

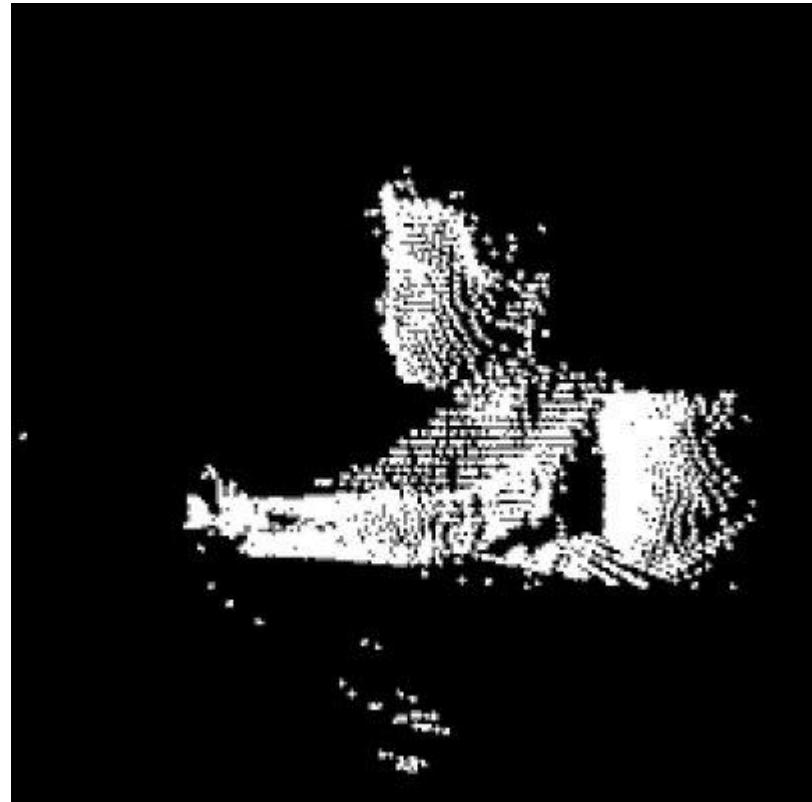
Hono + SvelteKit で 楽々型安全！

08/12/23 Svelte Japan Online Meetup
@ryoppippi



About me

- [@ryoppippi](#)
- フリーランス & 博士学生
- 2021年からSvelte大好きおじさん
- Webやったり、機械学習のPoC回してたりする
- この1年いくつかSvelteKit案件回しました
- Runeアツイ～
- Neovim使いです！Neovimはいいぞ！



Zenn書いてます



🌶 IMHO 🌶 - Rich Harris on frameworks, the web, and the edge.

2023/04/26に公開

この記事はSvelte/Sveltekitの作者であるRich Harris氏による講演「🌶 IMHO 🌶」を翻訳したものです。

この記事の作成には、Whisperによる書き起こし、DeepLおよびChatGPTによる翻訳を補助的に使用しています。

また、本文中には適宜訳注を入れています。

この場を借りて、翻訳を許可していただいたRich氏、またこの翻訳をきめ細かくレビューしていただいたtomoam氏、英文解釈の相談に乗っていただいたshamokit氏へ感謝を表明したいと思



ryoppippi

バックを贈る

バックを贈るとは？

目次

- はじめに [Introduction]
- フレームワークは問題ない [Your



注意:この話はSvelteKit 2.0で
状況が変わる可能性があります

注意:このスライドでは
Svelte5を多用しています

おさらい: SvelteKitって何？

SVELTE KIT

効率的で無駄のない、研ぎ澄まされた Web 開発

ドキュメントを読む

高速

Svelte と Vite を使用しており、あらゆる部分にその速さが組み込まれています: 高速なセットアップ、高速な開発、高速なビルド、高速なページロード、高速なナビゲーション。

楽しい

もうこれ以上、バンドラーのコンフイグやルーティング、SSR、CSP、TypeScript、デプロイの設定、その他全ての退屈な作業に時間を費やすことはありません。コーディングに喜びをもたらすためのツールを提供します。

柔軟

SPA? MPA? SSR? SSG? 全て対応しています。SvelteKit は、構築しようとしているものが何であれ、それを実現するためのツールを提供します。そして、JavaScript が動作するすべての環境で動作します。

おさらい: SvelteKitのデータの流れ

```
vim ~/p/sveltekit5
```

```
src > routes > about > +page.svelte
1 <script>
2 | const { data } = $props();
3 |
4 | const { message, detail } = data;
5 </script>
6
7 <div>{message}</div>
8
9 {#if detail}
10 <div>{detail.title}</div>
11 <div>{detail.description}</div>
12 {/if}
```

```
src > routes > about > +page.server.ts
1 export const load = async () => {
2   return {
3     message: 1234567890,
4     detail: {
5       title: 'About',
6       description: 'Cool'
7     }
8   };
9 }
10
11
```

SvelteKitの型安全の話

SvelteKit + 型安全

- SvelteKitはfile base routing等規約で設計をガチガチに縛っている
- その制約の結果、ファイル間で型安全が自動的に保たれている
 - Devサーバが型生成を頑張っている
- SSRの型安全完璧/開発体験最強

Zero-effort type safety

More convenience and correctness, less boilerplate

SIMON HOLTHAUSEN MAR 9 2023

ON THIS PAGE

By sprinkling type annotations into your SvelteKit apps, you can get full type safety across network – the `data` in your page has a type that's inferred from the return values of the `load` functions that generated that data, without you having to explicitly declare anything. It's one of those things that you come to wonder how you ever lived without.

But what if we didn't even need the annotations? Since `load` and `data` are part of the framework, can't the framework type them for us? This is, after all, what computers are for – doing the boring bits so we can focus on the creative stuff.

As of today, yes: it can.



