

# GraphQLConf

September 10-12, 2024 | San Francisco, CA

hosted by



GraphQL  
Foundation

## Dynamically Serving a GraphQL API with Custom Types at Runtime



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#GraphQLConf

# Agenda

1. Benchmarking use case
2. Existing GraphQL APIs
3. Dynamic graph generation
4. Technical challenges
5. Q&A

# Benchling Use Case

# What is Benchling?

**1. Animal Immunization & Tissue Harvest** EXP24009872 Source template In progress

Friday, 8/16/2024

**Part I: Immunization Campaign Execution**

**Step 1:** Utilize Benchling In Vivo to design and create a new Immunization Campaign study. Once the study is created, use the LOOKUP table below to mention the corresponding entity created by the In Vivo integration. Press the "Refresh" button to populate the table with the most recent data.

LOOKUP In Vivo Study Lookup - Immunization Campaign

In Vivo Study*	Benchling In Vivo Study Name	Description	Study Phase	Benchling In Vivo Hyperlink
1				

LOOKUP Entity Summary Table - Groups, Treatments, Animals, and Animal Samples

[B/H] In Vivo Study*	Groups	Treatment(s)	Animals	Animal Samples
1				

**Step 2:** Execute the immunization campaign in Benchling In Vivo.

**Step 3 (Optional):** Follow the instruction below to pull in granular information about the Groups, Treatments, and Animals in the Study. You can also access a similar view of the data via the In Vivo Study Report dashboard in Insights with a filter to match the Study here, or view the dashboard subtab on the In Vivo Study entity.

In the table below, mention the Groups listed in the "Entity Summary Table". The Treatment details for each group will populate.

LOOKUP Group and Treatment Information

[B/H] In Vivo Study Group*	Benchling In Vivo Group Name	Animals	Treatment	Treatment Entity
----------------------------	------------------------------	---------	-----------	------------------

**pSpCas9(BB)-2A-GFP\_PX4**

SEQUENCE MAP

LINEAR MAP

DESCRIPTION

9289 bp

ASSEMBLY WIZARD

SPLIT WORKSPACE

**ANTIBODY DISCOVERY DASHBOARD**

**Candidate characterization and affinity maturation**

IC50 = 156.507 p = 1.14E-6 R² = 0.995

**Productivity Dashboard - Workflow Task Status**

Completed In Progress Pending Active Cancelled

**Hybridoma Secondary Screening**

Primary Screen Pass/Fail Secondary Screen Pass/Fail Image

**Plasmid/Constructs Inventory**

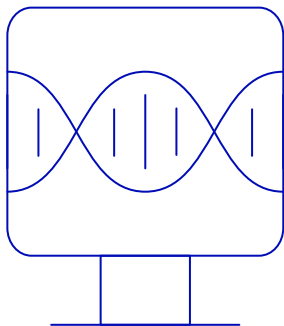
Plasmid	Backbone Type
1. P1.004	Backbone A
2. P1.002	Backbone B
3. P1.003	Backbone B

Biology-first platform for scientific data, collaboration, and insights.

# Biomolecule Design Application

[illegible]

