

# LAB 3 REPORT

## Enterprise App Development

- Implemented a GraphQL interface to a relational DB using a GraphQL schema builder and tested it within a graphical client

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## Video Demo of Lab

I made a video demonstration of the entire lab. It can be viewed here:

[https://drive.google.com/open?id=12FOgJOzJKbwR8Jx0JHnopj1\\_VgO0pb1v](https://drive.google.com/open?id=12FOgJOzJKbwR8Jx0JHnopj1_VgO0pb1v)

All of the work below is included in a walk-through demonstration.

## Setting Up

### Installation of Docker

```
eric:$docker --version
Docker version 18.09.0, build 4d60db4
```

### Docker Compose

```
eric:$ docker-compose --version
docker-compose version 1.23.2, build 1110ad01
```

### Docker machine

```
eric:$docker-machine --version
docker-machine version 0.16.0, build 702c267f
```

### Node Project

#### Npm init

#### Install libraries

**Npm install express --save**

**Npm install graphql --save**

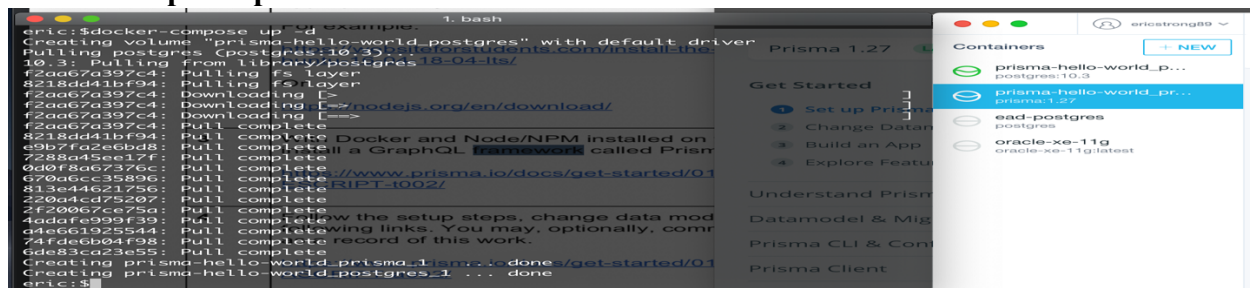
### Prisma Framework

**npm install -g prisma**

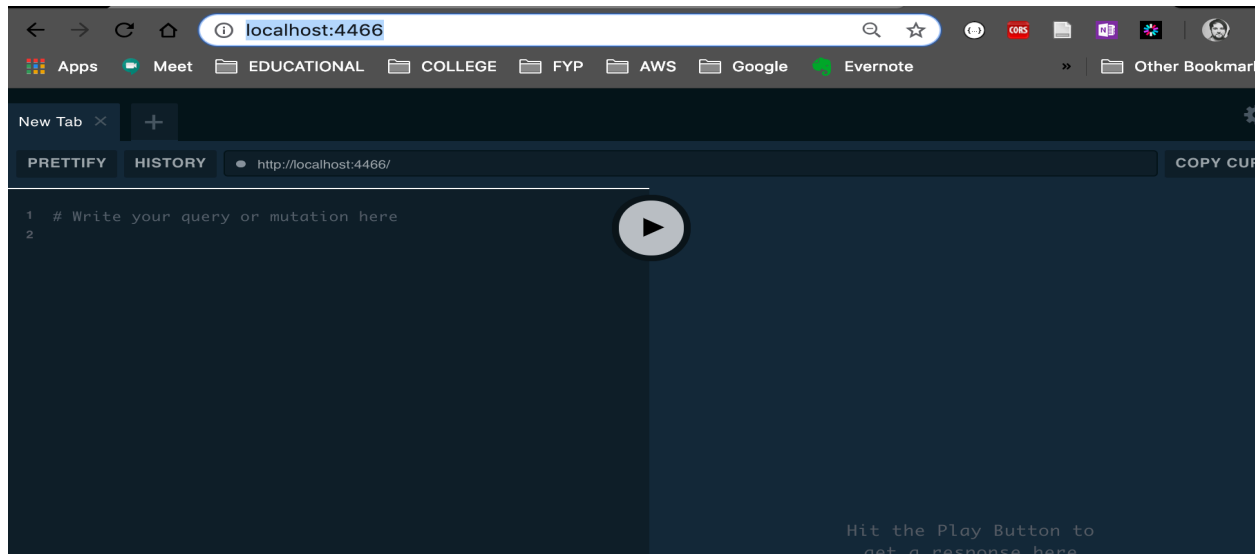
creating the docker-compose.yml file

paste the yml [config for postgres](#) into docker-compose.yml

### docker-compose up -d

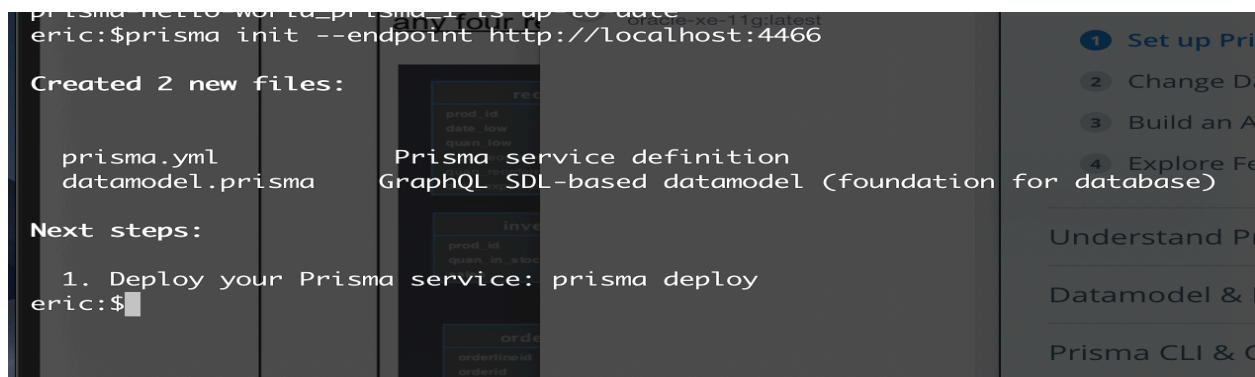


**View the Postgres DB and Prisma server via localhost:4466**



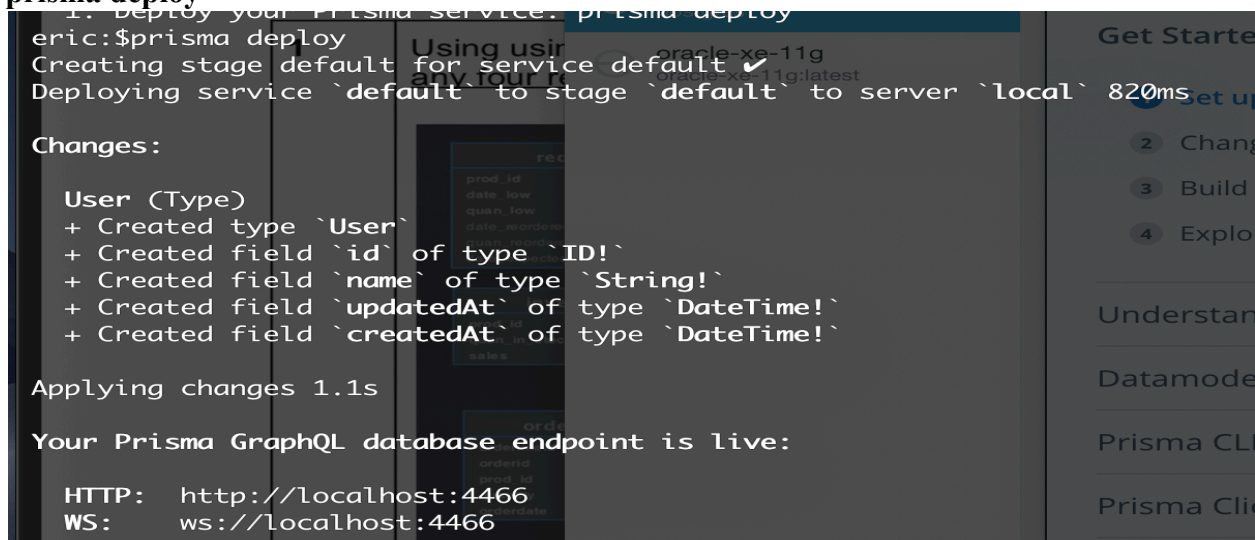
Bootstrap the config files:

**prisma init --endpoint <http://localhost:4466>**



Deploy the Prisma Model

**prisma deploy**



Generating a client – add code to the prisma.yml file  
generate:

- generator: javascript-client
- output: ./generated/prisma-client/

**prisma generate**

create our index.js

add dependency to package.json

**npm install --save prisma-client-lib**

copy [code](#) to the index.js

```
1  const { prisma } = require('./generated/prisma-client')
2
3  // A `main` function so that we can use async/await
4  async function main() {
5
6      // Create a new user called `Alice`
7      const newUser = await prisma.createUser({ name: 'Alice' })
8      console.log(`Created new user: ${newUser.name} (ID: ${newUser.id})`)
9
10     // Read all users from the database and print them to the console
11     const allUsers = await prisma.users()
12     console.log(allUsers)
13
14     //fetch list
15     const usersCalledAlice = await prisma
16     .users({
17         where: {
18             name: 'Alice'
19         }
20     })
21     console.log('-----' + usersCalledAlice);
22
23     //update users
24     const updatedUser = await prisma
25     .updateUser({
26         where: { id: 'cjst9lekp002s0a92a9w1p3r0' },
27         data: { name: 'Bob' }
28     })
29     console.log('-----' + updatedUser)
30
31
32     //delete user
33     const deletedUser = await prisma
34     .deleteUser({ id: 'cjst9n8v9003d0a92u8s3nn8f' })
35
36 }
37
38
39
40 main().catch(e => console.error(e))
```

