thegraph_data_access

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1 The Graph data access

courtesty of @markusbkoch submitted by @mzargham

```
[1]: import pandas as pd
     import json
     import requests
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     url = 'https://api.thegraph.com/subgraphs/name/balancer-labs/balancer'
     query = '''
     query {{
         pools(first: 1000, skip:{}) {{
             liquidity
         }}
     }}'''
     n = 0
     pools = []
     while True:
         print(f'request {n+1}')
         v= query.format(n*1000)
         print(v)
         r = requests.post(url, json = {'query':v})
         p = json.loads(r.content)['data']['pools']
         print(f'results {len(p)}')
         pools.extend(p)
         print(f'total {len(pools)}')
         n += 1
         if len(p) < 1000:
             break
     subgraph_tvl = pd.DataFrame(pools)
    request 1
```

```
request 1
query {
    pools(first: 1000, skip:0) {
        id
        liquidity
```

```
}
    results 1000
    total 1000
    request 2
    query {
        pools(first: 1000, skip:1000) {
            liquidity
        }
    }
    results 1000
    total 2000
    request 3
    query {
        pools(first: 1000, skip:2000) {
            id
            liquidity
        }
    }
    results 1000
    total 3000
    request 4
    query {
        pools(first: 1000, skip:3000) {
            liquidity
        }
    }
    results 4
    total 3004
[2]: subgraph_tvl.head()
[2]:
                                                 id \
     0 0x002ad19fb25c6206d6d19e524f363ea846afe4a5
     1 0x002d3737e074fb4521036f2c41beba05d221ba69
     2 0x003a70265a3662342010823bea15dc84c6f7ed54
     3 0x004e74ff81239c8f2ec0e2815defb970f3754d86
     4 0x0077732357ac0f29e26ea629b79ab3b266ddb796
                                   liquidity
     0
         3192867.479620907831246560378953618
     1
                               855355.145728
```

}

```
2
     1584512.42902548719982460687576808
3
   1426.781480757952119413024482275002
4 0.8653140420464888814426818591183125
```

Dealing with pagination here is a pain and the query string above does not actually run in the explorer as written. In order to make it easier to move back and forth between the explorer and the python environment we should build a function to run the same query we use in the explorer, for example:

```
{pools(first:1000){
        id
        liquidity
    }
```

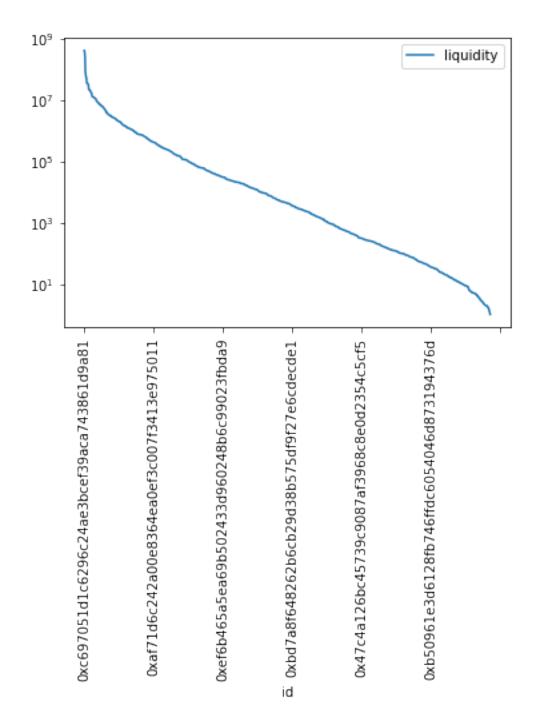
```
}
[3]: def query_theGraph(raw_query, field_name, url, verbose=False, hardcap=5000):
         query_parts =raw_query.split(')')
         paginator = ", skip:{}"
         #this expectes the raw query to gave a `first:1000` term
         n = 0
         records = []
         while True:
             print(f'request {n+1}')
             skipper = paginator.format(n*1000)
             query = 'query '+query_parts[0]+skipper+')'+query_parts[1]
             if verbose:
                 print(query)
             r = requests.post(url, json = {'query':query})
             try:
                 d = json.loads(r.content)['data'][field_name]
             except:
                 #print(r.content)
                 errors = json.loads(r.content)['errors']
                 #print(errors)
                 for e in errors:
                     print(e['message'])
             print(f'results {len(d)}')
             records.extend(d)
             print(f'total {len(records)}')
             if n*1000>hardcap:
                 break
```

```
n += 1
             if len(d) < 1000:</pre>
                 break
         return pd.DataFrame(records)
[4]: raw_query = '''{pools(first:1000){
             id
             liquidity
         }
     }
     111
     field_name = 'pools'
     subgraph_tvl2 = query_theGraph(raw_query, field_name, url, True)
    request 1
    query {pools(first:1000, skip:0){
            id
            liquidity
        }
    }
    results 1000
    total 1000
    request 2
    query {pools(first:1000, skip:1000){
            id
            liquidity
        }
    }
    results 1000
    total 2000
    request 3
    query {pools(first:1000, skip:2000){
            id
            liquidity
        }
    }
    results 1000
    total 3000
```

```
request 4
    query {pools(first:1000, skip:3000){
            id
            liquidity
        }
    }
    results 4
    total 3004
[5]: subgraph_tvl2
[5]:
                                                    id
     0
           0x002ad19fb25c6206d6d19e524f363ea846afe4a5
     1
           0x002d3737e074fb4521036f2c41beba05d221ba69
     2
           0x003a70265a3662342010823bea15dc84c6f7ed54
     3
           0x004e74ff81239c8f2ec0e2815defb970f3754d86
           0x0077732357ac0f29e26ea629b79ab3b266ddb796
     4
     2999
          0xffe8c31fb0ab62c99fc6e8c724d0f1949dbaa44f
     3000
          0xfff293e1f6c174867f23351c1510833c8087fecb
     3001
          0xfff29c8bce4fbe8702e9fa16e0e6c551f364f420
     3002 0xfff2a5f81d14729408201341df42af29f3b30458
     3003
          0xfff82910d352abe04d00d542f0ded0bfc8516f78
                                      liquidity
     0
            3192867.479620907831246560378953618
     1
                                  855355.145728
     2
             1584512.42902548719982460687576808
     3
            1426.781480757952119413024482275002
     4
           0.8653140420464888814426818591183125
     2999
            2288.873674457686799301414804642943
     3000
                                               0
     3001
                                               0
     3002
            4940376.293599400257115336912357738
     3003
                                               0
     [3004 rows x 2 columns]
[6]:
    subgraph_tvl2.head()
[6]:
                                                 id
                                                     \
        0x002ad19fb25c6206d6d19e524f363ea846afe4a5
     1 0x002d3737e074fb4521036f2c41beba05d221ba69
     2 0x003a70265a3662342010823bea15dc84c6f7ed54
```

```
3 0x004e74ff81239c8f2ec0e2815defb970f3754d86
      4 0x0077732357ac0f29e26ea629b79ab3b266ddb796
                                     liquidity
      0
          3192867.479620907831246560378953618
      1
                                855355.145728
      2
           1584512.42902548719982460687576808
      3
          1426.781480757952119413024482275002
      4 0.8653140420464888814426818591183125
 [7]: subgraph_tvl2.columns = ['id', 'liquidity2']
 [8]: checker = subgraph_tvl.merge(subgraph_tvl2)
 [9]:
      checker['matches'] = checker.liquidity==checker.liquidity2
[10]: checker.matches.describe()
[10]: count
                3004
      unique
                   1
      top
                True
                3004
      freq
      Name: matches, dtype: object
     Now that have checked the data we can proceed with some exploratory analysis.
[11]: subgraph_tvl.liquidity= subgraph_tvl.liquidity.apply(float)
[12]: subgraph_tvl.sort_values('liquidity', inplace=True)
[13]:
      subgraph_tvl.liquidity
[13]: 1501
              0.000000e+00
      1736
              0.000000e+00
      1735
              0.000000e+00
      1734
              0.000000e+00
      1733
              0.000000e+00
      1092
              6.912330e+07
      1644
              8.250209e+07
      1072
              2.566254e+08
      370
              3.523437e+08
      2317
              4.004134e+08
      Name: liquidity, Length: 3004, dtype: float64
[14]: plt_df=subgraph_tvl[subgraph_tvl.liquidity>1].copy().sort_values('liquidity',__
       →ascending=False)
```

```
[15]: subgraph_tvl.describe()
[15]:
                liquidity
            3.004000e+03
      count
     mean
             7.347331e+05
      std
             1.123784e+07
     min
             0.000000e+00
      25%
            0.000000e+00
            0.000000e+00
      50%
      75%
            5.634744e+02
             4.004134e+08
     max
[16]:
     plt_df.tail()
[16]:
                                                    id liquidity
      344
            0x1d261ec7ab834fedb01602c5b7ffc6fc68362bbf
                                                         1.577654
      1000 0x53f160490d7e48ba2c31be4790f3d87a2f4dc662
                                                         1.371422
      1870 0x9e4a4b53e19410ae519be74f92659e5b0ef9489b
                                                         1.330313
      2382 0xcb8ec8236aff8e112517f4e9a9ffb413a237e6b7
                                                         1.153105
      1313 0x6d42692518c8b09c883e7c1e69c97518107f2185
                                                         1.030083
[17]: plt_df.plot(x='id', y='liquidity', logy=True)
      plt.xticks(rotation=90)
[17]: (array([-200., 0., 200., 400., 600., 800., 1000., 1200., 1400.]),
       [Text(-200.0, 0, '0x5df340aee23aee3feedeead6890fa1aaa94c19ed'),
       Text(0.0, 0, '0xc697051d1c6296c24ae3bcef39aca743861d9a81'),
       Text(200.0, 0, '0xaf71d6c242a00e8364ea0ef3c007f3413e975011'),
       Text(400.0, 0, '0xef6b465a5ea69b502433d960248b6c99023fbda9'),
       Text(600.0, 0, '0xbd7a8f648262b6cb29d38b575df9f27e6cdecde1'),
       Text(800.0, 0, '0x47c4a126bc45739c9087af3968c8e0d2354c5cf5'),
       Text(1000.0, 0, '0xb50961e3d6128fb746ffdc6054046d873194376d'),
       Text(1200.0, 0, ''),
       Text(1400.0, 0, '')])
```



```
[18]: plt_df['cumulative liquidity'] = plt_df.liquidity.cumsum()
[19]: plt_df.plot(x='id', y='cumulative liquidity', logy=False)
    plt.xticks(rotation=90)
```

