

APIs can be realised in any style but, which makes the most sense?





Call a function on a remote server



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- Common implementations: JSON-RPC, SOAP, gRPC, tRPC



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- Common implementations: JSON-RPC, SOAP, gRPC, tRPC
- Tends to require a schema (OpenRPC, WSDL, Protocol Buffer)



### JSON-RPC

#### Request:

```
POST / HTTP/1.1
Host: localhost:8545
  "jsonrpc": "2.0",
  "id":1,
  "method": "createUser",
  "params": {"name": "Rob Allen", "email: "rob@akrabat.com"}
```



### JSON-RPC

#### Response:

```
{
   "jsonrpc": "2.0",
   "id":1,
   "result": {"id": 1234}
}
```





• Operate on a representation of the state of a resource



- Operate on a representation of the state of a resource
- HTTP native



- Operate on a representation of the state of a resource
- HTTP native
- Hypermedia controls



# RESTful APIs: Request

```
POST /users/
Content-Type: application/json
Accept: application/json
{
    "name": "Rob Allen"
    "email": "rob@akrabat.com"
}
```



### RESTful APIs: Response

```
HTTP/1.1 201 Created
Content-Type: application/hal+json
ETag: dfb9f2ab35fe4d17bde2fb2b1cee88c1
    "name": "Rob Allen"
    "email": "rob@akrabat.com",
    "_links": {
      "self": "https://api.example.com/user/1234"
```





• Retrieve only the data you need on consumer side



- Retrieve only the data you need on consumer side
- Reduce the number of calls to retrieve data with embedded resources



- Retrieve only the data you need on consumer side
- Reduce the number of calls to retrieve data with embedded resources
- Self-describing, typed schema



# Queries

```
query {
  author(name: "Anne McCaffrey") {
    id, name
    books(first: 5) {
      totalCount
      edges {
        node {
          id, title
```



# Queries

```
query {
  author(name: "Anne McCaffrey") {
    id, name
    books(first: 5) {
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```



# Queries

```
query {
    id, name
    books(first: 5) {
      totalCount
      edges {
        node {
          id, title
```



# Queries: Result

```
"data": {
  "author": {
    "id": "MXxBdXRob3J8ZjA",
    "name": "Anne McCaffrey",
    "books": {
      "totalCount": 6,
      "edges":
          "node": {
            "id": "MXxCb29rfGYwNzU",
            "title": "Dragonflight"
```



# Queries: Result

```
"data": {
  "author": {
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    "name": "Anne McCaffrey",
    "books": {
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          "node": {
            "id": "MXxCb29rfGYwNzU",
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# Queries: Result

```
"data": {
 "author": {
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```







Lamborghini or Ferrari?





# Lamborghini or Truck?



### Considerations

- What is it to be used for?
- Response customisation requirements
- HTTP interoperability requirements



### What is it to be used for?

- Do you control both server and client?
- How many users are expected?
- What is the skill level of your integrators?



### Response customisation

- GraphQL is a query-first language
- REST tends towards less customisation
- With RPC you get what you're given!



### Response customisation

- GraphQL is a query-first language
- REST tends towards less customisation
- With RPC you get what you're given!

(Your data layer's ability to efficiently retrieve the data is still key!)



### Performance

- REST and RPC puts server performance first
- GraphQL puts client performance first



# Caching

- RPC, REST and GraphQL can all cache in application layer
- REST can additionally cache at HTTP layer

### Data Transfer

```
RPC:
 POST /api
    "method": "getAvatar",
    "userId": "1234"
   "result": "(base64 data)"
```



### Data Transfer

```
RPC:
 POST /api
    "method": "getAvatar",
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    "result": "(base64 data)"
```

```
GraphQL:
  query {
    avatar(userId: "1234")
    "data": {
      "avatar": "(base64 data)"
      "format": "image/jpeg"
```



### Data Transfer

```
REST:
 GET /user/1234/avatar
 Accept: application/json
 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
 Content-Type: application/json
   "data": "(base64 data)"
```



#### Data Transfer

```
REST:
                                         REST:
                                           GET /user/1234/avatar
 GET /user/1234/avatar
 Accept: application/json
                                           Accept: image/jpeg
 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
                                           HTTP/1.1 200 OK
 Content-Type: application/json
                                           Content-Type: image/jpeg
                                           <jpg image data>
   "data": "(base64 data)"
```



#### **Errors**

- RPC: Returned payload contains an error object of some form
- REST: HTTP semantics; status code
- GraphQL: Top level error object for Request errors and Field errors



#### REST Errors

```
HTTP/1.1 503 Service Unavailable
Content-Type: application/problem+json
Content-Language: en
    "status": 503,
    "type": "https://example.com/service-unavailable",
    "title": "Could not authorise user.",
    "detail": "Auth service is down for maintenance.",
    "instance": "https://example.com/maintenance/2023-05-12",
    "error_code": "AUTHSERVICE_UNAVAILABLE"
```



## GraphQL Errors

```
"errors": [
    "message": "Name for character with ID 7 could not be fetched.",
    "path": ["friends", 1, "name"]
"data": {
    "friends": [
      { "id": "3", "name": "F'lar", "species": "human"},
      { "id": "7", "name": null, "species": "dragon" },
      { "id": "9", "name": "Mnementh", "species": "dragon" },
```



## Versioning

 RPC, GraphQL and REST can all version via evolution as easily as each other



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- RPC, GraphQL and REST can all version via evolution as easily as each other
- GraphQL is very good for deprecation of specific fields



# Design considerations

It's always hard!



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# If you suck at providing a REST API, you will suck at providing a GraphQL API

Arnaud Lauret, API Handyman





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