

Programming with the Microsoft Graph API



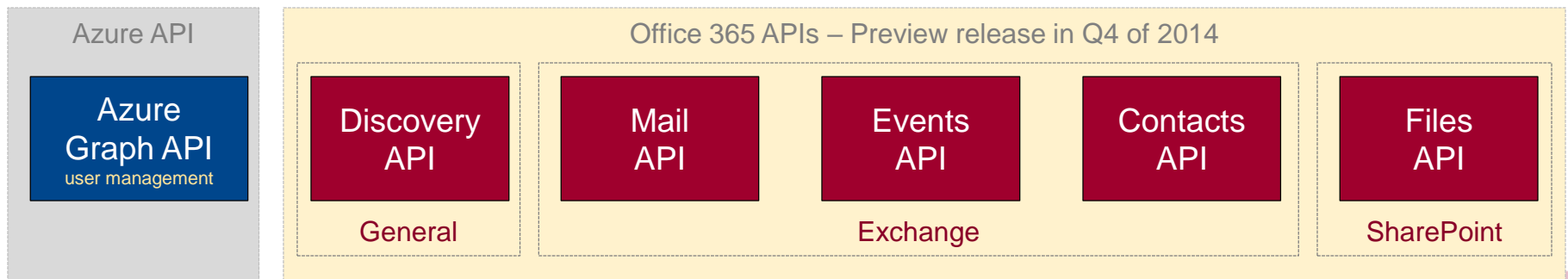
Agenda

- Overview of Microsoft Graph API
- Constructing URLs for the Microsoft Graph API
- Developing Applications with the Microsoft Graph API
- Programming SPFx Webparts using MSGraphClient
- Granting Microsoft Graph API Permissions



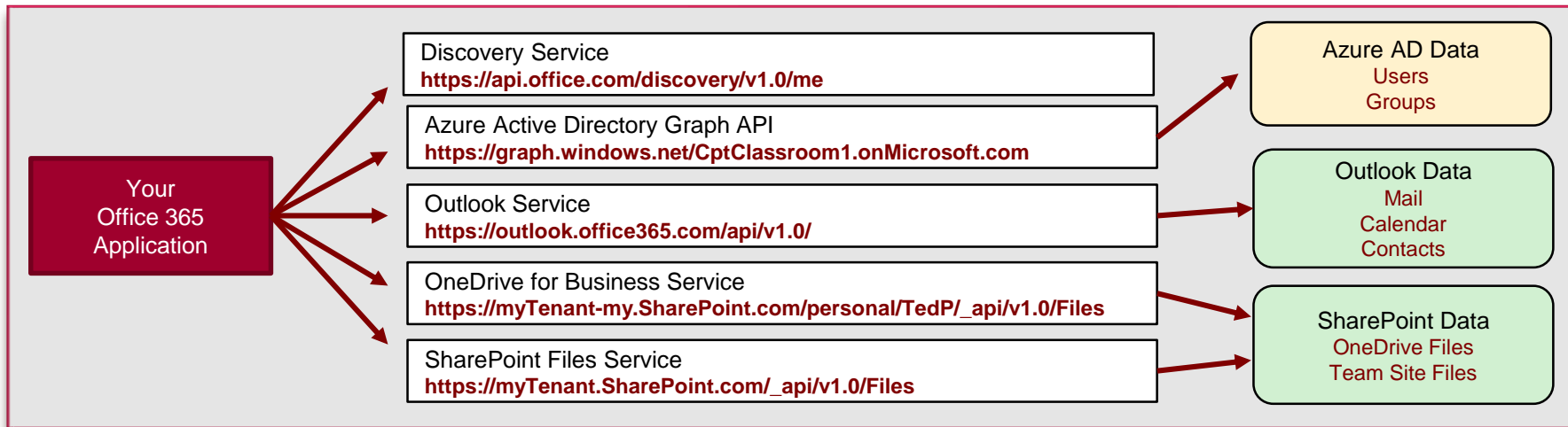
Microsoft Released Office 365 APIs in 2014

