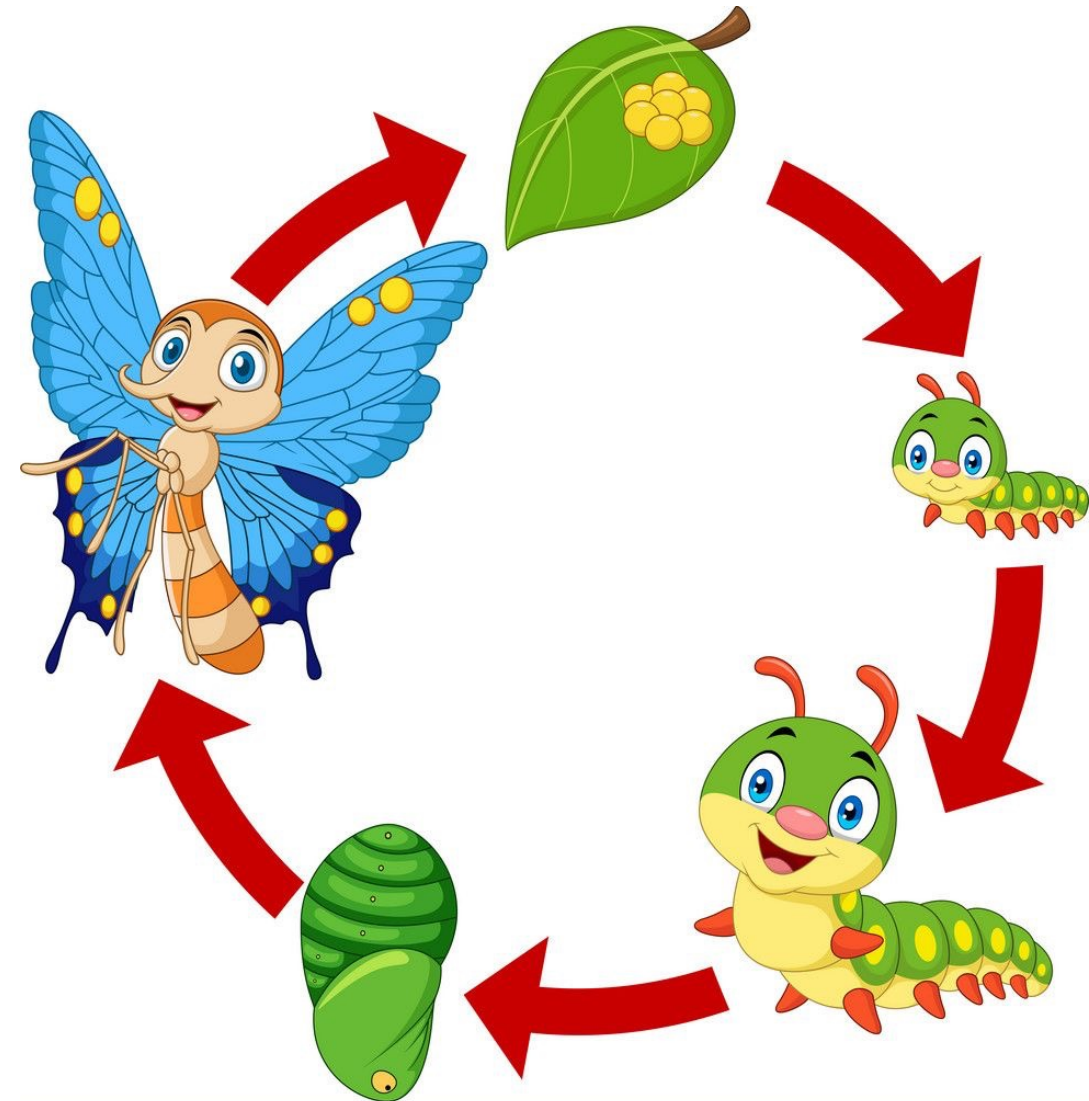


<WA1/>
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2022

React Life Cycle

Making React Components Alive

Fulvio Corno
Luigi De Russis
Enrico Masala



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VectorStock.com/22718058



<https://reactjs.org/docs/state-and-lifecycle.html>

<https://reactjs.org/docs/react-component.html>

<https://github.com/Wavez/react-hooks-lifecycle>

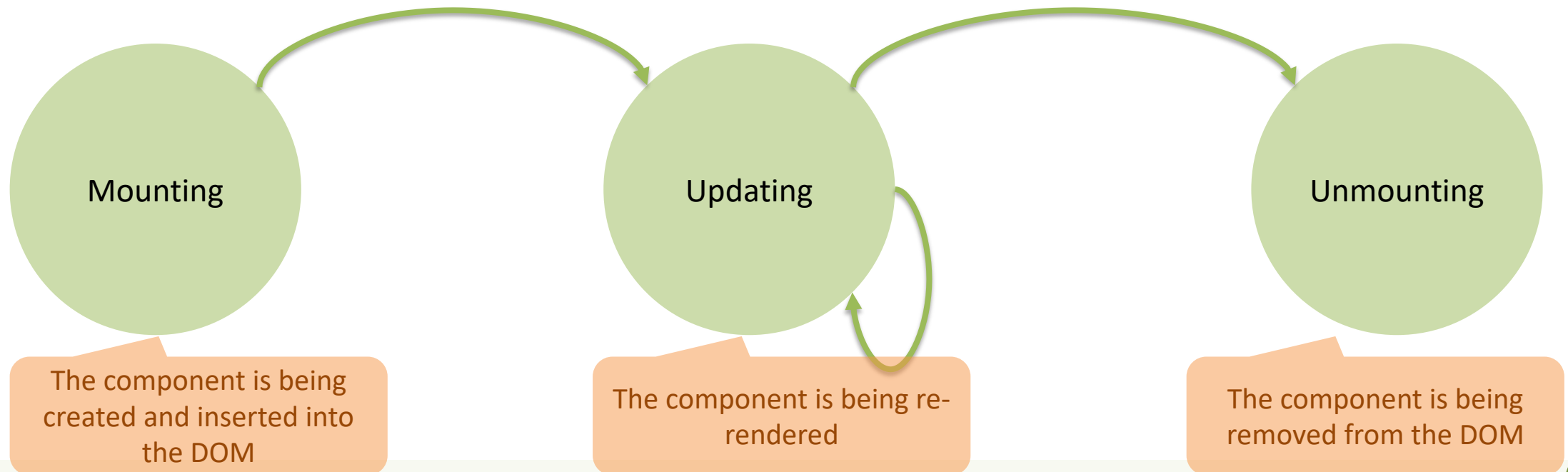
Full Stack React, Chapter “Advanced Component Configuration with props, state, and children”

