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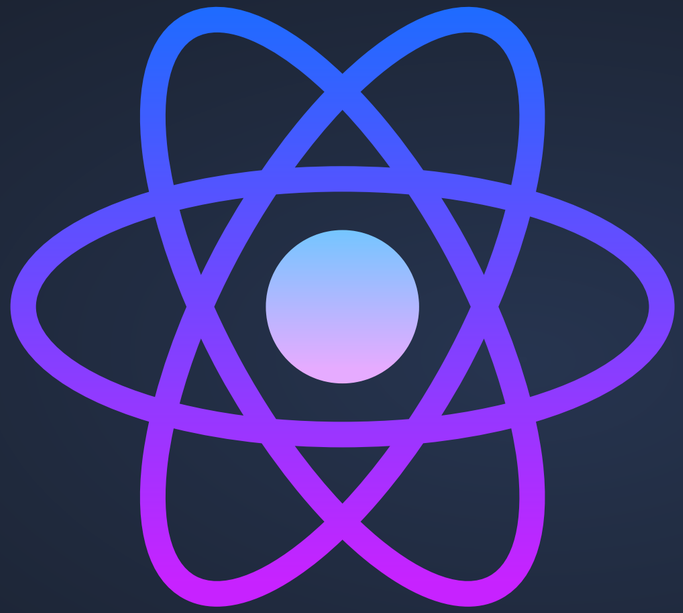
REACT JS

01. React is a popular **JavaScript library** used for **building user interfaces.**

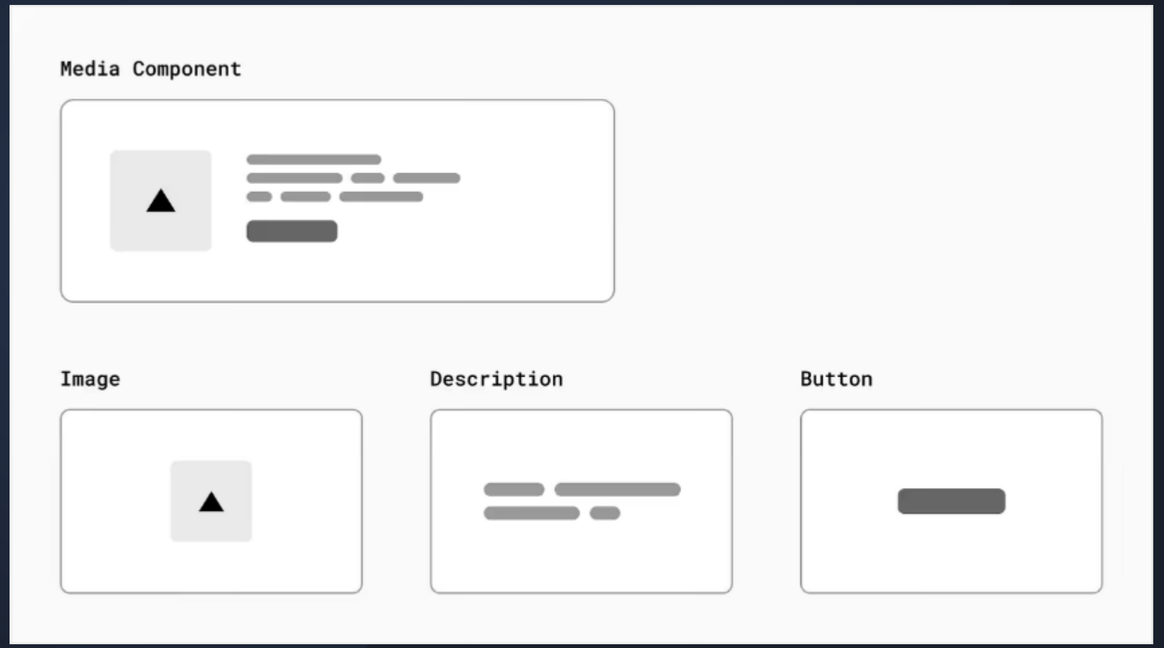
02. It was developed by Facebook and is now maintained by a community of developers.

03. React uses a **component-based architecture**, where UI elements are broken down into reusable and modular pieces.



COMPONENT CONCEPT

- Components are independent and reusable bits of code.
- They serve the same purpose as JavaScript functions, but work in isolation and return HTML
- Components come in two types, Class components and Function components



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Tools you need to install

NODE JS

Visual Studio Code

WebStorm

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CREATE & RUN REACT APP USING VITE

ViteJS is a modern build tool and development server that aims to optimize the front-end development experience.

```
npm create vite@latest
```

