

React JS
(Yet another) Approach to create browser UI



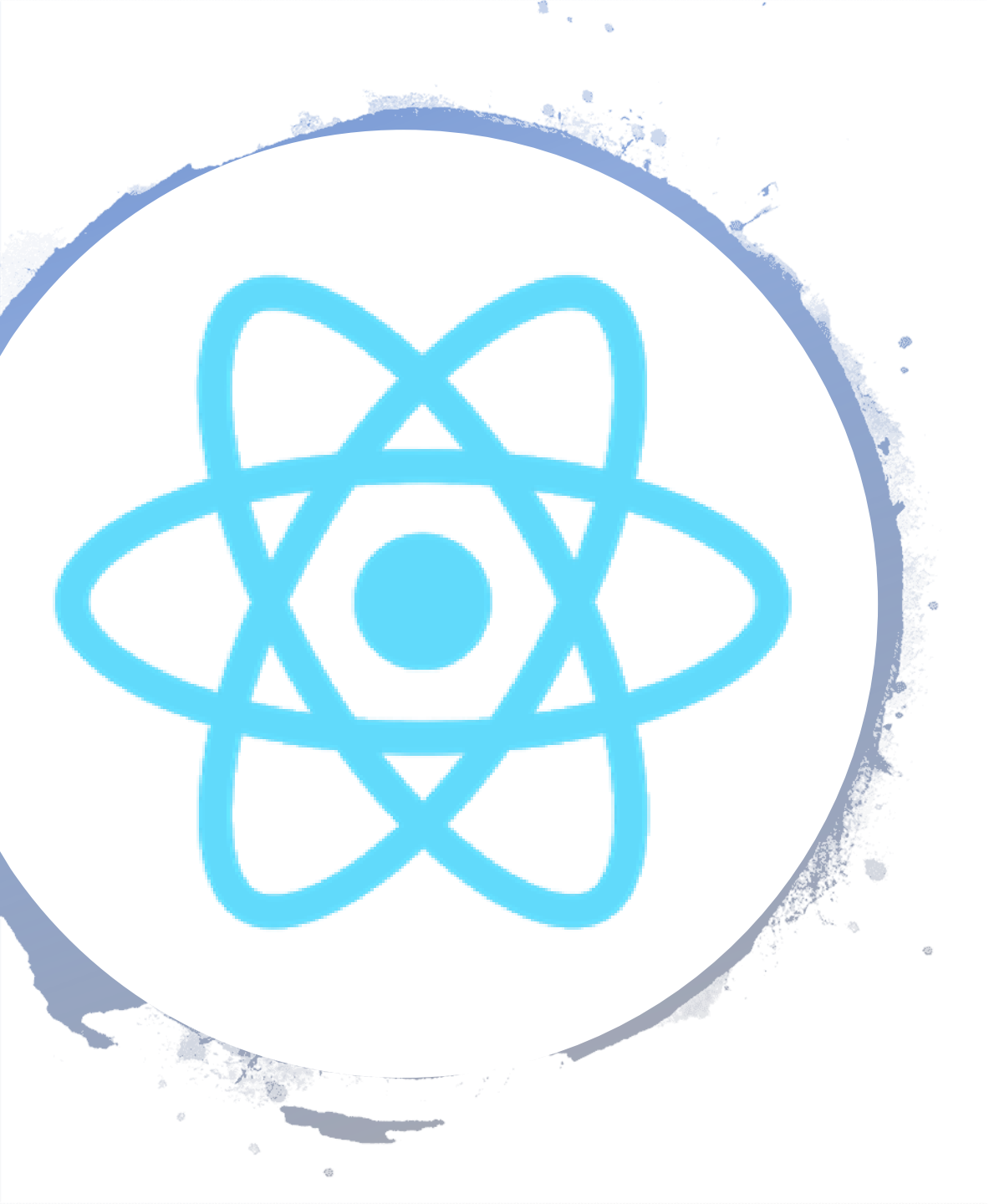
Prerequisites -

Good understanding of client-side web programming

Working knowledge of HTML & CSS

Good understanding of JavaScript

Any knowledge of server-side programming is optional



Training Agenda

React – Overview

Components

JSX

Form

Hooks

Routing

Redux



React - Overview

React is a declarative, efficient, and flexible JavaScript library for building user interfaces.

Intended to be the View ("V") or the user interface in MVC

Aims at effortless development of large-scale Single Page App (SPA)

Components are defined and eventually becomes HTML



Why React?