- Office 365 APIs created for accessing data in Office 365
 - Implemented as RESTful services based on ODATA version 4.0
 - Provides authentication and authorization based on OAuth 2.0
 - Provides extra authentication support for OpenID Connect
- Open standards provide wide range of accessibility
 - Many choices for tools, languages and development platforms
 - Microsoft has created Office 365 SDKs for specific platforms
- Office 365 APIs set the stage for the Microsoft Graph API
 - Microsoft Graph API created to simplify accessing Office 365



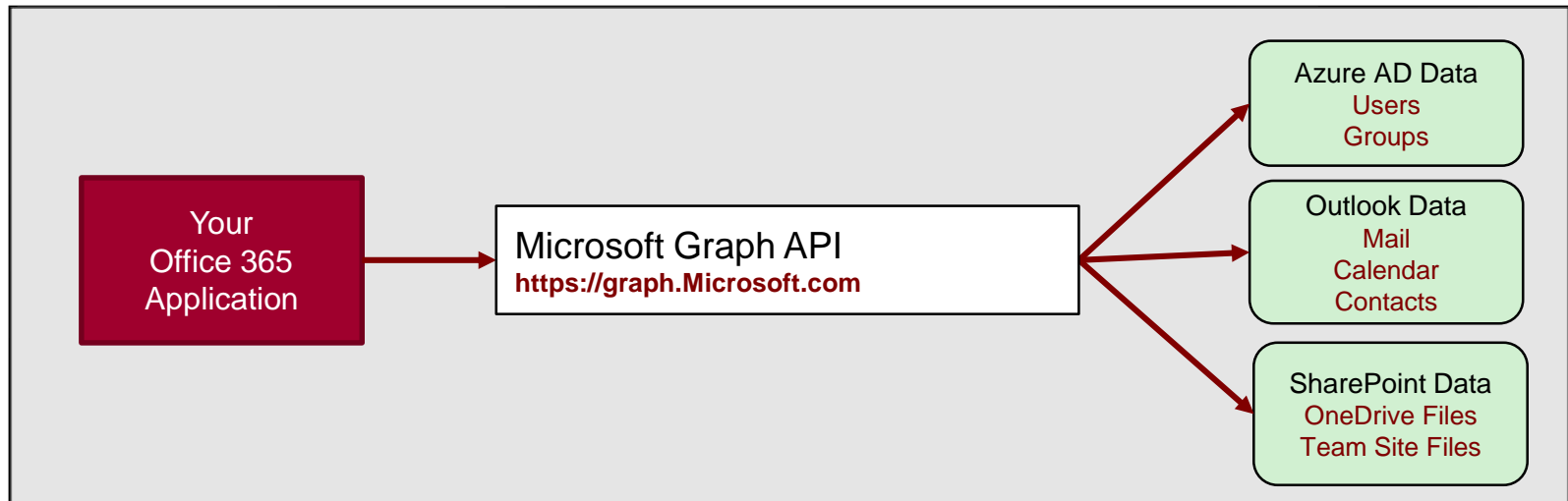
Office 365 API Endpoint in Initial Release

- Azure Endpoints
 - Azure Graph API
- Office 365 API Endpoints
 - Outlook service
 - OneDrive for Business Service
 - SharePoint Files Service
 - Discovery Services



The Microsoft Graph API

- Designed as a single, more-comprehensive service
 - Abstracts away divisions between AD, Exchange and SharePoint
 - No need to discover endpoints using the Discovery Service
 - You can acquire and cache a single access token per user



What Does It Do?

