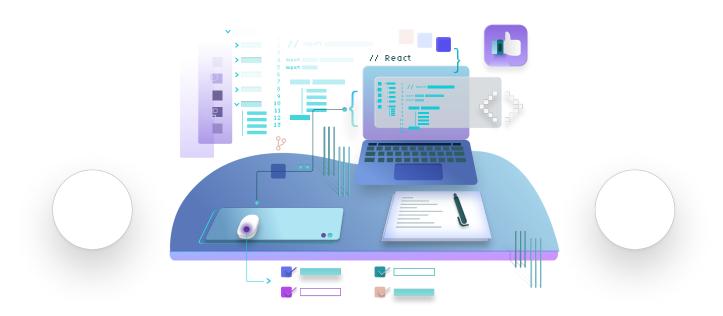


#### Courses



# useEffect Hook

Manage with your component's lifecycle with the useEffect hook

React is known for its powerful state management process doesn't require any page reload. One of the tools used for ging the state is the useEffect hook, that deals with the

component's lifecycle. Read on to learn how to use the useEffect hook.

#### CodeSandbox link

You can find the full code for this tutorial at <a href="https://codesandbox.io/s/useeffect-yuwht">https://codesandbox.io/s/useeffect-yuwht</a>.

### Understanding the component lifecycle

Using the useEffect hook means understanding the lifecycle of the component. This lifecycle consists of three main parts: mounting, updating, and unmounting. If you're familiar with the old wait to deal with the component lifecycle, these three parts correspond to **ComponentDidMount**, **ComponentDidUpdate**, **ComponentWillUnmount**.

To understand better a component's lifecycle, we can look at the lifecycle of a flower. When the flower's seed is planted, it is **mounted**. Then, as it grows, it is **updating** and, unfortunately, it will die (or **unmount**) someday. The component's lifecycle is exactly the same: when the user lands on the page, the component is mounted, then as the states update, the component is also updated, and, finally, the component is unmounted when the user leaves the page.

#### Anatomy of the useEffect hook

The component lifecycle is represented in three different parts of the useEffect hook, as shown in the code snippet below.



```
return () => {
    // Cleanup function
}
}, [//Updating])
```

The first part is the mounting part. That's when the component is initially rendered when the user lands on the page. The return function is the cleanup function, or when the user leaves the page and the component will unmount. The array is the last part, and it is where you put the states that will update throughout the component's lifecycle. You can discard the array if your component won't update during its lifecycle.

#### When to use the useEffect hook?

The useEffect hook is useful when you wish to run some functions during the component's lifecycle. For example, if you want to update the UI when a state changes, the useEffect hook is the way to go. You can also define a state on first load (when componentDidMount), and also clean the state when the component is unmounting (componentWillUnmount).

Let's look at an example below. We want to update the page title every time the user clicks on a button on the page, using the useEffect and useState hooks.

#### **Create your component**

Start by creating your component. We'll reuse the button component we created in the **useState hook section** and incorporate the useEffect hook as well.

import React, { useState } from "react"

```
Button = () => {
st [count, setCount] = useState(0)
```

```
return <button onClick={() => setCount(count + 1)}>You clicked {count} times
export default Button
```

#### Import useEffect

In order to use **useEffect**, you'll need to import it at the top of the file. Don't forget to keep React and useState as we still need them.

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

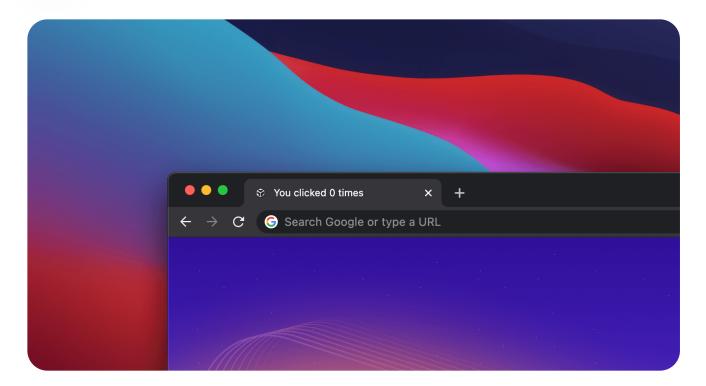
#### **Define useEffect**

Next, create a new **useEffect** just above the return statement in your component. We want to update the document title every time the user clicks on the button, so let's set it in the mounting part of the useEffect hook.

```
useEffect(() => {
     document.title = `You clicked ${count} times.` // This is the mounting part
}, [])
```

You'll see the title of the tab change to **You clicked 0 times**, since the value of **count** is initially set to 0.



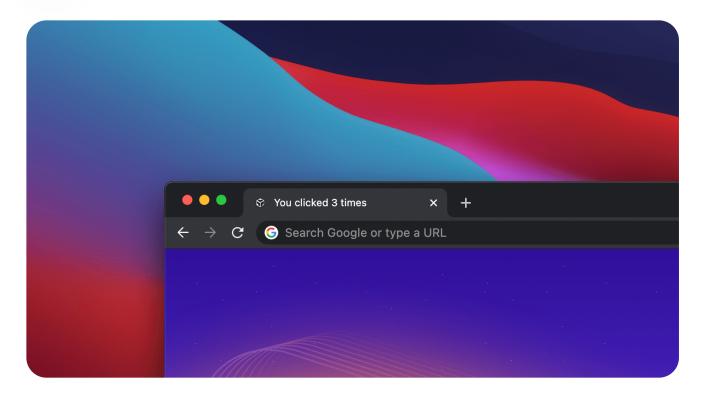


However, when you click on the button, the text on the button updates but not the title of the tab. Therefore, we need to add the count state in the update array of the useEffect hook. Every time the **count** is updated, the useEffect will be rerun, updating the document title in our case.

```
useEffect(() => {
    document.title = `You clicked ${count} times.`
}, [count]) // Add the count state in the array here
```

Now, every time you click on the button, the title of the tab will update to reflect the number of times the user clicked on the button.





