

# GraphQL – forget (the) REST?

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## REST – Feelings



I'm lovin' it

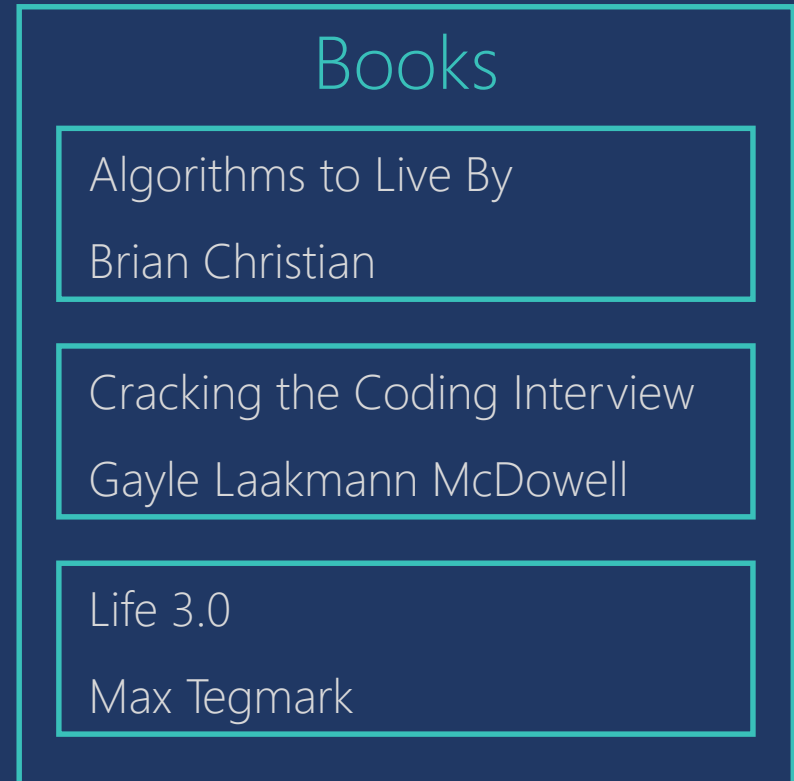


Well, ...



