React.js is a widely-used JavaScript library for building user interfaces, particularly single-page applications (SPAs). Its component-based architecture, virtual DOM, and easy state management make it an efficient tool for building dynamic, responsive UIs. Let's explore some reasons why React.js is preferred by developers, followed by a practical example to showcase its benefits.

1. Component-Based Architecture

React follows a component-based architecture, where each part of the user interface is built as an independent, reusable piece. Components can maintain their own state and logic, which promotes better organization and easier scaling.

2. Virtual DOM for Improved Performance

React's virtual DOM optimizes UI updates. Instead of updating the entire web page when changes occur, React compares the virtual DOM with the real DOM and only makes the minimal updates necessary, improving overall performance.

3. Easy to Manage Dynamic Data

React provides a simple yet powerful way to manage dynamic data using **state**. State changes trigger re-renders of the component, ensuring the UI stays updated with the latest information.

4. Ecosystem and Community Support

React has a vast ecosystem of tools and libraries that make it easier to integrate routing, state management, and more. The strong community ensures continuous improvement and support for the framework.

Example: Creating a React Digital Clock

Below is an example of a simple React component that displays a live digital clock, automatically updating the time every second.

```
import React, { useState, useEffect } from 'react';
```

```
function Clock() {
  // State to store the current time
  const [time, setTime] = useState(new Date());

// useEffect hook to update the time every second
  useEffect(() => {
    const timerId = setInterval(() => {
```

```
setTime(new Date()); // Update the state with the current time
  }, 1000);
 // Cleanup function to clear the interval
 return () => clearInterval(timerId);
 }, []); // Empty dependency array ensures the effect runs only once
 // Formatting the time to display it as HH:MM:SS
 const formattedTime = time.toLocaleTimeString();
 return (
  <div>
   <h2>Current Time:</h2>
   <h3>{formattedTime}</h3>
  </div>
);
}
export default Clock;
```

Explanation of the Code:

- 1. **State Management**: The useState hook is used to manage the current time. Initially, time is set to the current date and time using new Date(). This value is then automatically updated every second.
- 2. **useEffect Hook**: The useEffect hook is responsible for running the side-effect of updating the clock every second. It sets up an interval (setInterval) that triggers every 1000 milliseconds (1 second) to update the time state with the current time.
- 3. **Automatic Re-Rendering**: When the state (time) changes every second, React re-renders the Clock component automatically. The updated time is then displayed in the user interface.
- 4. **Component Unmounting**: The cleanup function inside useEffect ensures that when the Clock component is removed from the DOM, the interval is cleared to prevent memory leaks.

Why React is Beneficial in This Example:

- **Component-Based Approach**: The clock is encapsulated in its own component, making it easy to reuse and integrate with other parts of the application.
- **Real-Time Updates**: React's state and lifecycle management (useState and useEffect) handle real-time data efficiently. Here, the clock updates every second without manual intervention.
- **Efficient Rendering**: React's virtual DOM ensures only the parts of the UI that need updating (in this case, the time) are re-rendered, optimizing performance.

Live Clock Example Usage:

}

To render this Clock component in your application, simply include it in your main app file like so:

ReactDOM.render(<App />, document.getElementById('root'));

This will display a live clock on your page, showcasing the real-time updating capabilities of React.js.