

Web applications with GraphQL & React

@rubydwarf





Marion Schleifer
@rubydwarf



 hasura / graphql-engine

 Watch

215

 Star

12,232

 Fork

948

 Code

 Issues 524

 Pull requests 85

 Projects 0

 Wiki

 Security

 Insights

Blazing fast, instant realtime GraphQL APIs on Postgres with fine grained access control, also trigger webhooks on database events.

<https://hasura.io>

graphql

graphql-server

postgres

hasura

access-control

automatic-api

 1,206 commits

 6 branches

 52 releases

 172 contributors

 View license



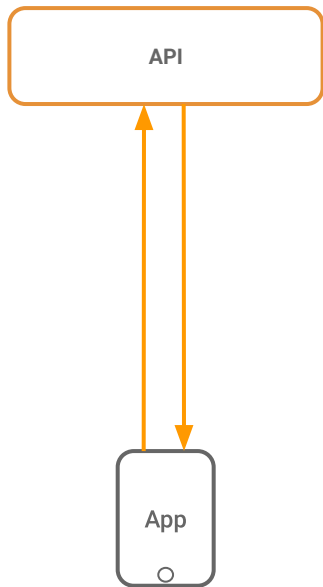
Agenda

- Intro to GraphQL
- Build a GraphQL API: demo
- GraphQL & React
- Build a real-time app: demo

#1

An API call

An API call (before)



HTTP request

GET /api/user?id=1

**GET
/api/address?user_id=1**

HTTP response

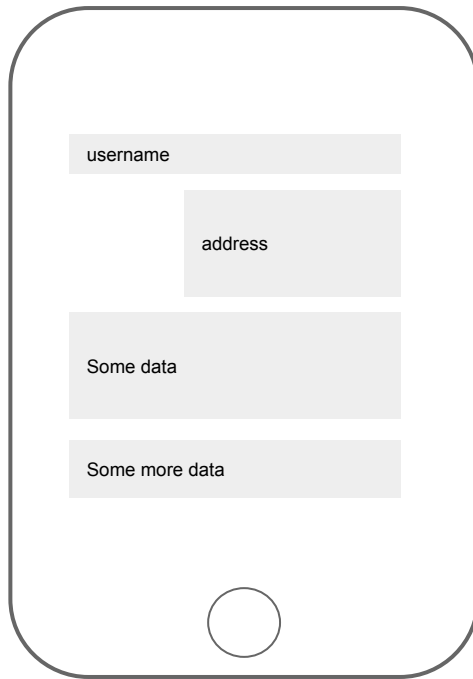
```
{  
  "id": 1,  
  "name": "Elmo"  
}
```

```
{  
  "street": "Sesame street",  
  "city": "New York City"  
}
```

An API call (before)

Yuck! 2 API calls.

It can only get worse
with more API calls.



An API call (before)

Let's talk to our API developer to help us out.

With one API call.

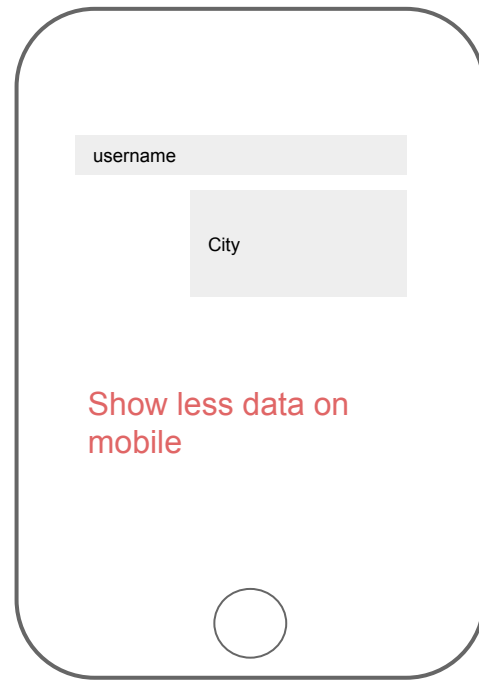
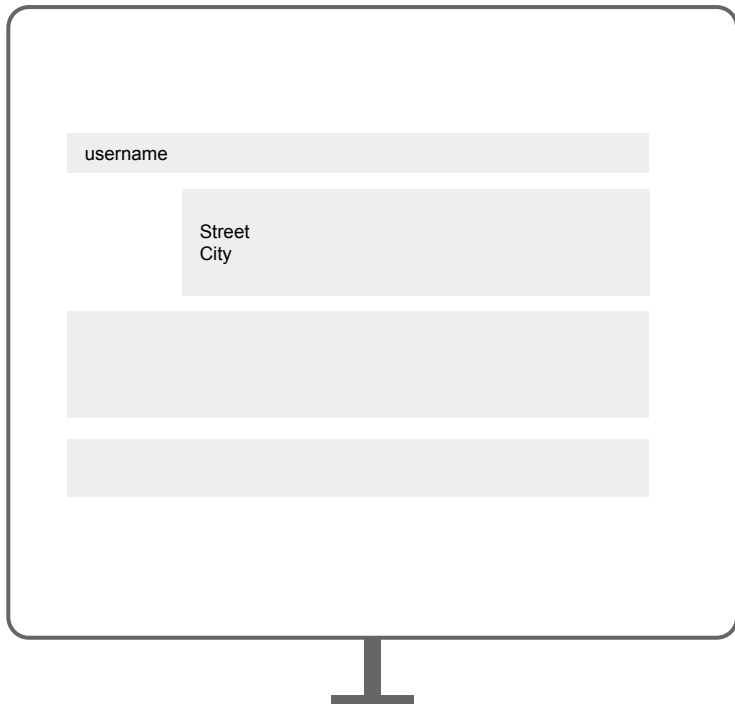
HTTP request