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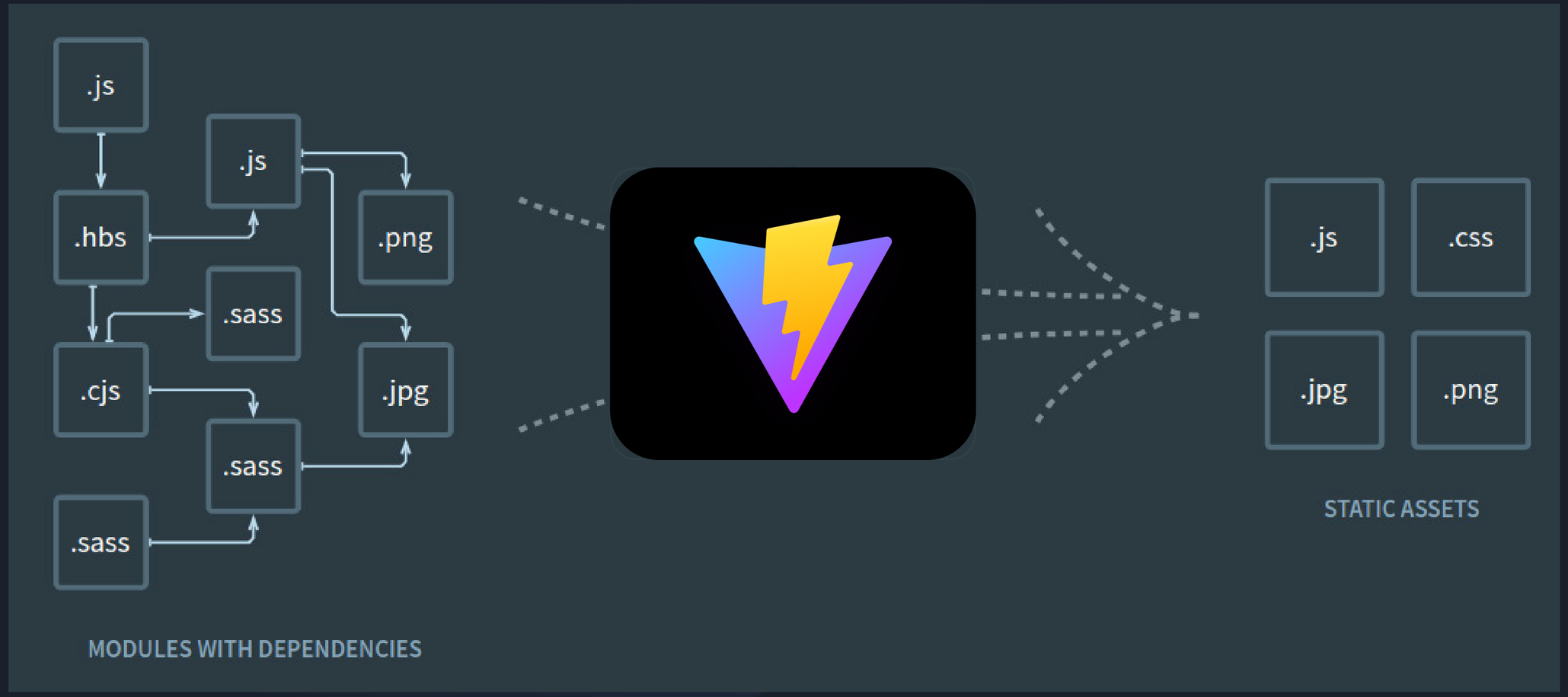
ASSET BUNDLING



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WHY VITE

01. Faster build times: Vitejs uses esbuild, which is a blazing fast compiler that can build projects in a fraction of the time that it takes other build tools.

02. Hot reload: Vitejs has hot reload, which means that your code will be updated in real time as you make changes, so you can see the results of your changes immediately

03. Small bundle size: Vitejs bundles are typically much smaller than bundles created by other build tools, which can improve performance and reduce bandwidth usage.

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ESSENTIAL

Vite Commands

```
"dev": "vite",
"build": "vite build",
"preview": "vite preview"
```

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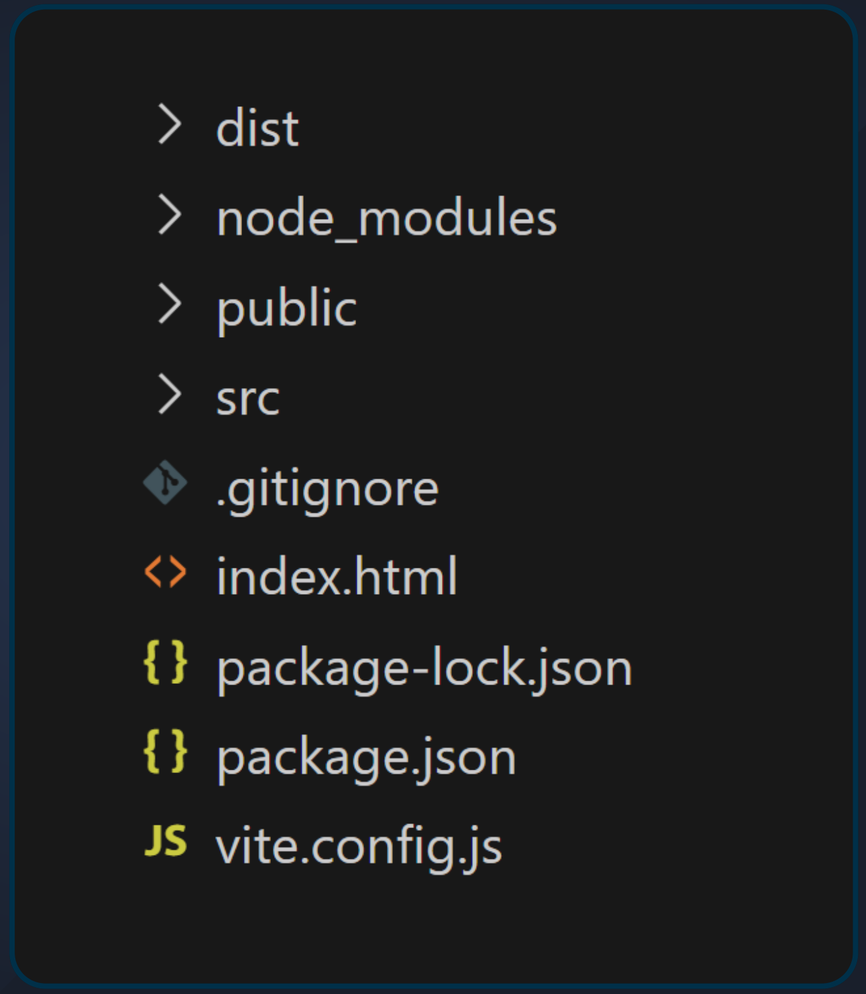
REACT PROJECT

