

Introduction to React Design Patterns

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React

- Declarative
- Flexible
- Library

Design Patterns

Design patterns are **formalized** best practices that the programmer can use to solve common problems when designing an application or system.

But these are just my opinions.



Brandon Williams Lead Developer

Amazee Labs

- Drupal 8 sites since Alpha
- React projects since 2016
- SPAs, Interactive Touch Displays, Embeddable
 Widgets, Improved Filtered Search
- GraphQL Module







Presentational/Container Components

Presentational

- How things look
- Little to no state
- Receive all data via props
- Functional component
- Same use case as Twig templates

Container

- How things work
- Render presentational and container components
- Provide data and behavior
- Stateful



Presentational/Container Components

Presentational

Container

```
class CommentListContainer extends
React.Component {
 componentDidMount() {
   loadComments("/my-comments.json")
 render() {
   return <CommentList
     comments={this.state.comments}
    />;
```



Presentational/Container Components

Why?

- Separation of concerns
- Reusable
- Testable
- Style guides





Stateless Components + Functional Programming

- Pure functions
- No side-effects or shared state
- Declarative
- Composition over inheritance
- Immutable state

```
const SubmitButton = ({
   label,
   onSubmit,
   disabled,
}) => (
   <input
     type="submit"
     disabled={disabled}
     value={label}
     onClick={onSubmit}
   />
);
```



Stateless Components + Functional Programming

Why?

- Declarative programming for declarative library
- Immutability helps avoid render errors
- Easier to reason about component dependencies
- Fun vocabulary: map, reduce, functor, monad, currying





Higher Order Components/Functions

- A function that returns a component/function
- Wraps functional components
- Recompose library for React integration
- Same use case as PHP Traits or OO
 Decorator pattern

```
const withHideLoading = (BaseComponent) =>
  (props) => (
    {props.loading &&
      <BaseComponent />}
const ButtonWithLoading =
withHideLoading(<SubmitButton</pre>
  label="Submit"
/>)
<ButtonWithLoading loading={true} />
```



Higher Order Components/Functions

```
const withDisabledState = withState(
  'disabled',
  'setDisabled',
  false);

const withDisabledOnSubmit =
withHandlers({
  onSubmit: ({ setDisabled }) =>
     () => setDisabled(true),
})
```

```
const SubmitButton = ({
  label,
  onSubmit,
  disabled,
}) => (<input</pre>
   type="submit"
    disabled={disabled}
    value={label}
    onClick={onSubmit}
 />);
const ButtonWithDisable = compose(
 withDisabledState,
 withDisabledOnSubmit,
)(<SubmitButton label="submit" />)
```



Higher Order Components/Functions

Why?

- Keep code DRY
- Keep functional components pure
- Separation of concerns





Render Props/Function as Children

Alternative to HoC

```
const HideLoading = (props) => {
 if (props.loading) {
  return null;
 return this.props.render();
<HideLoading
 loading{true}
 render={() => (
  <SubmitButton label="submit" />
```



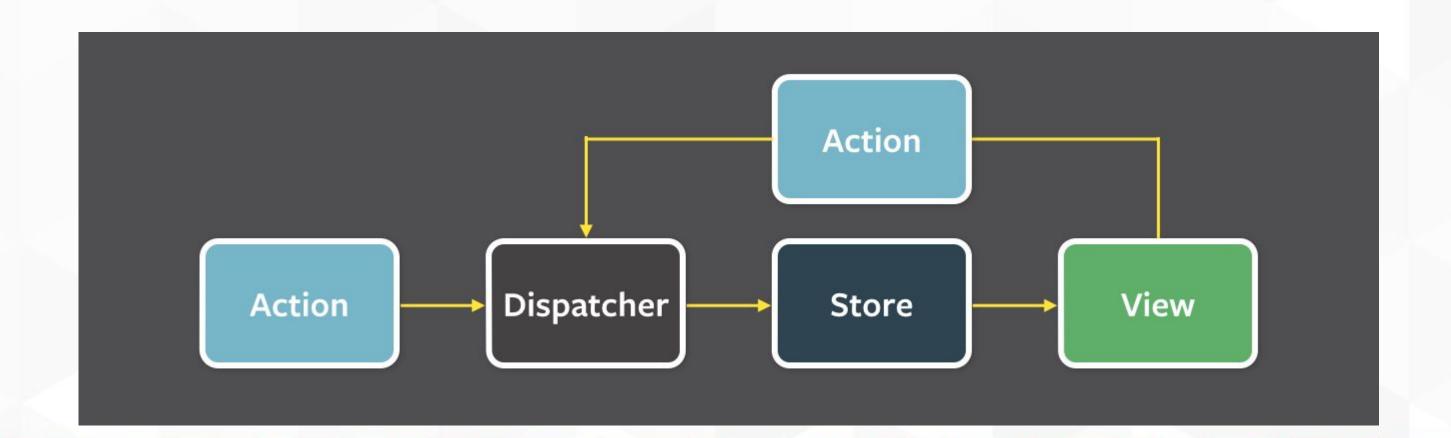


Flux

- Pattern for managing data
- All state flows in one direction
- All state managed in the store
- State changes cause re-renders
- Redux









CFP Open! 2018.texascamp.org





Join us for contribution sprints

Friday, April 13, 2018

Mentored Core sprint

9:00-18:00 Room: 103

First time sprinter workshop

9:00-12:00 Room: 101

General sprint

9:00-18:00 Room: 104

#drupalsprint



Questions? Brandon Williams

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