

in Interprise Applications

Introduction to GraphQL



BBQ Mixed Grill

€ 14,49

BBQ sauce, mozzarella, bacon, ham, grilled chicken, minced beef, bell pepper & onion Allergies: Gluten, Milk

Size

(25cm) Medium >

Base

Classic >

Sauce

BBQ Saus >

Edit toppings

BACON	-	1	+
MINCED BEEF	-	1	+
HAM	-	1	+
MOZZARELLA	-	1	+
PAPRIKA	-	1	+
ONION	-	1	+
GRILLED CHICKEN	-	1	+

Edit toppings

BACON	-	0	+
MINCED BEEF	-	0	+
HAM	-	0	+
MOZZARELLA	-	1	+
PAPRIKA	-	1	+
ONION	-	1	+
GRILLED CHICKEN	-	1	+
Add Ingredients			
PINEAPPLE	+€ 1,00	+	
BACON	+€ 1,50	+	
BBQ SWIRL	+€ 0,50	+	
KNOFLOOK KRUIDEN	+€ 0,50	+	
MUSHROOMS	+€ 0,50	+	
CRISPY ONION	+€ 0,50	+	

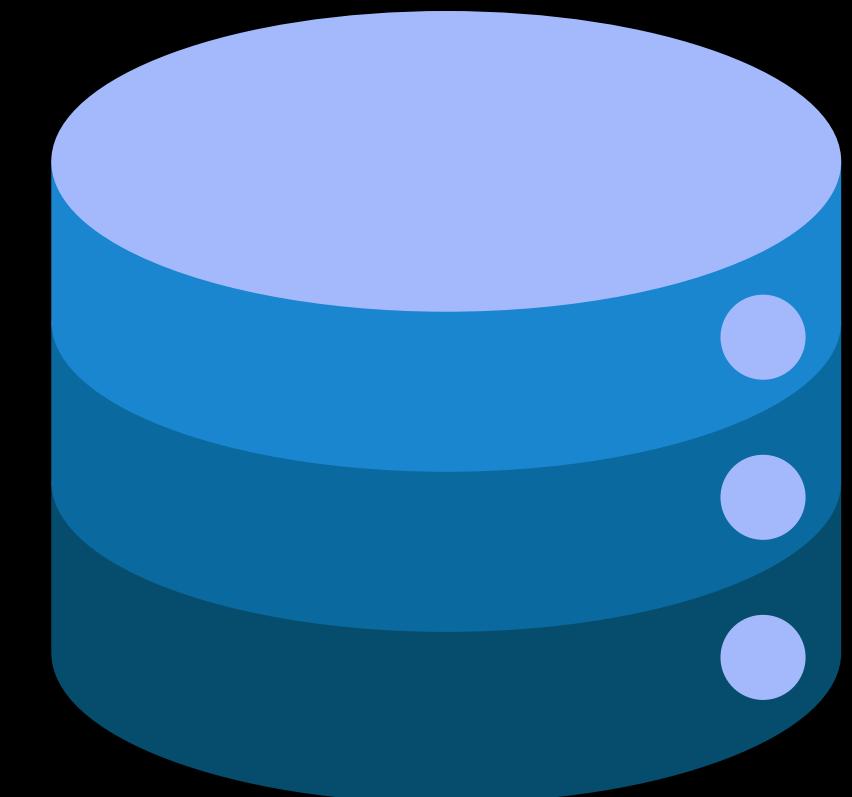
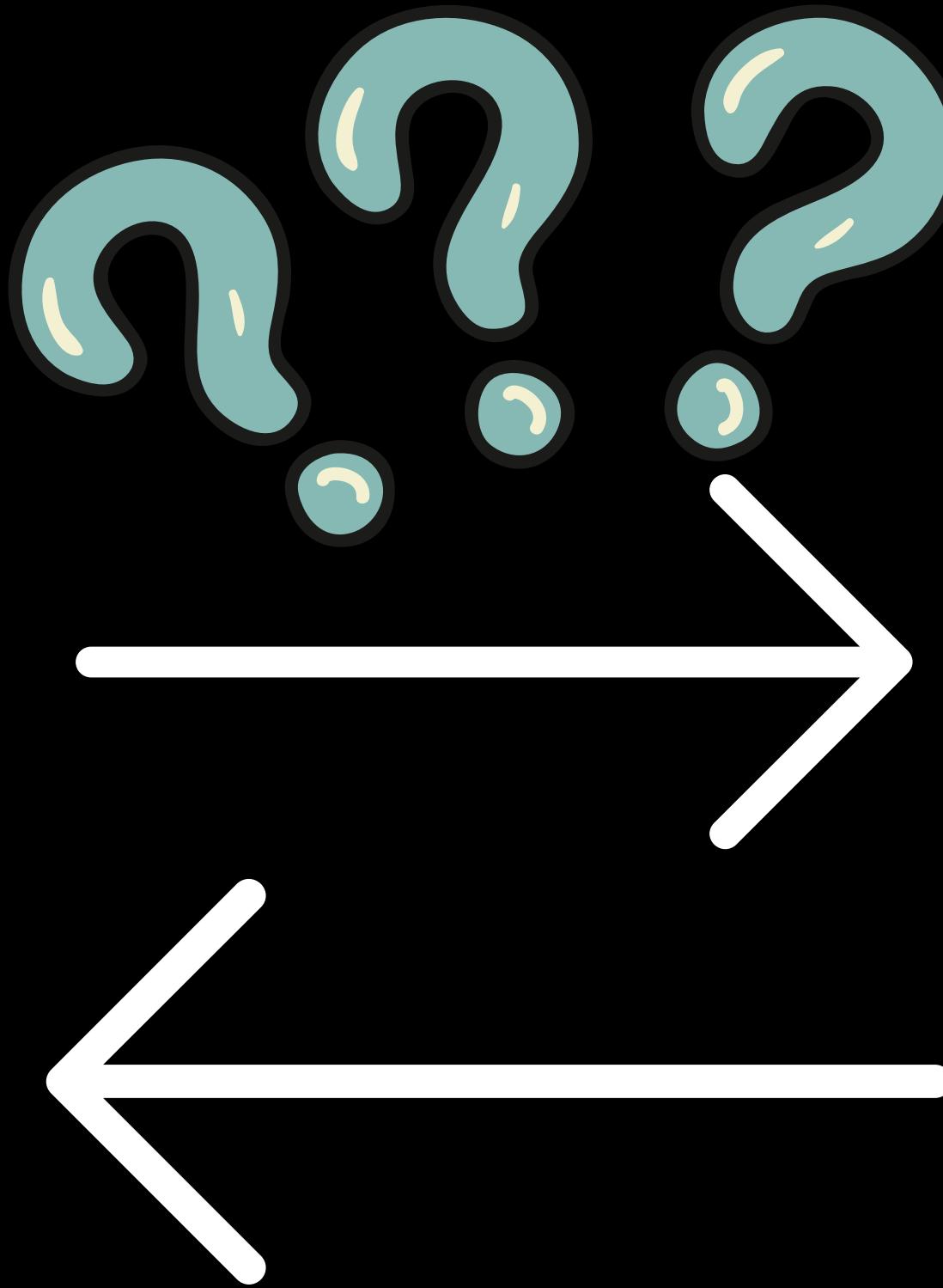
What if...



```
⬇ receipt.md
1 -----
2 | | | | Receipt
3 -----
4 Client Name: John Doe
5 Address: 123 Main Street, Springfield
6
7 Order Details:
8 - Pizza: BBQ Mixed Grill
9 - Size: Medium
10 -----
```

