
    // The 'this' keyword refers to the component object
    alert(this);
  }

  render() {
    return (
      <button onClick={this.drive}>DRIVE</button>
    );
  }
}
```

## Passing Arguments

```
// event handler
drive = (a) => {
  alert(a);
}

// inside render function
<button onClick={() => this.drive("Far")}>Drive!</button>
```

## Two Way Binding

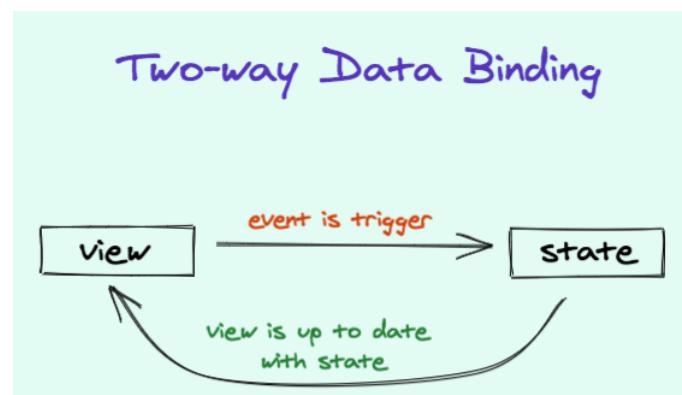
- Idea of two way data binding is that the state of the component and the view that user sees remains in sync all the time

### One way data binding

- React supports one-way data binding by default
  - Unlike **AngularJS**
- So, a parent component has to manage states and pass the result down the chain to its children

### Two Way - 2 way binding

- Two Way data binding is not available by default - out of the box like **AngularJS**
- You need event handling to do that



- Check the above illustration
- Users types something on the input control on the view - the UI
- This triggers an **on-change** event

- We can listen on this event and update the state of the component with the value that user typed
- And the state of component becomes the source of the truth - meaning its value is then fed to the view that user sees
- Below code example is how you update state with the value entered on the input

```
onHandleChange(event) {  
  this.setState({  
    homeLink: event.target.value  
  });  
}  
  
<input type="text" value={this.state.homeLink} onChange={(event) =>  
  this.onHandleChange(event)} />
```



# Module 3 - Styling your components

---

## Inline Styles

- Inline styling react component means using JavaScript object to style it

Tip: Styles should live close to where they are used - near your component

```
class MyComponent extends React.Component {  
  let styleObject = {  
    color: "red",  
    backgroundColor: "blue"  
  }  
  
  render() {  
    return (  
      <div>  
        <h1 style={styleObject}>Hi</h1>  
      </div>  
    );  
  }  
}
```

```
// You can also skip defining objects to make it simpler
// But, I don't recommend it because it can quickly get out of hands and
// difficult to maintain

render() {
  return (
    <div>
      <h1 style={{backgroundColor: "blue"}}>Hi</h1>
    </div>
  );
}
```

## CSS Stylesheets

- For bigger applications it is recommended to break out styles into separate files
- This way you can also reuse styles in multiple components by just importing the CSS file

```
// style.css file
.myStyle {
  color: "red";
  backgroundColor: "blue";
}

// component.js file
import './style.css';

class MyComponent extends React.Component {
  render() {
    return (
      <div>
        <h1 className="myStyle">Hello Style!</h1>
      </div>
    );
  }
}
```

## Dynamic Styles

- You can dynamically change your component styles
- Real world example: when your input is invalid you'd want to show red color text inside the input

```
onHandleChange(event) {
  if(error) {
    this.setState({
      color: "red"
    });
  }
  else {
    this.setState({
      homeLink: event.target.value
    });
  }
}

<input type="text" value={this.state.homeLink} onChange={(event) =>
  this.onHandleChange(event)} style={{color: this.state.color}} />
```

- You can also dynamically change the class names instead of individual styles

```
// Traditional way
<input type="text" className={'valid ' + this.state.newClass} />

// Using string template
<input type="text" className={`valid ${this.state.something}`} />
```



# Module 4 - Advanced React

---

## Conditional Rendering

- React components lets you render conditionally using traditional conditional logic
- This is useful in situations for example: showing loading state if data is not yet retrieved else show the component details when data is retrieved
- You can use `if..else` or `ternary` or `short-circuit` operators to achieve this

```
// IF-ELSE

const Greeting = <div>Hello</div>

// displayed conditionally
function SayGreeting() {
  if (loading) {
    return <div>Loading</div>;
  } else {
    return <Greeting />; // displays: Hello
  }
}
```

```
// Using ternary and short-circuit method

const Greeting = <div>Hello</div>;
const Loading = <div>Loading</div>;
```

```

function SayGreeting() {
  const isAuthenticated = checkAuth();

  return (
    <div>
      {/* if isAuth is true, show AuthLinks. If false, Login */}
      {isAuthenticated ? <Greeting /> : <Loading />}
    </div>
  );
}

```

## Outputting Lists

- React uses `Array.map` method to output items in an array
- This is needed in situations for example outputting list of fruits, or list of users in your database
- You can render multiple component using `Array.map` just as you'd do with normal collection of numbers or string

```

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

```

- A little advanced example where you have a component that accepts list of numbers through props

```
function NumberList(props) {  
  const numbers = props.numbers;  
  const listItems = numbers.map((number) =>  
    <div>{number}</div>  
  );  
  return (  
    <div>{listItems}</div>  
  );  
}  
  
const numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];  
<NumberList numbers={numbers} />
```

## Keys

- When you run the above code it will give you a warning that a key should be provided to each of the item
- Also, when you provide that key it should be unique for each item
- You can modify the code to below

```
const listItems = numbers.map((number) =>  
  <div key={number.toString()}>{number}</div>  
>;
```

- Keys are useful construct in React
- It helps React identify and keep track updates on each item in the collection
- That is why it is important for keys to be unique
- Avoid using **index** of array item as keys as it may negatively impact performance and cause unexpected bugs



## Higher Order Components

- It is a design pattern
  - Not specifically for React - but widely used in React
- It is a technique for reusing component logic
- Higher-order component is a function that takes a component and returns a new component

```
const ModifiedComponent = higherOrderComponent(WrappedComponent);
```

- It is used to move out the shared same functionality across multiple components
- Example: manage the state of currently logged in users in your application
  - create a higher-order component to separate the logged in user state into a container component
  - then pass that state to the components that will make use of it

```
// commonStyles.js
// this is used by HOC
const styles = {
  default : {
    backgroundColor: '#737373',
    color: '#eae8e8',
  },
  disable : {
    backgroundColor: '#9c9c9c',
    color: '#c7c6c6',
  }
}

export default styles;

// HOC

const translateProps = (props) => {
  let _styles = {...commonStyles.default}

  if(props.disable){
    _styles = {..._styles, ...commonStyles.disable}
  }

  return { ...props, styles: _styles }
}
```

```
// existing plus disable styles!!!
_styles = {..._styles, ...commonStyles.disable};
}

const newProps = {...props, styles:_styles }
return newProps;
}

// this function is the HOC function
// it takes in button... and passes the necessary props to that component
export const MyHOC = (WrappedComponent) => {
  return function wrappedRender(args) {
    return WrappedComponent(translateProps(args));
  }
}

// USAGE: button component
const MyButton = (props) => {
  return (
    <button style={props.styles}>I am MyButton</button>
  )
}

// USAGE of HOC
export default MyHOC(ButtonOne);
```

## Cons of HOC

- HOC can be difficult to understand initially
- Every view that will be used with the HOC has to understand the shape of the `props` passed
- Sometimes we have to have a component whose only purpose is transforming `props` into the intended ones, and that feels inefficient
- Some HOCs will always lead to branched views...
  - similar views but not exactly same looking
- Multiple/nested HOCs are bug prone
  - hard to debug bugs
- Typing is not easy

## Render Props

- Render prop is a pattern in which you are passing a function as a prop
- Also known as **Children as Function** pattern
- **render props** and **HOC** patterns are interchangeable
  - You can use one or the other
- Both patterns are used to improve reusability and code clarity
- Simply put, when you are using **this.props.children** you are using render prop
  - We are using children as the render prop

## Con

- It can lead to a nasty callback hell
  - This is solved by react hooks

```
// Section
const Section = ({children}) => {
  const number = 1000;

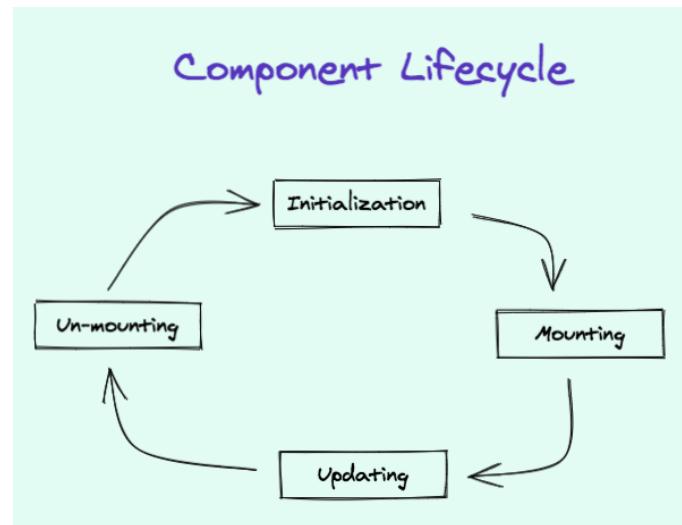
  return children(number);
};

// App
<Section>
  {({number}) => (
    <div>
      <p>You are at {number}</p>
    </div>
  )}
</Section>
```



## Component Lifecycle

- These lifecycle methods pertain to class-based React components
- 4 phases: **initialization**, **mounting**, **updating** and **unmounting** in that order



### ***initialization***

- This is where we define defaults and initial values for `this.props` and `this.state`
- Implementing `get defaultProps()` and `getInitialState()`

### ***mounting***

- Occurs when component is being inserted into DOM
- NOTE: Child component is mounted before the parent component
- `componentWillMount()` and `componentDidMount()` methods are available in this phase

- Calling `this.setState()` within this method will not trigger a re-render
  - This notion can be used to your advantage
- This phase methods are called after `getInitialState()` and before `render()`

## `componentWillMount()`

- This method is called before render
- Available on client and server side both
- Executed after constructor
- You can `setState` here based on the props
- This method runs only once
- Also, this is the only hook that runs on server rendering
- Parent component's `componentWillMount` runs before child's `componentWillMount`

## `componentDidMount()`

- This method is executed *after* first render -> executed only on client side
- This is a great place to set up initial data
- Child component's `componentDidMount` runs before parent's `componentDidMount`
- It runs only once
- You can make `ajax calls` here
- You can also setup any subscriptions here
  - NOTE: You can unsubscribe in `componentWillUnmount`

## `static getDerivedStateFromProps()`

- This method is called (or invoked) before the component is rendered to the DOM on initial mount
- It allows a component to update its internal state in response to a change in props
- **Remember:** this should be used sparingly as you can introduce subtle bugs into your application if you aren't sure of what you're doing.
- To update the state -> return object with new values
- Return null to make no updates

```
static getDerivedStateFromProps(props, state) {  
  return {  
    points: 200 // update state with this  
  }  
}
```

## *updating*

- When component state and props are getting updated
- During this phase the component is already inserted into DOM

## componentWillReceiveProps()

- This method runs before render
- You can **setState** in this method
- Remember: DON'T change props here

## shouldComponentUpdate()

- Use this hook to decide whether or not to re-render component
  - **true** -> re-render
  - **false** -> do not re-render
- This hook is used for performance enhancements

```
shouldComponentUpdate(nextProps, nextState) {  
  return this.state.value != nextState.value;  
}
```

## getSnapshotBeforeUpdate()

- This hook is executed right after the render method is called -
  - The **getSnapshotBeforeUpdate** lifecycle method is called next
- Handy when you want some DOM info or want to change DOM just after an update is made
  - Ex: Getting information about the scroll position

```
getSnapshotBeforeUpdate(prevProps, prevState) {  
  
  // Capture the scroll position so we can adjust scroll later  
  if (prevProps.list.length < this.props.list.length) {  
    const list = this.listRef.current;  
    return list.scrollHeight - list.scrollTop;  
  }  
  
  return null;  
}
```

- Value queried from the DOM in **getSnapshotBeforeUpdate** will refer to the value just before the DOM is updated
  - Think of it as staged changes before actually pushing to the DOM
- Doesn't work on its own
  - It is meant to be used in conjunction with the **componentDidUpdate** lifecycle method.
- Example usage:
  - in chat application scroll down to the last chat

## componentWillUpdate()

- It is similar to `componentWillMount`
- You can set variables based on state and props
- **Remember:** do not `setState` here -> you will go into an infinite loop

## componentDidUpdate()

- This hook it has `prevProps` and `prevState` available
- This lifecycle method is invoked after the `getSnapshotBeforeUpdate` is invoked
  - Whatever value is returned from the `getSnapshotBeforeUpdate` lifecycle method is passed as the THIRD argument to the `componentDidUpdate` method.

