

Testing

Name: *doctorDetailById()*: Get doctor details (name, clinic name, specialty)

In order to test this query, I need to hardcode the doctor data in memory, and the happy path testing result is as below:

The screenshot shows the GraphQL IDE interface. On the left, the 'Documentation' panel displays the schema for the `doctorDetailById` query, including its arguments (`id: ID!`) and fields (`clinic: String!`, `doctorID: ID!`, `doctorName: String!`, `specialty: SpecialtyType!`). The main editor shows the query:

```
1 query DoctorDetailById($doctorDetailByIdId: ID! ...) {
2   doctorDetailById(id: $doctorDetailByIdId) {
3     clinic
4     doctorID
5     doctorName
6     specialty
7   }
8 }
```

 The variables section shows `"doctorDetailByIdId": "1"`. The right panel shows the JSON response, with the `data` field containing the doctor details for ID 1:

```
{
  "data": {
    "doctorDetailById": {
      "clinic": "clinic 1",
      "doctorID": "1",
      "doctorName": "Kate Chopin",
      "specialty": "gynecologist"
    }
  }
}
```

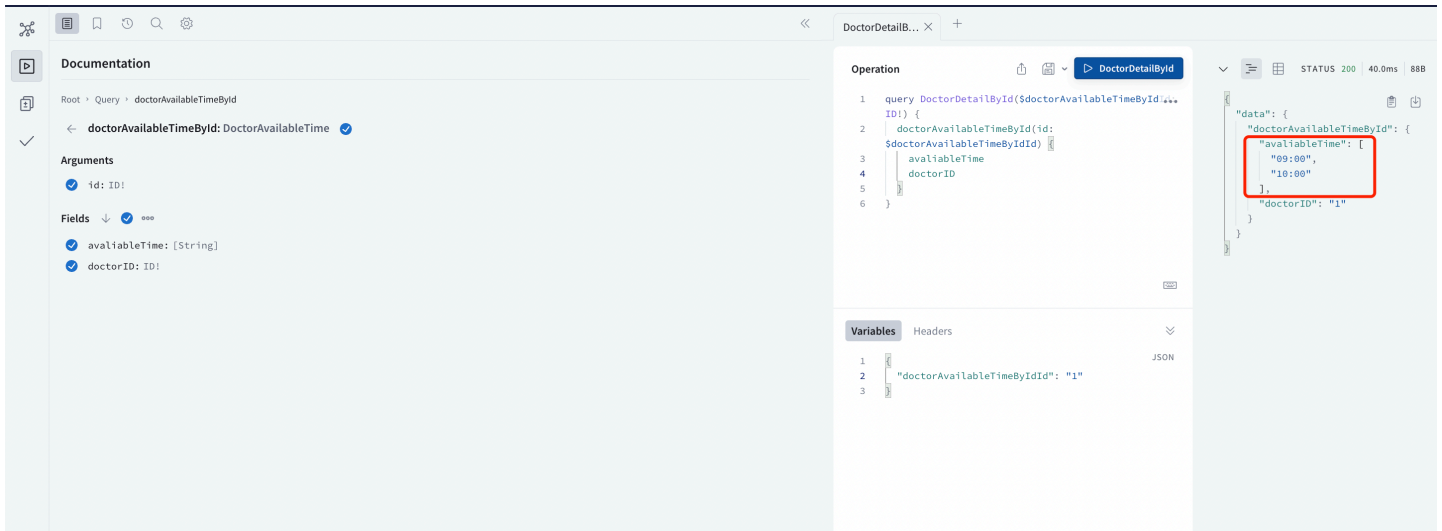
Since the doctor id is the mandatory field in this query and the input id should be valid, which means the input doctor id should be in the database, if I choose to enter a doctor id which is not in the database, my API has the customized exception handling shown as below:

The screenshot shows the GraphQL IDE interface with a query error. The query is the same as in the previous screenshot, but the variable is `"doctorDetailByIdId": "3"`. The right panel shows the JSON response with an error:

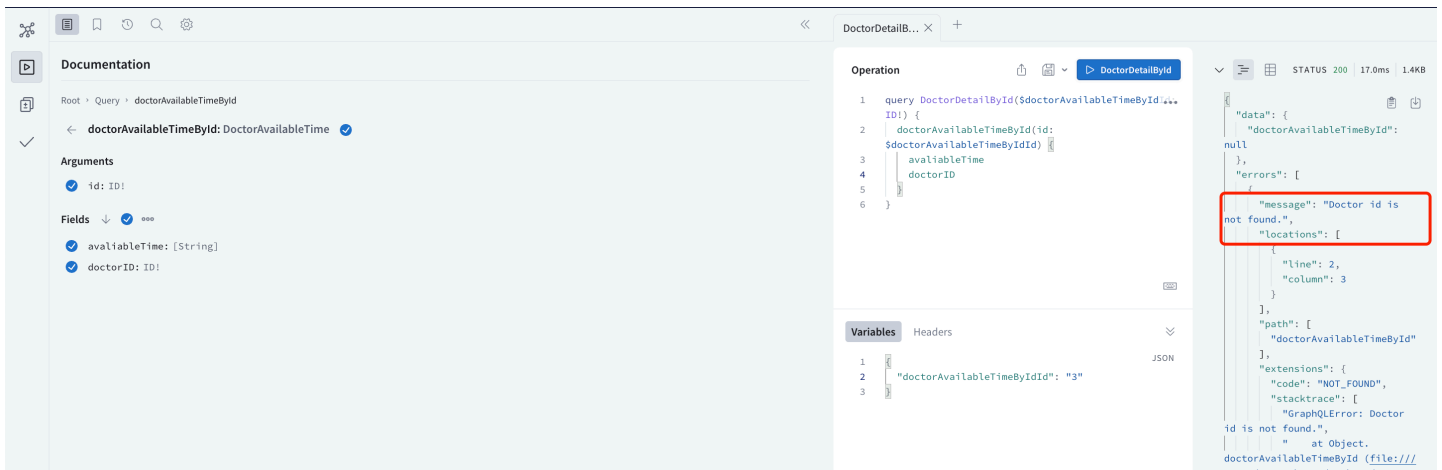
```
{
  "data": {
    "doctorDetailById": null
  },
  "errors": [
    {
      "message": "Doctor id is not found.",
      "locations": [
        {
          "line": 2,
          "column": 3
        }
      ],
      "path": [
        "doctorDetailById"
      ],
      "extensions": {
        "code": "NOT_FOUND",
        "stacktrace": [
          "GraphQLError: Doctor id is not found.",
          "    at Object.doctorDetailById (file:///Users/..."
        ]
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

Name: *doctorAvailableTimeById()*: Get doctor's available timeslots for today

The input is the doctor id. The happy path is shown as below:



Since the doctor id is the mandatory filed in this query and the input id should be valid, which means the input doctor id should be in the database, if I choose to enter a doctor id which is not in the database, my APIs has the customized exception handling shown as below:



Name: `bookAppointment()`: Book an appointment with a doctor for today

Before executing the functions, I do 4 error checks:

- check doctor id: the input doctor id should be in the database
- check patitent id: the input patient id should be in the database
- check time format: the input time should be in "hh:mm" format
- check whether the doctor has time available for the input time.

Happy path:

Documentation

Root > Mutation > bookAppointment

← bookAppointment: Event! ✓

Arguments

- ✓ bookAppointmentInput: BookAppointmentInput!

Fields ↓ ✓

- ✓ doctorID: ID!
- ✓ id: ID!
- ✓ patientID: ID!
- ✓ patientName: String!
- ✓ time: String!

Operation

```
1 mutation Mutation($bookAppointmentInput: ...  
2   BookAppointmentInput!) {  
3   bookAppointment(bookAppointmentInput: $bookAppointmentInput) {  
4     doctorID  
5     id  
6     patientID  
7     patientName  
8     time  
9   }  
}
```

Variables

```
1 {  
2   "bookAppointmentInput": {  
3     "doctorID": "1",  
4     "patientID": "1",  
5     "time": "10:00"  
6   }  
7 }
```

JSON

```
{  
  "data": {  
    "bookAppointment": {  
      "doctorID": "1",  
      "id": "3",  
      "patientID": "1",  
      "patientName": "Kate  
Chopin",  
      "time": "10:00"  
    }  
  }  
}
```

If the event is created we can see the newly added in event in the event list database:

Documentation

Root > Query > event

← event: [Event] ✓

Fields ↓ ✓

- ✓ doctorID: ID!
- ✓ id: ID!
- ✓ patientID: ID!
- ✓ patientName: String!
- ✓ time: String!

Operation

```
5   patientID  
6   patientName  
7   time  
8 }  
9 }  
10  
11 query Query {  
12   event {  
13     doctorID  
14     id  
15     patientID  
16     patientName  
17     time  
18   }  
19 }
```

Variables

```
1 {  
2   "bookAppointmentInput": {  
3     "doctorID": "1",  
4     "patientID": "1",  
5     "time": "9:00"  
6   }  
7 }
```

JSON

