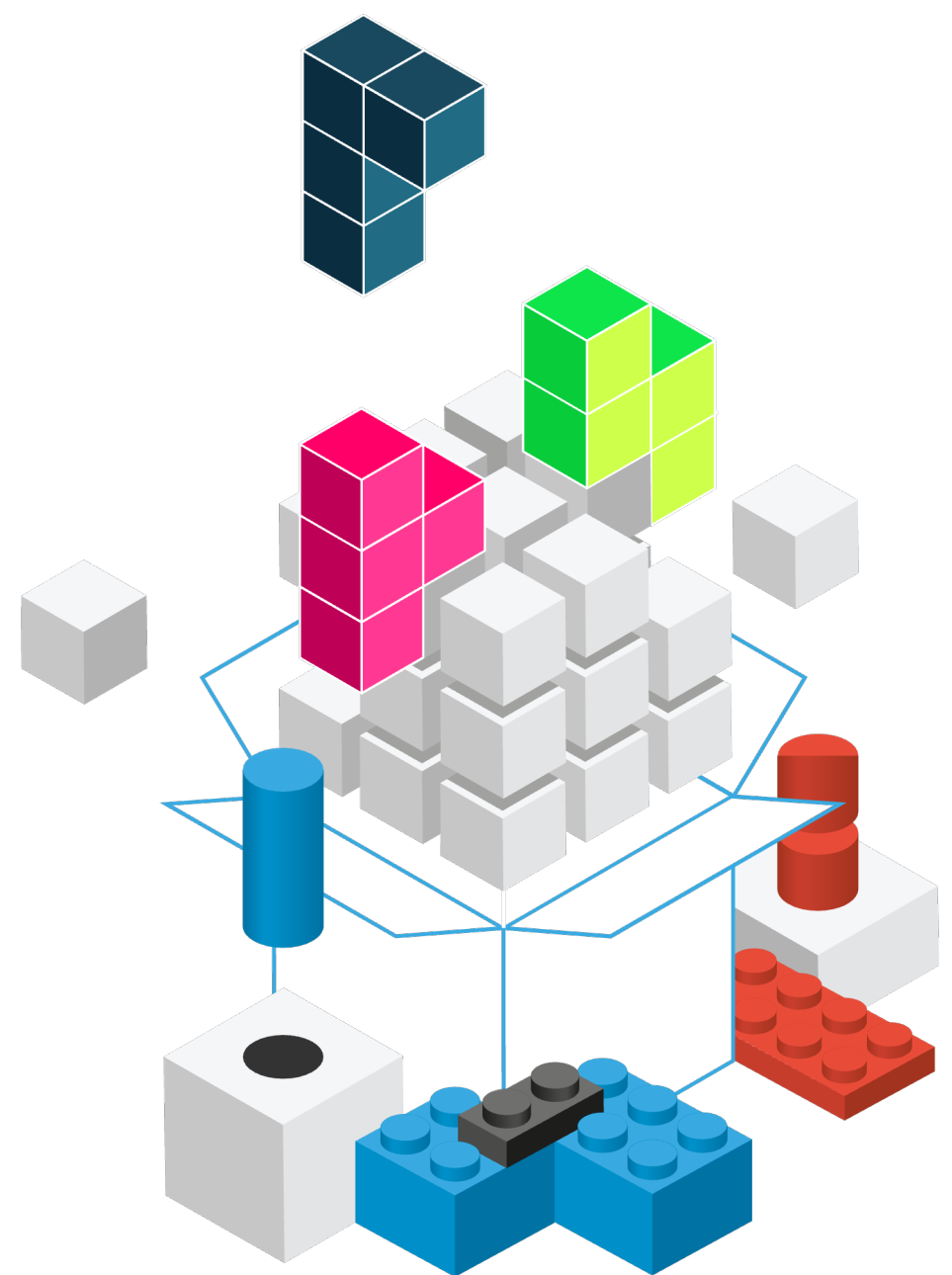


<WA1/>
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2023

Context

The Foundations of React

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<https://react.dev/learn/passing-data-deeply-with-context>

Full Stack React, Chapter “Advanced Component Configuration with props, state, and children”

React Handbook, Chapter “Context API”

Sort-of Globally Available Props (to avoid props drilling)

CONTEXT, USECONTEXT HOOK

Context

Unidirectional information flow +
Functional components =

Must pass every prop to the
component that needs it, and
sometimes it means “drilling
through” many components with
several props

