

NILS HARTMANN

<https://nilshartmann.net>

GraphQL APIs

A practical introduction with Java

git clone <https://github.com/nilshartmann/graphql-java-workshop>

Slides (PDF): <https://react.schule/api-conf-graphql>

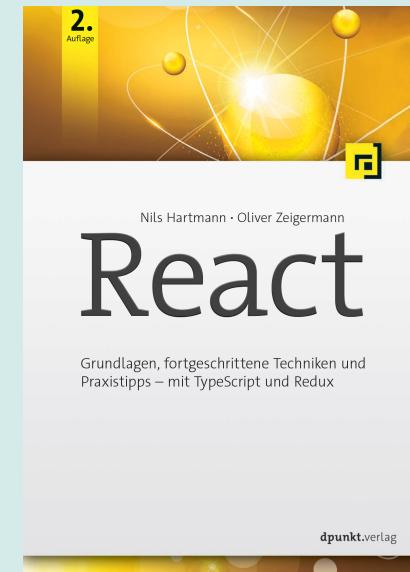
NILS HARTMANN

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Freelance developer, architect, trainer from Hamburg

Java
JavaScript, TypeScript
React
GraphQL

Trainings, Workshops,
Coaching



<https://reactbuch.de>

HTTPS://NILSHARTMANN.NET

...and who are you?

Please introduce yourself:

what is your background?

do you have already graphql experience?

expectations, questions for today?

...

AGENDA

1. Why GraphQL? Basics and motivation

2. GraphQL for Java Applications

- Implementing your own API
 - Optimizations
- Outlook: different frameworks for Java

3. Q&A, Discussions

At any time: *your questions and discussions!*

Please don't hesitate to participate via chat or audio!

TODAY...

9.00 – 10.30 Workshop Part I

10.30 – 11.00 Coffee Break

11.00 – 12.30 Workshop Part II

12.30 – 13.30 Lunch

13.30 – 15.00 Workshop Part III

15.00 – 15.30 Coffee Break

15.30 – 17.00 Workshop Part IV

PART 1

GraphQL Basics

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

- <https://graphql.org>

GraphQL

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

- Published in 2015 by Facebook
- Since 2018, the GraphQL specification is developed by the GraphQL Foundation
- Spec includes:
 - Query language
 - Schema Definition Language
 - No implementation!
 - Server reference implementation: graphql-js

GraphQL != SQL

- no SQL, no "complete" query language
 - for example: no built-in sorting, no built-in Joins
 - no database!
 - no framework!
-
- *GraphQL does not replace your database or backend!*

GraphQL != Mainstream

- still "bleeding edge", no mainstream
- many experiments, ideas but not that much experience and proven best-practices
- ...but it's used by some more or less big players...



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 GraphQL API Explorer: <https://docs.github.com/en/graphql/overview/explorer>

GITHUB

Sicher | https://docs.atlassian.com/atlassian-confluence/1000.18...

OVERVIEW PACKAGE CLASS USE TREE DEPRECATED INDEX HELP

PREV PACKAGE NEXT PACKAGE FRAMES NO FRAMES ALL CLASSES

Package com.atlassian.confluence.plugins.graphql.resource

Class Summary

Class	Description
ConfluenceGraphQLRestEndpoint	Provides the REST API endpoint for GraphQL.
GraphResource	REST API for GraphQL. ←



OVERVIEW PACKAGE CLASS USE TREE DEPRECATED INDEX HELP

PREV PACKAGE NEXT PACKAGE FRAMES NO FRAMES ALL CLASSES

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<https://docs.atlassian.com/atlassian-confluence/1000.1829.0/overview-summary.html>



tom

@tgvashworth

Folgen

Heh. Twitter GraphQL is quietly serving more than 40 million queries per day. Tiny at Twitter scale but not a bad start.

Original (Englisch) übersetzen

RETWEETS

93

GEFÄLLT

244



22:59 - 9. Mai 2017

4

93

244

<https://twitter.com/tgvashworth/status/862049341472522240>

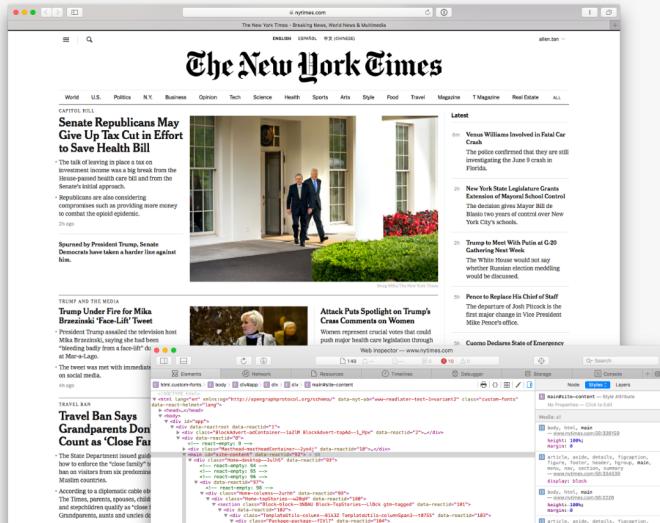
TWITTER



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

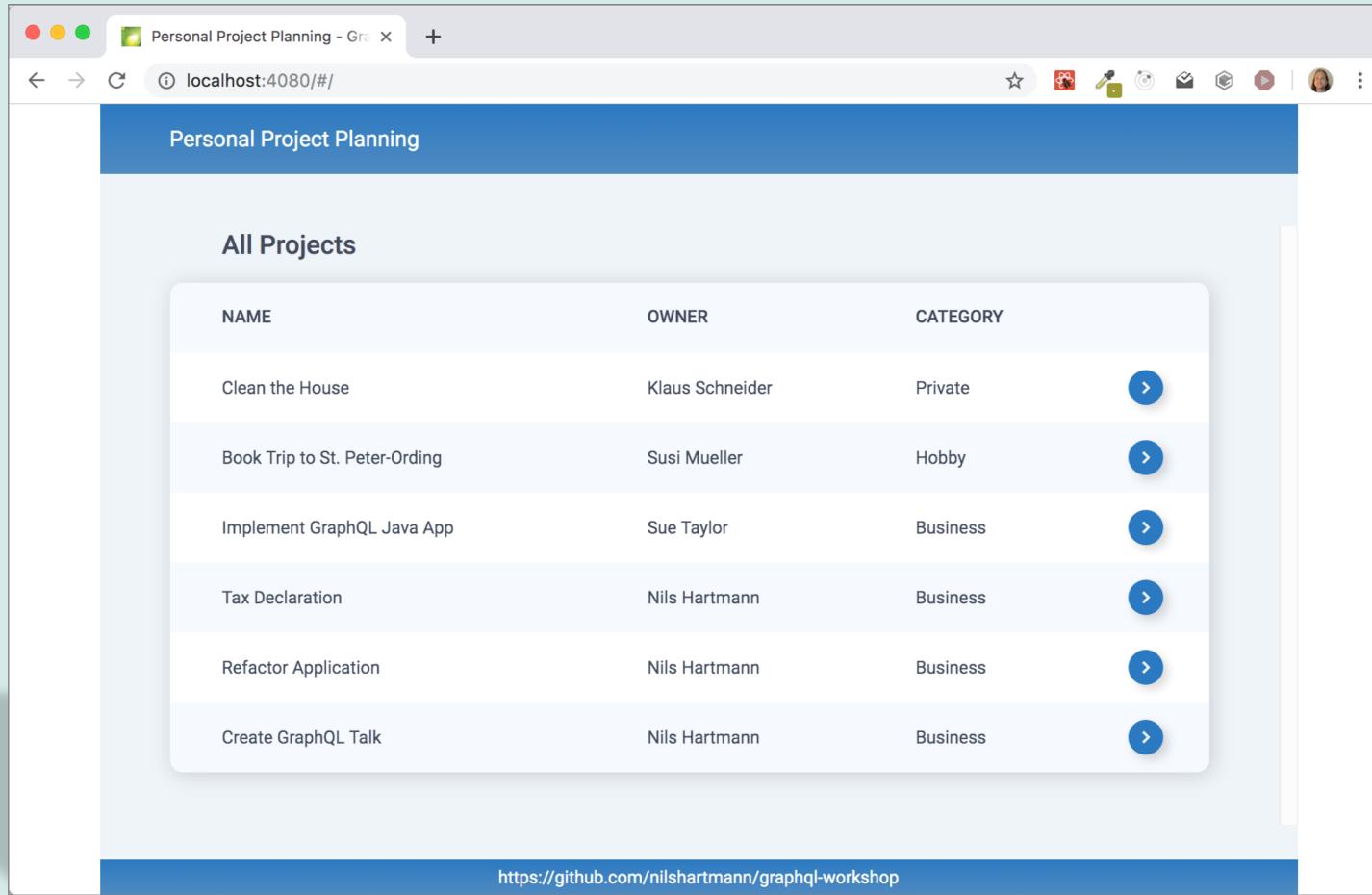


A look under the hood.

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



Example Application

<http://localhost:5080>

The screenshot shows the GraphiQL interface running at localhost:4000/graphiql.html?query=query AllProjects {> 150%. The left panel displays a GraphQL query:

```
1 query AllProjects {
2   projects {
3     id
4     title
5     description
6     owner {
7       id
8       login
9       name
10      requestId
11    }
12  }
13}
```

The 'name' field under 'owner' is currently selected. The right panel shows the schema definition for the 'User' type:

```
A User describes an actor in the system

FIELDS
id: ID!
login: String!
name: String!
requestId: String!
```

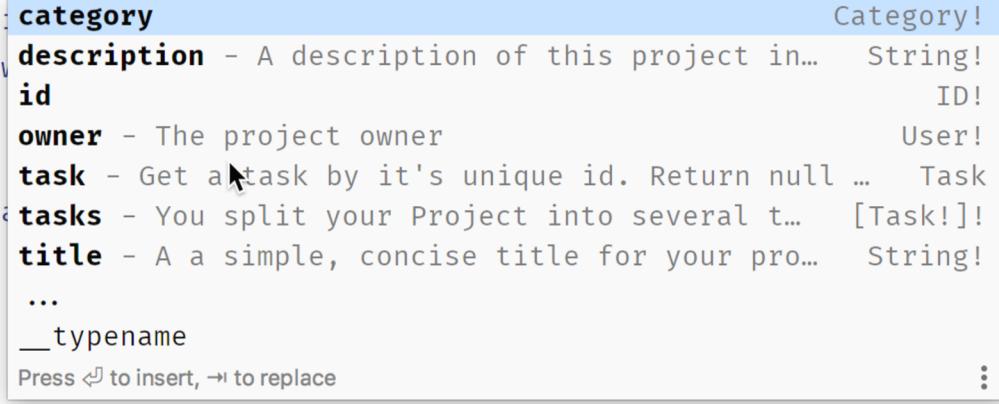
Below the schema, there is a tooltip for the 'name' field: "The human readable name of the person".

Demo: GraphiQL

<https://github.com/graphql/graphiql>

<http://localhost:4000>

```
const PROJECTS_PAGE_QUERY = gql`  
  query ProjectsPageQuery {  
    projects {  
      id  
      |  
      t: category  
      description - A description of this project in... String!  
      id ID!  
      owner - The project owner User!  
      task - Get a task by it's unique id. Return null ... Task  
      tasks - You split your Project into several t... [Task!]!  
      title - A simple, concise title for your pro... String!  
      ...  
      __typename  
    }  
  }  
`;
```



Press ⌘ to insert, ⌘ to replace

ProjectsPage.tsx

Demo: IDE Support

Beispiel: IntelliJ IDEA

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

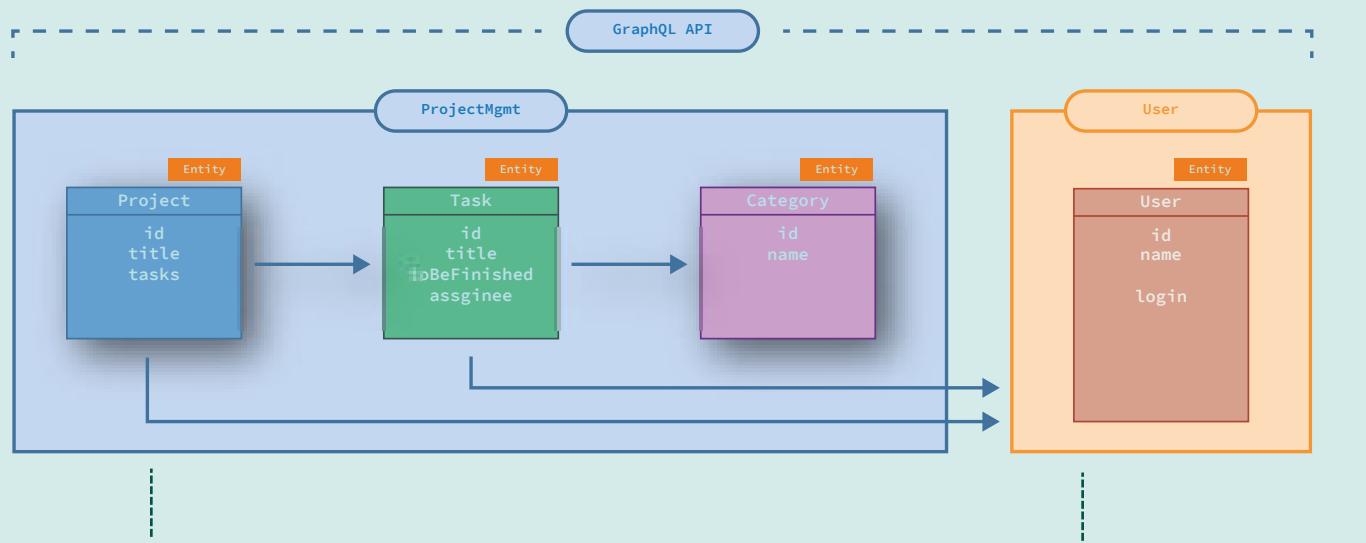
- <https://graphql.org>

GraphQL

TEIL 1: ABFRAGEN UND SCHEMA

PROJECT MANAGEMENT APP

"Architecture" of our example application



Project Management Application
<http://localhost:5000>
GraphQL API with graphql-java
Spring Boot
JPA (in-memory DB)

