

Enhance your User (and Developer) Experience with **React & Redux**

Hi! I am [Nicolas Goutay](#). I work at [Theodo](#), a web consultancy based in Paris & London. I build [JS](#) & [Python](#) web applications. I ~~have stage fright~~ am [excited](#) to be here with all of you 😊

You can find me online (Twitter & GitHub) on [@phacks](#).

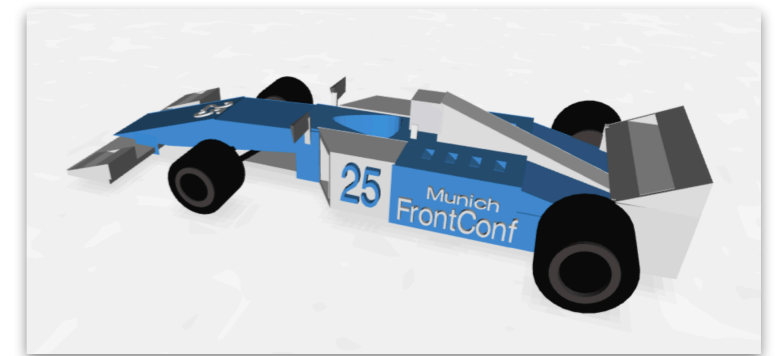
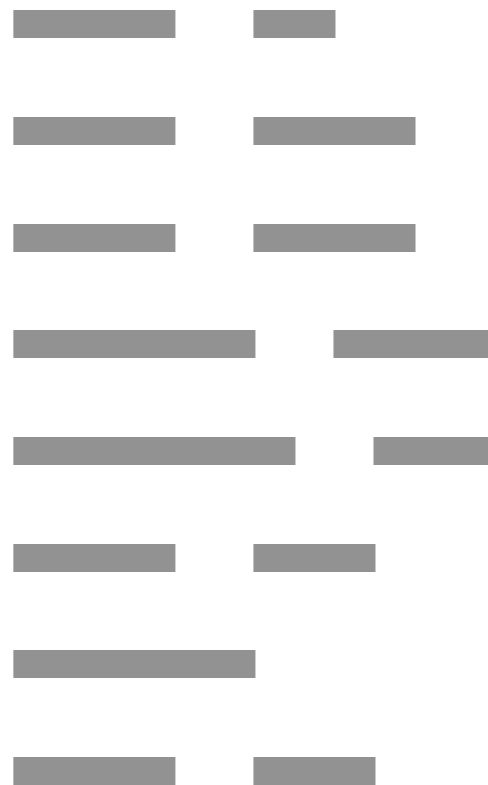
React & Redux

A Lego analogy

Lego tray



How to build a F1



React application code would be a Lego instruction manual, where bricks are **DOM nodes**. It takes care of **how things look** for the end user.

On modern Web apps, how things look are usually a function of **user interactions**. In this analogy, the user is Elya, my 5 year-old niece. Red is her favorite color, so she wants the car to be red 🚗.


This is where  Redux kicks in.

 "I want the car to be red."


 "OK! I take note that you want your car red..."

 "Dispatch the `CHANGE_CAR_COLOR` action with the payload `color: red`"

 "...I sift through all the messy Legos to find red bricks..."

 "A `reducer` will process the action, and will add `color: red` to the Redux `store`"

 "...and I follow the instructions again with the red bricks"

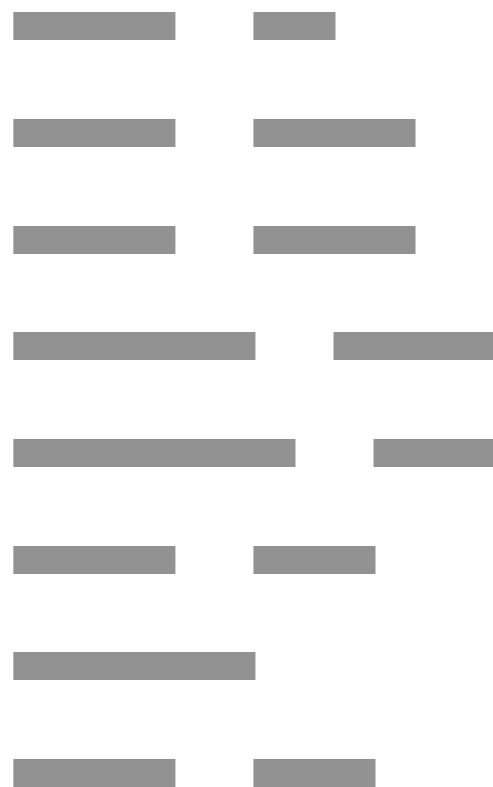
 "The `store` passes the `property color: red` to React components"

