

1. 리액트 시작하기

ストモナフ

동전 -> 음료수

리액트는 '뷰' 자판기

데이터가들어가면 뷰가 나와요

We built React to solve one problem: building large applications with data that changes over time.

데이터의변화

```
{
    "title": "Hello",
    "contents": "Hello World",
    "author": "velopert"
    "likes": 1
}

<div id="post-1">
    <div class="title">Hello</div>
    <div class="author">velopert</div>
    <div class="likes">1</div>
</div>
```

페이스북의 해결법: 다 밀어버리고 새로 만들어!

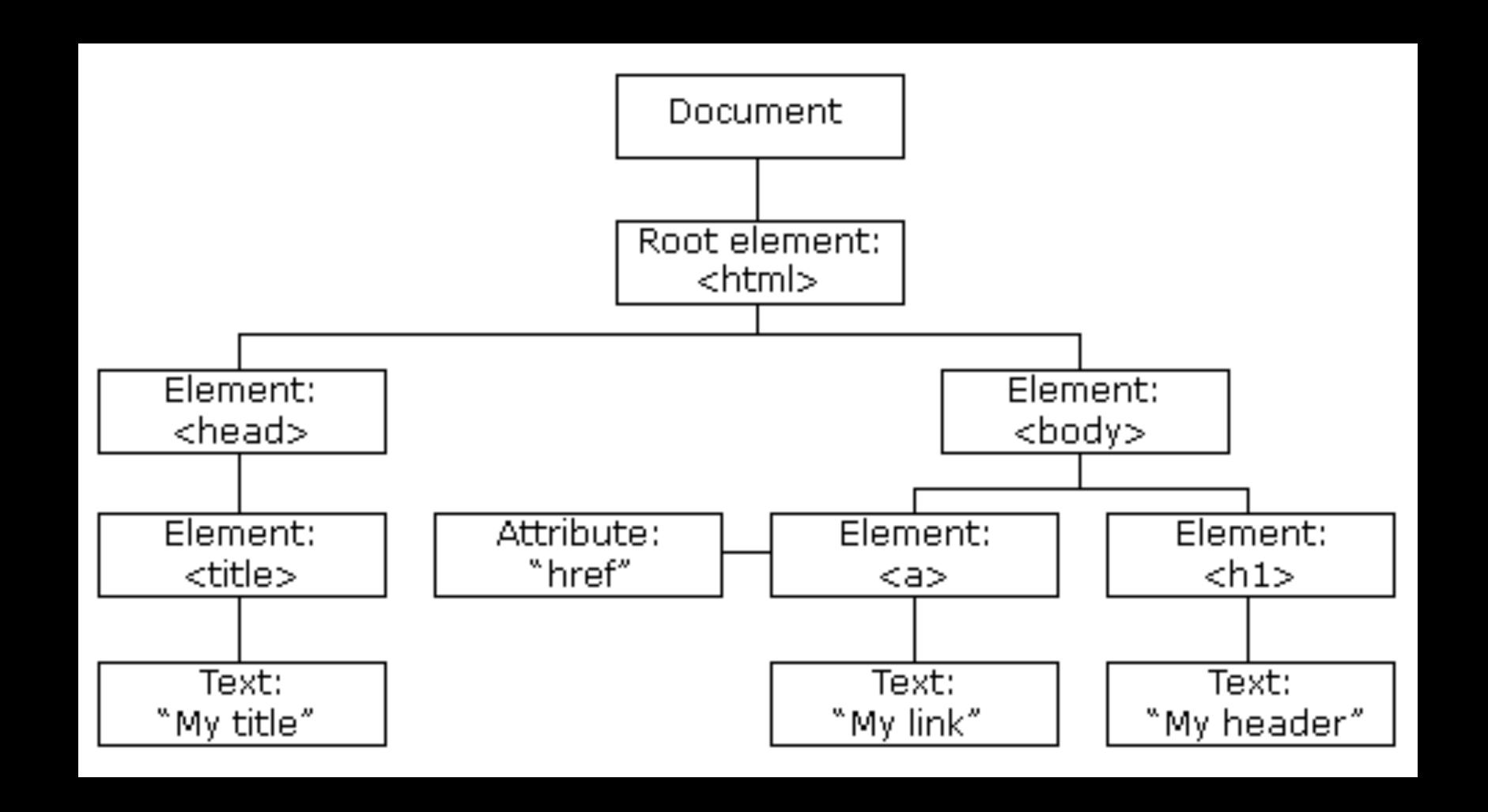
과연이게될까..?

Virtual DOM

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=muc2ZF0QIO4

DOM?

Document Object Model



DOM의 문제점

브라우저레이아웃엔진

Repaint & Reflow

```
var style = document.body.style; // 캐싱
style.padding = "20px"; // reflow, repaint
style.border = "10px solid red"; // reflow, repaint
style.color = "blue"; // repaint (레이아웃이 변경되진 않았기 때문에 reflow 안함)
style.backgroundColor = "#ffa"; // repaint
style.fontSize = "1em"; // reflow, repaint
// reflow, repaint
document.body.appendChild(document.createTextNode('hello world!'));
```

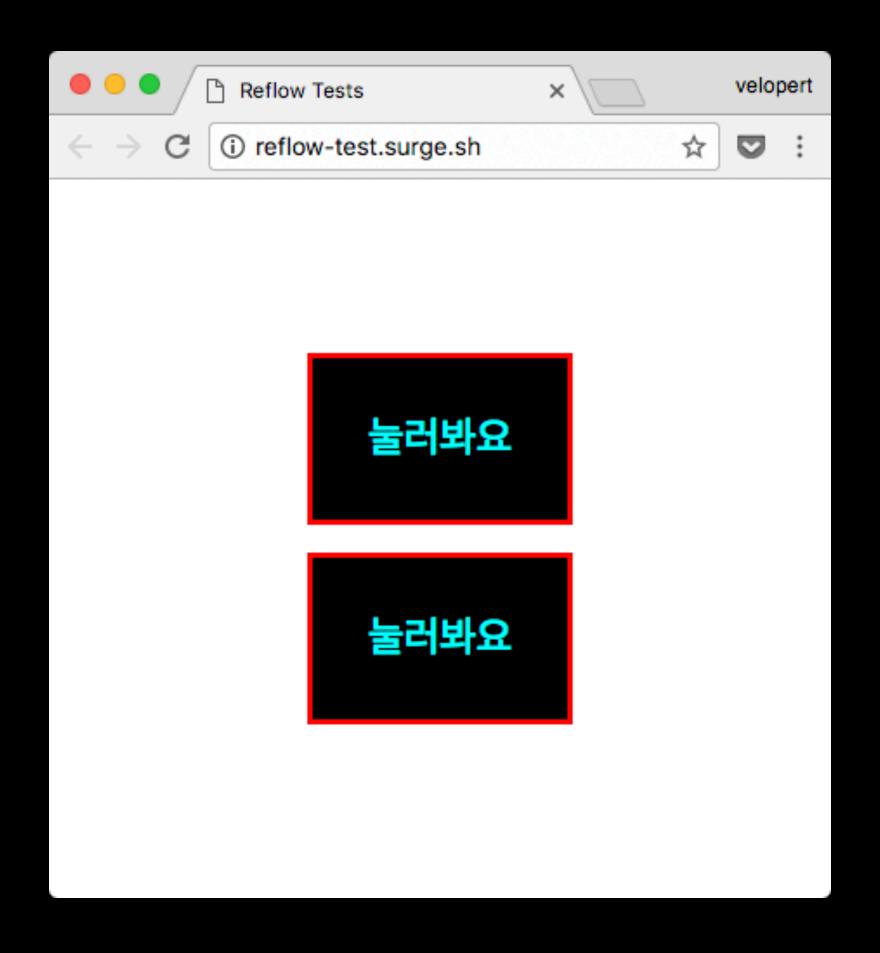
브라우저는 바보가 아니다

Batched DOM Updates

```
var style = document.body.style; // 캐싱
style.padding = "20px"; // reflow, repaint
style.border = "10px solid red"; // reflow, repaint
style.color = "blue"; // repaint (레이아웃이 변경되진 않았기 때문에 reflow 안함)
style.backgroundColor = "#ffa"; // repaint
style.fontSize = "1em"; // reflow, repaint
// reflow, repaint
document.body.appendChild(document.createTextNode('hello world!'));
```

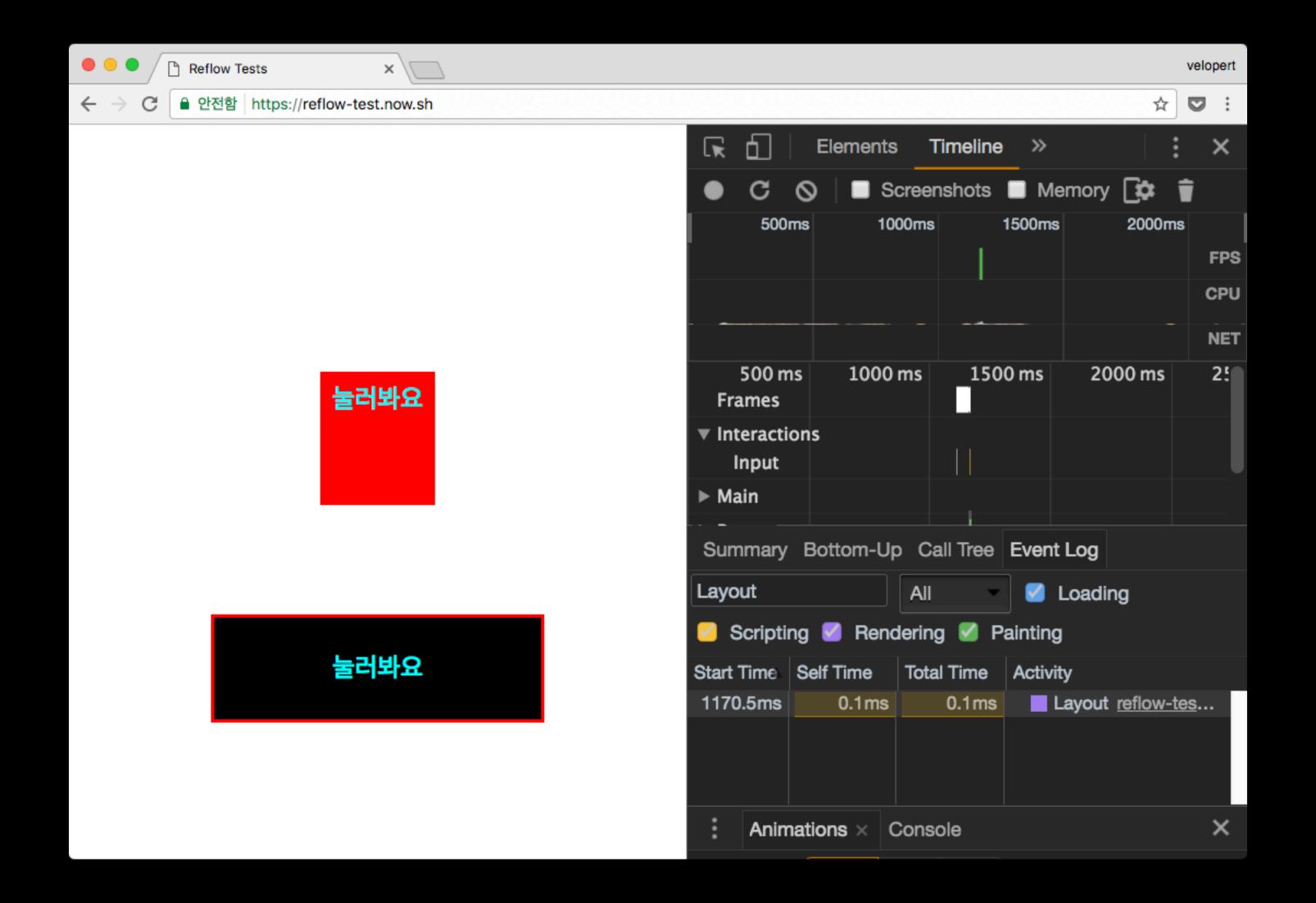
Forced Reflow

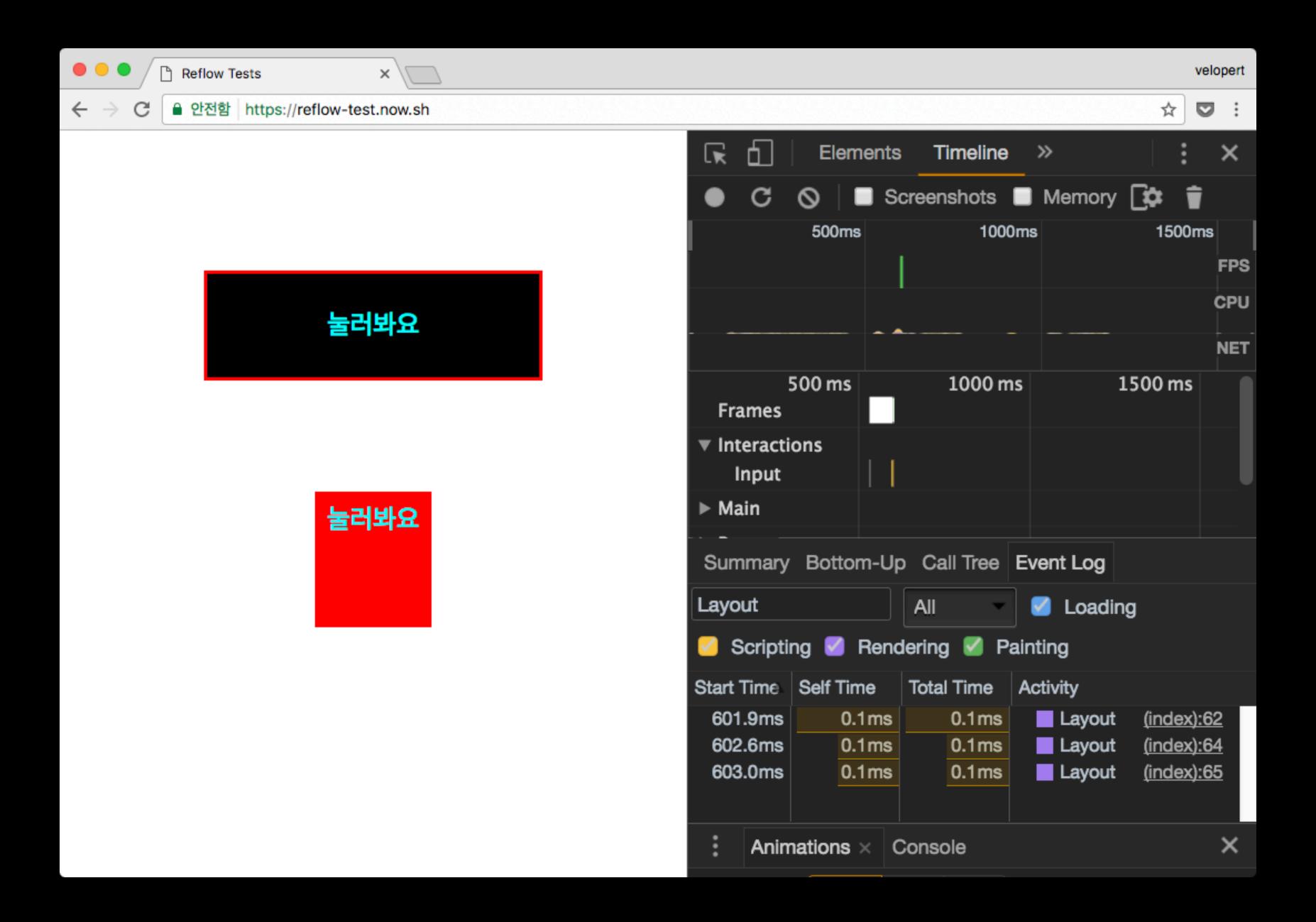
https://gist.github.com/paulirish/5d52fb081b3570c81e3a

