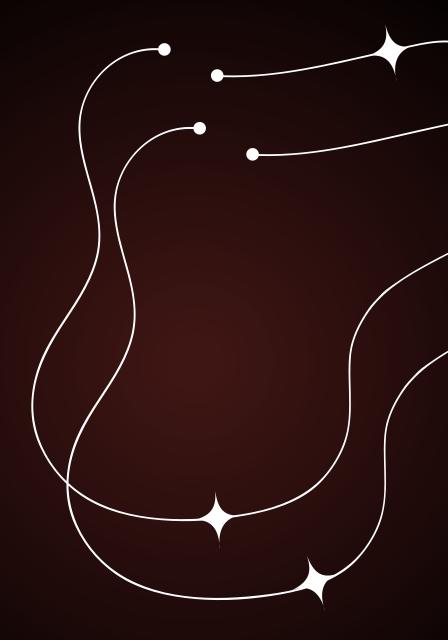
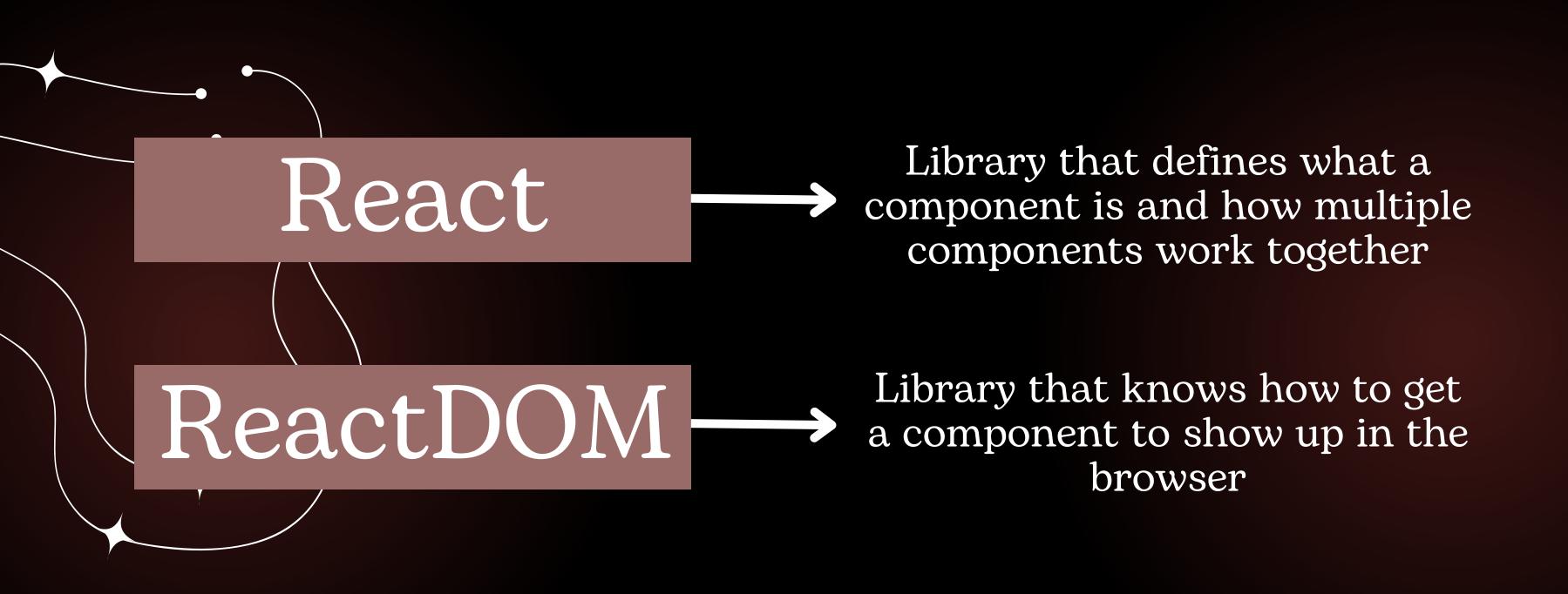


Creating Content With JSX







```
what we write <h1>Hi there!</h1>
Babel
```

This is what runs in the browser

```
React.createElement("h1", null, "Hi there!");
```

This is what is returned from calling 'createElement'

```
{
    $$typeof: Symbol(react.element),
    key: null,
    props: { children: 'Hi there!' },
    ref: null,
    type: 'h1'
}
```



babeljs.io/repl

Tool to show you what your JSX is turn into



```
what we write <h1>Hi there!</h1>
Babel
```

This is what runs in the browser

```
React.createElement("h1", null, "Hi there!");
```

This is what is returned from calling 'createElement'

```
function App() {
  return <div>
          <header />
          </div>
}
```





<h1>Hi there!</h1>

Writing this doesn't make anything show up in the browser automatically

This creates an **instruction** for React, telling it to make an element

We have to **return** it from a component for React to use it



Curly braces mean we are about to reference a JS variable or expression

```
function App() {
  const message = 'Hi there!';
  return <h1> {message} </h1>;
}
```



