

+ 互联网人实战大学

《31 讲带你搞懂 SkyWalking》

徐郡明 资深技术专家

— 拉勾教育出品 —



第27讲:实战入门 GraphQL 如何将 REST API 换成 GraphQL

GraphQL 简介



GraphQL

是一个用于 API 的查询语言,是一个使用基于类型系统来执行查询的服务端运行时

并没有和任何特定数据库或者存储引擎绑定

对服务端 API 中的数据提供了一套易于理解的完整描述

使得客户端能够准确地获得它需要的数据,而且没有任何冗余

也让API更容易地随着时间推移而演进,还能用于构建强大的开发者工具



GraphQL 简介



• 可描述

使用 GraphQL,你获取的都是你想要的数据,不多也不会少

分级

GraphQL天然遵循了对象间的关系,通过一个简单的请求,可以获取到一个对象及其相关的对象

强类型

使用 GraphQL 的类型系统,能够清晰、准确的描述数据

这样就能确保从服务器获取的数据和我们查询的一致

GraphQL 简介

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・跨语言

GraphQL 并不绑定于某一特定的语言

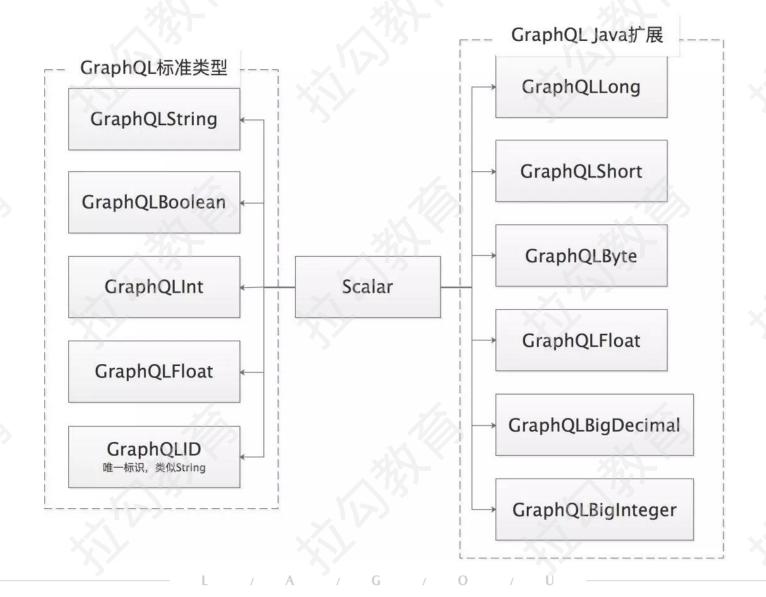
• 兼容性

GraphQL 不限于某一特定存储平台

GraphQL 可以方便地接入已有的存储、代码、甚至可以连接第三方的 API









```
type Book {
 id: ID # 编号
 name: String #书名
 pageCount: Int #页数
 author: Author # 作者
```

```
interface ComicCharacter {
    name: String,
}
```



```
type Cat {
 name: String;
  lives: Int;
type Dog{
 name: String;
  bonesOwned: int;
union Pet = Cat | Dog
```



InputObject

主要用于封装方法参数,GraphQL Schema 中的定义与 Object 类似

主要区别是将 type 关键字换成 input 关键字

GraphQL Java 中对应的类型是 GraphQLInputObjectType

Enum

类似于 Java 中的枚举



GraphQL Java基础入门



```
type Book {
 id: ID#编号
 name: String #书名
 pageCount: Int #页数
 author: Author # 作者
type Author {
id: ID # 作者编号
firstName String # 作者书名
lastName: String
```

