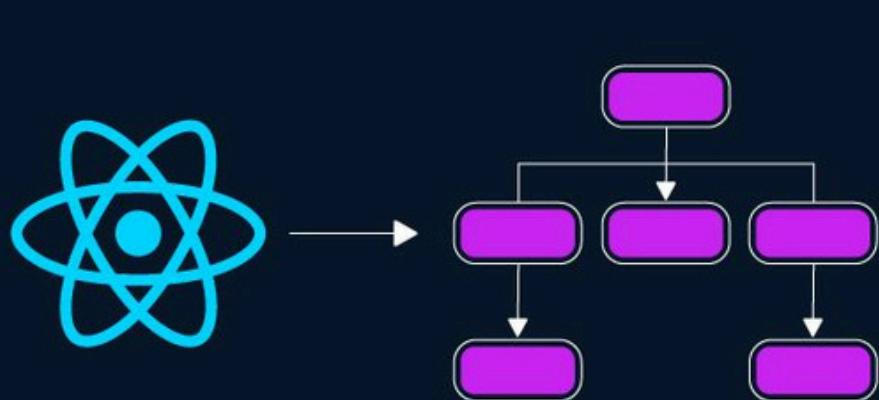


# REDUX VS CONTEXT API



WiseGPT



## 1

# INTRODUCTION

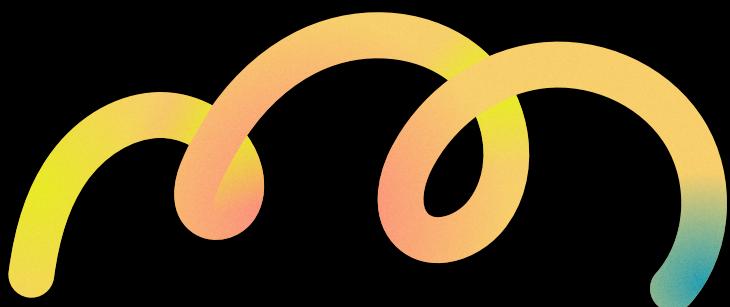
- **Single Source:** State management allows you to manage a single source of state across your application.
- **Centralization:** Centralized state management helps you to track and manage your states efficiently.
- **Managing consistency:** By managing states effectively, you ensure that UI consistently reflects current data. Also improved debugging.
- Two major ways are using Redux and Context API



# USECASE OF STATE MANAGEMENT



- **User Authentication:** Maintains user login status and user role.
- **Form Handling:** Manage form input values and track form submission and errors.
- **Theme and Layout:** Maintain consistent theme and layout across application
- **Shopping Cart:** Add, Remove and Update items and smooth checkout process.
- **Data:** Real time data across application.



# 3

# WHAT IS CONTEXT API

*Context API is a feature in React which allows you to pass data across component tree without passing states through each component*

1. **Purpose:** *It allows you to manage global state and avoid "prop drilling".*

2. **Main components:**

- *React.createContext(): Creates a Context object*
- *Context.Provider: Wraps components that need access to the context*
- *Context.Consumer or useContext hook: Used to access the context value*

3. **Benefits:**

- *Simplifies state management for certain types of data*
- *Reduces component complexity*
- *Improves code readability and maintainability*



# IMPLEMENTATION OF CONTEXT



// App.js

```
import React, { createContext, useState } from 'react';
```

// Create a context

```
export const MyContext = createContext();
```

```
export const App = () => {
  const [value, setValue] = useState("Hello, World!");
```

```
  return (
```

```
    <MyContext.Provider value={{ value, setValue }}>
```

```
      <Child />
```

```
    </MyContext.Provider>
```

```
);
```

```
};
```

// Child.js

```
import React, { useContext } from 'react';
import { MyContext } from './MyContext';
```

```
const Child = () => {
```

```
  const { value, setValue } = useContext(MyContext);
```

```
  return (
```

```
    <div>
```

```
      <p>{value}</p>
```