Easy to understand

UI state becomes
difficult to handle
with Vanilla
Javascript

High Performance

Focus on business
logic

Huge Ecosystem

Active community

Easy to test



React – Let's do our hands dirty

To get started with React, install the React CLI Tool (create react app)

Run the below command to create new project :

- **`npm install create-react-app -g`**
- **`create-react-app <APP_NAME>`**
- **`cd <APP_NAME>`**
- **`npm start`**



React Internals – Virtual DOM

*“React abstract away
the DOM from you,
giving a simpler
programming model and
better performance”*



React Internals– Virtual DOM

Virtual DOM is in memory lightweight representation of actual DOM.

For every DOM object, there is a corresponding Virtual DOM object.

Pure JS intermediate representation.

React never reads from real DOM, only writes to it.

The process of updating any part of the DOM structure is called “reconciliation”



Virtual DOM Update

The virtual DOM gets compared to previous vs current virtual DOM



React figures out what object has changed



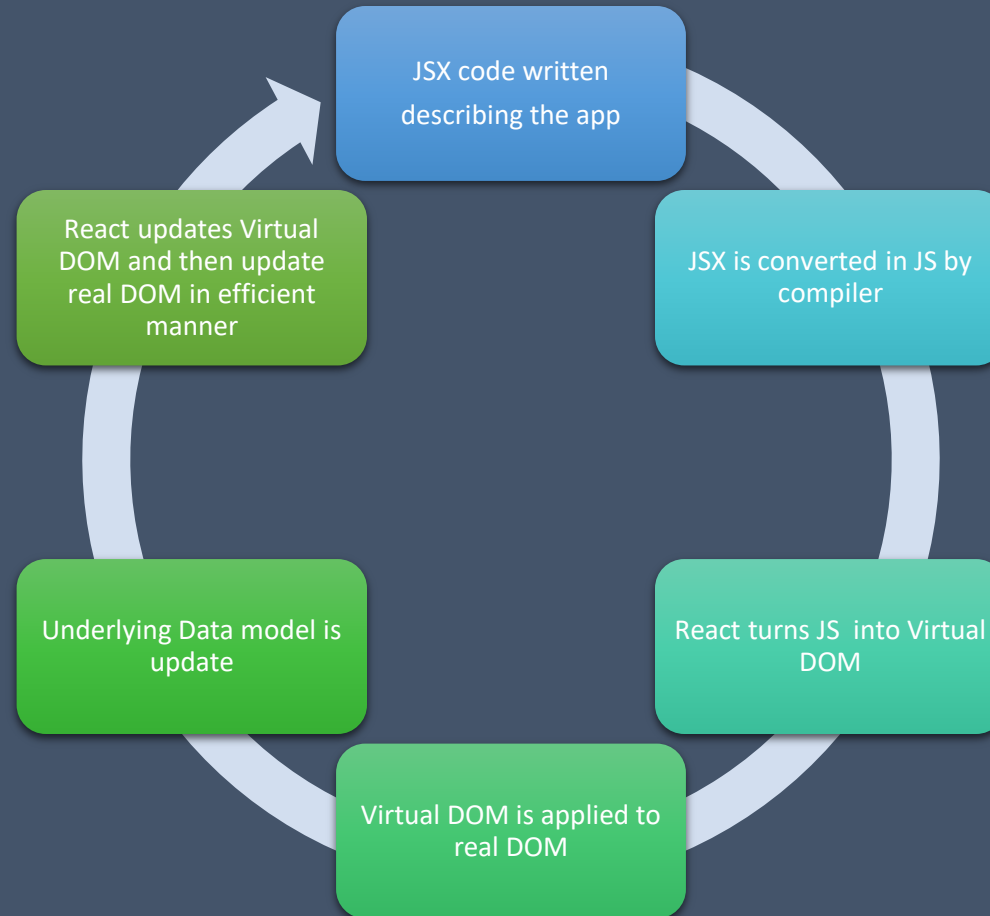
The changed objects, and the changed objects only, get updated on the real DOM.



Changes on the real DOM cause the screen to change.



React Internals - How React renders the View?





React - Components

Components are the core building block of React apps.

A typical React app is a component tree having one root component ("App") and then a potentially infinite amount of nested child components.

Each component needs to return/ render some JSX code

React should render to the real DOM in the end.

