

Teach me routing in react

React Routing (Using React Router)

In React, routing is handled by React Router, which enables navigation between different pages or components without reloading the page.

1. Install React Router

Run the following command in your React project:

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

2. Basic Setup

Modify index.js or App.js to include BrowserRouter:

```
index.js
   <BrowserRouter>
    <App />
   </BrowserRouter>,
```

3. Define Routes in App.js

```
<div>
    <Routes>
       <Route path="/" element={<Home />} />
<Route path="/about" element={<About />} />
<Route path="/contact" element={<Contact />} />
 </div>
```

4. Create Component Pages

```
const Home = () => {
 return <h1>Home Page</h1>;
```

5. Add Navigation Links

Modify App.js:

6. Redirects & Not Found Page

```
Handling 404 Pages

| Joh | Group | Drunk
| CRoute path=""" element={<h1>404 - Page Not Found</h1>} />

| Redirect using Mavigate |
| jsx | Group | Drunk
| Edit |
| import { Navigate } from "react-router-dom";
| // Redirect from '/old-route' to '/new-route'
| <Route path="/old-route" element={<Navigate to="/new-route" />} />
| | Avaigate | Copy | Drunk
| Copy | Dr
```

7. Dynamic Routing (Params)

```
If you want dynamic URLs (e.g., /user/:id ):
```

```
import { useParams } from "react-router-dom";
  const User = () => {
    const { id } = use
    return <h1>User ID: {id}</h1>;
Add Route in App.js
  <Route path="/user/:id" element={<User />} />
Now, visiting /user/123 will display User ID: 123.
8. Nested Routing
Modify App.js:
  <Route path="/dashboard/*" element={<Dashboard />} />
Dashboard.js
      <div>
        <nav>

<
          <Link to="settings">Settings</Link>
        </nav>
        <Routes>
          <Route path="profile" element={<h1>Profile Page</h1>} />
          <Route path="settings" element={<h1>Settings Page</h1>} />
        </Routes>
      </div>
Now, /dashboard/profile and /dashboard/settings work.
This covers the fundamentals of React Routing. Let r_{\downarrow} know if you need advanced topics like Protected
Routes, Lazy Loading, or Query Params. 🖋
D B P O B S >
                                  yes tell these as well Protected Routes, Lazy Loading, or Query
                                  Params. 🚀
                                  but 1st tell me about this
                                  You cannot render a <Router> inside another <Router>. You
                                  should never have more than one in your app.
                                  and other rules in this
 Keact Router Rules & Best Practices
 ● 1. You Cannot Nest 〈BrowserRouter〉 Inside Another 〈BrowserRouter〉
 • You should wrap your entire app in a single <BrowserRouter>.

    Placing another <BrowserRouter> inside an already wrapped component will cause errors.

Correct Way ( inday is ).
```

```
<BrowserRouter>
      <App />
    </BrowserRouter>,
X Wrong Way ( App.js has another <BrowserRouter> ):
  function App() {
      <BrowserRouter> {/* X Nested Router */}
        <Routes>
         <Route path="/" element={<Home />} />
        </Routes>
      </BrowserRouter>
 Pix: Remove <BrowserRouter> from App.js and keep only one in index.js.
2. <Routes> Must Wrap <Route> Components
✓ Correct:
    <Route path="/" element={<Home />} />
    <Route path="/about" element={<About />} />
X Wrong:
  <Route path="/" element={<Home />} />
  <Route path="/about" element={<About />} /> {/* X Not wrapped inside <Routes> */}
● 3. Use Link Instead of <a> for Navigation
 • <a href="/">Home</a> causes a full page reload 🗶.

    Use <Link to="/">Home</Link> ✓ for faster n ✓ jation.

 4. Order of Routes Matters (Put path="*" Last)
 • If a more general route (path="*" for 404) is above specific ones, it will match everything.
 • Always put the 404 route at the end.
Correct:
   <Route path="/" element=(<Home />) />
<Route path="/about" element=(<About />) />
<Route path="*" element=(<NotFound />) /> {/* Last */}
 Protected Routes in React Router
Used for authentication-based access control (e.g., only logged-in users can access certain pages).
```

• 1. Create a ProtectedRoute Component

⊕ Copy ?

```
import { Navigate } from "react-router-dom";
const ProtectedRoute = ({ element, isAuth }) => {
  return isAuth ? element : <Navigate to="/login" />;
};
```

• 2. Use in App.js

```
jsx

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const isLoggedIn = true; // Replace with auth ↓ jic
```

- If isLoggedIn is true, Dashboard is rendered.
- If false, user is redirected to /login.

Lazy Loading with React Router (Code Splitting)

Loads components only when needed instead of all at once.

• 1. Use React.lazy() and Suspense

- Components are loaded only when accessed (reduces initial load time).
- <Suspense> displays a fallback (Loading...) until the component loads

Query Params in React Router

Used for optional parameters like <code>?id=123&name=John</code> .

• 1. Read Query Params with useSearchParams()

```
import { useSearchParams } from "react-router-dom";

const Profile = () => {
    const [searchParams] = useSearchParams();
    const is searchParams.get("name");

const name = searchParams.get("name");

return (
    <h1>Profile - ID: {id}, Name: {name}</h1>
);
};

export default Profile;
```

