

Schedule

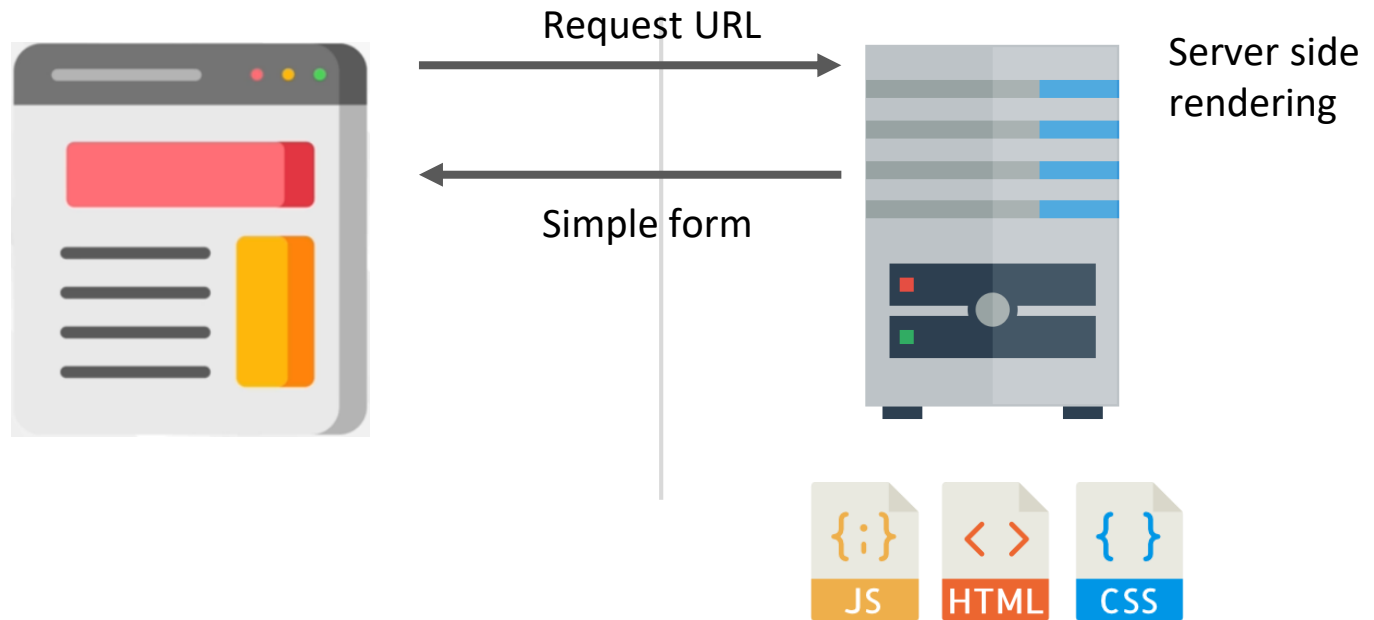
ReactJS:

- The birth of React
- Getting started with React
- React key concepts
- How to become a good React developer

The birth of React

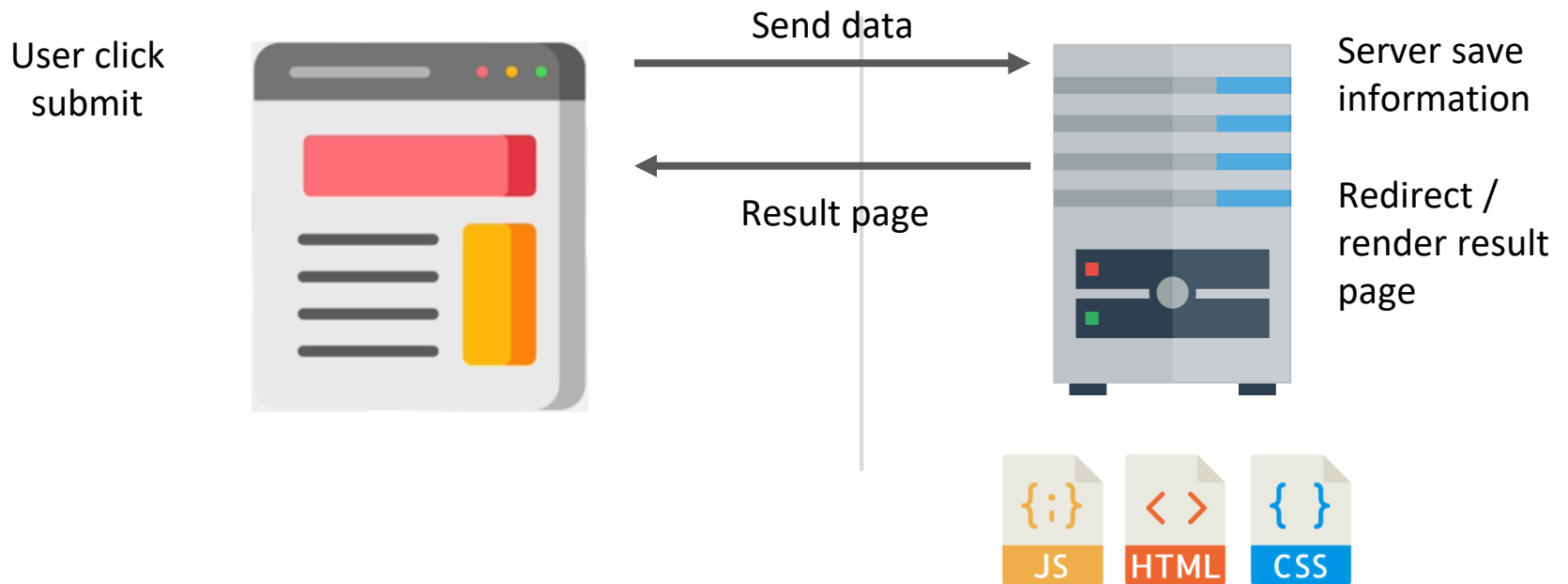
Traditionally...

