

Routing in a React App



LEARNING OBJECTIVES



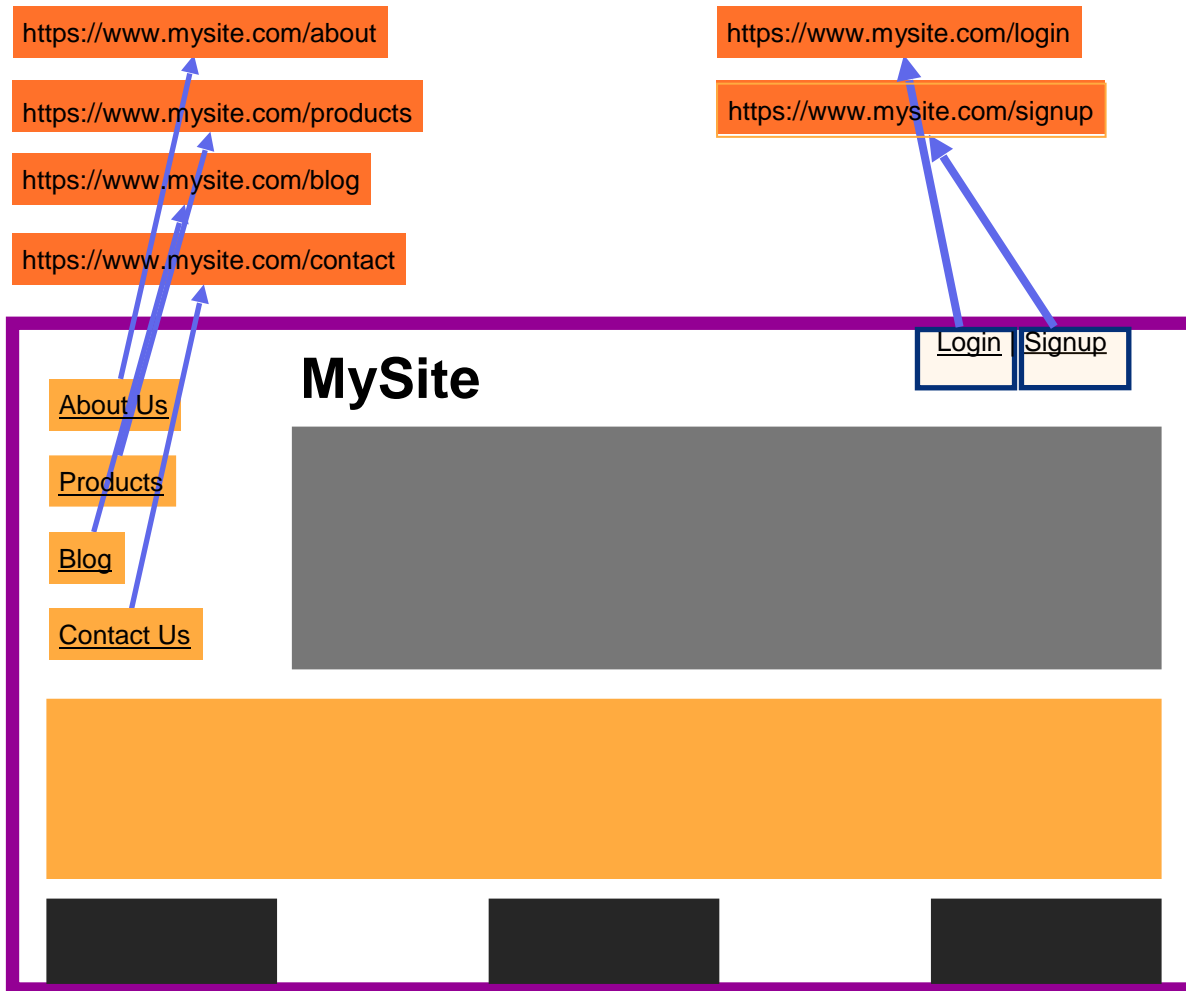
- Understand Routing in a React application
- Understand Dynamic Routing & Setup React Router
- Implement nested routing and use query parameters
- Learn to protect routes from unauthenticated access



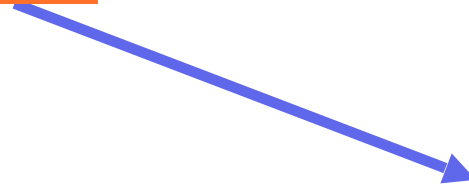
Routing in a React App

Routing in a React application





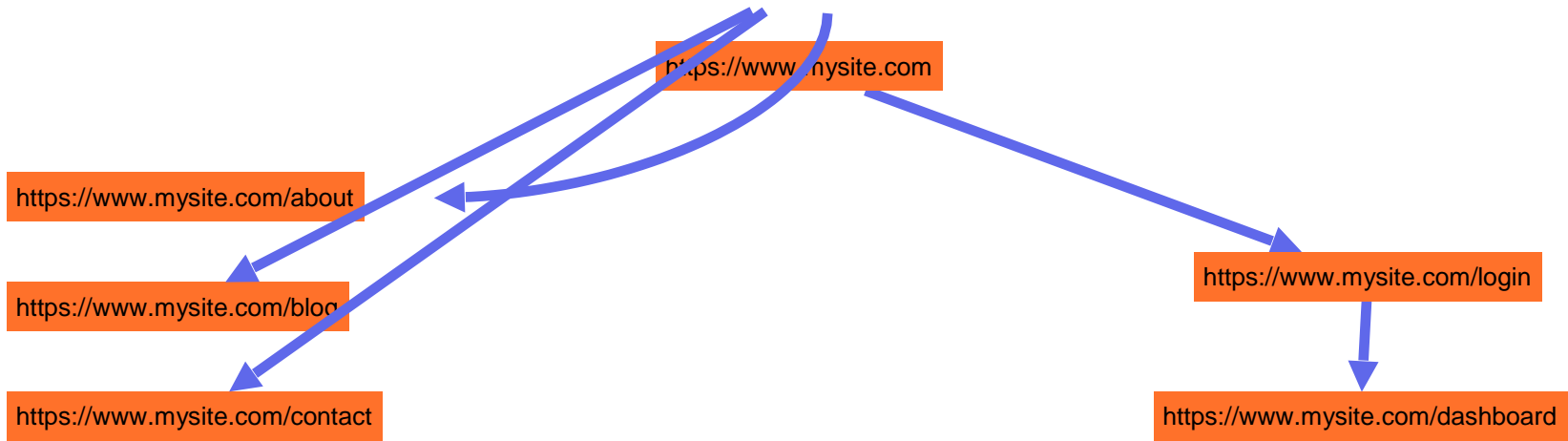
<https://www.mysite.com>

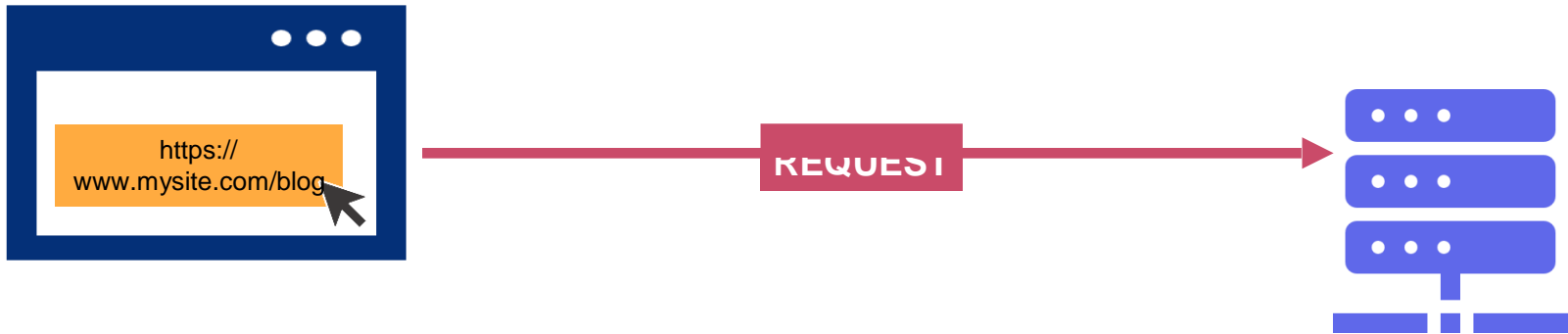


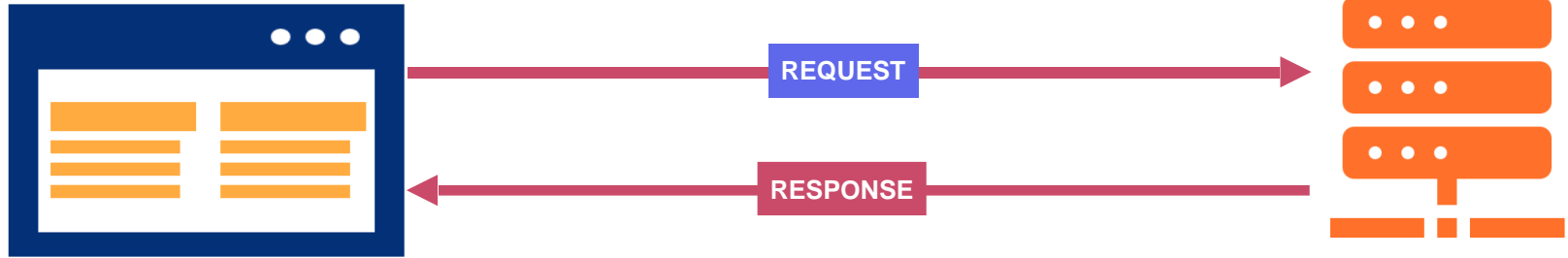
<https://www.mysite.com/login>



<https://www.mysite.com/dashboard>







MULTI-PAGE WEBSITES



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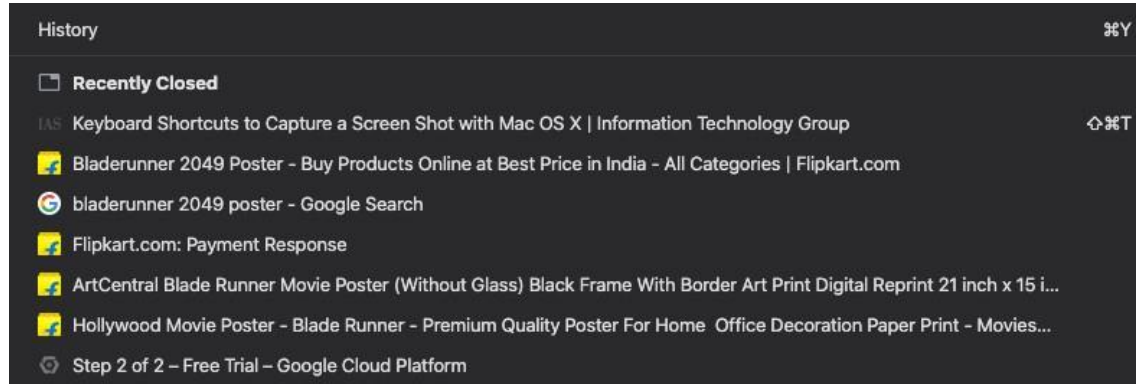


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BROWSER'S HISTORY CONTAINS A LIST OF RECENTLY VISITED UNIQUE URLS



- ✓ Bookmark
- ✓ Use Navigation features of the browser
- ✓ Share URL with friends

