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JavaScript XML



(EY POINT

JSX is not HTML and it is not a String

Allows you to create React elements within your components.

You do not have to use it.

```
const age = getClientAge();
// just the curly brackets
const ageElem = (
   <span>{age}</span>
);
// expressions are possible, too
const nextAge = (
   <span>{age+1}</span>
```

JSX is allowed in control structures

```
function welcome(user = "guest") {
   if (user === "guest") {
      return <h1>Hello, {user}</h1>;
   } else {
      return <h1>Welcome back {user}!</h1>;
// using welcome()...
render() {
return ({welcome()});
```

Don't use quotes around curly braces when embedding a JavaScript expression in an attribute definition.

```
const element = <img src={user.avatarUrl}></img>;
```

QUOTES SURROUNDING ATTRIBUTES

React uses camelCase with HTML attributes

class becomes className in JSX, and tabindex becomes tabIndex.

```
<section>
  <h1>News Today</h1>
  <article>
     <strong>I</strong>n
           today's news....
  </article>
</section>
```

By default, React DOM escapes any values embedded in JSX before rendering

Everything is converted to a string

It helps prevent XSS (cross-site-scripting).

SNOIL

Invoking functions within JSX is allowed.

```
const ele = (
  <h1>Good afternoon, {f1(user)} </h1>
);
```