

DOES YOUR API NEED A REST?

Check out GraphQL

Dan Vega - Spring Developer Advocate @ Broadcom



A screenshot of a GitHub profile page for "danvega". The profile picture is a caricature of a smiling man with blonde hair. The bio reads: "Hi there! I'm a Husband, Father, Spring Developer Advocate and maker of things from Cleveland Ohio. I have a real passion for teaching and I hope that one of my blog posts, videos or courses helps you solve a problem or learn something new." Below the bio is a cartoon illustration of a desk with a computer monitor displaying "www.danvega.dev", a keyboard, a mouse, a coffee cup, and a small plant. The URL "www.danvega.dev" is also written at the bottom of the illustration. The "Connect with me:" section lists links to the user's website, Twitter, YouTube, and LinkedIn profiles. The "Latest Blog posts" section lists three recent articles. The GitHub interface shows 224 repositories and 59 stars.



<https://github.com/danvega/graphql-store>

ABOUT ME

Learn more at danvega.dev

 **Husband & Father**

 **Cleveland**

 **Java Champion**

 **Software Development 23 Years**

 **Spring Developer Advocate**

 **Content Creator**

 **@therealdanvega**

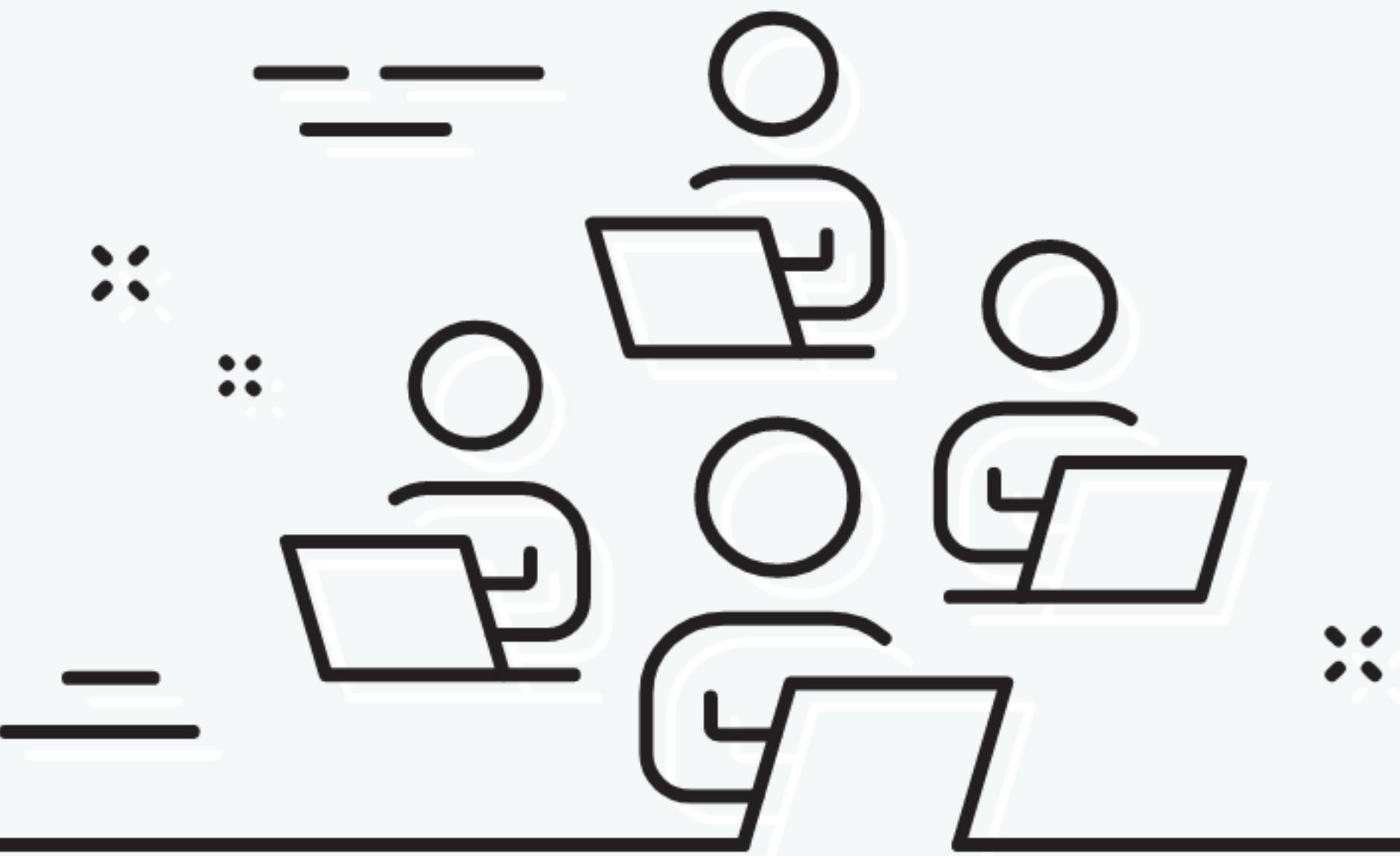
 **Running**

 **Golf**





OFFICE HOURS



<https://www.springofficehours.io>

AGENDA

WHY GRAPHQL

What problems are we trying to solve.

WHAT IS GRAPHQL

A basic introduction to what GraphQL is.

GETTING STARTED WITH GRAPHQL IN SPRING

How to build GraphQL APIs in Spring. (Demo)

FEATURES

Observability, Pagination, Security, Testing, Federation, DGS & More!

Q&A



WHY GRAPHQL?

