

# Course: Domain Driven Design & Microservices for Architects

## Section: Microservices API & GraphQL

<http://acloudfan.com/>

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Discount Link to course:

<https://www.udemy.com/course/domain-driven-design-and-microservices/?referralCode=C5DCD3C4CC0F0298EC1A>

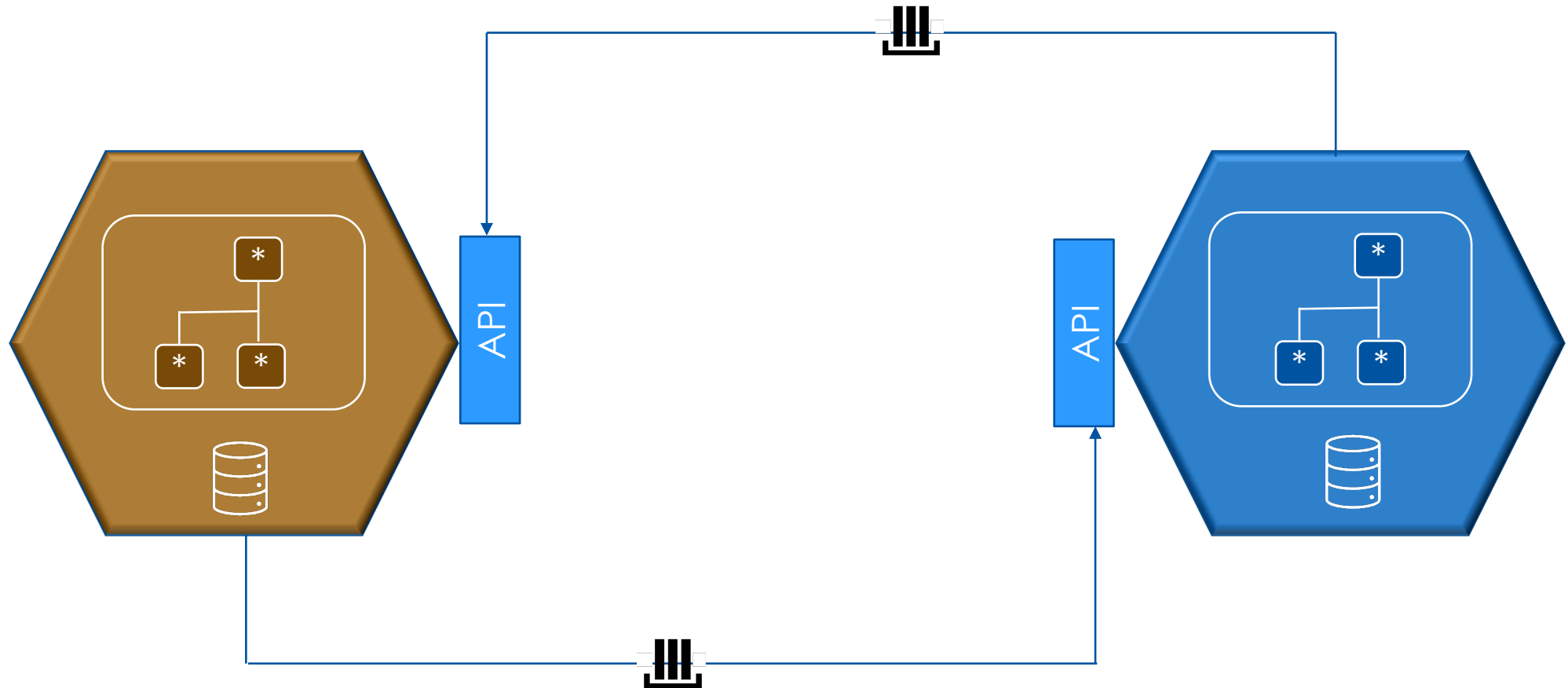


An Application Programming Interface is an interface that defines interactions between multiple software applications or mixed hardware-software intermediaries

- *Wikipedia*

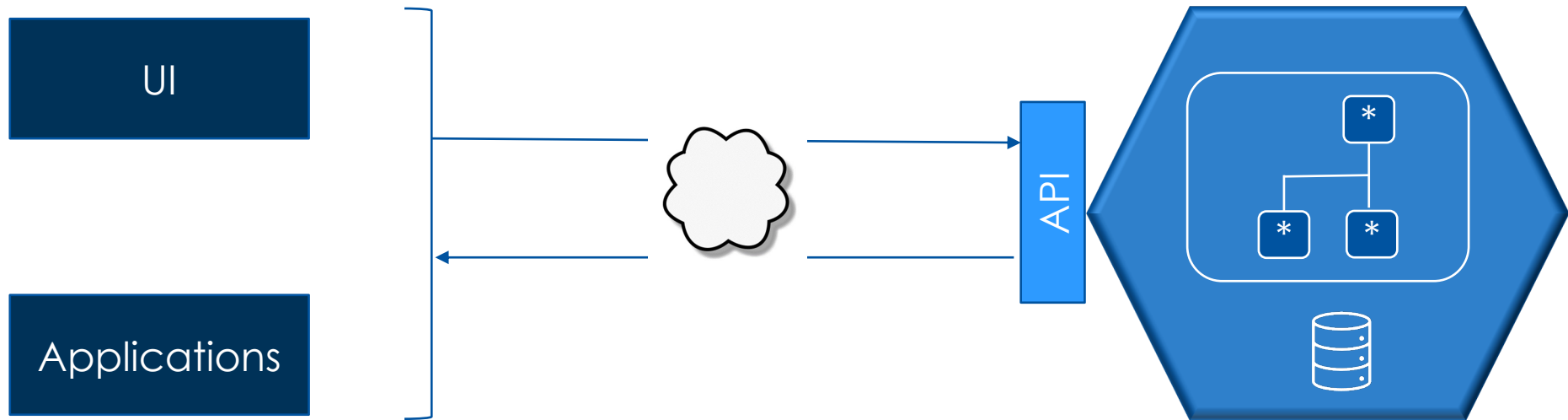
# API & Microservices

Microservices interact via API



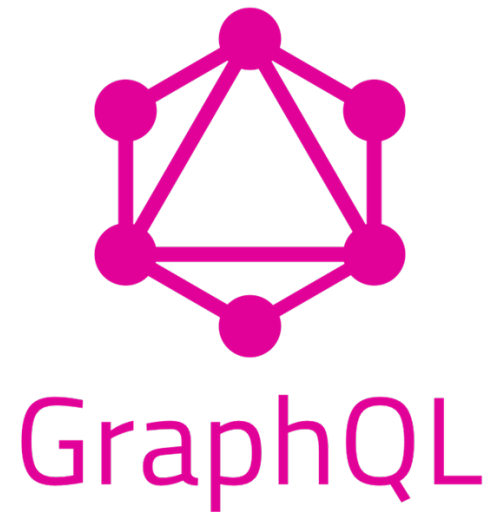
# API & Microservices

External components interact via API



HTTP(s) is commonly used for such API

Microservices may realize API in multiple ways




Contract is defined in different ways | Both have pros & cons

## API Consumer considerations

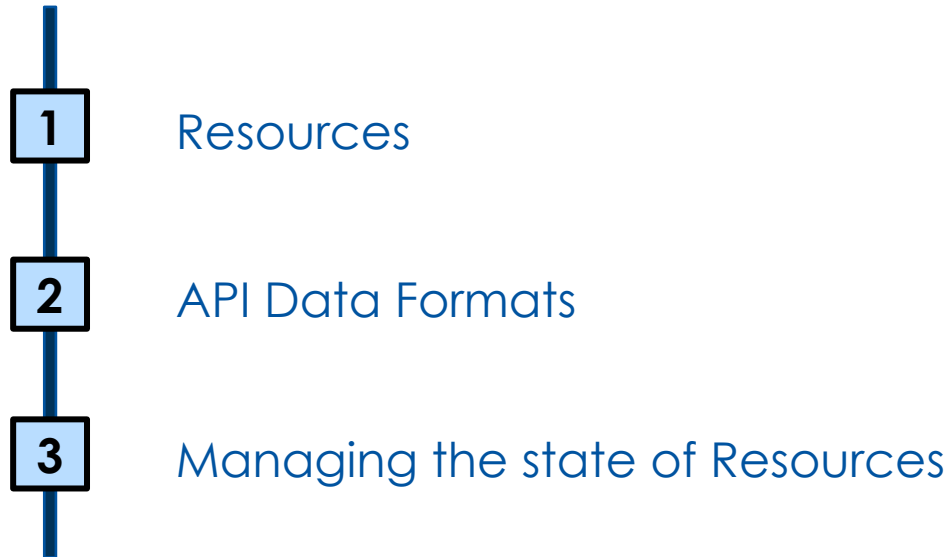
### API Client

- ▶ Application performance | complexity
- ▶ Impact due to changes in API
- ▶ Managing endpoints information

- 
- 1 REST API
  - 2 GraphQL
  - 3 API Management
  - 4 Service discovery
  - 4 API Gateway pattern

