

Course: Full Stack Development

## **FSD Laboratory 07**

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**Aim:** Develop a full stack web application using MERN stack to perform CRUD operations. **Objectives:** 

- 1. To develop full-stack web projects using the MERN stack.
- 2. To learn database connectivity using fetch api.
- 3. To perform insert, update, delete and search operations on database.

#### Theory:

1. What is MERN stack?

The **MERN stack** is a popular technology stack used for building web applications. It consists of four main components:

- 1. **MongoDB**: A NoSQL database that stores data in a flexible, JSON-like format. It allows for the storage of large amounts of data and can handle unstructured data effectively.
- 2. **Express.js**: A web application framework for Node.js that simplifies the process of building server-side applications. It provides a robust set of features for web and mobile applications and allows developers to build APIs easily.
- 3. **React.js**: A JavaScript library developed by Facebook for building user interfaces, especially single-page applications (SPAs). React allows developers to create reusable UI components and manage the application state efficiently.
- 4. **Node.js**: A JavaScript runtime that enables the execution of JavaScript code server-side. It allows developers to build scalable network applications and manage server-side logic.

#### 2. Use of Fetch api.

The **Fetch API** is a modern JavaScript API for making HTTP requests. It is built into most modern web browsers and provides a more powerful and flexible feature set compared to the older XMLHttpRequest object.

## **Key Features of the Fetch API**

- **Promise-Based**: The Fetch API is promise-based, which means it allows for cleaner and more readable asynchronous code.
- **Simplified Syntax**: The API has a simple and clean syntax, making it easy to understand and use.
- **Support for Various Request Types**: It can handle various HTTP request methods, such as GET, POST, PUT, DELETE, etc.

Here's a simple example that demonstrates how to use the Fetch API to make a GET request to retrieve data from an API:

```
// Making a GET request to fetch data from an API
fetch('https://api.example.com/data')
 .then(response => {
  if (!response.ok) {
   throw new Error('Network response was not ok ' + response.statusText);
  return response.json(); // Parsing the JSON response
 .then(data => {
  console.log(data); // Handle the data received
 .catch(error => {
  console.error('There has been a problem with your fetch operation:', error);
 });
Here's an example of how to use the Fetch API to send data using a POST request:
// Data to be sent in the POST request
const data = {
 name: 'John Doe',
 email: 'john@example.com'
};
// Making a POST request
fetch('https://api.example.com/users', {
 method: 'POST', // Specify the request method
 headers: {
  'Content-Type': 'application/json', // Set the content type to JSON
 body: JSON.stringify(data), // Convert the JavaScript object to a JSON string
})
.then(response \Rightarrow {
 if (!response.ok) {
  throw new Error('Network response was not ok ' + response.statusText);
 return response.json(); // Parse the JSON response
})
.then(data => {
 console.log('Success:', data); // Handle the response data
})
.catch(error => \{
 console.error('Error:', error); // Handle errors
});
```