WEB APPLICATIONS BUILT USING MODERN JAVASCRIPT LIBRARIES LIKE REACT

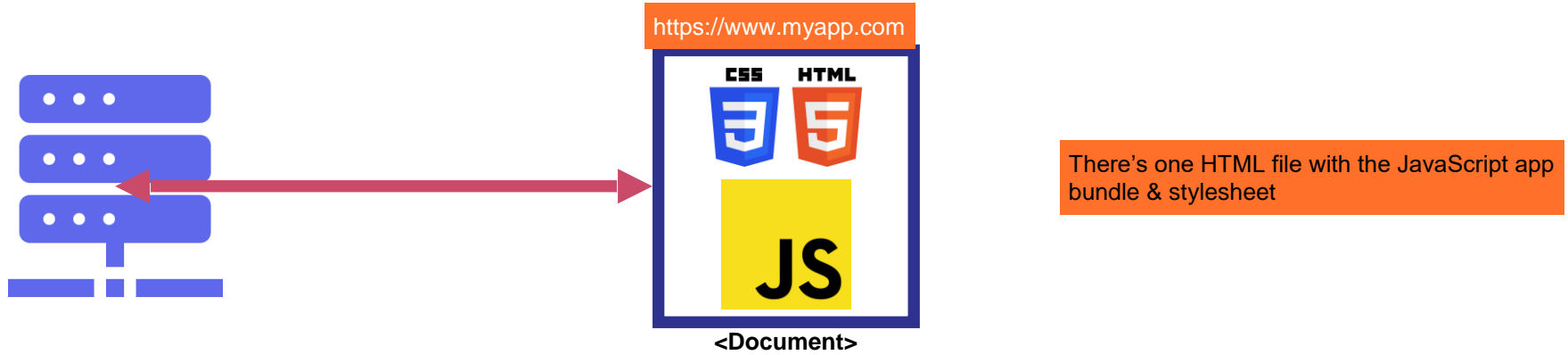


WEB APPLICATIONS BUILT USING MODERN JAVASCRIPT LIBRARIES LIKE REACT



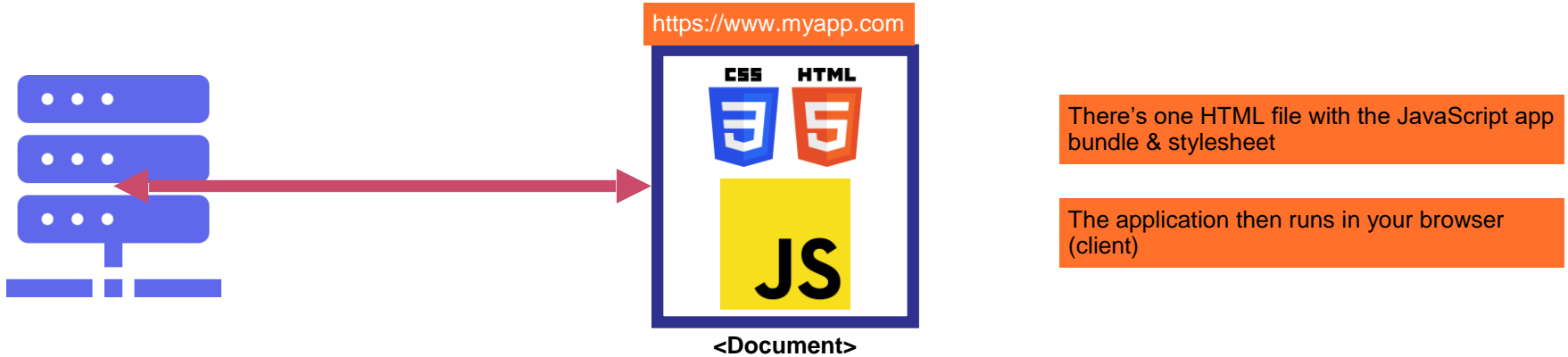
Single Page Apps (SPAs)

WEB APPLICATIONS BUILT USING MODERN JAVASCRIPT LIBRARIES LIKE REACT



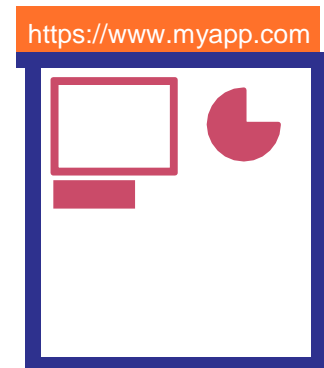
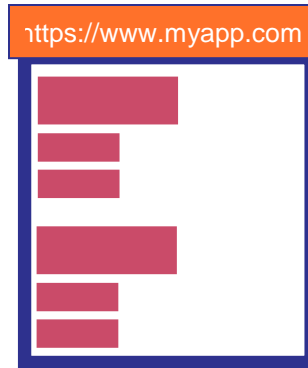
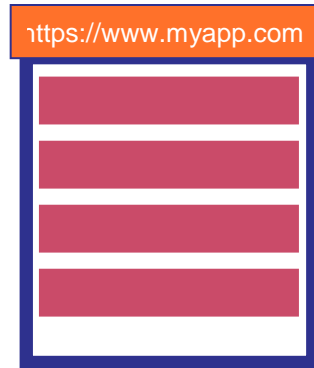
Single Page Apps (SPAs)

WEB APPLICATIONS BUILT USING MODERN JAVASCRIPT LIBRARIES LIKE REACT



Single Page Apps (SPAs)

WHILE THE UIS IN THE SPA MAY CHANGE,
THE URL REMAINS THE SAME!



CONDITIONALLY SWITCHING UIS (COMPONENTS) IN REACT

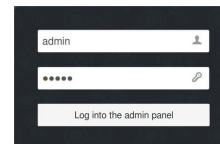
```
const ShowLogin = ({show}) => {  
  const [ui, setUi] = useState(show);  
  return ui ? <Login /> : <Home />  
}
```


CONDITIONALLY SWITCHING UIS (COMPONENTS) IN REACT

```
const ShowLogin = ({show}) => {  
  const [ui, setUi] = useState(show);  
  return ui ? <Login /> : <Home />  
}
```

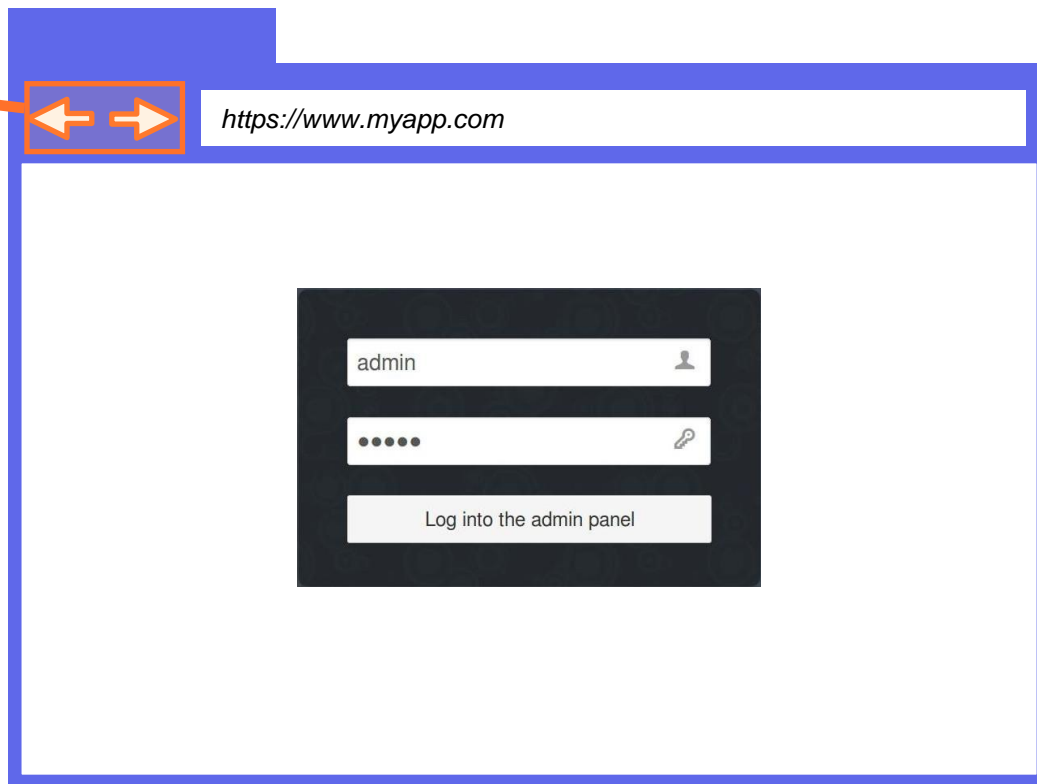
Has no effect on the active URL

<https://www.myapp.com>



A login form with two input fields and a button. The first input field contains the text 'admin' and has a user icon on the right. The second input field contains six dots and has a password icon on the right. Below the input fields is a button with the text 'Log into the admin panel'.

These won't work
because it relies on the
browser's session history
stack



Internally switching UI components in a Single Page App won't update the URL and the browser's session stack

YOUR BROWSER'S SESSION HISTORY STACK

Multi-page Site

4. <https://www.mysite.com/products/?id=3>

3. <https://www.mysite.com/products>

2. <https://www.mysite.com/services>

1. <https://www.mysite.com/>

Single Page App (SPA)

1. <https://www.myapp.com/>

YOUR BROWSER'S SESSION HISTORY STACK

Multi-page Site

<https://www.mysite.com/products/?id=3>

<https://www.mysite.com/products>

<https://www.mysite.com/services>

<https://www.mysite.com/>

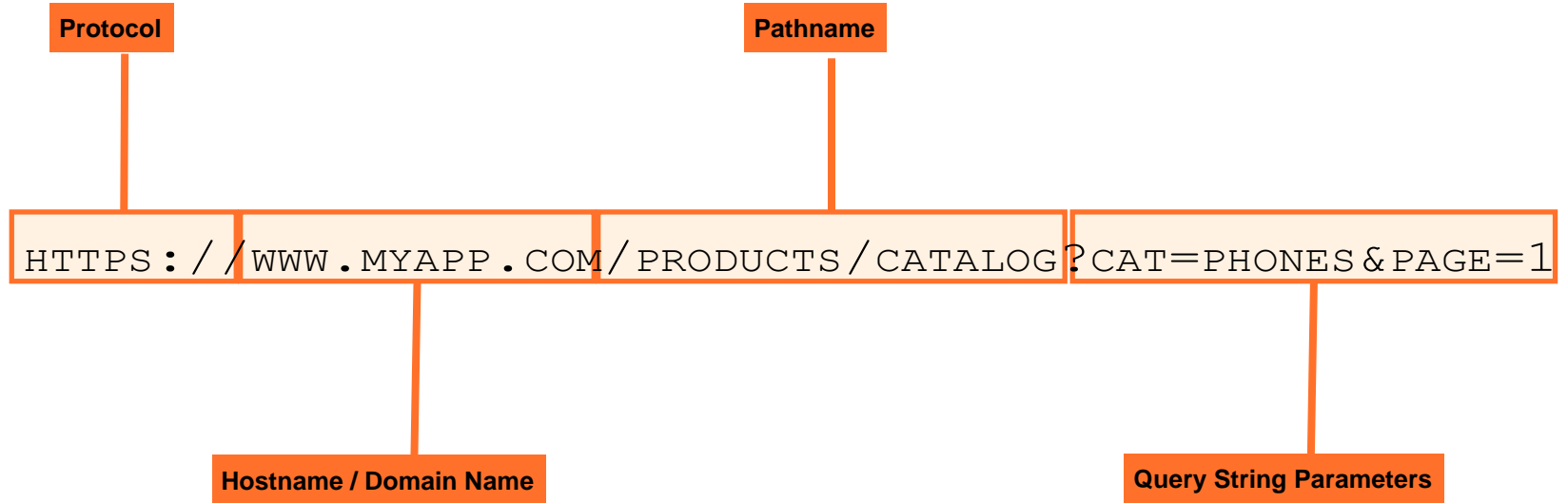
- Bad user experience (Requires roundtrips to the server to fetch each page)
- Browser's navigation features work (Back & Forward buttons)
- You can bookmark & share URLs
- You can revisit a page from history

