

IoT LAB KIIT

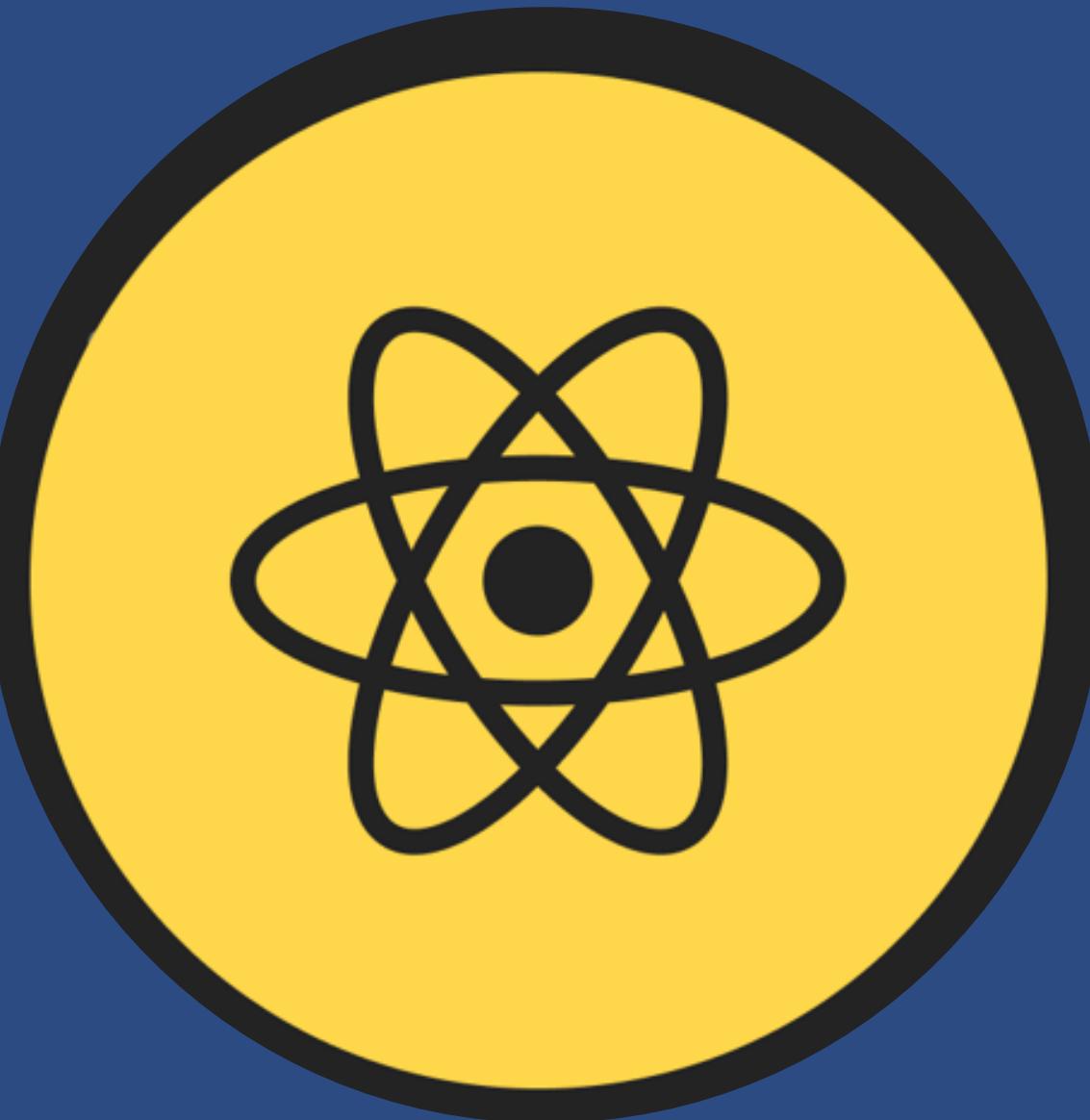
Web: CodeHackday

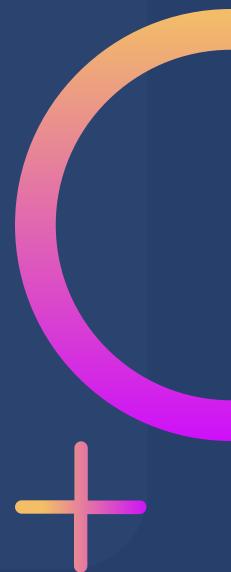
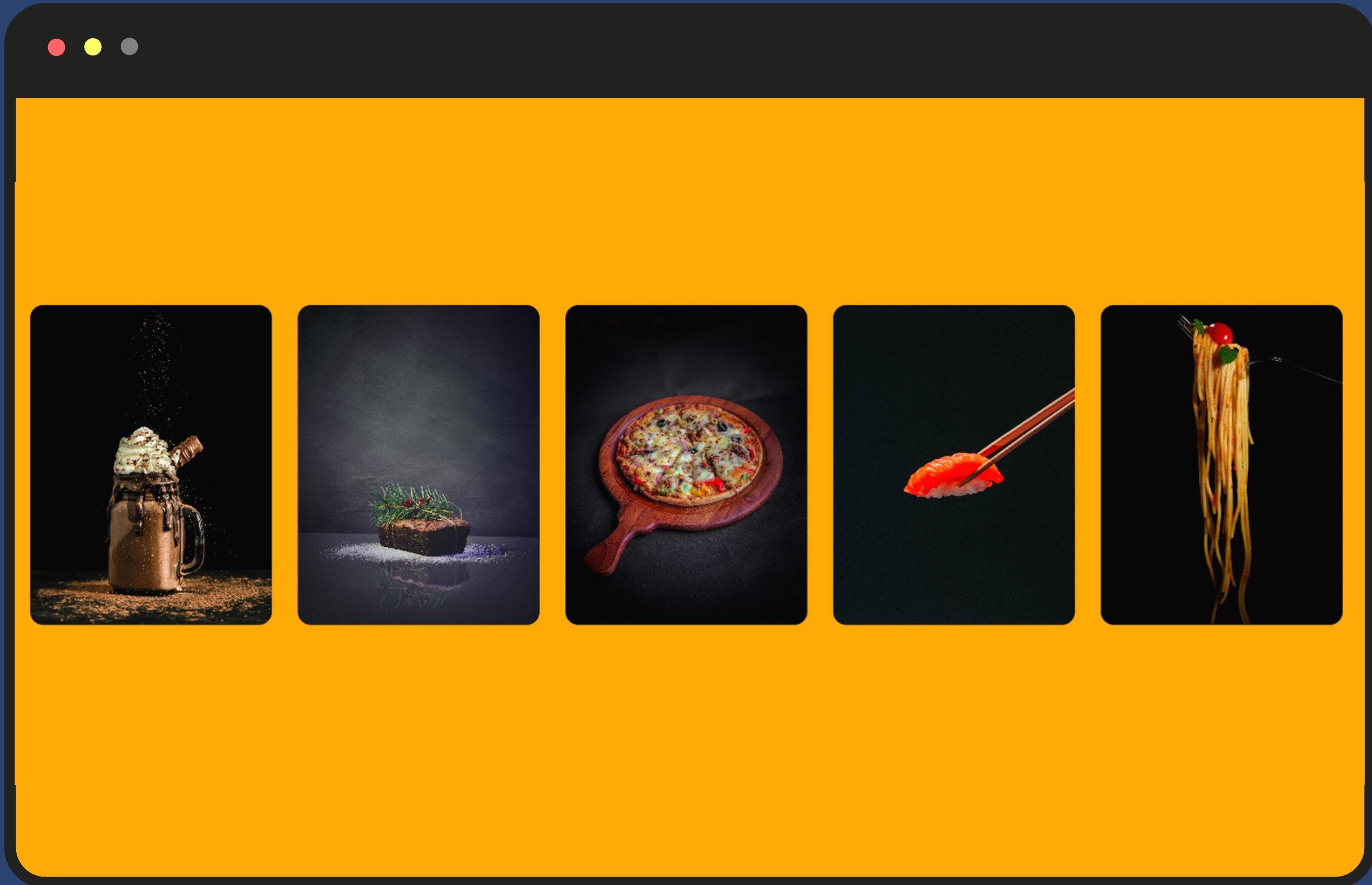
Seminar on NEXT.JS

DL-07 CAMPUS 15 KIIT UNIVERSITY



VS





Code using HTML CSS

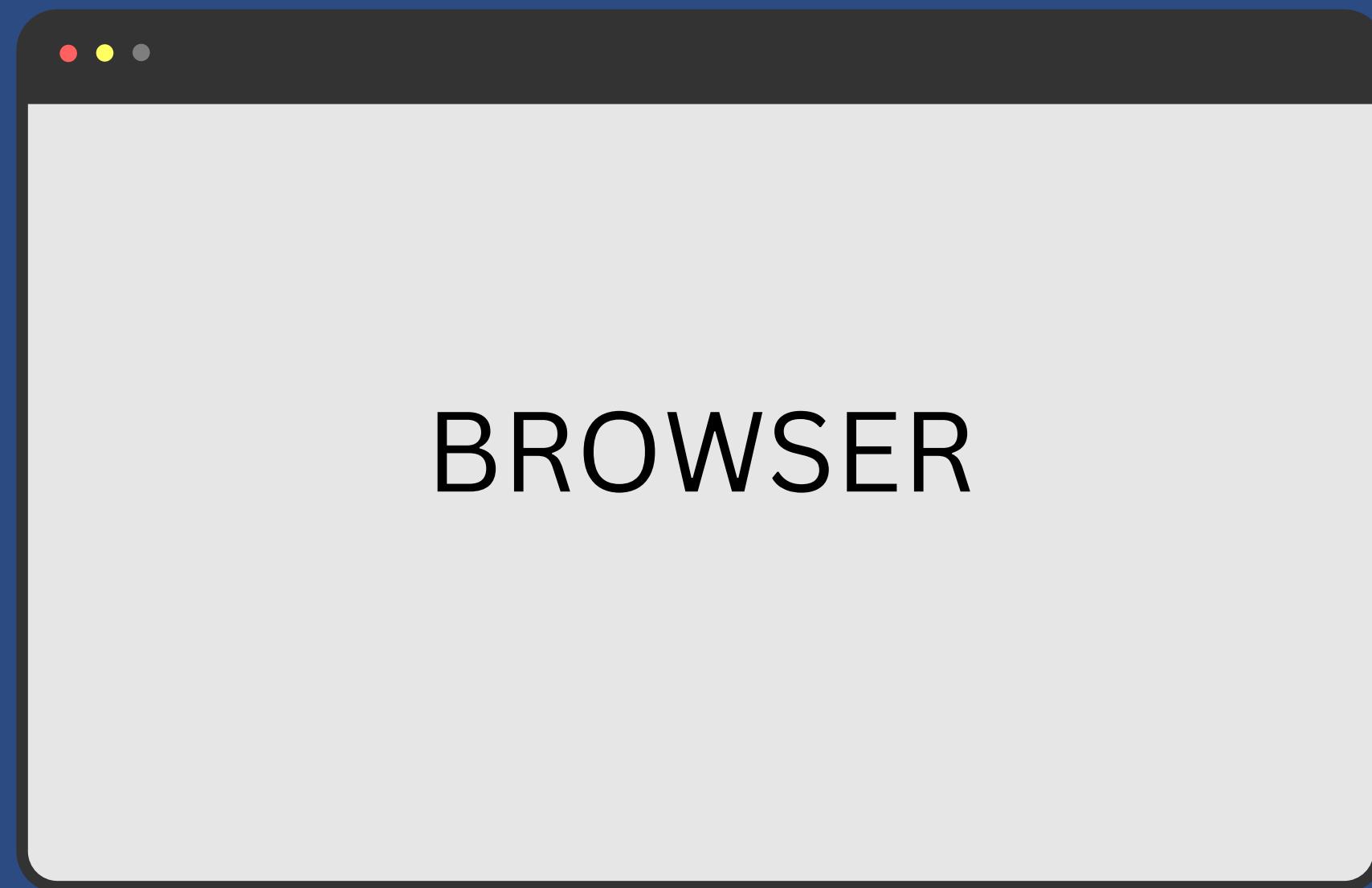
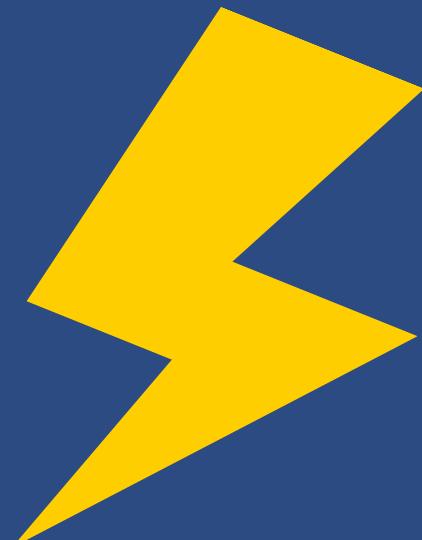
```
<div class="container">
  <div class="card">
    
    <div class="info-card">
      <h1>Deliche</h1>
      <p>Coffee, smoothies & Sundaes</p>
    </div>
  </div>
  <div class="card">
    
    <div class="info-card">
      <h1>Grillz</h1>
      <p>Steakhouse & Barbecue</p>
    </div>
  </div>
  <div class="card">
    
    <div class="info-card">
      <h1>Pizzarazi</h1>
      <p>Napoli Style Pizza</p>
    </div>
  </div>
  <div class="card">
    
    <div class="info-card">
      <h1>Shioji</h1>
      <p>Sushi & Handrolls</p>
    </div>
  </div>
</div>
```

Code using REACT.JS

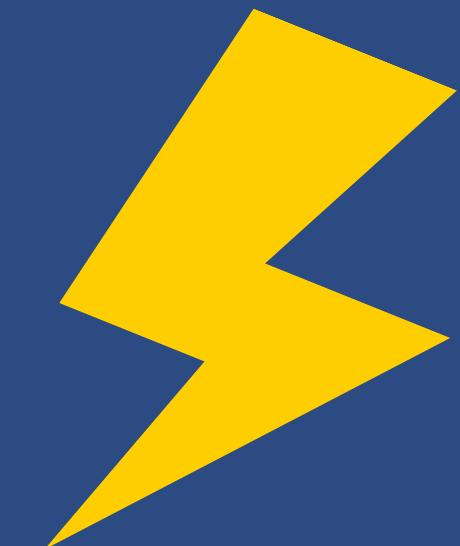
```
<body>
  <div id="root"></div>
  <script type="text/babel">
    ReactDOM.render(
      <section>
        <Card />
        <Card />
        <Card />
      </section>,
      document.getElementById("root")
    );
  </script>
</body>
```

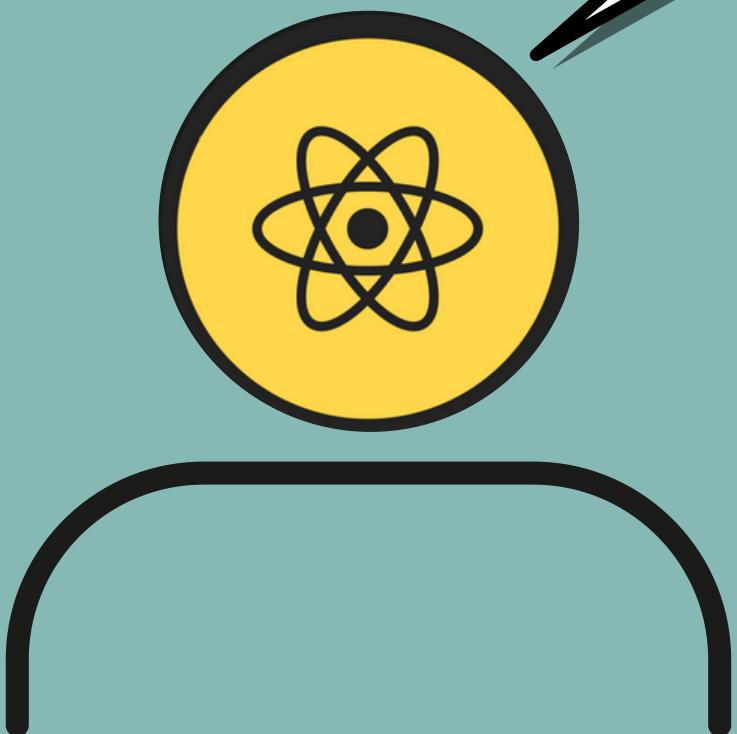
```
function Card() {
  return (
    <div class="card">
      
      <div class="info-card">
        <h1>Deliche</h1>
        <p>Coffee, smoothies & Sundaes</p>
      </div>
    </div>
  );
}
```

"I am powerful in rendering HTML CSS and build JS"



BROWSER

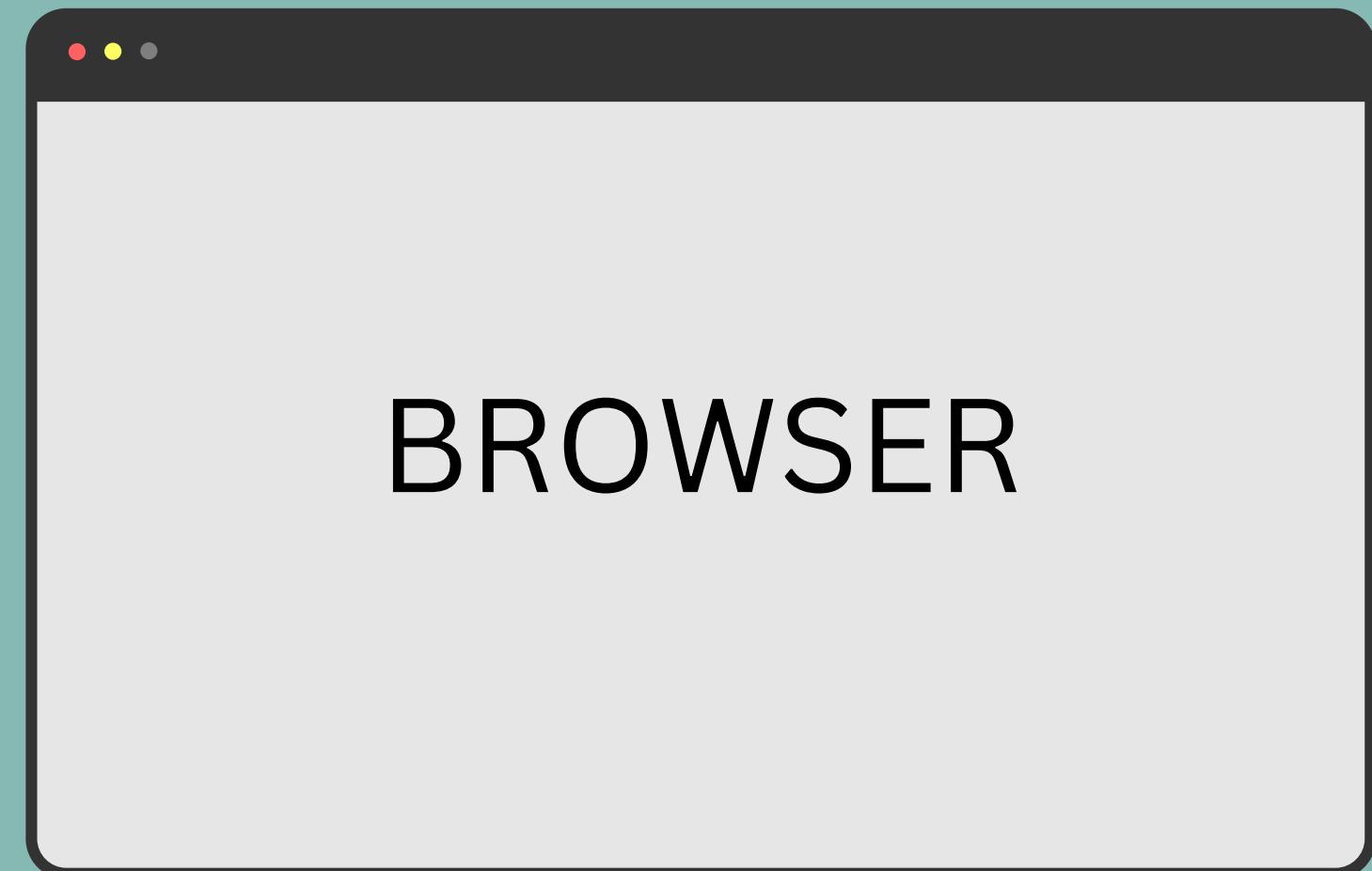




Take the whole code
duh!
I am little lazy

```
state={  
  products: storeProducts  
}  
render() {  
  return (  
    <React.Fragment>  
      <div className="py-5">  
        <div className="container">  
          <Title name="our" title= "product" />  
          <div className="row">  
            <ProductConsumer>  
              {(value) => {  
                console.log(value)  
              }}  
            </ProductConsumer>  
          </div>  
        </div>  
      </React.Fragment>  
    )  
}
```

