

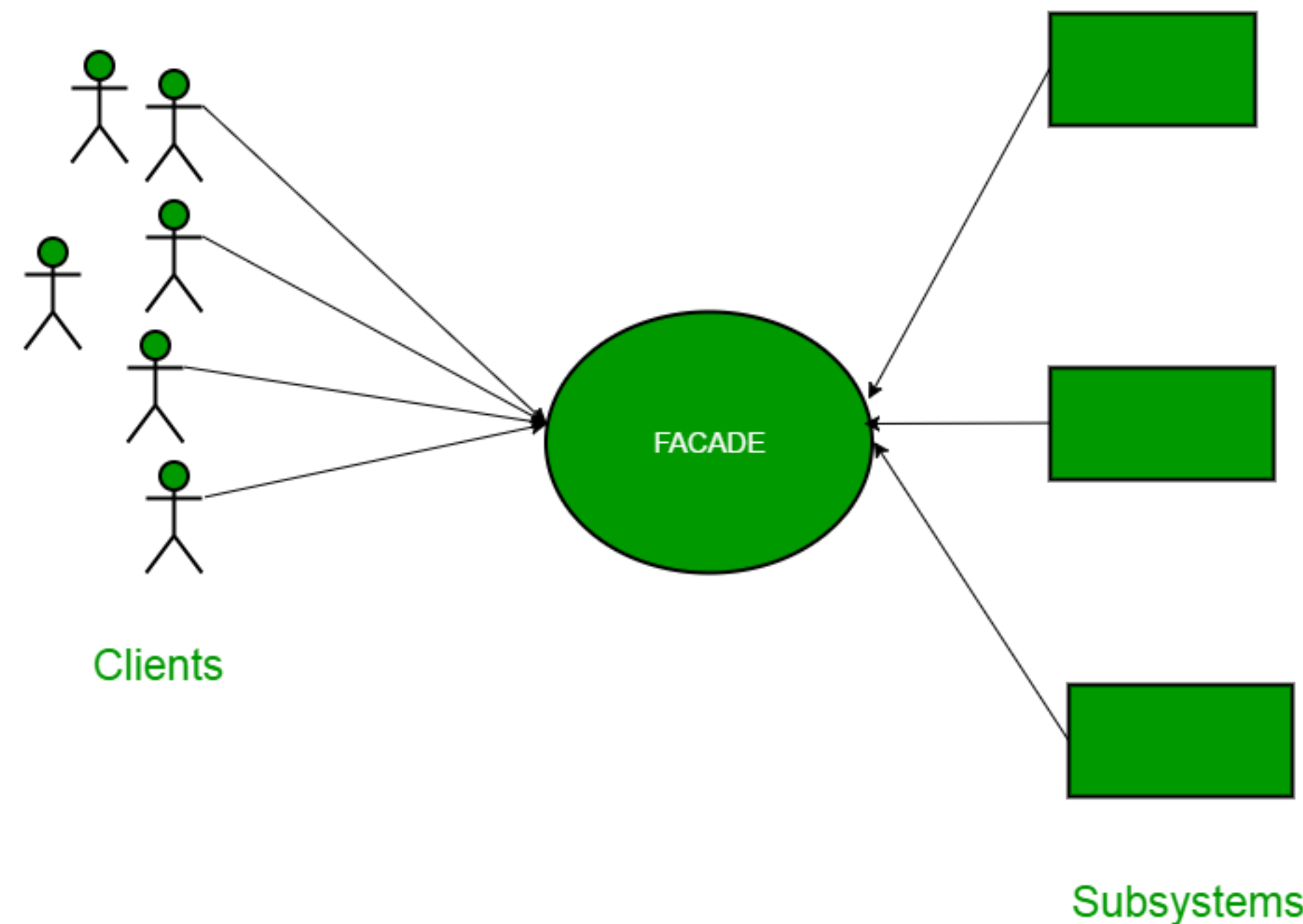
# Mongo Stores



Full Stack Web Development

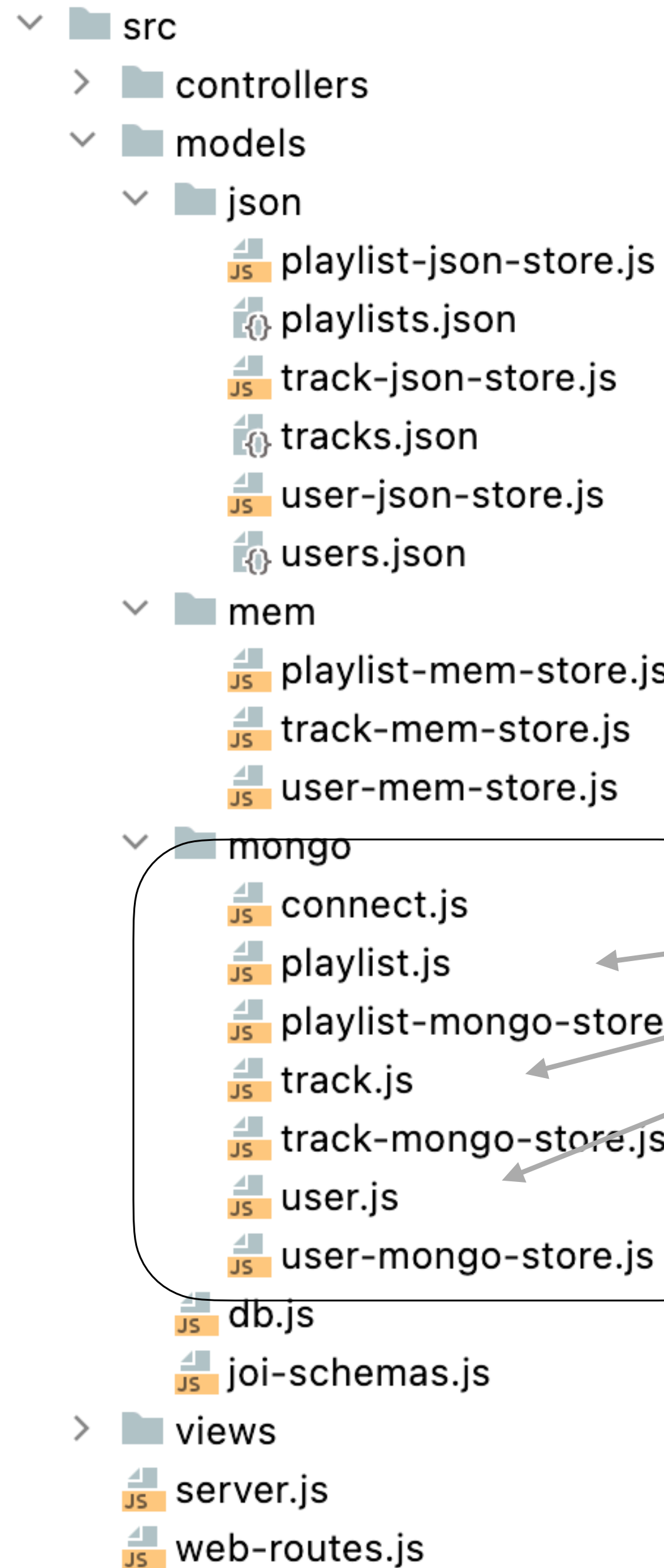
# Facade Pattern

- The facade pattern (also spelled façade) is a software-design pattern commonly used in object-oriented programming.
- Analogous to a facade in architecture, a facade is an object that serves as a front-facing interface masking more complex underlying or structural code