What problems are we trying to solve

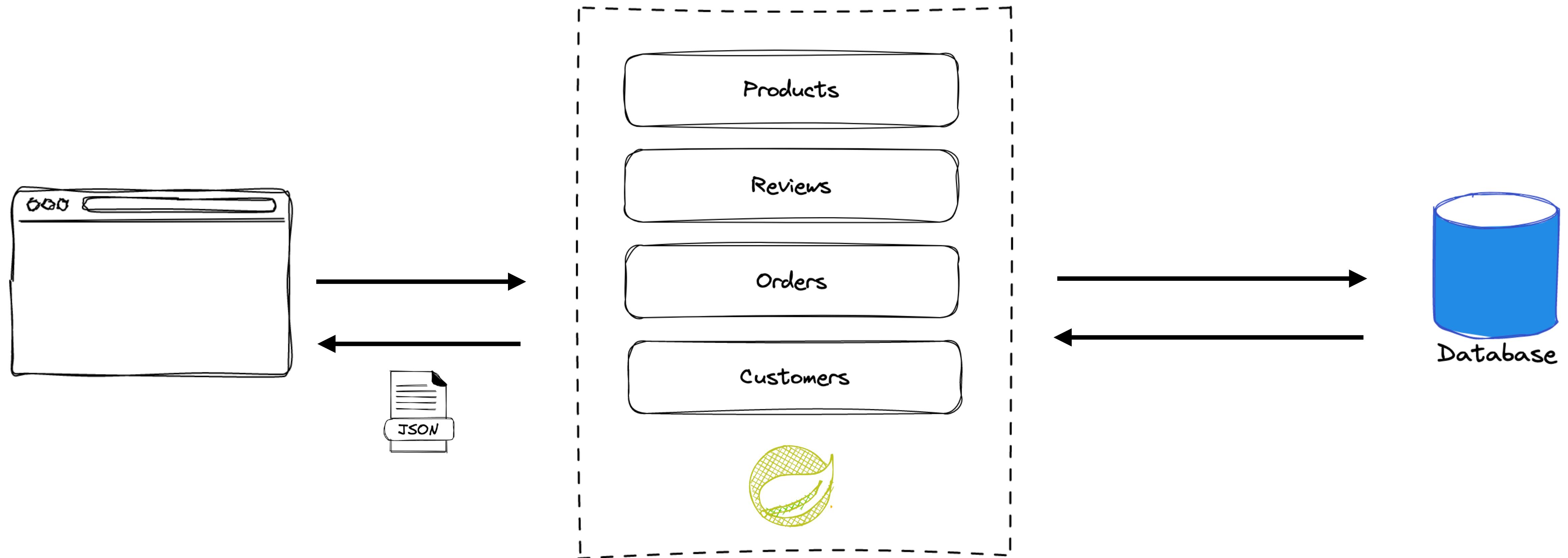


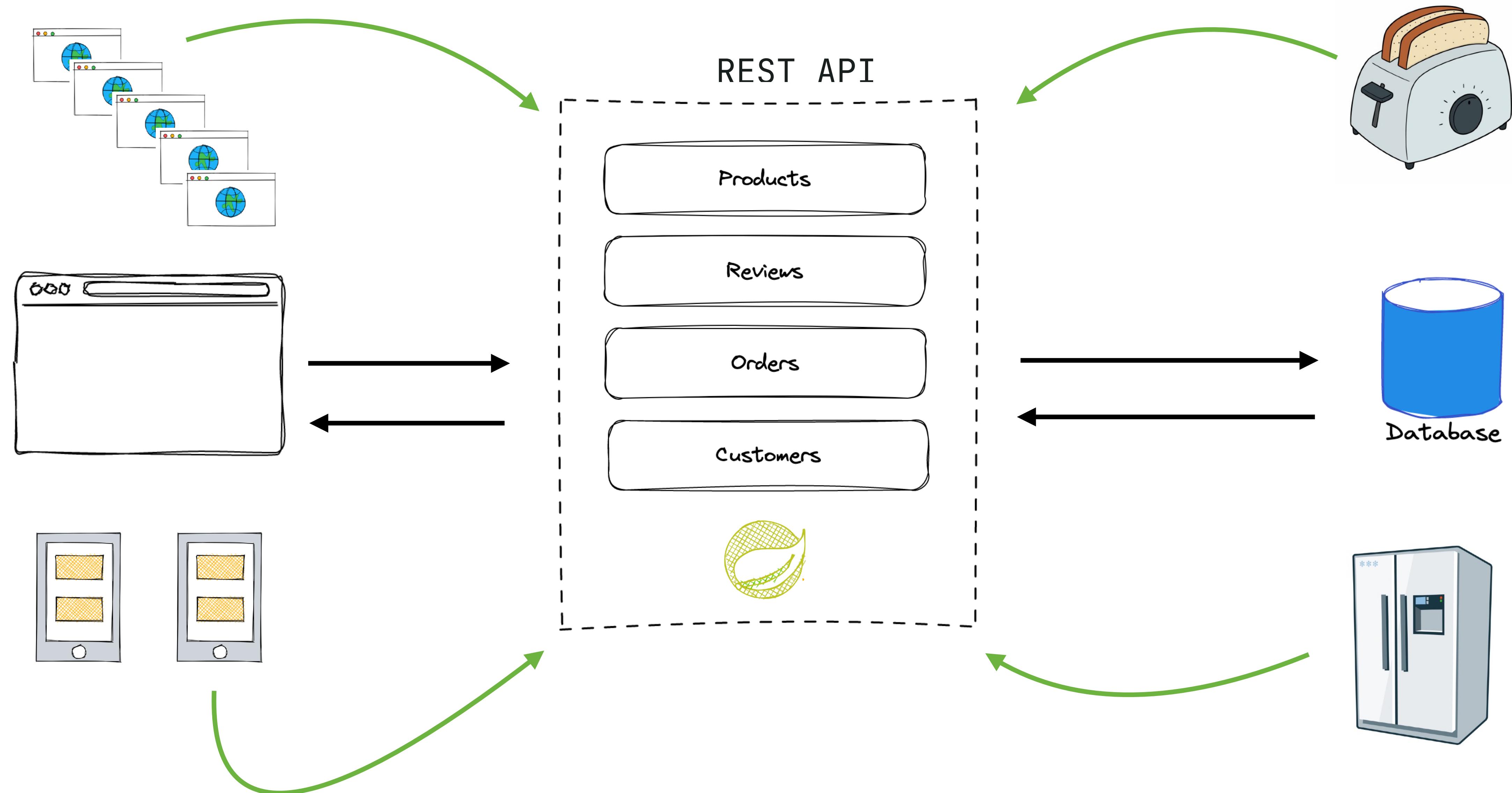
WHY GRAPHQL

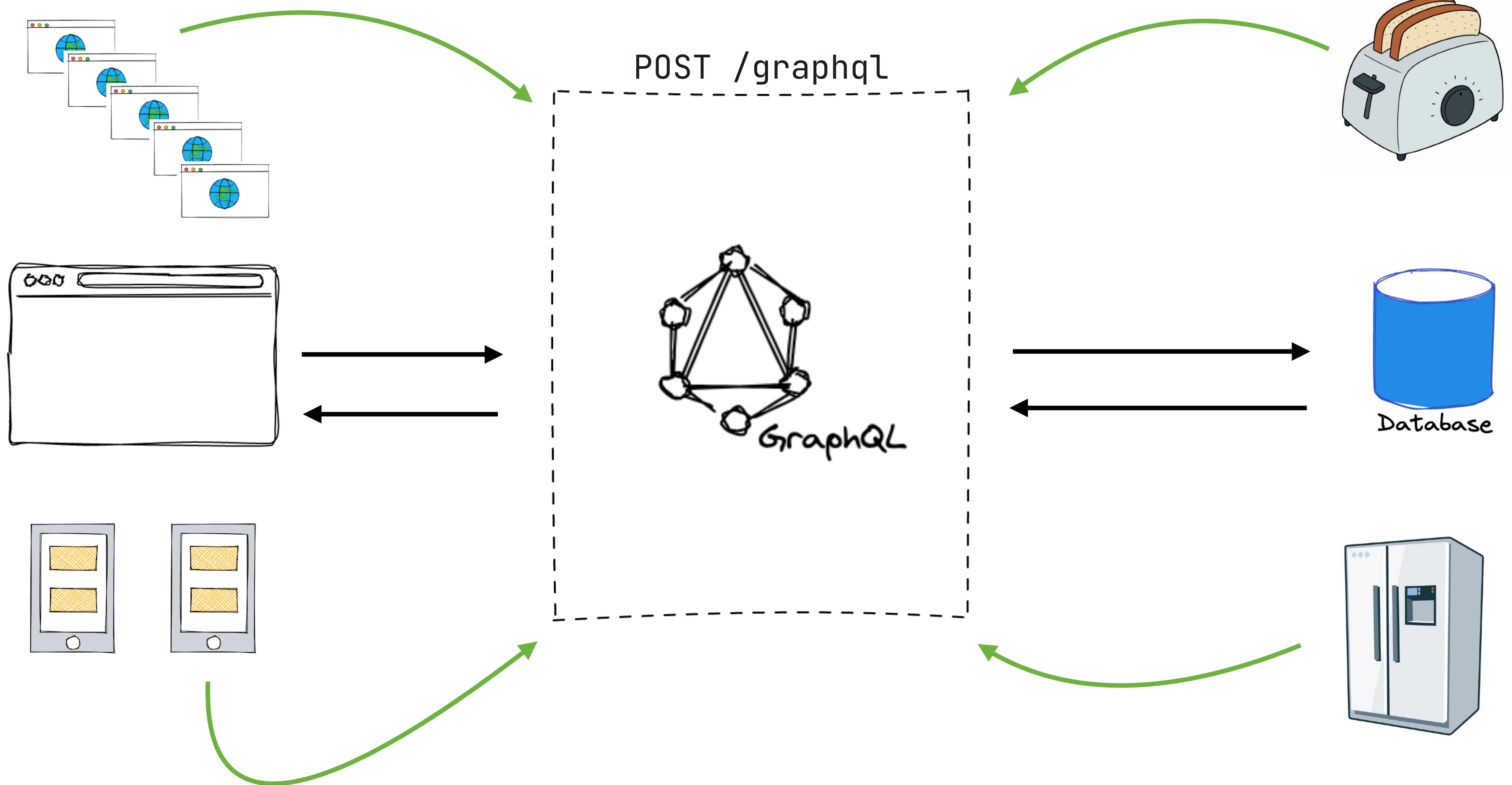
Reasons to make the move to GraphQL

