

NILS HARTMANN

GraphQL

für Java-Entwickler

Slides: <https://bit.ly/javaland-graphql>

JAVALAND, BRÜHL | MÄRZ 2019 | @NILSHARTMANN

NILS HARTMANN

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Java
JavaScript, TypeScript
React

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@NILSHARTMANN

*"GraphQL is a **query language for APIs** and a **runtime for fulfilling those queries** with your existing data"*

- <https://graphql.org>

GraphQL

Spezifikation: <https://facebook.github.io/graphql/>

- 2015 von Facebook erstmals veröffentlicht
- Weitere Entwicklung seit 2018 in GraphQL Foundation
- Query Sprache und -Ausführung
- Schema Definition Language
- Nicht: Implementierung
 - Referenz-Implementierung: graphql-js

GraphQL != SQL

- kein SQL, keine "vollständige" Query-Sprache
 - z.B. keine Sortierung, keine (beliebigen) Joins etc
- keine Datenbank!
- kein Framework!

GraphQL != Mainstream

- Implementierungen und Einsatz noch "bleeding edge"
- Wenig erprobte Best-Practices

GraphQL != Mainstream

- Implementierungen und Einsatz noch "bleeding edge"
- Wenig erprobte Best-Practices
- ...dennoch wird es von einigen verwendet!



GitHub

@github

Folge ich



Announcing GitHub Marketplace and the official releases of GitHub Apps and our GraphQL API

Original (Englisch) übersetzen

GitHub

GitHub

GitHub is where people build software. More than 23 million people use GitHub to discover, fork, and contribute to over 64 million projects.

github.com

11:46 - 22. Mai 2017

<https://twitter.com/github/status/866590967314472960>

GITHUB



Scott Taylor [Follow](#)

Musician. Sr. Software Engineer at the New York Times. WordPress core committer. Married to Allie. Jun 29 · 5 min read

React, Relay and GraphQL: Under the Hood of the Times Website Redesign

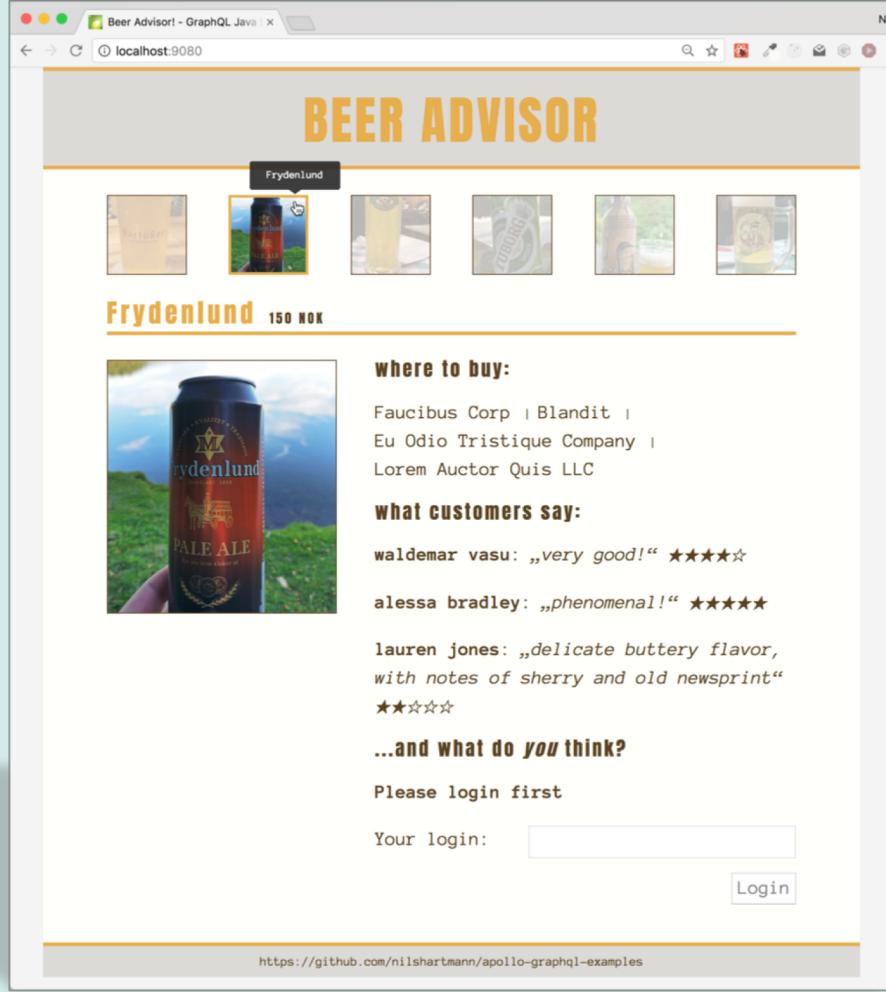


A look under the hood.

The New York Times website is changing, and the technology we use to run it is changing too.

<https://open.nytimes.com/react-relay-and-graphql-under-the-hood-of-the-times-website-redesign-22fb62ea9764>

NEW YORK TIMES



GraphQL praktisch

Source-Code: <https://bit.ly/javaland-graphql-example>

The screenshot shows the GraphiQL interface running at localhost:9000/graphiql. The left pane displays a GraphQL query for a 'BeerAppQuery' that retrieves beers, their ratings, and a ping. The right pane shows the resulting JSON data and a detailed schema on the right.

```
query BeerAppQuery {
  beers {
    id
    name
    price
    ratings {
      id
      beerId
      author
      comment
    }
  }
}

beers
beer
ratings
ping
__schema
__type
>Returns all beers in our store
```

QUERY VARIABLES

```
[{"id": "B1", "name": "Barfüßer", "price": "3,88 EUR", "ratings": [{"id": "R1", "beerId": "B1", "author": "Waldemar Vasu", "comment": "Exceptional!"}, {"id": "R7", "beerId": "B1", "author": "Madhukar Kareem", "comment": "Awwesome!"}, {"id": "R14", "beerId": "B1", "author": "Emily Davis", "comment": "Off-putting buttery nose, laced with a touch of caramel and hamster cage."}], {"id": "B2", "name": "Frydenlund", "price": "158 NOK", "ratings": [{"id": "R2", "beerId": "B2", "author": "Andrea Gouyen", "comment": "Very good!"}, {"id": "R8", "beerId": "B2", "author": "Marketta Glaukos", "comment": "phenomenal!"}, {"id": "R15", "beerId": "B2", "author": "Lauren Jones", "comment": "Delicate buttery flavor, with notes of sherry and old newsprint."}], {"id": "B3", "name": "Grieskirchner", "price": "3,28 EUR", "ratings": [{"id": "R3", "beerId": "B3", "author": "Nils", "comment": "Great beer, great price!"}]}
```

Schema:

- beers: [Beer]!

