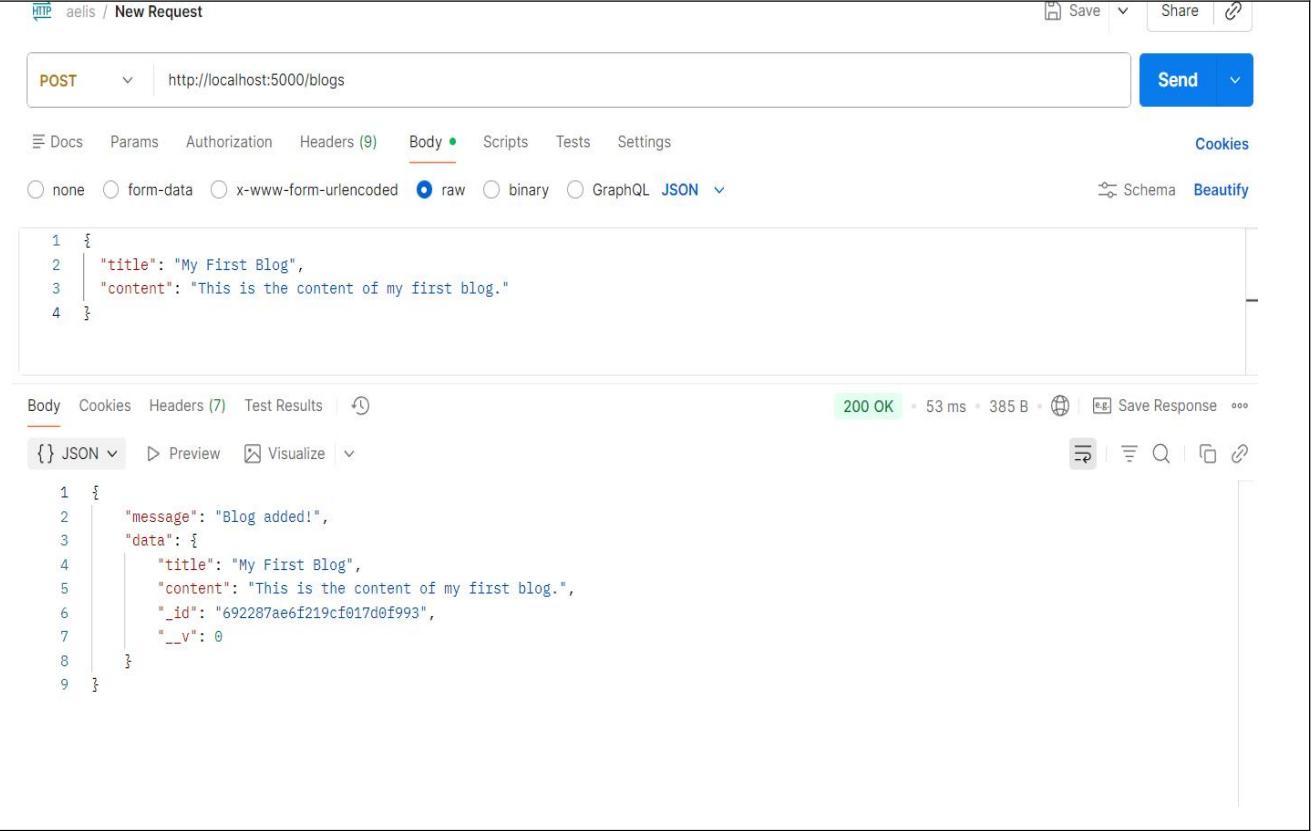
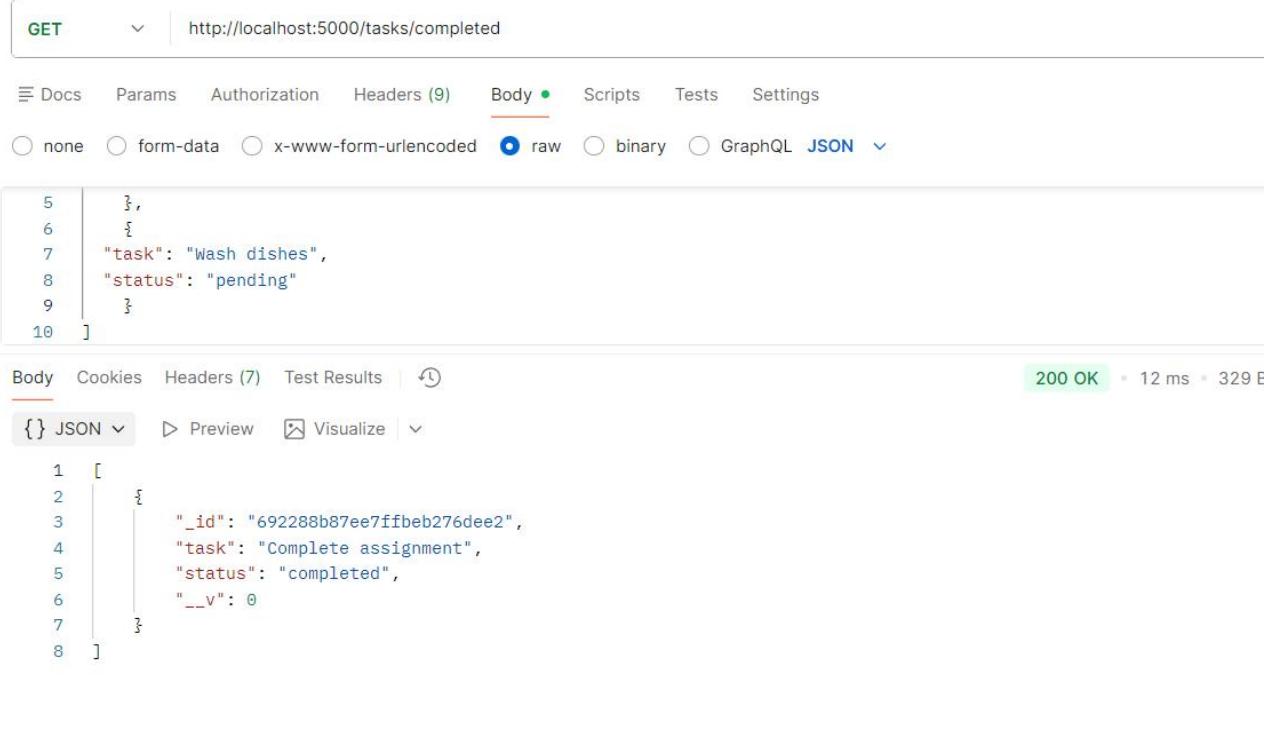
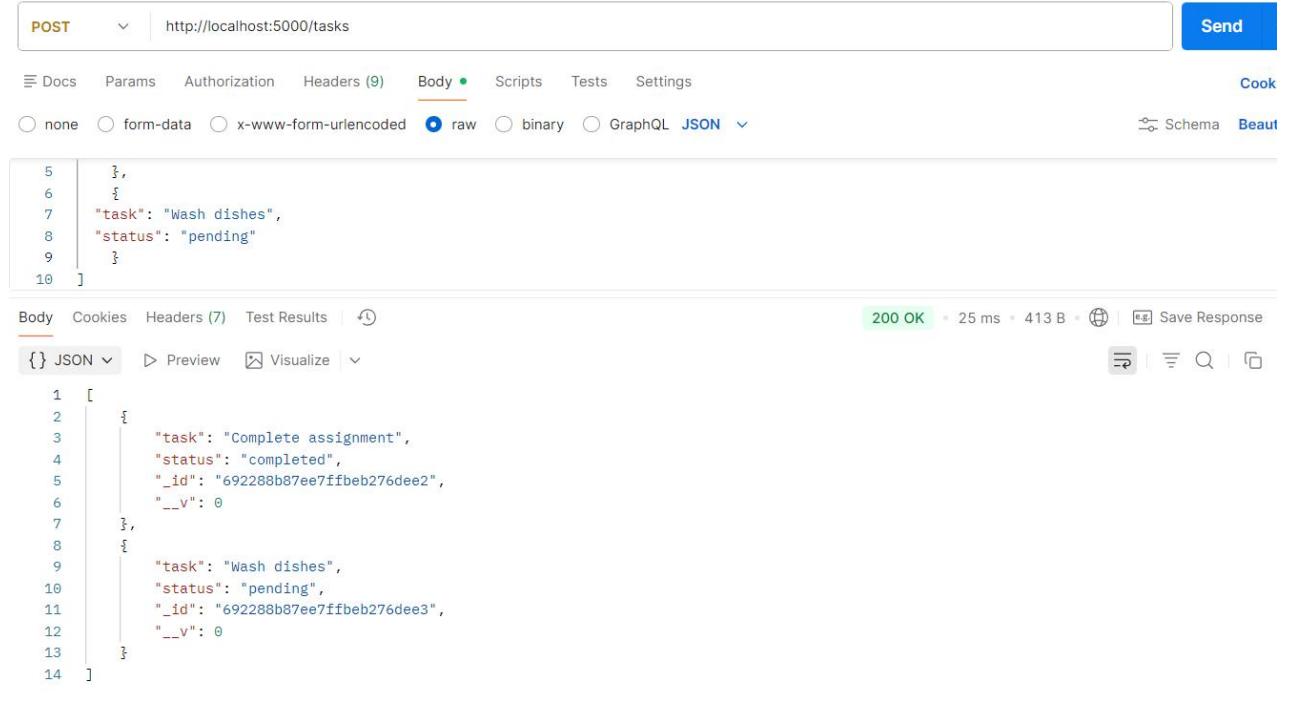


