Building a GraphQL API with MongoDB, Prisma & TypeScript



Matthias Oertel

Based in Berlin Engineer at @prisma





Agenda

- 1 GraphQL Introduction
- 2 Understanding GraphQL Servers
- Building GraphQL Servers with MongoDB, Prisma & TypeScript

1 GraphQL Introduction

What is GraphQL?

- A query language for APIs (alternative to REST)
- Language-agnostic on backend and frontend
- Developed by Facebook, now led by GraphQL Foundation

GraphQL has become the new API standard





















Benefits of GraphQL

- Query exactly the data you need (in a single request)
- Declarative & strongly typed schema
- Schema as cross-team communication tool (decouples teams)

```
GET /user/123
GET /user/123/posts
```

```
POST /graphql { "query":
 "query {
    user(id: 123){
      name
      posts {
        title
```

REST

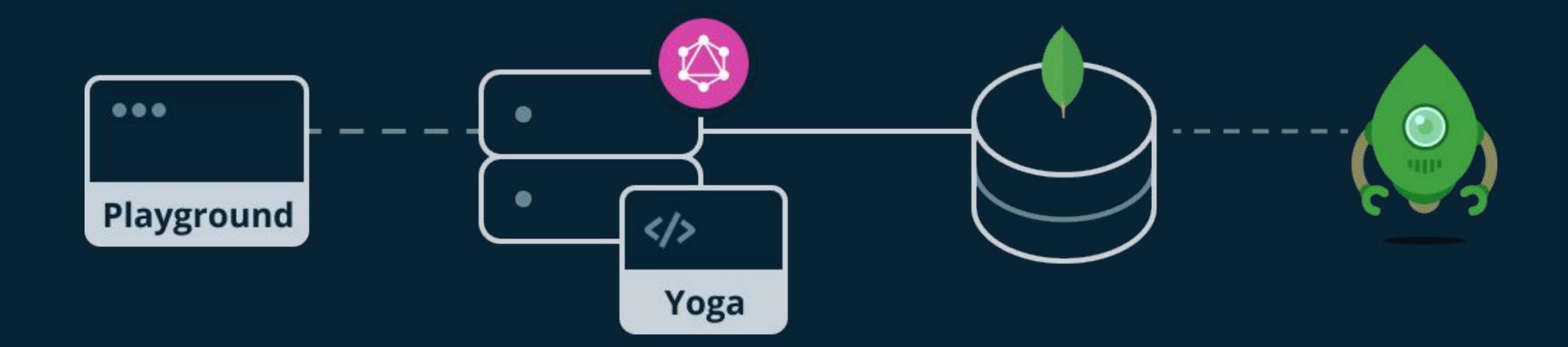
- Multiple endpoints
- Server decides what data is returned

GraphQL

- Single endpoint
- Client decides what data is returned

```
query {
  user(id: "user123") {
    name
    posts {
      title
                     HTTP POST
 "data" :{
    "user": {
      "name": "Sarah",
      "posts": [
         [ "title": "Join us for GraphQL Conf 2019" },
        { "title": "GraphQL is the future of APIs" },
```

Architecture of demo





Understanding GraphQL Servers

Three parts of a GraphQL server

- API definition: GraphQL schema
- Implementation: Resolver Functions
- Server: Network (HTTP), Middleware, Auth ...

SDL-first vs Code-first

"Hello World"

index.ts

```
const Query = queryType({
 definition(t) {
   t.string('hello', {
     args: { name: stringArg() },
     resolve: (_, args) => {
       return `Hello ${args.name}`
const schema = makeSchema({ types: [Query] })
const server = new GraphQLServer({ schema })
server.start(() => console.log(`Running on http://localhost:4000`))
```

"Hello World"

index.ts

```
const Query = queryType({
  definition(t) {
    t.string('hello', {
      args: { name: stringArg() },
      resolve: (_, args) => {
        return `Hello ${args.name}`
      }
    })
  },
})
const schema = makeSchema({ types: [Query] })
```

server.start(() => console.log(`Running on http://localhost:4000`))

const server = new GraphQLServer({ schema })

schema.graphql (generated)

```
type Query {
   hello(name: String!): String!
}
```

"Hello World"

index.ts

```
const Query = queryType({
  definition(t) {
    t.string('hello', {
      args: { name: stringArg() },
      resolve: (_, args) => {
        return `Hello ${args.name}`
      }
    })
  })
},
```

const schema = makeSchema({ types: [Query] })

