PROJECT

Social Network for Pets

In this project, we'll build a simple social network for pets. You'll be able to view a pet's profile (which contains their name, bio, and friend list) and navigate to other profiles. There will also be a profile directory where you can see all of the profiles.

We've already set up three profiles for you: one for a cat, one for a dog, and one for a Komodo dragon.

Let's get started!

Tasks

10/10 Complete

Mark the tasks as complete by checking them off

Loading User Data

1.

Run the app and take a look at PetBook.

It's fairly barren right now, only showing the currently active username and placeholder data. It's also stuck in a loading state. We'll fix all of this and turn it into a proper pet profile.

The first thing we'll want to do is load user data into the component's state. In order to do that, however, we'll need a place to store that data.

Take a look at the <Profile> component in **Profile.js**. This is where we'll be doing our work, though it may be useful to look at other files too.

Create a constructor for this component. Inside, set this.state to { userData: null }, which will represent a profile with no user data loaded. Don't forget to call super(props)!

To create a constructor, do something like this:

```
constructor(props) {
   super(props);
   // Your constructor's code goes here
}
```

You'll want to set this.state to { userData: null } to start.

2.

Now that we have a place to store our data, let's start loading it.

Create a new method called loadUserData() that does two things:

- 1. Sets the userData state to null while the data is loading. Once it's loaded (in the next step), we'll update it.
- 2. Fetches the user data with fetchUserData. You'll call the function like this:

```
this.fetchID = fetchUserData(this.props.username,
  (userData) => {
   this.setState({ userData });
});
```

(Note: fetchUserData() simulates real user data, but because this is a learning exercise, it doesn't actually do that. You don't need to read or understand the code, but know that it would be similar if you were loading real data.) Hint

To create the loadUserData() method, do something like this:

```
loadUserData() {
  // Your method's code goes here
}
```

To update the state, use this.setState({ userData: null }).

To fetch the data, copy-paste the code snippet that starts with this.fetchID =.

3.

Now that we have a method for loading user data, let's call it when the component mounts.

Add a lifecycle method for when the component mounts, and call this.loadUserData() inside.

Hint

You'll be creating the componentDidMount() method. Inside, you'll have just one line that calls this.loadUserData().
4.

We're now loading user data, but we aren't displaying it anywhere because we haven't updated the render() method. Let's fix that!

The first thing we'll need to change is isLoading. It shouldn't always be true—it should only be true when this.state.userData === null.
Update isLoading to reflect that.

When you run the code, you won't see any user data displayed, but you may see the profile change slightly after data has loaded. In the next task, we'll actually put that data on the screen.

Hint

Inside of render(), set isLoading to this.state.userData ===
null to achieve the desired effect.
Displaying User Data
5.

Let's start by displaying the user's name. (We'll get to their bio and friend list next.)

Inside of render(), create a new variable called name.

If isLoading is true, set name to a sample value, such as 'Loading...'. (The exact string is up to you.) Otherwise, set name to this.state.userData.name.

Finally, replace "Name goes here" with {name}.

When you run this and visit a profile, you should see the user's name appear!
Hint

You can use the existing if (isLoading) code as part of this. Here's how you might achieve something like that:

```
let name;
if (isLoading) {
   // ...
```

```
name = 'Loading...';
} else {
  name = this.state.userData.name;
}
```

6.

Time to do the exact same thing, but for the user's bio.

Inside of render(), create a new variable called bio.

When isLoading is true, set bio to a sample value. Otherwise, set bio to this.state.userData.bio.

Finally, replace "Bio goes here" with {bio}.

Now the user's bio should appear! Hint

This should look very similar to the previous step, but instead of name, you'll use bio.
7.

Two more to go: let's update the user's friend list.

Create a new variable called friends inside render(). When the component is loading, friends should be the empty array ([]). Otherwise, it should be this.state.userData.friends.

Next, update the usernames prop of the <Userlist> component. It's currently an empty array—change it from {[]} to {friends}. Hint

This should look very similar to the previous two steps, but instead of name and bio, you'll use name. Make sure to update the usernames prop of the <Userlist> component.
8.

The last thing we'll do is update the user's profile picture.

Find the <div> with the class name of profile-picture. It's currently empty...but not for long!

We'll want to put the following inside, but only if isLoading is false:

You can do this by defining a variable set conditionally (like name and bio), or by using an inline && right inside the JSX.

Now, the profile picture should show up once it loads! We're not done yet, but the profile is looking good. Hint

Here's what the <div> might look like:

Cleaning Up

9.

Profiles should now be showing up! There are two problems left to fix, though:

- 1. If you open a profile, then quickly return to the directory, then go to a different pet's profile, there will be some jitter. (This requires some quick clicking.)
- 2. If you click on a pet's friends, only the username updates. We don't fetch new data.

Let's start with the first problem.

We'll solve this by canceling the fetch when <Profile> unmounts.

Add a lifecycle method for when the component unmounts, and call cancelFetch(this.fetchID) inside.

Hint

You'll be creating the componentWillUnmount() method. Inside, you'll have just one line that is cancelFetch(this.fetchID).

10.

Let's solve our final problem: if you click on a pet's friends, only the username updates. We don't fetch new data.

Add a lifecycle method for when the component updates. If the username has changed (in other words, if this.props.username !== prevProps.username), we should do two things:

- Cancel the fetch currently in progress with cancelFetch(this.fetchID).
- 2. Call this.loadUserData() again.

Once that's done, you should be able to navigate through pet profiles with ease! Be proud...your pet social network is going to be big.
Hint

You'll be creating the componentDidUpdate(prevProps) method.

Inside, you'll use an if statement to check
if this.props.username !== prevProps.username. If so, you'll
want to cancel the fetch and call this.loadUserData().
Profile.is

```
import React from 'react';
import { fetchUserData, cancelFetch } from './dataFetcher';
import { Userlist } from './Userlist';
export class Profile extends React.Component {
  constructor(props) {
    super(props);
   this.state = { userData: null};
  }
  loadUserData() {
    this.setState({ userData: null })
    this.fetchID = fetchUserData(this.props.username, (userD
ata) => {
 this.setState({ userData });
});
  }
  componentDidMount() {
    this.loadUserData();
  }
```

```
componentWillUnmount(){
 cancelFetch(this.fetchID)
componentDidUpdate(prevProps){
  if(this.props.username !== prevProps.username){
    cancelFetch(this.fetchID);
   this.loadUserData();
 }
}
render() {
  const isLoading = this.state.userData === null;
  let className = 'Profile';
  if (isLoading) {
    className += ' loading';
  }
  let name;
  if (isLoading) {
   name = 'Loading...';
  } else {
    name = this.state.userData.name;
  }
  let bio;
  if (isLoading) {
   bio = 'Loading...';
  } else {
    name = this.state.userData.bio;
  }
  let friends;
  if (isLoading) {
   friends = [];
  } else {
    friends = this.state.userData.friends;
```

```
return (
     <div className={className}>
       <div className="profile-picture">
         {!isLoading && (
            <img src={this.state.userData.profilePictureUrl}</pre>
alt="" />
          )}
       </div>
       <div className="profile-body">
         <h2>{name}</h2>
         <h3>@{this.props.username}</h3>
         {bio}
         <h3>My friends</h3>
         <Userlist usernames={friends} onChoose={this.props</pre>
.onChoose} />
       </div>
     </div>
   );
```