



LEVI9 ACADEMY

Nuxt.js lecture 4: Nuxt.js and its main features

University Team
Ukraine

What is Nuxt.js ?
**How is it
operating ?**



Nuxt.js is a framework built on top of Vue with the aim to make development easy and powerful.

What are the benefits of Nuxt.js?

- 1. Works faster.**
- 2. Create universal apps without the hassle.**

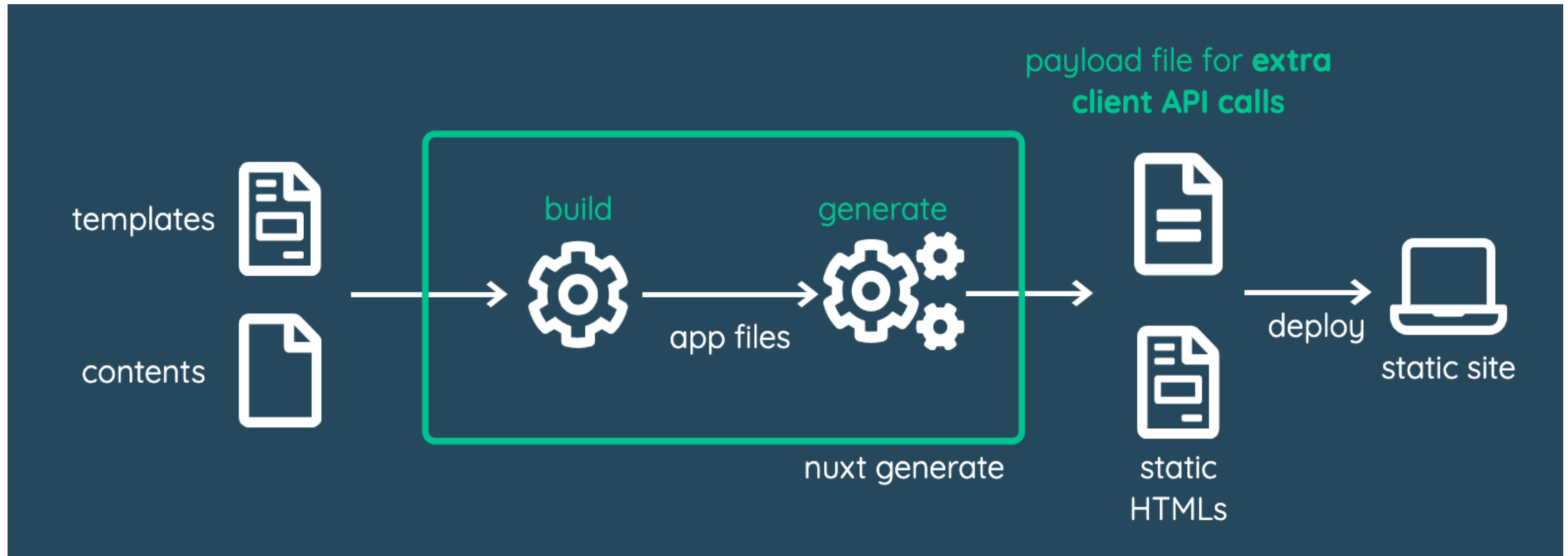
A universal app is used to describe JavaScript code that can execute both on the client and the server side (SPA and SSR).

