

Agenda

- Data Fetching and Caching
 - The react-query library
- Assignment 1 specification

Data Fetching & Caching.

SPA State (Data) - Client

- Client state (aka App State).
 - e.g. Menu selection, UI theme, Text input, logged-in user id.
- Characteristics:
 - Client-owned; Not shared; Not persisted (across sessions); Always up-to-date.
 - Accessed synchronously.
 - `useState()` hook
 - Management - Private to a component or Global state (Context).

SPA State (Data) - Server

- Server state (The M in MVC).
 - e.g. list of 'discover' movies, movie details, friends.
- Characteristics:
 - Persisted remotely. Shared ownership.
 - Accessed asynchronously → Impacts user experience.
 - Can change without client's knowledge → Client can be 'out of date'.
 - useState + useEffect hooks.

SPA Server State.

- Server state characteristics (contd.).
 - Management options:
 1. Spread across many component.
 - Good separation of concerns. (+)
 - Unnecessary re-fetching. (-)
 2. Global state (Context).
 - No unnecessary re-fetching. (+)
 - Fetching data before its required. (-)
 - Poor separation of concerns. (-)
 3. 3rd party library – e.g. Redux
 - Same as 2 above.
- We want the best of 1 and 2, if possible.

Sample App.

[Home](#)

Movie List

- [The Conjuring: The Devil Made Me Do It](#)
- [Cruella](#)
- [Wrath of Man](#)
- [The Unholy](#)
- [Spiral: From the Book of Saw](#)
- [A Quiet Place Part II](#)
- [Army of the Dead](#)
- [Mortal Kombat](#)
- [Godzilla](#)

[Home](#)

Movie Details

```
{
  "adult": false,
  "backdrop_path": "/6MKr3KgOLmzOP6MSuZERO41Lpkt.jpg",
  "belongs_to_collection": {
    "id": 837007,
    "name": "Cruella Collection",
    "poster_path": null,
    "backdrop_path": null
  },
  "budget": 200000000,
  "genres": [
    {
      "id": 35,
      "name": "Comedy"
    },
    {
      "id": 80,
      "name": "Crime"
    }
  ],
  "homepage": "https://movies.disney.com/cruella",
  "production_companies": [
```

- Both pages make a HTTP Request to a web API (TMDB)

Sample App – The Problem.

The screenshot shows a web browser at localhost:3000 displaying a 'Movie List' application. The application has a search bar and a list of movie titles. The Chrome DevTools Network tab is open, showing a list of HTTP requests. Red arrows point from the movie titles in the application to the corresponding requests in the Network tab, illustrating that every navigation triggers an HTTP request to TMDB.

Movie List

Search

- [The Conjuring: The Devil Made Me Do It](#)
- [Cruella](#)
- [Wrath of Man](#)
- [The Unholy](#)
- [Spiral: From the Book of Saw](#)
- [A Quiet Place Part II](#)
- [Army of the Dead](#)
- [Mortal](#)
- [Godzill](#)
- [Endang](#)
- [Tom Cl](#)

