



JS MASTERY PRO

# The Ultimate Next.js Ebook

A large, white, stylized letter 'N' is centered within a circular frame. The background of the circle is a dark navy blue with subtle, swirling white and light blue patterns resembling smoke or energy fields.

N

## CHAPTER 1

# The Birth

In the first chapter, we explore the evolution of JavaScript and web development frameworks. We discuss the significance of embracing new technologies and compare code snippets in different frameworks to highlight their benefits. We introduce Next.js as a framework built on React.js, addressing limitations and incorporating new features.

The chapter concludes with the recommendation to shift focus to Next.js for building modern web applications.

# The Birth

Not too long ago, in 2015, React.js entered the scene. However, even the journey of JavaScript in the IT industry hasn't been exceptionally long. Originally developed by Brenden Eich at Netscape in 1995, JavaScript gained significant popularity during the 2000s.

This was largely due to Google's ingenious utilization of JavaScript to introduce interactive and dynamic features for map exploration. Subsequently, developers were introduced to frameworks and libraries, including jQuery, Angular, Node.js, React.js, and, most recently, Next.js. These technologies have revolutionized the web development landscape, offering developers various capabilities and possibilities.

You might wonder why this information is relevant in the context. The significance lies in the fact that it highlights the timeless truth that "change is constant." As we continue to advance and evolve as a society, our tools and technologies will naturally progress alongside us.

We have no other option but to embrace and adapt to these changes. It serves as a reminder that our willingness to embrace new ideas and technologies is essential for growth and success in the ever-changing IT industry landscape.

These technologies and tools share a common purpose: to enhance work efficiency and improve performance. In this era, we can still use vanilla JavaScript or create websites using HTML and CSS without a doubt.

However, when it comes to developing applications on a large scale, the efficiency of using the latest technologies surpasses that of traditional approaches. To showcase and experiment with this concept, we have created a video on "[How to create a website using HTML & CSS](#)" on our YouTube channel. You can personally analyze the amount of code and the level of efficiency demonstrated in the video.

To provide a brief glimpse of the evolution in JavaScript coding practices, here is a well-known code snippet implemented in various frameworks, starting from the core JavaScript language itself – The Hello World:

### Vanilla JavaScript

```
// HTML: <button id="btn">Click Me</button>

document.getElementById('btn')
    .addEventListener('click', function () {
        alert('Hello, World!');
    });

```

### jQuery

```
// HTML: <button id="btn">Click Me</button>

$('#btn').click(function () {
    alert('Hello, World!');
});
```

## Angular

```
<!-- HTML: <button (click)="showMessage()">Click Me</button> -->

import { Component } from '@angular/core';

@Component({
  selector: 'app-example',
  template: `<button (click)="showMessage()">Click Me</button>`
})
export class ExampleComponent {
  showMessage(): void {
    alert("Hello, World!");
  }
}
```

## React.js

```
import React from 'react';

class ExampleComponent extends React.Component {
  showMessage() {
    alert('Hello, World!');
  }

  render() {
    return <button onClick={this.showMessage}>Click Me</button>;
  }
}
```

“Ah? From what I see, there's an increase in the amount of code being written. It appears to be in complete opposition to what was mentioned earlier” — Are you thinking the same?

If we look at it solely from this perspective, one would certainly feel that the original language and framework require less code.

However, it's important to consider the bigger picture. And that's what truly matters, doesn't it? In reality, we don't just build "Hello World" projects. We undertake more substantial projects that demand the utilization of various frameworks and tools to achieve the desired functionality and scalability.

We could have talked about the "big picture" of using React or even Angular over vanilla code, but that is not the primary focus of this eBook. However, it is worth mentioning a few foundational reasons why these new tools make development more efficient:

**Architecture** — React and Angular follow a Component-Based Architecture, encouraging code reusability. For instance, if you create a component like a Button, you can use it anywhere in the application as often as needed. This reusability enhances the maintainability and scalability of the application.

**Virtual DOM** — The Virtual DOM is a lightweight representation of the actual DOM. It facilitates efficient and optimized updates to the user interface, resulting in improved performance. Simply put, it tracks changes within the application and performs a "diffing" process by comparing the previous version of the virtual DOM with the new version. It identifies the differences and updates the real DOM accordingly.

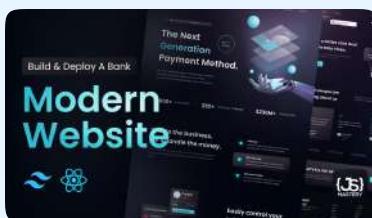
**Ecosystem & Community** — Modern libraries like React.js have vibrant and active communities. This provides developers with abundant resources, extensive documentation, reusable code packages, bug fixes, and support.

... and many other libraries or framework-specific reasons that you can explore. To truly appreciate the impact, I would once again recommend visiting the YouTube videos we created, where you can experience firsthand what it takes to build a simple landing page using two different tools to measure the efficiency of these tools:



### Build and Deploy a Sushi Website using HTML & CSS

[Watch and Code Now ↗](#)



### Build and Deploy a Bank Website using React.js

[Watch and Code Now ↗](#)

## But hey, where does Next.js come in the picture?

As mentioned earlier, as we continue to progress, technology also advances. jQuery addressed the limitations of vanilla JavaScript, and then React.js emerged to overcome the shortcomings and loopholes of jQuery. However, even React.js has its own challenges, which have now been addressed by another tool called Next.js.

It's a big misconception that Next.js is a new language or library. No!

Vercel, the team behind Next.js, embarked on a unique approach to develop a framework encompassing client-side (frontend) and server-side (backend) functionalities within a single application. Guillermo Rauch, the original creator of Next.js and the mastermind behind Socket.IO, began working on this idea in 2016.

Over the course of a year, they continuously added new features such as file-based routing, automatic code splitting, hybrid rendering, internationalization, image and font optimization, and many more.

The relentless dedication of the Vercel developers, coupled with their ability to transform diverse ideas into reality, has caught the attention of Meta (previously known as Facebook) — the creators of React.js. Meta now explicitly recommends that developers use Next.js as their primary tool instead of relying solely on React.js. It's an extraordinary achievement!

And that's how we developers now need to shift our focus to the latest and greatest version, Next.js 13, to build highly capable and production-ready applications. This exciting evolution opens up new possibilities and opportunities for creating advanced web applications.

*Onto the next chapter...*

## CHAPTER 2

# Introduction

In this chapter, we'll dive into Next.js, a flexible React framework. We'll explore its advantages over React.js, including simplified frontend development, reduced tooling time, and an easy learning curve. We'll also discuss how Next.js improves performance, enhances SEO, and keeps advancing with new features.

By the end, you'll grasp the importance of mastering Next.js and be prepared to embark on an exciting journey with this framework.

# Introduction

[\*\*Next.js\*\*](#) — A flexible React Framework. But what does that mean?

In software development, a framework serves as a tool equipped with predefined rules and conventions that offer a structured approach to constructing an application. It provides an environment that outlines the overall architecture, design patterns, and workflows, allowing developers to focus on implementing specific application logic rather than dealing with low-level design.

Simply put, a framework provides pre-built solutions for common functionalities such as integrating databases, managing routing, handling authentication, and more.

**So what sets Next.js apart from React.js?** — Next.js introduces plenty of features and capabilities that we will dive into in the upcoming chapter in detail.

But what you need to understand is Next.js is essentially an extension of React.js, incorporating pre-built solutions, ready-to-use features, and some additional functionalities. In other words, Next.js is built on top of React, expanding its capabilities.

If you're already a React.js developer, the Next.js journey will be silky smooth. If you don't know React.js, you should familiarize yourself with some of the main foundations of React.js, i.e., How to create a component, state management, code structure, etc.

## Introduction

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To help you learn faster, we have a crash course on React.js that covers all the important things and includes a project for you to practice and test your skills:



### React.js Crash Course

[Watch and Code Now ↗](#)

## But Why should you use a React Framework – Next.js?

React is constantly evolving and revolutionizing the way websites are built. It completely transforms your approach to designing and developing applications.

It begins by encouraging you to think about components, breaking down the user interface into small pieces of code. You describe states to introduce interactivity and establish connections between these various components, shaping the flow of your application.

Implementing the great React architecture requires deep integration between all parts of your application, and this is where frameworks come in:

### Less tooling time

Every aspect of frontend development has seen innovation, from compiling, bundling, minifying, formatting, etc., to deploying and more.

## **Introduction**

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With Next.js, we won't have to worry about configuring these tools, thus investing more time in writing React code.

We can focus more on business logic using open-source solutions for routing, data fetching, rendering, authentication, and more.

### **Easy Learning Curve**

If you are familiar with React.js, you will discover Next.js is considerably simpler.

Next.js, built on the foundation of React.js, offers exceptional documentation that provides comprehensive and detailed information on the why and how of using Next.js. The "[Introduction | Learn Next.js](#)" guide developed by the Vercel team is regarded as one of the best resources for the learning experience.

The constant updates and help from the community make the development process even easier.

One of the key aspects of Next.js is that it is not just a Frontend React Framework but a Full Stack React Framework enabling you to write backend code alongside your frontend code.

*How does it contribute to an "Easy Learning Curve"? Wouldn't it be another thing to learn?*

Absolutely not.

The backend aspect of the code you'll be working with is much simpler than you might anticipate. There's no need to set up anything or configure any routes as we have to do for any traditional backend app.

In fact, the Vice President of Vercel, Lee Robinson, expressed the following viewpoint:



### [Moving from React + Express + Webpack to a framework](#)

resulted in removing **20,000+ lines of code** and **30+ dependencies** – while improving HMR (Hot Module Reloading) from **1.3s to 131ms**.

If the backend and tooling aspects discussed here seem confusing, there's no need to worry. In the upcoming chapters, we will dive into a practical comparison of how things are done with React.js and Express.js, as well as how both can be accomplished within Next.js.

## Improved Performance

Next.js offers built-in features like server-side rendering, static site generation, and automatic code splitting, which optimize application performance by enabling faster initial page loads, improving SEO, and enhancing the user experience.

However, it doesn't mean server-side capabilities are limited to Next.js alone. React has introduced a new concept called React Server Components, which allows rendering components on the server side.

## So, why choose Next.js over using React alone?

The advantage lies in the convenience and productivity provided by Next.js. By utilizing Next.js, you can leverage the existing features of React without the need for extensive setup and configuration.

## **Introduction**

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Next.js automates many aspects, allowing you to focus more on utilizing the features rather than dealing with infrastructure & boilerplate code.

This approach follows the principle of "Convention over Configuration," streamlining the development process and reducing the amount of code you need to write compared to implementing React Server Components independently.

## **SEO – Search Engine Optimization**

Perhaps the most ignored and must topic in an application's life, and the only drawback of React.js.

The key difference lies in the rendering approach between Next.js and React.js.

Search engine crawlers are like busy visitors to websites. They come and ask for the content of pages. They explore the links on those pages, carefully examining and organizing them for ranking purposes. This is what they do every day. To do their job well, they need to be able to access the content of the website pages.

React.js renders everything on the client side, sending a minimal initial HTML response from the server. The server sends a minimal HTML file code and a JavaScript file that the browser executes to generate the HTML. This poses a challenge for search engine crawlers to access and understand the complete content of the page.

On the other hand, Next.js provides the option of Static Site Generation (SSG) or Server Side Rendering (SSR).

## **Introduction**

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With SSG or SSR, the server sends the complete HTML file and minimal JavaScript code to render only the content requiring client-side interaction. This enables search engine crawlers to access easily and index every page of the Next.js website accurately.

*But, now you might wonder, "Why should I prioritize SEO?"*

SEO is essential for making your website visible and highly ranked in search engine (browser) results. When you focus on SEO, you get several benefits, like more people visiting your website, better user experience, increased trust and credibility, and an advantage over your competitors because your website shows up higher in search results.

Giving priority to SEO can greatly impact how well your website does and how many people find it online.

## **Always Advancing**

Next.js, the ever-evolving framework, consistently introduces new features to simplify developers' lives. With over 7+ versions released last year, Next.js focuses on innovation and improvement for a better user experience. This is precisely what frameworks like Next.js aim to achieve, making development easier and more efficient.

On top of that, other technologies like Expo, used for building React Native projects, are also adopting Next.js's groundbreaking features.

Inspired by Next.js's file-based routing system, Expo developers have implemented a similar feature — [Expo Router](#) to improve the decade-old routing system in React Native.

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Isn't that great? Master one feature and effortlessly utilize it across multiple platforms

However, the list of features provided by Next.js goes beyond what has been mentioned so far.

It offers a wide range of capabilities, including seamless file-based routing, efficient code splitting, image & font optimization, HMR (Hot Module Replacement), API Routes (backend), built-in support for Sass, CSS modules, data fetching choice (SSG, SSR, ISR), error handling, Metadata API (For SEO), Internationalization (support for any spoken language), etc.

