

WebSocket-enabled Components with QueryAPI

In this article you'll learn how to create a NEAR component that gathers information from a [QueryAPI indexer](#) using WebSockets. In this example, the QueryAPI indexer monitors the widget activity on the blockchain, and the NEAR component gets that information using WebSockets.

info [QueryAPI](#) is a fully managed solution to build indexer functions, extract on-chain data, store it in a database, and be able to query it using GraphQL endpoints.

QueryAPI indexer

The [Widget Activity indexer](#) keeps track of any widget activity on thesocial.near smart contract. Whenever a Widget transaction is found, the data is stored in a Postgres database.

DB schema

The schema for the indexer's database is pretty simple:

```
CREATE
TABLE "widget_activity"
( "id"
SERIAL
NOT
NULL , "account_id"
VARCHAR
NOT
NULL , "widget_name"
VARCHAR
NOT
NULL , "block_height"
DECIMAL ( 58 ,
0 )
NOT
NULL , "receipt_id"
VARCHAR
NOT
NULL , "block_timestamp"
DECIMAL ( 20 ,
0 )
NOT
NULL , CONSTRAINT
"widgets_pkey"
PRIMARY
KEY
( "id" ) ) ;
```

CREATE

```
INDEX idx_widget_activity_block_timestamp ON widget_activity ( block_timestamp ) ;
```

Indexer logic

In the following code snippet, you can find the simple indexer logic that filters widget transactions from the social.near smart contract, and if it finds widget development activity, then it adds a record to the widget_activity table defined previously.

tip To learn more, check the complete source code of the [Widget Activity indexer](#) . // Add your code here const

```
SOCIAL_DB
```

```
=
```

```
"social.near" ;
```

```
const nearSocialWidgetTxS = block . actions ( ) . filter ( ( action )
```

```
=> action . receiverId
```

```
===
```

```
SOCIAL_DB ) . flatMap ( ( action )
```

```
=> action . operations . map ( ( operation )
```

```
=> operation [ "FunctionCall" ] ) . filter ( ( operation )
```

```
=> operation ?. methodName ===
```

```
"set" ) . map ( ( functionCallOperation )
```

```
=>
```

```
( { ... functionCallOperation , args :
```

```
base64decode ( functionCallOperation . args ) , receiptId : action . receiptId ,
```

```
// providing receiptId as we need it } ) ) . filter ( ( functionCall )
```

```
=>
```

```
{ const accountId =
```

```
Object . keys ( functionCall . args . data ) [ 0 ] ; return
```

```
Object . keys ( functionCall . args . data [ accountId ] ) . includes ( "widget" ) ; } ) ) ;
```

```
if
```

```
( nearSocialWidgetTxS . length
```

```
0 )
```

```
{ console . log ( "Found NEAR Widget Development Activity..." ) ; const blockHeight = block . blockHeight ; const  
blockTimestamp = block . header ( ) . timestampNanosec ; console . log ( nearSocialWidgetTxS ) ; await
```

```
Promise . all ( nearSocialWidgetTxS . map ( async
```

```
( widgetEditTx )
```

```
=>
```

```
{ const accountId =
```

```
Object . keys ( widgetEditTx . args . data ) [ 0 ] ; const widgetName =
```

```
Object . keys ( widgetEditTx . args . data [ accountId ] [ "widget" ] ) [ 0 ] ;
```

```
console . log ( ACCOUNT_ID: { accountId } ) ; console . log ( widgetName ) ; await
```

```
handleWidgetTx ( accountId , widgetName , blockHeight , blockTimestamp , widgetEditTx . receiptId ) ; console . log (  
widgetEditTx ) ; } ) ) ; }
```

This is the JS function that calls the GraphQL mutation `InsertWidgetActivity` and adds a record to the `widget_activity` table:

tip Learn more about [QueryAPI indexing functions](#) and how to build your own indexers. `async`

function

`handleWidgetTx (accountId , widgetName , blockHeight , blockTimestamp , receiptId)`

`{ console . log (accountId , blockHeight , blockTimestamp , receiptId) ; try`

`{ const mutationData =`

`{ activity :`

`{ account_id : accountId , widget_name : widgetName , block_height : blockHeight , block_timestamp : blockTimestamp ,`

`receipt_id : receiptId , } , } ; await context . graphql (mutation InsertWidgetActivity(activity:`

`roshaan_near_widget_activity_feed_widget_activity_insert_input = {}) { insert_roshaan_near_widget_activity_feed_widget_activity_one(object: activity) {`
`id } } , mutationData) ; }`

`catch`

`(e)`

`{ console . log (Could not add widget activity to DB, { e }) ; } }`

Using WebSockets

Once you have a QueryAPI indexer running, you can use WebSockets to get the data in your NEAR Component. You only need to create a `WebSocket` object pointing to the QueryAPI's GraphQL endpoint.

Setup

Here's a code snippet from the NEAR component that subscribes and processes any activity from the [Widget Activity indexer](#):

tip The code below is only a snippet. If you want the full source code to play around with the component, you can fork the [Widget Activity Feed source code](#) and build your own NEAR component.

