

## ReactJS.

The Component model

## **Topics**

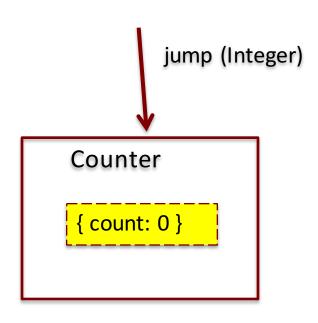
- Component State.
  - Basis for dynamic, interactive UI.
- The Virtual DOM.
- Data Flow patterns.
- Lifecycle methods.

#### Component DATA

- Two sources of data for a component:
  - 1. Props Passed in to a component; Immutable; an object (this.props).
  - 2. State Managed internally by the component; Mutable; an object (this.state)
    - \*\*\* The basis for dynamic and interactive Uis \*\*\*
- Props-related features:
  - Default values.
  - Type-checking.
- State-related features:
  - Initialization.
  - Mutation the setState() method.
    - Performs a merge operation, not an overwrite.
    - \*\*\* Automatically causes component to re-render. \*\*\*

#### Component State - Example

- The Counter component.
- Ref. samples/06\_state.js
- Coding features:
  - 1. Custom function/method, e.g. incrementCount().
  - 2. Static class property, e.g. defaultProps.
  - 3. Class instance property, e,g. state.



### React's event system.

- Cross-browser support.
- Event handlers receive SyntheticEvent a cross-browser wrapper for the browser's native event.
- Event naming convention slightly different from native:

React	Native
onClick	onclick
onChange	onchange
onSubmit	onsubmit

See <a href="https://reactjs.org/docs/events.html">https://reactjs.org/docs/events.html</a> for full details,

### Automatic Re-rendering

EX.: The Counter component.

User clicks 'increment' button

- → onClick event handler (incrementCounter) executed
  - → state is changed (setState())
- → render() method executed

#### Modifying the DOM

- DOM an internal data structure; mirrors the state of the UI; always in sync.
- Traditional performance best practice:
  - 1. Minimize access to the DOM.
  - 2. Avoid expensive DOM operations.
  - 3. Update elements offline, then reinsert into the DOM.
  - 4. Avoid changing layouts in Javascript.
- Should the developer be responsible for low-level DOM optimization? Probably not.
  - React provides a <u>Virtual DOM</u> to shield developer from these concerns.

#### The Virtual DOM

- Consequence: Re-render everything on every update.
  - Sounds expensive!
- How?
  - 1. Create a lightweight, efficient form of the DOM the Virtual DOM.
  - 2. Perform *diff* operation between it and the previous (virtual) UI state.
  - 3. Compute the minimal set of changes to apply to (real) DOM.
  - 4. Batch execute all updates to real DOM.
- Benefits:
  - a) Clean Clean, descriptive programming model.
  - b) Fast Optimized DOM updates and reflows.

#### Automatic Re-rendering (detail)

EX.: The Counter component.

User clicks 'increment' button

- → onClick event handler (incrementCounter) executed
  - → state is changed (setState())
- → render() method executed
- → The Virtual DOM has changed
- → React diffs the changes (between the current and previous Virtual DOM)
- → React batch updates the Real DOM