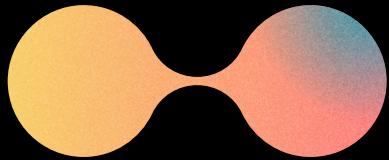
```
      <button onClick={() => setValue("Hello, React!")}>
```

```
        Change Value</button>
```

```
    </div>
```

```
  );
```

```
  export default Child;
```



sahu-himanshu

## 5

# WHAT IS REDUX?

*Redux is a popular state management library used primarily in JavaScript applications. It helps manage and centralize application state, making it easier to handle complex state transitions and data flow.*

1. **Purpose:** *The main purpose of Redux is to provide a centralized store for the application's state, ensuring that the state is consistent and predictable throughout the app.*
2. **Main Components:**
  - **Store:** *All state changes are managed through the store.*
  - **Actions:** *Plain JavaScript objects that describe what happened in the application.*
  - **Middlewares:** *Optional components that sit between dispatching an action and the moment it reaches the reducer.*
  - **Reducers:** *Pure functions that take the current state and an action as input and return a new state.*
  - **Selectors:** *Functions that extract specific pieces of data from the state.*





### 3. **Benefits:**

- *Predictable State Management: The state is predictable due to the unidirectional data flow, making debugging and testing easier.*
- *Centralized State: All application state is stored in a single store, providing a global state management solution and eliminating the need for passing props down through the component tree.*
- *Easy State Sharing: Sharing state between different parts of the application becomes straightforward with Redux.*
- *Scalability: Redux is highly scalable and works well for applications of all sizes.*





# IMPLEMENTATION OF REDUX

**Step1:** Install Redux in your app

`npm install redux react-redux`

**Step2:** Create the Redux Store

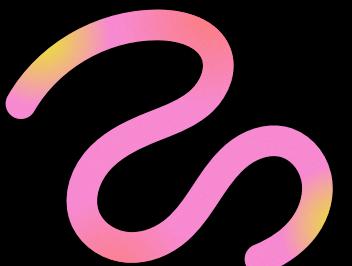
```
// Reducer function
const counterReducer = (state = initialState, action) => {
  switch (action.type) {
    case 'INCREMENT':
      return {
        ...state,
        counter: state.counter + 1,
      };
    case 'DECREMENT':
      return {
        ...state,
        counter: state.counter - 1,
      };
    default:
      return state;
  }
};
```

```
// src/store.js
import { createStore } from 'redux';

// Initial state
const initialState = {
  counter: 0,
};

// Create Redux store
const store =
  createStore(counterReducer);

export default store;
```



**Step3:** Create Action Creators

```
// src/actions.js
export const increment = () => {
  return {
    type: 'INCREMENT',
  };
};

};


```

```
export const decrement = () => {
  return {
    type: 'DECREMENT',
  };
};

};


```

**Step4:** Set Up the React Application

```
// src/index.js
import React from 'react';
import ReactDOM from 'react-dom';
import { Provider } from 'react-redux';
import store from './store';
import App from './App';
```

```
ReactDOM.render(
  <Provider store={store}>
    <App />
  </Provider>,
  document.getElementById('root')
);
```