GET /api/userinfo?id=1

HTTP response

```
{  
  "id": 1,  
  "name": "Elmo"  
  "address": {  
    "street": "Sesame street",  
    "city": "New York City"  
  }  
}
```


An API call (before)



An API call (before)

Let's talk to our API developer to help us out. *Again.*

With one API call that *takes params*

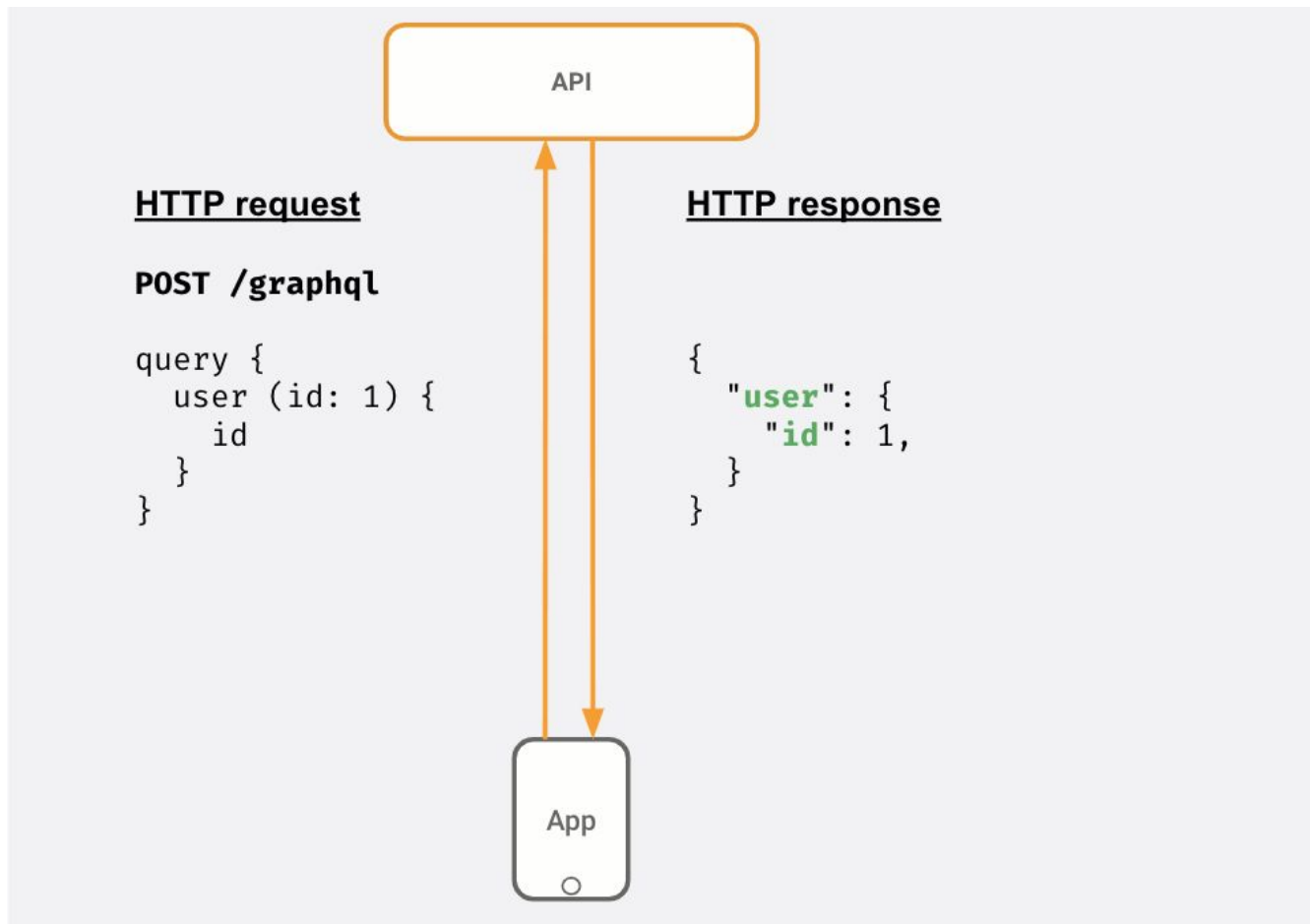
HTTP request

```
GET /api/userinfo?id=1&fields=id,name,address,city
```