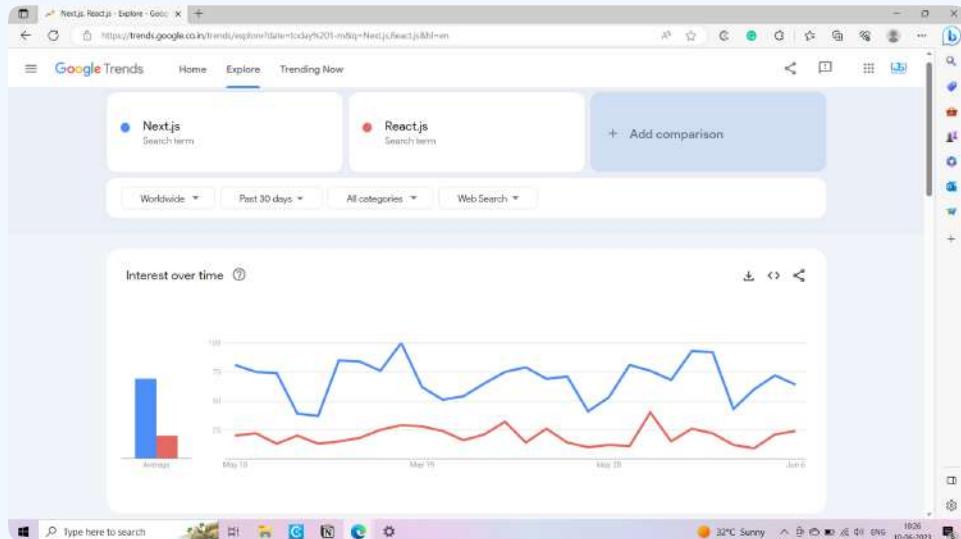
It is best to try these features firsthand through practical implementation to truly appreciate its potential. That's precisely what we will do in the upcoming lessons – dive into the coding aspect!

*"Hmm, alright. I'm willing to trust your insights on the new features of Next.js and such. However, is it actually being used by people? Are companies actively seeking professionals with Next.js expertise? Is there a high demand for it in the industry?"*

— Are you wondering the same?

Let the data speak for itself:

## Introduction



In the past 30 days, Next.js has received significantly higher search interest worldwide than React.js.

But hey, that's just a Google trend. What about the industry? Are people even creating websites using Next.js?

Sure, let's take a look at "[The Next.js Showcase](#)" which shows different companies using Next.js:

- Notion
- Hulu
- Netflix Jobs
- Nike
- HBO Max
- Audible
- Typeform
- TED
- Auth0
- Product Hunt
- Hyundai
- Porsche
- repl.it
- Marvel
- Futurism
- Material-UI
- Coco Cola
- Ferrari
- Hashnode
- Verge

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And many more renowned names. This demonstrates the genuine excitement and widespread adoption of Next.js!

Considering the rapid rate at which companies embrace Next.js, it would be no surprise to witness a huge surge in demand for Next.js jobs in the coming months, if not years.

Now is the perfect time to seize the opportunity and prepare for the future job market by mastering Next.js.

**With this book and the courses we have done and will continue to do, you can be the next Next.js developer.**

So, grab a cup of coffee, and let's get started on this exciting journey! 😊

## CHAPTER 3

# The Roadmap

The Roadmap is a concise guide to web development essentials. It covers HTML for structuring web content, CSS for styling and layout, and JavaScript for interactivity. Learners will grasp important concepts like semantic tags, visual effects, variables, control flow, functions, and manipulating the DOM.

This chapter equips beginners with the skills needed to create dynamic and interactive web applications.

# The Roadmap

Before we start exploring Next.js, reviewing or relearning some basic concepts is a good idea to make learning easier. It all begins with building a solid foundation through fundamentals.

Think of this roadmap as a summary of what you should know as a foundation for learning Next.js. It's alright if you're unfamiliar with advanced topics like integrating databases or implementing authentication.

These points help you understand the main concepts without focusing on specific coding details.

In Next.js, there are various approaches to implementing these concepts. You have options like utilizing [NextAuth](#) (one of the coolest features), exploring popular market solutions like [Clerk](#), or even building everything from scratch.

Similarly, when it comes to databases, you can choose between different options such as SQL databases like [Postgres](#), NoSQL databases like [MongoDB](#), or even consider using [Prisma](#) as an ORM (Object-Relational Mapping) manager.

Whether or not you have coding experience is not the most important factor here. What truly matters is understanding the underlying concepts. The roadmap is designed to introduce you to these concepts and familiarize you with the beneficial knowledge when aspiring to become a Next.js Developer.

Later in the next chapters, and with our branded courses, you'll learn how to do all the code stuff in Next.js. So don't worry; you have our back!

Presenting the Roadmap,

These points help you understand the main concepts without focusing on specific coding details.

## 1 Web Development Fundamentals

### 5 HTML – HyperText Markup Language

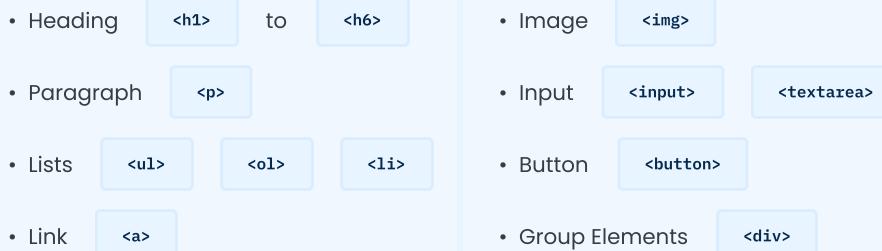
#### Basics

Understand the structure, elements, and attributes of HTML documents

- Structure

<!DOCTYPE>      <html>      <head>      <body>

- Elements



## The Roadmap

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- Semantics

Use elements like

<header>

<nav>

<main>

<section>

<aside>

<footer>

etc. to enhance document structure of accessibility.

- Forms

Learn to create forms, handling user input, perform form validations by using form element and onSubmit event listener



## CSS – Cascading Style Sheets

### Fundamentals

Understand the structure, elements, and attributes of HTML documents

- Structure

- Box Model

Understand how elements are styled using

padding

margin

border

- Selectors

Learn about different types of selectors to target and style specific HTML elements. For example,

Type

Class

Id

Child

Sibling

## The Roadmap

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- **Typography**

Explore text-related properties like

font

size

weight

alignment

- **Colors and Backgrounds**

Understand how to set different

colors

gradients

background images

## Layout and Positioning

- **Display**

Learn the various display values like

block

inline

inline-block

- **Position**

Explore how to position an element in different ways such as

relative

absolute

sticky

fixed

- **Flexbox**

Master the flexbox layout to create responsive website layouts

- **Grid**

Dive into CSS grid layout for advanced two-dimensional layouts

### Effects

- **Transitions**

Learn to create smooth transitions using different CSS properties like

delay

timing

duration

property

timing-function

- **Transformations**

Explore 2D and 3D transformations like

scaling

rotating

translating elements

- **Animations**

Learn how to create animations using keyframes

- **Shadows and Gradients**

Explore with box shadows and linear or radial gradients

### Advanced (Plus)

- Learn how to use CSS processors like sass or frameworks like tailwindcss for more powerful and efficient styling

## JS JavaScript

- **Variables and Data Types**

Declaring variables and understanding different data types such as string, number, boolean, null, undefined, object, array, etc.

- **Operators**

Learn to use different operators such as arithmetic, comparison, logical, and assignment to perform operations on data

- **Control Flow**

Try & test conditional statements such as if else, switch and loops such as for while to control program flow

- **Functions**

Define and learn to create different functions, understand function scope, and work with different parameters and return values

- **DOM Manipulation**

Knowing how to use JavaScript to change and interact with HTML elements on a webpage is an important skill. It's like a building block that we use in different ways with tools like React or Next.js in the form of new APIs.

Remember when we showed you different "Hello World" examples in vanilla JavaScript and React.js? The basic idea is the same, but the code structure is a bit different in React.

If you're uncertain about how to learn & create a website using HTML, CSS, and JavaScript, you can immediately build an attractive Sushi Website by simply following the right free course:



### Build and Deploy a Sushi Website using HTML & CSS

[Watch and Code Now ↗](#)

## 2 Modern JavaScript

- ES6 Features
  - Arrow Functions

In JavaScript, there are different kinds of functions. One type that you'll often come across is called the Arrow function. Many prefer using arrow functions because they are shorter & easier to write.

If you take the time to understand the syntax and how arrow functions work, it will help you write shorter and more straightforward functions. This can make your code look cleaner and easier to read.

- Destructuring

A helpful concept that will come in handy when we have to extract values from arrays and objects

- **Destructuring**

A helpful concept that will come in handy when we have to extract values from arrays and objects

- **Spread Syntax**

Allows to expand elements of an array or object into individual elements

- **Template Literals**

One of the widely used. Using the back ticks ```, we can interpolate strings with placeholders & expressions

- **Modules**

Learn how to import export code between files to organize the code

- **Asynchronous Programming**

- **Promises**

Gain an understanding of the concept of promises and why they are necessary. Learn about resolving and rejecting promises and utilizing **then** and **catch** for handling asynchronous operations.

- **Async/Await**

Explore the usage of **async/await** to write asynchronous code in a more synchronous way. This convention is widely adopted as an alternative to using **then** and **catch** for handling promises.

- **Fetch API**

Discover how to use the Fetch API in the browser to send HTTP requests and handle the resulting responses.

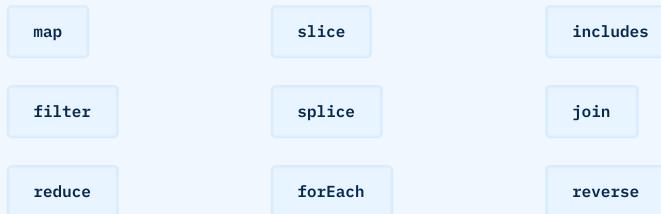
- **Axios (Plus)**

Explore the popular third-party library, Axios, which simplifies the process of making HTTP requests compared to the standard Fetch API.

- **Additional JavaScript Concepts**

- **Array Methods**

Familiarize yourself with different widely used array methods to simplify the development process. For example,



and few others

- **Error Handling**

One of the crucial part of web development is to catch and display the errors properly. No user will like to see the complete red screen with a text — “Error on line 35”. Not even us.

Therefore, it is essential for every developer to cultivate the skill of error handling. Familiarize yourself with the try-catch-finally block, which enables you to capture errors and present them on the user interface using user-friendly and easily understandable language.

### 3 The Ecosystem

Before we proceed learning the libraries and frameworks like React.js and Next.js, we'll need some kind of config to setup these projects:

- Foundations



A javascript runtime environment that allows us to run JavaScript code outside of the browser.

It's needed to work with React or Next.js. Make sure to download it



A tool that manages third party packages. Using it, you can download different packages needed inside your project like Axios

- Bundlers and Compilers



Bundlers like webpack or Parcel help combine our JavaScript files and other assets into a single bundle

## Babel

Transpilers like Babel convert modern JavaScript code to a version that works in all browsers

- **Version Control (Plus)**

Learning a version control system like Git is highly valuable for anyone on the path to becoming a developer.

 Git - version control system

 GitHub - a web based platform to manage git repositories in the cloud

## 4 React JS

From here, you're efficiently learning Next.js. The same concepts are as it is used in the Next.

- **Fundamentals**

- **Components**

Think in terms of components. Learn to break the code or the UI in small manageable components for reusability & maintainability

There are two ways in which we can create a component i.e.,

- **Class Component**
  - **Function Component** – Widely used

Along with that, learn “What is JSX?” and the “Component Lifecycle”.



**JSX** is syntax in React that allows you to write HTML code. You won’t even feel like you’re using something different. It looks like HTML but isn’t.

- **State and Props**

#### **State**

Learn how to create and manage state — A small store that holds a particular data of the application

#### **Props**

Learn how to pass props (a piece of data) between components

- **Events**

Learn how to handle user interactions, such as clicks and form submissions, using event handlers.

- **Conditional Rendering**

Learn how to conditionally render components and render dynamic lists of data using the mapping techniques

P.S., Don’t forget to learn about the special “Key” prop when rendering the dynamic list with map method.

- Hooks & Router

- Hooks

After learning how to create functional component, the next challenge will be to understand how to use hooks.

Hooks are special functions that allows us to manage state, handle side effects and improve the efficiency. Few famous hooks are,

useState

useEffect

useRef

useContext

useCallback

useMemo

- Router

Learn how to do client side routing by understanding concepts like

Routes

Route parameters

Nested routes



💡 React Router DOM is an independent package used to handle the routing in React application

- State Management

Understand different state management options in React such as built-in state management – Context API

Context API

Redux Toolkit

Zustand

- **Style**

Explore different approaches to styling React components, including

Inline styles

CSS modules

Sass

TailwindCSS

Material UI

CSS-in-JS libraries like

styled-components

Emotion

- **Forms & HTTP Requests**

- **Forms**

Learn to create form validation, handling form submission with or without using third party libraries like,

Formik

React Hook Form

- **HTTP Requests**

Learn how to make requests using libraries like Axios or the built-in Fetch API

If you want to learn the fundamentals, styling and how to do HTTP Requests in React, you can check out our FREE and highly popular Crash Course on YouTube:

## The Roadmap



**React JS Full Course 2023 | Build an App and Master React in 1 Hour – YouTube**

[Watch and Code Now ↗](#)

If you want to enhance your skills in state management using tools like Redux Toolkit, you can explore our professional-level course:



**Ultimate ReactJS Course with Redux Toolkit & Framer Motion [jsmastery.pro](#)**

[Watch and Code Now ↗](#)

Also, if you want to create websites with a modern and attractive design that will impress clients or potential employers, we suggest you check out this series. It teaches you how to build React websites using different styling techniques like TailwindCSS, Sass, and even pure CSS.



**Build and Deploy a Fully Responsive Modern UI/UX Site in React JS – YouTube**

[Watch and Code Now ↗](#)

## 5 Backend

Although it's not a must to know how to do the backend to become a Next.js developer, it'll be nice to have the skill to showcase the ability to do both and become a full-stack Next.js developer.

