

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 - Can change without client's knowledge → Client can be 'out of date'.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 with the URL `localhost:3000`. The page displays a "Movie List" with a search bar and a list of movies. The Chrome DevTools Network tab is open, showing a list of HTTP requests. Red arrows point from the movie titles in the list to the corresponding requests in the Network tab.

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](#)
- [Godzilla](#)
- [Endang](#)
- [Tom Cl](#)

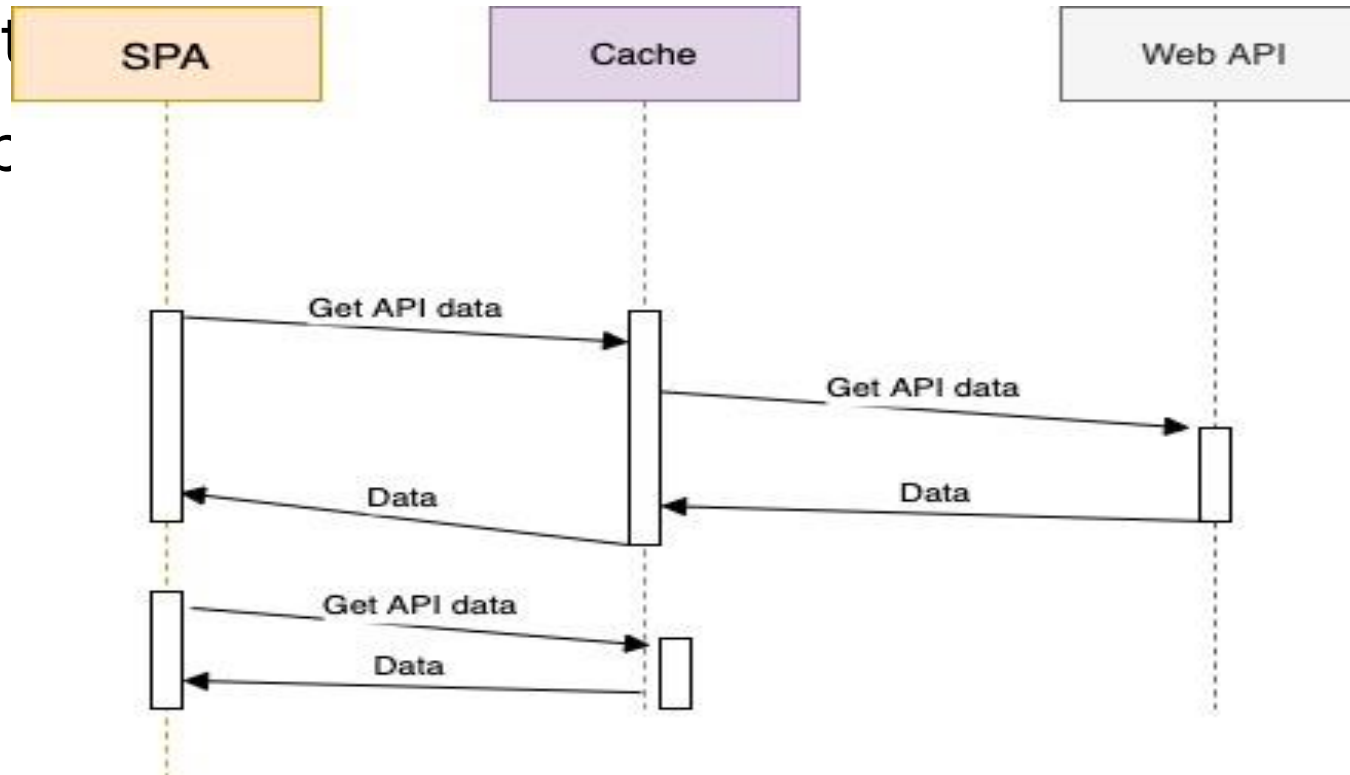
Network Tab

Name	Sta...	Type	Initiator	Size	Ti...	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
int
- Sp ges.



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

```
const { id } = useParams();  
const {...} = useQuery<MovieT, Error>(["movie", id],  
                                     () => getMovie(id ||  
""));
```

// The query function.

- ```
export const getMovie = (id: string) => {
```

  
.... 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.

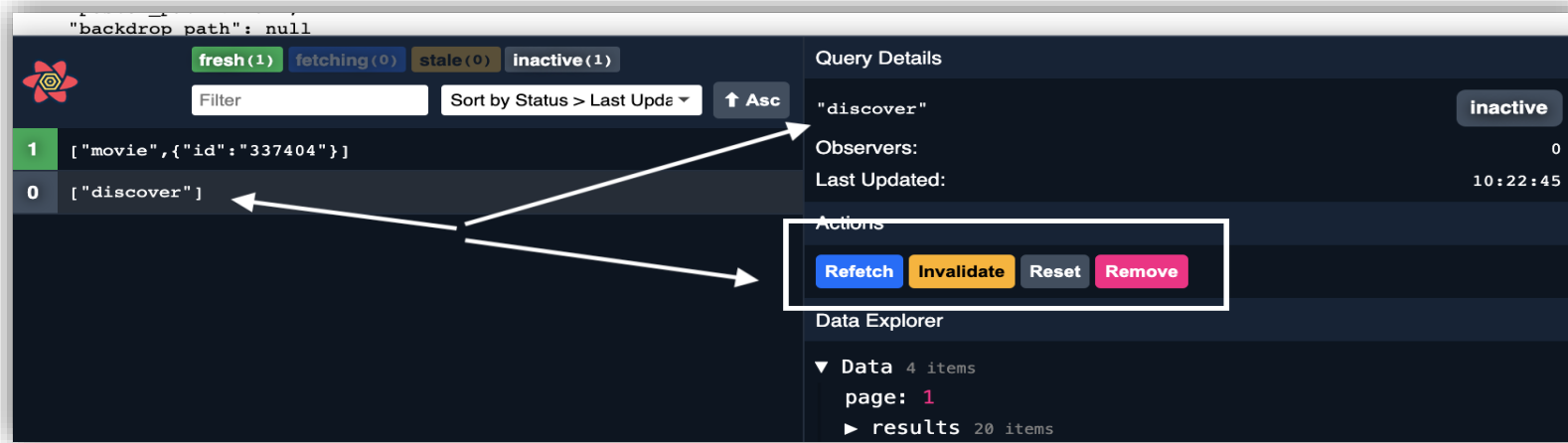
The screenshot displays a web application running on localhost:3000, titled "Movie List". The application features a search bar and a list of movies, including "Cruella" and "The Conjuring: The Devil Made Me Do It". Below the movie list, there is a table with columns for status and data. The table shows three rows: a "fresh" state with 1 item, a "fetching" state with 0 items, and a "stale" state with 0 items. The "fresh" state is highlighted, and its details are shown in the DevTools panel.

The DevTools panel is open, showing the "Query Details" section. The query is named "discover" and is in a "fresh" state. It has 1 observer and was last updated at 09:40:07. The "Data Explorer" section shows the query results, which include 4 items: "page: 1", "results" (20 items), and "total\_pages: 500".

Arrows indicate the flow of data from the application's state to the DevTools panel. One arrow points from the "fresh" state in the application's table to the "Query Details" section, and another arrow points from the "Data Explorer" section back to the application's table.

# 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.