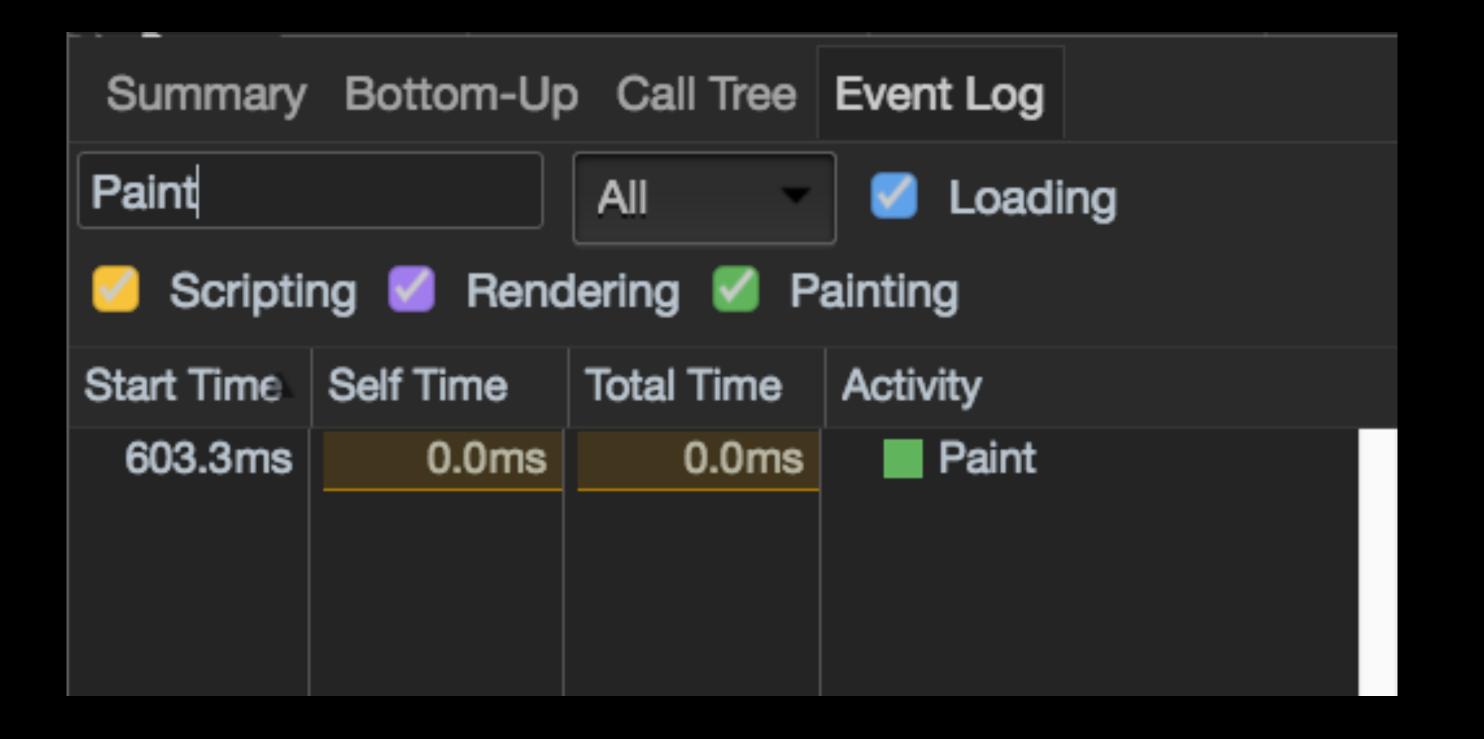


http://reflow-test.surge.sh/

```
<body>
  <div>
    <div class="block" id="one">눌러봐요</div>
    <div class="block" id="two">눌러봐요</div>
  </div>
<script>
var one = document.getElementById('one');
var two = document.getElementById('two');
one.onclick = () \Rightarrow \{
  one.style.background = 'red'
  one.style.padding = '0.5rem';
  one.style.margin = '100px'
  one.style.height = '100px';
  // one reflow, one repaint
two.onclick = () \Rightarrow \{
  two.style.background = 'red'
  two.style.padding = '0.5rem';
  console.log(one.offsetHeight);
  two.style.margin = '100px';
  console.log(one.clientHeight);
  two.style.height = '100px';
  // three reflows, one repaint
</script>
```



