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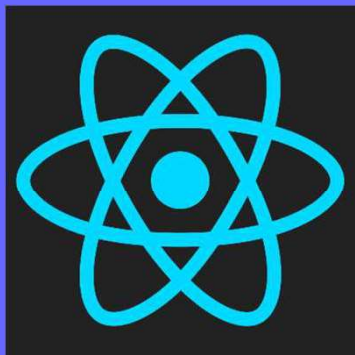
Ref's HOC and Context

Objectives

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

- Basics in State
- setState
- 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

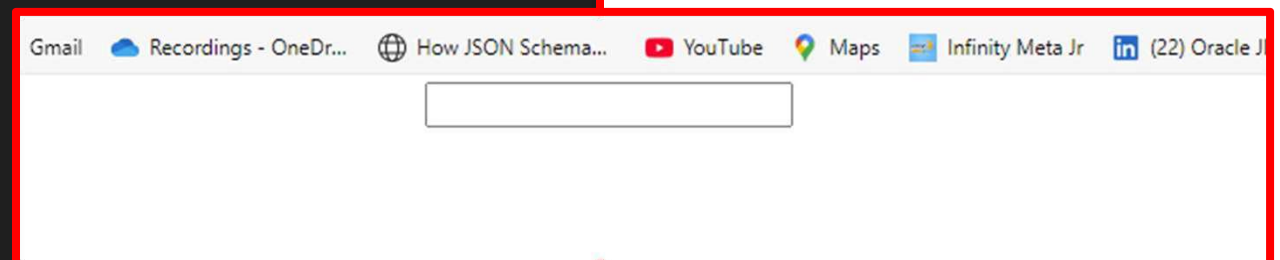
JS RefsDemo.js U X

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

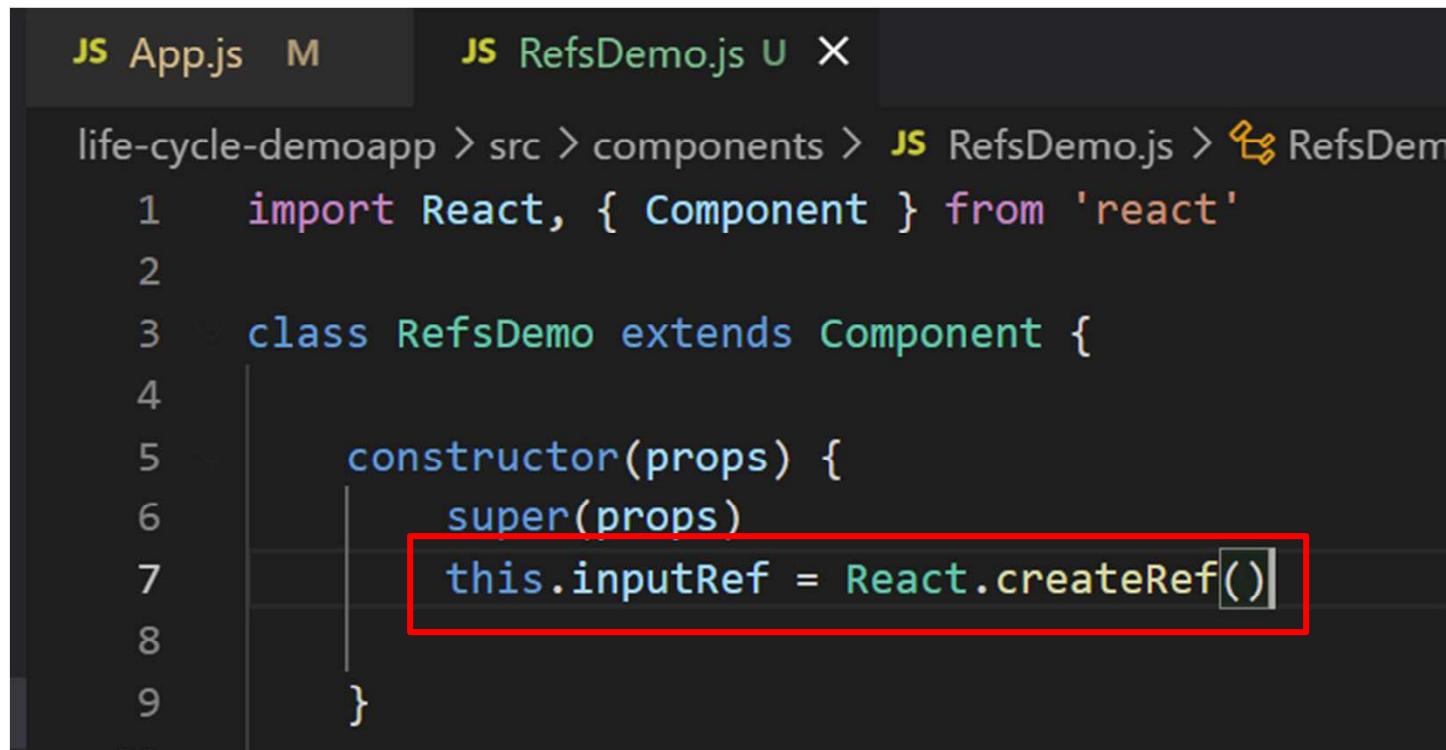
```
1  import React, { Component } from 'react'
2
3  class RefsDemo extends Component {
4    render() {
5      return (
6        <div>
7          <input type="text" />
8        </div>
9      )
10   }
11 }
12
13 export default RefsDemo
14
```

```
JS LifeCycleA.js U    JS App.js M X    JS LifeCycleB.js U    JS RefsDemo.js U

life-cycle-demoapp > src > JS App.js > ...
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
9        <RefsDemo />
10       {/* <LifeCycleA /> */}
11     </div>
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()`



The screenshot shows a code editor with two tabs: 'JS App.js M' and 'JS RefsDemo.js U X'. The active tab is 'JS RefsDemo.js U X'. The breadcrumb path is 'life-cycle-demoapp > src > components > JS RefsDemo.js > RefsDem'. The code in the editor is as follows:

