

# Agenda

- useState Hook in react
- Function-based components, state and state manipulation
- Handling State using hooks ( useState() - for the project purpose we will only make use of useState hook. Other hooks will be covered in further modules in detail)
- Handling Different events
- Conditional Rendering
- Forms in react

Before beginning with the project let's get a brief idea about what hooks are in react:

## What are react hooks in short?

Before React version 16.8, developers could handle state and other React features only using class components. But with version 16.8, React introduced a new pattern called **Hooks** . With React Hooks, we can use state, and other React features, in a functional component. We will study more about hooks in upcoming modules.

## The useState hook

**useState** is a Hook that allows you to have state variables in functional components. You pass the initial state to this function and it returns a variable with the current state value (not necessarily the initial state) and another function to update this value.

Whereas the state in a class is always an object, with Hooks, the state can be any type. Each piece of state holds a single value, which can be an object, an array, a boolean, or any other type you can imagine.

So when should you use the **useState** Hook? It's especially useful for local component state, but larger projects might require additional state management solutions.

**useState** is a named export from **react** . To use it, you can write:

```
React.useState
```



OR

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



The **useState** Hook allows you to declare only one state variable (of any type) at a time, like this:

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



```
const Message= () => {  
  const messageState = useState('');  
  const listState = useState([]);  
}
```

**useState** takes the initial value of the state variable as an argument. You can pass it directly, as shown in the previous example

But **useState** doesn't return just a variable as the previous examples imply.

It returns an array, where the first element is the state variable and the second element is a function to update the value of the variable:

```
const Message= () => {  
  const messageState = useState( '' );  
  const message = messageState[0]; // Contains ''  
  const setMessage = messageState[1]; // It's a function  
}
```



Usually, you'll use array destructuring to simplify the code shown above:

```
const Message= () => {  
  const [message, setMessage]= useState( '' );  
}
```



The second element returned by `useState` is a function that takes a new value to update the state variable.

Here's an example that uses a text box to update the state variable on every change:

```
const Message = () => {
  const [message, setMessage] = useState( '' );

  return (
    <div>
      <input
        type="text"
        value={message}
        placeholder="Enter a message"
        onChange={e => setMessage(e.target.value)}
      />
      <p>
        <strong>{message}</strong>
      </p>
    </div>
  );
}
```



However, this update function doesn't update the value right away.

Rather, it enqueues the update operation. Then, after re-rendering the component, the argument of `useState` will be ignored and this function will return the most recent value. If you use the previous value to update state, you must pass a function that receives the previous value and returns the new value:

```
const Message = () => {
  const [message, setMessage] = useState( '' );

  return (
    <div>
      <input
        type="text"
        value={message}
        placeholder="Enter some letters"
        onChange={e => {
          const val = e.target.value;
          setMessage(prev => prev + val)
        }}
      />
      <p>
        <strong>{message}</strong>
      </p>
    </div>
  );
};
```


















We will study `useState` in detail in upcoming modules.

## Let's Begin

We will use the same code we wrote for React Project - Class-based and re-write all the code according to functional components from scratch.

We will use the same project we created for the last class. The project structure will look like this:

>		node_modules	
>		public	
▼		src	●
▼		components	●
		AddTodo.js	U
		Todo.js	U
		Todos.js	U
		App.css	M
		App.js	M
		index.css	M
		index.js	M
		.gitignore	
		package-lock.json	M
		package.json	M
		README.md	

#### App.js

```
import './App.css';
import Todos from './components/Todos';

const App = () => {
  return (
    <div className='container'>
      <h1 className='text-center'>ToDo App in ReactJS</h1>
    </div>
  )
}
```



```

        <Todos />
      </div>
    );
  };

  export default App;

```

## Todos.js

In Todos component there are 2 state properties **editTodo** and **todos**

In Class Component *Todos*, we have added some methods which are defined as arrow notation as we are going to access these methods from other Components like *Todo* and *AddTodo*.

**getTime()** is getting used to adding an ID to *ToDo*.

**handleDone**, **handleDelete** and **addNewTodo**, **editTodo** are method whose references are getting passed as Component attributes, which will be called from their respective Components.

We have also included our modal to edit todo in this component.

```

import { useState } from "react";
import AddTodo from "../AddTodo";
import Todo from "../Todo";

const Todos = () => {
  const [editTodo, setEditTodo] = useState({});
  const [todos, setTodos] = useState(
    localStorage.getItem("todos")
      ? JSON.parse(localStorage.getItem("todos"))
      : [],
  );

  //Local helper method to get date
  function getTime() {
    let d = new Date();
    var n = d.getTime();
    return n;
  }

  //method called from Todo component
  const handleDelete = todo => {
    const todosArr = todos?.filter(t => {
      return t.id !== todo.id;
    });
    setTodos(todosArr);
    localStorage.setItem("todos", JSON.stringify(todosArr));
  };

  const handleDone = todo => {
    const todosArr = [...todos];
    todosArr?.map(t => {
      if (t.id === todo.id) {
        t.isDone = !t.isDone;
      }
    });
    return t;
  };
  setTodos(todosArr);
  localStorage.setItem("todos", JSON.stringify(todosArr));
};

//method called from AddTodo component
const addNewTodo = value => {
  if (value) {
    const todosArr = [...todos];
    todosArr?.push({
      id: getTime(),
      value: value,
    });
  }
};