There's life before and after `return<JSX>`

COMPONENTS' LIFECYCLE

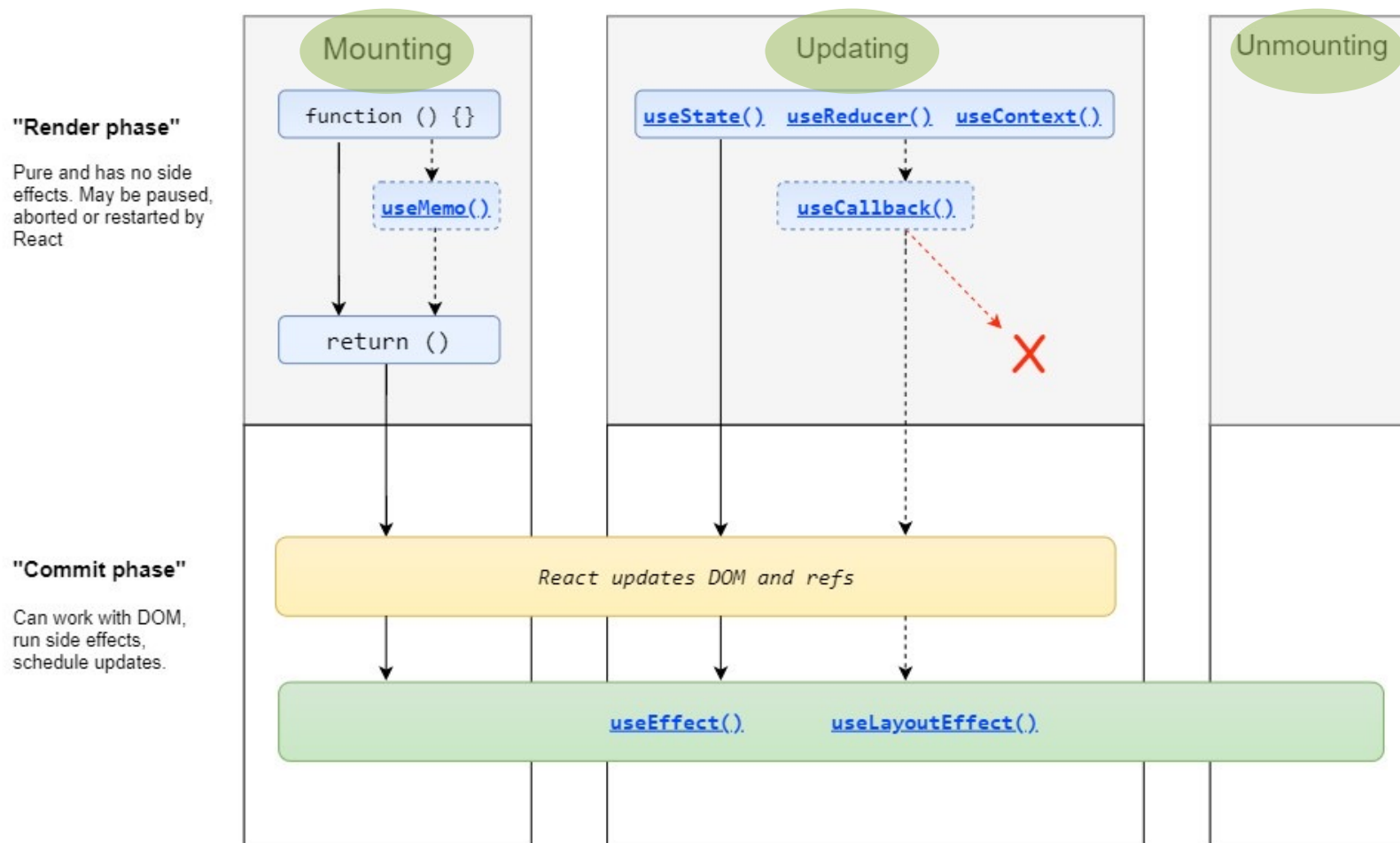
Lifecycle Events

- The **render** action is the most important one for a component
- However, it is also useful to customize what happens at different moments in the evolution of the component





React Hooks Lifecycle



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Side Effects in Function Components

- A functional React component uses props and state to calculate its output
- **Side effect**: any calculation that do not target the output values, anything that affects something *outside the scope of the function component* being executed
- Examples of side effects:
 - **Data fetching**
 - Log recording
 - Setting up a subscriptions (handlers, etc.), or removing them
 - Scheduling additional actions when some state values change
 - Manually changing the DOM in React components
 - Managing timeouts and interval timers
 - ...

Side Effects in Function Components

- A functional React component uses props and state to calculate its output
- **Side effect**: any calculation that do not target the output values, anything that affects something *outside the scope of the function component* being executed
- Examples of side effects:
 - **Data fetching**
 - Log recording
 - Setting up a subscriptions (handlers, etc.), or ...
 - Scheduling additional actions when some state changes
 - Manually changing the DOM in React component
 - Managing timeouts and interval timers
 - ...



The component **rendering** and **side-effect** logic are *independent*.

It would be a **mistake** to perform side-effects directly in the body of the component.