Run the server

**Npm run dev** (I already had a dev script using nodemon)

The above example gets you set up with Prisma and GraphQL. This is the sample hello world project.

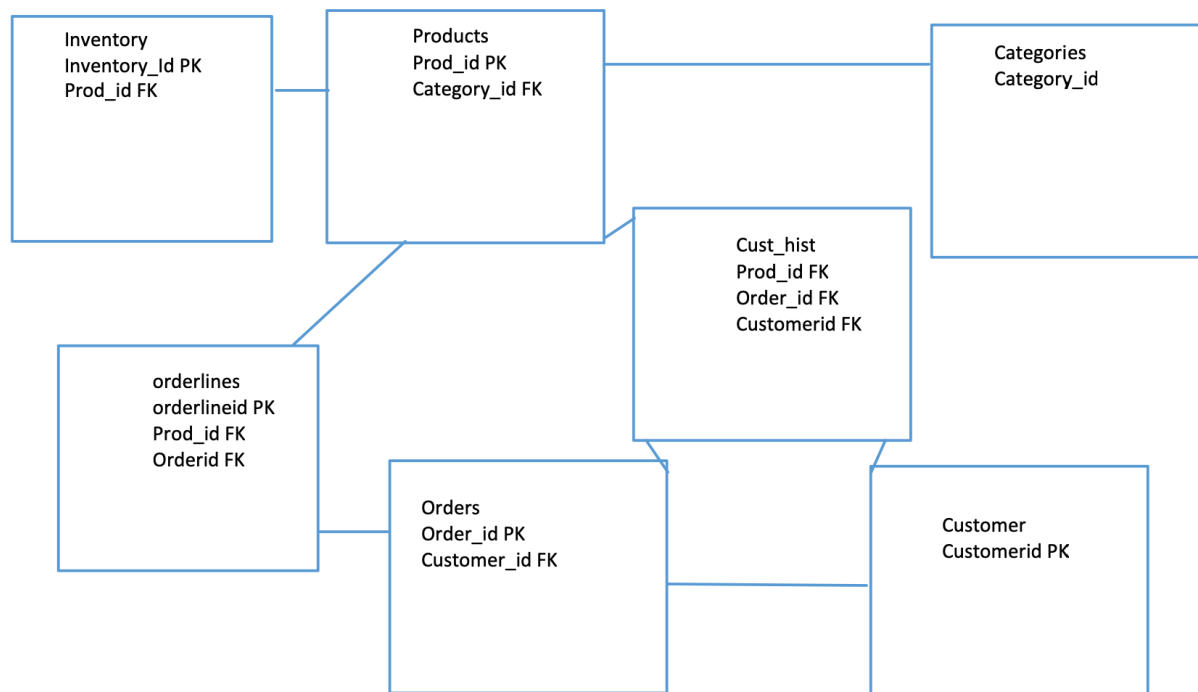
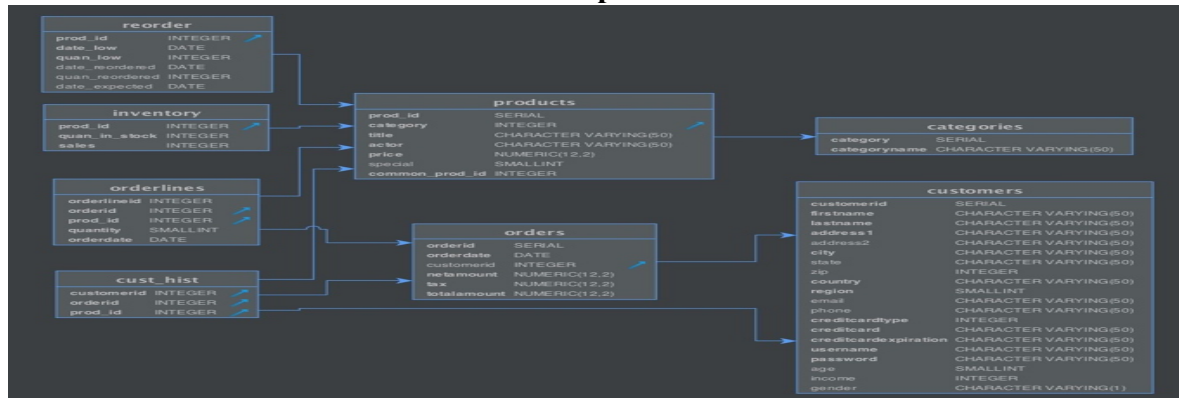
## Problem Sets

