# From REST to GraphQL in 90'

December 21st 2017



## **Agenda**



Theory (P.De Martino, 30')

- Use Case: The Reservations Page
- REST solution(s)
  - Underfetching
  - Views & Overfetching
  - Multiple Views & Feature Flags
- GraphQL
  - Schema & Types System
  - Field Resolvers
  - Queries



Coding (F.S. Ferrara, 30')

Implementation in GraphQL.js





Beers & Networking

## Why are you talking about GraphQL?

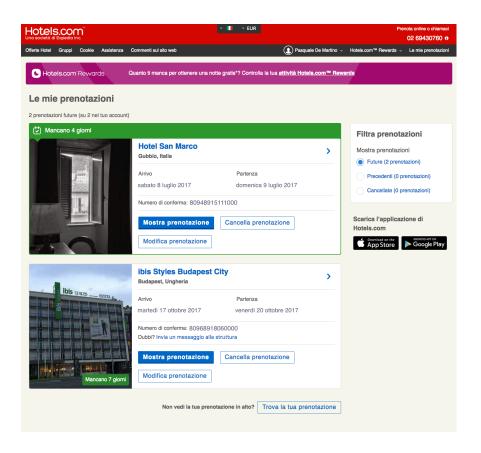




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F. Saverio Ferrara @fsferrara

#### Real use case: the reservations page

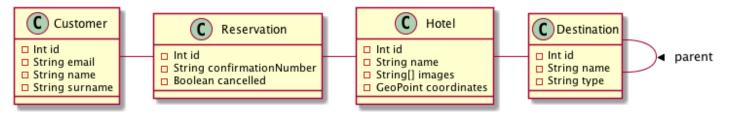


#### **Data**

- Reservations list, for each item:
  - Confirmation number
  - Check In and Check Out
  - Hotel name
  - Hotel image
  - Link to the Hotel page
  - City and country
- Filters
  - Past & Previous (check in date)
  - Deleted

reservation • hotel • destination

## **REST solution(s)**



/customers/<customer-id>/reservations

```
"confirmationCode": "89048915111000".
"checkIn": "2017-07-08UTC+1",
"checkOut": "2017-07-09UTC+1",
"hotel": 101984.
"cancelled": false,
"links": [
   "rel": "hotelDetails",
    "href": "/hotels/101984"
"confirmationCode": "809689180600000",
"checkIn": "2017-10-17UTC+1",
"checkOut": "2017-10-20UTC+1",
"hotel": 101983,
"cancelled": false,
"links": [
    "rel": "hotelDetails",
    "href": "/hotels/101983"
```

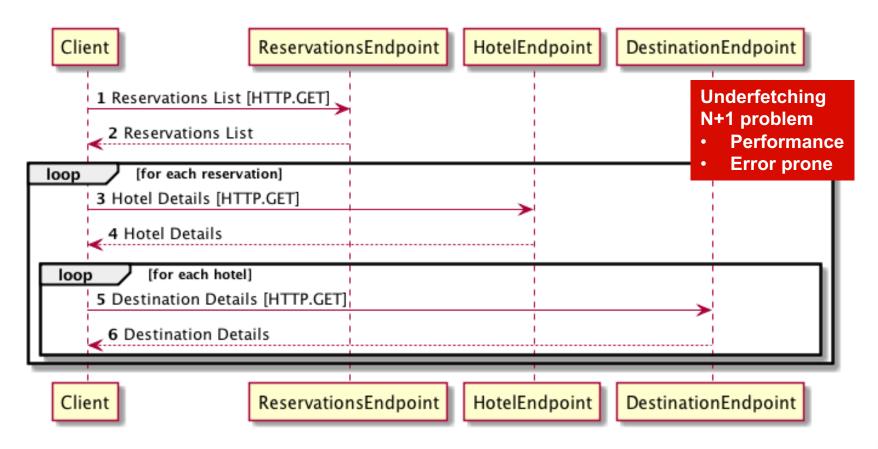
```
/hotels/<hotel-id>
```

```
"id": 101984,
"name": "Hotel San Marco",
"destination": 201984,
"coordinates": {
    "lat": 43.3503607,
    "lon": 12.574941
},
"images": [
    "http://expcdn.com/hotel-images/101984/room.png",
    "http://expcdn.com/hotel-images/101984/hall.png",
    "http://expcdn.com/hotel-images/101984/bathroom.png",
    "http://expcdn.com/hotel-images/101984/restaurant.png"
],
"links": [
    "rel": "destination",
    "href": "/destinations/201984"
],
```

#### /destinations/<destination-id>

```
"id": 201984,
  "type": "city",
  "name": "Gubbio",
  "parent": {
    "id": 301984,
    "type": "country",
    "name": "Italia"
},
}
```

### **REST solution(s) - underfetching**



## REST solution(s) – views & overfetching

```
"confirmationCode": "89048915111000",
"checkIn": "2017-07-08UTC+1",
"checkOut": "2017-07-09UTC+1",
"hotel": 101984,
"cancelled": false.
"hotel": {
  "id": 101984,
  "name": "Hotel San Marco",
  "image": "http://expcdn.com/hotel-images/101984/room.png",
  "destination": {
    "id": 201984,
    "type": "city",
    "name": "Gubbio".
    "parent": {
      "id": 301984,
      "type": "country",
      "name": "Italia"
```



#### Overfetching

- Bandwidth waste
- Back-end overhead

## REST solution(s) – multiple views & feature flags

#### Multiple views

```
/customers/<customer-id>/reservations
```

/customers/<customer-id>/reservations-views/web

/customers/<customer-id>/reservations-views/android

/customers/<customer-id>/reservations-views/ios

/customers/<customer-id>/reservations-views/. . .

