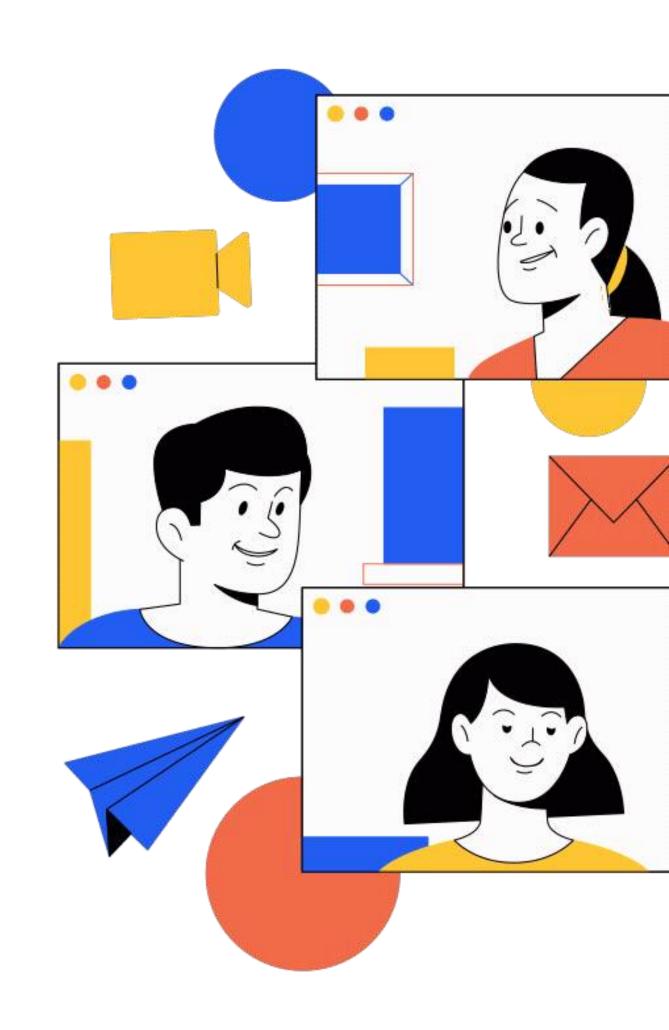


Week 2 - React

Are your ready for some state management and Hooks?

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React Session Lead



Agenda

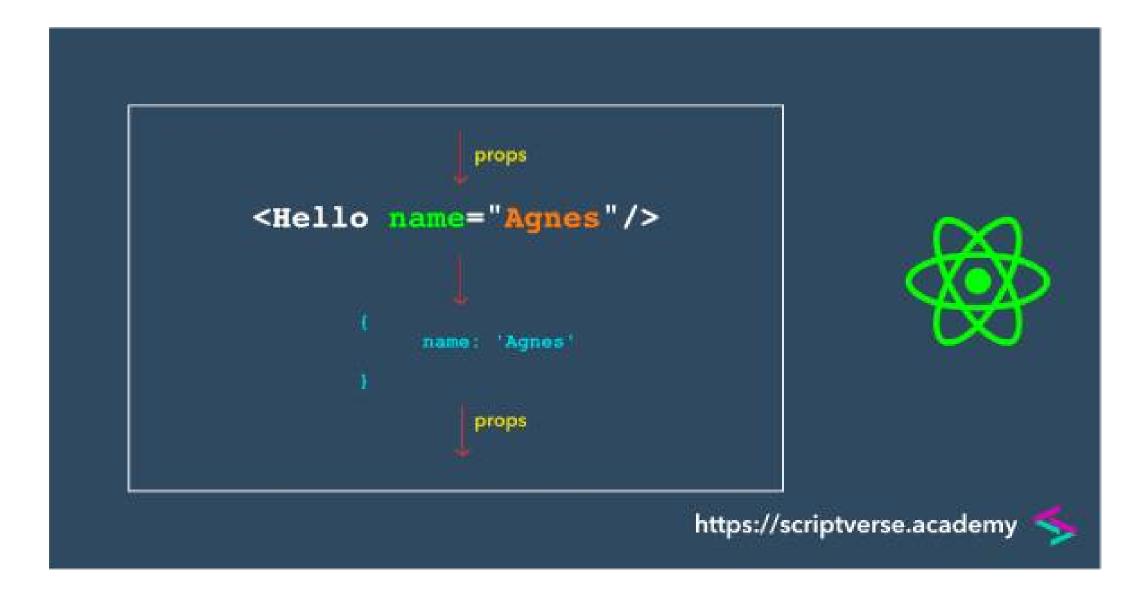


What we'll cover in this session

- What are State & Props?
- Difference between State and Props
- Managing State in React
- What are React Hooks?
- More about React Hooks
- Live Demo

