Code Guide for projects in APPWRITE and REACT

Project Setup & Installing additional dependencies

Npm create vite@latest

Npm i

Install=>

1. npm i react-redux
2. npm i react-router-dom
3. Appwrite
4. TinyMCE (rich text editor)
5. Html-react-parser(use to parse html)
6. React hook form (to handle input forms)

SIGNUP ON APPWRITE

1. Create account on appwrite
2. Take project id and api endpoint from there
3. And then other imp variable ids
4. Then setup them in .env file
5. And add .env file in .gitignore before pushing to github

Setting up environment variables

VITE\_APPWRITE\_URL="" //create project-> take api endpoint from settings

VITE\_APPWRITE\_PROJECT\_ID="" //create project-> take project id from settings

VITE\_APPWRITE\_DATABASE\_ID="" //create database-> take database id

VITE\_APPWRITE\_COLLECTION\_ID="" //create collection in database-> take collection id

// change permissions, create attributes, create indexes

VITE\_APPWRITE\_BUCKET\_ID="" // storage->bucket names as images->take id

// change permissions

Accessing environment variables

1. If someone has created react app using create-react-app, then it is mandatory,

* To set environment variables, use REACT\_ APP\_Keyword.

Eg-> APPWRITE\_URL (this is wrong)

REACT\_APP\_APPWRITE\_URL (this is right)

* To access them, we have to use *process.env.(variable name)*

Eg*-> APP.JS =>*

*console.log(process.env.REACT\_APP\_APPWRITE\_URL)*

(bcz environment variable file is defined in process)

1. If someone has created react app using VITE ,then it is mandatory,

* To set environment variables, use VITE\_ Keyword.

Eg-> APPWRITE\_URL (this is wrong)

VITE\_APPWRITE\_URL (this is right)

* To access them, we have to use *import.meta.env.(variable name)*

Eg*-> APP.JS =>*

*console.log(import.meta.env.VITE\_APPWRITE\_URL)*

Implementing better way to access environment variables (for production grade apps)

1. Create conf folder in src
2. Create conf.js in this folder
3. Create a conf named object in this file and export it.
4. We are doing these, bcz using *import.meta.env.variable* can cause error, bcz maybe it won’t load and this will lead to app crash.

VITE\_APPWRITE\_PROJECT\_ID="664f203100339a8b1c0a"

And, in above example if there are no alphabets , then maybe it can be treated as a number which will lead to error

Because environment variables are always in string, so we will export key value pair in conf.js

***const conf = {***

***appwriteUrl: String(import.meta.env.VITE\_APPWRITE\_URL),***

***appwriteProjectId: String(import.meta.env.VITE\_APPWRITE\_PROJECT\_ID),***

***appwriteDatabaseId: String(import.meta.env.VITE\_APPWRITE\_DATABASE\_ID),***

***appwriteCollectionId: String(import.meta.env.VITE\_APPWRITE\_COLLECTION\_ID),***

***appwriteBucketId: String(import.meta.env.VITE\_APPWRITE\_BUCKET\_ID)***

***}***

***export default conf;***

5. Here, use of string will make sure that each variable will be of type string

Vendor Lock-In

Vendor lock-in refers to a situation where the cost of switching to a different vendor is so high that the customer is essentially stuck with the original vendor.

To solve vendor lock-in for full-stack applications, you can create services in your code using the following strategies:

1. **Microservices Architecture**: Break your application into smaller, independent services. This allows you to change or replace parts without affecting the whole system.
2. **API-Driven Development**: Use standardized APIs for clear boundaries and interoperability, making it easier to switch out components.
3. **Containerization**: Package your application into containers (e.g., using Docker) to ensure it runs consistently across different environments and cloud providers.
4. **Service Mesh**: Use a service mesh (e.g., Istio) to manage communication between microservices, enhancing control and vendor independence.
5. **Infrastructure as Code (IaC)**: Manage infrastructure with code (e.g., using Terraform) for repeatable and consistent deployments across various vendors. These practices promote modularity, flexibility, and portability, reducing dependency on any single vendor.

Example Scenario

Imagine you have a full-stack application with a frontend, backend, and a database. By creating services in the following ways, you can mitigate vendor lock-in:

* **Frontend:** The frontend communicates with the backend through a set of well-defined APIs. These APIs remain consistent regardless of backend changes.
* **Backend:** The backend is composed of several microservices, each responsible for a specific function (e.g., user authentication, data processing). These microservices are containerized, allowing them to run on any container orchestration platform (e.g., Kubernetes).
* **Database:** Use a database abstraction layer or an ORM (Object-Relational Mapping) tool to abstract the database interactions, making it easier to switch database providers if needed.

In JavaScript full-stack applications, addressing vendor lock-in through services doesn't necessarily require them to be written as classes. Services can be any part of the code that handles specific tasks, such as accessing a database or calling an external API. You can write these services using classes, but you can also use simple functions or modules.

The key is to create an abstraction layer—that means to build a layer in your code that separates the core functions of your application from the specific technologies it uses (like a certain type of database or cloud service). This means writing your code so that it doesn't depend directly on one particular technology. When you do this, you can switch to a different technology or service provider more easily without needing to overhaul the main parts of your application. By creating this separation, either using classes or functions, you help ensure that changing vendors or technologies is straightforward, reducing your reliance on any one supplier.

EXAMPLE:

// auth.js

**class AuthService** {

constructor(authProvider) {

this.authProvider = authProvider;

}

**login(username, password)** {

return this.authProvider.login(username, password);

}

**logout()** {

return this.authProvider.logout();

}

**// Other authentication-related methods**

}

module.exports = AuthService;

NOTE:

In this example, **AuthService** is a class that handles authentication. It uses an **authProvider**, which could be any authentication service. If you decide to switch from one authentication service to another, you only need to change the **authProvider** implementation, not the rest of your application.

This approach helps in tackling vendor lock-in by making it easy to replace or update specific services without rewriting your entire application.

Application flow =>

The `userId` in your application is typically generated when a user registers or logs in. The generation of the `userId` depends on how user authentication is handled in your backend service (e.g., Appwrite, Firebase, custom backend). Here’s a general overview of how this works:

1. \*\*User Registration\*\*:

- When a user registers, they provide necessary information like email, password, etc.

- The backend service processes this registration request and creates a new user in the database.

- During this process, the backend generates a unique identifier (`userId`) for the new user.

- The backend then returns this `userId` (along with other user data) to the frontend.

2. \*\*User Login\*\*:

- When a user logs in, they provide their credentials (e.g., email and password).

- The backend validates these credentials.

- **Upon successful validation, the backend retrieves the user's data, including their unique `userId`.**

- The backend sends this user data back to the frontend.

3. \*\*Storing User Data in Redux\*\*:

- When the frontend receives the user data from the backend, it dispatches an action to update the Redux store.

- This action typically includes the user data, which includes the `userId`.

**### Example Flow with Appwrite**

Let’s assume you are using Appwrite for user authentication. Here’s how the `userId` might be generated and handled:

**#### User Registration**

1. \*\*Frontend\*\*:

- The user fills out a registration form and submits it.

- The frontend makes a request to the Appwrite API to create a new user.

import { Client, Account } from 'appwrite';

const client = new Client();

client.setEndpoint('https://[APPWRITE-ENDPOINT]').setProject('PROJECT\_ID');

const account = new Account(client);

account.create('unique()', email, password, name)

  .then(response => {

    console.log('User registered:', response);

    // Dispatch an action to save user data to Redux store

  })

  .catch(error => {

    console.error('Registration error:', error);

  });

2. \*\*Backend (Appwrite)\*\*:

- Appwrite creates the user in its database and generates a unique `userId`.

- Appwrite sends the user data, including the `userId`, back to the frontend.

**#### User Login**

1. \*\*Frontend\*\*:

- The user fills out a login form and submits it.

- The frontend makes a request to the Appwrite API to log in the user.

account.createSession(email, password)

.then(response => {

  console.log('User logged in:', response);

  // Dispatch an action to save user data to Redux store

})

.catch(error => {

  console.error('Login error:', error);

});

2. \*\*Backend (Appwrite)\*\*:

- Appwrite validates the credentials and retrieves the user data, including the `userId`.

- Appwrite sends the user data back to the frontend.

**### Storing User Data in Redux**

Once the user data, including the `userId`, is received on the frontend, it is stored in the Redux store:

// authSlice.js

import { createSlice } from "@reduxjs/toolkit";

const initialState = {

  status: false,

  userData: null,

};

const authSlice = createSlice({

  name: "auth",

  initialState,

  reducers: {

    login: (state, action) => {

      state.status = true;

      state.userData = action.payload.userData;

    },

    logout: (state) => {

      state.status = false;

      state.userData = null;

    },

  },

});

export const { login, logout } = authSlice.actions;

export default authSlice.reducer;

In your component, you can then use `useSelector` to access the `userId`:

import { useSelector } from "react-redux";

const userData = useSelector((state) => state.auth.userData);

const userId = userData?.$id; // or however your user data structure is

### Summary

- The `userId` is generated by the backend service (e.g., Appwrite) during user registration.

- When the user logs in, the backend retrieves and sends the user data, including the `userId`, to the frontend.

- The frontend stores this user data in the Redux store, making it accessible throughout the application.

Build authentication service with appwrite

Phle 2 properties bnaenge – client and account ,

Client new keyword se bnega, but account ko new keyword se bnane ka fayda ni h yha , bcz account shoud be created when an object will be created using thi class, kuki object bnte hi account to automatically bn jaega, or starting m client k sath hi account bna k wastage of resource hi hota.

Client se account bnaenge

1. Create a folder for services , here we are using appwrite, so we will name that folder appwrite.
2. Make a file named auth.js in it for authentication services.
3. Now, import client, account and ID from appwrite.
4. Create a class named AuthService and export it, then export it.
5. To use this class , we have to create object and then call methods on that object everytime.

So, we are creating an object already and will use it directly and then we will call methods on that object in need everytime.

1. Create an object and export it.

const authService = new AuthService();

export default authService;

Now, if anyone imports it , then he can access all the methods that are created in that object. Eg: authService.signup, etc.

1. We have to create a client and account, because all the functions are called on account.

*export class AuthService(){*

*client = new Client();*

*account;*

*}*

*const authService = new AuthService();*

*export default authService*

* Here, we are not creating account using new keyword like client.

Because it doesn’t make sense as it will be a wastage of resource

Whenever someone creates an object, then account should be created.

And the method, that is automatically called on creation of object is constructor.

And in this constructor, we will create account( by setting endpoint and projectid on client)

*export class AuthService(){*

*client = new Client();*

*account;*

*constructor(){*

*this.client*

*.setEndpoint(conf.appwriteUrl)*

*.setProject(conf.appwrite);*

*this.account = new Account(this.client);*

*}*

*}*

*const authService = new AuthService();*

*export default authService*

1. Now we will list all the service(methods), like createAccount, login, logout

***async createAccount({email, password, name})****{*

*//use try catch for avoiding errors and read docs of appwrite to avoid mistakes*

*try{*

*const userAccount = await this.account.create(ID.unique(), email, password, name);*

*if(userAccount){*

*//call another method like direct login or any msg (account created successfully)*

*return this.login({email,password});*

*}else{*

*return userAccount;*

*}*

*}*

*catch(error){*

*throw error;*

*}}*

***async login({email, password})****{*

*//use try catch for avoiding errors and read docs of appwrite to avoid mistakes*

*try{*

*return await this.account.createEmailSession(email, password);*

*}*

*catch(error){*

*throw error;*

*}*

*}*

***async getCurrentUser()*** *{*

*try {*

*return await this.account.get();*

*} catch (error) {*

*console.log("Appwrite service :: getCurrentUser :: error", error);*

*}*

*return null; //in case there is no account*

*}*

***async logout()*** *{*

*try {*

*await this.account.deleteSessions();*

*} catch (error) {*

*console.log("Appwrite service :: logout :: error", error);*

*}*

*}*

**Application flow =>**

*In your application flow:*

***1. \*\*Generating Slug in PostForm\*\*:***

*- The `slug` is generated based on the `title` of the post using a function (`slugTransform` in your code). This function converts the `title` into a URL-friendly format (e.g., lowercase, replacing spaces with hyphens).*

*- The `slug` serves as a human-readable identifier for the post.*

***2. \*\*Using Slug as Document ID\*\*:***

*- When you create or update a post using your `Service` class methods (`createPost`, `updatePost`, etc.), you use this `slug` as the document ID.*

*- In Appwrite (or any backend database service), the document ID is typically a unique identifier for each document (post in your case) stored in the database collection.*

*- By using the `slug` as the document ID, you ensure that each post has a unique identifier that is also meaningful and human-readable.*

***### Example Usage:***

***- \*\*Creating a New Post\*\*:***

const dbPost = await service.createPost({

  title: "Sample Post Title",

  slug: slugTransform("Sample Post Title"),

  content: "Lorem ipsum...",

  featuredImage: "image\_file\_id",

  status: "active",

  userId: userData.$id,

});

*Here, `slugTransform("Sample Post Title")` generates a slug from the title "Sample Post Title", which is used both as a field in the post (`slug`) and as the document ID in the database.*

***- \*\*Updating an Existing Post\*\*:***

const dbPost = await service.updatePost(existingPost.slug, {

  title: "Updated Post Title",

  content: "Updated content...",

  featuredImage: "new\_image\_file\_id",

  status: "inactive",

});

*Here, `existingPost.slug` is used as the document ID for updating the* existing post with new data.

