React Hooks Tips Only the Pros Know

Maurice de Beijer - @mauricedb

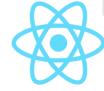


Course Goals



Course Goals

- Getting started with functional components and hooks
- Go **beyond** the basic use cases



Why this course?

- React hooks are deceptively simple
 - But you can still go wrong with them



Basic Hooks

• We will cover the basics of React hooks first



Custom Hooks

- Creating custom hooks
 - What can't be done with custom hooks



The Rules

- Why do you need to **follow the rules**?
 - Take a look under the covers of hooks and find out



Beyond the Basics

- We are going **beyond** the basic hooks
 - When should you use the more advanced hooks?



Putting it all together

- Build a more complex example
 - A Formik like forms over data library
 - Combining hooks with other React features



See you in the next video



Personal introduction





Maurice de Beijer

Independent software developer and trainer



The Netherlands









Happily married

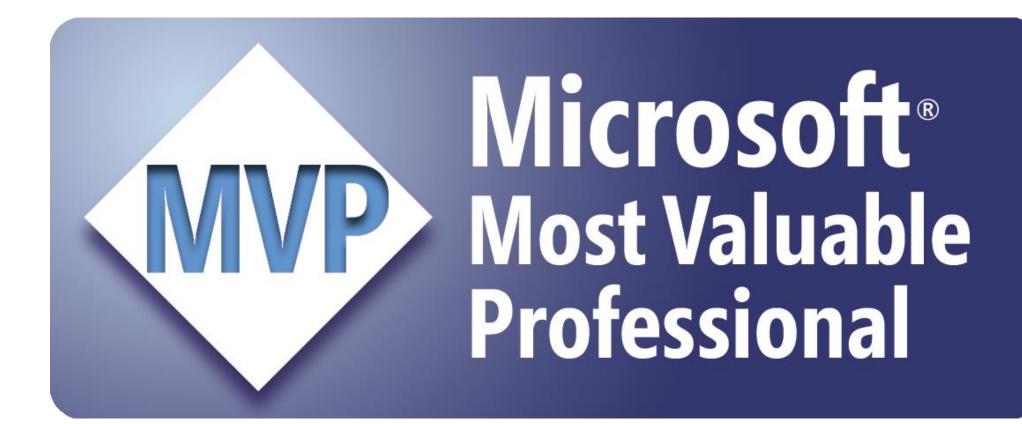




Independent software developer & instructor

Since 1995







The React Newsletter







See you in the next video

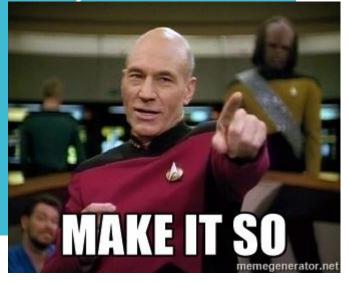


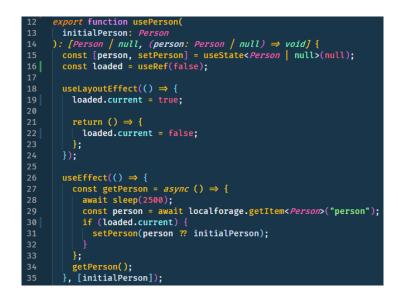
Prerequisites

Install Node & NPM
Install the GitHub repository



Following Along



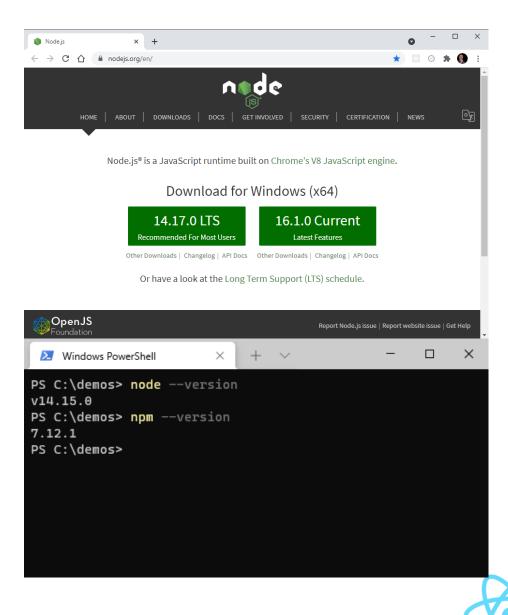


- Slides:
- Starter repository:
 - https://github.com/mauricedb/react-hooks-tips-only-the-prosknow-course
- Complete repository:
 - https://github.com/mauricedb/react-hooks-tips-only-the-prosknow-course-complete