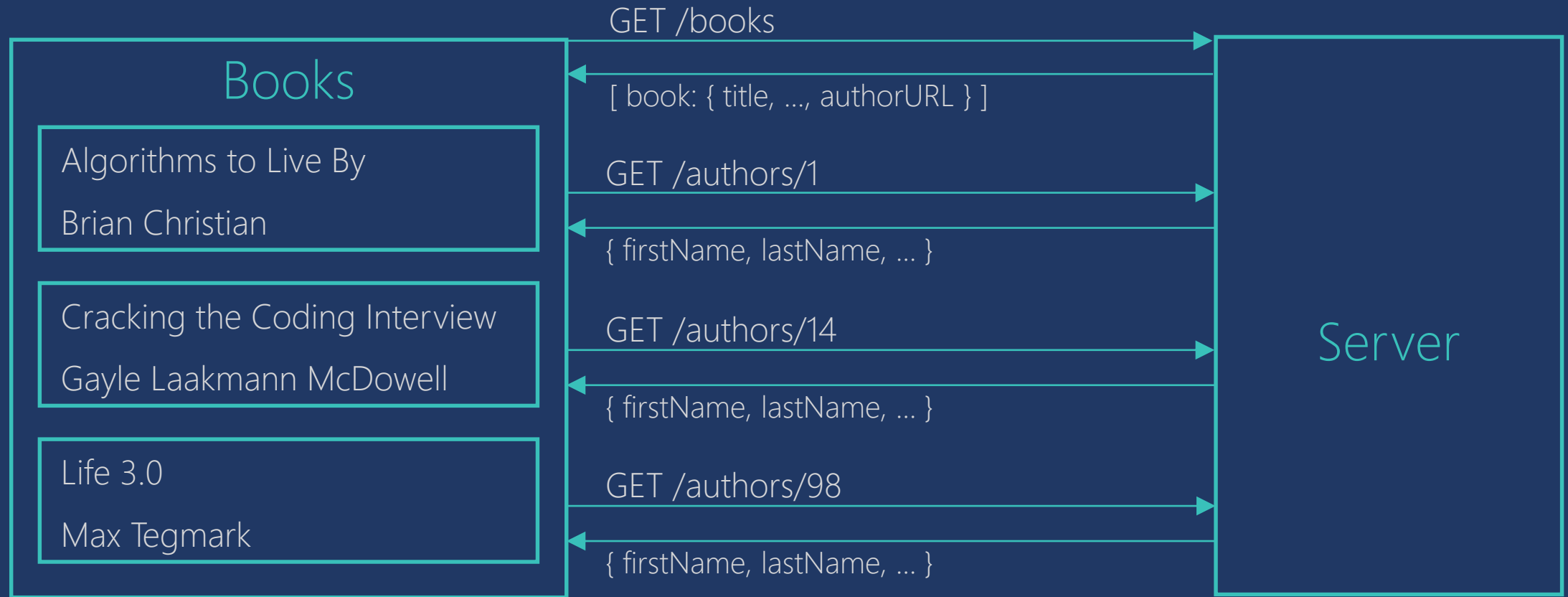
*What else?*

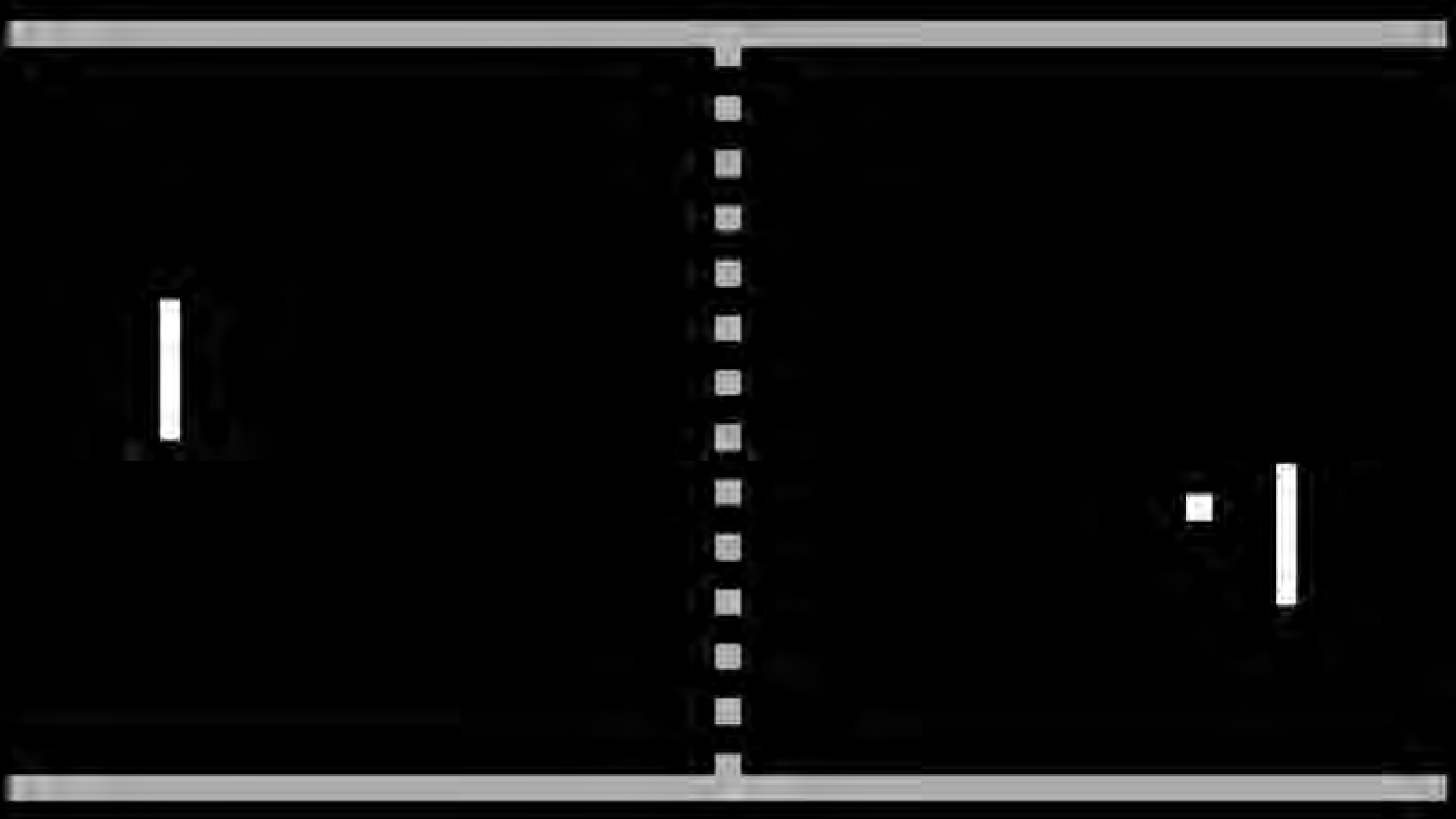
# The BookStore aka "Amazon (very) light"





# Interaction









<https://www.pexels.com/photo/adult-alcohol-blur-celebrate-290316/>



<https://www.pexels.com/photo/time-lapse-photography-of-water-bobbling-beside-lemon-fruit-161425/>

“Custom endpoints”?

GET /books\_overview

GET /books?dataset=books\_with\_authors

GET /books?dataset=books\_with\_authors\_with\_ratings

Multiple views?

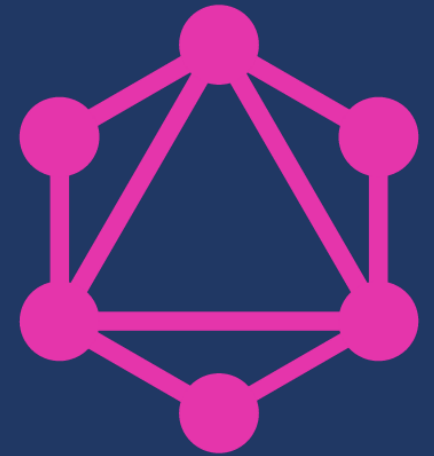
Multiple client types?