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#### **Client Code:**

```
import './App.css';
import InputField from './InputField';
const FormValidation = () => {
   const [formData, setFormData] = useState({
       confirmPass: ''
   const [users, setUsers] = useState([]);
   const [editingEmail, setEditingEmail] = useState(''); // State to track email for editing and deleting
   const [editingUserId, setEditingUserId] = useState(null); // State to track the user being edited
   const [viewing, setViewing] = useState(false); // State to track whether to show users
   const handleChange = (e) => {
       const { name, value } = e.target;
       setFormData({
            ...formData, [name]: value
   const [errors, setErrors] = useState({});
   const handleSubmit = async (e) => {
       const validationErrors = validateForm(formData);
       setErrors(validationErrors);
```

```
a7 > mern > client > src > JS App.js > ...
       const FormValidation = () => {
          const resetForm = () => {
               setFormData({
                   username: '',
                   password: '',
                   confirmPass: ''
               setEditingUserId(null); // Reset editing state
               setEditingEmail(''); // Clear the email for editing/deleting
               setViewing(false); // Hide user list when resetting
          const validateForm = (data) => {
               const errors = {};
               if (!data.username.trim()) errors.username = "Username is a required field.";
               if (!data.email.trim()) {
                   errors.email = "Email is a required field.";
               } else if (!/^[^\s@]+@[^\s@]{3,}\.[^\s@]{2,3}$/.test(data.email)) {
                   errors.email = "Invalid email entered.";
               if (!data.phoneNo.trim()) {
                   errors.phoneNo = "Phone Number is a required field.";
               } else if (!/^\d{10}$/.test(data.phoneNo)) {
                   errors.phoneNo = "Phone number should be 10 digits.";
               if (!data.password.trim()) {
                   errors.password = "Password is a required field.";
               } else if (!/^(?=.*[A-Z])(?=.*\d)(?=.*[&$#@]).{7,}$/.test(data.password)) {
```

```
a7 > mern > client > src > JS App.js > ...
      const FormValidation = () => {
              const userToEdit = users.find(user => user.email === editingEmail);
              if (userToEdit) {
                  setEditingUserId(userToEdit. id);
                  setFormData({
                      username: userToEdit.username,
                      email: userToEdit.email,
                      phoneNo: userToEdit.phoneNo,
                      password: userToEdit.password, // Set to empty to prevent showing the password
                      confirmPass: userToEdit.confirmPass // Set to empty to prevent showing the password
                  alert("User not found.");
           const handleDelete = async () => {
               if (!editingEmail) {
                  alert("Please enter an email to delete a user.");
              const userToDelete = users.find(user => user.email === editingEmail);
              if (userToDelete) {
                   if (window.confirm("Are you sure you want to delete this user?")) {
                           const response = await fetch(`http://localhost:5050/record/${userToDelete._id}`, {
```

```
a7 > mern > client > src > JS App.js > ...
       const FormValidation = () => {
            }, []);
           return (
                <>
                    <form onSubmit={handleSubmit}>
                         <InputField</pre>
                             Label="Username"
                             type="text"
                             name="username"
                             value={formData.username}
                             onChange={handleChange}
                             error={errors.username}
                         <InputField</pre>
                             Label="Email"
                             type="email"
                             name="email"
                             value={formData.email}
                             onChange={handleChange}
                             error={errors.email}
                         />
                         <InputField</pre>
                             label="Phone Number"
                             type="text"
                             name="phoneNo"
                             value={formData.phoneNo}
                             onChange={handleChange}
                             error={errors.phoneNo}
```



```
a7 > mern > client > src > JS App.js > ...
       const FormValidation = () => {
                            error={errors.phoneNo}
                        <InputField</pre>
                            LabeL="Password"
                            type="password"
                            name="password"
                            value={formData.password}
                            onChange={handleChange}
                            error={errors.password}
                        <InputField</pre>
                            Label="Confirm Password"
                            type="password"
                            name="confirmPass"
                            value={formData.confirmPass}
                            onChange={handleChange}
                            error={errors.confirmPass}
                        <button type="submit">{editingUserId ? "Update" : "Submit"}</button>
                   <h2>Email Operations</h2>
                    <InputField</pre>
                        LabeL="Email"
                        type="email"
                        value={editingEmail}
                        onChange={(e) => setEditingEmail(e.target.value)}
```



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#### **Client CSS:**



```
margin-top: -10px;
  display: block;
/* Submit Button */
button[type="submit"] {
 background-color: #007bff;
 color: ■#fff;
  padding: 10px 15px;
  border: none;
  border-radius: 4px;
  font-size: 16px;
  cursor: pointer;
  width: 100%;
  box-sizing: border-box;
button[type="submit"]:hover {
 background-color: =#0056b3;
@media (max-width: 480px) {
      padding: 15px;
  button[type="submit"] {
      padding: 8px 10px;
```

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## **Server: Connection.js:**

## Record.js:

```
a7 > mern > server > routes > Js recordjs > ② router.post("/") callback > lenewDocument

import express from "express";

// This will help us connect to the database
import db from "../db/connection.js";

// This help convert the id from string to ObjectId for the _id.
import { ObjectId } from "mongodb";

// This help convert the id from string to ObjectId for the _id.
import { ObjectId } from "mongodb";

// Touter is an instance of the express router.
// We use it to define our routes.
// The router will be added as a middleware and will take control of requests starting with path /record.
const router = express.Router();

// This section will help you get a list of all the records.
router.get("/", async (req, res) => {
let collection = await db.collection("formEntry");
let results = await collection.find({}).toArray();
res.send(results).status(200);
};

// This section will help you get a single record by id
router.get("/:id", async (req, res) => {
let collection = await db.collection("formEntry");
let query = { _id: new ObjectId(req.params.id) };
let result = await collection.findOne(query);

if (!result) res.send("Not found").status(404);
else res.send(result).status(200);
};
```



