

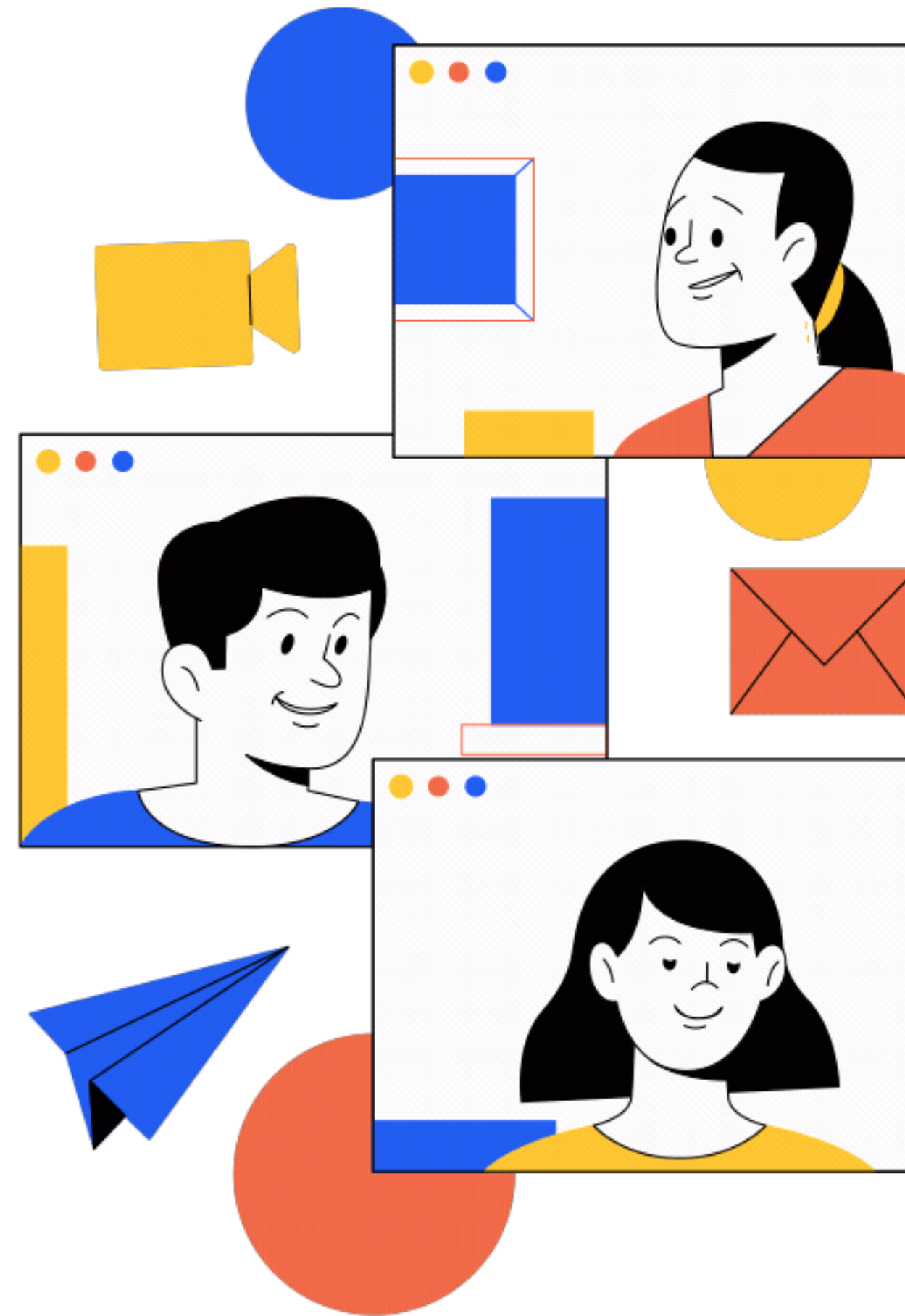


# Week 4 – React Dev. Cross-Skilling ND

one last ride?