### Part 1

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

**npm install --save graphql-yoga**  
**npm install --save graphql**  
**npm install --save prisma-client-lib**

Next I decided what entities and relationships to model. I chose the 7 below:



Relations of choice with depicted relationships are below

- Customers – joins **cust\_hist**, **Orders**
- Orders – joins **cust\_hist**, **customer**

- Cust\_hist – joins orders, customer, products
- Products – joins categories, cust\_hist, orderlines, inventory
- Categories – joins products
- Inventory – joins products
- Orderlines – joins products, orders

**GraphQL Datamodel code:**

**Prisma init (added the following to datamodel.prisma)**

```
type Category{
  id: ID! @unique
  categoryname: String!
}

type Customer{
  id: ID! @unique
  firstname: String!
  lastname: String!
  address1: String!
  address2: String!
  city: String!
  state: String!
  zip: String!
  county: String!
  region: String!
  email: String! @unique
  phone: String!
  creditcardtype: String
  creditcard: String
  creditcardexpiration: String
  username: String! @unique
  password: String!
  age: Int
  income: Float
  gender: String!
}

type Products{
  id: ID! @unique
  title: String
  actor: String
  price: Float
  special: Float
  common_prod_id: Int
  category: Category @relation(name:"ProductCat")
}
```

```
type Orders{
  id: ID! @unique
  orderdate: String
  netamount: Float!
  tax: Float!
  totalamount: Float!
  customer: Customer
}

type Cust_Hist{
  id: ID! @unique
  customer: Customer
  order: Orders
  product: Products
}
```

**Prisma deploy**

**Prisma generate**

**GraphQL Schema code:**

In the schema.graphql file:

```
scalar DateTime

type Query{
  getCategoriesEndpoint: [Category!]!
  getCategoriesWhereEndpoint(catId: ID!): [Category!]!
  getCustomersEndpoint: [Customer!]!
  getProductsEndpoint: [Products!]!
  getOrdersEndpoint: [Orders!]!
  getCust_HistsEndpoint: [Cust_Hist!]!
  getProductsByCategoryEndpoint(categoryId: ID!): Products!
}

type Mutation{
  createCategoryEndpoint(
    categoryname: String!
  ): Category

  createCustomerEndpoint(
    firstname: String!,
    lastname: String!,
    address1: String!,
    address2: String!,
    city: String!,
```



```
state: String!,
zip: String!,
county: String!,
region: String!,
email: String!,
phone: String! ,
creditcardtype: String,
creditcard: String,
creditcardexpiration: DateTime,
username: String!,
password: String!,
age: Int,
income: Float,
gender: String!
): Customer

createProductsEndpoint(title: String!,actor: String,price: Float!,special:
Float,common_prod_id: Int,categoryId: ID): Products

createOrdersEndpoint(
  orderdate: DateTime,
  netamount: Float!,
  tax: Float!,
  totalamount: Float!,
  customerId: ID!
): Orders

createCust_HistEndpoint(
  customerId: ID!,
  orderId: ID!,
  productId: ID!
): Cust_Hist
}

type Category{
  id: ID!
  categoryname: String!
}

type Customer{
  id: ID!
  firstname: String!
  lastname: String!
  address1: String!
  address2: String!
  city: String!
```

```
state: String!
zip: String!
county: String!
region: String!
email: String!
phone: String!
creditcardtype: String
creditcard: String
creditcardexpiration: DateTime
username: String!
password: String!
age: Int
income: Float
gender: String!
}

type Products{
  id: ID!
  title: String!
  actor: String
  price: Float!
  special: Float
  common_prod_id: Int
  category: Category
}

type Orders{
  id: ID!
  orderdate: DateTime
  netamount: Float!
  tax: Float!
  totalamount: Float!
  customer: Customer
}

type Cust_Hist{
  id: ID!
  customer: Customer
  order: Orders
  product: Products
}
```