You can use the following steps to learn backend development in any technology stack you prefer. It can even be Python

- Basics

- HTTP Protocol

Understand the HyperText Transfer Protocol and its fundamental concepts

- APIs and REST

### APIs

Learn what is Application Programming Interface (API)

Explore methods, protocols and data formats that applications can use to exchange information

### REST

Learn what is Representational State Transfer

- HTTP Methods

GET

POST

PUT

DELETE

PATCH

## The Roadmap

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- Status Code

200

– ok

201

– created

404

– Not Found

500

– Internal server error

- HTTP Headers

- Request and Response

- Resource URI

- CRUD

- Understand the concept of CRUD operations

C

– Creating data (POST)

R

– Reading data (GET)

U

– Updating data (PUT/PATCH)

D

– Deleting data (DELETE)

- Authentication and Authorization

Understand the difference between Authentication and Authorization

- User Sessions
- JWT — JSON Web Token
- Cookies
- Permissions and Roles
- Database

Familiarize yourself with databases in storing and managing application data

- Relational Database



MySQL



PostgreSQL

- NoSQL Database



MongoDB



Redis

- Deployment

- Environments

- Production

- Development

- Staging

## The Roadmap

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- Hosting Platforms



- Advanced (plus)

- CI/CD – Continuous Integration/Continuous Deployment
- Docker

Building backend applications can be challenging, but you can acquire the necessary skills with sufficient practice. If you're interested in in-depth project tutorials that specifically teach backend development using Express and MongoDB—a highly popular stack—feel free to explore some of our free courses available on YouTube:



Full Stack MERN Project –  
Build and Deploy an App |  
YouTube

[Watch and Code Now ↗](#)

## The Roadmap



**Build and Deploy a Full Stack MERN App With CRUD, Auth, Charts – YT**

[Watch and Code Now ↗](#)

If you want to enhance your skills in state management using tools like Redux Toolkit, you can explore our professional-level course:



**Build & Deploy a Full Stack MERN AI Image Generation App | DALL-E Clone – YT**

[Watch and Code Now ↗](#)

And now, at last, we will dive into the Next.js roadmap. It may not be necessary, as the content of this book is organized in a manner where each chapter serves as a guiding milestone, and it's the only resource you need (alongside some Build and Deploy courses, of course) to master Next.js!

But still, for you,

## 6 The Next.js

- Fundamentals

- Learn why we should use Next.js and its benefits
- Master the basic fundamentals of web development & React.js

State

Prop

Components

Module

- Familiarize yourself with the ecosystem

Node

NPM/Yarn

NPX

- Setup a next.js application using create next app

- Architecture

Understand the architecture of a Next.js application including different files and directories i.e., app directory vs pages directory.

Next, dive into the backbone of Next.js functionality by exploring two distinct rendering processes:

Client

Server

- File Based Routing

Learn how to create different types of routes in Next.js

Simple route

Nested

Dynamic

Parallel

Intercepting

- **Style**

Next.js has built-in support for CSS processors like Sass to CSS modules. Try different types of styling with Next.js to find the one that best fits your application:

CSS modules

Tailwind CSS

Sass

- **Data Fetching**

You have the flexibility to choose between different types of rendering and data fetching methods for your application. These methods include:

SSG – Static Site Generation

SSR – Server Side Rendering

ISR – Incremental Static Regeneration

CSR – Client Side Rendering

It's important to understand each of these concepts in detail to determine how and when to implement the most suitable strategy for your application.

- **SEO and Metadata**

Learn how to use SEO strategies and leverage the use of Metadata API of Next.js

Points to learn:

Static Metadata

Dynamic Metadata

File based Metadata

- **Handling Errors, loading states and much more**

The latest Next.js 13 app directory introduces various file conventions that facilitate effective error handling, loading state management, displaying not found pages, and even organizing layouts in a more structured manner.

Learn,

[error.js file](#)[loading.js file](#)[not-found.js file](#)[layout.js file](#)

- **Authentication**

Implementing custom email/password or social authentication becomes hassle-free with NextAuth in Next.js. Few auth libraries you can use with Next.js to speed up the development process:

[NextAuth](#)[Clerk](#)

- **API routes**

Explore how to create API routes – the backend:

- **Route Handlers**

Create custom request handlers

[Static Route Handlers](#)[Dynamic Route Handlers](#)

- **Middleware**

- **Supported HTTP Methods**

- **NextResponse**

- **CORS and Headers**

## The Roadmap

- **Database**

Discover how to incorporate various types of databases into your Next.js application by utilizing API routes.

MongoDB

Postgres

Prisma

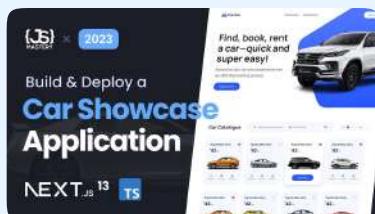
If you're someone who prefers video content over reading, you'll find our best and most up-to-date Crash Course on Next.js 13 on YouTube very enjoyable. This course not only covers the fundamentals of Next.js but also guides you in building a Full Stack project with authentication, utilizing the latest features of Next.js 13:



**Next.js 13 Full Course 2023 | Build & Deploy a Full Stack Application - YouTube**

[Watch and Code Now ↗](#)

If you have a keen interest in learning how to implement complex filtering, pagination, and searching using server-side rendering (SSR) with Next.js, then you should check out this resource:



**Build and Deploy a Modern Next.js 13 App | TypeScript, Tailwind CSS - YouTube**

[Watch and Code Now ↗](#)

## The Roadmap

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Keep in mind that real progress happens when you actively do coding. So, grab coffee, find a quiet spot, and start coding to make things happen.

## CHAPTER 4

# How it works

In this chapter, we lay the foundation by understanding how the web works before diving into Next.js code. We explore the traditional approach of HTML, CSS, and JavaScript websites, where the server sends complete files to the client for each page request.

We also introduce the React way, where the server sends a minimal HTML file and a bundled JavaScript file, and React manipulates the virtual DOM for efficient rendering. Finally, we discuss the Next.js way.

# How it works

You might be itching to start with Next.js code, right?

Although writing code is important, we must first build our foundations. It'll not just help you in clearing interviews but will also help in making sound decisions in your application.

If your why isn't clear, you'll have no idea what you're doing, and you'll blame it on Next.js by saying that it's an overrated piece of technology. That will only showcase your lack of knowledge. It's a foolproof recipe to amaze everyone with your impressive ignorance.

So, perfect your why and your how will come naturally.

*Let's time-travel a bit to see how things were used to work with different technologies.*

## The vanilla – HTML, CSS, and JavaScript

Websites built using the web's fundamental elements, namely HTML, CSS, and JavaScript, function differently compared to the latest technologies.

When a user visits such a website, their browser (the client) sends a request to the server (another computer where the site is hosted) asking for the content to be displayed.

Traditionally, for each of these requests, the server responds by sending three files i.e., the HTML, CSS, and JavaScript (only if any JavaScript code is involved).

The client's browser receives these files and begins by analyzing the HTML file. Then, it applies the styles from the CSS file and implements any user interaction, such as event handlers or dynamic behavior, specified in the JavaScript file on the webpage.

Although writing code is important, we must first build our foundations. It'll not just help you in clearing interviews but will also help in making sound decisions in your application.

If your why isn't clear, you'll have no idea what you're doing, and you'll blame it on Next.js by saying that it's an overrated piece of technology. That will only showcase your lack of knowledge. It's a foolproof recipe to amaze everyone with your impressive ignorance.

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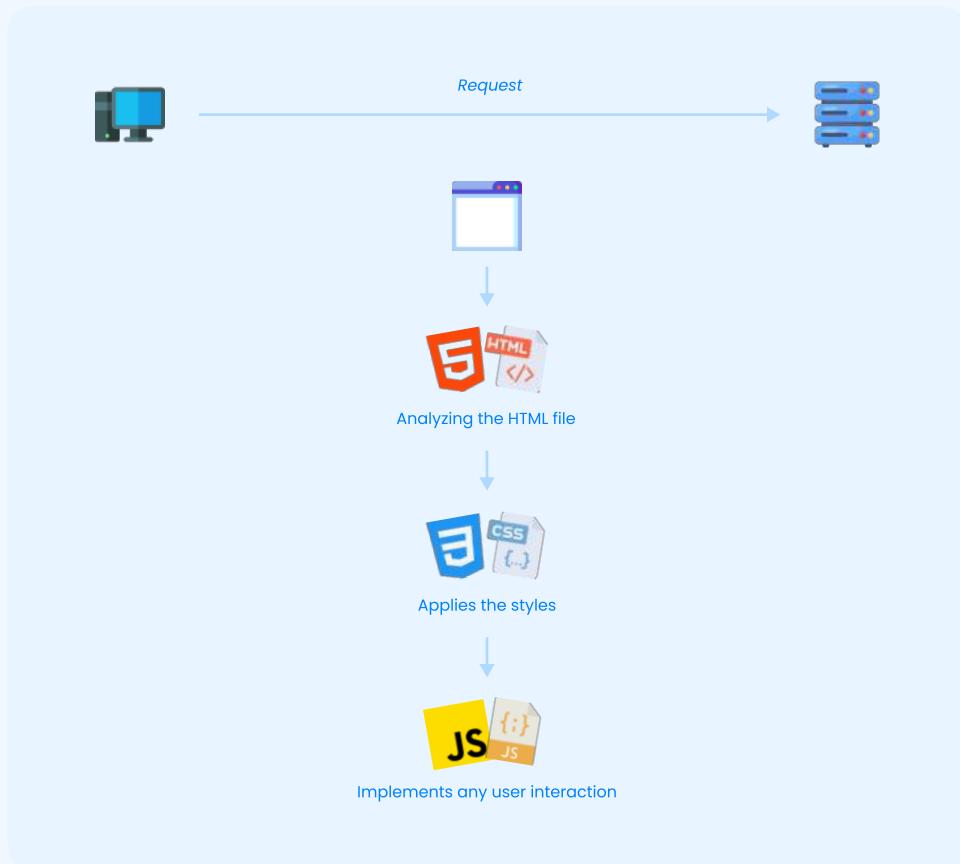


## **The vanilla — HTML, CSS, and JavaScript**

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When a user visits such a website, their browser (the client) sends a request to the server (another computer where the site is hosted) asking for the content to be displayed.

## How it works



Traditionally, for each of these requests, the server responds by sending three files i.e., the HTML, CSS, and JavaScript (only if any JavaScript code is involved). The client's browser receives these files and begins by analyzing the HTML file. Then, it applies the styles from the CSS file and implements any user interaction, such as event handlers or dynamic behavior, specified in the JavaScript file on the webpage.

The client will send additional requests to the server if the website has multiple pages. In response, the server will send the three files containing the respective content needed to render each page.

## What's the catch?

### Processing

Most processing occurs on the client side, meaning the user's web browser is responsible for rendering the HTML page and executing any JavaScript code present.

However, if the website is complex and the user's device needs more capabilities, it can strain the browser and create a burden for it to handle.

### Bandwidth

As the server sends complete files to the client for each page request, it increases bandwidth usage. This becomes particularly significant when dealing with complex websites containing numerous pages and video and audio clips scattered throughout the site.

### Load Time

The initial page load time may be longer when compared to the latest technologies. This is due to the complete transfer of files for each request. Only after the server has sent all the necessary files and the browser has finished parsing everything will we be able to view the website's content.

## The React way

This is where React comes in. It improved the development lifecycle by introducing components, virtual DOM concepts, and the client-server mechanism.

When you access a React website, the client's browser sends a request to the server for the webpage content. In response, the server sends a minimal HTML file, which serves as the entry point for the entire application, along with a bundled JavaScript file.

React initiates client-side rendering using this JavaScript file, manipulating the virtual DOM. Instead of directly modifying the actual DOM, React updates the virtual DOM and then applies only the necessary changes to the real DOM, resulting in the desired page display.

React utilizes its client-side routing library, React Router, to navigate to different pages within the React application. This library enables changing the route without a full server request, preventing page refreshes.

React Router re-renders the relevant components based on the new URL when a new route is triggered. If the new page requires fetching data from the server, the corresponding components initiate requests to retrieve the necessary data.

## What's the catch?

### Complexity

Building a React application can present greater complexity than traditional HTML, CSS, and JavaScript websites. It involves thinking in components, managing state and props, and working with the virtual DOM, which may require a learning curve for developers new to React.js.

### Processing

Similar to the traditional approach, react primarily performs client-side rendering. It heavily relies on JavaScript for initial rendering and subsequent requests to update the user interface, which are all handled on the client's browser.

However, this reliance on client-side rendering can delay rendering and interactivity, particularly on devices with slower processors and limited resources.

### SEO

Yes, if you recall, we previously touched upon a notable drawback of React compared to Next.js in the Introduction chapter.

The issue is that search engine crawlers might need help fully accessing the website's content since everything is handled through JavaScript and only rendered on the client side. As a result, it impacts the website's visibility in search engine results



## The Next.js Way – A blend of both

Knowing the benefits and limitations of both techniques, Vercel developers allowed us to choose where to render the content, on the client or server.

Typically, when a user visits a Next.js site, the client sends the request to the server, which starts executing the React Components, generates HTML, CSS, and JavaScript files, and sends back the fully rendered HTML to the client as a response. This file includes initial content, fetched data, and React component markup, making the client render it immediately without waiting for JavaScript to download and execute.