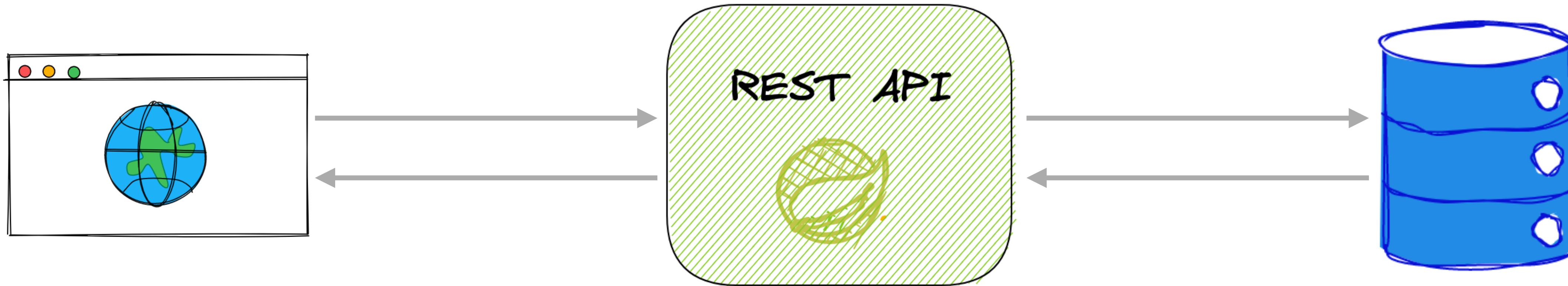
- No more over-fetching
- Multiple Request for multiple resources
- Avoid REST API Explosion of endpoints
- Strongly-typed Schema
 - Self Documenting
 - Developer Tooling
- Avoids API Versioning