*By using slugs as document IDs, you maintain consistency and readability in your data structure, making it easier to manage and query posts based on their unique identifiers. This approach also aligns with best practices for structuring data in document-based databases like Appwrite.*

***FOR BETTER UNDERSTANDING, REQD BELOW NOTES FOR APPWRITE DATABASE SERVICE, AND POSTFORM COMPONENT***

Appwrite database, file upload and custom queries

Client se database or storage bnaenge

1. Make a file in appwrite folder named config.js
2. This file will contain database services.
3. And, file upload services , custom queries too.
4. Then make methods like createPost, updatePost, deletePost, getPost, getPosts for database services.

5. createPost=> add parameters in this method as an object,

That will use destructuring . {title, slug, content,

featuredImage, status, userId}

saari chije above mentioned user dega is method ko to create a post, and in this method while creation, it will need database id, collection id, document id( hm id.unique bhi le skte h, but hm slug use krre h yha), last chyie object which will contain title, (slug bhi store kr skte h , but hm ni dalre yha), content,featuredImage,status, userId and agr or bhi information h to attributes m add krke use kr skte h

*In case kbhi mongo db use krna pda to info yhi store hogi*

* Use slug as document id
* And read docs of appwrite

6. updatePost (slug,{title,content,featuredImage,status}) => add

parameters in this method as an object,

That will use destructuring .(slug, {title, content,

featuredImage, status, userId})

*for updation, we will need the document id (and as we are using slug as document id, so we will give slug as document id in method. There is no need to userId bcz editpost/updatepost ka option usi user ko milega jiski post hogi)*

* Use slug as document id
* And read docs of appwrite

7. deletePost(slug)=> add parameters in this method => slug

* Use slug as document id
* And read docs of appwrite

8. getPost(slug)=> use slug as document id and parameter to get

The required document.

9. getPosts(queries = [Query.equal("status","active")]) =>

Add queries in parameter

Or we can also directly add queries in method

Without assigning it to a keyword like queries

async getPosts(queries = [Query.equal("status","active")]){

try{

return await this.databases.listDocuments(

conf.appwriteDatabaseId,

conf.appwriteCollectionId,

queries

)

}

catch(error){

console.log("Appwrite serive :: getPosts :: error", error);

}

}

Or

async getPosts(){

try{

return await this.databases.listDocuments(

conf.appwriteDatabaseId,

conf.appwriteCollectionId,

[Query.equal("status","active")]

)

}

catch(error){

console.log("Appwrite serive :: getPosts :: error", error);

}

}

### Now for File Upload Services =>

1. Make methods for file upload services now.
2. uploadFile, deleteFile, getFilePreview , etc.
3. uploadFile(file) => use ID.unique() as file id
4. deleteFile(fileId)
5. getFilePreview(fileId)

  async uploadFile(file){

            try{

              return  await this.bucket.createFile(

                    conf.appwriteBucketId,

                    ID.unique(),

                    file

                )

            }

            catch(error){

                console.log("Appwrite serive :: uploadFile :: error", error);

                return false

            }

        async deleteFile(fileId){

            try{

               await this.bucket.deleteFile(

                conf.appwriteBucketId,

                fileId

               )

               return true;

            }

            catch(error){

                console.log("Appwrite serive :: deleteFile :: error", error);

                return false

            }  }

        getFilePreview(fileId){

          return this.bucket.getFilePreview(

            conf.appwriteBucketId,

            fileId

          )

        }

**We will use redux, and use its store to know whether the user is logged in or not**

How to configure redux toolkit in big projects

1. **Setting up a store using Redux toolkit in a big project**

We can also put store and slices in 1 folder, and here we will put slices and store in 1 folder named store.

1. **Creating and configuring redux store and authentication slice**

* Configure store and import main reduce from authSlice.js
* We can import the main reducer that we exported in slice with any name in store.So, we are importing it with name authReducer.
* **CODE =>**

import { configureStore } from "@reduxjs/toolkit";

import authReducer from "./authSlice";

const store = configureStore({

reducer:{

auth: authReducer

} })

1. **Now, we will create authentication slice named authSlice.js**

* This silce file will contain reducers and actions.
* In initialState , we will give two states, status and userData

as these 2 can help in tracking whether the user is logged in or not.

* initialState:{

state:false,

userData:null

}

* Then, create slice and add name, initalState, reducers in it.We will make 2 reducers here, login and logout.
* Each reducer has accesse of state and action.
* And, action provide payload.(payload is an object which provide information from component to store)

const authSlice = createSlice({

    name:"auth",

    initialState,

    reducers:{

          login:(state,action)=>{

            state.status=true;

            state.userData= action.payload.userData;

          },

          logout☹state,action)=>{

            state.status=false;

            state.userData=null;

          }

    }

})

* Then export main reducer and actions separately.

export const {login,logout} =authSlice.actions;

export default authSlice.reducer;

1. **Whenever app loads, we have to check whether the user is logged in or not, so will work on App.jsx now**

* Check it from state that is user is logged in or not.
* And , if user is logged in then we will show some things to user and if not, then we will show what is needed.
* Make a state loading, so that when we fetch data from appwrite, because it may take some time to fetch data. So, we will do conditional rendering.
* Hence, if loading is true=> show loading

And if loading false=> show data

**const [loading,setLoading] = useState(true)**

* In starting, we have set its default value true because we will use useEffect. And, in useEffect we will change its state from true to false
* Make a variable named dispatch using useDispatch hook from react-redux. We need it to change state

(user interacts-> dispatch an action-> check store for suitable reducer for the action dispatched-> reducer will process old state from store and send new state)

* Now, we need authentication service to fetch data from appwrite about user status

import authService from “./appwrite/auth”

* **In authService, we had created a method getCurrentUser, use it.**

**And also import login and logout methods, so that when we fetch user’s status we can update store as well and hence ui. We will use login and logout methods(reducers) by dispatching them.**

* Use this method inside useEffect hook so that whenever app renders, it will check the user’s login/logout status and show userData accordingly.
* useEffect(()=>{

authService.getCurrentUser()

.then((userData)=>{

if(userData){

dispatch(login({userData}))

} else{

dispatch(logout())

}

})

.finally(()=>setLoading(false))

},[])

Here, .finally always runs. .then also provides a callback.

return **!loading ? (**

<div classname=””>

<div classname=””>

<Header/>

<main>

<Outlet/> // will use it after react-router-dom

</main>

<Footer/>

</div>

</div>

**) : (null)**

}

export default App;

1. **Set Provider in main.jsx for store.**

import {Provider} from ‘react-redux’

import store from ‘./store/store.js’

<React.StrictMode>

<Provider store={store}>

<App/>

</Provider>

</React.StrictMode>

1. **Now, make a folder named pages in src**

In pages , we will call all components like signup, login, cards, realtimeeditor(RT).

Production grade react components

1. In production grade projects, for example we have a login form , the inputs in that , we make separate react components of that input field only with props.
2. The Header and Footer folders in components folder , we will have 2 parts of header itself=> basic header and logout button.
3. In this component specific approach, first of all me make a folder named **container** in components folder which is in src folder.
4. And, make a file named container.jsx in container folder. It will accept properties as children.
5. It is just a box with styling properties, that can be used in future.

**FOOTER => ADD footer code from github**

1. Link is imported from React-router-dom
2. Create Logo Component and it will contain a image and add width =100px

**HEADER =>**

1. Header is slightly different, because it is optional. And we don’t want to show all values at once (acc to logout and login info).
2. Create 2 components in Header folder => Header.jsx and LogoutBtn.jsx
3. In Logout , for action we need information from store, so we will import useDispatch from react-redux and logout action from reducers, we will import it from reducers in store.
4. Import authService from config folder which contains authentication services in authService file.
5. Make a constant dispatch using useDispatch()
6. Make a logoutHandler.

*const logoutHandler = () => {*

*authSerrvice.logout().then(()=>{*

*dispatch(logout())*

*})*

*}*

*In appwrite most of the methods after completing returns a promise and as we have used backend authentication method to logout . now we need to inform and update store , so that backend and frontend can be on same page*

1. Create a button logout and add classes
2. Now, in Header.jsx we will put all the links, but we will render logout button conditionally.
3. If user is logged in => show logout button

And if not => then don’t show logout button

1. Import container, logo logout button components in

Header.jsx.

Import Links from react-router-dom (for redirection)

Import useSelector from react-redux (to know whether

the user is logged in or not by checking into the store)

Import useNavigate from react-router-dom

1. Now, first of all we will check the status of user , whether

it is logged in or not. We will do it by checking the store

using useSelector hook.

const authStatus = useSelector((state) => state.auth.status)

1. Make a const navigate using useNavigate()

const navigate = useNavigate()

1. Whenever, such navigation bars are created, an array is

created which contain objects and this array is iterated in

a loop when in use, and if we want to add any button in

navigation bar in future we can add easily an object.

1. Now add key value pairs in objects=>

**const navItems = [**

**{**

name: ‘Home’,

slug: “/”,

active: true

**},**

**{**

name: “Login”,

slug: “/login”,

active: !authStatus

**}**,

**{**

name: “Signup”,

slug: “/signup”,

active: !authStatus

**}**,

**{**

name: “All Posts”,

slug: “/all-posts”,

active: !authStatus

**}**,

**{**

name: “Add Post”,

slug: “/add-post”,

active: !authStatus

**}**

**]**

1. Now, write code for header=>

We will assemble Logo, ui list and logout button(conditionally) in header

header -> Container -> nav -> logo, uilist(all buttons and logout button)

<header classname=””>

<Container>

<nav classname=””>

<div classname=””>

<Link to=’/’>

<Logo width=’70px’/>

</Link>

</div>

<ul classname=””>

{navItems.map((item)=> (

item.active? (<li key={item.name}>

<button

classname=””

onClick={()=> navigate(item.slug)}

>{item.name}</button>

</li>):null

))}

{authStatus && (

<li>

<LogoutBtn/>

</li>

)}

</ul>

</nav>

</Container>

</header>

1. Now, we will create a common Button component for

our convenience.

* We will give parameters to Button=>

function Button(

children,

type= ‘button’,

bgColor = ‘bg-blue-600’,

bgColor = ‘text-white’,

className = ‘’,

…props

){

return(

<button className= **{`px-4 py-4 rounded-lg ${className} ${bgColor} ${textColor}`} {…props}}>**

{children}

</button>

**Note: Here, …props is used => if user added any other props**

**And, in <button> classnames if there are more properties, then we can add those additional properties by using {…props} or we can say spreading them.**

**Now, we will learn about forwardRef hook =>**

**In big projects, for example in login form , we make separate components even for input fields. And then call them in login main page. But, how do both will interact, means input components in basic projects have states like for username , password there are 2 diff states.**

**But in this scenario we have made component for input fields, so how the main page will get the access of their states**

**And, hence we use forwardRef hook for giving reference of states.**

**(EK COMPONENT BNAKE SARE INPUT FIELDS K LIYE USE KRENGE DIFF DIFF VALUE K SATH)**

**INTERVIEW EXAMPLE FOR forwardRef HOOK =>**

**Hm ek login form bnare h, or usme input fields h . and input field k liye hm alg component bnare h. and whi component hm sb fields k liye use krenge username password, etc.**

**And, main page alg h jha p eventually sare input field ko assemble krna h( same component with diff state or value)**

**and hme un components ki state ka access main page p chyie hoga, so hme reference dena pdega. fr hm yha forwardRef use krte h.**

1. **Now, we will create an Input component. We’ll use forwardRef hook in it (to receive ref from user and give it to the main component eventually)**