But it doesn't mean we don't receive any JavaScript files. The server will still send the JavaScript code as needed for the user interaction. From here, Next.js takes over and performs client-side hydration

*Have you ever encountered the issue of a hydration error where the user interface doesn't match what was originally rendered on the server?*

Well, this is what it is about. Hydration is attaching JavaScript event handlers and interactivity to the pre-rendered HTML. And when the placeholders of React components i.e., div, form, span, don't match what's being rendered on the client side, you see that error.

This is what it is – The hot topic of web development i.e., SSR. Server Side Rendering!

## How it works

---

For subsequent requests, you have full control over where to render your page content i.e., either on the server side (SSR) or the client side (CSR).

In the following chapters, we'll talk in-depth about different types of server-side rendering along with client-side rendering and when and where to render what.

## CHAPTER 5

# Create a Next.js Application

In this chapter, we lay the foundation by understanding how the web works before diving into Next.js code. We explore the traditional approach of HTML, CSS, and JavaScript websites, where the server sends complete files to the client for each page request.

We also introduce the React way, where the server sends a minimal HTML file and a bundled JavaScript file, and React manipulates the virtual DOM for efficient rendering. Finally, we discuss the Next.js way.

# Create a Next.js Application

By now, you should fully understand how the websites load. Now it's time to learn how to create websites using Next.js.

Setting up a Next.js application can be done in various ways. However, before we dive into that, there are a few things we need to have in place to get started with Next.js. The first requirement is having Node.js 16.8 or a more recent version. It's worth noting that there is a common misconception that Node.js is a new programming language.

In reality, it's a JavaScript runtime that enables the execution of JavaScript code outside of a web browser.

If you haven't installed Node.js before, you can visit [this link](#) and start downloading it. The website will give you two options based on your operating system: LTS and Current. The LTS (Long Term Support) version is the most stable, while the Current version is like a "Work in Progress" that adds new features but may have some bugs.

*So, did you download it?*

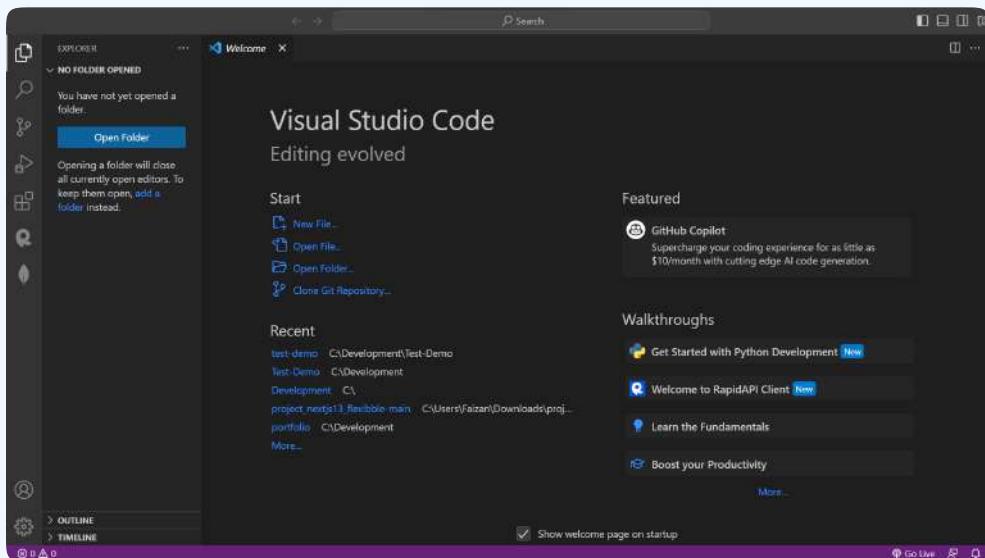
To determine the version you're using and check if you've downloaded Node.js, you can execute this command in your terminal or Command Prompt to verify:

```
node - v
```

## Create a Next.js Application

```
> node -v  
18.16.1  
>
```

Next, we require a Code Editor. Considering that Visual Studio Code (VSCode) is an exceptional editor, we suggest using it. You can visit [this](#) link, and depending on your operating system (OS), you will find the appropriate download link. The download process and installation process is as straightforward as it gets.

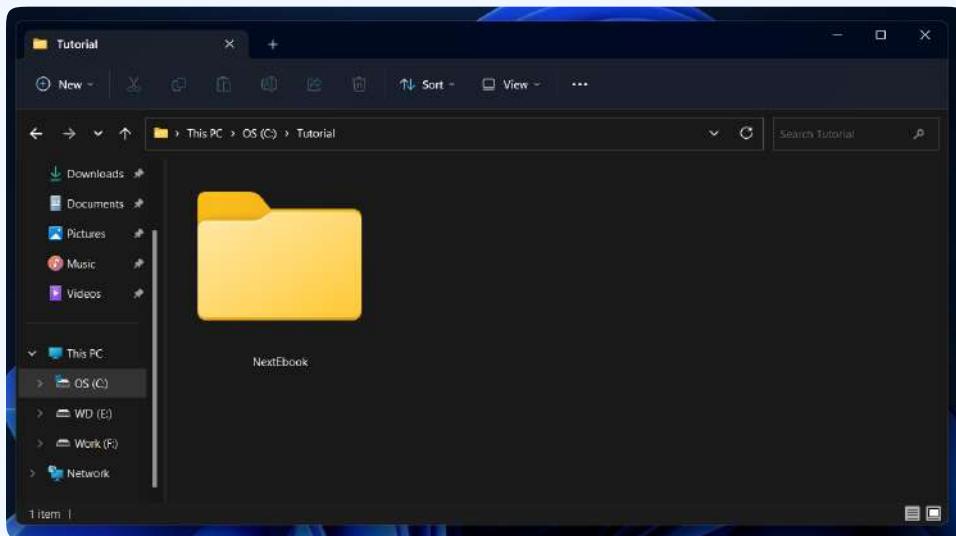


## Create a Next.js Application

---

After downloading Node.js and VSCode, let's set up your first Next.js application.

Go to the desired location where you want to create your project. It can be any location, but it's advisable to maintain an organized structure. Create a new folder inside that location and name it "NextEbook." If you prefer a different name, feel free to choose one. This folder will hold all the code we will cover in this ebook.



Now, let's proceed with the following steps to open the folder we just created in our chosen code editor, which is VSCode:

1. Launch VSCode.
2. Click on the "File" option in the top menu bar.
3. From the dropdown menu, choose "Open Folder."
4. Browse to the location where you created the "NextEbook" folder.
5. Select the "NextEbook" folder.
6. Click on the "Open" button.

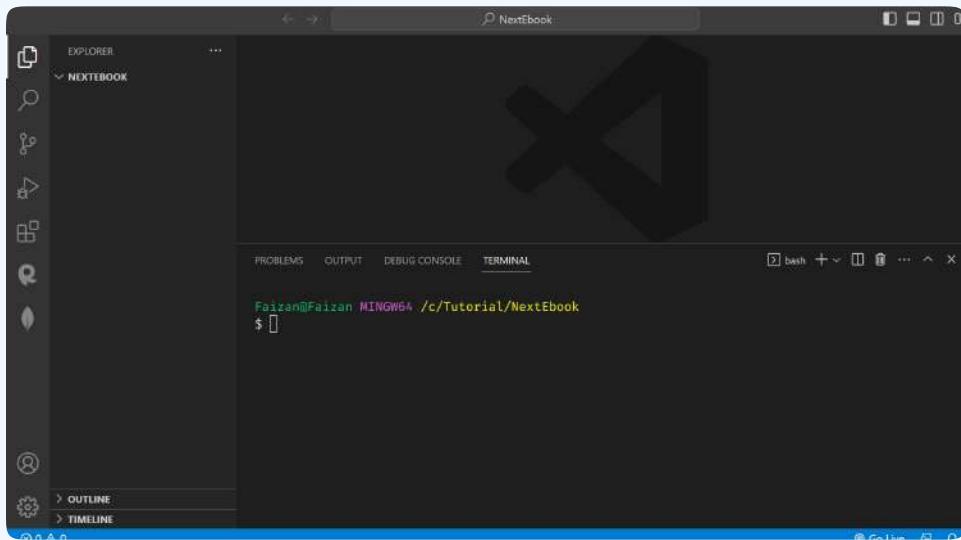
## Create a Next.js Application

---

Following these steps, you can view your "NextEbook" folder in VSCode.

VSCode provides its own built-in terminal, eliminating the need for developers to open the OS Terminal or Command Prompt separately. With the inline terminal in VSCode, we can perform all necessary tasks within the application.

To open the terminal, press **ctrl + ` (backtick)** or click on the "Terminal" option in the top menu bar. From the dropdown menu, select "New Terminal." The terminal window will appear as follows:



For the final, let's now create our Next.js application. There are two options:

- Automatic Installation
- Manual Installation

As the name implies, manual installation involves obtaining and configuring packages individually and organizing the initial file and folder structure along with some code. We'll have to do everything on our own.

On the other hand, the alternative approach aims to accelerate the development process by allowing us to create the application with our preferred choices. Depending on our preferences, such as using TypeScript or not, incorporating styling libraries like Tailwind CSS, or opting for other options, we can set up the complete project with just one click.

Being widely used and an easy installation choice, we can create a next.js project by running a Zero Dependency CLI (Command Line Interface) tool — `create-next-app`. You can visit [this link](#) if you want to know about this in detail. Inside, you'll see how the `create-next-app` has been created with the templates, including with/without JavaScript, Tailwind CSS, etc.

Don't worry; you don't need to download `create-next-app` as another global package. Thanks to `npx`!

When you installed Node.js, you also got two other useful tools:

NPM

NPX

NPM, which stands for Node Package Manager, allows us to manage and download various packages (collections of code) that we need to run our application. For example, packages like Axios for making HTTP requests or Redux Toolkit for state management.

On the other hand, NPX, short for Node Package Runner, is a command-line tool. It lets us execute packages without installing them globally on our system. It's important to note that npx is used to run command-line tools and execute commands from packages, but it doesn't handle the installation of packages. That responsibility falls to npm, which takes care of package installation.

Let's move on from the theoretical discussion and proceed with the command that will automatically install the necessary packages for running a Next.js application.

```
npx create-next-app@latest
```

As soon as you press enter, it will prompt you to confirm whether it can download the required packages. Please select "yes" to proceed with the installation.

During the installation process, we will encounter a series of prompts individually. These prompts allow you to choose the specific features and configurations we desire for our Next.js application.

```
✓ What is your project named? introduction
✓ Would you like to use TypeScript with this project? No
✓ Would you like to use ESLint with this project? No
✓ Would you like to use Tailwind CSS with this project? No
✓ Would you like to use src/ directory with this project? No
✓ Use App Router (recommended)? Yes
✓ Would you like to customize the default import alias? No
```

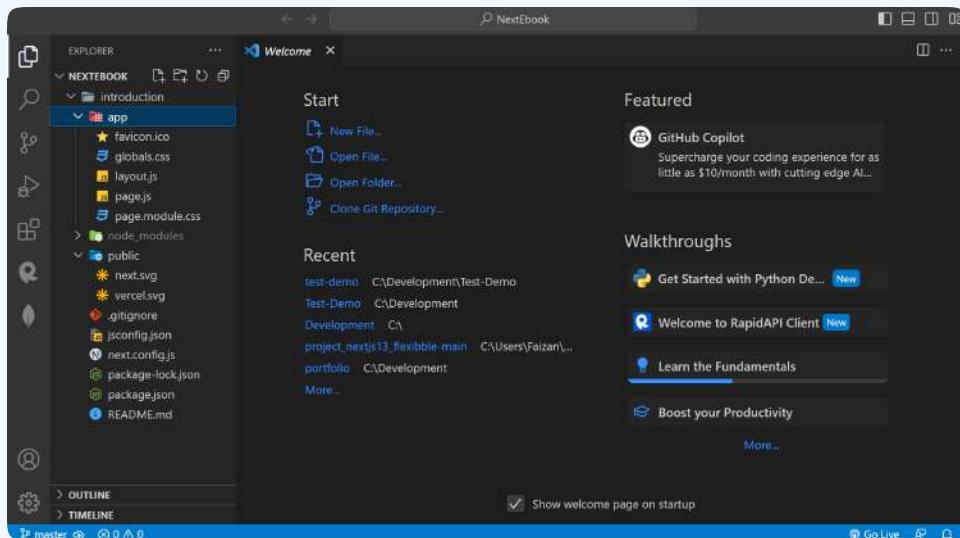
Let's choose not to include TypeScript, ESLint, and Tailwind CSS. In the upcoming chapters, we will explore these options in detail.

## Create a Next.js Application

If you see the installation process carefully, you'll see "Using npm." npx is used solely to execute commands from packages, while npm handles the installation of those packages.

And there you have it! The Next.js application has been successfully installed 🎉

Now, let's explore what's inside. Click on the "introduction" folder or the name you chose for your project. Inside, you will find several files and folders.



