

WEB322 Assignment 6

Assessment Weight:

9% of your final course Grade

Objective:

Part A: Work with Client Sessions and data persistence using MongoDB to add user registration and Login/Logout functionality & tracking (logging)

Part B: Update the password storage logic to include "hashed" passwords (using bcrypt.js)

You can view a sample solution online here: <https://blog-a6.cyclic.app/>

Specification:

For this assignment, we will be allowing users to "register" for an account on your WEB322 App. Once users are registered, they can log in and access all related post/category views. By default, these views will be hidden from the end user and unauthenticated users will only see the "blog" and "about" views / top menu links. Once this is complete, we will add bcrypt.js to our code to ensure that all stored passwords are "hashed"

NOTE: If you are unable to start this assignment because Assignment 5 was incomplete - email your professor for a clean version of the Assignment 5 files to start from (effectively removing any custom CSS or text added to your solution).

Part A: User Accounts / Sessions

Step 1: Getting Started:

If you have not already done so, create a new account on <https://www.mongodb.com/cloud/atlas> to host our new MongoDB database:

- Follow the instructions from the [Week 8 notes](#), under the section: "**Setting up a MongoDB Atlas account**"
- Continue following the instructions until you create a new database (named whatever you like) and connection string, to be used in the following steps.

Step 2: Adding a new "service" module to persist User information:

For our app to be able to register new users and authenticate existing users, we must create a convenient way to access this stored information. To accomplish this, we will need to **add a new module** called "**auth-service**". This module will be responsible for storing and retrieving user information (user & password) using our newly created **MongoDB database**:

1. Use npm to install **mongoose** (We will be using this ODM to connect to our new DB)

2. Create a new file at the root of your web322-app folder called "**auth-service.js**"
3. "**Require**" your new "**auth-service.js**" module at the top of your **server.js** file as "**authData**"
4. Inside your **auth-service.js** file write code to **require** the **mongoose** module and create a **Schema** variable to point to **mongoose.Schema** (Hint: refer to the Week 8 notes)
5. Define a new "**userSchema**" according to the following specification:

| Property | Mongoose Schema Type | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|----------------------|----------|------|-----------|--------|
| userName | String (NOTE: this value must be unique) | | | | | | |
| password | String | | | | | | |
| email | String | | | | | | |
| loginHistory | <p>[{ Property: Type, Property: Type }]</p> <p>NOTE: this will be an array of objects that use the following specification:</p> <table> <tr> <th>Property</th><th>Mongoose Schema Type</th></tr> <tr> <td>dateTime</td><td>Date</td></tr> <tr> <td>userAgent</td><td>String</td></tr> </table> | Property | Mongoose Schema Type | dateTime | Date | userAgent | String |
| Property | Mongoose Schema Type | | | | | | |
| dateTime | Date | | | | | | |
| userAgent | String | | | | | | |

6.

6. Once you have defined your "**userSchema**" per the specification above, add the line:
 - **let User; // to be defined on new connection (see initialize)**

auth-service.js - Exported Functions

Each of the below functions are designed to work with the **User** Object (defined by **userSchema**). Once again, since we have no way of knowing how long each function will take, **every one of the below functions must return a promise** that **passes the data** via its "**resolve**" method (or if an error was encountered, passes an **error message** via its "**reject**" method). When we access these methods from the server.js file, we will be assuming that they return a promise and will respond appropriately with **.then()** and **.catch()**.

initialize()

- Much like the "initialize" function in our blog-service module, we must ensure that we are able to connect to our MongoDB instance before we can start our application.
- We must also ensure that we create a new connection (using **createConnection()** instead of **connect()** - this will ensure that we use a connection local to our module) and initialize our "User" object, if successful

- Additionally, if our connection is successful, we must **resolve()** the returned promise without returning any data
- If our connection has an error, we must, **reject()** the returned promise with the provided error:
- To achieve this, **use the following code** for your new initialize function, where **connectionString** is your **completed connection string** to your MongoDB Atlas database as identified above:

```
module.exports.initialize = function () {
  return new Promise(function (resolve, reject) {
    let db = mongoose.createConnection("connectionString");

    db.on('error', (err)=>{
      reject(err); // reject the promise with the provided error
    });
    db.once('open', ()=>{
      User = db.model("users", userSchema);
      resolve();
    });
  });
};
```

registerUser(userData)

