



# Redux



**State of the App**



# Roadmap

1. Problem
2. Solution
3. What is Redux?
4. Principles of Redux
5. Flow of a React-Redux application



# The Problems

---

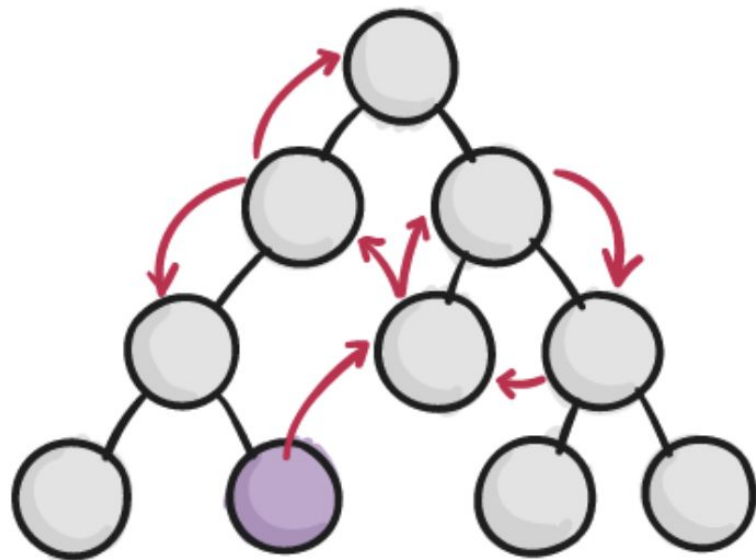
Ever-changing state

Everything is connected  
to **EVERYTHING ELSE**

If we make a change  
somewhere,  
something else will break

Passing tons of props,  
needless rerendering

## WITHOUT REDUX





# Solution: Redux

---

# What is Redux?

---

- A tiny library
- A design pattern



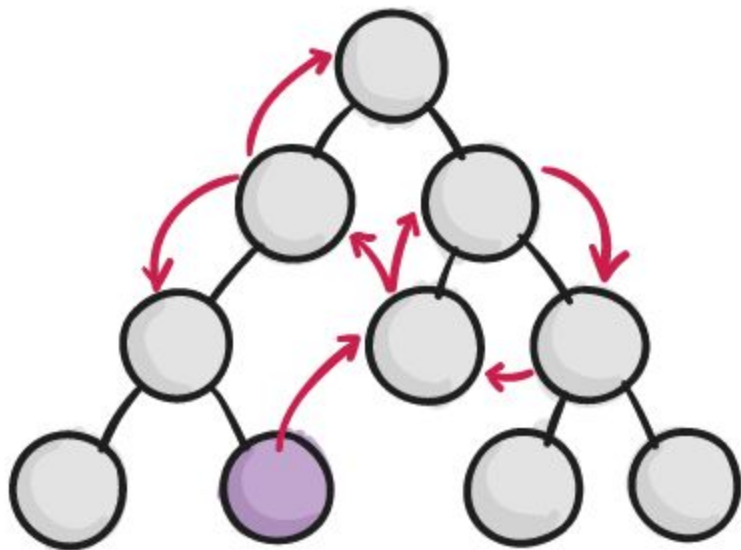
# What is the goal of Redux?

---

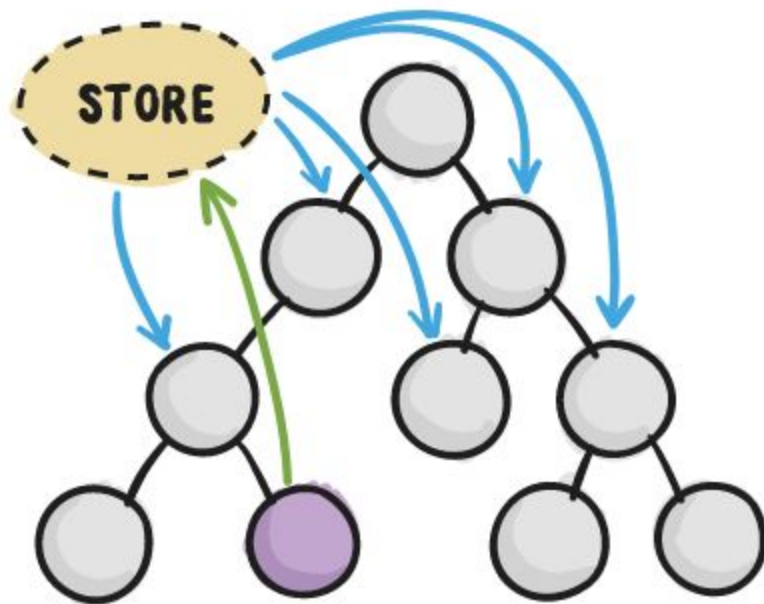
Make state changes predictable.