Private / Public API

# GraphQL

---

A query language for your API



Just for once, let me look on you with my own eyes.  
*Anakin Skywalker*



# GraphQL

GraphiQL ▶ Prettify History

```
1 query {
2   books {
3     title
4     author {
5       firstName
6       lastName
7       |
8     }
9   }
10 }
11
```

**id**  
firstName  
lastName  
books  
the id of the author

```
{
  "data": {
    "books": [
      {
        "title": "Algorithms to Live By: The Computer Science ...",
        "author": {
          "firstName": "Brian",
          "lastName": "Christian"
        }
      },
      {
        "title": "Cracking the Coding Interview: 189 Programming ...",
        "author": {
          "firstName": "Gayle",
          "lastName": "Laakmann McDowell"
        }
      },
      {
        "title": "Life 3.0: Being Human in the Age of Artificial ...",
        "author": {
          "firstName": "Max",
          "lastName": "Tegmark"
        }
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

◀ Query **Author** ×

🔍 Search Author...

an author

**FIELDS**

id: **Int!**  
the id of the author

firstName: **String**  
the firstname of the author

lastName: **String**  
the lastname of the author

books: **[Book]**  
the list of books this author has written

# GraphQL is ...

Specification

Reference implementation

Schema (domain specific)

Independent of the data store

Independent of the transport protocol







# Fields

```
query {  
  books {  
    title  
    author {  
      firstName  
      lastName  
    }  
  }  
}
```

# Arguments

```
query {  
  books(first: 2) {  
    title  
    author {  
      firstName  
      lastName  
    }  
  }  
}
```

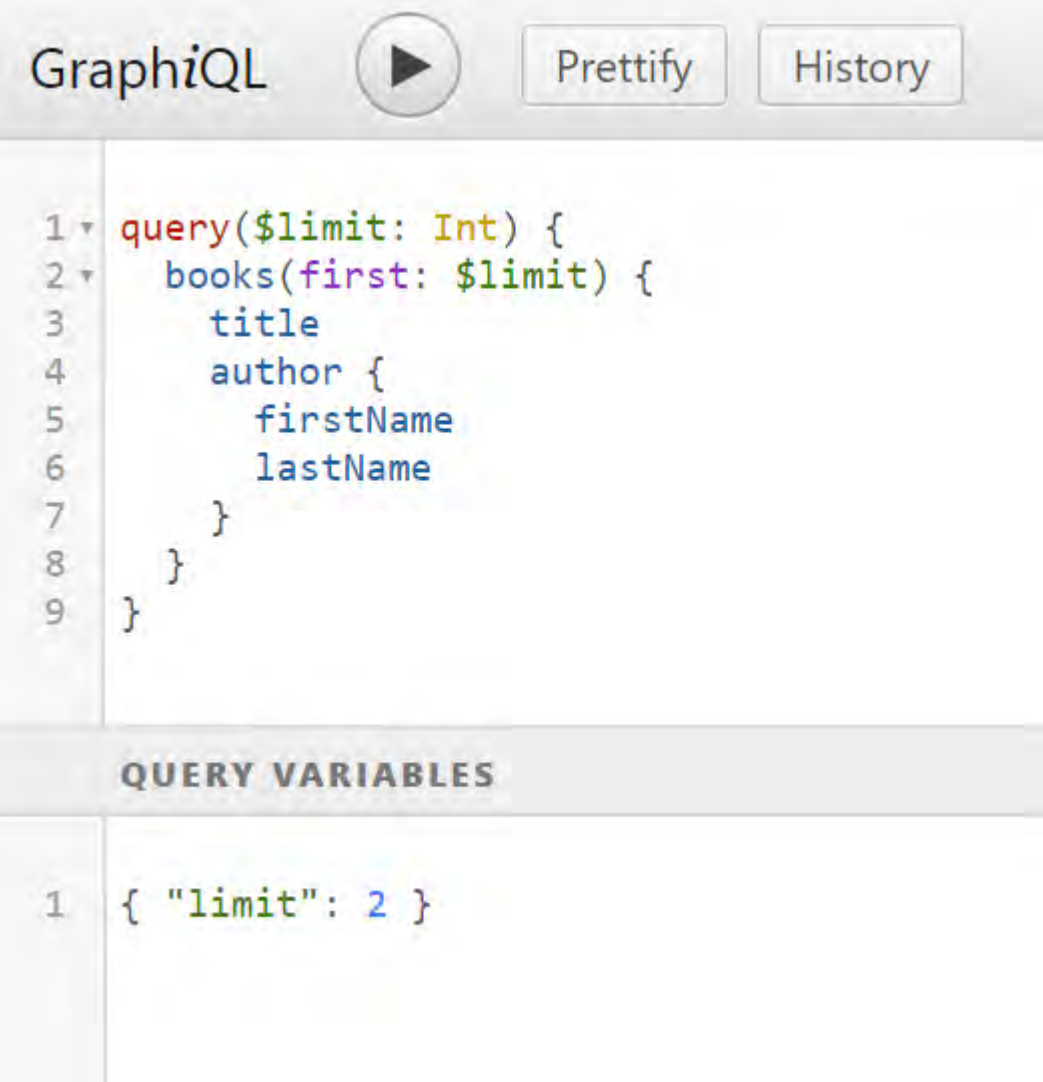
# Fragments