```
1  import React, { Component } from 'react'
2
3  class RefsDemo extends Component {
4
5      constructor(props) {
6          super(props)
7          this.inputRef = React.createRef()
8      }
9  }
```

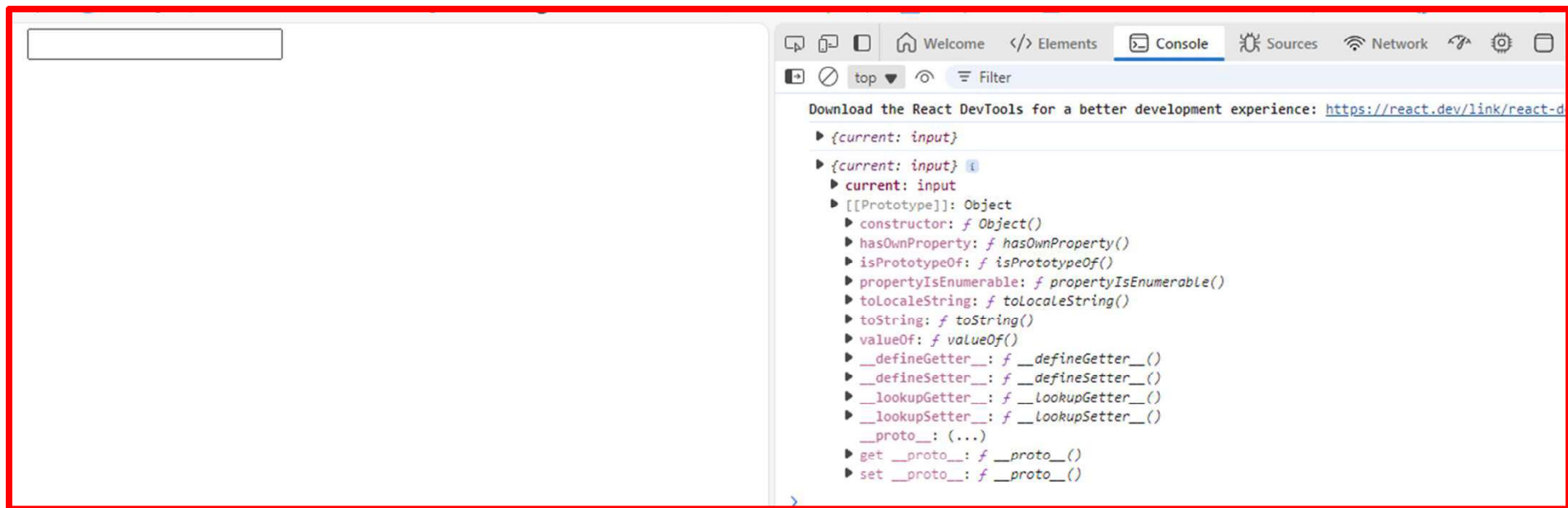
The line `this.inputRef = React.createRef()` on line 7 is highlighted with a red rectangular box.

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  ✓   render() {
12      return (
13  ✓     <div>
14         <input type="text" ref={this.inputRef}/>
15     </div>
16     )
17 }
18 }
```