- This function is slightly more complicated, as it needs to perform some **data validation** (ie: **do the passwords match? Is the user name already taken?**), return meaningful errors if the data is invalid, as well as saving **userData** to the database (if no errors occurred). To accomplish this:
 - You may assume that the **userData** object has the following properties: **.userName**, **.userAgent**, **.email**, **.password**, **.password2** (we will be using these field names when we create our **register** view). You can compare the value of the **.password** property to the **.password2** property and if they do not match, **reject** the returned promise with the message: **"Passwords do not match"**
 - Otherwise (if the passwords successfully match), we must create a new **User** from the **userData** passed to the function, ie: **let newUser = new User(userData);** and invoke the **newUser.save()** function (**Hint:** refer to the Week 8 notes)
 - If an error (**err**) occurred and its **err.code** is **11000** (duplicate key), **reject** the returned promise with the message: **"User Name already taken"**.
 - If an error (**err**) occurred and its **err.code** is **not 11000**, **reject** the returned promise with the message: **"There was an error creating the user: err"** where **err** is the full error object
 - If an error (**err**) **did not occur** at all, **resolve** the returned promise without any message

checkUser(userData)

- This function is also more complex because, while we may **find** the user in the database whose **userName** **property** matches **userData.userName**, the provided password (ie, **userData.password**) may not match (or the user may not be found at all / there was an error with the query). In either case, we must reject the returned promise with a meaningful message. To accomplish this:
 - Invoke the **find()** method on the **User** Object (defined in our initialize method) and filter the results by only searching for users whose **user** property matches **userData.userName**, ie:
User.find({ userName: userData.userName }) (Hint: refer to the Week 8 notes)
 - If the **find()** promise resolved successfully, but **users** is an **empty array**, **reject** the returned promise with the message "Unable to find user: **user**" where **user** is the **userData.userName** value
 - If the **find()** promise resolved successfully, but the **users[0].password** (there should only be one returned user) **does not match userData.password**, **reject** the returned promise with the error "Incorrect Password for user: **userName**" where **userName** is the **userData.userName** value
 - If the **find()** promise resolved successfully and the **users[0].password matches userData.password**, then we must perform the following actions to record the action in the "loginHistory" array before we can resolve the promise with the **users[0]** object:
 - Using the returned user object (ie, **users[0]**), **push** the following object onto its "loginHistory" array:
 - {dateTime: (new Date()).toString(), userAgent: userData.userAgent}
 - Next, invoke the **update** method on the **User** object where **userName** is **users[0].userName** and **\$set** the **loginHistory** value to **users[0].loginHistory**. (Hint: refer to the Week 8 notes for a refresher on **update**)
 - Finally, if the above was successful, **resolve** the returned promise **with the users[0] object**. If it was unsuccessful, **reject** the returned promise with the message: "There was an error verifying the user: **err**" where **err** is the full error object
 - If the **find()** promise was rejected, **reject** the returned promise with the message "Unable to find user: **user**" where **user** is the **userData.userName** value

Step 3: Adding authData.initialize to the "startup procedure":

Once the code for **auth-service.js** is complete, we need to add its **initialize** method to the promise chain surrounding our **app.listen()** function call within our **server.js** file, for example:

Your code should currently look something like this:

```
blogData.initialize()
.then(function(){
  app.listen(HTTP_PORT, function(){
    console.log("app listening on: " + HTTP_PORT)
  });
}).catch(function(err){
```

```

    console.log("unable to start server: " + err);
  });

```

Since our server also requires **authData** to be working properly, we must add its **initialize** method (ie: **authData.initialize**) to the promise chain:

```

blogData.initialize()
.then(authData.initialize)
.then(function(){
  app.listen(HTTP_PORT, function(){
    console.log("app listening on: " + HTTP_PORT)
  });
}).catch(function(err){
  console.log("unable to start server: " + err);
});

```

Step 4: Configuring Client Session Middleware:

Now that we have a back-end to store user credentials and data, we must download and "require" the "client-sessions" module using NPM and correctly configure our app to use the middleware:

1. Open the "Integrated Terminal" in Visual Studio Code and enter the command:
npm install client-sessions
2. Be sure to "require" the new "client-sessions" module at the top of your **server.js** file as **clientSessions**.
3. Ensure that we correctly use the client-sessions middleware with appropriate **cookieName**, **secret**, **duration** and **activeDuration** properties (**HINT**: Refer to Week 10 notes under "Step 2: Create a middleware function to setup client-sessions.")
4. Once this is complete, incorporate the following custom middleware function to ensure that all of your templates will have access to a "session" object (ie: `{{session.userName}}` for example) - we will need this to conditionally hide/show elements to the user depending on whether they're currently logged in.

```

app.use(function(req, res, next) {

  res.locals.session = req.session;

  next();

});

```

5. Define a helper middleware function (ie: **ensureLogin** from the Week 10 notes) that checks if a user is logged in (we will use this in all of our post / category routes). If a user is not logged in, redirect the user to the "/login" route.
6. Update all routes that **begin** with one of: **"/posts"**, **"/categories"**, **"/post"** or **"/category"** (ie: everything that is **not** **"/"**, **"/blog"** or **"/about"** - this should be **9** routes) to use your custom **ensureLogin** helper middleware.

Step 5: Adding New Routes:

With our app now capable of respecting client sessions and communicating with MongoDB to register/validate users, we need to create **routes** that enable the user to register for an account and login / logout of the system (above our 404 middleware function). Once this is complete, we will create the corresponding **views** (Step 6).

GET /login

- This "GET" route simply renders the "**login**" view without any data (See **login.hbs** under Adding New Routes below)

GET /register

- This "GET" route simply renders the "**register**" view without any data (See **register.hbs** under Adding New Routes below)

POST /register

- This "POST" route will invoke the **authData.RegisterUser(userData)** method with the POST data (ie: **req.body**).
 - If the promise resolved successfully, **render** the **register** view with the following data: **{successMessage: "User created"}**
 - If the promise was rejected (**err**), **render** the **register** view with the following data: **{errorMessage: err, userName: req.body.userName}** - **NOTE:** we are returning the user back to the page, so the user does not forget the **user value** that was used to attempt to register with the system

POST /login

- Before we do anything, we must set the value of the client's "User-Agent" to the **request body**, ie:

```
req.body.userAgent = req.get('User-Agent');
```

- Next, we must invoke the **authData.CheckUser(userData)** method with the POST data (ie: **req.body**).
 - If the promise resolved successfully, add the returned user's **userName, email & loginHistory** to the session and redirect the user to the **"/posts"** view, ie:

```
authData.checkUser(req.body).then((user) => {  
  req.session.user = {  
    userName: // authenticated user's userName  
    email: // authenticated user's email  
    loginHistory: // authenticated user's loginHistory  
  }  
  
  res.redirect('/posts');  
})
```

- If the promise was rejected (ie: in the "catch"), **render** the **login** view with the following data (where **err** is the parameter passed to the "catch": **{errorMessage: err, userName: req.body.userName}** - **NOTE:** we are returning the user back to the page, so the user does not forget the **user value** that was used to attempt to log into the system

GET /logout

- This "GET" route will simply "reset" the session (**Hint:** refer to the Week 10 notes) and redirect the user to the "/" route, ie: **res.redirect('/');**

GET /userHistory

- This "GET" route simply renders the "userHistory" view without any data (See **userHistory.hbs** under Adding New Routes below). **IMPORTANT NOTE:** This route (like the **9 others** from above) must also be protected by your custom **ensureLogin** helper middleware.

Step 6: Updating / Adding New Views:

Lastly, to complete the register / login functionality, we must update/create the following **.hbs** files (views) within the **views** directory.

layouts/main.hbs

- To enable users to register for accounts, login / logout of the system, and conditionally hide / show menu items, we must make some small changes to our main.hbs.
- Update the code inside the `<div class="collapse navbar-collapse">...</div>` block in the header, just **below** the `<ul class="nav navbar-nav">...` element (this element has the "Blog" and "About" links) according to the following specification: (**Note:** pay **close attention** to the **formatting** when copying/pasting code from this document).

