

What are JSX Attributes?

In React, **attributes** are used to pass data into elements and components — like HTML attributes, but they follow **JavaScript naming rules**.

Basic Syntax:

jsx

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```
const element = ;
```

- src and alt are **attributes** passed to the tag.

JSX vs HTML – Key Differences

HTML	JSX (React)	Why?
class	className	class is a reserved word in JS
for	htmlFor	for is a reserved word in JS
onclick	onClick	JSX uses camelCase for event names

Common JSX Attributes

Attribute	Description	Example
className	CSS class	<div className="box" />

Attribute	Description	Example
style	Inline styles	<code><div style={{ color: 'red' }} /></code>
src , alt	Image source & description	<code></code>
onClick	Click event handler	<code><button onClick={handleClick}>Click</button></code>
value , type	Form inputs	<code><input type="text" value="React" /></code>

◆ Dynamic Values with {}

Use curly braces {} to pass JavaScript expressions:

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```
const name = "React"; const imgUrl = "https://via.placeholder.com/150"; const element = <img src={imgUrl} alt={`Logo of ${name}`} />;
```

🧠 Important Tips

1. JSX attributes are **case-sensitive**.
2. Use **camelCase** for most attributes (`onClick` , `tabIndex` , `readOnly`).
3. **Boolean attributes** like `disabled` , `checked` , etc., should be passed as `{true}` .

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```
<input type="checkbox" checked={true} />
```

🔗 Example in a Component:

jsx

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```
function UserCard({ name, avatar }) { return ( <div className="card"> <img src={avatar} alt=
  {`Avatar of ${name}`} /> <h2>{name}</h2> </div> ); }
```