REACT HOOKS

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Introduction to the new addition of the React library.

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- Allow you to reuse stateful logic without changing your component hierarchy

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WHAT HOOKS CAN OFFER?

- Adds local state and lifecycle-hooks to functional components
- Use all/most React features without using React built-in classes
- Allow you to reuse stateful logic without changing your component hierarchy
- Let you split one component into smaller functions based on what pieces are related, rather than forcing a split based on lifecycle methods.

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- Big problem with “wrapper hell” of components surrounded by layers of providers, consumers, higher-order components, render props, and other abstractions.
- Complex components become hard to understand
- Classes confuse both people and machines and they can be a large barrier to learning React.

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- Functional components are much easier to read and test because they are plain JavaScript functions without state or lifecycle-hooks.
- It is easier to separate container and presentational components because you need to think more about your component’s state if you don’t have access to setState() in your component.
- File size is reduced if you are using functional components over classes.

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- Only Call Hooks from React Functions
- Only Call Hooks at the Top Level

USESTATE

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- Updating a state variable always replaces it instead of merging it
- React will remember its current value between re-renders, and provide the most recent one to our function

LET'S LOOK AT AN EXAMPLE WITH USESTATE HOOK

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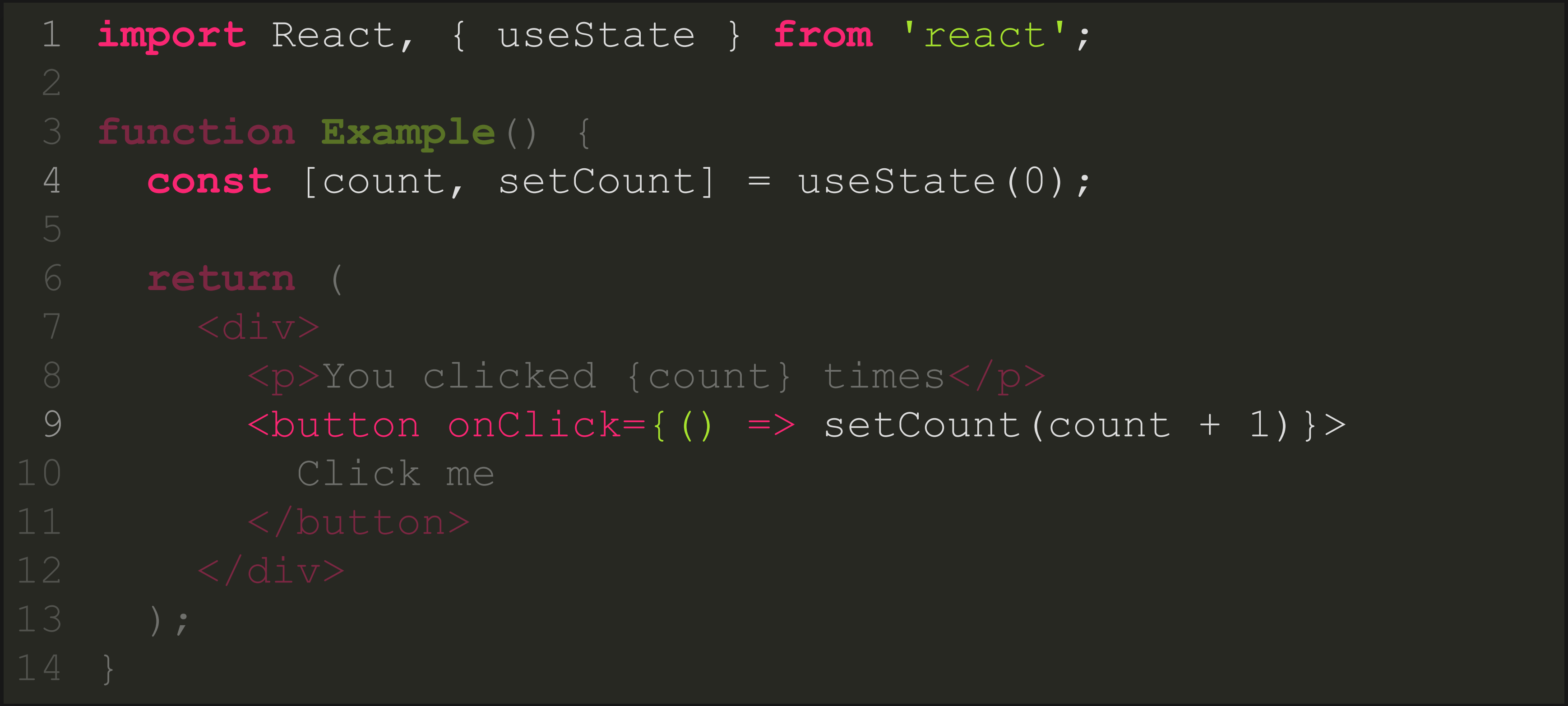

```
import React, { useState } from 'react';

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

  return (
    <div>
      <p>You clicked {count} times</p>
      <button onClick={() => setCount(count + 1)}>
        Click me
      </button>
    </div>
  );
}
```