- Single resource that proxies multiple Microsoft services
- Allows for easy traversal of objects and relationships
- Simplifies token acquisition and management
- Eliminates the need to traditional discovery
 - It does this by using "me" and "myorganization"



Universal Access

- Direct REST API
 - Any platform
 - Any language
 - Any framework
- Native SDKs
 - Utilize framework & platform specific implementations
 - Abstracts the details of building & processing requests over HTTP
 - .NET, iOS, Android, PHP, Ruby, JavaScript, etc.



The Graph Explorer

- Graph Explorer used to execute calls into Microsoft Graph API
 - Great place to discover what the API can do
 - <https://developer.microsoft.com/en-us/graph/graph-explorer>

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Graph Explorer web application. The browser address bar displays the URL: `https://developer.microsoft.com/en-us/graph/graph-explorer#access_token=eyJ0eXAiOiJKV1QiLCJub25jZSI6IkFRQUJBQUFBQUFEWHpaM2lmc1H`. The page header includes the Microsoft logo and navigation links: Microsoft Graph, Solutions, Graph Explorer, Quick Starts, Docs, API Reference, Samples & SDKs, Blog, Support, and My Apps.

The main interface is divided into a left sidebar and a right main area. The sidebar contains sections for Authentication (showing user Ted Pattison), Sample Queries (with a list of SharePoint sites and Microsoft Teams queries), and a sign out button. The main area shows a REST API call configuration with the method `GET`, version `v1.0`, and the endpoint `https://graph.microsoft.com/v1.0/sites/root/drives`. The Request Body and Request Headers sections are empty. The Response Preview section shows a successful status code of 200 and a response body containing a JSON object with drive information.

```
{
  "@odata.context": "https://graph.microsoft.com/v1.0/$metadata#drives",
  "value": [
    {
      "createdDateTime": "2018-08-31T20:01:13Z",
      "description": "",
      "id": "b!_TPjP3rNE2wzU5_dTud11E14Yk5H49OveTp-rjXyUuWpVhKpWdNR6nG3_U8xa9W",
      "lastModifiedDateTime": "2018-08-31T20:01:13Z",
      "name": "Documents",
      "webUrl": "https://msd0910.sharepoint.com/Shared%20Documents",
      "driveType": "documentLibrary",
      "createdBy": {

```



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Calling the Graph API

```
https://graph.microsoft.com  
/{version}/{resource}/{id}/{property} ?{query-parameters}
```

HTTP verbs dictate the request intent: GET | POST | PATCH | PUT | DELETE

- Version: /v1.0 or /beta
- Resource: /users, /groups, /sites, /drives, /devices, more...
- Member from collection: /users/AAA
- Property: /users/AAA/department
- Traverse to related resources via navigations: /users/AAA/events
- Query parameters: /users/AAA/events?\$top=5

Format results: \$select | \$orderby

Control results: \$filter | \$expand

Paging: \$top | \$skip | \$skiptoken



Pagination

Graph uses server-side page size limits

When querying collections, Graph may return the results in many pages

Always expect an `@odata.nextLink` property in the response

Contains the URL to the next page



Request

```
GET https://graph.microsoft.com/v1.0/me/messages?$select=subject,from
```

Response

```
{
  "@odata.nextLink": "https://graph.microsoft.com/v1.0/me/messages?$select=subject%2cfrom&$skip=16",
  "value": [
    {
      "subject": "Your Azure AD Identity Protection Weekly Digest",
```

1.

Always handle the possibility that the responses are paged in nature

2.

Follow the `@odata.nextLink` to obtain the next page of results

3.

Final page will not contain an `@odata.nextLink` property

4.