Query:

- No Description
- FIELDS
 - beers: [Beer]!
 - beer(beerId: String): Beer
 - ratings: [Rating]!
 - ping: ProcessInfo!

Demo: GraphiQL

<http://localhost:9000/graphiql.html>

A screenshot of the IntelliJ IDEA code editor showing a GraphQL query. The code is as follows:

```
const BEER_RATING_APP_QUERY = gql`query BeerRatingAppQuery {
  backendStatus: ping {
    name
    nodeJsVersion
    uptime
  }
}

${/* Intellisense suggestion box */}
```

The cursor is positioned at the end of the first brace of the 'backendStatus' field. A tooltip box is open, listing several suggestions related to the current context:

- f beer - Returns the Beer with the specified Id [Beer!]!
- f beers - Returns all beers in our store [Beer!]!
- f ping - Returns health information about t... [ProcessInfo!]
- f ratings - All ratings stored in our system [Rating!]!
- f __schema - Access the current type schema of... [__Schema!]
- f __type - Request the type information of a sing... [__Type]

Below the suggestions, a note states: "Dot, space and some other keys will also close this lookup and be inserted into editor".

Demo: IDE Support

Beispiel: IntelliJ IDEA

*"GraphQL is a **query language for APIs** and a runtime for fulfilling those queries with your existing data"*

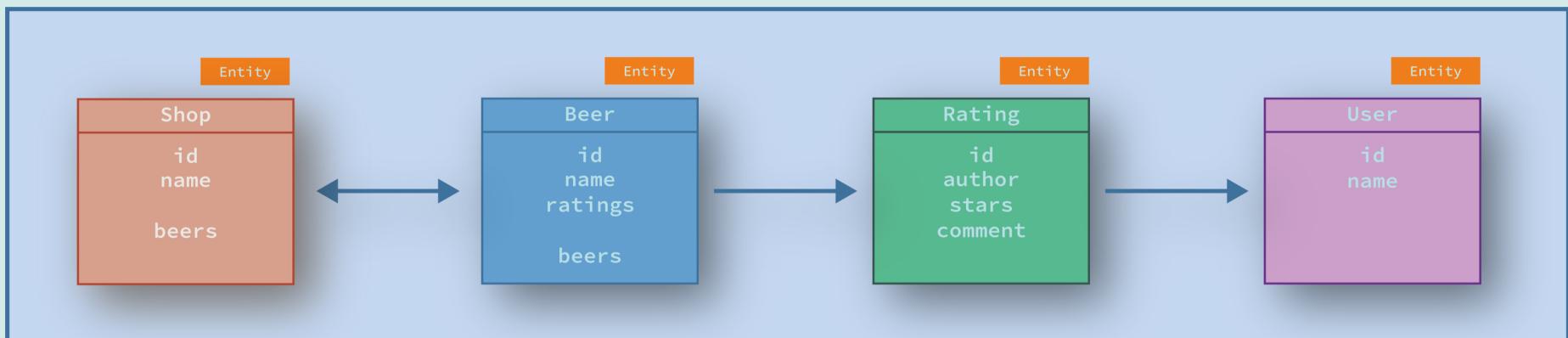
- <https://graphql.org>

GraphQL

TEIL 1: ABFRAGEN UND SCHEMA

GRAPHQL EINSATZSzenarien

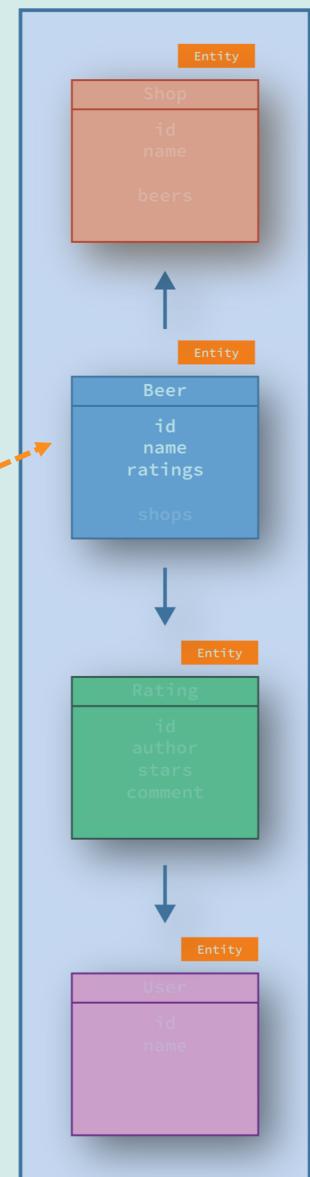
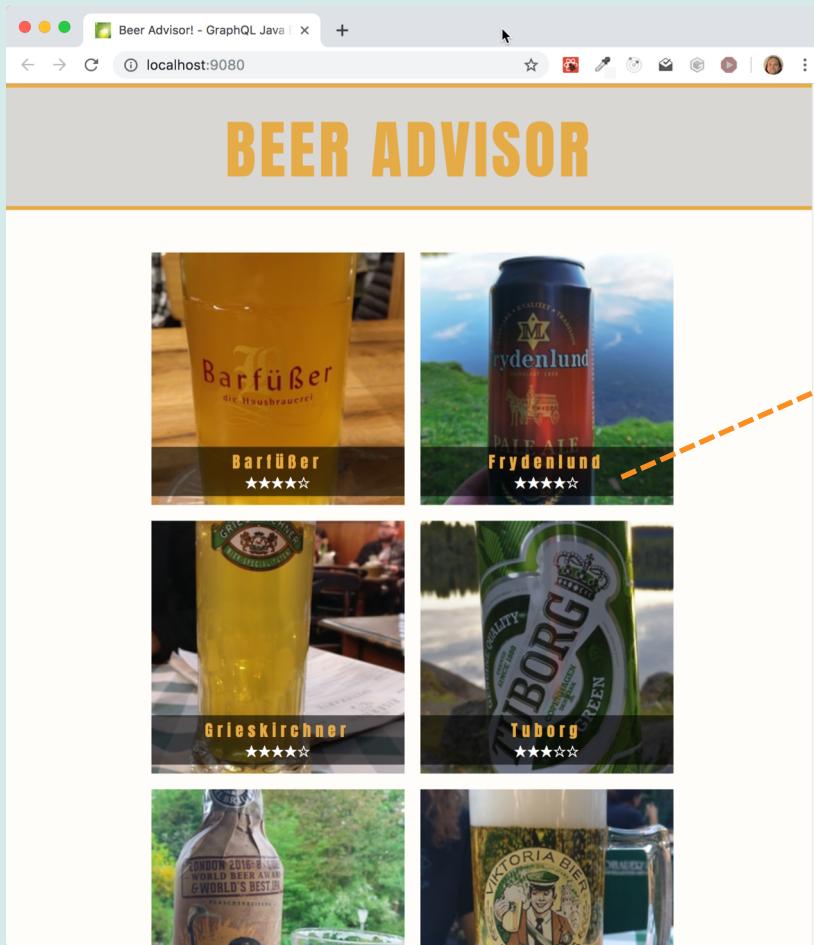
Domain-Model "Beer Advisor"



