Welcome to CoGrammar WD Week 8 Tutorial

The session will start shortly...

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

CoGrammar

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

Lecture Overview

- → Recap of State Management
- → Recap of Event Handling





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;
```



```
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;
```





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>
  );
export default User;
```





Adding event handlers

To add an event handler, you will first define a function and then pass it as a prop to the appropriate JSX tag.

```
export default function Button() {
  function handleClick() {
    alert('You clicked me!');
  return (
    <button onClick={handleClick}>
      Click me
    </button>
```





Adding event handlers

Alternatively, you can define an event handler inline in the JSX:

```
<button onClick={function handleClick() {
   alert('You clicked me!');
}}>
```

Or, more concisely, using an arrow function:

```
<button onClick={() => {
   alert('You clicked me!');
}}>
```





Passing event handlers as props

- Often you'll want the parent component to specify a child's event handler.
- To do this, pass a prop the component receives from its parent as the event handler.

```
import React from 'react';
function SuperButton({ onClick }) {
    return <button onClick={onClick}>I am a Super Button!</button>;
}
```





Event Object

```
import React from 'react';
const MyComponent = () => {
  const handleClick = (event) => {
   console.log('Button clicked!');
   console.log('Event:', event);
   console.log('Target Element:', event.target);
   console.log('Event Type:', event.type);
   console.log('Current Target:', event.currentTarget);
  };
 return <button onClick={handleClick}>Click Me</button>;
```



onClick Event

The onClick event is triggered when a user clicks on an element. It's widely used for handling button clicks, link clicks, or any other click interactions.

```
import React from 'react';

const MyComponent = () => {
    const handleClick = () => {
        console.log('Button clicked!');
    };

return <button onClick={handleClick}>Click Me</button>;
};
```



onChange Event

The onChange event is triggered when the value of an input element changes. It's commonly used for handling user input in forms.

```
const MyComponent = () => {
  const [value, setValue] = useState('');

const handleChange = (event) => {
  console.log('Input changed!');
  console.log('New value:', event.target.value);
  setValue(event.target.value);
  };

return <input type="text" value={value} onChange={handleChange} />;
};
```



onSubmit Event

The onSubmit event is triggered when a form is submitted. It's essential for form validation and submission.

```
const MyComponent = () => {
  const handleSubmit = (event) => {
   console.log('Form submitted!');
  };
 return (
   <form onSubmit={handleSubmit}>
     <button type="submit">Submit
   </form>
```





preventDefault

The preventDefault method is called within event handlers to prevent the default behavior of an event. It's commonly used to prevent form submission or link navigation.

```
export default function App() {
  const handleClick = (e) => {
    e.preventDefault();
    console.log('Hayyyyyyy!!!');
  };
  return (
    <div>
      <a href="/items" onClick={handleClick}>
        Click me
      </a>
    </div>
```





Passing Arguments to Event Handlers

You can pass additional arguments to event handlers using arrow functions.

```
export default function App() {
    const handleClick = (arg) => {
        console.log('Clicked with argument:', arg);
    };
    return <button onClick={() => handleClick('Hello')}>Click Me</button>;
}
```



Event propagation

```
export default function Toolbar() {
  return (
    <div className="Toolbar" onClick={() => {
      alert('You clicked on the toolbar!');
    }}>
      <button onClick={(e) => {
          alert('Playing!');
    }}>
        Play Movie
      </button>
    </div>
  );
```



Stopping propagation

That event object also lets you stop the propagation.

```
export default function Toolbar() {
  return (
    <div className="Toolbar" onClick={() => {
      alert('You clicked on the toolbar!');
    }}>
      <button onClick={(e) => {
          e.stopPropagation();
          alert('Playing!');
    }}>
        Play Movie
      </button>
    </div>
  );
```





Questions and Answers





Thank you for attending







