

GraphQL & React



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Hello 🙌



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What is GraphQL?



- Query language for an API
- REST vs GraphQL
 - Single request vs multiple requests
 - Get the data you need exactly
- Uses a type system
- Doesn't necessarily rely on any database or storage

Let's clarify a myth ...



- GraphQL will replace REST - **NOT TRUE**
- REST is wrong / outdated - **NOT TRUE**
- Both world have pros and cons
 - REST - data overload / over query - but good server side caching
 - GraphQL - precise data queries - complicated server side caching

GET /api/employees/12

```
{  
  "name": "Jack",  
  "salary": 34900,  
  "email": "jack@corp.org",  
  "address": "12 MacGrove Lane"  
}
```

Hello, Jack.
Your salary is £34900.

Traditional, API based approach



```
{  
  "name": "Jack",  
  "salary": 34900,  
  "email": "jack@corp.org",  
  "address": "12 MacGrove Lane"  
}
```

```
{  
  employee(id: 12) {  
    name,  
    salary  
  }  
}
```

GET /graphql+query

Hello, Jack.
Your salary is £34900.

GraphQL approach

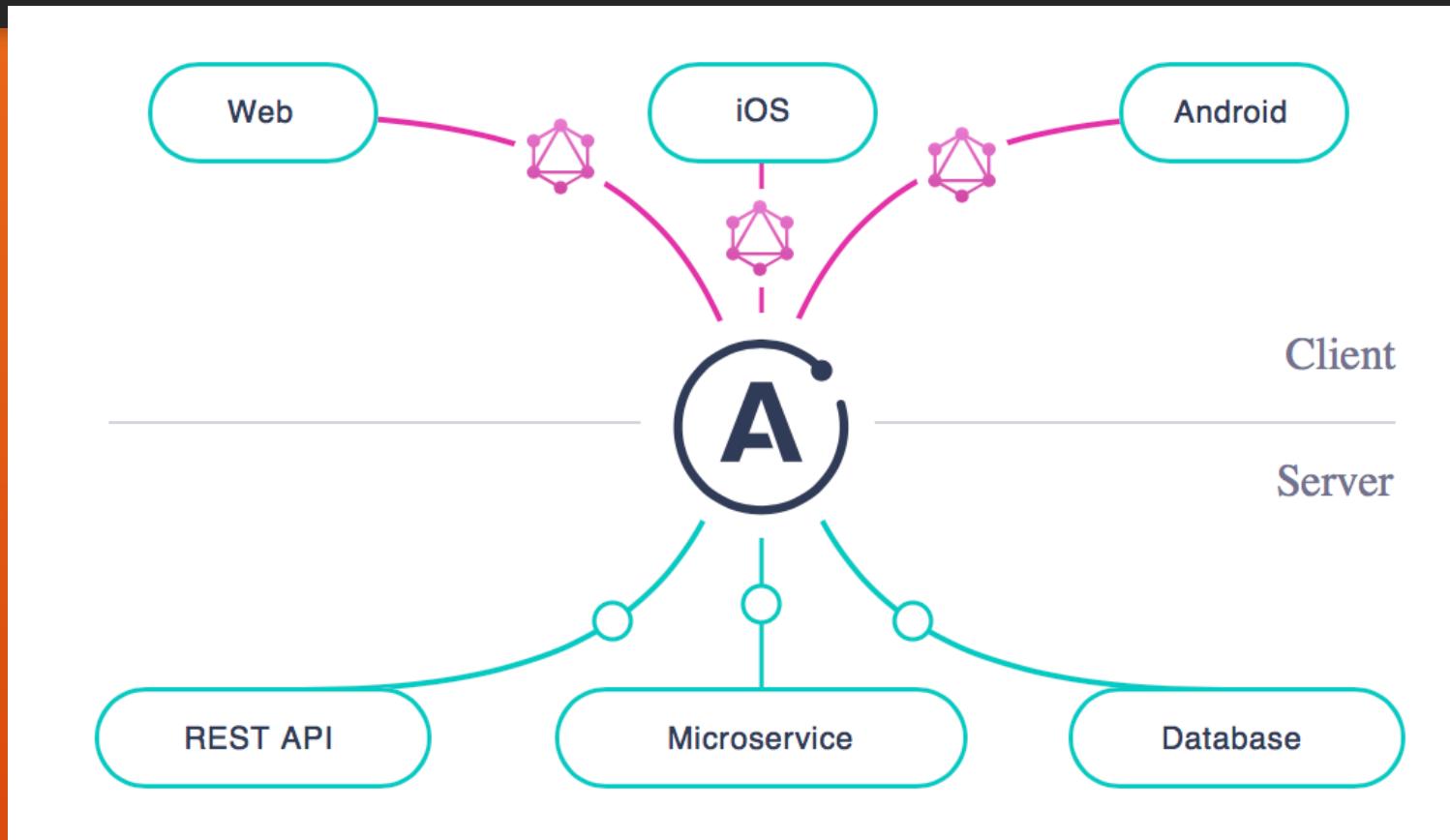


GraphQL approach



- Served over HTTP/S
- Two approaches
 - Build GraphQL on top of a database
 - Build GraphQL on top of an existing API
- Data returned has “data” and “errors” properties

“The magical connector” (Apollo)



Key terms



- Schema
 - Type Definitions
 - Mandatory “Query” type
 - Fields & nested fields
 - “How data looks like”
- Resolver
 - JavaScript objects (“resolver map”)
 - One resolver per query type
 - “What queries return”

Schema



- Also referred to as Type Definitions (type defs)
- Specifies the available data for reading/writing
- Has a mandatory Query type
 - Defines what to query for
