Sofascore Frontend Academy Lecture 06, April, 2024

### Next.js

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01	Next.js introduction
02	Next.js features
03	Server-side rendering with 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 (search engine optimization, i.e. higher ranking on Google)
- Entered: 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, <u>Gatsby</u> was the best SSG framework)
  - Removing customization ability in favor of its own solutions



#### Next 14 and React 18

- Next 13 introduces many new **beta** features and changes, they are <u>stable in Next 14</u>
  - Blogpost and more docs
  - In alignment with server components introduced in React 18
  - Mostly has to do with app folder and app routing
- Given how Sofascore uses Next.js, those changes won't give us new features, but could introduce potential issues
  - We still use Next 12, but hope to upgrade sometime soon
- Because of that, at this year's academy, please don't use app folder for your project
- There will be a separate lesson for app folder features





### **Getting started**

- Instead of using create react-app, use the following command:
  - yarn create next-app [app name] --typescript default template
  - You'll get a (hopefully) better template for your project
- 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



### **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



### **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



## Next.js example - next.md





### **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
- console.log(...) on server is written in the terminal running the app
  - Important for debugging
- Most of other code is run on server
- After being rendered on server, React is rehydrated on client
  - Rehydration is something like a partial re-rendering (in layman's terms)
  - To force re-rendering on client, use useIsServer hook



### **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



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## Thank you for your attention!



