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In React, developers create simple components, which are then used to create larger components, eventually leading to a complete web page. The state and props are two crucial data manipulation methods to use while creating these components.

Both the props and the state determine what data is shown by the component. They are basic Javascript objects that cause the component to be re-rendered if they change.

Both the props and the state can have default values or be set by a parent component at first.

The state is a set of factors that determine the component's present state. A component's state is internal, meaning that it is specified and modifiable exclusively within the component. Any change in state causes the component to be rendered again.

Property is abbreviated as props. It's the collection of characteristics that a parent component sends to a child component. These might be functions or data variables.

Props are mostly utilized to communicate between the parent and child parts of the puzzle. Additionally, properties cannot be changed within the child component.

To access props in a function-based component, we supply the keyword props as an argument to the function.

The this.props object may be used to access props in class-based components. If we wish to use props in the constructor of a class-based component, we must first supply the props keyword as an argument to the constructor, then call the super method with props as a parameter.