We most often curly braces to show strings or number

```
function App() {
  const message = 'Hi there!';

  return <h1> {message} </h1>;
}
```

```
function App() {
    const sum = 1 + 1;

    return <h1> {sum} </h1>;
}
```

Common Error: React cannot show an object as text content

```
function App() {
  const config = { color: 'red' };
  return (
                        Bad!
    <div>
        {config}
    </div>
```



Component Layout

Code to compute values we want to show in our JSX

Content we want this component to show

```
function App() {
 const message = 'Hello';
 const sum = 1 + 1;
ireturn
 <div>
   <div>Message is: {message}</div>
   <div>Sum is: {sum}</div>
 </div>
```

```
function App() {
  return <input type="number" min={5} max={10} />
}

"Props"
  Customizes
```

an element

```
function App() {
  return <input type="number" min={5} max={10} />
}

Name of the Value for the
```

property

propoty we want

to customize

```
function App() {
 const inputType = "number'
  const minValue = 5;
  return (
   <input
     type={inputType}
     min={minValue}
```

Props can refer to a variable using the same curly braces syntax

```
function App() {
 const inputType = "number'
  const minValue = 5;
  return (
   <input
     type={inputType}
     min={minValue}
```

Props can refer to a variable using the same curly braces syntax

Props don't have to be defined as variables

type="number" Strings - Wrap with double quotes

Numbers - Wrap with curly braces

```
function App() {
  return (
    <input
      max=10 ←
```

Error! Should have curly braces

```
function App() {
 const message = 'Enter age';
 return (
   <input
     type="number"
     min={5}
     max = \{10\}
     list={[1,2,3]}
     alt={message} ←
   />
```

list={[1,2,3]}
style={{ color: 'red' }}
alt={message}

Arrays - Wrap with curly braces

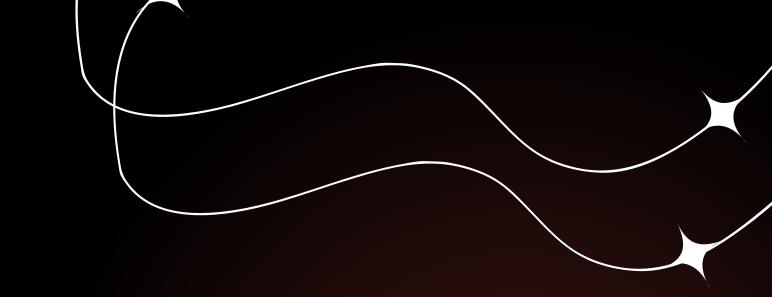
Objects - Wrap with curly braces

Variables - Wrap with curly braces

```
function App() {
 const message = 'Enter age';
 return (
   <input
     type="number"
     min={5}
     max = \{10\}
     list={[1,2,3]}
     alt={message}
    />
```



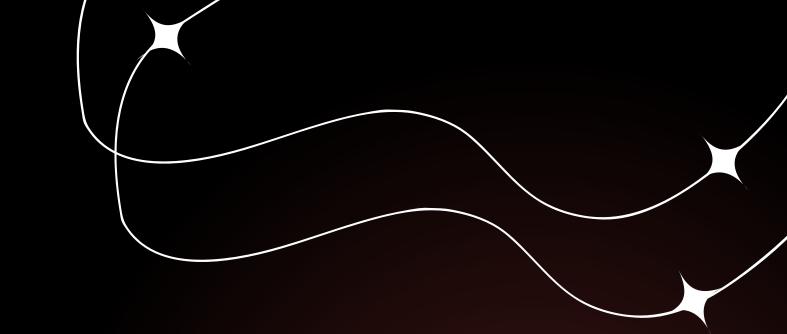
```
function App() {
 const message = {color: 'red'}
  return (
     <div>
       <h1>{config}</h1>
       <input abc={config} />
     </div>
```



Trying to *display* an object. Doesn't work!

Trying to provide an object as a *prop*. OK!

```
function App() {
 const message = 'Enter age';
 return (
   <input
     type="number"
     min={5}
     max = \{10\}
     list={[1,2,3]}
     alt={message}
    />
```





Names/values of attributes that you provide to elements in HTML are slightly different when writing JSX

Converting HTML to JSX



All prop names follow camelCase



Number attributes use curly braces



Boolean 'true' can be written with just the property name. 'False' should be written with curly braces

