

ASSIGNMENT 6

1 Next.js

Next.js is a modern, open source web development framework built on top of React, maintained by Vercel. By 2025 it is recognized as one of the most powerful, flexible and future-rich solutions for building web applications and websites.

Next.js extends React basic capabilities, predominantly client-side rendering by natively supporting robust features for server-side rendering (SSR), static site generation (SSG) and hybrid sites giving developers the tools for high performance, scalable and SEO friendly web application.

Core principle and philosophy

Performance first

Flexibility

Developer Experience

Full Stack Capabilities

Key Architectural Features

App Directory & file based routing

Rendering options

Turbo Pack Compiler

Image and Asset Optimization

Advanced SEO tools

Why Adapt Next.js

Improved scalability, performance and SEO out of the box

Optimally manage frontend, backend in one codebase

Intuitive, file based setup reduces boilerplate

Stays compatible with cutting edge tooling, including react servers components, streaming and edge computing.

Future proof - Built in with trends such as WASM, headers CMS, module first strategies and AI integration in mind.

2 Next.js Features

Server Side Rendering (SSR) - Render pages on the server per request improving both load speed and SEO for dynamic content

Static Site Generation (SSG) - Prerenders pages at build time, but for pages that don't change often, resulting in fast load times

Incremental Static Regeneration (ISR) - Combines strengths of SSG and SSR allowing static pages to be updated after deployment as data changes without rebuilds

API Routes -

API Routes - Enables to create backend endpoints within app eliminating the need for separate server

File based routing - Automatic creation of routes based on file structure in the pages or app directories

Automating Code Splitting - Loads only necessary JS for each page speeding up loading and navigation

Hot Module Replacement (HMR) - Updates modules in real time during development for faster workflows

Result in CSS/SaaS support straightforward integration of CSS and SCSS files into components

Image Optimization - Responsive image delivery and compression for improved performance

Streaming and edge rendering - Supports modern feature like React server components and edge function for low-latency location aware apps

SEO and Accessibility Enhancements - Integrate meta tag control and compound Schema markup

Advanced performance tool - Turbopack bundles for rapid builds and improved resource management

3 ReactJS vs NextJS

ReactJS

Javascript library for UI

Client side only

Use third party libraries

Poor out of box for dynamic content

Easy, basic webapp development

SPAs, UIs, Module apps

NextJS

Framework built on top of React

Server Side Rendering, Static support (SSR/SSG)

