

# GraphQL for the REST of Us

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Filip Stojanac

# Agenda



API Pain

What is GraphQL?

Compare API Approaches

Why GraphQL?

GraphQL

- Documentation
- Queries
- Mutations
- Server
- Downsides

# Let's Talk API Pain

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# API Pain

Transformations

Over fetching

Under fetching

Long chains API calls

Waiting for API changes

Long API design convos

API proxy boilerplate maintenance

Lack of usage data

Documentation

Discovery



# GraphQL

No transformations

No over fetching

No under fetching

No waiting for API modifications

No long chains API calls

No long debates on API design

No API proxy boilerplate

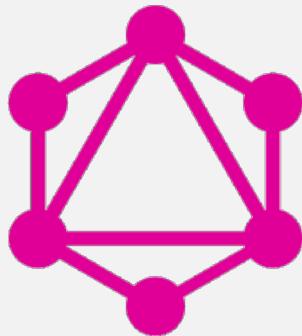
No documentation worries

No discovery issues

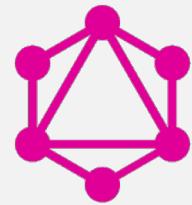
# What is GraphQL?

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Created in 2012. Open Sourced in 2015



GraphQL



# GraphQL

GraphQL is a specification

- Query language
- Type system
- Works with any language
- Uses a single HTTP endpoint
- Not tied to a specific DB technology



On the server

Describe the data structure.

On the client

Request the **exact** data you want.

● GraphQL  
Topic

+ Compare

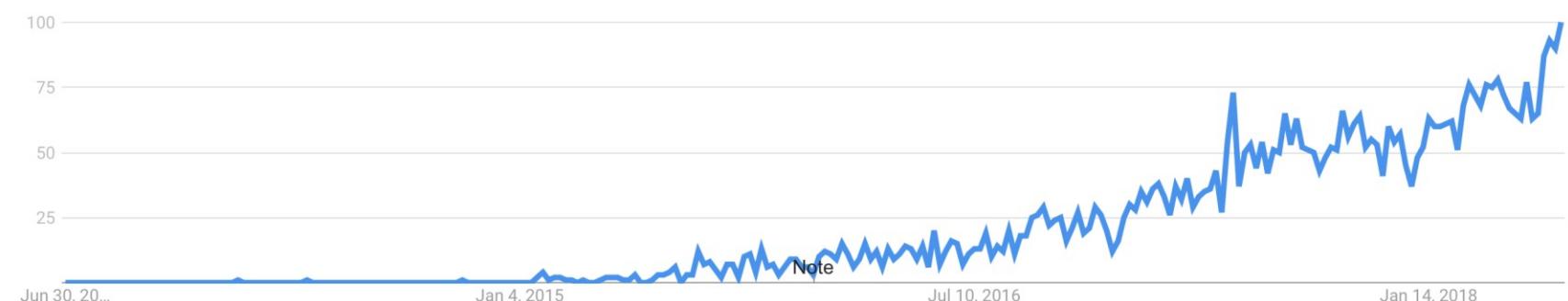
United States ▾

Past 5 years ▾

All categories ▾

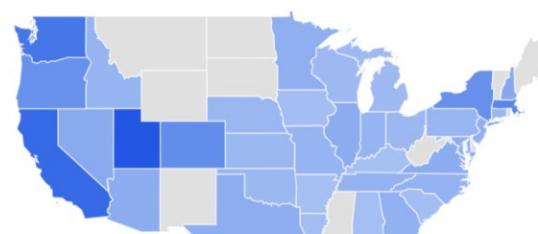
Web Search ▾

Interest over time ?



Interest by subregion ?

Subregion ▾ Download Share Copy



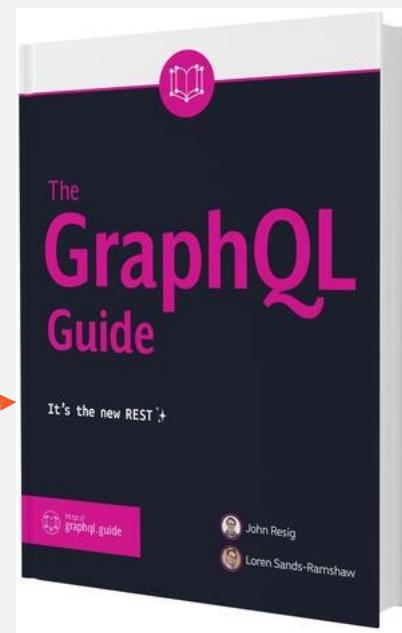
1	Utah	100	
2	California	83	
3	Washington	72	



# GraphQL is the true successor to REST APIs.

John Resig

Subtitle: It's the new REST



# Let's Compare API Approaches

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# Let's Compare API Approaches

Get first 10 blog posts.  
Include author and company.

# REST: Get 10 Posts w/ Author & Company

```
/post?limit=10  
/author/1  
/author/2  
/author/3  
/author/4  
/author/5  
...  
/company/1  
/company/2  
/company/3  
/company/4  
/company/5  
...
```



21 requests  
Request waterfall (need author before company)  
Over-fetching (sparse fieldsets?)  
Manually concat on client

# REST Include: Get 10 Posts w/ Author & Company

/post?limit=10&include=author.company



Who has an API that supports this?



1 request  
No standard  
Rare  
Over-fetching  
Desired shape?

# GraphQL: Get 10 Posts w/ Author & Company

```
query {  
  posts(first:10) {  
    id  
    title  
    author { id  
      firstName  
      company  
        { id  
          companyNa  
        } me  
      }  
  }  
}
```



1 request  
Desired properties  
Desired relationships  
Desired shape  
Desired property names

# Why GraphQL?

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1

Get *Exactly* What You Want

# Custom Client-side Queries



No separate web and mobile APIs!