* **useId for id, we have to give same id to label in htmlfor attribute and to id in its input tag, so that Each <label> element uses the for attribute to associate with the corresponding input element via the id.**
* **Use arrow function for better code readability.**
* **Wrap your function in React.forwardRef hook.**
* **Give label, type, classname,…props in a single object in parameters and then also add ref in parameters outside the object**
* **First check if the user has given the label name.If true then show label component with attributes classname and htmlFor. Add {label} for name of label in b/w tags.**
* **Then, show input tag with attributes classname given and yours which you’ve given in parameters, id, type, ref, {…props}.**

import React, { useId } from "react";

const Input = React.forwardRef(function Input({

    label,

    type = "text",

    className = "",//we’ll add some later

    ...props

}, ref) {

    const id = useId()

  return (

  <div className="w-full">

  {label && <label

  className="inline-block mb-1 pl-1"

  htmlFor={id}

  >

    {label}

  </label>}

  <input

    type = {type}

    className = {`px-3 py-2 rounded-lg bg-white text-black outline-none focus:bg-gray-50 duration-200 border border-gray-200 w-full ${className}`}

    ref = {ref}

    {...props}

    id = {id}

  />

  </div>

)

})

export default Input;

How to use React hook form in production

1. **Now, we will make a component for our dropdown button named Select.jsx**

* Give options for dropdown, label for name, classname, props in parameters in an object and a ref in parameter outside object.
* Make a variable id using useId()
* In main div, conditionally render label component If user has given label.
* Also add htmlFor = {id} in label attributes.
* Now, render select component (by react).
* Add attributes- {…props}, id={id}, ref={ref}, classname yours and the one given in parameters.
* Now, in select map the options array.
* We’ve to map the options array conditionally, for that we have to check whether the options array has values or not. And, if we map that array without checking, and if there is no value in array , then our app will crash for sure.
* In mapping, render option component for each item in array. Give value and key attribute. **value={option}**  & as we know during mapping we have to give keys for each item.
* Render {option} b/w option tags (for showing name of option
* **{options?.map(**(option)=>(

**<option>**

{option}

**</option>**

)**)**

import React, { useId } from 'react'

function Select({

    options,

    label,

className="",

    ...props

}, ref) {

    const id = useId()

  return (

    <div className='w-full'>

    {label && <label htmlFor={id} className=''></label>}

    <select

    {...props}

    id={id}

    ref={ref}

    className={`px-3 py-2 rounded-lg bg-white text-black outline-none focus:bg-gray-50 duration-200 border border-gray-200 w-full ${className}`}

    >

        {options?.map((option)=>(<option key = {option} value={option}>

          {option}

        </option>))}

    </select>

    </div>

  )

}

export default React.forwardRef(Select)

* We can also use forwardRef use like above, by wrapping component in it end while exporting.

1. **Now, we will make component for small cards that are visible when you are logged in , which show the whole post by clicking on them – named PostCard.jsx**

* We need info, for that we need to import service from appwrite
* Import Link( from react-router-dom), bcz we will make the whole postcard a link.
* **Now, to display the postcard, we have to pass some props, which we’ll get again from appwrite on applying query**
* Add, **$id, title, featuredImage** in props. (we can add more)
* Wrap the whole component in Link component.
* <Link to={`**/post/${$id**}`}> , in link we don’t need to give full url as path, we can give the path from our current location.
* Render a div in link with classname of your choice.
* In first div, we will show an image and a text only.
* Then, again add a div in above div.(for image).
* In image, we have to show preview of image. For that, we can use appwrite service method **getFilePreview by passing fileId**.

And the one who is calling the card is already passing the id.

* **featuredImage is id of image and $id is id of each post**
* In image tag, write classname of your choice , alt={title} and src={**service.getFilePreview(featuredImage)**}
* Outside the innermost div, add a h2 tag to show title, add classname of your choice

import React from 'react'

import service from '../appwrite/config'

import {Link} from 'react-router-dom'

function PostCard({$id, title, featuredImage}) {

  return (

<Link to={`/post/${$id}`}>

    <div className='w-full bg-gray-100 rounded-xl p-4'>

      <div className='w-full justify-center mb-4'>

        <img src={featuredImage}/>

      </div>

    </div>

    </Link>

  )

}

export default PostCard

1. **Now, we will make a login component.**

* We will use React hook form.
* In react Hook Form, register is a way of form handling.

And handleSubmit is a method.

* Import useState and {Link, useNavigate} from react-router-dom
* We also need login from authSlice (from store). We can also use it by name of our choice. **Import {login as authLogin}** from path
* Import Button, Input, Logo from index
* We need authentication service from appwrite, as we are making login component. For that, Import **authService** from appwrite.
* Import useDispatch from react-redux
* Import useForm from react-hook-form
* Make variables navigate & dispatch using useNavigate() & useDispatch()
* Now, we will take register & handleSubmit from useForm() **const {register, handleSubmit} = useForm()**
* Make state for errors using useState.

**const [error, setError] = useState(“”)**

* **We’ll make a method named login,** but we already have handleSubmit method, **And in react-hook-form handleSubmit is a method in which we give our handlesubmit method for form submission & here we’re making our handleSubmit method with “login” name** avoid confusion.

**const login = async(data) => {**

setError(“”)

**}**

* In login method, firstly empty the error state. **Always empty the error state in submit methods while making register or login forms, bcz after starting submission, error should be cleaned.**

**Also, use try catch block for catching error if any while sending info. In try block, use await as we’ve already used async.**

* In await call method login from authService, and store the data thet we get from it in a variable named **session.**

If we get session means user is logged in and if not then user is not logged in.

And if we get session, then fetch userData from **getCurrentUser() method of authService** (appwrite authentication service).

Again check if we get userData, then dispatch login **(here authLogin)**  & pass user data in authLogin

And if we’ve got the user, then navigate it to route using navigate.

**Note: While using Link, we’ve to click it. But in navigate, we can programmatically send anywhere.**

* Now, render a main div, & a div inside main div with classnames of our choice. And, a third div inside second div.
* In the innermost div, add Logo
* Outside the innermost div, add h2 with text – **Sign in to your account.**
* Then a p tag with text – **Don’t have any account.**  And, make it clickable by wrapping it in Link component with path to signup page.

**<p> <Link to =”/signup”** classname**> Sign Up</Link></p>**

* Now, we’ll display error if any by using p tag. We’ll render it conditionally.

**{error && <p classname>**{error}**</p>}**

* Now, we will render our form. In form attributes, in handleSubmit put our method.

**On submission of form, handleSubmit is actually an event which’ll get called. And this event is imp for all the input field values and as we use register there, then automatically their state manangement will be handled by this handleSubmit** (in short, it will take all the input field value states & while submission it’ll use tthem)

* Now, add classname of your choice and in form , add a div with classname of your choice. In this div, we’ll add our input components.
* **FOR EMAIL INPUT:**
* In Input component, pass

label = “Email: “

placeholder = “Enter your email”

type = “email”

{…register(“email”)}  **… is imp, bcz if we’ve used register in any**

**other Input component, then its value’ll get**

**override. And to avoid it , we’ve to spread it every**

**time.** **And, add email in register to make it unique**

Now, we are passing key value pair in register. Here, “email” is key. Now, we’ll pass an object as value. In that object, pass necessary options.

{…register(“email”, **{**

**required: true,**

**validate: {**

**matchPattern: (value) => /^\w+([.-]?\w+)**[**\*@\w+([.-**](mailto:*@\w+(%5b.-%5d?\w+)*(\.\w%7b2,3%7d)+$/)

**]?\w+)\*(\.\w{2,3})+$/**

**.test(value) ||**

**"Email address must be a valid address",**

**}**

**}**)}

**NOTE: validate is used for pattern. In validate, we will pass an object in which we pass the pattern we want.** Use matchPattern method which give a callback for passing pattern.

To search patterns of our choice, search regexr on google. And here we want for email, then search email and choose the one you want.

Our pattern is in slashes(/) before .test (value).

And, from **.test(v) is for test for value.** And pass the value that we are passing in matchPattern’s callback.

And **if the value that we’re getting is tested by the pattern expression.**

**If not, then use || and write “Email address must be a valid address”**

{...register("email", {

  required: true,

  validate: {

      matchPatern: (value) => /^\w+([.-]?\w+)\*@\w+([.-]?\w+)\*(\.\w{2,3})+$/.test(value) ||

      "Email address must be a valid address",

  }

})}

* **FOR PASSWORD INPUT:**
* Same as email. Use password in label type, placeholder.
* In register object, we’re passing only required: true option,

(if we need any other option, we can pass)

<Input

label="Password: "

type="password"

placeholder="Enter your password"

{...register("password", {

    required: true,

})}

/>

* **Button component for Sign in:**

<Button type="submit" className="w-full">

  Sign in

</Button>

Now, for revision make signup component same as login.

1. **Now, we’ll make Signup component**

* Make our handleSubmit method with name **create or signup.**
* Now, as we are creating an account. Use createAccount method from authService (appwrite authentication service).
* Store in a variable userData.

If we’ve got userData then fetch current user using **getCurrentUser method from authService.**

**And, if we are getting current user, store it in variable named userData(again)** //for conveneience

Now, if we’re getting currentUser, we’ve to update store.

To update store, use dispatch and send userData in login method through dispatch.

And after passing userData in store, navigate it to home route - **navigate(“/”)**

* **Render a main div.** Second div inside main div for logo.

**Wrap logo in span in second div.**

**Outside second div, use h2 – “**Signup to create account”

Then, a p tag – “Already have an account”

Inside p, use Link to navigate to sign in page.

<p>

  Already have an account?

  <Link to="/login">Sign In</Link>

</p>

* Now, display errors using p tag same as login.
* Then, render form. Pass our method in handleSubmit method of react-hook-form in onsubmit.

<form onSubmit={handleSubmit(create)}>

Your code

</form>

1. In form, add a div. In this div, add our Input components for Full Name, Email, Password same as login.

<Input

  label="Full Name: "

  placeholder="Enter your full name"

  {...register("name", {

    required: true,

  })}

/>

We are not giving more options in register key value pairs other than required

And, Email & Password same as login

1. Then, a button component for Sign up or Create Account text same as login

<Button type="submit" className="w-full">

Create Account

</Button>

AUTHENTICATION LAYOUT

It is actually a mechanism to protect pages and routes.

Till now, we haven’t written any protection mechanism, in auth we know we have states but we are not using them so how will we protect it.

The purpose of AuthLayout is to conditionally render components based on the user's authentication status. It checks whether the user is authenticated or not and then decides which component to display accordingly. Here's a brief overview:

* **Protected Routes**: For routes that require authentication (e.g., /add-post, /edit-post/:slug), AuthLayout ensures that only authenticated users can access these pages. If the user is not authenticated, they are redirected to the login page.
* **Public Routes**: For routes that should be accessible without authentication (e.g., /login, /signup), AuthLayout ensures that authenticated users are redirected to the home page or another relevant page, preventing them from accessing the login or signup pages.

So, we will make a container for it (a protected container). This container is empty be default, which will decide whether to show values in it or not.

1. Make a component AuthLayout. And we are naming function inside it **Protected.**

**(yes, file name and function name can be different)**

export default function Protected({children, authentication = true}) {

// YOUR CODE

}

Protected name bcz we’ll conditionally render its children.

1. In props, pass children and authentication. In starting, we’re giving value of authentication = true. But if someone is calling

this component, maybe he’ll give its value = false.

So, we will check status

(We will explain it later…..)

1. Import **useEffect, useState** from react, **useSelector** from react-redux, **useNavigate** from react-router-dom.
2. Then make variable navigate using useNavigate.

A state named loader using useState with default state true.

Now, we will ask store using useSelector, whether the user is logged in or not. And, store the received value in variable named **authStatus.**

const navigate = useNavigate()

const [loader, setLoader] = useState(true)

const authStatus = useSelector(state => state.auth.status)

1. **Now, useEffect will tell us on which route to send the current user. And on change of which fields, there is a need for recheck.**

So, for rechecking there are dependencies = authStatus, navigate, authentication. Put these in dependency array of useEffect.

**(authentication – user ne agr authentication wgrh bheja h to recheck it)**

**(authStatus changes will be handled by useSelector)**

**(navigate handles user kha se kha gya h)**

Now, check using if else block ->

useEffect(() => {

        //TODO: make it more easy to understand

        // if (authStatus ===true){

        //     navigate("/")

        // } else if (authStatus === false) {

        //     navigate("/login")

        // }

        //let authValue = authStatus === true ? true : false

        if(authentication && authStatus !== authentication){

            navigate("/login")

        } else if(!authentication && authStatus !== authentication){

            navigate("/")

        }

        setLoader(false)

    }, [authStatus, navigate, authentication])

### Why Only Two Conditions are Needed ?

 **Protected Route** (Meant for authenticated users) => Redirects unauthenticated users to login; allows authenticated users.

 **Guest Route** (Meant for unauthenticated users) => Redirects authenticated users to home; allows unauthenticated users.

These two conditions handle all possible scenarios for route access based on user authentication status

### Props

1. **children:** The content that will be rendered if the user meets the authentication requirements.
2. **authentication:** A boolean that specifies the type of protection for the route:

If true, the route requires the user to be authenticated (logged in).