# REST over HTTP

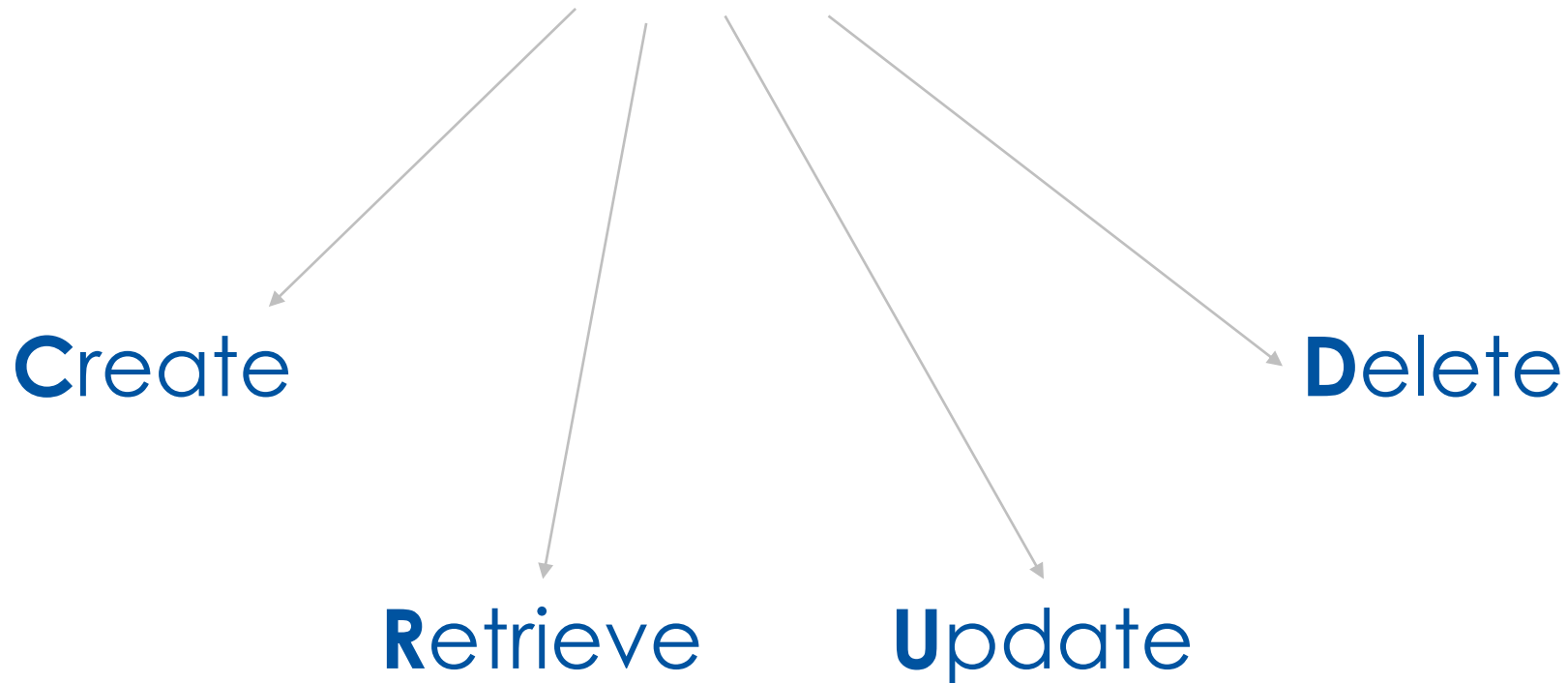
REST API Resources





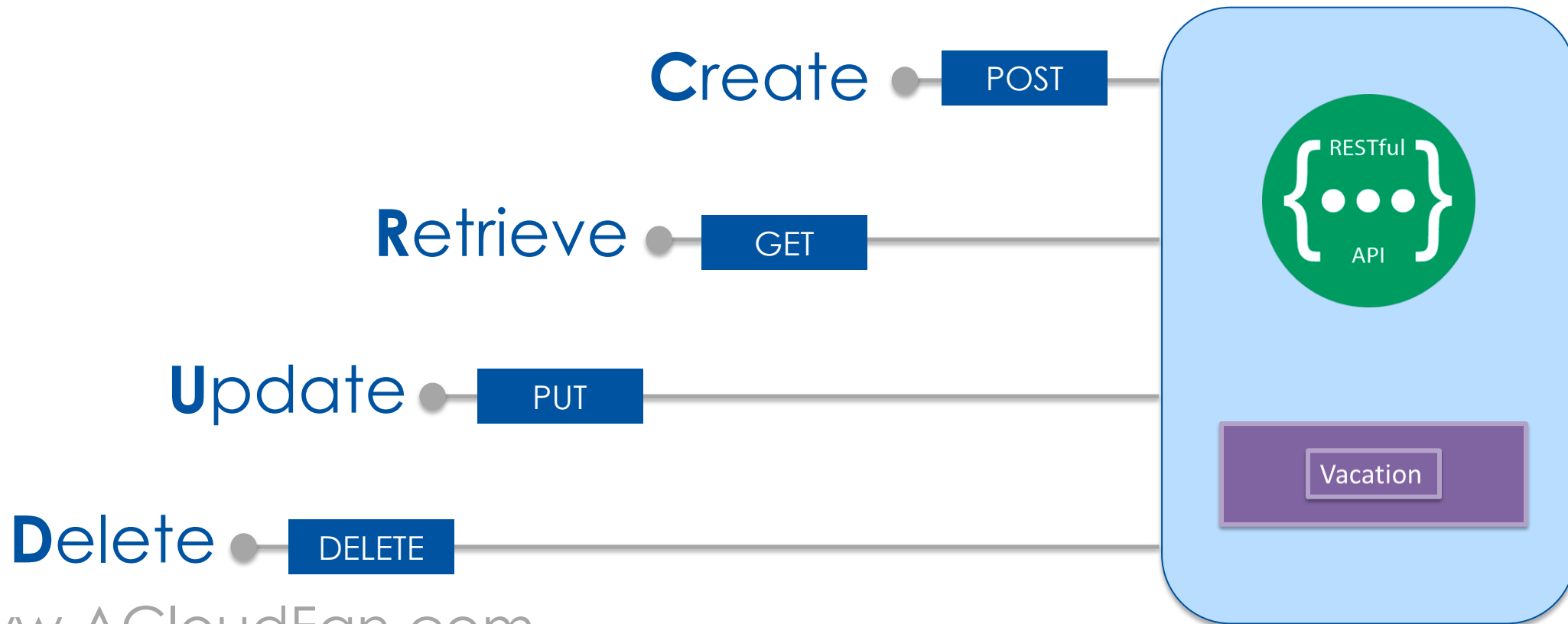
# REST API exposes an Endpoint (URI)

Endpoint is used for managing the state of the resources



# Use appropriate HTTP Verb for CRUD

<http://acme../vacation>



# API Management

API Common Concerns Management



- 1 API Consumer Types
- 2 API Management
- 3 Why use API management?

# 3 Types of API Consumers



Private  
Or  
Internal

E.g., other Microservices



Public  
Or  
External

E.g., Independent Travel bloggers



Partner

E.g., Resellers | Affiliates

# 3 Types of API Consumers



NO difference from implementation perspectives

Difference is in how these API are managed e.g., Security, Capabilities

# 3 Types of API Consumers



Allowed Invoke API **5,000 times per second**

Access to **ALL features**

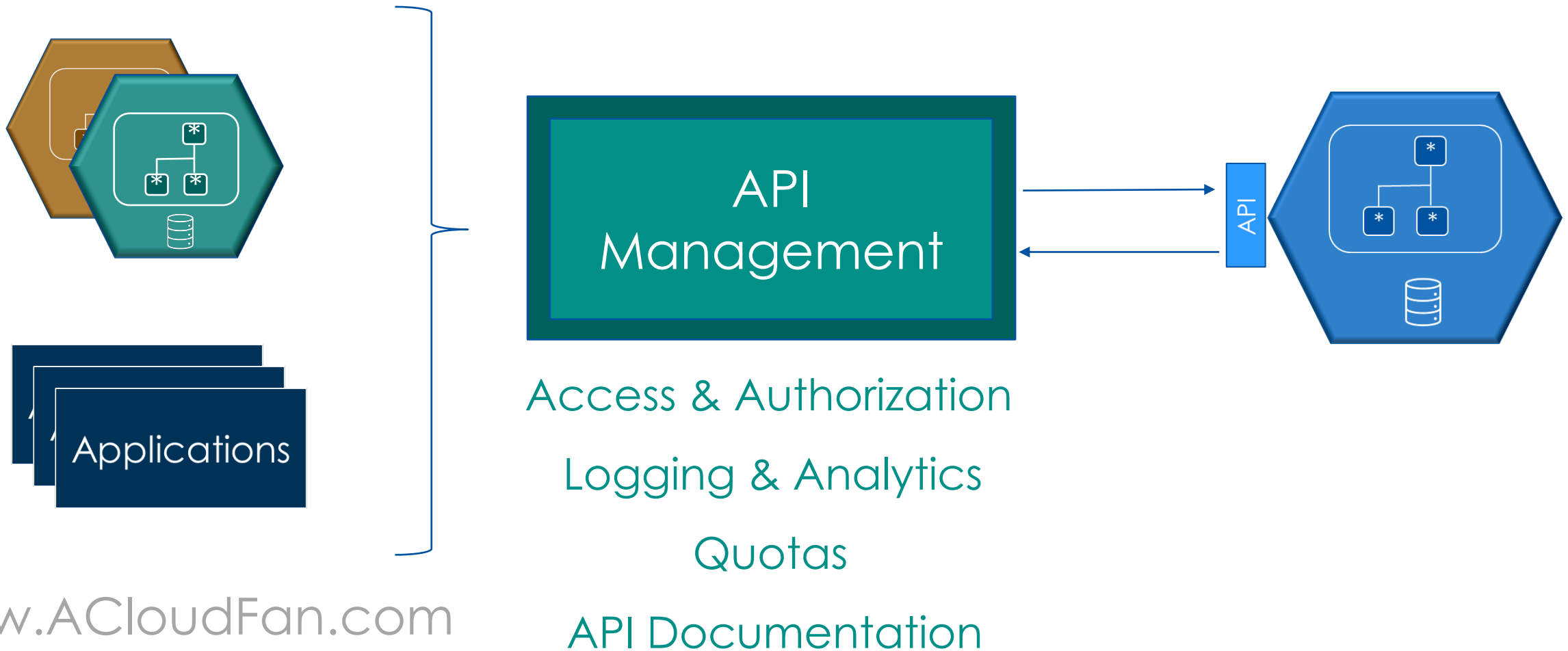


Allowed Invoke API **5 times per second**

Access to **ONLY certain GET calls**

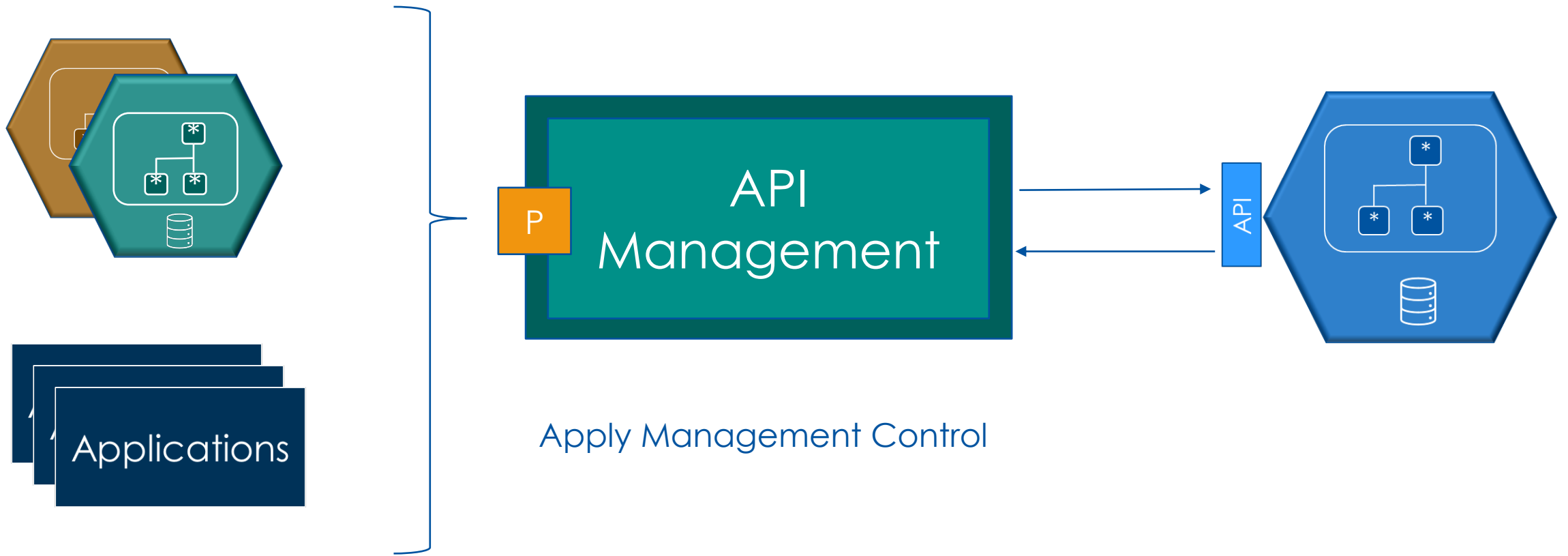
# API Management platforms

Used for addressing common API concerns



# API Management platforms

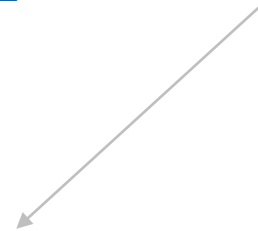
Used for addressing common API concerns





## API Management platforms

Offers declarative | policy based management features



Expose maximum flexibility



Restricted access



Defined SLA

Maximum calls/second

[www.ACloudFan.com](http://www.ACloudFan.com)

