

Navigation

The React Router

Introduction

- **A separate library.**
- **Allows multiple views and flows in an app.**
- **Keeps the URL in sync with what's being displayed.**
- **Supports traditional web principles:**
 - 1. Addressability**
 - 2. Information sharing.**
 - 3. Deep linking.**
 - **1st generation AJAX apps violated these principles**

Basic routing configuration

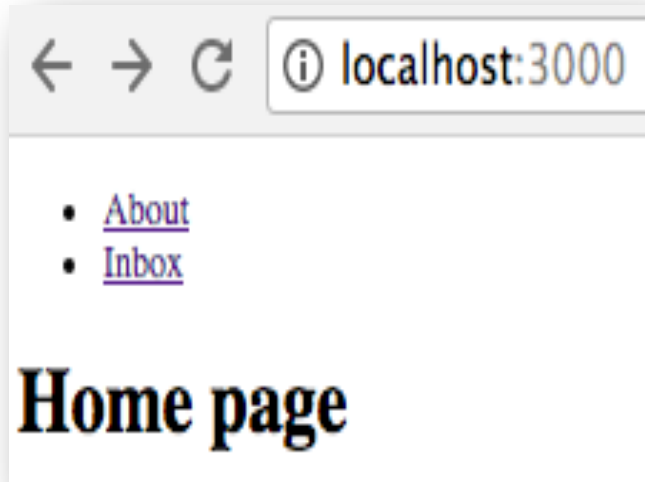
	URL	Components
1	/	App (Home)
2	/about	About
3	/inbox	Inbox

- **Declarative routing.**
- **<Switch>** - **Matches browser's URL address to one of the nested Route entries – based on path prop.**
 - **Matching supports regular expression pattern matching.**
 - **Use exact argument for precision.**
 - **Use <Redirect>** - to **avoid 404-type error.**
- **ReactDOM.render() passed an app's Router component.**
- **Ref.** src/sample1/

```
class Router extends Component {  
  render() {  
    return (  
      <BrowserRouter>  
        <Switch>  
          <Route path='/about' component={ About } />  
          <Route path='/inbox' component={ Inbox } />  
          <Route exact path='/' component={ App } />  
          <Redirect from='*' to='/' />  
        </Switch>  
      </BrowserRouter>  
    )  
  }  
}
```

Hyperlinks

- Use the `<Link>` component for internal links.
 - Use anchor tag for external links - `<a href >`
- EX. Ref. `src/sample2/`



```
<Fragment>
  <ul>
    <li>
      <Link to="/about">About</Link>
    </li>
    <li>
      <Link to="/inbox">Inbox</Link>
    </li>
  </ul>
  <h1>Home page</h1>
</Fragment>
```

A callout box labeled 'AbsoluteURL' points to the `to="/about"` attribute in the first `<Link>` component.

- `<Link>` gives access to other useful router properties.
- Use `<LinkContainer>` when link wraps other 3rd party component, e.g. Bootstrap-React `<Button />`

Dynamic segments.

- Parameterized URLs, e.g. `/users/22`, `/users/12/purchases`
 - **How do we declare a parameterized path in the routing configuration?**
 - **How does a custom component access the parameter value?**
- **Ex: Ref** `src/sample3/`.
 - **Suppose the Inbox component shows messages for a specific user, based on the browser URL e.g `/inbox/123`**

.....

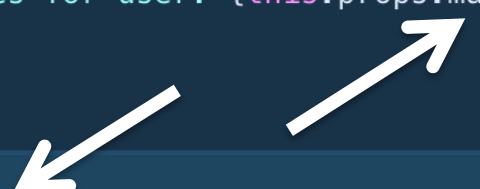
```
<Route path='/inbox/:userId' component={ Inbox } />
```

.....

