



# Next Js Basic Concepts Presentation

**Made by Ahmed Raza**



# What is page.tsx

## Page.tsx :-

- *“A file that exports a React component representing a single route or page in a Next.js application, encompassing the necessary JSX markup, logic, and imports to render the desired content, while leveraging Next.js features like server-side rendering, static site generation, and client-side rendering.”*

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# What is layout.tsx

## Layout.tsx :-

“The `layout.tsx` file is used to define a common structure and style that multiple pages can share, which simplifies maintaining a consistent design across the app. Typically, `layout.tsx` files are created in the `app` directory and wrap pages with shared elements like navigation bars, footers, or sidebar menus”.

- **Usage:** For each route, you can add a `layout.tsx` file, and Next.js will apply it to all pages within that route.
  - **Nested Layouts:** You can also create nested layouts by including multiple `layout.tsx` files at different directory levels, giving flexibility to organize different sections of the app with unique designs.
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# What is Link Tag

## Link Tag :-

“The `Link` component, imported from `next/link`, is used to enable client-side navigation between pages in a Next.js application. It optimizes navigation by preloading linked pages in the background, improving performance and user experience.”

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# Why do we use this Link Tag

## Uses :-

“we use the `Link` component to enable **fast, client-side navigation** between pages, making the app feel quicker and more responsive. Here are the key reasons.”

- **Client-Side Navigation:** Unlike traditional `<a>` tags, which cause a full page reload, the `Link` component uses Next.js's built-in routing to load new pages without refreshing the entire page. This creates a smoother user experience.
- **Prefetching:** By default, `Link` preloads pages linked in the viewport when using the `App Router` in Next.js 13 and beyond, so when users click, the page loads instantly. This is essential for improving performance.
- **SEO and Accessibility:** Next.js `Link` renders a standard `<a>` tag under the hood, ensuring compatibility with SEO and accessibility standards, making it ideal for production-ready applications.
- **Optimized Resource Management:** The `Link` component handles efficient resource loading in the background, allowing Next.js to manage JavaScript and data fetching more efficiently.

Using `Link` in Next.js applications thus helps create high-performance, responsive, and SEO-friendly applications.

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# What is its purpose

## Purpose :-

The purpose of the **Link** component in Next.js is to provide a streamlined way to navigate between pages within a Next.js application. Unlike traditional `<a>` tags that reload the entire page, **Link** enables **client-side navigation**, allowing users to transition between pages smoothly without a full page reload. This enhances user experience by making the app feel faster and more responsive.

Key features of the **Link** component include:

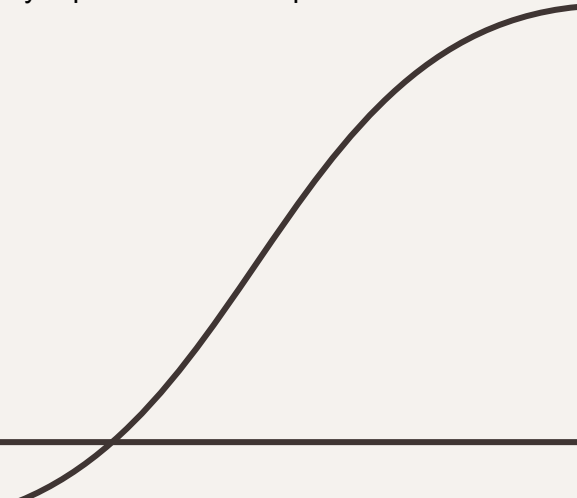
- **Prefetching:** **Link** preloads pages in the background, reducing load times when a user navigates to the linked page.
- **SEO-Friendly:** **Link** uses `<a>` tags under the hood, preserving SEO benefits and accessibility standards.
- **Efficient Routing:** It leverages Next.js's optimized routing system, allowing better control over navigation behavior and load times.

Overall, **Link** is essential in Next.js for building high-performance, interactive applications with seamless page transitions and better user experience

# How can we create Nested pages

## Nested Pages :-

“The creating nested pages is straightforward, thanks to its file-based routing system. Nested pages can be organized into subdirectories within the `pages` folder, where each directory or subdirectory represents a route path”



# What is Components

## Components :-

“components are reusable, self-contained units of code that represent parts of a user interface. Components help organize the application’s UI into isolated, manageable sections, making the code modular, maintainable, and scalable.”