```
{  
  "data": {  
    "event": [  
      {  
        "doctorID": "1",  
        "id": "1",  
        "patientID": "1",  
        "patientName": "Kate",  
        "time": "16:00"  
      },  
      {  
        "doctorID": "2",  
        "id": "2",  
        "patientID": "2",  
        "patientName": "Sam",  
        "time": "16:00"  
      },  
      {  
        "doctorID": "1",  
        "id": "3",  
        "patientID": "1",  
        "patientName": "Kate  
Chopin",  
        "time": "10:00"  
      }  
    ]  
  }  
}
```

And also the calendar(add event to doctor's calendar) and available time(remove booked timeslot from available time) field is updated based on the event:

Documentation

Root > Query > doctor

← doctor: [Doctor] ✓

Fields ↓ ✓

- ✓ availableTime: [String]
- ✓ calendar: [Event]
- ✓ clinic: String!
- ✓ doctorName: String!
- ✓ id: ID!
- ✓ specialty: SpecialtyType!

Operation

```
1 query Doctor {  
2   doctor {  
3     availableTime  
4     calendar {  
5       time  
6       patientName  
7     }  
8   }  
9   clinic  
10  doctorName  
11  id  
12  specialty  
13 }
```

Variables

```
1 {  
2   "doctorID": "1",  
3   "patientID": "1",  
4   "time": "9:00"  
5 }
```

JSON

```
{  
  "data": {  
    "doctor": [  
      {  
        "availableTime": [  
          "09:00"  
        ],  
        "calendar": [  
          {  
            "time": "16:00",  
            "patientName": "Kate"  
          },  
          {  
            "time": "10:00",  
            "patientName": "Kate  
Chopin"  
          }  
        ],  
        "clinic": "clinic 1",  
        "doctorName": "Kate  
Chopin",  
        "id": "1",  
        "specialty":  
          "gynecologist"  
      }  
    ]  
  }  
}
```

Doctor id not valid(only have id with 1 or 2 in the database):

Documentation

Root > Mutation > bookAppointment

bookAppointment: Event! ✓

Arguments

- bookAppointmentInput: BookAppointmentInput!

Fields

- doctorID: ID!
- id: ID!
- patientID: ID!
- patientName: String!
- time: String!

Operation

```
1 mutation Mutation($bookAppointmentInput: BookAppointmentInput!) {
2   bookAppointment(bookAppointmentInput: $bookAppointmentInput) {
3     doctorID
4     id
5     patientID
6     patientName
7     time
8   }
9 }
```

Variables

```
1 {
2   "bookAppointmentInput": {
3     "doctorID": "3",
4     "patientID": "1",
5     "time": "10:00"
6   }
7 }
```

JSON

```
{
  "data": {},
  "errors": [
    {
      "message": "Doctor id is not found.",
      "locations": [
        {
          "line": 2,
          "column": 3
        }
      ],
      "path": [
        "bookAppointment"
      ],
      "extensions": {
        "code": "NOT_FOUND",
        "stacktrace": [
          "GraphQLError: Doctor id is not found.",
          "    at Object.bookAppointment (file:///Users/yuyanghuang/Desktop/DAI_GraphQL/index.js:213:23)",
          "    " at field.resolve (file:///Users/yuyanghuang/Desktop/DAI_GraphQL/node_modules/"
        ]
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

Patient id not valid(only have id with 1 or 2 in the database):

Documentation

Root > Mutation > bookAppointment

bookAppointment: Event! ✓

Arguments

- bookAppointmentInput: BookAppointmentInput!

Fields

- doctorID: ID!
- id: ID!
- patientID: ID!
- patientName: String!
- time: String!

Operation

```
1 mutation Mutation($bookAppointmentInput: BookAppointmentInput!) {
2   bookAppointment(bookAppointmentInput: $bookAppointmentInput) {
3     doctorID
4     id
5     patientID
6     patientName
7     time
8   }
9 }
```

Variables

```
1 {
2   "bookAppointmentInput": {
3     "doctorID": "1",
4     "patientID": "3",
5     "time": "10:00"
6   }
7 }
```

JSON

```
{
  "data": {},
  "errors": [
    {
      "message": "Patient id is not found.",
      "locations": [
        {
          "line": 2,
          "column": 3
        }
      ],
      "path": [
        "bookAppointment"
      ],
      "extensions": {
        "code": "NOT_FOUND",
        "stacktrace": [
          "GraphQLError: Patient id is not found.",
          "    at Object.bookAppointment (file:///Users/yuyanghuang/Desktop/DAI_GraphQL/index.js:222:23)",
          "    " at field.resolve (file:///Users/yuyanghuang/Desktop/DAI_GraphQL/node_modules/"
        ]
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

Time is not available for the given doctor:

Documentation

Root > Mutation > bookAppointment

bookAppointment: Event! ✓

Arguments

- bookAppointmentInput: BookAppointmentInput!

Fields

- doctorID: ID!
- id: ID!
- patientID: ID!
- patientName: String!
- time: String!

Operation

