

Note: we used `img` as the selector, we can decide to give it a `className` and make use of it as the selector.

How to Resize an Image With Inline Styles

We used external styling in the previous example, but just like in traditional HTML, we can use the `style` attribute to add CSS styling. The `style` attribute value must be a JavaScript object with key-value pairs:

```
import Logo from './images/react-logo.png';
const App = () => {
  return (
    <div>
      <img style={{ width: 500, height: 600 }} src={Logo} alt="React Logo" />
    </div>
  );
};
```

By default, the basic unit is in pixels, but suppose we want to make use of other units like `rem`, `%`, `vh`, etc. We will make use of string for the styles' key value:

```
import Logo from './images/react-logo.png';
const App = () => {
  return (
    <div>
      <img style={{ width: "500%", height: "600%" }} src={Logo} alt="React Logo" />
    </div>
  );
};
```

If we have many images that need similar styling and don't want to use external styling, we could create an object to hold these styles objects and then add the object to the `styles` attribute:

```
import Logo from './images/react-logo.png';
const App = () => {
  const myImageStyle = { width: '500px', height: '600px' };

  return (
    <div>
      <img style={myImageStyle} src={Logo} alt="" />
    </div>
  );
};
```

How to Resize an Image With the *width* And *height* Attributes

In traditional HTML, one way to resize images is to make use of the `height` and `width` property with the `img` tag and this also works with React:

```
import Logo from './images/react-logo.png';
const App = () => {
  return (
    <div>
      <img src={Logo} width="500" height="600" alt="" />
      <!-- OR -->
      <img src={Logo} width={500} height={600} alt="" />
    </div>
  );
};
```

The main drawback of this method is that fiddling with the height and width tends to distort images, making them shrink, stretch or otherwise lose their ratio. This can be fixed by using `object-fit: cover;`.

Styling Our Images

When we use the `height`, `width`, `max-height`, and other CSS properties to resize our images, they tend to distort them, making them shrink or stretch.

It's always a good idea to include the `object-fit` property, which specifies how an image should be resized to fit its container. This property can accept a variety of values such as `contain`, `cover`, `fill`, `none` and `scale-down`.

Other CSS properties, such as `max-width`, `min-width`, `max-height`, and `min-height`, can define the maximum and minimum values an image can hit, limiting distortion.

Answer: Use the CSS cursor Property

You can simply use the CSS `cursor` property with the value `pointer` to change the cursor into a hand pointer while hover over any element and not just hyperlink.

In the following example when you place the cursor over the list item, it will change into a hand pointer instead of the default text selection cursor.

| Example | Try this code » |
|---|-----------------|
| <pre>1 <!DOCTYPE html> 2 <html lang="en"> 3 <head> 4 <meta charset="utf-8"> 5 <title>Make the Cursor a Hand Pointer using CSS</title> 6 <style> 7 li{ 8 cursor: pointer; 9 } 10 </style> 11 </head> 12 <body> 13 14 List item one 15 List item two 16 List item three 17 18 </body> 19 </html></pre> | |

Set a Default route with redirect using React Router

<https://bobbyhadz.com/blog/react-router-default-route>

Adding Bootstrap

While you don't have to use any specific library to integrate Bootstrap with React apps, it's often easier than trying to wrap the Bootstrap jQuery plugins. [React Bootstrap](#) is the most popular option that strives for complete parity with Bootstrap. [reactstrap](#) is also a good choice for projects looking for smaller builds at the expense of some features.

Each project's respective documentation site has detailed instructions for installing and using them. Both depend on the Bootstrap CSS file so install that as well:

```
npm install bootstrap
```

Alternatively you may use `yarn`:

```
yarn add bootstrap
```

Import Bootstrap CSS and optionally Bootstrap theme CSS in the beginning of your `src/index.js` file:

```
import 'bootstrap/dist/css/bootstrap.css';  
// Put any other imports below so that CSS from your  
// components takes precedence over default styles.
```

TEMPLATE LITERALS(STRINGS)'TE BACK TICK KONULUR

You should be using back ticks for string templating.

6 Instead of:

```
'/customers/${this.props.item.Id}'
```

use this:

```
`/customers/${this.props.item.Id}`
```

Read more about template literals here: https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Template_literals

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answered Jan 1, 2019 at 9:36



Canastro

2,949 ● 28 ● 39

```
46 | <Link to={`/myitem/${v}`}>  
47 |   <img id="ytlogo" src={detailspagelogo} alt="" />  
48 | </Link>  
49 | {`Single Page End`}  
50 | </div>
```

How can I make all images of different height and width the same via CSS?

Updated answer (No IE11 support)

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```
img {
  float: left;
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  object-fit: cover;
}
```

```



```

JSON DATA'YA ENDLINE/NEWLINE NASIL KOYULUR ?!!

```
App.js Home.js SinglePage.js App.css 1 M data.json M X
search-info > searchinfo > src > { } data.json > { } 0 > Snippet1
1 [
2   {
3     "id":1,
4     "image":"https://webgradients.com/public/webgradients_png/008%20Rainy%20Ashville.png",
5     "title":"Lorem Ipsum",
6     "Artist": "Simply Dummy Text",
7     "Snippet1": "It is a long, established \n fact that",
8     "Snippet2": "A reader will be distracted by the readable content",
9     "myLink": "https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J6G0EuPAoKQ"
10  }
```

```
return [
  <div className="data2" key={val.id}>
    <img className="insideDataImage" src={val.image} alt="" />
    <h3>{val.title}</h3>
    <h5>{val.Artist}</h5>
    <h6>{val.Snippet1}</h6>
    <h6>{val.Snippet2}</h6>
    <div>
```

```
App.js Home.js SinglePage.js App.css 1 M X data.json M
search-info > searchinfo > src > App.css > h6
297 color: #EAEAEA
298 }
299 h6
300 font-family: 'Antic Slab', serif;
301 color: #a9a8a8;
302 white-space: pre;
303
304
305
```

