

12

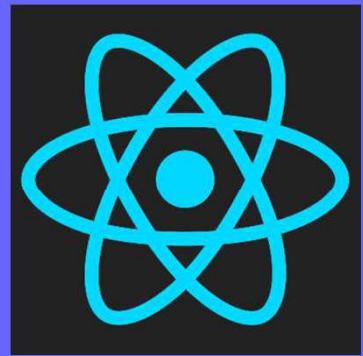
Ref's HOC and Context

Objectives

After completing this lesson, you should be able to do the following:

- Basics in State
- useState
- State, Events and Managed Controls





Refs

- Refs make it possible to access Dom nodes directly within react
- The more common use cases which is focusing a text input
- Suppose we have a login form as soon as the page is loaded let's say by default we want the user name input field to be focused

JS LifeCycleA.js U

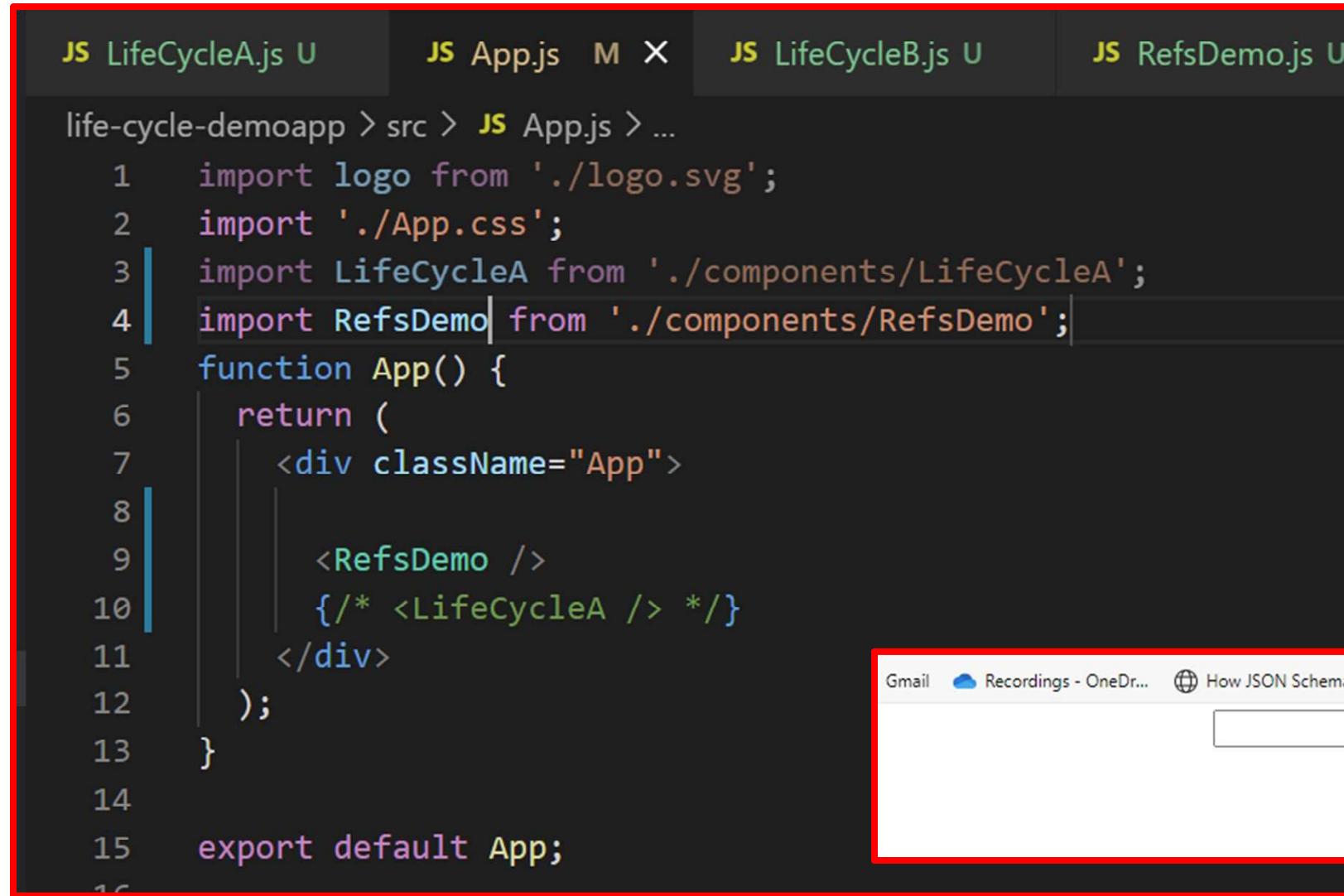
JS App.js M

JS LifeCycleB.js U

JS RefsDemo.js U X

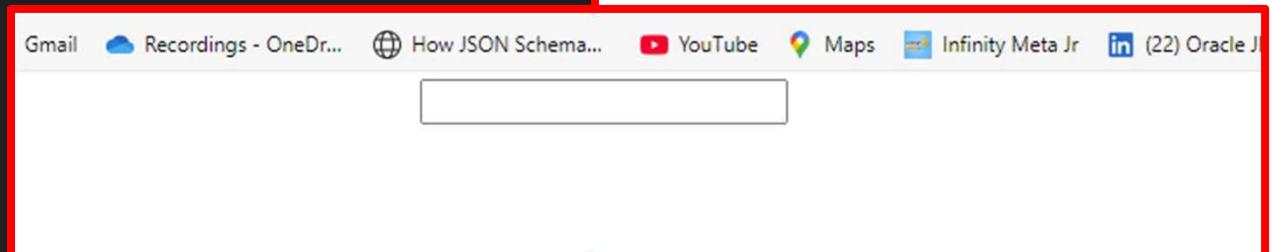
life-cycle-demoapp > src > components > JS RefsDemo.js > RefsDemo > render

```
1 import React, { Component } from 'react'
2
3 class RefsDemo extends Component {
4     render() {
5         return (
6             <div>
7                 <input type="text" />
8             </div>
9         )
10    }
11 }
12
13 export default RefsDemo
14
```



