

Migrating from REST to GraphQL

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Learn best practices and considerations for migrating from GitHub's REST API to GitHub's GraphQL API.

Differences in API logic

GitHub provides two APIs: a REST API and a GraphQL API. For more information about GitHub's APIs, see "[About GitHub's APIs](#)."

Migrating from REST to GraphQL represents a significant shift in API logic. The differences between REST as a style and GraphQL as a specification make it difficult—and often undesirable—to replace REST API calls with GraphQL API queries on a one-to-one basis. We've included specific examples of migration below.

To migrate your code from the [REST API](#) to the GraphQL API:

- Review the [GraphQL spec](#)
- Review GitHub's [GraphQL schema](#)
- Consider how any existing code you have currently interacts with the GitHub REST API
- Use [Global Node IDs](#) to reference objects between API versions

Significant advantages of GraphQL include:

- [Getting the data you need and nothing more](#)
- [Nested fields](#)
- [Strong typing](#)

Here are examples of each.

Example: Getting the data you need and nothing more

A single REST API call retrieves a list of your organization's members:

```
curl -v https://api.github.com/orgs/:org/members
```

The REST payload contains excessive data if your goal is to retrieve only member names and links to avatars. However, a GraphQL query returns only what you specify:

```
query {
```

```

organization(login:"github") {
  membersWithRole(first: 100) {
    edges {
      node {
        name
        avatarUrl
      }
    }
  }
}
}
}

```

Consider another example: retrieving a list of pull requests and checking if each one is mergeable. A call to the REST API retrieves a list of pull requests and their [summary representations](#):

```
curl -v https://api.github.com/repos/:owner/:repo/pulls
```

Determining if a pull request is mergeable requires retrieving each pull request individually for its [detailed representation](#) (a large payload) and checking whether its `mergeable` attribute is true or false:

```
curl -v https://api.github.com/repos/:owner/:repo/pulls/:number
```

With GraphQL, you could retrieve only the `number` and `mergeable` attributes for each pull request:

```

query {
  repository(owner:"octocat", name:"Hello-World") {
    pullRequests(last: 10) {
      edges {
        node {
          number
          mergeable
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

Example: Nesting [↗](#)

Querying with nested fields lets you replace multiple REST calls with fewer GraphQL queries. For example, retrieving a pull request along with its commits, non-review comments, and reviews using the **REST API** requires four separate calls:

```

curl -v https://api.github.com/repos/:owner/:repo/pulls/:number
curl -v https://api.github.com/repos/:owner/:repo/pulls/:number/commits
curl -v https://api.github.com/repos/:owner/:repo/issues/:number/comments
curl -v https://api.github.com/repos/:owner/:repo/pulls/:number/reviews

```

Using the **GraphQL API**, you can retrieve the data with a single query using nested fields:

```

{
  repository(owner: "octocat", name: "Hello-World") {
    pullRequest(number: 1) {
      commits(first: 10) {
        edges {
          node {

```

```

        commit {
          oid
          message
        }
      }
    }
  }
  comments(first: 10) {
    edges {
      node {
        body
        author {
          login
        }
      }
    }
  }
  reviews(first: 10) {
    edges {
      node {
        state
      }
    }
  }
}

```

You can also extend the power of this query by [substituting a variable](#) for the pull request number.

Example: Strong typing [↗](#)

GraphQL schemas are strongly typed, making data handling safer.

Consider an example of adding a comment to an issue or pull request using a GraphQL [mutation](#), and mistakenly specifying an integer rather than a string for the value of `clientMutationId`:

```

mutation {
  addComment(input:{clientMutationId: 1234, subjectId:
"MDA6SXNzdWUyMjcyMDA2MTT=", body: "Looks good to me!"}) {
    clientMutationId
    commentEdge {
      node {
        body
        repository {
          id
          name
          nameWithOwner
        }
        issue {
          number
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

Executing this query returns errors specifying the expected types for the operation:

```

{
  "data": null,
  "errors": [
    {

```

```

    "message": "Argument 'input' on Field 'addComment' has an invalid value.
Expected type 'AddCommentInput!'.",
    "locations": [
      {
        "line": 3,
        "column": 3
      }
    ]
  },
  {
    "message": "Argument 'clientMutationId' on InputObject 'AddCommentInput'
has an invalid value. Expected type 'String!'.",
    "locations": [
      {
        "line": 3,
        "column": 20
      }
    ]
  }
]
}
}

```

Wrapping `1234` in quotes transforms the value from an integer into a string, the expected type:

```

mutation {
  addComment(input:{clientMutationId: "1234", subjectId:
"MDA6SXNzdWUyMjcyMDA2MTT=", body: "Looks good to me!"}) {
    clientMutationId
    commentEdge {
      node {
        body
        repository {
          id
          name
          nameWithOwner
        }
        issue {
          number
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

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