### App

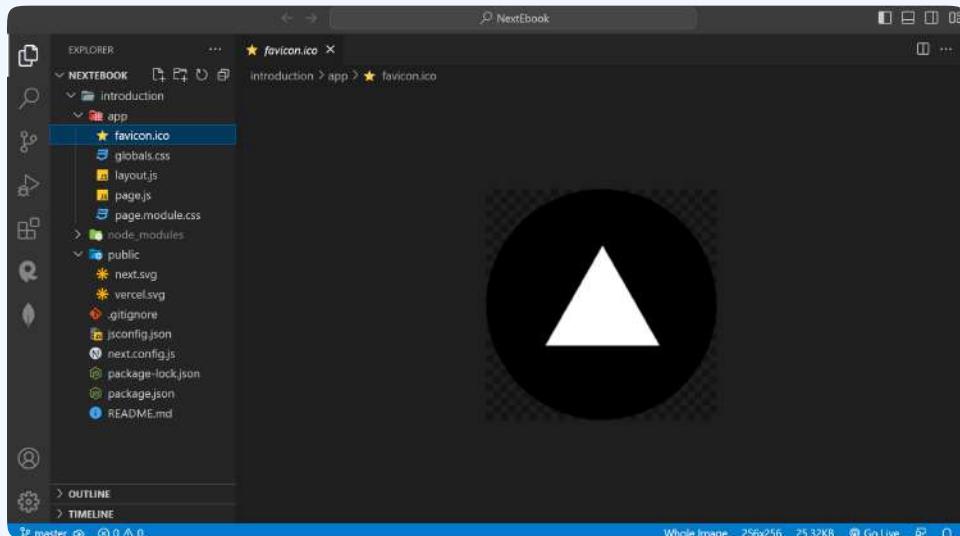
It's the root of the application, where we'll create various client (frontend) routes and potentially write backend code. Initially, you'll find some starter files in this location, including:

## Create a Next.js Application

---

### favicon.ico

It represents the website's favicon displayed in the browser's tab. By default, the favicon will be the Vercel icon. You can replace it with the one you like.



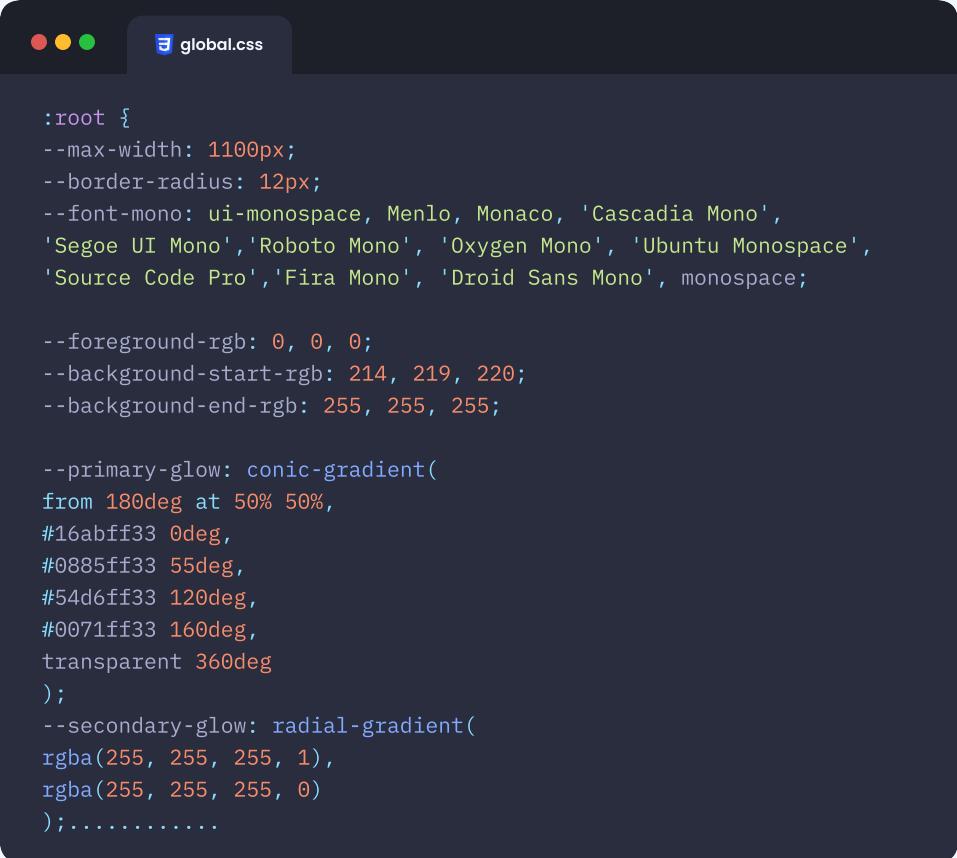
### globals.css

This file holds the CSS code for the application. It is a global file where you can define CSS variables, import fonts, or perform other CSS initialization tasks.

You can keep the file, rename it, or even move it to a different location. It doesn't matter. However, if you make any changes to this file, you must update any other parts of the application that rely on it.

## Create a Next.js Application

---



A screenshot of a code editor window titled "global.css". The code in the editor is:

```
:root {  
  --max-width: 1100px;  
  --border-radius: 12px;  
  --font-mono: ui-monospace, Menlo, Monaco, 'Cascadia Mono',  
  'Segoe UI Mono', 'Roboto Mono', 'Oxygen Mono', 'Ubuntu Monospace',  
  'Source Code Pro', 'Fira Mono', 'Droid Sans Mono', monospace;  
  
  --foreground-rgb: 0, 0, 0;  
  --background-start-rgb: 214, 219, 220;  
  --background-end-rgb: 255, 255, 255;  
  
  --primary-glow: conic-gradient(  
    from 180deg at 50% 50%,  
    #16abff33 0deg,  
    #0885ff33 55deg,  
    #54d6ff33 120deg,  
    #0071ff33 160deg,  
    transparent 360deg  
  );  
  --secondary-glow: radial-gradient(  
    rgba(255, 255, 255, 1),  
    rgba(255, 255, 255, 0)  
);.....
```

## layout.js

It's the main entry point of the application. The root. The parent. The layout. Whatever you prefer to call it.

If you write anything in there, it'll appear on each & every client (frontend) route. It's universal.

If you need to import fonts, add metadata, wrap the application with Redux, or show a Navbar, this is the place to do it. All these tasks can be performed within this file.

## page.js

It's an alias of the home route i.e., "/". It's important not to confuse this file with layout.js. Whatever you write inside page.js will be displayed only on the "/" route, while anything inside layout.js will appear across all routes, including the home route i.e., "/".

In short, layout.js is the parent of page.js, providing a common layout for all pages.

## page.module.css

This CSS file is specifically designed to style a particular page component or module. The naming convention `.module.css` indicates that the CSS rules in this file are scoped to a specific component. In this case, it corresponds to the page.js component.

If you closely examine the code, you will notice the presence of the following:

```
import styles from './page.module.css'
```

inside the page.js file.

## Node Modules

Well, it's the backbone!

The `node_modules` directory is a storage location for all the dependencies or packages required to run a project. Whenever we install packages using npm, the corresponding code for those packages is placed inside this directory.

For example, if we install Axios, a folder named `axios` will be created within the `node_modules` folder. If you've been following closely, you may have noticed that Next.js is built on top of React. Therefore, you can explore the `node_modules` folder to find the `react` folder, which contains the code for React itself.

In addition to React, you'll come across several other folders such as `next` (which enables Next.js-specific features), `react-dom`, `postcss`, `styled-jsx`, and more. Each of these folders contains numerous files and lines of code essential for running our Next.js application.

No need to worry, though. You don't have to interact with or visit this directory in the future (unless something terrible happens). npm automatically manages the `node_modules` folder when we install or uninstall node packages.

## **Public**

It's a special folder allowing us to include static assets like images or files like fonts, videos, etc.

The content inside this folder is automatically optimized and available throughout the application. Thus it's advisable to put any PNGs, JPEGs, or SVGs we need inside this folder.

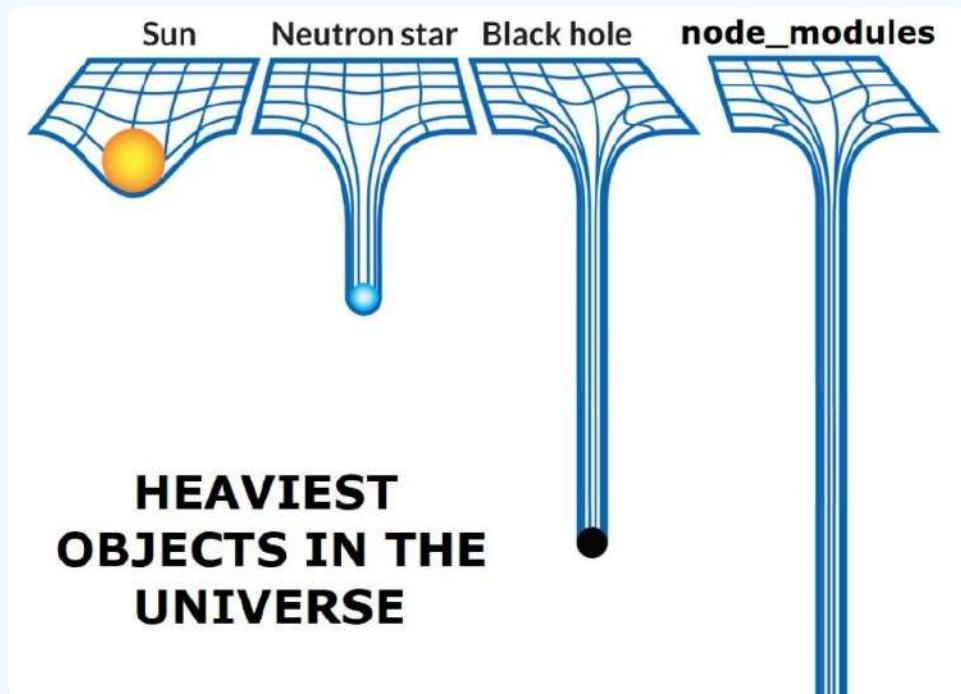
## **.gitignore**

The `.gitignore` is a special text file that tells Git, the version control system, to exclude certain files and directories from being tracked.

One common entry in the `.gitignore` file is `node_modules`.

This is because the `node_modules` directory contains many files and folders generated when installing dependencies for a Node.js project. Including these files in version control would create unnecessary clutter and increase the size of the repository.

As said by the Creator of Node.js — Ryan Dahl



We would certainly not want to track the “Heaviest Object” in the universe!



Remember the prompt that appeared when we ran the Next.js CLI tool? It asked us if we wanted to customize the default import alias, and we chose "No".

```
v Would you like to customize the default import alias? No
```

Well, the **jsconfig.json** file is related to that question. It act as a configuration file where we can set various options and settings for our project. One of the things we can configure is the import behavior.

By default, when we want to import code from one file into another, we use relative paths like this:

```
import something from '../components'
```

This is the correct, but sometimes long and complex, relative path.

In larger projects or projects with complex directory structures, manually specifying relative paths for each import can become tedious and prone to errors.

However, by configuring the **compilerOptions** in the **jsconfig.json** file, we can inform the compiler about a specific import path structure that we want to use.

If we take a look at the content of the **jsconfig.json** file, we have:

```
{
  "compilerOptions": {
    "paths": {
      "@/*": ["./*"]
    }
  }
}
```

In this configuration, we have defined path aliases using `@/*`. This means that now we can do the following:

```
import something from '@/components'
```

i.e., using `@/*` for any files and folders located in this location `./*` i.e., the root!

Feel free to customize the alias to your preference. You can change `@/*` to `@*` or even `#/*` – the choice is yours! 😊



### package-lock.json

Have you ever think of this as an unwanted file?

Well, let me tell you, it's actually quite important. This file, called **package-lock.json**, is automatically created when we install or make changes to packages. It serves as a lock file, carefully keeping track of the specific versions of all the installed packages and their dependencies.

Let's imagine a scenario: You're working on a Next.js project. After completing your work, you share the project code with your manager, but you omit the **package-lock.json** file, thinking it's not essential.

Now, your manager starts downloading the packages listed in the **package.json** file. The package manager, **npm**, installs the specified packages and their dependencies (i.e., the folder and files we have seen inside the **node\_modules** folder).

However, if any dependencies release a new version, the package manager will eagerly download it. And unfortunately, if this new version may contain unresolved bugs or compatibility issues, it can cause your application to misbehave.

As a result, your manager may become frustrated, saying, "*It doesn't work on my machine* 😬," while you feel helpless, responding with a disheartened "*It works on my machine* 😊."

Know the importance and always share your `package-lock.json` file 😊



## package.json

Think of this as an info card that tells about you — who you are, where you are from, etc. but with more complete details.

Along with containing the information regarding the name of the project, and its version, it tells us the dependencies and dev dependencies required to run this project

### dependencies

List of the packages that are necessary for the project to run the production environment

### devDependencies

List of packages that are only needed during the development process. For example, linting packages like eslint.

Whenever we install a package, whether a dependency or a dev dependency, npm automatically records the package name and its corresponding version in the respective section of the `package.json` file.

This way, the `package.json` file records all the packages required for the project, making it easier to manage and reproduce the development and production environments accurately.

Other than that, we can see another part i.e., "scripts". It contains executable commands or scripts using npm. We can completely customize it. Through these commands/scripts, we run tests, build a project, start a development server, or deploy the application.

Last but not least,



### README.md

It's like a manual or guidebook for your project — a text file where we can write down important information about our project, such as how to install it, what it does, and how others can contribute to it.

Having a good README helps people understand what our project is all about and how they can use it or get involved. It's like giving them directions or instructions on how to make the most of our project.

Now, let's finally run our application. We need to execute one of the commands from the "scripts" section we just mentioned, specifically the "dev" command.