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React Session Lead



# Agenda

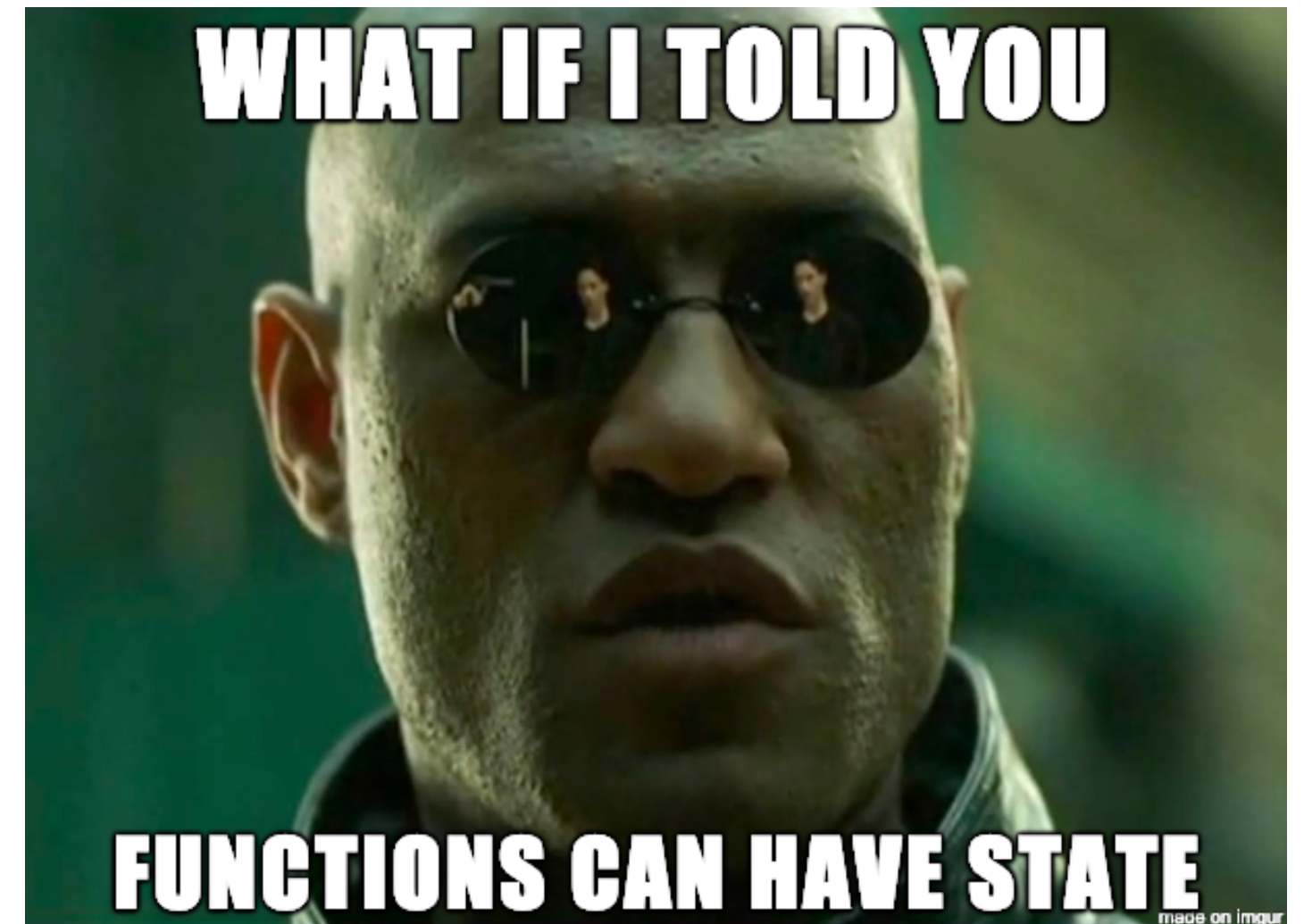


## What we'll cover in this session

- What are React Hooks?
- Rules of Hooks
- Most Famous Hooks
- Custom Hooks
- Live Demo
- What is Next?

