

6.2 | Common hooks in react

useEffect, useCallback, useMemo, custom hooks

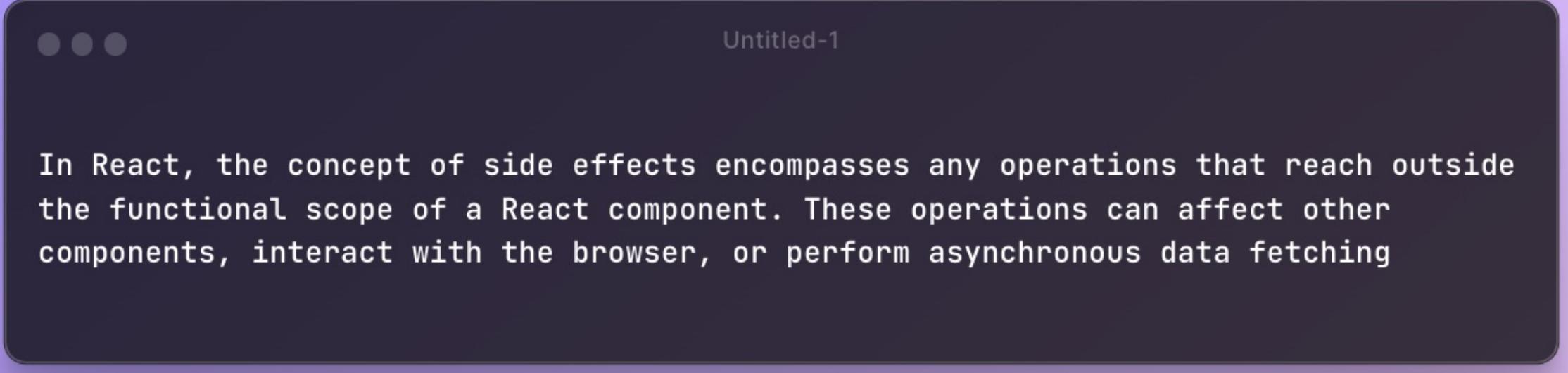
Prop drilling

Two jargons before we start

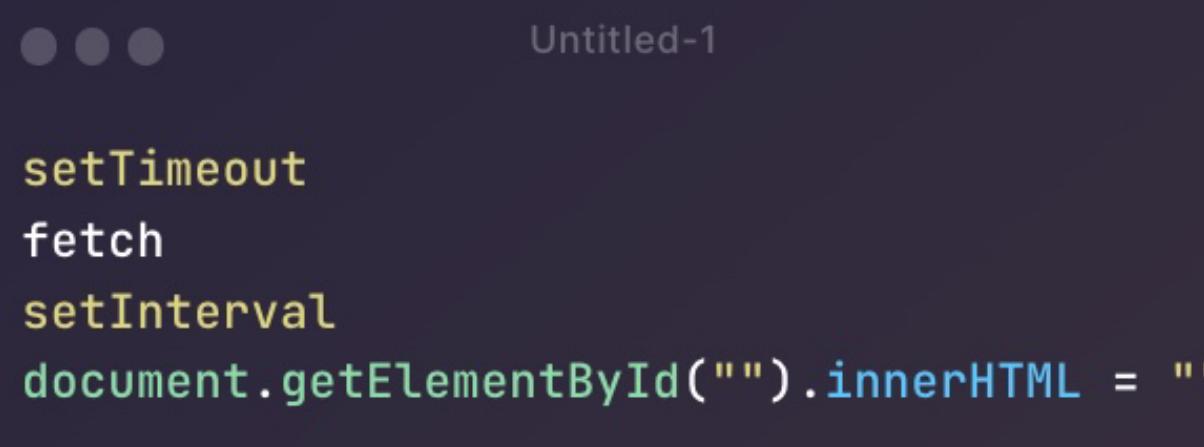
1. Side effects
2. Hooks

Two jargons before we start

1. Side effects
2. Hooks



In React, the concept of side effects encompasses any operations that reach outside the functional scope of a React component. These operations can affect other components, interact with the browser, or perform asynchronous data fetching



```
setTimeout  
fetch  
setInterval  
document.getElementById("").innerHTML = ""
```

Two jargons before we start

1. Side effects
2. Hooks

Hooks are a feature introduced in React 16.8 that allow you to use state and other React features without writing a class. They enable functional components to have access to stateful logic and lifecycle features, which were previously only possible in class components. This has led to a more concise and readable way of writing components in React.