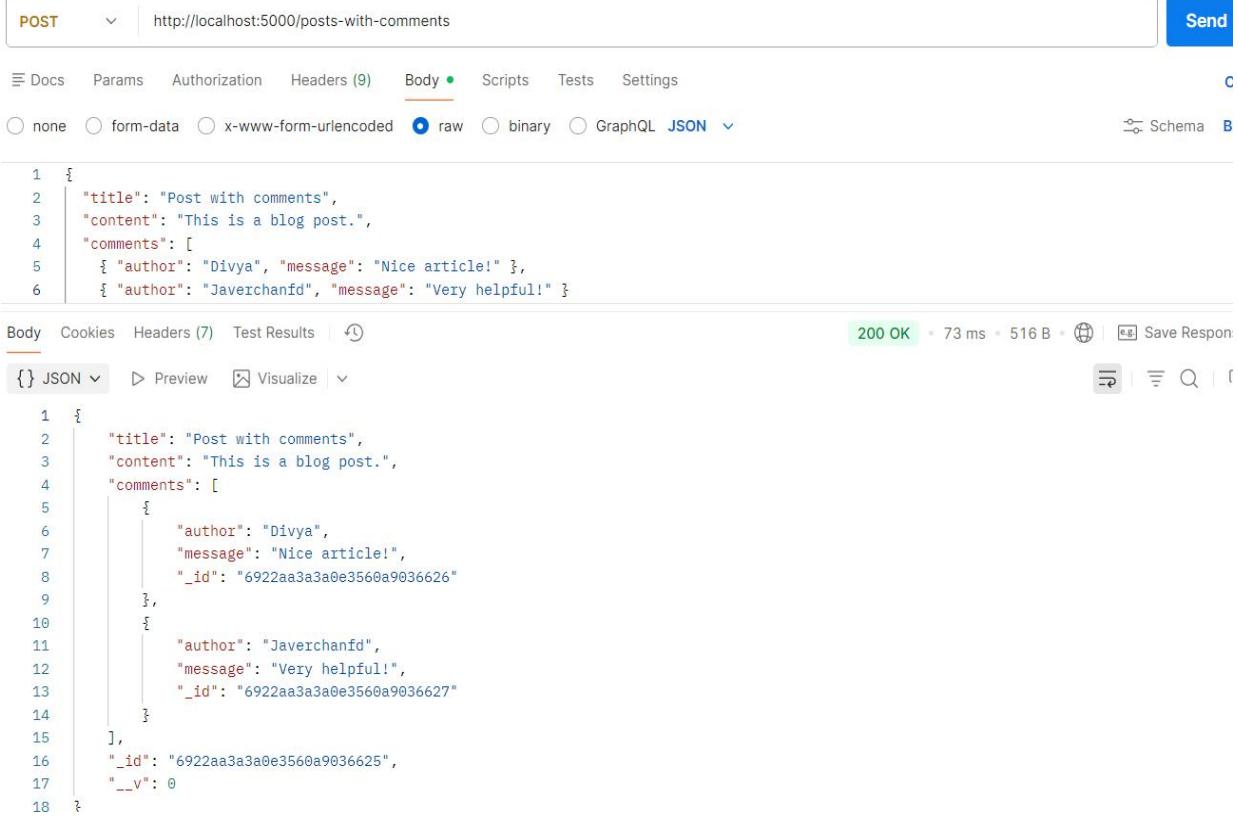
1	<p>While building a blogging application, users should be able to add new blog posts to the database. Sometimes, they might forget to include the title. Create a Mongoose model with validation to ensure that each blog post has both title and content. Additionally, configure your application to handle invalid submissions by returning a proper JSON error response.</p>
Code	<pre>const express = require("express"); const mongoose = require("mongoose"); const app = express(); app.use(express.json()); mongoose .connect("mongodb://127.0.0.1:27017/practical5") .then(() => console.log(" Connected to MongoDB")) .catch((err) => console.log(" MongoDB Error:", err.message)); const blogSchema = new mongoose.Schema({ title: { type: String, required: [true, "Title is required"] }, content: { type: String, required: [true, "Content is required"] }, }); const Blog = mongoose.model("Blog", blogSchema); // Create blog post with validation app.post("/blogs", async (req, res) => { try { const post = await Blog.create(req.body); res.json({ message: "Blog added!", data: post }); } catch (err) { res.status(400).json({ error: err.message }); } }); const PORT = 5000; app.listen(PORT, () => console.log(`Server running at http://localhost:\${PORT}`));</pre>

