

Refs. Portal. React Patterns. Routing

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01

Refs

02

React Portal

03

Controlled components

04

Routing



01

Refs

Refs

Refs

- React is declarative and abstracts DOM manipulations
- Refs are used to get reference on the underlying DOM element
 - Access DOM element properties (e.g. height, position, ...)
- [Official docs](#)
- Returns object with **current** key set to DOM object or **null**
- **useRef** hook - **const ref = useRef(null)**
- **createRef** method - **this.ref = createRef(null)**
- Refs are also used to store data which should not trigger re-renders



Refs example - refs.md



02



React Portal

React Portal

React Portal

- [Official docs](#)
- Render children outside of DOM hierarchy
 - Used with modals, dialogs, notifications, toasts
- Commonly used with Singleton pattern - e.g. Toast notifications
- Also used for expanding menus of elements whose containers have hidden overflows
- ReactDOM specific
- `createPortal(child, container)`
- Event propagation and Context work as if it is still in the hierarchy



Portal example - portal.md




03



Controlled
components

Controlled components

Controlled components

- Components which are controlled by the parent via props
 - They receive **value** and **onChange** handler
- Often used in forms to allow the parent to always know current input values
 - [Forms basics](#) - value is stored in state via onChange
- Example: Tabs component
 - Controlled: receive current value and onChange/onClick as props
 - Uncontrolled: internally stores state and handles changed, only receives list of Tab instances and TabPanel instances as children (handled via context probably)
- Other React patterns: [High order components](#) and [Render prop](#)
 - Mostly made obsolete by custom hooks 

04



Routing

Routing

Routing

- URL addresses specific resource on the Internet (page, response, ...)
- Makes user navigation easier (refresh, browser back)
- Process of navigating to the specific resource on the web

Routing

SEO (Search Engine Optimization)

- Process of making a website more visible in search results
- Search engines crawl web, index content from pages, points to relevant pages in search results
- Ranking algorithm is secret, known only by search engine companies.

Routing

SEO (Search Engine Optimization)

- More traffic -> More 💰



Server side routing

- Route transition is handled on the server
 - When the URL changes, a new HTML document is retrieved from the server
- Browser has to communicate with the server
- Good:
 - Minimal data for each page
 - Search engine friendly
- Bad:
 - Slower interaction between pages
 - Full refresh of a page -> Context is lost
- Does not necessarily imply server-side rendering

Client side routing

- Route transition is handled on the client
 - When URL changes, new HTML is not needed, current one is changed
- Good:
 - Faster page transitions
 - Preserves context
 - Page transitions can be animated
- Bad:
 - Larger first load
 - Possible extra data
 - Not so friendly to search engines - they have to render the page like a true browser
- First load can be server-side rendered, but it isn't default in React

**Thank you for your
attention!**