A screenshot of a code editor showing a file named `page.svelte`. The code contains a `load` function that imports a `database` module and returns a `post` object. The `post` object has properties `title` and `content`. To the right of the code, a tooltip shows the inferred type for `post` as `(property) post: { title: string; content: string; }`. The code editor interface includes tabs for `index.svelte`, `index.html`, and `index.js`.

```
1 import { database } from './database.server';
2
3 export async function load(event) {
4   return {
5     post: database.getPost(event.params.slug)
6   };
7 }
8
```

```
1 <script lang="ts">
2 | export let data;
3 </script>
4
5 <h1>{data}</h1>
(property) post: { * @post
  title: string;
  content: string;
}
```

vim ~/p/sveltekit5

```
↳ +page.svelte          fish
src > routes > about > +page.svelte > AA const
1 <script>
2   | const { data } = $props();
3   |
4   > | const { message, detail } = data;
5   </script> -→ <script>
6   |
7   > #if detail
8   > | <div>{detail.title}</div>
9   > | <div>{detail.description}</div>
10  {/if}

<> a... > TS+... > {} e... > ↵ c... > ⌂ l... > f a... > {} r... > [ ]m... > , 1...
1 export const load = async () => {
2   return {
3     message: '1234567890',
4     detail: {
5       title: 'About',
6       description: 'This is the about page'
7     }
8   };
9 }; → export const load = async () => {

"~/playgroud/sveltekit5/src/routes/about/+page.server.ts" 9L, 152B written
① Info efm format on save
⊗ Error 1 change; before #2 4 seconds ago
```

だけど....