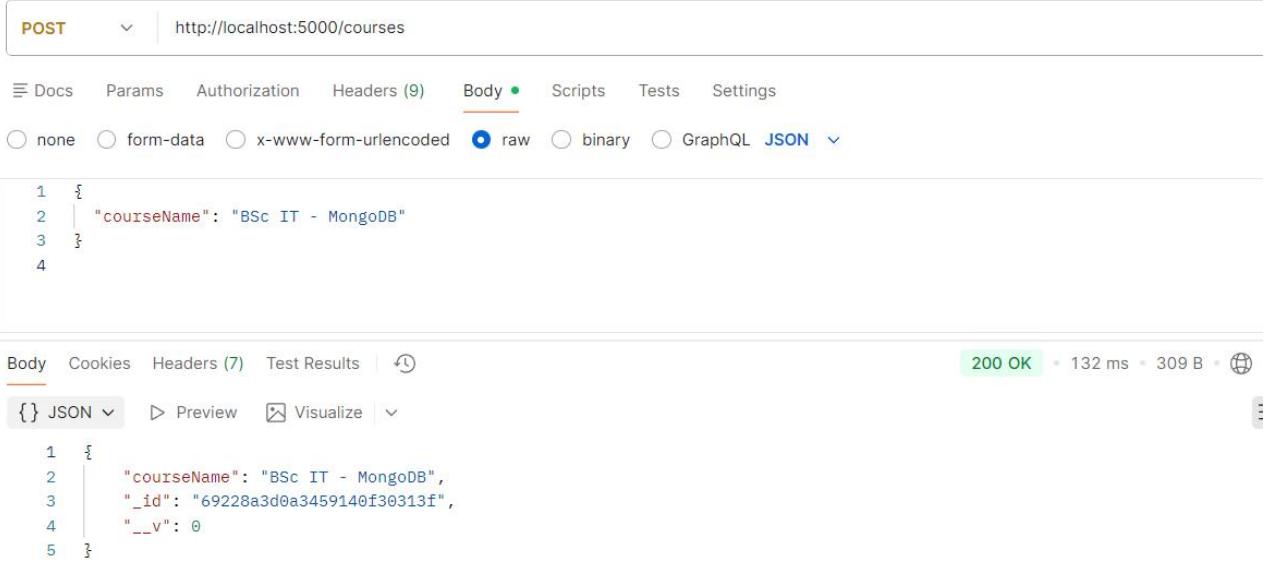
Output	 <p>The screenshot shows a Postman interface with a 'POST' request to 'http://localhost:5000/blogs'. The request body is a JSON object with 'title' and 'content' fields. The response is a 200 OK status with a message and the added blog's details.</p> <pre> 1 { 2 "title": "My First Blog", 3 "content": "This is the content of my first blog." 4 } </pre> <pre> 1 { 2 "message": "Blog added!", 3 "data": { 4 "title": "My First Blog", 5 "content": "This is the content of my first blog.", 6 "_id": "692287ae6f219cf017d0f993", 7 "__v": 0 8 } 9 } </pre>
2	<p>In a task management system, implement a Mongoose query to fetch and display all tasks where the status field is set to "completed"</p>
Code	<pre> const taskSchema = new mongoose.Schema({ task: String, status: String, }); const Task = mongoose.model("Task", taskSchema); app.get("/tasks/completed", async (req, res) => { const tasks = await Task.find({ status: "completed" }); res.json(tasks); }); </pre>

