



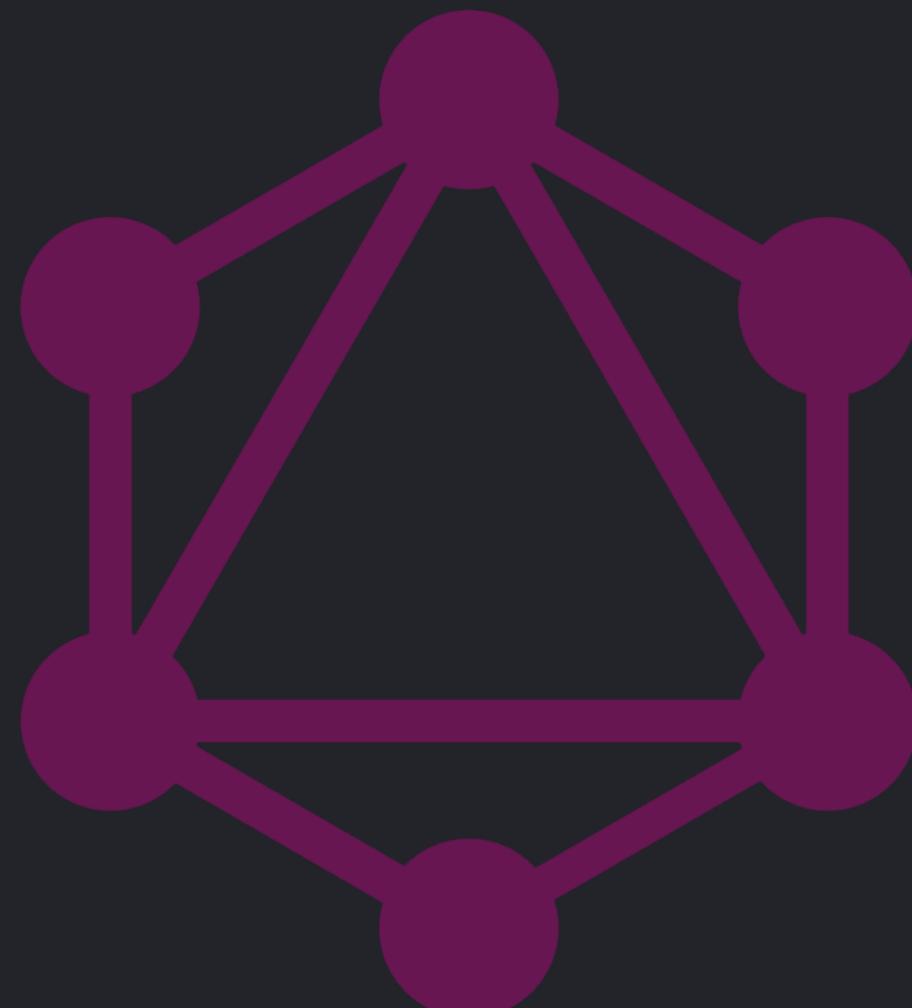
Getting started with GraphQL

In an enterprise

Shruti Kapoor



@shrutikapoor08



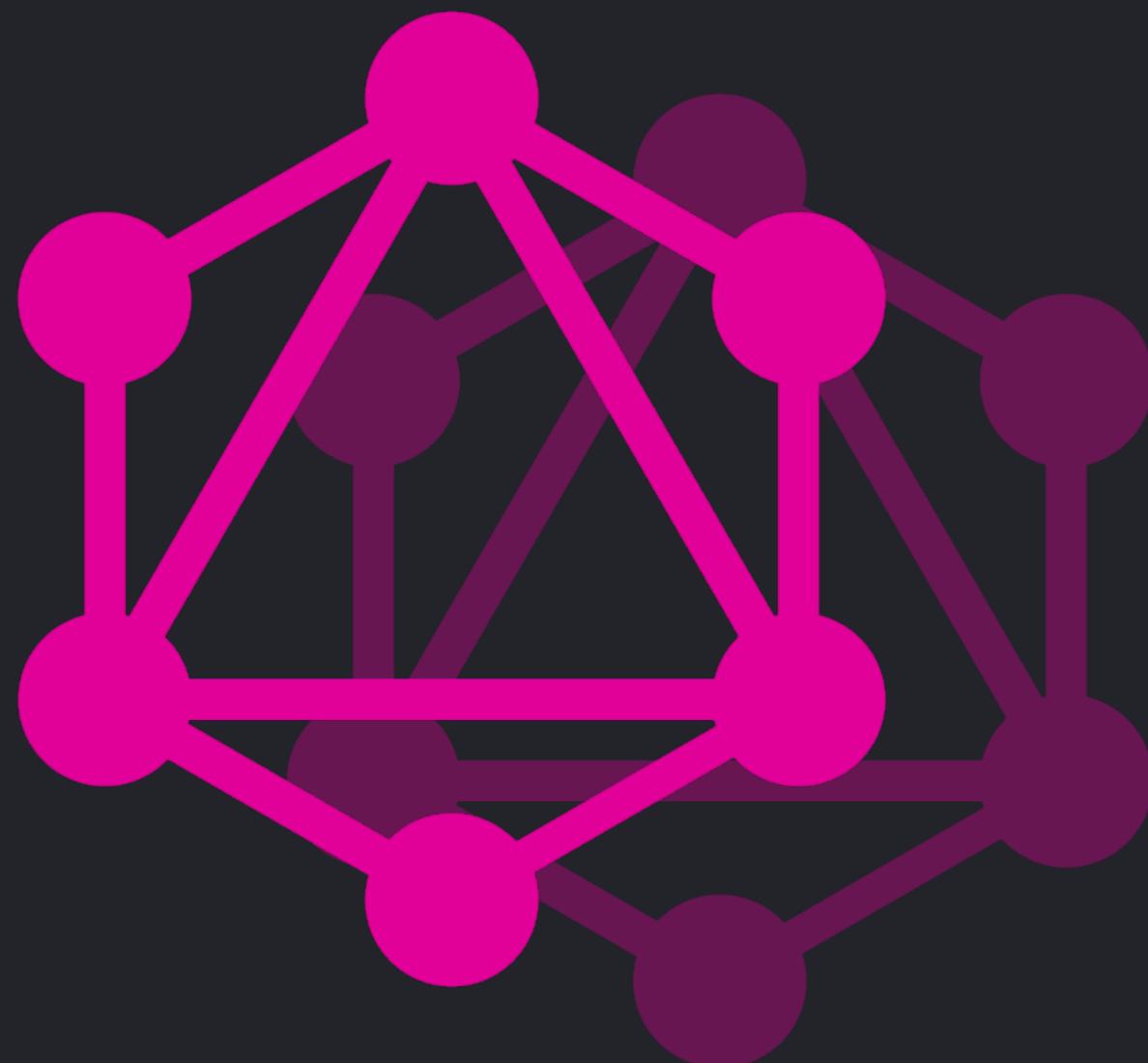
Outline

Why GraphQL?

Our story of adopting GraphQL in enterprise

Lessons we learnt

How you can get started





Shruti Kapoor



@shrutikapoor08



twitch.tv/shrutikapoor



twitch.tv/shrutikapoor

The screenshot shows a Twitch stream interface. At the top, there's a Twitter handle (@shrutikapoor08) and a video player showing a woman speaking. The main content area is a presentation slide with a dark background and cyan text. The title of the slide is "Getting started with GraphQL". Below the title, it says "In an enterprise". The speaker's name, "Shruti Kapoor", is displayed in a large font. A sidebar on the left contains sections like "Getting started with GraphQL", "Shruti Kapoor", "Why", "Myself", and "A lot has changed since then". A footer at the bottom of the slide says "State of GraphQL". The entire slide is framed by a thick cyan border.

This part of the image shows a video feed of the host, Shruti Kapoor, smiling and wearing headphones. She is positioned in front of a white brick wall with some plants and a shelf in the background. The video feed is enclosed in a green border. Below the video, there is a text message from a viewer named "amyshackles": "Hey Shruti! You GOT this. In Washington, have coffee, working on a Slack app. 😊". The overall background of the entire image features a futuristic, glowing purple and cyan circuit board pattern.



Me before PayPal

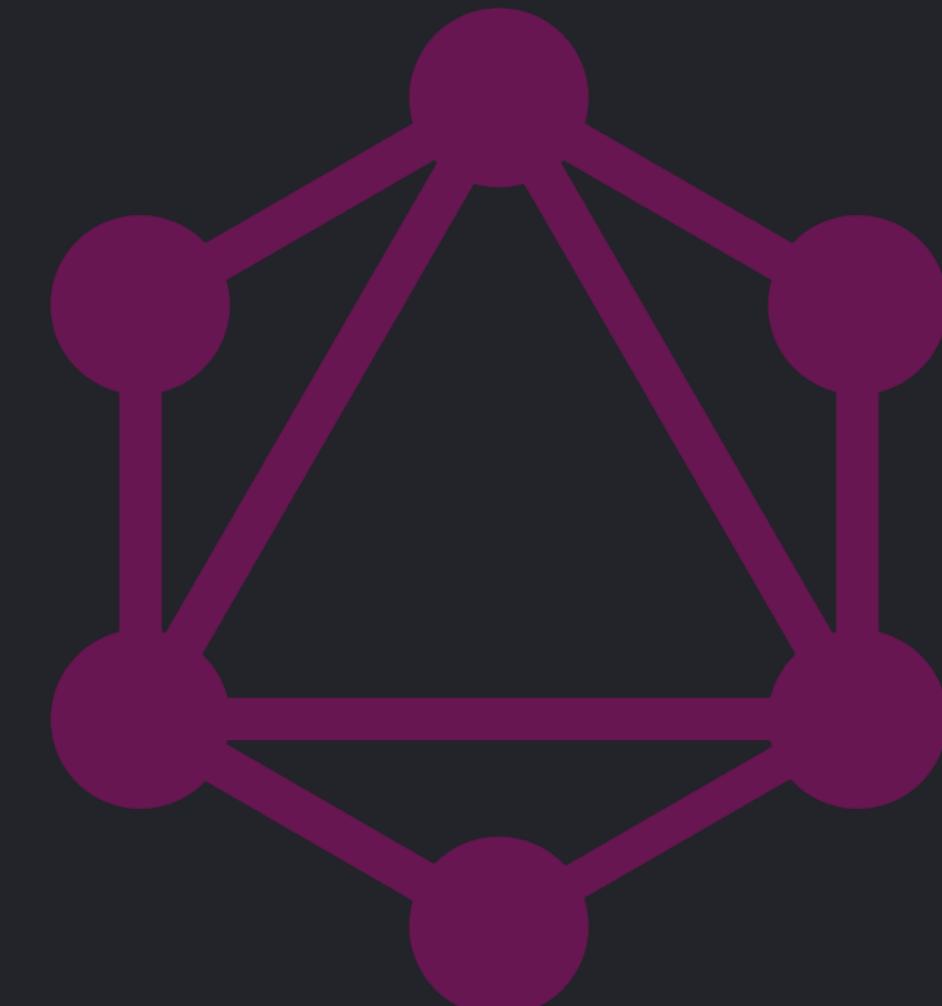


My role

Started in an internal project

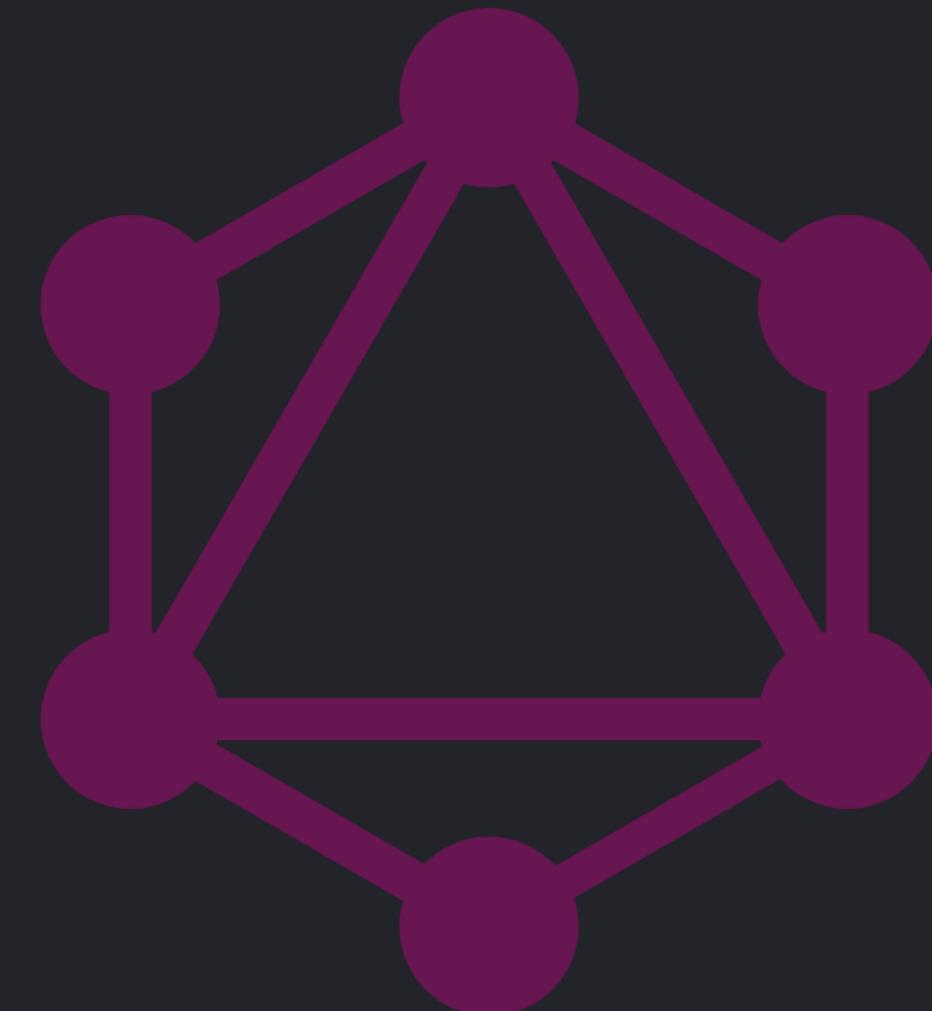
<5 internal APIs

REST APIs, NodeJS app



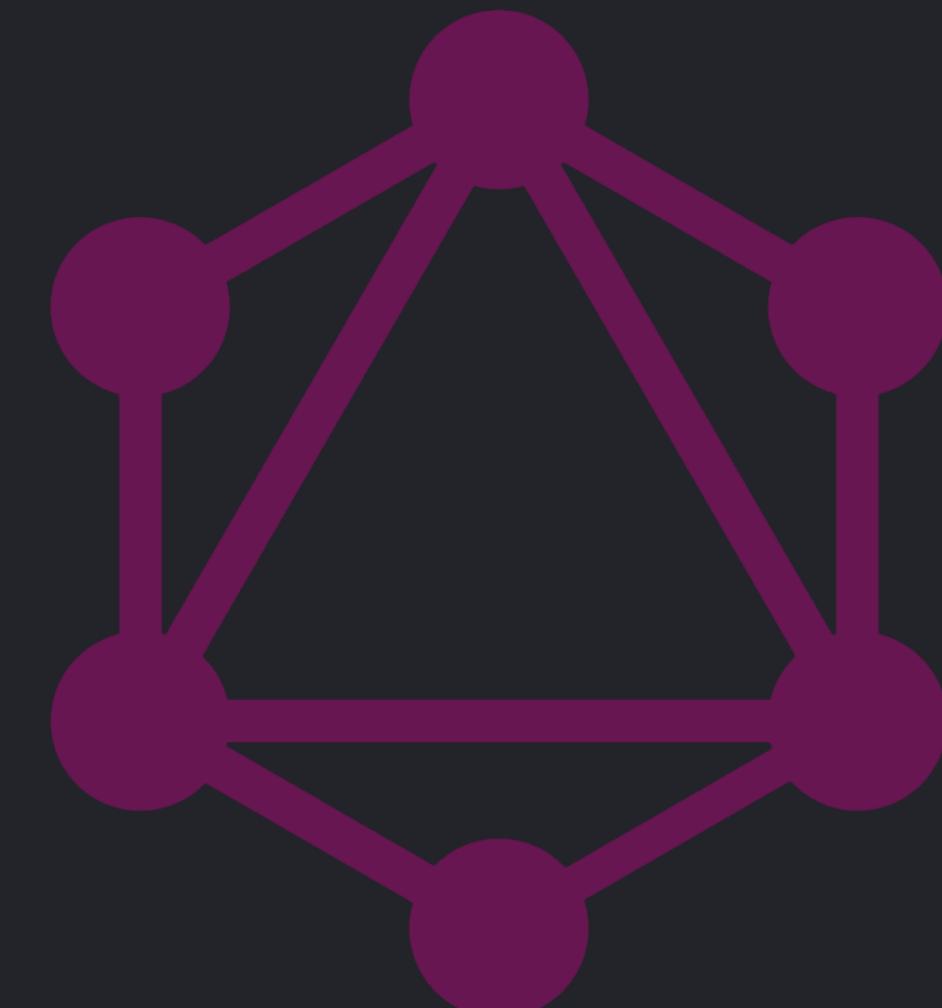
State of GraphQL in 2018

Checkout was the trailblazer



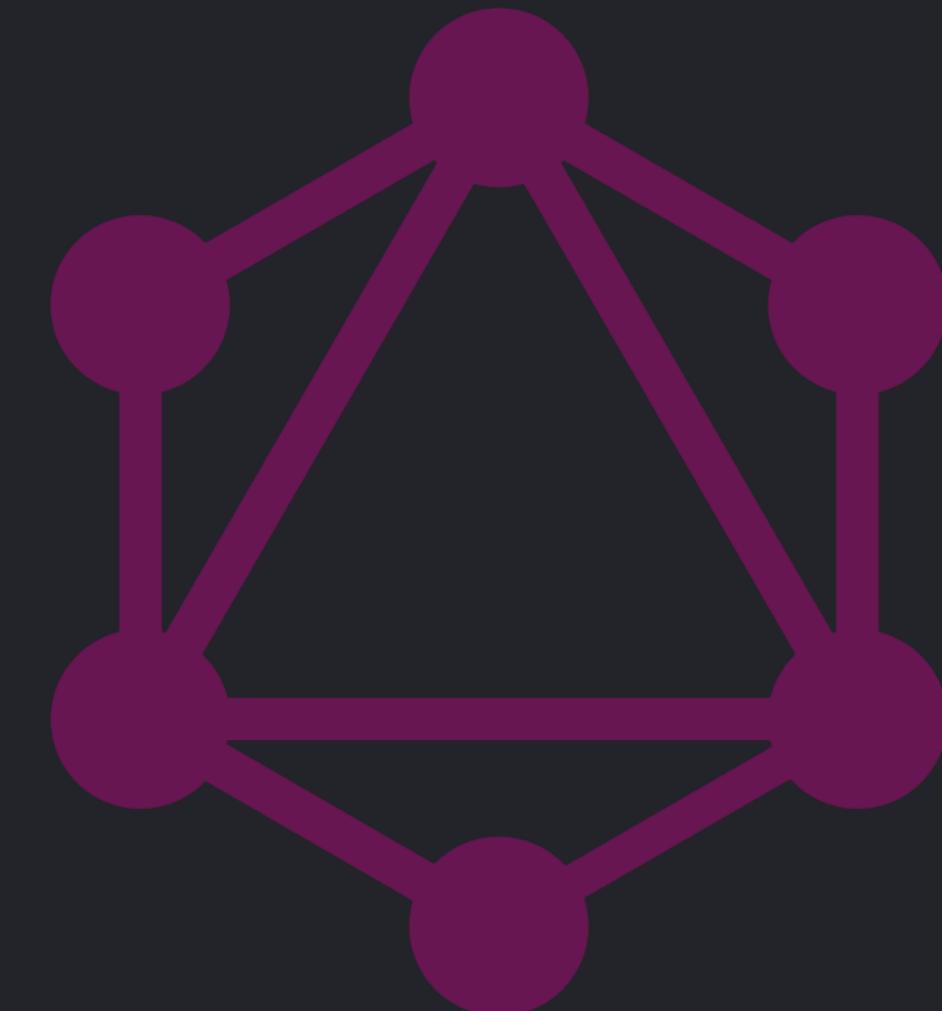
State of GraphQL in 2018

No central support initially



State of GraphQL in 2018

Early community adoption

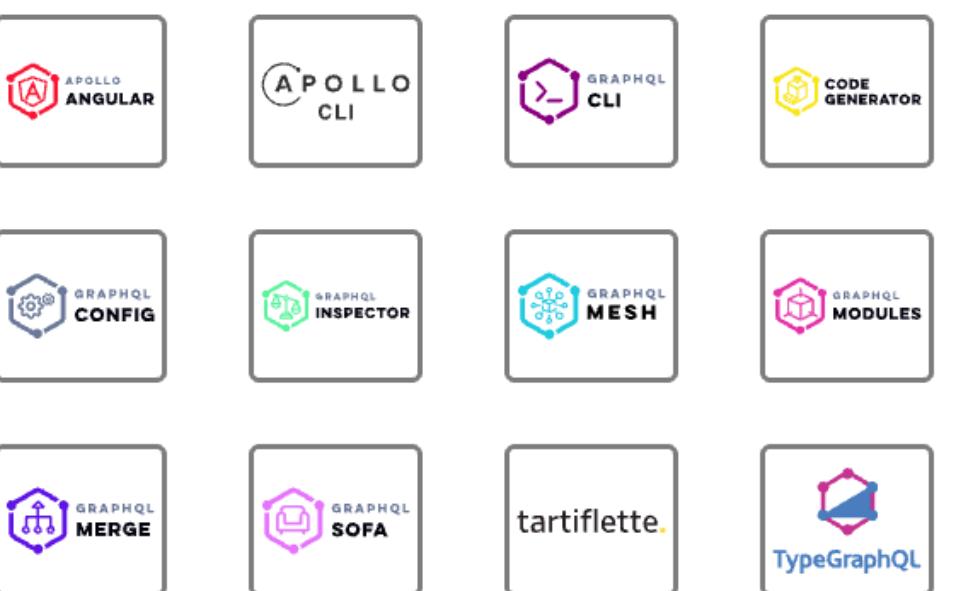
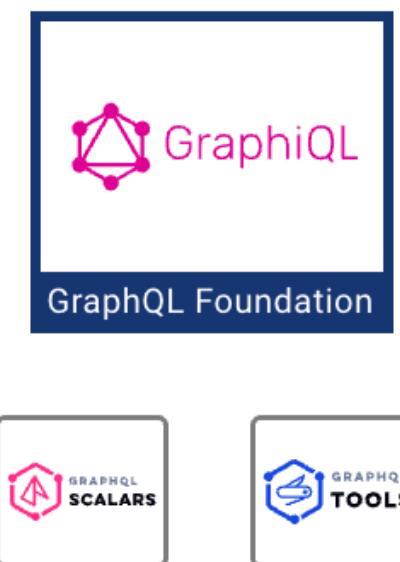


A lot has changed since then

Projects



Spec



Tools

Services

Databases

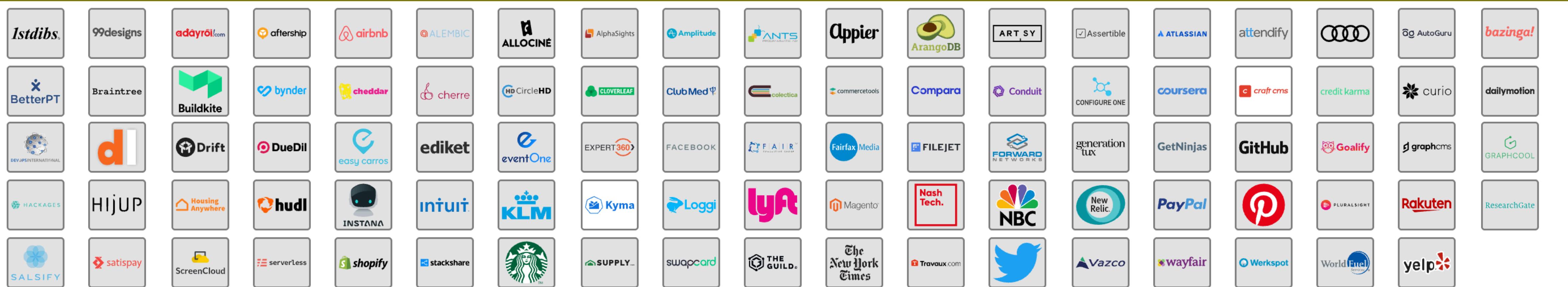


Services



Databases

GraphQL Adopter



General

GraphQL Foundation Member



<https://landscape.graphql.org/>



GraphQL
Landscape

GraphQL
Foundation

This landscape is intended as a map to explore the GraphQL community, and also shows the member organizations of the GraphQL Foundation.