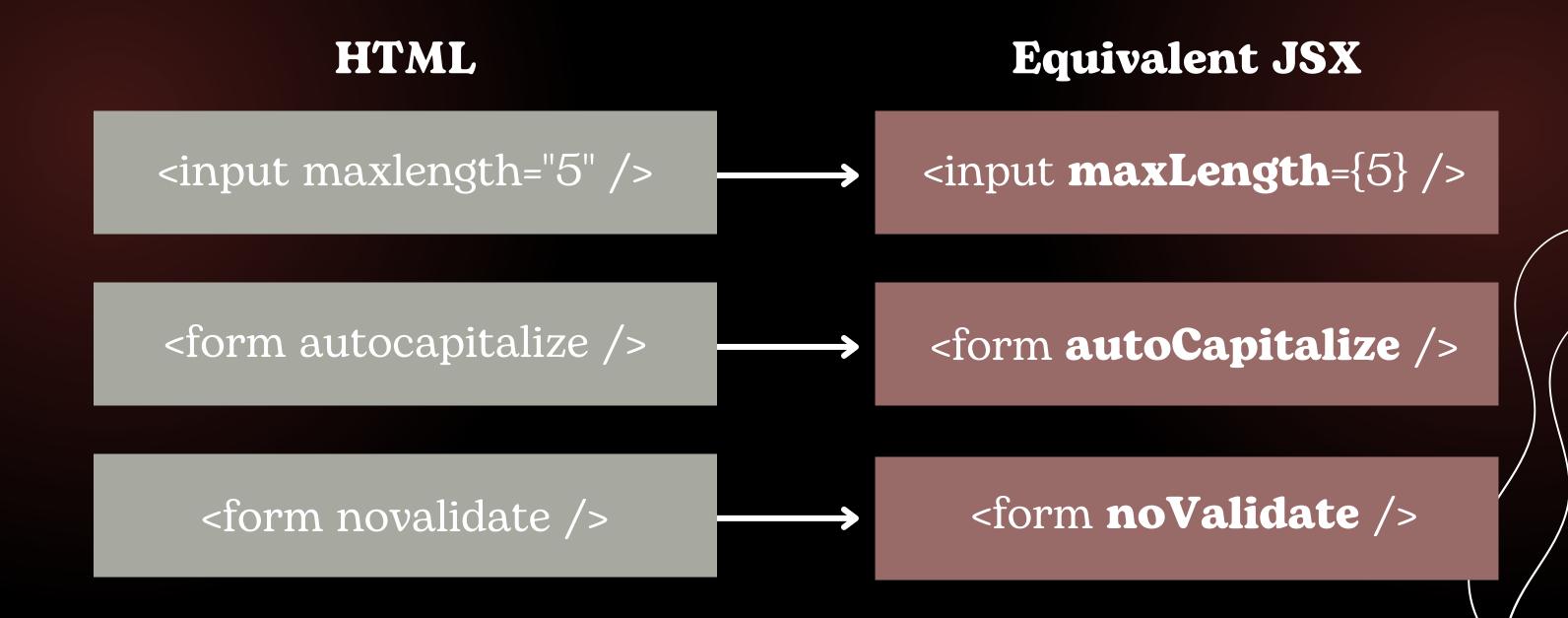


The 'class' attribute is written as 'className'



In-line styles are provided as objects

In JSX, all prop names follow camelCase



In JSX, attributes meant to be numbers should be provided as numbers with curly braces

HTML

Equivalent JSX

<input maxlength="5" />
<input maxLength={5} />

<meter optimum="50"/>

<meter optimum=**{50}** />

In JSX, boolean 'true' can be written with just the property name. 'False' should be written with curly braces

HTML

Equivalent JSX

<input spellcheck="true" />
<input spellCheck />

<input spellCheck={false} />

<input spellCheck={false} />

In JSX, the 'class' attribute is written as 'className'

