

Bringing Everything Together: Handling Button Clicks

The implementation of a button dispatching an onClick action

In the last lesson, we covered all but one aspect of the ButtonGroup implementation: the **data-tech attribute**. This is called a data attribute, which exists for each button.

It is a way to store some extra information that doesn't have any visual representation. It makes it slightly easier to grab certain values off of an element.

A completely rendered button will look like this:

```
<button  
  data-tech="React"  
  key="btn-1"  
  className="hello-btn"> React  
</button>
```



Right now, everything renders correctly, but upon clicking the button, nothing happens yet.



Hello World *React* !

React

Elm

React-redux



Well, that's because we haven't provided any click handlers yet. Let's do that now. Within the render function, let's set up an **onClick** handler:

```
<div>
  {technologies.map((tech, i) => (
    <button
      data-tech={tech}
      key={`btn-${i}`}
      className="hello-btn"
      onClick={dispatchBtnAction}
    >
      {tech}
    </button>
  ))}
</div>
```

Good. Let's write the **dispatchBtnAction** now.

Don't forget that the sole aim of this handler is to dispatch an action when a click has happened.

For example, if you click the react button, dispatch the action:

```
{
  type: "SET_TECHNOLOGY",
  tech: "React"
}
```

If you click the React-Redux button, dispatch this action:

```
{
  type: "SET_TECHNOLOGY",
  tech: "React-redux"
}
```

So, here's the **dispatchBtnAction** function.

```
function dispatchBtnAction(e) {
  const tech = e.target.dataset.tech;
  store.dispatch(setTechnology(tech));
}
```

Hmmm. Does the code above make sense to you?

`e.target.dataset.tech` will get the data attribute set on the button, `data-tech`. Hence, `tech` will hold the value of the text.

`store.dispatch()` is how you dispatch an action in Redux, and `setTechnology()` is the action creator we wrote earlier!

```
function setTechnology (text) {  
  return {  
    type: "SET_TECHNOLOGY",  
    text: text  
  }  
}
```



I have gone ahead to add a few comments in the illustration below, just so you understand the code.

```
JS ButtonGroup.js  
1 import React from "react";  
2 import { store } from "../store";  
3 import { setTechnology } from "../actions";  
4  
5 const ButtonGroup = ({ technologies }) => (  
6   <div className="hello-btns">  
7     {technologies.map((tech, i) => (  
8       <button  
9         data-tech={tech}  
10        key={`btn-${i}`}  
11        className="hello-btn"  
12        onClick={dispatchBtnAction}  
13      >  
14        {tech}  
15      </button>  
16    )}  
17  </div>  
18 );  
19  
20 function dispatchBtnAction(e) {  
21   const tech = e.target.dataset.tech;  
22   store.dispatch(setTechnology(tech));  
23 }  
24  
25 export default ButtonGroup;  
26
```

Like you already know, **`store.dispatch`** expects an action object - nothing else. Don't forget the **`setTechnology`** action creator. It takes in the button text and returns the required action.

Also, the `tech` of the button is grabbed from the dataset of the button. You see, that's exactly why I had a `data-tech` attribute on each button. So we could easily grab the `tech` off each of the buttons.

Now we're dispatching the right actions. Can we ascertain that this works as expected now? We will find out in the next lesson.

