

Avoiding SEO pitfalls in modern JavaScript frameworks.



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Better understand JS
technology so you can
talk to developers
confidently & build better
websites.

Today's mission.

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Why should we care?

**Google is good
at JS.**

**Google is good
at JS. LLMs not
so much.**

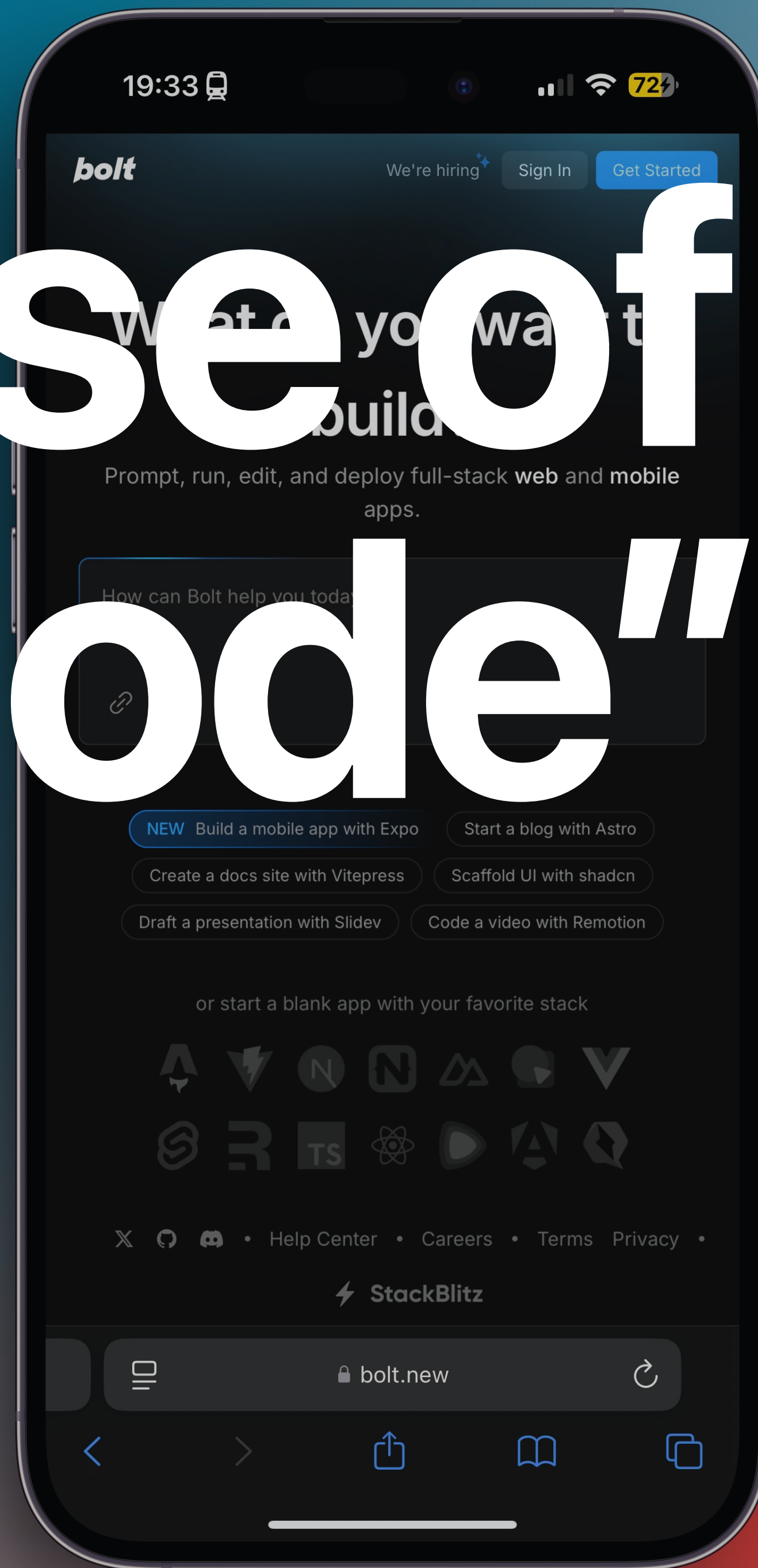
//

The results consistently show that none of the major AI crawlers currently render JavaScript.

**It's pretty easy to
get an app up
and running now.**

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The rise of AI “No Code” tools



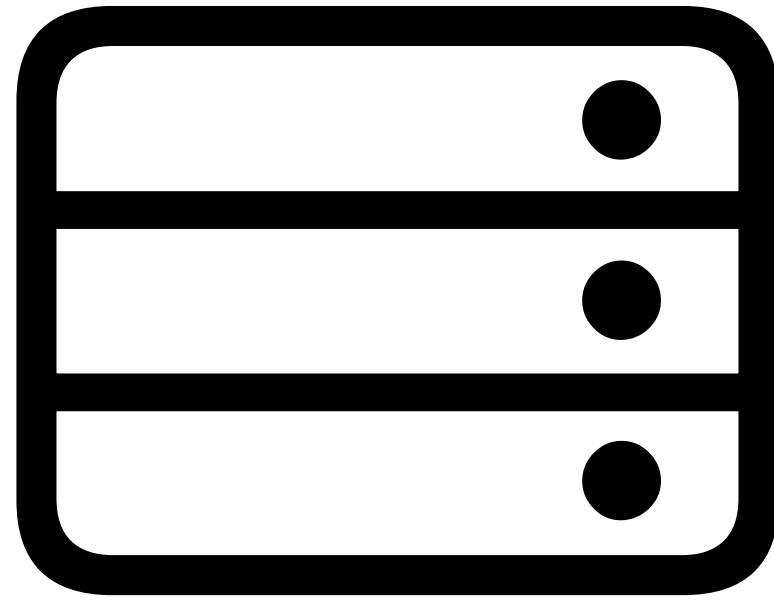
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These tools favour JS frameworks and they are sure to produce a lot of issues.

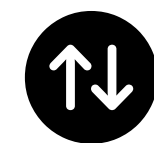
SEOs are well
placed to build
and fix the web.

The Web & JavaScript.

Why is JavaScript "bad" for SEO?



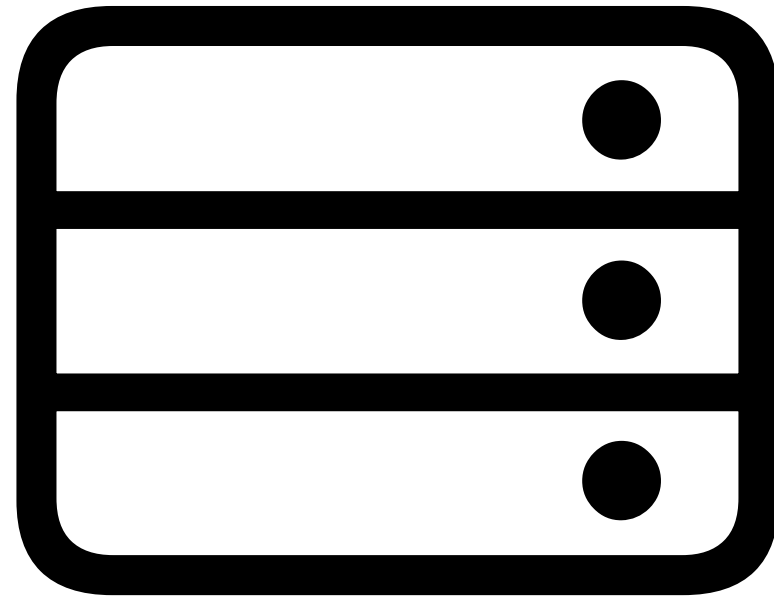
Routing



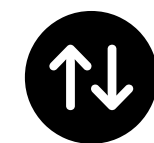
Data Fetching



Displaying



Routing



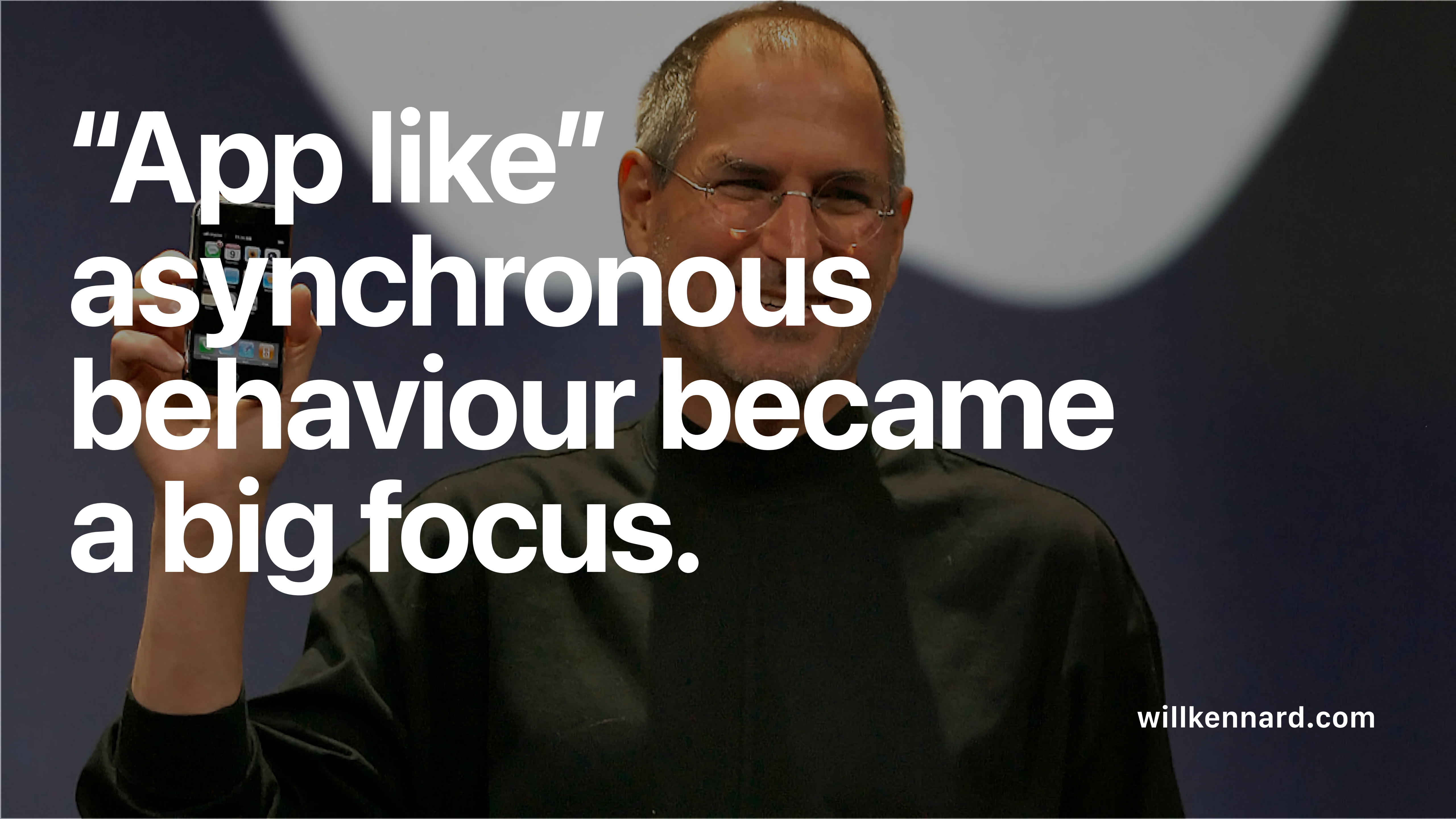
Data Fetching



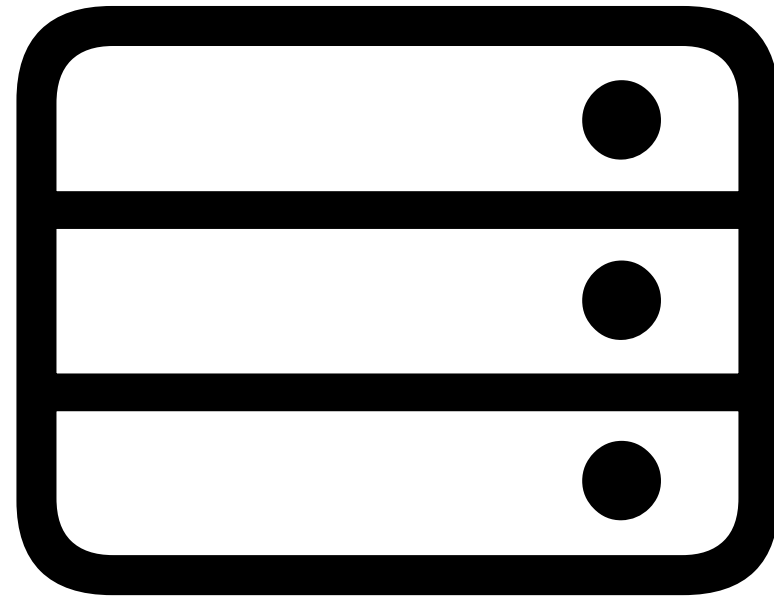
Rendering



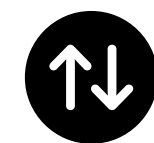
Displaying

A photograph of Steve Jobs, co-founder of Apple, smiling and holding up an iPhone. He is wearing his signature black turtleneck and glasses. The background is a dark stage with a spotlight effect.