Structure

- Distribution
- Source
- Node Modules
- Package.json
- Public
- Vite Config



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MY FIRST FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT

In React, a functional component is a type of component that is defined using a JavaScript function.

01. They are easier to read and write.

02. They are simpler and lighter, making them faster to render.

03. They do not require the use of the "this" keyword, making them less error-prone.

04. They can take advantage of React's Hooks, which allow you to use state and other features without using class components.

App.jsx

```jsx
import React from 'react';
const App = () => {
return (
     <div>
          <h1>
               This is my
               first component
          </h1>
     </div>
);
};
export default App;
```

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JSX JAVASCRIPT XML

- JSX is a **syntax extension for JavaScript** that allows you to write HTML-like code in your JavaScript code
- It is commonly used in React applications to define the structure and content of UI components.
- JSX is not a separate language, but a preprocessor that converts the HTML-like code into plain JavaScript.
- It enables you to use **JavaScript expressions within your HTML-like code,** making it easier to dynamically generate content.
- JSX can improve code readability and maintainability by allowing developers to write declarative, intuitive code.

App.jsx

```
4   <div>
5       <h1>Q: What time is it now</h1>
6       <h6>A: It is {new Date().getTime()} O Clock</h6>
7   </div>
```

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JSX CONVENTIONS

- You need to return a **single parent element** in JSX
- You can implement **JS directly** in JSX
- All Tags **Self-close** in JSX
- **ClassName** and HTMLFor, not **class** and for in JSX
- Write all HTML **Attributes in camelCase** in JSX
- Write Inline **Styles as Objects** in JSX

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JSX

Inline if else

App.jsx

```jsx
const App = () => {
    let marks=10
    return (
        <div>
            {
            marks>80?
            <h1>Brilliant Resutl</h1>
            :
            <h1>Avarage Result</h1>
            }
        </div>
    );
};
export default App;
```

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IMMEDIATELY-INVOKED

Function expressions
inside your JSX

App.jsx

```jsx
const App = () => {
    let marks=10
    return (
        <div>
            {(()=>{
              if(marks>80){
                return <h1>Brilliant Result</h1>
              }
              else{
                return <h1>Avarage Result</h1>
              }
            })()}
        </div>
    );
};
export default App;
```

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JSX

Loop Inside

App.jsx

```jsx
const App = () => {
let item=['A','B','C','D'];
return (
    <div>
        <select>
        {
            item.map((item,i)=>{
                return <option key={i.toString()}>{item}</option>
            })
        }
        </select>
    </div>
    );
};
export default App;
```

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JSX

Loop Inside Why we use map

Method	Runs through each item	Executes given function	Returns the result	Number of elements in result (compared to original array)
.map	✔	✔	in array	=
.filter	✔	✔	if true, in array	=<
.forEach	✔	✔	no *return is undefined*	none
.reduce	✔	✔	in array or anything else	one (a single number or string) *Reduce transforms an array into something else*
for loop	✔	until condition is false *You know the number of iterations beforehand*	*They run code blocks. They aren't functions so don't need to return*	>, = or <
while loop	✔	while condition is true *You don't know the number of iterations beforehand*		>, = or <

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CONDITIONAL RENDERING

Using an if...else Statement

App.jsx

```jsx
const LoginStatusBtn=(status)=>{
    if(status){
        return <button>Logout</button>
    }
    else{
        return <button>Login</button>
    }

}
const App = () => {
return (
    <div>
     <h1>Login Status</h1>
     {LoginStatusBtn(false)}
    </div>
    );
};
export default App;
```

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CONDITIONAL RENDERING

Using Switch Statement

App.jsx

```jsx
const App = () => {

const isLoggedIn=false

switch (isLoggedIn) {
    case true:
      return <button>Logout</button>;
    case false:
      return <button>Login</button>;
    default:
      return null;
  }
};

export default App;
```

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CONDITIONAL RENDERING

Using Ternary Operators

App.jsx

```jsx
const App = () => {
    let marks=10
    return (
        <div>
            {
            marks>80?
            <h1>Brilliant Resutl</h1>
            :
            <h1>Avarage Result</h1>
            }
        </div>
    );
};
export default App;
```