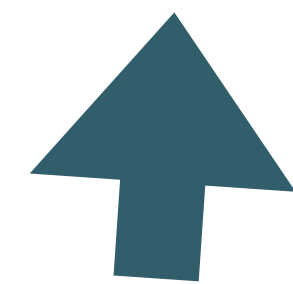
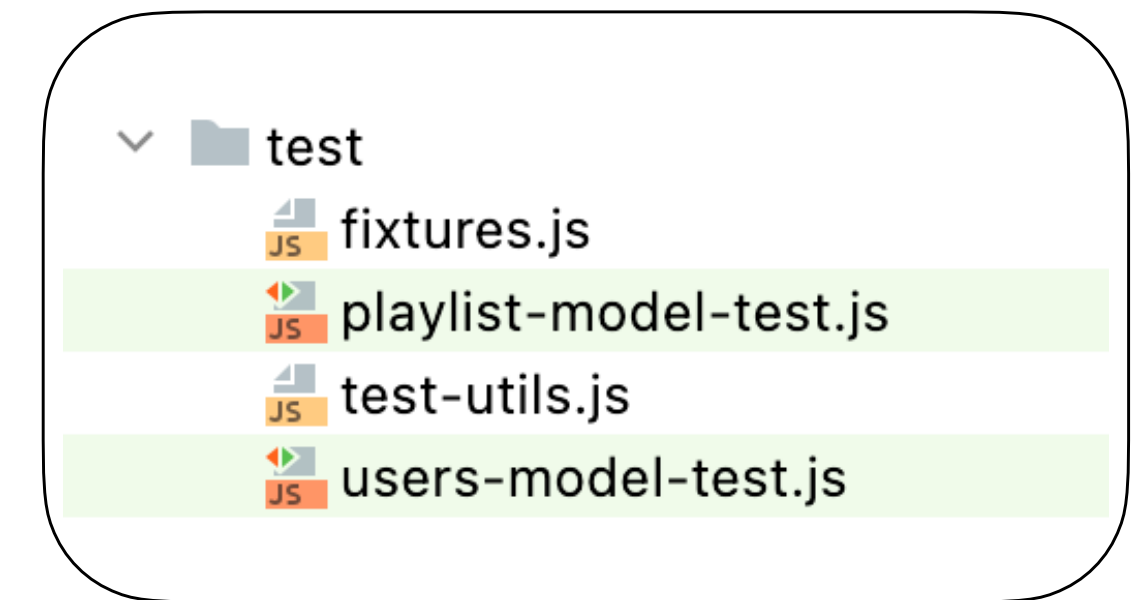
- improve the readability and usability of a software library by masking interaction with more complex components behind a single API
- provide a context-specific interface to more generic functionality
- serve as a launching point for a broader refactor of monolithic or tightly-coupled systems in favour of more loosely-coupled code

# Mongo Model



That manage  
these mongo  
collections

Introduce new  
set of stores



These already  
developed tests  
should accelerate  
development

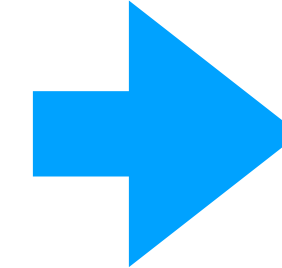
## user-json-store.js

```
import { v4 } from "uuid";
// eslint-disable-next-line import/no-unresolved
import { JSONFile, Low } from "lowdb";

const db = new Low(new JSONFile("./src/models/json/users.json"));
db.data = { users: [] };

export const userJsonStore = {
  async getAllUsers() {
    await db.read();
    return db.data.users;
  },
}
```

Define  
schema

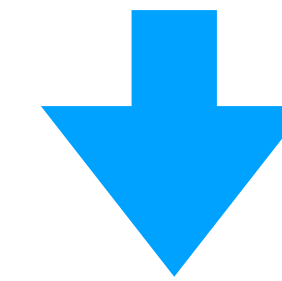


## user.js

```
import mongoose from "mongoose";
const { Schema } = mongoose;

const userSchema = new Schema({
  firstName: String,
  lastName: String,
  email: String,
  password: String,
});

export const User = mongoose.model("User", userSchema);
```



Use Mongo Model  
to access db

```
import { User } from "../user.js";

export const userMongoStore = {
  async getAllUsers() {
    const users = await User.find()
    return users;
  },
}
```



- Mongo queries return rich mongoose document objects
- These documents support a range of further query and access features
- *lean()* produces a POJO - Plain Old Javascript Object

## Faster Mongoose Queries With Lean

The [lean option](#) tells Mongoose to skip [hydrating](#) the result documents. This makes queries faster and less memory intensive, but the result documents are plain old JavaScript objects (POJOs), not [Mongoose documents](#). In this tutorial, you'll learn more about the tradeoffs of using `lean()`.