**"App like"
asynchronous
behaviour became
a big focus.**



Routing



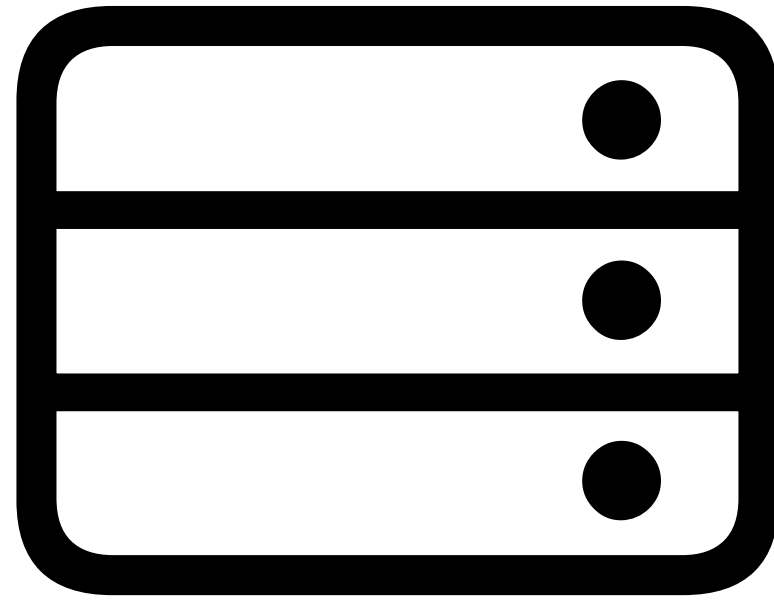
Data Fetching





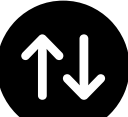

Rendering

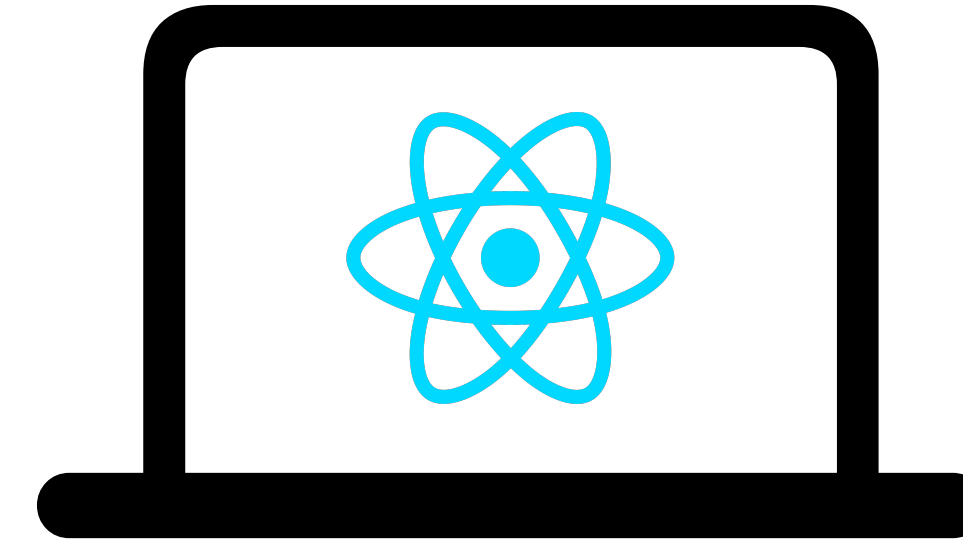
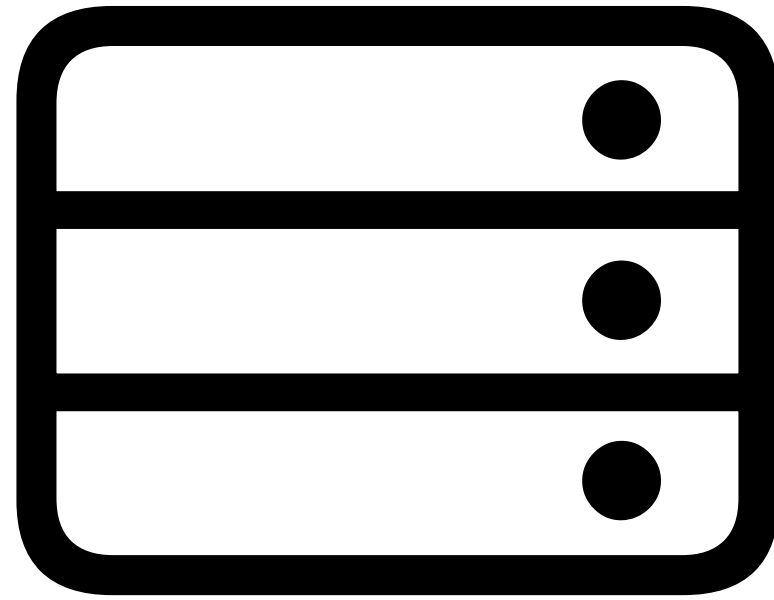


Displaying







-  **Routing**
-  **Data Fetching**
-  **Rendering**

-  **Displaying**
-  **Client Routing**
-  **Async Fetching**
-  **Rendering**



-  **Routing**
-  **Data Fetching**
-  **Rendering**

-  **Displaying**
-  **Client Routing**
-  **Async Fetching**
-  **Rendering**

**JS is powerful &
not inherently
bad for the web.**

SEOs are
primarily focused
on crawling
& rendering.

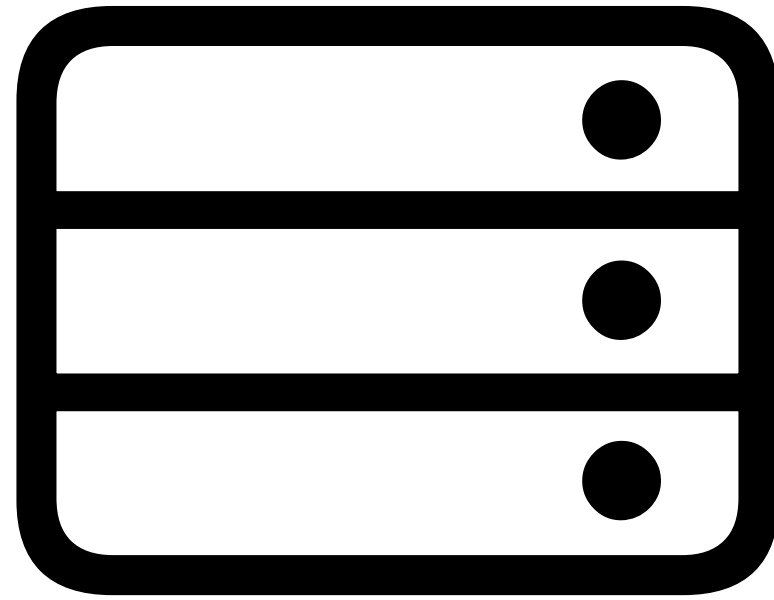
Crawling ==

routing issues



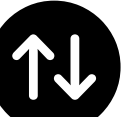

Rendering ==

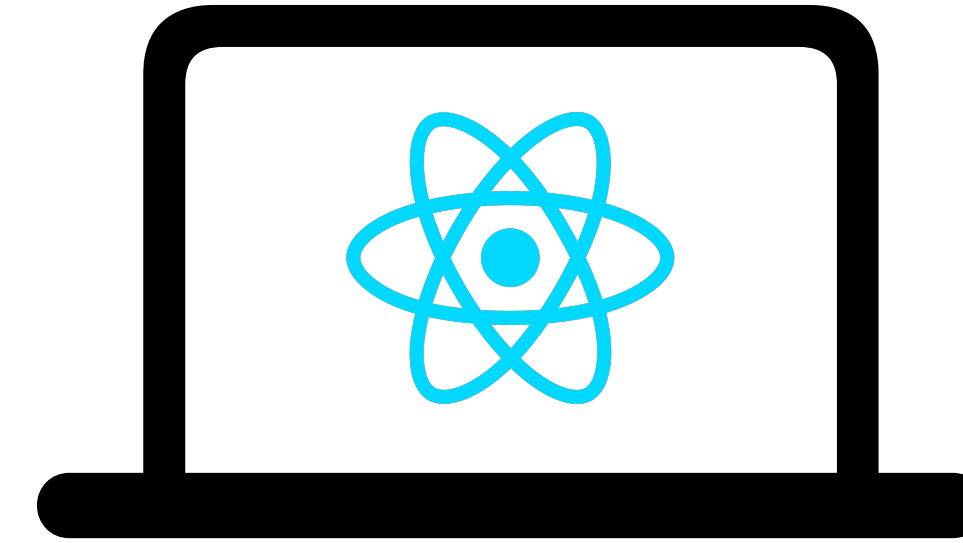
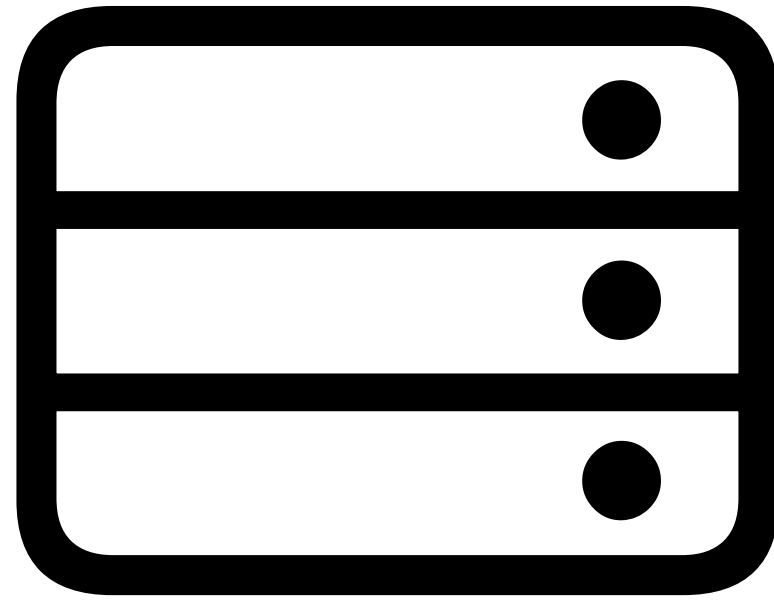
client side issues

Single page apps.