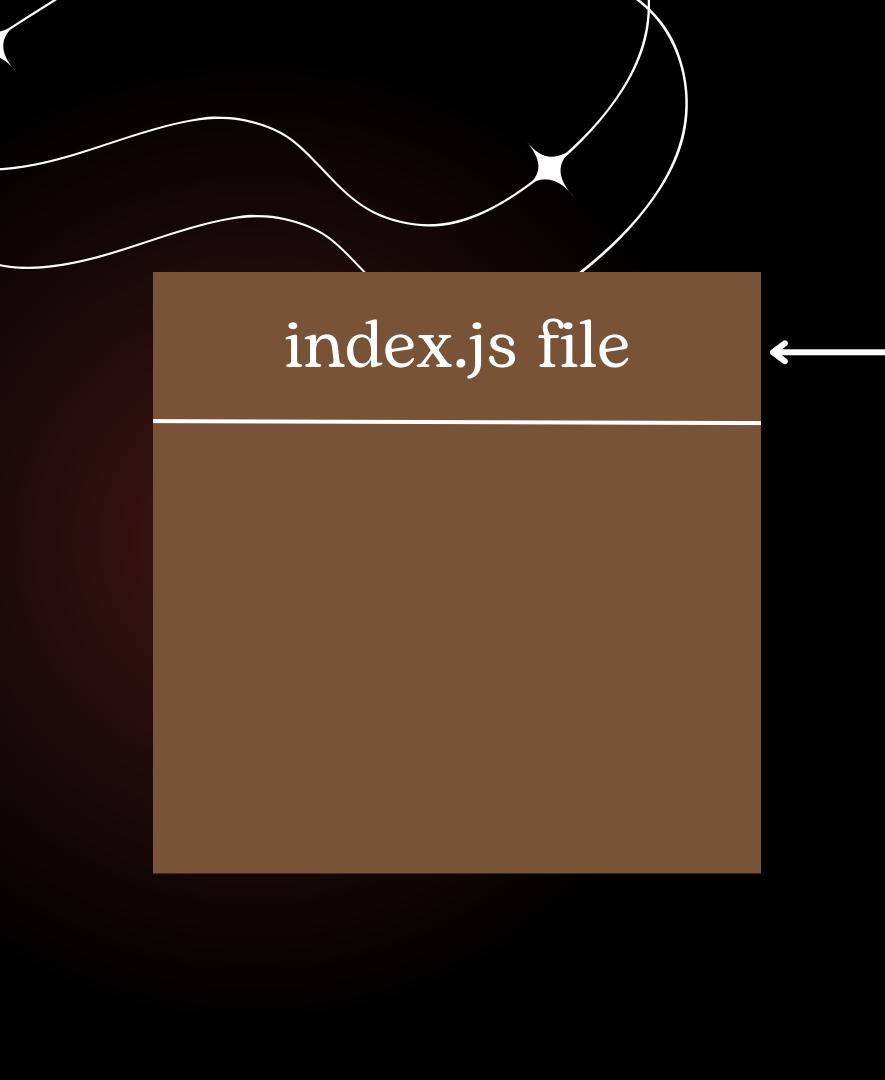
HTML

Equivalent JSX

In JSX, in-line styles are provided as objects

HTML

Equivalent JSX



Lots of stuff going on in it - hard to read!



index.js file

- 1.Import React and ReactDOM
- 2. Import the App component
- 3. Create a root
- 4. Show the App component

App.js file

Code to create a component



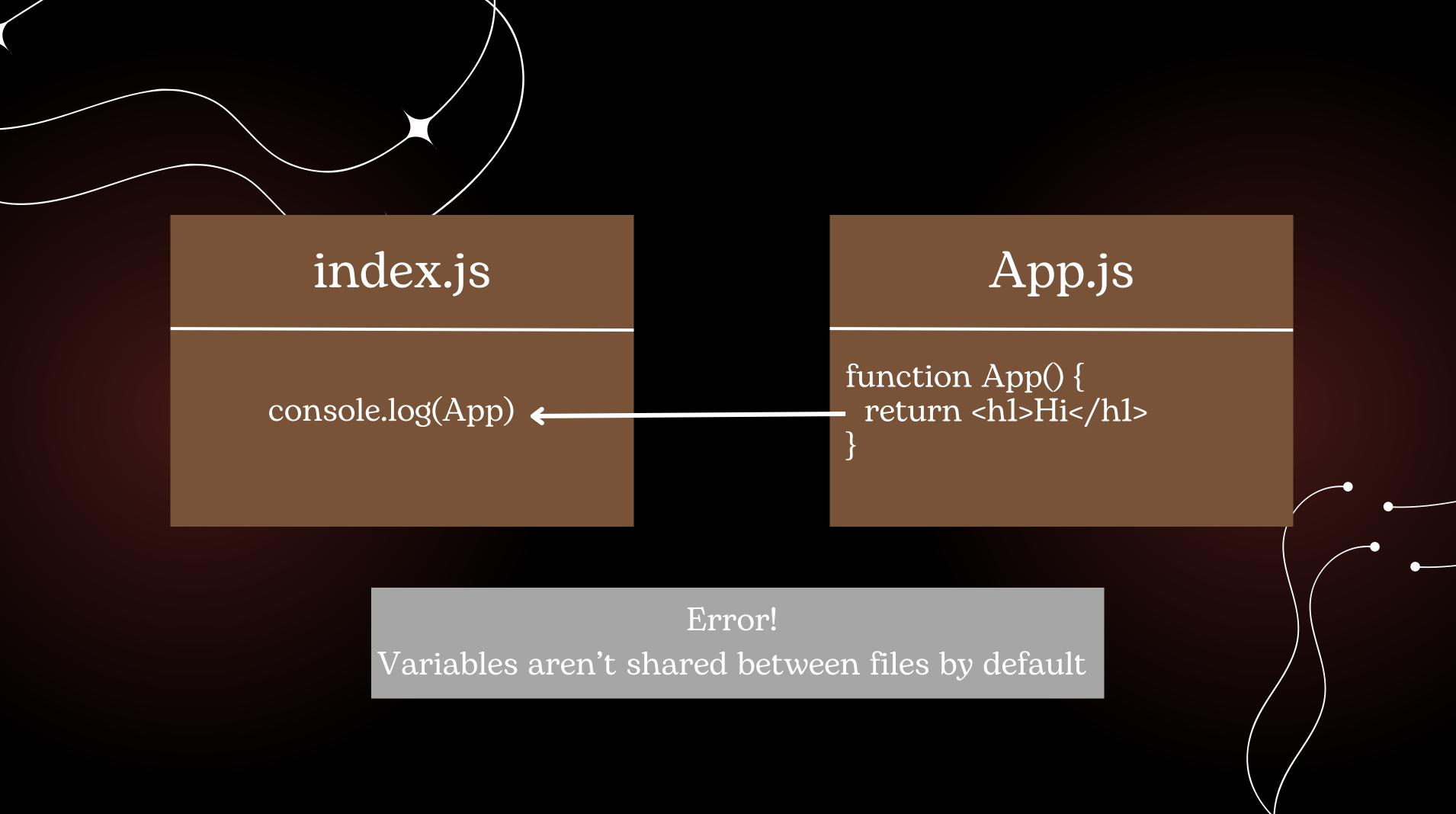
Create a Component

- 1. Create a new file. (By convention) File should start with a capital letter
- 2. Make your component. Should be a function that returns JSX.
- 3. Export the component at the bottom of the file
- 4. Import the component into another file
- 5. Use the component

Optional video on Module Systems (import/export statements)

Skip if you're already familiar

Challenging video. info dump. I will repeat all of this many many times throughout the course





index.js

import App from './App'
console.log(App)

App.js

function App() {
 return <h1>Hi</h1>
}

export default App

OK!