postgres.sql

```
▶ Run on active connection | └ Select block
1 CREATE TABLE customers (
2     customer_id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
3     name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
4     username VARCHAR(50) UNIQUE NOT NULL,
5     password VARCHAR(50) UNIQUE NOT NULL,
6     email VARCHAR(100) UNIQUE NOT NULL,
7     phone_number VARCHAR(15),
8     address VARCHAR(255)
9 );
10
11 CREATE TABLE pizzas (
12     pizza_id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
13     order_id INT NOT NULL,
14     name VARCHAR(100),
15     size VARCHAR(20),
16     crust_type VARCHAR(50),
17     sauce VARCHAR(50),
18     cheese_type VARCHAR(50),
19     is_vegetarian BOOLEAN,
20     calories INT,
21     price DECIMAL(5, 2),
22     FOREIGN KEY (order_id) REFERENCES orders(order_id)
23 );
24
```



⬇ receipt.md

```
1 -----  
2 | | | Receipt  
3 -----  
4 Client Name: John Doe  
5 Address: 123 Main Street, Springfield  
6  
7 Order Details:  
8 - Pizza: BBQ Mixed Grill  
9 - Size: Medium  
10 -----
```

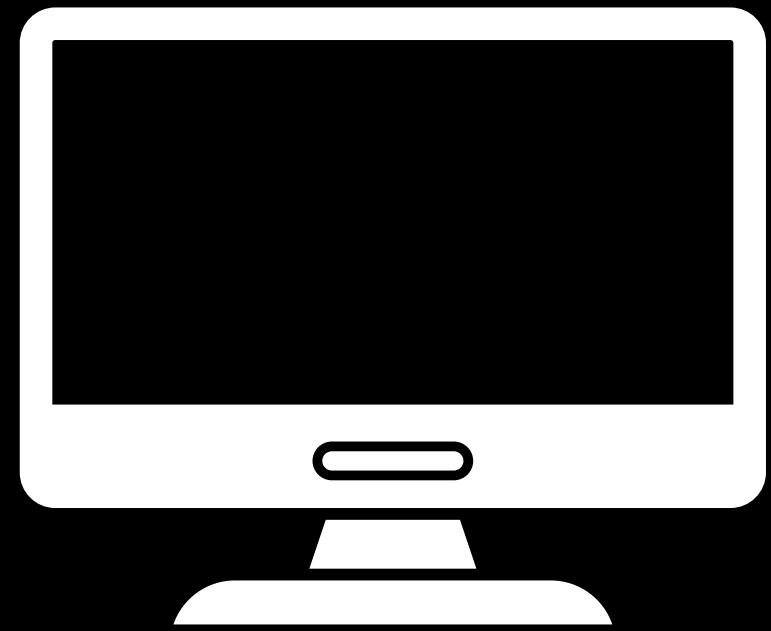
3 | }
4 }

schema.graphql

```
1  query getOrder($orderId: ID!) {  
2    order(id: $orderId) {  
3      customer {  
4        name  
5        address  
6      }  
7      pizza {  
8        name  
9        size  
10     }  
11   }  
12 }
```

```
{} graphqlResponse.json > ...  
1  {  
2    "order": {  
3      "customer": {  
4        "name": "John Doe",  
5        "address": "123 Main Street, Springfield"  
6      },  
7      "pizza": {  
8        "name": "BBQ Mixed Grill",  
9        "size": "Medium"  
10     }  
11   }  
12 }
```

