

```
App.jsx
src > App.jsx > App
3  import viteLogo from '/vite.svg'
4  import './App.css'
5
6  function App() {
7    const [count, setCount] = useState(0)
8
9    return (
10     <>
11       <div>The count is {count}</div>
12       <button onClick={()=>{setCount(count + 1)}}>Update count</button>
13     </>
14   )
15 }
16
17 export default App
18
```



react@18.2.0

Overview

Hooks

use

useCallback

useContext

useDebugValue

useDeferredValue

useEffect

useId

useImperativeHandle

useInsertionEffect

useLayoutEffect

useMemo


useOpt

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Effect Hooks

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Your own Hooks

# Built-in React Hooks

Hooks let you use different React features from your components. You can either use the built-in Hooks or combine them to build your own. This page lists all built-in Hooks in React.

## State Hooks

State lets a component "remember" information like user input. For example, a form component can use state to store the input value, while an image gallery component can use state to store the selected image index.

To add state to a component, use one of these Hooks:

- useState declares a state variable that you can update directly.
- useReducer declares a state variable with the update logic inside a reducer function.

```
function ImageGallery() {
  const [index, setIndex] = useState(0);
  // ...
}
```

## Context Hooks

Context lets a component receive information from distant parents without passing it as props. For example, your app's top-level component can pass the current UI theme to all components below, no matter how deep.

- useContext reads and subscribes to a context.

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