The screenshot shows a code editor with four tabs at the top: **JS LifeCycleA.js**, **JS App.js**, **JS LifeCycleB.js**, and **JS RefsDemo.js**. The **JS App.js** tab is active. Below the tabs, the file structure is shown: `life-cycle-demoapp > src > JS App.js > ...`. The code in `App.js` is as follows:

```
1 import logo from './logo.svg';
2 import './App.css';
3 import LifeCycleA from './components/LifeCycleA';
4 import RefsDemo from './components/RefsDemo';
5 function App() {
6   return (
7     <div className="App">
8       <RefsDemo />
9       {/* <LifeCycleA /> */}
10      </div>
11    );
12  }
13
14
15 export default App;
```



- Our Requirement is as soon page is loaded we need Focus in the Text Field
- Using Refs we can do in 3 Simple Steps
 1. create a ref we do that using React.createRef()

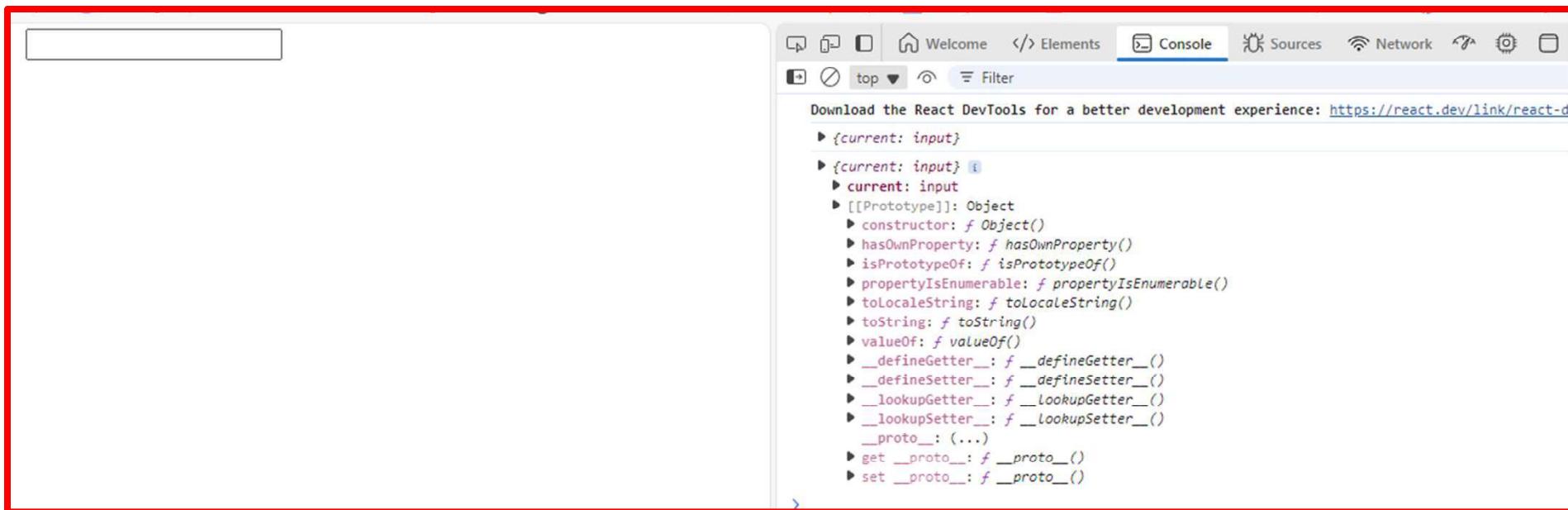
```
JS App.js M JS RefsDemo.js U X
life-cycle-demoapp > src > components > JS RefsDemo.js > RefsDemo
1 import React, { Component } from 'react'
2
3 class RefsDemo extends Component {
4
5     constructor(props) {
6         super(props)
7         this.inputRef = React.createRef() // Line 7, highlighted with a red rectangle
8
9     }
10 }
```

