

CHAPTER-2

Hello World

2.1 REACT DOM RENDER:

```
ReactDOM.render(  
  <h1>Hello, world!</h1>,  
  document.getElementById('root')  
);
```

It displays a heading saying “Hello, world!” on the page.

2.2 INTRODUCING JSX :

```
const element = <h1>Hello, World!</h1>;
```

It is called JSX, and it is a syntax extension to JavaScript. We recommend using it with React to describe what the UI should look like. JSX may remind you of a template language, but it comes with the full power of JavaScript.

React embraces the fact that rendering logic is inherently coupled with other UI logic: how events are handled, how the state changes over time, and how the data is prepared for display.

2.3 Rendering Elements:

Let's say there is a <div> somewhere in your HTML file:

```
<div id="root"></div>;
```

We call this a “root” DOM node because everything inside it will be managed by React DOM.

2.4 UPDATING THE RENDERED ELEMENT:

React elements are immutable. Once you create an element, you can’t change its children or attributes. An element is like a single frame in a movie: it represents the UI at a certain point in time.

```
function tick() {  
  const element = (  
    <div>  
      <h1>Hello, world!</h1>  
      <h2>It is {new Date().toLocaleTimeString()}</h2>  
    </div>  
  );  
  ReactDOM.render(element, document.getElementById('root'));  
}  
  
setInterval(tick, 1000);
```