

Framework Training

REACT

Exercise STATE

August 2019

- This exercise adds **state** to components.
- Install and run the starter project.

```
npm install
npm run start
```

Review the current state of the project

- The Shop component render method **maps** over the basket props to draw up four panels within a FlexBox.

```
{this.props.basket.map((name, n) => {
  return (
    <section className="panel" key={n}>
      <h2>0</h2>
      <h4>{name}</h4>
      <p>Up</p>
      <p>Down</p>
    </section>
  );
})}
```

- We can use **destructuring** to write more concise syntax.

```
let {basket} = this.props;
{basket.map((item, n) ....}
```

Component composition

- We can use **composition** by moving each item into its own Panel component.

```
<section className="shop">
  {basket.map((name,n) => <Panel key={n} desc={name} /> )}
</section>
```

- Note that **Panel is a stateless component**: a single function, not a class with methods.

```
let Panel = (props) => {

  let {desc} = props;

  return (
    <section className="panel">
      <h2>0</h2>
      <h4>{desc}</h4>
      <p>Up</p>
      <p>Down</p>
    </section>
  )
}
```

Generating a random key

- Add a `getKey` method to the Shop component which creates a unique key from the item name and a random number.

```
getKey( s ) {
  return s + "-" + Math.floor( Math.random() * 1024 * 1024 );
}
```

- Use this method in each Panel instance.

```
<Panel key={this.getKey(name)} desc={name} />
```

Add state to the Panel component.

- We want to add **state** to the Panel component.
- Clicking the **up or down buttons** should change the number displayed.
- The component is currently a **stateless** function.
- Convert it to a **component class** with methods.

```
class Panel extends Component {
  render() {
    let {desc} = this.props;
    return (
      <section className="panel">..

```

- Add a constructor method.

```
constructor( props ) {  
    super( props );  
    console.log( this.props );  
}
```

Component state

- State can be only defined in the **constructor**.
- It can be changed indirectly using **setState** in other methods.
- State is defined as an object.
- It is then visible in all methods as **this.state**.

```
constructor( props ) {  
    super( props );  
    this.state = { total:0 };  
}
```

- We can define an **up method** to increase the total.

```
up() {  
    let n = this.state.total + 1;  
    this.setState({ total: n });  
}
```

- Define a **down method** to decrease the total and avoid minus numbers using **Math.max**.

```
down() {  
    let n = Math.max(this.state.total - 1, 0);  
    this.setState({ total: n });  
}
```

- Add **event-based code** to call these methods when the user clicks up or down.

```
<p onClick={this.up}>Up</p>  
<p onClick={this.down}>Down</p>
```

- Clicking UP or DOWN causes a **runtime error**.
- Javascript changes the runtime value of **THIS** to undefined.
- Expressions like `this.state.total` cause a run-time error.
- One solution is to **explicitly bind** the run-time value of THIS in the constructor.

```
this.up = this.up.bind( this );  
this.down = this.down.bind( this );
```

- Alternatively we can refactor the up and down methods as ES6 arrow functions

```
up = () => { .... }  
down = () => { .... }
```

- To see changes in state, we need to update the render method.

```
<h2>{ this.state.total }</h2>
```

- We can make this more concise with **destructuring**

```
let {total} = this.state;  
<h2>{total}</h2>
```

setState syntax

- React updates component state asynchronously.
- To ensure we are changing state correctly, we can pass in the current state and change that.

```
this.setState(prev => ({ total: prev + 1 }) )
```

- If we want to log/debug changes of state, we can add a callback function. React will call this once state has changed.

```
this.setState(prev => ({ total: prev + 1 } ), this.debug);
```

```
debug = () => console.log(JSON.stringify( this.state ))
```