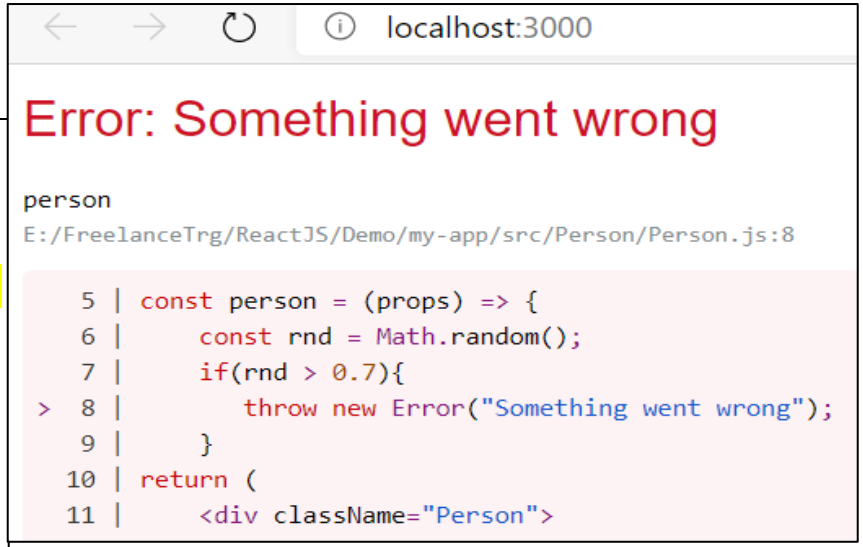
ERROR BOUNDARIES

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!")
  }
...
```



- 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

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

Use it like this:

```
<ErrorBoundary>
   <Artists />
</ErrorBoundary>
```

- 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

```
function App() {
  return (
    <div className="App">
      <h1> Welcome to React</h1>
        <ErrorBoundary >
            <Person />
        </ErrorBoundary>
    </div>
  );
}
```