



Middle React

Bootcamp [TypeScript]



React Lifecycle Phases



Mounting phase



Updating phase



Unmounting phase



Error Handling phase



React Lifecycle Phases



Mounting phase - a component is being created and inserted into the DOM



Updating phase - a component is being re-rendered



Unmounting phase - a component is being removed from the DOM



Error Handling phase - when there is an error during rendering, in a lifecycle method, or in the constructor of any child component



React Lifecycle Methods



Mounting phase - a component is being created and inserted into the DOM

1. [constructor\(\)](#) - is called before component is mounted
2. [static getDerivedStateFromProps\(\)](#) - to update the state as the result of changes in props
3. [render\(\)](#) - is the only required method in a class component
4. [componentDidMount\(\)](#) - is called right after component is inserted into the DOM tree



Updating phase - a component is being re-rendered



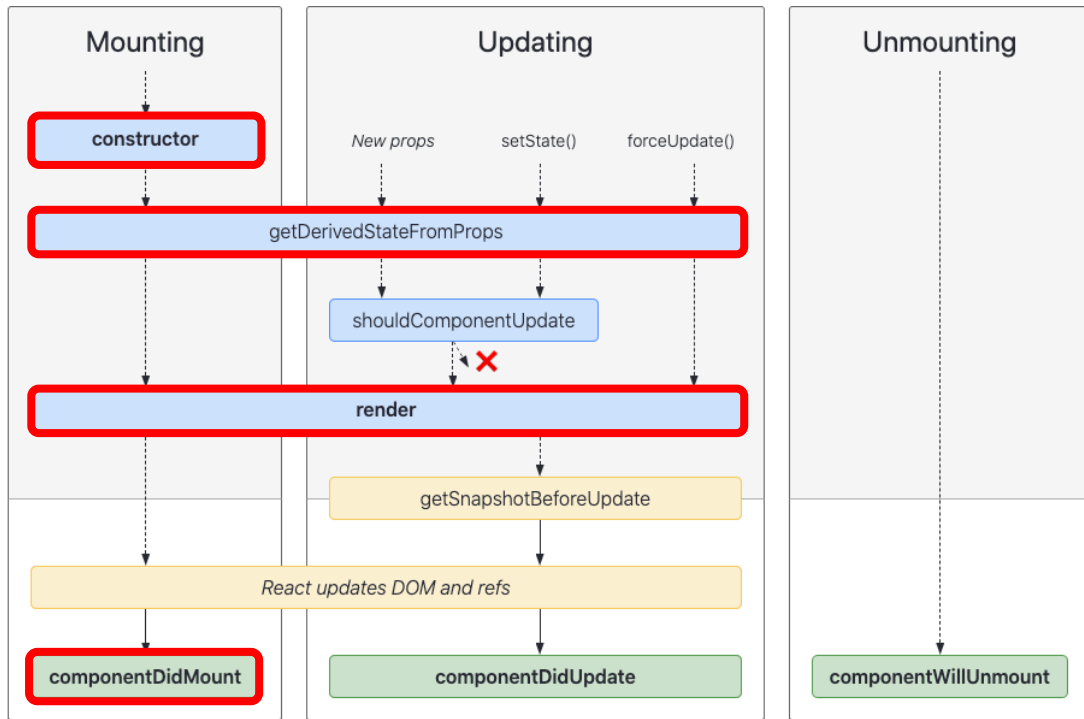
Unmounting phase - a component is being removed from the DOM



Error Handling phase - when there is an error during rendering, in a lifecycle method, or in the constructor of any child component



React Lifecycle Methods





React Lifecycle Methods



Mounting phase - a component is being created and inserted into the DOM



Updating phase - a component is being re-rendered

1. [static getDerivedStateFromProps\(\)](#) - to update the state as the result of changes in props
2. [shouldComponentUpdate\(\)](#) - this method only exists as a performance optimization
3. [render\(\)](#) - is the only required method in a class component
4. [getSnapshotBeforeUpdate\(\)](#) - is invoked right before the most recently rendered output is committed to the DOM
5. [componentDidUpdate\(\)](#) - is invoked immediately after updating occurs