NOTE: The below code will **replace** the existing code:

```
<ul class="nav navbar-nav navbar-right">
  {{#navLink "/posts"}}Posts{{/navLink}}
  {{#navLink "/categories"}}Categories{{/navLink}}
</ul>
```

- If **session.user** exists (ie: the user is logged in), show the following HTML:

```
<form class="navbar-form navbar-right">
  <div class="dropdown">
    <button class="btn btn-primary dropdown-toggle" type="button" id="userMenu" data-toggle="dropdown">
      <span class="glyphicon glyphicon-user"></span>&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;{{session.user.userName}}&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;<span
        class="caret"></span>
    </button>
    <ul class="dropdown-menu" aria-labelledby="userMenu">
```

```

        <li><a href="/userHistory">User History</a></li>
        <li><a href="/logout">Log Out</a></li>
    </ul>
</div>
</form>
<ul class="nav navbar-nav navbar-right">
    {{#navLink "/"posts"}}Posts{{/navLink}}
    {{#navLink "/"categories"}}Categories{{/navLink}}
</ul>

```

- If `session.user` does not exist (ie: the user is not logged in), show the following HTML:

```

<form class="navbar-form navbar-right">
    <a href="/register" class="btn btn-success"><span class="glyphicon glyphicon-cog"></span>&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;Register</a>
    <a href="/login" class="btn btn-primary"><span class="glyphicon glyphicon-chevron-right"></span>&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;Log In</a>
</form>

```

login.hbs

- This (new) view must consist of the "login form" which will allow the user to submit their credentials (using **POST**) to the `/login` POST route:

| input type | Properties | Value |
|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| text | name: "userName" placeholder: "User Name" required | userName if it was rendered with the view. Refer to the <code>/login</code> POST route above for more information |
| password | name: "password" placeholder: "Password" required | |
| submit (button) | text / value: "Login" | |

-
- Above the form, we must have a space available for error output: Show the element: `<div class="alert alert-danger"> Error: {{errorMessage}}</div>` only if there is an `errorMessage` rendered with the view.
- For layout guidelines/elements used to create the form, refer to the HTML code available here: <https://blog-a6.cyclic.app/login>

- When complete, the form should look SIMILAR to this:

WEB322 - Student Name
Blog
About
Register
Log In

Log In

register.hbs

- This (new) view must consist of the "register form" which will allow the user to submit new credentials (using **POST**) to the **"/register"** POST route. **IMPORTANT NOTE:** this form is **only visible** if **successMessage** was **not** rendered with the view (refer to the **"/register"** POST route above for more information). If **successMessage** was rendered with the view, we will show different elements.

| input type | Properties | Value |
|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| text | name: "userName" placeholder: "User Name" required | userName if it was rendered with the view. Refer to the "/register" POST route above for more information |
| password | name: "password" placeholder: "Password" required | |
| password | name: "password2" placeholder: "Confirm Password" required | |
| email | name: "email" placeholder: "Email Address" required | |
| submit (button) | text / value: "Register" | |

- Above the form, we must have a space available for error output: Show the element: **<div class="alert alert-danger"> Error: {{errorMessage}}</div>** only if there is an **errorMessage** rendered with the view.

- WEB322 - Student Name

[Blog](#)

[About](#)

[Register](#)

[Log In](#)

Register

User Name

Password

Confirm Password

Email Address

[Register](#)

- This (new) view simply renders the following table using the globally available **session.user.loginHistory** object

-
- Additionally, in the page title <h2>...</h2> block, add the code to show the **userName** and **email** properties of the logged in user (**session.user**) in the following format: **userName (email) History**
- For layout guidelines/elements used to create the table, first **create an account to gain access** and refer to the HTML code available here: <https://blog-a6.cyclic.app/userHistory> When complete, the form should look like this:

WEB322 User (user@web322.com) History

| Login Date/Time | Client Information |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2022-03-21T17:28:32.000Z | Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_15_7) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/99.0.4844.74 Safari/537.36 |
| 2022-03-21T17:28:51.000Z | Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_15_7) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/99.0.4844.74 Safari/537.36 |

Part B - Hashing Passwords

We will be using the "bcryptjs" 3rd party module, so we must go through the usual procedure to obtain it (and include it in our "auth-service.js" module).

1. Open the integrated terminal and enter the command: **npm install "bcryptjs"**
2. At the top of your **auth-service.js** file, add the line: **const bcrypt = require('bcryptjs');**

Step 1: Clearing out the "Users" collection

Since all our new users will have encrypted (hashed) password, we will need to remove all our existing test users. This can be done easily by logging into your MongoDB Atlas account and clicking on the "collections" for your existing cluster.