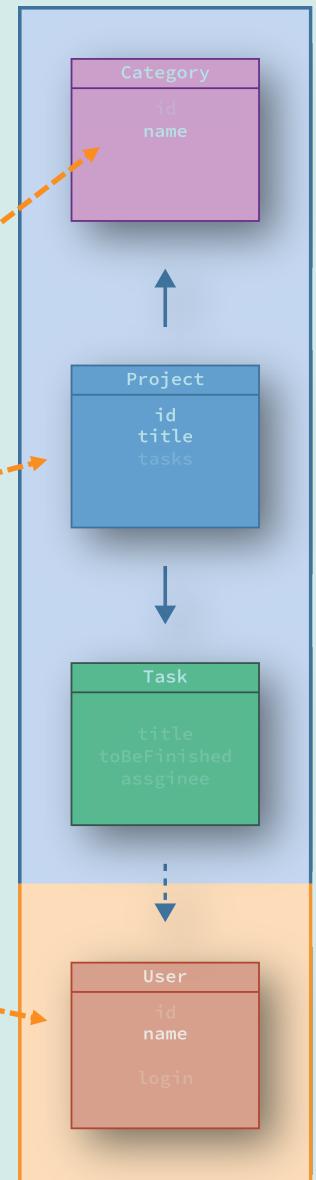
User (Micro-)Service
<http://localhost:5010/users/{id}>
REST API
Spring Boot

GRAPHQL

Use-case specific queries

```
{ projects {  
  id  
  title  
  owner { name }  
  category { name }  
}
```

NAME	OWNER	CATEGORY
Create GraphQL Talk	Nils Hartmann	Business
Book Trip to St. Peter-Ording	Susi Mueller	Hobby
Clean the House	Klaus Schneider	Private
Refactor Application	Nils Hartmann	Business
Tax Declaration	Nils Hartmann	Business
Implement GraphQL Java App	Sue Taylor	Business



GRAPHQL EINSATZSzenariEN

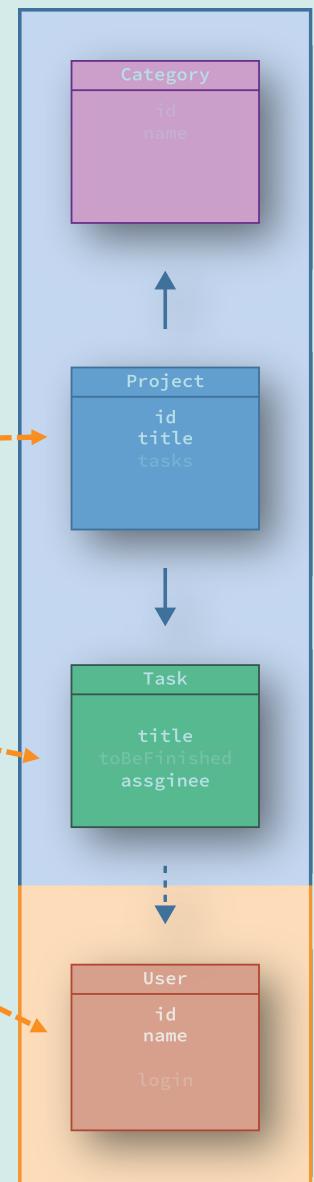
Use-case specific queries 2

```
{ project(...) {  
  title  
  tasks {  
    name  
    assignee { name }  
    state  
  }  
}
```

A screenshot of a web browser window titled "Personal Project Planning - GraphQL". The URL is "localhost:4080/#/project/1/tasks". The page displays a table with three rows of task data:

NAME	ASSIGNEE	STATE
Create a draft story	Nils Hartmann	In Progress
Finish Example App	Susi Mueller	In Progress
Design Slides	Nils Hartmann	New

An "Add Task >" button is located at the bottom right of the table. Dashed orange arrows point from the "NAME" column of each row to the "name" field in the GraphQL query above.



GRAPHQL EINSATZSzenarien

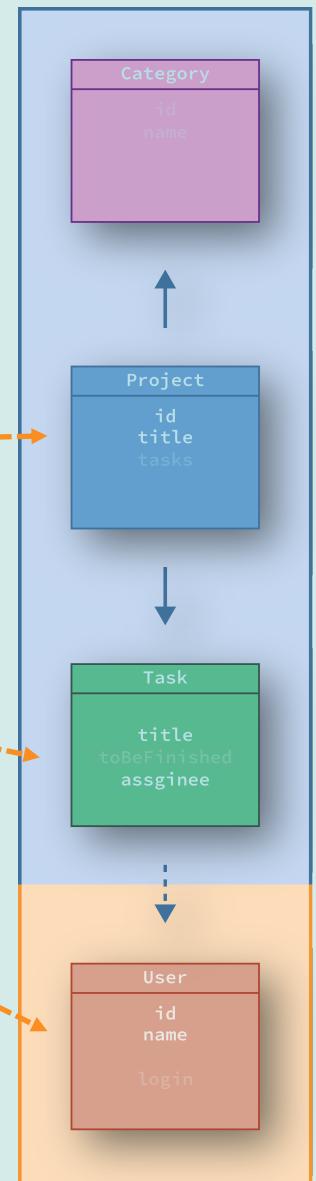
Use-case specific queries 2

```
{ project(...) {  
  title  
  tasks {  
    name  
    assignee { name }  
    state  
  }  
}
```

A screenshot of a web browser window titled "Personal Project Planning - GraphQL". The URL is "localhost:4080/#/project/1/tasks". The page displays a table with three rows of task data:

NAME	ASSIGNEE	STATE
Create a draft story	Nils Hartmann	In Progress
Finish Example App	Susi Mueller	In Progress
Design Slides	Nils Hartmann	New

Dashed orange arrows point from the "NAME" column of each row to the "name" field in the GraphQL query above. A dashed orange arrow also points from the "Add Task >" button at the bottom right of the table to the "... project(...)" placeholder in the query.



Data is queried and requested, not endpoints 😈

Possible reasons for GraphQL

- Different use-cases with different data
 - Multiple views in the frontend
 - Multiple different clients (public API?)
- API can be enhanced independent of the server (more or less)
 - Client only consumes explicitly queried fields
- Overall view of your domain
- Type-safe API wanted (for example for code generation)

GraphQL makes no statement about how our API looks like

- 👉 *What data we provide is our decision*
- 👉 *We decide how the API of our application looks like*

GraphQL is "only" technology

GRAPHQL APIs

GraphQL makes no statement about how our API looks like

- 👉 *What data we provide is our decision*
- 👉 *We decide how the API of our application looks like*
- GraphQL is "only" technology
- 🚫 ~~"for people who can't make up their minds"~~

GRAPHQL USE-CASE

What about REST/HTTP APIs?

🤔 How would a REST/HTTP API look like?

🤔 What would be the pros/cons?

The image displays three screenshots of a web application titled "Personal Project Planning" running on localhost:4080. The first screenshot shows a list of "All Projects" with columns for NAME, OWNER, and CATEGORY. The second screenshot shows a list of tasks under "All Projects > Create GraphQL Talk Tasks" with columns for NAME, ASSIGNEE, and STATE. The third screenshot shows a detailed view of a task titled "Create a draft story" with fields for To be finished until (Jun 18, 2019), Assignee (Nils Hartmann), State (In Progress with Start/Stop buttons), and a large Description text area containing Latin placeholder text.

All Projects

NAME	OWNER	CATEGORY
Create GraphQL Talk	Nils Hartmann	Business
Book Trip to St. Peter-Ording	Susi Mueller	Hobby
Clean the House	Klaus Schneider	Private
Refactor Application	Nils Hartmann	Business
Tax Declaration	Nils Hartmann	Business
Implement GraphQL Java App	Sue Taylor	Business

All Projects > Create GraphQL Talk Tasks

NAME	ASSIGNEE	STATE
Create a draft story	Nils Hartmann	In Progress
Finish Example App	Susi Mueller	In Progress
Design Slides	Nils Hartmann	New

To be finished until
Jun 18, 2019

Assignee
Nils
Hartmann

State
In Progress
Start Stop

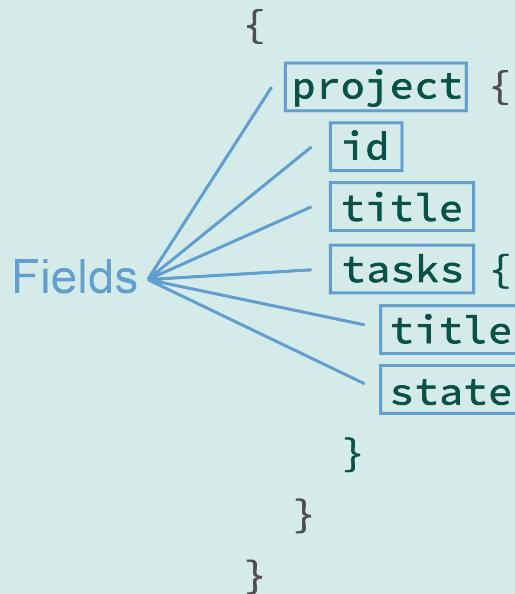
Description

duo duo leo suas possit erat senectus conubia error queaque audire felis discere alienum
elit lacus penatibus quas tale enim perpetua melius lacinia omittam esse saepe affer
appareat vituperatoribus torquent epicurei

<https://github.com/nlshartmann/graphql-workshop>

The GraphQL Query Language

QUERY LANGUAGE



- Structured Language to query/request data from your API
- With the language, you select **fields** from object graphs

QUERY LANGUAGE

```
{  
  project(projectId: "P1") {  
    id  
    title  
    tasks {  
      title  
      state  
    }  
  }  
}
```

Fields

Arguments

The diagram illustrates a GraphQL query structure. It starts with an opening brace '{' followed by a 'project' field. This field has an argument 'projectId' with the value 'P1', highlighted with a pink rectangle. Below the field name are five sub-fields: 'id', 'title', 'tasks', 'title' (inside 'tasks'), and 'state'. The word 'Fields' is written in blue on the left, with blue lines pointing from it to the sub-fields. The word 'Arguments' is written in pink on the right, with a pink line pointing to the 'projectId' argument.

- Structured Language to query/request data from your API
- With the language, you select **fields** from object graphs
- Fields can have **arguments**

QUERY LANGUAGE

Query Result

```
{  
  project(projectId: "P1") {  
    id  
    title  
    tasks {  
      title  
      state  
    }  
  }  
}
```



```
"data": {  
  "project": {  
    "id": "P1"  
    "title": "GraphQL Talk"  
    "tasks": [  
      {  
        "state": "IN_PROGRESS",  
        "title": "Create Story"  
      },  
      {  
        "state": "NEW",  
        "title": "Finish Example"  
      }  
    ]  
  }  
}
```

- Identical structure as your query

QUERY LANGUAGE: OPERATIONS

Operation: describe, what the query should do

- query, mutation, subscription

Operation type

Operation name (optional)

```
query GetProject {  
  project(projectId: "P1") {  
    id  
    title  
    owner { name }  
  }  
}
```

QUERY LANGUAGE: FRAGMENTS

Fragments

- Using fragments you can define reusable subsets of selections
- ➡️ GraphiQL!

```
fragment UserWithIdAndName on User {  
  id  
  name  
}
```

QUERY LANGUAGE: FRAGMENTS

Fragments

- Using fragments you can define reusable subsets of selections

```
fragment UserWithIdAndName on User {  
    id  
    name  
}  
  
query {  
    projects {  
  
User! ----- owner {  
        ...UserWithIdAndName  
    }  
  
    }  
}
```

QUERY LANGUAGE: FRAGMENTS

Fragments

- Using fragments you can define reusable subsets of selections

```
fragment UserWithIdAndName on User {  
    id  
    name  
}  
  
query {  
    projects {  
  
User! ----- owner {  
        ...UserWithIdAndName  
    }  
  
    tasks {  
        assignee {  
            ...UserWithIdAndName  
        }  
    }  
}
```

QUERY LANGUAGE: FRAGMENTS

Fragments

- Using fragments you can define reusable subsets of selections

The screenshot shows a GraphQL playground interface with the title "GRAPHQL EXAMPLE". The left pane displays a GraphQL query:

```
1 fragment UserWithIdAndName on User {  
2   id  
3   name  
4 }  
5  
6 query {  
7   projects {  
8     owner {  
9       ...UserWithIdAndName  
10      }  
11    }  
12  
13   tasks {  
14     assignee {  
15       ...UserWithIdAndName  
16     }  
17   }  
18 }  
19  
20 }  
21  
22 }
```

The right pane shows the resulting JSON data. Two dashed orange arrows point from the fragment definition to the corresponding parts of the returned data. The data structure is as follows:

```
{  
  "data": {  
    "projects": [  
      {  
        "owner": {  
          "id": "U1",  
          "name": "Nils Hartmann"  
        },  
        "tasks": [  
          {  
            "assignee": {  
              "id": "U1",  
              "name": "Nils Hartmann"  
            },  
            {  
              "assignee": {  
                "id": "U2",  
                "name": "Susi Mueller"  
              },  
              {  
                "assignee": {  
                  "id": "U3",  
                  "name": "Hans Müller"  
                }  
              }  
            ]  
          }  
        ]  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

QUERY LANGUAGE: OPERATIONS

Operation: Variables

- Variables can be used to insert placeholders, as in prepared statements
 - They're send in a separate object to the server
- 👉 GraphiQL!

QUERY LANGUAGE: OPERATIONS

Operation: Variables

- Variables can be used to insert placeholders, as in prepared statements
 - They're send in a separate object to the server
- 👉 GraphiQL!