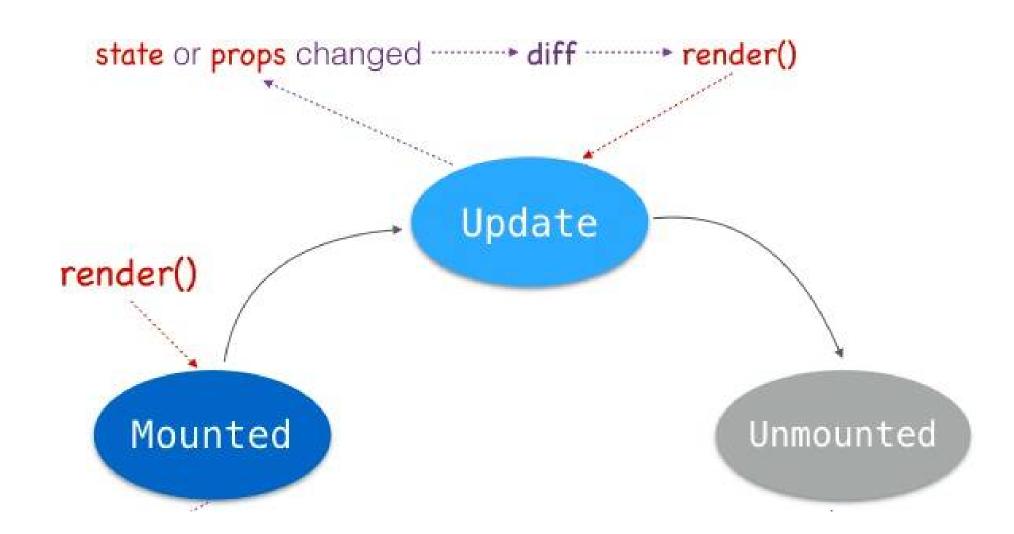
What is Props?

- Props is acronym for Properties, They are **read-only** JS objects which must be kept pure and immutable.
- They are passed from parent to child components.



What is State?

- State is mutable JS objects that used by react to determine or represent information about the component's current situation.
- If any part of these states change, The component will re-render







State

- Props are read-only (Immutable) JS objects.
- Passed from parent to child.
- If you want to change a prop, You must use a **callback function**.

- Mutable JS objects.
- Hold internal information about a component.
- State has methods to modify its value.
- State updates are asynchronous.



Creating the State

```
//Method 1: assign a variable called state
state = {
    greetings: 'Hello World',
};

//Method 2: using a constructor
constructor(props) {
    super(props);
    this.state = {
        greetings: 'Hello World',
    };
}
```

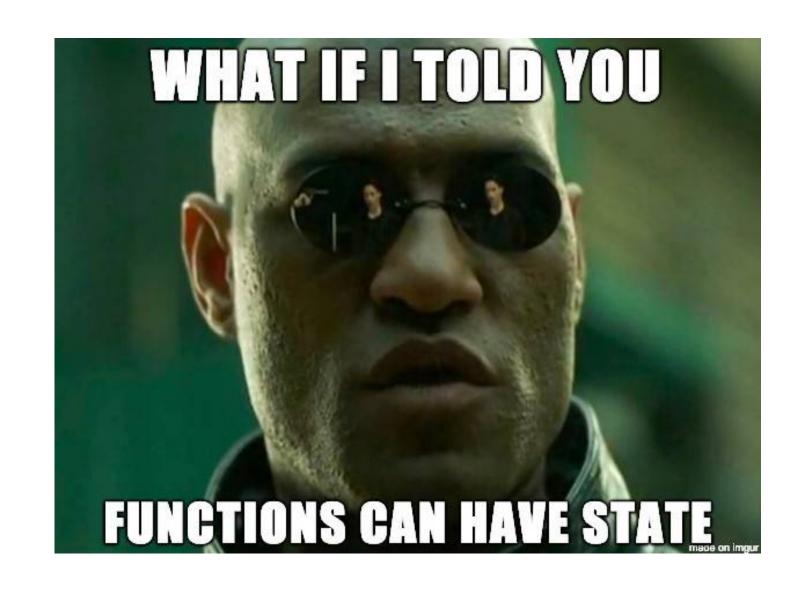


Updating the State

```
handleChangeName = () => {
    //Method 1: re-assign using an object
    this.setState({
        greetings: 'Hello React',
        });
    //Method 2: re-assign using the previous state
    this.setState((prevState) => ({
        greetings: prevState.greetings + 'again!',
        }));
}
```

React Hooks

- Hooks are the new feature introduced in the React 16.8 version.
- Hooks allows you to use state and other React features without writing a class.
- Hooks are the functions which "hook into" React state and lifecycle features from function components.
- Hooks does not work inside classes



More about React Hooks

Rules of Hooks

1.Only Call Hooks at the Top Level

Don't call Hooks inside loops, conditions, or nested functions. Instead, before any early returns.

2.Only Call Hooks from React Functions

Don't call Hooks from regular JavaScript functions. Instead, you can:

- o Call Hooks from React Function Components.
- Call Hooks from a custom hook.



