22. GraphQL Mutation - login w/ Fragments

#urql #graphql #graphql-codegen #fragment #mutation #frontend

Login mutation shape

· Login mutation looks like below, but we can make it more compact and readable by using fragments

```
mutation Login($usernameOrEmail: String!, $password: String!) {
    login(usernameOrEmail: $usernameOrEmail, password: $password) {
        errors {
            field
            message
        }
        user {
            id
            username
        }
    }
}
```

- Fragment is a GraphQL thing. The idea of fragments is quite simple.
- Here we implement the fragments based on ObjectTypes that are already defined in the server code:

 - User is an ObjectType defined in User.ts entity (7. Entity User.ts)
- We implement the following files:

/graphql/fragments/RegularError.graphql

```
fragment RegularError on FieldError {
  field
  message
}
```

/graphql/fragments/RegularUser.graphql/

```
fragment RegularUser on User {
  id
  username
}
```

• Use these two fragments to implement another fragment that combines them

/graphql/fragments/RegularUserResponse.graphql

```
fragment RegularUserResponse on UserResponse {
   errors {
      ...RegularError
   }
   user {
      ...RegularUser
   }
}
```

Add login mutation

• Now use the RegularUserResponse fragment to implement the Login mutation

/graphql/mutations/login.graphql

```
mutation Login($usernameOrEmail: String!, $password: String!) {
    login(usernameOrEmail: $usernameOrEmail, password: $password) {
        ...RegularUserResponse
    }
}
```

Run codegen to generate the TypeScript code for graphql

```
yarn gen
```

• Now we have the useLoginMutation() hook in generated/graphql.tsx that we can use

generated/graphql.tsx

```
export function useLoginMutation() {
   return Urql.useMutation<LoginMutation, LoginMutationVariables>(LoginDocument);
};
```