Code

Issues 115

Pull requests 57

Actions

Projects 1

Wiki

Security

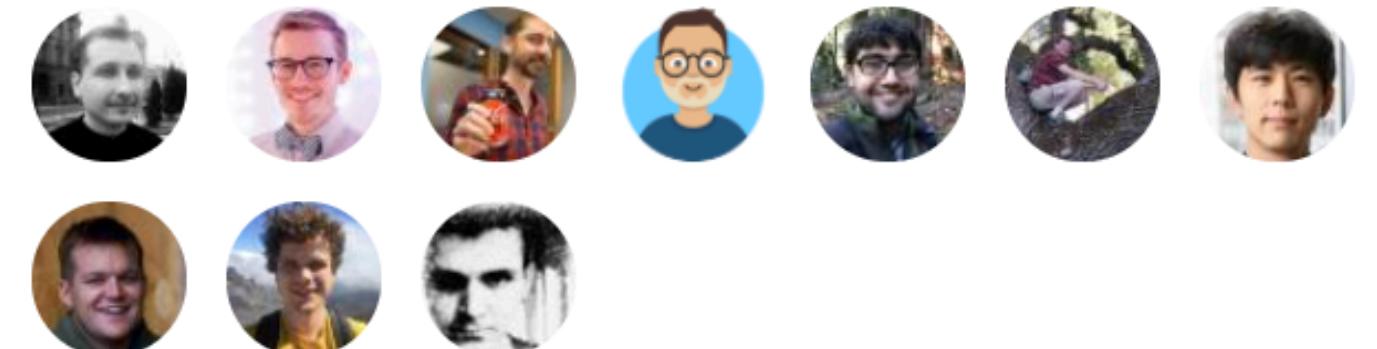
Insights

Used by 437k



+ 437,431

Contributors 165



+ 154 contributors

<https://github.com/graphql/graphql-js>

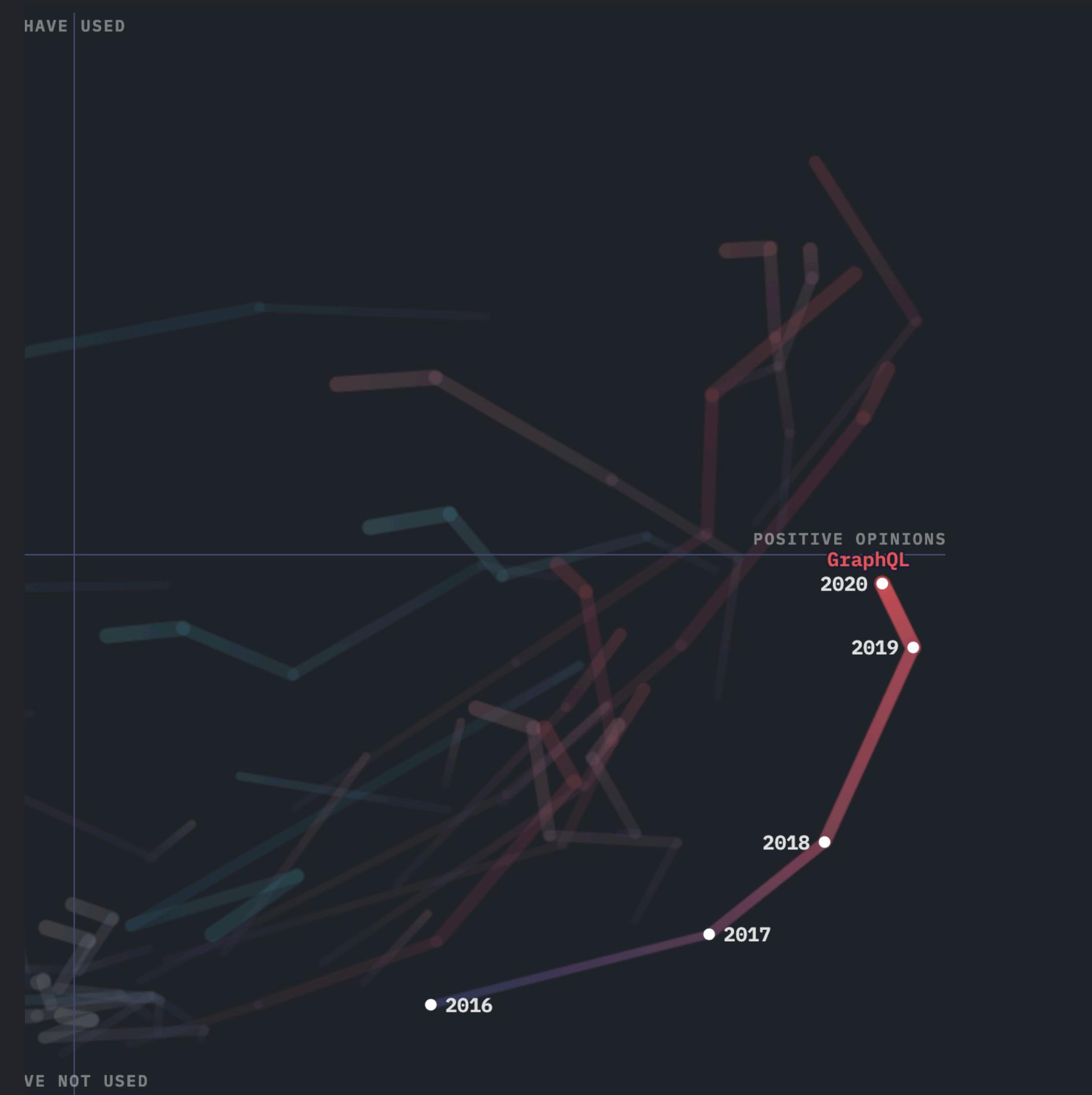
@shrutikapoor08

Highest Interest

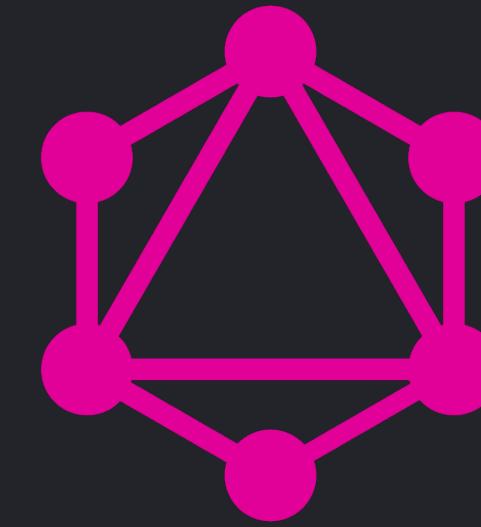
Awarded to the technology developers are most interested in learning once they are aware of it.

GraphQL

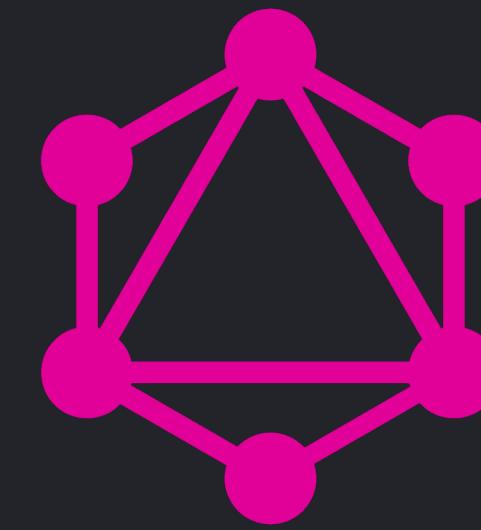
GraphQL continues to be the one thing developers want to learn more about with an interest ratio of **86%**, as soon as they can finally find the time.



<https://2020.stateofjs.com/en-US/awards/>



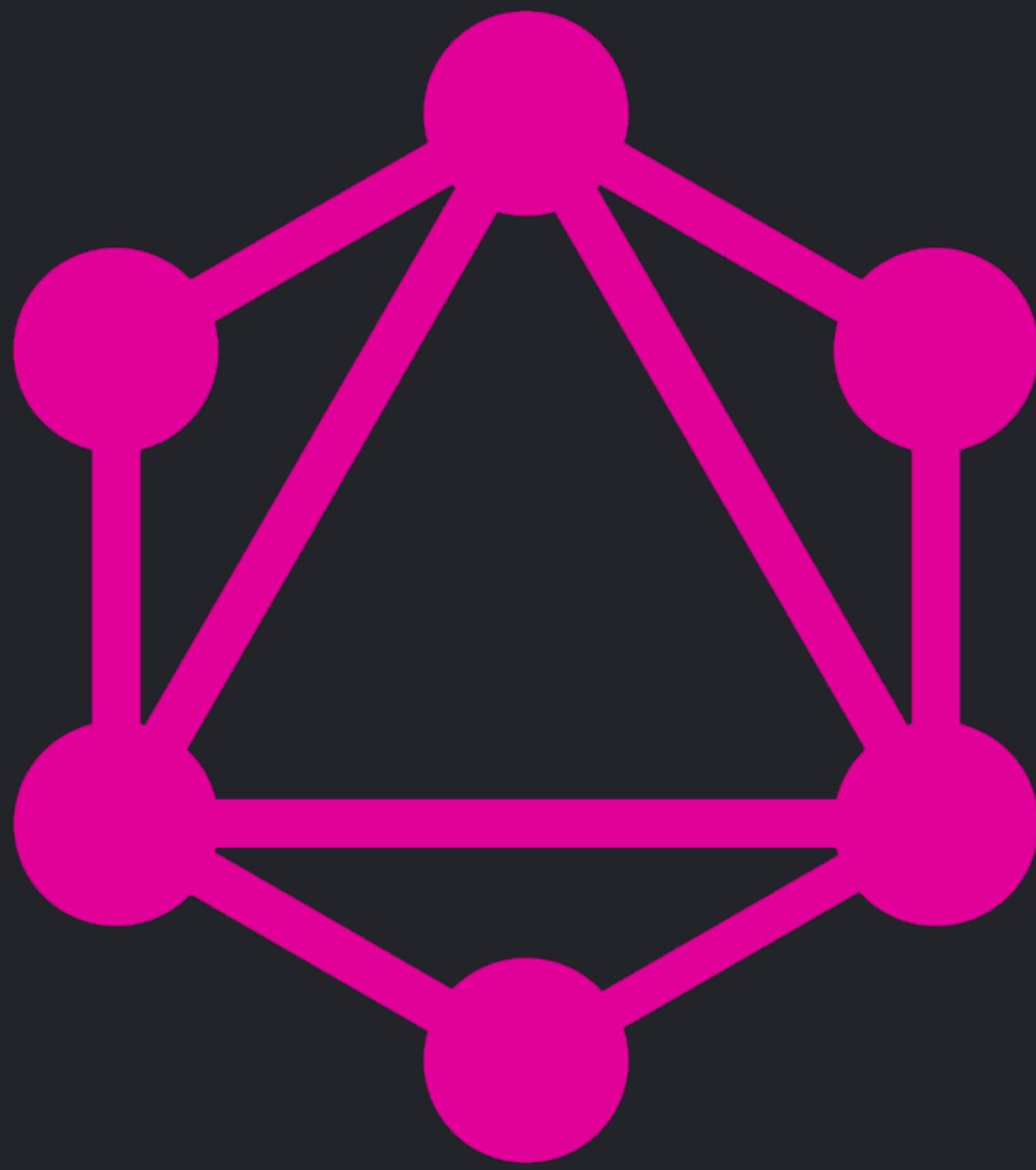
~50 apps in production using GraphQL
Braintree public API
> 500 members in GraphQL community



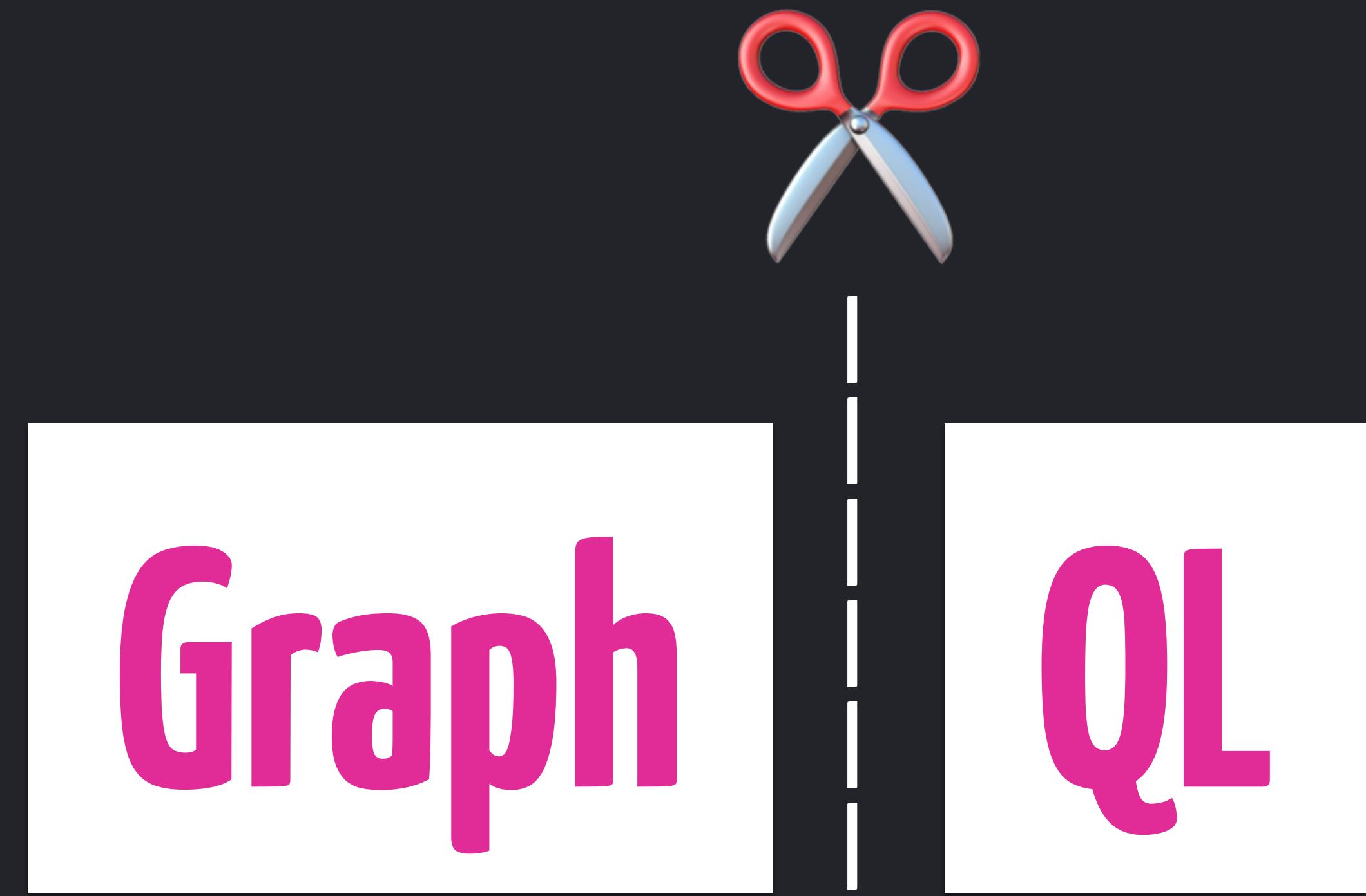
Built internal tools
Provide Infra support
Provide training materials
Default pattern for building UI
Used across the board

GRAPH A WHAP

MAKES NO SENSE



GraphQL Terminology





Graph

Graph because data is represented as a graph.

QL

QL for query language,
not a SQL like technology



A query language for APIs

> A query language for APIs

GraphQL is a query language for APIs and a runtime for fulfilling those queries with your existing data. GraphQL provides a complete and understandable description of the data in your API, gives clients the power to ask for exactly what they need and nothing more, makes it easier to evolve APIs over time, and enables powerful developer tools.

> A query language for APIs

GraphQL is a query language for APIs and a runtime for fulfilling those

queries with your existing data. GraphQL provides a complete and

understandable description of the data in your API, **gives clients the power**

to ask for exactly what they need and nothing more, makes it easier to

evolve APIs over time, and enables powerful developer tools.

Getting data with REST

/customers/account



Getting data with REST

/customers/account



/auth



/customers/user/{id}



/customers/account-details



/customers/user/{id}/notifications



Getting data with REST

/customers/account



/auth



/customers/user/{id}



/customers/account-details



/customers/user/{id}/notifications



Getting data with REST

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/customers/user/{id}



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Getting data with REST

/customers/account



/auth



/customers/user/{id}



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Getting data with REST

/customers/account

/auth

/customers/user/{id}

/customers/account-details

/customers/user/{id}/notifications



Getting data with GraphQL

paypal.com/graphql



Getting data with GraphQL

paypal.com/graphql



Getting data with GraphQL

paypal.com/graphqI



Schema

Queries

Mutations

Resolvers

Schema

a set of types which completely describe the set of possible data you can query on that service

Schema



```
type Character {  
    name: String!  
    appearsIn: [Episode!]!  
}
```



```
type Starship {  
    id: ID!  
    name: String!  
    length(unit: LengthUnit = METER): Float  
}
```

Query

```
query {  
  hero {  
    name  
  }  
  droid(id: "2000") {  
    name  
  }  
}
```

Query

```
● ● ●  
  
query {  
  hero {  
    name  
  }  
  droid(id: "2000") {  
    name  
  }  
}
```

```
● ● ●  
  
{  
  "data": {  
    "hero": {  
      "name": "R2-D2"  
    },  
    "droid": {  
      "name": "C-3PO"  
    }  
  }  
}
```

Query GET

Query GET
Mutation POST / DELETE

Resolvers

A function that “resolves” what data should be given back for a field

Every field has a resolver.

Resolvers

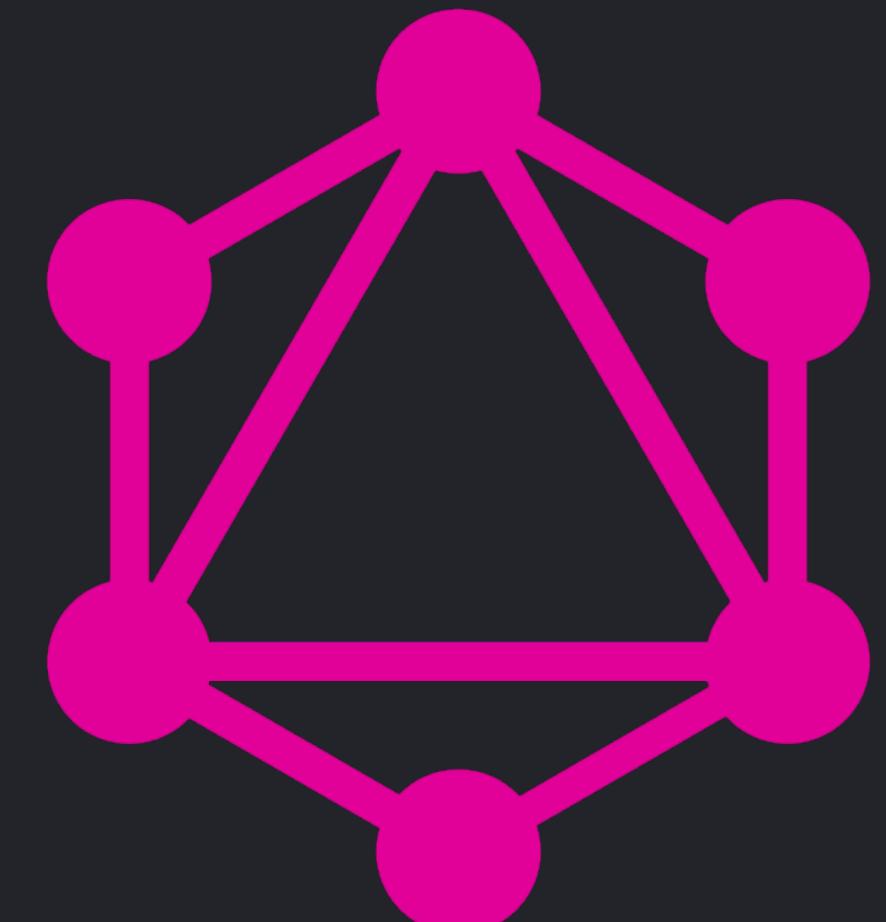
```
type User {  
  # A User's first/given name (Ex: 'Marty')  
  givenName: String  
  
  # A User's last/family name. (Ex: 'McFly')  
  familyName: String  
  
  ....  
  A User's addresses.  
  
  By default, returns all addresses.  
  Optionally, passing a 'type' returns addresses of that type.  
  ....  
  addresses(type: AddressType): [Address]  
}
```

Resolvers

```
type User {  
  # A User's first/given name (Ex: 'Marty')  
  givenName: String  
  
  # A User's last/family name. (Ex: 'McFly')  
  familyName: String  
  
  ....  
  A User's addresses.  
  
  By default, returns all addresses.  
  Optionally, passing a 'type' returns addresses of that type.  
  ....  
  addresses(type: AddressType): [Address]  
}
```

```
export default {  
  Query: {  
    user: async (root, args, { req }) => await getUser(req)  
  },  
  User: {  
    givenName: ({ givenName }) => givenName,  
  
    // By the way, these are optional ^^.  
    // graphql-js has default resolvers  
    familyName: ({ familyName }) => familyName,  
  
    addresses: ({ addresses }, { type }) => {  
      if (type) {  
        return addresses.filter(address => address.type === type);  
      }  
      return addresses;  
    }  
  }  
}
```

Features



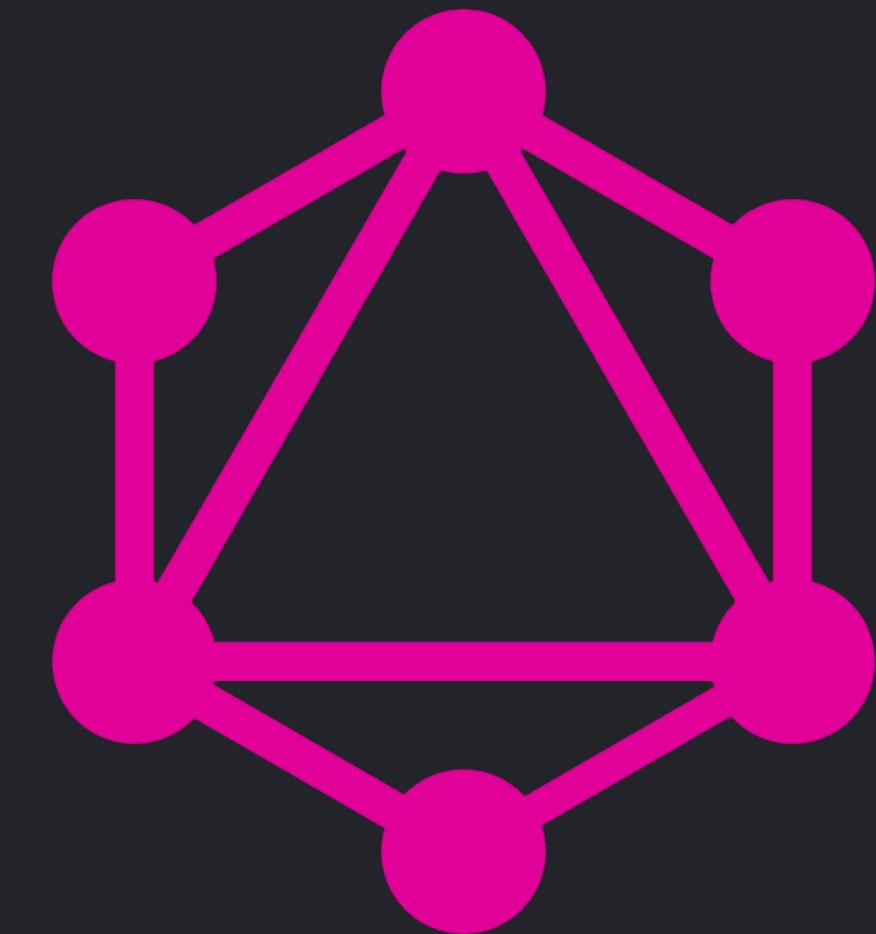
An open source specification

Clients ask for exactly the data they need, no more, no less.

Clients specify the structure of data they need

Features

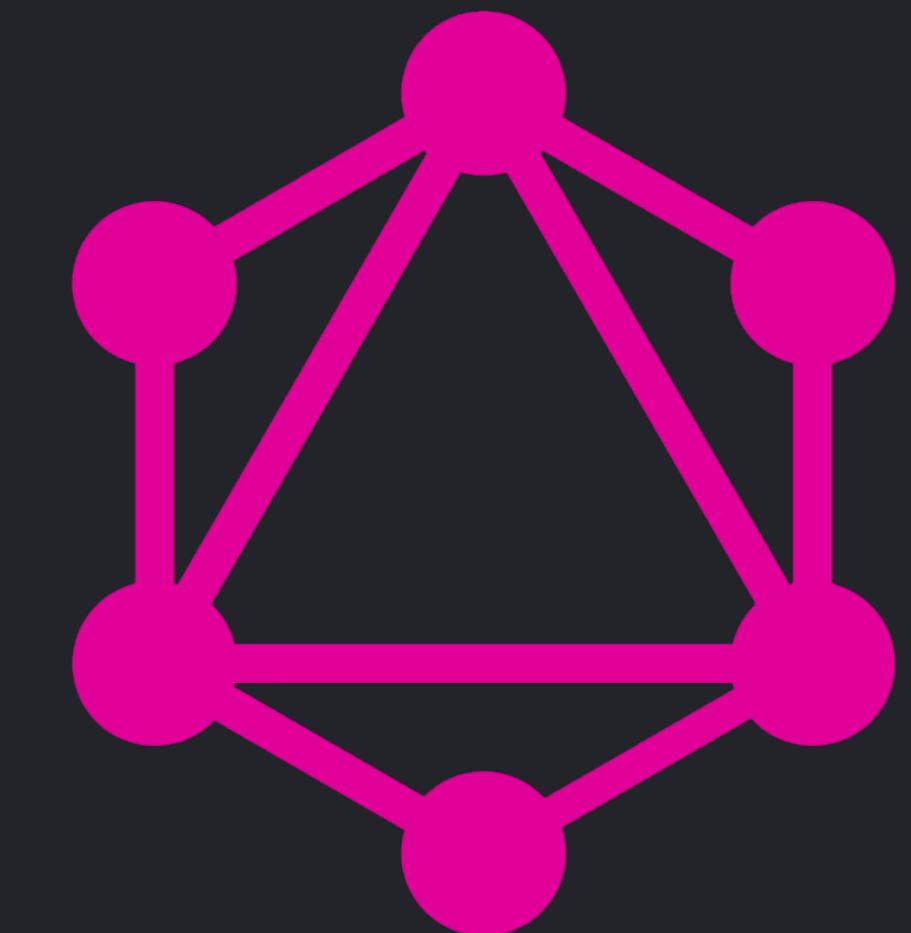
No versioning



```
type Film {  
    title: String  
    episode: Int  
    releaseDate: String  
    openingCrawl: String  
    - director: String  
    directedBy: Person  
}  
  
type Person {  
    name: String  
    directed: [Film]  
    actedIn: [Film]  
}
```

```
type Film {  
    title: String  
    episode: Int  
    releaseDate: String  
    + director: String @deprecated  
    directedBy: Person  
}  
  
type Person {  
    name: String  
    directed: [Film]  
    actedIn: [Film]  
}
```

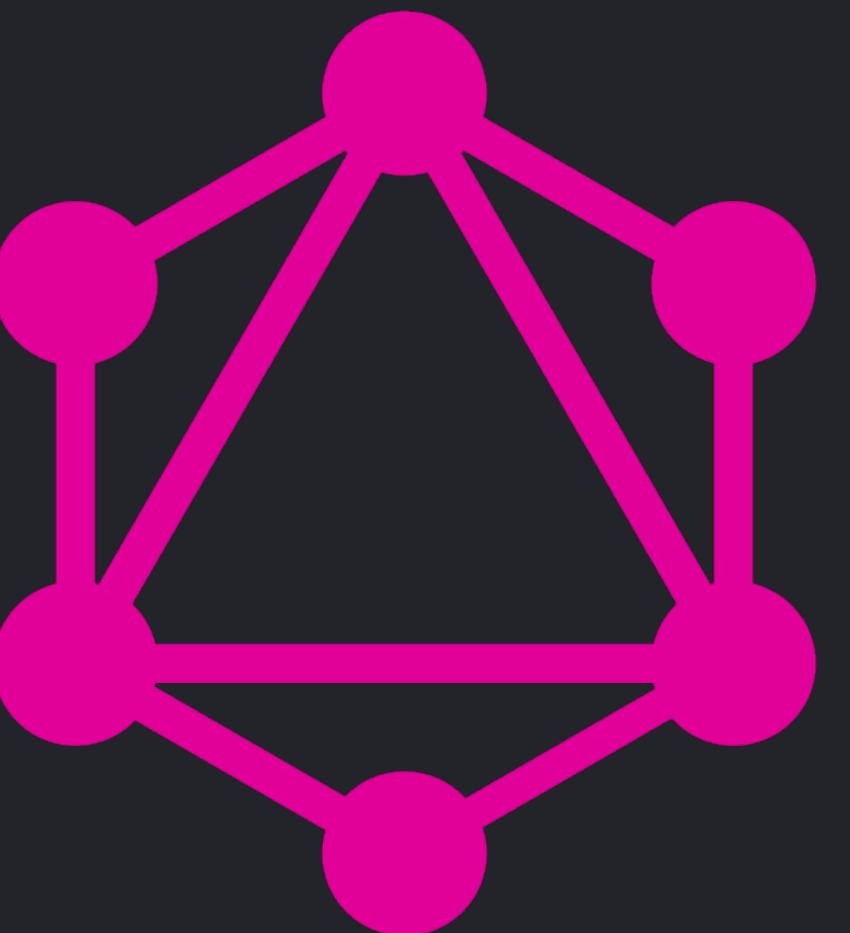
Features



Schemas: a contract between client and server

Developer UX: tools to ease learning and integration

Reasons to adopt



Our challenges at the time

Overfetched Data

Multiple round trips

Outdated clients

Inconsistent integration experience

The right candidate would provide...

Uniform experience

Ease of integration across board

Detailed analytics

A common conversation...

“Need to add data”

Versioned APIs?

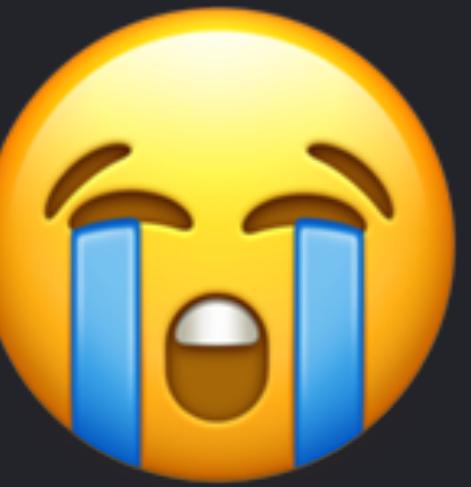
“Need to add data”

Versioned APIs?

“Need to add data”

breaking changes?

updates not delivered without
reintegration?



New endpoint?

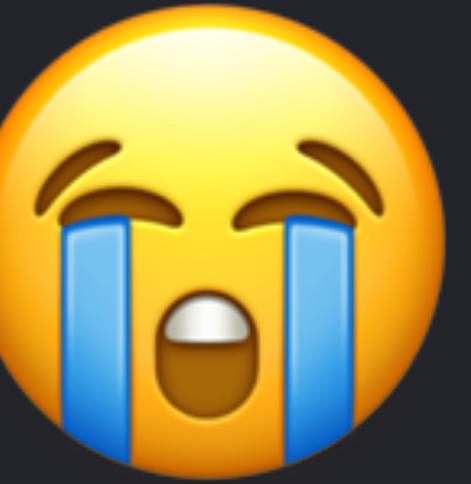
“Need to ask for more data”

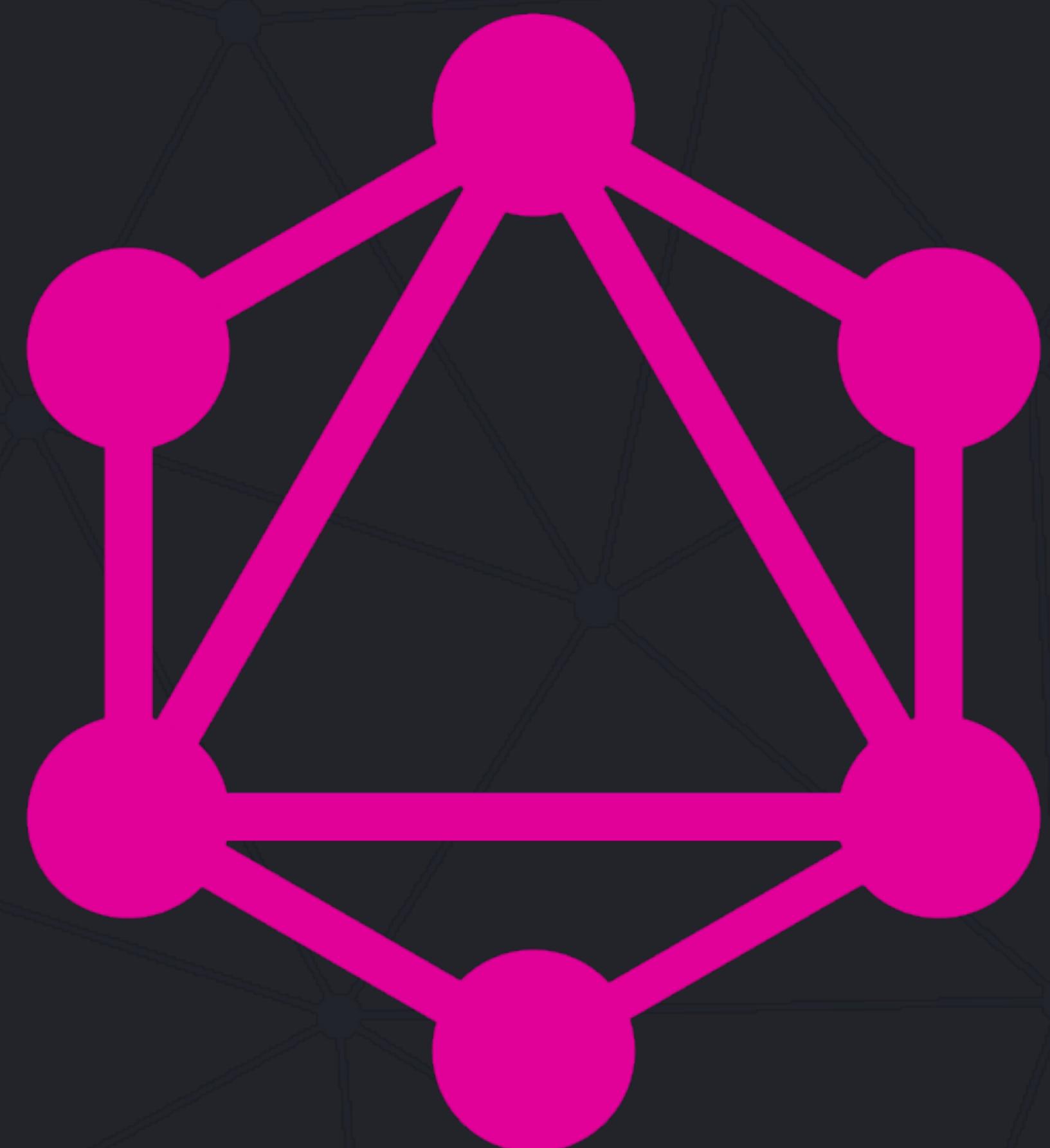
New endpoint?

Add query params?

“Need to ask for more data”

Add to existing endpoint?





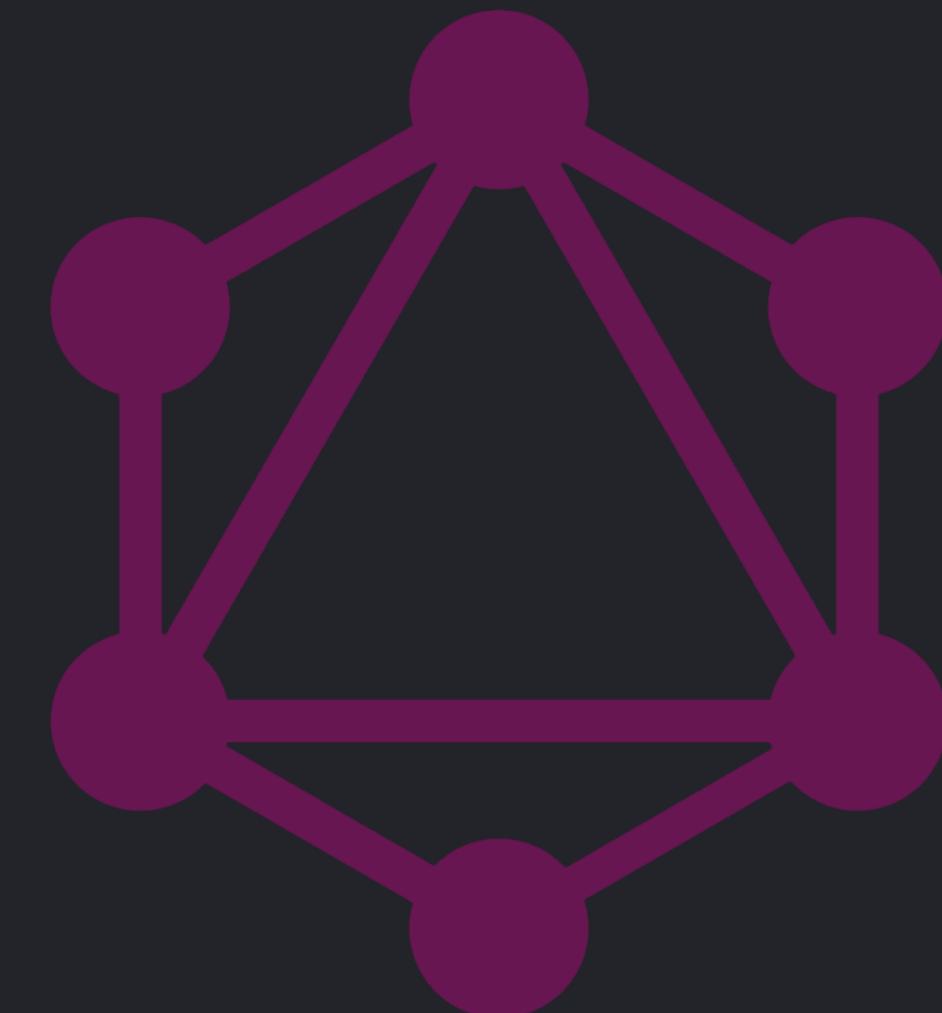
Why GraphQL?

One endpoint

No more versioned APIs.

Easy to add and deprecate fields

Small payloads

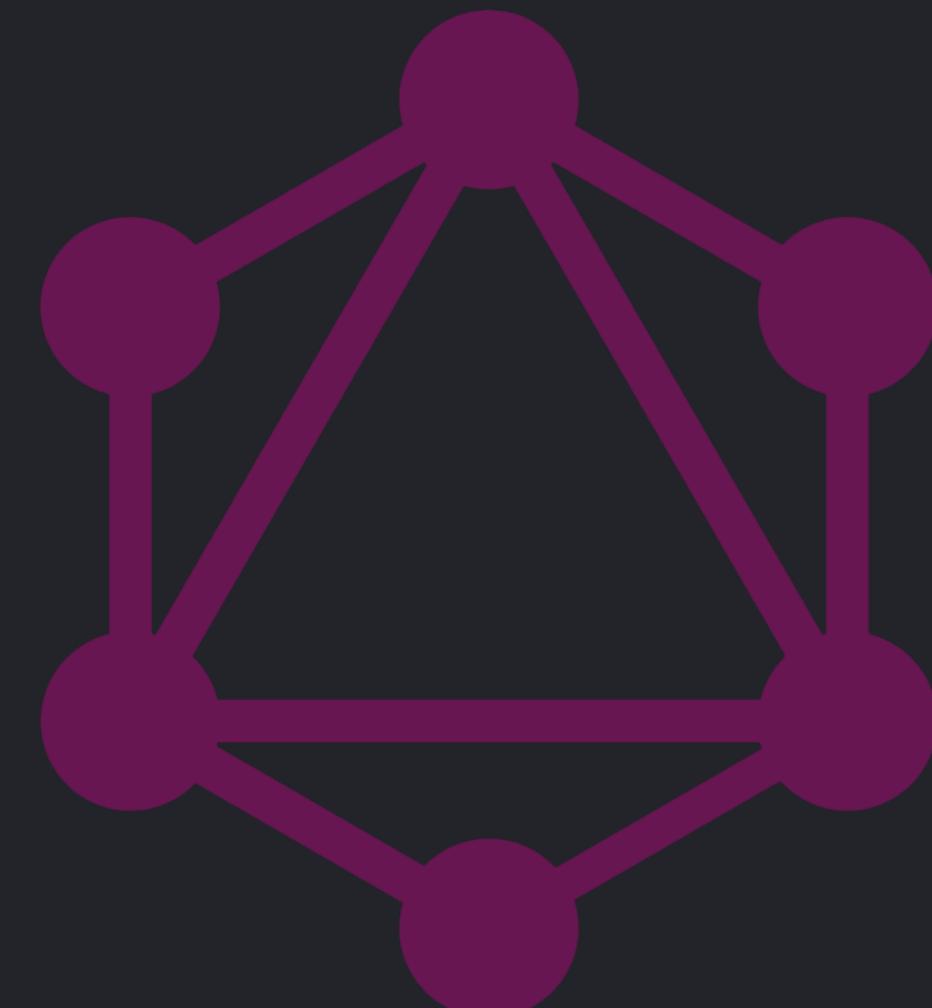


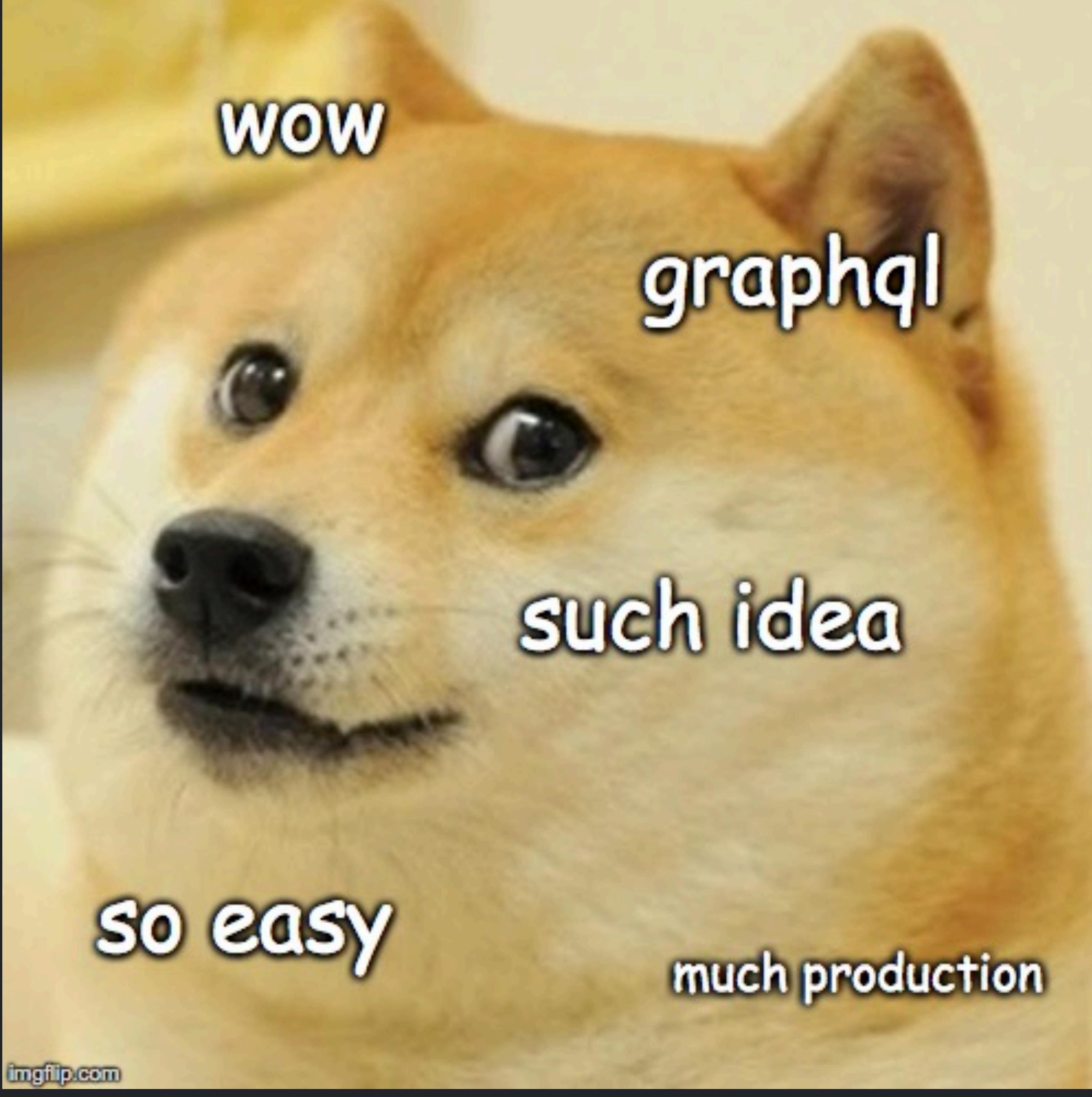
As a developer

Developer tooling

Collaboration across teams

Schema drives independent work





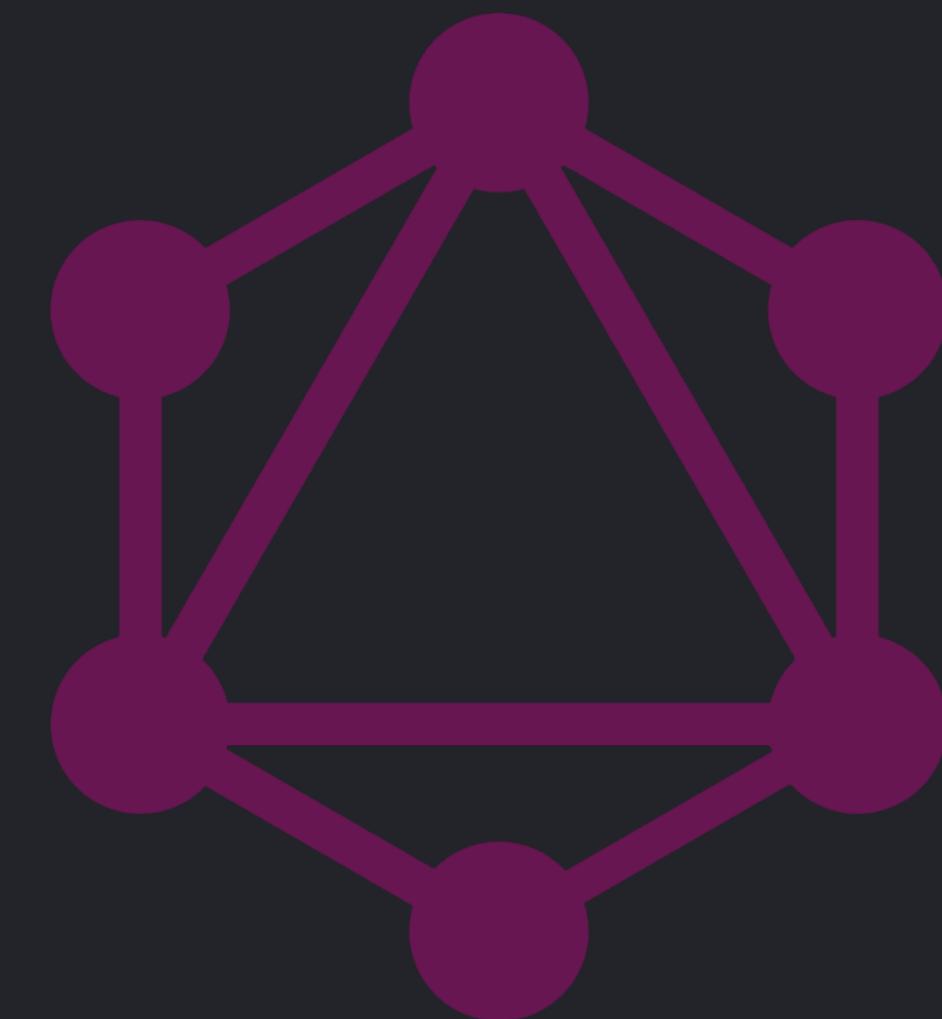
wow

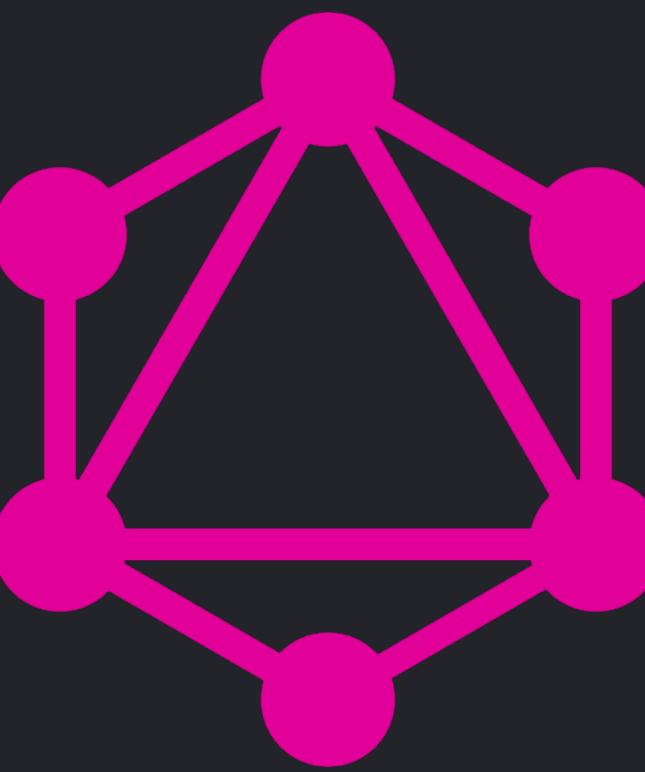
graphql

such idea

so easy

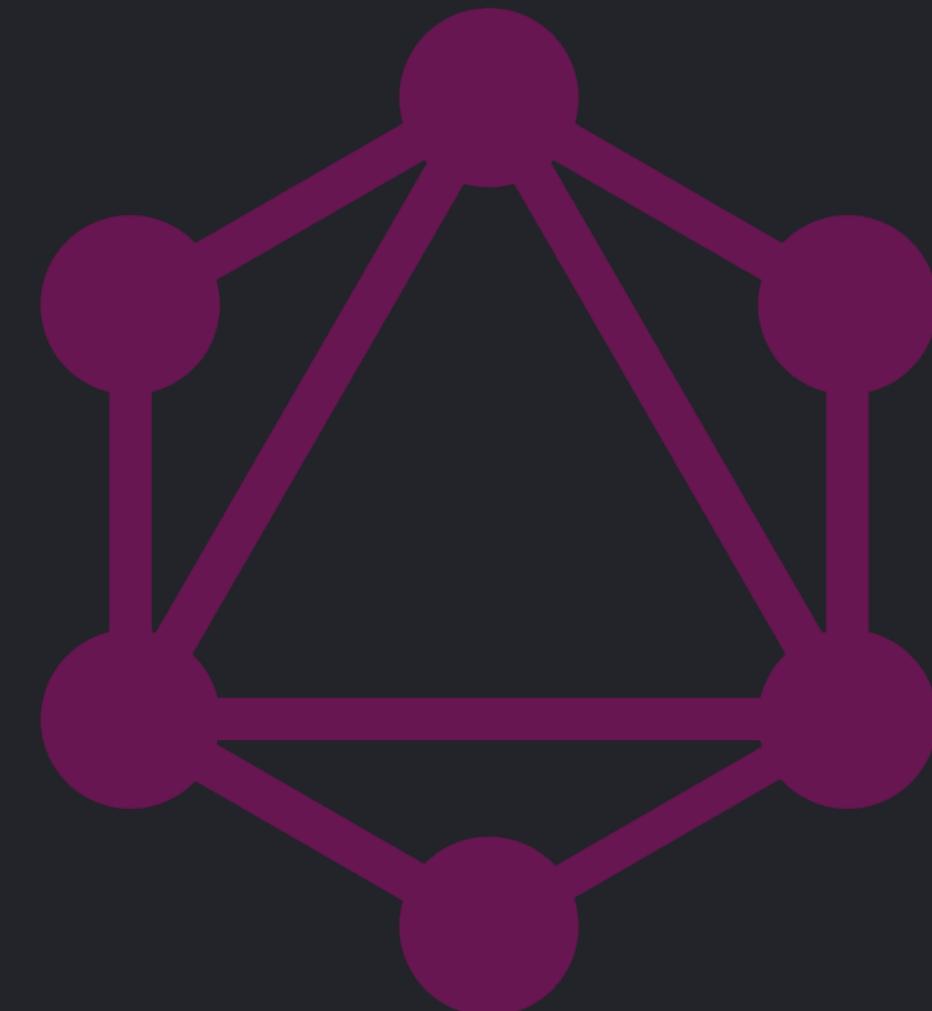
much production





How to adopt GraphQL

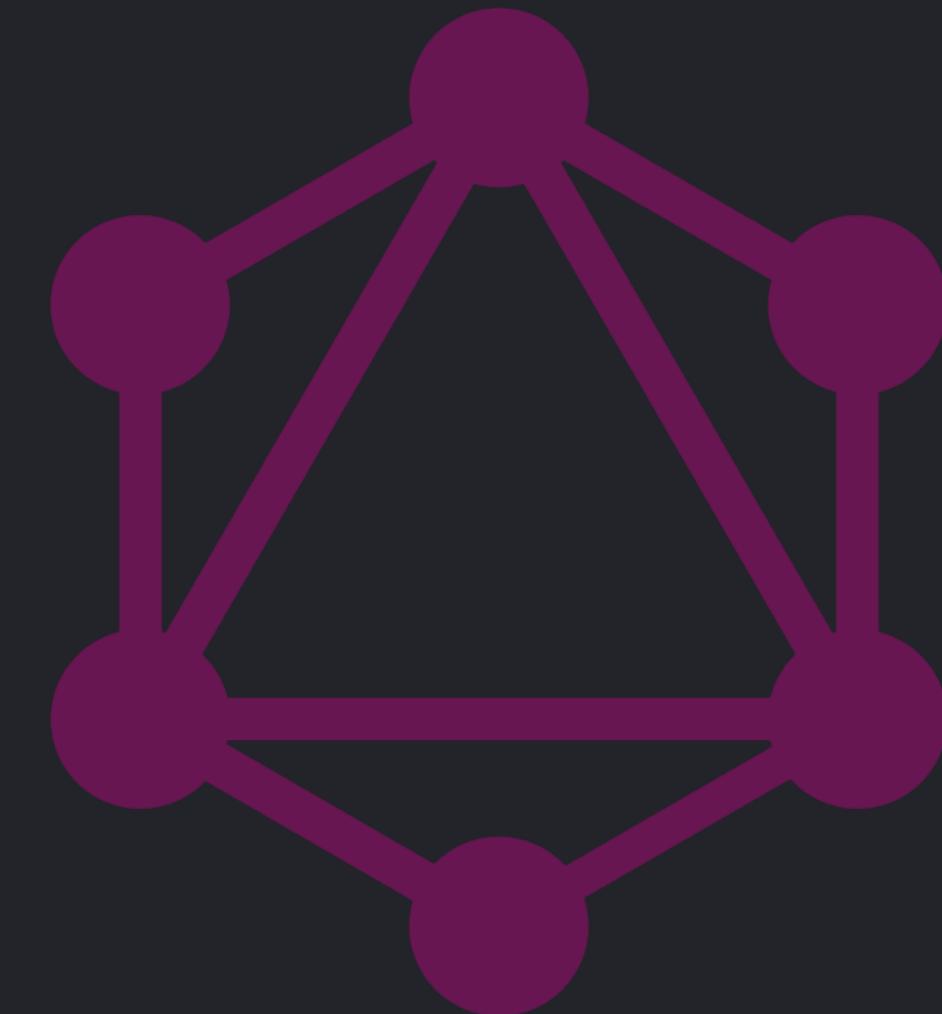
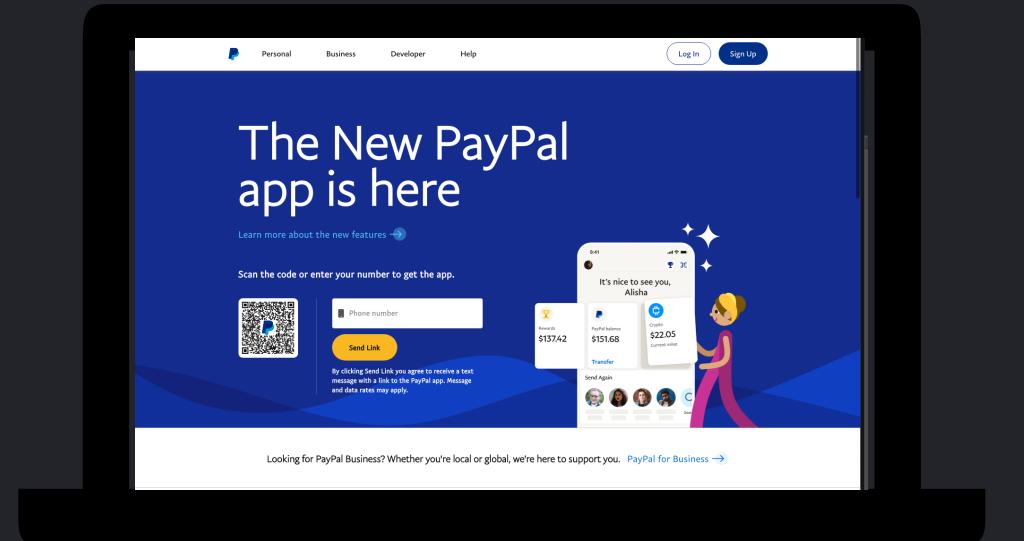
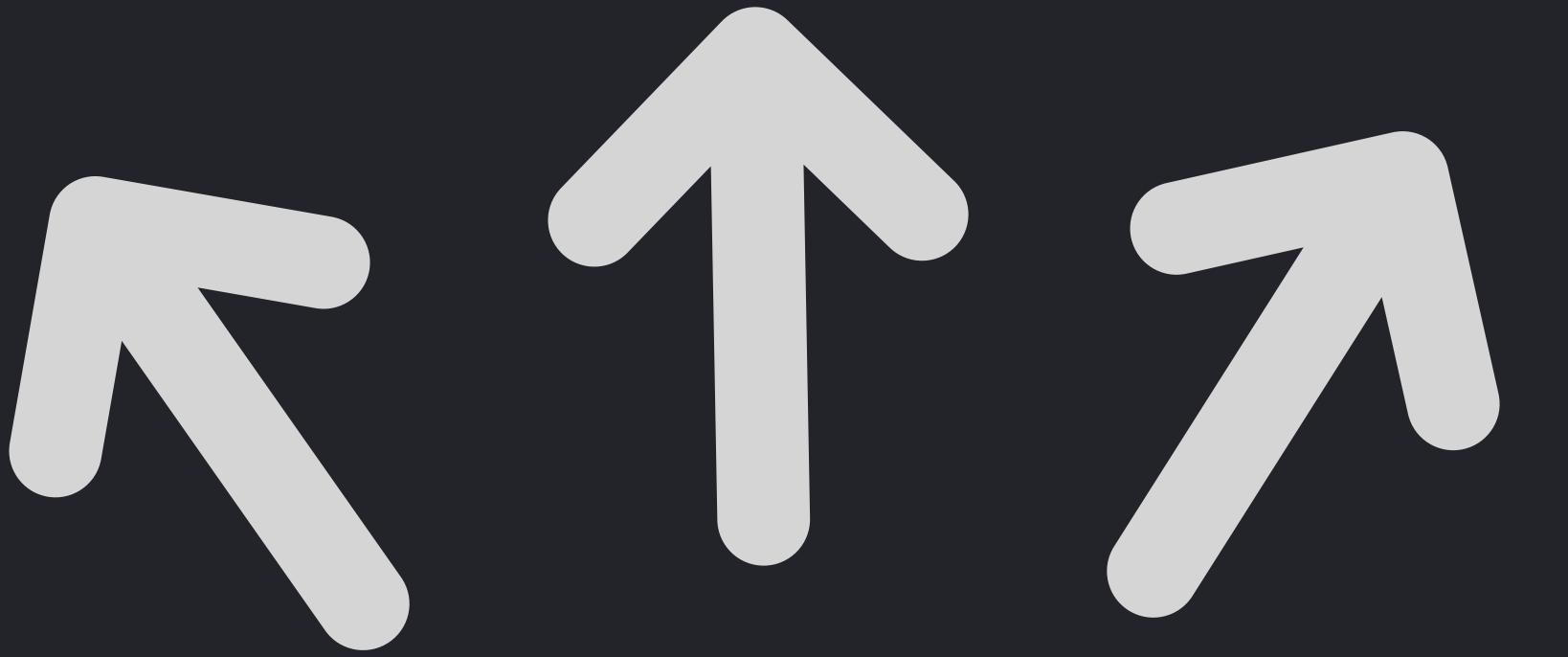
GraphQL wrapper over REST API



REST API

REST API

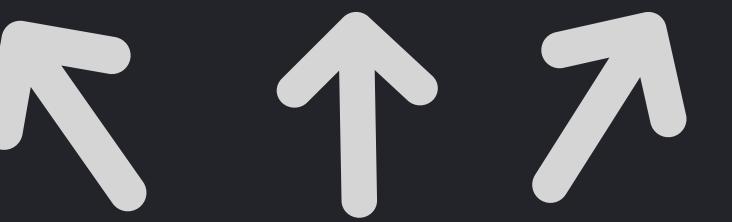
REST API

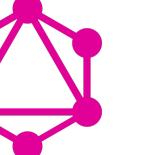


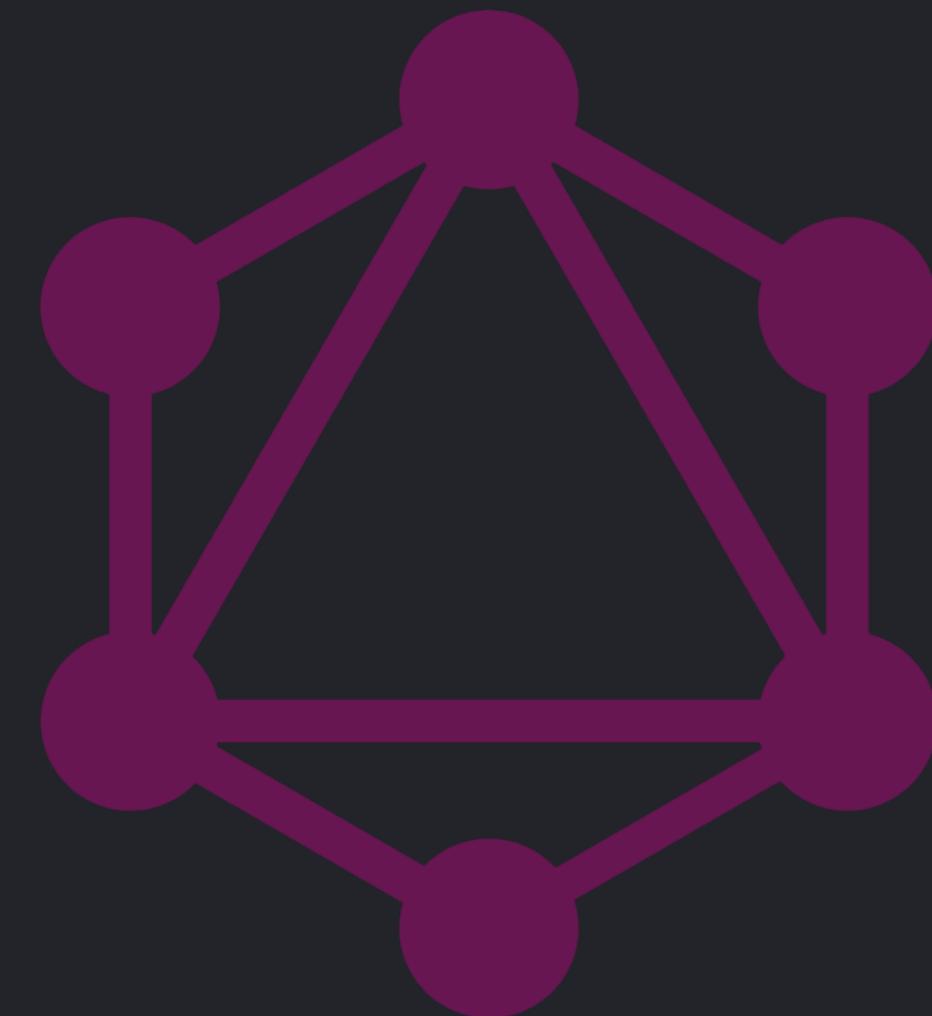
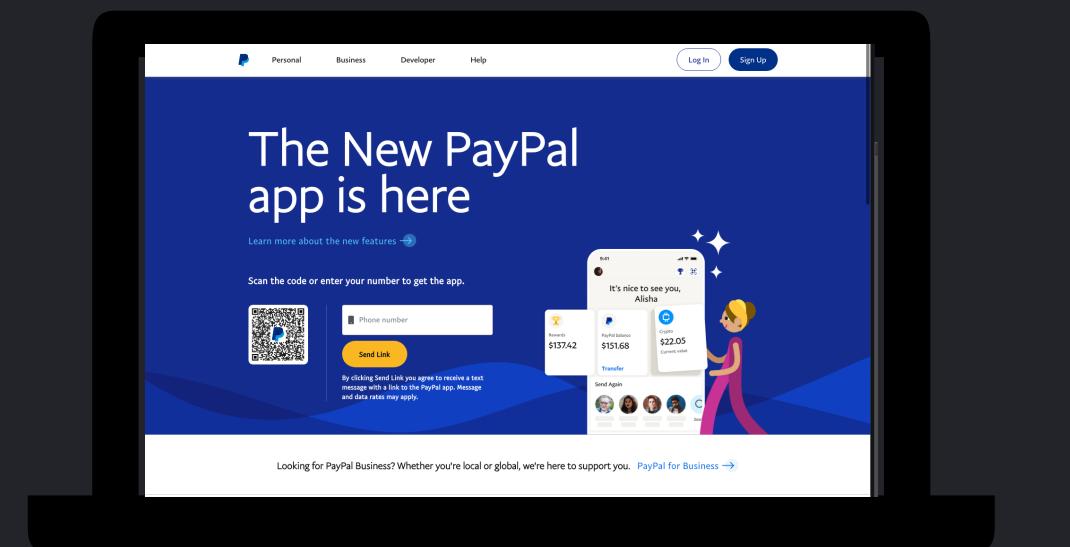
REST API

REST API

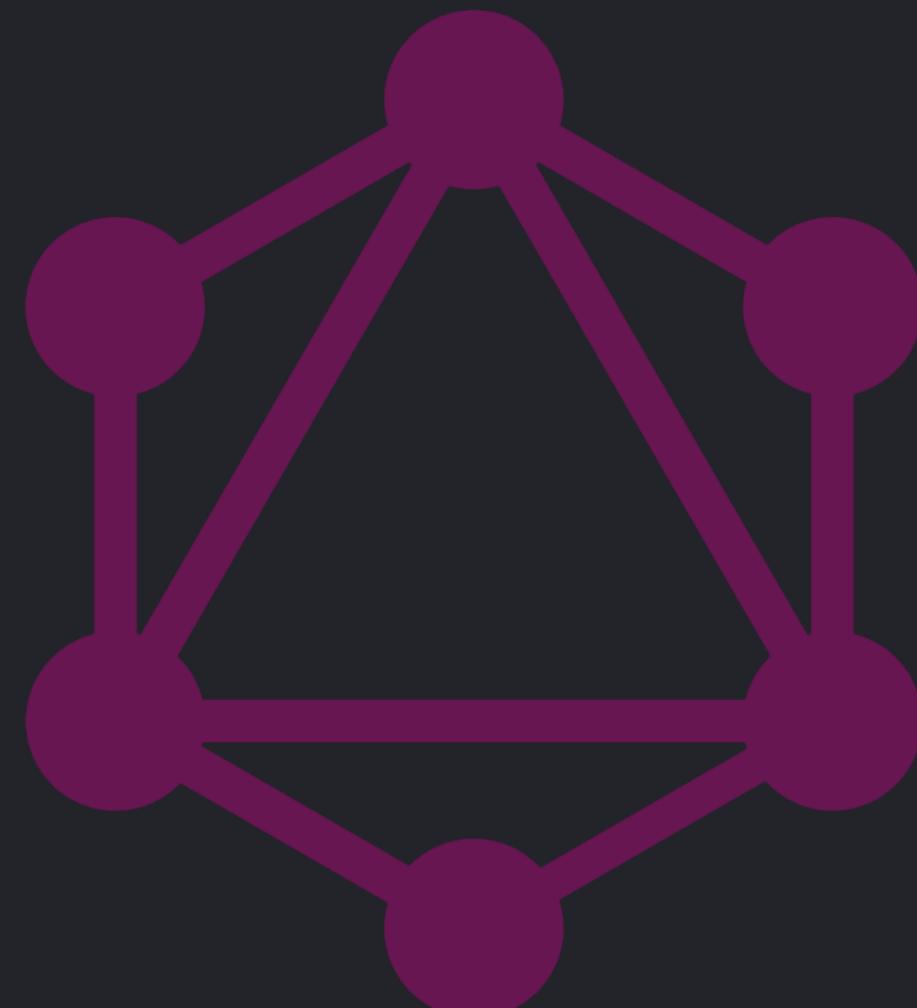
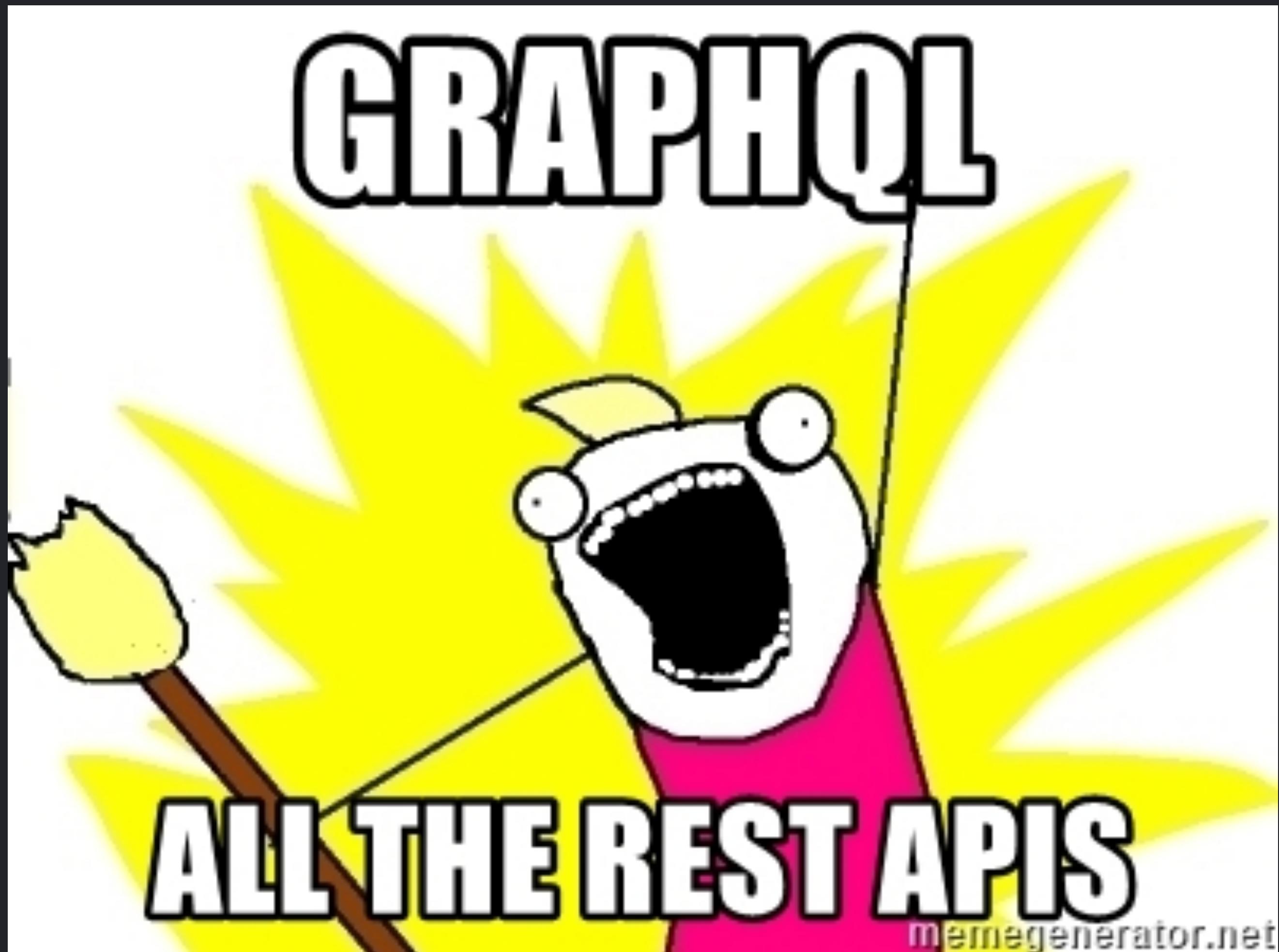
REST API



