

WEB DAY

2021

04 MARZO • ONLINE CONFERENCE

A TALE OF FINANCE AND GRAPHQL

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KUDOS

SPONSOR



managed/designs

PARTNER



#WEBDAY2021

Credimi



- Italian startup based in Milan born in 2016
- Leader digital lender in continental Europe
- 1.5B € loans

Highlights

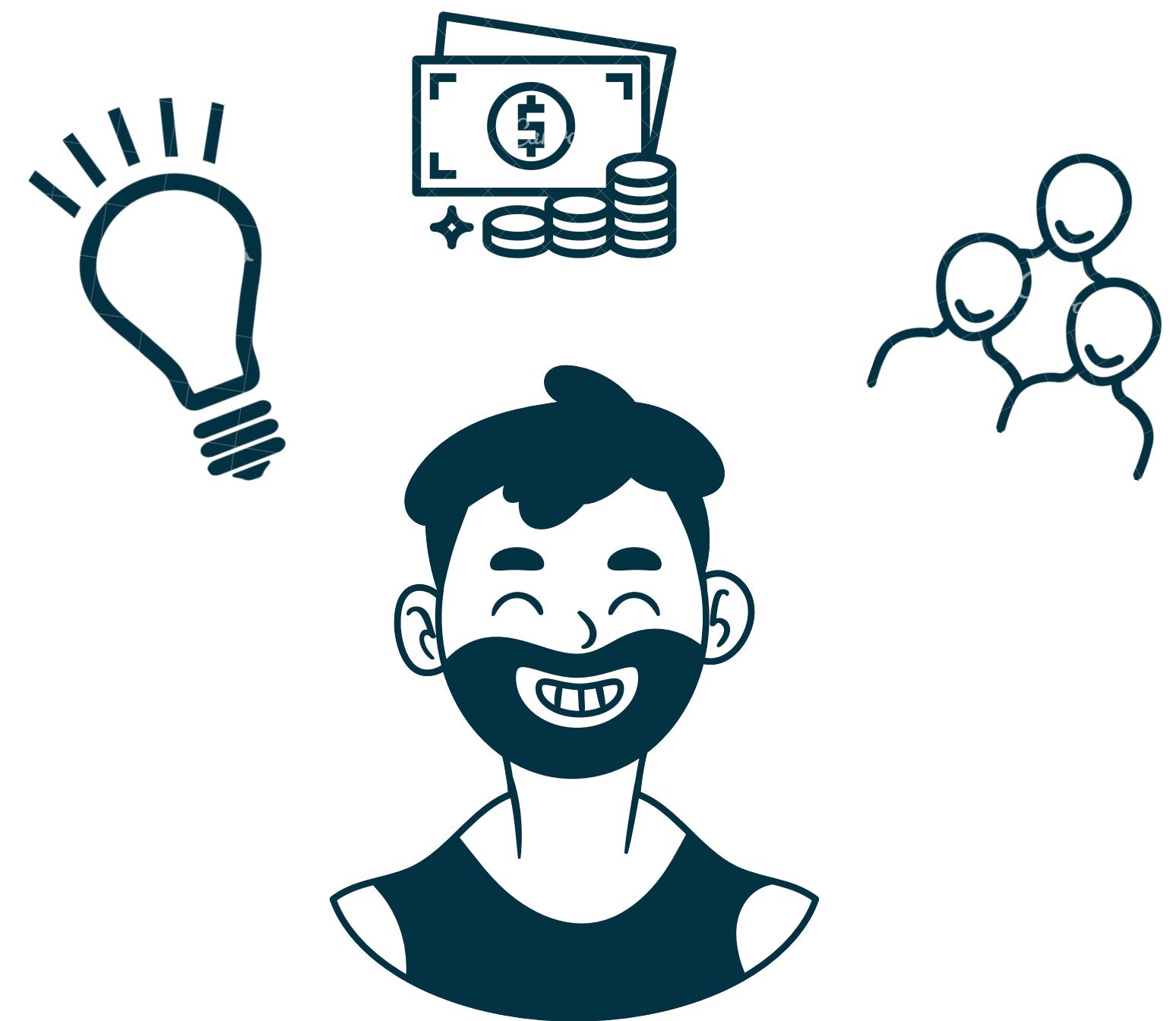
Time to market for new features decreases
Developers focus on delivering business value

What we got wrong

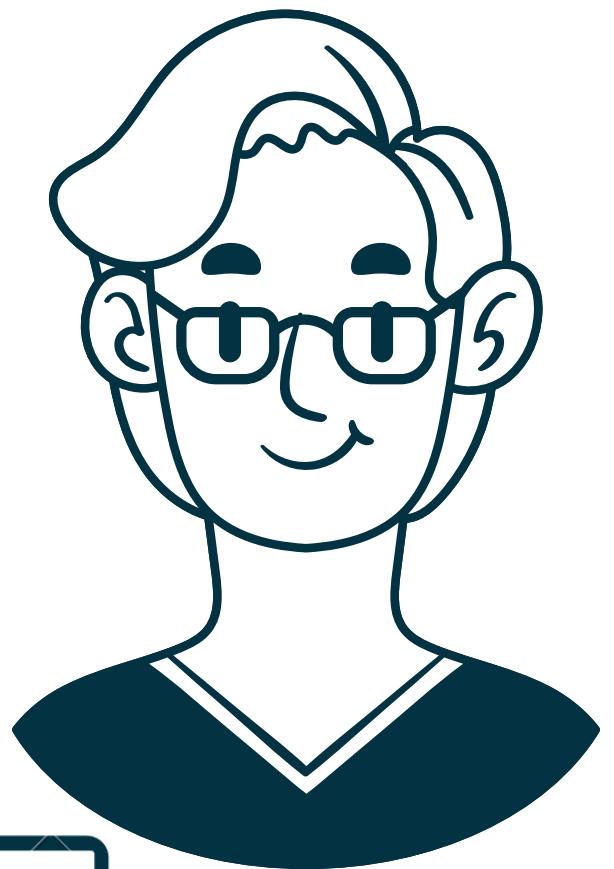
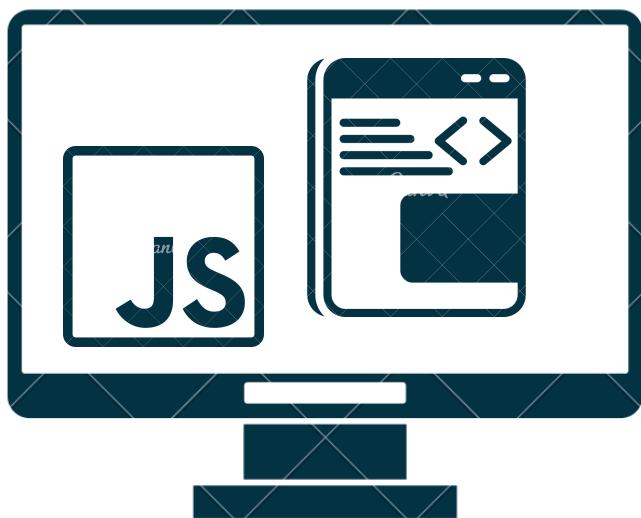
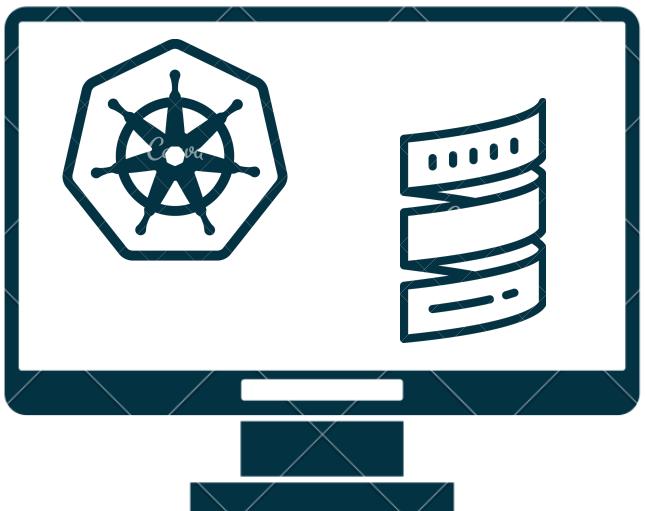
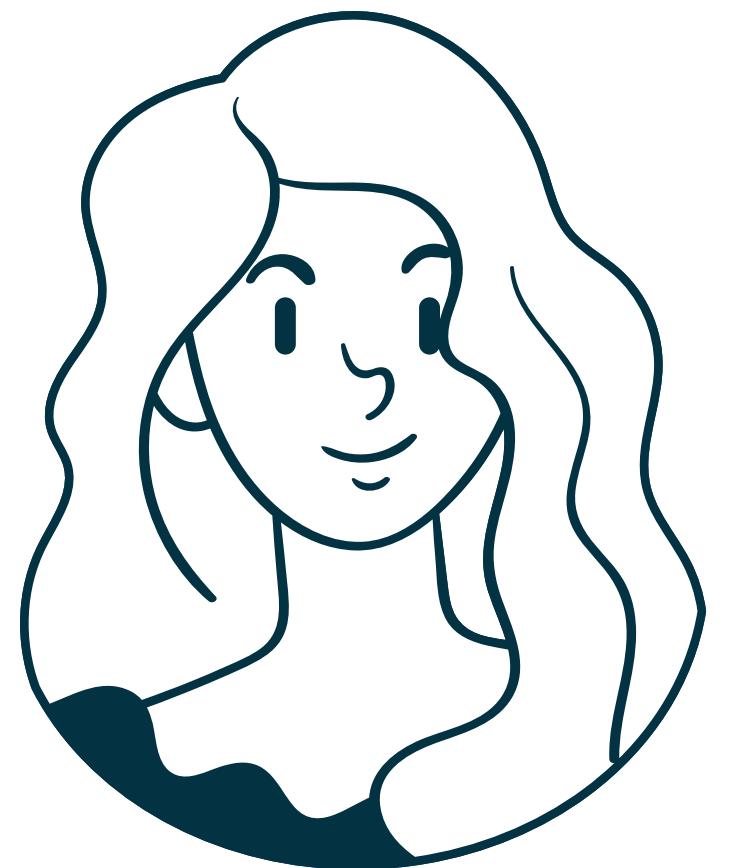
What we want to improve



