

Zeplin. Next.js

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01

Zeplin

Zeplin

What is Zeplin?

- The software with which designers in Sofascore deliver design specifications
- Reusable design elements like components, colors, and text styles
 - Based on components - loosely similar to how we organize components
- Provides informative CSS and variables used
 - Why only informative? Same issues can be solved in multiple ways

Zeplin

Zeplin in Sofascore (and your final project)

- Designer delivery divided into mockups and specifications (spec board)
- Mockups - how components are organized into pages/screens/tabs/components
 - Authority on copy (i.e. text labels)
 - Not a full authority on domain issues (e.g. states for match cells, etc.) - it's **mock** data
- Specifications - describe basic building blocks
 - Color variables and typography overview, assets
 - Common components such as Button, panels
 - Overview of states of basic components (e.g. states for match cells)
 - More authoritative than mockups, still not everything is covered



Zeplin usage example





02

Next.js

Next.js

Motivation

- React by default fetches all JS to the client and then starts rendering
 - User gets empty page (or app shell)
 - Slower time to interaction because all user can initially see are placeholders
 - Users with slower devices and/or internet speed can have double the amount of slowness
- Server-side rendering content, especially metadata, is optimal for SEO
- Entered: Next.js

Next.js

Next.js background

- Started as a server-side rendering library for React
 - Implemented core SSR features and allowed extending them via custom Express.js server logic (e.g. translations logic)
- Became full-fledged React SSR framework
 - Added static-site generation (before that, [Gatsby](#) was the best SSG framework)
 - Removing customization ability for own solutions

Next.js

Next 13 and React 18

- Next 13 introduces many new features and changes
 - [Blogpost](#) and [more docs](#)
 - In alignment with server components introduced in React 18
 - Currently between beta and production level
- Given how Sofascore uses Next.js, those changes won't give us new features, but could introduce potential issues
 - We still use Next 12
- Because of that, at this year's academy, we will be using Next 12

Next.js

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Next.js

Getting started

- Instead of using create react-app, use the following command:
 - `yarn create next-app [app name] --typescript` - default template
 - Alternative: [template with styled components](#)
 - Neither is perfect for our use-case, but this lesson will use official template
- Project structure is different than classic React
 - All generated files are in `pages` directory or inside `src/pages`
- Server-side and client-side routing and rendering out of the box
- Important: **disable strict mode in `next.config.js` file**
 - Among other things, it runs `useEffect` twice on render

Next.js

Pages

- Two types of pre-rendering:
- 1. **Static generation** - HTML is generated **at build time**
 - Definite (final) number of pages
- 2. **Server-side rendering** - HTML is generated **on each request**
 - Indefinite (unknown) number of pages based on parameters
- Pages folder offers routing out of the box
- **_app.tsx** file - all components are wrapped in its default export
 - The place to add SWRConfig or similar things
- **index.tsx** file - default page

Next.js

Static pages

- Without data - generates single HTML file
 - Example: `pages/about.tsx`
- With data - HTML + JSON props - two options:
 - Fixed path, content depends on external data - `getStaticProps`
 - Example - `pages/privacy.tsx`
 - Variable path (dynamic routing) - `getStaticPaths` + `getStaticProps`
 - Example - `pages/country/[alpha2].tsx`
 - The idea is to have a limited number of pages, e.g. SofaScore motorsport categories
- Still can use client-side rendering

03

Server-side rendering with next.js



Server-side rendering with next.js

SSR Basics

- HTML is not created at build time, but at each request
- Must implement method `getServerSideProps`
 - Fetch from dynamic routes
- Default export is your page component
- Client vs server
 - `useEffect` is run on client
 - `useSWR` is run on client
 - `console.log(...)` on server is written in the terminal running the app
 - Most of other code is run on server
 - `const isServer = typeof window === 'undefined'`

Server-side rendering with next.js

Client vs server

- `useEffect` is run on client
- `useSWR` is run on client
- `console.log(...)` on server is written in the terminal running the app
 - Important for debugging
- Most of other code is run on server
- `const isServer = typeof window === 'undefined'`
 - Sometimes this is not enough and we need custom `useIsServer` hook

Server-side rendering with next.js

Routing

- Next gives you routing by default
 - Link components instead of a
 - useRouter() hook
 - `const router = useRouter()` and `router.push(path)`
 - Translated routes are also an option
- [More on routing](#)



Next.js SSR example - ssr.md



**Thank you for your
attention!**

