

# PRACTICAL REACT WITH TYPESCRIPT

<https://tinyurl.com/practical-react>



bouvet

# Setup

<https://tinyurl.com/practical-react>

<https://github.com/rudfoss/practical-react-with-typescript>

# Our development environment

- Nx.dev powered repository configured as integrated monorepo
  - Code generators
  - Project dependency tracking
  - Task orchestration
- Visual Studio Code some custom extensions and configurations
- Linting using ESlint with custom rules from Nx and unicorn, auto-fix on save where possible
- Formatting using prettier with “some” EditorConfig, auto-format on save
- React front-end bundled with Vite (generated using @nx/react)
  - Vite dev server with hot-reloading
  - Testing using Jest and testing-library/react
  - End-to-end testing using Playwright
- NestJs backend API (generated using @nx/nest)
  - Auto-generated OpenAPI specification
  - Auto client-generation using NSwag (npm package + .NET 6+)

# Agenda

1. What is React
2. Props, events and state
3. Lists and loops
4. Organizing code
5. Styling
6. Routing
7. Services / Contexts
8. Optimize rendering
9. Server communication
10. Building the application (a bunch of tasks)

# What is React?

“

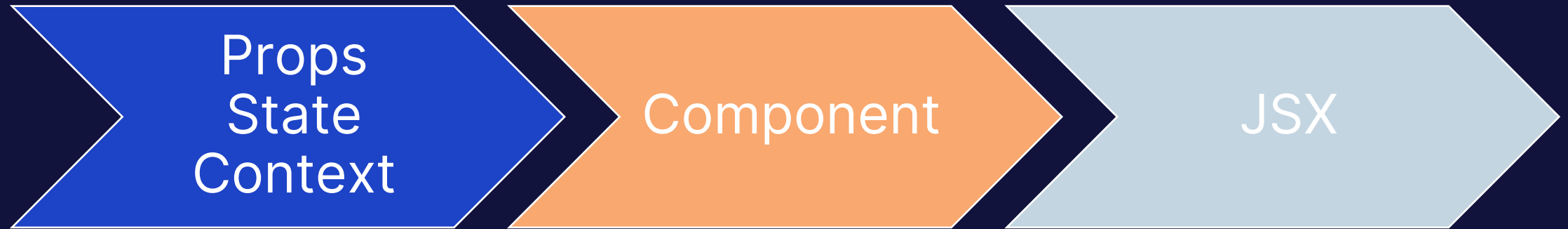
A JavaScript library for  
building user interfaces

-reactjs.org

”

# Anatomy of React

## The component



# Anatomy of React

```
function GreetPerson(props) {  
  const userData = useContext(User)  
  const [greeting, setGreeting] = useState("Hello there,")  
  
  return (  
    <div>  
      <h1>{greeting} {userData.name}</h1>  
      <input  
        type="text"  
        value={greeting}  
        onChange={event => setGreeting(event.currentTarget.value)}  
        disabled={props.disabled}  
      />  
    </div>  
  )  
}
```