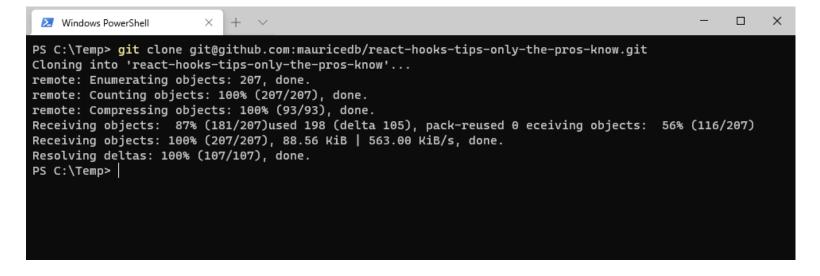


Install Node.js & NPM

- Minimal:
 - Node version 12
 - NPM version 6



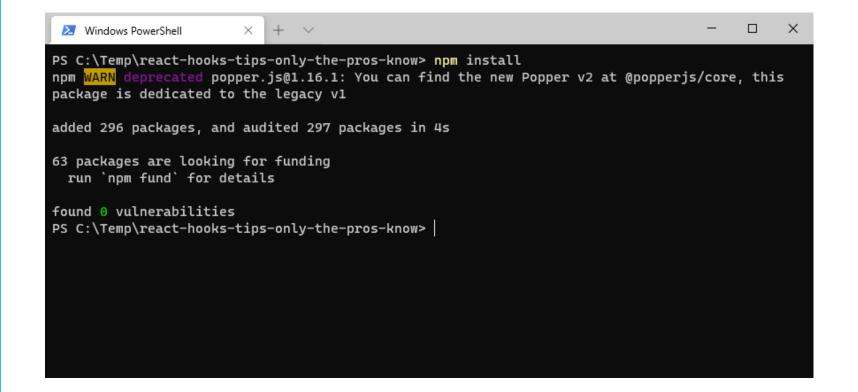
Clone the GitHub Repository

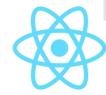






Install NPM Packages





Start the application

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.e> X
                                                                                       X
PS C:\Temp\react-hooks-tips-only-the-pros-know> npm start
> react-hooks-tips-only-the-pros-know2@0.0.0 start
> vite
Pre-bundling dependencies:
 react
 react-dom
 react-bootstrap
 react-router-dom
 localforage
 (...and 1 more)
(this will be run only when your dependencies or config have changed)
 vite v2.1.5 dev server running at:
 > Network: http://172.26.16.1:3000/
 > Network: http://172.24.48.1:3000/
 > Network: http://192.168.178.31:3000/
             http://localhost:3000/
 > Local:
 ready in 889ms.
```



Type it out by hand?

"Typing it drills it into your brain much better than simply copying and pasting it. You're forming new neuron pathways. Those pathways are going to help you in the future. Help them out now!"



TypeScript

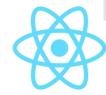
- All slides and exercises use TypeScript
 - It's highly recommended in any serious project
- Not used to TypeScript?
 - Just give it a try ☺
 - Or set strict to false in the tsconfig.json



See you in the next video



React hooks the basics



The basics of React hooks

- Three basic React hooks
 - useState()
 - useEffect()
 - useContext()
- Hooks can only be used in functional components



useState()

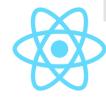
Returns a **stateful value**, and a function to update it



Basic state



```
TS demo.tsx X
      import React, { ReactElement, useState } from "react";
      export function Demo(): ReactElement {
        const [name, setName] = useState("Zaphod Beeblebrox");
        return (
          <div>
            <input
              type="text"
              value={name}
 10
              onChange={(e) ⇒ setName(e.target.value)}
 11
 12
 13
          </div>
 14
 15
```



State hook with functions



```
TS demo.tsx X
src > components > TS demo.tsx > ...
       import React, { ReactElement, useState } from "react";
       export function Demo(): ReactElement {
        const [date, setDate] = useState(() ⇒ {
          const initialDate = new Date();
          initialDate.setDate(1);
          return initialDate;
        });
  8
  9
 10
        return (
          <div>
 11
             <span>{date.toLocaleDateString()}</span>
 12
             <button
 13
               onClick=\{() \Rightarrow
 14
                 setDate((state) ⇒ }
 15
                   return new Date(state.setMonth(state.getMonth() + 1));
 16
 17
 18
 19
               Next month
 20
 21
             </button>
 22
          </div>
 23
```



useEffect()

Accepts a function that contains imperative, possibly **effectful code**



Side effect

```
S demo.tsx X
      import React, { ReactElement, useEffect, useState } from "react";
      export function Demo(): ReactElement {
       const [now, setNow] = useState(new Date());
       useEffect(() \Rightarrow \{
          setInterval(() ⇒ setNow(new Date()), 1000);
       }, []);
 8
10
       return (
         <div>
11
            <span>The time: </span>
12
            <span>{now.toLocaleTimeString()}</span>
13
14
          </div>
       );
15
```



Side effect with cleanup



```
TS demo.tsx X

src > components > TS demo.tsx > ...

1   import React, { ReactElement, useEffect, useState } from "react";

2   a   export function Demo(): ReactElement {
        const [now, setNow] = useState(new Date());

5        useEffect(() ⇒ {
        const handle = setInterval(() ⇒ setNow(new Date()), 1000);

8        return clearInterval(handle);

10   }, []);
```

should be a function ©



Side effects with



```
Is demo.tsx  X

src > components > TS demo.tsx > ...

