

# React 101

# Reminders

- Components
- State

# Components

You build functional user interfaces in react using components.

A basic component looks like:

```
1
2  class SimpleReactComponent extends React.Component {
3    render() {
4      return (
5        <div>
6          <h1>Hello</h1>
7          <p>:</p>
8        </div>
9      )
10   }
11 }
12
```

To render html, the component must have a render method.

# Components can render other components

```
1
2 class AnotherComponent extends React.Component {
3   render() {
4     return (
5       <h2>I'm a child component</h2>
6     )
7   }
8 }
9
10 class SimpleReactComponent extends React.Component {
11   render() {
12     return (
13       <div>
14         <h1>Hello</h1>
15         <p>:</p>
16         <AnotherComponent />
17       </div>
18     )
19   }
20 }
21
```

# Components can be passed properties

```
1
2 class AnotherComponent extends React.Component {
3   render() {
4     return (
5       <h2>I'm a child of {this.props.name}</h2>
6     )
7   }
8 }
9
10 class SimpleReactComponent extends React.Component {
11   render() {
12     return (
13       <div>
14         <h1>Hello</h1>
15         <p>:</p>
16         <AnotherComponent name="Steve" />
17       </div>
18     )
19   }
20 }
21
```

# State

State is just an instance variable of the component. Changing the value of that variable will cause the component to re-render.

```
10 class SimpleReactComponent extends React.Component {  
11   constructor(props) {  
12     super(props)  
13     this.state = {message: "hello"}  
14   }  
15  
16   render() {  
17     return (  
18       <div>  
19         <h1>{this.state.message}</h1>  
20         <p>:</p>  
21       </div>  
22     )  
23   }  
24 }  
25
```

# Updating state

```
4 class SimpleReactComponent extends Component {  
5   constructor(props) {  
6     super(props)  
7     this.state = {numberOfClicks: 0}  
8   }  
9  
10  incrementClicks = () => {  
11    this.setState({numberOfClicks: this.state.numberOfClicks + 1})  
12  }  
13  
14  render() {  
15    return (  
16      <div className="App">  
17        <h2>React workshop 2</h2>  
18        <p>{this.state.numberOfClicks}</p>  
19        <button onClick={this.incrementClicks}>Click</button>  
20      </div>  
21    );  
22  }  
23 }  
24  
25 export {SimpleReactComponent};  
26
```

You can update state in methods.  
You can bind methods to html events  
(onClick, onChange)

**Reminder: Because of scoping issues, methods used on html events that update state must be arrow function instead of regular.**

`myFunction = () => {`

**Not**

`myFunction() {`

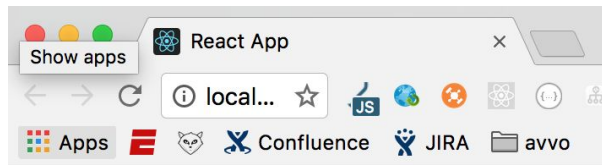
# Fun new stuff

- Updating a parent's state in a child
- Storing html element in variable



# Updating parent's state in child

Methods that update state  
can be passed to children  
and called



## React workshop 2

0

<--Left or Right-->

```
3 class ChildComponentArrows extends Component {
4   render() {
5     return (
6       <div>
7         <label onClick={this.props.onClickLeft}>&lt;--&lt;/label>
8         Left or Right
9         <label onClick={this.props.onClickRight}>&--&gt;&lt;/label>
10      </div>)
11    }
12  }
13
14
15 class SimpleReactComponent extends Component {
16   constructor(props) {
17     super(props)
18     this.state = {numberOfClicks: 0}
19   }
20
21   decrement = () => {
22     this.setState({numberOfClicks: this.state.numberOfClicks - 1})
23   }
24
25   increment = () => {
26     this.setState({numberOfClicks: this.state.numberOfClicks + 1})
27   }
28
29   render() {
30     return (
31       <div className="App">
32         <h2>React workshop 2</h2>
33         <p>{this.state.numberOfClicks}</p>
34         <ChildComponentArrows onClickLeft={this.decrement} onClickRight={this.increment} />
35       </div>
36     );
37   }
38 }
39
```

# Storing html element in variable

```
15 class SimpleReactComponent extends Component {  
16   render() {  
17     const title = <h2>React workshop 2</h2>  
18     return (  
19       <div className="App">  
20         {title}  
21       </div>  
22     );  
23   }  
24 }  
25
```

# Storing html element in variable cont

```
15 class SimpleReactComponent extends Component {
16   render() {
17     const items = ["item1", "item2", "item3"]
18     const itemList = items.map(item => {return <li>{item}</li>})
19     return (
20       <div className="App">
21         <ul>
22           {itemList}
23         </ul>
24       </div>
25     );
26   }
27 }
28
29 export {SimpleReactComponent};
30
```

Or

```
15 class SimpleReactComponent extends Component {
16   render() {
17     const items = ["item1", "item2", "item3"]
18     return (
19       <div className="App">
20         <ul>
21           {items.map(item => {return <li>{item}</li>})}
22         </ul>
23       </div>
24     );
25   }
26 }
27
28 export {SimpleReactComponent};
29
```

Html outside of return

Logic inside of return

# Your turn - Type ahead

- Grab the react workshop <https://github.com/tswayne/react-workshop>
- Update the app to
  - Have an input
  - Under the input - Show a list of game titles that match the text in the input
- If you finish - Make the input and list each a separate component
- If you finish that - Use video-game-objs instead of titles

Hint

```
11 myOnChange = (e) => {  
12   console.log(e.target.value + 'is the value of the text in the input')  
13 }  
14  
15  
16 render() {  
17   return (  
18     <div className="App">  
19       <input onChange={myOnChange} />
```