REVIEW of Front-End Web Development with React

6/23/2019 Rui Li

Bootstrap-帮助建业UI框架

Week1:

1. Introduction to Full Stack Web Development

React解构调整框架,同时在框架中加入数据

产牛漩涡

Front end/ Client-side VS Back end/Server-side

Concerned with UI related issues

Data validation, dynamic content processing

Data persistence,

Data persistence,

Data persistence,

Data Access layer



2. Setting up your Development Environment: Git and Node

Git: Version Control 把所有写的程序版本都保存起来

NodeJS: JavaScript runtime (翻译软件, 翻译 JS) 可以让 JS 这种前端语言控制 server-side

NPM: 网上资源库的一个集合站,帮助从网上下载资源包

3. Introduction to React

data access through an API

Frameworks: 插 code 进去 [FLUX/REDUX]

Libraries: 调用现有的成熟的 behavior [React]

React: element, component, virtual DOM

JSX: extension to JavaScript, kind of a combination of JS & html in our case

4. React Components

Component: split UI into independent, reusable pieces

State: components used to store its own local information passed as PROPS

-declared in constructor

-use setState() to change state

Lifecycle: Mounting, updating, unmounting

Week2:

1. React component Types

Presentational: concerned with rendering view [do not maintain their own local state]

<u>Container</u>: data fetching & state updates [communicate with data sources] Class component: extend react component/render()/can have local state

Functional component: simplest/receives props as param/no local state or lifecycle/return()

2. React Router

<u>Virtual Dom</u>: created completely from scratch on every setState [React Object/ light weighted/tree data structure/fast/use diffing algorithm to update DOM] state 改变和 DOM 改变的中间一个处理层

Router: collection of navigational components [use URL to enable navigation among views]
Link vs NavLink: NavLink 感觉是用来做链接的、导航栏里用 NavLink

3. Single Page Application

<u>Single Page Application</u>: web application or web site fits in a single page [No need to reload entire page] 一次性下载好大部分数据,后面和 server 只需要传递部分信息

React Router Parameters: [建立子网页 a list] 子网页的定义 <Link to{`/menu/\${dish.id}`> Path="/menu/:dishId

Week3:

1. Controlled Forms

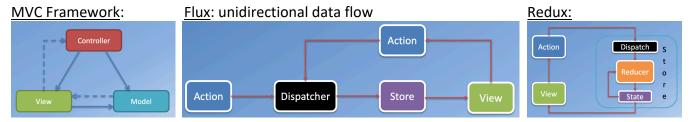
Form: entry (e.g.: login/ submit information)

<u>Controlled Forms</u>: react component control the form (single source of truth/state tying with component state/every state mutation have an associated handler function)

2. Uncontrolled Forms

<u>Uncontrolled Forms</u>: easier, use a ref to get form values from DOM, instead of writing handler function (innerRef={(input)=>this.username.input})

3. Introduction to Redux



Redux: Framework/take previous state and action and return next state

4. React Redux Form

<u>LocalForm</u>: Map form model to local state of the component (when no need to form data persistence across component mounting/unmounting) (LocalForm/control.text)

Week4:

1. Redux Actions

Redux Action: type+payload

Actions: payloads of information (send data from your application to the store through dispatch())

Action Creators: Functions that create actions

Reducer: take previous state and action and return next state (splitting & combining redusers)

2. Redux Thunk

<u>Redux Middleware</u>: provides capability to run code after an action is dispatched, but before it reaches the reducer

<u>Thunk</u>: a subroutine used to inject an additional calculation in another subroutine

Redux Thunk: return **function** instead of an action **in action creators**, inner function receives dispatch() and getState() store methods

3. Client-Server Communication [Write applications recognizing the unexpected delays]



<u>HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol)</u>: a client-server communications protocol [response in XML or JSON]

JSON (JavaScript Object Notation): lightweight data interchange format

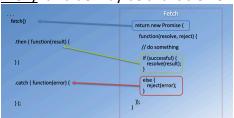
<u>Web Services</u>: a system designed to support interoperability of systems connected over a network (SOAP & REST)

<u>REST (Representational State Transfer)</u>: a style of software architecture for distributed hypermedia systems, outline how resources are defined and addressed

- -HTTP methods explicitly
- -stateless
- -expose directory structure-like URIs
- -transfer using XML/JSON

4. Fetch

<u>Promise</u>: Mechanism that supports asynchronous computation [先调用方法,但允许执行不成功] Proxy: a value may be available now, or in the future, or never





Fetch: interface for fetching resources, promise based (modern replacement for XMLHttpRequest())

5. React Animations