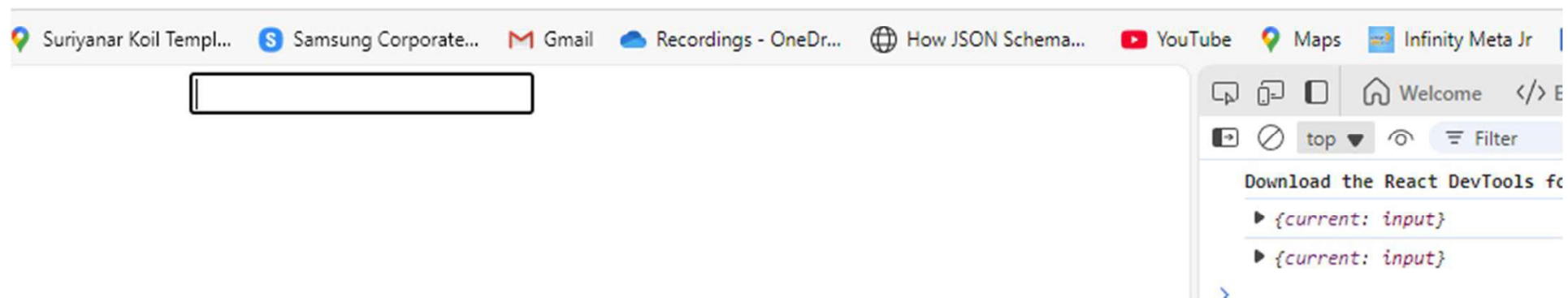

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3. The third and final step is to call the focus method on this input element

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



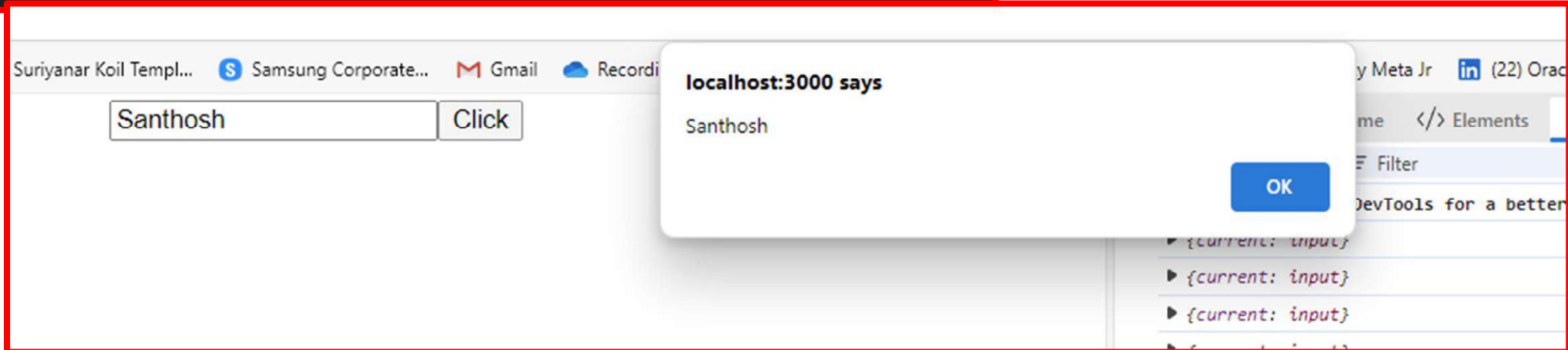
Now on Page Load the Component has Got the Focus

