CMPE-273 Lab 3 Splitwise

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Introduction:

Problem Statement:

Mocking the popular bill splitting application "Splitwise" using a diverse technology stack. Splitwise is a mobile app and web platform that helps users share expenses with others. The technologies used in this project are as follows:

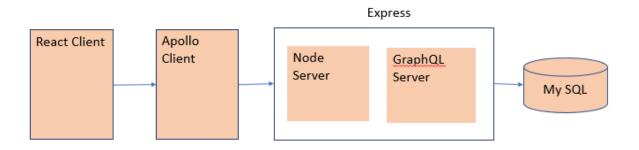
- React JS was used for frontend coding.
- Node was used as to implement the API layer etc.
- My SQL was used to implement the databases.
- GraphQL used instead of REST.

Functional Requirements/ Goals of the System covered:

- A new user would be able to sign up and will be redirected to his dashboard which shows a summary of his transactions (How much he owes, how much he is owed etc.)
- Existing users can log in and would be redirected to their respective dashboards.
- Form based validations have been implemented to check proper inputs
- The user can see a list of groups he is part of, he can also search within that list of groups if he wishes.
- The left navbar also contains links to the recent activity page where the user can view a history of who has added bills into the group.
- The same navbar also contains a link to the invite list page which displays a list of groups the user has been invited to. The user can accept the invitation, only after accepting the invitation will the group be visible in the users group list.
- The members list also changes based on the invite status.
- A member can create a group by selecting all the users registered in the app.
- A member can settle up the amount he is owed and the amount he owes. (Slightly buggy)
- A basic profile page is visible that gets the data from the database and displays the data stored in the backend.

System Design and Database Overview

- ReactJS makes get, post, put calls to express backend using routes.
- NodeJS receives the requests and performs MySQL queries to update the database.
- Session is assigned to a user when he signs up or logs in.
- MySQL database receives the requests from NodeJS and performs the operations to its tables.
- Backend Sends the response back to React JS to display.
- GraphQL was used instead of traditional REST API

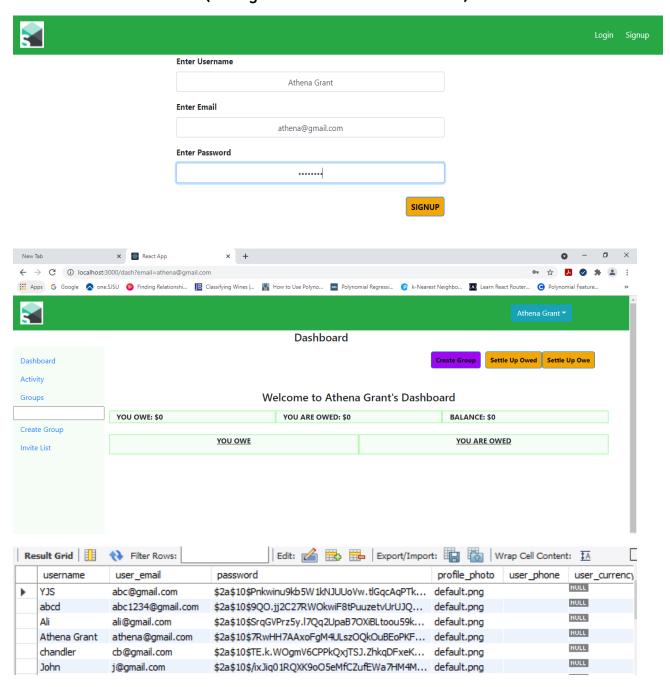


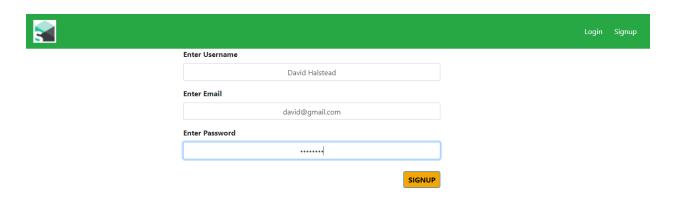
Database Schema:

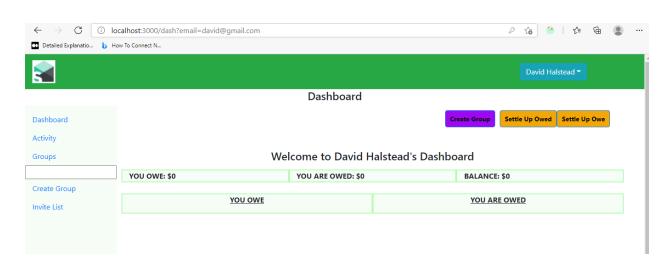
- users (stores user elated information like username, <u>email</u> etc.) **Email is used as primary key** and hence is used in all operations.
- groups (stores group name, group description ang group photo)
- user_group table (serves as link between user and group table) also stores the users invite status in various groups.
- Bill table (store bill related information, <u>bill id</u>, bill name, amount description etc.) primarily used in displaying recent activity.
- Transcation_table(used to store details of transactions and also keeps record of splits etc.)'

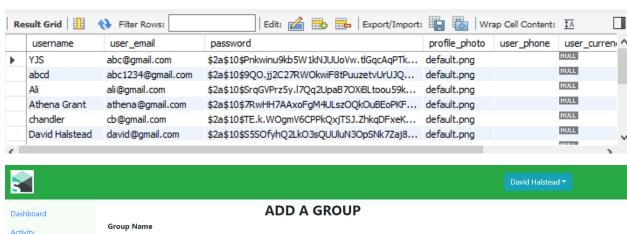
Basic operations using simple SQL Queries are mode to retrieve data as required.

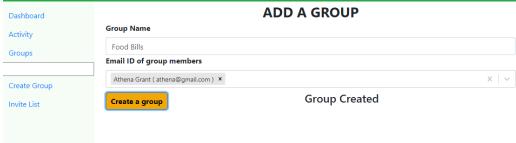
Screenshots of various workflows are added below Frontend Screenshots (Along with entries in database) :



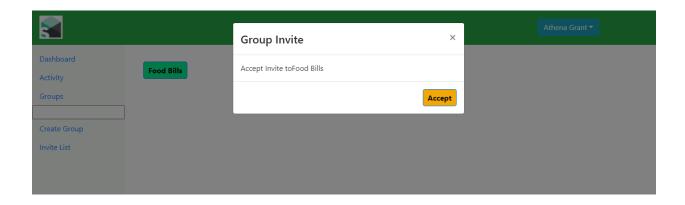


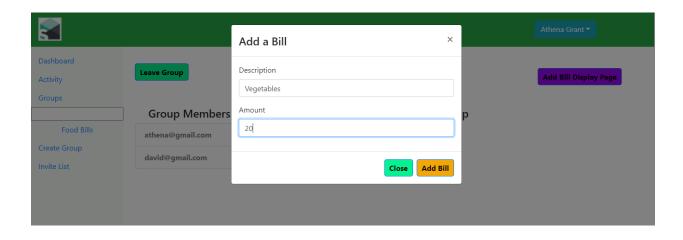














Screenshots of files with code:

Queries.js (Frontend)

```
JS server.js
                JS queries.js M X JS mutations.js
Frontend > src > GraphQL > JS queries.js > ...
       import { gql } from "@apollo/client";
  3
       const allUsersQuery = gql
         query allUser($email: String) {
           getdashboarddetails(email: $email) {
  6
             user email
             username
 11
 12
       const userDetailsQuery = gql
         query userDetails($user email: String) {
           getprofile(user_email: $user_email) {
             user email
             username
 17
       const fetchBillsQuery = gql
         query fetchBills($group: String) {
           fetchBills(group: $group) {
             created_by
             bill_amount
             bill_group
                    JS queries.js M X JS mutations.js
```

```
Frontend > src > GraphQL > JS queries.js > ...
  28
 31 const ActivityQuery = gql<sup>*</sup>

32 query Activity($email: String) {

33 Activity(email: $email) {
                  bill_amount
         const getInvitesQuery = gql`
            query getInvites($email: String) {
  getInvites(email: $email) {
                 group_list
 45
         export {
  47
            allUsersQuery,
            userDetailsQuery,
            fetchBillsQuery,
            ActivityQuery,
            getInvitesQuery,
         3
  53
```