Output	 <pre> 5 }, 6 { 7 "task": "Wash dishes", 8 "status": "pending" 9 } 10] </pre> <p>200 OK • 12 ms • 329 E</p>
3	<p>You are working on a Task Management System where users can create tasks with different statuses, such as "completed", "in-progress", and "pending". You need to implement a Mongoose query to fetch and display all tasks that have the status field set to "completed".</p>
Code	<pre> app.post("/tasks", async (req, res) => { const task = await Task.create(req.body); res.json(task); }); app.get("/tasks/completed", async (req, res) => { const tasks = await Task.find({ status: "completed" }); res.json(tasks); }); </pre>

Output	 <p>The screenshot shows a Postman interface. The URL is set to <code>http://localhost:5000/tasks</code>. The method is <code>POST</code>. The body contains the following JSON:</p> <pre> 5 }, 6 { 7 "task": "Wash dishes", 8 "status": "pending" 9 } 10] </pre> <p>The response status is <code>200 OK</code> with a time of <code>25 ms</code> and a size of <code>413 B</code>. The response body is:</p> <pre> 1 [2 { 3 "task": "Complete assignment", 4 "status": "completed", 5 "_id": "692288b87ee7ffbeb276dee2", 6 "__v": 0 7 }, 8 { 9 "task": "Wash dishes", 10 "status": "pending", 11 "_id": "692288b87ee7ffbeb276dee3", 12 "__v": 0 13 } 14] </pre>
4	<p>You are building an admin panel where admins can delete multiple inactive users from the database in one go. Write the Mongoose query to remove all documents with <code>isActive: false</code> and send a success response with the number of deleted documents.</p>
Code	<pre> const userSchema = new mongoose.Schema({ name: String, email: String, isActive: Boolean, }); const User = mongoose.model("User", userSchema); app.post("/users", async (req, res) => { const user = await User.create(req.body); res.json(user); }); app.delete("/users/inactive", async (req, res) => { const result = await User.deleteMany({ isActive: false }); res.json({ message: "Inactive users deleted", deletedCount: result.deletedCount, }); }); </pre>