**Part 2**

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

```
Query: {
  /*
    part 1
    Single Table Queries
  */
  getCategoriesEndpoint(root, args, context) {
    console.log('----- SELECTING CATEGORIES -----')
    return context.prisma.categories()
  },

  getCategoriesWhereEndpoint(root, args, context) {
    console.log('----- SELECTING CATEGORIES WHERE ID = ' + args.catId + ' -----')
    return context.prisma.categories({
      where: {
        id: args.catId
      }
    })
  },

  getCustomersEndpoint(root, args, context) {
    console.log('----- SELECTING CUSTOMERS -----')
    return context.prisma.customers()
  },

  getProductsEndpoint(root, args, context) {
    console.log('----- SELECTING Products -----')
    return context.prisma.productses()
  },

  getOrdersEndpoint(root, args, context) {
    console.log('----- SELECTING ORDERS -----')
    return context.prisma.orderses()
  },

  getCust_HistsEndpoint(root, args, context) {
    console.log('----- SELECTING CUST_HIST -----')
    return context.prisma.cust_Hists()
  },
}
```

**Screenshots**

Customers relation

```
query{
  getCustomersEndpoint{
    id
    firstname
    username
    creditcardexpiration
  }
}
```

```
{
  "data": {
    "getCustomersEndpoint": [
      {
        "id": "cjsuytptg00bq0a04303626ny",
        "firstname": "Daveo1",
        "username": "db69o1",
        "creditcardexpiration": "02-03-2020"
      },
      {
        "id": "cjsuz8lr00ft0a04zqa1p2ts",
        "firstname": "Eric",
        "username": "es89",
        "creditcardexpiration": "02-03-2020"
      },
      {
        "id": "cjsuzbkaj00ga0a04fyao27il",
        "firstname": "Eriddc",
        "username": "es8d9",
        "creditcardexpiration": "02-03-2020"
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

## Categories relation

```
1 query{
2   getCategoriesEndpoint{
3     id
4     categoryname
5   }
6 }
```

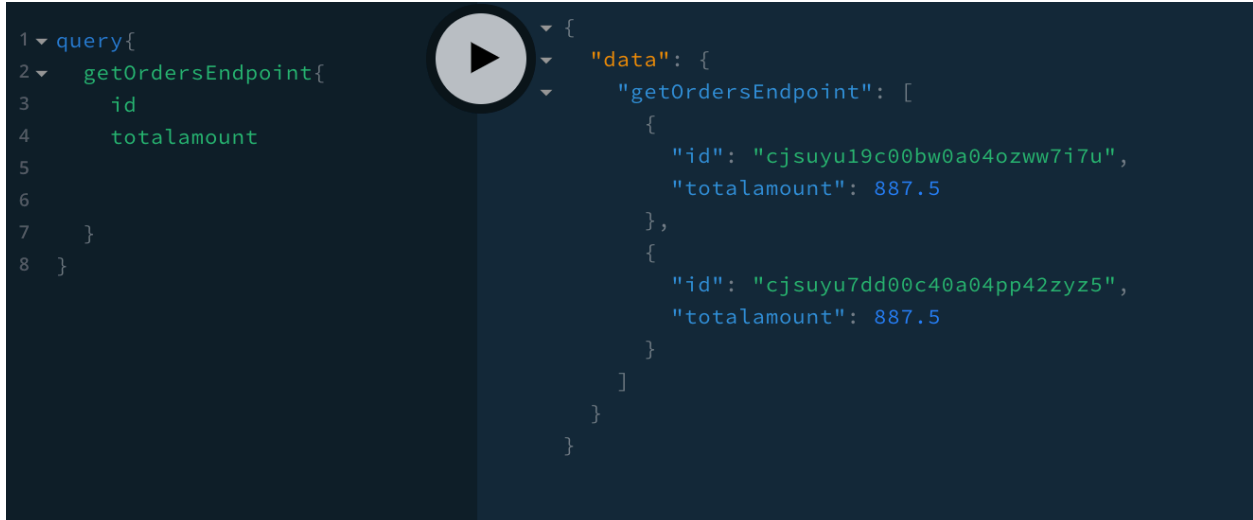
```
{
  "data": {
    "getCategoriesEndpoint": [
      {
        "id": "cjsuyp94f00as0a04g95dq2m6",
        "categoryname": "newnew"
      },
      {
        "id": "cjsuyq15r00b50a046mwr0v69",
        "categoryname": "newnew"
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

## products relation

```
1 query{
2   getProductsEndpoint{
3     id
4     title
5     price
6   }
7 }
8 }
9 }
```

```
{
  "data": {
    "getProductsEndpoint": [
      {
        "id": "cjsuypij100az0a041qui05yv",
        "title": "drumkit2",
        "price": 650
      },
      {
        "id": "cjsuyqq2w00bb0a04a2z2dqu2",
        "title": "drumkit2",
        "price": 650
      },
      {
        "id": "cjsuyqy5400bj0a04t68mswh9",
        "title": "drumkit2",
        "price": 650
      },
      {
        "id": "cjsuyxuds00cc0a04i9rhjtez",
        "title": "drumkit2",
        "price": 650
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

## Orders relation

A screenshot of a GraphQL IDE interface. On the left, a query is defined with the following structure:

```
1 query{
2   getOrdersEndpoint{
3     id
4     totalamount
5   }
6 }
7 }
8 }
```

A play button icon is visible between the query and the response. On the right, the JSON response is displayed:

```
{
  "data": {
    "getOrdersEndpoint": [
      {
        "id": "cjsuyu19c00bw0a04ozww7i7u",
        "totalamount": 887.5
      },
      {
        "id": "cjsuyu7dd00c40a04pp42zyz5",
        "totalamount": 887.5
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

### Part 3

Build a GraphQL query resolver which returns the attributes from 3 joined database relations having 2 levels of nesting in the resultant output

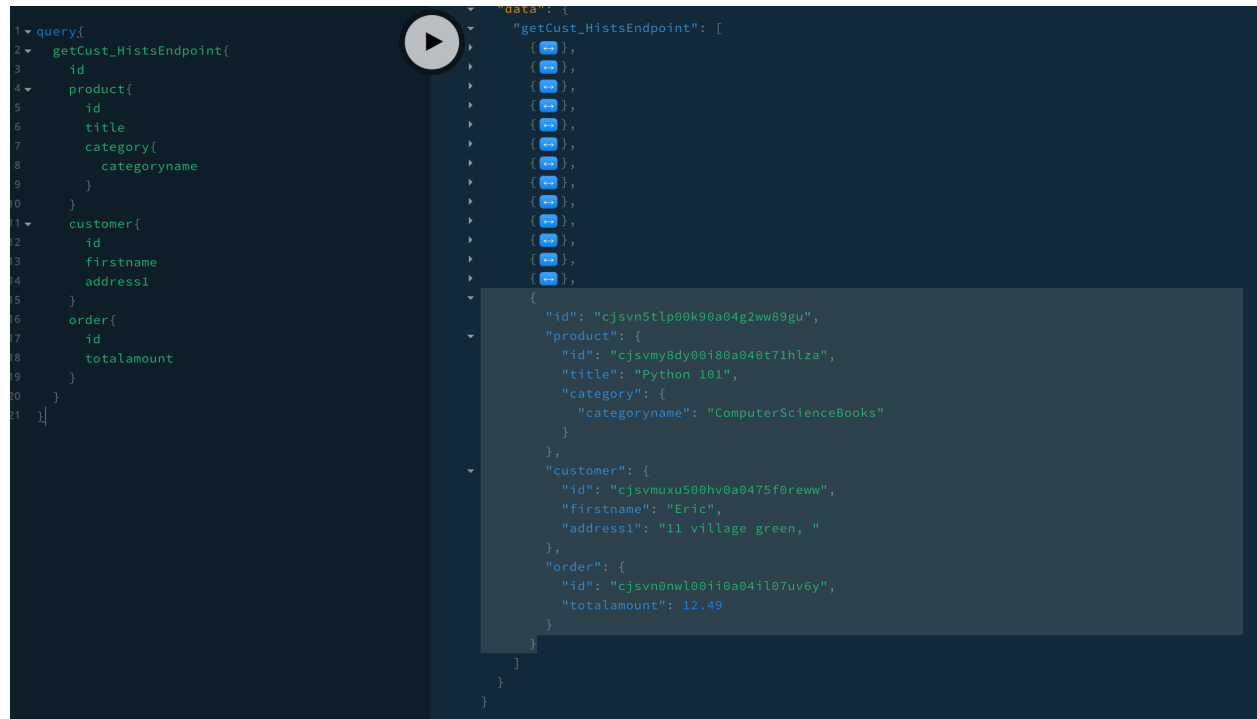
Briefly, describe an application of the query you have chosen to write as a comment in your resolver code

#### **Application example:**

The query in this case would be a good example of a many to many join. We can easily get data from 3 or 4 tables. In the case of an application, we could get all orders by a customer and all of the products on that order also. We could also return all of the categories each of those products belong to.

Return:

- All Orders of Customer "eric strong"
- All Products that belong to that order
- All of the categories for each of those products



```
// this gets the products.category value defined in the schema
```

```
Products: {
  category(root, args, context) {
    return context.prisma.products({
      id: root.id
    }).category()
  }
},
```

```
Orders: {
  customer(root, args, context) {
    return context.prisma.orders({
      id: root.id
    }).customer()
  }
},
```

```
Cust_Hist: {
  customer(root, args, context) {
    return context.prisma.cust_Hist({
      id: root.id
    }).customer()
  },
  order(root, args, context) {
    return context.prisma.cust_Hist({
      id: root.id
    }).order()
  }
}
```

```
    },  
    product(root, args, context) {  
      return context.prisma.cust_Hist({  
        id: root.id  
      }).product()  
    }  
  }  
} // end resolvers
```

#### Part 4

Create a mutation resolver to add a new order to the database. Your mutation should update at least two relations

Briefly, describe an application of the query you have chosen to write as a comment in your resolver code

#### Application example:

The query in this case would be a good example of a transactional relational system. When a customer purchases an item the inventory stock is affected. This can be modified to have triggers to alert the manager to order more stock or automate this process. This type of query is very common with ecommerce websites such as amazon, tesco, river island etc..

