



Javascriptures:

State Management: Local State / Redux

React has championed the concept of
1-way data flow

Data is passed into a component as props, and components then pass that data to other components as props

When data is passed in it is immutable
and cannot change

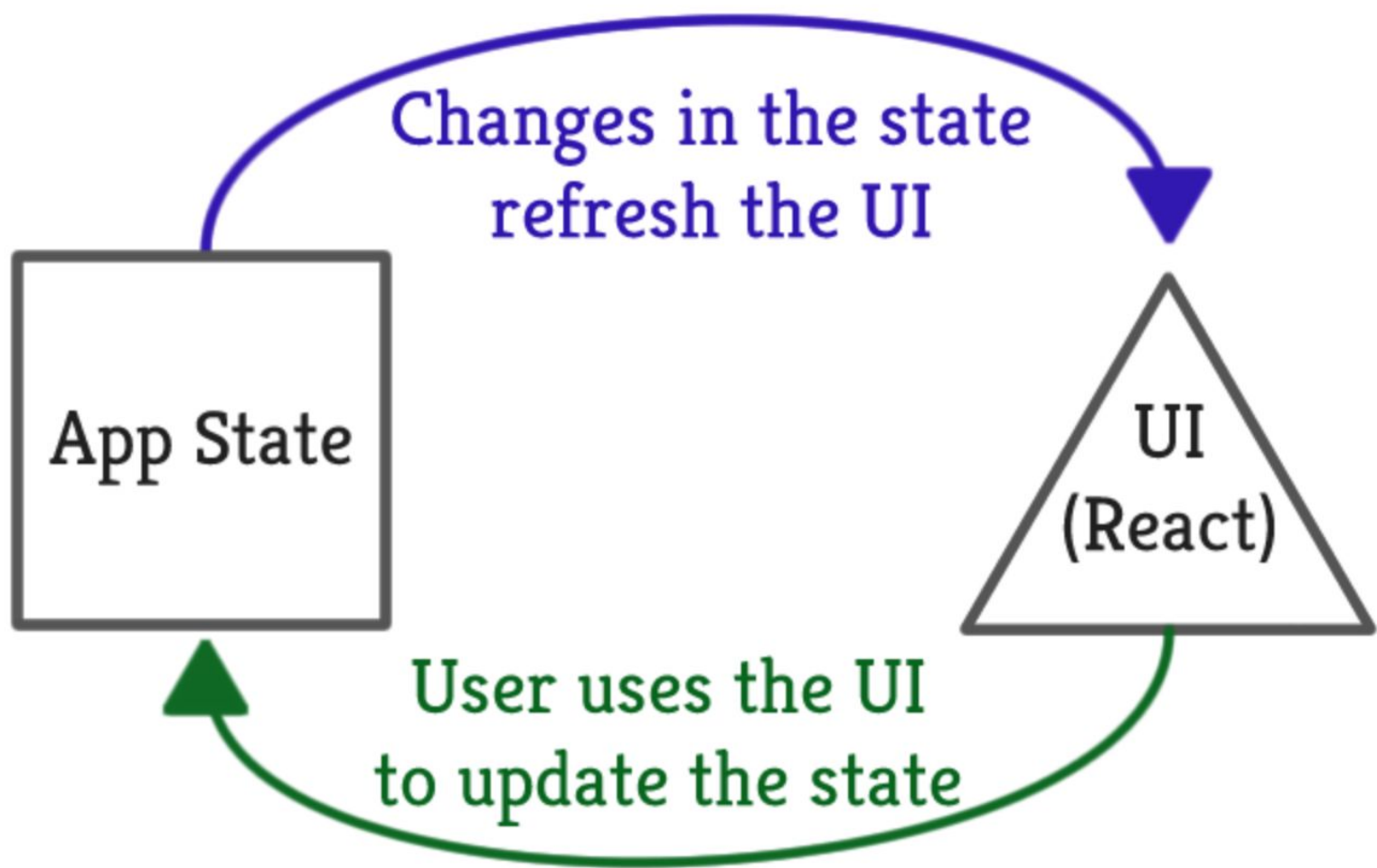
```
function App () {  
  return (  
    <Kitty name='leif' />  
  )  
}
```

```
function Kitty (props) {  
  props.name = 'Some other lil cat!' // Error! attempting to mutate props  
  
  return (  
    <div>  
      {props.name}  
    </div>  
  )  
}
```

```
ReactDOM.render(<App/>, mount)
```

If you can't change the data that's passed into a component, how does one manage state?