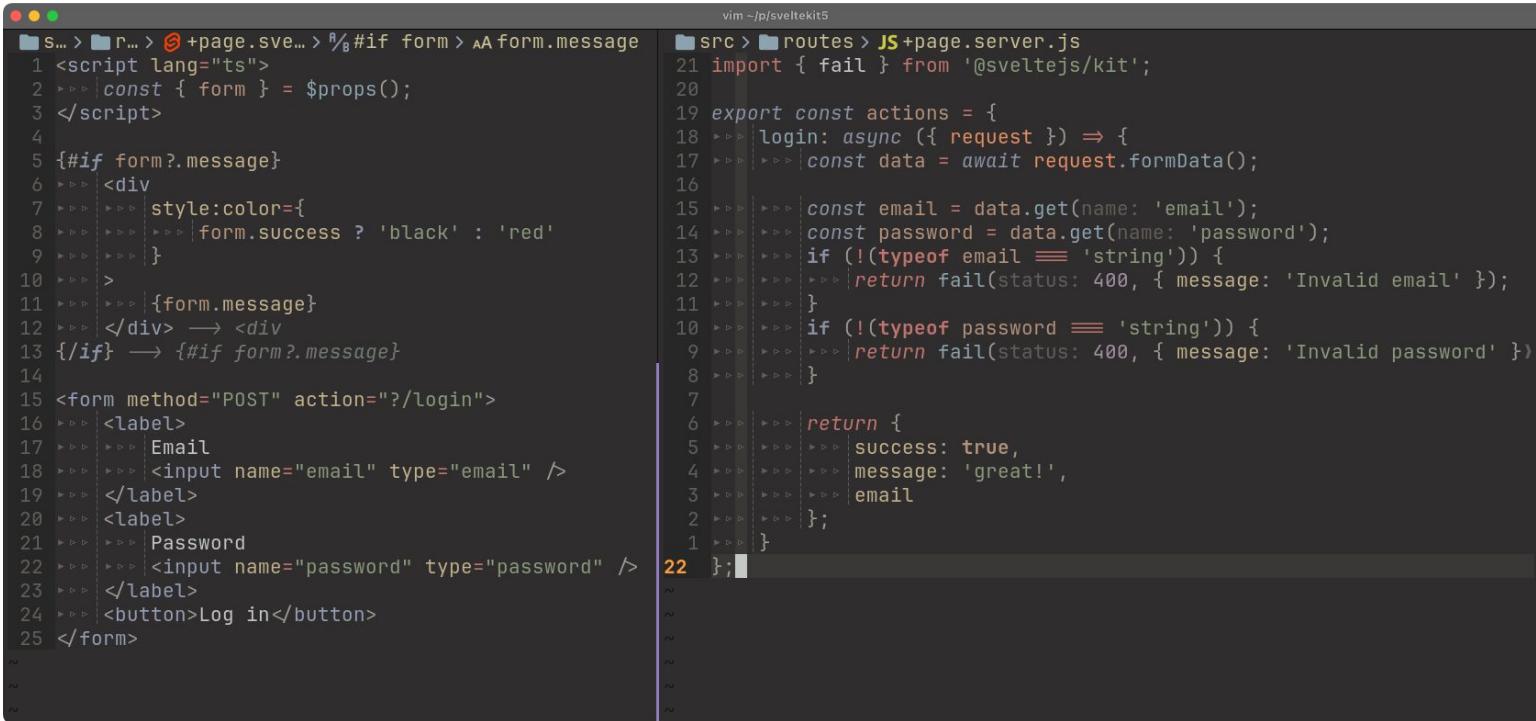
標準では型安全じゃない部分もあります

- Form Action
- API Endpoint

標準では型安全じゃない部分もあります

- Form Action
- API Endpoint

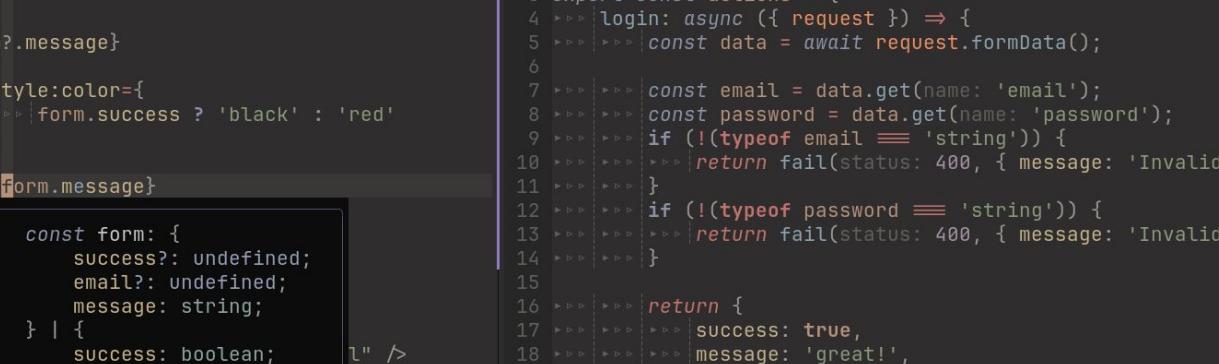
Form Action



```
S... > r... > +page.sve... > %#if form > AA form.message
1 <script lang="ts">
2 const { form } = $props();
3 </script>
4
5 {#if form?.message}
6 <div
7 style:color={form.success ? 'black' : 'red'}
8 >
9 {form.message}
10 </div> —> <div
11 {#if form?.message}
12 &gt;
13 {/if} —> {#if form?.message}
14 &gt;
15 <form method="POST" action="/login">
16 <label>
17 Email
18 <input name="email" type="email" />
19 </label>
20 <label>
21 Password
22 <input name="password" type="password" />
23 </label>
24 <button>Log in</button>
25 </form>
~
```

```
src > routes > JS +page.server.js
21 import { fail } from '@sveltejs/kit';
20
19 export const actions = {
18 login: async ({ request }) => {
17 const data = await request.formData();
16
15 const email = data.get(name: 'email');
14 const password = data.get(name: 'password');
13 if (!(typeof email === 'string')) {
12 return fail(status: 400, { message: 'Invalid email' });
11 }
10 if (!(typeof password === 'string')) {
9 return fail(status: 400, { message: 'Invalid password' });
8 }
7
6 return {
5 success: true,
4 message: 'great!',
3 email
2 };
1
22 };
```

Form Action



```
vim -p/sveltekit
```

```
src > routes > JS +page.server.js
1 import { fail } from '@sveltejs/kit';
2
3 export const actions = {
4   login: async ({ request }) => {
5     const data = await request.formData();
6
7     const email = data.get(name: 'email');
8     const password = data.get(name: 'password');
9     if (!(typeof email === 'string')) {
10       return fail(status: 400, { message: 'Invalid email' });
11     }
12     if (!(typeof password === 'string')) {
13       return fail(status: 400, { message: 'Invalid password' });
14     }
15
16     return {
17       success: true,
18       message: 'great!',
19       email
20     };
21   }
22 };

S... > r... > ⚡+page.svelte > ↵#if form > AA form.message
10 <script lang="ts">
9   const { form } = $props();
8 </script>
7
6 {#if form?.message}
5   <div
4     style:color={
3       form.success ? 'black' : 'red'
2     }
1   >
11   <div>{form.message}</div>
10   </div>
9   {/if} --
8     const form: {
7       success?: undefined;
6       email?: undefined;
5       message: string;
4     } | {
3       success: boolean;
2       message: string;
1       email: string;
0     }
11   <input type="text" name="email" />
10   <input type="password" name="password" />
9   <label>Log in</button>
8 </form>
```

Form Action

- 戻り値は型安全だが、引数が型安全じゃない
- Superforms等のライブラリに頼れば型安全になる
 - 詳しくは KenjiroKubotaさんの発表参照

標準では型安全じゃない部分もあります

- Form Action
- API Endpoint

Endpointって何？

- Rest APIが作れるやつ
- GETとか POSTとかを作れる
- src/route/.../+server.js で定義できる

```
src > routes > api > JS+server.js
21 import { error, json } from '@sveltejs/kit';
20
19 export const POST = async ({ request, cookies }) => {
18 >>> const session = cookies.get(name: 'session');
17 >>> if (session == null) {
16 >>> >>> throw error(status: 401, body: 'Unauthorized');
15 >>>
14
13 >>> const jsonData = await request.json();
12 >>> const { date } = jsonData;
11
10 >>> return json({
9 >>> >>> message: `Your date is ${date}`
8 >>> });
7 };
6
5 export const GET = async () => {
4 >>> const date = new Date();
3 >>> return json({
2 >>> >>> message: `Server time is ${date}`
1 >>> });
22 };
```

そもそもなぜEndpointを使いたいのか

- 簡単なアプリケーションであれば page load関数とformを駆使すればいいと思う
- ある程度規模が大きくなると APIを整備した方が見通しが良くなる (BFFを立てたりしますよね？)

Endpointが型安全 ではない(トテモツライ)

- 何一つ型安全でない
 - Path
 - Method
 - 引数
 - 戻り値
- 色々PRはあるけど後回しになってる
- SvelteKitに頼らずに作りたい

```
vim ~/p/sveltekit5
src > routes > api > JS+server.js
1 import { error, json } from '@sveltejs/kit';
2
3 export const POST = async ({ request }) => {
4   const jsonData = await request.json();
5   const { date } = jsonData;
6
7   if (date == null) throw error(400, 'Invalid date');
8
9   const dateObject = new Date(date);
10
11   return json({
12     greeting: `Hello, ${dateObject.toLocaleDateString()}`,
13   });
14 }

src > routes > +page.svelte
1 <script lang="ts">
2   type Data = {
3     greeting: string;
4   };
5
6   let greetingPromise = $state<Promise<Data>>();
7
8   $effect(() => {
9     greetingPromise = fetch('/api/greeting', {
10       method: 'POST',
11       headers: { 'Content-Type': 'application/json' },
12       body: JSON.stringify({ date: new Date() })
13     })
14     .then(res => res.json())
15     .then(data => data as Data);
16   });
17 </script>
18
19 {#await greetingPromise}
20 <p>loading...</p>
21 {:then data}
22 <p>{data?.greeting}</p>
23{/await}
```

標準では型安全じゃない部分もあります

- Form Action
- API Endpoint

小規模のアプリを作るなら目をつぶれるが、中規模～だと型がないと厳しくなってくるので

型安全なEndpointを作るためのライブラリ候補

- tRPC
- Hono RPC
- GraphQL Schemaから自動生成?

などなど…

型安全なEndpointを作るためのライブラリ候補

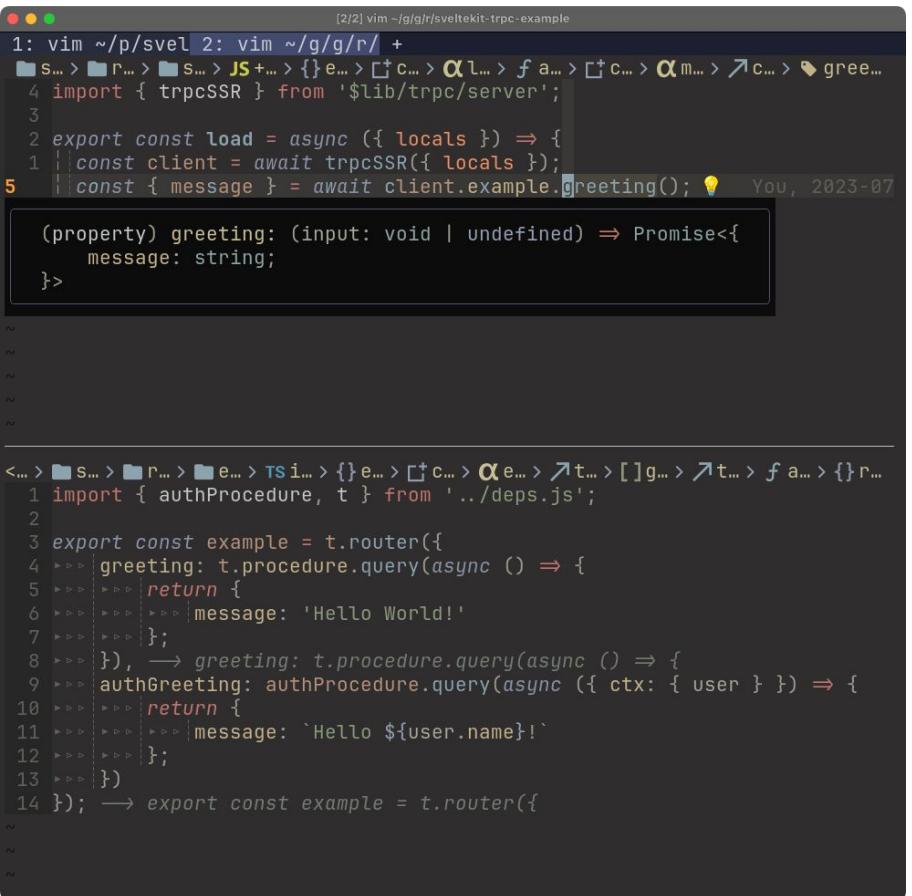
- tRPC
- Hono RPC
- GraphQL Schemaから自動生成?

などなど…

tRPC 



- TypeScriptの型パズルを駆使してType-safeなEndpointを作れるライブラリ
- Pure Typescript Projectとの親和性良き
- Routing及び、引数&戻り値のValidationを担当する
 - API構築以外の部分は SvelteKitのエコシステムを流用



The screenshot shows a terminal window with two vim sessions. The top session is at line 5, showing a code completion suggestion for the 'greeting' method:

```
[2/2] vim ~/g/g/r/sveltekit-trpc-example
1: vim ~/p/svel 2: vim ~/g/g/r/ +
...
5 import { trpcSSR } from '$lib/trpc/server';
6
7 export const load = async ({ locals }) => {
8   const client = await trpcSSR({ locals });
9   const { message } = await client.example.greeting();
```

A callout box highlights the completion suggestion:

```
(property) greeting: (input: void | undefined) => Promise<{
  message: string;
}>
```

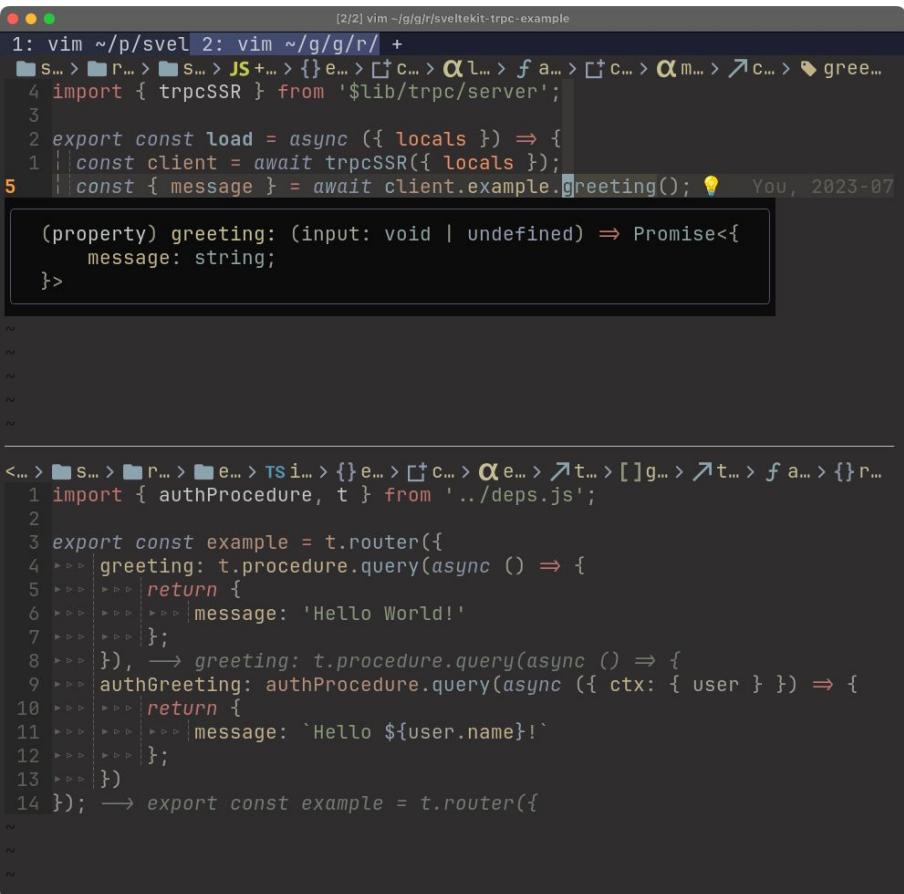
The bottom session is at line 1, showing the full router definition:

```
<... > s... > r... > e... > ts i... > {} e... > t... > a... > f a... > {} r...
1 import { authProcedure, t } from '../deps.js';
2
3 export const example = t.router({
4   greeting: t.procedure.query(async () => {
5     return {
6       message: 'Hello World!'
7     };
8   }), → greeting: t.procedure.query(async () => {
9     authGreeting: authProcedure.query(async ({ ctx: { user } }) => {
10       return {
11         message: `Hello ${user.name}!`;
12       };
13     });
14 }); → export const example = t.router({
```

tRPC 



- TypeScript以外のプロジェクトで使いづらい
 - 一応 [trpc-openapi](#)なるプロジェクトはあるのだが、安定性に欠けるし、Edge Workerでは動かない
- 後々APIだけ分離したい時に少々めんどくさい



The screenshot shows a terminal window with two tabs open. The top tab displays a code snippet for a 'greeting' function:1: vim ~/p/svel 2: vim ~/g/g/r/ +
1: s... > r... > s... > JS ... > {} e... > [t c... > o l... > f a... > [t c... > o m... > c... > gree...
2: import { trpcSSR } from '\$lib/trpc/server';
3:
4: export const load = async ({ locals }) => {
5: const client = await trpcSSR({ locals });
6: const { message } = await client.example.greeting();
7:
8: (property) greeting: (input: void | undefined) => Promise<{
9: message: string;
10: }>The bottom tab shows the full router definition:1: import { authProcedure, t } from '../deps.js';
2:
3: export const example = t.router({
4: greeting: t.procedure.query(async () => {
5: return {
6: message: 'Hello World!'
7: };
8: }), → greeting: t.procedure.query(async () => {
9: authGreeting: authProcedure.query(async ({ ctx: { user } }) => {
10: return {
11: message: `Hello \${user.name}!`
12: };
13: }
14: }); → export const example = t.router({

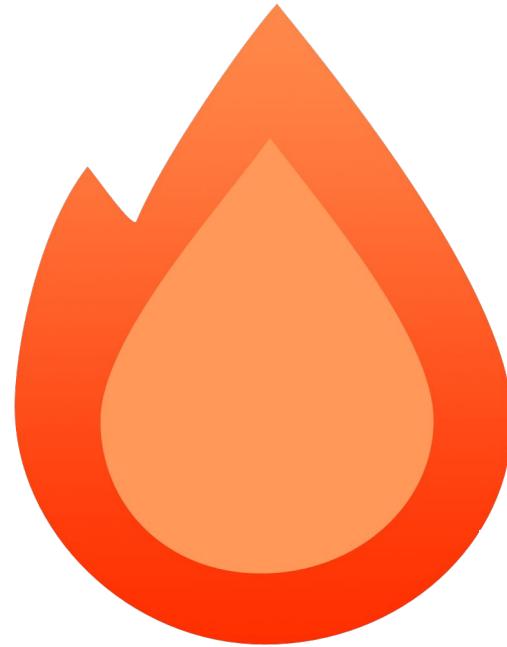
型安全なEndpointを作るためのライブラリ候補

- tRPC
- Hono RPC
- GraphQL Schemaから自動生成?

などなど…

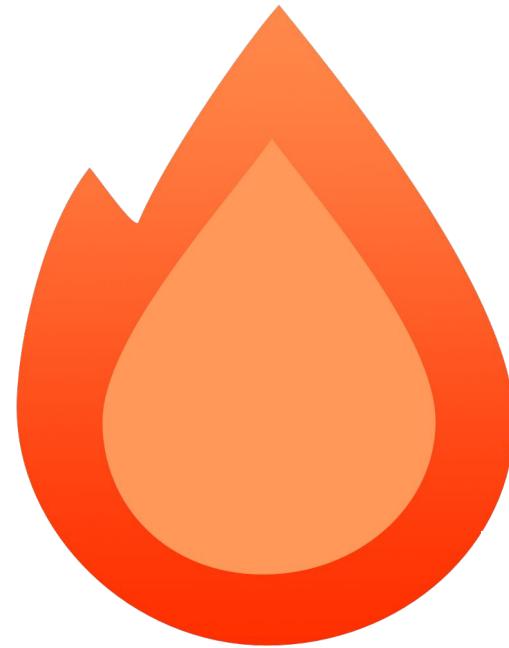
Honoとは

- Ultrafast Web Framework
- Routing baseでAPI Endpointを構築できる
- 軽い！(12KB)
- Web標準準拠でどこでも動く



Hono RPCとは

- HonoのAPIを型安全に呼び出せるClientを生成できる→ tRPCライク
- tRPCを超えた強力なValidation、型安全
- いろんなFrameworkと自由自在に組み合わせられる



SvelteKitとHonoの組み合わせ方

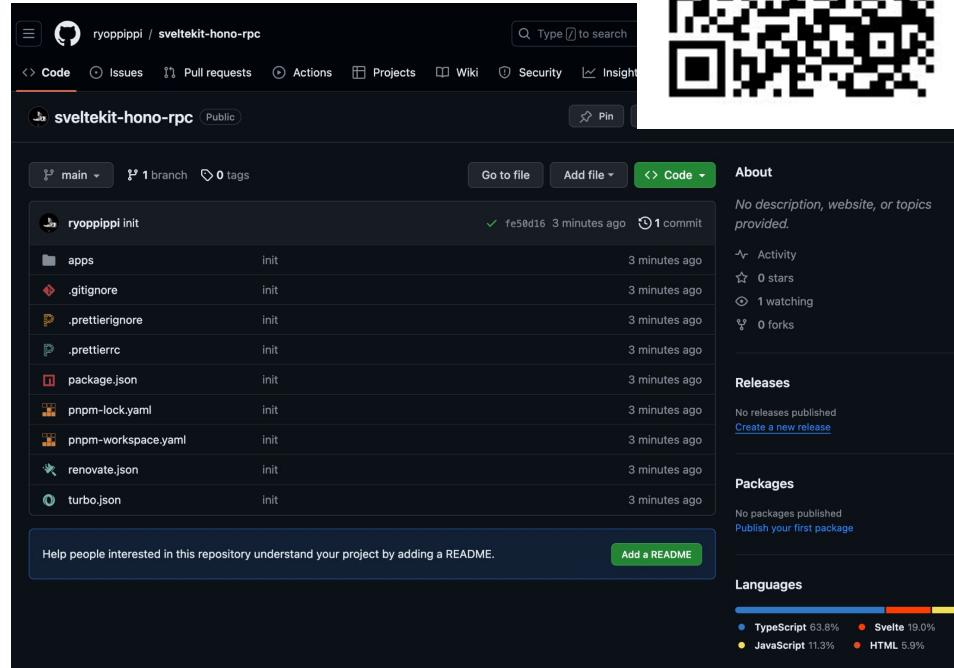
- SvelteKitのビルドに含めてしまう
- Hono AppとSvelteKit Appを別々にDeployする

SvelteKitとHonoの組み合わせ方

- SvelteKitのビルドに含めてしまう
- Hono AppとSvelteKit Appを別々にDeployする

サンプルを作りました

- Hono RPC + SvelteKitのモノレポ
- 自分はこのスタイルがおすすめ



プロジェクト構成

```
└ ~/ghq/github.com/ryoppippi/sveltekit-hono
  └ .git
  └ .turbo
    └ apps
      └ hono
      └ sveltekit
      └ node_modules
    └ .gitignore
    └ .prettierignore
    └ .prettierrc
    └ package.json
    └ pnpm-lock.yaml
    └ pnpm-workspace.yaml
    └ {}renovate.json
    └ {}turbo.json
```

Hono側の実装

Appを定義

```
apps > hono > src > server > TS index.ts > {}import
1 import { Hono } from 'hono';
2
3 import { route as helloRoute } from './routes/hello.js';
4 import { route as greetingRoute } from './routes/greeting.js';
5
6 type Input = {
7   basePath: string;
8 };
9
10 export function createApp({ basePath }: Input) {
11   let app = new Hono();
12
13   app = app.basePath(basePath);
14
15   // prettier-ignore
16   const route = app
17     .route(path: '/hello', helloRoute)
18     .route(path: '/greeting', greetingRoute);
19
20   return { app, route };
21 }
```

Routingを定義

```
apps > hono > src > server > routes > greeting.ts
36 import { Hono } from 'hono';
35 import { z } from 'zod';
34 import { zValidator } from '@hono/zod-validator';
33
32 const app = new Hono();
31
30 export const route = app
29 .get(path: '/', async (c) => {
28   return c.json({ message: 'greeting' });
27 })
26 .post(
25   path: '/',
24   zValidator(
23     target: 'json',
22     z.object({
21       name: z.string(),
20       age: z.number()
19     })
18   ),
17   async (c) => {
16     const { name, age } = c.req.valid(target: 'json');
15     return c.json({ message: `hello ${name}, you are ${age} years old` });
14   }
13 )
12 .get(
11   path: '/:name',
10   zValidator(
9     target: 'param',
8     z.object({
7       name: z.string()
6     })
5   ),
4   async (c) => {
3     const { name } = c.req.valid(target: 'param');
2     return c.json({ message: `hello ${name}` });
1   }
37 );
```

Appを定義

```
apps > hono > src > server > TS index.ts > {}import
1 import { Hono } from 'hono';
2
3 import { route as helloRoute } from './routes/hello.js';
4 import { route as greetingRoute } from './routes/greeting.js';
5
6 type Input = {
7   basePath: string;
8 };
9
10 export function createApp({ basePath }: Input) {
11   let app = new Hono();
12
13   app = app.basePath(basePath);
14
15   // prettier-ignore
16   const route = app
17     .route(path: '/hello', helloRoute)
18     .route(path: '/greeting', greetingRoute);
19
20   return { app, route };
21 }
```

RPC Clientを定義

```
apps > hono > src > client.ts
20 import { hc } from 'hono/client';
19
18 type AppType = ReturnType<typeof createApp>['route'];
17
16 type GetClientOptions = {
15  fetch?: typeof globalThis.fetch;
14  path?: string;
13 };
12
11 /**
10  * @description getClient is a wrapper around hc that sets the base URL
9   * @link https://hono.dev/guides/rpc
8   * @param fetch - custom fetch function like fetch from sveltekit loader
7   * @param token - JWT token
6   */
5 export function getClient({
4   path = '/api',
3   fetch = globalThis.fetch
2 }: GetClientOptions = {}): AppType {
1  return hc<AppType>(path, { fetch });
22 You 2023-12-08 - init
```

SvelteKit側の実装

Hono を SvelteKitのルーターにMount

The terminal window shows the project structure:

```
~/ghq/github.com/ryoppippi/s
  .svelte-kit
  node_modules
  src
    lib
    routes
      api
        [...slug]
          TS+server.ts
```

The code editor displays a diff view of the `TS+server.ts` file:

```
[Z] vim ~/ghq/github.com/ryoppippi/s/.svelte-kit/src/routes/api/[...slug]/TS+server.ts
  3 import {
  2   createApp
  1 } from '@sveltehono/hono/src/server';
  4 You, 2023-12-08 - init
  1 const { app } = createApp({
  2   basePath: '/api'
  3 });
  4
  5 export const GET = async ({ request, platform }) => {
  6   return await app.fetch(
  7     request,
  8     platform?.env,
  9     platform?.context
  10    );
  11  };
  12
  13 export const POST = GET;
  14 export const PUT = GET;
```