UI code and data  
requirements, side-by-side

Each component declares the data it needs



Heirarchical queries

Joins

Filtering

Sorting

# Apps change fast

GraphQL lets the clients declare what they need.

# 2

## Full Specification

No more REST arguments

# GraphQL

<i>Prerelease</i>	Working Draft	Tue, Nov 20, 2018	
<i>Latest Release</i>	June 2018	Sun, Jun 10, 2018	<a href="#">Release Notes</a>
	October 2016	Mon, Oct 31, 2016	<a href="#">Release Notes</a>
	April 2016	Thu, Apr 7, 2016	<a href="#">Release Notes</a>
	October 2015	Thu, Oct 1, 2015	<a href="#">Release Notes</a>
	July 2015	Thu, Jul 2, 2015	<a href="#">Release Notes</a>

A black and white photograph of a man with white hair, seen from behind, sitting alone in a church. He is seated on a wooden bench in the aisle, facing the altar. The church has high ceilings, brick walls, and large arched windows. A simple white cross hangs in the center of the wall above the altar. The floor is made of large, light-colored tiles. The overall atmosphere is quiet and contemplative.

REST denominations

# Versioning

Header  
URL  
None (HATEOAS)

# HTTP Verbs

GET

POST

PUT?

DELETE?

PATCH?

