

Two hands are shown from the sides, holding a string of large, red, 3D block letters that spell out the word "LEARNING". The hands are positioned at the ends of the string, with the fingers gripping it. The background is a plain, light gray.

LEARNING

Basic Hooks

FPT Software Academy

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1. Overview

1. Overview

- Recall what is React Component ?
 - Components are building block of every React app
 - Components provide a certain feature (Button, Dropdown)
 - Components are independent and reusable bits of code (HTML, CSS and JS)

1. Overview

Button Component

DEFAULT

PRIMARY

SECONDARY

DISABLED

Checkbox Component



Secondary



Primary



Uncontrolled



Disabled



Custom color



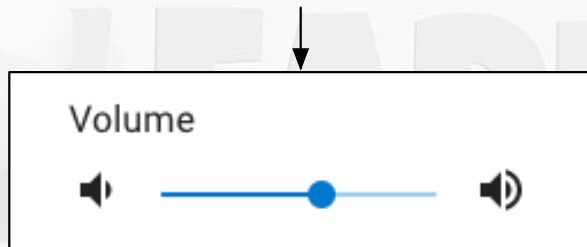
Custom icon



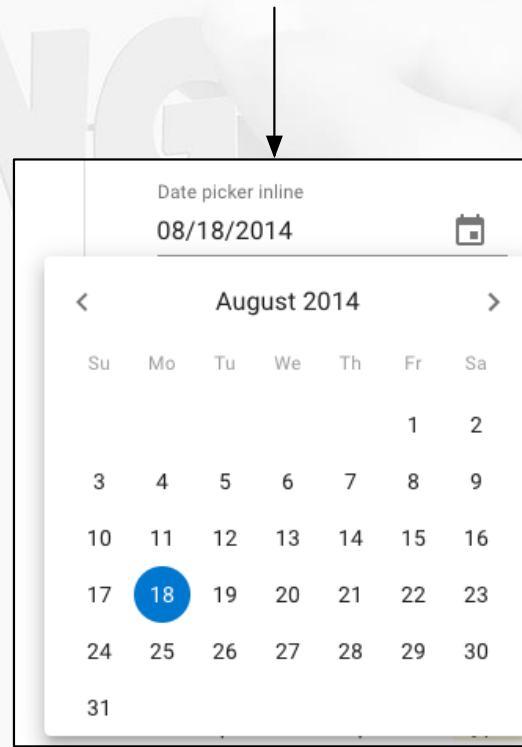
Custom size

1. Overview

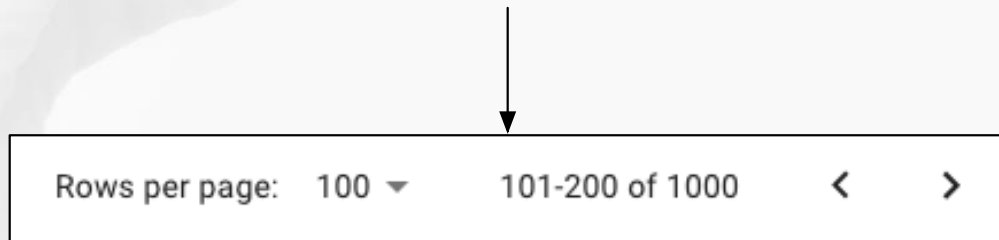
Slider Component



Datepicker Component



Pagination Component



1. Overview

- How many types of Components in React ?
 - Classical Component
 - Functional Component

```
1  import React from 'react';  
2  
3  export class Hello extends React.Component {  
4  
5  }
```

```
1  import React from 'react';  
2  
3  export function Hello() {  
4  
5  }
```

1. Overview

- How do we store State (data that change overtime) in class Component ?

```
3  export class Hello extends React.Component {
4      state = {
5          name: 'Van A',
6      };
7
8      onClick() {
9          this.setState({ name: 'Van B' });
10     }
11
12     render() {
13         return (
14             <div>
15                 <h1>{this.state.name}</h1>
16                 <button onClick={this.onClick}>Click</button>
17             </div>
18         );
19     }
20 }
```

