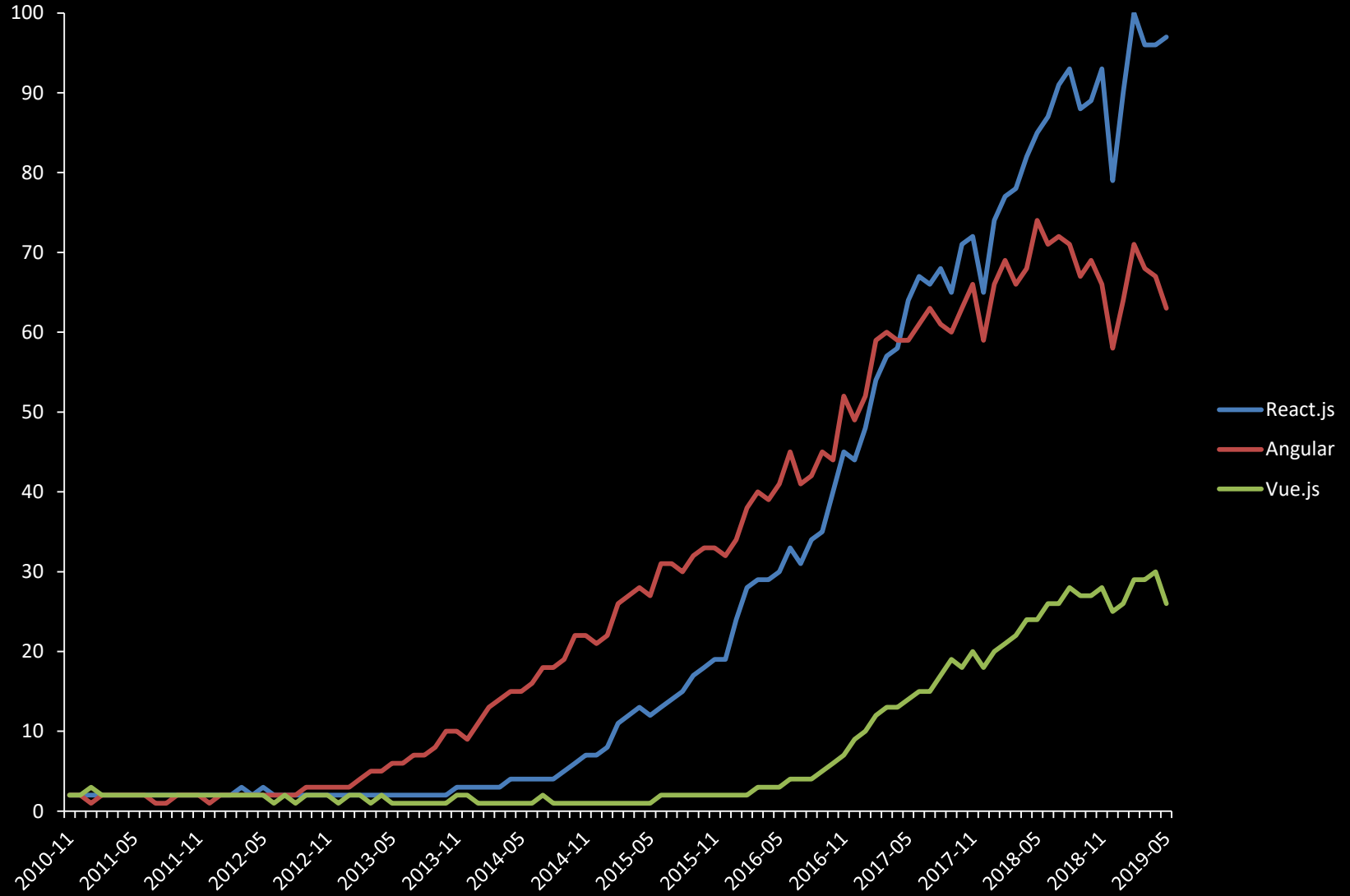


# Internet Applications

React

# JavaScript frameworks landscape



# Key characteristics

- A **library** for creating UIs
- Created and sustained by Facebook
- **Declarative**
- Based on **components**
- Everything is written in **JavaScript**

# Who uses React?



as well as **hundreds** of other companies...

# Hello, world!

```
<div id="root"></div>
<script type="text/babel">
  ReactDOM.render(
    <h1>Hello, world!</h1>,
    document.getElementById('root')
  );
</script>
```

# JSX

- JavaScript expression

```
const element = <h1>Hello, world!</h1>;
```

- Expressions in curly braces

```
const element = <h1>2 + 2 = {2 + 2}</h1>;
```

- Attributes


```
const element = <img src={user.avatarUrl}></img>;
```

- camelCase notation for attributes (e.g., className)

# JSX

- Text displayed as string
- Transpilation

```
const element = (  
  <h1 className="greeting">  
    Hello, world!  
  </h1>  
);
```



```
const element = React.createElement(  
  'h1',  
  {className: 'greeting'},  
  'Hello, world!'  
);
```