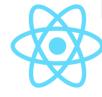
import React, { ReactElement, useEffect, useState } from "react";

interface Props {
    interval: number;
}

export function Demo({ interval }: Props): ReactElement {
    const [now, setNow] = useState(new Date());

useEffect(() ⇒ {
    const handle = setInterval(() ⇒ setNow(new Date()), interval);
    return clearInterval(handle);
```

should be a function ©

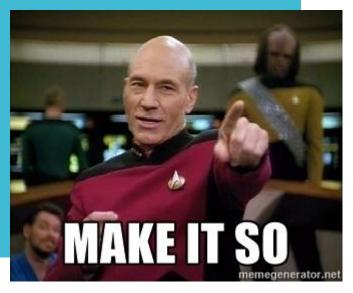


useContext()

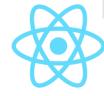
Accepts a context object and returns it's current value



useContext()



```
TS demo.tsx X TS auth.ts
      import React, { ReactElement, useContext } from "react";
      import { authContext } from "./auth";
     export function Demo(): ReactElement {
       const { user, login, logout } = useContext(authContext);
       return (
         <div>
           {user ? (
             <button onClick={logout}>Logout
 10
 11
             <button onClick={login}>Login
 12
 13
           )}
 14
         </div>
 15
```



Custom hooks



Custom hooks

- Make component code **reusable**
- Great for **extracting code** from components
 - Even when reuse is not a goal
- Custom hooks can use other React hooks as needed

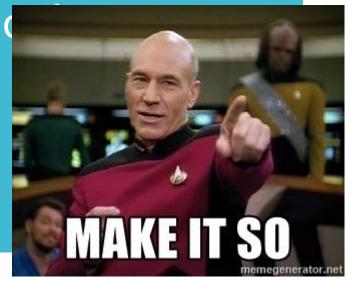


Creating the usePerson() hook

```
TS PersonEditor.tsx
                  TS usePerson.ts X
src > person-editor > TS usePerson.ts > ...
      You, 2 minutes ago | 1 author (You)
      import localforage from "localforage";
      import { useEffect, useState } from "react";
      import { Person } from "../types/person";
      function savePerson(person: Person | null): void {
        console.log("Saving", person);
        localforage.setItem("person", person);
 10
      export function usePerson(
        initialPerson: Person
      ): [Person | null, (person: Person | null) ⇒ void] {
 13
 14
        const [person, setPerson] = useState<Person | null>(null);
        useEffect(() \Rightarrow \{
          const getPerson = async() \Rightarrow \{
 17
             const person = await localforage.getItem<Person>("person");
 18
             setPerson(person ?? initialPerson);
 20
 21
          getPerson();
 22
        }, [initialPerson]);
 23
 24
        useEffect(() \Rightarrow \{
 25
         savePerson(person);
        }, [person]);
        return [person, setPerson];
 28
```



Using the usePerson()

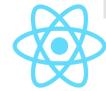


```
TS PersonEditor.tsx X TS usePerson.ts
src > person-editor > TS PersonEditor.tsx > ♦ PersonEditor
      import { LabeledInput, Loading } from "../components";
      import { initialPerson } from "../utils";
      import { usePerson } from "./usePerson";
       export function PersonEditor(): ReactElement {
 10
        const [person, setPerson] = usePerson(initialPerson);
 11
 12
 13
        if (!person) {
           return <Loading />;
 14
 15
 16
        return (
 17
           <form
 18
 19
             className="person-editor"
```



Custom hooks names

Custom hooks must be functions named `use....` €





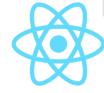
useLayoutEffect()

Like useEffect() but **fires synchronously** after all DOM mutations

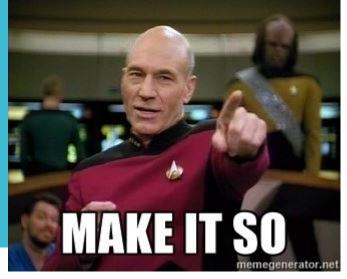


useEffect() versus useLayoutEffect()

- useLayoutEffect() executes synchronously
 - After the render but before the component is painted
- While useEffect() executes asynchronously
 - After the component is painted on screen
- Normally useEffect() is what you need
 - Use useLayoutEffect() when you want the synchronous behavior



useLayoutEffect()
to track the
loaded state



```
let loaded = false;
14
     export function usePerson(
        initialPerson: Person
      ): [Person | null, (person: Person | null) ⇒ void] {
18
        const [person, setPerson] = useState<Person | null>(null);
19
        useLayoutEffect(() \Rightarrow \{
20
          loaded = true;
          return () \Rightarrow {
            loaded = false;
25
26
27
          };
        });
28
        useEffect(() \Rightarrow \{
          const getPerson = async () \Rightarrow {
29
            await sleep(2500);
30
            const person = await localforage.getItem<Person>("person");
31
            if (loaded) {
32
33
              setPerson(person ?? initialPerson);
34
35
          getPerson();
36
        }, [initialPers<u>on]);</u>
37
```



useRef()

useRef() returns a mutable ref object whose .current property is initialized to the passed argument



useRef()

- One of it's main purposes is to get a reference to a DOM element
- But can be used to keep a reference to any state
 - Holds the same state with each render
 - Updating the state doesn't trigger a render
- useRef() is stable and doesn't need to be added as a dependency
 - Great way to share values between useEffect() functions



useRef() with a HTML element

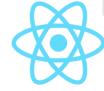


