- Lifecycle of Components
- Each component in React has a lifecycle which you can monitor and manipulate during its three main phases. The three phases are: Mounting, Updating, and Unmounting.

Mounting

Updating

The next phase in the lifecycle is when a component is updated.

A component is updated whenever there is a change in the component's state or props.

React has five built-in methods that gets called, in this order, when a component is updated:

getDerivedStateFromProps()

shouldComponentUpdate()

render()

getSnapshotBeforeUpdate()

componentDidUpdate()

The render() method is required and will always be called, the others are optional and will be called if you define them.

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componentDidMount

The `componentDidMount()` method is called after the component is rendered.

This is where you run statements that requires that the component is already placed in the DOM.

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Functional life chycle

- A React component undergoes three phases in its lifecycle: mounting, updating, and unmounting. The mounting phase is when a new component is created and inserted into the DOM or, in other words, when the life of a component begins. This can only happen once, and is often called "initial render."
- A React component undergoes three phases in its lifecycle: mounting, updating, and unmounting.
- The mounting phase is when a new component is created and inserted into the DOM or, in other words, when the life of a component begins. This can only happen once, and is often called "initial render."
- The updating phase is when the component updates or re-renders. This reaction is triggered when the props are updated

or when the state is updated. This phase can occur multiple times, which is kind of the point of React.

- The last phase within a component's lifecycle is the unmounting phase, when the component is removed from the DOM.

- In a class-based component, you can call different methods for each phase of the lifecycle (more on this below). These lifecycle methods are of course not applicable to functional components because they can only be written/contained within a class. However, React hooks give functional components the ability to use states.

- Hooks have gaining popularity because they make working with React cleaner and often less verbose.

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