HTTP response

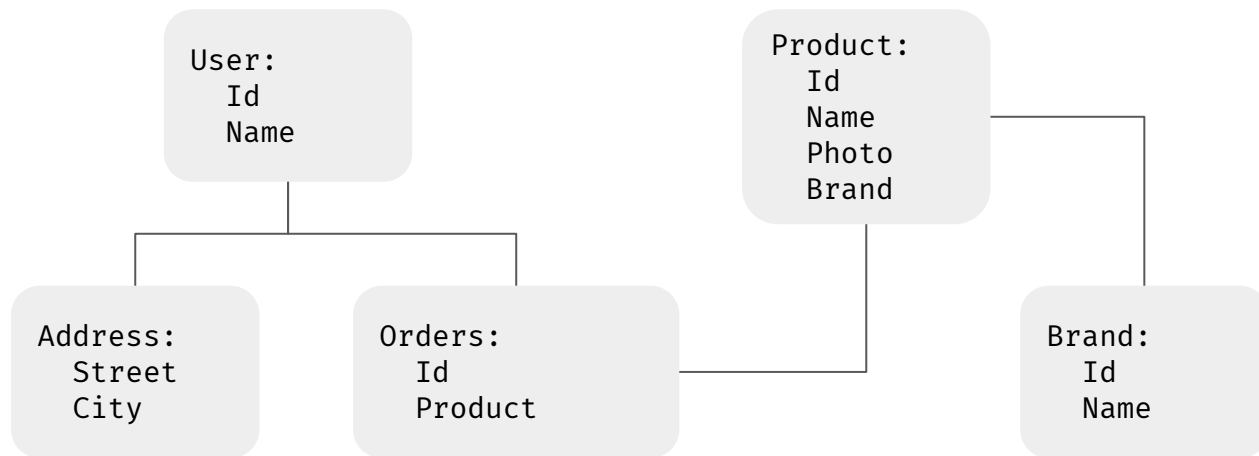
```
{  
  "id": 1,  
  "name": "Elmo"  
  "address": {  
    "city": "New York City"  
  }  
}
```

An API call (after)



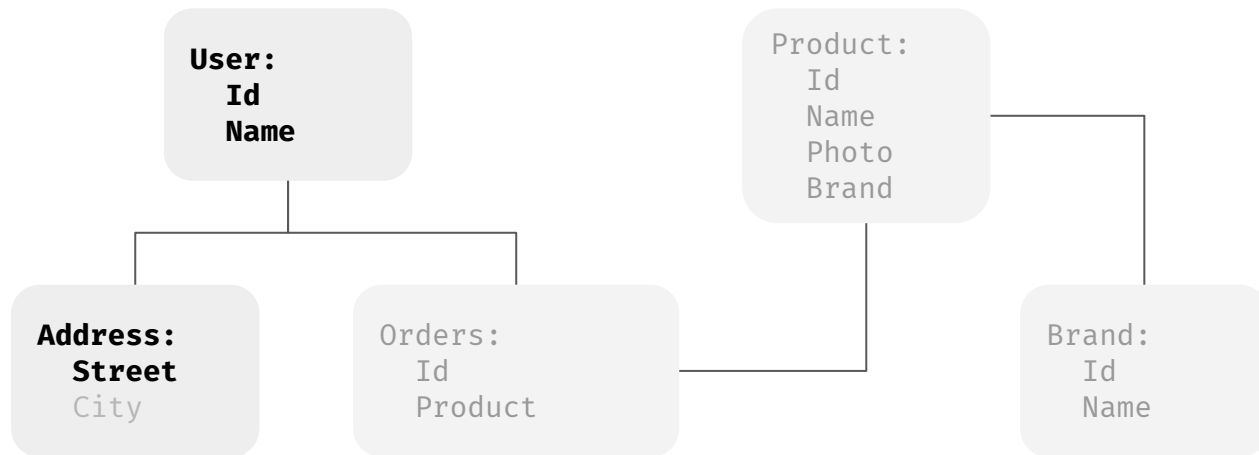
Key insights #1

Your API models are
“graph” like.