If false, the route requires the user to be unauthenticated (logged out).

1. **State and Selectors**

**authStatus:** This value is fetched from the Redux store and represents the current authentication status of the user. It can be true if the user is logged in and false if the user is logged out.

### Variable Meanings:

* **Protected Route (authentication = true):**

This route requires the user to be authenticated (logged in).

* **Guest Route (authentication = false):**

This route does not require the user to be authenticated (meant for guests who are not logged in).

* **authStatus = true**: The user is authenticated (logged in).
* **authStatus = false:** The user is not authenticated (not logged in).

1. **useEffect Logic =>** The useEffect hook in the component checks condition and navigates the user accordingly:

### Protected Route (authentication = true):

* Meant for authenticated users.
* This route requires the user to be authenticated

1. **User is Authenticated (authStatus = true)**:
   * Condition: authentication && authStatus !== authentication
   * Evaluation: true && true !== true
   * Simplification: true && false (which is false)
   * **Outcome**: The condition is false. No redirection occurs. The user stays on the current page, accessing the protected route because they are authenticated.
2. **User is Not Authenticated (authStatus = false)**:
   * Condition: authentication && authStatus !== authentication
   * Evaluation: true && false !== true
   * Simplification: true && true (which is true)
   * **Outcome**: The condition is true. The user is redirected to the login page because they are not authenticated.

### Guest Route (authentication = false):

* Meant for unauthenticated users.
* This route does not require the user to be authenticated.

1. **User is Authenticated (authStatus = true)**:

* Condition: !authentication && authStatus !== authentication
* Evaluation: false && true !== false
* Simplification: true && true (which is true)
* **Outcome**: The condition is true. The user is redirected to the home page because they are authenticated and should not access guest routes.

1. **User is Not Authenticated (authStatus = false)**:

* Condition: !authentication && authStatus !== authentication
* Evaluation: false && false !== false
* Simplification: true && false (which is false)
* **Outcome**: The condition is false. No redirection occurs. The user stays on the current page, accessing the guest route because they are not authenticated.

1. **In return statement =>** 
   * **Loading State (loader = true)**: Shows "Loading..." to indicate ongoing data fetch or process.
   * **Loaded State (loader = false)**: Renders either the main content (children) of the route or performs redirection logic based on authentication status (authStatus).

**Protected Routes**

**Protected Routes** are parts of an application that are only accessible to authenticated users. These routes require the user to be logged in to access them. Examples include:

* User dashboard
* Profile page
* Account settings
* Any page that displays user-specific data or allows users to perform actions that require authentication

**Guest Routes**

**Guest Routes** are parts of an application that are only accessible to unauthenticated users. These routes are meant for guests, or users who are not logged in. Examples include:

* Login page
* Registration page
* Forgot password page
* Any page that provides access to features or information meant for users who have not logged in

useEffect(() => {

        if (authentication && authStatus !== authentication) {

            navigate("/login"); // Protected route, Redirect unauthenticated users to the login page, & authenticated users stay on same page

        }

else if (!authentication && authStatus !== authentication) {

            navigate("/"); // Guest route, Redirect authenticated users to the home page & allows unauthenticated users.

        }

        setLoader(false); // Set loader to false after checking authentication status

    }, [authStatus, navigate, authentication]

**Usage:**

import React from 'react';

import { BrowserRouter as Router, Route, Routes } from 'react-router-dom';

import Protected from './Protected';

import Dashboard from './Dashboard';

import Login from './Login';

const App = () => {

  return (

    <Router>

      <Routes>

        <Route path="/login" element={<Protected authentication={false}><Login /></Protected>} />

        <Route path="/dashboard" element={<Protected authentication={true}><Dashboard /></Protected>} />

      </Routes>

    </Router>

  );

};

export default App;

* + Protected component is used to wrap routes (/login and /dashboard) based on authentication requirements.
  + authentication={true} for /dashboard ensures only authenticated users can access.
  + authentication={false} for /login allows unauthenticated users to access.

**Adding form and slug values**

**INTRO:**

RTE will be a separate component, just like input components in which we made separate input components and form and for state management and values we‘d used forwardref hook.

Similarly, we can use forwardref in rte. But , here as we have react-hook-form we will see how to do the same technique in it.

We will design this form in a way, so that it can be used for post submit, post edit.

Edit - sari values load krdo

New – sari values empty dedo

**AND, We will also track an input form, based on this we will design slug , in which we will add - , if there is any space used.**

* **Here, we will use controller from react-hook-form for giving reference just like forwardRef hook.**
* **For this, we can add our requirements in controller. It has arguments for this like name, control, render, defaultValue, rules, shouldUnregister, disabled** (as mentioned in docs)
* And, whenever this RTE component will be called, caller will provide control & all the props values.
* Now, start code=>

Create a main div with classname of ur choice.

Then, render label conditionally.

Then, render Controller component. We can pass name, control, rules, render(function).

-**name** name will be passed using || condition

- **control** when we’ll pass control, it will give control to parent

component which is calling this RTE component

(everything like events, values, data, states, etc.)

**-render={({ field }) => (...)**

* The render prop in Controller allows you to define how a form input or control should be rendered within a form managed by react-hook-form.
* The Controller component is used to connect form inputs from external libraries (like TinyMCE, DatePicker, etc.) or custom components to the react-hook-form's form state.
* It expects a render prop function where you can define how the control (input, select, custom component) should be rendered and how it interacts with react-hook-form.
* Props Passed: Inside the render function, Controller passes an object (often named field) containing properties like onChange, value, onBlur, name, and ref.
* Responsibility: You are responsible for correctly integrating these field properties into your custom UI or component to ensure proper interaction with react-hook-form.

**The render prop within react-hook-form's Controller component returns JSX elements, such as form inputs or custom components, that you define inside its function.**

**<input {...field} placeholder="First Name" />:**

Spreads the field props into the <input> element.

This connects the input to the form state managed by react-hook-form.

When you spread {...field} into your input component, you are effectively connecting your input to the form state.

 **value**:

* Sets the current value of the input.
* Keeps the input value in sync with the form state.

 **onChange**:

* Updates the form state when the input value changes.
* Allows react-hook-form to manage the value of the input.

 **onBlur**:

* Triggers validation and other onBlur-related functions when the input loses focus.
* Useful for touch validation (validating the input when the user interacts with it).

 **name**:

* Specifies the name of the input, used as a key in the form data object.
* Ensures that the value is stored correctly in the form state.

 **ref**:

* Provides a reference to the input element.
* Necessary for focusing the input programmatically and for validation purposes.

### How to use thes properties or methods in it?

* **Basic Usage**: Spread {...field} directly into your input component to connect it to the form state.

const MyForm = () => {

  const { control, handleSubmit } = useForm();

  const onSubmit = data => {

    console.log(data);

  };

  return (

    <form onSubmit={handleSubmit(onSubmit)}>

      <Controller

        name="firstName"

        control={control}

        defaultValue=""

        render={({ field }) => (

          <input

            {...field} // Spreads the field properties into the input

            placeholder="First Name"

          />

        )}

      />

      <button type="submit">Submit</button>

    </form>

  );

};

* **Selective Usage**: Destructure the field object to use specific properties like value, onChange, onBlur, and ref.

<Controller

  name="firstName"

  control={control}

  defaultValue=""

  render={({ field: { value, onChange, ...rest } }) => (

    <input

      value={value} // Set the input value

      onChange={onChange} // Handle change events

      placeholder="First Name"

      {...rest} // Spread the remaining field properties

    />

  )}

/>

* **Custom Components**: Use the field properties with custom or third-party components to manage their state and behavior within the form.

//Custom Input Component Code(Input.jsx)

const Input = ({ value, onChange, onBlur, name, ref, ...props }) => (

  <input

    value={value}

    onChange={onChange}

    onBlur={onBlur}

    name={name}

    ref={ref}

    {...props}

  />

);

Or Third Party Components. Here, we are using Editor component from tinyMCE library

//Form Component Using Custom Input(RTE.jsx)

//1. Basic Usage (Spreading all field properties)

const MyForm = () => {

  const { control, handleSubmit } = useForm();

  const onSubmit = data => {

    console.log(data);

  };

  return (

    <form onSubmit={handleSubmit(onSubmit)}>

      <Controller

        name="firstName"

        control={control}

        defaultValue=""

        render={({ field }) => (

          <Input

            {...field} // Spread all field properties into CustomInput

            placeholder="First Name"

          />

        )}

Or

render={({ field }) => (

          <Editor

{...field} // Spread all field properties into the Editor

            init={{

              height: 500,

              menubar: true,

              plugins: [],

              toolbar: '',

            }}

          />

        )}

      />

      <button type="submit">Submit</button>

    </form>

  );

};

//2. Specific Usage (Using specific field properties)

const MyForm = () => {

  const { control, handleSubmit } = useForm();

  const onSubmit = data => {

    console.log(data);

  };

  return (

    <form onSubmit={handleSubmit(onSubmit)}>

      <Controller

        name="firstName"

        control={control}

        defaultValue=""

        render={({ field: { value, onChange, onBlur, ref, ...rest } }) => (

          <Input

            value={value} // Set input value

            onChange={onChange} // Handle change events

            onBlur={onBlur} // Handle blur events

            ref={ref} // Set ref for input

            placeholder="First Name"

            {...rest} // Spread remaining field properties

          />

        )}

      />

Or

render={({ field: { value, onChange, onBlur, name, ref } }) => (

          <Editor

            initialValue={value} // Set the initial value

            init={{

              height: 500,

              menubar: true,

              plugins: [],

              toolbar: '',

            }}

            onEditorChange={onChange} // Handle change events

            onBlur={onBlur} // Handle blur events

            id={name} // Set the ID

            ref={ref} // Provide a reference to the editor

          />

        )}

      <button type="submit">Submit</button>

    </form>

  );

};

### Explanation:

* **initialValue**: Sets the initial value of the editor.
* **onEditorChange**: Connects the editor's change event to the form state using onChange.
* **onBlur**: Handles blur events.
* **id**: Sets the id of the editor (using name).
* **ref**: Provides a reference to the editor.

**As we are making a separate component for Rich Text Editor, we will use Editor component from tinyMCE library in RTE component.**

**(Just like we’ve made separate input Component name Input.jsx in which we used input component from React Library)**

* **Plugins** in TinyMCE provide additional features like image handling, advanced list formatting, code editing, and more.
* **Toolbar**: Buttons corresponding to the functionalities of these plugins are automatically added to the toolbar when you configure them in the init object.

When you specify plugins in the init object of the TinyMCE Editor component, they provide additional functionalities that will be accessible through the toolbar and other parts of the editor interface.

Here, is the final code:

import React from 'react'

import {Editor } from '@tinymce/tinymce-react';

import {Controller } from 'react-hook-form';

export default function RTE({name, control, label, defaultValue =""}) {

  return (

    <div className='w-full'>

    {label && <label className='inline-block mb-1 pl-1'>{label}</label>}

    <Controller

    name={name || "content"}

    control={control}

    render={({field: {onChange}}) => (

        <Editor

        initialValue={defaultValue}

        init={{

            initialValue: defaultValue,

            height: 500,

            menubar: true,

            plugins: [

                "image",

                "advlist",

                "autolink",

                "lists",

                "link",

                "image",

                "charmap",

                "preview",

                "anchor",

                "searchreplace",

                "visualblocks",

                "code",

                "fullscreen",

                "insertdatetime",

                "media",

                "table",

                "code",

                "help",

                "wordcount",

                "anchor",

            ],

            toolbar:

            "undo redo | blocks | image | bold italic forecolor | alignleft aligncenter bold italic forecolor | alignleft aligncenter alignright alignjustify | bullist numlist outdent indent |removeformat | help",

            content\_style: "body { font-family:Helvetica,Arial,sans-serif; font-size:14px }"

        }}

        onEditorChange={onChange}

        />

    )}

    />

     </div>

  )

}

* **init:** Configuration object for setting up the TinyMCE editor.
* **initialValue**: Initial content displayed in the editor.
* **height**: Editor height in pixels.
* **menubar**: Controls visibility of the menu bar.
* **plugins**: Array of plugins to include.
* **toolbar**: Defines the buttons and their layout in the toolbar.
* **content\_style**: CSS styles applied to the content area.
* **onEditorChange**: Callback for handling content changes in the editor.

**PostForm component**

Now, we will create a component named PostForm.jsx in post-form folder. This PostForm is the main component which will be responsible for creation & updation of posts.

In this , we will assemble all the small separate components like Input, Select, RTE, Button for our form fields.