But.. but.. I like html
css and js only.
Nevermind!.... Okay :(



BROWSER

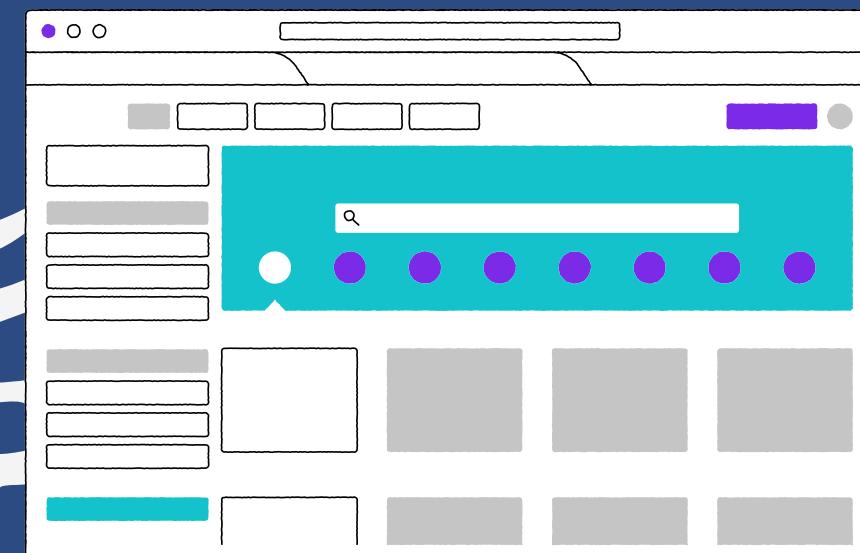




server-side
Rendering

Hi, I am Crawly

I peep into the content
being shared for SEO
and I hate reading code :/

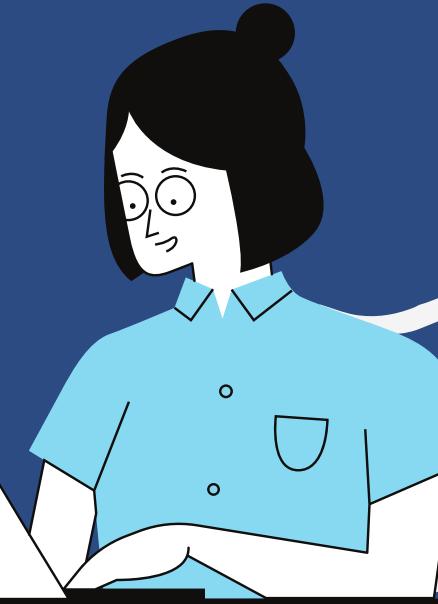


Client

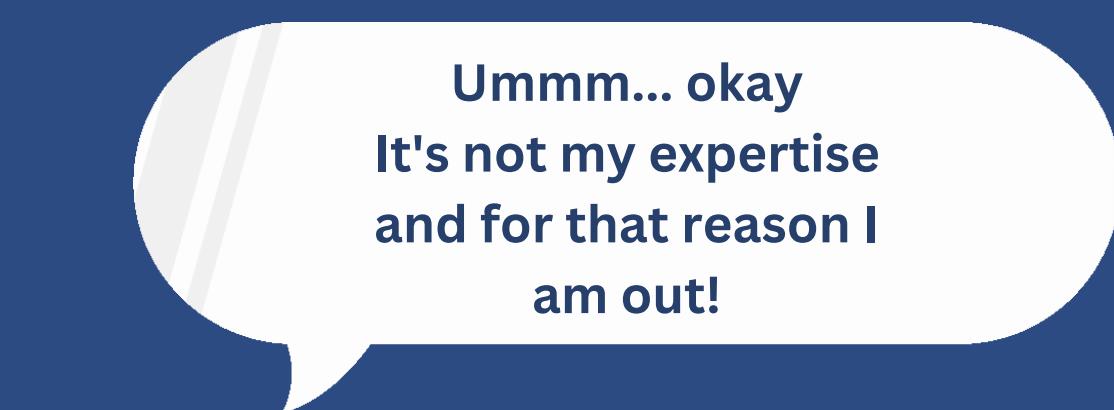


Server

innovance.iotkiit.in

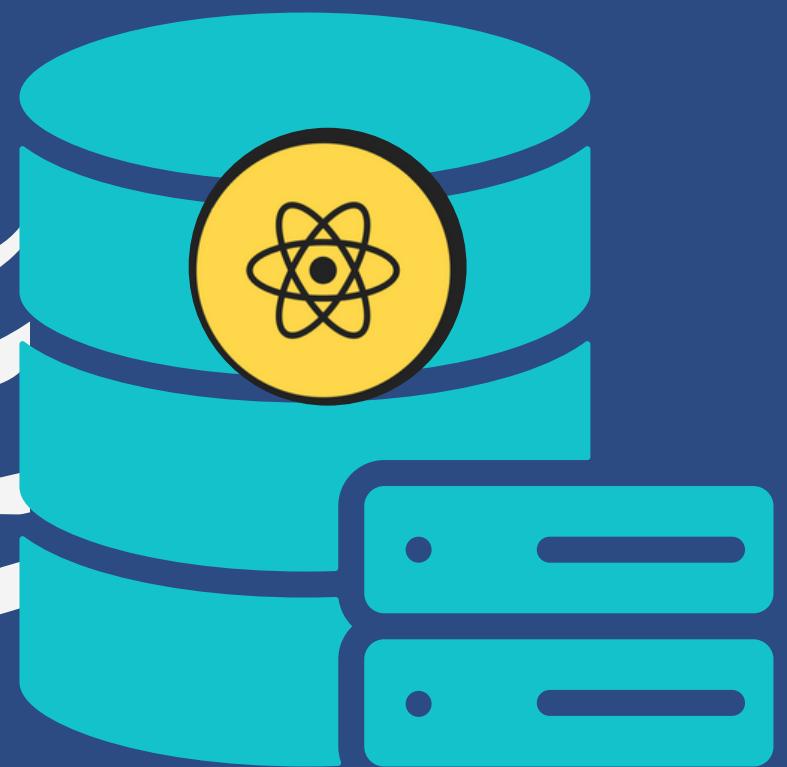


Client



Ummm... okay
It's not my expertise
and for that reason I
am out!

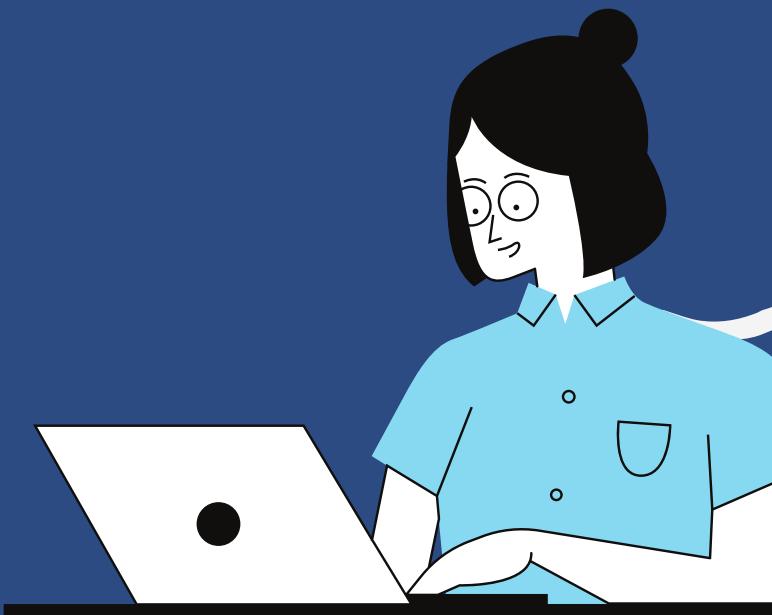
I told you I pass the
code



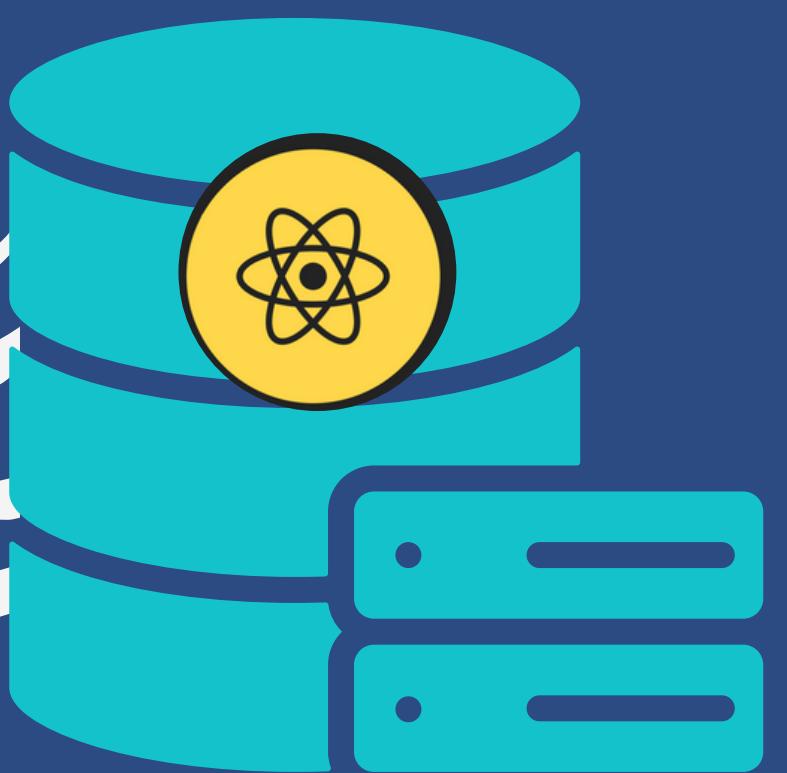
Server



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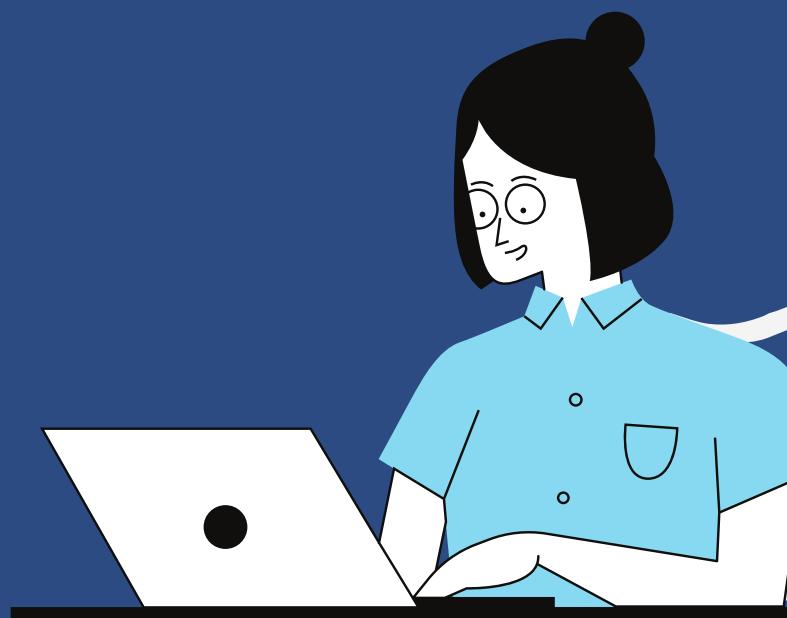
Client



Server

COMPARATIVELY BAD SEO

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Client

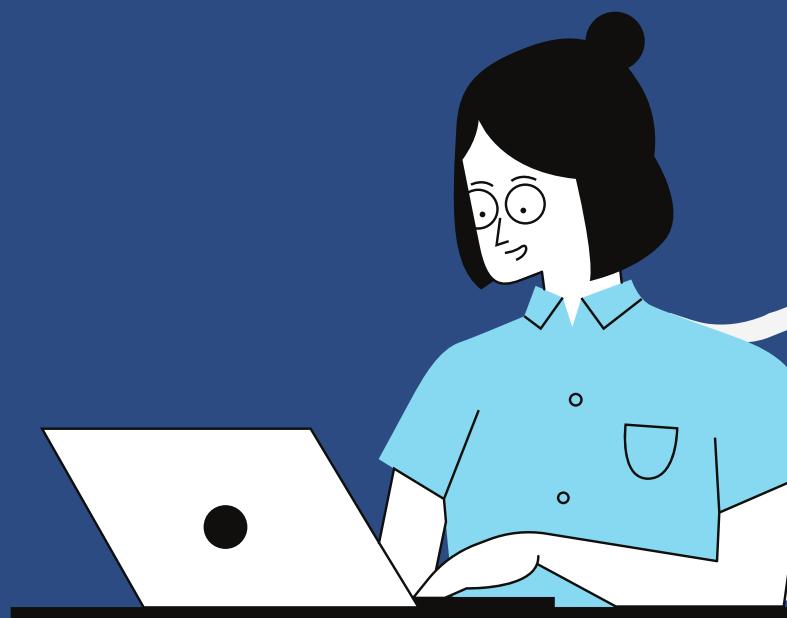
Well that's
something I always
look for!

As promised.... I'll
take the overhead!

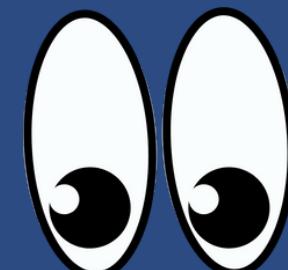


Server

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Client



Well that's
something I always
look for!

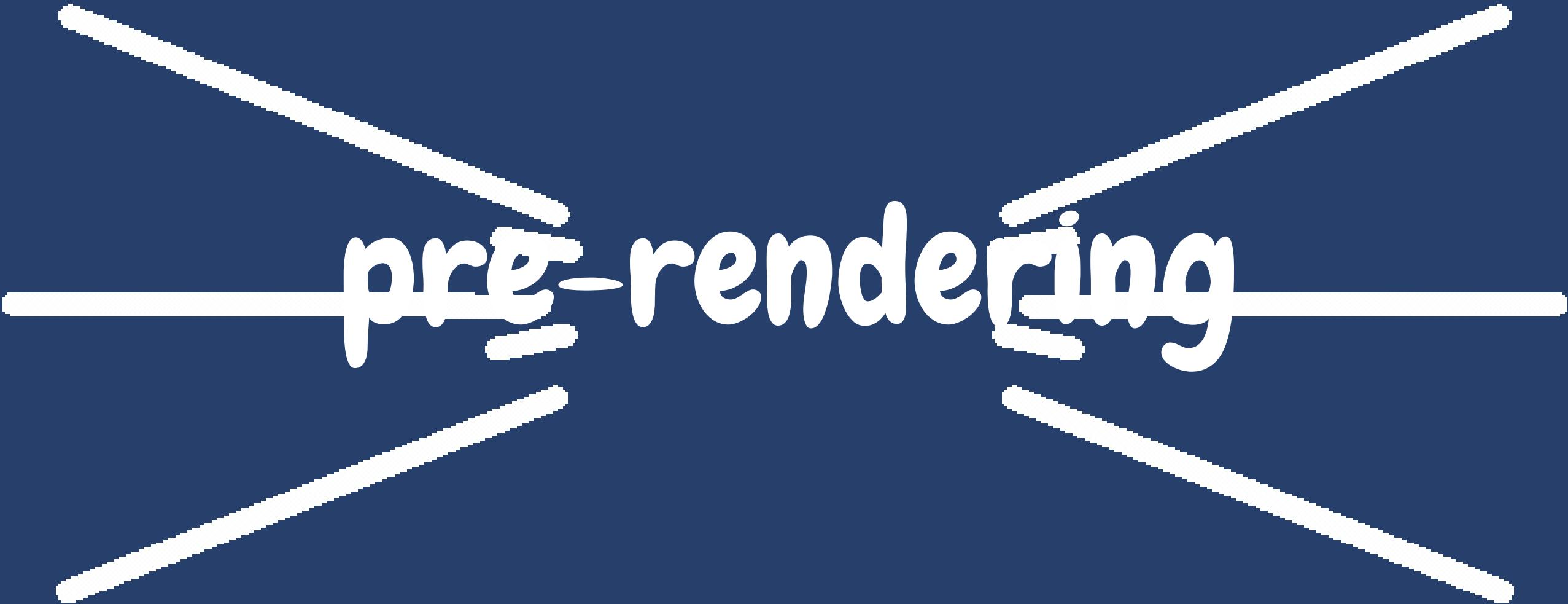
As promised.... I'll
take the overhead!