2. second step is to attach this ref to our input element in the render method and to attach a ref we make use of the reserved ref attribute

```
10
11  <div>
12    <input type="text" ref={this.inputRef}>
13  </div>
14
15
16
17
18 }
```

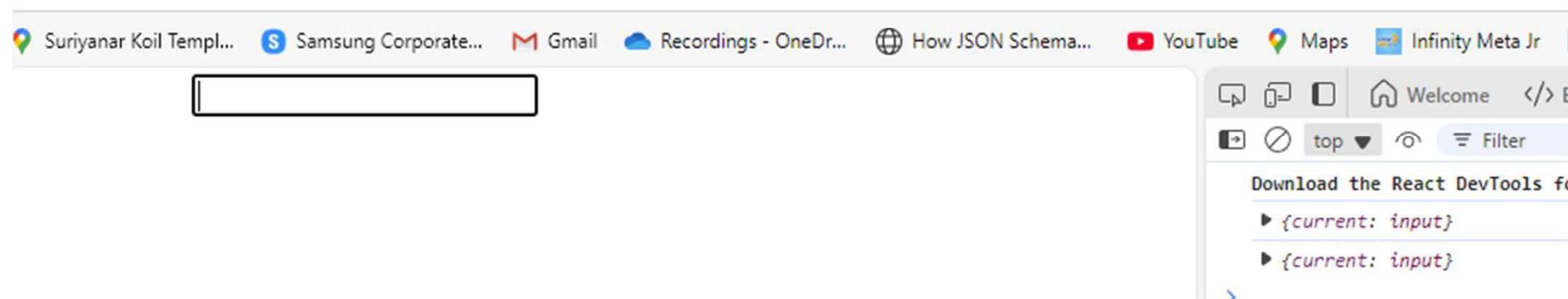
3. The third and final step is to call the focus method on this input element

```
componentDidMount() {  
  console.log(this.inputRef)  
}
```



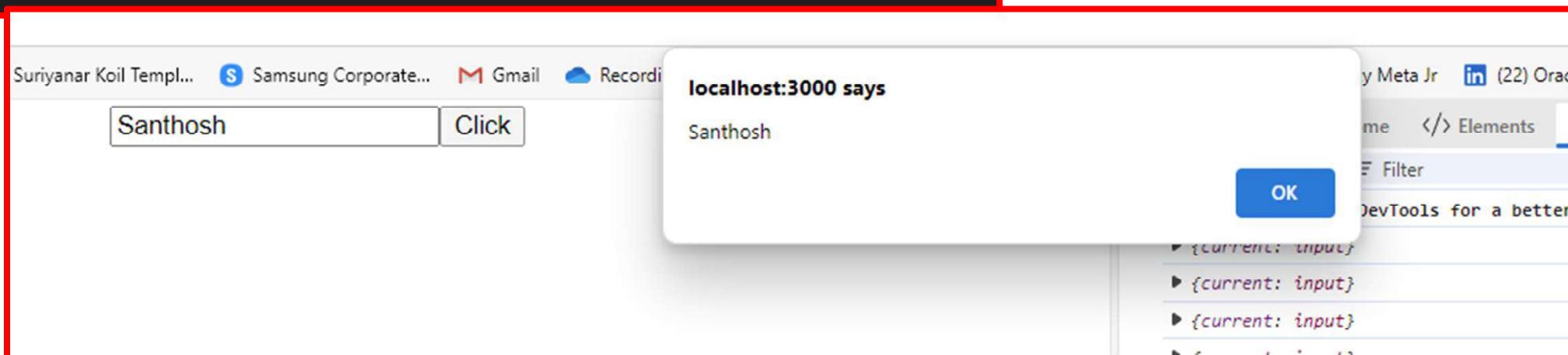
Now on Page Load the Component has Got the Focus