Define state

Update state

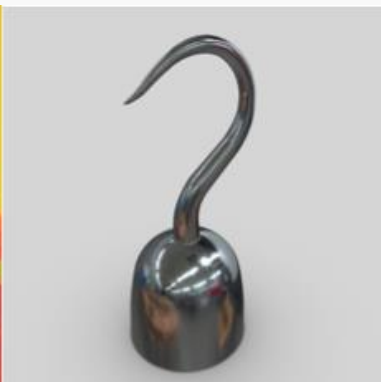
Access state

1. Overview

- Can we use State in Functional Component as well ?
 - Before React 16.8, it's not possible
 - Good news in 16.8, Hooks are introduced
 - Functional Component can now use state and other features as well

1. Overview

- What does React Hook look like ?



```
1 import React, { useState } from 'react';
2
3 export function Hello () {
4   const [count, setCount] = useState(0);
5
6   return (
7     <div>
8       <p>You clicked {count} times</p>
9       <button onClick={() => setCount(count + 1)}>
10         Click me
11       </button>
12     </div>
13   );
14 }
15
16
```

Function call

1. Overview

- What are the benefits of Hooks over Classical syntax ?
 - No more `this`
 - No more function binding
 - Less boilerplate code such as constructor()
 - Optional and work together with Classical Components

1. Summary

- Hooks are new features of React since version 16.8
- Hooks allow Functional Component to use State and other features such as `componentDidMount`
- Some benefits of Hooks over Classical Component:
 - No `this`
 - No function binding
 - Less boilerplate code
- Deep down, Hooks are function (Higher-order function)

2. useState

1. useState

- Allow Classical Component to have State
- Syntax:

Variable that holds
the state value

Function used
to update state

Initial value (only
apply for 1st render)

```
const [state, setState] = useState(initialValue);
```

Array destructuring

Return an array

Demo useState()

1. useState

- Class Component

```
1  import React, { Component } from 'react';
2
3  interface CounterState {
4    count: number;
5  }
6
7  export default class Counter extends Component<any, CounterState> {
8    state = { count: 0 }; Define State
9
10   onClick = () => { Update State
11     this.setState((prevState) => ({ count: prevState.count + 1 }));
12   }
13
14   render() {
15     return (<div> Access State
16       <h1>Count: { this.state.count }</h1>
17       <button onClick={this.onClick}>Click</button>
18     </div>)
19   }
20 }
```


1. useState

- Functional Component

assign variable
to hold State

assign function
to update State

```

1  import React, { useState } from 'react';
2
3  const Counter = () => {
4    console.log('Counter re-render');
5
6    const [count, setCount] = useState(0);
7
8    const onClick = () => {
9      setCount(count + 1);
10   };
11
12   return (
13     <div>
14       <h1>Count: {count}</h1>
15       <button onClick={onClick}>Click</button>
16     </div>
17   );
18 };
19
20 export default Counter;

```

call useState

update State

access State

Demo useState() 2

2. Summary

- useState allow Functional Components to use State
- Syntax for useState:

Variable that holds
the state value

Function used
to update state

Initial value (only
apply for 1st render)

```
const [state, setState] = useState(initialValue);
```

Array destructuring

Return an array

3. useEffect

3. useEffect

- How do we fetch data from API using Class Component ?

run once after Component is put into DOM

```
componentDidMount() {  
  fetch('https://5e7db521fa19eb0016519ec1.mockapi.io/elections')  
    .then((response) => {  
      if (!response.ok) {  
        throw new Error('Failed to fetch.');      }  
  
      return response.json();  
    })  
    .then((data) => {  
      this.setState({  
        elections: data,  
      });  
    });  
}
```

fetch data from API
and update State

3. useEffect

- How do we fetch data from API with Functional Component ?
 - useEffect to the rescue
- Syntax:

take a function as
1st parameter

```
useEffect(() => {
  // code to run
}, [a, b]);
```

array of dependencies. If one of the dependencies changes, the 1st parameter function will be called

Demo useEffect()

3. useEffect

- How do we run code everytimes Components receive new props with Class Component ?
 - `componentDidUpdate`
- Can we do that with Functional Component ?
 - Yes, with `useEffect()`

Demo useEffect() 2

3. useEffect

- How do we run cleanup code when Components is destroyed with Class Component ?
 - `componentWillUnmount()`
- Can we do that with Functional Component ?
 - Yes, with `useEffect()` (**again**)

```
useEffect(() => {  
  // code to run  
  return () => {  
    // clean up code  
  }  
}, [a, b]);
```

