

- JSX (Javascript XML) is an extension to Javascript syntax that allows you to write HTML-like code within your Javascript code when working with React.
- It provides a **concise and expressive** way to describe the structure and appearance of your user interface.

- In this example, The code inside the return statement looks similar to HTML, but it's actually JSX.
- JSX elements can also include JavaScript expressions inside curly braces {}.
- This allows you to embed dynamic values or execute JavaScript code within JSX.

```
const name = "Creative Design"
const greeting = <h1>Hello, {name}!</h1>;
```

Features of JSX :

- o **Import** React: Begin by importing the React library.
- One root element: JSX expressions must have a single root element.
- o HTML-like syntax: JSX uses **HTML**-like syntax to define elements and attributes.
- Self-closing tags: Use self-closing tags for elements without children.
- Embed JavaScript expressions within curly braces { }.
- o Class vs className: Use **className** instead of class for CSS classes.
- Inline styles: Apply inline styles using the style attribute with a JavaScript object.
- o Capitalize component names to differentiate them from HTML elements.
- Javascript expressions, not statements: Use JavaScript expressions, not statements, inside curly braces.
- o Commenting: Place comments within curly braces.
- Fragments: Use fragments to group elements without adding extra nodes to the DOM.
- o Event handling: Define event handlers using camelCase naming conventions.
- Conditional rendering: Use Javascript expressions or logical operators for conditional rendering.
- JSX is not HTML: Remember that JSX is transpiled into JavaScript, not HTML.
- o Keys in lists: Assign unique "key" props to items in lists for efficient rendering.