```
TS demo.tsx X
      import React, { ReactElement, useEffect, useRef } from "react";
      export function Demo(): ReactElement {
        const ref = useRef<HTMLInputElement>(null);
        useEffect(() \Rightarrow \{
          if (ref.current) {
             ref.current.value = "An unbound input";
  8
        }, []);
 10
 11
 12
        return (
 13
          <div>
            <input type="text" ref={ref} />
 14
          </div>
 15
        );
 16
 17
```



useRef() with a component

```
TS demo.tsx X TS InputField.tsx
       import React, { ReactElement, useEffect, useRef } from "react";
       import { InputField } from "./InputField";
       export function Demo(): ReactElement {
         const ref = useRef<HTMLInputElement>(null);
         useEffect(() \Rightarrow \{
           if (ref.current) {
   8
             ref.current.value = "It's value";
   9
  10
         }, []);
 11
 12
 13
         return (
 14
           <InputField
 15
             label={
 16
                \Diamond
 17
                  An <b>unbound</b> input
 18
                <∕>
 19
 20
             ref={ref}
 21
           1>
 22
         );
 23
```



Forwarding useRef()



```
TS demo.tsx
              TS InputField.tsx X
src > components > TS InputField.tsx > ...
       import React, { InputHTMLAttributes, ReactElement, ReactNode } from "react";
       interface Props extends InputHTMLAttributes<HTMLInputElement> {
         label: ReactNode;
       export const InputField = React.forwardRef<HTMLInputElement, Props>(
         ({ label, ... props }, ref): ReactElement ⇒ (
           <div>
  9
             <label>{label}</label>
 10
             <input type="text" ref={ref} { ... props} />
 11
           </div>
 12
 13
 14
```

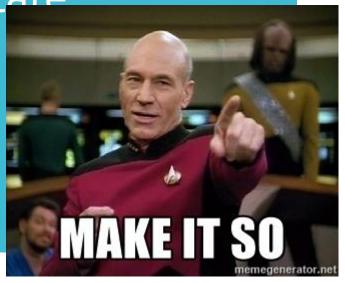


useRef() for generic state

- With useRef() you can maintain **any state** for a component
 - When you don't want a render on updates



Using useRef() to maintain state

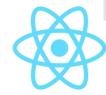


```
export function usePerson(
       initialPerson: Person
13
     ): [Person | null, (person: Person | null) ⇒ void] {
       const [person, setPerson] = useState<Person | null>(null);
15
16
       const loaded = useRef(false);
17
       useLayoutEffect(() \Rightarrow \{
18
19
         loaded.current = true;
20
         return () \Rightarrow {
21
22
           loaded.current = false;
         };
23
       });
24
25
       useEffect(() \Rightarrow \{
26
         const getPerson = async() \Rightarrow \{
27
           await sleep(2500);
28
           const person = await localforage.getItem
29
           if (loaded.current) {
30
31
             setPerson(person ?? initialPerson);
32
33
         getPerson();
34
       }, [initialPerson]);
```



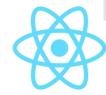
useRef() and dependencies

The useRef() object is not required in dependency arrays





Debounce and useEffect()



Debounce

- Creating a debounce hook with useEffect() is easy
 - Execute the code via a setTimeout()
 - Cancel the setTimout() in the cleanup

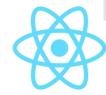


useDebounce()

```
Is useDebounce.ts \times 
Is useDebounce.ts \times 
In import { useEffect } from "react";

a export function useDebounce(fn: () \Rightarrow void, timeout: number): void {
    useEffect(() \Rightarrow {
        const handle = setTimeout(() \Rightarrow fn(), timeout);
    }

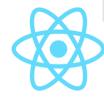
    return () \Rightarrow clearTimeout(handle);
    }, [fn, timeout]);
}
```



Using useDehounce()

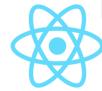


```
useEffect(() \Rightarrow \{
          const getPerson = async () \Rightarrow {
28
29
            const person = await localforage.getItem<Person>("person");
30
31
            if (loaded.current) {
32
              setPerson(person ?? initialPerson);
33
34
35
          getPerson();
36
       }, [initialPerson]);
37
        useDebounce(() \Rightarrow \{
38
          savePerson(person);
39
40
        }, 1000);
        return [person, setPerson];
```



useCallback()

Returns a memoized callback



useCallback()

- Pass a function and dependencies to useCallback()
 - Returns the same function reference with the same dependencies
- Useful when **passing callbacks to child** components
 - Or other hooks

• Note: useMemo() can be used for values



useCallback()

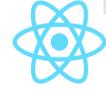