# Filters

## Single filter

- `/todos?filter=key%3Dvalue`
- `/todos?filterKey=key&filterValue=value`

## Multiple filters

- `/todos?filterKeys=key1%2Ckey2&filterValues=val1%2Cval2`

`%3D`: Equals sign

`%2C`: Comma

# Pagination

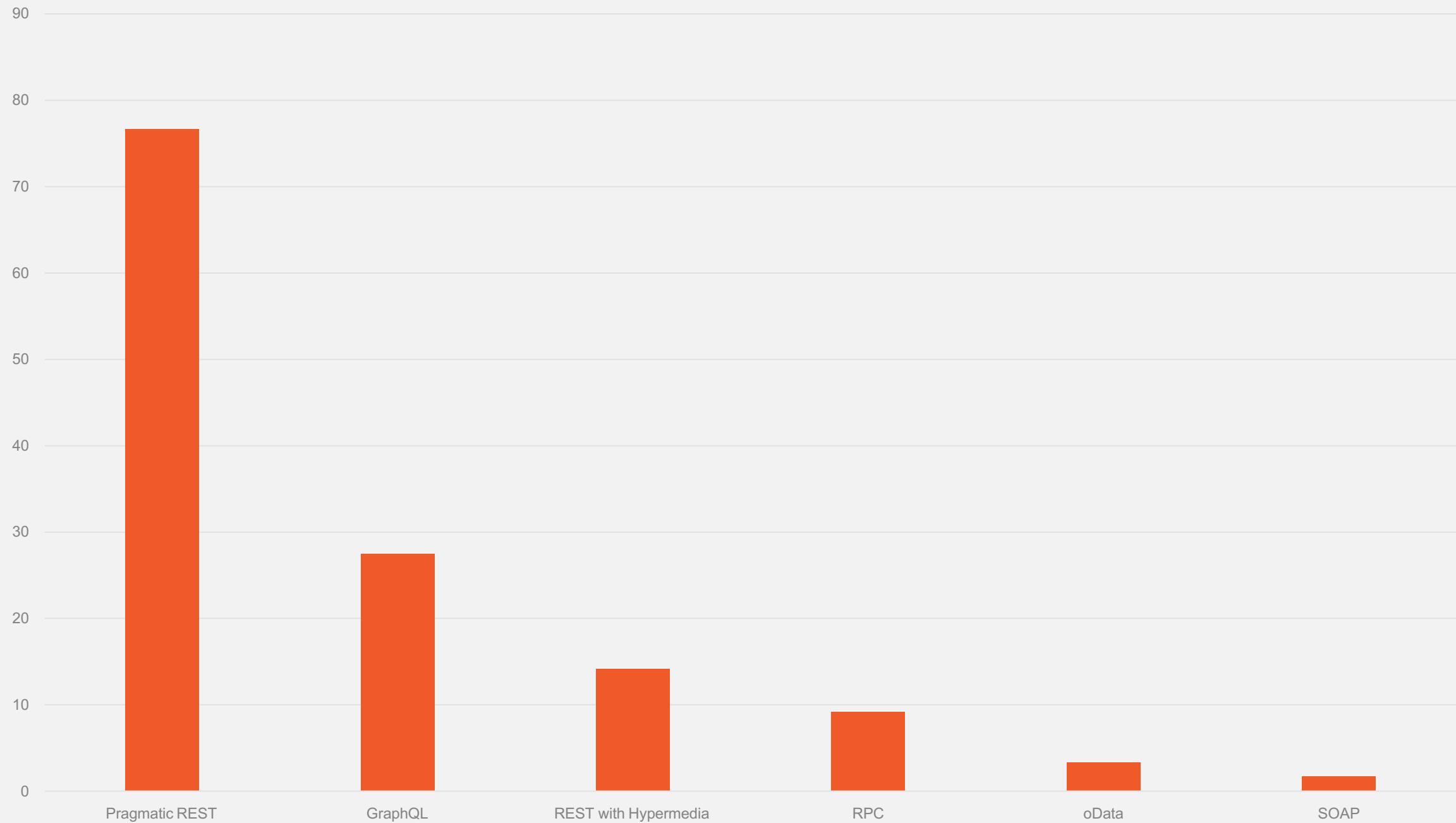
