



Memory updated

Here's a well-organized structure for a MobX-React TypeScript project with three stores. This structure ensures scalability, maintainability, and clean separation of concerns.

## 1. Project Structure

javascript


Copy code

```
/src
|-- /components
|   |-- /common          // Reusable components (e.g., buttons, inputs)
|   |-- /specific        // Components specific to certain pages or features
|-- /stores
|   |-- /RootStore.ts    // Aggregates all the stores
|   |-- /StoreA.ts       // First store
|   |-- /StoreB.ts       // Second store
|   |-- /StoreC.ts       // Third store
|-- /pages
|   |-- /PageA           // Components related to Page A
|   |-- /PageB           // Components related to Page B
|   |-- /PageC           // Components related to Page C
|-- /hooks               // Custom hooks
|-- /types               // TypeScript types and interfaces
|-- /utils               // Utility functions
|-- App.tsx              // Main App component
|-- index.tsx            // Entry point
```

## 2. Detailed Breakdown

`/stores/RootStore.ts`

typescript

 Copy code

```
import StoreA from './StoreA';
import StoreB from './StoreB';
import StoreC from './StoreC';


class RootStore {
  storeA: StoreA;
  storeB: StoreB;
  storeC: StoreC;

  constructor() {
    this.storeA = new StoreA(this);
    this.storeB = new StoreB(this);
    this.storeC = new StoreC(this);
  }
}

const rootStore = new RootStore();
export default rootStore;
export const StoreContext = React.createContext(rootStore);
```

`/stores/StoreA.ts`

typescript

 Copy code

```
import { makeAutoObservable } from 'mobx';
import RootStore from '../RootStore'; // For cross-store communication

class StoreA {
  rootStore: RootStore;
  data: string = '';

  constructor(rootStore: RootStore) {
    this.rootStore = rootStore;
    makeAutoObservable(this);
  }


  setData(data: string) {
    this.data = data;
  }
}

export default StoreA;
```



~/stores/StoreB.ts

typescript

 Copy code

```
import { makeAutoObservable } from 'mobx';
import RootStore from '../RootStore';

class StoreB {
  rootStore: RootStore;
  count: number = 0;


  constructor(rootStore: RootStore) {
    this.rootStore = rootStore;
    makeAutoObservable(this);
  }

  increment() {
    this.count += 1;
  }
}

export default StoreB;
```

`/stores/StoreC.ts`

typescript

 Copy code

```
import { makeAutoObservable } from 'mobx';
import RootStore from '../RootStore';

class StoreC {
  rootStore: RootStore;
  items: string[] = [];

  constructor(rootStore: RootStore) {
    this.rootStore = rootStore;
    makeAutoObservable(this);
  }


  addItem(item: string) {
    this.items.push(item);
  }
}

export default StoreC;
```

### 3. Using Stores in Components

#### Example Usage in a Component

typescript

 Copy code

```
import React, { useContext } from 'react';
import { observer } from 'mobx-react-lite';
import { StoreContext } from '../stores/RootStore';

const MyComponent: React.FC = observer(() => {
  const { storeA, storeB, storeC } = useContext(StoreContext);

  return (
    <div>
      <h1>{storeA.data}</h1>
      <button onClick={() => storeB.increment()}>Increment: {storeB.count}</button>
      <ul>
        {storeC.items.map((item, index) => (
          <li key={index}>{item}</li>
        ))}
      </ul>
    </div>
  );
});


export default MyComponent;
```

## 4. Custom Hooks

Create custom hooks if you find yourself repeatedly accessing stores in your components:

`/hooks/useStore.ts`


typescript

 Copy code

```
import { useContext } from 'react';  
import { StoreContext } from '../stores/RootStore';  
  
export const useStore = () => useContext(StoreContext);
```

### Usage in a Component

typescript

 Copy code

```
import React from 'react';  
import { observer } from 'mobx-react-lite';  
import { useStore } from '../hooks/useStore';  
  
const MyComponent: React.FC = observer(() => {  
  const { storeA, storeB, storeC } = useStore();  
  
  // Same as before...  
});
```

## 5. Types and Interfaces

Place shared types and interfaces in the ``/types`` folder for easy reuse and consistency across the project.

## 6. Utilities

Put utility functions in the ``/utils`` folder, keeping the business logic clean and separated from UI concerns.