# React Hooks

- Hooks are the new feature introduced in the React 16.8 version.
- Hooks allows you to use **state** and other **React features** without writing a class.
- Hooks are the functions which "**hook into**" React state and **lifecycle features** from function components.
- Hooks does not work inside classes ✕



# Rules of Hooks

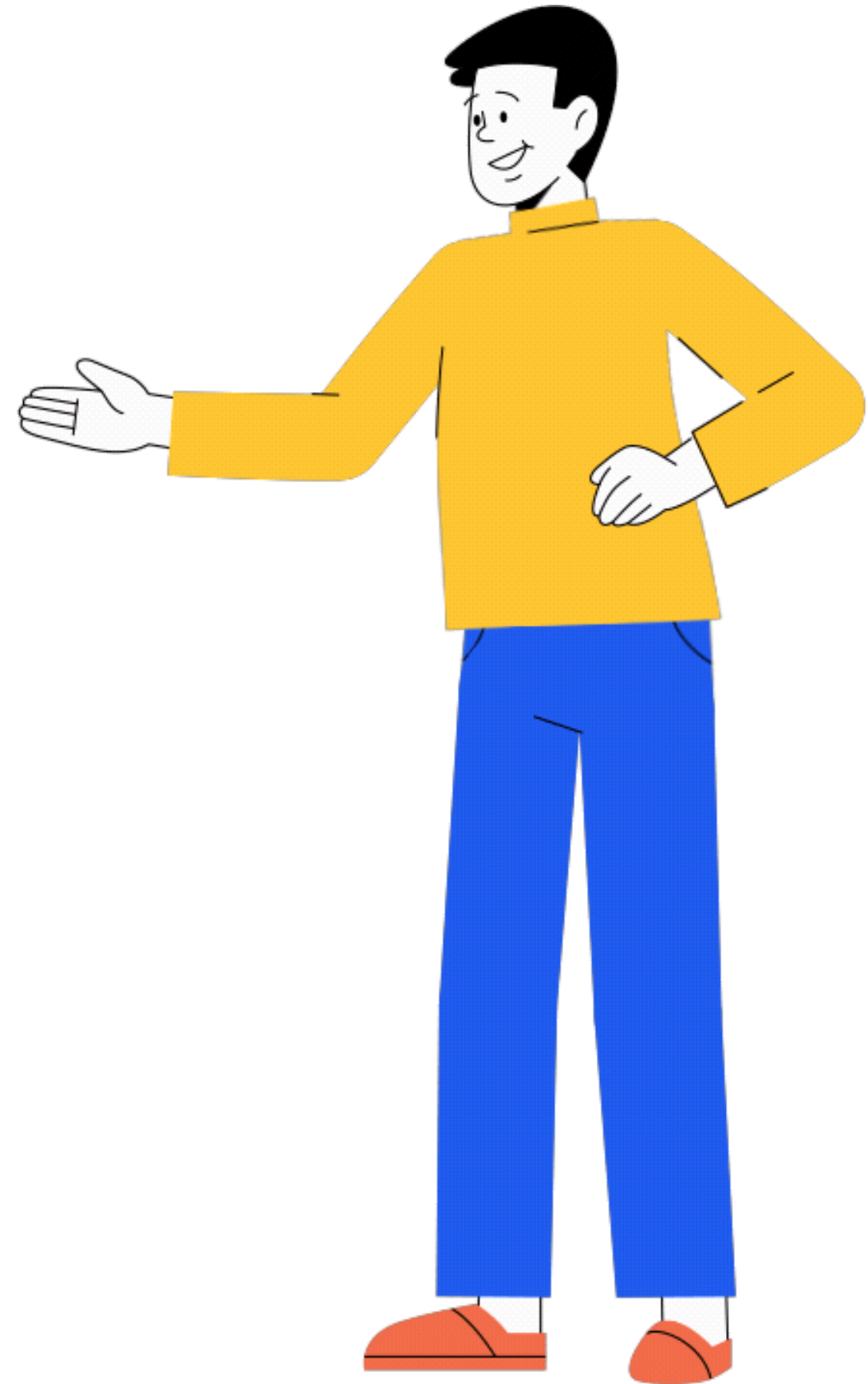
## 1. Only Call Hooks at the Top Level

✗ Don't call Hooks inside loops, conditions, or nested functions. Instead, before any early returns.