/todos?limit=10&offset=20

/todos?count=10&skip=20

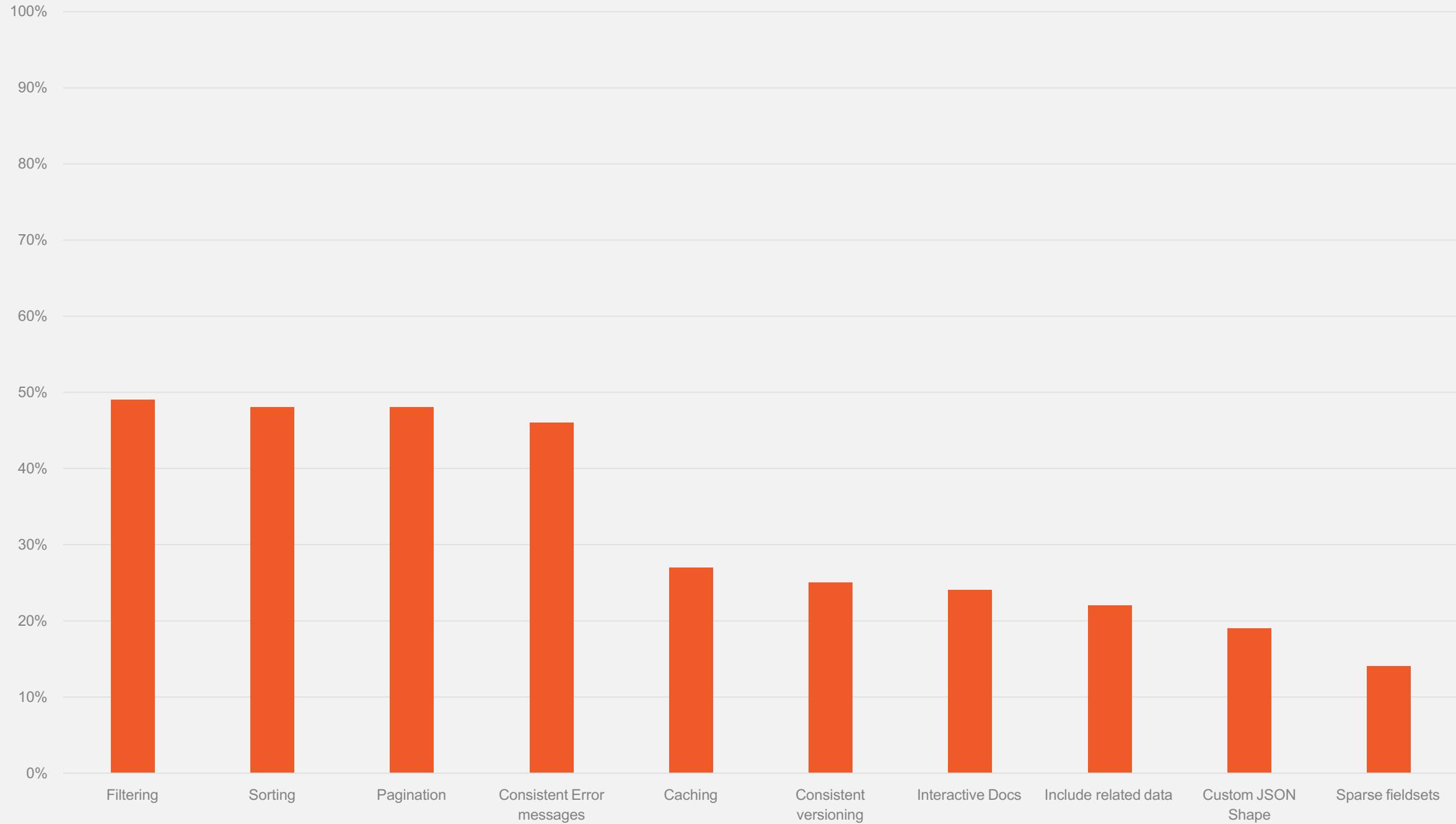
/todos?pg=1

/todos?page=1

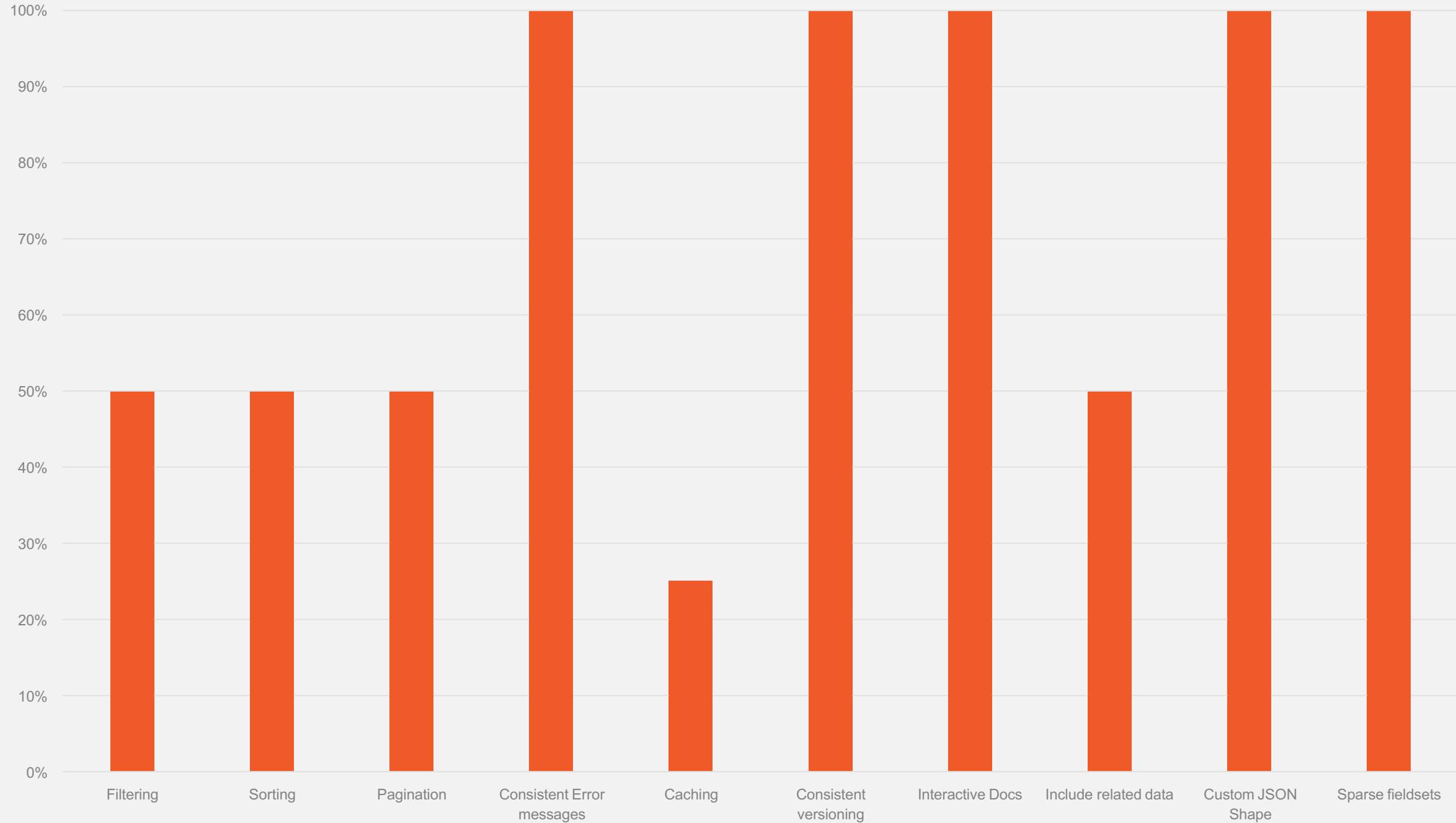
## API Styles Being Built in 2018



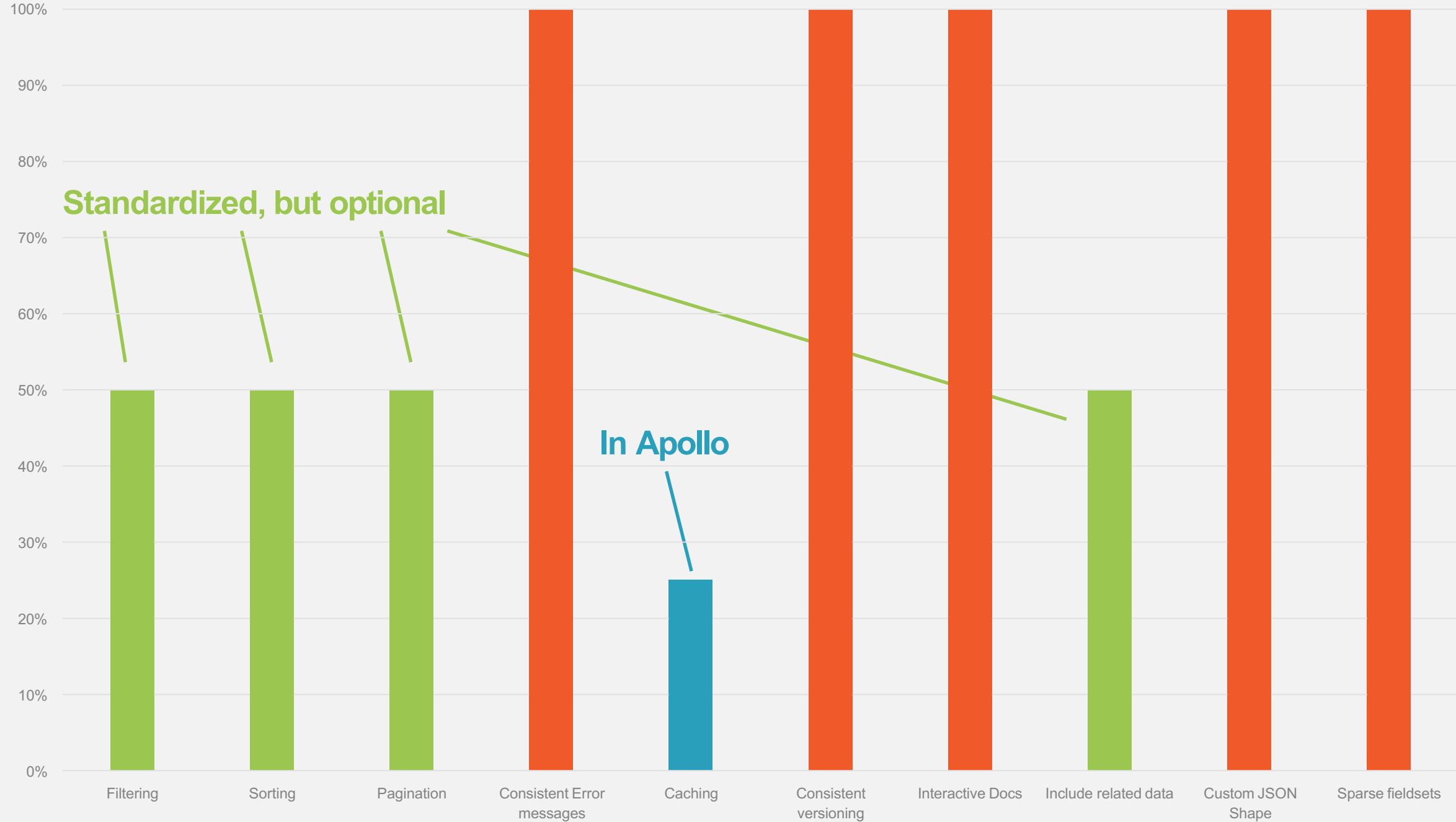
## How Many REST APIs Offer These Features?