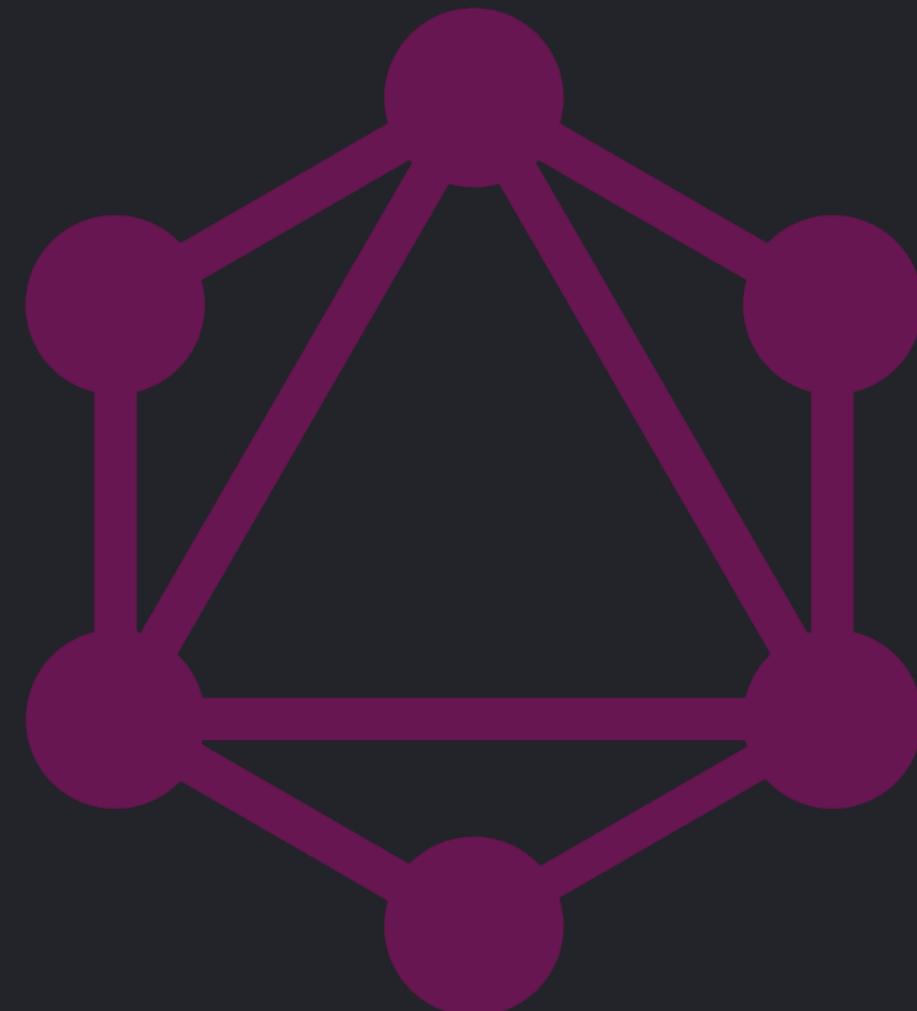
 GraphQL API



GraphQL wrapper over REST API

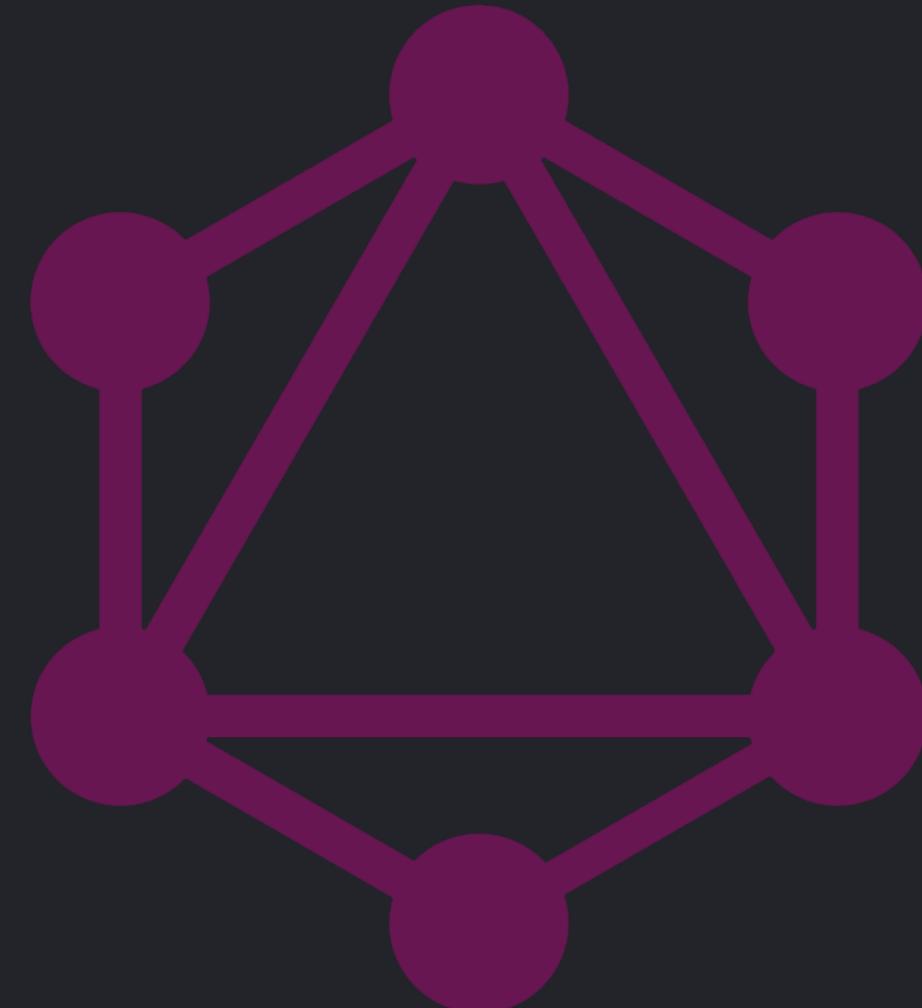


REST wrapper over GraphQL API



REST wrapper over GraphQL API

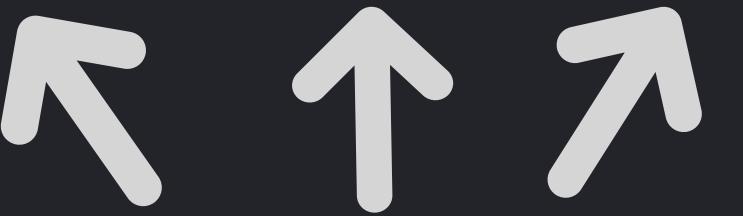
for clients that are tied to REST APIs

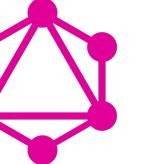


REST API

REST API

REST API

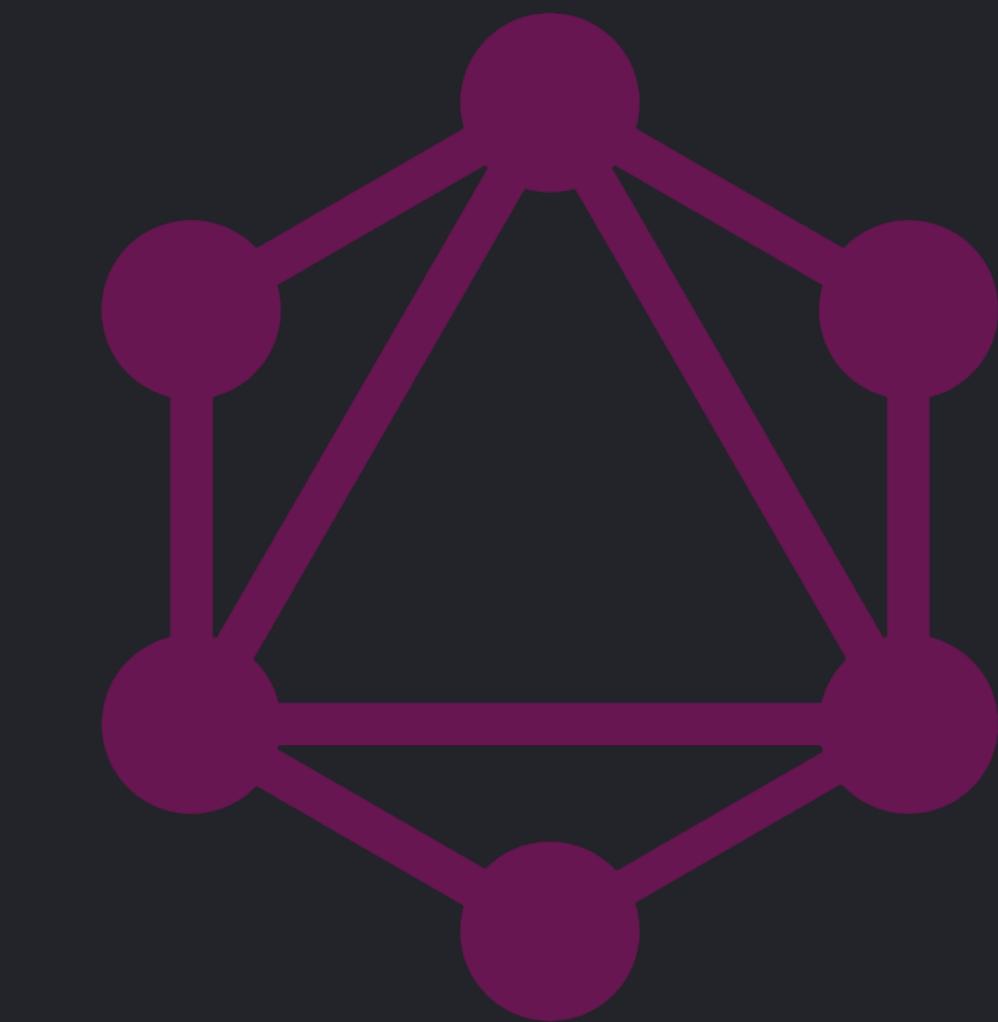
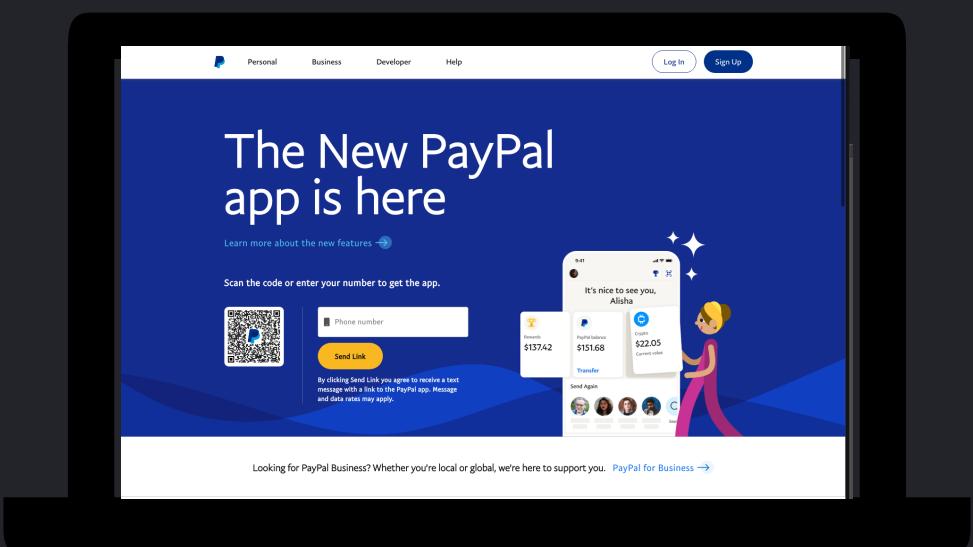


 GraphQL API

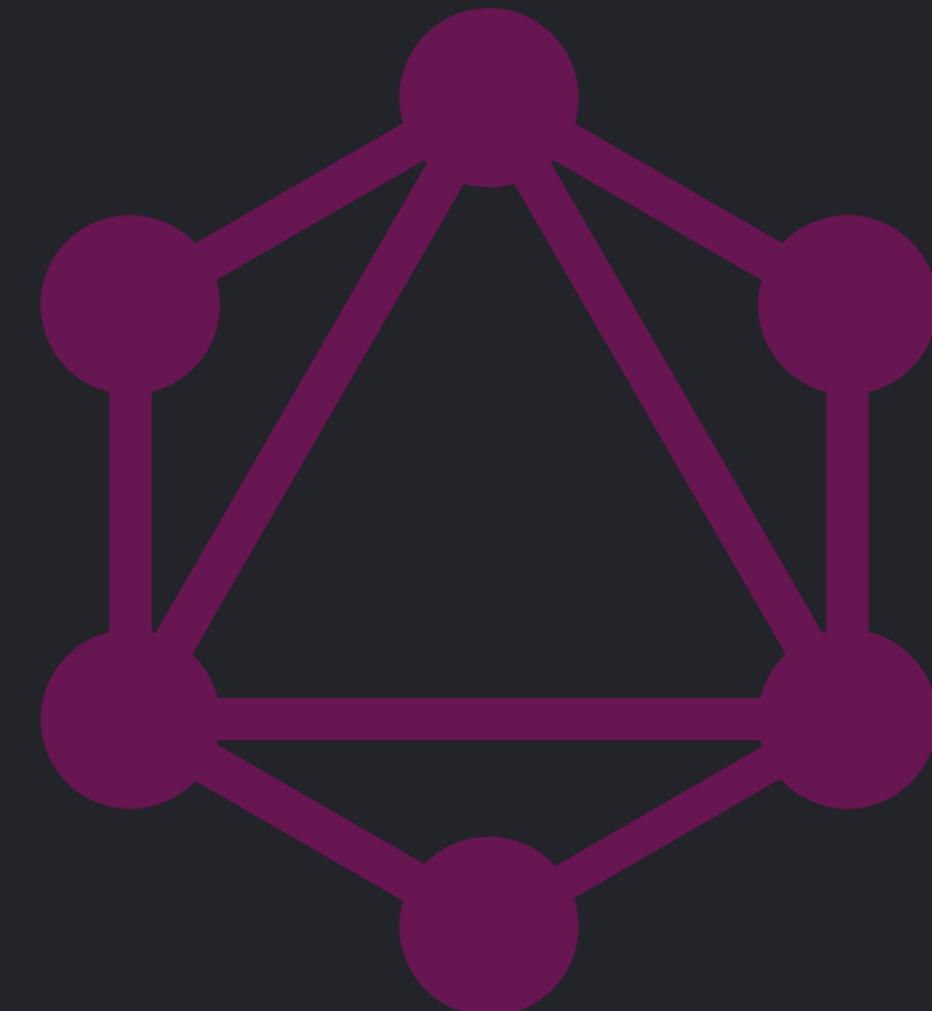
REST API



REST API



GraphQL and REST co-exist

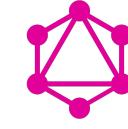


REST API

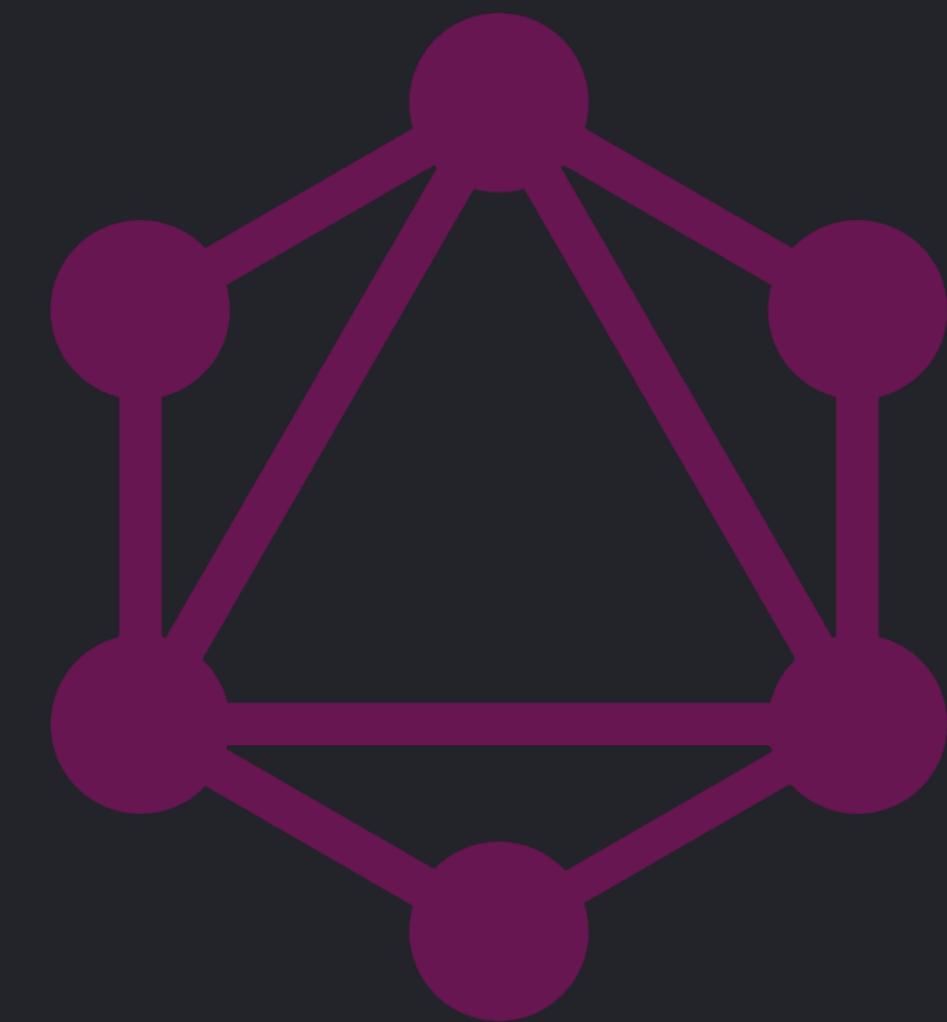
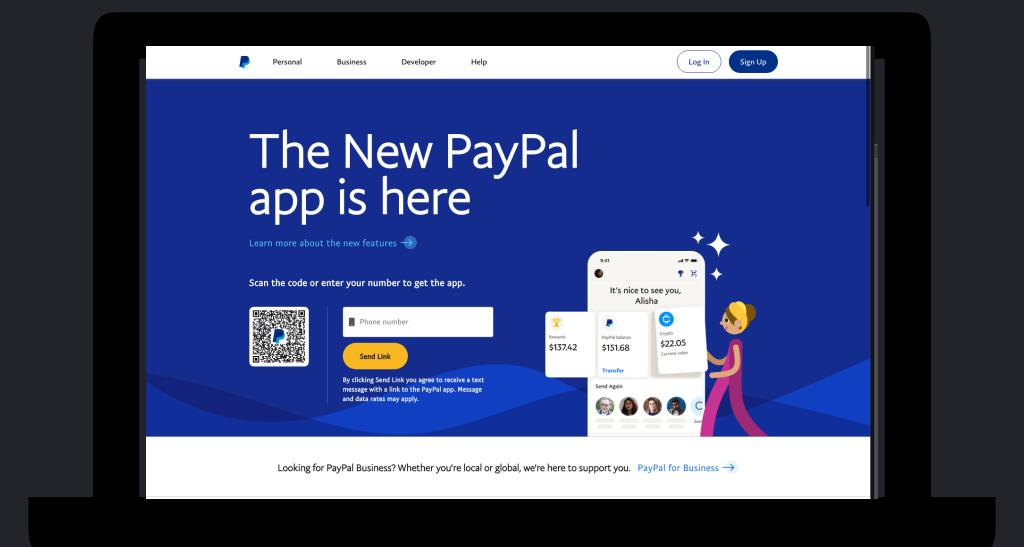
REST API