```
Variable Definition  
|  
query GetProject($pid: ID!) {  
  project(projectId: $pid) {  
    id  
    title  
    owner { name }  
  }  
}
```

Variable usage

QUERY LANGUAGE: MUTATIONS

Mutations

- Mutations can be used to modify data
- (would be POST, PUT, PATCH, DELETE in REST)

Operation type
| Operation name (optional) Variable Definition
|
`mutation AddTaskMutation($pid: ID!, $input: AddTaskInput!) {
 addTask(projectId: $pid, input: $input) {
 id
 title
 state
 }
}

"input": {
 title: "Create GraphQL Example",
 description: "Simple example application",
 author: "Nils",
 toBeFinishedAt: "2019-07-04T22:00:00.000Z",
 assgineeId: "U3"
}`

QUERY LANGUAGE: MUTATIONS

Subscription

- Client of your API can subscribe to Server Events, published by the API

Operation type
|
Operation name (optional)
|
subscription **NewTaskSubscription** {
 newTask: onNewTask {
 | Field alias
 id
 title
 assignee { **id** **name** }
 description
 }
}

EXERCISE: RUNNING QUERIES

Familiarise yourself with GraphiQL and the query language

- Open GraphiQL on my machine, I'll copy the URL to the chat

Explore the API of the project management application

1. Execute a Query, that reads all *projects* and their *owners* (esp. their IDs)
2. Pick one of the returned projects and execute a Mutation, that adds a new *task* to the project
Can you pass the data for the new task as a Variable to your query?

Please raise your hand in zoom if you're ready. 

EXECUTING QUERIES

Queries can be executed by HTTP requests

- Normally using HTTP POST (differs enormous from REST...)
- Only one endpoint for all queries

```
$ curl -X POST -H "Content-Type: application/json" \
  -d '{"query":"{ projects { title } }}'" \
  http://localhost:5000/graphql
```

```
{"data":  
  {"projects": [  
    {"title": "Create GraphQL Talk"},  
    {"title": "Book Trip to St. Peter-Ording"},  
    {"title": "Clean the House"},  
    {"title": "Refactor Application"},  
    {"title": "Tax Declaration"},  
    {"title": "Implement GraphQL Java App"}  
  ]}  
}
```

EXECUTING QUERIES

Response from Server

- (JSON-)Map with three defined fields on root-level
- data: your requested data, as seen before

```
{  
  "data": {"projects": [ . . . ] },  
  
}
```

EXECUTING QUERIES

Response from Server

- errors: a list of errors for fields that could not be requested
- still HTTP 200 !

```
{  
  "data": {"projects": [ . . . ] },  
  
  "errors":  
  [  
    { "message": "Could not read User with ID 123",  
      "locations": [ . . . ],  
      "path": [ "project", "task", "assignee" ]  
    }  
  ]  
},  
}
```

EXECUTING QUERIES

Response from Server

- extensions: proprietary data from your GraphQL framework
- Example: logging/debugging informations

```
{  
  "data": {"projects": [ . . . ] },  
  
  "errors":  
  [  
    { "message": "Could not read User with ID 123",  
      "locations": [ . . . ],  
      "path": [ "project", "task", "assignee" ]  
    }  
  ]  
},  
  
  "extensions": { . . . }  
}
```

PART II

GraphQL Server

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

- <https://graphql.org>

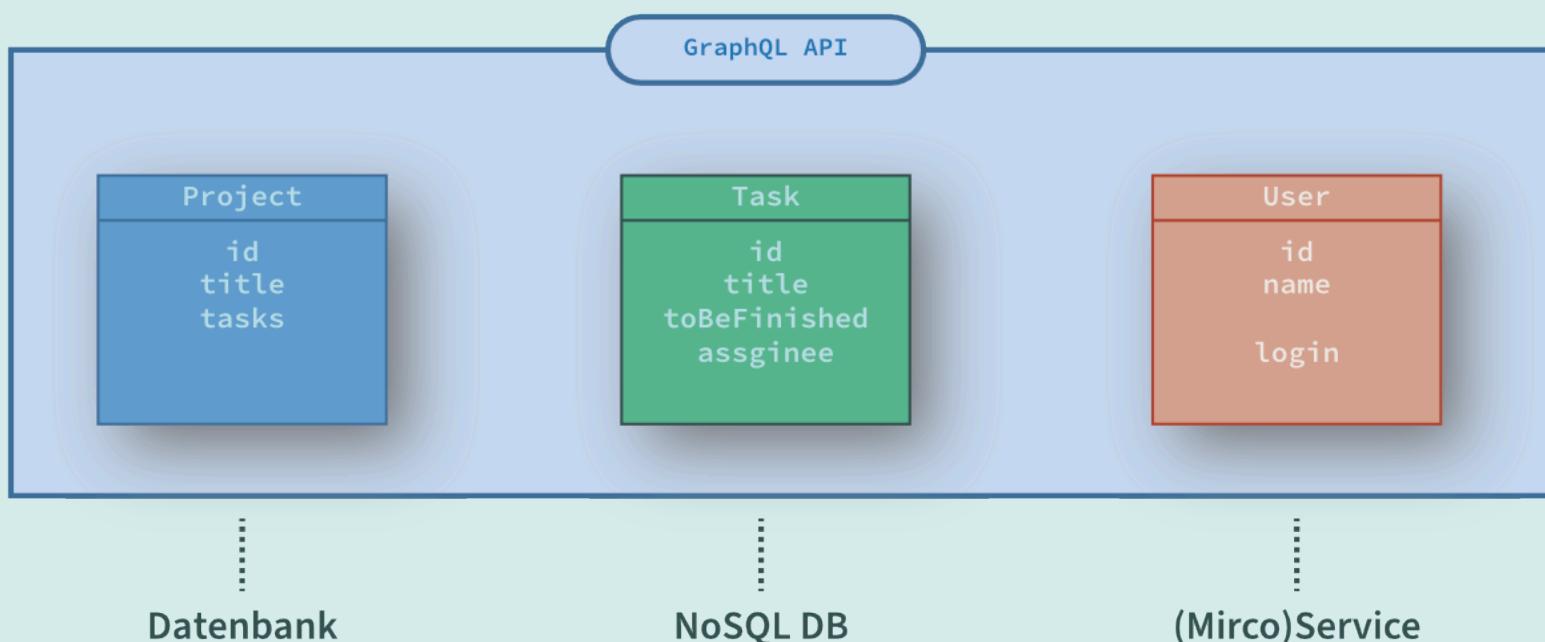
GraphQL Server

RUNTIME (AKA: YOUR APPLICATION)

GRAPHQL RUNTIME

GraphQL doesn't say anything about the source of data

- 👉 Determining the requested data is our task
- 👉 Data might not only come from (one) database



GRAPHQL FOR JAVA APPLICATIONS

Option 1: graphql-java

- <https://www.graphql-java.com/>
- Pure GraphQL implementation, environment independent (no relations to Spring or JEE)
- API is quite low level and sometimes feels "uncommon"
- As this is the base for some other frameworks, we will use this in the following part of this workshop

GRAPHQL FOR JAVA APPLICATIONS

Option 2: graphql-java-tools

- <https://github.com/graphql-java-kickstart/graphql-java-tools>
- Again, only GraphQL, not Spring/JEE requirements
- Implement your API using POJOs (might be comparable to Controller classes in Spring/JEE)
- Modular approach, several further projects exists, for example GraphQL Servlets or autoconfiguration for Spring Boot
- In our Workshop, the example app uses the GraphQL Servlet project (<https://www.graphql-java-kickstart.com/servlet/>)

Option 3: MicroProfile GraphQL

- <https://github.com/eclipse/microprofile-graphql>
- First version published in 2020
- No support for Subscriptions yet
- Schema will be defined by annotations in your java code
- Supported by Wildfly, Quarkus und Open Liberty and others

GRAPHQL FOR JAVA APPLICATIONS

Optiona 4: Netflix Domain Graph Service Framework (DGS)

- <https://netflix.github.io/dgs/>
- Published first in February 2021 (!)
- Based on Spring Boot and graphql-java
- Annotation-based programming model
- Code-Generator for Gradle and Maven creates from your schema definition Java classes
- Supports Subscriptions
- Support for Apollo Federation
(Popular?) Gateway to combine multiple GraphQL APIs

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

- "only" GraphQL framework, no server, no DI, ...
- no relation to JavaEE or Spring
- there are various example and other projects for integrating graphql-java with JavaEE / Spring

GRAPHQL SERVER WITH GRAPHQL-JAVA

Our development tasks

1. Define the Schema of our API (graphql-java)
2. Implement *DataFetchers* that collect the requested data (graphql-java)
3. Expose GraphQL API to an HTTP endpoint (other framework)

GRAPHQL SCHEMA

Schema

- A GraphQL API *have to* be defined with a Schema
- Schema describes *Types* and *Fields* of your API
- Only Queries (and Responses) that match your schema are executed (and returned)
- **Schema Definition Language (SDL)**

GRAPHQL SCHEMA

Schema Definition with SDL <https://graphql.org/learn/schema/>

Object Type

Fields

```
type Project {  
    id: ID!  
    title: String!  
    description: String
```

```
}
```

GRAPHQL SCHEMA

Schema Definition with SDL

```
type Project {  
    id: ID! ----- Return Type (non-nullable)  
    title: String!  
    description: String ----- Return Type (nullable)  
}  
}
```

Scalar types:

- **Int**
- **Float**
- **String**
- **Boolean**
- **ID** (Serialized to string, but it's value never get's interpreted somehow)

GRAPHQL SCHEMA

Schema Definition with SDL

```
type Project {  
    id: ID!  
    title: String!  
    description: String  
    owner: User! ----- Reference to other type  
}  
  
type User {  
    id: ID!  
    name: String!  
}
```



GRAPHQL SCHEMA

Schema Definition with SDL

```
type Project {  
    id: ID!  
    title: String!  
    description: String  
    owner: User!  
    tasks: [Task!]! ----- Return Type  
}  
  
type User {  
    id: ID!  
    name: String!  
}  
  
type Task { <--  
    id: ID!  
}
```

GRAPHQL SCHEMA

Schema Definition with SDL

```
type Project {  
    id: ID!  
    title: String!  
    description: String  
    owner: User!  
    tasks: [Task!]!  
    task(taskId: ID!): Task  
}
```

Arguments and their types

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

```
type Task {  
    id: ID!  
}
```

GRAPHQL SCHEMA

Schema Definition with SDL

```
enum TaskState {  
    NEW  
    RUNNING  
    FINISHED  
}
```

----- Enumeration (similar to Java)

GRAPHQL SCHEMA

Schema Definition with SDL

```
enum TaskState {  
    NEW  
    RUNNING  
    FINISHED  
}
```

Enumeration

```
input AddTaskInput {  
    title: String!  
    description: String!  
    toBeFinished: String!  
    assigneeId: ID!  
}
```

Input-Type
(für complex Field arguments)

GRAPHQL SCHEMA

Root-Types: Entry-Points into the API (Query, Mutation, Subscription)

Root-Type
("Query")

```
type Query {  
    projects: [Project!]!  
    project(projectId: ID!): Project  
}
```

Root-Fields

GRAPHQL SCHEMA

Root-Types: Entry-Points into the API (Query, Mutation, Subscription)

Root-Type
("Query")

```
type Query {  
    projects: [Project!]!  
    project(projectId: ID!): Project  
}
```

Root-Fields

Root-Type
("Mutation")

```
type Mutation {  
    addTask(newTask: AddTaskInput): Task!  
}
```

Input Type

GRAPHQL SCHEMA

Root-Types: Entry-Points into the API (Query, Mutation, Subscription)

Root-Type
("Query")

