#### PRACTICE PACK

# **React Component Base Class**

```
class MyComponent extends React.Component {
  render() {
    return <h1>Hello world!</h1>;
  }
}
```

React class components need to inherit from the

React.component base class and have a render() method.

Other than that, they follow regular JavaScript class syntax.

This example shows a simple React class component.

### render() Method

```
class MyComponent extends React.Component {
  render() {
    return <h1>Hello from the render method!</h1>;
  }
}
```

React class components must have a render() method.

This method should return some React elements created with JSX.

#### **Object Properties As Attribute Values**

In React, JSX attribute values can be set through data stored in regular JavaScript objects. We see this in the example block of code.

In our code example we first see our JavaScript object
seaAnemones and the values stored with this image. We then
see how these stored values are used to set the <img>
attributes in our JSX expression for the SeaAnemones
component.

# **React Components**

```
import React from 'react';

function MyFunctionComponent() {
  return <h1>Hello from a function component!</h1>;
}

class MyClassComponent extends React.Component {
  render() {
    return <h1>Hello from a class component!</h1>;
  }
}
```

A React component is a reusable piece of code used to define the appearance, behavior, and state of a portion of a web app's interface. Components are defined as functions or as classes. Using the component as a factory, an infinite number of component instances can be created.

# Code in render()

```
class Integer extends React.Component {
  render() {
   const value = 3.14;
   const asInteger = Math.round(value);
  return {asInteger};
 }
}
```

A React component can contain JavaScript before any JSX is returned. The JavaScript before the **return** statement informs any logic necessary to render the component.

In the example code, we see JavaScript prior to the **return** statement which rounds the **value** to an integer.

# JSX Capitalization

```
// This is considered a component by React.
<ThisComponent />

// This is considered a JSX HTML tag.
<div>
```

React requires that the first letter of components be capitalized. JSX will use this capitalization to tell the difference between an HTML tag and a component instance. If the first letter of a name is capitalized, then JSX knows it's a component instance; if not, then it's an HTML element.

### ReactDOM.render()

```
import React from 'react';
import ReactDOM from 'react-dom';

class MyComponent extends React.Component {
   render() {
     return <h1>Hello world!</h1>;
   }
}

ReactDOM.render(<MyComponent />,
document.getElementById('app'));
```

ReactDOM.render() 's first argument is a component instance. It will render that component instance.

In this example, we will render an instance of MyComponent.

### **Multi-line JSX Expressions**

Parentheses are used when writing a multi-line JSX expression. In the example, we see that the component's render() method is split over multiple lines. Therefore it is wrapped in parentheses.

# **Importing React**

```
import React from 'react';
```

In order to use React, we must first import the React library. When we import the library, it creates an object that contains properties needed to make React work, including JSX and creating custom components.