-  **Routing**
-  **Data Fetching**
-  **Rendering**

-  **Displaying**
-  **Client Routing**
-  **Async Fetching**
-  **Rendering**



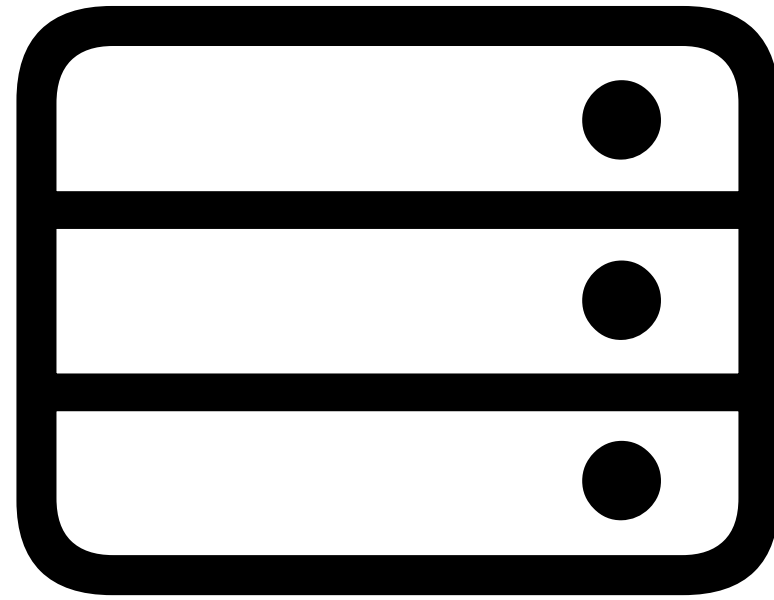
 **Initial Routing**

 **Displaying**

 **Client Routing**

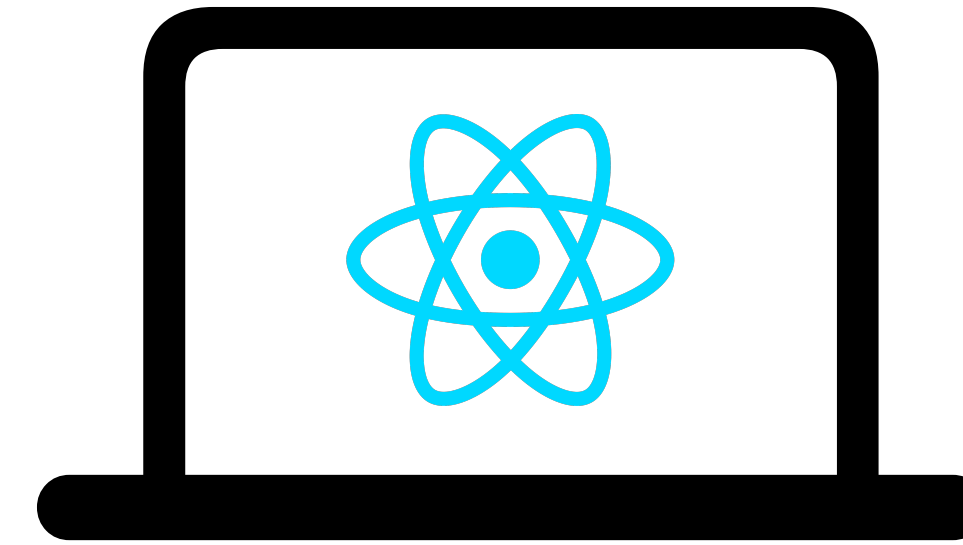
 **Async Fetching**

 **Rendering**



➡ Initial Routing

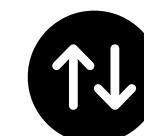
Entire JS
bundle sent
to client



Displaying



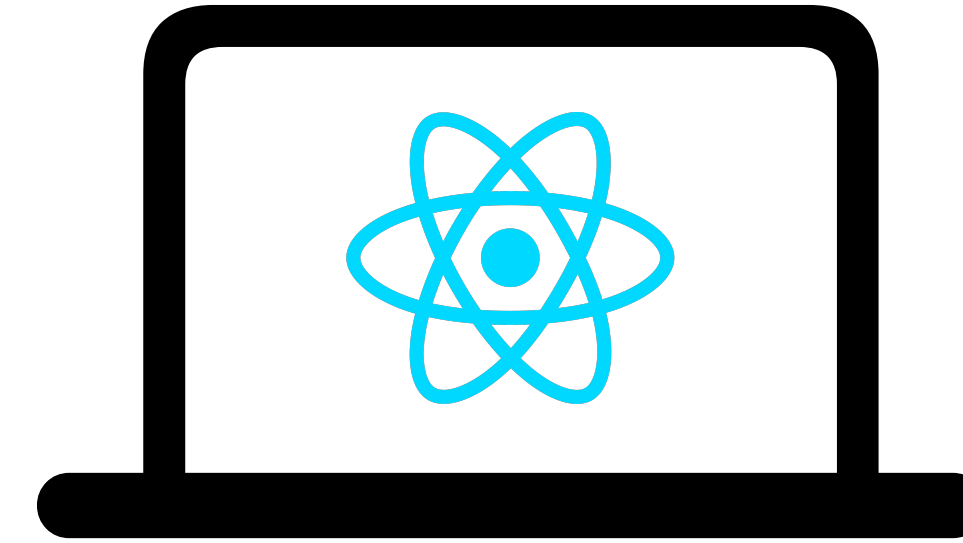
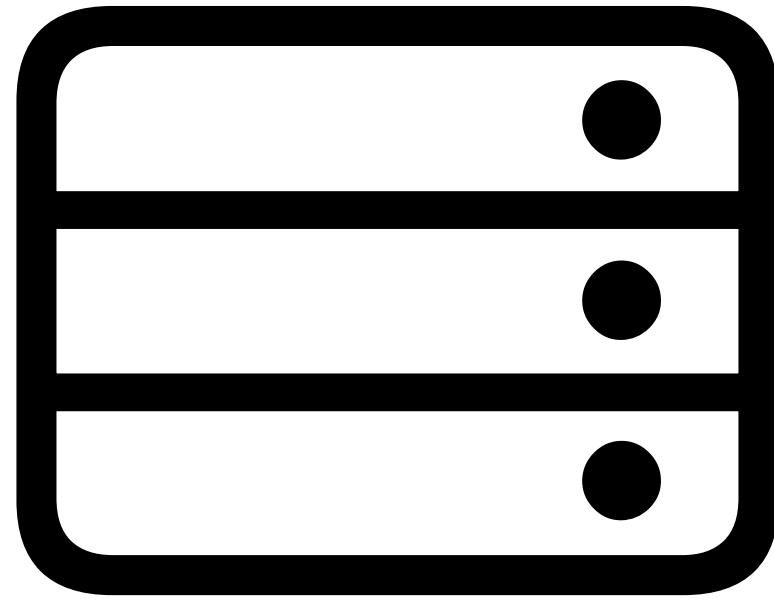
Client Routing



Async Fetching



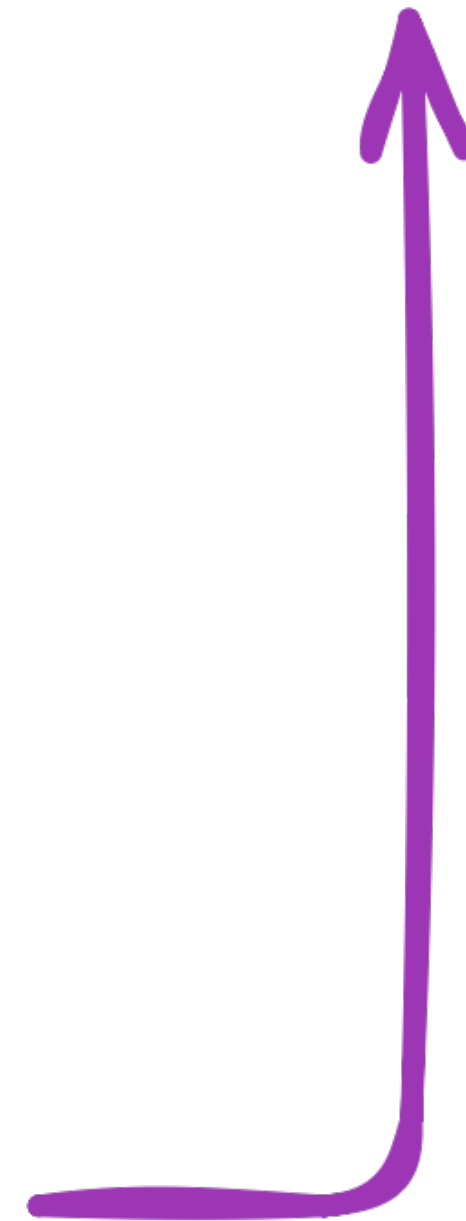
Rendering



↻ Initial Routing

Entire JS
bundle sent
to client

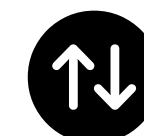
↳ & to Google!



Displaying



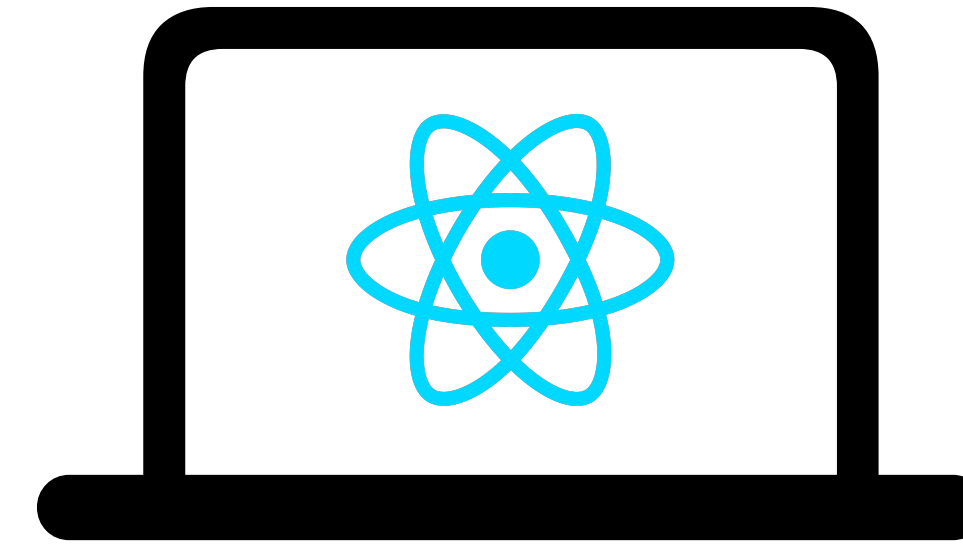
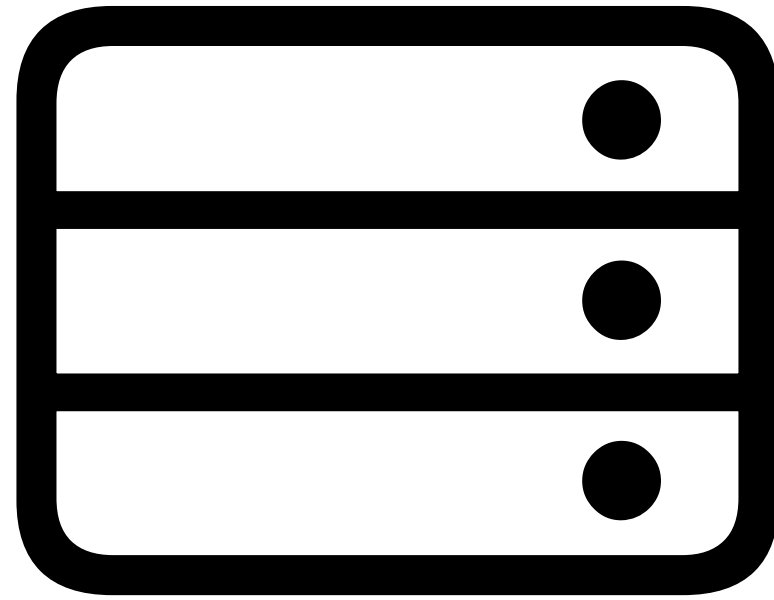
Client Routing