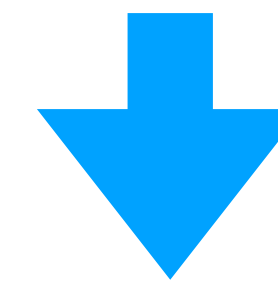
- [Using Lean](#)
- [Lean and Populate](#)
- [When to Use Lean](#)
- [Plugins](#)

user.js

```
import Mongoose from "mongoose";
const { Schema } = Mongoose;

const userSchema = new Schema({
  firstName: String,
  lastName: String,
  email: String,
  password: String,
});

export const User = Mongoose.model("User", userSchema);
```



Use Mongo Model  
to access db

```
import { User } from "../user.js";

export const userMongoStore = {
  async getAllUsers() {
    const users = await User.find().lean();
    return users;
  },
};
```

user-mongo-store.js 5

```
async getUserId(id) {
  if (id) {
    const user = await User.findOne({ _id: id }).lean();
    return user;
  }
  return null;
},

async addUser(user) {
  const newUser = new User(user);
  const userObj = await newUser.save();
  const u = await this.getUserId(userObj._id);
  return u;
},

async getUserByEmail(email) {
  const user = await User.findOne({ email: email }).lean();
  return user;
},
```

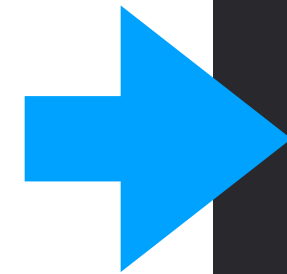
```
async deleteUserById(id) {
  try {
    await User.deleteOne({ _id: id });
  } catch (error) {
    console.log("bad id");
  }
},

async deleteAll() {
  await User.deleteMany({});
}

};
```

# Playlist Model

- Reference to an object in another collection



```
import mongoose from "mongoose";

const { Schema } = mongoose;

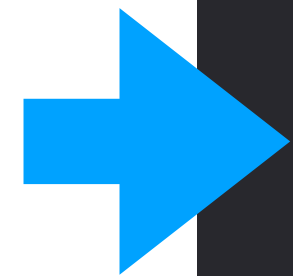
const playlistSchema = new Schema({
  title: String,
  userid: {
    type: Schema.Types.ObjectId,
    ref: "User",
  },
});

export const Playlist = mongoose.model("Playlist", playlistSchema);
```

# Track Model

---

- Reference to an object in another collection



```
import mongoose from "mongoose";

const { Schema } = mongoose;

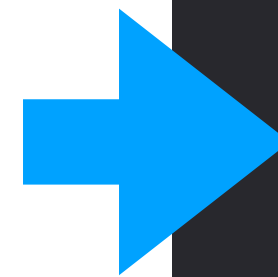
const trackSchema = new Schema({
  title: String,
  artist: String,
  duration: Number,
  playlistid: {
    type: Schema.Types.ObjectId,
    ref: "Playlist",
  },
});

export const Track = mongoose.model("Track", trackSchema);
```



# Playlist Store

- Include tracks fetched from track store



```
import { Playlist } from "../playlist.js";
import { trackMongoStore } from "../track-mongo-store.js";

export const playlistMongoStore = {
  async getAllPlaylists() {
    const playlists = await Playlist.find().lean();
    return playlists;
  },

  async getPlaylistById(id) {
    if (id) {
      const playlist = await Playlist.findOne({ _id: id }).lean();
      if (playlist) {
        playlist.tracks = await trackMongoStore.getTracksByPlaylistId(playlist._id);
      }
      return playlist;
    }
    return null;
  },
}
```

# Playlist Store

---

```
async addPlaylist(playlist) {
  const newPlaylist = new Playlist(playlist);
  const playlistObj = await newPlaylist.save();
  return this.getPlaylistById(playlistObj._id);
},

async getUserPlaylists(id) {
  const playlist = await Playlist.find({ userid: id }).lean();
  return playlist;
},

async deletePlaylistById(id) {
  try {
    await Playlist.deleteOne({ _id: id });
  } catch (error) {
    console.log("bad id");
  }
},

async deleteAllPlaylists() {
  await Playlist.deleteMany({});
}
};
```

# Track Store

---

```
import { Track } from "../track.js";
```

```
export const trackMongoStore = {  
  async getTracksByPlaylistId(id) {  
    const tracks = await Track.find({ playlistid: id }).lean();  
    return tracks;  
  },  
};
```

```
import mongoose from "mongoose";
```

```
const { Schema } = mongoose;
```