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CONDITIONAL RENDERING

Using Logical &&

App.jsx

```jsx
const App = () => {

let isLoggedIn =true

return (
    <div>
        <h1>Login Status</h1>
        {isLoggedIn && <button>Logout</button>}
    </div>
    );
};

export default App;
```

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CONDITIONAL RENDERING

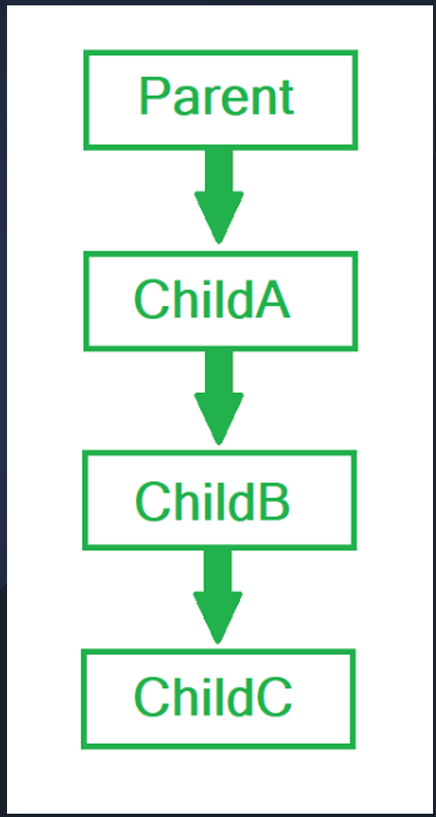
Using Immediately Invoked Function

App.jsx

```jsx
const App = () => {
    let marks=10
    return (
        <div>
            {(()=>{
              if(marks>80){
                return <h1>Brilliant Result</h1>
              }
              else{
                return <h1>Avarage Result</h1>
              }
            })()}
        </div>
    );
};
export default App;
```

PASSING PROPS TO A COMPONENT

- The term 'props' is an abbreviation for 'properties'
- Used for passing data from one component to another.
- Props are being passed in a uni-directional flow means one way from parent to child
- Props data is read-only, which means that data coming from the parent should not be changed by child components



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App.jsx

```jsx
<div>
    <HeroSection time={new Date().getTime()} />
</div>
```

HeroSection.jsx

```jsx
const HeroSection = (props) => {
    return (
        <div>
            <h1>Q: What time is it now</h1>
            <h6>A: It is {props.time} O Clock</h6>
        </div>
    );
};
```

PASSING PROPS

Passing simple data

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App.jsx

```
4       const Item= {
5               "id": 1,
6               "name": "Product 1",
7               "description": "This is the description",
8               "price": 19.99,
9               "category": "Category 1"
10          }
11      return (
12          <div>
13              <ProductList Item={Item}/>
14          </div>
15      );
```

PASSING PROPS

Passing with object data

App.jsx

```
5       const handleClick = () => {
6           alert('Button clicked!');
7       };
8       return (
9           <div>
10              <MyButton handleClick={handleClick}/>
11          </div>
12      );
```

MyButton.jsx

```
3   const MyButton = (props) => {
4       return (
5           <div>
6               <button onClick={props.handleClick}>
7                   Click
8               </button>
9           </div>
10      );
11  };
```

PASSING PROPS

Passing function

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RESPONDING TO EVENTS

Event handlers are your own functions that will be triggered in response to interactions like clicking, hovering, focusing form inputs, and so on

- Different ways to write an event handler
- How to pass event handling logic from a parent component
- How events propagate and how to stop them

RESPONDING TO EVENTS

Adding event handlers

App.jsx

```jsx
const App = () => {
    function handleClick() {
        alert('You clicked me!');
    }
    return (
        <button onClick={handleClick}>
            Click me
        </button>
    );
};
```

```jsx
<button onClick={function handleClick() {
    alert('You clicked me!');
}}
>Click me
</button>
```

```jsx
<button onClick={() => {
    alert('You clicked me!');
}}>
Click me
</button>
```

```jsx
<button onClick={alert('You clicked me!')}>
    Click me
</button>
```

RESPONDING TO EVENTS

Preventing default behavior

App.jsx

```jsx
const App = () => {
    function SubmitForm(e) {
        e.preventDefault();
        alert('You clicked me!');
    }
    return (
        <form onSubmit={SubmitForm}>
            <input />
            <button>Send</button>
        </form>
    );
};
```

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REACT HOOK

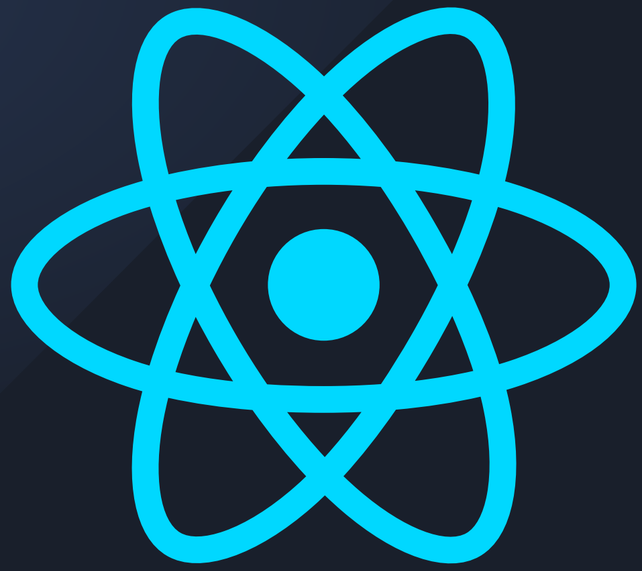
01. **React Hook is a feature in the React library** that allows developers to use state and other React features in functional components, which were previously only available in class components.