Via ``setState()``



setState can only be used in React class components, via `React.Component`

```
class User extends React.Component {  
  state = {  
    isAdmin: false,  
  }  
  
  render() {  
    return <div>Is user an admin? {this.state.isAdmin}</div>  
  }  
}
```

```
class User extends React.Component {  
  constructor(props) {  
    super(props)  
  
    this.state = {  
      isAdmin: props.isAdmin  
    }  
  }  
  
  render() {  
    return <div>Is user an admin? {this.state.isAdmin}</div>  
  }  
}
```

Can modify state through calls to
`setState`, for example on UI interactions

```
class User extends React.Component {  
  state = {  
    isAdmin: false,  
  }  
  
  toggleAdminStatus = () => {  
    this.setState({  
      isAdmin: !this.state.isAdmin,  
    })  
  }  
  
  render() {  
    return (  
      <div>  
        <div>Is user an admin? {this.state.isAdmin}</div>  
  
        <button onClick={this.toggleAdminStatus}>Toggle Admin Status</button>  
      </div>  
    )  
  }  
}
```

Simple UI interaction can be easily managed within a single class -- think, button toggles, show / hide, basic http list views

```

class UserList extends React.Component {
  state = {
    users: [],
  }

  async fetchUsers() {
    const users = await http.get("/users")

    this.setState({
      users,
    })
  }
}