## 2. Only Call Hooks from React Functions

Don't call Hooks from regular JavaScript functions. Instead, you can:

- ✓ Call Hooks from React Function Components
- ✓ Call Hooks from a custom hook (later on the slides)



# ✗ Don't call Hooks inside loops, conditions, or nested functions.

## ✗ Bad practice

```
const App = () => {  
  
  // Nested functions  
  const handler = () => () => {  
    const [count, setCount] = React.useState(0);  
  }  
  
  return <h1>Do not call React hooks inside nested functions</h1>;  
};
```

## ✗ Bad practice

```
const App = () => {  
  
  for (let index = 0; index < 10; index++) {  
    let [count, setCount] = React.useState(0);  
  }  
  
  return <h1>Do not call React hooks inside loops</h1>;  
};
```

## ✗ Bad practice

```
const App = () => {  
  
  if (true){  
    let [count, setCount] = React.useState(0);  
  }  
  
  return <h1>Do not call React hooks inside conditions</h1>;  
};
```



## ✓ Instead, Always use Hooks at the top level of a React function

### ✓ Good practice

```
const App = () => {  
  const [count, setCount] = React.useState(0);  
  React.useEffect(sideEffectCallback);  
  const [person, setPerson] = React.useState({});  
  
  // Loops, conditions, nested functions, etc...  
  
  return <h1>Good example</h1>;  
};
```

## ✗ Don't call Hooks from regular JavaScript functions.

✗ Bad practice

```
function useCustomHook() {  
  return [count, setCount] = React.useState(0);  
}
```

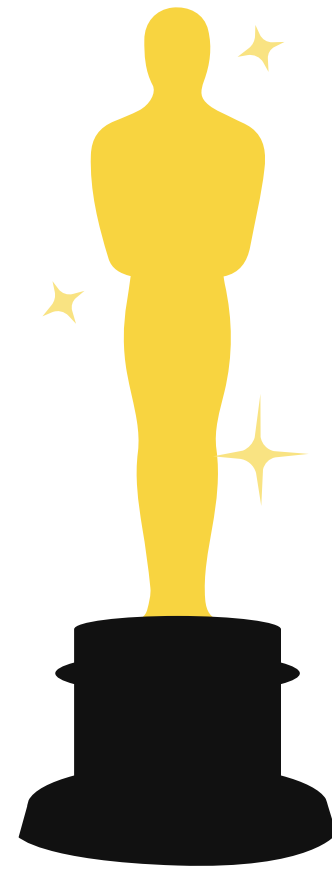
```
function regularFunc() {  
  const [count] = useCustomHook();  
}
```

## ✓ Instead, Call hooks from React function component or Custom Hooks

✓ Good practice

```
function useCustomHook() {  
  const [count, setCount] = React.useState(0);  
  
  // on mount hook  
  React.useEffect(() => {  
    setInterval(() => {  
      setCount(state => state + 1);  
    }, 1000);  
  }, []);  
  
  return count;  
}  
  
const App = () => {  
  const count = useCustomHook();  
  
  // Loops, conditions, nested functions, etc...  
  
  return <h1>Good example: {count}</h1>;  
};
```





# **Most Famous/Used React Hooks**


# 1. useState

- The React useState Hook allows us to track state in a function component.
- useState takes the ***initial state*** as its argument
- useState hook returns an array that contains two elements ***[currentState, setState]***

```
1 //Using a class component
2 class Message extends React.Component {
3   constructor(props) {
4     super(props);
5     this.state = {
6       message: '',
7     };
8   }
9   render() {
10    return <div>{this.state.message}</div>;
11  }
12 }
13 //Using functional component and React Hooks
14 const Message = () => {
15   const [message, setMessage] = useState('');
16
17   return <div>{message}</div>;
18 };
19
```

## 2. useEffect

- The Effect Hook lets you perform side effects in function components.
- **Examples for Side effects**
  - Data Fetching
  - Manually changing DOM elements
  - Setting up subscription
- *useEffect* hook runs immediately after the component is mounted (similar to `componentDidMount`).
- *useEffect* will also run on changing any member of the dependency array. (similar to `componentDidUpdate`)



```
1  useEffect(()=>{  
2    //do your side-effects here  
3    return ()=>{  
4      //clean up  
5    }  
6  },[dependencies])
```

# useEffect Runtime

You can download this cheat sheet through [this link](#)

## • once

• similar to componentDidMount

```
useEffect(() => {  
  // put 'run once' code here  
}, [])
```

• *pass empty array*

## • on props change

• similar to componentDidUpdate

```
function YourComponent({ someProp }) {  
  useEffect(() => {  
    // code to run when someProp changes  
  }, [someProp]);  
}
```