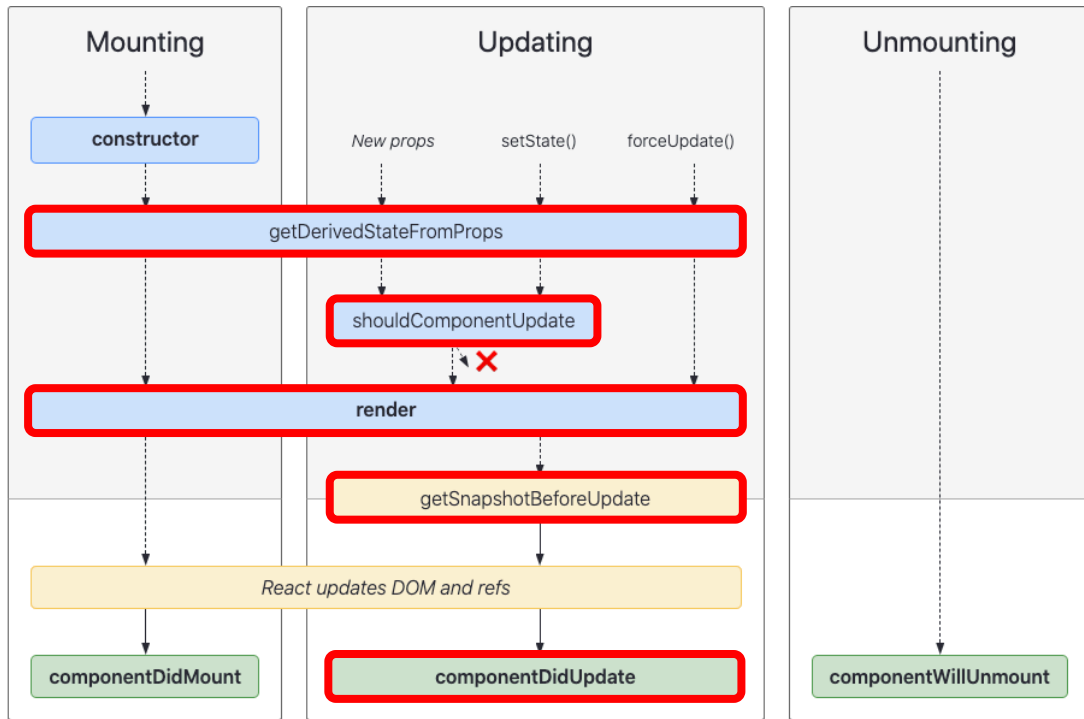
Unmounting phase - a component is being removed from the DOM



Error Handling phase - when there is an error during rendering, in a lifecycle method, or in the constructor of any child component



React Lifecycle Methods



Is used to calculate changes, and may be aborted if the user wants to. If this phase is aborted the DOM isn't updated.

Is a period where you can read changes made to the VDOM, before they are applied to the actual DOM

Here the changes are applied and any side effects are triggered.

"Render phase"

Pure and has no side effects. May be paused, aborted or restarted by React.

"Pre-commit phase"

Can read the DOM.

"Commit phase"

Can work with DOM, run side effects, schedule updates.



React Lifecycle Methods



Mounting phase - a component is being created and inserted into the DOM



Updating phase - a component is being re-rendered



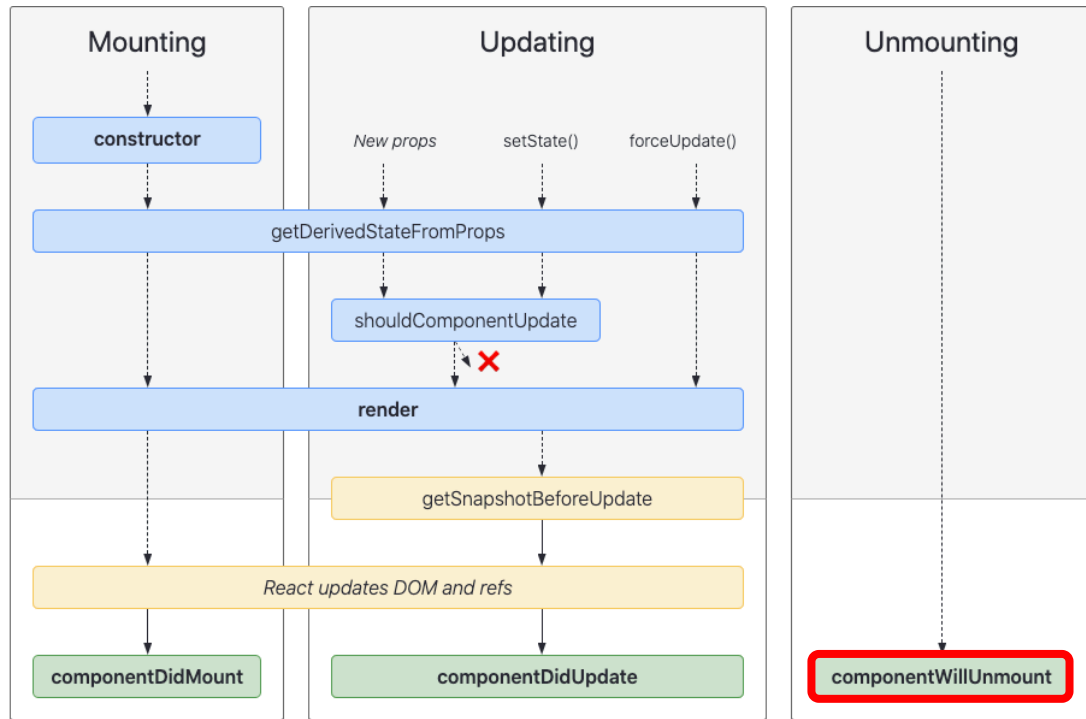
Unmounting phase - a component is being removed from the DOM