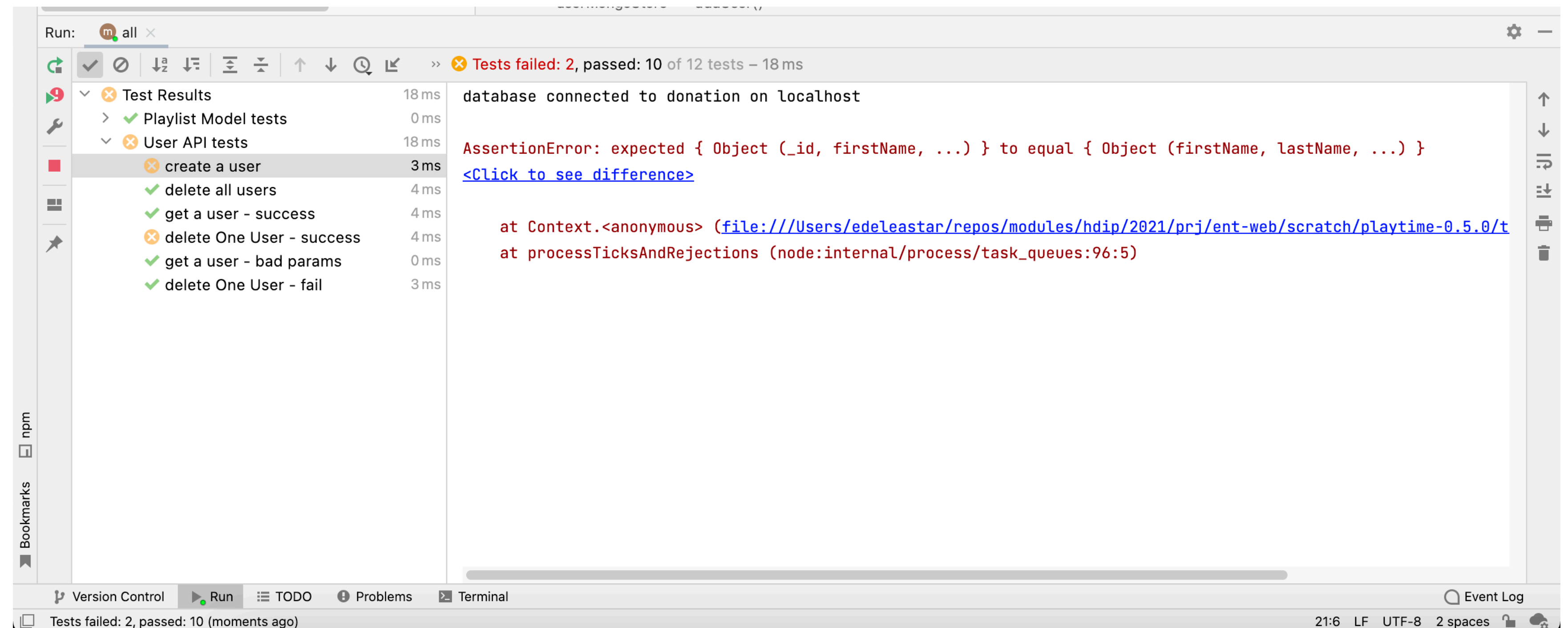
```
const trackSchema = new Schema({  
  title: String,  
  artist: String,  
  duration: Number,  
  playlistid: {  
    type: Schema.Types.ObjectId,  
    ref: "Playlist",  
  },  
});
```

```
export const Track = mongoose.model("Track", trackSchema);
```

# User Tests

```
test("create a user", async () => {  
  const newUser = await db.userStore.addUser(maggie);  
  assert.deepEqual(maggie, newUser)  
});
```

- Some tests will fail initially





# User Tests

- Even with *lean()*, mongo will always include additional fields
- `_id` : an object instead of a string
- `__v` : an additional field

```
test("create a user", async () => {  
  const newUser = await db.userStore.addUser(maggie);  
  assert.deepEqual(maggie, newUser)  
});
```

Comparison Failure

Side-by-side viewer | Do not ignore | Highlight words | 1 difference

Expected		Actual
{	1	1 {
"email": "maggie@simpson.com"	2	2   "__v": 0
"firstName": "Maggie"	3	3   "_id": {}
"lastName": "Simpson"	4	4 "email": "maggie@simpson.com"
"password": "secret"	5	5 "firstName": "Maggie"
}	6	6 "lastName": "Simpson"
	7	7 "password": "secret"
	8	8 }

# assertSubset

---

Replace

**assert.deepEqual**

with

**assertSubset**

```
test("create a user", async () => {  
  const newUser = await db.userStore.addUser(maggie);  
  assert.deepEqual(maggie, newUser)  
});
```

```
import { assertSubset } from "../test-utils.js";  
...  
  
assertSubset(maggie, newUser);
```

