Fragments allow you to reuse parts of GraphQL queries. It also allows you to split up complex queries into smaller, easier to understand components.

The building blocks of a fragment

Here is an example fragment:

```
fragment FragmentName on TypeName {
  field1
  field2
}
```

A fragment consists of three components:

- 1. FragmentName : the name of the fragment that will be referenced later.
- 2. TypeName: the <u>GraphQL type</u> of the object the fragment will be used on. This is important because you can only query for fields that actually exist on a given object.
- 3. The body of the query. You can define any fields with any level of nesting in here, the same that you would elsewhere in a GraphQL query

Creating and using a fragment

A fragment can be created inside any GraphQL query, but it's good practice to create the query separately. More organization advice in the <u>Conceptual Guide</u>.

```
import React from "react"
import { graphql } from "gatsby"

export default function IndexPost( props ) {
  return (...)
}

export const query = graphql`
  fragment SiteInformation on Site {
    siteMetadata {
      title
      siteDescription
    }
}
```

This defines a fragment named SiteInformation . Now it can be used from within the page's GraphQL query:

When compiling your site, Gatsby preprocesses all GraphQL queries it finds. Therefore, any file that gets included in your project can define a snippet. However, only Pages can define GraphQL queries that actually return data. This is why you can define the fragment in the component file - it doesn't actually return any data directly.

Further reading

- Querying Data with GraphQL Fragments
- GraphQL Docs Fragments