We’ll have these fields in our form which will be used for creation & updation of our posts:

* title – Input
* slug – Input
* Editor(for blogs) – RTE
* featuredImage – Input
* status(for active/inactive) – Select(Dropdown component)
* Update/Submit button – Button

### Steps for code of PostForm.jsx =>

### Import all important things: all hooks(useForm, useNavigate, useSelector,useCallback), all the small input components of this big form, service from appwrite for using database service(create&update)

### We'll get a post prop which user will provide

function PostForm({post}) {

//code

}

### Define all the variables using hooks that we imported: useForm, useNavigate, useSelector

### We’ve to make a submit function- it will contain logic of both creation & updation of post.

### LOGIC- if post is there, then updation happens, & if post is not there, then creation happens(will use if-else block)

### In return block, create a form, then create 2 sections in it vertically.

### One for title input, slug input & Editor with width 2/3

### Other one for featuredImage input, status select dropdown & submit Button with width 1/3

 <form>

         <div className="w-2/3 px-2">

            <Input/>

            <Input/>

            <RTE/>

         </div>

         <div className="w-1/3 px-2">

            <Input/>

            <Select/>

            <Button type="submit" className="w-full">

                {post? "Update":"Submit"}

            </Button>

         </div>

    </form>

### We need info from useForm.

### First we’ll learn about useForm:

### useForm is a custom hook for managing forms with ease.

### It takes one object as optional argument. The options object can include configuration like defaultValues, validation rules, etc.

### It returns an object with several properties and methods to manage form state, validation, and submission. These properties help manage forms efficiently with minimal re-renders.

### These include:

### register: Register input fields.

### handleSubmit: Handle form submission.

### watch: Watch and get the current value of specified inputs.

### setValue: Programmatically set the value of an input.

### control: Control object for custom components.

### getValues: Retrieve the current values of inputs.

### errors: Object containing validation errors.

### reset: Reset the form to default values.

### setError: Manually set an error for an input.

### clearErrors: Clear validation errors.

### trigger: Manually trigger validation.

### formState: Object containing form state like isDirty, isValid, etc.

### Destructuring - You extract these properties (register, handleSubmit, watch, setValue, control, getValues) from the returned object and assign them to corresponding variables. eg:

| **Aspect** | **Traditional Form Handling** | **react-hook-form** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **State Management** | Managed via useState for each input | Managed via internal refs |
| **Change Handling** | Custom handleChange function | register function handles it internally |
| **Code Complexity** | More boilerplate for managing state | Less boilerplate, simpler syntax |
| **Performance** | Re-renders on each state change | Fewer re-renders, better performance |
| **Validation** | Manually implemented in handleChange | Built-in support with register |

react-hook-form leverages ref to manage form inputs, making them "uncontrolled" components by default. This approach allows for better performance since the input state is managed by the DOM rather than React, reducing unnecessary re-renders.

In react-hook-form, when you use the register function to link an input field, it assigns a ref to that input. This allows the library to track the input's value and state changes without requiring React state management.

Diff b/w traditional forms in react and react-hook-form

**Traditional Form Handling**

**State Management and Handle Change**

In traditional React form handling, you manage the state for each input and handle changes with a custom handleChange function:

import React, { useState } from 'react';

function TraditionalForm() {

  const [formData, setFormData] = useState({ title: '', slug: '', content: '', status: 'active' });

const handleChange = (e) => {

    setFormData({ ...formData, [e.target.name]: e.target.value });

  };

  const handleSubmit = (e) => {

    e.preventDefault();

    console.log(formData);

  };

  return (

    <form onSubmit={handleSubmit}>

      <input name="title" value={formData.title} onChange={handleChange} />

      <input name="slug" value={formData.slug} onChange={handleChange} />

      <textarea name="content" value={formData.content} onChange={handleChange}></textarea>

      <select name="status" value={formData.status} onChange={handleChange}>

        <option value="active">Active</option>

        <option value="inactive">Inactive</option>

      </select>

      <button type="submit">Submit</button>

    </form>

  );

}

export default TraditionalForm;

**react-hook-form Handling**

**Registering Inputs**

In react-hook-form, you use the register function to register each input, which handles the value and onChange logic internally:

import React from 'react';

import { useForm } from 'react-hook-form';

function HookForm() {

  const { register, handleSubmit } = useForm({

    defaultValues: {

      title: '',

      slug: '',

      content: '',

      status: 'active',

    },

  });

  const onSubmit = (data) => {

    console.log(data);

  };

  return (

    <form onSubmit={handleSubmit(onSubmit)}>

      <input {...register('title')} />

      <input {...register('slug')} />

      <textarea {...register('content')}></textarea>

      <select {...register('status')}>

        <option value="active">Active</option>

        <option value="inactive">Inactive</option>

      </select>

      <button type="submit">Submit</button>

    </form>

  );

}

export default HookForm;

**Summary**

* Traditional Form Handling: You manage state and handle input changes manually with a custom handleChange function.
* react-hook-form Handling: The register function handles input registration, value tracking, and change handling internally, reducing boilerplate and improving performance.

AND

React Hook Form (react-hook-form) uses the following key features to simplify and streamline form handling in React:

* UseForm Hook: Centralizes form state management, validation, and submission handling.
* Register: Registers form inputs and manages their state internally.
* HandleSubmit: Manages form submission and validation.
* Watch: Tracks changes in specific input values.
* SetValue: Programmatically sets input values.
* Control: Integrates with custom components for controlled input behavior.
* Validation: Provides built-in support for form validation rules and error handling.

**useForm**

* **Centralized Form Management**: Manages overall form state, including default values, submission handling, and integration with custom components.
* **Form-Level Control**: Provides methods like handleSubmit for handling form submissions and watch for monitoring input changes.
* **Initialization**: Allows setting default values and form-wide configurations.

**register**

* **Input Registration**: Connects individual form inputs to React Hook Form, enabling state tracking, validation, and error handling for each input.
* **Validation Rules**: Defines validation rules and error messages for specific inputs.
* **Customization**: Supports customization of input behavior and validation logic using options passed to register.

**Now, again on PostForm.jsx->**

import { useForm } from 'react-hook-form';

  const { register, handleSubmit, watch, setValue, control, getValues } = useForm({

    defaultValues: {

      title: "",

      slug: "",

      content: "",

      status: "active",

    },

  });

return (

//code

)

Destructuring is a JavaScript feature that allows you to unpack values from arrays or properties from objects into distinct variables.

In this case, useForm returns an object with several properties, and you are using destructuring to extract those properties into individual variables

### Argument (options object): { defaultValues: { title: "", slug: "", content: "", status: "active" } }

### Returned object: { register, handleSubmit, watch, setValue, control, getValues, ... }

### In above we will put defaultValues conditionally,

### Here, defaultValues are those values which we'll use in this form & we need info for defaultValues which we'll get from post prop that is provided by user.

### For each value, do a query whether the user is gonna create or update. Check if post is available (means we've info), use its title or other values otherwise keep the values empty

const {register, control, getValues, watch, setValue, handleSubmit} = useForm({

    defaultValues:{

      title: post?.title || '',

      slug: post?.slug || '',

      content: post?.content || '',

      status: post?.status || 'active',

    }

  })

### Now, make variables using hooks:

### navigate from useNavigate()

### userData from useSelector. (use provided state & then fetch userData from reducer named auth)

  const navigate = useNavigate()

  const userData = useSelector((state)=> state.auth.userData)

### Now, make submit function:

### If user has submitted, means it has passed the data, so now we've 2 cases:

### If post is available- update (in if block)

### If post is unavailable- create (in else block)

## **Before that, we need to know from where we are getting the data that we will use in this submit function. In the PostForm component, the data comes from several sources:**

### post Prop: The post prop is passed to the PostForm component from its parent component. It contains data for the post being edited, including title, slug (or $id), content, status, and featuredImage.

### useForm: The useForm hook initializes the form with default values based on the post prop. If post is not provided, it uses default values like empty strings for title, slug, and content, and "active" for status.

### Redux Store: useSelector is used to retrieve userData from the Redux store. This data is used when creating a new post to associate the post with the current user.

### User(Form) Inputs: User input is managed by react-hook-form through the register function. Each form input's value is tracked and managed internally by react-hook-form.

### File Input: The featured image file input (image) is handled separately. When the form is submitted, the file data is uploaded using appwriteService.

**Data Flow Breakdown:**

1. **Form Initialization**:
   * useForm sets up the form with default values. If the post prop contains data, it pre-fills the form inputs with that data.
2. **User Input**:
   * Users interact with the form inputs. The register function from react-hook-form manages these inputs and tracks their values.
3. **Form Submission**:
   * When the form is submitted, handleSubmit gathers the input data.
   * If the post prop is provided (editing a post), it updates the post with new data.
   * If the post prop is not provided (creating a new post), it uploads the featured image and creates a new post associated with the current user.

### In react-hook-form, the form state is managed internally, and you can access all the data entered in the input fields through the data parameter in the submit function.

**Explanation**

1. **Registering Fields**:
   * Each form field is registered using the register function from react-hook-form.
   * The register function binds the field to the form state managed internally by react-hook-form.
2. **Handling Form Submission**:
   * The handleSubmit function from react-hook-form is used as the form's onSubmit handler.
   * This function takes another function (onSubmit in this case) as an argument. handleSubmit will validate the form data according to the specified validation rules (e.g., { required: true }).
3. **Accessing Form Data**:

* If the form is valid, handleSubmit will call the onSubmit function with the form data as its argument.
* The data parameter in the onSubmit function will contain all the form field values.

**Accessing Data**:

* The data object contains key-value pairs where the keys are the names of the form fields (e.g., title, content) and the values are the data entered by the user.
* You can use this data object to send the form data to a backend, display it on the screen, or perform any other required actions.

 **Accessing the File Data**:

* When the form is submitted, the data object passed to the onSubmit function will include the image file as a FileList object.
* data.image is a FileList object, and data.image[0] gives you the first selected file (assuming single file upload).

 **Handling the File**:

* You can now handle the file (e.g., send it to a backend or display a preview).
* If you need to handle multiple files, you can iterate over data.image as it is a FileList object.

Submit function code=>

* 1. First we’ll check if post ia available, if available, follow the update post code in if block otherwise else block code for new post creation.
  2. In if block, first we will handle file updation, if post is available, then make a variable named file.

The uploadFile method returns an object representing the uploaded file, which includes metadata such as the file's ID, name, size, and more, or false if there's an error, Store this in file variable if data.image[0] is present.

const file =

data.image[0]?awaitservice.uploadFile(data.image[0]):null;

1. If file is uploaded successfully, then remove the previous file from post using deletefile, which will take featureImage as arg(featuredImage is file id actually)

if(file){

  await service.deleteFile(post.featuredImage);

}

1. New file upload & previous file deletion is done.

Now, we will create a variable named dbPost,

in which we will spread previous data from our data

object and will override the required ones that need updation.

const dbPost = await service.updatePost(post.$id,{

        ...data,

        featuredImage: file?file.$id: undefined,

      })

1. Now, we've updated our post

(as Each post operation (create or update) in Appwrite generates or modifies a unique document in the collection, containing all specified data fields and metadata for that post, returned as the updated document object.)

and this dbPost have access to all the data of that document.

Check if dbPost is available, then navigate to that post.

if(dbPost){

        navigate(`/post/${dbPost.$id}`)

      }

} //updation code ends here

FINAL CODE (for updation)=>

 const submit = async (data) => {

       // updation code (if post is available, then we'll update existing post)

    if (post) {

        const file = data.image[0] ? await appwriteService.uploadFile(data.image[0]) : null;

        if (file) {

            appwriteService.deleteFile(post.featuredImage);

        }

        const dbPost =

await appwriteService.updatePost(post.$id, {

            ...data,

            featuredImage: file ? file.$id : undefined,

        });

        if (dbPost) {

            navigate(`/post/${dbPost.$id}`);

        }

    }

    // creation code (if post is not available, then we'll create a new post)

    else{

    }

  }

**Some doubts =>**

* **We’re getting post prop from parent component, we will read it later in further code**
* **We’re getting data from firstly by default values that we’ve given, then by register from user inputs in form, and simultaneously they are being updated in store as well.**
* **Why we’ve spreaded data? -**
* **Initial State:**

**When you initialize the form (data), you might prepopulate it with existing values fetched from post. This ensures that fields like title, slug, content, and status already have their current values from the existing post.**

* **Form Submission:**

**When the user interacts with the form, they might change some fields (e.g., update title or status) while leaving others unchanged (e.g., content remains the same).**

* **Handling Unchanged Fields:**

**If a field in data (e.g., content) is not explicitly updated by the user in the form, the spread operator ({ ...data }) ensures that the original value from post is retained for that field when constructing the update object.**

// Example `post` data representing existing post details

const post = {

  title: "Existing Title",

  slug: "existing-title",

  content: "Existing content of the post",

  status: "active",

  // other fields...