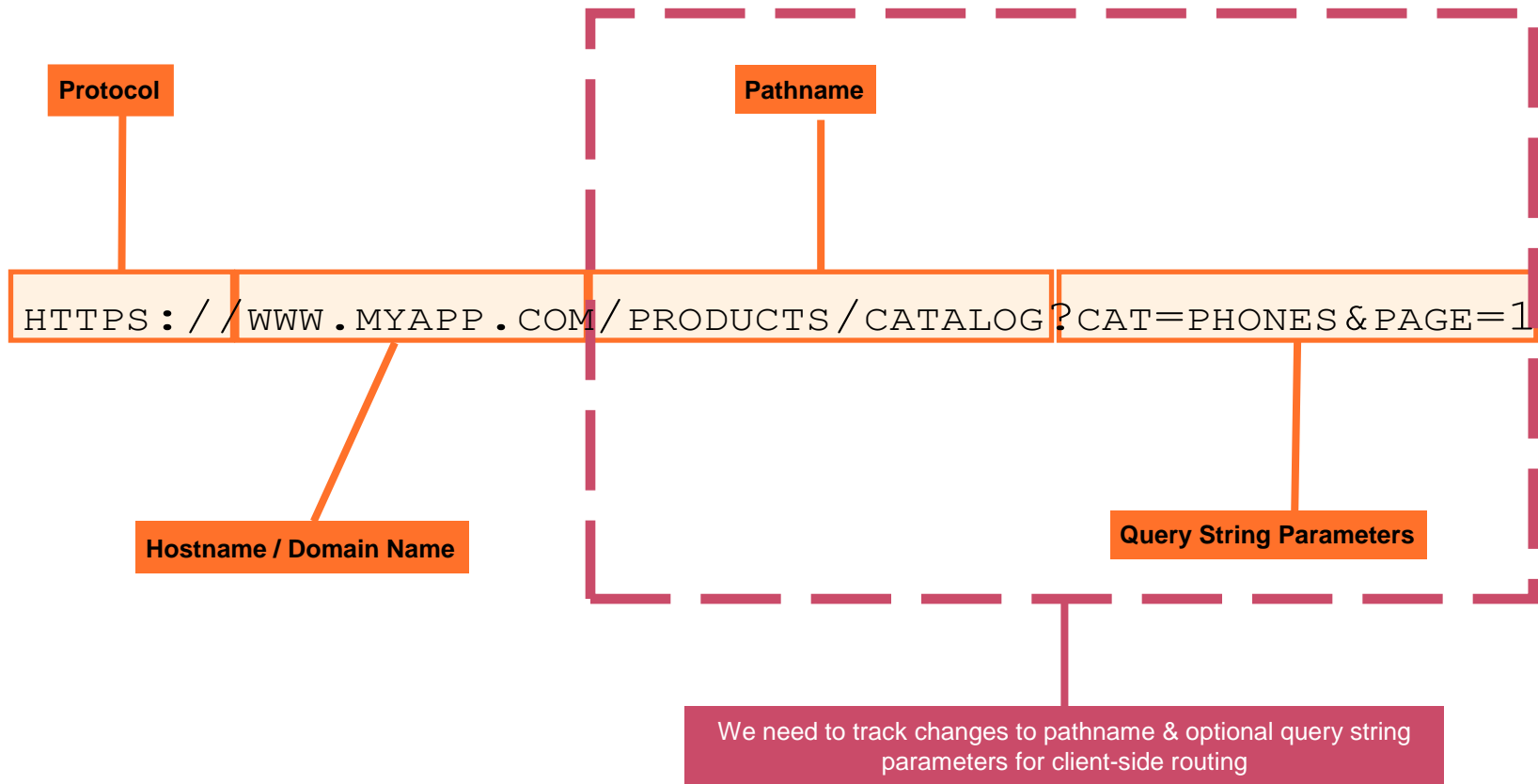
Single Page App (SPA)

<https://www.myapp.com/>

- Great user experience
- Browser's navigation features don't work (Back & Forward buttons)
- You cannot bookmark or share URLs
- You cannot revisit a particular UI from history

We need a way to implement client-side routing to synchronize UIs with URLs





HASH BASED URLS

<https://www.myapp.com/#login>

<https://www.myapp.com/#dashboard>

HASH BASED URLS

`https://www.myapp.com/#login`

`https://www.myapp.com/#dashboard`

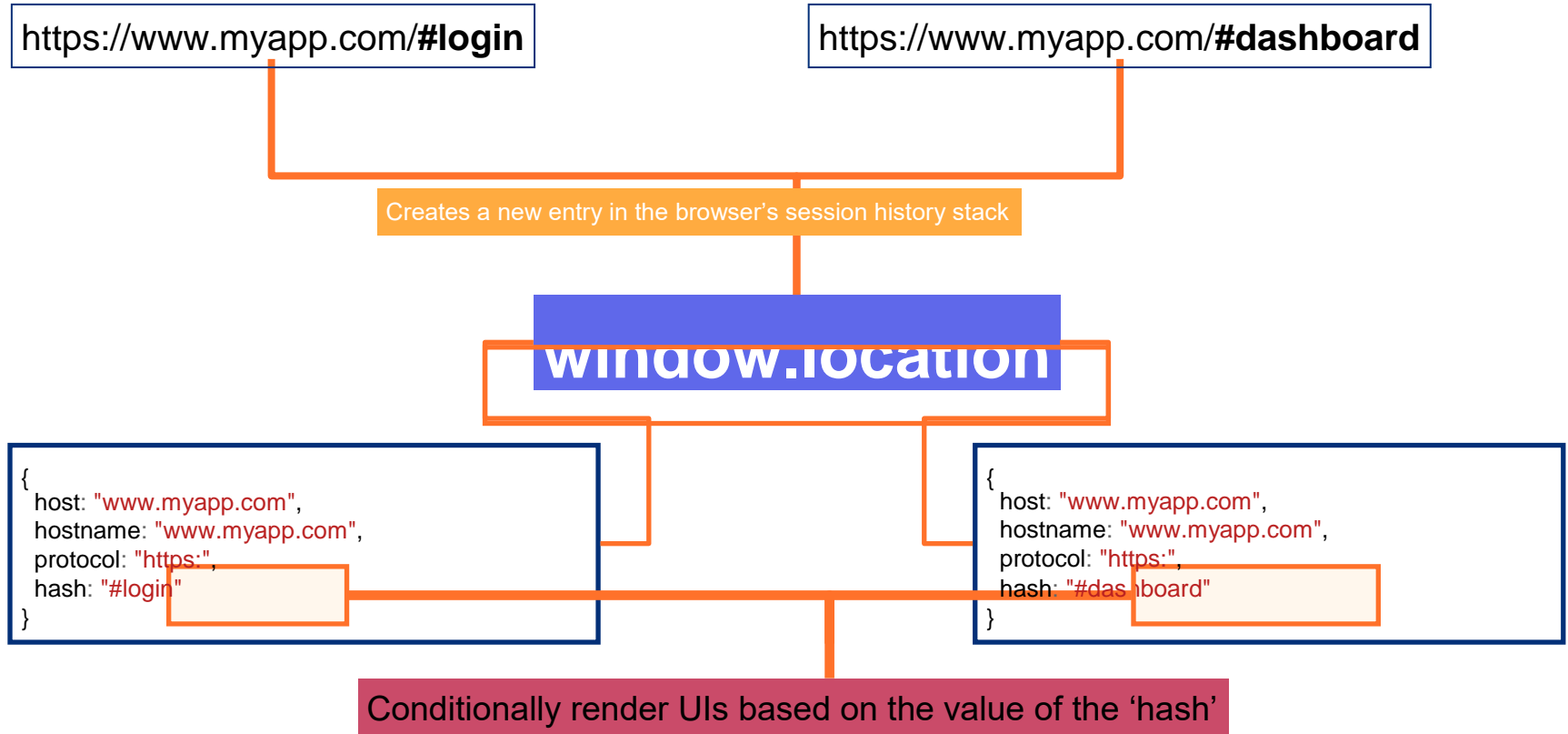
Creates a new entry in the browser's session history stack

window.location

```
{  
  host: "www.myapp.com",  
  hostname: "www.myapp.com",  
  protocol: "https:",  
  hash: "#login"  
}
```

```
{  
  host: "www.myapp.com",  
  hostname: "www.myapp.com",  
  protocol: "https:",  
  hash: "#dashboard"  
}
```

HASH BASED URLS





https://www.myapp.com/#login

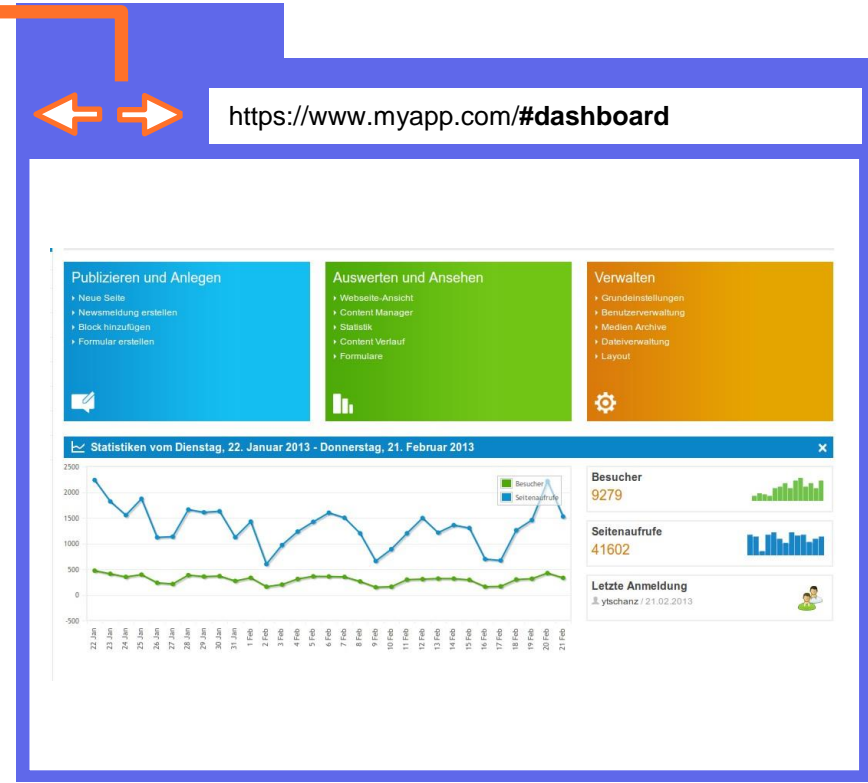
Log into the admin panel



https://www.myapp.com/#dashboard



These buttons will work because hash-based URLs are stored in the browser's session history stack



You can bookmark and share hash URLs and your SPAs will reflect the correct UI for a given URL

#Hash based URLS allow you to get the best of single page apps with the goodness of native navigation features

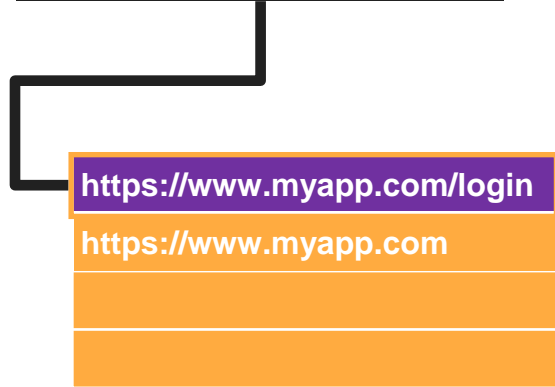
HTML5's History API

Works in all browsers except IE ≤ 9 and Opera Mini

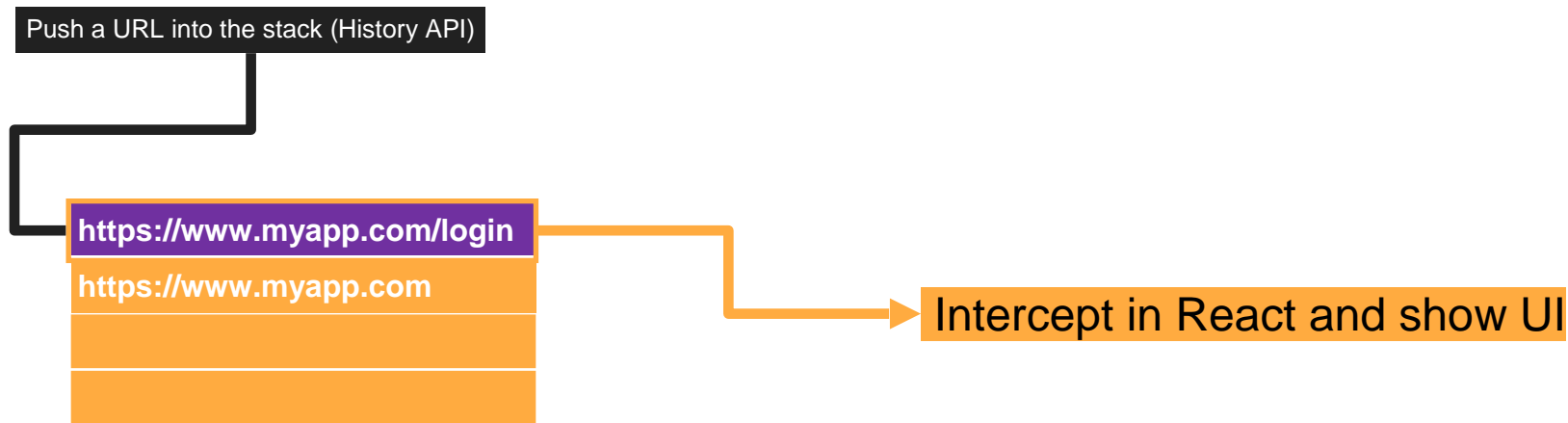
HTML5'S HISTORY API

- ✓ Gives you direct access to the browser's session history stack
- ✓ You can set unique URLs into the stack programmatically
- ✓ You can go back and forward and even replace a URL in the stack
- ✓ All **without** navigating away from the page!