REST API

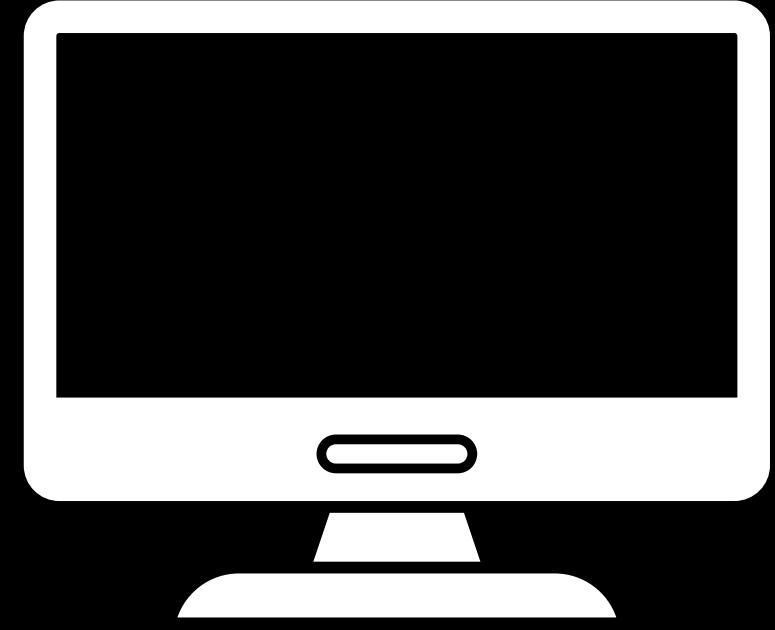


/GET/pizza



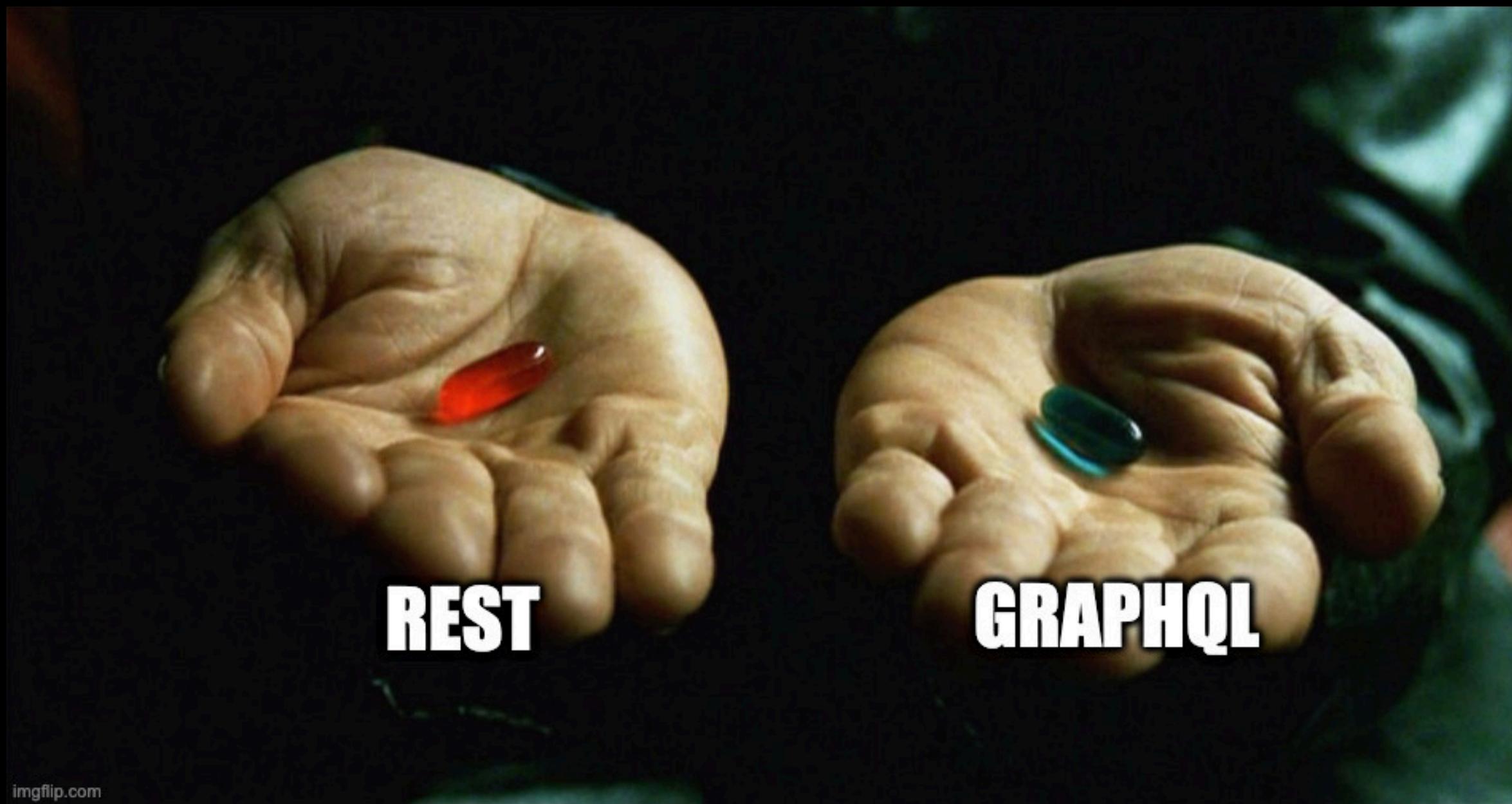
/GET/customer





/graphql





2. GraphQL Basics

what is....



Jr. Tech Recruiter @codersplzach... · 1d ▾

How many years experience with GraphQL should someone have before starting their internship?