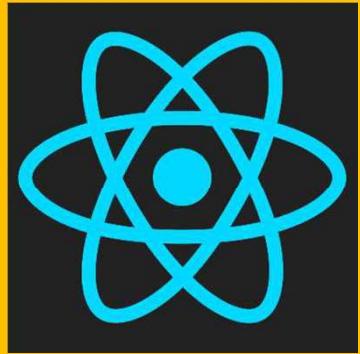
```
8      }
9
10     componentDidMount() {
11         this.inputRef.current.focus()
12         console.log(this.inputRef)
13     }
14 }
```



Second Usecase of Using Refs is to Fetch the Value

```
15     clickHandler = () => {
16       alert(this.inputRef.current.value)
17     }
18
19     render() {
20       return (
21         <div>
22           <input type="text" ref={this.inputRef}/>
23           <button onClick={this.clickHandler}>Click</button>
24         </div>
25     )
26   }
27 }
```





HOC

Higher Order Components

- Higher order components (HOC) allow to share component functionality.
- Higher order components are used when you want to share logic across several components regardless of how different they render.

EXPLORER

✓ REACT

- ✓ components-demo
 - > node_modules
 - > public
 - ✓ src
 - ✓ components
 - JS FirstComponent.js U
 - JS FunctionalFirstComponent.js U
 - JS HighOrderComponents.js U
 - JS SecondComponent.js U
 - # App.css
 - JS App.js M
 - JS App.test.js
 - # index.css
 - JS index.js
 - logo.svg
 - JS reportWebVitals.js
 - JS setupTests.js
- ◆ .gitignore

JS App.js M

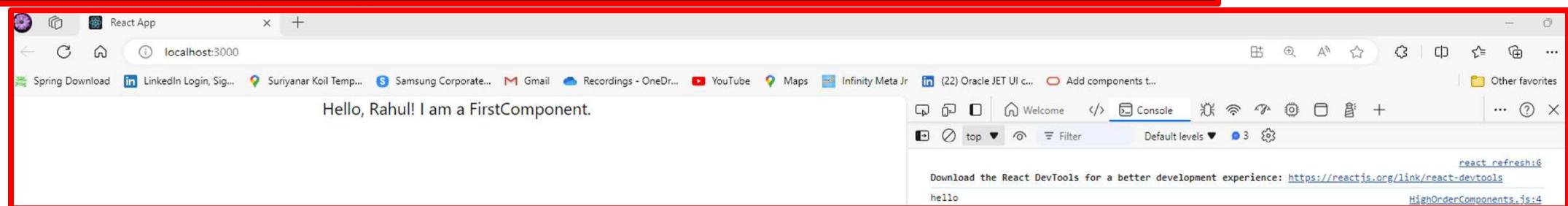
JS HighOrderComponents.js U X

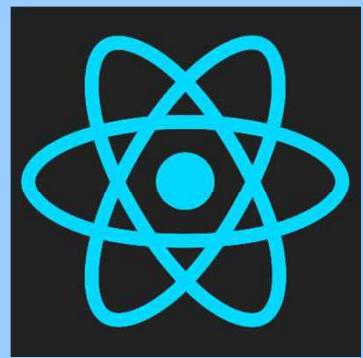
components-demo > src > components > JS HighOrderComponents.js > [?] default

```
1 import React, { Component } from 'react';
2 const PrintHello = ComposedComponent => class extends Component {
3   onClick() {
4     console.log('hello');
5   }
6   /* The higher order component takes another component as a parameter
7   and then renders it with additional props */
8   render() {
9     return <ComposedComponent {...this.props} onClick={this.onClick} />
10  }
11 }
12
13 const FirstComponent = props => (
14   <div onClick={props.onClick}>
15     Hello, {props.name}! I am a FirstComponent.
16   </div>
17 );
18 const ExtendedComponent = PrintHello(FirstComponent);
19
20 export default ExtendedComponent;
```

