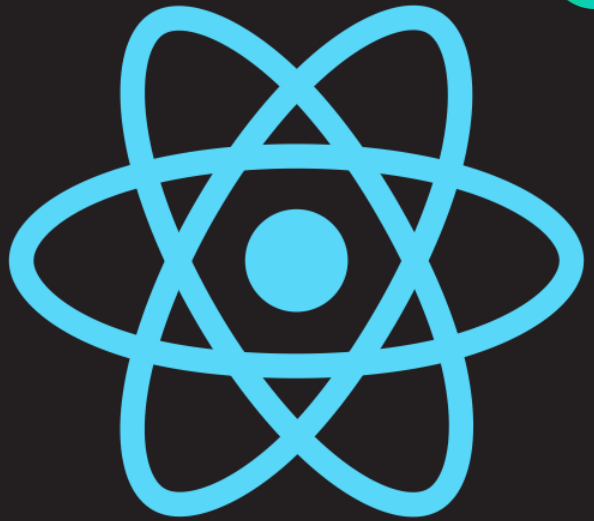
Rendering Lists

Using the map() Function to Render Lists



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Render lists of components using the map () method
- Understand the importance of "key" attribute
- Use the fragments feature for rendering multiple top level components

Using the map () function to render lists

COMMON FEATURE

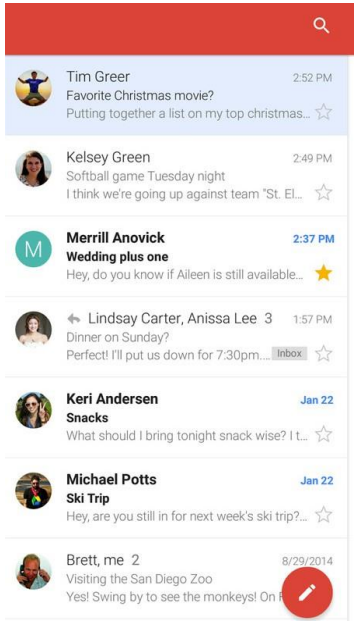
What is the most common type of feature that we see these days in web applications and mobile apps?

