

Sticky Navbar & NewsMonkey bug fixes | Complete React Course in Hindi #40

In the previous article, we saw how we can refactor the NewsMonkey application by changing the class components in a functional-based Component. In today's video, we will be making the navbar sticky and would also be fixing some bugs in the application. So, without further ado let's begin:

Sticky Navbar

To make the Navbar sticky, we can simply add the "fixed-top" class in "Navbar.js" as shown below:



```
const NavBar = () => {  
  return (  
    <div>  
      <nav className="navbar fixed-top navbar-expand-lg navbar-dark bg-dark">  
        <div className="container-fluid">  
          <Link className="navbar-brand" to="/">NewsMonkey</Link>  
          <button className="navbar-toggler" type="button"  
            data-bs-toggle="collapse"  
            data-bs-target="#navbarSupportedContent"  
            aria-controls="navbarSupportedContent" aria-expanded="false"  
            aria-label="Toggle navigation">  
            <span className="navbar-toggler-icon"></span>  
          </button>  
        </div>  
      </nav>  
    </div>  
  )  
}
```

Figure 1.1: Adding the Fixed-top class

Hence, we have **successfully** created a Sticky Navbar in the NewsMonkey application.

Fixing Bugs

Issue: Whenever we are fetching the new News by running the fetch more Date function, then the "setPage" is taking some time to set the page value, which means taking extra time in rendering the page while scrolling. This issue occurs as the "setPage" is an asynchronous function.

Solution: To solve this issue we would add "page+", that is set page by incrementing the value, in the url. This is so because the url is being fetched before the set page.

```
const fetchMoreData = async () => {  
  const url = `https://newsapi.org/v2/top-headlines?country=${props.country}&category=${  
    props.category}&apiKey=${props.apiKey}&page=${page+1}&pageSize=${props.pageSize}`;  
  setPage(page+1) |  
  let data = await fetch(url);  
  let parsedData = await data.json()  
  setArticles(articles.concat(parsedData.articles))  
  setTotalResults(parsedData.totalResults)  
};
```

↓
Add 'page+1' in the URL

Figure 1.2 Fixing Issues

Changing App.js to Functional Component

In the previous video, we have successfully changed the class component of the four components to functional components. Now, we are going to refactor the "App.js" in the following manner:

```
const App = () => {  
  const pageSize = 5;  
  const apiKey = process.env.REACT_APP_NEWS_API  
  const [progress, setProgress] = useState(0)  
  
  return (  
    <div>  
      <Router>  
      <NavBar/>  
      <LoadingBar  
        height={3}  
        color='#f11946'  
        progress={progress}  
      />  
    </div>  
  )  
}
```

Replacing the class component with the arrow function

Using the 'Use State' hook

Remove the render function

Figure 1.3: Changing App.js to Functional component

Explanation: Firstly, we will render the app in an arrow function instead of the class. After that, we would use the 'useState' hook to set the progress and the initial state of progress. Finally, remove the render function from the "App.js" and also remove the 'this' keyword from the application.

Result: Hence, we have **successfully** created the NewsMonkey application here is a look at the NewsMonkey application:

NewsMonkey - Top Health Headlines

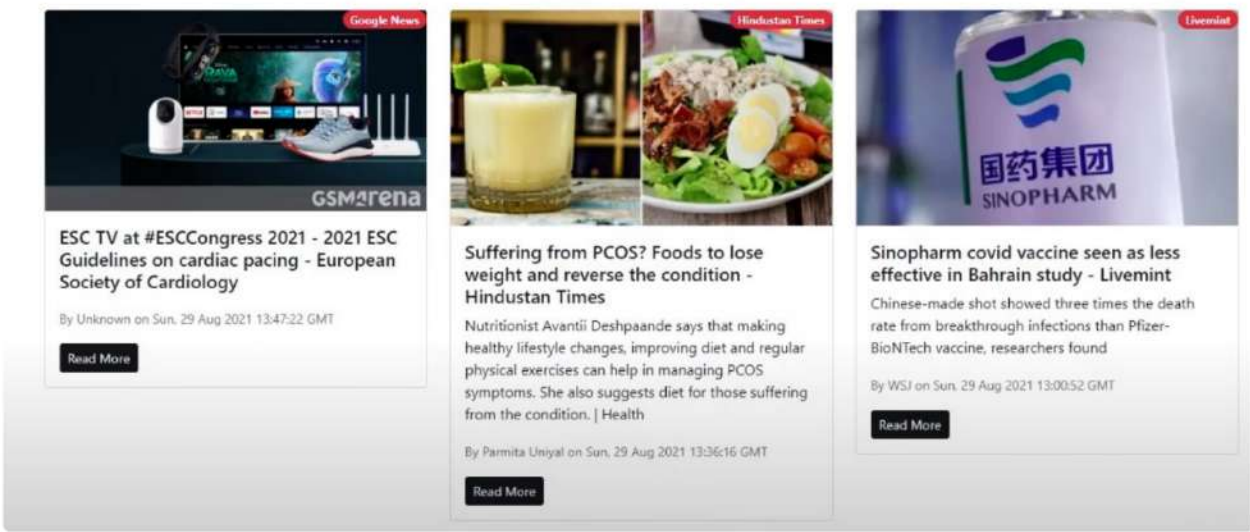


Figure 1.4: NewsMonkey Application