REST API





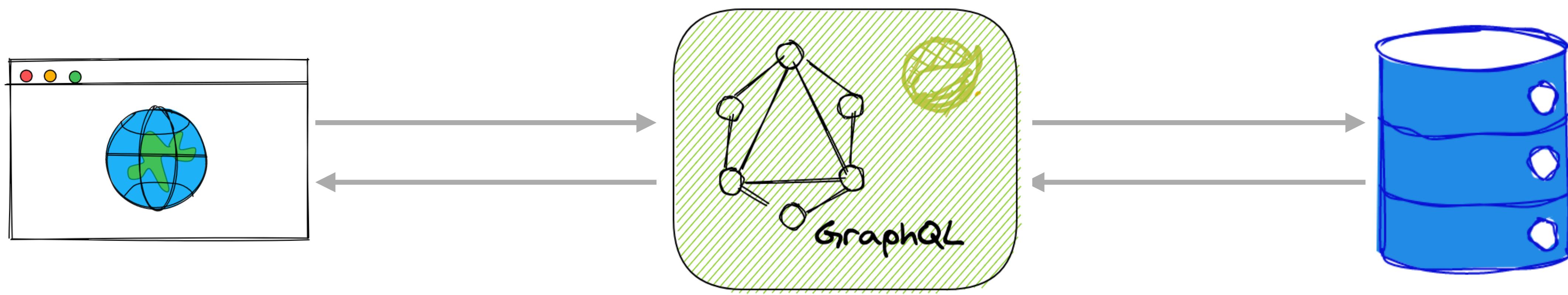




GET /products/123

GET /products/123/related

GET /products/123/reviews



POST /graphql

**AS LONG AS WE ARE TALKING
ABOUT REST VS GRAPHQL**

HTTP VERBS

STATUS CODES

RESOURCES / PATHS

API VERSIONING

DOCUMENTATION



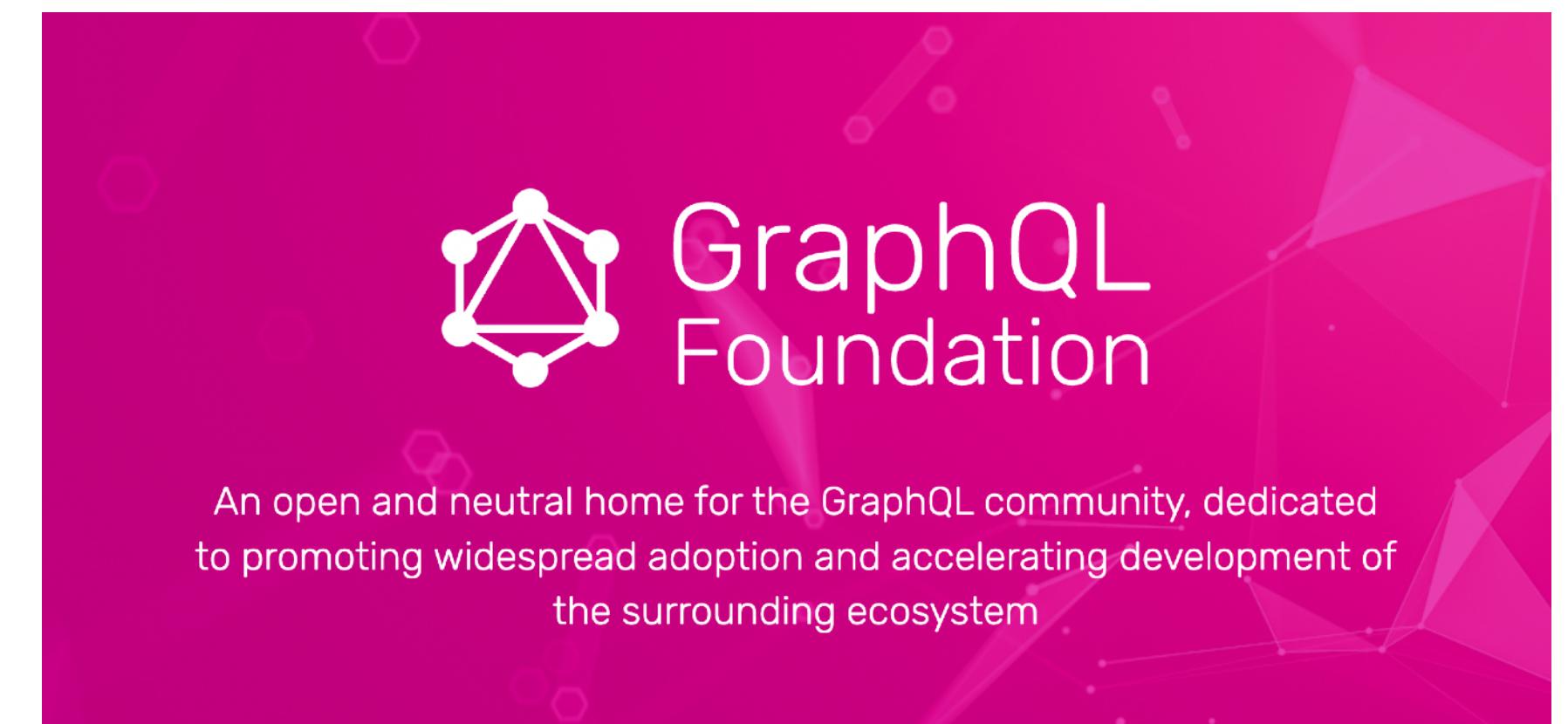
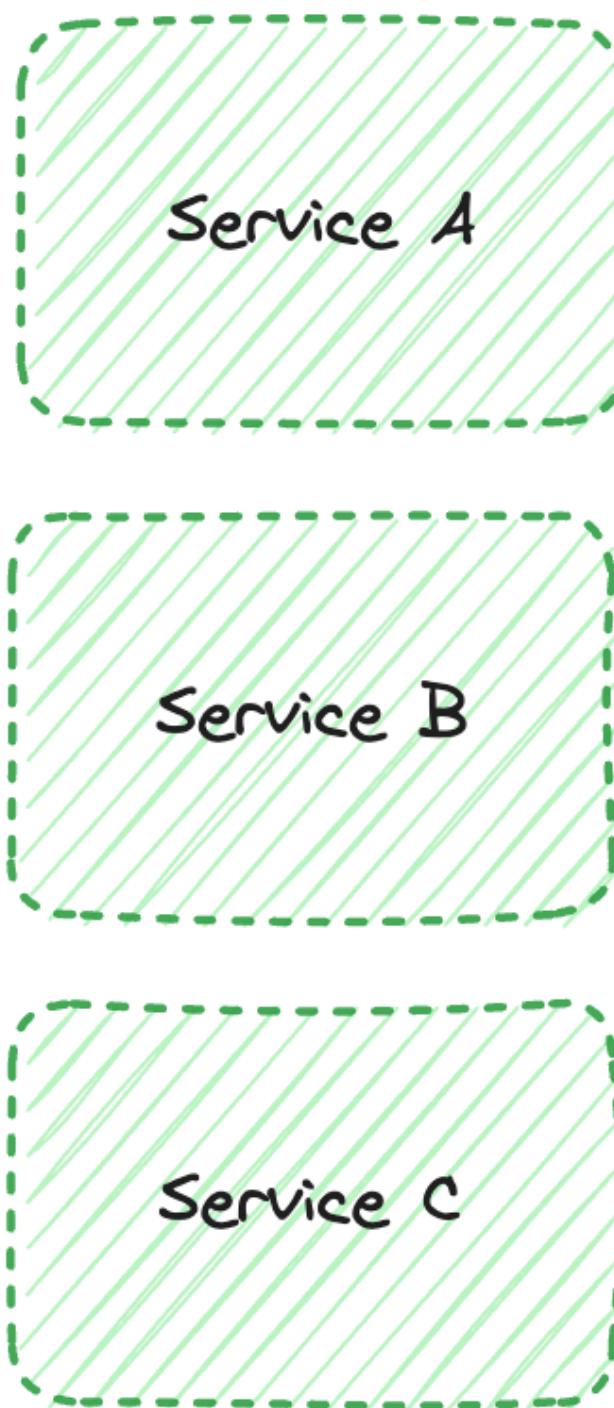
WHAT IS GRAPHQL

A basic Introduction to what GraphQL is



WHAT IS GRAPHQL

WHAT IS GRAPHQL



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

GraphQL is a query language for your API, and a server-side runtime for executing queries using a type system you define for your data. GraphQL isn't tied to any specific database or storage engine and is instead backed by your existing code and data.

CLIENT + SERVER 

GraphQL x +

spec.graphql.org/October2021/ ☆ Incognito :

GraphQL

October 2021 Edition

Introduction

This is the specification for GraphQL, a query language and execution engine originally created at Facebook in 2012 for describing the capabilities and requirements of data models for client-server applications. The development of this open standard started in 2015. This specification was licensed under OWFa 1.0 in 2017. The [GraphQL Foundation](#) was formed in 2019 as a neutral focal point for organizations who support the GraphQL ecosystem, and the [GraphQL Specification Project](#) was established also in 2019 as the Joint Development Foundation Projects, LLC, GraphQL Series.

If your organization benefits from GraphQL, please consider [becoming a member](#) and helping us to sustain the activities that support the health of our neutral ecosystem.

The GraphQL Specification Project has evolved and may continue to evolve in future editions of this specification. Previous editions of the GraphQL specification can be found at permalinks that match their [release tag](#). The latest working draft release can be found at <https://spec.graphql.org/draft>.

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GraphQL

- 1 Overview
- ▶ 2 Language
- ▶ 3 Type System
- ▶ 4 Introspection
- ▶ 5 Validation
- ▶ 6 Execution
- ▶ 7 Response
- ▶ A Appendix: Notation Conventions
- ▶ B Appendix: Grammar Summary
- § Index

TYPE SYSTEM

OBJECT TYPES

```
Object Type → type Product {  
Field → id: ID! ← non-nullable  
Field → title: String ← Built-in scalar types  
Field → desc: String  
}  
}
```

```
type Order {  
    id: ID!  
    product: Product ← Object Type  
    qty: Int  
    customer: Customer  
    orderedOn: Date ← Custom scalar type  
    status: OrderStatus ← Enum  
}
```

GRAPHQL SCHEMA: SCALAR TYPES

GraphQL comes with a set of default scalar types out of the box:

- 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.

