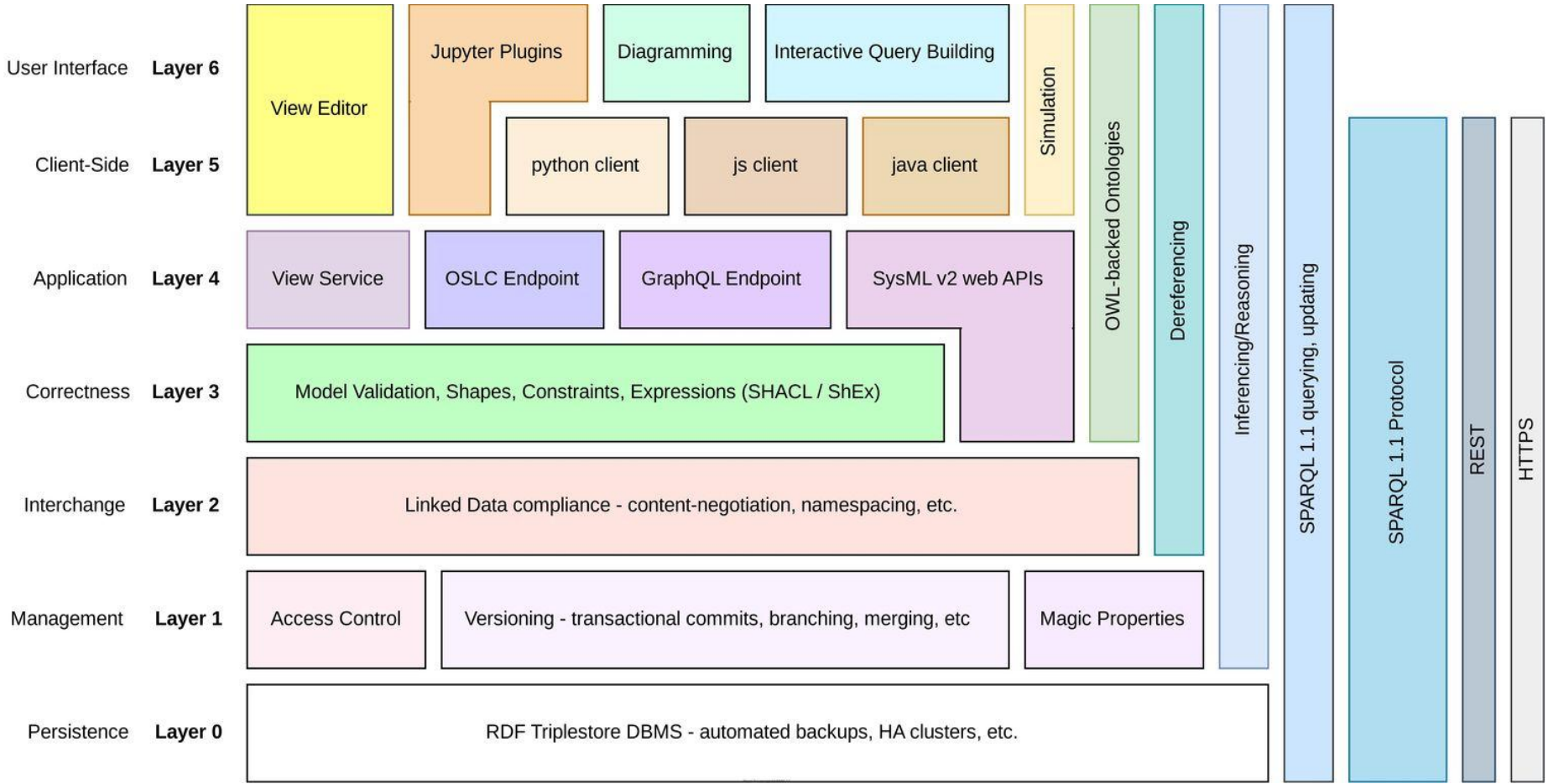


Generating Flexo APIs & SDKs for "model" developers

A generic, schema-driven approach to Flexo Layers 4 + 5

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What are the givens?

