

Adding Previous & Next Buttons to populate NewsItems | Complete React Course in Hindi #28

In the last video, we have seen how to update all the News Articles with the help of `ComponentDidMount`, and also we have learned how we can fetch data from the API in our application. But, we are facing an issue in our application, that is all the articles are not getting displayed in the application. Let's fix this issue by adding one more page to display the remaining articles:

Creating Page Parameter State

We have found that only some of the articles are being rendered in the News Monkey application. The other articles are rendered on the Next Page. We would be fetching the remaining articles on the Next Page of the NewsMonkey application. For that, we would firstly add a page parameter to the state as follow:

```
constructor(){
  super();
  this.state = {
    articles: [],
    loading: false,
    page: 1
  }
}
```

Creating Previous and Next Buttons

Below, We have added the buttons and have edited them in our desired way. Here, we have added an arrow to the buttons and have even aligned the buttons perfectly.

```
</div>
<div className="container d-flex justify-content-between">
  <button type="button" class="btn btn-dark"> &larr; Previous</button>
  <button type="button" class="btn btn-dark">Next&rarr;</button>
</div>
```

Using Bootstrap Class to align buttons in desired way

Figure 1.1: Adding Buttons and Editing them

The 'previous' and 'next' buttons will be added to our application.

Adding the Onclick Function to the Buttons

Now, we want to render the next set of News by clicking the Next Button and the previous news by navigating through the previous button. For that reason, we would assign an OnClick function to the buttons. We are adding the 'handleNextClick' function to the Next button and the 'handlePrevClick' to the previous button.

Code:

```
<div className="container d-flex justify-content-between">
  <button type="button" class="btn btn-dark" onClick={handlePrevClick}> &larr; Previous</button>
  <button type="button" class="btn btn-dark" onClick={handleNextClick}>Next &rarr;</button>
</div>
```

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Disabling Next And Previous button at a certain instance

Moreover, we would like to disable the previous button when the page number is equal to or less than one, that is when the first page is getting rendered in the application.

Code:

```
<div className="container d-flex justify-content-between">
  <button disabled={this.state.page<=1} type="button" class="btn btn-dark" onClick={handleP
    Previous</button>
  <button type="button" class="btn btn-dark" onClick={handleNextClick}>Next &rarr;</button>
</div>
```

Similarly, we would also disable the Next Buttons when all the articles have been rendered. Thus, we would use the page size parameter. This parameter only renders the specific articles on a single page. For example, if the page size parameter is equal to 'two' then only '2', of all the articles, will be rendered in the application.

Math.ceil() method

We have a total of 38 results so if we render 20 News on one page then it will take 1.9 pages to render all the NewsItems. But, we want to display two pages. Thus, To overcome this issue we would use math.ceil() method. This method rounds a number up to the next largest integer.

Using if-else Statement

Now, we would like to perform the below functions only when the next page exists. Otherwise, we would disable the button, that is no function will be invoked. To do so we would use the if and else statement in our `handleNextClick` function.

Creating 'handleNextClick' and 'handlePrevClick' Function

We would update the page state and content of `ComponentDidMount` by using these functions. That is, We would like to increase the page number by '1' on clicking the Next button and on clicking the previous button we would decrease it by 1. To do so use the following code:

For the next button:

```
handleNextClick = async () => {
  console.log("Next");
  if (this.state.page + 1 > Math.ceil(this.state.totalResults / 20)) {
  }
  else {
    let url = `https://newsapi.org/v2/top-headlines?country=in&apikey=db57b028aeb41e285
    let data = await fetch(url);
    let parsedData = await data.json()
    console.log(parsedData);
    this.setState({
      page: this.state.page + 1,
      articles: parsedData.articles
    })
  }
}
```


Explanation: In the above code we have used the if-else statement to use the function only if the next page exists otherwise it won't be executed. Now if the function is executed then the state of the page will be updated by 1.

For the previous button:

```
handlePrevClick = async () => {  
  console.log("Previous");  
  let url = `https://newsapi.org/v2/top-headlines?country=in&apikey=dbe57b028aeb41e285a226a`;  
  let data = await fetch(url);  
  let parsedData = await data.json();  
  console.log(parsedData);  
  this.setState({  
    page: this.state.page - 1,  
    articles: parsedData.articles  
  })  
}
```

Result: Now, on clicking the Next Button we can move to page '2' where the remaining articles are being rendered.