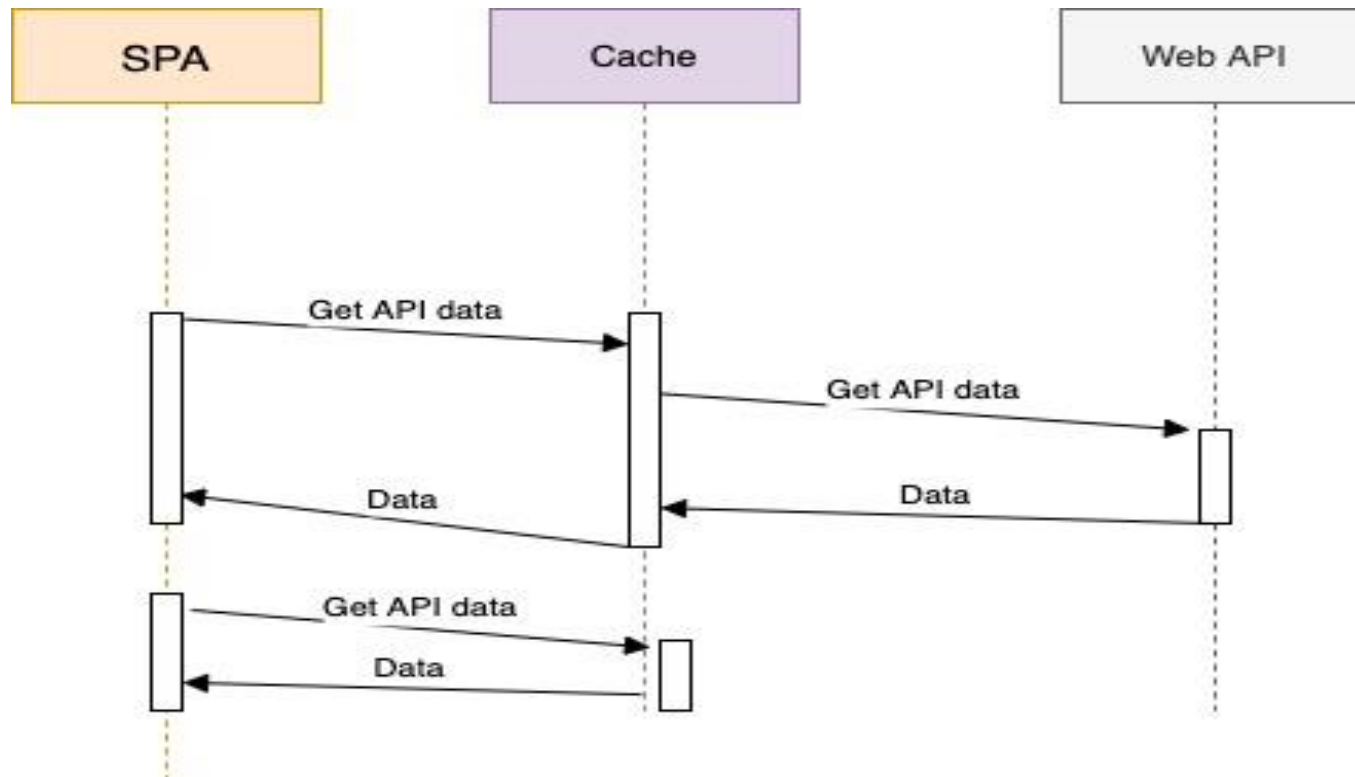
Network Tab

Name	Status	Type	Initiator	Size	Time	Waterfall
movie?api_key=...	200	fetch	VM24:1	(di...	1 ...	
423108?api_key...	200	fetch	VM24:1	1.5...	30...	
movie?api_key=...	200	fetch	VM24:1	(di...	1 ...	
423108?api_key...	200	fetch	VM24:1	(di...	1 ...	
movie?api_key=...	200	fetch	VM24:1	(di...	1 ...	
337404?api_key...	200	fetch	VM24:1	1.4...	27...	
movie?api_key=...	200	fetch	VM24:1	(di...	1 ...	

- Every navigation to the Home page triggers an HTTP request to TMDB.
- Similarly for the Detail page.
- Both pages use useEffect and useState hooks.

Sample App – The Solution. .

- *Cache* (store temporarily) the API data locally in the browser.
- Reduces the workload on the backend for read intensive apps.
- Speeds up the rendering time for revisited pages.



Caching (General).

- Caches are in-memory datastores with high performance and low latency.
- Simple key-value datastores structure.
 - Keys must be unique.
 - Value can be any serialisable data type – Object, Array, Primitive.
- Cache hit – The requested data is in the cache.
- Cache miss - The requested data is not in the cache.
- Caches have a simple interface:
 - `serializedValue = cache.get(key)`
 - `cache.delete(key)`
 - `cache.purge()`
- Cache entries have a time-to-live (TTL).



The react-query library

- 3rd party JavaScript (React) caching library.
 - Provides a set of hooks.
e.g. `const { data, error, isLoading, isError } = useQuery(key, queryFunction);`
 - data – from the cache (hit) or returned by the API (miss).
 - error – error response from API.
 - isLoading(boolean) – true while waiting for API response.
 - isError (boolean) – true when API response is an error status.
- Causes a component to re-render on query completion.
- Replaces your useState and useEffect hooks.

The query key.