Mutations.js (Frontend File)

```
JS server.js
                JS queries.js M
                                 JS mutations.js M X
Frontend > src > GraphQL > JS mutations.js > [∅] createGroupQuery
       import { gql } from "@apollo/client";
       const loginQuery = gql`
         mutation Login($email: String, $password: String) {
           Login(email: $email, password: $password) {
             user_email
       const signupQuery = gql`
 11
 12
         mutation Signup($username: String, $user_email: String, $password: String) {
           Signup(email: $user_email, password: $password, username: $username) {
             message
       const dashboardQuery = gql`
         mutation dashboard($email: String) {
           dashboard(email: $email) {
             message
       const AllMembersQuery = gql`
         mutation AllMembers($groupname: String) {
           AllMembers(groupname: $email) {
             user_email
```

```
JS server.js
                JS queries.js M
                                 JS mutations.js M X
Frontend > src > GraphQL > J5 mutations.js > [❷] createGroupQuery
       const AddBillQuery = gql`
         mutation AddBill($username: String, $user_email: String, $password: String) {
           AddBill(email: $email, password: $password, fullname: $fullname) {
             message
       const createGroupQuery = gql`
 44
         mutation createGroup(
           $user: String
           $groupName:String
           $members:List
           createGroup(user: $user, groupName: $groupName, members: $members) {
 49
             message
       const acceptInvitesQuery = gql^
 56
         mutation acceptInvites($user: String, $selectedgroup: String) {
           acceptInvites(
             user: $user
 59
             selectedgroup: $selectedgroup
             message
```

```
JS server.js
                JS queries.js M
                                  JS mutations.js M X
Frontend > src > GraphQL > J5 mutations.js > [❷] createGroupQuery
       const leaveGroupQuery = gql`
         mutation leaveGroup($user: String, $group: String) {
 67
           leaveGroup(user: $user, group: $group) {
 68
             message
 70
       const AmountQuery = gql`
         mutation amount($user: String) {
           amount(user: $user) {
             email
 78
             amt
       export {
         loginQuery,
 84
         signupQuery,
         dashboardQuery,
         AllMembersQuery,
         AddBillQuery,
         createGroupQuery,
         acceptInvitesQuery,
         leaveGroupQuery,
         AmountQuery,
       };
```

Screenshot of GraphQL Schema in backend:

```
JS server.js
          ×
               JS queries.js M
                                 JS mutations.js
Backend > JS server.js > ...
517
      const UserType = new GraphQLObjectType({
        name: "users",
        fields: () => ({
521
           username: { type: GraphQLString },
           user_email: { type: GraphQLString },
          password: { type: GraphQLString },
        }),
       });
       const BillType = new GraphQLObjectType({
         name: "bill table",
         fields: () => ({
           bill_id: { type: GraphQLString },
           bill_amount: { type: GraphQLInt },
          bill_desc: { type: GraphQLString },
          created_by: { type: GraphQLString },
           split_amount: { type: GraphQLInt },
          bill_group: { type: GraphQLString },
        }),
       });
      const GroupType = new GraphQLObjectType({
        name: "groups",
        fields: () => ({
           group_name: { type: GraphQLString },
544
          group_desc: { type: GraphQLString },
        }),
       });
546
```

```
JS queries.js M
JS server.js
           ×
                                 JS mutations.js
Backend > Js server.js > ...
546
      });
       const UserGroupType = new GraphQLObjectType({
         name: "user_group",
         fields: () => ({
           user_email: { type: GraphQLString },
           group_name: { type: GraphQLString },
           invite_status: { type: GraphQLInt },
       }),
       });
       const TransactionType = new GraphQLObjectType({
         name: "transaction_table",
         fields: () => ({
           transaction id: { type: GraphQLInt },
           sender: { type: GraphQLString },
           receiver: { type: GraphQLString },
           transaction_amount: { type: GraphQLInt },
           bill_group: { type: GraphQLString },
        }),
       });
       const Result = new GraphQLObjectType({
       name: "Result",
570
         fields: () => ({
571
           message: { type: GraphQLString },
572
       }),
       });
574
```

```
574
      const AmountResult = new GraphQLObjectType({
575
        name: "AmountResult",
576
        fields: () => ({
578
          email: { type: GraphQLString },
579
          amt: { type: GraphQLInt },
       }),
      });
      const GroupList = new GraphQLObjectType({
        name: "GroupList",
        fields: () => ({
          group list: { type: GraphQLList(GraphQLString) },
       }),
      });
```