OPERATION TYPES

Object Types

Query

Mutation

Subscription

QUERY OPERATION

```
type Product {  
    id: ID!  
    title: String  
    desc: String  
}
```

```
type Query {  
    allProducts: [Product]!  
    getProduct(id: ID!): Product  
}
```

Field



Return Type



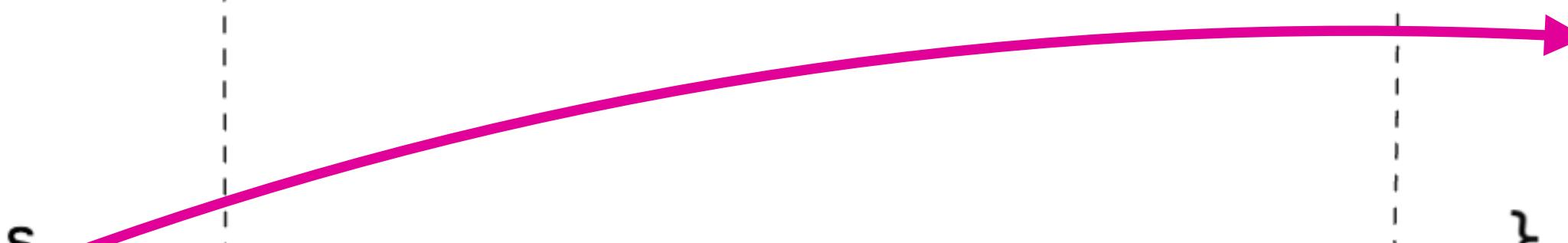
Argument



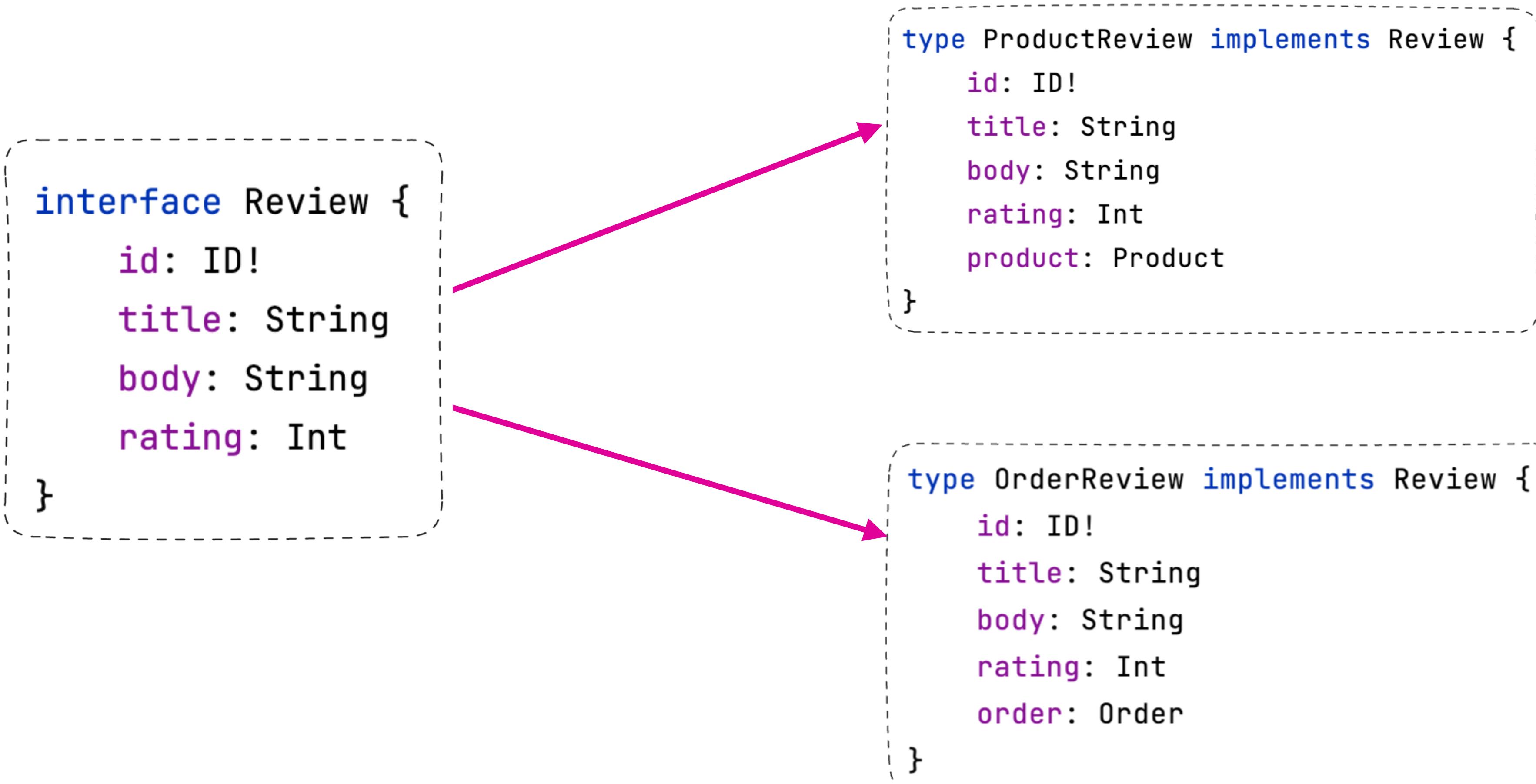
ENUMERATION TYPES

```
type Order {  
    id: ID!  
    product: Product  
    qty: Int  
    customer: Customer  
    orderedOn: Date  
    status: OrderStatus  
}
```

```
enum OrderStatus {  
    CANCELED,  
    PENDING,  
    ORDERED,  
    SHIPPED,  
    DELIVERED  
}
```



INTERFACES



UNIONS

```
union SearchItem = Product | Customer
```

```
type Product {  
    id: ID!  
    title: String  
    desc: String  
    orders: [Order]  
}
```

```
type Customer {  
    id: ID!  
    firstName: String  
    lastName: String  
    email: String  
    orders: [Order]  
}
```

ARGUMENTS

```
type Query {  
    getProduct(id: ID): Product  
    getOrder(id: ID) : Order  
    searchCustomersByLastName(last: String) : [Customer]  
    searchCustomersByFullName(first: String, last: String): [Customer]  
}
```

ARGUMENTS

Required Arguments

```
type Query {  
    getProduct(id: ID!): Product  
    getOrder(id: ID!): Order  
    searchCustomersByLastName(last: String!): [Customer]  
    searchCustomersByFullName(first: String!, last: String!): [Customer]  
}
```

ARGUMENTS

```
type Query {  
  findCustomerById(id: ID!): Customer  
}
```

```
type Customer {  
  id: ID!  
  firstName: String  
  lastName: String  
  email: String  
  orders(first:Int): [Order]  
}
```

```
type Order {  
  id: ID!  
  product: Product  
  qty: Int  
  customer: Customer  
  orderedOn: Date  
  status: OrderStatus  
}
```

```
query {  
  findCustomerById(id: 99) {  
    firstName  
    lastName  
    email  
    orders(first: 5) {  
      id  
      product {  
        title  
      }  
      qty  
      orderedOn  
      status  
    }  
  }  
}
```

INPUT TYPES

```
type Mutation {  
    createProduct(title: String, desc: String) : Product  
}
```

```
type Mutation {  
    createProduct()  
}  
  
type Product {  
    id: ID!  
    title: String  
    desc: String  
}  
  
type Mutation {  
    createProduct(product: ProductInput) : Product  
}  
  
input ProductInput {  
    title: String  
    desc: String  
}
```

VARIABLES

```
query {  
  findCustomerById(id: 99) {  
    firstName  
    lastName  
    email  
    orders(first: 5) {  
      id  
      product {  
        title  
      }  
      qty  
      orderedOn  
      status  
    }  
  }  
}
```

```
1▼ query CustomerDetails($customerID:ID!) {  
2▼   findCustomerById(id: $customerID) {  
3     firstName  
4     lastName  
5     email  
6▼       orders(first: 5) {  
7       id  
8▼         product {  
9           title  
10          }  
11         qty  
12         orderedOn  
13         status  
14       }  
15     }  
16   }  
17  
18
```

