



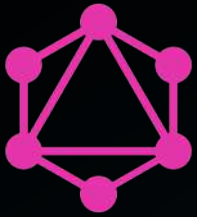
GraphQL

A visual introduction



Manish Poduval

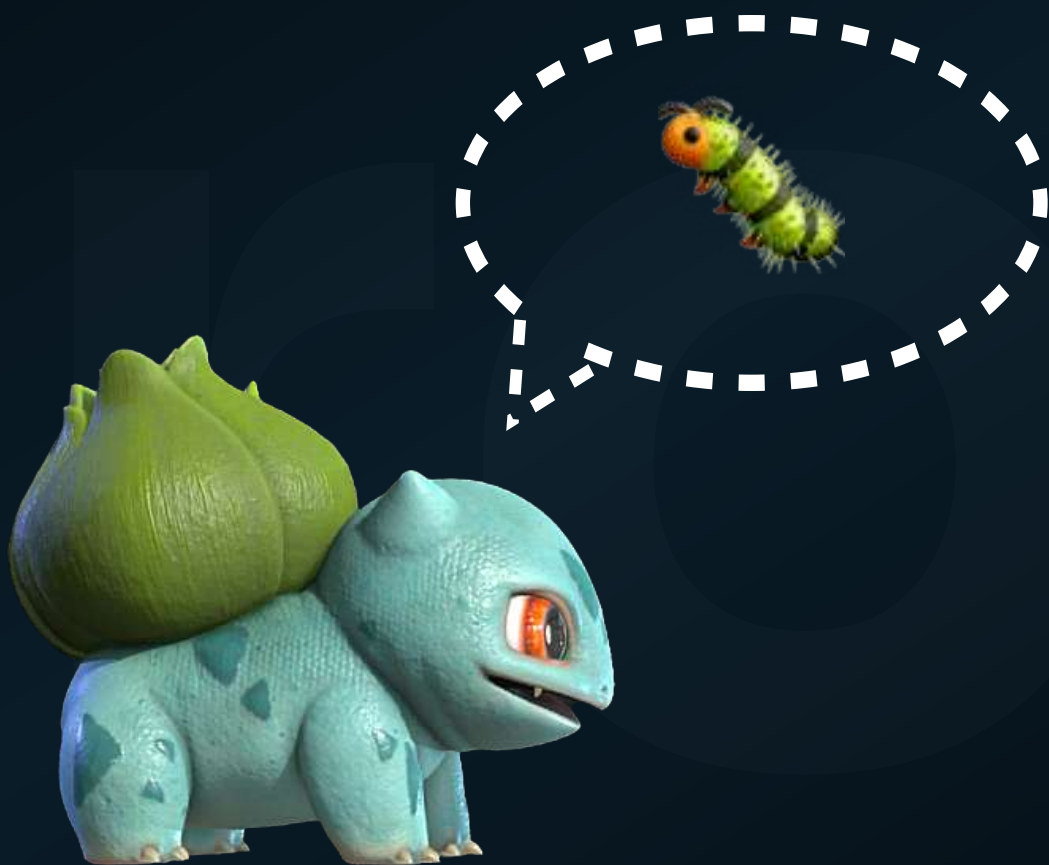


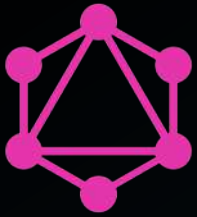


What is it ?

A Query Language

In simple terms, it is a way of fetching only the data that you need from the server.





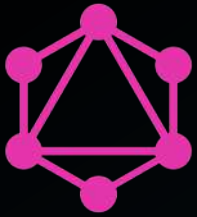
Technically it's an API standard/specification and can be implemented irrespective of the tech stack

Check the specs at
specs.graphql.org



Visualizing it, you could see it as this way.