For part 4, I create an OrderLines entry, while updating the quantity\_in\_stock value for that product in the Inventory table.

In order to do this, I had to make some changes and add in addition Inventory and OrderLines table

```
type Inventory{  
  id: ID!  
  quantity_in_stock: Int  
  sales: Int  
  product: Products  
  testupdate: String  
}  
  
type Orderlines{  
  id: ID!  
  product: Products  
  order: Orders  
  quantity: Int  
  orderdate: DateTime  
  inventoryId: String  
}
```

I then created endpoints and mutation. Here is the code the actual mutation

```
//part 4 - mutation that adds new order to the database
createOrderlinesEndpoint(root, args, context) {
  console.log('----- INSERTING ORDERLines -----')
  console.log(args)

  //when orderlines created - take the quatity, and subtract this from the
  inventory quantity of that product
  console.log('----- You are ordering ' + args.quantity + ' of product:' +
args.productId)

  let check = update(context,args);
  check.then(data=>{
    console.log(data.quantity_in_stock)
  })

  console.log('----- INVENTORY QUANTITY UPDATED FOR PRODUCT :' +
args.productId)

  return context.prisma.createOrderlines({
    product: {
      connect: {
        id: args.productId
      }
    },
    order: {
      connect: {
        id: args.orderId
      }
    },
    quantity: args.quantity,
    orderdate: args.orderdate,
    inventoryId: args.inventoryId

  }, )
}, )
```

```
function update(context,args){
  console.log('Updating the inventory quantity')

  return context.prisma.updateInventory({
    data: {
      quantity_in_stock:15,
      sales:1,
      testupdate: "UPDATED!"
    },
    where: {
      id: args.inventoryId
    }
  })
}
```



```
}  
})  
}
```

This is a hardcoded example as I found it difficult to execute atomic actions on the database with Prisma. But it still works and updates the testupdate string as well as quantity and sales. In order to test this part out I used the following mutation

```
mutation{  
  createOrderlinesEndpoint(  
    productId:"cjsyqrjod00be0a994jh6j48j",  
    orderId:"cjsyqt4j800bu0a99tg5vxekm",  
    quantity:5,  
    orderdate:"06-03-19",  
    inventoryId:"cjsyqsf1300bm0a99kzemwtpg"  
  ){  
    id  
  }  
}
```

And query to view the changes

```
query{  
  getInventoryEndpoint{  
    id  
    sales  
    quantity_in_stock  
    testupdate  
    product{  
      id  
      title  
      price  
    }  
  }  
}
```

Below are the remaining Mutation resolvers. These only perform a single relation create

```
Mutation: {  
  //create category  
  createCategoryEndpoint(root, args, context) {  
    console.log('----- INSERTING CATEGORY -----')  
    console.log(args)  
    return context.prisma.createCategory({  
      categoryname: args.categoryname  
    }, )  
  },  
}
```

```
    },

    //create category
    createCustomerEndpoint(root, args, context) {
      console.log('----- INSERTING CUSTOMER -----')
      console.log(args)
      return context.prisma.createCustomer({
        firstname: args.firstname,
        lastname: args.lastname,
        address1: args.address1,
        address2: args.address2,
        city: args.city,
        state: args.state,
        zip: args.zip,
        county: args.county,
        region: args.region,
        email: args.email,
        phone: args.phone,
        creditcardtype: args.creditcardtype,
        creditcard: args.creditcard,
        creditcardexpiration: args.creditcardexpiration,
        username: args.username,
        password: args.password,
        age: args.age,
        income: args.income,
        gender: args.gender
      }, )
    },

    createProductsEndpoint(root, args, context) {
      console.log('----- INSERTING Product -----')
      console.log(args)
      return context.prisma.createProducts({
        title: args.title,
        actor: args.actor,
        price: args.price,
        special: args.special,
        common_prod_id: args.common_prod_id,
        category: {
          connect: {
            id: args.categoryId
          }
        }
      })
    },

    createOrdersEndpoint(root, args, context) {
      console.log('----- INSERTING ORDERS -----')
```

```
    console.log(args)
    return context.prisma.createOrders({
      orderdate: args.orderdate,
      netamount: args.netamount,
      tax: args.tax,
      totalamount: args.totalamount,
      customer: {
        connect: {
          id: args.customerId
        }
      }
    }, )
  },
},

createCust_HistEndpoint(root, args, context) {
  console.log('----- INSERTING Cust_Hists -----')
  console.log(args)
  return context.prisma.createCust_Hist({
    customer: {
      connect: {
        id: args.customerId
      }
    },
    order: {
      connect: {
        id: args.orderId
      }
    },
    product: {
      connect: {
        id: args.productId
      }
    }
  })
},
}, //end mutatio
```

