Node.js – Express + GraphQL Event Management API Documentation

Project requirements:

- Node.js Runtime
- MongoDB
- Node Package Manage (NPM)

Configuration Changes:

If you wish to modify the running port of server or database connection string you may do it in base_dir/server.config.js

GraphiQL

Is a tool for development and testing, that provides the GUI interface for browsers when accessing a graphal end-point by providing useful features like docs, prettier, query intellisense.

Should be disable in production, 2 methods of doing that

- 1. change the environment to production in the server.config.js file.
- 2. change value of graphigl to false on line 57 of server.js file.

Setup:

- Go to the base directory
- Open terminal
- Run the command "npm install" to install all dependencies
- Run the command "npm run dev" to start the server in development mode.
- Or run "node server.js" to run the server in production mode

End points

The Back-end API serve features only 1 endpoint (serving as a root ending for all queries) that supports both GET and POST requests

Endpoint URL "serverbaseurl:PORT/graphql" example "localhost:5000/graphql"

Which can be changed by editing it on the line 55, inside server.js.

GraphQL

Official Doc: https://graphql.org/learn/

Tutorial on YouTube: https://youtu.be/ZQL7tL2S0oQ

Queries And Mutation

Queries – refers to the data fetching process of the GraphQL server. (i.e., SELECT in SQL, GET in Rest APIs).

Mutation – refers to all the data modification process, Insert/Update/Delete.

Query – To do any kind of operation we need to send query to the server (can be a query/mutation) similar to SQL in MySQL database.

To check all available queries, you can go to the http://localhost:5000/graphql and check the docs section at top right or keep reading.

```
General Syntax:
```

```
query {
          typeofquery (...arguments) {
               ...fields to be fetched
        }
}

OR
mutation {
          typeofmutation (...arguments) {
               ...fields to be fetched
        }
}
```

Sending HTTP Request

Useful links:

https://graphql.org/learn/serving-over-http/

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0ZJI4cBS4JM&t=601s

all the gueries need to be passed in http body

simple analogy for POST request

For GET request one may do:

query	Get URL
{	http://myapi/graphql?query={me{name}}
me {	
name	
}	
}	

**make sure to URL encode your string

Response:

Regardless of the method by which the query and variables were sent, the response should be returned in the body of the request in JSON format. As mentioned in the spec, a query might result in some data and some errors, and those should be returned in a JSON object of the form:

```
{
    "data": { ... },
    "errors": [ ... ]
}
```

Example queries for specified end points

**Note words that colored red are variable inputs that must be passed accordingly.

Also note that some argument for some particular query maybe compulsory, check it using the GraphiQL docs, indicatated by a "!" mark at the end of its input type, example: username: String!

1. /admin_login

```
For checking login credentials

Query form:

query {
            admins (username: "Admin", password: "Admin") {
                 admin_username
            }
}
```

GET form (not recommended):

http://localhost:5000/graphql?query=query%20%7B%0A%20%20admins%20(username%3A%20%22Admin%22%2C%20password%3A%20%22Admin%22)%20%7B%0A%20%20%20%20admin username%0A%20%20%7D%0A%7D

```
POST form (recommended) (inside http body):
{
        "query": "query {
            admins(username: \"Admin\", password: \"Admin\") {
                 admin_username
            }
        }"
}
```

2. /contact_insert

Adding a contact message by the user.

```
Query Form

**Note all field inside {} are not mandatory but at least one should be queried.

mutation {
  insertContact(
  contact_name: String!
  contact_emailid: String!
  contact_phoneno: String!
  contact_message: String!
  contact_business_name: String!
  contact_business_type: String!
  ) {
```

```
_id,
 contact_name,
 contact_emailid,
 contact phoneno,
 contact_message,
 contact_business_name,
 contact business type,
Post Form:
 "query": "mutation {
 insertContact(
 contact_name: String
 contact_emailid: String
 contact phoneno: String
 contact_message: String
 contact_business_name: String
 contact_business_type: String
) {
   _id,
  contact name,
  contact emailid,
  contact_phoneno,
  contact message,
  contact_business_name,
  contact_business_type
```

3. /contact_display

Displays all the contact messages

```
Query Form

query {
    contacts {
        _id,
        contact_name,
        contact_emailid,
        contact_phoneno,
        contact_message,
        contact_business_name,
        contact_business_type,
    }
}

POST Form / For GET Form convert the query into URL encoded string and pass it as query
    para in the URL demo: "localhost:5000.graphql/query=querystring.

{
    "query": "query {
```

```
contacts {
    _id,
    contact_name,
    contact_emailid,
    contact_phoneno,
    contact_message,
    contact_business_name,
    contact_business_type,
    }
} "
}
```