Key insights #2

You want to control
the data you get



A GraphQL query

```
query {  
  user (id: 1) {  
    id  
    name  
    address {  
      street  
    }  
  }  
}
```

GraphQL underneath

Raw HTTP request

Method: POST
URL: https://api.com/graphql
Content-Type: application/json

Body:
{
 "query": "query { user (id: 1) { id name }}"
}

The GraphQL query is sent as a string inside a JSON object.

Raw HTTP response

Content-Type: application/json

Body:
{
 "data": {
 "user": {
 "id": 1,
 "name": "Elmo"
 }
 }
}

*The response object is inside the **data** key.*

HTTP server
(GraphQL API)

HTTP client
(e.g: web/mobile app)



#2

“Write” APIs

“Writing” to your API (before)

	<u>HTTP request</u>	<u>HTTP response</u>
- POST	POST /api/todo	200
- PUT	{	{
- DELETE	"todo": "Grok GraphQL"	"id": 987
- PATCH	}	}

“Writing” to your API (after)

HTTP request

POST /graphql

```
mutation {  
  addTodo(todo: $newTodo) {  
    id  
  }  
}  
  
{  
  "newTodo": {  
    "todo": "Grok GraphQL" ← Query variable  
  }  
}
```

HTTP response

200

```
{  
  "id": 987  
}
```

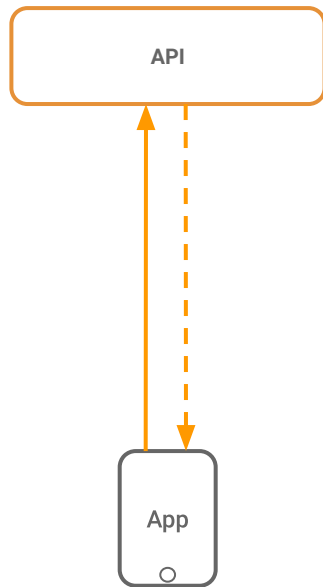
#3

“Realtime” APIs

Backend order object		
order_id	payment	dispatched
XX-57	NULL	NULL

Order XX-57 (mobile/web UI)		
	Payment	
	Delivery	...

“Realtime” APIs (before)



Option 1: Polling

Client makes repeated requests every X seconds to refetch data.

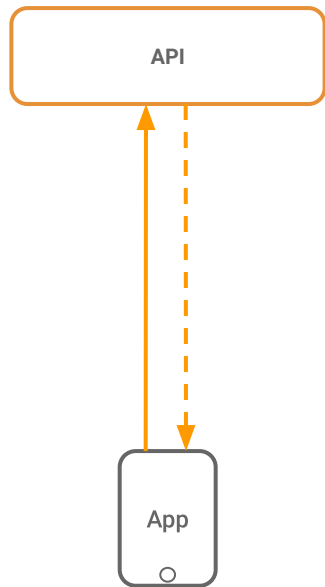
#yuck

Option 2: Websockets

Server pushes data to the client over websockets.

#nightmare

“Realtime” APIs (after)



HTTP request

`ws://myapi.com/graphql`

```
subscription {  
  order(id: "XX-57") {  
    paid  
    dispatched  
  }  
}
```

