

GRAPHQL : REST IN PEACE?

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Sencha Community Days
2019

European Sencha ExtJS Conference





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Consulting

Development

Training

AGENDA

- Small reminder
- GraphQL
- ExtJS & GraphQL
- Wrapping up

FULL STACK APPLICATION



Front end

Ext JS, Angular, React



HTTP



{REST API}



Back end

Services, persistence,
business logic



Database

MySQL, MongoDB...

REST

REST

Representational State Transfer

Architecture style described in 2000

Takes advantages of any protocol

Based on 6 principles

REST PRINCIPLES

- Client - server
- Stateless
- Cacheable
- Layered system
- Uniform interface
- Code on demand (optional)

Key abstraction of information : resources

- URL to identify resources
- HTTP method to identify operation on resources
- HTTP response to view resources



WHY CHANGE ?

Easy to use

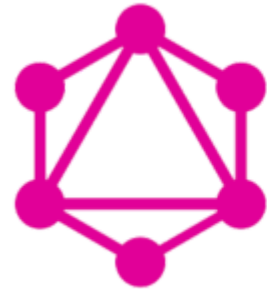
One of the most popular API

Widely used

Proven architecture

“Oldies but goodies.”

GRAPHQL



GraphQL

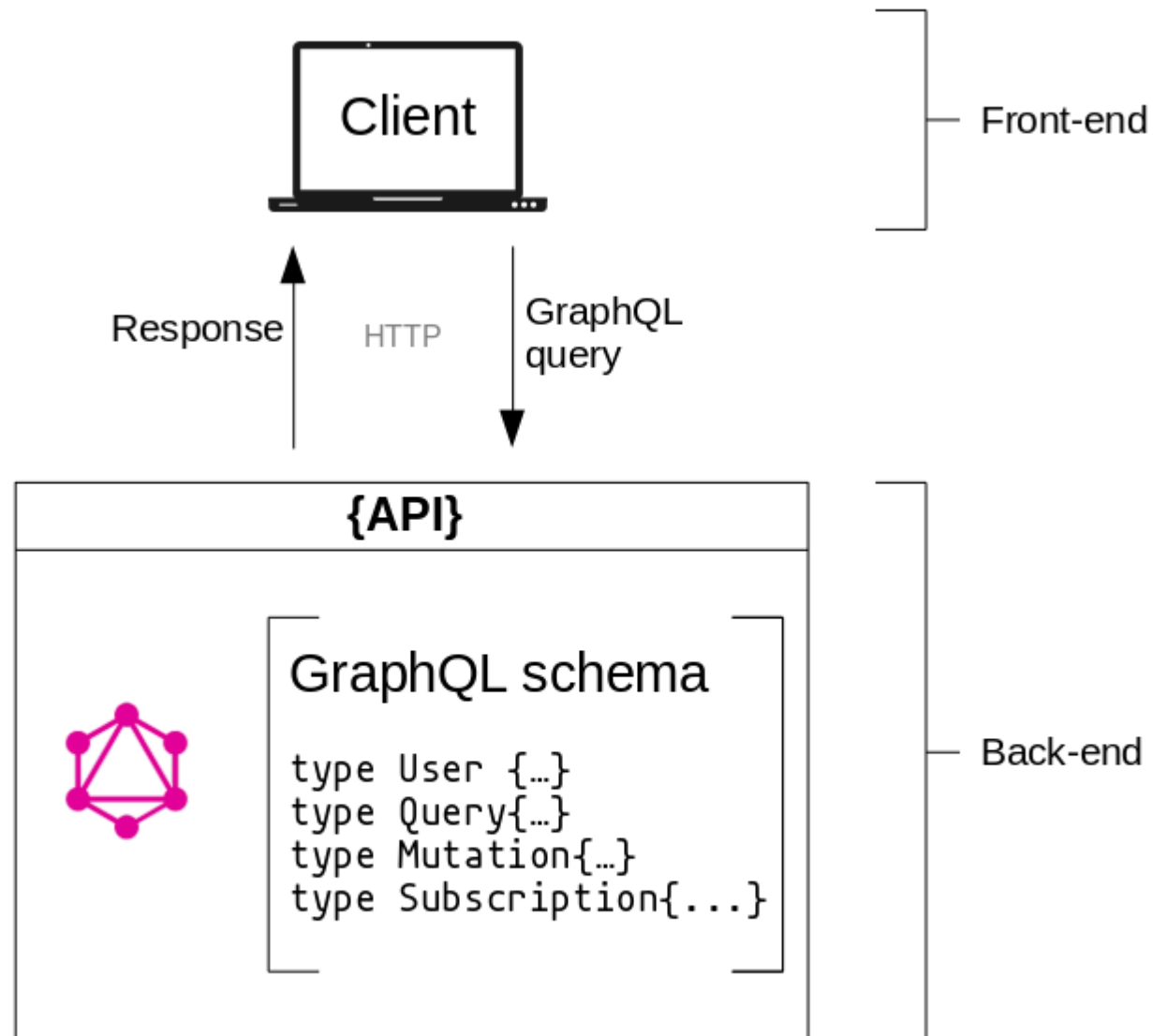


- Created by Facebook in 2012
- Open sourced in 2015
- Facebook's native app
- Reduce transmitted informations
- Focused on front-end development

WHAT IS GRAPHQL?

- Query language
- Environment to execute queries
- Main concepts:
 - Hierarchical
 - Strongly typed
 - Defines a data shape

"Ask for what you need, get exactly that"



GRAPHQL SCHEMA

Core of GraphQL server

Data structure

What is possible

Accessible from a single endpoint

TYPE AND FIELD

Main and most basic components

Object you can fetch

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

3 ROOT TYPES

Operations provided by a GraphQL API

QUERY

Fetch data from server

GraphQL schema

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

"users" is called a resolver

Query sent by client

```
query {  
  users {  
    name  
  }  
}
```

MUTATION

Update data

GraphQL schema

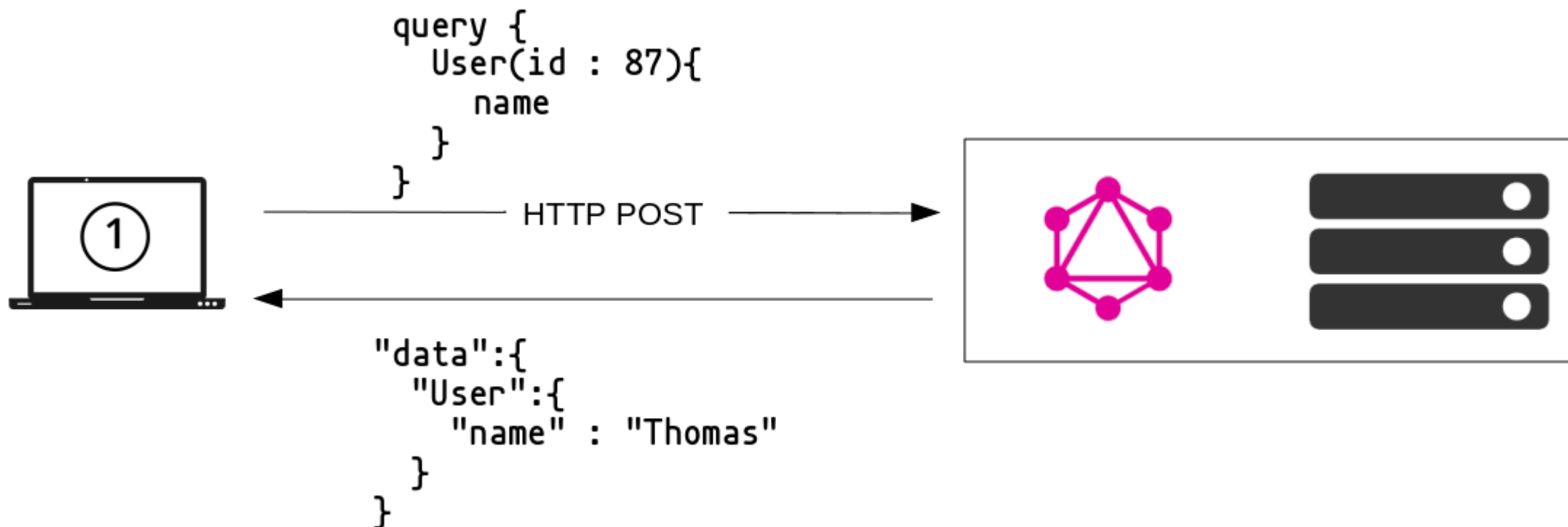
```
type Mutation {  
  createUser(name: String!): User!  
  updateUser(id: ID!, name: String): User!  
}
```

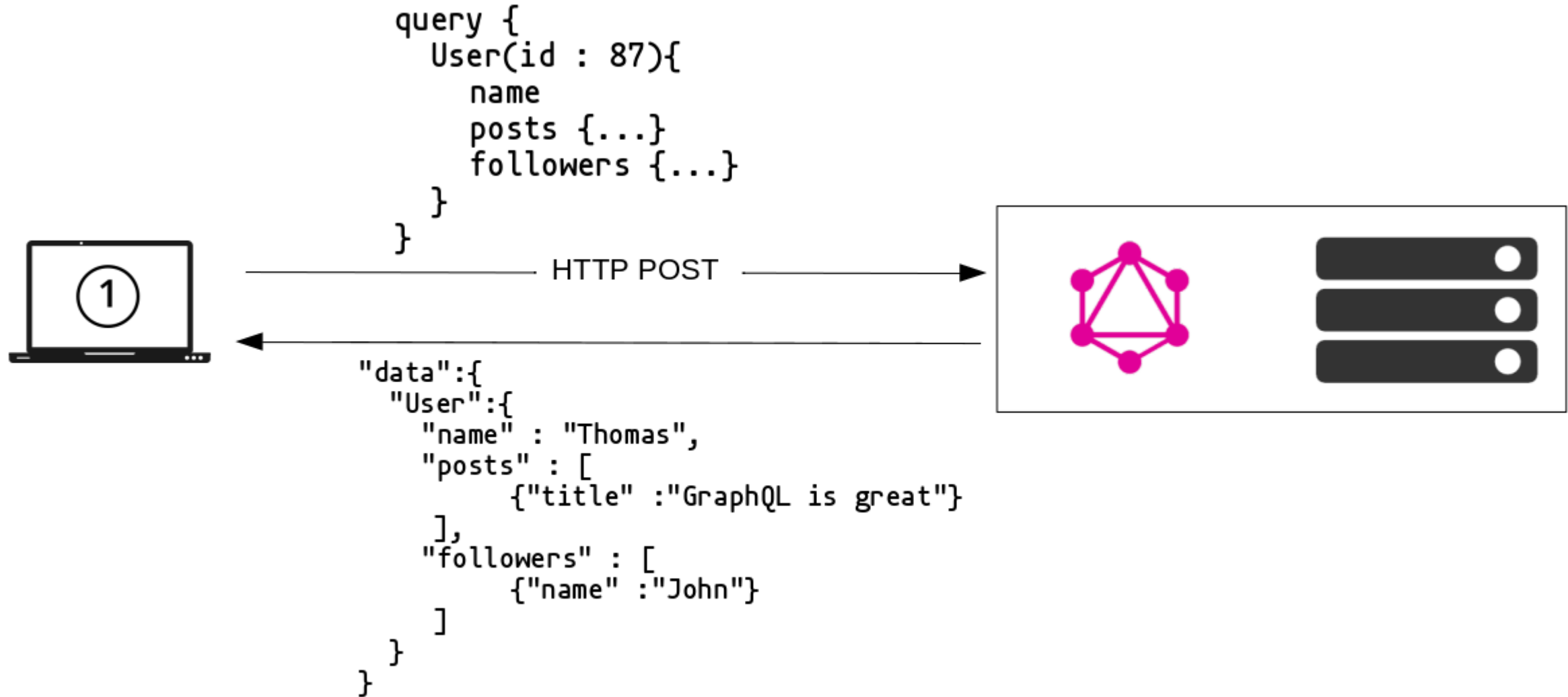
Query sent by client

```
mutation {  
  createUser(name: "Bob") {  
    id  
  }  
}
```

SUBSCRIPTION

A way to push data from server to the clients



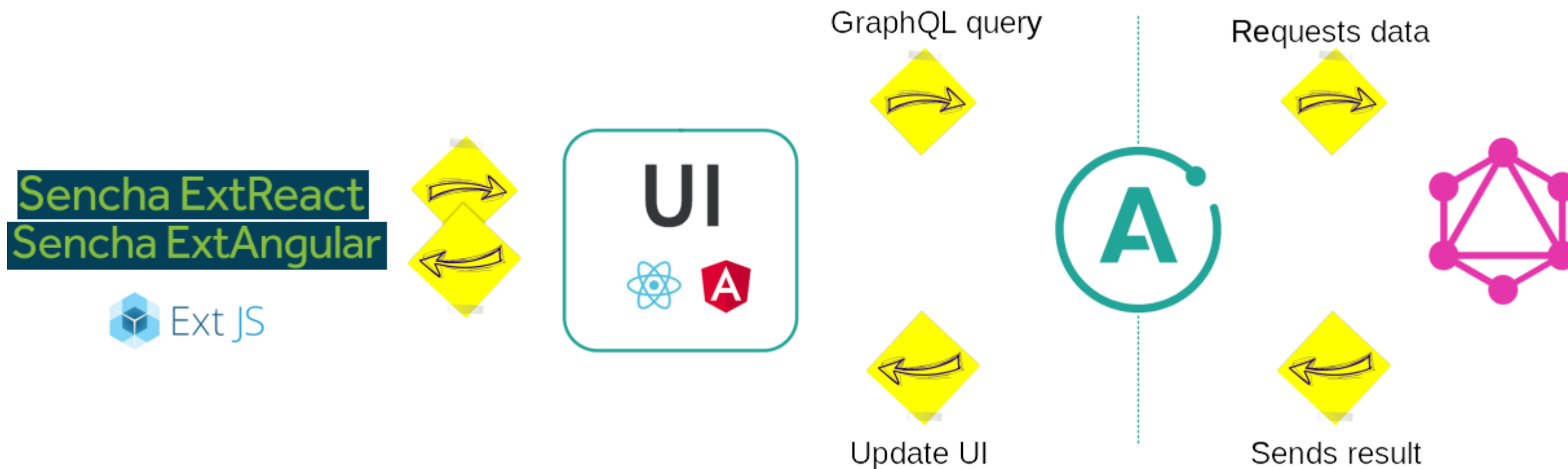


EXT JS & GRAPHQL

HOW TO USE GRAHQL WITH EXT JS ?

- ExtReact/ExtAngular & Apollo
- Ext JS & existing class
- Ext JS & custom class

EXTREACT/EXTANGULAR



EXTREACT/EXTANGULAR



-
- Easier to use GraphQL with Apollo
 - Complex architecture
 - Only ExtJS component

EXT JS & EXISTING CLASS

- Ext.data.proxy.Rest
- Ext.data.proxy.Ajax
- Ext.data.request.Ajax

Use query parameter and write the query

EXAMPLE

```
Ext.Ajax.request({  
    url: 'http://localhost:4000/graphql',  
    jsonData:{  
        query: 'query{links{url,description}}'  
    },  
    /* ... */  
});
```

```
this.getStore('links').load({  
    params:{  
        query: 'query{links{id,description}}'  
    }  
});
```

PARAMETRIZE QUERY

```
jsonData:{  
  query: 'mutation($url: String!,$desc: String!){post(url:$url,description:$desc){id}}',  
  variables: {  
    url: 'www.url.com',  
    desc: 'Fake url'  
  }  
}
```

EXT JS & EXISTING CLASS



-
- Very easy to use
 - Difficult to parametrize query
 - Very tedious

EXT JS & CUSTOM CLASS

- Extend Ext.data.proxy.Rest
- Extend Ext.data.writer.Writer
- Extend Ext.data.reader.Reader

EXAMPLE

Clone of Hacker News

- List links
- Add links

AUTOMATED PROCESS

```
Ext.define('HackerNews.model.Link', {
    extend: 'HackerNews.model.Base',
    /* Fields : id, url and description */
    proxy: {
        type: 'graphql',
        url: 'http://localhost:4000/graphql',
        //Reader is type 'graphql' by default
        reader: {
            type: 'graphql',
            rootProperty: 'data.links'
        },
        //Writer is type 'graphql' by default
        writer: {
            type: 'graphql'
        }
    }
});
```

AUTOMATED PROCESS

New class builds queries with default configuration

```
query{links{id,url,description}}
```

```
mutation{  
  createLink(url: "Test url",description: "New description"){  
    id  
    url  
    description  
  }  
}
```

USE CONFIGURATION TO BUILT QUERY

```
proxy: {  
  type: 'graphql',  
  url: 'http://localhost:4000/graphql',  
  reader: {  
    type: 'graphql',  
    rootProperty: 'data.links',  
    readProperties: ['id', 'url']  
  },  
  writer: {  
    type: 'graphql',  
    createResolverName: 'post',  
    updateProperties: ['url'],  
    readProperties: ['id']  
  }  
}
```

USE CONFIGURATION TO BUILT QUERY

```
query{links{id,url}}
```

```
mutation{  
  post(url: "Test url") {  
    id  
  }  
}
```

AUTOMATED PROCESS

Use Ext.data.Model methods

```
let link = new HackerNews.model.Link({  
    url: 'www.sencha.com',  
    description: 'Nice website'  
});
```

```
link.save();
```

```
link.erase();
```

EXT JS & CUSTOM CLASS



-
- More adaptable
 - Possible to automate process
 - Parametrize query
 - Keep descriptive configuration
- Need time and knowledge to develop class

WRAPPING UP

SHALL WE GIVE UP REST ?

GraphQL is really different than REST

GraphQL is not the new REST

GraphQL is not better than REST

THE RIGHT TOOL FOR THE RIGHT JOB

REST

- CRUD app
- Few fields & always same request type
- Easy caching (server)
- Complex data format
(no schema constraints)

GRAPHQL

- Reduce amounts of data
- Front-end development in autonomy
- Well-defined rules
- Automatic documentation
- Rich ecosystem/community

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

QUESTION ?!



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