Redux Store

`color: red`



How to build a F1




Redux — Now with actual code

 “Dispatch the `CHANGE_CAR_COLOR` action with the payload `color`”


```
export function changeCarColor(color) {  
  return {  
    type: 'CHANGE_CAR_COLOR',  
    color  
  }  
}
```

Redux — Now with actual code

 “A **reducer** will process the action, and will add **color** to the Redux **store**”

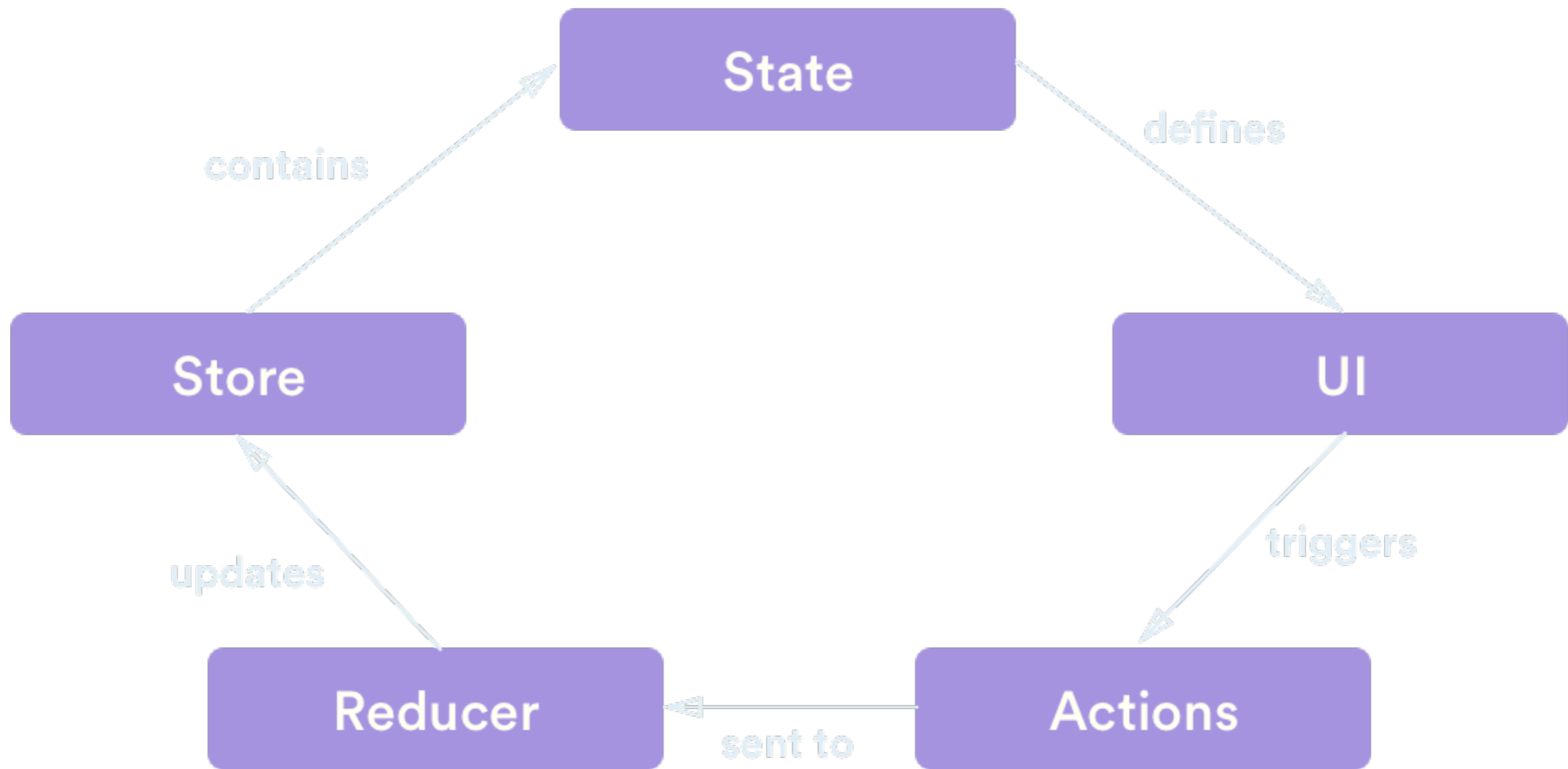
```
function formulaOneApp(state = {}, action) {  
  switch (action.type) {  
    case 'CHANGE_CAR_COLOR':  
      return Object.assign({}, state, {  
        color: action.color  
      })  
    default:  
      return state  
  }  
}
```

Redux — Now with actual code

 “The **store** passes the **properties** **color** and **number** to React components”

```
import React from 'react'  
  
const FormulaOne = ({ color, number }) => (  
  <div>  
    <CarBody color={color} />  
    <Decorations number={number} />  
  </div>  
)
```

Redux — The Redux Loop



Developer Experience — Easier Debugging

Developer Experience — Easier Debugging

The image shows a side-by-side comparison of a web application and its Redux DevTools interface. On the left is the application's user interface, and on the right is the Redux DevTools interface.