Variables shared between files by using import/export statements

index.js

```
function App() {
  return <h1>Hi</h1>
}
```

export default App

export default function App() {
 return <h1>Hi</hi>

Export Statements

Two kinds - 'default' and 'named'

A file can only have a single 'default' export

Two ways to write a default export



import App from './App'
console.log(App)

App.js

function App() {
 return <h1>Hi</h1>
}

export default App

Import Statements - Behind the Scenes



Declare a variable called App



Find the default export from App.js



Assign the default export to App variable



import App from './App'
console.log(App)

App.js

function App() {
 return <h1>Hi</h1>
}

export default App

Confusing Thing!
Default exports can
be renamed in the
importing file!!!



Declare a variable called App



Find the default export from App.js



Assign the default export to App variable



import MyApp from './App'
console.log(App)

App.js

function App() {
 return <h1>Hi</h1>
}

export default App

Confusing Thing!
Default exports can
be renamed in the
importing file!!!



Declare a variable called App



Find the default export from App.js



Assign the default export to MyApp variable

index.js

import MyApp from './App'
const App = 5;

App.js

function App() {
 return <h1>Hi</h1>
}

export default App

Confusing Thing!
Default exports can
be renamed in the
importing file!!!



Declare a variable called App



Find the default export from App.js



Assign the default export to MyApp variable

App.js

```
function App() {
  return <h1>Hi</h1>
}
export default App

const message = 'hi'
export {message }
```

```
export default function App() {
  return <h1>Hi</hi>
}
export const message = 'hi'
```

Named Export Statements

Use when exporting multiple variables

Can have as many named exports as we want

Two ways to write a named export

index.js

import App, { message } from './App' <

App.js

```
function App() {
  return <hl> Hi</hl>
}
const message = 'hi'

export { message }
  export default App
```

Import Statements

Declare a variable called App

Find the default export from App.js

Assign the default export to MyApp variable

index.js

import App, { message } from './App' <

App.js

```
function App() {
  return <h1>Hi</h1>
}
const message = 'hi'

export { message }
  export default App
```

Import Statements

Named exports cannot be renamed!!!



Use when exporting multiple variables

Can have as many named exports as we want

Two ways to write a named export

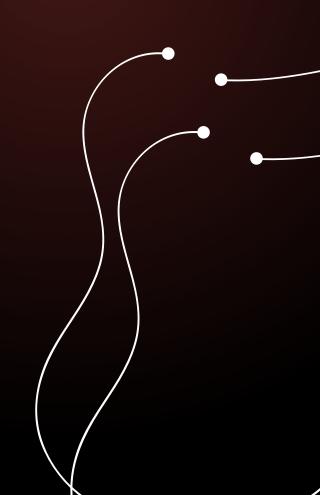
'./' or '../' means we are importing a file that we created