Built in file based routing

Excellent due to SSG, SSR
Require React knowledge/advance concepts

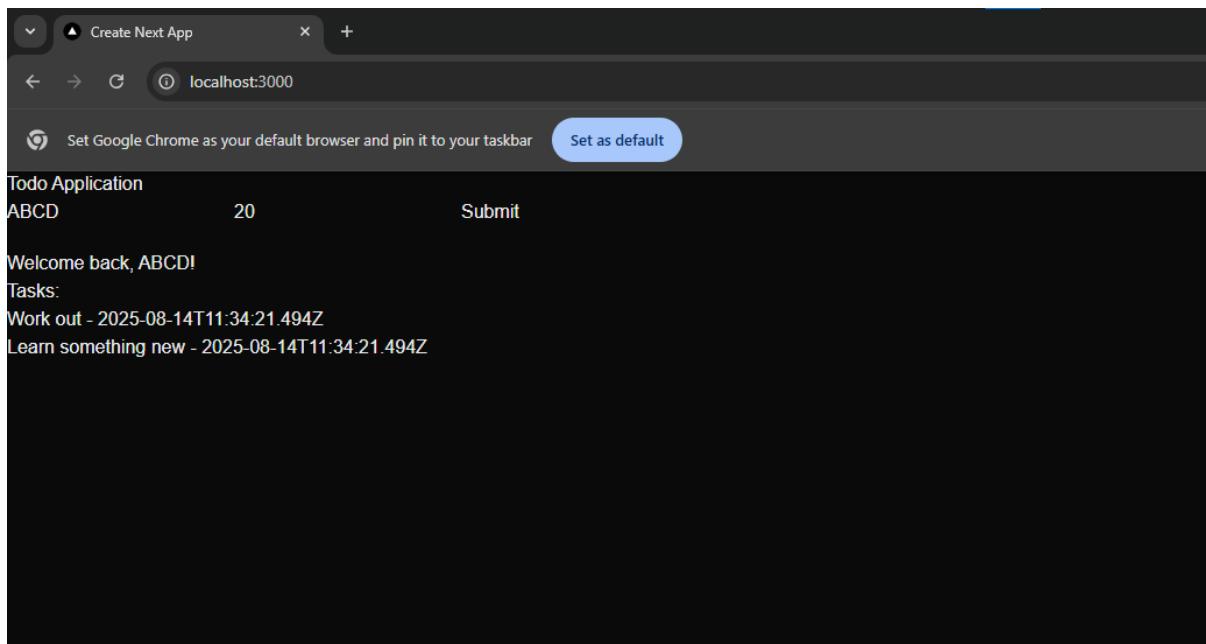
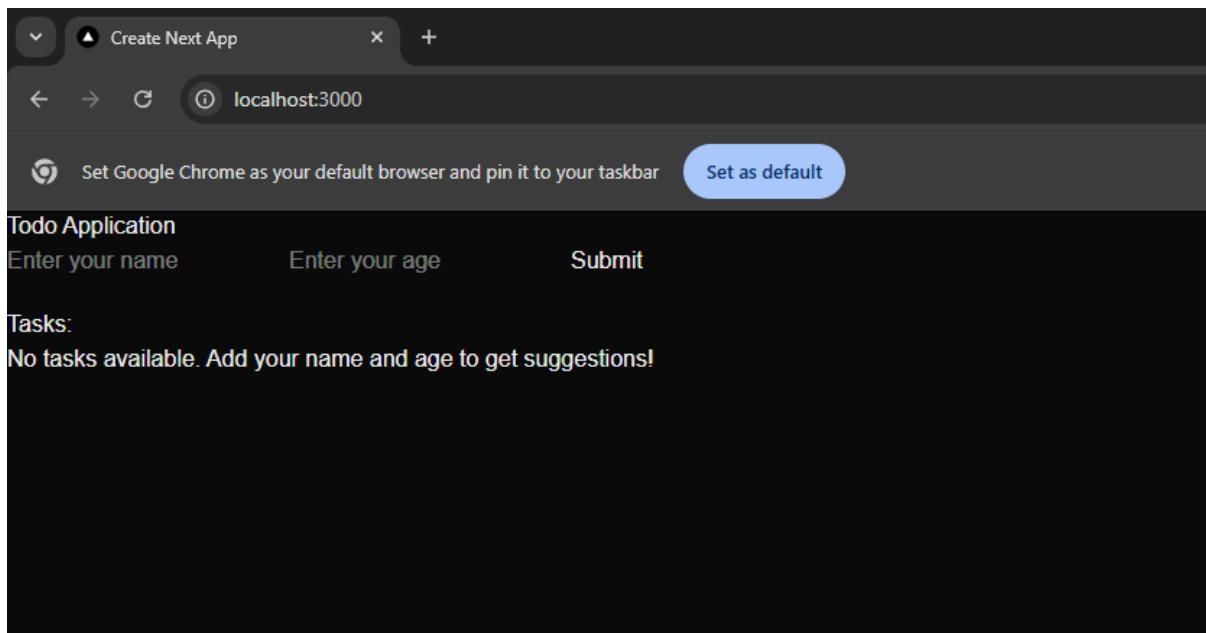
Full stack apps, JAM stack, hybrid