	<pre>});</pre>
Output	<p>POST http://localhost:5000/users</p> <p>Docs Params Authorization Headers (9) Body Scripts Tests Settings</p> <p><input type="radio"/> none <input type="radio"/> form-data <input type="radio"/> x-www-form-urlencoded <input checked="" type="radio"/> raw <input type="radio"/> binary <input type="radio"/> GraphQL JSON</p> <pre>5 ISACTIVE : true 6 }, 7 { 8 "name": "Inactive User", 9 "email": "inactive@example.com", 10 "isActive": false 11 }</pre> <p>Body Cookies Headers (7) Test Results</p> <p>200 OK • 121 ms</p> <p>{ } JSON ▾ ▶ Preview <input type="checkbox"/> Visualize ▾</p> <pre>1 [2 { 3 "name": "Active User", 4 "email": "active@example.com", 5 "isActive": true, 6 "_id": "69228935ede4395229a8b470", 7 "__v": 0 8 }, 9 { 10 "name": "Inactive User", 11 "email": "inactive@example.com", 12 "isActive": false, 13 "_id": "69228935ede4395229a8b471", 14 "__v": 0 15 } 16]</pre> <hr/> <p>DELETE http://localhost:5000/users/inactive</p> <p>Docs Params Authorization Headers (9) Body Scripts Tests Settings</p> <p><input type="radio"/> none <input type="radio"/> form-data <input type="radio"/> x-www-form-urlencoded <input checked="" type="radio"/> raw <input type="radio"/> binary <input type="radio"/> GraphQL JSON</p> <pre>5 ISACTIVE : true 6 }, 7 { 8 "name": "Inactive User", 9 "email": "inactive@example.com", 10 "isActive": false 11 }</pre> <p>Body Cookies Headers (7) Test Results</p> <p>2</p> <p>{ } JSON ▾ ▶ Preview <input type="checkbox"/> Visualize ▾</p> <pre>1 { 2 "message": "Inactive users deleted", 3 "deletedCount": 1 4 }</pre>
5	While designing a blogging platform, each blog post should store its comments.

	Create a Mongoose schema that embeds comments inside the post document. Each comment should have author and message
Code	<pre>const commentSchema = new mongoose.Schema({ author: String, message: String, }); app.post("/posts-with-comments", async (req, res) => { const post = await Post.create(req.body); res.json(post); }; const postSchema = new mongoose.Schema({ title: String, content: String, comments: [commentSchema], }); const Post = mongoose.model("PostWithComments", postSchema);</pre>
Output	 <p>The screenshot shows a POST request to <code>http://localhost:5000/posts-with-comments</code>. The request body is:</p> <pre>1 { 2 "title": "Post with comments", 3 "content": "This is a blog post.", 4 "comments": [5 { "author": "Divya", "message": "Nice article!" }, 6 { "author": "Javerchanfd", "message": "Very helpful!" }</pre> <p>The response is a 200 OK status with the following data:</p> <pre>1 { 2 "title": "Post with comments", 3 "content": "This is a blog post.", 4 "comments": [5 { 6 "author": "Divya", 7 "message": "Nice article!", 8 "_id": "6922aa3a3a0e3560a9036626" 9 }, 10 { 11 "author": "Javerchanfd", 12 "message": "Very helpful!", 13 "_id": "6922aa3a3a0e3560a9036627" 14 } 15], 16 "_id": "6922aa3a3a0e3560a9036625", 17 "__v": 0 18 }</pre>
6	In a student management application, each student can enroll in multiple courses. Design a normalized schema where student documents reference course documents.

Code	<pre> const courseSchema = new mongoose.Schema({ courseName: String, }; const studentSchema = new mongoose.Schema({ studentName: String, courses: [{ type: mongoose.Schema.Types.ObjectId, ref: "Course" }], }; const Course = mongoose.model("Course", courseSchema); const Student = mongoose.model("Student", studentSchema); app.post("/courses", async (req, res) => { const course = await Course.create(req.body); res.json(course); }; app.post("/students", async (req, res) => { const student = await Student.create(req.body); res.json(student); }); </pre>
Output	 <p>POST http://localhost:5000/courses</p> <p>Body (raw) JSON</p> <pre> 1 { 2 "courseName": "BSc IT - MongoDB" 3 } </pre> <p>200 OK • 132 ms • 309 B</p> <pre> 1 { 2 "courseName": "BSc IT - MongoDB", 3 "_id": "69228a3d0a3459140f30313f", 4 "__v": 0 5 } </pre>

```

POST http://localhost:5000/students
Body
1 {
2   "studentName": "Divya",
3   "courses": ["6922aa983a0e3560a9036629"]
4 }
5

200 OK 20 ms 339 B Save Res
Body Cookies Headers (7) Test Results
{ } JSON Preview Visualize
1 {
2   "studentName": "Divya",
3   "courses": [
4     "6922aa983a0e3560a9036629"
5   ],
6   "_id": "6922aac93a0e3560a903662b",
7   "__v": 0
8 }

```

7	<p>You're building a social media app where users can like posts and interact with each other's profiles. Your task is to design the database schema using Mongoose (a MongoDB ODM for Node.js) with a hybrid data model, where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Likes are stored directly in the post document (embedded data). 2. User profiles are stored as references in the database, linking users to the posts they like (referenced data).
---	--