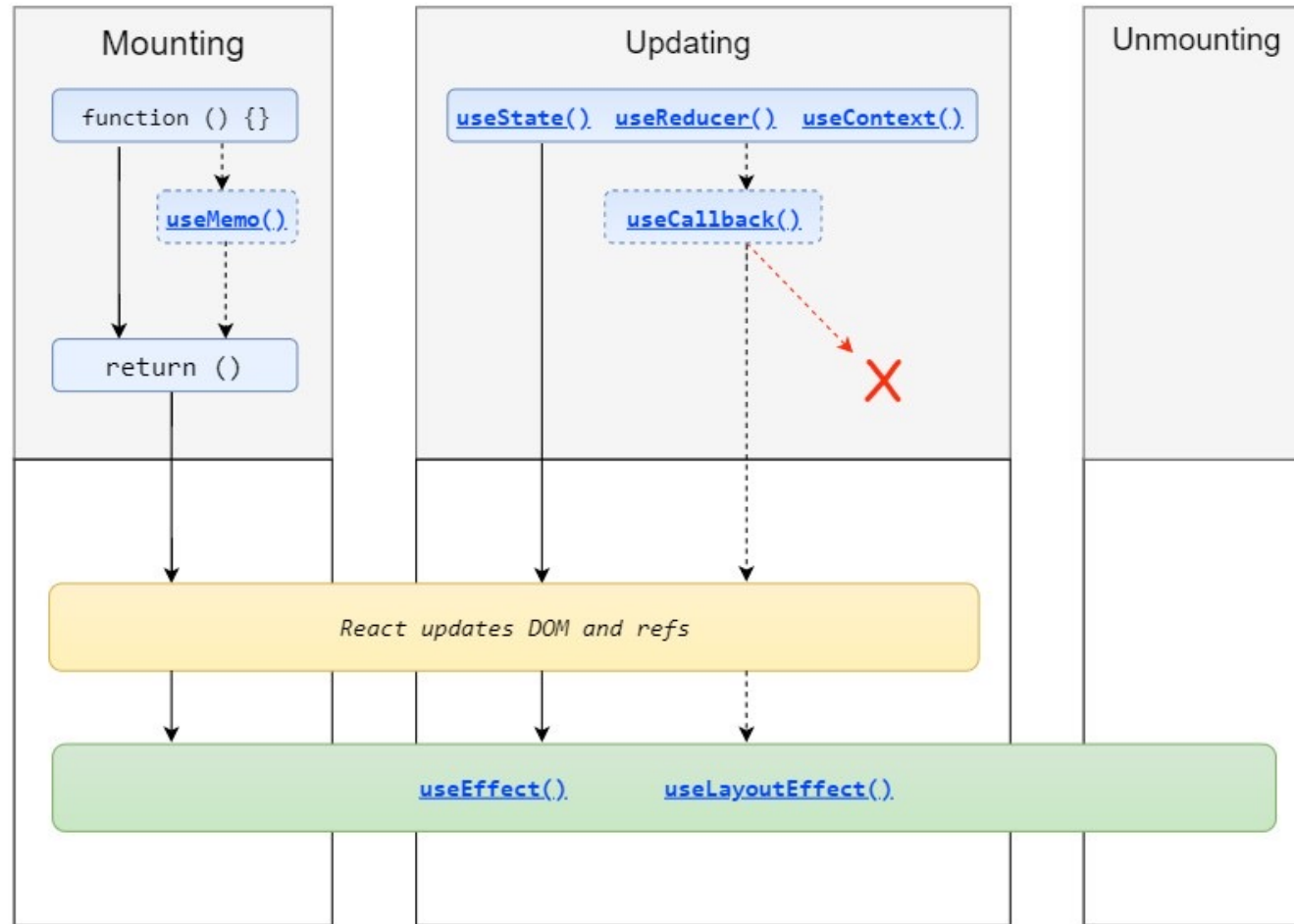
React Hooks Lifecycle

➔

"Render phase"
Pure and has no side effects. May be paused, aborted or restarted by React

➔

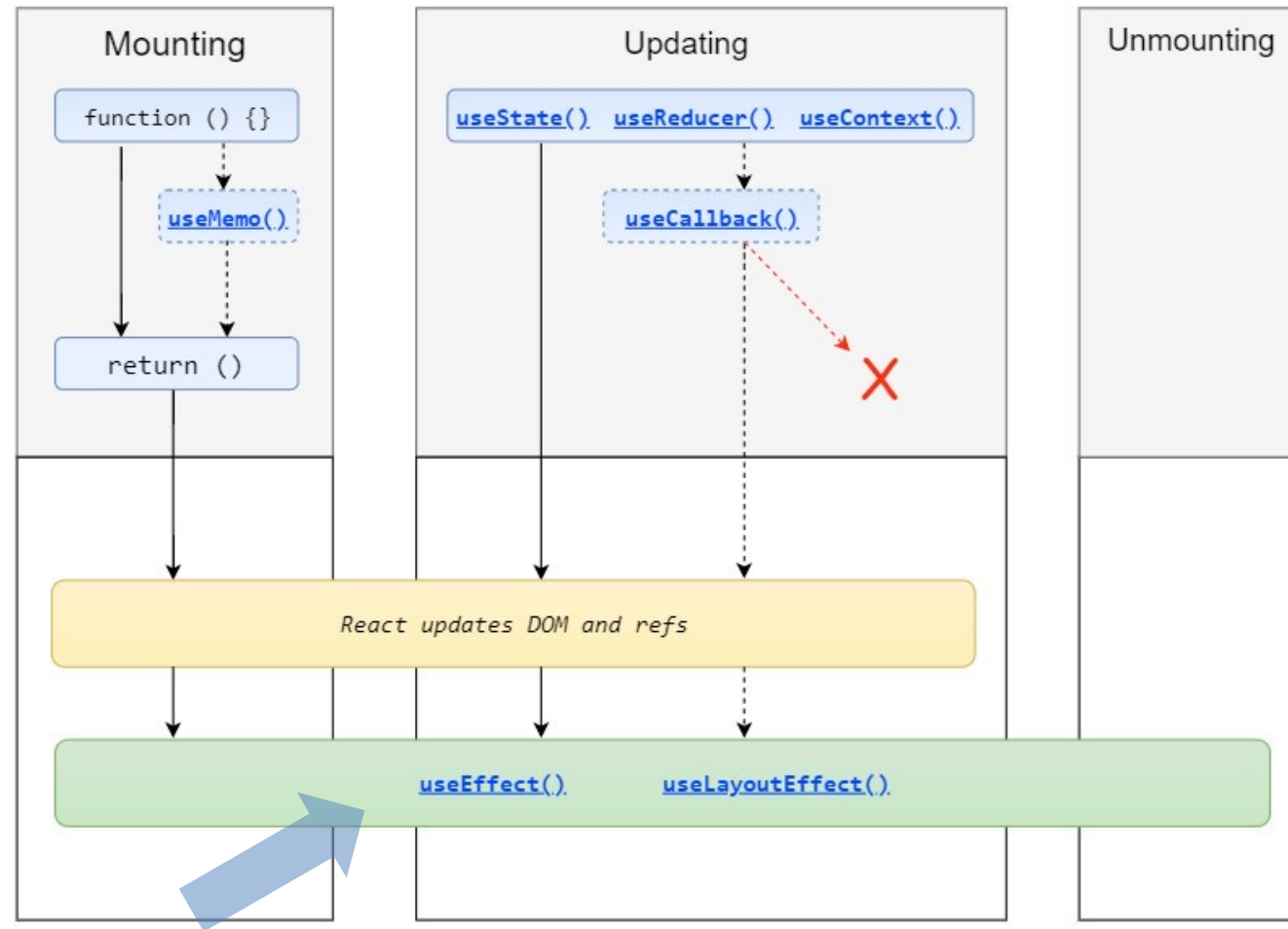
No side effects in the render phase



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React Hooks Lifecycle



No side effects
in the render phase

Side effects run after
rendering and DOM
updating

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Full Stack React, “Appendix C: React Hooks”

React Handbook, chapter “Hooks”

<https://reactjs.org/docs/hooks-effect.html>

<https://dmitripavlutin.com/react-useeffect-explanation/> (source for many examples)

Side-effects and Life Cycle in Functional Components

USEEFFECT HOOK

No Side Effects in Render Function

```
function GreetBAD(props) {  
  const message = `Hello, ${props.name}!`;  
  // Calculates output  
  
  // Bad!  
  console.log(`Greetings: ${message}`); // Side-effect!  
  
  return <div>{message}</div>; // Calculates output  
}
```

The side effect will be executed
when React decides to [re-]render.

