Foundational Elements of React

Before we dive into the patterns of React, let's revise the building blocks of a React component.

```
WE'LL COVER THE FOLLOWING ^
JSX
The Render() function
Props
```

JSX

JSX is nothing more than syntactic sugar on top of JavaScript, allowing you to write what seems to be HTML but in JavaScript. Have a look at the following code snippet

Lines 6 to 10 use HTML code that gets transpiled into JavaScipt and executed.

The Render() function

The render function is mandatory in all React components. This function is invoked by React in order to generate output, that is, function calls that end up modifying the DOM. Inside render, this is referencing the component instance (ex: this.props, this.state)

REMEMBER: render must always return something, JSX tags or false/null in cases where the component should not output any content. JSX syntax must always be enclosed in a single root node. In order to avoid the unnecessary creation of divs or other elements, React introduced a special component called Fragment that can wrap multiple nodes without creating an actual DOM element around them.

Props

Props represent the input values of a component. They are passed as attributes on JSX and are accessed through this.props. We'll talk about them in more detail in the next chapter.

```
import React from 'react';

export default class Greeting extends React.Component {
    render() {
        return <span>Hello {this.props.name}!</span>;
    }
}
```

Any valid JavaScript element can be sent as a prop: string, boolean, number, object, function, array, etc. Here we send the name, a string on line 7 as a prop.

REMINDER: Props should never be *modified* by the component!

Now that we have revised a basic component of React i.e. components (pun fully intended), let's move on to how state is used in React.