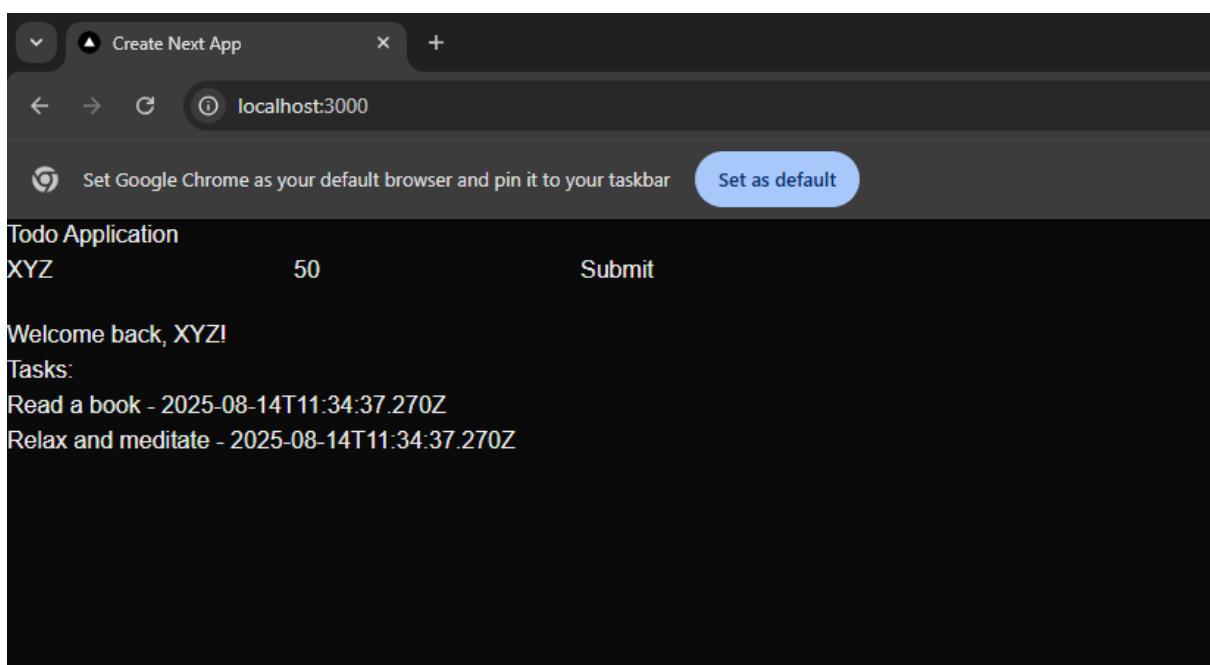
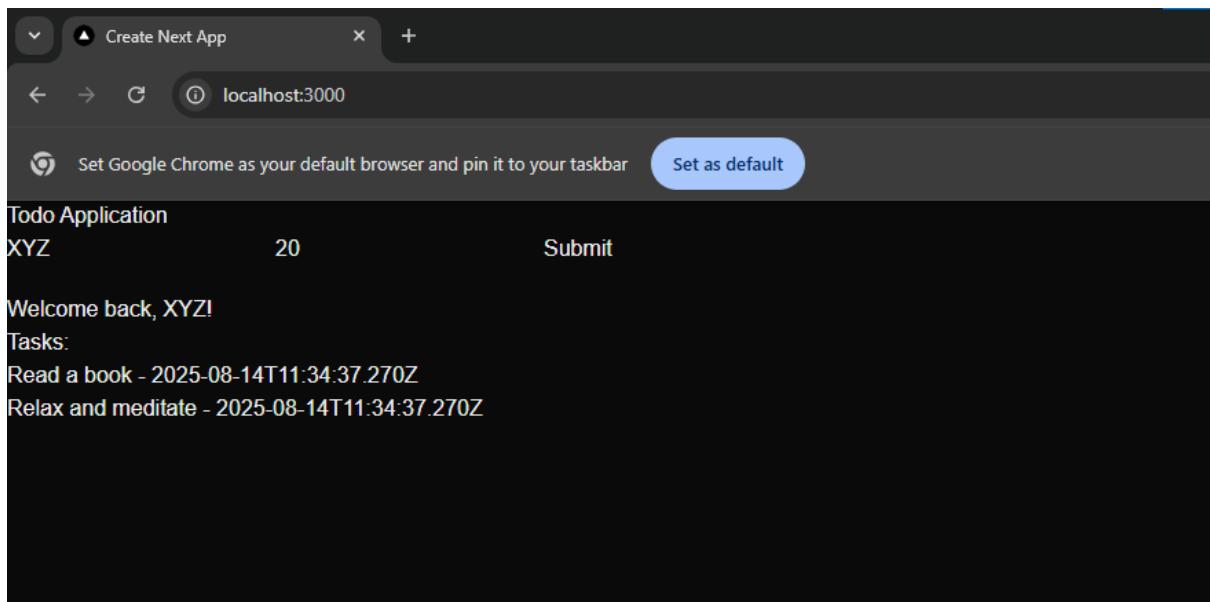
4 ESLint