```
componentDidUpdate(prevProps, prevState, snapshot) {
  if (condition) {
    this.setState({..})
  } else {
    // do something else or noop
  }
}
```

## *unmount*

- This phase has only one method → `componentWillUnmount()`
- It is executed immediately BEFORE component is unmounted from DOM
- You can use to perform any cleanup needed
  - Ex: you can unsubscribe from any data subscriptions

```
componentWillUnmount(){
  this.unsubscribe();
```

```
}
```

## Error handling

- `static getDerivedStateFromError()`
- Whenever an error is thrown in a descendant component, this method is called first

```
static getDerivedStateFromError(error) {  
  console.log(`Error log from getDerivedStateFromError: ${error}`);  
  return { hasError: true };  
}
```

## `componentDidCatch()`

- Also called after an error in a descendant component is thrown
- It is passed one more argument which represents more information about the error

```
componentDidCatch(error, info) {  
}
```



# Module 5 - React hooks

---

## React Hooks Basics

- Introduced in **React 16.8**
- It is a way to add **React.Component** features to functional components
  - Specifically you can add state and lifecycle hooks
- It offers a powerful and expressive new way to reuse functionality between components
- You can now use **state** in functional components
  - Not only the class components
- Real world examples:
  - Wrapper for firebase API
  - React based animation library
    - **react-spring**

## Why React Hooks?

- Why do we want these?
  - JS **class** confuses humans and machines too!
- Hooks are like **mixins**
  - A way to share **stateful** and **side-effectful** functionality between components.
- It offers a great way to reuse stateful code across components
- It can now replace your render props or HOCs
- Developers can care LESS about the underline framework

- Focus more on the business logic
- No more nested and complex JSX (as needed in render props)

## useState React Hook

- **useState** hook gives us local state in a function component
  - Or you can simply use **React.useState()**
- Just import **useState** from **react**
- It gives 2 values
  - 1st - value of the state
  - 2nd - function to update the state
- It takes in initial state data as a parameter in **useState()**

```
import React, { useState } from 'react';

function MyComponent() {

  // use array destructuring to declare state variable
  const [language] = useState('react');

  return <div>I love {language}</div>;
}
```

- Second value returned by **useState** hook is a setter function
- Setter function can be used to change the state of the component

```
function MyComponent() {

  // the setter function is always the second destructured value
  const [language, setLanguage] = useState('react');

  return (
    <div>
      <button onClick={() => setLanguage("javascript")}>
        I love JS
      </button>
      <p>I love {language}</p>
    </div>
  );
}
```

```
}
```

- You can create as many states as you'd want in your component

```
const [language, setLanguage] = React.useState('React');
const [job, setJob] = React.useState('Google');
```

- You can initiate your state variable with an object too

```
const [profile, setProfile] = React.useState({
  language: 'react',
  job: 'Google'
});
```

## useEffect React Hook

- It lets you perform side effects in function components
- It is used to manage the side effects
- Examples of side effects:
  - Data fetching
  - Setting up subscription
  - Manually changing DOM in react components
- Think of `useEffect` Hook as `componentDidMount`, `componentDidUpdate`, and `componentWillUnmount` combined together into one function
  - So previously we would have to duplicate the code in all those 3 lifecycle hooks
  - This is solved with `useEffect`

### More About `useEffect`

- Effects scheduled with `useEffect` don't block the browser from updating the screen
  - Unlike the class based lifecycle
- By using this Hook, you tell React that your component needs to do something after rendering
- Does `useEffect` run after every render? **Yes!**
- You can add multiple `useEffect` hook functions to do different things in a single component
  - That is the beauty of `useEffect`

### Cleanup

- `useEffect` also handles cleanup
- Just return a function which does the cleanup
  - `useEffect` will run it when it is time to clean up
- React performs the cleanup when the component unmounts

- React also cleans up effects from the previous render before running the effects next time

```
import React, { useState, useEffect } from 'react';

function MyComponent() {
  const [count, setCount] = useState(0);

  // NOTE: when component is mounted pass empty array
  // this hook only runs 1 time after component is mounted
  useEffect(() => {
    console.log("I am born. Runs 1 time.")
  }, []);

  // NOTE: define another useeffects for componentDidMount and
  // componentDidUpdate
  useEffect(() => {
    console.log("Runs on initial mount, and also after each update")

    // Update the document title using the browser API
    document.title = `You clicked ${count} times`;

    // NOTE: return function that does the cleanup
    // Unsubscribe any subscriptions here
    return function cleanup() {
      console.log("This function takes care of cleanup")
      // ex: window.removeEventListener()
    }
  });

  return <button onClick={() => setCount(count + 1)}>Update
Count</button>;
}
```

## useRef React Hook

- `useRef` returns a mutable ref object.
- The object's `.current` property is initialized to the passed argument - default initial value.
- The returned object will persist for the full lifetime of the component.

```
const refObject = useRef(initialValue);
```

## Two Use Cases

### 1. Accessing DOM nodes or React elements

- You can use it to grab a reference of the text input element and focus it on button click

```
import React, { useRef } from "react";

const MyComponent = () => {
  const myInput = useRef();

  focusMyInput = () => myInput.current.focus();

  return (
    <>
      <input type="text" ref={myInput} />
      <button onClick={focusMyInput}>Focus input</button>
    </>
  );
}
```

```
}
```

- NOTE: you can use `createRef` if you are using Class components

## 2. Keeping a mutable variable

- Equivalent to instance variables in class components
- Mutating the `.current` property won't cause re-renders

```
const MyComponent = (prop) => {
  const myCounter = useRef(0);

  const updateState = () => {
    // Now we can update the current property of Referenced object
    myCounter.current++;
  }

  return (
    <div>
      <div>
        <div>myCounter : {myCounter.current}</div>
        <input type="button" onClick = {() => updateState()} value="Update
myCounter"></input>
      </div>
    </div>
  );
}
```

- Mutating the `.current` property doesn't cause a re-render
- React recommends three occasions where you can use it because you have no other choice.
  - Managing focus, text selection, or media playback.
  - Integrating with third-party DOM libraries.
  - Triggering imperative animations.

## Context

- Provides a way to pass data through the component tree
  - without having to pass props down manually at every level
- Passing down props can be cumbersome when they are required by many components in the hierarchy
- Use it when you want to share data that can be considered “global” for a tree of React components
  - Ex: User information, Theme, Browser history

### **React.createContext**

- Use **React.createContext** to create a new context object

```
const MyThemeContext = React.createContext("light");
```

### **Context provider**

- We need a context provider to make the context available to all our React components
- This provider lets consuming components to subscribe to context changes

```
function MyComponent() {
  const theme = "light";

  return (
    <MyThemeContext.Provider value={theme}>
      <div>
        my component
      </div>
    </MyThemeContext.Provider>
  );
}
```

## Consuming context

- We assign a `contextType` property to read the current theme context
- In this example, the current theme is "light"
- After that, we will be able to access the context value using `this.context`

```
class ThemedButton extends React.Component {
  static contextType = MyThemeContext;

  render() {
    return <Button theme={this.context} />;
  }
}
```

## useContext

- In the previous chapter we learned about what is **Context** and why it is useful in React
- **Context** can also be used in Function components

- Consuming context with functional components is easier and less verbose
- We just have to use a hook called **useContext**
- It accepts a context object
- It returns the current context value for that context

```
const Main = () => {
  const currentTheme = useContext(MyThemeContext);

  return(
    <Button theme={currentTheme} />
  );
}
```

- **useContext(MyThemeContext)** only lets you read the context and subscribe to its changes
- You still need a **<MyThemeContext.Provider>** above in the tree to provide the value for this context

```
function MyComponent() {
  const theme = "light";

  return (
    <MyThemeContext.Provider value={theme}>
      <div>
        my component
      </div>
    </MyThemeContext.Provider>
  );
}
```





# Module 6 - App performance optimization

---

## Improve React app performance

- Measure performance using these tools
  - Chrome dev tools
    - Play with the **throttle** feature
    - Check out the performance timeline and flame charts
  - Chrome's Lighthouse tool
- Minimize unnecessary component re-renders
  - use **shouldComponentUpdate** where applicable
  - use **PureComponent**
  - use **React.memo** for functional components
    - along with the **useMemo()** hook
  - use **React.lazy** if you are not doing server-side rendering
  - use **service worker** to cache files that are worth caching
  - use libraries like **react-snap** to pre-render components
- Example of **shouldComponentUpdate**
  - NOTE: It is encouraged to use function components over class components
  - With function components you can use **useMemo()** and **React.memo** hooks

```
// example of using shouldComponentUpdate to decide whether to re-render
// component or not
// Re-render if returned true. No re-render if returned false
```

```
function shouldComponentUpdate(nextProps, nextState) {  
  return nextProps.id !== this.props.id;  
}
```

- React devtools
  - Install the [chrome extension](#)
  - These are super power tools to profile your application
  - You can also check why the component was updated
  - For this - install [why-did-you-update](#) package - <https://github.com/maicki/why-did-you-update>

```
// example from https://github.com/maicki/why-did-you-update  
  
import React from 'react';  
  
if (process.env.NODE_ENV !== 'production') {  
  
  const {whyDidYouUpdate} = require('why-did-you-update');  
  
  whyDidYouUpdate(React);  
}  
  
// NOTE: Be sure to disable this feature in your final production build
```

- Lazy load the components
  - Webpack optimizes your bundles
  - Webpack creates separate bundles for lazy loaded components
  - Multiple small bundles are good for performance

```
// TODOComponent.js  
class TODOComponent extends Component{
```

```

    render() {
      return <div>TOD0Component</div>
    }
}

// Lazy load your component
const TOD0Component = React.lazy(()=>{import('./TOD0Component.js')})

function AppComponent() {
  return (<div>
    <TOD0Component />
  </div>)
}

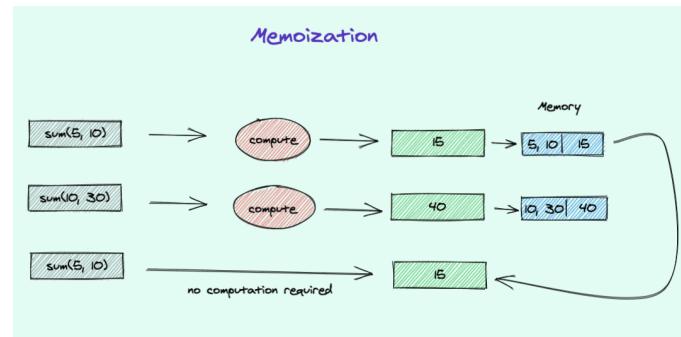
```

- Cache things worth caching
  - use **service worker**
    - It runs in the background
  - Include specific functionality that requires heavy computation on a separate thread
    - To improve UX
    - This will unblock the main thread
- Server-side rendering
- Pre-render if you cannot SSR
  - It's a middle-ground between SSR and CSR
  - This usually involves generating HTML pages for every route during build time
  - And serving that to the user while a JavaScript bundle finishes compiling.
- Check the app performance on mobile
- Lists cause most of the performance problems
  - Long list renders cause problems
  - To fix
    - Implement virtualized lists -> like infinite scrolling
    - Or pagination

## Memoization

- This feature is available from React > 16.6 version
- Memoization is a technique to use previously stored results and fasten computation

- Memoization means caching the output based on the input
  - In the case of functions, it means caching the return value based on the arguments
- It is similar to `shouldComponentUpdate` or using pure components
  - But you don't need class components
  - You can use `React.memo` on function components



- Let's see how memoization works using the above illustration
- You can see that `sum()` method is being called multiple times
- Without memoization the `sum()` method would be called and executed multiple times even if the parameters passed to the methods are the same
- From the above illustration `sum(5, 10)` would be computed twice WITHOUT memoization
- This becomes expensive as your application starts to grow
- The solution for this is - `memoization`
- If the same method is called multiple times and the parameters passed to it are the same - it logically means the answer would be the same
- So, in memoization instead of computing the answer it is stored in a memory
- And when the same method is called with the same parameters the stored answer is returned without wasting the computation cycle on it
- Similar idea is applied on memoized react components too
- Because under the hood react components are nothing but JavaScript functions
- And parameters passed to it are the `props`
- So, if the `props` are the same memoized components are not re-rendered unnecessarily

## When to use it?

- It is used to not re-render your components unnecessarily
- Suppose your **state** object is updating
  - But the value is not really changing
  - You can use memo to NOT re-render your functional component
- If your component just takes primitive values as props,
  - Just wrap it in **memo()** to prevent an unwanted re-render.

```
export default React.memo((props) => {
  return (<div>{props.val}</div>)
})
```

- **React.memo()** by default just compares the top-level props
- It is not that simple for nested objects
- For nested objects, you can pass custom comparer function to check if prop values are same

```
const MemoedElement = React.memo(Element, areEqual)

export function areEqual(prevProps: Props, nextProps: Props) {
  const cardId = nextProps.id
  const newActiveCardId = nextProps.activeCardId
  const isActive = newActiveCardId === cardId

  return !some([
    isActive,
  ])
}
```

TIP: General advice is to avoid memoization until the profiler tells you to optimize

## useMemo

- `React.memo` is used to memoize components
- You can use `useMemo` to memoize inner variables
- If there's CPU intensive operation going on to calculate those variables
- And the variables does not really change that often - use `useMemo`

```
const allItems = getItems()

// CPU intensive logic
const itemCategories = useMemo(() => getUniqueCategories(allItems),
[allItems])
```

## Lazy Loading

- Lazy loading is another technique to improve your app's performance
- You can split your JavaScript bundles and dynamically import the modules
- Example: only import lodash **sortBy** function dynamically in the code where it is actually needed

```
import('lodash.sortby')
  .then(module => module.default)
  .then(module => doSomethingCool(module))
```

- Another way is to load components only when they are in the viewport
- You can use this awesome library [react-loadable-visibility](#) for this purpose

```
// example from https://github.com/stratiformltd/react-loadable-visibility

import LoadableVisibility from "react-loadable-visibility/react-loadable";
import MyLoader from "./my-loader-component";

const LoadableComponent = LoadableVisibility({
  loader: () => import("./my-component"),
  loading: MyLoader
});

export default function App() {
  return <LoadableComponent />;
}
```

## Suspense

NOTE: Suspense is an experimental feature at this time. Experimental features may change significantly and without a warning before they become a part of React.

- Suspense is another technique used for lazy loading
- It lets you “wait” for some code to load and lets you declaratively specify a loading state (like a spinner) while waiting

```
import React, { Component, lazy, Suspense } from 'react'

const MyComp = lazy(() => import('../myComp'))

<Suspense fallback=<div>Loading...</div>>

<div>
  <MyComp></MyComp>
</div>
```

- Suspense is most popularly used for waiting for the data
- But it can also be used to wait for images, script, or any asynchronous code
- It helps you avoid race conditions
  - Race conditions are bugs that happen due to incorrect assumptions about the order in which our code may run.
  - Suspense feels more like reading data synchronously — as if it was already loaded.

## **Suspense - Data Fetching**

- It is used to wait for rendering component until the required data is fetched

- That means - no need to add conditional code anymore!
- You need to enable **concurrent mode**
  - So the rendering is not blocked
  - This gives better user experience

```
// install the experimental version  
  
npm install react@experimental react-dom@experimental
```

```
// enable concurrent mode  
  
const rootEl = document.getElementById('root')  
  
// ReactDOM.render(<App />, rootEl)  
const root = ReactDOM.createRoot(rootEl) // You'll use a new createRoot  
API  
  
root.render(<App />)
```

- Using **Suspense** for data fetching

```
const CartPage = React.lazy(() => import('./CartPage')); // Lazy-loaded  
  
// Show a spinner while the cart is loading  
<Suspense fallback={<Spinner />}>  
  <CartPage />  
</Suspense>
```

## This approach is called **Render-as-You-Fetch**

1. Start fetching
2. Start rendering
3. Finish fetching

- It means we don't wait for the response to come back before we start rendering
- We start rendering pretty much immediately after kicking off the network request

```
const resource = fetchCartData();

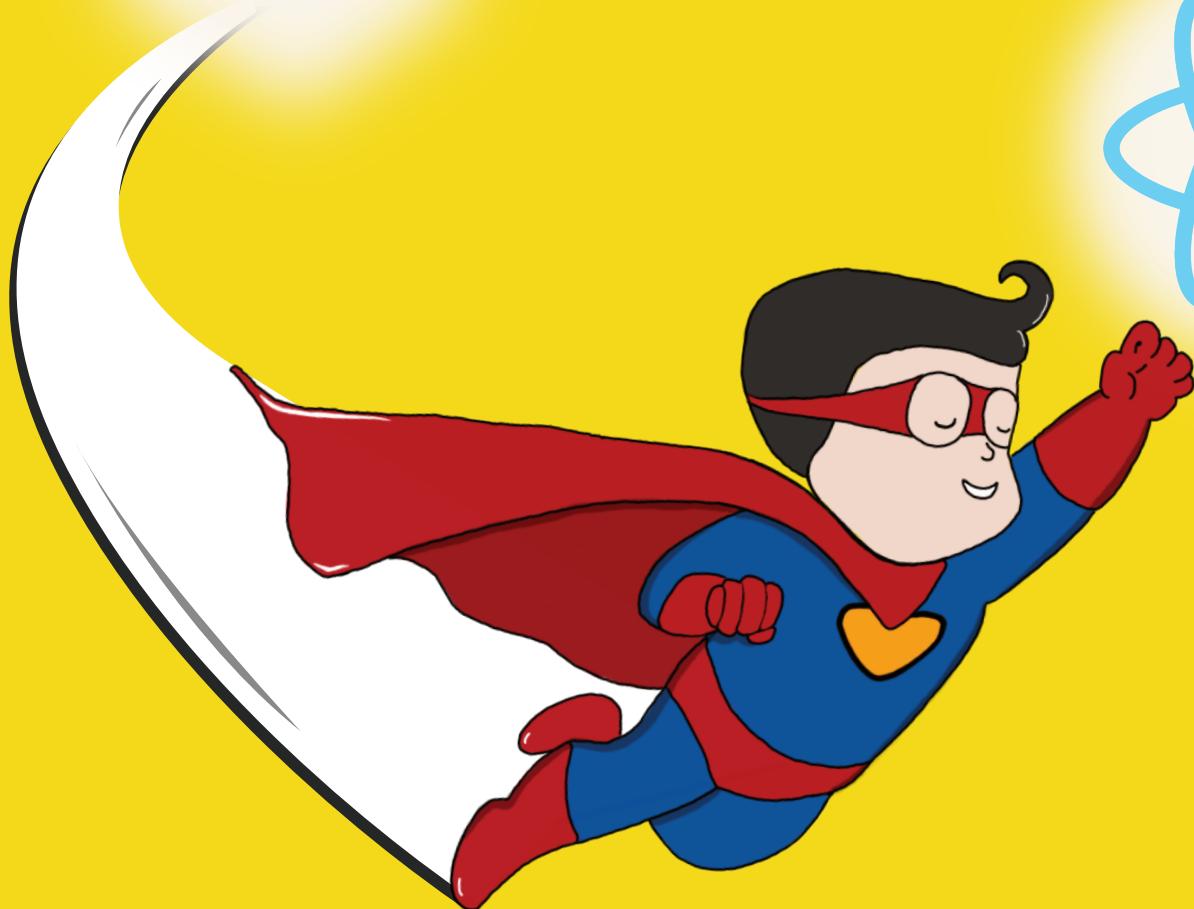
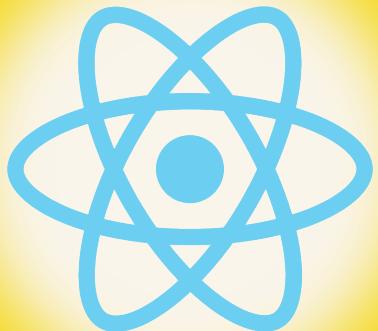
function CartPage() {
  return (
    <Suspense fallback={<h1>Loading cart...</h1>}>
      <CartDetails />
    </Suspense>
  );
}

function CartDetails() {
  // Try to read product info, although it might not have loaded yet
  const product = resource.product.read();
  return <h1>{product.name}</h1>;
}
```

### Sequence of action in the above example

1. **CartPage** is loaded
2. It tries to load **CartDetails**
3. But, **CartDetails** makes call to `resource.product.read()` - so this component “suspends”
4. React shows the fallback loader and keep fetching the data in the background
5. When all the data is retrieved the fallback loader is replaced by **CartDetails** children

HTML



# HTML TO REACT

The Ultimate Guide



# Web Development

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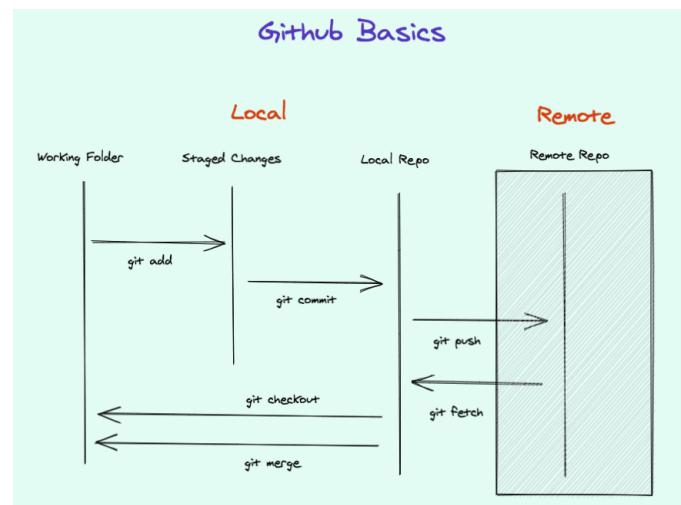
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# Module 1 - Web Development Tooling

## Git and GitHub Basics

### What is Git

- Git is a Version Control System (VCS)
- A version control system helps you document and store changes you made to your file throughout its lifetime
- It makes it easier to managing your projects, files, and changes made to them
- You can go back and forth to different versions of your files using Git commands
- It helps keep track of changes done to your files over time by any specific user



- Check out the illustration above. Here's a simple flow.
- There are two parts
- One your local setup on your machine
- Two the remote setup where your project files are on the github
- You keep coding in your "working folder" on your computer
- Once you feel you have come to a point where you need to save changes such that a history is maintained for it - that's where you start the commit process
- In the commit process you stage all your changes
- `git add` command for staging changes
- Then you write a nice commit message that will describe your changes to the code
  - ex: Added new TODO component
- Then you commit your changes to your "local repository"
- `git commit` command for committing your changes
- At this point git history is generated for your committed changed. But the changes are still on your local system
- Then you push your changes to the remote repository
- `git push` command for pushing the changes
- After this your changes are on the github cloud
- So, anyone that has access to view your github repo can view these changes and can download it
- They can also write on your changes if given sufficient access
- For downloading the remote repo change use `git fetch`
- `git checkout` command is then used to start working on any git feature branch
- `git merge` is used if you are already on the branch and just want to merge remote changes with your local changes

NOTE: The exact syntax for these commands will be explained in the following sections

## Install Git

- You will first have to install Git to be able to use it
- You can follow the steps from [their official docs](https://git-scm.com/) - <https://git-scm.com/>
- Once you install verify it by running this command

```
git

// sample output excerpt

usage: git [--version] [--help] [-C <path>] [-c <name>=<value>]
          [--exec-path[=<path>]] [--html-path] [--man-path] [--info-path]
          [-p | --paginate | -P | --no-pager] [--no-replace-objects] [--bare]
          [--git-dir=<path>] [--work-tree=<path>] [--namespace=<name>]
          <command> [<args>]
```

## Create Git project

- After you have installed the Git create your first project by running following command

```
git init Ngninja

// Ngninja is your project name. It can be anything you want.

cd Ngninja
```

- When you run this command a Git repository will be created
- And you will go inside that directory

## Adding a file to your repo

- Create a text file `first.txt` in your new folder
- Now to add that file to the Git repository run the following command

```
git add first.txt
```

- This will stage your file making it ready to commit
- The `git add` command takes a snapshot of your file
- Now you will have to push/save this snapshot to your Git repository

Pro tip: You can add all your files by simply running `git add .` instead of providing the individual file names

## Committing your file

- Once you have staged your you will have to run commit command to push your changes to the Git repository

- Run the following command to commit your changes

```
git commit -m "my first commit"
```

- Running this command will make save the snapshot of that file in your Git history
- Commit command can take multiple flags allowing you to customize the command
- `-m` flag is used to provide the commit message
- You can see list of all the [available flags here](#)

## Git clone

- You can clone a Git repository
- Cloning is to make a copy of the repo and download it to your local computer

### **How to clone Git repo?**

- First get the download link of the repo
- On your terminal to your desired `projects` directory using `cd projects`
- Clone the project

```
git clone [download link]
```

- Go to the project directory and check the content that are downloaded

```
$ cd myProject
```

```
$ ls
```

## Git Branching

- Git provides a way for multiple people working on the same project using different branches
- Think of Git as a tree
  - Each developer can create their own branch to do their specific work on the project
  - The main branch of the tree is usually called **master**
  - Each developer can commit their changes to their respective branches
  - And when their work is finished they can merge their changes to the main **master** branch
- Run the below command to create your Git branch

```
git branch featureABC
```

- It will create a new branch named **featureABC**
- Like the other Git command this command has other flags available to use
- Read the [entire list here](#)

## Checkout the branch

- Please note that the above **git branch** command will only create a new branch
- To move your control to that branch you will have to execute another command
- It is called checkout in Git language

```
git checkout featureABC
```

- This will change your current branch to `featureABC`

Pro Tip: You can create and checkout a new branch in just one command using - `git checkout -b featureABC`

## Merging branches

- After you are done working on a feature you may want to merge it to the master branch where you maintain the code for all the completed features
- To do that you will have to merge your branch with the master branch
- Run the following commands to do the merge

```
git checkout master  
git merge featureABC
```

- Here you are switching your branch to `master`
- Then the `merge` command merges the changes from the `featureABC` branch to the master branch
- If there are merge conflicts you will have to solve them before completing the merge

## Git status

- This command lists all the files that you have worked on and have not been committed yet.

