

# SERVER-SIDE RENDERING ISN'T ENOUGH



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[GITHUB.COM/CANJS/CAN-SSR](https://github.com/canjs/can-ssr)

# TERMS

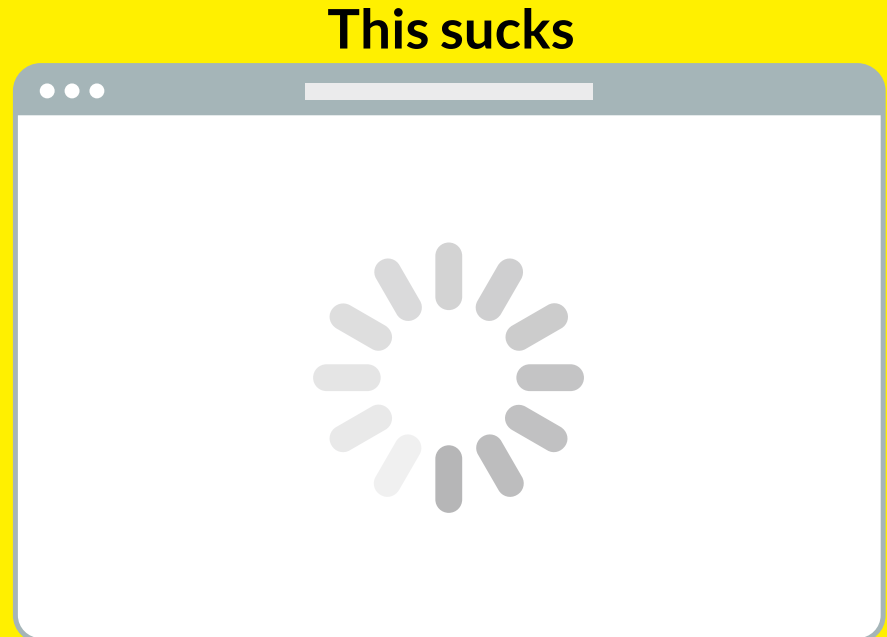
- Shared codebase
- Isomorphic
- Universal

# WHY BOTHER

**Perceived performance:** no one likes staring at a spinner.

**SEO:** if you care about that sort of thing, it helps. Not every bot is Googlebot.

**BLING BLING:** Amazon reports that conversion increased by 1% for every 100ms improvement.



# **THE STATE OF SERVER RENDERING**

**EVERYTHING SHOULD BE SERVER RENDERED**



# REQUIREMENTS

## PERFORMANCE

- Rendering speed
- Only includes the assets needed (CSS and JavaScript)
- Prevents unnecessary requests in the client

## MAINTAINABILITY

- Shared router
- Asynchronous rendering
- Fast development experience with hot module swapping

# RENDERING PERFORMANCE



# HEADLESS BROWSER

PhantomJS

- Consumed a lot of memory
- Needed pooling
- Very fast

# VIRTUAL DOMS

- Run the same code on the client and server
- Run within a single Node context
- Rendering is usually synchronous

