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# React JS: A Comprehensive Guide to State and Props



PAVAN BIRARI · [Follow](#)

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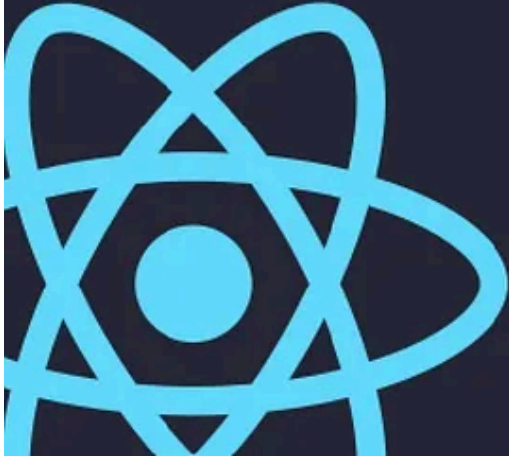
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*React JS is a popular JavaScript library used for building user interfaces. It is known for its simplicity, flexibility, and performance. In this guide, we will explore two important concepts in React JS: state and props.*

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# Props vs States



## Understanding State in React JS

**State** is a built-in object in React JS that allows components to store and manage their own data. It is a way for components to keep track of their internal state and update their UI based on changes to that state.

### What is state ?

State is an object that holds information about the component's current state. It can be initialized in the constructor method of a component and updated using the `setState()` method. When the state of a component changes, React will automatically re-render the component to reflect the new state.

### How does state work ?

State works by allowing components to store and manage their own data. When a component's state changes, React will automatically re-render the

component to reflect the new state. This makes it easy to create dynamic and interactive UIs. For example, a login form might display a message like "Welcome back. You are signed into your member account **da.....@gmail.com**."

## How to use state in your code

To use state in your code, you first need to initialize it in the constructor method of your component. You can then update the state using the `setState()` method. Here's an example

```
class MyComponent extends React.Component {
  constructor(props) {
    super(props);
    this.state = {
      count: 0
    };
  }

  handleClick() {
    this.setState({
      count: this.state.count + 1
    });
  }

  render() {
    return (
      <div>
        <p>You clicked {this.state.count} times</p>
        <button onClick={() => this.handleClick()}>
          Click me
        </button>
      </div>
    );
  }
}
```

In this example, we're initializing the state of our component to an object with a single property called `count`. We're then updating the state whenever

the user clicks the button by calling the `handleClick()` method and using the `set` Welcome back. You are signed into your member account `da.....@gmail.com`.

## Examples of state in action

1. **Toggle a button:** You can use state to toggle the state of a button between “on” and “off” when it’s clicked.
2. **Display a counter:** You can use state to keep track of how many times a button has been clicked and display the count to the user.
3. **Show or hide content:** You can use state to show or hide content based on user interaction.

## Understanding Props in React JS

### What are props ?

Props are read-only values that can be passed across components in order to display relevant data in your React apps. They are similar to function arguments in JavaScript and attributes in HTML .

### How do you pass data with props ?

To pass data with props, you can use the same syntax as HTML attributes. For example, you can pass an object and a number as props to a child component like

```
<ChildComponent person={{ name: 'John Doe', age: 30 }} count={10} />
```

In the above example, we're passing an object with two properties (`name` and `age`) to the `UserProfile` component. The output of the component is:

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## Examples of props in action

- 1. Displaying data:** You can use props to display data in your React components. For example, you can pass an object with user information as props to a `UserProfile` component and display the user's name, age, and profile picture.
- 2. Passing functions:** You can pass functions as props to child components to allow them to communicate with their parent components. For example, you can pass a function that updates the state of a parent component to a child component and call it when a button is clicked.
- 3. Conditional rendering:** You can use props to conditionally render content in your React components. For example, you can pass a boolean value as props to a `ShowHide` component and render different content based on whether the value is true or false.

## Differences Between State and Props

**State** is an object that holds information about the component's current state. It can be initialized in the constructor method of a component and updated using the `setState()` method. When the state of a component changes, React will automatically re-render the component to reflect the new state. State is local to the component and can only be accessed and modified within that component.

