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Using GraphQL with RESTful APIs

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What is GraphQL

- Query language spec for your APIs and data that is strongly typed
- Clients declare precisely the data shape they need, and servers return just the data that was requested.
- Uses a single POST endpoint with various resolvers to gather the data, resolves to the property level
- Improve DX: provides helpful tooling and built-in documentation
- Not a silver bullet

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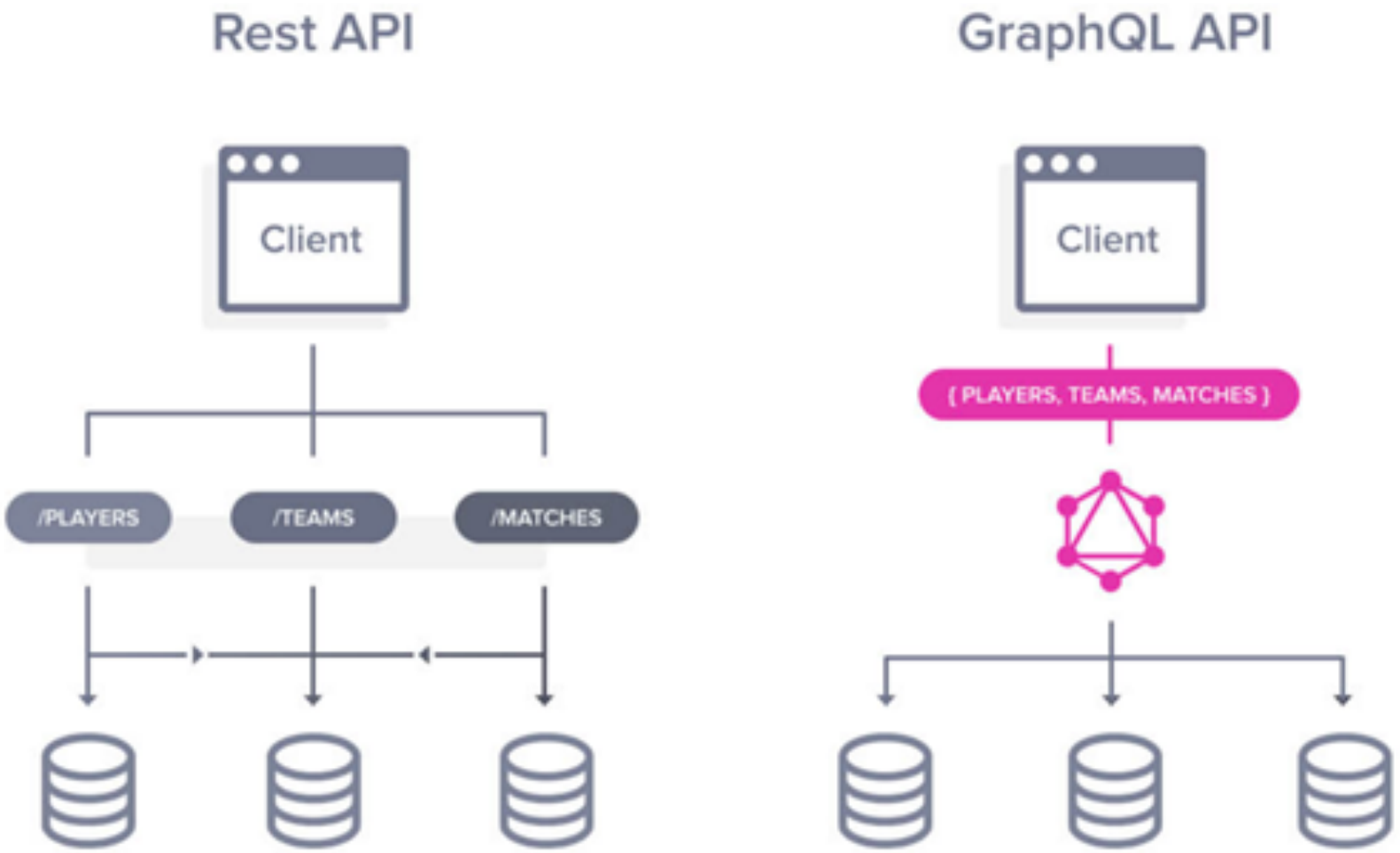
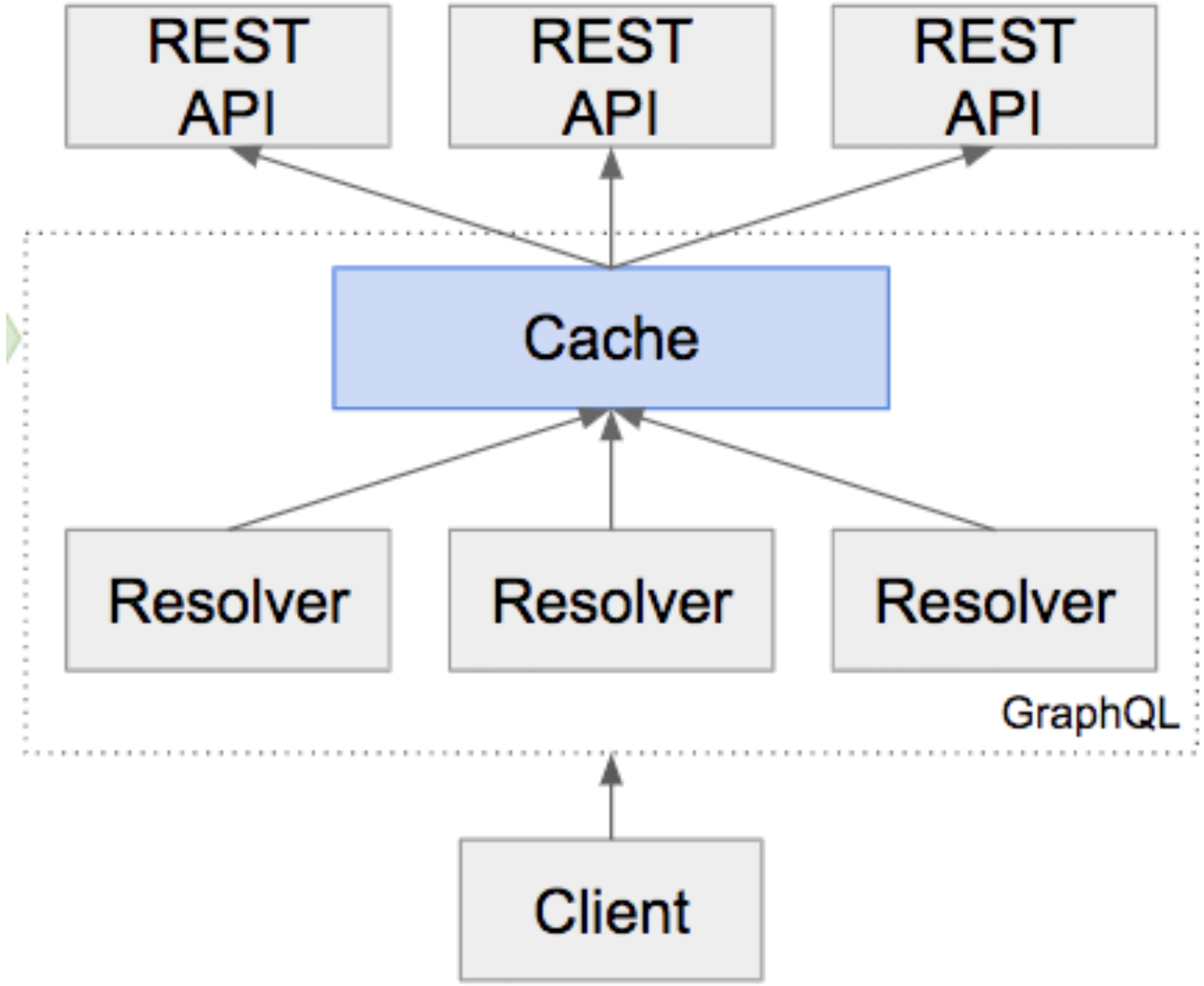