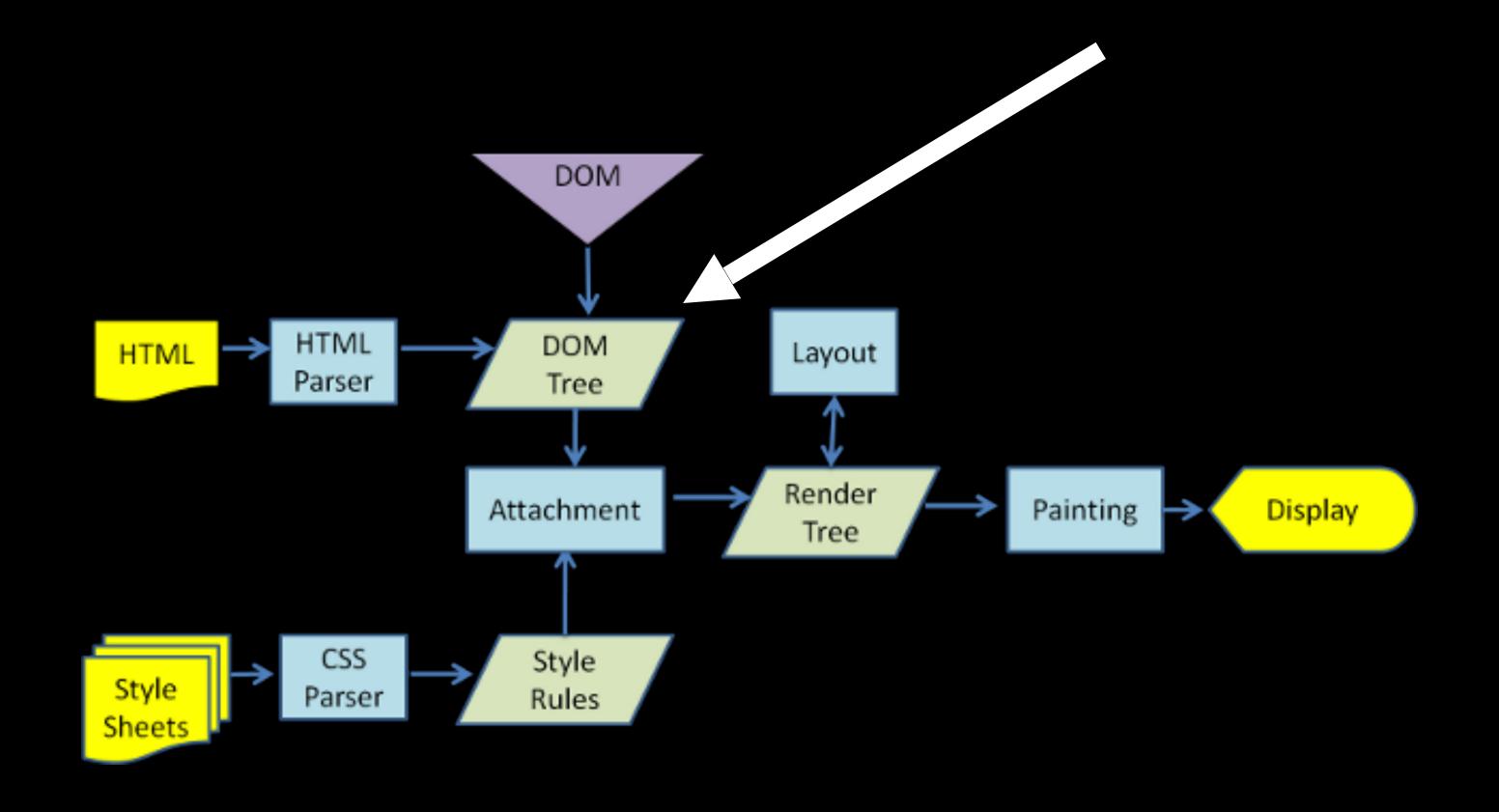




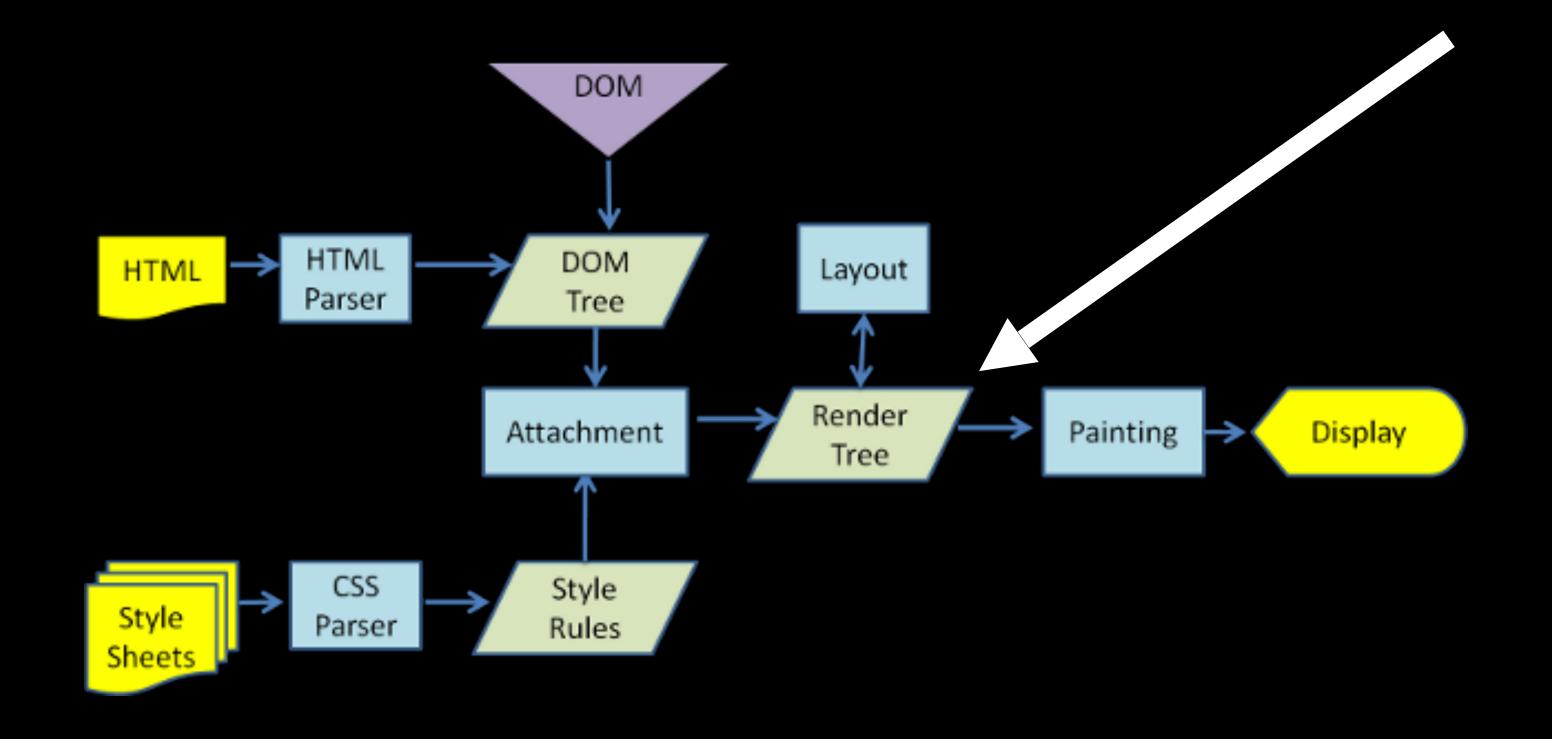
Reflow 최적화

https://www.sitepoint.com/10-ways-minimize-reflows-improve-performance/

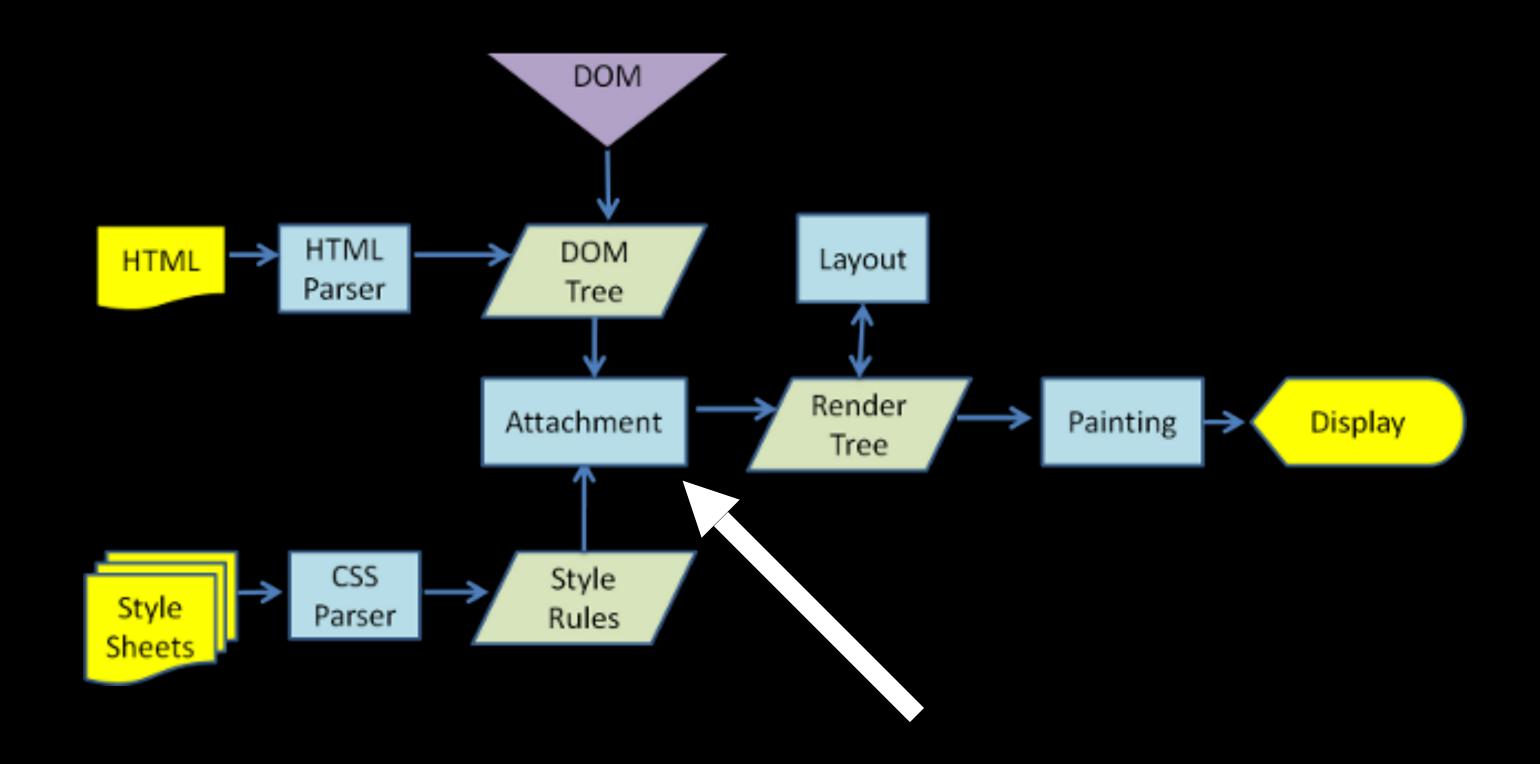
브라우저의 작동 방식



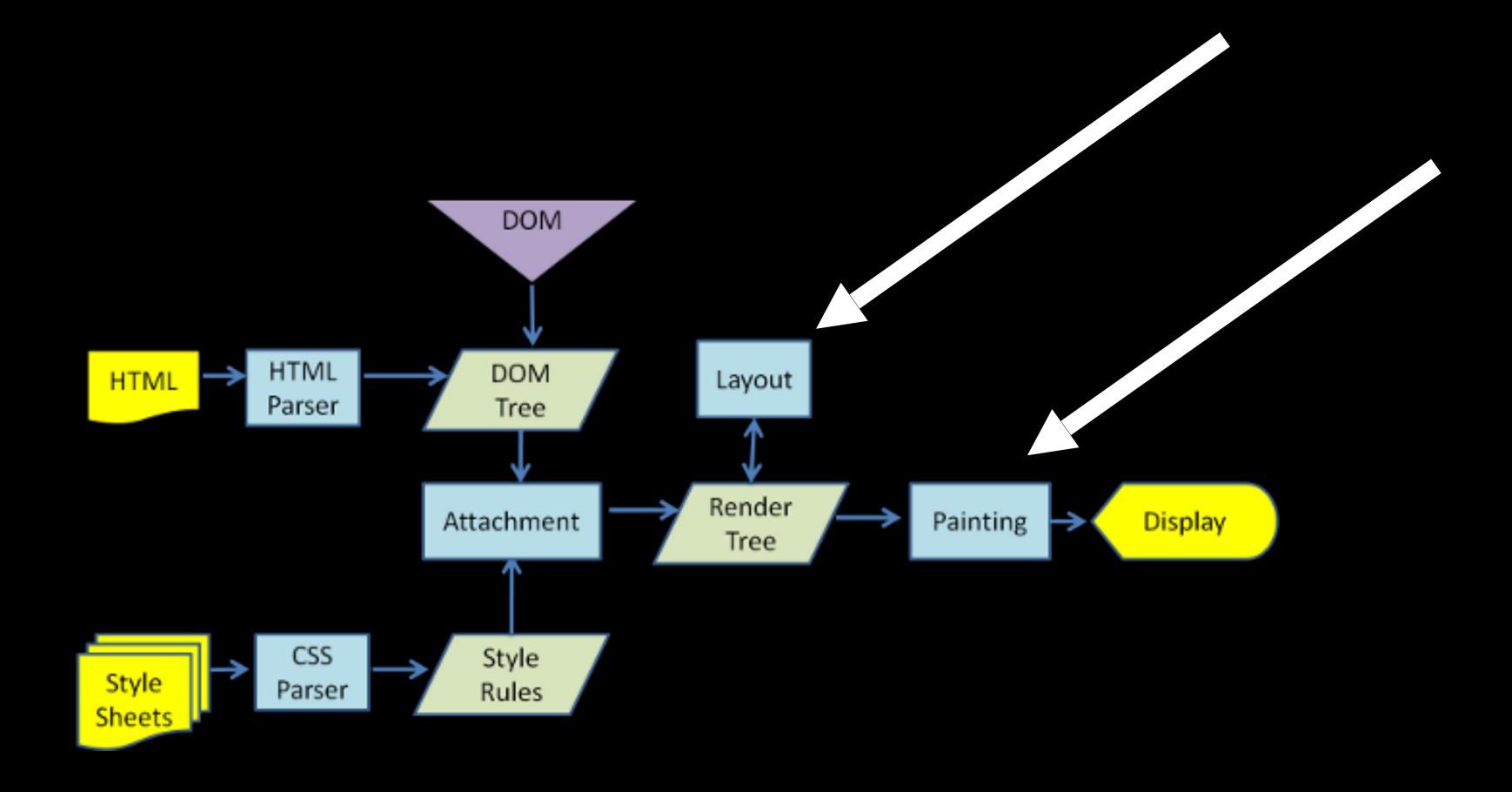
DOM Tree 생성



Render Tree 생성

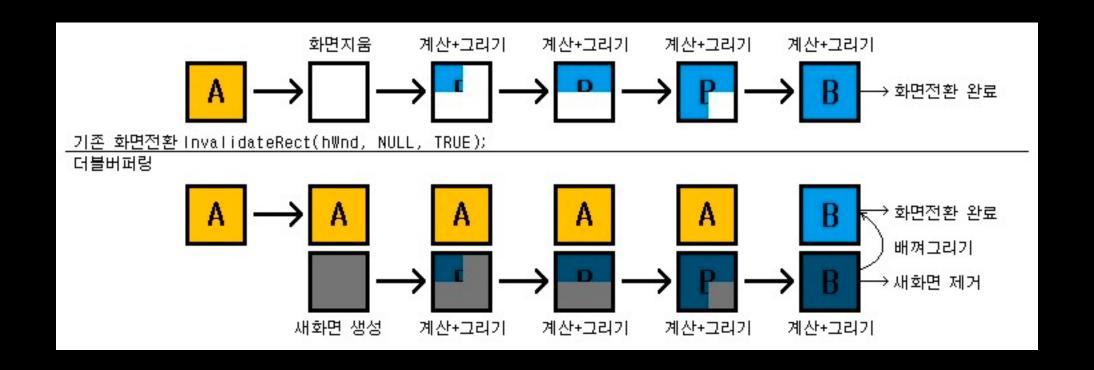


Attachment: 노드의 스타일을 처리하는 과정



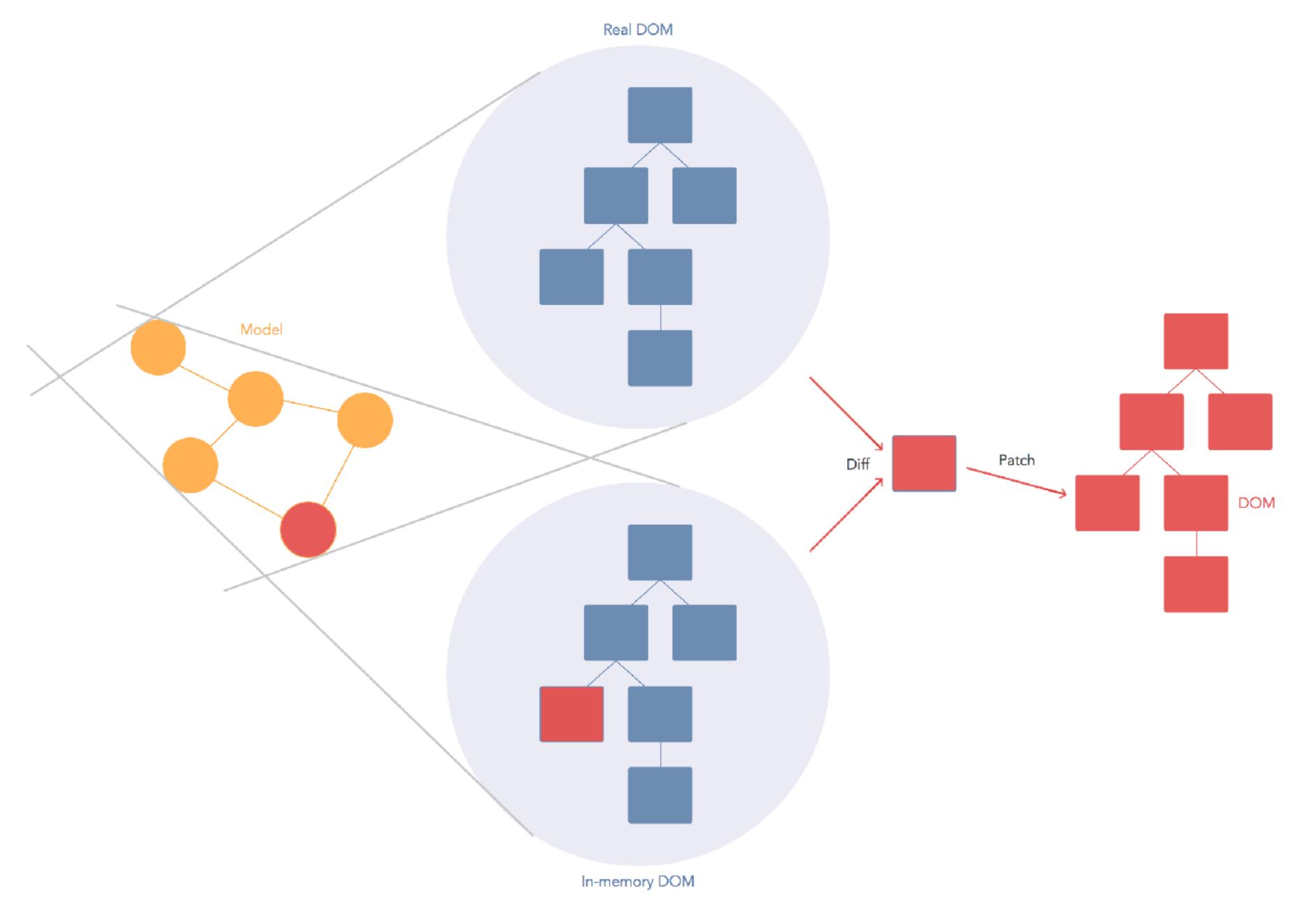
Layout (reflow) & Painting (repaint)

Virtual DOM!



(출처: http://cafe.naver.com/buildgame.cafe)

더불병제 링



출처: https://auth0.com/blog/face-off-virtual-dom-vs-incremental-dom-vs-glimmer/

React 가해주는건?

君 上 三

Reconciliation (조화) 비교 알고리즘

비교 알고리를

- 원래는 최소 O(n^3) 의 비교를 해야합니다
- 이 과정을 최적화하여 O(n)의 비교를 합니다

두기지적

같은 클래스를 가진 컴포넌트들은 비슷한 DOM 트리를 가지고있고, 다른 클래스를 가진 컴포넌트는 서로 다른 DOM 트리를 가지고 있다.

(리스트를 렌더링 할 때 해당) 엘리먼트에 key 값을 설정 함으로서, 엘리먼트에 고유 값을 주고, 이를 통하여 렌더링시 새로 렌더링하지 않고 유지시킨다.

엘리먼트 타입이 다를 경우

```
renderA: <div/>
```

renderB:

div 제거 span 추가

엘리먼트 타입이 다를 경우

```
renderA: <Header/>
```

renderB: <Content/>

Header 제거 Content 추가

엘리먼트 타입이 같을 경우

```
renderA: <div className="hello"/>
renderB: <div className="world"/>
```

className 만변경

엘리먼트타입이같을경우

```
renderA: <Counter number={0}/>
renderB: <Counter number={1}/>
```

컴포넌트가 사라지지 않음 props 값이 변함 컴포넌트 라이프사이클 호출

리스트를 렌더링 할 때

World

Hello 의 내용을 World 로 변경 그 뒤에 Hello 삽입

해결: key

```
renderA:
   <div>
       <span key="hello">Hello</span>
   </div>
renderB:
   <div>
       <span key="hello">Hello
       <span key="world">World
  </div>
```

World 는 그대로 두고 그 앞에 Hello 삽입

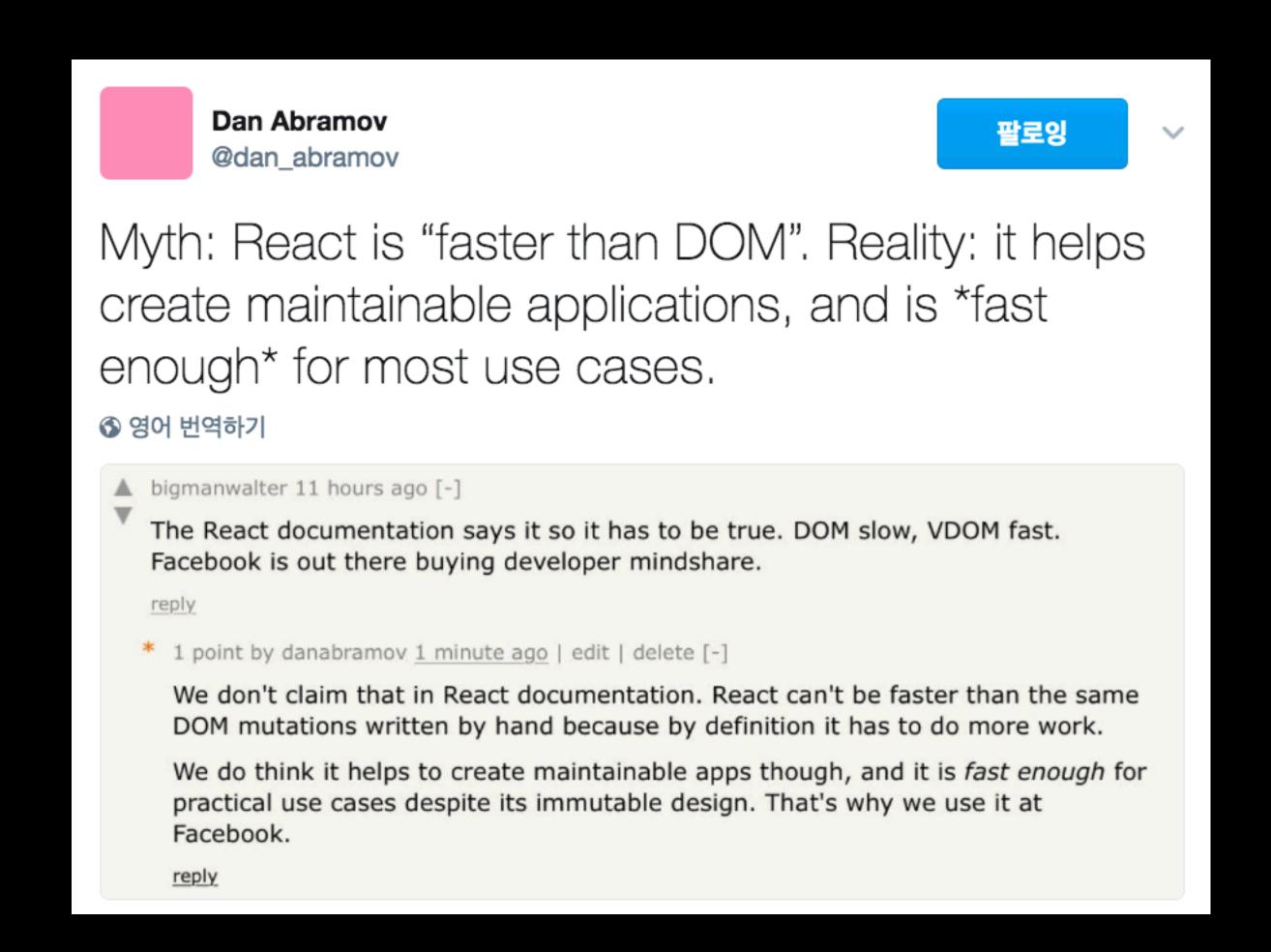
Q C C

- 다르게 생겼으면 그 내부 비교 하지 않음
- key 를 사용해서 리스트 렌더링 성능 최적화

LifeCycle API shouldComponentUpdate

Browser DOM Update

오해: React는 DOM보다 빠르다



번역: React가 DOM 보다 빠르다는건 잘못된 사실이에요. 사실은: 유지보수 가능한 어플리케이션을 만드는것을 도와주고 그리고 대부분의 경우에 '충분히 빨라요'

쉼.

Node.js / Yarn / 에디터 사전 설치: https://git.io/vSkPr

자업환경 설정

```
relopert — -bash — 43×10
Last login: Sat Mar 25 15:54:35 on ttys000
15:54 $ node -v
v6.10.1
15:55 $ yarn -- version
0.21.3
15:55 $
```

```
🏠 velopert — -bash — 49×11
23:19 $ npm i -g create-react-app
/Users/velopert/.nvm/versions/node/v6.10.3/bin/cr
eate-react-app \rightarrow /Users/velopert/.nvm/versions/n
ode/v6.10.3/lib/node_modules/create-react-app/ind
ex.js
/Users/velopert/.nvm/versions/node/v6.10.3/lib
create-react-app@1.3.1
23:20
```

```
playground — -bash — 42×12
16:00 $ cd workspace/playground/
~/workspace/playground
[16:00 $ yarn -v
X-1 ~/workspace/playground
16:01 $ create-react-app first-project
```



Success! Created first-project at /Users/velopert/workspace/playground/first-project Inside that directory, you can run several commands:

yarn start

Starts the development server.

yarn run build

Bundles the app into static files for production.

yarn test

Starts the test runner.

yarn run eject

Removes this tool and copies build dependencies, configuration files and scripts into the app directory. If you do this, you can't go back!