## test-utils.js

```
export function assertSubset(subset, superset) {  
  if (typeof superset !== "object" || superset === null || typeof subset !== "object")  
  
    if (superset instanceof Date || subset instanceof Date) return superset.valueOf() === subset.valueOf()  
  
  return Object.keys(subset).every((key) => {  
    // eslint-disable-next-line no-prototype-builtins  
    if (!superset.propertyIsEnumerable(key)) return false;  
    const subsetItem = subset[key];  
    const supersetItem = superset[key];  
    if (typeof subsetItem === "object" && subsetItem !== null ? !assertSubset(supersetItem, subsetItem) : subsetItem !== supersetItem)  
  
      return false;  
    return true;  
  });  
}
```

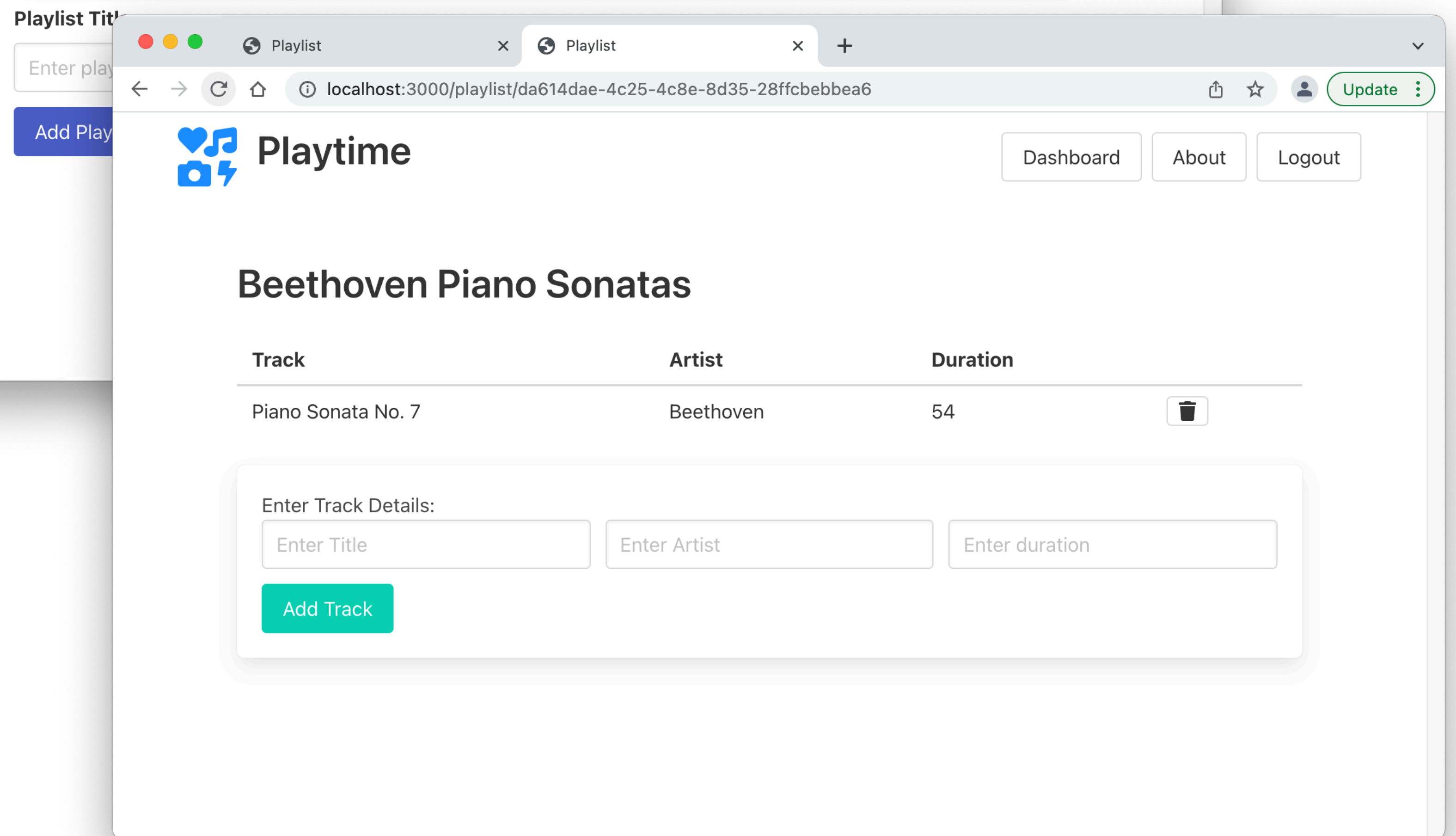
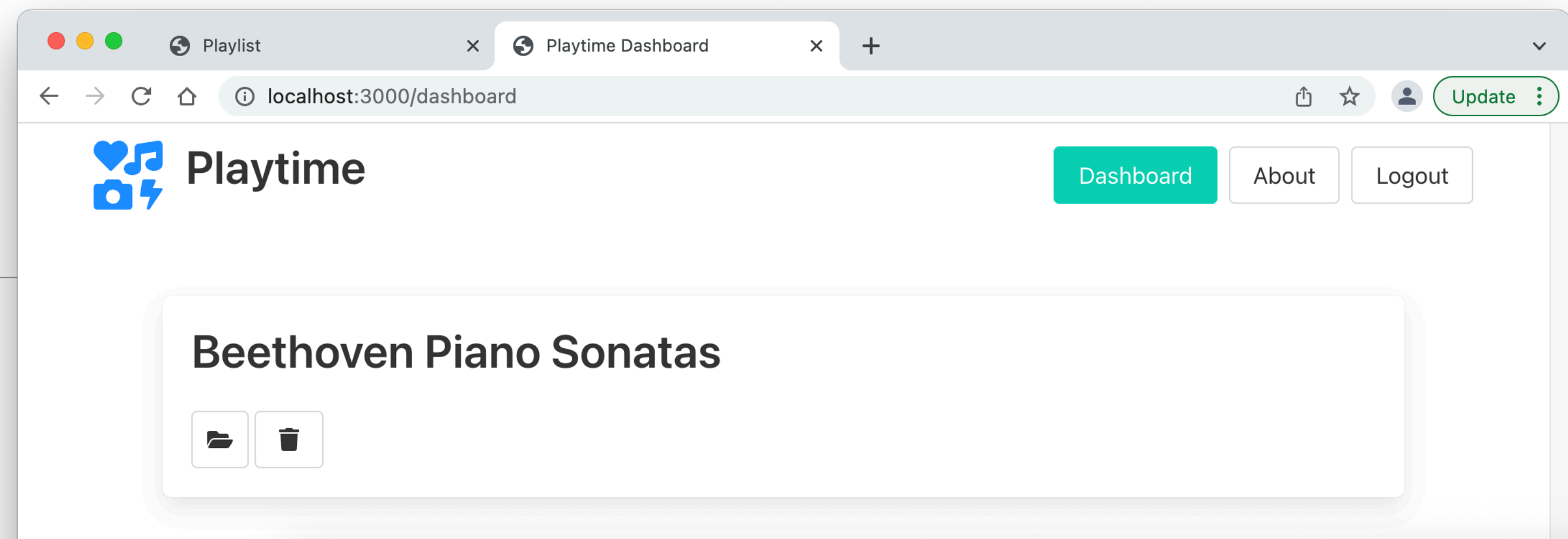
- Confidence in Mongo store implementation significantly enhanced by successful unit tests

The screenshot shows a test runner window titled 'Run: m test'. The interface includes a toolbar with icons for running, pausing, and other test actions. The main area displays a tree of test results, all of which are successful (indicated by green checkmarks). The tests are categorized into 'Playlist Model tests' and 'User Model tests', each with a list of specific test cases and their execution times.

Test Category	Test Case	Execution Time
Test Results		23 ms
Playlist Model tests		15 ms
	create a playlist	4 ms
	delete all playlists	2 ms
	get a playlist - success	5 ms
	delete One Playlist - success	2 ms
	get a playlist - bad params	0 ms
	delete One Playlist - fail	2 ms
User Model tests		8 ms
	create a user	3 ms
	delete all users	1 ms
	get a user - success	2 ms
	delete One User - success	1 ms
	get a user - bad params	0 ms
	delete One User - fail	1 ms

The bottom of the window features a status bar with icons for 'Version Control', 'Run', 'TODO', 'Problems', and 'Debug'.





# Mongo Stores



Full Stack Web Development