

FROM CLIENT TO SERVER: HOW TANSTACK START CLOSES THE GAP

AND ELIMINATES RUNTIME ERRORS AS WELL AS ACCELERATES DEVELOPMENT

Leipzig.js Usergroup

TODAY'S MISSION



GOAL: MODERNIZING MY PERSONAL BUDGET APP

- Track expenses and income
- Categorized transactions
- Waser authentication
- Charts and reports
- III PWA with offline support

Repository: github.com/nogo/budget

THE ETERNAL PROBLEM

FRONTEND SACKEND SYNCHRONIZATION

```
1 // backend/api/transactions.ts
 2 interface Transaction {
    id: number
    amount: number
    categoryId: string // Oops, wasn't this number?
    createdAt: Date // Or string?
 7 }
9 // frontend/types/transaction.ts
10 interface Transaction {
    id: string // 🔬 Mismatch!
11
    amount: number
12
    13
    created at: string // Different type!
14
15 }
16
17 // Result: * Runtime errors in production
```

THE ETERNAL PROBLEM

FRONTEND SACKEND SYNCHRONIZATION

```
1 // backend/api/transactions.ts
 2 interface Transaction {
    id: number
    amount: number
    categoryId: string // Oops, wasn't this number?
    createdAt: Date // Or string?
7 }
 9 // frontend/types/transaction.ts
10 interface Transaction {
    id: string // ₩ Mismatch!
11
     amount: number
12
     category id: number // 😱 Different naming!
13
     created at: string // 😱 Different type!
14
15 }
16
17 // Result: * Runtime errors in production
```

THE CLASSIC WORKFLOW **HOW WE'VE BEEN DOING IT**

- 1. Backend Developer: Creates API endpoint
- 2. **Documentation:** OpenAPI/Swagger (often outdated)
- 3. Frontend Developer: Guesses the data structure
- 4. **Testing:** Finds errors at runtime
- 5. Fix: Manual synchronization
- 6. Repeat: On every change 🗟





Time loss: ~30% of development time

WHAT I LOOKED AT

NEXT.JS APP ROUTER

```
// app/transactions/page.tsx
export default async function Page() {
  'use server' // 😵 Server Component
  const data = await db.query(...)
  return (
    <div>
      <Button onClick={handleClick}> {/* X Doesn't work! */}
       Click me
     </Button>
    </div>
```

Problem: Constant juggling between 'use client' and 'use server'

NEXT.JS: DIRECTIVE HELL

```
'use client' // Now I'm in the browser

import { ServerComponent } from './server' // X Doesn't work!

export function ClientComponent() {
  const handleSubmit = async () => {
    'use server' // X Not allowed here!
    await db.save(...)
  }

  return <form onSubmit={handleSubmit}>...</form>
}
```

- Too many mental models
- Unnatural separation
- Error-prone

THE DISCOVERY

TANSTACK START - A DIFFERENT APPROACH

"Client-First, Full-Stack Capable"

- **@ Philosophy:** The client is at the center
- Core Feature: End-to-end type safety
- Technology: Server Functions without directives
- DX: TypeScript handles the synchronization

WHAT IS TANSTACK START?

THE TECHNICAL FACTS

- Full-Stack Framework for React (and Solid)
- Built on: Vite + Nitro + TanStack Router
- Status: Beta (but production-ready)
- **USP:** Compile-Time Type Safety everywhere

```
// One file, two worlds - seamlessly connected
import { createServerFn } from '@tanstack/start'

const getTransactions = createServerFn()
   .handler(async () => {
    return await db.transaction.findMany() // Server
   })

// Client - TypeScript automatically knows the structure!
const transactions = await getTransactions()
```

THE TEAM BEHIND IT



TANNER LINSLEY

Founder & Visionary



MANUEL SCHILLER

Core Maintainer



SEAN CASSIERE

Router Expert



BIRK SKYUM

Start Contributor

THE TANSTACK PHILOSOPHY "COMPOSABILITY IS THE STRATEGY"

- 1. Framework-Agnostic: Core logic independent from UI
- 2. Headless UI: Logic without predefined components
- 3. Modular: Use only what you need

"UI frameworks are just rendering tools, not the basis of your app" — Tanner Linsley

SERVER FUNCTIONS DEEP DIVE THE POWERFUL FEATURE

```
1 // app/features/transactions.ts
 2 import { createServerFn } from '@tanstack/start'
 3 import { db } from './db'
 5 // Define server function
  export const createTransaction = createServerFn({ method: 'POST'})
     .validator(CreateTemplateSchema)
     .handler(async (data: { amount: number; categoryId: number }) => {
       // This code runs ONLY on the server
       const transaction = await db.transaction.create({
10
         data
11
    })
12
       return transaction
13
14
     })
```

CLIENT-SIDE: TYPE SAFETY

```
1 // app/components/transaction-form.tsx
   import { createTransaction } from '~/service/transactions'
 3
   export function TransactionForm() {
     const handleSubmit = async (e: FormEvent) => {
       // TypeScript knows EXACTLY the parameters and return types!
       const result = await createTransaction({
         amount: 100,
         categoryId: 1
         // typo: "test" X TypeScript Error at compile-time!
10
       })
11
12
       // result is fully typed
13
       console.log(result.id, result.createdAt)
14
15
16
     return <form onSubmit={handleSubmit}>...</form>
17
```

No manual typing. No API documentation. It just works.