```
type Query {  
    projects: [Project!]!  
    project(projectId: ID!): Project  
}
```

Root-Fields

Root-Type
("Mutation")

```
type Mutation {  
    addTask(newTask: AddTaskInput): Task!  
}
```

Input Type

Root-Type
("Subscription")

```
type Subscription {  
    onNewTask: Task!  
    onTaskChange(projectId: ID!): Task!  
}
```

GRAPHQL FOR JAVA APPLICATIONS

Define Schema using the Schema Definition Language

- Documentation (like Javadoc) can be added with #
- Or blockwise using """", that also allows Markdown for formatting

```
"""
A **Project** consists of **Tasks**
"""

type Project {
    # The unique ID of this Project
    id: ID!
    ...
}

type Query {
    """Get a project by its ID or null if not found"""
    project(projectId: ID!): Project
}
```

GRAPHQL SCHEMA

Schema: Instrospection

- Root-Fields "__schema" und "__type" (Example)
- ➡️ GraphiQL

```
query {  
  __type(name: "Project") {  
    name  
    kind  
    description  
    fields {  
      name description  
      type { ofType { name } }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

```
{  
  "data": {  
    "__type": {  
      "name": "Project",  
      "kind": "OBJECT",  
      "description": "A **Project** is the central entity in our system.\n\nIt is owned by a **User**\nand have 0..n **Tasks** assigned to it.  
Projects can be grouped by a **Category**\nto make management easier.",  
      "fields": [  
        {  
          "name": "id",  
          "description": null,  
          "type": {  
            "ofType": {  
              "name": "ID"  
            }  
          }  
        },  
        ...  
      ]  
    }  
  }  
}
```

SCHEMA EVOLUTION

Only one version! Fields always are queried explicitly

- You can add new fields add anytime without harm

New field -----

```
type Query {  
    projects: [Project!]!  
    getProjectById(projectId: ID!): Project  
}
```

SCHEMA EVOLUTION

Only one version! Fields always are queried explicitly

- You can add new fields add anytime without harm
- You can "deprecate" old fields, that should not be used anylonger
- Usage of fields by clients can be tracked and analyzed

New field

```
-----  
type Query {  
    projects: [Project!]!  
    getProjectById(projectId: ID!): Project  
    project(projectId: ID!): Project @deprecated  
}
```

directive

GRAPHQL FOR JAVA APPLICATIONS

Define Schema using SDL

- Create one or more .graphqls-files with your schema definition

```
type User {  
    id: ID!  
    login: String!  
    name: String!  
}  
  
type Project {  
    id: ID!  
    title: String!  
    description: String!  
    owner: User!  
    category: Category!  
    tasks: [Task!]!  
    task(id: ID!): Task  
}  
  
type Category {  
    id: ID!  
    name: String!  
}  
  
enum TaskState {  
    NEW RUNNING FINISHED  
}  
  
type Task {  
    id: ID!  
    title: String!  
    description: String!  
    state: TaskState!  
    assignee: User!  
    toBeFinishedAt: String!  
}  
  
type Query {  
    users: [User!]!  
    projects: [Project!]!  
    project(id: ID!): Project  
}  
  
input AddTaskInput {  
    title: ID!  
    description: ID!  
    toBeFinishedAt: String  
    assigneeId: ID!  
}  
  
type Mutation {  
    addTask(project: ID!, input: AddTaskInput!):  
        Task!  
    updateTaskState(taskId: ID!, newState: TaskState!):  
        Task!  
}
```

GRAPHQL FOR JAVA APPLICATIONS

Modular schemes

- A scheme can be split across several files
- Types can be *extended* in other files

```
// queries.graphqls
type Query {
    ping: String
}

// project.graphqls
type Project { ... }

extend type Query {
    project(projectId: ID!): Project
}
```

EXCERCISE - PREPARATION

Preparation

- Before we start with the excercise, we setup the workspace together step-by-step

EXCERCISE - PREPARATION

Setup your Workspace

1. Make sure, you're sources are up-to-date:

- If not done already, please clone the workspace:

```
git clone https://github.com/nilshartmann/graphql-java-workshop
```

- otherwise please pull latest changes:

```
git pull
```

2. When you're done, please raise your hand in Zoom 🙋

EXCERCISE - PREPARATION

Preparation

```
graphql-java-workshop
> app
< code
  > 00_initial
  > 01_schema_complete
  > 02_datafetcher_complete
  > 03_optimization_complete
  > backend
  > material
  > userservice
> slides
```

The Workshop Repository

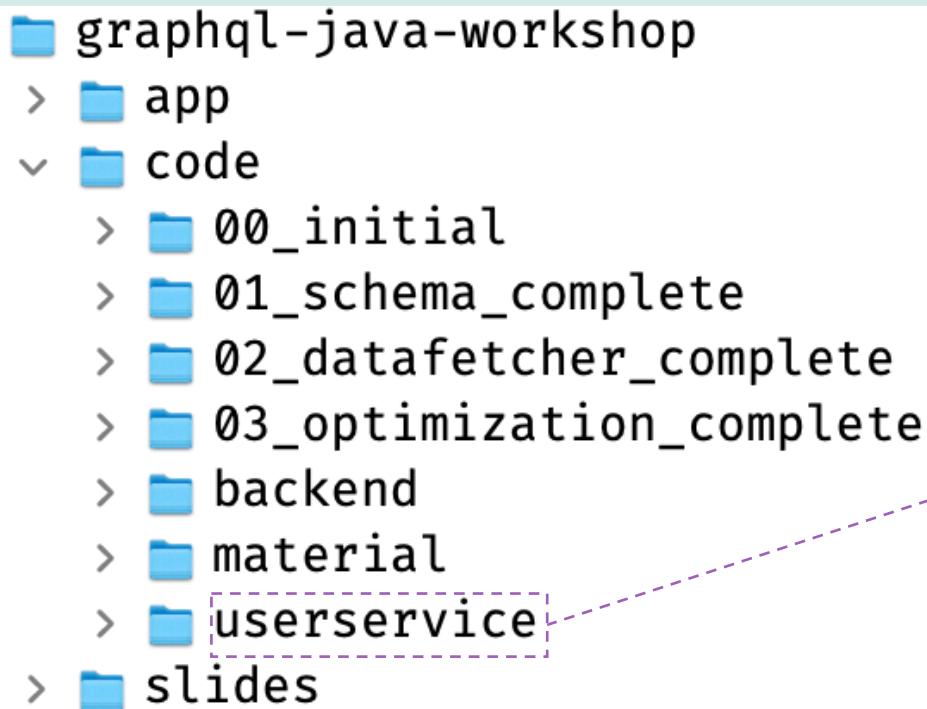
Solutions for excercises

The Project Example Application
(write your code here)

User Service

EXCERCISE - PREPARATION

Preparation

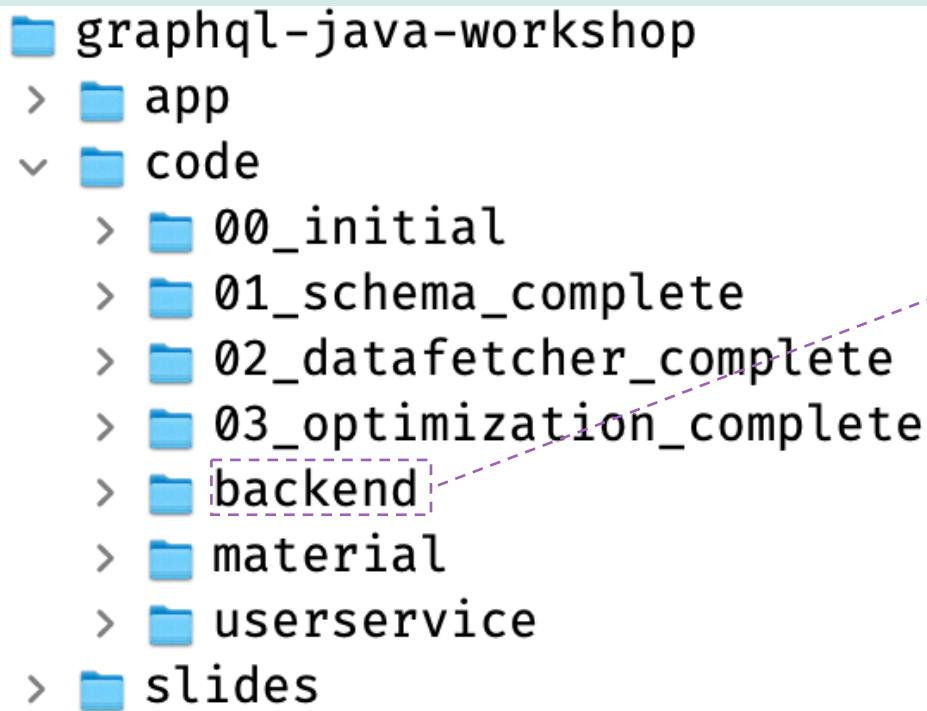


Step 1: Start User Service

1. Open Bash/Shell/Command Line (no IDE needed!)
2. Run:
`./gradlew bootRun`
3. Test User Service API: <http://localhost:5010/users>
4. Raise hand when User Service runs 🙋

EXCERCISE - PREPARATION

Preparation



Step 2: Open and start Example App

1. Open in your IDE
2. Start main class from your IDE:
`nh.graphql.projectmgmt.ProjectMgmtApplication`
3. Open GraphiQL: <http://localhost:5000/graphiql.html>
4. Raise hand when GraphiQL runs 🙋

EXERCISE: DEFINE API SCHEMA

Plugins for your IDE (not needed for today)

GraphQL Plug-in für IDEA "JS GraphQL"

<https://plugins.jetbrains.com/plugin/8097-js-graphql>

GraphQL Plug-in für Eclipse 😢

Anyone aware?

GraphQL Extension for VS Code "Apollo GraphQL for VS Code"

<https://marketplace.visualstudio.com/items?itemName=apollographql.vscode-apollo>

EXCERCISE: DEFINE API SCHEMA

Excercise: Complete the schema for the Example Application

1. Open `src/main/resources/projectmgmt.graphqls`
 - You find TODOs in there with further information
2. After changing and saving the file you can inspect your changes in GraphQL:
<http://localhost:5000/graphiql.html>
 - You can see your changes in the Docs tab on the right side.
 - Running the queries does not work yet!
3. When you're finished, please raise your hand 
 - If you have questions, don't hesitate to ask!
 - You can find a solution in `code/01_schema_complete`

RESOLVING YOUR QUERY: DATA FETCHERS

DATA FETCHERS

DataFetcher (in other GraphQL libs sometimes called **Resolvers**)

- A **DataFetcher** determines and returns the *value* for a Field
 - Required for all fields of your Root-Types (Query, Mutation)
 - For all other fields, Reflection can be used (getter/setter, Maps, ...)

DATA FETCHERS

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 - Required for all fields of your Root-Types (Query, Mutation)
 - For all other fields, Reflection can be used (getter/setter, Maps, ...)
- A DataFetcher is a functional interface in Java (and can be implemented as a Lambda function)

DATA FETCHERS

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- A DataFetcher is a functional interface in Java (and can be implemented as a Lambda function)

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

DATA FETCHERS

DataFetcher (in other GraphQL libs sometimes called Resolvers)

- A **DataFetcher** determines and returns the *value* for a Field
 - Required for all fields of your Root-Types (Query, Mutation)
 - For all other fields, Reflection can be used (getter/setter, Maps, ...)
- A DataFetcher is a functional interface in Java (and can be implemented as a Lambda function)

```
interface DataFetcher<T> {  
    T get(DataFetchingEnvironment environment);  
}
```
- Later we will see, how we connect a DataFetcher to our schema

DATAFETCHER

Implementing DataFetchers

- Example: A simple `ping`-Field
👉 PingFetcher

Schema Definition

```
type Query {  
  ping: String!  
}
```

DATAFETCHER

Implementing DataFetchers

- Example: A simple `ping`-Field

👉 Try in GraphiQL

Schema Definition

```
type Query {  
  ping: String!  
}
```

Query

```
query { ping }
```

```
"data": {  
  "ping": "Hello, World"  
}
```

DATAFETCHER

Implementing DataFetchers

- Example: A simple ping-Field

Schema Definition

```
type Query {  
  ping: String!  
}
```

Query

```
query { ping }  
      "data": {  
        "ping": "Hello, World"  
      }
```

Data Fetcher

```
public class QueryDataFetchers {  
  DataFetcher<String> ping = new DataFetcher<>() {  
    public String get(DataFetchingEnvironment env) {  
      return "Hello, World";  
    }  
  };  
  
  // or: as Lambda-Function  
  DataFetcher<String> ping = env -> "Hello World";  
}
```

DATAFETCHER

The DataFetcherEnvironment

- DataFetcher receiving instances of DataFetcherEnvironment
- This class provides information about the query and it's environment
- It provides the **arguments** for a field
- We will see more use-cases later

```
interface DataFetcherEnvironment {  
    <T> T getArgument(String name);  
    <T> T getSource();  
    <T> T getContext();  
  
    DataFetchingFieldSelectionSet getSelectionSet();  
  
    <K, V> DataLoader<K, V> getDataLoader(String dataLoaderName);  
}
```