Server

Better SEO





pre-rendering

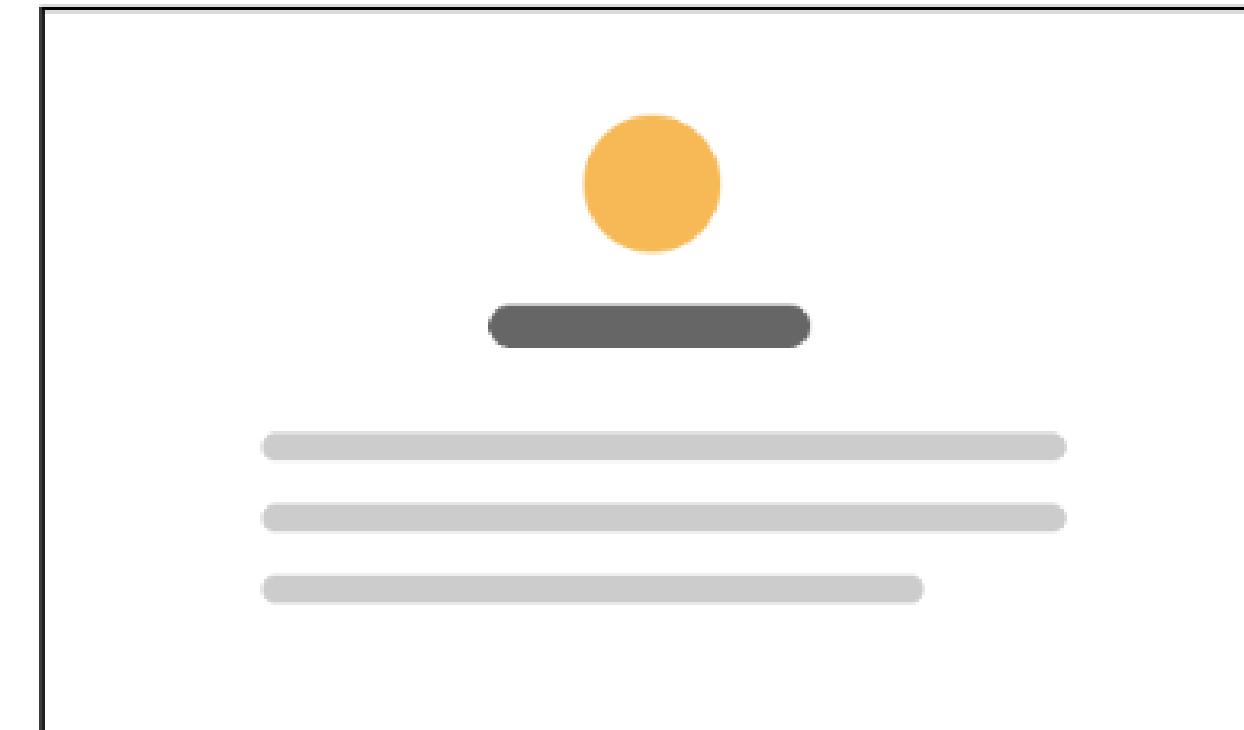
No Pre-rendering (Plain React.js app)

Initial Load:

App is not rendered



JS loads
→



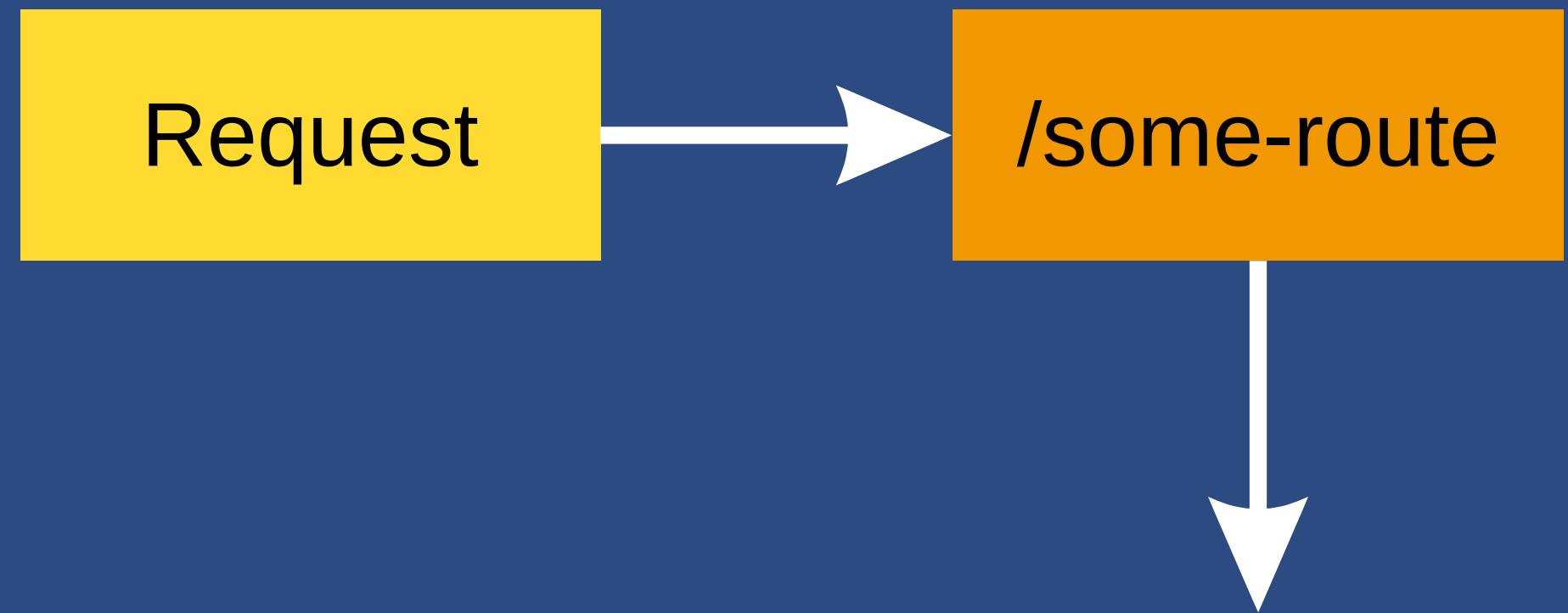
Hydration: React components are initialized and App becomes interactive