## API Management platforms

Offers declarative | policy based management features



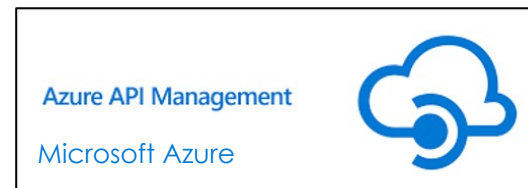
JSON is commonly used for policies

How policies are defined - depends on the API management product

# API Management

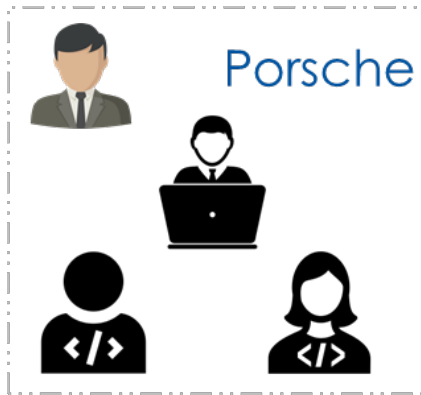


Amazon  
**API Gateway**



## API Management Benefits

### Offload the common Concerns to API Management



Focus is on Domain | Business Logic

Microservices code is cleaner

Change management is easier



## Quick Review

### Private API

Internal Consumers



### Public API

Internal Consumers

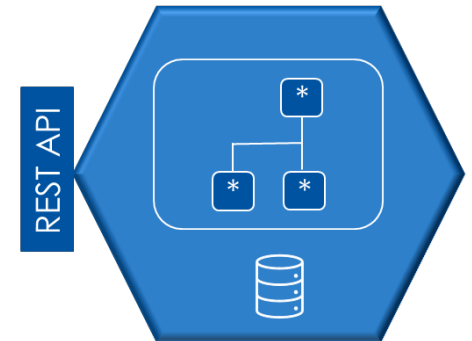


### Partner API

Internal Consumers



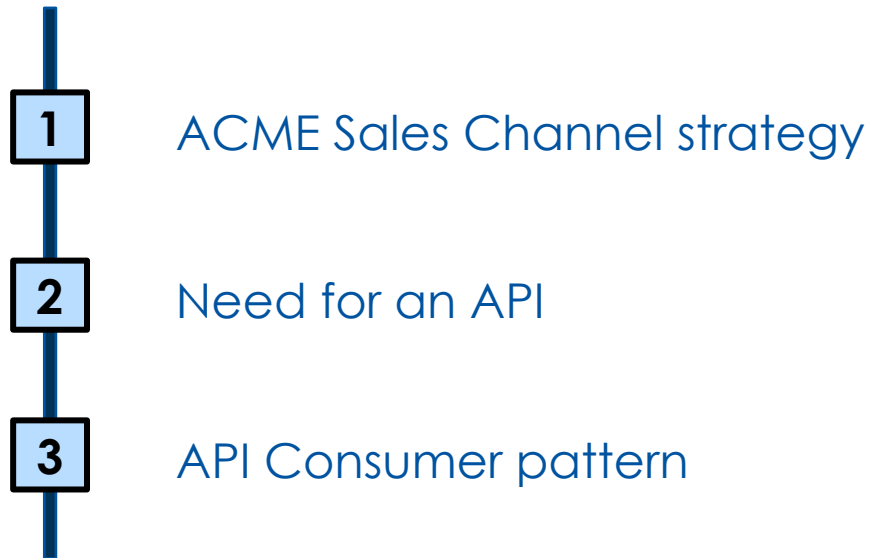
Microservices Implements ONLY the business logic

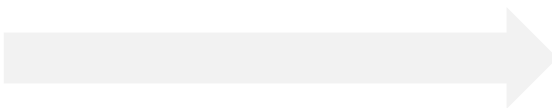


Address the common concerns  
realized by way of *declarative policies*

# ACME Products API

ACME partnership with 3<sup>rd</sup> parties





Paul, Product Manager

IT Lead

I am responsible for the **product** design and **provider** relationships. These products are what **customers** buy from Acme.

Based on the market research I pick up the parts of the product, sometime we refer to these products as **bundle**. There are certain **markup** guidelines that I need to follow in order to make the product profitable. Also I need to take into account the **seasonality**.

Correct pricing of the bundle requires careful negotiations with the providers. Some providers such as airlines & Hotels offer us **bulk prices** which are below the **Market Prices**. Some providers prefer to work with us on **commissions**. We sign contracts with providers that lists the commission structure as well as any penalties and the terms.

Product  
a.k.a. Bundle

Provider

Customer

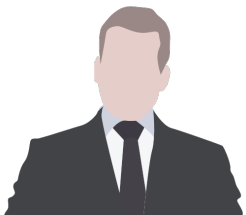
Markup

Seasonality

Bulk Prices

Market Price

Commissions



Paul, Product Manager



We would like to expand our sales channels

Expand partner network by providing easy access to  
ACME products

Anyone on the web should be able to sell our products  
bundles and make \$\$ in the form of commissions !!





IT Lead

## Build a REST API for external consumers

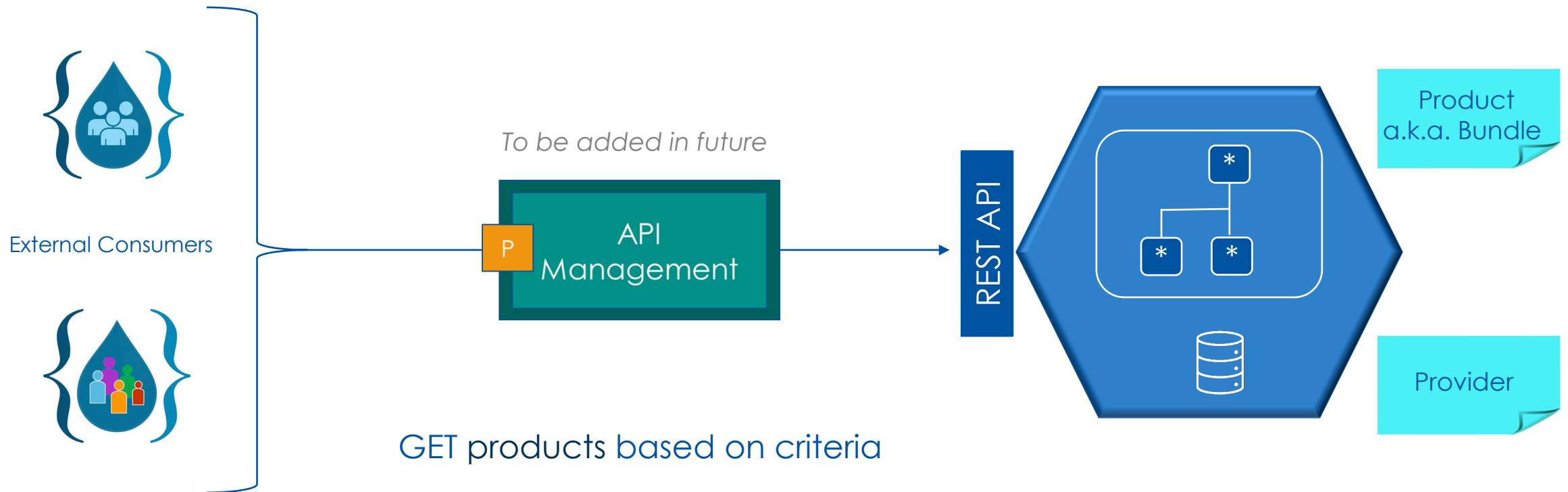
Messaging is not an option so we will use REST/HTTP API

This API will be open for use by any Public Developers (Blogger)

API management will be used for security, quota setup etc.