Async Fetching

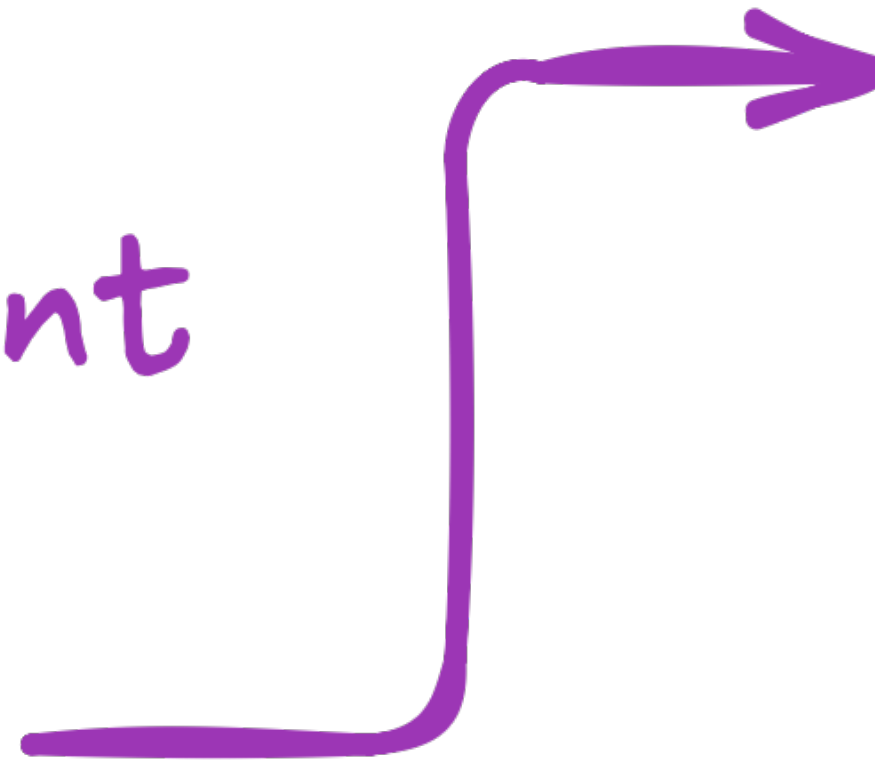


Rendering



↪ **Initial Routing**

Page content
Header
Hreflang
Canonicals



- ⌂ **Displaying**
- ↪ **Client Routing**
- ↕ **Async Fetching**
- 📄 **Rendering**

**Crawl sites using
Screaming Frog
without JS
enabled.**

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**If the crawl isn't
crawling properly or
lacks metadata, you
have SPA issues.**

Devs don't
usually build bad
websites on
purpose.

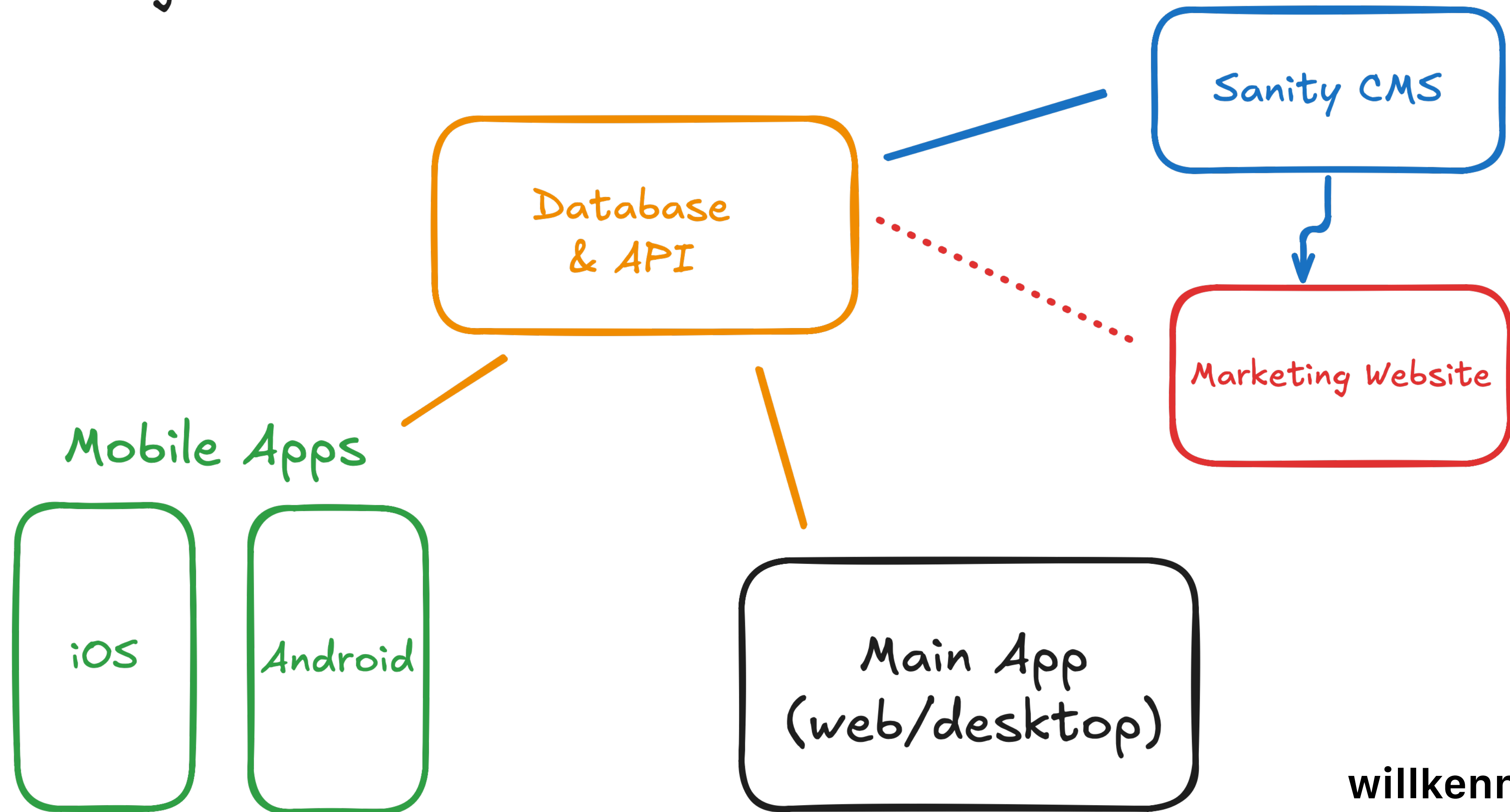
(probably)

**JS frameworks
make it convenient
to work with one
common language.**


programming

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Multiple Customer Facing Platforms



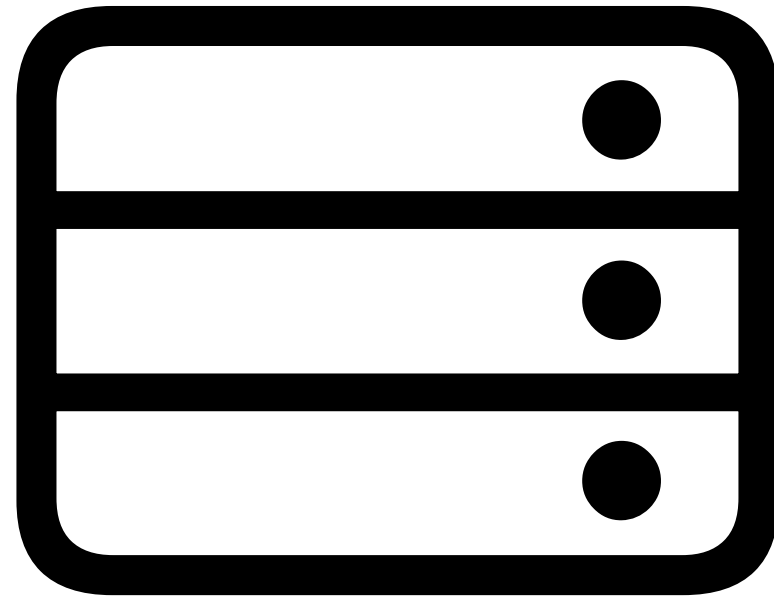
Work with devs to help them understand the importance of on-page content and links (including hreflang).

**Most
frameworks have
SSR capability.**

**Next.js is now
server first
by default.**

**Lots of
frameworks still
create client side
apps by default.**

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 **Next.js**

 **Remix**

 **Astro**



 **React**

 **Vue.js**

 **Angular**

 **SolidJS**

**Try to get
developers to
think SSR first.**

**Client side
functionality
should need to
be client side.**

<div id="app">

<SiteHeader/>

<TourDetails/>

<VirtualTour/>

<SiteFooter/>

<SiteHeader/>

<TourDetails/>

<VirtualTour/>

<SiteFooter/>

**If basic page content
& links are rendered
client side, you
should question why.**

i18n

Internationalisation

&

l10n

Localisation

Crawling ==

routing issues

Rendering ==

client side issues

i18n ==

routing issues

l10n ==

client side issues

i18n ==

routing issues

l10n ==

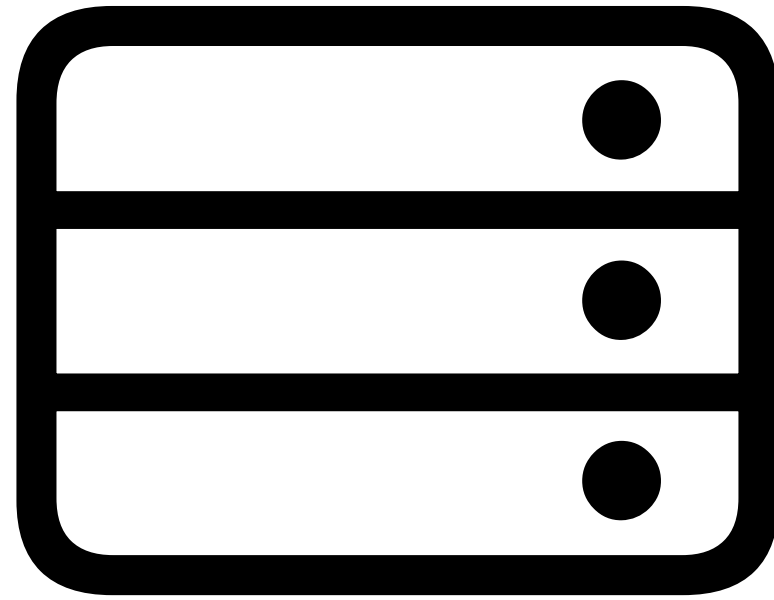
client side issues


(kind of)



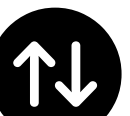

Dealing with
location routing,
content rendering &
localising that content.