```
git status
```

## Webpack

- It is a module loader/packager/module bundler
  - You can code your modules independently
  - And then just give the starting point to your project
- You can provide "entry point" to your app
  - It then resolves all its imports recursively
- You can use it to minify your code
  - CSS, JavaScript, Static files

```
// Simple config

// It will combine and included all referenced files and minify your
JavaScript
"scripts": {
  "build": "webpack"
}
```

- Then you can run the above command using **npm** or **yarn** as follows

```
npm run build
```

## Installing Webpack

- Run the following command in your project directory to install webpack

```
npm install --save-dev webpack webpack-dev-server webpack-cli
```

- **webpack module** — this includes all core webpack functionality
- **webpack-dev-server** — this enables development server to automatically rerun webpack when our file is changed
- **webpack-cli** — this enables running webpack from the command line
- To run development server write this in your **package.json**
- Then run **npm run dev**
- To make your project ready for production run **npm run build**

```
"scripts": {  
  "dev": "webpack-dev-server --mode development",  
  "build": "webpack --mode production"  
},
```

## Webpack in-depth

- You can also load external plugins and dependencies using Webpack
  - For ex: You can also transpile your JavaScript file using Babel
- Webpack is used to manage your code

- For example: Put code together and combine everything in a single file
- So that there are no dependency issues because of order of importing files
  - You just have to mention in each file all its dependencies
  - Then web pack finds the code properly for you
- It does not duplicate imported modules or dependencies
  - Even if you import is multiple times in different files
- Some more examples

```
"scripts": {
  "build": "webpack src/main.js dist/bundle.js", // create bundled JS file
  "execute": "node dist/bundle.js", // uses Node.js to execute/run the
  bundled script
  "start": "npm run build -s && npm run execute -s" // do everything above
  in single command
}
```

## Webpack config

- We can write custom webpack config for our project
- Create **webpack.config.js** in your project root directory and write your config in that file
- Sample config file can look like this

```
const path = require('path')
const HtmlWebpackPlugin = require('html-webpack-plugin')

module.exports = {
  mode: "development",
  entry: "./modules/index.js"
  output: {
    filename: "build.js"
```

```

    path: path.resolve(__dirname, "build"), // creates a build folder in
root
},
rules: [
{
  test: /\.css$/,
  use: ["style-loader", "css-loader"]
}
],
plugins: [
  new HtmlWebpackPlugin({
    template: path.resolve('./index.html'),
  }),
]
}
}

```

- You can set `mode` to `development` or `production`
  - Default is `production` mode
  - `development` mode means JavaScript is not minified
    - So it is easy to debug
    - You can use bad practices like `eval`
  - `production`
    - It minifies code
    - You cannot use bad practices like `eval`
    - The build is optimized for better performance
- The `entry` tells Webpack where to start
  - It takes one or more entries
  - It looks in these entry files if some other files are imported
  - It goes down to till no file is importing any other file
- `output config`
  - `main.js` by default
  - You can provide custom output file name, and file path
- `output path`
  - It is recommended to install `path` package
  - You can use it to correctly specify path instead of guess work
  - So you can avoid doing `.../.../.....`
- `rules` define actions to perform based on the predicate
  - We wrote a rule above for `CSS` files
  - For all the CSS files please run it through the `style-loader` and `css-loader`
- `plugins` lets you customize your project packaging
  - We have added `HtmlWebpackPlugin`
  - Install it with `npm install html-webpack-plugin -D` command
  - This plugin will generate `index.html` file in the same directory where our `build.js` is created by Webpack
  - This step will be useful to deploy your React project to Netlify



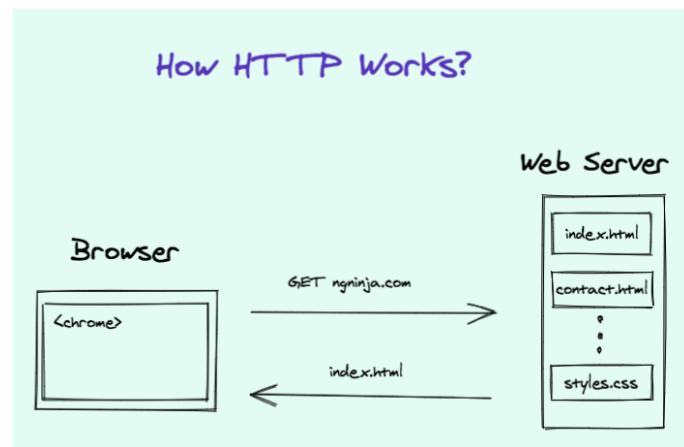


## ***Module 2 - HTTP and API***

---

### What is HTTP

- Hyper Text Transfer Protocol
- It defines a set of rules for sending and receiving (transfer) web pages (hypertext)
  - It is also used to transfer other type of data like JSON and images
- It is a simple **request → response cycle** between a local machine called as client and a remote machine called as server
- When a request is made it has 3 main pieces
  - Start-line
    - Method, target, version
    - ex: **GET /image.jpg HTTP/2.0**
  - Headers
  - Body
- When a response is send back it also has 3 main pieces
  - Start-line
    - Version, status code, status text
    - ex: **HTTP/2.0 404 Not Found**
  - Headers
  - Body



- Above illustration shows a simple workflow design on how HTTP works
- Your browser makes a GET request to get the site data
  - [ngninja.com](#) in this case
- The web server has all the needed content to load the site
- The web server sends the necessary content back to the browser in response

## HTTP is a stateless protocol

- It treats each pair of request and response independent
- It does not require to store session information
- This simplifies the server design
- As there is no clean up process required of server state in case the client dies
- But, disadvantage being - additional information is required with every request which is interpreted by server

## HTTP Headers

- Information about client and server systems are transmitted through HTTP headers
- For ex: timestamps, IP addresses, server capabilities, browser information, cookies
- Some examples of HTTP headers are as mentioned below
- General headers
  - Request URL: <https://www.ngninja.com>
  - Request Method: GET
  - Status Code: 200 OK

- Request Headers
  - Accept: text/html
  - Accept-Language: en-US,en
  - Connection: keep-alive
  - Host: ngninja.com
  - User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10\_13\_6
  - Cookie: key=value; key2=value2; key3=value3
- Response Headers
  - Connection: keep-alive
  - Content-Encoding: gzip
  - Content-Type: application/json
  - Server: nginx
  - X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff
  - Content-Length: 648

## SSL and TLS

- Secure Sockets Layer - SSL
- Transport Layer Security - TLS
- SSL and TLS are cryptographic protocols that guards HTTP
- The combination of TLS (or SSL) and HTTP creates an HTTPS connection
- SSL is older than TLS
- But, "SSL" is commonly used to refer to TLS
- Following protocols use TLS
  - HTTPS = HTTP + TLS
  - FTPS = FTP + TLS
  - SMTPS = SMTP + TLS
- Why do we need TLS?
  - Authentication
    - Verify identity of communicating parties
  - Confidentiality
    - Protect exchange of information from unauthorized access
  - Integrity
    - Prevent alteration of data during transmission

## **SSL handshake process**

- Client contacts the server and requests a secure connection
  - Server replies with cryptographic algorithm or cipher suites
  - Client compares this against its own list of supported cipher suites
  - Client selects one from the list and let the server know about it
- Then server provides its digital certificate
  - This is issued by third party
  - This confirms server's identity
  - It contains server's public cryptographic key
- Client receives the public cryptographic key
  - It then confirms the server's identity
- Using the server's public key client and server establishes a session key
  - This key will be used to encrypt the communication
  - ex: Diffie–Hellman key exchange algorithm can be used to establish the session key
  - Encrypted messages are transmitted over the other side
  - These messages will be verified to see if there's any modification during the transmission

- If not, the messages will be decrypted with the secret key

NOTE: Session key is only good for the course of a single, unbroken communications session. A new handshake will be required to establish a new session key when communication is re-established

## Web Services

- They are reusable application components
  - Ex: currency conversion app, weather app
- These applications are mainly based on open standards like XML, HTTP, SOAP,etc.
- Web services communicate with each other to exchange data
- They are self-contained, modular, distributed, dynamic applications
- They use standardized XML messaging system

### **How do web services work?**

- Web services work using the following components
- SOAP
  - Simple Object Access Protocol
  - It is a communication protocol
  - Used to transfer messages
  - It uses the internet to communicate
  - XML based messaging protocol
- WSDL
  - Web Services Description Language
  - Used describe the availability of service
  - This is written in XML
  - It is used to describe operations and locate web services

## Why web services?

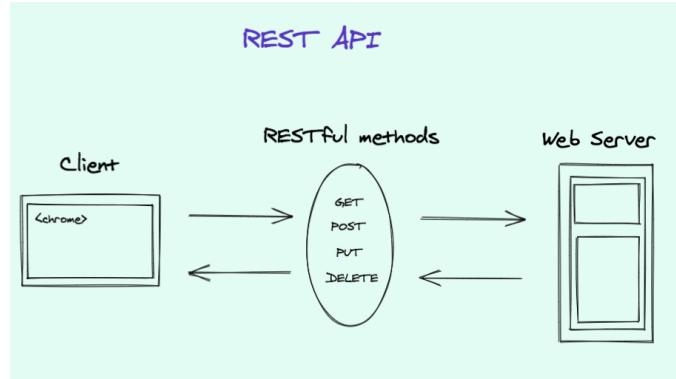
- You can expose existing functionality over the internet and make them reusable
- Applications using different tech-stack can communicate with each other
- It offers low-cost way of communicating
- It decouples your application from the web service
- It can be used to exchange simple to complex documents/data

## RESTful web services – REST API

- REST is an architectural style
- REpresentational State Transfer (REST)
- It is a stateless client-server architecture
- Web services are viewed as resources and they are identified by their URIs
- Web clients can access or modify these REST resources
- It is often used in mobile applications, social networking sites

Query example:

`http://www.ngninja.com/user/12345`



- Above illustration shows the basics of how REST API works
- REST lets us use HTTP for all four CRUD (Create/Read/Update/Delete) operations
- For example if you are interacting with some customer data
- Customer in the example is the "resource"
- GET -> Read resource
  - Read customer data
- POST -> Create new resource
  - Create new customer
- PUT -> Update an existing resource
  - Update existing customer's information
- DELETE -> Delete a resource
  - Delete the customer

## Benefits of REST APIs

- It is a light-weight alternative to RPC, SOAP
- Platform-independent, Language-independent
- REST is totally stateless operations
- REST - simple GET requests, caching possible
- REST is simpler to develop
- Separating concerns between the Client and Server helps improve portability
- Client-server architecture also helps with scalability

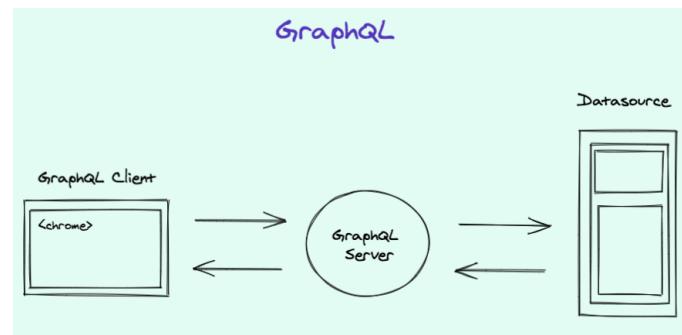
## More details about REST APIs

- GET query is used to get/read a resource
- POST is used to create
  - It is not idempotent
- PUT is used to update (if does not exist create it)/Replace
  - It must also be idempotent
- DELETE is used to delete resources
  - The operations are idempotent

Idempotent means result of multiple successful requests will not change the state of the resource after initial application

## GraphQL

- Developed by Facebook
- Co-creator Lee Byron
- It is an open-source server-side technology
- It is an execution engine and a data query language



- GraphQL is used to interact with server data source
- Just like RESTful APIs you can perform CRUD operations on the data
- There are two types of operations you can perform
  - Queries
  - Mutations
- Queries are used to read the data
- Mutations are used to create, update or delete the data

## Simple Example

- Lets query for Person data
- Person entity can contain other information too like `lastname`, `date of birth`
- But we can only query for `firstName` if we want to.

