

Data Binding in React

- Data binding is a technique used in web applications to access the data and bind to UI, identify the changes in UI and update into data.
- Web Applications support
 - o One Way Binding
 - o Two Way Binding
- React Supports only "One Way Binding"
- Two Way Binding requires "Event Handling".
- Server Technologies support Two Way Binding by using frameworks like
 - o MVC (Model View Controller)
 - o MVP (Model View Presenter)
 - o MVVM (Model View – View Model)
- You can store data in "Variables" if you are using "Function" component.
- You can store data in "Properties" if you are using "Class" component.
- Variables and Properties are "Immutable", they can't change according to state and situation.
- Hence you have to use "State" for component.

Ex: Function Component without state

DataBindingComponent.js

```
export default function DataBindingComponent()
{
  var product = {
    Name: "JBL Speaker",
    Price: 4500.55,
    Stock: true,
    Photo: "images/speaker.jpg"
  };
  return(
    <div className="container-fluid">
      <h3>Product Details</h3>
      <dl>
        <dt>Edit Name</dt>
        <dd><input type="text" value={product.Name} /></dd>
      </dl>
    </div>
  );
}
```

```

        <dt>Name</dt>
        <dd>{product.Name}</dd>
        <dt>Price</dt>
        <dd>{product.Price}</dd>
        <dt>Stock</dt>
        <dd>{(product.Stock===true)?"Available":"Out of Stock"}</dd>
        <dt>Preview</dt>
        <dd>
            <img src={product.Photo} alt="speaker" width="100" height="100"/>
        </dd>
    </dl>
</div>
)
}

```

Ex: Properties in Class Component

DataBindingComponent.js

```

import React from "react";
export default class DataBindingComponent extends React.Component
{
    product = {
        Name: "Nike Casuals",
        Price: 6500.55,
        Stock: true,
        Photo: "images/shoe.jpg"
    };
    render(){
        return(
            <div className="container-fluid">
                <h3>Product Details</h3>

```

```

<dl>
  <dt>Edit Name</dt>
  <dd><input type="text" value={this.product.Name} /></dd>
  <dt>Name</dt>
  <dd>{this.product.Name}</dd>
  <dt>Price</dt>
  <dd>{this.product.Price}</dd>
  <dt>Stock</dt>
  <dd>{(this.product.Stock===true)?"Available":"Out of Stock"}</dd>
  <dt>Preview</dt>
  <dd>
    <img src={this.product.Photo} alt="speaker" width="100" height="100"/>
  </dd>
</dl>
</div>
)
}
}

```

State in Function Component

- State allows to store data and handle between requests in a component.
- React 16.8 and higher versions are introduced with “useState()” hook in function component.
- It can maintain state for component, where you can store value and use across requests.
- “useState()” configure a state object.

Syntax:

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

```
const [getterRef, setter] = useState();
```

```
setter(value);          - set value into state
```

{ getterRef } - get value from state

FAQ: Why state is defined as “const”?

A: State requires initialization of memory. “const” defines initialization.

Ex: **State in Function Component**

DataBindingComponent.js

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

```
export default function DataBindingComponent()
```

```
{
```

```
  const [product, setProduct] = useState({Name:"", Price: 0, Stock: false});
```

```
  const [title, setTitle] = useState('State in Function Components');
```

```
  function handleNameChange(e){
```

```
    setProduct({
```

```
      Name: e.target.value,
```

```
      Price: product.Price,
```

```
      Stock: product.Stock
```

```
    })
```

```
}
```

```
function handlePriceChange(e){
```

```
  setProduct({
```

```
    Name: product.Name,
```

```
    Price: e.target.value,
```

```
    Stock: product.Stock
```

```
  })
```

```
}
```

```
function handleStockChange(e){
```

```
  setProduct({
```

```

    Name: product.Name,
    Price: product.Price,
    Stock: e.target.checked
  })
}
return(
  <div className="container-fluid">
    <h1 className="text-center">{title}</h1>
    <div className="row">
      <div className="col-3">
        <h2>Register Product</h2>
        <dl>
          <dt>Name</dt>
          <dd>
            <input type="text" value={product.Name} onChange={handleNameChange} />
          </dd>
          <dt>Price</dt>
          <dd>
            <input type="text" value={product.Price} onChange={handlePriceChange} />
          </dd>
          <dt>Stock</dt>
          <dd className="form-check form-switch">
            <input className="form-check-input" type="checkbox"
checked={product.Stock} onChange={handleStockChange} />
          </dd>
        </dl>
      </div>
      <div className="col-9">
        <h2>Product Details</h2>
        <dl>