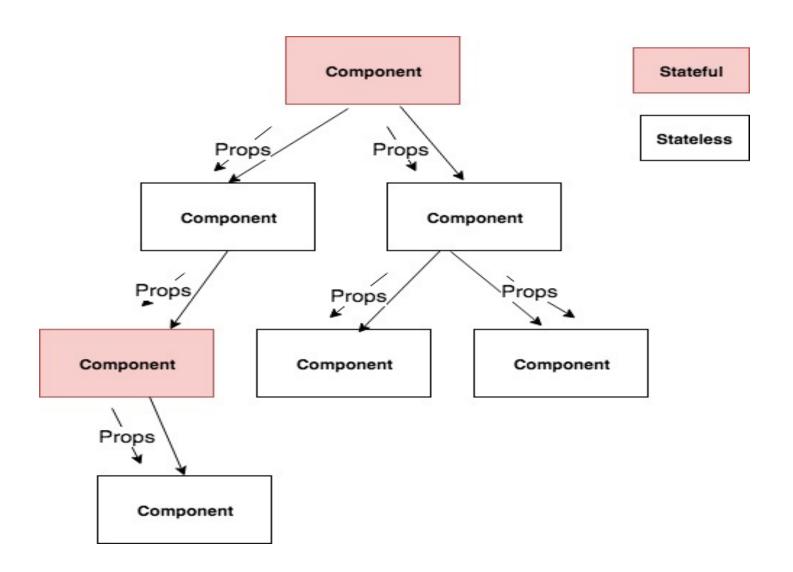
## **Topics**

Component State.

The Virtual DOM.

- Data Flow patterns.
- Lifecycle methods.

#### Unidirectional data flow



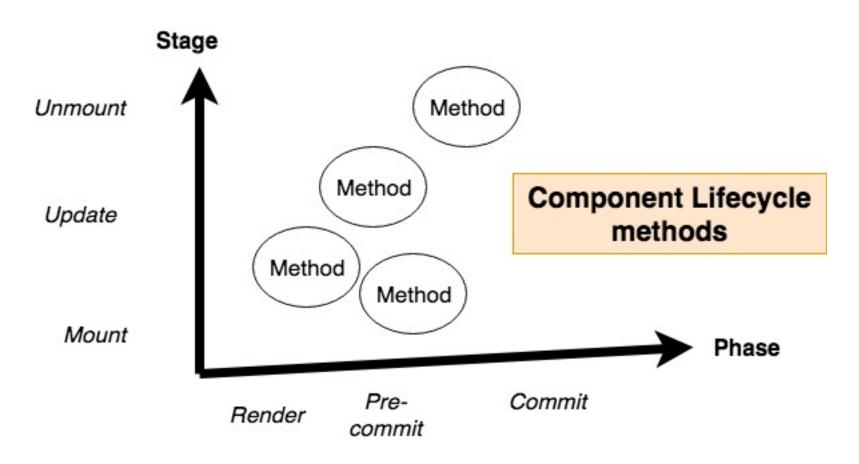
#### Unidirectional data flow

- In a React app, data flows uni-directionally ONLY.
  - Most other SPA frameworks use two-way data binding.
- In a multi-component app, a common pattern is:
  - A small subset (maybe only 1) of components will be statefull – the rest are stateless.
- Statefull components:
  - Call setState() to update its state.
  - Re-renders itself.
  - Pass updated (and unchanged) props to subordinate components.
  - React guarantees subordinate components are rerendered with updated prop values.

## **Topics**

- Component State.
- The Virtual DOM.
- Data Flow patterns.
- Lifecycle methods.

#### Component Lifecycle methods



#### Component Lifecycle methods

- Methods invoked by React at specific times in a component's lifecycle (Most are optional).
- Lifecycle stages:
  - 1 Mounting (Initialization).
  - 2 Update.
    - a) New props.
    - b) setState();.
    - c) forceUpdate.
  - 3 Un-mounting.
- Phases:
  - Render phase.
  - Pre-commit phase (Pre DOM update).
  - Commit phase (Post DOM update).