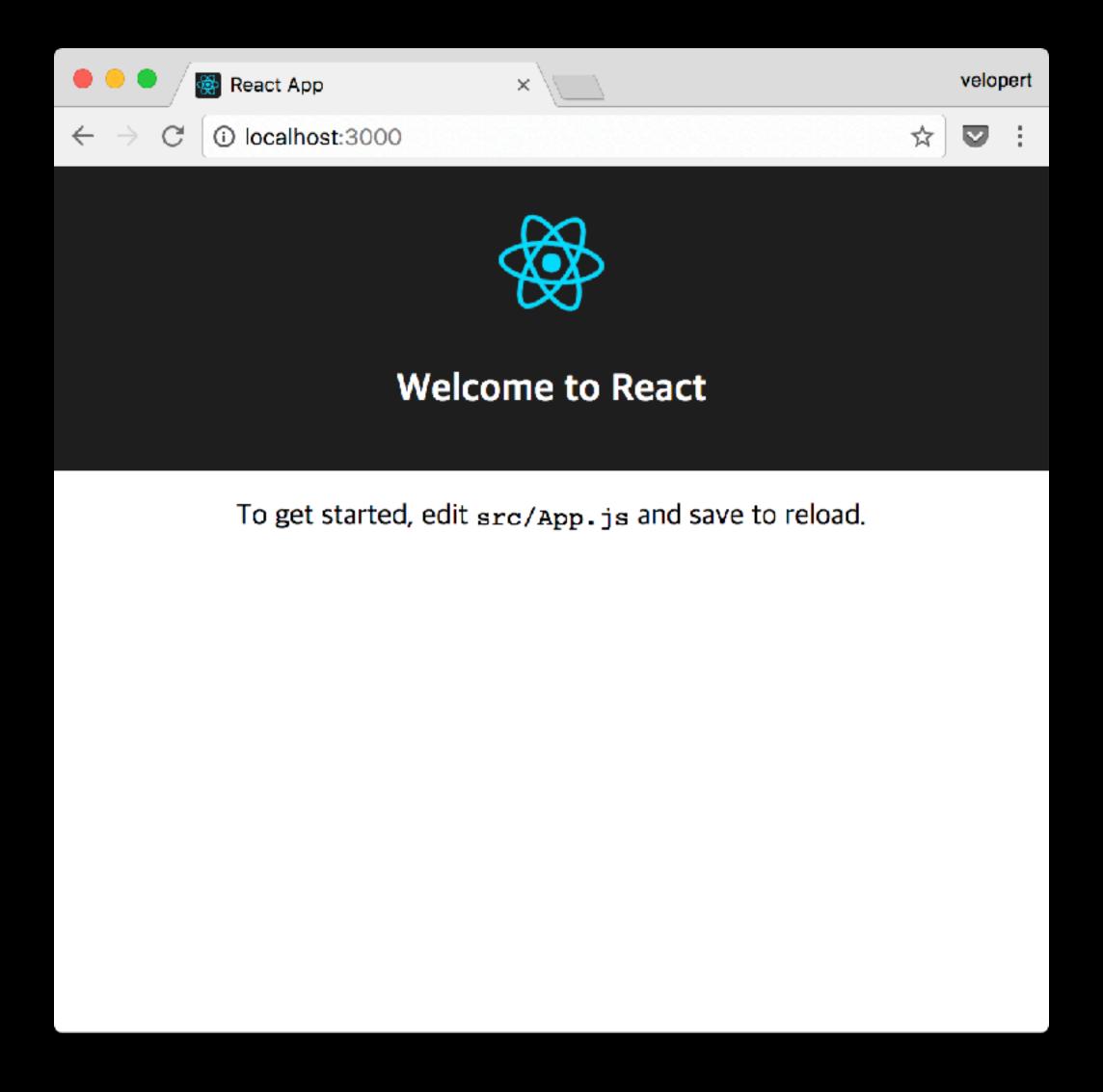
We suggest that you begin by typing:

```
cd first-project
yarn start
```

Happy hacking!

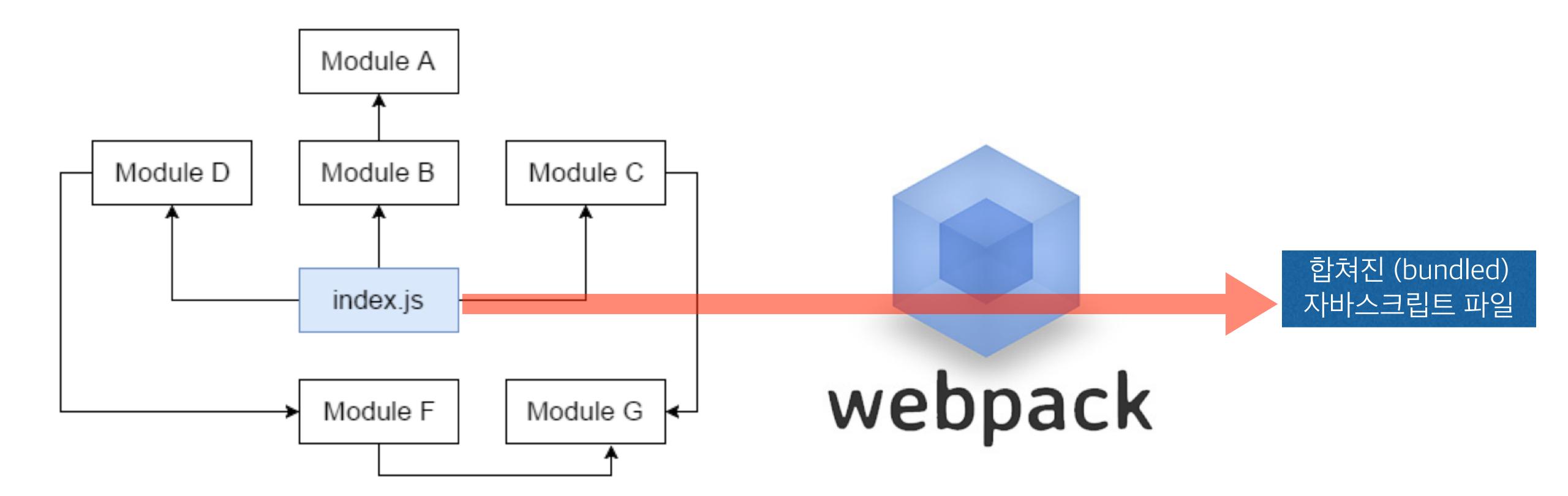
✓ ~/workspace/playground

16:00 \$




```
import React, { Component } from 'react';
import logo from './logo.svg';
import './App.css';
class App extends Component {
 render() {
    return
     <div className="App">
       <div className="App-header">
         <img src={logo} className="App-logo" alt="logo" />
         <h2>Welcome to React</h2>
       </div>
       To get started, edit <code>src/App.js</code> and save to reload.
       export default App;
```

```
var React = require('react');
import React, { Component } from 'react';
                                          var Component = React.Component;
import logo from './logo.svg';
import './App.css';
class App extends Component {
  render() {
    return
     <div className="App">
       <div className="App-header">
         <img src={logo} className="App-logo" alt="logo" />
         <h2>Welcome to React</h2>
       </div>
       To get started, edit <code>src/App.js</code> and save to reload.
       </div>
export default App;
```



```
import React, { Component } from 'react';
import logo from './logo.svg';
import './App.css';
class App extends Component {
  render() {
   return
     <div className="App">
       <div className="App-header">
         <img src={logo} className="App-logo" alt="logo" />
         <h2>Welcome to React</h2>
       </div>
       To get started, edit <code>src/App.js</code> and save to reload.
       </div>
export default App;
```

```
import React, { Component } from 'react';
import logo from './logo.svg';
import './App.css';
class App extends Component {
 render() {
   return
     <div className="App">
       <div className="App-header">
         <img src={logo} className="App-logo" alt="logo" />
         <h2>Welcome to React</h2>
       </div>
       To get started, edit <code>src/App.js</code> and save to reload.
       </div>
export default App;
```

```
import React, { Component } from 'react';
import logo from './logo.svg';
import './App.css';
class App extends Component {
  render() {
    return
      <div className="App">
        <div className="App-header">
         <img src={logo} className="App-logo" alt="logo" />
         <h2>Welcome to React</h2>
       </div>
        To get started, edit <code>src/App.js</code> and save to reload.
        </div>
export default App;
```

```
import React, { Component } from 'react';
import logo from './logo.svg';
import './App.css';
class App extends Component {
 render() {
   return
     <div className="App">
       <div className="App-header">
         <img src={logo} className="App-logo" alt="logo" />
         <h2>Welcome to React</h2>
       </div>
       To get started, edit <code>src/App.js</code> and save to reload.
       </div>
export default App;
```

JSX: 자바스크립트의 확장문법

```
"use strict";
var a = (
  <div>
  <h1>Awesome <b>React</b></h1>
                                                   var a = React.createElement(
                                                      "div",
  </div>
                                                     null,
                                                     React.createElement(
                                                       "h1",
                                                       null,
                                                        "Awesome ",
                                                       React.createElement(
                                               10
                                                          "b",
                                               11
                                               12
                                                          null,
                                                          "React"
                                               13
                                               14
                                               15
                                               16
```

http://bit.ly/2n1PrMy

JSX으 등존

보기쉽고익숙하다

에러검사

더 높은 활용도

```
import React from 'react';
import ReactDOM from 'react-dom';
import App from './App';
import './index.css';
ReactDOM.render(
  <App />,
  document.getElementById('root')
```

ReactDOM.render?

JSX 문법

1) 감싸져있는 엘리먼트

```
• •
```

Failed to compile.

```
Error in ./src/App.js
Syntax error: Adjacent JSX elements must be wrapped in an enclosing tag (8:15)
```

```
6 |
7 | <h1>안녕!</h1>
> 8 | <h2>즐거운 리액트</h2>
^
9 |
10 |
11 | }
```

a ./src/index.js 13:11-27

```
import React, {Component} from 'react';
class App extends Component {
   render() {
        return (
            <div>
               <h1>안녕!</h1>
               <h2>즐거운 리액트</h2>
            </div>
export default App;
```

2) JavaScript 扭현

```
import React, {Component} from 'react';
class App extends Component {
   render() {
       const name = 'velopert';
       return (
           <div>
              <h1>안녕!</h1>
              <h2>즐거운 리액트</h2>
              내 이름은 {name}
           </div>
export default App;
```

```
import React, {Component} from 'react';
class App extends Component {
   render()
       const name = 'velopert';
       return
           <div>
              <h1>안녕!</h1>
              <h2>즐거운 리액트</h2>
              내 이름은 {name}
           </div>
export default App;
```

var 은 scope 가 함수단위 입니다

```
var a = "hello";
if(true) {
  var a = "bye";
    console.log(a); // bye
}
console.log(a); // bye
```

const와 let은 scope 가 블록단위 입니다

```
let a = "hello";
if(true) {
  let a = "bye";
    console.log(a); // bye
}
console.log(a); // hello
```

3) if문 대신 조건부 연산자

```
[condition]? [true]: [false]
```

```
import React, {Component} from 'react';
class App extends Component {
   render() {
       const name = 'velopert';
       return (
           <div>
              <h1>안녕!</h1>
              <h2>즐거운 리액트</h2>
              내 이름은 {name}
              { 1 + 1 === 2 ? '정답' : '바보'}
           </div>
export default App;
```

4) inline styling

```
import React, {Component} from 'react';
class App extends Component {
   render() {
       const name = 'velopert';
       const style = {
           color: 'aqua',
           backgroundColor: 'black'
       return (
           <div>
              <h1>안녕!</h1>
              <h2 style={style}>즐거운 리액트</h2>
              내 이름은 {name}
              {p>{ 1 + 1 === 2 ? '정답' : '바보'}
           </div>
export default App;
```

5) class 대신 className

App.css

```
.hello {
    color: pink;
}
```

```
import React, {Component} from 'react';
import './App.css';
class App extends Component {
   render() {
       const name = 'velopert';
       const style = {
           color: 'aqua',
           backgroundColor: 'black'
       return (
           <div>
              <h1 className="hello">안녕!</h1>
              <h2 style={style}>즐거운 리액트</h2>
              내 이름은 {name}
              {p>{ 1 + 1 === 2 ? '정답' : '바보'}
           </div>
export default App;
```