COMMON FEATURE

Lists

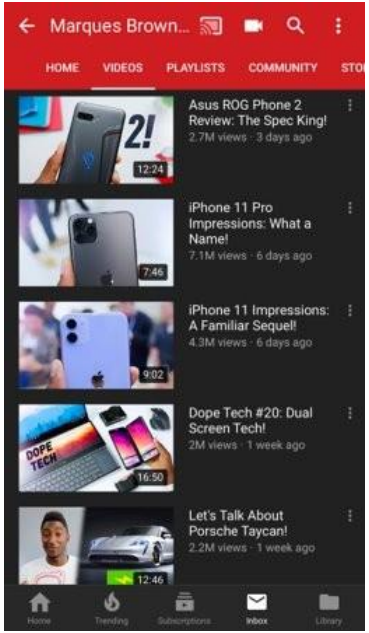
LISTS ARE EVERYWHERE

Gmail



Twitter

YouTube



Stock Trading

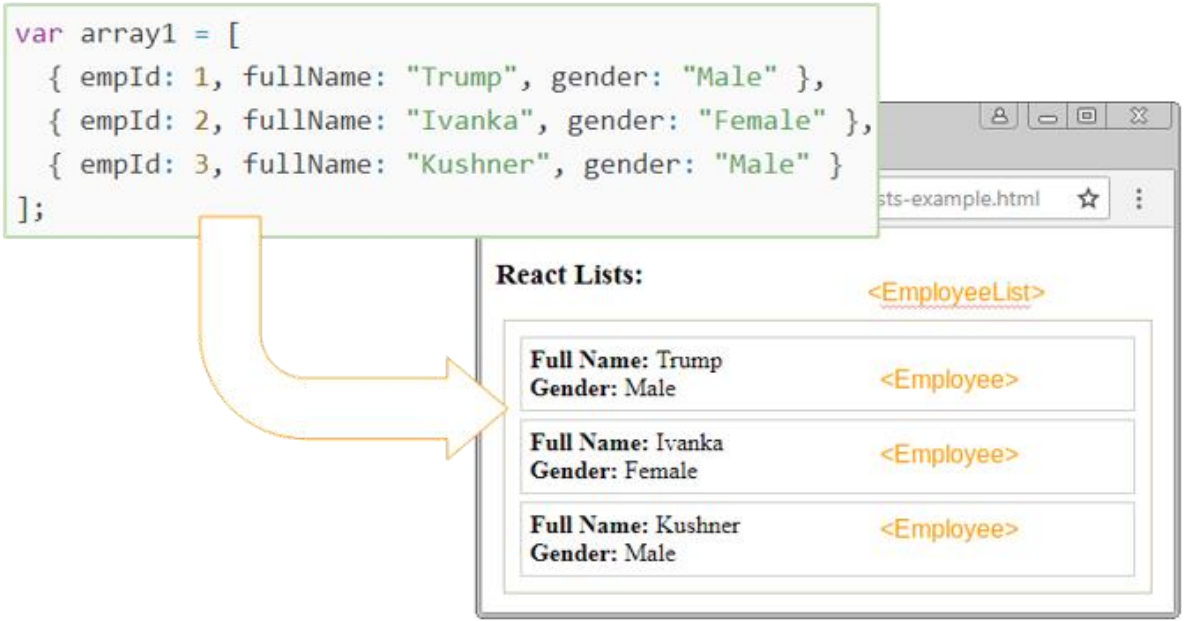
A list is a collection of items which are mapped to instances of **UI elements** such as React components.

JavaScript **map ()** function is used to translate a collection of items to renderable elements.

Hands-On

Why use map () function?

A collection of items in an Array can be remodeled using map () function



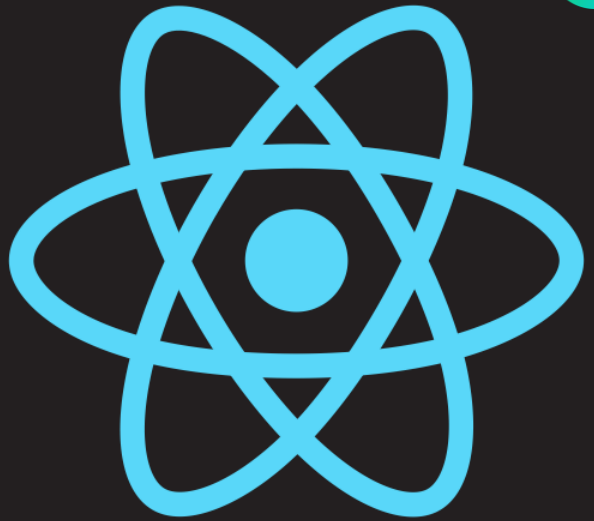
Hands-On

SUMMARY

- Map function produces an Array of React elements, based on a data collection provided
- Declarative rendering is when the data comes from the state and is updated, the list on the UI will automatically update and reflect the change
- Rendering component instances uses key attribute set to unique ID for every item in list

Rendering Lists

The 'Key' Attribute



Adding elements

Editing elements

Removing elements

Sorting elements

```
const employees = [
  { empId: 1, fullName: "Jimmy Kushner", jobTitle: "CEO" },
  { empId: 2, fullName: "Richard Hammond", jobTitle: "Vice President - Sales" },
  { empId: 3, fullName: "Johnny Doe", jobTitle: "Vice President - Insider Trading" }]
```