Two jargons before we start

1. Side effects
2. Hooks

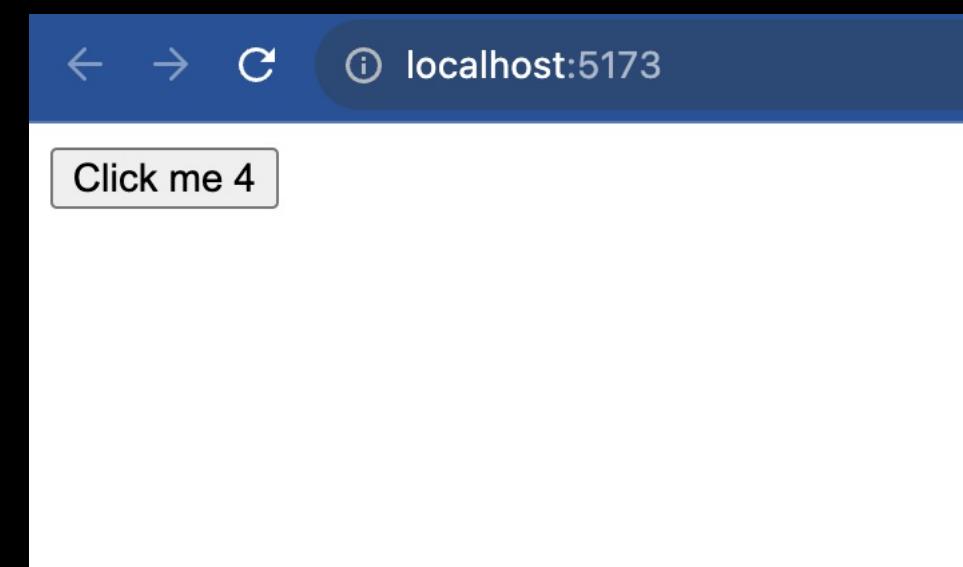
Some common hooks are

1. useState
2. useEffect
3. useCallback
4. useMemo
5. useRef
6. useContext

useState

**Let's you describe the state of your app
Whenever state updates, it triggers a re-render
which finally results in a DOM update**

```
: > ⚛ App.jsx > ...
1 import { useState } from "react";
2
3 function App() {
4   const [count, setCount] = useState(0)
5
6   return <div>
7     <button onClick={function() {
8       setCount(count + 1);
9     }}>Click me {count}</button>
10    </div>
11 }
12
13 export default App;
```



useEffect

The `useEffect` hook is a feature in React, a popular JavaScript library for building user interfaces. It allows you to perform side effects in function components. Side effects are operations that can affect other components or can't be done during rendering, such as data fetching, subscriptions, or manually changing the DOM in React components.

The `useEffect` hook serves the same purpose as `componentDidMount`, `componentDidUpdate`, and `componentWillUnmount` in React class components, but unified into a single API.

Lets start with an example



You are a car racer that has to do a 100 laps across a stadium

You are allowed to take a pit stop from time to time.

Do you take the stop in b/w every lap? Or do you take a stop after every 10 laps lets say?

Lets start with an example

You will only make a pit stop
From time to time
(Lets say once every 20 laps)
even though you pass right in front of it
in every lap

Making a pit stop is a **side effect**



useEffect

The `useEffect` hook is a feature in React, a popular JavaScript library for building user interfaces. It allows you to perform side effects in function components. Side effects are operations that can affect other components or can't be done during rendering, such as data fetching, subscriptions, or manually changing the DOM in React components.