DATAFETCHER

Implementing DataFetchers: Arguments

👉 PingField

DATAFETCHER

Implementing DataFetchers: Arguments

- The **DataFetchingEnvironment** provides the given arguments of a field
- (Complex) input-Types are passed as Map-Instances (more on that later)

Schema Definition

```
type Query {  
    ping(msg: String): String!  
}
```

Query

```
query {  
    ping(msg: "GraphQL")  
}          "data": {  
                    "ping": "Hello, GraphQL"  
                }
```

DATAFETCHER

Implementing DataFetchers: Arguments

- The **DataFetchingEnvironment** provides the given arguments of a field
- (Complex) input-Types are passed as Map-Instances (more on that later)

Schema Definition

```
type Query {  
    ping(msg: String): String!  
}
```

Query

```
query {  
    ping(msg: "GraphQL")  
}          "data": {  
                    "ping": "Hello, GraphQL"  
                }
```

Data Fetcher

```
public class QueryDataFetchers {  
    DataFetcher<String> ping = new DataFetcher<>() {  
        public String get(DataFetchingEnvironment env) {  
            String msg = env.getArgument("msg");  
  
            if (msg == null) { msg = "World"; }  
            return "Hello, " + msg;  
        }  
    };  
}
```

DATAFETCHER

DataFetcher: Mutations

- technically the same as queries, but you're allowed to modify data here

Schema Definition

```
input AddTaskInput {  
    title: String!  
    description: String!  
}  
  
type Mutation {  
    addTask(projectId: ID!, input: AddTaskInput!): Task!  
}
```

Data Fetcher

```
public class MutationDataFetchers {  
    DataFetcher<Task> addTask = new DataFetcher<>() {  
        public Task get(DataFetchingEnvironment env) {  
            String projectId = env.getArgument("projectId");  
            Map input = env.getArgument("input");  
            String title = input.get("title");  
            String description = input.get("description");  
  
            return taskService.newTask(projectId, title, description);  
        }  
    };  
}
```

DATAFETCHER

DataFetcher: Subscriptions

- Same as DataFetchers for Query, but must return Reactive Streams Publisher
- Typically used in Web-Clients with WebSockets
- Overall setup and configuration can be tricky

```
import org.reactivestreams.Publisher;

public DataFetcher<Publisher<Task>> onNewTask() {

type Subscription {
    onNewTask: Task!
}

    return environment -> {
        Publisher<Task> publisher = getTaskPublisher();
        return publisher;
    };
}

// Publisher: nh.graphql.tasks.domain.TaskPublisher
```

DATAFETCHER

Implementing DataFetchers: Context

- Context can be used to pass informations to data fetchers
- You can define the context object yourself
- Example: Services or Security Informations (current user, roles, ...)

DATAFETCHER

Implementing DataFetchers: Context

- Context can be used to pass informations to data fetchers
- You can define the context object yourself
- Example: Services or Security Informations (current user, roles, ...)

Data Fetcher

```
public class QueryDataFetchers {  
    DataFetcher<String> ping = new DataFetcher<>() {  
        public Project get(DataFetchingEnvironment env) {  
            ProjectMgmtGraphQLContext context = env.getContext();  
  
            ProjectRepository repo = context.getProjectRepository();  
  
            Project project = projectRepository.find(...);  
            ...  
        }  
    };  
}
```

DATAFETCHER

Implementing DataFetcher: Return Values

- You can return primitive values, Objects, Lists or Optionals

Schema Definition

```
type Query {  
    project(id: ID!): Project  
}
```

Project POJO

```
public class Project {  
    long id;  
    String title;  
    ...  
}
```

Data Fetcher

```
public class QueryDataFetchers {  
    DataFetcher<Optional<Project>> projectById = new DataFetcher<>() {  
        public String get(DataFetchingEnvironment env) {  
            String projectId = env.getArgument("id");  
            ProjectRepository repository = ...;  
            Optional<Project> project = repository.get(projectId);  
  
            return project;  
        }  
    };  
}
```

RUNTIME WIRING

Connecting Fields to DataFetchers

- The RuntimeWiring connects your DataFetcher with Fields

```
class GraphQLAPIConfiguration {  
    RuntimeWiring setupWiring() {  
  
        QueryFetchers queryFetchers = ...;  
        MutationFetchers mutationFetchers = ...;  
        ProjectFetchers projectFetchers = ...;  
  
        return RuntimeWiring.newRuntimeWiring()  
            .build();  
    }  
}
```

RUNTIME WIRING

Connecting Fields to DataFetchers

- The RuntimeWiring connects your DataFetcher with Fields

```
class GraphQLAPIConfiguration {  
    RuntimeWiring setupWiring() {  
  
        QueryFetchers queryFetchers = ...;  
        MutationFetchers mutationFetchers = ...;  
        ProjectFetchers projectFetchers = ...;  
  
        type Query {  
            return RuntimeWiring.newRuntimeWiring()  
                .type(newTypeWiring("Query")  
  
                .build();  
        }  
    }  
}
```

RUNTIME WIRING

Connecting Fields to DataFetchers

- The RuntimeWiring connects your DataFetcher with Fields

```
class GraphQLAPIConfiguration {
    RuntimeWiring setupWiring() {

        QueryFetchers queryFetchers = ...;
        MutationFetchers mutationFetchers = ...;
        ProjectFetchers projectFetchers = ...;

        type Query {
            ping: String!
            project(id: ID!): Project
        }
        return RuntimeWiring.newRuntimeWiring()
            .type(newTypeWiring("Query")
                .dataFetcher("ping", queryFetchers.ping)
                .dataFetcher("project", queryFetchers.projectById))

        .build();
    }
}
```

RUNTIME WIRING

Connecting Fields to DataFetchers

- The RuntimeWiring connects your DataFetcher with Fields

```
class GraphQLAPIConfiguration {
    RuntimeWiring setupWiring() {

        QueryFetchers queryFetchers = ...;
        MutationFetchers mutationFetchers = ...;
        ProjectFetchers projectFetchers = ...;

        type Query {
            ping: String!
            project(id: ID!): Project
        }

        type Project {
            owner: User!
        }

        return RuntimeWiring.newRuntimeWiring()
            .type(newTypeWiring("Query")
                .dataFetcher("ping", queryFetchers.ping)
                .dataFetcher("project", queryFetchers.projectById))
            .type(newTypeWiring("Project").
                .dataFetcher("owner", projectFetchers.owner))

            .build();
    }
}
```

RUNTIME WIRING

Connecting Fields to DataFetchers

- The RuntimeWiring connects your DataFetcher with Fields

```
class GraphQLAPIConfiguration {
    RuntimeWiring setupWiring() {

        QueryFetchers queryFetchers = ...;
        MutationFetchers mutationFetchers = ...;
        ProjectFetchers projectFetchers = ...;

        return RuntimeWiring.newRuntimeWiring()
            .type(newTypeWiring("Query")
                .dataFetcher("ping", queryFetchers.ping)
                .dataFetcher("project", queryFetchers.projectById))
            .type(newTypeWiring("Project").
                .dataFetcher("owner", projectFetchers.owner))
            .type(newTypeWiring("Mutation").
                .dataFetcher("addTask", mutationFetchers.addTask))
            .build();
    }
}
```

```
type Query {
  ping: String!
  project(id: ID!): Project
}

type Project {
  owner: User!
}

type Mutation {
  addTask(projectId:...): Task
}
```

GRAPHQL FOR JAVA APPLICATIONS

EXERCISE: IMPLEMENT A DATAFETCHER

In case, you look at the example application, some notes...

- Schema is created in GraphQLApiConfiguration.java
- Code there is slightly different to what we've seen on slides, as it uses some Spring code
- Our GraphQL API is exposed as HTTP endpoint using the graphql-java-servlet that is manually registered using Spring API

EXERCISE: IMPLEMENT A DATAFETCHER

Implement missing Query-DataFetchers for our Application

For the **Query**-type, DataFetchers for fields `projects` and `project` are missing 😢

1. Please implement them in `nh.graphql.projectmgmt.graphql.fetcher.QueryDataFetchers`
 - Add them to `RuntimeWiring` in `GraphQLApiConfiguration.setupWiring()`
 - In both files you, find TODOs
 - If you haven't finished exercise 1, you can find a complete, working schema file in `01_schema_complete/ src/main/resources`, that you can copy into your workspace
2. After implementing your changes, you can now execute queries in GraphiQL
 - Find some example queries on the next page
 - owner and assignee and single task fields cannot be queried yet!
3. When you're finished, please raise hand in Zoom 🙋

EXCERCISE: IMPLEMENT A DATAFETCHER

Implement missing Query-DataFetchers for our Application

After implementing your DataFetcher, the following queries should work:

```
query {  
  projects {  
    id title  
    tasks {  
      id title  
    }  
  }  
}
```

```
query {  
  project(id: "1") {  
    id title  
    tasks {  
      id title  
    }  
  }  
}
```

Note: query for owner / assignee or a single project task will NOT work yet.

MORE ON GRAPHQL-JAVA

OBJECT GRAPHS

Implementing DataFetcher: Objekt Graphs

- In **nested** Queries the return value of a DataFetcher is passed as "source" to the next DataFetcher

```
query {  
  project(id: 1) {  
    id  
    title  
    category  
    { name }  
  }  
}
```

QueryDataFetchers.projectById:
returns an instance of our Project class

```
public class Project {  
  long id;  
  String title;  
  Category category;  
  ...  
}
```

OBJECT GRAPHS

Implementing DataFetcher: Objekt Graphs

- In **nested** Queries the return value of a DataFetcher is passed as "source" to the next DataFetcher
- If there is no DataFetcher configured for a field, a **PropertyDataFetcher** is used by default
- The PropertyDataFetcher tries to receive values using Reflection
 - For Root-Fields an own DataFetcher is *required!*

```
query {  
  project(id: 1) {  
    id  
    title  
    category  
    { name }  
  }  
}
```

QueryDataFetchers.projectById:
returns an instance of our Project class

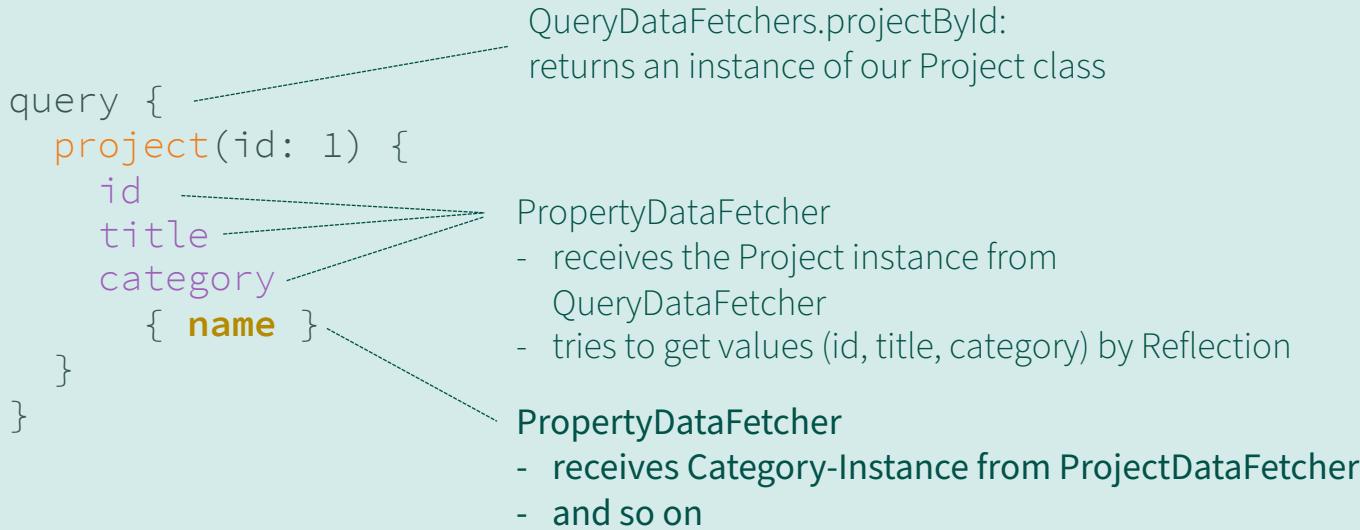
PropertyDataFetcher
- receives the Project instance from
 QueryDataFetcher
- tries to get values (id, title, category) by Reflection

```
public class Project {  
  long id;  
  String title;  
  Category category;  
  ...  
}
```

OBJECT GRAPHS

Implementing DataFetcher: Objekt Graphs

- In **nested** Queries the return value of a DataFetcher is passed as "source" to the next DataFetcher
- If there is no DataFetcher configured for a field, a **PropertyDataFetcher** is used by default
- The PropertyDataFetcher tries to receive values using Reflection
 - For Root-Fields an own DataFetcher is *required!*



```
public class Project {  
  long id;  
  String title;  
  Category category;  
  ...  
}
```

DataFetcher for own Types (not Root Types)

- Default PropertyDataFetcher does not always work
- If there is a "mismatch" between your GraphQL API and Java API
 - Different/missing field names
 - other types