GRAPHQL EINSATZSzenariEN

Use-Case spezifische Abfragen – 1

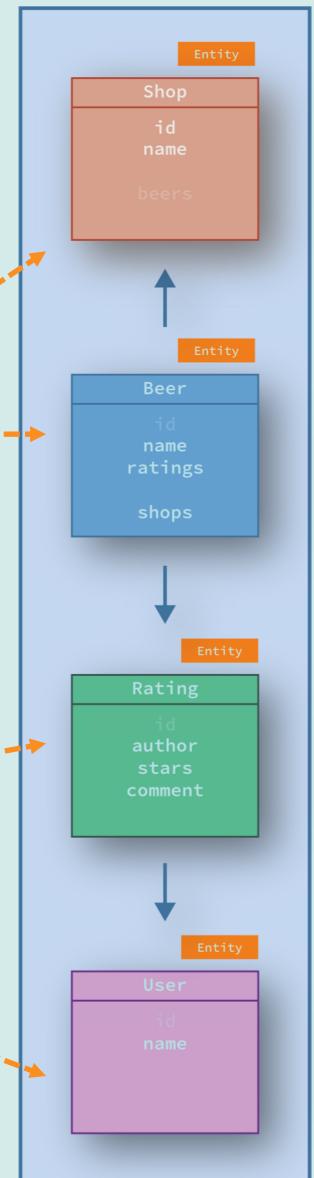
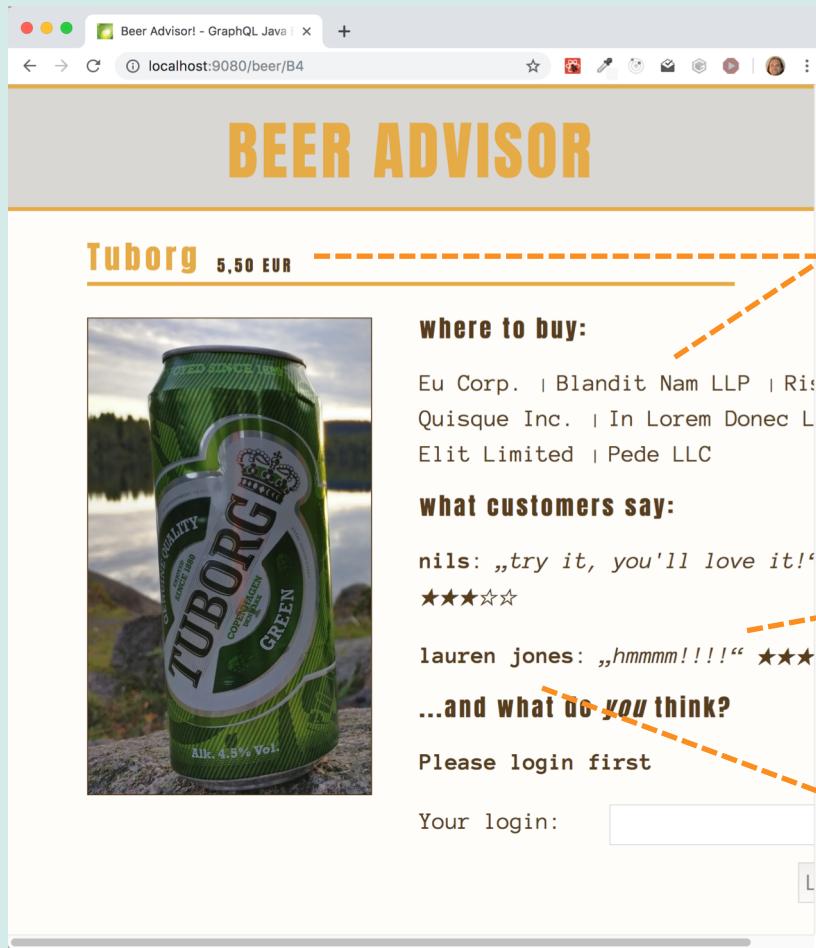
```
{ beer {  
    id  
    name  
    averageStars  
}
```



GRAPHQL EINSATZSzenariEN

Use-Case spezifische Abfragen – 2

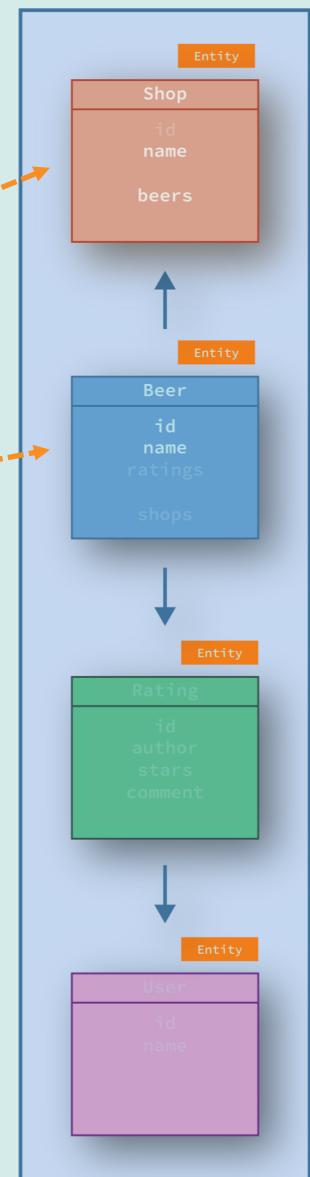
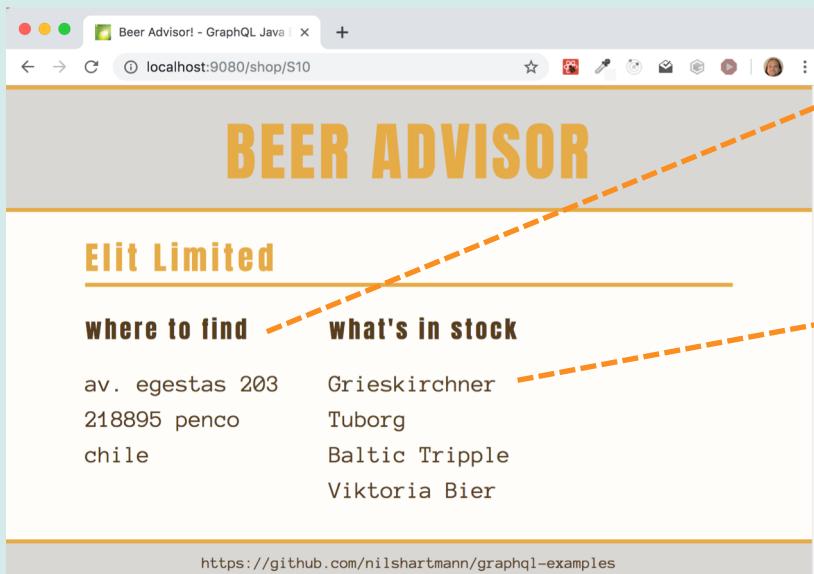
```
{ beer(beerId: "B1" {  
    name  
    price  
    ratings {  
        stars  
        comment  
        author {  
            name  
        }  
    }  
    shops { name }  
}
```