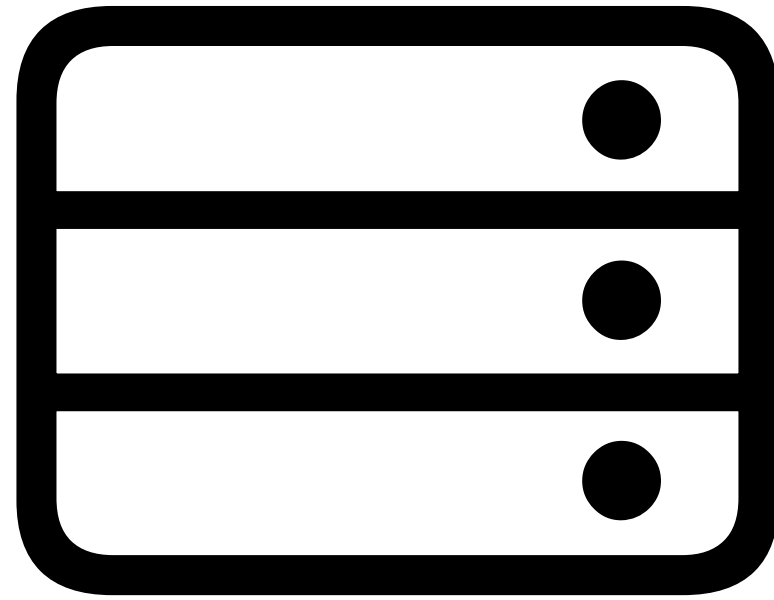
**Let's look at
some framework
specific
examples.**

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-  **Routing**
-  **Data Fetching**
-  **Rendering**

-  **Displaying**
-  **Client Routing**
-  **Async Fetching**
-  **Rendering**



1: Development Layer

2: Build Layer

3: Render Layer

4: Search Layer

5: User Layer

**Next.js recommend
routing by browser
language.**

Set locales and defaults in the Middleware file.

```
// In the Next.js project middleware.ts
```

```
let locales = ['en-GB', 'es-ES', 'fr-FR', 'de-DE']
```

```
let defaultLocale = 'en-GB'
```

Next 307 redirects the user to the lang route.

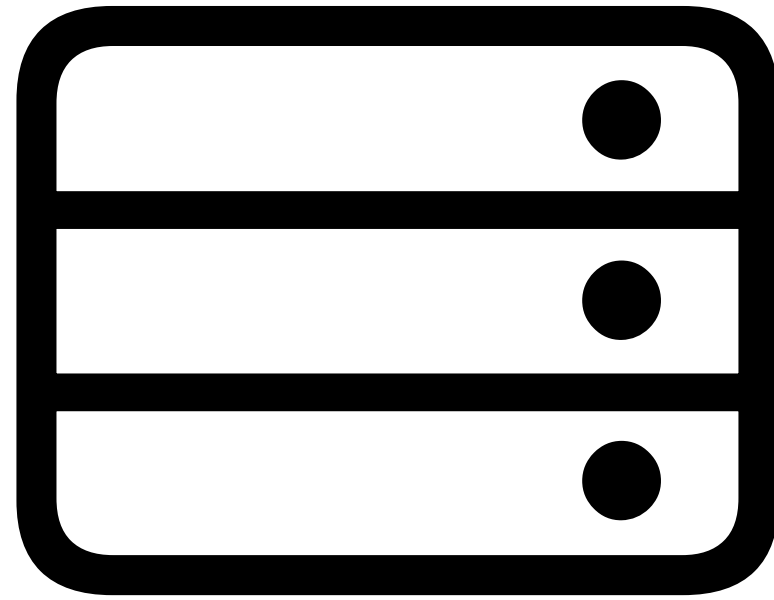
```
// In Next.js 'routes' are basically folders
```

```
app/
```

```
  [lang]/
```

```
    page.tsx
```

```
    layout.tsx
```



1: Development Layer

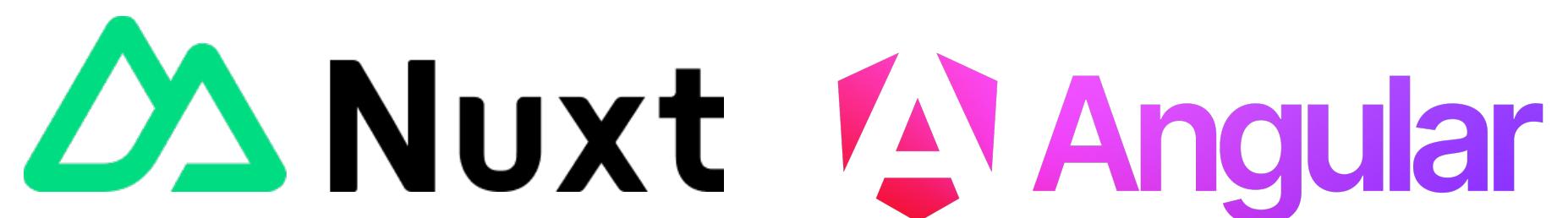
2: Build Layer

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**Nuxt & Angular
also use the
same approach.**



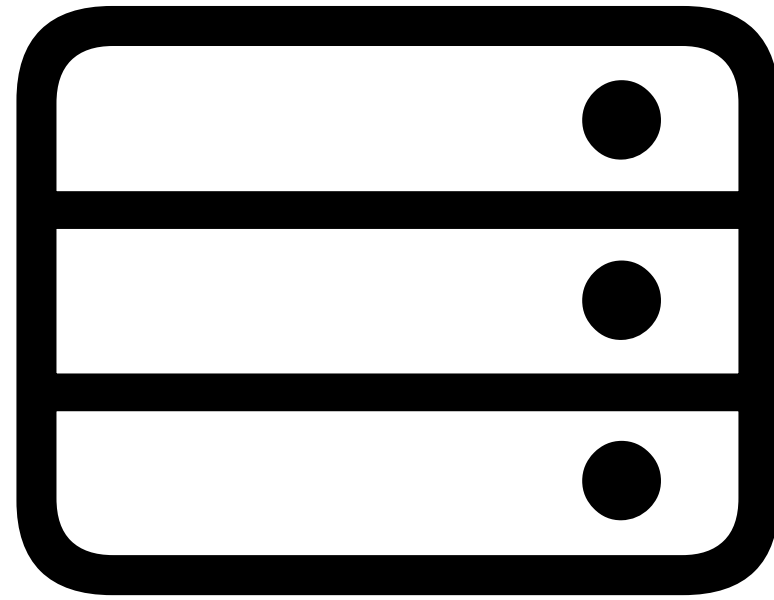
Next does it
on a subfolder
level.

Next does it
on a subfolder
level.



And so should you :)

**Vue & React soft
redirect users
client side.**



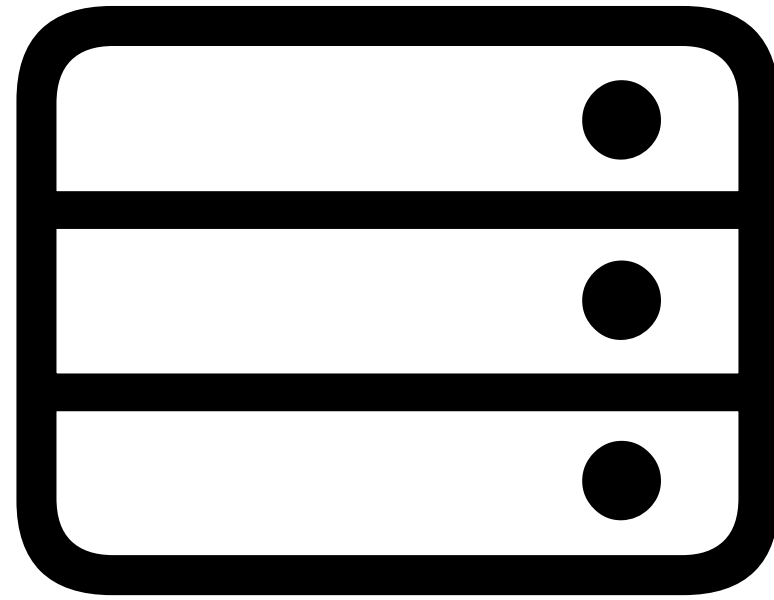
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1: Development Layer

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**This means the JS
bundle has to
execute client side to
enable SSR routing.**

**Which means
crawlers that don't
render JS won't
see that.**

Generally devs will
be using a better
solution. One to
keep an eye on.

**The app can then
dynamically pull
data that is
internationalised.**

Next 307 redirects the user to the lang route.

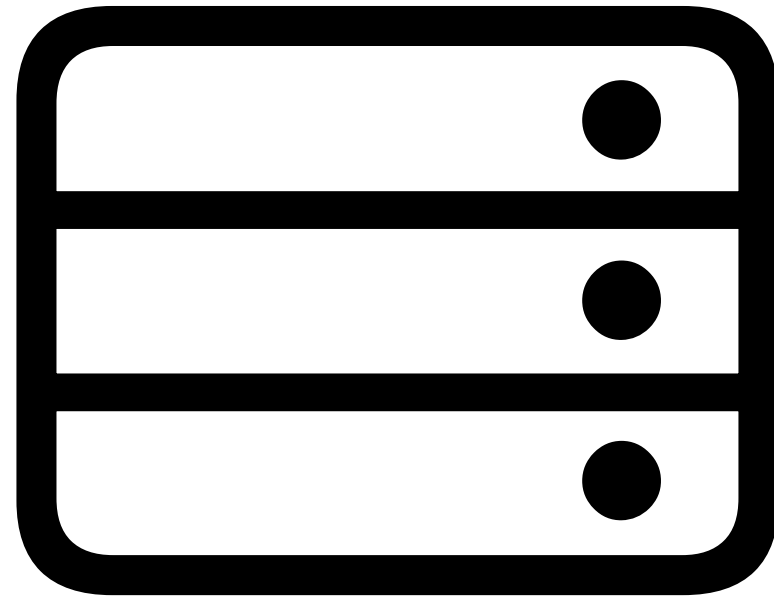
```
// In Next.js 'routes' are basically folders
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  [lang]/
```

```
    page.tsx
```

```
    layout.tsx
```



1: Development Layer

2: Build Layer

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5: User Layer

Then the whole app is passed lang props.

```
export default async function HomePage({ params: { lang } }) {  
  const res = await fetch(  
    `https://example.com/api/translations/home?lang=${lang}`,  
  );  
  const messages = await res.json();  
  
  return (  
    <main>  
      <h1>{messages.heading}</h1>  
      <p>{messages.intro}</p>  
    </main>  
  );  
}
```

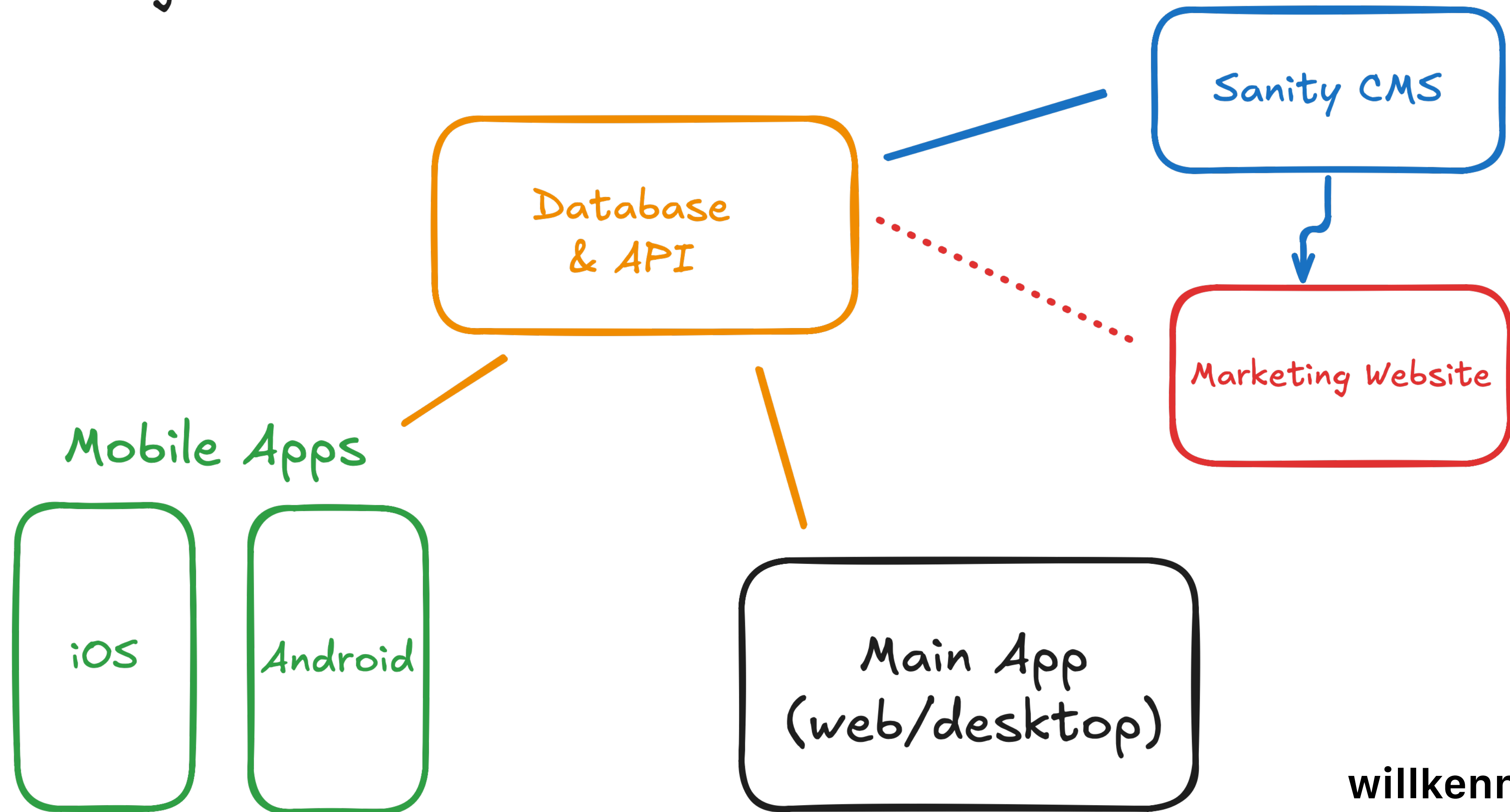
Meaning you can query lang specific data.

```
export default async function HomePage({ params: { lang } }) {  
  const res = await fetch(  
    `https://example.com/api/translations/home?lang=${lang}`,  
  );  
  const messages = await res.json();  
  
  return (  
    <main>  
      <h1>{messages.heading}</h1>  
      <p>{messages.intro}</p>  
    </main>  
  );  
}
```