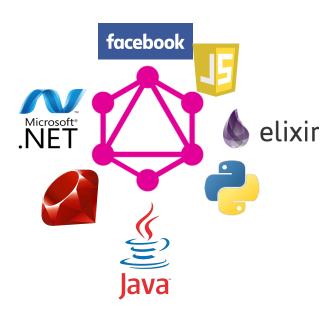
#### Feature Flags

```
/customers/<customer-id>/reservations?feature
hotelDetails,
hotelCoordinates,
destinationDetails,
starRating,
```

#### **Not Scalable!**

- Too many views to maintain
- Each new version will be duplicated all over the views
- QA
  - Too many feature flags combination
  - Each view is like a different API

## GraphQL: it's a Query Language!



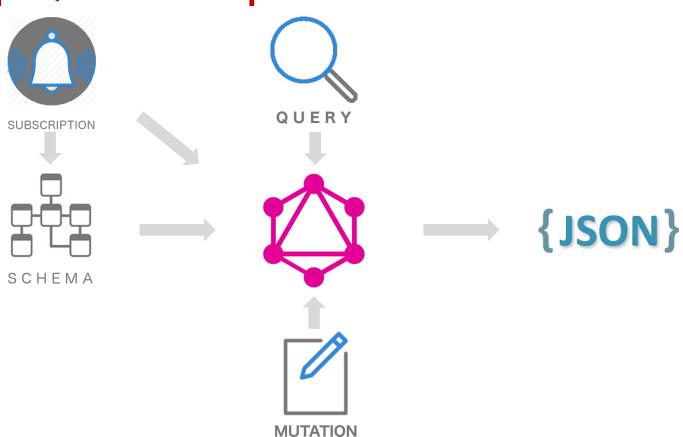
GraphQL provides a complete and understandable description of the data in your API, gives clients the power to ask for exactly what they need and nothing more, makes it easier to evolve APIs over time, and enables powerful developer tools.

(graphql.org)

It allows clients to define the structure of the data required, and exactly the same structure of the data is returned from the server.

(Wikipedia)

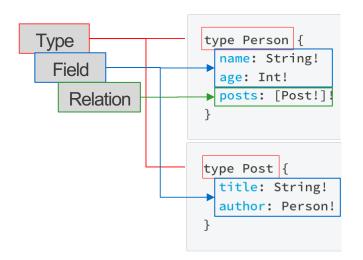
## **GraphQL – API Components**



### **GraphQL – How to define an API**

#### **API** Definition

- Define your schema
  - Draw your graph
  - Write it down in SDL
- Implement the fields resolvers



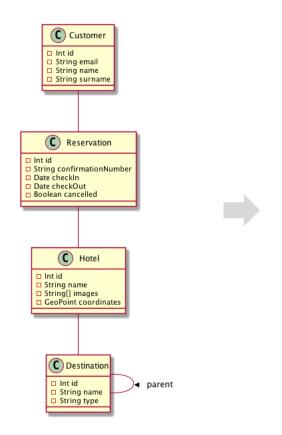
#### Scalar types:

- Int: 32-bit integer
- Float: Signed, double precision
- String
- Boolean
- ID (serialized as String)
- Date

#### Other types:

- Enum
- [List]
- Non-Null!
- Interfaces
- Union
- Input

#### **GraphQL solution – the schema**

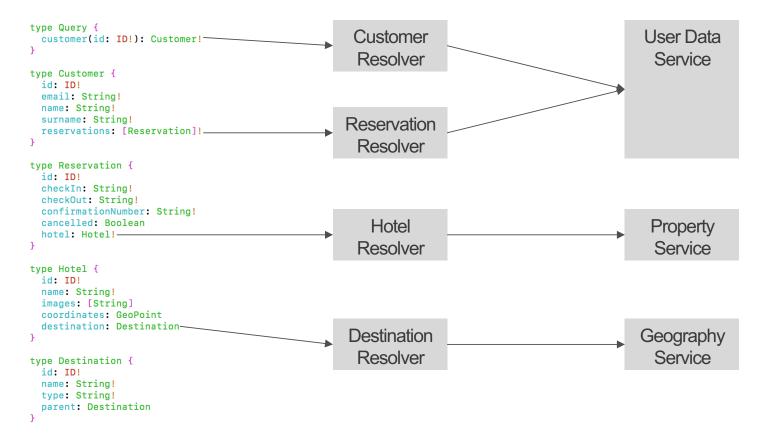


```
type Customer {
 id: ID!
 email: String!
 name: String!
 surname: String!
 reservations: [Reservation]!
type Reservation {
 id: ID!
 checkIn: String!
 checkOut: String!
 confirmationNumber: String!
 cancelled: Boolean
 hotel: Hotel!
type Hotel {
 id: ID!
 name: String!
 images: [String]
 coordinates: GeoPoint
 destination: Destination
type Destination {
 id: ID!
 name: String!
 type: String!
 parent: Destination
type GeoPoint {
 latitude: Float,
 longitude: Float
```