1. [componentWillUnmount\(\)](#) - is invoked before a component is unmounted and destroyed



Error Handling phase - when there is an error during rendering, in a lifecycle method, or in the constructor of any child component

React Lifecycle Methods





React Lifecycle Methods



Mounting phase - a component is being created and inserted into the DOM



Updating phase - a component is being re-rendered



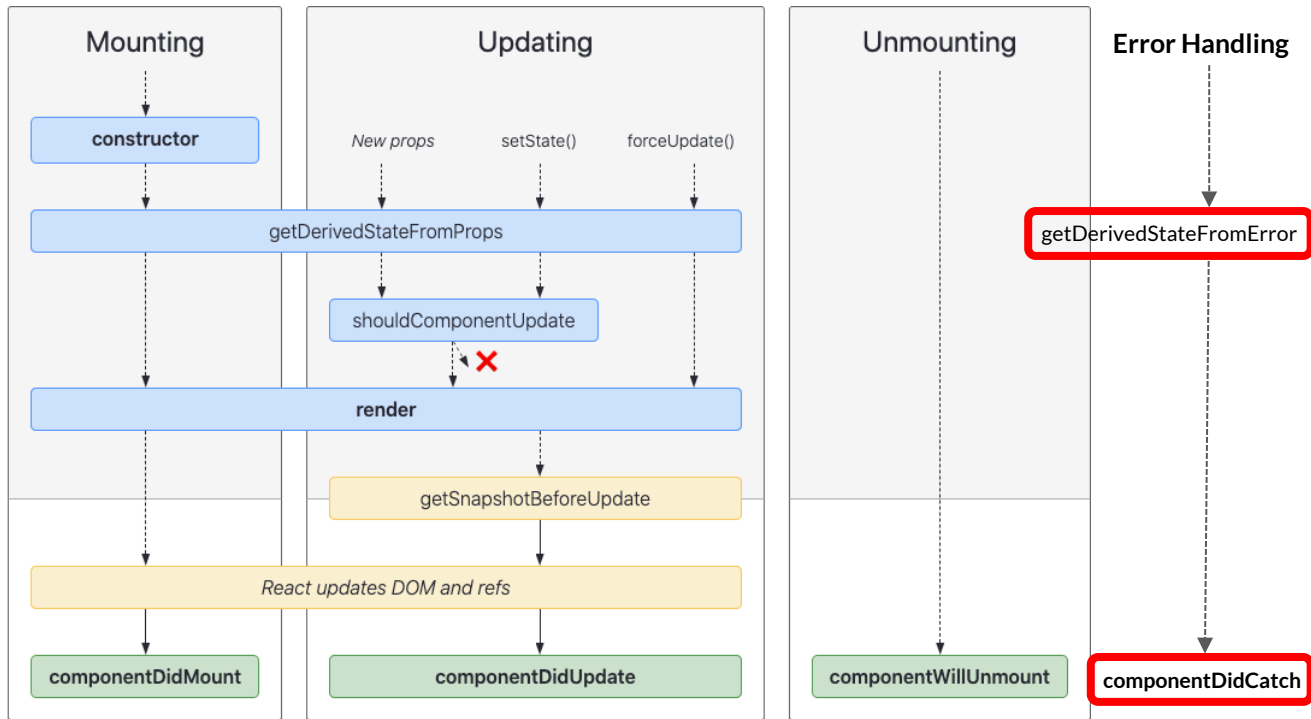
Unmounting phase - a component is being removed from the DOM



Error Handling phase - when there is an error during rendering, in a lifecycle method, or in the constructor of any child component

1. [static getDerivedStateFromError\(\)](#) - is invoked after an error has been thrown by a descendant component
2. [componentDidCatch\(\)](#) - is invoked after an error has been thrown by a descendant component