```
useDebounce(
useCallback(() ⇒ {
    savePerson(person);
}, [person]),
    1000

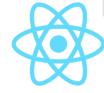
49
);
50
51
return [person, setPerson];
52
}
```



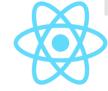
useMemo()



useDebugValue()



useThrottle()



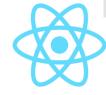
useThrottle()



Set ref.current to null!



Unmount and useEffect()

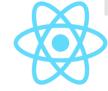


Unmount

- Creating an unmount hook with useEffect() is easy
 - Execute the passed code in the effect cleanup
 - Use a ref so there are no dependencies

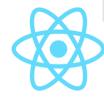


useWillUnmount()



Save changes when unmounting



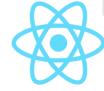


Rules of hooks



Rules of hooks

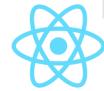
- Only Call Hooks at the Top Level
 - Don't call Hooks inside loops, conditions, or nested functions
- Only Call Hooks from React functions
 - Call Hooks from React function components
 - Call Hooks from custom Hooks





More complex state

With useState()



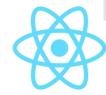
More complex state

- Use as many useState() hooks as needed
 - One for the person object
 - A second for the dirty and valid states



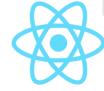
Two useState() hooks

```
interface FormState {
       isDirty: boolean;
16
       isValid: boolean;
17
18
     type UsePersonReturnType = [
       Person | null,
       (person: Person | null) ⇒ void,
22
       FormState
23
24
25
     export function usePerson(initialPerson: Person): UsePersonReturnType {
       const [person, setPersonState] = useState<Person | null>(null);
26
       const [formState, setFormState] = useState({
         isDirty: false,
28
29
         isValid: true,
30
       });
31
       const loaded = useRef(false);
```



Multiple updates

```
useEffect(() \Rightarrow \{
          const getPerson = async() \Rightarrow \{
43
44
45
            const person = await localforage.getItem<Person>("person");
46
            if (loaded.current) {
47
              setPersonState(person ?? initialPerson);
48
49
50
          getPerson():
51
        }, [initialPerson]);
52
53
       useDebounce(()) \Rightarrow \{
54
          savePerson(person);
55
        }, 1000);
56
       useWillUnmount(() \Rightarrow \{
57
          savePerson(person);
58
59
       });
60
61
        const setPerson = (person: React.SetStateAction<Person | null>) ⇒ {
62
          setPersonState(person);
          setFormState((s) \Rightarrow (\{ ...s, isDirty: true \}));
63
64
       };
65
66
        return [person, setPerson, formState];
```



Exposing more data from a custom hook

```
10  export function PersonEditor(): ReactElement {
11     const [person, setPerson, { isDirty }] = usePerson(initialPerson);
12
13     if (!person) {
14         return <Loading />;
15     }
```



Disable save button if there are no changes





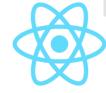
useReducer()

An alternative to useState()



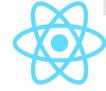
useReducer()

- useReducer() is the more powerful brother of useState()
 - Internally useState() is just a special useReducer()
- Dispatch action objects and use a reducer function to create state
 - Very similar to how Redux works
- The state is still tied to a component
 - Not global like with Redux



The personEditorReducer() 1/2

```
import { Person } from "../types/person";
     export interface FormState {
       isDirty: boolean;
       isValid: boolean;
     interface ReducerState {
       person: Person | null;
       formState: FormState;
10
11
12
     interface SetPersonAction {
14
       type: "set-initial-person";
      payload: Person;
15
16
17
     interface SetPropertyAction {
19
       type: "set-property";
       payload: { name: string; value: unknown };
20
21
22
     type SomeAction = SetPersonAction | SetPropertyAction;
```



The personEditorReducer()

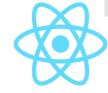