- 90s & early 2000s



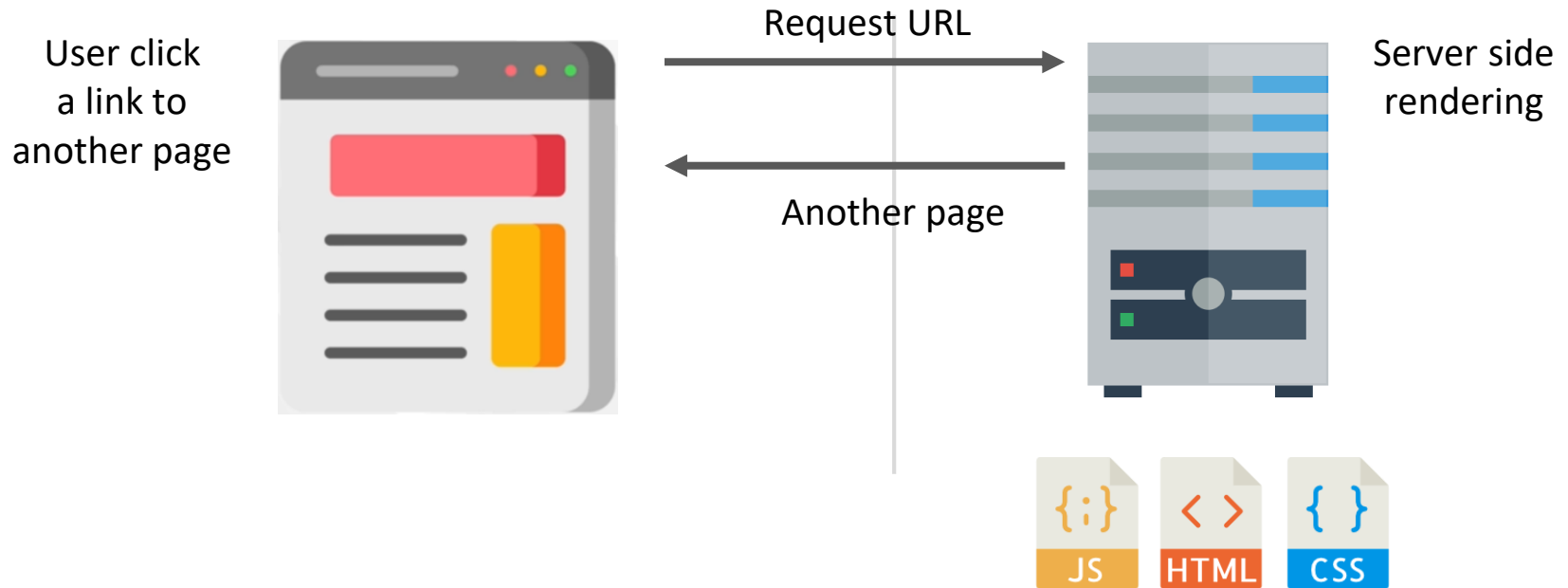
Traditionally...

- 90s & early 2000s



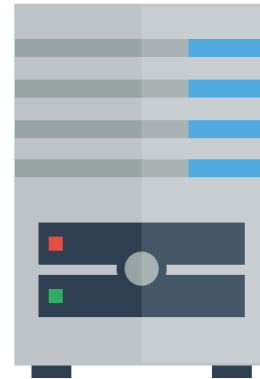
Traditionally...

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Traditionally...

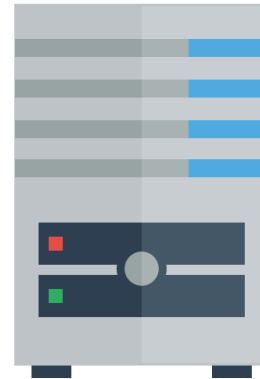
- 90s & early 2000s



JS – manipulate with the DOM ← that's all about JS

- User interaction: e.g. toggle show/ hide elements
- AJAX / fetch
 - HTML → add/ replace into DOM tree
 - JSON + template engine: handlebars

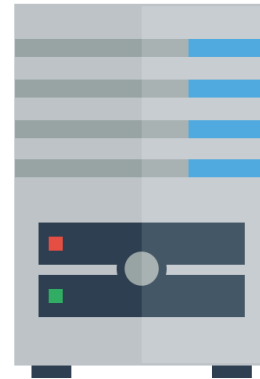
Compatibility problem



More & more JS?

- Different teams
 - Different engines / DOM API
- sometimes work differently from each other

JQuery – easily DOM interact across browsers



DOM API → JQuery API

- Same function → works consistently across browsers

Bigger & bigger applications...