Push a URL into the stack (History API)



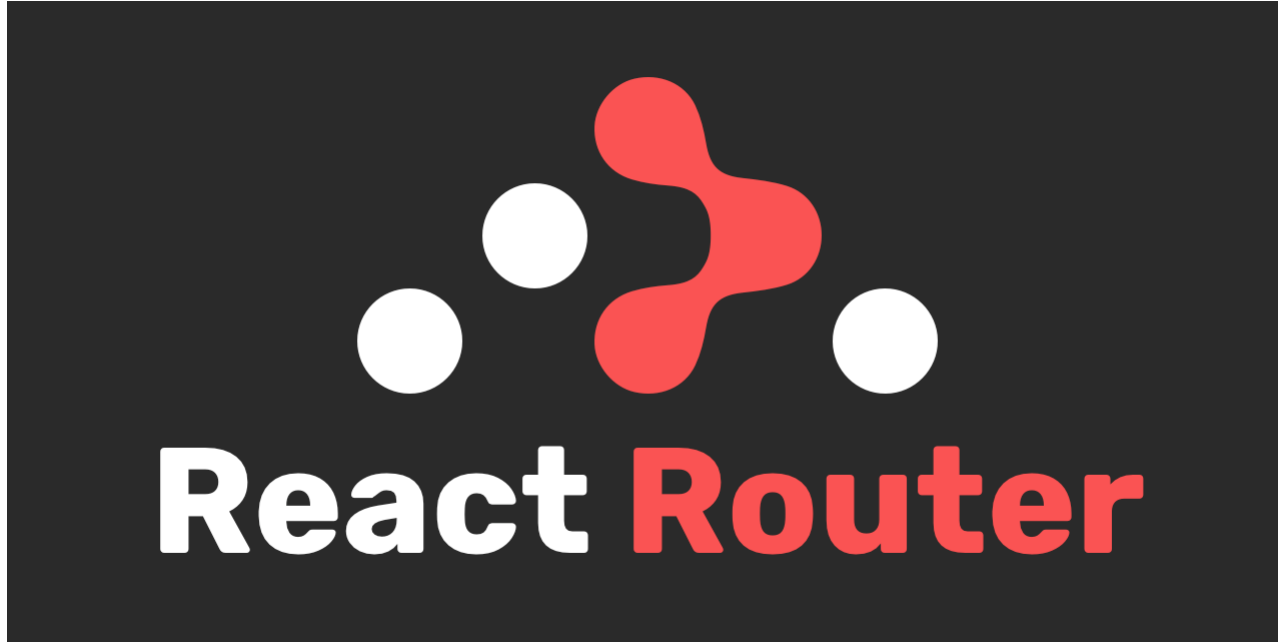
Intercept in React and show UI



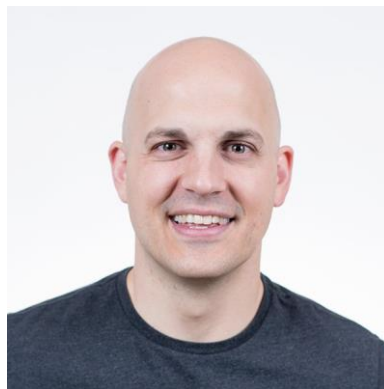
- ✓ Great user experience
- ✓ Native navigation features
- ✓ You can selectively load parts of the UI

We get to keep our UIs in sync with URLs

React apps can get large, with several UIs and components



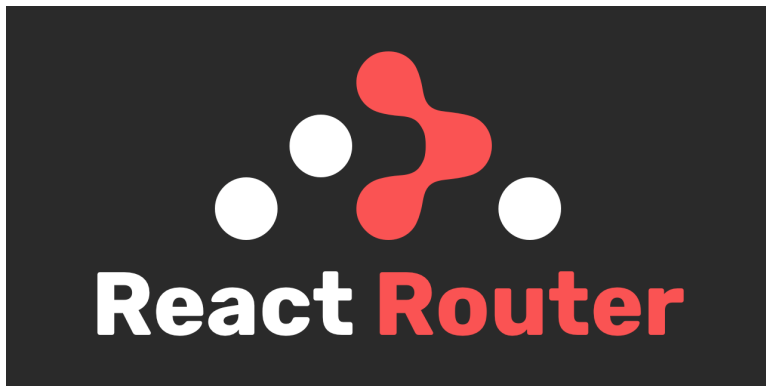
An open source client-side routing library for React



Michael Jackson



Ryan Florence



- Internally abstracts & uses the History API for consistent behavior across all browsers
- Whenever the URL changes, re-renders the app.
- Offers a declarative API with components to encapsulate behaviors and features
- Also offers Hooks

Routing in a React App

Routing with React Router



USER EXPERIENCE MATTERS

Client-side routing is key to a great user experience in Single Page Apps (SPAs)

ROUTING IN REACT APPS



React Router

An open source client-side routing library for React

ROUTING IN REACT APPS



React Router



Michael Jackson



Ryan Florence

ROUTING IN REACT APPS



React Router

=

Great Developer Experience!

ROUTING IN REACT APPS



React Router

<Dynamic Routing>

STATIC ROUTING IN OTHER FRAMEWORKS/LIBRARIES

Static routes defined in an Angular application

```
const appRoutes: Routes = [  
  { path: "about", component: AboutComponent },  
  { path: "product/:id", component: ProductComponent },  
  { path: "blog", component: BlogComponent },  
  { path: "**", component: PageNotFoundComponent }  
];
```

DYNAMIC ROUTING WITH REACT ROUTER USING THE <ROUTE> COMPONENT

```
<Route path="/path-name">  
  <ComponentToRender />  
</Route>
```

The Route component monitors the browser's session history stack (History API) and renders the appropriate component when the path matches

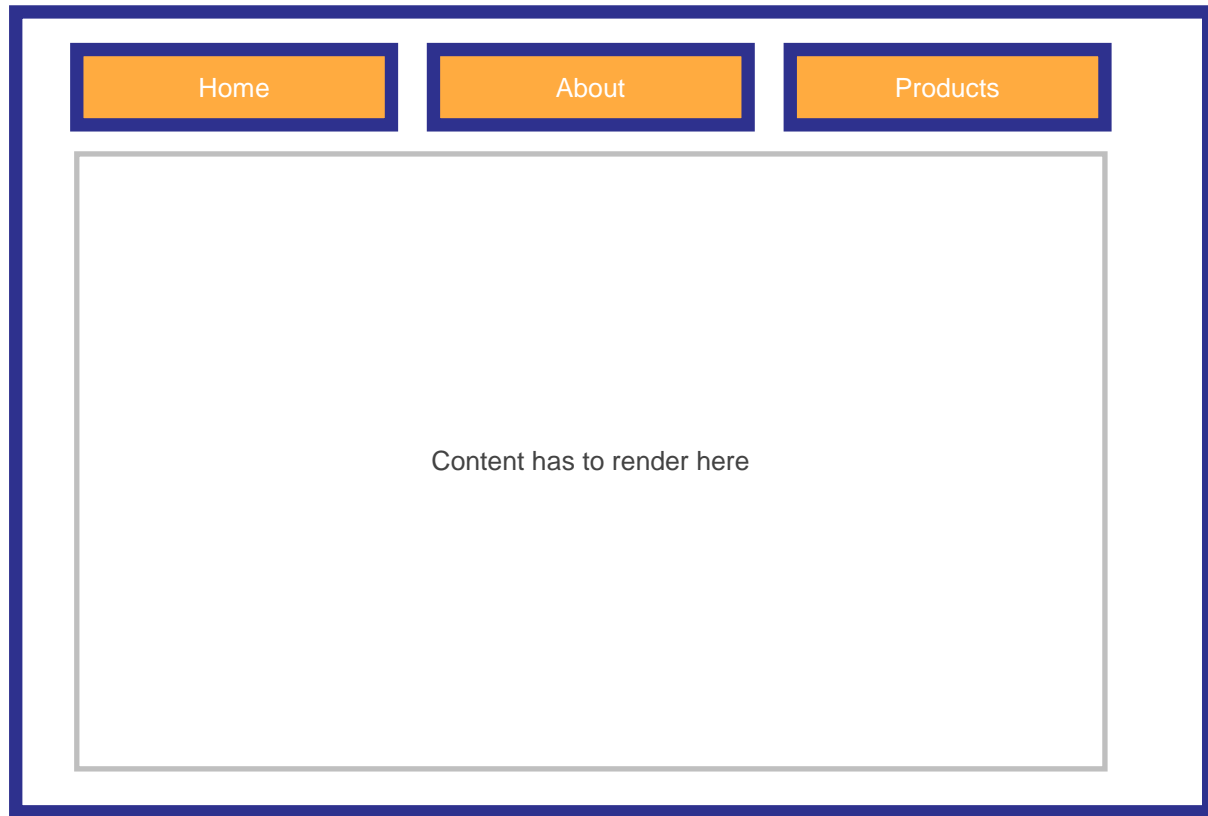
DYNAMIC ROUTING WITH REACT ROUTER

http://www.myapp.com/**products**

The diagram illustrates the mapping between a URL and a React Router configuration. An orange box contains the URL 'http://www.myapp.com/products', where the 'products' part is highlighted in a white box with a red border. A red line connects this box to a larger white box with a red border below it, which contains the corresponding React Router code snippet.

```
<Route path="/products">  
  <ComponentToRender />  
</Route>
```