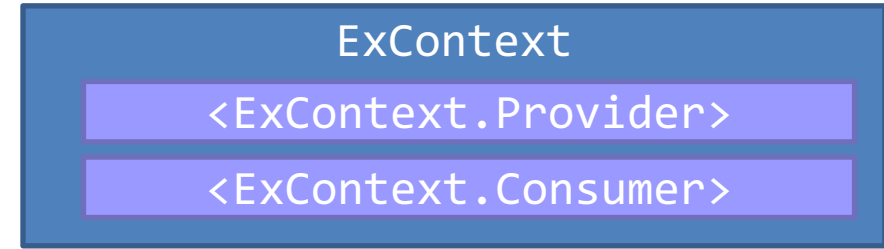
- Solution: the Context API offers a “global” set of props that are “automatically” available to lower components
 - Without declaring them explicitly at every level
- “Props teleporting”



Examples

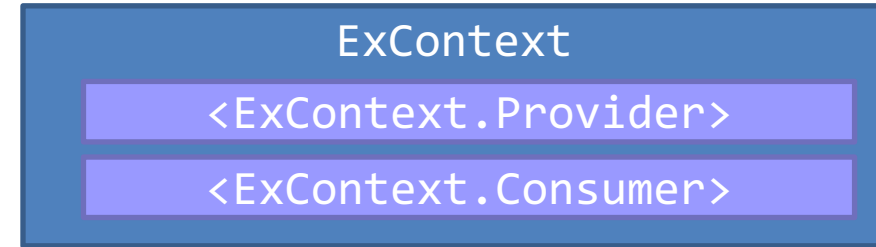
- The current visual theme for the whole page (e.g., dark, light, ...)
 - Needed by most visual components (towards the bottom of the tree)
 - Not needed by any container component
- Logged in/logged out status (and basic user information)
 - Needed to enable/disable large portions of the page
 - Needed to provide user info in various parts of the page (e.g., avatar)
 - Needed to call remote APIs with user-related queries
- Shared data
- Multi-language support

Context Ingredients



- Context definition
 - `const ExContext = React.createContext()`
 - Defines a context object and stores it into the `ExContext` reference
- Context provider
 - `<ExContext.Provider value=...>` component
 - Injects the context `value` into *all nested components*
- Context consumer (*two equivalent techniques*)
 - `<ExContext.Consumer>`
 - Renders a function that receives the context current `value` as a parameter
 - `useContext(ExContext)`
 - Uses a *hook* to access the context current `value`

Context Definition



- `const ExContext = React.createContext(defaultValue)`
- Creates a new Context object
 - Contains `ExContext.Provider` and `ExContext.Consumer`
 - Represents the value of one object
 - May be a complex object with many properties/functions
 - The `ExContext` identifier is used in value propagation
- Components may subscribe (consume) to this context
 - The provided value comes from the closest *Provider* ancestor
 - If no provider is found, the `defaultValue` is used
 - In all other cases, `defaultValue` **is ignored**

Example

- Create a (very) simple multi-language application
 - Italian and English
 - with a toggle button to change the entire application language



Example

App.jsx

```
...  
function App() {  
  const [language, setLanguage] = useState('english')  
};  
  
  function toggleLanguage() {  
    setLanguage((language) => (language ===  
'english' ? 'italian' : 'english'));  
  }  
  
  return (  
    <div className="App">  
      <Welcome />  
      <Button toggleLanguage={toggleLanguage} />  
    </div>  
  )  
  ...  
}
```

Welcome to a simple multilanguage app!

Translate to Italian

Example

App.jsx

```
import LanguageContext
  from './languageContext';
```

languageContext.jsx

```
import React from 'react';

const LanguageContext = React.createContext();

export default LanguageContext;
```

Context Provider

- A component *ExContext.Provider* is *automatically created* for each new Context
- The component specifies a **value** prop, that is available to all nested “consumer” components (even if deeply nested)
 - Consumers MUST be nested inside the provider
 - Providers may be anywhere (assuming the context object is visible)
- Providers may be *nested*: each level may override the previous **value**
- When the Provider’s **value** changes, all consumers will re-render

Example

App.jsx

```
import LanguageContext from './languageContext';
. . .

function App() {
  . . .
  return (
    <div className="App">
      <LanguageContext.Provider value={language}>
        <Welcome />
        <Button toggleLanguage={toggleLanguage} />
      </LanguageContext.Provider>
    </div>
  );
}
. . .
```

languageContext.jsx

```
import React from 'react';

const LanguageContext = React.createContext();

export default LanguageContext;
```

Context Consumer (as a Component)

- The *automatically created* component `<ExContext.Consumer>` may be used in the render function/method
- You must provide a *callback function* that
 - Receives the context value (from the closest provider, or `defaultValue` if no provider is found)
 - Returns the React Element to be rendered

```
<ExContext.Consumer>  
  {value => /* render something  
              based on the context value */}  
</ExContext.Consumer>
```

Example

App.jsx

```
import LanguageContext from './languageContext';
. . .

function App() {
  . . .
  return (
    <div className="App">
      <LanguageContext.Provider value={language}>
        <Welcome />
        <Button toggleLanguage={toggleLanguage} />
      </LanguageContext.Provider>
    </div>
  );
}
. . .
```