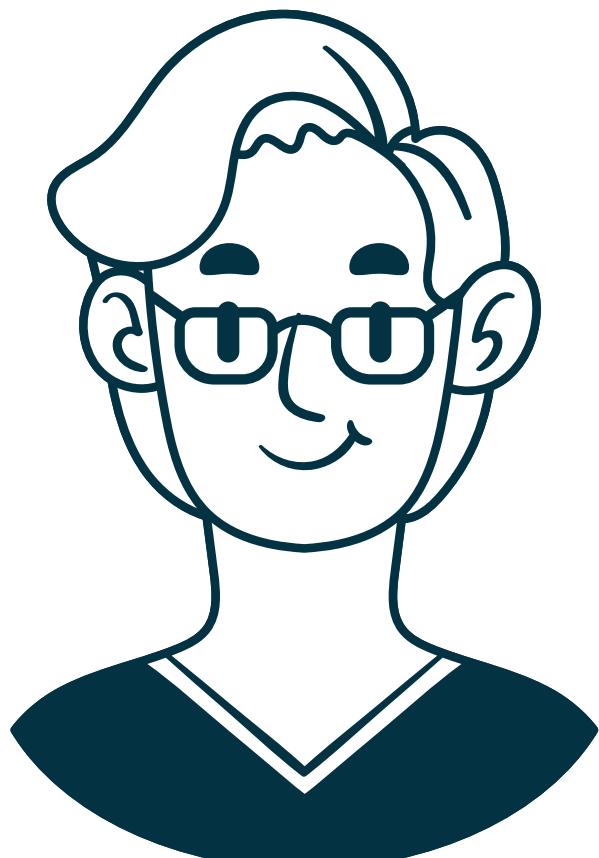
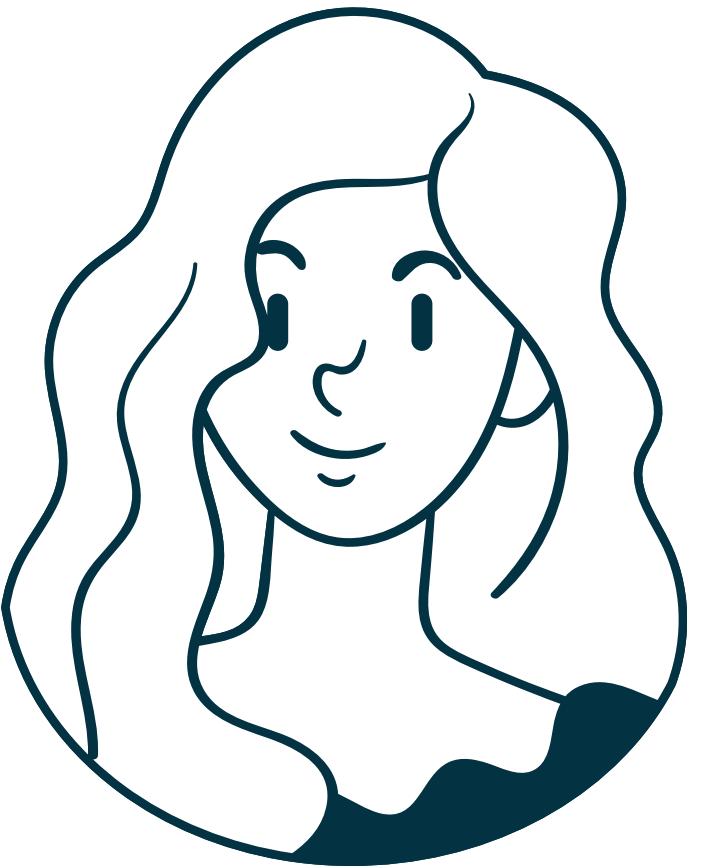
Once upon a time...



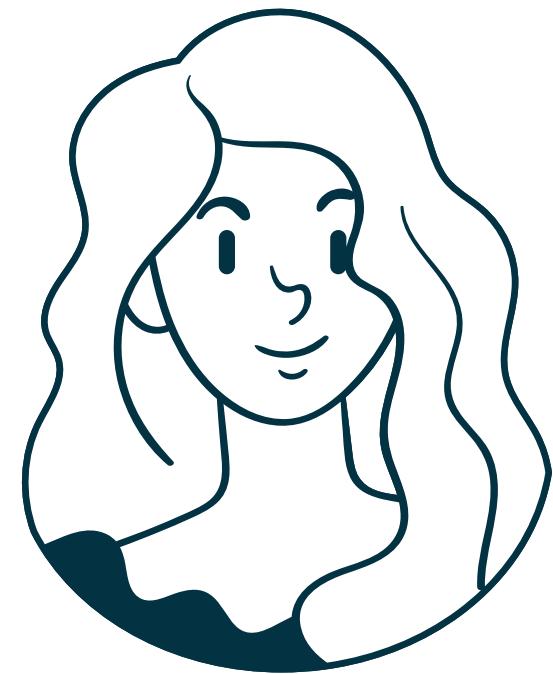
Once upon a time...



Once upon a time...

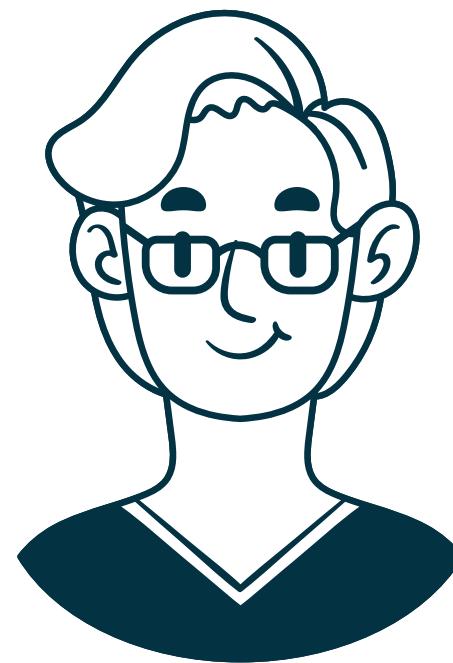


Once upon a time...

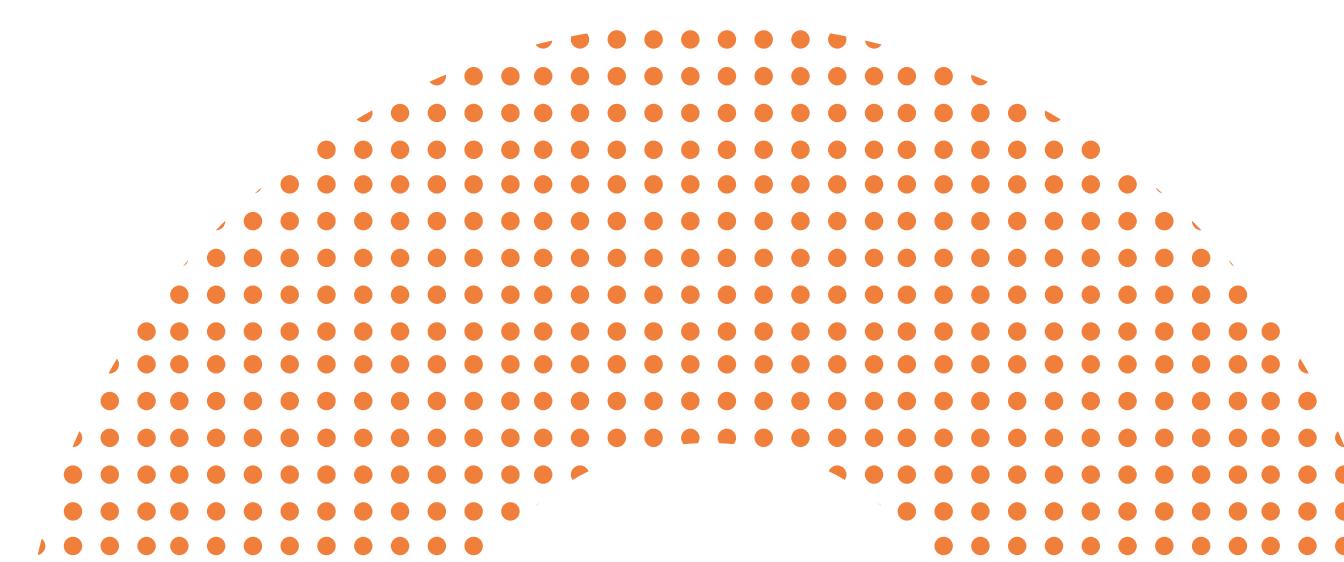


Should we
run away as
far as
possible?

Definitively

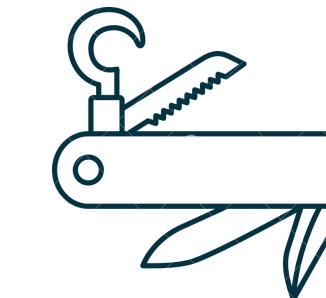


Developers Needs



Go fast

Quick release cycles to bring features to our customers



Versatility

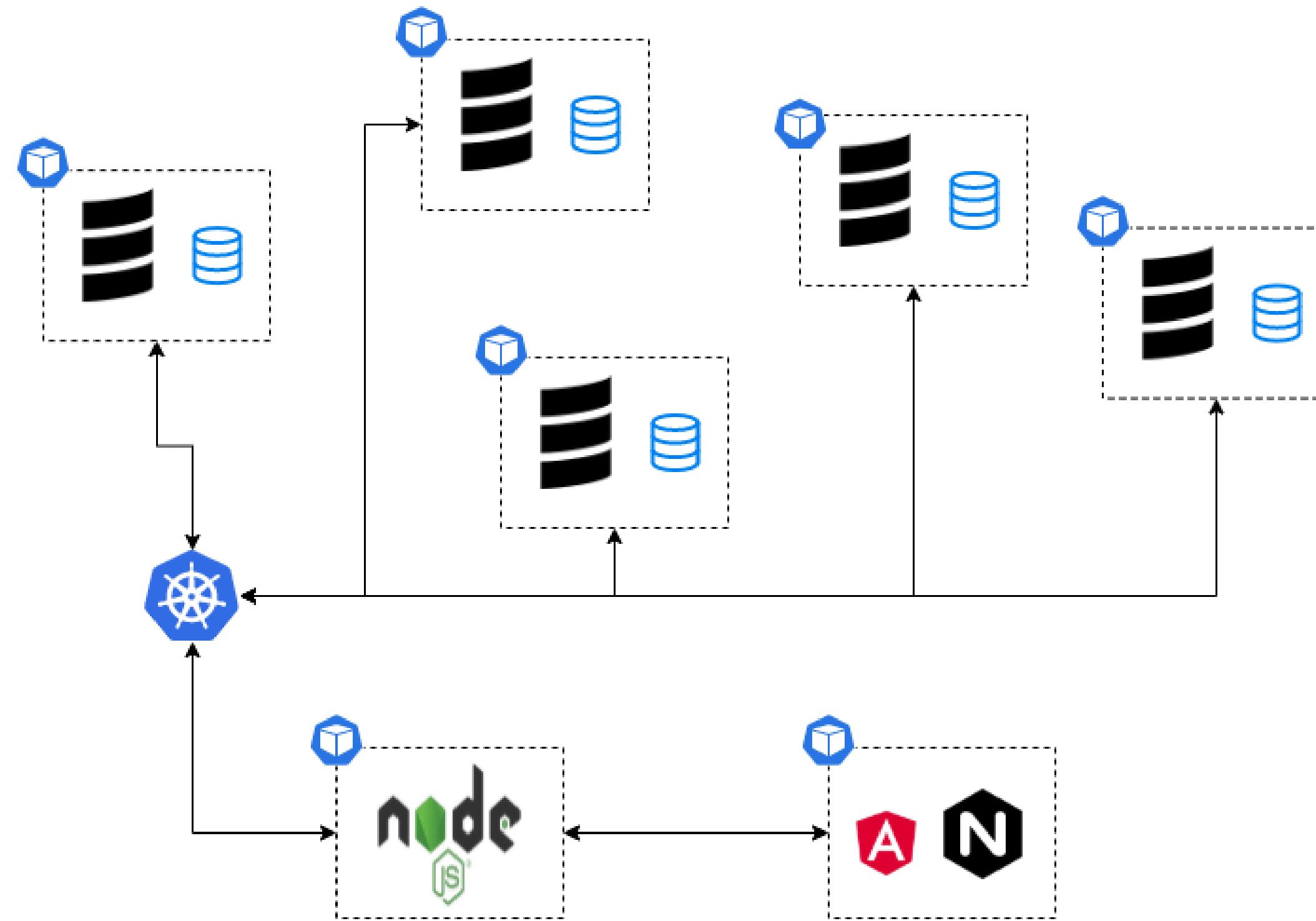
Bringing a new feature live should be easy