**The colon (:) prefixes a parameter in the path.
Parameter name (e.g. `userId`) is arbitrary.**

Dynamic segments.

```
1 import React, { Component, Fragment } from "react";
2 import { withRouter } from "react-router-dom";
3
4 class BaseInbox extends Component {
5   render() {
6     return (
7       <Fragment>
8         <h2>Inbox page</h2>
9         <h3>Messages for user: {this.props.match.params.userId} </h3>
10      </Fragment>
11    );
12  }
13 }
14 export default withRouter(BaseInbox);
15
```



The diagram consists of two white arrows. One arrow originates from the `withRouter` function call in the `export default` statement on line 14 and points to the `BaseInbox` class definition on line 4. A second arrow originates from the `BaseInbox` class and points to the `render()` method on line 5. This illustrates how the routing props are passed to the component and then used within its rendering logic.

- **withRouter() function:**
 - **Injects routing props into a component:**
 - `props.match.params.(parameter-name)`
 - `props.history`
 - **Returns a new, enriched component.**

Nested Routes

- **EX.: See** src/sample4/.

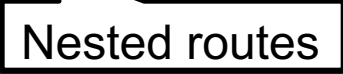
Objective: Given the route:

`<Route path='/inbox/:userId' component={ Inbox } />`,

when the browser URL is:

1. `/inbox/XXX/statistics` **then render Inbox + Stats components.**
2. `/inbox/XXX/draft` **then render Inbox + Drafts components.**

```
4  class BaseInbox extends Component {  
5      render() {  
6          return (  
7              <Fragment>  
8                  <h1>Inbox page</h1>  
9                  <Messages id={this.props.match.params.userId} />  
10                 <Route path={` /inbox/:userId/statistics`} component={Stats} />  
11                 <Route path={` /inbox/:userId/draft`} component={Draft} />  
12             </Fragment>  
13         );  
14     }  
15 }  
16
```



Nested routes

Aside - The Spread operator (...)

- **Allows an iterable (array/object) to expand in places where 0+ arguments are expected.**

```
let partOfMe = {first: 'Diarmuid', address: '1 Main street'}  
let allMe1 = {surname: 'O Connor', partOfMe, employer: 'WIT'}  
// { surname: 'O Connor',  
    partOfMe: { first: 'Diarmuid', address: '1 Main street' },  
    employer: 'WIT' }
```

```
let allMe2 = { surname: 'O Connor', ...partOfMe, employer: 'WIT'}  
// { surname: 'O Connor', first: 'Diarmuid',  
    address: '1 Main street' }, employer: 'WIT' }
```


```
let me = { surname: 'O Connor', first: 'Diarmuid',  
    address: '1 Main street', employer: 'WIT' }  
let updatedMe = { ...me, address: '2 High Street' }  
// updatedMe = { surname: 'O Connor', first: 'Diarmuid',  
    address: '2 High street', employer: 'WIT' }
```


Alternative <Route> API.

- **To-date:** `<Route path={...URL path...} component={ ComponentX} />`
- **Disadv.:** We cannot pass custom props to the component.
- **Alternative:**
 `<Route path={...URL path...} remder={...function....}>`
 – where *function* must return a component.
- **EX.:** See `/src/sample5/`.

Objective: Pass usage data to the `<Stats>` component.

```
class Stats extends Component {  
  render() {  
    return (  
      <Fragment>  
        <h3>Statistical data for user: {this.props.match.params.id}</h3>  
        <h4>Emails sent (per day) = {this.props.usage[0]} </h4>  
        <h4>Emails received (per day) = {this.props.usage[1]} </h4>  
      </Fragment>  
    );  
  }  
}
```



Alternative <Route> API feature.

```
<Route
  path={` /inbox/:id/statistics`}
  render={ (props) => {
    return <Stats {...props} usage={[5.4, 9.2]} />;
  }}
/>
```

```
render= (props) => {
  ... Some logic .....
  return <ComponentX prop1=... prop2=.... />
}
```

The <Route> component's own props object is the function parameter, by default.