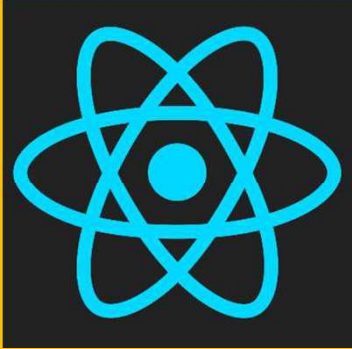
```
8      }  
9  
10     componentDidMount() {  
11         this.inputRef.current.focus()  
12         console.log(this.inputRef)  
13     }  
14
```



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

...

JS App.js MJS HighOrderComponents.js U X

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

1import React, { Component } from 'react';

2const 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

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

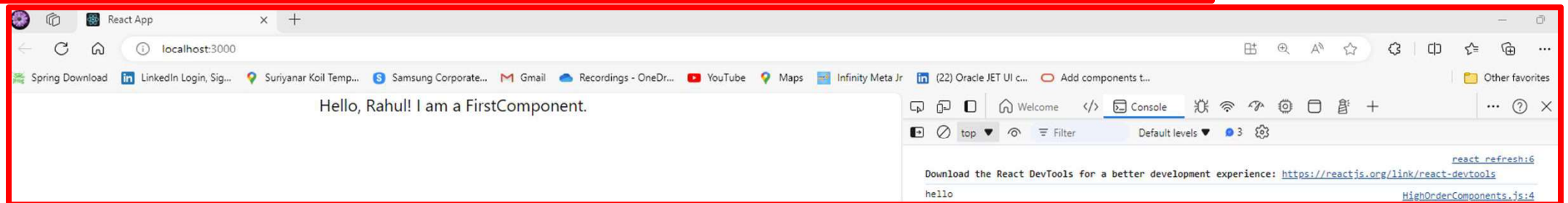
JS reportWebVitals.js

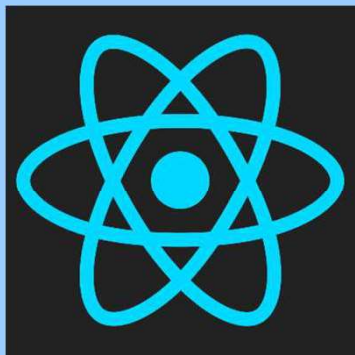
JS setupTests.js

.gitignore

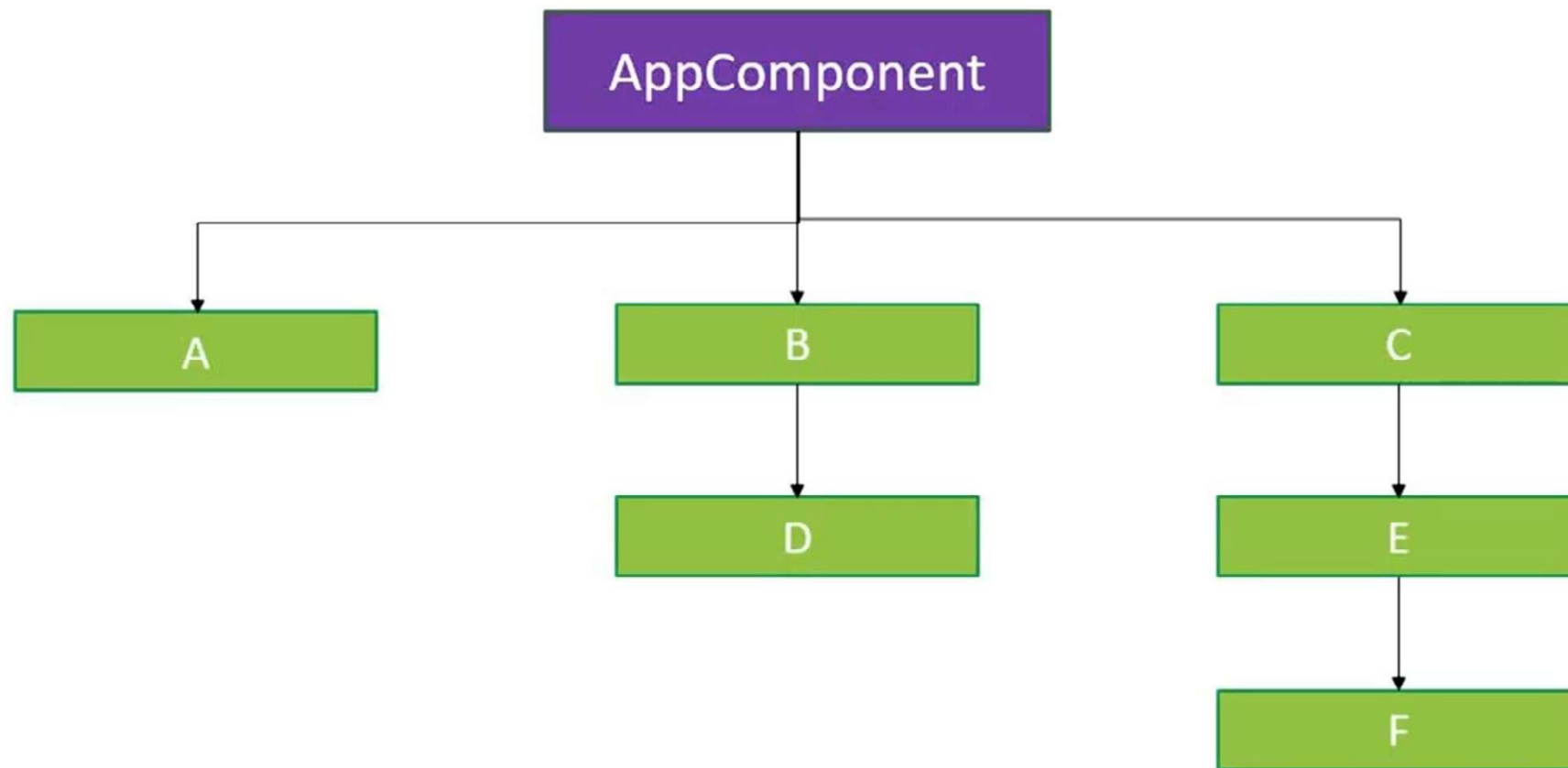
The image shows a VS Code editor window. On the left is the Explorer sidebar showing a project structure for 'components-demo'. The 'src' directory is expanded, showing files like 'FirstComponent.js', 'FunctionalFirstComponent.js', 'HighOrderComponents.js', 'SecondComponent.js', 'App.css', 'App.js', 'App.test.js', 'index.css', 'index.js', 'logo.svg', 'reportWebVitals.js', 'setupTests.js', and '.gitignore'. The 'App.js' file is selected. The main editor area shows the code for 'App.js' with line numbers 1 through 21. The code imports CSS and three components, then defines an 'App' function that returns a JSX element containing comments and an 'ExtendedComponent'.

```
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
11       {/* <FirstComponent name={ 'User' } /> */}
12
13       {/* <FunctionalFirstComponent /> */}
14
15       {/* <SecondComponent name="Rahul" /> */}
16
17       <ExtendedComponent name="Rahul" />
18     </div>
19   );
20 }
21 export default App;
```