};

// Example `data` object representing form inputs (potentially updated by the user)

const data = {

  title: "Updated Title", // New user input

  slug: "updated-title", // New user input

  content: post.content, // Retaining original content from `post`

  status: "inactive", // New user input

  // other fields...

};

// Spread `data` to create update object for `appwriteService.updatePost`

const updateObject = {

  ...data, // Spread all fields from `data`

  // `featuredImage` and other fields can also be included as needed

};

// Perform update operation using `updateObject`

**Explanation**

* + data includes updated values for title and status entered by the user.
  + content retains its original value from post because it was not changed in the form.
  + The spread operator ({ ...data }) ensures that all fields, including unchanged ones (content in this case), are included in updateObject passed to appwriteService.updatePost.

1. In else block, we’ll write code for post creation (when post is not available)
2. **Firstly, we will create a file named variable for image upload.**

**Check if data.image[0] is there, then call uploadFile method.**

const file = data.image[0]? await appwriteService.uploadFile(data.image[0]): null

1. **File upload done,but we'll need this image id for create account method.**

**So, create a variable named fileId. And then override featuredImage value in data object with this fileId (as we know featuredImage is image id )**

if(file){ // But first check ,if file is uploaded correctly

      const fileId = file.$id

      data.featuredImage = fileId

1. **Now, for create account (we’ll need title, slug, content, featuredImage, status, userId. But we don’t have userId so we will extract from useSelector using userData(the id of currently authenticated user)**

**And then create new object named dbPost for storing data of newly created post through createPost method.**

**We’ll spread data object, (now if we get any new value from form input for any field, that will be overrided otherwise initial defaultValue will be used.**

**Write userId, then override featuredImage.)**

**Spread operator helps in storing 2 objects in 1 object easily (read jsnotes)**

**As it spreads each element of object individually, then those values can be collected in new object.**

**Then check if dbPost is available, navigate to that post.**

if(file){ // if file is uploaded correctly

      const fileId = file.$id

      data.featuredImage = fileId

      const dbPost = await appwriteService.createPost({

        ...data,

        userId: userData.$id

      })

      if(dbPost){

        navigate(`/post/${dbPost.$id}`)

      }

    }

1. **Now, we will make slugTransform method =>**

**Purpose:**

* The slugTransform function is responsible for transforming a given string (typically the title of a post) into a "slug."
* A slug is a URL-friendly string often used in web addresses to identify a particular page in a readable format.

**How it will work:**

This transformation typically involves converting the string to lowercase, replacing spaces with hyphens, and removing or replacing any non-alphanumeric characters.

Check if Value is a Non-Empty String: if (value && typeof value === "string") {

Trim Whitespace: .trim()

Convert to Lowercase: .toLowerCase()

Replace Non-Alphanumeric Characters with Hyphens: .replace(/[^a-zA-Z\d\s]+/g, "-")

Replace Spaces with Hyphens: .replace(/\s/g, "-")

Return the Transformed Slug: return value;

Return Empty String for Invalid Input: return "";

const slugTransform = useCallback((value) => {

  if (value && typeof value === "string") {

      return value

          .trim()

          .toLowerCase()

          .replace(/[^a-zA-Z\d\s]+/g, "-")  // Replace any non-alphanumeric characters (except spaces) with hyphens

          .replace(/\s/g, "-");  // Replace spaces with hyphens

  }

  return "";  // Return an empty string if the input is not valid

}, []);

We are using callback instead of useEffect bcz, callback is used to memoize functions and prevents unnecessary renders by avoiding creation of instance of function each time component rerender.

This will only run if its dependencies changes.

And useeffect is used for sideeffects, apicalls , but usecallback is used for memorizing functions hence for optimization,

Here we didn’t give any dependency bcz this function is only depended on its input value and not on any external prop or value or function.

**Example**

**Input: "Hello World! Welcome to my blog."**

**Transformation Steps:**

* **Trim: "Hello World! Welcome to my blog." (no leading/trailing whitespace to remove)**
* **Lowercase: "hello world! welcome to my blog."**
* **Replace Non-Alphanumeric Characters: "hello-world--welcome-to-my-blog-"**
* **Replace Spaces: "hello-world--welcome-to-my-blog-"**
* **Result: "hello-world--welcome-to-my-blog-"**

**Breakdown of regex used in replace:**

* **The + symbol in a regular expression is a quantifier that matches one or more of the preceding character or group.**
* **Usage of + in Regular Expressions**

**Basic Syntax**

**[a-z]+ matches one or more lowercase letters.**

**\d+ matches one or more digits.**

**\s+ matches one or more whitespace characters.**

* **[^...]: The ^ at the start of the character class negates it, meaning it will match any character not listed inside the brackets.**

**a-zA-Z: Matches any lowercase (a-z) or uppercase (A-Z) English letter.**

**\d: Matches any digit (0-9).**

**\s: Matches any whitespace character (space, tab, newline).**

**+: Matches one or more of the preceding characters.**

**/g: The global flag, meaning it will replace all instances in the string.**

* **^[...]: ^ outside the brackets means the start of the string, not negation.**

**This would match sequences of letters, digits, or whitespace at the beginning of the string and replace them, which is not the intended behavior for sanitizing a string for use as a slug.**

/^[a-zA-Z\d\s]+/g

let str = "Hello, World! This is an example.";

let result = str.replace(/^[a-zA-Z\d\s]+/g, "-");

console.log(result); // "-, World! This is an example."

**In this incorrect example:**

**^[a-zA-Z\d\s]+ matches "Hello" (the sequence of letters at the start) and replaces it with a hyphen.**

**This does not correctly sanitize the entire string as intended.**

#### **slugTransform ensures that the title or any input string is converted into a URL-friendly slug that can be used in web addresses.**

1. **Now, we will write useEffect logic =>**

React.useEffect(() => {

  const subscription = watch((value, { name }) => {

      if (name === "title") {

          setValue("slug", slugTransform(value.title), { shouldValidate: true });

      }

  });

  return () => subscription.unsubscribe();

}, [watch, slugTransform, setValue]);

**Here’s what happens step-by-step:**

1. **The user types in the title field.**
2. **The watch function detects the change in the title field.**
3. **The slugTransform function transforms the new title value into a slug.**
4. **setValue is called to update the slug field with the transformed value.**
5. **The shouldValidate: true option ensures that after setting the slug value, the slug field is validated according to the validation rules defined for it.**
6. **This ensures that if the new slug value is invalid for any reason, the user is immediately informed, and the form's validation state is updated accordingly.**

**Now, as we know what is happening in this useeffect, we will learn about all the concepts, terms used in this one by one ->**

* useEffect hook is used in this context to ensure that whenever the title field changes, the slug field is automatically updated in response
* **subscription is simply a variable name chosen by the developer to represent the mechanism that manages watching changes in form field values using react-hook-form.**
* **The subscription variable in the provided code holds both the watch function, which observes changes in form field values, and it also contains the unsubscribe function returned by watch, ensuring that the component can properly clean up and stop observing changes when necessary.**
* **Why subscription name is used?**

In general programming:

1. **Observer Pattern:**

* A **subscription** refers to the mechanism where an object (an observer) registers interest in another object (a subject) to receive notifications or updates when certain events occur.
* This pattern is common in event-driven architectures, where components or services subscribe to events or changes in data to react accordingly.

1. **Subscribing and Unsubscribing:**

* **Subscribing:** It means setting up this relationship where the observer starts receiving notifications or updates.
* **Unsubscribing:** It means ending this relationship, stopping the observer from receiving further notifications.
* **Mounting & Unmounting (In the context of React components):**
  + **Mounting: This refers to when a component is being rendered and inserted into the DOM for the first time. During mounting, React initializes the component, sets up event listeners, and prepares it for display.**
  + **Unmounting: This happens when a component is removed from the DOM. React cleans up resources associated with the component, such as event handlers or subscriptions, to free up memory and prevent memory leaks.**

**Example:**

* + **\*Mounting:\* When a user navigates to a page containing a form component (<PostForm /> in your case), React creates an instance of PostForm, sets up event listeners (like form field change listeners), and displays it on the screen.**
  + **\*Unmounting:\* If the user navigates away from the page or the component is no longer needed (like switching to another part of the app), React removes PostForm from the DOM. During unmounting, React cleans up any resources associated with PostForm, such as stopping subscriptions or event listeners.**

**These processes are crucial for managing the lifecycle of components efficiently, ensuring that resources are used effectively and preventing unnecessary performance issues.**

* **Watch:**

*// READ REACT NOTES FOR DETAILS.*

React-hook-form provides a watch method with which we can observe one or more form field values.

watch allows developers to monitor and respond to input changes dynamically and can be used to conditionally render UI elements, trigger side effects (e.g. useEffect like just now) or update state based on specific form inputs

**USECASE 1(single field name as arg)**:

**USECASE 2(array as arg)**:

**USECASE 3(without arg)**:

**USECASE 4(callback)**: If we **want to perform a side effect after**

**watching the value**, we can **use the**

**callback version of the watch method.**

* In react-hook-form, the watch function’s callback provides two arguments:
* value: The current value of the form fields.
* An object containing metadata: This object typically includes name and possibly other properties like type.

### Destructuring in JavaScript

Destructuring is a convenient way of extracting multiple properties from an object and assigning them to variables.

**Context in react-hook-form**

In react-hook-form, the watch function’s callback provides two arguments:

**value:** The current value of the form fields.

**An object containing metadata:** This object typically includes name and possibly other properties like type.

React.useEffect(() => {

  const subscription = watch((value, { name }) => {

    console.log(value);

  });

  return () => subscription.unsubscribe();

}, [watch]);

***NOW EXPLANATION FOR CODE =>***

***value:*** *This is the current values of all form fields being watched.*

***{ name }:*** *This is an object containing metadata. By using curly braces, you are destructuring this object to directly extract the name property.*

***The curly braces around name are used for destructuring the metadata object provided by watch.***

***Why Destructuring is Used?***

*Destructuring allows you to directly extract the name property from the metadata object,*

*It makes it clear that you are interested in the name property from the second argument, without needing to refer to the object itself.*

### Without Destructuring

If you did not use destructuring, the code would look like this:

React.useEffect(() => {

  const subscription = watch((value, metadata) => {

    console.log(value);

    console.log(metadata.name);  // Accessing name without destructuring

  });

  return () => subscription.unsubscribe();

}, [watch]);

* **Unsubscribe:**
* unsubscribe is not a method of react-hook-form directly.
* It's a method you would typically find on objects returned by event listeners or subscriptions, allowing you to clean up or stop listening to events or changes.
* In the case of react-hook-form, watch returns an object that includes a unsubscribe method when used with a callback, allowing you to manage the subscription to form field change

**Explanation:**

1. **The useEffect hook initializes(runs) when the component mounts or when its dependencies (watch, slugTransform, setValue) change.**
2. **Inside useEffect, watch sets up a callback function to react to changes in form fields. Here, it reacts specifically to changes in the "title" field.**
3. **The provided callback function ((value, { name }) => { ... }) updates the "slug" field using setValue and slugTransform to transform and validate the new "title" value.**

const subscription = watch((value, { name }) => {

      if (name === "title") {

          setValue("slug", slugTransform(value.title), { shouldValidate: true });

      }

  });

**The shouldValidate: true option in react-hook-form's setValue function ensures that the field being updated (in this case, the slug field) undergoes validation after its value is set.**

1. **A cleanup function (return () => subscription.unsubscribe();) ensures the subscription is properly terminated when the component unmounts or when dependencies change, maintaining efficient resource management.**

**INPUT COMPONENT CODE FOR TITLE EXPLANATION=>**

<Input

          label="Title :"

          placeholder="Title"

          className="mb-4"

          {...register("title",{required:true})}

        />

**By using register("title", { required: true }), you are registering the title input field with react-hook-form for internal state management. This allows react-hook-form to keep track of the value and validation state of the title input.**

**INPUT COMPONENT CODE FOR TITLE EXPLANATION=>**

<Input

        label="Slug:"

        placeholder="Slug"

        className="mb-4"

        {...register("slug",{required:true})}

 // onInput={(e) => {

          //   setValue("slug", slugTransform(e.currentTarget.value), {

          //     shouldValidate: true,

          //   });

          // }}

         />

**The onInput event handler in the slug input is not necessary because the slug is already being updated automatically based on the title input in the useEffect hook. This useEffect hook watches the title field and transforms it into the slug. You can safely remove the onInput handler from the slug input.**