Props

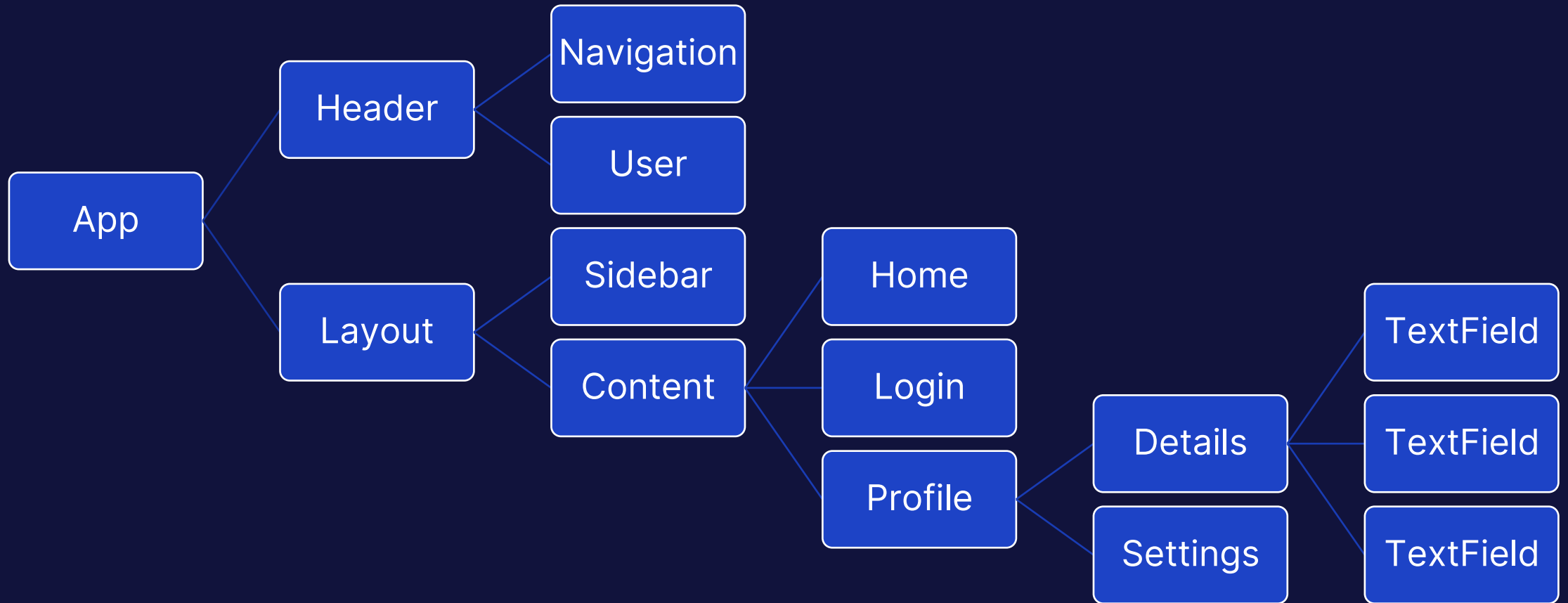
State

Context

JSX

# Anatomy of React

## The component tree





# Props

- “Arguments” to a component.
- The component re-renders if the props change.
- Props are «packed» into an object and passed as the first argument to the component function.

```
<MyComponent foo="hey" bar={42} baz>Hello</MyComponent>
```



```
props = {  
  foo: "Hey",  
  bar: 42,  
  baz: true,  
  children: "Hello"  
}
```

# <> Header



- Create a basic header with a `<h1>` title.
- Allow setting the header title from the “outside” using a “prop”.

# Events

- Events are actions triggered by the user (or browser)
- Register a function to act on the event.

```
const onButtonClicked = (event: MouseEvent<HTMLButtonElement>) => {  
  const buttonText = event.currentTarget.textContent  
  console.log(`${buttonText} clicked`)  
}  
  
return <button onClick={onButtonClicked}>Click me</button>
```

# TextField



- Create a component where the user can enter a single line of text.
- Add a “prop” to define the label of the field.
- Clicking the label should put focus in the text field (accessibility).
- Add “prop” to disable the field.

# State

- A “live” value the component can keep track of and update.
- “Setting” the value re-renders the component.

```
const [count, setCount] = useState(0)

return <button onClick={() => setCount(count + 1)}>{count}</button>
```



# <> Control header using text field



- Use the text entered in the text field to control the header text.
- How do we get the text of the text field over to the header?

# Hoisting state

- Lift the state “up” from a component to a parent.
- Allows sharing state between components.

# <> PasswordField

- Create a component where the user can enter a password.
- Add a configurable label that focuses on the input when clicked.
- Add optional props for:
  - controlling the minimum and maximum length of the password
  - making the password visible
  - disabling the field



# <> CheckboxField

- Create a component where the use can check a box.
- Add a configurable label that focuses on the input when clicked.
- Add prop to disable the field.
- Ensure the field is reusable like the TextField.

# <> LoginForm

- Create a form where the user must enter a username and password.
- Add a checkbox to show the password value.
- Add a button to log in. It should be disabled until there is any text in both the username and password fields.
- Add “onLogin” prop that takes a function which receives the username and password when the user logs in.
- Add prop to disable the entire form.

# Lists

- Render lists of items using the same components.
- Must keep track of which components corresponds to which item.
- Rules of keys.

# <> StaticGroupTable

- Copy groups from the API and list them in a table with at least the id and display name.
- Allow moving groups up or down.
  - Hint use `import { arrayMove } from "@react-workshop/utils"`
- Allow deleting groups.
- Bonus: Disable buttons that don't make sense.

# Styling

- Style-prop on elements
- CSS files
- CSS modules
- CSS preprocessors
  - SASS, LESS, PostCSS
- CSS-in-js
  - [styled-components](#), [emotion](#), [linaria](#), [griffel](#)

# **Style header**



- Add some spacing and a border to the header.

# <> Style fields

- TextField/PasswordField
  - Move label above the input.
  - Add 16px top/bottom, 8px left/right margin around the entire field (label and input).
  - Use all available width for the input.
- CheckboxField
  - Add the same padding as the TextField.
  - Vertically center the checkbox and the label next to each other.
  - Add some spacing between the checkbox and the label.

# Tests

- Unit tests using Jest (or Vitest) + testing-library/react
- End-to-end tests using Playwright



# Test



- Write basic unit tests for the `<Header/>` that verifies the provided text is rendered in an `<h1>` tag.
- Write an end-to-end test that verifies that the page loads and the app starts.

