



Welcome to this session: Context API for State Management

The session will start shortly...

Questions? Drop them in the chat.
We'll have dedicated moderators
answering questions.



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- The use of disrespectful language is prohibited in the questions, this is a supportive, learning environment for all - please engage accordingly. **(Fundamental British Values: Mutual Respect and Tolerance)**
- No question is daft or silly - **ask them!**
- There are **Q&A sessions** midway and at the end of the session, should you wish to ask any follow-up questions. Moderators are going to be answering questions as the session progresses as well.
- If you have any questions outside of this lecture, or that are not answered during this lecture, please do submit these for upcoming Academic Sessions. You can submit these questions here: **Questions**

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What is a state variable in React.js?

- A. A variable that triggers a re-render every time its value changes.
- B. Stores metadata about the component.
- C. Variable responsible for controlling the react component lifecycle.

Learning Outcomes

- Define the concept of state management within the context of React.js applications.
- Demonstrate the usage of the useState hook to declare and manage local state.
- Identify the concept of prop drilling and its drawbacks in large React component hierarchies.
- Describe the purpose and functionality of React Context API for managing global state.



State Management

- ❖ State management is the process of handling and updating data within a React application.
- ❖ It allows components to maintain their internal state and respond to user interactions effectively.



What is State in React?

- ❖ In React, state refers to an object that represents the current condition of a component.
- ❖ Stateful components have the ability to hold and modify their state, which affects their rendering and behavior.



How Does State Work?

- ❖ When a component's state changes, React automatically re-renders the component to reflect the updated state.
- ❖ Changes to state trigger a re-render of the component and its child components, ensuring that the UI stays in sync with the underlying data.





useState Hook

- ❖ In functional components, we use the useState hook to introduce stateful behavior.
- ❖ The useState hook allows us to declare state variables and update them within the component.



useState Hook

- ❖ state: Represents the current value of the state variable.
- ❖ setState: A function used to update the state variable and trigger re-rendering.

```
let [fullName, setFullName] = useState('Clark Kent');
```

Example: Counter Component

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

function Counter() {
  const [count, setCount] = useState(0);

  return (
    <div>
      <p>Count: {count}</p>
      <button onClick={() => setCount(count + 1)}>Increment</button>
      <button onClick={() => setCount(count - 1)}>Decrement</button>
    </div>
  );
}

export default Counter;
```



Prop drilling

- ❖ Prop drilling is a common challenge in React applications where data needs to be passed through multiple layers of components.
- ❖ It arises when passing props down several levels in the component tree, leading to code complexity and maintenance issues.

Prop drilling: Examples

```
import React from 'react';
import ParentComponent from './Parent';

function GrandParentComponent() {
  const userData = { name: 'John', age: 30 };

  return <ParentComponent userData={userData} />;
}

export default GrandParentComponent;
```

Prop drilling: Examples

```
import React from 'react';
import ChildComponent from './Child';

function ParentComponent({ userData }) {
  |   return <ChildComponent userData={userData} />;
  }

export default ParentComponent;
```


Prop drilling: Examples

```
import React from 'react';
import User from './User';

function ChildComponent({ userData }) {
  |   return <User userData={userData} />;
  }

export default ChildComponent;
```

Prop drilling: Examples

```
import React from 'react';

function User({ userData }) {
  return (
    <div>
      <h2>User Details</h2>
      <p>Name: {userData.name}</p>
      <p>Age: {userData.age}</p>
    </div>
  );
}

export default User;
```



Challenges of Prop Drilling

- ❖ Prop drilling can make code harder to maintain and refactor, especially in large component hierarchies.
- ❖ It increases coupling between components and makes it difficult to track data flow.

Let's Breathe!

Let's take a small break
before moving on to
the next topic.





React Context API

- ❖ React Context API provides a solution for managing global state in React applications.
- ❖ It allows components to share data without explicitly passing props through each level of the component tree.



Creating a Context

- ❖ To create a context, we use the createContext function provided by React.
- ❖ We define a context for our data and provide a default value.



Consuming Context

- ❖ Components can consume context using the useContext hook.
- ❖ This enables them to access the context value without being directly nested within the provider.



Example: Using React Context API

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

const UserContext = createContext({});

export function useUserData() {
  return useContext(UserContext);
}

export default UserContext;
```

Example: Using React Context API

```
import React from 'react';
import ParentComponent from './Parent';
import UserContext from './UserContext';

function GrandParentComponent() {
  const userData = { name: 'John', age: 30 };

  return (
    <UserContext.Provider value={userData}>
      <ParentComponent />
    </UserContext.Provider>
  );
}

export default GrandParentComponent;
```