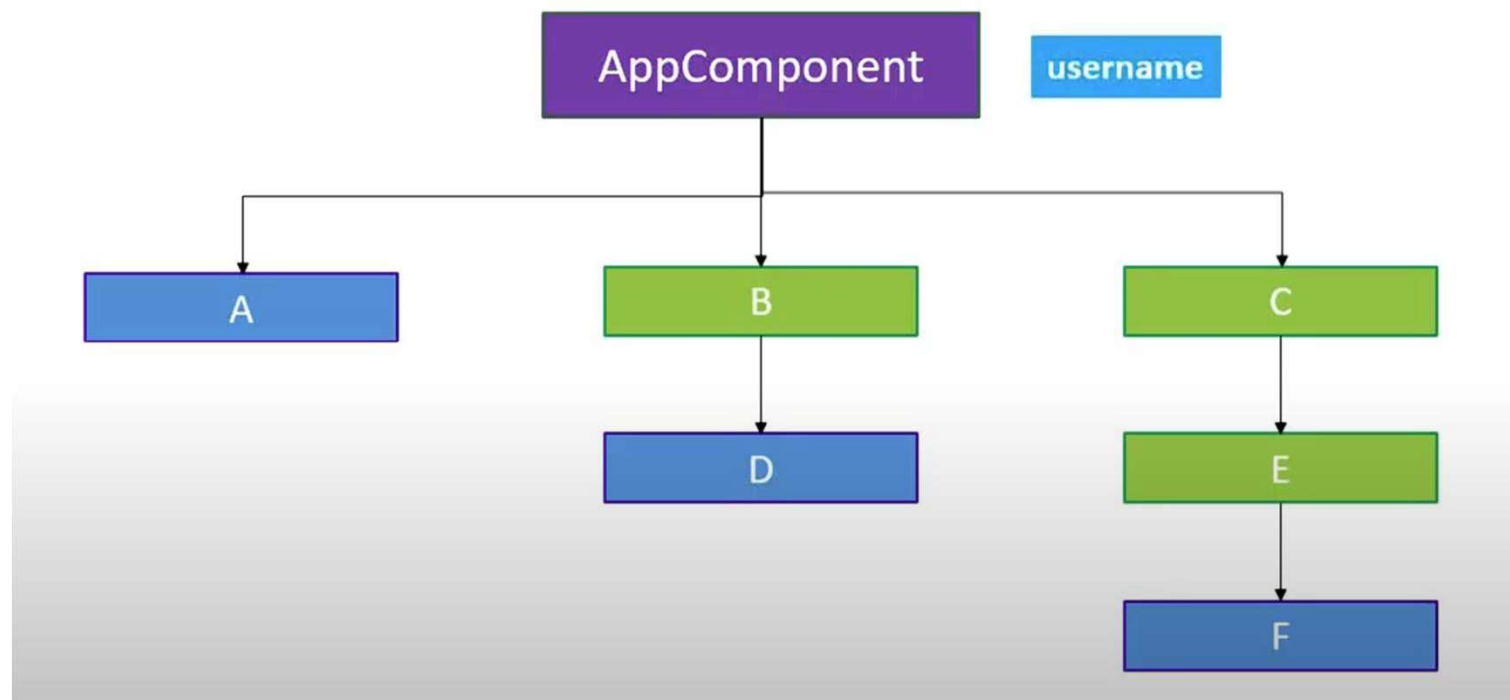




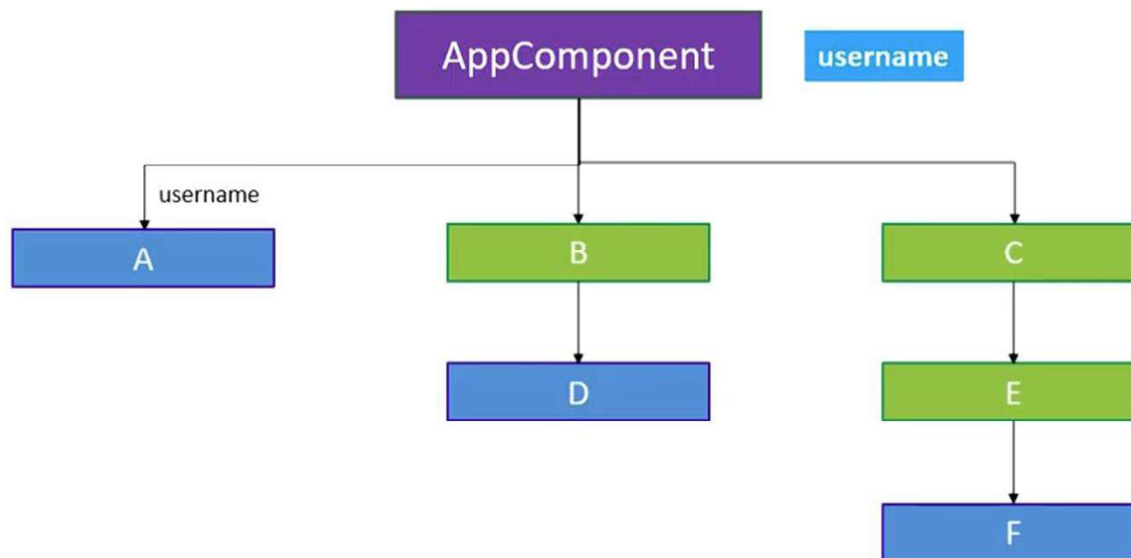
Context



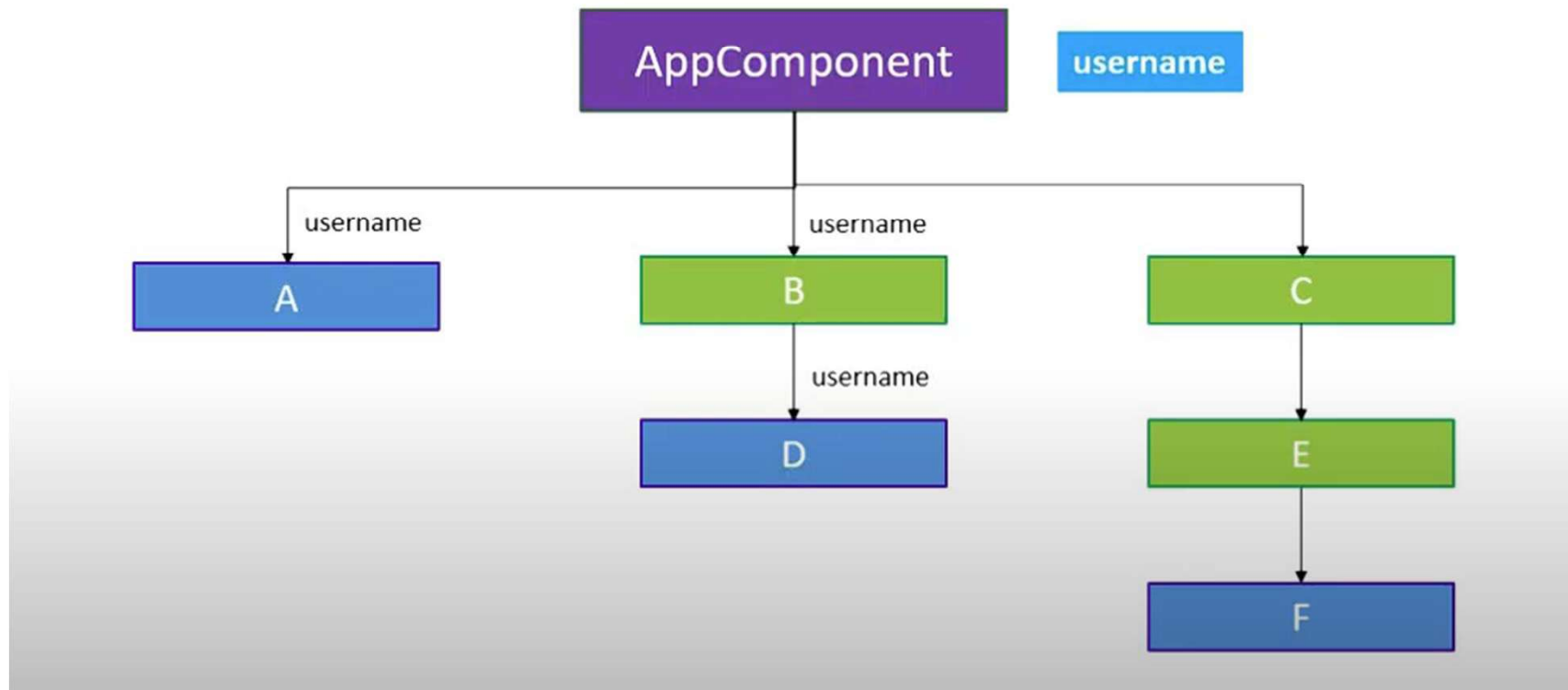
- The requirement in our application is that the components **A D and F** are supposed to display the logged in user name that information is maintained as a property in the App component so to be able to display the user name in the nested components we need to pass down the username as a prop for component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