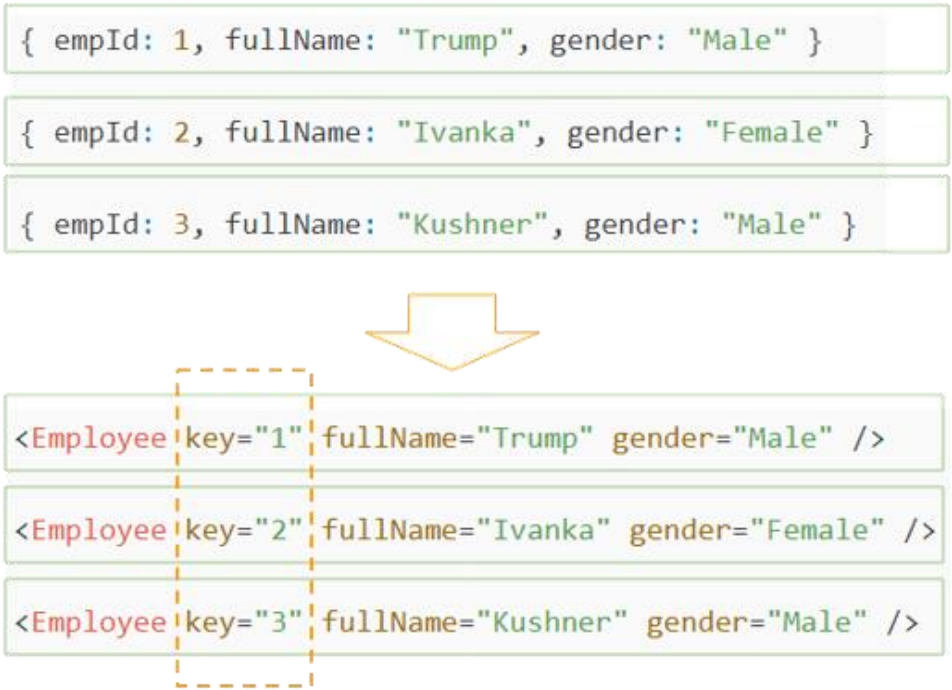
```
employees.map(emp =>
 <ListComponent data={emp} />)
```

Jimmy Kushner
CEO

Richard Hammond
Vice President - Sales

Johnny Doe
Vice President – Insider Trading

THE KEY ATTRIBUTE

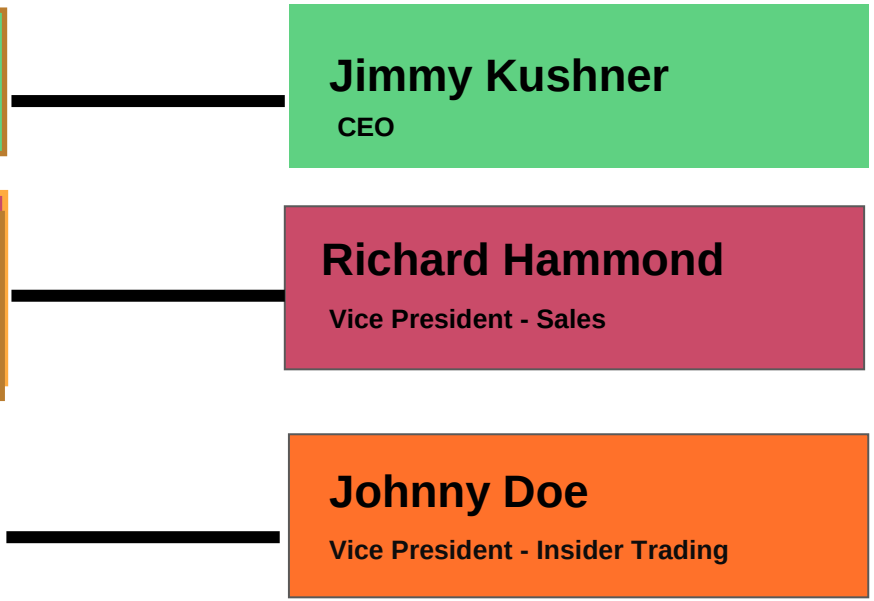


WHAT DOES KEY ATTRIBUTE DO?

What does this do?

```
render() {
  return this.state.users.map(u => <ProfileCard data={u} key={u.id} />);
}
```

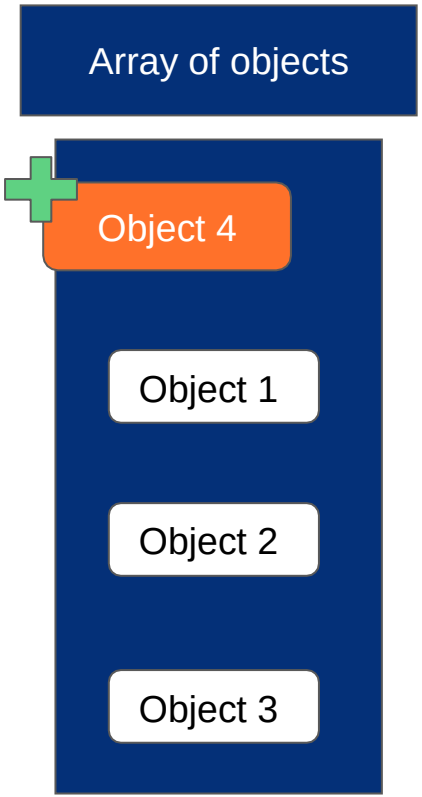
```
const employees
= [
{ empId: 1, fullName:
"Jimmy Kushner", jobTitle: "CEO" },
{ empId: 3, fullName:
"Johnny Doe", jobTitle: "Vice
President - Insider Trading" }
```