```
// Query
{
  person {
```

```
    id  
    firstName  
}  
}  
}
```

```
// Result  
  
{  
  "data": {  
    "person": [  
      {  
        "id": "123",  
        "firstName": "Foo"  
      },  
      {  
        "id": "234",  
        "firstName": "Boo"  
      }  
    ]  
  }  
}
```

## Benefits of GraphQL / Why GraphQL?

- Fast
  - It gives only what you ask for
  - It saves multiple round trips
- Robust
  - It returns strongly typed response
- APIs don't need versioning
  - Because you can customize what you ask for at any time
- Docs are auto-generated
  - Because it is strongly typed language

- Central schema
  - It provides a central data model
  - It validates, executes, and is always an accurate picture of what data operations can be performed by the app
- Provides powerful query syntax for traversing, retrieving, and modifying data
- Ask for what you want
  - It gets exactly that
  - It can restrict data that should be fetched from the server
- Debugging is easy
  - Because it is strongly typed language

## Setup GraphQL

- You need the recent version of Node.js
  - run `node -v` to verify
  - VSCode GraphQL plugin is recommended

## Create First GraphQL Application

- Create a folder **my-app**
- Go to the folder
- Create **package.json** with following dependencies

```
{  
  "name": "ngninja-graphql-apollo-server-example",  
  "private": true,  
  "version": "1.0.0",  
  ...  
  "dependencies": {  
    "body-parser": "1.17.2",  
    "cors": "2.8.3",  
    "express": "4.15.3",  
    "graphql": "0.10.3",  
    "graphql-server-express": "0.9.0",  
    "graphql-tools": "1.0.0"  
  },  
  "devDependencies": {  
    "babel-cli": "6.24.1",  
    "babel-plugin-transform-export-extensions": "^6.22.0",  
    "babel-preset-env": "^1.5.2"  
  }  
}
```

- Then install all dependencies

```
npm install
```

## Data Access Layer

- Create your database document in a file called `person.json` under `data` folder

```
// person.json
[
  {
    "id": "123",
    "firstName": "Foo",
    "lastName": "Boo",
  },
]
```

## Data store

- We need to create a datastore that loads the data folder contents
- Create `db.js` file under your project folder

```
const { DataStore } = require('notarealdb')

const store = new DataStore('./data')

module.exports = {
  persons:store.collection('persons'),
```

```
}
```

## Create a schema file `schema.graphql`

- It describes the functionality available to the clients
- It helps decouple client and server

```
// schema.graphql

type Query {
    persons:[Person]
}

type Person {
    id:ID!
    firstName:String
    lastName:String
}
```

## Creating your first resolver

- Resolver is a function that generates response for a query
- `persons` resolver will return the list of persons
- Create `resolver.js` file

```
// resolver.js

const db = require('./db')
const Query = {
  persons: () => db.persons.list()
}

module.exports = {Query}
```

## Query

- This is how you fetch and read data in GraphQL
- The **query** keyword is optional
- It is better than REST API
  - Because user has flexibility on what fields to query for
  - Smaller queries means lesser network traffic so better performance

```
// query with name myQuery

query myQuery{
  persons {
    id
  }
}

// without query keyword

{
  persons {
    id
  }
}
```

## Nested Query

- You can also nest queries to create complex queries and fetch multiple entities
- Example get persons and their companies

```
// schema file

type Company {
    id:ID!
    name:String
}

type Person {
    id:ID!
    firstName:String
    lastName:String
    company:Company
}
```

- Now update the resolve to return nested results
- **root** represents person entity
- **companyId** is used to query for the companies

```
// resolver file

const Person = {
    firstName:(root,args,context,info) => {
        return root.firstName
    },
    company:(root) => {
        return db.companies.get(root.companyId);
    }
}
```

```
}

module.exports = {Query,Student}
```

- You can write nested query like below
- This will query for **company** object under **person** object

```
{
  persons{
    id
    firstName
    company {
      id
      name
    }
  }
}
```

## Dynamic Queries

- You can use query variables to pass dynamic values to the query

```
// schema
type Query {
  sayHello(name: String!):String
}
```

```
// resolver
sayHello:(root, args, context, info) => `Hi ${args.name}. Welcome!`
```

```
// query
query myQuery($myName: String!) {
  sayHello(name: $myName)
}
```

## Mutations

- Mutations are way to modify server data
- Use it to insert, update, or delete data
- NOTE: You can do it using query too -> but not recommended
  - It is just like REST's GET API can modify data
  - But not a good convention

```
// simple example
// schema

type Mutation {
  createPerson(firstName: String, lastName: String): String
}
```

```
// resolver
```

```
const db = require('./db')

const Mutation = {
  createPerson: (root, args, context, info) => {
    return db.students.create({
      firstName: args.firstName,
      lastName: args.lastName,
    })
  },
}

module.exports = {Mutation}
```

```
// mutation query

mutation {
  createPerson(firstName: "Foo", lastName: "Boo")
}
```

- Above mutation query will create a new person
  - firstName -> Foo
  - lastName -> Boo

## Setting up GraphQL client

- GraphQL client is used to connect to the GraphQL server and use the queries and mutations you defined on the server
- You can define GraphQL client by a React app like below
- Create react app using the [create-react-app](#) tool

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

- Run a development server at port **3000** to run this react app
- Below code is to get Graphql data in App component
  - It assumes you have run the application
  - Then click the **Show** button
  - It should show the first person's first name

```
import React, { Component } from 'react';
import './App.css';

async function loadPeople(name) {
  const response = await fetch('http://localhost:9000/graphql', {
    method:'POST',
    headers:{'content-type': 'application/json'},
    body:JSON.stringify({query: `{'persons'}`})
  })

  const responseBody = await response.json();
  return responseBody.data.persons;
}

class App extends Component {
  constructor(props) {
    super(props)

    this.state = { persons: [] }
    this.showPerson = this.showGreeting.bind(this)
  }

  showPerson() {
    loadPeople().then(data => this.setState({ persons: data }))
  }

  render() {
    const { persons } = this.state

    return (
      <div className = "App">
        <header className = "App-header">
          <h1 className = "App-title">Welcome to React</h1>
        </header>

        <br/><br/>
    
```

```
<section>
    <button id="btnGreet" onClick=
{this.showPerson}>Show</button>
    <br/>
    <div id="personsDiv">
        <h1>{persons[0].firstName}</h1>
    </div>
</section>
</div>
)
}
}

export default App;
```

## Online Playgrounds

- You can use Web IDE with autocompletion support and interactive schema lookups
  - <https://github.com/graphql/graphiql>
  - <https://github.com/prisma-labs/graphql-playground>
- You can also use code sandbox - <https://codesandbox.io/dashboard/recent>
  - Select Apollo GraphQL Server sandbox
- There are also public GraphQL APIs to play with
  - <https://apis.guru/graphql-apis/>

## GraphQL vs RESTful APIs

- REST API returns a lot of things
  - Not everything is necessary all the time
  - Not good for slower clients
- There is no query language built into REST
  - So cannot request just the required data
- REST is not good for client-specific services
  - You might have to create another intermediate service -> to provide client-specific data
- REST needs multiple round trips for related data/resources

## Apollo

- Official site - <https://www.apollographql.com/>
- Apollo provides all tooling to manage any data your app needs
- Makes it much easier for developers to use GraphQL
- It is easy to implement data fetching, loading, error handling
- It also manages cache
  - It does not blindly query for the data
- Apollo has control over fetching policies

- It helps with data pre-fetching
- It offers optimistic updates
  - Apollo don't wait for the full round trip
  - It immediately updates UI with the data you know will be there
  - Use the `optimisticResponse` prop
- Pre-fetch, delay-fetch, polling - all possible
- You can set poll frequency
- Works great with Typescript
- It also offers server-side rendering

## Apollo client

- Tool that helps you use GraphQL in the frontend
- You can write queries as a part of UI components
- You can also write declarative styles queries
- It helps with state management - very useful for large scale applications

## Apollo Server

- It is your API gateway
- It can directly talk to your database
- Or it can be a middle layer to your REST API
  - And your existing REST API can continue talking to the database
- You can combine multiple data sources



# Module 3 - Web Application Performance

---

## List of ways to reduce page load time?

- Write and include your CSS on top
- Add your JavaScript references at the bottom
- Lazy loading use `defer` in script tag - `<script src="index.js" defer></script>`
- Reduce your image size
- Use `webp` image format
  - They provide lossless compression
- Use `svg` whenever possible
  - They are smaller than bitmap images, responsive by nature
  - They work well with animation
- Use browser caching on your API requests
  - Delivering cached copies of the requested content instead of rendering it repeatedly
- Reduces the number of client-server round trips
- Use fragment caching
  - It stores the output of some code block that remains unchanged for a very long time
  - It is an art of caching smaller elements of non-cacheable dynamic website content
  - Example: Redis object cache
- Reduce load on the Database server
  - Heavy queries - complicated joins should be put on caching servers. Like Redis.
  - Your Database should be hit minimum times possible
  - Reduce simple queries
  - Add minimum table join queries
- Add master-slave Database config
  - Master is the true copy
  - Slaves are replicates
  - Writes happen on master

- Reads can happen on slaves
- Have multiple masters to reduce downtime during updates
- Do Database sharding
  - Simple formula: **ID's mod by N**
  - There are other sophisticated algorithms you can use

## How to lazy load images?

- There are plugins available too
- Below are some methods using vanilla JavaScript

### **Method 1**

- David Walsh's method
- It is easy to implement and it's effective
- Images are loaded after the HTML content
- However, you don't get the saving on bandwidth that comes with preventing unnecessary image data from being loaded when visitors don't view the entire page content
- All images are loaded by the browser, whether users have scrolled them into view or not
- What happens if JS is disabled?
  - Users may not see any image at all
  - Add **<noscript>** tag with src property

```
<noscript>
  
</noscript>
```

## Example

- Here we are selecting all the images with `img [data-src]` selector
- Once the HTML is loaded we just replace the `data-src` attribute with `src` attribute which will render the image

```


[].forEach.call(document.querySelectorAll('img[data-src]'), function(img)
{
    img.setAttribute('src', img.getAttribute('data-src'));

    img.onload = function() {
        img.removeAttribute('data-src');
    };
});
```

## Method 2

- Progressively Enhanced Lazy Loading
- It is an add on to previous David Walsh's method
- It lazy loads images on scroll
- It works on the notion that not all images will be loaded if users don't scroll to their location in the browser

## Example

- We have defined function `isInViewport` which determines where the image "rectangle" via the `getBoundingClientRect` function
- In that function we check if the coordinates of the image are in the viewport of the browser
- If so, then the `isInViewport` function returns true and our `lazyLoad()` method renders the image
- If not, then we just skip rendering that image

```
function lazyLoad(){
    for(var i=0; i<lazy.length; i++){

        if(isInViewport(lazy[i])){

            if (lazy[i].getAttribute('data-src')){
                lazy[i].src = lazy[i].getAttribute('data-src');
                lazy[i].removeAttribute('data-src');
            }
        }
    }
}

function isInViewport(el){
    var rect = el.getBoundingClientRect();

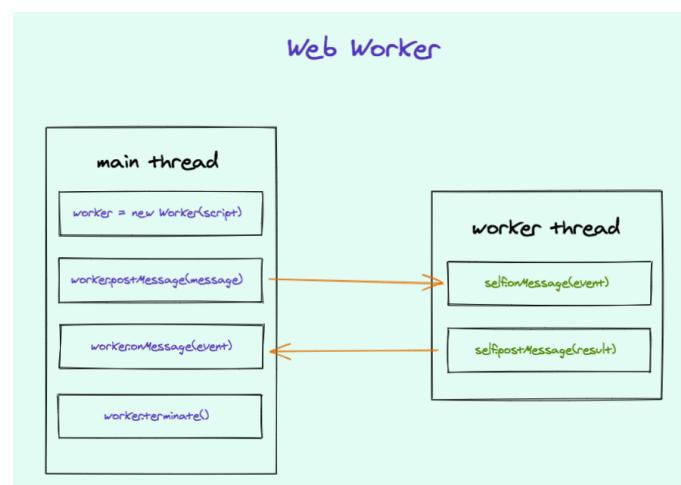
    return (
        rect.bottom >= 0 &&
        rect.right >= 0 &&
        rect.top <= (window.innerHeight ||
document.documentElement.clientHeight) &&
        rect.left <= (window.innerWidth ||
document.documentElement.clientWidth)
    );
}
```

## Web Worker

- JavaScript is single-threaded
  - It means you cannot run more than 1 script at the same time
- Web workers provide a mechanism to spawn a separate script in the background
  - You can do any calculation - without disturbing the UI
  - You won't get that website unresponsive chrome error!
- Web workers are general-purpose scripts that enable us to offload processor-intensive work from the main thread
  - UI logic/rendering usually runs on the main thread
- They enable developers to benefit from parallel programming in JavaScript
  - Run different computations at the same time
- When the background thread completes its task it seamlessly notifies the main thread about the results

NOTE: Ajax call is not multi-threading. It is just non-blocking.

### How Web Workers work



- See the above illustration
- There's a main thread
  - Meaning the UI
  - Or the thread on which your browser it running
- Then there's a worker thread
  - This is where computationally heavy operations are off loaded
  - And then results are used in the main thread processing
- Basic communication happens between UI and web worker using following API
  - `postmessage()` - to send message
  - `onmessage()` - to receive message
  - `myWorker.terminate()` - to terminate the worker thread

example:

```
// main.js file

if(window.Worker) {

  let myWorker = new Worker("worker.js");
  let message = { add: { a: 1, b: 2 } };

  myWorker.postMessage(message);

  myWorker.onmessage = (e) => {
    console.log(e.data.result);
  }
}

// worker.js file

onmessage = (e) => {
  if(e.data.add) {
    let res = e.data.add.a + e.data.add.b;

    this.postMessage({ result: res });
  }
}
```

- In the above example - `main.js` script will be running on main thread
- It creates a new worker called `myWorker` and sends it a message via `postMessage` API

- The worker receives the message `onmessage` and it identifies that it has to do addition operations
- After the addition is completed the worker sends back the results again using the `postMessage` API
- Now, the main thread receives the result via the `onmessage` API and it can do its logic on the result it got

## Terminating the worker thread

- There are two ways to do it
- From main thread call `worker.terminate()`
  - Web worker is destroyed immediately without any chance of completing any ongoing or pending operations
  - Web worker is also given no time to clean up
  - This may lead to memory leaks
- From the worker thread call `close()`
  - Any queued tasks present in the event loop are discarded

## Web workers use cases

- Data and web page caching
- Image encoding - `base64` conversion
- Canvas drawing
- Network polling and websockets
- Background I/O operations
- Video/audio buffering and analysis
- Virtual DOM diffing
- Local database operations
- Computation intensive operations

## Important points about Web workers

- Web worker has NO access to:
  - `window` object
  - `document` object
  - Because it runs on a separate thread
- Basically, `web worker` cannot do DOM manipulation
- Web worker has access to -
  - `navigator` object
  - `location` object
  - `XMLHttpRequest` - so you can make ajax calls
- One worker can spawn another worker
  - To delegate its task to the new worker

## Web workers cons

- There's a lot of overhead to communicate/messaging between master and worker
- That's probably the main reason developers hesitate to use them
- `comlink` library streamline this communication
  - you can directly call the work function instead of using `postMessage` and `onMessage`
  - <https://github.com/GoogleChromeLabs/comlink>

## Server-side rendering SSR vs Client-side rendering CSR

### **Client-side rendering**

- When the browser makes a request to the server
  - HTML is returned as response
  - But no content yet
  - Browsers gets almost empty document
  - User sees a blank page until other resources such as JavaScript, styles, etc are fetched
  - Browser compiles everything then renders the content
- Steps involved
  - Download HTML
  - Download styles
  - Download JS
  - Browser renders page
  - Browser compiles and executes JavaScript
  - The page is then viewable and interact-able

### **Advantages of Client-Side Rendering**

- Lower server load since the browser does most of the rendering
- Once loaded pages don't have to be re-rendered so navigating between pages is quick

### **Disadvantages of Client-Side Rendering**

- Initial page load is slow
- SEO (Search Engine Optimization) may be low if not implemented correctly

## Server-side rendering

- When the browser makes a request to the server
  - Server generates the HTML as response plus the content
  - Server sends everything - HTML, JS to render page
  - So, the page is viewable but not interact-able
- Steps involved
  - Server sends ready to be rendered HTML, JS, and all the content
  - Browser renders page - the page is now viewable
  - Browser downloads JavaScript files
  - Browser compiles the JavaScript
  - The page is then interact-able too

## Advantages of Server-Side Rendering

- The user gets to see the content fast compared to CSR
  - The user can view page until all the remaining JavaScript, Angular, ReactJS is being downloaded and executed
- The browser has less load
- SEO friendly
- A great option for static sites

## Disadvantages of Server-Side Rendering

- Server has most of the load
- Although pages are viewable, it will not be interactive until the JavaScript is compiled and executed
- All the steps are repeated when navigating between pages



# Module 4 - Web security

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## Authentication vs Authorization

- Two related words that are often used interchangeably
- But they are technically different

### Authentication

- Authentication answers **who are you?**
- It is a process of validating that users are who they claim to be
- Examples
  - Login passwords
  - Two-factor authentication
  - Key card
  - Key fobs
  - Captcha tests
  - Biometrics

### Authorization

- Authorization answers **are you allowed to do that?**
- It is a process of giving permissions to users to access specific resources and/or specific actions
- Example
  - Guest customer
  - Member customer
  - Admin of the shop

## OAuth

- It is an authorization framework and a protocol
- Simply put - it is a way for an application to access your data which is stored in another application
  - Without needing to enter username and password manually
- It is basically just a way to delegate authentication security to some other site
  - Which already have your account
  - Example: Facebook, Gmail, LinkedIn, etc.
- Example
  - When you are filling out job applications
  - Go to the employer job page
  - Popup is shown to login with Gmail or LinkedIn
  - Gmail, LinkedIn shows the consent page - to share email, contacts, etc with this site
  - Your account is then created without you creating username or password for the employer's site
  - And the next time when you come
  - Site requests token from the Gmail authentication server
  - The employer site gets your data and you are logged in!

### **How does OAuth work?**

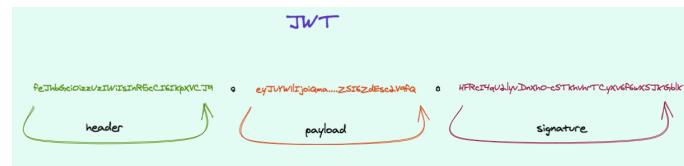
- You will have to register your app with the **OAuth provider** like Google, Twitter, etc.
- You will receive the application's **id and secret**
  - This secret allows you to speak OAuth to the provider
- When a user comes to your app
  - Your app sends a request to the OAuth provider

- The provider sends you a **new token**
- Then your app redirects the user to the **OAuth provider** which includes that new token and a **callback URL**
- The OAuth confirms the identity of the user with a **consent form**
  - The OAuth also asks your app what information exactly your app needs from it via the **access token**
    - Ex: username, email, or a set of access rights
- After the identity is confirmed by the OAuth provider it redirects the user back to the **callback URL** you app had sent to with the request

## JSON Web Token - JWT

- It is standard used to create access tokens for an application
- It is a way for securely transmitting information between parties as a JSON object
- Information about the auth (authentication and authorization) can be stored within the token itself
- JWT can be represented as a single string

### Structure of JWT



- It is made up of three major components
- Each component is base64 encoded

```
base64Url(header) + '.' + base64Url(payload) + '.' + base64Url(signature)
```

example how JWT looks like:

```
feJhbGci0izzUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpxVCJ9.eyJlIjoiQm9iYnkgVGfibGVzIiwiawF0IjoxNTE2MjM5MDIyLCJpc0FkbWluIjp0cnVlLCJwZXJtaXNzaW9ucyI6eyJ1c2Vyc01ha2Ui0nRydWUsInVzZXJzQmFuIjp0cnVlLCJ1c2Vyc0RlbGV0ZSI6ZdEsc2V9fQ.HFRcI4qU2lyvDnXh0-cSTkhvhrtCyXv6f6wXSJKGb lk
```

- Header
  - Contains the metadata about the JWT itself
  - Ex: type of algorithm used to encrypt the signature

```
// Header example

{
  "alg": "HS256",
  "typ": "JWT"
}
```

- Payload
  - This is the most important part from the app's perspective
  - Payload contains the **claims**
  - User sends this payload to the server
  - Server then decodes the payload to check for example whether the user can delete a resource

```
// Payload example

{
  "name": "Ninja",
  "iat": 123422221, // timestamp the JWT was issued
  "isAdmin": true,
  "permissions": {
    "canViewOrders": true,
    "canDeleteOrders": false
  }
}
```

- Signature
  - This pertains to the security
  - Basically, it's a hashed value of your header, payload, and SECRET
  - The secret that only server and trusted entities know
  - Server used this signature to validate the JWT sent by the user
  - It looks gibberish

## Popular analogy to explain JWT

- Imagine international airport
- You come to the immigration and say - "hey I live here, please pass me through"
  - Your passport confirms this
- Passport office - authentication service which issued JWT
- Passport - JWT signed by passport office
- Citizenship/visa - your claim contained in the JWT
- Border immigration - security layer which verifies and grants access to the resources
- Country - the resource you want to access

## How JWT works

- JWT is returned as a response to the user after successful login
- JWT is saved locally on local storage, session storage or cookie
- When user want to access private route
  - User query request will send the JWT in authorization header using the bearer schema  
**Authorization: Bearer <token>**
- Protected route checks if the JWT is valid and whether the user has the access
  - If so, then user is allowed to the route or perform the restricted action

## Advantages of JWT

- It is compact so transmission is fast
- JSON is less verbose
- It is self contained
  - The payload contains all the required information about user
  - So no need to query server more than once
- It is very secure
  - It can use the shared SECRET as well as pub/private key pair
  - Strength of the security is strongly linked to your secret key
- It is easy to implement
  - Developers use Auth0 to manage majority if the JWT stack

## Disadvantages of JWT

- Logouts, deleting users, invalidating token is not easy in JWT
- You need to whitelist or backlist the JWTs
- So every time user sends JWT in the request you have to check in the backlist of the JWT

## Local storage vs Session storage

- They both are a way of client side data storage
- Introduced as a part of HTML5
- They are considered better than cookie storage

### **localStorage**

- Data stored here exist until it's deleted
- Up to 5MB storage available - which is more than possible in cookies
- They help reduce traffic - because we don't have to send it back with HTTP requests
- Data is stored per domain
  - That means website A's storage cannot be accessed by website B

```
// Store
localStorage.setItem("blog", "NgNinja Academy");

// Retrieve
console.log(localStorage.getItem("blog"))
```

### **sessionStorage**

- It is very similar to the **localStorage**
- Only difference is how much time the data is persisted

- It stores data for one session
- It is lost when session is closed - by ex: closing the browser tab

```
// Store  
sessionStorage.setItem("blog", "NgNinja Academy");  
  
// Retrieve  
console.log(sessionStorage.getItem("blog"))
```

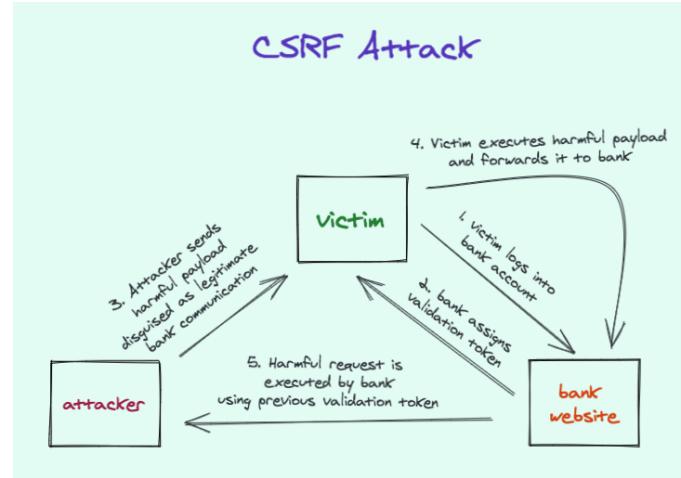
## Web attacks

- They are biggest security threats in today's world
- Attacks such as SQL injection and Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) are responsible for some of the largest security breaches in history
- Web applications are easily accessible to hackers
- Web apps are also lucrative because they store personal sensitive information like credit cards and other financial details
- There are many automated toolkits available to even untrained "hackers" which can scan your applications and expose its vulnerabilities

## CSRF

- Cross Site Request Forgery
- This attack allows an attacker to force a user to perform actions they don't actually want to do
- It tricks the victim browser into performing an unintended request to a trusted website
  - When a user is authenticated on a trusted site
  - A malicious web site, email, blog, instant message, or program
  - Causes the user's web browser to perform an unwanted action on the trusted site
- Often referred to as a **one-click attack**
  - Because often all it requires for a user to do is one click

## How does CSRF work?



- Refer to the illustration above
- User logs onto a "good" website
  - ex: a bank website
- The bank website assigns validation token to the user using which the bank can identify the user and let it perform the authorized tasks
  - User is performing some bank transactions
  - But, suddenly gets bored and wants to do something different
- During this process user visits an "evil" website
- The evil website returns a page with a harmful payload
  - The harmful payload does not "look" harmful
  - User thinks it's a legitimate communication/action
- Browser executes that harmful payload to make request to a trusted site (which it did not intend originally)
- The harmful payload may look like below