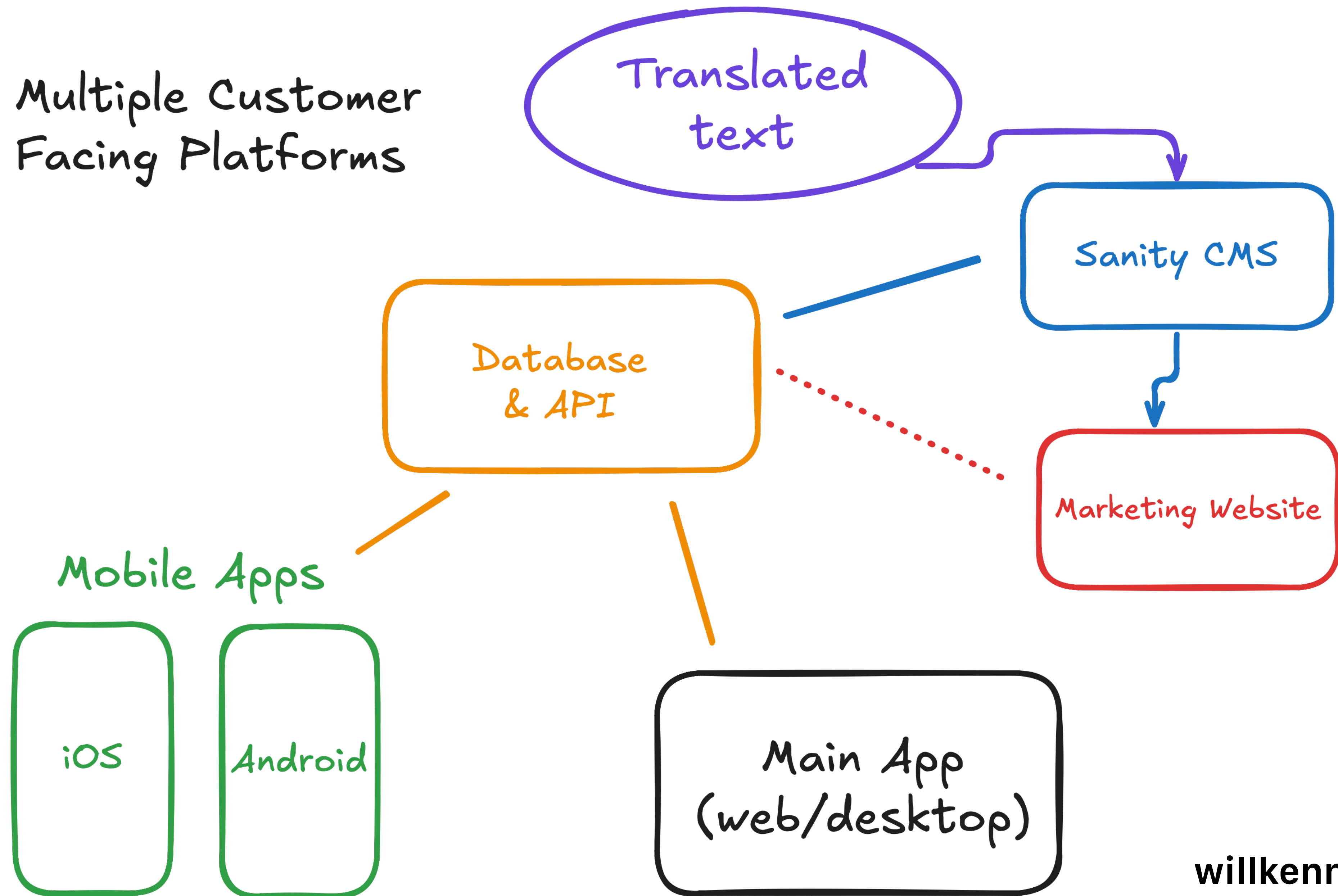
**International
apps websites
are complex!**

**You would of
course use a
CMS.**

Multiple Customer Facing Platforms



Multiple Customer Facing Platforms



Which means the app is then querying the CMS on a lang directory level.

```
import payload from "payload";

export default async function HomePage({ params: { lang } }) {
  const { docs } = await payload.find({
    collection: "pages",
    where: { slug: { equals: "home" } },
    locale: lang,
  });

  const page = docs[0];

  return (
    <main>
      <h1>{page.title}</h1>
      <p>{page.intro}</p>
    </main>
  );
}
```