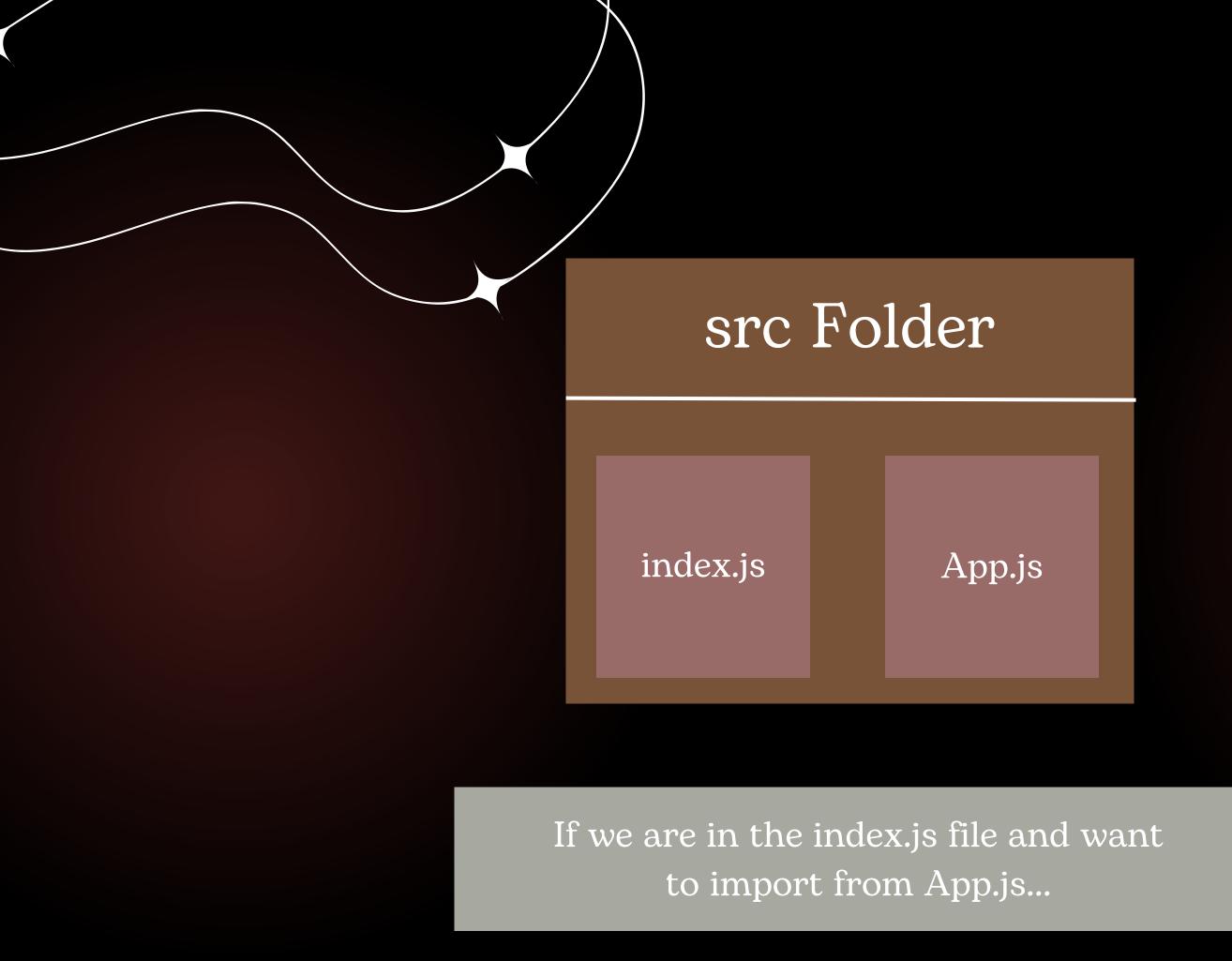
No './' or '../' means we are importing a package