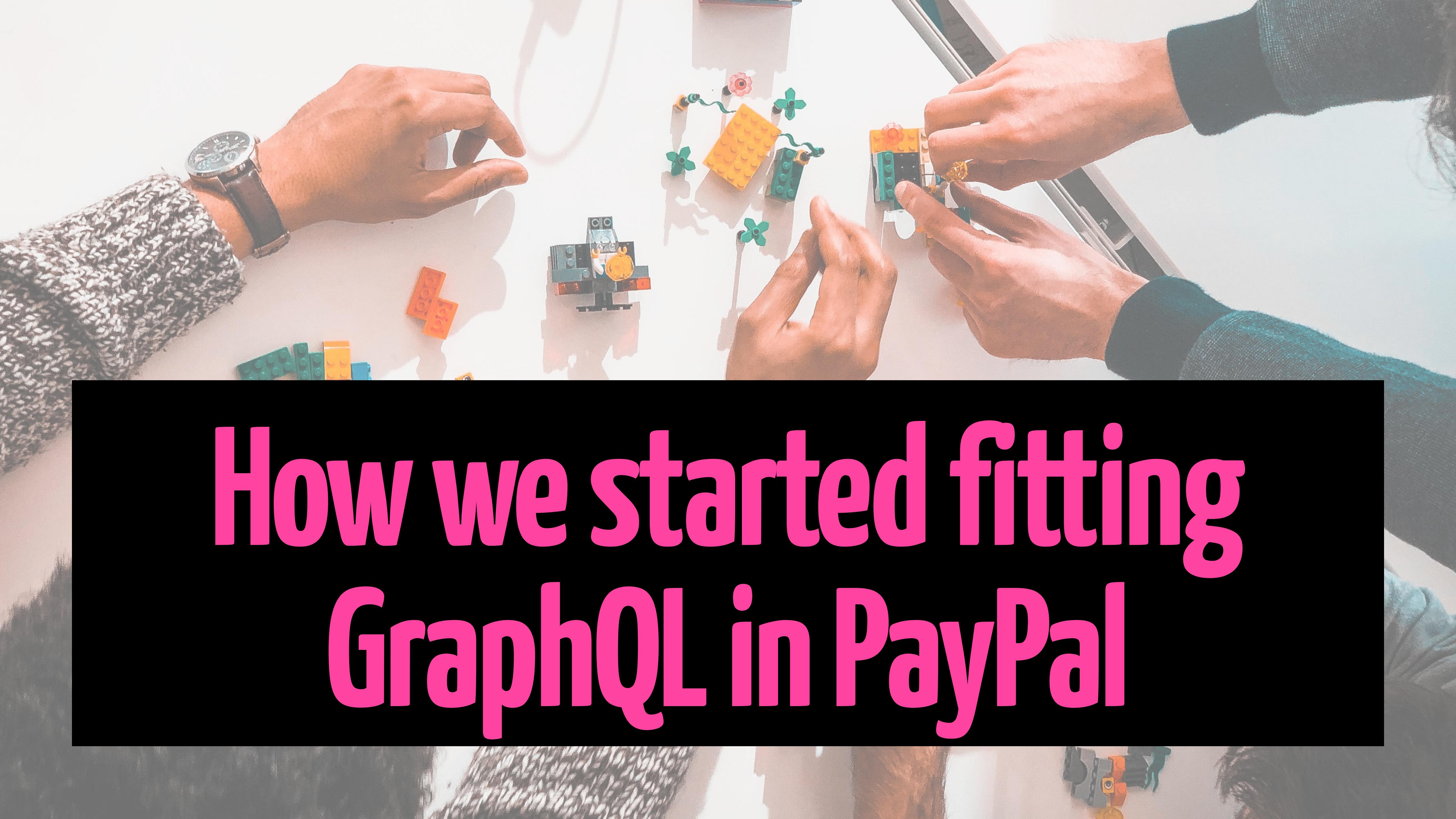
REST API



 GraphQL API

REST API



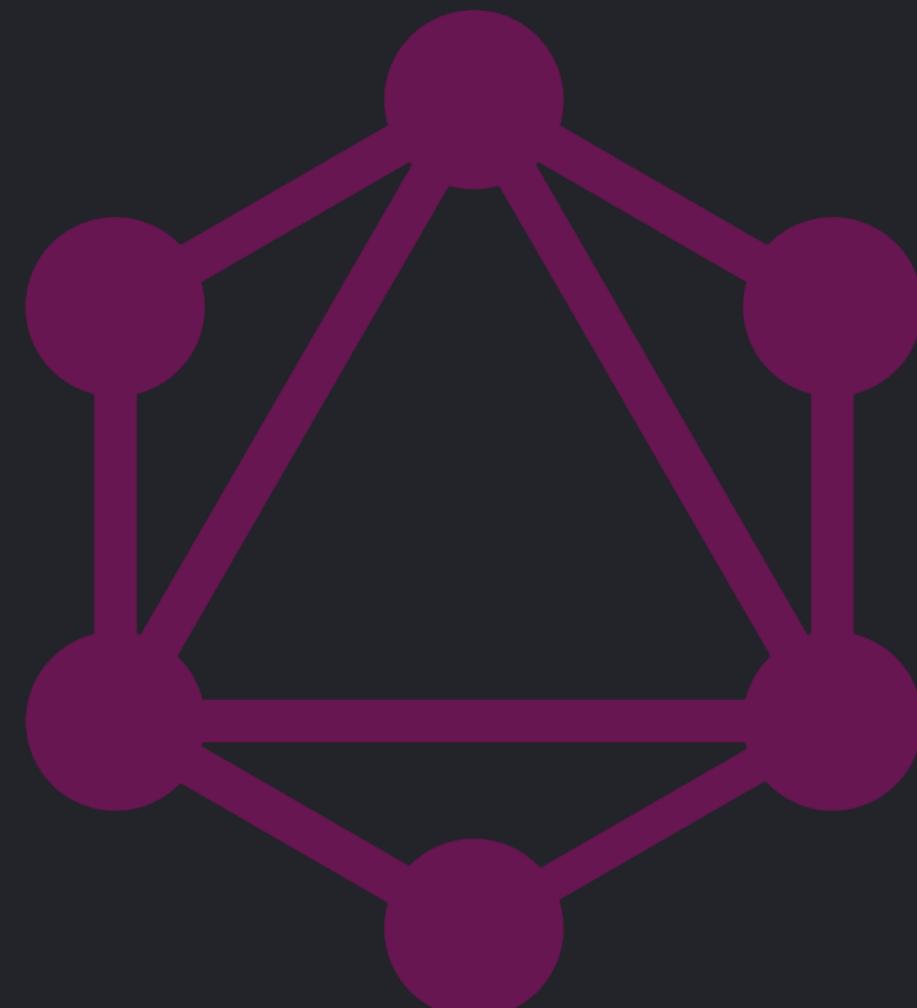
A collage of images showing hands working on a LEGO model of a house. One hand wears a brown leather watch, another a teal sweater. A small robot is visible in the background.

How we started fitting GraphQL in PayPal

Possible options of plugging in GraphQL

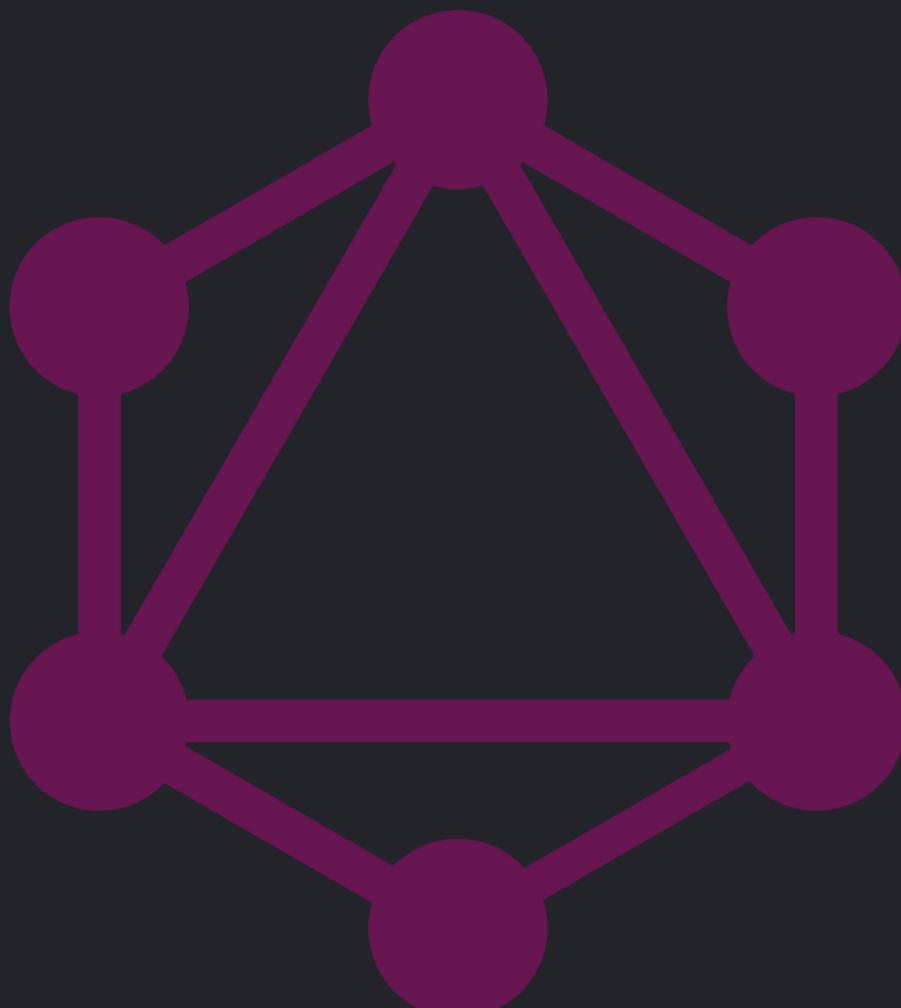
Option A: Start converting existing APIs

Option B: Build standalone APIs



Possible options of plugging in GraphQL

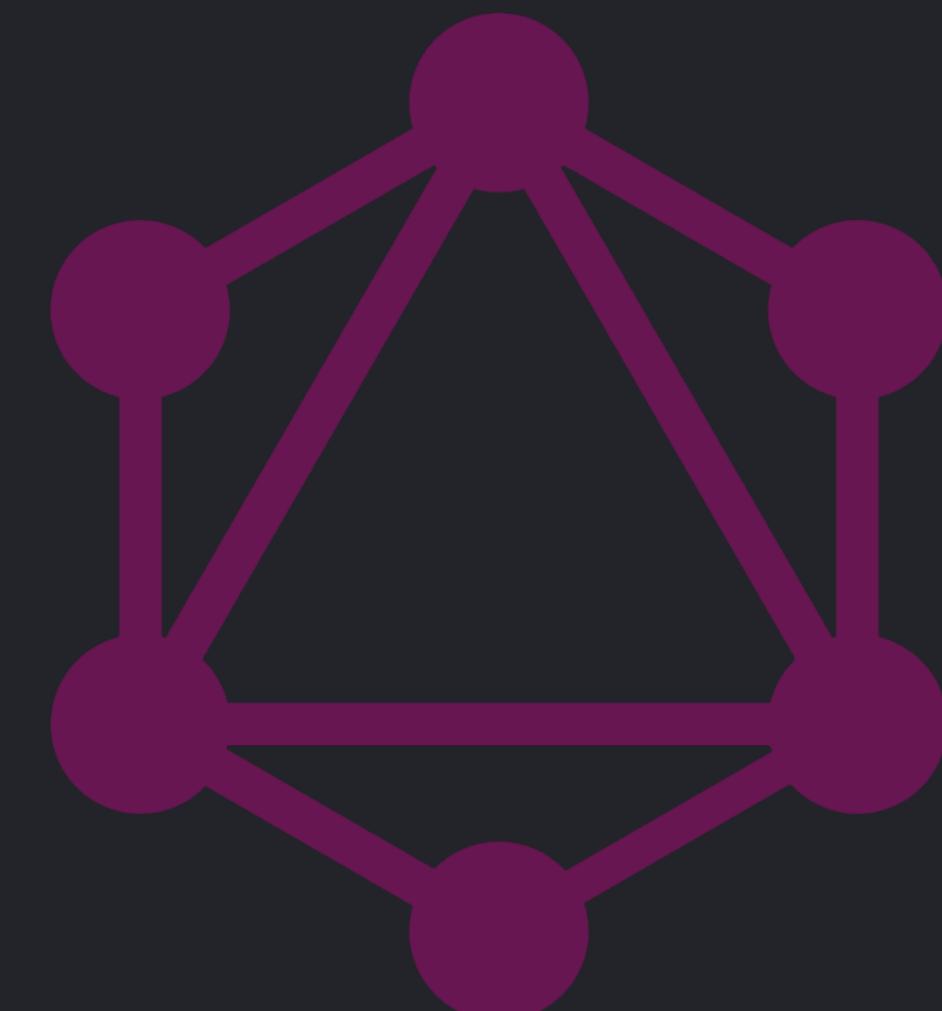
- ? How many clients are using the API?
- ? How many downstream APIs are we calling?
- ? What is the business impact?
- ? Who are the stakeholders?
- ? What is the timeframe?



“First app”

New internal tool

Goal - Make it fast



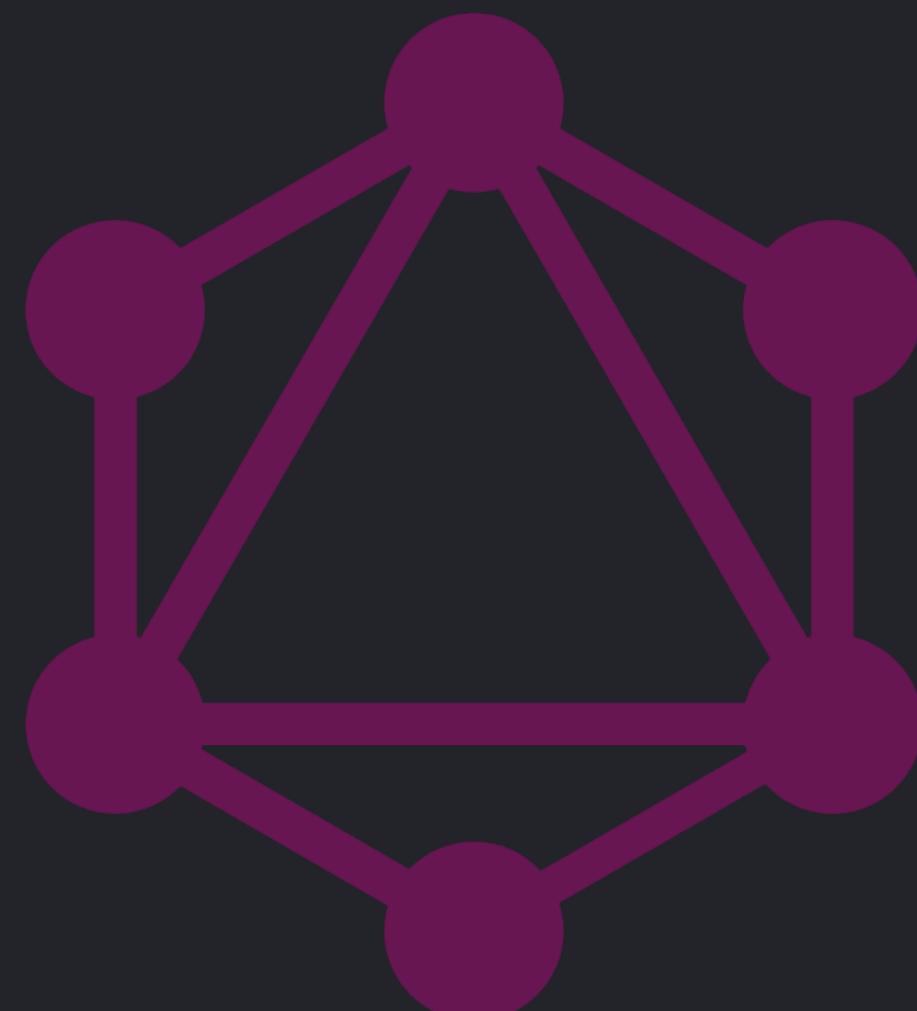
“First app”

New internal tool

Goal - Make it fast

Less data - no extraneous data

Less code - no extraneous libraries

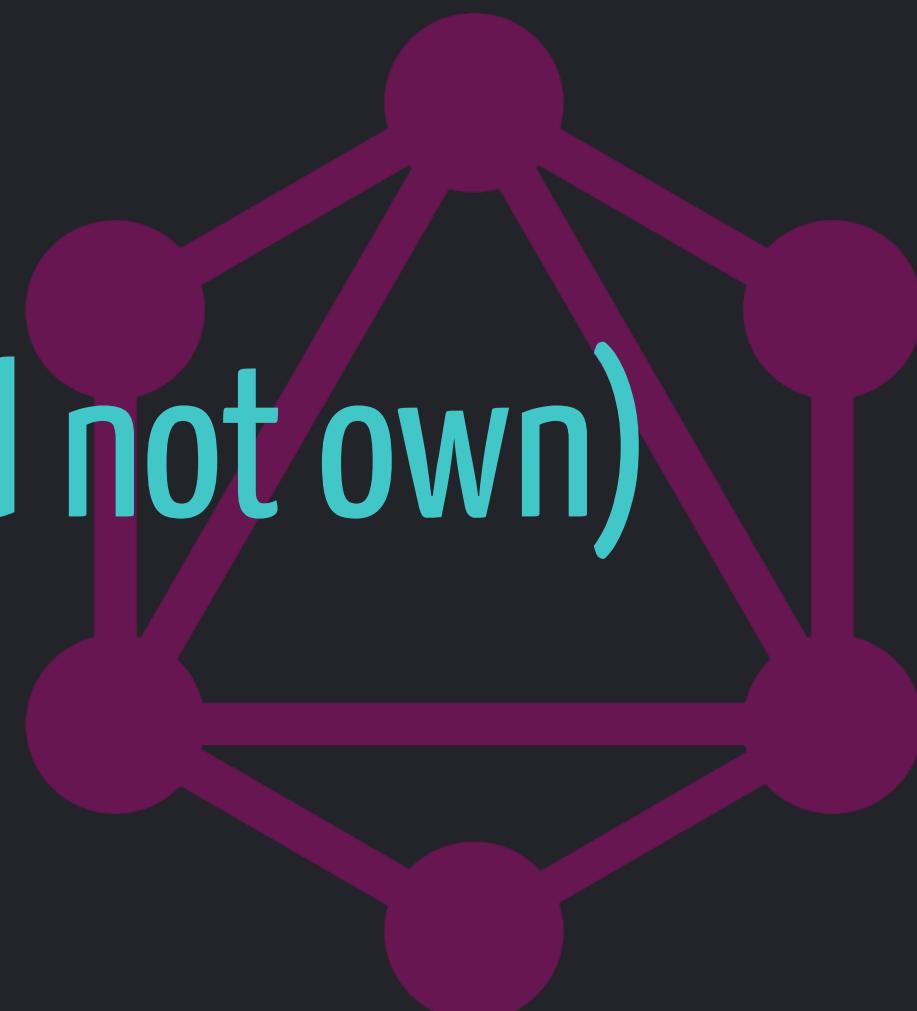


“First app”

Business Logic: We owned the backend REST API.

Authentication: Existing REST API.

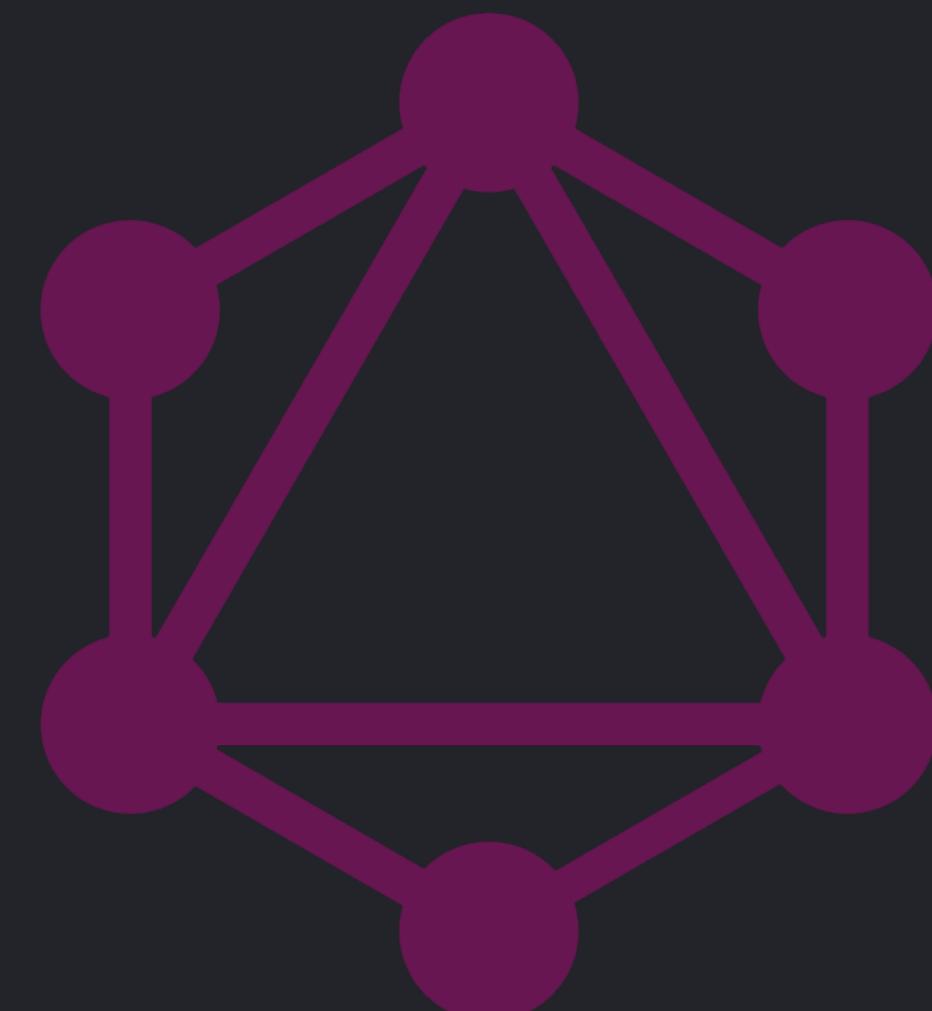
Other enterprise business logic: Downstream REST APIs (did not own)



“First app”

We found that GraphQL shines as an
orchestration layer

So that's what we did!



