Module 9

React – Components, state, Props

**Introduction :**

**Q1. What is React.js? How is it different from other JavaScript frameworks and libraries?**

Ans. React.js is an open-source JavaScript library primarily used for building user interfaces, particularly single-page applications (SPAs). Developed and maintained by Meta (formerly Facebook) and a community of developers, it focuses on creating reusable UI components.

React.js differs from other JavaScript frameworks and libraries as it uses a Virtual DOM for efficient updates, promotes a component-based architecture for reusability, and offers flexibility by letting developers choose additional tools like routing or state management, unlike frameworks like Angular that provide an all-in-one solution.

**Q2. Explain the core principles of React such as the virtual DOM and component- based architecture.**

Ans.

1. **Virtual DOM**:

* + React uses a **Virtual DOM**, a lightweight in-memory representation of the real DOM.
  + When the state of a component changes, React updates the Virtual DOM, compares it with the previous version (using a process called reconciliation), and applies only the minimal updates to the actual DOM.
  + This approach improves performance by reducing costly direct DOM manipulations.

1. **Component-Based Architecture:**

* React applications are built using small, reusable components.
* Each component represents a piece of the UI and manages its own logic, state, and rendering.
* Components can be nested, combined, and reused, leading to a modular and maintainable codebase.

**Q3. What are the advantages of using React.js in web development?**

Ans.

1. **Performance**: The Virtual DOM ensures fast updates and rendering.
2. **Reusability**: Component-based architecture promotes modular and reusable code.
3. **Declarative Syntax**: Simplifies UI development by focusing on "what" the UI should do.
4. **Flexibility**: Works well with other libraries and tools.
5. **Strong Community**: Large community and ecosystem for support and resources.

**Task 1 : Set up a new React.js project using create-react-app.**

1. Install Node.js
2. Create a New React App : npx create-react-app my-app
3. Navigate to Your Project Folder : cd my-app
4. Start the Development Server : npm start

**Task 2 : Create a basic component that displays "Hello, React!" on the web page.**

import React from 'react';

function App() {

return (

<div>

<h1>Hello, React!</h1>

</div>

);

}

export default App;

**2. JSX (JavaScript XML) :**

**Q1. What is JSX in React.js? Why is it used?**

Ans. JSX (JavaScript XML) is a syntax extension for JavaScript that looks similar to HTML. It allows you to write HTML-like code within JavaScript, which React then transforms into JavaScript functions.

We use jsx for :

* **Readability**: Makes it easier to visualize the component structure.
* **Integration**: Combines UI structure and logic in one place.
* **Efficiency**: React optimizes JSX into efficient JavaScript code during compilation.

**Q2. How is JSX different from regular JavaScript? Can you write JavaScript inside JSX?**

Ans. JSX allows writing UI elements directly within JavaScript, unlike regular JavaScript.

JSX is compiled into plain JavaScript using tools like Babel before being executed.

Yes, you can write JavaScript expressions inside JSX using curly braces {}.

**Q3. Discuss the importance of using curly braces {} in JSX expressions.**

Ans. Curly braces {} in JSX allow embedding JavaScript expressions directly within the markup.

* **Dynamic Content**: Render variables, functions, or expressions (e.g., {name}, {2 + 2}).
* **Logic**: Use conditional rendering (e.g., {isLoggedIn ? 'Welcome' : 'Login'}).
* **Flexibility**: Integrate JavaScript seamlessly into the JSX syntax for dynamic and interactive UIs.

Without {}, JSX treats everything as plain text.

**Task : Create a React component that renders the following JSX elements:**

**A heading with the text "Welcome to JSX".**

**A paragraph explaining JSX with dynamic data (use curly braces to insert variables).**

import React from 'react';

function App() {

const jsxExplanation = "JSX is a syntax extension for JavaScript that looks similar to HTML. It allows us to write UI elements in JavaScript, which React can render.";

return (

<div>

<h1>Welcome to JSX</h1>

<p>{jsxExplanation}</p>

</div>

);

}

export default App;

1. **Components (Functional & Class Components) :**

**Q1. What are components in React? Explain the difference between functional components and class components.**

Ans. Components are the building blocks of a React application. They are reusable, self-contained pieces of UI that handle rendering, logic, and styling for a specific part of the application.

