# React.js Week 1 - Day 2: JSX Basics

This canvas explains **JSX** in depth with concrete examples you can copy-paste and run. Read the rules carefully — many beginners trip over tiny syntax differences between HTML and JSX.

### 1) What is JSX?

- JSX (JavaScript XML) is a syntax extension for JavaScript that looks like HTML and is used with React.
- It is **not** a string or HTML it compiles (via Babel) into React.createElement() calls that produce React elements.
- Example: const el = <h1>Hello</h1> compiles roughly to React.createElement('h1', null, 'Hello').

**Why use JSX?** - Combines UI markup and JavaScript logic in the same place — clearer and more powerful than string templates. - Easier to visualize component structure and pass dynamic data.

### 2) Basic rules & important differences from HTML

- JSX expressions: put any JavaScript expression inside curly braces {}. Example: {1 + 2}, {user.name}, {items.map(x => x)}.
   Single root element: a component must return one root. Use a wrapper <div> or a fragment <>...</> for multiple siblings.
   Use className instead of class (because class is a reserved word in JS).
   Use htmlFor instead of for on <label>.
   Style is an object: style={{ backgroundColor: 'red', fontSize: 14 }} (camelCase keys).
- Self-closing tags are required for void elements: <img /> , <input /> , <br /> .
   Comments in JSX use {/\* comment \*/} not <!-- --> .

# 3) Common patterns & examples

#### **Embedding variables and expressions**

```
const name = 'Rehan';
const greeting = <h1>Hello, {name}!/h1>;
```

#### Using functions inside JSX

```
function formatName(user) {
  return user.firstName + ' ' + user.lastName;
```

```
}
const user = { firstName: 'Rehan', lastName: 'Abbasi' };
// inside JSX: <h1>Hello, {formatName(user)}</h1>
```

#### **Conditional rendering (short and readable)**

```
const isLoggedIn = true;
{ isLoggedIn ? Welcome back : Please sign in }
```

#### Rendering arrays (briefly; keys covered later)

```
const nums = [1, 2, 3];
{ nums.map(n => <span key={n}>{n} < //span>) }
```

### Inline style object

```
const boxStyle = { padding: '12px', borderRadius: '6px', backgroundColor:
'#f3f3f3' };
<div style={boxStyle}>Styled box/div>
```

### Fragment for multiple top-level nodes

## dangerouslySetInnerHTML (use rarely)

```
<div dangerouslySetInnerHTML={{ __html: '<strong>Raw HTML</strong>' }} />
```

**Warning:** This bypasses React's escaping — only use with trusted content.

## 4) A full example component you can paste into src/

## JSXBasics.js

```
// src/JSXBasics.js
import React from 'react';
import logo from './logo.svg'; // or use public assets
import './JSXBasics.css';
function JSXBasics() {
 const name = 'Rehan';
 const user = { firstName: 'Rehan', lastName: 'Abbasi' };
 const now = new Date();
 const numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4];
 function formatName(u) {
   return u.firstName + ' ' + u.lastName;
 }
 const boxStyle = { padding: '12px', borderRadius: '8px', backgroundColor:
'#f9fafb' };
 const exampleElement = <em>JSX can even be stored in variables.//em>;
 return (
   <>
      <div className="card" style={boxStyle}>
       <img src={logo} alt="logo" width="48" />
       <h2>Hello, {formatName(user)}!</h2>
       {exampleElement}
       Today is {now.toLocaleDateString()}
       Math in JSX: 2 + 3 = {2 + 3}
       >
         Numbers: \{numbers.map(n => <span key=\{n\}>\{n\} < /span>)\}
        {/* This is a JSX comment. */}
       <label htmlFor="nameInput">Your name:
       <input id="nameInput" defaultValue={name} />
      </div>
      <div style={{ marginTop: '12px' }}>
       {/* small example of raw HTML insertion (only if necessary) */}
       <div dangerouslySetInnerHTML={{ __html: '<strong>Raw HTML example/
strong>' }} />
      </div>
```

```
);
}
export default JSXBasics;
```

Create the optional src/JSXBasics.css with a minimal style so you can see className working:

```
/* src/JSXBasics.css */
.card {
  border: 1px solid #e5e7eb;
  padding: 12px;
  border-radius: 8px;
  max-width: 520px;
}
```

## 5) Common pitfalls (read this carefully)

- class  $\rightarrow$  use className.
- for  $\rightarrow$  use htmlFor.
- style expects an **object**, not a CSS string. Use camelCase keys.
- Can't put statements inside [{}] only expressions (no if statements inside; use ternary or compute before return).
- Every element in a list should have a **key** (unique stable id preferred).
- Don't forget to **import** your component in App.js and use <JSXBasics />.

### 6) Task (practice — 15-20 minutes)

Follow these exact steps and paste the final src/JSXBasics.js code here when done (I will review it):

- 1. Create a new file src/JSXBasics.js and paste the component example from section 4.
- 2. Create src/JSXBasics.css with the CSS provided (optional but recommended).
- 3. Open src/App.js and import the new component:

```
import JSXBasics from './JSXBasics';
// then inside App's return: <JSXBasics />
```

- 4. Run | npm start | and check the browser:
- 5. You should see your logo, the greeting with your full name, today's date, the numbers mapped, and the input with a default value.
- 6. Verify the card CSS is applied (change the border color to test).

7. Extra challenge (optional): inside JSXBasics, add a small conditional that shows Weekend when today is Saturday/Sunday or Weekday otherwise (use now.getDay(); Sunday = 0, Saturday = 6).

**When done:** paste the contents of your src/JSXBasics.js here and I'll review and point out any improvements or subtle bugs.

### 7) Quick reference cheatsheet

```
Expression: { expression }
Fragment: <>...</>>
Class: className
For label: htmlFor
Style object: style={{ camelCaseProp: value }}
Comment: {/* comment */}
Danger: dangerouslySetInnerHTML={{ __html: '...' }}
```

Good — this is the JSX foundation. Once you finish the task and paste your file, I'll review for correctness and then we'll move to **Day 3: Props**.