## WITHOUT REDUX



## WITH REDUX



COMPONENT INITIATING CHANGE

# Principles of Redux

---

1. Single Source of Truth
2. Read-Only
3. Pure Functions
4. Unidirectional Flow

# 1. Single Source of Truth

---

The state of your whole application is stored in an object tree within a single store.

## \*Store\*

---

An object that has methods such as `getState()` and `dispatch()`. It is the gatekeeper for access and alterations to state.

There is only one store for a redux app.

## 2. Read-Only

---

The state never changes.

The store is alerted of changes, and then based on that previous state, a new state is returned.

The only way to change state is to `dispatch` an `action`.



# \*Actions\*

---

An action is a **plain object** containing the instructions and information that describes the state change we expect to see.

An action is an object with two keys:

1. Type: the command describing the state change
2. Payload: any data needed to complete the state change

~~function ← state~~

---

component → action → reducer → store

# 3. Pure Functions

---

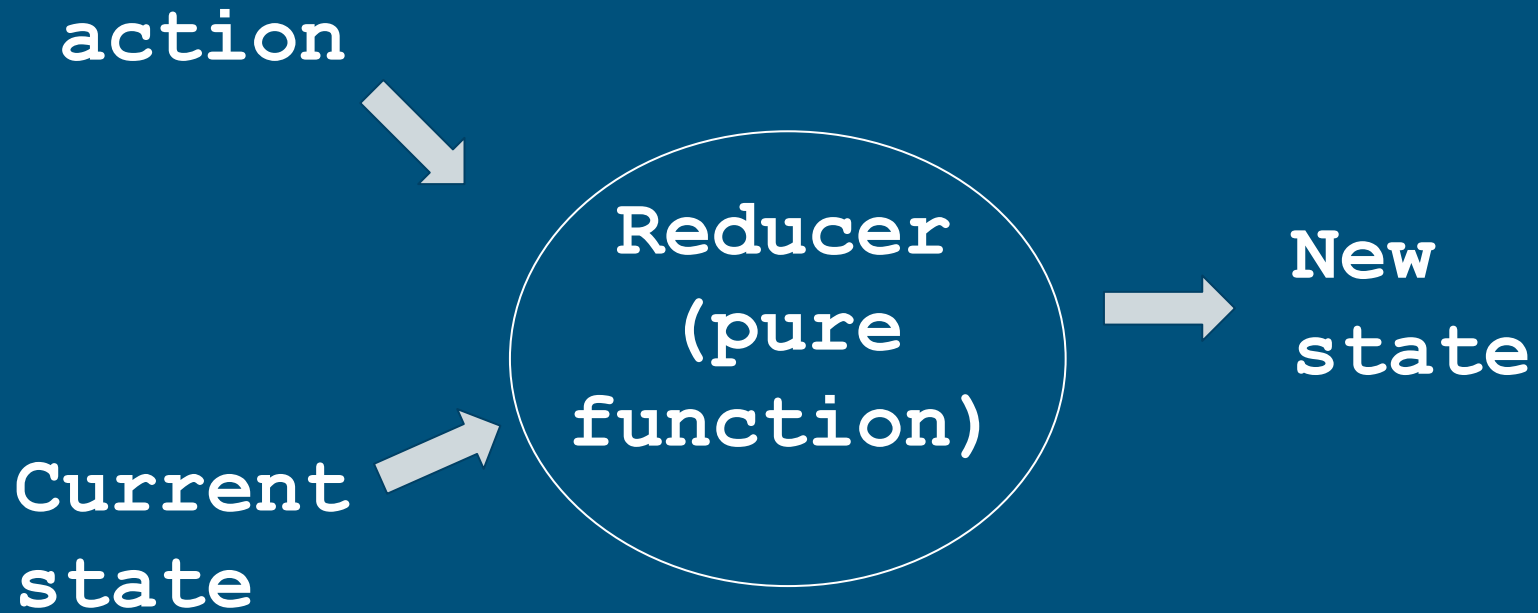
When we get an action telling us how the state should change, we use pure functions that utilize pass by reference in our reducers to return a new state, not mutate the existing state.