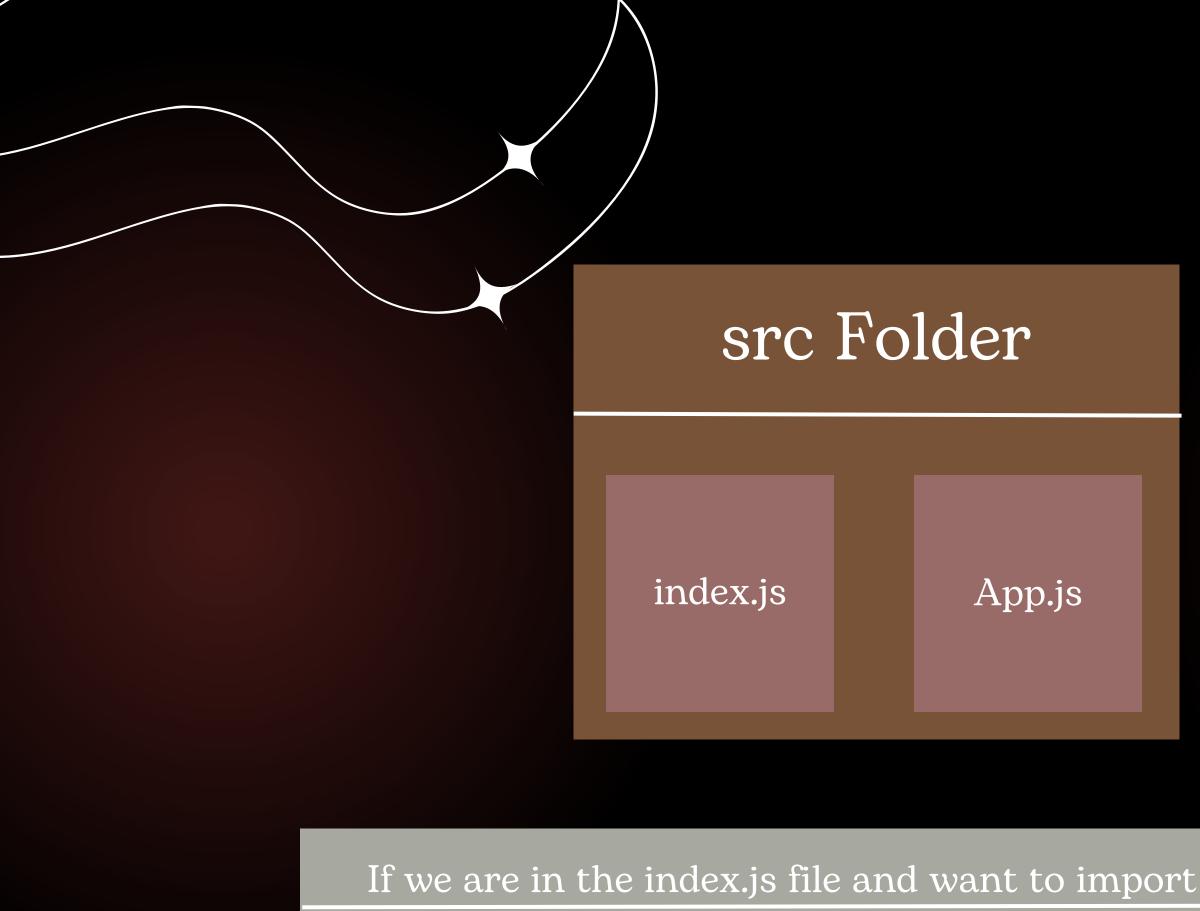


Use when exporting multiple variables

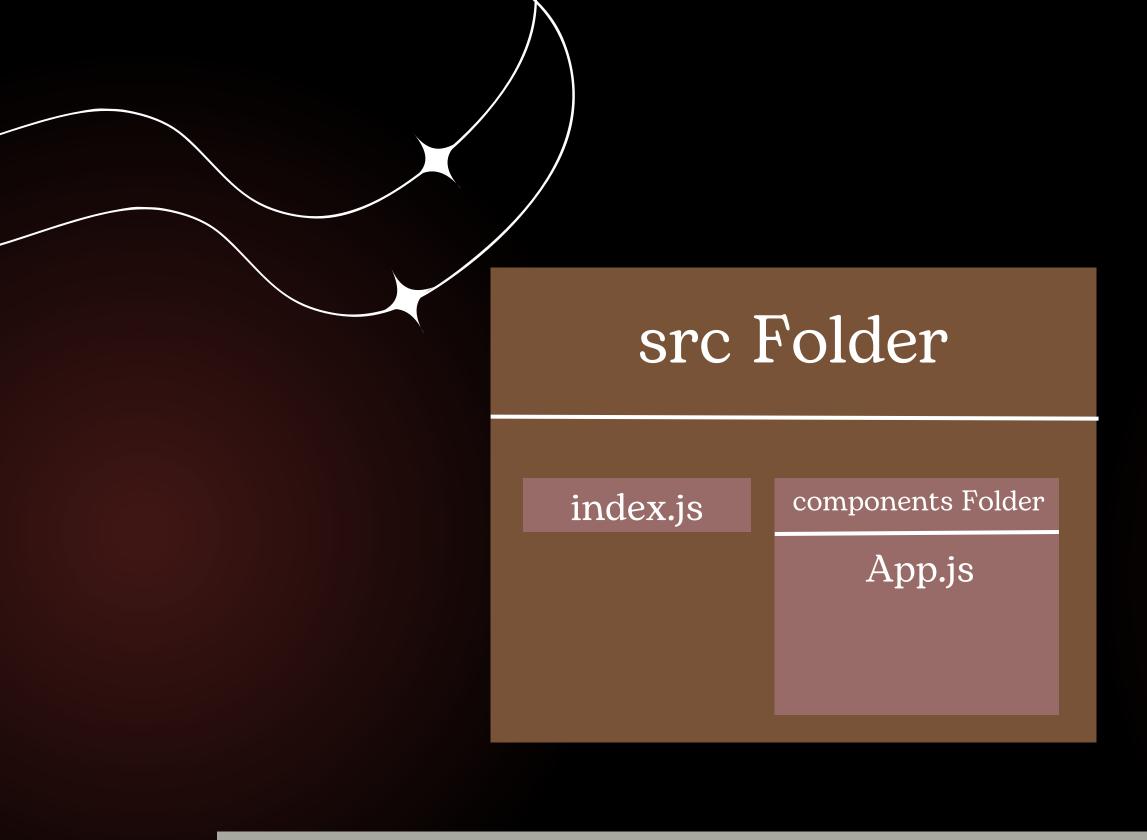
Relative path to walk from this file to the file we are importing