More & more JS

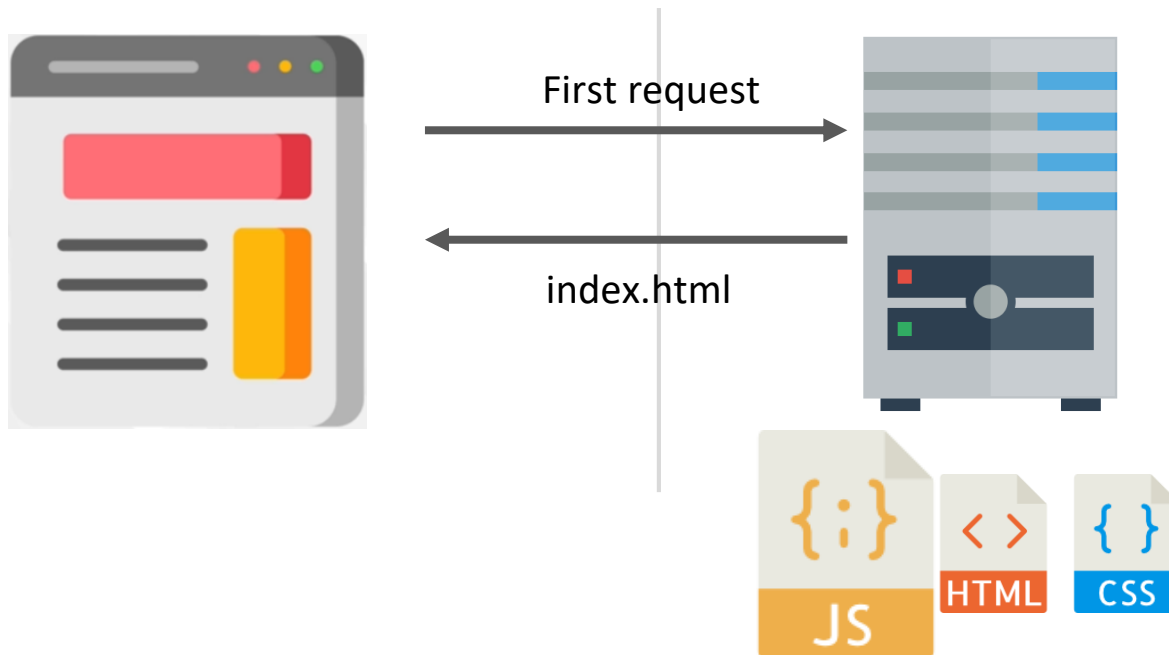
- e.g: Facebook: pages, feeds, chatting with friends...

Backbone.js – organize JS files

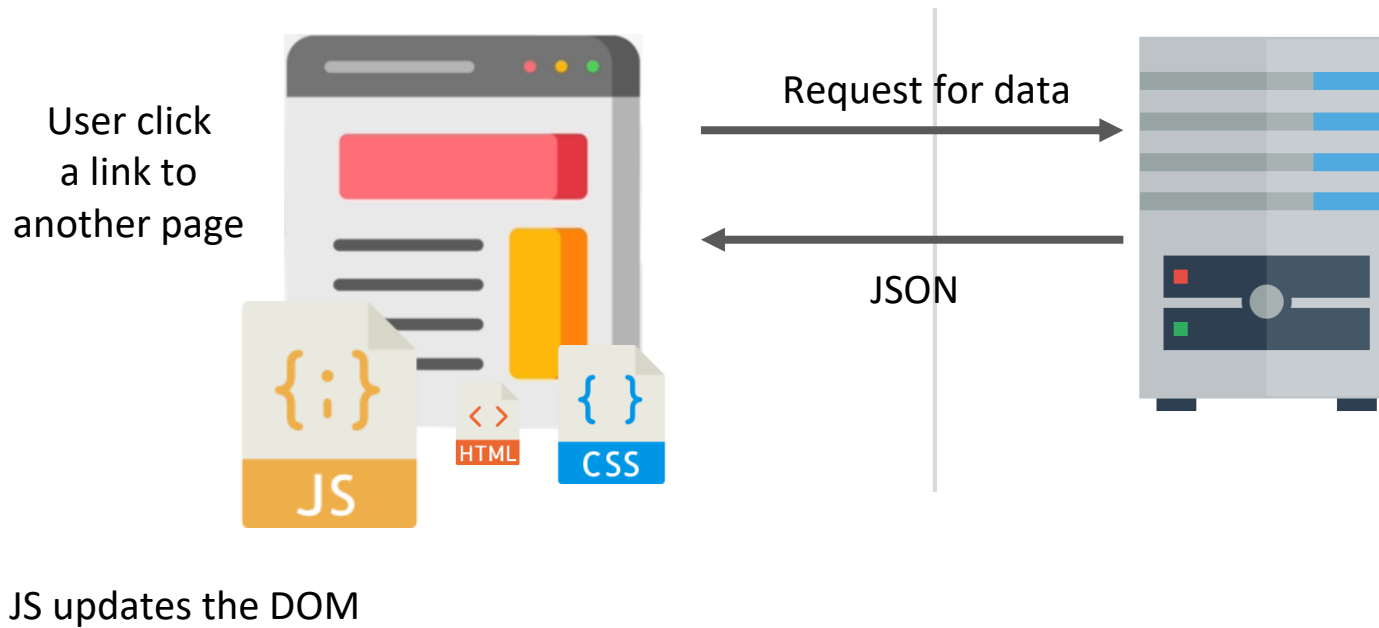


More & more JS

The birth of SPA



The birth of SPA



AngularJS

- 2010 AngularJS by Google
- MVC pattern – easier to work as teams get larger & larger → **popular**



Problem

- Thing started getting more & more complicated
→ Harder & harder to debug the code &
understand how parts affect the others