GraphQL Java基础入门



```
lastName String
type QueryBook {
 # getByld()类似于Java方法,根据Id查询书籍信息
 #id 是方法参数"!"表示非空
 # Book是返回值类型,这里返回的是一个Book对象
 getById(id: ID!): Book
 #查询Book列表
 list Book]
```



```
@Component
public class GraphQLProvider {
 private GraphQL graphQL;
 @Bean
 public GraphQL graphQL()
   return graphQL;
 @PostConstruct
 public void init() throws IOException {
   //读取 GraphOL Schema文件并创建 GraphQL实例,
   //该GraphQL实例会通过上面的 graphQL()方法暴露给Spring,
   //默认情况下,请求到"/graphql"这个path上的请求都会由该GraphQL实例处理
   URL url = Resources getResource("book.graphqls");
   String sdl = Resources to String(url, Charsets UTF_8);
   GraphQLSchema graphQLSchema = buildSchema(sdl);
   this graphQL = GraphQL newGraphQL(graphQLSchema) build
```

```
URL url = Resources.getResource("book.graphqls");
 String sdl = Resources.toString(url, Charsets.UTF_8);
 GraphQLSchema graphQLSchema = buildSchema(sdl);
 this.graphQL = GraphQL.newGraphQL(graphQLSchema).build();
private GraphQLSchema buildSchema(String sdl)
  GraphQL Schema文件被解析之后,就是这是的 TypeDefinition Registry对象
 TypeDefinitionRegistry typeRegistry = new SchemaParser() parse(sdl);
 //注册DataFetcher,DataFetcher的介绍以及buildWiring()方法实现在后面
 RuntimeWiring runtimeWiring = buildWiring();
 SchemaGenerator schemaGenerator = new SchemaGenerator();
 //将GraphQL Schema中定义的与 DataFetcher关联起来
 return schemaGenerator makeExecutableSchema(typeRegistry, runtimeWiring);
```

```
URL url = Resources.getResource("book.graphqls");
 String sdl = Resources.toString(url, Charsets.UTF_8);
 GraphQLSchema graphQLSchema = buildSchema(sdl);
 this.graphQL = GraphQL.newGraphQL(graphQLSchema).build();
private GraphQLSchema buildSchema(String sdl)
  GraphQL Schema文件被解析之后,就是这是的 TypeDefinition Registry对象
 TypeDefinitionRegistry typeRegistry = new SchemaParser() parse(sdl);
 //注册DataFetcher,DataFetcher的介绍以及buildWiring()方法实现在后面
 RuntimeWiring runtimeWiring = buildWiring();
 SchemaGenerator schemaGenerator = new SchemaGenerator();
 //将GraphQL Schema中定义的与 DataFetcher关联起来
 return schemaGenerator makeExecutableSchema(typeRegistry, runtimeWiring);
```

```
public interface DataFetcher<T>{

// DataFetchingEnvironment中记录了很多信息,例如:

//该 DataFetcher对应的字段以及类型、查询的外层对象以及根对象。当前上下文信息等等一系列信息
Tiget(DataFetchingEnvironment dataFetchingEnvironment) throws Exception;
}
```



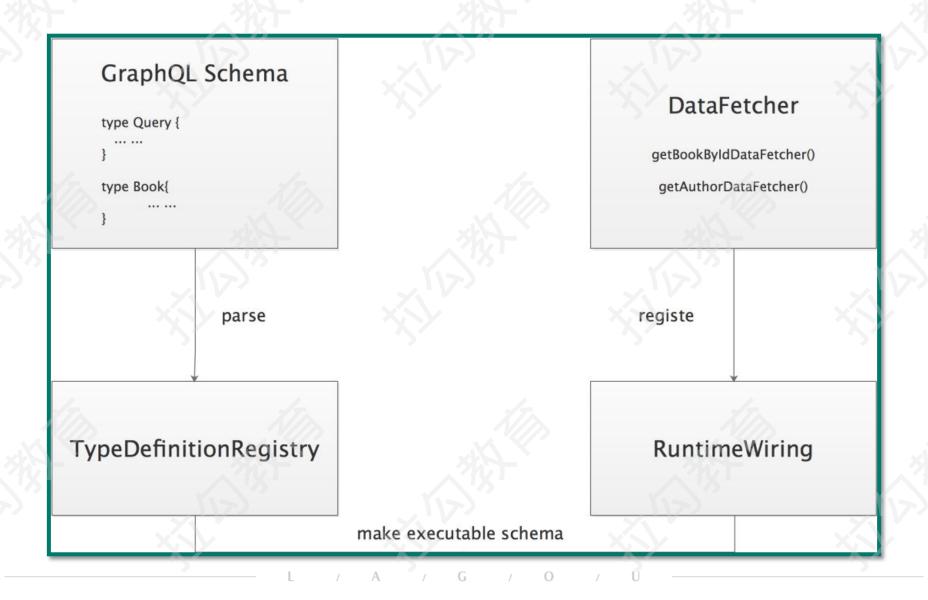
```
@Autowired
GraphQLDataFetchers graphQLDataFetchers;
private RuntimeWiring buildWiring() {
 return RuntimeWiring.newRuntimeWiring()
      将Query.getById与getBookByIdDataFetcher()方法返回的DataFetcher实现关
     type(newTypeWiring("Query").dataFetcher("getById"
           graphQLDataFetchers.getBookByIdDataFetcher()
           .dataFetcher("list", graphQLDataFetchers.listDataFetcher()))
     //将Book.author字段与getBookByldDataFetcher()方法返回的DataFetcher实现关联
     .type(newTypeWiring("Book").dataFetcher("author",
           graphQLDataFetchers.getAuthorDataFetcher()))
      puild();
```