## Scope of Products API (version 1)

Consumers should be able to GET product Info

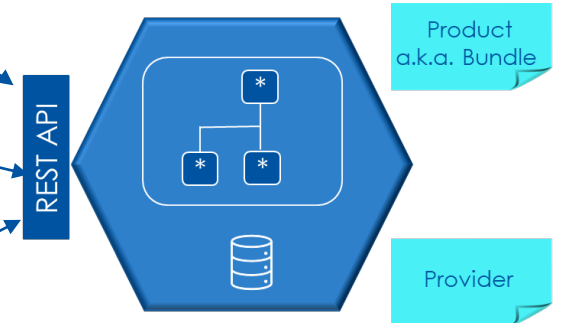


# REST API Consumer Pattern

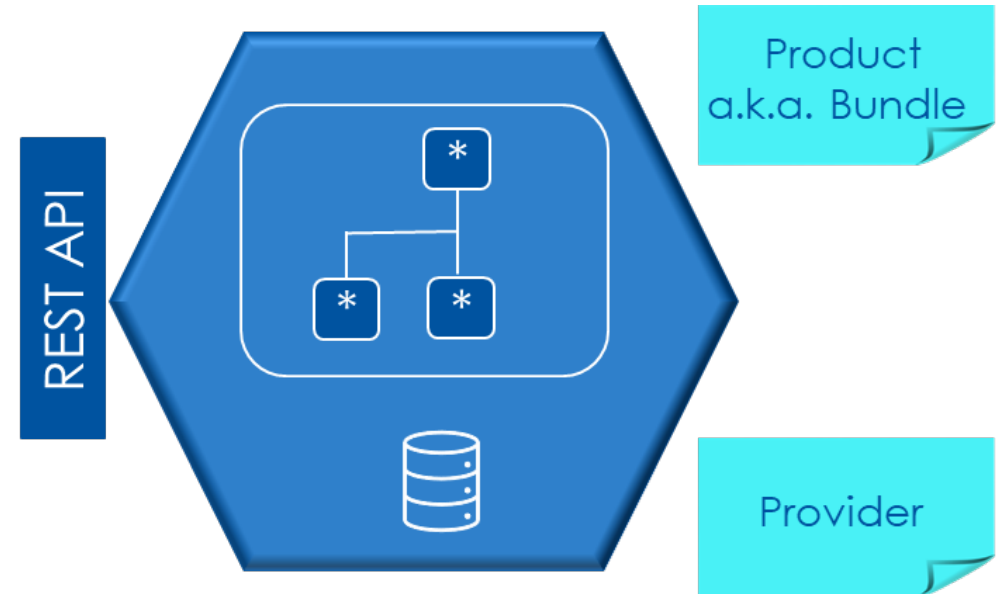
1. GET Product BAH05NIGHT

2. GET Provider 100

3. GET Provider 200



# REST API Implementation



# ACME Product API

A REST API providing access to vacation packages & providers



- 1 Class diagram - products model
- 2 REST API in Action
- 3 Code Walkthrough

Intent is to demonstrate a working REST API

## Repository

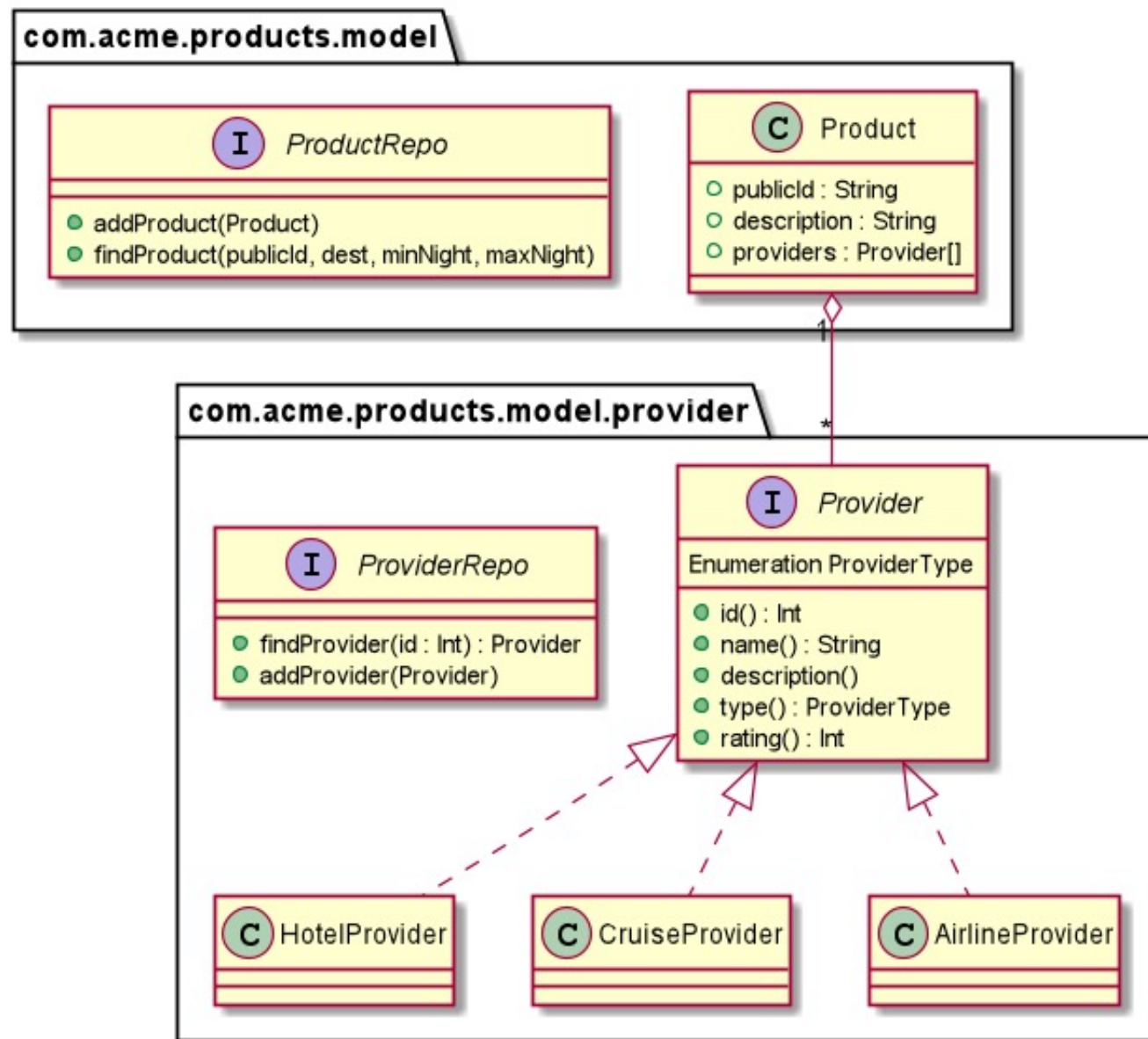


<https://github.com/acloudfan/MSFA-ACME-Products-v1.0.git>

Branch: api

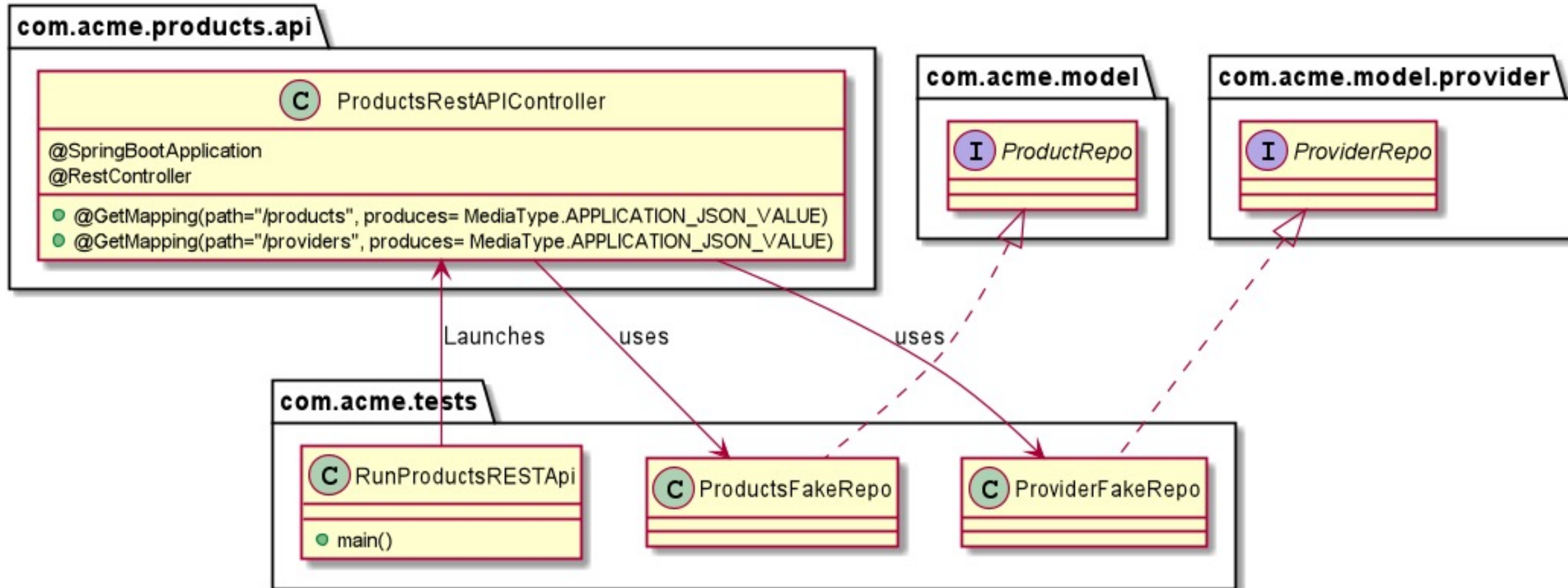
## Products domain model (draft version)

uml/products.model.class.puml



# Products REST API Controller

uml/restapi.class.puml





# Products REST API Access

Product  
a.k.a. Bundle

<http://localhost:8080/products> ?publicId=### &dest=### &minNight=###  
&maxNight=###

Provider

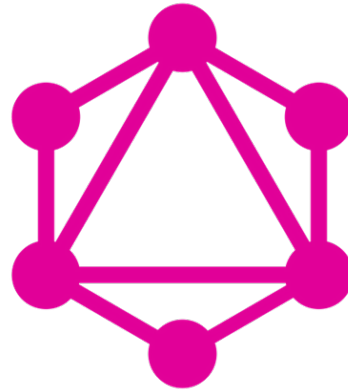
<http://localhost:8080/providers> ?id=###

# Introduction to GraphQL

Addressing the challenges with REST API



- 1 What is GraphQL? Issues it addresses?
- 2 GraphQL Server Flow
- 3 REST Vs. GraphQL



# GraphQL



A Query Language for API that is NOT tied to any specific database or technology or network protocol

It's a specification for Query Language - <https://spec.graphql.org/>

# HISTORY

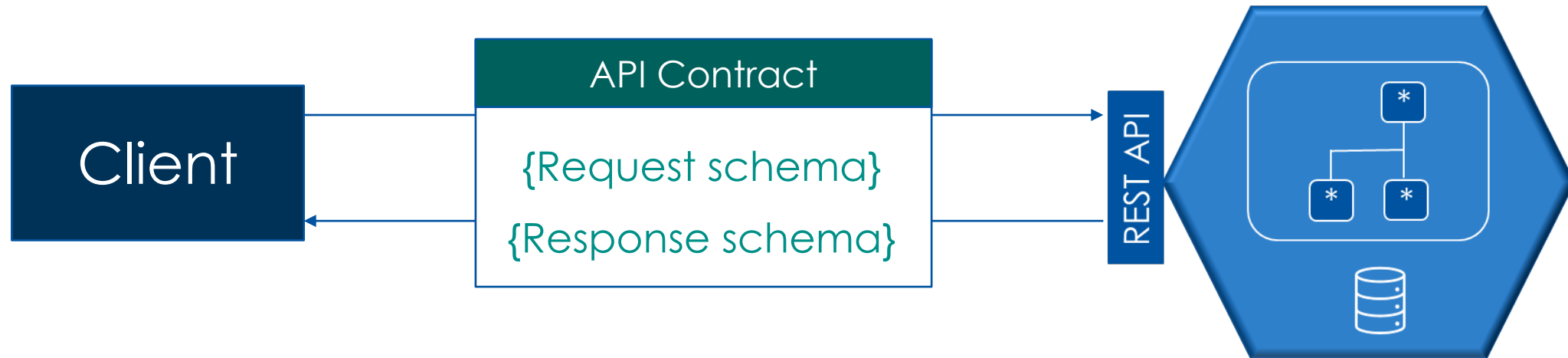
**Facebook** used it initially for their mobile app in 2012

Open sourced it in **2015**

<https://graphql.org/users/>

## REST API Contract

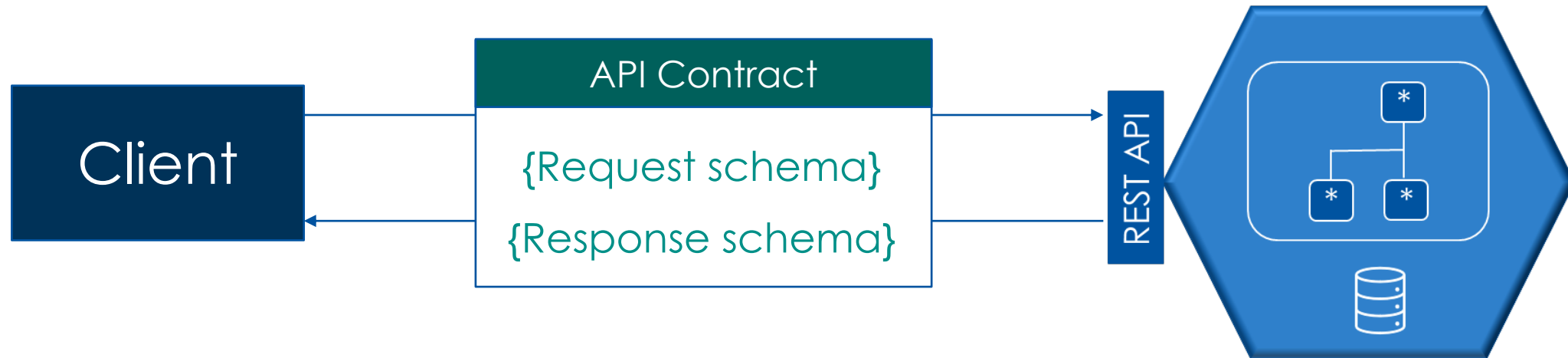
API response is fixed, and client has no control over it



- Structure of response is fixed
- Client receives all of the data whether it needs or not

## REST API Contract

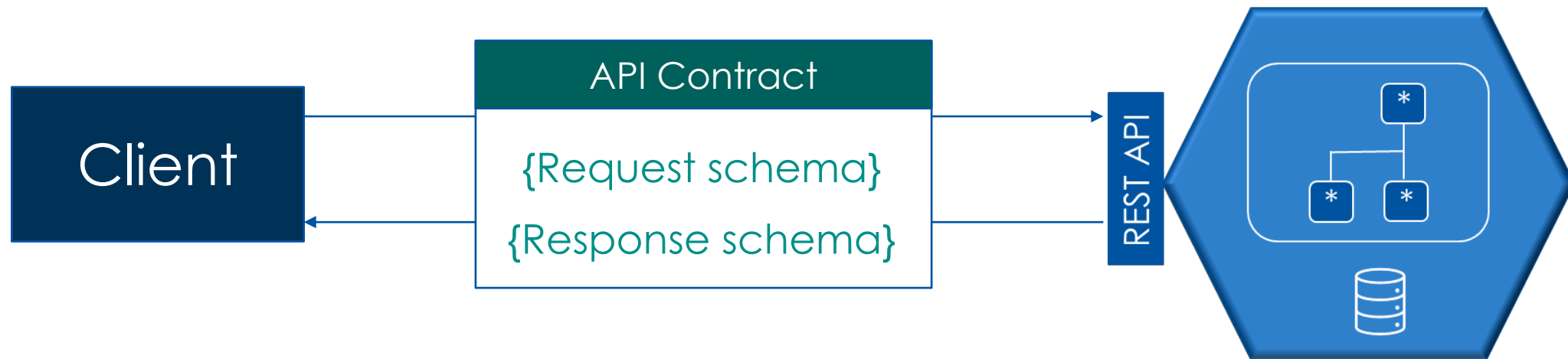
API response is fixed, and client has no control over it



- Its like executing a "SELECT \* FROM TABLE ...."

