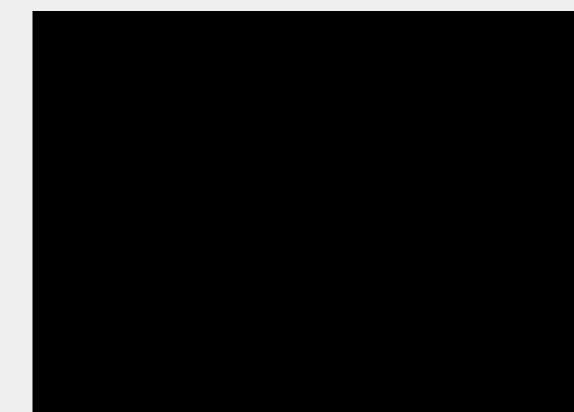
Building a Ruby GraphQL API: Awesome, Easy, Fast

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Context of our project



Awesome: Why we chose GraphQL

Front-end developers were interested in using it

We knew we wanted an API based on a specification (assumed REST), which was going to be significant work either way so we might as well try something new

Single endpoint

GraphiQL in-browser REPL (read evaluate print loop)

Good Documentation



Some GraphQL Introduction

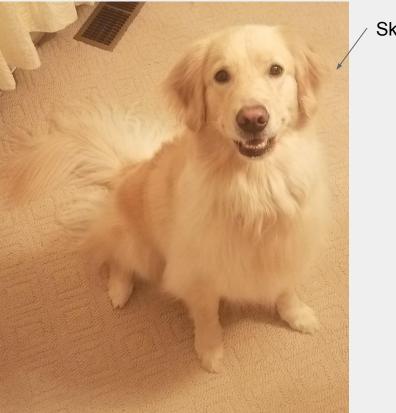
Queries

Types

Interfaces

(Inline) fragments

Mutations



Skye

GraphQL intro: Queries

"At its simplest, GraphQL is about asking for specific fields on objects."



GraphQL intro: Schemas & Types

< Resource	ScannedResource	×
Q Search Sca	nnedResource	
No Description	ì	
IMPLEMENTS		
Resource		
FIELDS		
id: String		
label: String		
manifestUrl: St	tring	
members: [Res	source!]	
sourceMetada	taldentifier: String	
startPage: Stri	ng	
thumbnail: Thu	umbnail	
url: String		
viewingDirection	on: ViewingDirectionEnu	m
viewingHint: S	tring	

Every GraphQL service defines a set of types which completely describe the set of possible data you can query on that service. Then, when queries come in, they are validated and executed against that schema.



GraphQL intro: Query is a type

< Schema	Query	×
Q Search Query		
The query root of this	schema	
FIELDS		
resource(id: ID!): Reso	ource	
Find a resource by ID		
resourcesByBibid(bib	ld: String!): [Resource	!!]
Find a resource by Bi	bID	

Query is a type, too. Its fields are the queries you defined for your endpoint.



GraphQL intro: Interfaces

< Query	Resource	×
Q Search Resou	irce	
A resource in the	e system.	
FIELDS		
id: String		
label: String		
members: [Reso	urce!]	
sourceMetadata	dentifier: String	
thumbnail: Thum	bnail	
url: String		
viewingHint: Stri	ng	
IMPLEMENTATI	ONS	
ScannedResourc	e	

FileSet

ScannedMap

Interfaces are just like they are in any object oriented context: a definition of fields another type has to provide in order to be considered implementations of the interface.