```

```

render() {
  const hasUsers = Boolean(this.state.users.length)

  return (
    <div>
      <h1>User List</h1>

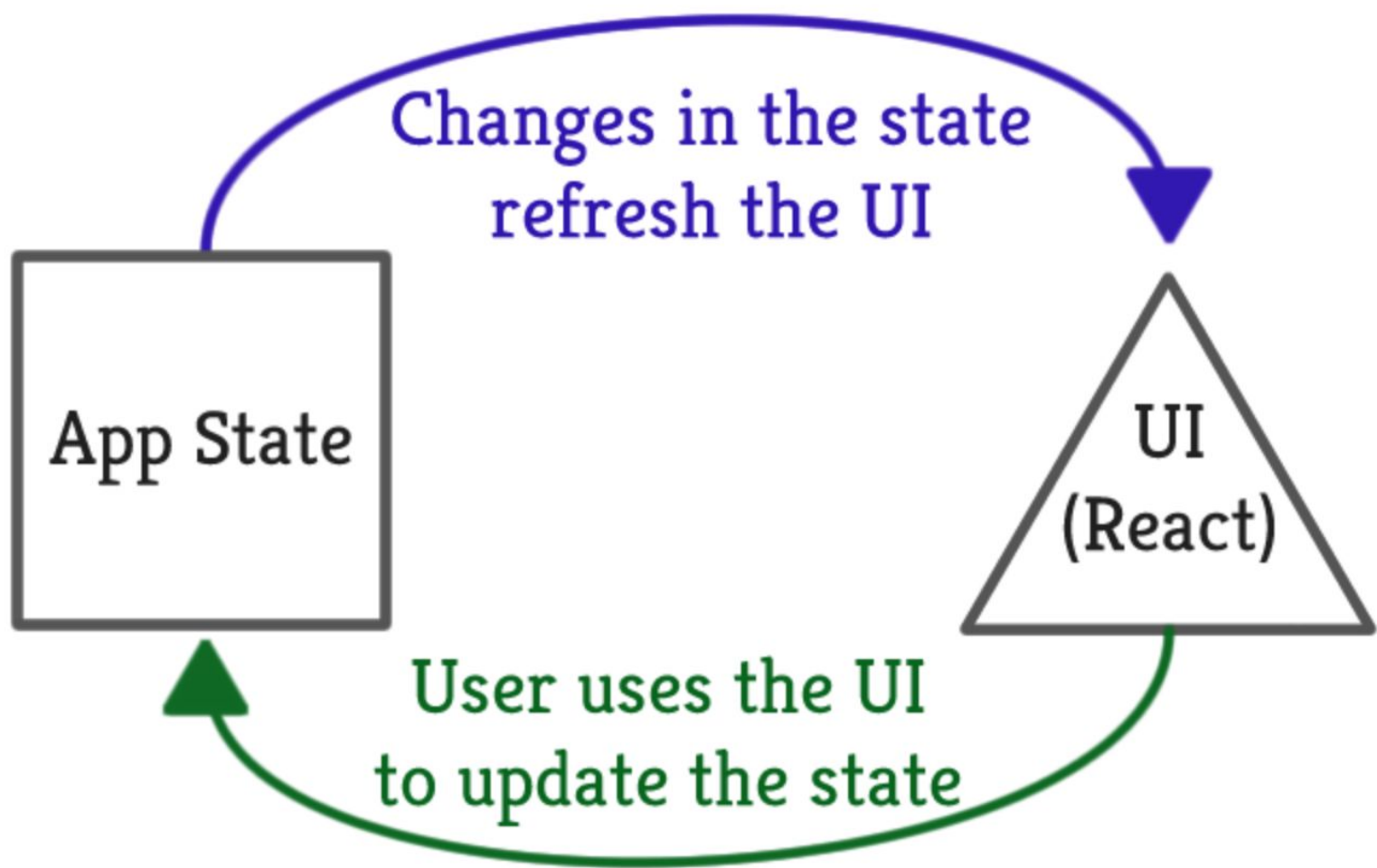
      {hasUsers && (
        <ul>
          {this.state.users.map(user => {
            return (
              <div>
                <h3>{user.name}</h3>