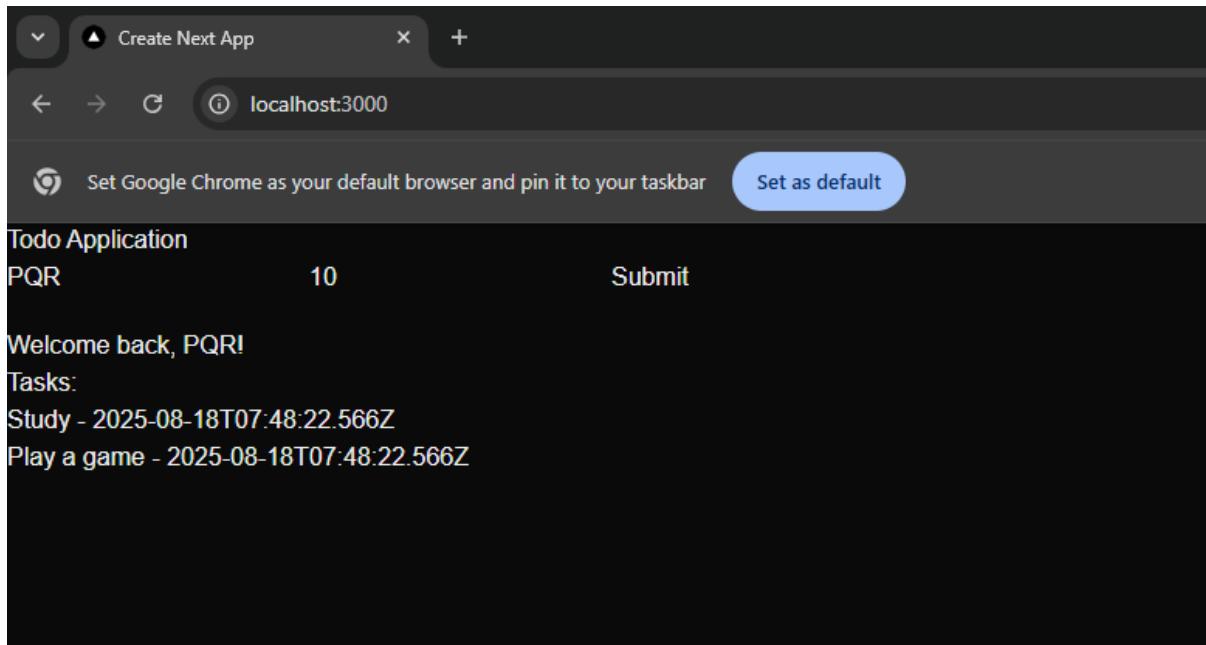
ESlint is popular Javascript and TypeScript JSX, etc static code analysis tool can lintin. It helps developers find and fix problems, enforce coding standards and maintain code quality. Eslint rules are completely configurable and extensible via plugins, enabling both style and code quality checks. Common use case include identifying syntax errors, enforcing best practices and catching bugs before runtime.