React component can be Stateful or Stateless

Components can be nested inside other components



React - Component Types

Functional
Components

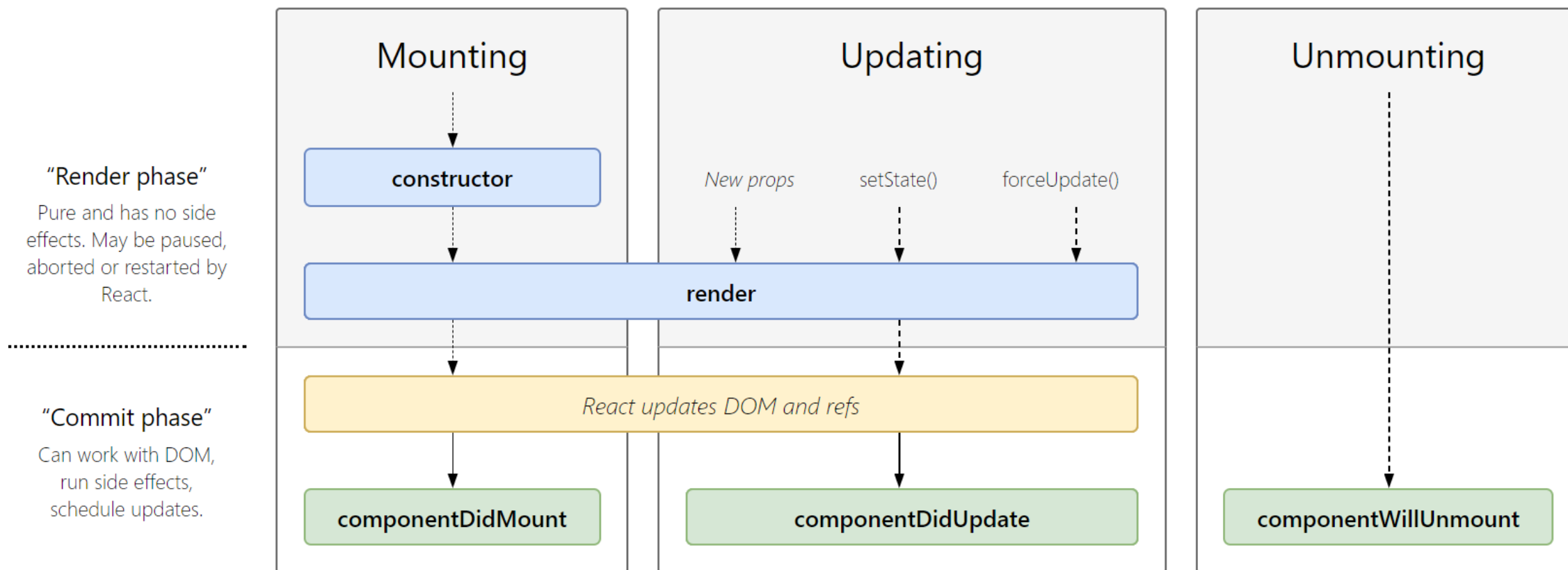
(Presentational,
Dumb, Stateless)

Class based
Components

(Container, Smart,
Stateful)



React – Component Life Cycle Process





React - JSX

JSX comes with the full power of JavaScript.

JSX produces React “elements”.

You can put any valid JavaScript expression inside the curly braces in JSX.

After compilation, JSX expressions become regular JavaScript function calls and evaluate to JavaScript objects.

Since JSX is closer to JavaScript than to HTML, React DOM uses *camelCase* property naming convention instead of HTML attribute names.



React - Props

Props allow you to pass data from a parent (wrapping) component to a child (embedded) component

Only changes in props and/or state trigger React to re-render your components and potentially update the DOM in the browser.

Props are considered “immutable”

Props are supplied as attribute to components



React - PropTypes

01

React.propTypes are used to run type checking the props of a component

02

Allows to control the presence, or type of certain props passed to the child component

03

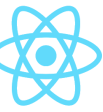
After 15.5, prop types are moved to library 'prop types'

04

Validators:

- String, number, function, Boolean, object, shape, element, any, required etc

```
> npm install prop-types --save
```

React - State

React components can be made dynamic by adding state to it.

State is used when component needs to change independently of its parent.

Changes to state also trigger an UI update.

React component's state can be updated using `setState()` with an object map of keys which can be updated with new values. Keys that are not provided will not be affected.