- You should now see a list of databases & collections. Simply hover over the collection that you wish to remove (ie: **users**) and click the **trash can icon** that appears.
- Lastly, enter the name of the collection (ie: users) in the confirmation dialog to drop the "users" collection

Step 2: Updating our auth-service.js functions to use bcrypt:

Now that we have the bcryptjs module included and our Users collection has been cleaned out, we can focus on updating the other two functions in our auth-service.js module. We will be using bcrypt to encrypt (hash) passwords in **registerUser(userData)** and validate user passwords against the encrypted passwords in **checkUser(userData)**:

Updating registerUser(userData)

- Recall from the Week 12 notes - to encrypt a value (ie: "myPassword123"), we can use the following code:

```
bcrypt.hash("myPassword123", 10).then(hash=>{ // Hash the password using a Salt that was generated using 10 rounds  
  // TODO: Store the resulting "hash" value in the DB  
})  
.catch(err=>{  
  console.log(err); // Show any errors that occurred during the process  
});
```
- Use the above code to **replace** the user entered password (ie: **userData.password**) with its **hashed version** (ie: **hash**) **before** continuing to save **userData** to the database and handling errors.
- If there was an error, **reject** the **returned promise** with the message "There was an error encrypting the password" and **do not** attempt to save **userData** to the database.

Updating checkUser(userData)

- Recall from the Week 12 notes - to compare an encrypted (hashed) value (ie: **hash**) with a plain text value (ie: "myPassword123", we can use the following code:

```
bcrypt.compare("myPassword123", hash).then((result) => {
  // result === true if it matches and result === false if it does not match
});
```

- Use the above code to **verify** if the user entered password (ie: **userData.password**) matches the hashed version for the requested user (**userData.userName**) in the database (ie: **instead** of simply comparing `users[0].password == userData.password` as this will no longer work. The **compare** method must be used to compare the hashed value from the database to `userData.password`)

If the passwords do not match (ie: **result === false**) **reject** the returned promise with the message "Incorrect Password for user: **userName**" where **userName** is the **userData.userName** value

Pushing to GitHub and Cyclic

Once you are satisfied with your application, push to GitHub and deploy it to Cyclic:

- Ensure that you have checked in your latest code using **git** (from within Visual Studio Code)
- Push commits to the same *private* **web322-app** GitHub repository either through the integrated terminal (**git push**) or through the button interface on Visual Studio Code (publish, sync, etc.)
- If set up correctly from Assignment 2, it will automatically be deployed to Cyclic but if there are any problems, follow the [Cyclic Guide on web322.ca](https://cyclic.sh/docs/guides/web322-ca) for more details on pushing to GitHub and linking your app to Cyclic for deployment
- **IMPORTANT NOTE:** Since we are using a **free** account on Cyclic, we are limited to only **3 apps**, so if you have been experimenting on Cyclic and have created 3 apps already, you must delete one. Once you have received a grade for Assignment 1, it is safe to delete this app (login to the Cyclic website, click on your app and then click **Advanced** and finally, **Delete App**).
- The "helloprof" GitHub account should already be added as a collaborator to your **web322-app** GitHub repository for proper access as your GitHub repository **SHOULD NOT BE PUBLIC!**

Sample Solution

To see a completed version of this app running, visit: <https://blog-a6.cyclic.app/>

Assignment Submission:

- Add the following declaration at the top of your server.js file:
- ```

/*****
* WEB322 – Assignment 06
* I declare that this assignment is my own work in accordance with Seneca Academic Policy. No part of this
* assignment has been copied manually or electronically from any other source (including web sites) or
* distributed to other students.
```

\*

\* Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Student ID: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

\*

\* Cyclic Web App URL: \_\_\_\_\_

\*

\* GitHub Repository URL: \_\_\_\_\_

\*

\*\*\*\*\*/

- Publish your application to GitHub/Cyclic and test to ensure correctness
- Compress your web322-app folder and Submit your file to My.Seneca under **Assignments -> Assignment 6**  
**(MAKE SURE TO TEST LOCALLY FIRST! – download zip, unzip, run 'node server.js')**

#### Important Note:

- If the assignment will not run (using "node server.js") due to an error, the assignment will receive a **grade of zero (0)**.