Variables Headers

```
1▼ {  
2   "customerID": 99  
3 }
```



ERROR HANDLING

```
{  
  "errors": [  
    {  
      "message": "Product with id 99 not found.",  
      "locations": [  
        {  
          "line": 2,  
          "column": 3  
        }  
      ],  
      "path": [  
        "getProduct"  
      ]  
    }  
  ],  
  "data": {  
    "getProduct": null  
  }  
}
```

200 OK
STATUS



GRAPHIQL DEMO

GETTING STARTED WITH GRAPHQL IN SPRING

How to build GraphQL APIs in Spring





GRAPHQL JAVA



SPRING FOR GRAPHQL

GRAPHQL JAVA

Implementation of the GraphQL Spec in Java

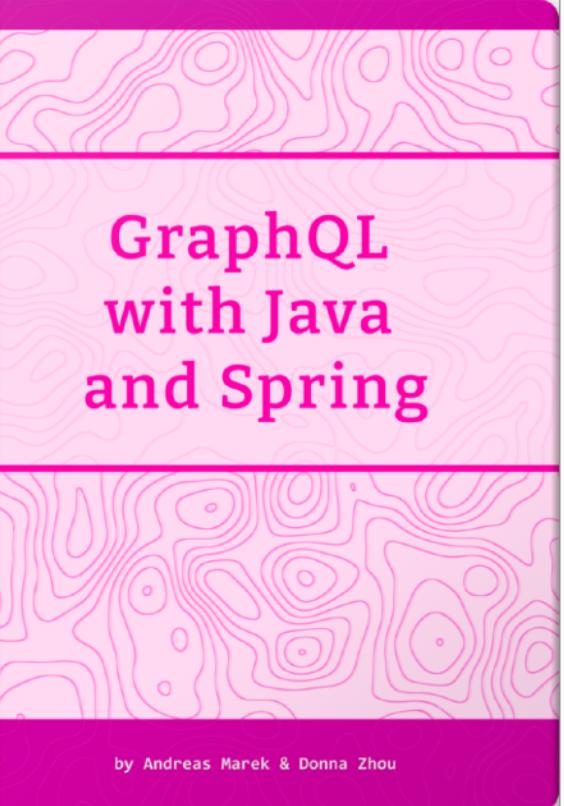
- Facebook Open Sourced GraphQL in 2015
- Started mid 2015
 - Andreas Marek, Software Architect at Atlassian
 - Bootiful Podcast with Josh Long
- Pure Execution Engine: No HTTP or IO. No high level abstractions
- Active on Github
- Adds Custom Scalar Types
- <https://www.graphql-java.com/>



GraphQL with Java and Spring by Andreas Marek & Donna Zhou

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GraphQL with Java and Spring



LAST UPDATED ON 2023-05-14

by [Andreas Marek](#) & [Donna Zhou](#)

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[Table Of Contents](#)

60 DAYS GUARANTEE

ENGLISH

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About the Book

Learn first-hand from the founder of GraphQL Java and co-author of Spring for GraphQL how to build GraphQL services in Java.

GRAPHQL JAVA EXECUTION ENGINE

```
query {
  findCustomerByLastName(last:"Vega") {
    id
    firstName
    lastName
    email
    orders(first: 5) {
      id
      product {
        id
        title
        desc
      }
      qty
      orderedOn
      status
    }
  }
}
```

GraphQL Java Engine



Application

WHAT IS SPRING FOR GRAPHQL

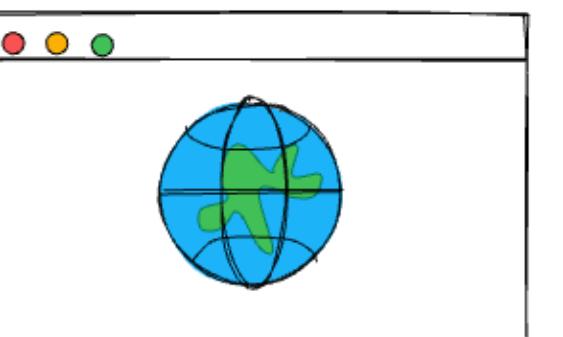
Spring for GraphQL provides support for Spring applications built on GraphQL Java

- Joint collaboration between both teams
- GraphQL Java is “limited” on purpose
- Spring Programming model
- Spring Boot Starter
- Requirements
 - 1.1.x (Nov 2022)
 - Spring Boot 3.0 / JDK 17 / GraphQL Java 19
 - 1.2.x (May 2023)
 - Spring Boot 3.1 / JDK 17 / GraphQL Java 20
 - **1.3.x (May 2024)**
 - Spring Boot 3.2 / JDK 17 / GraphQL Java 22



SPRING FOR GRAPHQL TRANSPORT LAYER

```
query {  
  findCustomerByLastName(last:"Vega") {  
    id  
    firstName  
    lastName  
    email  
    orders(first: 5) {  
      id  
      product {  
        id  
        title  
        desc  
      }  
      qty  
      orderedOn  
      status  
    }  
  }  
}
```



Spring for GraphQL

HTTP, WebSocket, RSocket

GraphQL Java Engine

@Controller

@Controller

@Controller

@Controller

Application



SPRING FOR GRAPHQL DEMO

<https://github.com/danvega/graphql-store>

start-here branch

FEATURES

Spring for GraphQL Features



OBSERVABILITY

Insights into how your APIs are performing

OBSERVABILITY

Spring Framework 6 & Spring Boot 3

Observability is the ability to observe the internal state of a running system from the outside. It consists of the three pillars **logging**, **metrics** and **traces**.

Spring projects now have their own, built-in instrumentation for metrics and traces based on the [new Observation API](#) from [Micrometer](#)

GraphQL is a good use case for Observability in general, as the GraphQL engine can fan out data fetching across REST APIs, data stores, caches, and more.

Spring Initializr + Incognito

Meet the Spring team this August at SpringOne.

spring initializr

Project

- Gradle - Groovy
- Gradle - Kotlin
- Maven

Language

- Java
- Kotlin
- Groovy

Spring Boot

- 3.2.0 (SNAPSHOT)
- 3.2.0 (M1)
- 3.1.3 (SNAPSHOT)
- 3.1.2
- 3.0.10 (SNAPSHOT)
- 3.0.9
- 2.7.15 (SNAPSHOT)
- 2.7.14

Project Metadata

Group: com.example

Artifact: demo

Name: demo

Description: Demo project for Spring Boot

Package name: com.example.demo

Packaging: Jar War

Java: 20 17 11 8

Dependencies

Spring Web WEB

Build web, including RESTful, applications using Spring MVC. Uses Apache Tomcat as the default embedded container.

Spring for GraphQL WEB

Build GraphQL applications with Spring for GraphQL and GraphQL Java.

Spring Boot Actuator OPS

Supports built in (or custom) endpoints that let you monitor and manage your application - such as application health, metrics, sessions, etc.

Docker Compose Support DEVELOPER TOOLS

Provides docker compose support for enhanced development experience.

Zipkin OBSERVABILITY

Enable and expose span and trace IDs to Zipkin.

