HOOKS

In React, "hooks" are functions that allow you to use state and other React features in functional components. They were introduced in React version 16.8 as a way to add stateful behavior to functional components without the need to convert them into class components. Prior to hooks, stateful logic could only be implemented in class components.



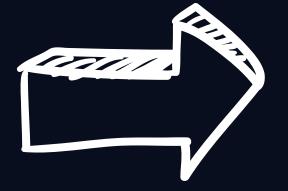


1. UseState:

This hook allows you to add state to your functional component. It returns a state variable and a function to update that state.





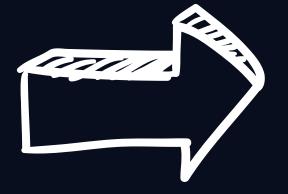


2. USeEffect:

This hook is used for performing side effects in functional components, such as fetching data, subscribing to events, or manipulating the DOM. It runs after every render by default.







3. UseContext:

This hook enables you to access data from a React context in functional components, making it easier to share data across the component tree.





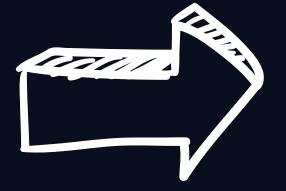


4. USEREducer:

This hook is an alternative to `useState` and is used for more complex state management, where the state logic can get more involved.





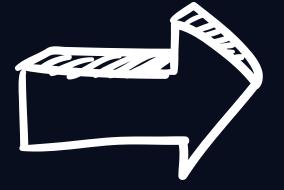


5. useCallback and useMemo:

These hooks are used to optimize performance by memoizing functions and values to prevent unnecessary re-computations.





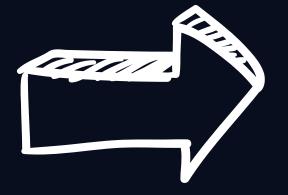


6. USERef:

This hook allows you to create a mutable reference that persists across renders, which can be useful for accessing DOM elements or holding other mutable values.





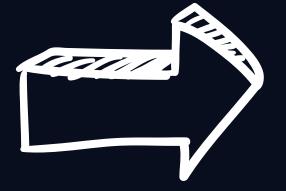


7. USeLayoutEffect:

Similar to `useEffect`, but it runs synchronously after all DOM mutations have been processed.





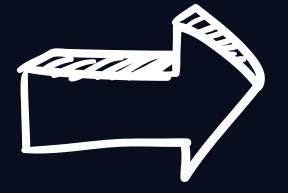


8. uselmperativeHandle:

This hook allows you to customize the instance value that is exposed to parent components when using `ref` with `forwardRef`.









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