```
fragment authorFragment on Author {  
  firstName  
  lastName  
}
```

```
query {  
  books {  
    title  
    author {  
      ...authorFragment  
    }  
  }  
}
```

# Variables

```
query($limit: Int) {  
  books(first: $limit) {  
    title  
    author {  
      firstName  
      lastName  
    }  
  }  
}
```



The screenshot shows the GraphQL IDE interface. At the top, there is a title bar with the text "GraphiQL" and three buttons: a play button, "Prettify", and "History". Below the title bar, the main area is divided into two sections. The top section contains a query with line numbers 1 through 9 on the left. The query is: `1 query($limit: Int) {`, `2 books(first: $limit) {`, `3 title`, `4 author {`, `5 firstName`, `6 lastName`, `7 }`, `8 }`, `9 }`. The bottom section is titled "QUERY VARIABLES" and contains a single line of JSON: `1 { "limit": 2 }`.

# Validation / Errors

GraphiQL



Prettify

History

< Docs

```
1 query {
2   books {
3     title
4     author {
5       fristName
6       lastName
7     }
8   }
9 }
```

```
{
  "errors": [
    {
      "message": "Cannot query field \"fristName\" on type \"Author\".
Did you mean \"firstName\" or \"lastName\"?",
      "locations": [
        {
          "line": 5,
          "column": 7
        }
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

# Introspection

```
GraphiQL ▶ Prettify History  
  
1 query {  
2   __schema {  
3     types {  
4       name  
5     }  
6   }  
7 }
```

```
{  
  "data": {  
    "__schema": {  
      "types": [  
        {  
          "name": "Query"  
        },  
        {  
          "name": "Author"  
        },  
        {  
          "name": "Int"  
        },  
        {  
          "name": "String"  
        },  
        {  
          "name": "Book"  
        }  
      ]  
    }  
  }  
}
```

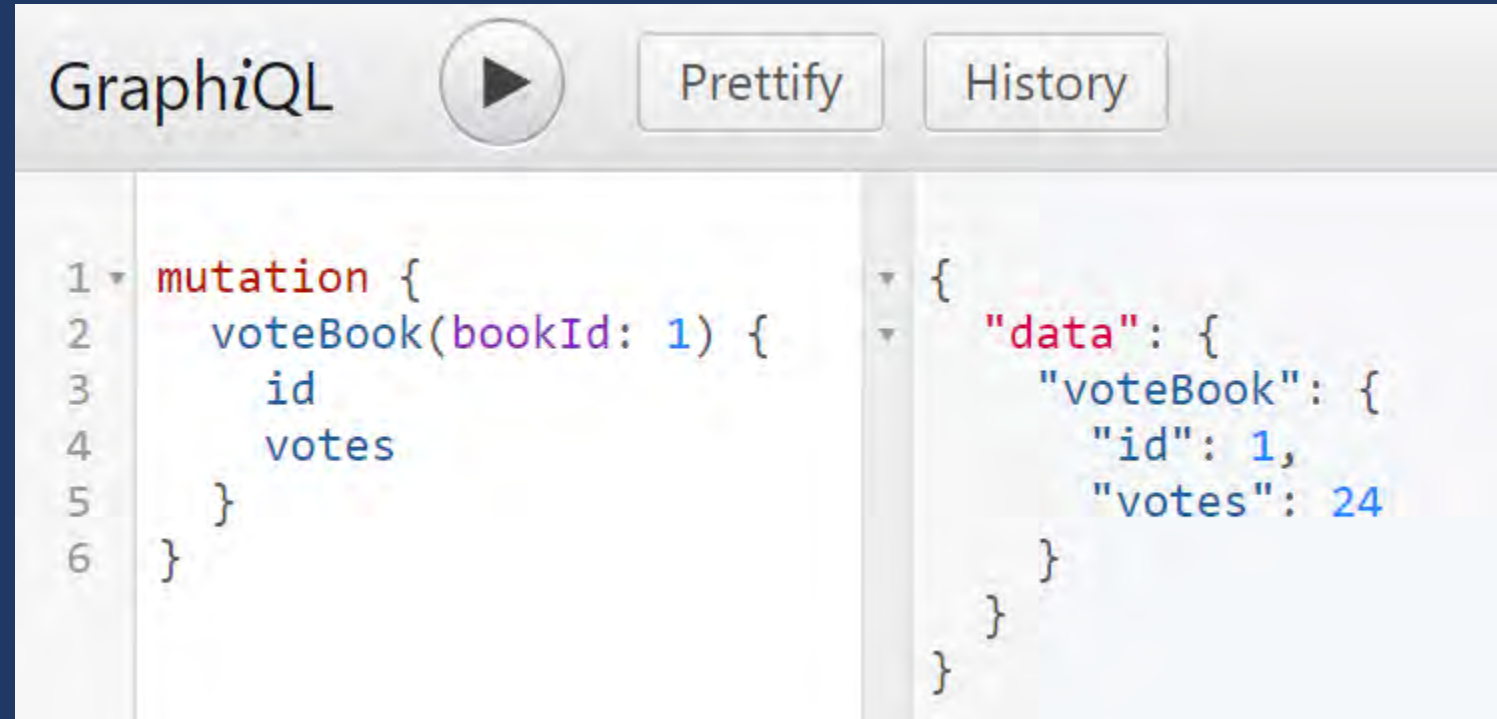
```
GraphiQL ▶ Prettify History  
  
1 query {  
2   __type(name: "Author") {  
3     name  
4     description  
5     fields {  
6       name  
7       description  
8       |  
9     }  
10  }  
11 }
```

```
{  
  "data": {  
    "__type": {  
      "name": "Author",  
      "description": "an author",  
      "fields": [  
        {  
          "name": "id",  
          "description": "the id of the author"  
        },  
        {  
          "name": "firstName",  
          "description": "the firstname of the author"  
        },  
        {  
          "name": "lastName",  
          "description": "the lastname of the author"  
        }  
      ]  
    }  
  }  
}
```

