

Sample code for MLH

This is the app.js file from the project in word format and with proper code explanation.

```
const express = require("express");
const multer = require("multer");
const mongoose = require("mongoose");
const csvModel = require("./csv.db");
const csv = require("csvtojson");
const path = require("path");
const fs = require("fs");
// const exePath =
path.dirname(require('electron').remote.app.getAppPath('exe'));

const init = (exePath) => {
  fs.writeFileSync(
    path.join(exePath, "/test.txt"),
    `${path.join(exePath, "app", "uploads/test.txt")}`
  );
  const storage = multer.diskStorage({
    destination: function (req, file, callback) {
      callback(
        null,
        isDev() ? "./uploads" : path.join(exePath, "app", "uploads")
      );
    },
    filename: function (req, file, callback) {
      callback(null, `${file.originalname}`);
    },
  });
  const upload = multer({ storage: storage });
  const cors = require("cors");

  function isDev() {
    return process.argv0.includes("node_modules");
  }

  const URI =
    "mongodb+srv://anandabinash25:8oQmDrkxNXSUDhGk@cluster0.md13dem.mongodb.net/userData?retryWrites=true&w=majority";
  mongoose
    .connect(URI, { useNewUrlParser: true })
    .then(() => console.log("DB connection successful!"));

  const app = express();
  app.use(cors());
  app.use(express.json());
```

```

app.get("/", (req, res) => {
  csvModel.find().exec((err, data) => {
    res.send(data);
  });
});

// code defines an HTTP POST route handler using Express.js: This route
// handler listens for POST requests at the root path ("/") of the application.
// It expects a single file upload with the field name "customFile".
app.post("/", upload.single("customFile"), async (req, res) => {
  // The code begins with a try block to handle potential errors during the
  // execution of the route handler.
  try {
    console.log(req.file);
    console.log(exePath);
    // fs.writeFileSync(path.join(exePath, '/test.txt'),
    `${path.join(exePath, '/test.txt')}`);
    console.log(
      isDev()
        ? path.join(exePath, "Electron-mongo", req.file?.path)
        : path.join(exePath, "app", req.file?.path)
    );
    // The code uses the csv() function to create a CSV parser and reads the
    // content of the uploaded file using the fromFile() method. It returns a promise
    // that resolves to a JavaScript object (jsonObj) representing the parsed CSV
    // data. The callback function passed to the then()
    csv()
      .fromFile(req.file?.path)
      .then(async (jsonObj) => {
        // insert many is used to save bulk data in database.
        // saving the data in collection(table)
        // Inside the for loop, the code iterates over each object (res) in
        // the jsonObj array
        for (let res of jsonObj) {
          // The code checks if res._id is a valid MongoDB ObjectId using
          // mongoose.isValidObjectId(). If it is valid, it proceeds with the following
          // steps.
          if (mongoose.isValidObjectId(res?._id)) {
            const exist = await csvModel.findById(res?._id);
            // It tries to find an existing document in the csvModel
            // collection (table) by _id using csvModel.findById(res._id). It uses await to
            // wait for the MongoDB query to complete and assigns the result to the exist
            // variable.
            // If no existing document is found (!exist), it creates a new
            // document using csvModel.create() with the properties of the res object and an
            // additional property isUpdated: false. The created document is passed a
            // callback function that logs any potential error.
            if (!exist) {
              csvModel.create(

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```

    {
      ...res,
      isUpdated: false,
    },
    (err, data) => {
      if (err) {
        console.log(err);
      }
    }
  );
} else {
  const result = await csvModel.updateOne(
    { _id: res._id },
    {
      ...res,
    }
  );
  /*

```

If an existing document is found, it updates the document using `csvModel.updateOne()` by matching the `_id` field. The `res` object's properties are spread into the update operation. The updated document's result is logged using `console.log(result)`.

Depending on the `result.modifiedCount` value, it updates the `isUpdated` field of the document. If `modifiedCount` is greater than 0, it sets `isUpdated: true`; otherwise, it sets `isUpdated: false`.

If `res._id` is not a valid `ObjectId`, it means the document is new. The code deletes the `_id` property from `res` using `delete res._id`.

It then creates a new document in the `csvModel` collection with the properties of `res` and `isUpdated: false`. If an error occurs during creation, it sends an error response to the client and logs the error.

*/

```

    console.log(result);

    if (result.modifiedCount > 0) {
      await csvModel.updateOne(
        { _id: res._id },
        {
          isUpdated: true,
        }
      );
    } else {
      await csvModel.updateOne(
        { _id: res._id },
        {

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```

        isUpdated: false,
      }
    );
  }
}
// if (!exist) {
//   csvModel.create(res, (err, data) => {
//     if (err) {
//       console.log(err);
//     }
//   });
// }
else {
  delete res._id;
  console.log(res._id);
  csvModel.create(
    {
      ...res,
      isUpdated: false,
    },
    (err, data) => {
      if (err) {
        res.send({
          err,
        });
        console.log(err);
      }
    }
  );
  // csvModel.findByIdAndUpdate(res._id, res, (err, data) => {
  //   if (err) {
  //     console.log(err);
  //   }
  // });
}
});
res.send({ message: "Success" });
} catch (e) {
  res.send({
    error: e,
  });
}
});
app.listen(3000, () => console.log("App running on 3000"));
};

```

```
module.exports = {  
  init,  
};
```