```
// example script
$.post("https://bankofmilliondollars.com/sendMoney",
  { toAccountNumber: "1010101", amount: "$1M" }
)
```

- The script above will be executed on the bank's website using the user's valid authorization token
- If the bank does not have necessary defense against such attack in place - the money will be sent to the attacker

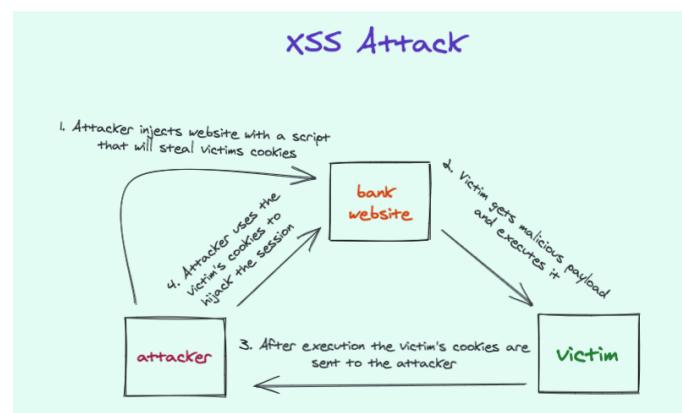
## Defense against CSRF

- Developers duty is to protect their users from attacks like CSRF
- Anti-forgery tokens is one simple and easy way you can use to protect against CSRF
- The "trusted" website (dropbox in the above example) stores this token as `csrf_cookie` on the first page load
- The browser sends this CSRF token for every request it makes
- The trusted website compares this token and gives CSRF error if values do not match
- Another defense against it is to only allow POST requests from the same site
  - Other sites may still make the GET requests

## XSS

- Cross Site Scripting
- The attacker injects malicious script into trusted website
  - Example: attacker injects JavaScript code which is displayed in user browser
- Vulnerabilities are injected via
  - URL
  - DOM manipulation
- Types
  - Unprotected and not sanitized user inputs are stored in database and displayed to other users
  - Unprotected and not sanitized values from URLs are directly used on the web pages
- When a user is XSS'ed
  - The attacker has access to all it's web browser content
  - Cookies, history, etc.

### How XSS work?



- Refer to the flow from the above diagram
- Ideally website inputs *should* only accept plain texts
- But consider there is a vulnerable website which accepts below script tag and saves it, like bow

```
<script>
    document.write(' Animal -> Cat

## Week 9

- CSS
  - 2D and 3D transformations
  - Animations
- JavaScript
  - Recursion
    - Why to use recursion?
  - Fun with array methods
    - `map`, `reduce`, `filter`
  - More Fun with array methods
    - `find`, `concat`, `reverse`
- Web Development
  - What is REST API
  - Measure your website performance
  - How to reduce page load time?
  - What are package management services like NPM, Yarn?
- Exercise
  - 1. Create a bouncing ball using just CSS and HTML
  - 2. Get sum of numbers in array using "reduce" method
  - 3. Find a number in an array
  - 4. Measure the time taken by your website to load and to the first-render

## Week 10

- CSS
  - What is Shadow DOM?
  - Why is Shadow DOM important?
- JavaScript
  - ES6+ introduction

- New features added in ES+
- Make a list of them and learn them one at a time - practice them
- Introduction to Classes and constructors
  - What are Classes in JavaScript?
  - How are they different than any other class-based language?
- Web
  - Introduction to web security
    - Why is web security important?
    - How the internet has become insecure now?
  - Basics of famous web security attacks
    - **XSS, Brute Force, DDoS**
- Mini project
  - Build a Tic-tac-toe game with pure JavaScript, HTML, and CSS
    - Create a border for the tic-tac-toe game
    - Add click-handler that will render X on odd click numbers
    - Add click-handler that will render O on even click numbers
    - At the end reveal the winner in GREEN color -> Even Or Odd

## Week 11

- Real world project 1
  - A fun TODO app
    - Create a TODO item
    - Mark a TODO item as complete
    - Set a due date for the TODO item
    - Earn virtual coins every time you complete item within its due date

## Week 12

- Real world project 2
  - Food recommendation app
    - App that gives random suggestion to cook food for today

- Add JSON list of food that will be your database
- Button to generate a random suggestion
- Swipe left or right to dislike or like the food (or Click buttons)
- Share the food recommendation on Facebook or Twitter



# ***Web Developer Roadmap [Advanced]***

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## **12 Week Plan Overview**

### **Things You Will Learn In This 12 Weeks**

- Advanced HTML and CSS
- JavaScript deep dive
- ReactJS Fundamentals
- TypeScript
- Advanced Web Development Concepts
- Algorithms and Data Structures Fundamentals
- Git power user
- Interview Prep

## Table Of Content

- [12 Week Plan Details](#)
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## 12 Week Plan Details

### Week 1

- HTML
  - Refresh the tags
    - **HTML, Body, Head, Nav**
    - **Div, P, Section, Span**
    - **Anchor, Images**
    - **Lists, Tables**
  - What is DOM
  - How does DOM work
  - What is DOM hierarchy
- CSS
  - Box-model
  - Selectors - **Id, Class, Element-tag**
  - Properties - **Color, Background-color, Border**
  - Properties - **Margin, Padding**
  - Decoupling CSS and HTML
  - What and Why CDN
- JavaScript
  - Primitive data types - **Numbers, Boolean, String, etc**
  - Complex data types - **Array, Objects**
  - Variables - **var, let, const**
    - What is the difference between them
    - When to use which type of declaration
- Exercises
  - Write a function that takes in an array of mixed data types and returns the array in reverse order
  - Implement a clickable image that will take you to your favorite website

## Week 2

- HTML
  - Input and Button tags
    - Input types - **text, password, email, etc.**
    - **Submit** type input
  - **Form** element
    - Attributes of form
    - Submit/Post form
  - Attributes vs Properties
  - When to use Attributes vs Properties
  - Builtin and Custom attributes
  - Web storage, local storage, session storage
    - Difference between each storage type
    - Use cases for each storage type
- CSS
  - Parents, siblings, and other selectors
    - Play around with each type of selectors
    - Grab sibling selector
    - Grab sibling in only odd or even position
    - Can you select a parent from a child element
  - Pseudo-classes
    - And pseudo-elements
    - What and why do we use them?
  - CSS Gradients
    - Create beautiful backgrounds using gradients
    - Create beautiful buttons, hero components using gradients
- JavaScript
  - **Truthy and Falsy** values
    - List of such values
    - How to check if a variable is truthy or falsy
  - Conditionals - **if, else, switch, ternary**
    - How to write nested ternary
  - Event listeners
    - Create event listeners
    - Remove event listeners
  - Event handling
  - Event bubbling, delegation, propagation
    - What is event bubbling
    - What is event capturing
    - Different between target and currentTarget property
- Chrome Developer Tools
  - Debugging your function using console logs
  - What is JSON
  - **JSON.Stringify**

- Change JavaScript Object to JSON
- Change JSON to JavaScript Object
- Exercises
  - Create a registration form that will take username, password, email, telephone number
  - Hide an element on a click event anywhere outside of the element?
  - How to stop events bubbling in pure JavaScript?

## Week 3

- HTML
  - Accessibility
  - Unordered Lists
  - Ordered Lists
  - **Form** element
    - Form validation
    - Show/hide errors depending on error states
  - Radio buttons
    - Checkboxes
    - When to use Radio buttons vs When to use Checkboxes
  - What are cookies
    - How does e-commerce sites use cookies
    - How do ads companies use cookies
- CSS
  - Changing CSS with pure JavaScript
  - **Add, remove, and toggle classes** with JavaScript
- JavaScript
  - Loops
    - **for, while**
    - When to use which?
    - Are there any performance differences between them?
  - Arrays and collections
    - When to use arrays?
    - How to traverse arrays?
  - Scoping and Hoisting
  - The "**new**" keyword
    - How to create new objects in JavaScript
  - The "**this**" keyword
    - How is **this** different in JavaScript
    - Examples of how **this** is different depending on the context

- Bind, call, apply
- Chrome Developer Tools
  - Console tab - log, dir, group, table
  - Debugging using console statements
  - Tip and tricks of using dev tools
- Exercises
  - Create a TODO application using list elements and event listeners - pure HTML and JavaScript
    - Add todo item
    - Remove todo item
  - Perform form validation
    - Show/hide message toast-bar depending on the error state
  - Use Checkboxes to mark complete/todo task
  - Use a Radio button to set the priority of the task

## Week 4

- CSS
  - Introduction - What and Why Flexbox
  - Flexbox properties
    - **flex-direction**
    - **flex-wrap**
    - **justify-content**
    - **align-items**
- Web Development
  - HTTP fundamentals
    - What is HTTP
    - How does internet work?
  - How does browser work?
  - What happens behind the scenes when you visit any site?
    - Search about this on [ngninja.com](http://ngninja.com)
  - What is DNS
    - How is IP address resolved
  - Difference between IP and Mac address
- JavaScript
  - What are Callback functions
  - Objects and Prototypes
    - What are prototypes?
    - What is prototype chaining?

- Prototypal Inheritance
  - How is this different than Class-based Inheritance?
- Fun with array methods
  - **map, reduce, filter**
- More Fun with array methods
  - **find, concat, reverse**
- Bind, call, apply
  - Difference between them
  - When to use which method
- Function as first-class citizens
  - What do first-class citizens mean?
- Git
  - What and why Git
  - Install Git locally
  - Merging **remote** branch X into your **local** branch Y
  - Deleting a local branch
  - Create a Git repo
  - What are branches
  - Committing, pushing, and pulling changes
    - What are the commands for these operations?
    - What flags do they take
- Exercises
  - Create a navigation bar using Flexbox
  - Create a Git repo with two branches. Commit changes to one of the branches. Merge those commits to the other branch.

## Week 5

- CSS
  - “**Initial**”, “**Inherit**” and “**Unset**” Properties
  - Normalizing and Validating your CSS
    - Why to do it
    - How to do it
  - Difference between **em, rem, px, %**
    - When to use which
  - Media queries
    - Target mobile, tab, and desktop resolutions
  - Writing responsive CSS for all the major platforms
- JavaScript

- Closures
- Composition
- Intervals and Timers
- Async programming
  - Promises, Observables, **async–await**
- Recursion
  - Why to use recursion?
  - Design patterns of recursion
  - Tree data-structure
  - DFS and BFS algorithm using recursion
- ReactJS
  - What is React
  - Why React
  - React vs Vue vs Angular
  - What are SPAs
    - Single Page Applications
    - Why SPAs are better than traditional web apps
- Exercises
  - Create a blog
    - Page for list of all the posts
    - Page for the post
    - Make it responsive for mobile, tablet, and desktop
    - Make the images responsive too
  - Make the navigation bar responsive
    - Show **hamburger** icon with a dropdown for mobile platforms

## Week 6

- JavaScript
  - Immutable Data Structures
  - JavaScript as Functional Programming language
  - Currying
- ReactJS
  - Installing ReactJS
  - What is JSX
  - What is a React component
  - Why do you need components
  - Creating your first React App
    - using **create-react-app** utility

- Git
  - Cherry-picking a particular commit
  - Rebasing your branch with the other branch
  - Creating pull requests
  - Squashing multiple commits into one single commit
- Chrome Developer Tools
  - Networks tab - All, XHR, JS
  - Networks tab - Inspect XHR query request
  - Networks tab - Inspect XHR query response
- Exercises
  - Create a react application
  - Create a React component that displays details of a TODO task
    - task name, description, due dates, priority
  - Demonstrate cherry-picking a particular commit
    - Commit changes to branch X
    - Goto branch Y and cherry pick the last commit from branch X and push it to the branch Y

## Week 7

- HTML
  - Adding multimedia on webpages
    - Adding videos
    - Adding sounds
    - **<object>** Element
    - Embedding YouTube Videos
- CSS
  - 2D and 3D transformations
  - Animations
  - Keyframes
- JavaScript
  - JavaScript Classes
    - What are classes
    - How is JavaScript class different than other language class like Java
  - Arrow functions
  - Block scope
    - How to achieve block scope for variables
- ReactJS
  - Function Components

- Class components
  - Difference between different component types
- How to reuse components inside other components
- **states and props**
  - What and why state variables
  - What and why prop variables
- Exercises
  - Embed your favorite YouTube video on a webpage
  - Create a bouncing ball that bounces from floor to ceiling forever

## Week 8

- HTML
  - Implementing drag and drop using HTML5
- CSS
  - What is Shadow DOM?
  - Why is Shadow DOM important?
- JavaScript
  - The Lexical **this**
    - What is it?
    - How is it different from the regular **this** in JavaScript
  - Spread operator
    - What is it?
    - What are its usecases?
  - Rest operator
    - What is it?
    - What are its usecases?
  - What is destructuring
- ReactJS
  - How to do two-way binding in React
  - Adding styles to your react component
    - External styles
    - Inline styles
    - Object notation styles
- Git
  - Writing good commit messages
    - Format/Standard to follow
    - Why writing good commit messages is important?
    - Commitizen

- Branching strategies
  - Different options available
  - Pros and cons of branching strategies
  - How to manage dev, QA, and production branches
- Exercises
  - Write a function to clone a JavaScript object using ES6+ features
  - Implement drag and drop feature to upload a file by dropping it on a web page
  - Create a React component that displays a list of TODO tasks