## REST API Contract

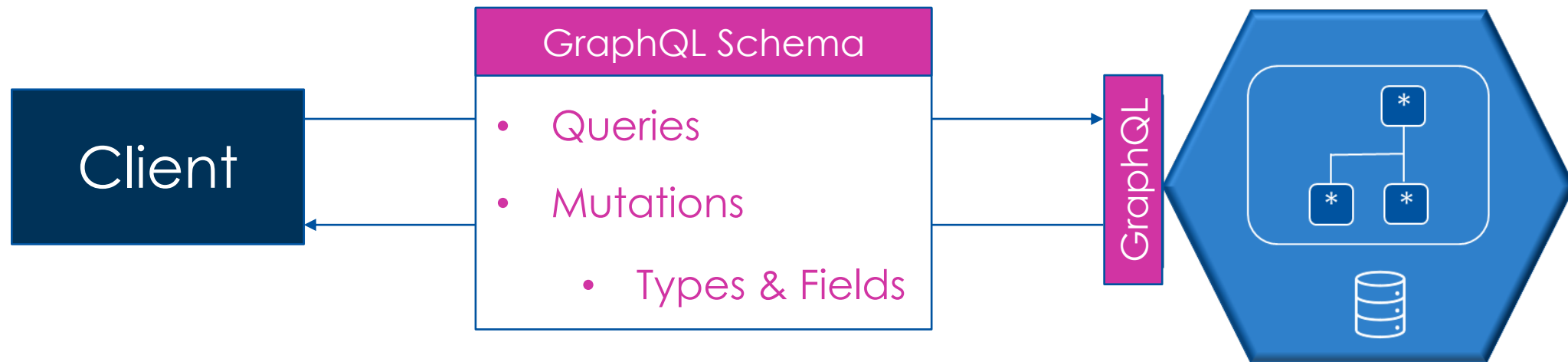
API response is fixed, and client has no control over it



Referred to as Over-Fetching issue

# GraphQL Contract

Client controls the response content

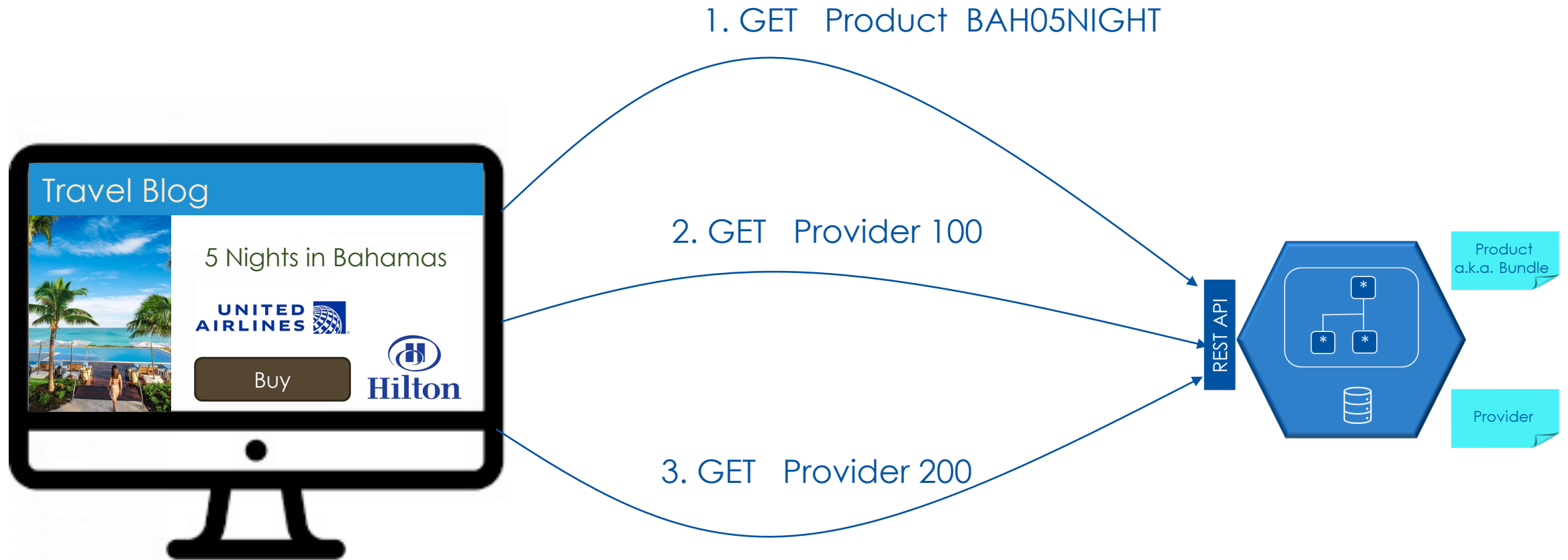


- Client tells server what it needs

- Its like executing a "SELECT name, ssn, phone FROM TABLE ....WHERE ..."



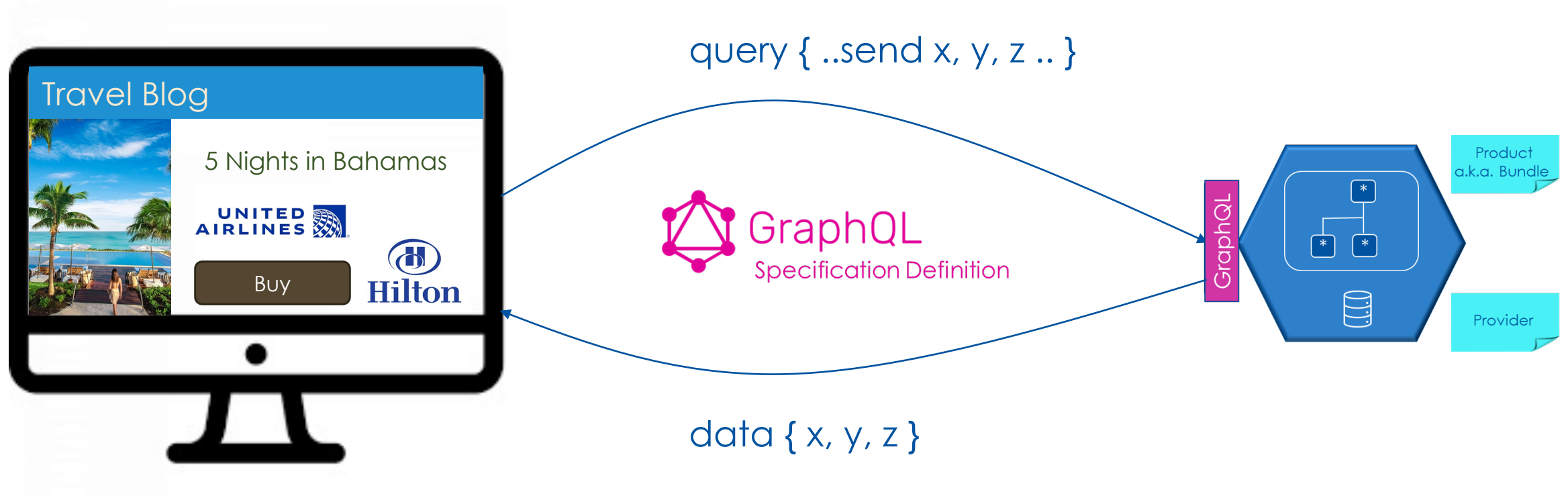
# REST API Granularity



Under-Fetching issue => Performance hit

# GraphQL API

REST API contract replaced with a GraphQL schema

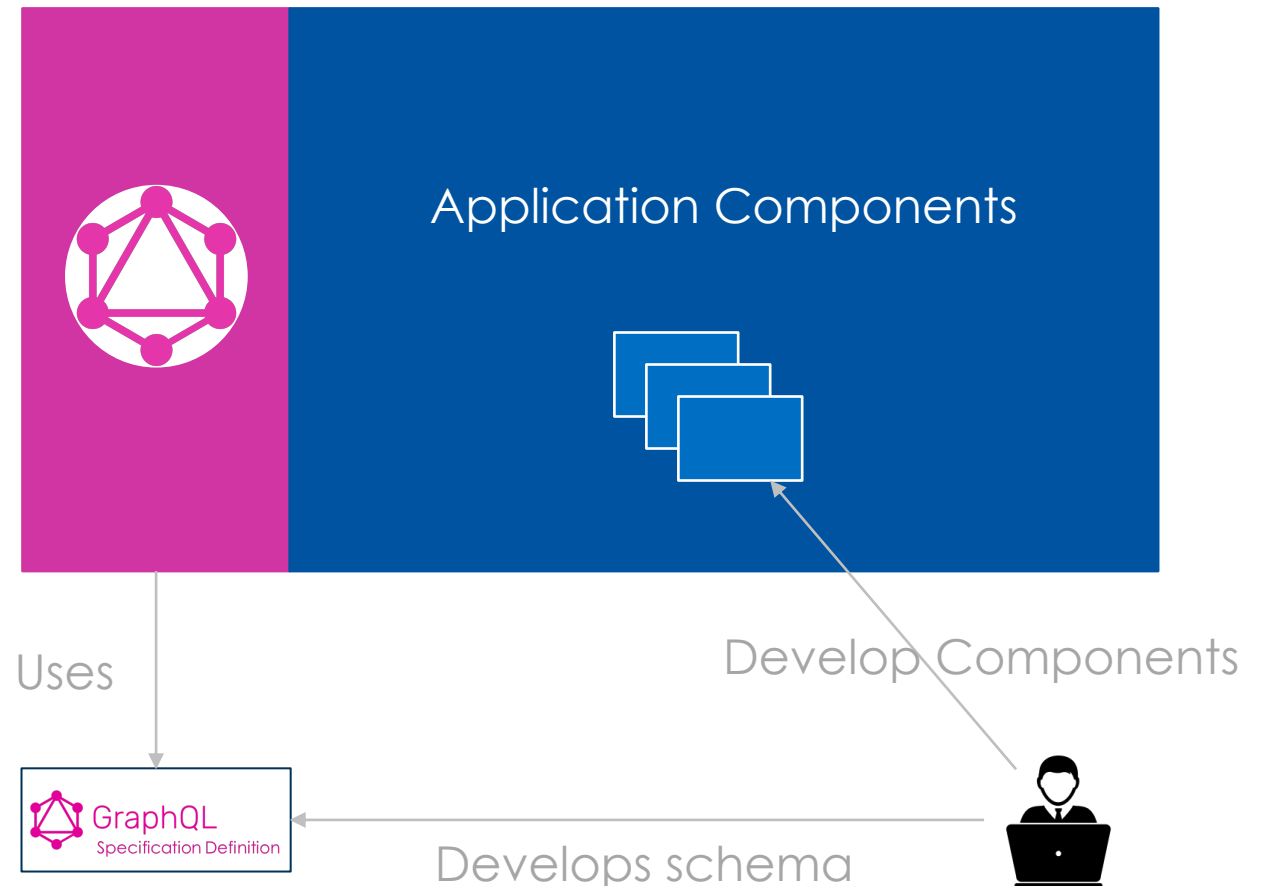


GraphQL Addresses the Over & Under Fetching !!!

# GraphQL Server

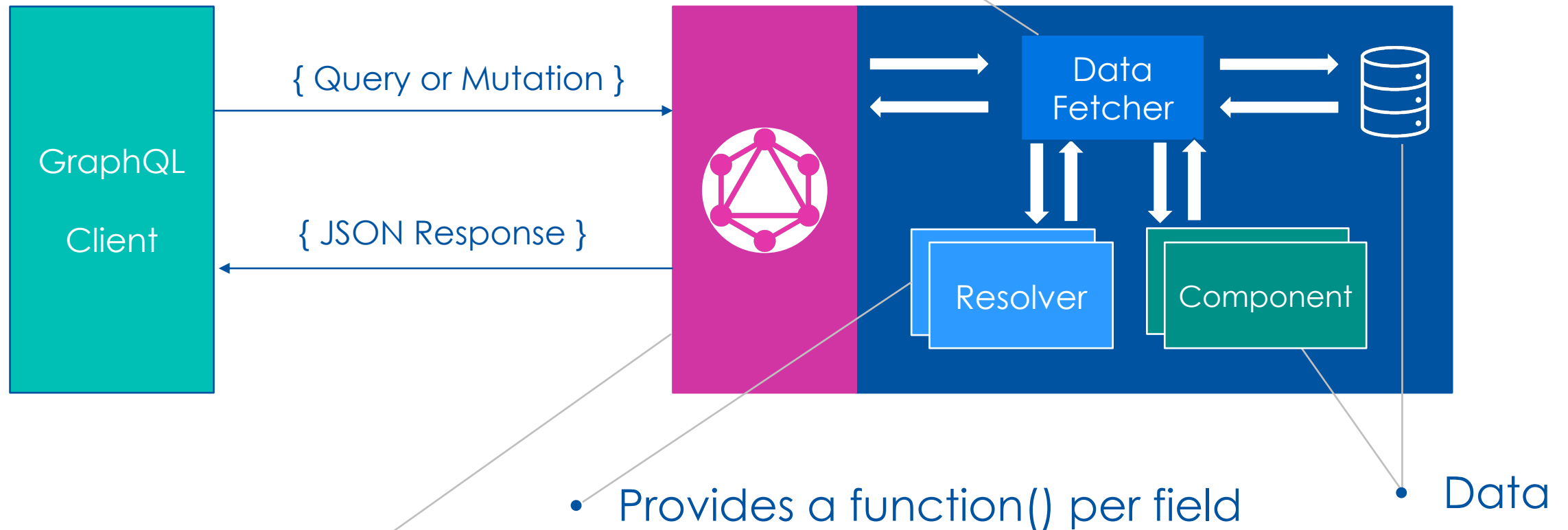
Implemented as a layer to manage client interactions

- Implements GraphQL Specification
- Multiple implementations
- Components depend on framework