5 Prettier

Prettier is an opinionated code formatter. Its main job is to consistently enforce a consistent coding style across entire codebase handling whitespace, semicolons, quotes and more. Unlike ESLint, prettier does not perform error checking, it simply formats code to look uniform, depending upon workflows and reducing code review own kind.







The screenshot shows the VS Code code editor with two JSON files open in the Explorer sidebar:

- `tasks.json`: A file under `todo-app > data` containing tasks categorized by age group:

```
1 {
2   "under18": ["Study", "Play a game"],
3   "18to30": ["Work out", "Learn something new"],
4   "over30": ["Read a book", "Relax and meditate"]
5 }
```
- `userData.json`: A file under `todo-app > data` containing user profiles:

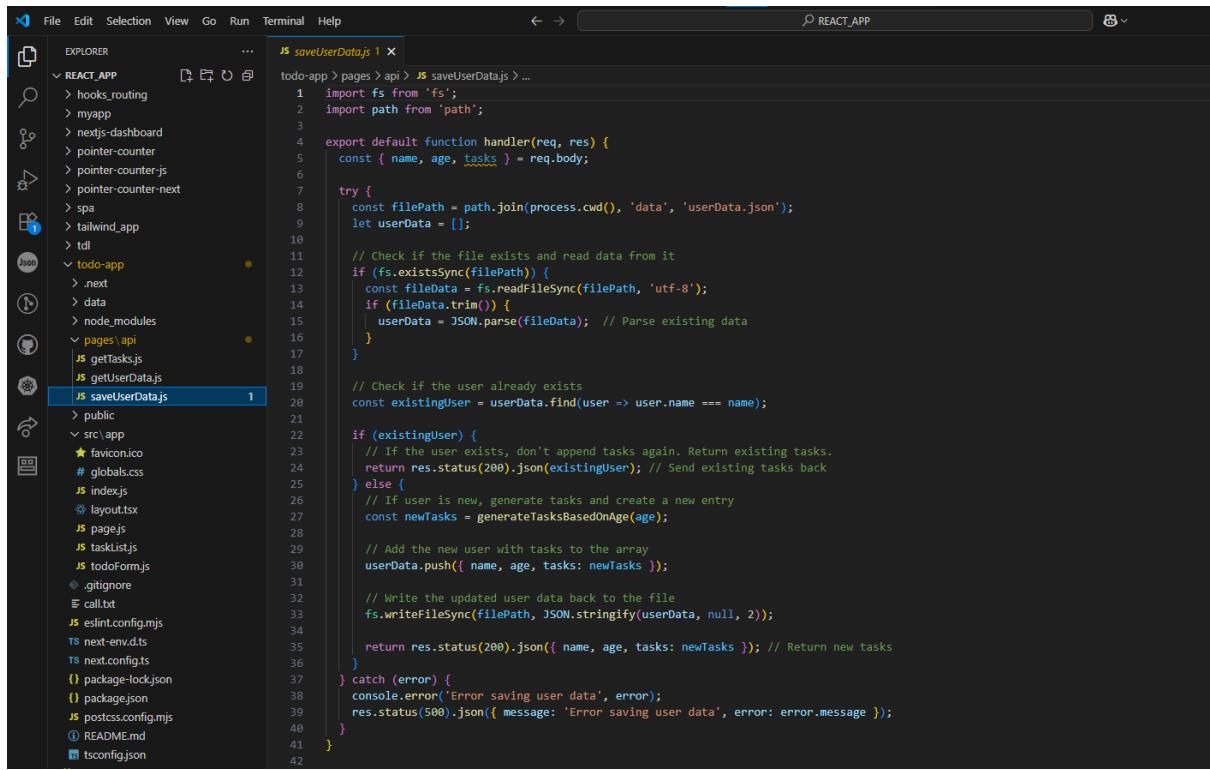
```
1 [
2   {
3     "name": "ABCD",
4     "age": "20",
5     "tasks": [
6       {
7         "task": "Work out",
8         "timestamp": "2025-08-14T11:34:21.494Z"
9       },
10      {
11        "task": "Learn something new",
12        "timestamp": "2025-08-14T11:34:21.494Z"
13      }
14    ],
15    "name": "XYZ",
16    "age": "50",
17    "tasks": [
18      {
19        "task": "Read a book",
20        "timestamp": "2025-08-14T11:34:37.270Z"
21      },
22      {
23        "task": "Relax and meditate",
24        "timestamp": "2025-08-14T11:34:37.270Z"
25      }
26    ],
27    "name": "PQR",
28    "age": "10",
29    "tasks": [
30      {
31        "task": "Study",
32        "timestamp": "2025-08-18T07:48:22.566Z"
33      },
34      {
35        "task": "Play a game",
36        "timestamp": "2025-08-18T07:48:22.566Z"
37      }
38    ]
39  }
40 ]
```