**Props** are read-only values that can be passed from one component to another. They are used to pass data between components and allow you to create consistent interfaces across the component hierarchy. Props are

owned by the parent component and passed down to child components

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Here are some key differences between state and props:

1. **Ownership:** State is owned and managed within the component itself, while props are owned by the parent component and passed down to child components.
2. **Mutability:** State is mutable and can be changed using the `setState()` method, while props are immutable and cannot be changed by the child component.
3. **Access:** State is local to the component and can only be accessed and modified within that component, while props can be accessed by the child component but cannot be modified.
4. **Usage:** State is used to manage data that is local to the component, while props are used to pass data between components.

State and props are two important concepts in React JS. State is local to the component, while props are passed from parent to child components.

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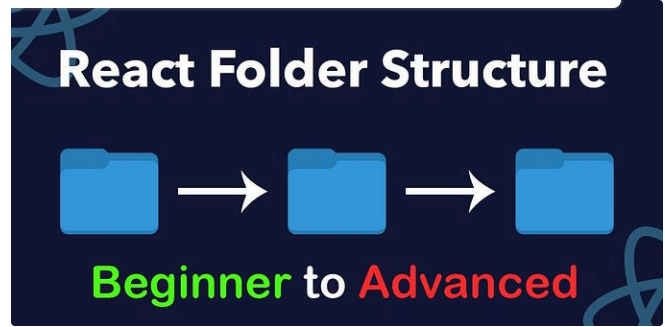
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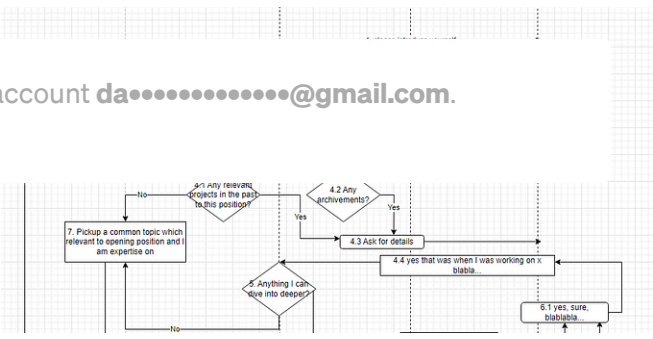
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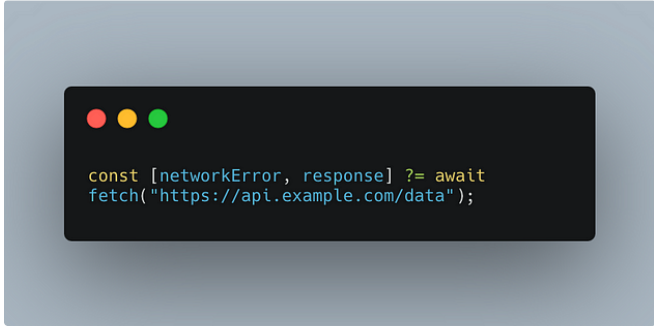
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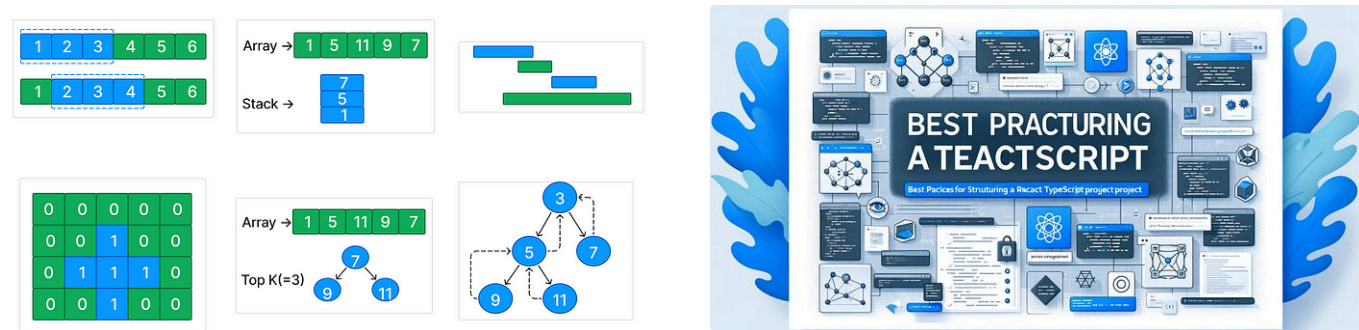
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