1. Install nodejs and npm, show 2503 and 2502 error.

Solution:

Go to C:\Windows\temp, right click the folder. Select security, click edit, select users(….), click full control.

A screenshot of a social media post

Description automatically generated

1. Fix a vulnerable npm package in package-lock.json:

npm audit fix, npm will install latest version of package automatically.

1. SetState is not a function: 原因是没有bind function. 比如，原来是onClick={handleLogout}, 变成{this.handleLogout}即可解决
2. Indent: Ctrl k + ctrl f
3. ComponentDidMount is after render. The order is constructor, render,componentDidMount.
4. Promise: A good rule of thumb is to always either return or terminate promise chains, and as soon as you get a new promise, return it immediately, to flatten things.

From <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Guide/Using_promises>

JS is single threaded, meaning that two bits of script cannot run at the same time. They have to run one after another.

<https://developers.google.com/web/fundamentals/primers/promises>

1. Async function always return a promise, whether you use await or not. That promise resolves with whatever the async function returns, or rejects with whatever the async function throws.

<https://developers.google.com/web/fundamentals/primers/async-functions>

fetch(url).then… equals to await fetch(url).

1. State and props: props and state are related. The state of one component will often become the props of a child component. Props are passed to the child within the render method of the parent as the second argument to React.createElement. State is equivalent to local variables in a function, props on the other hand, make comopnets reusable by giving components the ability to receive data from their parent component in the form of props. It is equivalent to function parameters.

Class SampleComponent extends React.Component{

Render(){

Return <div> Hello {this.props.name}</div>;

}

}

<SampleComponent name=”Joni” />

<SampleComponent name =”Wang” />