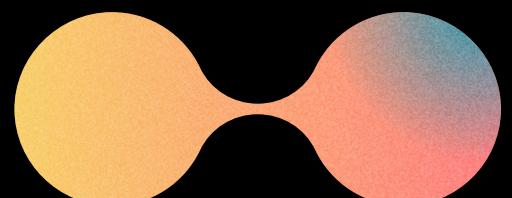
## Step5: Connect React Components to Redux

```
// src/App.js
import React from 'react';
import { useSelector, useDispatch } from 'react-redux';
import { increment, decrement } from './actions';

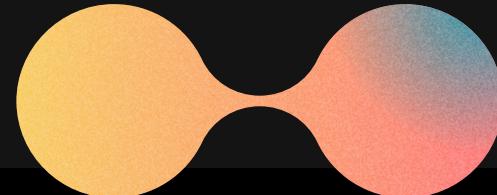
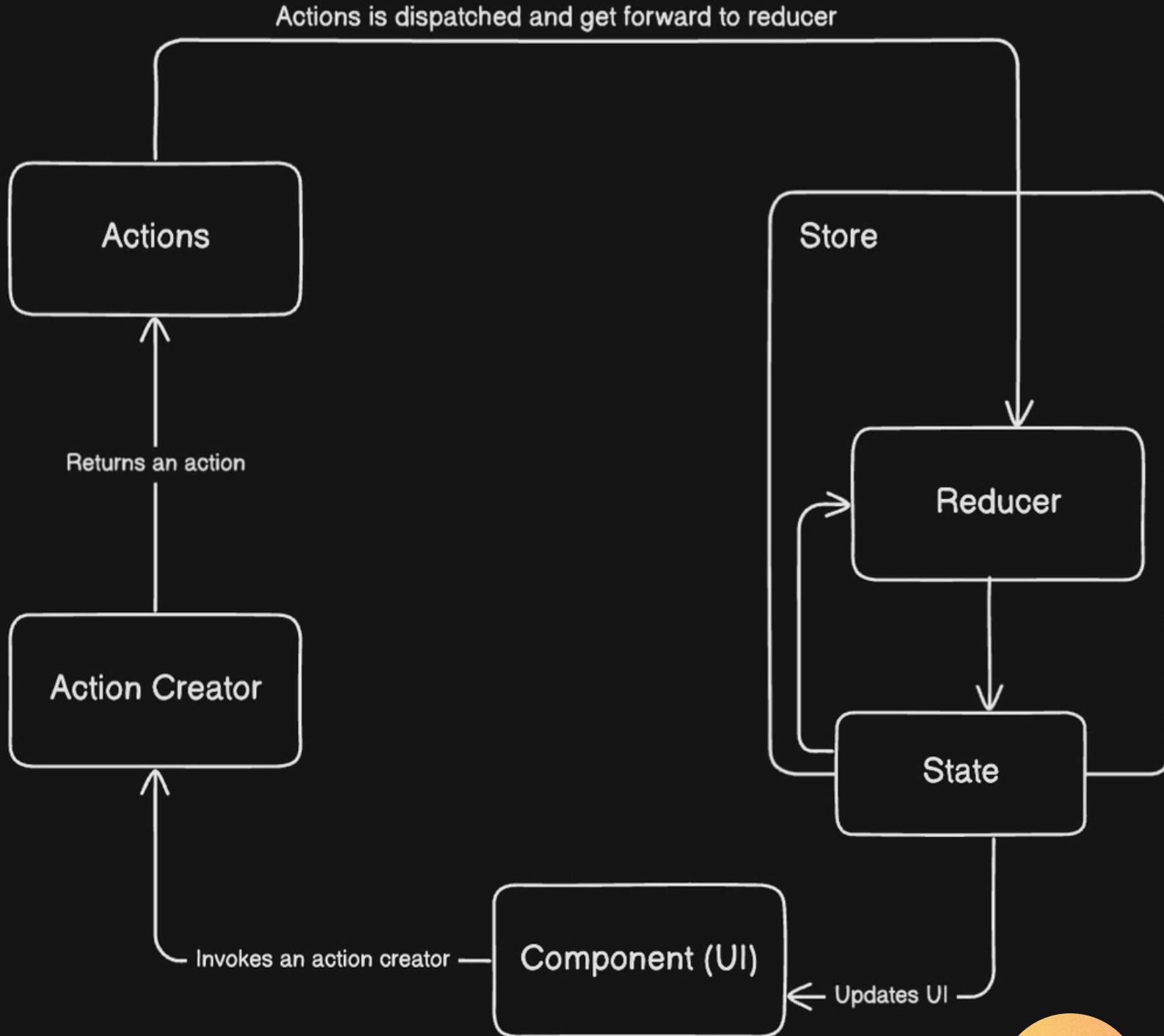
function App() {
  const counter = useSelector((state) => state.counter);
  const dispatch = useDispatch();

  return (
    <div>
      <h1>Counter: {counter}</h1>
      <button onClick={() => dispatch(increment())}>Increment</button>
      <button onClick={() =>
        dispatch(decrement())
      }>Decrement</button>
    </div>
  );
}

export default App;
```



# Redux Flowchart



# Difference: Redux vs Context



**Context API:** Simplifies state management for small applications or specific components. It provides a way to pass data through the component tree without manually passing props.

**Redux:** A more robust solution for managing global state in complex applications. It centralizes state management, making it easier to handle complex state logic and interactions with middleware for side effects.



**Thanks  
Guys**