• *include all monitored props*

## • after every render

• similar to componentDidUpdate

```
useEffect(() => {  
  // put 'every update' code here  
})
```

• *no second argument*

## • on state change

• similar to componentDidUpdate

```
function YourComponent() {  
  const [state, setState] = useState()  
  useEffect(() => {  
    // code to run when state changes  
  }, [state])  
}
```

• *include all state vars to watch*

## • on unmount

• similar to componentWillUnmount

```
useEffect(() => {  
  return () => {  
    // put unmount code here  
  }  
})
```

• *return the cleanup function*

# useEffect Example

```
1 import React, { useState, useEffect } from 'react';
2
3 function Example() {
4   const [count, setCount] = useState(0);
5
6   // Similar to componentDidMount and componentDidUpdate:
7   useEffect(() => {
8     // Update the document title using the browser API
9     document.title = `You clicked ${count} times`;
10  }, [count]);
11
12  return (
13    <div>
14      <p>You clicked {count} times</p>
15      <button onClick={() => setCount(count + 1)}>Click me</button>
16    </div>
17  );
18 }
19
```

# 3. useRef

- **useRef** returns a mutable ref object whose **.current** property is initialized to the passed argument (**initialValue**).
- You can access the ref element by accessing **ref.current** property
- Mutating the ref's **.current** property does not cause a re-render
- **useRef** in a function component is similar to **createRef** in class component





# useRef Example

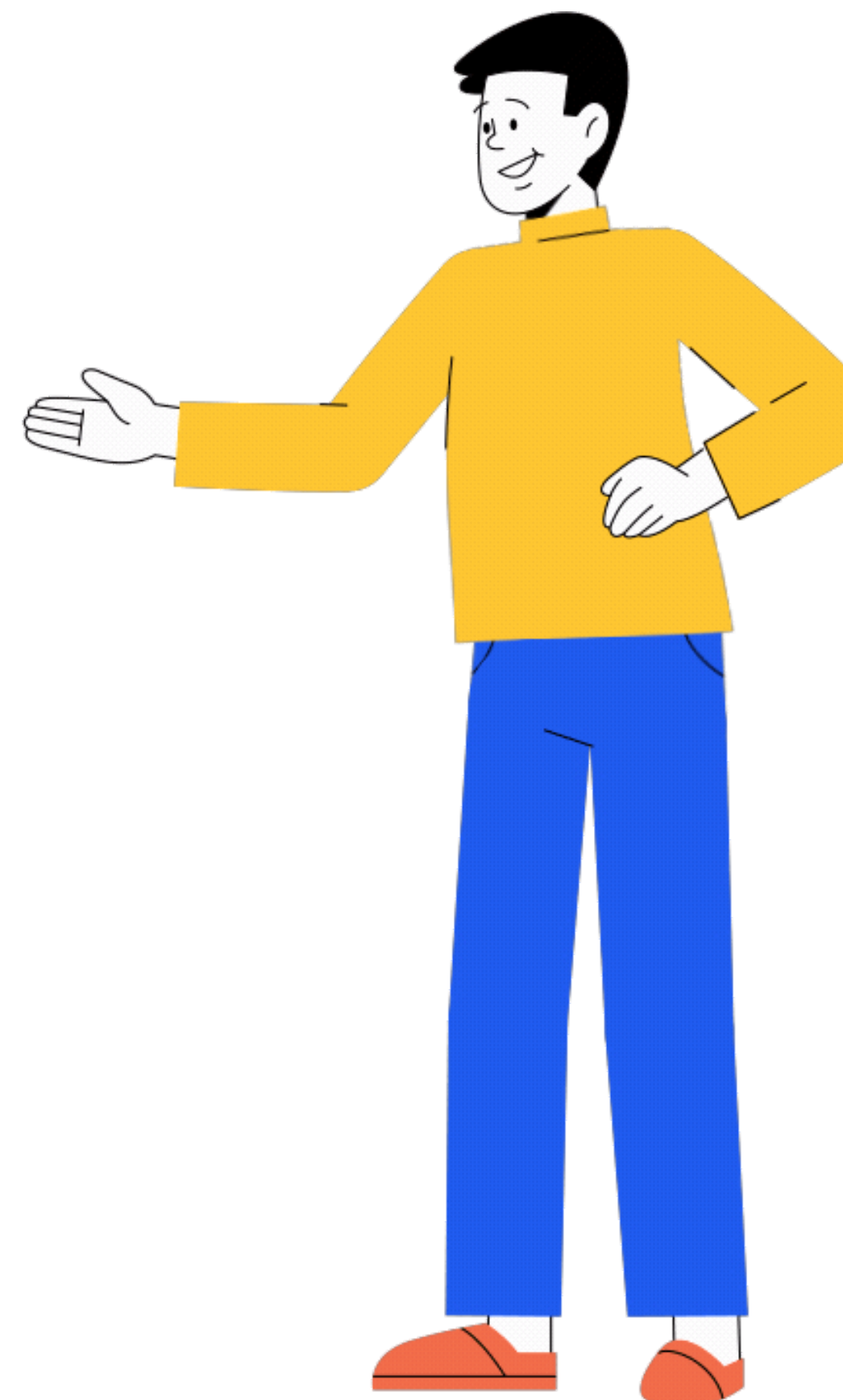


```
1  function TextInputWithFocusButton() {
2    const inputEl = useRef(null);
3    const onClick = () => {
4      // `current` points to the mounted text input element
5      // mutating the .current property doesn't cause a re-render
6      inputEl.current.focus();
7    };
8    return (
9      <>
10        <input ref={inputEl} type='text' />
11        <button onClick={onClick}>Focus the input</button>
12      </>
13    );
14  }
```