```
export function personEditorReducer(
26
       state: ReducerState,
       action: SomeAction
27
      ): ReducerState {
       switch (action.type) {
         case "set-initial-person":
31
           return { ... state, person: action.payload };
32
         case "set-property":
33
           return {
34
              ... state,
             formState: { ... state.formState, isDirty: true },
35
36
             person: {
                ... (state.person ?? {
37
                 id: 0,
                  firstname: "",
40
                 surname: "",
                 address: "",
41
42
                 balance: 0.
43
                 email: "",
44
                 picture: "",
                 phone: "",
46
47
                [action.payload.name]: action.payload.value,
48
49
           };
50
51
52
       return state;
```



The usePerson() hook 1/2

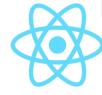
```
type UsePersonReturnType = [
       Person null,
       (name: keyof Person, value: unknown) ⇒ void,
23
24
       FormState
25
26
27
     export function usePerson(initialPerson: Person): UsePersonReturnType {
       const [state, dispatch] = useReducer(personEditorReducer, {
29
         person: null,
         formState: { isDirty: false, isValid: true },
30
31
       });
32
33
       const loaded = useRef(false);
34
       useLayoutEffect(() \Rightarrow \{
35
         loaded.current = true;
36
37
         return () \Rightarrow {
38
           loaded.current = false;
39
40
41
       });
```



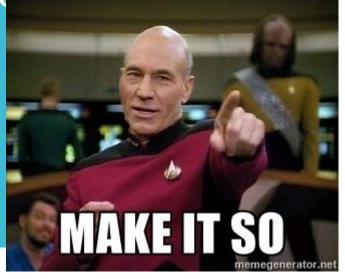
The usePerson()



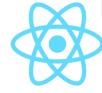
```
useEffect(() \Rightarrow \{
          const getPerson = async() \Rightarrow \{
44
45
            const person = await localforage.getItem<Person>("person");
46
            if (loaded.current) {
47
              dispatch({
48
49
                type: "set-initial-person",
                payload: person ?? initialPerson,
50
51
52
53
54
         getPerson();
55
       }, [initialPerson]);
56
57
       useDebounce(() \Rightarrow \{
         savePerson(state.person);
58
59
       }, 1000);
60
       useWillUnmount(() \Rightarrow \{
61
         savePerson(state.person);
62
       });
63
64
       const setProperty = (name: keyof Person, value: unknown) ⇒ {
65
         dispatch({ type: "set-property", payload: { name, value } });
66
67
       };
68
69
       return [state.person, setProperty, state.formState];
70
```



The Person Editor form

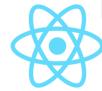


```
export function PersonEditor(): ReactElement {
       const [person, setProperty, { isDirty }] = usePerson(initialPerson);
11
12
13
       if (!person) {
14
         return <Loading />;
15
16
17
       return (
         <form
18
19
            className="person-editor"
            onSubmit=\{(e) \Rightarrow \{
20
              e.preventDefault();
21
              alert(`Submitting\n${JSON.stringify(person, null, 2)}`);
22
23
24
            <h2>Person Editor</h2>
25
            <LabeledInput
26
27
              label="Firstname:"
              value={person.firstname}
28
29
              onChange=\{(e) \Rightarrow \{
                setProperty("firstname", e.target.value);
30
31
32
            <LabeledInput
33
34
              label="Surname:"
35
              value={person.surname}
36
              onChange=\{(e) \Rightarrow \{
37
                setProperty("surname", e.target.value);
38
```

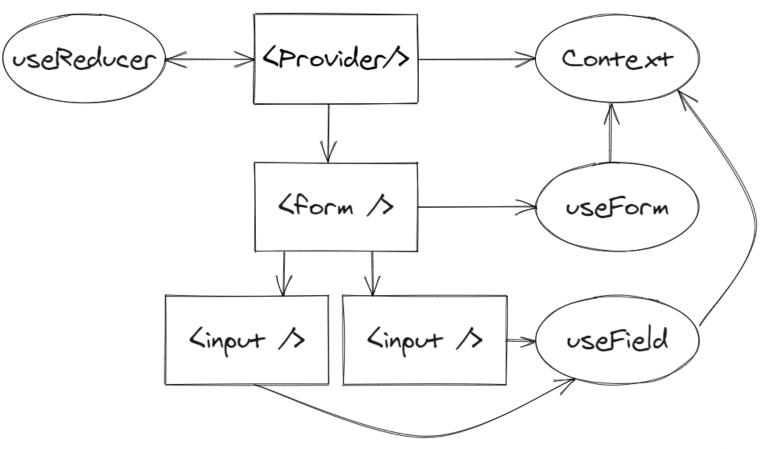


Kimrof

A Formik like forms utility



Kimrof



Made with Excalidraw

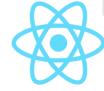


Context and Provider



Context and Provider

- The context will manage the internal state
 - The object to edit
 - Updates to it's properties
 - Validity/dirty states
 - Form submission
- The provider component will make this available
 - To the various hooks

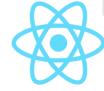


The kimrofContext

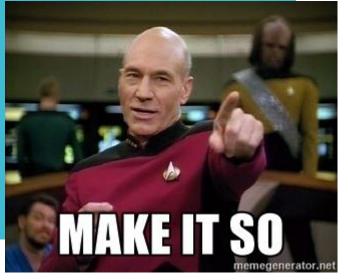


The Kimrof provider

```
KimrofObject, KimrofProperty } from "./Types";
     import { KimrofContext, kimrofContext } from "./KimrofContext";
     You, seconds ago | 1 author (You)
     interface Props<TData> {
       children: ReactNode;
       initialValues: TData;
     export function Kimrof<TData extends KimrofObject>({
       children.
15
       initialValues,
     }: Props<TData>): ReactElement {
       const values = initialValues;
18
       const context: KimrofContext = React.useMemo(
        () \Rightarrow (\{
           values,
        }),
         [values]
26
       return (
         <kimrofContext.Provider value={context}>{children}
```



Adding the provider



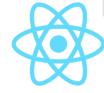


Displaying the values



Displaying the form values

- The useKimrofField() hook allows input components to work
 - Returns an object with a value and onChanged prop
- Spread the result into any HTML <input />
- Note: In this step we are only adding the value props



The useKimrofField() hook

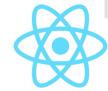
```
import { KimrofProperty } from "./Types";
import { kimrofContext } from "./KimrofContext";