If the 1st parameter of `useEffect` return a function. That function will be called when Component is destroyed

Demo useEffect() 3

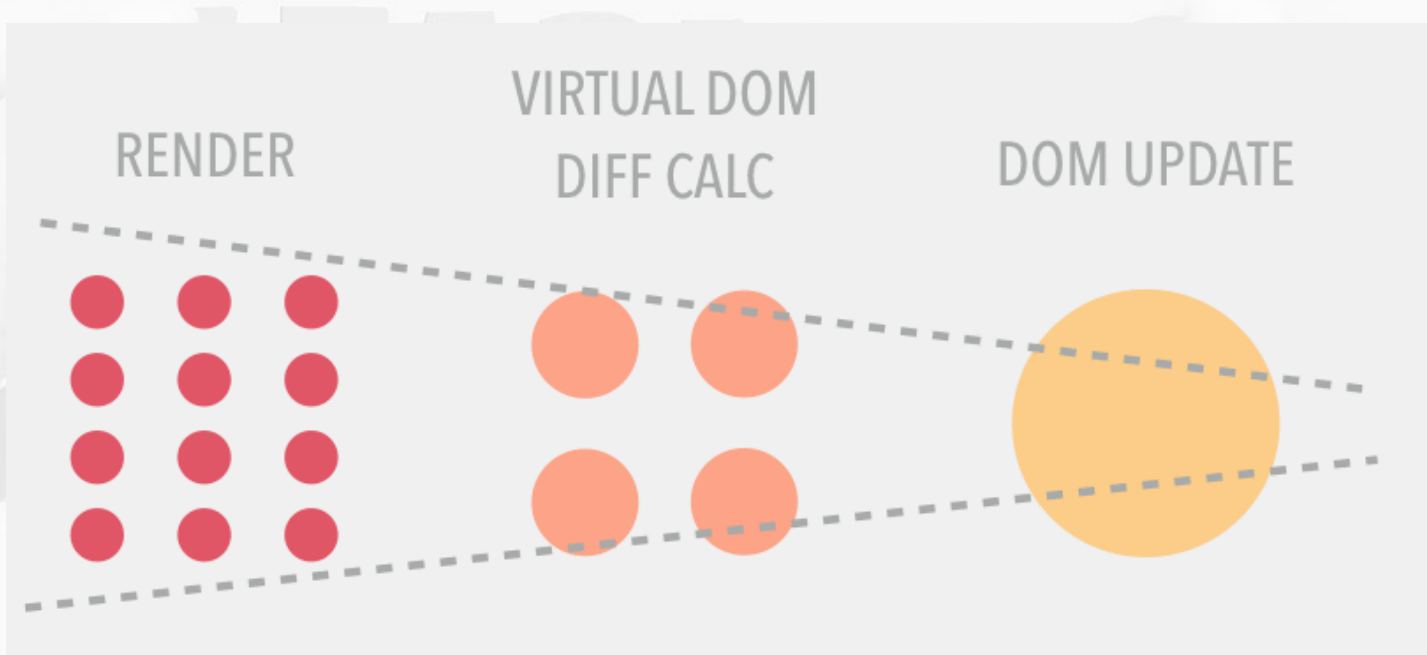
3. Summary

- useEffect allows Functional Component to do the following:
 - Run code once at Component start-up
 - Run code everytime Component receives new props
 - Run cleanup code when Component is destroyed

4. React.memo

4. React.memo

- Recall React Virtual DOM and re-render process ?



4. React.memo

- Can developer optimize the reconciliation process ?
 - Yes, with `shouldComponentUpdate()`
- `shouldComponentUpdate()` tell React whenever a Component should be re-render or not

4. React.memo

- Can Functional Component do that too ?
 - Easy with React.memo
- Syntax:

The Component we want
to optimize

```
✓ export default React.memo(Counter, (prevProps, nextProps) => {
  |   return prevProps === nextProps;
  | }
  | }
```

The function to define optimization logic. If it
return false, the Component will be re-rendered.
Otherwise, it will not be re-rendered

Demo React.memo()

4. Summary

- React.memo allows developers to reduce wasted re-rendering process
- React.memo takes:
 - The Component to be optimized
 - The function that defines optimization logics
- Note: we optimize the reconciliation process of React NOT the actual DOM update

Happy Coding!