# General implementation

- Provides implementation of operation



# GraphQL Language Support

<https://graphql.org/code/>

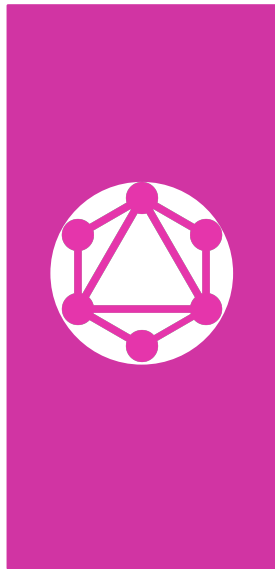
## Server implementation & Client libraries



JavaScript	Go	PHP	Python	Java / Kotlin	C# / .NET
Ruby	Rust	Elixir	Swift / Objective-C	Scala	Flutter
Clojure	C / C++	Haskell	Elm	OCaml / Reason	Erlang
Groovy	R	Julia	Perl	D	

# GraphQL Server

Implementation available in multiple languages

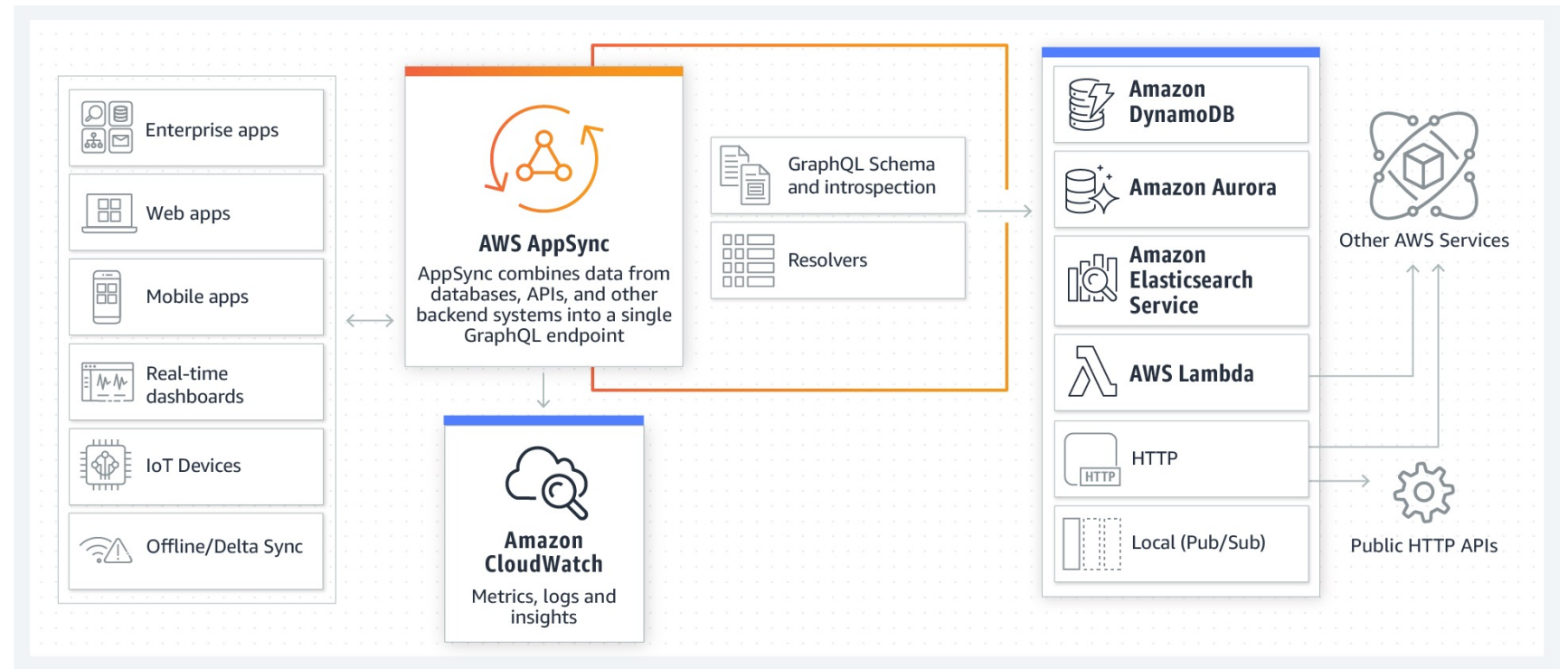
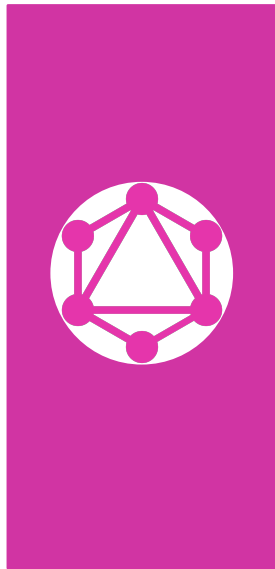


GraphQL  
Client



# GraphQL Server

Any service may be exposed over the GraphQL !!!



## GraphQL Advantages

No over- and under-fetching by clients

Application developers are in control

Documentation available in the form of Schema

Error responses are detailed



## GraphQL Disadvantages

Performance challenges with complex queries

Web caching is not as straightforward

Steeper learning curve compared to REST

# REST API

# GraphQL

## Design

- Endpoints & Resources

- Single Endpoint & Schema

## Control

- Server controls response

- Client in control

## Operations

- CRUD - HTTP Verbs

- Query, Mutation & Subscription

## Performance

- Network round trips

- Network traffic reduced

## Use Cases

- Resource driven apps

- Data driven apps

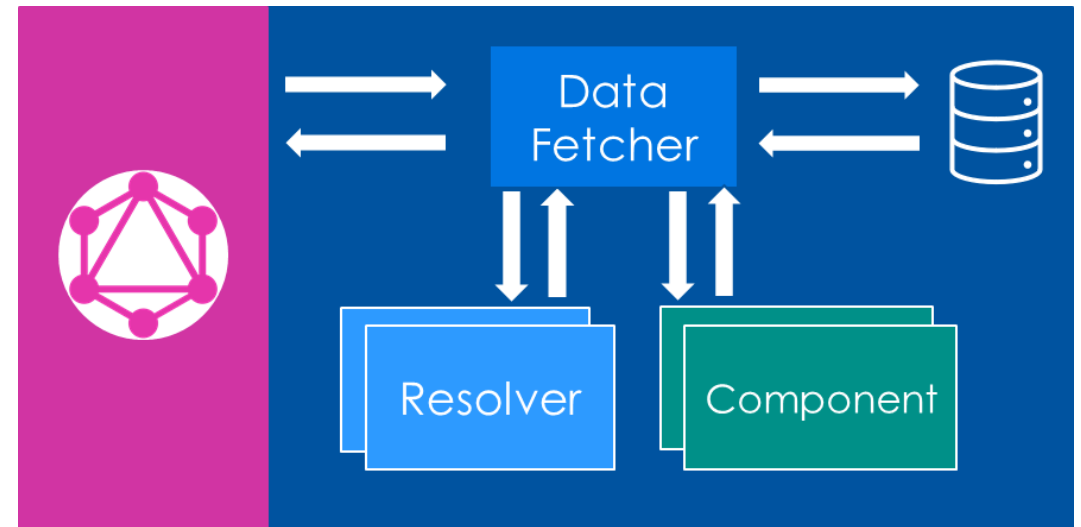


## Quick Review

### GraphQL is a specification for API

- Addresses Under/Over Fetching
- Server implements the specification

GraphQL API developer provides  
the Schema & application  
Components needed by Server



# Schema Definition Language

An introduction to the SDL

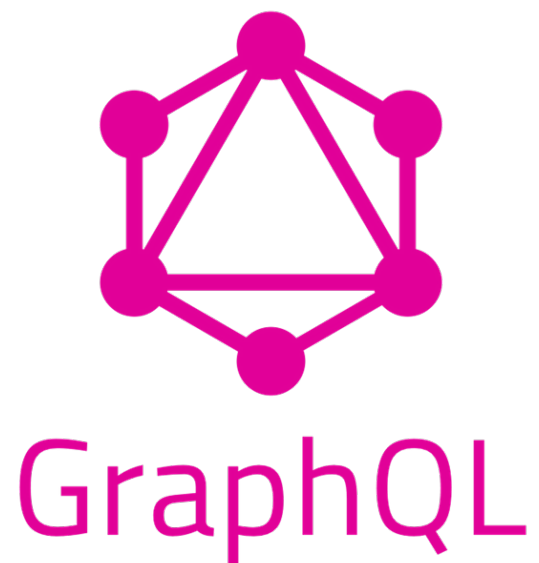


- 1 GraphQL Type System
- 2 Query execution
- 3 Schema considerations | tips

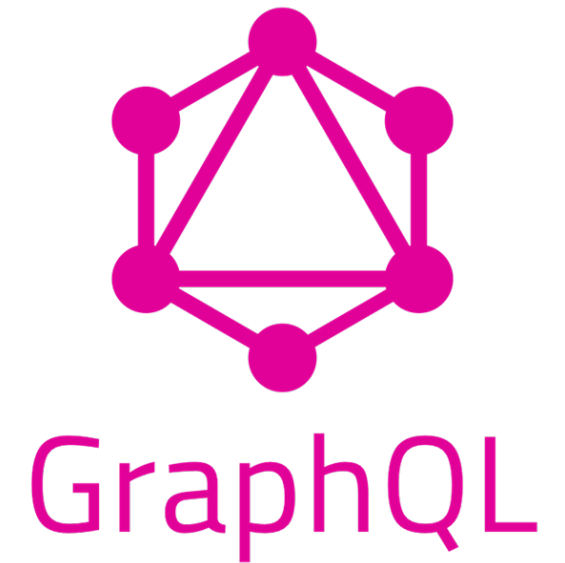
**Learn more about SDL**

<https://graphql.org/learn>

Intent is to provide an overview; please refer to documentation for details



**What would you use for Microservices?**

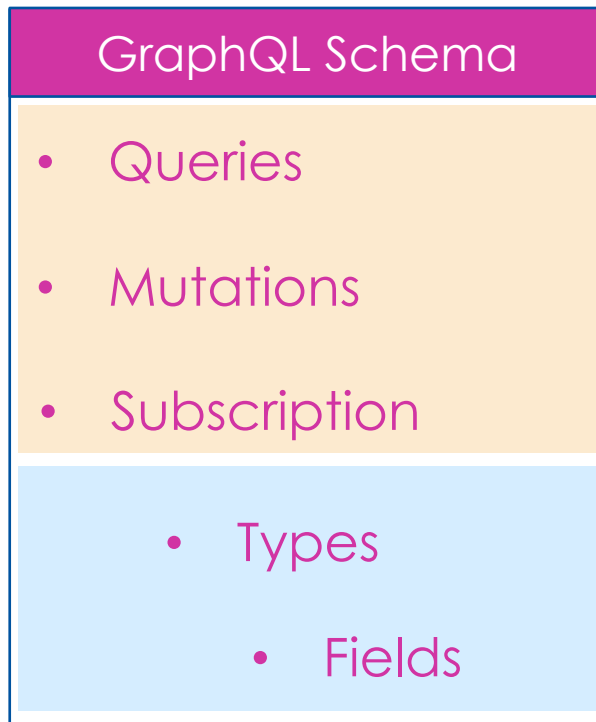


They are NOT mutually exclusive

Create API as RESTful | GraphQL depending on the usage

# Schema Definition Language (SDL)

Standard language for defining the schema



Operations

- Standard operations

Types

- Server defined objects




## Root types a.k.a. Operations

query

Retrieval of objects defined on the server

```
type Query {  
  # Product query  
  products(publicId: String, destination: String, numberNightsMin: Int, numberNightsMax: Int): [Product]  
}
```



- Arguments may be marked as required
- Required argument types are suffixed with '!'

E.g.,    publicId: String!

## Root types a.k.a. Operations

query Retrieval of objects defined on the server

```
type Query {  
  # Product query  
  products(publicId: String, destination: String, numberNightsMin: Int, numberNightsMax: Int): [Product]  
}
```

mutation Modifies the data on the server

subscription Server pushes data to client in response to events

## GraphQL Type System



GraphQL service defines a set of types which completely describe the set of possible data you can query on the service. The incoming queries are validated and executed against that schema

# Types & Fields

type

Structure of the domain object definition

## Scalar types

- Complex types (server defined)

- `Int`: A signed 32-bit integer.
- `Float`: A signed double-precision floating-point value.
- `String`: A UTF-8 character sequence.
- `Boolean`: `true` or `false`.
- `ID`: The ID scalar type represents a unique identifier, often used to refetch an object or as the key for a cache. The ID type is serialized in the same way as a String; however, defining it as an `ID` signifies that it is not intended to be human-readable.