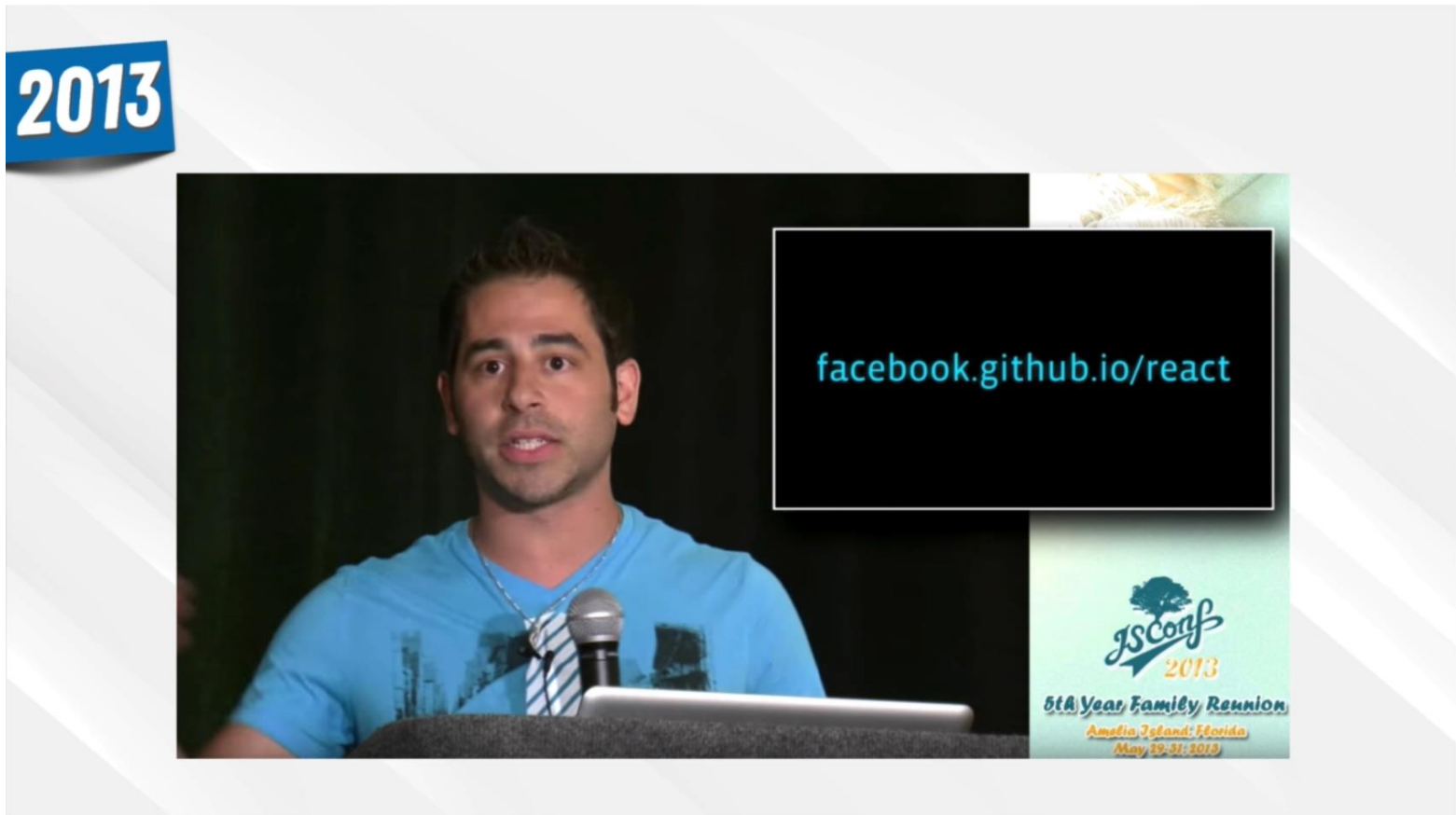


Facebook dev group

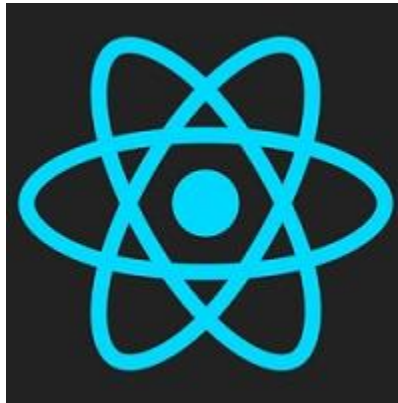
- Experience this problem (esp. Facebook ads app)
- Need a good architecture
 - How to organize the code
 - How to manipulate data
 - **How that data flows in our program**
- Come up with the solution ← **works really well**

The birth of ReactJS

- Release to community in JS conference
- 2014 – Google rewrite AngularJS → **Angular**



Getting started with React



update: What is React?

- React is a **JavaScript** library created by **Facebook**
- React is a **User Interface (UI)** library
- React is a tool for building **UI components**

```
import React from 'react';
import ReactDOM from 'react-dom';

class Test extends React.Component {
  render() {
    return <h1>Hello World!</h1>;
  }
}
```

```
ReactDOM.render(<Test />, document.querySelector('#root'));
```

Setting react

- Install `create-react-app`

```
C:\Users\Your Name>npm install -g create-react-app
```

- To create a React application, eg. *myfirstreact*.

```
C:\Users\Your Name>npx create-react-app myfirstreact
```