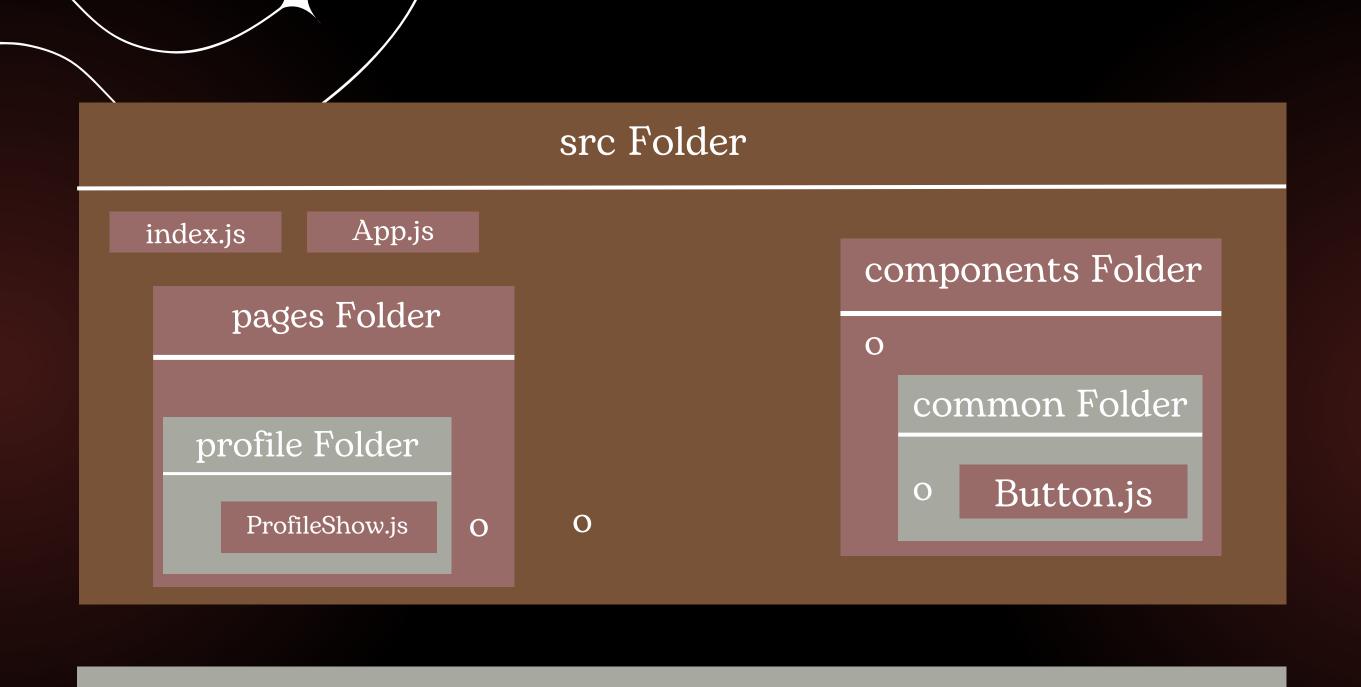




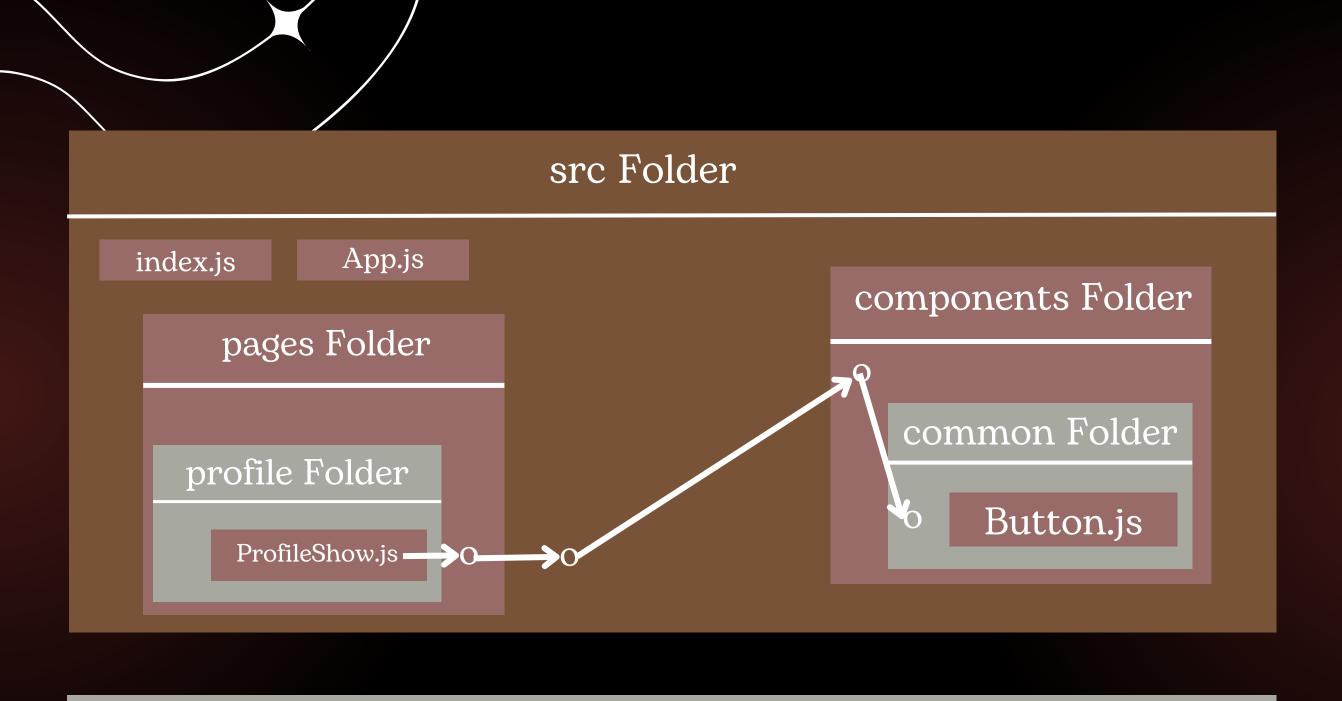
If we are in the index.js file and want to import from App.js...
import alskjdfj from './App';



If we are in the index.js file and want to import from App.js...
import asdf from '../index';



If we are in the ProfileShow.js file and want to import from Button.js....



If we are in the ProfileShow.js file and want to import from Button.js....
import asdf from '../../components/comon/Buton'

Optional video on Module Systems (import/export statements)

Skip if you're already familiar

Challenging video. info dump. I will repeat all of this many many times throughout the course