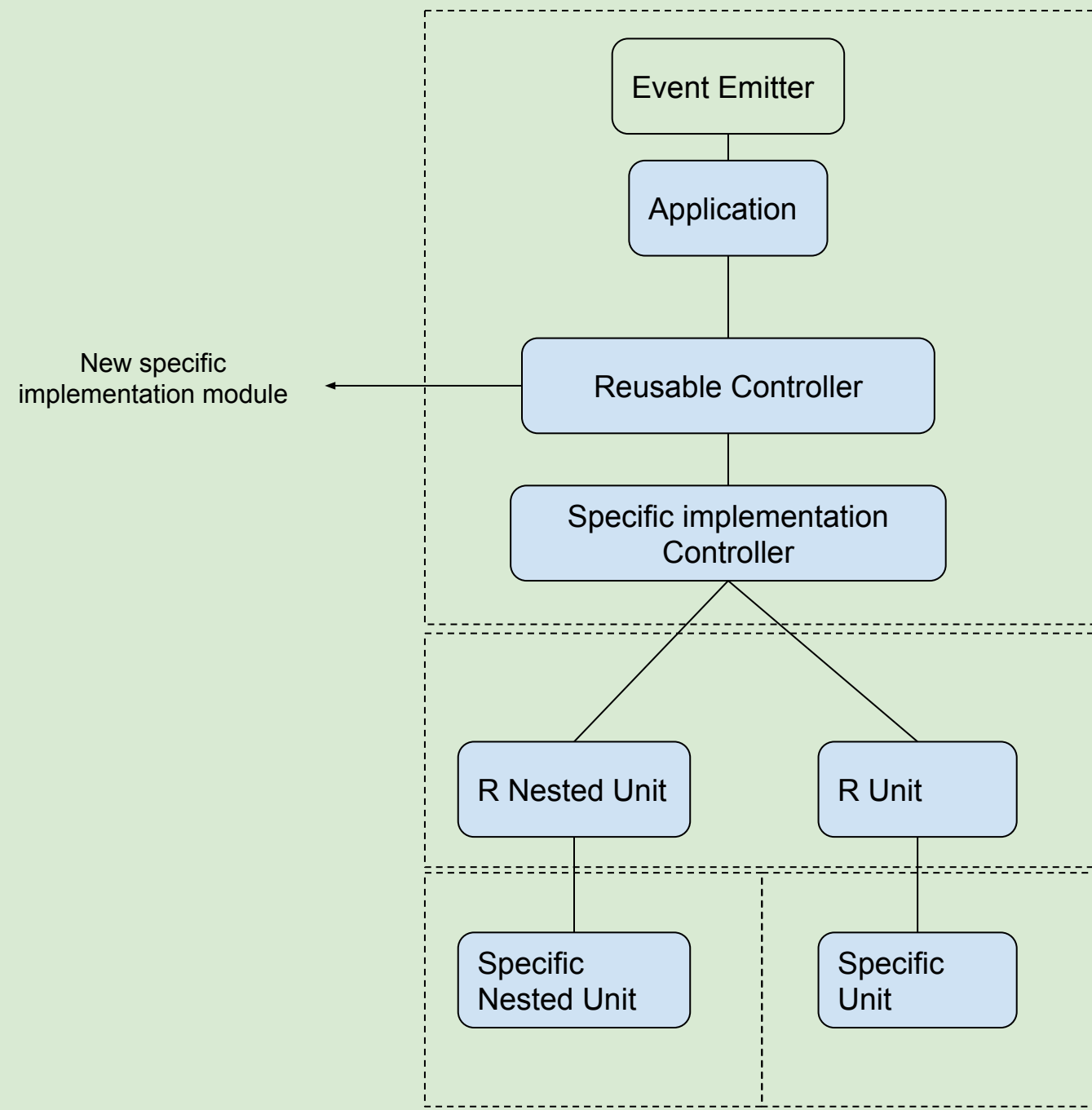
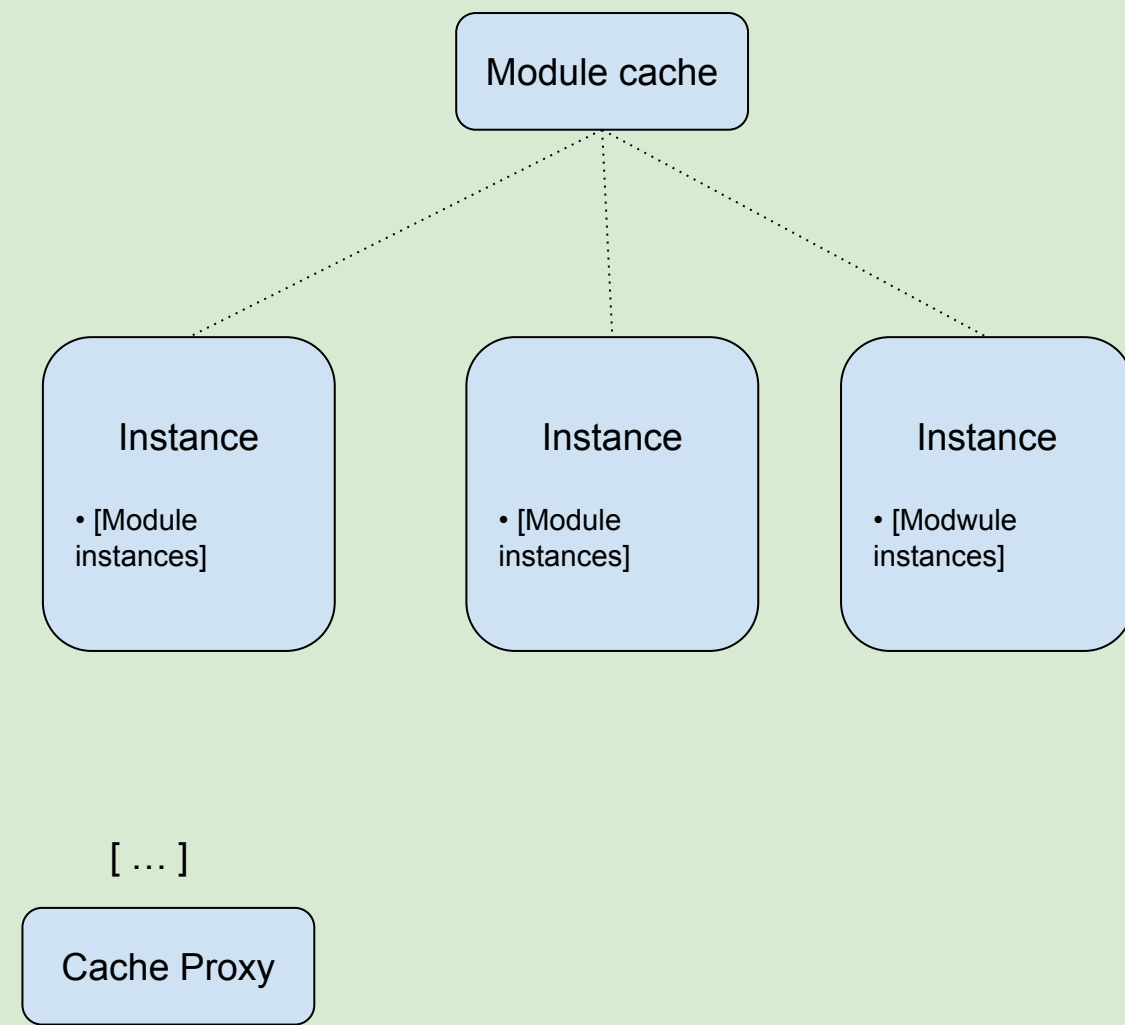


- Load modules
 - Create koa server
 - Add event listener (add static class to Application cache)
- Add event listeners
 -
- Initialize Application
 - Connect to database
 - Run event listeners:
 - Initialize database content
 - Port server:
 - Nested unit module new cache instance.
 - Apply koa middleware
 - New instance of nested unit.
 - Create http server

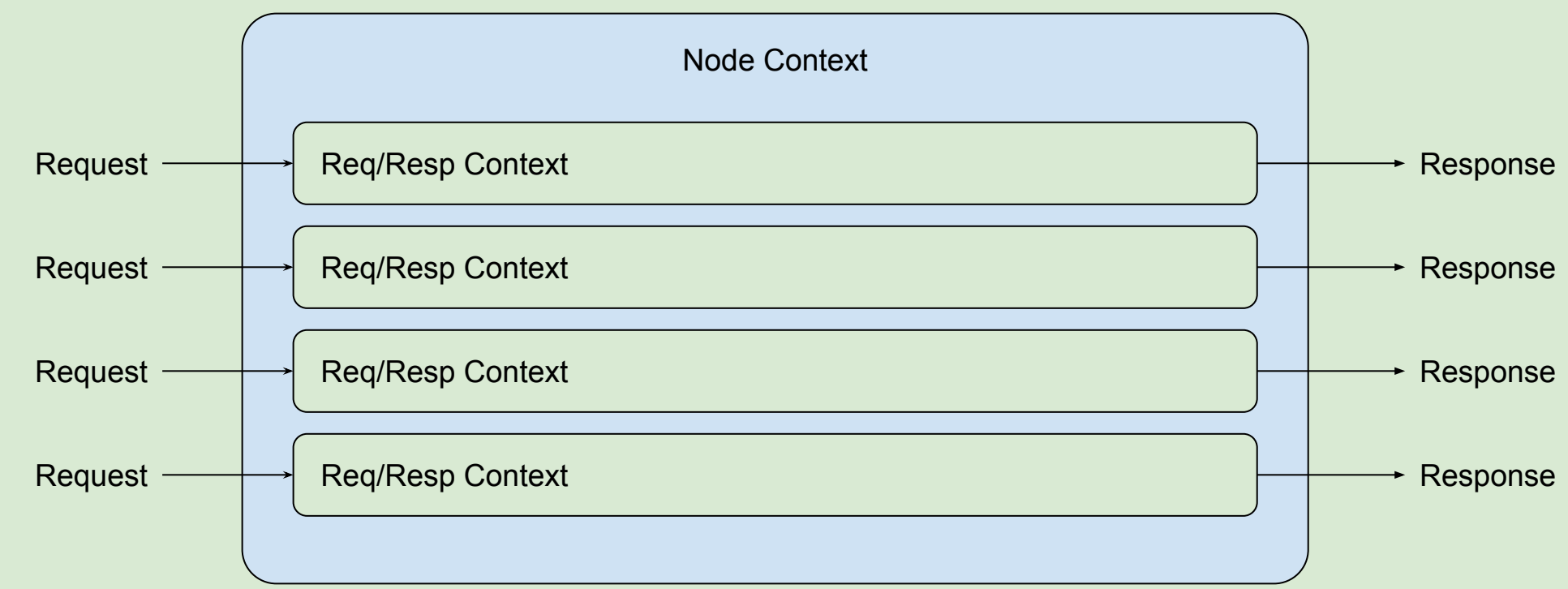
Application class tree structure



Caching a static module - e.g. a module of function that returns a static class.



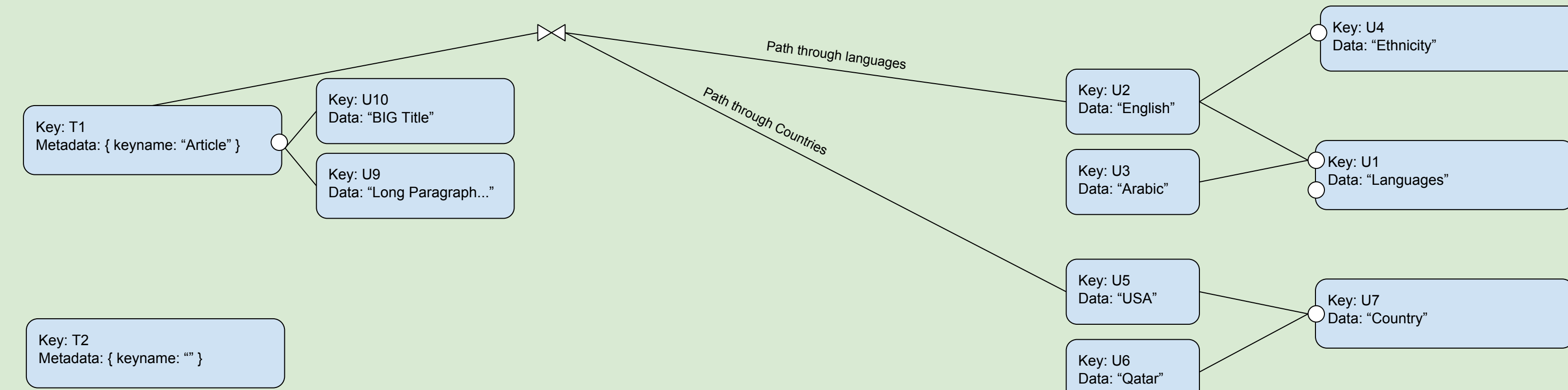
Create a context for handling each request



Content

Schema → resolver functions to fetch database.
Writing api as a series of type definitions and attaching resolvers/functions to each one.
Relational query - instead of hitting/calling 2 apis the data could be retrieved by a single call. Sort of combination of queries/collections/documents into a single trip. GraphQL makes it flexible.

- Creating endpoints for data
- Define unit structure of data which has mapping keynames to data
- Validation of data types and structure.



Schema field picking/filtering:

Nested Unit execution result:

```
Fieldname: 'article'
Dataset: { paragraph }
Subsequent: [ { Level 1
  {
    Fieldname: title
    Dataset: { title }
    Subsequent: [ { Level 2
      {
        Dataset: { short }
      }
      {
        Dataset: { long }
      }
    }
  }
} ]
{
  Dataset: paragraph
  Subsequent: []
}
```

Request:
localhost/endpoint/?key=a1
Endpoint: "Article"
Key: "a1"

Request body data:
{
 Fieldname: article
 subfield: [{ Level 1
 {
 Fieldname: title
 subfield: [{ Level 2
 { short },
 { long }
 }
 },
 { paragraph },
 { array... }
 }
]
Extrafields

Request close to GraphQL format:

```
{Article  
  Title  
  Paragraph  
  Array  
}
```

Application class tree structure