Running react

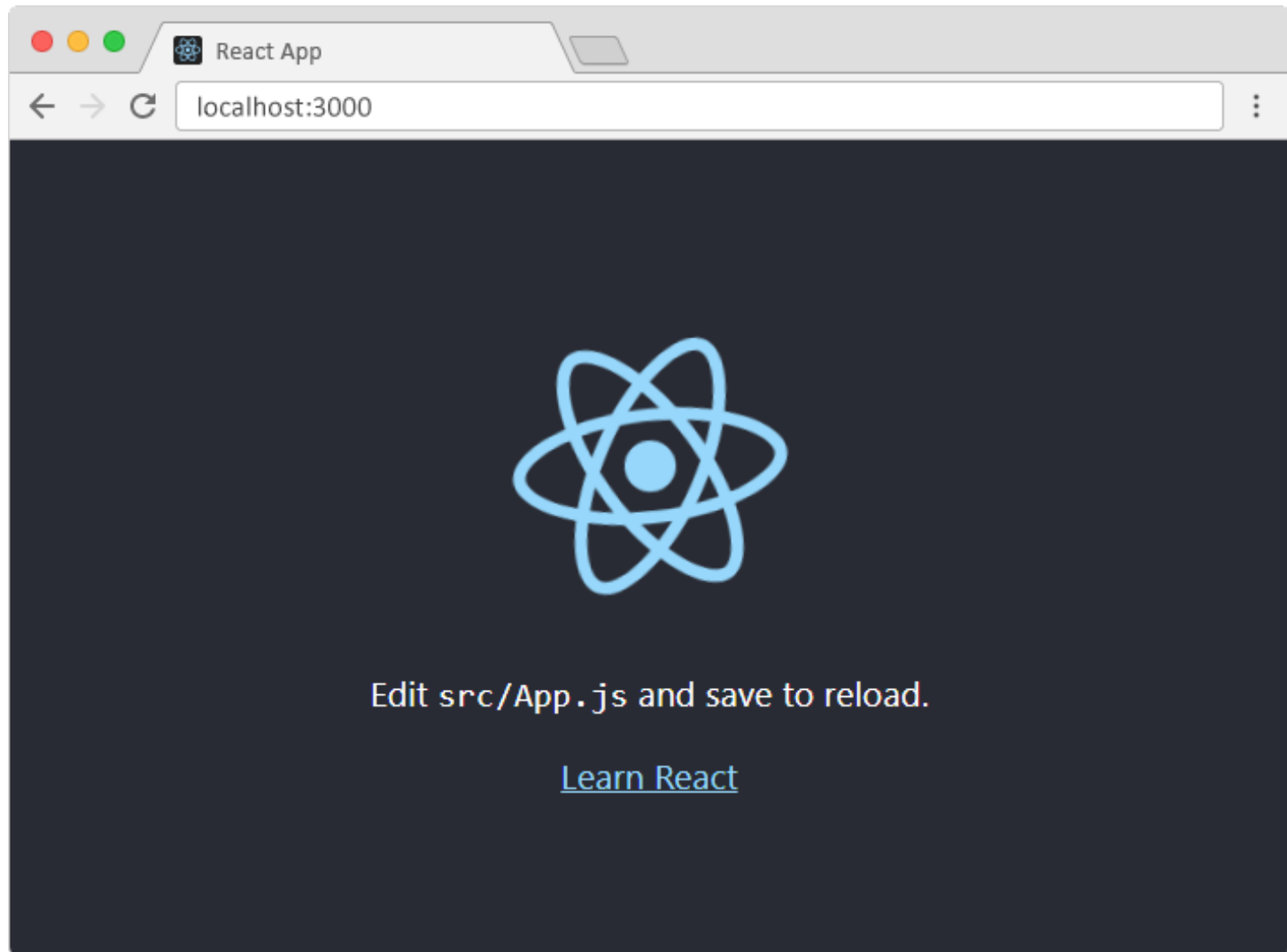
- Move to the *myfirstreact* directory

```
C:\Users\Your Name>cd myfirstreact
```

- Run application

```
C:\Users\Your Name\myfirstreact>npm start
```

Running react



React key concepts

1. Don't touch the DOM. I'll do it

Lib, framework before:

User events → directly change individual parts of your app



```
if (user ===  
'isLoggedIn')
```


1. Don't touch the DOM. I'll do it

Lib, framework before:

User events → directly change individual parts of your app



Show profile
image

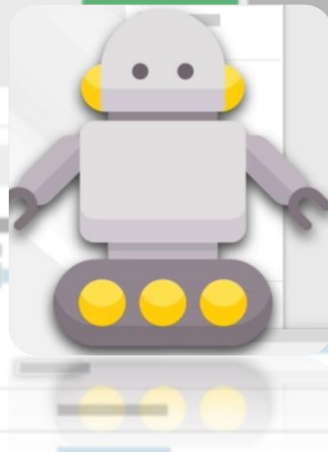
The image shows a stylized illustration of a web application interface. It features a blue header bar, a main content area with various gray and blue rectangular blocks, and a right sidebar with a green block. A small, gray, boxy robot with yellow accents is positioned in the center. A brown speech bubble with a black outline points to the left, containing the text 'Show profile image'.

1. Don't touch the DOM. I'll do it

Lib, framework before:

User events → directly change individual parts of your app

Display
friends



1. Don't touch the DOM. I'll do it

Lib, framework before:

User events → directly change individual parts of your app



Problem

- Hard to see relationship between events & all these cases
- Recall: AngularJS with relationships affecting each other & arrows pointing to different things