Page Pre-rendering

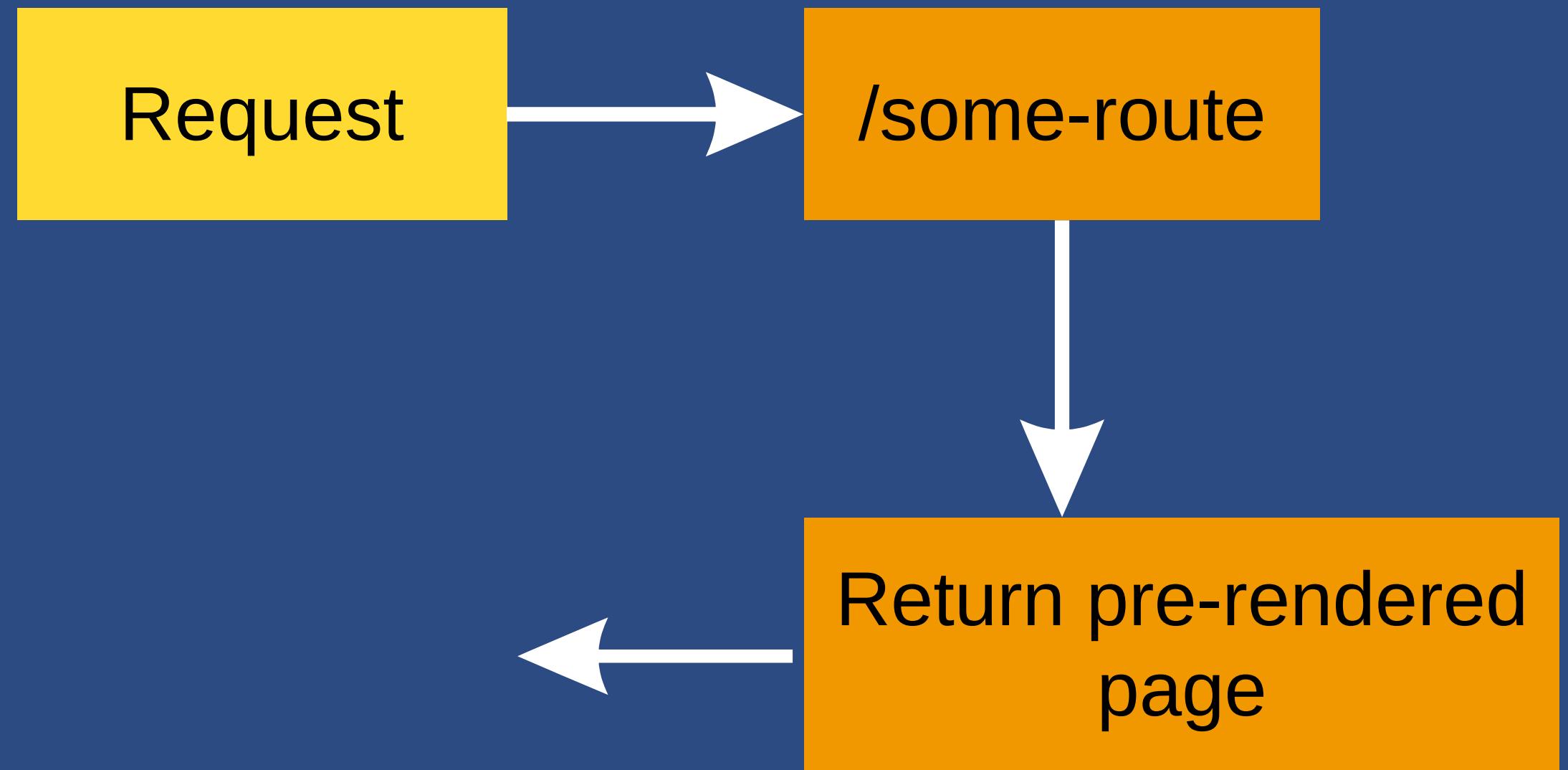
Request



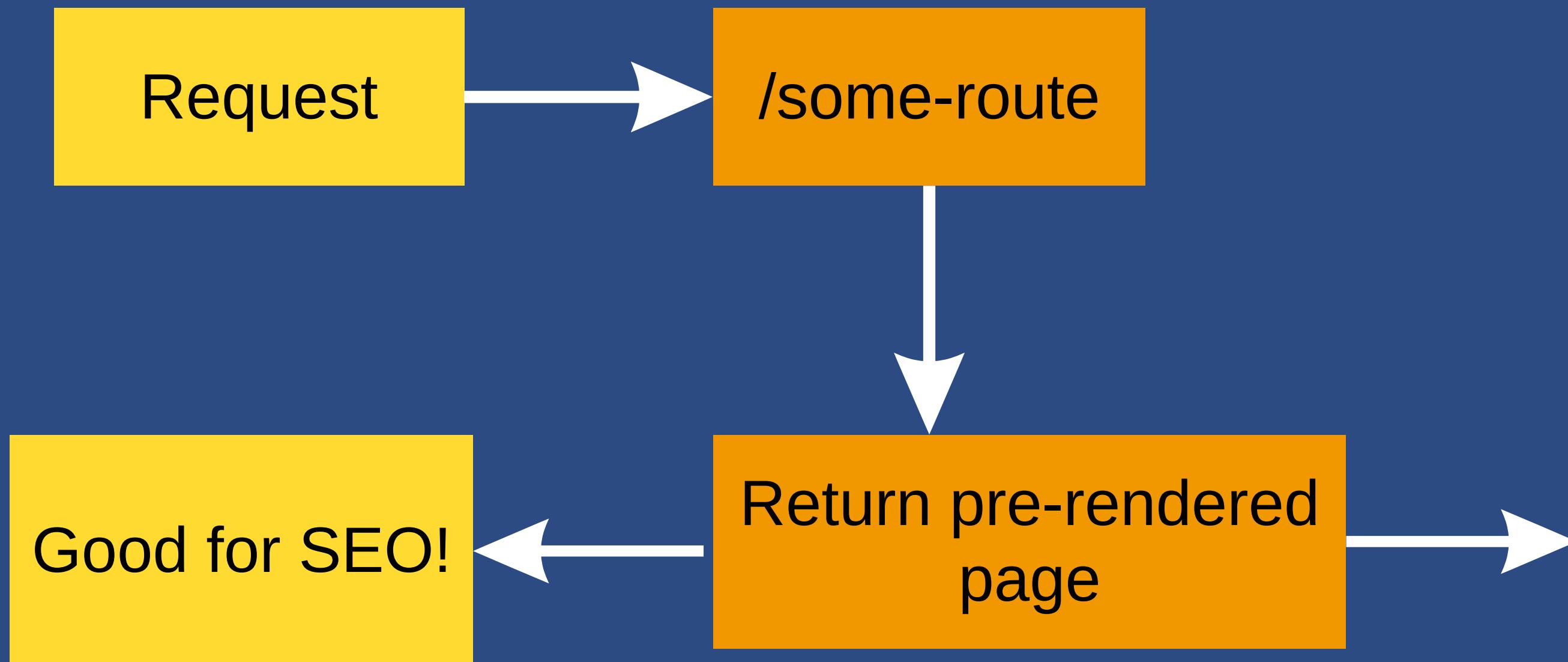
Page Pre-rendering



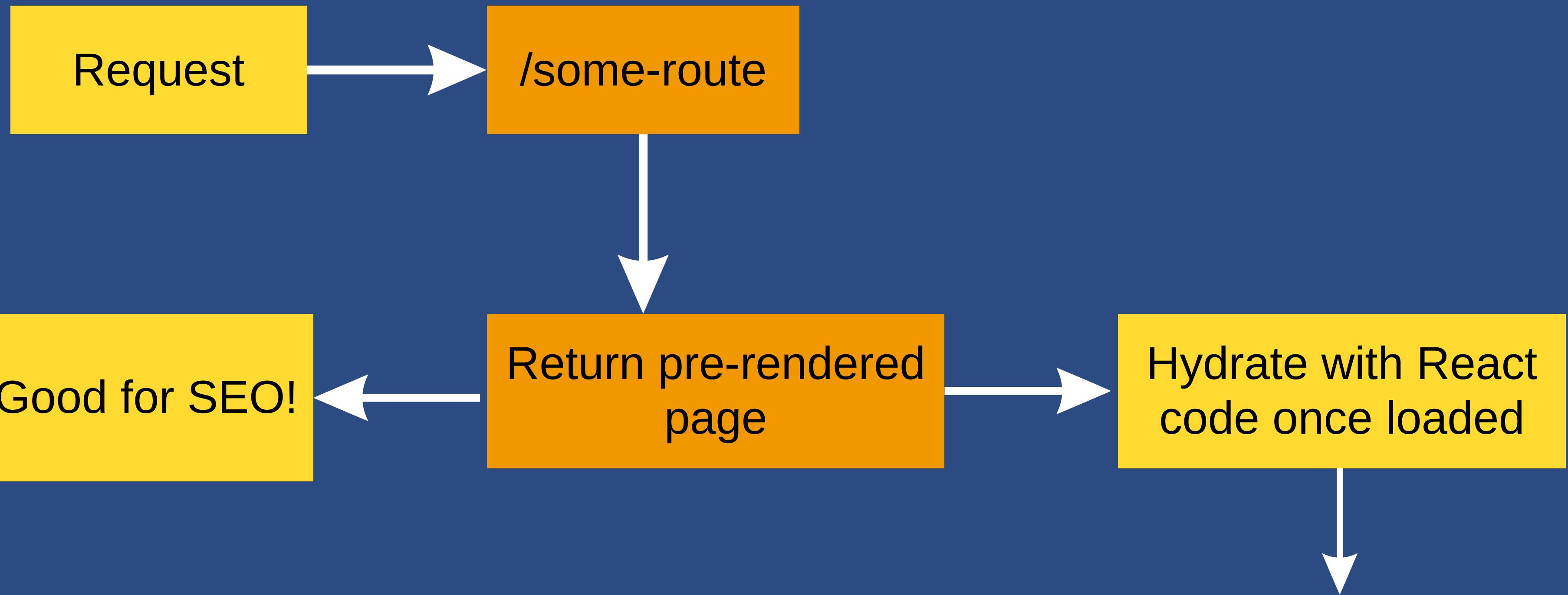
Page Pre-rendering



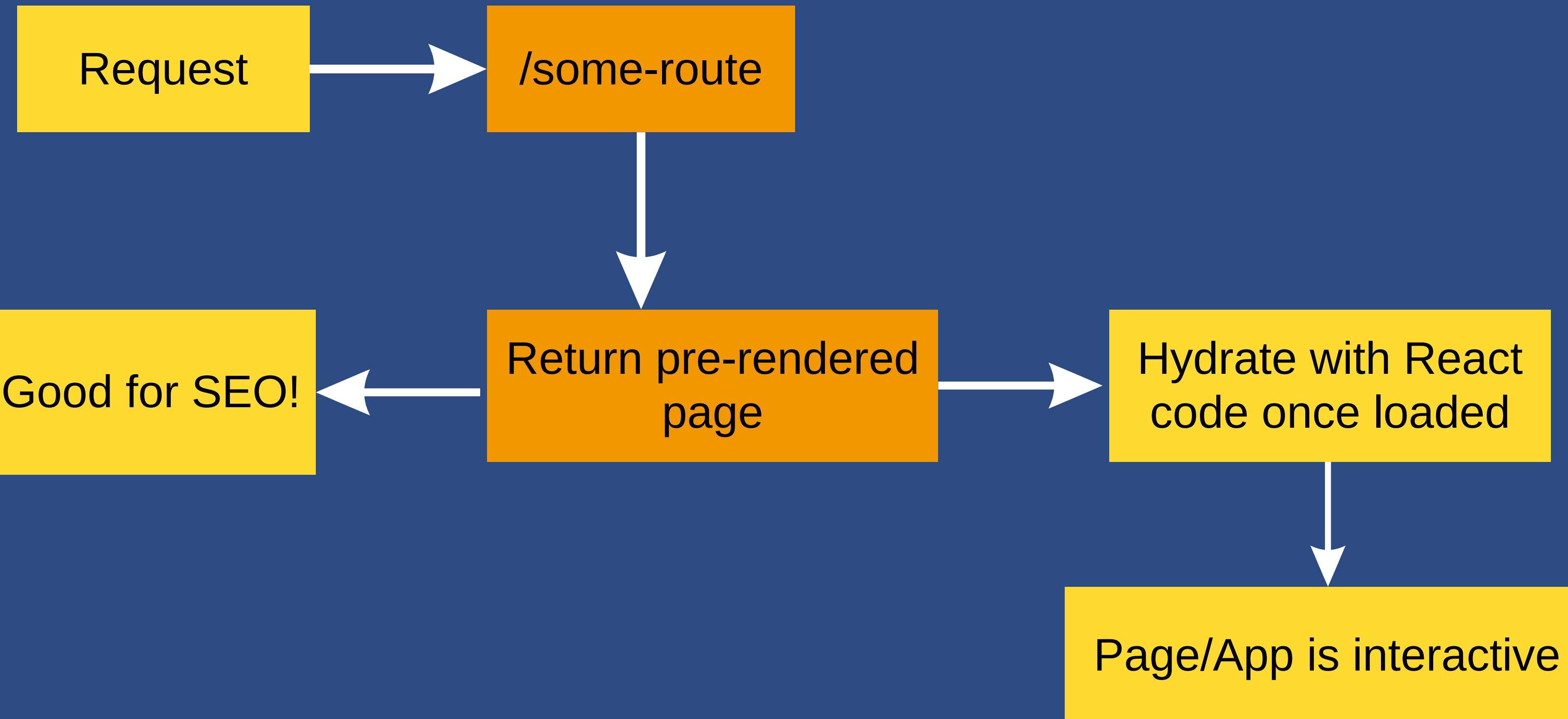
Page Pre-rendering



Page Pre-rendering



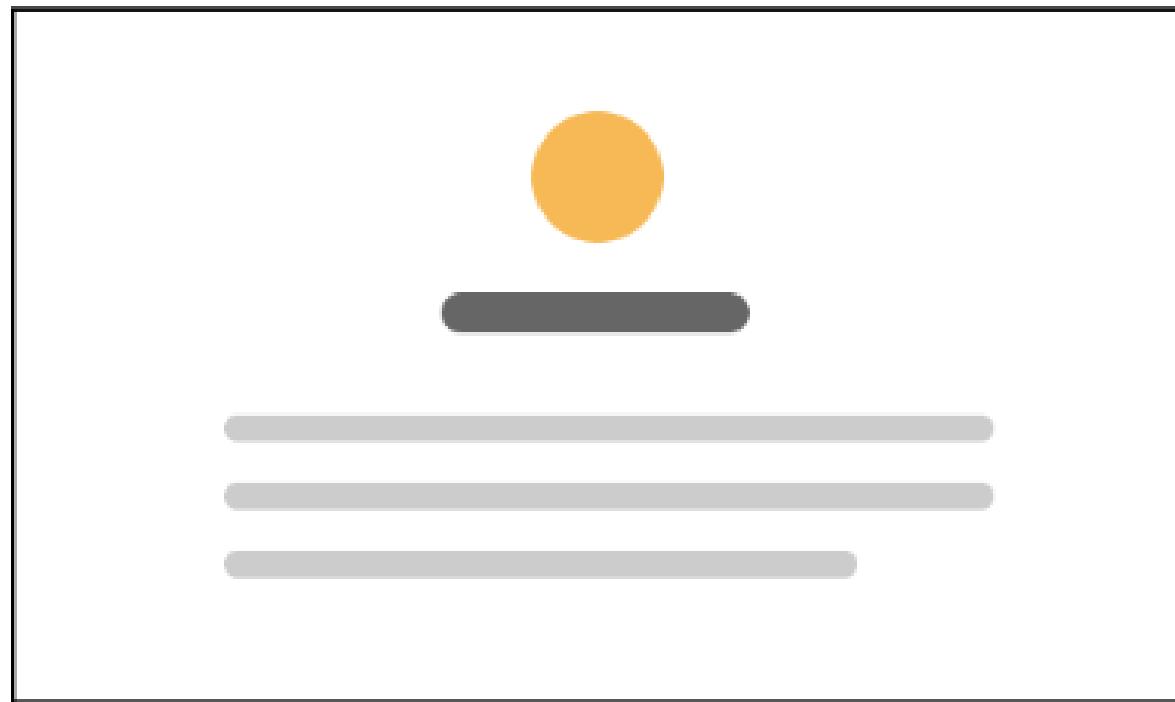
Page Pre-rendering



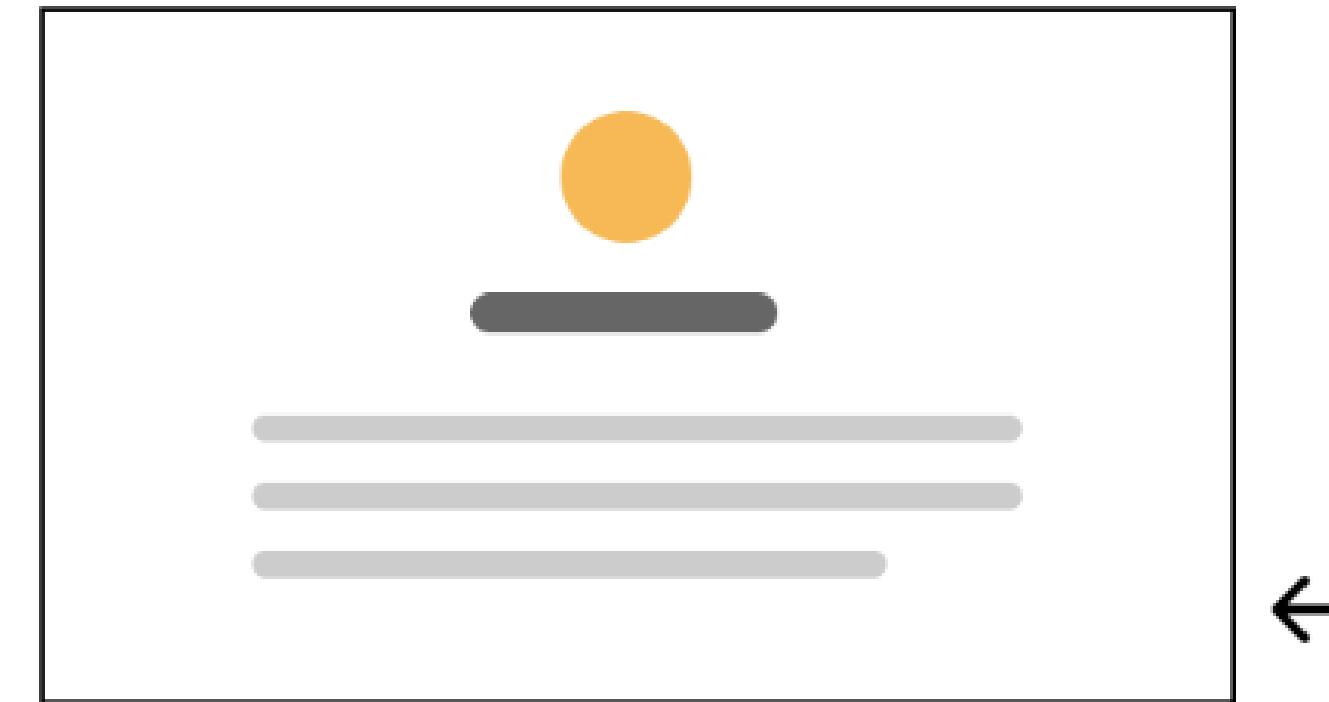
Pre-rendering (Using Next.js)

Initial Load:

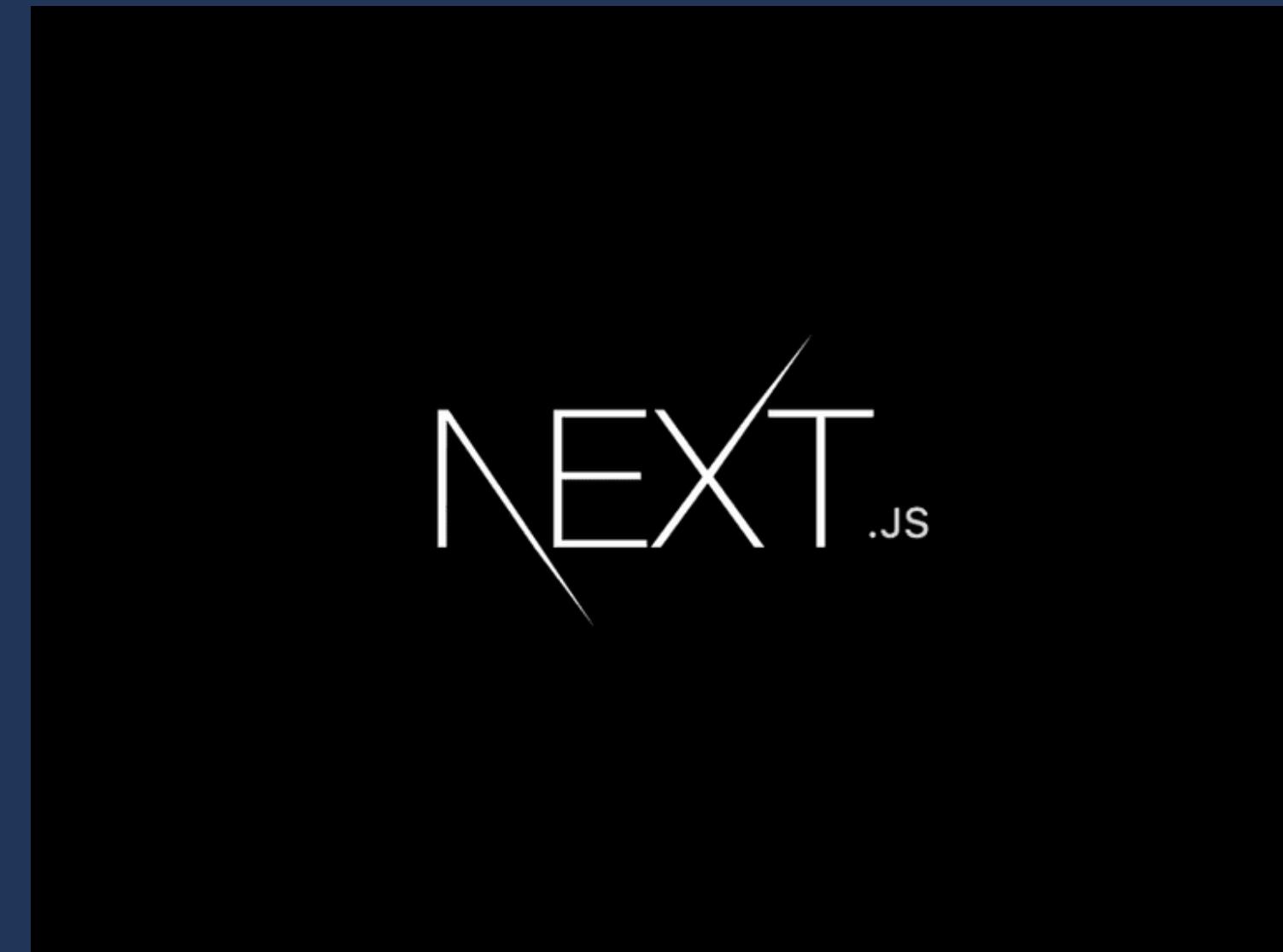
Pre-rendered HTML is displayed



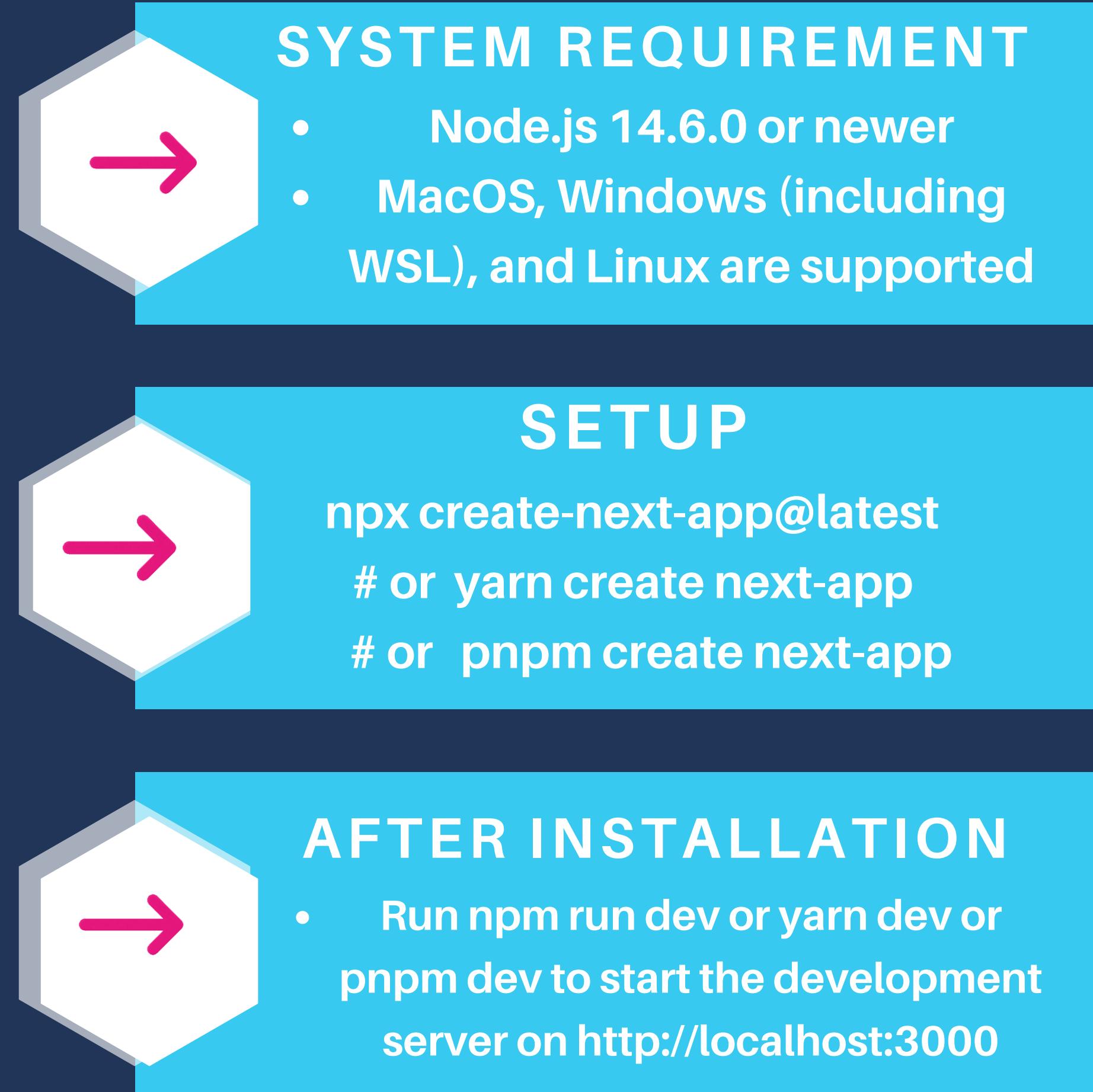
JS loads
→



If your app has interactive components
like `<Link />`, they'll be active after JS loads



SETUP AND INSTALLATION



Creating Pages



Adding pages using REACT.JS

React Router is the standard library for routing with react. Once set up, you'll be able to navigate between multiple components within react, synchronized to changing URL paths.

```
import ReactDOM from "react-dom";
import { BrowserRouter, Routes, Route } from "react-router-dom";
import Layout from "./pages/Layout";
import Home from "./pages/Home";
import Blogs from "./pages/Blogs";
import Contact from "./pages/Contact";
import NoPage from "./pages/NoPage";

export default function App() {
  return (
    <BrowserRouter>
      <Routes>
        <Route path="/" element={<Layout />}>
          <Route index element={<Home />} />
          <Route path="blogs" element={<Blogs />} />
          <Route path="contact" element={<Contact />} />
          <Route path="*" element={<NoPage />} />
        </Route>
      </Routes>
    </BrowserRouter>
  );
}

ReactDOM.render(<App />, document.getElementById("root"));
```

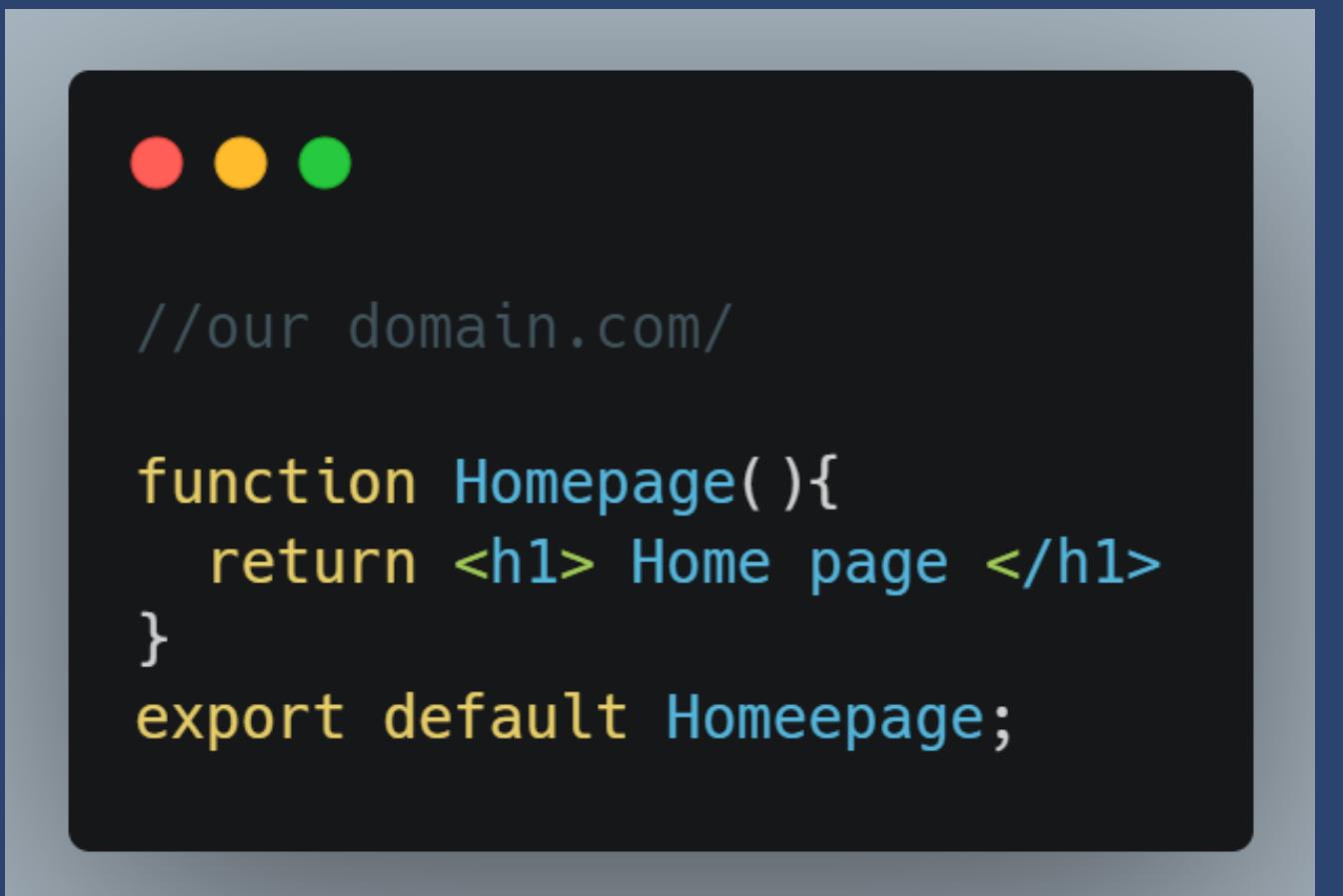
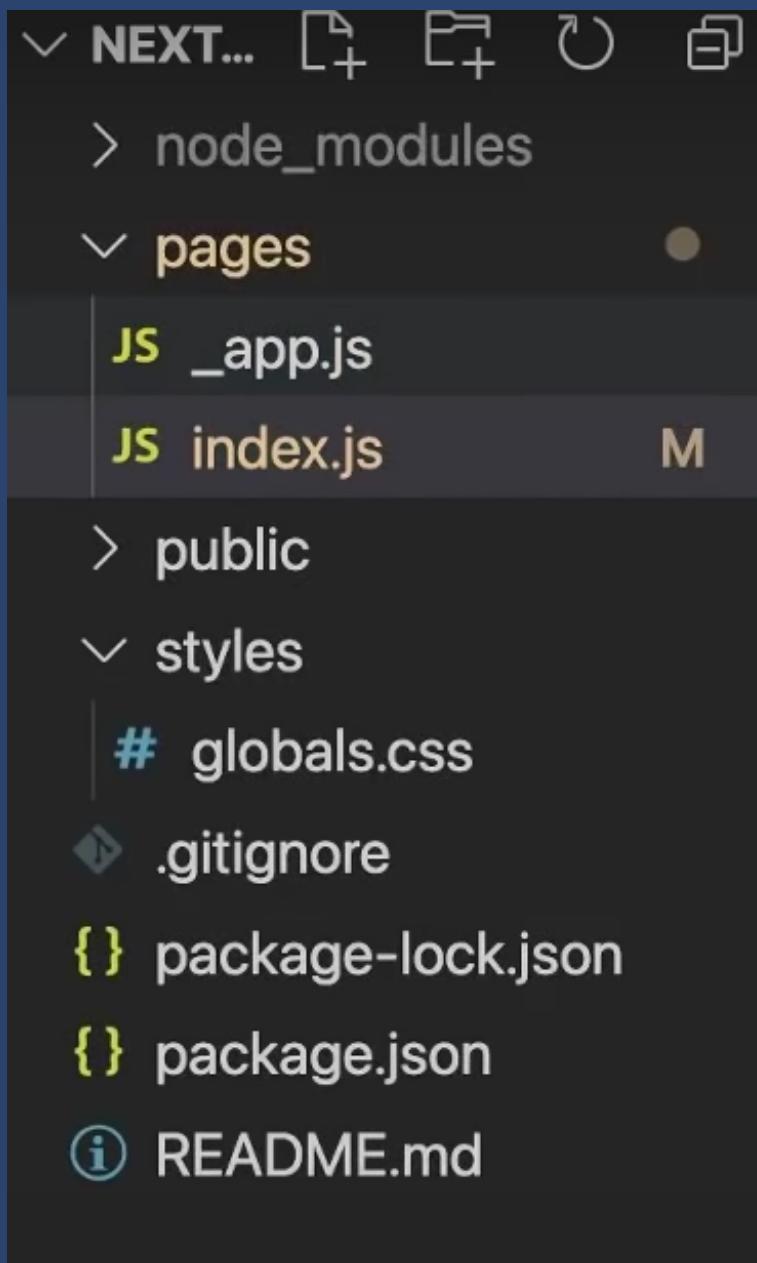
Adding pages using NEXT.JS

In Next.js, a page is a React Component exported from a .js, .jsx, .ts, or .tsx file in the pages directory. Each page is associated with a route based on its file name.





