

**Name :- Bibhuti Bhusan Sahoo**

**Topics :- React JS Notes**

**Company :- Capgemini**

**Reference :- <https://youtube.com/playlist>**

What are Hooks ?

- Hooks are a new addition in React 16.8. They let you use state and other React features without writing a class.
- Hooks don't work inside a classes.

Why Hooks ?

- Hooks make React so much better because you have simpler code that implements similar functionalities faster and more effectively. You can also implement React state and lifecycle methods without writing classes.
- There is a need to use stateful logic.
- Create components for complex scenarios such as data fetching and subscribing to events.
- Avoid the whole confusion with "this" keyword.
- Organize the logic inside a component into reusable isolated units.

State Hooks :-

- Only call hooks at the top level
- Only call hooks from react functions
- call them form within react functional com. And not just any regular js function.
- The React useState Hook allows us to track state in a function component.
- State generally refers to data or properties that need to be tracking in an application.
- To use the useState Hook, we first need to import it into our component.
- We initialize our state by calling useState in our function component.
- useState accepts an initial state and returns two values:
- The current state.
- A function that updates the state.

UseEffect Hooks:-

- The effect hook lets you perform side effects in factional components.
- It is a close replacement for componentDidMount, componentDidUpdate and component will Unmount

- Some examples of side effects are: fetching data, directly updating the DOM, and timers.
- `useEffect` accepts two arguments. The second argument is optional.
- `useEffect(<function>, <dependency>)`
- `useEffect` runs on every render. That means that when the count changes, a render happens, which then triggers another effect. This is not what we want. There are several ways to control when side effects run.