REST API

REST API

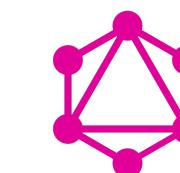
REST API

REST API

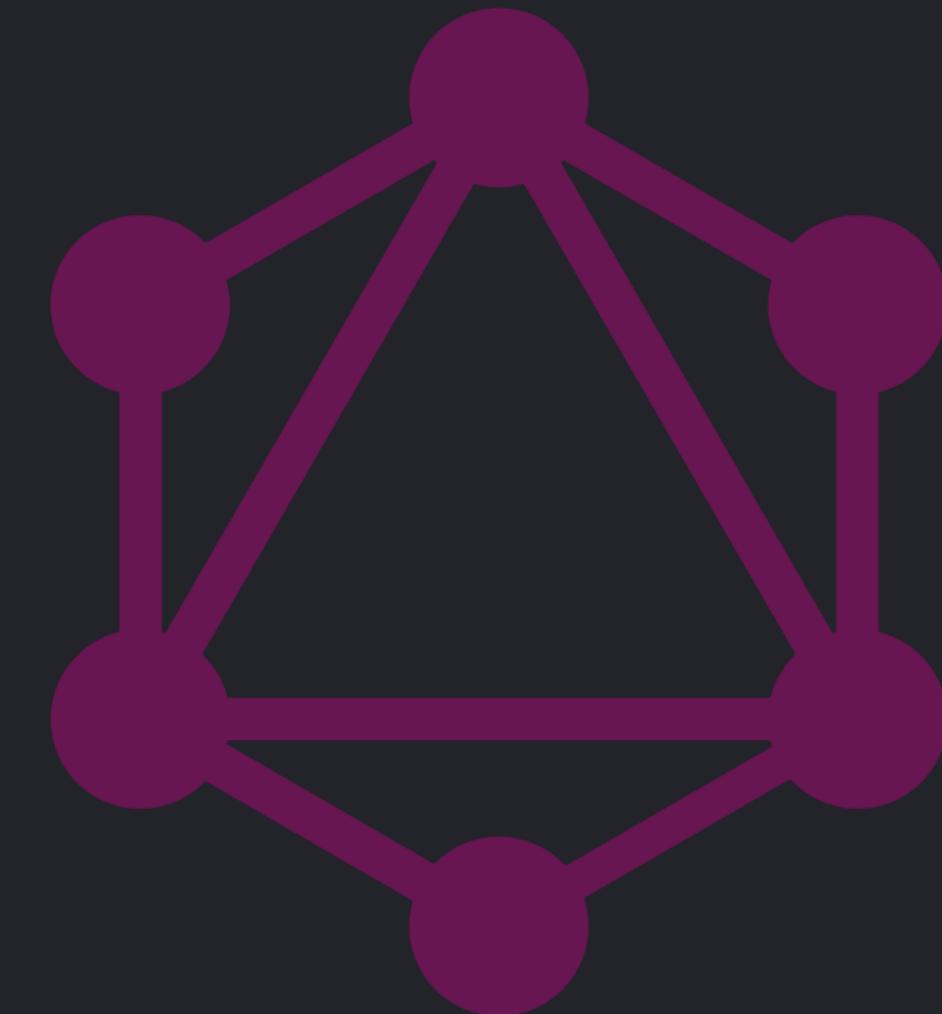
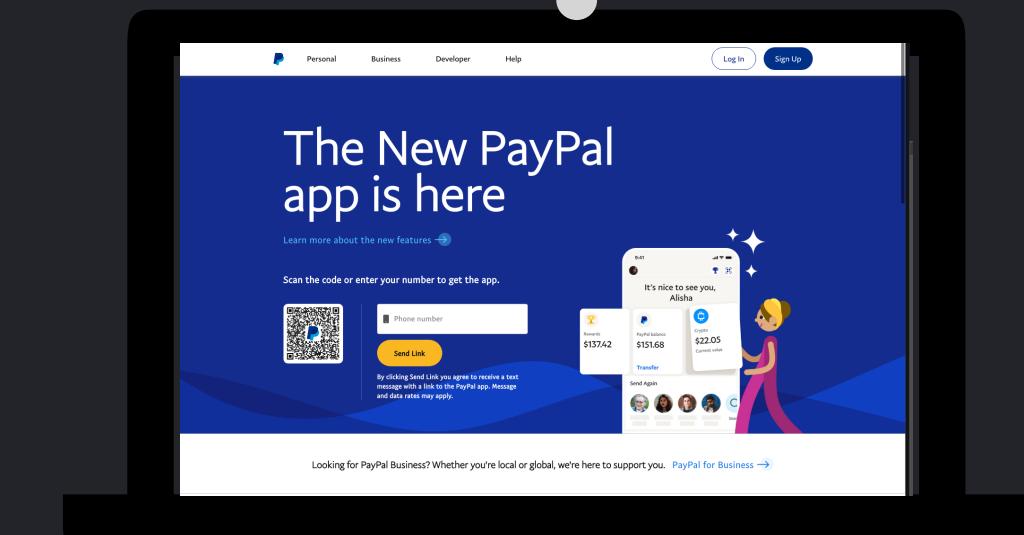
REST API
(Business logic)

Authentication

Analytics



GraphQL API



“First app”

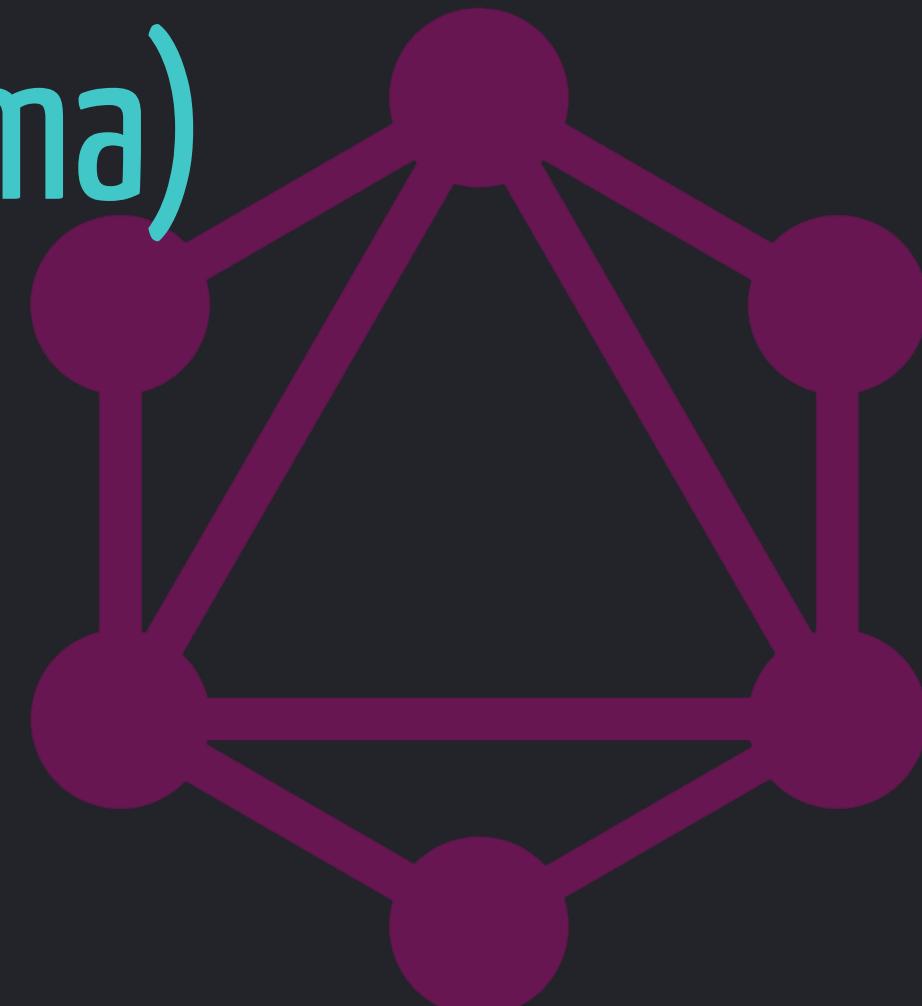
Wrap REST api with a GraphQL API

Client sees and reaps the benefit of GraphQL

Backend developers don't need to change the way they implement

Frontend and backend developers have a contract (Schema)

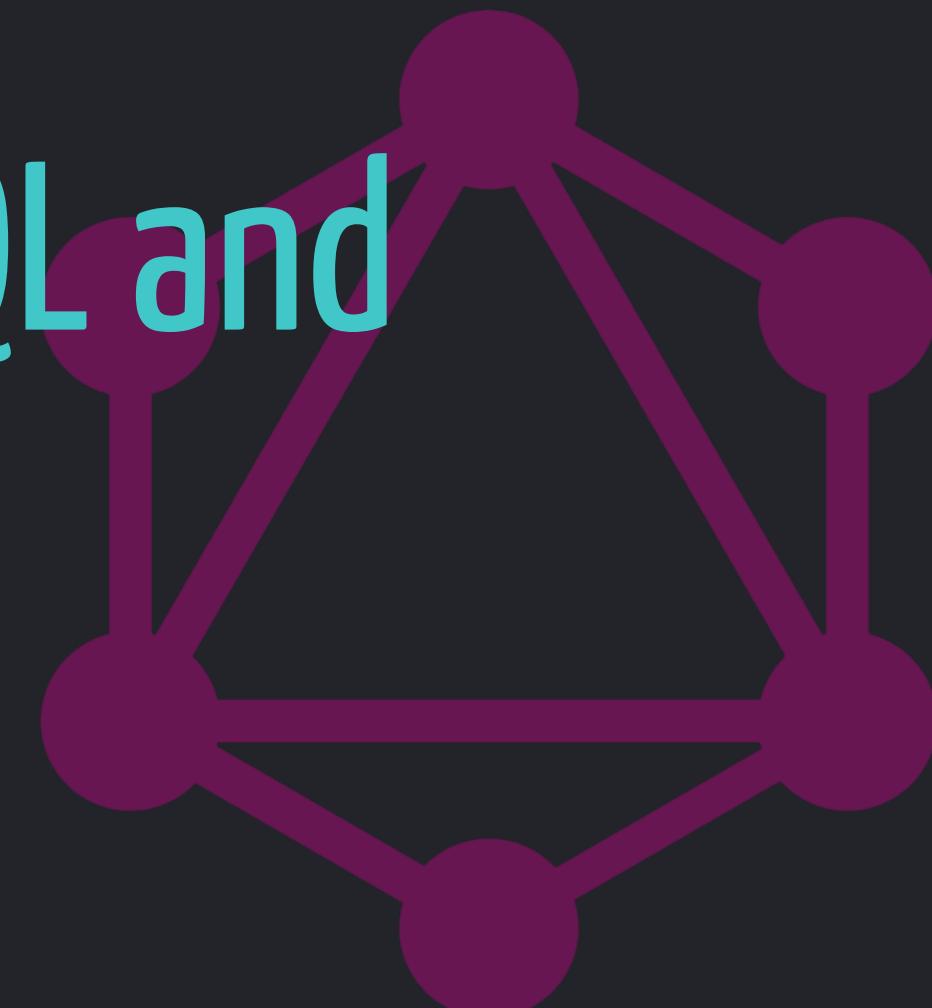
Everyone talks to everybody! Team collaboration



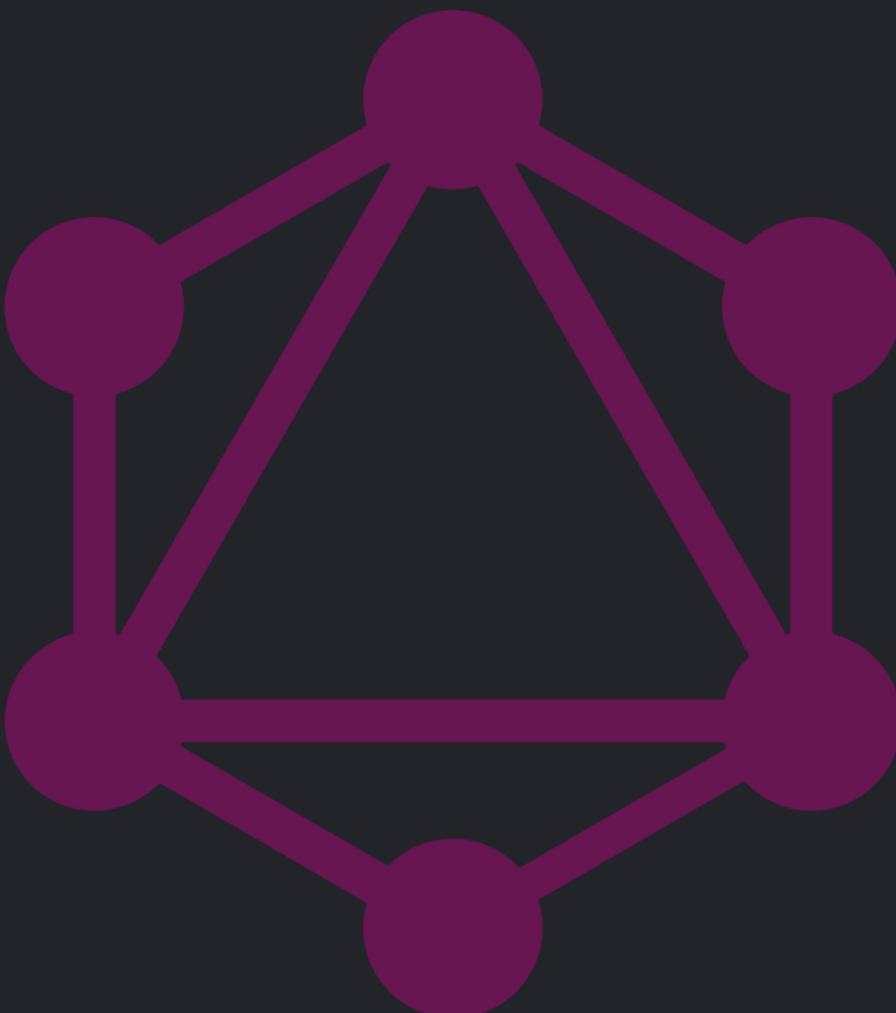
“First app”

We created GraphQL interface to orchestrate that new REST API

- only deliver data we needed,
- make it easier to evolve API over time
- Make it easy for us to incrementally adopt GraphQL and orchestrate over existing APIs



“Second approach app”

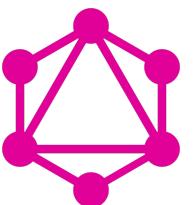


Authentication

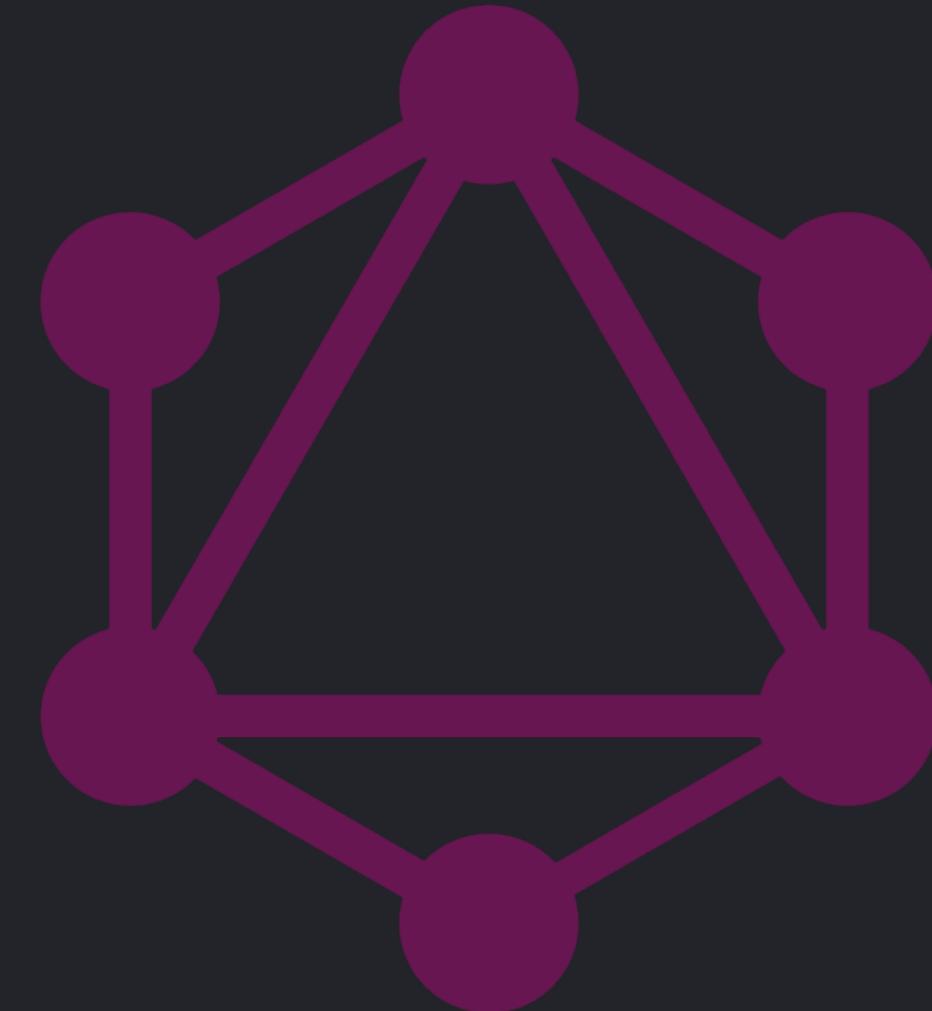
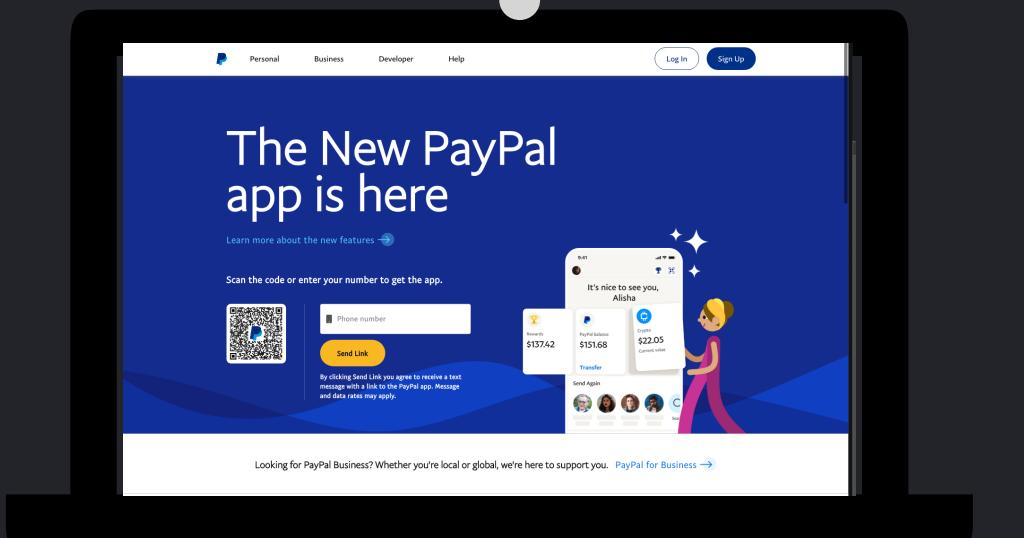
REST API

REST API

Analytics



GraphQL API
(Business logic)



Current Status

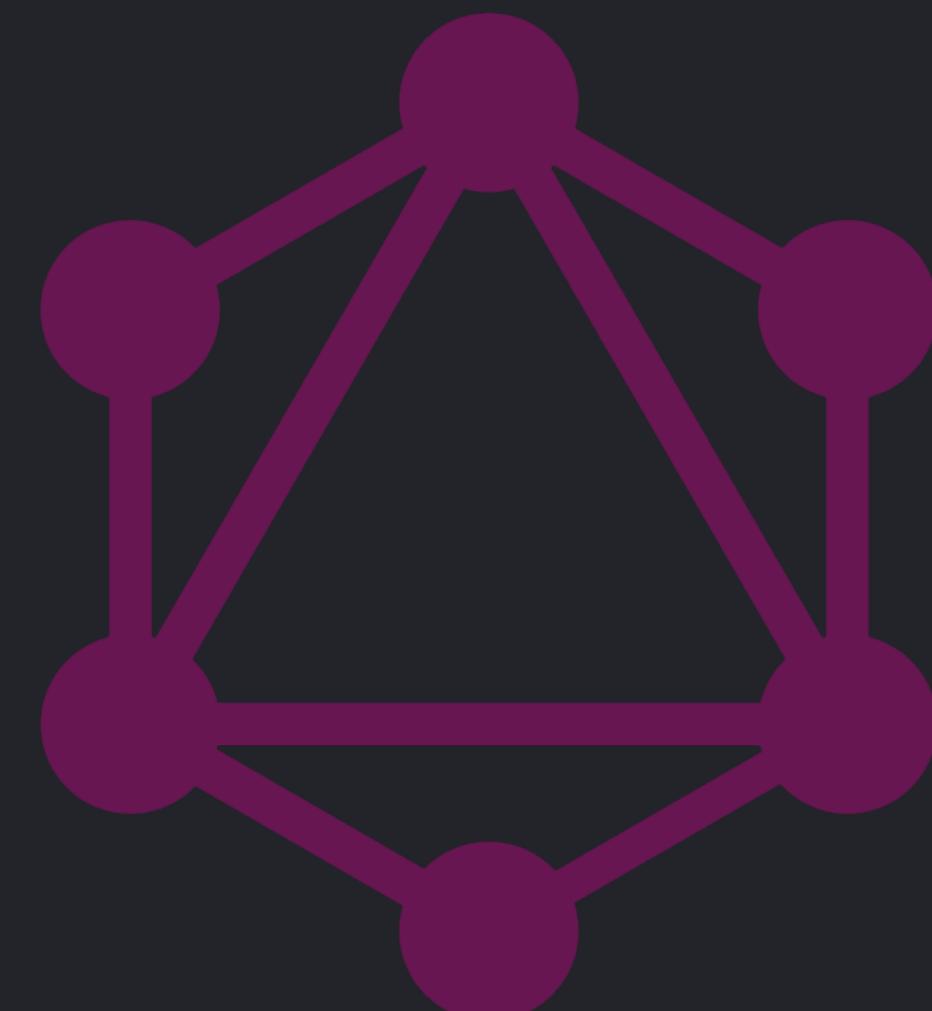
The front tier applications default to GraphQL.

Mid-tier apps are starting to move to GraphQL.

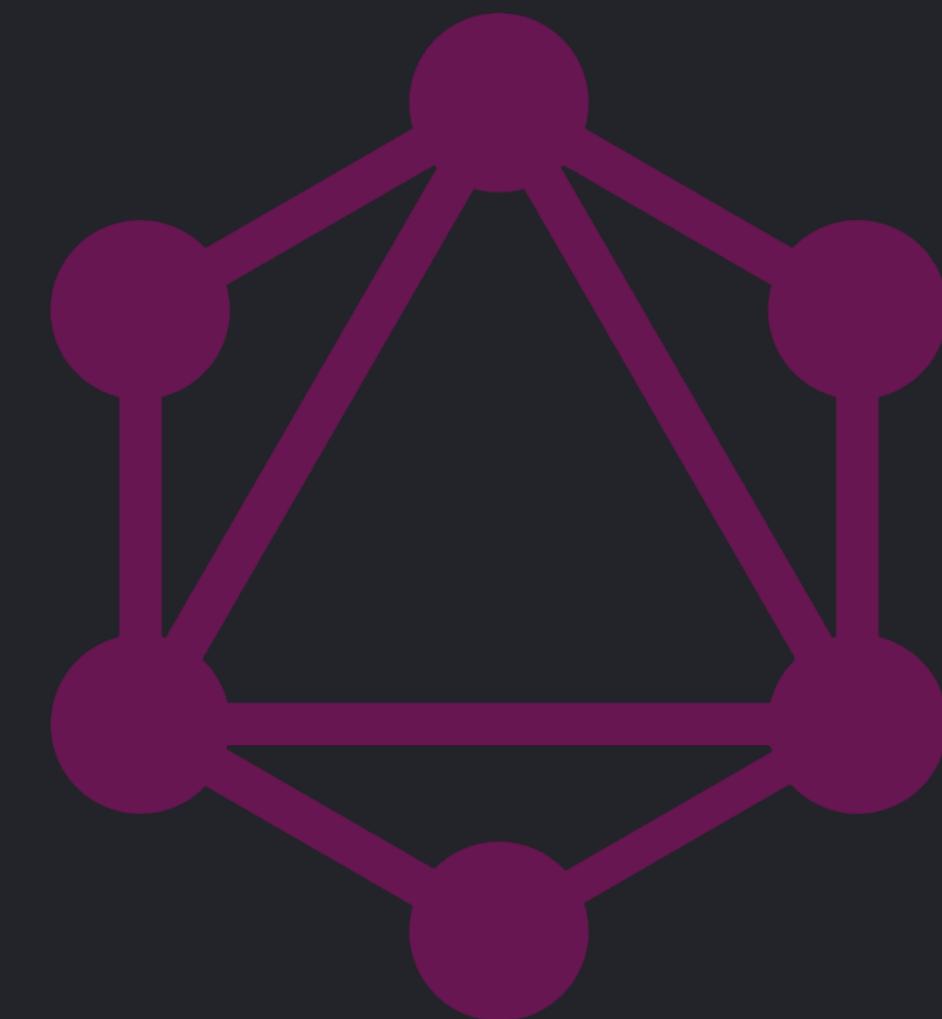
Back end teams still hesitant.

Most teams have their own graphql endpoints.