GRAPHQL EINSATZSzenariEN

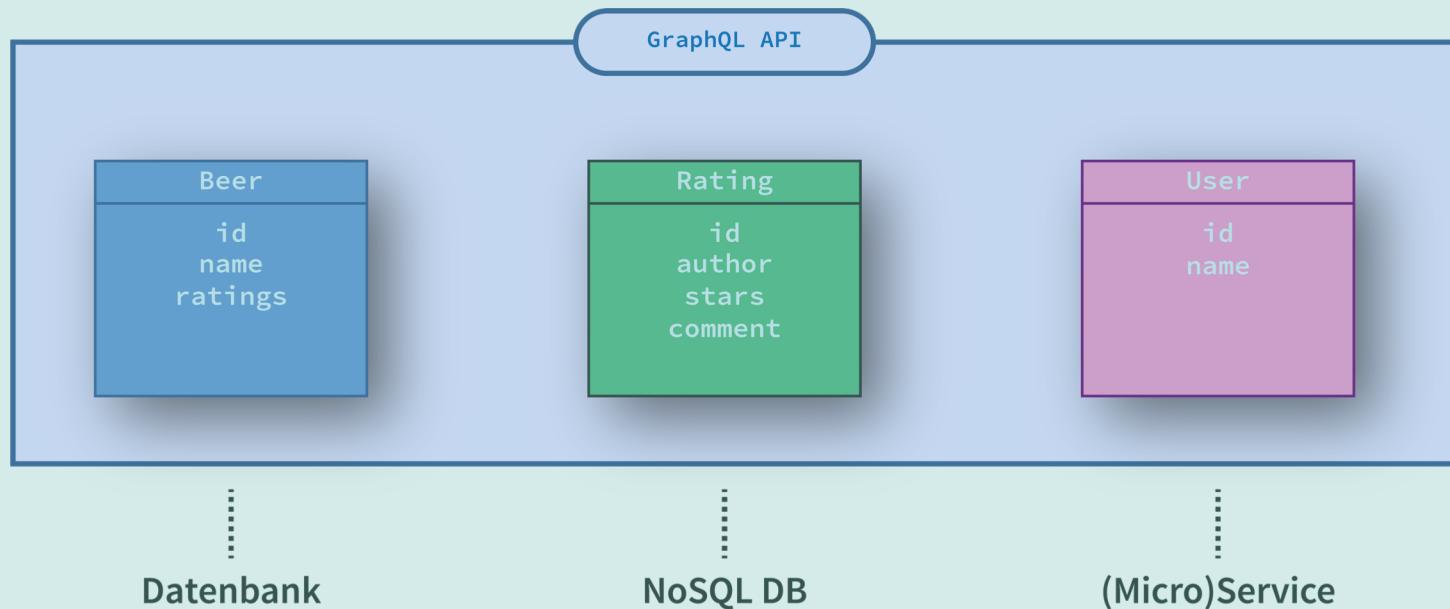
Use-Case spezifische Abfragen – 3

```
{ shop(shopId: "S3" {  
    name  
    beers { id name }  
}  
}
```

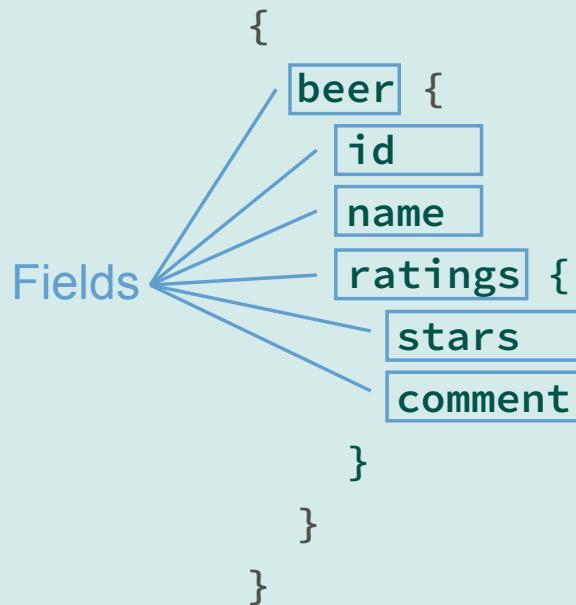


DATEN QUELLEN

GraphQL macht keine Aussage, wo die Daten herkommen

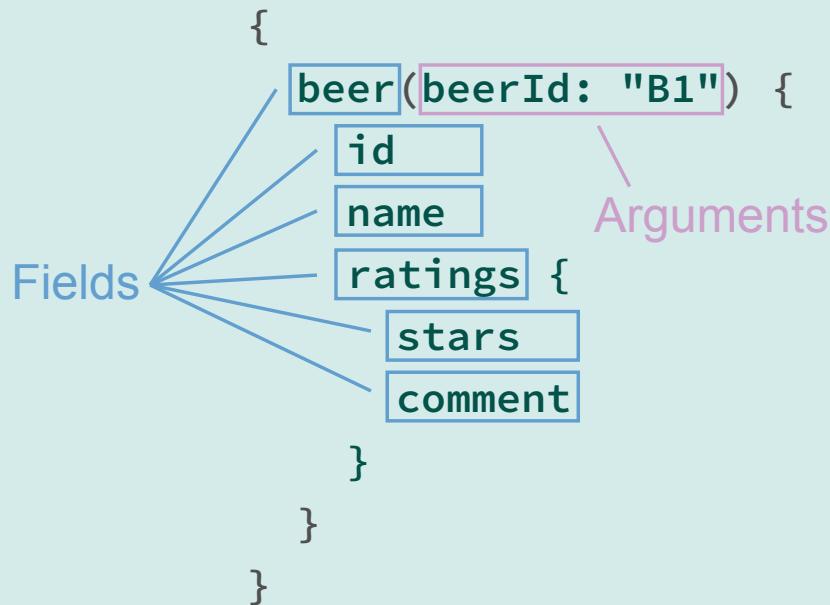


QUERY LANGUAGE



- Strukturierte Sprache, um Daten von der API abzufragen
- Abgefragt werden **Felder** von (verschachtelten) Objekten