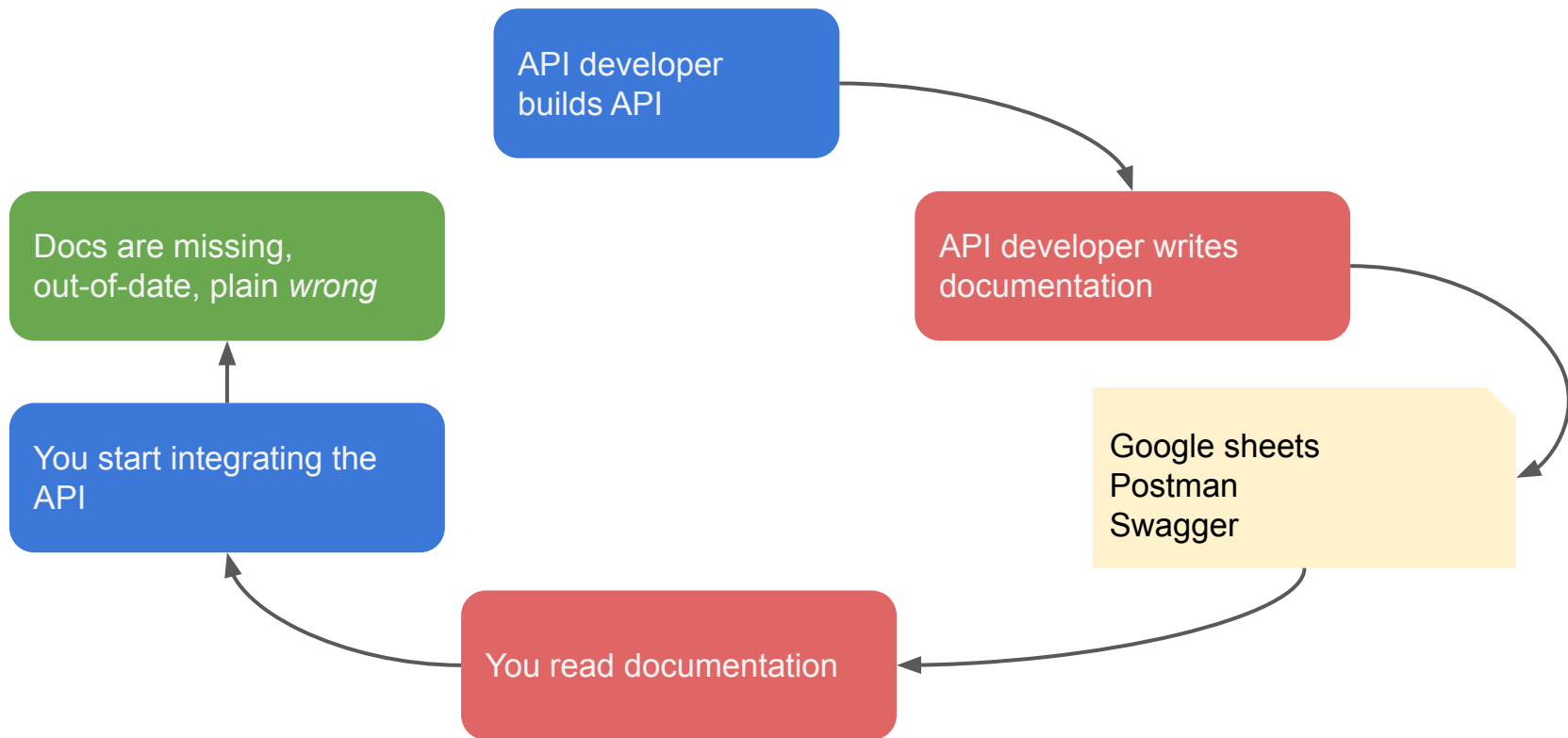
HTTP response

```
{  
  "paid": true,  
  "dispatched": false,  
}
```

#4

Sharing/documenting APIs

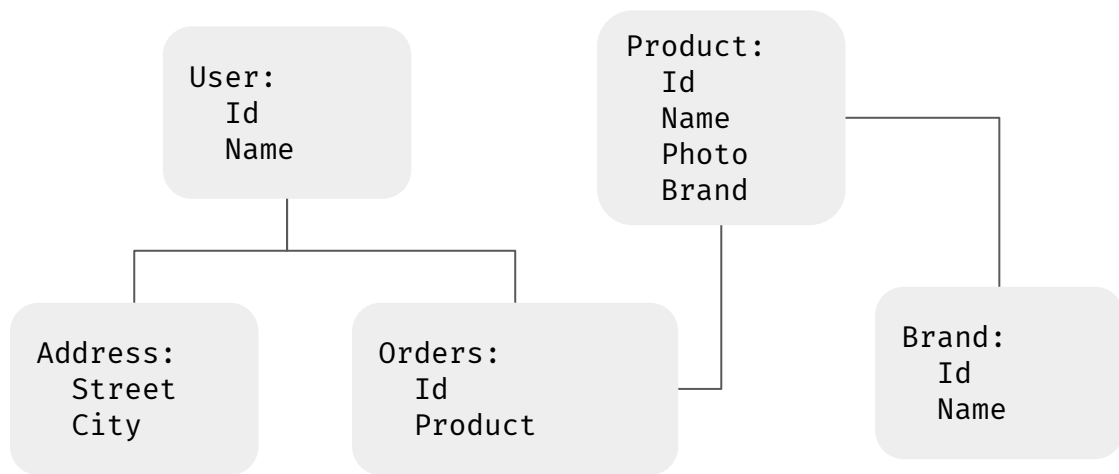
Sharing/documenting APIs (before)



Sharing/documenting APIs (after)



GraphQL schema: The type-system of your API



```
type User {  
  id: Int  
  name: String  
  address: Address  
}
```

```
type Address {  
  id: Int  
  street: String  
  city: String  
}
```

Introspection API

Make a GraphQL query to *fetch the type information!*

```
{  
  __type(name: "todos") {  
    name  
    fields {  
      name  
    }  
  }  
}
```



todos
id
created_at
is_completed
text
user
...