Create a pages folder,
and add an index.js file.



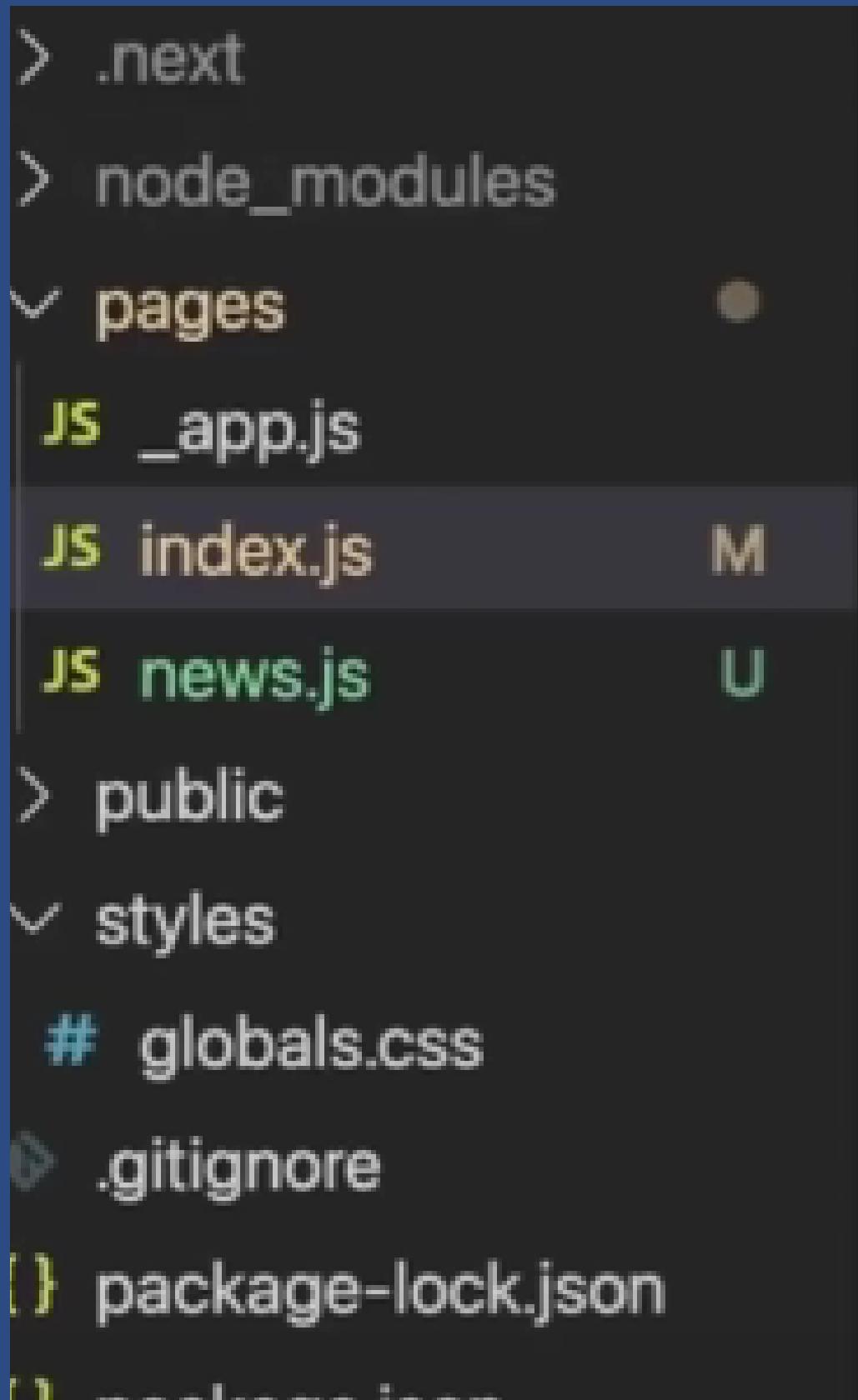
```
//our domain.com/
function Homepage(){
  return <h1> Home page </h1>
}
export default Homepage;
```

Start the development
server using
npm run dev
in cmd and visit
localhost:3000



Next JS Routing

- Next.js has a file-system based router built on the concept of pages.
- When a file is added to the pages directory, it's automatically available as a route.
- The files inside the pages directory can be used to define most common patterns



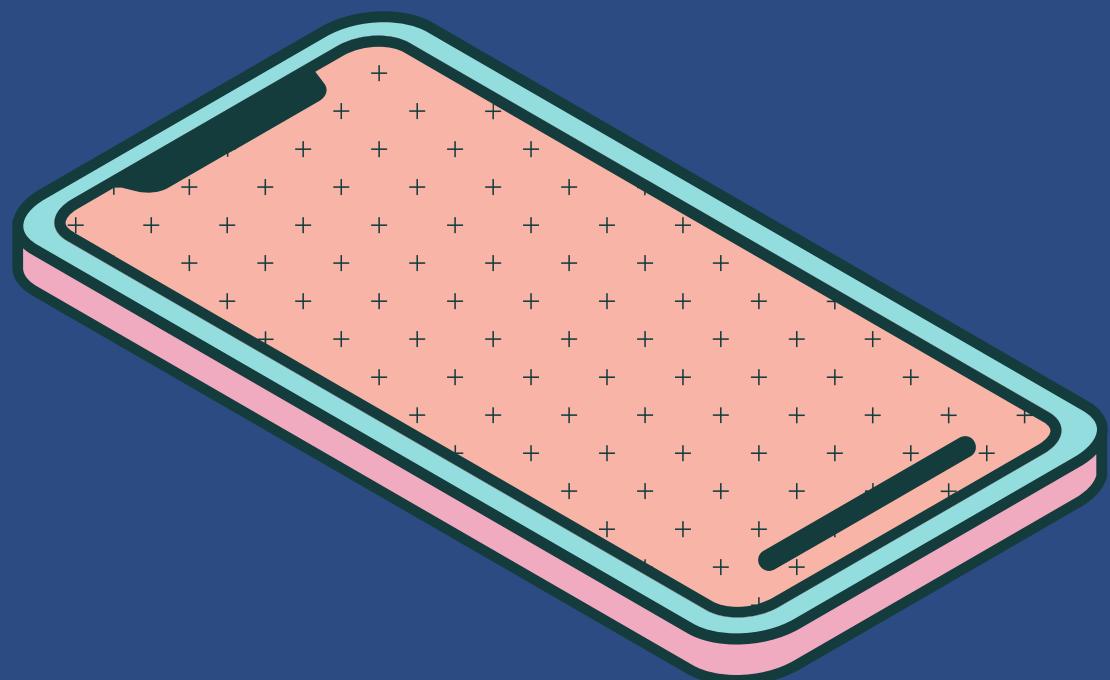
Nested Routes



The router supports nested files. If we create a nested folder structure, files will automatically be routed in the same way still.

- `pages/blog/first-post.js` → `/blog/first-post`
- `pages/dashboard/settings/username.js` → `/dashboard`

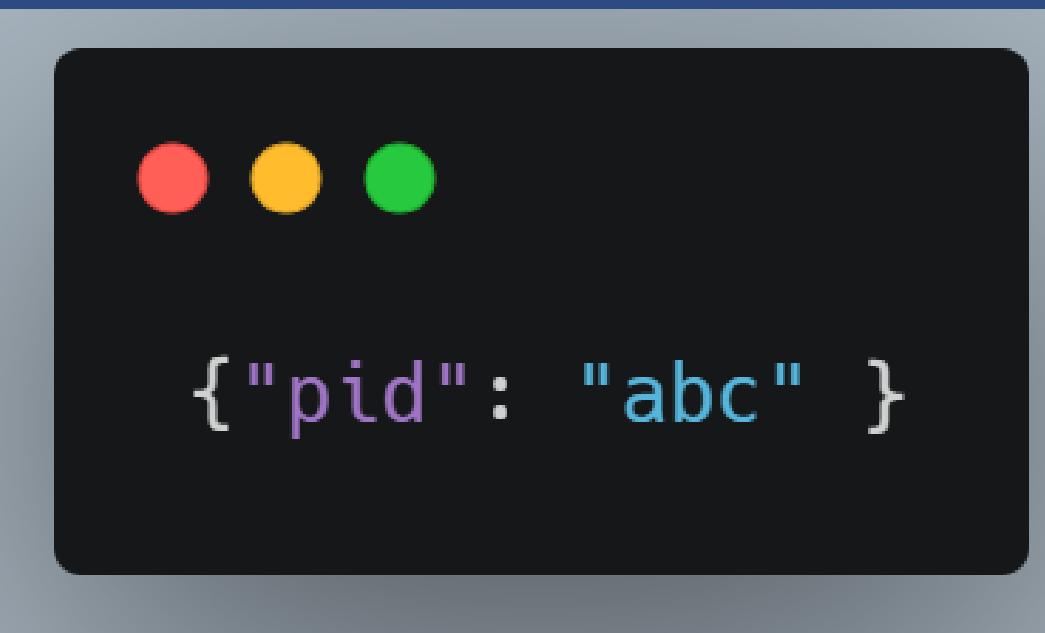
Dynamic Routing



- Defining routes by using predefined paths is not always enough for complex applications.
- To match a dynamic segment, we can use the bracket syntax. This allows you to match named parameters.
- Any route like will be matched by pages/post/[pid].js. The matched path parameter will be sent as a query parameter to the page, and it will be merged with the other query parameters.

...continued

The route /post/abc will have the following query object:



The route /post/abc?foo=bar will have the following query object:



Extracting Dynamic Route Data

- To extract the value in the url nextjs provides us with a hook **useRouter** imported from **next/router**
- Here **newsId** is the identifier in square brackets of the file name.

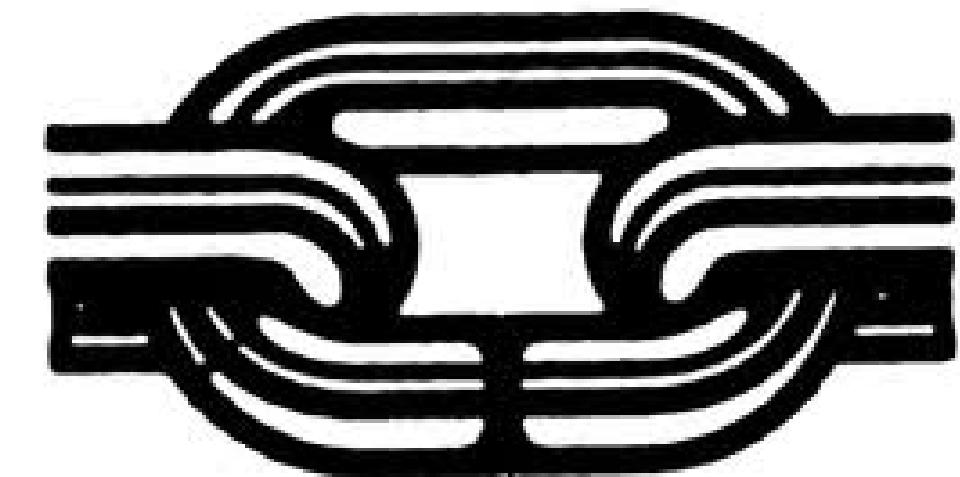


```
import { useRouter } from 'next/router';
function DetailPage(){
  const router = useRouter();
  const newsId = router.query.newsId;
}

export default DetailPage;
```

Linking Between Pages

- When linking between pages on websites, we use the `<a>` HTML tag.
- In Next.js, you can use the Link Component `next/link` to link between pages in your application.
- `<Link>` allows you to do client-side navigation and accepts props that give you better control over the navigation behavior.



...continued

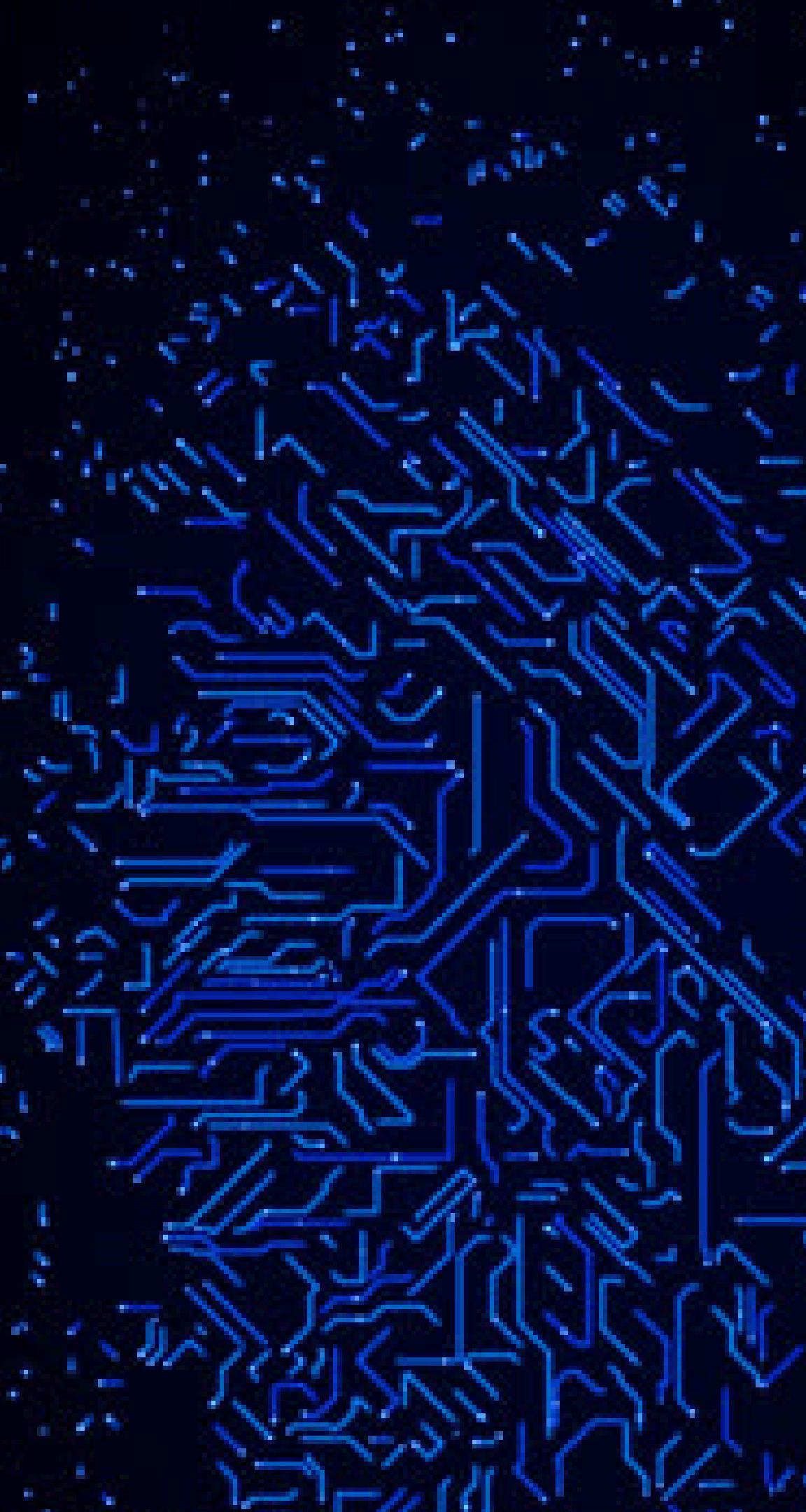
- Open `pages/index.js`, and import the `Link` component from `next/link`:
- Then link the first-post page



```
import Link from  
'next/link';
```



```
<h1 className="title">  
  Read <Link  
  href="/posts/first-  
  post">this page!</Link>  
</h1>
```



Pre-rendering and Data Fetching

- By default, Next.js pre-renders every page. This means that Next.js generates HTML for each page in advance, instead of having it all done by client-side JavaScript. Pre-rendering can result in better performance and SEO.
- In practice, this means that for a fully client-side rendered app, the user will see a blank page while the rendering work is being done

CORE FEATURES

Server-side Rendering

- Automatic page pre-rendering:
Great for SEO and initial load
- Blending client side and server-side

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File-based Routing

- Define pages and routes with files and folder instead of code
- Less code ,less work, Highly Understandable.

CORE FEATURES

Server-side Rendering

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File-based Routing

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Full-Stack Capabilities

- Easily add backend code to the to Next/React Apps
- Storing data,getting data, authentication etc.