# CAN-SSR'S VDOM

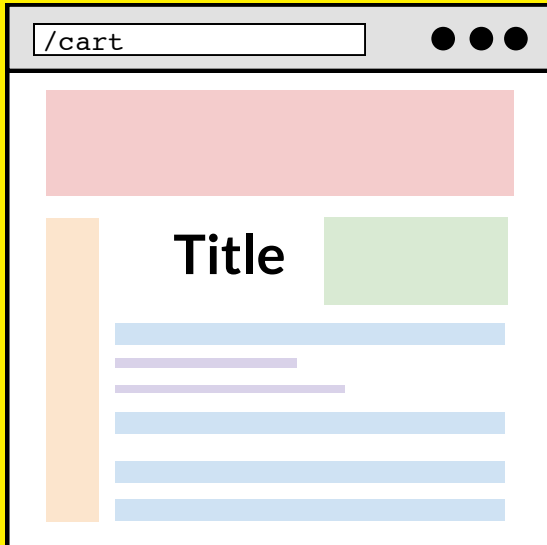
Looks like a real DOM, only the basics

**DEMO COMPATIBILITY**

# MINIMIZING REQUEST SIZE

# TRADITIONAL METHOD

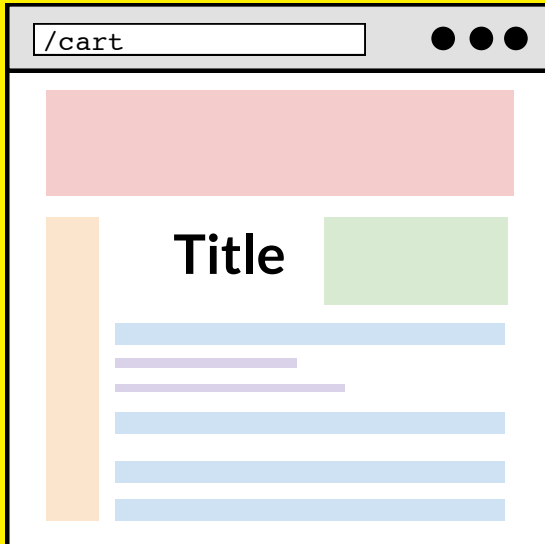
## CSS LOADED IN JAVASCRIPT



1. Initially unstyled
2. Main, site-wide style is loaded
3. Page specific style is loaded progressively.

# WITH SERVER TEMPLATE

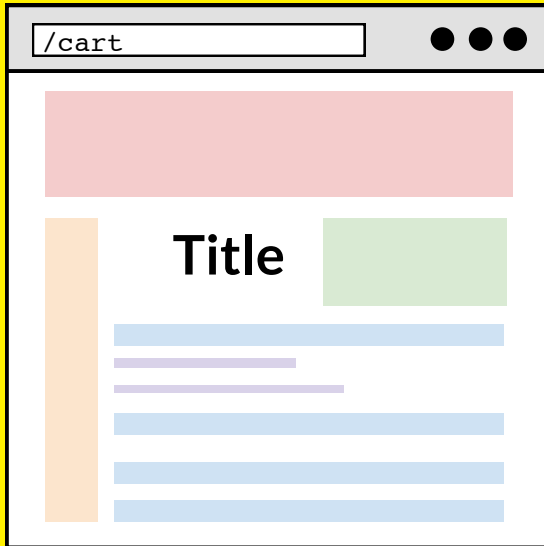
## ADDING CSS MANUALLY



1. Initially partially styled; main CSS is included, most of the page-specific CSS.
2. Rest of page-specific styles are added.

# WITH DONEJS

## CAN-SSR DOES IT FOR YOU



1. All styles needed for the page are included directly in the head.
  - And only the styles needed for the page.



# COMPONENT-BASED ARCHITECTURE

```
import Framework from 'fancy-framework';  
import './styles.scss';  
  
...
```

# **MINIMIZING THE NUMBER OF REQUESTS**

# PREVENT REDUNDANT REQUESTS

- Embed responses into the rendered page.
- Can be reused on the client to do initial rendering.

```
<script>  
  INLINE_CACHE = {"users": [{ ... } ] };  
</script>
```

**SHARED CODE-BASE**

# HOW MUCH CODE IS SHARED?

## MINIMIZING DIFFERENCES FOR EASIER MAINTAINENCE

- The "main" can run on both client and in Node.
- A shared router, not adding new routes in separate places

# EXAMPLE

## Middleware

```
var ssr = require("can-ssr/middleware");  
var app = require("express")();  
  
app.use(ssr());
```

## Core API

```
var ssr = require("can-ssr");  
var render = ssr();  
  
render("/cart").then(function(result) {  
  console.log(result.html);  
});
```

# **ASYNCHRONOUS RENDERING**

# SYNCHRONOUS RENDERING

- Forces all data to be present before rendering.
- Cannot use component-based architecture.
- Pushes application logic into another layer.
- Makes writing reusable components harder.

```
// server.js
import render from "framework-dom";

app.get("/cart", function(req, res){

    fetchCart().then(function(data){
        res.send(
            render(data)
        );
    });
});
```

```
// cart.js
import Component from "fancy-framework";

class Cart extends Component {
    render() {
        let data = this.props.data;

        return <div> ... </div>
    }
}
```



# **DEMO ASYNCHRONOUS REACT**

[\*\*HTTPS://GITHUB.COM/CANJS/CAN-WAIT\*\*](https://github.com/canjs/can-wait)

# **INSTANT DEV WORKFLOW**

## **HOT MODULE REPLACEMENT**

**DEMO DONEJS LIVE-RELOAD**



**THE END**  
**BY MATTHEW PHILLIPS**