Treat the entire URL as an opaque string



Querying data | Use filters

Choose the **records** your app really needs and no more

Don't send unnecessary data over the wire

Tip
Use **\$filter**

GET [https://graph.microsoft.com/v1.0/users?\\$filter=department eq 'Sales' & \\$select=givenName,mail](https://graph.microsoft.com/v1.0/users?$filter=department eq 'Sales' & $select=givenName,mail)



POST/PATCH/PUT | no response required

If your code doesn't need to get a response, then opt out

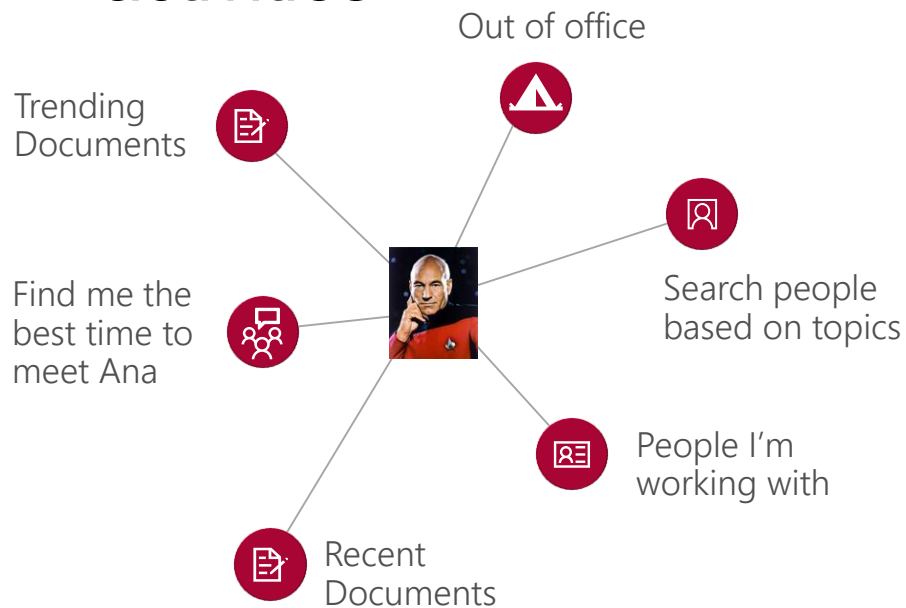
Don't send unnecessary data over the wire

Tip
Use HTTP
Prefer return=minimal
request header



With Microsoft Graph

Get **insights** based on activities



```
GET /me/insights/trending
```

```
"value" : [  
  {"name": "presentation.pptx", ...},  
  {"name": "forecast.xlsx", ...}  
]
```

```
GET /me/drive/recent
```

```
"value" : [  
  {"name": "guidelines.pptx", ...},  
  {"name": "budget.xlsx", ...}  
]
```

```
GET people/?$search="topic: planning"
```

```
"value" : [  
  {"displayName": "Data", ...},  
  {"displayName": "Worf", ...},  
]
```

```
POST: /me/findMeetingTimes
```

```
{  
  "attendees": [  
    {  
      "type": "required",  
      "emailAddress": {  
        "address": "riker@contoso.com"  
      }  
    },  
    "meetingDuration": "2h"  
  ]  
}
```


Read data from existing SharePoint site

GET <https://graph.microsoft.com/beta/sites/{siteId}/lists/{listId}/items?expand=columnSet>

```
{ "value": [ {  
  "createdBy": { "user" : { "id": "d54e4cdd-d2ca-4c39-bfa5-35895bca12f0", "displayName": "John" } },  
  "createdDateTime": "2017-09-20T08:16:21Z",  
  "eTag": "1610ac6a-24f6-4458-9733-1e5977c63caa,1",  
  "id": "1610ac6a-24f6-4458-9733-1e5977c63caa",  
  "lastModifiedBy": { "user": { "id": "d54e4cdd-d2ca-4c39-bfa5-35895bca12f0", "displayName": "John" } },  
  "lastModifiedDateTime": "2017-09-0T08:16:21Z",  
  "webUrl": "https://site.sharepoint.com/sites/mysite/Lists/mytasks/1_.000",  
  "listItemId": 1,  
  "columnSet": {  
    "Title": "Project Upgrade: Use the Microsoft Graph",  
    "Description": "Set up group for new technologies.",  
    "id": "1",  
    ...  
  }  
} ] }
```