- *“Query keys can be as simple as a string, or as complex as an array of many strings and nested objects. As long as the query key is serializable, and unique to the query's data*”

```
e.g. const { ....., } =  
      useQuery( ["movie", { id: 1234 }], getMovie);  
// The query function.  
export const getMovie = (args) => {  
  const [, idPart] = args.queryKey;  
  const {id} = idPart  
  .... Do HTTP GET using a movie id of 1234
```

react-query DevTools.

- Allows us to observe the current state of the cache datastore – great for debugging.

The screenshot shows a web application running on localhost:3000 titled "Movie List". It features a search bar and a list of movies, including "Cruella" and "The Conjuring: The Devil Made Me Do It". Below the list, there are status indicators for "fresh (1)", "fetching (0)", "stale (0)", and "inactive (2)". A "Filter" input and a "Sort by Status > Last Updated" dropdown are also visible. The DevTools sidebar is open, showing the "Query Details" panel for the "discover" query, which is marked as "fresh". The "Data Explorer" panel shows the query results, including "page: 1", "results: 20 items", and "total_pages: 500".

Query Details

"discover" **fresh**

Observers: 1

Last Updated: 09:40:07

Actions

Refetch **Invalidate** **Reset** **Remove**

Data Explorer

▼ Data 4 items

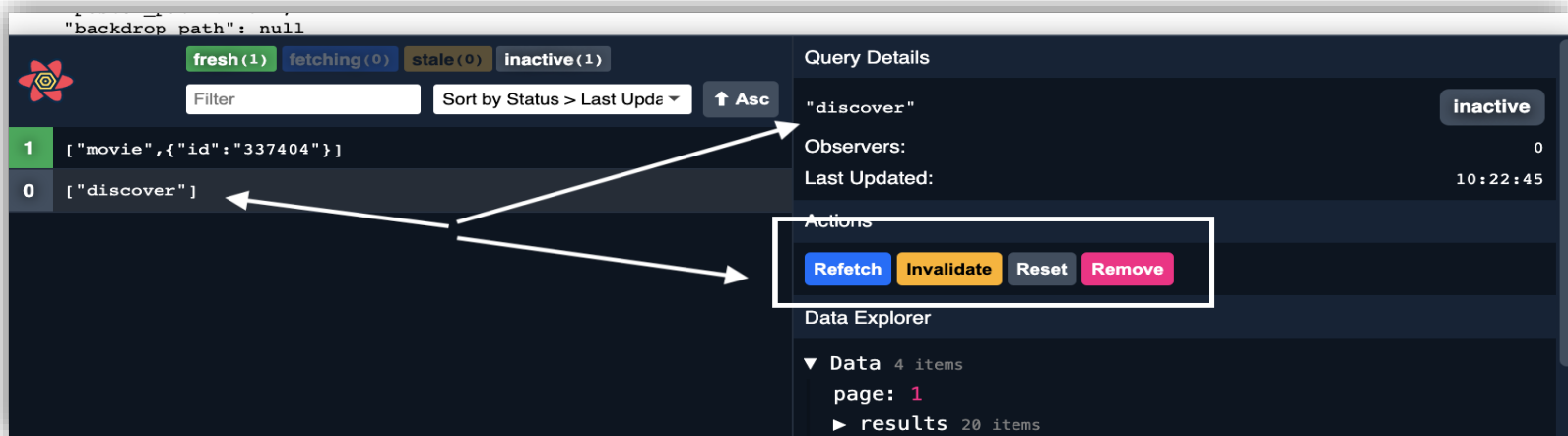
page: 1

► results 20 items

total_pages: 500

react-query DevTools.

- Allows us to manipulate cache entries.



- Refresh – force an immediate re-request of data from the API.
- Invalidate – set entry as 'stale'. Cache will request update from web API when next required by the SPA.
- Reset – only applies when app can mutate the API's data.
- Remove – remove entry from cache immediately.

Summary

- State Management - The M in MVC
- State:
 1. Client/App state.
 2. Server state.
- Cache server state locally in the browser.
 - Avoid unnecessary HTTP traffic → Reduce page load time
 - Be aware of cache entry staleness → Use TTL to minimize staleness.
- The react-query library
 - A set of hooks for cache interaction.