OBJECT GRAPHS

DataFetcher for own Types (not Root Types)

- Default PropertyDataFetcher does not always work
- If there is a "mismatch" between your GraphQL API and Java API
 - Different/missing field names
 - other types
- Example: There is no field "owner" on our Project class
 - only the Id of a User object
 - (the actual user must be read from MicroService)

```
query {  
  project(id: 1) {  
    id  
    title  
    category  
    { name }  
    owner {  
      name  
    }  
  }  
}
```

PropertyDataFetcher does not work here 🤦

```
public class Project {  
  long id;  
  String title;  
  Category category;  
  String ownerId;  
  ...  
}
```

OBJECT GRAPHS

DataFetcher for own Types (not Root Types)

- You can write DataFetcher for *all* fields in your GraphQL API
- Non-Root Fetcher works the same, as DataFetchers for Root-Fields
- They receive their parent object as "Source"-Property from the DataFetchingEnvironment

```
query {  
  project(id: 1) {  
    id  
    title  
    category  
    { name }  
    owner {  
      name  
    }  
  }  
}
```

```
public class ProjectDataFetchers {  
  DataFetcher<User> owner = new DataFetcher<>() {  
    public String get(DataFetchingEnvironment env) {  
      Project parent = env.getSource();  
      String ownerId = parent.getOwnerId();  
  
      UserService userService =  
        env.getContext().getUserService();  
  
      return userService.getUser(ownerId);  
    }  
  };  
}
```

OBJECT GRAPHS

DataFetcher for own Types (not Root Types)

- You have to connect your DataFetchers with their types in RuntimeWiring

```
class GraphQLAPIConfiguration {  
    RuntimeWiring setupWiring() {  
  
        QueryFetchers queryFetchers = ....;  
        MutationFetchers mutationFetchers = ....;  
        ProjectFetchers projectFetchers = ....;  
  
        return RuntimeWiring.newRuntimeWiring()  
            .type(newTypeWiring("Query")  
            // ....  
            .type(newTypeWiring("Project")  
                .dataFetcher("owner", projectFetchers.owner))  
            .build();  
    }  
}
```

type Project {
 owner: User!
}
}

EXCERCISE 3: IMPLEMENT DATAFETCHER

Implement DataFetcher for owner and task of the Project type

1. You need to implement DataFetchers

nh.graphql.projectmgmt.graphql.fetcher.**ProjectDataFetchers**

- There you find TODOs
- Register your DataFetchers in **GraphQLApiConfiguration.setupWiring()**!
- If you haven't finished the previous excercise, you can copy the class **QueryDataFetchers** from the folder "02_query_datafetcher_complete" into your workspace and also "GraphQLApiConfiguration" from that folder

2. Make sure your DataFetchers work, by executing both queries on the following slide

3. When you're finished, raise your hand 

EXCERCISE 3: IMPLEMENT DATAFETCHER

Implement DataFetcher for owner and task of the Project type

Now both queries should work:

```
query {  
  projects {  
    id title  
    tasks {  
      id title  
    }  
    owner { id name }  
  }  
}
```

```
query {  
  project(id: "1") {  
    id title  
    task(id: "2002") {  
      id title  
    }  
  }  
}
```

BACKGROUND: RUNNING QUERIES

BACKGROUND: RUNNING QUERIES

Executable Schema

- Schema und DataFetcher (Wirings) must be connected in a GraphQLSchema
- GraphQL Schema is used to execute Queries

```
class GraphQLApiConfiguration {  
  
    public GraphQLSchema graphqlSchema() {  
  
        File schemaFile = new File("tasks.graphqls");  
  
        RuntimeWiring runtimeWiring = setupWiring();  
  
        SchemaGenerator schemaGenerator = new SchemaGenerator();  
  
        return schemaGenerator.makeExecutableSchema(  
            new SchemaParser().parse(schemaFile),  
            runtimeWiring  
        );  
    }  
}
```

BACKGROUND: RUNNING QUERIES

Execute Queries in Java

- Result will be returned in nested Map

👉 nhgraphql.projectmgmt.graphql.config.GraphQLApiConfiguration
👉 nhgraphql.projectmgmt.QueryExecutionTest

```
GraphQLSchema schema = ...;

GraphQL graphQL = GraphQL.newGraphQL(schema).build();

ExecutionInput executionInput =
    ExecutionInput.newExecutionInput
        .query("query { project { title tasks { title } } }")
        .context(new ProjectMgmtGraphQLContext())
        .build();

Map<String, Object> result = graphQL.execute(executionInput).toSpecification();
```

Execute Queries using HTTP endpoint

- Requirement: GraphQL Schema is created (as seen before)
- Option 1: <https://github.com/graphql-java/graphql-java-spring>
 - REST Controller for Spring (Boot)
 - From same team as graphql-java
 - No support für Subscriptions(?)
- Option 2: <https://github.com/graphql-java-kickstart/graphql-java-servlet>
 - HTTP Servlet (for Spring or other Servlet Containers)
 - Spring Boot starter available
 - Support for Subscriptions

BACKGROUND: EXPOSING YOUR API

Example: graphql-java-servlet

- Deployment of servlet is container/server specific
- Example from our Spring-based application, just to get an idea:

```
import javax.servlet.annotation.WebServlet;

import graphql.schema.GraphQLSchema;
import graphql.servlet.GraphQLHttpServlet;
import graphql.servlet.config.GraphQLConfiguration;

@WebServlet(urlPatterns = { "/graphql" }, loadOnStartup = 1)
public class GraphQLServlet extends GraphQLHttpServlet {
    @Autowired
    private GraphQLSchema schema;

    protected GraphQLConfiguration getConfiguration() {
        return GraphQLConfiguration
            .with(schema)
            .build();
    }
}
```

RUNTIME OPTIMIZATIONS

RUNTIME

An Example...

DataFetcher

```
DataFetcher<List<Project>> projectsFetcher =  
    env -> projectRepository.getAll();
```

```
DataFetcher<User> ownerFetcher =  
    env -> userService.getUser(  
        ((Project)env.getSource()).getOwnerId()  
    );
```

RUNTIME

An Example...

DataFetcher

```
DataFetcher<List<Project>> projectsFetcher =  
    env -> projectRepository.getAll();
```

Query

```
query {  
  projects {  
    owner {  
      id name  
    }  
  }  
}
```

Question: What happens at runtime? 🤔

RUNTIME

An Example...

One Database call

(returns n Project-objects)

```
DataFetcher<List<Project>> projectsFetcher =  
    env -> projectRepository.getAll();
```

n REST-Calls

(1 for each Project)

```
DataFetcher<User> ownerFetcher =  
    env -> userService.getUser(  
        ((Project)env.getSource()).getOwnerId()  
    );
```

```
query {  
    projects {  
        owner {  
            id name  
        }  
    }  
}
```

$1+n$ -Problem 😱

Option 1: Async Data Fetcher

- DataFetcher can be run asynchronous in parallel

```
query {  
  projects {  
    id  
    title  
    tasks {  
      id title      For example: could run in parallel  
    }  
    owner { id name }  
  }  
}
```

Option 1: Async Data Fetcher

- DataFetcher can be run asynchronous in parallel

```
query {  
  projects {  
    id  
    title  
    tasks {  
      id title  
    }  
    owner { id name }  
  }  
}
```

Determining all n Tasks could run in parallel, too

Option 1: Async Data Fetcher

- DataFetcher can be run asynchronous in parallel

```
query {  
  projects {  
    id  
    title  
    tasks {  
      id title  
    }  
    owner { id name }  
  }  
}
```

👉 Example: estimation-Field (ProjectDataFetcher)

👉 Add estimation in GraphQLApiConfiguration

Option 1: Async Data Fetcher

- DataFetcher can be run asynchronous in parallel
- A DataFetcher can therefore return a `CompletableFuture`
 - `async` convenience function can help wrapping a result in a CF

```
query {  
  projects {  
    id  
    title  
    tasks {  
      id title  
    }  
    owner { id name }  
  }  
}
```

Long-running operation

```
DataFetcher<User> ownerFetcher =  
  async(env -> userService.getUser(  
    ((Project)env.getSource()).getOwnerId()  
  ));
```

Option 1: Async Data Fetcher

One Database call

(returns n Project-objects)

```
DataFetcher<List<Project>> projectsFetcher =  
    env -> projectRepository.getAll();
```

n REST-Calls

(1 for each Project),
but in parallel!

```
import graphql.schema.AsyncDataFetcher.async;  
  
DataFetcher<User> ownerFetcher =  
    async(env -> userService.getUser(  
        ((Project)env.getSource()).getOwnerId()  
    ));
```

- Das not really solve 1+n-problem, but can lead to better performance
(also in other use-cases)

LAUFZEITVERHALTEN

Back to our example...

DataFetcher

```
DataFetcher<List<Project>> projectsFetcher = ...;  
DataFetcher<User> ownerFetcher = async(...);
```

Query

```
query {  
  projects {  
    owner {  
      id name  
    }  
  }  
}
```

Result

```
"data": {  
  "projects": [  
    { "owner": { "id": "U1", "name": "Nils Hartmann" } },  
    { "owner": { "id": "U2", "name": "Susi Mueller" } },  
    { "owner": { "id": "U3", "name": "Klaus Schneider" } }  
    { "owner": { "id": "U1", "name": "Nils Hartmann" } },  
    { "owner": { "id": "U4", "name": "Sue Taylor" } },  
    { "owner": { "id": "U1", "name": "Nils Hartmann" } }  
  ]  
}
```

What is still problematic? 🤔

RUNTIME

Back to our example...

DataFetcher

```
DataFetcher<List<Project>> projectsFetcher = ...;  
  
DataFetcher<User> ownerFetcher = async(...);
```

Query

```
query {  
  projects {  
    owner {  
      id name  
    }  
  }  
}
```

Ergebnis

```
"data": {  
  "projects": [  
    { "owner": { "id": "U1", "name": "Nils Hartmann" } },  
    { "owner": { "id": "U2", "name": "Susi Mueller" } },  
    { "owner": { "id": "U3", "name": "Klaus Schneider" } }  
    { "owner": { "id": "U1", "name": "Nils Hartmann" } },  
    { "owner": { "id": "U4", "name": "Sue Taylor" } },  
    { "owner": { "id": "U1", "name": "Nils Hartmann" } }  
  ]  
}
```

n+1-problem plus unnecessary redundant loading of data (👉Console) 🤯🤯

RUNTIME

Enhanced Query... ...it gets even more evil

DataFetcher

```
DataFetcher<List<Project>> projectsFetcher = ...;  
  
DataFetcher<User> ownerFetcher = async(...);  
  
DataFetcher<User> assigneeFetcher = ...;
```

Query

```
query {  
  projects {  
    owner {  
      id name  
    }  
    tasks { assignee { id name }  
  }  
}
```

LAUFZEITVERHALTEN

Enhanced Query... ...it gets even more evil

DataFetcher

```
DataFetcher<List<Project>> projectsFetcher = ...;  
  
DataFetcher<User> ownerFetcher = async(...);  
  
DataFetcher<User> assigneeFetcher = env -> userService....;
```

Query

```
query {  
  projects {  
    owner {  
      id name  
    }  
    tasks { assignee { id name }  
  }  
}
```

Even more Users => even more requests to remote UserService 😱

Might be same users as for project owners => even more unnecessary, redundant requests 😣
-> console!

DATALOADER

DataLoader: batching and caching of requests

- Idea taken from JS reference implementation, but common idea in many GraphQL frameworks
- Batches calls to (remote) services
- Can work asynchronous
- All obtained data is cached for the time of one query

DATALOADER

Loading Data

- Loading of data is not done directly in DataFetchers anymore but delegated to a DataLoader
- DataLoaders are configured and registered on application startup and can be accessed in all DataFetchers

RUNTIME

An Example...

One Database call

(returns n Project-objects)

```
DataFetcher<List<Project>> projectsFetcher =  
    env -> projectRepository.getAll();
```

n Invocations

(1 for each Project)

```
DataFetcher<User> ownerFetcher =  
    env -> {  
        String ownerId = (Project)env.getSource().getOwnerId();  
  
        return userService.getUser(ownerId);  
  
        dataLoder.load(ownerId); // simplified  
    };
```

```
// pseudo code  
class UserDataLoader {  
    load(List<String> userIds) { ... }  
}
```

1 Invocation

for all collected, unique IDs

Könnte man auch in
Whiteboard
Excellidraw
erklären

DATALOADER

Adding DataLoader to DataFetcher

- Actual loading of data is moved to a DataLoader (we'll see the implementation later)
- In your DataFetcher, you pass "something" to the DataLoader, that you can later use to load the actual data (for example the ID of a User Object) in your DataLoader implementation
- GraphQL waits for execution the DataLoader as long as possible, collects all IDs and passes them to your DataLoader implementation

```
public DataFetcher ownerFetcher = new DataFetcher<>() {
    public Object get(DataFetchingEnvironment env) {
        // as seen, no changes here
        Project project = env.getSource();
        String userId = project.getOwnerId();

        // no UserService access anymore, instead delegate to DataLoader

        DataLoader<String, User> dataLoader = env.getDataLoader("userDataLoader");
        return dataLoader.load(userId);
    }
};
```

DATALOADER

Loading Data

- The BatchLoader is invoked by GraphQL with an amount of Ids that are collected by an amount of DataFetcher invocations

For Example: a DataFetcher for User is called 3 times and returns 3 User-Ids . The BatchLoader then is invoked with a List of this three Ids.