QUERY LANGUAGE



- Strukturierte Sprache, um Daten von der API abzufragen
- Abgefragt werden **Felder** von (verschachtelten) Objekten
- Felder können **Argumente** haben

QUERY LANGUAGE

Ergebnis

```
{  
  beer(beerId: "B1") {  
    id  
    name  
    ratings {  
      stars  
      comment  
    }  
  }  
}
```



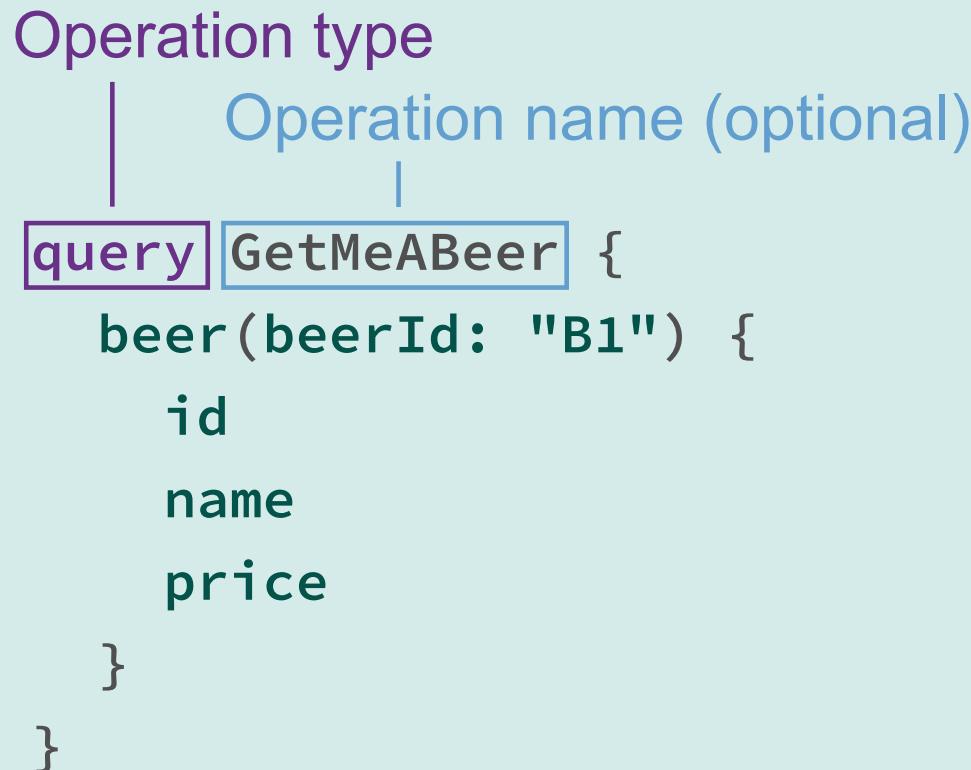
```
"data": {  
  "beer": {  
    "id": "B1"  
    "name": "Barfüßer"  
    "ratings": [  
      {  
        "stars": 3,  
        "comment": "grate taste"  
      },  
      {  
        "stars": 5,  
        "comment": "best beer ever!"  
      }  
    ]  
  }  
}
```

- Identische Struktur wie bei der Abfrage

QUERY LANGUAGE: OPERATIONS

Operation: beschreibt, was getan werden soll

- query, mutation, subscription



QUERY LANGUAGE: MUTATIONS

Mutations

- Mutation wird zum Verändern von Daten verwendet
- Entspricht POST, PUT, PATCH, DELETE in REST
- Rückgabe Wert kann frei definiert werden (z.B. neue Entität)

Operation type
| Operation name (optional) Variable Definition
|
`mutation AddRatingMutation($input: AddRatingInput!) {
 addRating(input: $input) {
 id
 beerId
 author
 comment
 }
}`

`"input": {
 beerId: "B1",
 author: "Nils", — Variable Object
 comment: "YEAH!"
}`

QUERY LANGUAGE: MUTATIONS

Subscription

- Automatische Benachrichtigung bei neuen Daten

```
Operation type
  |
  |     Operation name (optional)
  |
  |     subscription NewRatingSubscription {
  |       newRating: onNewRating {
  |         id
  |         beerId
  |         author
  |         comment
  |       }
  |     }
  |   }
```

Field alias

QUERIES AUSFÜHREN

Queries werden über HTTP ausgeführt

- Üblicherweise per POST
- Ein einzelner Endpoint, z.B. /graphql

```
$ curl -X POST -H "Content-Type: application/json" \
  -d '{"query":"{ beers { name } }"}' \
  http://localhost:9000/graphql
```

```
{"data":  
  {"beers": [  
    {"name": "Barfüßer"},  
    {"name": "Frydenlund"},  
    {"name": "Grieskirchner"},  
    {"name": "Tuborg"},  
    {"name": "Baltic Tripple"},  
    {"name": "Viktoria Bier"}  
  ]}  
}
```

GRAPHQL SCHEMA

Schema

- Eine GraphQL API *muss* mit einem Schema beschrieben werden
- Schema legt fest, welche Types und Fields es gibt
- **Schema Definition Language** (SDL)

GRAPHQL SCHEMA

Schema Definition per SDL

```
Object Type ----- type Rating {  
  Fields      id: ID!  
                comment: String!  
                stars: Int  
 }  
 }  
 }
```

GRAPHQL SCHEMA

Schema Definition per SDL

```
type Rating {  
    id: ID! ----- Return Type (non-nullable)  
    comment: String!  
    stars: Int ----- Return Type (nullable)  
}  
}
```

GRAPHQL SCHEMA

Schema Definition per SDL

```
type Rating {  
    id: ID!  
    comment: String!  
    stars: Int  
    author: User! ----- Referenz auf anderen Typ  
}  
  
type User {  
    id: ID!  
    name: String!  
}
```



GRAPHQL SCHEMA

Schema Definition per SDL

```
type Rating { ←  
  id: ID!  
  comment: String!  
  stars: Int  
  author: User!  
}  
  
type User {  
  id: ID!  
  name: String!  
}  
  
type Beer {  
  name: String!  
  ratings: [Rating!]! ----- Liste / Array  
}  
}
```

GRAPHQL SCHEMA

Schema Definition per SDL

```
type Rating {  
    id: ID!  
    comment: String!  
    stars: Int  
    author: User!  
}
```

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

```
type Beer {  
    name: String!  
    ratings: [Rating!]!  
    ratingsWithStars(stars: Int!): [Rating!]!  
}
```

Arguments

GRAPHQL SCHEMA

Root-Types: Einstiegspunkte in die API (Query, Mutation, Subscription)