Aside - Destructuring

- **Assigning the elements of an array or object to variables using a declarative style rather than an imperative/procedural style..**

```
let obj =  
  { alpha:100,  
    beta: 'ICT Skills',  
    gamma: false}
```

Instead of:

```
let alpha = obj.alpha  
let beta = obj.beta  
let gamma = obj.gamma
```

Use :

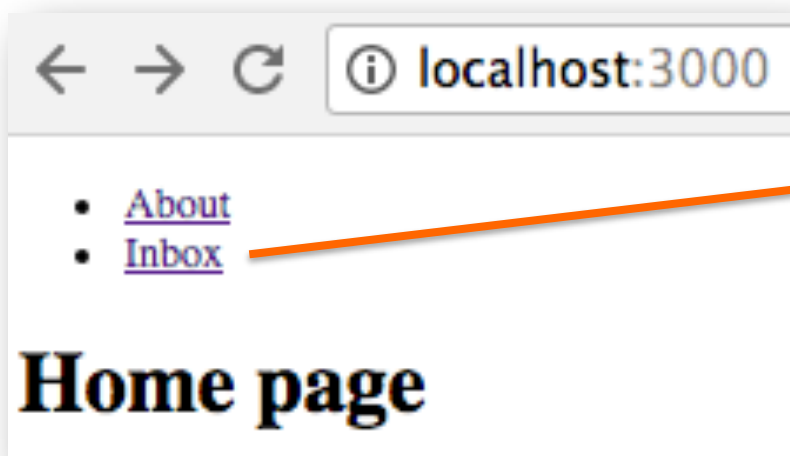
```
let {alpha, beta, gamma} = obj;
```

Can also do:

```
let { beta, gamma} = obj  
let {alpha : foo,  
    gamma : bar} = obj  
// foo = 100, bar = false
```

Extended <Link> API

- **Objective:** Passing additional props via a <Link>.
- **EX.:** See /src/sample6/.

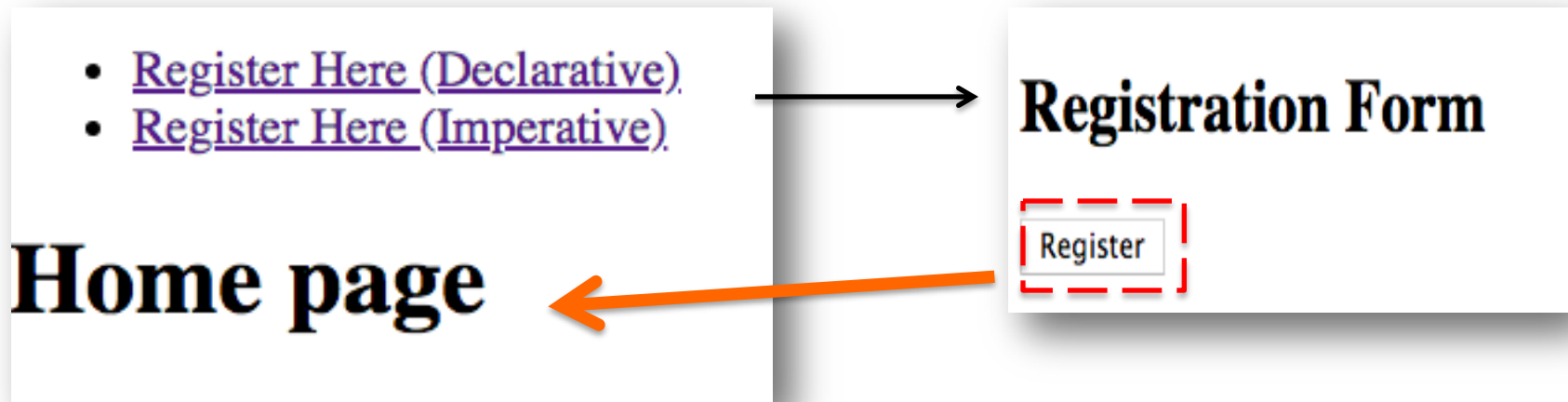


```
<Link
  to={{
    pathname: "/inbox",
    state: {
      alpha: "A",
      beta: "something else"
    }
  }}
>
  Inbox
</Link>
```

