**Objectives**

**1. Explain React Events**

React events are how you handle user interactions like clicks, typing, submitting forms, etc.

* React uses a **synthetic event system** that wraps native browser events.
* Events are attached to JSX elements using camelCase (like onClick, onChange).
* You handle them by passing a **function reference** (not a string like in HTML).

**Example:**

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

**2. Explain About Event Handlers**

Event handlers are functions that **run when an event occurs**, like a button click or form submit.

* These can be **normal functions** or **arrow functions**.
* In functional components, you define them inside the component.
* You can also pass arguments or combine multiple handlers.

**Example:**

function handleClick() {

alert("Button clicked");

}

Passing with arguments:

<button onClick={() => sayWelcome("Welcome")}>Say Welcome</button>

**3. Define Synthetic Event**

A **SyntheticEvent** is React’s wrapper around the native browser event.

* It provides a **consistent cross-browser interface**.
* React pools and reuses these event objects for performance.
* You use it in events like onClick, onSubmit, onChange, etc.

**Example:**

function handleSubmit(e) {

e.preventDefault(); // Prevents form refresh

console.log("Form submitted");

}

**4. Identify React Event Naming Convention**

React uses **camelCase** for event names (unlike lowercase in HTML), and **function references** instead of strings.

| **HTML Syntax** | **React Syntax** |
| --- | --- |
| onclick="..." | onClick={...} |
| onchange="..." | onChange={...} |
| onsubmit="..." | onSubmit={...} |

Don't do this: HTML

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

Do this: React

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





 