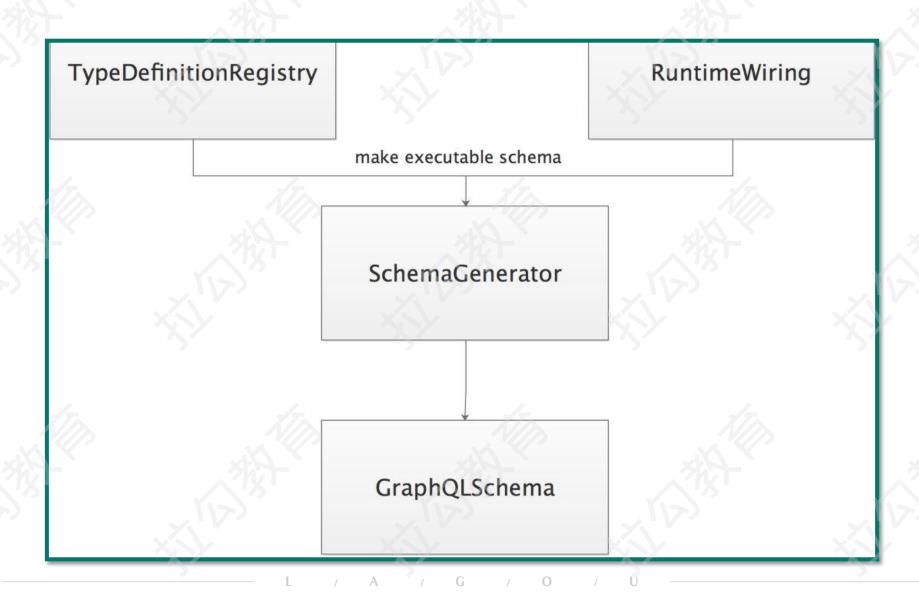
```
@Component
public class GraphQLDataFetchers {
 private static List<ImmutableMap<String, String>> books = Arrays.asList(
     ImmutableMap.of("id", "book-1","name", "Harry Potter and the Philosopher's
Stone", "pageCount", "223", "authorId", "author-1"),
 private static List<ImmutableMap<String, String>> authors = Arrays.asList(
     ImmutableMap.of("id", "author-1", "firstName", "Joanne", "lastName", "Rowling")
 public DataFetcher getBookByIdDataFetcher() {
   return dataFetchingEnvironment -> {
     //获取 id参数,然后根据id查找 books集合并返回相应的 Book信息
     String bookId = dataFetchingEnvironment.getArgument("id");
     return books.stream().filter(book -> book.get("id").equals(bookId)
         .findFirst().orElse(null);
```

```
.findFirst().orElse(null);
public DataFetcher getAuthorDataFetcher() {
 return_dataFetchingEnvironment -> {
     Data Fetcher 会按照 Graph QL Schema定义从外层的内层调用
     这里可以直接通过 Data Fetching Environment 決取外层 Data Fetcher 直找到的数据(即关联)
   Map<String, String> book = dataFetchingEnvironment.getSource();
   String authorId = book.get("authorId"); / 根据 authorId查找作者信息
   return authors stream().filter(author > author.get("id").equals(authorId))
      .findFirst().orElse(null);
public DataFetcher listDataFetcher() {
 return dataFetchingEnvironment -> books;
```