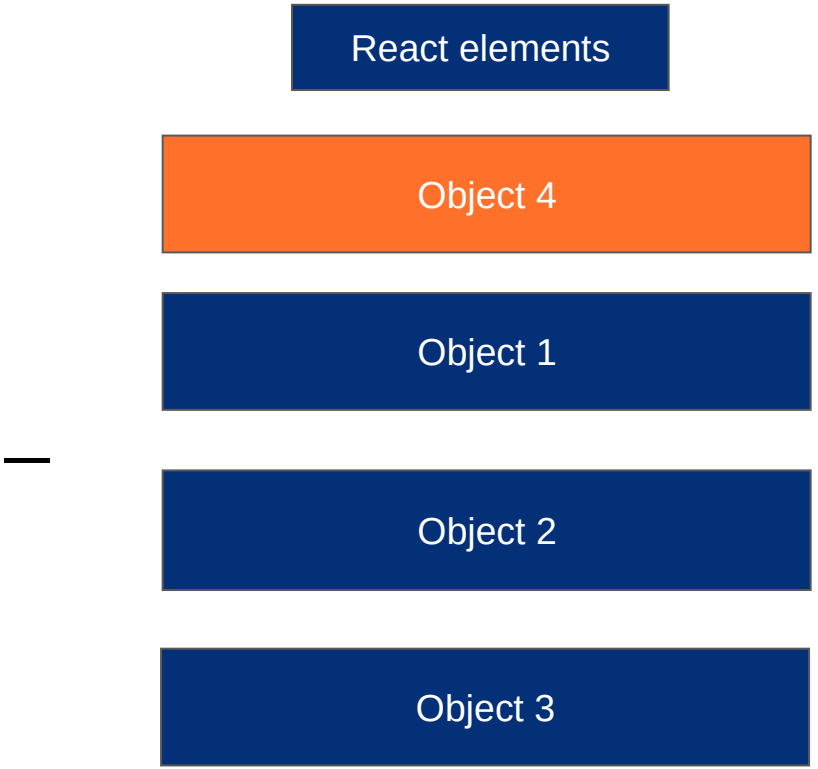
ARRAY OF OBJECTS TRANSLATE TO A LIST OF REACT ELEMENTS

ADDING ELEMENT AT THE END OF THE LIST IS EASILY HANDLED

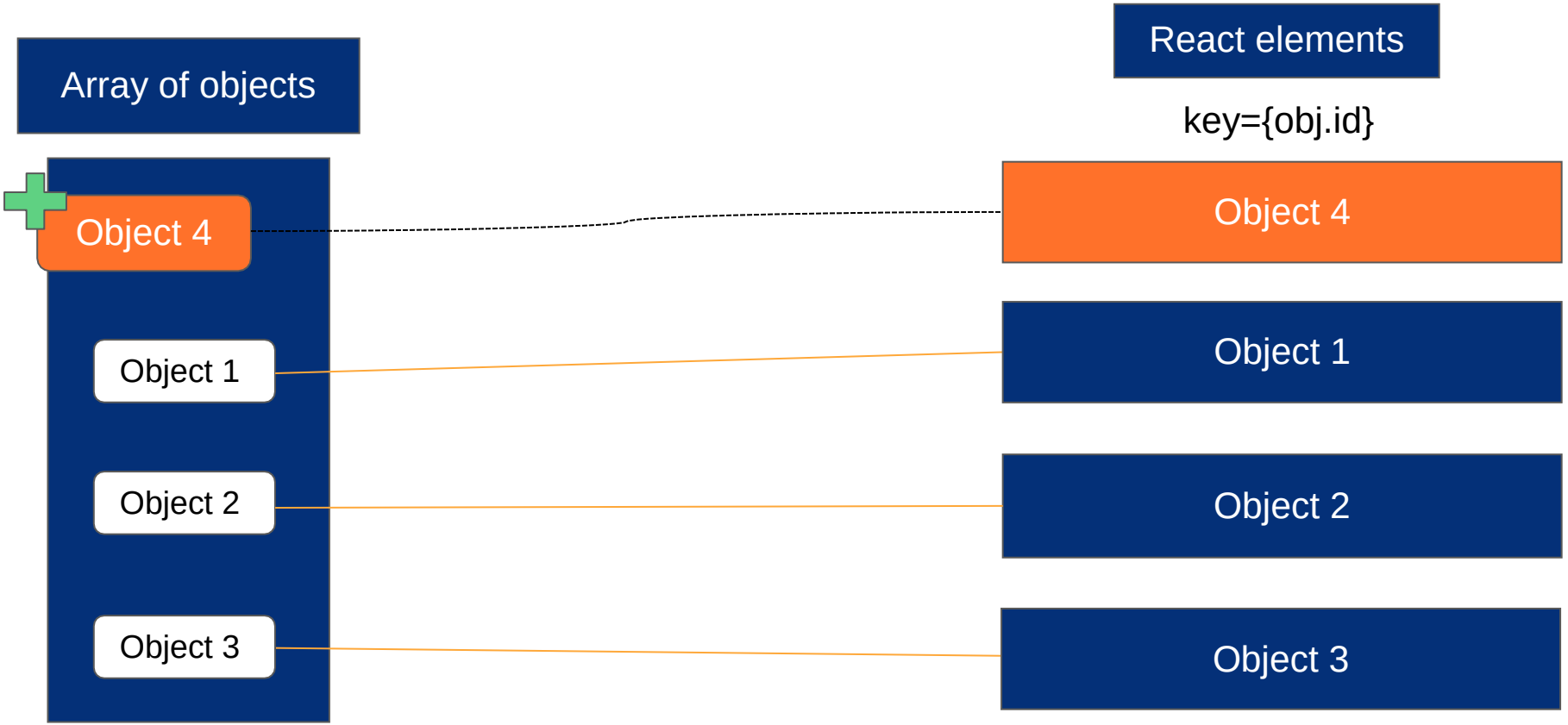
ADDING AN ITEM AT THE TOP CREATES A PROBLEM



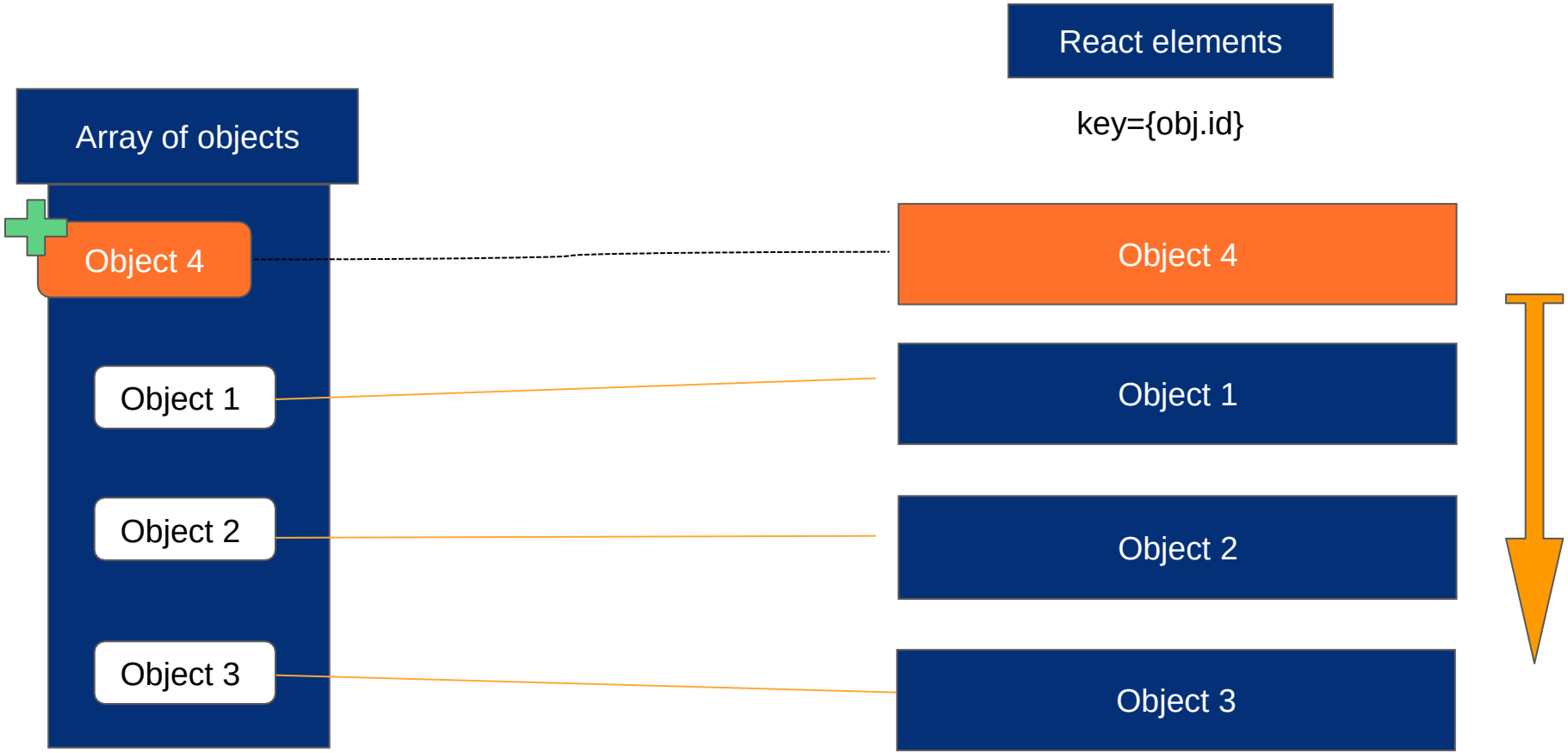
All elements are re-rendered because React cannot relate element positions to their data sources



CORRELATION BETWEEN DATA & ELEMENTS USING KEYS

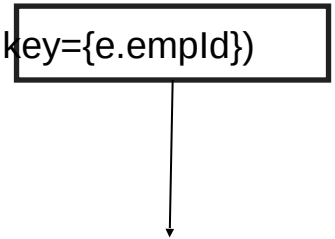


EXISTING ELEMENTS ARE REPOSITIONED & A NEW ONE ADDED



SYNTAX

```
employees.map(e => <Employee name={e.fullName} title={e.jobTitle} key={e.empId})
```



- Should be a String
- Should be unique

Hands-On

Hands-On

Never use the element’s index value as the key because it isn’t consistent and cannot guarantee the position of the element.

USE THE INDEX VALUE

You can use the index value if your data source for the list is static and won't update over time. For instance, displaying images & captions from a gallery that won't update in real-time.

```
employees.map((e, index) => <Employee name={e.fullName} title={e.jobTitle} key={index})
```

