

Batch: D-2

Roll No.: 16010123325

Experiment / assignment / tutorial No._5

Grade: AA / AB / BB / BC / CC / CD /DD

Signature of the Staff In-charge with date

Title: Implementation of CRUD Operations using MongoDB and Mongoose.

AIM: Demonstrate the use of Mongoose with CRUD operation.

Problem Definition:

- 1) Generate Database model
- 2) Create RESTful API
- 3) Demonstrate the Endpoints.

Resources used:

<https://www.codecademy.com/article/what-is-crud-explained>
<https://restfulapi.net/>

Expected OUTCOME of Experiment:

CO 2:

Books/ Journals/ Websites referred:

1. Shelly Powers Learning Node O' Reilly 2 nd Edition, 2016.

Pre Lab/ Prior Concepts:

Write details about the following content

- Mongoose CRUD operation
 - **Mongoose** is an Object Data Modeling (ODM) library for **MongoDB** and **Node.js**. It lets you define schemas and interact with MongoDB using JavaScript instead of raw queries.
 - **CRUD** stands for **Create, Read, Update, Delete** - the four basic database operations.

Operation	Mongoose Method	Description
Create	Model.create() or new Model().save()	Adds a new document to a collection
Read	Model.find() or Model.findById()	Retrieves one or multiple documents
Update	Model.updateOne() or Model.findByIdAndUpdate()	Modifies existing document(s)
Delete	Model.deleteOne() or Model.findByIdAndDelete()	Removes document(s) from the collection

- **Example:**

```
// Schema & Model
const userSchema = new mongoose.Schema({ name: String, age: Number });
const User = mongoose.model("User", userSchema);

// Create
await User.create({ name: "Shreyans", age: 19 });

// Read
const users = await User.find();

// Update
await User.updateOne({ name: "Shreyans" }, { age: 20 });

// Delete
await User.deleteOne({ name: "Shreyans" });
```

- RESTful API

- A **RESTful API** (Representational State Transfer) is a way to structure and access data over the web using **HTTP methods**.
- Each **endpoint (URL)** represents a resource, and each HTTP method defines what to do with that resource.

HTTP Method	Operation	Example Endpoint	Description
POST	Create	/api/users	Add a new user
GET	Read	/api/users or /api/users/:id	Get all users or a specific one
PUT / PATCH	Update	/api/users/:id	Modify a specific user
DELETE	Delete	/api/users/:id	Remove a specific user

- **Example (Express.js):**

```
// RESTful Routes
app.post('/users', createUser); // Create
app.get('/users', getUsers); // Read all
app.get('/users/:id', getUser); // Read one
app.put('/users/:id', updateUser); // Update
app.delete('/users/:id', deleteUser); // Delete
```

Methodology:

- Adopt a simple full-stack architecture: Express + MongoDB for the API and React + Vite for the client.
- Model data with Mongoose to enforce schema validations and provide convenient CRUD helpers.
- Expose RESTful endpoints under `http://localhost:3000/api/drivers` with clear resource semantics.
- Use environment variables (`backend/.env`) for configuration, including `MONGODB_URI` and `PORT`.
- Enable CORS for local development so the React app (`http://localhost:5173`) can call the API.
- Seed baseline data to make the app immediately testable and to validate the end-to-end flow.
- Keep the UI straightforward, focusing on filterable listings and a single form for create/edit.
- Centralize client-server communication in a small API service layer for maintainability.

Implementation Details:

Backend

`backend/server.js`

- Initializes Express with `cors` , `morgan` , and `express.json` .
- Reads `PORT` and `MONGODB_URI` from `.env` .
- Connects to MongoDB Atlas via Mongoose and starts the server.
- Mounts driver routes at `/api/drivers` .
- CORS allows `http://localhost:5173` with methods `GET, POST, PATCH, DELETE` .

`backend/models/Driver.js`

- Driver schema fields: `name` , `number` , `team` , `nationality` , `wins` , `podiums` , `points` , `debutYear` , `active` .
- Validations and defaults; timestamps enabled.

`backend/controllers/driverController.js`

- `createDriver(req, res)` creates a driver.
- `getDrivers(req, res)` supports filters by `team` , `active` , `name` .
- `updateDriver(req, res)` applies partial updates via `findByIdAndUpdate` .
- `deleteDriver(req, res)` removes a driver by id.

`backend/routes/driverRoutes.js`

- Maps `POST /` , `GET /` , `PATCH /:id` , `DELETE /:id` to controller functions.

`backend/scripts/seed.js`

- Connects to DB using `MONGODB_URI` .
- Inserts initial set of drivers (e.g., Verstappen, Hamilton, Norris) only if collection is empty.