## How Many GraphQL APIs Offer These Features?



## How Many GraphQL APIs Offer These Features?



# RULES

1. Type System
2. Query Language



# GraphQL

## Versioning

Standardized. Deprecate fields.

# HTTP Verbs

Standardized.

Filters

Standardized.

Include child data

Standardized.

Errors

Standardized.

GraphQL removes the arguing or confusion about what is “the most RESTful way to do something”, as it has a spec and example implementations.

Phil Sturgeon

# REST vs GraphQL: Summary

REST	GraphQL
Sparse fieldsets	Declare fields in query
Schema optional (JSON Schema, MSON),	Schema required
Various versioning approaches	Deprecate fields and monitor use
Include data via relations	Declare desired data in query
Easy caching (though sparse = harder)	Caching = few hits, more complex
Various URL approaches	Standardized query language
Swagger, but no doc standard	GraphiQL / GraphQL Playground

3

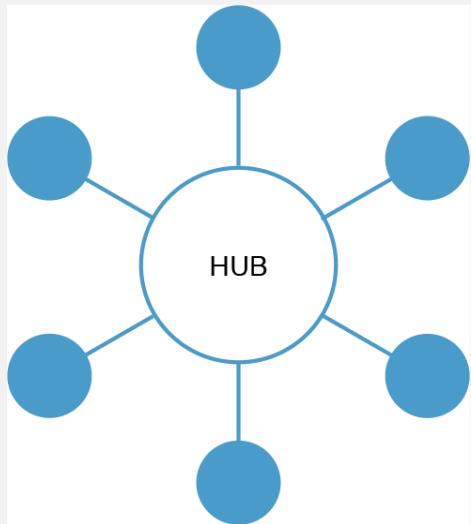
## Tech Stack Agnostic

Over 24 tech stacks supported

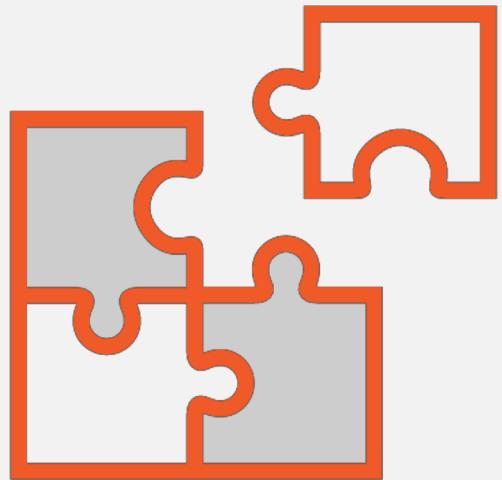
# 4

## One Endpoint

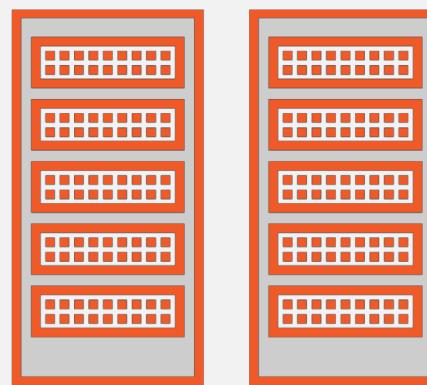
# One Endpoint



No discovery  
issues



Stitch Schemas



Can still call  
separate APIs  
behind the scenes



No separate web  
and mobile URLs

# 5

## Strongly Typed

Catch typos and errors **before** deployment

# 6

## Incremental Adoption

### Existing API?

- Replace one call at a time
- Wrap it with GraphQL

7

# Generated Docs

GraphQL, Playground...

8

Durability

# GraphQL Field Deprecation

```
'author_name' => [  
  'type' => Type::string(),  
  'deprecationReason' => 'Deprecated. Use author field',  
,
```