* **Functional Components**: Simple functions that return JSX and use hooks for state and lifecycle.
* **Class Components**: ES6 classes that extend React.Component and use this.state and lifecycle methods.  
  Functional components are now preferred for their simplicity and ease of use with hooks.

**Q2. How do you pass data to a component using props?**

Ans. In React, props (short for "properties") are used to pass data from a parent component to a child component.

**Parent Component**: Pass data to the child component by setting it as an attribute.

function Parent() {

return <Child name="John" age={30} />;

}

**Child Component**: Access the data in the child component via props.

function Child(props) {

return <h1>{props.name} is {props.age} years old.</h1>;

}

**Q3. What is the role of render() in class components?**

Ans. In React class components, the render() method is responsible for returning the JSX (UI structure) that the component should display.

* **Purpose**: It defines what the component will render on the screen.
* **Automatic Invocation**: React calls the render() method automatically whenever there is a change in the component's state or props.
* **Return JSX**: The render() method must return **JSX** (or null if nothing is to be rendered).

**Task 1: Create a functional component Greeting that accepts a name as a prop and displays "Hello, [name]!".**

import React from 'react';

// Functional component Greeting

function Greeting(props) {

return <h1>Hello, {props.name}!</h1>;

}

function App() {

return (

<div>

<Greeting name="Vraj" />

<Greeting name="Patel" />

</div>

);

}

export default App;

**Task 2 : Task 2: o Create a class component WelcomeMessage that displays "Welcome to React!" and a render() method.**

import React, { Component } from 'react';

class WelcomeMessage extends Component {

render() {

return <h1>Welcome to React!</h1>;

}

}

function App() {

return (

<div>

<WelcomeMessage />

</div>

);

}

export default App;

1. **Props and State**

**Q1. What are props in React.js? How are props different from state?**

Ans. Props (short for "properties") are read-only inputs passed from a parent component to a child component. They allow data and event handlers to be shared between components.

Props are for passing data down,

while state is for handling internal component data and Mutable (can be changed within the component). Also Managed and updated within the component itself.

**Q2. Explain the concept of state in React and how it is used to manage component data.**

Ans. State in React is an object used to manage and track data that can change over time within a component. It determines how the component behaves and renders.

**How State is Used to Manage Component Data:**

1. **DeclaringState**:  
   In class components, state is declared in the constructor. In functional components, state is declared using the useState hook.
2. **UpdatingState**:  
   To change the state, you use the setState() method in class components or the setter function from useState in functional components.
3. **Re-rendering:**

When the state changes, React re-renders the component to reflect the updated state in the UI.

**Q3. Why is this.setState() used in class components, and how does it work?**

Ans. In React class components, this.setState() is used to update the component's state. It triggers a re-render of the component with the new state, ensuring the UI reflects the updated data.

How it works :

* **Reactivity**: this.setState() ensures the UI updates when the state changes.
* **Merging**: It merges the updated state with the existing state.
* **Async**: It works asynchronously and may batch multiple updates for performance.

**Task 1 : Create a React component UserCard that accepts name, age, and location as props and displays them in a card format.**

import React from 'react';

// Functional component UserCard

function UserCard(props) {

return (

<div style={styles.card}>

<h2>{props.name}</h2>

<p>Age: {props.age}</p>

<p>Location: {props.location}</p>

</div>

);

}

function App() {

return (

<div>

<UserCard name="Vraj Patel" age={21} location="Nikol" />

<UserCard name="Het Patel" age={20} location="Maninagar" />

</div>

);

}

export default App;

**Task 2 : Create a Counter component with a button that increments a count value using React state. Display the current count on the screen.**

import React, { useState } from 'react';

function Counter() {

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

const increment = () => {

setCount(count + 1); // Update state with the new count

};

return (

<div>

<h1>Current Count: {count}</h1>

<button onClick={increment}>Increment</button>

</div>

);

}

function App() {

return (

<div>

<Counter />

</div>

);

}

export default App;