The app doesn't hardcode copy, it asks the CMS for it.

```
import payload from "payload";

export default async function HomePage({ params: { lang } }) {
  const { docs } = await payload.find({
    collection: "pages",
    where: { slug: { equals: "home" } },
    locale: lang,
  });

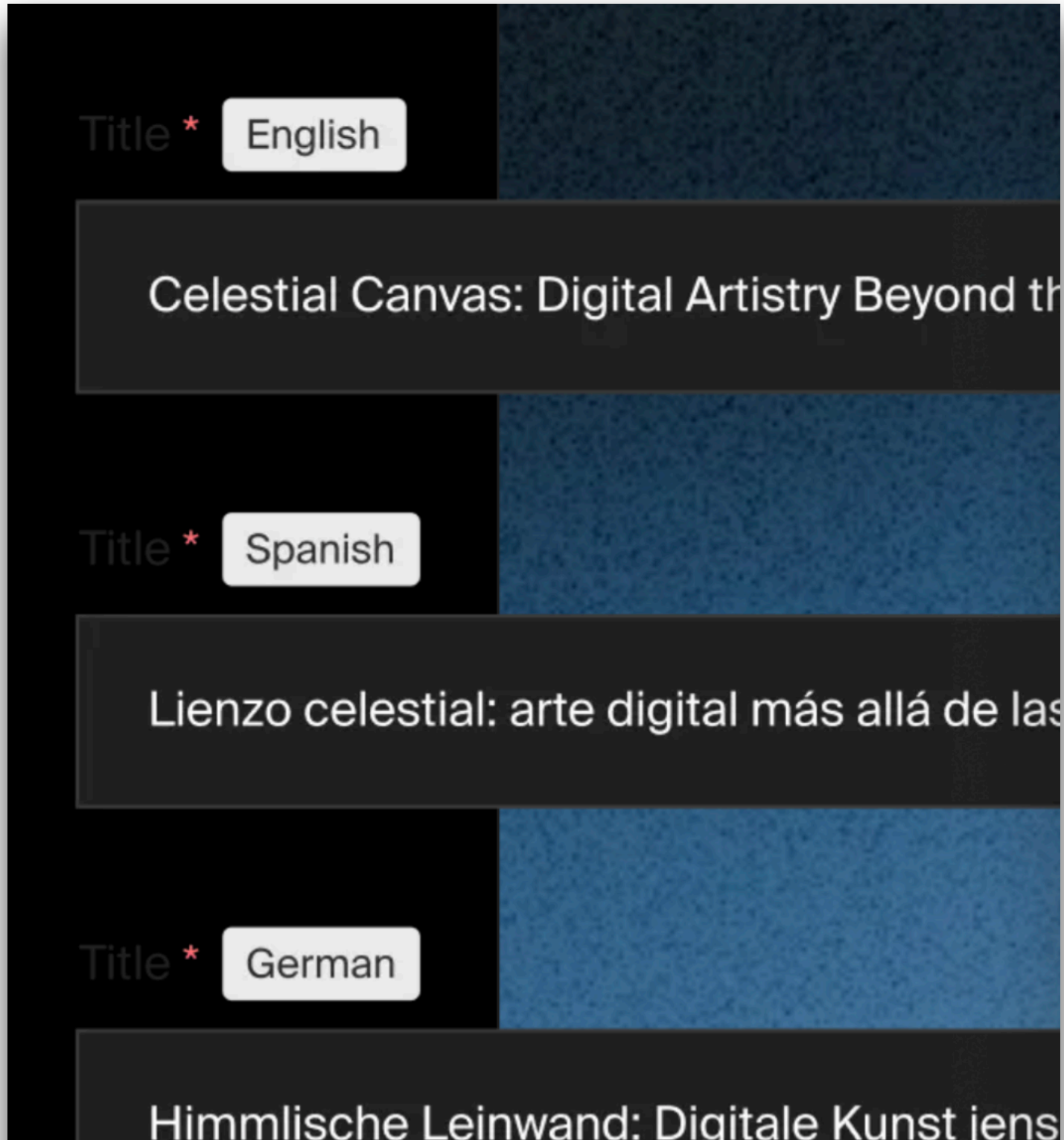
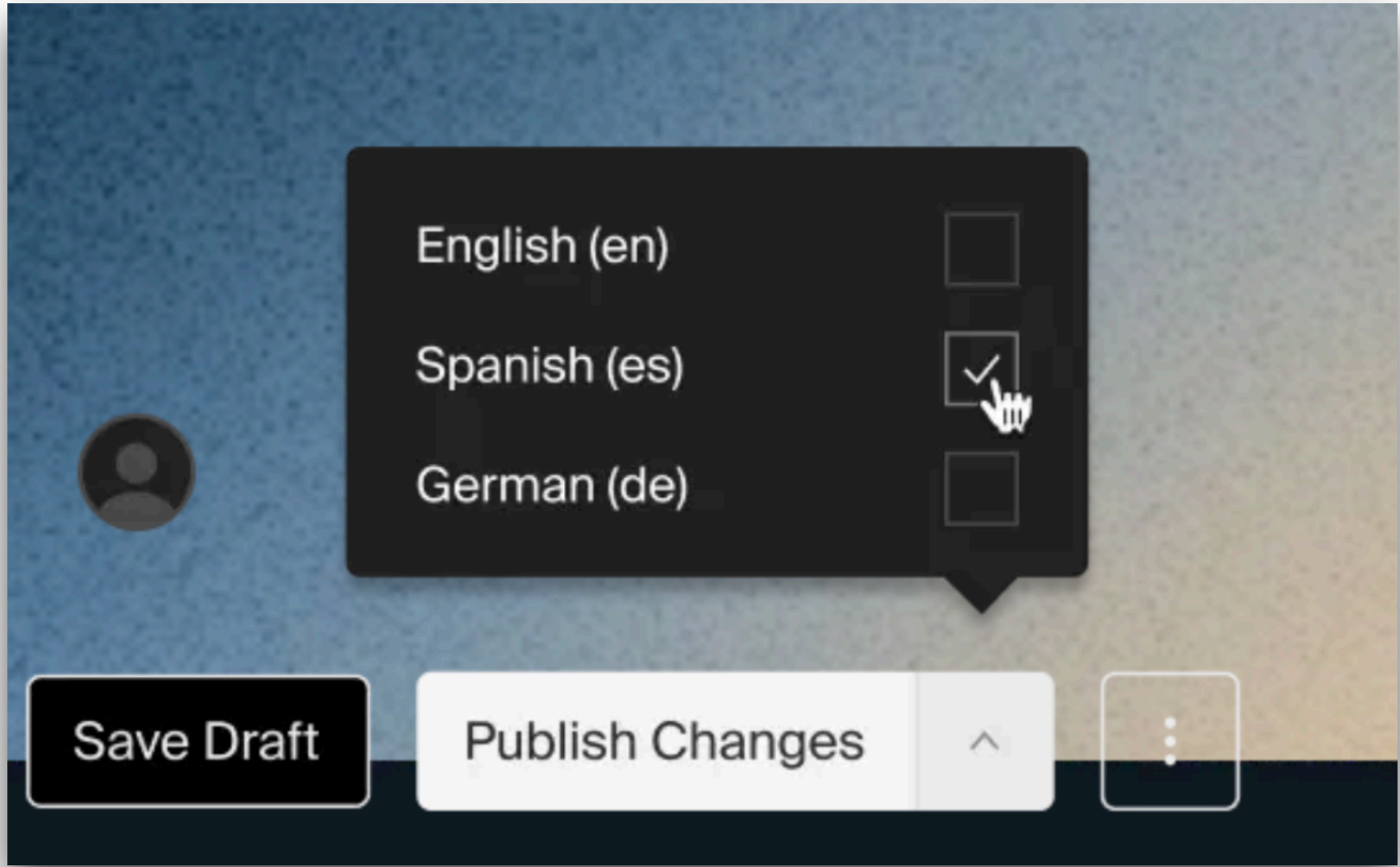
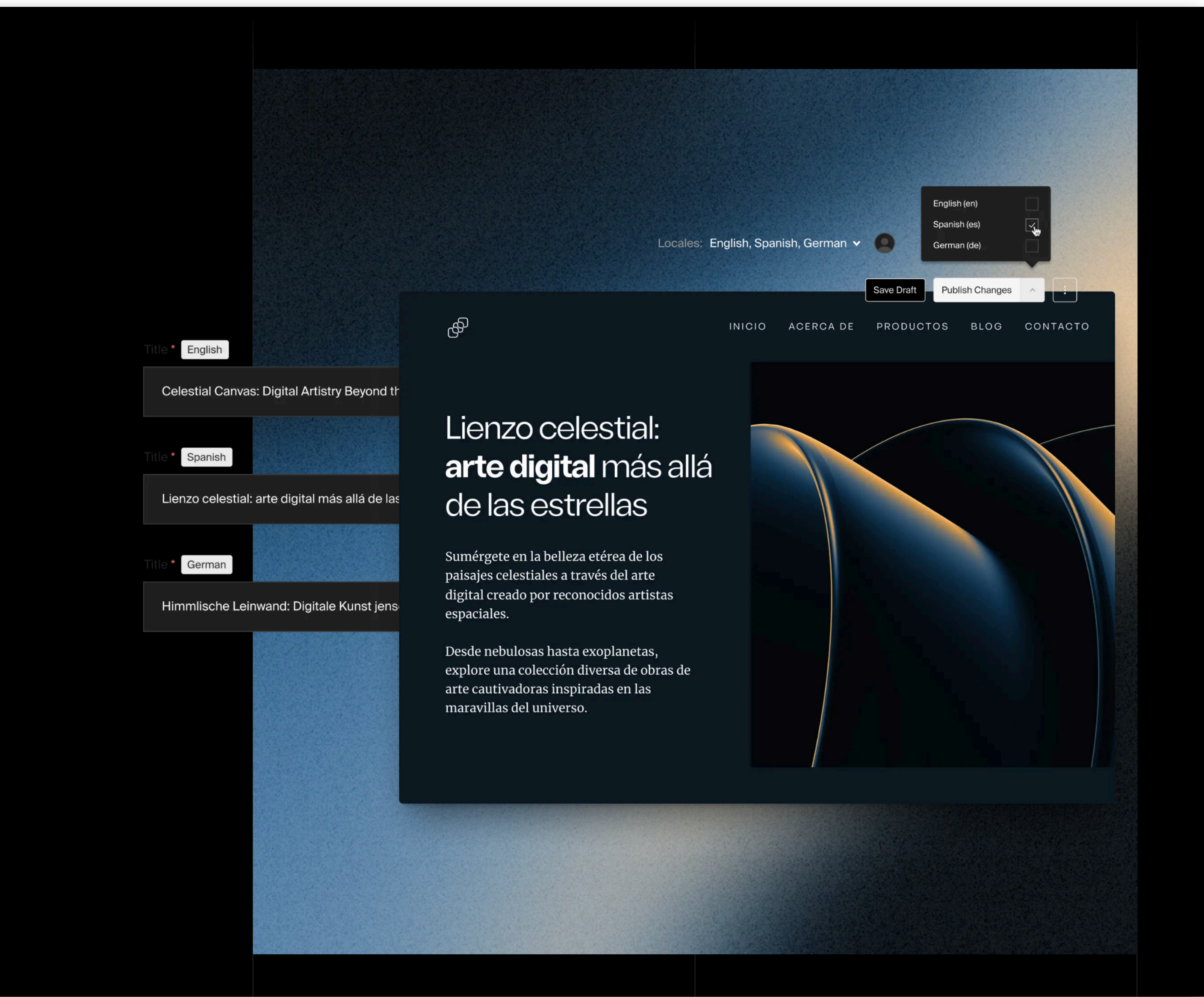
  const page = docs[0];

  return (
    <main>
      <h1>{page.title}</h1>
      <p>{page.intro}</p>
    </main>
  );
}
```

Localisation can be
enabled on a field
level in most
modern CMS's.

**Once the app is
configured, the
content is entered
by your CMS users.**

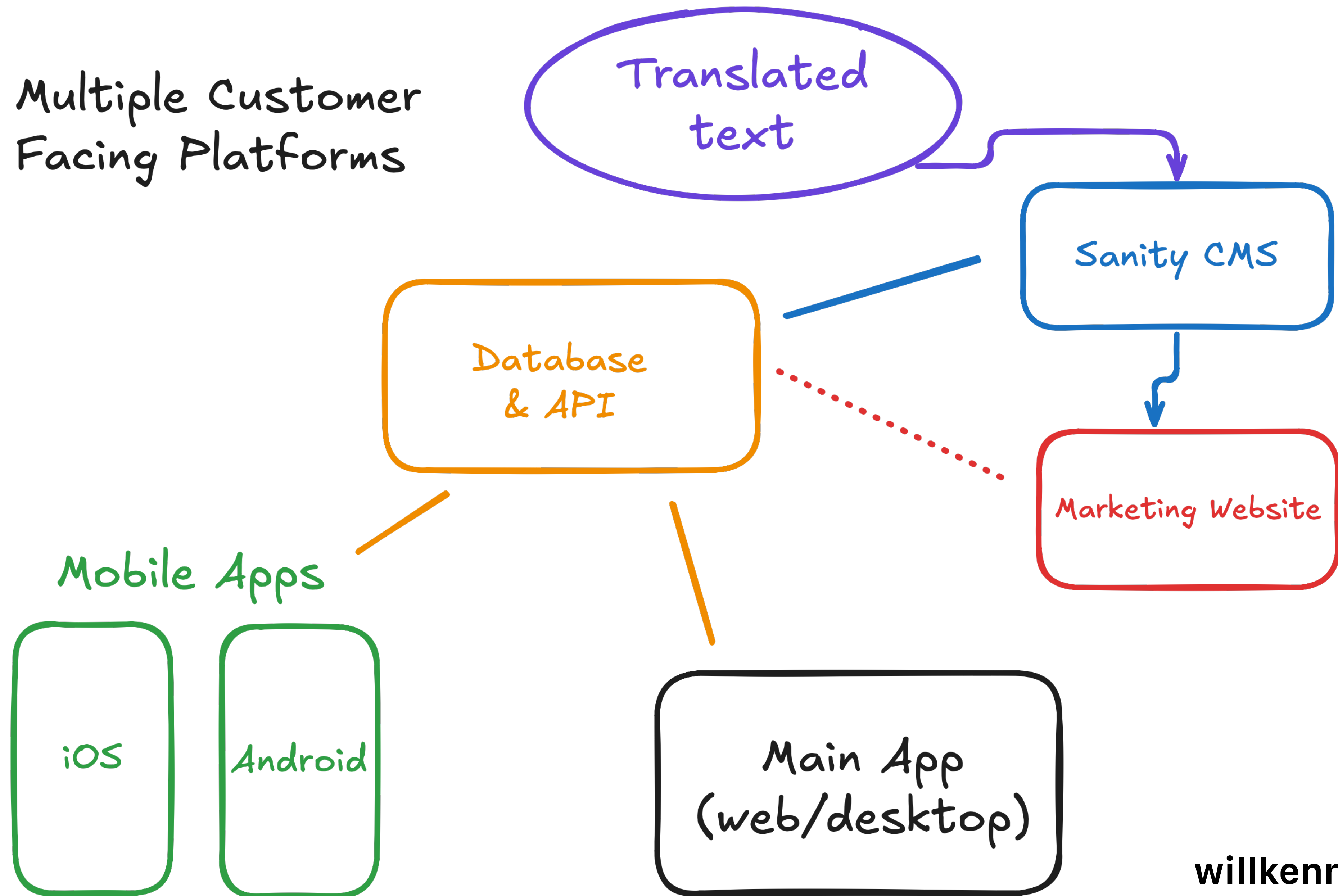
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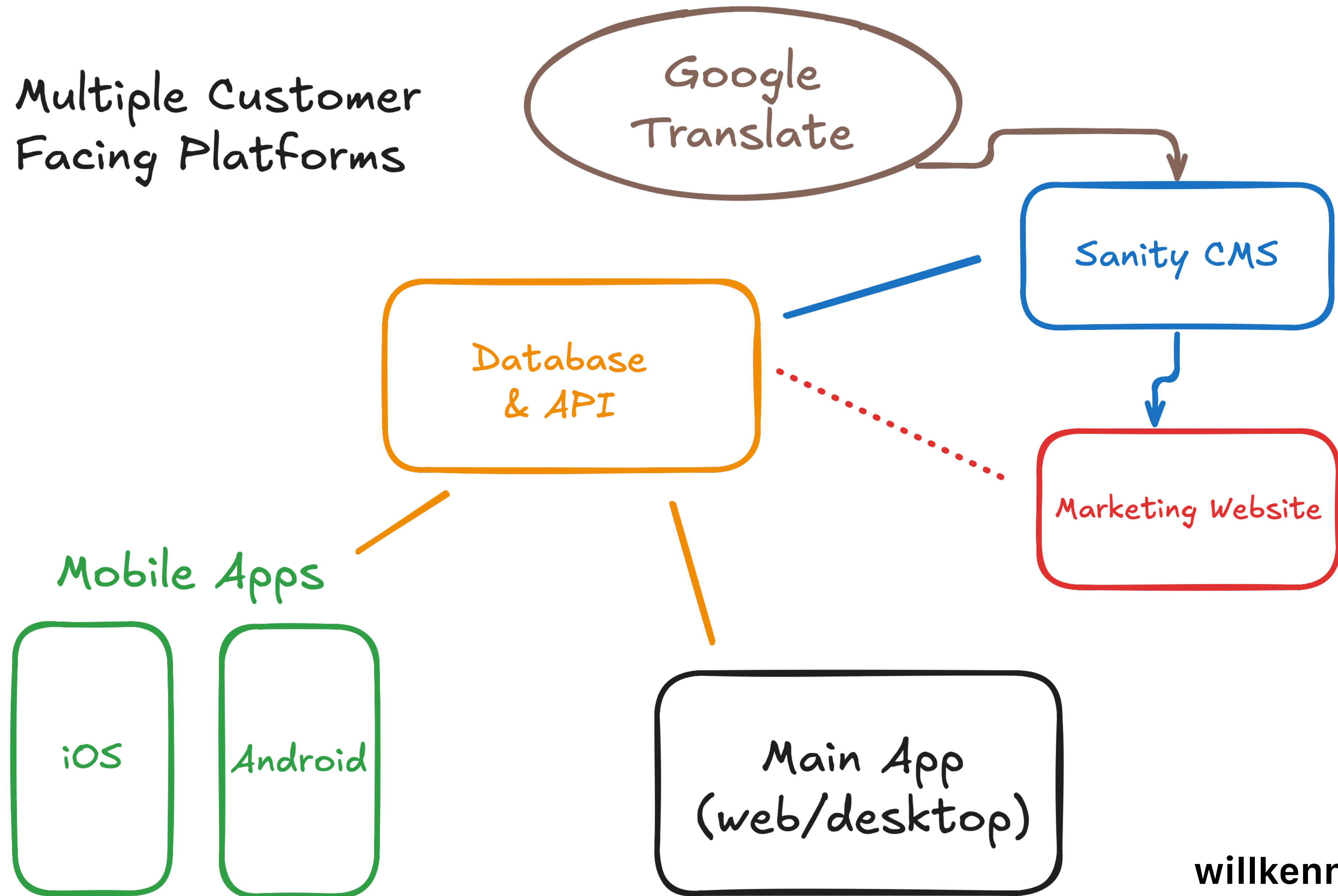
**Now it is left to
human error :)**

