



# 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

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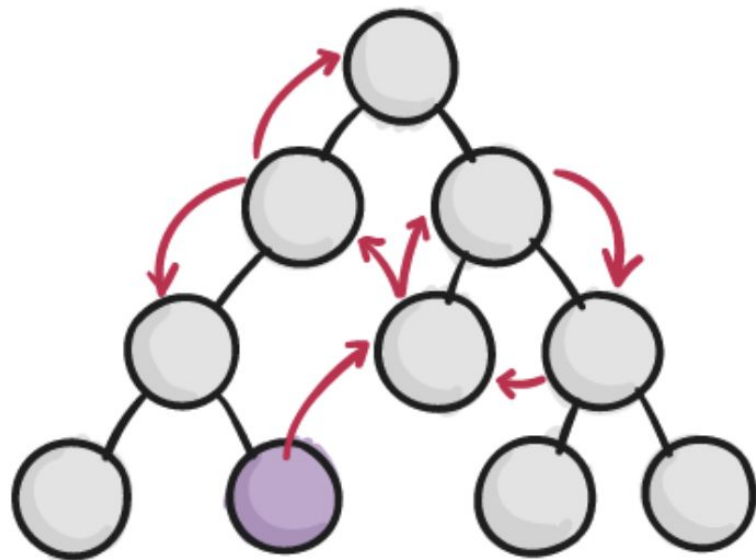
Ever-changing state

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

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# What is Redux?

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- A tiny library
- A design pattern



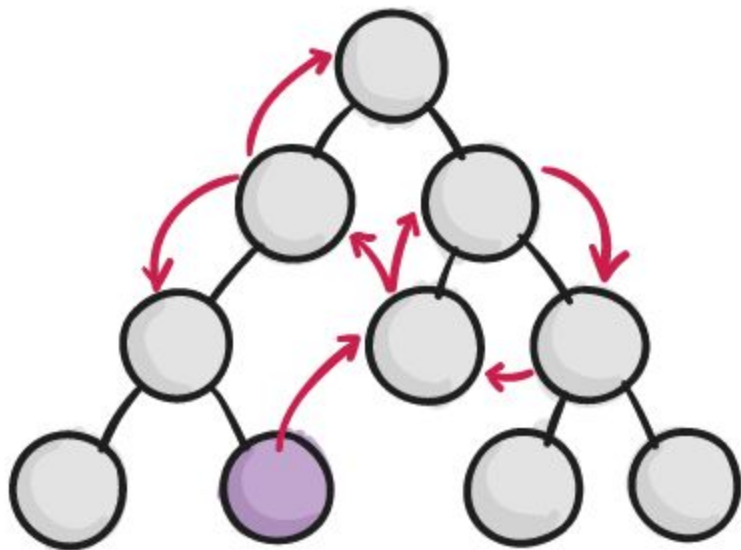
# What is the goal of Redux?

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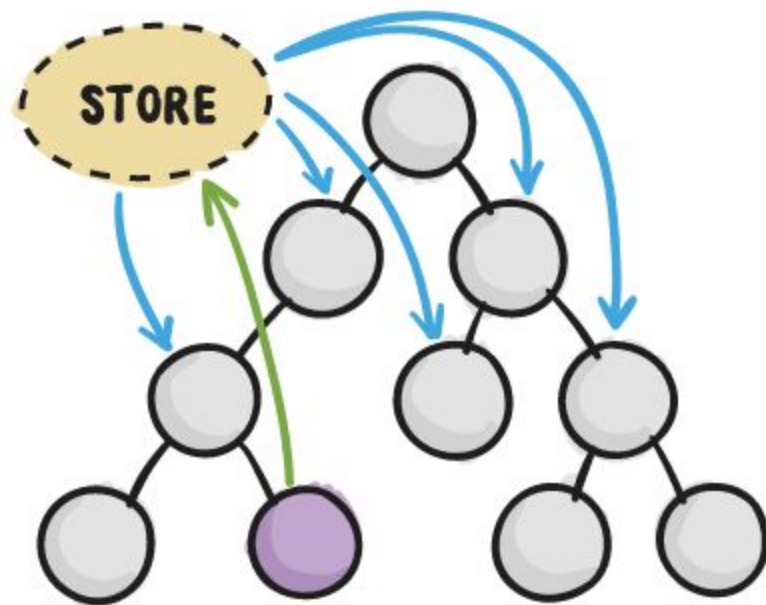
Make state changes predictable.