# Organizing our code

- Apps vs libraries
  - An app can be built and deployed.
  - A library is used by one or more apps.
- Group libraries by domain
  - User components
  - Group components
  - Fields
  - UI
  - ++
- Utilize index files (barrel files) to control public vs private APIs.

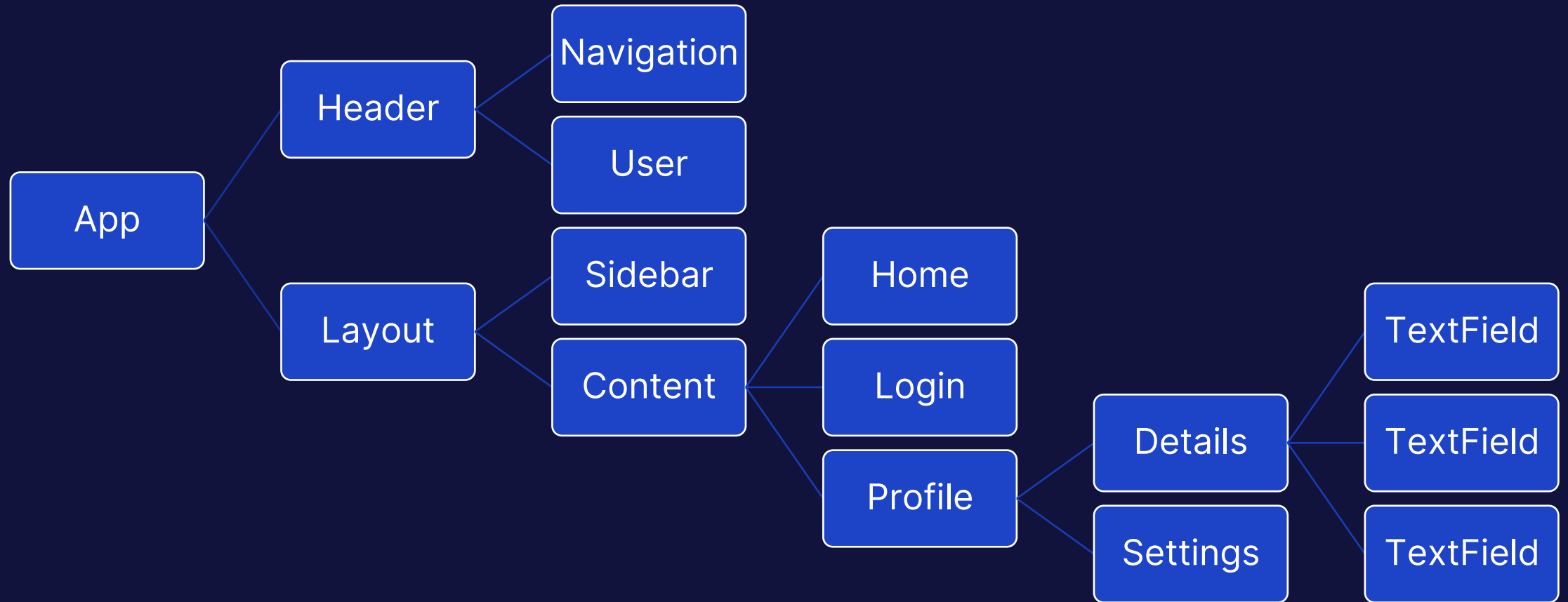
## <> ChoiceField

- Create a “field”-component that allows the user to select one item from a list of items in a drop-down.
- Place the component in the “fields” library.
- Provide a configurable label.
- Add prop to disable the field.
- Apply some styling to the ChoiceField so it matches the look and feel of the other fields in our project.