                <div>{user.bio}</div>
              </div>
            )
          })}
        </ul>
      )}

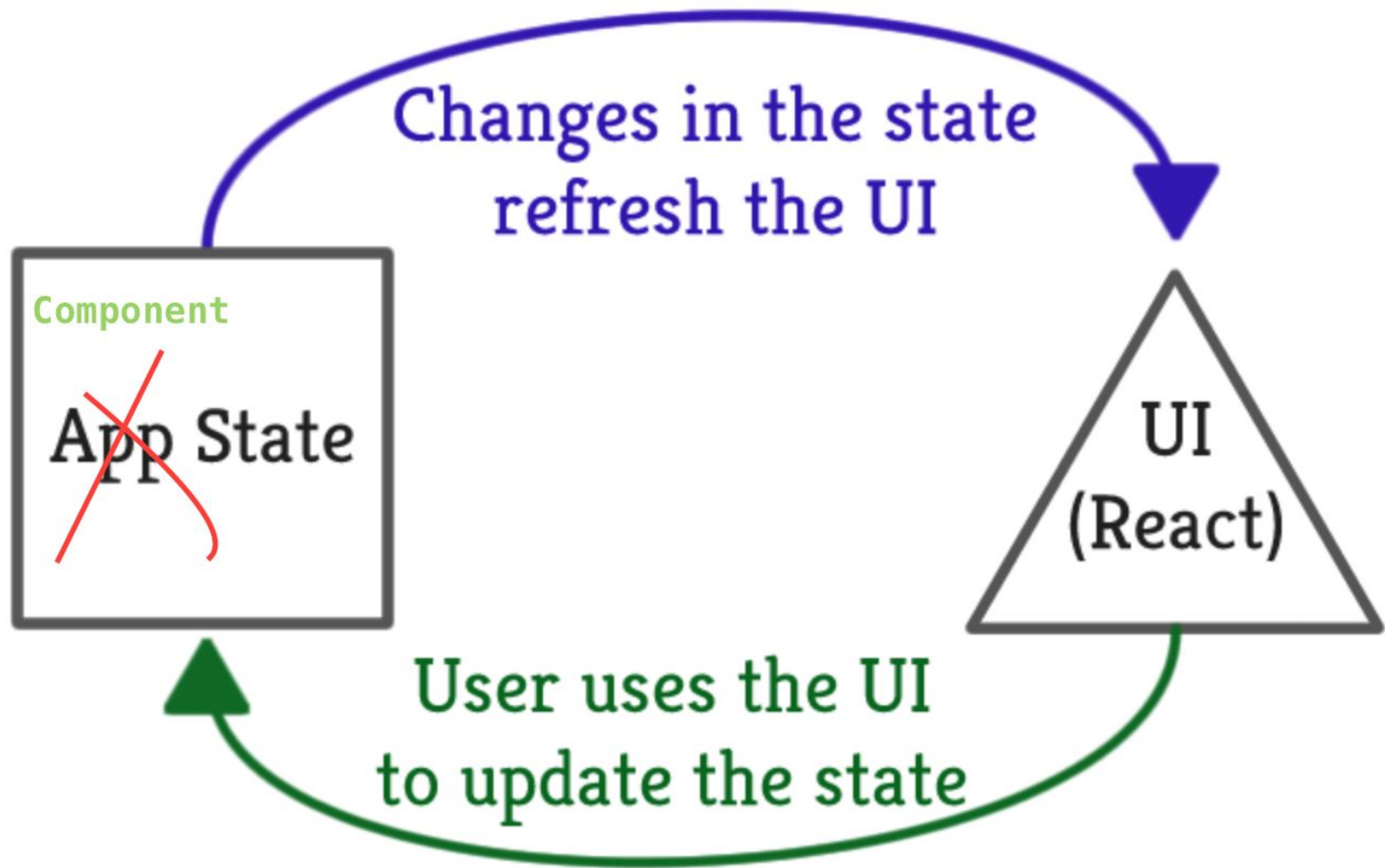
      <button onClick={this.fetchUsers}>Fetch Users!</button>
    </div>
  )
}
}

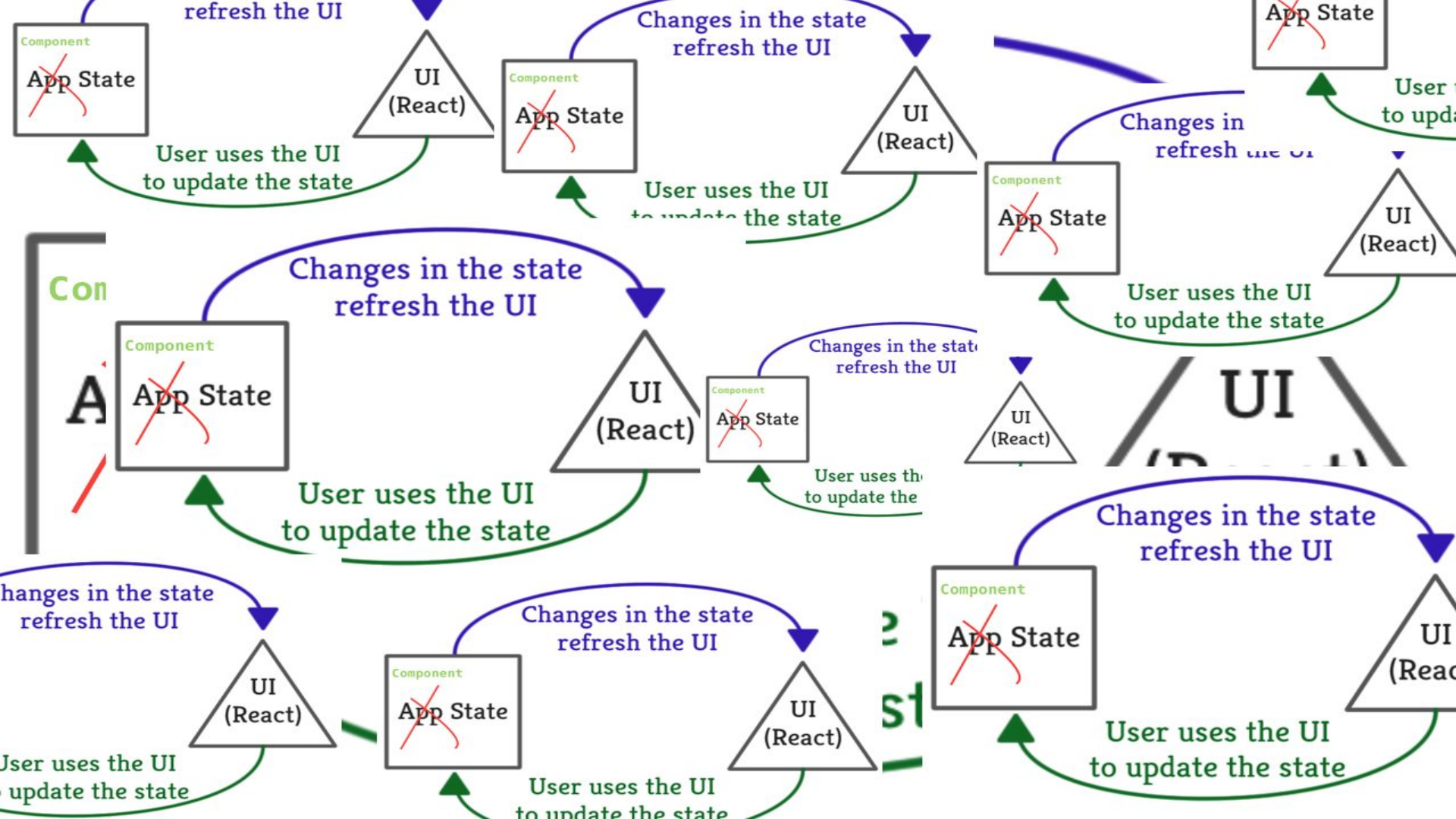
```