DATALOADER

Loading Data

- The BatchLoader is invoked by GraphQL with an amount of Ids that are collected by an amount of DataFetcher invocations

For Example: a DataFetcher for User is called 3 times and returns 3 User-Ids . The BatchLoader then is invoked with a List of this three Ids.

- For each ID, the BatchLoader has to load the appropriate object (for example by invoking a remote service)

```
class ProjectDataLoaders {  
    public BatchLoader<String, User> userBatchLoader = new BatchLoader<>() {  
        public List<User> load(List<String> keys) {  
  
            // For each key, load the User and return it  
            return keys.stream()  
                .map(userService::getUser)  
                .collect(Collectors.toList())  
        };  
    };  
}
```

DATALOADER

Loading Data

- A BatchLoader can be implemented asynchronous, so multiple BatchLoaders can run in parallel
- As with DataFetchers, return a CompletableFuture-Object

```
class ProjectDataLoaders {  
    public BatchLoader<String, User> userBatchLoader = new BatchLoader<>() {  
        public CompletableFuture<ListUser> load(List<String> keys) {  
  
            // For each key, load the User and return it  
            return CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> keys.stream()  
                .map(userService::getUser)  
                .collect(Collectors.toList())  
            );  
        }  
    }  
}
```

DATALOADER

Accessing Context in BatchLoader

- Use BatchLoaderWithContext to receive your GraphQL context object

```
class ProjectDataLoaders {  
    public BatchLoaderWithContext<String, User> userBatchLoader = new BatchLoaderWithContext <>() {  
        public CompletableFuture<List<User>> load(List<String> keys, BatchLoaderEnvironment env) {  
            ProjectMgmtGraphQLContext context = env.getContext();  
            UserService userService = context.getUserService();  
  
            // Für jeden Key wird der User geladen und zurückgegeben  
            return CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> keys.stream()  
                .map(userService::getUser)  
                .collect(Collectors.toList())  
            );  
        }  
    }  
}
```

DATALOADER

Registering DataLoaders

- DataLoader have to be registered at the DataLoaderRegistry
- In our application we do this when creating the GraphQLContext

```
class ProjectMgmtGraphQLContextBuilder {  
    public GraphQLContext build(...) {  
        GraphQLContext context = new ...;  
  
        DataLoaderOptions options = DataLoaderOptions.newOptions()  
            .setBatchLoaderContextProvider(() -> context);  
  
        ProjectDataLoaders dataLoaders = new ProjectDataLoaders();  
  
        context.getDataLoaderRegistry().register("userDataLoader",  
            DataLoder.newDataLoader(  
                dataLoaders.userDataLoader,  
                options  
            )  
        );  
  
        return context;  
    }  
}
```

DATALOADER

Result: Calls to UserService have been reduced

- We "only" have $1+n$ calls where n is number of unique users in the whole query
- If our endpoint would accept a list of Ids, we even would have $1+1$
- ➡ console

```
query {  
    owner @useDataLoader {  
        id name  
    }  
  
    projects {  
        tasks {  
            assignee @useDataLoader {  
                id name  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

EXERCISE: OPTIMIZING REMOTE CALLS

It's up to you: optimize our REST-Calls using DataLoader 🔥

EXCERCISE: OPTIMIZING REMOTE CALLS

It's up to you: optimize our REST-Calls using DataLoader 🔥

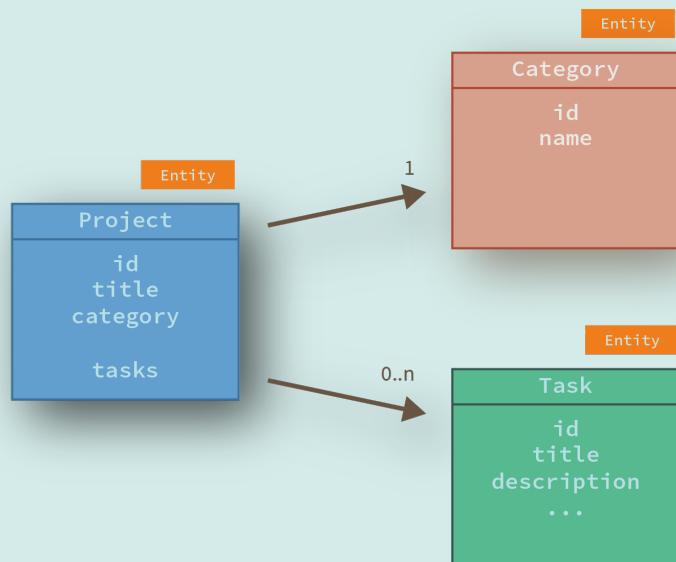
1. Please implement a *BatchLoaderWithContext* in
nh.graphql.projectmgmt.graphql.fetcher.**ProjectDataLoaders** (see TODOs dort)
2. In **ProjectMgmtGraphQLContextBuilder.addDataLoaders(DataLoaderRegistry)**
instantiate the BatchLoader and register it
3. Use your DataLoader in **ProjectDataFetchers** and **TaskFetchers** to load the User
Objects
4. Please verify in the application log (or with debugger), that remote requests are
reduced when you're finished. The UserService logs every request, so you can see
outgoing requests on the console
5. When you're finished, please raise hand 🙋

DATABASE ACCESS

Optimizing Database Access (opionionated!)

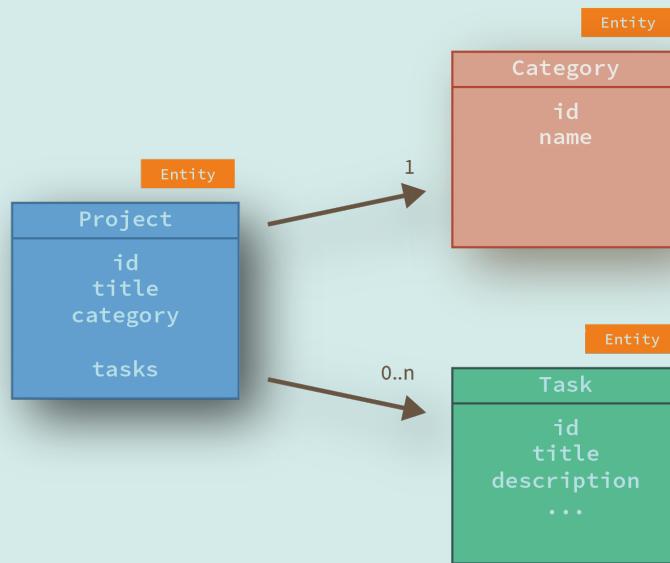
DATABASE ACCESS

Database Access: Our (JPA-)Model



DATABASE ACCESS

Accessing the database: An example query...



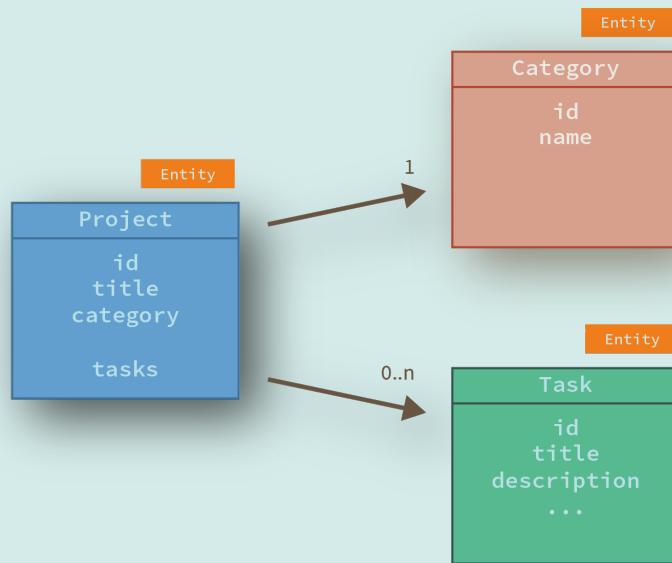
```
query {  
  projects {  
    title  
    category { name }  
  }  
}
```

Question: How do we map relation Project-Category? Lazy? Eager? 🤔

What would happen in one or the other case?

DATABASE ACCESS

Accessing the database: Another example query...



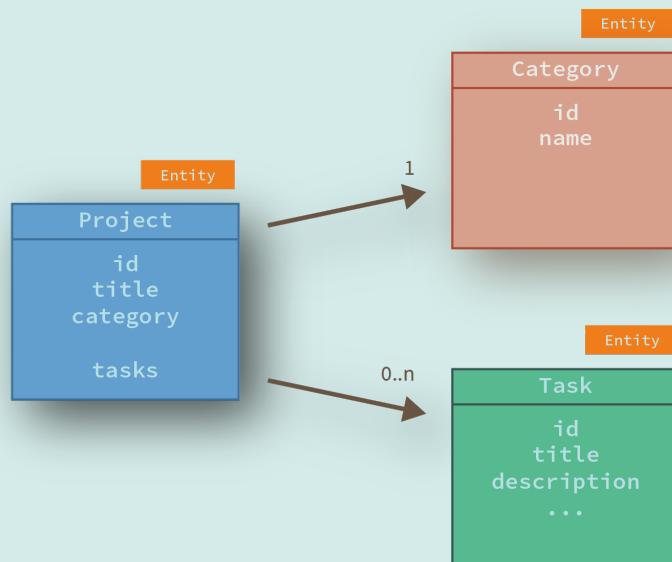
```
query {  
  projects {  
    title  
    tasks { id title }  
  }  
}
```

Question: How do we map relation Project-Task? Lazy? Eager? 🤔

What would happen in one or the other case?

DATABASE ACCESS

Accessing the database: An third query...



```
query {  
  projects {  
    title  
    tasks { id title }  
    category { name }  
  }  
}
```

Question: what should we do?! 🤔

DATABASE ACCESS

Accessing the database

We need optimized database SQL queries based on your concrete GraphQL Query!

```
// Bestehender DataFetcher
public DataFetcher<List<Project>> projectsFetcher = new DataFetcher<>() {
    public Iterable<Project> get(DataFetchingEnvironment env) {

        //👉 TODO: Optimize based on the actual query
        return projectRepository.findAll();
    }
};
```

What Information do we need here?

SELECTION SET

SelectionSet: Contains *all* requested fields of a Query

- Access via DataFetchingEnvironment
- We can use the information provided to dynamically construct SQL/JPA/... database queries
- Again: these examples are opinionated, you can use the SelectionSet also in other ways

```
public DataFetcher<Iterable<Project>> projects = new DataFetcher<>() {  
    public Iterable<Project> get(DataFetchingEnvironment env) throws Exception {  
  
        boolean withCategory = env.getSelectionSet().contains("category");  
        boolean withTasks = env.getSelectionSet().contains("tasks");  
  
        return projectRepository.findAll(withCategory, withTasks);  
    }  
};
```

DATABASE ACCESS

SelectionSet: Optimise Database Access

- Example: JPA FetchGraph

```
public class ProjectRepository {  
    public List<Project> findAll(boolean withCategory, boolean withTasks) {  
  
        EntityGraph<Project> entityGraph = entityManager.createEntityGraph(Project.class);  
        if (withCategory) {  
            entityGraph.addSubgraph("category"); ----- Modify JPA fetch behaviour based on  
the actual needed data  
        }  
        if (withTasks) {  
            entityGraph.addSubgraph("tasks");  
        }  
  
        TypedQuery<Project> query = em.createQuery("SELECT p FROM Project p", Project.class);  
        query.setHint("javax.persistence.fetchgraph", entityGraph);  
  
        return query.getResultList();  
    }  
}
```

SelectionSet: Optimize DB access with JPA FetchGraph

- Example
- 👉 console

```
query {
    projects @useEntityGraph {
        title
        tasks { id title }
        category { name }
    }
}
```

Determining data in graphql-java

- For *any* field there is a DataFetcher (Default: PropertyDataFetcher)
- DataFetcher can work asynchronously (by returning a CompletableFuture)
- Using a DataLoader can reduce (remote) calls with caching and batching
- With a SelectionSet per-query optimizations are possible (for example optimized database queries)

OUTLOOK: GRAPHQL-JAVA-TOOLS

graphql-java-tools

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

- Abstraction, based on graphql-java
- Use POJOs for Data Resolvers

Resolvers with graphql-java-tools

- Resolvers are simple POJOs, Schema defined with SDL
- Checks on application startup if all required resolvers are found
- 👉 backend_tools: (<http://localhost:5100>)
- 👉 Add ping to schema
- 👉 what happens when we start?
- 👉 and implement resolver-Method in QueryResolver
- 👉 Add assignee to Task and implement Resolver in TaskResolver

Resolver with graphql-java-tools

- Example: a query resolver
- GraphQLQueryResolver is only a marker interface

```
public class ProjectAppQueryResolver implements GraphQLQueryResolver {  
  
    // Methods on resolver classes must match field names in the schema  
    // GraphQL field arguments are passed as method arguments  
    public String ping(String msg) {  
        return "Hello, " + msg;  
    }  
  
    // You can still access graphl-java's DataFetchingEnvironment  
    public List<Project> projects(DataFetchingEnvironment env) {  
        boolean withCategory = ....;  
        boolean withTasks = ....;  
        return beerRepository.findAll(withCategory, withTasks);  
    }  
}
```

Resolver with `graphql-java-tools`

- Complex arguments (GraphQL input types) are deserialized to POJO instances and passed to your resolver method

```
public class AddTaskInput {  
    private String title;  
    private String description;  
    ...  
}  
  
public class ProjectAppMutationResolver implements GraphQLMutationResolver {  
  
    public Task addTask(String projectId, AddTaskInput input) {  
        return taskService.createTask(projectId, input);  
    }  
}
```

Resolver with `graphql-java-tools`

- Resolvers for fields not on root types are typed with their Java types
- The parent object (`getSource` in `graphql-java`) will be passed as first method parameter

```
public class ProjectResolver implements GraphQLResolver<Project> {  
  
    public User getOwner(Project parent) {  
        return userService.getUser(parent.getOwnerId());  
    }  
  
}
```

GRAPHQL-JAVA-TOOLS FOR SPRING BOOT

Spring Boot Starter

- <https://github.com/graphql-java-kickstart/graphql-spring-boot>

Spring Boot Starter

- <https://github.com/graphql-java-kickstart/graphql-spring-boot>
- Merges automatically all Schema-Files in classpath (*.graphqls)
- Resolver classes that are annotated as Spring Beans (for example @Component) are automatically recognized
- Configuration of GraphQL servlet via application.properties
- GraphiQL or Playground can be activated and configured by properties

Schema Design

- There is room for improvement in our schema
- We will discuss this only, technically there is nothing new (GraphQL related)

SCHEMA DESIGN

Do you see potential problems with our schema ?