The `useEffect` hook serves the same purpose as `componentDidMount`, `componentDidUpdate`, and `componentWillUnmount` in React class components, but unified into a single API.



useEffect

```
src > App.jsx > ...
1 import { useState } from "react";
2 import { useEffect } from "react";
3
4 function App() {
5   const [todos, setTodos] = useState([])
6
7   useEffect(() => {
8     fetch("https://sum-server.100xdevs.com/todos")
9       .then(async function(res) {
10         const json = await res.json();
11         setTodos(json.todos);
12     })
13   }, [])
14
15   return <div>
16     | {todos.map(todo => <Todo key={todo.id} title={todo.title} description={todo.description} />)}
17   </div>
18 }
19
```



<https://gist.github.com/hkirat/d3a74a1f4eff2c92f7a3c0da0c47d9c3>

useEffect

```
useEffect(() => {  
  fetch("https://sum-server.100xdevs.com/todos")  
    .then(async function(res) {  
      const json = await res.json();  
      setTodos(json.todos);  
    })  

```

What should happen?



Pit stop

useEffect

```
useEffect(() => {
  fetch("https://sum-server.100xdevs.com/todos")
    .then(async function(res) {
      const json = await res.json();
      setTodos(json.todos);
    })
}, [])
```

When should it happen?



useEffect



```
useEffect(() => {
  fetch("https://sum-server.100xdevs.com/todos")
    .then(async function(res) {
      const json = await res.json();
      setTodos(json.todos);
    })
}, [])
```

Dependency array

When should the callback fn run

1. Tyre burst
2. Tyre pressure is up
3. 10 laps have passed
4. Engine is making a noise
5. Want to change the car

useEffect

**Write a component that takes a todo id as an input
And fetches the data for that todo from the given endpoint
And then renders it**

How would the dependency array change?

<https://sum-server.100xdevs.com/todo?id=1>

```
src > App.jsx > Todo
  1 import { useState } from "react";
  2 import { useEffect } from "react";
  3
  4 function App() {
  5   return <div>
  6   | <Todo id={1} />
  7   </div>
  8 }
  9
 10 function Todo({id}) {
 11   const [todo, setTodo] = useState({});
 12
 13   // your effect here
 14
 15   return <div>
 16     <h1>
 17     | {todo.title}
 18     </h1>
 19     <h4>
 20     | {todo.description}
 21     </h4>
 22   </div>
 23 }
 24
 25 export default App;
 26
```

Solution

<https://gist.github.com/hkirat/178abff7b3bc80af5878be7b9a3b7d69>

useEffect



useEffect

```
useEffect(() => {
  fetch("https://sum-server.100xdevs.com/todo?id=" + id)
    .then(async function(res) {
      const json = await res.json();
      setTodo(json.todo);
    })
}, [id])
```



useEffect

useEffect, useMemo, useCallback, custom hooks
Prop drilling

useMemo

Before we start , lets understand what **memoization means**

It's a mildly DSA concept

It means remembering some output given an input and not computing it again

useMemo

**Lets say you are the driver
and you want to check how much petrol is left
Would u do that in every lap?
Or would u do that every 10 laps?
Or every 20 minutes?**



useMemo

Lets say you are the driver
and you want to check how much petrol is left
Would u do that in every lap?
Or would u do that every 10 laps?
Or every 20 minutes?



useMemo

If I ask you to create an app that does two things -

1. Increases a counter by 1
2. Lets user put a value in an input box (n) and you need to show sum from 1-n

One restriction - everything needs to be inside App

The screenshot shows a user interface for a React application. At the top, there is a blue header bar. Below it, there is an input field containing the number '2'. To the right of the input field, the text 'Sum is 3' is displayed. At the bottom, there is a button labeled 'Counter (0)'. The entire application is contained within a single component.