GENERATE ⌘ + ↩ **EXPLORE** CTRL + SPACE **SHARE...**

```
query {  
  allCustomers {  
    id  
    firstName  
    lastName  
    email  
    orders {  
      id  
      qty  
      status  
      orderedOn  
      product {  
        title  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```



+ New TraceRun QuerySettings

1 Result

EXPAND ALLCOLLAPSE ALL

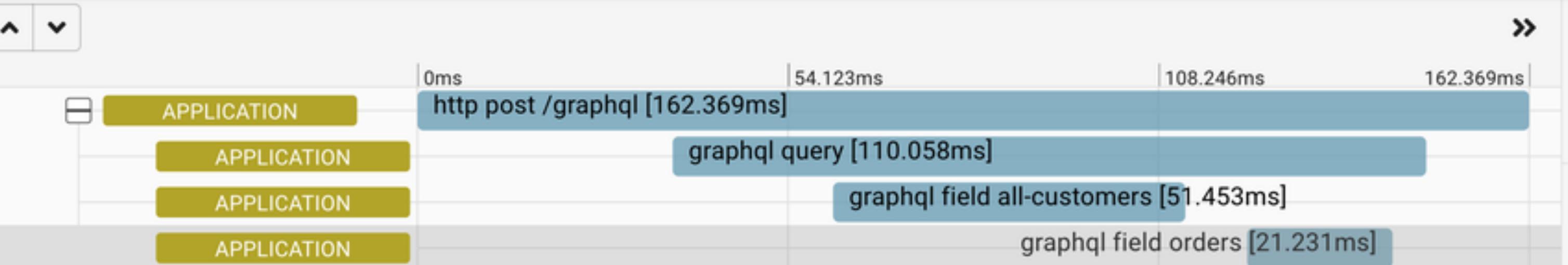
Service filters ▾

Root	Start Time	Spans	Duration	
application: http post /graphql	a few seconds ago (07/27 14:03:00:275)	4	162.369ms	Show



APPLICATION: http post /graphql

Duration: 162.369ms Services: 1 Depth: 2 Total Spans: 4 Trace ID: 64c2b1545a0939d303438ee64519efd4

[DOWNLOAD JSON](#)**APPLICATION**
graphql field orders

Span ID: e91ae4178edefec1 Parent ID: 03438ee64519efd4

Annotations[SHOW ALL ANNOTATIONS](#)**Tags**

graphql.error.type	NONE
graphql.field.name	orders
graphql.field.path	/allCustomers[0]/orders
graphql.outcome	SUCCESS

PAGINATION

Pagination support using the Cursor Connection Specification

PAGINATION

Spring for GraphQL 1.2 adds support for pagination

The GraphQL Cursor Connection specification defines a way to navigate large result sets by returning a subset of items at a time where each item is paired with a cursor that clients can use to request more items before or after the referenced item.

The specification calls the pattern “Connections”

A schema type with a name that ends in Connection is a *Connection Type* that represents a paginated result set.

All *~Connection* types contain an “edges” field where *~Edge* type pairs the actual item with a cursor, as well as a “pageInfo” field with boolean flags to indicate if there are more items forward and backward.

Spring for GraphQL provides *ConnectionTypeDefinitionConfigurer* to add these types on startup.

```
type Customer {  
    id: ID!  
    firstName: String  
    lastName: String  
    email: String  
    orders: [Order]  
    paginatedOrders(first: Int, last: Int, before: String, after: String): OrderConnection  
}
```

```
-----  
@SchemaMapping  
Window<Order> paginatedOrders(Customer customer, ScrollSubrange subrange) {  
    ScrollPosition scrollPosition = subrange.position().orElse(ScrollPosition.offset());  
    Limit limit = Limit.of(subrange.count().orElse( other: 10));  
    Sort sort = Sort.by( ...properties: "orderedOn").descending();  
    return orderRepository.findByCustomer(customer, scrollPosition, limit, sort);  
}
```

```
-->----->
public interface OrderRepository extends CrudRepository<Order, Integer> {

    List<Order> findByCustomer(Customer customer);

    Window<Order> findByCustomer(Customer customer, ScrollPosition position, Limit limit, Sort sort);

}
-----<
```

```
query {
  allCustomers {
    id
    firstName
    lastName
    email
    paginatedOrders(first:3){
      pageInfo {
        hasNextPage
        hasPreviousPage
        startCursor
        endCursor
      }
      edges {
        node {
          id
          qty
          orderedOn
          status
          product {
            title
            desc
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```
{
  "data": {
    "allCustomers": [
      {
        "id": "1",
        "firstName": "Dan",
        "lastName": "Vega",
        "email": "danvega@gmail.com",
        "paginatedOrders": {
          "pageInfo": {
            "hasNextPage": true,
            "hasPreviousPage": true,
            "startCursor": "T18x",
            "endCursor": "T18z"
          },
          "edges": [
            {
              "node": {
                "id": "2",
                "qty": 6,
                "orderedOn": "2023-07-27",
                "status": "DELIVERED",
                "product": {
                  "title": "Chocolate Chip Waffle",
                  "desc": "Sweet Cream Waffle covered in Chocolate Chips"
                }
              }
            },
            {
              "node": { }
            },
            {
              "node": { }
            }
          ]
        }
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

SECURITY

Securing GraphQL APIs

```
@Configuration
@EnableWebSecurity
@EnableMethodSecurity(securedEnabled = true)
public class SecurityConfig {

    @Bean
    SecurityFilterChain securityFilterChain(HttpSecurity http) throws Exception {
        return http
            .authorizeHttpRequests( auth → {
                auth.anyRequest().authenticated();
            })
            .sessionManagement(session → session.sessionCreationPolicy(SessionCreationPolicy.STATELESS))
            .csrf(AbstractHttpConfigurer::disable)
            .httpBasic(Customizer.withDefaults())
            .build();
    }

    @Bean
    public UserDetailsService userDetailsService() {
        var user = User.withUsername("user")
            .password("{noop}password")
            .roles("USER")
            .build();

        var admin = User.withUsername("admin")
            .password("{noop}password")
            .roles("ADMIN")
            .build();

        return new InMemoryUserDetailsManager(user,admin);
    }
}
```

```
-----  
@QueryMapping  
public List<Product> allProducts() { return repository.findAll(); }  
  
@QueryMapping  
public Optional<Product> getProduct(@Argument Integer id) {  
    return repository.findById(id);  
}  
  
@Secured("ROLE_ADMIN")  
@MutationMapping  
public Product createProduct(@Argument ProductInput productInput) {  
    return repository.save(new Product(productInput.title(), productInput.desc()));  
}
```

```
mutation {
  createProduct(product:{title:"New Product",|  
    id  
    title  
    desc  
  })
}
```

```
{
  "errors": [
    {
      "message": "Forbidden",
      "locations": [
        {
          "line": 31,
          "column": 3
        }
      ],
      "path": [
        "createProduct"
      ],
      "extensions": {
        "classification": "FORBIDDEN"
      }
    ],
    "data": {
      "createProduct": null
    }
  }
}
```

```

1 ▼ query {
2   ▼ allCustomers {
3     id
4     firstName
5     lastName
6     email
7   ▼ paginatedOrders(first:3){
8     pageInfo {
9       hasNextPage
10    hasPreviousPage
11    startCursor
12    endCursor
13  }
14   ▼ edges {
15     node {
16       id
17       qty
18       orderedOn
19       status
20     ▼ product {
21       title
22       desc
23     }
24   }
25 }
26 }
27 }
28 }
```

