

# How does **useEffect** work?

A Beginner's Guide



## What is **useEffect** ?

useEffect is a React hook that lets you perform side effects in function components, like:

- Fetching data
- Updating the DOM
- Setting up subscriptions

## **Basic Syntax :**

```
useEffect(() => {  
  // Effect code here  
  return () => {  
    // Cleanup code here (optional)  
  };  
}, [dependencies]);
```



## When Does **useEffect** Run ?

### 1. After Every Render (No Dependency Array)

If you call `useEffect` without a dependency array (no `[]` at the end), the effect will run after every render of the component. This means that `useEffect` will execute its code every single time the component updates.



```
useEffect(() => {  
  console.log('Runs after every render');  
});
```

#### When This Runs:

- Runs after the component initially mounts.
- Runs after every update caused by changes in state or props.

#### Use Case:

This is useful if you want something to happen every time the component re-renders, but it's generally avoided in favor of more specific dependency triggers (to avoid performance issues).



## 2. On Mount and Unmount (Empty Dependency Array [])

If you provide an empty dependency array ([]), useEffect will run only once, right after the initial render, and then never again unless the component unmounts (in which case, it'll run any cleanup code).

```
useEffect(() => {  
  console.log('Runs only once on mount');  
  
  return () => console.log('Runs cleanup on unmount');  
}, []);
```

### When This Runs:

- **On Mount:** Right after the component mounts (first render).
- **On Unmount:** Any return function will run as cleanup when the component unmounts.

### Use Case:

This is ideal for things you only want to set up once, like:

- Fetching initial data.
- Setting up a subscription or WebSocket connection.
- Initializing a timer or interval.



### 3. Dependencies Change (Specified Dependency Array)

If you provide a dependency array with specific values (like `[count, user]`), `useEffect` will only re-run if any of these dependencies change. React will compare each item in the dependency array to its previous value; if any value has changed, `useEffect` will run again.

```
App.jsx

useEffect(() => {
  console.log('Runs when `count` changes');
}, [count]);
```

**When This Runs:**

- Runs initially on mount (first render).
- Runs any time a dependency changes.

**Use Case:**

This approach allows you to control exactly when `useEffect` should re-run, which is efficient and powerful. Common uses include:

- Re-fetching data whenever a specific value changes (e.g., a `userId` or a page number).
- Re-calculating values when one of your dependencies updates.



## ⚡ Side Effects Examples :

- Data Fetching

```
useEffect(() => {  
  async function fetchData() {  
    const data = await fetch('/api/data');  
    // handle data  
  }  
  fetchData();  
}, []); // Only on mount
```

- Setting Timers

```
useEffect(() => {  
  const timer = setInterval(() => {  
    console.log('Timer is running');  
  }, 1000);  
  
  return () => clearInterval(timer); // Cleanup on unmount  
}, []);
```





## Cleanup Function :

- **Purpose:** Used to clear resources (like subscriptions or timers) when the component unmounts or dependencies change.
- **When to Use:** Useful for cleanup like unsubscribing from a data source, clearing timers, etc.



## Common Pitfalls:

- **Infinite Loops:** Avoid leaving out dependencies that should be included; otherwise, the effect could cause infinite re-renders.
- **Updating State in useEffect:** Be cautious with setting state in useEffect, as it can trigger additional renders.





# Hopefully You Found It Usefull!

Be sure to save this post so you can  
come back to it later

like

Comment

Share