# Routing

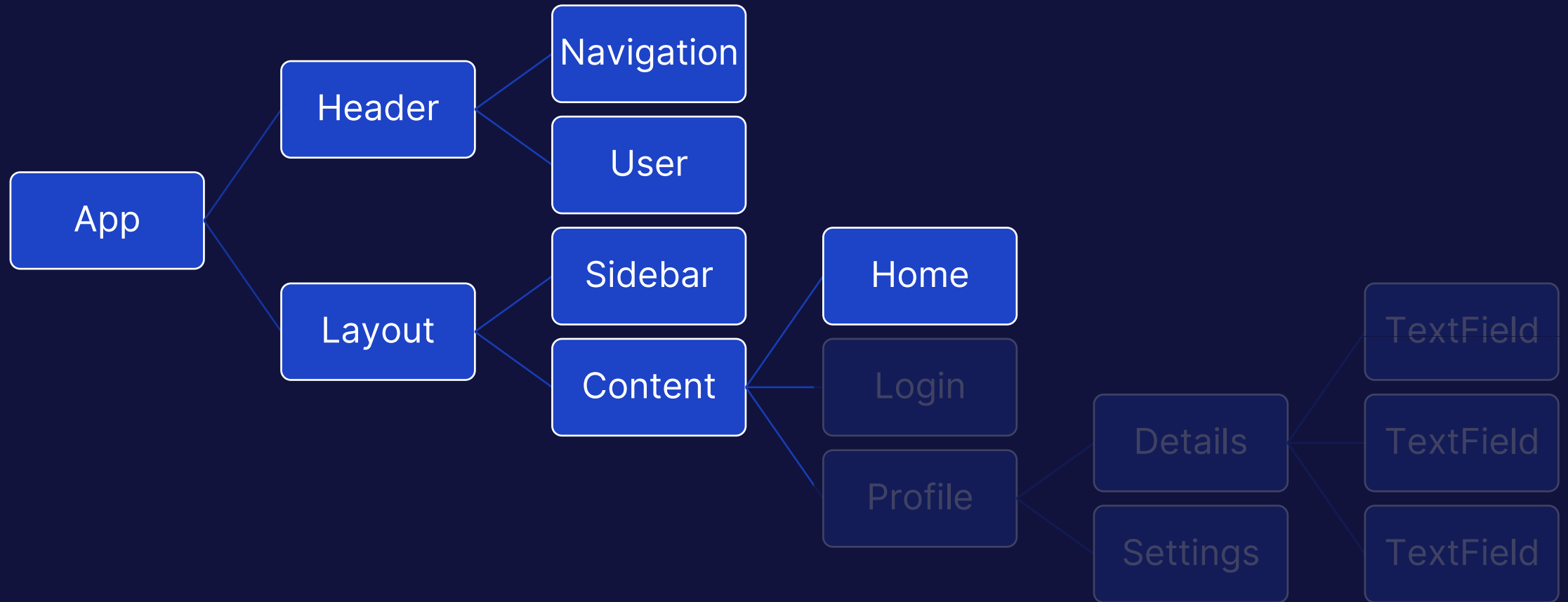
- Selectively render pieces of our application tree based on the users current path.
- Extract parameters from the path and use them to select what content to render.
- Utilize History API in the browser.

