

Cheat Sheet: In-depth Understanding of Advanced React Functionality

Hooks and form management	Description	Code example
<code>useState()</code>	<p><code>useState()</code> hook can manage states of the React function component where you can declare any data type, for example, boolean, object, array, string.</p>	<pre>import React, { useState, useEffect } from 'react'; function SideEffect() { const [empId, setEmpId] = useState(100); return (<div> <p>{empId}</p> </div>); } export default SideEffect;</pre>
<code>useEffect()</code>	<p><code>useEffect</code> is a React hook that allows you to perform side effects in functional components. A side effect refers to any operation that you need to execute as soon as the page loads without calling those operations/functionalities separately, such as fetching data from an API.</p>	<pre>import React, { useState, useEffect } from 'react'; function SideEffect() { const [foods, setFoods] = useState([]); useEffect(() => { fetch('https://api.npoint.io/d542b9ad99f501ab3dbf') .then(response => response.json()) .then(data => { console.log(data); setFoods(data); }) .catch(error => console.error('Error fetching users:', error)); },[]); // Empty dependency array means this effect runs only once when the component mounts return (<div> <h1>Food List</h1> {foods.map((food)=>{ return (<> <h1>{food.name}</h1> <p>food.description</p> <p>food.price</p> <p>food.category</p> <p>food.ingredients</p> </>)}) </div>); } export default SideEffect;</pre>
<code>Custom hook</code>	<p>You can use custom hooks in any other component. In this code snippet, there is one function component known as <code>UseToggle</code>, which serves as a custom hook, and another function component <code>ToggleButton</code>, which will use this custom hook.</p>	<pre>//ToggleButton import { useState } from 'react'; import UseToggle from './UseToggle'; function ToggleButton() { const [isToggled, toggle] = UseToggle(false); return (<div> <h1>Toggle Button</h1> <button onClick={toggle}> {isToggled ? 'ON' : 'OFF'} </button> </div>); } export default ToggleButton; //UseToggle.jsx import { useState } from "react"; function UseToggle(initialValue = false) { const [value, setValue] = useState(initialValue); const toggle = () => { setValue(!value); }; return [value, toggle]; } export default UseToggle</pre>

fetch api method	Fetch method can fetch data using API.	<pre>const apiUrl = 'https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/posts'; fetch(apiUrl) .then(response => response.json()) .then(data => { console.log(data); }) .catch(error => { console.error('There was a problem with the fetch operation:', error); });</pre>
axios api method	Axios method can fetch data using API.	<pre>import axios from 'axios'; const apiUrl = 'https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/posts'; axios.get(apiUrl) .then(response => { console.log(response.data); }) .catch(error => { console.error('There was a problem with the fetch operation:', error); });</pre>
onChange	The onChange event attribute is often used in HTML and React to track when the value of an input field changes, like a text input. The onChange event occurs when a user writes something into an input field. This attribute lets you record and handle the changes.	<pre>import React, { useState } from 'react'; function FormData() { const [empName, setEmpName] = useState(''); const handleChange = event => { setEmpName(event.target.value); }; const handleSubmit = event => { event.preventDefault(); console.log('Form submitted:', empName); }; return (<div> <h2>My Form</h2> <form onSubmit={handleSubmit}> <label> Input: <input type="text" value={empName} onChange={handleChange} /> </label> <button type="submit">Submit</button> </form> </div>); } export default FormData;</pre>
Redux toolkit	Redux toolkit can be installed using npm	<pre>npm install @reduxjs/toolkit.</pre>



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