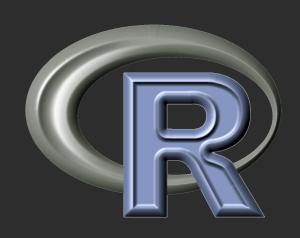


GraphQLR A DATA QUERY LANGUAGE AND RUNTIME



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About Me

- Purdue University
 - 3rd Year Statistics PhD Candidate
 - Dr. William Cleveland and Dr. Ryan Hafen
 - Research in large data visualization using R <u>www.tessera.io</u>
- Metamarkets.com 1.5 years
 - Front end engineer coffee script / node.js
- Iowa State University
 - B.S. in Computer Engineering
 - Research in statistical data visualization with R

Querying data from a web browser

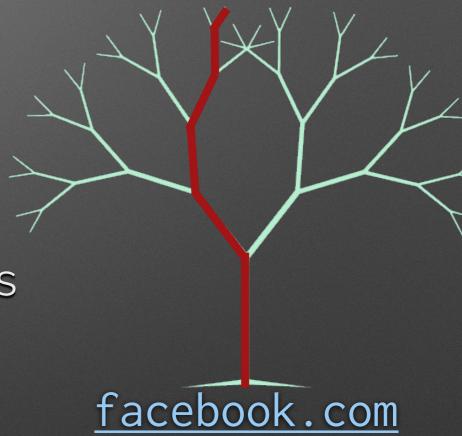
Example: Facebook Friend Info

- Display all of my friends'
 - profile picture
 - full name
- REST (naive server setup)
 - Ask for all n friend IDs
 - For each friend ID:
 - · Ask server for friend ID's profile information
- Total query count... 1 + n



Facebook Friend Info Limitations

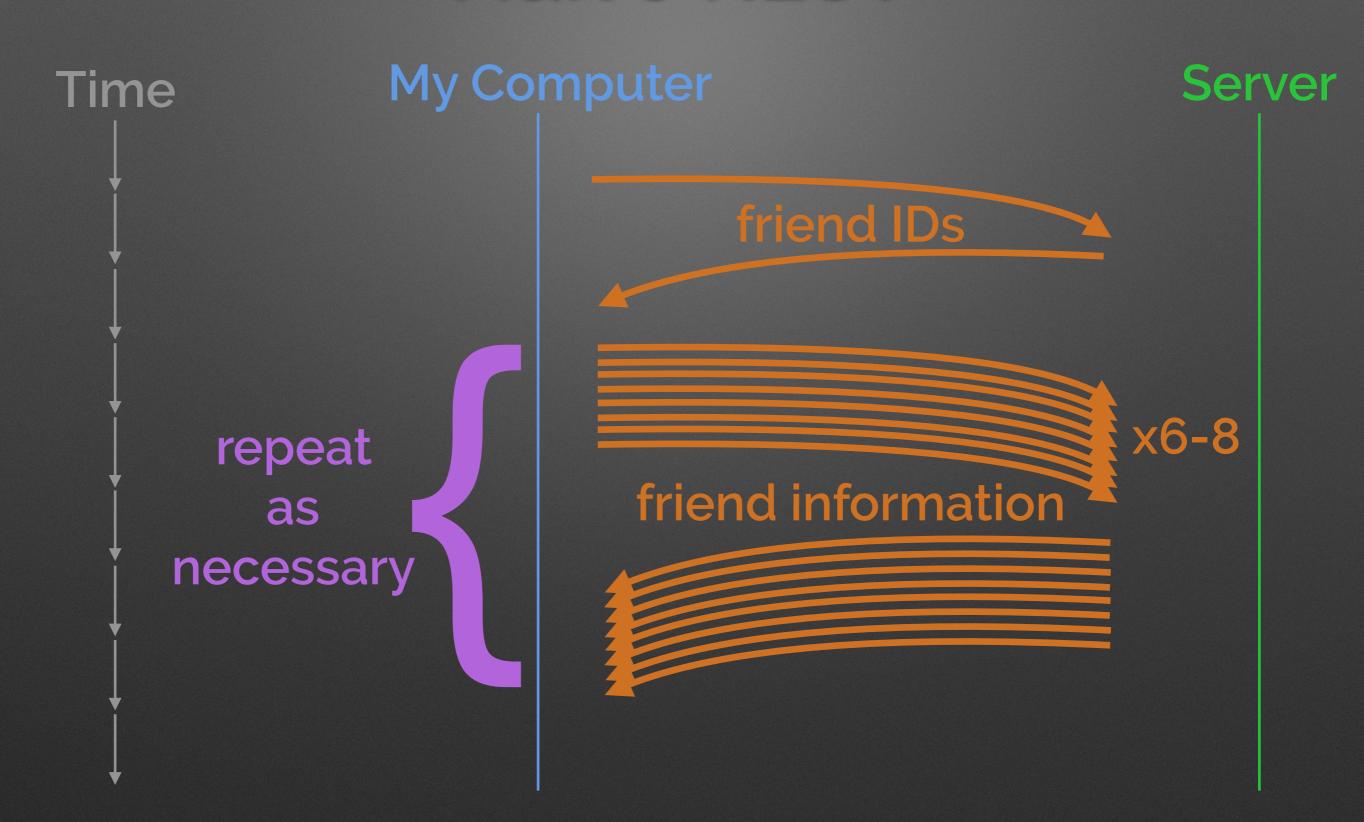
- **n 1** queries!
 - Browsers limited to **6-8** parallel connections per host
 - ~15 seconds to load 1001 requests at 0.1 s/request
 - only **one** part of the website!
- Bottleneck is with the data server API



Data Server API Spectrum

- Naive REST (Easier)
 - Easy to implement
 - **Very slow** to execute (n + 1 queries)

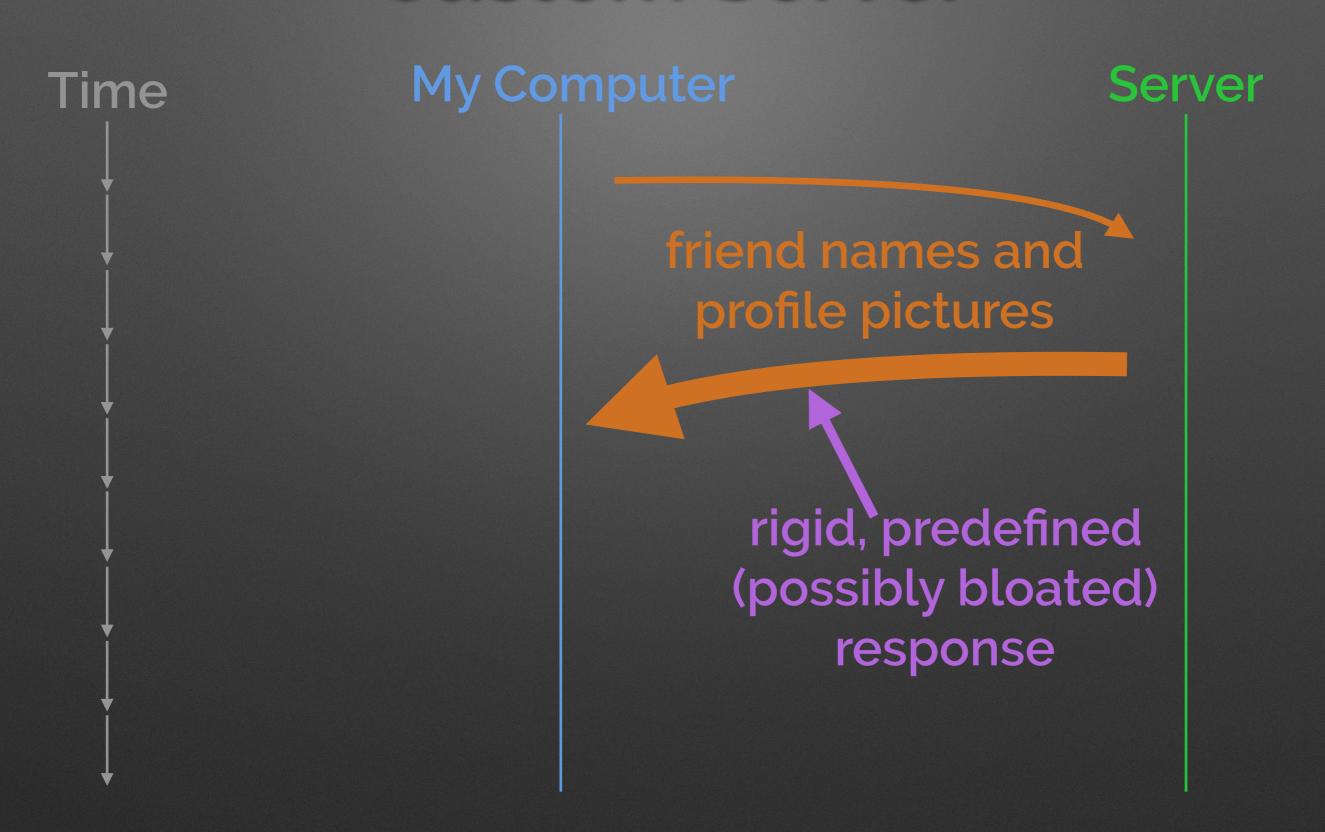
Naive REST



Data Server API Spectrum

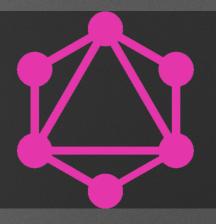
- Naive REST
 - Easy to implement
 - Very slow to execute (n + 1 queries)
- Custom Server
 - Difficult to implement
 - Fast (1 query)
 - Every browser data need is a custom server response
 - Separation of browser information needs and server information availability
 - Typically causes over-fetching of data

Custom Server



Naive + Custom Data Server API?

GraphQL



- Graph Query Language
 - "A data query language and runtime"
- Facebook open sourced the specification in mid 2015
- Backend agnostic data query language built upon strong-typed hierarchical sets of fields.
 - "strong type system" is described as one in which there is no possibility of an unchecked runtime type error
- "The query is shaped just like the data it returns. It is a natural way for product engineers to describe data requirements."
 - Non-rigid
 - Avoids under-fetching and over-fetching

Two parts

- · Schema
 - Defines the strong typed objects
- Query
 - Asks for objects and fields defined in the Schema

Facebook Example: GraphQL

· Schema

```
- scalar LocalUrl
- type User {
   id: Int
    name: String
    profPic: LocalUrl
    friends: [User]
- type Query {
   user(id: String!): User
```

· Query

```
- query friends_info {
    user(id: 3945) {
      name,
      profPic
      friends: {
        id,
        name,
        profPic
```

Facebook Example: Result

```
· {
    "user": {
      "name": "Barret",
      "profPic": "/p/3945",
      "friends": [
  {"id": 1436, "name": "Di",
                                  "profPic": "/p/1436"},
  {"id": 3849, "name": "Rob",
                                  "profPic": "/p/3849"},
  {"id": 5978, "name": "Hadley", "profPic": "/p/5978"},
  {"id": 9632, "name": "Heike", "profPic": "/p/9632"},
  {"id": 2931, "name": "Carson", "profPic": "/p/2931"},
```

Endless Query Options

- Only restricted by Schema definition
 - User's name only
 - User's name and profPic
 - User's friends of friends' id and profPic

GraphQLR

- GraphQL with the power of R
 - github.com/schloerke/graphqlr
 - Release goal: May 2016
- Retrieve data from...
 - memory / disk
 - external databases (hadoop, mysql, ...)
 - simulation / calculation
 - Use any R package or personal scripts!

Power of R

- · 'bffCluster' should be calculated on the fly
 - Expensive calculation to do for everyone at all times
 - fastcluster::hclust
 - External script!

Immediate Uses

- relay web applications
 - https://facebook.github.io/relay/

- ex: trelliscope
 - complex R application
 - migrating from shiny to pure javascript with GraphQLR data server
 - http://tessera.io/docs-trelliscope/



Trelliscope

Websites

- Main GraphQL Website
 - graphql.org
- Specification Document
 - facebook.github.io/graphql
- Javascript Implementation of GraphQL
 - github.com/graphql/graphql-js
- · Learn GraphQL
 - github.com/dwyl/learn-graphQL

```
type Question {
  id: Int,
  question: String,
  answer: String,
  confidence: Number
type Query {
  question(id: Int!): Question
```