**1. Explain React Events**

React events are just like regular HTML DOM events (like click, submit, change) — but written using React’s own system.

🔹 React uses something called **Synthetic Events** to handle these events efficiently across all browsers.

**Example:**

<button onClick={handleClick}>Click Me</button>

**2. Explain Event Handlers**

An **event handler** is a function that runs **when an event happens** (like a button click, input change, etc.).

🔹 You write the function, then pass it to an event like onClick, onChange, etc.

**Example:**

function sayHello() {

alert("Hello from React!");

}

<button onClick={sayHello}>Click</button>

**3. Define Synthetic Event**

A **Synthetic Event** is React’s wrapper around the normal browser event.

🔹 It behaves the same as the real event (like click, submit, etc.) but works consistently across **all browsers**.

🔹 React uses this to manage events more efficiently.

**Example:**

function handleClick(e) {

alert('Button clicked!');

console.log(e); // This is a SyntheticEvent

}

**4. React Event Naming Convention**

React follows specific naming rules for events:

| **HTML** | **React** |
| --- | --- |
| onclick | onClick |
| onchange | onChange |
| onsubmit | onSubmit |

Key points:

* **CamelCase**: onClick, onChange, not lowercase
* Event handler functions must be passed **inside {}** in JSX

Wrong:

<button onclick="sayHello()">Click</button>

Right (React):

<button onClick={sayHello}>Click</button>