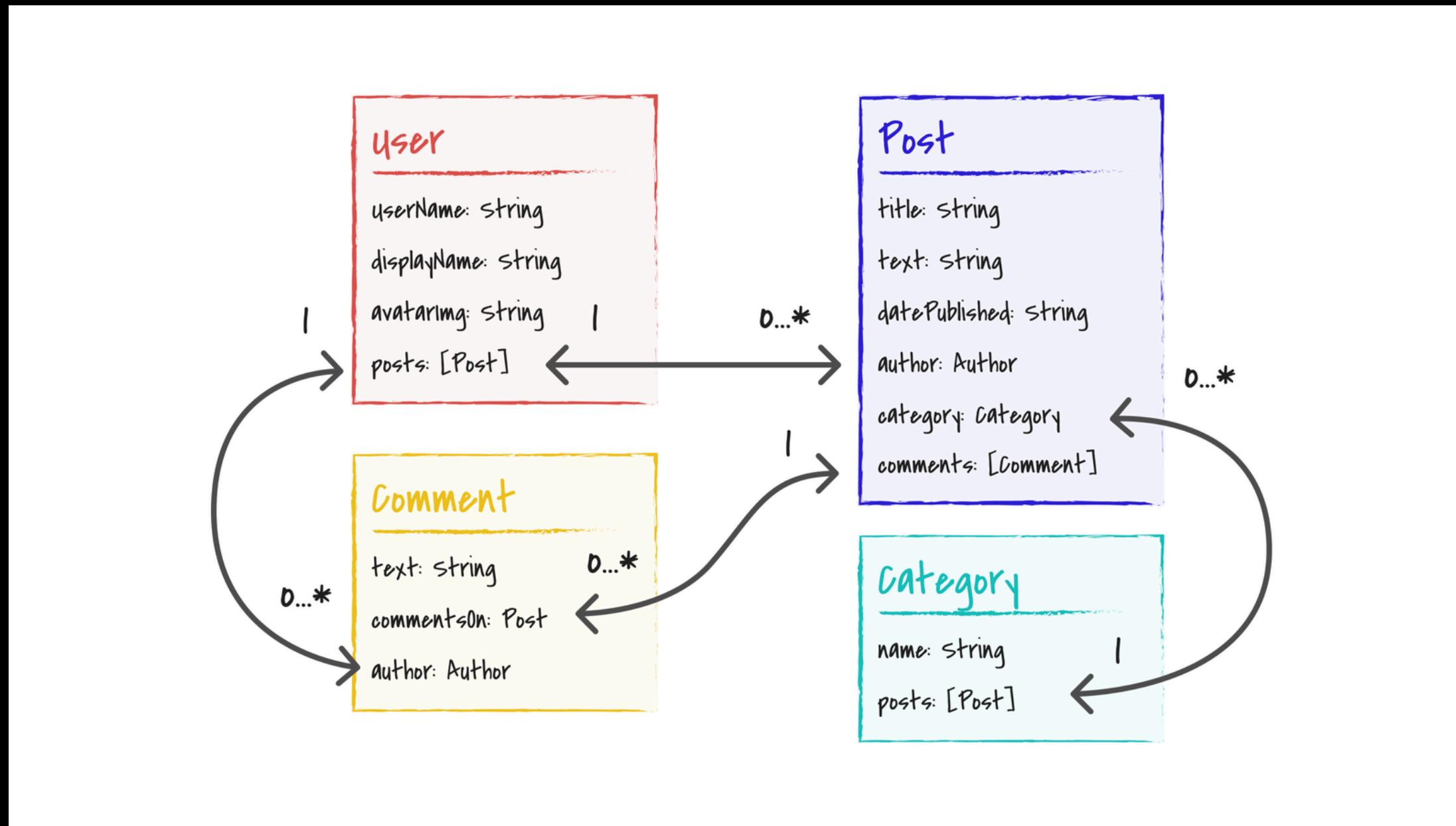
5-9 8%

10-14 9%

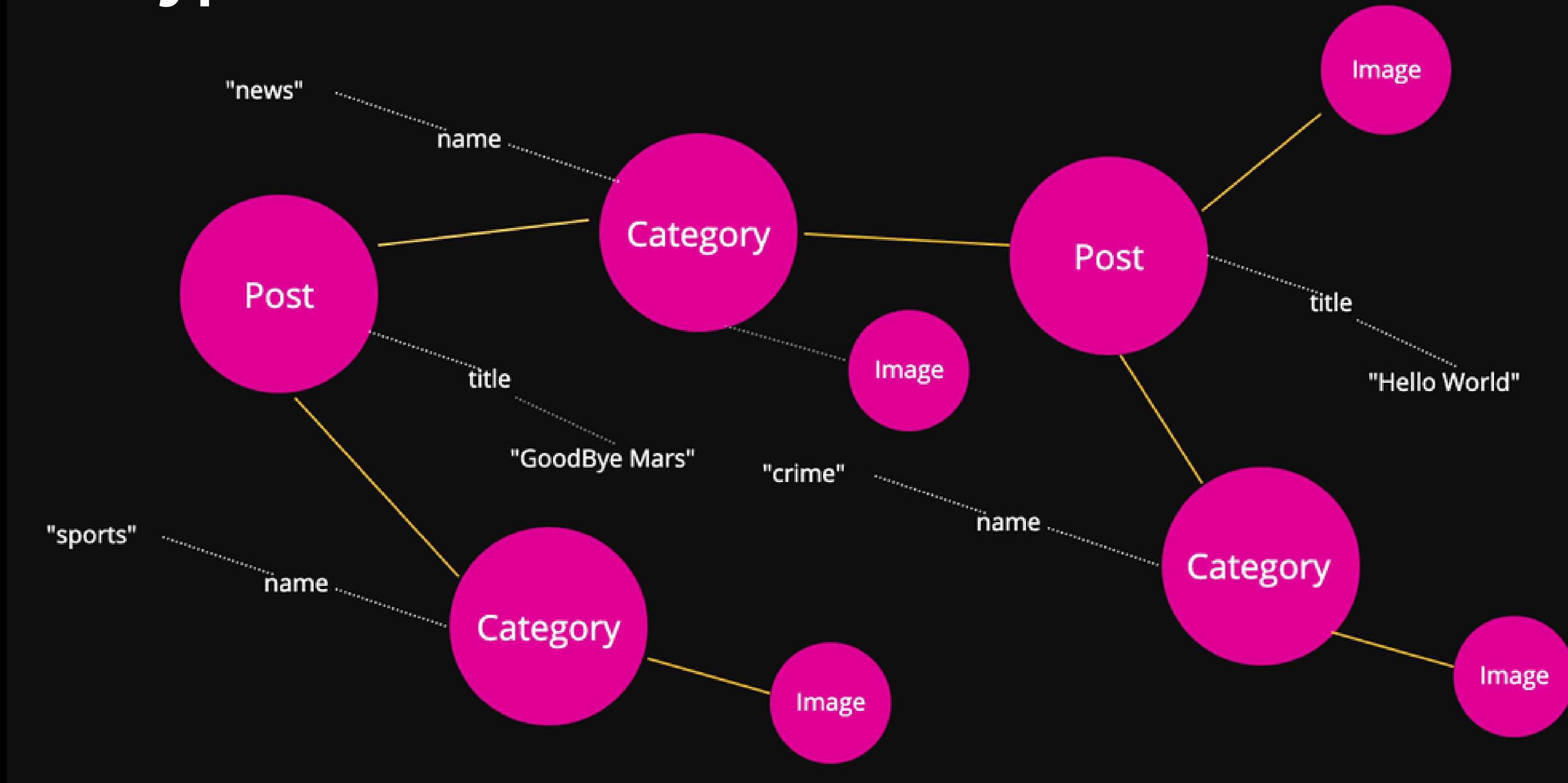
15+ ✅ 83%

174 votes · 2 days 22 hours left

Schema:

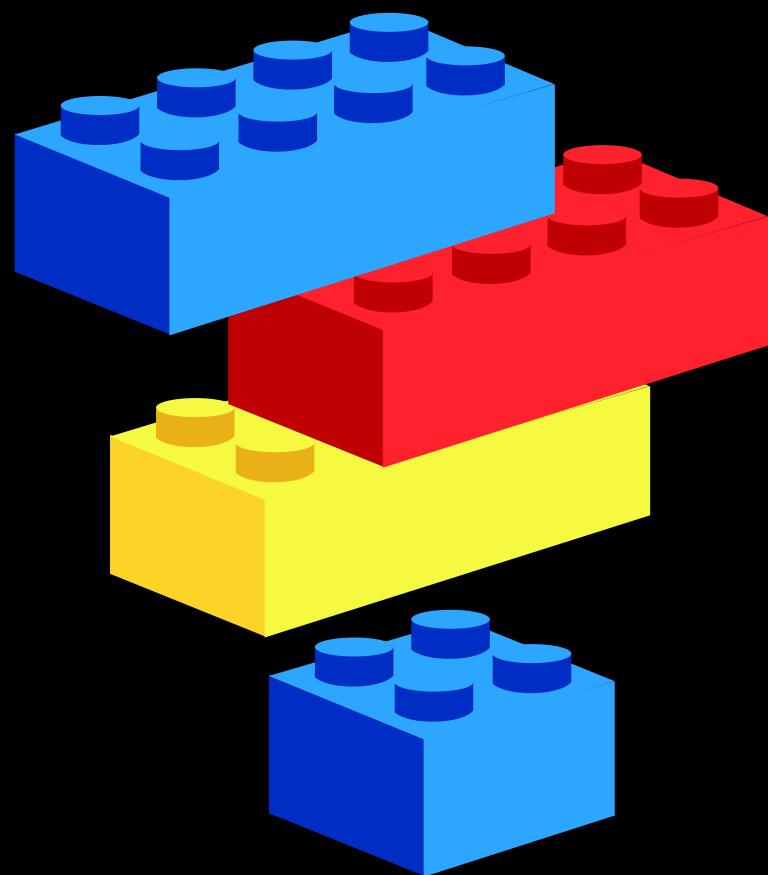


Scalar types:



```
223   query {  
224     post(id: "1") {  
225       title # Scalar  
226       category {  
227         name # Scalar  
228       }  
229       image {  
230         url # Scalar  
231       }  
232     }  
233   }
```

Object Types:



```
15 type Pizza {  
16   name: String  
17   size: String  
18   toppings: [Topping]  
19 }  
20  
21 type Topping {  
22   name: string  
23 }  
24
```

The code illustrates object types in a programming language. It defines two objects: `Pizza` and `Topping`. The `Pizza` object has properties `name` (String) and `size` (String). The `toppings` property is an array of `Topping` objects. The `Topping` object has a property `name` (string). Lines 18 and 21 are circled in red, highlighting the use of object types for `toppings` and `Topping` respectively.

Why type Query is Essential?

```
130  ↵ type Query {  
131      pizza(id: ID!): Pizza  
132      allPizzas: [Pizza]  
133      allToppings: [Topping]  
134      customer(id: ID!): Customer  
135      allCustomers: [Customer]  
136      order(id: ID!): Order  
137      allOrders: [Order]  
138 }
```

```
139
140  type Pizza {
141    name: String
142    size: String
143    toppings: [Topping]
144  }
145
146  type Topping {
147    name: String
148  }
149
150  type Customer {
151    id: ID!
152    name: String
153    address: String # Field for customer address
154  }
155
156  type Order {
157    id: ID!
158    customer: Customer # Reference to the customer who placed the order
159    pizzas: [Pizza] # List of pizzas in the order
160    orderDate: String # Date when the order was placed
161    totalAmount: Float # Total amount for the order
162  }
```

```
165  query {  
166    order(id: "789") {  
167      customer {  
168        name  
169        address  
170      }  
171      pizzas {  
172        name  
173        size  
174        toppings {  
175          name  
176        }  
177      }  
178      orderDate  
179      totalAmount  
180    }  
181  }
```

```
183  query {  
184    order(id: "789") {  
185      customer {  
186        address  
187      }  
188      pizzas {  
189        toppings {  
190          name  
191        }  
192      }  
193    }  
194  }
```

```
69    GET /pizzas/{id}
70    GET /pizzas
71    GET /toppings
72    GET /customers/{id}
73    GET /customers
74    GET /orders/{id}
75    GET /orders
```

/graphql

When Query type is not enough

In REST API

```
69  GET /pizzas/{id}
70  GET /pizzas
71  GET /toppings
72  GET /customers/{id}
73  GET /customers
74  GET /orders/{id}
75  GET /orders
```

```
78  ### 9 Endpoints for Mutations (POST, PUT, DELETE) Operations:
79  8. **POST /pizzas**: To create a new pizza.
80  9. **PUT /pizzas/{id}**: To update a specific pizza.
81  10. **DELETE /pizzas/{id}**: To delete a specific pizza.
82  11. **POST /customers**: To create a new customer.
83  12. **PUT /customers/{id}**: To update a specific customer.
84  13. **DELETE /customers/{id}**: To delete a specific customer.
85  14. **POST /orders**: To create a new order.
86  15. **PUT /orders/{id}**: To update a specific order.
87  16. **DELETE /orders/{id}**: To delete a specific order.
```

Mutations: /graphql

real-time, modifying data

```
164 type Mutation {  
165   addPizza(name: String!, size: String!): Pizza # Mutation for creating a new pizza  
166   updatePizza(id: ID!, name: String, size: String): Pizza # Mutation for updating a pizza  
167   deletePizza(id: ID!): String # Mutation for deleting a pizza  
168 }  
169  
170 type Subscription {  
171   pizzaAdded: Pizza # Subscription that triggers when a new pizza is added  
172 }
```

```
64 mutation {  
65   addPizza(name: "Pepperoni Feast", size: "Large") {  
66     id  
67     name  
68     size  
69   }  
70 }
```

```
72 mutation {  
73   updatePizza(id: 1, name: "Margerita", size: "Medium") {  
74     id  
75     name  
76     size  
77   }  
78 }
```

