

# Essential ReactJS Shorthand Techniques



# Arrow Functions in Event Handlers

Use arrow functions directly in JSX for event handling to avoid binding this in the constructor.

```
<button onClick={
   this.handleClick.bind(this)
}> Click </button>;
```

```
<button onClick={
  () => this.handleClick()
}> Click </button>;
```



# Conditional Rendering with Logical &&

Render components conditionally using the && operator for cleaner, more readable code.

```
{
  isLoggedIn ? <LogoutButton /> : null
}
```

```
{
  isLoggedIn && <LogoutButton />
}
```



# Destructuring Props and State

Use object destructuring to extract values from props and state for more concise and readable component code.

```
const value = this.props.value

const { value } = this.props
```



### Fragment Short Syntax

Utilize the short syntax <>...</> to group a list of children without adding extra nodes to the DOM.



### **Spread Attributes**

Spread attributes to pass all properties of an object as props to a component, simplifying the passing of props.

```
<MyComponent
  prop1={this.props.prop1}
  prop2={this.props.prop2}
/>
```



<MyComponent { . . this.props} />



# Function Component Declaration

Define functional components using arrow functions for a more concise syntax.

```
function Welcome(props) {
  return <h1>Hello, {props.name}</h1>
}
```

```
const Welcome = ({ name }) =>
<h1>Hello, {name}</h1>
```



### Optional Chaining for Property Access

Use optional chaining (?.) to safely access nested object properties without checking each level.



```
const name = this.props.user &&
this.props.user.name
```



const name = this.props.user?.name



# State Initialization in Constructor

Initialize state directly using class property syntax in class components, avoiding the need for a constructor.

```
constructor(props) {
   super(props);
   this.state = { count: 0 };
}
```

```
state = { count: 0 }
```



# How many do you use?