启动该 Spring 项目之后,可以使用 GraphQL Playground 访问"/graphql"并传入查询 Book 的请求





```
curl 'http://localhost:8080/graphql' -H 'Content-Type:
application/json' --data-binary '{"query":"\n{\n}
getById(id:\"book-1\") {\n} id\n name\n
pageCount\n author{\n \tfirstName\n
\tlastName\n }\n }\n}"}' --compressed
```

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GraphQL Java Tools 可以帮助我们屏蔽底层的 GraphQL Java 中的复杂概念和重复代码能够从 GraphQL Schema 定义(即 .graphqls 文件)中构建出相应的 Java 的 POJO 类型对象将读取 classpath 下所有以 .graphqls 为后缀名的文件,然后创建 GraphQL Schema 对象

GraphQL Java Tools 也是依赖于 GraphQL Java 实现的





extend type Query{ # 扩展 Query getAuthorById(id: ID!): Author # 根据 id 查询作者信息



```
type Mutation {
 createBook(input: BookInput!) : Book!
 createAuthor(firstName:String| lastName:String!) : ID!
input BookInput { # input 表示入参
 name: String!
  pageCount: String!
 authorld: String!
```

```
public class Book {
  private String id
  private String name;
 private int pageCount;
 private String authorId
 // 省略 getter/setter 方法
```

```
public class Author {
 private String id
 private String firstName;
 private String lastName;
 // 省略 getter/setter 方法
```

```
public class BookInput {
 private String name;
 private int pageCount;
 private String authorId;
 // 省略 getter/setter 方法
```



```
@Component
class BookResolver implements GraphQLResolver < Book > {
@Autowired
private AuthorService authorService;
 public Author author(Book book) {
   return authorService.getAuthorById(book.getAuthorId());
```



```
public interface BookService extends GraphQLQueryResolver,
GraphQLMutationResolver §
 Book getBookById(String id);
 List<Book> list
 Book createBook (BookInput input)
public interface AuthorService extends GraphQLQueryResolver,
GraphQLMutationResolver {
 String createAuthor(String firstName, String lastName);
 AuthorgetAuthorByld(String id);
```

```
@Service
public class BookServiceImpl implements BookService {
 //使用递增方式生成 id后缀
 private AtomicLong idGenerator = new AtomicLong(0L);
  /这里并没有使用持久化存储,而是使用该 List将图书信息保存在内存中
 private static ListBook books = Lists
newCopyOnWriteArrayList();
 @Override
 public Book getBookById(String id) {
 return books.stream().filter(b -> b.getId().equals(id
 .findFirst().orElse(null);
 @Override
 public List<Book > list() {
 return books
```

```
@Override
 public Book createBook(BookInput input)
   String id = "book-" + idGenerator.getAndIncrement();
   Book book = new Book();
   book.setId(id)*
   book.setName(input.getName())
   book.setPageCount(input.getPageCount());
   book.setAuthorId(input.getAuthorId());
   books add(book);
   return book;
@Component
public class AuthorServiceImpl implements AuthorService
 private AtomicLong idGenerator - new AtomicLong(02)
 private static List<Author> authors = Lists newCopyOnWriteArrayList();
```



```
@Overrid
public String createAuthor (String firstName, String lastName) {
 String id = "author-" + idGenerator.getAndIncrement();
 Author author = new Author();
 author.setId(id)
 author.setFirstName(firstName);
 author.setLastName(lastName);
 authors add author);
 return id
@Override
public Author getAuthorById(String id) {
 return authors stream().filter(a -> a getId().equals(id))
 .findFirst().orElse(null);
```



```
PRETTIFY
                      • http://localhost:8080/graphql
           HISTORY
     getBookBy did: "book-0") {
                                                                                        d!: "book-0",
       pageCount
                                                                                      'pageCount": 400
                                                                                        "firstName": "水胖",
```









Next: 第28讲《深入 query-graphql 插件,SW Rocketbot 背后的英雄》

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