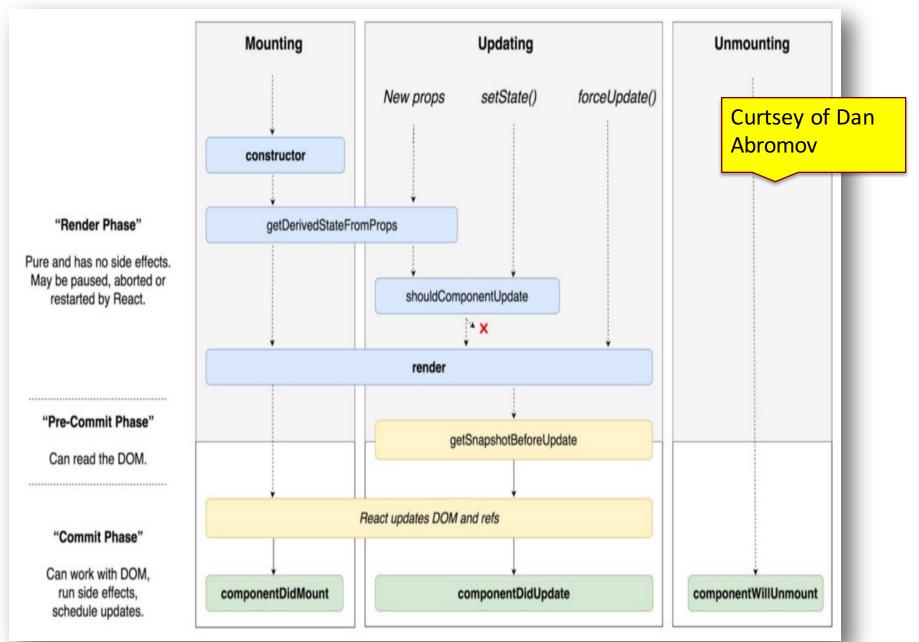
#### The Lifecycle methods

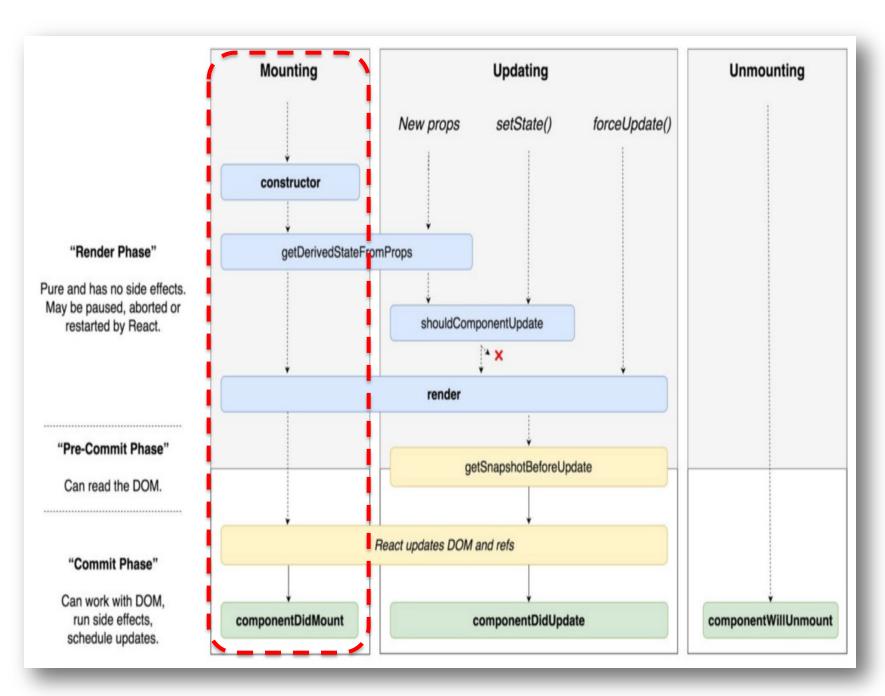
- shouldComponentUpdate() returns boolean can cause a component to skip re-rendering.
- 2. getDerivedStateFromProps() when a component state object is computed from its prop values.
- 3. componentDidUpdate() executed after a rendering has updated real DOM, e.g. perform real DOM manipulation, set up external subscription, cause side-effect.
- componentDidMount() executed after component has mounted (see later)
- 5. componentWillUnmount(); executed before a component is about to unmount; Perform cleanup operations, e.g. remove external subscription.

