

React in 30 Minutes

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Slides and code are available at https://github.com/mvolkmann/react-swapper

React

- A library for creating web applications
- One-way data flow makes applications easier to implement and understand
 - and the "virtual DOM" makes this very fast
- Components do
 - decide what to render when given certain data
 - decide what to do when events occur, like button clicks and input changes
 - often they just pass data to a function that was passed to the component
- Components do not
 - directly modify the DOM
 - modify the state of other components



Getting Started

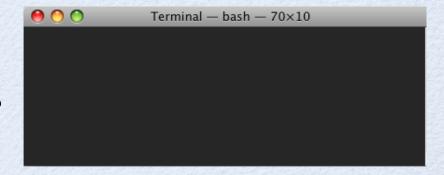
- Browse nodejs.org
- Click "Latest Features" button to download installer for your platform



v7.5.0 Current

Latest Features

- Double-click downloaded file and follow instructions
 - installs Node.js and npm
- Open a terminal or command prompt
- Enter npm install -g create-react-app



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Creating an App

- Enter create-react-app app-name
 - takes about 20 seconds to complete because it downloads and installs many npm packages
- Enter cd app-name
- Enter npm start
- Starts local HTTP server
- Opens default browser to local app URL



To get started, edit src/App.js and save to reload.

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Benefits of create-react-app

- Creates directory structure and files including package.json
- Installs and configures many tools and libraries
- Provides a local web server for use in development
- Provides watch and live reload
- Uses Jest test framework
 which supports snapshot tests
- Lets Facebook maintain the build process
 - future benefits from future improvements
- "npm build" produces small production deploys



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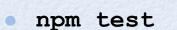
Notable Packages Installed

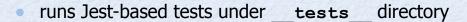
- Babel JavaScript transpiler (ES6+ to ES5) and more
- ESLint pluggable JavaScript linter
- Istanbul code coverage tool
- Jest JavaScript test framework supporting snapshot tests
- Lodash JavaScript utility library
- PostCSS tool for transforming styles with plugins
 - "can lint CSS, support variables and mixins, transpile future CSS syntax, inline images, and more"
- React of course
- ReactDOM provides DOM-specific methods
- react-scripts scripts and configuration used by create-react-app
 - source of future benefits
- **SockJS** WebSocket emulation (tries to use native WebSockets first)
- UglifyJS JavaScript parser/compressor/beautifier
- **Webpack** module and asset bundler
- webpack-dev-server an Express server that servers a webpack bundle
- whatwg-fetch polyfill for Fetch API used to make REST calls



create-react-app Scripts

- package.json file generated by create-react-app defines several scripts
- npm start
 - starts webpack-dev-server and opens browser to the app





- npm run build
 - creates a compressed, production build
 - produces many files in a new build directory
 - most important are
 index.html,
 static/css/main.hash.css, and
 static/js/main.hash.js
 - index.html refers to the .css and .js files



State and Props

- Two ways data is provided to a component
- Values of **props** never change
- Values of state can change over the life of components
- Props are passed to components via what look like HTML attributes
- The type of each prop can be described using React.Proptypes
 - provides error checking during development
- State is initially provided by component definitions and is updated by calls to this.setState(newState)
 - causes the component to re-render using Virtual DOM diffing
- Larger applications often use Redux to manage application state
 - overkill for small to medium sized applications

Component Types

Stateless functional components

- defined by a single function
- get data from props
- do not hold state

```
const Greeting = ({name}) =>
  <h1>Hello, {name}!</h1>;
```

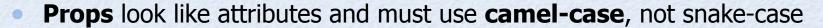
Class-based components

- defined by a class that extends React.Component
- get data from props
- can hold state
- can define lifecycle methods like componentDidMount and shouldComponentUpdate

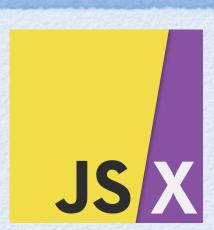
```
class Greeting extends React.Component {
  render() {
    return <h1>Hello, {this.props.name}!</h1>;
  }
}
```

JSX - JavaScript XML

- A syntax for specifying what components should render
- Looks very similar to HTML
- HTML element names must be lowercase
- Custom element names must start uppercase



- ex. onClick, NOt on-click
- Values of event handling props must be references to functions
 - ex. onClick={this.handleClick}
- Converted to calls to JavaScript functions by Babel plugin "transform-react-jsx"
 - browsers do not understand JSX syntax



Time to Look at Code!

https://github.com/mvolkmann/react-swapper

- Select in src/select.js
 - a list of strings that supports a single selection
 - implemented with a stateless functional component
- Swapper in src/swapper.js
 - renders two Select components with two buttons between them for moving items from one Select to the other
 - implemented with a class-based component
- App in src/App.js
 - renders a Swapper for selecting favorite ice cream flavors
- CSS in src/App.css
 - uses Flexbox to layout all components

Favorite Ice Cream Flavors

butter pecan chocolate chocolate chip chocolate mint cookie dough

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Sass Integration

- Steps to use Sass in apps created with create-react-app
- Install node-sass
 - npm install --save-dev node-sass
- Add these npm scripts to package.json
 - "build-css": "node-sass src/ -o src/",
 - "watch-css": "npm run build-css && node-sass src/ -o src/ --watch",
- Replace existing npm scripts in package.json with these
 - "start": "react-scripts start & npm run watch-css",
 - "build": "react-scripts build && npm run build-css",
- Add to .gitignore
 - src/**/*.css
- If there are existing .css files, rename them to .scss and remove .css files from git

```
eX. git mv src/App.css src/App.scss
```