# Analytics

Know what data is used

Deprecate what isn't used

Detailed performance info

# 9

## Community



Microsoft

*ticketmaster*®



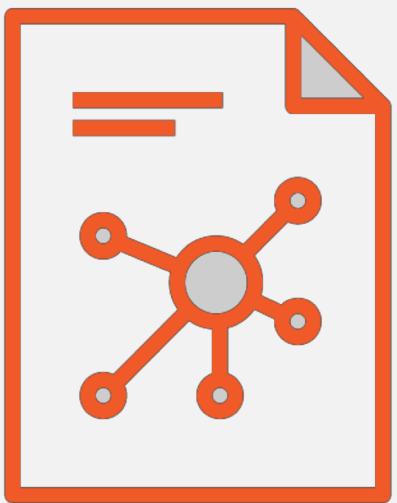
Instagram



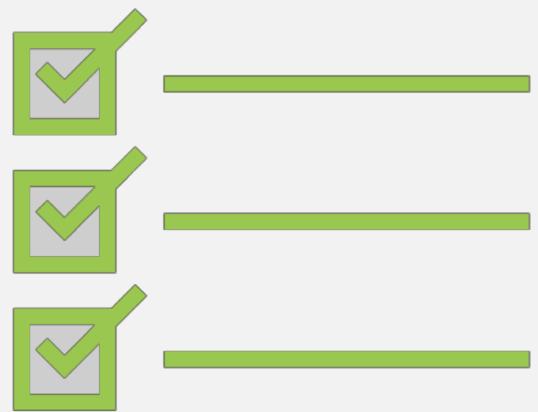
# GraphQL Server

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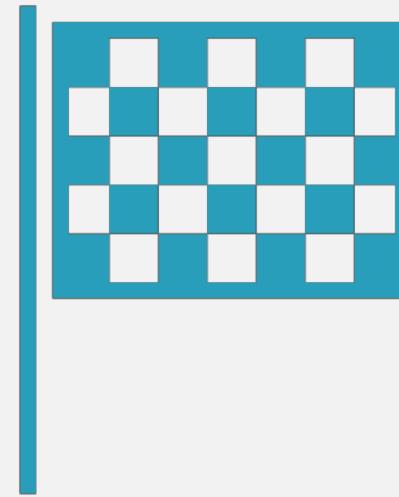
# Server Steps



Parse  
Convert to AST  
Bad syntax? Stops.



Validate  
Compare query to schema



Execute  
Run the query

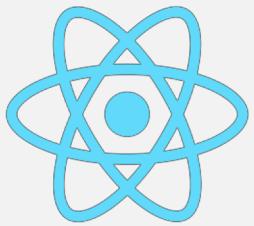
No client-side lib needed.  
Just copy/paste queries from  
GraphiQL and use fetch!



# GraphQL Clients

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# GraphQL Client Libraries



React



Angular



Vue



iOS



Android



Relay



Apollo



Popular, easy to learn, framework agnostic



Urql

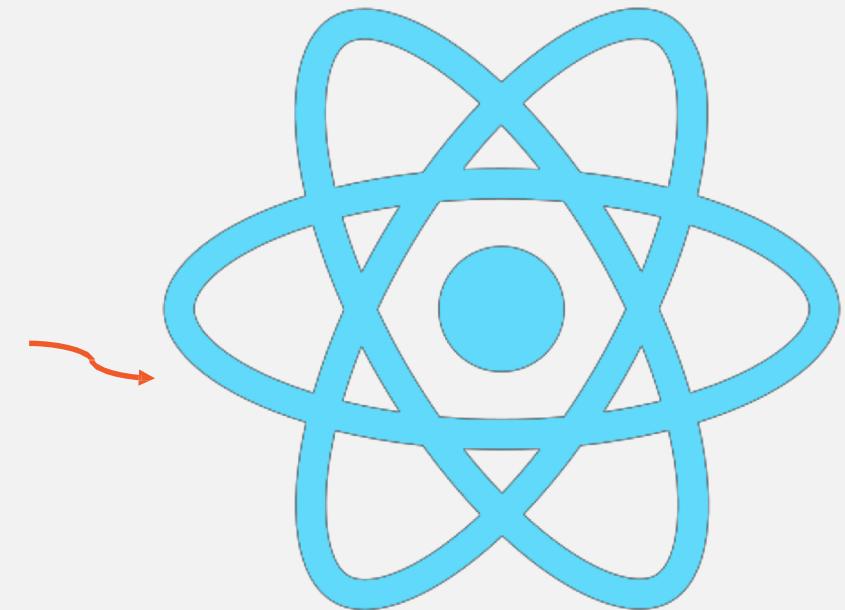


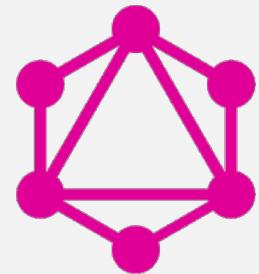
graphql-request

# JS

Learn this...

Before this...





# GraphQL

Learn this...

Before this.



