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Partner Activity: Managing React State

Take a moment and discuss the different methods used in React state management with the person sitting next to you.

Consider the following:

What are some of the advantages/disadvantages with these methods?

Is there one method that you prefer over another? Why?

Suggested Time: 5 minutes



Here Are Some Common Ways to Manage State

(Using the techniques that we've learned so far)

01

Class Components with setState()

Advantages

 Component and children will re-render with up-to-date data.

Disadvantages

- Updating state from nested components can be difficult.
- Since state only flows one way, all components that need access to the state must be children of the same stateful component.



The Context API

Advantages

 Updating state from within nested components is made easier because "prop-drilling" can be avoided.

Disadvantages

- Managing complex state still requires the use of setState().
- Multiple providers/consumers can increase the complexity of each component.

Managing state can be difficult because there is no one-size-fits-all solution.

But there is another way . . .

In This Lesson, We Will Cover Four Hooks



useState: Allows you to use state in a functional component.

02

useEffect: Replaces lifecycle methods like componentDidMount and componentDidUpdate.

03

useContext: Grants read access to the Context object.

04

Custom Hooks: Create your own reusable hooks!



Effect is a term used to describe the result of affecting the "outside world." This includes data fetching, subscribing to events, and making changes to the DOM.

Introducing React Hooks

Hooks are functions that let you "hook into" React state and lifecycle features from stateless components.

The Two Rules of Hooks

01

Do not call hooks from within loops, conditionals, or nested functions.

- It is important that hooks are always called in the same order, like component lifecycle methods.
- It is also what makes it possible for React to store the state of hooks when using useState or useEffect.



Do not call hooks from within regular JavaScript functions.

• This makes it so that all stateful logic is easy to find for the developer (you).