**RTE COMPONENT CODE EXPLANATION=>**

<RTE

          name="content"

          control={control}

          label="Content :"

          defaultValue={getValues("content")}

        />

* **label="Content :": This prop sets the label for the RTE component, indicating that the field is for the content of the post.**
* **The control prop allows react-hook-form to manage the state of the RTE component. Any changes made to the content in the RTE are tracked by react-hook-form.**
* **The name prop ensures that the RTE component's value is included in the form data under the key content.**
* **The getValues function from react-hook-form is used to get the current value of the content field from the form's state. If content already has a value (e.g., when editing an existing post), it will be used as the default value in the RTE.**
* **Initialization: When useForm is called, the defaultValues object sets the initial state of the form fields.**
* **Rendering: When the form and its fields (including the <RTE> component) are first rendered, the defaultValue of the <RTE> component is set using getValues("content"), which pulls from the defaultValues set during initialization.**

**Therefore, the content value in the defaultValue prop of the <RTE> component is determined by the defaultValues you provided to useForm when initializing the form.**

**INPUT COMPONENT FOR IMAGE FILE CODE EXPLANATION=>**

<Input

          label="Featured Image :"

          className="mb-4"

          accept="image/png, image/jpg, image/jpeg, image/gif"

          type="file"

          {...register("image",{required:!post })}

        />

* **type="file": Turns the input field into a file selector.**
* **accept="image/png, image/jpg, image/jpeg, image/gif": Restricts the file types to specific image formats.**
* **{...register("image", { required: !post })}: Registers the input with react-hook-form, making it required when creating a new post but optional when editing an existing post.**

**IMAGE PREVIEW CODE EXPLANATION=>**

{post && (

          <div className="w-full mb-4">

           <img

            src={service.getFilePreview(post.featuredImage)}

            alt={post.title}

            className="rounded-lg"

           />

          </div>

          )}

* **Creating a new post: This snippet will not render anything since post is falsy.**
* **Editing an existing post: This snippet will render an image preview of the existing post's featured image.**

**SELECT (DROPDOWN MENU) FOR STATUS) =>**

<Select

          options = {["active","inactive"]}

          label="Status :"

          className="mb-4"

          {...register("status",{required:true})}

        />

* **options={["active", "inactive"]}:**
* **Purpose: Provides the options for the dropdown menu.**
* **Details: This prop accepts an array of strings, each representing an option that will appear in the dropdown. In this case, there are two options: "active" and "inactive".The options prop is passed as an array of strings, which the <Select> component uses to generate the dropdown options.**
* **The component iterates over the array of options.**
* **For each string in the array, it creates an <option> element within a <select> element.**

**UPDATE OR SUBMIT BUTTON =>**

<Button type="submit" bgColor={post? "bg-green-500":undefined} className="w-full">

         {post? "Update":"Submit"}

        </Button>

* **The register function from react-hook-form is used to register input fields and connect them to the form's state management and validation system.**
* **The first argument is the name of the field ("title" in this case), which will be used to identify the field's value in the form data.**
* **The second argument is an object specifying validation rules. Here, { required: true } indicates that the title field is required.**

**The register Function**

The register function returns an object containing several properties and methods that are used to manage the input field. This object typically includes:

* name: The name of the field.
* onChange: A function to handle change events for the field.
* onBlur: A function to handle blur events for the field.
* ref: A ref to be assigned to the input element.

This object is spread into the input element's props to connect the field with react-hook-form. For example:

<input {...register("title", { required: true })} />

This spreads the properties and methods returned by register into the input element, enabling react-hook-form to manage the field's state and validation.

* **Spreading the properties returned by the `register` function into the input element is necessary to properly connect the input with `react-hook-form`.**

**Why Spread the Properties?**

**When you call `register("title", { required: true })`, `react-hook-form` provides several properties and methods that need to be attached to the input element for it to function correctly. These properties and methods handle various aspects of the form field's behavior, such as tracking its state, handling validation, and responding to events like changes and blurs.**

**What Does Spreading Accomplish?**

**Spreading the properties ensures that all necessary event handlers and attributes are applied to the input element. This is crucial for `react-hook-form` to manage the form field effectively.**

**Example**

**Consider the following example where the properties are spread into an input element:**

<input {...register("title", { required: true })} />

**Breaking Down the properties**

**Here's what the spread operator (`...`) does in this context:**

* **`name`: Sets the name attribute of the input, which is used to identify the field in the form data.**
* **`onChange`: Attaches a change event handler to the input, which updates the form state whenever the input's value changes.**
* **`onBlur`: Attaches a blur event handler to the input, which can be used for validations or other actions when the input loses focus.**
* **`ref`: Assigns a ref to the input element, allowing `react-hook-form` to interact directly with the DOM element.**

**Without Spreading**

**If you didn't spread the properties, you would have to manually attach each one to the input element, which can be cumbersome and error-prone. For example:**

const { name, onChange, onBlur, ref } = register("title", { required: true });

<input

  name={name}

  onChange={onChange}

  onBlur={onBlur}

  ref={ref}

/>

**This manual approach is not only verbose but also risks missing one or more of the necessary properties, leading to potential issues in form handling.**

**Building pages**

Now, we’ll make pages for our project, make a folder **pages**-

1. **Signup page** – it’ll need signup component

signup logic - all the work will be done by SignupComponent, so we doesnt need to do anything here, we'll just call SignupComponent on this signup page to give it better styling

1. **Login page** – it’ll need login component

login logic - all the work will be done by loginComponent, so we doesnt need to do anything here, we'll just call login component on this login page to give it better styling

1. **AddPost page** – it’ll need container and postform component.

addpost logic - creating new post,

so we doesnt need to do anything here, bcz addpost means creating new post. and we can simply do that using postform component. hence, we'll just call postform component here

**We’ll use postform component here, which is basically a**

**form to create new post or edit existing post**

<div className="">

  <Container>

    <PostForm/>

  </Container>

</div>

1. **AllPosts page** – to show all posts. It’ll need service from

appwrite, container and PostCard component.

allpost logic - we have to render all the posts here, so we'll make a posts state to render all the posts using appwrite and we'll map that posts array to render each post by passing it as a prop to postcard.

* To show all posts, we need to do a query.
* Make state named posts using useState.
* We’ll use useEffect for fetching posts from getPosts method
* PostCard is for showing posts in short card forms. It takes props from its parent component (here AllPosts.jsx) => $id, featuredImage, title

As it will show a image preview on that card which will need image id(featuredImage), post id($id) and title.

**We’ll destructure these props while using these in PostCard.jsx**

**And, we’ll send these props data by spreading the main data object**

**{…post}**

**What {...post} Does:**

When you spread the post object with {...post}, you are effectively passing all the properties of the post object as individual props to the PostCard component. This is a shorthand way of passing multiple props at once.

If you only pass {post}, the entire post object will be passed as a single prop named post. This means that inside the PostCard component, you would need to access the properties of the post object via props.post, rather than directly via props.

**Example with Spreading:**

Here’s how it looks when you spread the post object:

// Home component

<PostCard {...post} />

// PostCard component

function PostCard({ title, content, featuredImage, ...otherProps }) {

  // You can access the properties directly

  return (

    <div>

      <h2>{title}</h2>

      <p>{content}</p>

      <img src={featuredImage} alt={title} />

      {/\* Other rendering logic \*/}

    </div>

  );

}

### Example without Spreading:

Here’s how it looks when you pass the post object as a single prop:

// Home component

<PostCard post={post} />

// PostCard component

function PostCard({ post }) {

  // You need to access the properties via post object

  return (

    <div>

      <h2>{post.title}</h2>

      <p>{post.content}</p>

      <img src={post.featuredImage} alt={post.title} />

      {/\* Other rendering logic \*/}

    </div>

  );

}

**NOW COMPLETE CODE OF AllPosts.jsx =>**

import React, { useEffect, useState } from "react";

import service from "../appwrite/config";

import { Container } from "postcss";

import { PostCard } from "../components";

function AllPosts() {

  const [posts, setPosts] = useState([]);

  useEffect(() => {

    service.getPosts([]).then((posts) => {

      if (posts) {

        setPosts(posts.documents);

      }

    });

  }, []);

  return (

    <div className="w-full py-8">

      <Container>

        <div className="flex flex-wrap">

          {posts.map((post) => (

            <div key={post.$id} className="p-2 w-1/4">

              <PostCard {...post} />

            </div>

          ))}

        </div>

      </Container>

    </div>

  );

}

export default AllPosts;

1. **EditPost page** – to edit our post. It’ll need service from

appwrite, container and PostForm component.

editpost logic - to provide post to postform

we have our postform component which will do the main work of updating the post, we just need to provide the post as a prop, and we will provide the post through this page editPost. Suppose we are on a post and we want to edit it, so we will simply fetch its slug and using that slug we'll fetch the post from appwrite to get its post data and set in post state and later we will give that post state to postform, if post doesnt exist navigate to home route

**In the EditPost component, the slug is used as a unique identifier to fetch a specific post from the server and display it for editing.**

* Create a state named post using useState
* We will need slug, bcz for edit -> user will click -> then can visit the page

Hence, hmare pas url m available hoga (post ka path)

and we need to fetch value from url, and to get value from url use useParams() from react-router-dom.

**Slug is actually the unique part of a url**

* Create constant using useNavigate.
* **We will run useEffect with dependencies => slug, navigate**
* In useEffect, **if** we get slug, call getPost service from appwrite,

And if we get post, then setPost(post),

**else** navigate to home.

**Now in render =>**

* Firstly check if post is available, then render div else null.
* In div, render container, and in container render postform with post prop.

import React, {useEffect, useState} from 'react'

import {Container, PostForm} from '../components'

import appwriteService from "../appwrite/config";

import { useNavigate,  useParams } from 'react-router-dom';

function EditPost() {

    const [post, setPosts] = useState(null)

    const {slug} = useParams()

    const navigate = useNavigate()

    useEffect(() => {

        if (slug) {

            appwriteService.getPost(slug).then((post) => {

                if (post) {

                    setPosts(post)

                }

            })

        } else {

            navigate('/')

        }

    }, [slug, navigate])

  return post ? (

    <div className='py-8'>

        <Container>

            <PostForm post={post} />

        </Container>

    </div>

  ) : null

}

export default EditPost

**Detailed Workflow:**

1. **State and Hooks Initialization:**
   * const [post, setPosts] = useState(null) initializes the state for storing the post data.
   * const { slug } = useParams() gets the slug from the URL.
   * const navigate = useNavigate() is used for navigation.
2. **Fetching Post Data:**

* The useEffect hook runs when the slug or navigate changes.
* Inside the useEffect, it checks if slug is available:
* If slug is present, it calls appwriteService.getPost(slug) to fetch the post data.
* If the post data is successfully fetched, it sets the post state with the fetched data.
* If slug is not available, it navigates to the home page ('/').

1. **Conditional Rendering:**
   * If post is available (not null), it renders the PostForm component inside a container.
   * If post is null, it renders nothing.

### useParams()

useParams is a hook provided by React Router that allows you to access the parameters from the current URL.useParams returns an object containing key-value pairs of the URL parameters defined in the route path.

When you use useParams, you destructure the variables corresponding to the dynamic segments of the URL defined in your route path. These variables will match the names you used in the route definition.

### Summary

* **Route definition:** Define dynamic segments in your route path using :variableName.
* **Destructuring:** Use useParams to get an object containing the dynamic segments as key-value pairs, and destructure the variables you need.

This approach ensures you can easily access the dynamic parts of your URL and use them within your components.

* let's consider an example where you have a route defined with multiple parameters in your React Router setup:

In React Router, when you define a route with dynamic segments (URL parameters) like /post/:name, the part prefixed with a colon (:) indicates that name is a dynamic segment.

import { BrowserRouter as Router, Route, Routes } from 'react-router-dom';

import PostDetail from './PostDetail';

function App() {

  return (

    <Router>

      <Routes>

        <Route path="/post/:slug/:id" element={<PostDetail />} />

      </Routes>

    </Router>

  );

}

export default App;

2

In this example, the route path /post/:slug/:id has two dynamic parameters: slug and id.

**Example URL**

If you navigate to a URL like /post/my-first-post/123, useParams will return an object with key-value pairs corresponding to the parameters defined in the route path.

**Inside the Component**

Here’s how you would use useParams inside the PostDetail component:

import React from 'react';

import { useParams } from 'react-router-dom';

function PostDetail() {

  const { slug, id } = useParams();

  // useParams returns an object like this:

  // {

  //   slug: 'my-first-post',

  //   id: '123'

  // }

  return (

    <div>

      <h1>Post Detail</h1>

      <p>Slug: {slug}</p>

      <p>ID: {id}</p>

    </div>

  );

}

export default PostDetail;

**Breakdown**

* slug is the key and my-first-post is the value.
* id is the key and 123 is the value.

So, useParams returns an object: { slug: 'my-first-post', id: '123' }. This allows you to access the dynamic segments of the URL directly within your component.