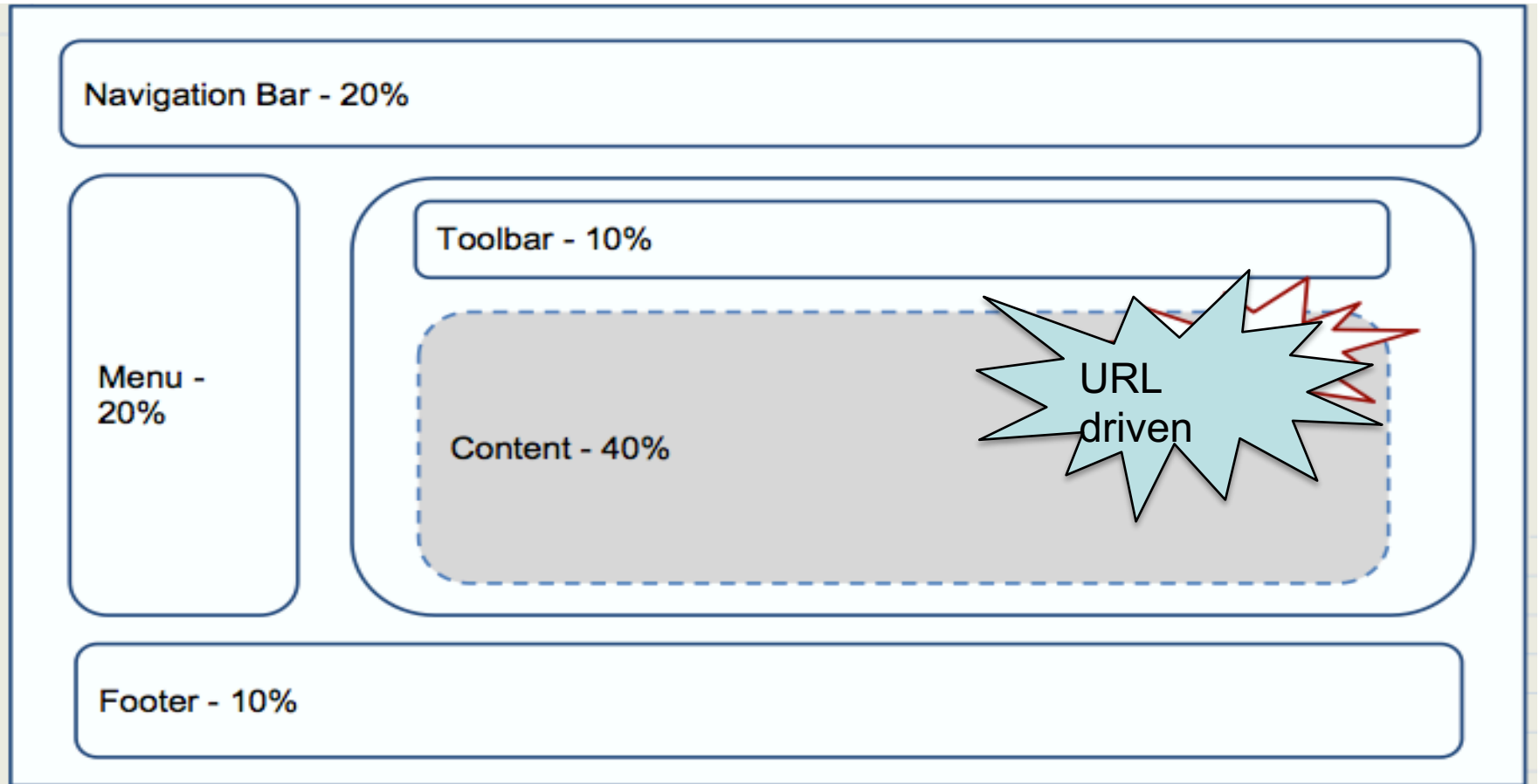
```
class Inbox extends Component {
  render() {
    const {alpha, beta} = this.props.location.state
    return (
      <div>
        <h2>Inbox page</h2>
        <p>`Props: ${alpha}, ${beta}`</p>
      </div>
    )
  }
}
```

Programmatic Navigation.

- Performing navigation in JavaScript.
- Two options:
 1. Declarative – requires state; use `<Redirect />`.
 2. Imperative – requires `withRouter()` ; use `this.props.history`
- EX.: See `/src/sample7/`.