02. It was introduced in **React version 16.8**.

03. Hooks can be used to **manage state, handle side effects, and access lifecycle methods** in functional components.

04. There are several built-in Hooks provided by React, such as **useState**, **useEffect**, useContext, and **useRef**.

05. React Hooks have greatly simplified the development process in React and have made i**t easier to write reusable and composable code.**



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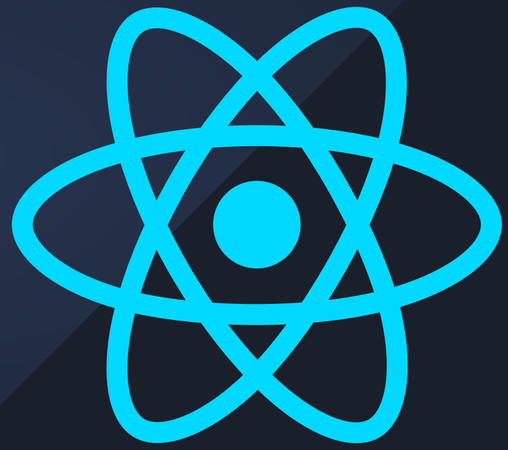
REACT HOOK

useRef() Method

01. The useRef Hook allows you to **persist values between renders**
02. It can be **used to store a mutable value** that does not cause a re-render when updated.
03. It can be used to access a **DOM element** directly.



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REACT HOOK

useRef() Method Changing HTML Elements

index.js

```
1   import React, {useRef} from 'react';
2   const Index = () => {
3       let demoRef=useRef();
4       const Change=()=>{
5          // demoRef.innerHTML="<h1>Learn</h1>"
6           //demoRef.innerText="<h1>Learn</h1>"
7       }
8       return (
9           <div>
10              <p ref={(p)=>demoRef=p}></p>
11              <button onClick={()=>Change()}>Submit</button>
12          </div>
13      );
14  };
15  export default Index;
```

REACT HOOK

useRef() Method Working With Attributes

index.js

```
1   import React, {useRef} from 'react';
2   const Index = () => {
3       let demoRef=useRef(null);
4       const Change=()=>{
5          demoRef.current.src="https://placehold.co/600x400/orange/white"
6          demoRef.current.setAttribute("height", "200px")
7          demoRef.current.setAttribute("width", "200px")
8       }
9       return (
10          <div>
11              <img src="https://placehold.co/600x400/000000/FFF" ref={demoRef}></img>
12              <button onClick={()=>Change()}>Submit</button>
13          </div>
14      );
15  };
16  export default Index;
```

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REACT HOOK

useRef() Method Working

With Input Element

index.js

```
1   import React, {useRef} from 'react';
2   const Index = () => {
3       let demoRef=useRef();
4       const Change=()=>{
5          demoRef.focus();
6          let inputValue= demoRef.value;
7          alert(inputValue);
8          demoRef.value="New Value"
9       }
10      return (
11          <div>
12              <input ref={(input)=>demoRef=input}/>
13              <button onClick={()=>Change()}>Submit</button>
14          </div>
15      );
16  };
17  export default Index;
```

REACT HOOK

useRef() Method Working With Add Remove CSS Class

index.js

```
1   import React, {useRef} from 'react';
2   const Index = () => {
3       let demoRef=useRef();
4       const Change=()=>{
5           demoRef.classList.add('text-primary')
6           demoRef.classList.remove('text-success')
7       }
8       return (
9           <div>
10              <h1 className="text-success" ref={(h1)=>demoRef=h1}>Learn Next JS</h1>
11              <button onClick={()=>Change()}>Change</button>
12          </div>
13      );
14  };
15  export default Index;
```

REACT HOOK

useRef() Method Create Persisted Mutable Values

index.js

```
1   import React, {useRef} from 'react';
2   const Index = () => {
3       let demoRef=useRef(0);
4       const Change=()=>{
5           demoRef.current++
6           console.log(`Clicked ${demoRef.current} times`);
7       }
8       return (
9           <div>
10              <h1></h1>
11              <button onClick={()=>Change()}>Change</button>
12          </div>
13      );
14  };
15  export default Index;
```

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REACT HOOK

useRef() Caching expensive computations

01. When you need to **re-use the result multiple times** within a component, but you **don't want to re-compute** the value **every time the component renders.**

02. Let's say you have a component that **fetches data from an API.** The API call might take a few seconds to complete, so you **don't want to re-fetch the data every time the component renders.** Instead, you can **use useRef() to cache the result** of the API call

