



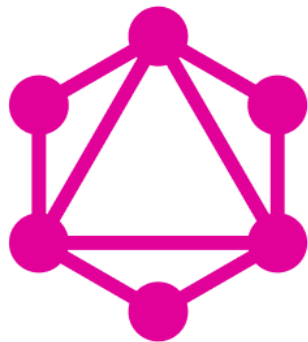
Forge Data Days

Tokyo – 29 July 2022

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GraphQLの概要

GraphQL



GraphQL

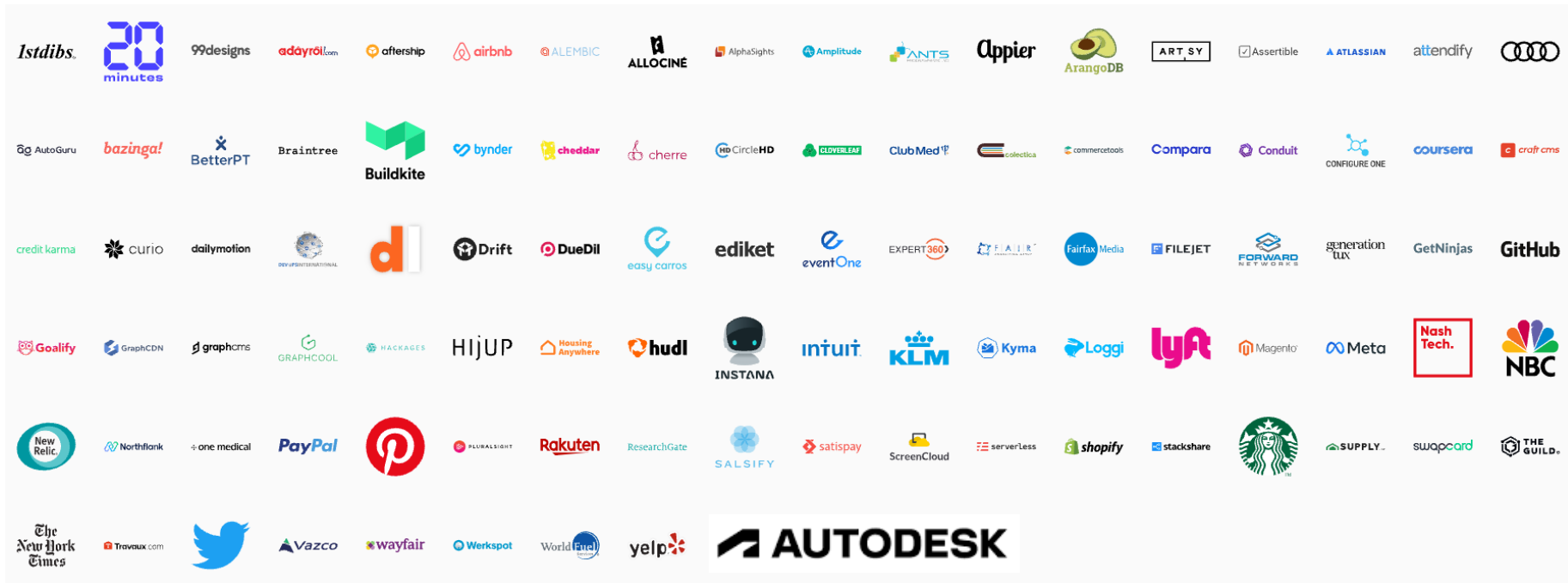


Meta

Developed: 2012 | Public release: 2015