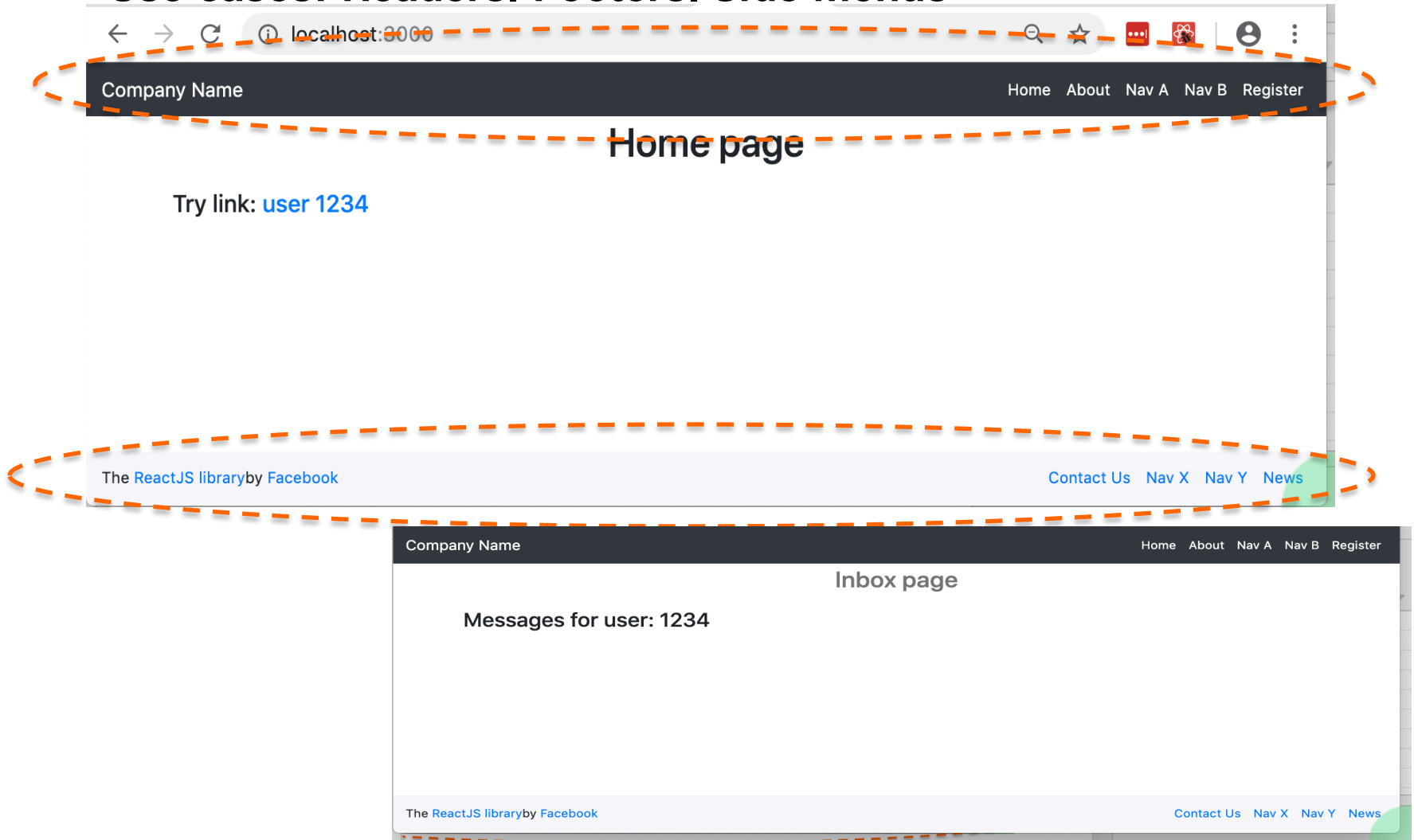


Typical Web app layout



Persistent elements/components

- **Use cases: Headers. Footers. Side menus**



Persistent elements/components

- Ref. src/sample8

```
class Router extends Component {  
  render() {  
    return (  
      <BrowserRouter>  
        <div>  
          <Header/>  
          <div className="container">  
            <Switch>  
              <Route path='/about' component={ About } />  
              <Route path='/register' component={ Register } />  
              <Route path='/contact' component={ Contact } />  
              <Route path='/inbox/:userId' component={ Inbox } />  
              <Route exact path='/' component={ Home } />  
              <Redirect from='*' to='/' />  
            </Switch>  
          </div>  
          <Footer />  
        </div>  
      </BrowserRouter>  
    )  
  }  
}
```