`setState()` merges the new state with the old state.

Best practice : top level components are stateful which keep all interaction logic, manage UI state, and pass the state down to hierarchy to stateless components using props.



Unidirectional Data-flow

React follows unidirectional data flow via the state and props objects.

By keeping the data flow unidirectional you keep a single source of truth.

Clean dataflow architecture

State should be updated using *setState()* method to ensure that the UI is updated and resulting values should be passed down to child components using attributes that are accessible in said children via props.



Adding Keys for Dynamic Children

Identity and state of each component must be maintained across render passes.

Each child in an array or iteration must be uniquely identified by assigning unique key with the help of “key” prop.

The key should always be supplied directly to the components in an array, not to the container element.

The key is not really about performance, its more about identity (which in turns leads to better performance)



React – Working with Forms

Form elements naturally keep some state internally.

Each form elements in HTML maintain their own state and updates it based on user input.

Form element whose value is controlled by React is called “Controlled Components”

A 'Create Account' form with a white background and a dark blue border. It contains three input fields: 'Email:', 'Password:', and 'Country:'. The 'Country:' field is a dropdown menu. Below the inputs is a checkbox labeled 'I accept the terms of service'. At the bottom is a dark blue 'Submit' button.

Create Account

Email:

Password:

Country:

☐ I accept the terms of service

Submit



Accessing User Input by Refs

React provides two standard ways to grab values from form elements

- Controlled Components
- Using Refs

Less code writing but hinders in optimized working of Babel inline plugin.



React Hooks

Hooks are a new addition in React 16.8.
e.g. `useState`, `useEffect`, `useContext`,
`useReducer` and many more.

They let you use state and other React features without writing a class.

Only call Hooks **at the top level**. Don't call Hooks inside loops, conditions, or nested functions.

Only call Hooks **from React functional components**.



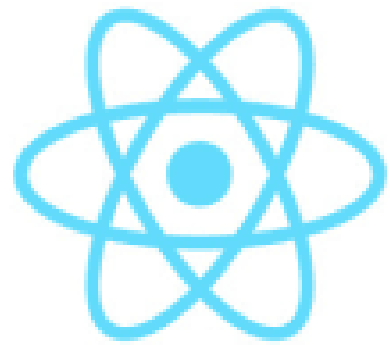
React – Navigation & Routing

Each React app has been a type of SPA.

React router library gives us good foundation for building rich applications which have views and URL's.

Routing	Modify the location of the app (the URL).
involves two	
functionality :	Determining what component need to render at given location.

```
> npm install react-router react-router-dom --save
```



React



Redux




Should I use Redux?

You have reasonable amounts of data changing over time

A large, semi-transparent arrow pointing downwards from the orange box to the reddish-brown box.

You need a single source of truth for your state

A large, semi-transparent arrow pointing downwards from the reddish-brown box to the grey box.

You find that keeping all your state in a top level component is no longer sufficient



