

Introduction to FE in JS (React)

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Motivation

- Increased interactivity
- Seamless (and asynchronous!) re-rendering
- Fetching data on-the-fly
- Fast (client-side) validation
- → Improved UX



History



HTML + JS

- Normal “static” HTML
- JS to add interactivity, etc.
- Using DOM APIs
- Historically: many implementation inconsistencies (not just IE)



jQuery

- *Fast, small, and feature-rich JavaScript library*
- *Makes HTML document traversal and manipulation, event handling, animation, Ajax, . . . much simpler*
- *Easy-to-use API that works across a multitude of browsers*
- Nowadays: mostly obsolete – the DOM has evolved



Nowadays



Promising: Web Components

- *Suite of different technologies for creating reusable custom elements*
- HTML + DOM standardized
- `https://github.com/aubi/sample-js-webelements`



Node & ecosystem

- *Open-source, cross-platform JavaScript runtime environment*
- Not just for server-side JS – tooling for FE development (and more)
- NPM¹ ~ Maven (including a repository)
- Over 1 million packages (including feats like `is-odd`)
- `package.json` ~ `pom.xml`

¹<https://www.npmjs.com/>



Building and bundling

- Non-standard syntax often used (ESNext, TypeScript, JSX, ...²)
→ *transpilation* step required
- *Minification* to reduce file size: e.g. renaming local variables
- Bundling to include libraries, reduce the amount of (HTTP) requests
- May seem like magic, sometimes breaks and requires a magic solution

```

6  const AwesomeButton:
7    (props: { text: string }) => ReactElement
8    = ({text : string }) => {
9    - return <button style={{color: 'red'}}>{text}</button>
10   }
11
12  ReactDOM.render(
13    <React.StrictMode>
14    - <AwesomeButton text="hi!" />
15    </React.StrictMode>,
16    document.getElementById( 'elementId: 'root' )
17  );

```

```

    .push=t.bind(null,r.push.bind(r))){},function(){var e=n(791),t=n
    (164),r=function(e){e&&e instanceof Function&&n.e(787)}.then(n.bind
    (n,787)).then((function(t){var n=t.getCLS,r=t.getFID,l=t.getFCP,a=t
    .getLCP,o=t.getTTFB;n(e),r(e),l(e),a(e),o(e)})),l=n(184),
    -
    -a=function(e){var t=e.text;return(0,l.jsx)("button",
    {style:{color:"red"},children:t});
    -
    -t.render((0,l.jsx)(e.StrictMode,{children:(0,l.jsx)(a,{text:"hi!"})
    },document.getElementById("root"))

```

Figure: main.cf6a94b4.js

²Not just JS: templates, styles (Less, Sass), even images.



TypeScript

- *Strongly typed programming language that builds on JavaScript*
- Compile-time only, compiles (through `tsc`) to *normal JS*
- Type inference, duck typing
- Supports nullable types
- Type-related syntax similar to e.g. Kotlin
- Not always 100% correct, even introduces some issues
- Current verdict: usually worth it

```
7 type Dog = {  
8   name: string  
9   age: number  
10  city?: string  
11 }
```

```
18 function greetDog(dog: Dog): string {  
19   return `Hi ${dog.name}`  
20 }
```

```
13 const cricket: Dog = {  
14   name: 'Cricket',  
15   age: 7  
16 }
```



React basics

- Declarative using JSX
- Component-based
- Composition, composition, composition
- Very easy to make a massive mess of → we will use TypeScript

```
30 function Container(props) {  
31   return <div style={{ background: "red" }}>  
32     {props.children}  
33   </div>;  
34 }  
35 const Greeting = (props) =>  
36   <marquee>{props.name}</marquee>;
```

```
22 function GreetingPage() {  
23   return (  
24     <Container>  
25       <Greeting name="EAR" />  
26     </Container>  
27   );  
28 }
```



Creating and running a project

- 1 Install Node, NPM.³
- 2 `npx create-react-app my-example-app --template typescript`
- 3 `cd my-example-app`
- 4 `npm start`
- 5 Your browser will open and display your app.
- 6 Try making a change (e.g. in text) and see hot-reloading in action.

³Using a version manager, such as **nvm** or **n**, is a good idea. On Linux, preferably don't rely on default repositories, they are often out-of-date.



Custom components

Let's create a new component called `AlertButton`: a button with a label that creates an alert when clicked.

- 1 Create a new file called `AlertButton.tsx`.
- 2 Define the *props* (component API) using TypeScript.
- 3 Implement the function component itself using JSX.
- 4 Export the new component from the file and import it in `App.tsx`.
- 5 Use the component (e.g. after the link in header) and see the results!

```
1 type AlertButtonProps = {
2   - label: string
3   - alertText: string
4 }
5
6 function AlertButton
7   - (props: AlertButtonProps)
8   {
9   - function myHandler() {
10    - alert(props.alertText);
11   - }
12
13   - return <button
14     - type="button"
15     - onClick={myHandler}
16   - >
17     - {props.label}
18   - </button>
19   - }
20
21 export default AlertButton;
```



Local state management⁴

React includes the `useState` hook, which returns a 2-tuple (array) of state and its setter: `const [myState, setMyState] = useState("default");`

Simple example

```
const Greeter: FC = () => {
  const [name, setName] = useState("");
  return <>
    <input
      type="text"
      value={name}
      onChange={(ev) => setName(ev.target.value)}
    />
    {name && <p>Hello, {name}!</p>}
  </>;
};
```

For global (app-level) state management, you need a different approach (Context/Redux/...). This data is also transient, i.e. lost on **remount**.

⁴Using Hooks, available in React 16.8 or newer.



AJAX using fetch API⁵

```
import { useEffect, useState } from "react";

export default function IpDisplay() {
  const [ip, setIp] = useState<string>("loading");

  useEffect(() => {
    fetch("https://icanhazip.com")
      .then((resp) => {
        return resp.ok ? resp.text() : "unknown";
      })
      .then((text) => setIp(text.trim()))
      .catch((e) => {
        console.error(e);
        setIp("unknown");
      });
  }, []);

  return <p>Your IP is {ip}</p>;
}
```

⁵You will probably almost always use a library instead of this “raw” API.



Using a (component) library

For rapid development, you might want to use a component library. These often include a plethora of controls, from styled text to interactive tables.

- 1 Pick a library. There's lots of them, let's try Evergreen here.
- 2 Examine the documentation (including possible extra install steps).
- 3 Install the package with NPM: `npm install evergreen-ui`
- 4 In your code, import the component from the package.
For example: `import { Button } from "evergreen-ui";`
- 5 Use the component in your code, as if you were importing locally.

For other libraries, including more technical ones like `react-router`, the process is the same (but the specifics may of course differ).



Consultations



Resources

- <https://jquery.com/>
- https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/Web_Components
- <https://www.typescriptlang.org/>
- <https://reactjs.org/>