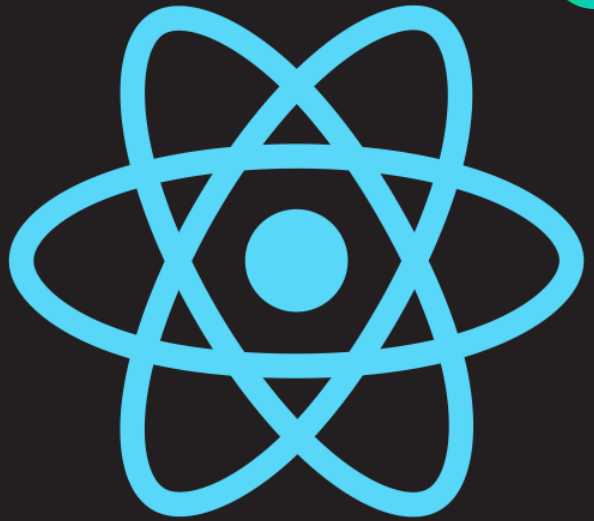
SUMMARY

- Dynamic Lists → Always use a **unique String** as key

- When rendering lists "key" attribute helps React perform optimal updates

Rendering Lists

Using Fragments



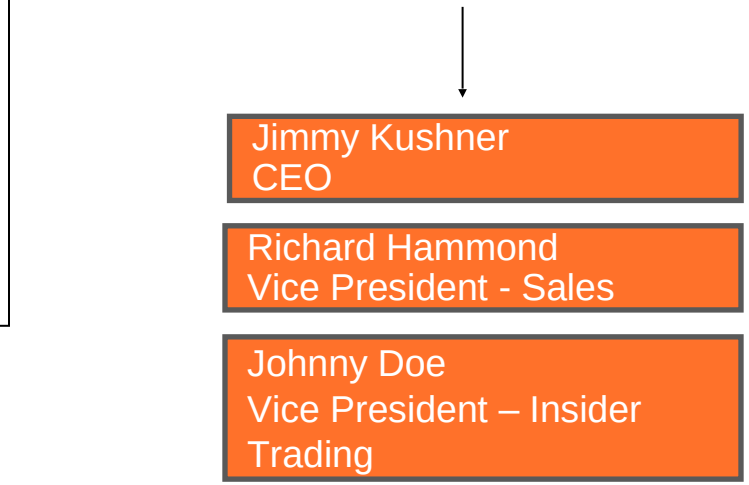
RENDERING LISTS OF REACT COMPONENTS

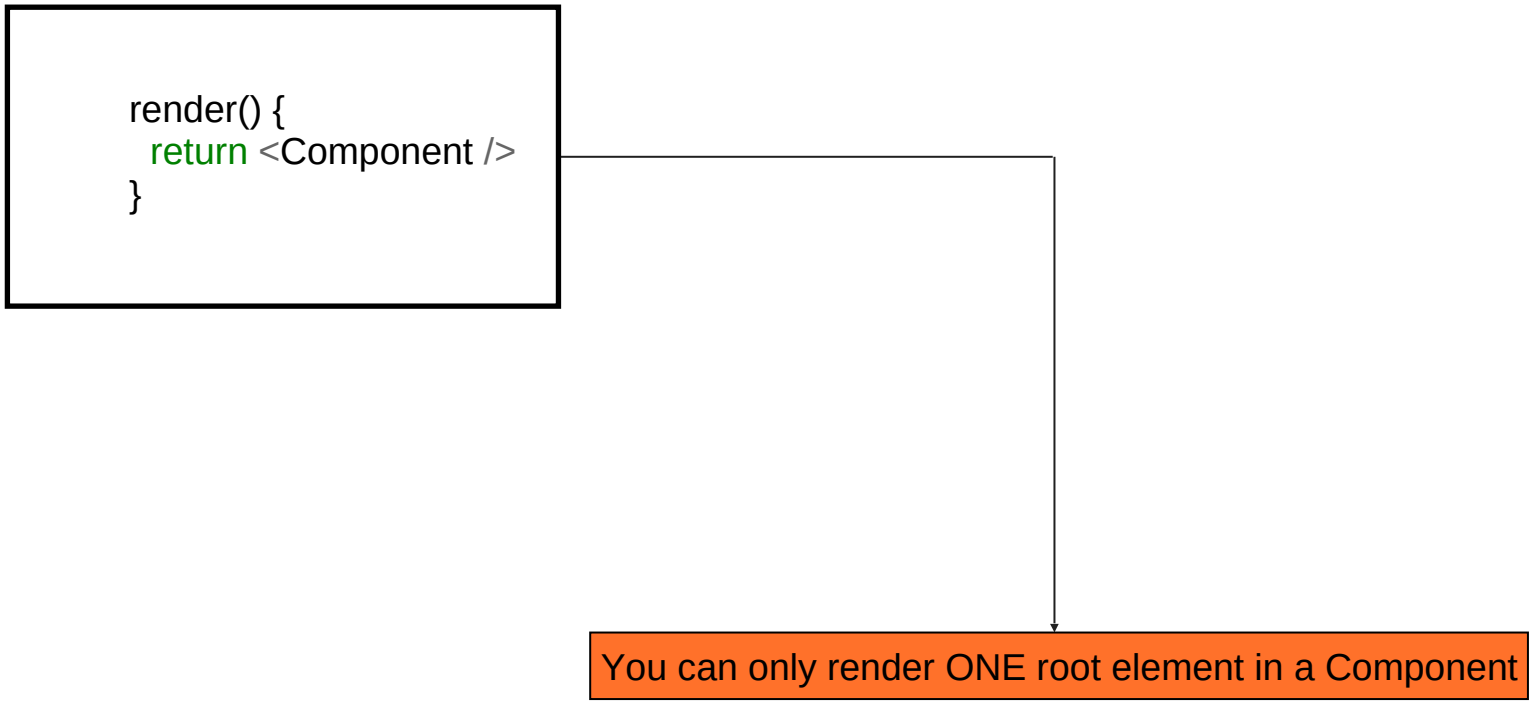
```
const employees = [
  {
        empId: 1,
        fullName: "Jimmy Kushner",
        jobTitle: "CEO"
  }, {
        empId: 2,
        fullName: "Richard Hammond",
        jobTitle: "Vice President - Sales"
  }, {
        empId: 3,
        fullName: "Johnny Doe",
        jobTitle: "Vice President - Insider
          Trading"
  }
]
```

```
employees.map(e =>
        <Employee

name={e.fullName}
        title={e.jobTitle}

key={e.empId})
```