ROUTING SCENARIO



<Home />

<About />

<Products />

The <Link> component

`<Link to="/">Home</Link>`

`<Link to="/about">About</Link>`

`<Link to="/products">Products</Link>`

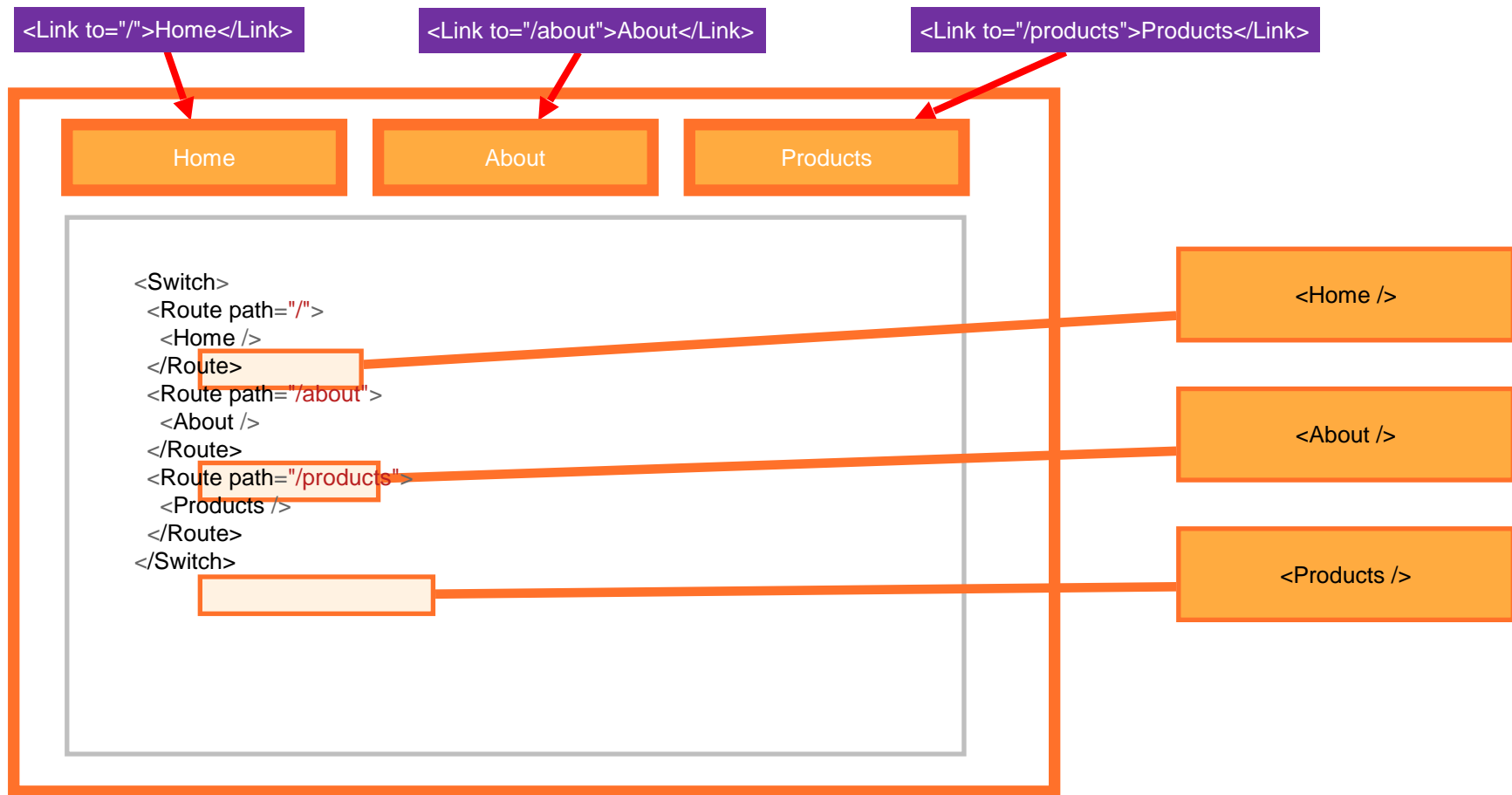


`<Home />`

`<About />`

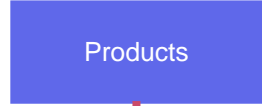
`<Products />`

The <Link>, <Switch> & <Route> components



BEHIND THE SCENES

LINK COMPONENT



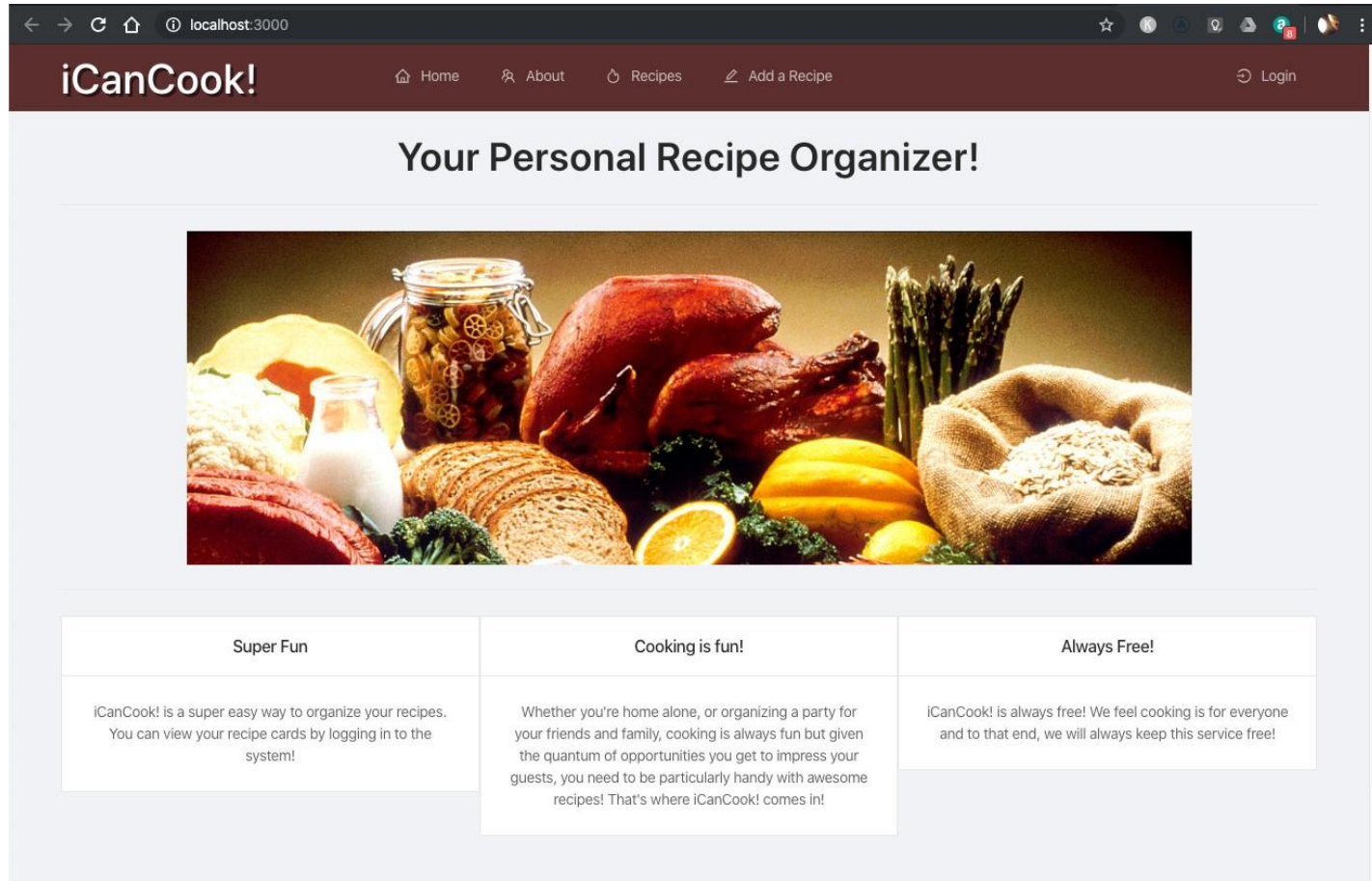
Session History Stack



RENDERED BY ROUTE COMPONENT



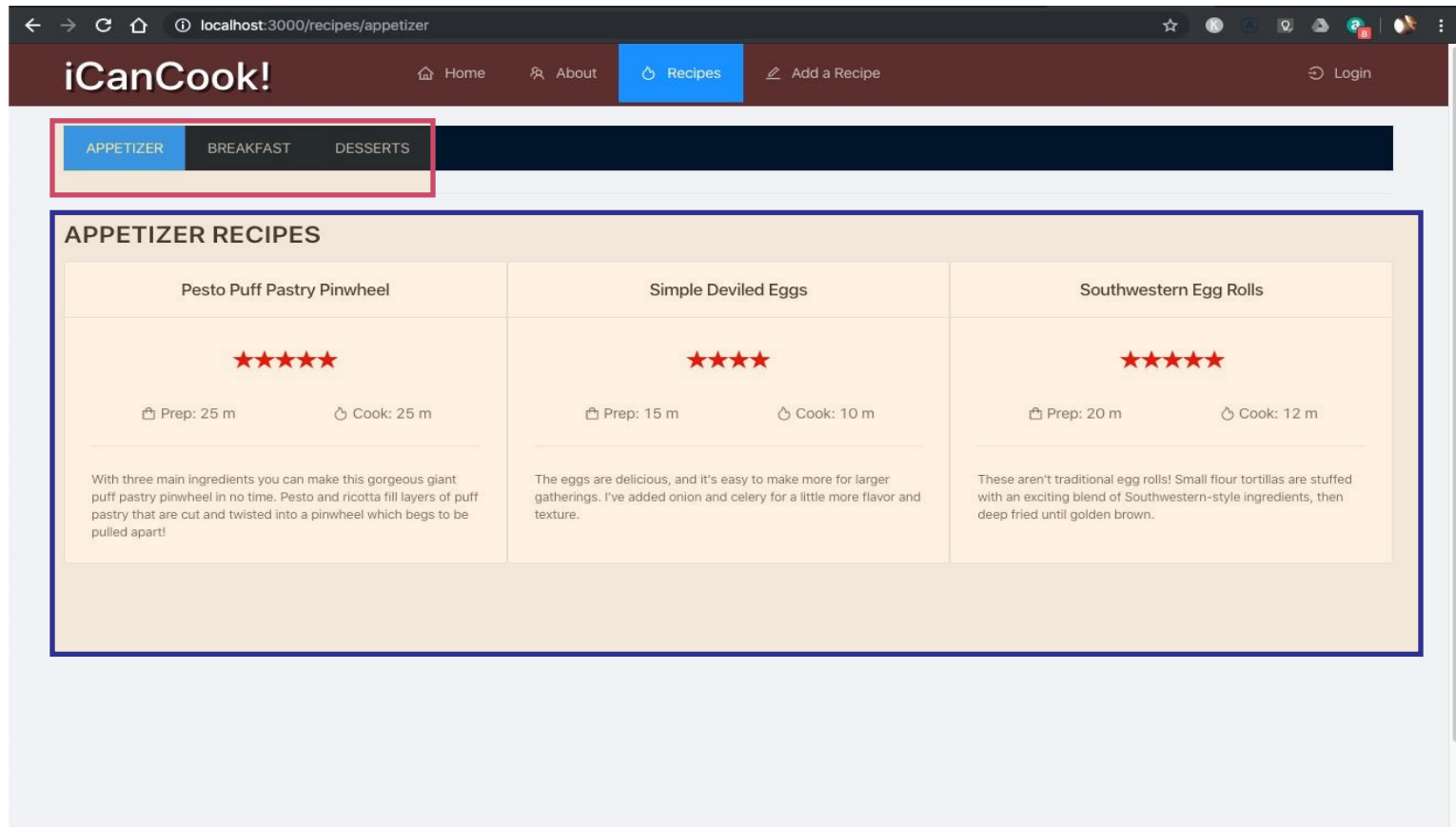
PROJECT APP | UI BUILT USING THE ANT DESIGN FRAMEWORK (WWW.ANT.DESIGN)



PROJECT APP | UI BUILT USING THE ANT DESIGN FRAMEWORK (WWW.ANT.DESIGN)



NESTED NAVIGATION



APPETIZER RECIPES

<h3>Pesto Puff Pastry Pinwheel</h3> <p>★★★★★</p> <p>🕒 Prep: 25 m 🕒 Cook: 25 m</p> <p>With three main ingredients you can make this gorgeous giant puff pastry pinwheel in no time. Pesto and ricotta fill layers of puff pastry that are cut and twisted into a pinwheel which begs to be pulled apart!</p>	<h3>Simple Deviled Eggs</h3> <p>★★★★★</p> <p>🕒 Prep: 15 m 🕒 Cook: 10 m</p> <p>The eggs are delicious, and it's easy to make more for larger gatherings. I've added onion and celery for a little more flavor and texture.</p>	<h3>Southwestern Egg Rolls</h3> <p>★★★★★</p> <p>🕒 Prep: 20 m 🕒 Cook: 12 m</p> <p>These aren't traditional egg rolls! Small flour tortillas are stuffed with an exciting blend of Southwestern-style ingredients, then deep fried until golden brown.</p>
---	---	--

When one of these are clicked

NESTED NAVIGATION



← → ↺ 🏠 ⓘ localhost:3000/recipes/appetizer/app01

☆ 🔍 📄 📍 📁 📧 📱 ⋮

iCanCook!