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School of Computer Engineering & Technology Class: Third Year B.Tech CSE (Semester V)

```
router.patch("/:id", async (req, res) => {
       const updates = {
            confirmPass: req.body.confirmPass
       let result = await collection.updateOne(query, updates);
       res.send(result).status(200);
   console.error(err);
    res.status(500).send("Error updating record");
router.delete("/:id", async (req, res) => {
    try {
       const query = { _id: new ObjectId(req.params.id) };
        const collection = db.collection("formEntry");
        let result = await collection.deleteOne(query);
       res.send(result).status(200);
    } catch (err) {
       console.error(err);
        res.status(500).send("Error deleting record");
export default router;
```



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#### **Config.env file:**

```
a7 > mern > server > $ config.env

1 ATLAS_URI=mongodb+srv://arinkhopkar:4ZMCI4RymaxdiRCM@cluster0.ftixv.mongodb.net/?retryWrites=true&w=majority&appName=Cluster0
2 PORT=5050
```

## Server.js:

```
a7 > mern > server > JS server.js > ...

1    import cors from "cors";
2    import express from "express";
3    import records from "./routes/record.js";

4    const PORT = process.env.PORT || 5050;
6    const app = express();

7    app.use(cors());
9    app.use(express.json());
10    app.use("/record", records);
11    // start the Express server
13    app.listen(PORT, () => {
14         console.log(`Server listening on port ${PORT}`);
15    });
```



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#### **FAO:**

1. What makes MERN stack the fastest growing tech stack?

The MERN stack has emerged as one of the fastest-growing technology stacks for web development due to several compelling factors. Here's a breakdown of what makes it so appealing and popular among developers:

## 1. Full-Stack JavaScript

• Unified Language: The MERN stack uses JavaScript for both front-end (React.js) and back-end (Node.js and Express.js) development, simplifying the development process and allowing developers to work across the stack without needing to switch languages. This leads to improved productivity and reduced context switching.

## 2. Component-Based Architecture

 React's Flexibility: React's component-based architecture allows developers to create reusable UI components. This modularity leads to better organization of code, easier debugging, and enhanced maintainability, which are critical for scaling applications efficiently.

## 3. Performance and Scalability

- Asynchronous Nature: Node.js operates on a non-blocking, event-driven architecture, which makes it highly efficient and scalable for handling concurrent requests. This is particularly beneficial for applications expecting high traffic.
- MongoDB's NoSQL Structure: MongoDB's schema-less design allows for the flexible storage of data, which can be particularly advantageous for rapidly changing projects or applications that need to scale horizontally.

# 4. Strong Ecosystem and Community Support

- Active Community: Each component of the MERN stack has a large and active community, contributing to a wealth of resources, libraries, and tools. This community support means developers can find solutions to problems quickly and share knowledge through forums, blogs, and GitHub repositories.
- Rich Libraries and Tools: The availability of numerous libraries (like Redux for state management) enhances functionality and speeds up the development process.

# 5. Ease of Learning and Adoption

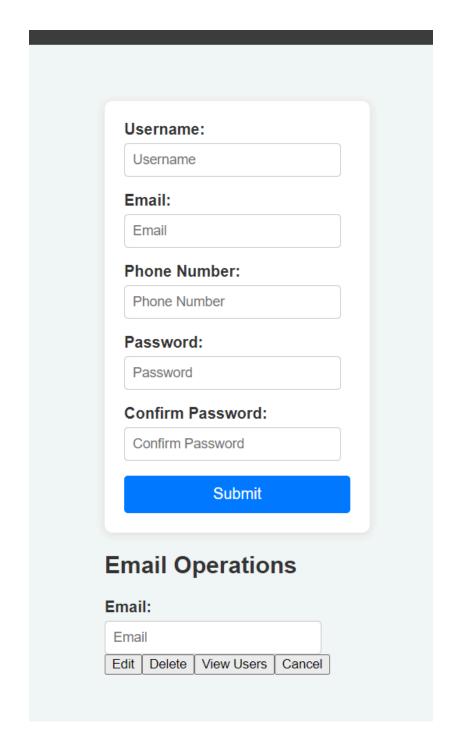
- JavaScript Familiarity: Given that JavaScript is one of the most widely used programming languages, many developers are already familiar with it. This lowers the barrier to entry for new developers wanting to learn the MERN stack.
- Well-Documented Frameworks: Each technology in the MERN stack is well-documented, with extensive tutorials and guides available, making it easier for newcomers to learn and adopt the stack.