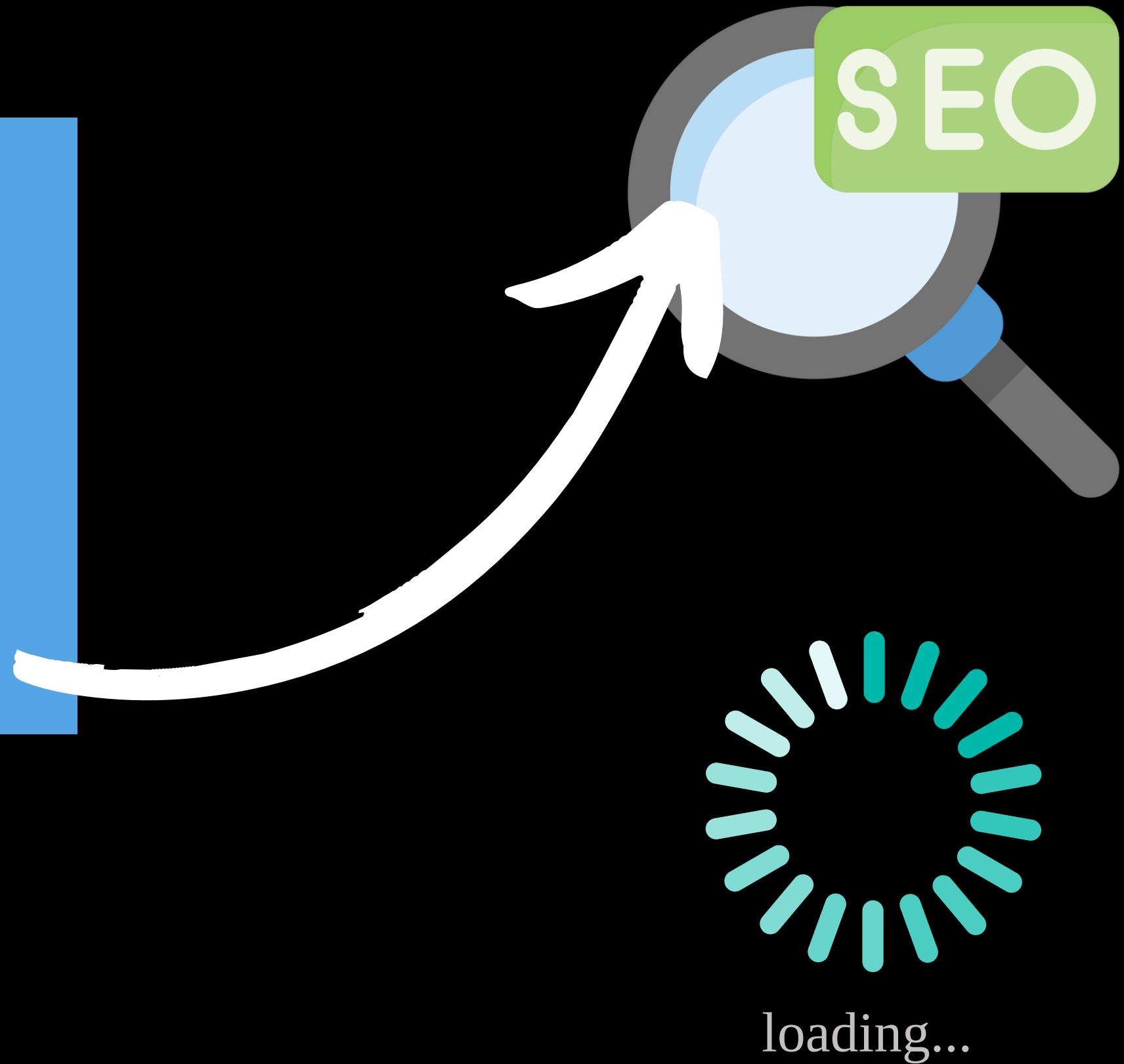
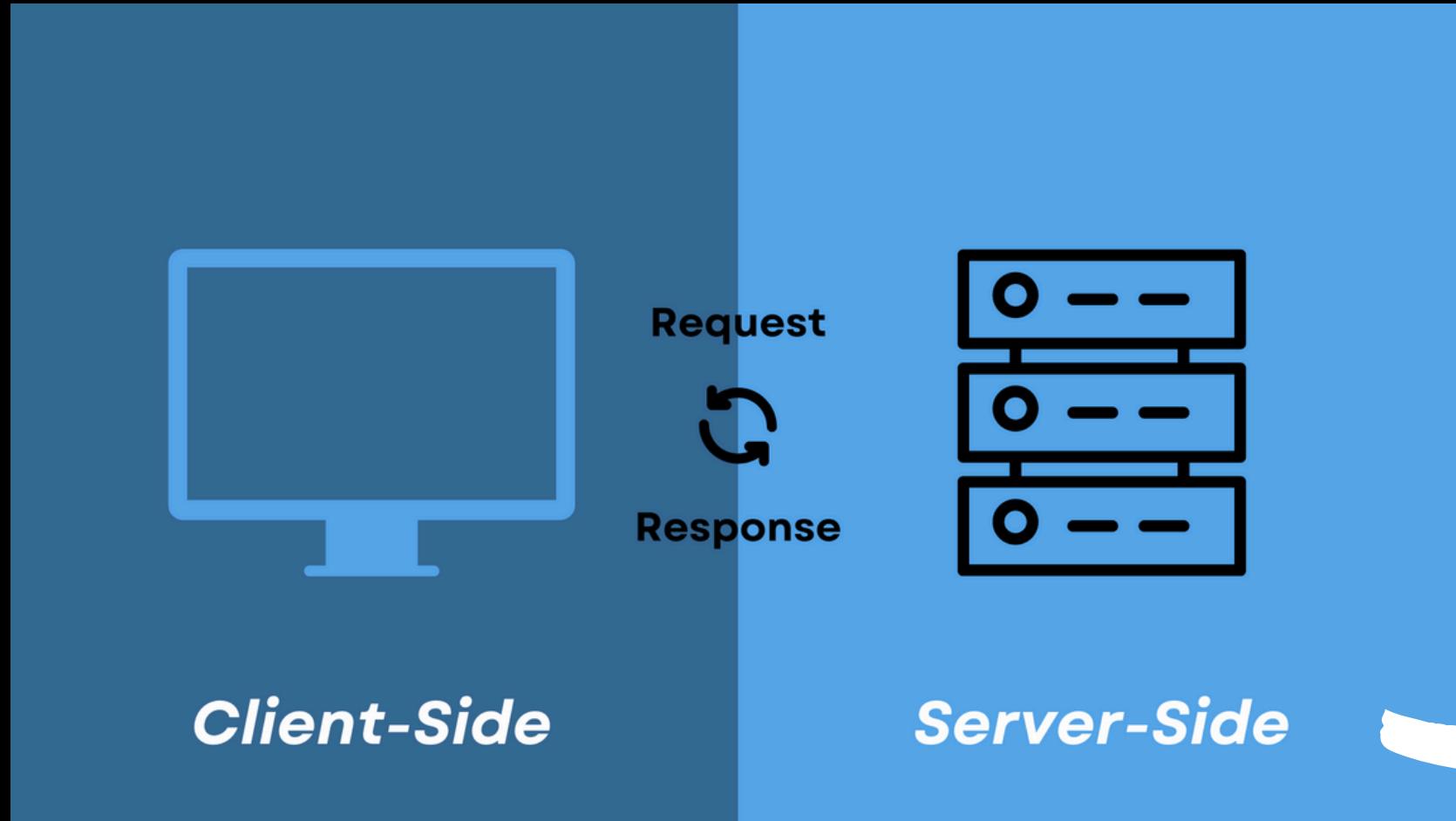
CRUD