# Custom Hooks

**Build your own hook right now**



# Custom Hooks

A custom Hook is a JavaScript function whose name starts with “use” and that may call other Hooks. and add some features like

## 1. Code Reusability

If you have the same logic being repeated a lot of components, Extract it to a custom hook and use it everywhere

## 2. Easier to Maintain ⚙️

The code will be easier to maintain and fix in case of a bug or issue happening

## 3. Hooks are called in the same order

Using a custom hook will insure that the hooks (inside this custom hook) will run in the same order every render

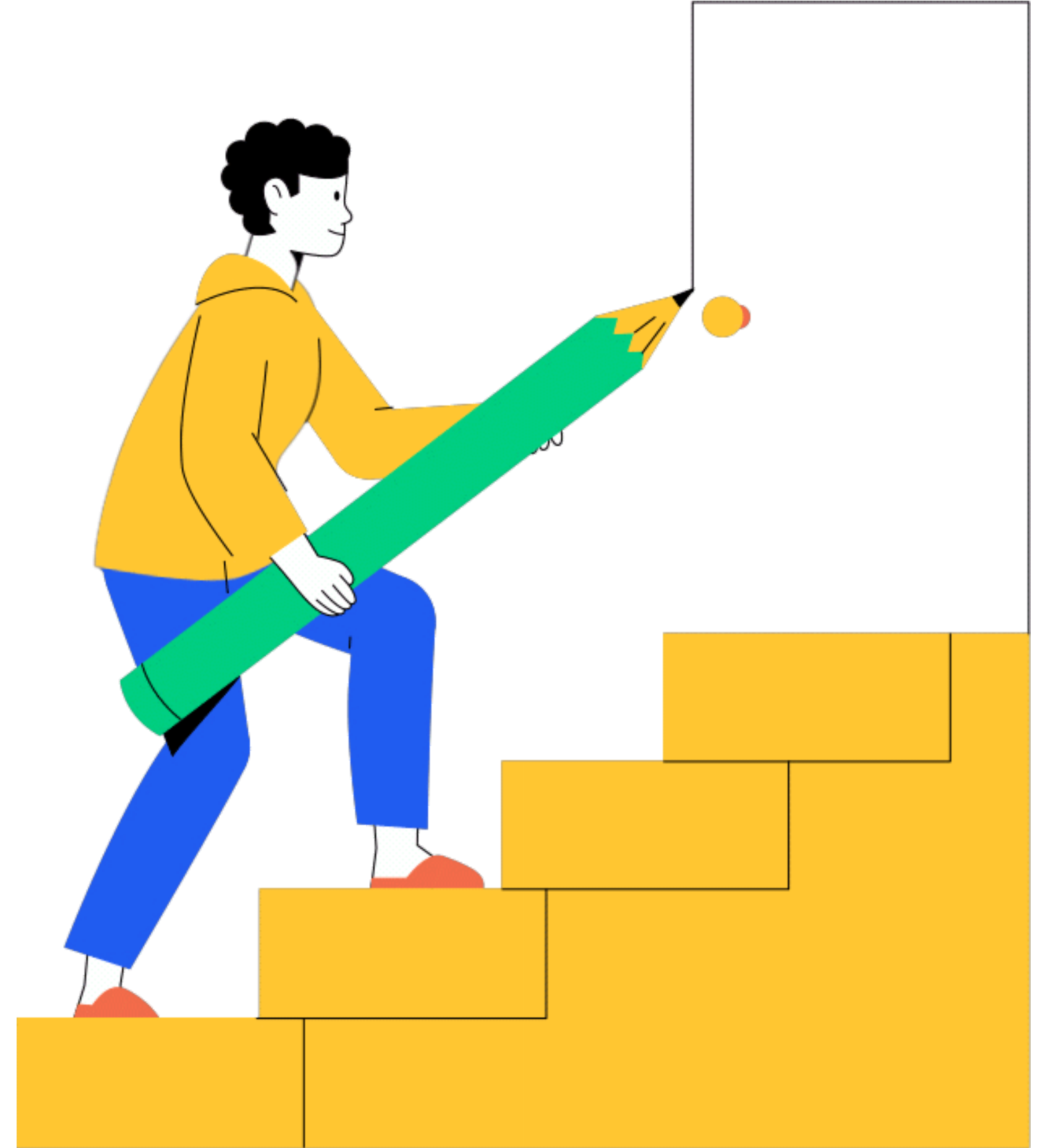
You can find so many pre-made custom hooks at [this link](#)