REACT HOOK

useRef() Caching expensive computations

App.jsx

```jsx
const App = () => {
    const expensiveResultRef = useRef(null);
    const myDiv = useRef(null);

    const fetchData = async () => {
        const response = await fetch('https://dummyjson.com/products');
        expensiveResultRef.current = await response.json();
    }
    const ShowData = () => {
        myDiv.current.innerHTML = JSON.stringify(expensiveResultRef.current);
    }
    return (
        <div>
            <div ref={myDiv}></div>;
            <button onClick={ShowData}>Show Data</button>
            <button onClick={fetchData}>Call API</button>
        </div>
    );
};
```

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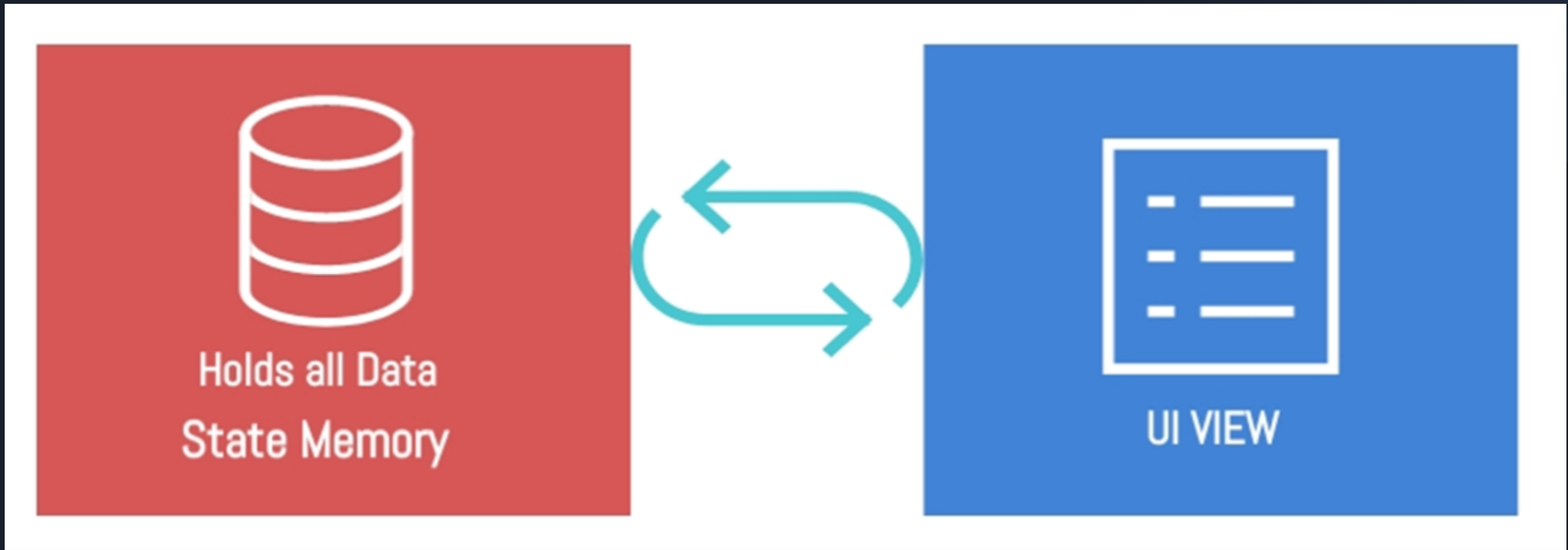
UNDER STANDING STATE

- In React, state refers to an object that holds data of your component
- When data changed component refresh automatically to reflect the changes



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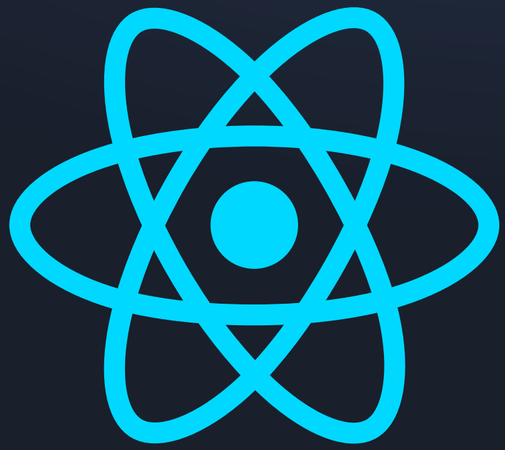
REACT HOOK

useState() Method

01. The state is a built-in React object that is used to contain data or information about the component.

02. A state can be modified based on user action or network changes

03. Every time the state of an object changes, React re-renders the component to the browser



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REACT HOOK

useState() Method Counter Example

index.js

```
1   import React, {useState} from 'react';
2   const Index = () => {
3       const [number,setNumber]=useState(0);
4       return (
5           <div>
6               <h1>{number}</h1>
7               <button onClick={()=>setNumber(number+1)}>Click</button>
8           </div>
9       );
10  };
11  export default Index;
```

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REACT HOOK

useState() Method

Working With Object

App.jsx

```jsx
const App = () => {
    const [myObject, setMyObject] = useState({
        key1: 'value1',
        key2: 'value2',
        key3: 'value3'
    });

    const updateObject = () => {
        setMyObject(prevObject => ({
            ...prevObject,
            kye1: 'new value'
        }));
    };
    return (
        <div>
            <div ref={myObject.key1}></div>;
            <button onClick={updateObject}>Change</button>
        </div>
    );
};
```