Link: <https://nuxtjs.org/docs/concepts/server-side-rendering>





3. SSG (static site generation).

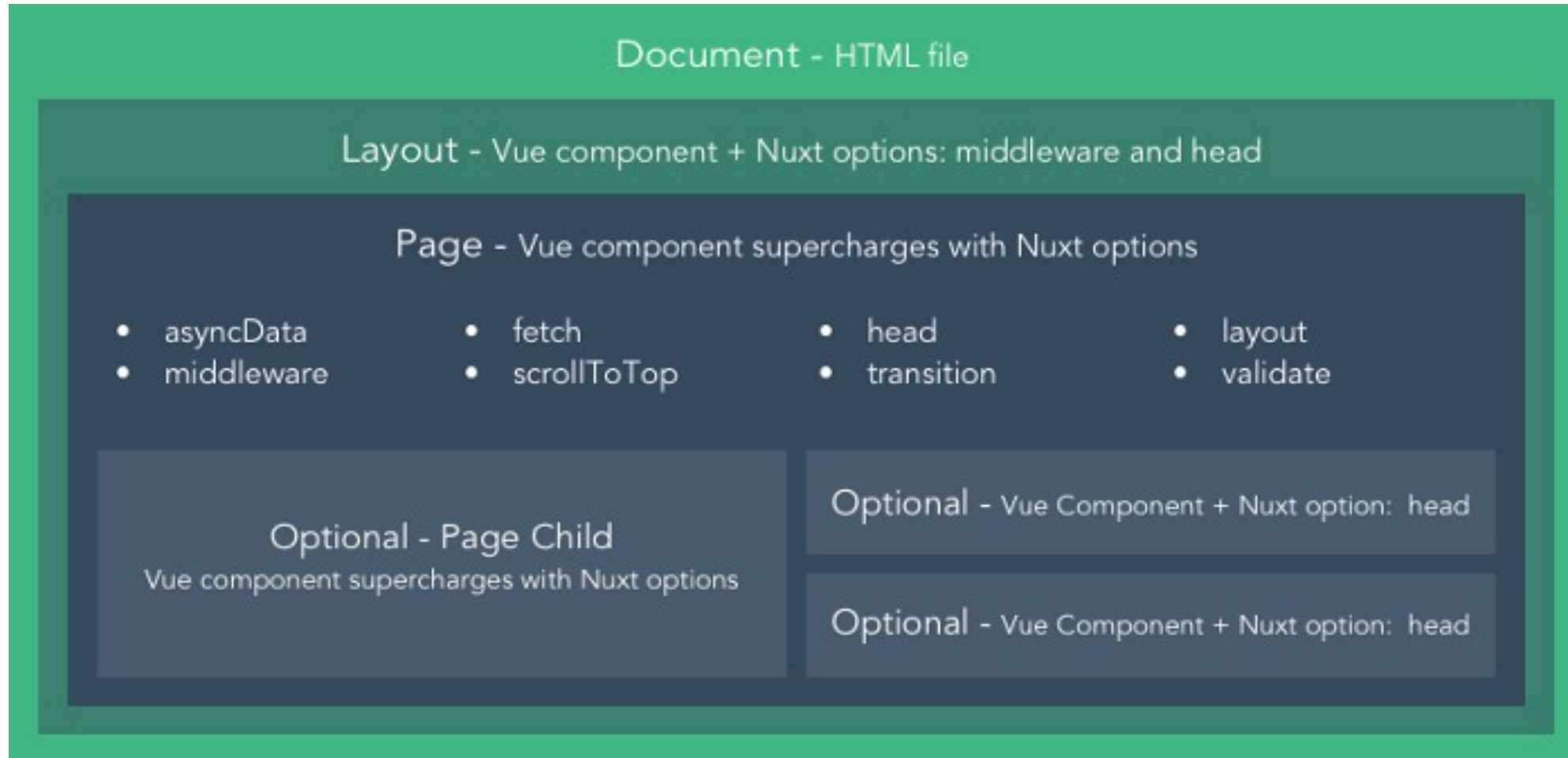


Link: <https://nuxtjs.org/docs/concepts/static-site-generation>

4. SEO support.

Link: <https://nuxtjs.org/docs/features/meta-tags-seo>

5. Get great project structure by default.



Here are a few of the main directories that it sets you up with:

- **components** — a folder so you can organize your individual Vue components.
- **layouts** — a folder to contain your main application layouts.
- **pages** — a folder to contain your app's routes. Nuxt.js reads all the .vue files inside this directory and creates the application router.
- **store** — a folder to contain all of your app's Vuex Store Files.