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server.start(() => console.log(`Running on http://localhost:4000`))

schema.graphql (generated)

```
type Query {
   hello(name: String!): String!
}
```

User model: Query

index.ts

```
const User = objectType({
name: 'User',
definition(t) {
  t.id('id')
  t.string('name')
const Query = queryType({
definition(t) {
   t.field('user', {
    type: 'User',
    args: {id: idArg()},
    resolve: () => userCollection.findOne(id)
```

User model: Query

index.ts

```
const User = objectType({
name: 'User',
definition(t) {
  t.id('id')
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     resolve: () => userCollection.findOne(id)
```

schema.graphql (generated)

```
type User {
  id: ID!
  name: String!
}

type Query {
  user(id: ID): User
}
```

User model: Mutation

index.ts

```
const User = objectType({
name: 'User',
definition(t) {
  t.id('id')
  t.string('name')
const Mutation = mutationType({
definition(t) {
  t.field('createUser', {
    type: 'User',
     args: { name: stringArg() },
    resolve: (_, args) => userCollection.insertOne({name: args.name})
```

User model: Mutation

index.ts

```
const User = objectType({
name: 'User',
definition(t) {
  t.id('id')
  t.string('name')
const Mutation = mutationType({
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     resolve: (_, args) => userCollection.insertOne({name: args.name})
```

schema.graphql (generated)

```
type User {
 id: ID!
 name: String!
type Mutation {
 createUser(name: String): User!
```



Building GraphQL Servers with Prisma

GraphQL resolvers are hard

- **X** A lot of CRUD boilerplate
- X Deeply nested queries
- Performant database access & N+1 problem
- Difficult to achieve full type-safety
- Implementing realtime operations

What is Prisma?

Prisma replaces traditional ORMs and simplifies database workflows



Database Access (ORM)

Type-safe database access with the auto-generated Prisma client



Migrations

Declarative data modeling and datamodel migrations



Admin UI

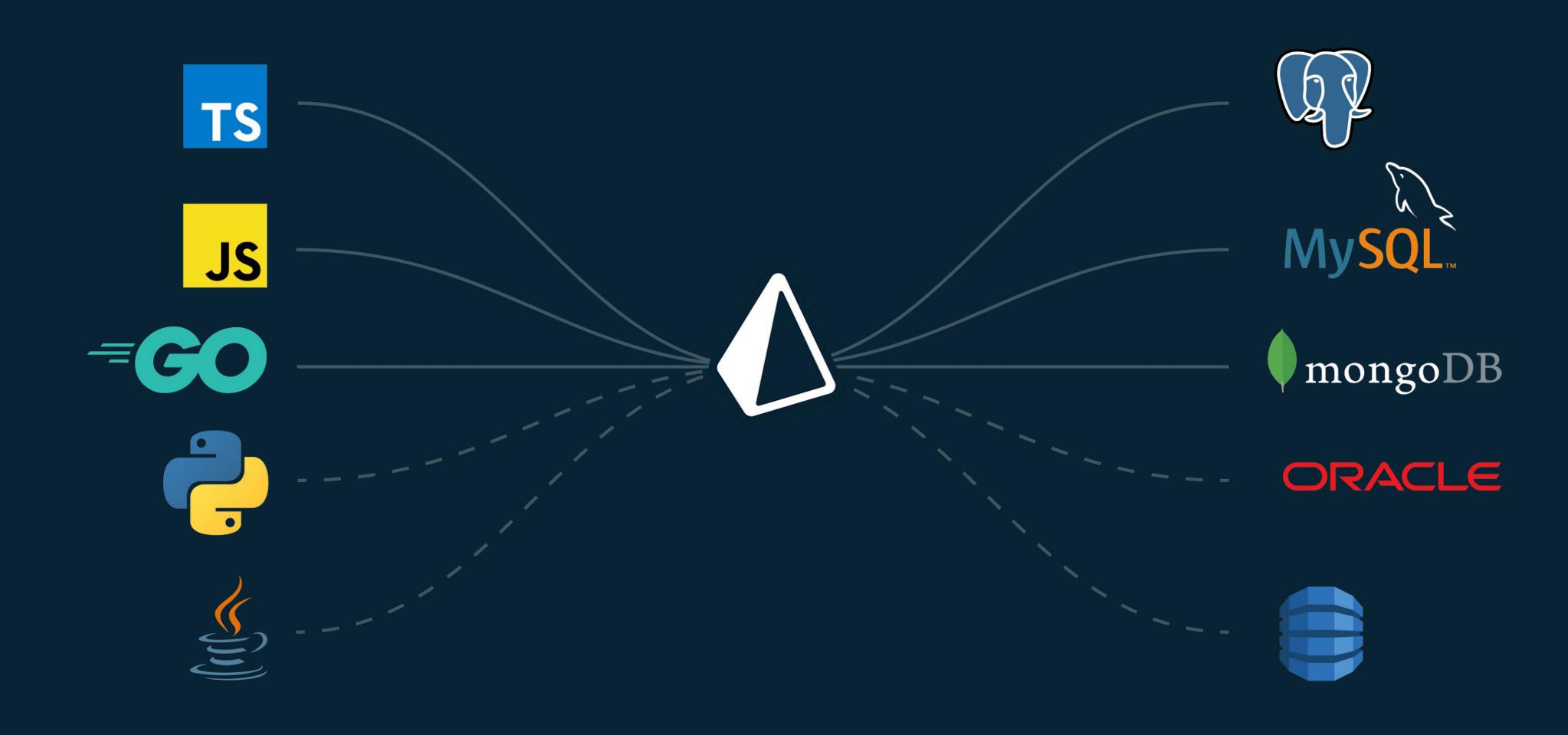
Visual data management with Prisma Studio