4. /event insert

Adds an event to the DB

```
Query Form
mutation {
insertEvent(e_title: "String", e_sub_title: "String", e_about_title: "String", e_about_text:
"String", e_date: "String", e_time: "String", e_venue: "String", e_venue_link: "String",
e_speaker_one: "String", e_speaker_two: "String", e_speaker_three: "String", e_speaker_three_photo: "String", e_speaker_two_photo: "String", e_speaker_three_photo:
"String", e_speaker_one_designation: "String", e_speaker_two_designation: "String",
e speaker three designation: "String", e status: "String", template id: 1) {
  _id
  e_title
  e sub title
  e_about_title
  e about text
  e date
  e time
  e venue
  e venue link
  e speaker one
  e speaker two
  e speaker three
  e_speaker_one_photo
  e_speaker_two_photo
  e speaker three photo
  e_speaker_one_designation
  e_speaker two designation
  e speaker three designation
  e status
  template id
POST Form
insertEvent(e_title: \"String\", e_sub_title: \"String\", e_about_title: \"String\",
e_about_text: \"String\", e_date: \"String\", e_time: \"String\", e_venue: \"String\",
e_venue_link: \"String\", e_speaker_one: \"String\", e_speaker_two: \"String\",
e speaker three: \"String\", e speaker one photo: \"String\", e speaker two photo:
```

```
\"String\", e_speaker_three_photo: \"String\", e_speaker_one_designation: \"String\",
e_speaker_two_designation: \" String\", e_speaker_three_designation: \"String\",
e_status: \"String\", template_id: 1) {
  _id
  e title
  e_sub_title
  e about title
  e_about_text
  e_date
  e time
  e venue
  e venue link
  e speaker one
  e speaker two
  e speaker three
  e speaker one photo
  e_speaker_two_photo
  e_speaker_three_photo
  e_speaker_one_designation
  e_speaker_two_designation
  e_speaker_three_designation
  e status
  template id
```

5. /event_display

Gets the events with **e_status: "active"**.

```
Query Form
events {
 _id,
 e title,
 e_sub_title,
 e_about_title,
 e about text,
 e date,
 e time,
 e_venue,
 e venue link,
 e_speaker_one,
 e_speaker_two,
 e speaker three,
 e_speaker_one_photo,
 e_speaker_two_photo,
 e speaker three photo,
 e_speaker_one_designation,
 e_speaker_two_designation,
 e speaker three designation,
 e status,
 template id
```

```
POST Form
{
    "query": "query {
 events {
  _id
   e title
   e_sub_title
   e about title
   e about text
  e_date
  e time
   e venue
  e_venue_link
  e_speaker_one
  e_speaker_two: String
  e_speaker_three: String
  e_speaker_one_photo
   e speaker two photo: String
  e_speaker_three_photo: String
   e speaker one designation
   e_speaker_two_designation: String
   e_speaker_three_designation: String
   e status
  template_id
```

6. /event_edit

Takes multiple field (must be the same as event schema) to update the specified field in the arguments, _id is must.

```
Query Form
mutation {
updateEvent(
 _id: "<mark>id</mark>",
 e_title: "String",
 e_sub_title: "String",
 e_about_title: "String",
 e_about_text: "String",
 e_date: "String",
 e_time: "String",
e_venue: "String",
 e_venue_link: "String",
 e_speaker_one: "String",
 e_speaker_two: "String",
 e_speaker_three: "String",
 e_speaker_one_photo: "String",
 e_speaker_two_photo: "String",
e_speaker_three_photo: "String"
```

```
e_speaker_one_designation: "String",
 e_speaker_two_designation: "String",
 e_speaker_three_designation: "String",
 e status: "String",
 template id: Int
) {
 _id,
 e_title,
 e_sub_title,
 e about title,
 e_about_text,
 e date,
 e time,
 e venue,
 e venue link,
 e_speaker_one,
 e_speaker_two: String
 e_speaker_three: String
 e_speaker_one_photo,
 e_speaker_two_photo: String
 e_speaker_three_photo: String
 e speaker one designation,
 e speaker two designation: String
 e speaker three designation: String
 e status,
 template id
POST Form
updateEvent(
   _id: \"id\",
e_title: \"String\",
    e_sub_title: \"String\",
    e about title: \"String\",
    e_about_text: \"String\",
   e_date: \"String\",
e_time: \"String\",
e_venue: \"String\",
    e venue link: \"String\",
    e speaker one: \"String\",
   e_speaker_two: \"String\",
e_speaker_three: \"String\",
   e_speaker_one_photo: \"String\",
    e_speaker_two_photo: \"String\",
    e_speaker_three_photo: \"String\",
    e_speaker_one_designation: \"String\",
    e_speaker_two_designation: \"String\",
    e speaker three designation: \"String\",
   e_status: \"String\",
   template_id: Int
) {
    id,
    e title,
```

```
e sub title,
e_about_title,
e_about_text,
e date,
e_time,
e_venue,
e_venue_link,
e_speaker_one,
e_speaker_two,
e speaker three,
e speaker one photo,
e_speaker_two_photo,
e_speaker_three_photo,
e_speaker_one_designation,
e_speaker_two_designation,
e_speaker_three_designation,
e_status,
template_id
```

7. /event_reg_user_insert

Registers a user for a particular event, takes event_id and user details.