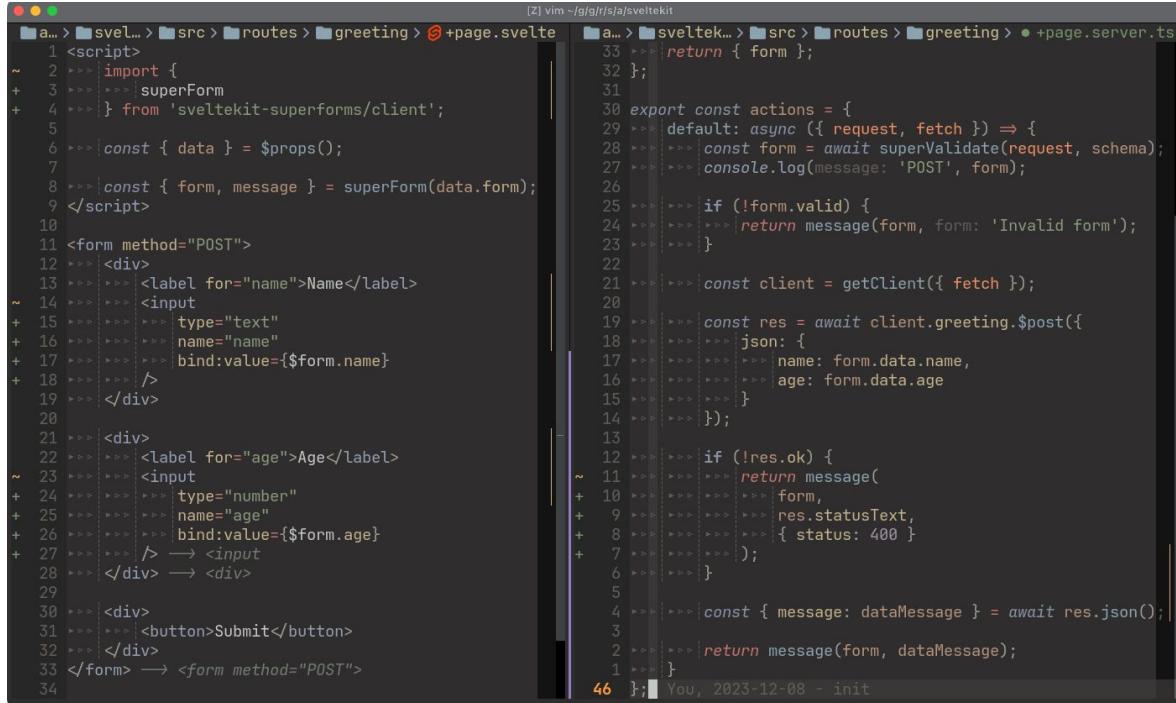
getClientを定義

```
[Z] vim ~/g/g/r/s/a/sveltekit
apps > sveltekit > src > lib > api > ● client.ts
~ 9 import {
+ 8   getClient as HonoGetClient
+ 7 } from '@sveltehono/hono/src/client.js';
+
+ 6
+ 5 export function getClient(
+ 4   params: Parameters<typeof HonoGetClient>[0]
+ 3 ) {
+ 2   return HonoGetClient({ ...params, path:'/api'});
+ 1 }
10 ┌ Not Committed Yet
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
```

getClientを使ってゴリゴリ書いていく

```
vim -/g/g/r/s/a/svletekit
1 a... > 2 s... > 3 src > 4 routes > 5 greeting > 6 +page.server.ts > {}export const load > ↵ const load > ↵ α load > ↵ f async
5 import { getClient } from '$lib/api/client.js';
4
3 export const load = async ({ fetch }) => {
2 |>>|const client = getClient({fetch})
          └── 6133: 'client' is declared but its value is never read.
1 |
6 1 }; → export const load = async ({ fetch }) => {
```

Form ActionもSuperformsと組み合わせて



The image shows two side-by-side Vim windows displaying code related to a form action and superforms.

Left Window (Svelte Code):

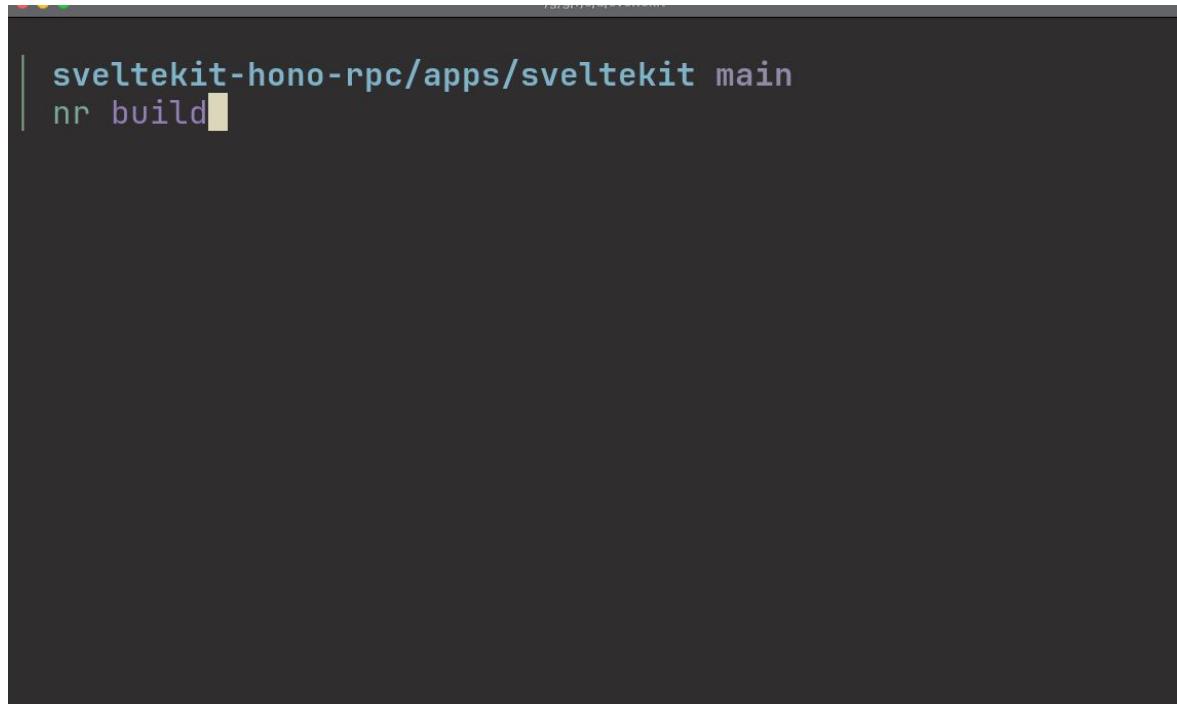
```
1 <script>
2   import {superForm}
3   } from 'sveltekit-superforms/client';
4
5   const { data } = $props();
6
7   const { form, message } = superForm(data.form);
8
9 </script>
10
11 <form method="POST">
12   <div>
13     <label for="name">Name</label>
14     <input type="text"
15       name="name"
16       bind:value={$form.name}>
17     </input>
18   </div>
19
20   <div>
21     <label for="age">Age</label>
22     <input type="number"
23       name="age"
24       bind:value={$form.age}>
25     </input>
26   </div>
27
28 </form> → <form method="POST">
29
30   <div>
31     <button>Submit</button>
32   </div>
33 </form> → <form method="POST">
34
```

Right Window (TypeScript Code):

```
1 return { form };
2
3 export const actions = {
4   default: async ({ request, fetch }) => {
5     const form = await superValidate(request, schema);
6     console.log(message: 'POST', form);
7
8     if (!form.valid) {
9       return message(form, form: 'Invalid form');
10    }
11
12    const client = getClient({ fetch });
13
14    const res = await client.greeting.$post({
15      json: {
16        name: form.data.name,
17        age: form.data.age
18      }
19    });
20
21    if (!res.ok) {
22      return message(
23        form,
24        res.statusText,
25        { status: 400 }
26      );
27    }
28
29    const { message: dataMessage } = await res.json();
30
31    return message(form, dataMessage);
32  }
33}
```

The code demonstrates how a Svelte component uses Superforms to handle form data, and a corresponding TypeScript file defines a form action that performs validation and sends the data to a server using the client library.