Code	<pre> const user7Schema = new mongoose.Schema({ username: String, }; const likeSchema = new mongoose.Schema({ user: { type: mongoose.Schema.Types.ObjectId, ref: "HybridUser" }, }; const hybridPostSchema = new mongoose.Schema({ text: String, likes: [likeSchema], }; const HybridUser = mongoose.model("HybridUser", user7Schema); const HybridPost = mongoose.model("HybridPost", hybridPostSchema); </pre>
------	---

```

app.post("/hybrid-users", async (req, res) => {
  const user = await HybridUser.create(req.body);
  res.json(user);
});

app.post("/hybrid-posts", async (req, res) => {
  const post = await HybridPost.create(req.body);
  res.json(post);
});

```

Output

POST http://localhost:5000/hybrid-users

Body

```

1  {
2    "username": "user1"
3  }
4

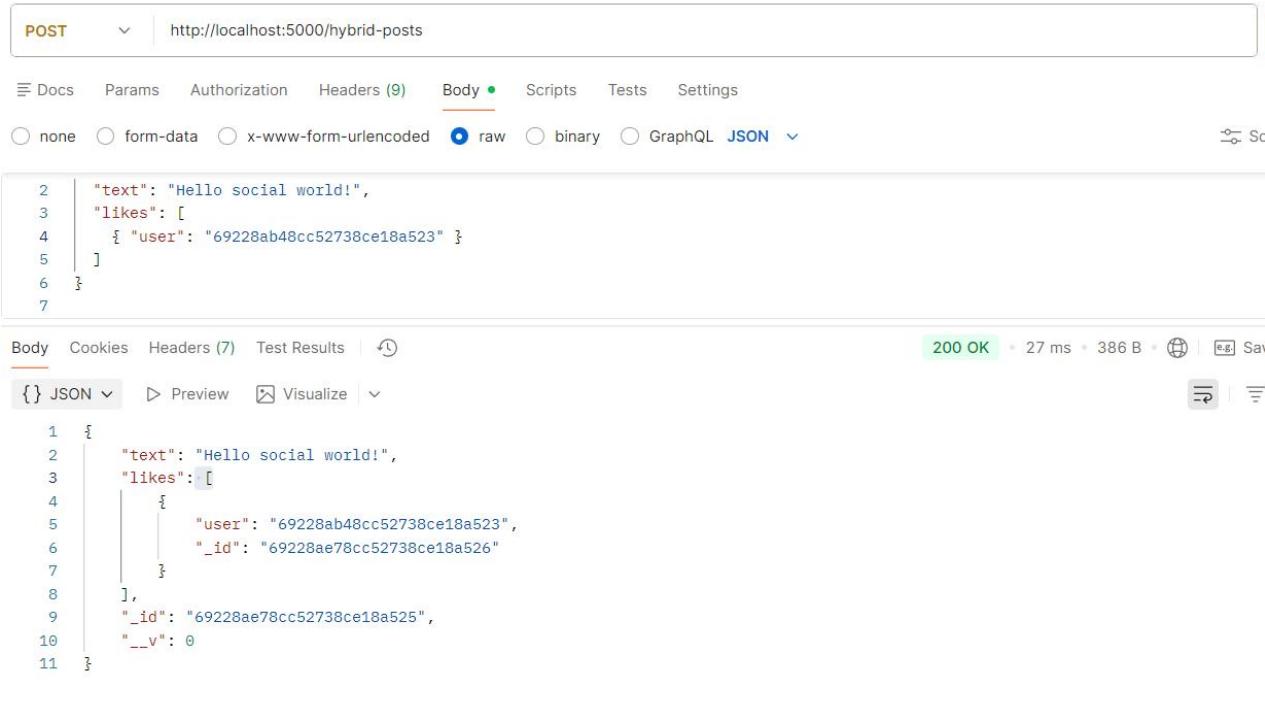
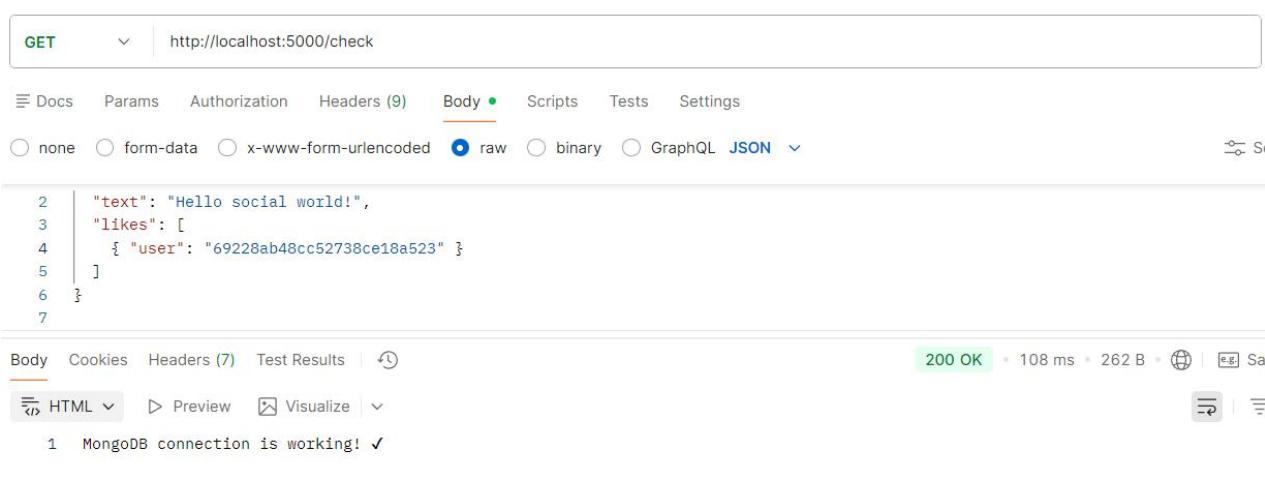
```