File Explorer:

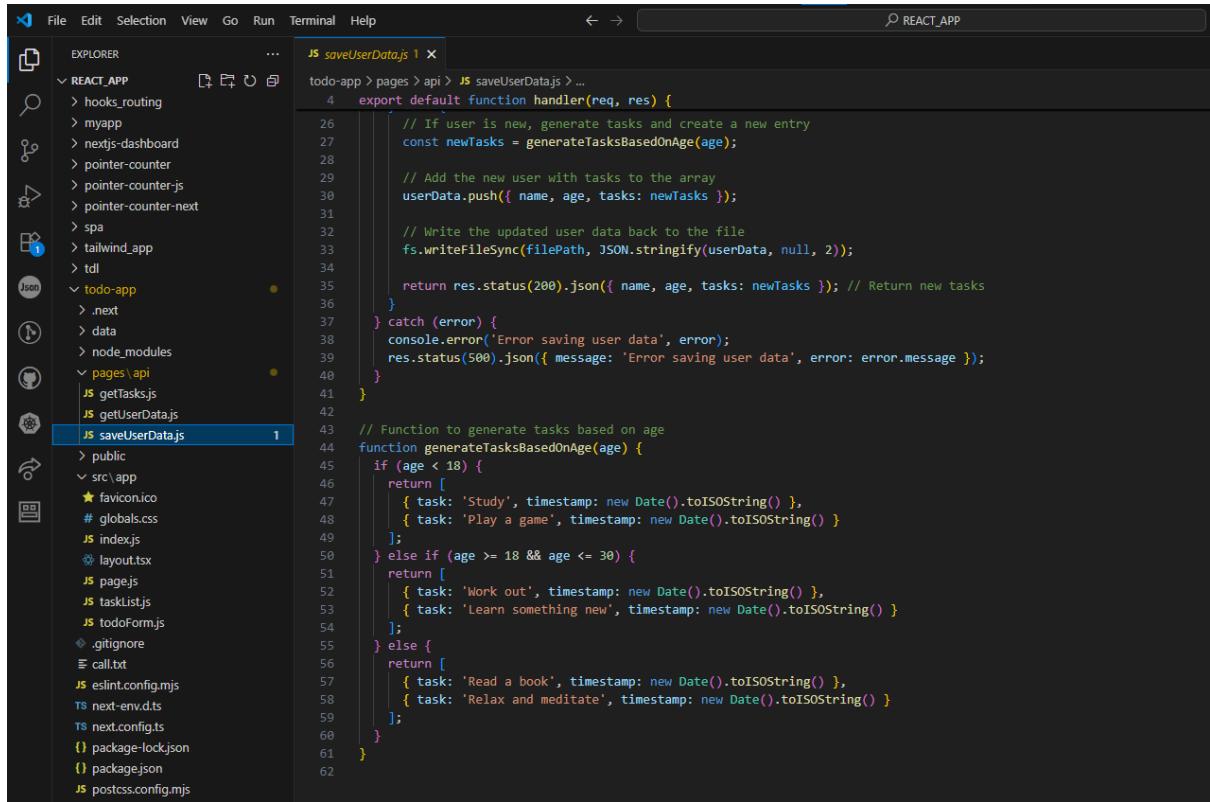
- REACT_APP
 - hooks_routing
 - myapp
 - nextjs-dashboard
 - pointer-counter
 - pointer-counter-js
 - pointer-counter-next
 - spa
 - tailwind_app
 - tdl
 - todo-app
 - .next
 - data
 - node_modules
 - pages\api
 - getTasks.js
 - getUserData.js
 - saveUserData.js
- public
- src\app
 - favicon.ico
 - # globals.css
 - index.js
 - layout.tsx
 - page.js
 - tasklist.js
 - todoForm.js
 - .gitignore
 - call.txt
 - eslint.config.mjs