render() {
return <Component />
}
You can only render ONE root element in a Component

RENDERING MULTIPLE TOP-LEVEL ELEMENTS IS NOT ALLOWED

```
render() {
  return (




  );
}
```

This isn’t allowed

WRAPPING MULTIPLE INSTANCES OF ELEMENTS

```
render() {
  return (
    <div>
      <ComponentOne />
      <ComponentTwo />
      <ComponentThree />
    </div>
  );
}
```

So, we end up rendering an enclosing element such as a

WRAPPING MULTIPLE INSTANCES OF ELEMENTS

```
render() {
  return (
    <div>
      <ComponentOne />
      <ComponentTwo />
      <ComponentThree />
    </div>
  );
}
```

So, we end up rendering an enclosing element such as a

- The wrapper acts as the root and this works
- Good if you're using the wrapper for styling

RENDERING A LIST MAY INTRODUCE A LARGE NUMBER OF WRAPPERS

```
<div>
  <ComponentOne />
  <ComponentTwo />
  <ComponentThree />
</div>
<div>
  <ComponentOne />
  <ComponentTwo />
  <ComponentThree />
</div>
<div>
  <ComponentOne />
  <ComponentTwo />
  <ComponentThree />
</div>
<div>
  <ComponentOne />
  <ComponentTwo />
  <ComponentThree />
</div>
```

Fragments save you from rendering
wrapper DOM nodes

```
render() {
  return (
    <div>
      <ComponentOne />
      <ComponentTwo />
      <ComponentThree />
    </div>
  );
}
```

```
import React, {Fragment} from "react";
render() {
  return (
    <Fragment>
      <ComponentOne />
      <ComponentTwo />
      <ComponentThree />
    </Fragment>
  );
}
```

THE IMPORTACE OF THE FRAGMENTS OPERATOR

```
render() {
  return (
    <>
      <ComponentOne />
      <ComponentTwo />
      <ComponentThree />
    </>
  );
}
```

The Fragments operator doesn’t render any extra wrapper in the DOM.

SHORT-HAND SYNTAX

```
import React, {Fragment} from "react";

render() {
  return employees.map(emp => (
    <Fragment key={emp.empId}>
      <Name value={emp.fullName} />
      <Job value={emp.jobTitle} />
    </Fragment>
  ));
}
```

The short-hand Fragments operator <></> does not permit attributes/props. Use <Fragment> when the key attribute needs to be set.

Only the key attribute is permitted at this time!

If your wrapper needs to implement event listeners or any other attribute besides key, then you'll have to use a renderable node such as a as the wrapper.

FEATURES OF FRAGMENTS

```
render() {
  return (
    <ComponentOne />
    <ComponentTwo />
    <ComponentThree />
   );
}
```

- Incredibly easy way to render multiple top-level nodes
- Doesn’t render itself
- Doesn’t tax the DOM

thank you!