# Welcome to the CoGrammar Lecture: State Management

#### The session will start shortly...

Questions? Drop them in the chat. We'll have dedicated moderators answering questions.



#### **Full Stack Web Development Session Housekeeping**

- The use of disrespectful language is prohibited in the questions, this is a supportive, learning environment for all - please engage accordingly.
   (Fundamental British Values: Mutual Respect and Tolerance)
- No question is daft or silly ask them!
- There are Q&A sessions midway and at the end of the session, should you
  wish to ask any follow-up questions. Moderators are going to be
  answering questions as the session progresses as well.
- If you have any questions outside of this lecture, or that are not answered during this lecture, please do submit these for upcoming Academic Sessions. You can submit these questions here: <u>Questions</u>

#### Full Stack Web Development Session Housekeeping cont.

- For all non-academic questions, please submit a query:
   www.hyperiondev.com/support
- Report a safeguarding incident:
   www.hyperiondev.com/safeguardreporting
- We would love your feedback on lectures: Feedback on Lectures

# Skills Bootcamp 8-Week Progression Overview

#### **Fulfil 4 Criteria to Graduation**

Criterion 1: Initial Requirements

Timeframe: First 2 Weeks
Guided Learning Hours (GLH):
Minimum of 15 hours
Task Completion: First four tasks

Due Date: 24 March 2024

Criterion 2: Mid-Course Progress

**60** Guided Learning Hours

Data Science - **13 tasks** Software Engineering - **13 tasks** Web Development - **13 tasks** 

Due Date: 28 April 2024



# Skills Bootcamp Progression Overview

#### Criterion 3: Course Progress

Completion: All mandatory tasks, including Build Your Brand and resubmissions by study period end Interview Invitation: Within 4 weeks post-course Guided Learning Hours: Minimum of 112 hours by support end date (10.5 hours average, each week)

#### Criterion 4: Demonstrating Employability

Final Job or Apprenticeship
Outcome: Document within 12
weeks post-graduation
Relevance: Progression to
employment or related
opportunity



#### **Learning Objectives**

- Define the concept of state management within the context of React.js applications.
- Demonstrate the usage of the useState hook to declare and manage local state.
- Identify the concept of prop drilling and its drawbacks in large React component hierarchies.
- Describe the purpose and functionality of React Context API for managing global state.



#### What is a state variable in React.js?

- A. A variable that triggers a re-render every time its value changes.
- B. Stores metadata about the component.
- C. Variable responsible for controlling the react component lifecycle.



# **Understanding State Management**

- State management is the process of handling and updating data within a React application.
- It allows components to maintain their internal state and respond to user interactions effectively.





#### What is State in React?

- In React, state refers to an object that represents the current condition of a component.
- Stateful components have the ability to hold and modify their state, which affects their rendering and behavior.





#### **How Does State Work?**

- When a component's state changes, React automatically re-renders the component to reflect the updated state.
- Changes to state trigger a re-render of the component and its child components, ensuring that the UI stays in sync with the underlying data.





#### useState Hook

- In functional components, we use the useState hook to introduce stateful behavior.
- The useState hook allows us to declare state variables and update them within the component.





#### useState Hook

- state: Represents the current value of the state variable.
- setState: A function used to update the state variable and trigger re-rendering.

```
let [fullName, setFullName] = useState('Clark Kent');
```



### **Example: Counter Component**

```
import React, { useState } from 'react';
function Counter() {
 const [count, setCount] = useState(0);
 return (
    <div>
      Count: {count}
     <button onClick={(() => setCount(count + 1)} > Increment < / button>
      <button onClick={() => setCount(count - 1)}>Decrement</button>
    </div>
export default Counter;
```



## **Prop drilling**

- Prop drilling is a common challenge in React applications where data needs to be passed through multiple layers of components.
- It arises when passing props down several levels in the component tree, leading to code complexity and maintenance issues.





```
import React from 'react';
import ParentComponent from './Parent';
function GrandParentComponent() {
  const userData = { name: 'John', age: 30 };
  return <ParentComponent userData={userData} />;
export default GrandParentComponent;
```



```
import React from 'react';
import ChildComponent from './Child';

function ParentComponent({ userData }) {
   return <ChildComponent userData={userData} />;
}

export default ParentComponent;
```



```
import React from 'react';
import User from './User';

function ChildComponent({ userData }) {
   return <User userData={userData} />;
}

export default ChildComponent;
```



```
import React from 'react';
function User({ userData }) {
 return (
   <div>
     <h2>User Details</h2>
     Name: {userData.name}
     Age: {userData.age}
   </div>
  );
export default User;
```





# **Challenges of Prop Drilling**

- Prop drilling can make code harder to maintain and refactor, especially in large component hierarchies.
- It increases coupling between components and makes it difficult to track data flow.





# Let's Breathe!

Let's take a small break before moving on to the next topic.





#### **React Context API**

- React Context API provides a solution for managing global state in React applications.
- It allows components to share data without explicitly passing props through each level of the component tree.





## **Creating a Context**

- To create a context, we use the createContext function provided by React.
- ❖ We define a context for our data and provide a default value.





# **Consuming Context**

- Components can consume context using the useContext hook.
- This enables them to access the context value without being directly nested within the provider.





#### **Example: Using React Context API**

```
import React, { createContext, useContext } from 'react';
const UserContext = createContext({});
export function useUserDate() {
  return useContext(UserContext);
export default UserContext;
```



# **Example: Using React Context API**

```
import React from 'react';
import ParentComponent from './Parent';
import UserContext from './UserContext';
function GrandParentComponent() {
  const userData = { name: 'John', age: 30 };
  return (
    <UserContext.Provider value={userData}>
      <ParentComponent />
    </UserContext.Provider>
  );
export default GrandParentComponent;
```





## **Example: Using React Context API**

```
import React from 'react';
import { useUserData } from './UserContext';
function User({ userData }) {
 let data = useUserData();
 return (
   <div>
     <h2>User Details</h2>
     Name: {data.name}
     Age: {data.age}
   </div>
  );
```



CoGrammar

export default User;

# How do we create a state variable in a react.js component that can store boolean values?

- A. useName(true)
- B. useVariable(false)
- C. useState(false)



# To change the value of a state variable, you directly use the assignment operator (=).

A. True

B. False





#### Summary

#### Key Takeaways:

- In this session, we delved into the essentials of state management in React.js.
- We started by understanding how state works in React, leveraging the useState hook to manage local state within components.
- We explored the challenges of prop drilling in passing data across component trees and introduced the React Context API as a solution for global state management.
- Homework: Try to create a state variable that determines a single component's theme (dark or light).



# Questions and Answers





Thank you for attending







