

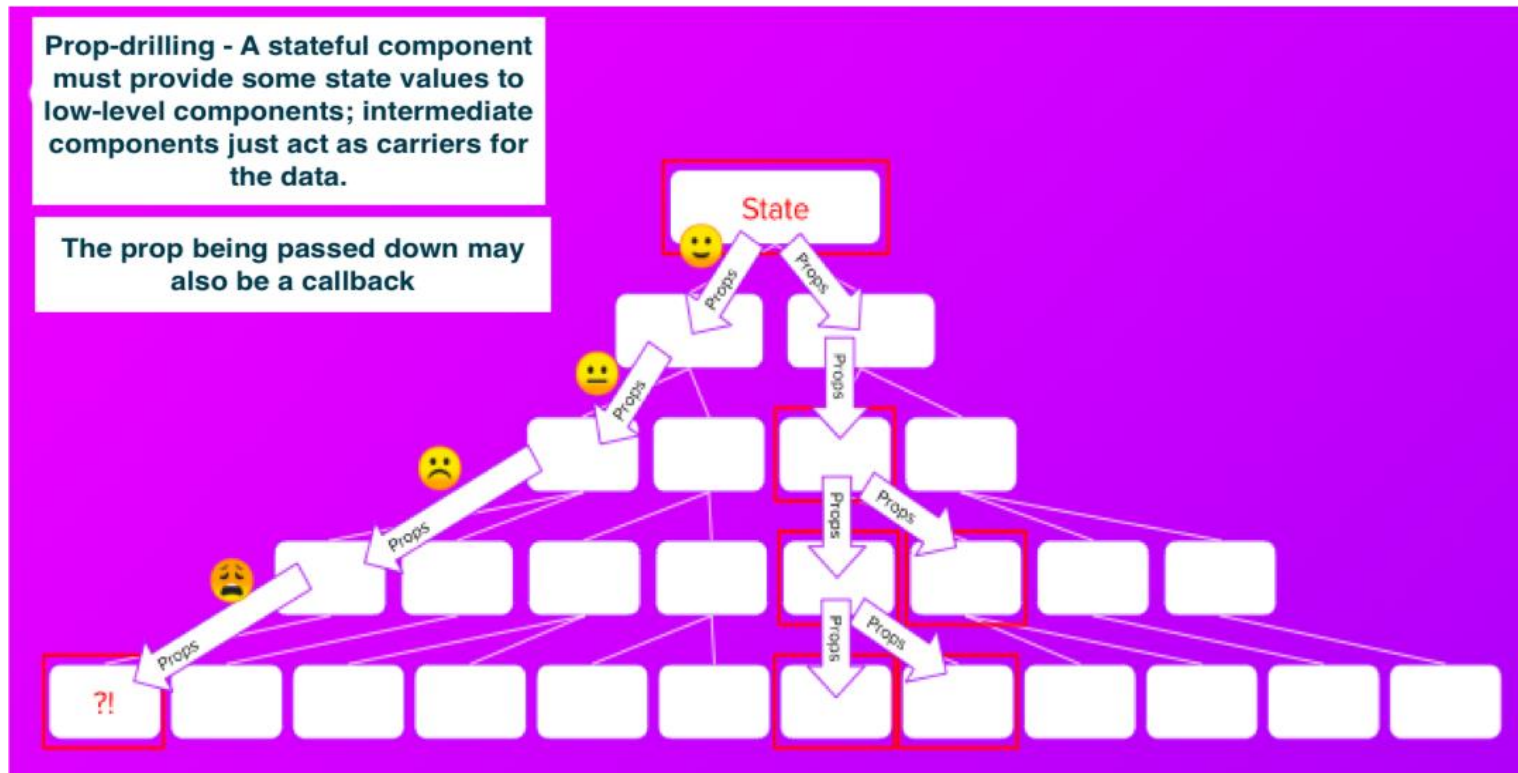
# **Design Patterns**

## **(Contd.).**

The Provider pattern - React Context

# The Provider pattern – When?

- **Use cases:**
  1. Sharing data/state **with multiple components**, i.e. global data, **e.g. favourite movies**.
  2. **To avoid** prop-drilling.