- name
- description
- args
- type
- isDeprecated
- deprecationReason
- Self descriptive.

# Mutations

```
mutation {  
  voteBook(bookId: 1) {  
    id  
    votes  
  }  
}
```



The screenshot shows the GraphQL IDE interface. At the top, there is a toolbar with a play button, a 'Prettify' button, and a 'History' button. The main area is split into two panes. The left pane shows the query: 

```
1 mutation {  
2   voteBook(bookId: 1) {  
3     id  
4     votes  
5   }  
6 }
```

 The right pane shows the JSON response: 

```
{  
  "data": {  
    "voteBook": {  
      "id": 1,  
      "votes": 24  
    }  
  }  
}
```

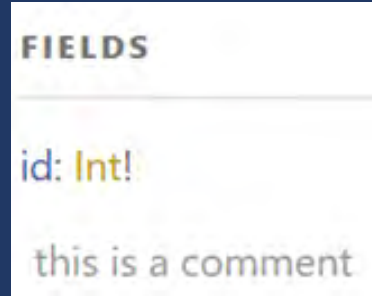
# *Schema*

May the force be with you





# Schema



```
type Book {  
  # this is a comment  
  id: Int!  
  title: String  
  author: Author  
}
```

```
type Author {  
  id: Int!  
  firstName: String  
  lastName: String  
  books: [Book]  
}
```

```
type Query {  
  books: [Book]  
  authors: [Author]  
}
```

```
type Mutation {  
  voteBook(bookId: Int!): Book  
}
```