## Week 9

- HTML
  - HTML5 Web Workers
    - What is a Web Worker?
    - Implementing web worker
    - Does given browser support web worker?
- JavaScript
  - Map + Set + WeakMap + WeakSet
    - What are those?
    - What are the differences between them?
    - When to use which data structure?
  - What is a call stack
  - What is a task queue
  - What is an event loop in JavaScript
- ReactJS
  - Rendering content conditionally
  - Rendering **async** data in your React component
    - Get the data
    - Display it on your React app
  - Suspense react component
    - What does it do?
    - How to use it?
    - Show a loader when you are retrieving the data
- Exercises
  - Given an array which contains duplicate elements write a function which returns an array of unique elements
  - Fetch a data in your React application and use **Suspense** feature to gracefully show the empty state loaders and the data once fetched

## Week 10

- ReactJS
  - React hooks
    - What are hooks
    - Why do you need hooks
    - What problem does it solve?
  - Different React hooks - commonly used ones
    - `useState` hook
    - `useEffect` hook
    - `useRef` with React hooks
  - What is Context API
    - How to use it?
  - `useContext` hook
- JavaScript
  - What is Execution Context
    - How does JavaScript code and functions get executed?
    - How does `setTimeout` and `setTimeInterval` work under the hood?
  - All about memory leak
    - What causes memory leaks in JavaScript
    - How to avoid them?
    - How to debug memory leaks?
  - How-to Garbage Collection
    - What is Garbage Collection
    - How does Chrome handle Garbage collection
  - The JavaScript Engine
    - React about the Chrome's V8 JavaScript Engine
- Mini project
  - Build a Tic-tac-toe game with ReactJS
    - Create a border for the tic-tac-toe game
    - Add click-handler that will render X on odd click numbers
    - Add click-handler that will render O on even click numbers
    - At the end reveal the winner in GREEN color -> Even Or Odd

## Week 11

- JavaScript
  - Debugging in JS
    - All the tricks to debug JS code
    - How to attach debugger in VSCode
  - What is debounce
    - How to implement it?
    - What are its use cases?
  - What is throttle?
    - How to implement it?
    - What are its use cases?
  - JavaScript good practices
  - JavaScript bad practices
- ReactJS
  - Adding Typescript to your application
  - Why Typescript?
  - What problems does Typescript solve?
- Real-world project 1
  - Random Challenge App For Bored People
    - A button that will randomly suggest from a database of activities, brain-teasers, or simple games
    - Win virtual coins after the user completes the challenge

## Week 12

- Real-world project 2
  - Build a clone of Instagram app
    - Use ReactJS framework
    - Use the Instagram public API to fetch the data from
    - Implement the timeline view
    - Implement the profile view
    - Bonus: Solve any one major pain-point that you struggle with when using the Instagram application



# Interesting Project Ideas

---

## 1. Build your reusable component library – like bootstrap

- Create a style-guide/storyboard
- Make them responsive
- Build it on top of a latest framework like React

## 2. Weather app using 3rd party API **beginner**

- Getting comfortable with 3rd party APIs is very much encouraged by the interviewers
- It shows that you are comfortable with understanding the documentation and debugging an unknown territory

## 3. Video streaming app using YouTube API **beginner**

## 4. Flight booking system – offline mode

- How will you solve the offline mode problem?

- How will you cache the data and save it to the system when the user gets online again?

## 5. Food sharing app

- Share the food you won't eat
- Make new friends

## 6. App for bored people that sends fun activities, brain teasers or goofy challenges

- Geo location to suggest nearby events/activities
- Buddy up with your friends

## 7. Online treasure hunt

- Find some online treasure with your group
- Add group chat

## 8. App to post your tweets to Instagram

- App will convert tweets to beautiful images
- Use twitter API
- Ability to share the image directly as Instagram post or story
- Based on the tweet content it can also recommend good caption and trending hashtags

## 9. Machine learning app

- Given a person's browser history predict the person's personality

## **11. An app that generates app ideas**

## **12. Slack chatbot that corrects your offensive language**

## **13. Slack clone**

- Instant messaging
- Create channels
- Private channels
- Direct messaging
- Set status
- Set availability

## **14. Build a clone of Facebook**

## **15. Build a clone of Instagram**

- Basic features to start with
- Profile page
- Feed
  - Simple chronological order to start with
- Your photos
- No need to implement messaging - it's a huge beast

## **16. Clone of Uber**

## 17. Dating app for old people

## 18. Dating app for bling people

- What challenges? How would you solve them?

## 19. Ecom app

- Product list
- Search
- Add to cart
- Wishlist
- Checkout

## 20. Random YouTube video player **beginner**

- Connect to YouTube or other video streaming API
- Get random video on a button click
- Play the video
- Like the video

## 21. Movie seat booking system

- Pure JavaScript - no database
- Play around with event handling
- Select movie
- Book seats
- Update price per movie and per seat selected
- Checkout workflow

## 22. Tic - tac - toe game **beginner**

## 23. Monthly budget tracker

- Add your income
- Create a budget category
- Allocate a budget for each category
- Add how much money spent per category
- Show graphs/pie chart of how is your money spent per category

## 24. Chrome extension that will find broken links on the page and mark them red

- Optimize it to parse links only when user views that part of the page
- If it's admin consolidate the links in one page to make them easier to fix

## 25. VSCode multiple instances of same project feature

- Should be able to open one project folder in multiple instances of VSCode
- Can run different Git branches on those separate instances
- This will give the ability to work parallel when waiting for build to complete, etc.

## 26. Random challenge app **beginner**

- A button that will suggest a random but fun challenge
  - ex: Build your portfolio website in a week
  - ex: Publish a game to the Apple store in a month
  - ex: Write 30 blog articles in a month
- A way to track your progress
- Gamify the challenge with virtual coins

- Invite a friend to buddy-up on a challenge or just challenge them

## 27. Crowd-sourced site for roadmaps

- Roadmaps for learning something
  - ex: Roadmap to becoming a web developer
  - ex: Roadmap to becoming a data scientist
  - ex: Roadmap to becoming a graphic designer
  - ex: Roadmap to becoming a freelancer
  - ex: Roadmap to start an ecom business
- Members can post their roadmaps
- Members can create
  - Simple text
  - Infographic upload
  - Create a flowchart through the app itself
  - Members can view roadmap
- Search roadmaps by categories
- Bookmark roadmaps
- Link to external resources to learn on a topic in the roadmap

## 28. Easy bookmarks

- Bookmark organizer chrome extension
- Should allow you to easily add a bookmark to the correct folder
- Suggest you to better organize your bookmarks
- Reminder to go to a bookmark after a certain amount of days

## 29. VR app to learn through videos

- Using gestures to manage video playing - pause, resume, next, previous, etc
- Take quiz via the VR app

## 30. Tinder for playing quiz with friends **beginner**

- Swipe left and right to select friends
- Challenge them for a 10 question quick quiz

## 31. Design analyzer

- App that use phone camera
- Point the camera at any illustration or logo
- The app will analyze what tools, and techniques was used to design it

## 32. App to share photos instantly with the group

- Use case: when you go out with your friends
- Create a temporary group
- Connection could be via bluetooth or just need to be using the same WiFi
- Take photos with your phone like you normally would do
- The photos will be automatically sent to everyone in that group

## 33. App that teaches entrepreneurship to young kids

- Concepts should be explained in very simple ways
- Should include a lot of pictures and success stories
- Bite-sized lessons

## 34. Students community app

- Connect with students from same field all over world
- Filter by locations
- Students can help each other with job search in their respective locations
- Share study material
- MVP - start with a Telegram group to test out this idea

## 35. Trip planner

- Web or mobile app
- Create group of friends going on the trip
- Share trip details on the group
- Google maps integration to plan each day and places to visit
- Plan things to do together on the app
- Show popular recommendations to help you plan the trip

## 36. Bill track

- Simple way to upload bills and parse the data
- Visualize the history of your bills using some charting library
- Use machine learning to predict future monthly bills
- Use machine learning to recommend how to save on bills
- Based on your purchases show recommendations on where to buy cheaper and better stuff

## 37. Image carousal / slider **beginner**

- Show left/right buttons to change the images
- Have a timer to change the images after X seconds
- Pull images from a folder or from CDN
- Build it using simple HTML, CSS, JavaScript (without library/framework)

## 38. Quote of the day **beginner**

- Single page application
- Show quote for the day
- Change quote every single day
- Pull quote from a JSON file
- Twist: or you can show a different quote every time user refreshes the page
- Twist 2: You can build similar app for Joke of the day

## 39. Social media that will auto-censor

- You can write your heart out
- The feature that will delete uncensored language, foul language when applicable
- Replace it with censored language
- It can be implemented using simple Hashmap
- Or you can use machine learning

## 40. Gamify the TODO app

- Start with a TODO app - more like Trello clone
- But introduce point/rewards system
  - Earn point for every task you complete
  - Reduce point if you miss the deadline
- At the end of the week/month calculate your score
- Reward based on your scores
  - Low score -> eat ice cream
  - Medium score -> play Xbox for whole day
  - High score -> buy some cool tech for yourself
- Twist: Challenge your friends and see who scores better

## 41. All in one messenger

- Consolidate all apps into one - Whatsapp, Facebook messenger, etc.
- Hook up with their respective APIs
- Or look into headless CMS for scraping the messages

## 42. Tinder for finding project partners

- Match via their previous work, their expertise
- And what they are looking for
- Pictures of their previous apps
- Built in chat feature to bounce off project ideas

## 43. Apps of music lists

- Love the songs of 90s? But lost your beloved music list from winamp player? Me too.
- Build app where users share their favorite songs list
- Integrate with music services like YouTube, Spotify, iTunes, etc.
  - Just import/clone the list in your favorite music service and relive those moments
- Advanced search
  - By genre
  - Artists
- Upvote/downvote/comments

## 44. Marketplace for donations

- User shares pictures of what they want to donate
  - They can pick their favorite donation organization
- Donation organizations send their drivers to pick up the items

## 45. Airbnb for tech gadgets

- Some gadgets are exotic, expensive
  - Not everyone can buy them
  - Diamond smartwatch, drones, high end cameras
- Marketplace where you can rent out your tech gadgets
- Users are charged per hour usage

- App creators can earn commissions

## 46. Quiz apps **beginner**

- Country quiz
- Logo quiz
- Programming quiz
- World leader quiz

## 47. Chrome extension that filters out negativity from Internet

- Filter out negative news, comments, posts, people
- Could start from small set of apps - like FaceBook and Twitter
- Basic implementation - filter based on dictionary of negative words
- Advanced - add some machine learning algorithms to it

## 48. Debate app

- Select a topic
- Select a group
- Set time limit for the debate
- Debate via text or voice or video call

## 49. Investment platform for kids

- Main purpose of the app should to teach investments to kids
- Gamify the app to make it easy for kids to follow
- Teach them how to trade with real values BUT paper money
- Give them lessons, quizzes to increase their knowledge

## 50. Delete X-files

- App/scrapper that helps you delete stuff about your ex partner
- Facebook posts, images
- IG images
- Whatsapp messages
- Google photos
- Two way to implement this
  - 1st using the APIs of social media
  - 2nd headless chrome where you scrape any site to find the details
- You can also start with repository of frequently found places where ex-stuff is stored
  - Like a checklist that your users can use to manually find and delete stuff they want

## 51. Caption this

- Struggle to come up with a caption for your FB or IG post?
- Write AI app that will write a caption for you
- You just upload a photo
- App will suggest you bunch of captions
- Based on your mood, the scene, who's involved in the photo, where it is taken, etc.

## 52. Track my BMI beginner

- Manually log in the necessary data
  - weight
  - height
- Visualize the weight history
- Set goals
- Predict future values to motivate the users

## 53. Coffee lovers

- If reddit, quora and stackoverflow had a child - for coffee lovers
- Community based app
- Suggest recommendation of local coffee places to visit
- Share tips and recipes to brew the perfect coffee
- Share where to find exotic / specialty coffee shops around the world
- *If you are not a coffee lover - replace "coffee" with something you are passionate about*

## 54. Celeb tweets **beginner**

- Fun app that shows the first tweet your favorite celebrity wrote
- Single page application
- Select a user / search for a user
  - Talk to Twitter API
  - Get that user's first every tweet
  - Maybe first 10 if the page is showing up more white space

## 55. Karma app **beginner**

- App will ask series of questions
- The responses will decide if you are doing good or bad karma
- Apps will give ideas and opportunities to rectify your karma
- Pro: Crowd source questions

## 56. Find your Twitter twin

- Add your username
- App will perform a match on your interests, your tweet content, your hashtags
- And it will choose a user that has the most similar activity as yours

## 57. Blur out the profanity

- Chrome extension
- It will blur out the words, pictures, and videos which are uncensored or obscene
- For starters you can start with just words
- Use a dictionary of words and match the words on the webpage with it and blur them out if they are not appropriate

## 58. Cloud compiler for any language

- You don't actually have to implement the compiler
- Create a web-app platform that will let use select language
- The can fiddle with a language of their choice like JSBin
- You can send the program to cloud machine where it will get compiled with a native compiler
- And then return result for the program