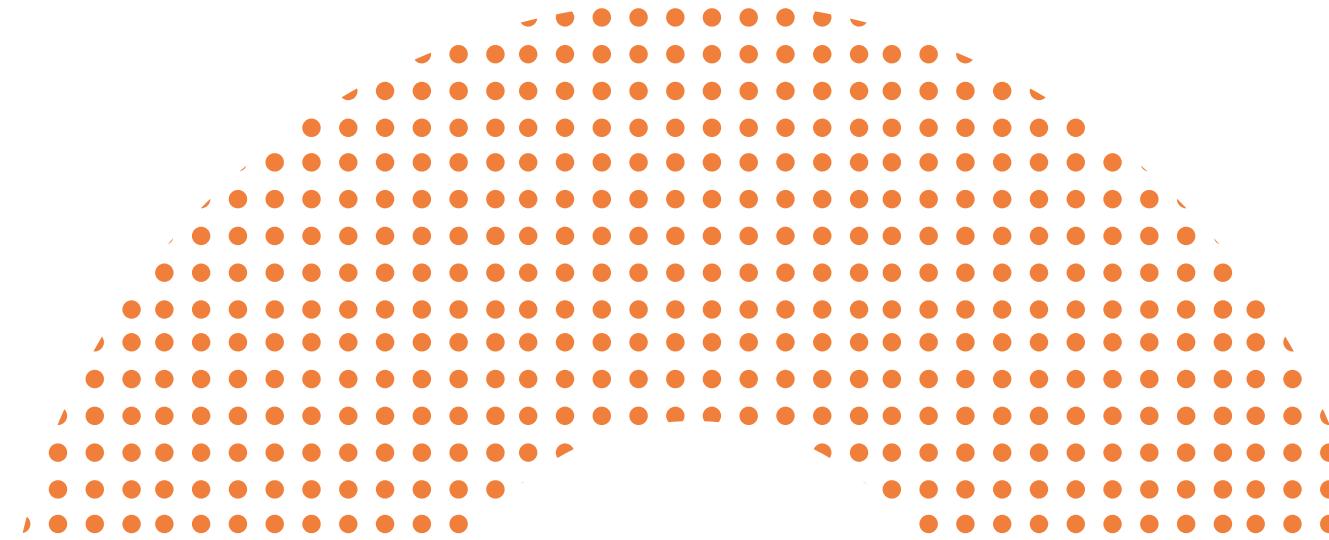
Focus on value

Developers should focus on core features, not boilerplate

Credimi 1.0



Problems with Credimi 1.0



Boilerplate

At API and Nginx layer



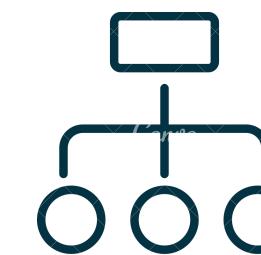
Authorization

Field level authorization not easy to achieve



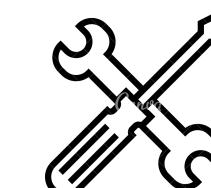
Heavy APIs

Representation of some resources required heavy computations on the backend



No schema

No easy way for frontend and backend to share schema



Frontend stack maintainability

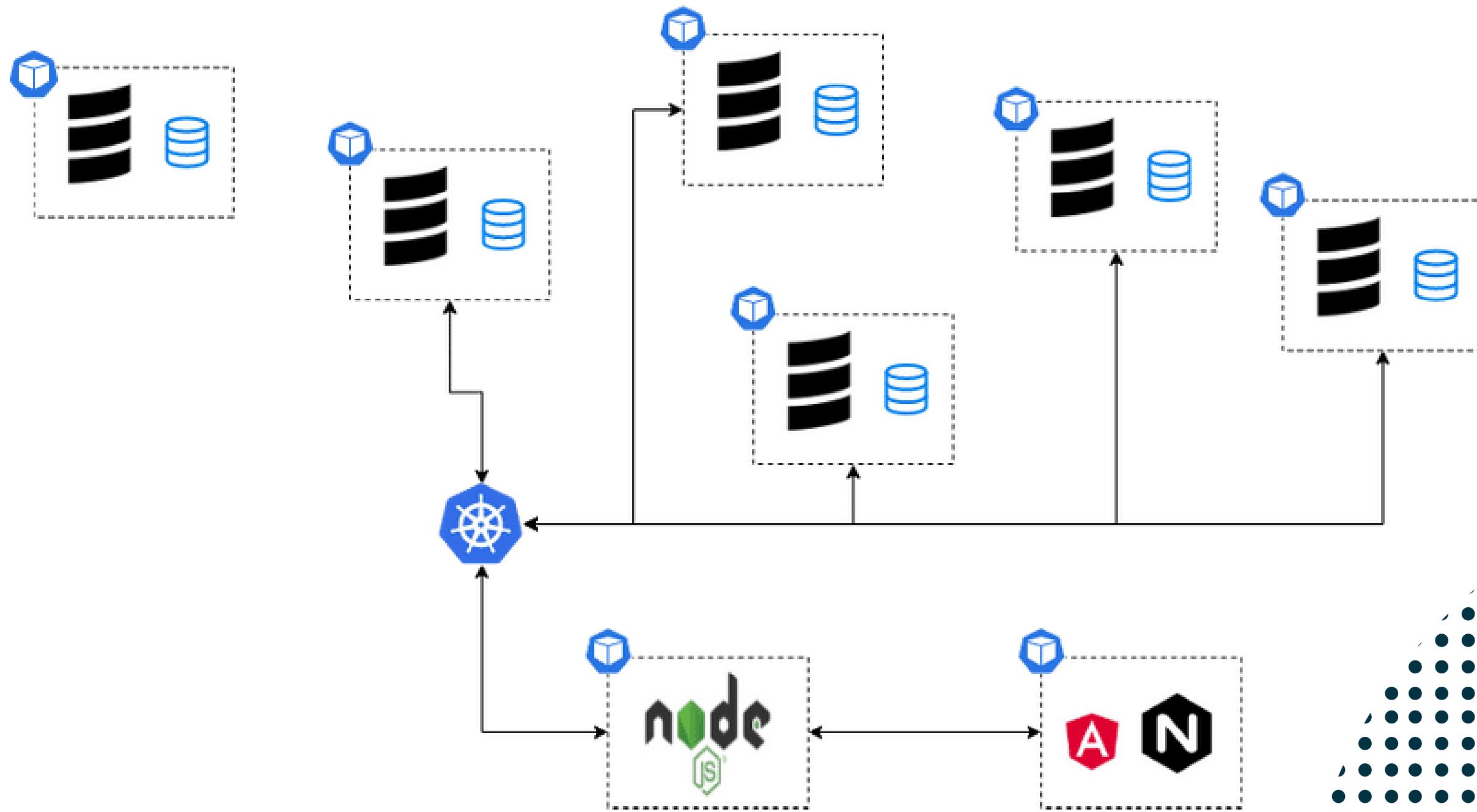
Suffers of a low developer experience and so maintainability

In the meanwhile...

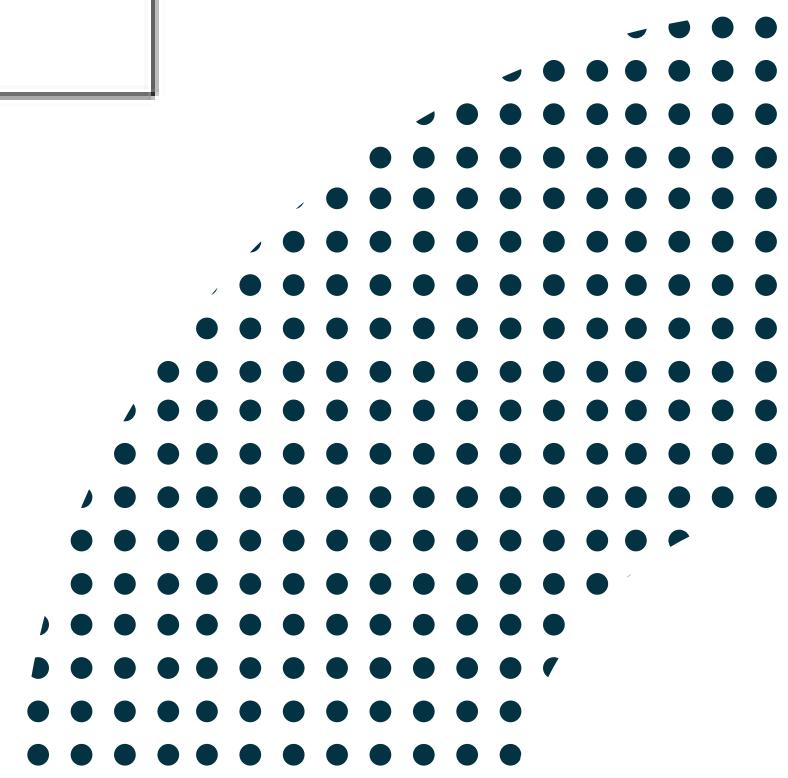
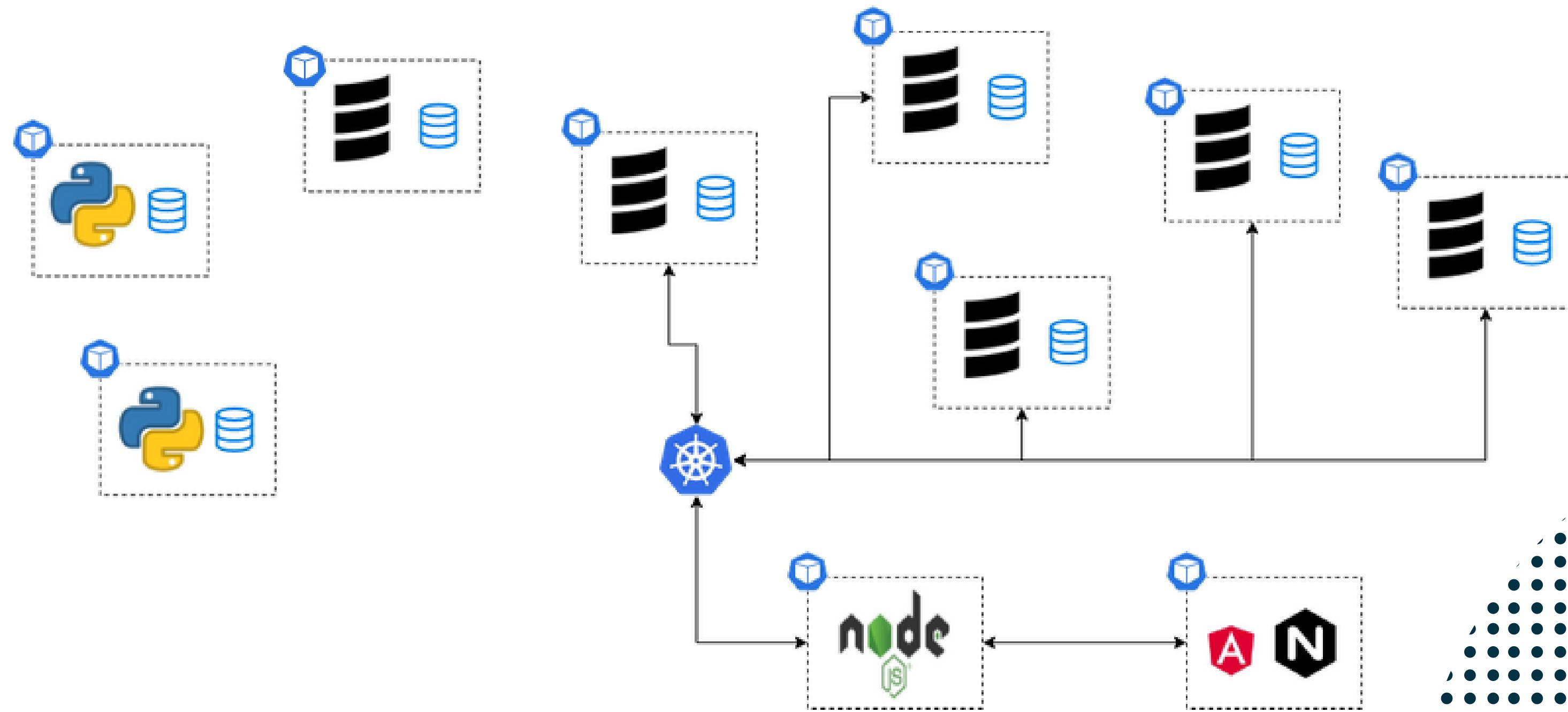
Credimi was in continue evolution



