# State Management

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CS142 Lecture Notes - StateManagement

## Our small, read-only photo app is deceptively simple

- Model, View, Controller All setup on startup and static
  - Can have a nice modular design of view components.
  - Each MVC unit independently fetches their model data.
    - Some duplicate model data fetches (e.g. UserDetail & UserList)
- Add in Session State and object creation and updating
  - Things get more complex for our single page app
- Examples:
  - User add new comments or photos model data of one view changed by another view
  - Users logs out and logins into the app with a different login name big change in model data

#### Session state shared between frontend and backend

- Must be kept in sync between the browser app and the server
  - Who, if anyone, is logged in?
- Server will need to reject any requests from users not logged in
  - Model fetching done only at view/controller startup might not work
- Consider transitions of your photo app
  - $\circ$   $\$  Login Not logged in to logged in
    - At app startup most models are not available (e.g. sidenav user list) but become available after login is completed.
  - Logout Logged in to not logged in
    - Requests to web server that worked before will now fail

#### Models updates

- Consider what happens when new objects like users, photos, or comments are added.
  - Models change
- Controller fetching model only at startup might not work
- Consider photo app adding a photo or comment
  - Model refresh needed

### Components are interested in outside events

- How to keep a modular design but allow controllers to be notified of things happening outside of it?
  - Example: a view component and an add component
- One option: Explicit communication interfaces in components
  - ReactJS: Pass callback functions around to components
    - <Component commInfo={this.callMeWithInfo.bind(this)} />
- Better option: Listener/emitter pattern
  - Components registers interest (listen) and component detecting change signals (emit)

#### React listener/emitter pattern: No opinion

- FLUX Facebook's Application Architecture For Building user interfaces
  - Store state in a "Store" change with actions, notify view listeners



- Redux <u>https://redux.js.org/</u> A predictable state container for JavaScript apps
- Relay <u>https://relay.dev/</u> The production-ready GraphQL client for React CS142 Lecture Notes - StateManagement

#### Photo App current Model Data Handling



### Photo App with state management



## Photo App with offline support



## Dealing with other model changes

What happens if another user adds a photo or comment? Options:

- 1. Do nothing: Easy!
  - User won't see new material until they do something that caused the model to be refreshed
  - Very disconcerting if they don't see their own changes
- 2. Poll: Periodically check for changes or just refetch the model
  - Can provide a UI widget to trigger model refresh
- 3. Server push: Have the server push model changes as soon as they occur
  - User sees updates as soon as possible
  - Might conflict with user changes or be disconcerting for the user
  - Implementation is easier with Web Sockets

### ReactJS: Photo App with sessions and input

- App needs to track who (if anyone) is logged in
  - Ideally held in some state store
  - OK to keep in the PhotoShare component state (see <u>ReactJS Context</u> mechanism)
- Need to handle the no one logged-in case
  - Handling deep linking with React Router:

```
{
   this.userIsLoggedIn ?
      <Route path="/users/:id" component={UserDetail} />
   :
      <Redirect path="/users/:id" to="/login-register" />
}
```

- Need to inform component with to refresh their models
  - Again State management is ideal: OK to use callbacks