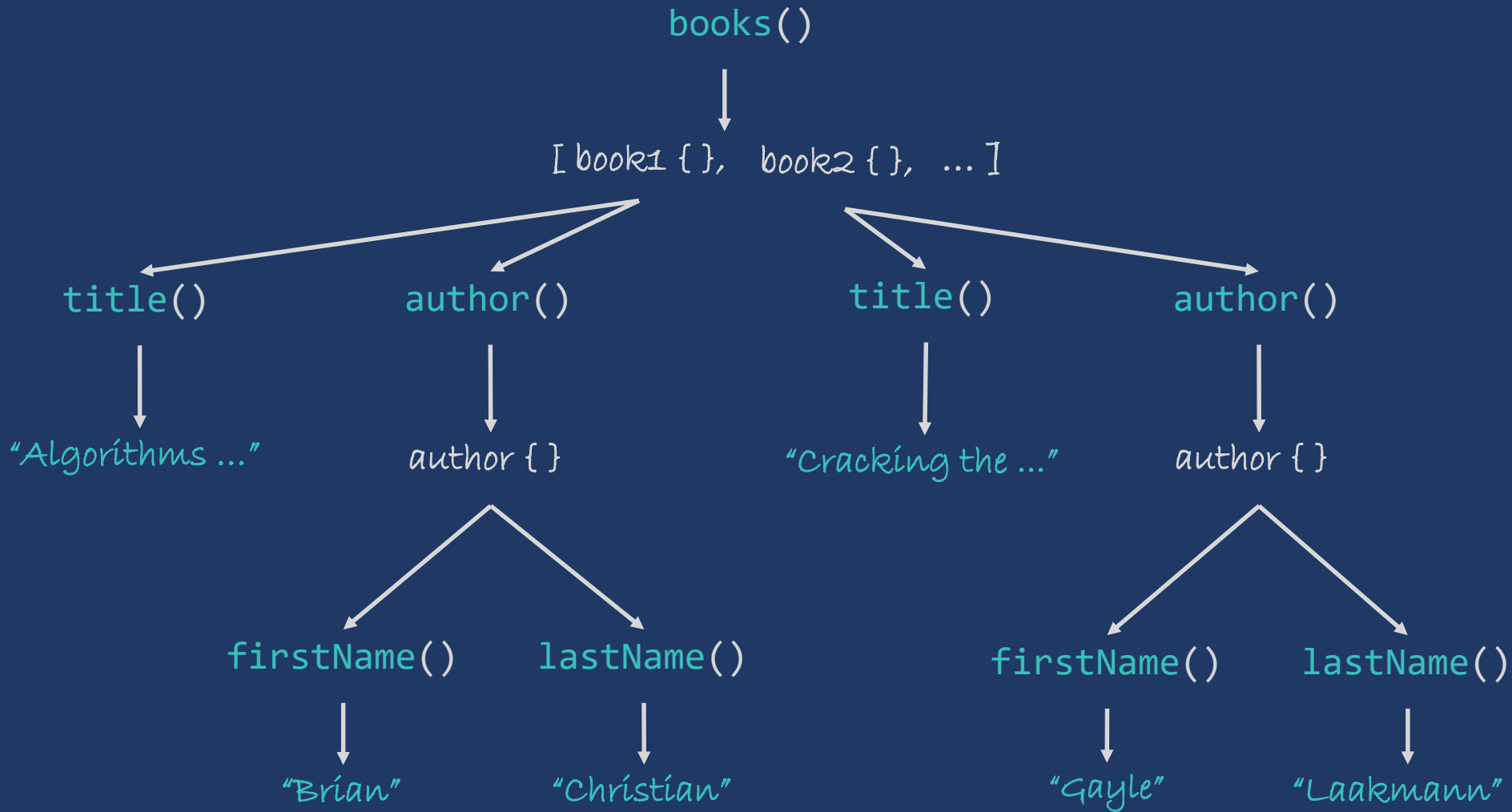


# Resolvers

QUERY

BOOK

AUTHOR



```
query {  
  books {
```

```
    title  
    author {
```

```
      firstName  
      lastName
```

```
    }  
  }  
}
```

# Execution

```
query {  
  books {  
    title  
    author {  
      firstName  
      lastName  
    }  
  }  
}
```

db.getAllBooks()  
db.getAuthorForBook(1)  
db.getAuthorForBook(2)  
db.getAuthorForBook(3)  
db.getAuthorForBook(4)  
db.getAuthorForBook(5)  
db.getAuthorForBook(6)

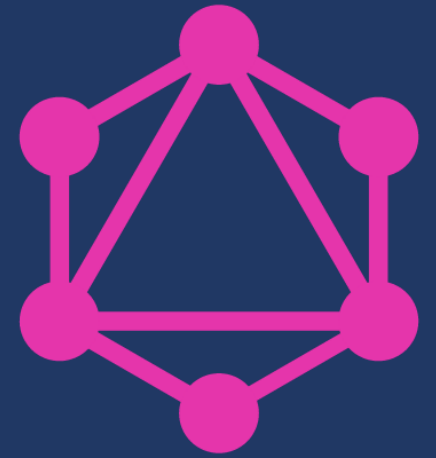
Caching  
Batching

DataLoader

<https://github.com/facebook/dataloader>

# GraphQL on the Client

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APOLLO CLIENT

Bind GraphQL data to your UI with one function call.

Apollo Client is the ultra-flexible, community-driven GraphQL client for React, JavaScript, and native platforms.

GET STARTED

CONTRIBUTE

Apollo Client works with every frontend platform:



React »



Vue.js »



Angular »



Android »



iOS »