useMemo

Ugly solution

```
src > App.jsx > App
1  import { useState } from "react";
2
3  function App() {
4    const [counter, setCounter] = useState(0);
5    const [inputValue, setInputValue] = useState(1);
6
7
8    let count = 0;
9    for (let i = 1; i <= inputValue; i++) {
10      count = count + i;
11    }
12
13    return <div>
14      <input onChange={function(e) {
15        setInputValue(e.target.value);
16      } placeholder="Find sum from 1 to n"}></input>
17      <br />
18      Sum from 1 to {inputValue} is {count}
19      <br />
20      <button onClick={() => {
21        setCounter(counter + 1);
22      }}>Counter ({counter})</button>
23    </div>
24  }
25
26  export default App;
27
```



useMemo

**Better solution - memoize the value across re-renders, only
recalculate it if inputVal changes**



useEffect, useMemo, useCallback, custom hooks
Prop drilling

useCallback

useCallback is a hook in React, a popular JavaScript library for building user interfaces. It is used to memoize functions, which can help in optimizing the performance of your application, especially in cases involving child components that rely on reference equality to prevent unnecessary renders.

useCallback

What is the problem in this code?

```
src > App.jsx > ...
1 import { memo, useState } from "react";
2
3 function App() {
4   const [count, setCount] = useState(0)
5
6   function onClick() {
7     console.log("child clicked")
8   }
9
10  return <div>
11    <Child onClick={onClick} />
12    <button onClick={() => {
13      setCount(count + 1);
14    }}>Click me {count}</button>
15  </div>
16}
17
18 const Child = memo(({onClick}) => {
19   console.log("child render")
20
21   return <div>
22     <button onClick={onClick}>Button clicked</button>
23   </div>
24 })
25
26 export default App;
27
```

useCallback

Solution

```
src > ⚙ App.jsx > 🏷 App > [⌚] onClick
  1 import { memo, useCallback, useState } from "react";
  2
  3 function App() {
  4   const [count, setCount] = useState(0)
  5
  6   const onClick = useCallback(() => {
  7     console.log("child clicked")
  8   }, [])
  9
 10  return <div>
 11    <Child onClick={onClick} />
 12    <button onClick={() => {
 13      setCount(count + 1);
 14    }}>Click me {count}</button>
 15  </div>
 16}
 17
 18 const Child = memo(({onClick}) => {
 19   console.log("child render")
 20
 21   return <div>
 22     <button onClick={onClick}>Button clicked</button>
 23   </div>
 24 })
 25
 26 export default App;
 27
```

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Custom hooks

Just like useState, useEffect, you can write your own hooks

Only condition is - It should start with a `use` (naming convention)

Custom hooks

```
2 import { useState } from 'react';
3
4 function App() {
5   const [todos, setTodos] = useState([])
6
7   useEffect(() => {
8     fetch("https://sum-server.100xdevs.com/todos")
9       .then(async function(res) {
10         const json = await res.json();
11         setTodos(json.todos);
12       })
13     }, [todos])
14
15   return <div>
16     {todos.map(todo => <Todo key={todo.id} title={todo.title} description={todo.description}>/)}
17   </div>
18 }
19
20 function Todo({title, description}) {
21   return <div>
22     <h1>
23       {title}
24     </h1>
25     <h4>
26       {description}
27     </h4>
28   </div>
29 }
30
31 export default App;
32
```

```
3
4 ✓ function App() {
5   const todos = useTodos();
6
7   return <div>
8     {todos.map(todo => <Todo key={todo.id} title={todo.title} description={todo.description}>/)}
9   </div>
10 }
11
12 ✓ function Todo({title, description}) {
13   return <div>
14     <h1>
15       {title}
16     </h1>
17     <h4>
18       {description}
19     </h4>
20   </div>
21 }
22
23 export default App;
24
```

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