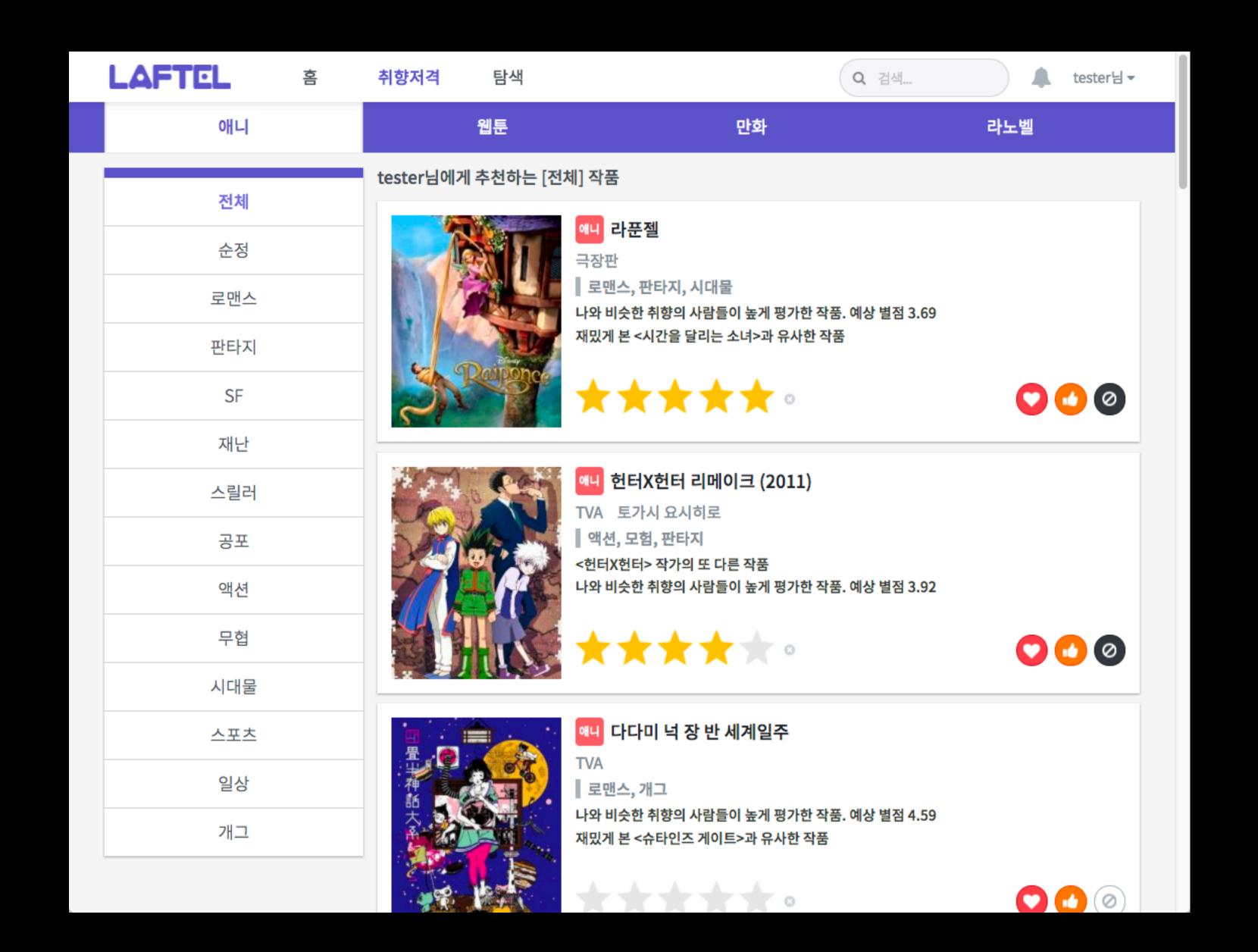
6) 꼭 닫혀야하는 태그

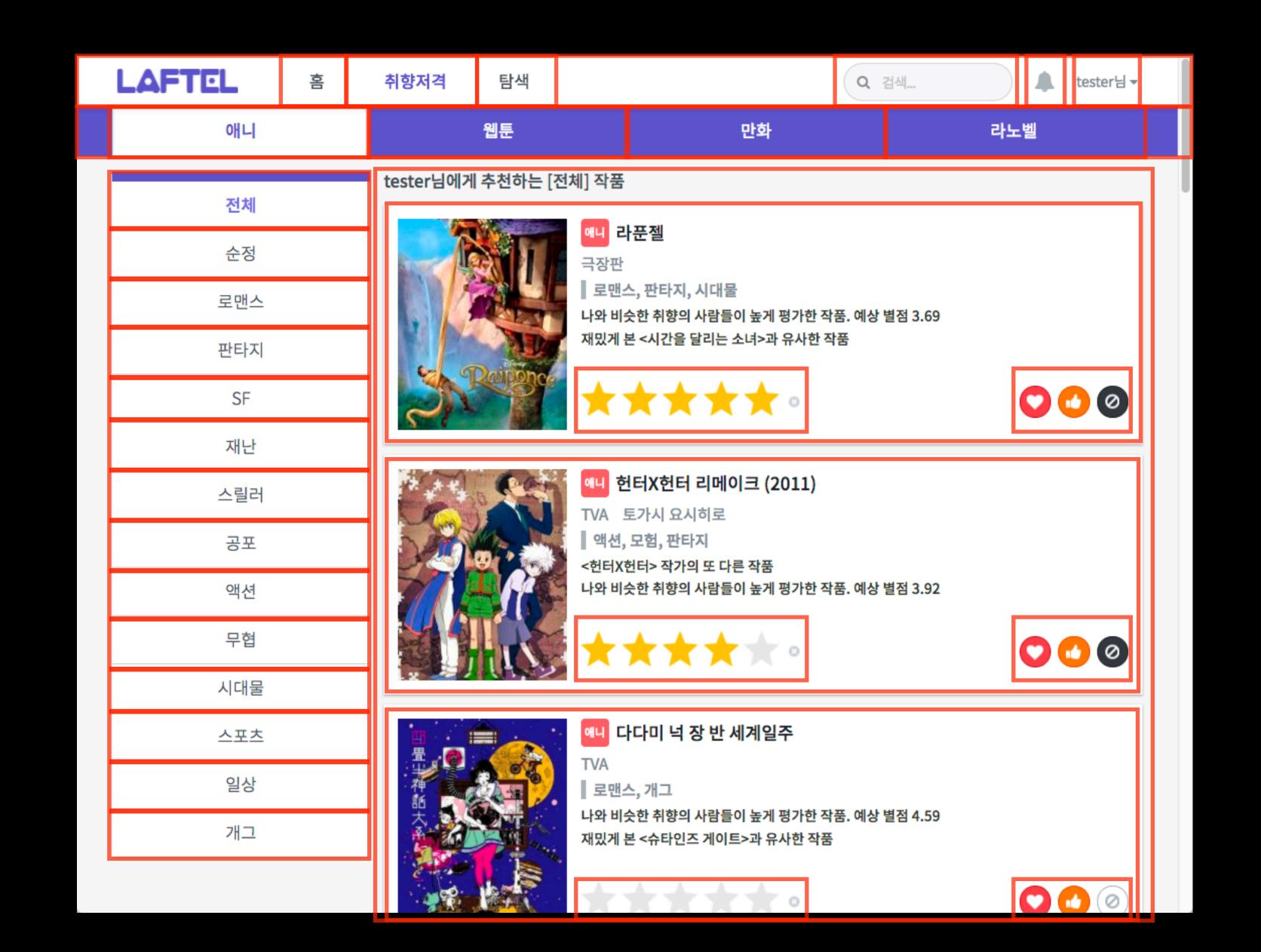
<div></div>
self-closing tag: <div/>

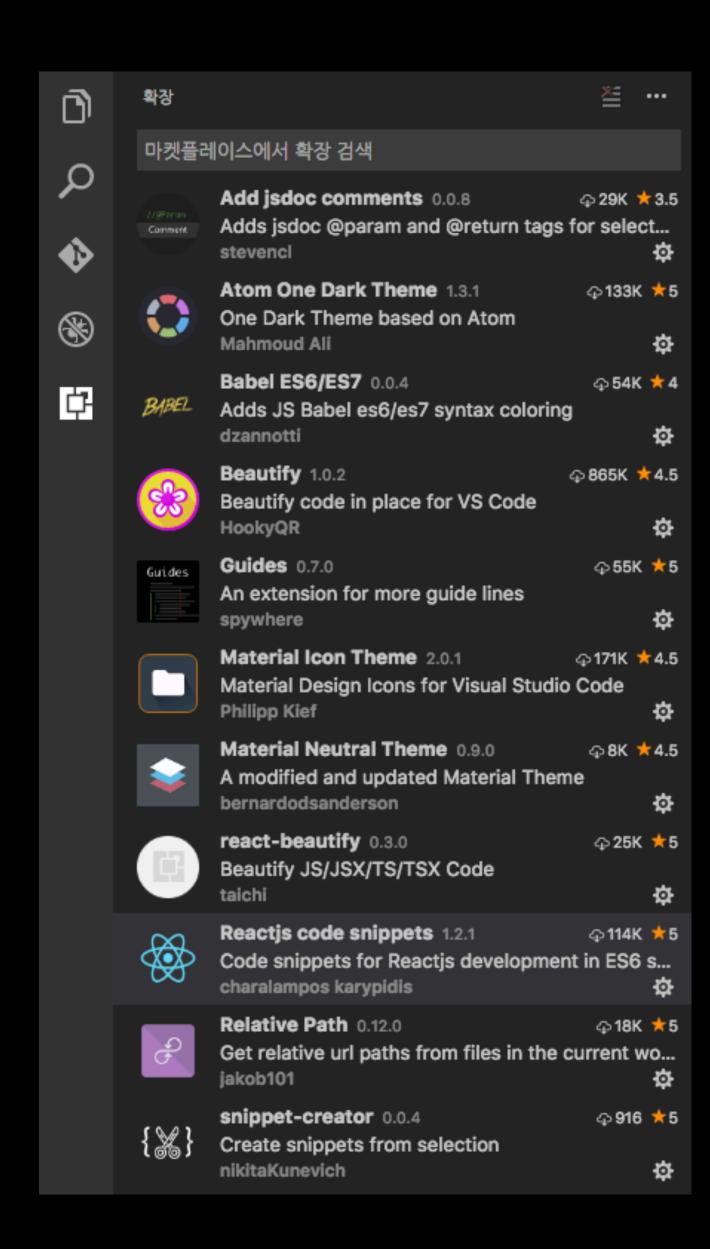
7) 주석

```
return
   <div>
       { /* 주석은 이렇게 작성 */ }
       <h1
          className="hello" // 혹은 이렇게 작성
          // 여기에도 작성
          /* 이렇게도 작성 */
       >안녕!</h1>
       <h2 style={style}>즐거운 리액트</h2>
       내 이름은 {name}
       {1 + 1} = 2
             ? '정답'
              : '바보'}
       // 여기에쓰면 렌더링 되버려요
       /* 이것도 마찬가지죠. */
   </div>
```

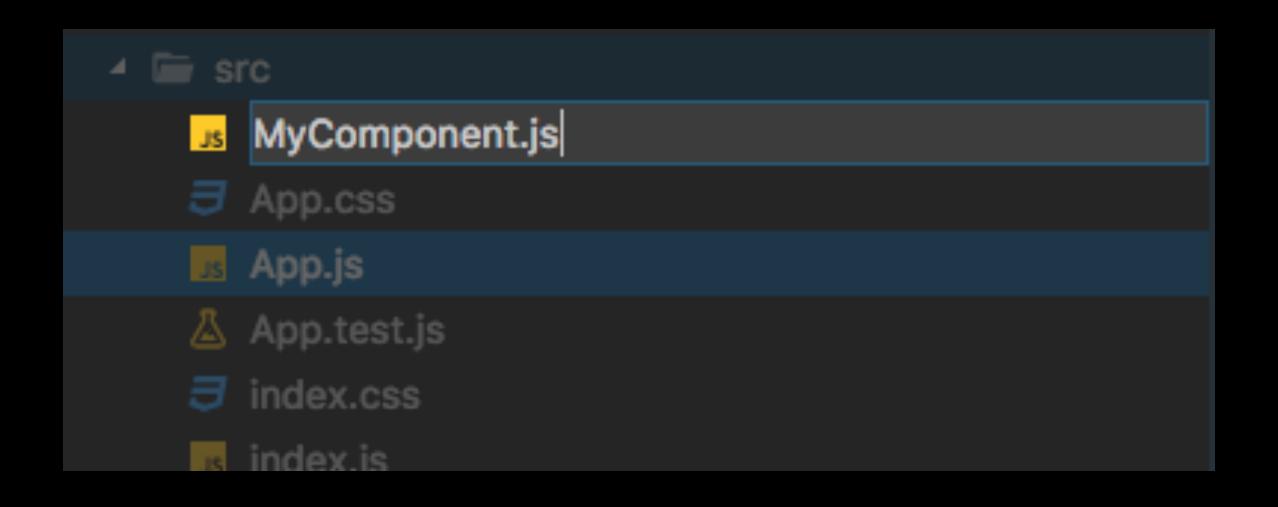
쉼.







Reacts Code Snippets



MyComponent.js 생성

```
MyComponent.js •

1 rcc
ReactSnippets
Creates a React component class with ES... i

rccp
PTCConfiguration
```

rcc 라고 적으면 자동완성이 됩니다

```
import React, {Component} from 'react';
import MyComponent from './MyComponent';
import './App.css';
class App extends Component {
    render() {
        return (
            <div>
                <MyComponent/>
            </div>
export default App;
```

props

위에서아래로

부모---자식

부모 - 데이터 - 자식

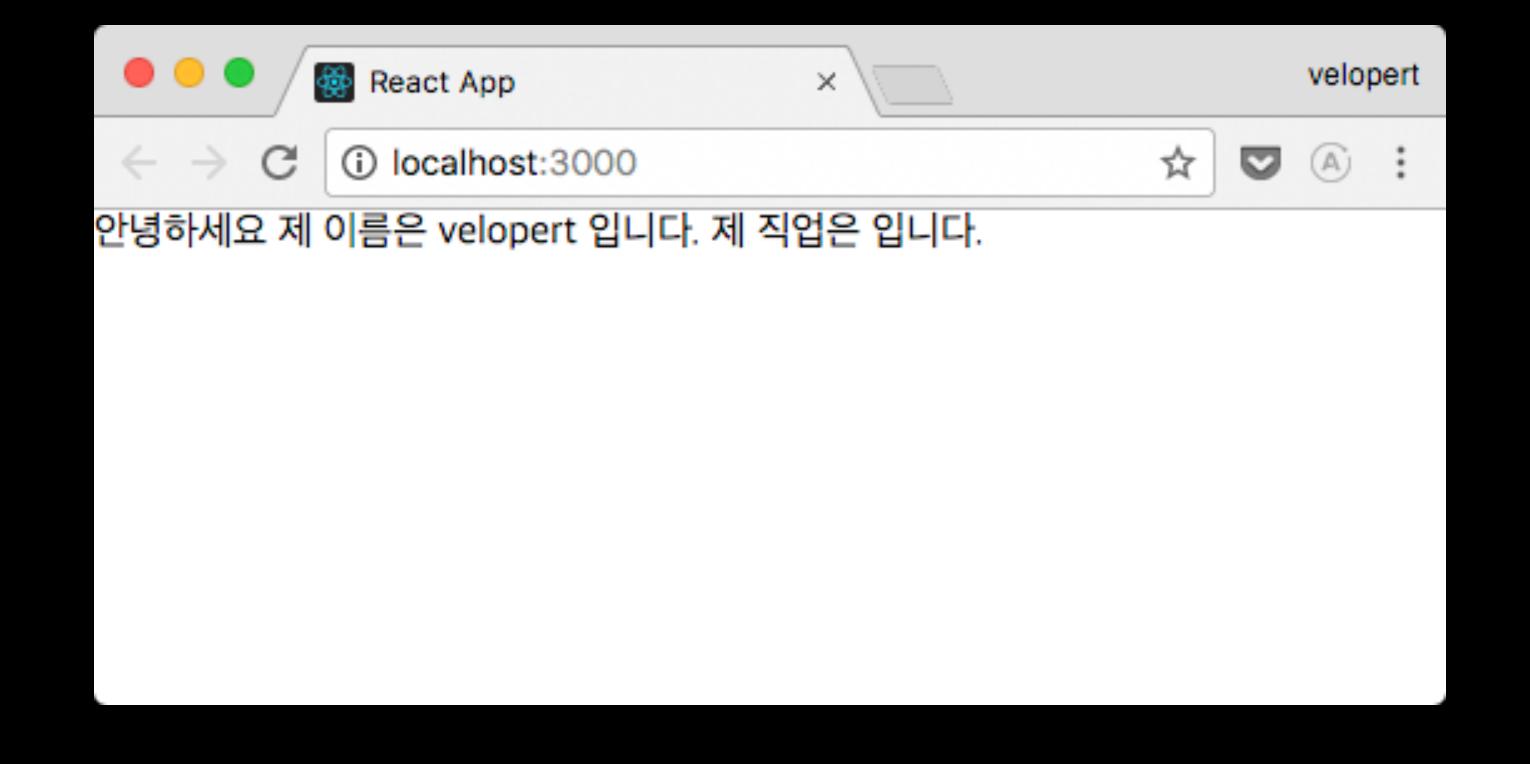
부모 - - props - - 자식

<MyComponent name="velopert"/>

```
import React, { Component } from 'react';
class MyComponent extends Component {
    render() {
       return (
            <div>
               안녕하세요 제 이름은 {this.props.name} 입니다.
            </div>
export default MyComponent;
```

```
import React, { Component } from 'react';
class MyComponent extends Component {
   render() {
       const { name, job } = this.props;
       return (
           <div>
               안녕하세요 제 이름은 {name} 입니다.
               제 직업은 {job} 입니다.
           </div>
export default MyComponent;
```

```
import React, { Component } from 'react';
class MyComponent extends Component {
    render() {
        const { name, job } = this.props;
        return const name = this.props.name;
                        const job = this.props.job;
            <div>
                안녕하세요 제 이름은 {name} 입니다.
                제 직업은 {job} 입니다.
            </div>
export default MyComponent;
```



