#### Intro to ReactJS

BHS Hackathon 2024

https://github.com/wg4568/bhs-hackathon-2024

## **Workshop Overview**

- What is ReactJS, and how does it help us?
- Setting up a ReactJS project in repl.it
- What is a bundler, why do we need one?
- Managing state using hooks
- Getting user input from the browser
- Styling our project with CSS

## Prerequisites

- Foundational understanding of Javascript
- Basic HTML knowledge

```
var data = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];
data = data.map((item) => item * 2);
console.log(data);
```

What does (item) => item \* 2 represent?
What will this code produce?

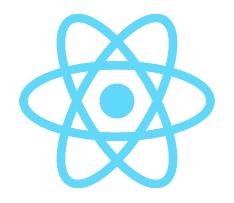
## Prerequisites

- Foundational understanding of Javascript
- Basic HTML knowledge

```
var data = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];
data = data.map((item, idx) => item + idx);
console.log(data);
```

What does (item) => item \* 2 represent?
What will this code produce?

```
1) An anonymous function that returns double it's input
2) [2, 4, 6, 8, 10]
```



# ReactJS is a component based framework for creating web applications.

#### **Traditional HTML Code**

What happens if we want to change how a profile is displayed?

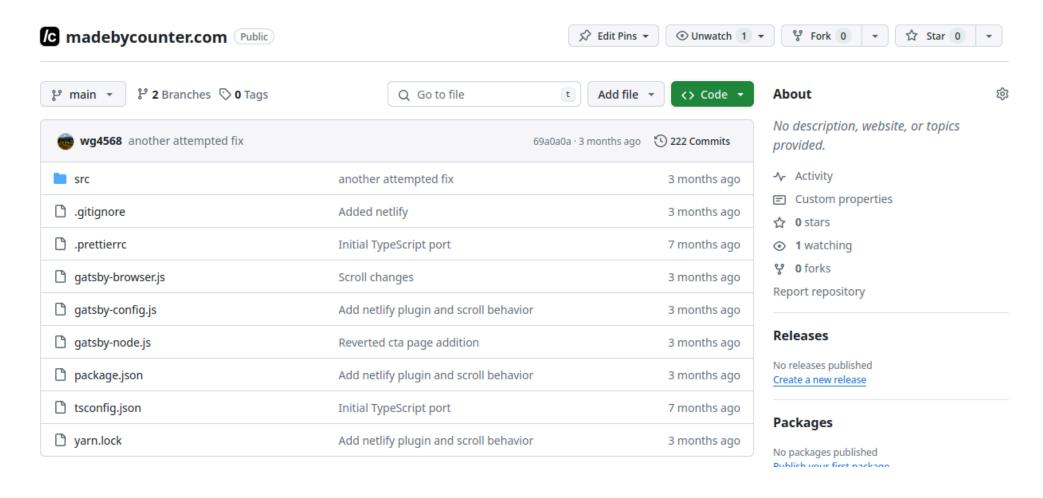
Imagine if we had 150 employees! Is this DRY code?

#### ReactJS To The Rescue

```
function Profile(props) {
    return <div>
        <img src={props.photo} />
        <h1>{props.name}</h1>
    </div>
function MyApp() {
    return <div>
        <Profile name="Jimmy John" profile="/jimmy.jpg" />
        <Profile name="Sarah Smith" profile="/sarah.jpg" />
    </div>
```

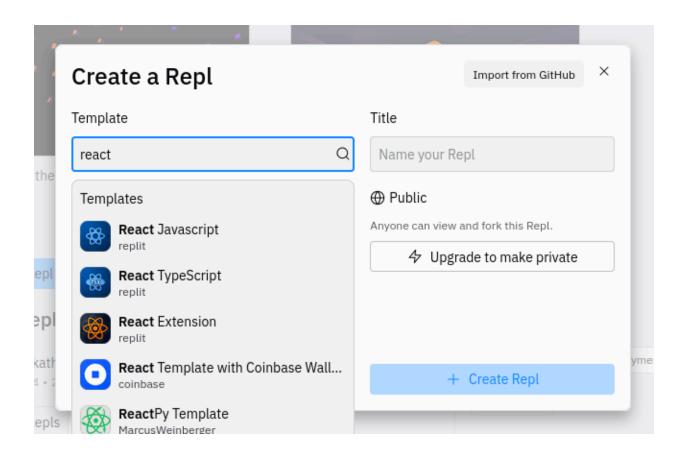
Now we can reuse our Profile component across our project.