Datetime is taken automatically by the system on successful registration.

Responses:

```
If already registered

{
    __id: "alreadyREG",
    _ event_id: "alreadyREG",
    datetime: "alreadyREG",
}

If event doesn't exist

{
    __id: "event404",
    _ event_id: "event404",
    user_id: "event404",
    datetime: "event404",
    datetime: "event404",
}

Else on successful registration the inserted row (_id, event_id, user_id, datatime) is returned.
```

```
Query Form
mutation {
registerUserEvent(event id: "id", user name: "String", business name: "String",
business_type: "String", contact_num: "String", user_emailid: "String",
user_address: "String", user_city: "String") {
  id,
 event id,
 user id,
  datetime
POST Form
  "query": "mutation {
registerUserEvent(event_id: "id", user_name: "String", business_name: "String",
business_type: "String", contact_num: "String", user_emailid: "String",
user_address: "String", user_city: "String") {
   _id,
   event id,
  user_id,
  datetime
```

8. /user_display

Displays details of the user.

Note, field QA will return an array of questions and answers filled by the user.

```
Query Form
query {
       users {
    _id,
    user_name,
    business name,
    business type,
    contact_num,
    user emailid,
    user_address,
    user_city,
    QA {
      question,
      answer
 }
}
```

```
POST Form

{
    "query": "query {
        users {
            _id,
        user_name,
        business_name,
        business_type,
        contact_num,
        user_emailid,
        user_address,
        user_city,
        QA {
            question,
            answer
        }
     }
     }
}"
}"
```

9. /other_question_insert

Insert a question into the DB

```
Query Form

mutation {
  otherQuestionInsert (question:"String"){
    _id, question
}
}

POST form

{
    "query": "mutation {
    otherQuestionInsert (question:"String"){
    _id, question
}
}
}"
}"
```

10. /user_answer_insert

Insert an answer to a question by the user

```
Query Form

mutation {
  insertAnswer (oq_id: "id", user_id:"id", answer: "string"){
   _id, oq_id, user_id, answer
  }
}
```

```
POST Form
{
    "query": "mutation {
    insertAnswer (oq_id: "id", user_id:"id", answer: "string"){
    _id, oq_id, user_id, answer
    }
}"
}"
```

Model

Models in this project are defined in the base_dir/models/ folder

Total 7 models

Admin.js

```
const Admin = new GraphQLObjectType({
                                              Define an object that can be gueried, similar
name: "Admins",
                                              to a table.
description: "Admin Table",
                                              Have 2 fetchable fields:
fields: () => ({
                                               id, primary key
                                              admin username, NOT NULL STRING
 id: {
  type: GraphQLNonNull(GraphQLID),
                                              in DB another field admin password also
                                              exist but is not fetchable for security reasons.
 admin username: {
  type: GraphQLNonNull(GraphQLString),
                                              **this is a schema not a querytype
}),
```

```
const AdminType = {
                                               Defines a query of GraphOL.
                                               **but it is only a object defining the
 type: Admin,
 description: "Admin",
                                               mechanism of query, not the name of the
 args: {
                                               query.
  username: { type:
GraphQLNonNull(GraphQLString) },
                                               Args: are the argument that maybe passed
                                               while writing the guery, GraphQLNonNull()
  password: { type:
GraphQLNonNull(GraphQLString) }
                                               indicates that the following argument must
                                               be passed.
},
 resolve: async (parent, args) => {
  let admin col = await loadDataBase();
                                               Resolve: function
                                               Is a arrow function that is called when the
  return
admin_col.findOne({admin_username:
                                               query is fired, takes two parameters: parent,
args.username, admin password:
                                               aras.
args.password});
                                               Where parent is the parent query object that
},
                                               is calling this query.
};
                                               Example tree of order of calling
                                               Root query -> Admin
```

Contact.js

Most of the code is similar to the admin Model, but here an additional mutationtype is defined call "insertContact" that allows to insert a contact object into DB.

```
const insertContact = {
                                               Take 6 arguments equal to the column(fields)
type: Contact,
                                               in the DB document(table).
description: "Insert a contact",
                                               Resolve function here instructs the mongodb
args: {
 contact_name: { type:
                                               driver to insert the document accordingly.
GraphQLNonNull(GraphQLString) },
 contact_emailid: { type:
GraphQLNonNull(GraphQLString) },
 contact phoneno: { type:
GraphQLNonNull(GraphQLString) },
 contact message: { type:
GraphQLNonNull(GraphQLString) },
 contact business name: { type:
GraphQLNonNull(GraphQLString) },
 contact business type: { type:
GraphQLNonNull(GraphQLString) },
resolve: async (parent, args) => {
 let contact col = await loadDataBase();
 let resp = await
contact_col.insertOne(args);
 const result = {...args, id: resp.insertedId};
 return result;
```

All the other models are working in the same pattern.