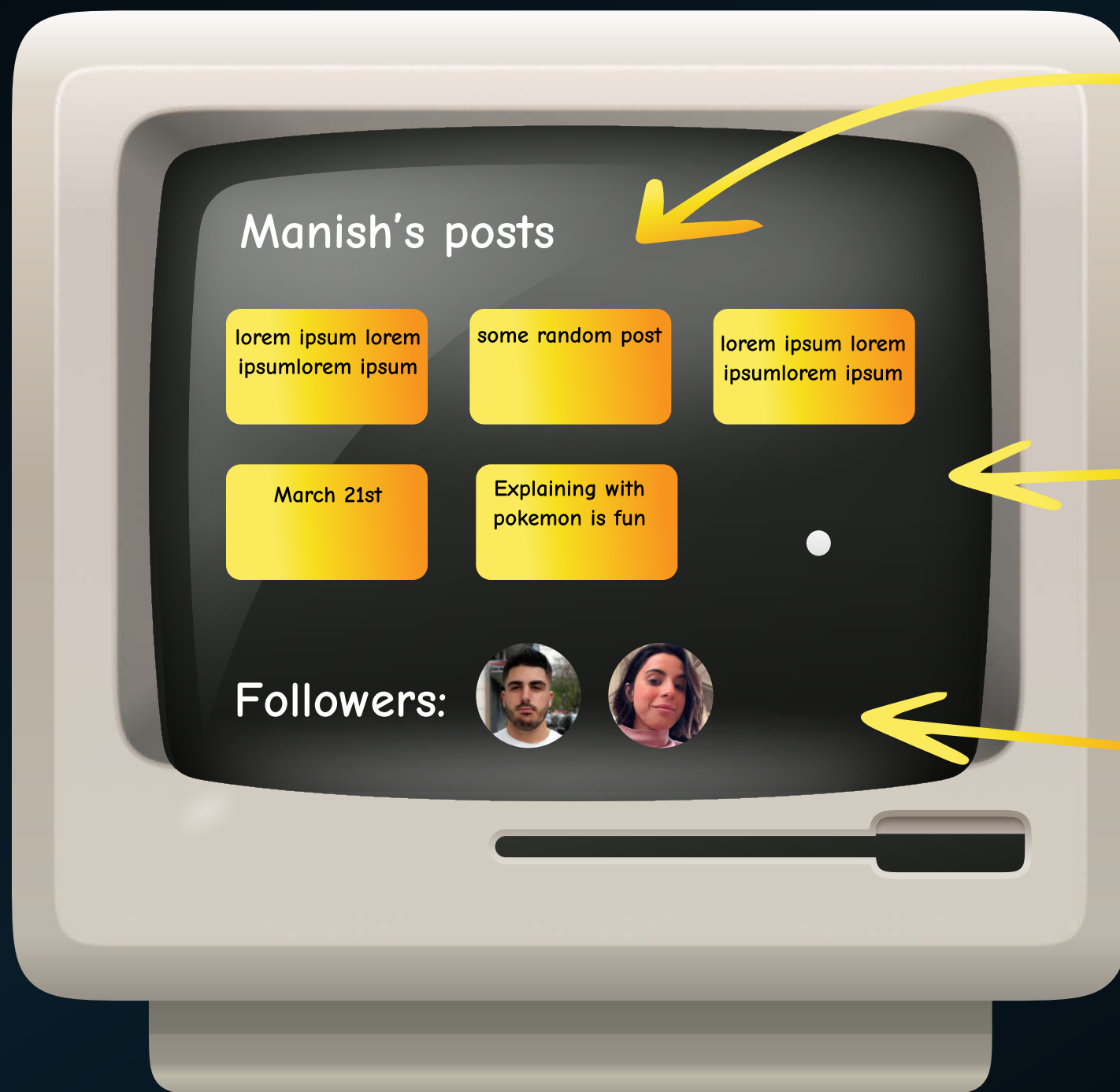




How is it better than REST API's

Well, let's say you're building a blogging website

Assume you're using 3 APIs to get data

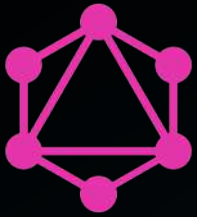