[🏠 Home](#) [🔗 About](#) [🔖 Recipes](#) [✍️ Add a Recipe](#) [🔄 Login](#)

APPETIZER

BREAKFAST

DESSERTS

APPETIZER RECIPES

Pesto Puff Pastry Pinwheel

★★★★★

🕒 Prep: 25 m

🕒 Cook: 25 m

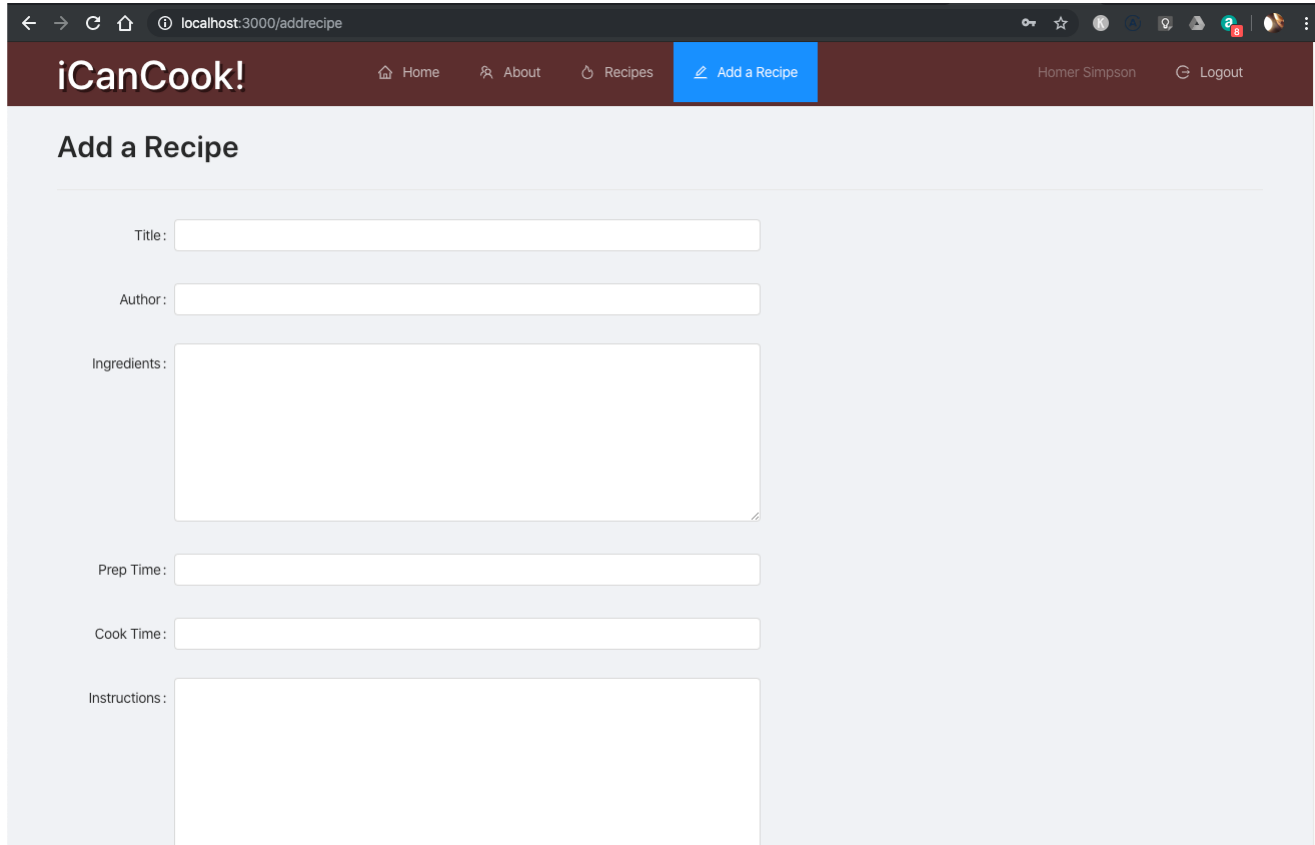
Ingredients

Instructions

- 2 sheets puff pastry
- 2 teaspoons all-purpose flour
- 8 1/2 ounces ricotta cheese
- 8 1/2 ounces pesto

1. Preheat oven to 400 degrees F (200 degrees C). Line a baking tray with parchment paper and dust lightly with flour.
2. Lay puff pastry on a flat work surface; cut a 12-inch circle from each sheet. Transfer 1 circle to the prepared baking sheet.
3. Spread ricotta evenly over the pastry circle. Top with an even layer of pesto. Lay the second pastry circle on top. Set a small glass upside down in the middle of the circle.
4. Cut the circle, away from the glass, into 4 equal quarters. Cut each quarter in half, then each eighth in half, to make 16 equal strips. Remove glass. Twist strips twice, two at a time, in the opposite direction. Pinch ends together. Repeat with remaining strips to make a pinwheel shape.
5. Bake in the preheated oven until pastry is browned, 25 to 30 minutes.

PROTECTED ROUTES (SHOULD ONLY WORK WHEN THE USER IS LOGGED IN)



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar at `localhost:3000/addrecipe`. The page has a dark red header with the logo "iCanCook!" and navigation links: Home, About, Recipes, and a highlighted "Add a Recipe" button. On the right of the header, it shows the user "Homer Simpson" and a "Logout" link. The main content area is titled "Add a Recipe" and contains a form with the following fields:

- Title:
- Author:
- Ingredients:
- Prep Time:
- Cook Time:
- Instructions:

Download and Setup

HANDLING ROUTES THAT DON'T MATCH A DEFINED PATH

```
<Switch>
  <Route exact path="/">
    <Home />
  </Route>
  <Route path="/about">
    <About />
  </Route>
  <Route path="/recipes">
    <Recipes />
  </Route>
  <Route path="/addrecipe">
    <AddRecipe />
  </Route>
  <Route path="/login">
    <Login />
  </Route>
  <Route path="*">
    <NoMatch />
  </Route>
</Switch>;
```

Handling routes that cannot be matched (HTTP 404)

HANDLING ROUTES THAT DON'T MATCH A DEFINED PATH

```
<Switch>
  <Route exact path="/">
    <Home />
  </Route>
  <Route path="/about">
    <About />
  </Route>
  <Route path="/recipes">
    <Recipes />
  </Route>
  <Route path="/addrecipe">
    <AddRecipe />
  </Route>
  <Route path="/login">
    <Login />
  </Route>
  <Route path="*">
  <NoMatch />
</Route>
</Switch>;
```

Try adding this capability!

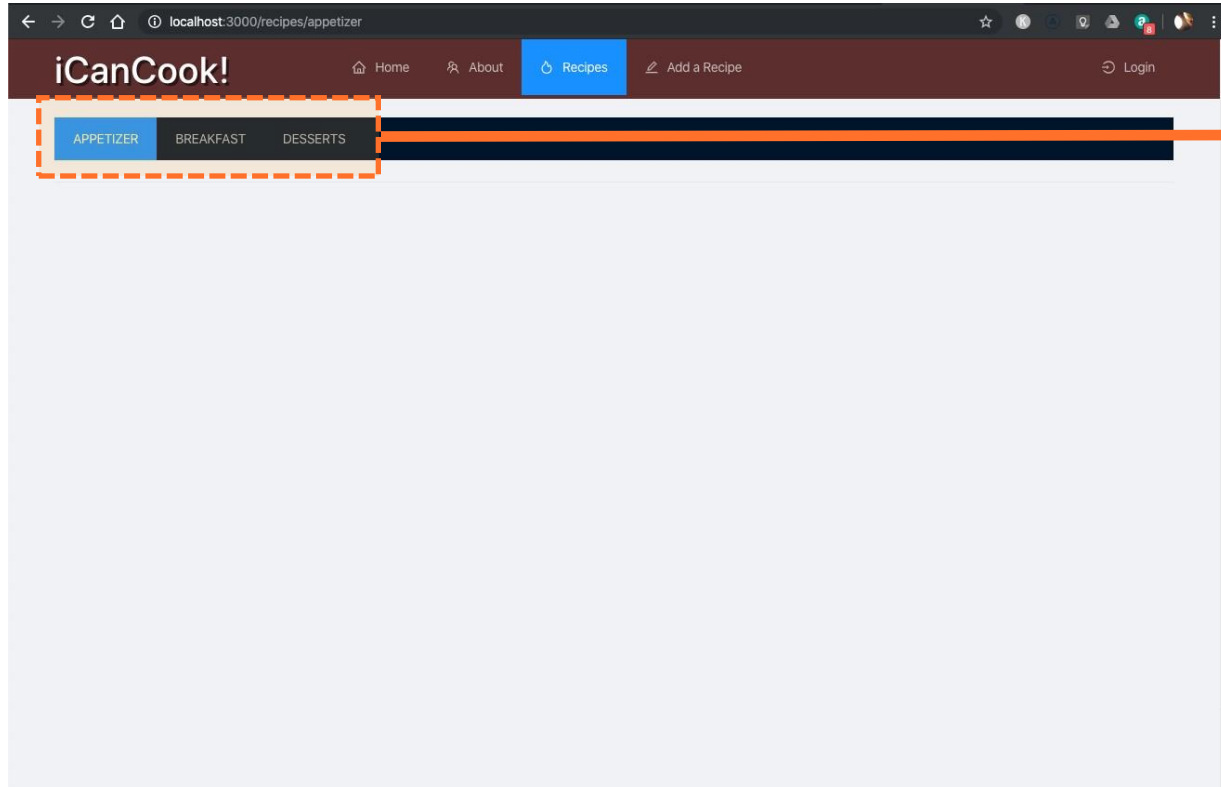
Handling routes that cannot be matched (HTTP 404)