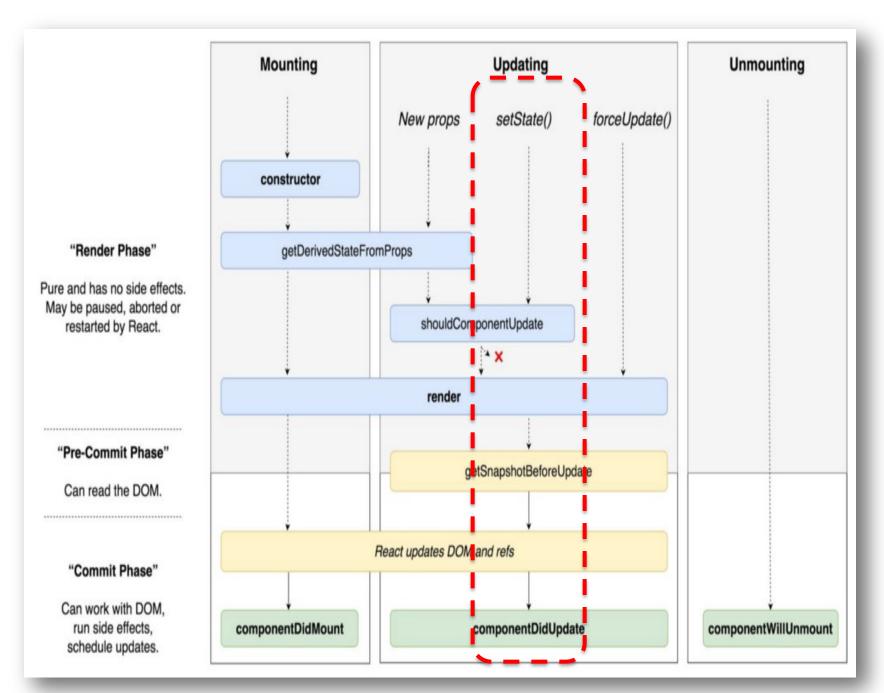
#### The Lifecycle methods

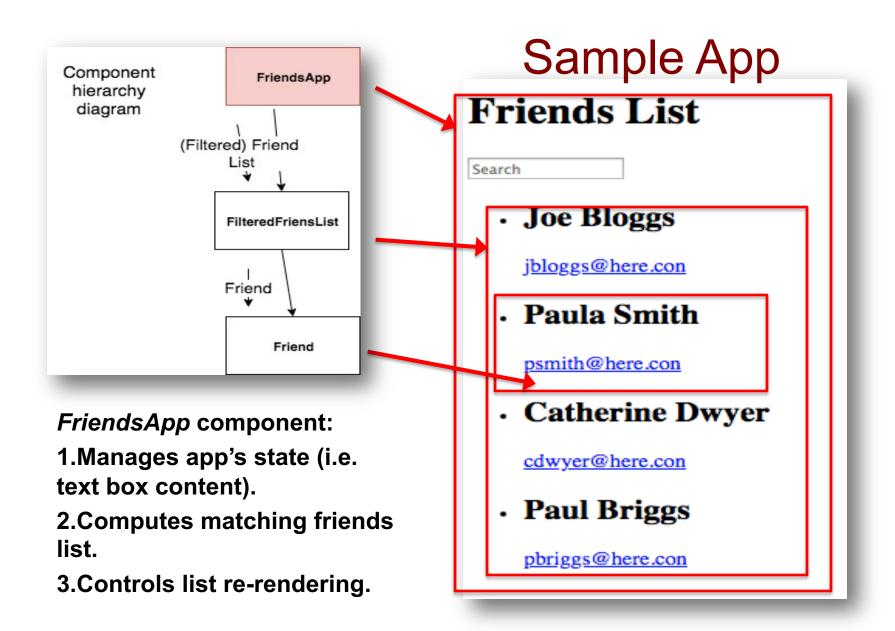
- shouldComponentUpdate() \*\*
- getDerivedStateFromProps().
- render(). \*\*
- componentDidUpdate()
- componentDidMount() \*\*
- componentWillUnmount()