## Types & Fields

type

Structure of the domain object definition

field

Attribute in an object

An attribute has type : scalar or complex

## Example : Types & Fields

Name

```
type Product {  
  publicId: String!  
  description: String!  
  numberNights: Int!  
  destination: String!  
  providers: [Provider!]!  
}
```

Scalar type - REQUIRED

Array of complex type

- Elements are required

## Example : Types & Fields

```
type Product {  
    publicId: String!  
    description: String!  
    numberNights: Int!  
    destination: String!  
    providers: [Provider!]!  
}
```

```
type Provider {  
    id: Int!  
    type: String!  
    name: String!  
    rating: Int!  
    description: String!  
}
```

## **Nested Types considerations**

Nested types may impact the performance

Nested types will increase server complexity



# Query Execution

Client sends a JSON like document as a request to server

Root type set to `query`

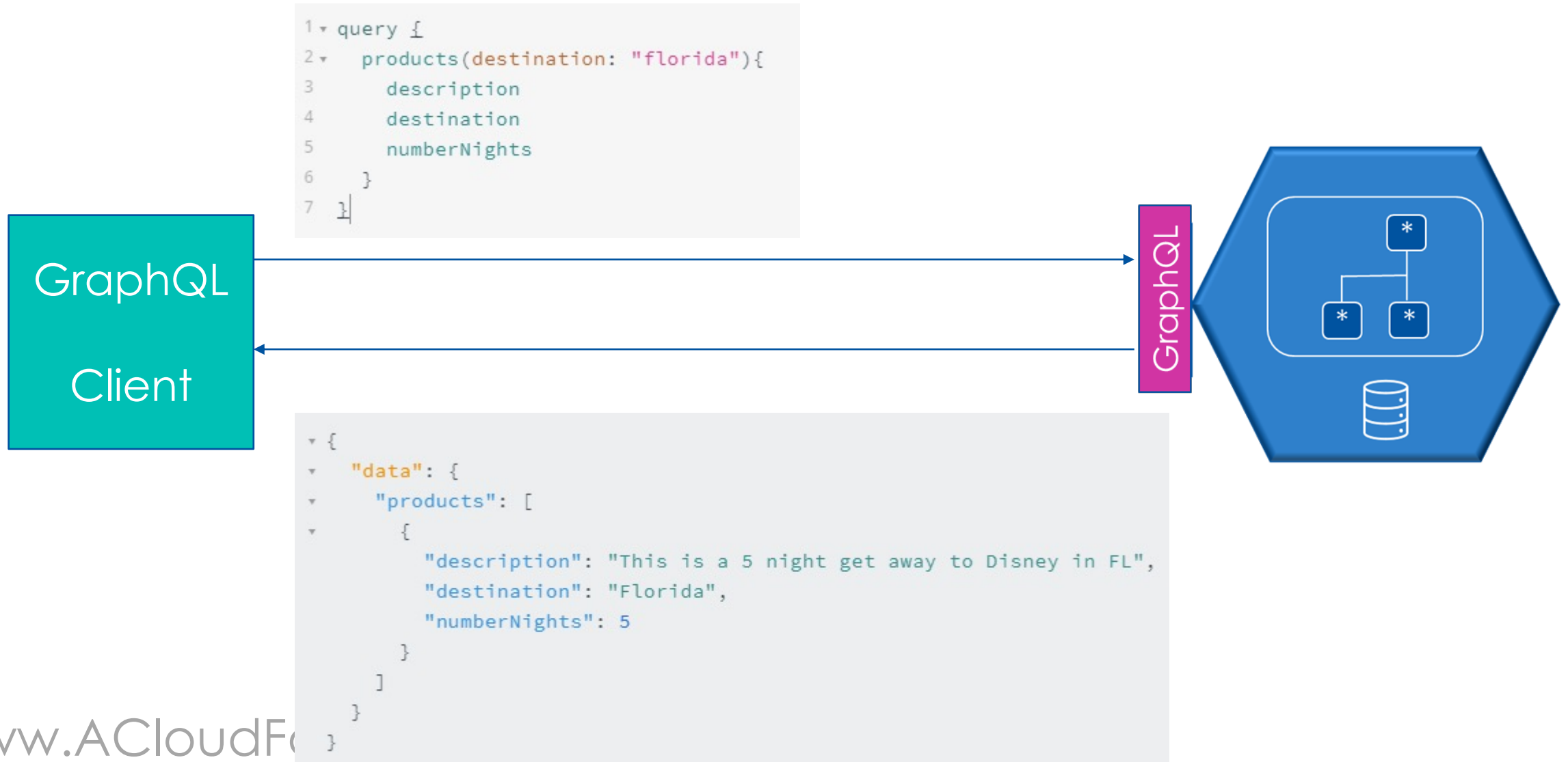
Zero or more `arguments`

Named query that server  
can execute

```
1 query {  
2   products(destination: "florida"){  
3     description  
4     destination  
5     numberNights  
6   }  
7 }
```

Fields to be returned in response

## Example: Query



# GraphQL Developer Tools

## GraphiQL

A GUI for editing and testing GraphQL queries and mutations



GraphQL  
**Playground**



GraphDoc  
Generate static documentation for schema

## Designing the Schema

### Think of it as a Shared Language

- It should use the Ubiquitous Language for the domain
- Take an evolutionary approach to create the api
- Design, by thinking about "How" it will be used by clients



## Quick Review

SDL used for defining the schema

Server uses schema to:

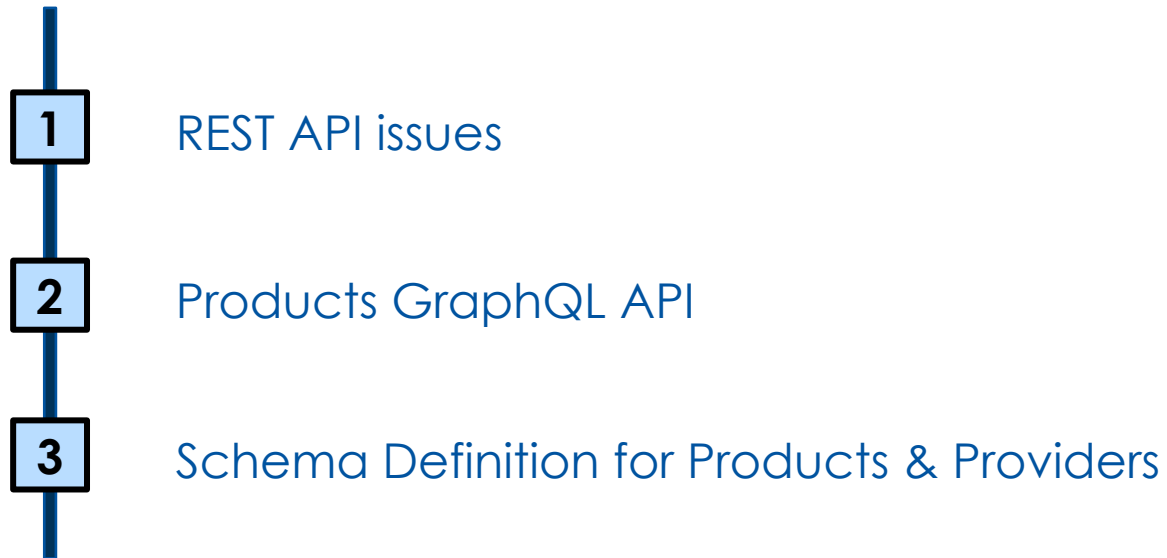
- Validate the requests
- Create the responses

Client uses schema to:

- Create the requests
- Parse the responses

# ACME Products GraphQL

Giving the developers control of the response



## ACME REST API

App developers are complaining

- Requires complex logic to be built in the applications
- Performance is bad due to multiple network calls





IT Lead

We have an Over-Fetching issue !!!

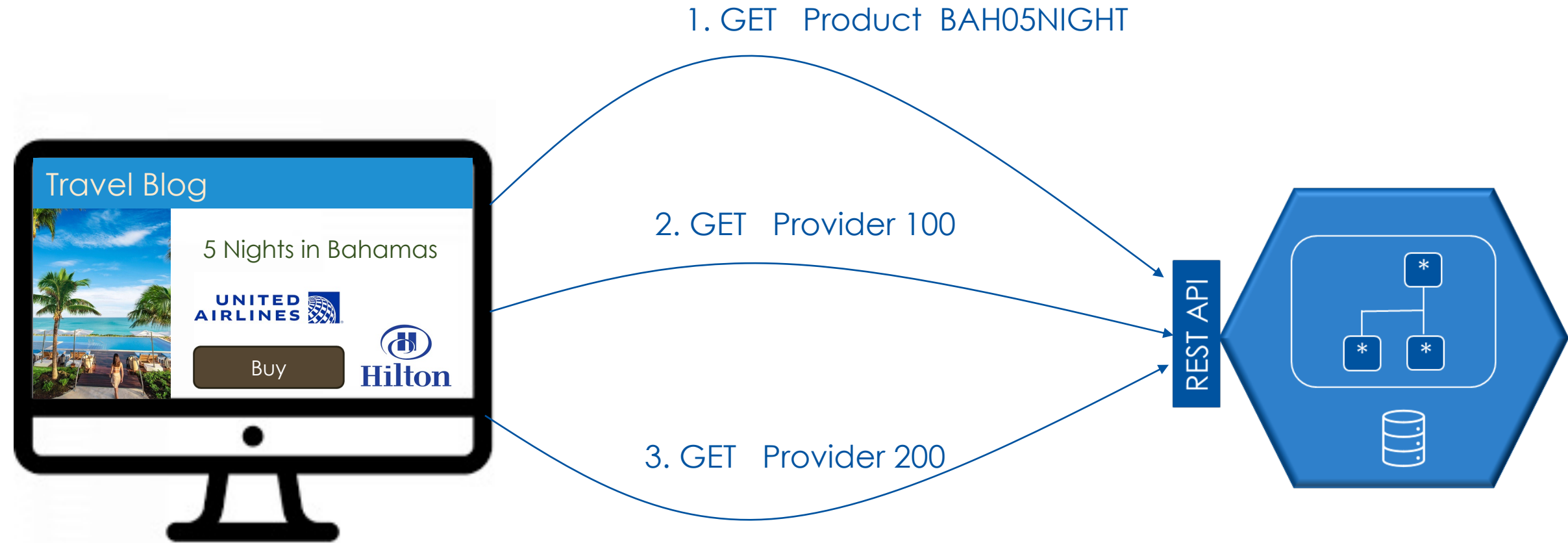
Reduce the amount of data sent from the API

