



GraphQL fantastic four

Who am I



Charly POLY



Who am I

Charly POLY





- Sr. Software Engineer at Double 
- Former Tech lead at Algolia 

Who am I

Charly POLY



- Sr. Software Engineer at Double 
- Former Tech lead at Algolia 
- Started using GraphQL 4 years ago

Honest Engineering

About

Posts

Feedback written on August 04, 2018

Why use GraphQL, good and bad reasons

Feedback written on August 04, 2018

Why use GraphQL, good and bad reasons

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Why use GraphQL, good and bad reasons

- **Build smooth user-experiences**
"Ask for what you want", optimistic UIs

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Why use GraphQL, good and bad reasons

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"Ask for what you want", optimistic UIs
- **Solve data-complexity issue on front-end side**
Apollo cache, typed mutations, DDD APIs

Feedback written on August 04, 2018

Why use GraphQL, good and bad reasons

- **Build smooth user-experiences**
"Ask for what you want", optimistic UIs
- **Solve data-complexity issue on front-end side**
Apollo cache, typed mutations, DDD APIs
- **Microservices orchestration**
Apollo schema stitching → Apollo Federation

On GraphQL

“ GraphQL is much more than an efficient way of fetching data from the client side



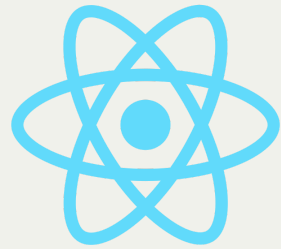
GraphQL as application state management

GraphQL as application state management

GraphQL fantastic four

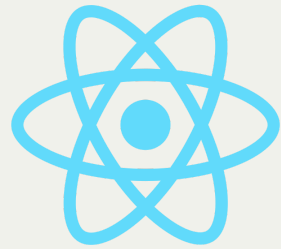
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GraphQL fantastic four



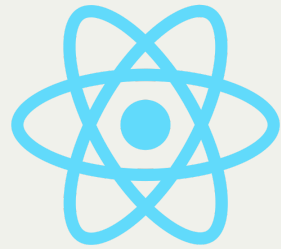
GraphQL as application state management

GraphQL fantastic four



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GraphQL as application state management

GraphQL fantastic four

1. GraphQL is a "data query and manipulation language for APIs"

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2. What if your state behave like a local API?

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2. What if your state behave like a local API?
3.  Apollo GraphQL Local state management

```
const QUERY = gql`
query getAlerts {
  workspace @client {
    id @export(as: "workspaceId")
  }

  alerts(workspaceId: $workspaceId) {
    id
    title
    # ...
  }

  onboardingNoticeClosed @client
}

const myComponent = () => {
  const { data, loading, error } = useQuery(QUERY)

  // ...
}
```

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- **@client** directive for local state

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- **@client** directive for local state
- One language and hooks set for all data

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- **@client** directive for local state
- One language and hooks set for all data
- Local fields as variables

Local scalar values

```
query {  
  sessionId @client  
}
```

- query without local resolver
- use "client.writeData()" to initialize and update state

Local scalar values

```
query {  
  sessionId @client  
}
```

- query without local resolver
- use "client.writeData()" to initialize and update state

Local complex values or computed values

```
query {  
  preferences @client {  
    darkMode  
    language  
    notificationsEnabled  
  }  
}
```

- local mutations
- local resolvers
- APC 3 TypePolicy (read)

Local complex values or computed values

```
query {  
  preferences @client {  
    darkMode  
    language  
    notificationsEnabled  
  }  
}
```

```
const client = new ApolloClient({  
  cache: new InMemoryCache(),  
  resolvers: {  
    Query: {  
      preferences: () => {  
        const data = localStorage.getItem('app-preferences');  
        return data ? JSON.parse(data) || {}  
      }  
    },  
    Mutation: {  
      updatePreferences: (_, preferences, { cache }) => {  
        localStorage.setItem(  
          'app-preferences', JSON.stringify(preferences)  
        )  
        const data = { { ...preferences, __typename: 'Preferences' } };  
        cache.writeData({ data });  
      }  
    }  
  }  
});
```