You, seconds ago | 1 author (You)
interface UseKimrofField {
 value: KimrofProperty;
}

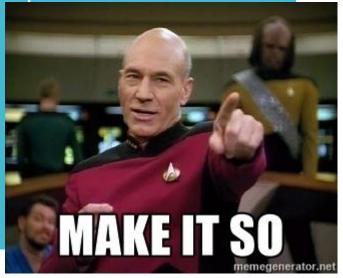
export const useKimrofField = (name?: string): UseKimrofField ⇒ {
 if (!name) {
    throw new Error("The name prop is required");
  }
 const { values } = React.useContext(kimrofContext);

return {
 value: values[name],
 };
};

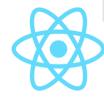
};
```



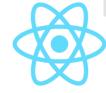
The KimrofLabeledField component



```
LabeledInput } from "../../components";
     import { useKimrofField } from "./useKimrofField";
     You, a day ago | 1 author (You)
     interface Props
       extends Omit<
         React.ComponentProps<typeof LabeledInput>,
         "onChange" | "value"
 9
10
       > {
       name: string;
11
12
13
14
     export function KimrofLabeledField(props: Props): ReactElement {
       const fieldProps = useKimrofField(props.name);
15
16
       return <LabeledInput { ... props} { ... fieldProps} ♪;</pre>
```



Adding the reducer



Adding the reducer

- The Kimrof state is maintained with a useReducer() hook
 - Supports a set-property action for when an edit is made
- **Note:** This reducer will support other actions like setting validity, resetting the form values etc. in a more complete solution



The kimrofReducer()

```
export function kimrofReducer(
21
       state: ReducerState,
       action: SomeAction
     ): ReducerState {
       switch (action.type) {
         case "set-property":
26
           return {
              ... state,
             formState: { ... state.formState, isDirty: true },
28
29
             values: {
30
                ... state.values,
               [action.payload.name]: action.payload.value,
31
32
33
34
35
36
       return state;
37
```



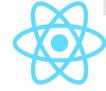
The Kimrof provider with useReducer()



```
export function Kimrof<TData extends KimrofObject>({
      children.
15
      initialValues,
16
     }: Props<TData>): ReactElement {
       const [
18
19
          values.
20
          formState: { isDirty },
21
        dispatch.
       ] = useReducer(kimrofReducer, {
        values: initialValues,
26
        formState: { isDirty: false, isValid: true },
27
      });
28
29
       const context: KimrofContext = React.useMemo(
        () \Rightarrow (\{
30
31
          isDirty.
32
          values,
33
        }),
34
        [isDirty, values]
35
36
37
       return (
        <kimrofContext.Provider value={context}>{children}
39
```



Editing data



Editing data

- Add the **onChange handler** to the useKimrofField() hook
 - Dispatch the set-property action when a change is detected



The updated kimrofContext

```
5  export interface KimrofContext {
6    isDirty: boolean;
7    values: KimrofObject;
8    setFieldValue: (name: string, value: KimrofProperty) \Rightarrow void;
9    }
10
11  export const kimrofContext = React.createContext<KimrofContext>({
12    isDirty: false,
13    values: {},
14    setFieldValue: () \Rightarrow void null,
15    });
```

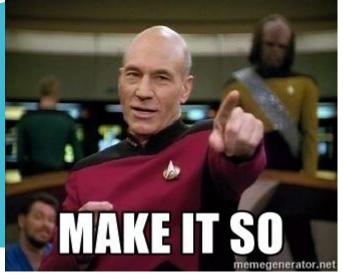


The Kimrof provider with setFieldValue ()

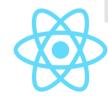
```
const context: KimrofContext = React.useMemo(
        () \Rightarrow (\{
          isDirty,
          values,
          setFieldValue: (name: string, value: KimrofProperty) ⇒ {
            dispatch({ type: "set-property", payload: { name, value } });
34
35
36
        }),
        [isDirty, values]
37
38
39
40
      return (
        <kimrofContext.Provider value={context}>{children}
41
42
```



The useKimrofField() hook with setFieldValue()



```
interface UseKimrofField {
       value: KimrofProperty;
       onChange: (e: React.ChangeEvent<HTMLInputElement>) ⇒ void;
8
10
11
     export const useKimrofField = (name?: string): UseKimrofField ⇒ {
12
       if (!name) {
13
         throw new Error("The name prop is required");
14
15
       const { values, setFieldValue } = React.useContext(kimrofContext);
16
17
       return {
18
         value: values[name],
         onChange: (e: React.ChangeEvent<HTMLInputElement>) ⇒ {
20
           setFieldValue(e.target.name, e.target.value);
21
         },
22
```

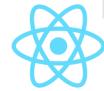


Submitting the form data



Submitting the form data

- The useKimrofForm() hook allows a form to be submitted
 - Returns an object with an onSubmit prop
- Spread the result into the HTML <form />
- Note: Not required but useful to have with an HTML <form />



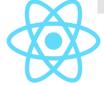
The kimrofContext