**Its Demo  
Time**



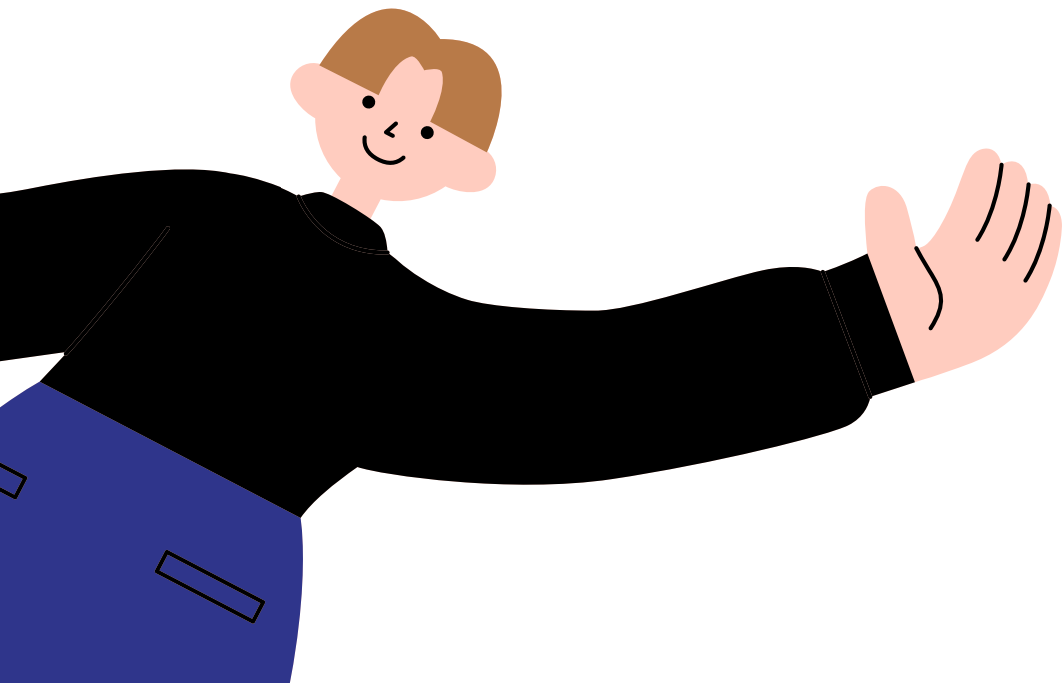
# What is Next?

Where to go from here?





**Any Questions?**





# Thank you!

For questions, requests and anything, please reach out to me on slack or email me at [aghonem2011@gmail.com](mailto:aghonem2011@gmail.com)



Follow me on Github @3ba2ii  
code and slides are found at this [github repo](#)

