The Effect Hook

What is the useEffect hook and how is it used to save states effect.

WE'LL COVER THE FOLLOWING ^

- Need for the Effect Hook
- Calling useEffect

Need for the Effect Hook

With class components, you've likely performed side effects such as logging, fetching data, or managing subscriptions.

These side effects may be called "effects" for short, and the effect hook, useEffect was created for this purpose.

How is it used?

Well, the useEffect hook is called by passing it a function within which you can perform your side effects.

Below is a quick example:

```
useEffect(() => {
    //  you can perform side effects here
    console.log("useEffect first timer here.")
})
```

Calling useEffect

In useEffect, I've passed an anonymous function with some side effect called within it.

The next logical question is, when is the useEffect function invoked?

componentDidMount and componentDidUpdate.

Since functional components don't have these lifecycle methods, useEffect kind of takes their place.

In the example above, the function within <code>useEffect</code>, also known as the effect function, will be invoked when the functional component mounts (<code>componentDidMount</code>) and when the component updates (<code>componentDidUpdate</code>).

Here's that in action.

By adding the useEffect call above to the counter app, we indeed get the log from the useEffect function.



```
useEffect(() => {
   console.log("useEffect first timer here.")
}, [count])

const handleClick = () => {
   setCount(count + 1);
   setTime(new Date())
}
return (
   ...
  );
}
```

By default, the useEffect function will be called after every render.

The useEffect hook isn't entirely the same as componentDidMount + componentDidUpdate. It can be viewed as such, but the implementation differs with some subtle differences.

In the next lesson, we'll discuss how the useEffect hook can be used for specific functionality, especially for array passing.