

# Attendance



<https://forms.gle/FrkENkbfUQF2Ew2PA>





# Software Saturdays

## Spring 2023 - Lesson 7

### NoSQL Databases

# Review of the Beginner Track

- » 5 Lessons
  - ◇ HTML/CSS
  - ◇ JavaScript
  - ◇ JSX and Intro to ReactJS
  - ◇ More ReactJS
  - ◇ APIs and ReactJS
- » 2 Project Days



# Review of the Intermediate Track

- » 5 Lessons
  - ◇ JSX and Intro to ReactJS
  - ◇ More ReactJS
  - ◇ APIs and ReactJS
  - ◇ Functional Components and Async Code
  - ◇ NoSQL Databases
- » 2 Project Days



# Help Available

- » Weekly Learning Sessions
  - ◇ Every Saturday at 3:30pm EST
- » Recorded Learning Sessions
  - ◇ Every Sunday
- » Weekly Open Review Hours
  - ◇ Every Wednesday at 6:00pm to 7:00pm
- » Slack Channels
  - ◇ Every Day



# Before We Begin

All content is available on Brightspace

Join the Software Saturdays Slack!

<https://softwaresaturdays.slack.com>

1. #announcements
2. #general-discussion
3. #spring-2022-reactjs



# Before We Begin

- » Please have a text editor to open and edit code files
  - ◇ If you do not have one, Visual Studio Code is a good choice
  - ◇ <https://code.visualstudio.com/download>
- » Demo files and examples are on GitHub
  - ◇ <https://github.com/SoftwareSaturdays/2022-Spring-ReactJS>



# Before We Begin

- » We need to install NodeJS and NPM
  - ◇ <https://nodejs.org/en/download/>
- » NodeJS is a very customizable JavaScript toolbox
- » NPM is a JavaScript package installer





# Part 1: Review



# Functional Components

- » Functional components are just React components that are functions, not classes



# Using Promises

- » Call the promise function
- » Attach success callbacks with `.then(...)`
- » Attach failure callbacks with `.catch(...)`



# Types of Functions

- » Named functions
  - ◇ Normal function declaration
- » Anonymous function
  - ◇ Function declaration with no name
- » Arrow function
  - ◇ Lambda function, exists temporarily



# Part Two: Databases



# What is a database?

- » A database is a way to store data in a central location
- » Databases make it easy to synchronize this data across multiple users and platforms
  - ◇ E.g. Amazon has a database of products, YouTube has a database of videos, NYT has a database of subscribers



# What is a database?

- » For many years, **Structured Query Language** was the standard for database programs
- » It used a table approach where databases consist of tables with columns representing 'fields'
  - ◇ E.g. the 'Users' table would have a column for name, one for email, one for password
  - ◇ (Don't actually do this, lots of problems)



# What is a database?

- » However, lots of data doesn't make sense to store in a rigid table
- » Also, SQL can be slower for web applications and harder to distribute





# What is a database?

- » To meet these problems, NoSQL databases started appearing
- » They do not have a set standard to storing data, it depends on the implementation
- » Result: Very fast, easy to scale, easy to develop



# NoSQL Databases

- » There are a lot of different NoSQL databases
- » The one we will use is Firebase Realtime Database
- » It is easy to use and setup



# Part Three: Firebase



# What is Firebase?

- » Firebase is a Google development system used for prototyping and small applications
- » Firebase has a lot of useful features, but we will only use the Realtime Database



# Realtime Database

- » Realtime Database stores things using a JSON structure
- » Everything must be a key-value pair or a key-JSON pair
- » Since JavaScript handles JSON well, it is easy to handle the data from Realtime Database



# Demo #1

How to set up Firebase



# Checkpoint #1

Set up Firebase on your computer



# Setting up a Firebase Account

- » Go to <https://firebase.com> and click “Go to console” in the upper right corner
  - ◇ Requires a Google account





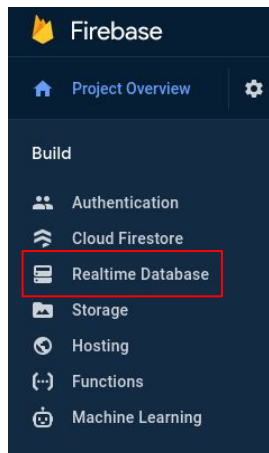
# Setting up a Firebase Account

- » In the center of the screen, press "Create a project" (or "Add project" if this is not your first)
- » Give your project a name and press "Continue"
- » Deselect "Enable Google Analytics" and press "Create Project"



# Setting up a Firebase Account

- » After project creation, on the left, go to “Realtime Database”



# Setting up a Firebase Account

- » Click “Create Database” and then “Next”
- » Select “Start in **test mode**” and press “Enable”

**Set up database** [X]

1 Database options — 2 Security rules

Once you have defined your data structure you will have to write rules to secure your data.  
[Learn more](#)

☐ Start in locked mode  
Your data is private by default. Client read/write access will only be granted as specified by your security rules.