## WITHOUT REDUX



## WITH REDUX



 COMPONENT INITIATING CHANGE

# Principles of Redux

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

# 1. Single Source of Truth

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

## \*Store\*

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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

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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\*

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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

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# 3. Pure Functions

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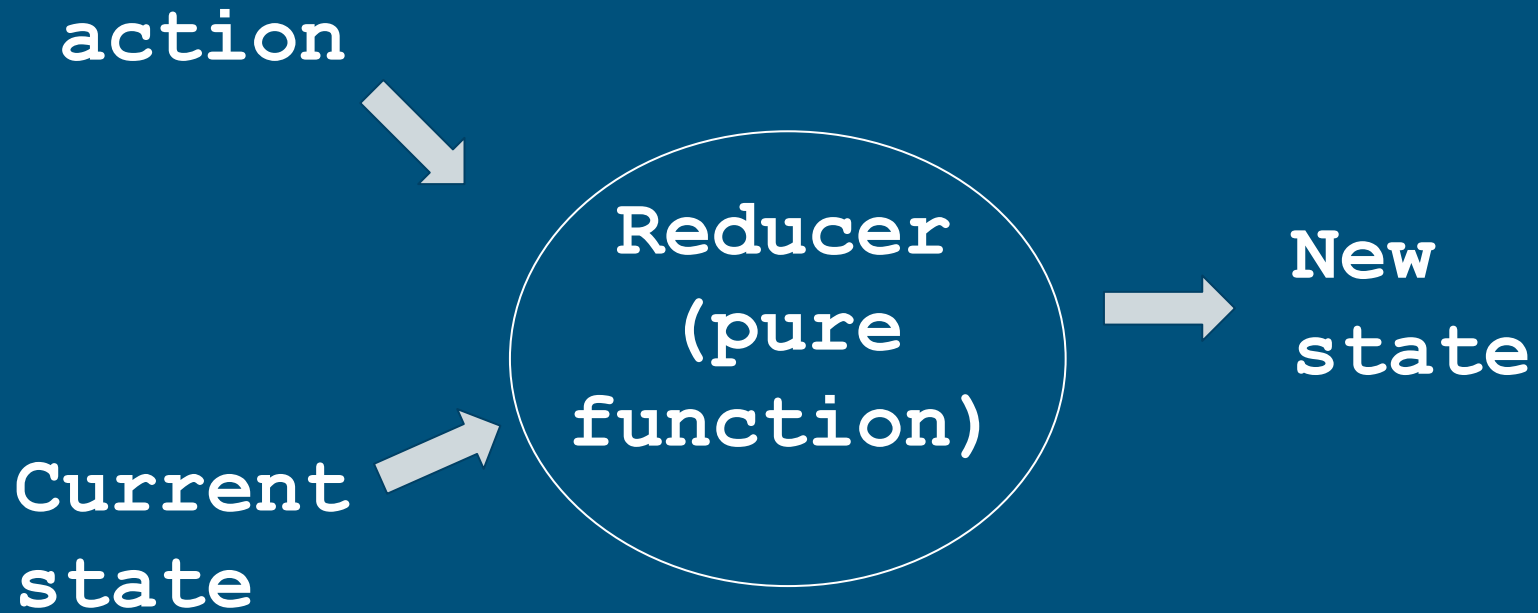
When we get an action telling us how the state should change, we use pure functions that utilize pass by reference in our reducers to return a new state, not mutate the existing state.