Root-Type ("Query")	<pre>type Query { beers: [Beer!]! beer(beerId: ID!): Beer }</pre>	 Root-Fields
Root-Type ("Mutation")	<pre>type Mutation { addRating(newRating: NewRating): Rating! }</pre>	
Root-Type ("Subscription")	<pre>type Subscription { onNewRating: Rating! }</pre>	

*"GraphQL is a query language for APIs and a **runtime for fulfilling those queries** with your existing data"*

- <https://graphql.org>

GraphQL für Java

TEIL 2: RUNTIME-UMGEBUNG (AKA: EURE ANWENDUNG)

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

- Server-seitige Java Implementierung
- Application-Server unabhängig
- Eigenes Projekt für Spring Boot Integration

GRAPHQL FÜR JAVA-ANWENDUNGEN

Schritt 1: Schema definieren

- Per API oder per .graphqls-Datei

```
type User {  
    id: ID!  
    login: String!  
    name: String!  
}  
  
type Rating {  
    id: ID!  
    beer: Beer!  
    author: User!  
    comment: String!  
    stars: Int!  
}  
  
type Beer {  
    id: ID!  
    name: String!  
    price: String!  
    ratings: [Rating!]!  
    ratingsWithStars(stars: Int!): [Rating!]!  
}
```

```
type Query {  
    beer(beerId: ID!): Beer  
    beers: [Beer!]!  
}  
  
input AddRatingInput {  
    beerId: ID!  
    userId: ID!  
    comment: String!  
    stars: Int!  
}  
  
type Mutation {  
    addRating(ratingInput: AddRatingInput):  
        Rating!  
}
```

Schritt 2: DataFetcher

- (In anderen Implementierungen auch **Resolver** genannt)
- *Ein DataFetcher liefert ein Wert für ein angefragtes Feld*
 - Zwingend erforderlich für Root-Types (Query, Mutation)
 - Default: per Reflection (getter/setter, Maps, ...)
- DataFetcher ist funktionales Interface:

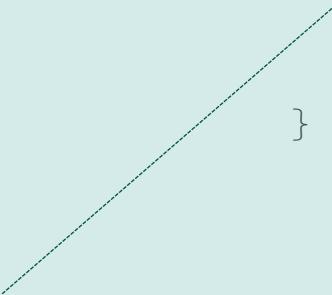
```
interface DataFetcher<T> {  
    T get(DataFetchingEnvironment environment);  
}
```

DATAFETCHER

DataFetcher implementieren

- Beispiel: beers-Feld

```
public class BeerAdvisorDataFetchers {  
  
    public DataFetcher<List<Beer>> beersFetcher() {  
        return environment -> beerRepository.findAll();  
    }  
  
}  
  
type Query {  
    beers: [Beer!]!  
}  
}
```



DATAFETCHER

DataFetcher implementieren

- environment gibt Informationen über den Query (z.B. Argumente)

```
public class BeerAdvisorDataFetchers {

    public DataFetcher<List<Beer>> beersFetcher() {
        return environment -> beerRepository.findAll();
    }

    public DataFetcher<Beer> beerFetcher() {
        return environment -> {
            String beerId = environment.getArgument("beerId");
            return beerRepository.getBeer(beerId);
        };
    }
}

type Query {
    beers: [Beer!]!
    beer(beerId: ID!): Beer
}
```

DATAFETCHER

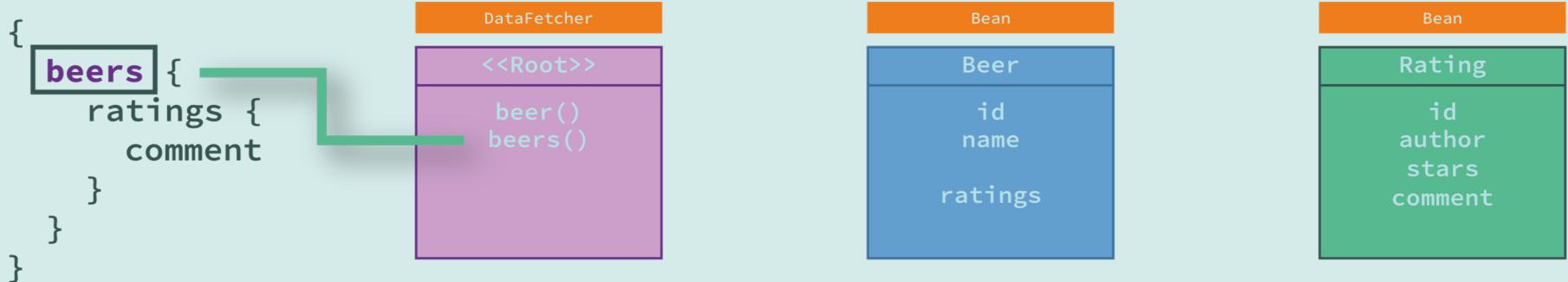
DataFetcher für Mutations

- technisch analog zu Query
- dürfen Daten verändern

```
public DataFetcher<Rating> addRatingMutationFetcher() {  
    return environment -> {  
        final Map<String, Object> ri =  
            environment.getArgument("ratingInput");  
  
        type Mutation {  
            addRating  
            (ratingInput: AddRatingInput):  
                Rating!  
        }  
  
        Rating r = new Rating();  
        r.setBeerId((String)ratingInput.get("beerId"));  
        r.setComment((String)ratingInput.get("comment"));  
        r.setStars((Integer)ratingInput.get("stars"));  
        r.setUserId((String)ratingInput.get("userId"));  
  
        return ratingService.addRating(r);  
    };  
}
```

DATEN ERMITTLEMENT ZUR LAUFZEIT

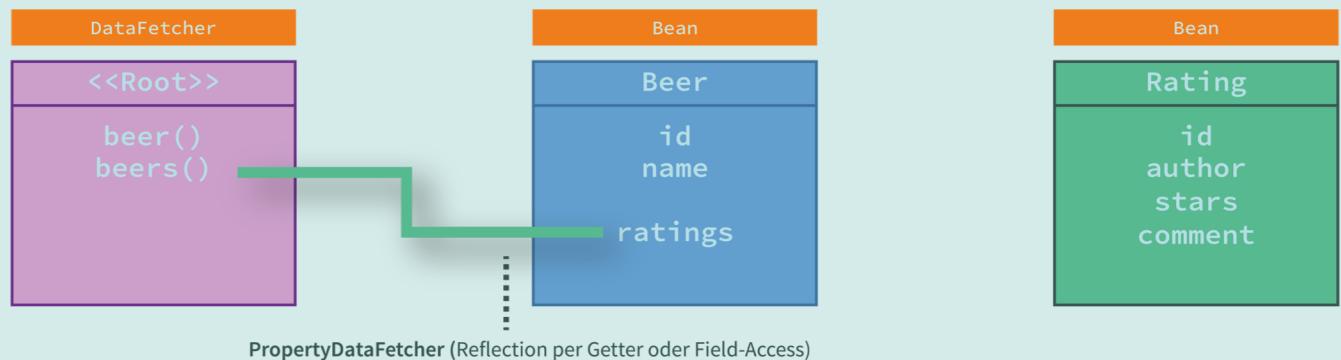
- 1. DataFetcher (wie eben implementiert)