☒ Start in test mode  
Your data is public by default. It enables quick setup. However, you must update your security rules within 30 days to enable long-term client read/write access.

```
{
  "rules": {
    ".read": "now < 1637211600000", // 2021-11-18
    ".write": "now < 1637211600000", // 2021-11-18
  }
}
```

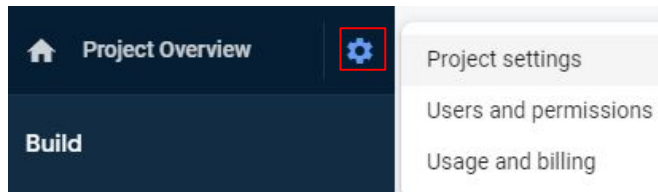
1 The default security rules for test mode allow anyone with your database reference to view, edit and delete all data in your database for the next 30 days

Cancel **Enable**



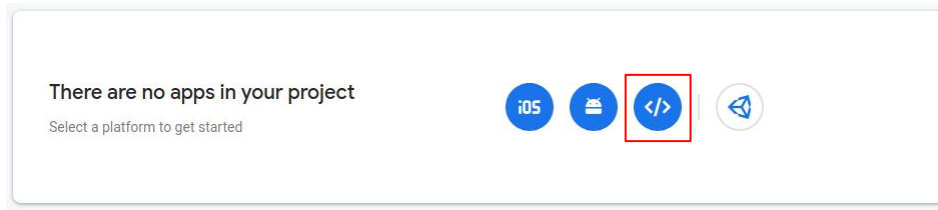
# Setting up a Firebase Account

- » On the left, press the Setting gear and select Project Settings



# Setting up a Firebase Account

» In the “Your apps” section, choose a new website



# Setting up a Firebase Account

- » Give your website a nickname and press “Register app”
- » Select "Use NPM under "Add Firebase SDK
- » COPY the code in the box
  - ◇ Paste it somewhere for reference if you don't need it now



# How Does Firebase Store Data?

- » As a JSON object
- » Use the `data.json` file (provided on Github in the lesson7 branch) to see an actual example database
- » Import the data into Firebase
- » In the Realtime Database menu, press the 3 dots and “Import JSON”



# A note about security

- » Your database is in “test mode”
- » ANYONE can write or read to it for 30 days
- » **DO NOT PUBLISH A DATABASE LIKE THIS ON THE WEB**
- » If you intend to use this afterwards, look into Firebase Rules





# Part Four: JavaScript



# Using Firebase in your React project

- » All functions for Firebase must be imported from the appropriate 'namespace'
  - ◇ 'firebase/app' has the core setup functions
  - ◇ 'firebase/database' has the database functions



# Adding Firebase to your React project

- » Copy and save the Firebase config
- » When using Firebase through an NPM project, install the Firebase SDK (Software Development Kit) version 9
  - ◇ `npm install firebase`



# Using Firebase in your React project

In a ./src/database.js file...

```
import { initializeApp } from 'firebase/app';  
import { getDatabase } from 'firebase/database';  
// TODO paste config here...  
const app = initializeApp(firebaseConfig);  
  
const database = getDatabase(app);  
export { database };
```



# What is a CRUD app?

- a. Create**
  - ◇ Create and store data
- b. Read**
  - ◇ Read available data
- c. Update**
  - ◇ Update existing data
- d. Delete**
  - ◇ Delete existing data



# Proper Web Development Practices

- » Proper web apps must follow a set of principles for user actions
- » These actions are collectively called CRUD
- » Your final project must implement all of these actions



# Using Firebase in JavaScript

- » All data actions need a 'reference'
- » The reference tells Firebase where in the JSON object you are pointing
- » Each key is an entry in the reference path



# Using Firebase in JavaScript

- » '/spring2023' is a reference to the spring2023 child keys
- » '/spring2023/final' is a reference to the spring2023->final data

```
import { ref } from 'firebase/database';  
const dataRef = ref(database, '/path/to/data');
```





# Creating data in Firebase

- » After importing your database and creating a reference
- » Import the 'set()' method from 'firebase/database'
- » 'set()' takes two parameters:
  - ◇ The ref
  - ◇ The data to store at that ref
    - ◇ an actual value or an object of other values



# Reading data in Firebase

- » Import the 'onValue()' method from 'firebase/database'
- » 'onValue()' takes two parameters:
  - ◇ The ref
  - ◇ A callback function after the data is run
- » 'onValue()' will run the callback function every time the ref is updated



# Updating data in Firebase

- » After importing your database and creating a reference
- » Import the 'update()' method from 'firebase/database'
- » 'update()' takes two parameters:
  - ◇ The ref
  - ◇ The data to update at the ref



# Deleting data in Firebase

- » After importing your database and creating a reference
- » Import the 'remove()' method from 'firebase/database'
- » 'remove()' takes one parameter:
  - ◇ The ref



# set() vs update()

- » set() destroys all data stored at the ref previously
- » update() only updates or adds data, nothing is destroyed



# Demo Program #2



# Loading data with React

- » Put the database read in `useEffect()`



# Loading data with React

- » Careful: you must make sure to deactivate the 'onValue()' callback before leaving the page
- » Call off() function in return callback function in useEffect()





# Demo Program #3



# Checkpoint #2

See next slide for instructions



## Checkpoint #2

Using Firebase, display the contents of the example data using a React component.

Add some buttons and text boxes to add or remove data from the database.



# Thanks for coming!



# Attendance



<https://forms.gle/FrkENkbfUQF2Ew2PA>