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Output: Screenshots of the output to be attached.

**React App:** 

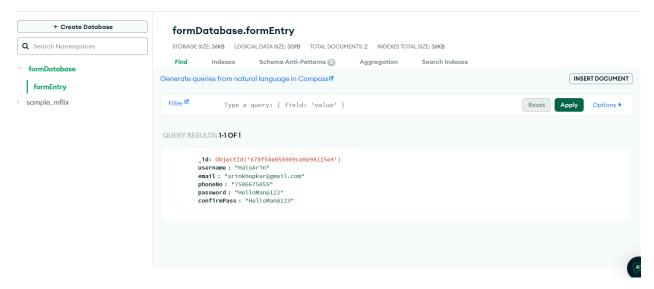




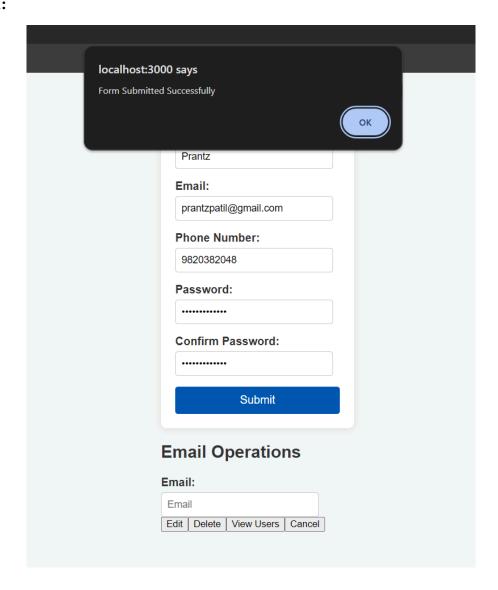


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## MongoDB:



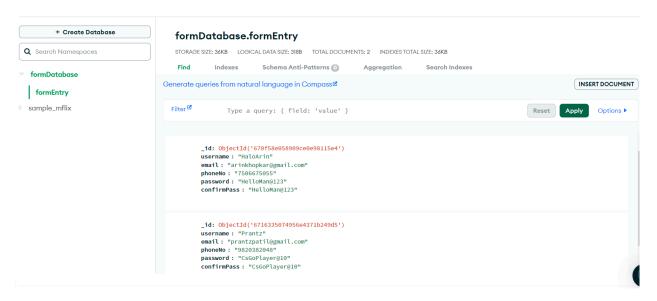
## **Insertion:**



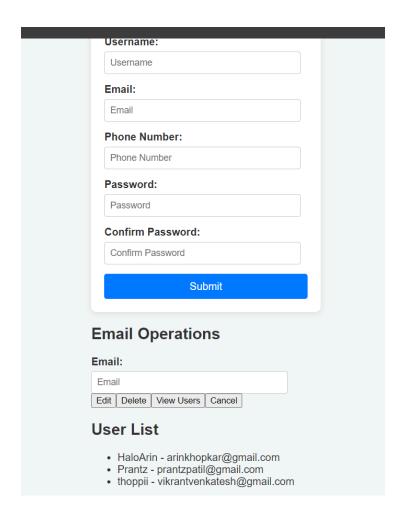


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#### **DB** After insertion:



## Viewing:



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## **QUERY RESULTS: 1-3 OF 3**

\_id: ObjectId('670f58e058909ce0e98115e4')

username: "HaloArin"

email: "arinkhopkar@gmail.com"

phoneNo : "7506675055"
password : "HelloMan@123"
confirmPass : "HelloMan@123"

\_id: ObjectId('6716335074956e4371b249d5')

username: "Prantz"

email: "prantzpatil@gmail.com"

phoneNo: "9820382048"