Routing in a React App

Nested Routes & Parameters

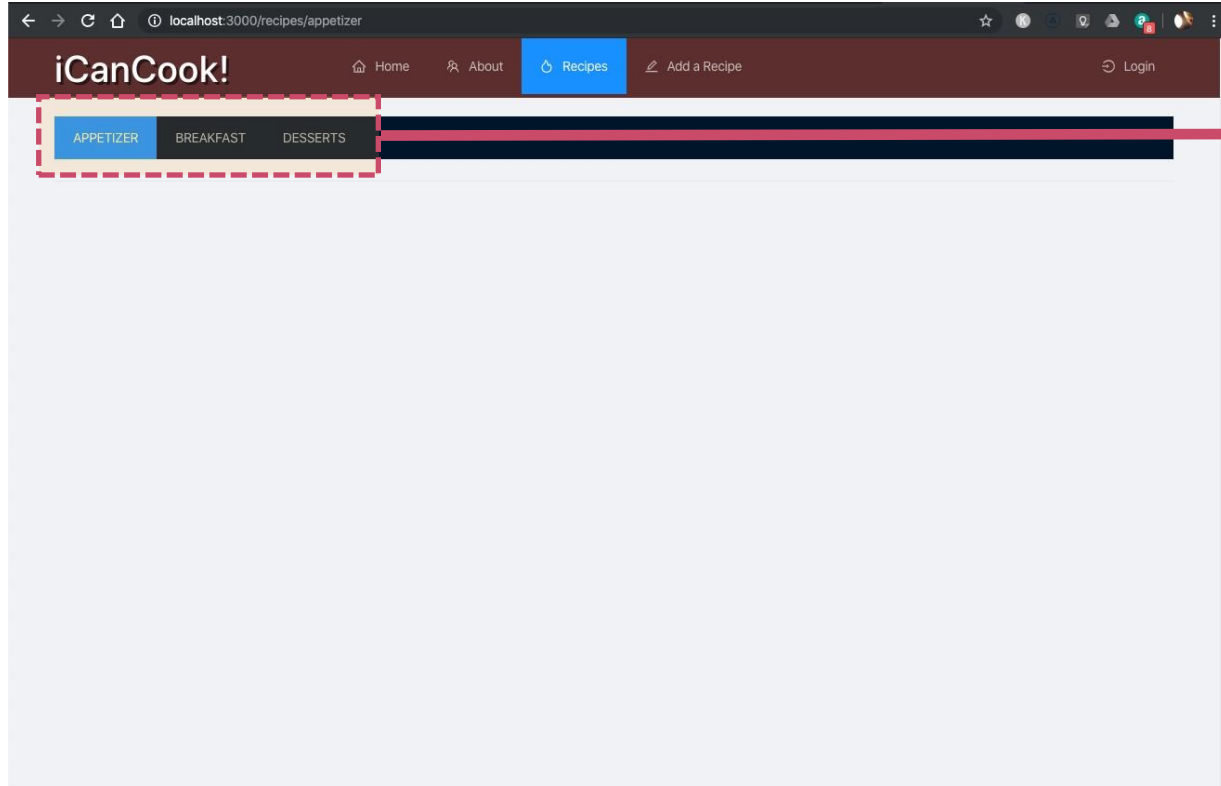


NESTED ROUTING ON THE RECIPES



Category buttons

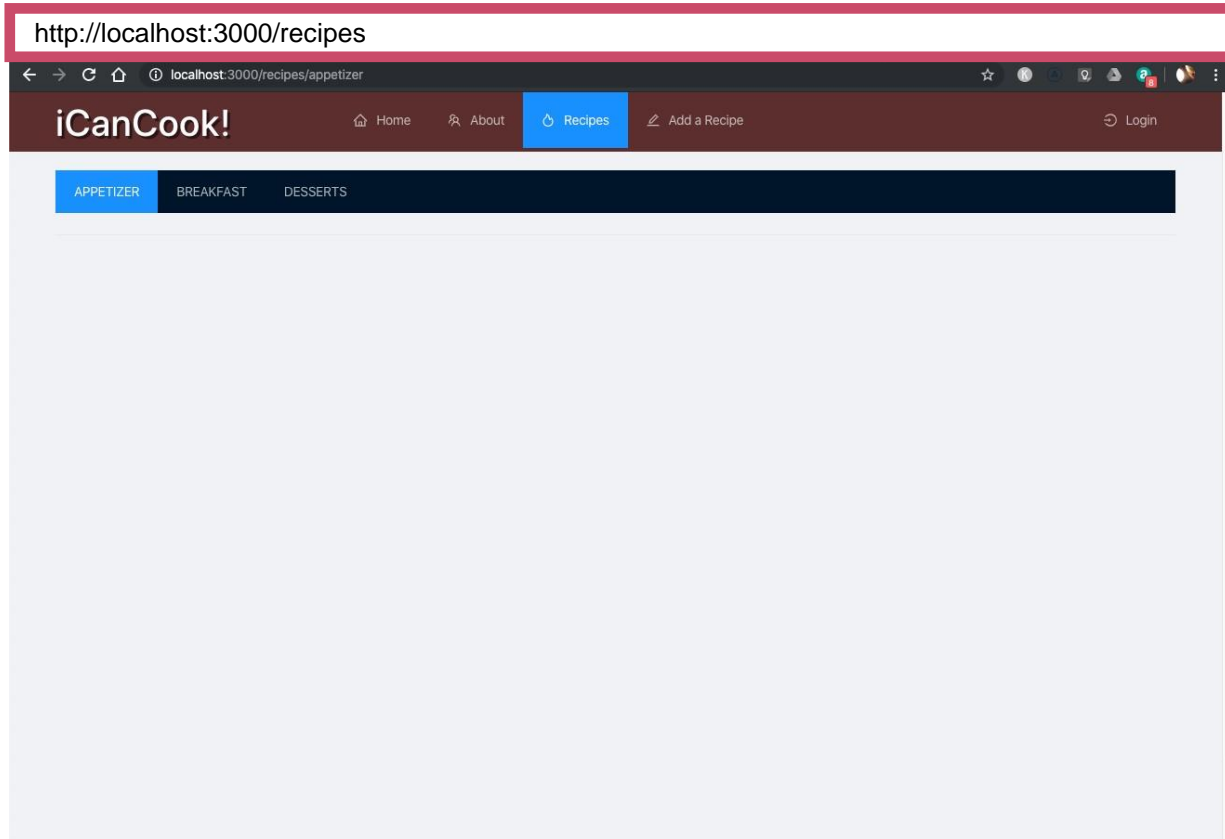
NESTED ROUTING ON THE RECIPES



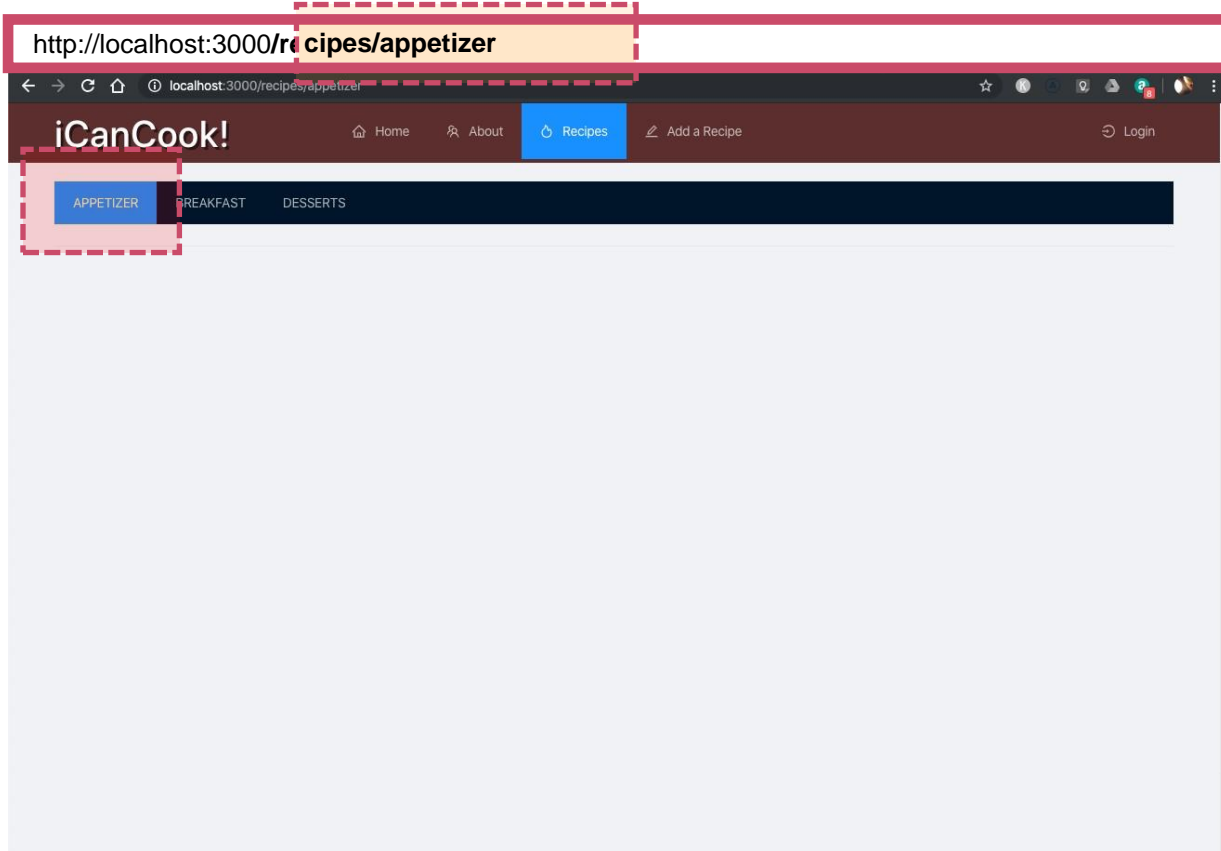
Category buttons

Fetches from a mock API

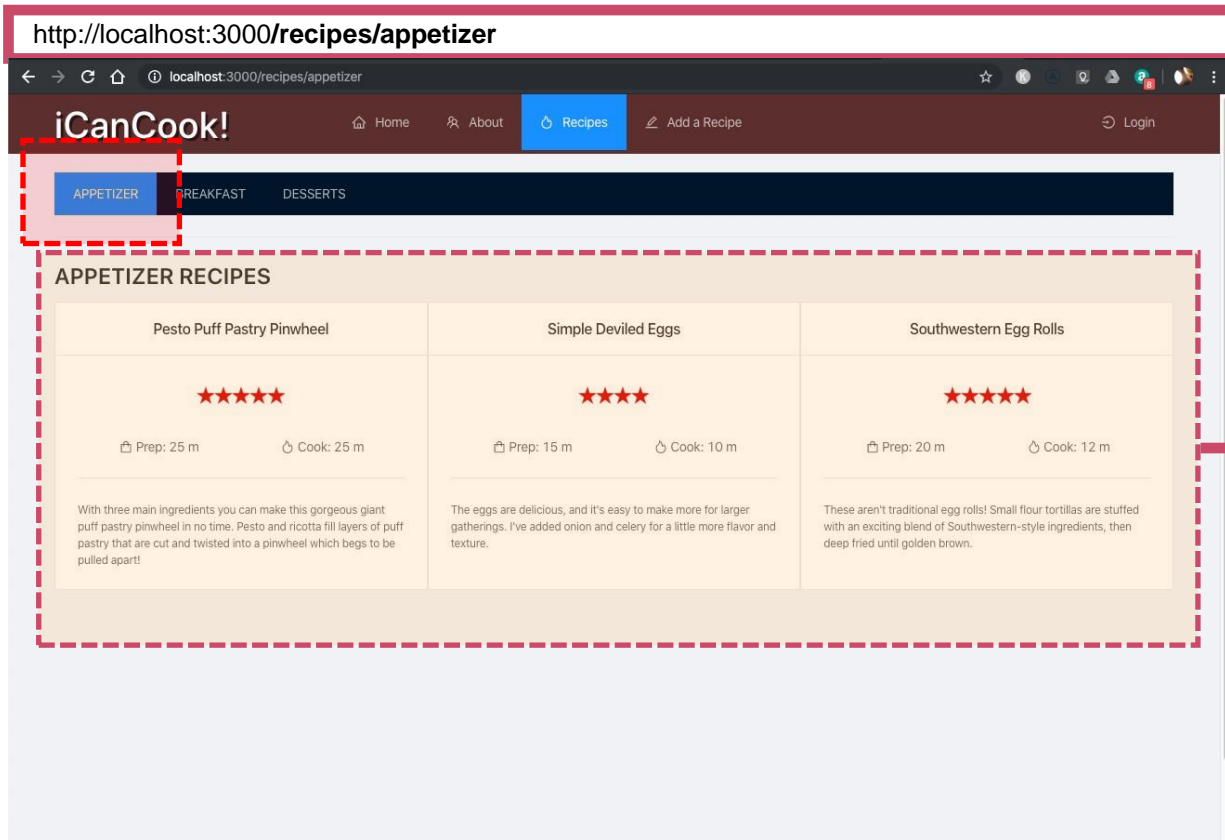
NESTED ROUTING ON THE RECIPES



NESTED ROUTING ON THE RECIPES

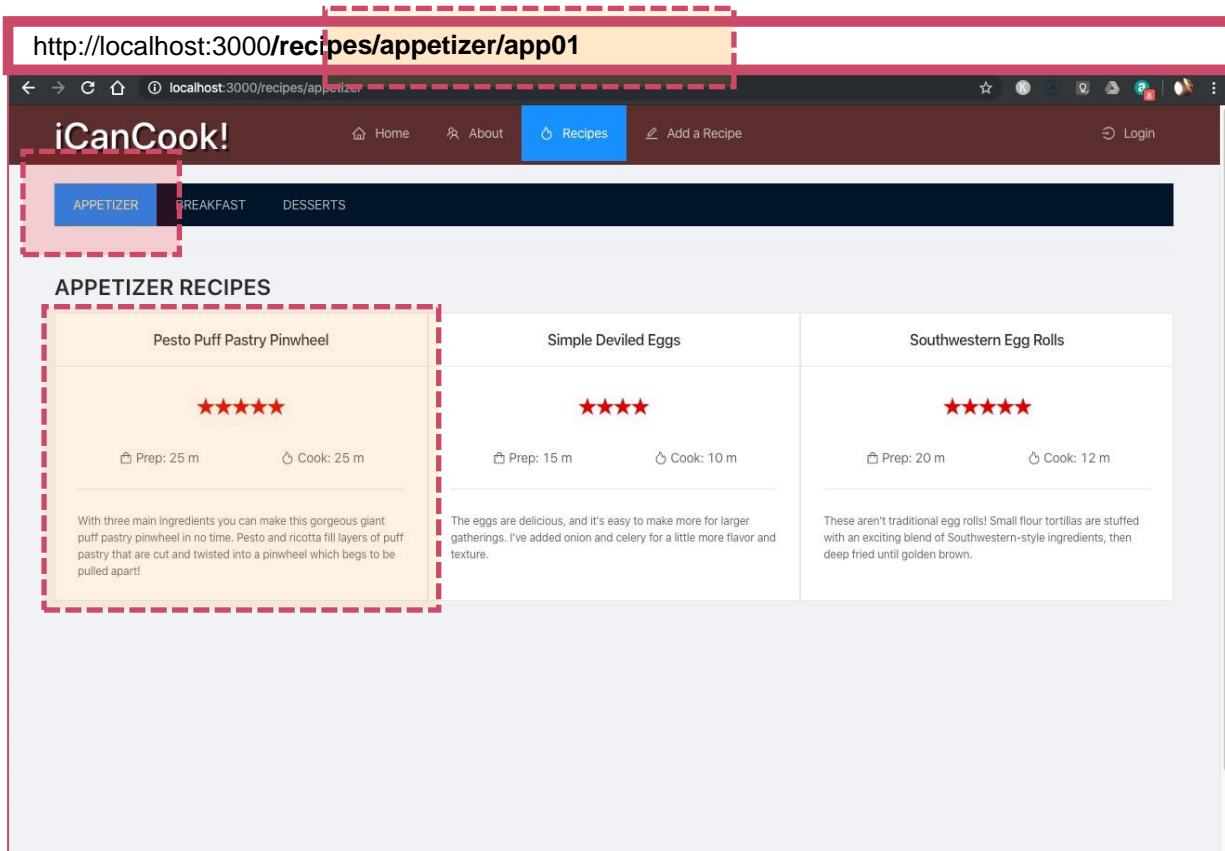


NESTED ROUTING ON THE RECIPES



This should update

NESTED ROUTING ON THE RECIPES



NESTED ROUTING ON THE RECIPES

The screenshot shows a web browser at `http://localhost:3000/recipes/appetizer/app01`. The website has a dark red header with the logo "iCanCook!" and navigation links: Home, About, Recipes (active), and Add a Recipe. Below the header is a dark blue sub-header with category links: APPETIZER (active), BREAKFAST, and DESSERTS. The main content area is titled "APPETIZER RECIPES" and features a recipe card for "Pesto Puff Pastry Pinwheel" with a 5-star rating. The recipe card is divided into two columns: "Ingredients" and "Instructions". A red dashed box highlights the "APPETIZER" link in the sub-header and the entire recipe card. A red arrow points from the "Recipe Details" label to the recipe card.

