

# 使用ASP.NET Core 搭建GraphQL服务

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# GraphQL是什么

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一种用于 API 的查询语言  
<https://graphql.cn/>

# GraphQL是什么

- GraphQL 是一个用于 API 的查询语言，是一个使用基于类型系统来执行查询的服务端运行时（类型系统由你的数据定义），使得客户端能够准确地获得它需要的数据，而且没有任何冗余。
- GraphQL与数据库、开发语言、框架无关可以用于任何平台或语言。
- GraphQL和SQL一样是一套规范。
- GraphQL的数据源可以是各种各样得API，可以是各种服务，甚至可以是数据库。

# GraphQL历史

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Facebook

<https://graphql.cn/>

# GraphQL历史

- 来源Facebook
- 2012年Facebook开始开发，2015年开源

# GraphQL和RESTful区别

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国内官网

<https://graphql.cn/>

# RESTful

- 数据过度获取|数据获取不足
- 产品快速迭代需要频繁修改数据



```
{
  hero {
    name
    height
  }
}
```

```
{
  "hero": {
    "name": "Luke Skywalker",
    "height": 1.72
  }
}
```

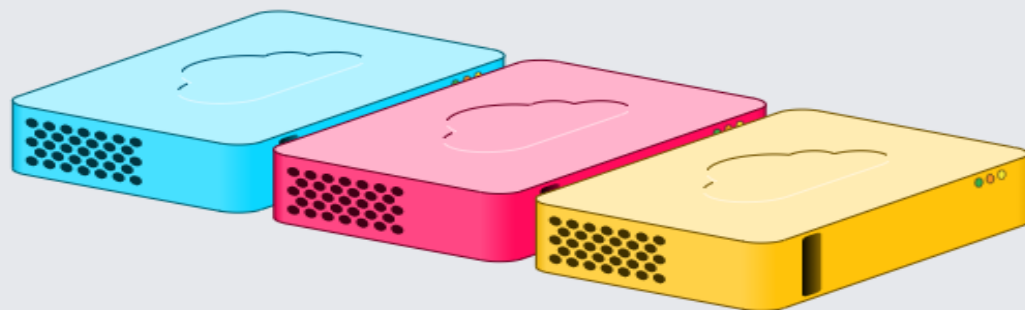
## 请求你所要的数据 不多不少

向你的 API 发出一个 GraphQL 请求就能准确获得你想要的结果。GraphQL 查询总是返回可预测的结果。使用 GraphQL 的应用可以工作得又快又稳，因为控制数据的是应用，而不是服务器。

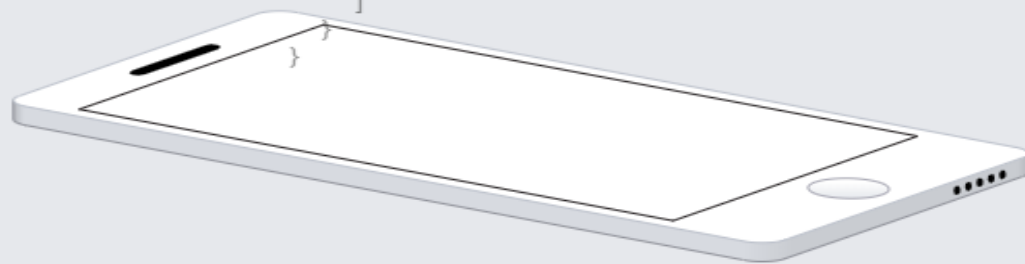
# GraphQL()

## 获取多个资源 只用一个请求

GraphQL 查询不仅能够获得资源的属性，还能沿着资源间引用进一步查询。典型的 REST API 请求多个资源时得载入多个 URL，而 GraphQL 可以通过一次请求就获取你应用所需的所有数据。这样一来，即使是比较慢的移动网络连接下，使用 GraphQL 的应用也能表现得足够迅速。

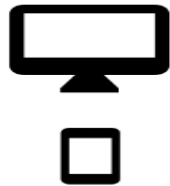


```
{  
  "hero": {  
    "name": "Luke Skywalker",  
    "friends": [  
      { "name": "Obi-Wan Kenobi" },  
      { "name": "R2-D2" },  
      { "name": "Han Solo" },  
      { "name": "Leia Organa" }  
    ]  
  }  
}
```