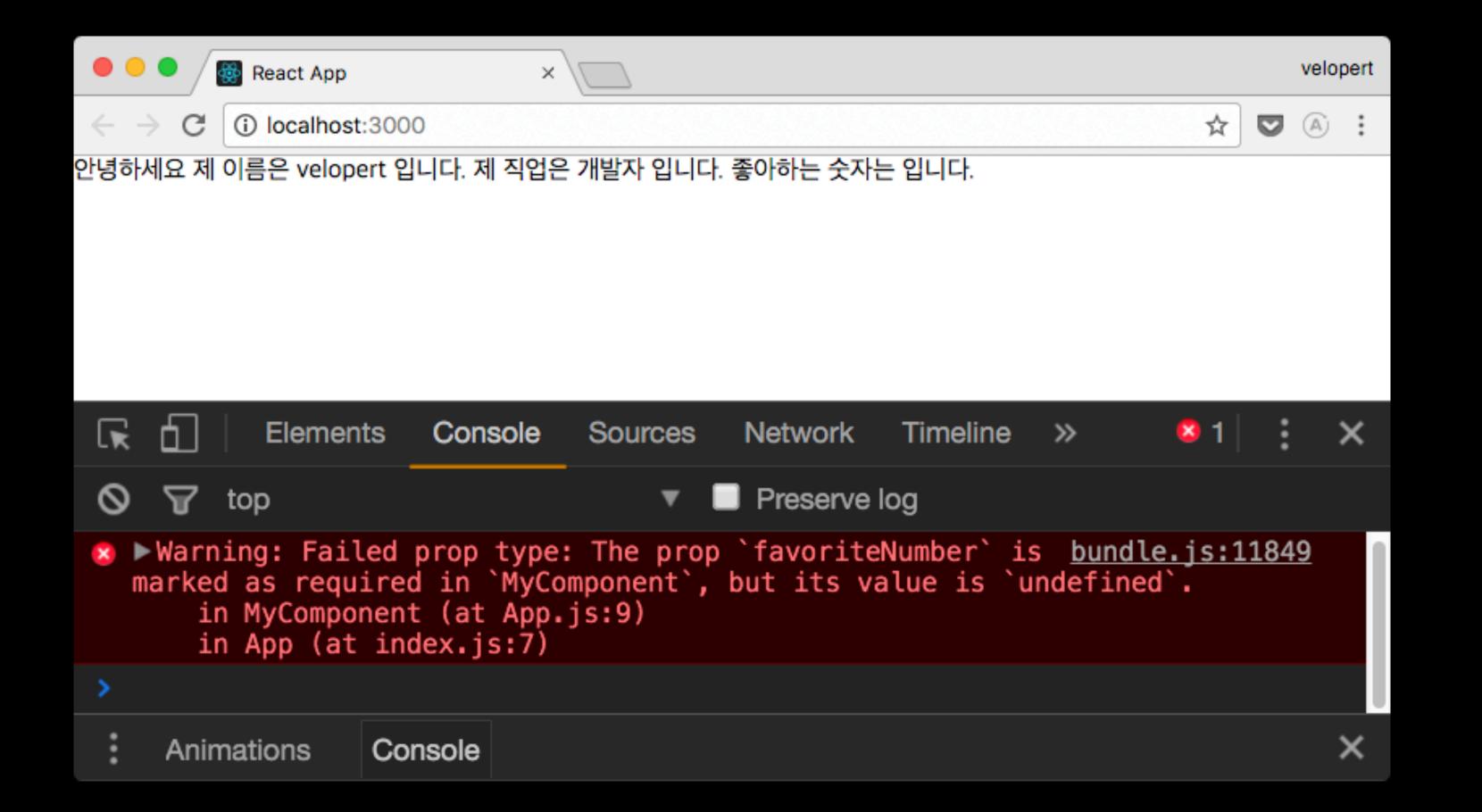
기본값 설정하기: defaultProps

```
import React, { Component } from 'react';
class MyComponent extends Component {
    static defaultProps = {
        job: '개발자'
    render()
        const { name, job } = this.props;
        return (
            <div>
               안녕하세요 제 이름은 {name} 입니다.
               제 직업은 {job} 입니다.
            </div>
export default MyComponent;
```

```
import React, { Component } from 'react';
class MyComponent extends Component {
    render() {
        const { name, job } = this.props;
        return
            <div>
               안녕하세요 제 이름은 {name} 입니다.
               제 직업은 {job} 입니다.
           </div>
MyComponent.defaultProps = {
 job: '개발자'
export default MyComponent;
```

props 검증하기: propTypes

```
import React, { Component } from 'react';
import PropTypes from 'prop-types';
class MyComponent extends Component {
    static defaultProps = {
        job: '개발자'
    static propTypes = {
       name: PropTypes.string,
        job: PropTypes.string,
        favoriteNumber: PropTypes.number.isRequired
    render() {
       const { name, job, favoriteNumber } = this.props;
        return (
            <div>
               안녕하세요 제 이름은 {name} 입니다.
               제 직업은 {job} 입니다.
               좋아하는 숫자는 {favoriteNumber} 입니다.
           </div>
        );
export default MyComponent;
```



```
React App
                                                                velopert
                                                           ☆ ② A :
      C i localhost:3000
안녕하세요 제 이름은 velopert 입니다. 제 직업은 개발자 입니다. 좋아하는 숫자는 1 입니다.
 R
                                                         ◎ 1 X
            Elements
                      Console
                               Sources
                                         Network >>
                                    ▼ ■ Preserve log
         top

⊗ ►Warning: Failed prop type: Invalid prop

                                                     warning.js:36
    `favoriteNumber` of type `string` supplied to `MyComponent`,
   expected `number`.
       in MyComponent (at App.js:9)
       in App (at index.js:7)
```

```
<MyComponent name="velopert" favoriteNumber="1"/>
<MyComponent name="velopert" favoriteNumber={1}/>
```

PropTypes 중류:

- array: 배열
- bool: true or false
- func: 함수
- number: 숫자
- object: 객체
- string: 문자열
- element: div 태그, 리액트 컴포넌트 등

- node: 렌더링 될 수 있는 모든것
- oneOf([배열]): 배열 내부의 값들
- any: 모든 것
- 더보기: https://facebook.github.io/react/docs/typechecking-withproptypes.html

모든 컴포넌트마다 PropTypes 를 지정해주는것이 좋은 습관

어떤 컴포넌트가 어떤 props 를 요구하는지 명확하게 알려주어 유지보수에 도움이 됩니다 협업할때는 더더욱 필수입니다.

변하는 값: State

컴포넌트 고유의 것.

```
import React, { Component } from 'react';
class MyComponent extends Component {
    state = {
        number: 0
    render() {
        const {number} = this.state;
        return (
            <div>
                <h1>{number}</h1>
                <button onClick={()=>{this.setState({number: number + 1})}}>
                   나를 눌러보세요.
                </button>
            </div>
export default MyComponent;
```

```
constructor(props) {
                                                               super(props);
import React, { Component } from 'react';
                                                               this.state = {
class MyComponent extends Component {
                                                                   number: 0
    state = {
        number: 0
    render()
        const {number} = this.state;
        return (
            <div>
                <h1>{number}</h1>
                <button onClick={()=>{this.setState({number: number + 1})}}>
                    나를 눌러보세요.
                </button>
            </div>
export default MyComponent;
```

```
import React, { Component } from 'react';
class MyComponent extends Component {
    state = {
        number: 0
    render() {
        const {number} = this.state;
        return (
            <div>
                <h1>{number}</h1>
                <button onClick={()=>{this.setState({number: number + 1})}}>
                    나를 눌러보세요.
                </button>
            </div>
export default MyComponent;
```

```
import React, { Component } from 'react';
class MyComponent extends Component {
    state = {
        number: 0
    render() {
        const {number} = this.state;
        return (
            <div>
                <h1>{number}</h1>
                <button onClick={()=>{this.setState({number: number + 1})}}>
                    나를 눌러보세요.
                </button>
            </div>
export default MyComponent;
```

```
import React, { Component } from 'react';
class MyComponent extends Component {
   state = {
                                                      function() {
       number: 0
                                                          this.setState({
                                                              number: number + 1
   render() {
                                                          });
       const {number} = this.state;
       return (
           <div>
               <h1>{number}</h1>
                <button onClick={()=>{this.setState({number: number + 1})}}>
                   나를 눌러보세요.
                </button>
           </div>
export default MyComponent;
```

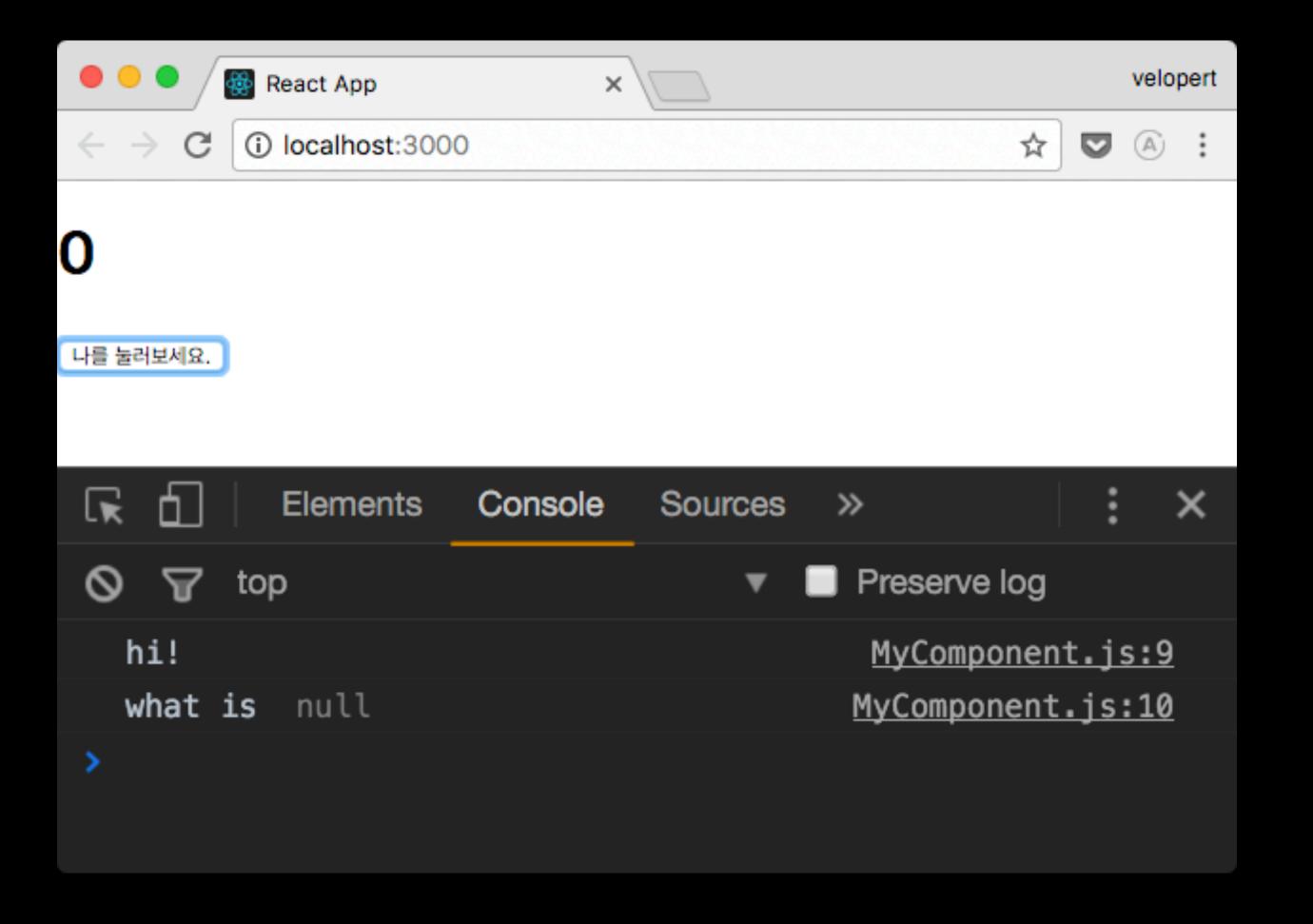
```
_createClass(MyComponent, [{
   key: 'render',
   value: function render() {
       var _this2 = this;
        var number = this.state.number;
        return _react2.default.createElement(
            'div',
            null,
            _react2.default.createElement(
                'h1',
                null,
                number
            _react2.default.createElement(
                'button',
                { onClick: function onClick() {
                         _this2.setState({ number: number + 1 });
                '\uB098\uB97C \uB20C\uB7EC\uBCF4\uC138\uC694.'
```

state 를 업데이트할 땐 언제나 this.setState({...})

함수가 실행되면, 리렌더링을 트리거합니다

임의메소드만들기

```
import React, { Component } from 'react';
class MyComponent extends Component {
    state = {
        number: 0
    handleClick() {
        console.log('hi!');
        console.log('what is ', this);
    render() {
        const {number} = this.state;
        return (
            <div>
                <h1>{number}</h1>
                <button onClick={this.handleClick}>
                    나를 눌러보세요.
                </button>
            </div>
        );
export default MyComponent;
```



```
var obj = {
    prop: 'Hello',
    sayHello: function() {
        console.log( this.prop );
    }
};
obj.sayHello(); // Logs "Hello"
```

```
var reference = obj.sayHello;
reference(); // logs "undefined"
```

```
var obj = {
    prop: 'Hello',
    sayHello: function() {
        console.log(this.prop);
    }
};
var newFunction = obj.sayHello.bind(obj);
newFunction(); // logs "Hello"
```

```
<button onClick={this.handleClick.bind(this)}>
나를 눌러보세요.
</button>
```

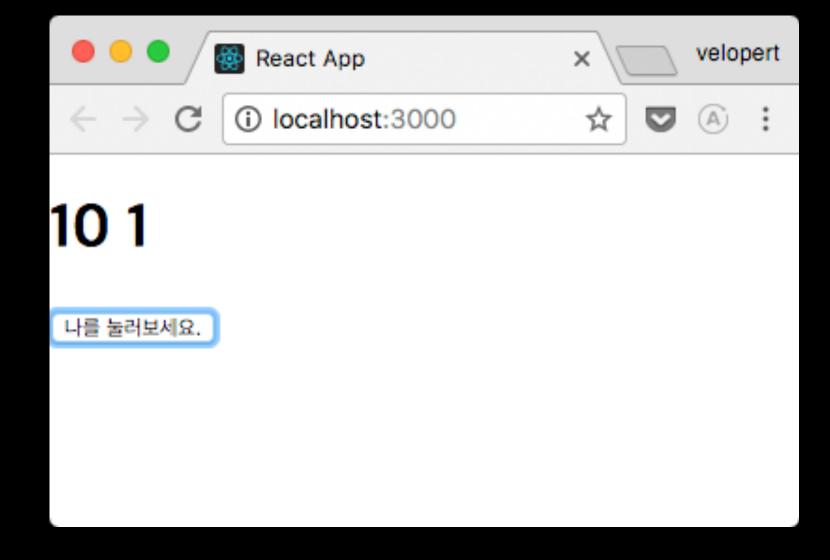
```
import React, { Component } from 'react';
class MyComponent extends Component {
   state = {
       number: 0
   constructor(props) {
       super(props);
        this.handleClick = this.handleClick.bind(this);
    handleClick() {
        console.log('hi!');
        console.log('what is ', this);
   render() {
        const {number} = this.state;
        return (
            <div>
                <h1>{number}</h1>
                <button onClick={this.handleClick}>
                    나를 눌러보세요.
                </button>
            </div>
        );
export default MyComponent;
```

```
import React, { Component } from 'react';
class MyComponent extends Component {
    state = {
        number: 0
    handleClick = () \Rightarrow \{
        this.setState({
            number: this.state.number + 1
        });
    render() {
        const {number} = this.state;
        return (
            <div>
                <h1>{number}</h1>
                <button onClick={this.handleClick}>
                    나를 눌러보세요.
                 </button>
            </div>
export default MyComponent;
```

 setState({...})

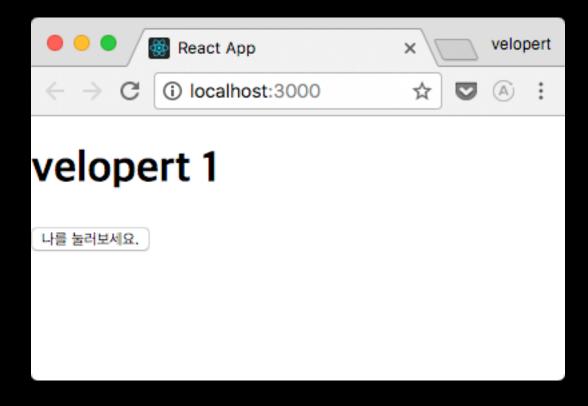
 안에 있는 값들만 처리합니니다.

