

Choose a React event-handling attribute.

onClick. In React, you can use the onClick event-handling attribute to handle click events.

Event handlers make sure that the actions of events are executed. To set up the click handling behavior for a button, you can use an expression named clickHandler.

False.

Not quite. In fact, you can use clickHandler to set up how a button responds to a click. This is done by defining the clickHandler, setting it as a function, and assigning an arrow function to it.

True or false? You can use the onclick event-handling HTML attribute to handle click events.

True. You can use the onclick event-handling HTML attribute to handle click events, as long as you provide it some JS code to handle the triggered click event.

In React, a click handler is placed inside a JSX expression, and only needs a click handler function's name - without the parentheses to invoke it.

True. This is what makes it different from HTML event handling attributes.

What are the advantages of utilizing a centralized point of data - a "single source of truth" - in your React apps? Choose all that apply.

- It offers a more efficient way of working when data frequently changes.
- It reduces the possibility of typing errors in your code.
- It allows you to edit multiple items from a single point.
 - That's right! Using a single source of truth allows you to edit multiple items at the same time if they reference the same data, reduces odds of typing errors, and is more efficient when data changes often.

Which of the following statements about data flow in React are correct? Select all that apply.

- State data is data inside the component, and the component can control and mutate the data.
- The props data is data outside the component and cannot mutate.
 - That's right! State data is a component's internal data, which it can control and mutate. Props data is outside of the component and is immutable, meaning it cannot change.

Which of these rules apply to hooks in React? Check all that apply.

- Hooks can be called only at the top level.
- Hooks can be called only from React functions.
 - Hooks can be called only at the top level and only from React functions.

A parent component is able to pass its state onto children components. True or false?

True, A child component will receive the data via properties, passing state that's set in a parent stateful component.

Consider the following line of code, which contains a useState hook:

```
const [date, setDate] = React.useState(new Date());
```

Which argument updates the state?

setDate

While 'Date' accesses state, 'setDate' is the argument that updates it with the function.

Lifting state up is coding your app so that the state from the child component is moved to the parent component and the child component simply receives it via props.

True, lifting state up is about cutting the state from the child component and moving it to the parent component's code, with the intent of making the state available in sibling components.

What's a context consumer?

- It's the component that uses the context provider's state.
 - Any component that uses the state provided by context API.

You are creating a page for your app consisting of two components:

Parent: displays different information based on whether or not user has logged in.

Child: contains an event handler that sends data to Parent when 'Log in' button is clicked.

In this scenario, would it be better to use a stateful or stateless parent component?

Stateful, the parent component needs to maintain either a 'logged in' or 'logged out' state in order to work as intended, so it should be stateful.