DATEN ERMITTLEMENT ZUR LAUFZEIT

- 2. Zugriff auf Bean (PropertyDataFetcher)

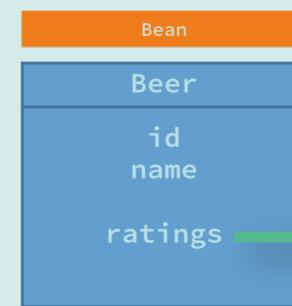
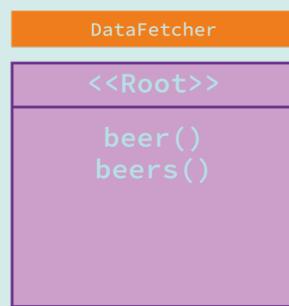
```
{  
  beers {  
    ratings {  
      comment  
    }  
  }  
}
```



DATEN ERMITTLEMENT ZUR LAUFZEIT

- 3. Zugriff auf Bean (PropertyDataFetcher)

```
{  
  beers {  
    ratings {  
      comment  
    }  
  }  
}
```

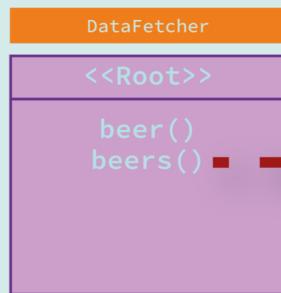


PropertyDataFetcher (Reflection per Getter oder Field-Access)

DATEN ERMITTLEMENT ZUR LAUFZEIT

Problem: Mismatch zwischen Java-Klassen und Schema

```
{  
  beers {  
    ratingsWithStars  
    (stars: 3) {  
      comment  
    }  
  }  
}
```



Feld/Methode „ratingWithStars“ nicht in Beer-Klasse vorhanden

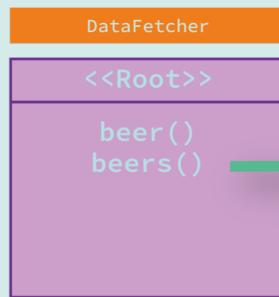


DATEN ERMITTLEMENT ZUR LAUFZEIT

DataFetcher für beliebige Felder

- PropertyDataFetcher ist nur default, Fetcher können pro Feld festgelegt werden
- Z.B. auch für Felder, deren Signatur zwischen API und Java-Klasse abweicht
 - (Rückgabe-Wert oder Parameter)
- Oder die aus anderer Datenbank, Daten-Quelle, ... kommen

```
{  
  beers {  
    ratingsWithStars  
    (stars: 3) {  
      comment  
    }  
  }  
}
```



beer()
beers()

ratingsWithStars(stars)

id
name
ratings

DATA FETCHER FÜR NICHT-ROOT-FELDER

DataFetcher implementieren

- getSource() liefert das Parent-Objekt zurück, auf dem das Feld abgefragt wird

```
public class BeerDataFetchers {  
  
    public DataFetcher<List<Rating>> ratingsWithStarsFetcher() {  
        return environment -> {  
            Beer beer = environment.getSource();  
  
            type Beer {  
                ratingsWithStars(stars: Int!):  
                    [Rating!]!  
            }  
        };  
    }  
}
```

DATA FETCHER FÜR NICHT-ROOT-FELDER

DataFetcher implementieren

- getSource() liefert das Parent-Objekt zurück, auf dem das Feld abgefragt wird

```
type Beer {
  ratingsWithStars(stars: Int!): [Rating]!
}

public class BeerDataFetchers {

  public DataFetcher<List<Rating>> ratingsWithStarsFetcher() {
    return environment -> {
      Beer beer = environment.getSource();
      int starsInput = environment.getArgument("stars");

      return beer.getRatings().stream()
        .filter(r -> r.getStars() == starsInput)
        .collect(Collectors.toList());
    }
  }
}
```

Schritt 3: Verbinden von Schema und DataFetcher

- Im RuntimeWiring werden Schema und DataFetcher verknüpft

```
class BeerAdvisorGraphQLSetup {  
    public RuntimeWiring setupWiring() {  
        BeerAdvisorDataFetchers fetchers = ...; // z.B. Spring DI  
  
        return RuntimeWiring.newRuntimeWiring()  
  
            .build();  
    }  
}
```

Schritt 3: Verbinden von Schema und DataFetcher

- Im RuntimeWiring werden Schema und DataFetcher verknüpft

```
class BeerAdvisorGraphQLSetup {  
    public RuntimeWiring setupWiring() {  
        BeerAdvisorDataFetchers fetchers = ...; // z.B. Spring DI  
  
        return RuntimeWiring.newRuntimeWiring()  
            .type(Query.class, typeBuilder ->  
                typeBuilder.name("Query")  
                    .build();  
            );  
    }  
}
```

RUNTIME WIRING

Schritt 3: Verbinden von Schema und DataFetcher

- Im RuntimeWiring werden Schema und DataFetcher verknüpft

```
class BeerAdvisorGraphQLSetup {  
    public RuntimeWiring setupWiring() {  
        BeerAdvisorDataFetchers fetchers = ...; // z.B. Spring DI  
  
        return RuntimeWiring.newRuntimeWiring()  
            .type(newTypeWiring("Query")  
                .dataFetcher("beers", fetchers.beersFetcher())  
                .dataFetcher("beer", fetchers.beerFetcher()))  
  
            .build();  
    }  
}
```

Schritt 3: Verbinden von Schema und DataFetcher

- Im RuntimeWiring werden Schema und DataFetcher verknüpft

```
class BeerAdvisorGraphQLSetup {  
    public RuntimeWiring setupWiring() {  
        BeerAdvisorDataFetchers fetchers = ...; // z.B. Spring DI  
  
        return RuntimeWiring.newRuntimeWiring()  
            .type(newTypeWiring("Query")  
                .dataFetcher("beers", fetchers.beersFetcher())  
                .dataFetcher("beer", fetchers.beerFetcher()))  
            .type(newTypeWiring("Beer").  
                .dataFetcher("ratingsWithStars", fetchers.beersFetcher()))  
            .build();  
    }  
}  
  
type Query {  
    beers: [Beer!]!  
    beer(beerId: ID!): Beer  
}  
  
type Beer {  
    ratingsWithStars(stars:Int!)  
    [Rating!]!  
}
```