# RESTful

①



HTTP GET

```
{
  "user": {
    "id": "er3tg439frjw",
    "name": "Mary",
    "address": { ... },
    "birthday": "July 26, 1982"
  }
}
```

/users/<id>

/users/<id>/posts

/users/<id>/followers



②



HTTP GET

```
{
  "posts": [{
    "id": "ncwon3ce89hs",
    "title": "Learn GraphQL today",
    "content": "Lorem ipsum ...",
    "comments": [ ... ],
  }]
}
```

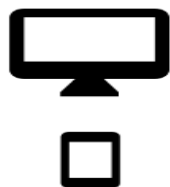
/users/<id>

/users/<id>/posts

/users/<id>/followers



③



```
{
  "followers": [{
    "id": "leo83h2dojsu",
    "name": "John",
    "address": { ... },
    "birthday": "July 26, 1982"
  },
  ...]
}
```

HTTP GET

/users/<id>

/users/<id>/posts

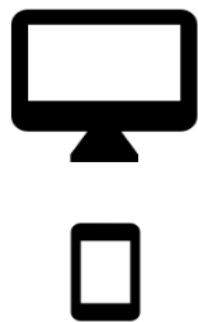
/users/<id>/followers



# GraphQL解决了什么问题

- API字段定制化，按需获取字段
- 数据聚合，一次请求拿到所需数据
- 完备的类型校验机制

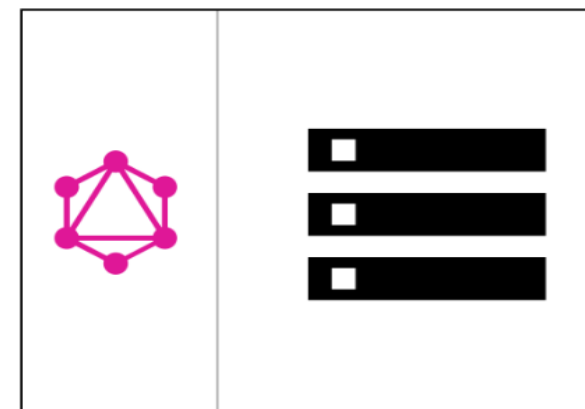
# GraphQL



```
query {  
  User(id: "er3tg439frjw") {  
    name  
    posts {  
      title  
    }  
    followers(last: 3) {  
      name  
    }  
  }  
}
```

HTTP POST

```
{  
  "data": {  
    "User": {  
      "name": "Mary",  
      "posts": [  
        { title: "Learn GraphQL today" }  
      ],  
      "followers": [  
        { name: "John" },  
        { name: "Alice" },  
        { name: "Sarah" },  
      ]  
    }  
  }  
}
```



# Query(查询)

```
1 # Write your query or mutation here
2 query SchoolQuery($id: Int!) {
3   school(id: $id) {
4     id
5     name
6     description
7     addTime
8   }
9 }
```

## QUERY VARIABLES HTTP HEADERS

```
1 {
2   "id": 9
3 }
```

The screenshot displays the 'Headers' tab of a web browser's developer tools. The 'General' section shows the request URL as `https://localhost:5001/api/graphql`, the method as `POST`, and a status code of `200`. The 'Response Headers' section lists `content-type: application/json`, `date: Tue, 03 Dec 2019 13:35:18 GMT`, `server: Kestrel`, and `status: 200`. The 'Request Headers' section includes `:authority: localhost:5001`, `:method: POST`, `:path: /api/graphql`, `:scheme: https`, `accept: */*`, `accept-encoding: gzip, deflate, br`, `accept-language: zh-CN,zh;q=0.9,en;q=0.8,fr;q=0.7,und;q=0.6`, `content-length: 172`, `content-type: application/json`, `origin: https://localhost:5001`, `referer: https://localhost:5001/ui`, `sec-fetch-mode: cors`, `sec-fetch-site: same-origin`, and `user-agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/78.0.3904 afari/537.36`. The 'Request Payload' section shows the JSON body: `{operationName: "SchoolQuery", variables: {id: 9},...}`.

operationName	variables
"SchoolQuery"	{id: 9},...