Before proceeding, ensure the terminal's path is set to the correct location. Since we created a subfolder called "introduction" inside the "NextEbook" folder, we need to navigate into it. To do that, enter the following command in the open terminal:

```
cd introduction
```

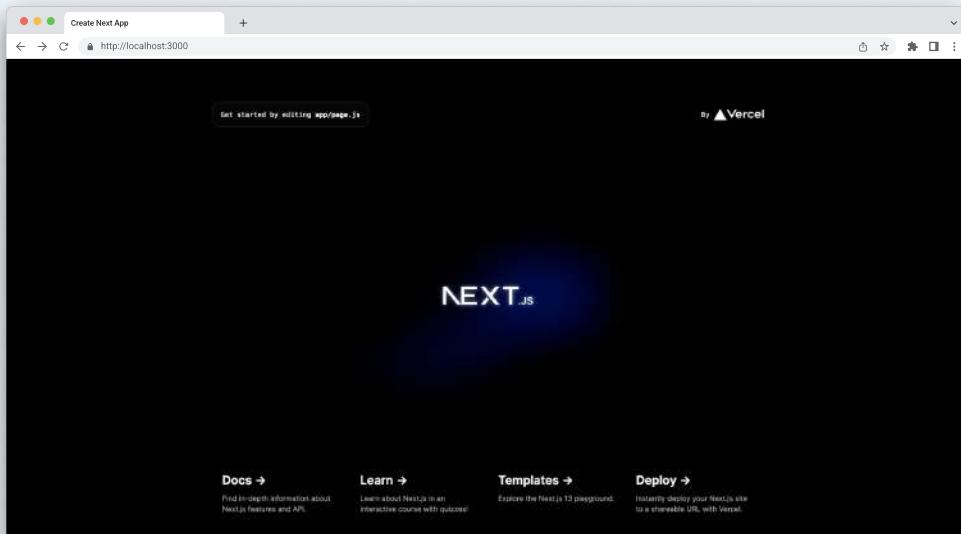
## Create a Next.js Application

The "cd" command, which stands for "change directory," will navigate us inside the "introduction" folder.

Now run,

```
npm run dev
```

This command will start a local machine's development server on port 3000. To see the application in action, open your preferred web browser and type the URL: <http://localhost:3000>. If you have followed all the previous steps correctly, you should be able to see the application running as expected:



Phew, a lot of explaining just to cover the initial file and folder structure. But it's of no use if we don't take any actions. Let's change few things from the repo to see how it works.

## Create a Next.js Application

---

Open the `page.js` file and delete all the existing code. We'll start fresh by creating the Home component.

```
export default function Home() {
  return (
    <main>
      <p>Hello World 🙌</p>
    </main>
  );
}
```

After making the changes, save the file and return to your browser. If you visit the localhost again, you should see the updated content of "Hello World 🙌" without manually refreshing the page. This is possible because of the [Fast Refresh](#) feature of Next.js, which automatically reflects the changes in real time as we edit the code.

Now, open the `layout.js` file and add text inside the body tag:

```
import './globals.css';
import { Inter } from 'next/font/google';

const inter = Inter({ subsets: ['latin'] });

export const metadata = {
  title: 'Create Next App',
  description: 'Generated by create next app',
};

export default function RootLayout({ children }) {
  return (
    <html lang="en">
      <body className={inter.className}>
        <p>Hello, I'm Groot 🌱</p>
        {children}
      </body>
    </html>
  );
}
```

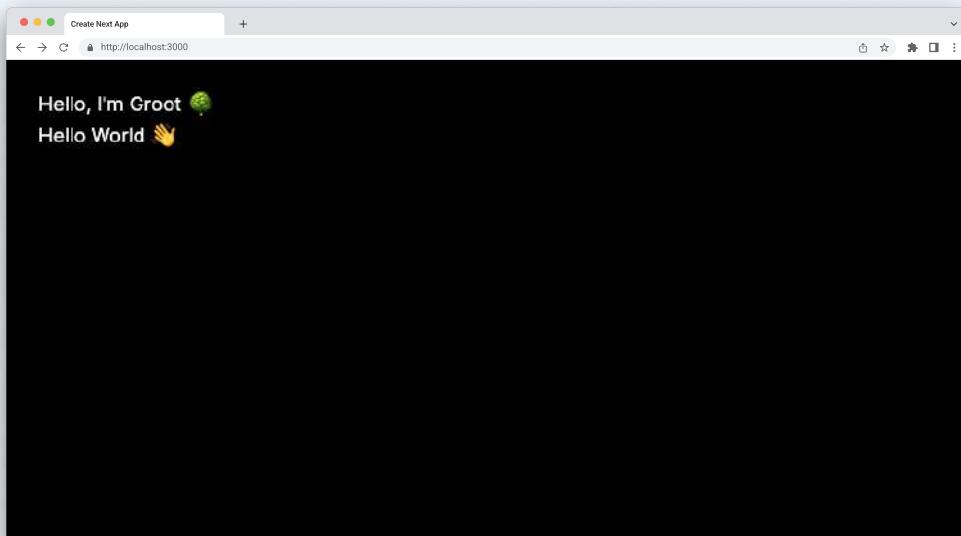
## Create a Next.js Application

---

Take a moment to ponder: Where will this text appear? Will it be displayed before the "Hello World 🤙" or after it? Or perhaps it won't be displayed at all since we are on the home route, which is "/".

*3, 2, 1... finished thinking?*

To find the answer to your question, visit the browser. And you're right! The text will be displayed before the "Hello World 🤙".



Why? Because `layout.js` is parent or root of the application.

But why before the "Hello World 🤙"? Because we are rendering the children components of `layout.js` after the text "Hello, I'm Groot 🌱".

```
<body className={inter.className}>
  <p>Hello, I'm Groot 🌱</p>
  {children}
</body>
```

## Create a Next.js Application

---

Reverse the order, and see the magic, i.e.:

```
<body className={inter.className}>
  {children}
  <p>Hello, I'm Groot 🌱</p>
</body>
```

The children prop is passed by Next.js to the RootLayout component in layout.js. It contains all the child components or route components of the application, starting from the home route and extending to any other routes that we may create.

```
// children is passed as a prop by Next.js
export default function RootLayout({ children }) {
  return (
    <html lang="en">
      <body className={inter.className}>
        <p>Hello, I'm Groot 🌱</p>

        {/* Contains the route components, i.e., home route */}
        {children}
      </body>
    </html>
  )
}
```

Clear enough?

Amazing! Before you rush to start the next chapter, I have a few tasks for you to complete:

## Tasks

- Comment down the `{children}` inside the `RootLayout` and see if you can still see the “Hello World” 🙌

```
import './globals.css'
import { Inter } from 'next/font/google'

const inter = Inter({ subsets: ['latin'] })

export const metadata = {
  title: 'Create Next App',
  description: 'Generated by create next app',
}

// children is passed as a prop by Next.js
export default function RootLayout({ children }) {
  return (
    <html lang="en">
      <body className={inter.className}>
        <p>Hello, I'm Groot 🌳</p>

        {/* Contains the route components i.e., home route */}
        {/* {children} */}
      </body>
    </html>
  )
}
```

-  Explain the purpose of Node.js in the context of Next.js and web development.
-  Explain the purpose and usage of the `create-next-app` CLI tool and why we use `npx` with it.
-  What is the role of the `node_modules` directory in a Next.js project? Why is it recommended not to include it in version control?

## CHAPTER 6

# Client Vs. Server

In this chapter, we lay the foundation by understanding how the web works before diving into Next.js code. We explore the traditional approach of HTML, CSS, and JavaScript websites, where the server sends complete files to the client for each page request.

We also introduce the React way, where the server sends a minimal HTML file and a bundled JavaScript file, and React manipulates the virtual DOM for efficient rendering. Finally, we discuss the Next.js way.

# Client Vs. Server

So far, we understand that Next.js does a mix of server-side and client-side rendering to get the best of both worlds. But we need to find out which parts of the application are rendered on the server side. Can we choose what to render in each environment?

And if so, how can we do that?

Before we answer these questions, let's go back and remind ourselves what we mean by client and server. What do these terms actually mean?

## Client

The client refers to the device you are currently using, such as your smartphone or computer. The device sends requests to the server and displays the interface that we can interact with.

## Server

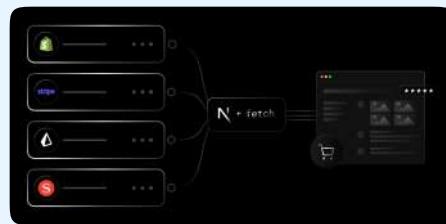
The server is essentially just a computer device, but it is equipped with strong configurations and remains operational continuously. It is where all the code for our application is stored. When the client, our device, sends a request, the server performs the necessary computations and sends back the required outcome.

In previous versions of Next.js, specifically versions before 13, we faced a limitation where server-side rendering was restricted to individual pages. This meant that only the route pages like "/", "/about", "/projects", and so on could be rendered on the server side.

This limitation led to challenges such as prop drilling and duplication of API calls when passing data to lower-level components.

I recommend reading this article to gain a deeper understanding of the differences between the `pages` directory and the `app` directory in Next.js and how they address these limitations. It provides detailed insights into the topic:

**Less code, better UX:  
Fetching data faster with  
the Next.js 13 App Router**  
[Link to blog ↗](#)



And that, my friends, is where the app directory comes into action. It not only introduced many features but also brought about a revolutionary change, i.e., – Component level Server Side Rendering.

### What does that mean?

It means that now we have the ability to choose where we want to render specific components or a section of code.

For instance, let's consider a component called `Navbar.jsx`. With this new capability, we can decide whether we want to render it on the server side or the client side (in the user's browser).

And that's how we end up with two types of components: Client Components and Server Components.

## What are these?

Simply put, both are React components, but the difference lies in where they are rendered.

**Client Component** - A react component that runs/render on the user's device, such as a web browser or mobile app.

**Server Component** - A react component that runs/render on the server, i.e., the infra or place where we'll deploy our application

But why would we want to render such a small component on the server side?

Well, think about it!

By strategically deciding to render certain components on the server side, we save users' browsers from doing extra work with JavaScript to show those components. Instead, we get the initial HTML code for those components, which the browser can display immediately. This reduces the size of the JavaScript bundle, making the initial page load faster.

And as discussed above, we'll overcome our limitations with the **pages** directory. Rather than fetching and passing data to components separately, we can fetch the data directly within the component, turning it into a server component.

Overall, we'll have these benefits if we choose to do server-side rendering:

**Smaller JavaScript bundle size:** The size of the JavaScript code that needs to be downloaded by the browser is reduced.

**Enhanced SEO (Search Engine Optimization):** Server-side rendering helps improve search engine visibility and indexing of your website's content. (remember?)

**Faster initial page load for better accessibility and user experience:** Users can see the content more quickly, leading to a smoother browsing experience.

**Efficient utilization of server resources:** By fetching data closer to the server, the time required to retrieve data is reduced, resulting in improved performance.

Okay, but when to decide what to render where?

As their name suggests, where to render each component depends on what the component does.

If a component needs the user to interact with it, such as clicking buttons, entering information in input fields, triggering events, or using react hooks, then it should be a client component. These interactions rely on the capabilities of the user's web browser, so they need to be rendered on the client side.

On the other hand, if a component doesn't require any user interaction or involves tasks like fetching data from a server, displaying static content, or performing server-side computations, it can be a server component. These components can be rendered on the server without specific browser features.

Ask yourself:

## Client Vs. Server

Does the component require user interactivity?

Yes — Client Component

No — Server Component

To simplify things, the Next.js documentation provides a helpful table that guides you on where to render each component.

What do you need to do?	Server Component	Client Component
Fetch data.	✓	✗
Access backend resources (directly)	✓	✗
Keep sensitive information on the server (access tokens, API keys, etc)	✓	✗
Keep large dependencies on the server / Reduce client-side JavaScript	✓	✗
Add interactivity and event listeners ( <code>onClick()</code> , <code>onChange()</code> , etc)	✗	✓
Use State and Lifecycle Effects ( <code>useState()</code> , <code>useReducer()</code> , <code>useEffect()</code> , etc)	✗	✓
Use browser-only APIs	✗	✓
Use custom hooks that depend on state, effects, or browser-only APIs	✗	✓
Use React Class components	✗	✓

Impressive! You've just discovered one of the most significant features of the modern era. Take a well-deserved break!

*Ready for more?*

Another groundbreaking aspect of Next.js 13's **app** directory is that all components are automatically considered server components by default. That's right; every component is treated as a server component unless specified otherwise.

**So how do we differentiate it from the client components?**

Well, it's as simple as writing "**use client**" at the top of the component file. It's a straightforward and slick way to indicate that the component should be treated as a client component.

That's enough theory for now. Let's dive into coding 

To get started, follow the steps outlined in the previous section to quickly set up a new Next.js project within the same **NextEbook** folder.

