**Types of components in react:**

Class Component

A class component must include the extends React.Component statement. This statement creates an inheritance to React.Component, and gives your component access to React.Component's functions.

The component also requires a render() method, this method returns HTML.

class Car extends React.Component {

render() {

return <h2>Hi, I am a Car!</h2>;

}

}

### Function Component(can be created as a nrml func or arrow func)

Here is the same example as above, but created using a Function component instead.

A Function component also returns HTML, and behaves much the same way as a Class component, but Function components can be written using much less code, are easier to understand, and will be preferred in this tutorial.

function Car() {

return <h2>Hi, I am a Car!</h2>;

}

## **Rendering a Component**

Now your React application has a component called Car, which returns an <h2> element.

To use this component in your application, use similar syntax as normal HTML: <Car />

### Example

Display the Car component in the "root" element:

const root = ReactDOM.createRoot(document.getElementById('root'));

root.render(<Car />);

[Run Example »](https://www.w3schools.com/react/showreact.asp?filename=demo2_react_component_function)

**Note**: Instead of old syntax – ReactDOM.render(<App/>,document.getElementID(‘root’) , use ReactDOM.createroot(document.getElementByID).render(<App/>)

Functional vs class components:

**Day 71: props and state theory and practical**

Props and state in functional components:

Props and state in class components: