

# Building innovative Apps with the QuickBooks API

Aaron Gourley, Reg Ouellette, Diana De Rose



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# **Session break-up**

**QuickBooks Online API** 

chata.ai

Intuit + GraphQL

**AskQB** 



# Today's speaker



Aaron Gourley
Solutions Engineer – Partner Integrations
@Gourleyman14



# **QuickBooks Online API**

# Agenda

Getting started with QuickBooks API

**Tools & resources** 

**Best practices** 



# **QuickBooks API resources**

All QuickBooks API resources

Customer	Vendor	Employee	Lists	Currency	Supporting
Estimate	Purchase Order	Time Activity	Account	Company Currency	Attachable
Invoice	Bill	Banking	Budget	Exchange Rate	Batch
Payment	Bill Payment	Deposit	Class	Tax	CDC
Sales Receipt	Purchase	Transfer	Department	Tax Agency	Company Info
Refund Receipt	Vendor Credit	Accounting	Item	Tax Code	Entitlements
Credit Memo		Journal Entry	Payment Method	Tax Rate	Preferences
			Term	Tax Service	Reports



# **Getting started**

### 3 Easy steps

- Create an Intuit Developer Account
- Create an app
- Generate OAuth tokens





#### Explore our APIs









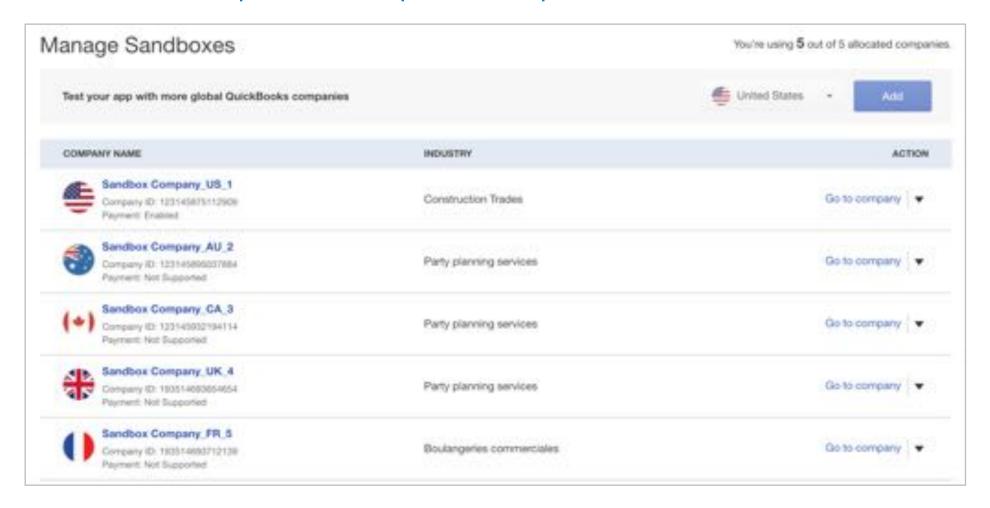
# **Developer tools**

- OAuth playground
- Sandbox
- API explorer
- SDKs
- Sample code
- Postman



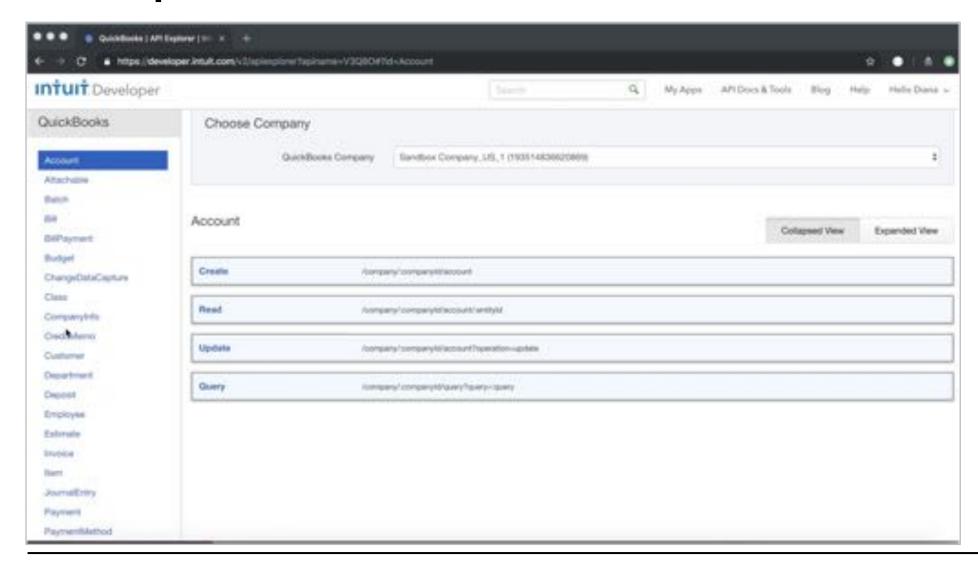
#### Sandbox

Sandbox URL – <a href="https://sandbox-quickbooks.api.intuit.com">https://sandbox-quickbooks.api.intuit.com</a>





# **API Explorer**





#### SDK

SDKs are open sourced – <a href="https://github.com/Intuit">https://github.com/Intuit</a>

Intuit SDK	<b>OAuth library</b>	Third-Party SDK
Java	Java	Node.js
.NET	.NET	Python
PHP	PHP	Ruby
	Python	
	Node.js	

Let the SDK do heavy-lifting for you, so you can focus on the cool features of your app



# **Samples**

Samples are available at <a href="https://github.com/IntuitDeveloper">https://github.com/IntuitDeveloper</a>

Languages	CRUD	Features	
Java	Java	Concepts – Invoicing, Billing, Inventory management etc.	
.NET	.NET		
PHP	PHP	Payments	
Python		Webhooks	
Node.js		OAuth2	
Ruby			

Samples help you understand use cases and write code faster



Go

# **Best practices**

- Webhooks + ChangeDataCapture (CDC)
- Batch
- Throttle limits
- Resiliency

Use SDKs to follow best practices



# Why use Webhooks?

- Ensure data is in-sync
- Polling APIs is an inefficient way to get information
- Hollywood Principle Don't call us, we will call you!



# Why should you use Batch?

- Group several operations in a single HTTP request
- Reduces network overhead
- Optimize calls to the server and improve the scalability



#### Throttle limits

#### Adhere to throttle limits

- 10 concurrent requests per second per realmId
- 400 requests per min per realmId
- 40 batch requests/min per realmld, 10 payloads per batch request



# Be resilient, handle the unexpected

#### **Downtime happens**

• Be prepared, retry transactions instead of skipping

#### Manage errors gracefully

Notify users of any errors and potential ways to fix them

#### **Webhooks -> ChangeDataCapture Fallback**

• Consider calling CDC nightly in case of webhooks failures (e.g. due to network issues/downtime)

Tip: Use the 'requestid' request parameter to guarantee idempotency on retries





# CHATA.AI

Reg Ouellette



# Today's speaker



**Reg Ouellette**VP, Engineering and Integrations

@Rego\_Tweetn

https://www.linkedin.com/in/reg-ouellette/



# Agenda

What is chata.ai

Demo

High level architecture

chata.ai and v3 API

Future for chata.ai

**Lessons learned** 





#### What is chata.ai

- Conversational Business Intelligence platform
- Tableau released their 2019 trends in BI. Natural Language was #2
- Chata.ai was quite early to the party in this space.
  - Formed in 2016
  - Genesis of the company
  - api.ai and CSVs

#### Demo



# High level architecture



#QBConnect



#### **Notes**

- Deployed in Google Cloud Platform.
- Microservices-based architecture.
- Kubernetes and Docker for orchestration of deployments.
- Customer data used by the application are physically segmented from each other.
- Data is encrypted at rest and in flight.



#### chata.ai and v3 API

#### **V3 API categories**

- Transactions resources
- Name list resources
- Supporting resources
- Report resources



#### Future for chata.ai

Become the "Hub" for all business data interaction



















#### **Lessons Learned**

#### Leverage the SDKs

#### Prepare for scale early

- Batches for large downloads
- Prepare for throttling

## **Data wrangling**

Expect the unexpected

#### Resilience



# Thanks!

@thechataHQ



# Intuit + GraphQL

Diana De Rose



# Today's speaker



Diana De Rose
Software Engineer
@derosediana



# Agenda

What is GraphQL?

**Introduction to Queries and Mutations** 

**Structure of a GraphQL Request** 

**Building better apps with GraphQL** 



# What is GraphQL?

Powerful features allow clients to define their own API

#### **Query Language for APIs**

GraphQL is a query language for APIs, and a runtime to fulfill those requests.

#### Ask for exactly what you need, and get it

Request specific fields from the API and get exactly what you requested, and nothing more.

#### **Get many resources** in one request

GraphQL queries allow you to retrieve data across many resources in a single request, and easily follow references between them.

"At its simplest, GraphQL is about asking for specific fields on objects." [graphql.org]



#### **Queries and Mutations**

Fields on objects can be requested from the server

```
company {
                                                         "data": {
   name
                                                            "company": {
                                                               "name": "DJ's Artwork"
```

The shape of the query is reflected in the shape of the response, so clients know what to expect.



#### **Queries and Mutations**

**Objects** can also be represented by fields

```
{
company {
                                                        "data": {
   name
                                                           "company": {
   transactions {
                                                              "name": "DJ's Artwork",
      dueDate
                                                              "transactions": [
                                                                 { "dueDate": "3/11/2018" },
                                                                 { "dueDate": "3/23/2018" }
```

Queries in GraphQL can traverse related objects, and access their fields.

#QBConnect



#### **Queries and Mutations**

**Arguments** can be passed to Fields

Every field and nested object in GraphQL can define its own set of arguments.



Named operations can be beneficial to clients

#QBConnect

```
query GetNameAndTxns {
                                                        {
   company {
                                                           "data": {
      name
                                                              "company": {
      transactions (type: invoice) {
                                                                 "name": "DJ's Artwork",
         dueDate
                                                                 "transactions": [
                                                                    { "dueDate": "12/1/2018" },
                                                                    { "dueDate": "12/4/2018" }
```

Named operations are required to use multiple operations in a single request.



Variables can pass dynamic data to arguments

```
query GetNameAndTxns ($type:String) {
   company {
                                                           "data": {
      name
                                                              "company": {
      transactions (type: $type) {
                                                                 "name": "DJ's Artwork",
         dueDate
                                                                 "transactions": [
                                                                    { "dueDate": "12/1/2018" },
                                                                    { "dueDate": "12/4/2018" }
   "type": "invoice"
```

Variables are highly beneficial in writing reusable, less complex code.



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**Aliases** allow clients to query the same fields with different arguments

```
{
company {
                                                        "data": {
   name
                                                           "company": {
   invoices: transactions (type: invoice) {
                                                              "name": "DJ's Artwork",
      dueDate
                                                              "invoices": [
   bills: transactions (type: bill) {
                                                                 { "dueDate": "12/1/2018" }
     dueDate
                                                              "bills": [
                                                                 { "dueDate": "11/19/2018" }
```

Aliases let clients rename fields to anything they want, defining their own API.



Fragments are reusable collections of fields

```
{
   company {
                                                            "data": {
      name
                                                               "company": {
      invoices: transactions (type: invoice) {
                                                                  "name": "DJ's Artwork",
         ... transactionFields
                                                                  "invoices": [
      bills: transactions (type: bill) {
                                                                     { "dueDate": "12/1/2018" }
         ... transactionFields
                                                                  "bills": [
                                                                     { "dueDate": "11/19/2018" }
fragment transactionFields on Transaction {
   dueDate
```

Fragments can be stored separately in your codebase, and used across GraphQL requests.



**Mutations** allow modifications of server-side data

#QBConnect

```
mutation CreateTransaction ($input: TxnInput!) {
                                                        {
   createTransaction (input: $input) {
                                                           "data": {
      transaction {
         dueDate
   "input": {
       "transaction": {
          "dueDate": "11/30/2018",
          "amount": 33.00
```

```
"createTransaction": {
   "transaction": {
      "dueDate": "11/30/2018"
```

Multiple fields are supported in mutations, and they run in series, rather than parallel.



# Structure of a GraphQL Request

**HTTP Request** is encoded when sent to the server

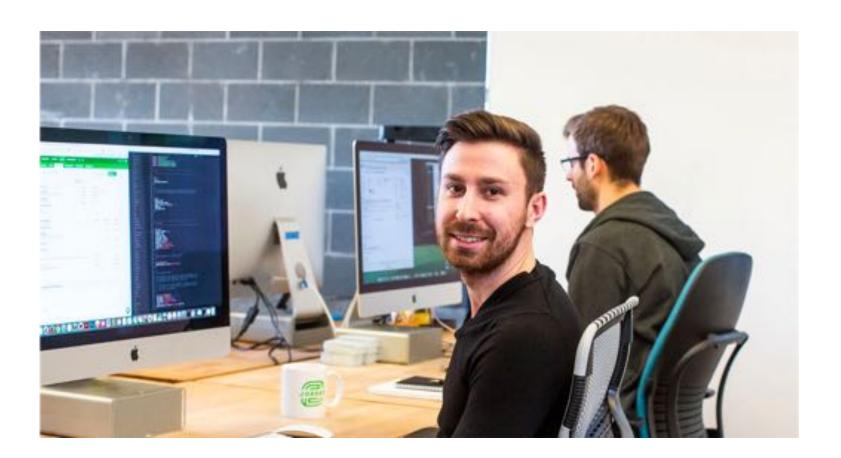
```
POST /graphql
                                                       200 OK
Host: v4.api.intuit.com
                                                          "data": {
   "query":"{\n company {\n name\n }\n}\n",
                                                             "company": {
   "variables": "",
   "operationName":""
                                                                 "name": "DJ's Artwork"
                                                          },
                                                           "errors": {...}
```

GraphQL requests aren't rocket science. They are just an efficient way to request the same data.



# **Building better apps with GraphQL**

Use the power of GraphQL to build faster and less complex apps



#### **GraphQL** benefits

#### As a recap:

- Eliminates over-fetching and under-fetching
- Allows clients to define the API that they need
- Fragments and variables make code reusable
- No breaking changes
- Used internally by Intuit



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# AskQB Demo



## Accessing my Data with Voice – Any Device, anytime, anywhere





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# AskQB Google Assistant app diagram





# Sample V4 GraphQL Request

Query all invoices with outstanding balance

```
query TransactionsFilter {
  company {
    transactions (filterBy: "type='INVOICE' && traits.balance > '0'") {
      edges {
        node
          type
          header {
            amount
            txnDate
          traits {
            balance
```



# Sample V4 Response

```
▼ "data": {
   "company": {
      "transactions": {
          ▼ "edges": [
                 " "node": {
                      "type": "INVOICE",
                    "header": {
                         "amount": "12.00",
                         "txnStatus": "OPEN"
                    "traits": {
                         "balance": "12.00"
  "errors": []
```

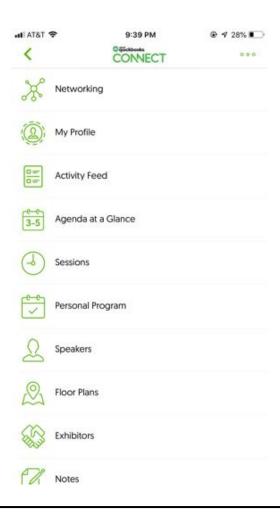


# **Questions?**

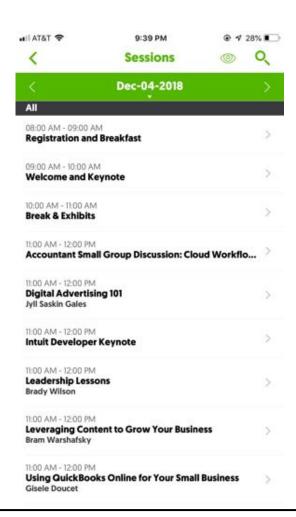


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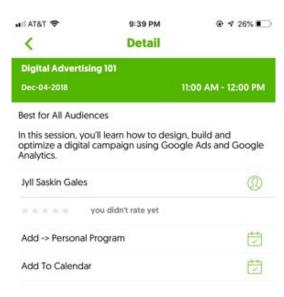
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