https://everis.passle.net/post/102fjj7/graphql-is-it-the-new-rest-part-2-of-4

GraphQL to REST Flow

1. Client sends query to server
2. Server parses and analyzes query
3. Server calls resolvers for each type/property defined
4. Resolvers request data from REST APIs through the Cache
5. Cache resolves any data already saved in the cache, passes through remaining requests
6. Data is returned from REST APIs and matched to the resolvers
7. Once all resolvers are resolved 🤦‍♀️, response is returned to client



Why wrap REST APIs with GraphQL?

MOBILE
PERFORMANCE

ABSTRACTION/
STABILITY

ORCHESTRATION/
AGGREGATION

CLIENT
SIMPLIFICATION

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Mobile Performance

```
GET /users
GET /users/1/posts
GET /users/2/posts
GET /users/3/posts
GET /users/4/posts
GET /posts/1/attachments
GET /posts/2/attachments
GET /posts/3/attachments
```

```
POST /graphql
```

```
{
 users{
  name
  posts {
    id
    title
    content
    url
    attachments {
      src
    }
  }
}
```

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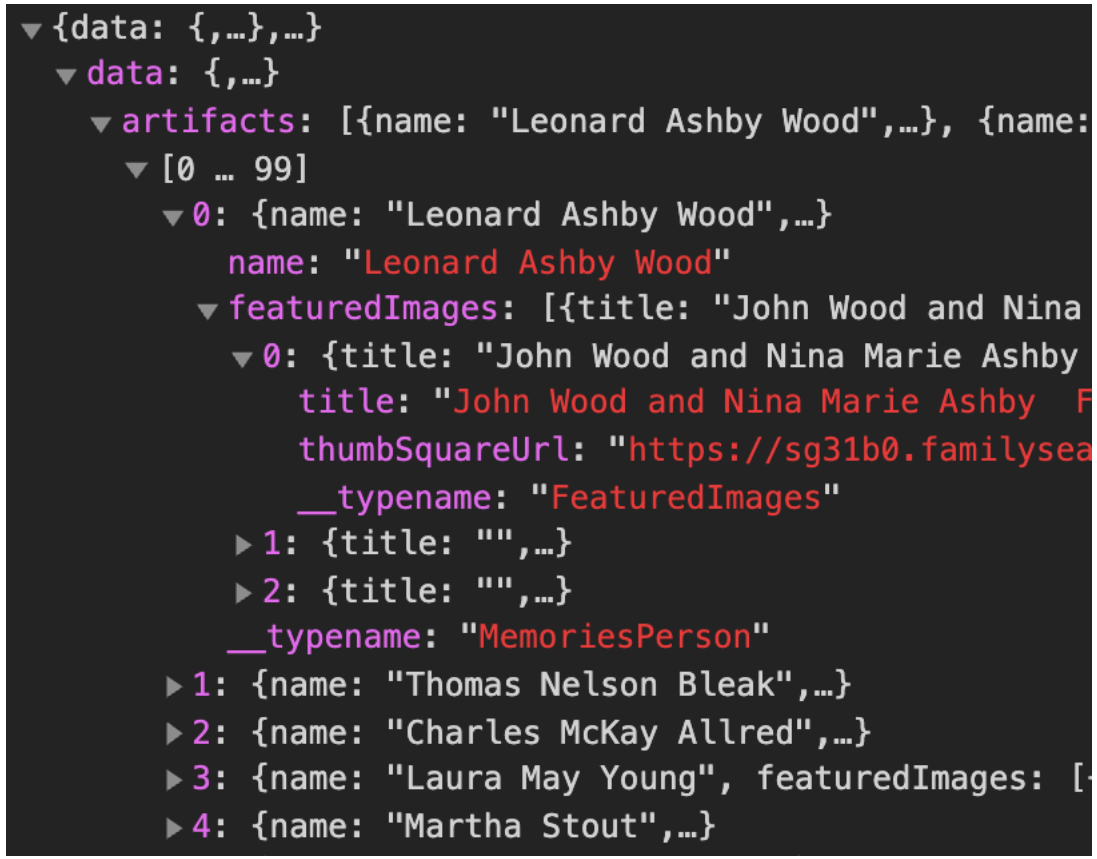
Mobile Performance