React virtual DOM

- DOM manipulation = take long time

eg. Changing the DOM

→ repaint changed/ added element → refloated layout

← **expensive operation**

- React find the best way to change the DOM

automatically – just declare what your app looks like

eg. JS object (state) = what I want the app to look

*Hey React, this is the **state** (data) of our app → display it*

React virtual DOM

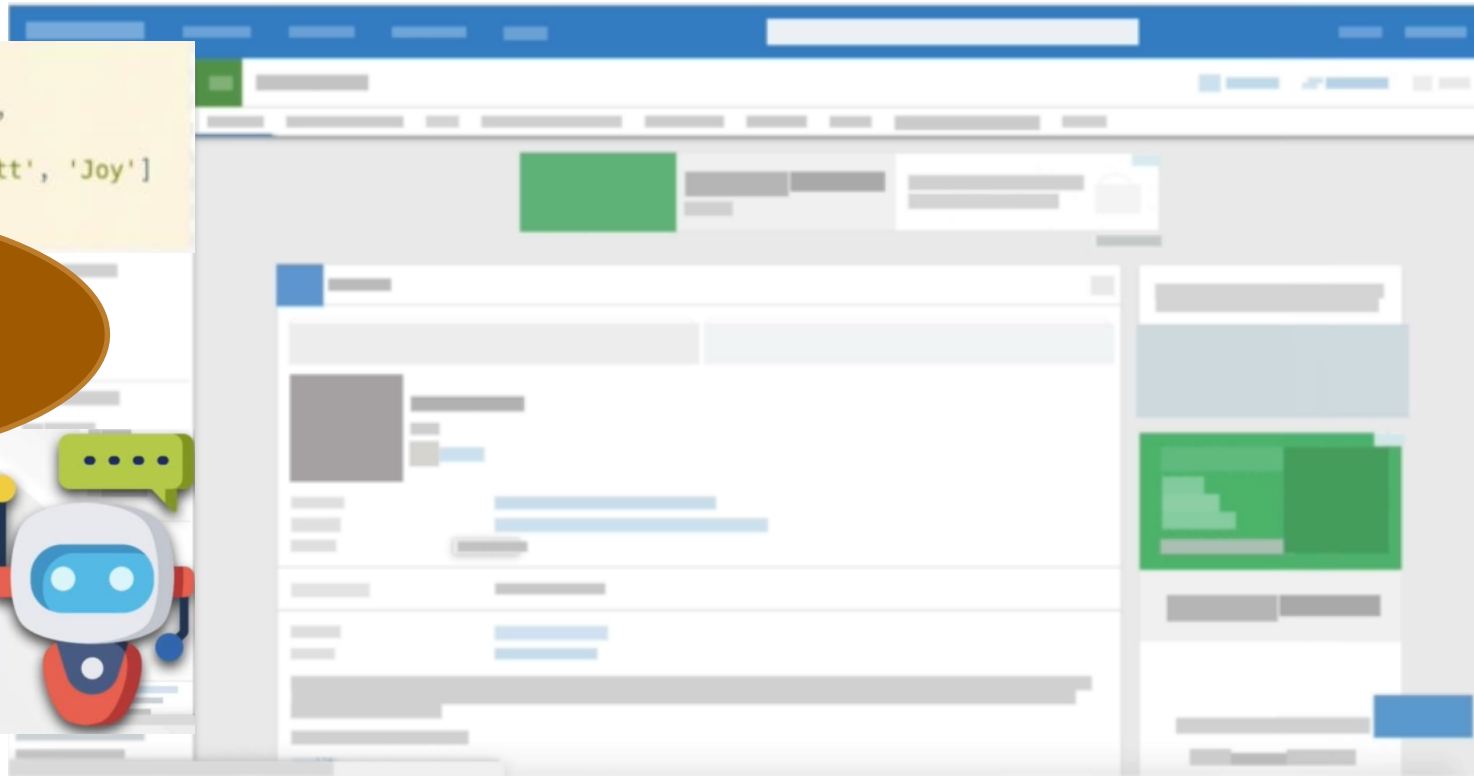


*Hey React, this is the **new state** (data) of our app → make necessary changes to display it*

eg. user logged in → React already knows exactly what to update & what to do

```
let state = {  
  user: 'Andrei Neagoie',  
  isLoggedIn: True,  
  friends: ['Pavel', 'Matt', 'Joy']  
}
```

Page should
look like this



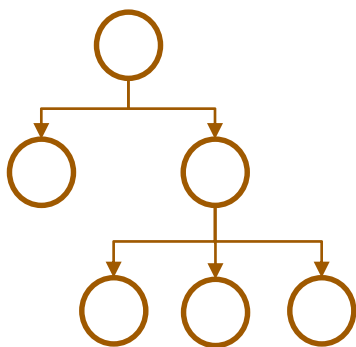


React virtual DOM

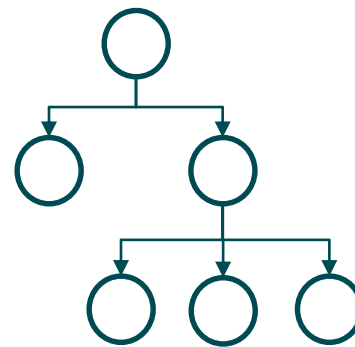
- **State**: one big JS object that describe how our app should look

Virtual DOM

{state}



Actual DOM



* **React** = based on whatever the state or data of the app that describes the app → I just “**react**” to it & change everything for you so that you get the display you want.

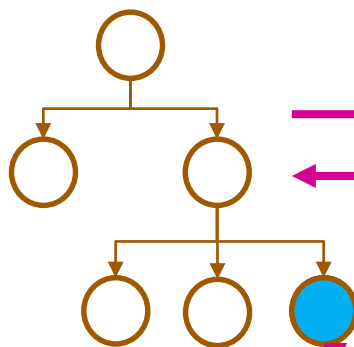


React virtual DOM

- **State:** one big JS object that describe how our app should look

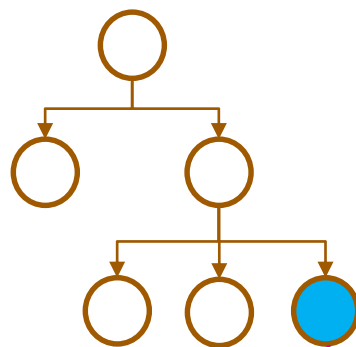
Virtual DOM

{old state}

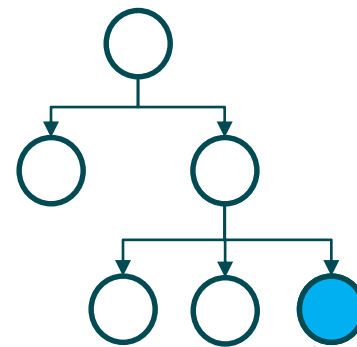


Virtual DOM

{new state}



Actual DOM



* **React** = based on whatever the state or data of the app that describes the app → I just “**react**” to it & change everything for you so that you get the display you want.