- Works using fields and nested fields
- Uses SDL - Schema Definition Language
 - Schema doesn't care where the data is coming from

Schemas and Types



- Field values use scalars - String, Int, Boolean etc
- Type specifies the type for a given field
- Custom types can be added (like User)
- Exclamation mark: non-nullable field
- ID - internal identifier for advanced usage (e.g. caching)

```
type Query {  
  users: [User]  
  user(id: ID!): User  
}
```

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

Schemas and Types



- Schema specifies the “structure”
- Type specifies the type for a given field

```
type Employee {  
    id: Int,  
    name: String,  
    email: String  
}
```

```
type Department {  
    id: Int,  
    name: String,  
    employees: [Employee]  
}
```

```
{  
    department {  
        name,  
        employees {  
            name,  
            salary  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Resolver



- Function that defines where the data is coming from
- Resolver Map - a JavaScript object of resolvers
- Each top level Query type needs a resolver
- Works with 4 parameters: object, arguments, context, info
 - Object - contains the results on the parent
 - Args - “get employee with id 12”
 - Context - an object shared by all resolvers - useful for authentication!
 - Info - rarely used, contains execution information

Query



- Returns data based on the Schema and the Resolver

```
{  
  users {  
    name,  
    email  
  }  
}
```



```
{  
  "data": {  
    "users": [  
      {"name": "John",  
       "email": "john@example.com"},  
      {"name": "Sue",  
       "email": "sue@example.com"}  
    ]  
  }  
}
```

Types



```
type Query {  
    employees: [Employee!]  
    employee(id: Int!): Employee  
}  
  