Link: <https://nuxtjs.org/docs/get-started/directory-structure/>

Drawbacks of Nuxt.js:

1. NuxtJS has poor TypeScript support.
2. Getting Custom Libraries to Work with Nuxt with Can Be Challenging.
3. Debugging It Can Get Painful.



Life Cycle

Link: <https://nuxtjs.org/docs/concepts/nuxt-lifecycle>



1. Configuration

Link: <https://nuxtjs.org/docs/features/configuration>

2. The difference between assets and static folders

Assets directory

The **assets** directory contains your un-compiled assets such as Stylus or Sass files, images, or fonts.

Link: <https://nuxtjs.org/docs/directory-structure/assets>

Static directory

The **static** directory is directly mapped to the server root () and contains files that likely won't be changed. All included files will be automatically served by Nuxt and are accessible through your project root URL.

Link: <https://nuxtjs.org/docs/directory-structure/static>

3. File system routing

Nuxt automatically generates the **vue-router** configuration based on your file tree of Vue files inside the **pages** directory. When you create a .vue file in your pages directory you will have basic routing working with no extra configuration needed.

Links:

<https://nuxtjs.org/docs/features/file-system-routing>

<https://nuxtjs.org/docs/features/nuxt-components>

4. Layouts (+ error page)

Layouts are a great help when you want to change the look and feel of your Nuxt app. Whether you want to include a sidebar or have distinct layouts for mobile and desktop.

Link: <https://nuxtjs.org/docs/directory-structure/layouts>

5. Plugins

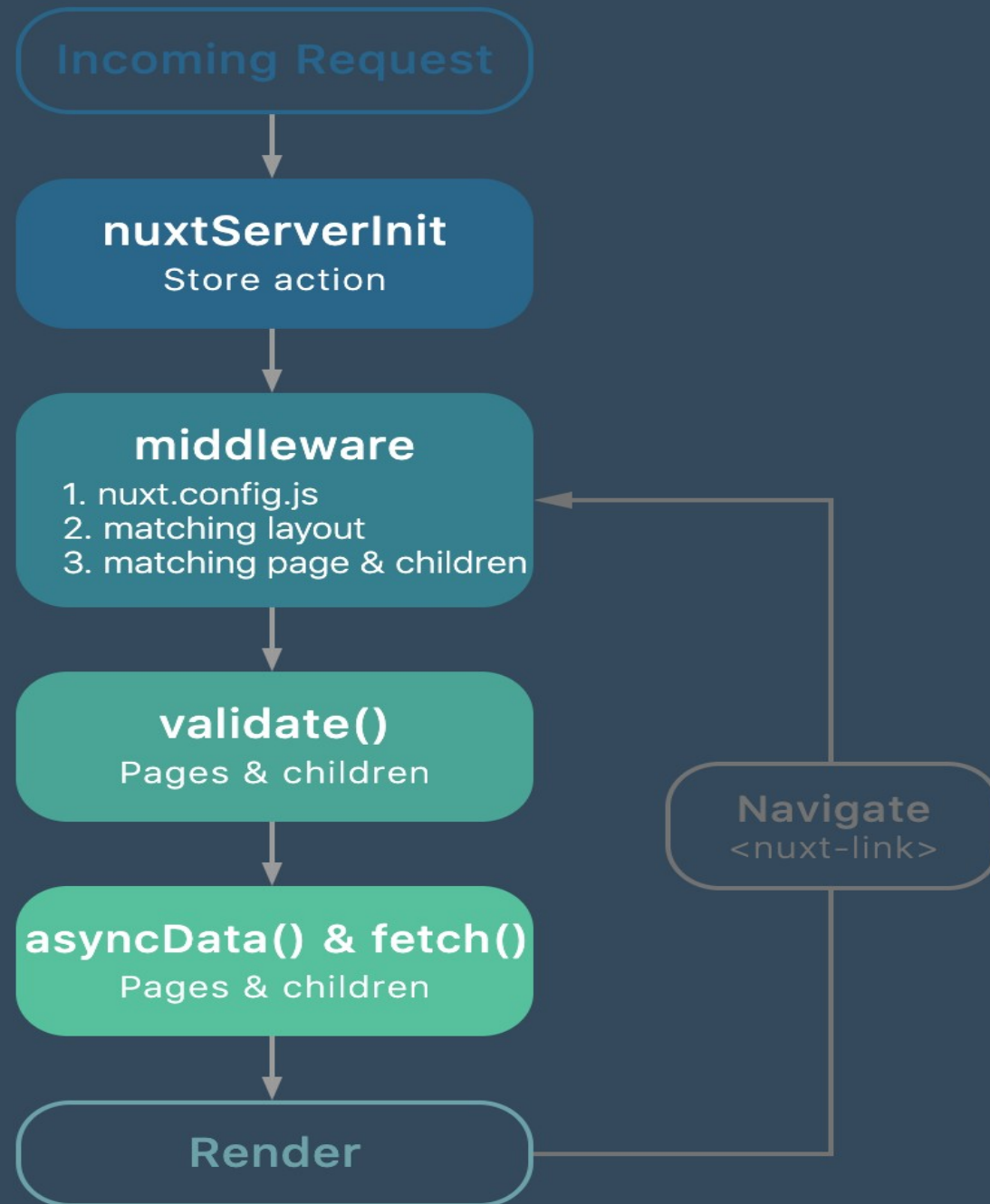
The plugins directory contains your Javascript plugins that you want to run before instantiating the root Vue.js Application.