```

```

        <dt>Name</dt>
        <dd>{product.Name}</dd>
        <dt>Price</dt>
        <dd>{product.Price}</dd>
        <dt>Stock</dt>
        <dd>{(product.Stock==true)?"Available":"Out of Stock"}</dd>
    </dl>
</div>
</div>
</div>
)
}

```

State with React Class Component

- React class component is a state full component.
- It implicitly provides state for component.
- “React.Component” base class provides state, which you can use in your component.
- State is defined for component at the time of allocating memory for component and creating an object for component.
- It is handled by the constructor of class.

Syntax:

```

class Demo extends React.Component
{
    constructor(props){
        super(props);
        this.state = { property: value }
    }
}
<div> {this.state.property} </div>

```

- To store a new value or to assign value into state property you have to use the method “setState()”.

```

setState({
  property: newValue
})

```

- Class component will not allow the events to handle state directly.
- Class component can handle events directly without any state function.

[Events can't handle state of class component directly, they need a binding technique that will bind the events to class components]

- Event requires a “binding” technique that bind the event with class
 - **You can bind in constructor**

```

constructor(props)
{
  super(props);
  this.handleClick = this.handleClick.bind(this);
}

```
 - **You can bind in event handler**

```

<button onClick={this.handleClick.bind(this)}>

```
 - **You can configure a call back in event handler.**

```

<button onClick={()=>this.handleClick()}>

```

Ex:

DataBindingComponent.js

```

import React from 'react';

```

```

export default class DataBindingComponent extends React.Component

```

```

{
  constructor(props) {
    super(props);
    this.state = {
      Name: '',
      Price: 0,
      Stock: false
    }
  }
}

```

```
    this.handleNameChange = this.handleNameChange.bind(this);  
    this.handlePriceChange = this.handlePriceChange.bind(this);  
    this.handleStockChange = this.handleStockChange.bind(this);  
  }
```

```
  handleNameChange(e){  
    this.setState({  
      Name:e.target.value,  
      Price: this.state.Price,  
      Stock: this.state.Stock  
    })  
  }  
}
```

```
  handlePriceChange(e){  
    this.setState({  
      Name: this.state.Name,  
      Price: e.target.value,  
      Stock: this.state.Stock  
    })  
  }  
}
```

```
  handleStockChange(e){  
    this.setState({  
      Name: this.state.Name,  
      Price: this.state.Price,  
      Stock: e.target.checked  
    })  
  }  
}
```



```
render(){
  return(
    <div className="container-fluid">
      <h1 className="text-center">State in Class Component</h1>
      <div className="row">
        <div className="col-3">
          <h2>Register Product</h2>
          <dl>
            <dt>Name</dt>
            <dd>
              <input type="text" onChange={this.handleNameChange}
value={this.state.Name} className="form-control" />
            </dd>
            <dt>Price</dt>
            <dd>
              <input type="text" onChange={this.handlePriceChange}
value={this.state.Price} className="form-control" />
            </dd>
            <dt>Stock</dt>
            <dd className="form-check form-switch">
              <input onChange={this.handleStockChange} checked={this.state.Stock}
className="form-check-input" type="checkbox" />
            </dd>
          </dl>
        </div>
        <div className="col-9">
          <h2>Product Details</h2>
          <dl>
            <dt>Name</dt>
            <dd>{this.state.Name}</dd>
```

<dt>Price</dt>

<dd>{this.state.Price}</dd>

<dt>Stock</dt>

<dd>{(this.state.Stock==true?"Available":"Out of Stock")}</dd>

</dl>

</div>

</div>

</div>

)

}

}