File Explorer:

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 - eslint.config.mjs
 - next-env.d.ts
 - next.config.ts
 - package-lock.json
 - package.json
 - postcss.config.mjs
 - README.md
 - tsconfig.json
 - package-lock.json
 - package.json
 - reactgo-main.zip



```
todo-app > pages > api > JS saveUserData.js > ...
1 import fs from 'fs';
2 import path from 'path';
3
4 export default function handler(req, res) {
5   const { name, age, tasks } = req.body;
6
7   try {
8     const filePath = path.join(process.cwd(), 'data', 'userData.json');
9     let userData = [];
10
11    // Check if the file exists and read data from it
12    if (fs.existsSync(filePath)) {
13      const fileData = fs.readFileSync(filePath, 'utf-8');
14      if (fileData.trim()) {
15        userData = JSON.parse(fileData); // Parse existing data
16      }
17    }
18
19    // Check if the user already exists
20    const existingUser = userData.find(user => user.name === name);
21
22    if (existingUser) {
23      // If the user exists, don't append tasks again. Return existing tasks.
24      return res.status(200).json(existingUser); // Send existing tasks back
25    } else {
26      // If user is new, generate tasks and create a new entry
27      const newTasks = generateTasksBasedOnAge(age);
28
29      // Add the new user with tasks to the array
30      userData.push({ name, age, tasks: newTasks });
31
32      // Write the updated user data back to the file
33      fs.writeFileSync(filePath, JSON.stringify(userData, null, 2));
34
35      return res.status(200).json({ name, age, tasks: newTasks }); // Return new tasks
36    }
37  } catch (error) {
38    console.error('Error saving user data', error);
39    res.status(500).json({ message: 'Error saving user data', error: error.message });
40  }
41}
42
```



```
todo-app > pages > api > JS saveUserData.js > ...
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34
35   return res.status(200).json({ name, age, tasks: newTasks }); // Return new tasks
36 }
37 } catch (error) {
38   console.error('Error saving user data', error);
39   res.status(500).json({ message: 'Error saving user data', error: error.message });
40 }
41
42 // Function to generate tasks based on age
43 function generateTasksBasedOnAge(age) {
44   if (age < 18) {
45     return [
46       { task: 'Study', timestamp: new Date().toISOString() },
47       { task: 'Play a game', timestamp: new Date().toISOString() }
48     ];
49   } else if (age >= 18 && age <= 30) {
50     return [
51       { task: 'Work out', timestamp: new Date().toISOString() },
52       { task: 'Learn something new', timestamp: new Date().toISOString() }
53     ];
54   } else {
55     return [
56       { task: 'Read a book', timestamp: new Date().toISOString() },
57       { task: 'Relax and meditate', timestamp: new Date().toISOString() }
58     ];
59   }
60 }
61 }
```

