## 9. Resolver - user.ts / Mutation - login()

#graphql #resolver #authentication #mutation #mikroorm #backend

- Update the user resolver, adding the login() mutation, as shown below:
- An @ObjectType can be defined to be used as return values from mutations and queries
- An @InputType can be defined to be passed into a mutation or query as an input variable

## /resolvers/user.ts

```
@ObjectType() // ObjectTypes are returned from Queries and Mutations
class FieldError {
 @Field()
 field: string; // which field the error is about
 @Field()
 message: string; // error message
}
@ObjectType()
class UserResponse {
 @Field(() => [FieldError], { nullable: true })
 errors?: FieldError[];
 @Field(() => User, { nullable: true })
 user?: User;
}
@Resolver()
export class UserResolver {
 @Mutation(() => UserResponse)
 async login(
    @Arg("usernameOrEmail") usernameOrEmail: string,
    @Arg("password") password: string,
   @Ctx() { em, req }: MyContext
  ): Promise<UserResponse> {
    const user = await em.findOne(
     User,
```

```
usernameOrEmail.includes("@")
        ? { email: usernameOrEmail }
        : { username: usernameOrEmail }
    );
    if (!user) {
      return {
        errors: [
          {
            field: "usernameOrEmail",
            message: "That username or email does not exist",
          },
        ],
     };
    }
    const isPasswordValid = await argon2.verify(user.password, password);
    if (!isPasswordValid) {
     return {
        errors: [
          {
           field: "password",
           message: "Incorrect password",
          },
        ],
      };
    }
    req.session.userId = user.id; // created new type for req in types.ts (5) to
make this work, so the session can store the userId
    return { user };
  }
 return user;
  }
}
```