REACT HOOK

useState() Method Todo Example

index.js

```
1  import React, {useState} from 'react';
2  const Index = () => {
3      let [list,setList]=useState([]);
4      let [item,setItem]=useState("");
5      const AddToList=()=>{
6          list.push(item)
7          setList([...list]);
8      }
9      const RemoveFromList=(index)=>{
10         list.splice(index,1)
11         setList([...list]);
12     }
13     return (
14         <div>
15             <input onChange={(e)=>setItem(e.target.value)}/>
16             <button onClick={()=>AddToList()}>Click</button>
17             <table>
18                     <tbody>
19                     {
20                         list.length!==0?(
21                             list.map((element,i)=>{
22                                 return(
23                                     <tr key={i.toString()}>
24                                         <td>{element}</td>
25                                         <td><button onClick={()=>{RemoveFromList(i)}}>Remove</button></td>
26                                     </tr>
27                                 )
28                             })
29                         ):(<tr></tr>)
30                     }
31                     </tbody>
32             </table>
33         </div>
34     );
35 };
36 export default Index;
```

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WHY WE ARE USING

Spread Operator In State Object

Step: 01 In React, the **state object is intended to be immutable**

Step: 02 React encourages developers to follow the **principle of immutability** when working with state.

Step: 03 Which means that you should not directly **mutate the state object.** Instead, you **create a new object with the desired changes** and **update the state with the new object.**

Step: 04 By following immutability, React can efficiently c**ompare previous and current state objects** to determine **if a re-render is necessary**

Step: 05 When you **mutate the state object directly**, React may not detect the changes correctly, **leading to unexpected behavior**.

Step: 06 Using the spread operator technique **we are creating new object** that maintains the previous state's values while making the necessary modifications.

Step: 07 This ensures that the state **object remains immutable**

Step: 08 So, remember to always treat the state object as immutable and create a new object when updating state values in React.

REACT HOOK

useState() Method Manage Form

index.js

```
1   import React, {useState} from 'react';
2   const Index = () => {
3       let [FormValue,SetFormValue]=useState({fname:"", lname:"", city:"", gender:""})
4       const InputOnChange=(InputName,InputValue)=>{
5           SetFormValue(FormValue => ({
6               ...FormValue,
7               [InputName]: InputValue
8           }));
9       }
10      const FormSubmit=(e)=>{
11          e.preventDefault();
12          alert(JSON.stringify(FormValue))
13      }
14      return (
15          <form onSubmit={FormSubmit}>
16               <input placeholder="First Name" value={FormValue.fname} onChange={(e)=>InputOnChange('fname',e.target.value)} />
17               <input placeholder="Last Name"  value={FormValue.lname} onChange={(e)=>InputOnChange('lname',e.target.value)} />
18               <select value={FormValue.city} onChange={(e)=>InputOnChange('city',e.target.value)} >
19                   <option value="">Select City</option>
20                   <option value="Dhaka">Dhaka</option>
21                   <option value="Rangpur">Rangpur</option>
22               </select>
23              <input checked={FormValue.gender === "Male"} onChange={(e)=>{InputOnChange('gender','Male')} } type="radio" name="gender"/> Male
24              <input checked={FormValue.gender === "Female"} onChange={(e)=>{InputOnChange('gender','Female')} } type="radio" value="Female" name="gender"/> Female
25              <br/>
26              <button type="submit">Submit</button>
27          </form>
28      );
29  };
30  export default Index;
```

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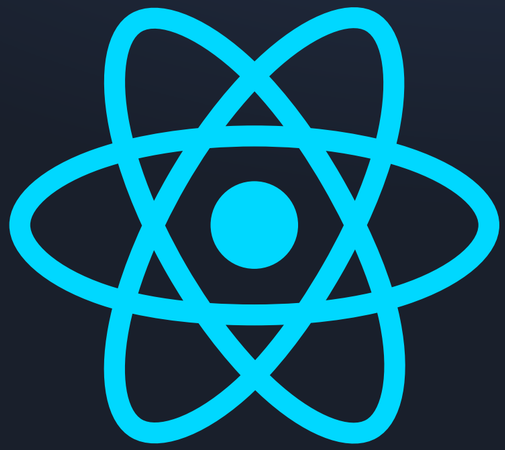
REACT HOOK

useEffect() Method

01. The useEffect Hook allows you to perform side effects in your components.

02. useEffect accepts two arguments. The second argument is optional dependency array

03. Mostly used for Fetching data



REACT HOOK

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01. **First Argument:** executed after the component has rendered and the DOM has been updated. This function can perform various side effects such as fetching data, subscribing to events, or manipulating the DOM.

App.jsx

```
6       useEffect(() => {
7           // This effect runs only once on component mount
8         }, []);
```

02. **Second Argument:** React will re-run the effect only if any of the values in the dependencies array have changed since the last render. If you want the effect to run only once, you can pass an empty array as the dependencies, indicating that the effect has no dependencies.