OneDrive + Excel Services

```
GET https://graph.microsoft.com/v1.0/me/drive/  
    root/search(q='.xlsx')?select=name,id,webUrl
```

```
GET https://graph.microsoft.com/1.0/me/drive/  
    items/<id>/workbook/worksheets
```

```
GET https://graph.microsoft.com/beta/me/drive/  
    items/{itemId}/workbook/worksheets('Time')/  
    range(address='a2:d4')
```



Update Excel Timesheet Data

```
PATCH https://graph.microsoft.com/beta/me/drive/  
      items/{itemId}/workbook/worksheets('Sheet1')/  
      range(address='a2:b2')  
  
{  
  "values": [ ["September", "200.0"] ],  
  "valueTypes": [ ["String", "Double"] ],  
}
```



New Capabilities

- Traversal of relationships
- Query parameters
- Batching - preview
- Notifications - users & groups - preview
- Track changes - GA
- Extensions - GA



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Microsoft Graph JavaScript SDK

- Microsoft Graph is accessible via REST API & various SDKs
- Client-side solutions can leverage the JavaScript SDK
 - <https://github.com/microsoftgraph/msgraph-sdk-javascript>
 - Requires initialization with an Azure AD provided OAuth2 access token to create the client



Initializing the Microsoft Graph JS SDK

```
var client = MicrosoftGraph.Client.init({  
  authProvider: (done) => {  
    done(null, access_token);  
  }  
});
```

```
client  
  .api('/me')  
  .get((err, res) => {  
    console.log(res);  
  });
```



Microsoft Graph TypeScript Type Declarations

- Use the Microsoft Graph JavaScript SDK in TypeScript applications
- TypeScript type declarations introduce strong types and documentation to client-side projects
 - <https://github.com/microsoftgraph/msgraph-typescript-typings>



Microsoft Graph TypeScript Type Declarations

```
import * as MicrosoftGraph from '@microsoft/microsoft-graph-types';

// init Microsoft Graph client

client
  .api('/me')
  .get((error: any, user: MicrosoftGraph.User, rawResponse?: any) => {
    console.log('name: ', user.displayName);
    console.log('email: ', user.displayName);
    console.log('phone: ', user.businessPhones[0]);
  });
});
```



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SharePoint Online User Already Authenticated

- Users in SharePoint Online & Office 365 are already authenticated
 - SharePoint Online has same Azure AD dependency as Microsoft Graph
 - Users login to Office 365 with their Work & School account (Azure AD)
- Calls to the Microsoft Graph are proxied through SharePoint Online
 - Eliminates the need for creation of a separate Azure AD application
 - Does not bypass any permission / scope requirements
 - Can only access business entities, not consumer entities



Calling Services from Client-side Code

- Calling a secured service requires the acquisition of token
 - Authenticate and get authorized in Azure AD application
 - Interactive login & programmatic acquisition of access token
- Client-side components cannot do the same
 - Components cannot securely do this across domains seamlessly
 - Can't store application ID's and secrets client side
 - Require an authentication prompt with a popup or redirection



SPFx Includes Microsoft Graph Client

- MSGraphClient: Microsoft Graph Client for SPFx
 - Abstracts the token acquisition from the SPFx development
 - Wraps the Microsoft Graph JavaScript SDK line

```
let graphClient: MSGraphClient =  
    this.context.serviceScope.consume(MSGraphClient.serviceKey);
```



SPFx Proxy Calls through Existing Application

- SharePoint Online already has an Azure AD application
 - Client-side solutions in SharePoint Online call the SharePoint REST API in the same domain
 - No extra authentication required
 - Provided these tenants have granted the necessary scopes, SharePoint will call the Microsoft Graph
 - Responses from the Microsoft Graph are returned back to the client-side application
- Permission requests to Azure AD applications
 - Only SharePoint Online tenant administrators can [grant|reject] permission requests
 - Approved permissions are available to all client-side solutions in a tenant



