# **Full Stack Development with MERN**

## **API Development and Integration Report**

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Team ID	SWTID1720150432
Project Name	EagerEats-Food Ordering App
Maximum Marks	

**Project Title:** Eager Eats

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## **Objective**

The objective of this report is to document the API development progress and key aspects of the backend services implementation for the Eager Eats project.

## **Technologies Used**

• **Backend Framework:** Node.js with Express.js

• **Database:** MongoDB

• **Authentication:** [e.g., JWT, OAuth]

**Project Structure** 

```
> backend
> models

JS Orders.js

JS user.js
> node_modules
> routes

JS CreateUser.js

JS DisplayData.js

JS OrderData.js

JS db.js

JS index.js
{} package-lock.json
{} package.json
```

## **Key Directories and Files**

#### 1. /models:

**Orders.js**: Contains the Mongoose schema and model for the "Orders" MongoDB collection.

user.js: Contains the Mongoose schema and model for the "User" MongoDB collection.

#### 2. /routes:

**CreateUser.js**: Defines the API endpoint for creating a new user and links it to the appropriate controller function.

**DisplayData.js**: Defines the API endpoint for displaying data and links it to the appropriate controller function.

**OrderData.js**: Defines the API endpoint for handling order data and links it to the appropriate controller function.

## 3. **db.js:**

Handles the database connection configuration and initialization.

## 4. index.js:

The main entry point of the application, sets up the Express server, and configures routes and middleware.

## 5. package-lock.json and package.json

**package-lock.json**: Automatically generated file that locks the versions of the installed npm packages.

**package.json**: Contains metadata about the project and lists the dependencies required by the application.

## **API Endpoints**

Here is a summary of the API endpoints shown in the image, along with their purposes:

#### User Authentication

- POST /api/loginuser Authenticates a user and returns a token.
- POST /api/createuser Registers a new user.

#### Order Data

- POST /api/myorderData Retrieves the order data for a specific user.
- POST /api/OrderData Retrieves all order data.

#### Food Data

- POST /api/foodData - Retrieves all food data.

## Integration with Frontend:

The backend communicates with the frontend via RESTful APIs. Key points of integration include:

#### User Authentication:

- Tokens: Secure tokens (JWT) are passed between frontend and backend to handle authentication. Tokens are stored securely in HttpOnly cookies or secure storage.

## Data Fetching:

- API Calls: Frontend components make API calls to fetch necessary data for display and interaction, including restaurant listings, menu items, order details, and user profiles.
- Real-time Updates: WebSockets or Server-Sent Events (SSE) for real-time order status updates.

## Error Handling and Validation:

Describe the error handling strategy and validation mechanisms:

## Error Handling:

- Centralized Error Handling: Use middleware to handle errors globally. Custom error classes can be defined for different types of errors (e.g., validation errors, authentication errors, server errors).
- Error Logging: Implement logging (e.g., using Winston) to capture and store error details for debugging and monitoring.

#### Validation:

- Input Validation: Use libraries like Joi or express-validator to validate incoming data. Ensure that user inputs are sanitized to prevent injection attacks.
- User Input: Validate registration, login details, order information, payment details, and feedback.
- API Responses: Validate data before sending it to the frontend to ensure consistency and correctness.

## Security Considerations:

Outline the security measures implemented:

#### Authentication:

- Secure Token-Based Authentication: Implement JWT for user authentication. Ensure tokens are securely stored and managed.
- Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA): Optional MFA for an additional layer of security.

## Data Encryption:

- Encryption at Rest: Use AES encryption for sensitive data stored in the database (e.g., user passwords, payment details).
- Encryption in Transit: Use HTTPS (SSL/TLS) to encrypt data transmitted between the frontend and backend.