. Back to React core

Stateless Functional components

- **Many components only require the `render()` method.**
 - **The lifecycle methods are still inherited, which impacts performance.**
- **Use stateless functional components (sfc) where possible.**

```
const ComponentName = (props) => {  
  .... body of render method .....  
}
```

JS client-side Web

- [React](#)
- [Vue](#)
- [Angular](#)

Sample – Class component

Filter

> Samples

01 - static component

02 - JSX embedded variables

03 - component with props

04 - Component collection (Iteration)

05 - component composition

00 - component with props

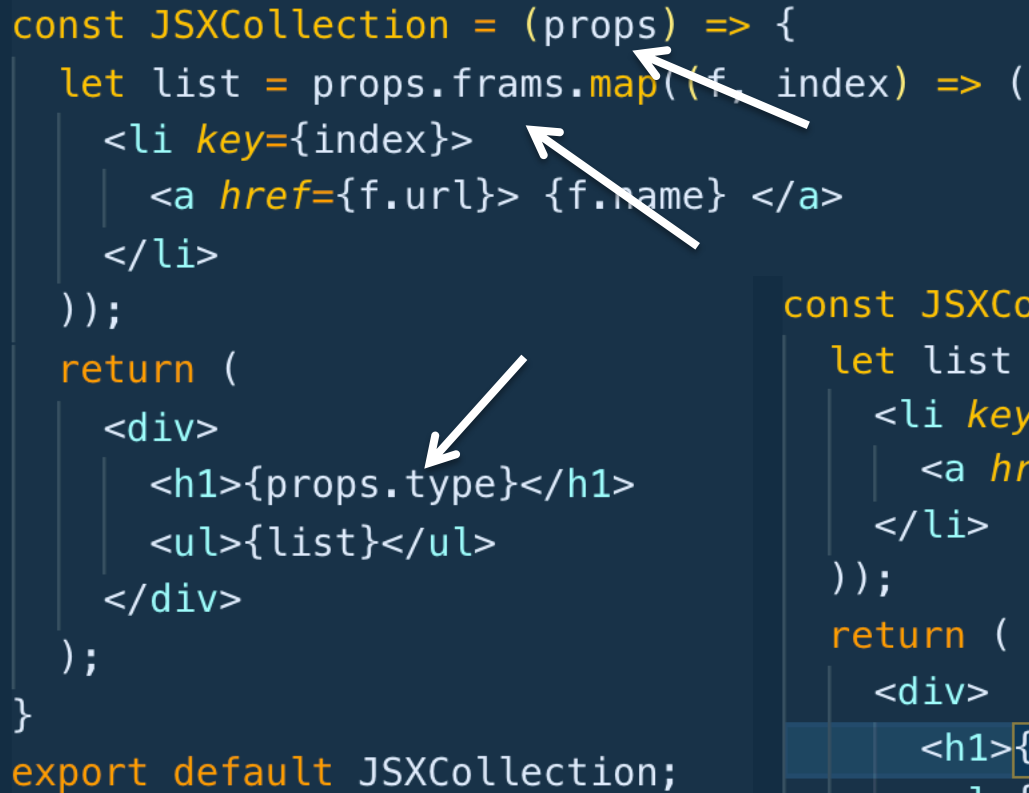
> 06 stateful component

```
export default class JSXCollection extends Component {
  render() {
    let list = this.props.frames.map((f, index) => (
      <li key={index}>
        <a href={f.url}> {f.name} </a>
      </li>
    ));
    return (
      <div>
        <h1>{this.props.type}</h1>
        <ul>{list}</ul>
      </div>
    );
  }
}
```