# Routing



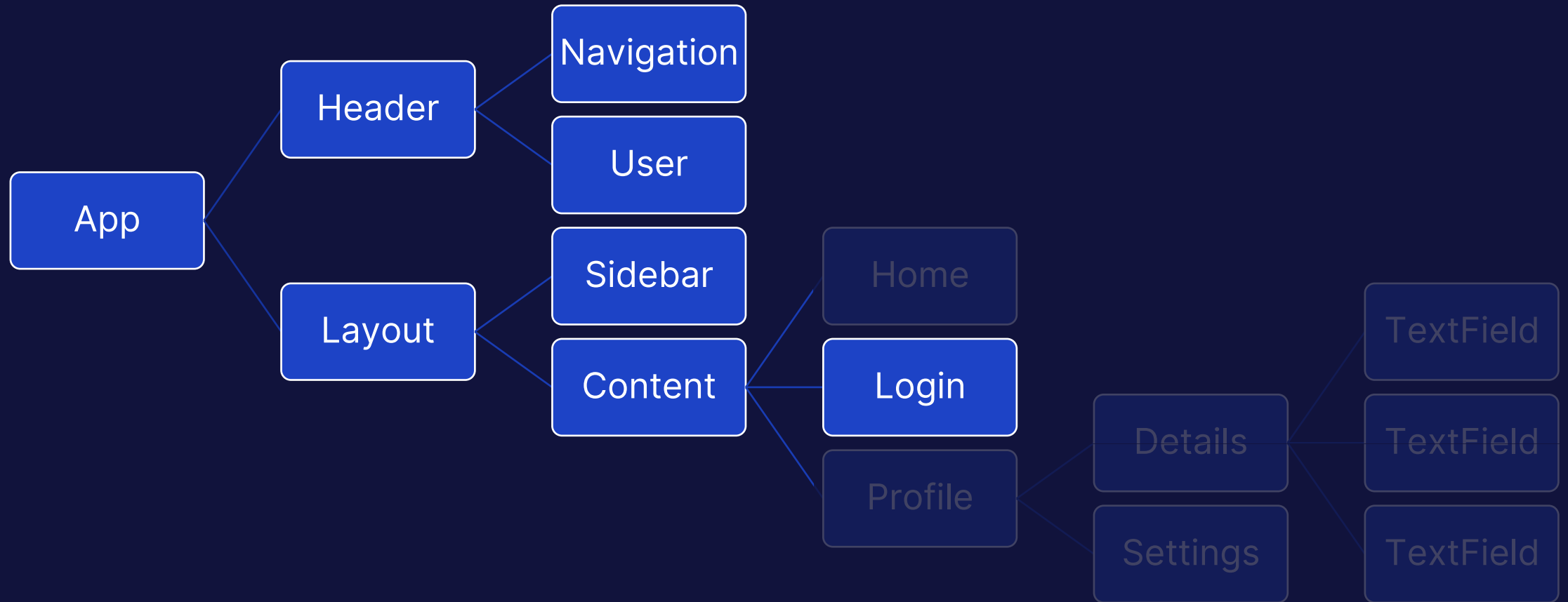
# Routing

/



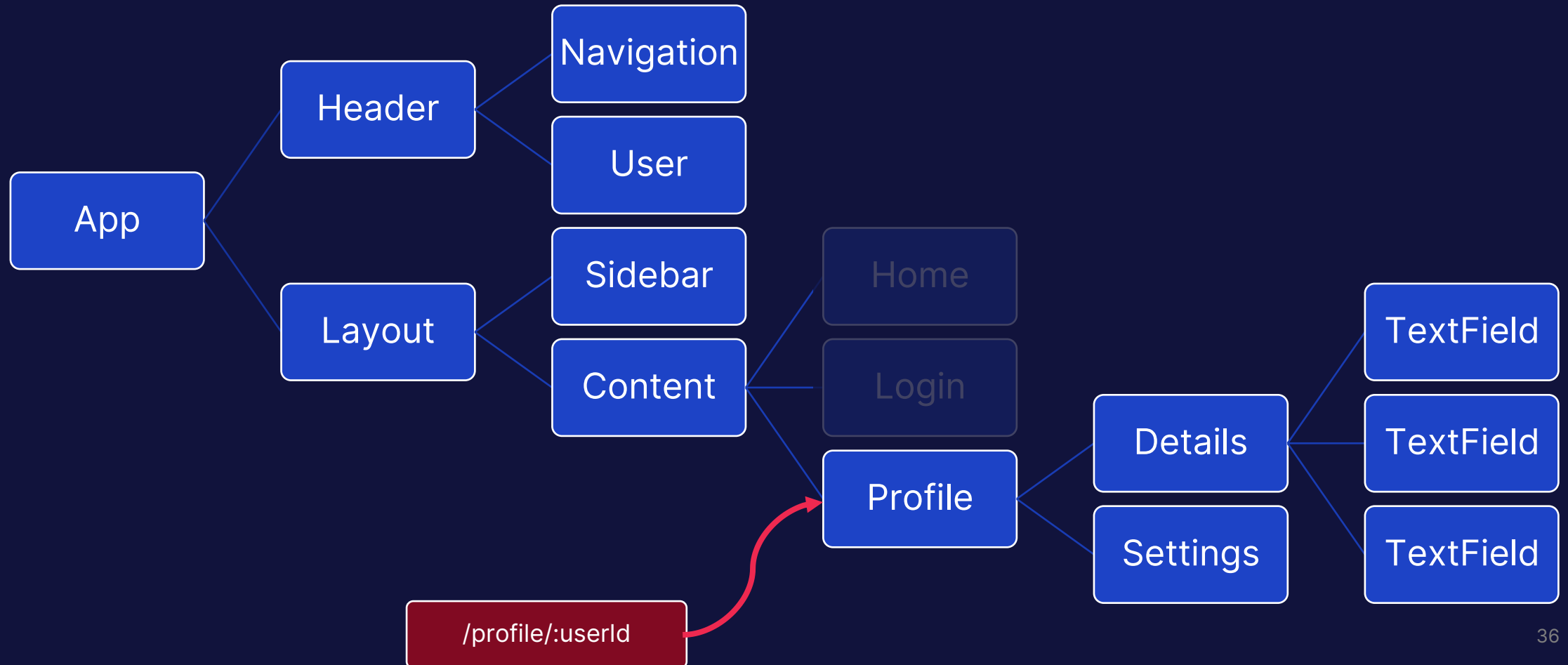
# Routing

## /login



# Routing with parameter

/profile/0e768eea-1c35-4024-8769-ef2dd62915e2





# Setting up routing

- `npm add react-router-dom`
- Define routes with pages
  - `/` -> Home Page
  - `/users` -> Users Page
- Provide routes
- Create error pages
- Navigation with links

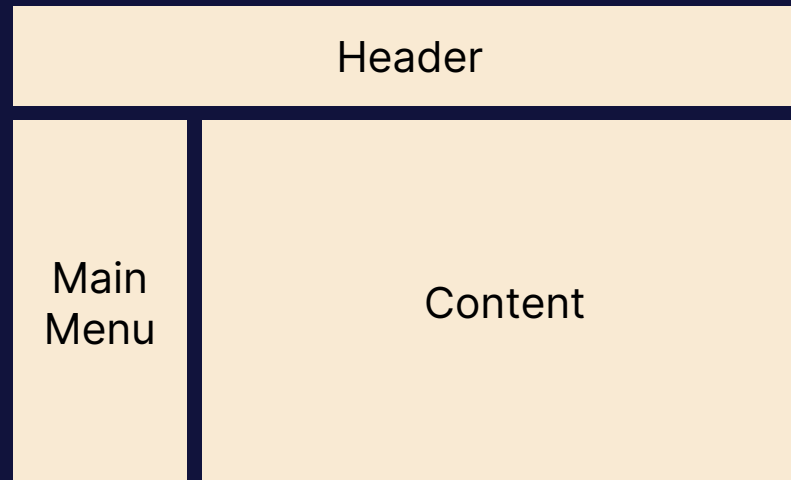
# Layouts

- Control the view surrounding the “route” component.