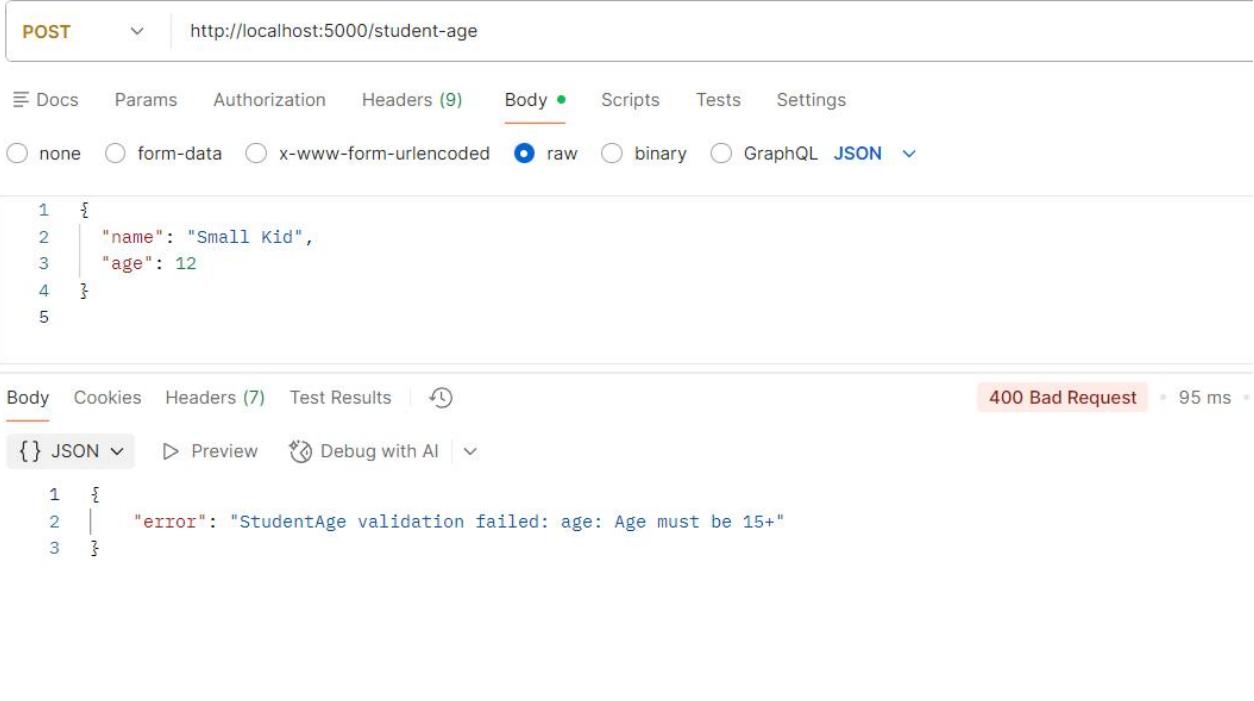
200 OK

```

1  {
2    "username": "user1",
3    "_id": "69228ab48cc52738ce18a523",
4    "__v": 0
5  }

```

	 <pre> 2 "text": "Hello social world!", 3 "likes": [4 { "user": "69228ab48cc52738ce18a523" } 5 6 7 </pre> <p>Body Cookies Headers (7) Test Results </p> <p>200 OK • 27 ms • 386 B •  </p>
8	<p>While developing a Node.js application, connect it to a local MongoDB instance using Mongoose. Write the code to establish the connection and log "Connected to MongoDB" on success, or an error message otherwise.</p>
Code	<pre> app.get("/check", (req, res) => { res.send("MongoDB connection is working! ✓"); }); </pre>
Output	 <pre> 2 "text": "Hello social world!", 3 "likes": [4 { "user": "69228ab48cc52738ce18a523" } 5 6 7 </pre> <p>Body Cookies Headers (7) Test Results </p> <p>200 OK • 108 ms • 262 B •  </p> <p> HTML  Preview  Visualize </p> <p>1 MongoDB connection is working! ✓</p>
9	<p>While developing a school app, ensure that students younger than 15 cannot be</p>