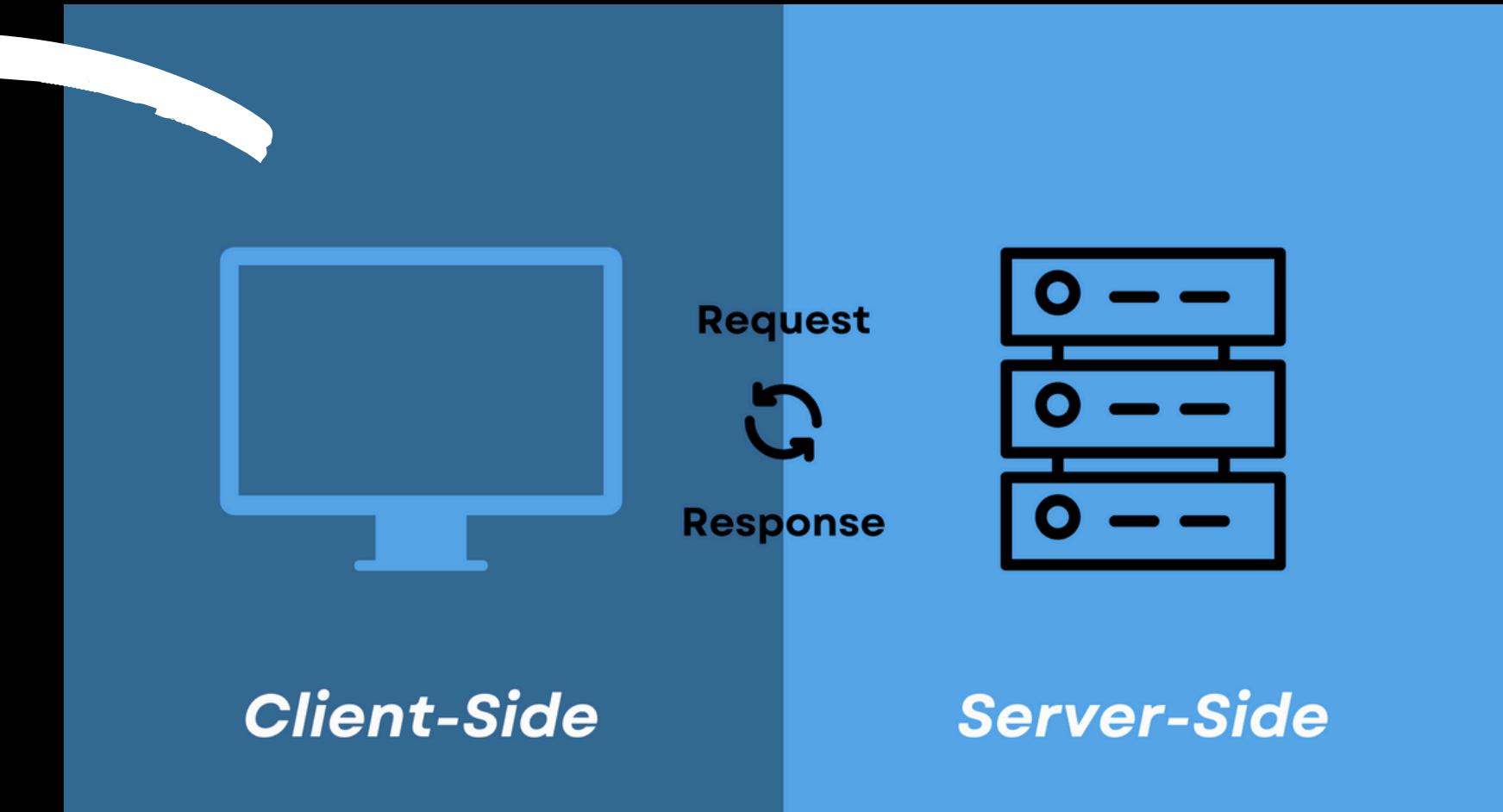
```
80 mutation {  
81   deletePizza(id: 1)  
82 }  
83  
87   id  
88   name  
89   size  
90 }  
91 }
```