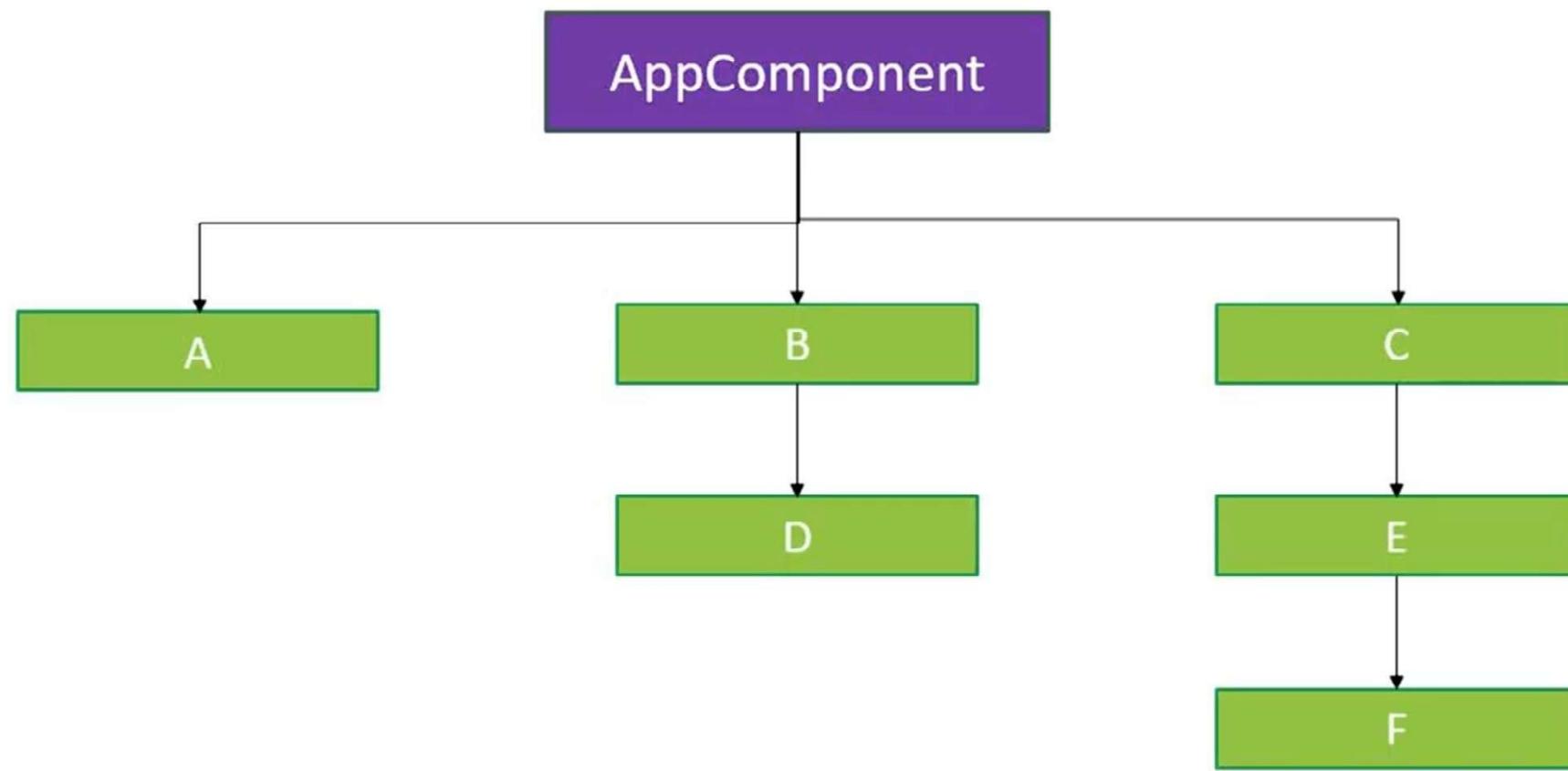
```
components-demo > src > JS App.js > [?] default
1 import './App.css';
2 import FirstComponent from './components/FirstComponent';
3 import FunctionalFirstComponent from './components/FunctionalFirstComponent';
4 import SecondComponent from './components/SecondComponent';
5 import ExtendedComponent from './components/HighOrderComponents';

6
7 function App() {
8     return (
9         <div className="App" id="content">
10            /* <FirstComponent name={'User'} /> */
11            /* <FunctionalFirstComponent /> */
12            /* <SecondComponent name="Rahul" /> */
13            <ExtendedComponent name="Rahul" />
14        </div>
15    );
16}
17
18
19
20
21 export default App;
```