#### Screenshot

Mutating two relations (product + categories)  
TODO

#### Part 5

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

```
//part 5
const server = new GraphQLServer({
```

```
typeDefs: './schema.graphql',
resolvers,
context: {
  prisma
},
})
server.start(() => console.log('Server is running on http://localhost:4000'))
```

### **testing queries**

#### **customer mutation**

```
mutation {
  createCustomerEndpoint(
    firstname: "Eric",
    lastname: "Strong"
    address1: "11 village green, "
    address2: "kilbreck"
    city: "stamullen"
    state: "meath"
    zip: "01"
    county: "Meath"
    region: "Leinster"
    username: "es1989"
    email: "c15708709@mydit.ie"
    phone: "+353851077975"
    creditcardtype: "visa"
    creditcard: "12345"
    gender: "male"
    creditcardexpiration: "02-03-2020"
    password: "password1"
    age: 30
    income: 65000.00
  ) {
    firstname
    lastname
    id
  }
}
```

#### **Customer query**

```
query{
  getCustomersEndpoint{
    id
    firstname
    username
    creditcardexpiration
  }
}
```

```
}  
}
```

**Categories Mutation**

```
mutation{  
  createCategoryEndpoint(  
    categoryname: "ComputerScienceBooks"  
  ) {  
    categoryname  
    id  
  }  
}
```

**Categories Query**

```
query{  
  getCategoriesEndpoint{  
    id  
    categoryname  
  }  
}
```

**Products Mutation**

```
mutation{  
  createProductsEndpoint(  
    title: "Python 101"  
    actor: "book"  
    price: 9.99  
    special: 5.00  
    common_prod_id: 1  
    categoryId: "cjsvmwdgg00i10a04vn2tagrd"  
  ){  
    id  
    title  
    price  
    actor  
    special  
    category{  
      id  
      categoryname  
    }  
  }  
}
```

**Products Query**

```
query{  
  getProductsEndpoint{  
    id  
    title  
    price  
    category{  
      id  
      categoryname  
    }  
  }  
}
```

```
}
```

**Orders Mutation**

```
mutation{
  createOrdersEndpoint(
    orderdate:"05-03-2019",
    netamount: 9.99,
    tax: 2.50,
    totalamount: 12.49,
    customerId:"cjsvmuxu500hv0a0475f0reww"

  ){
    id
    customer{
      id
      firstname
    }
  }
}
```

**Orders Query**

```
query{
  getOrdersEndpoint{
    id
    totalamount
    customer{
      id
    }
  }
}
```

**Cust\_Hist Mutation**

```
mutation{
  createCust_HistEndpoint(
    customerId: "cjsvmuxu500hv0a0475f0reww"
    orderId: "cjsvn0nwl00ii0a04il07uv6y"
    productId:"cjsvmy8dy00i80a040t71hlza"
  ){
    id
    customer{
      id
      firstname
    }
    product{
      id
      title
      category{
        id
        categoryname
      }
    }
    order{
      id
      orderdate
    }
  }
}
```

**Cust\_Hist Query**

```
query{
  getCust_HistsEndpoint{
    id
    product{
      id
    }
    customer{
      id
      firstname
    }
    order{
      id
    }
  }
}
```

**Inventory Mutation**

```
mutation{
  createInventoryEndpoint(
    quantity_in_stock:10
    sales: 0
    productId:"cjsyqrjod00be0a994jh6j48j"
  ){
    id
    quantity_in_stock
    sales
    product{
      id
      title
      price
    }
  }
}
```

**Inventory Query**

```
query{
  getInventoryEndpoint{
    id
    sales
    quantity_in_stock
    testupdate
    product{
      id
      title
      price
    }
  }
}
```

**Orderlines Mutation**

```
mutation{
  createOrderlinesEndpoint(
    productId:"cjsyqrjod00be0a994jh6j48j",
    orderId:"cjsyqt4j800bu0a99tg5vxekm",
```

```
    quantity:5,  
    orderdate:"06-03-19",  
    inventoryId:"cjsyqsf1300bm0a99kzemwtpg"  
  ){  
    id  
  }  
}
```

**Orderlines Query**

```
query{  
  getOrderlinesEndpoint{  
    id  
    product{  
      id  
      title  
    }  
    order{  
      id  
      tax  
    }  
  }  
}
```