# \*Reducers\*

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

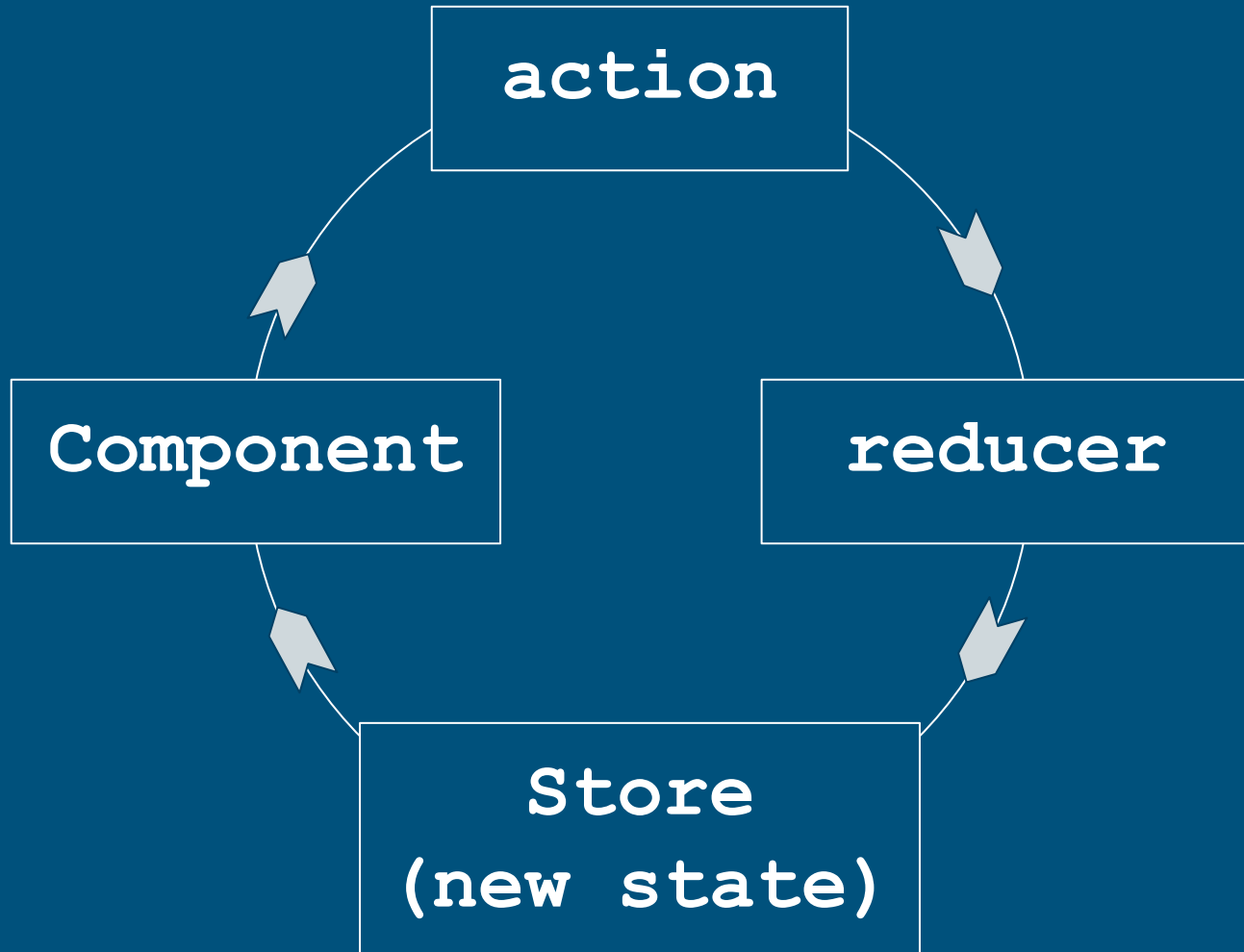
Reducers are functions with a switch statement that returns a new state based on the action type sent.



## 4. Unidirectional Flow

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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 was Redux hard for me?

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Action Creators

mapStateToProps

Dispatch

Reducers

combineReducers

Provider

Store

ALL\_THE\_CAPS

connect

Components



# Separate Concerns

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## React-Redux

Provider

connect

Components

mapStateToProps

## Redux

Reducers

Store

Dispatch

combineReducers

## Convention

ALL\_THE\_CAPS

Action Creators

# Redux Glossary

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