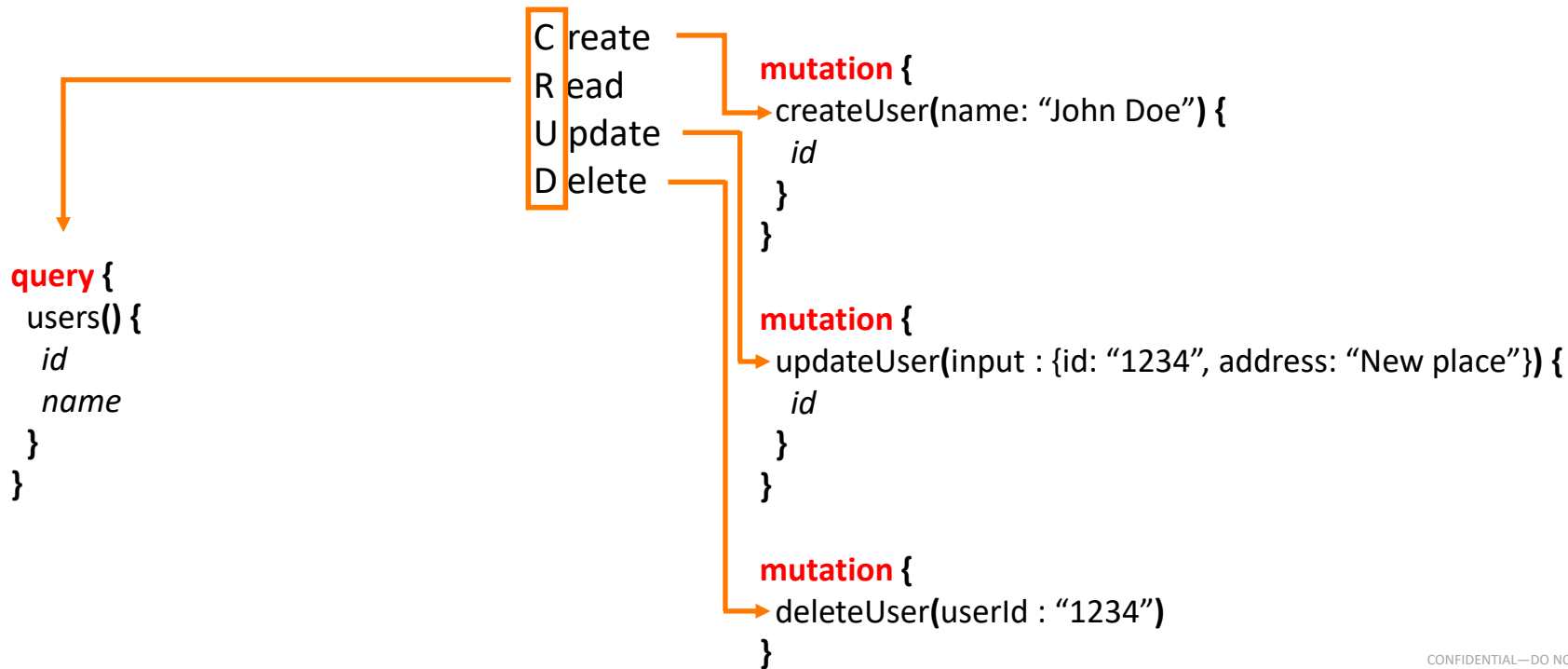
GraphQL

ユーザ



GraphQL

CRUD



GraphQL

ドキュメント

<https://graphql.org/>



GraphQL

Describe your data

```
type Project {  
  name: String  
  tagline: String  
  contributors: [User]  
}
```