\*\*. used most frequently

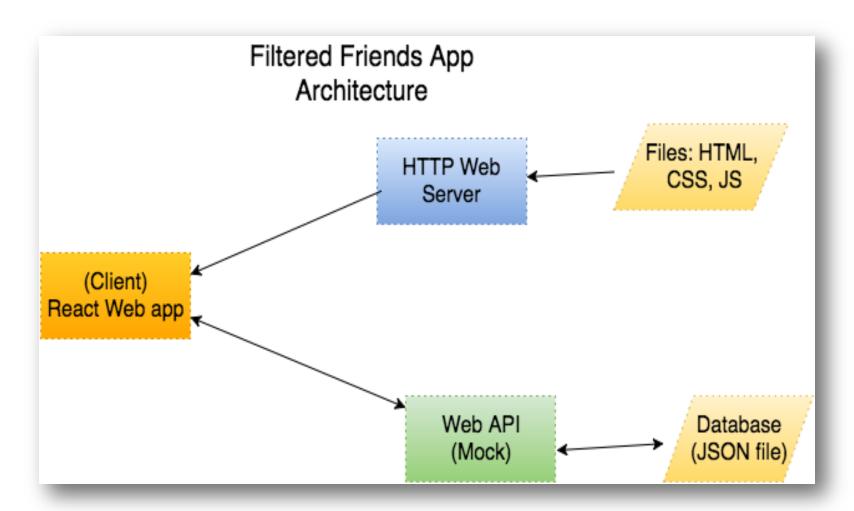








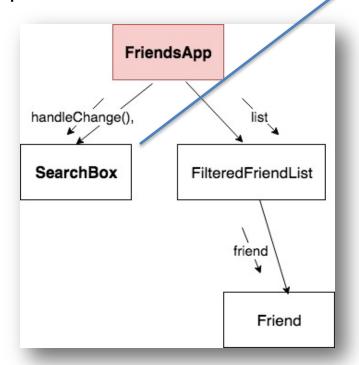
# Sample App – Architecture..

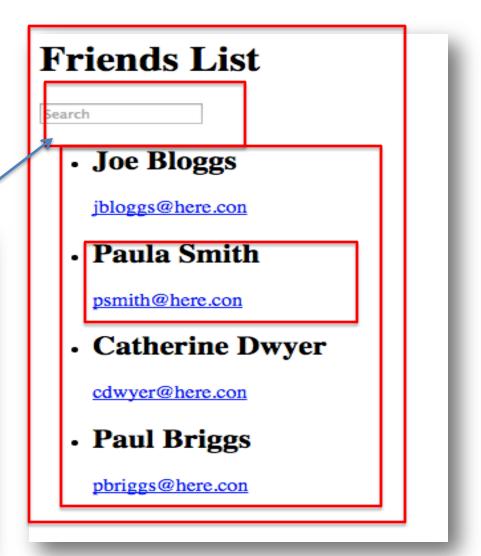


# **DEMO**

#### Inverse data flow

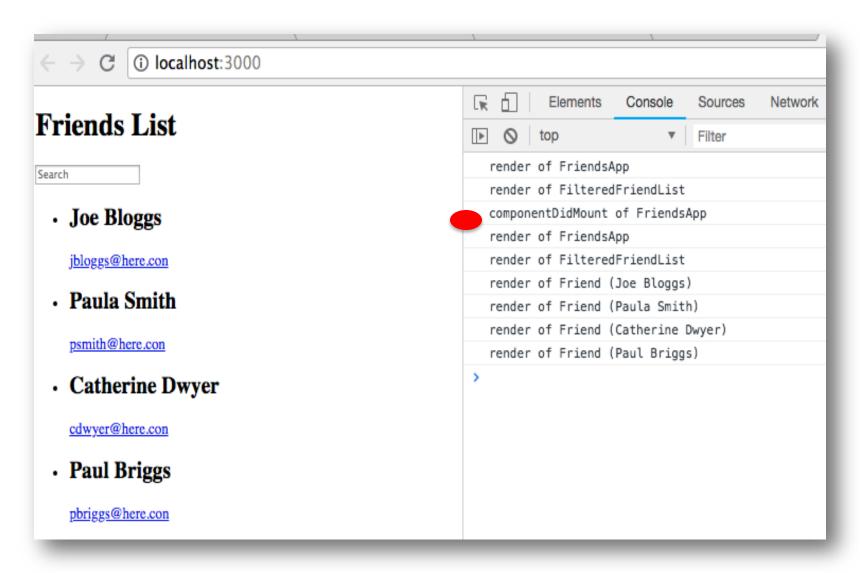
- What if a component's state is effected by an event in a subordinate component?
- Solution: The inverse data flow pattern.