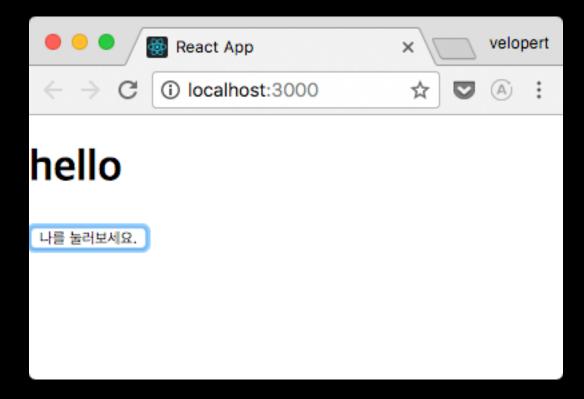
```
import React, { Component } from 'react';
class MyComponent extends Component {
    state = {
        number: 0,
        theNumber: 1
    handleClick = () \Rightarrow \{
        this.setState({
            number: this.state.number + 1
        });
    render() {
        const {number, theNumber} = this.state;
        return (
            <div>
                <h1>{number} {theNumber}</h1>
                <button onClick={this.handleClick}>
                    나를 눌러보세요.
                </button>
            </div>
export default MyComponent;
```

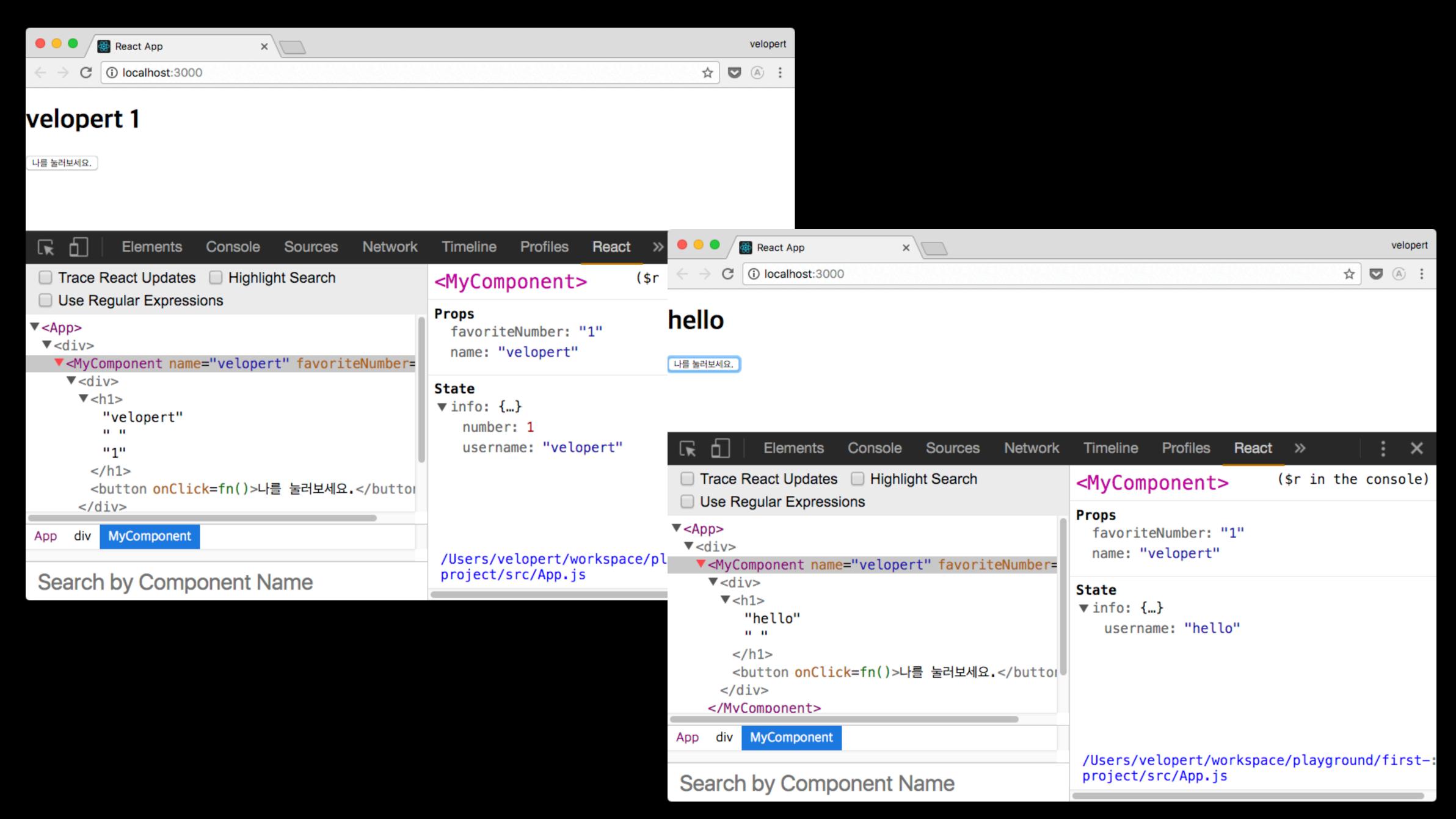


nested 된 값은 단일 처리 불가

```
import React, { Component } from 'react';
class MyComponent extends Component {
    state = {
        info: {
            username: 'velopert',
            number: 1
    handleClick = () \Rightarrow \{
        this.setState({
            info: {
                username: 'hello'
        });
    render() {
        const {info} = this.state;
        return (
            <div>
                <h1>{info.username} {info.number}</h1>
                <button onClick={this.handleClick}>
                    나를 눌러보세요.
                </button>
            </div>
export default MyComponent;
                                          153
```







```
handleClick = () \Rightarrow {
    this.setState({
        info: {
            ...this.state.info,
            username: 'hello'
        }
    });
}
```

... : ES6 spread 문법, 객체를 풀어서 그 자리에 대입한다

컴포넌트를 만드는 또 다른 방법 함수형 컴포넌트

src/Container.js

```
import React from 'react';
const Container = (props) → {
    return
        <div>
            <h1>{props.title}</h1>
            <div>
                {props.children}
            </div>
        </div>
export default Container;
```

src/App.js

```
import React, {Component} from 'react';
import MyComponent from './MyComponent';
import Container from './Container';
class App extends Component {
    render() {
        return
            <Container title="Welcome">
                <MyComponent/>
            </Container>
export default App;
```

src/Container.js

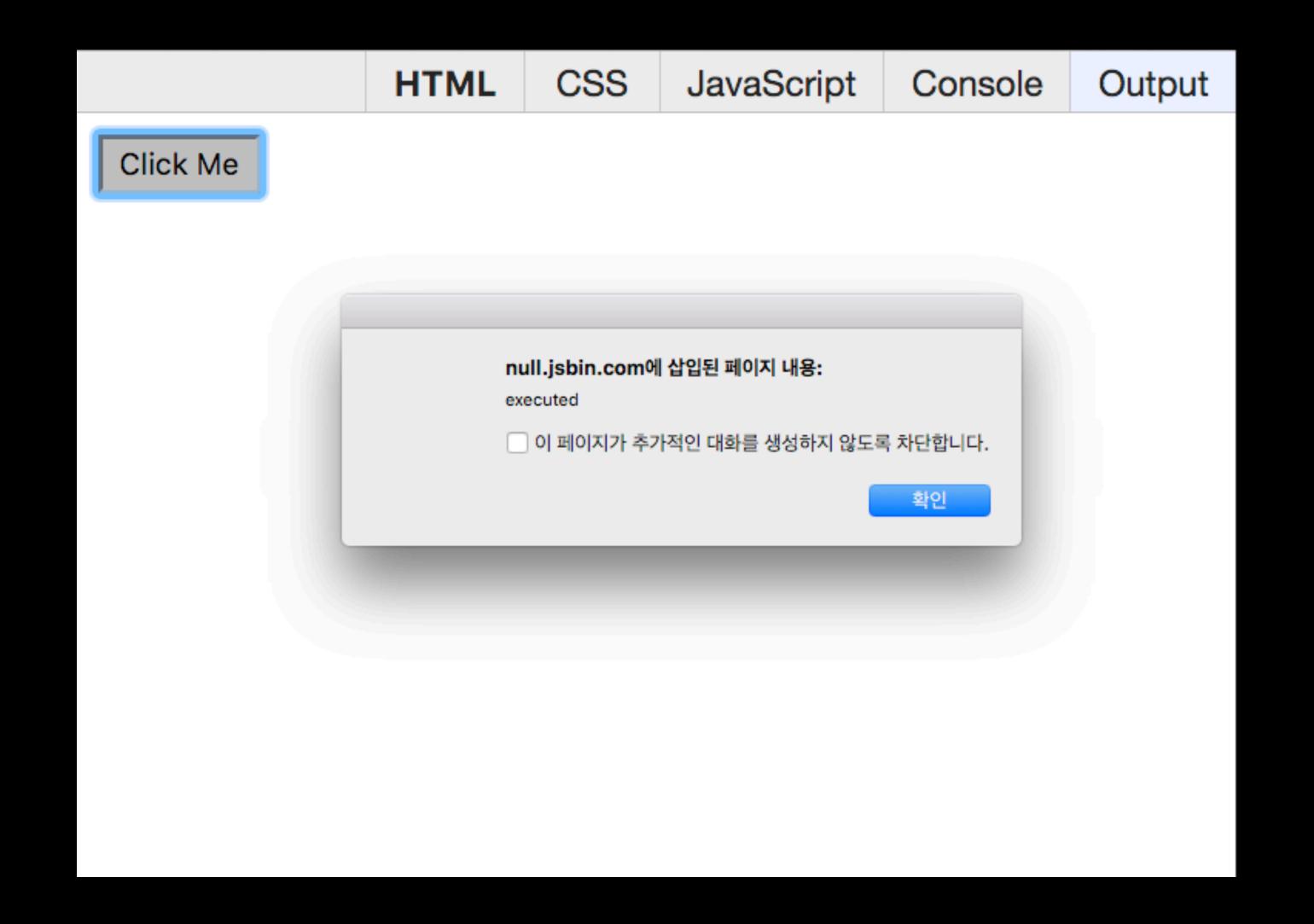
```
import React from 'react';
const Container = ({children, title}) → {
    return (
        <div>
            <h1>{title}</h1>
            <div>
                {children}
            </div>
        </div>
export default Container;
```

쉼.

이벤트 핸들링

이벤트: 유저와 DOM 의 상호작용

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width">
  <title>Events in HTML</title>
</head>
<body>
  <button onclick="alert('executed')">
    Click Me
  </button>
</body>
</html>
```



```
<button onClick={()=>{this.setState({number: number + 1})}}>
나를 눌러보세요.
</button>
```

주의사항 1) 이벤트 이름은 camelCase

onclick → onClick onkeyup → onKeyUp

•••

주의사항 2) 함수형태의 객체를 전달

```
onClick={handleClick()}
onClick={handleClick}
```

주의사항 3) DOM 요소에만 이벤트 설정 가능

<MyComponent onClick={doSomething}/>

```
import React from 'react';
const MyComponent = ({onClick}) → {
    return
        <button onClick={onClick}>
            클릭
        </br/>button>
export default MyComponent;
```

の間三多品

- Clipboard

- Touch
- Composition
- UI

Keyboard

- Wheel

- Focus

- Media

- Form

- Image

Mouse

- Animation

- Selection

- Transition

```
import React, { Component } from 'react';
class MyComponent extends Component {
    handleChange = (e) \Rightarrow \{
        e.persist();
        console.log(e);
    handleClick = (e) \Rightarrow \{
        e.persist();
        console.log(e);
    render() {
        const { handleChange, handleClick } = this;
        return (
            <div>
                 <input onChange={handleChange} type="text" name="last-name" placeholder="성"/>
                <input onChange={handleChange} type="text" name="first-name" placeholder="이름"/>
                 <button onClick={handleClick}>등록</button>
            </div>
export default MyComponent;
```

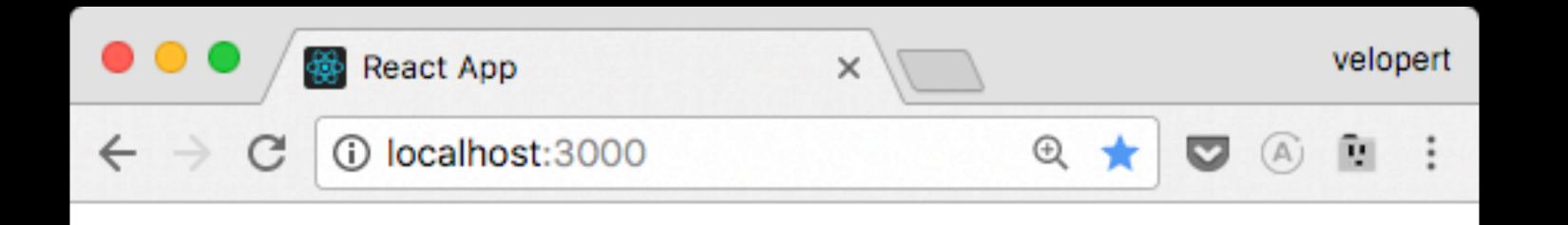
```
Proxy {dispatchConfig: Object, _targetInst:
▼ ReactDOMComponent, nativeEvent: Event, type:
 "change", target: input…} 🔃
 ▶ [[Handler]]: Object
 ▼ [[Target]]: SyntheticEvent
     bubbles: true
     cancelable: false
     currentTarget: null
     defaultPrevented: false
   ▶ dispatchConfig: Object
     eventPhase: 3
   ▶ isDefaultPrevented: function ()
   ▶ isPersistent: function ()
   ▶ isPropagationStopped: function ()
     isTrusted: true
   ▶ nativeEvent: Event
   ▼ target: input
       accept: ""
       accessKey: ""
       align: ""
       alt: ""
       assignedSlot: null
     ▶ attributes: NamedNodeMap
       autocapitalize: "sentences"
       autocomplete: ""
       autofocus: false
```

name: "lastname"
value: "hello"

```
import React, { Component } from 'react';
class MyComponent extends Component {
    state = {
        lastname:
        firstname:
    handleChange = (e) \Rightarrow \{
        this.setState({
            [e.target.name]: e.target.value
        });
```

```
render() {
    const { handleChange, handleClick } = this;
    const { lastname, firstname } = this.state;
    return
        <div>
            <input
                onChange={handleChange}
                value={lastname}
                type="text"
                name="lastname"
                placeholder="성"/>
            <input</pre>
                onChange={handleChange}
                value={firstname}
                type="text"
                name="firstname"
                placeholder="이름"/>
            <button onClick={handleClick}>등록</button>
            <h2>{lastname} {firstname}</h2>
        </div>
```

```
import React, { Component } from 'react';
class MyComponent extends Component {
    state = {
        lastname: ''
        firstname:
        names: []
    handleClick = (e) \Rightarrow \{
        const { lastname, firstname, names } = this.state;
        this.setState({
            lastname: '',
            firstname: '',
            names: [... names, `${lastname} ${firstname}`]
        });
    render() {
        const { handleChange, handleClick } = this;
        const { lastname, firstname, names } = this.state;
        return (
            <div>
                <button onClick={handleClick}>등록</button>
                {names.map((name, index) \Rightarrow <h3 key={name}>{index} {name}</h3>)}
            </div>
export default MyComponent;
```



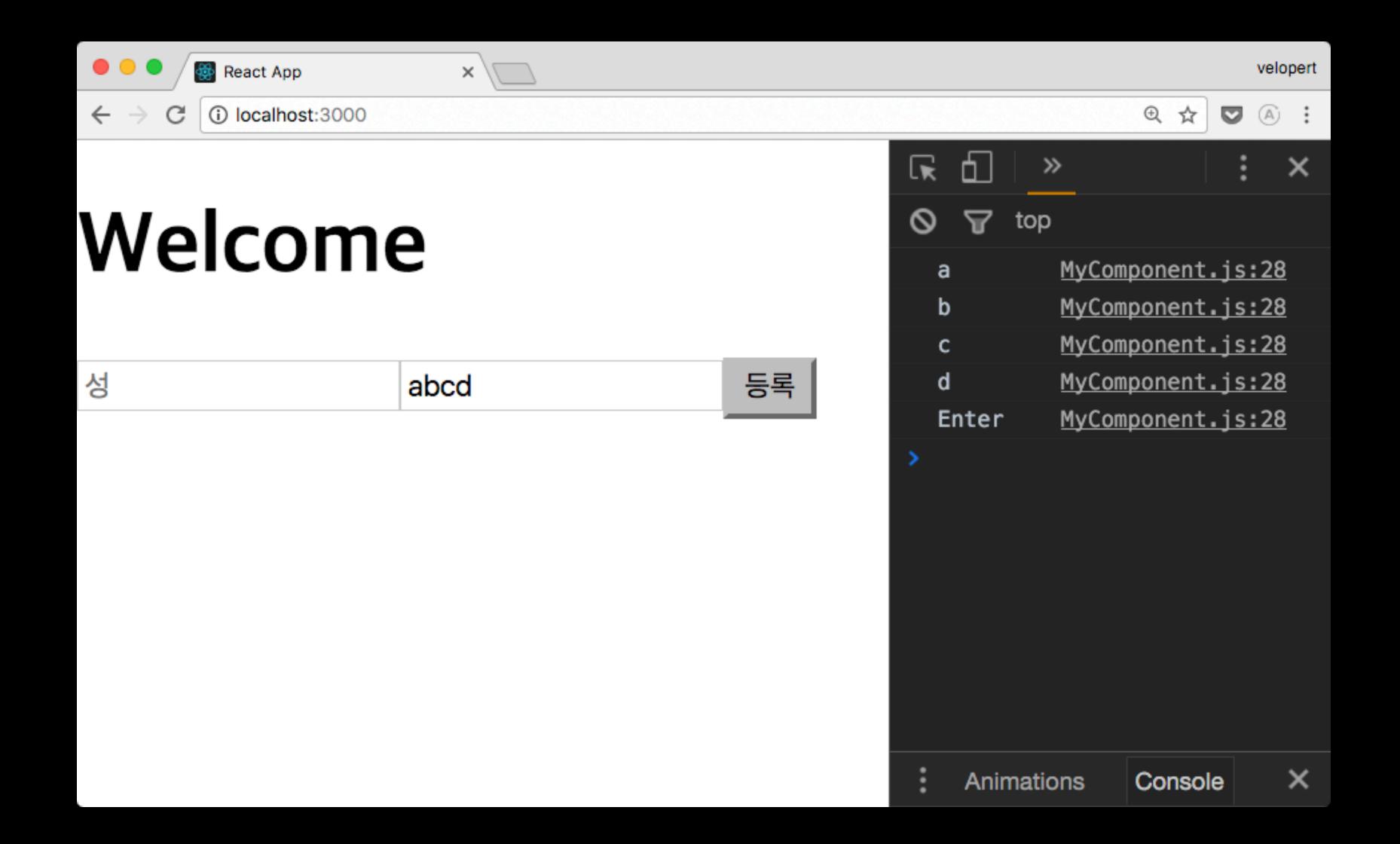
Welcome



0 asdfasdf asdf

1 zxcvzxvc xczvzxcv