```
type User {  
    id: ID!  
    login: String!  
    name: String!  
}  
  
type Project {  
    id: ID!  
    title: String!  
    description: String!  
    owner: User!  
    category: Category!  
    tasks: [Task!]!  
    task(id: ID!): Task  
}  
  
type Category {  
    id: ID!  
    name: String!  
}  
  
enum TaskState {  
    NEW RUNNING FINISHED  
}  
  
type Task {  
    id: ID!  
    title: String!  
    description: String!  
    state: TaskState!  
    assignee: User!  
    toBeFinishedAt: String!  
}  
  
type Query {  
    users: [User!]!  
    projects: [Project!]!  
    project(id: ID!): Project  
}  
  
input AddTaskInput {  
    title: ID!  
    description: ID!  
    toBeFinishedAt: String  
    assigneeId: ID!  
}  
  
type Mutation {  
    addTask(project: ID!, input: AddTaskInput!):  
        Task!  
    updateTaskState(taskId: ID!, newState: TaskState!):  
        Task!  
}
```

Lists: no filtering, sorting, pagination!

SCHEMA DESIGN

Do you see potential problems with our schema ?

```
type User {  
  id: ID!  
  login: String!  
  name: String!  
}  
  
type Project {  
  id: ID!  
  title: String!  
  description: String!  
  owner: User!  
  category: Category!  
  tasks: [Task!]!  
  task(id: ID!): Task  
}  
  
type Category {  
  id: ID!  
  name: String!  
}  
  
enum TaskState {  
  NEW RUNNING FINISHED  
}  
  
type Task {  
  id: ID!  
  title: String!  
  description: String!  
  state: TaskState!  
  assignee: User!  
  toBeFinishedAt: String!  
}  
  
type Query {  
  users: [User!]!  
  projects: [Project!]!  
  project(id: ID!): Project  
}  
  
input AddTaskInput {  
  title: ID!  
  description: ID!  
  toBeFinishedAt: String  
  assigneeId: ID!  
}  
  
type Mutation {  
  addTask(project: ID!, input: AddTaskInput!):  
    Task!  
  updateTaskState(taskId: ID!, newState: TaskState!):  
    Task!  
}
```

Error Handling: what do we do,
when something goes wrong?

SCHEMA DESIGN

Do you see potential problems with our schema ?

```
type User {  
    id: ID!  
    login: String!  
    name: String!  
}  
  
type Project {  
    id: ID!  
    title: String!  
    description: String!  
    owner: User!  
    category: Category!  
    tasks: [Task!]!  
    task(id: ID!): Task  
}  
  
type Category {  
    id: ID!  
    name: String!  
}  
  
enum TaskState {  
    NEW RUNNING FINISHED  
}  
  
type Task {  
    id: ID!  
    title: String!  
    description: String!  
    state: TaskState!  
    assignee: User!  
    toBeFinishedAt: String!  
}  
  
type Query {  
    users: [User!]!  
    projects: [Project!]!  
    project(id: ID!): Project  
}  
  
input AddTaskInput {  
    title: ID!  
    description: ID!  
    toBeFinishedAt: String  
    assigneeId: ID!  
}  
  
type Mutation {  
    addTask(project: ID!, input: AddTaskInput!):  
        Task!  
    updateTaskState(taskId: ID!, newState: TaskState!):  
        Task!  
}
```

Security: is the user allowed to add a new Task?

SCHEMA DESIGN

Do you see potential problems with our schema ?

- How could we improve? Do you have ideas?

```
type User {  
    id: ID!  
    login: String!  
    name: String!  
}  
  
type Project {  
    id: ID!  
    title: String!  
    description: String!  
    owner: User!  
    category: Category!  
    tasks: [Task!]!  
    task(id: ID!): Task  
}  
  
type Category {  
    id: ID!  
    name: String!  
}  
  
enum TaskState {  
    NEW RUNNING FINISHED  
}  
  
type Task {  
    id: ID!  
    title: String!  
    description: String!  
    state: TaskState!  
    assignee: User!  
    toBeFinishedAt: String!  
}  
  
type Query {  
    users: [User!]!  
    projects: [Project!]!  
    project(id: ID!): Project  
}  
  
input AddTaskInput {  
    title: ID!  
    description: ID!  
    toBeFinishedAt: String  
    assigneeId: ID!  
}  
  
type Mutation {  
    addTask(project: ID!, input: AddTaskInput!):  
        Task!  
    updateTaskState(taskId: ID!, newState: TaskState!):  
        Task!  
}
```

PAGINATION

GraphQL doesn't say anything about pagination, ordering,...

Two approaches: Page-based or cursor-based

Example: Page-based

```
type Query {  
  projects(  
    page: Int!,  
    pageSize: Int!): ProjectList!  
}  
  
type ProjectList {  
  page: Int!  
  totalElements: Int!  
  hasNext: Boolean!  
  hasPrev: Boolean!  
  
  projects: [Project!]!  
}
```

PAGINIERUNG

GraphQL doesn't say anything about pagination, ordering,...

Simplified example with Spring Data

```
import org.springframework.data.domain.Page;
import org.springframework.data.domain.PageRequest;

public class ProjectQueryResolver implements
    GraphQLQueryResolver {

    @Inject
    private ProjectRepository projectRepository;

    public ProjectList projects(int page, int pageSize) {
        Page<Project> page = projectRepository.find(
            PageRequest.of(page, pageSize)
        );

        return new ProjectList(
            page.getNumber(),
            page.getTotalElements(),
            page.hasNext(), page.hasPrevious(),
            page.getContent()
        );
    }
}
```

PAGINIERUNG

GraphQL doesn't say anything about pagination, ordering,...

Ordering also using own fields or arguments

=> not comparable to out-of-the-box-power of SQL, you have to make sure that your API works as designed...

```
enum Direction {  
    asc, desc  
}  
  
type ProjectOrderCriteria {  
    field: String!  
    direction: Direction!  
}  
  
type Query {  
    projects(  
        page: Int!,  
        pageSize: Int!,  
        orderBy: ProjectOrderCriteria  
    ) : ProjectList!  
}  
  
query {  
    projects(page: 1,  
            pageSize: 20,  
            orderBy(field: "title", direction: asc)  
    ) {  
        hasNext  
        projects {  
            id  
            title  
        }  
    }  
}
```

SECURITY

GraphQL doesn't say anything about security

GraphQL doesn't say anything about security

Question 1: is your api public or not? Do you want user to be logged in to use your api?

Example with Spring Security: Secure your /graphql endpoint

```
@Configuration
public class SecurityConfiguration extends WebSecurityConfigurerAdapter {

    protected void configure(HttpSecurity http) throws Exception {
        http.authorizeRequests()
            .antMatchers("/graphql").authenticated();
    }
}
```

GraphQL doesn't say anything about security

You can secure your business logic as usual

Example: Spring Security (would be similar with JEE)

```
type Mutation {  
    addTask  
    (taskInput:  
     TaskInput!):  
     Task!  
}  
  
public class TaskMutationResolver implements  
    GraphQLMutationResolver {  
  
    private TaskRepository taskRepository;  
  
    @PreAuthorize(  
        "isAuthenticated()"  
    )  
    public Task addTask(AddTaskInput newTask) {  
        Task task = Task.from(newTask);  
        taskRepository.save(task);  
        return task;  
    }  
}
```

Schema Directives

Directives are similar to Annotations in Java

They can be specified in a schema for the Schema itself or with usage in Operations

You could write a directive and process it in your application

```
directive @adminOnly on FIELD_DEFINITION

type Mutation {
    addTask @adminOnly (taskInput: TaskInput!): Task!
}
```

SECURITY

GraphQL doesn't say anything about security

Errors would end up in 'errors'-Objekt

(You could customize the output of the errors object)

ERROR HANDLING

(Technical) Errors end up in the errors-object in your response

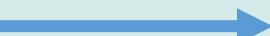
- Business/domain errors could also be part of your schema (own type)

ERROR HANDLING

(Technical) Errors end up in the errors-object in your response

- Business/domain errors could also be part of your schema (own type)
- for example: validation errors

```
type Mutation {  
    addTask(taskInput: TaskInput!): Task!  
}
```



```
type Mutation {  
    addTask(taskInput: TaskInput!): AddTaskResult!  
}  
  
type AddTaskResult {  
    newTask: Task  
    validationErrors: [ValidationError!]!  
}  
  
type ValidationError {  
    field: String!  
    msg: String!  
}
```

ERROR HANDLING

(Technical) Errors end up in the errors-object in your response

- Business/domain errors could also be part of your schema (own type)
- for example: validation errors
- or as Union Type

```
union AddTaskResult = AddTaskSuccess | AddTaskFailure

type AddTaskSuccess {
  newTask: Task
}

type AddTaskFailure {
  validationErrors: [ValidationError!]
}

type Mutation {
  addTask(taskInput: TaskInput!): AddTaskResult
}
```

```
mutation addTask(taskInput: "...") {
  ...on AddTaskSuccess {
    newTask { id title }
  }

  ...on AddTaskFailure {
    validationErrors: { msg }
  }
}
```

OUTLOOK

Q & A
Discussions

OUTLOOK

- **Do you have questions?**
- **What should we look deeper into?**



Lee Byron

@leeb

Folgen



While most discussion of [@GraphQL](#) centers around web apps, for the last 7 years Facebook only really used GraphQL for mobile.

Very excited for the new “FB5” version of [fb.com](#), powered entirely by React, GraphQL, and of course: Relay.

Tweet übersetzen

22:41 - 30. Apr. 2019

<https://twitter.com/leeb/status/1123326647552266241>

FACEBOOK 5

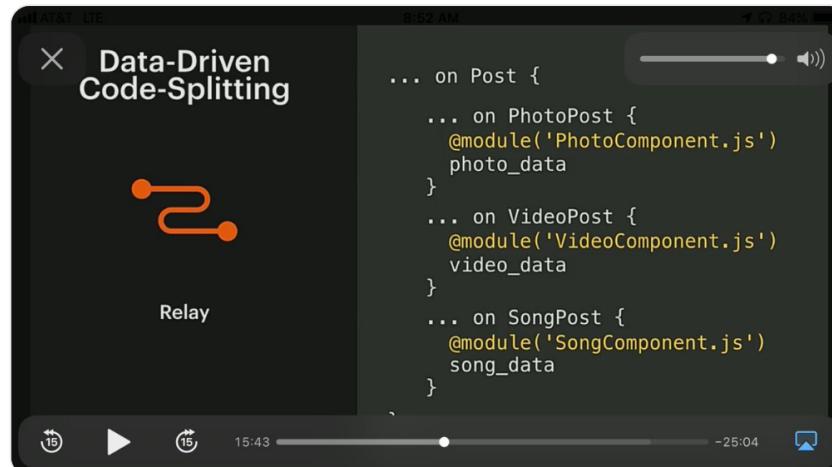


Nick Schrock
@schrockn

Folgen

From the talk about the rewrite of fb using Relay and GraphQL. This feature is so amazing and intuitive. Deliver js only if the graphql query returns data that requires that js.

Tweet übersetzen



18:06 - 1. Mai 2019

<https://twitter.com/schrockn/status/1123619660732047360>

NEXT GEN GRAPHQL?



Thank you!

Repository: <https://github.com/nilshartmann/graphql-java-workshop>

Slides: <https://react.schule/api-conf-graphql>

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