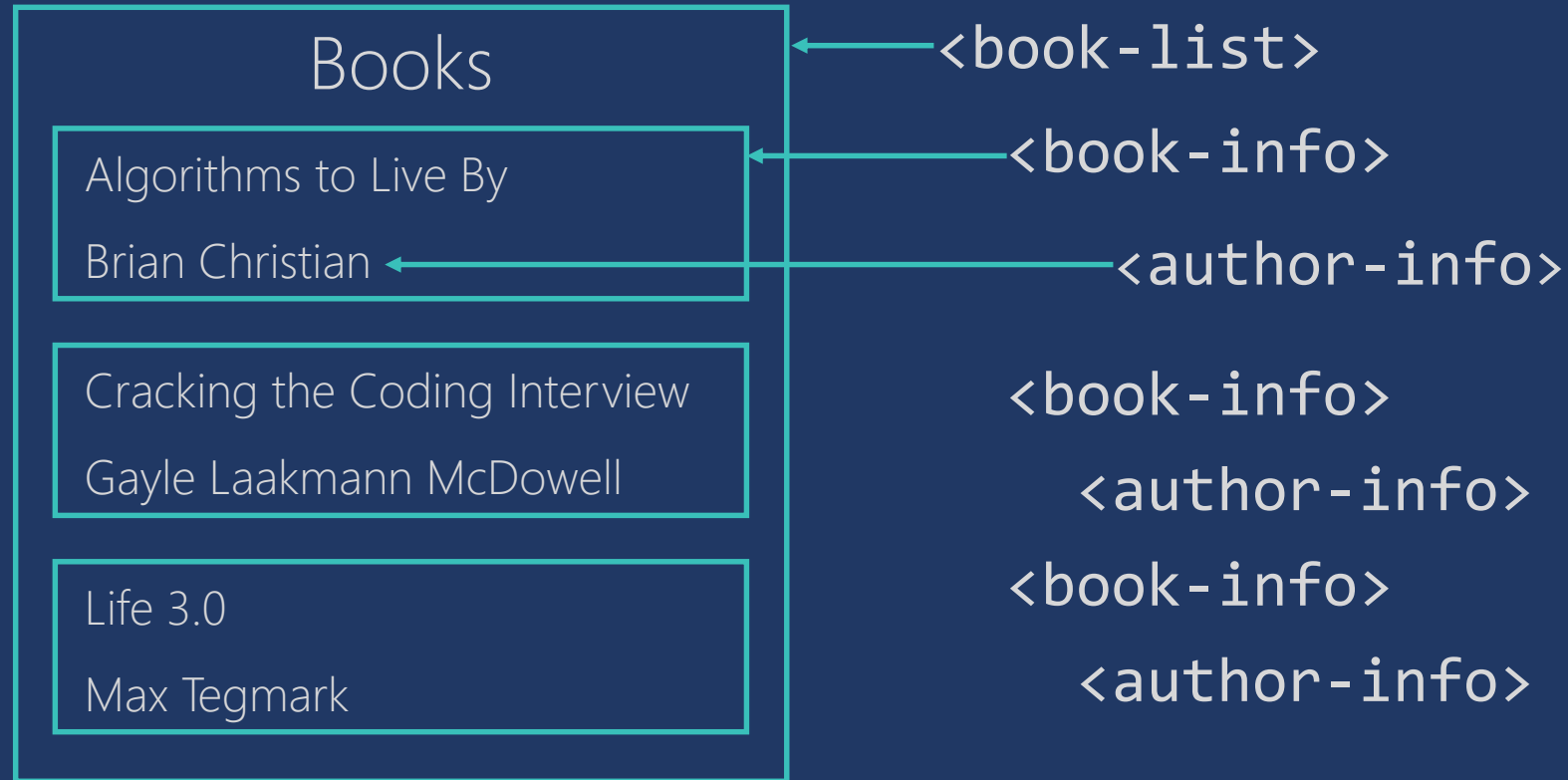


Ember »



Meteor »

# UI - Structure



# Version 1





## Version 2

<book-list>

```
query bookList {  
  books {  
    ...book  
  }  
}
```

<book-info>

```
fragment book  
on Book {  
  title  
  author {  
    ...author  
  }  
}
```

<author-info>

```
fragment author  
on Author {  
  firstName  
  lastName  
  profilePic  
}
```



<author-info>

```
fragment author
on Author {
  firstName
  lastName
  profilePic
}
```

apollo-codegen



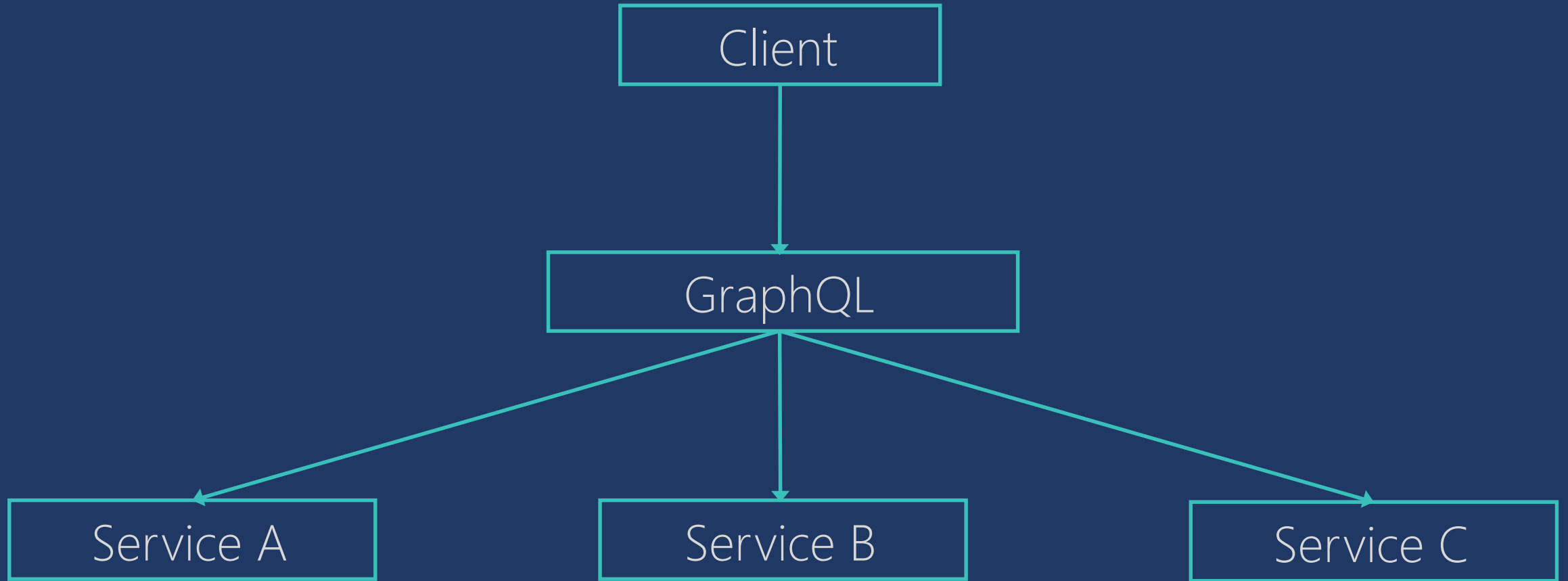
TypeScript

```
export interface authorFragment = {
  firstName: string | null,
  lastName: string | null,
  profilePic: string | null,
};
```