Plan to move towards a federated graph

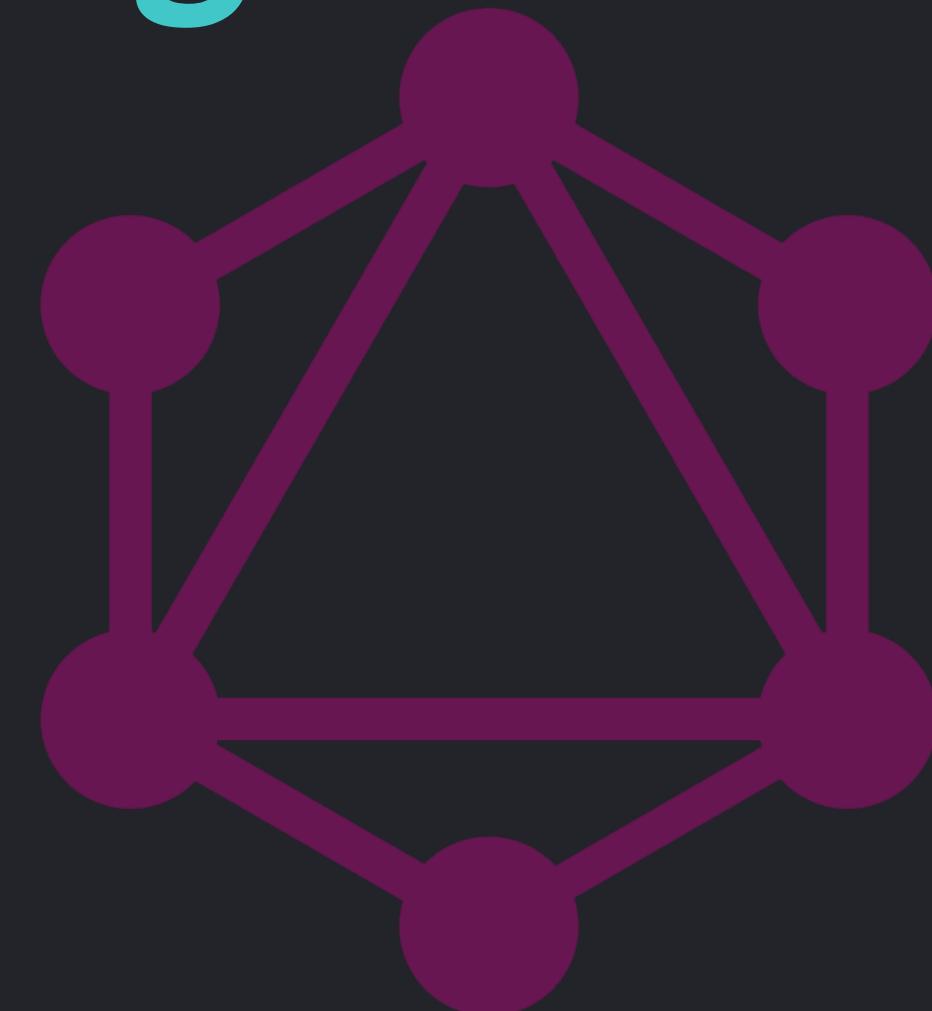


Performance

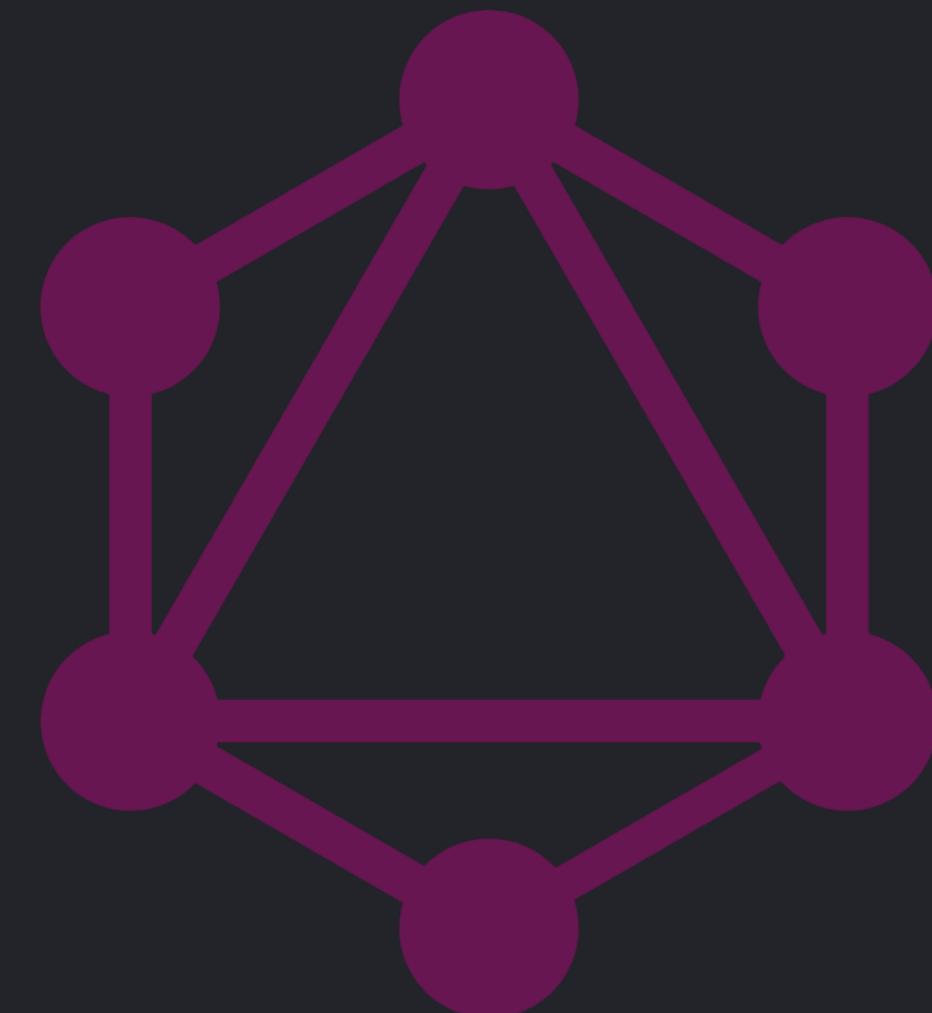


Clients determine size of data = less data

Clients determine shape of data = less logic



Dev Productivity



GraphiQL: see docs and fire requests

The explorability of docs was awesome!

Evolution of APIs: know what fields are used

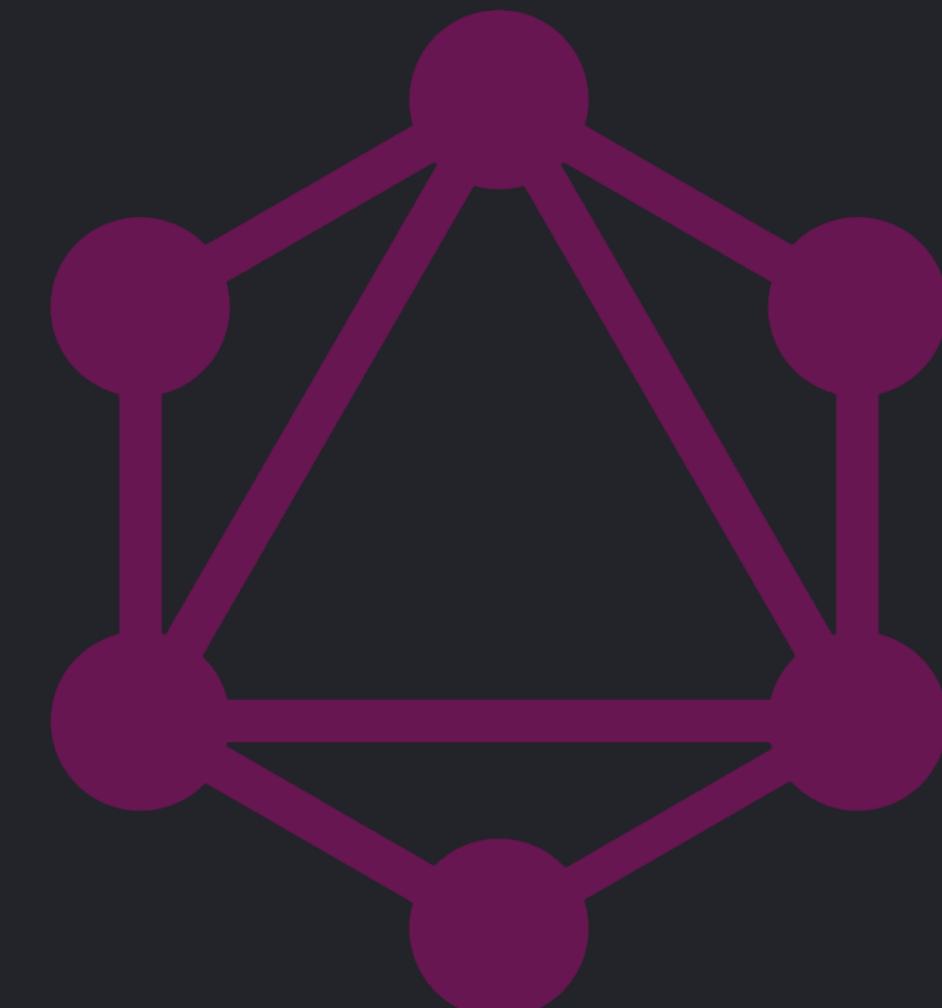


Evolve over time

Established a schema contract

UI drove the schema

GraphQL + REST APIs built in parallel



Lessons learnt

Pick a “first app”

Orchestrate!

Don't do a 1:1 mapping of
Rest \Leftrightarrow GraphQL

Build Schema together

Use built-in GraphQL features
= free type safety

CAUTION

**GraphQL API will be only as fast as
slowest endpoint**

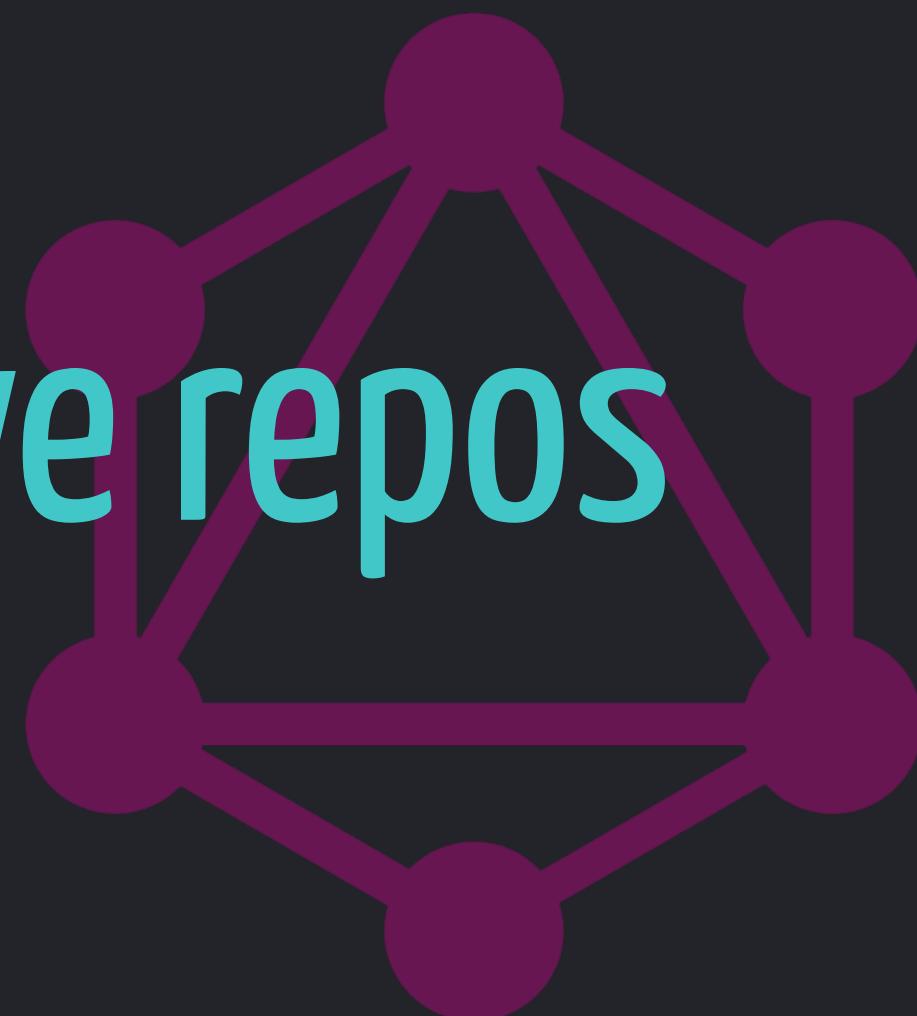
You will have to think about
schema in advance.

Challenges of GraphQL

Caching, Error Mapping

You need to know the schema upfront - harder for public APIs

Making One graph when multiple teams have repos



NEXT STEPS

Assess if GraphQL is right for your
architecture

Assess if GraphQL is right for your architecture

What are your challenges?

Who is the consumer?

Who has ownership of the APIs?

Where will you put business logic?

Assess if GraphQL is right for your architecture

What company specific apis do you have?

- Eg: authorization, analytics, monitoring, experimentation

Will you save any data by converting to GraphQL?

Do you depend heavily on caching, error mapping and handling?

Assess if GraphQL is right for your company

How will you onboard new teams?

Who is going to enforce standards?

How would you deal with changing schema?

Getting Ready

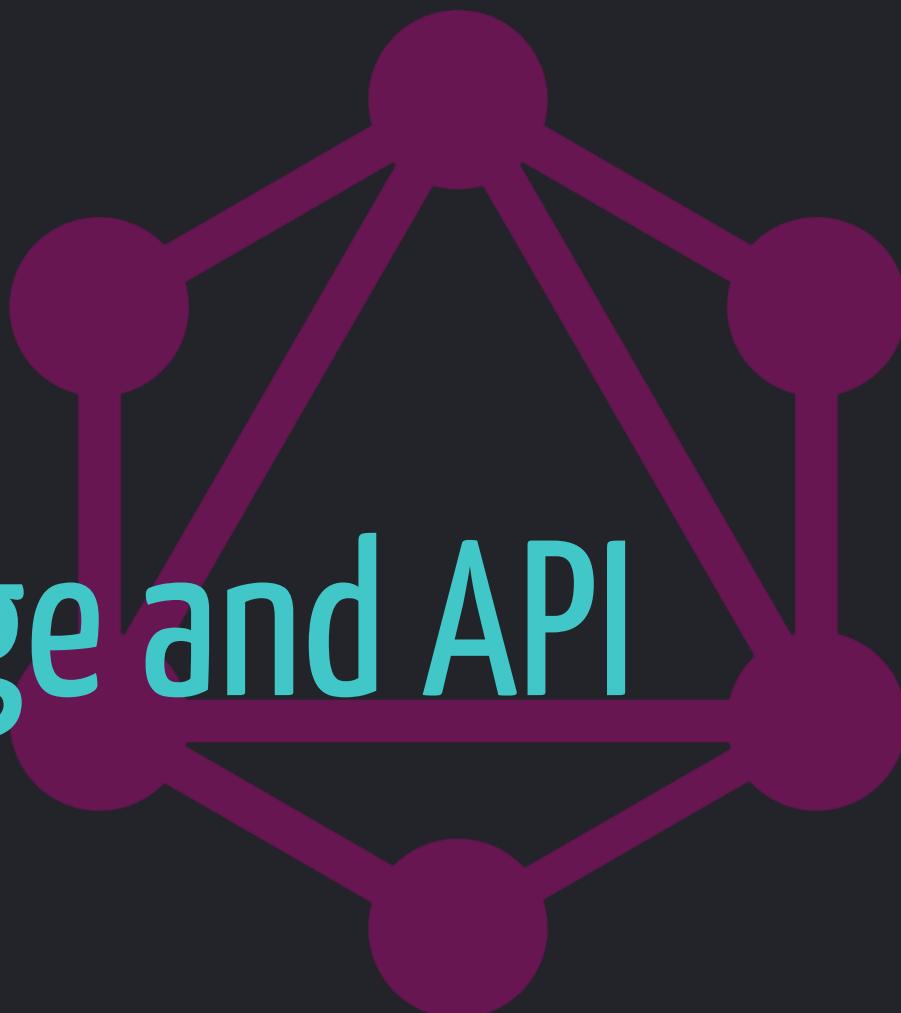
Getting Ready

Do a dogfood exercise with your company. Determine your challenges, “first apps”.

Set a standards team: A team to help with schema stitching, resolving schema conflicts, knowledge transfer

Explore what open source libraries you can use.

Determine how you are going to scale - adoption, knowledge and API



How to sell to your team

Dev productivity

Incremental adoption

Collaboration between teams

Focus on Tooling

<https://graphql.org/code/>

#generic-tools

No versions

Similar to JSON ->
Easy to understand

Get architects and domain experts
onboard

FAQs

Myths busted

You need a Graph type
database for GraphQL

GraphQL = SQL?

**GraphQL is only for
JS developers**

But all my services
are in REST

I have sensitive data

Can I limit what APIs are
exposed?

I heard GraphQL doesn't
support auth

I don't want to expose my
entire database

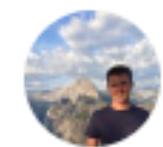
To wrap up

No technology is perfect

GraphQL is here to stay

Get involved in the community

GraphQL: A success story for PayPal Checkout

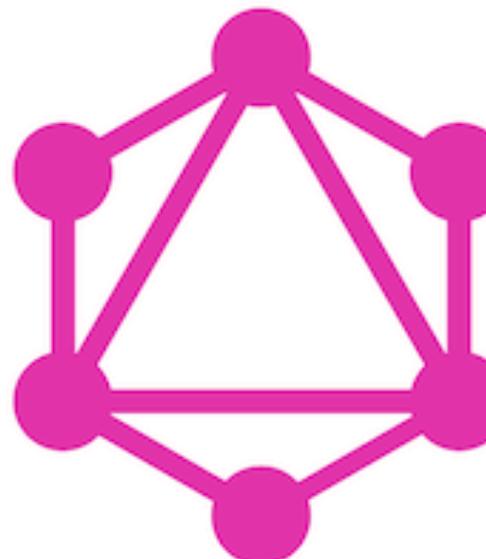


Mark Stuart

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Oct 16, 2018 · 7 min read

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From [graphql.org](#)

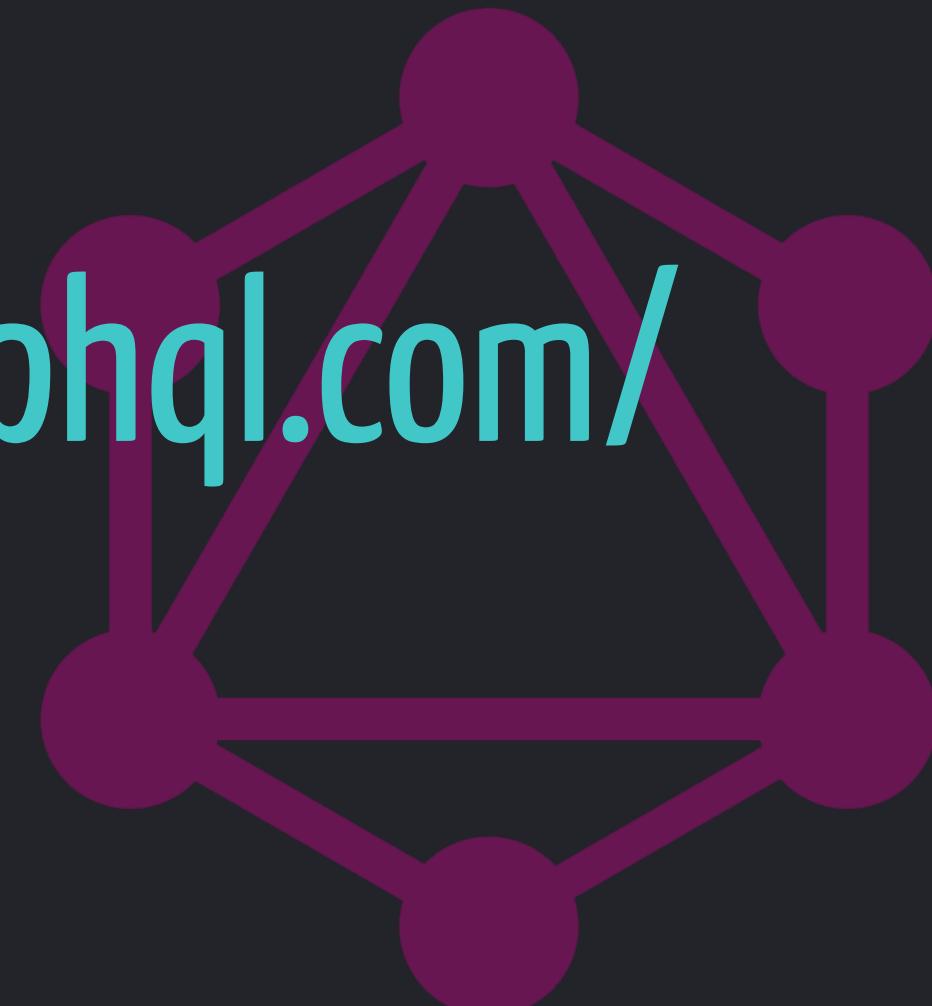
At PayPal, we recently introduced [GraphQL](#) to our technology stack.

If you haven't heard of [GraphQL](#), it's a wildly popular alternative to REST APIs that is currently taking the developer world by storm!

At PayPal, GraphQL has been a complete game

Success stories of companies

- <https://medium.com/expedia-group-tech/graphql-component-architecture-principles-homeaway-ed8a58d6fde>
- <https://medium.com/paypal-engineering/scaling-graphql-at-paypal-b5b5ac098810>
- Marc Andre's book: <https://book.productionreadygraphql.com/>





@shrutikapoor08

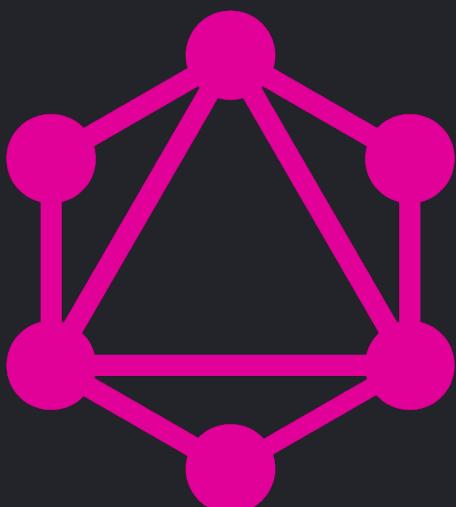
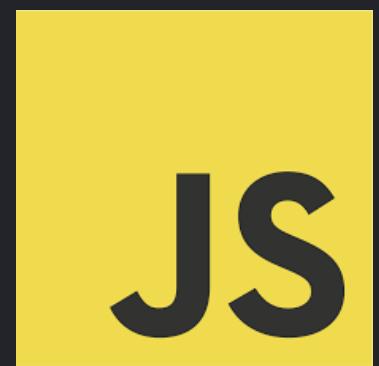


twitch.tv/shrutikapoor



tinyletter.com/shrutikapoor

Slides at
<https://github.com/shrutikapoor08/talks>



JS BYTE

What is(n't) GraphQL - the misconceptions.

With GraphQL, you get exactly what you asked for. It is great for getting multiple resources in one request. In this issue of JSByte, I will address some common misconceptions about GraphQL.

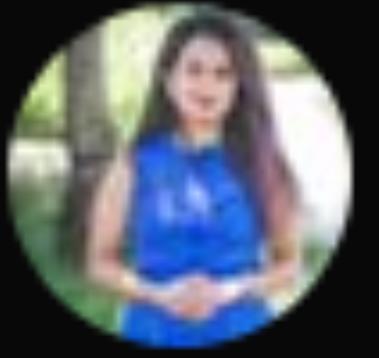
Myth 1: GraphQL only works with graph like structures.

Reality: GraphQL can be used to query a graph database, but it is not its only use case. The "graph" in GraphQL is used to represent the graph-like structure of data.

Myth 2: GraphQL only works with databases or data sources that are graph based.

Reality: GraphQL can be a wrapper around any data source, including databases. GraphQL is a query language for your API - which means it is a syntax of how to ask for data.

bit.ly/shrutinewsletter



Shruti Kapoor @shrutikapoor08 · Feb 4

...

Question: Why did the database administrator leave his wife?

She had one-to-many relationships.

#DevJoke

Thank You