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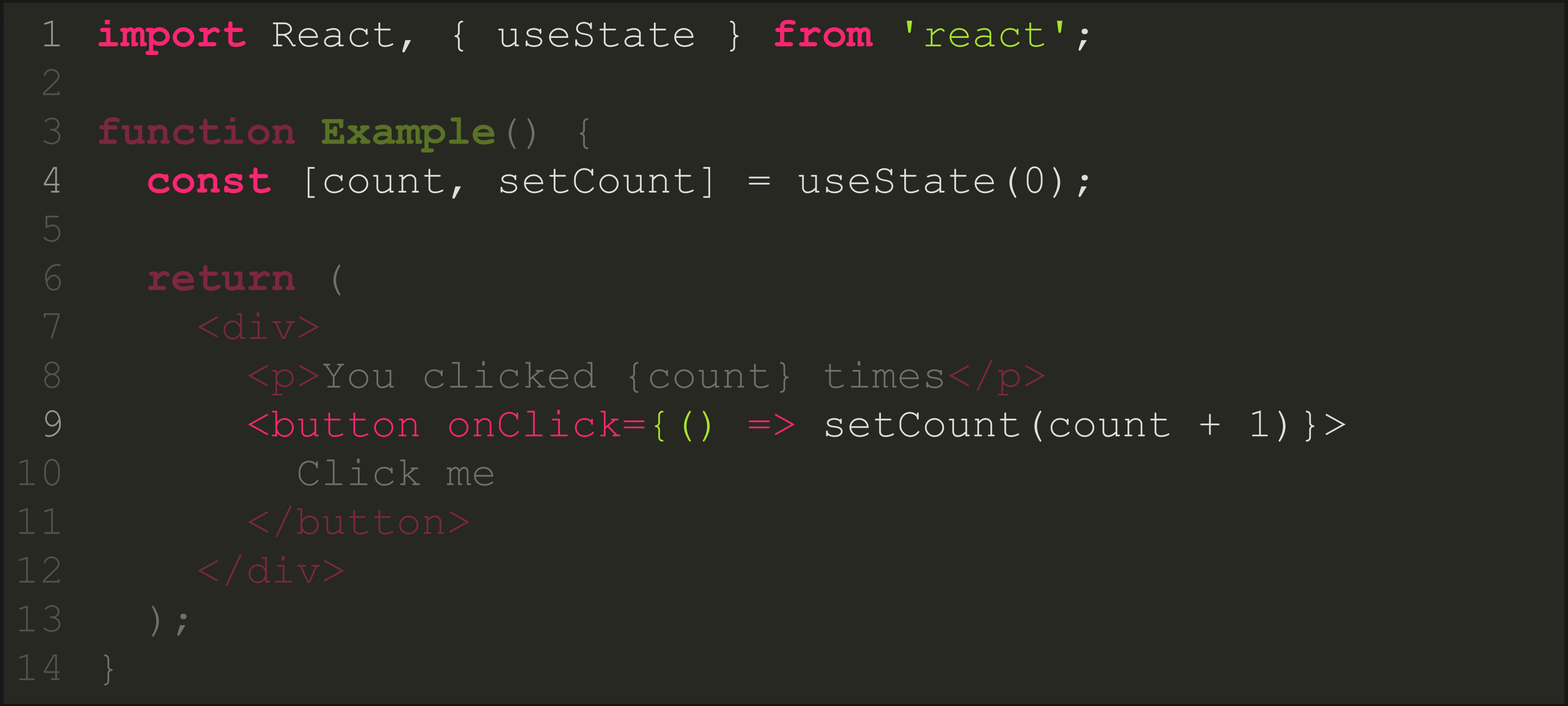

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It is quite simple and elegant

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- useEffect Hook lets you perform side effects in function components
- Data fetching, setting up a subscription, and manually changing the DOM in React components are all examples of side effects
- Think of useEffect Hook as componentDidMount, componentDidUpdate, and componentWillUnmount combined
- You can use multiple useEffect() within a component.