Never? Once? Twice? When?

Rendering is under React control

Side effects are confined within a
useEffect hook.

The hook controls their execution

```
import {useEffect} from "react";  
  
function Greet(props) {  
  const message = `Hello, ${props.name}!`;  
  // Calculates output  
  
  useEffect(() => {  
    // Good!  
    console.log(`Greetings: ${message}`); // Side-effect!  
  }, []);  
  
  return <div>{message}</div>; // Calculates output  
}
```

How To useEffect

Very "dense" API

- `useEffect(callback, [dependencies])`

What to execute

When to execute it

- `callback`: function containing side-effect logic
- `useEffect` executes the `callback` function after React has committed the changes to the screen
- `[dependencies]`: an *optional* array of dependencies
- `useEffect` executes `callback` only if at least one of the `dependencies` have changed between renderings

useEffect's Dependency Array

- **Not provided:** the side-effect runs after *every* rendering
- **An empty array []:** the side-effect runs *once* after the initial rendering
- **Has props or state values [prop1, prop2, ..., state1, state2]:** the side-effect runs *once* after the initial rendering, then only *when any dependency value changes*

useEffect's Dependency Array

- **Not provided:** the side-effect runs after *every* rendering



```
import { useEffect } from 'react';

function MyComponent() {
  useEffect(() => {
    // Runs after EVERY rendering
  });
}
```

- An empty array `[]`: the side-effect runs after *every* rendering
- Has props or state value `state2`: the side-effect runs only *when any dependency value changes*

useEffect's Dependency Array

- **Not provided:** the side-effect runs after *every* rendering
- **An empty array []:** the side-effect runs *once* after the initial rendering

- **Has props or state values:** the side-effect runs *whenever* the props or state values change



```
import { useEffect } from 'react';

function MyComponent() {
  useEffect(() => {
    // Runs ONCE after initial rendering
  }, []);
}
```

useEffect's Dependency Array

- Not provided: the side effect runs every time the component renders

- An empty array `[]`: the side effect runs only once after the initial render

```
import { useEffect, useState } from 'react';

function MyComponent({ prop }) {
  const [state, setState] = useState('');
  useEffect(() => {
    // Runs ONCE after initial rendering
    // and after every rendering ONLY IF `prop` or `state` changes
  }, [prop, state]);
}
```

- Has props or state values `[prop1, prop2, ..., state1, state2]`: the side-effect runs only *when any dependency value changes*

Side Effects At Mount Time / Update Time

```
<Count num={num}/> <button onClick={()=>setNum(i=>i+1)}></button>
```

```
function Count(props) {  
  useEffect( ()=>{ console.log(`My static number is ${props.num}`)}, [] );  
  // run only once  
  
  useEffect( ()=>{ console.log(`My dynamic number is ${props.num}`)}, [props.num] );  
  // run at every change  
  
  return <div>{props.num}</div> ;  
}
```

Only when the component is
mounted.

Will print the *initial value* of the
num, only.

At mount time, *plus* every time
the num changes.

Will print all the values.

```
My static number is 3      Count.js:5  
My dynamic number is 3    Count.js:8  
My dynamic number is 4    Count.js:8  
My dynamic number is 5    Count.js:8  
My dynamic number is 6    Count.js:8  
My dynamic number is 7    Count.js:8  
My dynamic number is 8    Count.js:8  
My dynamic number is 9    Count.js:8  
My dynamic number is 10   Count.js:8
```


Side Effects At Mount Time / Update Time

```
<Count num={num}/> <button onClick={()=>setNum(i=>i+1)}></button>
```

```
function Count(props) {  
  
  useEffect( ()=>{ console.log(`My static number is ${props.num}`)}, [] ) ;  
  // run only once  
  
  useEffect( ()=>{ console.log(`My dynamic number is ${props.num}`)}, [props.num] ) ;  
  // run at every change  
  
  return <div>{props.num}</div> ;  
}
```

```
My static number is 3      Count.js:5  
My dynamic number is 3    Count.js:8  
My dynamic number is 4    Count.js:8  
My dynamic number is 5    Count.js:8  
My dynamic number is 6    Count.js:8  
My dynamic number is 7    Count.js:8  
My dynamic number is 8    Count.js:8  
My dynamic number is 9    Count.js:8  
My dynamic number is 10   Count.js:8
```

TIMELINE

- Component Count is created (num=3) and mounted in App
- Function Count is called
- useEffects are registered (not executed)
- The JSX is returned (with 3)
- Component just mounted => run 1st effect
- Component just mounted => run 2nd effect
- ...
- User clicks, App updates state, num changes to 4
- Function Count is called for re-rendering (num=4)
- The JSX is returned (4)
- props.num changed (prev=3, curr=4) => run 2nd effect
- ...

useState Meets useEffect

- A state variable may be listed as a dependency in an effect
 - When the state changes, the effect is run
 - If the state is updated, but the value does not change, the effect is not run
- Inside a `useEffect` function, you may schedule a state update
 - The state will be updated after the effect is finished (*asynchronously*)
 - If the state value changes, the component is re-rendered

useState Meets useEffect

```
function QuickGate(props) {  
  const [open, setOpen] = useState(false) ;  
  
  useEffect(()=>{  
    setTimeout(()=>setOpen(false), 500)  
  }, [open]) ;  
  
  const openMe = () => {  
    setOpen(true) ;  
  } ;  
  
  return <div onClick={openMe}>  
    {open ? <span>GO</span> : <span>STOP</span>}  
  </div> ;  
}
```

TIMELINE

- Component QuickGate is created and mounted in App
- Function QuickGate is called
- useState creates state open with default value
- useEffect is registered (not executed)
- The JSX is returned (STOP)
- Component just mounted => run effect
 - setTimeout is executed: Timeout is set
- Timeout expires
- setOpen is executed
- State open becomes false => no change
- ...
- User clicks
- openMe callback is called
 - setOpen(true) executed
- State open becomes true
- Component re-renders
- The JSX is returned (GO)
- useEffect finds open changed (from false to true)
 - setTimeout is executed: Timeout is set
- ...
- Timeout expires
 - setOpen is executed
- State open becomes false
- Component re-renders
- useEffect finds open changed (from true to false)
- ...

useEffect Optional Array Caveats

- Make sure the array includes **all** values from the component scope (such as props and state) that change over time and that are used by the effect
- Otherwise, your code will reference stale values from previous renders
 - **Rule:** every value *referenced inside the effect* function should also appear in the dependencies array
 - *arguments* of the functions
 - variables (and functions) accessed through *closure*
- If the array includes variables that *always change* when executing the effect, you risk having an infinite loop

useState & useEffect Meet fetch

```
import { useEffect, useState } from 'react';

function FetchEmployeesByQuery({ query }) {
  const [employees, setEmployees] = useState([]);

  useEffect(() => {
    async function fetchEmployees() {
      const response = await fetch(
        `/employees?q=${encodeURIComponent(query)}`
      );
      const fetchedEmployees = await response.json(response);
      setEmployees(fetchedEmployees);
    }
    fetchEmployees();
  }, [query]);

  return (
    <div>
      {employees.map(name => <div>{name}</div>)}
    </div>
  );
}
```

- `useEffect()` can perform data fetching side-effect
- When `props.query` changes, the effect is run
 - Also at the first component mount
- `fetchEmployees` fetches data from the server
- When the response is available, the employees state is updated
 - Component will re-render

!Note!