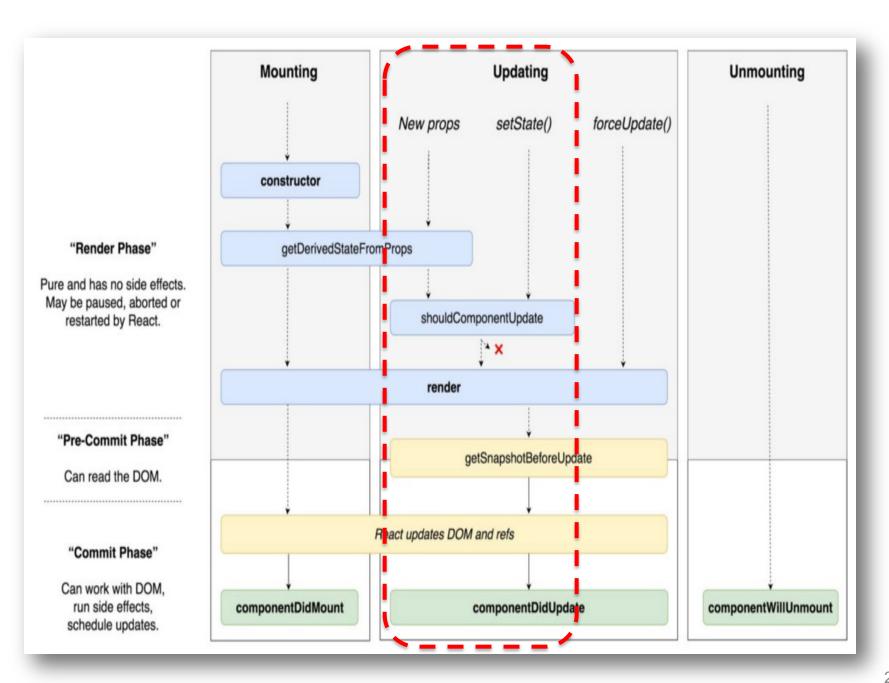




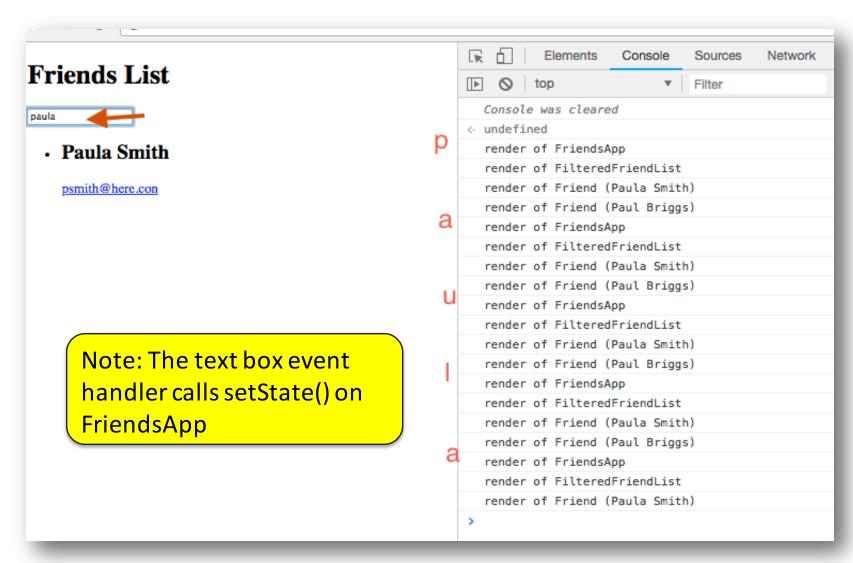
.... back to Lifecycle methods ....