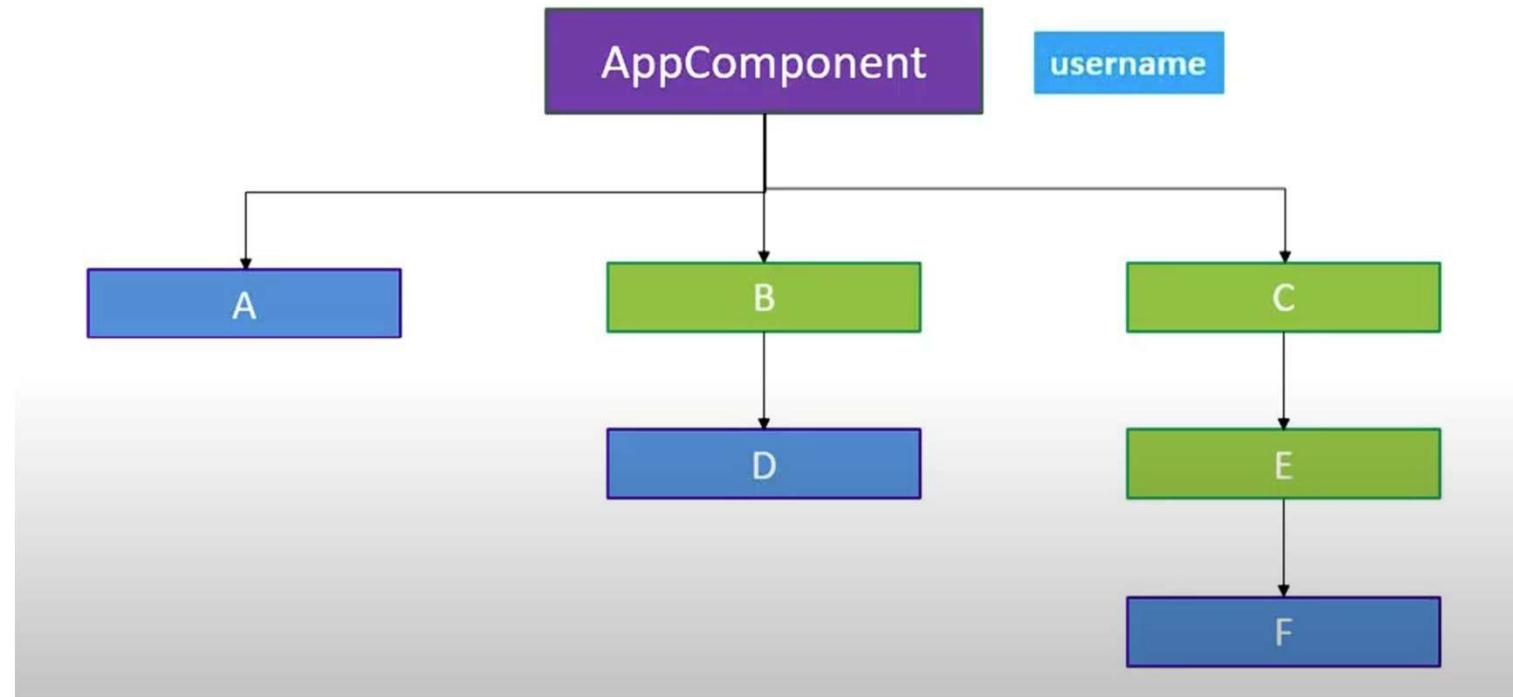




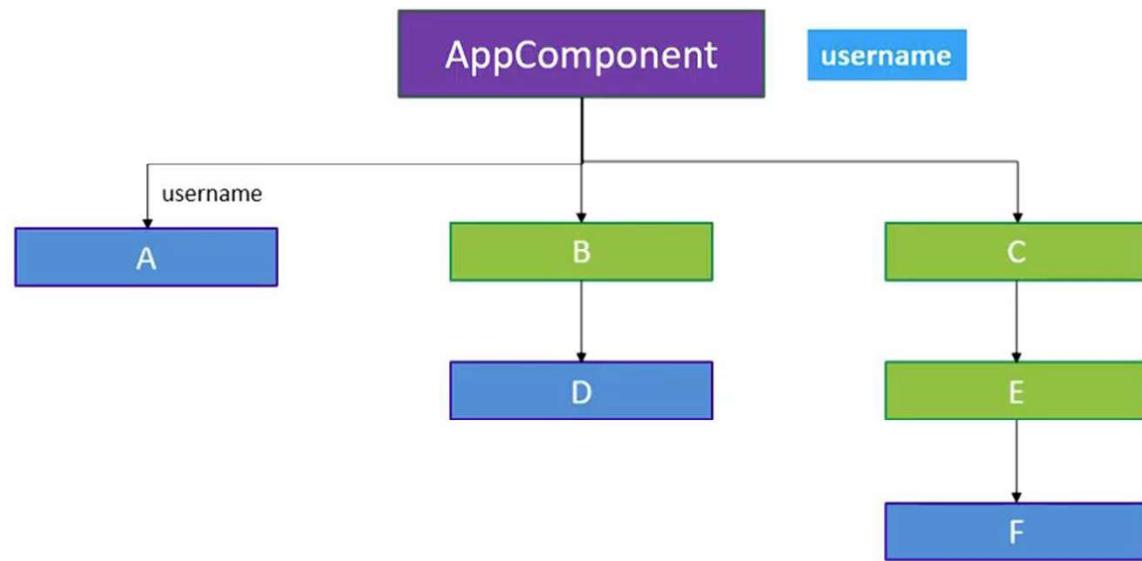
Context



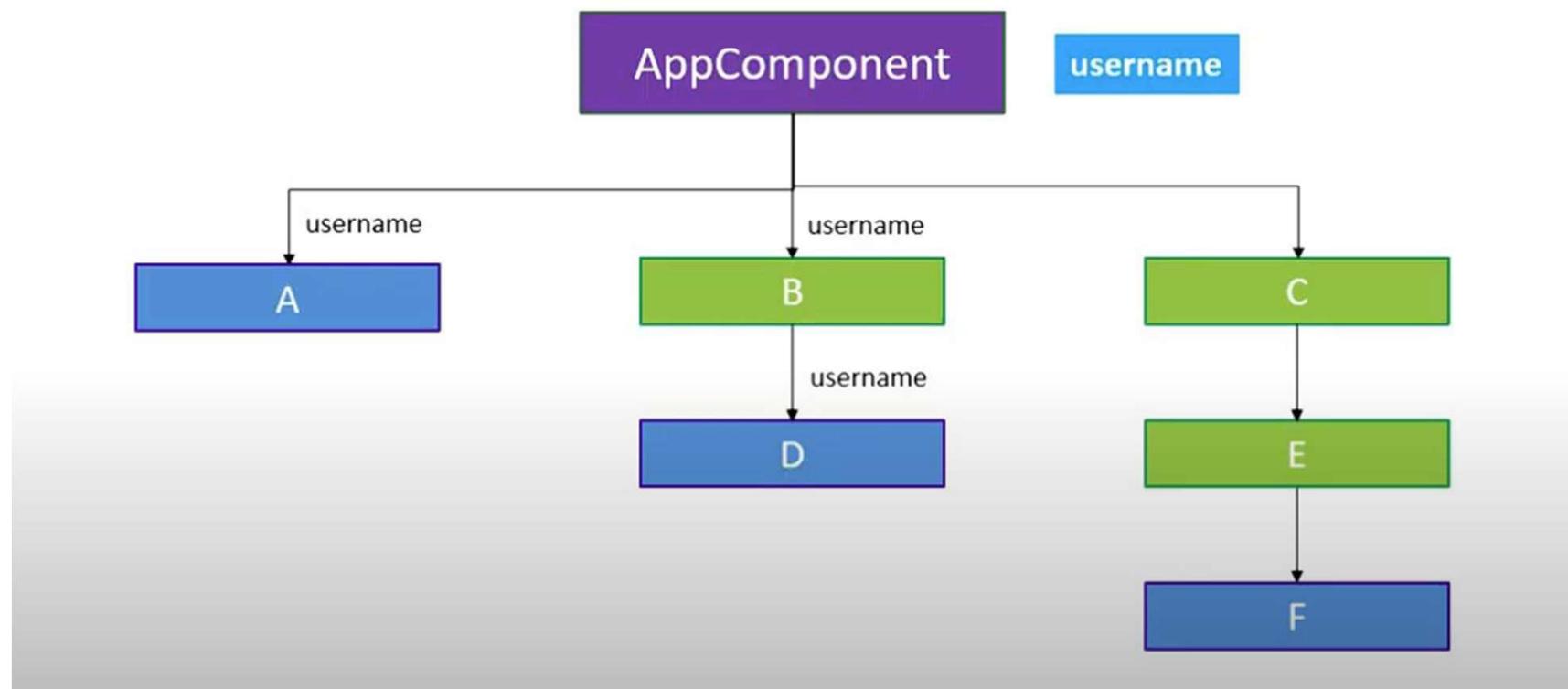
- The requirement in our application is that the components **A D and F** are supposed to display the logged in user name that information is maintained as a property in the App component so to be able to display the user name in the nested components we need to pass down the username as a prop for component A