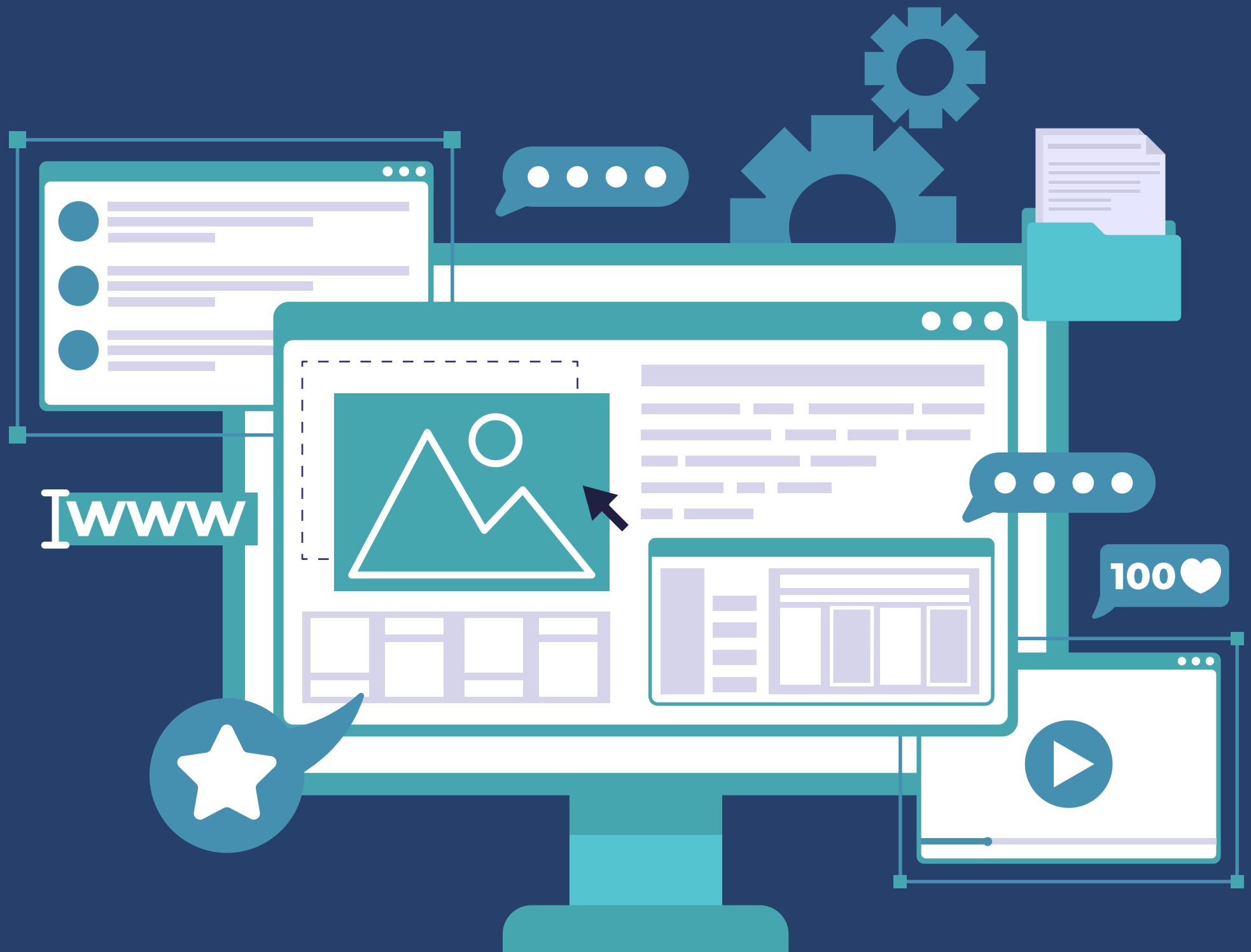
Visit <http://kahoot.com>

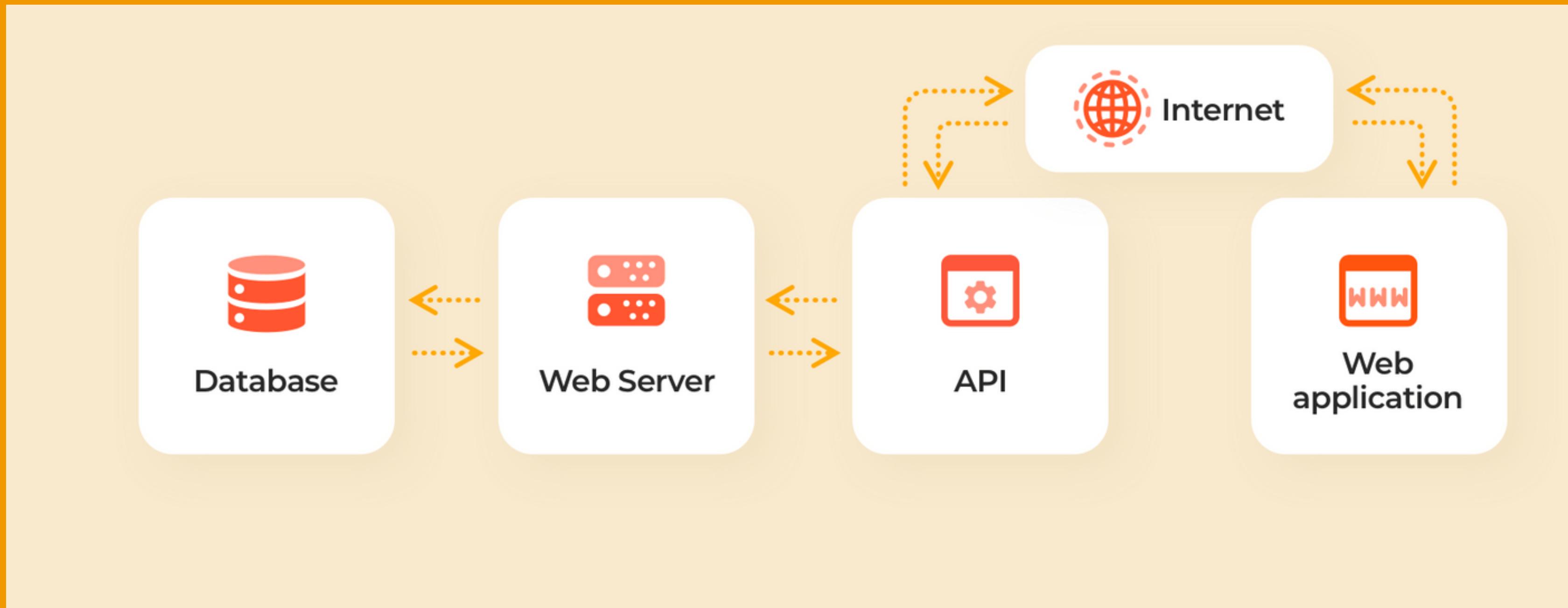
It's time for Quiz



Prize Milenge!

Code-





What is API?



API is the acronym for Application Programming Interface, which is a software intermediary that allows two applications to talk to each other. Each time you use an app like Facebook, send an instant message, or check the weather on your phone, you're using an API.



Why there need of API?

APIs are needed to bring applications together in order to perform a designed function built around sharing data and executing pre-defined processes..



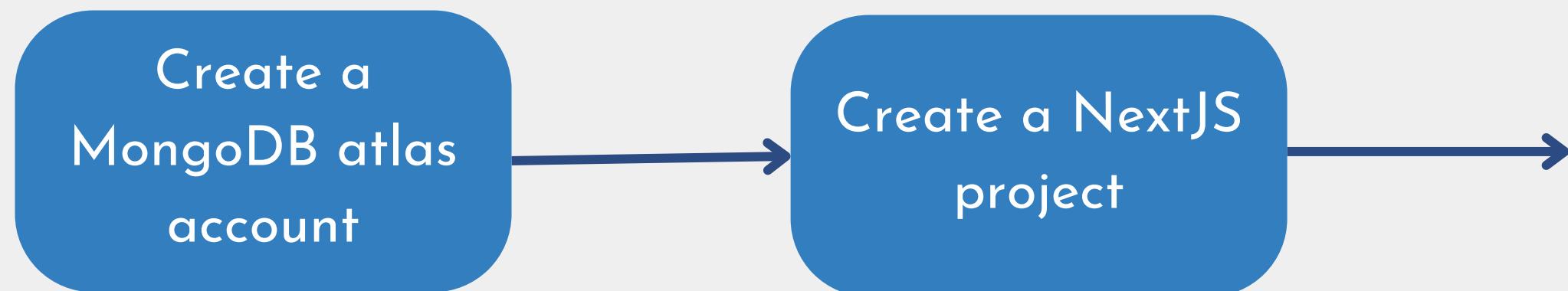
What is mongoDB ?

Connecting and Querying to a MongoDB database

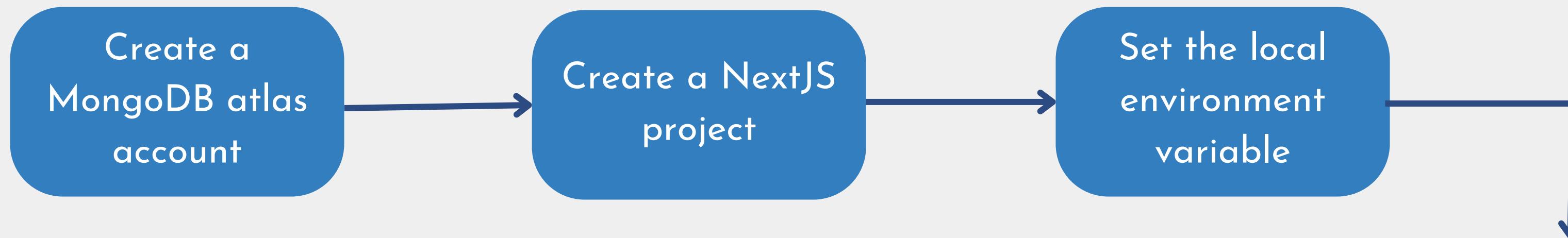
Create a
MongoDB atlas
account



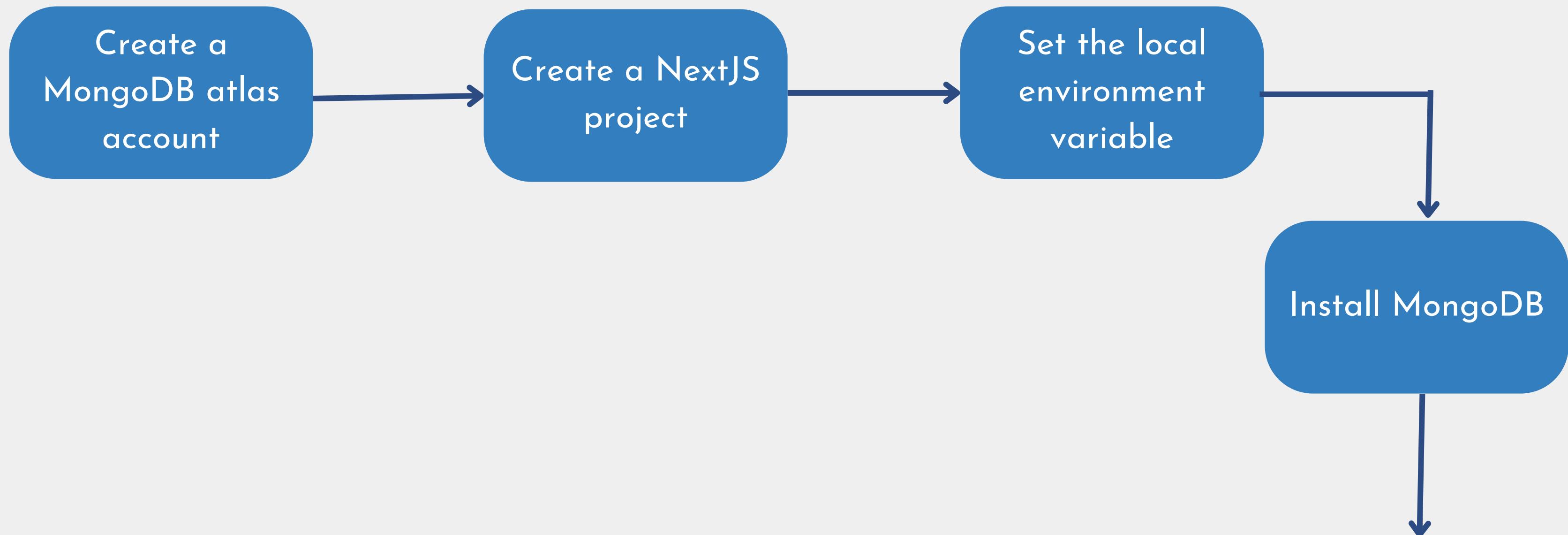
Connecting and Querying to a MongoDB database



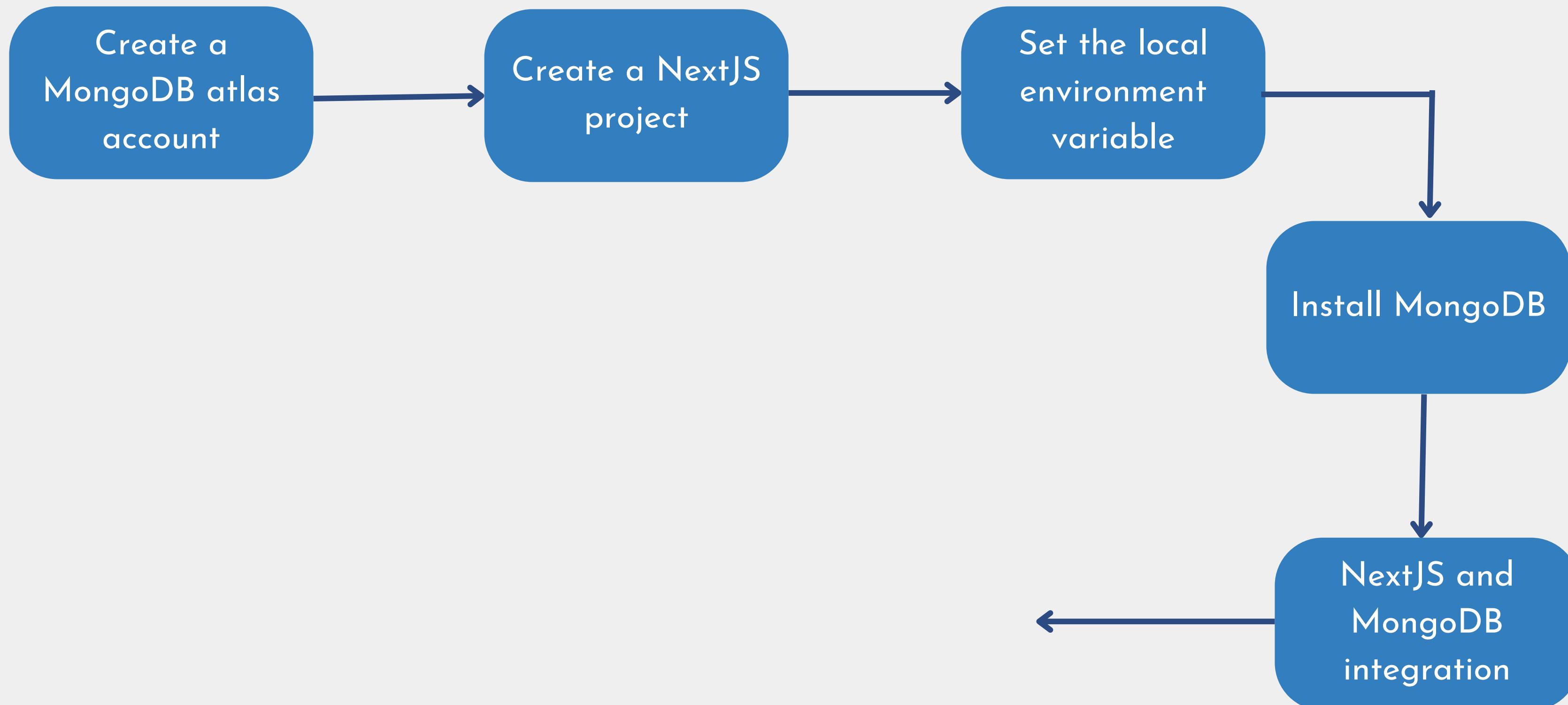
Connecting and Querying to a MongoDB database



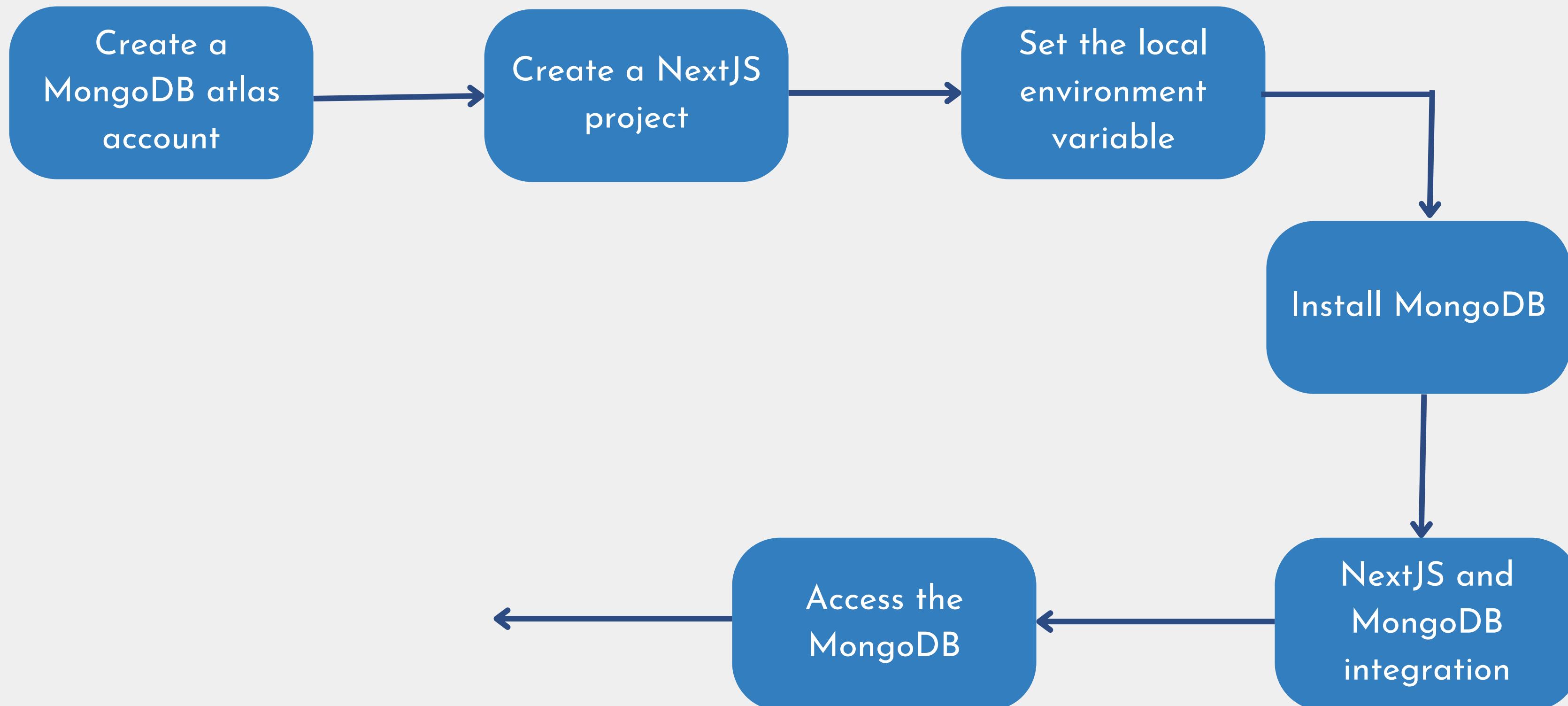
Connecting and Querying to a MongoDB database