At last...Enterprises



GraphQL Rendering





Scalability



N+1 problem



Optimizing with DataLoader for Batch Loading



N+1 problem



```
236
237 /* type Author {
238   id: ID!
239   name: String!
240   bio: String
241 }
242
243 /* type Post {
244   id: ID!
245   title: String!
246   content: String
247   author: Author # Reference to the Author type, creating a potential N+1 problem
248 }
249
250
```

<1 query to fetch the 10 posts>
<10 additional queries (1 per post) to fetch each associated author.>

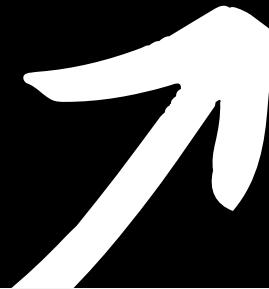
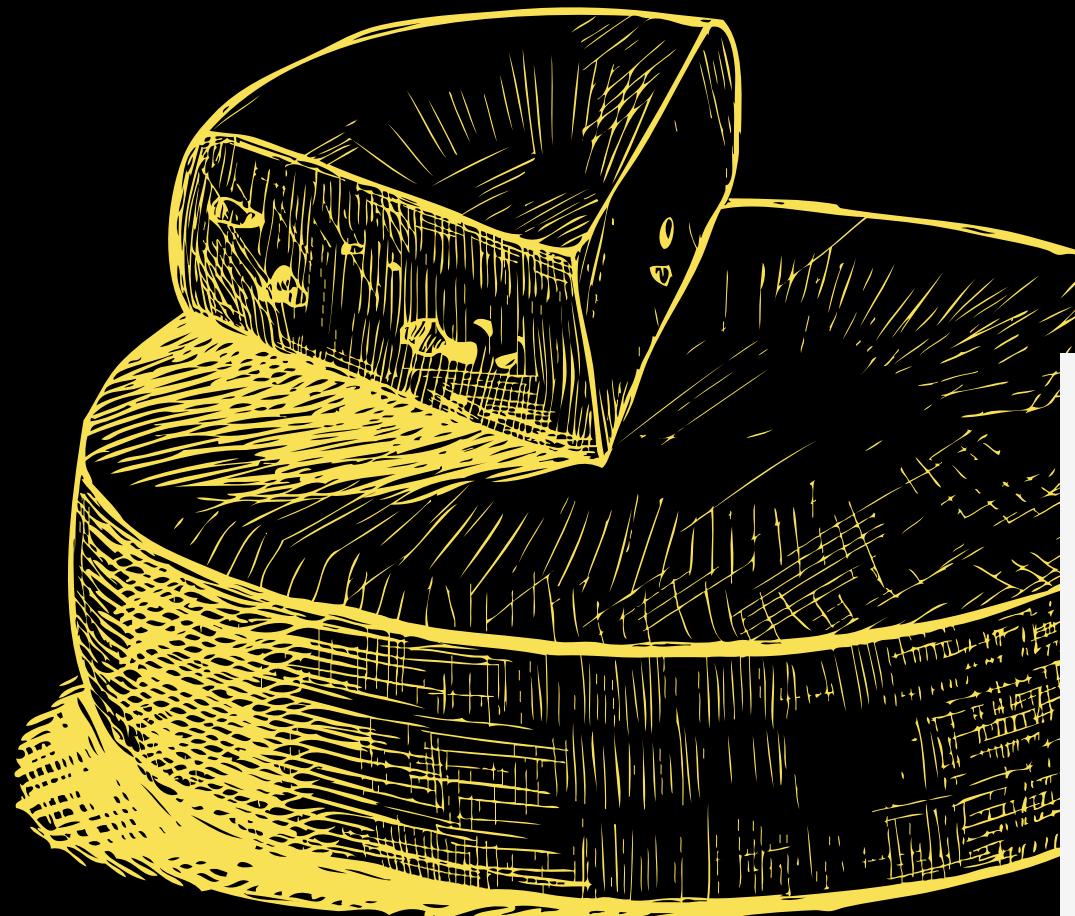
```
public CompletableFuture<List<Author>> loadAuthors(List<Long> authorIds) {
    return CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
        // Fetch all authors in a single batch based on authorIds
        List<Author> authors = authorRepository.findAllById(authorIds);

        // Map authors to their IDs to make it easier to match
        Map<Long, Author> authorMap = authors.stream()
            .collect(Collectors.toMap(Author::getId, author -> author));
        .thenApply(authors -> authors.get(0));
        // Return the authors in the order of the requested authorIds
        return authorIds.stream()
            .map(authorMap::get)
            .collect(Collectors.toList());
    });
}
```

```
private AuthorBatchLoader authorBatchLoader;

public CompletableFuture<Author> getAuthor(Post post) {
    // Use the batch loader to fetch the author of the post in a batched request
    return authorBatchLoader.loadAuthors(Collections.singletonList(post.getAuthorId()))
        .thenApply(authors -> authors.get(0)); // Get the single author from the list
}
```

Scaling with Pagination



```
@Service  
public class ItemService {  
  
    @Autowired  
    private ItemRepository itemRepository;  
  
    public List<Item> getItems(int offset, int limit) {  
        Pageable pageable = PageRequest.of(offset, limit);  
    }  
}
```

Docker and Containerisation



I'M GOING TO NEED YOU TO GO AHEAD AND

BUILD REST-ENDPOINTS
IN ADDITION TO GRAPHQL

Bonus

J UserController.java > ...

```
1  @RestController
2  @RequestMapping("/api")
3  public class UserController {
4
5      @Autowired
6      private GraphQLService graphQLService;
7
8      @GetMapping("/users")
9      public ResponseEntity<Object> getUsers() {
10         Object users = graphQLService.fetchUsersWithGraphQL();
11         return ResponseEntity.ok(users); // Return data as JSON response
12     }
13 }
```

Another Bonus



one endpoint

improved performance

schemas



**GRAPHQL IS A DECENT
ALTERNATIVE**

**BUT IT WON'T REPLACE
REST!... AT LEAST FOR NOW**



Dev container set-up

[github.com/sebivenlo/esd-2024-graphql-
in-enterprise-applications/tree/start](https://github.com/sebivenlo/esd-2024-graphql-in-enterprise-applications/tree/start)