- The callback argument of `useEffect(callback)` **cannot be an async function**.
- But you can always **define** and then **invoke** an async function **inside** the callback itself
 - Inside the function, you may then use `await`

```
function FetchEmployeesByQuery({ query }) {  
  const [employees, setEmployees] = useState([]);  
  
  useEffect(() => { // <--- CANNOT be an async function  
    async function fetchEmployees() {  
      // ...  
    }  
  
    fetchEmployees(); // <--- But CAN invoke async functions  
  }, [query]);  
  
  // ...  
}
```

Example

Text: Hello, world
Flipped: pluoM 'olləH

```
import {useEffect, useState} from "react";

function TextFlipper(props) {
  const [text, setText] = useState('') ;
  const [flipped, setFlipped] = useState('') ;

  useEffect( ()=>{
    const fetchFlipped = async () => {
      const response = await fetch('/flip?text='+text) ;
      const responseBody = await response.json() ;
      setFlipped( responseBody.text ) ;
    };
    fetchFlipped(text) ;
  }, [text] ) ;

  const handleChange = (ev) => {
    setText(ev.target.value) ;
  } ;

  return <div>
    Text: <input type='text' value={text} onChange={handleChange}/><br/>
    Flipped: {flipped}
  </div> ;
}
```

→

```
const express = require('express') ;
const flip = require('flip-text') ;

const app = express() ;

app.get('/flip', (req, res) => {
  const text = req.query.text ;
  const flipped = flip(text) ;
  res.json({text: flipped}) ;
});

app.listen(3001, ()=>{console.log('running')})
```

Handling Slow Responses

```
function TextFlipper(props) {
  const [text, setText] = useState('') ;
  const [flipped, setFlipped] = useState('') ;
  const [waiting, setWaiting] = useState(true) ;

  useEffect( ()=>{
    const fetchFlipped = async () => {
      const response = await fetch('/flip?text='+text) ;
      const responseBody = await response.json() ;
      setFlipped( responseBody.text ) ;
      setWaiting(false);
    };
    setWaiting(true) ;
    fetchFlipped(text) ;
  }, [text] ) ;

  const handleChange = (ev) => {
    setText(ev.target.value) ;
  } ;

  return <div>
    Text: <input type='text' value={text} onChange={handleChange}/><br/>
    Flipped: {waiting && <span><img alt="loading spinner" data-bbox="258 755 275 772"/></span>}{flipped}
  </div> ;
}
```

- If HTTP API calls are slow, you can use an extra state to remember whether a call is still ongoing (or if it is been answered)
- The Effect will initially set it to 'waiting', and when the response is back, it may be reset to 'not waiting'
- The component rendering will show in some way that the result is still temporary

Clean-up After Side Effects

- Some side-effects need **cleanup**: close a socket, clear timers
 - If the callback **returns** a function, then `useEffect()` considers this as an **effect cleanup**:
- Cleanup works in the following way:
 - After initial rendering, `useEffect()` invokes the callback having the side-effect. `cleanup()` function is **not** invoked.
 - On later renderings, before invoking the next side-effect callback, `useEffect()` invokes the `cleanup()` function from the previous side-effect execution (to clean up everything after the previous side-effect), *then* runs the current side-effect.
 - Finally, after unmounting the component, `useEffect()` invokes the `cleanup()` function from the latest side-effect.

```
useEffect(() => {  
  // Side-effect...  
  
  return function cleanup() {  
    // Side-effect cleanup...  
  };  
}, dependencies);
```

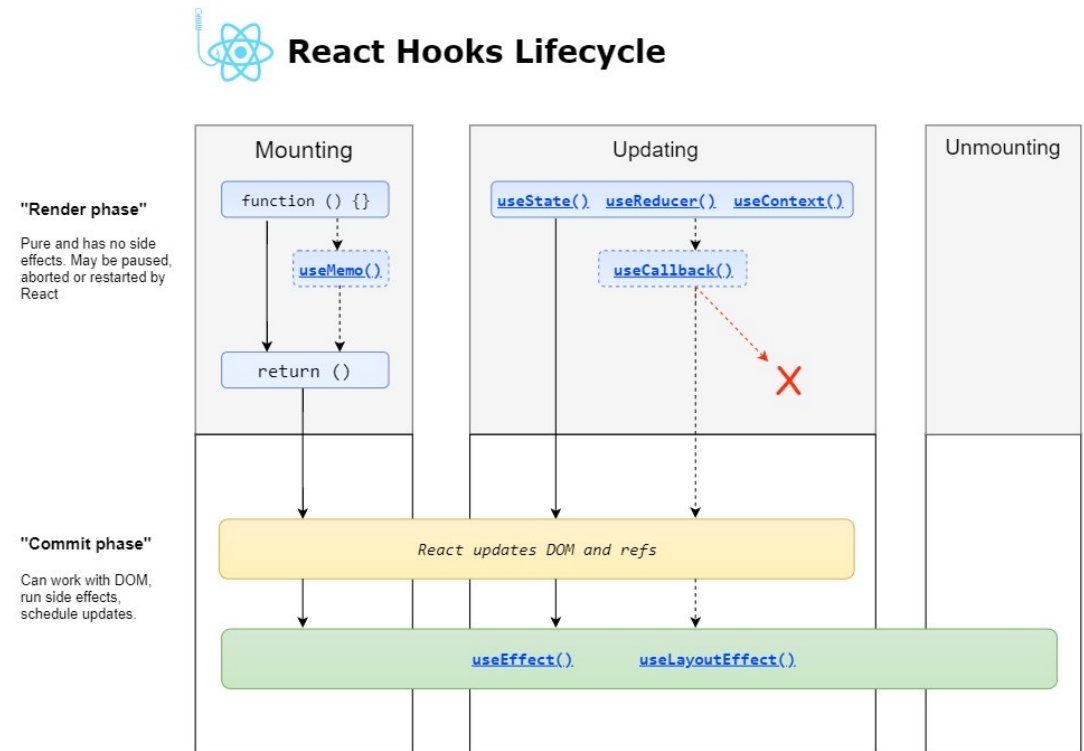
Summary: Four Ways To Call useEffect


- Once, when the component mounts
 - `useEffect(() => callOnce(), []) // empty 2nd arg`
- On every component render
 - `useEffect(() => callAtEveryRender()) // missing 2nd arg`
- On every component render, **if** some values changed
 - in addition, it is called when the component mounts
 - `useEffect(() => callIfAnyDepChange(dep1,dep2), [dep1,dep2])`
- When component unmounts
 - `useEffect(() => { doSomething();
return ()=>cleanupFunction(); }, [])`