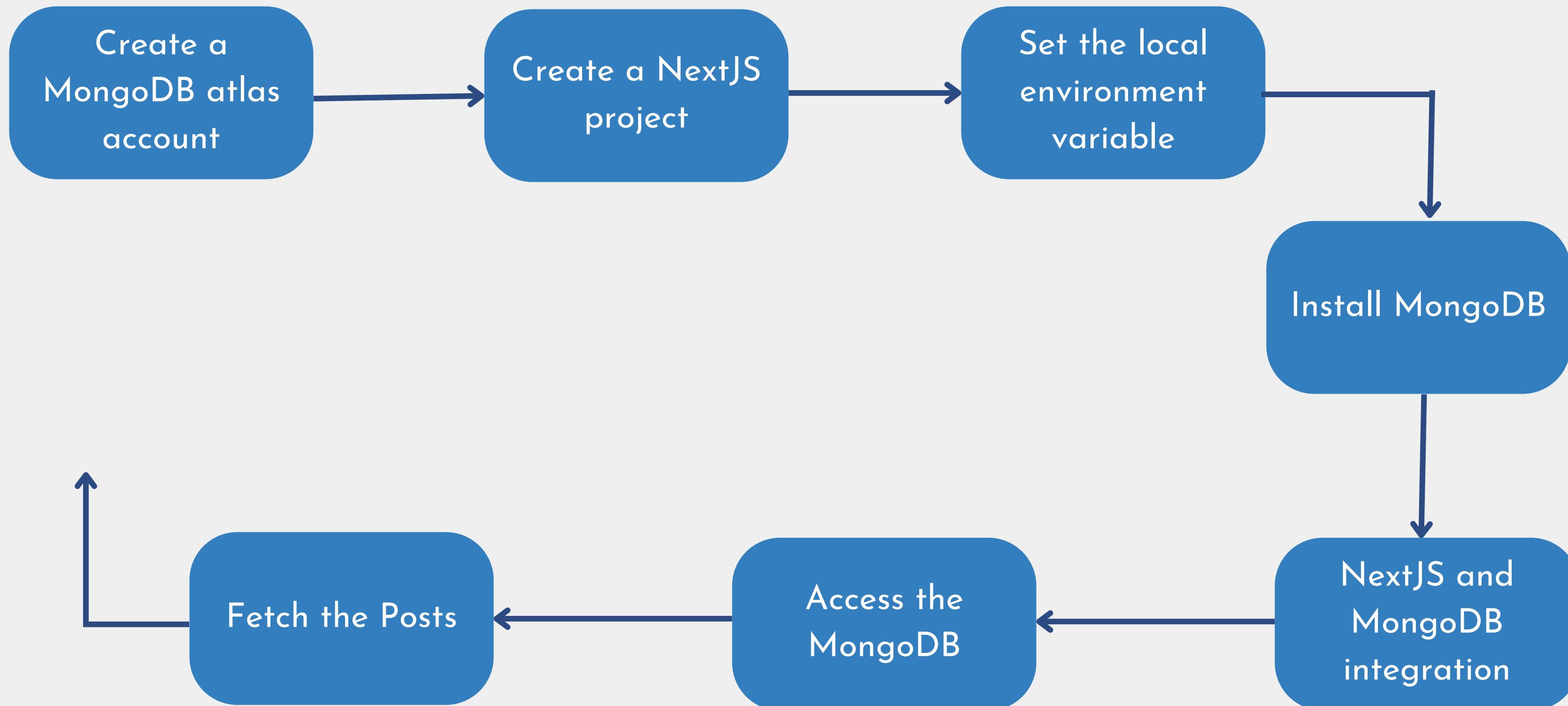
Connecting and Querying to a MongoDB database



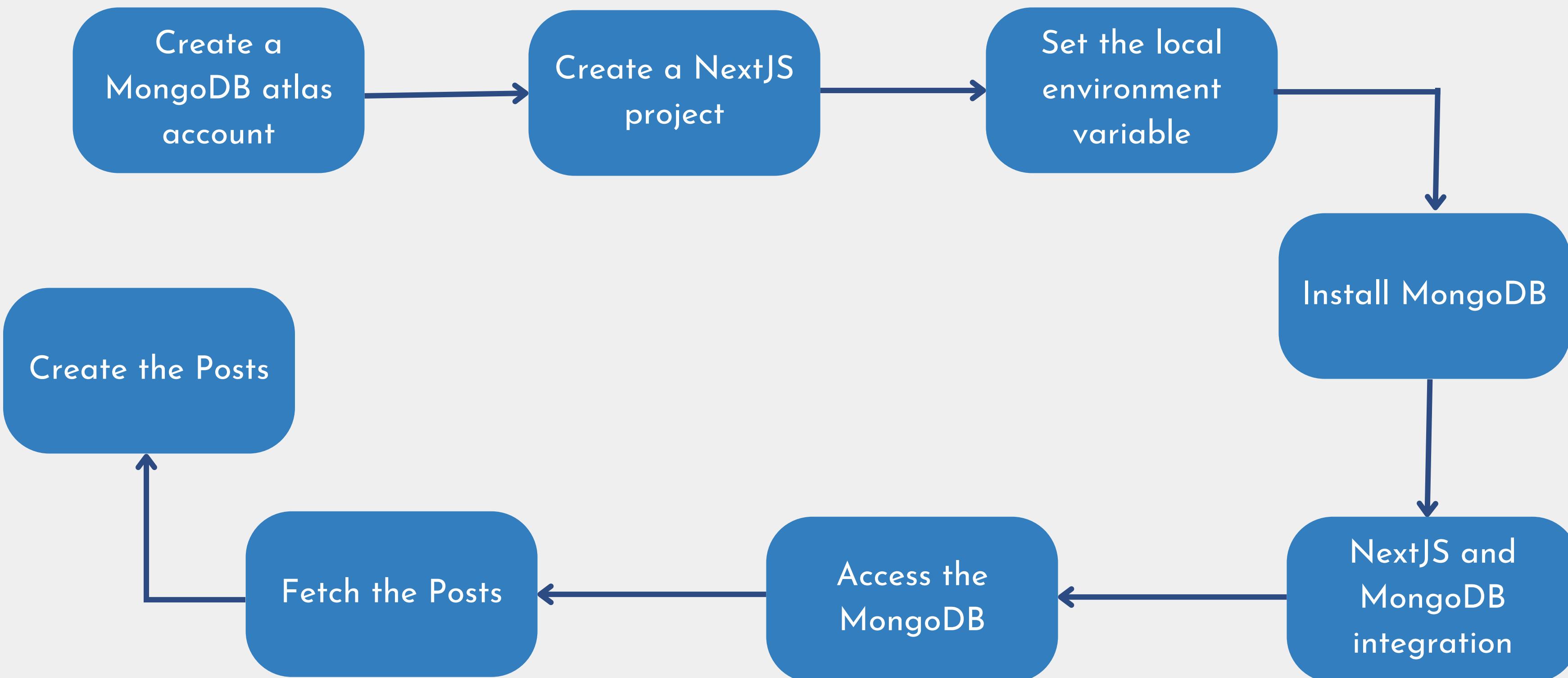
Connecting and Querying to a MongoDB database



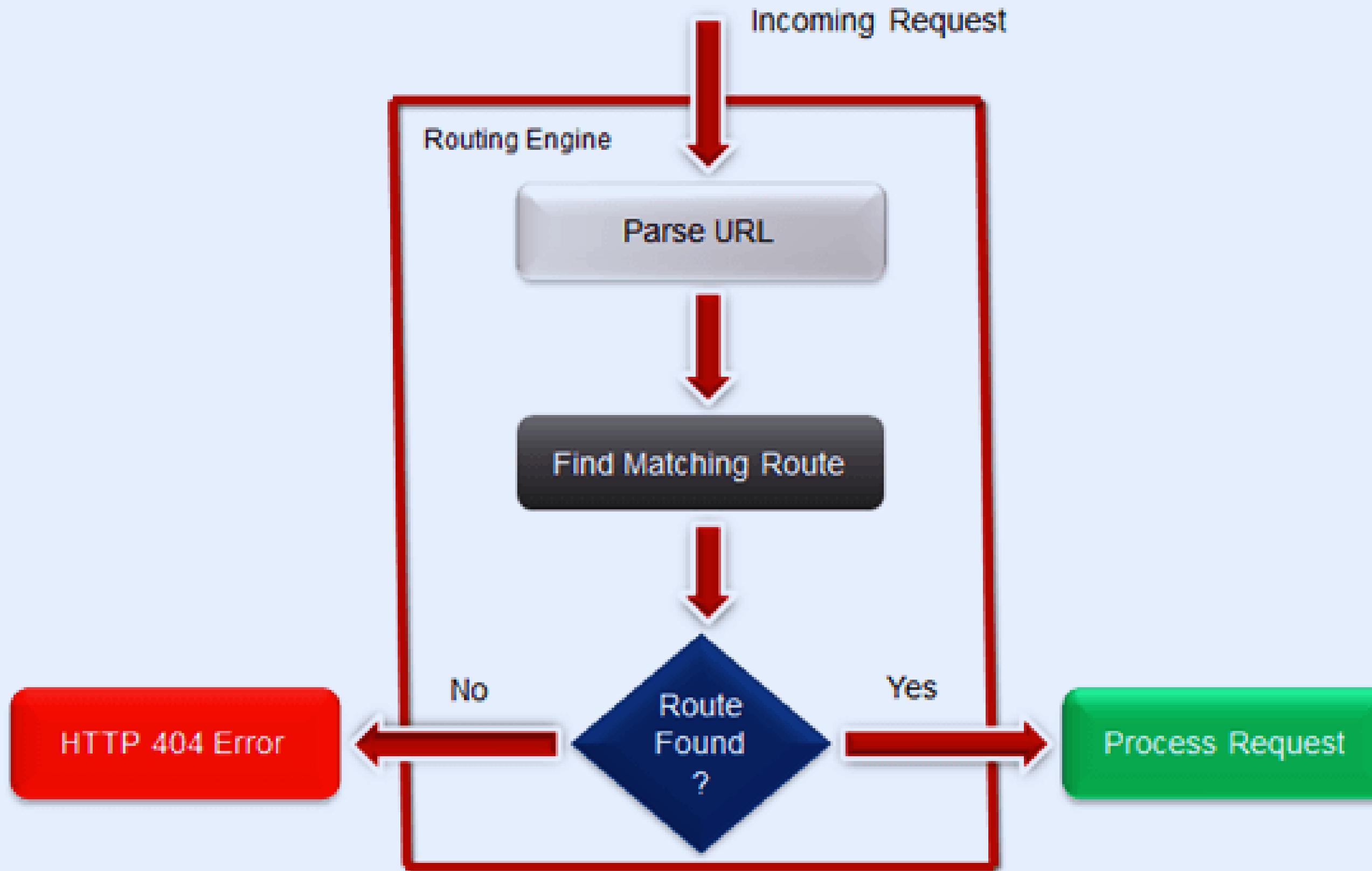
Connecting and Querying to a MongoDB database



Connecting and Querying to a MongoDB database



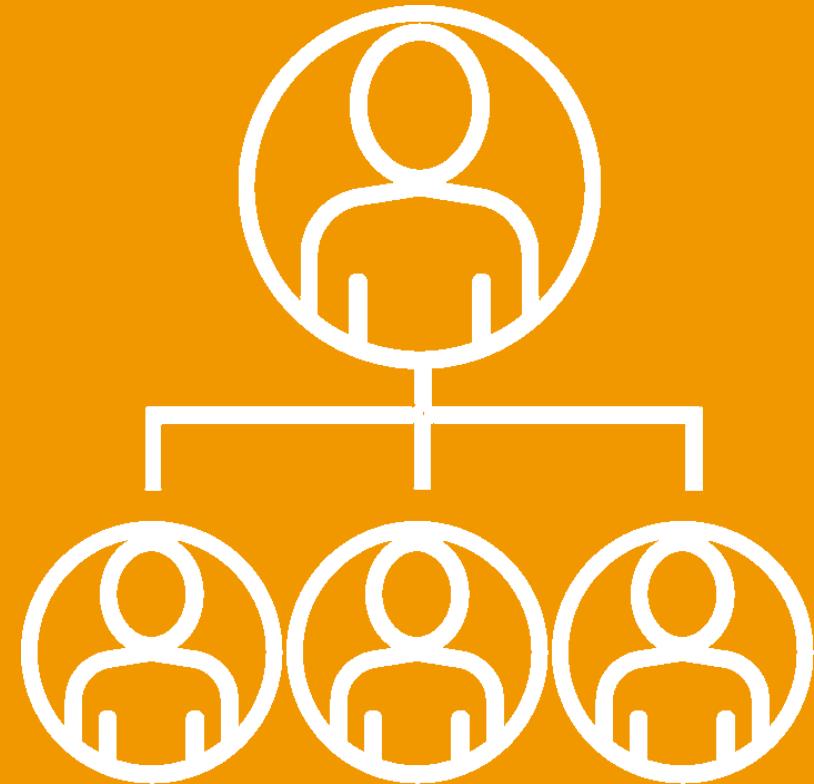
HOW ROUTING WORKS



API Routes in NextJS

- Any file inside the folder `pages/api` is mapped to `/api/*` and will be treated as an API endpoint instead of a page.
- They are **server-side only bundles** and won't increase your client-side bundle size.
- The following API route `pages/api/user.js` returns a json response with a status code of 200:

```
export default function
  handler(req, res) {
    res.status(200).json({ name:
      'John Doe' })
}
```



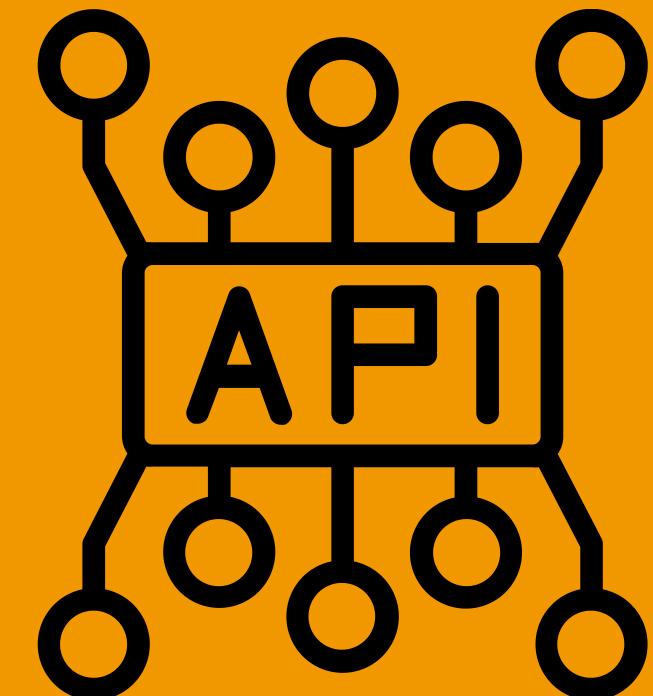
For an API route to work, you need to export a function as default (a.k.a request handler), which then receives the following parameters:

req: An instance of `http.IncomingMessage`, plus some pre-built middlewares

res: An instance of `http.ServerResponse`, plus some helper functions



```
export default function  
handler(req, res) {  
  if (req.method === 'POST') {  
    // Process a POST request  
  } else {  
    // Handle any other HTTP method  
  }  
}
```

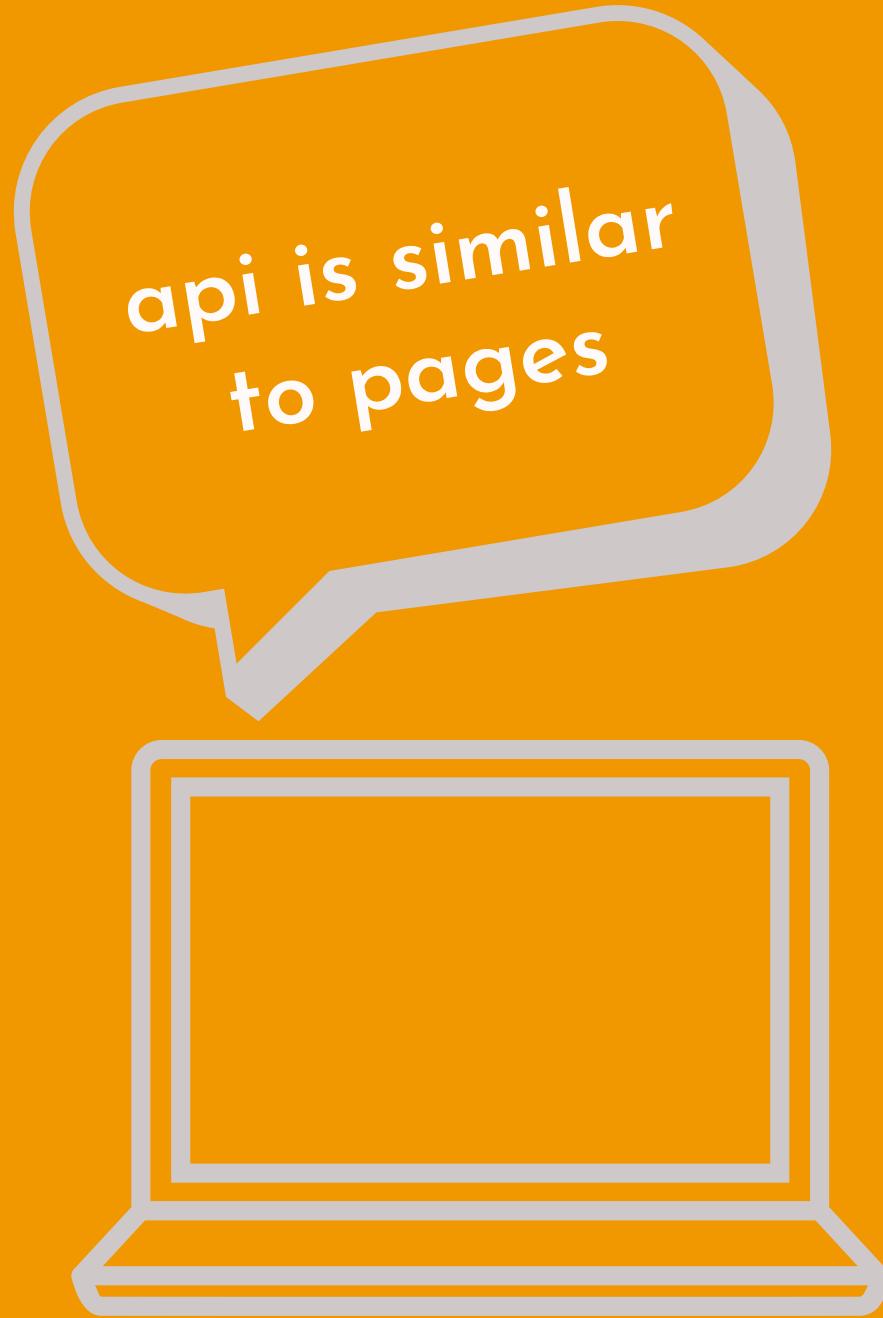


Dynamic API Routes

- API routes support dynamic routes, and follow the same file naming rules used for pages.
- For example, the API route `pages/api/post/[pid].js` has the following code:



```
export default function
  handler(req, res) {
    const { pid } = req.query
    res.end(`Post: ${pid}`)
}
```





```
export async function getStaticPaths() {
  return {
    paths: [{ params: { id: '1' } }, { params: { id: '2' } }],
    fallback: false, // can also be true
    or 'blocking'
  }
}

// `getStaticPaths` requires using
// `getStaticProps`
export async function
getStaticProps(context) {
  return {
    // Passed to the page component as
    props
    props: { post: {} },
  }
}
```

getStaticPaths()

- If a page has Dynamic Routes and uses `getStaticProps`, it needs to define a list of paths to be statically generated.
- When we export a function called `getStaticPaths` from a page that uses dynamic routes, Next.js will statically pre-render all the paths specified by `getStaticPaths`.