This works well most of the time!

`setState` can take you far, but problems begin to occur when complex UI interactions need to be managed across multiple components







When component setState starts to manage *App* state and is scattered across a codebase it begins to feel suspiciously like MVC and becomes increasingly hard to scale



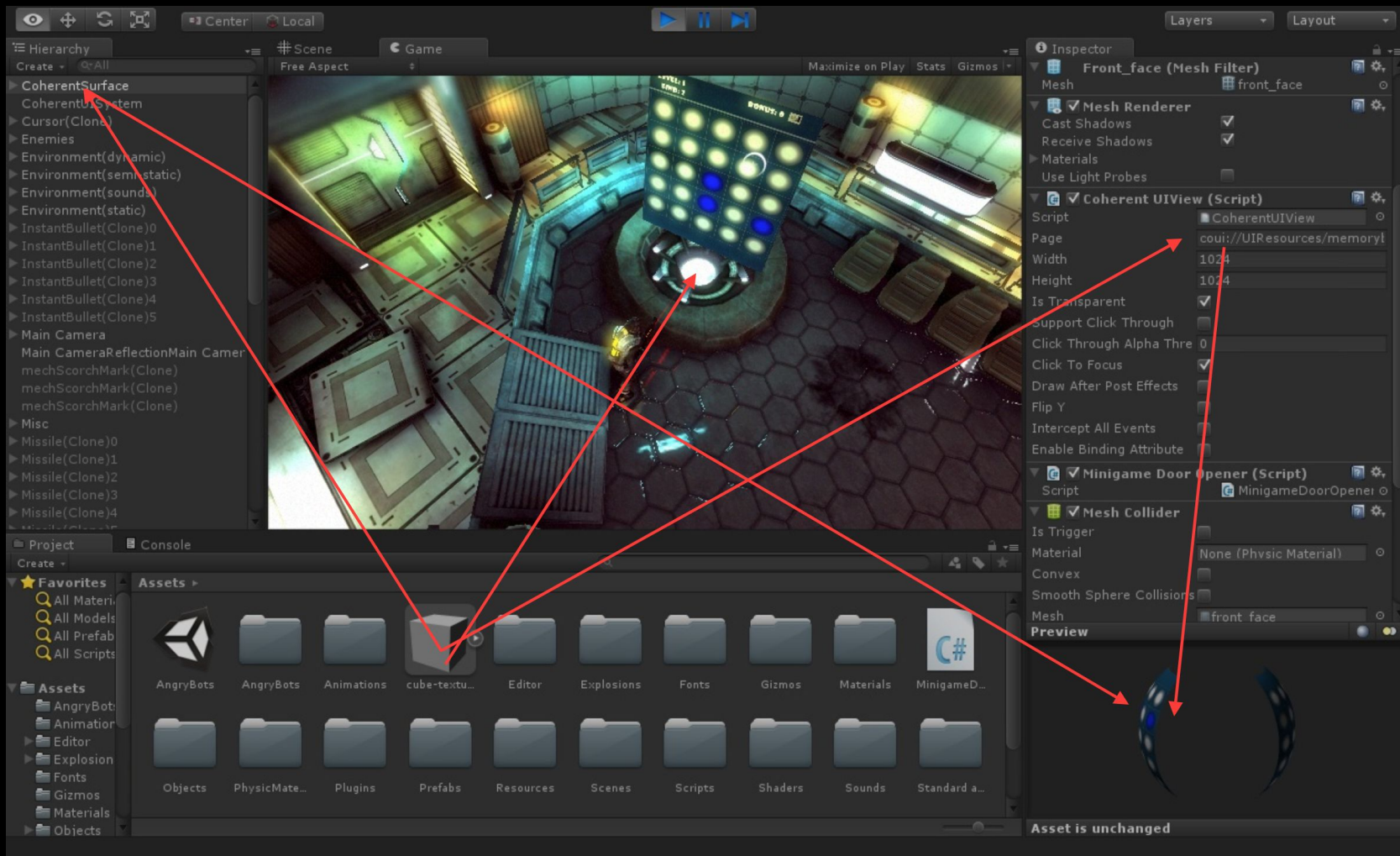
Redux

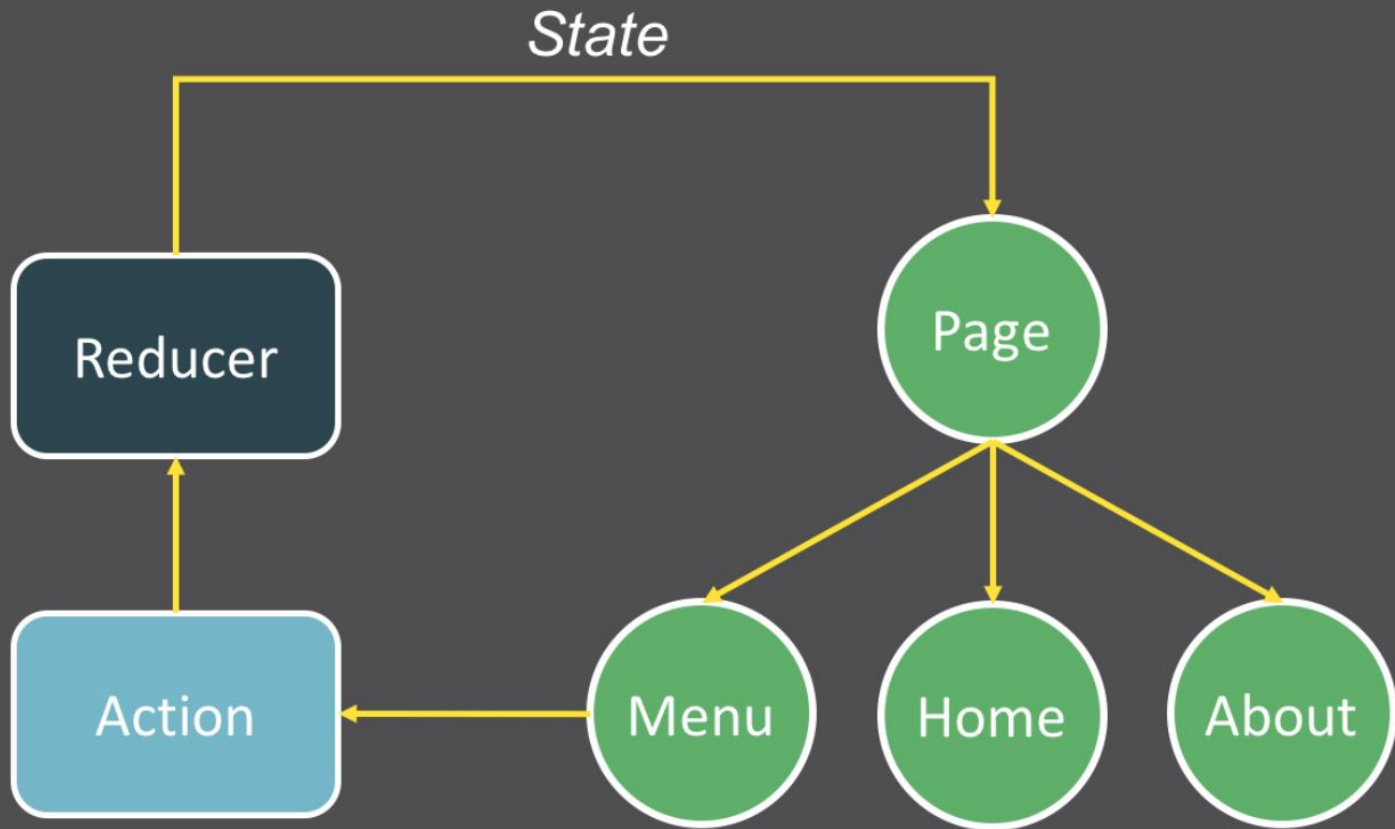
Redux is a “predictable state container
for JavaScript apps”

“It helps you write applications that behave consistently, run in different environments (client, server, and native), and are easy to test.”

It's not just about state management...

...it's about *data flows*.





UI engineering is hard, but there are
tools that make things simpler --
particularly at scale and over time

Three Principles

1. Single source of truth

The state of your whole application is stored in an object tree within a single store.

2. State is read-only

The only way to change the state is to emit an action, an object describing what happened.

3. Changes are made with pure functions

To specify how the state tree is transformed by actions, you write `pure .reduce(rs)`

Reducers are just functions that take the previous state and an action, and return the next state

$\text{state2} = f(\text{state1}, \text{action})$

<App /> = state

As your app grows, reducers can be split off into smaller functions that manage parts of your state tree

Side-effects are discouraged except
through official channels (actions)

Because of the functional nature of Redux architecture, devs can achieve highly granular control over how data flows through an application in a consistent way

Developer tooling can be built up
around this

And historically difficult things like undo /
redo and time-travel become much less
complex

Which makes debugging stateful
applications like...

Score: 12,500

4 30

Moves left

18

0



9

12

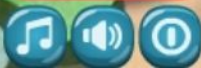


0



19

Level 402



...much easier.