<https://dev.to/spukas/4-ways-to-useeffect-pf6>

How To Handle Other Lifecycle Situations

- Full lifecycle is more complex
- Other hooks available for particular situations
 - **useLayoutEffect**: it fires *synchronously* after all DOM mutations
 - **useMemo**: returns a *memoized* value (re-computed by a pure function when its parameters change)
 - **useCallback**: returns a *memoized* callback function
- *Not recommended in general*



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<https://www.robinwieruch.de/react-fetching-data>

The Road to Learn React, Chapter “Getting Real with APIs”

Taming the State in React, Chapter “Local State Management”

React as an API Client

HANDLING API CALLS IN REACT

Different Kinds Of State

Application State (or Entity State)

- Retrieved from the back-end
- Should update the back-end
 - on user-initiated CRUD actions
- Should “periodically” check for updates
 - caused by other users, by other open sessions, or by connected systems
- Globally managed, accessible by various components

Presentation State (or View State)

- Not stored in the back-end
 - only in React
- Does not need to persist
- Lives and dies within the controlling Component
- Implemented as **Local State**
 - by using `useState`

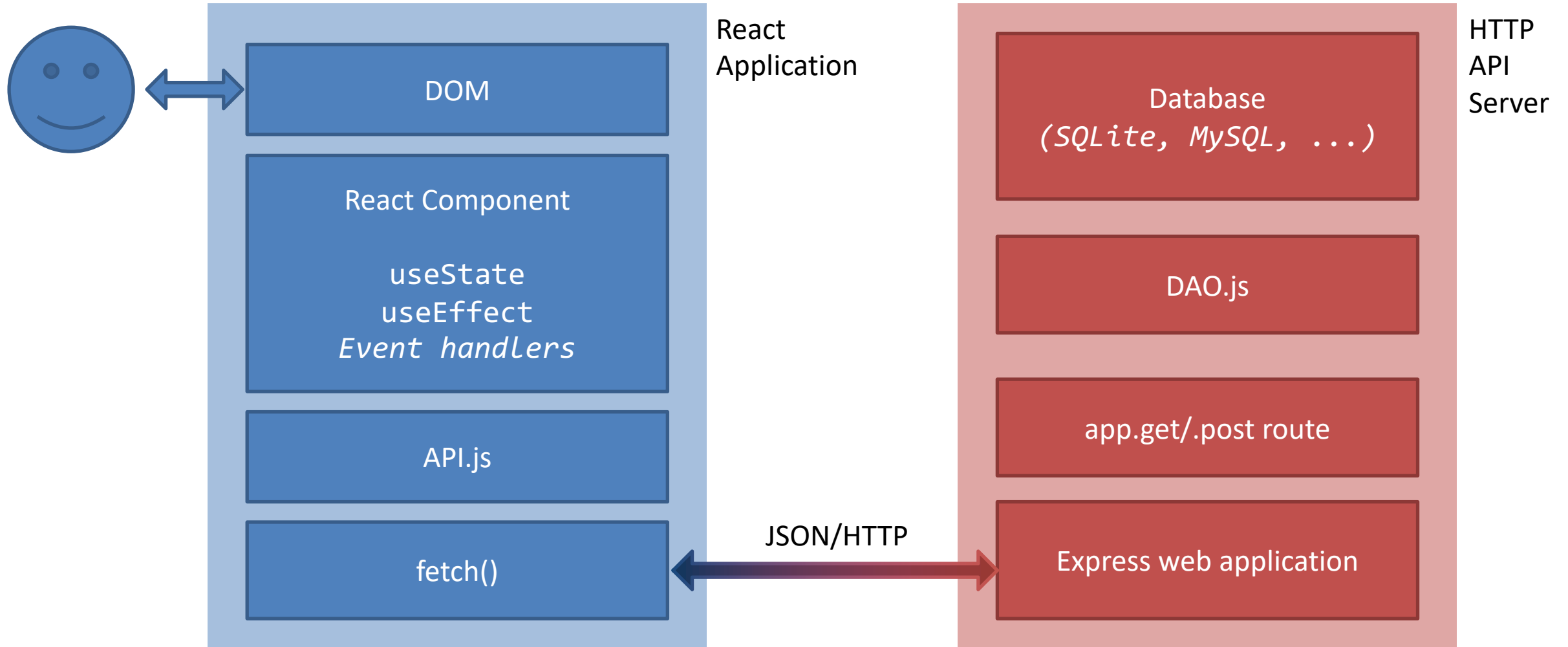
Frequent Use Cases

- How to integrate remote HTTP APIs
- Where/when to load data from remote APIs?
- Delays and “loading...”
- Updating remote data

API Client Classes

- *Recommendation:* keep your fetch methods in a [separate](#) JS module (e.g., [API.js](#))
- Keeps details of HTTP methods inside the API module
 - API should not depend on React or application state/props
 - Application code should not call fetch or have any HTTP information
- Allows easy swapping with “stub” methods for testing

Conceptual Architecture



Rehydrating And Dehydrating

- Application State is retrieved via HTTP APIs
 - e.g., from info stored in a DB and accessed through the HTTP API server
- **Rehydrating** the Application State means getting it from the HTTP APIs
 - Must happen when the React application mounts
 - **Best place:** inside a `useEffect(fn, [])` method
- Rehydrating should **also** happen when we want to “refresh” the state
 - The React app cannot know whether *others* changed the info provided by the API server
- **Dehydrating** the Application State means extracting it from the React application
 - May happen several times during the React app execution
 - Should happen whenever something (in the Application State) is modified

Rehydrating At Mount Time

- Very similar to what we saw before...
- Rehydrating may **require some time**, while the component renders “empty” (with the initial state)
 - use the approach for *handling slow responses*
 - i.e., a **loading/waiting** local state

```
import { useEffect, useState } from 'react';

function ShoppingList() {
  const [list, setList] = useState([]);
  const [loading, setLoading] = useState(true) ;

  useEffect(()=> {
    const getItem = async () => {
      const response = await fetch('/api/items');
      const items = await response.json();
      setList(items);
      setLoading(false);
    };
    getItem();
  }, []);

  return (<>
    {loading && <span>🕒</span>}
    <ul>{list.map((item, i) =>
      <li key={i}>{item}</li>)}</ul>
    </>);
}
```