# \*Reducers\*

---

Similarly to the `reduce()` method, reducers take in data and reduce it to a single object: the state

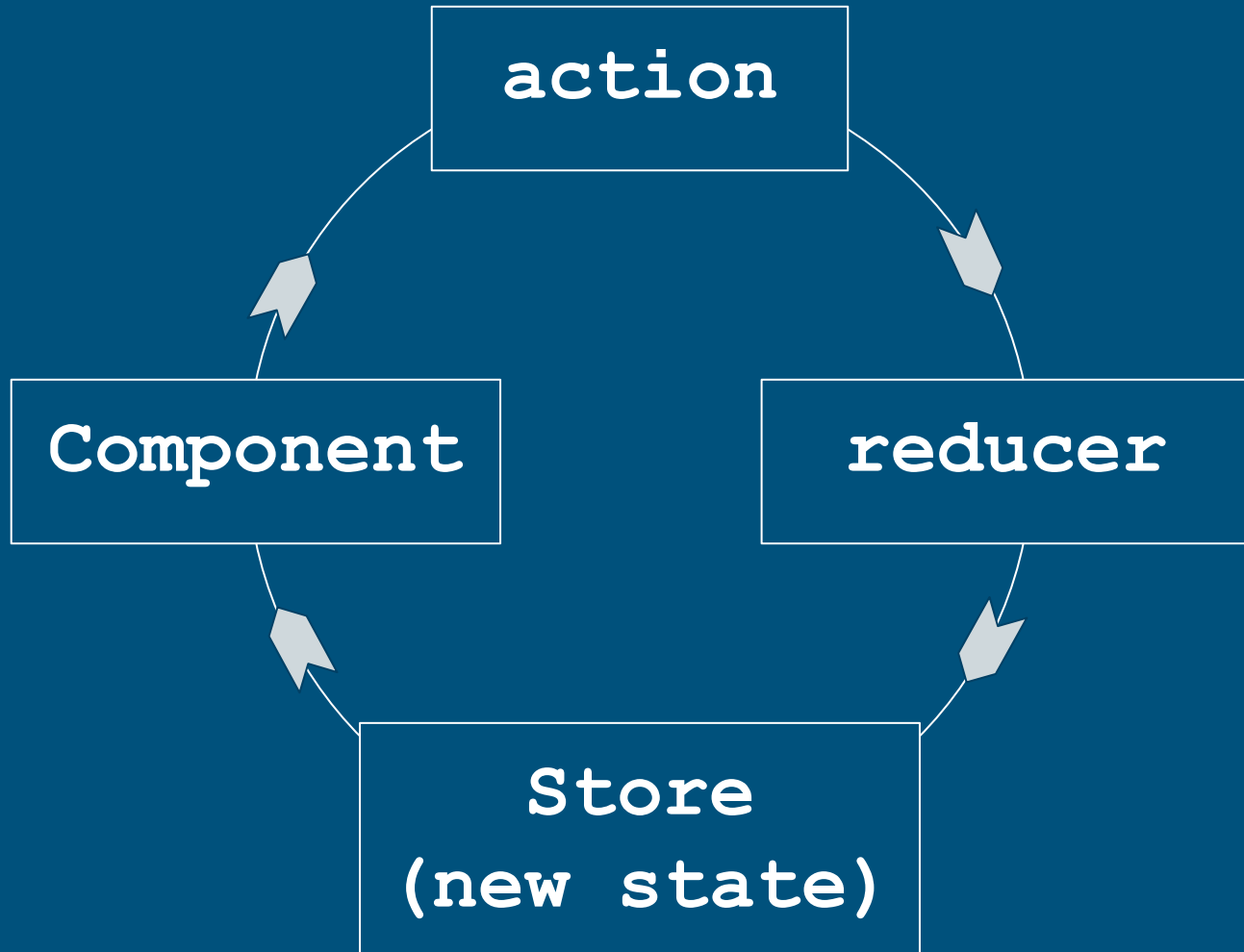
Reducers are functions with a switch statement that returns a new state based on the action type sent.



## 4. Unidirectional Flow

---

1. Component triggers an **action**
2. Action dispatched to **reducer**
3. Reducer returns the new state
4. Change in store causes rerender in **components** that rely on the piece of state that changed



# Why is Redux hard?

---

Action Creators

mapStateToProps

Dispatch

Reducers

combineReducers

Provider

Store

ALL\_THE\_CAPS

connect

Components



# Separate Concerns

---

## React-Redux

Provider

connect

Components

mapStateToProps

## Redux

Reducers

Store

Dispatch

combineReducers

## Convention

ALL\_THE\_CAPS

Action Creators

# Redux Glossary

---

1. Redux
2. Store
3. Actions
4. Reducers
5. Dispatch