

# Build WhatsApp in a day with



## React Native & GraphQL

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Reality & Internet of Things



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# Agenda

- ✓ Brief overview of React Native
- ✓ Creating your React Native app
- ✓ Developer tools and debugging
- ✓ React Native core components
- ✓ Styling React Native components
- ✓ FlexBox recap
- ✓ Best practices and tips and tricks
- ✓ Images and SVG Icons in React Native
- ✓ Building navigation workflow
- ✓ Animations in React Native
- ✓ GraphQL Intro
- ✓ Creating your GraphQL API with Hasura
- ✓ Adding real time capabilities
- ✓ Ways of adding your business logic

# Brief Overview of React Native

# Assumptions

A complex network graph is visible in the background, composed of numerous small, glowing nodes (dots) connected by thin lines, creating a sense of a vast, interconnected system.

- ✓ You are familiar with JavaScript and Web development
- ✓ You've at least heard about ReactJS library
- ✓ You are interested in learning React Native with GraphQL

# Developer Experience

Experience developer is going through while developing

# DX in modern Web

- ✓ Hot reload / live reload
- ✓ Flexbox layout styling
- ✓ Chrome dev tools
- ✓ Instant visual feedback
- ✓ Remote code updates
- ✓ Inspecting app structure
- ✓ Inspecting network traffic

# The ecosystem

- ✓ Npm (Node package manager) community packages
- ✓ Webpack (bundling, hot module reload, transpilation)
- ✓ Modern JavaScript (ES6/7/next)
- ✓ Flux architecture (Redux/MobX/MST)

# The idea of React Native

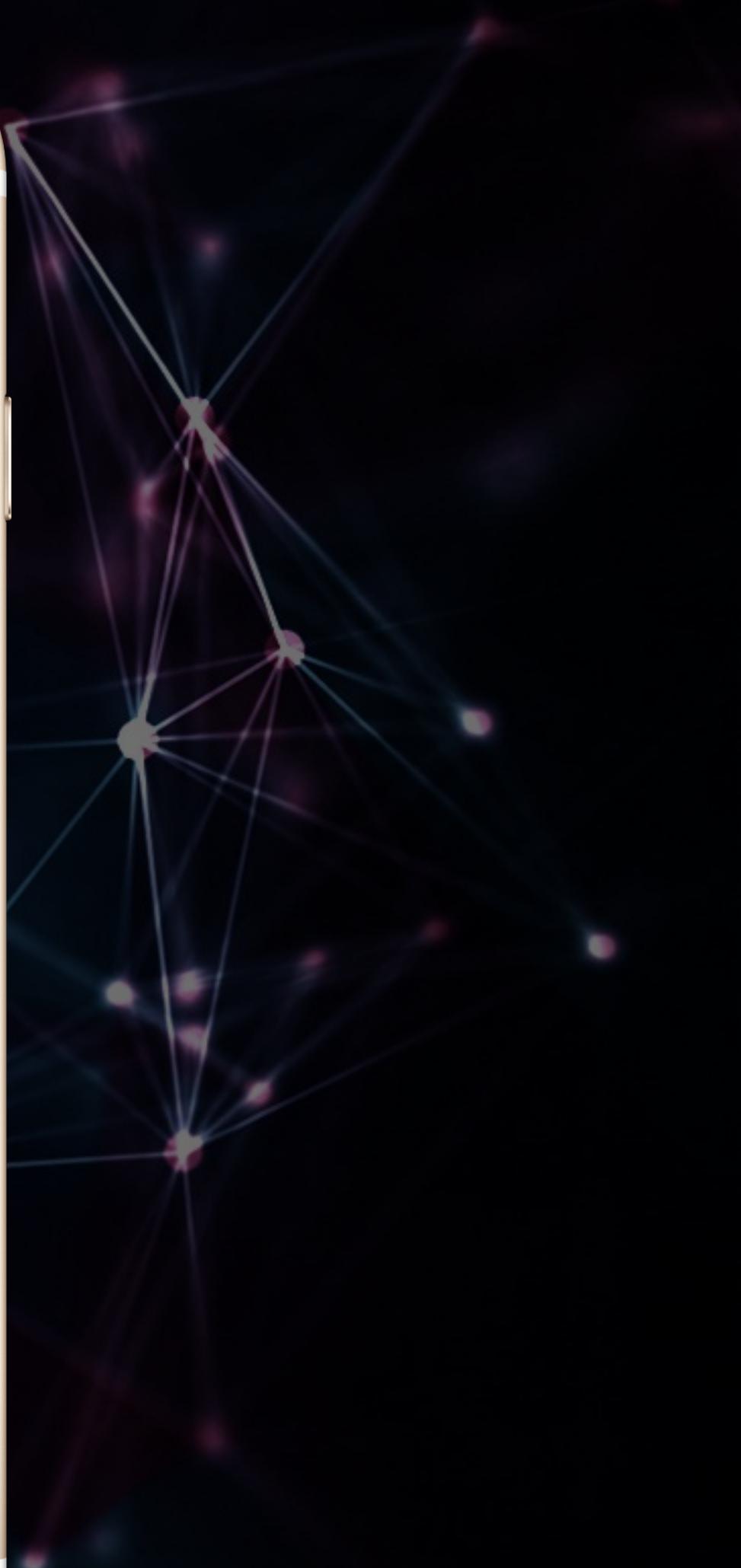
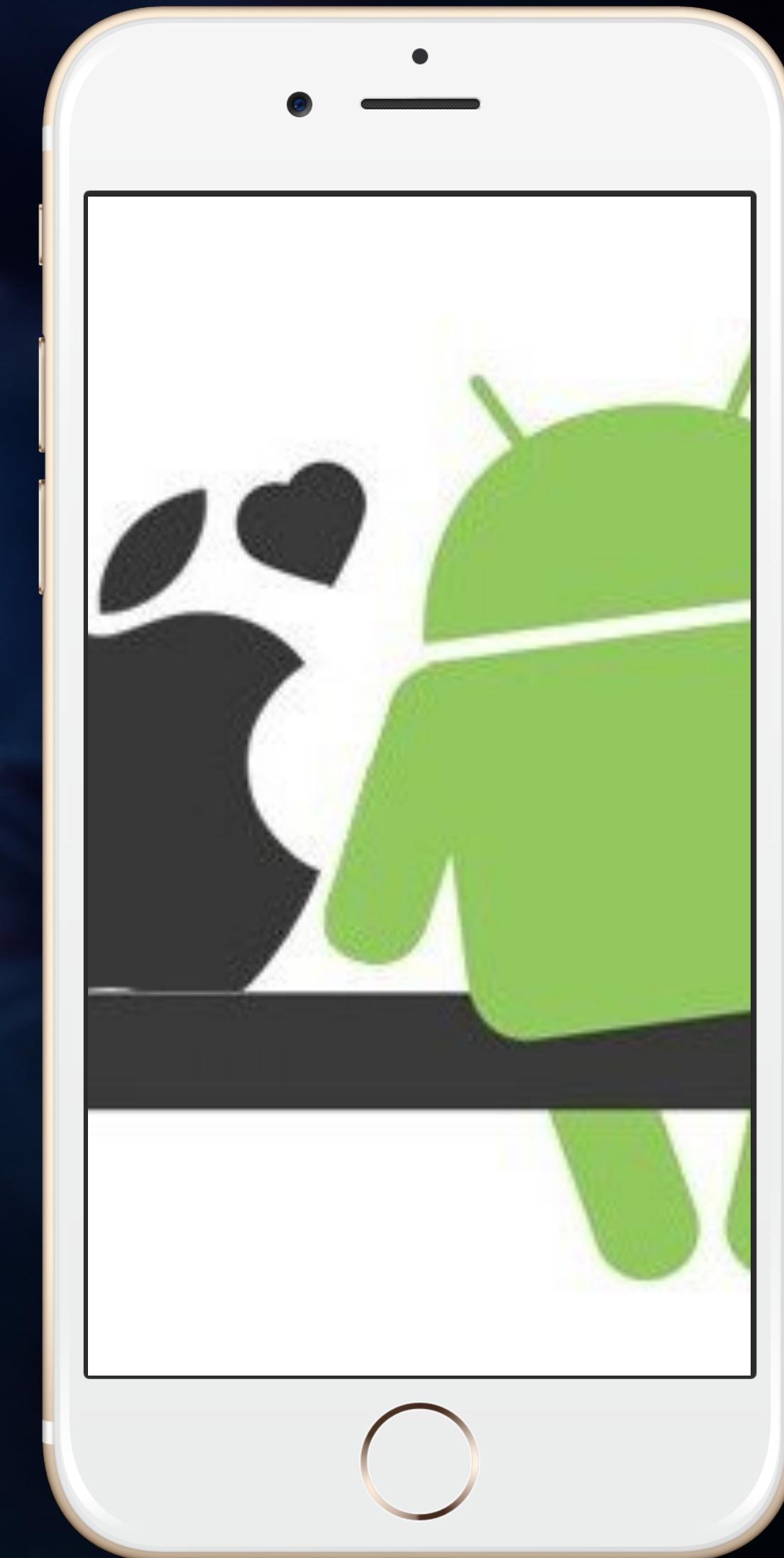


*“React Native lets you build mobile apps using only JavaScript. It uses the same design as React, letting you compose a rich mobile UI from declarative components.”*

# Motivation

- ✓ Code reuse between various platforms Android/iOS/Web
- ✓ Smaller dev team is able to handle both Android and iOS
- ✓ Sticking to the same ecosystem as on web
- ✓ Declarative and more functional programming style
- ✓ Styling using modern CSS techniques in mobile world

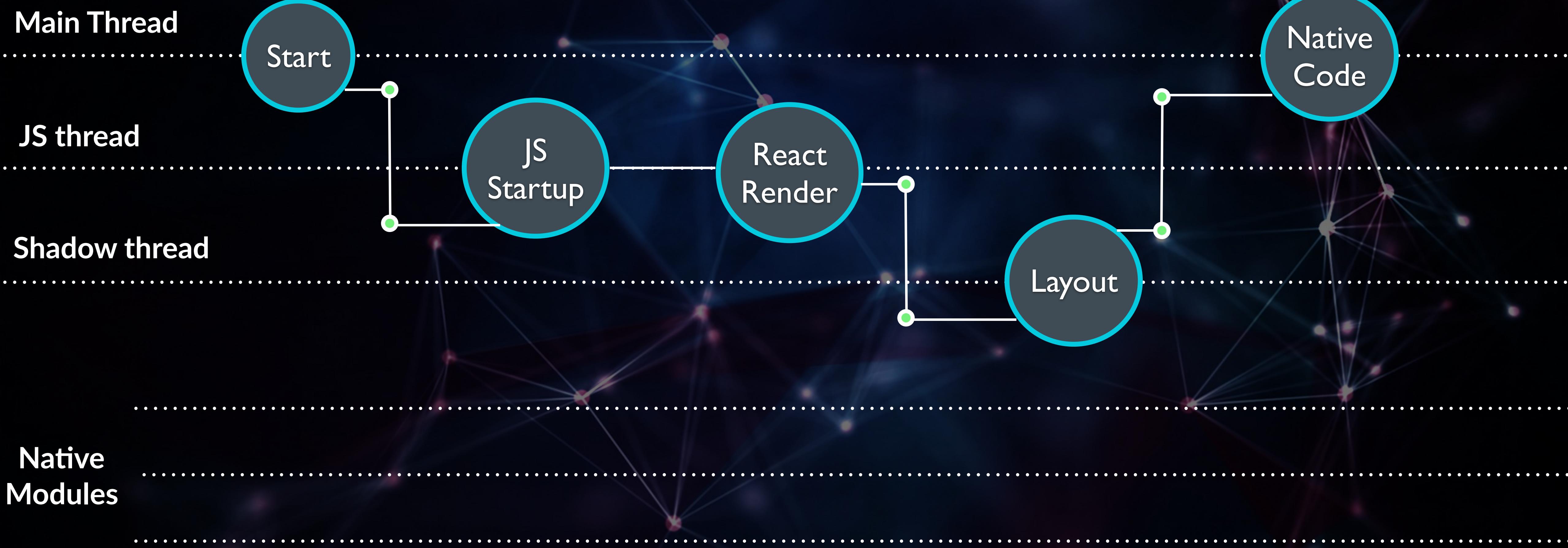
# Architecture



# Threading model

- ✓ Main Thread - layout, measuring, drawing
- ✓ JS thread - event loop executing js code and sending batched updates before next frame renders (60fps)
- ✓ Shadow thread - calculates layout changes
- ✓ Native modules - platform apis

# Execution flow



# Getting started



# Getting started



## EXPO

Good for a start, no need for iOS, Android dependencies



## RN CLI

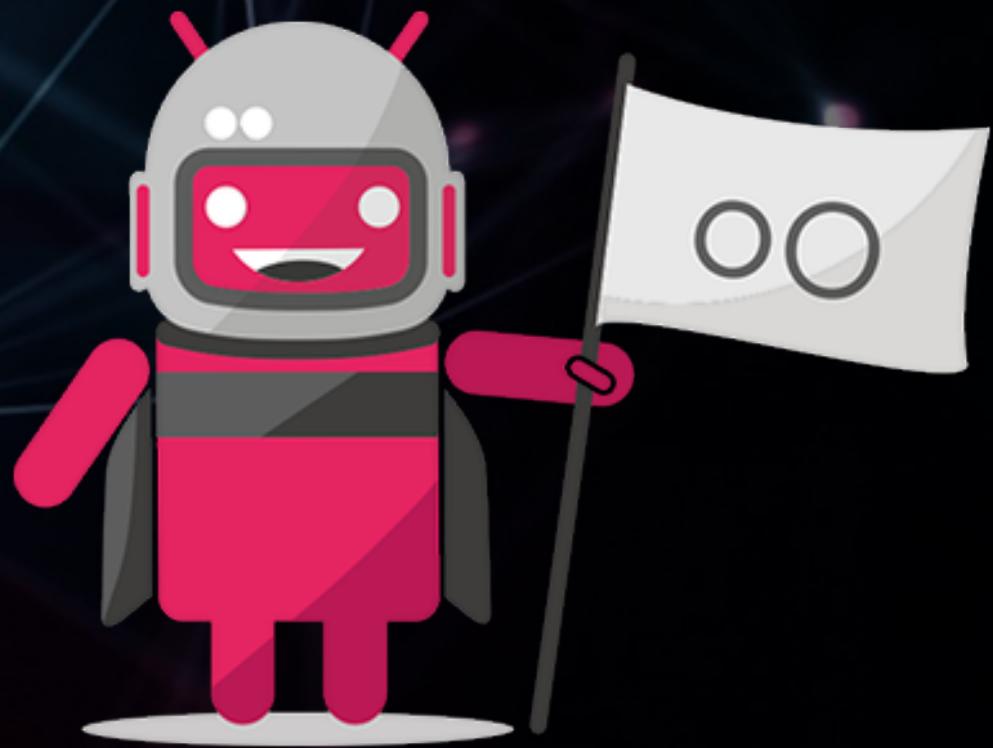
When you want to integrate with existing app, want to write Native code

# RN CLI

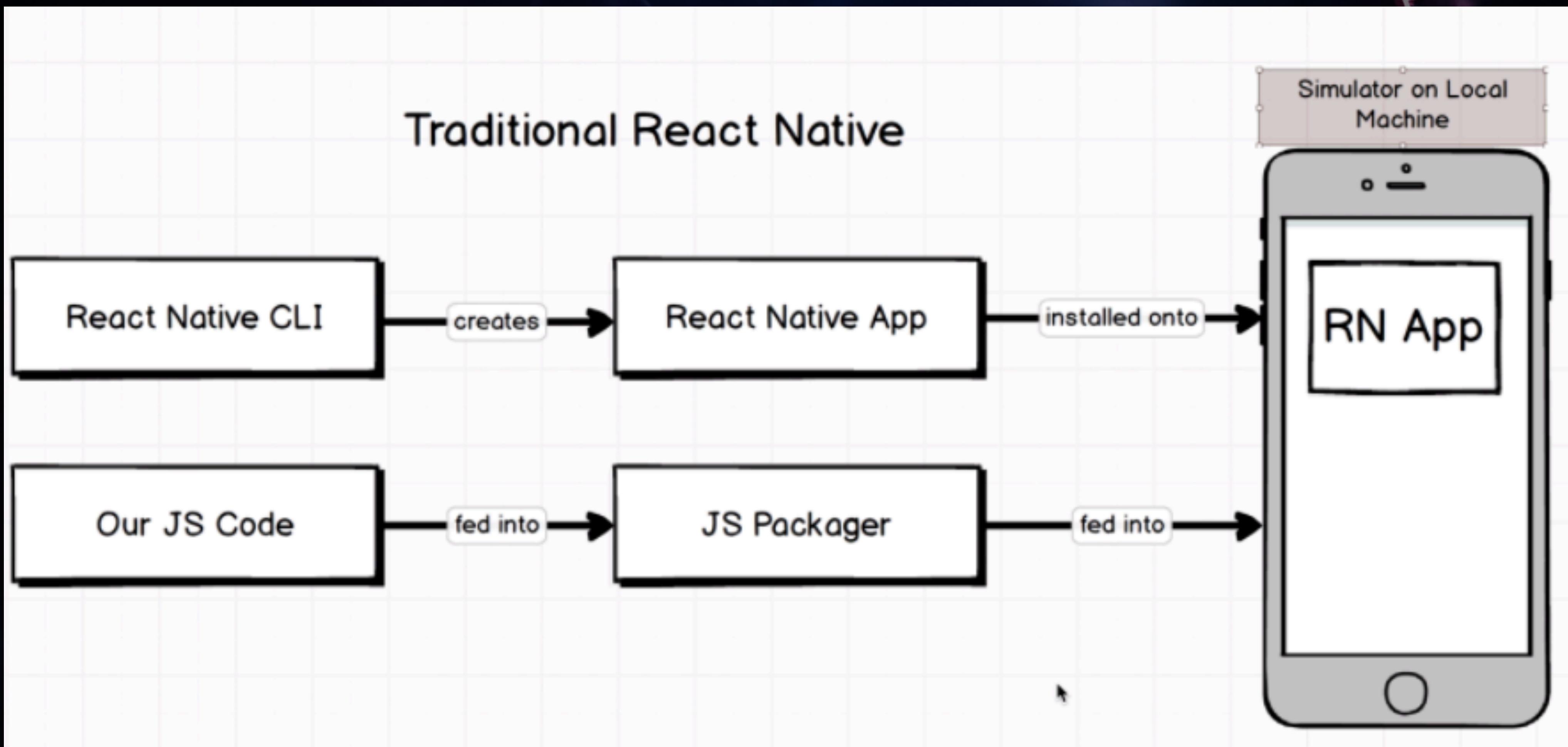
```
» npm install -g react-native-cli █
```



Java™



# Project lifecycle



# Running your app



RN CLI

```
» react-native run-android
```

```
» react-native run-ios
```

# Folder structure

```
> _tests_
> android
> ios
> node_modules
Ξ .buckconfig
❶ .eslintrc.js
Ξ .flowconfig
❷ .gitattributes
❷ .gitignore
JS .prettierrc.js
{} .watchmanconfig
JS App.js
{} app.json
JS babel.config.js
JS index.js
JS metro.config.js
{} package.json
❸ Readme.md
❹ yarn.lock
```

# react-native-cli

# Code overview

# React Native DX

Simulator File Edit Hardware Debug Window Help

App.js — demoAppNative

EXPLORER OPEN EDITORS 1 UNSAVED

Welcome JS index.js JS App.js

```
11  Text,
12  View
13 } from 'react-native';
14
15 const instructions = Platform.select({
16   ios: 'Press Cmd+R to reload,\n' +
17     'Cmd+D or shake for dev menu',
18   android: 'Double tap R on your keyboard to reload,\n' +
19     'Shake or press menu button for dev menu',
20 });
21
22 export default class App extends Component<{}> {
23   render() {
24     return (
25       <View style={styles.container}>
26         <Text style={styles.welcome}>
27           Welcome to React Native!
28         </Text>
29         <Text style={styles.instructions}>
30           To get started, edit App.js
31         </Text>
32         <Text style={styles.instructions}>
33           {instructions}
34         </Text>
35       </View>
36     );
37   }
38 }
39
40 const styles = StyleSheet.create({
41   container: {
42     flex: 1,
```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL ESLint

demoAppNative by executing the 'Disable ESLint' command.  
[Info - 8:28:22 PM]  
Failed to load the ESLint library for the document  
[/Users/vladimirnovick/dev/VladDev/Conferences/GDG DevFest mediteranean/demoAppNative/App.js](#)

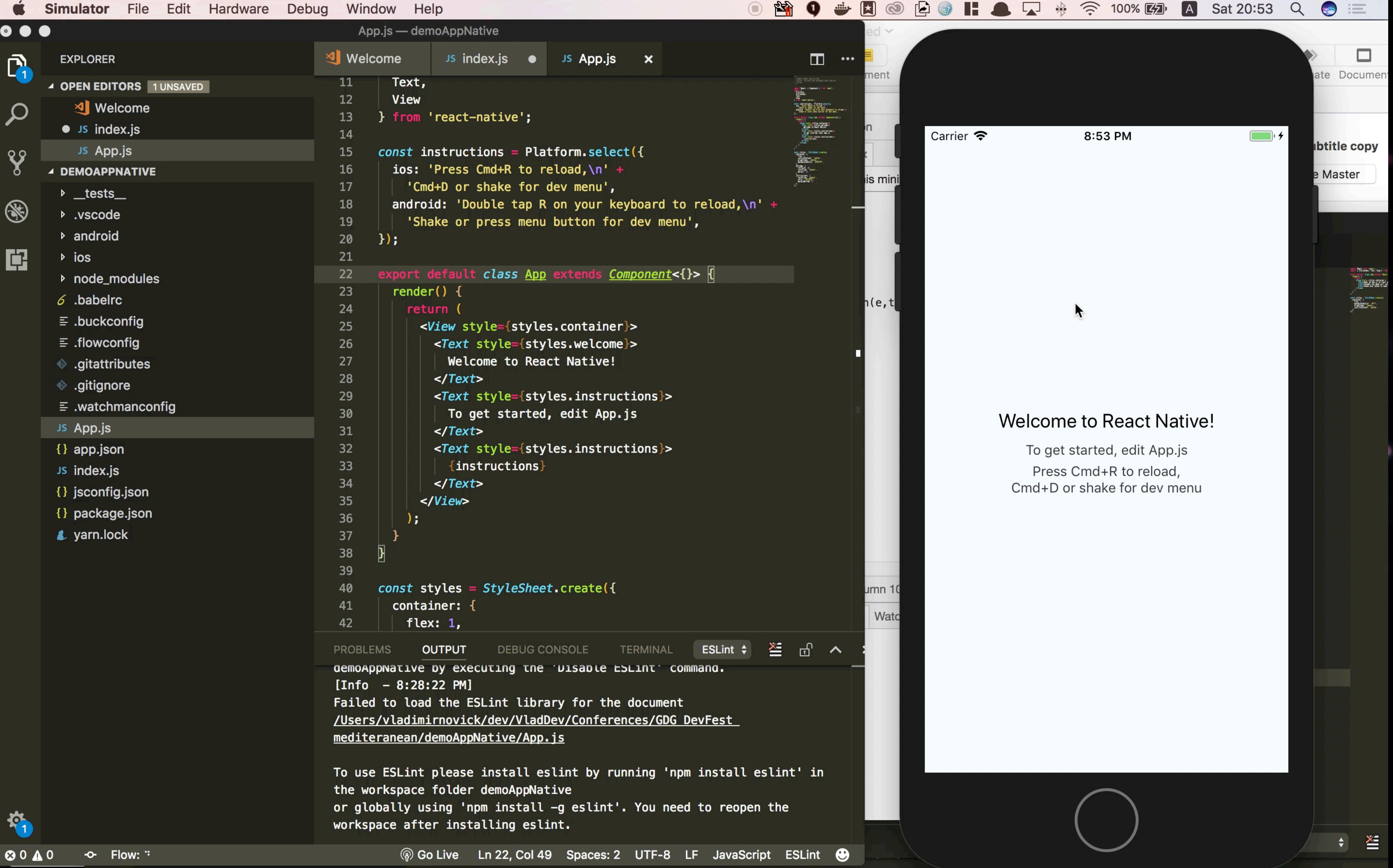
To use ESLint please install eslint by running 'npm install eslint' in the workspace folder demoAppNative or globally using 'npm install -g eslint'. You need to reopen the workspace after installing eslint.

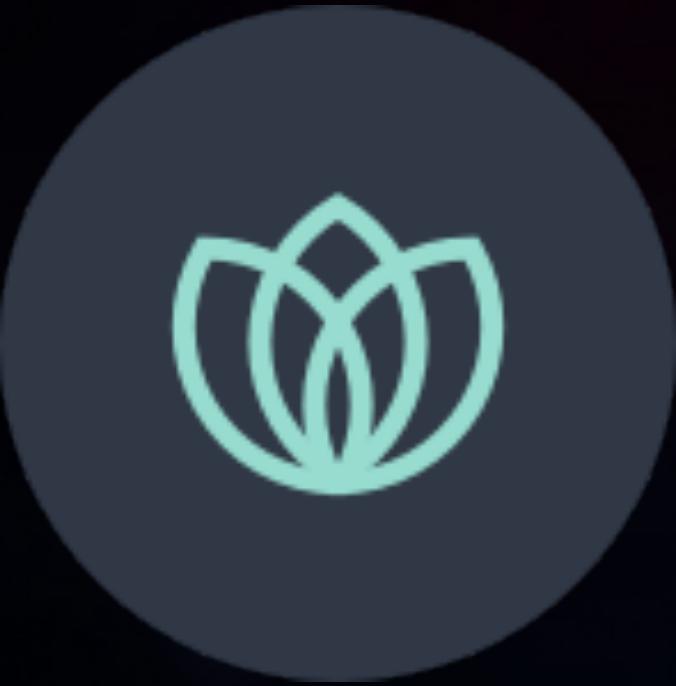
Carrier 8:53 PM

Welcome to React Native!

To get started, edit App.js

Press Cmd+R to reload,  
Cmd+D or shake for dev menu





# Yoga

*Yoga is a cross-platform layout engine enabling maximum collaboration within your team by implementing an API familiar to many designers and opening it up to developers across different platforms.*

- ✓ Do you know Flexbox? Then you know Yoga
- ✓ Supports Java, C#, Objective-C, C
- ✓ Styling your app looks like CSS

```
const styles = StyleSheet.create({
  message: {
    width: '70%',
    margin: 10,
    padding: 10,
    backgroundColor: 'white',
    borderColor: '#979797',
    borderStyle: 'solid',
    borderWidth: 1,
    borderRadius: 10
  },
  incomingMessage: {
    alignSelf: 'flex-end',
    backgroundColor: '#E1FFC7'
  }
})
```

```
const Message = ({ item }) => (
  <View style={[
    styles.message, item.incoming &&
    styles.incomingMessage
  ]}>
    <Text>{item.message}</Text>
  </View>
)
```

# Navigation

- ✓ [reactnavigation.org](https://reactnavigation.org) - If you start from scratch. Considered as standard and is advised in React Native docs
- ✓ <https://github.com/wix/react-native-navigation> - If you integrate React Native in existing app

# react-navigation

```
import {ChatViewScreen, ConversationsScreen} from './src/  
screens';  
import {createAppContainer} from 'react-navigation';  
import {createStackNavigator} from 'react-navigation-stack';  
  
const AppContainer = createStackNavigator(  
  {  
    conversationsScreen: ConversationsScreen,  
    chatView: ChatViewScreen,  
  },  
  {  
    initialRouteName: 'conversationsScreen',  
    defaultNavigationOptions: {  
      headerStyle: {  
        backgroundColor: '#006655',  
      },  
      headerTintColor: '#fff',  
      headerTitleStyle: {  
        fontWeight: 'bold',  
      },  
    },  
  },  
);  
  
const App = () => {  
  return (  
    <>  
      <StatusBar barStyle="light-content" />  
      <AppContainer />  
    </>  
  );  
};
```

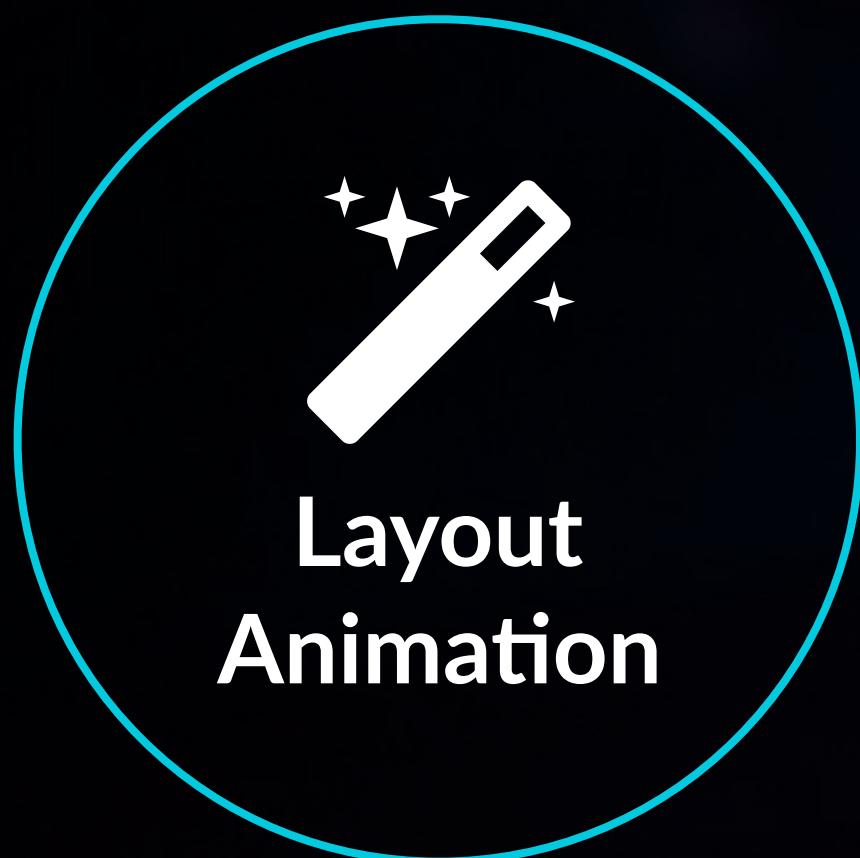
# Animations

## Pros

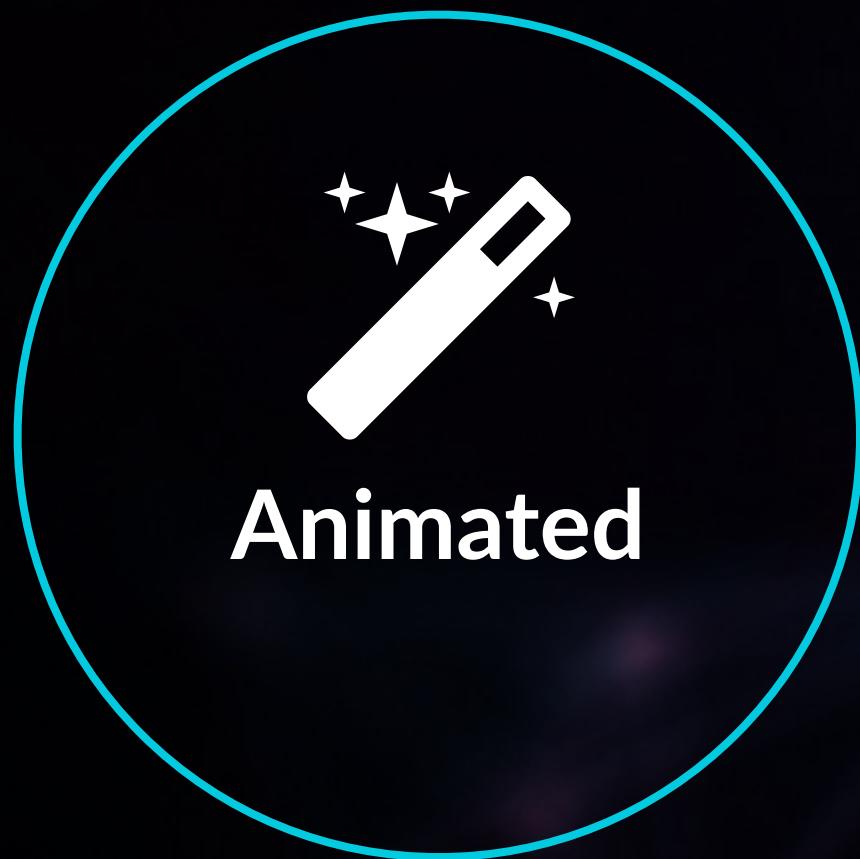
- ✓ Applied to all style properties of component
- ✓ No need for specific values (heights/ widths)

## Cons

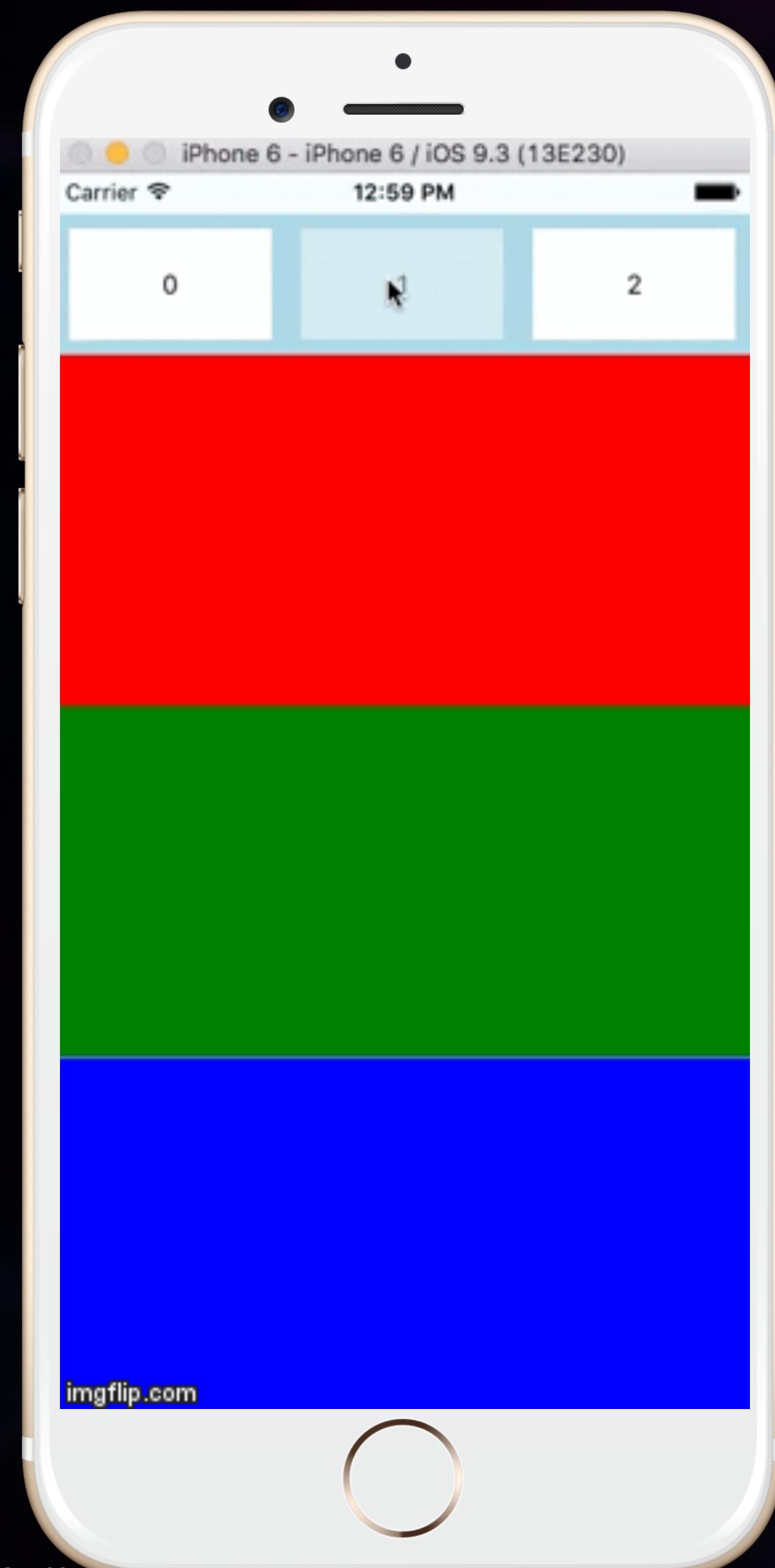
- ✓ Less configurable
- ✓ Animates everything on next render
- ✓ Uses requestAnimationFrame by default
- ✓ For complex computation animations can stutter



Layout  
Animation



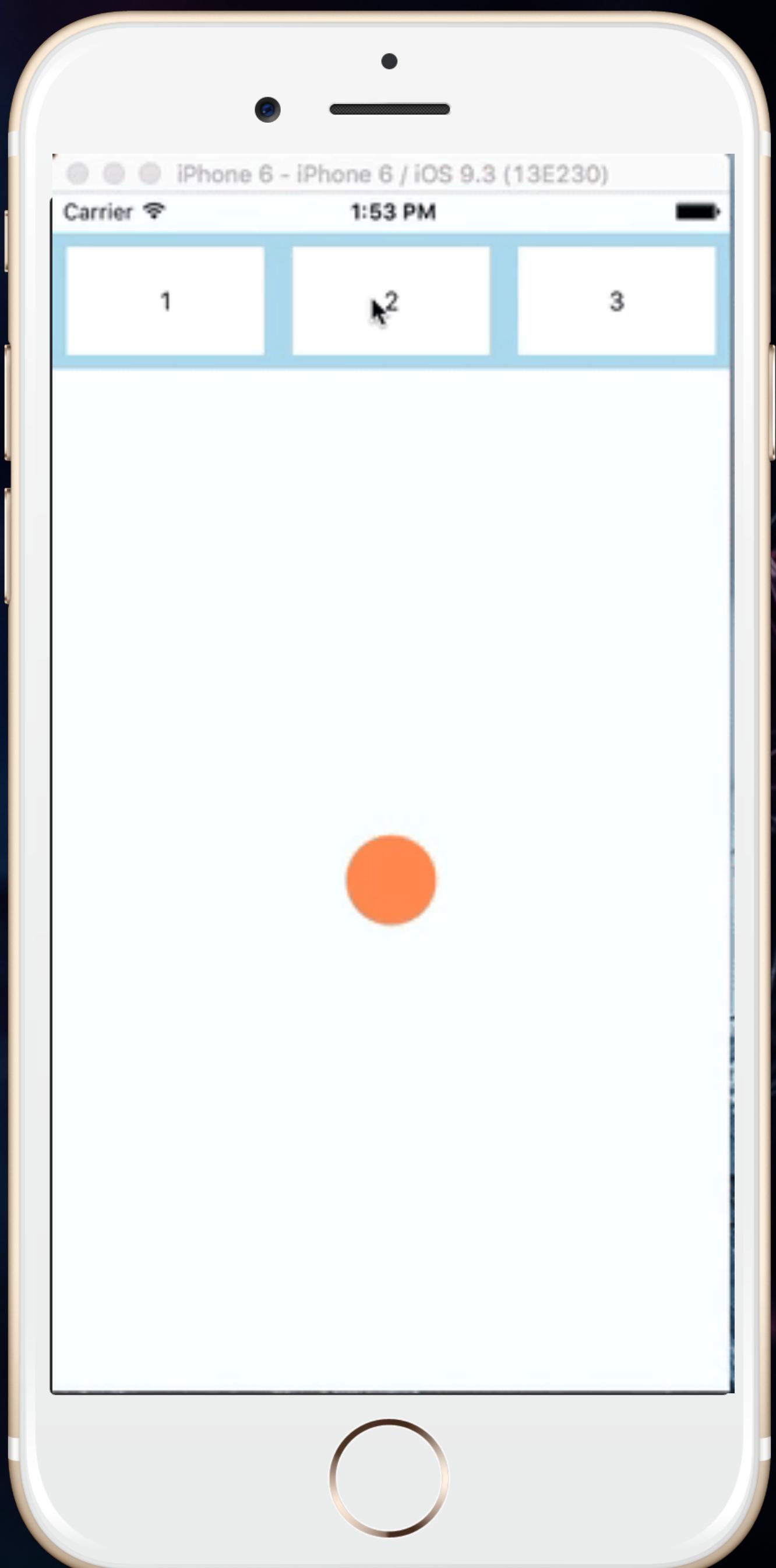
Animated



Layout  
Animation



Animated



# Networking



# Dealing with native modules

linking packages with native modules

» react-native link

# Writing your own native modules

## Objective-C

```
// MyNativeModule.h
#import <React/RCTBridgeModule.h>

@interface MyNativeModule : NSObject <RCTBridgeModule>
@end
```

```
// MyNativeModule.m
#import "MyNativeModule.h"
#import <React/RCTLog.h>
@implementation MyNativeModule

// To export a module named ExsportedModuleName
RCT_EXPORT_MODULE(ExsportedModuleName);

RCT_EXPORT_METHOD(logInfo : (NSString *)text) {
    RCTLogInfo(@"Logging from my native module %@", text);
}

@end
```

# Java

- ✓ Create the module by creating class that extends `ReactContextBaseJavaModule`
- ✓ Expose methods to JS using `@ReactMethod`
- ✓ Create class that implements `ReactPackage`
- ✓ Override `createNativeModules` method

# JS side

```
import {NativeModules} from 'react-native';
const logger = NativeModules.ExportedModuleName;

logger.logInfo('Test message');
```

A dark blue background featuring a complex network graph composed of numerous small, glowing pink and purple dots connected by thin, translucent blue lines.

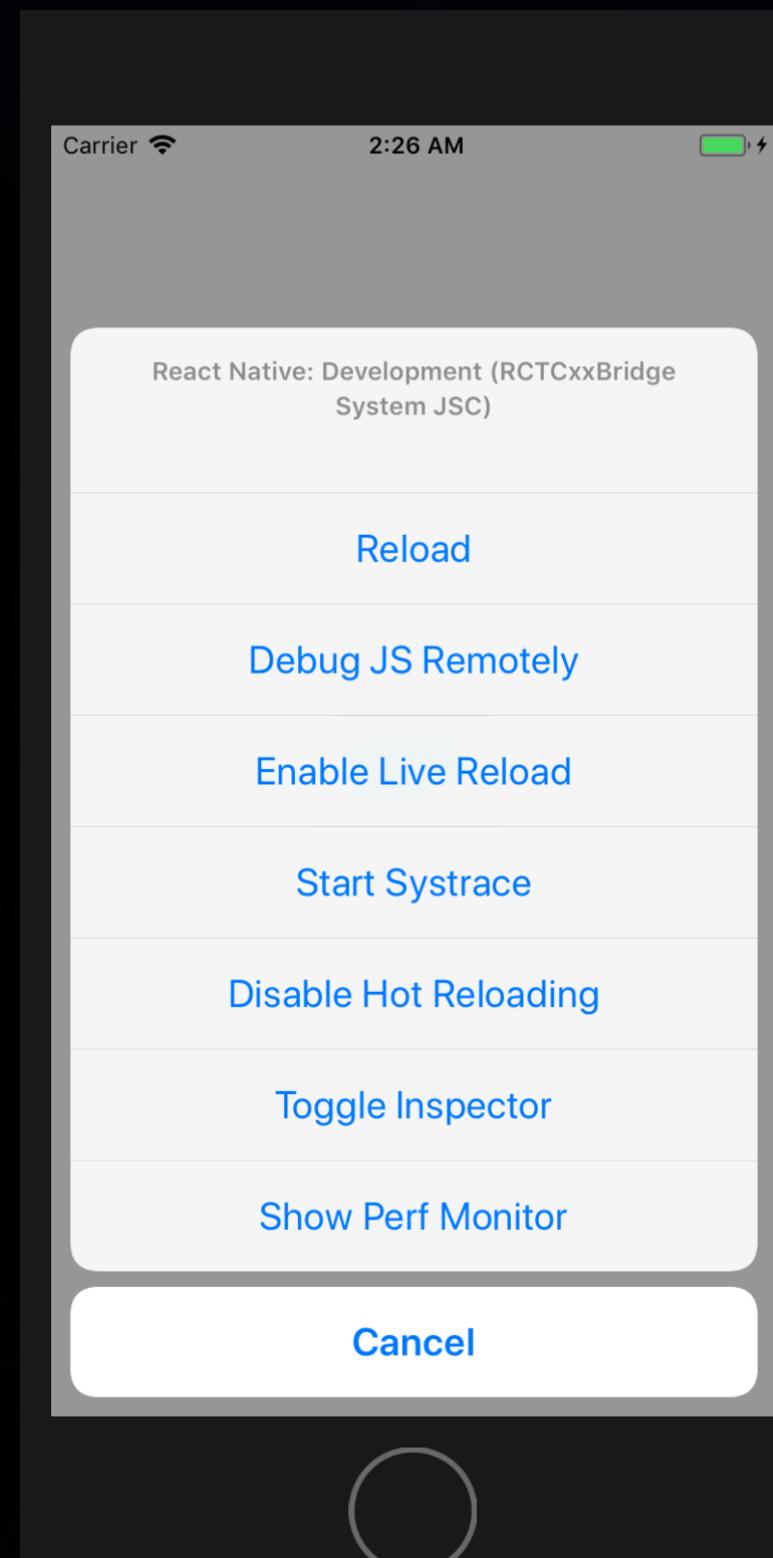
# Create your React Native app

# Follow the instructions

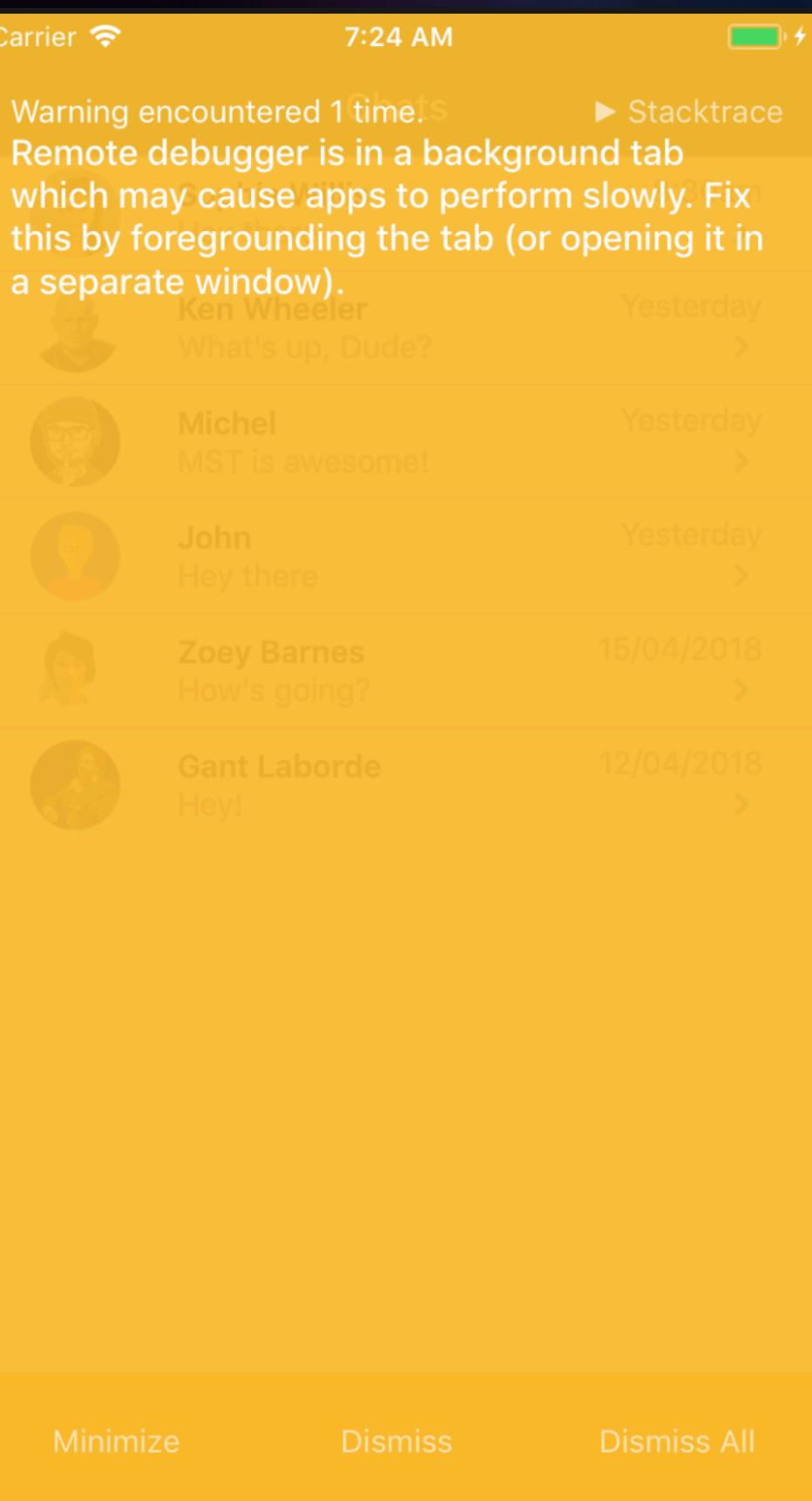
[https://github.com/vnovick/  
whatsapp\\_workshop](https://github.com/vnovick/whatsapp_workshop)

# Developer tools and debugging

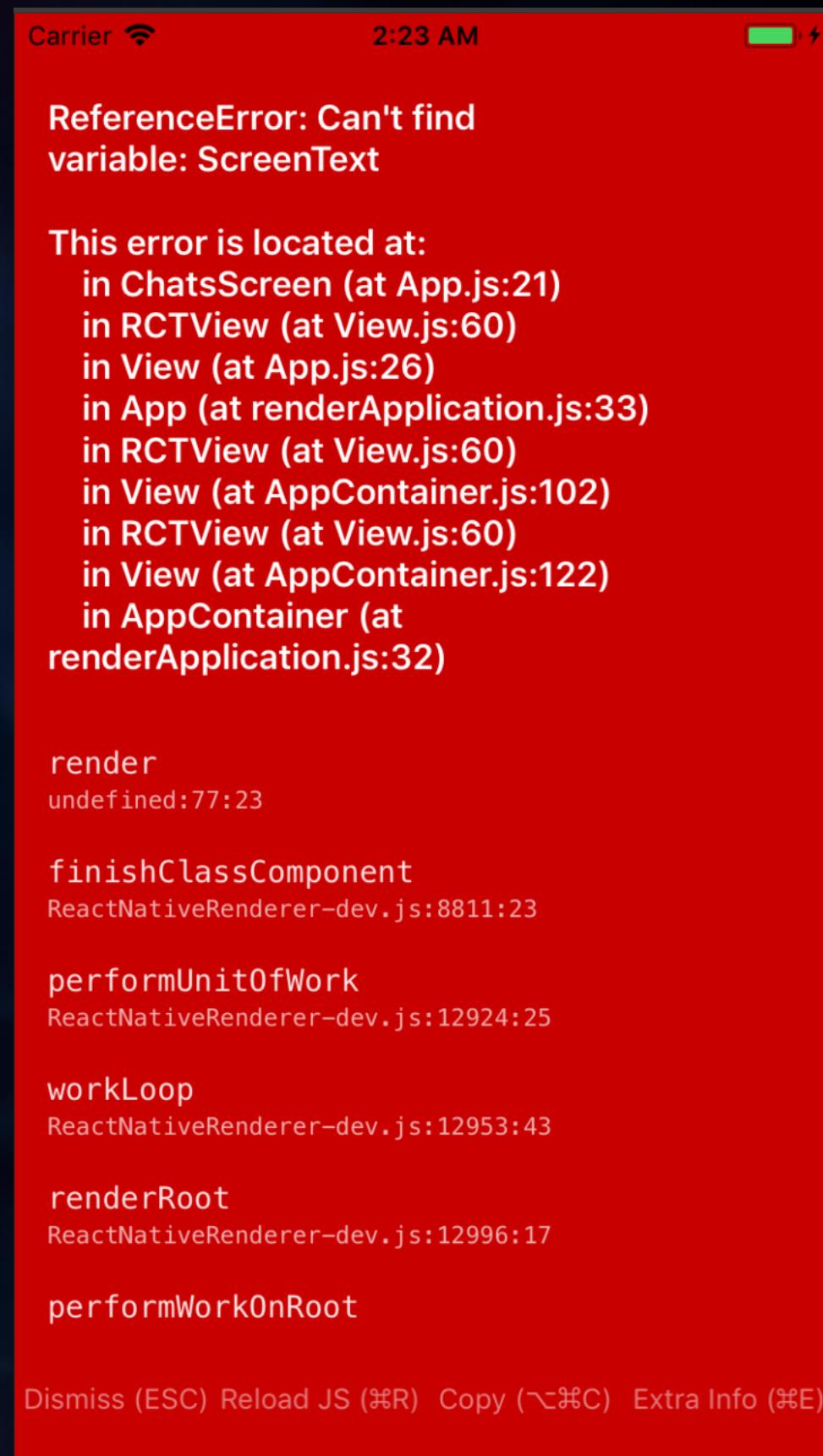
## Debug menu



## YellowBoxes



## Redboxes



react-native log-ios  
react-native log-android

```
eosubscriptionsd) <Notice>: Service only ran for 0 seconds. Pushing respawn out by 10 seconds.  
Apr 21 02:24:03 Vladimirs-MacBook-Pro-2 com.apple.CoreSimulator.SimDevice.B67103AA-B6D8-4E86-90E4-944601D21A70[26436] (com.apple.securityuploadd) <Notice>: Service only ran for 6 seconds. Pushing respawn out by 4 seconds.  
Apr 21 02:24:10 Vladimirs-MacBook-Pro-2 com.apple.CoreSimulator.SimDevice.B67103AA-B6D8-4E86-90E4-944601D21A70[26436] (com.apple.vid eosubscriptionsd[96238]) <Warning>: Service exited with abnormal code: 1  
Apr 21 02:24:10 Vladimirs-MacBook-Pro-2 com.apple.CoreSimulator.SimDevice.B67103AA-B6D8-4E86-90E4-944601D21A70[26436] (com.apple.vid eosubscriptionsd) <Notice>: Service only ran for 0 seconds. Pushing respawn out by 10 seconds.  
^C
```

~/dev/VladDev/Conferences/DevExperience/RNWhatsAppClone(step-1\*) »

vladimirnovick@Vladimirs-MacBook-Pro-2

# Chrome dev tools

The screenshot displays the Chrome DevTools interface for a React Native application. The top navigation bar includes 'Dark Theme' and 'Maintain Priority' checkboxes, followed by tabs for 'Elements', 'Console' (which is selected), 'Sources', and 'Network'. A message in the console states: 'React Native JS code runs as a web worker inside this tab.' It also instructs users to press ⌘+I to open Developer Tools and enables 'Pause On Caught Exceptions' for better debugging.

Press ⌘+I to open Developer Tools. Enable [Pause On Caught Exceptions](#) for a better debugging experience.

You may also install [the standalone version of React Native DevTools](#) for a more integrated experience. It shows the component hierarchy, their props, and state.

Status: Debugger session #10017 active.

The main area contains several panels:

- Inspector:** Shows the component tree with an 'AppContainer' node highlighted. It displays props like 'rootTag=241' and state like 'inspector: null'.
- Diff:** A panel showing a comparison between 'Tree' and 'Raw' data, stating '(states are equal)'.
- Console:** Shows log messages including a warning about RCTImageLoader and application startup details.
- Network:** Shows network requests and responses.
- Memory:** Shows memory usage statistics.
- Application:** Shows application-specific metrics.

A separate window titled 'React Native Debugger - Connected (port 8081)' is visible, showing a diff view between 'Tree' and 'Raw' data. The status bar indicates the application is running on 'Carrier' with a signal strength of 2:29 AM.

React Native debugger

Carrier 2:29 AM

ChatScreen

Switch Screen

v novick . com

# Styling React Native components

The style names and values usually match how CSS works on the web, except names are written using camel casing, e.g **backgroundColor** rather than **background-color**.

There are no px/rem/em/vw units. Only numeric values and sometimes %

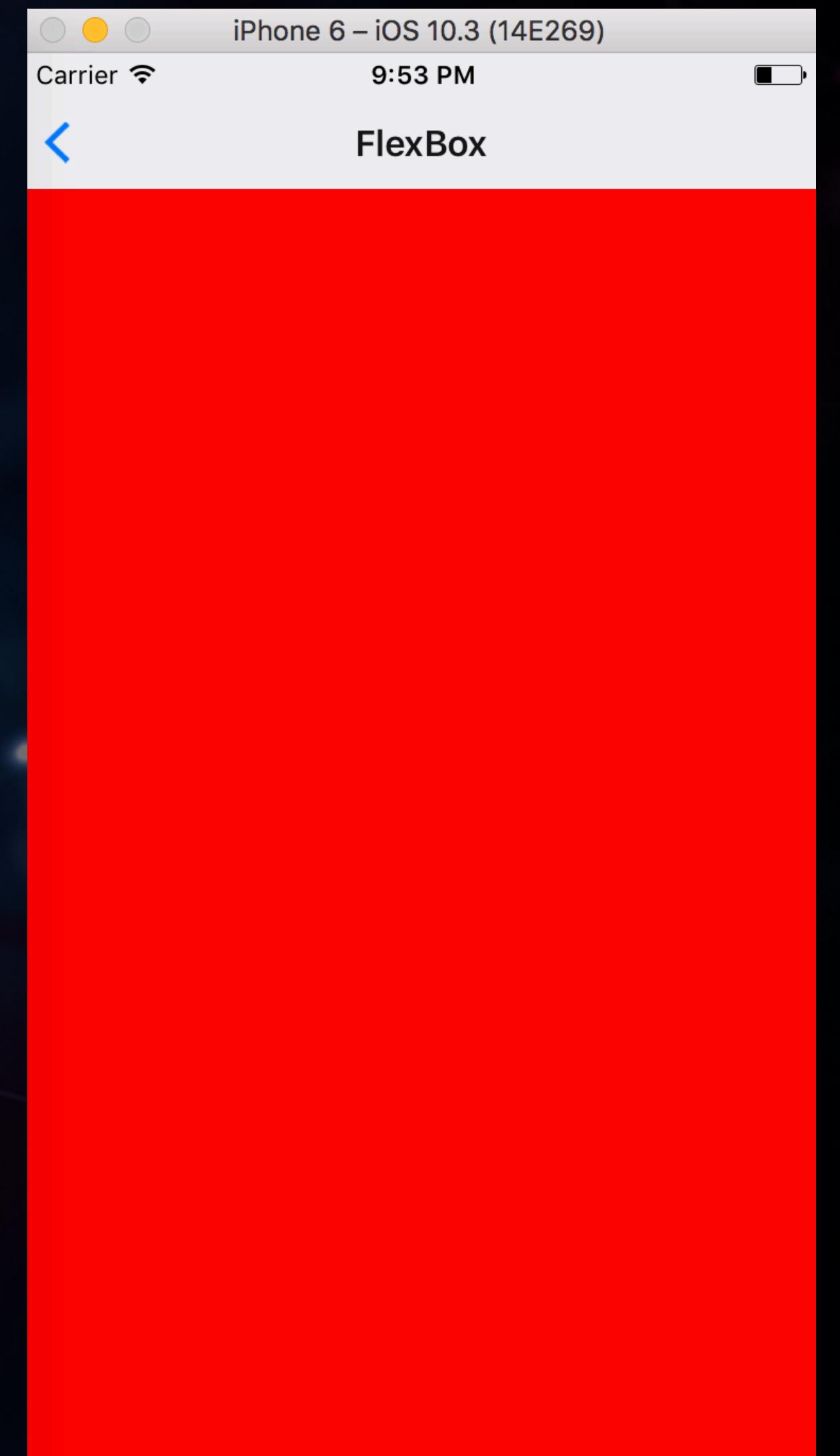
```
const styles = StyleSheet.create({
  container: {
    flex: 1,
    justifyContent: 'center',
    alignItems: 'center'
  },
  welcome: {
    color: 'white',
    fontSize: 20,
    textAlign: 'center',
    margin: 10,
    width: '80%'
  },
  instructions: {
    color: 'white',
    textAlign: 'center',
    marginBottom: 5,
  },
  workshopInstructions: {
    alignItems: 'flex-start'
  }
});
```

```
<View style={styles.container}>
  { this.renderScreen() }
  <View>
    <Button title="Switch Screen" onPress={() => {
      this.setState({
        isChatsScreen: !this.state.isChatsScreen
      })
    }}>
    </View>
  </View>
```

we can pass conditional statements and functions to style prop too as soon as they return an **object**

# FlexBox

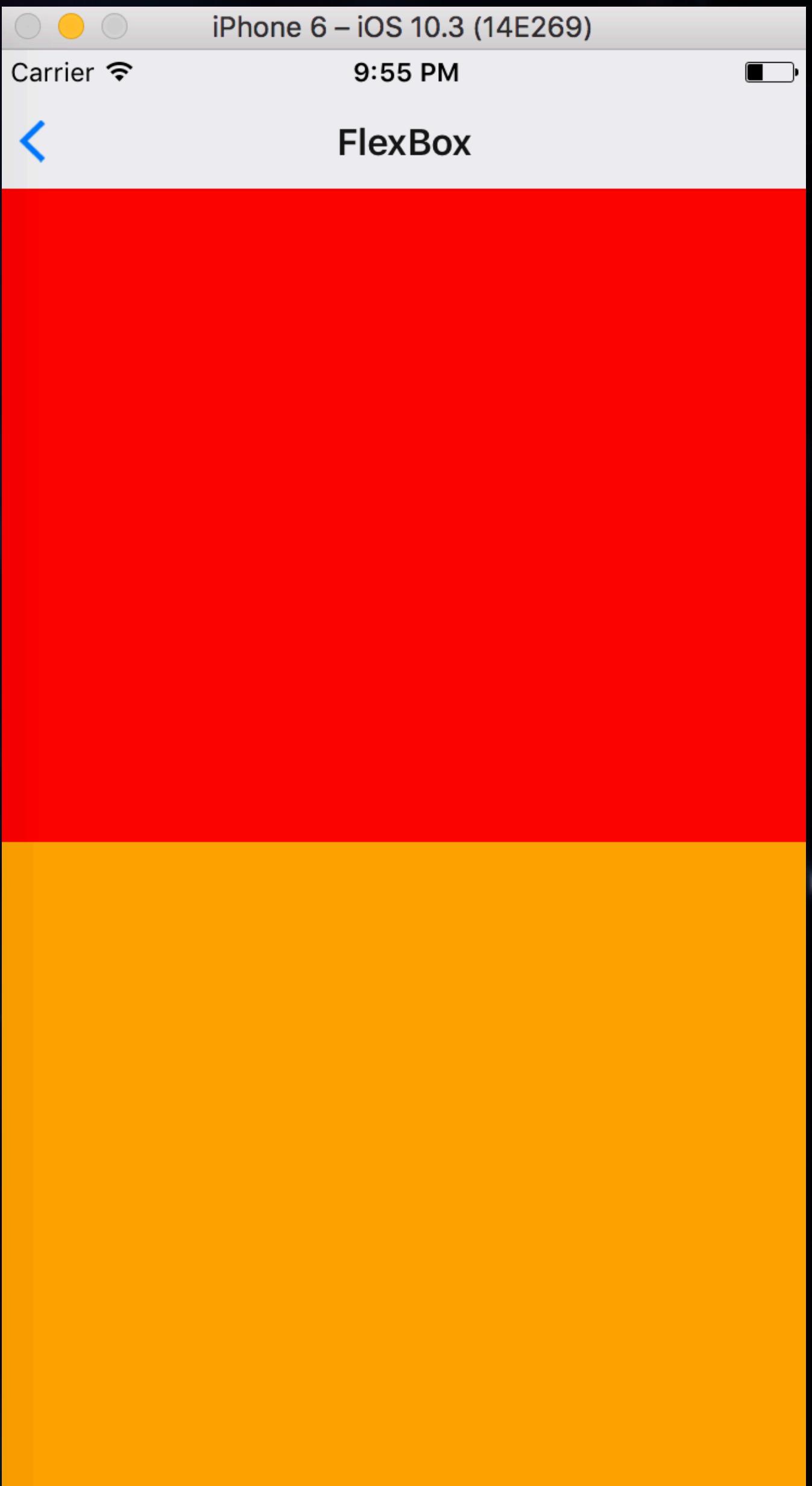
```
container: {  
  flex: 1,  
},  
box1: {  
  flex: 1,  
  backgroundColor: 'red',  
},  
  
<View style={styles.container}>  
  <View style={styles.box1} />  
</View>
```



<https://flexboxfroggy.com/>

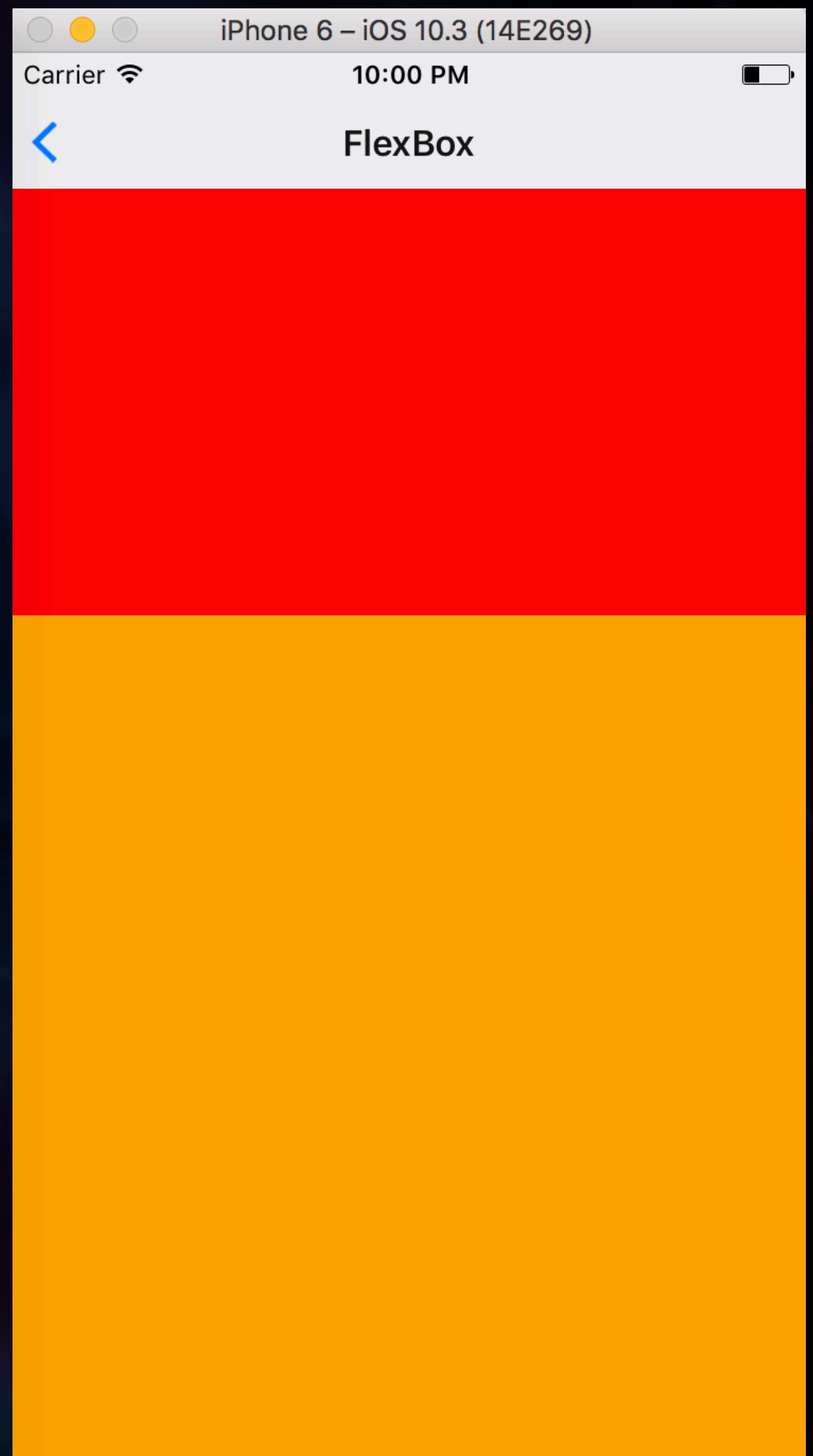
# FlexBox

```
container: {  
  flex: 1,  
},  
box1: {  
  flex: 1,  
  backgroundColor: 'red',  
},  
box2: {  
  flex: 1,  
  backgroundColor: 'orange',  
},  
  
<View style={styles.container}>  
  <View style={styles.box1} />  
  <View style={styles.box2} />  
</View>
```



# FlexBox

```
container: {  
  flex: 1,  
},  
box1: {  
  flex: 1,  
  backgroundColor: 'red',  
},  
box2: {  
  flex: 2,  
  backgroundColor: 'orange',  
},
```



Cross Axis

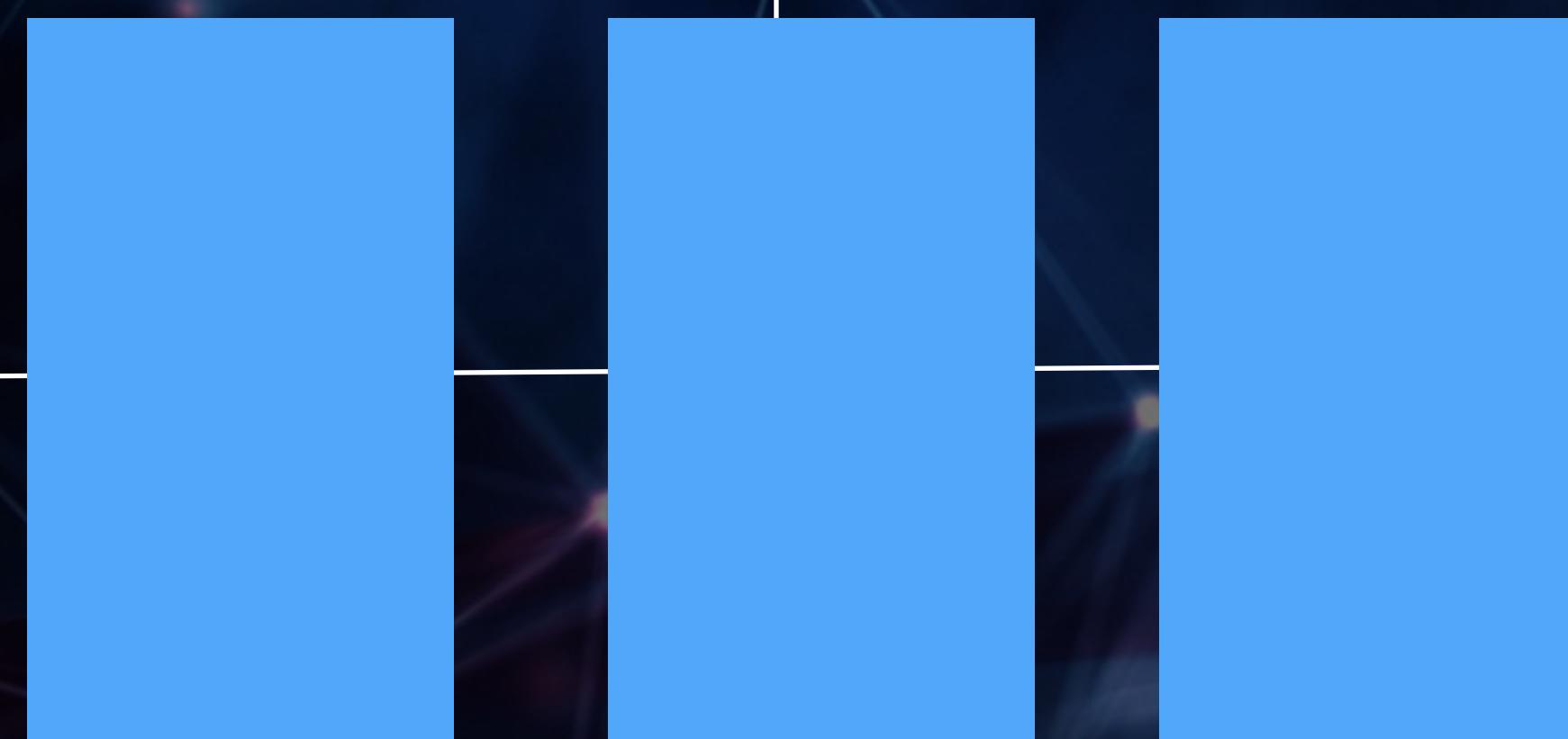
Main Start  
Cross Start

Main Axis

Main End  
Cross Start

Main Start  
Cross End

Main End  
Cross End



**Cross Axis**

**Main Start  
Cross Start**

**Main End  
Cross Start**

**Main Axis**

**Main Start  
Cross End**

**Main End  
Cross End**

**Cross Axis**

**Main Start  
Cross Start**

**Main End  
Cross Start**

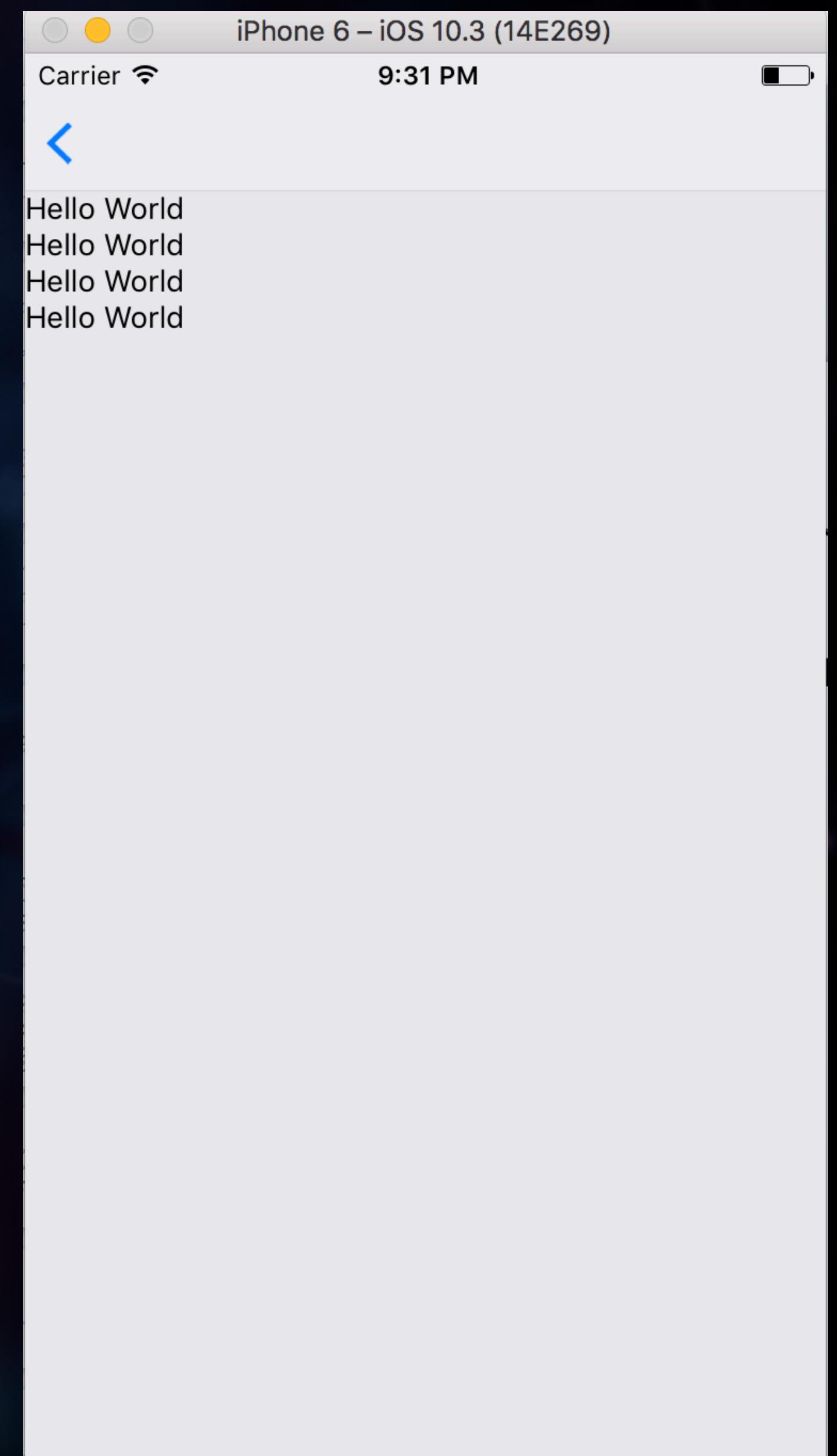
**Main Axis**

**Main Start  
Cross End**

**Main End  
Cross End**

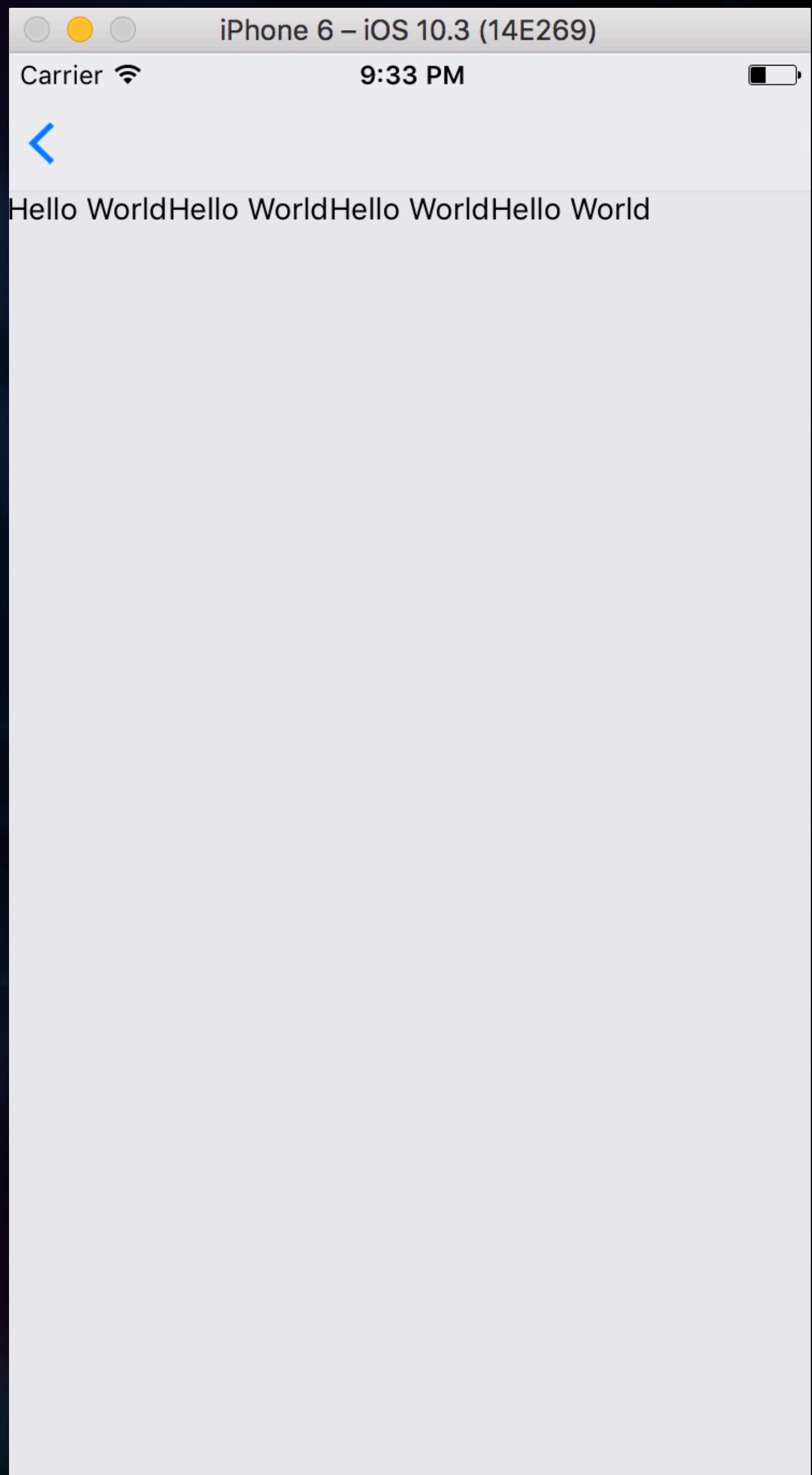
# FlexBox

```
container: {  
  flex: 1,  
}  
  
<View style={styles.container}>  
  <Text>Hello World</Text>  
  <Text>Hello World</Text>  
  <Text>Hello World</Text>  
  <Text>Hello World</Text>  
</View>
```



# FlexBox

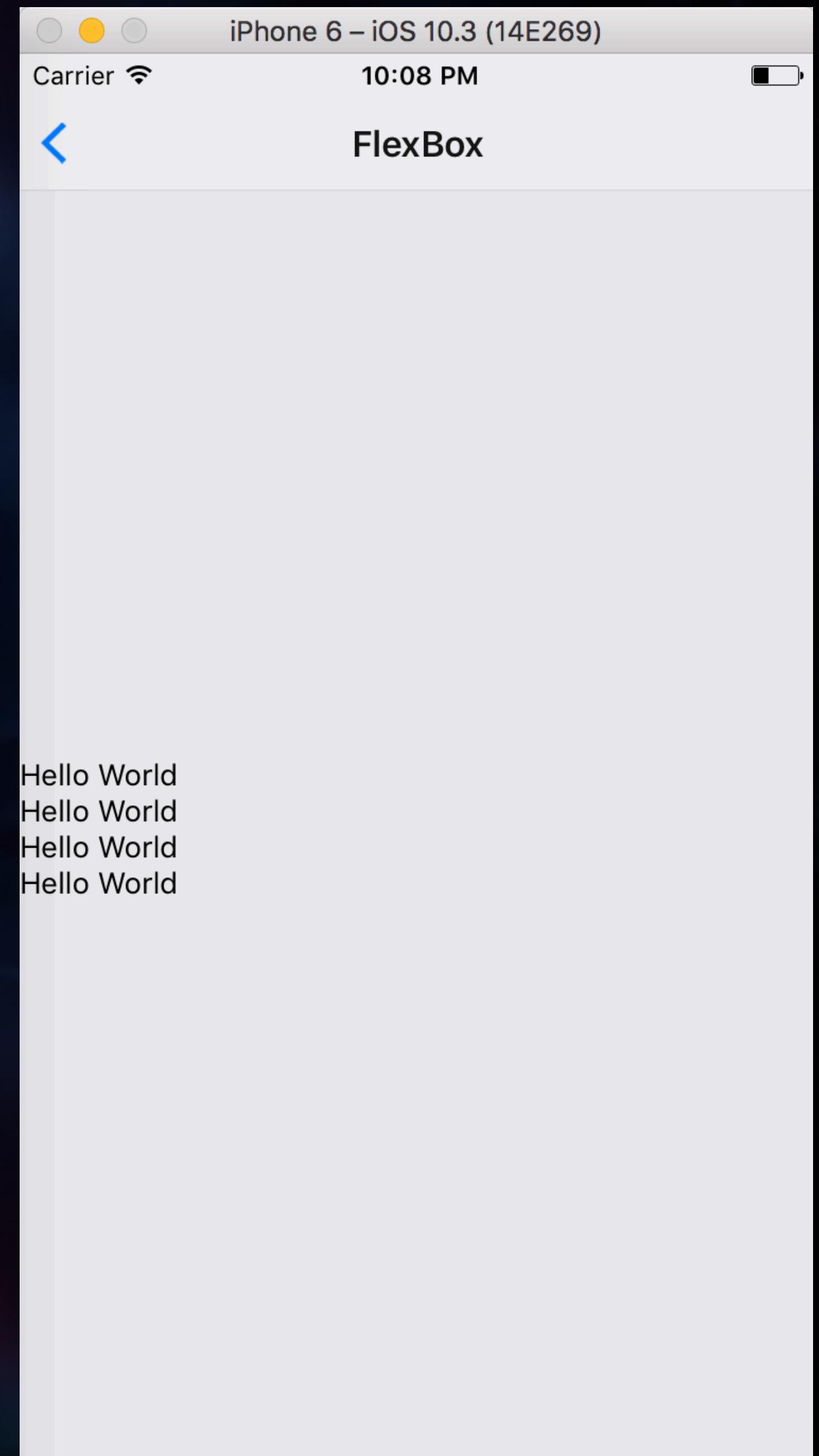
```
container: {  
  flex: 1,  
  flexDirection: 'row'  
},
```



# FlexBox

`justifyContent` determines the distribution of children along the main axis.

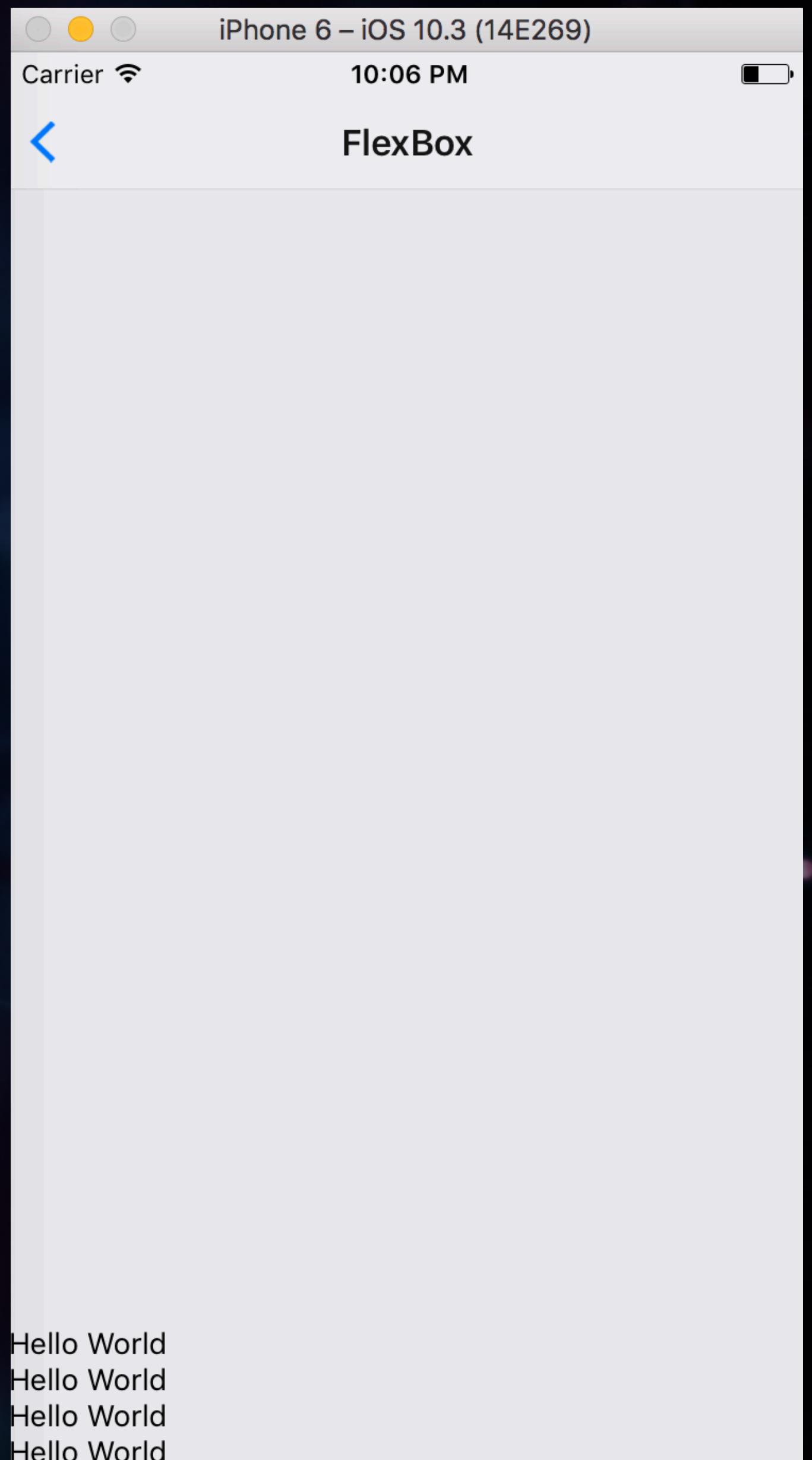
```
container: {  
  flex: 1,  
  justifyContent: 'center',  
},
```



# FlexBox

`justifyContent` determines the distribution of children along the main axis.

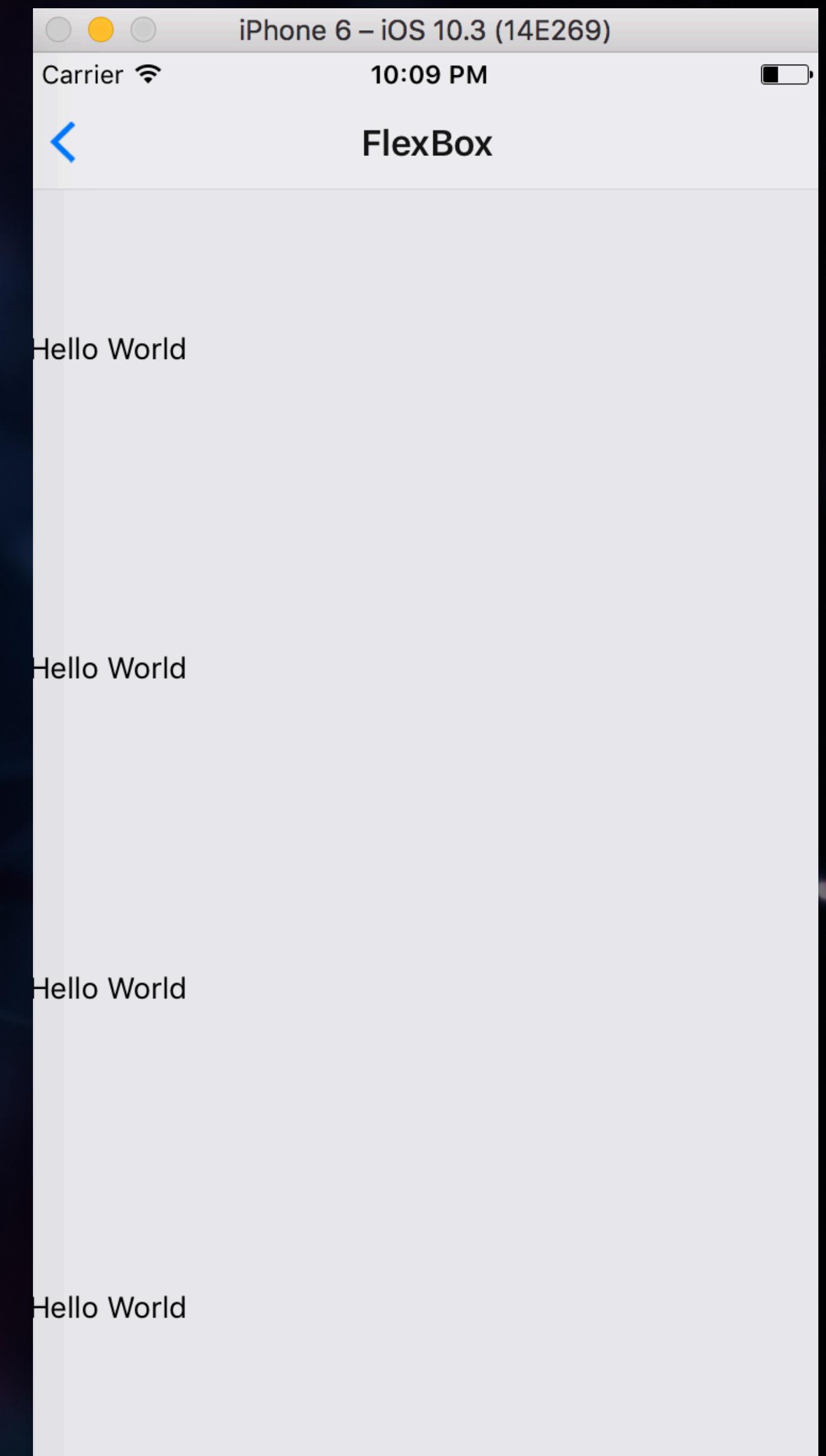
```
container: {  
  flex: 1,  
  justifyContent: 'flex-end',  
},
```



# FlexBox

`justifyContent` determines the distribution of children along the main axis.

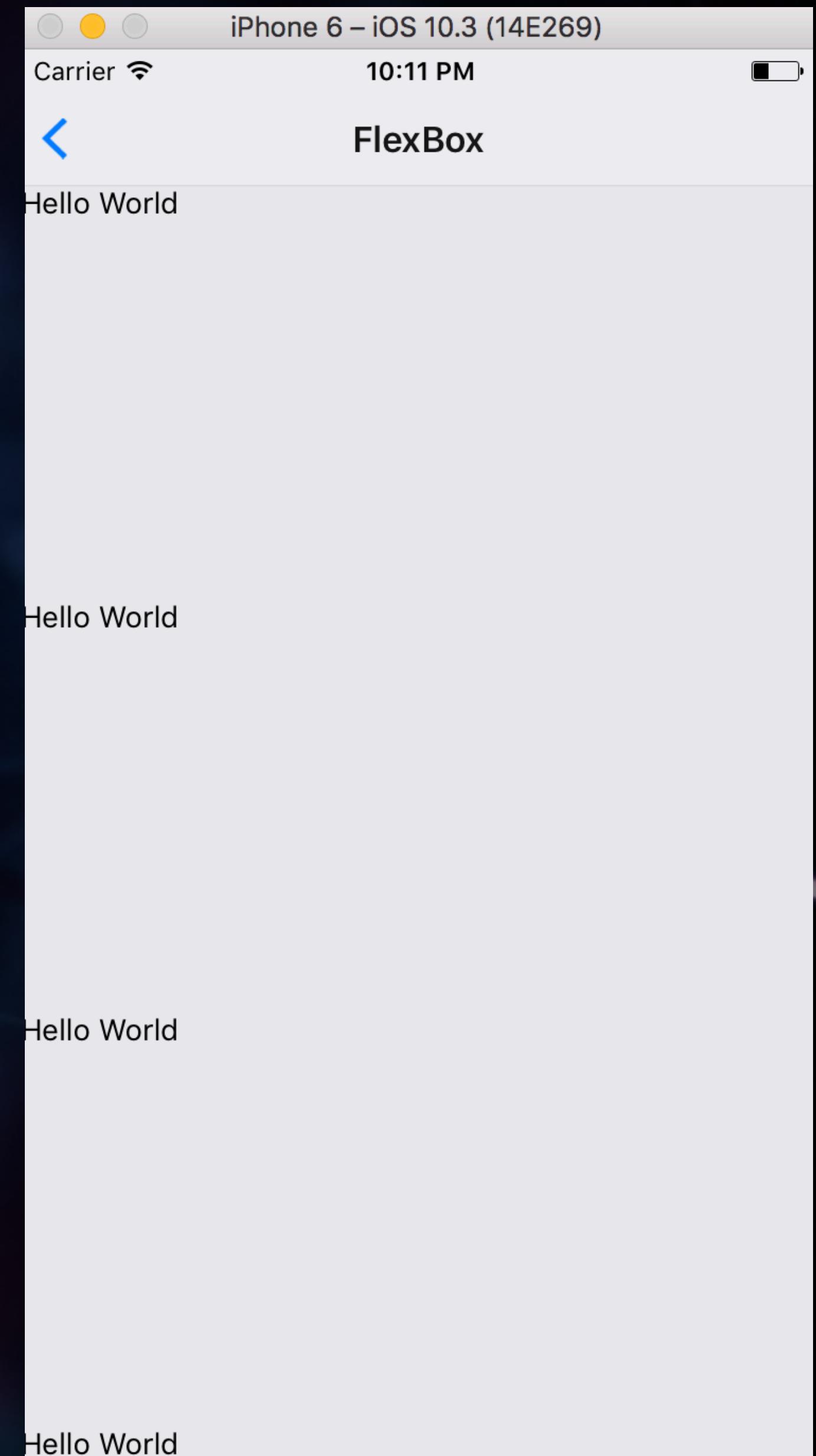
```
container: {  
  flex: 1,  
  justifyContent: 'space-around',  
},
```



# FlexBox

`justifyContent` determines the distribution of children along the main axis.

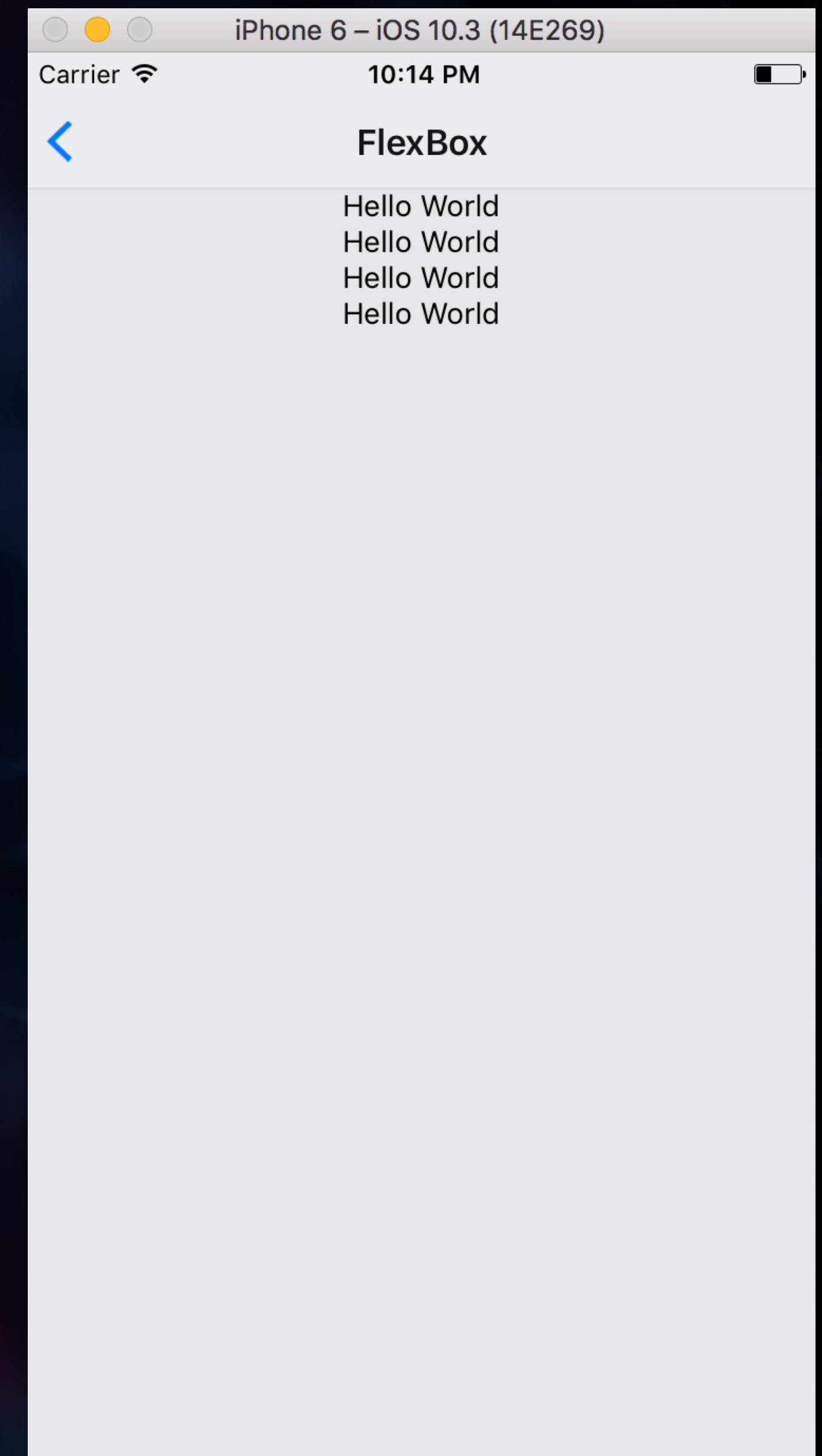
```
container: {  
  flex: 1,  
  justifyContent: 'space-between',  
},
```



# FlexBox

`alignItems` determines the distribution of children along the cross axis. Default stretch (`flex-start`, `center`, `flex-end`, and `stretch`)

```
container: {  
  flex: 1,  
  alignItems: 'center',  
},
```



# Images and SVG Icons in React Native

# Images

## Static Resources

```
<Image source={require('./my-icon.png')} />
```

## iOS

```
<Image source={{uri: 'app_icon'}} style={{width: 40, height: 40}} />
```

## Android

```
<Image source={{uri: 'asset:/app_icon.png'}} style={{width: 40, height: 40}} />
```

## Network Images

```
<Image source={{uri: 'https://facebook.github.io/react/logo-og.png'}}  
style={{width: 400, height: 400}} />
```

# Images

## Data Uri

```
<Image  
style={{  
  width: 51,  
  height: 51,  
  resizeMode: Image.resizeMode.contain,  
}}  
source={{  
  uri:  
    'data:image/png;base64,iVBORw0KGg...',  
}}  
/>
```

## Background

```
return (  
  <ImageBackground source={...}>  
    <Text>Inside</Text>  
  </ImageBackground>  
) ;
```

# Icons

`npm install react-native-vector-icons –save`

`react-native link`

```
rnpm-install info Linking react-native-vector-icons ios dependency
rnpm-install info Platform 'ios' module react-native-vector-icons has been successfully linked
rnpm-install info Linking react-native-vector-icons android dependency
rnpm-install info Platform 'android' module react-native-vector-icons has been successfully linked
rnpm-install info Linking assets to ios project
rnpm-install WARN ERRGROUP Group 'Resources' does not exist in your Xcode project. We have created it automatically
rnpm-install info Linking assets to android project
rnpm-install info Assets have been successfully linked to your project
```

# Icons

```
import Icon from 'react-native-vector-icons/MaterialIcons';

<Icon
  name="chat"
  color="#fff"
  size={23}
  style={{ padding: 5 }}
/>
```

<https://oblador.github.io/react-native-vector-icons/>

# Lists

```
const people = [  
  <Text>Chris</Text>,  
  <Text>Amanda</Text>,  
  <Text>Jason</Text>,  
  <Text>Jennifer</Text>  
]  
  
return (  
  <View>  
    { people }  
  </View>  
) ;
```

```
render() {  
  const people = ['Chris', 'Amanda', 'Jason', 'Jennifer'];  
  
  return (  
    <ScrollView>  
      { people.map(person => <Text>{person}</Text>) }  
    </ScrollView>  
  );  
}
```

# Lists

```
renderPerson = (people) => {
  return people.map((person, index) => {
    return (
      <Text key={index}>{person}</Text>
    );
  );
}

render() {
  const people = ['Chris', 'Amanda', 'Jason', 'Jennifer'];
  return (
    <ScrollView>
      { this.renderPerson(people) }
    </ScrollView>
  );
}
```

# FlatList

```
state = {  
  data: [{ name: 'Chris' }, { name: 'Amanda' }],  
}  
  
renderItem = ({ item }) => {  
  return <Text>{item.name}</Text>  
}  
  
render() {  
  return (  
    <View>  
      <FlatList  
        data={this.state.data}  
        renderItem={this.renderItem}  
        keyExtractor={item => item.name}  
        ItemSeparatorComponent={() => <View style={styles.divider} />}  
        refreshing={this.state.refreshing}  
        onRefresh={this.onRefresh}  
      />  
    </View>  
  );  
}
```



Follow the instructions

# Building navigation workflow

# react-navigation

```
import { createStackNavigator, createAppContainer } from "react-navigation";
import { ChatsScreen, ChatViewScreen } from './src/screens'
```

```
const AppNavigator = createStackNavigator({
  chatsScreen: {
    screen: ChatsScreen
  },
  chatView: {
    screen: ChatViewScreen
  }
}, {
  initialRouteName: 'chatsScreen',
  navigationOptions: {
    headerStyle: {
      backgroundColor: '#006655',
    },
    headerTintColor: '#fff',
    headerTitleStyle: {
      fontWeight: 'bold',
    },
  }
});
```

```
const RootNavigator = createAppContainer(AppNavigator);
```

# Navigation options

```
static navigationOptions = ({ navigation }) => {
  return {
    title: navigation.state.params.title,
    headerLeft: (
      <Icon name="chevron-left"
        size={40}
        color="#ffffff"
        onPress={() => navigation.goBack()}
      />
    )
  }
}

render() {
  return (
    <View>
      <Text> ChatViewScreen </Text>
    </View>
  )
}
```

# Input and Keyboard

```
<TextInput  
  style={styles.composeText}  
  value={this.state.text}  
  onChangeText={(text) => this.setState({text})}  
  onSubmitEditing={this.submit}  
  editable = {true}  
  maxLength = {40}  
/>
```

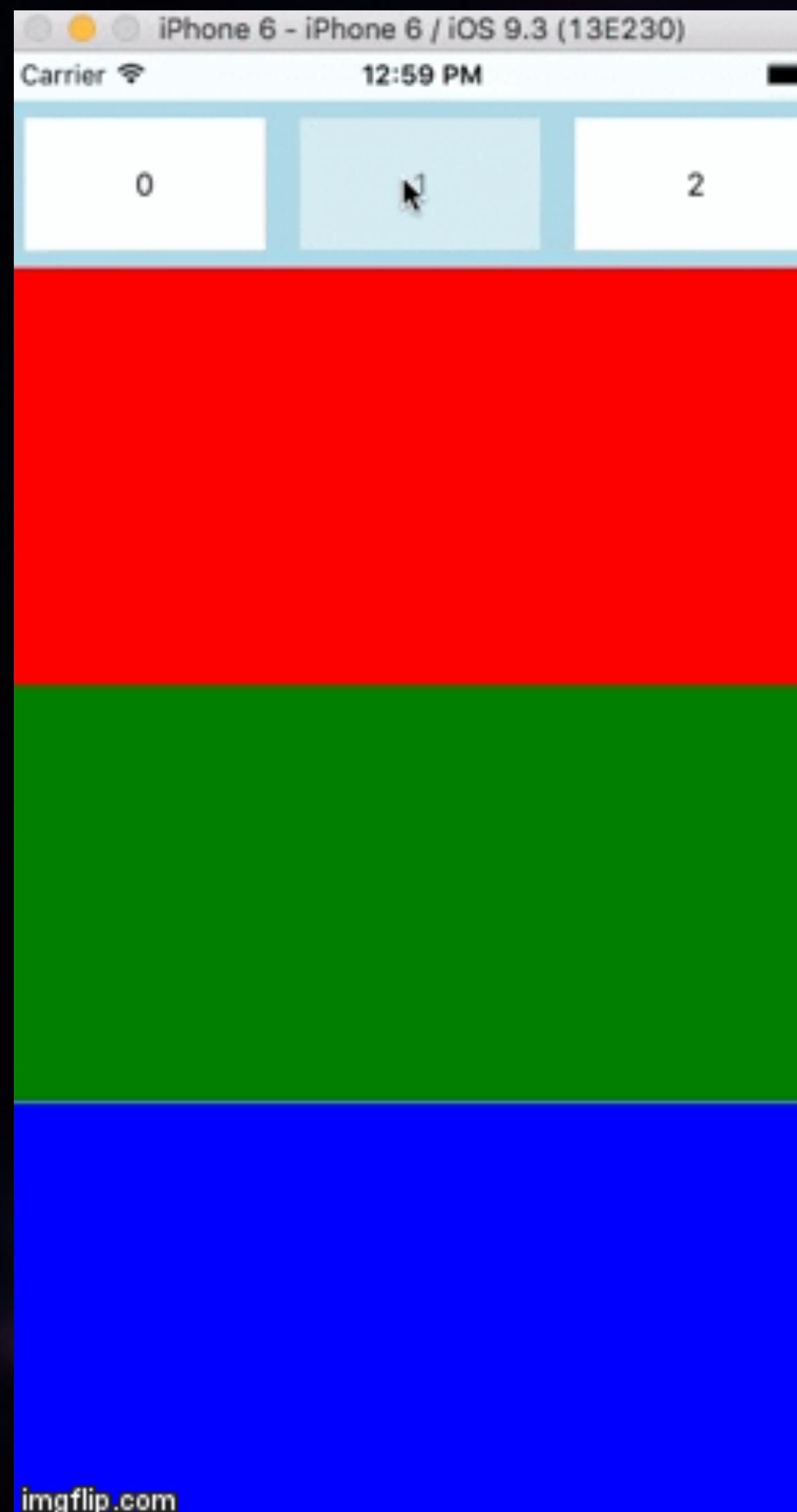
```
keyboardVerticalOffset = Platform.OS === 'ios' ? 60 : 0
```

```
<KeyboardAvoidingView  
  behavior={Platform.OS === 'ios' ? 'padding' : null}  
  keyboardVerticalOffset={this.keyboardVerticalOffset}  
  style={styles.container}>  
  { /* Here goes keyboard aware View with TextInput */}  
</KeyboardAvoidingView>
```



Follow the instructions

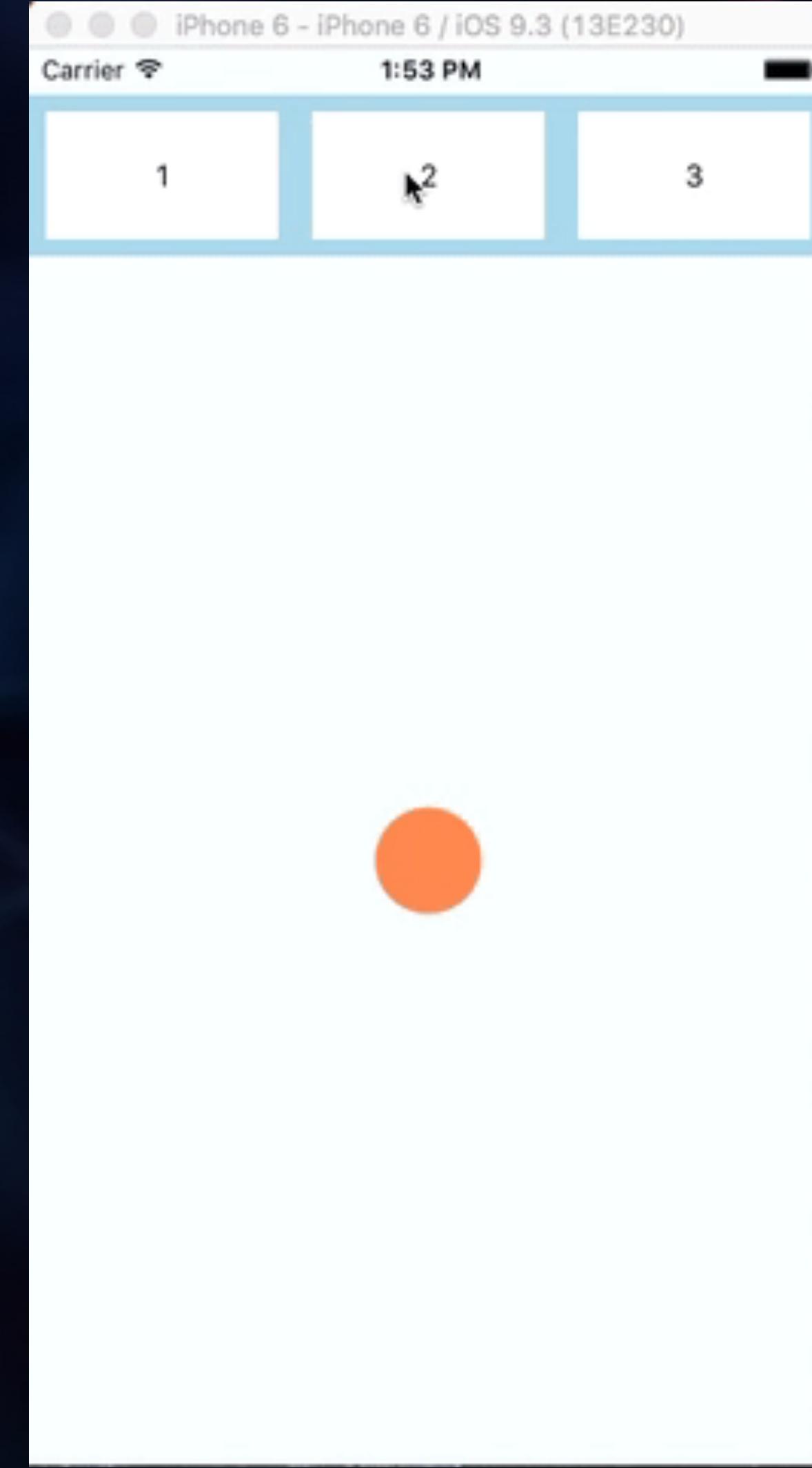
# Animations



Layout  
Animation



An i m a t e d

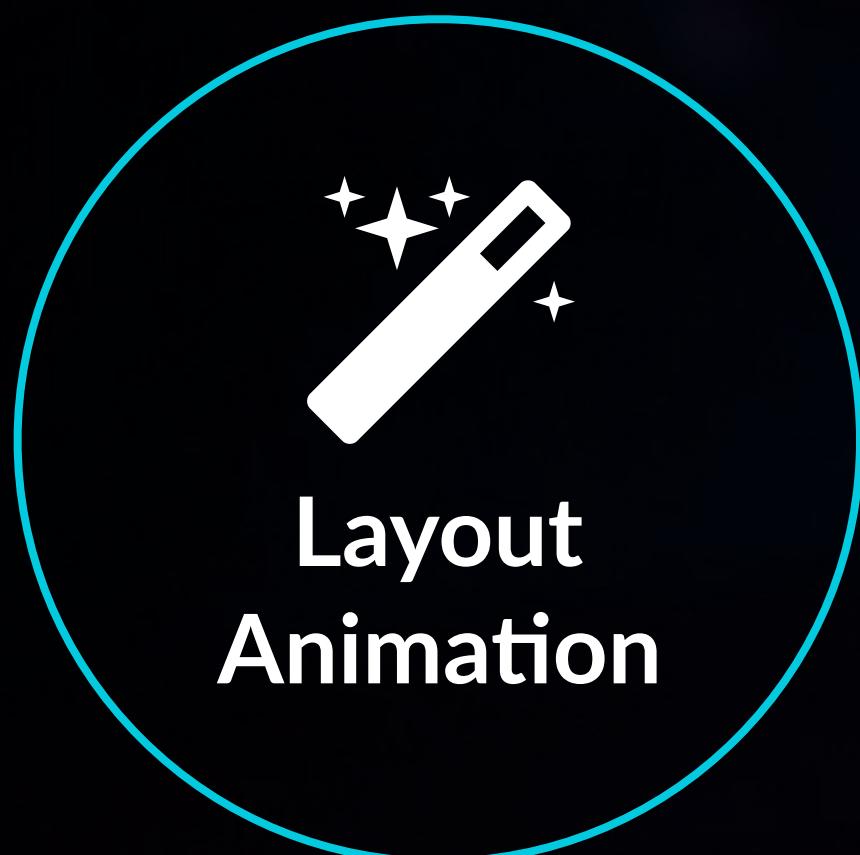


## Pros

- ✓ Applied to all style properties of component
- ✓ No need for specific values (heights/ widths)

## Cons

- ✓ Less configurable
- ✓ Animates everything on next render
- ✓ Uses requestAnimationFrame by default
- ✓ For complex computation animations can stutter



Layout  
Animation



Animated

# Animated

- ✓ Import Animated

```
import { Animated } from 'react-native';
```

- ✓ Create animated value within the class

```
animatedMargin = new Animated.Value(0);
```

- ✓ Declare Animated component in render or create your own

```
<Animated.View />
```

```
const AnimatedOpacityWrapper = createAnimatableComponent(TouchableOpacity)
```

- ✓ Add animated value as style

```
<Animated.View style={{ marginTop: this.animatedMargin }} />
```

- ✓ Interpolate on value if needed

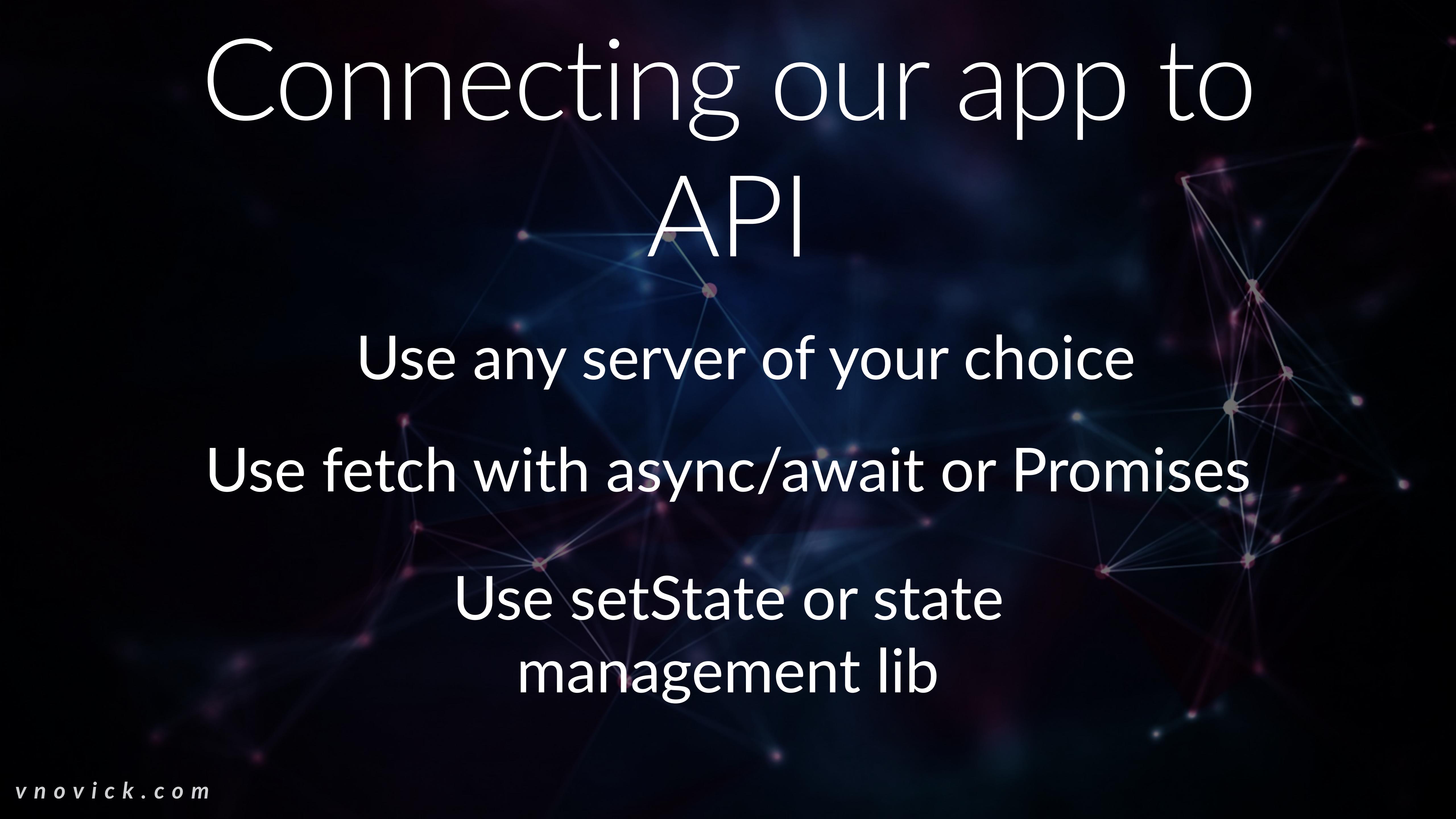
```
<AnimatedOpacityWrapper  
style={[styles.chatItem, {  
    opacity: this.animatedValue,  
    transform: [  
        {  
            translateX: this.animatedValue.interpolate({  
                inputRange: [0, 1],  
                outputRange: [-100, 0]  
            })  
        ]  
    ]}  
}]}
```

- ✓ Trigger animation

```
animate = () => {  
    Animated.timing(  
        this.animatedMargin,  
        {  
            toValue: 1,  
            duration: 1700,  
        }  
    ).start()  
}
```

# Follow the instructions

# Connecting our app to API

A dark blue background featuring a complex network of glowing nodes and connections, resembling a starry sky or a neural network, which serves as a visual metaphor for connectivity and data exchange.

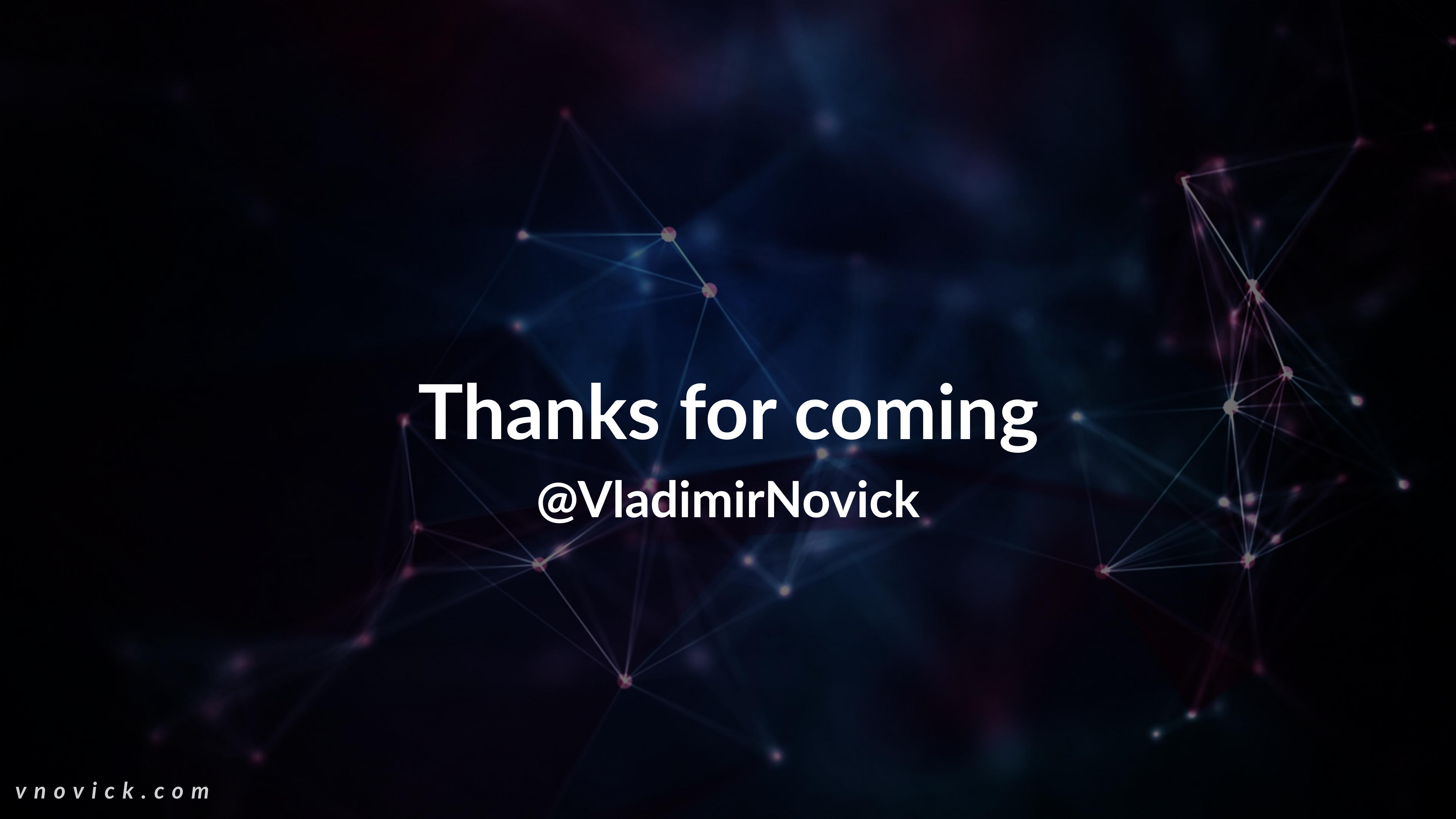
Use any server of your choice

Use fetch with async/await or Promises

Use setState or state  
management lib

# Follow the instructions

# Connecting your app to GraphQL

The background of the slide features a complex, abstract network graph. It consists of numerous small, glowing nodes of various colors (red, blue, green, yellow) connected by thin, translucent lines that form a dense web of triangles and quadrilaterals. This visual metaphor represents connectivity, data flow, or a social network.

Thanks for coming  
@VladimirNovick