Ask for what you want

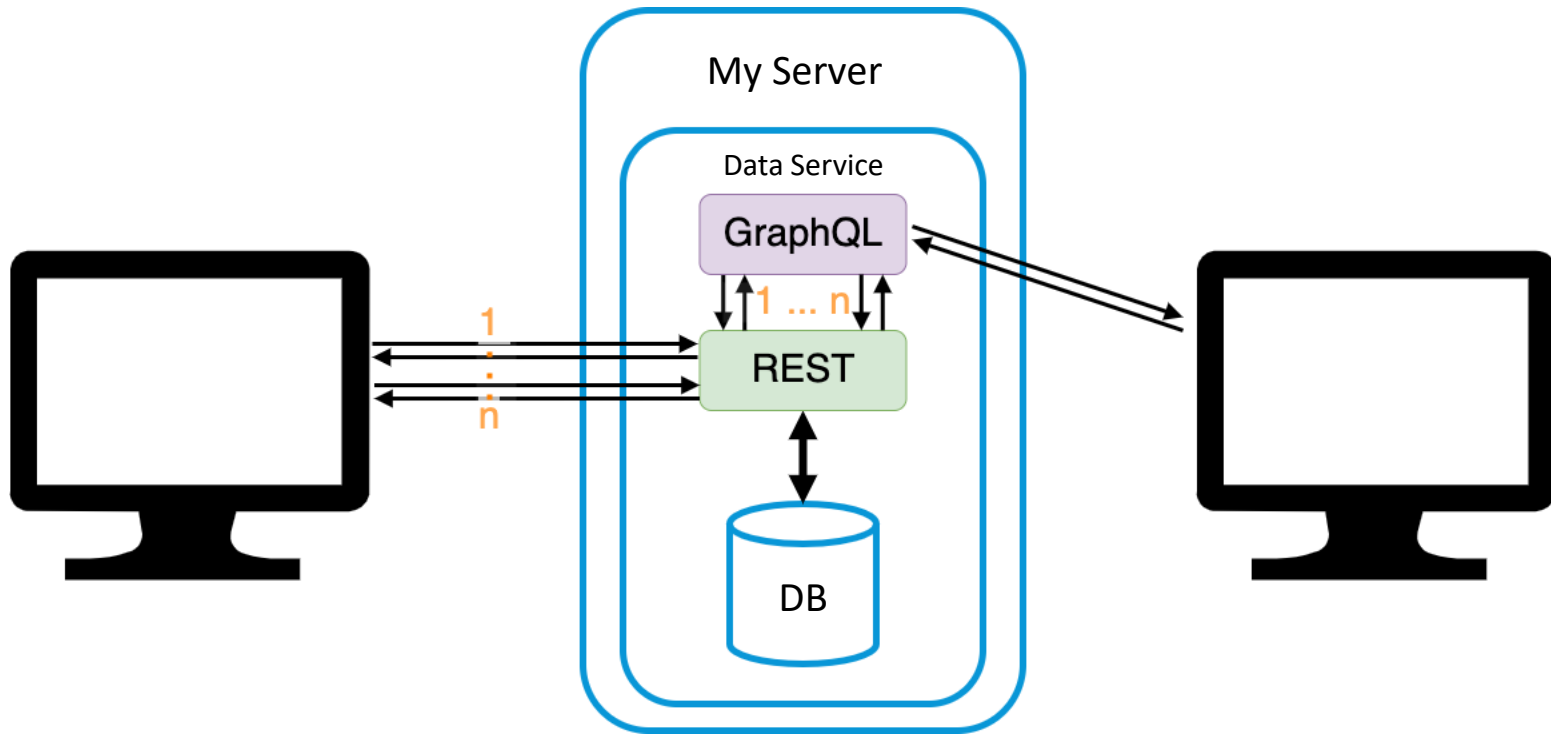
```
{  
  project(name: "GraphQL") {  
    tagline  
  }  
}
```

Get predictable results

```
{  
  "project": {  
    "tagline": "A query language for APIs"  
  }  
}
```

GraphQL

GraphQL vs REST



GraphQL

チュートリアル

<https://graphql.org/graphql-js/running-an-express-graphql-server/>

npm init

npm i express express-graphql graphql

GraphQL

チュートリアル

```
var express = require('express');
var { graphqlHTTP } = require('express-graphql');
var { buildSchema } = require('graphql');
// Construct a schema, using GraphQL schema language
var schema = buildSchema(`
  type Query {
    hello: String
  }
`);
// The root provides a resolver function for each API endpoint
var root = {
  hello: () => {
    return 'Hello world!';
  },
};
var app = express();
app.use('/graphql', graphqlHTTP({
  schema: schema,
  rootValue: root,
  graphiql: true,
}));
app.listen(4000);
console.log("Running a GraphQL API server at http://localhost:4000/graphql");
```

GraphQL

チュートリアル

The screenshot displays the GraphQL Playground web application. The browser address bar shows the URL: `localhost:4000/graphql?query=%23%20Welcome%20to%20GraphQL%0A%23%0A%23...`. The interface is divided into three main sections:

- Left Panel (Editor):** Contains a text area with a GraphQL query. The query starts with a multi-line comment: `# Welcome to GraphQL`, followed by instructions on how to use the tool, and then a query: `{ hello }`. The query is highlighted in blue.
- Right Panel (Results):** Displays the JSON response of the query: `{ "data": { "hello": "Hello world!" } }`. The response is highlighted in pink.
- Documentation Explorer (Rightmost Panel):** A sidebar with a search bar and a list of root types. The first root type is `query: Query`, which is highlighted in orange. An orange arrow points from this entry to the 'Query' tab in the center panel.