GraphQL as application state management

GraphQL fantastic four

Full local state management capabilities

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Full local state management capabilities

- **State:** managed by ApolloCache, along side with APIs data
- **Computed values:** local resolvers (or APC 3 TypePolicy)
- **Actions:** mutations or `client.writeQuery()`
- **Reactions:** Apollo ObservableQuery
- **Tools:** Apollo Client Dev tools

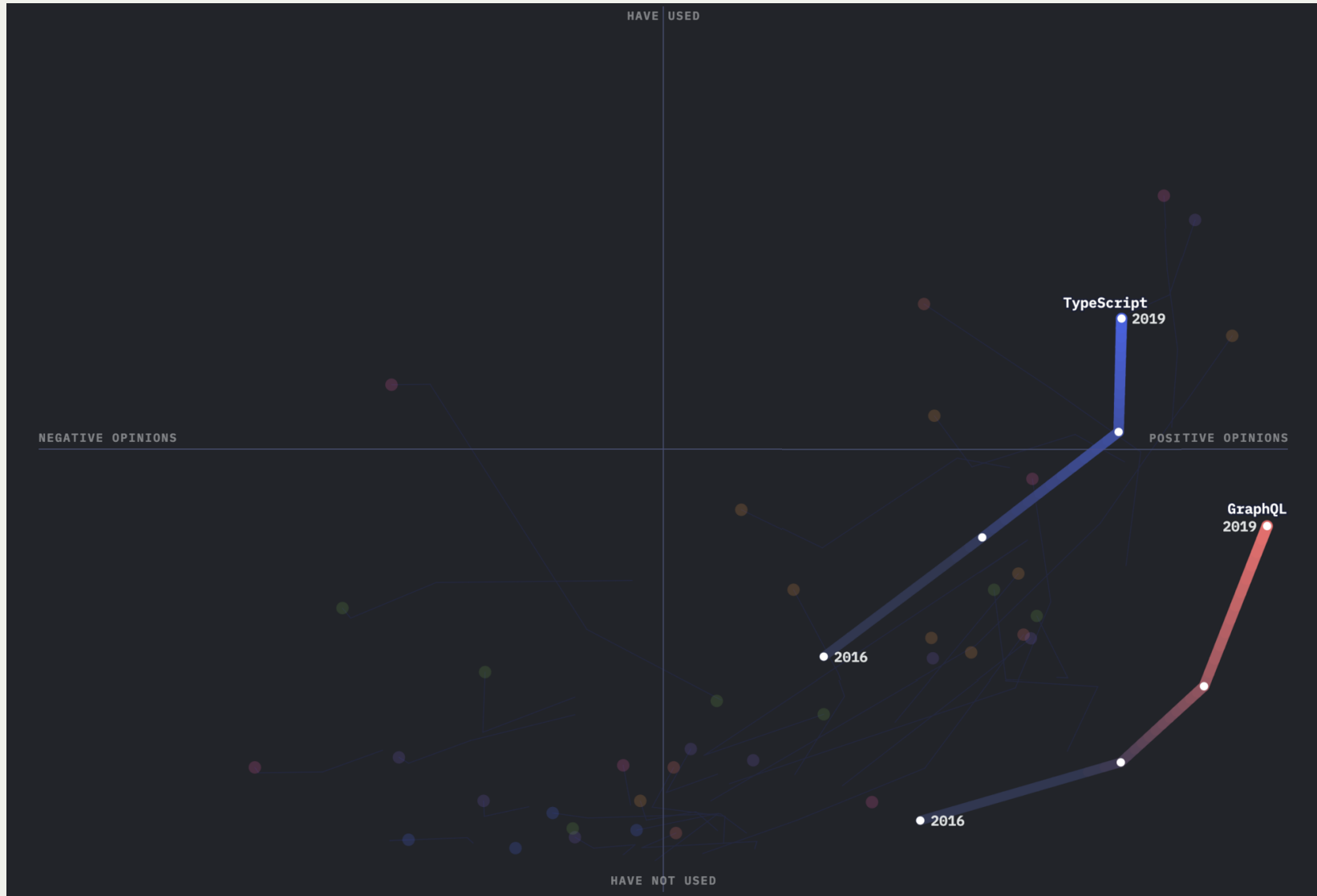


GraphQL generation powers

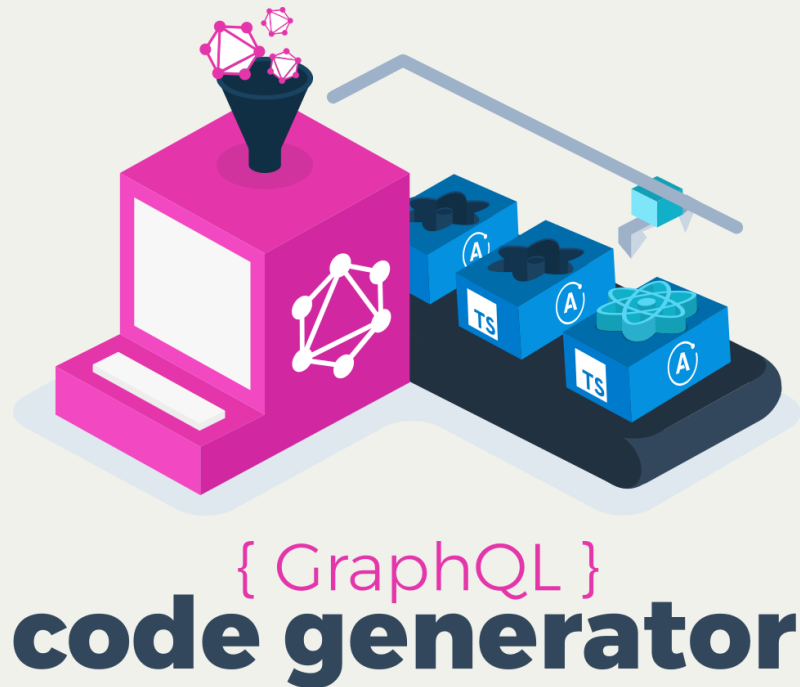
*“ GraphQL introspection is a core
- most underrated - feature of the language*

GraphQL generation powers

GraphQL fantastic four



GraphQL generation powers



Given a GraphQL Schema, generates:

- TypeScript types definition
- React Apollo hooks definition
- urql components
- Types for Flow, Java, Kotlin

GraphQL generation powers

```
# Schema
scalar Date

schema {
  query: Query
}

type Query {
  me: User!
}

type User {
  id: ID!
  username: String!
  email: String!
}

# Document
query currentUser {
  me {
    id
    username
  }
}
```

GraphQL generation powers

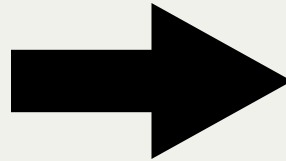
```
# Schema
scalar Date

schema {
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type Query {
  me: User!
}

type User {
  id: ID!
  username: String!
  email: String!
}

# Document
query currentUser {
  me {
    id
    username
  }
}
```



```
/* ... */
export type User = {
  __typename?: 'User',
  id: Scalars['ID'],
  username: Scalars['String'],
  email: Scalars['String'],
};

export type CurrentUserQueryVariables = {};

export type CurrentUserQuery = (
  { __typename?: 'Query' }
  & { me: (
    { __typename?: 'User' }
    & Pick<User, 'id' | 'username'>
  ) }
);

export const CurrentUserDocument = gql`
  query currentUser {
    me {
      id
      username
    }
  }
`;

export function useCurrentUserQuery(baseOptions?:
ApolloReactHooks.QueryHookOptions<CurrentUserQuery,
CurrentUserQueryVariables>) {
  return ApolloReactHooks.useQuery<CurrentUserQuery,
CurrentUserQueryVariables>(CurrentUserDocument, baseOptions);
}

export function useCurrentUserLazyQuery(baseOptions?:
ApolloReactHooks.LazyQueryHookOptions<CurrentUserQuery,
CurrentUserQueryVariables>) {
  return ApolloReactHooks.useLazyQuery<CurrentUserQuery,
CurrentUserQueryVariables>(CurrentUserDocument, baseOptions);
}

export type CurrentUserQueryHookResult = ReturnType<typeof
useCurrentUserQuery>;
export type CurrentUserLazyQueryHookResult = ReturnType<typeof
useCurrentUserLazyQuery>;
export type CurrentUserQueryResult =
ApolloReactCommon.QueryResult<CurrentUserQuery,
CurrentUserQueryVariables>;
```

GraphQL without query definition

GraphQL generation powers

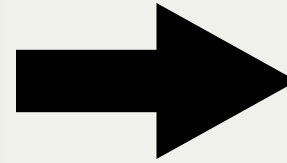
GQLess: GraphQL without queries

```
const User = graphql(({ user }: { user: User }) => (  
  <div>  
    <h2>{user.name}</h2>  
    <img src={user.avatarUrl({ size: 100 })} />  
  </div>  
)  
)  
  
const App = graphql(() => (  
  <div>  
    {query.users.map(user => (  
      <User key={user.id} user={user} />  
    ))}  
  </div>  
)  
)
```


GraphQL generation powers

GQLess: GraphQL without queries

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)  
)
```



```
query App {  
  users {  
    id  
    name  
    avatarUrl(size: 100)  
  }  
}
```

React forms from GraphQL mutation

GraphQL generation powers

Frontier: Forms from GraphQL mutation

```
import gql from "graphql-tag";
import { Frontier } from "frontier-forms";
import { myApplicationKit } from "./uiKit";
import { client } from "./apollo-client";

const mutation = gql`
  mutation($user: User!) {
    createUser(user: $user) { id }
  }
`;

<Frontier
  client={client}
  mutation={mutation}
  uiKit={myApplicationKit}
/>
```

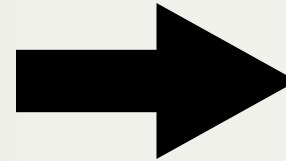
GraphQL generation powers

Frontier: Forms from GraphQL mutation

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import gql from "graphql-tag";
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const mutation = gql`
  mutation($user: User!) {
    createUser(user: $user) { id }
  }
`;

<Frontier
  client={client}
  mutation={mutation}
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/>
```



Create a user

Company name *

E-mail *

First name *

Last name *

Save

GraphQL generation powers

GraphQL special power: introspection

GraphQL generation powers

GraphQL special power: introspection

- **Stronger types**

GraphQL generation powers

GraphQL special power: introspection

- **Stronger types**
- **Bootstrapping of client configuration**

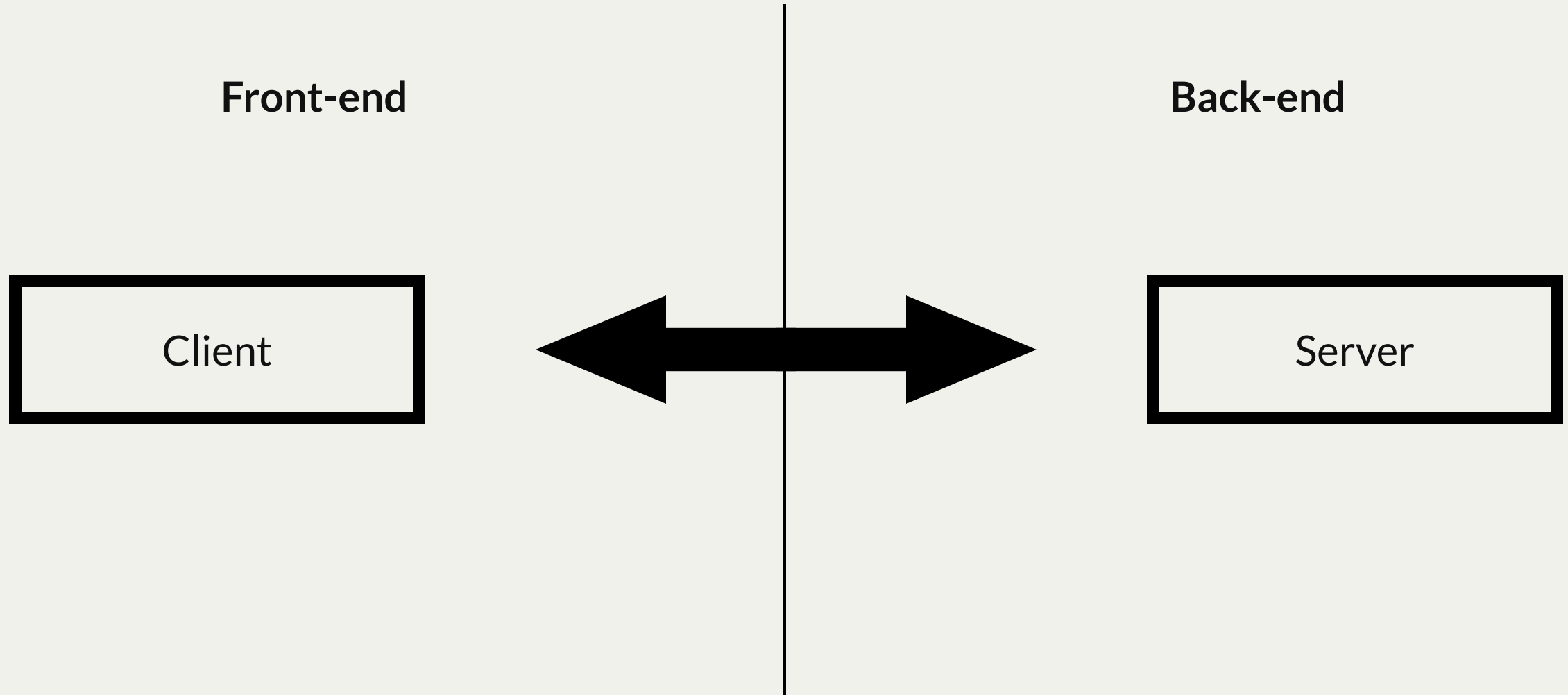
GraphQL generation powers

GraphQL special power: introspection

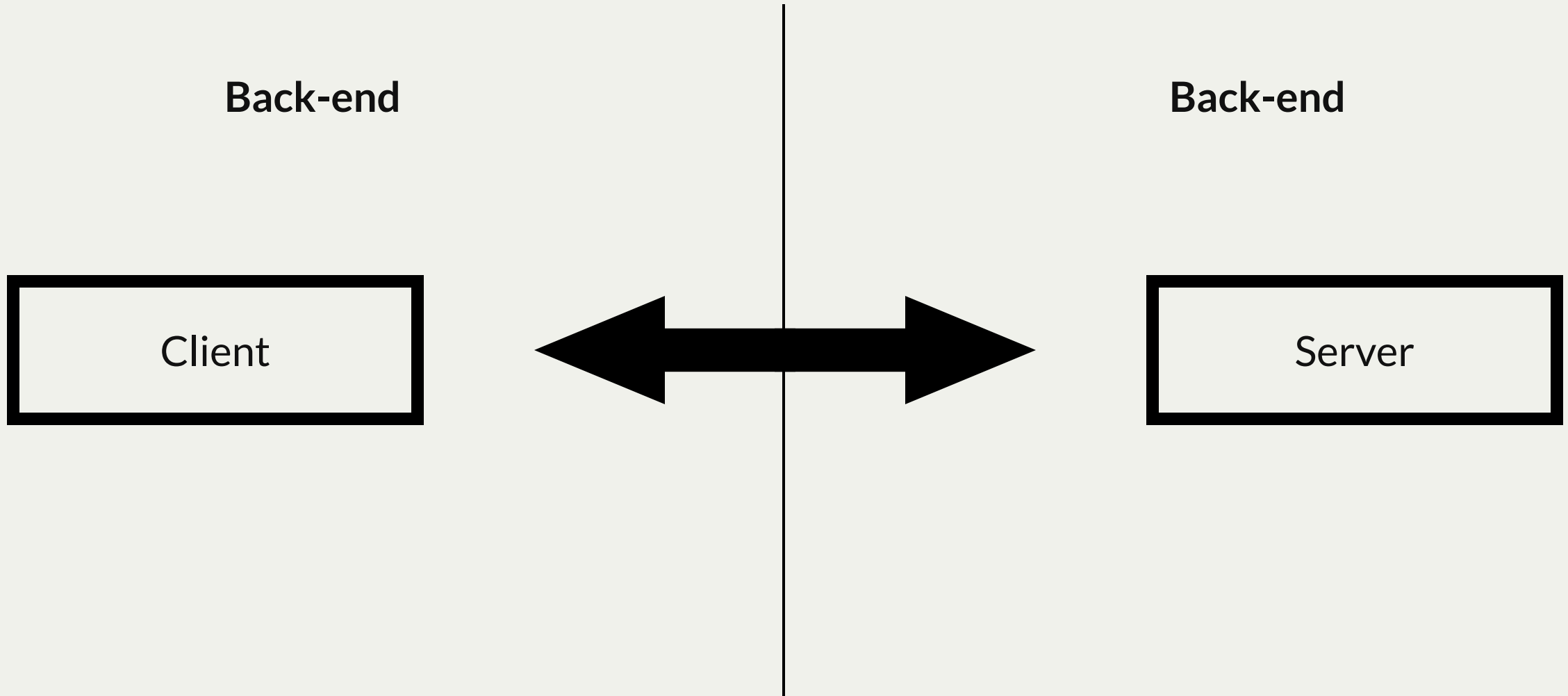
- **Stronger types**
- **Bootstrapping of client configuration**
- **Better developer experience via documents**

GraphQL for back-end to back-end

GraphQL for back-end to back-end



GraphQL for back-end to back-end



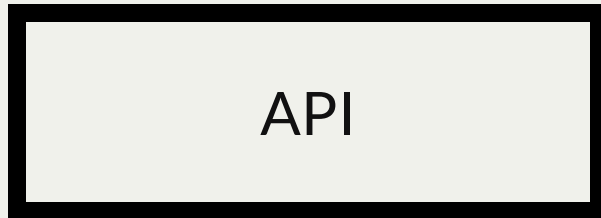
More flexible rate limiting

A story

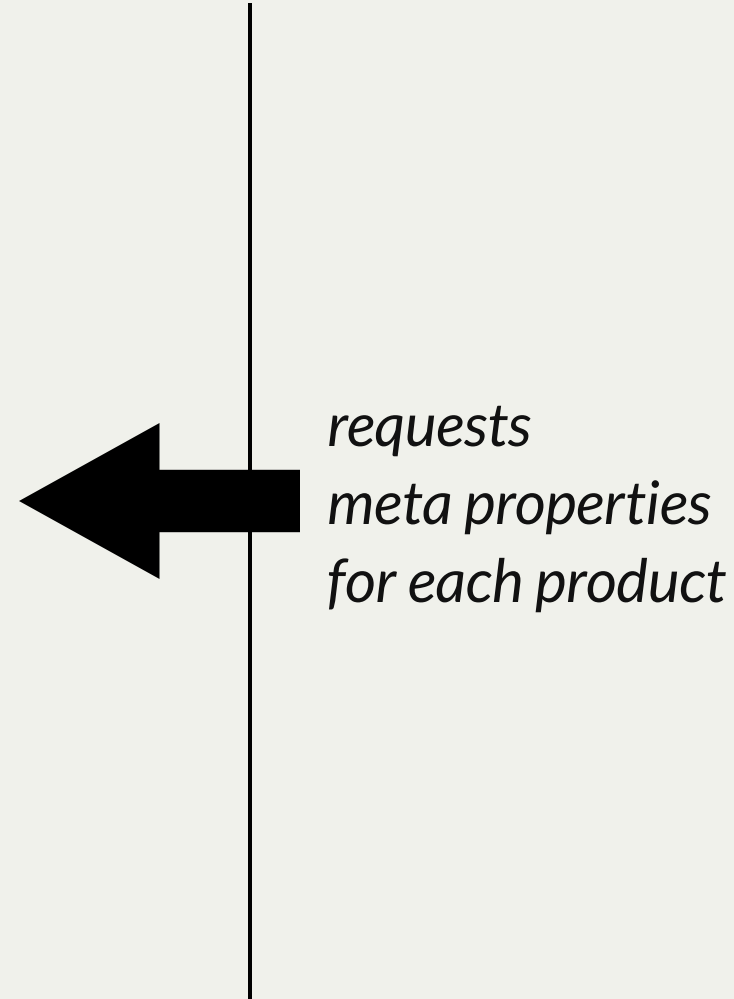
GraphQL for back-end to back-end

Story: more flexible rate-limiting

Shopify



Algolia



GraphQL for back-end to back-end

Story: more flexible rate-limiting

Shopify REST API rate limiting

- per shop
- rate limit = 2 requests / seconds
(Request-based limit)

GraphQL for back-end to back-end

Story: more flexible rate-limiting

Shopify REST API rate limiting

- per shop
- rate limit = 2 requests / seconds
(Request-based limit)

Shopify GraphQL API rate limiting

- per shop
- 1 field = 1 point (Calculated query cost)
- rate limit = 50 points / seconds

GraphQL for back-end to back-end

Story: more flexible rate-limiting

```
{
  product {
    id # 1 point
    metafields(first: 10) {
      edges { # multiplicator
        node {
          id # 1 point
          key # 1 point
          namespace # 1 point
          value # 1 point
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```


GraphQL for back-end to back-end

Story: more flexible rate-limiting

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```

Cost of the query =

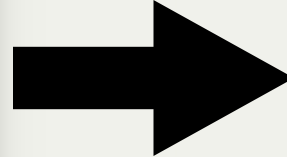
$$1 + 10 \times (1 + 1 + 1 + 1)$$

= 41 points

GraphQL for back-end to back-end

Story: more flexible rate-limiting

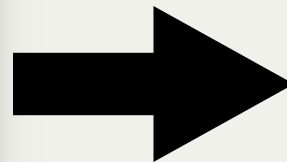
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GraphQL for back-end to back-end

Story: more flexible rate-limiting

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          key # 1 point
          namespace # 1 point
          value # 1 point
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```



```
{
  "data": {
    "product": {
      "id": "...",
      "metafields": [
        {
          node: {
            "id": "...",
            "key": "...",
            "namespace": "...",
            "value": "...",
          }
        }
      ]
    }
  },
  "extensions": {
    "cost": {
      "requestedQueryCost": 41,
      "actualQueryCost": 5,
      "throttleStatus": {
        "maximumAvailable": 1000,
        "currentlyAvailable": 954,
        "restoreRate": 50
      }
    }
  }
}
```

GraphQL for back-end to back-end

Story: more flexible rate-limiting

"Flexible throttling" indexing system using GraphQL

GraphQL for back-end to back-end

Story: more flexible rate-limiting

"Flexible throttling" indexing system using GraphQL

- Each customer (shop) has a points score assigned

GraphQL for back-end to back-end

Story: more flexible rate-limiting

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- Given the customer score, we compute if a query can be performed

GraphQL for back-end to back-end

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GraphQL for back-end to back-end

Story: more flexible rate-limiting

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Went from 2-4 products per second

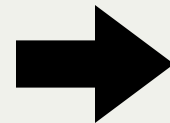
GraphQL for back-end to back-end

Story: more flexible rate-limiting

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- Each customer (shop) has a points score assigned
- Given the customer score, we compute if a query can be performed
- After each query, we update the shop score

Went from 2-4 products per second



to 10-50 products per second

GraphQL for back-end to back-end

Companies providing GraphQL API with
"Calculated query cost" rate limiting



GraphQL for back-end to back-end

Take-aways

GraphQL for back-end to back-end

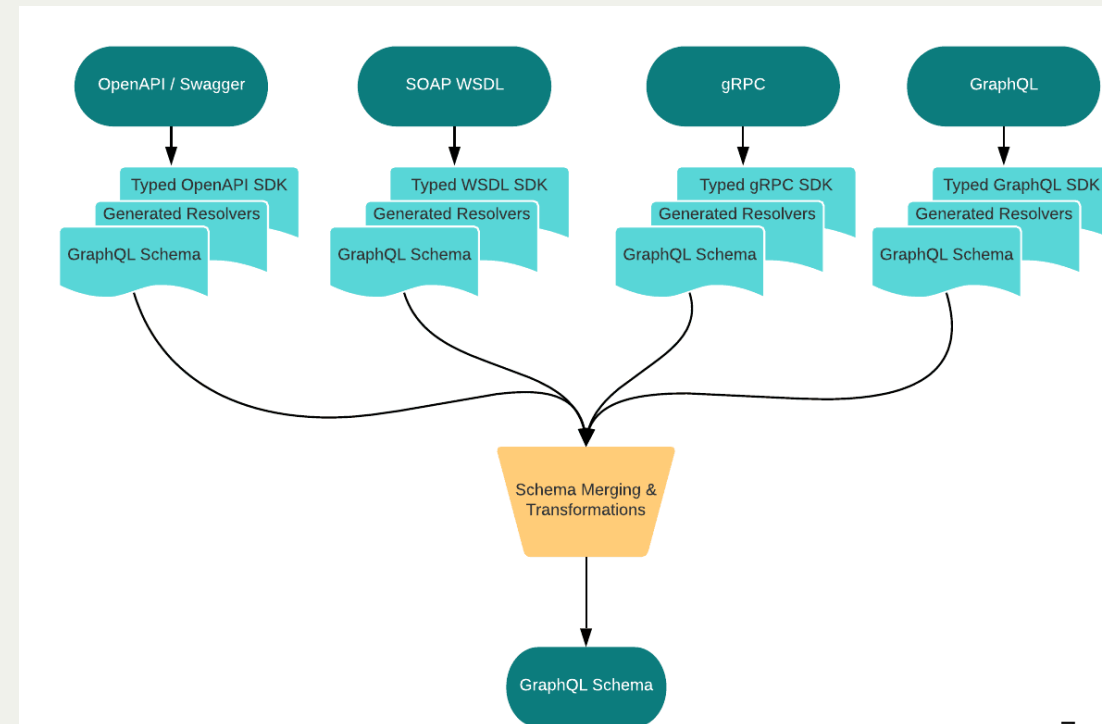
Take-aways

- **New API rate limiting offering**
More granular throttling

GraphQL for back-end to back-end

Take-aways

- **New API rate limiting offering**
More granular throttling
- **Maintainable data pipelines**
Abstract complex APIs, ex: GraphQL Mesh



”resolvers-less” GraphQL



"resolvers-less" GraphQL

GraphQL fantastic four



"resolvers-less" GraphQL

GraphQL fantastic four

Hasura translate GraphQL AST to SQL AST,
providing blazing fast execution with
minimum configuration



”resolvers-less” GraphQL

GraphQL fantastic four

Hasura features

”resolvers-less” GraphQL

GraphQL fantastic four

Hasura features

- ACL support

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- Authentication / Authorization (JWT)

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- ACL support
- Authentication / Authorization (JWT)
- Remote schemas support
- Subscriptions support
- Trigger web-hooks on database events
- Bonus: one-click install on most cloud providers

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- Apollo GraphQL is reliable for local state management

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- Apollo GraphQL is reliable for local state management
- GraphQL brings flexibility in back-end to back-end use-cases
- GraphQL introspection finally brought great tools on front-end
- GraphQL to SQL brings powerful server-less GraphQL use-cases

Thank you!

n slides on noti.st/charlypoly

 @whereischarly

 @wittydeveloper