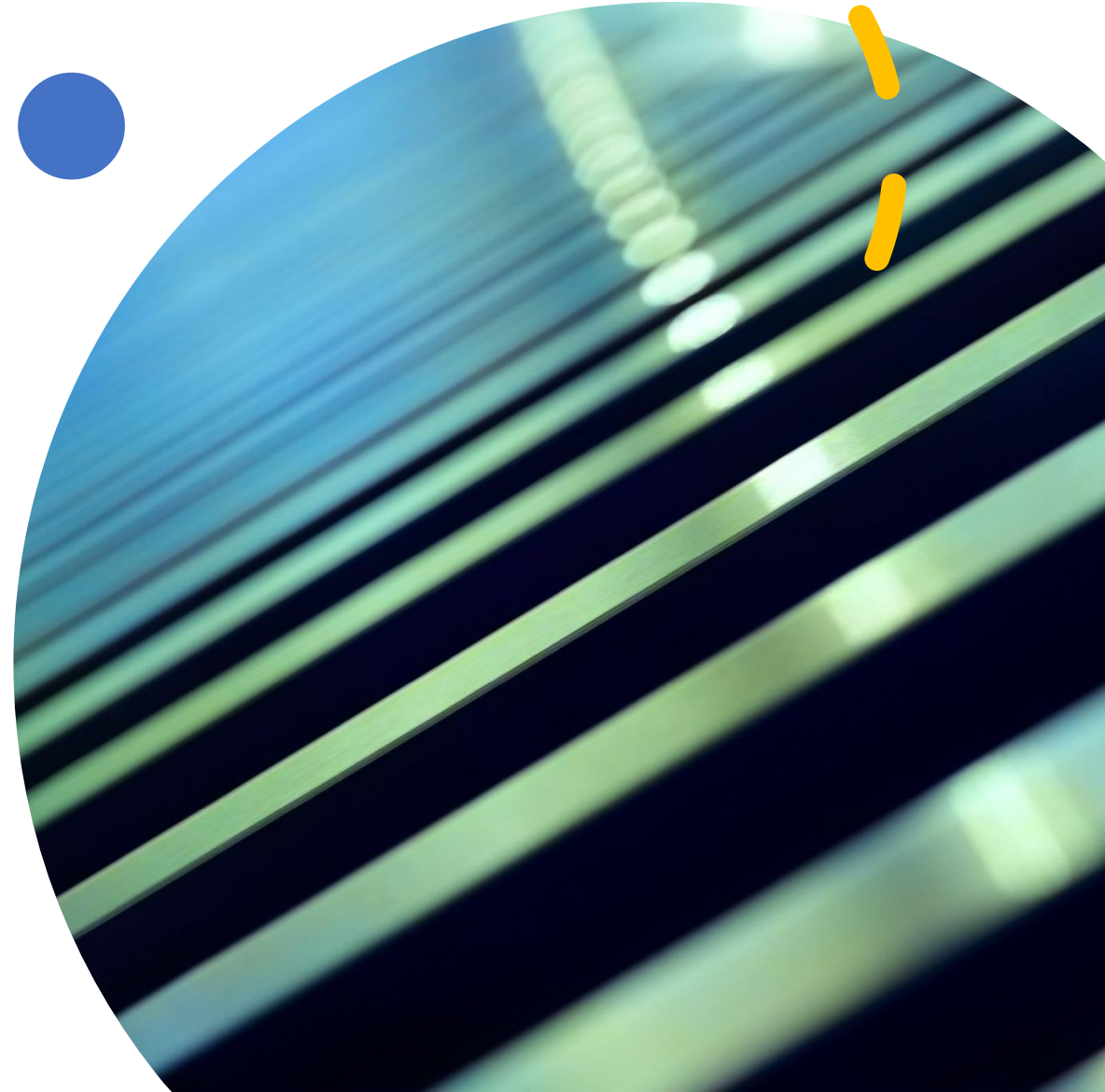
Redux – An Overview

Redux is a predictable state container for JavaScript apps.

It helps you write applications that behave consistently, run in different environments (client, server, and native), and are easy to test.

It provides a great developer experience, such as live code editing combined with a time traveling debugger.

```
> npm install redux react-redux --save
```





Redux : Three Principles

Single source of truth

The state of your whole application is stored in an object tree within a single store

State is read only

The only way to change the state is to emit an action , an object describing what happened.

Changes are made with pure functions

To specify how the state tree is transformed by actions, you write pure reducers



Redux - Actions

Actions are payloads of information that send data from your application to your store .

They are the only source of information for the store.

You send them to the store using `store.dispatch()`.

```
{  
  type: ADD_TODO,  
  text: 'Hello Redux'  
}
```



Redux - Reducers

The reducer is a pure function that takes the previous state and an action , and returns the next state.

Actions only describe what happened, but don't describe how the application's state changes.

Reducers specify how the application's state changes in response to actions sent to the store.

```
(previousState, action) => newState
```




Reducers- Dont's

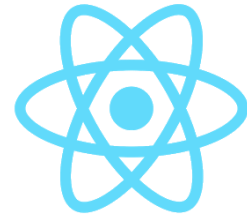
Things you should never do inside a reducer:

- Mutate its arguments.
- Perform side effects like API calls and routing transitions.
- Call non pure functions, e.g. `Date.now ()` or
- `Math.random`

Redux - Store

The Store is the single object that has the following responsibilities:

- Holds application state.
- Allows access to state via `getState()`.
- Allows state to be updated via `dispatch(action)`.
- Registers listeners via `subscribe(listener)`.
- Handles unregistering of listeners via the function returned by `subscribe(listener)`.