Give developer control over what they want to receive

GraphQL is meant for these kind of scenarios



# ACME product REST API



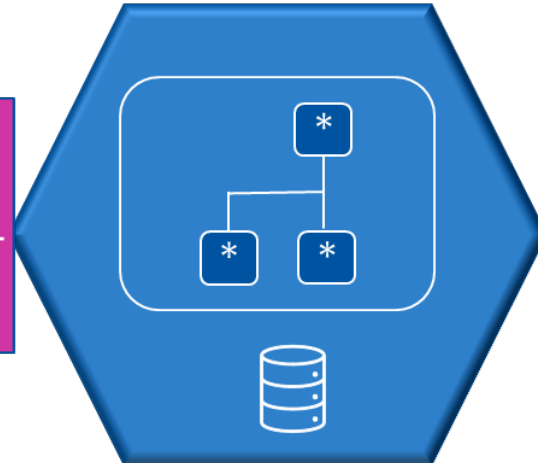
# ACME product REST API



query { Products (args) }



GraphQL



data { Requested Products/Fields }

## Products Query

Put together the schema definition

Query

Product

a.k.a. Bundle

Provider

- Common endpoint for all Query & Mutation operations

<http://host.com/graphql>

## Products & Providers Query

### Schema Definition walkthrough



<https://github.com/acloudfan/MSFA-ACME-Products-v1.0.git>

Branch: api

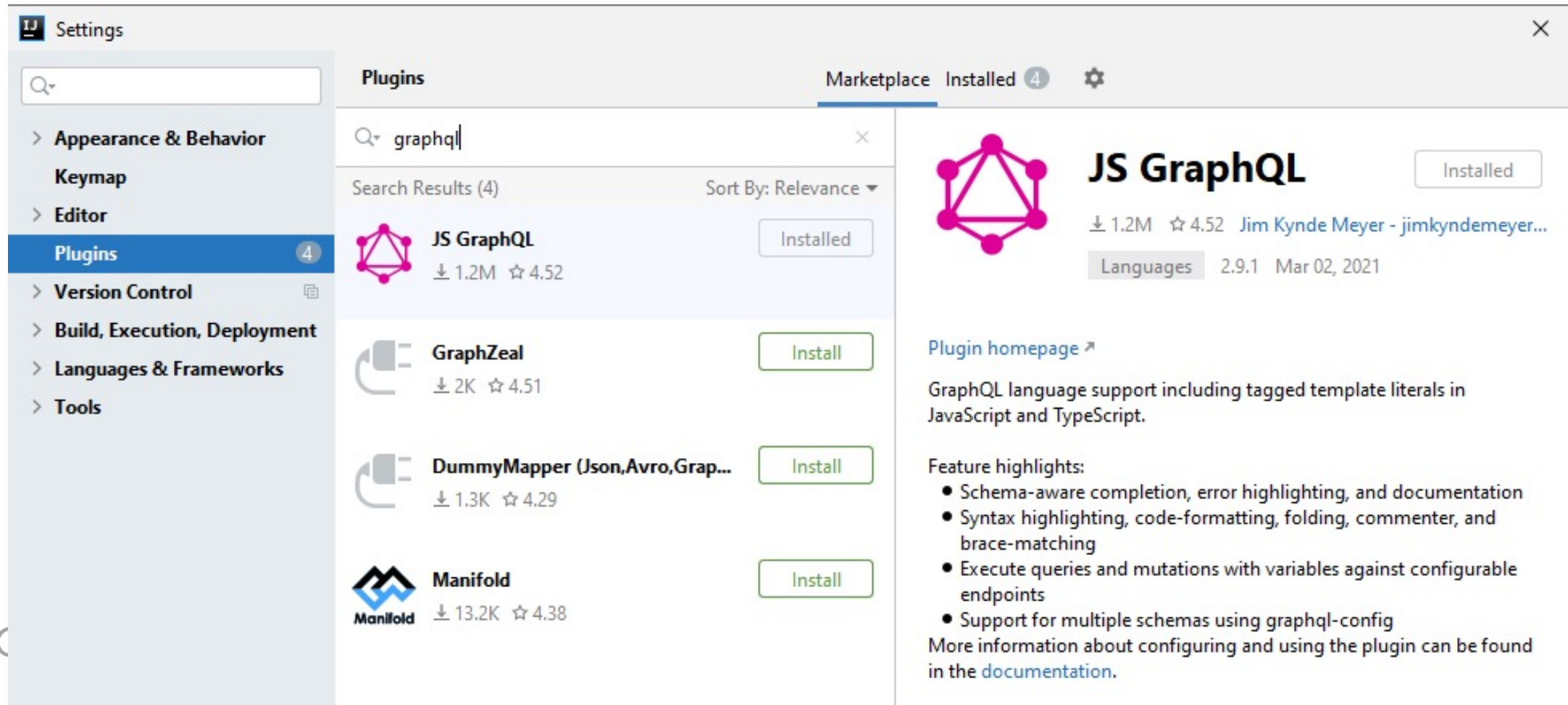
# Products GraphQL Implementation

ACME Products GraphQL API in Action



- 1 GraphQL in Action
- 2 Class diagram walkthrough
- 3 Code walkthrough

# IntelliJ : GraphQL plugin



The screenshot shows the IntelliJ IDEA Settings window with the 'Plugins' tab selected. The left sidebar lists various settings categories, with 'Plugins' highlighted. The main area displays the 'Marketplace' tab for plugins. A search bar at the top of the marketplace shows 'graphql'. Below the search bar, there are search results for 'graphql'. The first result, 'JS GraphQL', is marked as 'Installed'. The other three results, 'GraphZeal', 'DummyMapper (Json,Avro,Grap...', and 'Manifold', have 'Install' buttons next to them. The 'JS GraphQL' plugin details are shown on the right, including its icon, name, version (2.9.1), release date (Mar 02, 2021), and a list of feature highlights.

**Settings**

Appearance & Behavior  
Keymap  
Editor  
**Plugins** (4)  
Version Control  
Build, Execution, Deployment  
Languages & Frameworks  
Tools

**Plugins**

Marketplace Installed (4)

Search: graphql

Search Results (4) Sort By: Relevance

**JS GraphQL** (Installed)  
1.2M 4.52

**GraphZeal** (Install)  
2K 4.51

**DummyMapper (Json,Avro,Grap...** (Install)  
1.3K 4.29

**Manifold** (Install)  
13.2K 4.38

**JS GraphQL** (Installed)  
1.2M 4.52 Jim Kynde Meyer - jimkyndemeyer...  
Languages 2.9.1 Mar 02, 2021

[Plugin homepage](#)

GraphQL language support including tagged template literals in JavaScript and TypeScript.

**Feature highlights:**

- Schema-aware completion, error highlighting, and documentation
- Syntax highlighting, code-formatting, folding, commenter, and brace-matching
- Execute queries and mutations with variables against configurable endpoints
- Support for multiple schemas using graphql-config

More information about configuring and using the plugin can be found in the [documentation](#).



Uses the [graphql-java](https://graphql-java.com/) implementation of the specs

<https://graphql-java.com/>



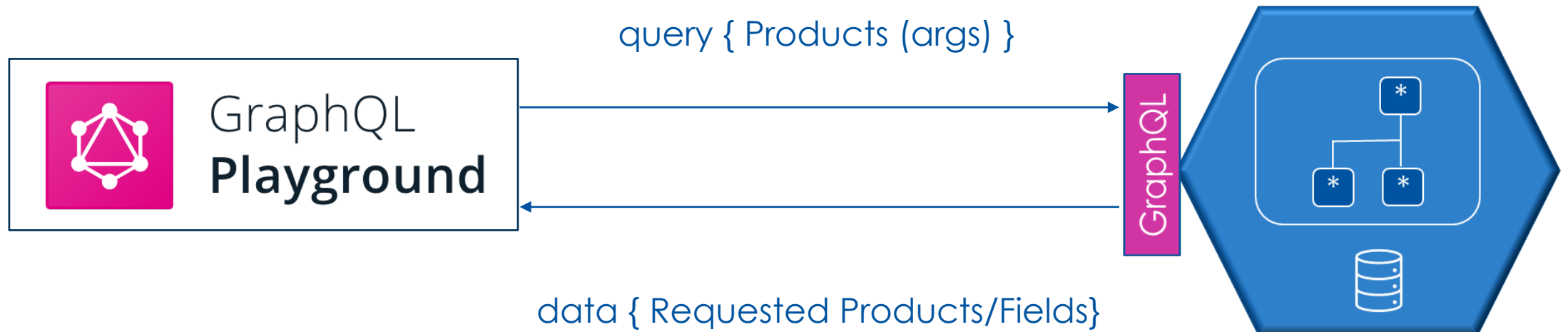
GraphQL  
**Playground**

<https://github.com/graphql/graphql-playground>



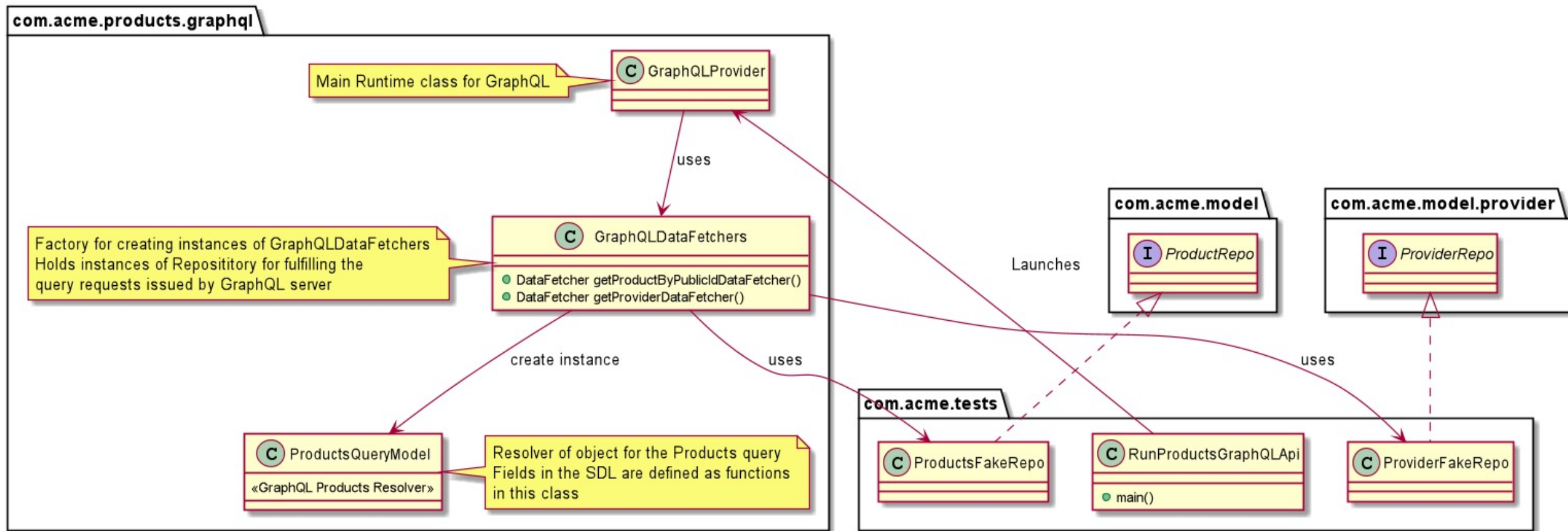
## Testing

1. Launch the GraphQL API Server
2. Use GraphQL playground to execute the queries



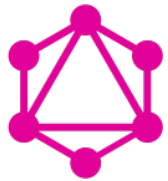
# Products GraphQL Classes

uml/api/graphql.class.puml



## Data Fetchers | Query Resolvers

GraphQL invokes the Data Fetchers for executing ops



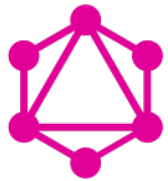
GraphQL

Specification Definition

- Data Fetcher for Product
- Data Fetcher for Provider

```
type Query {  
  products(publicId: String, destination: String,  
    numberNightsMin: Int, numberNightsMax: Int): [Product]  
  providers(id: Int!): Provider  
}
```

# Resolver for Product



## GraphQL

Specification Definition

*# This is the representation the package*

**type** Product {

**publicId**: String!

**description**: String!

**numberNights**: Int!

**destination**: String!

**providers**: [Provider!]

}

```
public class ProductsQueryModel {
```

```
  // Holds the package object
```

```
  private Product vProduct;
```

```
  // Holds the providers
```

```
  ArrayList<Provider> providers;
```

```
  public ProductsQueryModel(Product vProduct, ArrayList<Provider> providers){
```

```
    this.vProduct = vProduct;
```

```
    this.providers = providers;
```

```
  }
```

```
  // Exposes the same methods as the Package object
```

```
  public String getDescription() { return vProduct.getDescription(); }
```

```
  public String getPublicId() { return vProduct.getPublicId(); }
```

```
  public String getDestination() { return vProduct.getDestination(); }
```

```
  public int getNumberNights() { return vProduct.getNumberNights(); }
```

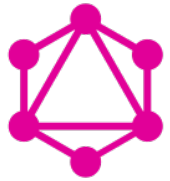
```
  // This one is different from the Package class
```

```
  public ArrayList<Provider> getProviders() { return providers; }
```

```
}
```



## Quick Review



# GraphQL

Specification Definition

```
type Query {  
  products(publicId: String, destination: String,  
    numberNightsMin: Int, numberNightsMax: Int): [Product]  
  providers(id: Int!): Provider  
}
```