An API to fetch user details with extra info

API to fetch posts

API to fetch followers details



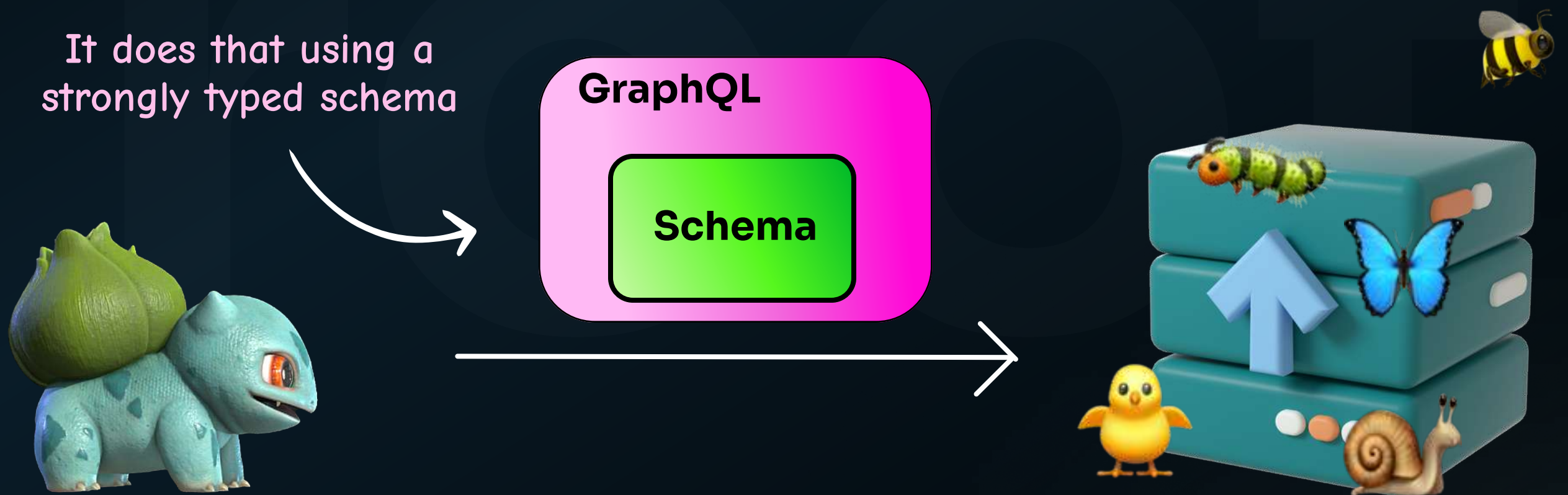


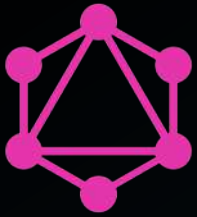
with GraphQL you'd only need 1



How only a single endpoint ?