# The Provider pattern – How?

- React Implementation steps:
  1. Create a Context object using the createContext function from React library

```
export const SomeContext = createContext<ContextInterface | null>(null);
```

2. Implement a Provider Component that uses the Provider component from the context object.

```
const ContextProvider: React.FC<React.PropsWithChildren> = (props) => {  
  ...  
  return (  
    <SomeContext.Provider value={{  
      key: value  
      // Pass any methods you need as well  
    }}>  
      {props.children}  
    </SomeContext.Provider>  
  );  
}
```

## The Provider pattern – How?

3. **Wrap Your Components with the Provider.** Use the provider component to wrap any components that need access to the context data.

```
const App = () => {  
  return (  
    <BrowserRouter>  
      <SomeProvider>  
        <Header />  
        <Routes>  
          ...  
        </Routes>  
      </SomeProvider>  
    </BrowserRouter>  
  );  
};
```

4. **Use the Context Data:** Any component wrapped by <SomeProvider> can now access the context data using the useContext hook.

```
const context = useContext(SomeContext) || {};  
  
console.log(context.key);
```

# The Provider pattern – Implementation

- **Create the context object and Declare the Provider component:**

```
1  export const SomeContext = createContext<SomeInterface | null>(null);
2
3  const ContextProvider: React.FC<React.PropsWithChildren> = (props) => {
4    ... Use useState and useEffect hooks to initialise global state variables
5    return (
6      <SomeContext.Provider
7        value={{
8          key: value1,
9          ...
10         }}
11      >
12        {props.children}
13      </SomeContext.Provider>
14    );
15  };
16  export default ContextProvider;
```

- **We link the Context Object to the Provider component using `<contextName.Provider>`.**
- **The values object declares the context's content. .**
  - **Can be functions (behaviour) as well as data (state).**