SPFx Solutions Declare Permission Requests

```
// package-solution.json
{
  "$schema": "https://developer.microsoft.com/json-schemas/spfx-build/package-solution.schema.json",
  "solution": {
    "name": "ms-graph-sp-fx-client-side-solution",
    "id": "dfb230b7-4f61-431f-9b65-a34e83922663",
    "version": "1.0.0.0",
    "includeClientSideAssets": true,
    "webApiPermissionRequests": [
      { "resource": "Microsoft Graph", "scope": "User.ReadBasic.All" },
      { "resource": "Microsoft Graph", "scope": "Calendars.Read" },
      { "resource": "Microsoft Graph", "scope": "Tasks.Read" }
    ]
  },
  "paths": {
    "zippedPackage": "solution/ms-graph-sp-fx.sppkg"
  }
}
```



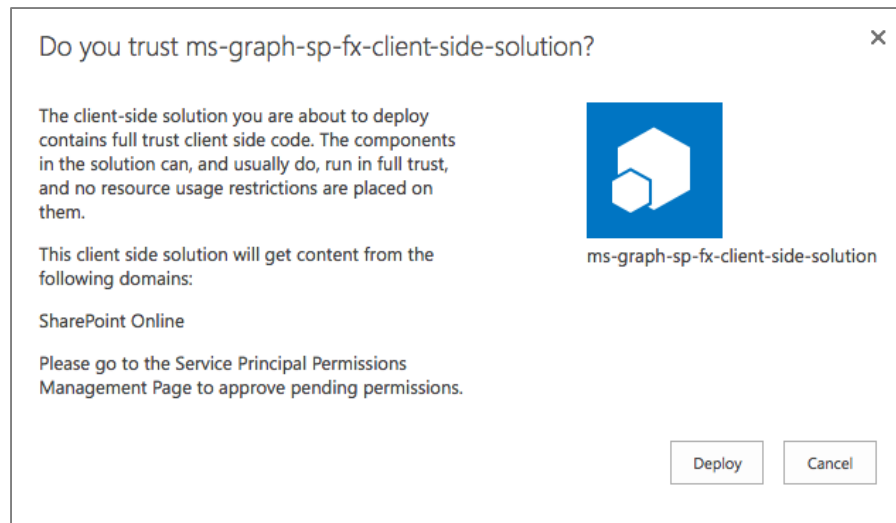
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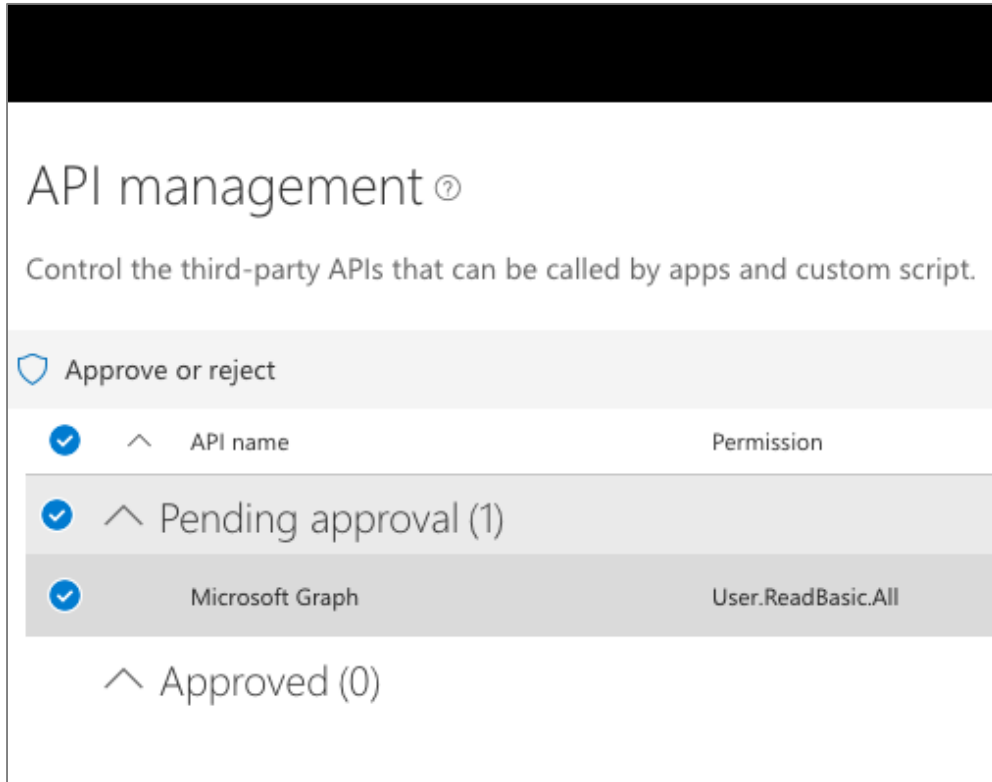