# <> MainLayout



- Create a classic two-column layout with the header on top, navigation to the left and main content to the right.
- Use the layout for all pages in the application.



# DisplayParameters



- Create a generic page that reads and displays parameters from the url pattern.

# <> GroupsPage

- Create a page that displays the static groups list.
- Add a route for it at /groups
- Add a link to the groups page in the main menu.
- Add another route that takes a group id as well: /groups/:id
- Highlight the group in the list if the parameter is present and the group exists.

# Optimize rendering

- Make sure to only run code that needs to run.
- Mark heavy code so that it only runs if values it depends on have changed (`useMemo()`)
- Mark an entire component as “pure” so that it is only called if any of its props have changed (`React.memo()`)
- Write immutable state changes.
- Use dev tools to detect render problems.

# Immutability

- React works on the assumption that objects are immutable.
- An immutable object cannot change it can only be replaced.
- Optimizes for performance.

# Code-splitting

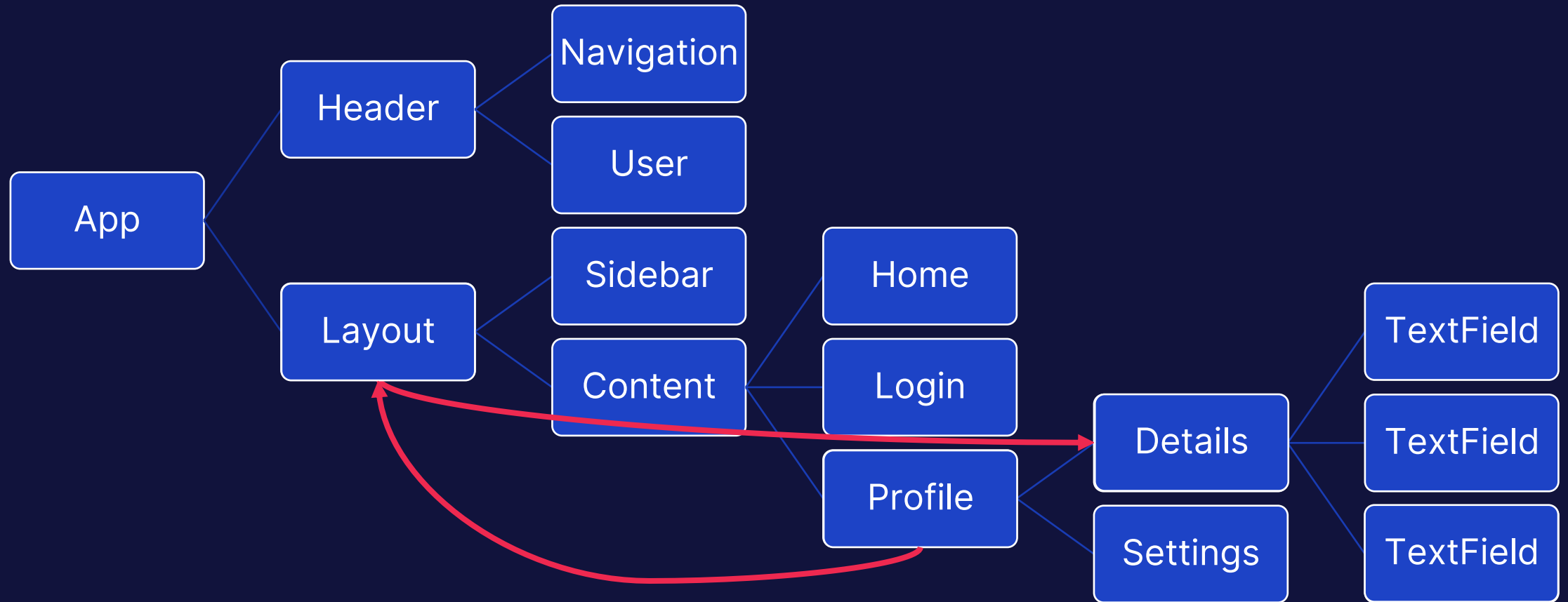
- Reduce the size of the bundle that needs to be downloaded to start your app.
- Divide our bundle into discreet chunks (usually based on routes).