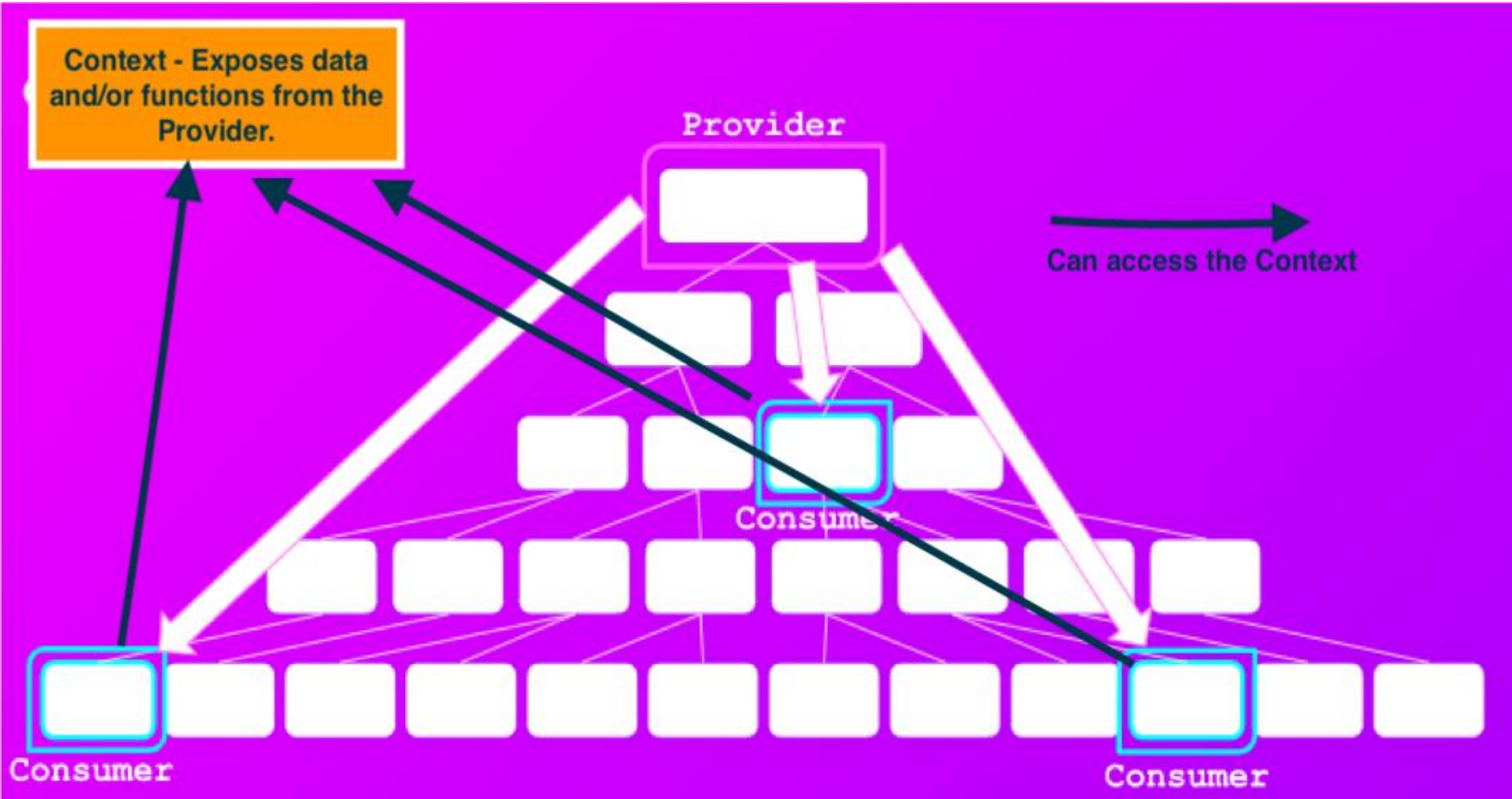
# The Provider pattern – Implementation.

- Integrate (Compose) the Provider with the rest of the app, using the Container pattern.

```
const App = () => {  
  return (  
    <BrowserRouter>  
      <ContextProvider>  
        . . . . .  
      </ContextProvider>  
    </BrowserRouter>  
  );  
};  
  
ReactDOM.render(<App />, document.getElementById("root"));
```

- All the app's pages can now access the context.

# The Provider pattern – React Context.



# The Provider pattern – Implementation.

- useContext **hook** – gives a component access to a context:

```
const contextRef = useContext(ContextName)
```

```
// contextRef points at context's values object.
```

```
import React, { useContext } from "react";
import { SomeContext } from '.....'

const ConsumerComponent = props => {
  const context = useContext(SomeContext);

  . . . access context values with 'context.keyX'

};
```

```
1 export const SomeContext = createContext<SomeInterface | null>(null);
2
3 const ContextProvider: React.FC<React.PropsWithChildren> = (props) => {
4   ... Use useState and useEffect hooks to initialise global state variables
5   return (
6     <SomeContext.Provider
7       value={{
8         key: value1,
9         ...
10      }}
11   >
12     {props.children}
13   </SomeContext.Provider>
14 );
15 };
16 export default ContextProvider;
```



# The Provider pattern – Implementation.

- **For improved** separation of concerns, **use multiple context** instead of a ‘catch all’ context.

```
const App = () => {  
  return (  
    <BrowserRouter>  
      <ContextProviderA>  
        <ContextProviderB>  
          . . . . .  
        </ContextProviderB>  
      </ContextProviderA>  
    </BrowserRouter>  
  );  
};
```

# The Provider pattern.

- **When NOT to use a Context:**
  1. **To avoid 'shallow' prop drilling.**
    - **Prop drilling is faster for 'shallow' cases.**
  2. **For state that should be kept local to a component, e.g. web form inputs.**
  3. **For large object - monitor performance and refactor as necessary.**