Example: Using React Context API

```
import React from 'react';
import { useUserData } from './UserContext';

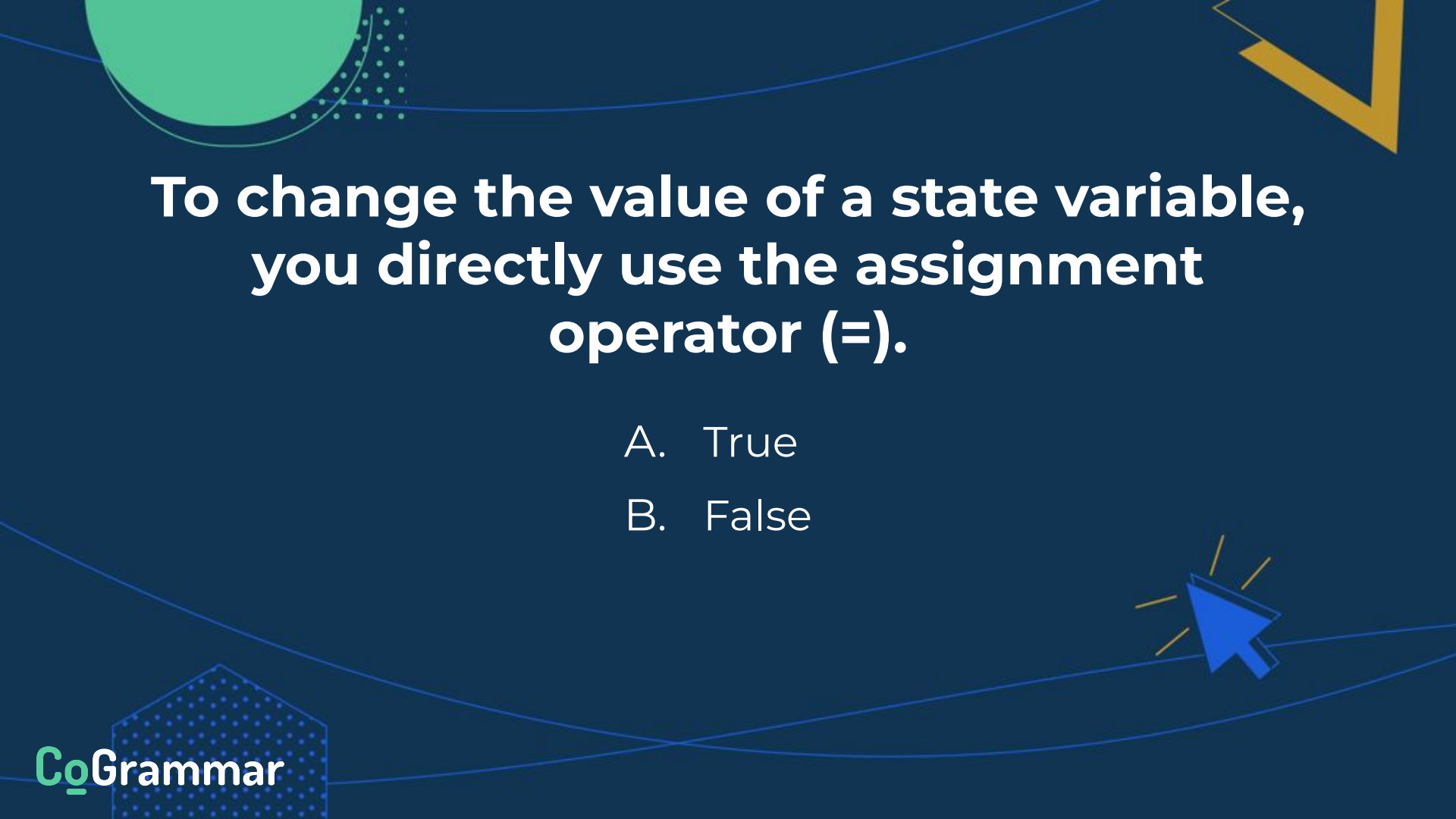
function User({ userData }) {
  let data = useUserData();
  return (
    <div>
      <h2>User Details</h2>
      <p>Name: {data.name}</p>
      <p>Age: {data.age}</p>
    </div>
  );
}

export default User;
```



How do we create a state variable in a react.js component that can store boolean values?

- A. `useName(true)`
- B. `useVariable(false)`
- C. `useState(false)`



**To change the value of a state variable,
you directly use the assignment
operator (=).**

A. True

B. False

Summary

❖ Key Takeaways:

- In this session, we delved into the essentials of state management in React.js.
- We started by understanding how state works in React, leveraging the `useState` hook to manage local state within components.
- We explored the challenges of prop drilling in passing data across component trees and introduced the React Context API as a solution for global state management.

- ❖ **Homework:** Try to create a state variable that determines a single component's theme (dark or light).

Questions and Answers



Thank you for attending



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