App.jsx

```
5       const [count, setCount] = useState(0);
6
7       useEffect(() => {
8         // This effect runs whenever the 'count' state value changes
9         console.log("Count changed:", count);
10      }, [count]);
```

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REACT HOOK

useEffect() Method Fetch Example

index.js

```
1   import React, {useEffect, useState} from 'react';
2
3   const Index = () => {
4       const [Data,SetData]=useState([]);
5
6       useEffect(()=>{
7           fetch('https://dummyjson.com/products/1')
8               .then(res => res.json())
9               .then(json => SetData(json))
10      },[])
11
12      return (
13          <div>
14              {JSON.stringify(Data)}
15          </div>
16      );
17  };
18
19  export default Index;
```

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REACT HOOK

useEffect() Method Fetch

Async Await Example

index.js

```
1   import React, {useEffect, useState} from 'react';
2
3   const Index = () => {
4       const [Data,SetData]=useState([]);
5
6       useEffect(()=>{
7
8           (async () => {
9              let response= await  fetch('https://dummyjson.com/products/1')
10             let result = await response.json();
11             SetData(result);
12          })()
13
14      },[])
15
16      return (
17          <div>
18              {JSON.stringify(Data)}
19          </div>
20      );
21  };
22
23  export default Index;
```

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REACT ROUTER DOM

```
npm i react-router-dom
```

01. The react-router package is the heart of React Router and provides all the core functionality for both react-router-dom and react-router-native

02. The react-router-dom package contains bindings for using React Router in web applications.

03. The react-router-native package contains bindings for using React Router in React Native applications

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REACT ROUTER DOM

01. **<BrowserRouter>** stores the **current location in the browser's address** bar using clean URLs and navigates using the **browser's built-in history stack.**

02. **<Routes> renders a route exclusively** as it displays the first child route that matches the current URL

03. **<Route>** is the child component that renders a **specific UI component when the URL matches the specified path.**

04. **<Link>** is an element that lets the **user navigate to another page by clicking** or tapping on it

Menu.jsx

```jsx
const Menu = () => {
    return (
        <div>
            <ul>
                <li><Link to="/">Page1</Link></li>
                <li><Link to="/page2">Page2</Link></li>
                <li><Link to="/page3">Page3</Link></li>
            </ul>
        </div>
    );
};
```

App.jsx

```jsx
const App = () => {
    return (
        <div>
            <BrowserRouter>
                <Routes>
                    <Route path="/" element={<Page1/>}/>
                    <Route path="/page2" element={<Page2/>}/>
                    <Route path="/page3" element={<Page3/>}/>
                    <Route path="*" element={<NotFound/>}/>
                </Routes>
            </BrowserRouter>
        </div>
    );
};
```

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REACT ROUTER DOM

01. **<HashRouter>** is for **use in web browsers** when the URL should not (or cannot) be sent to the server for some reason. This may happen in some shared hosting scenarios where you **do not have full control over the server**

02. <Routes> renders a route exclusively as it displays the first child route that matches the current URL

03. <Route> is the child component that renders a specific UI component when the URL matches the specified path.

04. <NavLink> is a special kind of <Link> that knows whether or not it is "active" or "pending"

App.jsx

```jsx
const App = () => {
    return (
        <div>
            <HashRouter>
                <Routes>
                    <Route path="/" element={<Page1/>}/>
                    <Route path="/page2" element={<Page2/>}/>
                    <Route path="/page3" element={<Page3/>}/>
                    <Route path="*" element={<NotFound/>}/>
                </Routes>
            </HashRouter>
        </div>
    );
};
```

Menu.jsx

```jsx
const Menu = () => {
    return (
        <div>
            <ul>
                <li>
                    <NavLink className={({ isActive, isPending }) =>
                            isPending ? "pending" : isActive ? "active" : ""
                    } to="/">Page1</NavLink>
                </li>
                <li><NavLink to="/page2">Page2</NavLink></li>
                <li><NavLink to="/page3">Page3</NavLink></li>
            </ul>
        </div>
    );
};
```

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01. **URL appearance:** HashRouter will include a **hash (#) i**n the URL, while BrowserRouter will provide c**leaner URLs without the hash.**

02. **Compatibility:** HashRouter **works on all servers** since the hash portion of the URL is not sent to the server. **BrowserRouter relies on the server to handle routing** for all URLs, so **it requires server configuration** to redirect requests to the main React app.

03. **History API:** HashRouter **does not use the HTML5 History API** and instead relies on the hash part of the URL to handle routing. **BrowserRouter** uses the HTML5 History API for navigation

04. **Server-side rendering (SSR):** BrowserRouter may require **additional server-side configuration** to handle routing correctly, while HashRouter can be used more easily for server-side rendering.

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REACT ROUTER DOM

Passing Parameter

```
<BrowserRouter>
    <Routes>
        <Route path="/" element={<Page1/>}/>
        <Route path="/page2/:userId" element={<Page2/>}/>
        <Route path="/page3" element={<Page3/>}/>
        <Route path="*" element={<NotFound/>}/>
    </Routes>
</BrowserRouter>
```

```
<li><Link to="/">Page1</Link></li>
<li><Link to="/page2/123">Page2</Link></li>
<li><Link to="/page3">Page3</Link></li>
```

Page2.jsx

```
5   const Page2 = () => {
6       let { userId } = useParams();
7       return (
8           <div>
9               <Menu/>
10              <h1>Page 02</h1>
11              <h1>{userId}</h1>
12          </div>
13      );
14  };
```

BASIC BLOG PRACTICE PROJECT

BASIC BLOG PRACTICE PROJECT