Link: <https://nuxtjs.org/docs/directory-structure/plugins>

6. Store

The **store** directory contains your **Vuex Store** files. The Vuex Store comes with Nuxt out of the box but is disabled by default. Creating an **index.js** file in this directory enables the store.

Link: <https://nuxtjs.org/docs/directory-structure/store>



‘nuxtServerInit’

It is a reserved store action available only in **store/index.js** file and if defined will be called on server-side before rendering requested routes.

Link: <https://nuxtjs.org/docs/directory-structure/store/>

‘middleware’

The **middleware** directory contains your application middleware. Middleware lets you define custom functions that can be run before rendering either a page or a group of pages (layout).

Link: <https://nuxtjs.org/docs/directory-structure/middleware>

‘validate method’

Nuxt lets you define a validator method inside your dynamic route component. **Validate** is called every time before navigating to a new route. It will be called server-side once (on the first request to the Nuxt app) and client-side when navigating to further routes. This method takes the **context** object as an argument.

Link: <https://nuxtjs.org/docs/components-glossary/validate/>

‘Data fetching’

In Nuxt we have 2 ways of getting data from an API. We can use the **fetch** method or the **asyncData** method.

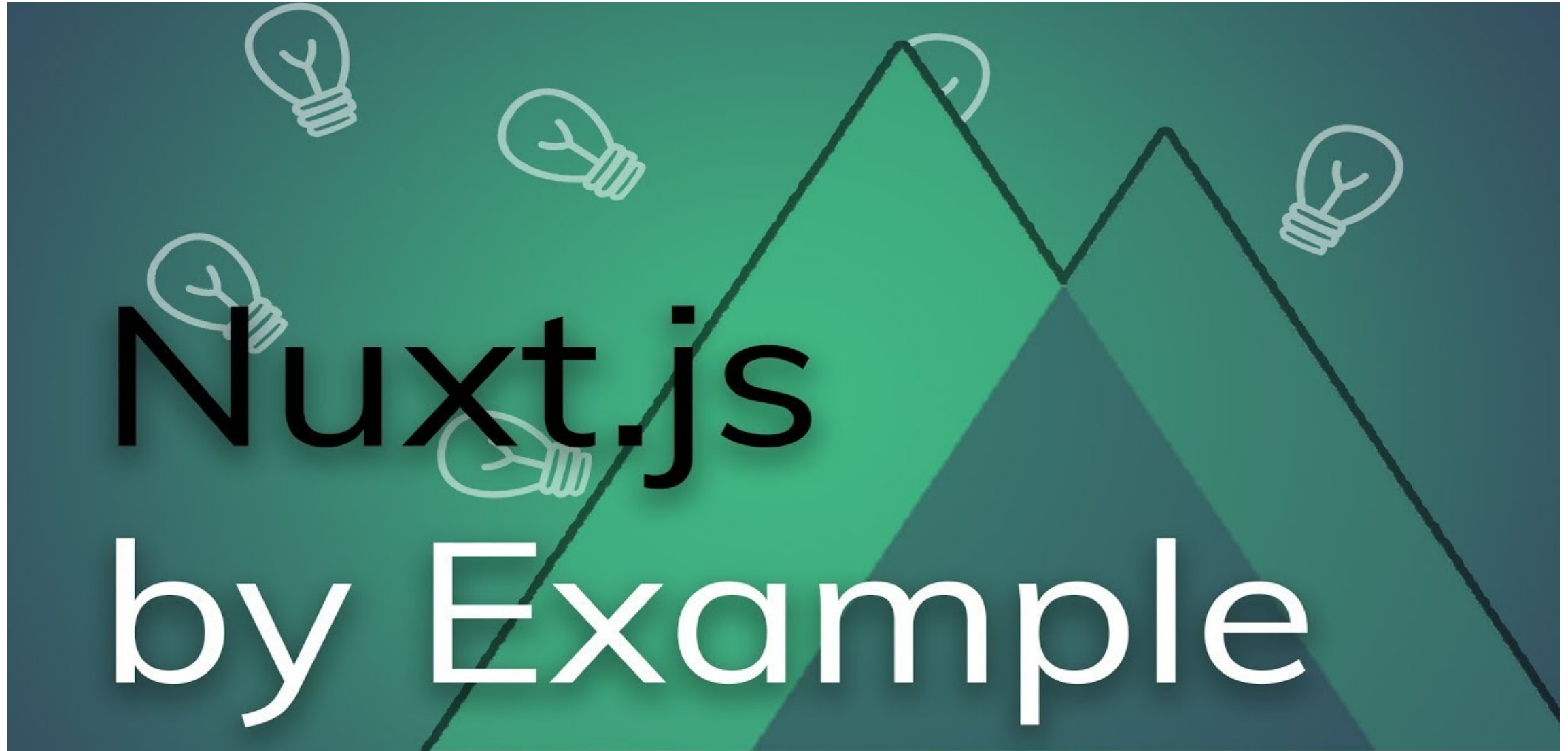
Nuxt has two hooks for asynchronous data loading:

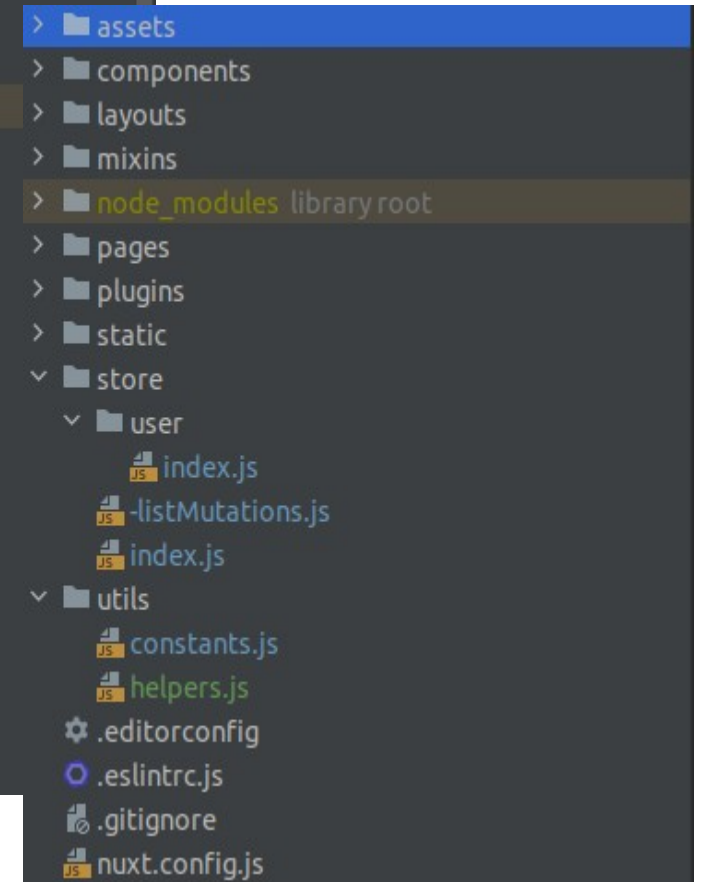
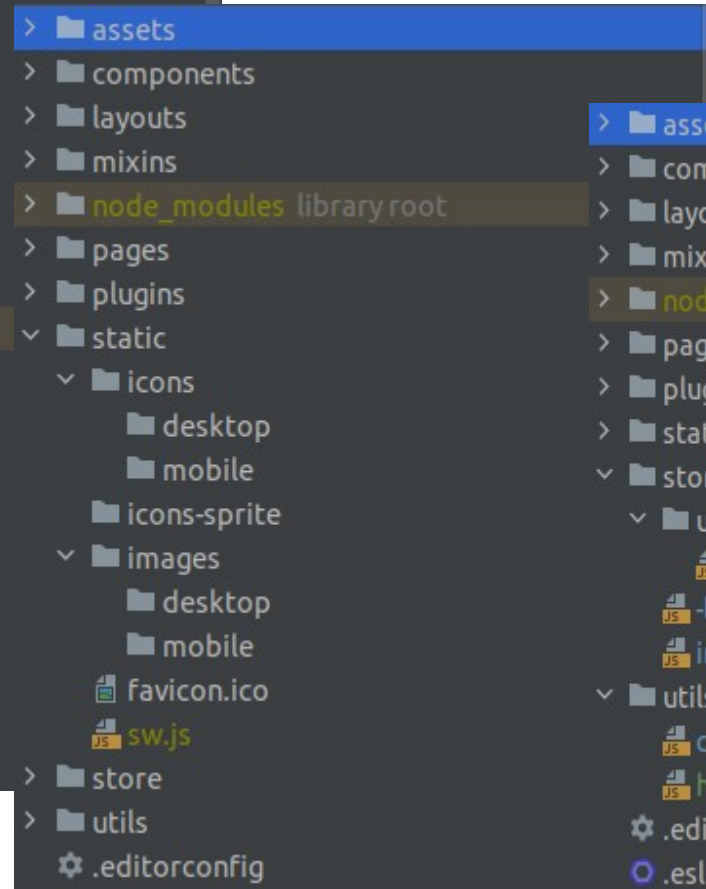
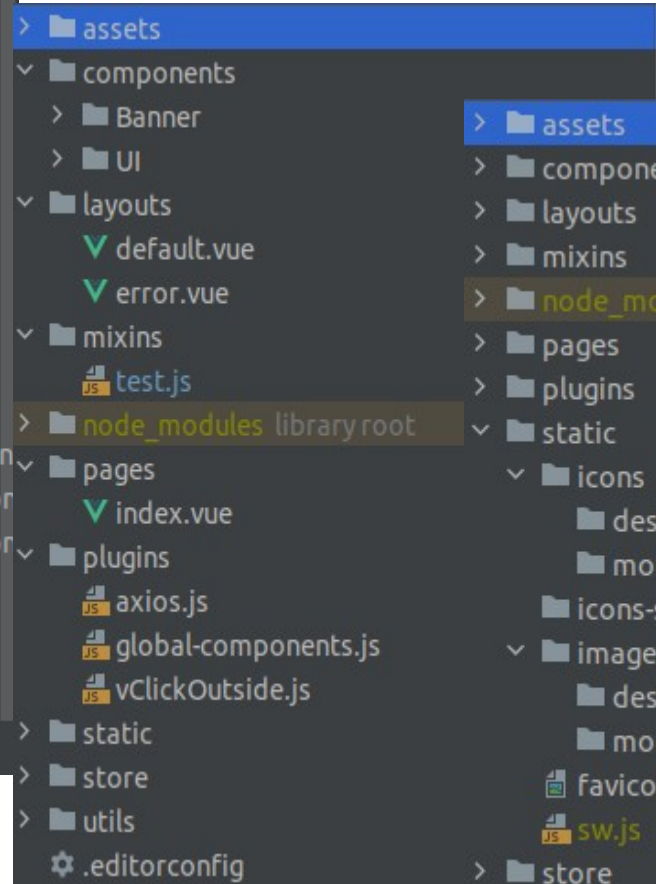
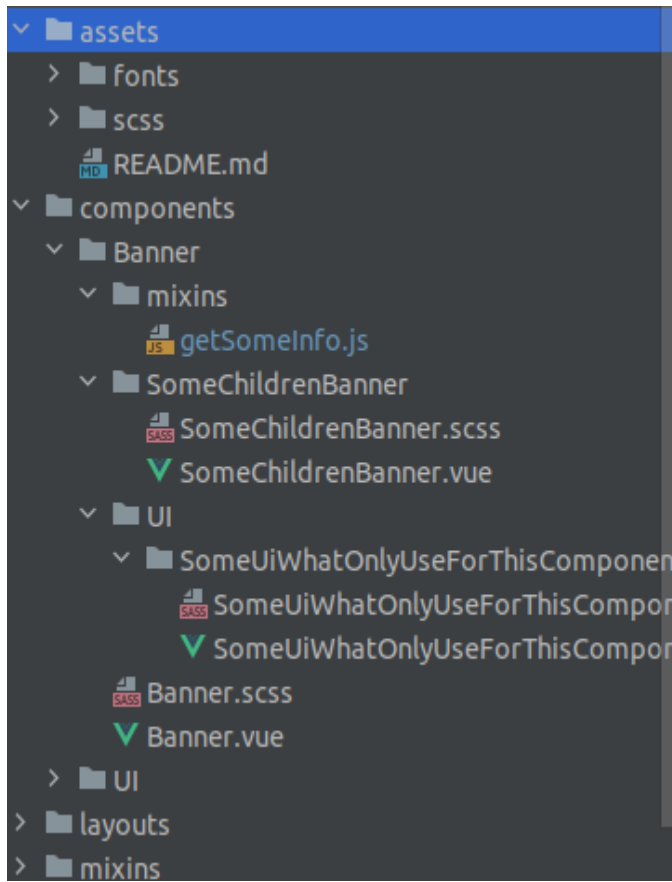
- **asyncData** hook is a way to fetch data server-side. It waits for its promise to be resolved before rendering the page and directly merges the return value to the local state.
- **fetch** is a hook called during server-side rendering after the component instance is created, and on the client when navigating. The fetch hook should return a promise (whether explicitly, or implicitly using **async/await**) that will be resolved:
 1. On the server, before the initial page is rendered
 2. On the client, some time after the component is mounted

Link: <https://nuxtjs.org/docs/features/data-fetching>

Example: https://codesandbox.io/s/wqxe3?file=/pages/async-data/_id.vue

Correct structure of the Nuxt:







QUESTIONS



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Technology Services

USEFUL LINKS:

1. <https://nuxtjs.org/docs/get-started/installation> – official documentation
2. <https://habr.com/ru/post/336902/> – habr article
3. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lm9oIMCRCIc> – Nuxt JS (fast course in 70 minutes)



THANK YOU

Levi9 Ukraine
Kiev / Lviv