It's one way to allow more than one type to return from a query (there's also union types, which don't share common fields)

GraphQL intro: (inline) Fragments

```
1- {
 2 - resource(id: "c0304962-5b54-4581-ba44-64ce6cd7f9af") {
      id.
 3
      label
 4
 5
      members {
 6
        id
 7
8
      ... on ScannedResource {
 9
        viewingDirection
10
      }
11
12
13
```

```
"data": {
  "resource": {
    "id": "c0304962-5b54-4581-ba44-64ce6cd7f9af",
    "label": "Multi volume work",
    "members": [
        "id": "9728541a-c370-45a9-99a3-1fa5d60d1e40"
      },
        "id": "ecfc2f10-33a2-4477-ad29-a4640ad25841"
    "viewingDirection": "LEFTTORIGHT"
```

GraphQL intro: Mutations

Mutation is a type just like query; its fields are the mutations you've created for your endpoint. Writing a mutation looks like this.

```
1 - mutation {
      updateResource(input: {
 2
 3
        id: "c0304962-5b54-4581-ba44-64ce6cd7f9af",
        viewingDirection: BOTTOMTOTOP})
 4
 5-
 6-
        resource {
 7
          id
 8
          members {
 9
            id
10
           ... on ScannedResource {
11
            viewingDirection
12
13
14
15
16
```

```
"data": {
  "updateResource": {
    "resource": {
      "id": "c0304962-5b54-4581-ba44-64ce6cd7f9af",
      "members": [
          "id": "9728541a-c370-45a9-99a3-1fa5d60d1e40"
        },
          "id": "ecfc2f10-33a2-4477-ad29-a4640ad25841"
      "viewingDirection": "BOTTOMTOTOP"
```

Easy: Using the API



Fast: Ruby graphql library

https://github.com/rmosolgo/graphql-ruby

Installation

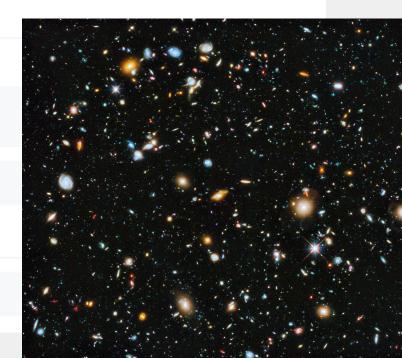
Install from RubyGems by adding it to your Gemfile , then bundling.

Gemfile
gem 'graphql'

\$ bundle install

Getting Started

\$ rails generate graphql:install



Generated code: routes, controller

```
2 Rails.application.routes.draw do
3 if Rails.env.development?
4 mount GraphiQL::Rails::Engine, at: "/graphiql", graphql_path: "/graphql"
5 end
6
7 post "/graphql", to: "graphql#execute"
class GraphqlController < ApplicationController
  def execute
    variables = ensure_hash(params[:variables])
    query = params[:query]</pre>
```

operation_name = params[:operationName]

```
context = {
```

```
# Query context goes here, for example:
# current_user: current_user,
```



}

```
result = FiggySchema.execute(query, variables: variables, context: context, operation_name: operation_name)
render json: result
```

3

5

6

8

10

11

12

Generated code: Queries, Mutations

- 1 class FiggySchema < GraphQL::Schema
- 2 mutation(Types::MutationType)
- 3 query(Types::QueryType)
- 4 end

```
class Types::QueryType < Types::BaseObject</pre>
 1
       # Add root-level fields here.
       # They will be entry points for gueries on your schema.
 5
       # TODO: remove me
       field :test field, String, null: false,
 6
          description: "An example field added by the generator"
 8
        def test_field
          "Hello World!"
 9
10
       end
11
     end
```

1	<pre>class Types::MutationType < Types::BaseObject</pre>
2	# TODO: remove me
3	<pre>field :test_field, String, null: false,</pre>
4	description: "An example field added by the generator"
5	<pre>def test_field</pre>
6	"Hello World"
7	end
8	end

Our first query

frozen_string_literal: true
class Types::QueryType < Types::BaseObject
description "The query root of this schema"</pre>

First describe the field signature: field :scanned_resource, ScannedResourceType, null: true do description "Find a Scanned Resource by ID" argument :id, ID, required: true end

Then provide an implementation: def scanned_resource(id:) query_service.find_by(id: id) end



```
5
 6
 7
 8
 9
10
11
12
13
14
15
```

Our first type

4

- 1 class Types::ScannedResourceType < Types::BaseObject
 2 field :title, [String], null: true</pre>
- 3 field :viewing_hint, String, null: true
- 5 def viewing_hint
 6 Array.wrap(super).first
 7 end
 8 end



Using an interface

1	<pre># frozen_string_literal: true</pre>
2	module Types::Resource
3	<pre>include Types::BaseInterface</pre>
4	description "A resource in the system."
5	<pre>orphan_types Types::ScannedResourceType</pre>
6	
7	field :label, String, null: true
8	<pre>field :viewing_hint, String, null: true</pre>
9	
10	definition_methods do
11	<pre>def resolve_type(object, _context)</pre>
12	"Types::#{object.class}Type".constantize
13	end
14	end
15	end



Using an interface, ct'd

1	1	<pre># frozen_string_literal: true</pre>	
2	2	<pre>class Types::ScannedResourceType < Types::BaseObje</pre>	ct
3		– field :label, String, null: true	NS MY
4		- field :viewing_hint, String, null: true	
5		_	
	3	+ implements Types::Resource	MATCHIN
6	4	def viewing_hint	
7	5	Array.wrap(super).first	
8	6	end	



Adding authentication

```
class GraphqlController < ApplicationController</pre>
2
                                                                2
       protect_from_forgery with: :null_session
                                                                3
3
       def execute
4
                                                                4
5
         authorize! :read, :graphgl
                                                                5
         variables = ensure hash(params[:variables])
6
                                                                6
7
         query = params[:query]
                                                                7
8
         operation_name = params[:operationName]
                                                                8
         context = {
9
                                                                9
10
            ability: current_ability
                                                              10
         }
11
                                                              11
         result = FiggySchema.execute(query, variables: va
12
12
13
          render ison: result
                                                              13
14
       end
                                                              14
```

class Types::QueryType < Types::BaseObject
 description "The query root of this schema"</pre>

field :resource, Types::Resource, null: true do
 description "Find a resource by ID"
 argument :id, ID, required: true
end

```
def resource(id:)
```

```
resource = query_service.find_by(id: id)
return unless ability.can? :read, resource
resource
```

```
end
```

15

16 17

18

```
def ability
    context[:ability]
    end
```

Adding a mutation

```
# frozen_string_literal: true
1
     class Mutations::UpdateScannedResource < Mutations::BaseMutation</pre>
2
3
       delegate :query_service, :persister, to: :metadata_adapter
       null true
4
5
6
       argument :id, ID, required: true
       argument :viewing_hint, String, required: false
8
9
       field :scanned resource, ::Types::ScannedResourceType, null: false
       field :errors, [String], null: true
10
       def resolve(id:, viewing_hint:)
12
         scanned_resource = query_service.find_by(id: id)
14
         change_set = DynamicChangeSet.new(scanned_resource).prepopulate!
         if change_set.validate(viewing_hint: viewing_hint)
           saved_resource = change_set_persister.save(change_set: change_set)
16
             scanned_resource: saved_resource
18
19
20
         else
             scanned_resource: scanned_resource,
             errors: change_set.errors.full_messages
24
           3
         end
26
       end
```



Writing tests: unit tests

See <u>http://graphql-ruby.org/schema/testing.html</u> for good advice

We used rspec-graphql_matchers for unit testing type definitions

```
describe "class methods" do
  subject { described_class }

  # Note! These field names use a javascript-y camel-case variable style
  it { is_expected.to have_field(:viewingHint).of_type(String) }
  it { is_expected.to have_field(:label).of_type(String) }
end
```

(Regular unit tests on supporting methods for type behavior)

Writing tests: integration tests

4	RSpec.describe FiggySchema do
5	# You can override `context` or `variables` in
6	# more specific scopes
7	<pre>let(:context) { {} }</pre>
8	<pre>let(:variables) { {} }</pre>
9	# Call `result` to execute the query
10	let(:result) do
11	<pre>res = described_class.execute(</pre>
12	query_string,
13	context: context,
14	variables: variables
15)
16	# Print any errors
17	pp res if res["errors"]
18	res
19	end
20	
21	describe "a specific query" do
22	# provide a query string for `result`
23	<pre>let(:scanned_resource) { FactoryBot.create_for_repository(:scanned_resource, viewing_hint: "individuals") }</pre>
24	<pre>let(:id) { scanned_resource.id }</pre>
25	let(:query_string) { % { scannedResource(id: "#{id}") { viewingHint } } }
26	
27	it "returns a viewing hint" do
28	
29	expect(result["data"]["scannedResource"]["viewingHint"]).to eq("individuals")
30	end
31	end
32	end





Field names are snake_case in the type definition, camelCase in the test

field :viewing_hint, String, null: true

Note! These field names use a javascript-y camel-case variable style
it { is_expected.to have_field(:viewingHint).of_type(String) }

Finishing touches

- Creating types for all our different resource models
- Actually implementing the new front end
 - Note we've completely skipped actual front-end implementation details, that work was done by another developer in vue.js using a client-side graphql library called apollo.



New use case

Our catalog needs to find thumbnails based on the bib id.

- During a meeting about this use case, had a moment where we said "huh, our GraphQL endpoint is 95% there."
- Meant opening the endpoint itself since our previous use case was internal to the site -- security implications? So far we don't have any hugely resource-intensive queries.

Add GraphQL query for searching by BibID #1819

> Merged jrgriffinili merged 1 commit into master from find_by_bibid 24 days ago

G Conversation 2 ↔ Commits 1 💀 Checks 0 🗄 Files changed 7

Edit

+58 -0



We were able to get up and running enough for the front-end dev to start implementing in 3 days.

Front-end dev could rely on GraphQL documentation for that implementation

It's easy to expand the API as needed.

We still love GraphiQL

Bound-withs work now

Nice to be using IIIF for what it's good at instead of trying to use it as a CRUD API.

Thank you!











Things that are awesome (picture credits)

outer space: <u>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Universe</u>

volcanoes: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hawaii_hotspot#/media/File:Puu_oo.jpg

fractals:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Romanesco_Broccoli_detail_-_(1).jpg#/me dia/File:Romanesco_Broccoli_detail_-_(1).jpg

treehouses: https://www.flickr.com/photos/127478577@N02/16968477139

rainbows:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Full_featured_double_rainbow_at_Savonlinna_10 00px.jpg

more things that are awesome

ghost ships:

https://www.flickr.com/photos/ishtaure-dawn/14133707200/in/photostream/

kittens: https://www.flickr.com/photos/stignygaard/18858761288

my dog: https://drive.google.com/open?id=0ByzpjkVnVKMMYXFTSVctTnRzNVk

MY dog

mario speed runs:

https://thumbs.gfycat.com/ConcreteUnrulyAmericanwirehair-size_restricted.gif

more things that are awesome

samvera community:

https://wiki.duraspace.org/display/samvera/Logos+for+presentations+and+articles

being in the woods:

https://drive.google.com/open?id=12UrUGDTgFXXj8nq2f_RikyvMqMn6IvdJ

helping people:

https://drive.google.com/open?id=1WIFjShVL9uvubS5Hpu2GpmeZjmFATTgu

animals that glow:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Siphonophorae#/media/File:Marrus_orthocanna_crop.j

pq

more things that are awesome

Ice sculptures: https://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/5641274

Rockets:

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/9/9a/Soyuz_TMA-9_launch.jpg

Castles:

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/a/ae/Castle_Neuschwanstein.jpg

Sphinx:

https://www.maxpixel.net/static/photo/2x/Sphinx-Pyramid-Egypt-2987112.jpg