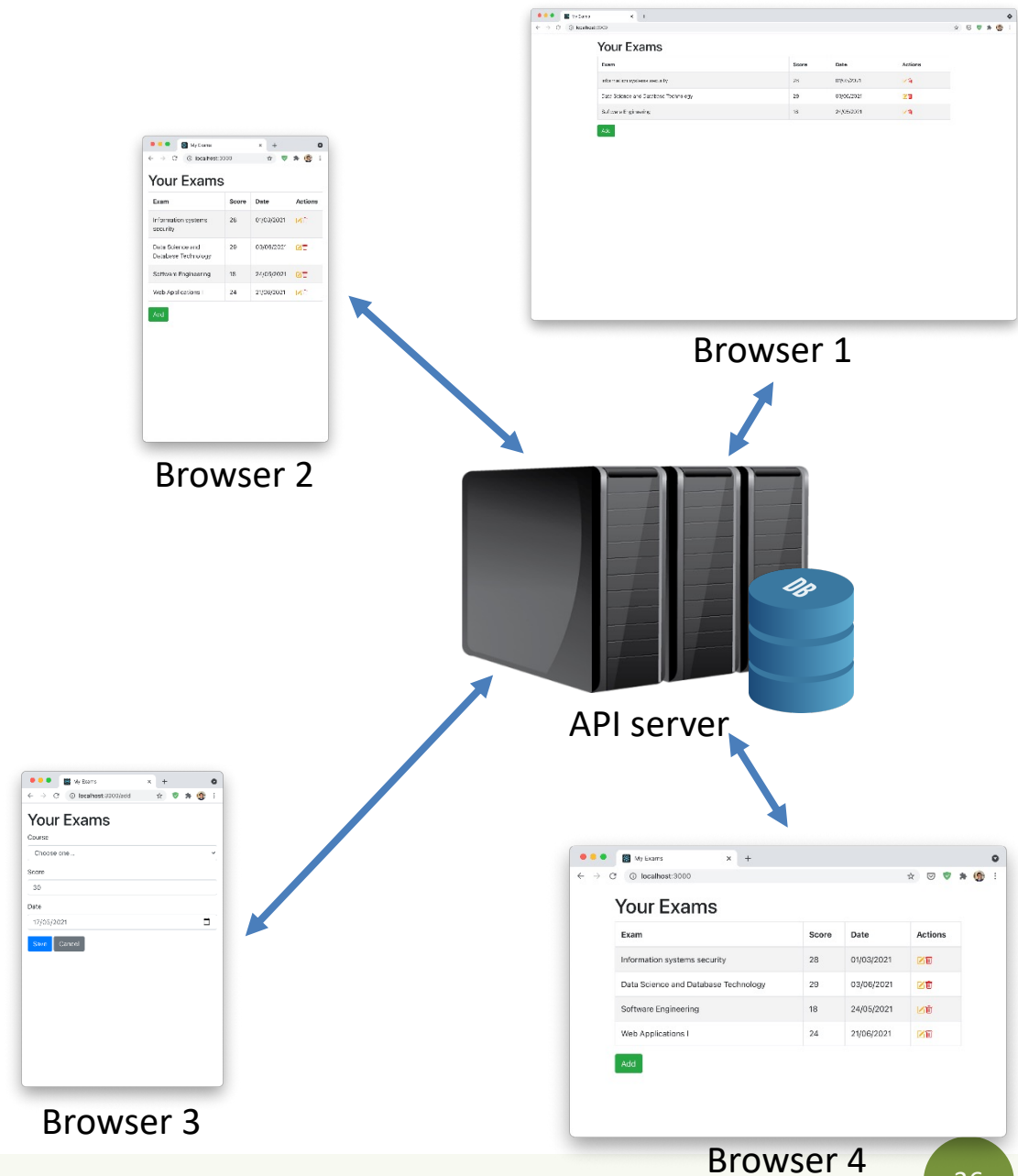
Rehydrating To Refresh The State

- **Once you know** that something has been changed in the API server, you can use `useEffect()` as before
 - with one or more dependencies, e.g., `[dep1, dep2]`
- **Beware:** two problems might arise
 - the "n-clients problem"
 - infinite loops



The “N-Clients Problem”

- We are creating a web application that will be opened on *multiple* browsers at once
 - They read and write info from a *unique* API server, however
- What happens in the web app running in, e.g., Browser 1 when Browser 3 updates something in the API server?
 - How can one web app know that *someone else* changed *something* in the server?



The "N-Clients Problem"

The Better-Than-Nothing Solution

- The *web app* asks for data as **frequently** as possible
 - when it loads a new page/view
 - after adding/updating/removing something
 - periodically (i.e., polling)
 - ...
- **Not a solution:** just a way to *minimize* the problem

The Real Solution

- The *server* communicates changes as soon as they **appear**
 - to *all* the current consumers of its information
- **Out of scope** for this course
 - unfortunately!
- For the curious:
 - WebSockets (e.g., <https://socket.io>)
 - PubSub mechanisms

Infinite Loops with `useEffect`

- One of the main pitfalls that might happen with `useEffect`
 - infinite loops both in rendering and in external (e.g., HTTP) calls
 - especially when `useEffect` is used with `useState`
- Two significant cases:
 1. The dependency array is `missing`, but it should not
 2. One of the items in the dependency array is a JavaScript `Object` `{ }` or `Array` `[]`

Examples from: <https://dmitripavlutin.com/react-useeffect-infinite-loop/>

Example: Missing Dependencies

What is wrong,
here?

```
import { useEffect, useState } from 'react';

function CountInputChanges() {
  const [value, setValue] = useState('');
  const [count, setCount] = useState(-1);

  useEffect( () => setCount((c) => (c + 1)) );

  const handleChange = (ev) => setValue(ev.target.value);

  return (
    <div>
      <input type="text" value={value} onChange={handleChange} />
      <div>Number of changes: {count}</div>
    </div> );
}
```

1. Set Up Dependencies Correctly

- Without the dependency (no dependency array), the code in the example will re-render the component **forever**
- It is also a clear error:
 - the update of count **depends** on the change of value

```
import { useEffect, useState } from 'react';

function CountInputChanges() {
  const [value, setValue] = useState('');
  const [count, setCount] = useState(-1);

  useEffect( () => setCount((c) => (c + 1)), [value] );

  const handleChange = ({ target }) =>
    setValue(target.value);

  return (
    <div>
      <input type="text" value={value}
        onChange={handleChange} />
      <div>Number of changes: {count}</div>
    </div> );
}
```


