

Props

Short form for properties. To dynamically send data to a component we use props.

Passing a prop to a function is like passing an argument to a function.

Passing Props to a Component

Example,

```
<RestaurantCard  
resName="Meghana Foods"  
cuisine="Biryani, North Indian"  
/>
```

'resName' and 'cuisine' are props and this is prop passing to a component.

Receiving props in the Component

Props will be wrapped and sent in Javascript object

Example,

```
const RestaurantCard = (props) => {  
  return(  
    <div>{props.resName}</div>  
  )  
}
```

What is Destructuring?

Destructuring means **breaking objects or arrays into smaller variables** in a clean and easy way.

```
const RestaurantCard = ({resName, cuisine}) => {  
  return(  
    <div>{resName}</div>  
  )  
}
```

Object destructuring

• Without destructuring

```
js  
  
const user = { name: "Nandini", age: 20 };  
  
console.log(user.name);  
console.log(user.age);
```

• With destructuring

```
js  
  
const { name, age } = user;  
  
console.log(name);  
console.log(age);
```

✓ Benefits

- Shorter code
- Easy to read
- No need to use `user.name` again and again

Deconstructing in React (Props)

- **Without deconstructuring**

jsx

```
function Card(props) {  
  return <h1>{props.title}</h1>;  
}
```

- **With deconstructuring**

jsx

```
function Card({ title }) {  
  return <h1>{title}</h1>;  
}
```

Config Driven UI

Config = Data coming from API

Instead of hardcoding UI, we build UI **based on data**.

✗ Hardcoded UI

```
<RestaurantCard name="KFC" />  
<RestaurantCard name="McDonald's" />  
<RestaurantCard name="Dominos" />
```

✓ Config Driven UI

Data (config) comes from API:

```
js  
  
const resList = [  
  { name: "KFC", rating: 4.1 },  
  { name: "McDonald's", rating: 4.3 },  
];
```

UI is generated **from the data**:

```
jsx  
  
resList.map((res) => <RestaurantCard data={res} />)
```

💡 UI changes automatically when API data changes.

Why use map()?

Dynamic Component Listing

```
resList.map((restaurant) => (  
  <RestaurantCard resData={restaurant} />  
)
```

Why do we need a Unique Key?

```
<RestaurantCard key={restaurant.id} resData={restaurant} />
```

Because when the list changes (like new item comes at top),
React can identify which item changed and update only that one.

✗ Without Key

React **re-renders everything** again → slow performance.

✗ Using Index as Key

key={index}

 Best

Use a **unique ID** from API:

key={restaurant.id}

Is JSX mandatory for React?

No.

JSX is not mandatory, it is just a **syntax sugar** for `React.createElement()`.
But it makes code cleaner, readable, and is used in real-world projects.

Is ES6 mandatory for React?

React itself doesn't require ES6, but modern React code heavily uses ES6 features for cleaner and more modular development

{TitleComponent}

This means a variable, not a component. Used when you store a component in a variable.

```
const TitleComponent = <h1>Hello</h1>;
```

```
{TitleComponent}
```

vs

{<TitleComponent />}

This actually **renders a React component**.

vs

{<TitleComponent></TitleComponent>}

Same as above, but used when the component has **Children/content inside**

```
<TitleComponent>
```

```
Hello BS!
```

```
</TitleComponent>
```

How can I write comments in JSX?

Use **curly braces + JS comment**:

```
{/* This is a JSX comment */}
```

What is <React.Fragment> and <> </> ?

When you write HTML:

```
<div>  
  <h1>Hello</h1>  
</div>
```

The browser creates:

- **a div node**
- **inside it, an h1 node**

Every tag → becomes a DOM node.

More tags = more DOM nodes = slower performance.

React Fragment allows us to group elements without adding an extra wrapper element to the DOM, avoiding unnecessary <div> tags and keeping the DOM clean and lightweight

```
<React.Fragment>
```

```
<h1>Hello</h1>
```

```
<p>World</p>
```

```
</React.Fragment>
```

Short syntax:

```
<>
```

```
<h1>Hello</h1>
```

```
<p>World</p>
```

```
</>
```

What is Virtual DOM?

Virtual DOM is a **lightweight JavaScript representation** of the actual DOM.

React updates the Virtual DOM first → compares it with the previous Virtual DOM → updates only the changed parts in the real DOM.

→ “*Virtual DOM improves performance by reducing direct DOM manipulations.*”

What is Reconciliation in React?

Reconciliation is the **diffing algorithm** React uses to compare the old Virtual DOM with the new Virtual DOM and decide **what needs to be updated** in the actual DOM.

➡ “Reconciliation is the process where React figures out the minimum changes required in the real DOM.”

Reconciliation = *What React does*

Fiber = *How React does it*

What is React Fiber?

<https://github.com/acdlite/react-fiber-architecture>

React Fiber is the **new reconciliation engine** introduced in React 16.

It makes rendering:

- interruptible
- prioritized
- faster
- smoother for animations and large UI

➡ “React Fiber improves rendering performance by breaking work into small units and enabling async rendering.”

Can we use index as keys in React?

Not recommended, because it breaks when list items:

- reorder
- filter
- insert/delete

Use index ONLY when:

- list is static
- order never changes
- no API ID available