Variables

```

1 ▼ {
2   "Authorization": "Basic dXNlcjpwYXNzd29yZA=="
3 }
```

Headers

```

{
  "data": {
    "allCustomers": [
      {
        "id": "1",
        "firstName": "Dan",
        "lastName": "Vega",
        "email": "danvega@gmail.com",
        "paginatedOrders": {
          "pageInfo": {
            "hasNextPage": true,
            "hasPreviousPage": true,
            "startCursor": "T18x",
            "endCursor": "T18z"
          },
          "edges": [
            {
              "node": {
                "id": "19",
                "qty": 1,
                "orderedOn": "2023-08-24",
                "status": "PENDING",
                "product": {
                  "title": "Chocolate Chip Waffle",
                  "desc": "Sweet Cream Waffle covered in Chocolate Chips"
                }
              }
            },
            {
              "node": {
                "id": "7",
                "qty": 4,
                "orderedOn": "2023-08-24",
                "status": "CANCELED",
                "product": {
                  "title": "Peanut Butter Chip Waffle",
                  "desc": "Sweet Cream Waffle covered in Peanut Butter Chips"
                }
              }
            },
            {
              "node": {
                "id": "20",
                "qty": 2,
                "orderedOn": "2023-08-24",
                "status": "PENDING",
                "product": {
                  "title": "Strawberry Shortcake Waffle",
                  "desc": "Sweet Cream Waffle covered in Strawberry Shortcake Filling"
                }
              }
            }
          ]
        }
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

CONTEXT PROPAGATION FROM TRANSPORT

```
@Service
public class ProductService {

    private final ProductRepository productRepository;

    public ProductService(ProductRepository productRepository) {
        this.productRepository = productRepository;
    }

    @PreAuthorize("hasRole('ADMIN')")
    public Product create(Product product) {
        return productRepository.save(product);
    }
}
```

ACCESS TO THE AUTHENTICATED PRINCIPAL

```
@QueryMapping  
public List<Order> allOrders(Principal principal) {  
    log.info("Authenticated Principal: " + principal);  
    return repository.findAll();
```

```
] o.a.c.c.C.[Tomcat].[localhost].[/]      : Initializing Spring DispatcherServlet 'dispatcherServlet'  
] o.s.web.servlet.DispatcherServlet       : Initializing Servlet 'dispatcherServlet'  
] o.s.web.servlet.DispatcherServlet       : Completed initialization in 1 ms  
:] c.w.store.controller.OrderController   : Authenticated Principal: UsernamePasswordAuthenticationToken [Principal=org.springframework.security.core.userdetails.User [Username=user, Password=[PROTECTED],
```

TESTING

How to test your GraphQL APIs

```
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-graphql</artifactId>
</dependency>
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.graphql</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-graphql-test</artifactId>
    <scope>test</scope>
</dependency>
```

GRAPHQL SLICE TEST

```
@Import({GraphQLConfig.class})
@GraphQLTest(ProductController.class)
class ProductControllerTest {

    @Autowired
    private GraphQLTester graphQLTester;

    @MockBean
    private ProductRepository productRepository;

    private final List<Product> products = new ArrayList<>();

    @Test
    public void contextLoads() {
        assertNotNull(graphQLTester);
        assertNotNull(productRepository);
    }
}
```

GRAPHQL TESTER FLUENT API

```
@Test
void shouldGetAllProductsQueryReturnsAllProducts() {
    // language=GraphQL
    String document = """
        query {
            allProducts {
                id
                title
                desc
            }
        }
    """;

    when(productRepository.findAll()).thenReturn(products);

    graphQLTester.document(document)
        .execute()
        .path("allProducts")
        .entityList(Product.class)
        .hasSize(4);
}
```

src/test/resources/graphal-test/product.graphql

```
@Test  
void shouldReturnValidProductWithDocumentName() {  
    when(productRepository.findById(1)).thenReturn(java.util.Optional.ofNullable(products.get(0)));  
  
    graphQlTester.documentName("product") Request<capture of ?>  
        .variable(name: "id", value: 1) capture of ?  
        .execute() Response  
        .path("getProduct") Path  
        .entity(Product.class) Entity<Product, capture of ?>  
        .satisfies(product → {  
            assertEquals(expected: "Classic Waffle", product.getTitle());  
            assertEquals(expected: "Classic Sweet Cream Waffle", product.getDesc());  
        });  
}
```

© ProductControllerTest.java  product.graphql ×

    Default GraphQL Endpoint - http://localhost:8080/graphql    

```
1 query findProduct($id:ID) {  
2     getProduct(id:$id) {  
3         id  
4         title  
5         desc  
6     }  
7 }
```

TEST OVER HTTP

```
@SpringBootTest
@AutoConfigureHttpGraphQLTester
public class ProductControllerHttpTest {

    @Autowired
    private HttpGraphQLTester graphQLTester;
    @Autowired
    private ProductRepository productRepository;

    @Test
    @WithMockUser
    void shouldFindAllProducts() {
        graphQLTester.documentName("products") Request<capture of ?>
            .execute() Response
            .path("allProducts") Path
            .entityList(Product.class) EntityList<Product>
            .hasSize(productRepository.findAll().size());
    }
}
```

FULL INTEGRATION TEST

```
@SpringBootTest(webEnvironment = SpringBootTest.WebEnvironment.RANDOM_PORT)
class OrderControllerIntTest {

    private HttpGraphQLTester graphQLTester;
    @Autowired
    private OrderRepository orderRepository;

    @LocalServerPort
    int port;

    @BeforeEach
    void setUp() {
        WebTestClient client = WebTestClient.bindToServer()
            .defaultHeaders(httpHeaders → httpHeaders.setBasicAuth(username: "user", password: "password"))
            .baseUrl(String.format("http://localhost:%s/graphql", port))
            .build();

        graphQLTester = HttpGraphQLTester.create(client);
    }

    @Test
    void contextLoads() { assertNotNull(graphQLTester); }
```

DGS FRAMEWORK

Netflix

DGS CODE GENERATION

Netflix

You can use tools such as DGS Codeine to generate Java types from the GraphQL schema.

The following can be generated:

- Client types for requests (e.g. query, mutation) input types, and response selection types
- Data types corresponding to GraphQL schema types

Build GraphQL Services with Spring Boot like Netflix

Netflix uses GraphQL and the DGS framework (recently fully integrated with Spring GraphQL) as our primary architecture. In this talk, you'll learn everything you need to know to do the same. This talk is a deep dive into implementing GraphQL services with Spring Boot and the DGS framework. You'll learn about GraphQL schemas and how to implement a schema. While you'll also learn about the fundamentals, the goal of the presentation is to look at more advanced scenarios you'll run into, such as batch loading, nested data fetchers, error handling, threading and parallel data fetching, and testing. GraphQL services are great stand-alone, but things really get exciting when using GraphQL Federation in a micro services ecosystem. You'll also learn about federation and how to make your service work in a federated architecture!



Paul Bakker
Staff Engineer
Netflix

GRAPHQL FEATURES

But wait there's more!

- **Batch Loading (n+1)**
- **Error Handling**
- **GraphQL Client**
- **GraalVM Native Image Support**
- **Data Integration**
- **DSG Code Generation**
- **Federation**
- **Defer**
- **And More!**

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Paul Bakker
Staff Engineer
Netflix

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THANK YOU