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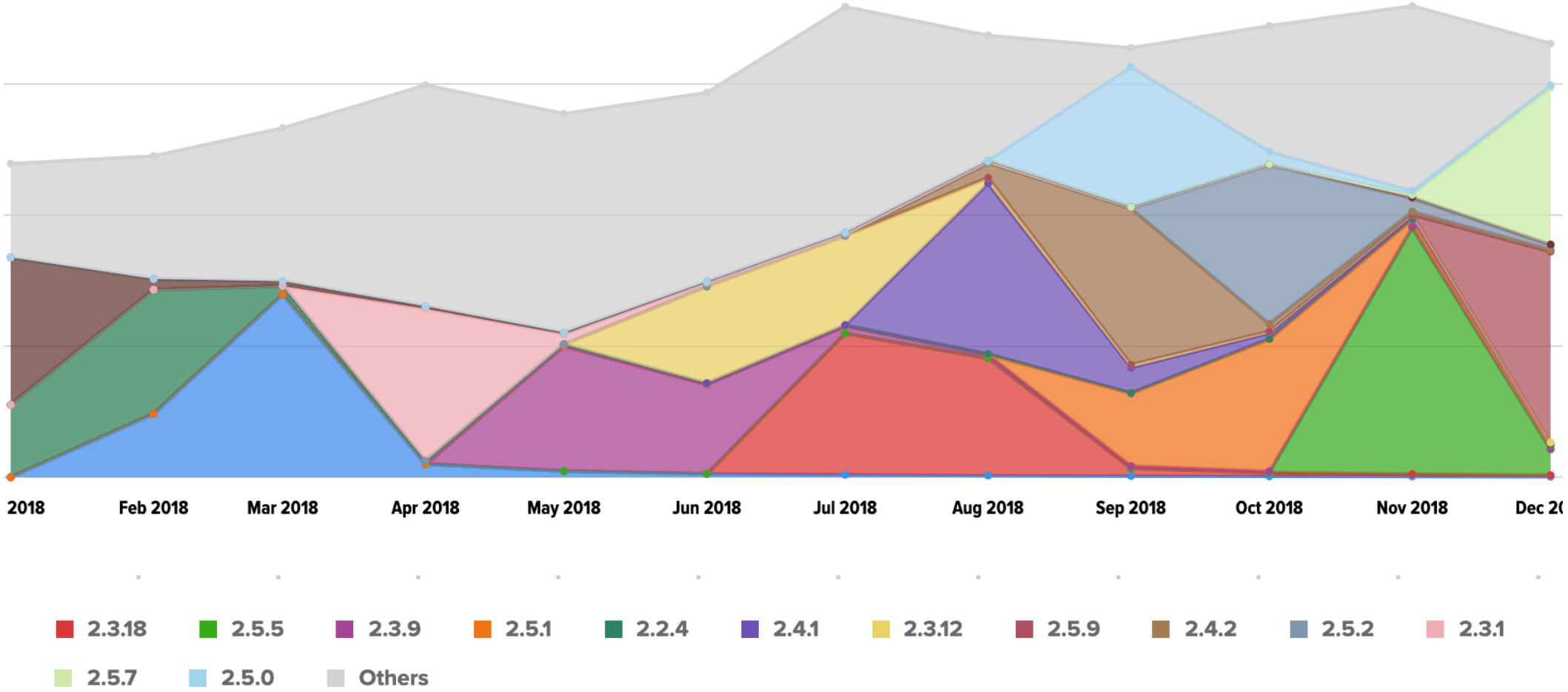
Abstraction/Stability



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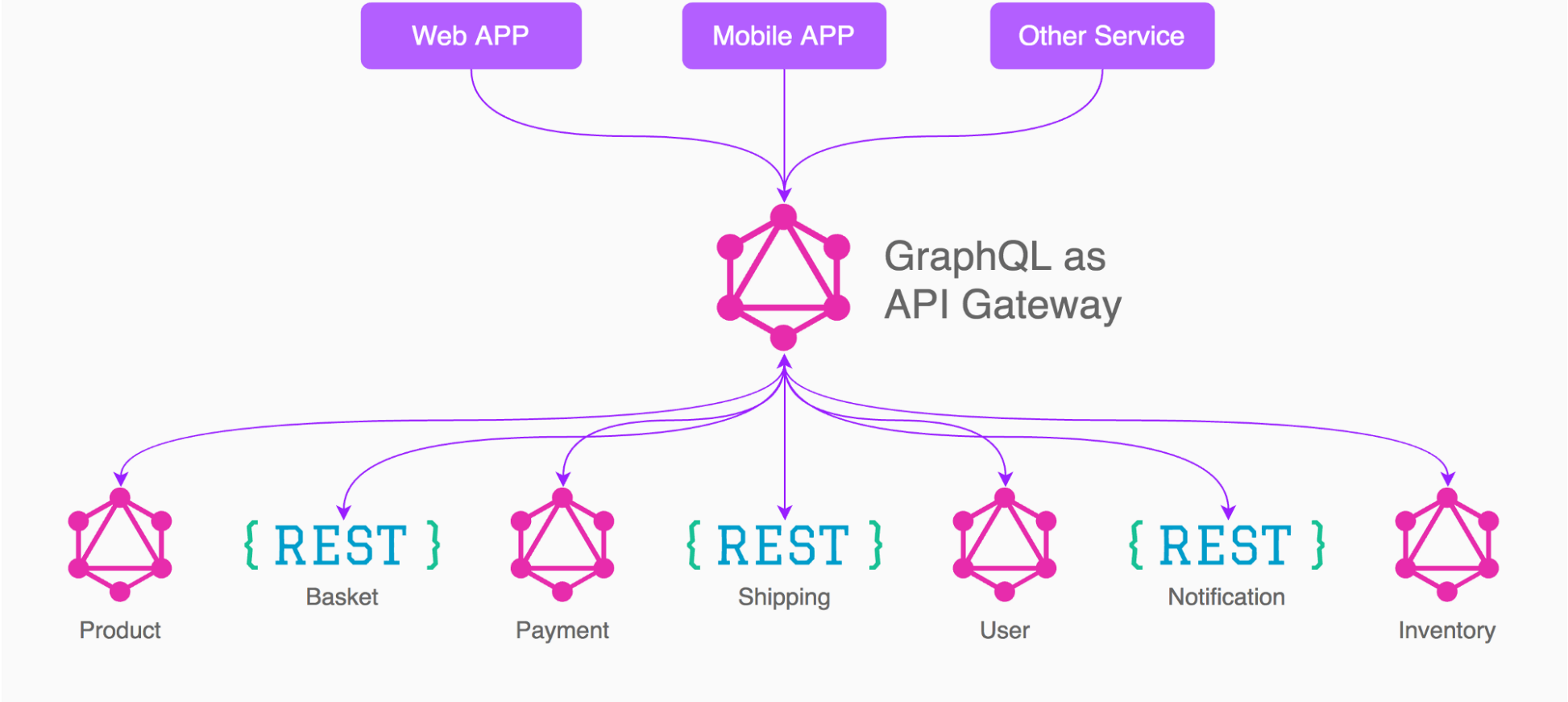
Orchestration/Aggregation



