



React Hooks Explained

Hooks are a feature introduced in React 16.8 that enable you to use state and other React functionalities in functional components, eliminating the need for class components.

They simplify the management of state and side effects in functional components.

Rules of Hooks



Only Call Hooks at the Top Level:

Don't call hooks inside loops, conditions, or nested functions. This ensures that hooks are called in the same order every time a component renders, which is crucial for React to correctly preserve the state of hooks between renders.

Only Call Hooks from React Functions:

You should only call hooks from React functional components or custom hooks. This means you can't call hooks from regular JavaScript functions or class components.

List of Hooks



- 1. useState ()
- 2. useEffect ()
- 3. useContext()
- 4. useMemo ()
- 5. useRef()
- 6. useReducer ()

useState ()



Purpose:

Manages state within a functional component.

useEffect ()



Purpose:

Performs side effects like data fetching, subscriptions, or manually manipulating the DOM.

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

function DataFetcher() {
  const [data, setData] = useState(null);

  useEffect(() => {
    fetch('https://api.example.com/data')
        .then(response => response.json())
        .then(data => setData(data));
  }, []); // Empty dependency array means this runs once after the initial render

  return <div>{data ? JSON.stringify(data) : 'Loading...'}</div>;
}
```

useContext ()

Purpose:

Accesses the value of a context created with React.createContext()

```
import React, { useContext, createContext } from 'react';
const ThemeContext = createContext('light');
function ThemedComponent() {
  const theme = useContext(ThemeContext);
 return <div>The current theme is {theme}</div>;
function App() {
 return (
    <ThemeContext.Provider value="dark">
      <ThemedComponent />
    </ThemeContext.Provider>
  );
```

useMemo ()



Purpose:

Memoizes a value to optimize performance by recalculating it only when dependencies change.

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

function ExpensiveComponent({ number }) {
  const calculateSquare = (num) => num * num;

  const square = useMemo(() => calculateSquare(number), [number]);

  return <div>Square of {number} is {square}</div>;
}
```

useRef ()

Purpose:



Provides a mutable ref object that persists across renders and can be used to access DOM nodes or store mutable values.

```
import React, { useRef, useEffect } from 'react';

function FocusInput() {
  const inputRef = useRef(null);

  useEffect(() => {
    inputRef.current.focus(); // Focus the input element on mount
  }, []);

  return <input ref={inputRef} type="text" />;
}
```

useReducer ()



Purpose:

Manages state with a reducer function, which provides a more structured approach to state updates compared to useState.

```
import React, { useReducer } from 'react';
// Define the initial state
const initialState = { count: 0 };
// Define the reducer function
export default function reducer(state, action) {
 switch (action.type) {
   case 'increment':
     return { count: state.count + 1 };
   case 'decrement':
    return { count: state.count - 1 };
     return state;
function Counter() {
 // Initialize useReducer
 const [state, dispatch] = useReducer(reducer, initialState);
 return (
   <div>
     Count: {state.count}
     <button onClick={() => dispatch({ type: 'increment' })}>Increment</button>
     <button onClick={() => dispatch({ type: 'decrement' })}>Decrement/button>
 );
```



Have a Project in Mind?