# **Thinking With Components**



How might you break down this page into components?

# **Getting Started**

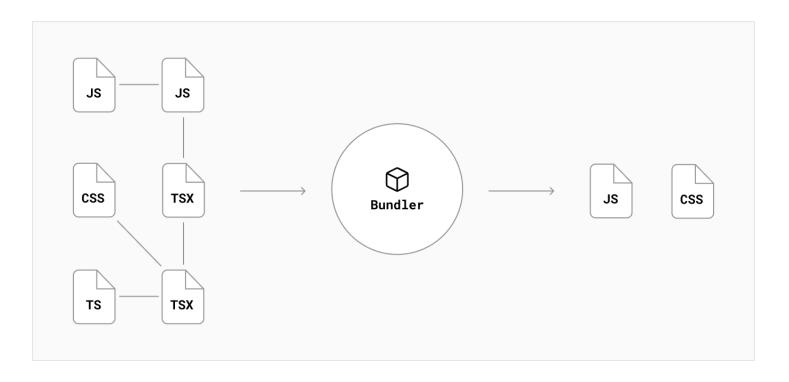


Navigate to <a href="https://replit.com/">https://replit.com/</a> and create an account. Then start a new project using the React Javascript template.

## HTML, in Javascript?!

Otherwise known as JSX, or **Javascript XML**.

Needs to be compiled, or "bundled" into standard Javascript code by a tool such as Vite or Webpack.



# **Building Your Code**

We are using <u>Vite</u> as our bundler.

```
// From package.json
"scripts": {
    "dev": "vite",
    "build": "vite build",
    "preview": "vite preview"
},
```

We can run npm run build in the console to build our code.

Take a look in the new folder called dist/, what files have been created?

# **Passing Values**

We can pass data into React components using **props**.

If you'd like, you can also get the value directly using deconstruction.

```
function Nametag({ name }) {
   return <h1>Written by {name}</h1>
}
```

# Why Doesn't This Work?

```
function MyCounter() {
    var count = 0;

    function increaseCount() {
        count = count + 1;
    }

    return <div>
        The total is {count}
        <button onClick={increaseCount}>Increase!</button>
        </div>
}
```

The answer is to do with how ReactJS handles **state**.

State is how an application remembers stuff.

## **Managing State**

ReactJS components manage their own state using **hooks**.

```
function MyCounter() {
   const [count, setCount] = useState(0);

   function increaseCount() {
      setCount(count + 1);
   }

   return <div>
      The total is {count}
      <button onClick={increaseCount}>Increase!</button>
      </div>
}
```

The useState hook creates an object (that can be anything) and a function to update it's value. The value provided to useState is the initial value.

# **Lists Of Various Things**

Use Javascript's .map function to render arrays of elements.

Whenever you are rendering lists of items, ReactJS requires a unique key value for each element. The easiest way to do this is to use the item index.

## **User Input**

The onClick property is used to catch when the user presses the submit button.

```
function MyApp() {
    function showName() {
        // TODO: Get name from input box
        alert("Your name is ??");
    }

    return <div>
        <input type="text" placeholder="Enter your name">
        <button onClick={showName}>Submit!</button>
    </div>
}
```

Notice how we create a function to handle the event.

How do we get the value of the input box?

#### **References To HTML Elements**

To get the value of our input box, we need a **reference**. References are created with the useRef hook.

We can use the ref property of the input box to it to the inputRef variable.

#### A Brief Look At CSS

CSS in React can be done in *many* different ways. The easiest way is to create a regular css file and import it into your app.

```
/* App.css */
.red {
   color: red;
}
```

```
// App.jsx
import "./App.css"

function MyApp() {
    return <h1 className="red">I am red!</h1>
}
```

Notice how React uses className instead of class when specifying css classes.

## **Next Steps**

Check out the code and slides from this lesson

https://github.com/wg4568/bhs-hackathon-2024

**Setup a local dev environment** 

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t5ffPXorFf4

Read the ReactJS documentation

https://react.dev/learn