Application UI (Left):

- Header: "todos" in a light red font.
- Input field: "What needs to be done?" with a cursor.
- List of todos:
 - React
 - Redux
- Footer: "2 items left", filter buttons "All" (selected), "Active", "Completed", and "Clear completed".
- Footer text: "Double-click to edit a todo", "Written by @phacks", "Part of TodoMVC".

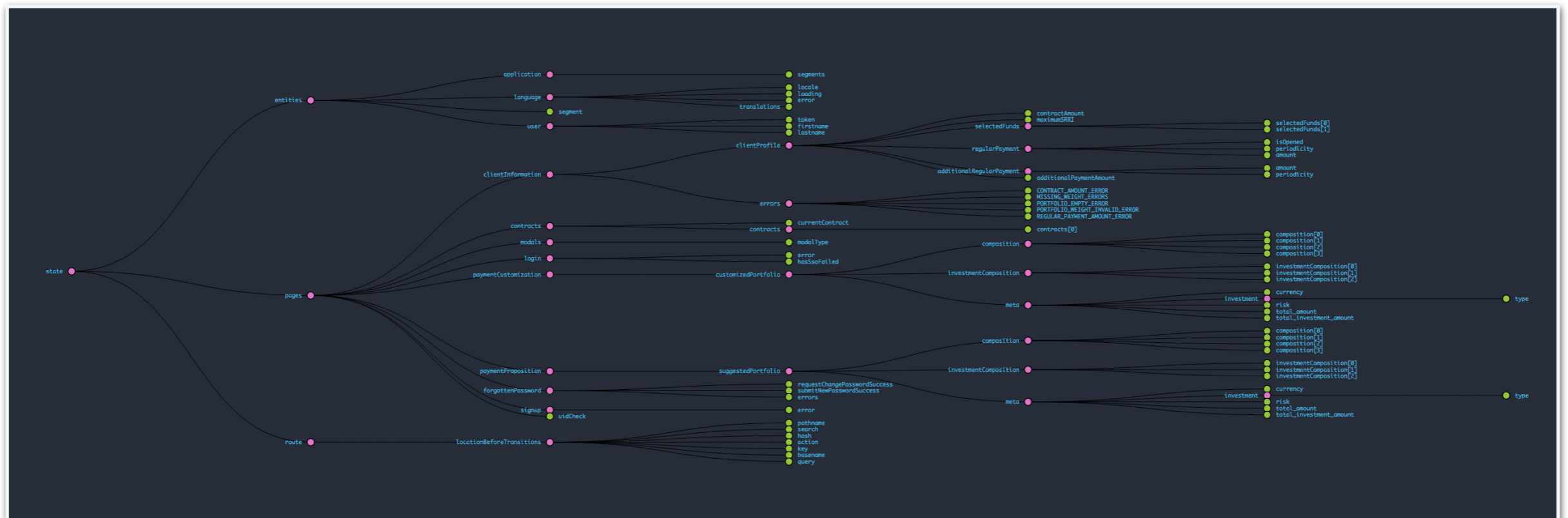
Redux DevTools (Right):

- Inspector: Shows "@@INIT" at 5:45:11.90 and "SET_STATE" at +00:00.00.
- Diff: Shows the state change from "@@INIT" to "SET_STATE".
- Tree: Shows the state structure:

```
todos (pin): [{id:1,text:'React',status:'ac...ng:false'}]
filter (pin): 'all'
```

Developer Experience — Easier Debugging

This is what the Redux Store of my current project look like. I can inspect every variable, which are updated in real time.



User Experience — Built-in Performance

User Experience — Built-in Performance

React components are only **repainted** when their props or inner state change.



React API methods like **shouldComponentUpdate** allow us to have a finer-grained control about render performance.

Developer Experience — “Reasonaboutability”

Developer Experience — “Reasonaboutability”

React developer Jani Eväkallio coined the term “[reasonaboutability](#)” (*easiness to reason about*). I love it, and it matches perfectly what I feel about Redux. Here are the [Three Principles](#) of Redux:

Developer Experience — “Reasonaboutability”

React developer Jani Eväkallio coined the term “[reasonaboutability](#)” (*easiness to reason about*). I love it, and it matches perfectly what I feel about Redux. Here are the [Three Principles](#) of Redux:

Single Source of Truth: all the data/UI state displayed on the app come from the same JS object. [Facilitates debugging.](#)

Developer Experience — “Reasonaboutability”