- Clean shutdown of the connection.

Frontend

frontend/src/services/api.js

- API_URL = 'http://localhost:3000/api' ; all calls under /drivers .
- Functions: fetchDrivers(filters) , createDriver(data) , updateDriver(id, data) , deleteDriver(id) .

frontend/src/components/DriverList.jsx

- Fetches drivers with filters: name , team , active .
- Displays a table with key fields and status indicator.
- Provides actions: Edit and Delete with styled buttons and icons.
- Loading and error feedback.

frontend/src/components/DriverForm.jsx

- Handles create/edit in one form; validation for required fields and debut year.
- onSave triggers refresh in parent; onCancel hides the form.
- Submits via createDriver or updateDriver .

frontend/src/App.jsx

- Top-level state for showing the form and tracking which driver to edit.
- “Add New Driver” button toggles the form; integrates list and form.
- Basic header/footer, container layout.

frontend/src/App.css

- F1-themed palette, improved layout, responsive styles.
- Styled filters, table, action buttons, form, loading spinner, and error messages.

Steps for execution:

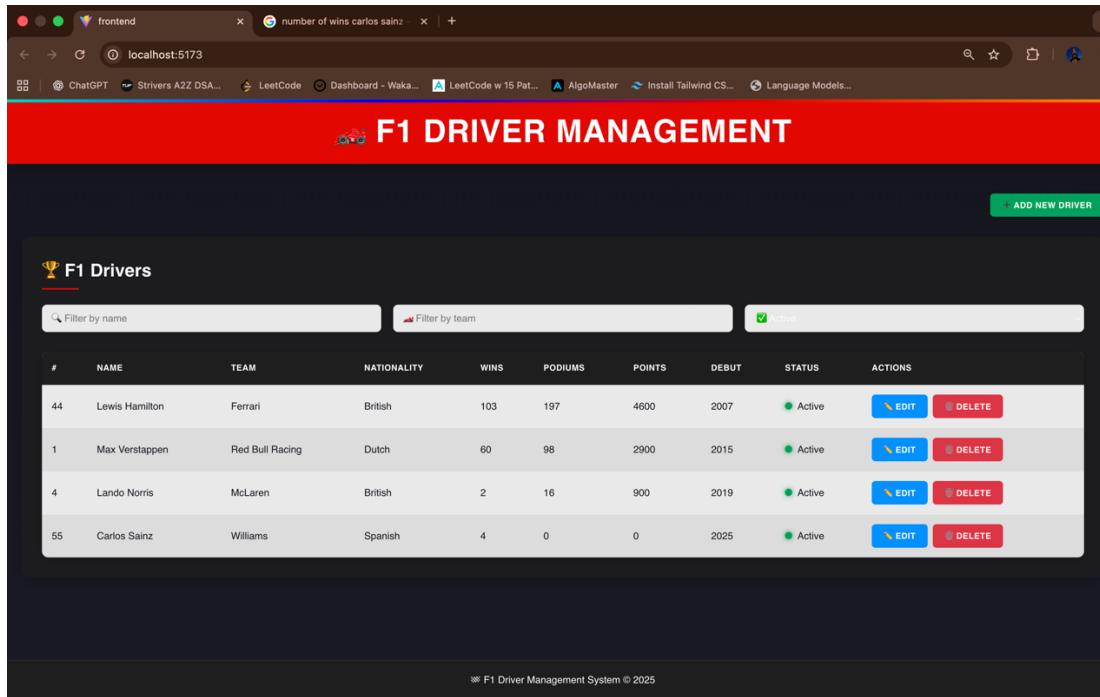
Task 1: Backend API (Express + MongoDB)

Task 2: Database Setup and Seeding

Task 3: Frontend UI (React + Vite)

- Start the client
- This launches frontend at <http://localhost:5173> and backend at <http://localhost:3000> .
- Use the app
- Open <http://localhost:5173> .
- Filter drivers by name, team, and status.
- Add a new driver with the “Add New Driver” button.