- Graph-based data store with a self-describing data model
- Extensible microservice architecture
- Very broad ecosystem of tools supporting fractions of the “big picture”
- Existing frameworks and UIs in Layers 5 and 6 already familiar to end-users
- Vendors exposing endpoints using OpenAPI spec

Where are the gaps with reaching “model” developers?

- SPARQL is a steep learning curve
- Graph-based data models and querying are not intuitive to Excel users
- “There is never a one-size-fits-all solution to Linked Data user interfaces” TM
- Post-process-ability, data flexibility, computability

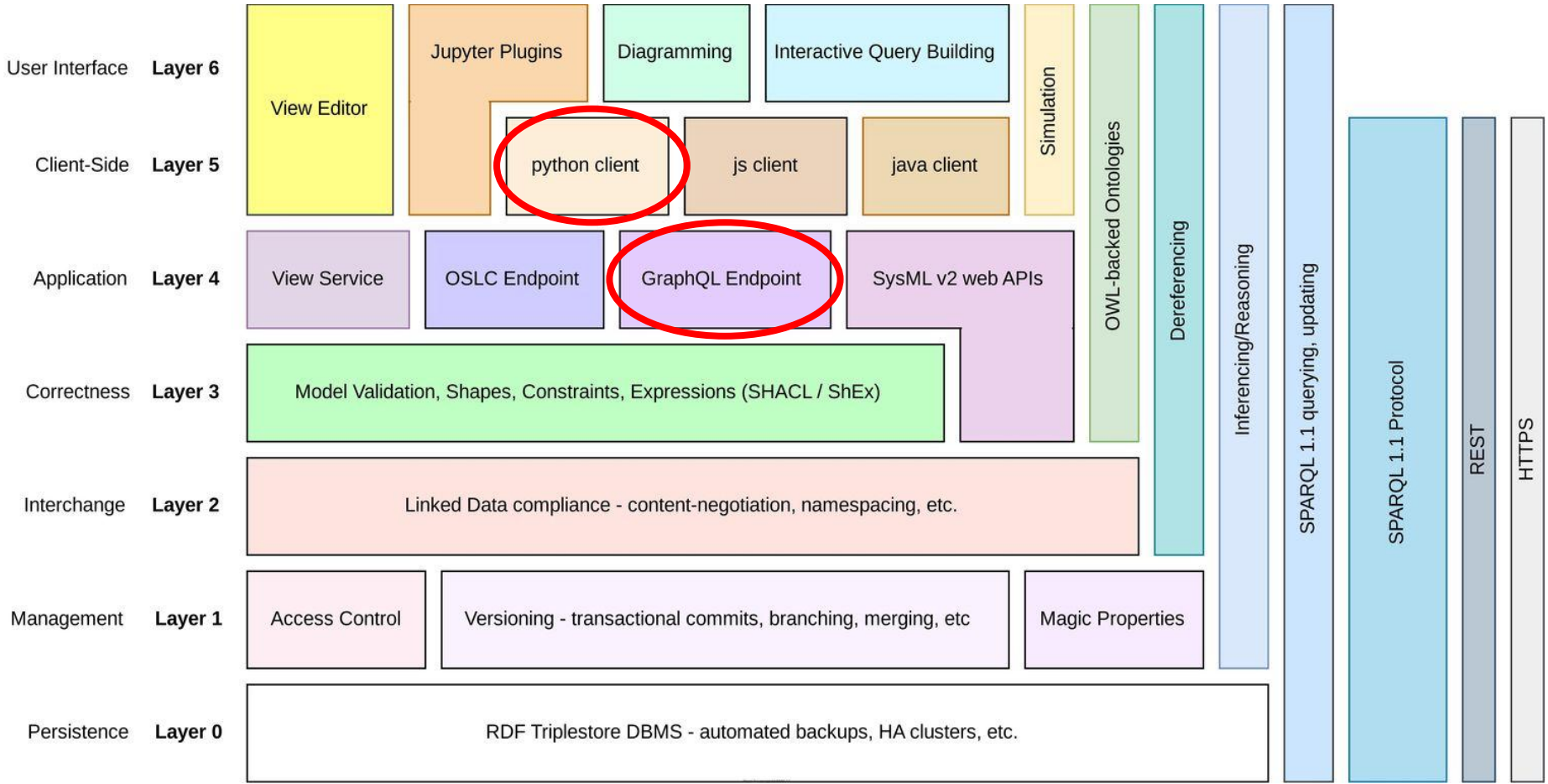
What are some desirable outcomes?

- Ability to fetch “objects” out of MMS-5
- ^^ without writing SPARQL
- ^^ without writing a specific SDK for each vendor, project, data model, etc.
- ^^ without needing to deeply learn/study the schema (i.e., discoverable)
- ^^ without sacrificing substantial query performance
- ^^ without sacrificing substantial query flexibility
- Leveraging mature open-source software
- Maintaining modularity throughout the layer cake stack
- Creating a solution capable of being reused/generalized across regimes

Generic Flexo ingestion: A precedent for success

OpenAPI Graph Extractor facilitates the semantic lifting of (optionally linked) structured data from a web service described by an OpenAPI document. In addition to capturing object structure and rich data type information (such as integer, date-time, etc.), the tool is able to create linked data from services that use Linked Description Objects as defined by the JSON Hyper-Schema

- Highly reusable & schema-agnostic. No external data dependencies
- Automatically adapts to changes in vendor's schema
- Minimal configuration needed between redeployments



Working backwards

Objective: a strongly-typed python ORM-like query client for object retrieval

- Data flexibility, computability
- Discoverable schema (autocomplete)
- Intuitive, chainable operations

```
client = Client()

result = await client.list_all_users()
for user in result.users:
    user.
```

print	s	email	statement	
<coro	s	first_name	statement	
	f	from_orm	function	at
	s	id	statement	
	f	json	function	
	s	last_name	statement	
	s	license_type	statement	
	s	location	statement	
	f	parse_custom_scalars	function	
	f	parse_file	function	

Generating the client!?

- Schema is already fully defined; object shapes are prescribed by vendor
- Maintains the propagation of schema from vendor to client; forwards-compatible
- Range of query operations is limited, which is ideal; data originates from a document store model
- Readonly nature (querying / object retrieval) simplifies the ORM. no need for writing back to data store

Generating the API

- Schema is already fully defined; object shapes are prescribed by vendor
- Maintains the propagation of schema from vendor to client; forwards-compatible
- Service allows generated clients to retrieve objects, handles the transformation from DSL or ORM query language to SPARQL
- Highly modular; generation is not driven by client. Compatible with multiple different clients (generated or otherwise)

Exploring the State of the Art

- **GraphQL** - <https://graphql.org/>
- **graphql-ld** - given graphql query & json-ld context, generates sparql query
 - user must know the schema and how to write graphql. no feedback on invalid queries
- **semantic object modeling (ontotext)** - allows dev to define mappings that generate graphql schema which can be used to query the triplestore
 - only works with graphdb, commercial licensing only
- **ariadne-codegen** - given a graphql schema, generates a python client with ORM-like classes and methods for querying a graphql server
 - client-sided only, no other apparent downsides
- **openapi-to-graphql** - typescript lib capable of generating graphql schemas from openapi documents. developed by IBM
 - very opinionated, but configurable thru API
- Other unmaintained projects that attempted to bridge RDF and GraphQL

Putting into practice

- Generate a GraphQL schema based on either an OpenAPI document or RDF ontology (RDFS+OWL, FOAF, DCT, Schema.org, etc.)
- Create or “fit” a service that transforms GraphQL queries to SPARQL (against that schema) such that it produces the appropriate bindings
- Generate a strongly-typed python ORM-like query client against the GraphQL schema

Generated service works as its own GraphQL endpoint, independent of client

Open-source tooling takes care of 80~90% the work above

Jama Case Study