# GraphQL Server Approaches



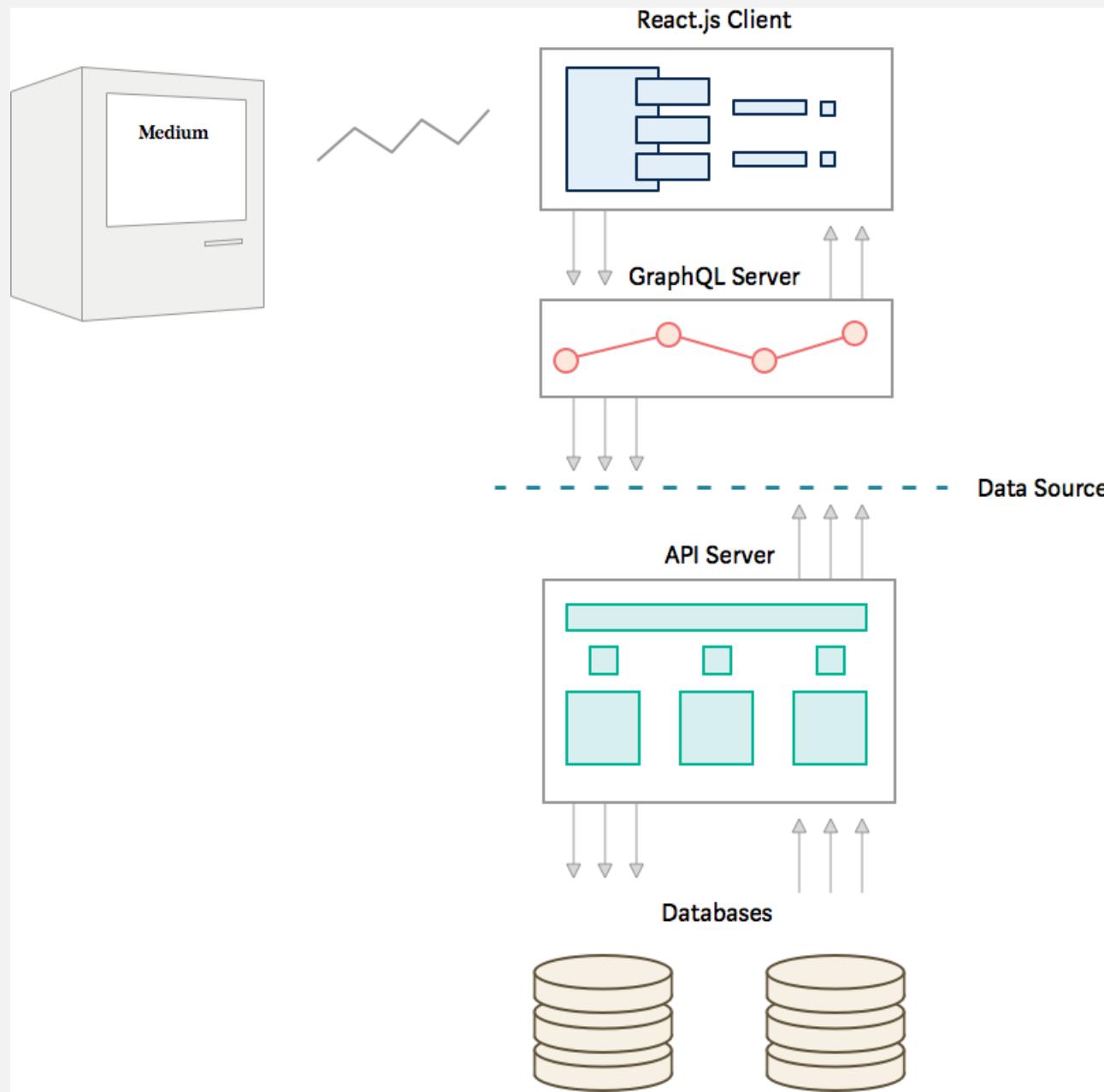
Connect to DB



Wrap Existing APIs



Mix these two



# GraphQL Downsides

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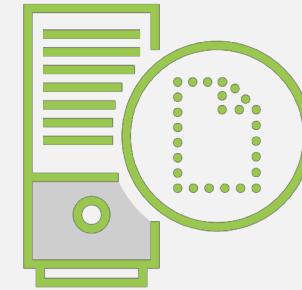
# GraphQL Downsides



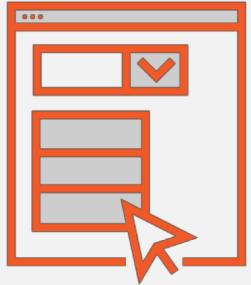
Flexibility Costs



Expensive Query Risk



Caching

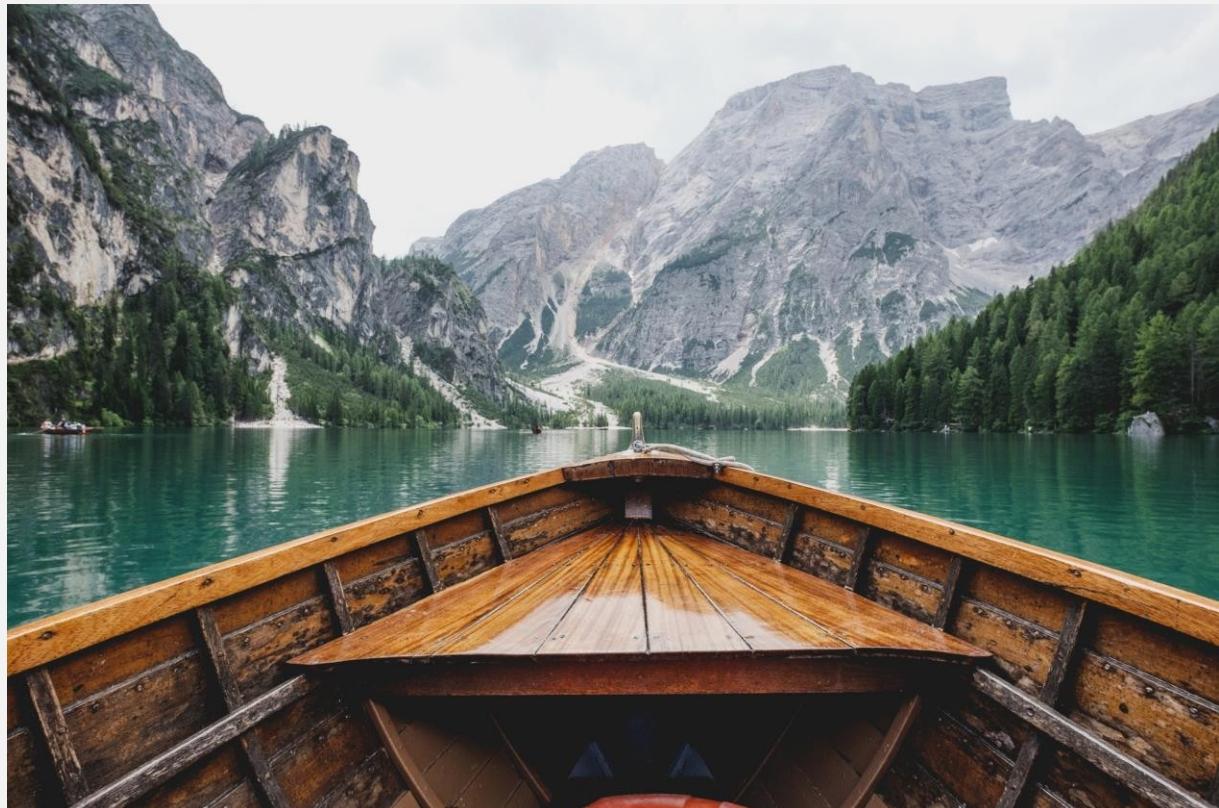


UI Coupling



Lazy Loading

# Freedom Isn't Free



Traditional APIs default to rigid

GraphQL defaults to flexible

Unfamiliar with the data? This *may* be easier.