# JSX

- Immutability
- Only the things that change are being updated

```
function tick() {
  const element = (
    <div>
      It's{' '}
      {new Date().toLocaleTimeString()}.
    </div>
  );
  ReactDOM.render(
    element,
    document.getElementById('root')
  );
}

setInterval(tick, 1000);
```



# Component

- A function returning a React element

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

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

# Component

- Usage

```
const element = <Welcome name="Maciej" />;
```

- Names begin with capital letters
- Passing data using props parameter
- Has to be a pure function w.r.t. props parameter (props is read-only)

# Pure functions

- Always return the same result for the same parameter values
- Leave no side effects

# State management

```
class User extends React.Component {  
  constructor(props) {  
    super(props);  
    this.state = {  
      counter: 0  
    };  
  }  
  render() {  
    return (  
      <div>  
        Welcome, {this.props.userName}!  
      </div>  
    );  
  }  
}
```

```
ReactDOM.render(  
  <User userName="Maciej" />,  
  document.getElementById('root')  
);
```

# State management

- Changing state

```
this.setState({counter: 0});
```

- Impacts only selected fields
- Updates view
- When relying on previous state

```
this.setState((prevState, props) => ({  
  counter: prevState.counter + 1  
}));
```

- Top-down state propagation

# Events

```
class User extends React.Component {
  constructor(props) {
    super(props);
    this.state = {
      userName: this.props.userName,
      counter: 0
    };
  }
  count() {
    this.setState({
      counter: this.state.counter + 1
    });
  }
  render() {
    return (
      <div>
        <div>
          Welcome, {this.state.userName}!
          This is your {this.state.counter} click.
        </div>
        <button onClick={this.count}>Count</button>
      </div>
    );
  }
}
```

This doesn't work!

# Events

```
class User extends React.Component {
  constructor(props) {
    super(props);
    this.state = {
      userName: this.props.userName,
      counter: 0
    };
  }
  count = () => {
    this.setState({
      counter: this.state.counter + 1
    });
  }
  render() {
    return (
      <div>
        <div>
          Welcome, {this.state.userName}!
          This is your {this.state.counter} click.
        </div>
        <button onClick={this.count}>Count</button>
      </div>
    );
  }
}
```

# Events

```
class User extends React.Component {
  constructor(props) {
    super(props);
    this.state = {
      userName: this.props.userName,
      counter: 0
    };
  }
  count() {
    this.setState({
      counter: this.state.counter + 1
    });
  }
  render() {
    return (
      <div>
        <div>
          Welcome, {this.state.userName}!
          This is your {this.state.counter} click.
        </div>
        <button onClick={this.count.bind(this)}>Count</button>
      </div>
    );
  }
}
```



# Events

```
class User extends React.Component {
  constructor(props) {
    super(props);
    this.state = {
      userName: this.props.userName,
      counter: 0
    };
    this.count = this.count.bind(this);
  }
  count() {
    this.setState((prevState, props) => ({
      counter: prevState.counter + 1
    }));
  }
  render() {
    return (
      <div>
        <div>
          Welcome, {this.state.userName}!
          This is your {this.state.counter} click.
        </div>
        <button onClick={this.count}>Count</button>
      </div>
    );
  }
}
```

# Lists

```
function User(props) {  
  return <li>{props.name}</li>  
}
```

```
function Users(props) {  
  const users = props.list;  
  return (  
    <div>  
      <h1>List of users</h1>  
      <ol>{users.map(user =>  
        <User key={user}  
          name={user} />  
      )}</ol>  
    </div>  
  )  
}
```

```
ReactDOM.render(  
  <Users list={["Dante", "Patrokles", "Mieciu", "Heniu"]} />,  
  document.getElementById('root')  
);
```

# Forms

- The problem with state
- Controlled components

# Forms

```
class UserForm extends React.Component {
  constructor(props) {
    super(props);
    this.state = {name: ''};
  }
  handleChange(event) {
    this.setState({name: event.target.value});
  }
  handleSubmit(event) {
    event.preventDefault();
    ...
  }
  render() {
    return (
      <form onSubmit={this.handleSubmit.bind(this)}>
        <input type="text" value={this.state.name}
          onChange={this.handleChange.bind(this)} />
        <input type="submit" value="Login" />
      </form>
    );
  }
}
```

# Component lifecycle – mounting

- constructor()
- componentWillMount()
- render()
- componentDidMount()

# Componentn lifecycle – update

- `componentWillReceiveProps()`
- `shouldComponentUpdate()`
- `componentWillUpdate()`
- `render()`
- `componentDidUpdate()`

# Component lifecycle – other

- `componentWillUnmount()`
- `componentDidCatch()`

# Virtual DOM

1. Virtual DOM gets updated.
2. Comparing current V-DOM with previous version.
3. React looks for changes.
4. Changes are propagated to true DOM.
5. Changes in DOM cause change in the application interface.



# Configuration

- Babel
- Webpack
- React Developer Tools

# Quickstart

- <https://codepen.io/>
- Single html file with react, react-dom, and babel scripts attached
- Create React App

```
npx create-react-app my-app
```

```
cd my-app  
npm start
```