Use Case: Positron (aka Writer)



NEW ARTICLE



ARTICLES



QUEUE



SETTINGS



CHRISTOPHER

CONTENT ✓

DISPLAY ✓

ADMIN

UNPUBLISH

AUTO-LINK

DELETE

SAVE ARTICLE

VIEW

Seo Analysis — Set Target Keyword

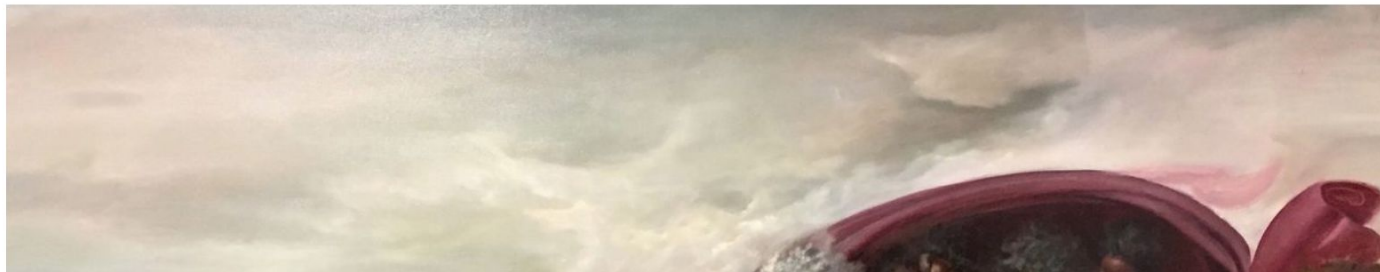


Art Market

This New \$50k Prize Is Just for Emerging Female Figurative Painters

● By Artsy Editors

Apr 11, 2018 6:19 pm



Positron manages a *lot* of state



NEW ARTICLE



ARTICLES



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Seo Analysis — [Set Target Keyword](#)



Verticals & Tagging

EDITORIAL VERTICAL

ART

ART MARKET

CREATIVITY

NEWS

PODCAST

VISUAL CULTURE

TOPIC TAGS

The Art Industry

Start typing a topic tag...

TRACKING TAGS

AG

Start typing a tracking tag...

Article

PRIMARY AUTHOR

Artsy Editorial

AUTHORS

Alexxa Gotthardt



Search by author name...



NEW ARTICLE



ARTICLES



QUEUE



SETTINGS



CHRISTOPHER

DISPLAY ADMIN

SAVED

Canvas

OVERLAY

IMAGE/VIDEO

SLIDESHOW

HEADLINE

0 Characters

Daniel Arsham The Angle of Repose Till Dec 23

CTA TEXT

0 Characters

Go to the exhibition page

CTA LINK

<https://www.artsy.net/show/perrotin-daniel-arsham-the-angle-o>

DISCLAIMER (OPTIONAL)

150 Characters

Enter legal disclaimer here

LOGO



IMAGE 1



IMAGE 2



IMAGE 3



Positron's Legacy Setup

- Backbone for models
- React components rendered inside Backbone parent views
- Mixture of Backbone and React in UI components
- React components used Backbone's set/get methods for all data mutations

Pitfalls of Legacy Setup

- React components and Backbone views in same UI could have separate instances of shared data
 - React and Backbone lifecycles exist independently from each other
 - Listeners for Backbone 'change' events were scattered throughout app to trigger re-renders

- Props and onChange functions were passed down the entire component tree
 - Bug fixing is hard when tracking through deep layers of nesting

- Opportunities for data loss and for views becoming out-of-sync arose when components unmounted
 - Bug fixing is hard when tracking through deep layers of nesting
 - Rather than conditionally mounting components, we used jQuery to hide them

Benefits of Redux

- A single source of truth: Centralized data store is available to all components
 - A consistent source for form data, but also other info like saved status or client errors

- All components that access centralized store re-render automatically when data changes
 - And this operation can be memoized for highly performant update cycles

- Functions for mutating and saving data are consolidated to a centralized set of actions
 - Makes it easy to jump into a new codebase and see what's possible

```
export const actions = keyMirror(  
  'CHANGE_SAVED_STATUS',  
  'CHANGE_VIEW',  
  'CHANGE_SECTION',  
  'CHANGE_ARTICLE',  
  'UPDATE_ARTICLE',  
  'START_EDITING_ARTICLE',  
  'STOP_EDITING_ARTICLE',  
  'DELETE_ARTICLE',  
  'ERROR',  
  'NEW_SECTION'  
)
```

- Stop passing props!