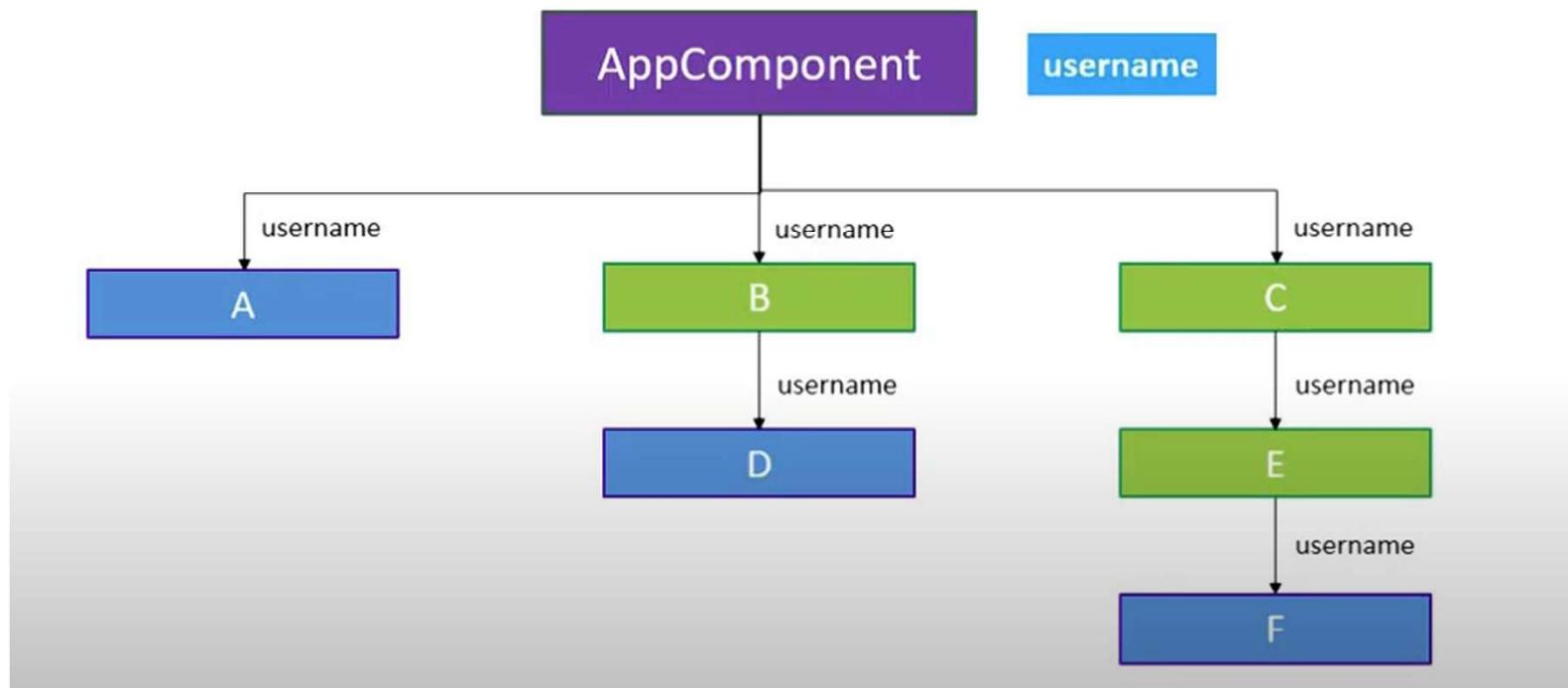
- For ComponentA is straightforward Pass it as props



- For component D however we have the intermediate component B so we have to pass down the user name as a prop to component B and that in turn has to pass down the prop to component D



- The scenario is somewhat similar for component F as well the prop has to be passed through component C and then component E and then finally to component F



- Even though components B C and E do not need the prop we still have to send the prop through them to be able to pass it to components further down in the tree
- Imagine if the component were to be nested five or ten levels deep all the components in between would have to forward the prop this especially becomes a problem

- What would be nice is if we could directly send data to the required component without having to manually drill down the props through every level of the component tree
- This is where **CONTEXT** comes into picture
- **Context** provides a way to pass data through the component tree without having to pass props down manually at every level

Summary

In this lesson, you should have learned how to:

- Basics in State
- setState
- State, Events and Managed Controls