# Sample App – Execution trail (Mounting & setState)





# Sample App – Execution trail (Update on new props & setState)..

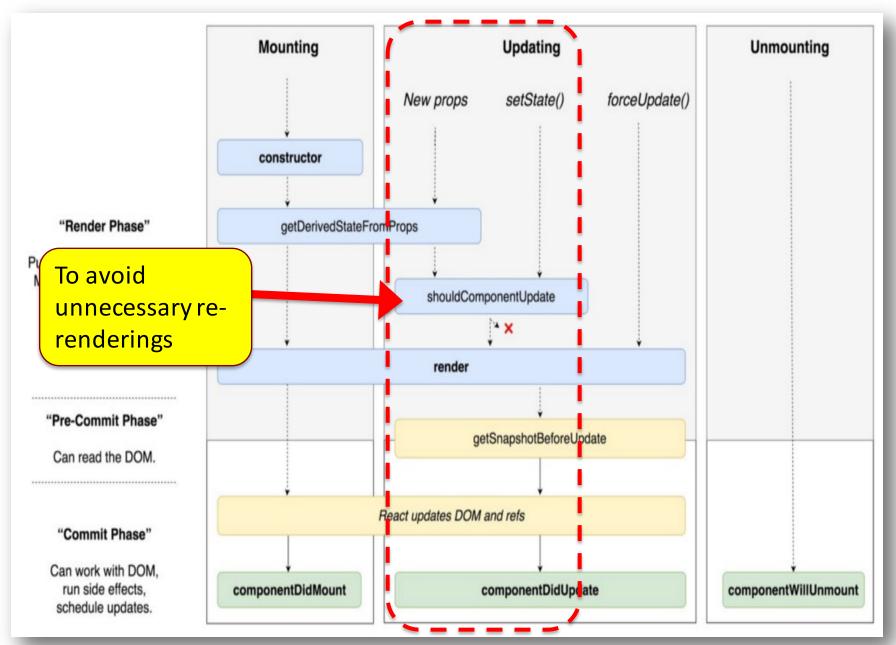


#### Unidirectional data flow & Re-rendering

What happens when user types in text box?

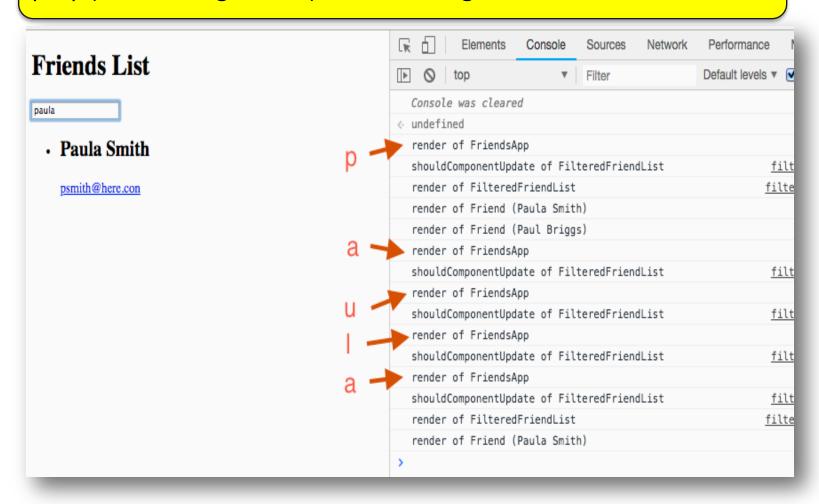
User types a character in text box

- → onChange event handler executes
  - → Handler calls setState() (FriendsApp component)
    - → React calls FriendsApp render() method
    - → React calls render() method of children (FilteredFriendList) with new prop values
    - → React calls render() method of FilteredFriendList children.
    - → (Pre-commit phase) React re-computes the new Virtual DOM
    - → React diffs the new and previous Virtual DOMs
    - → (Commit phase) React batch updates the Real DOM
    - → Browser repaints screen



