JavaScript XML

JSX is an extension to XML, that's why the syntax of JSX looks extremely similar to XML and HTML (HTML is also a derivative of XML only).

JSX allows us to write HTML in React. JSX make it easier to write and add HTML in React.

- JSX is not expected to be included in browsers and also JSX is not included in the official ECMAScript .(means it doesn't support the official syntax of JS).
- They expect that there should be a some layer of transpilation that can convert that JSX into normal JS code.

Example code for JSX

Transpilation

Transpilation means converting source code from one high-level language to another.

We can use transpilers like Babel to convert JSX to compatible JS.

```
1 /##_PURE_*/React.createElement(Dropdown, null, "A dropdown

A dropdown list

SMenu>

MenuItem>Do Something</MenuItem>

MenuItem>Do Something Fun!</mathrew

MenuItem>Do Something Else</mathrew

MenuItem>Do Something

MenuIte
```

Features of JSX

- Looks and feels like HTML
- Has some minor differences compared to HTML
- Writing complex UI logic in easy with JSX.

 Get's easily embedded with any JS code as well as i.e. in the same file we can write JS and JSX together.

Note:

To use JSX in your code base, we need to make a file with .jsx extension.

Benefits of JSX

JSX enhances the readability and maintainability of code by allowing developers to write **HTML-like syntax within JavaScript**. JSX provides the ability to create reusable components.

Why JSX is better than JS

JSX is an addition to the JavaScript syntax which is a mixture of both HTML and JavaScript. Both JS and JSX are interchangeable but **JSX makes the code easier to understand for users**. JSX is popularly used in React, as it makes the job of building an application much easier.