# Example Benchling Application



Biomolecule Design

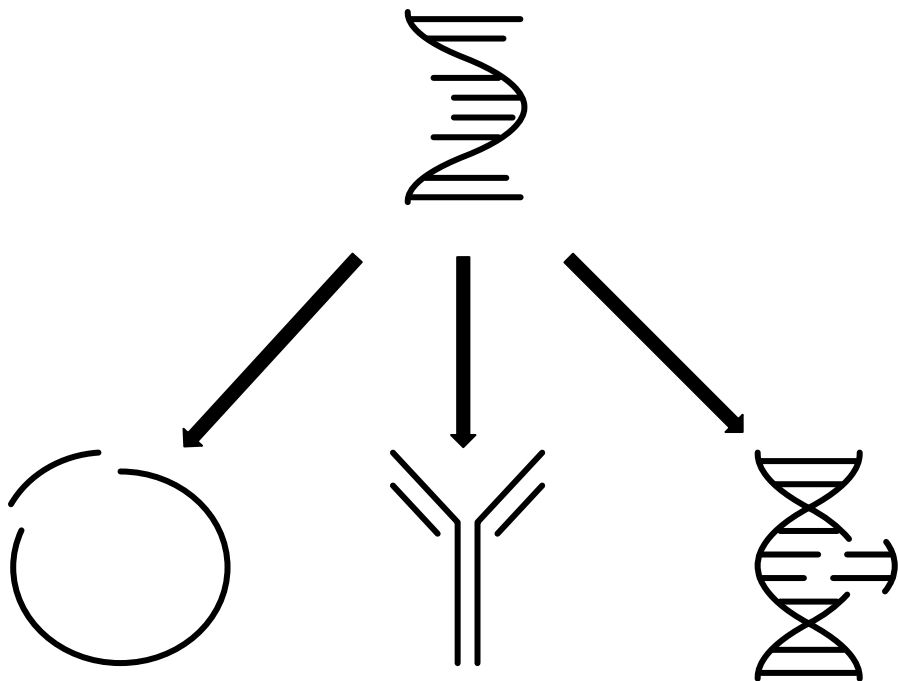
Sequence
id
bases

Sequence DB table

```
type BenchlingSequence
  id: String
  bases: String
```

GraphQL SDL type

# Extensible Types



Benchling DNA Sequence



Custom DNA Sequences

# Defining Custom Types

Prefix\* ?

Name\*

☐ Use Registry ID as display label

☐ Include Registry ID in chips

[Example](#) [Example ID](#)

Entity type\* ?

Select a type

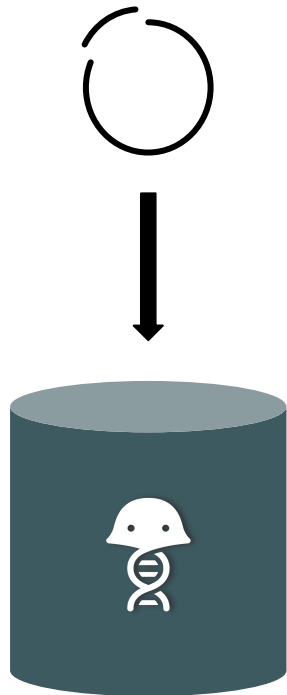
Constraint +

This schema does not have a constraint

Fieldsets +

No fieldsets implemented

Entity fields +	Warehouse name	Required	Integration	Multi-select	Definition
This schema does not have any entity fields					





# Recording Data with Custom Types

Name  CHO002

Schema

Plasmid

Custom type

Registry ID

CL002

Authors



Tom McCrory

Built-in fields

Created

08/17/2023 08:08 AM

Parent Cell Line



CHO001

Cell Type

CHO

Plasmid Prep(s)



Backbone A-LC001-001



Backbone A-HC001-003

Custom fields

Expressed Antibody  
Complex



IgG001

# Why build a GraphQL API?

[← Choose different creation method](#)

## Registry schemas

### ① Select registry schema

Entity schema

Select a schema...



Filters

### ② Select columns

### ③ Add Results

### ④ Name table

Table name

Cancel

Add table



No table preview available yet

Select a registry schema to see a preview of your table.



#GraphQLConf

# Custom Types

```
interface SequenceInterface {  
  id: String  
  bases: String  
}  
  
type BenchlingSequence implements SequenceInterface {  
  id: String  
  bases: String  
}
```

Benchling built-in type

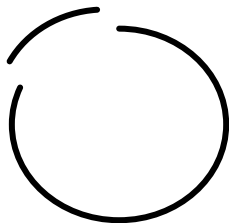
```
type Plasmid implements SequenceInterface {  
  id: String  
  bases: String  
  weight: Float  
}
```

Customer-defined type

# Custom Graphs



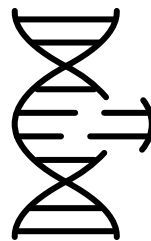
Customer A



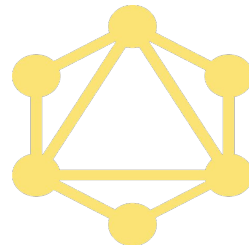
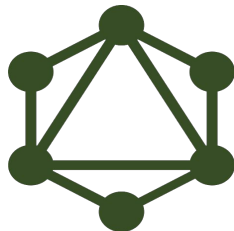
Sequence A



