GraphQL, REST or RPC? Making the choice!

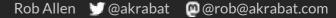
Rob Allen PHPUK, February 2023

Fit for Purpose

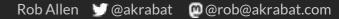
API Architecture

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



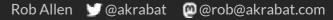


• Call a function on a remote server



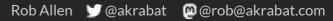
- Call a function on a remote server
- Common implementations: JSON-RPC, SOAP, gRPC





- Call a function on a remote server
- Common implementations: JSON-RPC, SOAP, gRPC
- Tends to require a schema (WSDL, ProtoBuf Definition)





Ethereum JSON-RPC

Request:

```
POST / HTTP/1.1
Host: localhost:8545
{
    "jsonrpc":"2.0",
    "id":1,
    "method":"net_peerCount",
    "params":[]
```



Ethereum JSON-RPC

Response:

```
{
"id":1,
"jsonrpc": "2.0",
"result": "0x2"
```





Interact via PHP library:

\$client = new RouteGuideClient('localhost:50051');

\$p = new Routeguide\Point(); \$p->setLatitude(409146138); \$p->setLongitude(-746188906); list(\$feature, \$status) = \$client->GetFeature(\$p)->wait();



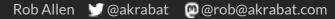


• Operate on a representation of the state of a resource though HTTP verbs



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



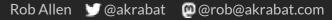


- Operate on a representation of the state of a resource though HTTP verbs
- HTTP native
- Uniform interface



- Operate on a representation of the state of a resource though HTTP verbs
- HTTP native
- Uniform interface
- Hypermedia controls





PUT /users/ba60c99fd3 Content-Type: application/json Accept: application/json

> "name": "Rob Allen" "email": "rob@akrabat.com"



PUT /users/ba60c99fd3

Content-Type: application/json Accept: application/json

> "name": "Rob Allen" "email": "rob@akrabat.com"



PUT /users/ba60c99fd3 Content-Type: application/json Accept: application/json

> "name": "Rob Allen" "email": "rob@akrabat.com"



PUT /users/ba60c99fd3 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/ba60c99fd3"
}
```

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/ba60c99fd3"
}
```

```
HTTP/1.1 201 Created
```

```
Content-Type: application/hal+json
ETaq: dfb9f2ab35fe4d17bde2fb2b1cee88c1
```

```
"name": "Rob Allen"
"email": "rob@akrabat.com",
"_links": {
    "self": "https://api.example.com/user/ba60c99fd3"
}
```

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/ba60c99fd3"
}
```



• Retrieve only the data you need on consumer side

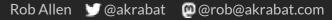


- Retrieve only the data you need on consumer side
- Reduce the number of calls to retrieve data with embedded resources



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

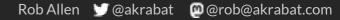




```
query {
  author(name: "Anne McCaffrey") {
    id, name
    books(first: 5) {
      totalCount
      edges {
        node {
          id, title
```



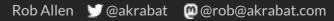
```
query {
        node {
```



```
author(name: "Anne McCaffrey") {
      node {
```



```
author(name: "Anne McCaffrey") {
  id, name
      node {
```

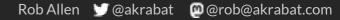


```
author(name: "Anne McCaffrey") {
  books(first: 5) {
      node {
```



```
author(name: "Anne McCaffrey") {
  books(first: 5) {
    totalCount
      node {
```





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



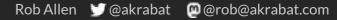
Queries: Result

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



Queries: Result

```
"data": {
 "author": {
    "id": "MXxBdXRob3J8ZjA",
   "name": "Anne McCaffrey",
    "books": {
      "edges": [
            "id": "MXxCb29rfGYwNzU",
```





Queries: Result

```
"data": {
  "author": {
   "id": "MXxBdXRob3J8ZjA",
    "books": {
      "totalCount": 6,
      "edges": [
            "id": "MXxCb29rfGYwNzU",
```



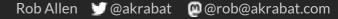
Queries: Result

```
"data": {
  "author": {
    "id": "MXxBdXRob3J8ZjA",
    "books": {
      "edges":
          "node": {
             <u>"id":</u> "MXxCb29rfGYwNzU",
             "title": "Dragonflight"
         },
```



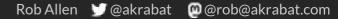
```
mutation {
    createAuthor(
        name: "Mary Shelley", dateOfBirth: "1797-08-30"
    ) {
        returning {
            id, name
        }
    }
}
```





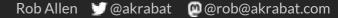
```
mutation {
    createAuthor(
        name: "Mary Shelley", dateOfBirth: "1797-08-30"
    ) {
        returning {
            id, name
        }
    }
}
```





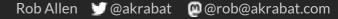
```
mutation {
    createAuthor(
        name: "Mary Shelley", dateOfBirth: "1797-08-30"
    ) {
        returning {
            id, name
        }
    }
}
```





```
mutation {
    createAuthor(
        name: "Mary Shelley", dateOfBirth: "1797-08-30"
    ) {
        returning {
            id, name
        }
    }
}
```





Mutations: Response

Response:

```
"data": {
    "createAuthor": {
        "returning": [
        {
            "id": "e3388cbea4e840a",
            "name": "Mary Shelly",
        }
}
```



Which to pick?





Lamborghini or Ferrari?

O

A



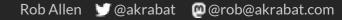


Lamborghini or Truck?



Considerations

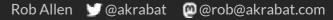
- What is it to be used for?
- Response customisation requirements
- HTTP interoperability requirements



API Uses

- 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!

(None will fix your database layer's ability to efficiently retreive the data requested!)



Performance

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





- GraphQL and RPC can only cache at application layer
- REST can additionally cache at HTTP layer



Data Transfer

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

RPC:

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

Data Transfer

REST:

GET /user/1234/avatar Accept: image/jpeg

HTTP/1.1 200 OK {jpg image data}

REST:

GET /user/1234/avatar Accept: application/json

HTTP/1.1 200 OK {"data": "(base64 data)"}



Versioning

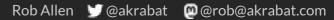
• RPC, GraphQL and REST can all version via evolution as easily as each other



Versioning

- 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!



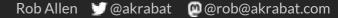
Design considerations

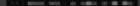
It's always hard!



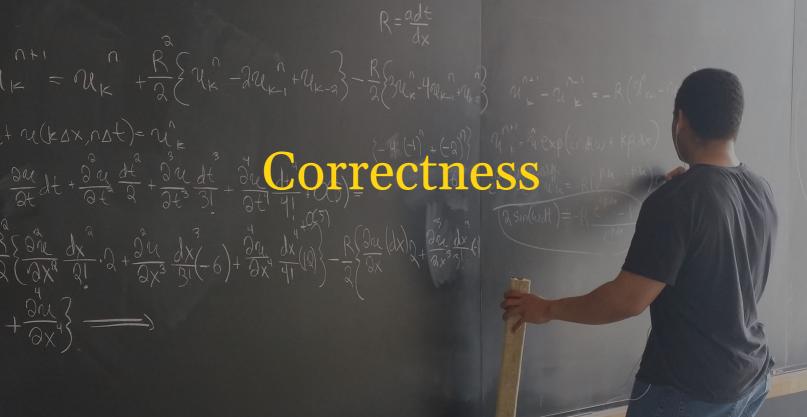
It's your choice







Developer Experience



ob Allen 🔰 @akrabat

@@rob@akrabat.com

RPC: Functions!



RPC: Functions! *REST*: HTTP matters!



RPC: Functions! REST: HTTP matters! GraphQL: Think in terms of relationships!



RPC: Functions! REST: HTTP matters! GraphQL: Think in terms of relationships!

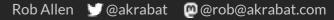




REST Errors

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/2023-02-15",
"error_code": "AUTHSERVICE_UNAVAILABLE"
```

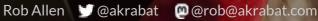


GraphQL Errors

- Always returns 200, unless infrastructure failure
- Common to see cryptic messages from GraphQL service
- Top level 'errors' key for exceptional scenarios
- Domain errors should be within the schema
- Consider using an error type per node and a union: union CreateUserResult = UserCreated | UserCreationErrors



Documentation

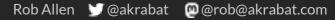


API Reference

- GraphQL: Built-in introspection
- REST: OpenAPI Specification

Both allow generation of a API reference website.

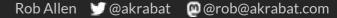






The API Reference is the *what*, the tutorials are the *how* and *why*





GitHub GraphQL

Start here View all →

Forming calls with GraphQL

Learn how to authenticate to the GraphQL API, then learn how to create and run...

Introduction to GraphQL

Learn useful terminology and concepts for using the GitHub GraphQL API.

Using the Explorer

You can run queries on real GitHub data using the GraphQL Explorer, an integrate...

Popular

Explorer

Public schema

Schema previews

Using the GraphQL API for Discussions

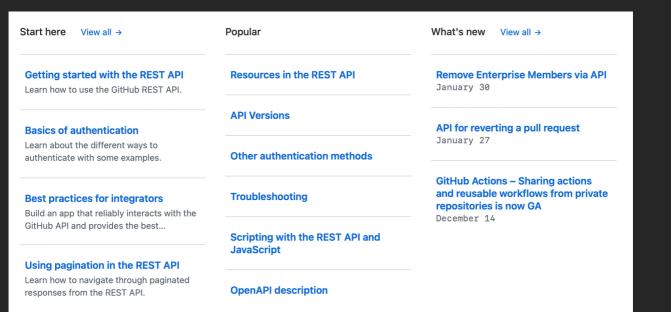
What's new View all →

Remove Enterprise Members via API January 30

API for reverting a pull request January 27

GitHub Actions – Sharing actions and reusable workflows from private repositories is now GA December 14

GitHub REST

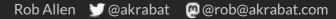


To sum up

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

Arnaud Lauret, API Handyman





Thank you!

Photo credits

- Architecture: https://www.flickr.com/photos/shawnstilwell/4335732627
- Choose Pill: https://www.flickr.com/photos/eclib/4905907267
- Lamborghini & Ferrari: https://akrab.at/3w0yFmg
- Lamborghini & Truck: https://akrab.at/3F4kAZk
- '50s Computer: https://www.flickr.com/photos/9479603@N02/49755349401
- Blackboard: https://www.flickr.com/photos/bryanalexander/17182506391
- Crash Test: https://www.flickr.com/photos/astrablog/4133302216