Before proceeding, ensure that the terminal's path points to the **NextEbook** folder and not the previously created **introduction** folder. To navigate out of the **introduction** folder, you can run the following command:

```
cd ..
```

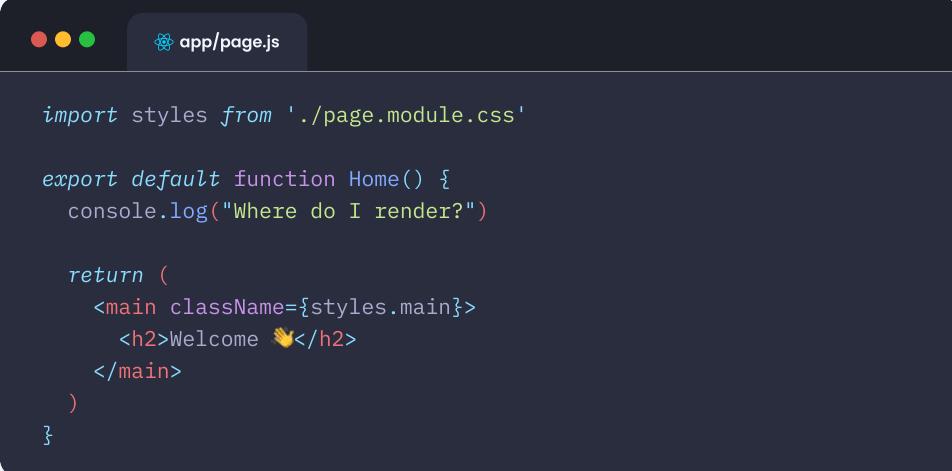
Now, execute the **create-next-app** command. In this example, I'll be using the name **client-server** for the new folder, but feel free to choose any name you prefer.

## Client Vs. Server

---

Once the installation is complete, use the `cd` command to navigate into the `client-server` folder and start the application.

Now go to the `app` folder, then to the `page.js` file, and delete all other content except for the `main` and `h2` tags:

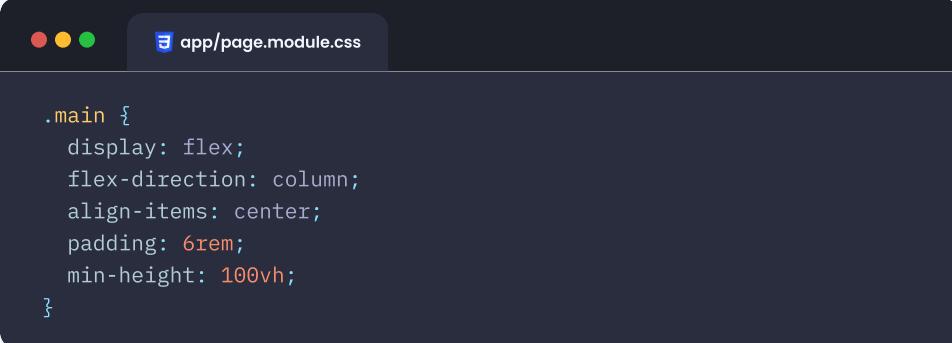


```
import styles from './page.module.css'

export default function Home() {
  console.log("Where do I render?")

  return (
    <main className={styles.main}>
      <h2>Welcome 🚀</h2>
    </main>
  )
}
```

If you prefer, you can delete everything else from the `page.module.css` file and keep the styles only for the `main` tag of HTML.



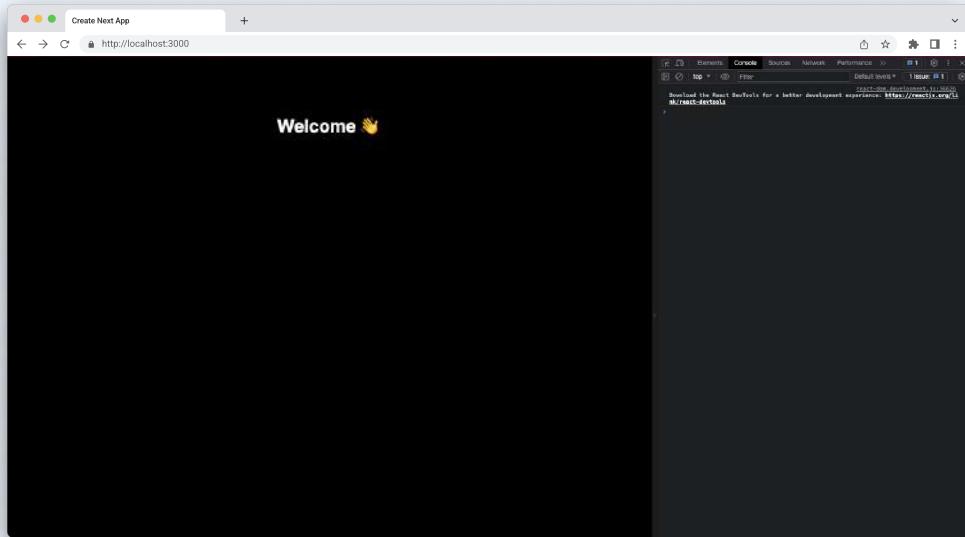
```
.main {
  display: flex;
  flex-direction: column;
  align-items: center;
  padding: 6rem;
  min-height: 100vh;
}
```

After adding a console log in our `page.js` file, let's open our web browser to see if it appears there:

## Client Vs. Server

---

Once the installation is complete, use the `cd` command to navigate into the `client-server` folder and start the application.



Hmm, “Where do I render?” is not there. How on Earth? 🤯

Indeed, you are correct. As previously discussed, all these components will be Server Components by default!

So where do we see the console statements if not in the browser console? You know that, right?

The terminal! Let's return to our terminal and check if the mentioned log text is present there:

## Client Vs. Server

And there we go, the log is there 😊

Now let's create two more components for each Client and Server.

Inside the root of the folder, i.e., outside of the `app` folder, create a new folder and name it **components**. Create two new files inside it, `ExampleClient.jsx` and `ExampleServer.jsx`.



The screenshot shows a browser window with a dark theme. The title bar displays the file name "components/ExampleClient.jsx". The main content area contains the following code:

```
"use client";

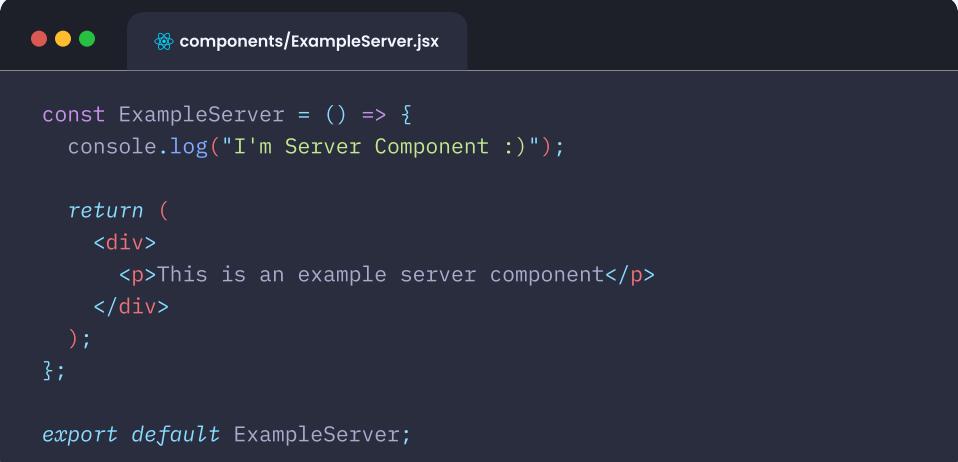
const ExampleClient = () => {
  console.log("I'm Client Component :)");
  return (
    <div>
      <p>This an example client component</p>
    </div>
  );
};

export default ExampleClient;
```

## Client Vs. Server

---

And the small ExampleServer component as

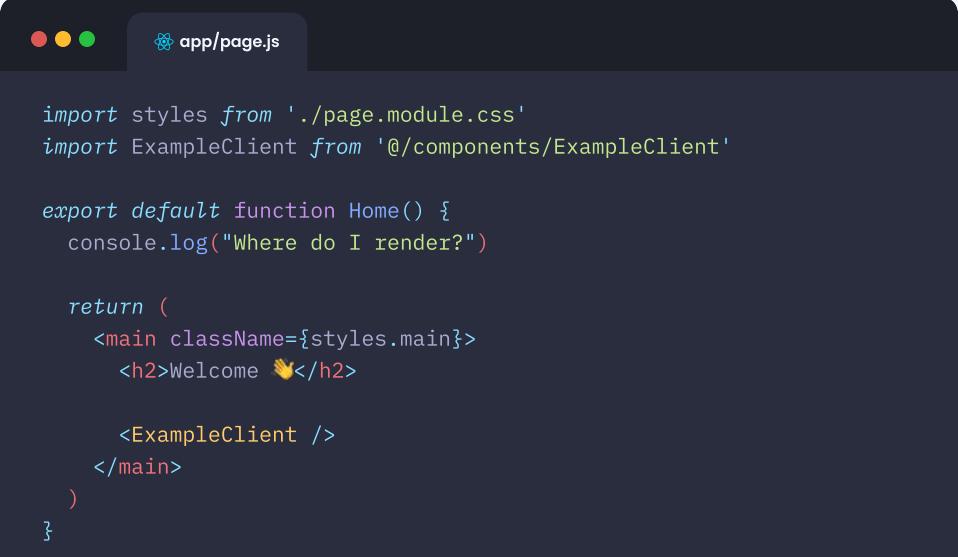


A screenshot of a code editor window titled "components/ExampleServer.jsx". The code is as follows:

```
const ExampleServer = () => {
  console.log("I'm Server Component :)");
  return (
    <div>
      <p>This is an example server component</p>
    </div>
  );
};

export default ExampleServer;
```

Now, first import & use the **ExampleClient** component inside the **app/page.js** file:



A screenshot of a code editor window titled "app/page.js". The code is as follows:

```
import styles from './page.module.css'
import ExampleClient from '@/components/ExampleClient'

export default function Home() {
  console.log("Where do I render?")

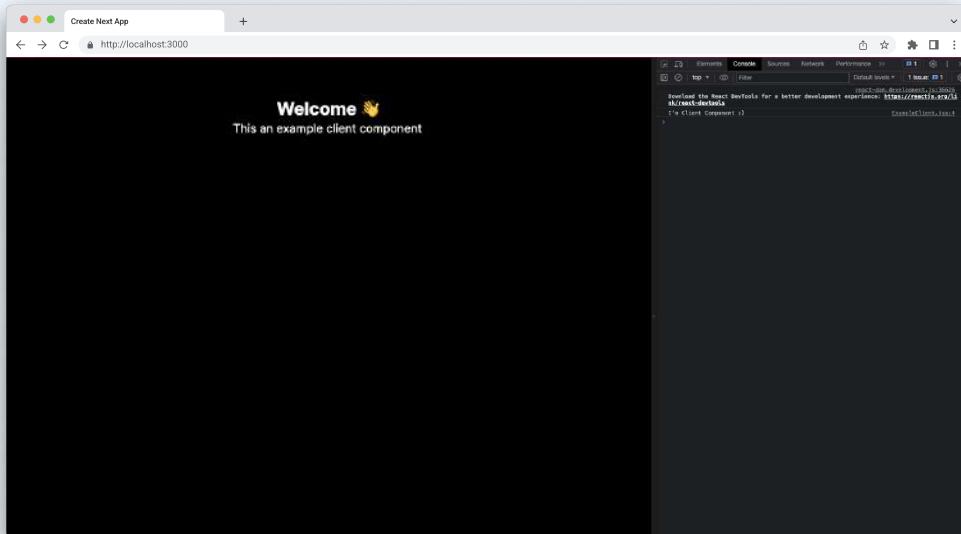
  return (
    <main className={styles.main}>
      <h2>Welcome 👋</h2>

      <ExampleClient />
    </main>
  )
}
```

## Client Vs. Server

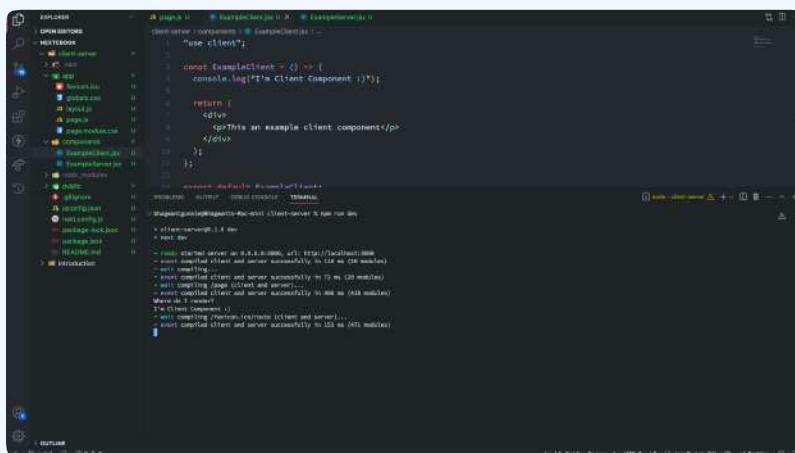
Perfect. Let's check where we see which console log 😊

First browser,



Okay, that's right, right? We explicitly said Next.js to render **ExampleClient.jsx** as Client Component. Fair enough!

Going back to the Terminal, we see...



Both of them, why?

This is because Next.js performs pre-rendering certain content before sending it back to the client.

So basically, two things happen:

- Server Components are guaranteed to be only rendered on the server
- On the other hand, client components are primarily rendered on the client side.