```
export interface KimrofContext {
      isDirty: boolean;
      values: KimrofObject;
      onSubmit: (e: React.FormEvent<HTMLFormElement>) ⇒ void;
      setFieldValue: (name: string, value: KimrofProperty) ⇒ void;
10
11
     export const kimrofContext = React.createContext<KimrofContext>({
12
      isDirty: false,
13
14
      values: {},
15
      onSubmit: () ⇒ void null,
       setFieldValue: () ⇒ void null,
```



The Kimrof provider

```
interface Props<TData> {
       children: ReactNode;
       initialValues: TData;
12
       onSubmit: (values: TData) ⇒ void;
     export function Kimrof<TData extends KimrofObject>({
       children,
       initialValues,
18
       onSubmit,
     }: Props<TData>): ReactElement {
       const [
           values,
           formState: { isDirty },
         dispatch,
       ] = useReducer(kimrofReducer, {
         values: initialValues,
         formState: { isDirty: false, isValid: true },
       });
30
       const context: KimrofContext = React.useMemo(
        () \Rightarrow (\{
           isDirty,
           values,
           onSubmit: (e: React.FormEvent) ⇒ {
             e.preventDefault();
             onSubmit(values as TData);
           setFieldValue: (name: string, value: KimrofProperty) ⇒ {
40
             dispatch({ type: "set-property", payload: { name, value } });
         [isDirty, onSubmit, values]
```



The useKimrofForm() hook

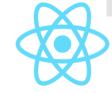
```
import React from "react";

import { kimrofContext } from "./KimrofContext";

You, 2 minutes ago | 1 author (You)
interface UseKimrofForm {
   onSubmit: (e: React.FormEvent<HTMLFormElement>) ⇒ void;
}

export const useKimrofForm = (): UseKimrofForm ⇒ {
   const { onSubmit } = React.useContext(kimrofContext);

return {
   onSubmit,
   };
};
```



The useKimrof() hook

```
import { KimrofObject } from "./Types";
import { kimrofContext } from "./KimrofContext";

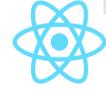
You, seconds ago | 1 author (You)
interface UseKimrof {
   isDirty: boolean;
   values: KimrofObject;
}

export const useKimrof = (): UseKimrof ⇒ {
   const { values, isDirty } = React.useContext(kimrofContext);
   return {
   isDirty,
   values,
   };
};
```



Updating the PersonEditor

```
import { KimrofLabeledField, useKimrof, useKimrofForm } from "./kimrof";
     export function PersonEditor(): ReactElement {
       const { values, isDirty } = useKimrof();
       const formProps = useKimrofForm();
 8
       return (
         <form className="person-editor" { ... formProps}>
           <h2>Kimrof Person Editor</h2>
10
           <KimrofLabeledField label="Firstname:" name="firstname" />
11
           <KimrofLabeledField label="Surname:" name="surname" />
12
           <KimrofLabeledField label="Email:" name="email" />
13
14
           <KimrofLabeledField label="Address: name="address" />
           <KimrofLabeledField label="Phone: name="phone" />
15
           <button className="btn btn-primary" disabled={!isDirty}>
16
17
             Save
           </button>
18
           <hr />
19
           {JSON.stringify(values, null, 2)}
20
21
         </form>
22
```



Adding the onSubmit handler to KimrofPersonEditor



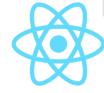
```
export function KimrofPersonEditor(): ReactElement {
       return (
11
         <Kimrof
12
13
            initialValues={initialPerson as IndexedPerson}
           onSubmit = \{(person) \Rightarrow \{
14
             alert(`Submitting\n${JSON.stringify(person, null, 2)}`);
15
16
17
           <PersonEditor />
18

⟨Kimrof⟩

19
20
```



Form Validation



Adding the onSubmit handler to KimrofPersonEditor



```
export function KimrofPersonEditor(): ReactElement {
       return (
11
         <Kimrof
12
13
            initialValues={initialPerson as IndexedPerson}
           onSubmit = \{(person) \Rightarrow \{
14
             alert(`Submitting\n${JSON.stringify(person, null, 2)}`);
15
16
17
           <PersonEditor />
18

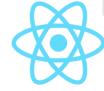
⟨Kimrof⟩

19
20
```



Conclusion

- Hooks are simple but stick to the rules
 - They exist for a good reason
- The implementation of hooks is simple and elegant
- Custom hooks are extremely useful
 - Keep them small and focused and use hook composition
- Hooks are a great way to provide non UI functionality
 - When building non UI React libraries
 - Regardless of inhouse or published to NPM



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