The screenshot shows a code editor interface with a dark theme. The left sidebar is titled 'EXPLORER' and lists the project structure of 'REACT_APP'. The current file being edited is 'Home.js', which is highlighted with a blue background. The code in the editor is as follows:

```
todo-app > src > app > JS pagejs > ...
1 "use client"; // Client-side logic
2 import { useState } from 'react'; 4.6k (gzipped: 1.9k)
3 import TodoForm from './todoForm';
4 import TaskList from './taskList';
5
6 export default function Home() {
7   const [tasks, setTasks] = useState([]);
8   const [userDetails, setUserDetails] = useState(null);
9
10  const handleFormSubmit = async (user) => {
11    const { name, age } = user;
12
13    // Send request to save user data (name, age, and empty tasks)
14    const response = await fetch('/api/saveUserData', {
15      method: 'POST',
16      headers: {
17        'Content-Type': 'application/json',
18      },
19      body: JSON.stringify({ name, age, tasks: [] }), // Send empty array for tasks
20    });
21
22    const data = await response.json();
23
24    if (response.status === 200) {
25      // If tasks exist for the user, use them
26      setTasks(data.tasks);
27      setUserDetails({ name, age });
28    } else {
29      console.error('Error saving user data:', data.message);
30    }
31  };
32
33  return (
34    <div>
35      <h1>Todo Application</h1>
36      <TodoForm onSubmit={handleFormSubmit} />
37      {userDetails && <h2>Welcome back, {userDetails.name}!</h2>}
38      <TaskList tasks={tasks} />
39    </div>
40  );
41}
42
```

The screenshot shows a code editor interface with a dark theme. The left sidebar is titled 'EXPLORER' and lists the project structure of 'REACT_APP'. The current file being edited is 'TaskList.js', which is highlighted with a blue background. The code in the editor is as follows:

```
todo-app > src > app > JS tasklistjs > ...
1 "use client"; // Client-side logic
2
3 export default function TaskList({ tasks }) {
4   return (
5     <div>
6       <h3>Tasks:</h3>
7       {tasks.length === 0 ? (
8         <p>No tasks available. Add your name and age to get suggestions!</p>
9       ) : (
10         <ul>
11           {tasks.map((task, index) => (
12             <li key={index}>
13               {task.task} - {task.timestamp}
14             </li>
15           )));
16         </ul>
17       )
18     </div>
19   );
20 }
```

The screenshot shows a code editor interface with a dark theme. On the left is the Explorer sidebar, which lists the project structure of a Next.js application named 'REACT_APP'. The 'src/app' folder contains several files: 'index.js', 'page.js', 'tasklist.js', and 'todoForm.js'. 'todoForm.js' is currently selected and shown in the main editor area. The code in 'todoForm.js' is as follows:

```
todo-app > src > app > JS todoForm.js > ...
1  "use client"; // To make this file work on the client side
2
3  import { useState } from 'react'; 4.6k (gzipped: 1.9K)
4
5  export default function TodoForm({ onSubmit }) {
6    const [name, setName] = useState('');
7    const [age, setAge] = useState('');
8
9    const handleSubmit = (e) => {
10      e.preventDefault();
11      onSubmit({ name, age });
12    }
13
14    return (
15      <form onSubmit={handleSubmit} style={{ marginBottom: "20px" }}>
16        <input
17          type="text"
18          placeholder="Enter your name"
19          value={name}
20          onChange={(e) => setName(e.target.value)}
21          required
22        />
23        <input
24          type="number"
25          placeholder="Enter your age"
26          value={age}
27          onChange={(e) => setAge(e.target.value)}
28          required
29        />
30        <button type="submit">Submit</button>
31      </form>
32    );
33  }
34
```