ERROR BOUNDARIES

Using Error Boundaries

```
const person = (props) => {
    const rnd = Math.random();
    if(rnd > 0.7){
        throw new Error("Something went wrong");
    }
    return (
        ...
)
};
export default person;
```

```
class Users extends Component{
   componentDidUpdate(){
      if(this.props.users.length == 0)
            throw new Error("No users in list!")
   }
...
```


- Users.componentDidUpdate
 src/componentS/Users.js:17

 14 |
 15 | componentDidUpdate() {
 16 | if (this.props.users.length === 0) {
 > 17 | throw new Error('No users provided!');
 18 | ^ }
 19 | .}
 20 |
 View compiled
- A JavaScript error in a part of the UI shouldn't break the whole app.
- To solve this problem for React users, React 16 introduces a new concept of an "error boundary".

Using Error Boundaries

```
throw new Error ('not performing tonight!')
import React, {Component} from 'react';
                                                         return (
                                                          <div>
class ErrorBoundary extends Component{
                                                           {artistName}
    state = {
                                                          </div>
        hasError: false,
        errorMessage: '
                                                        export default Artists
    componentDidCatch = (error, info) => {
                                                                          Use it like this:
        this.setState({hasError:true, errorMessage:error});
                                                                          <ErrorBoundary>
                                                                             <Artists />
    render(){
                                                                          </ErrorBoundary>
        if(this.state.hasError)
             return <h1>{this.state.errorMessage}</h1>
        else
             return this.props.children
export default ErrorBoundary;
```

import React from 'react'

function Artists({artistName}) {
 if (artistName === 'peruzzi') {

- Error boundaries are React components that catch JavaScript errors anywhere in their child component tree, log those errors, and display a fallback UI instead of the component tree that crashed. Error boundaries catch errors during rendering
- https://reactjs.org/docs/error-boundaries.html
- React.Component React (reactjs.org)

Using Error Boundaries



Welcome to React

From Error throwing Person component - all is well!

```
(i) localhost:3000
                  result = __webpack_require__(_webpack_require__.s = deferredModule[0]);
 > 45
   46 | ^}
   47 | }
   48
View compiled
Array.webpackJsonpCallback [as push]
E:/FreelanceTrg/ReactJS/Demo-Nov2021/second-app/webpack/bootstrap:32
         deferredModules.push.apply(deferredModules, executeModules || []);
   31 | // run deferred modules when all chunks ready
 > 32 | return checkDeferredModules();
   34 | function checkDeferredModules() {
   35 | var result;
View compiled
(anonymous function)
http://localhost:3000/static/js/main.chunk.js:1:73
This screen is visible only in development. It will not appear if the app crashes in production.
Open your browser's developer console to further inspect this error. Click the 'X' or hit ESC to dismiss this message
```