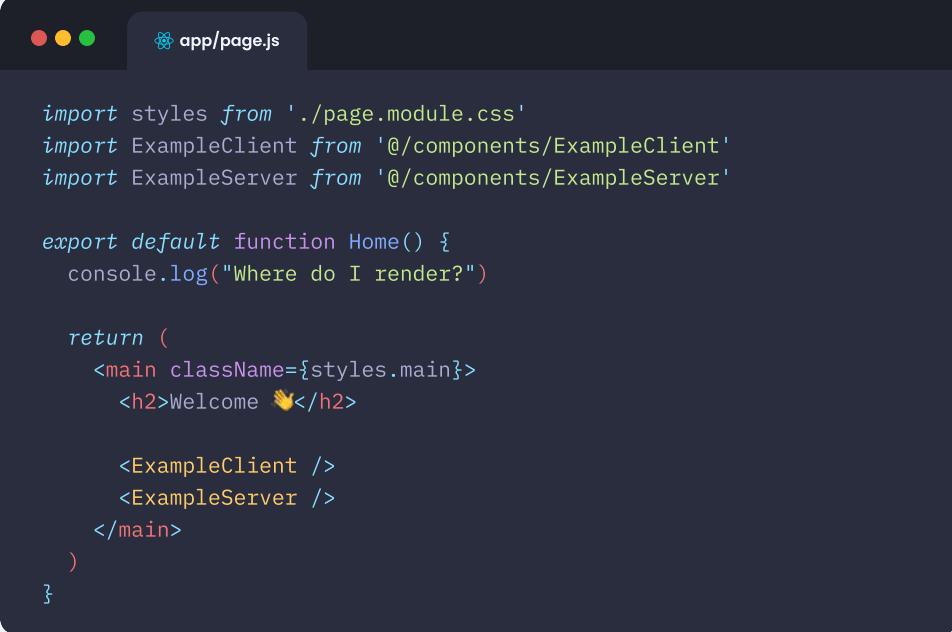
However, Next.js also pre-renders them on the server to ensure a smooth user experience and improve search engine optimization (SEO).

Next.js, by default, performs static rendering, which means it pre-renders the necessary content on the server before sending it to the client. This pre-rendering process includes server and client components that can be pre-rendered without compromising functionality.

The server Component is the latest React.js Feature. Next.js has simply used it over what they had, making the setup easy.

Let's play around with these components a little more. Now, import the **ExampleServer** component inside the **app/page.js** file

## Client Vs. Server



A screenshot of a code editor window titled "app/page.js". The code is written in JavaScript and includes imports for styles from "page.module.css" and components "ExampleClient" and "ExampleServer". It defines a function "Home" that logs "Where do I render?" to the console and returns a main component containing a h2 with a yellow hand emoji, and examples of both client and server components.

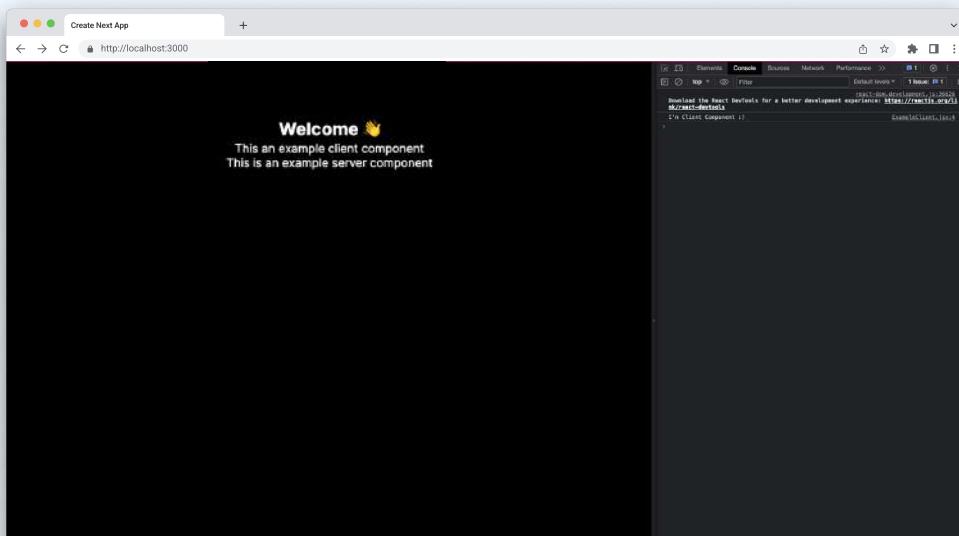
```
import styles from './page.module.css'
import ExampleClient from '@/components/ExampleClient'
import ExampleServer from '@/components/ExampleServer'

export default function Home() {
  console.log("Where do I render?")

  return (
    <main className={styles.main}>
      <h2>Welcome 🤝</h2>

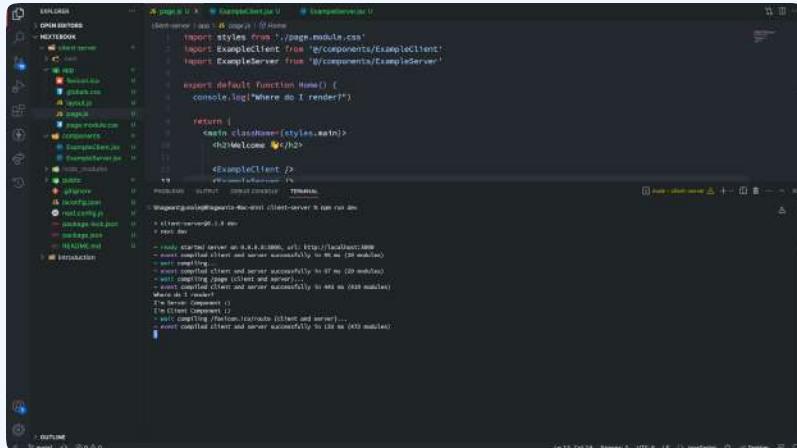
      <ExampleClient />
      <ExampleServer />
    </main>
  )
}
```

And now, if we visit the browser, along with showing both client-server component text on the website, it'll only show the "I'm Client Component :)" log inside the browser's console:



# Client Vs. Server

Whereas the terminal will show all the three console logs



All good!

For the final play, let's remove the ExampleServer from `app/page.js` and add it inside the `components/ExampleClient.js`

```
import styles from './page.module.css'
import ExampleClient from '@/components/ExampleClient'

export default function Home() {
  console.log("Where do I render?")

  return (
    <main className={styles.main}>
      <h2>Welcome 🎉</h2>

      <ExampleClient />
    </main>
  )
}
```

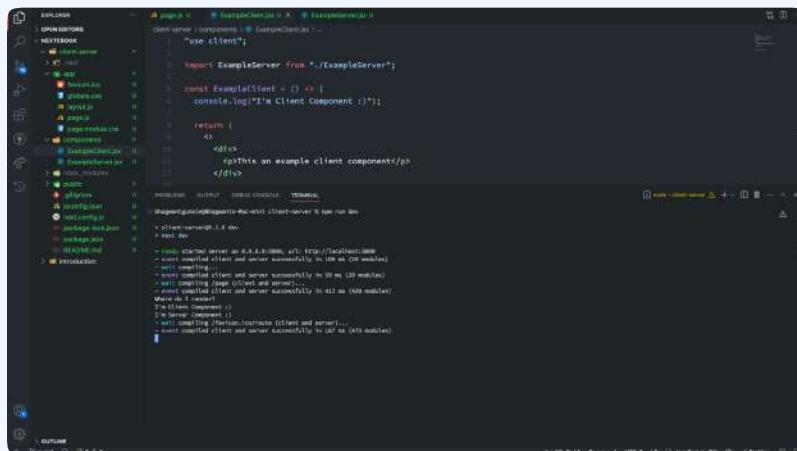
## Client Vs. Server

And the `ExampleClient` will look like this:

```
use client";  
  
import ExampleServer from "./ExampleServer";  
  
const ExampleClient = () => {  
  console.log("I'm Client Component :)");
  
  
  return (
    <>
      <div>
        <p>This an example client component</p>
      </div>
      <ExampleServer />
    </>
  );
};  
  
export default ExampleClient;
```

Hit save and see the result in both the Terminal and Browser console.

First, let's see what the terminal shows:

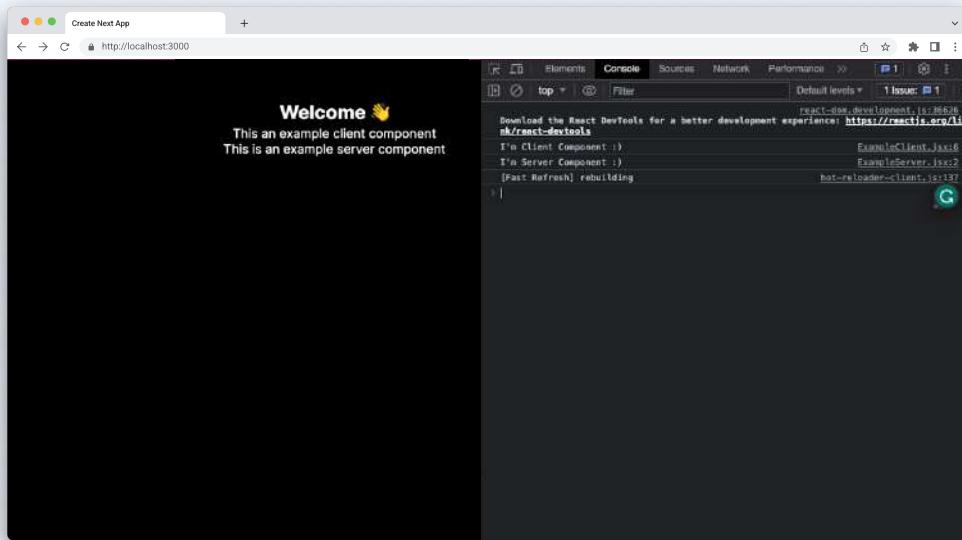


## Client Vs. Server

---

As expected, we see all three console logs due to the pre-rendering of Next.js and the server feature.

But something doesn't look good in the Browser console...



Why is the server component log appearing here? Wasn't it supposed to be on the server side only?

Well, in Next.js, there is a pattern at play. When we use "use client" in a file, all the other modules imported into that file, including child server components, are treated as part of the client module.

Consider "use client" as a dividing line between the server and client code. Once you set this boundary, everything inside it becomes client code.

*Understood? If not, there is no need to worry.*

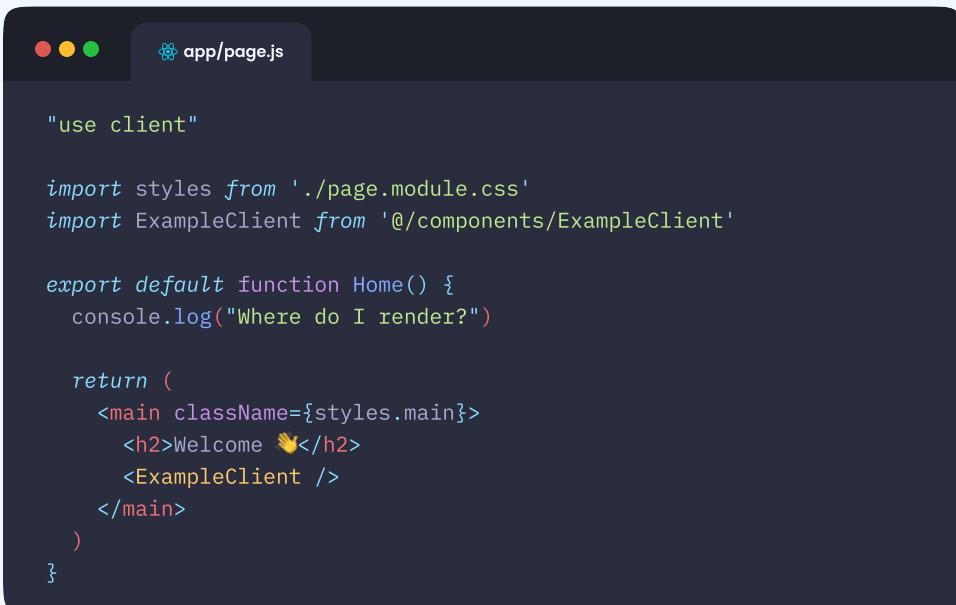
**Just remember:** Do not include server components inside the client components.

And in case you encounter such a scenario, we have a solution. We'll discuss it in detail in its dedicated section, where we'll dive into the rendering process of client and server components. Additionally, we will share some valuable tips and tricks on creating different types of components depending on real-world examples.

Before we dive into yet another feature of Next.js, take some time out to work on the below tasks to solidify your learning so far:

## Tasks

- Add “use client” inside the `app/page.js` file and see where the console logs are appearing:



```
"use client"

import styles from './page.module.css'
import ExampleClient from '@/components/ExampleClient'

export default function Home() {
  console.log("Where do I render?")

  return (
    <main className={styles.main}>
      <h2>Welcome 🚀</h2>
      <ExampleClient />
    </main>
  )
}
```

 What are the different types of components in Next.js, and explain their difference?

 What are the benefits of server-side rendering?

 What are the latest features of the app directory regarding the client/server rendering?

## Is this the END? **Absolutely not!**



We have an abundance of additional chapters awaiting you. Starting from routing, rendering, data fetching, backend API routes, database, typescript, and even extending to testing, best practices, and Next.js tips and tricks. The ebook covers it all.

We labeled it a "**must-have**" book for a reason 😊

We're just scratching the surface. Stay tuned for the next update as we release more chapters that unlock the full potential of Next.js 13.

Give yourself a pat on the back for completing all the chapters thus far. We would greatly appreciate hearing your suggestions or feedback. Feel free to provide your honest input through this [link](#).

With your feedback and collaboration, we will bring you the best version of Next.js in the coming weeks. Thank you!