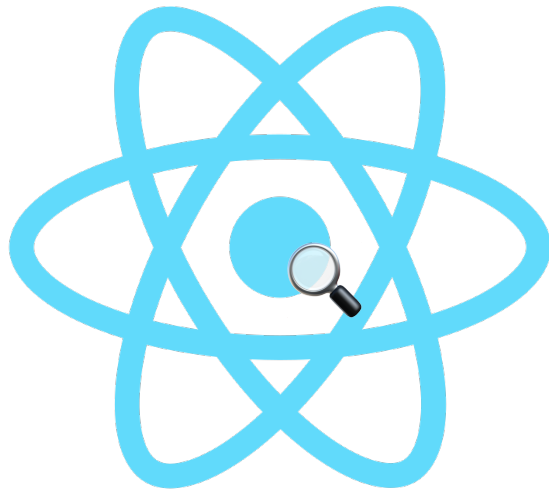
React Lifecycle Methods



React Lifecycle Methods



Let's see...





Pure Components

- 1 Unlike the `React.Component`, the `React.PureComponent` has a **default implementation of `shouldComponentUpdate`** under the hood. This default implementation is based on a shallow prop and state comparison (it doesn't compare object attributes, only their references are compared).
- i `React.PureComponent` is still can be re-rendered with `forceUpdate()` method.



Pure Components



So, your Component acts like a Pure Function?
Consider extending the `React.PureComponent`!

```
import React from "react";

interface MyClassComponentProps {
  a: number;
  b: number;
}

export default class MyClassComponent extends React.PureComponent<MyClassComponentProps> {
  render() {
    const { a, b } = this.props;

    console.log("render MyClassComponent");

    return (
      <h2>a + b = {Math.round(a + b)}</h2>
    )
  }
}

https://codesandbox.io/s/pure-components-55yqs?file=/src/MyClassComponent.tsx
```



Function Components



Also called Stateless Components.



```
import React from "react";

interface MyFunctionComponentProps {
  a: number;
  b: number;
}

export default function MyFunctionComponent({ a, b }: MyFunctionComponentProps) {
  console.log("render MyFunctionComponent");

  return (
    <h2>a + b = {Math.round(a + b)}</h2>
  );
}
```

<https://codesandbox.io/s/pure-components-55yqs?file=/src/MyFunctionComponent.tsx>



React Error Handling

i A JavaScript error in a part of the UI shouldn't break the whole app. You can use **Error Boundaries** to catch errors during rendering, in a lifecycle method, or in the constructor.

```
import React from "react";

export default class MyErrorBoundary extends React.Component {
  state = { hasError: false };

  static getDerivedStateFromError(error: Error) {
    return { hasError: true };
  }

  componentDidCatch(error: Error, errorInfo: React.ErrorInfo) {
    // Can perform side effects here
    console.log(error, errorInfo);
  }
}
```

<https://codesandbox.io/s/error-boundaries-it91l?file=/src/MyErrorBoundary.tsx>



Synthetic Events



React implements a wrapper over native browser events to smooth out cross-browser differences. This wrapper is called **SyntheticEvent**.

```
// TODO: change any to unknown when moving to TS v3
interface BaseSyntheticEvent<E = object, C = any, T = any> {
  nativeEvent: E;
  currentTarget: C;
  target: T;
  bubbles: boolean;
  cancelable: boolean;
  defaultPrevented: boolean;
  eventPhase: number;
  isTrusted: boolean;
  preventDefault(): void;
  isDefaultPrevented(): boolean;
  stopPropagation(): void;
  isPropagationStopped(): boolean;
  persist(): void;
  timeStamp: number;
  type: string;
}
```



Work with Forms



HTML form elements work a little bit differently from other DOM elements in React, because form elements naturally keep some internal state.

- [Controlled Components](#)
- [Uncontrolled Components](#)



```
import MyControlledComponentForm from "./MyControlledComponentForm";
import MyUncontrolledComponentForm from "./MyUncontrolledComponentForm";

import "./styles.css";

export default function App() {
  return (
```



Additional Materials

1. The React Lifecycle, step by step:
<https://medium.com/@vmarchesin/the-react-lifecycle-step-by-step-47c0db0bfe73>
2. You Probably Don't Need Derived State:
<https://reactjs.org/blog/2018/06/07/you-probably-dont-need-derived-state.html>
3. Everything about event bubbling/capturing:
<https://transang.me/everything-about-event-bubbling/>
4. Virtual DOM and Internals:
<https://reactjs.org/docs/faq-internals.html>
5. React Virtual DOM Explained:
<https://programmingwithmosh.com/react/react-virtual-dom-explained/>

Thank you!



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