type Employee {  
    name: String!  
    salary: Int  
}
```

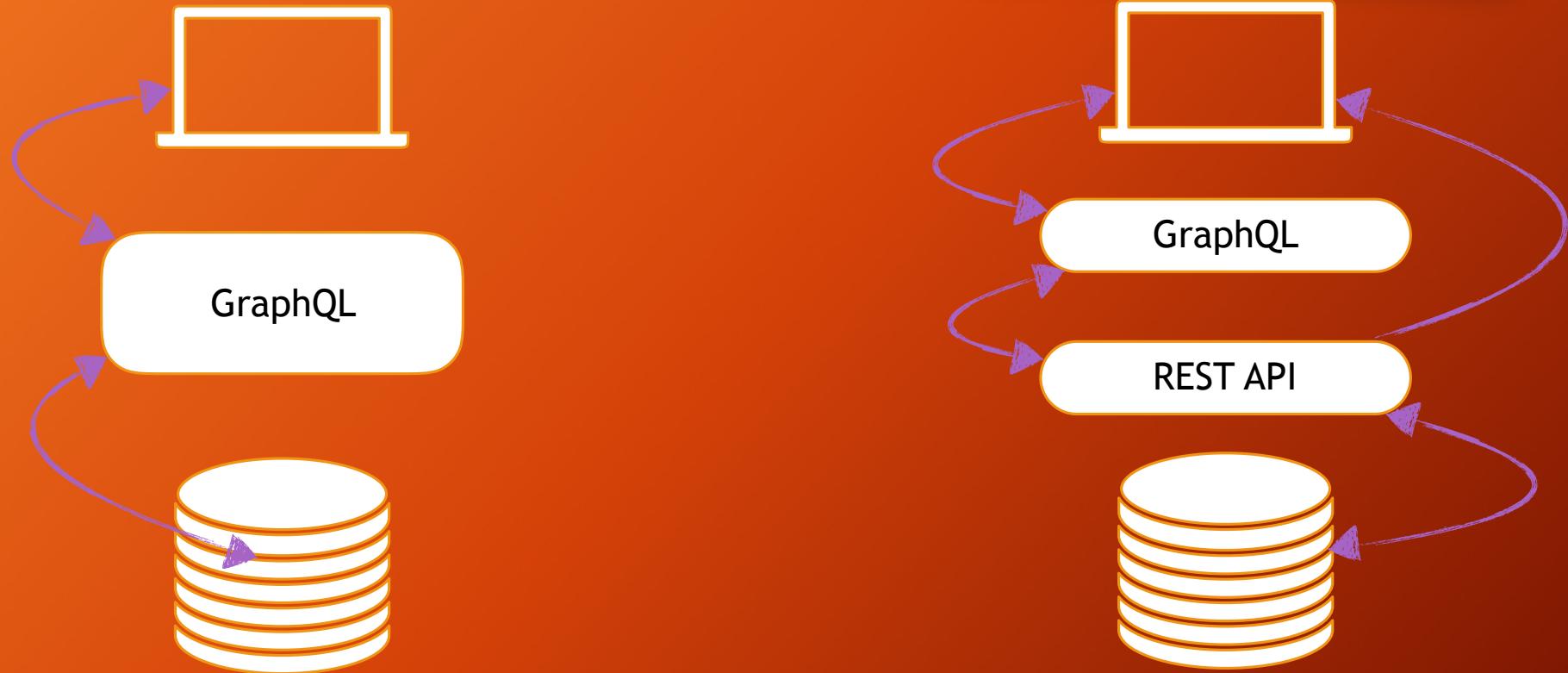
A yellow arrow points from the word "List" to the opening bracket of the "employees" field in the Query type definition. Another yellow arrow points from the word "Non-Null" to the exclamation mark (!) after "String" in the "name" field of the Employee type definition.

Resolver



```
Query: {  
  employees: () => {  
    return [ { name: 'Joe' , salary: 15000 } , { name : 'Sue' , salary: 15500 } );  
  },  
  employee: () => {  
    return { name: 'Joe' , salary: 15000 } );  
  }  
}
```

GraphQL Architecture



JavaScript ecosystem



- Multiple JS based implementations
 - relay
 - Apollo
 - FetchQL
 - express-graphql
 - graphql-sequelize
 - More on <https://github.com/chentsulin/awesome-graphql#lib-js>
- GraphQL exists outside of the JS ecosystem as well

Let's get started!



Technology



- React for the frontend
- Apollo for the GraphQL implementation

What is Apollo?



- “The Apollo Platform brings together the best practices, design patterns, developer tools, and agile workflows for building and operating a GraphQL API on top of your existing codebase.”
- Offers GraphQL as a platform
- Client & Server side libraries
 - React, Angular, Vue etc

Technology



- Apollo Client for React
 - “Plugin and use” model
 - Out of box (client-side) caching
- Apollo Server for GraphQL
 - Ready to use
 - Define schemas, queries, mutations, custom data types etc

Two apps



- Basic React App
- List resources
- Add pagination
- Authentication
- Custom scalar
- Image manipulation via Cloudinary

Resources



- [React & GraphQL at Stripe](#)
- [\(A very gentle\) Introduction to GraphQL](#)
- [Managing images via GraphQL](#)
- [Gatsby and GraphQL](#)
- [Apollo GraphQL's website](#)
- [Link to the material on GitHub](#)
- [GraphQL Course](#)

Thank you



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