```
// 메소드 추가
handleKeyPress = (e) \Rightarrow \{
   console.log(e.key);
// 렌더함수 변경
const { handleChange, handleClick, handleKeyPress } = this;
<input</pre>
    onChange={handleChange}
    value={firstname}
    type="text"
    name="firstname"
    placeholder="이름"
    onKeyPress={handleKeyPress}
```



```
handleKeyPress = (e) ⇒ {
   if(e.key ≡≡ 'Enter') this.handleClick();
}
```



ref: DOM에 직접 접근

<div ref={ref=>{this.element = ref}}></div>

```
    onChange={handleChange}
    value={lastname}
    type="text"
    name="lastname"
    placeholder="성"

    ref={ref⇒this.lastnameInput=ref}

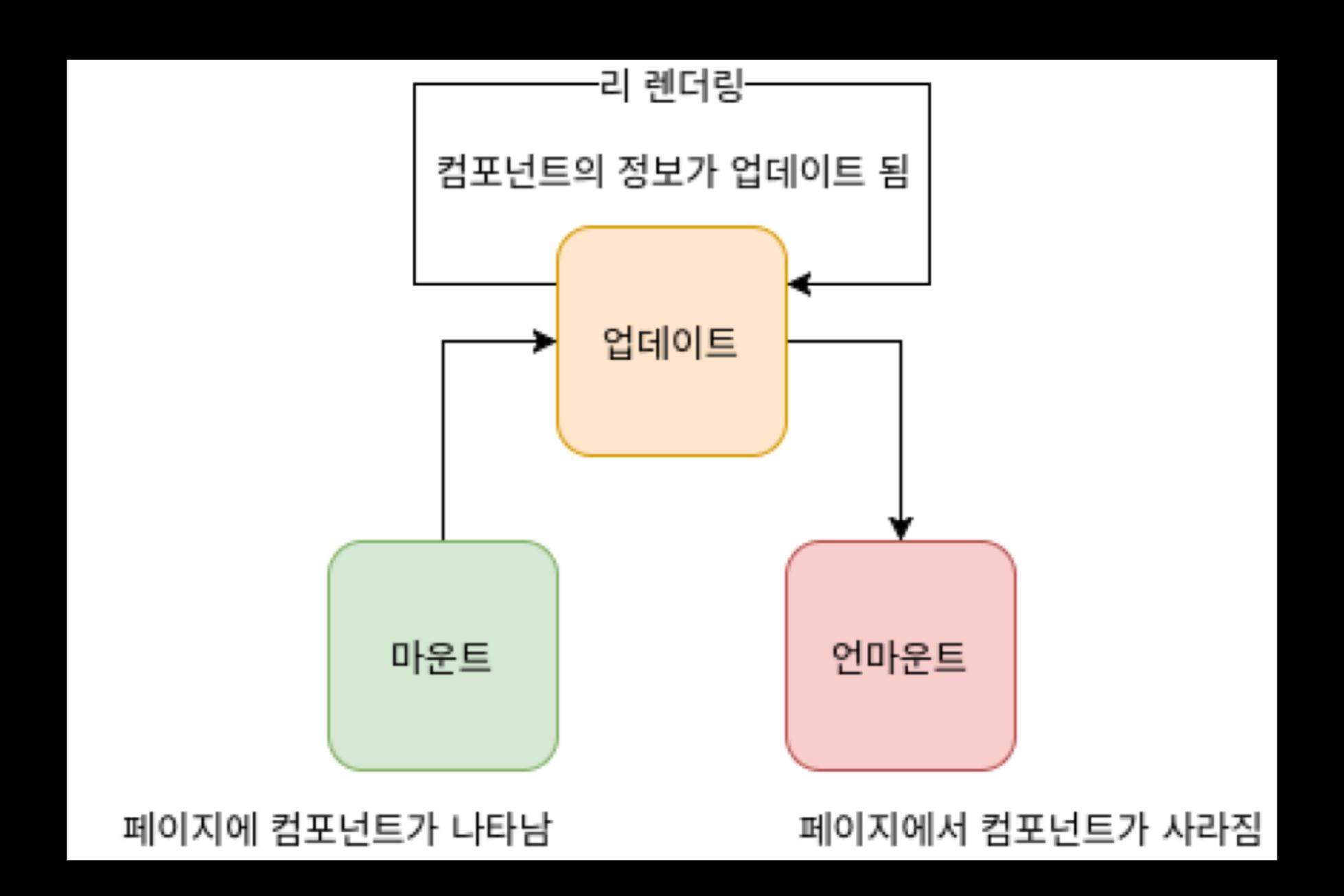
    />
```

```
handleClick = (e) \Rightarrow \{
    const { lastname, firstname, names } = this.state;
    this.setState({
        lastname: '',
        firstname: ',
        names: [... names, `${lastname} ${firstname}`]
    });
    this.lastnameInput.focus();
```

전체코드

https://gist.github.com/velopert/e41829893446f110adb3a015dd67d83e

컴포넌트의 LifeCycle 메소드



constructor()
component**Will**Mount()
render()
component**Did**Mount()

CHOLE.

component**Will**ReceiveProps()
shouldComponentUpdate()
component**Will**Update()
render()
component**Did**Update()

componentWillUnmount()

render() { ... }

컴포넌트의 모양새를 정의해줌

컴포넌트 생성

 $constructor \rightarrow component Will Mount \rightarrow render \rightarrow component Did Mount$

컴포넌트 업데이트

 $componentWillReceiveProps \rightarrow shouldComponentUpdate$

 \rightarrow componentWillUpdate \rightarrow render \rightarrow componentDidUpdate

constructor(props) { ... }

컴포넌트의 생성자 메소드 초기 멤버변수 및 state 정의 - class property 로도 할 수 있음 내부에서 super(props) 실행해 주어야함

컴포넌트 생성

 $constructor \rightarrow componentWillMount \rightarrow render \rightarrow componentDidMount$

componentWillMount() { ... }

DOM에 나타나기 전에 실행되는 메소드 한번만 실행되며, this.props / this.state 사용 가능 setState 사용 가능, DOM 에 접근 불가능 서버사이드에서도 실행됨

컴포넌트 생성

 $\texttt{constructor} \boldsymbol{\rightarrow} \textbf{componentWillMount} \boldsymbol{\rightarrow} \textbf{render} \boldsymbol{\rightarrow} \textbf{componentDidMount}$

componentDidMount() { ... }

첫 렌더링 후 실행되는 메소드 다른 자바스크립트 라이브러리 / 프레임워크 함수 호출 이벤트 등록 / setTimeout 및 네트워크 요청 / 비동기작업은 여기서 합니다 DOM 에 접근 가능

컴포넌트 생성

 $constructor {\color{red} \rightarrow} component Will Mount {\color{red} \rightarrow} render {\color{red} \rightarrow} component Did Mount$

componentWillReceiveProps(nextProps) {...}

부모로부터 새 props를 전달 받게될때 실행됩니다 props 값에 따라 state 에 변화를 주어야 할때 여기서 작업을 하면 됩니다 setState 메소드를 실행 가능하며, 새 props 는 nextProps 키워드로 접근가능합니다

컴포넌트 업데이트

componentWillReceiveProps → shouldComponentUpdate
 → componentWillUpdate → render → componentDidUpdate

shouldComponentUpdate(nextProps, nextState) {...}

props 나 state 가 변경되면 이 메소드가 실행됩니다 true / false 값을 반환해야합니다. false 를 반환하면 업데이트가 중지됩니다. 컴포넌트를 최적화할때 중요한 역할을 합니다. 기본값으론 true를 반환합니다

컴포넌트 업데이트

componentWillReceiveProps→shouldComponentUpdate
→componentWillUpdate→render→componentDidUpdate

componentWillUpdate(nextProps, nextState) {...}

shouldComponentUpdate 가 true 를 반환했을때 실행됩니다 업데이트를 실행하기 전에 실행됩니다 DOM 조작 및 setState 를 하면 정상적으로 작동하지 않습니다

<u>컴포넌트 업데이트</u> componentWillReceiveProps→shouldComponentUpdate

ocomponentWillUpdateorenderocomponentDidUpdate

componentDidUpdate(prevProps, prevState) {...}

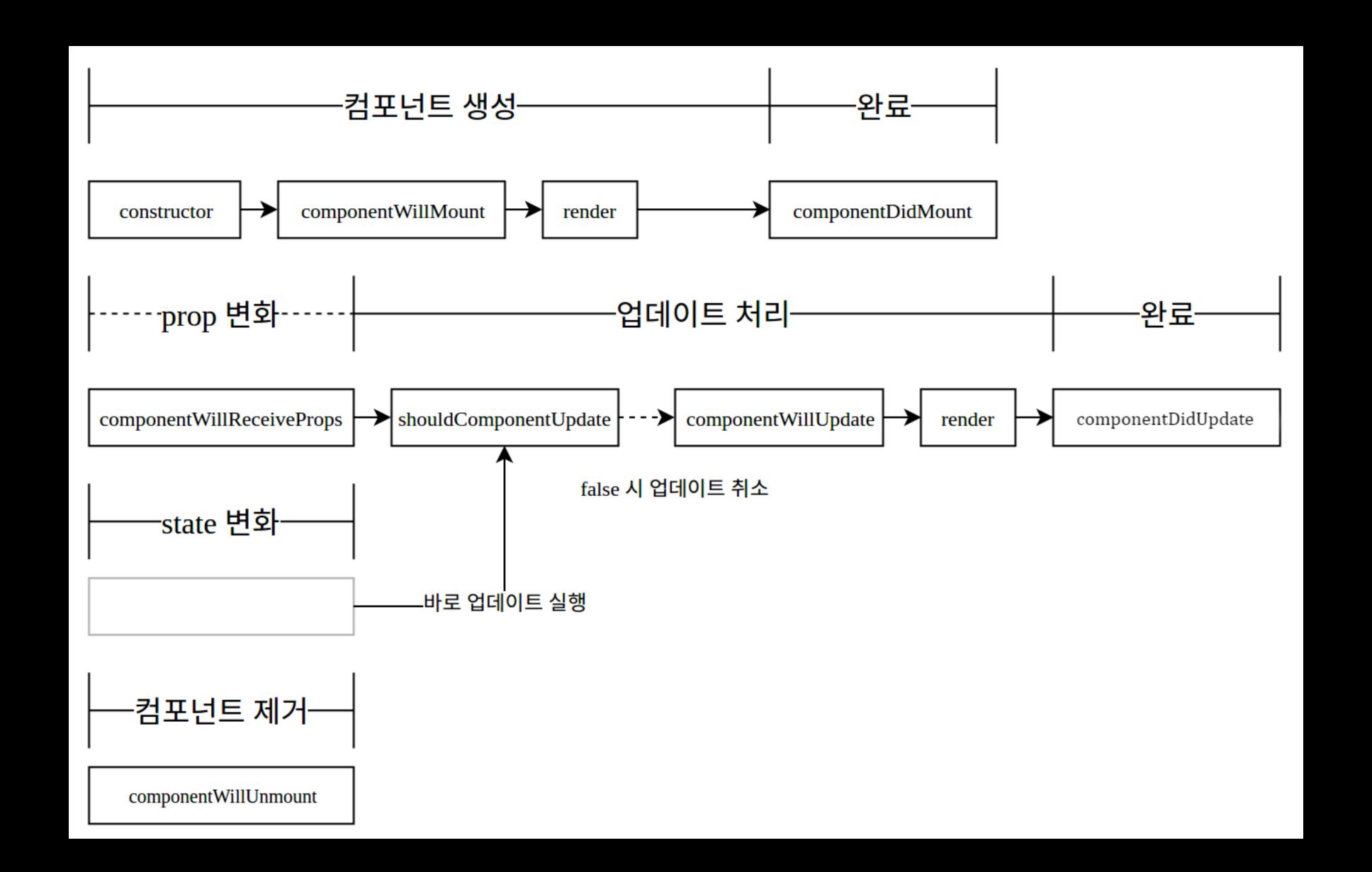
리렌더링이 마친 후 실행됩니다 DOM 관련 처리를 해도 됩니다 prevProps 혹은 prevState 를 사용하여 이전에 지니고있던 데이터에 접근할수있습니다

컴포넌트 업데이트componentWillReceiveProps→shouldComponentUpdate→componentWillUpdate→render→componentDidUpdate

componentWillUnmount

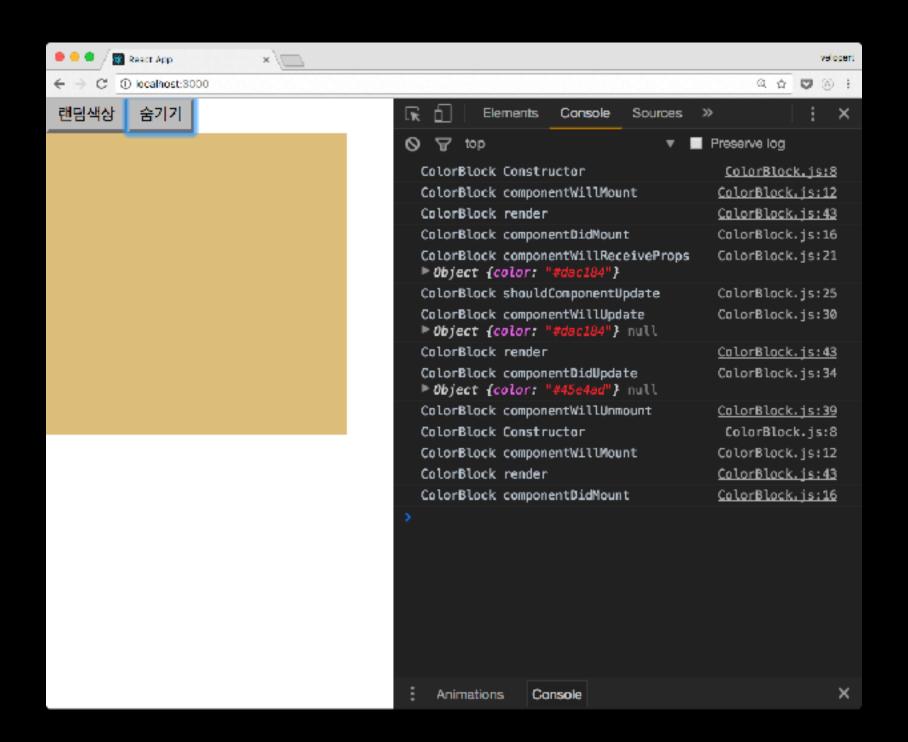
컴포넌트가 DOM에서 제거 될 때 실행됩니다. 여기서 타이머 / 이벤트 등을 제거합니다

> 컴포넌트 언마운트 componentWillUnmount



LifeCycle API 실습

https://gist.github.com/velopert/3126fa38067183b7e03ce7f64ba056a6



쉼.