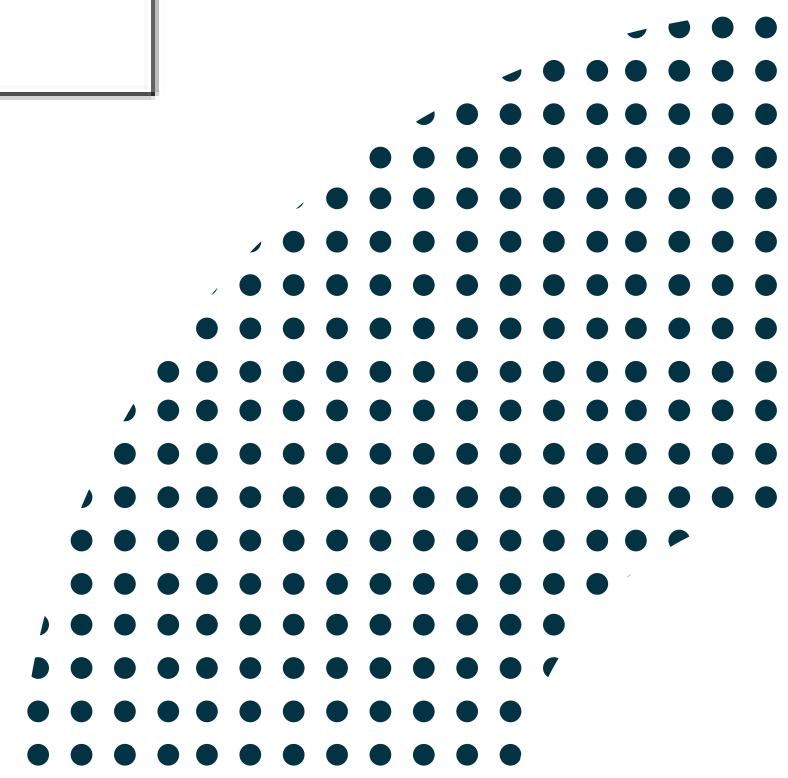
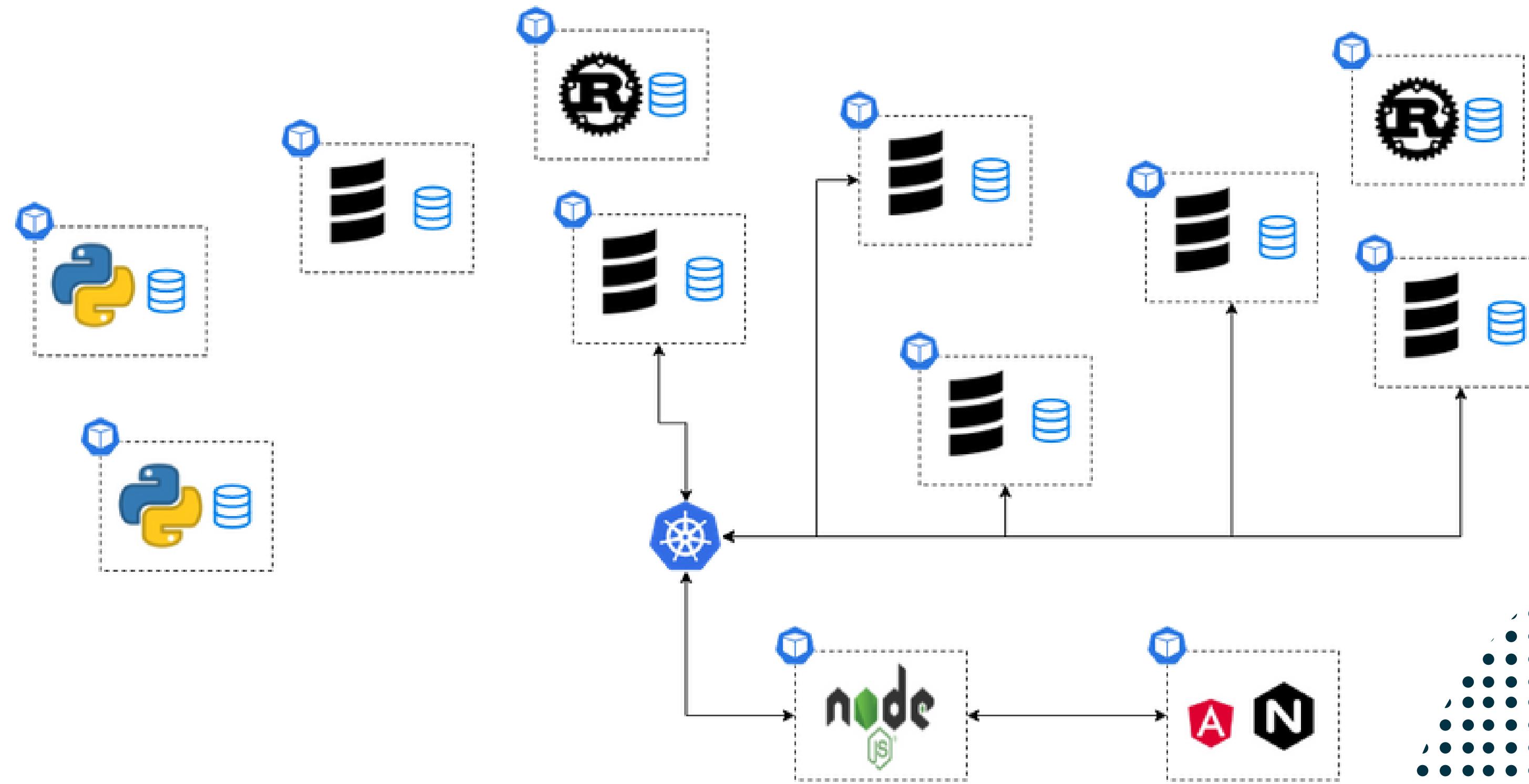
Credimi 1.1



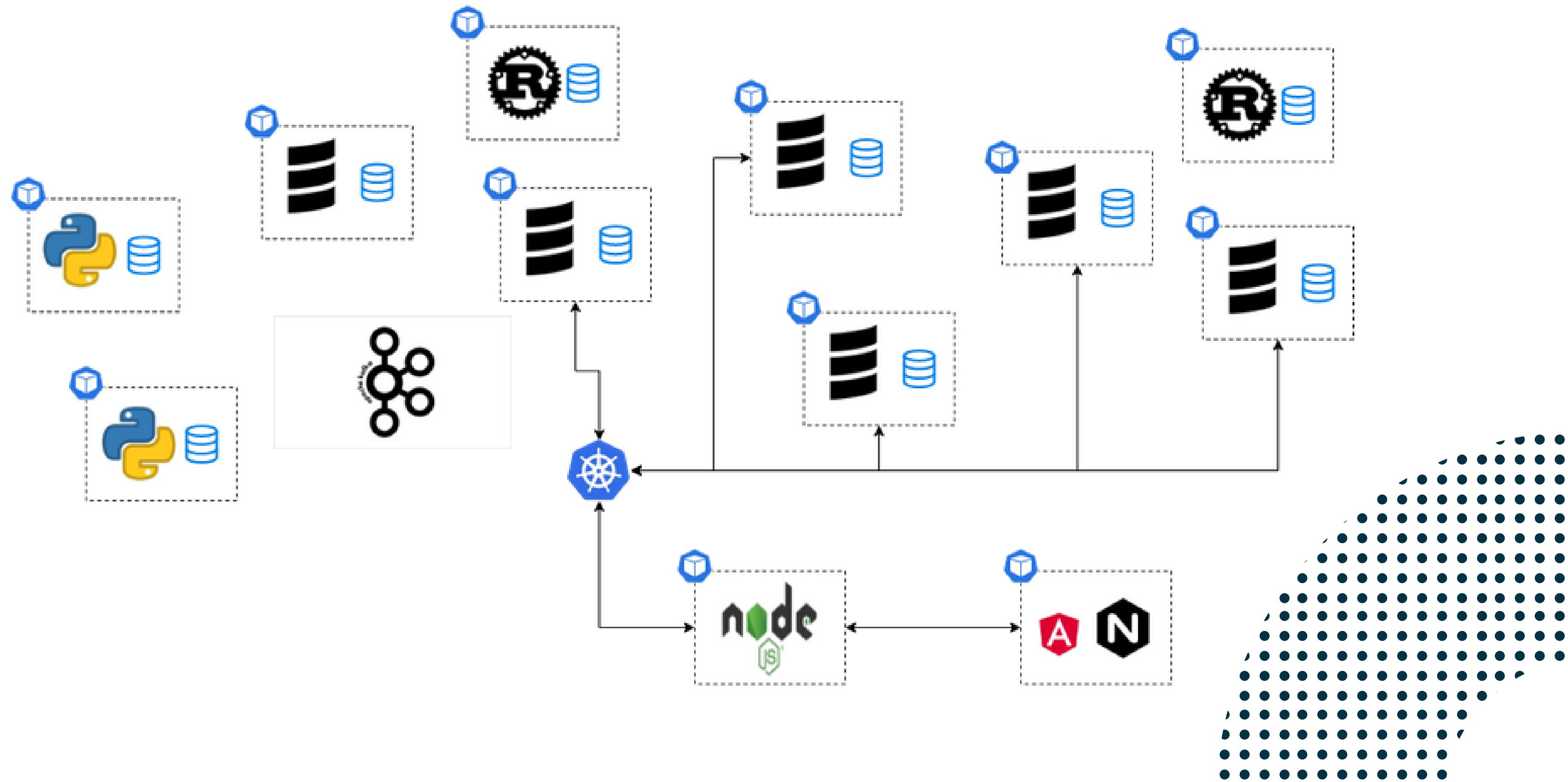
Credimi 1.1



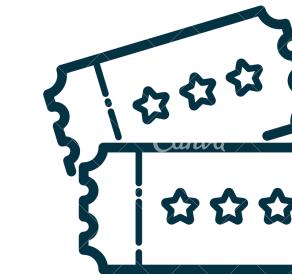
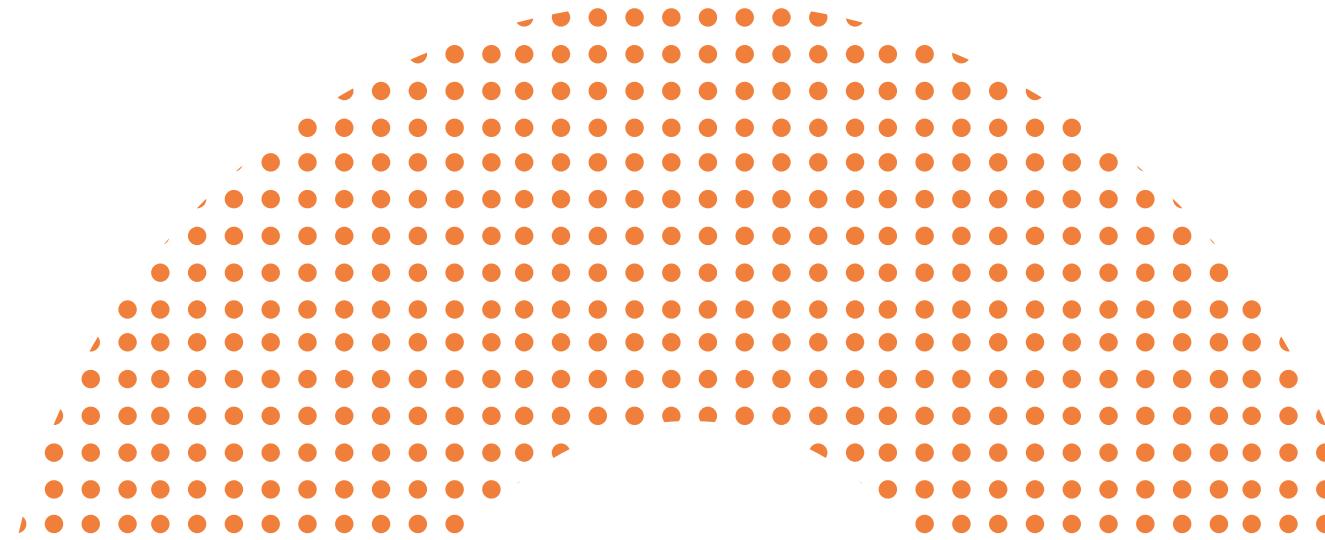
Credimi 1.1



Credimi 2.0



Opportunity



Event sourcing

Exploit Kafka as event collector to create a read side database



CQRS

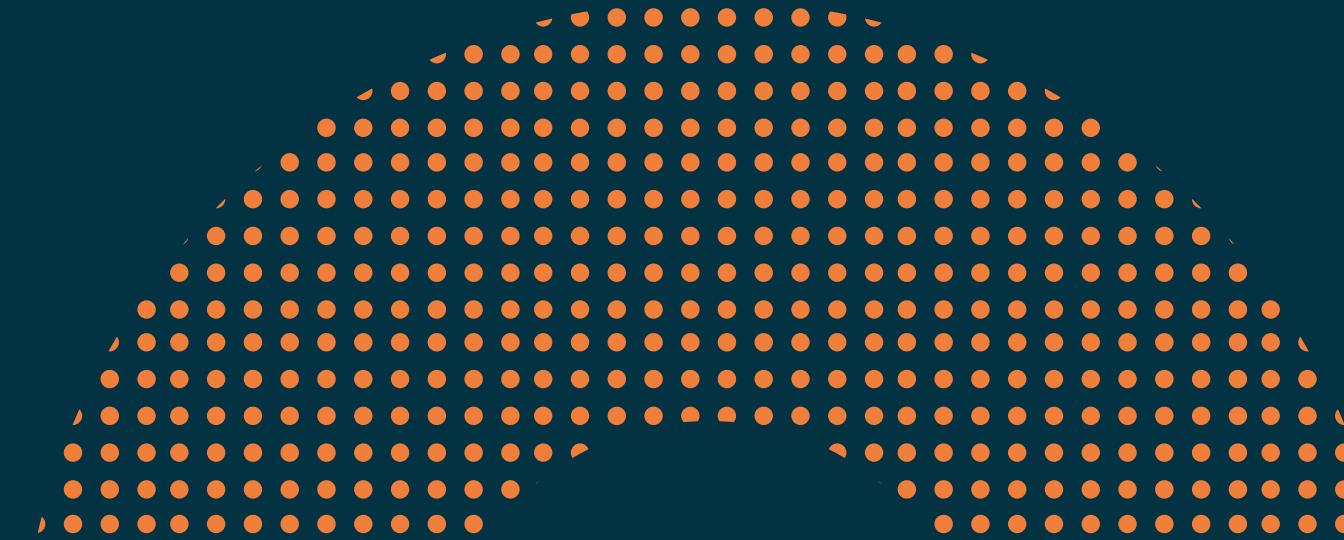
Clearly separate concerns while obtaining potentially different read models for each use case



Modernize the stack

Take advantage of GraphQL to solve our issues with boilerplate, authorization, heavy queries

Opportunity



Modernize the stack



Takes advantages of React community and Apollo ecosystem to improve maintainability

Aggregated data sources



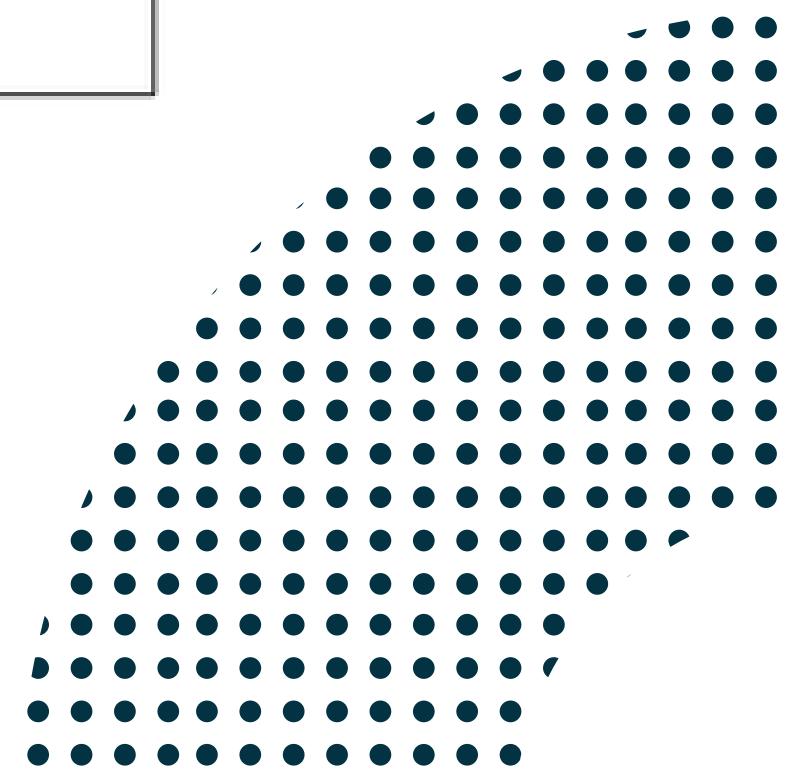
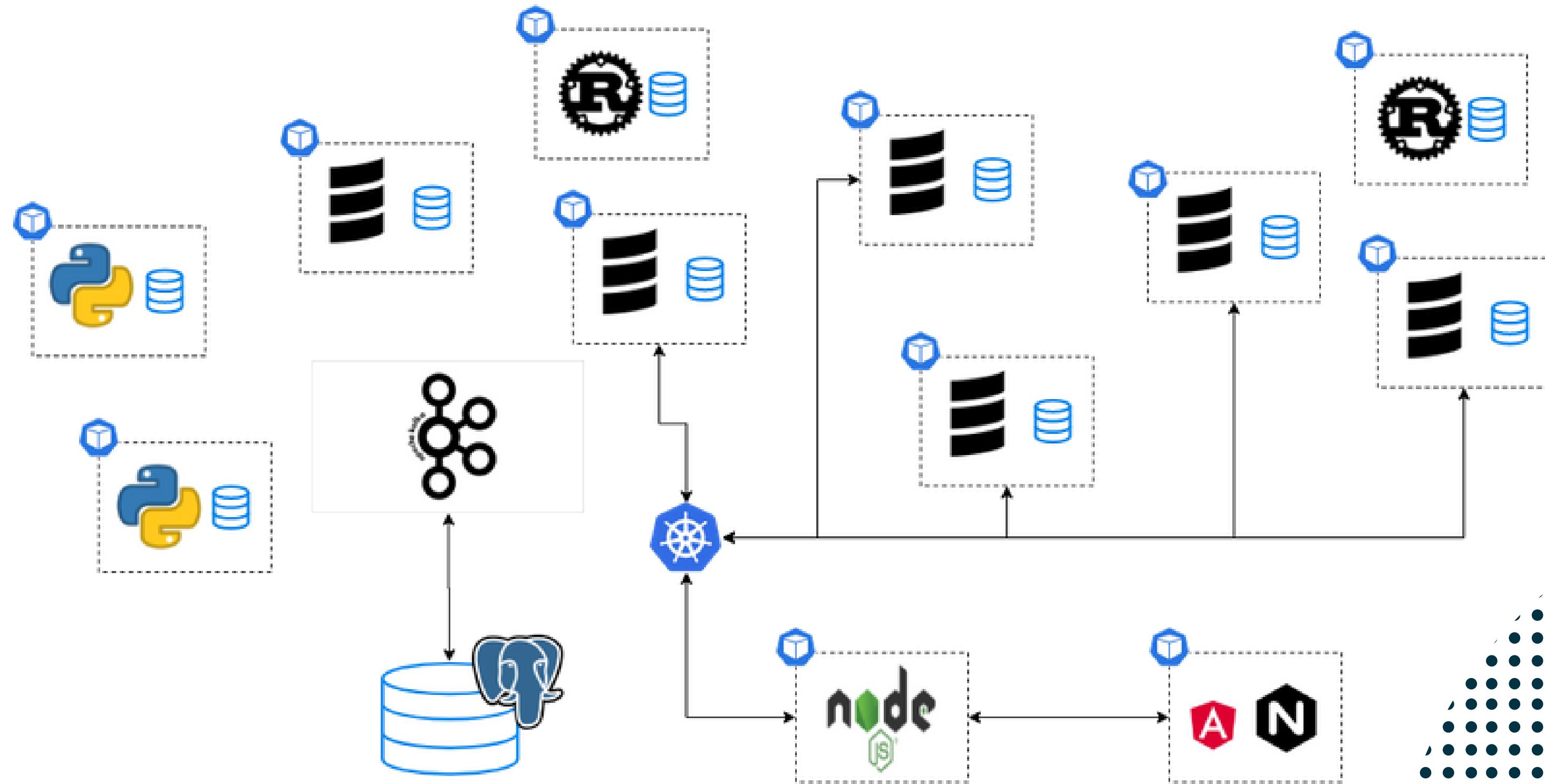
One place to get the data the frontend needs (read side, legacy api, external datasources)

Code generation tools

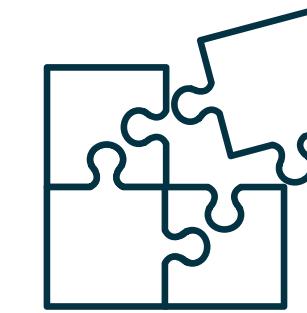
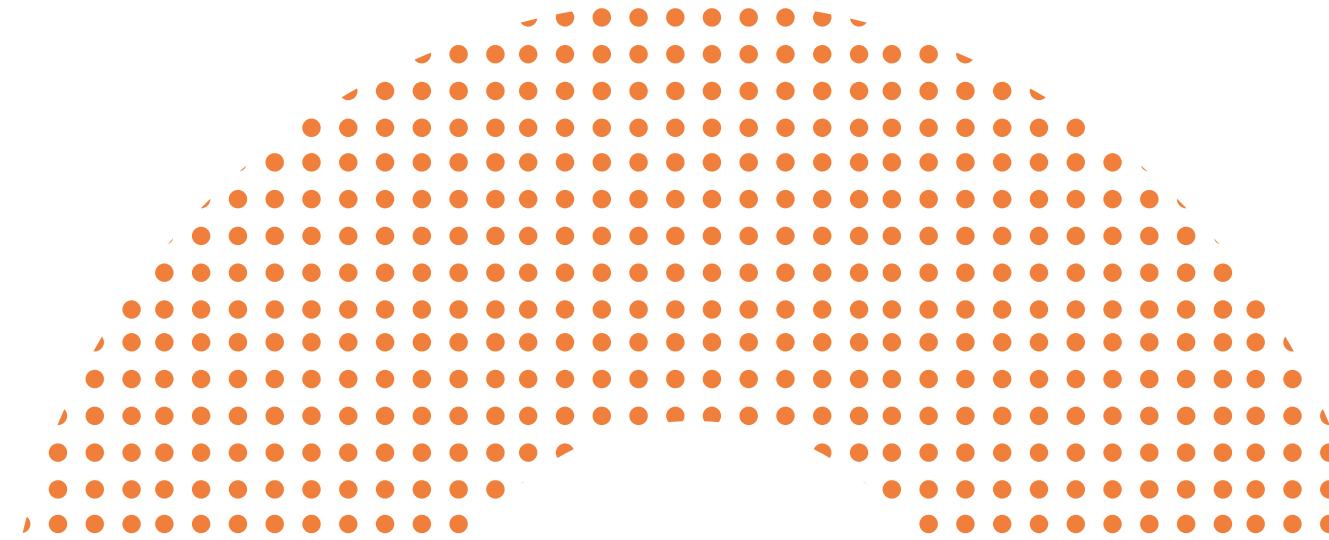


Exploits GraphQL schema to generate TypeScript types

Credimi 2.1



Exposing the read side



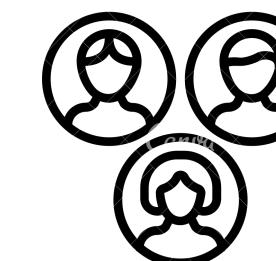
Seamless integration

Dockerized tool easy to set up and to integrate with the existing architecture



Easy to work with

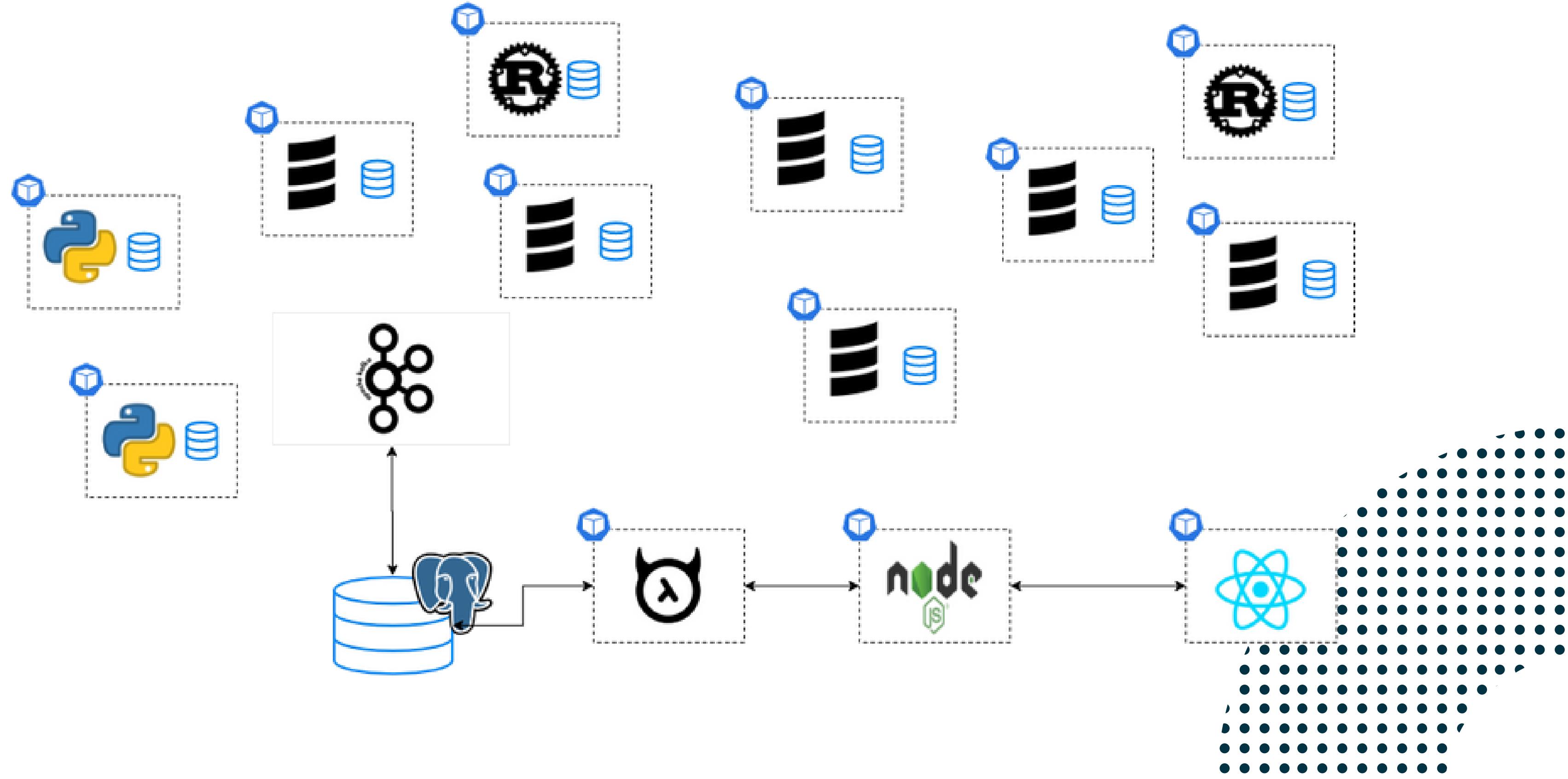
For both backend and frontend



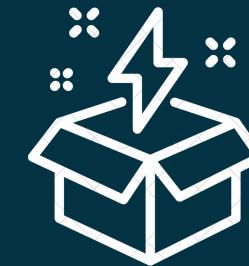
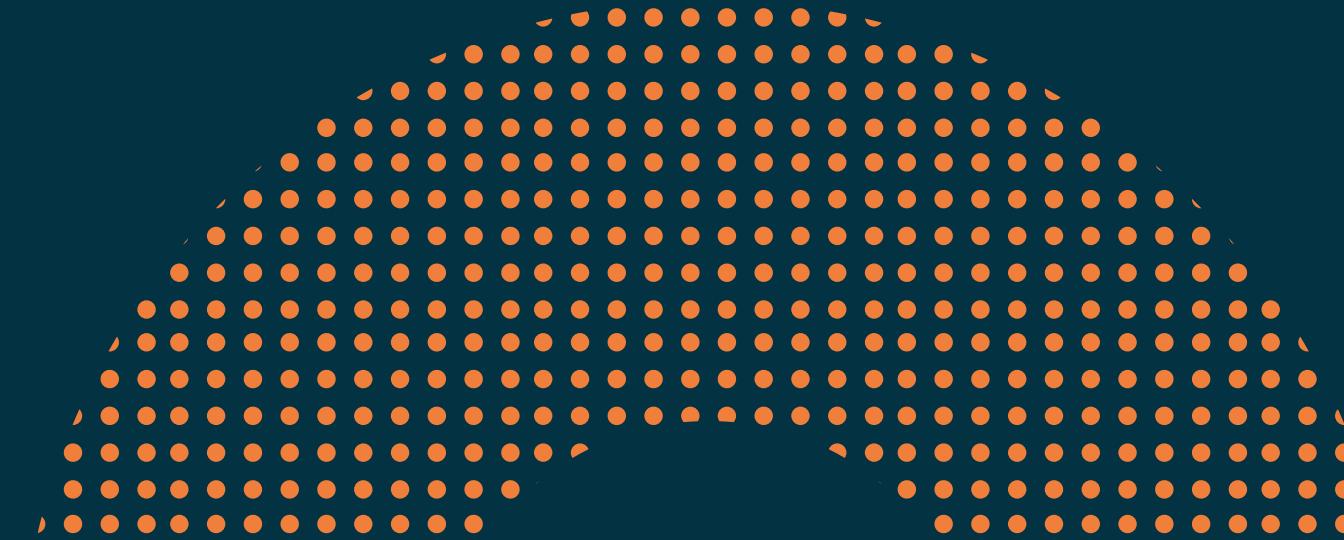
Great community

Transparency and easy to work with

Credimi 3.0



New frontend stack



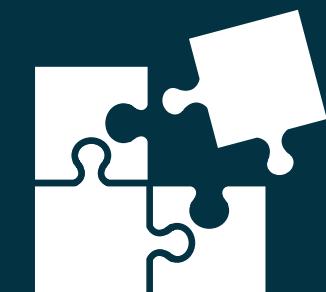
Integrated toolchain

Several toolchain available out of the box for every need



Smooth transition features

The old stack hosts the new one (with iframe) for a smooth transition



GraphQL Gateway

Using Apollo Server to stitching severals schema into one

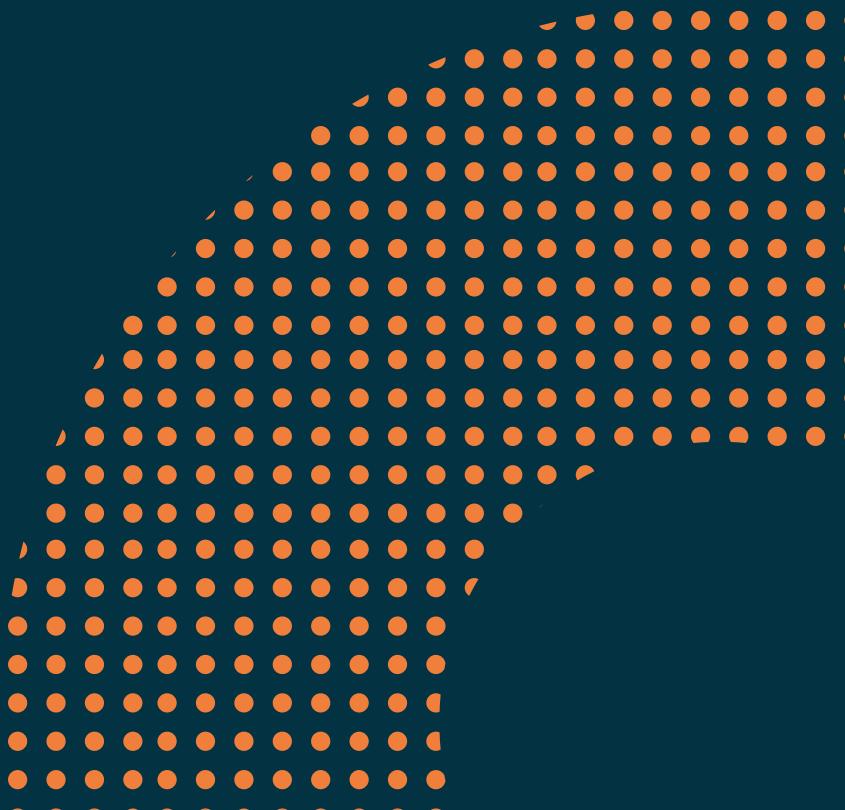
Let's take a look
at the developer
experience now

Schema agreement

The developers agree on the resource
Graph

- What are the involved entities
- Which properties are exposed
- Who can see those properties

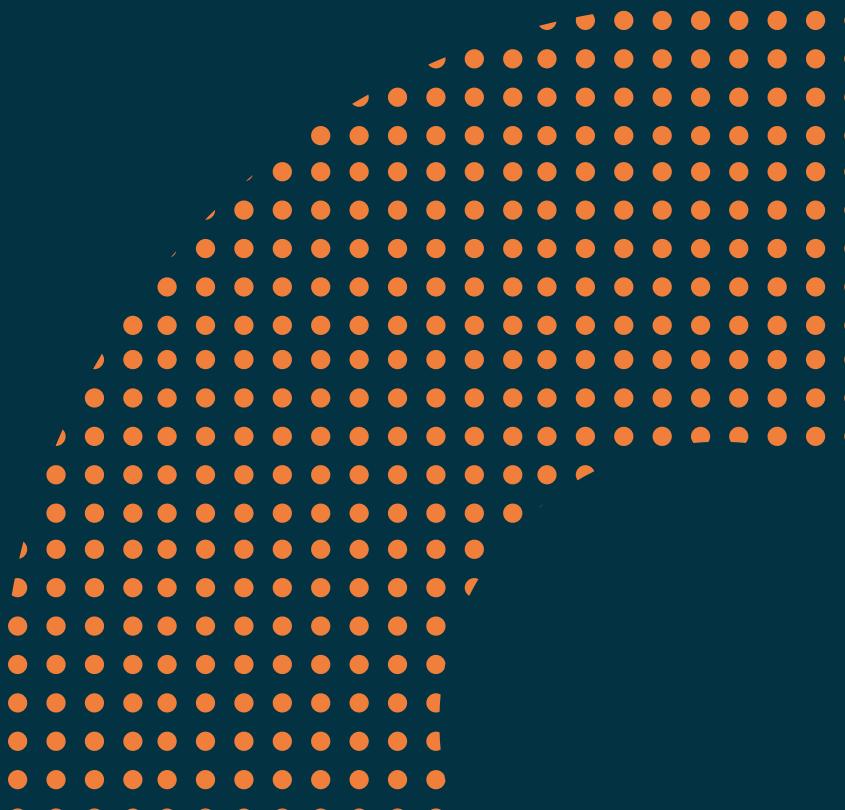
```
scalar VatCode
type Contact {
  name: String!
  lastName: String!
}
type Company {
  vatCode: VatCode!
  contacts: [Contact]
}
```



Dev environment setup

The backend developer brings up a new environment

- A new namespace on k8s with all the needed microservices
- A dedicated PostgreSQL database
- A Hasura instance



Hasura insights

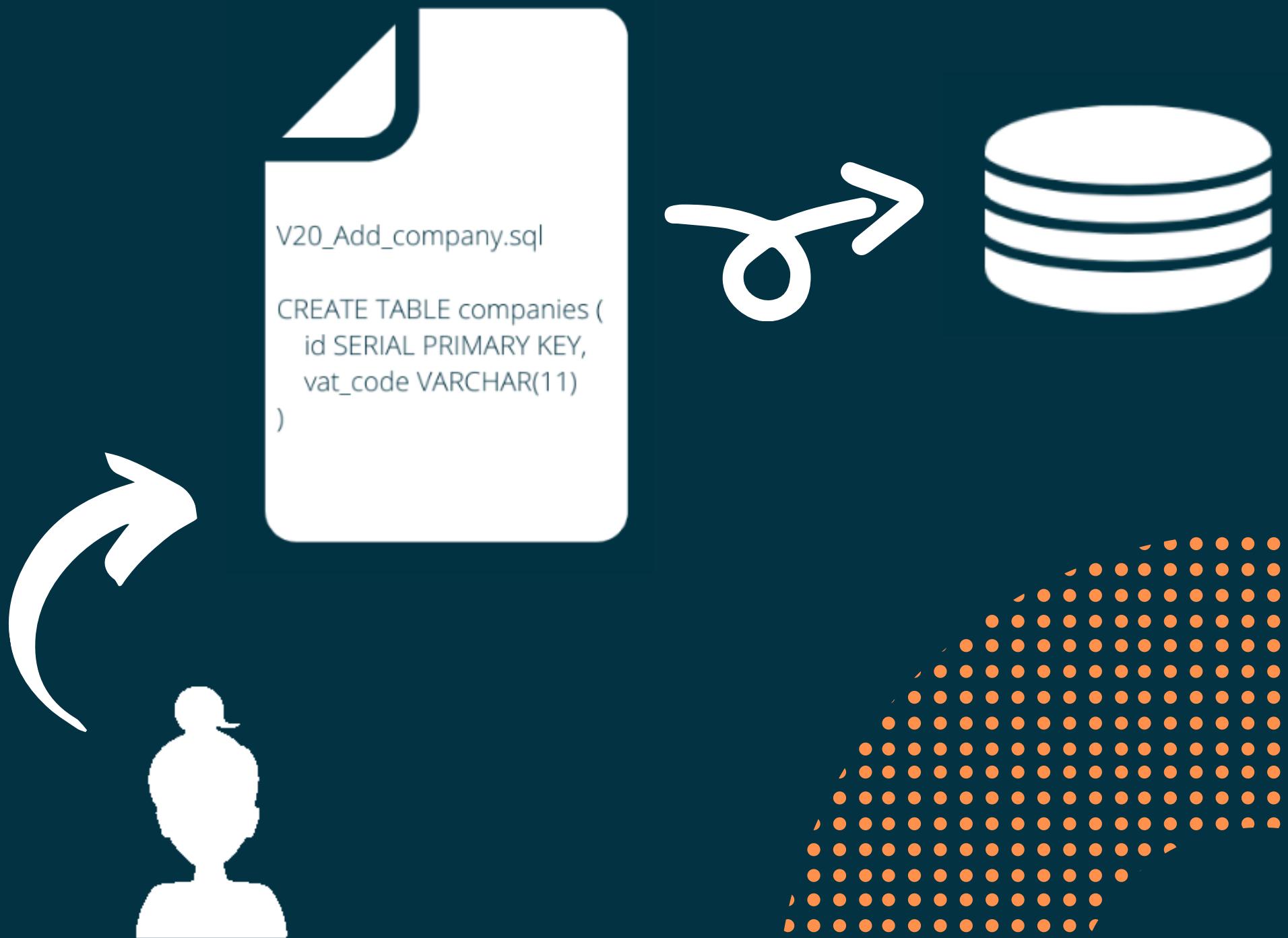
```
~/read-side » tree
.
├── deployment.yml
└── hasura
    ├── Dockerfile
    ├── hasura-migrations
    │   └── metadata.json
    └── tests
        ├── Dockerfile
        ├── local_build_and_run_env.sh
        ├── Pipfile
        ├── Pipfile.lock
        └── test_authorization.py
└── migrations
    ├── migrations
    │   └── V1_Initial_setup.sql
    └── tests
        ├── Dockerfile
        ├── local_build_and_run_env.sh
        ├── Pipfile
        ├── Pipfile.lock
        └── test_migrations.py
```

```
~/read-side » cat hasura/Dockerfile
FROM hasura/graphql-engine:v1.2.1.cli-migrations-v2

COPY hasura-migrations /hasura-migrations
```

Database setup

The backend developer applies to the database any migration if needed



Auth configuration

The backend developer configure field level authorization on Hasura

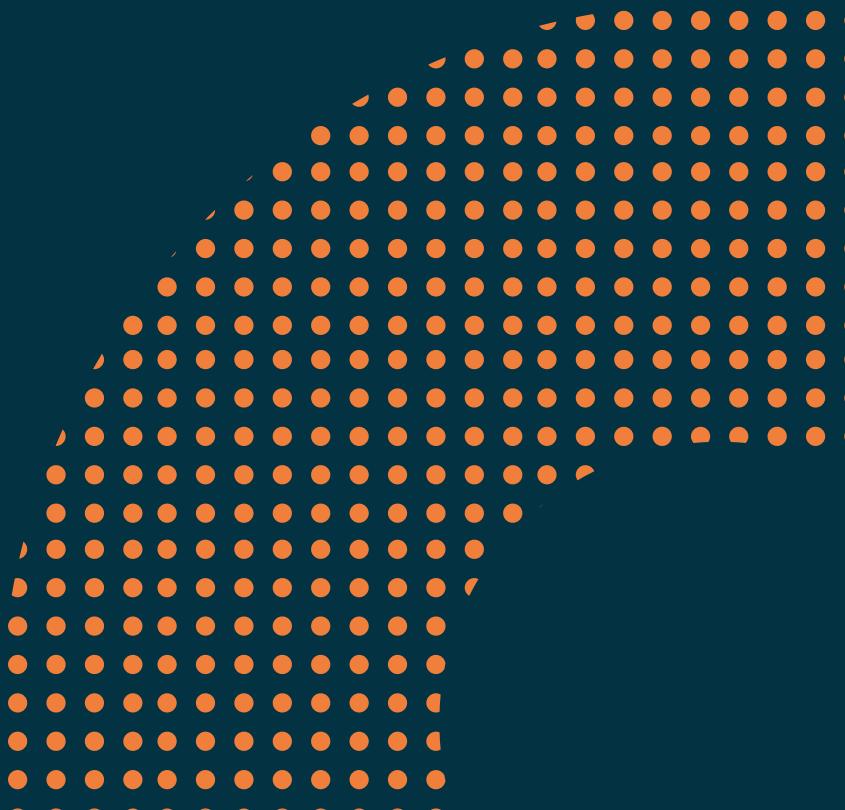
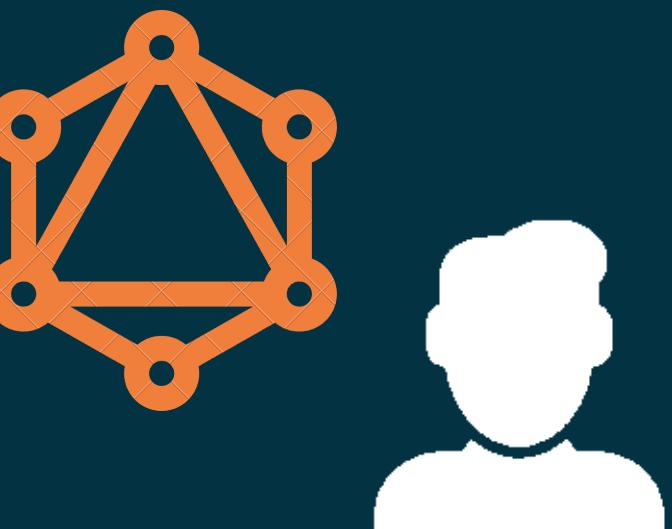
- The metadata are then exported and versioned
- Every new development can check the validity of both migrations and authorization



In the meanwhile...

The frontend developer can start developing with mocks as soon as the schema from Hasura is ready

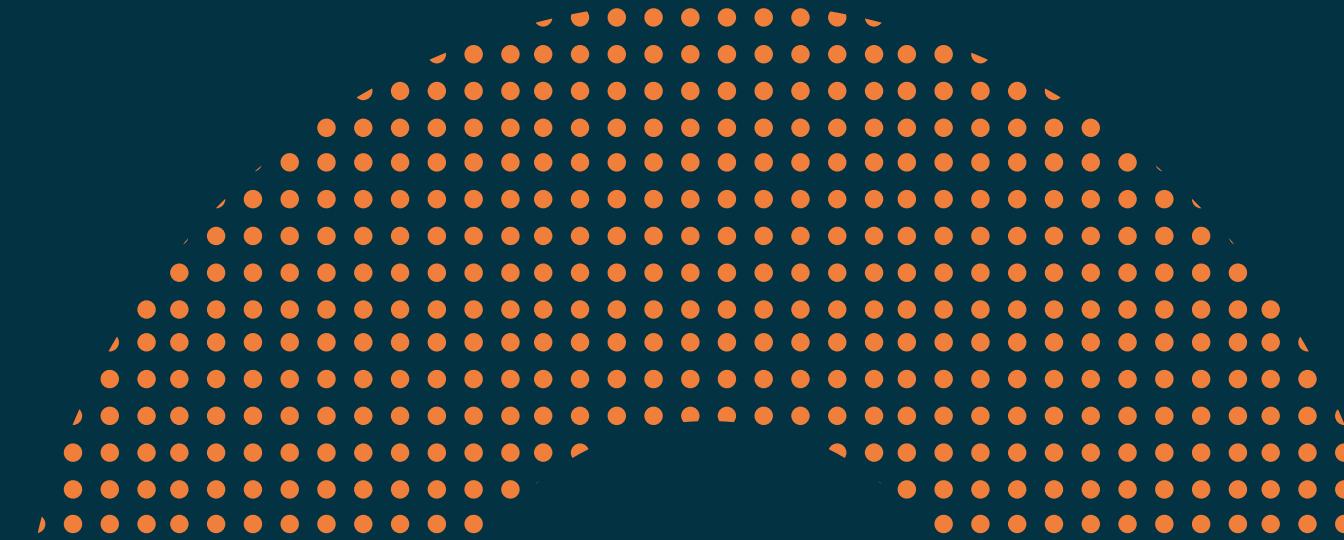
- We can plug Apollo to the running Hasura to fetch the schema
- We exploit Apollo mocks to get data based on the schema
- If anything needs to change they can act on Hasura UI and then put those changes under versioning



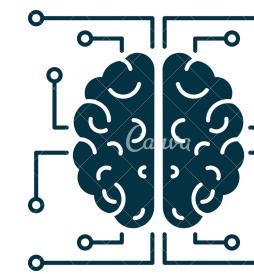
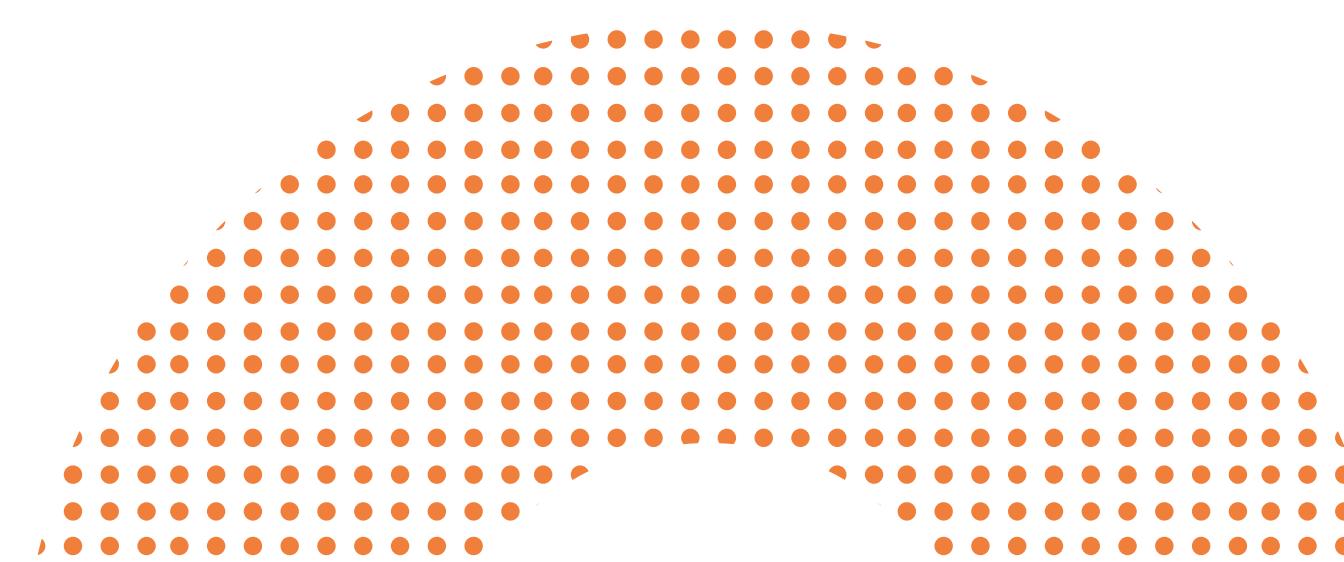
Aggregated data

```
export async function getApolloServer() {
  const originalSchema = await buildSchema()
  const schema = await getMocks(originalSchema)
  const asyncDataSources = await getAsyncDataSources()

  const apolloServer = new ApolloServer({
    introspection: process.env.APP_STAGE !== AppStage.production,
    debug: process.env.APP_STAGE !== AppStage.production,
    schema,
    extensions: [() => new Logger(formatErrorWithContext)],
    dataSources: () => ({ ...getDataSources(), ...asyncDataSources })
  })
}
```



Learnings



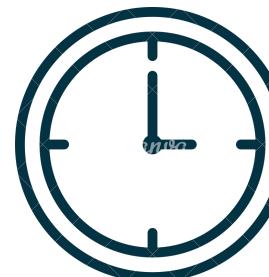
Better domain comprehension

The exercise of creation of the Graph has improved our big picture vision



More focus

No boilerplate, focus on delivering value



Time to market improved

Hours, not days, to ship features changes



Performance improved

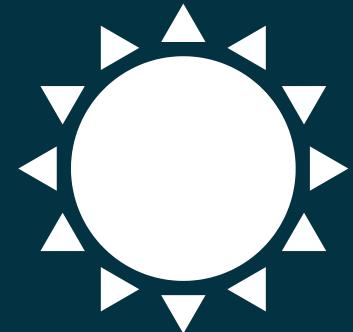
APIs responds in ms, not seconds



Authorization improved

Easy control on who can access what

What we got wrong



Apollo not on steroids

As a result of CQRS need of a more complex management of reads/write



Opinionated framework

Keeping workaround when the framework catches up



One model to rule them all

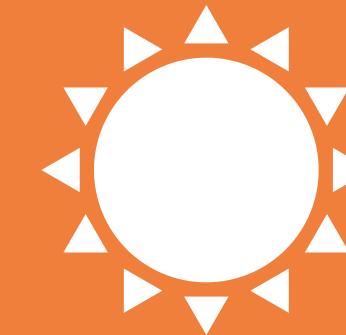
The Q in CQRS got a wrong twist



Unmanaged solution

Hasura keeps evolving, we are not

Next steps



Apollo as its best

Keeping exploiting optimistic UI



Anticorruption layer

Separating Hasura's models from the outside world



One model per use case

For real



Managed solution

Going Hasura cloud

Any questions?