`http://localhost:3000/recipes/appetizer/app01`

iCanCook! Home About Recipes Add a Recipe Login

APPETIZER BREAKFAST DESSERTS

APPETIZER RECIPES

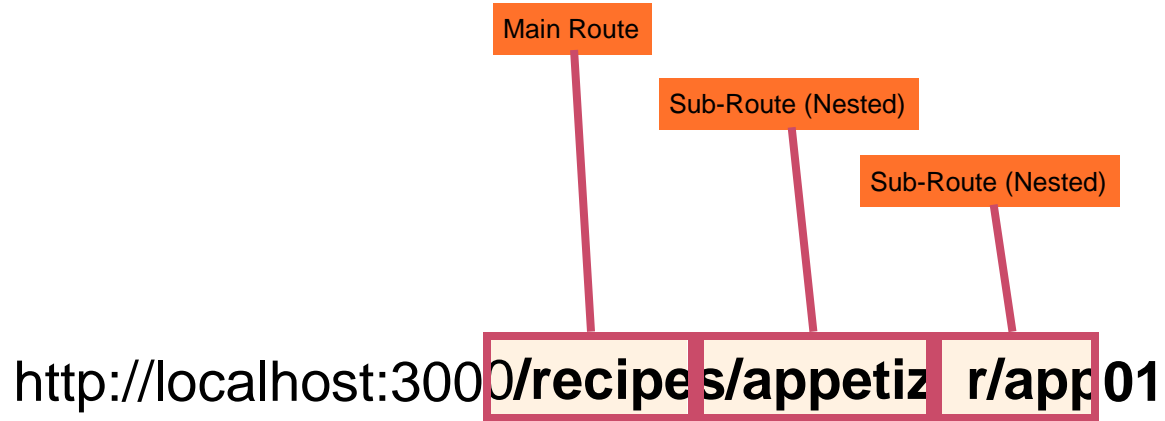
Pesto Puff Pastry Pinwheel ★★★★★ Prep: 25 m Cook: 25 m

Ingredients	Instructions
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2 sheets puff pastry• 2 teaspoons all-purpose flour• 8 1/2 ounces ricotta cheese• 8 1/2 ounces pesto	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Preheat oven to 400 degrees F (200 degrees C). Line a baking tray with parchment paper and dust lightly with flour.2. Lay puff pastry on a flat work surface; cut a 12-inch circle from each sheet. Transfer 1 circle to the prepared baking sheet.3. Spread ricotta evenly over the pastry circle. Top with an even layer of pesto. Lay the second pastry circle on top. Set a small glass upside down in the middle of the circle.4. Cut the circle, away from the glass, into 4 equal quarters. Cut each quarter in half, then each eighth in half, to make 16 equal strips. Remove glass. Twist strips twice, two at a time, in the opposite direction. Pinch ends together. Repeat with remaining strips to make a pinwheel shape.5. Bake in the preheated oven until pastry is browned, 25 to 30 minutes.

Recipe Details

Download and Extract

NESTED ROUTES



HOOKS TO EASILY EXTRACT DATA FROM THE ROUTER

```
const { category, recipeId } = useParams();
```

Extracting URL Parameters

```
const { path, url } = useRouteMatch();
```

Extracting path and current URL

Routing in a React App

Protecting Routes



User Accounts & Access Control

“Apps allow you to create accounts for customizing experience and offer private services & data”

Protected Routes

/home

/products

/dashboard

/profile

/login

Protected Routes

/home

/products

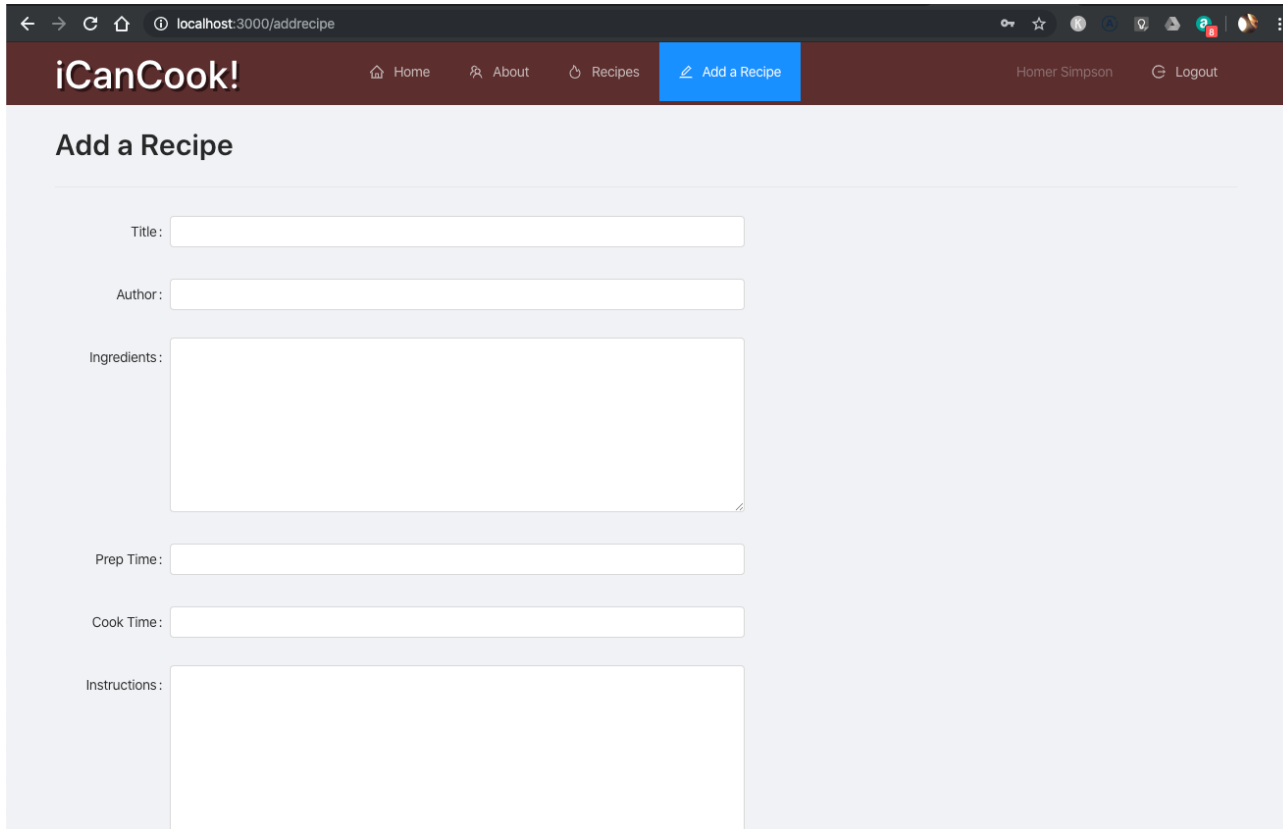
/dashboard

/profile

/login

These routes should only be accessible to an authenticated user

Protecting the /addrecipe route



The screenshot shows a web browser at the URL `localhost:3000/addrecipe`. The application has a dark red header with the logo 'iCanCook!' and navigation links: Home, About, Recipes, and a highlighted 'Add a Recipe' button. The user is logged in as 'Homer Simpson' and can click 'Logout'. The main content area is titled 'Add a Recipe' and contains a form with the following fields:

- Title:
- Author:
- Ingredients:
- Prep Time:
- Cook Time:
- Instructions:

/addrecipe should only be accessible to authenticated users

Download and Setup

Protecting Routes is Easy!

```
const Protected = ({ user, children, ...rest }) => (  
  <Route  
    {...rest}  
    render={({ location }) =>  
      user ? (  
        children  
      ) : (  
        <Redirect  
          to={{  
            pathname: "/login",  
            state: { from: location }  
          }}  
        />  
      )  
    }  
  />  
);
```

Authenticated Users

If the user is logged in

```
const Protected = ({ user, children, ...rest }) => (  
  <Route  
    {...rest}  
    render={({ location }) =>  
      user ? (  
        children  
      ) : (  
        <Redirect  
          to={{  
            pathname: "/login",  
            state: { from: location }  
          }}  
        />  
      )  
    }  
  />  
);
```

Unauthenticated Users (Public Access)

If the user is NOT logged in

```
const Protected = ({ user, children, ...rest }) => (  
  <Route  
    {...rest}  
    render={() => (  
      user ? (  
        children  
      ) : (  
        <Redirect  
          to={{  
            PATHNAME: "/login",  
            STATE: { from: LOCATION }  
          }}  
        />  
      )  
    )  
  }  
/>  
);
```


React Router offers a ton of features

The screenshot shows a web browser at `reacttraining.com/react-router/web/guides/quick-start`. The page has a sidebar on the left with a navigation menu. The main content area is titled "Quick Start" and contains introductory text, installation instructions, and a code example. A dark-themed code editor on the right shows the terminal commands and the code for the first example.

REACT TRAINING / REACT ROUTER

CORE WEB NATIVE

ANNOUNCEMENTS

- The Future of React Router

EXAMPLES

- Basic
- URL Parameters
- Nesting
- Redirects (Auth)
- Custom Link
- Preventing Transitions
- No Match (404)
- Recursive Paths
- Sidebar
- Animated Transitions
- Route Config
- Modal Gallery
- StaticRouter Context
- Query Parameters

GUIDES

- Quick Start
- Primary Components
- Server Rendering
- Code Splitting
- Scroll Restoration
- Philosophy
- Testing
- Redux Integration
- Static Routes

Quick Start

To get started with React Router in a web app, you'll need a React web app. If you need to create one, we recommend you try [Create React App](#). It's a popular tool that works really well with React Router.

First, install `create-react-app` and make a new project with it.

```
npm install -g create-react-app
create-react-app demo-app
cd demo-app
```

Installation

You can install React Router from the [public npm registry](#) with either `npm` or `yarn`. Since we're building a web app, we'll use `react-router-dom` in this guide.

```
npm install react-router-dom
```

Next, copy/paste either of the following examples into `src/App.js`.

1st Example: Basic Routing

In this example we have 3 "pages" handled by the router: a home page, an about page, and a users page. As you click around on the different `<Link>`s, the router renders the matching `<Route>`.

Note: Behind the scenes a `<Link>` renders an `<a>` with a real href, so people using the keyboard for navigation or screen readers will still be able to use this app.

```
import React from "react";
import {
  BrowserRouter as Router,
  Switch,
  Route,
  Link
} from "react-router-dom";
```

<https://reacttraining.com/react-router/web/guides/quick-start>



thank you!