

What is Web Dev? Frontend Basics Frameworks Backend Basics Interactive Demo

ABOUT US INTRODUCTION

What is Web Dev?

- Frontend Development:
 - Visuals and interactive elements the user can see
 - HTML, CSS, Javascript
- **Backend Development:**
 - Serverside logic and application functionality
 - PHP, Python, Go, SQL
 - Many open source/hosted databases exist: Supabase, Pocketbase, Firebase



Frontend Basics

HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
   <meta charset="UTF-8">
   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
   <title>Document</title>
   <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
</head>
<body>
   <h1>My First Web Page</h1>
   This is a paragraph.
   This is another paragraph.
   <l
       List Item 1
       List Item 2
       List Item 3
   <a href="https://www.example.com">This is a link</a>
   <img src="coolcat.jpg" alt="An example image">
   <button>Click Me!</button>
</body>
</html>
```

My First Web Page

This is a paragraph.

This is another paragraph.

- List Item 1
- List Item 2
- List Item 3



This is a link

Click Me!

Frontend Basics

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets)

```
# styles.css > ...
 1 ∨ body {
          font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
          background-color: ■#f4f4f9;
          color: □#333;
          text-align: center;
 8 \times h1 {
          color: □#444;
10
11
12 \times a {
          color: ■#007BFF;
13
14
15
16 ∨ button {
          background-color: ■#007BFF;
17
          color: ☐white;
18
          border: none;
19
          padding: 10px 20px;
20
          cursor: pointer;
21
22
23
```

My First Web Page

This is a paragraph.

This is another paragraph.

List Item 1 List Item 2 List Item 3

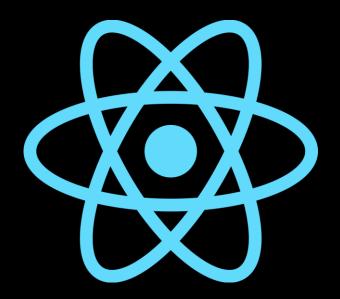


This is a link

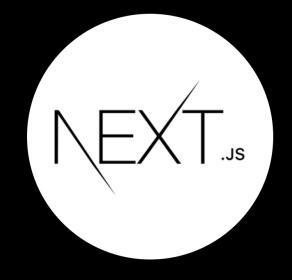
Click Me!

Frontend Frameworks

- Provide pre-built tools and structures to development
- There are many common frontend frameworks to choose from: React, Angular, Svelte, etc.
- Chosen based on project needs, performance, and developer experience
- Today we will use Next.js







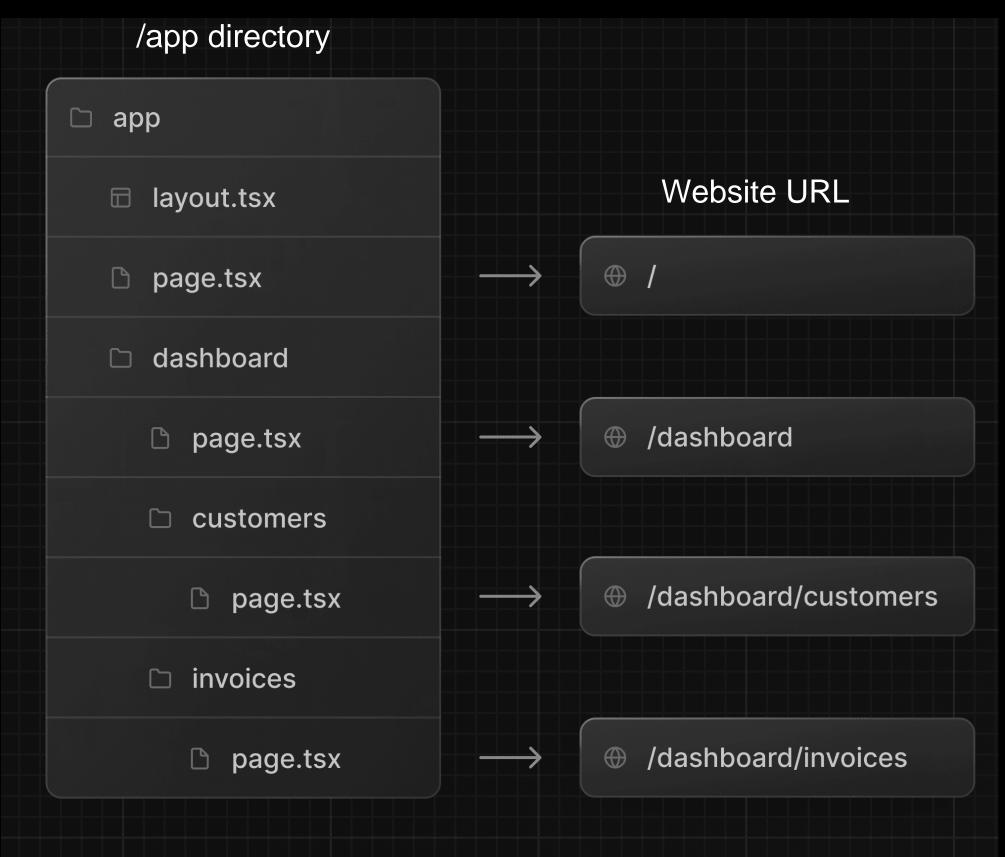


What is Next.js?

Next.js is a powerful React framework that makes it easy to build fast, modern web applications. It offers features like server-side rendering, static site generation, and built-in routing. With TypeScript and Tailwind support, it's perfect for building clean, customizable websites like personal portfolios, and it deploys seamlessly with platforms like Vercel.

Next App Router

- Each folder in app/ becomes a route. app/settings/page.js is https://example.com/settings
- Use layout.js for shared ui in folder below its location (footers, headers, navbars, etc)
- Server vs Client components:
 Components are rendered on the
 server unless 'use client' is
 denoted at the top of a page.
 Has to be client to use many
 react features
- Built-in file conventions like loading.tsx and error.tsx



WORKSHOP

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

FRONTEND

BACKEND

DEMO

Next Pages

- This is a default home page that would show if you navigated to example.com/
- The page returns a react component which looks a lot like HTML