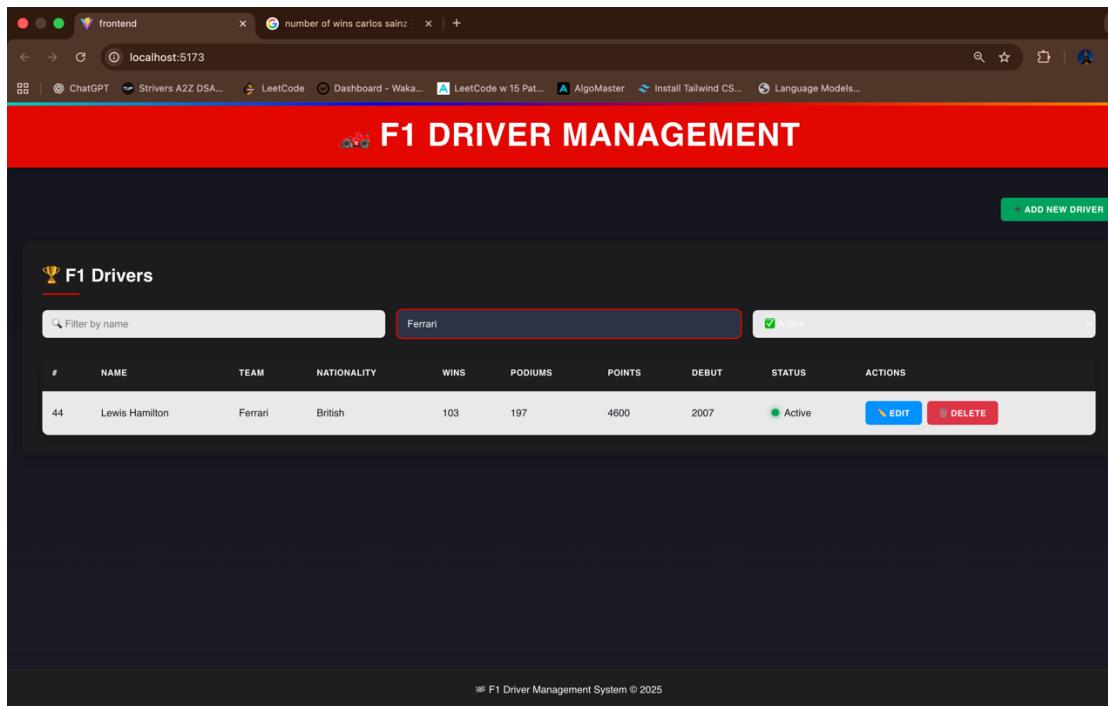
- Edit an existing driver by clicking “Edit”.
- Delete a driver via “Delete” and confirm



The screenshot shows a web-based application titled "F1 DRIVER MANAGEMENT". At the top right is a green button labeled "ADD NEW DRIVER". Below it is a section titled "F1 Drivers" with three filter options: "Filter by name", "Filter by team", and a checked checkbox for "Active". A table lists four drivers:

#	NAME	TEAM	NATIONALITY	WINS	PODIUMS	POINTS	DEBUT	STATUS	ACTIONS
44	Lewis Hamilton	Ferrari	British	103	197	4600	2007	Active	<button>EDIT</button> <button>DELETE</button>
1	Max Verstappen	Red Bull Racing	Dutch	60	98	2900	2015	Active	<button>EDIT</button> <button>DELETE</button>
4	Lando Norris	McLaren	British	2	16	900	2019	Active	<button>EDIT</button> <button>DELETE</button>
55	Carlos Sainz	Williams	Spanish	4	0	0	2025	Active	<button>EDIT</button> <button>DELETE</button>

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This screenshot shows the same application after applying a filter. The "Filter by team" dropdown is set to "Ferrari", and the table now only displays Lewis Hamilton's information:

#	NAME	TEAM	NATIONALITY	WINS	PODIUMS	POINTS	DEBUT	STATUS	ACTIONS
44	Lewis Hamilton	Ferrari	British	103	197	4600	2007	Active	<button>EDIT</button> <button>DELETE</button>

F1 DRIVER MANAGEMENT

Add New Driver

Name:

Number:

Team:

Team is required

Nationality:

Nationality is required

Wins: Podiums: Points:

Debut Year:

Active Driver

F1 DRIVER MANAGEMENT

F1 Drivers

Active

#	NAME	TEAM	NATIONALITY	WINS	PODIUMS	POINTS	DEBUT	STATUS	ACTIONS
44	Lewis Hamilton	Ferrari	British	103	197	4600	2007	Active	EDIT DELETE
1	Max Verstappen	Red Bull Racing	Dutch	60	98	2900	2015	Active	EDIT DELETE
55	Carlos Sainz	Williams	Spanish	4	28	1310	2015	Active	EDIT DELETE
4	Lando Norris	McLaren	British	2	16	900	2019	Active	EDIT DELETE
55	Carlos Sainz	Williams	Spanish	4	0	0	2025	Active	EDIT DELETE

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Conclusion:

The above experiment demonstrates data base modelling , and performance of CRUD operations , and setting up RESTful APIs and testing of the API endpoints.