X Don't call Hooks inside loops, conditions, or nested functions.

```
Mad practice

const App = () => {

    // Nested functions
    const handler = () => () => {
        const [count, setCount] = React.useState(0);
    }

    return <h1>Do not call React hooks inside nested functions</h1>;
};
```

```
X Bad practice

const App = () => {

for (let index = 0; index < 10; index++) {
    let [count, setCount] = React.useState(0);

}

return <h1>Do not call React hooks inside loops</h1>;
};
```

```
X Bad practice
const App = () => {
  if (true){
    let [count, setCount] = React.useState(0);
  }
  return <h1>Do not call React hooks inside conditions</h1>;
};
```



```
Const App = () => {
  const [count, setCount] = React.useState(0);
  React.useEffect(sideEffectCallback);
  const [person, setPerson] = React.useState({});

// Loops, conditions, nested functions, etc...

return <h1>Good example</h1>;
};
```

X Don't call Hooks from regular JavaScript functions.

```
Fad practice

function useCustomHook() {
  return [count, setCount] = React.useState(0);
}

function regularFunc() {
  const [count] = useCustomHook();
}
```



```
▼ Good practice

function useCustomHook() {
  const [count, setCount] = React.useState(0);
 // on mount hook
 React.useEffect(() => {
   setInterval(() => {
     setCount(state => state + 1);
    }, 1000);
  }, []);
  return count;
const App = () => {
 const count = useCustomHook();
 // Loops, conditions, nested functions, etc...
  return <h1>Good example: {count}</h1>;
};
```



Most Famous/Used React Hooks

1. useState

- The React useState Hook allows us to track state in a function component.
- useState takes the *initial state* as its argument
- useState hook returns an array that contains two elements [currentState, setState]

```
1 //Using a class component
   class Message extends React.Component {
      constructor(props) {
       super(props);
       this.state = {
         message: '',
       };
      render() {
       return <div>{this.state.message}</div>;
    //Using functional component and React Hooks 🕹
    const Message = () => {
      const [message, setMessage] = useState('');
      return <div>{message}</div>;
18 };
```

2. useEffect

- The Effect Hook lets you perform side effects in function components.
- Examples for Side effects
 - Data Fetching
 - Manually changing DOM elements
 - Setting up subscription
- *useEffect* hook runs immediately after the component is mounted.
- *useEffect* will also run on changing any member of the dependency array.

```
1 useEffect(()=>{
2    //do your side-effects here
3    return ()=>{
4     //clean up
5    }
6 },[dependencies])
```

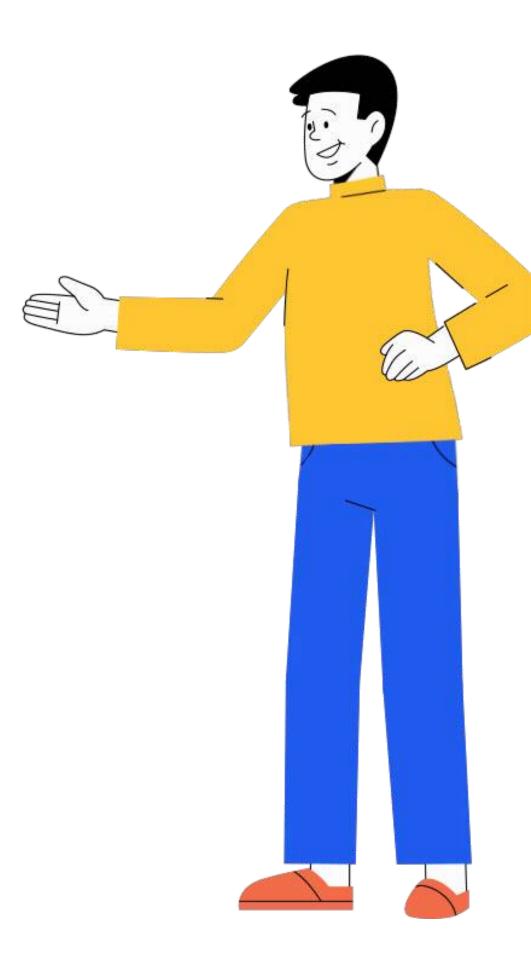
useEffect Example

```
import React, { useState, useEffect } from 'react';
   function Example() {
     const [count, setCount] = useState(0);
     // Similar to componentDidMount and componentDidUpdate:
     useEffect(() => {
       // Update the document title using the browser API
       document.title = `You clicked ${count} times`;
     },[count]);
     return (
       <div>
         You clicked {count} times
         <button onClick={() => setCount(count + 1)}>Click me</button>
       </div>
     );
18 }
```



Custom Hooks

Build your own hook right now





Demo Time

Grab your coffee and let's get started.

Meme of the day





Any Questions?

A wise man once said, "There is no dump questions"

Thank you!

For questions, requests and anything, please reach out to me on circle or email me at a.lotfy@fci-cu.edu.eg