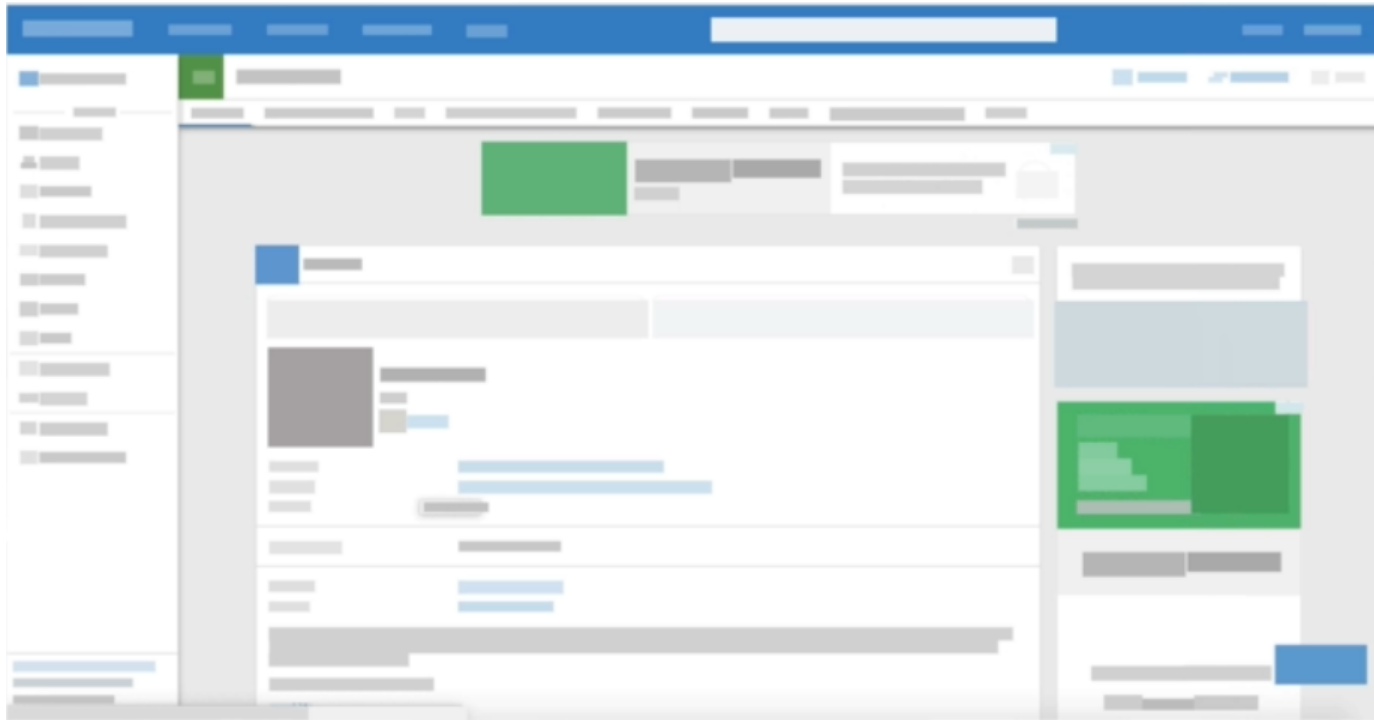
React virtual DOM



- Less complexity
- Better code quality
- Faster developer times

2. Build website like LEGO blocks

- Reusable components
 - e.g. <https://material-ui.com/components/buttons/>
- Small components – put together → bigger component
- Even move over to different projects



2. Build website like LEGO blocks

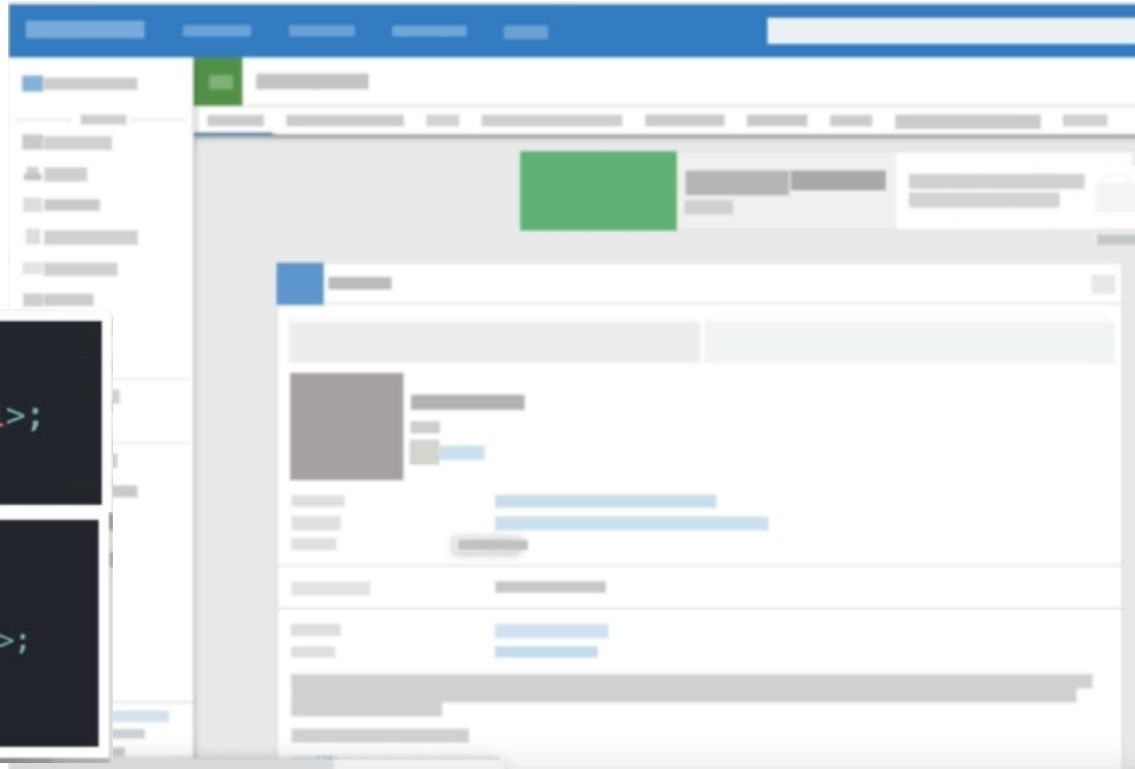
- Component – from data – simply as a **function** or a **class**
 - Input: some attributes (**props**)
 - Return: HTML inside JS

```
let state = {  
  user: 'Andrei Neagoie',  
  isLoggedIn: True,  
  friends: ['Pavel', 'Matt', 'Joy']  
}
```



```
function Welcome(props) {  
  return <h1>Hello, {props.name}</h1>;  
}
```

```
class Welcome extends React.Component {  
  render() {  
    return <h1>Hello, {this.props.name}</h1>;  
  }  
}
```