GRAPHQL FÜR JAVA-ANWENDUNGEN

Schritt 4: Ausführbares Schema erzeugen

- Statisches Schema und DataFetcher (Wirings) werden verknüpft
- Einstiegspunkt zum Ausführen von Queries

```
class BeerAdvisorGraphQLSetup {  
  
    public GraphQLSchema setupGraphQLSchema() {  
  
        // Schritt 1: Schema-Beschreibung  
        File schemaFile = new File("beeradvisor.graphqls");  
  
        // Schritt 2+3: DataFetcher & RuntimeWiring (wie zuvor gesehen)  
        RuntimeWiring runtimeWiring = setupWiring();  
  
        SchemaGenerator schemaGenerator = new SchemaGenerator();  
  
        return schemaGenerator.makeExecutableSchema(  
            new SchemaParser().parse(schemaFile),  
            runtimeWiring  
        );  
    }  
}
```

GRAPHQL FÜR JAVA-ANWENDUNGEN

Schritt 5: Queries ausführen (per API)

- Ergebnis wird in verschachtelter Map zurückgeliefert

```
GraphQLSchema schema = new BeerAdvisorGraphQLSetup().setupGraphQLSchema();  
  
GraphQL graphQL = GraphQL.newGraphQL(schema).build();  
  
ExecutionInput executionInput =  
    ExecutionInput  
        .newExecutionInput("query { beers { name ratings { stars } } }").build();  
  
Map<String, Object> result = graphQL.execute(executionInput).toSpecification();
```

Schritt 5: Queries ausführen (per HTTP)

- Voraussetzung: GraphQL Schema ist erzeugt
- Variante 1: <https://github.com/graphql-java/graphql-java-spring>
 - REST Controller für Spring (Boot)
 - Stammt aus graphql-java Projektfamilie
 - Kein Support für Subscriptions zurzeit
- Variante 2: <https://github.com/graphql-java-kickstart/graphql-java-servlet>
 - HTTP Servlet (für Spring bzw Servlet Container)
 - Auch als Starter für Spring Boot verfügbar

ALTERNATIVE: GRAPHQL-JAVA-TOOLS

Resolver mit graphql-java-tools

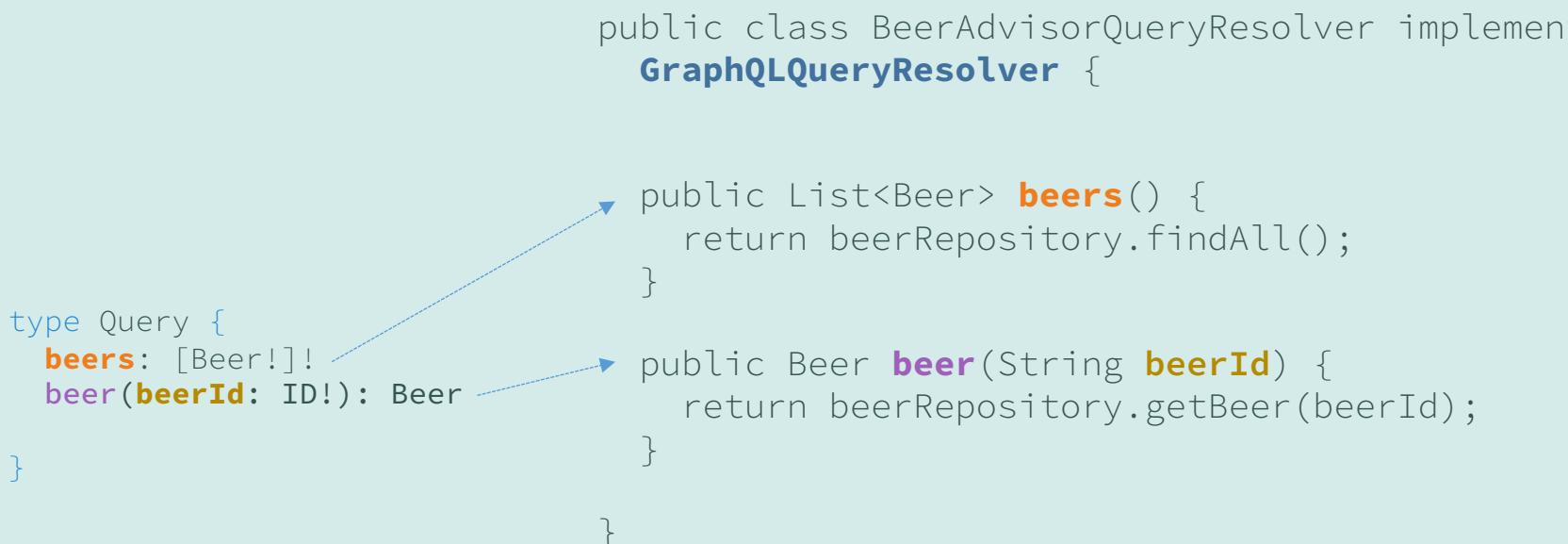
- <https://github.com/graphql-java-kickstart/graphql-java-tools>
- Abstraktion, basierend auf graphql-java, arbeitet mit POJOs

ALTERNATIVE: GRAPHQL-JAVA-TOOLS

Resolver mit graphql-java-tools

- <https://github.com/graphql-java-kickstart/graphql-java-tools>
- Abstraktion, basierend auf graphql-java, arbeitet mit POJOs

```
type Query {  
  beers: [Beer!]!  
  beer(beerId: ID!): Beer  
}  
  
public class BeerAdvisorQueryResolver implements  
  GraphQLQueryResolver {  
  
  public List<Beer> beers() {  
    return beerRepository.findAll();  
  }  
  
  public Beer beer(String beerId) {  
    return beerRepository.getBeer(beerId);  
  }  
}
```



ALTERNATIVE: GRAPHQL-JAVA-TOOLS

Mutations mit Resolver

```
public class BeerAdvisorMutationResolver implements  
    GraphQLMutationResolver {  
  
type Mutation {  
    addRating  
    (ratingInput: AddRatingInput):  
        Rating!  
}  
  
    public Rating addRating(AddRatingInput ratingInput) {  
        Rating rating = Rating.from(ratingInput);  
        ratingRepository.save(rating);  
        return rating;  
    }  
}
```

Spring Boot Starter

- <https://github.com/graphql-java-kickstart/graphql-spring-boot>
- Basiert auf Resolvern (aus graphql-java-tools)
- Mergt alle Schema-Dateien im Klassenpfad zusammen (*.graphqls)
- Resolver werden als Beans annotiert (zB. @Component) und automatisch dem Schema hinzugefügt
- Servlet-Konfiguration erfolgt per application.properties
- GraphiQL (API Explorer) kann ebenfalls per Konfiguration aktiviert werden



Vielen Dank!

Beispiel-Code: <http://bit.ly/javaland-graphql-example>

Slides: <https://bit.ly/javaland-graphql>