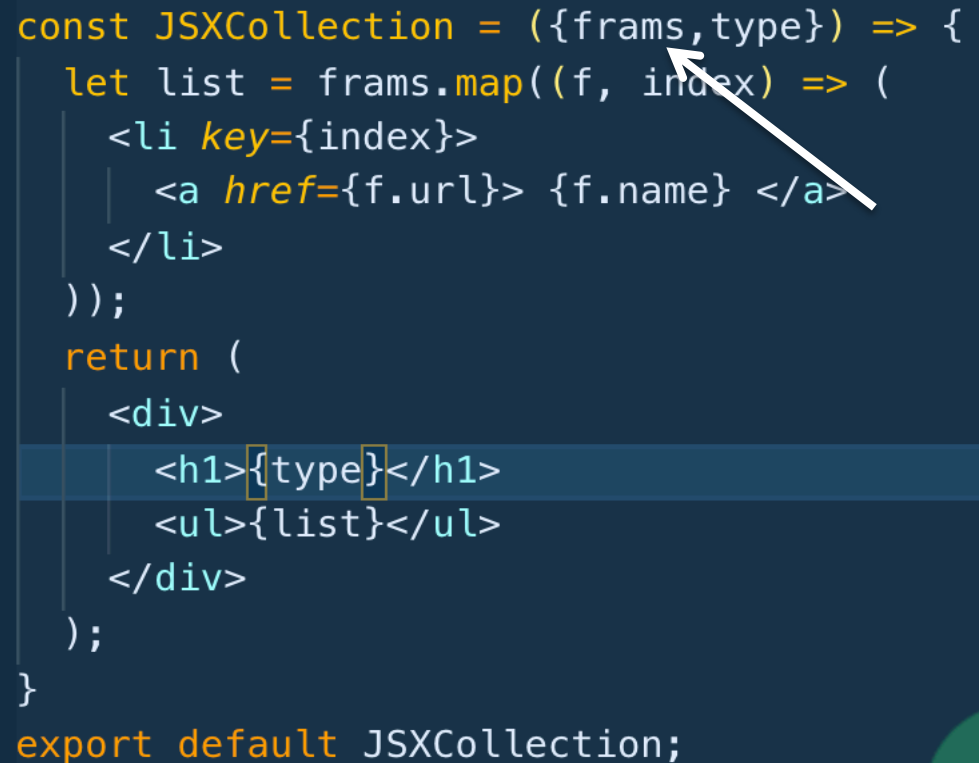
```
.add("04 - Component collection (Iteration)", {
  const frameworks = [
    { name: "React", url: "https://facebook.com", type: "React" },
    { name: "Vue", url: "https://vuejs.org", type: "Vue" },
    { name: "Angular", url: "https://angular.io", type: "Angular" },
  ];
  const type = "JS client-side Web";
  return <JSXCollection frames={frameworks} type={type} />;
})
```

Sample - Stateless Functional components

```
const JSXCollection = (props) => {  
  let list = props.frames.map((f, index) => (  
    <li key={index}>  
      <a href={f.url}> {f.name} </a>  
    </li>  
  ));  
  return (  
    <div>  
      <h1>{props.type}</h1>  
      <ul>{list}</ul>  
    </div>  
  );  
}  
export default JSXCollection;
```



```
const JSXCollection = ({frames, type}) => {  
  let list = frames.map((f, index) => (  
    <li key={index}>  
      <a href={f.url}> {f.name} </a>  
    </li>  
  ));  
  return (  
    <div>  
      <h1>{type}</h1>  
      <ul>{list}</ul>  
    </div>  
  );  
}  
export default JSXCollection;
```



Summary

- **React Router (version 4) adheres to React principles:**
 - **Declarative UI**
 - **Component composition**
 - **The event → state change → re-render**
- **Main components - <BrowserRouter>, <Route>, <Link>**
- **The withRouter() higher order component.**
- **Additional props: this.props.match.params; this.props.history, this.props.location.**

- **Use stateless functional components where possible.**