Components.jsx

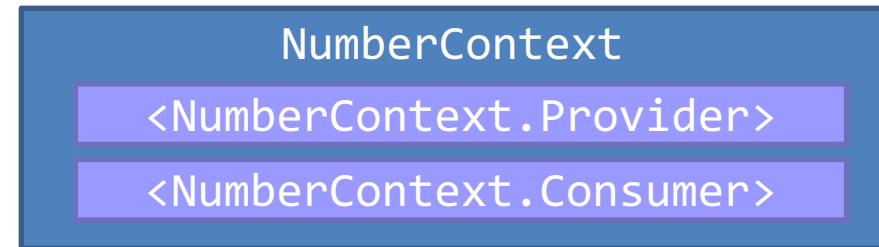
```
import LanguageContext from './languageContext';
import translations from './translations';

function Button(props) {
  return (
    <LanguageContext.Consumer>
      {language =>
        <button
          onClick={props.toggleLanguage}>
            {translations[language]['button']}
          </button>
        </LanguageContext.Consumer>
      );
}

function Welcome() {
  return (
    <LanguageContext.Consumer>
      {language =>
        <p> {translations[language]['welcome']} </p>
      </LanguageContext.Consumer>
    );
}
```

Accessing Context With Hooks

- The useContext hook allows the current component to *consume* the context
- The argument is a Context object
 - Must have been created by `React.createContext()`
- The value depends on the closest enclosing provider
 - Must be nested inside `<MyContext.Provider>`



```
function Display() {  
    const value = useContext(NumberContext);  
    return <div>The answer is {value}</div>;  
}
```

Accessing Context With Hooks

- The useContext hook allows the current component to *consume* the context
- The argument is a Context object
 - Must have been created with `React.createContext()`
- The value depends on the closest enclosing provider
 - Must be nested inside `<MyContext.Provider>`

There is no way to create a **new** context, or to create a context **provider**, with Hooks

NumberContext

`NumberContext.Provider`

`NumberContext.Consumer`

```
display() {  
  
  const value = useContext(NumberContext);  
  
  return <div>The answer is {value}</div>;  
}
```

Example

App.jsx

```
import LanguageContext from './languageContext';
. . .

function App() {
  . . .
  return (
    <div className="App">
      <LanguageContext.Provider value={language}>
        <Welcome />
        <Button toggleLanguage={toggleLanguage} />
      </LanguageContext.Provider>
    </div>
  );
}
. . .
```

Components.jsx

```
import { useContext } from 'react';
import LanguageContext from './languageContext';
import translations from './translations';

function Button(props) {
  const language = useContext(LanguageContext);

  return (
    <button onClick={props.toggleLanguage}>
      {translations[language]['button']}
    </button>
  );
}

function Welcome() {
  const language = useContext(LanguageContext);

  return (
    <p> {translations[language]['welcome']} </p>
  );
}
```


Accessing Multiple Contexts

<https://daveceddia.com/usecontext-hook/>

- May call useContext more than once
- All the context variables will be available
- No need to nest components

```
function HeaderBar() {  
  const user = useContext(CurrentUser);  
  const notif = useContext(Notifications);  
  
  return (  
    <header>  
      Welcome back, {user.name}!  
      You have {notif.length} notifications.  
    </header>  
  );  
}
```

Accessing Multiple Contexts: Component vs. Hook

```
function HeaderBar() {  
  return (  
    <CurrentUser.Consumer>  
      {user =>  
        <Notifications.Consumer>  
          {notif =>  
            <header>  
              Welcome back, {user.name}!  
              You have {notif.length}  
              notifications.  
            </header>  
          }  
        </Notifications.Consumer>  
      }  
    </CurrentUser.Consumer>  
  );  
}
```

Consumer Component

```
function HeaderBar() {  
  const user = useContext(CurrentUser);  
  const notif = useContext(Notifications);  
  
  return (  
    <header>  
      Welcome back, {user.name}!  
      You have {notif.length} notifications.  
    </header>  
  );  
}
```

useContext Hook

Changing Context Values

- When a Consumer child needs to update the context value, the Provider must provide a function callback to perform the update
 - As a **prop** (by drilling the nesting levels)
 - As part of the **context value**
- Remember: the **state** is part of the **component** containing the Provider
 - Not in the provider itself
 - Not in the context object

Caveats

- Do not put everything into Context
 - Defeats component portability
 - Reduces “purity” of functional components
- Don’t use it for programming laziness
 - Explicit parameter passing is also a good documentation practice
- Don’t use it to correct design errors
 - Often, a refactoring of the component tree (and props/state lifting) may be a cleaner solution

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