Filter Type a query: { field: 'value' }

email: "prantzpatil@gmail.com"

phoneNo: "9820382048"

password : "CsGoPlayer@10"
confirmPass : "CsGoPlayer@10"

\_id: ObjectId('671634a674956e4371b249d6')

username : "thoppii"

email: "vikrantvenkatesh@gmail.com"

phoneNo: "9349230422"

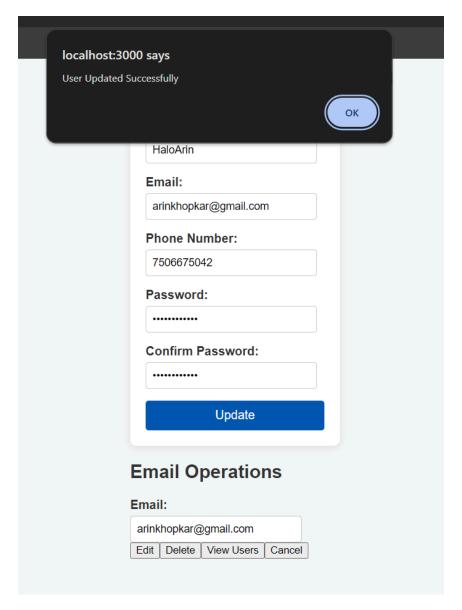
password : "BlastFromThePast@3000BC"
confirmPass : "BlastFromThePast@3000BC"





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## **Updation:**



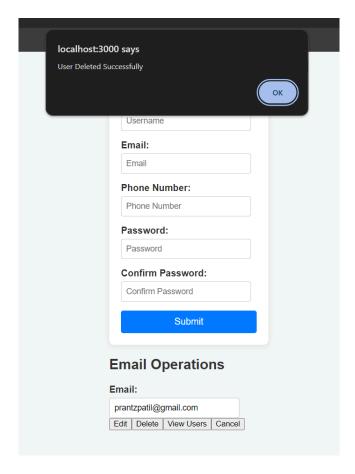






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#### **Deletion:**





## **Sample Problem Statements:**

CRUD Operations using MERN stack:



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- 1.Student can create a React form or use existing/ implemented HTML form for Student's Registration System with the fields mentioned: First name, Last name, Roll No/ID, Password, Confirm Password, Contact number and perform following operations
- 1.Insert student details -First name, Last name, Roll No/ID, Password, Confirm Password, Contact number
- 2.Delete the Student records based on Roll no/ID
- 3.Update the Student details based on Roll no/ID- Example students can update their contact details based on searching the record with Roll no.
- 4. Display the Updated student details or View the Students record in tabular format.
- 2. Student can create a React form or use existing/ implemented HTML form for Library Management System with the fields mentioned: Book name, ISBN No, Book title, Author name, Publisher name and perform following operations
- 1. Insert Book details -Book name, ISBN No, Book title, Author name, Publisher name
- 2.Delete the Book records based on ISBN No
- 3.Update the Book details based on ISBN No- Example students can update wrong entered book details based on searching the record with ISBN No.
- 4. Display the Updated Book details or View the Book Details records in tabular format.
- 3. Student can create a React form or use existing/ implemented HTML form for Employee Management System with the fields mentioned: Employee name, Employee ID, Department name, Phone number, Joining Date and perform following operations
- 1.Insert Employee details -Employee name, Employee ID, Department\_name, Phone number, Joining Date
- 2.Delete the Employee records based on Employee ID
- 3.Update the Employee details based on Employee ID- Example students can update Employee details based on searching the record with Employee ID.
- 4. Display the Updated Employee details or View the Employee Details records in tabular format.
- 4. Student can create a React form or use existing/ implemented HTML form for Flight Booking Management System with the fields mentioned: Passenger name, From, to, date, Departure date, Arrival date, Phone number, Email ID and perform following operations
- 1.Insert Passenger details -Passenger name, From, to, date, Departure date, Arrival date, Phone number, Email ID
- 2.Delete the Passenger records based on Phone Number
- 3.Update the Passenger details based on Phone Number Example students can update Flight Booking details based on searching the record with Phone Number.
- 4.Display the Updated Flight Booking details or View the Flight Booking Details records in tabular format.

Help Link:

https://www.mongodb.com/languages/mern-stack-tutorial