

State and Hooks in Next.js

Managing Component Logic and State

What is State?

State is a way to store and manage data that can change over time in a component.

Allows components to respond to user actions, fetch data, and control UI behavior.

Example: A button click updating a counter.

Introduction to Hooks

Hooks are special functions in React (and Next.js) that let you use state and other React features in functional components.

Key Hooks:

- `useState` for state management

- `useEffect` for side effects like data fetching

Note: Hooks allow you to write cleaner, more maintainable function components.

The useState Hook

`useState` is a hook that lets you add state to function components.

Syntax:

```
const [state, setState] = useState(initialValue);
```

```
const [count, setCount] = useState(0);
```

Code Example

Button click increments
the count state.

State is preserved
between re-renders.

```
12   import { useState } from 'react';
13
14   function Counter() {
15     const [count, setCount] = useState(0);
16
17     return (
18       <div>
19         <p>You clicked {count} times</p>
20         <button onClick={() => setCount(count + 1)}>
21           Click me
22         </button>
23       </div>
24     );
25   }
26
27   export default Counter;
```

The `useEffect` Hook

`useEffect` allows you to perform side effects in function components (like fetching data, updating the DOM, or setting up a timer).

Syntax:

```
useEffect(() => {  
    // Side effect logic here  
}, [dependencies]);
```

Example with `useEffect`

Explanation:

Timer increments every second
using `setInterval`.

Cleanup function ensures
interval is cleared when the
component is removed.

```
12 import { useState, useEffect } from 'react';
13
14 function Timer() {
15   const [time, setTime] = useState(0);
16
17   useEffect(() => {
18     const interval = setInterval(() => {
19       setTime(time => time + 1);
20     }, 1000);
21     return () => clearInterval(interval);
22   }, []);
23
24   return <p>Timer: {time} seconds</p>;
25 }
26
27 export default Timer;
28
```

You, 4 weeks ago • Uncommitted changes

State and Side Effects in Next.js

Hooks like `useState`
and `useEffect` work in
Next.js pages just like
in any React app.

```
12 import { useState, useEffect } from 'react';
13
14 export default function Home() {
15   const [data, setData] = useState(null);
16
17   useEffect(() => {
18     fetch('/api/data')
19       .then(res => res.json())
20       .then(data => setData(data));
21   }, []);
22
23   return (
24     <div>
25       <h1>Fetched Data</h1>
26       {data ? <p>{data.message}</p> : <p>Loading...</p>}
27     </div>
28   );
29 }
30
```


Multiple States and Effects

Components can have multiple

useState hooks to manage

different pieces of state.

```
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```

```
function Form() {
  const [name, setName] = useState('');
  const [email, setEmail] = useState('');

  return (
    <form>
      <input
        type="text"
        value={name}
        onChange={e => setName(e.target.value)}
        placeholder="Name"
      />
      <input
        type="email"
        value={email}
        onChange={e => setEmail(e.target.value)}
        placeholder="Email"
      />
    </form>
  );
}
```

Create a New Counter Page Using TypeScript (TSX)

Challenge 1: Add a new button to double the current count:

Challenger 2" Add styles to button