```
app/page.js
export default function HomePage()
return
<div>
<h1>Welcome to My Next.js App</h1>
This is the home page.
</div>
```

ACM

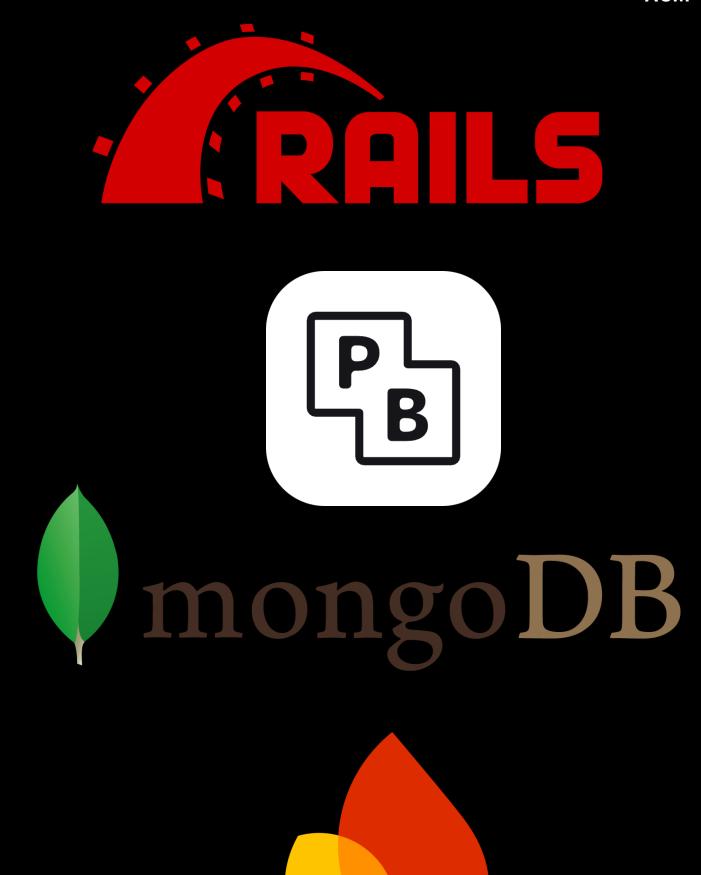
Next Pages

- This component is an example on how you would fetch data from an external source.
- There is an example component that fetch's coding resources from an api for the demo that is optional to implement