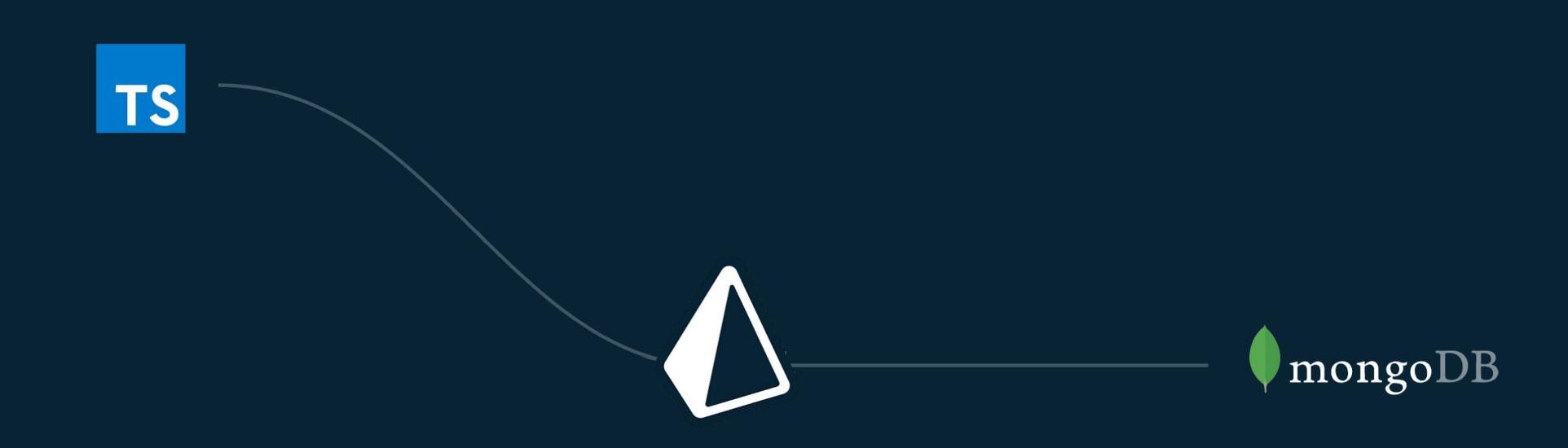
Query Analytics

Quickly identify slow data access patterns

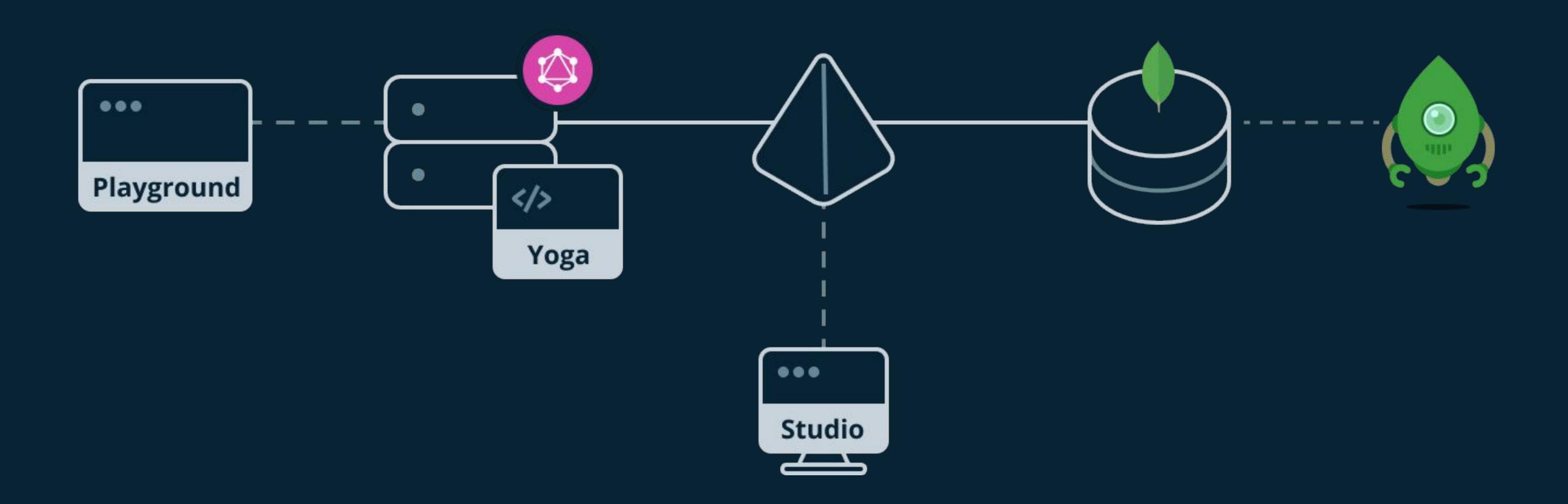
Prisma is the database-interface for application developers



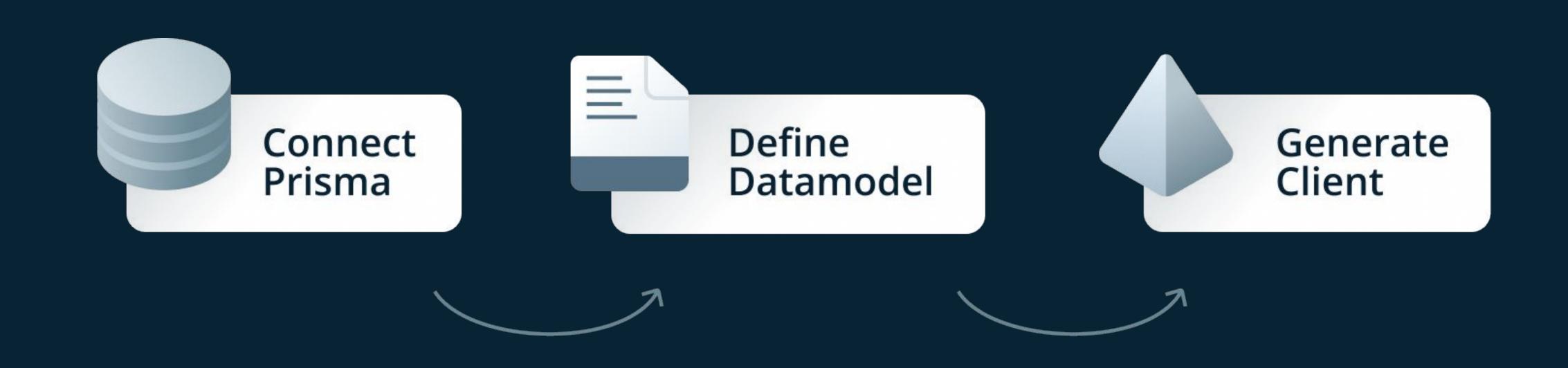
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Demo Architecture with Prisma



How Prisma works with MongoDB





Recap



GraphQL

- Flexible APIs
- Get what you need
- Schema decouples teams



Prisma

- Powerful primitives
- Auto-Completion
- Typesafety
- Multi-Language



MongoDB

- Flexibility
- High Scalability
- EmbeddedDocuments

Thank you

Materials: https://github.com/do4gr/mongoworld





@oertel_matthias