```
1 mutation Mutation($bookAppointmentInput: BookAppointmentInput!) {
2   bookAppointment(bookAppointmentInput: $bookAppointmentInput) {
3     doctorID
4     id
5     patientID
6     patientName
7     time
8   }
9 }
```

Variables

```
1 {
2   "bookAppointmentInput": {
3     "doctorID": "1",
4     "patientID": "1",
5     "time": "19:00"
6   }
7 }
```

JSON

```
{
  "data": {},
  "errors": [
    {
      "message": "Time is not available for the doctor.",
      "locations": [
        {
          "line": 2,
          "column": 3
        }
      ],
      "path": [
        "bookAppointment"
      ],
      "extensions": {
        "code": "BAD_REQUEST",
        "stacktrace": [
          "GraphQLError: Time is not available for the doctor.",
          "    at Object.bookAppointment (file:///Users/yuyanghuang/Desktop/DAI_GraphQL/index.js:253:23)",
          "    " at field.resolve (file:///Users/yuyanghuang/Desktop/DAI_GraphQL/node_modules/"
        ]
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

Input time format is wrong:

The screenshot shows the GraphQL Playground interface. On the left, the 'Documentation' panel displays the schema for the `updatePatientNameByAppointmentId` mutation, including its arguments (`id: ID!`, `name: String!`) and fields (`doctorID: ID!`, `id: ID!`, `patientID: ID!`, `patientName: String!`, `time: String!`). The main editor shows the following query:

```
1 mutation UpdatePatientNameByAppointmentId {
2   updatePatientNameByAppointmentId(id: ID!, $name: String!) {
3     doctorID
4     id
5     patientID
6     patientName
7     time
8   }
9 }
```

The 'Variables' tab shows the input variables:

```
1 {
2   "updatePatientNameByAppointmentIdId": "2",
3   "name": "new patient name"
4 }
```

The 'JSON' tab shows the response:

```
{
  "data": {
    "updatePatientNameByAppointmentId": {
      "doctorID": "2",
      "id": "2",
      "patientID": "2",
      "patientName": "new patient name",
      "time": "16:00"
    }
  }
}
```

Input Invalid appointment id and the error message is customized:

The screenshot shows the GraphQL Playground interface with a failed query. The query is identical to the previous one, but the appointment ID is "4". The 'Variables' tab shows:

```
1 {
2   "updatePatientNameByAppointmentIdId": "4",
3   "name": "new patient name"
4 }
```

The 'JSON' tab shows the error response:

```
{
  "data": {},
  "errors": [
    {
      "message": "Event id is not found.",
      "locations": [
        {
          "line": 2,
          "column": 3
        }
      ],
      "path": [
        "updatePatientNameByAppointmentId"
      ],
      "extensions": {
        "code": "NOT_FOUND",
        "stacktrace": [
          "GraphQLError: Event id is not found.",
          "    at Object.updatePatientNameByAppointmentId"
        ]
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

Reflection

- What were some of the alternative schema and query design options you considered? Why did you choose the selected options?

Currently, I am separating patient, event, and doctor schema which is declared as below:

```
type Doctor {
  id: ID!
  doctorName: String!
  clinic: String!
  specialty: SpecialtyType!
  availableTime: [String]
  calendar: [Event]
}

type Event {
  id: ID!
  doctorID: ID!
```

```

    patientID: ID!
    patientName: String!
    time: String!
  }

  type Patient{
    id: ID!
    patientName: String!
  }

```

The reason I am separating these three types is that it can be easily stored in the database with three tables. one table called doctor, the one called patient and a joined table named event with the patient id and event id as the foreign keys. In contrast to those which have too many fields in one type, this kind of schema can be easy to change and modify.

- Consider the case where, in future, the 'Event' structure is changed to have more fields e.g reference to patient details, consultation type (first time/follow-up etc.) and others.
 - What changes will the clients (API consumer) need to make to their existing queries (if any).

Answer: If the client wants to include more fields to the patients, I think the first thing we need to do is to modify the patient schema. Also I need to add a new enum type named **consultationType**. As for the query API I think there is no other changes need to be made, since I already separate the patient schema from the other schemas. They are relatively low-coupled and will not cause too many changes.

- How will you accommodate the changes in your existing Schema and Query types?

Answer: updated schema is shown as below:

```

type Patient{
  id: ID!
  patientName: String!
  consultation: consultationType!
}

enum consultationType {
  first time
  follow-up
}

```

For the query, there is no changes with my design.

- Describe two GraphQL best practices that you have incorporated in your API design.
 1. I design and express the schema using diagram which lays a good foundation for future development.
 2. I design query and mutation in the way that each query does just one thing and those queries that

are self-explanatory. For the mutations, mutations are named as verbs which is shown in the code.