NOW LET'S ADD USEEFFECT HOOK TO THE LAST EXAMPLE

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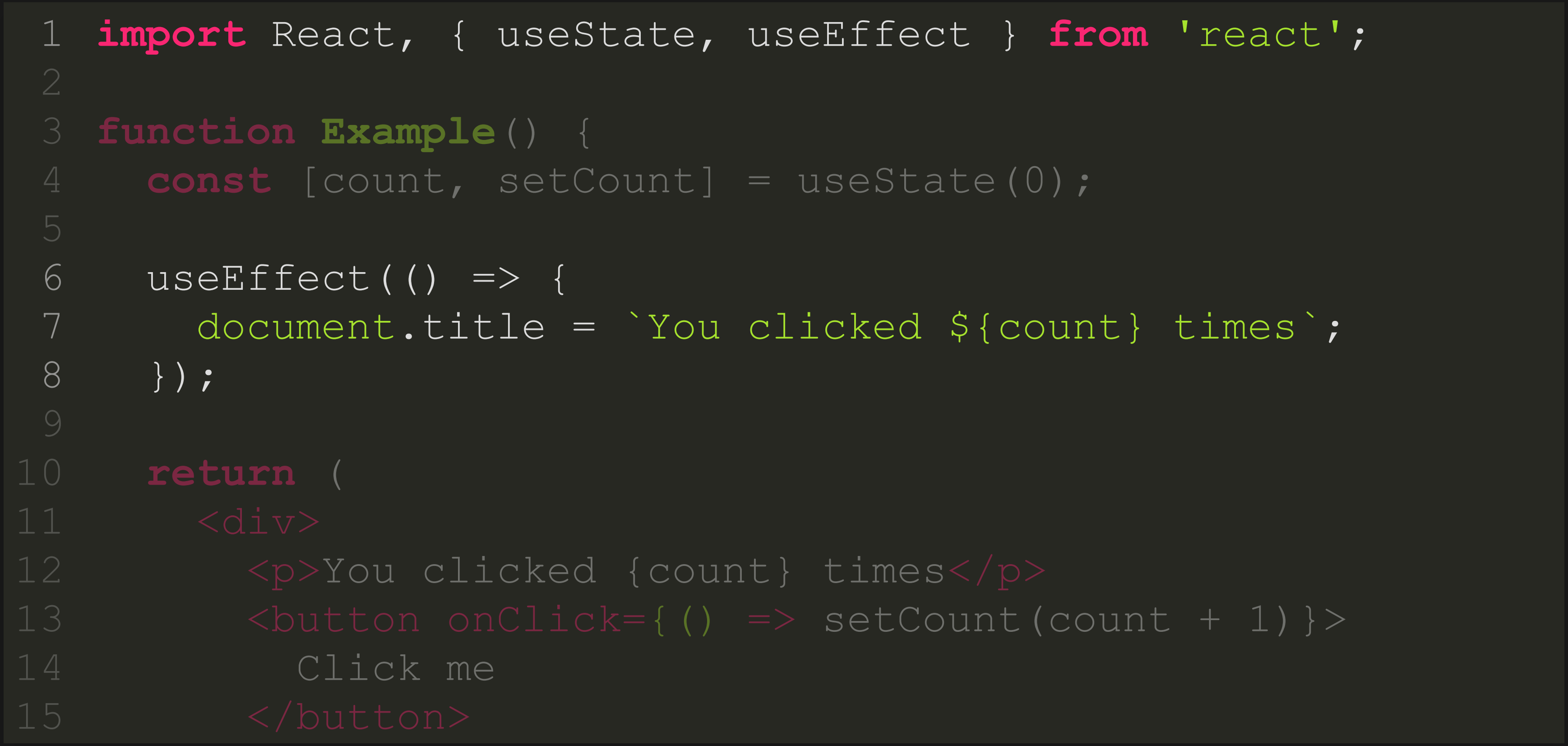

```
import React, { useState, useEffect } from 'react';

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

  useEffect(() => {
    document.title = `You clicked ${count} times`;
  });

  return (
    <div>
      <p>You clicked {count} times</p>
      <button onClick={() => setCount(count + 1)}>
        Click me
      </button>
```

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- If you want to share reusable logic, just extract it to a separate function
- Hooks always start with a "use" keyword for linting purposes (useState, useEffect, useReducer etc.)
- Using useState and useEffect you can already create useful custom hooks

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- React Classes will still be supported in the future and there are no plans to remove them

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- You can try Hooks in a few components without rewriting any existing code
- Hooks are 100% backwards-compatible
- React Classes will still be supported in the future and there are no plans to remove them
- Best practices are still a "work in progress"

AND…

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THAT'S ALL! THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION :)