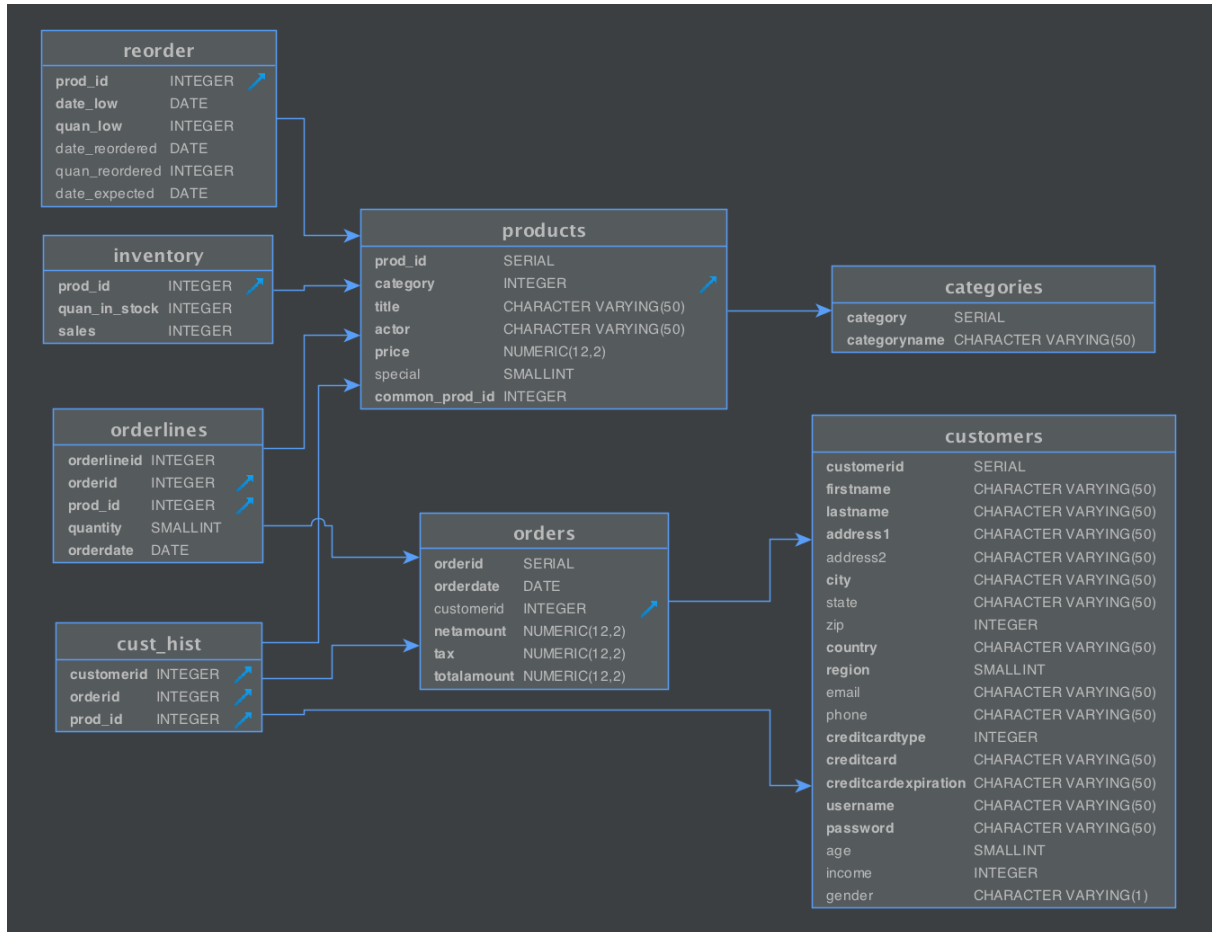


Using using graphql-yoga and the ERD below, construct a graphql schema using any four relations of your choice having the relationships depicted.

1



25
Marks

SCHEMA

```
type Category {  
  id: ID!  
  desc: String  
}
```

```
scalar DateTime
```

```
type Inventory {  
  id: ID!  
  prod_id: Int!  
  quan_in_stock: Int  
  sales: Int  
}
```

```
type Mutation {  
  createProduct(  
    title: String!  
    prod_id: Int!  
    actor: String  
    price: Float  
  ): Products  
  category(desc: String): Category  
}
```

```
type Orderlines {  
  id: ID!  
  ordrlineid: Int!  
  orderid: Int!  
  prod_id: Int!  
  quantity: Int!
```

```
type Products {  
  id: ID!  
  prod_id: Int!  
  category: [Category!]  
  title: String!  
  actor: String  
  price: Float  
  special: Int  
}
```

```
type Query {  
  products(prod_id: Int!): Products  
  inventory: Inventory  
  category: [Category!]  
}
```

```
type Reorder {  
  id: ID!  
  prod_id: Int!  
  date_low: DateTime  
  quan_low: DateTime  
  quan_reordered: Int  
  date_expected: DateTime  
}
```

Build a GraphQL query resolver which returns some set of the the attributes from a single database relation.

The screenshot shows the GraphQL Playground interface. The query is:

```
1 query {  
2  
3   products(prod_id: 1234) {  
4     prod_id  
5     title  
6     actor  
7     category(desc)  
8   }  
9 }
```

The result is:

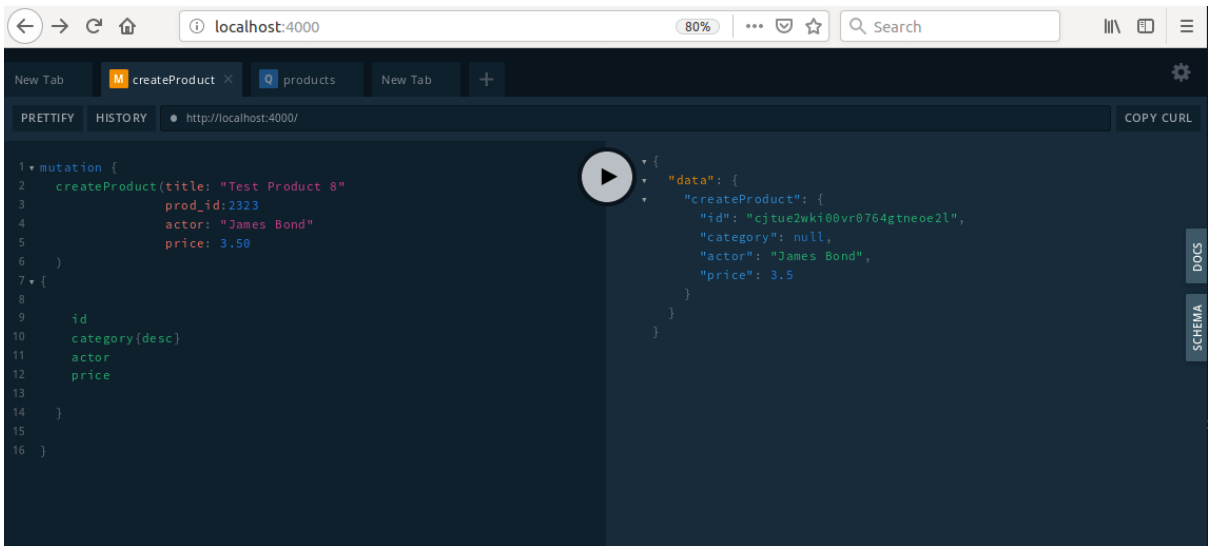
```
{  
  "data": {  
    "products": {  
      "prod_id": 1234,  
      "title": "Test Product",  
      "actor": "joe bloggs",  
      "category": null  
    }  
  }  
}
```

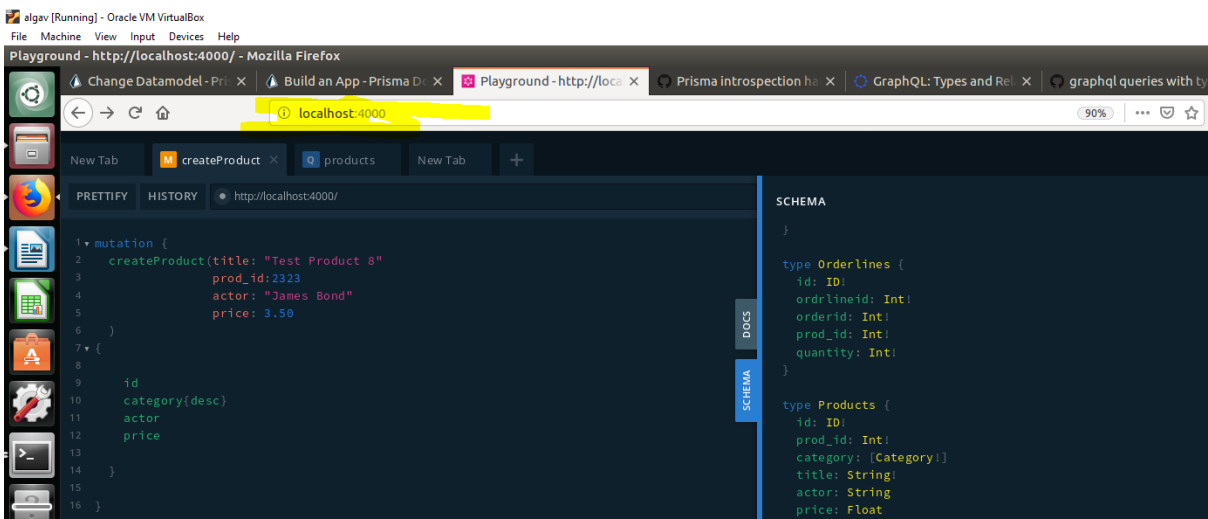
The interface also shows tabs for 'createProduct' and 'products', and a 'Server cannot be reached' error message.

2

10
Marks

3	<p>Build a GraphQL query resolver which returns the attributes from 3 joined database relations having 2 levels of nesting in the resultant output</p> <p>Briefly, describe an application of the query you have chosen to write as a comment in your resolver code</p>	20 Marks
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4	<p>Create a mutation resolver to add data the database. Your mutation should update at least two relations (of your choice)</p>  <p>The screenshot shows a GraphQL Playground interface with a query editor on the left and a JSON response on the right. The query is a mutation to create a product. The response shows the created product with its ID, category, actor, and price.</p> <pre> 1 mutation { 2 createProduct(title: "Test Product 8" 3 prod_id:2323 4 actor: "James Bond" 5 price: 3.50 6) 7 } { 8 id 9 category { desc 10 actor 11 price 12 } 13 } 14 } 15 } 16 } </pre> <pre> { "data": { "createProduct": { "id": "cjtue2wki00vr0764gtneoe2l", "category": null, "actor": "James Bond", "price": 3.5 } } } </pre>	20 Marks
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5	<p>Set up a running GraphQLServer from the graphql-yoga library to test and demonstrate your resolver queries and mutations you implemented in sections 2-4 above</p>  <p>The screenshot shows a GraphQL Playground interface with a query editor on the left and a GraphQL schema on the right. The query is a mutation to create a product. The schema defines the types Orderlines and Products.</p> <pre> 1 mutation { 2 createProduct(title: "Test Product 8" 3 prod_id:2323 4 actor: "James Bond" 5 price: 3.50 6) 7 } { 8 id 9 category { desc 10 actor 11 price 12 } 13 } 14 } 15 } 16 } </pre> <pre> type Orderlines { id: ID! ordrlneid: Int! orderId: Int! prod_id: Int! quantity: Int! } type Products { id: ID! prod_id: Int! category: [Category!] title: String! actor: String! price: Float! } </pre>	25 Marks
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