Challenges with adding GraphQL

Challenges

- N + 1 queries to your database / backend services
- Access control and authorization
- GraphQL is ideal for a monolith; Patterns for cloud-native? (microservices, serverless)
 - Microservices
 - Event-driven

DEMO GODS

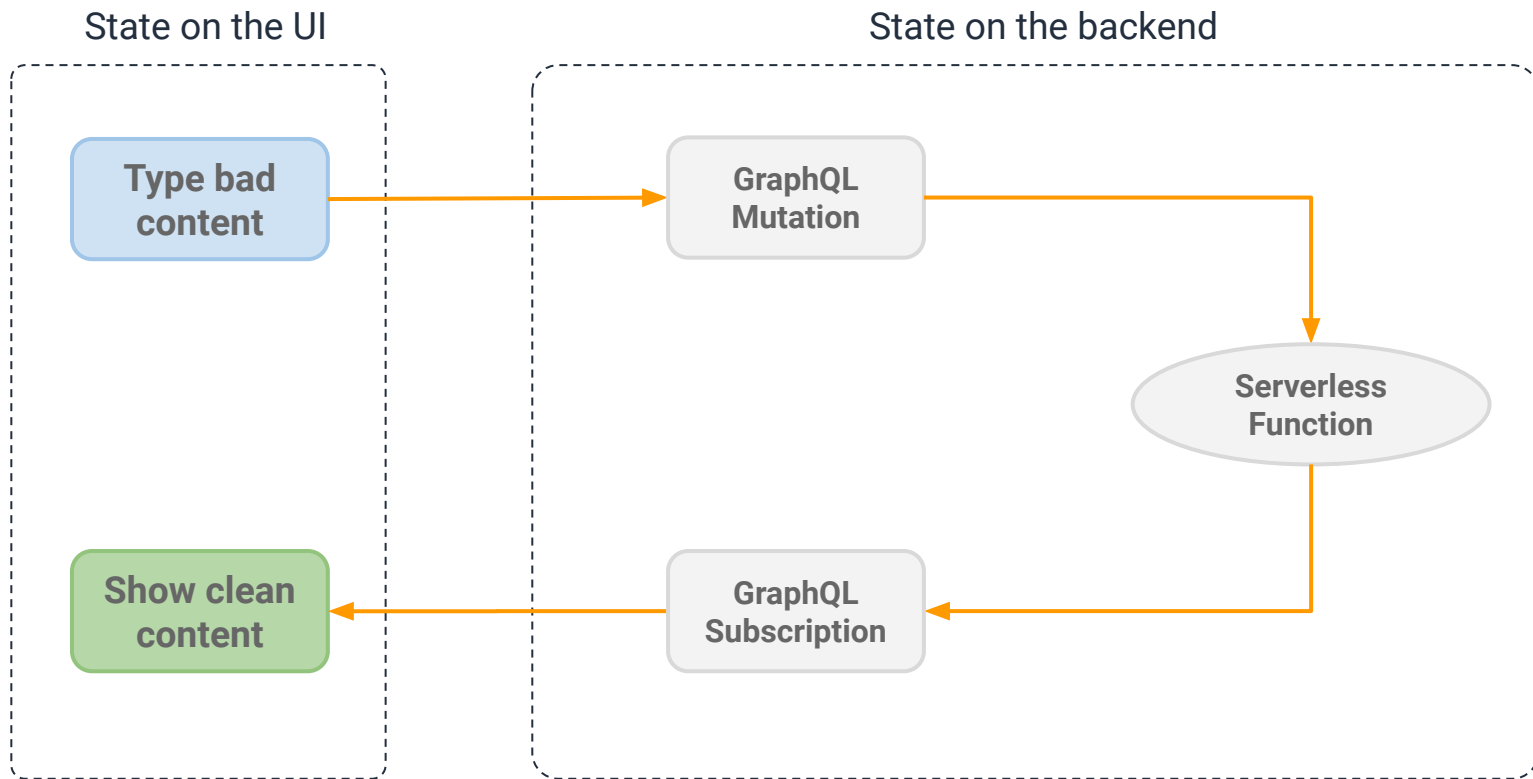


PLEASE LET THIS DEMO WORK

memegenerator.net

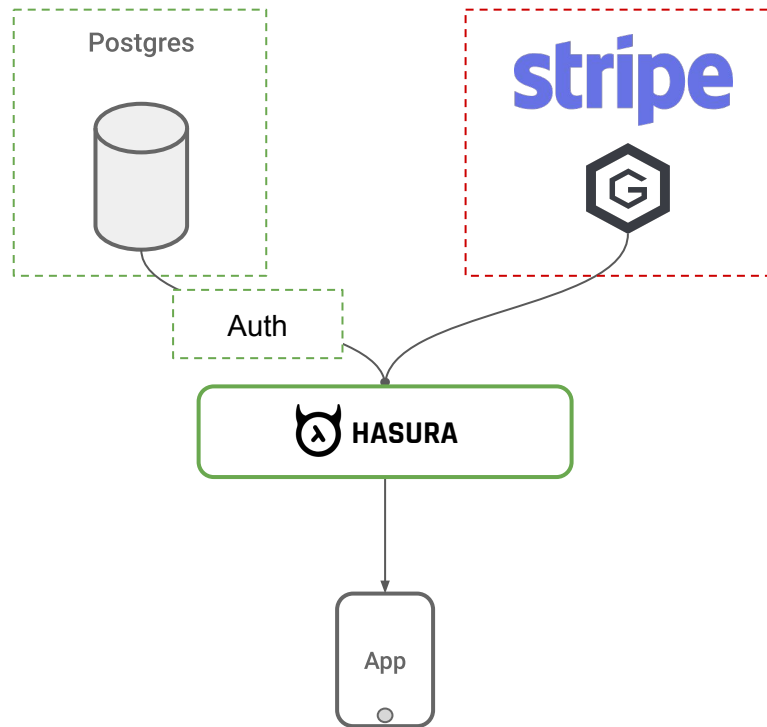


Demo app:
sanitize text

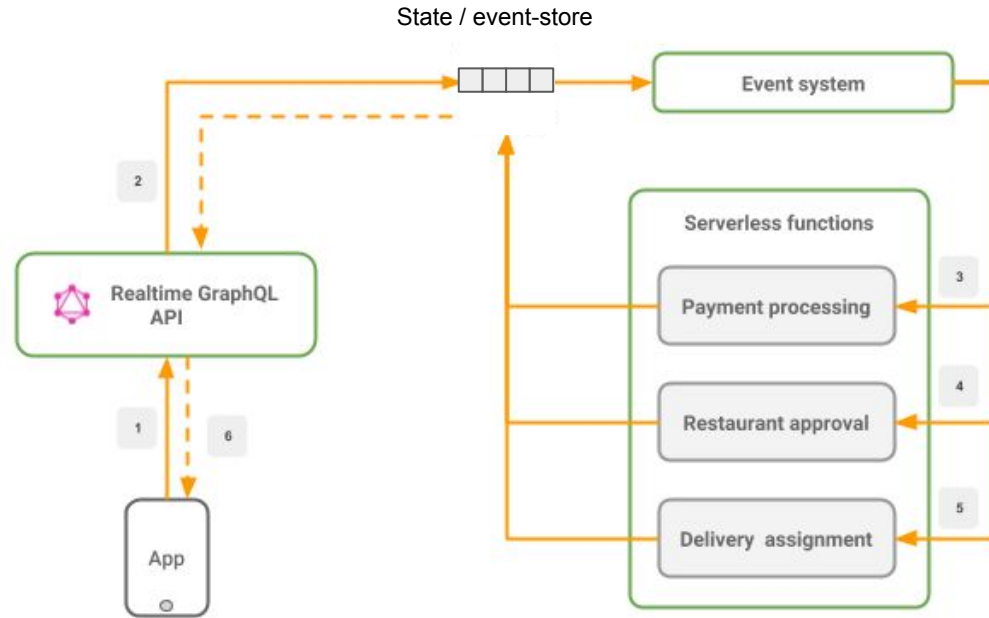


Remote Joins

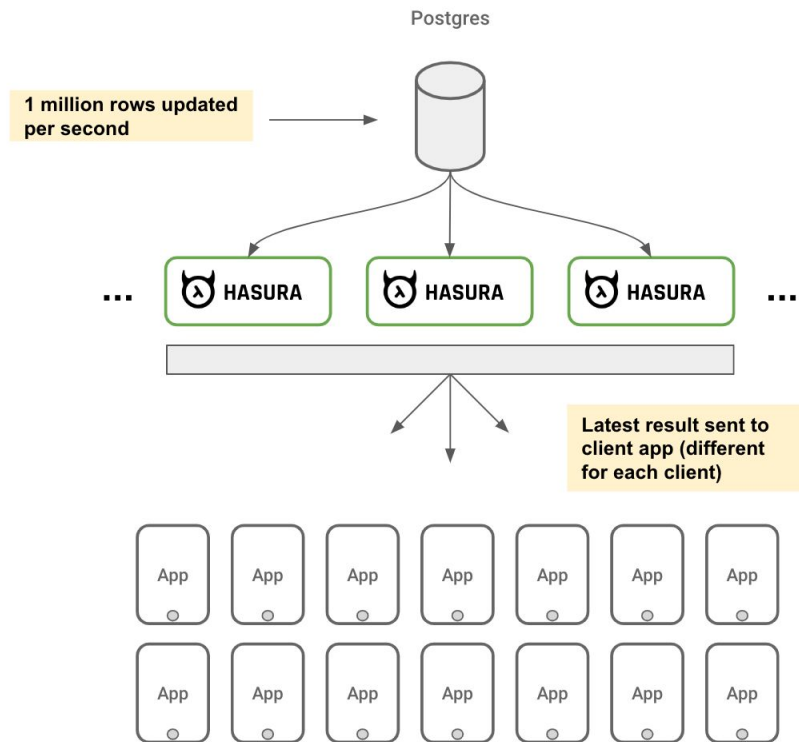
```
query {  
  customer {  
    id  
    email  
    stripe {  
      account_balance  
    }  
  }  
}
```



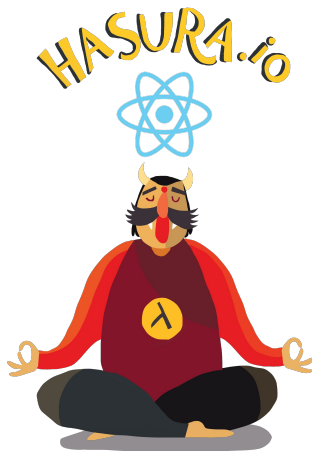
