#### JSX

- 1. Overview of JSX
- 2. JSX syntax
- 3. Complete example



#### 1. Overview of JSX

- The story so far...
- Introducing JSX
- Transpiling JSX



#### The Story So Far...

In all the examples so far, we've created elements
 programmatically using React.createElement()

```
class Retailer extends React.Component {
  render() {
    return React.createElement(... ... ...)
  }
}
```

```
const Retailer =({products, shops}) =>
  React.createElement(... ...)
```

#### Introducing JSX

- React supports a lightweight syntax called JSX
  - Create React elements concisely and directly
  - HTML-like syntax, can embed directly inside ES6 code
  - Elements can be HTML, or your own components

# Transpiling JSX (1 of 2)

- Browsers don't understand JSX syntax
  - You must convert JSX into React.createElement()
     calls this is known as "transpiling"

- Use the Babel transpiler
  - Transpiles ES6 into ES5
  - Also transpiles JSX into pure React



## Transpiling JSX (2 of 2)

- You can add Babel directly into your web page
  - Add a <script> to download the Babel transpiler
  - Embed JSX inside <script type="text/babel">

## 2. JSX Syntax

- JSX content
- Using JSX for components
- JSX syntax gotchas
- Simple example of JSX



# JSX Content (1 of 2)

- JSX elements can contain plain text
  - Note, attribute values must be enclosed in quotes

## JSX Content (2 of 2)

- JSX elements can also contain JavaScript expressions
  - E.g. variables, arrays, objects, functions
  - Must be enclosed in braces

# Using JSX for Components (1 of 2)

Let's rewrite the following component using JSX:

```
const ItemsList = ({items}) =>
 React.createElement("ul", null,
   items.map((item, i) =>
     React.createElement("li", {key:i}, item))
const ItemsList = ({items}) =>
 <l
   {items.map((item,i) =>
      {item}
```

## Using JSX for Components (2 of 2)

• Render the ItemsList component as follows:

## JSX Syntax Gotchas (1 of 2)

JSX is case-sensitive

```
const badElem1 = <SpotTheBug>oops</SpotTheBUG>
```

JSX tags must be closed

```
const badElem2 = <input type="text">
```

#### JSX Syntax Gotchas (2 of 2)

Adjacent JSX elements must be wrapped inside an enclosing tag

```
const badElem3 =
    <h1>Greeting</h1>
    <div>This won't work. Sorry!</div>
```

To assign a CSS class, use className (not class)

```
const badElem4 =
    <div class="emphasis">Won't work!</div>
```



#### Simple Example of JSX

Example - see index.html Simple JSX ← → C ③ File | C:/ReactDev/Demos/04-JSX/index.html Swans shirt Leeds shirt Elements Console Sources Network Performance & Components >> ▼ ItemsList  $\Box$ props ▼ ul ▼ items: ["Swans shirt", "Leeds shirt"] li key="0" 0: "Swans shirt" li key="1" 1: "Leeds shirt" new prop : ""

#### 3. Complete Example

- Overview
- Running the example
- Viewing the web page



#### Overview

- In this section we review a more interesting and realistic example of JSX
- See the following files
  - retailerDirectory.html
  - retailerDirectory.js
  - styles.css

## Running the Example

- You must run the example through a web server
  - E.g. npm provides live-server
  - Reloads Web pages automatically when you save a file
- Install live-server using npm

```
npm install live-server -q
```

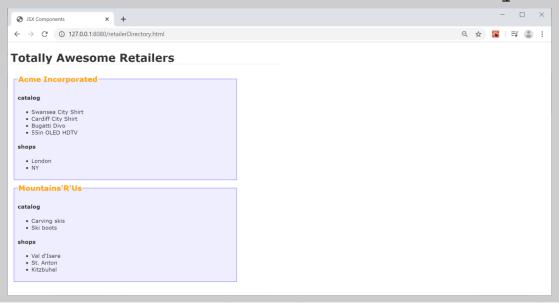
Start the server in your project root folder

```
live-server
```



#### Viewing the Web Page

- In the browser, navigate to the following address:
  - 127.0.0.1:8080/retailerDirectory.html





# Summary

- Overview of JSX
- JSX syntax
- Complete example