```
import { useEffect, useState } from 'react';
export const App = () => {
  const [data, setData] = useState(null);
  const getData = async () => {
    const res = await fetch('https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/
   posts');
   const data = await res.json();
    setData(data);
  };
 useEffect(() => {
   getData();
  }, []);
  return (
   <div>
     <h1>{data && {data[0].title}}</h1>
   </div>
```

Backend Basics

- Generally includes server-side logic, databases, and authentication
- There are many backend frameworks as well to help with development: Django, Ruby on Rails, Flask, Next.js
- Databases: Supabase, Pocketbase, Firebase, MySQL, MongoDB
- Can also include the implementation of APIs to communicate with frontend



Backend Basics

Pocketbase:

- Built on SQLite and Go
- Includes many ways for auth (oauth)
- Self hosted (free to setup on azure with github student offer)

Supabase:

- Hosted for you on the cloud
- Free and paid plans
- Built on Postgres
- Authentication, instant APIs, Edge Functions, Realtime subscriptions, Storage, and Vector embeddings

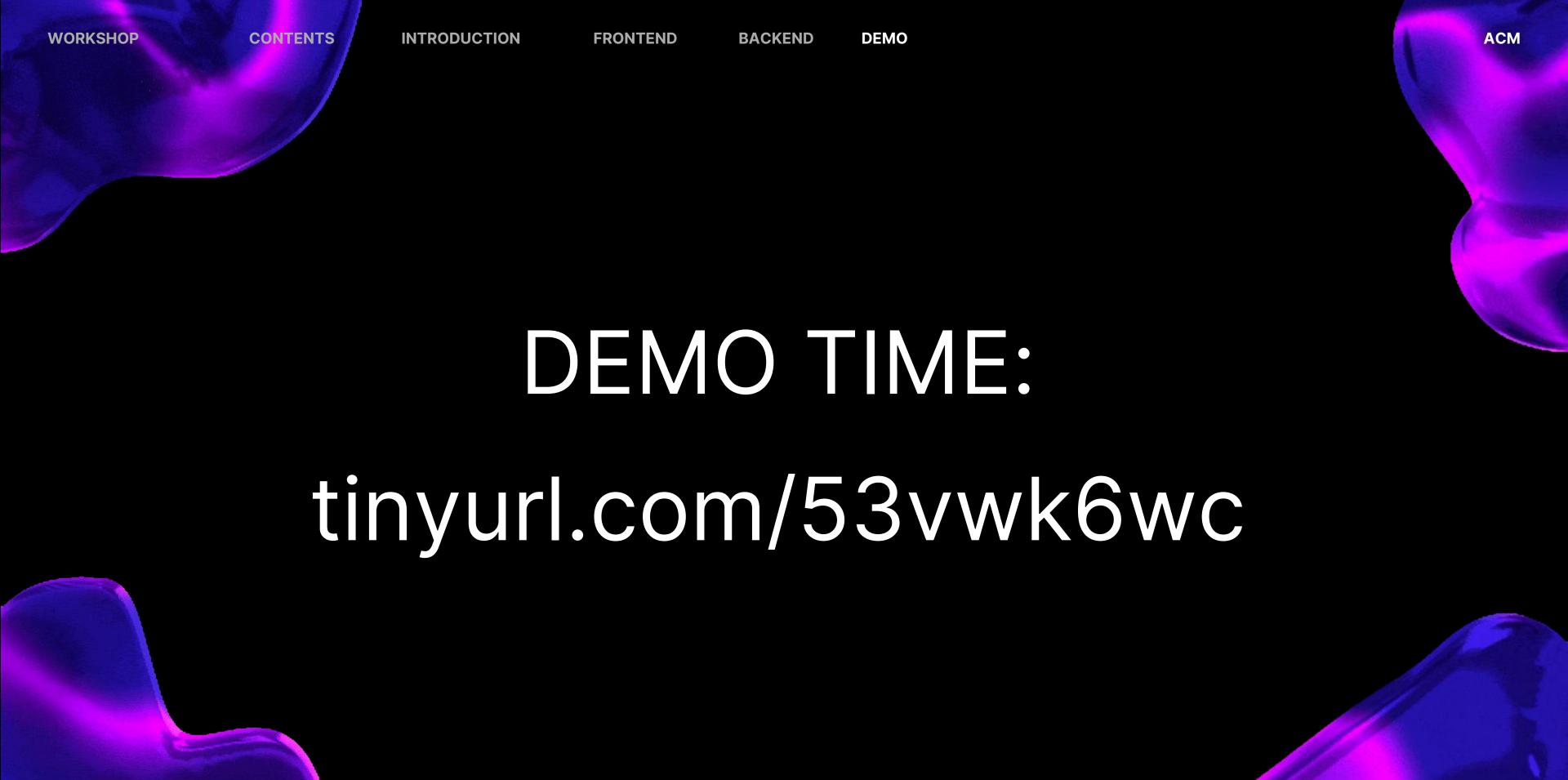
pocketbase.io

ACM





supabase.com



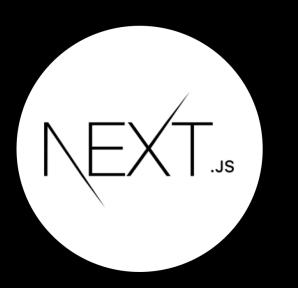
Using Al

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF AI. IT IS A VALUABLE LEARNING TOOL

- Al can help you streamline your development process by giving you new ideas, helping you find bugs, and completing tedious tasks
- DO NOT expect Al to do everything for you. You will still need to understand the fundamentals well to create a good final product
- There are many useful AI tools out there with free plans: Cursor, Copilot, ChatGPT, V0.dev, Lovable.dev
- (apply for the GitHub student developer pack, you get many free tools, like copilot/github pro) education.github.com/pack