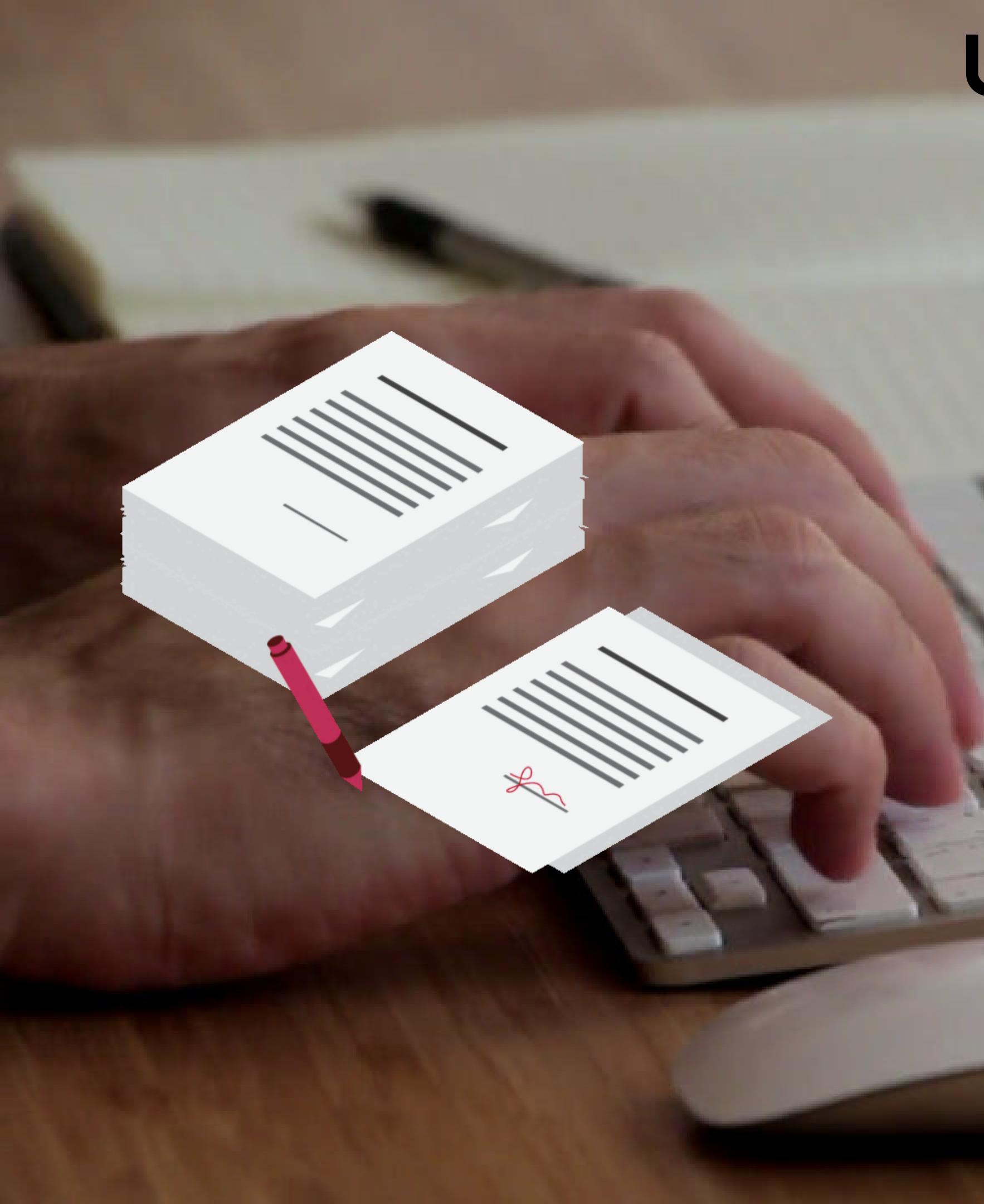


getStaticProps

- If you export a function called `getStaticProps` (Static Site Generation) from a page, Next.js will pre-render this page at build time using the props returned by `getStaticProps`.

- `getStaticProps` always runs on the server and never on the client. You can validate code written inside `getStaticProps` is removed from the client-side bundle with this tool.

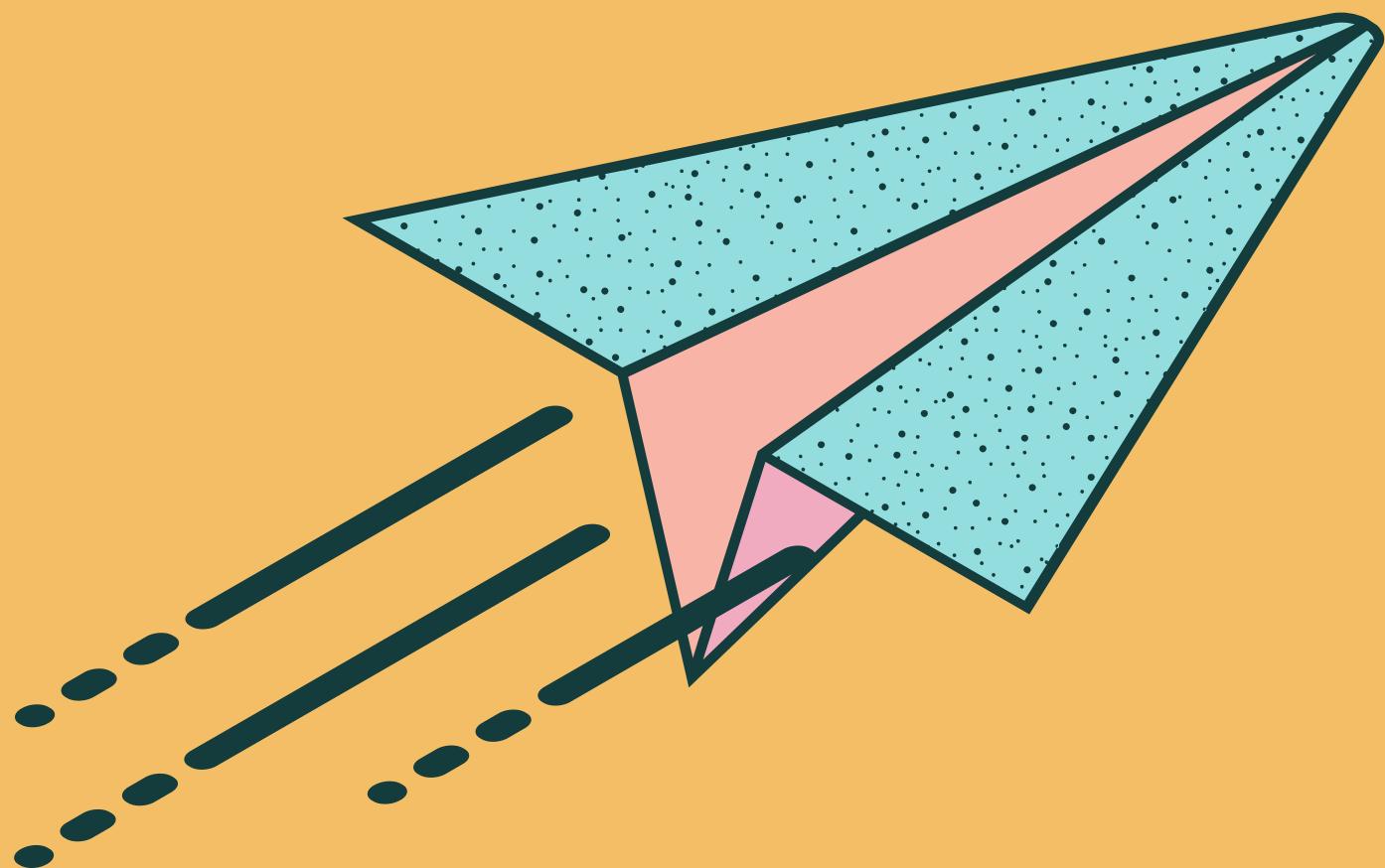
Using getStaticProps ()



```
function Homepage(props){  
  return <MeetupList meetups={props.meetups}>  
}  
export async function getStaticProps(){  
  //fetch data from an API  
  return{  
    props:{  
      meetups:  
        // will be passed to the page  
        component as props  
    },  
    revalidate:10;  
      //this number is no. of seconds  
      next.js will wait until it regenerate  
      the page for an upcoming event  
  };  
}  
export default Homepage;
```



getServerSideProps

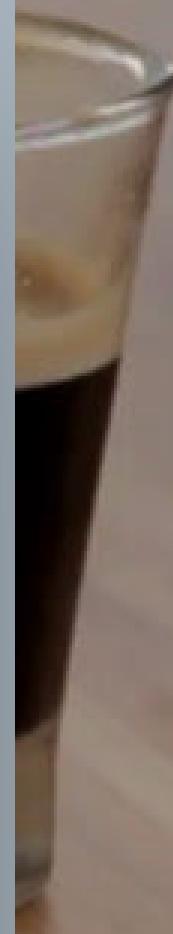


- If we export a function called `getServerSideProps` from a page, Next.js will pre-render this page on each request using the data returned by `getServerSideProps`.
- This function only runs on server-side and never runs on the browser and is rendered at run time.

Using `getServerSideProps` to fetch data at request time



```
● ● ●  
export async function  
getServerSideProps() {  
  // Fetch data from external API  
  const res = await  
  fetch(`https://.../data`)  
  const data = await res.json()  
  
  // Pass data to the page via props  
  return { props: { data } }  
}
```





getStaticProps()

- A method that tells the Next component to populate props and render into a static HTML page at *build time*.



getStaticProps()

- A method that tells the Next component to populate props and render into a static HTML page at *build time*.
- Prior to hosting the page, the developer converts the React into raw HTML pages, and only then are the pages hosted and served to clients.



getStaticProps()

- A method that tells the Next component to populate props and render into a static HTML page at *build time*.
- Prior to hosting the page, the developer converts the React into raw HTML pages, and only then are the pages hosted and served to clients.

getServerSideProps()

- A method that tells the Next component to populate the props and render into a static HTML page at *run time*.



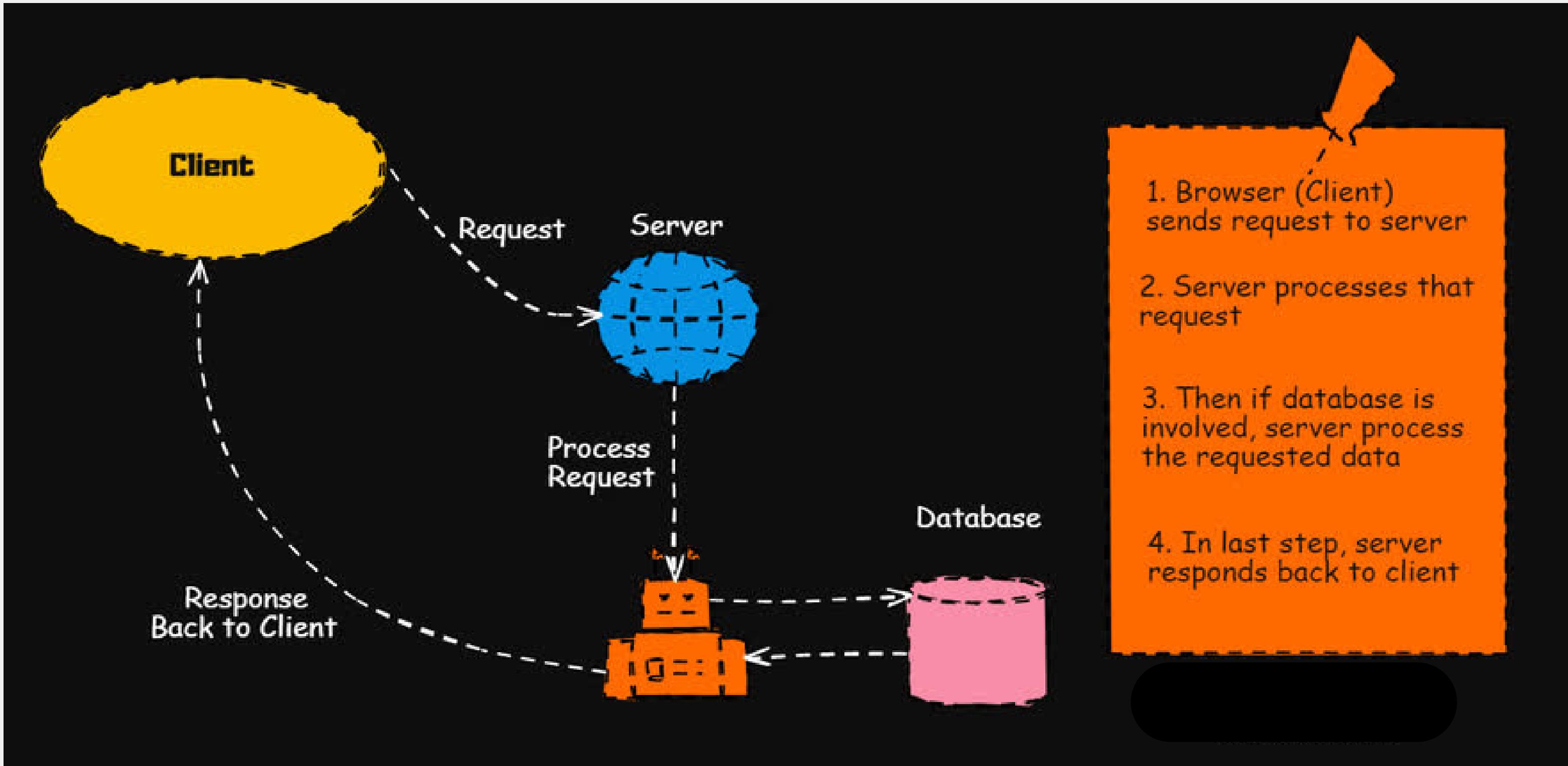
getStaticProps()

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getServerSideProps()

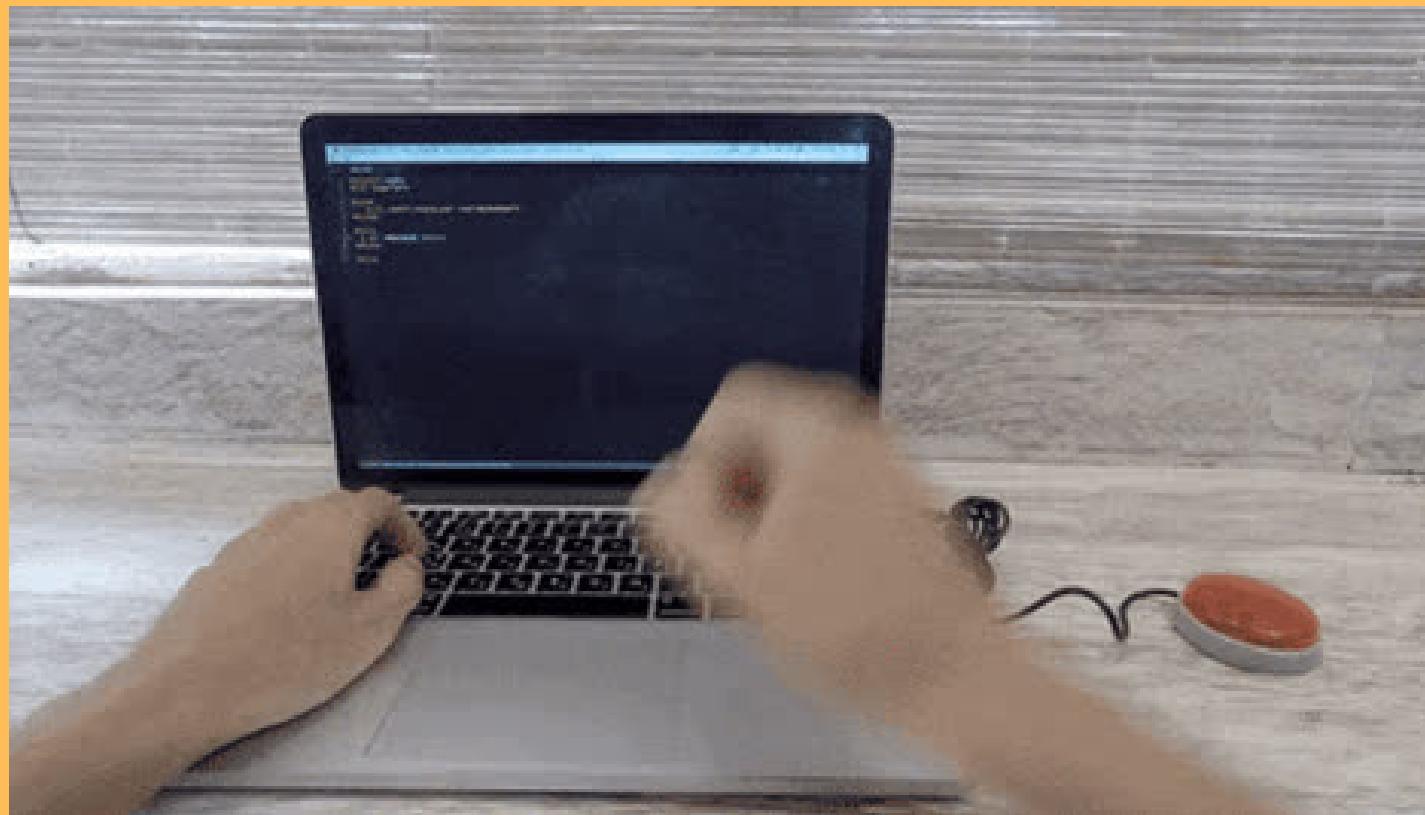
- A method that tells the Next component to populate the props and render into a static HTML page at *run time*.
- The site is live and hosted with React components sitting on the server awaiting a request. Next Js tells React to go ahead and render these components into HTML in real time, send the HTML to the client.

HTTP Requests



Deploying Next.js as a Static Site

- To deploy the Next.js app to App Platform as a Static Site, we'll use Next's built-in commands to generate all of your HTML files.
 - We first call `next build`, followed by `next export`.
 - To make it easier, create a single `npm run export` command that calls both.
 - Open `package.json` in your editor and add the following export script to the file.



```
● ● ●  
  
"scripts": {  
  "dev": "next dev",  
  "build": "next build",  
  "start": "next start",  
  "export": "npm run build && next  
export -o _static"  
},
```

Stats on NEXT.JS



Next.js became popular because it made it easier to create full-stack applications with React.js. It has built-in mechanisms for prerendering, data fetching, and intelligent page routing.

Stats on NEXT.JS

NETFLIX



hulu



Next.js is used by the biggest companies like Netflix, Twitch, Starbucks, Nike, Hulu and more.

It is considered one of the fastest-growing React frameworks.

Google favors websites built with the Next.js framework by ranking them higher

Next.js saw over 6 million downloads since its inception

Deploy to Vercel

Vercel is a serverless platform for static and hybrid applications built to integrate with your headless content, commerce, or database.

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Import your nextjs repository on Vercel

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When you deploy, your Next.js app will start building. It should finish in under a minute.



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When it's done, you'll get deployment URLs. Click on one of the URLs and you should see the Next.js starter page live.



Visit <http://kahoot.com>

It's time for Quiz



Code-



You've
Got the
power

THANK YOU!!