```



```

        isDone: false,
    });
    setTodos(todosArr);
    localStorage.setItem("todos", JSON.stringify(todosArr));
} else {
    alert("Please add a value");
}
};

const editTodoFun = todo => {
    const todosArr = [...todos];
    todosArr?.map(t => {
        if (t.id === todo.id) {
            t.value = todo.value;
        }
        return t;
    });
    setEditTodo({});
    setTodos(todosArr);
    localStorage.setItem("todos", JSON.stringify(todosArr));
};

const setEditValue = todo => {
    setEditTodo(todo);
};

return (
    <div>
        {todos?.length <= 0 && (
            <div className='alert alert-info text-center' role='alert'>
                <b>No Todos Added</b>
            </div>
        )}
        <table className='table'>
            <tbody>
                {todos.map((todo, index) => (
                    <tr key={todo.id}>
                        <Todo
                            index={index + 1}
                            todo={todo}
                            fooDelete={handleDelete}
                            fooDoneDone={handleDone}
                            fooEdit={setEditValue}
                        />
                    </tr>
                ))}
                <tr>
                    <td colSpan='4' className='text-center'>
                        <AddTodo fooAddTodo={addNewTodo} />
                    </td>
                </tr>
            </tbody>
        </table>
        <div className='modal fade' id='exampleModal'>
            <div className='modal-dialog'>
                <div className='modal-content'>
                    <div className='modal-header'>
                        <h5 className='modal-title' id='exampleModalLabel'>
                            Update Todo Value
                        </h5>
                        <button
                            type='button'
                            className='btn-close'
                            data-bs-dismiss='modal'
                            aria-label='Close'></button>
                    </div>
                </div>
            </div>
        </div>
    </div>
);

```

```

    </div>
    <div className='modal-body'>
      <form
        onSubmit={e => {
          e.preventDefault();
          editTodoFun(editTodo);
        }}>
        <div className='mb-3'>
          <label htmlFor='recipient-name' className='col-form-label'>
            Value:
          </label>
          {editTodo?.value && (
            <input
              type='text'
              className='form-control'
              value={editTodo.value}
              onChange={e =>
                setEditTodo({
                  ...editTodo,
                  value: e.target.value,
                })
              }
            />
          )}
        </div>
        <div className='modal-footer'>
          <button
            type='button'
            className='btn btn-secondary'
            data-bs-dismiss='modal'>
            Close
          </button>
          <button
            type='submit'
            className='btn btn-primary'
            data-bs-dismiss='modal'>
            Update
          </button>
        </div>
      </form>
    </div>
  </div>
</div>
</div>
);
};

export default Todos;

```

### Todo.js

Todo Component will represent a single Todo in the list and have methods **fooDoneDone** ( *check/ uncheck event handler* ) and **fooDelete** ( delete button event handler )

```

import React from "react";

const Todo = props => {

  function renderTodo() {
    if (props.todo.isDone) return <s>{props.todo.value}</s>;
    else return props.todo.value;
  }

  return (

```



```

    <React.Fragment>
      <td style={{ width: 10 }} className='text-center'>
        {props.index}
      </td>
      <td style={{ width: 15 }} className='text-center'>
        <input
          type='checkbox'
          defaultChecked={props.todo.isDone}
          onChange={() => props.fooDoneDone(props.todo)}
        />
      </td>
      <td>{renderTodo()}</td>

      <td style={{ width: 100 }} className='text-center'>
        <button
          data-bs-toggle='modal'
          data-bs-target='#exampleModal'
          type='button'
          className='btn btn-warning btn-sm'
          onClick={() => props.fooEdit(props.todo)}>
          Edit
        </button>
      </td>
      <td style={{ width: 100 }} className='text-center'>
        <button
          onClick={() => props.fooDelete(props.todo)}
          className='btn btn-danger btn-sm'>
          Delete
        </button>
      </td>
    </React.Fragment>
  );
};

export default Todo;

```

### AddTodo.js

In AddTodo class we have **handleChange** method to set the todo value and we have the state variable **value**.

```

import { useState } from "react";

const AddTodo = props => {
  const [value, setValue] = useState(props.addTodoValue);

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

  const clearInput = () => {
    setValue("");
  };

  const addTodo = e => {
    e.preventDefault();
    props.fooAddTodo(value);
    clearInput();
  };

  return (
    <form onSubmit={addTodo}>
      <div className='input-group mb-3'>
        <input
          type='text'
          className='form-control'

```



```

      id= 'todoValue'
      placeholder='ToDo'
      value={value}
      onChange={handleChange}
    />
    <div className='input-group-append'>
      <button className='btn btn-success' type='submit' id='button-addon2'>
        Add New ToDo
      </button>
    </div>
  </div>
</form>
);
};

export default AddTodo;
```

Final View:

A screenshot of a web application titled "ToDo App in ReactJS". The application shows a list of two tasks. The first task is "Another New Todo" with a checked checkbox, and the second is "New todo" with an unchecked checkbox. To the right of each task are two buttons: a yellow "Edit" button and a red "Delete" button. At the bottom of the interface is a text input field labeled "ToDo" and a green button labeled "Add New ToDo".