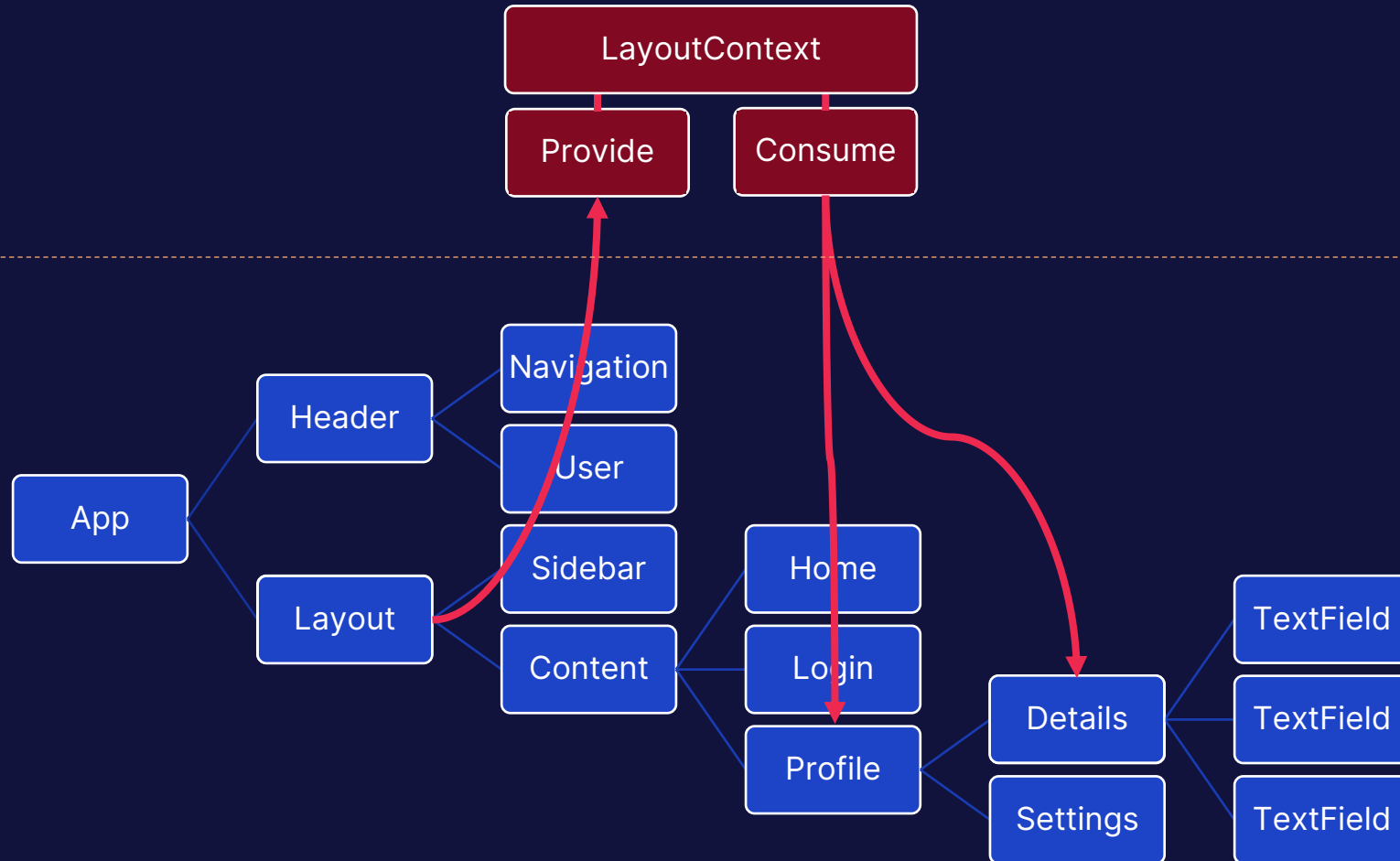
# Context

- Pass information between components that are not adjacent in the component tree.

# Anatomy of Context



# Anatomy of Context



# Services using contexts

- **Provide** (inject) state or functionality to the application tree.
- Manipulate shared state from nonadjacent components.
- Basically, just contexts with extra steps...

# <> HeaderService



- Create a service that allows pages to set the header text in the header component.
- Create a custom hook “useHeading” to easily set the heading text once a page is displayed.

## <> FieldsService

- Create a service that controls whether any fields below it are enabled or disabled.
- Provide a function that allows toggling the disabled state (without providing an explicit true/false flag).
- Add a checkbox to the home page that disables all fields. Make sure it can be deselected as well.
- Bonus: Do not require the service to be provided for individual fields to be used.

# Server communication

- Get and set data on a remote server.
- Ensure the data on the client remains up to date.
- Show the user that data is being fetched and handle errors gracefully.
- Use types generated from the system that “owns” them.