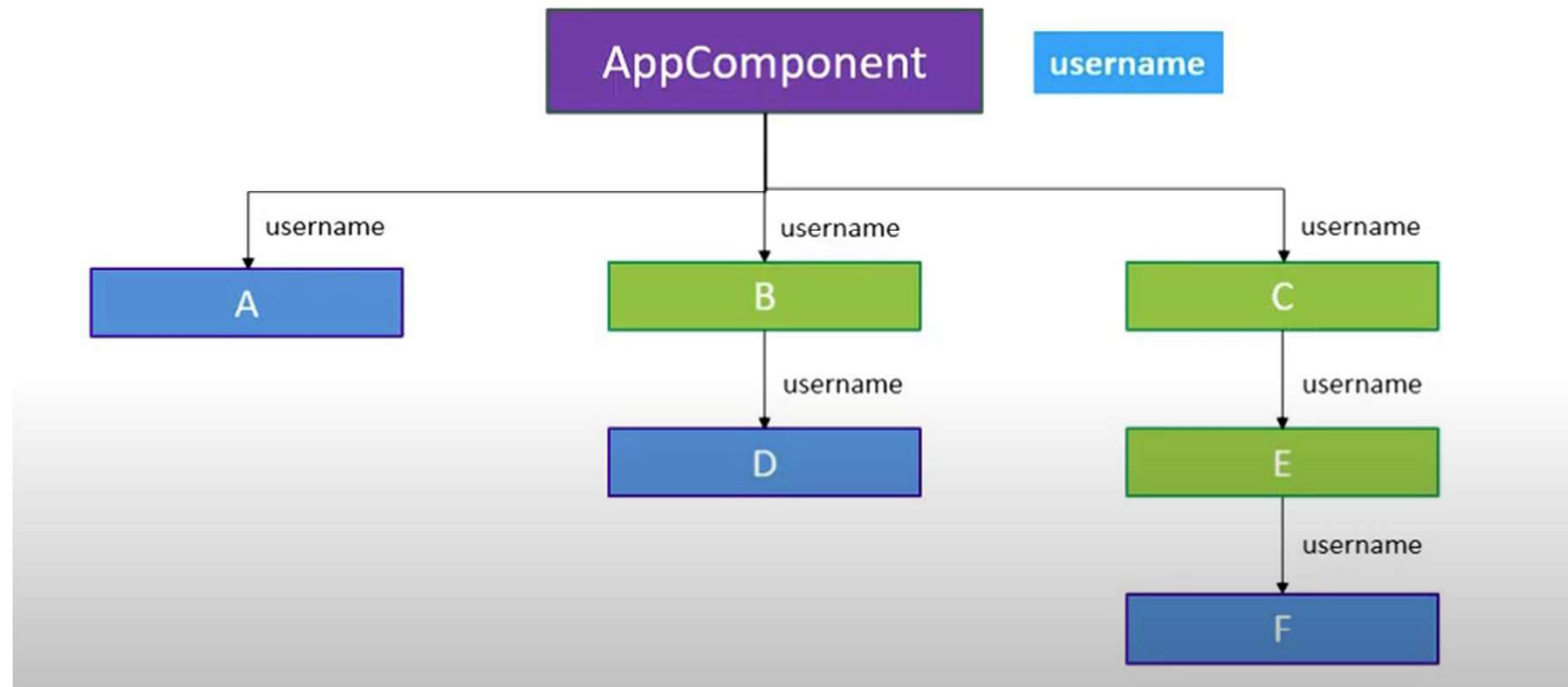
- For Component A is straightforward Pass it as props



- 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