# Mutation(修改)

```
1 mutation CreateTeacherMutation($inputTeacher: TeacherInputType!) {  
2   createTeacher(teacher: $inputTeacher) {  
3     id  
4     school {  
5       id  
6       name  
7     }  
8   }  
9 }  
10 }
```

## QUERY VARIABLES HTTP HEADERS

```
1 {  
2   "id": 5,  
3   "inputTeacher": {  
4     "name": "伏允坤",  
5     "schoolId": 8,  
6     "sex": "男",  
7     "age": "25",  
8     "education": "教授",  
9     "phone": "+8615351652552"  
10  }  
11 }
```

X Headers Preview Response Timing

### General

Request URL: https://localhost:5001/api/graphql  
Request Method: POST  
Status Code: 200  
Remote Address: [::1]:5001  
Referrer Policy: no-referrer-when-downgrade

### Response Headers

content-type: application/json  
date: Tue, 03 Dec 2019 13:38:24 GMT  
server: Kestrel  
status: 200

### Request Headers

:authority: localhost:5001  
:method: POST  
:path: /api/graphql  
:scheme: https  
accept: \*/\*  
accept-encoding: gzip, deflate, br  
accept-language: zh-CN,zh;q=0.9,en;q=0.8,fr;q=0.7,und;q=0.6  
content-length: 533  
content-type: application/json  
origin: https://localhost:5001  
referer: https://localhost:5001/ui  
sec-fetch-mode: cors  
sec-fetch-site: same-origin  
user-agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/78.0.39

### Request Payload

[view source](#)

{operationName: "CreateTeacherMutation", variables: {id: 5,...},...}

operationName: "CreateTeacherMutation"

query: "mutation CreateTeacherMutation(\$inputTeacher: TeacherInputType!) { createTeacher(teacher: \$i

variables: {id: 5,...}

id: 5

inputTeacher: {name: "伏允坤", schoolId: 8, sex: "男", age: "25", education: "教授", phone: "+8615351

# GraphQL工具

- GraphQL
- Playground
- Voyager



# Query和Mutation

- 字段(Fields)
- 参数(Arguments)
- 片段(Fragments)
- 操作名称 (Operation name)
- 变量 (Variables)

# Schema 和类型

- 什么是Schema
- 对象类型和字段 (Object Types and Fields)
- 标量类型 (Scalar Types)
- 输入类型 (Input Types)
- 接口 (Interfaces)

# 什么是Schema

Schema定义了GraphQL API的类型系统，Schema是一套类型定义用来对我们所需要的数据的确切描述，它完整描述了客户端可以访问的所有数据（对象、成员变量、关系、任何类型）。

服务器都会根据schema验证并执行查询和修改，schema存放于GraphQL API服务器。

# Schema设计

- Schema First 前后端在数据类型上保持一致
- 使用SDL (Schema Definition Language) 语言定义Schema它引入了一套类型系统来对模型进行约束
- SDL和无关开发语言或框架
- Schema定义文件得后缀通常是.graphql

- 对象类型和字段 (Object Types and Fields)

#枚举类型

```
enum Episode {  
    NEWHOPE  
    EMPIRE  
    JEDI  
}
```

```
type Character {  
    name: String!  
    appearsIn: [Episode]!  
}
```

# 标量类型 (Scalar Types)

- Int: 有符号 32 位整数。
- Float: 有符号双精度浮点值。
- String: UTF-8 字符序列。
- Boolean: true 或者 false。
- ID: ID 标量类型表示一个唯一标识符, 通常用以重新获取对象或者作为缓存中的键。

# 输入类型 (Input Types)

```
input ReviewInput {  
  stars: Int!  
  commentary: String  
}
```

```
mutation CreateReviewForEpisode($review: ReviewInput!) {  
  createReview(review: $review) {  
    stars  
    commentary  
  }  
}
```

# 接口 (Interfaces)

```
interface Character {  
    id: ID!  
    name: String!  
    friends: [Character]  
    appearsIn: [Episode]!  
}
```

```
type Human implements Character {  
    id: ID!  
    name: String!  
    friends: [Character]  
    appearsIn: [Episode]!  
    starships: [Starship]  
    totalCredits: Int  
}
```

```
type Droid implements Character {  
    id: ID!  
    name: String!  
    friends: [Character]  
    appearsIn: [Episode]!  
    primaryFunction: String  
}
```



# Nuget

- GraphQL.Server.Transports.AspNetCore
- GraphQL
- GraphQL.Server.Ui.Playground
- GraphQL.Server.Ui.Voyager
- GraphQL.Server.Ui.GraphiQL

# 谁在使用GraphQL?

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**谢谢!**

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