SvelteKitを build & deploy



A screenshot of a terminal window with a dark background. The window title bar is visible at the top. In the main area, there is a single line of text starting with "sveltekit-hono-rpc/apps/sveltekit main". Below this line, the letters "nr build" are partially typed, with the cursor positioned after the "d". The rest of the terminal window is blank and dark.

```
sveltekit-hono-rpc/apps/sveltekit main
nr build
```

SvelteKitとHonoの組み合わせ方

- SvelteKitのビルドに含めてしまう
- Hono AppとSvelteKit Appを別々にDeployする

Hono側の実装

Appをdefault exportするファイルを定義

```
vim -g/g/r/sveltekit-hono-rpc
apps > hono > src > TS app.ts
1 import { createApp } from './server';
2
3 const { app } = createApp({ basePath: '' });
4
5 export default app;[]
```

wranglerを使ってdeploy

```
vim -g/g/r/sveltekit-hono-rpc
apps > hono > package.json
1 {
2   "name": "@sveltehono/hono",
3   "scripts": {
4     "dev": "wrangler dev src/app.ts",
5     "deploy": "wrangler deploy --minify src/app.ts"
6   },
7   "dependencies": {
8     "hono": "^3.11.2"
9   },
10  "devDependencies": {
11    "@cloudflare/workers-types": "^4.20230914.0",
12    "@hono/zod-validator": "^0.1.11",
13    "wrangler": "^3.15.0",
14    "zod": "^3.22.4"
15  }
16 }
```

SvelteKit側の実装

getClientのPathを修正

```
vim ~/g/g/r/s/a/sveltekit
apps > sveltekit > src > lib > api > TSclient.ts
~ 1 import {
+ 2   getClient as HonoGetClient
+ 3 } from '@sveltehono/hono/src/client.js';
4
~ 5 export function getClient(
~ 6   params: Parameters<typeof HonoGetClient>[0]
+ 7 ) {
+ 8   return HonoGetClient({ ...params, path: 'https://hoge.dev/api' });
9 }
```

(Cloudflareなどの)Service Bindingを使う

```
a... > s... > s... > r... > ● +... > {}export const load = async ({ fetch, platform }) => {
  const client = getClient({
    fetch: (platform?.env.Hono.fetch as typeof fetch | undefined) ?? fetch,
  });
}

const res = await client.hello.$get();
if (!res.ok) {
  throw error(res.status, res.statusText);
}

const { message } = await res.json();
return { message };
}; → export const load = async ({ fetch, platform }) => {
```

各々をbuild & deploy

The image shows a terminal window with two separate panes, each displaying a command-line interface for building a web application.

Left Pane:

```
● sveltekit-hono-rpc/apps/hono main
ls
node_modules  </> src
package.json   {} tsconfig.json
↓ README.md    {} wrangler.toml

● sveltekit-hono-rpc/apps/hono main
nr deploy[]
```

Right Pane:

```
● sveltekit-hono-rpc/apps/sveltekit main
ls
node_modules  ↗ static
package.json   JS svelte.config.js
↓ README.md    {} tsconfig.json
</> src         TS vite.config.ts

● sveltekit-hono-rpc/apps/sveltekit main
nr build[]
```

In both panes, the command being typed is preceded by a cursor and a small yellow square, indicating it is currently being entered or is the focus of attention.

Hono RPC

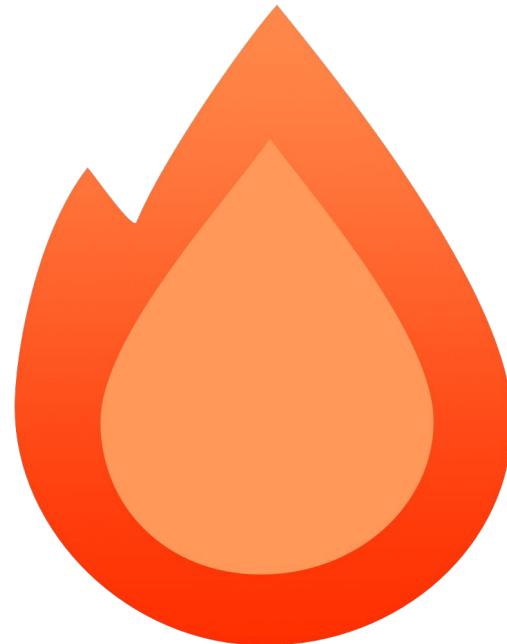
- HonoのAPIを型安全に呼び出せるClientを生成できる → tRPCライク
- Validationが強力
- API側をSvelteKitに組み込むも、分離するも自由
- API単体のテストがやりやすい



Hono RPC



- HonoとSvelteKitでCookieやParameterのアクセス方法が違う
 - SvelteKit - `cookie.get('hoge')`
 - Hono - `getCookie(c, 'hoge')`



HonoとSvelteKitで
快適な開発をお楽しみください

おまけ: Hono + OpenAPI

```
const app = new OpenAPIHono()

app.openapi(route, (c) => {
  const { id } = c.req.valid('param')
  return c.jsonT({
    id,
    age: 20,
    name: 'Ultra-man',
  })
})

// The OpenAPI documentation will be available at /doc
app.doc('/doc', {
  openapi: '3.0.0',
  info: {
    version: '1.0.0',
    title: 'My API',
  },
})
```