### Final code with styling

You can style your components by using the **styled-components** package in your project. Learn more about it in **the Styling in React section** of this handbook.

The final code incorporating useEffect as well as useState and styled-components will look like this:

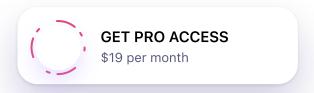
```
import React, { useState, useEffect } from "react";
import styled from "styled-components";

const MyButton = () => {
  const [count, setCount] = useState(0);

Effect(() => {
    cument.title = `You clicked ${count} times`;
    count]);
```

```
return (
    <StyledButton onClick={() => setCount(count + 1)}>
      You clicked {count} times
    </StyledButton>
  );
};
export default MyButton;
const StyledButton = styled.button`
  background: linear-gradient(91.4deg, #2fb8ff 0%, #9eecd9 100%);
  padding: 12px 0;
  width: 200px;
  border: none;
  border-radius: 30px;
  color: white;
  font-weight: bold;
 font-family: Segoe UI, sans-serif;
```

# Learn with videos and source files. Available to Pro subscribers only.





Purchase includes access to 30+ courses, 100+ premium tutorials, 120+ hours of videos, source files and certificates. BACK TO USeState Hook

READ NEXT **useRef Hook** 





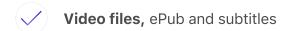
TEMPLATES AND SOURCE CODE

## **Download source files**

Download the videos and assets to refer and learn offline without interuption.









Videos

ePub

Assets

1	Hooks	3:39	2	React app	4:23
	An overview of React Hooks and the frameworks you can use to			Create your first React project from the Terminal and save it on	
3	React	2:54	4	Styling in React	5:06
	Component Create your first JSX com using React	eate your first JSX component		How to style your React components using inline styling,	
5	Styles and Props	2:22	6	Understanding Hooks	3:21
	Render different styles depending on different properties passed to			Learn about the basics of React Hooks, which introduced at Reac	
7	useState Hook	2:54	8	useEffect Hook	3:41
	Use the useState hook to manage local state in your React		Manage with your component's lifecycle with the useEffect hook		
9	useRef Hook	3:00	10	Props	3:11
Ü	Learn about the useRef hook, which replaces the JavaScript		Learn about props in React to pass data from parent to child		
11	Conditional Rendering	4:21	12	<b>Load Local Data</b> Load local JSON data int	4:04
	Render different UIs depending on different conditions and states		React application		
	Fetch Data from an API	5:40	14	<b>Toggle a state</b> Learn how to toggle a sta	4:05
	Learn the basics of asynchronous functions and promises by fetchi			true to false and back again	

15	useInput Hook  Create a hook to get the value the onChange event of input		16	Intro to Firebase  Learn about Firebase and se in your React project	6:59 et it up
17	Firebase Auth  Set up authentication in you application using Firebase A	11:59 r React	18	Firestore Enable Firestore as your date in your React application	10:51 abase
19	Firebase Storage	6:40	20	Gatsby and React	6:44
	Enable Firebase Storage in your application to store photos or			Create a static content-oriented website using React on Gatsby	
21	NextJS and React	5:24	22	React TypeScript Par	8:19
	Create your first NextJS React application			Learn how to create a React TypeScript application using the	
23	React TypeScript Par	7:35	24	useScrollPositio n Hook	4:26
	Learn the basics of TypeScript and how to use TypeScript in a React			Create a custom hook to listen to the current window position of the	
25	useOnScreen hook	8:08	26	useContext Hook	8:32
	Create a custom hook to list when an element is visible o			Manage global states throughouthe entire application	
27	Fragments	2:43	28	Lazy Loading	4:05
2,	Group multiple children together with React Fragments		_0	Lazy Load heavy components to improve performance	
29	React Suspense	3:13	30	Environment	4:43
	Wait for data with React Suspense and React.lazy			Variables  Make environment variables secret with a .env file	
31	Reach Router	5:31	32	URL Params	4:04
	Create a multiple-pages React application with Reach Router			Create unique URL with URL Params	-
	SEO and Metadata	6:47	34	Favicon  Add an icon to a React webs	3:03
	Optimize a React application for			, ad all loon to a heact website	

search engines with React Helmet

35	Dynamic Favicon	2:14	36	PropTypes Implement props type-chec	3:54 kina
	Change the favicon's fill color depending on the user's system			with PropTypes	
37	Custom PropTypes Create a custom PropType u validator function	3:58 Ising a	38	useMemo  Prevent unnecessary re-rend when the component stays to	
39	Serverless Email Sending	10:02			
	Use EmailJS to send an email without backend				

## **Meet the instructor**

We all try to be consistent with our way of teaching step-by-step, providing source files and prioritizing design in our courses.

#### 6 COURSES - 23 HOURS



New Chapter 4 h

This is the description of my new chapter

#### **Stephanie Diep**





SwiftUl Concurrency 3 hrs

Concurrency, swipe actions, search feature,...



SwiftUI Combine and 3 hrs Data

Learn about Combine, the



SwiftIII Advanced

2 hre

Home Downloads

Courses Search

Tutorials Account

Pricing Licenses

Updates



Site made with React, Gatsby, Netlify and Contentful. Learn **how**. Community - Discord Channel

Design+Code © 2021

**Terms of Service - Privacy Policy** 

Need help? Contact Us