It does that using a
strongly typed schema

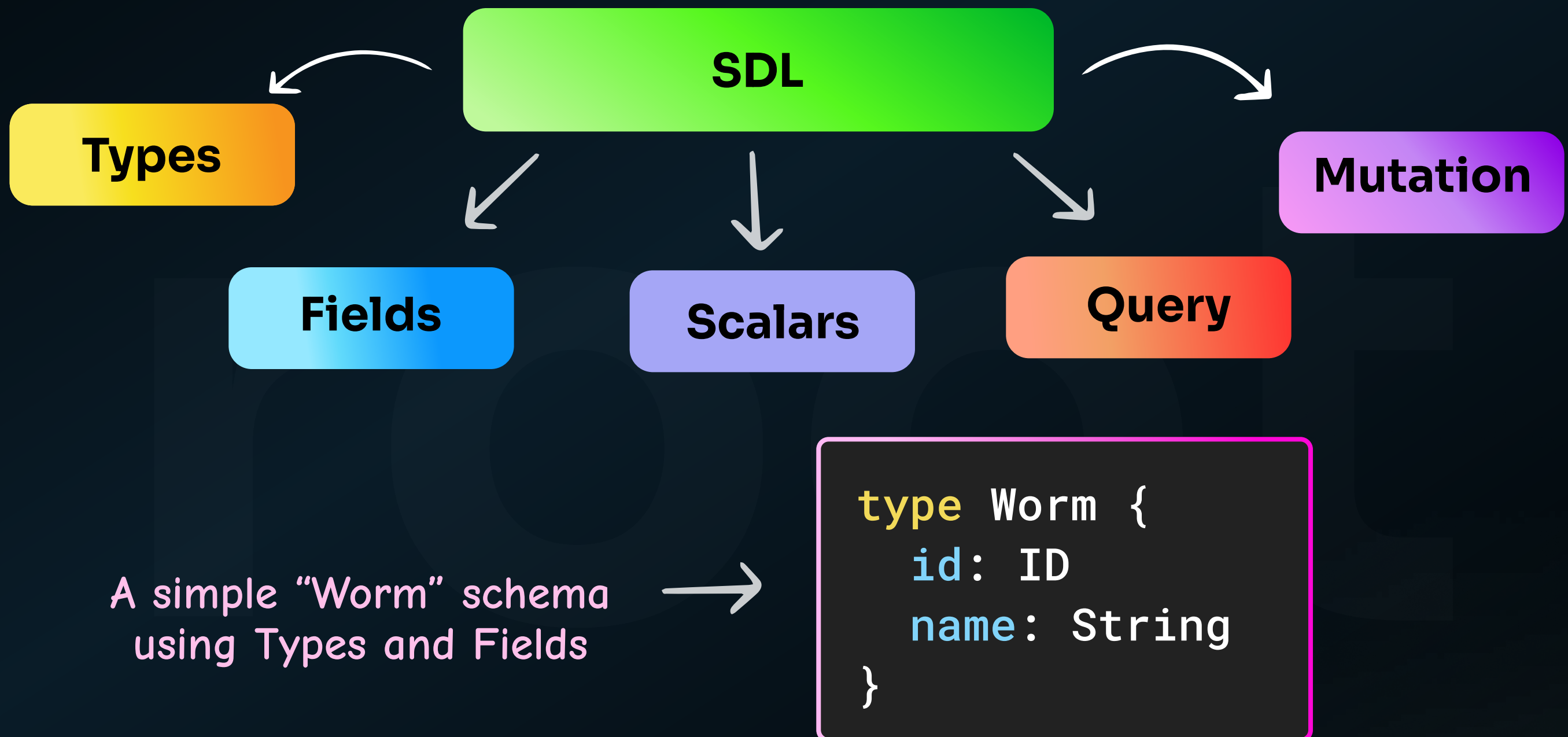


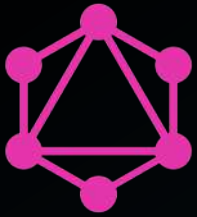


The Schema Definition Language (SDL)

The SDL consists of a few basic parts. With the SDL we can create our schema.

A schema defines the shape of our data





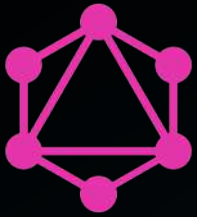
Thinking in graphs . . .

You can also establish relations between types

```
type Worm {  
  id: ID  
  name: String  
  loc: [Home]  
}
```

```
type Home {  
  id: ID  
  title: String  
}
```





There are two operations you can do

Queries

They are used to retrieve data

```
{  
  worms {  
    names  
  }  
}
```

Fetches the names from a worms list API

Mutations

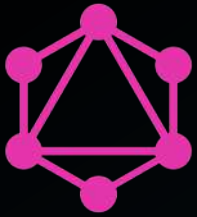
They are used to create, update or delete data

```
mutation {  
  createWorm(legs: "7")  
}
```

Would create a worm entry

- There is also "Subscriptions".
(Topic for another day)





You get the picture right ?