https://labs.getninjas.com.br/sharing-data-in-a-microservices-architecture-using-graphql-97db59357602

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Client Simplification

```
try {
  dispatch('loading')
  const user = await fetch('/users/me')
  const friendIDs = await fetch(`/friends/${user.id}`)
  const promises = friendIDs.map((id) => {
    return fetch(`/users/${id}`);
  });
  const friends = await Promise.all(promises);
  const names = friends.map(friend=>friend.name)
  dispatch('success', names)
} catch (error) {
  dispatch('error', error);
}
```

```
const QUERY = gql`
 {
   me {
     friends {
       name
     }
   }
 }
`
const {loading,error,data} = useQuery(QUERY)
```

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Let’s build a GraphQL Server

What do we need?

- Server/middleware (a few options, will use Apollo Server today)
- Schema (defines queries and types of data)
- Resolvers (functions that resolve properties for queries)
- DataSources (code to fetch data from REST APIs for resolvers)

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Live Coding

What could possibly go wrong? ¯_(ツ)_/¯

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Next Steps

- Authentication and Authorization
- Error Handling / Partial Success
- Caching
- Logging / Monitoring / Metrics
- Scaling / Performance / Optimization
- Expand the Schema / Federation

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Thoughts on Schemas

- Schemas are really important, so take time to do them well but avoid analysis paralysis
- It probably shouldn’t look just like your REST JSON or DB tables
- Have a client-centric view, focus on client use cases
- Learn with several smaller experimental schemas before you build large or critical ones
- You will probably get them wrong the first few times, plan for iteration in the beginning
- Start simple, don’t expose every property just because it’s available
- Adding new properties is safe and easy so prefer that over modification or deletion
- This is a new and specialized skill, so grow, plan and focus accordingly
- Deprecation and schema evolution is pretty well handled in GraphQL so embrace it

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Clients

- Apollo Client
- Relay Modern
- Urql
- Draqula, graphql-request, micro-graphql-react, graphql.js, FetchQL, grafoo, etc.
- None: just use fetch, axios, etc.

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Demo Time

We don’t need no stinkin’ wifi

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Different paradigms

REST

- Resource/Request-centric
- Server focused
- Many endpoints
- HTTP Caching
- HTTP Status Codes

GraphQL

- Schema/Data-centric
- Client focused
- Single endpoint
- Custom Caching
- 200 OK + Errors array

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Learnings/Observations

- Payload from 1.5MB to 20k initial load and 250k total load
- Another went from 140k to 25k (gzipped)
- Generally positive comments, said easy to use and client code feels easier and quicker to write
- Dev workflow is definitely different, sometimes better, sometimes worse
- Concerns about optimizing complex queries and having ”wild west” schema development and confusion
- Can compete / duplicate with existing endpoints / efforts / resources

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GraphQL Considerations

Pros

- Latency/Bandwidth
- Discoverability
- Flexibility
- Consistency
- Client Simplicity

Cons

- New Server/Ops Patterns
- Learning curve
- Maturity
- Handling complex queries

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Q&A

You’ve got questions, we’ve got blank stares

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THE CHURCH OF
JESUS CHRIST
OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

Information and
Communication Services