Creating Store with Root Reducer

```
import { createStore } from 'redux'  
import rootReducer from './reducers'  
  
const store = createStore(rootReducer)
```




Redux – Data Flow

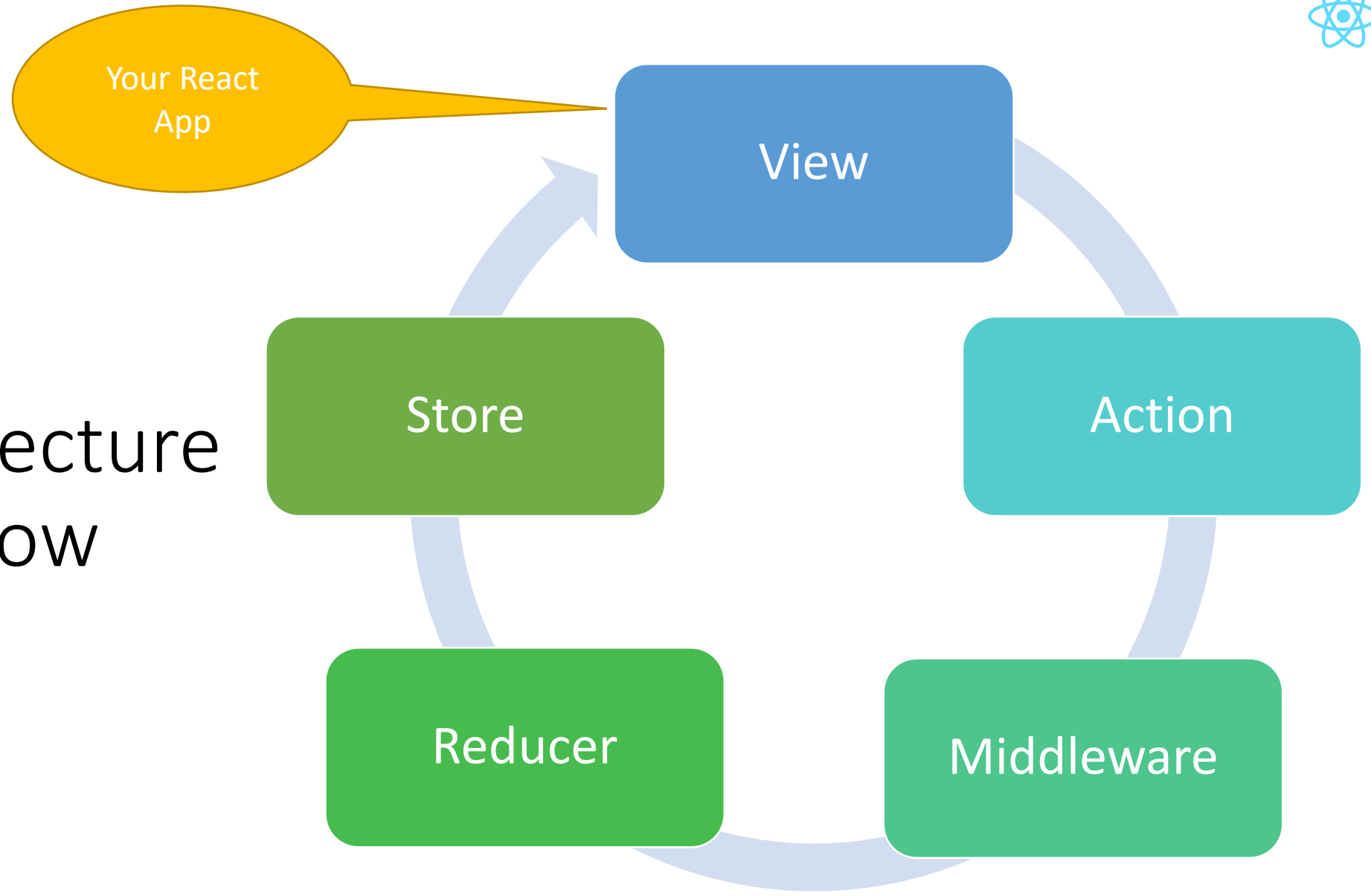
Redux architecture revolves around a strict unidirectional data flow

The data lifecycle in any Redux app follows these 4 steps:

- You call `store.dispatch (action)`
- The Redux store calls the reducer function.
- The root reducer may combine the output of multiple reducers into a single state tree.
- The Redux store saves the complete state tree returned by the root reducer.



Redux Architecture & Data Flow





References

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<https://reactjs.org>

<https://redux.js.org>

<https://www.npmjs.com>

<https://gist.github.com/danharper/3ca2273125f500429945>

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Symbol