GraphQL Backend implementation:

```
665
      const Mutation = new GraphQLObjectType({
        name: "Mutations",
        fields: {
          Signup: {
670
            type: Result,
671
            args: {
              username: { type: GraphQLString },
672
              user_email: { type: GraphQLString },
673
674
              password: { type: GraphQLString },
675
            resolve(parent, args) {
676
              return Signup(args)
                 .then((result) => {
678
                  return result;
679
                 })
                 .catch((err) => {
                  return err;
                 });
684
```

Screenshots of console.logs

After Signup of Athena Grant and David Halstead

```
[nodemon] starting `node server.js`
Server connected to port 3001
{
   username: 'Athena Grant',
   user_email: 'athena@gmail.com',
   password: 'test1234'
}
OkPacket {
   fieldCount: 0,
   affectedRows: 1,
   insertId: 0,
   serverStatus: 2,
   warningCount: 1,
   message: '',
   protocol41: true,
   changedRows: 0
}
```

```
{
  username: 'David Halstead ',
  user_email: 'david@gmail.com',
  password: 'test1234'
}
OkPacket {
  fieldCount: 0,
  affectedRows: 1,
  insertId: 0,
  serverStatus: 2,
  warningCount: 1,
  message: '',
  protocol41: true,
  changedRows: 0
}
```

Getting details of David Halstead

```
RowDataPacket {
   username: 'David Halstead ',
   user_email: 'david@gmail.com',
   password: '$2a$10$7nnt0aZAsDsLTaEH3rzJf.tJrFj06g01LJqm1q61iXJxhGKbIaVw2',
   profile_photo: 'default.png',
   user_phone: '',
   user_currency: null,
   user_time: null,
   user_language: null
}
```

Athena Grant after login console.log

```
This is result RowDataPacket {
   username: 'Athena Grant',
   user_email: 'athena@gmail.com',
   password: '$2a$10$UlPri.HXvchLAdUxKcpkY.s23ls15NeaVYXAap5no1VUcig2h6Hjq',
   profile_photo: 'default.png',
   user_phone: '',
   user_currency: null,
   user_time: null,
   user_language: null
}
```

Performance with GraphQL

Fetching data becomes much easier in GraphQL as multiple entities can be fetched in a single call and then used as and when required. Since the number of API calls are greatly reduced this improves speed over REST.

QUESTIONS:

1. How will you enable multi part data in GraphQL?

Using multi-part data in GraphQL is a pain point because GraphQL basically has only 4 Scalar Type support and those are String, Int, Float and Boolean. A plausible strategy to upload another data type like maybe an image would be: Making a different route which handles the file uploading and returns the path to the GraphQL Mutation to do necessary database transaction. Another strategy would be using some opensource library to enable multipart data.

2. Discuss the architecture for using multi part data in GraphQL without using any opens source library from git.

Taking the example of uploading images in the previous question.

I can think of two primary strategies to upload files through GraphQL

First Strategy would be encoding the image in Base64 and pass it as a string in mutation.

Second strategy would be: Making a different route which handles the file uploading and returns the path to the GraphQL Mutation to do necessary database transaction. Drawback for first strategy would be larger files would need to be handled as encoding increases file size. Second strategy has a drawback that GraphQL will have to wait for the file upload, impacting asynchronicity.

3. State any open source library for enabling multi part data transfer using GraphQL with sample code. Argue why do you think this library is a good fit?

Apollo-upload-server one of the libraries for file uploads available for GraphQL. It is a good fit as there are very few libraries currently offering this functionality. It also comes with a host of other features that can be used to work on multi part data.

```
import graphqlHTTP from 'express-graphql'
import { apolloUploadExpress } from 'apollo-upload-server'
import schema from './schema'
express()
   .use(
    '/graphql',
    apolloUploadExpress({ maxFileSize: 10000000, maxFiles: 10 }),
    graphqlHTTP({ schema })
    .listen(3000)
```

GIT COMMIT HISTORY