scholarseats.com



Next.js

Reach framework for front/backend



Pocketbase

For database and authentication



Vercel

hosting, domain, analytics

Idea to Product (Our Experience)

- Coming up with an idea can sometimes be the hardest part of the development process. Using the [product] for [niche] method can be helpful for coming up with ideas (e.g. Discord could be thought of as Slack for gamers)
- After a bit of back and forth we decided to use Next.js as our framework because of its easy hosting and built in features (also we just wanted to learn something new). We chose Pocketbase as our backend database because of its simple integration and because it was free for us (bc github student dev pack)

Idea to Product (Our Experience)

- During development of Scholar Seats we used AI tools like cursor to assist with getting the initial layout of the site. We also used ChatGPT to help us come up with various quality of life features
- The most difficult problems we encountered were authorization implementation and figuring out how to market our website to new people.

Hackathon Tips

- Don't spend all of your time deciding on which frameworks/languages to use. Just pick one you want to learn and move on to actually building something
- You don't have to build something revolutionary and that's ok.
 Hackathons are typically only 1-2 days long and are meant to be a fun
 learning experience so don't be discouraged if you can't come up with
 the next big thing.
- It's ok to take breaks! Taking breaks every once in a while is proven to help you from getting frustrated and burnt out. We've heard countless stories of people being stuck on something only to leave for a bit and come back and solve the issue instantly!