## Downside 2: Expensive Queries

---

```
query {  
  users {  
    name  
    education {  
      degree  
      year  
    }  
    age  
    address {  
      country  
      city  
      street  
    }  
  }  
}
```

## The N+1 Problem

May lead to many SQL queries  
May be better off lazy loading

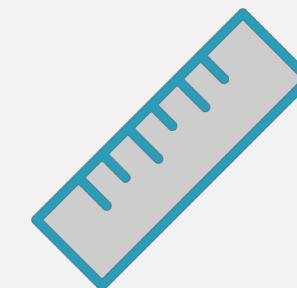
# Handling Expensive Queries



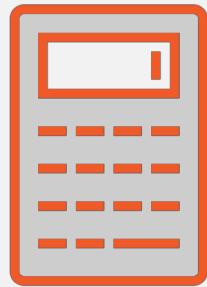
Require field args



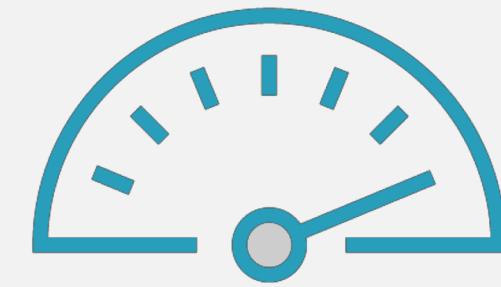
Timeout



Max depth



Complexity rating



Throttling

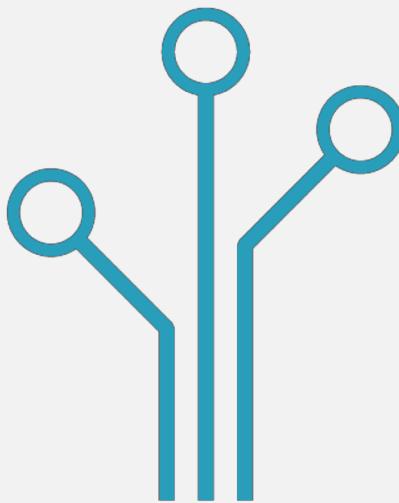
## Downside 3: Caching

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Since GraphQL POSTs against  
a single endpoint, you can't  
use traditional network caching  
tools.



# Two Assumptions For GraphQL Caching



Same path = Same object



Same ID = Same object

Caching only works for the exact  
same query.

Different queries that return some of the  
same data = no cache hit.



This can lead to UI out-of-sync issues if  
GraphQL doesn't realize these queries  
return the same author.



# dataIdFromObject

*GraphQL Result Data*  *Unique ID*

## Downside 5: Lazy Loading

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GraphQL's power encourages needless eager loading.

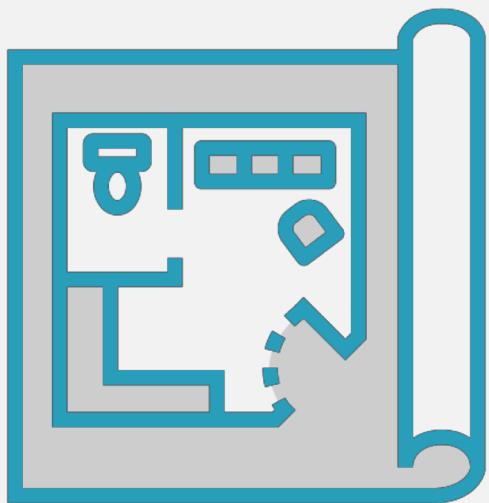
It's *slightly* easier to lazy load with HATEOAS.



# Let's Wrap Up

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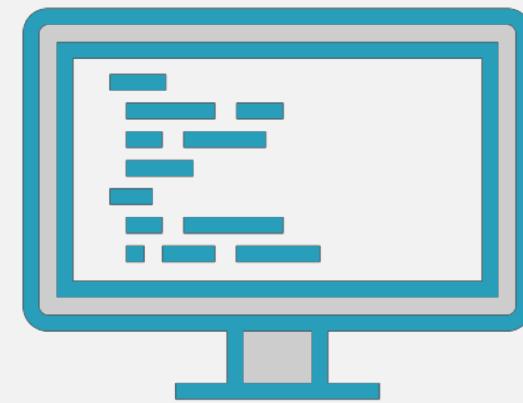
# The GraphQL Rhythm



Declare schema  
Describe data types



Declare resolver  
Describe actions



Write queries  
Use GraphiQL

# You Don't Need GraphQL If...

1. Allowing careful evolution  
(instead of global versioning)
2. Serializing data  
(instead of returning directory from the data store)
3. Implementing sparse fieldsets  
(to slim down responses)
4. Supporting include queries  
(to avoid round trips)
5. Gzip'ing your contents  
(to save bandwidth)
6. Documenting your data structures  
(e.g. use JSON Schema)

You don't need GraphQL if you're doing the hard stuff that few people do, and even fewer do well.



## GraphQL vs REST: Consider Using Both.

Wrap REST APIs for optional use

Use GraphQL as a single entry point

# Solved!



- Transformations
- Under/over fetching
- API mods to support new field
- API design convos
- Caching (Apollo / Relay)
- Client-side proxy (Apollo / Relay)
- Docs
- Discovery (GraphQL)
- Test queries and mutations (GraphQL)
- Loading and error state