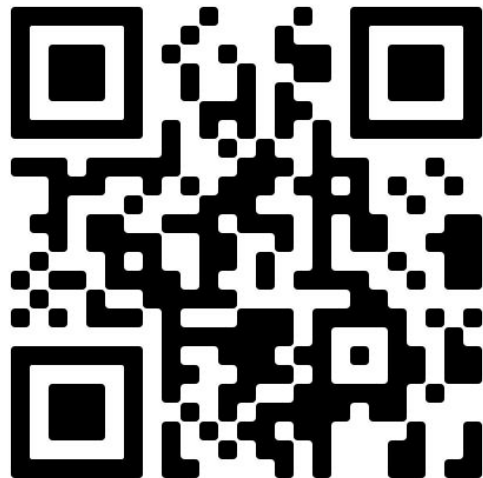
“Flux” style one way data-flow



Scalable, reliable subscriptions



Get started with
GraphQL now



Marion Schleifer
@rubydwarf

Thank you 🙏





bit.ly/3factor-app



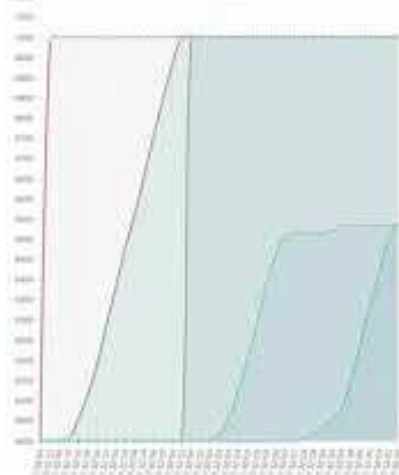
Hi! shahidh 🧐

Profile View / Logout

Your orders

Open

Created	Order ID	Status
12/11/2023 12:41	00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Order submitted✓ First payment✓ Restaurant approval✓ Order assigned
12/11/2023 12:41	00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Order submitted✓ First payment✓ Restaurant approval✓ Order assigned
12/11/2023 12:41	00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Order submitted✓ First payment✓ Restaurant approval✗ Order assigned
12/11/2023 12:41	00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Order submitted



Notes

- Intro to GraphQL
- Intro to Hasura:
 - Auto-generates GraphQL API, adds access control
 - Solves hard challenges with GraphQL
 - Demo: chinook:
 - <https://gist.github.com/coco98/fe587d6aa027d24a4dc97d970cb8396b>
 - psql
postgres://ayrwepftryaufp:7421b064502ab709c57f40401511c6927c024e5fe2abaeb95d9a90954455545e@ec2-34-196-180-38.compute-1.amazonaws.com:5432/d3kem8qcsnbj9u < chinook_pg_serial_pk_proper_naming.sql
 - Queries
 - Subscriptions
 - Event driven business logic
 - Bad words demo
 - Food ordering demo