**Or you can
leave it to
computer error.**

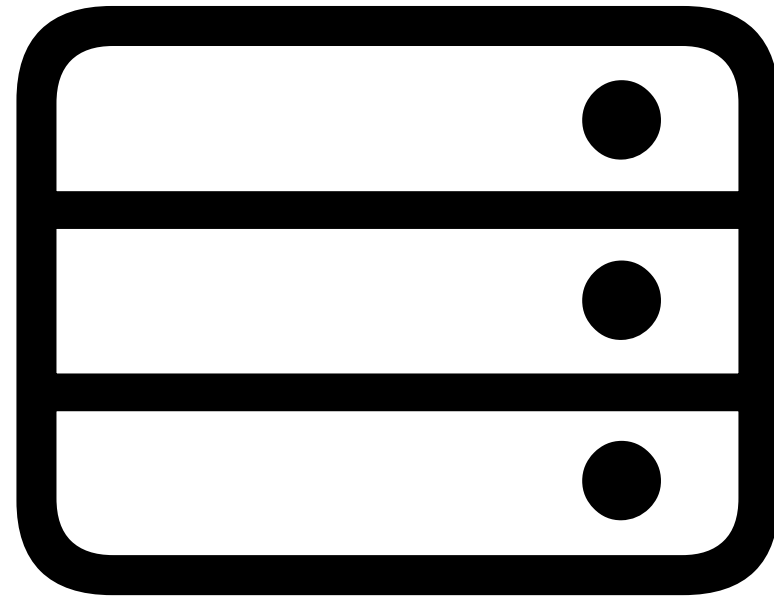
Multiple Customer Facing Platforms



Multiple Customer Facing Platforms



**If you take away
one thing from
today...**



1: Development Layer

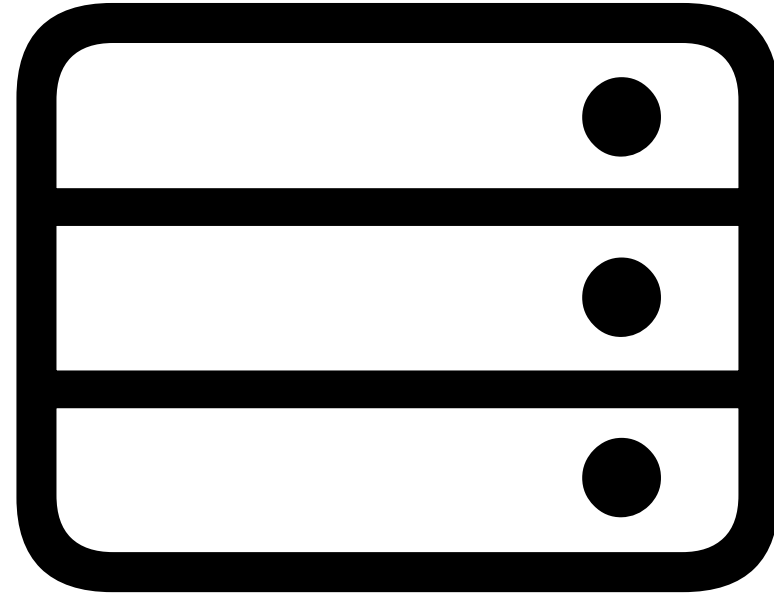
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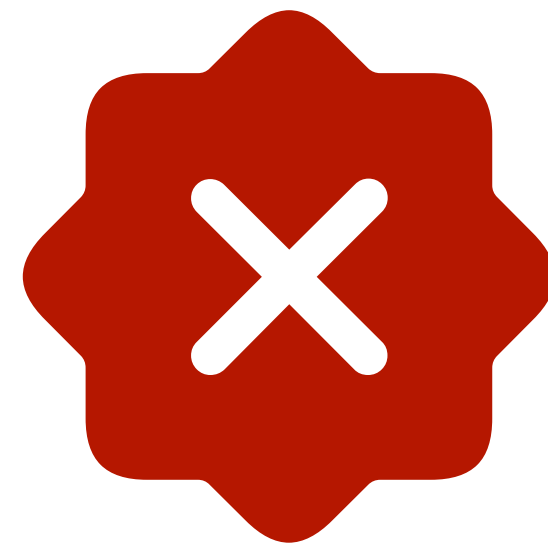
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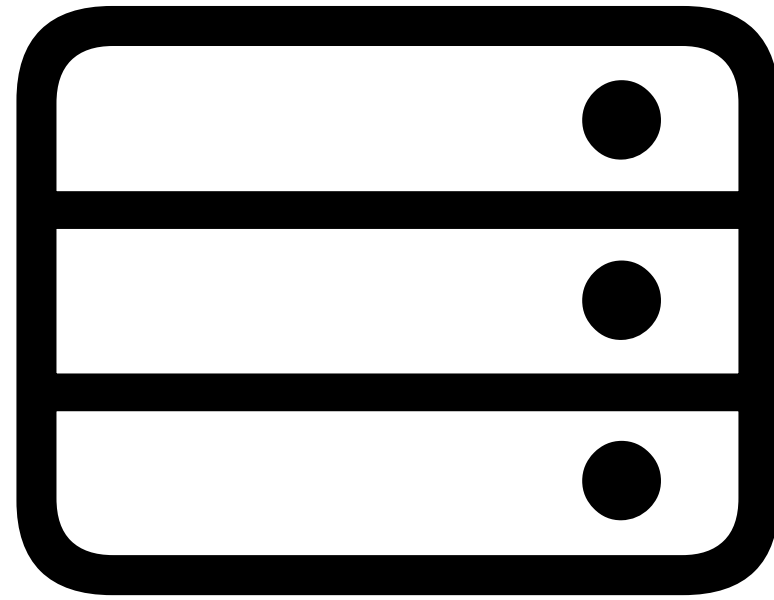
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 **Next.js**

 **Remix**

 **Astro**

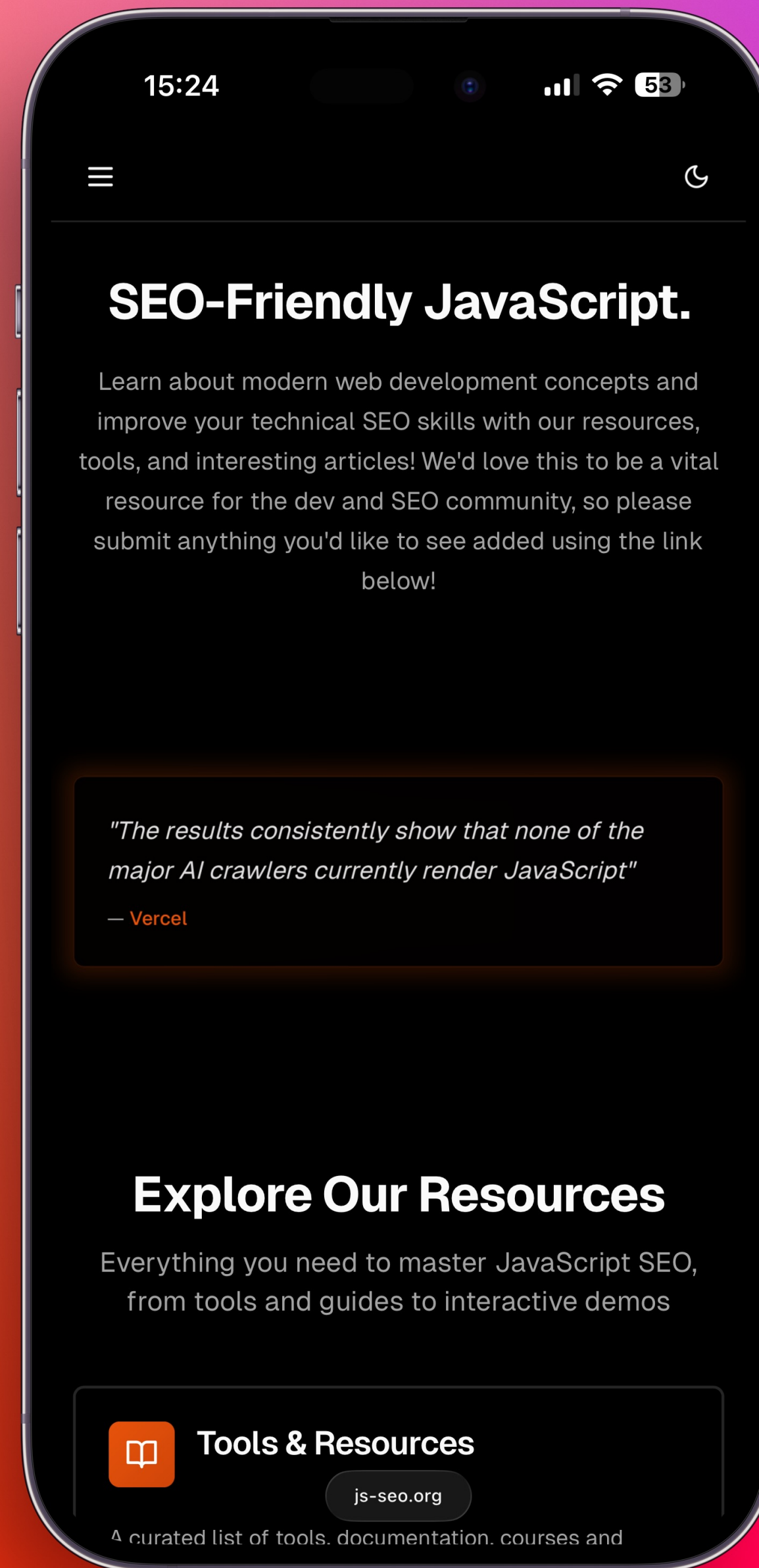
 **React**

 **Vue.js**

 **Angular**

Submit your JS resources or case studies!

js-seo.org



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Founder, Consultant

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