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# Why do we use Components

## Use :-

- **Reusability:** Components can be reused across different parts of the application, which reduces duplication and makes the codebase more maintainable.
  - **Separation of Concerns:** By breaking the UI into smaller, self-contained components, you can manage each piece independently, making it easier to understand and debug.
  - **Composition:** You can compose complex UIs by combining simpler components, allowing for more modular and flexible designs.
  - **State Management:** Components can manage their own state or receive data via props, enabling dynamic behavior and rendering based on user interaction or data changes.
  - **Performance Optimization:** Next.js supports server-side rendering and static site generation, and components can optimize performance by controlling how and when they render.
  - **Easier Testing:** Smaller components are easier to test individually, improving the overall testability of the application.
  - **Integration with Next.js Features:** Components work seamlessly with Next.js features like routing, API routes, and data fetching methods (e.g., `getStaticProps`, `getServerSideProps`), enhancing functionality.
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# How can we apply CSS

## Apply :-

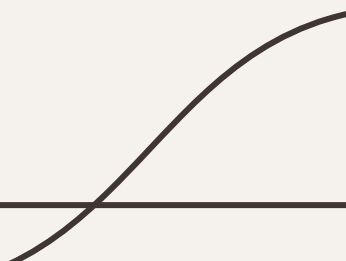
- **Global CSS:** You can import a global CSS file in the `_app.js` file to apply styles across the entire application.
- **CSS Modules:** Using `.module.css` files allows you to create component-scoped styles, preventing class name collisions.
- **Styled JSX:** Write scoped CSS directly within your components using styled-jsx, which is included by default in Next.js.
- **CSS-in-JS Libraries:** Use libraries like styled-components or Emotion to style components using JavaScript, allowing for dynamic styles.
- **Tailwind CSS:** Integrate utility-first frameworks like Tailwind CSS to apply styles using predefined utility classes.

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# What is Tailwind Css

## Tailwind Css :-

“Tailwind CSS is a utility-first CSS framework that provides a collection of pre-defined classes for styling web applications. It allows developers to create custom designs by composing these utility classes directly in their HTML, promoting a rapid development process and minimizing the need for writing custom CSS. Tailwind is highly customizable and supports responsive design, making it easy to build unique, responsive layouts efficiently.”



# What are the differences between Tailwind CSS and Standard CSS?

## Differences :-

### 1. Utility-First Approach

- **Tailwind CSS:** Tailwind follows a utility-first philosophy, providing low-level utility classes (like `bg-blue-500`, `text-center`) that can be combined to build complex designs directly in your HTML.
- **Standard CSS:** Typically involves writing styles in a more traditional way, using classes and IDs to apply styles to elements, often resulting in larger CSS files with specific styles for each component.

### 2. Customization and Configuration

- **Tailwind CSS:** Highly customizable via a configuration file (`tailwind.config.js`). You can define themes, breakpoints, and even extend the default utilities to fit your project needs.
- **Standard CSS:** Customization is done directly in the CSS files or through preprocessors like SASS or LESS, which can offer features like variables and nesting, but lacks a built-in configuration structure.

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### 3. Responsive Design

- **Tailwind CSS:** Comes with built-in responsive utilities that make it easy to apply styles conditionally at different screen sizes (e.g., `md:bg-red-500`).
- **Standard CSS:** Requires media queries to handle responsive design, which can lead to more verbose code.

### 4. Development Speed

- **Tailwind CSS:** Can speed up development due to its utility classes, allowing for rapid prototyping and adjustments directly in the markup without needing to switch back and forth between HTML and CSS files.
- **Standard CSS:** May slow down the process as you often have to define styles separately in a CSS file and manage specificity.

### 5. File Size and Purging

- **Tailwind CSS:** By default, it generates a large CSS file, but it includes a purge feature to remove unused styles in production, keeping file sizes manageable.
  - **Standard CSS:** The size is generally determined by the styles written, and unused styles may linger unless actively managed.
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## 6. Learning Curve

- **Tailwind CSS:** Might have a steeper initial learning curve due to the need to memorize utility classes and the unique approach.
- **Standard CSS:** More familiar to many developers as it follows conventional styling practices, making it easier to pick up for those who have worked with CSS before.

## 7. Community and Ecosystem

- **Tailwind CSS:** Has a growing ecosystem with plugins and integrations tailored to utility-first development.
  - **Standard CSS:** Benefits from a long history and a vast array of resources, frameworks, and libraries (like Bootstrap, Foundation) built around traditional CSS practices.
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