Example: Objects as Dependencies

What is wrong,
here?

```
function CountSecrets() {
  const [secret, setSecret] = useState({ value: "", countSecrets: 0 });

  useEffect(() => {
    if (secret.value === 'secret')
      setSecret(s => ({...s, countSecrets: s.countSecrets + 1}));
  }, [secret]);

  const onChange = (ev) => { setSecret(s => ({ ...s, value: ev.target.value })); };

  return ( <div>
    <input type="text" value={secret.value} onChange={onChange} />
    <div>Number of secrets: {secret.countSecrets}</div>
  </div>
  );
}
```

2a. Avoid Objects As Dependencies

- **Problem:** secret as a dependency!
- Inside `useEffect`, when the input value equals 'secret', `setSecret()` is called
- `setSecret()` increments the secrets counter, but also **creates** a new object
 - secret is now a new object, and the dependency has changed
- So `useEffect` invokes again the callback that updates the state, and a new secret object is created again, etc.
- **How to solve:** do not use objects as dependencies!

```
import { useEffect, useState } from 'react';

function CountSecrets() {
  const [secret, setSecret] = useState({ value: "",
    countSecrets: 0 });

  useEffect(() => {
    if (secret.value === 'secret')
      setSecret(s => ({...s, countSecrets: s.countSecrets
        + 1}));
    }, [secret.value]);

  const handleChange = ({ target }) => { setSecret(s => ({
    ...s, value: target.value })); };

  return ( <div>
    <input type="text" value={secret.value}
    onChange={handleChange} />
    <div>Number of secrets: {secret.countSecrets}</div>
  </div>
  );
}
```

2b. Avoid Arrays As Dependencies

```
import { useEffect, useState } from 'react';

function ShoppingList() {
  const [list, setList] = useState([]);

  useEffect(() => {
    const.getItems = async () => {
      const response = await fetch('/api/items');
      const items = await response.json();
      setList(items);
    };
   .getItems();
  }, [list]); // don't use: [list]

  return (
    <ul>{list.map((item, i) => <li
    key={i}>{item}</li>)}</ul>
  );
}
```

- The same issue might happen with arrays...
- ... so, it is better to avoid arrays as dependencies
 - you can use an empty dependency array []
 - or an additional state to trigger useEffect
 - or any item in the array, the length property (if appropriate), or ...

Dehydrating During Updates

```
const addItem = async () => {  
  setList(items => [...items, element]);  
  
  const response = await fetch('/api/items', {  
    method: 'POST',  
    body: element,  
  });  
  ...  
};  
  
return (...  
  <input type="text" value={element} ... ></input>  
  <button onClick={addItem}>Add</button>  
  ...);
```

The two updates (remote API, local state) run **in parallel**.

Optimistic state update: it assumes that remote state will be updated without errors => **Risky!**

Dehydrating During Updates – Alternative

```
const addItem = async () => {  
  
  const response = await fetch('/api/items', {  
    method: 'POST',  
    body: element,  
  });  
  if (response.ok)  
    setList(items => [...items, element]);  
  ...  
};  
  
return (...  
  <input type="text" value={element} ... ></input>  
  <button onClick={addItem}>Add</button>  
  ...);
```

The state is updated only **after** checking that the request is successfully
=> **No parallel updates!**

Issue: the user of our app will not see the just added item for a while...

During Updates: Dehydrate And Rehydrate

```
function ShoppingList() {
  const [list, setList] = useState([]);
  const [element, setElement] = useState('');
  const [update, setUpdate] = useState(true);

  useEffect(() => {
    if(update) {
      const getItems = async () => {
        const response = await fetch('/api/items');
        const items = await response.json();
        setList(items);
        setUpdate(false);
      };
      getItems();
    }
  }, [update]);

  const addItem = async () => {
    setElement('');
    setList(items => [...items, `${element} (temp)`]);

    const response = await fetch('/api/items', {
      method: 'POST',
      body: element,
    });
    if (response.ok)
      setUpdate(true);
  };

  return (<
    <ul>{list.map((item, i) => <li key={i}>{item}</li>)}</ul>
    <input type="text" value={element}
    onChange={(ev)=>setElement(ev.target.value)}></input>
    <button onClick={addItem}>Add</button>
  </>
  );
}
```

1. **Update** the state in parallel so that the user can see that the operation was *completed*
2. **Mark** the just updated item as *temporary*
 - e.g., by using a different background color, label, ... than the others
3. **Refresh** the *entire* component as soon as the server completes the update operation
 - successfully or not



Full Stack React, “Appendix C: React Hooks”

React Handbook, chapter “Hooks”

<https://reactjs.org/docs/hooks-rules.html>

Peeking Under the Hood

THE RULES OF HOOKS

Quiz

- What is the “magic” behind `useState`?
- How can the same function return different state variables?
- How can the values be persisted across function calls?

```
function Example(props) {  
  
  [hidden, setHidden] = useState(true) ;  
  [count, setCount] = useState(0) ;  
  [mode, setMode] = useState('view') ;  
  
  . . .  
  
  setHidden(false) ;  
  . . .  
  setCount( c => c+1 ) ;  
  . . .  
  setMode('edit') ;  
  . . .  
  
}
```


Answer

- React associates to each functional component an array of Hook “slots”
 - Slots are stored with the function, therefore they are persistent
- Each time you call a Hook, a new “slot” is used
 - The first time, it is created
 - The other times, it is reused

```
function Example(props) {  
  
  [hidden, setHidden] = useState(true) ;  
  [count, setCount] = useState(0) ;  
  [mode, setMode] = useState('view') ;  
  
  . . .  
  
  setHidden(false) ;  
  . . .  
  setCount( c => c+1 ) ;  
  . . .  
  setMode('edit') ;  
  . . .  
  
}
```

Corollary

- React must “know” which functions may host Hooks
- Hooks must always be called in the same order each time a component renders

```
function Example(props) {  
  
  [hidden, setHidden] = useState(true) ;  
  [count, setCount] = useState(0) ;  
  [mode, setMode] = useState('view') ;  
  
  . . .  
  
  setHidden(false) ;  
  . . .  
  setCount( c => c+1 ) ;  
  . . .  
  setMode('edit') ;  
  . . .  
  
}
```

Hook Usage Rules

- Only Call Hooks at the Top Level
 - Always call Hooks at the top level of your React function
 - Do not call Hooks inside loops, conditions, or nested functions
- Only Call Hooks from React Functions
 - Do not call Hooks from regular JavaScript functions
 - You may call Hooks from React function components
 - You may call Hooks from custom Hooks

<https://reactjs.org/docs/hooks-rules.html>

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