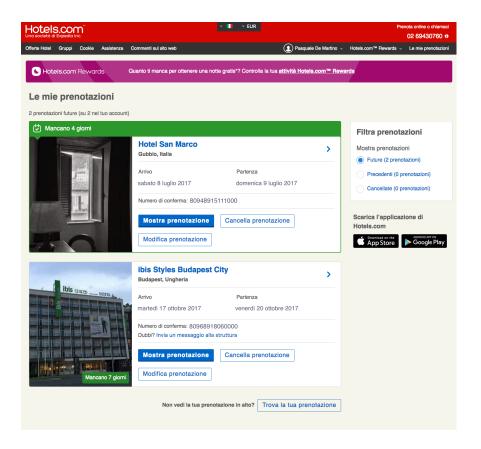
```
schema {
   query: Query
}

type Query {
   customer(id: ID!): Customer!
}
```

#### **GraphQL solution – fields & resolvers**



### **GraphQL solution – query**



```
customer(id: 1984) {
  reservations {
    confirmationNumber
    checkIn
    checkOut
    cancelled
    hotel {
      name
      images
      destination {
        name,
        parent {
          name
```

From REST to GraphQL in 90' - P.De Martino, F.S. Ferrara



#### **GraphQL solution – query execution**

```
Customer
                                                   Reservation
customer(id: 1984) {
                                   Fetcher
                                                      Fetcher
  reservations {
    confirmationNumber
    checkIn
    check0ut
    cancelled
    hotel {
      name
      images
      destination {
        name.
        parent {
          name
                                    Hotel
                                                    Destination
                                   Fetcher
                                                      Fetcher
```

```
'data": {
 "customer": {
  "reservations": [
       "confirmationNumber": "1234567890",
       "checkIn": "2017-07-08",
       "checkOut": "2017-07-09",
       "cancelled": false,
       "hotel": {
        "name": "Hotel San Marco",
        "images": [
           "http://expcdn.com/hotel-images/21984/room.png",
           "http://expcdn.com/hotel-images/21984/hall.png",
           "http://expcdn.com/hotel-images/21984/bathroom.png",
           "http://expcdn.com/hotel-images/21984/restaurant.png"
         "destination": {
           "name": "Gubbio",
           "parent": {
             "name": "Italia"
       "confirmationNumber": "0987654321",
       "checkIn": "2017-10-17",
       "checkOut": "2017-10-20",
       "cancelled": false,
       "hotel": {
        "name": "ibis Styles Budapest City",
           "http://expcdn.com/hotels/21983/building.png",
           "http://expcdn.com/hotels/21983/room.png",
           "http://expcdn.com/hotels/21983/hall.png",
           "http://expcdn.com/hotels/21983/bathroom.png"
         "destination": {
           "name": "Budapest",
           "parent": {
             "name": "Ungheria"
```

From REST to GraphQL in 90' – P.De Martino, F.S. Ferrara

### **GraphQL - Problems solved**

- · No more Underfetching
  - The client specifies all the information it needs in its request
- No more "n+1 problem"
  - Any needed network request is performed server-side
- No more Overfetching
  - You get just the information you need
- Easier versioning
  - You know exactly which response's attributes are used
  - The response is more flexible

### **GraphQL - Drawbacks**

- Caching
  - Server-side / CDN caching becomes difficult
  - All the caching has to be implemented on the client
- Security
  - Huge number of possible requests may arrive
  - · High level of nesting causes server-side overhead
  - Approaches:
    - Execution Timeout
    - Max Query Depth
    - Max Query Complexity
    - ...
- Instrumentation

#### **GraphQL: Coding...**

```
>git clone https://github.com/fsferrara/from-rest-to-graphql-meetup.git
Cloning into 'from-rest-to-graphgl-meetup'...
remote: Counting objects: 36, done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (32/32), done.
remote: Total 36 (delta 5), reused 30 (delta 3), pack-reused 0
Unpacking objects: 100% (36/36), done.
⊳cd from–rest–to–graphgl–meetup/
>git tag -l
0.0.1
0.0.2
0.0.3
>git checkout 0.0.1
Note: checking out '0.0.1'.
You are in 'detached HEAD' state. You can look around, make experimental
changes and commit them, and you can discard any commits you make in this
state without impacting any branches by performing another checkout.
If you want to create a new branch to retain commits you create, you may
do so (now or later) by using -b with the checkout command again. Example:
 git checkout -b <new-branch-name>
HEAD is now at 740022f... simple graphal endpoint with one resolver
⊳ls
LICENSE
                       README.md
                                    install-tools.sh
                                                                       package-lock.json
                                                                                              package.json
```

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## Q&A



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19

# From REST to GraphQL in 90'

Thank you!