# REST ~~vs~~ GraphQL



## One last note: GraphQL as Gateway



REST

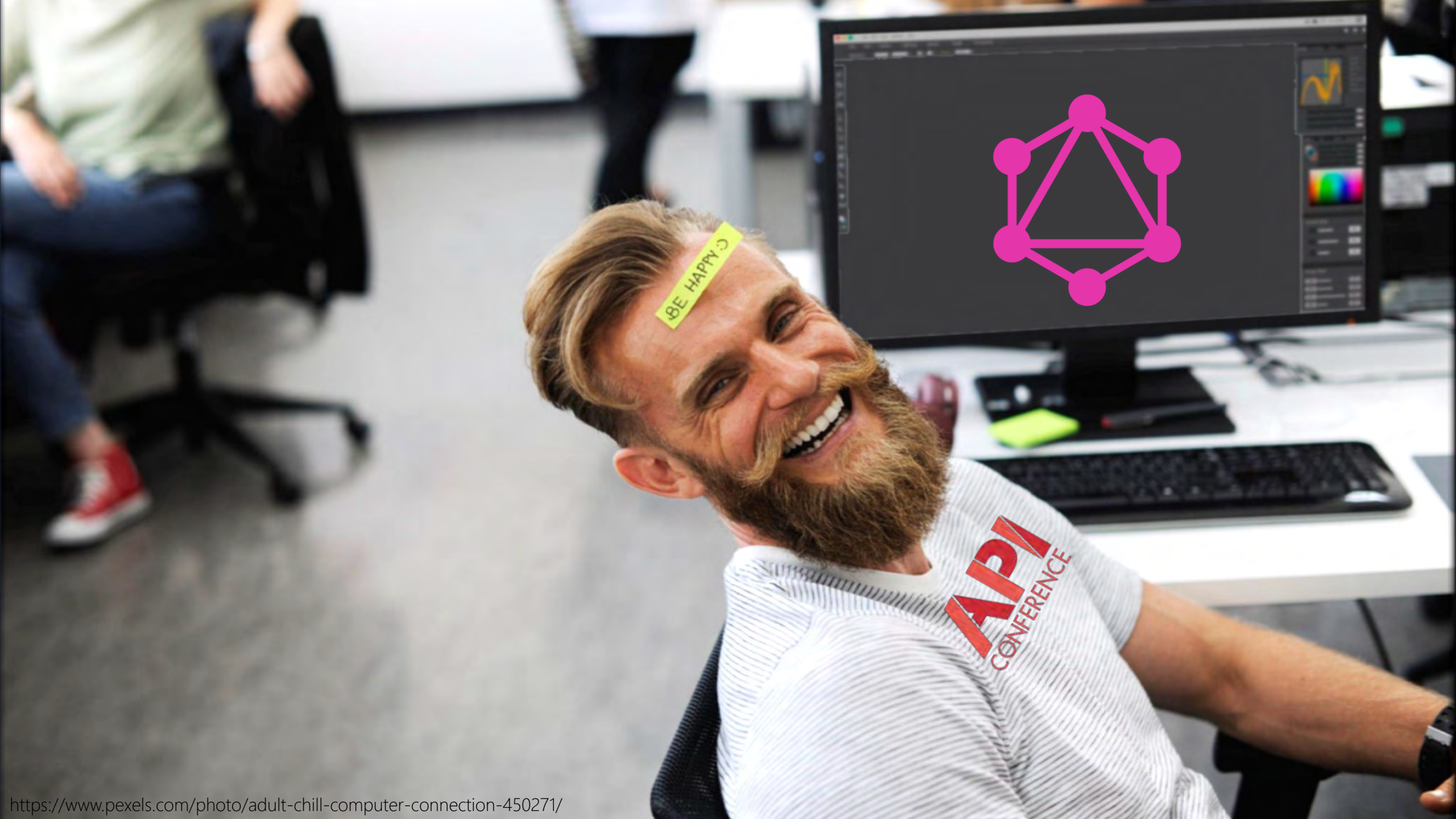
GraphOL



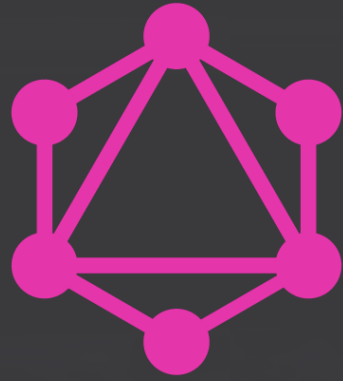


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BE HAPPY ☺



API  
CONFERENCE