React developer Jani Eväkallio coined the term “[reasonaboutability](#)” (*easiness to reason about*). I love it, and it matches perfectly what I feel about Redux. Here are the [Three Principles](#) of Redux:

Single Source of Truth: all the data/UI state displayed on the app come from the same JS object. [Facilitates debugging.](#)

State is read-only: The only way to change the state is to emit an action, an object describing what happened. [Provides a single, robust & semantic way to deal with interactions and to work as a team.](#)

Developer Experience — “Reasonaboutability”


React developer Jani Eväkallio coined the term “**reasonaboutability**” (*easiness to reason about*). I love it, and it matches perfectly what I feel about Redux. Here are the **Three Principles** of Redux:

Single Source of Truth: all the data/UI state displayed on the app come from the same JS object. **Facilitates debugging.**

State is read-only: The only way to change the state is to emit an action, an object describing what happened. **Provides a single, robust & semantic way to deal with interactions and to work as a team.**

Changes are made with pure functions: the Store can only be updated with pure functions (reducers). **Prevents nasty side effects and facilitates testing.**

Redux comes with other benefits — and tradeoffs

 **Rich ecosystem:** Redux has an API to plug-in [middlewares](#). There are tons of them: for logging, offline capabilities, async, forms, optimistic UIs...

Tip:  github.com/markerikson/react-redux-links is a great place to start!

🧐 **Code structure is key:** Since all UI is derived from a single JS object, it needs to be *carefully designed* and *constantly adjusted* to business requirements.

Tip: Learn from the best! Twitter & Pinterest both use Redux, and the structure is available for anybody to see with the React Dev Tools!

The screenshot shows a mobile Twitter app interface on the left and the React Dev Tools component inspector on the right. The browser address bar shows `https://mobile.twitter.com/home`. The app interface displays a tweet by Maxime Thoosen and another by Jake Archibald. The React Dev Tools component inspector shows the following structure:

```
<t store={dispatch: fn(), subscribe: l(), getState: s(), ...}>
  <t history={length: 4, action: "REPLACE", location: {...}, ...}>
    <withRouter(t) positionPersistence={set: set(), get: get()} routerProps=undefined>
      <t render=render()>
        <t positionPersistence={set: set(), get: get()} routerProps=undefined scroller=...>
          <t namespace={page: "app"}>
            <Connect(t) scribeNamespace={page: "app"} == $r
              <t scribeNamespace={page: "app"} language="en" loggedInUserId="58286073">
                </Connect(t)>
              </t>
            </t>
          </t>
        </t>
      </withRouter(t)>
    </t>
  </t>
</t>
```

The Redux state is visible on the right side of the component inspector:

```
State
  storeState: {...}
  access: {...}
  analytics: {...}
  blockedUsers: {...}
  devices: {...}
  directMessages: {...}
  conversations: {...}
  entries: {...}
  inbox: {...}
  updates: {...}
  entities: {...}
  cards: {...}
  genericNotifications: {...}
  imageCache: {...}
  lists: {...}
  tweets: {...}
    entities: {...}
      902245102436876288: {...}
      906701665377681408: {...}
      906820622264815616: {...}
      907134927615008768: {...}
      907264429263273989: {...}
        contributors: null
        conversation_id: 907134927615008800
        conversation_muted: false
        coordinates: null
        created_at: "2017-09-11T15:27:50.000Z"
        display_text_range: Array[2]
        entities: {...}
        favorite_count: 0
        favorited: false
        full_text: "@Phacks Nice! Thanks for sharing 🙌"
        geo: null
        id: 907264429263274000
        id_str: "907264429263273989"
        in_reply_to_screen_name: "Phacks"
```

😓 **Verbosity:** to write a feature, you would usually need to write an action, a reducer, a *selector*, a *saga*... It can feel quite cumbersome compared to Angular 1.

Tip: I just got used to it. After a while it even feels *more productive* than Angular 1, because you know *exactly* what to do to get everything to work together.

“So, should I use Redux?”

Medium



Dan Abramov

[Follow](#)

Working on @reactjs. Co-author of Redux and Create React App. Building tools for humans.

Sep 19, 2016 · 3 min read

You Might Not Need Redux

The key points

“If you’re just learning React, don’t make Redux your first choice”

For **personal side projects**, **very small teams** (1-2 people) or **MVPs** with very short time to market, drop Redux & go React

For **long-running projects**, or **larger teams**, Redux will help you work better together and lead to a more maintainable code base

Conclusion

React with Redux is a **mature** framework (React just turned five! 🎉) that empowers developers to produce **performant apps** with **facilitated debugging** and a **standard yet expressive** development flow.

Want to dive in?

I wrote a full-featured, test-driven tutorial on writing a Todo List using [React](#) & [Redux](#)

 <https://github.com/phacks/redux-todomvc>

Merci!

Slides are available at phacks.github.io