**Astro Notes**

# What is Astro?

Astro is an **all-in-one** **web framework** for building **fast,** **content-focused** websites.

## Key Features

* **Component Islands:** A new web architecture for building faster websites.
* **Server-first API design:** Move expensive hydration off of your users’ devices.
* **Zero JS, by default:** No JavaScript runtime overhead to slow you down.
* **Edge-ready:** Deploy anywhere, even a global edge runtime like Deno or Cloudflare.
* **Customizable:** Tailwind, MDX, and 100+ other integrations to choose from.
* **UI-agnostic:** Supports React, Preact, Svelte, Vue, Solid, Lit and more.

# Installation

npm create astro@latest

yarn create astro

# Prettier Configuration

## Using in VS Code

First install the [VS Code Prettier extension](https://marketplace.visualstudio.com/items?itemName=esbenp.prettier-vscode) and add the following settings to your VS Code configuration so VS Code is aware that Prettier can be used for Astro files:

{

"prettier.documentSelectors": ["\*\*/\*.astro"]

}

Additionally, you should set Prettier as the default formatter for Astro files or VS Code will ask you to choose a formatter everytime you format since the Astro VS Code extension also includes a formatter for Astro files:

{

"[astro]": {

"editor.defaultFormatter": "esbenp.prettier-vscode"

}

}

# Why Astro…

Astro is….

1. [Content-focused](https://docs.astro.build/en/concepts/why-astro/#content-focused): Astro was designed for content-rich websites. This includes most marketing sites, publishing sites, documentation sites, blogs, portfolios, and some ecommerce sites.

By contrast, most modern web frameworks are designed for building web applications. These frameworks work best for building more complex, application-like experiences in the browser: logged-in admin dashboards, inboxes, social networks, todo lists, and even native-like applications like [Figma](https://figma.com/) and [Ping](https://ping.gg/).. Check out [Next.js](https://nextjs.org/) for a great application-focused web framework alternative.

1. [Server-first](https://docs.astro.build/en/concepts/why-astro/#server-first): Websites run faster when they render HTML on the server. **Astro leverages server-side rendering over client-side rendering as much as possible.**

This approach stands in contrast to other modern JavaScript web frameworks like Next.js, SvelteKit, Nuxt, Remix, and others. These frameworks require client-side rendering of your entire website and include server-side rendering mainly to address performance concerns. This approach has been dubbed the **Single Page App (SPA)**, in contrast with Astro’s **Multi Page App (MPA)** approach.

1. [Fast by default](https://docs.astro.build/en/concepts/why-astro/#fast-by-default): It should be impossible to build a slow website in Astro. Good performance is always important, but it is *especially* critical for content-focused websites. It has been well-proven that poor performance loses you engagement, conversions, and money

In many web frameworks, it is easy to build a website that looks great during development only to load painfully slow once deployed. JavaScript is often the culprit, since users phones and lower-powered devices rarely match the speed of a developer’s laptop. Astro’s magic is in how it combines the two values explained above -- a content focus with a server-first MPA architecture -- to make tradeoffs and deliver features that other frameworks cannot

An Astro website can [load 40% faster with 90% less JavaScript](https://twitter.com/t3dotgg/status/1437195415439360003) than the same site built with the most popular React web framework

1. [Easy to use](https://docs.astro.build/en/concepts/why-astro/#easy-to-use): You don’t need to be an expert to build something with Astro. **Astro’s goal is to be accessible to every web developer**

Astro was designed to be less complex than other UI frameworks and languages. One big reason for this is that Astro was designed to render on the server, not in the browser. That means that you don’t need to worry about: hooks (React), stale closures (also React), refs (Vue), observables (Svelte), atoms, selectors, reactions, or derivations. There is no reactivity on the server, so all of that complexity melts away.

1. [Fully-featured, but flexible](https://docs.astro.build/en/concepts/why-astro/#fully-featured-but-flexible): Over 100+ Astro integrations to choose from.

**Astro is an all-in-one web framework that comes with everything you need to build a website.** Astro includes a component syntax, file-based routing, asset handling, a build process, bundling, optimizations, data-fetching, and more. You can build great websites without ever reaching outside of Astro’s core feature set.

# MPAs vs. SPAs

**A Multi-Page Application (MPA)** is a website consisting of multiple HTML pages, mostly rendered on a server. When you navigate to a new page, your browser requests a new page of HTML from the server. **Astro is an MPA framework**

**A Single-Page Application (SPA)** is a website consisting of a single JavaScript application that loads in the user’s browser and then renders HTML locally. SPAs may *also* generate HTML on the server, but SPAs are unique in their ability to run your website as a JavaScript application in the browser to render a new page of HTML when you navigate. Next.js, Nuxt, SvelteKit, Remix, Gatsby, and Create React App are all examples of SPA frameworks.

**There are three main differences to be aware of when comparing MPAs vs. SPAs:**

#### Server rendering (MPA) vs. client rendering (SPA)

In MPAs, most of your page’s HTML is rendered on the server. In SPAs, most HTML is rendered locally by running JavaScript in the browser. This has a dramatic impact on site behavior, performance, and SEO.

#### Server routing (MPA) vs. client routing (SPA)

Where does your website router live? In an MPA, every request to the server decides which HTML to respond with, so the routing logic lives in the server. In a SPA, your router locally runs in the browser and hijacks any navigation to render the new page without ever hitting a server.

#### Server state management (MPA) vs. client state management (SPA)

SPAs are the superior architecture for websites that deal with complex, multi-page state management (think: Gmail). This is because an SPA runs the entire website as a single JavaScript application, which lets the application maintain state and memory across multiple pages. Interactive, data-driven experiences like inboxes and admin dashboards do well as SPAs because the website itself is inherently “app-like”.

**Few Noticeable Points**:

* An SPA will consistently perform slower on first page load vs. an MPA, unless server rendering is used. This is because an SPA needs to download, parse, and run an entire JavaScript application in the browser just to render any HTML on the page
* MPAs render all HTML on a remote server and often don’t require much (if any) JavaScript to run. This gives MPAs a much faster first load experience than SPAs, which is essential for content-focused websites.
* SPAs can also offer more powerful transitions across page navigation because they control so much about page rendering. To match this support, MPAs leverage tools like Hotwire’s [Turbo](https://turbo.hotwired.dev/) that mimic client routing by also controlling navigation in the browser.

## Are MPAs Better than SPAs?

When comparing MPAs vs SPAs, there is no “better” or “worse” choice. It all comes down to tradeoffs.

**Astro prioritizes the performance and simplicity of MPAs because it makes the most sense for our usecase of content-focused websites.** More stateful, interaction-heavy websites may benefit more from the app-like architecture that SPAs bring at the expense of first-load performance.