- Via ``connect`` devs can “pull” portions of state from “db” and inject into component as props

```

5 - } else {
6 -     return (
7 -         <DropDownList
8 -             className='EditDisplay admin-form-container max-width-container'
9 -             activeSections={[0]}
10 -             openMany
11 -             sections={sections}
12 -         >
13 + <DisplayMagazine
14 -             article={article}
15 -             onChange={onChange}
16 -         />
17 -         <DisplaySocial
18 -             article={article}
19 -             onChange={onChange}
20 -         />
21 -         <DisplaySearch
22 -             article={article}
23 -             onChange={onChange}
24 -         />
25 -         <DisplayEmail
26 -             article={article}
27 -             onChange={onChange}
28 -         />
29 -     </DropDownList>
30 - )
31 - }

```

```

34 +
35 +     : <DropDownList
36 +         className='admin-form-container max-width-container'
37 +         activeSections={[0]}
38 +         openMany
39 +         sections={sections}
40 +     >
41 +         <DisplayMagazine />
42 +         <DisplaySocial />
43 +         <DisplaySearch />
44 +         <DisplayEmail />
45 +     </DropDownList>
46 + }
47 + </EditArticleContainer>
48 + )

```

Track dispatched actions in the console

The image shows a web application editor interface and its browser console. The editor has a dark sidebar on the left with icons for 'NEW ARTICLE', 'ARTICLES', and 'QUEUE'. The main content area displays a title 'A former music industry executive has been tapped to serve as interim director of the financially-troubled Documenta.' and a sub-header 'Artsy Editors' with a timestamp 'Today at 11:37 am, via ARTnews'. Above the title are buttons for 'CONTENT', 'DISPLAY', 'ADMIN', 'UNPUBLISH', and 'AUTO-LINK'. To the right are buttons for 'DELETE', 'SAVE ARTICLE', and 'VIEW'. Below the title is an 'ADD A SECTION' button. The browser console at the bottom shows a list of messages, with a specific violation highlighted: '[Violation] 'DOMContentLoaded' handler took 466ms'. The console also shows several 'action' messages like 'START_EDITING_ARTICLE', 'TOGGLE_SPINNER', 'CHANGE_ARTICLE', and 'SET_SECTION'.

CONTENT ✓ DISPLAY ✓ ADMIN UNPUBLISH AUTO-LINK DELETE SAVE ARTICLE VIEW

Seo Analysis — Set Target Keyword

A former music industry executive has been tapped to serve as interim director of the financially-troubled Documenta.

+ ADD A SECTION

● Artsy Editors
Today at 11:37 am, via ARTnews

Facebook Twitter Email

Elements Console Sources Network Performance Memory Application Security Audits Redux Adblock Plus React

top Filter Default levels Group similar

16 messages

- 15 user me...
- No errors
- No warnings
- 15 info
- 1 verbose

action START_EDITING_ARTICLE @ 15:17:56.865 main-5c9663f3.js:141

action TOGGLE_SPINNER @ 15:17:56.889 main-5c9663f3.js:141

[Violation] 'DOMContentLoaded' handler took 466ms main-5c9663f3.js:14

action START_EDITING_ARTICLE @ 15:17:57.368 main-5c9663f3.js:141

action CHANGE_ARTICLE @ 15:18:07.834 main-5c9663f3.js:141

action SET_SECTION @ 15:18:07.838 main-5c9663f3.js:141

Should I be using this?



Dan Abramov

Follow

Working on @reactjs. Co-author of Redux and Create React App. Building tools for humans.

Sep 19, 2016 · 3 min read

You Might Not Need Redux

People often choose Redux before they need it. “What if our app doesn’t scale without it?” Later, developers frown at the indirection Redux introduced to their code. “Why do I have to touch three files to get a simple feature working?” Why indeed!



Blair Anderson

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Amazon Manufacturer's Representative @ <https://www.AndersonAssociates.net/>

Jul 16, 2017 · 3 min read

You Probably Don't Need Redux

edit: got some great comments below so i've added some links to the bottom of the article—Blair

This is your daily reminder to listen to your gut.

Do not believe the hype.

Do not over-optimize.

Do not add libraries because they're popular.



Dan Abramov

@dan_abramov

Follow



Replying to @thecamjackson

I would like to amend this: don't use Redux until you have problems with vanilla React.

See [github.com/petehunt/react...](https://github.com/petehunt/react-howto)

@CamJackson89



petehunt/react-howto

react-howto - Your guide to the (sometimes overwhelming!) React ecosystem.

github.com

Dissecting Twitter's Redux Store

<https://medium.com/statuscode/dissecting-twitters-redux-store-d7280b62c6b1>

Thank you!

Bonus!

Unstated

“State so simple, it goes without saying”

<https://github.com/jamiebuilds/unstated>