Our query

```
{  
  worm(color: "green") {  
    body  
  }  
}
```

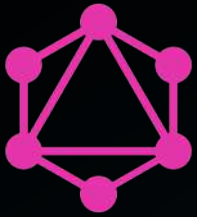


GraphQL

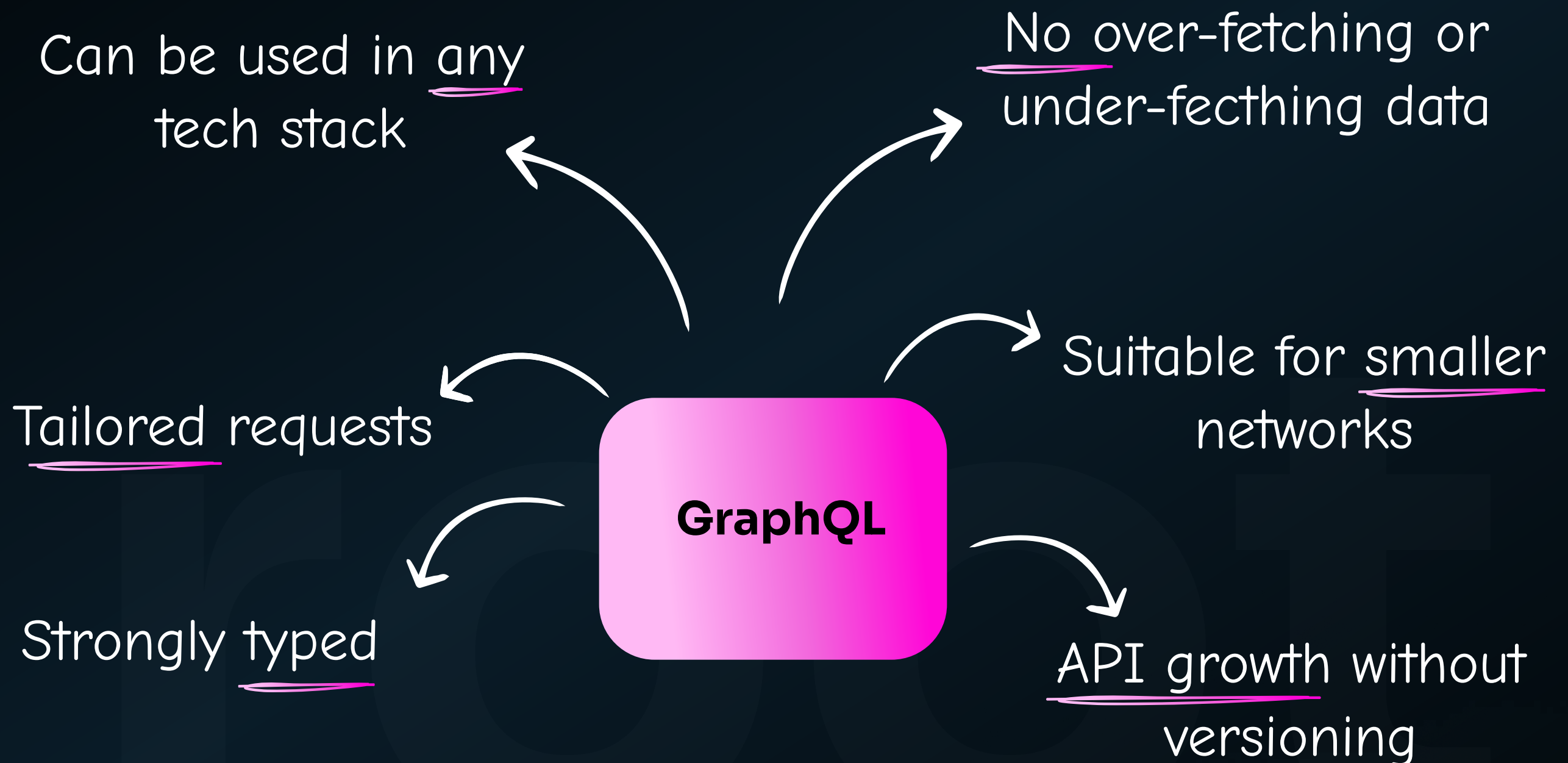


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GraphQL has its benefits



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