ROUTING WITH TYPE SAFETY

ERRORS AT COMPILE-TIME INSTEAD OF RUNTIME

```
1 // app/routes/transactions.$id.tsx
 2 import { createFileRoute } from '@tanstack/react-router'
 3
   export const Route = createFileRoute('/transactions/$id')({
     loader: async ({ params }) => {
       // params.id is automatically string and required!
       return await getTransaction(params.id)
 8
     },
     component: TransactionDetail
10 })
11
12 // Somewhere else in the code:
13 <Link to="/transactions/$id" params={{ id: 123 }}>
   {/* X TypeScript Error: id must be string */}
15 </Link>
```

ROUTING WITH TYPE SAFETY

ERRORS AT COMPILE-TIME INSTEAD OF RUNTIME

```
1 // app/routes/transactions.$id.tsx
 2 import { createFileRoute } from '@tanstack/react-router'
 3
 4 export const Route = createFileRoute('/transactions/$id')({
     loader: async ({ params }) => {
       // params.id is automatically string and required!
       return await getTransaction(params.id)
 8
     component: TransactionDetail
10 })
11
12 // Somewhere else in the code:
13 <Link to="/transactions/$id" params={{ id: 123 }}>
   {/* X TypeScript Error: id must be string */}
15 </Link>
```

STREAMING SSR

PERFORMANCE WITHOUT COMPROMISES

```
1 export const Route = createFileRoute('/dashboard')({
     loader: async () => {
       // Critical data - load immediately
       const user = await getUser()
     // Slow data - stream it
       const analyticsPromise = getAnalytics() // Don't await!
       return {
10
         user,
         analytics: defer(analyticsPromise) // Will be streamed
11
12
13
14 })
```

Result: First Paint in <100ms, rest loads after

STREAMING SSR

PERFORMANCE WITHOUT COMPROMISES

```
1 export const Route = createFileRoute('/dashboard')({
     loader: async () => {
     // Critical data - load immediately
     const user = await getUser()
       // Slow data - stream it
       const analyticsPromise = getAnalytics() // Don't await!
       return {
10
         user,
         analytics: defer(analyticsPromise) // Will be streamed
11
12
13
14 })
```

Result: First Paint in <100ms, rest loads after

STREAMING SSR

PERFORMANCE WITHOUT COMPROMISES

```
1 export const Route = createFileRoute('/dashboard')({
     loader: async () => {
     // Critical data - load immediately
     const user = await getUser()
     // Slow data - stream it
       const analyticsPromise = getAnalytics() // Don't await!
       return {
10
         user,
         analytics: defer(analyticsPromise) // Will be streamed
11
12
14 })
```

Result: First Paint in <100ms, rest loads after

ISOMORPHIC LOADERS

ONE CODE, TWO WORLDS

```
const Route = createFileRoute('/transactions')({
  loader: async () => {
    // This code runs:
    // 1. On the server on first load (SSR)
    // 2. On the client during navigation (SPA)
    // Automatically optimized, no double fetching!
    return await getTransactions()
  }
})
```

COMPARISON WITH NEXT.JS:

- getServerSideProps (server only)
- useEffect + fetch (client only)
- Duplicate logic, duplicate error sources

TRADITIONAL ARCHITECTURE

```
frontend/
— api/
— client.ts
— types/
— transaction.ts
— category.ts
— hooks/
— useTransactions.ts
```

```
backend/
— routes/
— transactions.js
— categories.js
— models/
— ...
— db/
— queries.js
```

PROBLEMS:

- Manually synchronize types
- Maintain API client
- Errors only at runtime

A UNIFIED CODEBASE

One project. One type definition. Zero synchronization.

CODE EXAMPLE: TRANSACTION FEATURE

```
1 // app/features/transactions.ts
 2 import { createServerFn } from '@tanstack/start'
   import { prisma } from '~/db'
   export const getTransactions = createServerFn()
     .handler(async () => {
       return prisma.transaction.findMany({
         include: { category: true },
         orderBy: { date: 'desc' }
      })
10
     })
11
12
   export const createTransaction = createServerFn({ method: 'POST' })
     .middleware([userRequiredMiddleware])
14
     .validator(TransactionSchema)
15
     .handler(async ({ data: transactionData }) => {
16
       // Validation, auth check, etc.
17
```