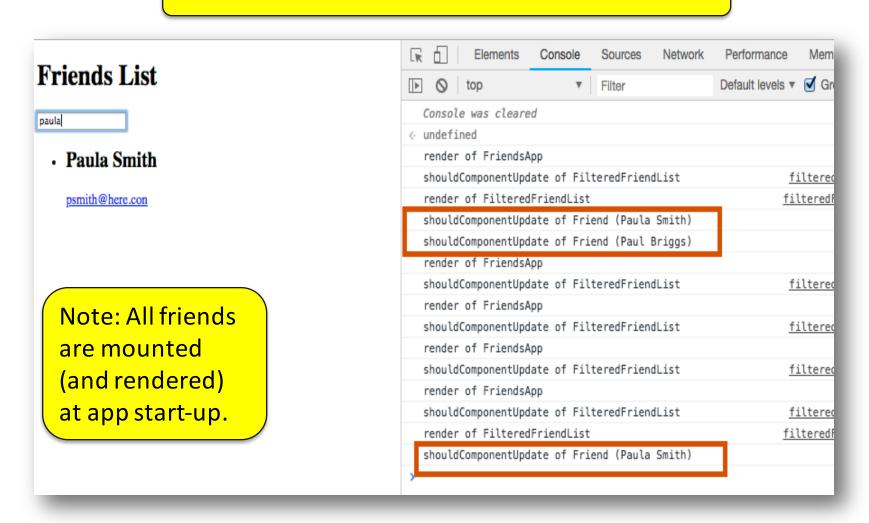
# Sample App – Execution trail (Update on new props & setState)..

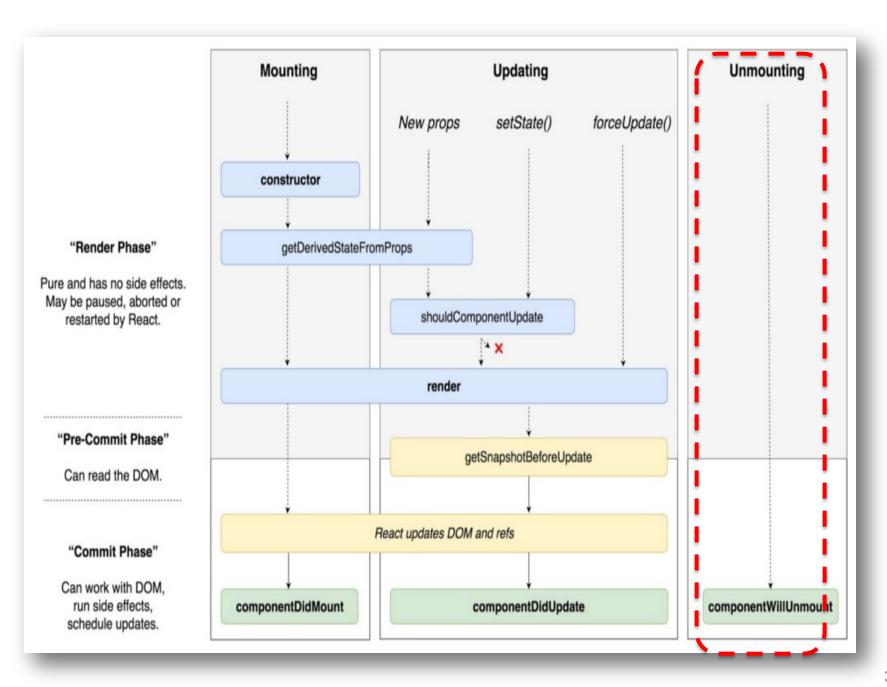
FilteredFriendsList should NOT re-render if the the length of array prop (of matching friends) has not changed



# Sample App – Execution trail (Update on new props & setState)..

Friend should NOT re-render once it is mounted





# Sample App – Execution trail (Unmounting)..



#### Summary

- For interactive apps we record the user's input/interaction in component(s) state object.
  - The interaction may cause UI changes dynamic app.
- React achieves DOM update performance improvements by managing an intermediate data structure, the Virtual DOM.
- Data only flows downward through the component hierarchy this aids debugging.
- A component's life-span includes stages, from mounting to un-mounting, and phases, including render, pre-commit and post-commit.
  - We can hook logic in to the life span at prescribed times using lifecycle methods.