Basics of React

1. What are the Basic Compoents in building a REACT architecture

Ans :

1. Jsx : JSX stands for JavaScript XML.JSX allows us to write HTML in React. JSX makes it easier to write and add HTML in React. JSX converts HTML tags into react elements.

JSX provides we to write HTML like structures (e.g., DOM-like tree structures) in the same file where we write JavaScript code, then preprocessor will transform these expressions into actual JavaScript code.

1. ES6 : ES6 stands for ECMAScript 6. It is the sixth edition of the ECMAScript language specification standard. It was created to standardize JavaScript language to bring multiple implementations. ES6 is not completely supported by all modern browsers.
2. ES5 : ES6 is the sixth edition of the ECMAScript (a trademarked scripting language specification defined by ECMA International. It is widely accepted by all modern browsers. Tools are used to convert ES6 to ES5 during runtime.
3. Babel : This is the tool used to convert ES6 to ES5. This is done because not all web browsers can render React (ES6+JSX) directly.
4. Webpack : Webpack is a module bundler for modern Java script applications. It takes modules with dependencies and generates static assets representing those modules.
5. Difference Between Prop and state with Example

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|  | State | Props |
| 1. | State is both read and write. | Props are read-only. |
| 2. | It is Mutable ( can be modified). | It is Immutable (cannot be modified). |
| 3. | Props allow you to pass data from one component to other components as an argument. | State holds information about the components. |
| 4. | State cannot be accessed by child components. | Props can be accessed by the child component. |
| 5. | Props are used to communicate between components. | States can be used for rendering dynamic changes with the component. |
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