Customer B

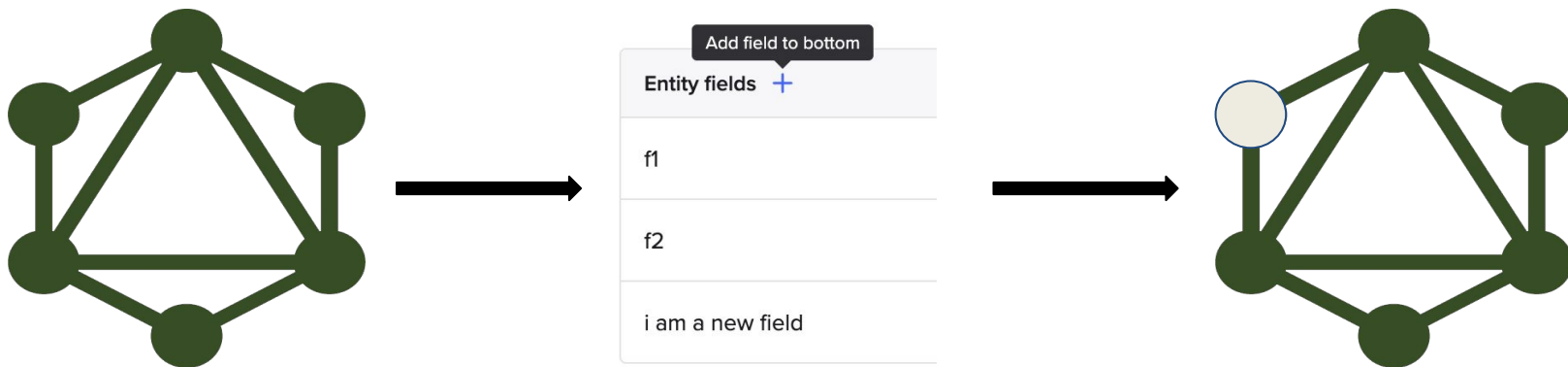


Sequence B



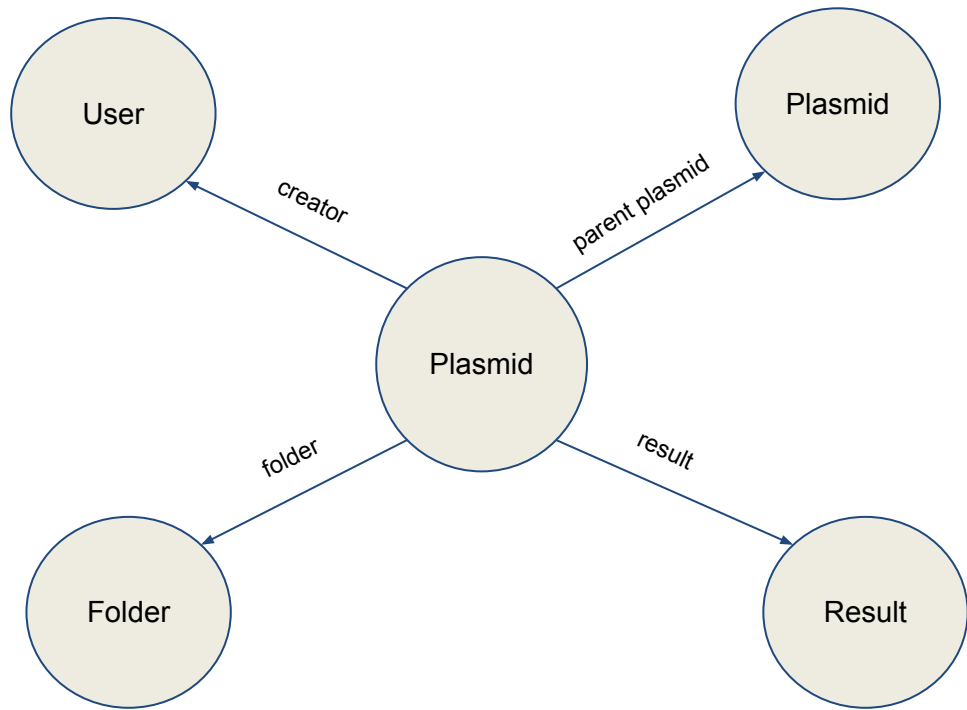
Because of custom types, each customer's graph looks different.

# Mutable graphs



Types in the graph can change at any point in time.

# Highly Connected Graphs

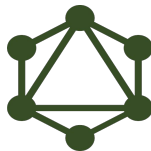


Types are often highly connected to other types.

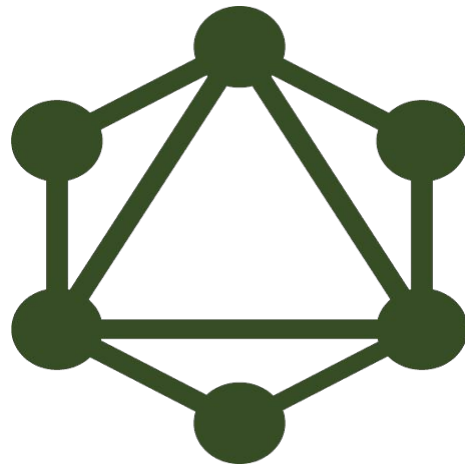
# Graph Scale



100+ built-in types



5000+ total types



40,000+ enum members

# Problem Statement

We need to dynamically generate a graph per customer at runtime at scale.



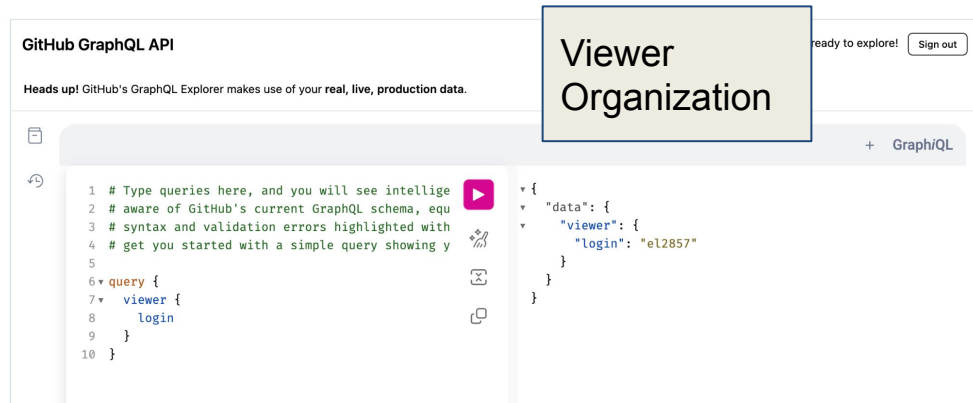
# Existing GraphQL APIs

# Public GraphQL APIs

GraphQL API / Overview /

## Explorer

For more information about how to use the explorer, see ["Using the Explorer."](#)



**GitHub GraphQL API**

Heads up! GitHub's GraphQL Explorer makes use of your real, live, production data.

ready to explore! Sign out

**Viewer Organization**

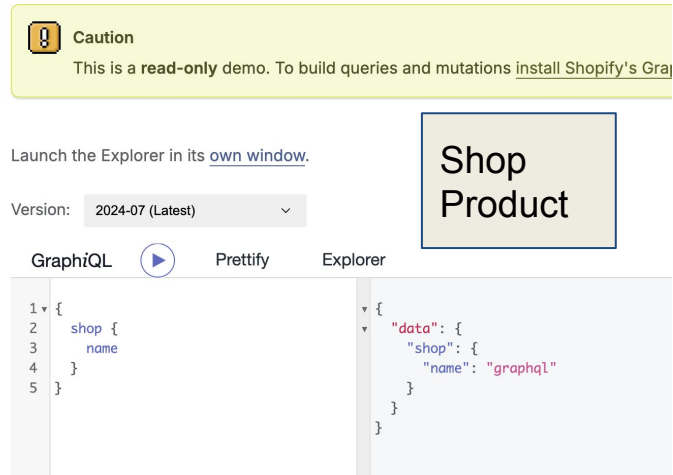
```
1 # Type queries here, and you will see intelligence
2 # aware of GitHub's current GraphQL schema, equ
3 # syntax and validation errors highlighted with
4 # get you started with a simple query showing y
5
6 query {
7   viewer {
8     login
9   }
10 }
```

```
{
  "data": {
    "viewer": {
      "login": "el2857"
    }
  }
}
```

Github

## Shopify Storefront API GraphiQL explorer

Start exploring Shopify's Storefront GraphQL API on our demo shop. Use the embedde



**Caution**

This is a **read-only** demo. To build queries and mutations [install Shopify's Gra](#)

Launch the Explorer in its [own window](#).

Version: 2024-07 (Latest)

**Shop Product**

GraphiQL Prettify Explorer

```
1 {
2   shop {
3     name
4   }
5 }
```

```
{
  "data": {
    "shop": {
      "name": "graphql"
    }
  }
}
```

Shopify

Contain on the order of 100s of types in the schema.

# Static Schemas

## Public schema

Download the public schema for the GitHub GraphQL API.

You can [perform introspection](#) against the GraphQL API directly.

Alternatively, you can download the latest version of the public schema here:

 [schema.docs.graphql](https://schema.docs.graphql)

Github

```
"""
The connection type for ProjectV2Item.
"""
type ProjectV2ItemConnection {
  """
  A list of edges.
  """
  edges: [ProjectV2ItemEdge]

  """
  A list of nodes.
  """
  nodes: [ProjectV2Item]

  """
  Information to aid in pagination.
  """
  pageInfo: PageInfo!

  """
  Identifies the total count of items in the connection.
  """
  totalCount: Int!
}

"""
Types that can be inside Project Items.
"""
union ProjectV2ItemContent = DraftIssue | Issue | PullRequest

"""
An edge in a connection.
"""
type ProjectV2ItemEdge {
  """
  A cursor for use in pagination.
  """
}
```

# GraphQL Frameworks

```
from ariadne import gql, load_schema_from_path

# load schema from file...
schema = load_schema_from_path("schema.graphql")

# ...directory containing graphql files...
schema = load_schema_from_path("schema")

# ...or inside Python files
schema = gql("""
    type Query {
        user: User
    }

    type User {
        id: ID
        username: String!
    }
""")
```

Ariadne

```
@strawberry.type
class Book:
    title: str
    author: str

@strawberry.type
class Query:
    books: typing.List[Book]
```

Strawberry

# Building with Strawberry

```
@strawberry.type
class Book:
    title: str
    author: str

@strawberry.type
class Query:
    books: typing.List[Book]
```

## 1. Define type

```
def get_books():
    return [
        Book(
            title="The Great Gatsby",
            author="F. Scott Fitzgerald",
        ),
    ]
```

## 2. Define dataset

```
@strawberry.type
class Query:
    books: typing.List[Book] = strawberry.field(resolver=get_books)
```

## 3. Define resolver

```
schema = strawberry.Schema(query=Query)
```

## 4. Create schema

# Dynamic Graph Generation

# Type Definition via GraphQL SDL

```
type Plasmid implements SequenceInterface {  
  id: String  
  bases: String  
  weight: Float  
}
```



## Pros:

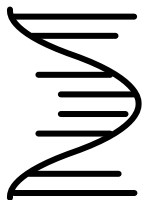
- Spec-first development
- Clear and declarative syntax
- Flexibility and extensibility



## Cons:

- Can be verbose
- Can't specify nullable but required values
- No directives on enum members

# Combined SDL



+



=

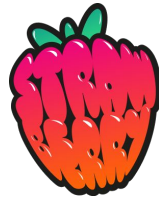
Built-in types

Custom types

```
interface SequenceInterface {  
  id: String  
  bases: String  
}  
  
type BenchlingSequence implements SequenceInterface {  
  id: String  
  bases: String  
}  
  
type Plasmid implements SequenceInterface {  
  id: String  
  bases: String  
  weight: Float  
}
```



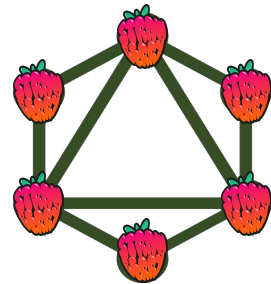
# GraphQL SDL to Strawberry Dataclass



```
type Plasmid implements SequenceInterface {  
  id: String  
  bases: String  
  weight: Float  
}
```

```
annotations = {  
  "__annotations__": {  
    "id": str,  
    "bases": str,  
    "weight": float},  
}  
Plasmid = type("Plasmid", (object,), annotations)
```

# Generating Types



```
type Plasmid implements SequenceInterface {  
  id: String  
  bases: String  
  weight: Float  
}
```

```
annotations = {  
  "__annotations__": {  
    "id": str,  
    "bases": str,  
    "weight": float},  
}  
Plasmid = type("Plasmid", (object,), annotations)
```

Built-in + Custom types



GraphQL SDL document



Strawberry dataclasses

# Using forward refs

```
@strawberry.type
class Folder:
    id: str
    creator: ForwardRef
```

```
@strawberry.type
class User:
    id: str
```

```
@strawberry.type
class Folder:
    id: str
    creator: User
```

Replace links to other  
types with ForwardRef



Finish generating all types



Replace ForwardRef with  
actual types

# Generate resolvers

```
def list_items_resolver(type_identifier: TypeIdentifier) -> StrawberryResolver:  
    new *  
    def resolver(info: Info) -> list[str]:  
        return get_items(info, type_identifier)  
  
    return StrawberryResolver(resolver)
```

Generate resolver functions for each type on the fly

# Generate schema

```
def generate_schema():  
    fields = []  
    for type_identifier in strawberry_graph:  
        fields.append(strawberry.field(resolver=type_identifier))  
  
    query = create_type(name="Query", fields)  
    return strawberry.Schema(query=query)
```

- Loop over graph of types
- Dynamically generate strawberry fields and resolvers
- Attach generated fields to query

# Query for Custom Types

```
query PlasmidQuery {  
  stagingtx__PlasmidItems(id: {anyOf: ["seq_9RhtI332"]}) {  
    edges {  
      node {  
        id  
        bases  
        weight  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

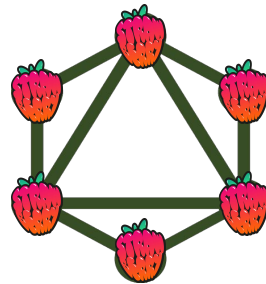


```
{  
  "data": {  
    "stagingtx__PlasmidItems": {  
      "edges": [  
        {  
          "node": {  
            "bases": "GATTAG",  
            "id": "seq_9RhtI332",  
            "weight": 10  
          }  
        }  
      ]  
    }  
  }  
}
```

# Alternatives for Dynamic Generation



Built-in + Custom types



Strawberry dataclasses



Built-in + Custom types

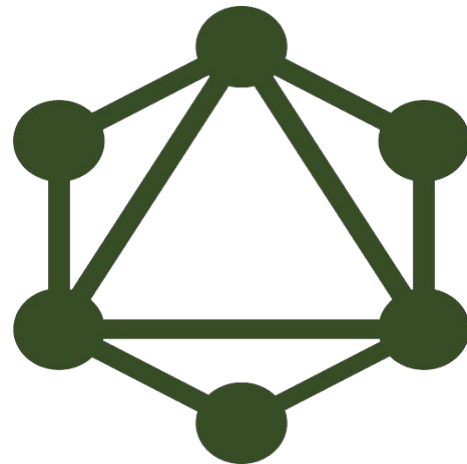
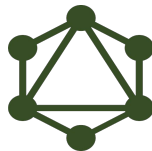


Ariadne spec

# Technical Challenges



# Graph Scale



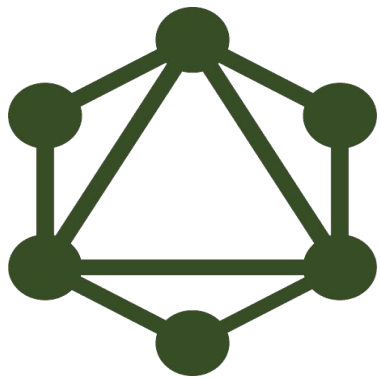
100+ built-in types

5000+ total types

40,000+ enum members

Much greater scale than typical GraphQL APIs.

# Introspection Performance



**> 60 seconds  
in worst case**

Requires building the entire graph to introspect the types.

# Performance Breakdown

overall_construction	get_combined_sdl	strawberry_query_generator	generate_schema	introspection
64 sec	43 sec	5 sec	12 sec	4 sec

- 67% of time constructing combined GraphQL SDL document
- Remainder of time spent parsing SDL and constructing dataclasses

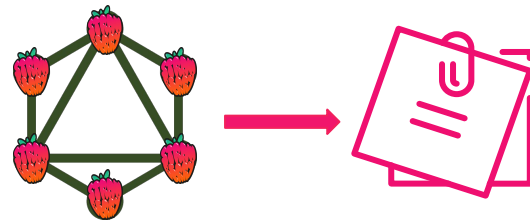
# Mitigation Strategies Considered



Cache type data  
from database



Cache combined  
SDL document



Cache SDL from  
Strawberry graph

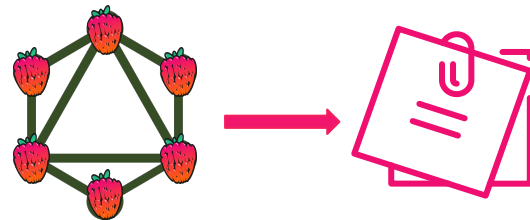
# Mitigation Strategies Considered



Cache type data  
from database



Cache combined  
SDL document



Cache SDL from  
Strawberry graph

# Frontend Tooling for SDL

## Registry schemas

### ① Select registry schema

Entity schema

Select a schema...



Filters

### ② Select columns

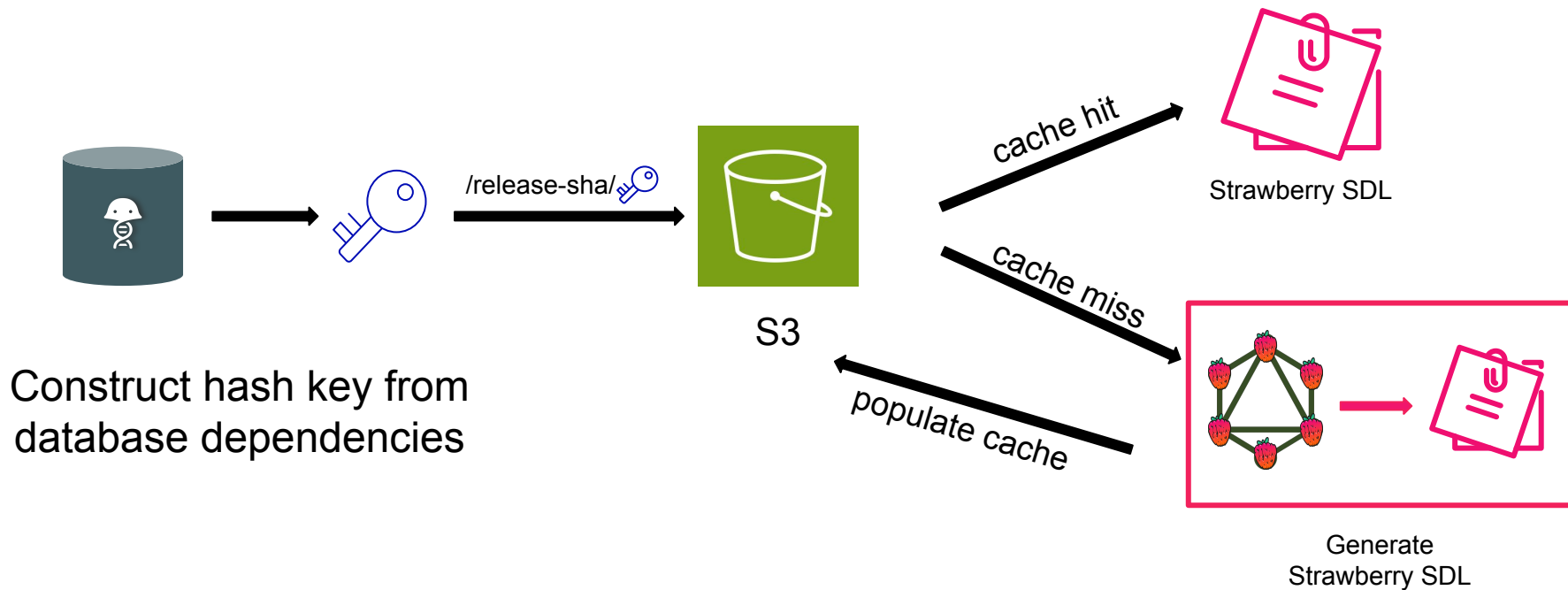
### ③ Add Results

### ④ Name table

Table name



# Caching Strawberry SDL

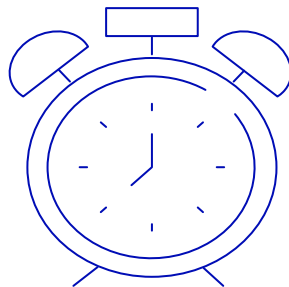


# Cache Repair

Redis Cache

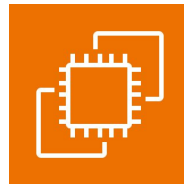


Active Users



Every 30  
minutes

Async job



Refresh stale cache



# Caching Results

- **49.59% Cache Hit Rate**
- **Introspection: 60 seconds  $\rightarrow$   $< 1$  second**

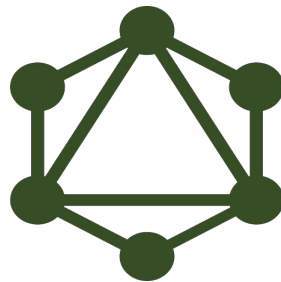
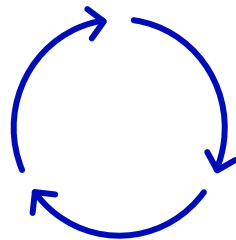
# Performance Per Request

overall_construction	get_combined_sdl	strawberry_query_generator	generate_schema	introspection
64 sec	43 sec	5 sec	12 sec	4 sec

When serving requests, we need to have the most recent version of the graph for data integrity.

# Performance Per Request

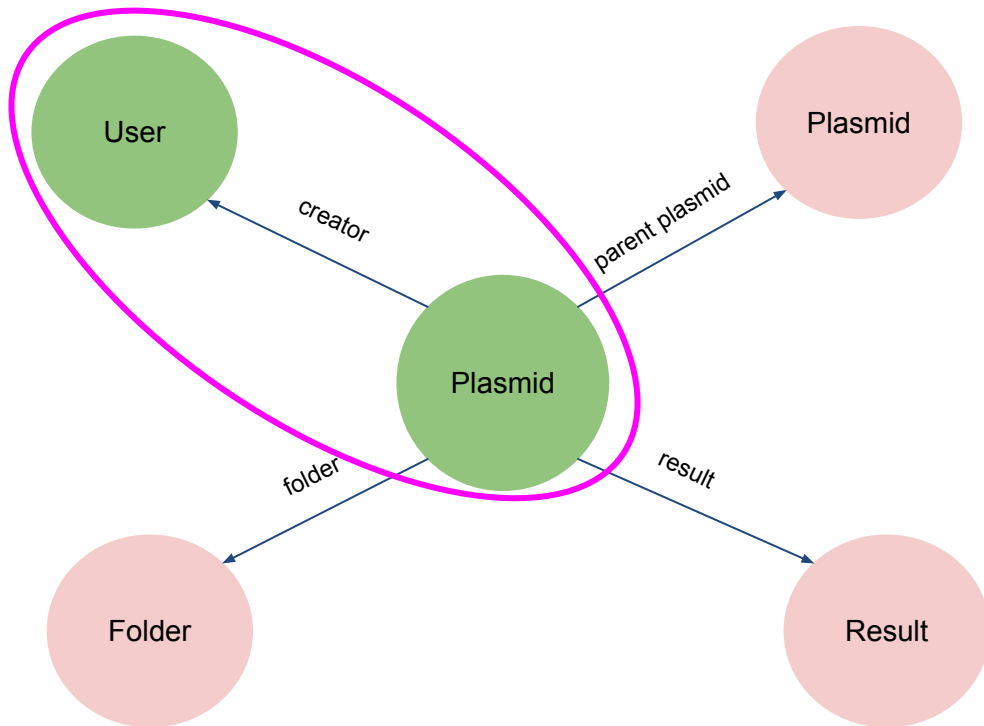
```
query PlasmidQuery {  
  stagingtx__PlasmidItems(id: {anyOf: ["seq_9RhtI332"]}) {  
    edges {  
      node {  
        id  
        bases  
        weight  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```



We want to avoid rebuilding the entire graph on every request.

# Generating subgraph of types

```
query PlasmidQuery {  
  stagingtx__PlasmidItems {  
    edges {  
      node {  
        id  
        creator {  
          id  
        }  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```



# Subgraph Results

**Serving requests: 60 seconds  $\rightarrow$   $< 1$  second**

# Acknowledgements

Daniel Grossmann-Kavanagh

Stefan Young

Tim Jones

Mike Zhu

Daniel Vishwanath-Deutsch

Eli Levine

Jesse Coffey

Tara Lee

Eli Berkowitz

Ajay Subramanian



# Q&A

P.S. We're hiring!

<https://www.benchmarking.com/careers>

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