The center panel has a tab labeled 'Query' with a close button (X). Below the tab is a search bar and a description: 'No Description'. Under the 'FIELDS' section, the field `hello: String` is listed.

GraphQL

チュートリアル

```
var schema = buildSchema(`  
  type Query {  
    hello: String  
    users: [User]  
  },  
  type User {  
    id: ID  
    name: String  
  }  
`);
```

```
let users = [{  
  name: 'John Doe',  
  id: '1'  
}, {  
  name: 'Jane Doe',  
  id: '2'  
}];
```

```
var root = {  
  hello: () => {  
    return 'Hello world!';  
  },  
  users: () => {  
    return users;  
  }  
};
```

GraphQL

チュートリアル

The screenshot displays the GraphQL IDE interface. The main editor on the left contains a GraphQL query with comments and a JSON response. The right sidebar is divided into two panels: the 'Documentation Explorer' and the 'Query Explorer'.

GraphQL Query Editor:

```
1 # Welcome to GraphQL
2 #
3 # GraphQL is an in-browser tool for writing, validating, and executing GraphQL queries.
4 # testing GraphQL queries.
5 #
6 # Type queries into this side of the screen, and you'll see typed hints.
7 # typedheads aware of the current GraphQL type schema in the project.
8 # validation errors highlighted within the text.
9 #
10 # GraphQL queries typically start with a "{" character.
11 # with a # are ignored.
12 #
13 # An example GraphQL query might look like:
14 #
15 # {
16 #   field(arg: "value") {
17 #     subField
18 #   }
19 # }
20 #
21 # Keyboard shortcuts:
22 #
23 # Prettify Query: Shift-Ctrl-P (or press the prettify button)
24 #
25 # Merge Query: Shift-Ctrl-M (or press the merge button)
26 #
27 # Run Query: Ctrl-Enter (or press the play button)
28 #
29 # Auto Complete: Ctrl-Space (or just start typing)
30 #
31 #
32 {
33   users {
34     name
35     id
36   }
37 }
```

Documentation Explorer:

Search Schema...

A GraphQL schema provides a root type for each kind of operation.

ROOT TYPES

query: Query

Query Explorer:

< Schema Query X

Search Query...

No Description

FIELDS

hello: String

users: [User]

Schema Explorer:

< Query User X

Search User...

No Description

FIELDS

id: ID

name: String

QUERY VARIABLES

GraphQL

チュートリアル

```
var schema = buildSchema(`
  type Query {
    hello: String
    users: [User]
  },
  type Mutation {
    createUser(name: String): User
  },
  type User {
    id: ID
    name: String
  }
`);
```

```
var root = {
  hello: () => {
    return 'Hello world!';
  },
  users: () => {
    return users
  },
  createUser: (input) => {
    let user = {
      name: input.name,
      id: users.length + 1
    };
    users.push(user);
    return user;
  }
};
```

GraphQL

チュートリアル

The screenshot displays the GraphQL Playground web application. The interface is divided into three main sections:

- Query Editor (Left):** Contains a text area with a GraphQL query. The query starts with a multi-line comment: `# Welcome to GraphQL`, followed by `# GraphQL is an in-browser tool for writing, validating, and executing queries.`, and then an example query: `{ field(arg: "value") { subField } }`. Below the comment, there are keyboard shortcuts listed: `Prettify Query: Shift-Ctrl-P`, `Merge Query: Shift-Ctrl-M`, `Run Query: Ctrl-Enter`, and `Auto Complete: Ctrl-Space`. The query ends with a `mutation { createUser(name: "Sarah Doe") { id name } }` block.
- JSON Response (Middle):** Displays the result of the query as a JSON object: `{ "data": { "createUser": { "id": "3", "name": "Sarah Doe" } } }`. The `id` and `name` fields are highlighted in pink.
- Documentation Explorer (Right):** A sidebar with a search bar and a list of root types. The `mutation: Mutation` type is selected, and a dotted orange arrow points from it to a **Mutation** modal window.

The **Mutation** modal window shows the following details:

- Schema:** A dropdown menu showing the selected schema.
- Search Mutation:** A search bar for finding specific mutations.
- No Description:** A section for the mutation's description.
- FIELDS:** A list of fields for the mutation, showing `createUser(name: String): User`.