`GRAPHQL_ENDPOINT`

`=`

`"near-queryapi.api.pagoda.co" ;`

`const`

`LIMIT`

`=`

`10 ; const accountId = props . accountId`

`||`

`"roshaan.near"`

`|| context . accountId ;`

`State . init ({ widgetActivities :`

`[] , widgetActivityCount :`

`0 , startWebSocketWidgetActivity :`

`null , initialFetch :`

`false , soundEffect : "https://bafybeic7uvzmhuwjficgctpleov5i43rteavwmktyyjruiwi346ntgja4a.ipfs.nftstorage.link/" , }) ;`

`const widgetActivitySubscription =`

`subscription IndexerQuery { roshaan_near_widget_activity_feed_widget_activity(order_by: {block_timestamp: desc} limit: { LIMIT }) { account_id`
`block_height block_timestamp id receipt_id widget_name } } ;`

```

const subscriptionWidgetActivity =
{ type :
"start" , id :
"widgetActivity" ,
// You can use any unique identifier payload :
{ operationName :
"IndexerQuery" , query : widgetActivitySubscription , variables :
{ } , } , } ; function
processWidgetActivity ( activity )
{ return
{
... activity } ; } function
startWebSocketWidgetActivity ( processWidgetActivities )
{ let ws =
State . get ( ) . ws_widgetActivity ;
if
( ws )
{ ws . close ( ) ; return ; }

```

WS

```

new
WebSocket ( wss:// { GRAPHQL_ENDPOINT } /v1/graphql ,
"graphql-ws" ) ;
ws . onopen
=
( )
=>
{ console . log ( Connection to WS has been established ) ; ws . send ( JSON . stringify ( { type :
"connection_init" , payload :
{ headers :
{ "Content-Type" :
"application/json" , "Hasura-Client-Name" :
"hasura-console" , "x-hasura-role" :
"roshaan_near" , } , lazy :
true , } , } ) ) ;
setTimeout ( ( )
=> ws . send ( JSON . stringify ( subscriptionWidgetActivity ) ) ,
50 ) ; } ;

```

```

ws . onclose
=
( )
=>
{ State . update ( {
ws_widgetActivity :
null
} ) ; console . log ( WS Connection has been closed ) ; } ;
ws . onmessage
=
( e )
=>
{ const data =
JSON . parse ( e . data ) ; console . log ( "received data" , data ) ; if
( data . type
===
"data"
&& data . id
===
"widgetActivity" )
{ processWidgetActivities ( data . payload . data ) ; } } ;
ws . onerror
=
( err )
=>
{ State . update ( {
ws_widgetActivity :
null
} ) ; console . log ( "WebSocket error" , err ) ; } ;
State . update ( {
ws_widgetActivity : ws } ) ; } info Pay attention to the subscriptionWidgetActivity JSON payload.

```

Processing

This is the JS function that process the incoming widget activities generated by the QueryAPI indexer, allowing the NEAR component to create a feed based on the blockchain's widget activity:

tip You can fork the [Widget Activity Feed source code](#) and build your own NEAR component. function

```

processWidgetActivities ( incoming_data )

{ let incoming_widgetActivities = incoming_data . roshaan_near_widget_activity_feed_widget_activity . flatMap (
processWidgetActivity ) ; const newActivities =

```

```

[ ... incoming_widgetActivities . filter ( ( activity )
=>
{ return
( state . widgetActivities . length
==
0
|| activity . block_timestamp
    state . widgetActivities [ 0 ] . block_timestamp ) ; } ) , ] ; const prevActivities = state . prevActivities
||
[ ] ; State . update ( {
widgetActivities :
[ ... newActivities ,
... prevActivities ]
} ) ; }
if
( state . ws_widgetActivity
===
undefined )
{ State . update ( { startWebSocketWidgetActivity : startWebSocketWidgetActivity , } ) ; state . startWebSocketWidgetActivity
( processWidgetActivities ) ; }

```

Rendering

Finally, rendering the activity feed on the NEAR component is straight-forward, by iterating through the `state.widgetActivities` map:

```

return
( < div
    < Title
    Widget
Activity
Feed { " " } < TextLink href = "https://near.org/dataplatform.near/widget/QueryApi.App"
    { " " } Powered
By
QueryAPI { " " } < / TextLink
    < / Title
    < RowContainer
    { state . widgetActivities . map ( ( activity , i )
=>
( < Card
    < div

```

```
< Widget src = "mob.near/widget/TimeAgo" props = { {  
blockHeight : activity . block_height  
} } /
```

```
{ " " } ago < / div
```

```
< CardBody
```

```
< div key = { i }
```

```
< Text bold
```

```
Widget
```

Name :

```
{ activity . widget_name } < / Text
```

```
< Text bold
```

```
Account
```

ID :

```
{ activity . account_id } < / Text
```

```
< / div
```

```
< / CardBody
```

```
< CardFooter
```

```
< TextLink href = { /#/near/widget/ComponentDetailsPage?src= { activity . account_id } /widget/ { activity . widget_name } }
```

```
View < / TextLink
```

```
< / CardFooter
```

```
< / Card
```

```
) ) } < / RowContainer
```

```
< / div
```

```
) ; Edit this page Last updated on Jan 9, 2024 by gagdiez Was this page helpful? Yes No
```

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