3. Unidirectional data flow

Virtual DOM

State

```
let state = {  
  user: 'Andrei Neagoie',  
  isLoggedIn: True,  
  friends: ['Pavel', 'Matt', 'Joy']  
}
```

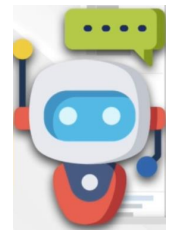
```
const element = (  
  <div>  
    <h1>Hello!</h1>  
    <h2>Good to see you here.</h2>  
  </div>  
);
```

JSX



Components

```
function React(state, components) {  
  
}
```



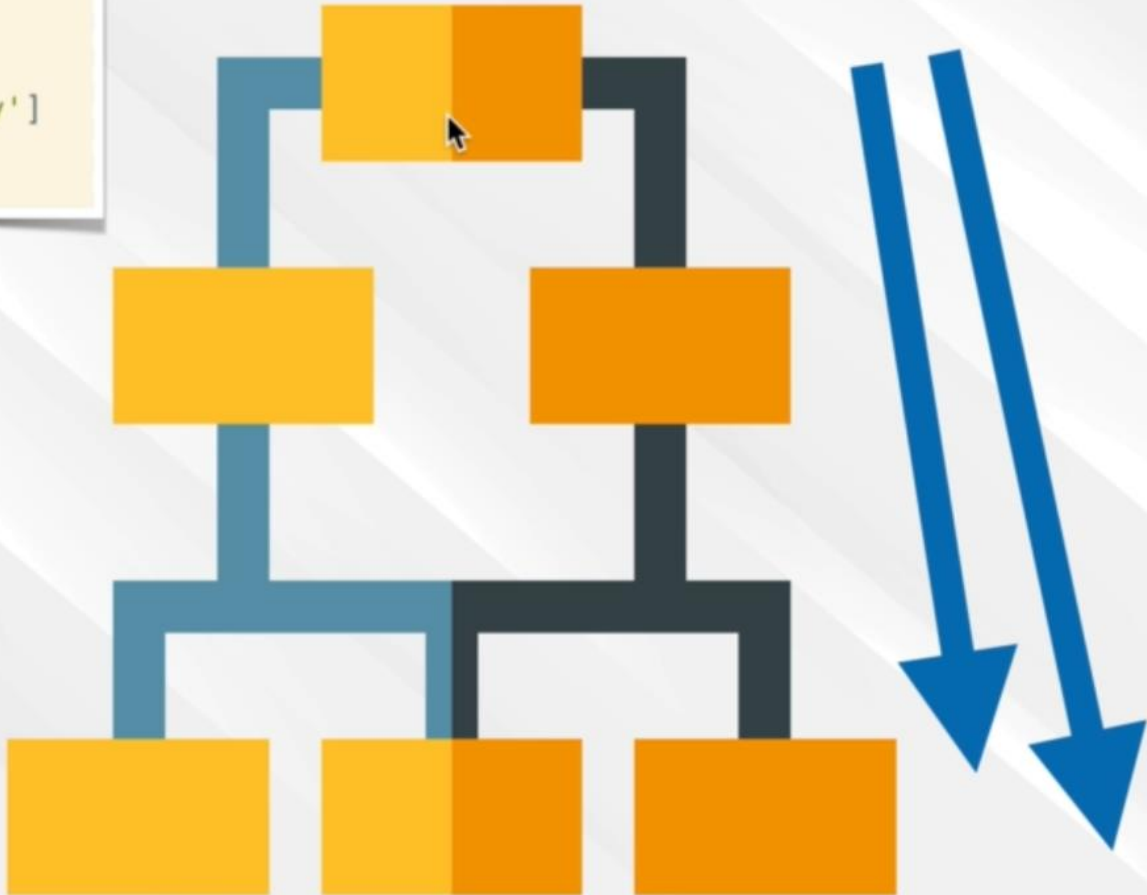
3. Unidirectional data flow

Anytime we want to **change the webpage**
→ **change the state**

3. Unidirectional data flow

```
let state = {  
  user: 'Andrei Neagoie',  
  isLoggedIn: True,  
  friends: ['Pavel', 'Matt', 'Joy']  
}
```

Hard concept?



3. Unidirectional data flow

Data **never move up**

All the changes can **only trigger down**

4. UI, The rest is up to you

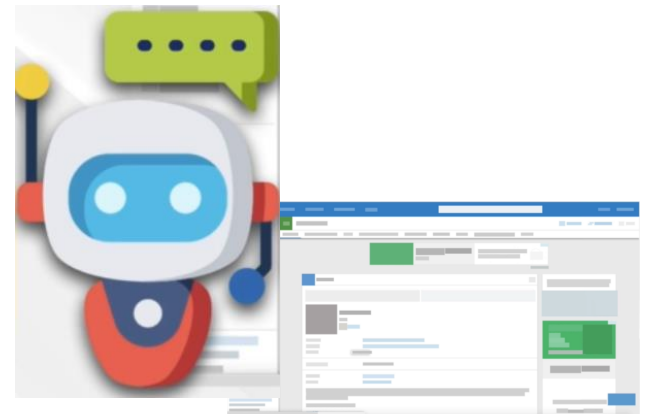
- AngularJS – a framework
- React: UI library (view only)

→ **React everywhere:**

- same principles with JS → build Cross platform
- (React native – mobile, VR, React desktop, terminal)



React core lib: general robot



React DOM library: specific robot for DOM

How to become
a good React developer

React Keywords

State

Declarative

JSX

VirtualDOM

Components

Props

The job of a React Developer

1. Decide on Components



2. Decide the State and where it lives



3. What changes when state changes