# Tanstack Query

- Client-side caching and invalidation.
- Query state and error handling.
- Retries and polling.
- Reuse data across components.
- TypeScript support ensures type-safe client code.



# Tanstack Query

## Two types of requests

### Query

- Get data from a server with optional parameters.
- Runs as soon as a `useQuery()` hook is encountered.
- Read-only.
- Usually corresponds to HTTP verbs: GET.

### Mutation

- Change data on the server with optional parameters.
- `useMutation()` hook runs only when explicitly requested.
- May invalidate locally cached data.
- Usually corresponds to HTTP verbs: POST, PUT, PATCH, DELETE.

# ApiStats



- Create a component that displays statistics from the API.
- Create a page and route for it.

# <> ApiHealth

- Create a component that shows health information from the API.
- Create a page and route for it.

# Handling session tokens

- Session tokens usually come from an OAuth flow or equivalent.
- They must usually be passed as a header to the back-end.
- There are many ways to do this with NSwag.
- We will be using the “base-class-method” with a static field.

# <> Basic login



- Use the login form to log a user in and display the result.
- Disable the form while the user is being logged in.
- Implement a logout button that logs the user out. It should only be visible IF the user is previously logged in.
- Add a loading indicator that can be displayed while the login is in-flight.

## <> IsAuthenticated

- Create a component that only renders its children if the user is authenticated.
- Add a prop that should contain a list of roles. If the user has any of the roles provided the children of the component will render.
- Provide props to render something if the user is not authenticated or does not have one of the specified roles.
- If the user is an administrator (has the Admin-role) they should have access to everything.

# Building the application

- What remains now is using what we have learned to build out the application.
- We will most likely not be able to complete all these, but you can find example solutions in the solution/\* branches.

# <> **ActiveSessionsPage**

- Create a page where admins can view and cancel all active sessions.



## <> UserDetailsPage

- Create a page that displays details about a specific user from the server.
- It should receive the user id from a URL parameter to allow deep linking.
- It should show a list of all groups the user is a member of.
- It should show a list of all distinct roles the user has.

## <> UsersPage

- Create a page that displays all users in the system in a table.
- Clicking the user id or display name should take you to the UserDetailsPage for that user.
- If the current user is a user admin add a delete button for each row.

## <> EditUserPage

- Create a page with a form that allows you to edit an existing user.
- Allow admins and user admins to edit any user while regular users can only edit themselves. Guests should not be able to edit themselves.
- Validate the form client-side according to the rules described in the OpenAPI specification.

## <> CreateUserPage

- Create a page with a form that allows you to create a user.
- Validate the form client-side according to the rules described in the OpenAPI specification.

## <> GroupDetailsPage

- Create a page that displays details about a specific group.
- It should receive the group id from a URL parameter to allow deep linking.

## <> GroupsPage

- Create a page that displays all groups in the system in a table.
- Clicking the group id or name should take you to the GroupDetailsPage for that group.
- If the current user is a user admin add a delete button for each row.

## <> EditGroupPage

- Create a page with a form that allows you to edit an existing group.
- Allow admins and user admins to edit any group. Others should not be able to edit at all.
- Validate the form client-side according to the rules described in the OpenAPI specification.

## <> CreateGroupPage

- Create a page with a form that allows you to create a group.
- Validate the form client-side according to the rules described in the OpenAPI specification.



# References

<https://react.dev>

React documentation

<https://nx.dev/>

The tool used to generate code and manage the monorepo we are working in

<https://vitejs.dev/>

Compiler and bundler for our front-end code.

<https://reactrouter.com/>

A robust router for react

<https://griffel.js.org>

Atomic-CSS-in-JS library with ahead-of-time compilation

<https://emotion.sh>

CSS-in-JS styling library

<https://tanstack.com/query>

Remote-state cache and orchestration library

<https://tkdodo.eu/blog/practical-react-query>

A comprehensive blog post about most of the features of Tanstack Query

<https://query.gg>

The official Tanstack Query course

<https://github.com/pmndrs/zustand>

Simple global state manager

<https://prettier.io>

An opinionated code formatter

<https://eslint.org>

Linting tool for enforcing coding standards

<https://github.com/sindresorhus/eslint-plugin-unicorn>

Extra linting rules

<https://playwright.dev/>

End-to-end testing using multiple browsers

<https://github.com/RicoSuter/NSwag>

Tool for generating TypeScript (and other) clients from OpenApi

<https://www.mockaroo.com>

Tool for generating test data

<https://editorconfig.org/>

IDE-agnostic formatting and style configurations

<https://monorepo.tools/>

An overview of what a monorepo is

[MDN Web Docs \(mozilla.org\)](https://developer.mozilla.org/)

Reference documentation and tutorials for HTML, CSS, JavaScript and more

[ImmerJs](https://react-redux.js.org/)

Helps writing immutable objects