1. **Home page** –

Home page logic - we'll render all the posts here if user is logged in, basically we will set a state named posts and fetch all the posts using appwrite. And if posts array is not empty show all the posts preview using Postcard and if posts array is empty then prompt the message 'LOGIN TO READ POSTS'

1. **State Initialization:**

* Initializes a state variable posts as an empty array.
* const [posts, setPosts] = useState([]) initializes the state to store fetched posts.

1. **Fetching Posts Data:**

* The useEffect hook runs when the component mounts.
* Calls appwriteService.getPosts() to fetch the posts.
* If posts are fetched successfully (if (posts)), updates the state with setPosts(posts.documents).

1. **Conditional Rendering:**

* If posts.length === 0, it returns a message prompting the user to log in to read posts

if (posts.length === 0) {

  return (

      <div className="w-full py-8 mt-4 text-center">

          <Container>

              <div className="flex flex-wrap">

                  <div className="p-2 w-full">

                      <h1 className="text-2xl font-bold hover:text-gray-500">

                          Login to read posts

                      </h1>

                  </div>

              </div>

          </Container>

      </div>

  )

}

* If posts array is not empty, it maps through the posts array and renders a PostCard component for each post, spreading the post properties into the PostCard component.

return (

  <div className='w-full py-8'>

      <Container>

          <div className='flex flex-wrap'>

              {posts.map((post) => (

                  <div key={post.$id} className='p-2 w-1/4'>

                      <PostCard {...post} />

                  </div>

              ))}

          </div>

      </Container>

  </div>

)

1. **Post page** –

post logic - We'll render individual post detail in this component (a page to show full post), and for that we'll use slug using useParams (like if we are clicking on a postcard,it'll open full post) to fetch post to get post details from appwrite but first we will determine if the currently logged-in user is the author of the displayed post, and if the author is logged in then we will show the options edit or delete. If post exist then fetch post details, if not then return null

//deletePost function logic - we'll delete post using appwrite function deletepost by giving it slug(here we'll give post.$id, bcz both are same), and it will return status. If status is true, we'll delete any file attached to it using file(or image) id of that post, and then navigate to home route

// useSelector from react-redux is used in your application to fetch the userData, which likely includes the userId. This allows you to determine if the currently logged-in user is the author of a post. The condition isAuthor = post && userData ? post.userId === userData.$id : false; checks if the userId of the post matches the userId of the logged-in user (userData). This helps in deciding whether to show options like edit or delete on the post, based on the user's authorization.

* **Initialization:** Sets up state and hooks.
* **URL Parameters:** Retrieves parameters from the URL.
* **Navigation:** Sets up navigation functions.
* **User Data:** Gets user data from Redux store.
* **Author Check:** Determines if the logged-in user is the post author.
* **Fetching Data:** Fetches post data based on URL parameter.
* **Delete Post:** Deletes the post and associated file.
* **Rendering:** Renders post details including image, title, content, and author controls.

**LOGIC FOR AUTHOR CHECK =>**

The expression **`const isAuthor = post && userData ? post.userId === userData.$id : false;`** **is used to determine if the currently logged-in user is the author of the displayed post.** Let's break down how this works:

**1. \*\*Variables Used:\*\***

**- `post`:** Represents the post object fetched from the backend.

**- `userData`:** Represents the logged-in user's data fetched from the Redux store or wherever the user data is stored.

**2. \*\*Expression Breakdown:\*\***

**- `post && userData`:** Checks if both `post` and `userData` are truthy (i.e., they exist and are not `null` or `undefined`).

**- `post.userId === userData.$id`:** Compares the `userId` of the `post` object with the `$id` of the `userData` object.

**- \*\*`post.userId`\*\*:** Typically represents the ID of the user who authored the post.

**- \*\*`userData.$id`\*\*:** Represents the ID of the currently logged-in user.

**3. \*\*Conditional Ternary Operator (`?:`):\*\***

- If `post && userData` evaluates to `true` (meaning both `post` and `userData` exist):

- It checks if `post.userId` matches `userData.$id`.

- If they match (`post.userId === userData.$id`), then `isAuthor` is set to `true`.

- If they do not match, `isAuthor` is set to `false`.

- If `post && userData` evaluates to `false` (meaning either `post` or `userData` does not exist), `isAuthor` is explicitly set to `false`.

**4. \*\*Purpose:\*\***

- This check is crucial for determining whether to display certain controls or actions that should only be accessible to the author of the post.

- For example, if `isAuthor` is `true`, you might show options like editing or deleting the post.

**Example Scenario:**

**\*\*Scenario:\*\***

Suppose `post.userId` is `"user123"` and `userData.$id` is also `"user123"`.

**\*\*Evaluation:\*\***

The expression `post.userId === userData.$id` would evaluate to `true`.

**\*\*Result:\*\***

Therefore, `isAuthor` would be `true`, indicating that the logged-in user (`userData`) is indeed the author of the post (`post`).

1. **State Initialization:**

* Initializes a state variable post as null.
* const [post, setPost] = useState(null); initializes the state to store the post data.

1. **Hook Usage:**

* const { slug } = useParams(); retrieves the slug from the URL parameters.
* const navigate = useNavigate(); provides a navigation function.
* const userData = useSelector((state) => state.auth.userData); gets userData from the Redux store.

1. **Determine Author:**

* const isAuthor = post && userData ? post.userId === userData.$id : false; checks if the logged-in user is the author of the post.

1. **Effect Hook:**

* The useEffect hook fetches the post data when the component mounts and when slug or navigate changes.
* Calls appwriteService.getPost(slug) to fetch the post.
* If the post is found, setPost(post) updates the state with the post data.
* If no post is found, navigate("/") redirects to the home page.

1. **Delete Post:**

* Defines a function deletePost to delete the post.
* Calls appwriteService.deletePost(post.$id) to delete the post.
* If the deletion is successful, deletes the associated file with appwriteService.deleteFile(post.featuredImage) and navigates to the home page.

1. **Render:**

If post is null, returns null.

If post is not null, renders the post details:

**BASIC STRUCTURE OF POST PAGE =>**

return post?(

    <div className='py-8'>

{/\* items in container-  img, eit button, delete button, title, content. each one will be wrapped in a separate div \*/}

    <Container>

        <div>

           <div><img/></div>

            {/\* if author is logged in show edit and delete button in a div and edit button will be a link and delete button will have a onclick function \*/}

            <div>

            <Button>Edit</Button>

            <Button>Delete</Button>

            </div>

            <div><h1>Title</h1></div>

            <div>{post.content}</div>

        </div>

    </Container>

    </div>

  ):null

**HTML Parsing: parse(post.content)**

The parse function from the html-react-parser library is used to safely convert HTML strings into React elements. This allows you to include HTML content directly within your React components.

* **parse(post.content)**:
  + post.content is expected to be a string that contains HTML content.
  + The parse function processes this string and converts it into React elements, which can then be rendered directly within the component.

**Example Usage**

Let's assume post.content contains an HTML string like this:

<p>This is a post. <strong>It includes some bold text</strong> and other HTML elements.</p>

When passed through parse(post.content), this HTML string is converted into React elements that can be rendered. The output would look something like this when rendered:

<div className="browser-css">

    <p>This is a post. <strong>It includes some bold text</strong> and other HTML elements.</p>

</div>

**browser-css is a custom class defined in your project's CSS, not a Tailwind CSS class.**

**WORKFLOW =>**

The slug is typically obtained from the URL when navigating to a specific post page. Here's a concise workflow:

1. **Home Page**: Displays a list of posts.
2. **PostCard**: Each post has a link to its detailed view, including the slug in the URL.
3. **Post Detail Page**: When a user clicks on a PostCard, the URL includes the slug.
4. **UseParams**: On the post detail page, useParams extracts the slug from the URL.
5. **Fetch Post**: The slug is used to fetch and display the post details.

So, yes, when you click on a PostCard, you navigate to a URL containing the slug, which is then used to fetch and display the post.

**BUT POSTCARD ITSELF NEEDS SLUG**

You're right; the PostCard component needs the slug to create the link to the detailed post page. Here's a short explanation of how it works:

1. **Home Component**:
   * Fetches a list of posts from the server.
   * Each post object contains a slug (or $id).
2. **PostCard Component**:
   * Receives the post object as a prop.
   * Uses the slug (or $id) from the post object to create a link to the detailed post page.

When the user clicks on a PostCard, the slug is already embedded in the link, making it possible to navigate to the detailed post page and fetch the post details using useParams.

In summary, the slug is part of the post data fetched and passed to the PostCard component, which uses it to create a link to the detailed post page.

function PostCard({$id, featuredImage, title}) {

  return (

    <Link to= {`/post/${$id}`}>

    <div className='w-full bg-gray-100 rounded-xl p-4'>

      <div className='w-full justify-center mb-4'>

        <img src = {service.getFilePreview(featuredImage)} alt={title}  className='rounded-xl'/>

      </div>

      <h2  className='text-xl font-bold'>{title}</h2>

    </div>

    </Link>

  )

}

When a PostCard is clicked, it navigates to the Post component with the slug in the URL. The Post component then uses this slug to fetch and display the specific post's details. This way, both components independently use the slug to fetch and display the same content.

**We will read the relation between post page and postcard component later, after defining routes.**

**Here is the routing in main.jsx =>**

const router = createBrowserRouter([

  {

    path: "/",

    element: <App />,

    children: [

        {

            path: "/",

            element: <Home />,

        },

        {

            path: "/login",

            element: (

                <AuthLayout authentication={false}>

                    <Login />

                </AuthLayout>

            ),

        },

        {

            path: "/signup",

            element: (

                <AuthLayout authentication={false}>

                    <Signup />

                </AuthLayout>

            ),

        },

        {

            path: "/all-posts",

            element: (

                <AuthLayout authentication>

                    {" "}

                    <AllPosts />

                </AuthLayout>

            ),

        },

        {

            path: "/add-post",

            element: (

                <AuthLayout authentication>

                    {" "}

                    <AddPost />

                </AuthLayout>

            ),

        },

        {

            path: "/edit-post/:slug",

            element: (

                <AuthLayout authentication>

                    {" "}

                    <EditPost />

                </AuthLayout>

            ),

        },

        {

            path: "/post/:slug",

            element: <Post />,

        },

    ],

},

])

In your route configuration, the Post component is rendered when the path matches /post/:slug. When a PostCard is clicked, typically in your application flow, you would have a link similar to <Link to={/post/${post.slug}}>, where post.slug is dynamically generated for each post.

Here's how it works:

1. **Route Configuration**: In your route setup, /post/:slug is configured to render the Post component.
2. **Navigation**: When a PostCard is clicked, the link navigates to /post/:slug, where :slug is replaced with the actual slug of the post being clicked.
3. **Fetching Post Data**: Inside the Post component, you use useParams to retrieve the slug parameter from the URL. This slug is then used to fetch the specific post data from your backend or data source (appwriteService.getPost(slug)).
4. **Rendering Post Content**: Once the post data is fetched, it's rendered within the Post component.

import React, { useEffect, useState } from "react";

import { Link,useNavigate,useParams } from "react-router-dom";

import service from "../appwrite/config";

import { Button, Container } from "../components";

import parse from "html-react-parser"

import { useSelector } from "react-redux";

function Post() {

  const [post, setPost] = useState(null);

  const { slug } = useParams();

  const navigate = useNavigate();

  const userData = useSelector((state)=>state.auth.userData)

  const isAuthor = post && userData ? post.userId === userData.$id : false;

  useEffect(() => {

    if (slug) {

      service.getPost().then((post) => {

        if (post) {

          setPost(post);

        } else navigate("/");

      });

    }

  }, [slug,navigate]);

  const deletePost = () => {

    service.deletePost(post.$id).then((status) => {

      if (status) {

        service.deleteFile(post.featuredImage);

        navigate("/");

      }

    });

  };

  return post ? (

    <div className="py-8">

      {/\* items in container-  img, eit button, delete button, title, content. each one will be wrapped in a separate div \*/}

      <Container>

        <div className="w-full flex justify-center mb-4 relative border rounded-xl p-2">

          <img

            src={service.getFilePreview(post.featuredImage)}

            alt={post.title}

            className="rounded-xl"

          />

        </div>

        {/\* if author is logged in show edit and delete button in a div and edit button will be a link and delete button will have a onclick function\*/}

        {isAuthor && (

          <div className="absolute right-6 top-6">

            <Link to={`/edit-post/${post.$id}`}>

              <Button bgColor="bg-green-500" className="mr-3">

                Edit

              </Button>

            </Link>

            <Button bgColor="bg-red-500" onClick={deletePost}>

              Delete

            </Button>

          </div>

        )}

        <div className="w-full mb-6">

          <h1 className="text-2xl font-bold">Title</h1>

        </div>

        <div className="browser.css">{parse(post.content)}</div>

      </Container>

    </div>

  ) : null;

}

export default Post;