Add Package to SharePoint App Catalog

- Extra note in dialog notifies of additional step required
- While application can be installed in SharePoint sites, it does not have the permissions granted that it needs to access Azure AD protected resources



Approve / Reject with SharePoint Online API Management Page



The screenshot shows the 'API management' page in SharePoint Online. The page has a dark header bar. Below the header, the title 'API management' is followed by a help icon. A subtitle reads 'Control the third-party APIs that can be called by apps and custom script.' A section titled 'Approve or reject' with a shield icon contains a table. The table has two columns: 'API name' and 'Permission'. It shows one pending approval for 'Microsoft Graph' with the permission 'User.ReadBasic.All'. Below the table, there is a link to 'Approved (0)'.

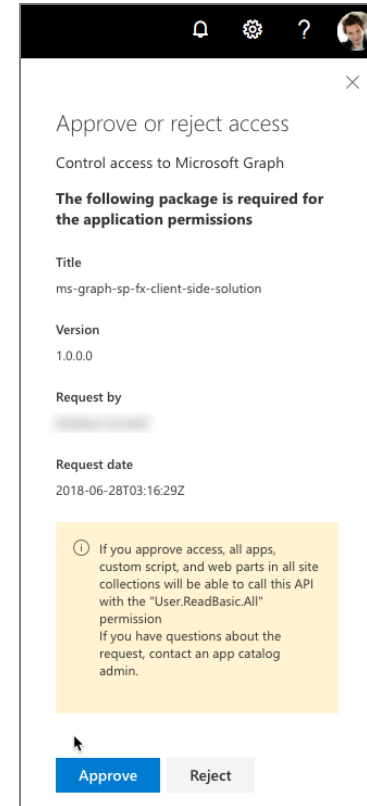
API management ?

Control the third-party APIs that can be called by apps and custom script.

Approve or reject

API name	Permission
Pending approval (1)	
Microsoft Graph	User.ReadBasic.All

Approved (0)



The screenshot shows a dialog box titled 'Approve or reject access'. It contains information about a request to control access to Microsoft Graph. The request is for the package 'ms-graph-sp-fx-client-side-solution' with version '1.0.0.0'. The request was made by a user (redacted) on 2018-06-28T03:16:29Z. A warning message states that approving access will allow all apps, custom script, and web parts to call the API with the 'User.ReadBasic.All' permission. At the bottom, there are 'Approve' and 'Reject' buttons.

Approve or reject access

Control access to Microsoft Graph

The following package is required for the application permissions

Title
ms-graph-sp-fx-client-side-solution

Version
1.0.0.0

Request by
[Redacted]

Request date
2018-06-28T03:16:29Z

① If you approve access, all apps, custom script, and web parts in all site collections will be able to call this API with the "User.ReadBasic.All" permission. If you have questions about the request, contact an app catalog admin.

Approve Reject



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