CODE EXAMPLE: TRANSACTION FEATURE

```
1 // app/features/transactions.ts
 2 import { createServerFn } from '@tanstack/start'
   import { prisma } from '~/db'
   export const getTransactions = createServerFn()
     .handler(async () => {
       return prisma.transaction.findMany({
         include: { category: true },
         orderBy: { date: 'desc' }
       })
10
     })
11
12
   export const createTransaction = createServerFn({ method: 'POST' })
     .middleware([userRequiredMiddleware])
14
     .validator(TransactionSchema)
15
     .handler(async ({ data: transactionData }) => {
16
       // Validation, auth check, etc.
17
```

CODE EXAMPLE: TRANSACTION FEATURE

```
1 // app/features/transactions.ts
 2 import { createServerFn } from '@tanstack/start'
   import { prisma } from '~/db'
   export const getTransactions = createServerFn()
     .handler(async () => {
       return prisma.transaction.findMany({
         include: { category: true },
         orderBy: { date: 'desc' }
      })
10
     })
11
12
   export const createTransaction = createServerFn({ method: 'POST' })
     .middleware([userRequiredMiddleware])
14
     .validator(TransactionSchema)
15
     .handler(async ({ data: transactionData }) => {
16
       // Validation, auth check, etc.
17
```

THE ROUTE IMPLEMENTATION

```
1 // app/routes/transactions.tsx
 2 import { createFileRoute, useLoaderData } from '@tanstack/react-router'
   import { getTransactions, createTransaction } from '~/features/transactions'
   export const Route = createFileRoute('/transactions')({
     loader: () => getTransactions(),
     component: TransactionsPage
 8
   })
   function TransactionsPage() {
     const transactions = Route.useLoaderData()
11
     // transactions is fully typed!
12
13
     const handleCreate = async (data: FormData) => {
14
       await createTransaction({...})
15
       // Automatic revalidation after mutation
16
17
```

THE ROUTE IMPLEMENTATION

```
1 // app/routes/transactions.tsx
   import { createFileRoute, useLoaderData } from '@tanstack/react-router'
   import { getTransactions, createTransaction } from '~/features/transactions'
   export const Route = createFileRoute('/transactions')({
     loader: () => getTransactions(),
     component: TransactionsPage
 8
  })
   function TransactionsPage() {
     const transactions = Route.useLoaderData()
11
     // transactions is fully typed!
12
13
     const handleCreate = async (data: FormData) => {
14
       await createTransaction({...})
15
       // Automatic revalidation after mutation
16
17
```

THE ROUTE IMPLEMENTATION

```
1 // app/routes/transactions.tsx
   import { createFileRoute, useLoaderData } from '@tanstack/react-router'
   import { getTransactions, createTransaction } from '~/features/transactions'
   export const Route = createFileRoute('/transactions')({
     loader: () => getTransactions(),
     component: TransactionsPage
 8 })
10 function TransactionsPage() {
     const transactions = Route.useLoaderData()
11
12
     // transactions is fully typed!
13
     const handleCreate = async (data: FormData) => {
14
       await createTransaction({...})
15
       // Automatic revalidation after mutation
16
17
```

BENEFITS IN PRACTICE WHAT HAS IMPROVED?

Before After with TanStack Start

2 codebases 1 monorepo

Manual type sync Automatic types

Runtime errors Compile-time errors

API documentation Code is documentation

Complex state sync Built-in caching



Development time: -40% for new features

TANSTACK QUERY INTEGRATION

THE PERFECT DUO

```
// Server Function
const updateTransaction = createServerFn({ method: 'POST' })
  .validator(UpdateSchema)
  .handler(async ({ data }) => {
    return prisma.transaction.update({...})
  })
// Client with TanStack Query
const mutation = useMutation({
  mutationFn: updateTransaction,
  onSuccess: () => {
    queryClient.invalidateQueries({ queryKey: ['transactions'] })
```

Optimistic updates, caching, retry - all built-in!

TRADE-OFFS & LIMITATIONS NOTHING IS PERFECT



ADVANTAGES:

- Unbeatable type safety
- Fantastic DX
- High flexibility
- Streaming SSR



DISADVANTAGES:

- Beta status Breaking changes possible
- Smaller community than Next.js/Remix
- Fewer tutorials/ examples available

LIVE DEMO

GETTING STARTED FIRST PROJECT IN 5 MINUTES

```
# Create project
npx create-start-app@latest my-app
# Install dependencies
cd my-app && bun install
# Development server
bun run dev
```

STARTER TEMPLATES:

- basic Minimal setup
- kitchen-sink All features

RESOURCES & COMMUNITY WHERE TO LEARN MORE



- tanstack.com/start
- Excellent guides & API docs

KEY TAKEAWAYS WHAT YOU SHOULD REMEMBER

- 1. Type Safety Matters Find errors at compile-time
- 2. Client-First ≠ Client-Only Best of both worlds
- 3. Server Functions The future of full-stack DX
- 4. Beta doesn't mean unstable Production-ready with caution
- 5. The right choice Not every tool for every problem

"The best framework is the one that solves YOUR problems"

QUESTIONS?

LET'S DISCUSS!



DANILO KÜHN

I'm a developer

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!



Happy Coding with TanStack