	saved to the database. Implement this using Mongoose schema validation.
Code	<pre>const studentAgeSchema = new mongoose.Schema({ name: String, age: { type: Number, min: [15, "Age must be 15+"] }, }); const StudentAge = mongoose.model("StudentAge", studentAgeSchema); app.post("/student-age", async (req, res) => { try { const s = await StudentAge.create(req.body); res.json(s); } catch (err) { res.status(400).json({ error: err.message }); } });</pre>
Output	 <p>The screenshot shows a Postman request to <code>http://localhost:5000/student-age</code>. The body is set to <code>raw</code> and contains the following JSON:</p> <pre>1 { 2 "name": "Small Kid", 3 "age": 12 4 }</pre> <p>The response status is <code>400 Bad Request</code> with the error message: <code>"error": "StudentAge validation failed: age: Age must be 15+"</code>.</p>
10	<p>You are building a user registration API for a web application. When a new user tries to register, you need to ensure that the email address they provide is unique. Implement the registration logic so that if a user attempts to register with an email that already exists in the database, the API should respond with a JSON error</p>
Code	<pre>const regUserSchema = new mongoose.Schema({ name: String,</pre>

```

email: { type: String, unique: true },
});

const RegUser = mongoose.model("RegUser", regUserSchema);

app.post("/register", async (req, res) => {
  try {
    const user = await RegUser.create(req.body);
    res.json({ message: "User registered", data: user });
  } catch (err) {
    if (err.code === 11000) {
      return res.status(400).json({ error: "Email already exists" });
    }
    res.status(500).json({ error: err.message });
  }
});

```

Output

The screenshot shows the Postman application interface. A POST request is made to `http://localhost:5000/register`. The request body contains the following JSON:

```

1  {
2    "name": "Test User",
3    "email": "test@example.com"
4  }

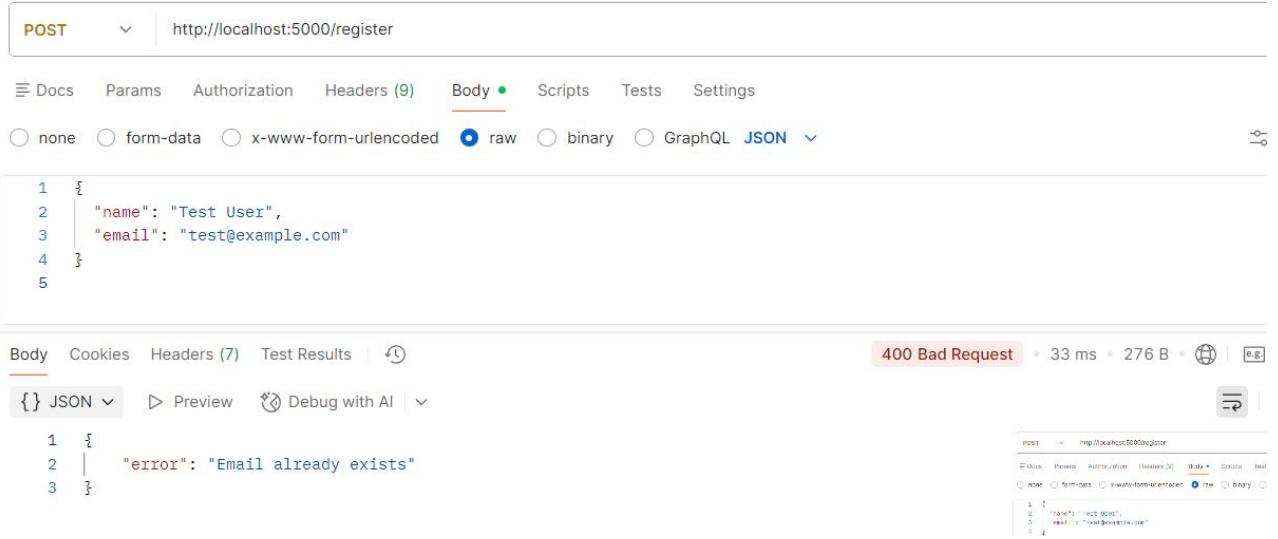
```

The response status is `200 OK`, with a response time of `109 ms` and a response size of `361 B`. The response body is:

```

1  {
2    "message": "User registered",
3    "data": {
4      "name": "Test User",
5      "email": "test@example.com",
6      "_id": "69228b95327f835d584155ad",
7      "__v": 0
8    }
9  }

```

	
11	<p>You are building a simple user management system using Express.js and MongoDB.</p> <p>Perform the following tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect to MongoDB using Mongoose in your Express.js application. • Create a User model with fields: name, email, and password. • Implement routes to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Add a new user ◦ View all users ◦ View a user by ID ◦ Update a user by ID ◦ Delete a user by ID • Test all routes using Postman or any API client
Code	<pre>app.post("/api/users", async (req, res) => { const user = await User.create(req.body); res.json(user); }); app.get("/api/users", async (req, res) => { const users = await User.find(); res.json(users); }; app.get("/api/users/:id", async (req, res) => { const user = await User.findById(req.params.id); res.json(user); };</pre>

});

```

app.put("/api/users/:id", async (req, res) => {
  const updated = await User.findByIdAndUpdateAndUpdate(req.params.id, req.body, {
    new: true,
  });
  res.json(updated);
});

app.delete("/api/users/:id", async (req, res) => {
  await User.findByIdAndDelete(req.params.id);
  res.json({ message: "User deleted" });
});

```

Output

POST http://localhost:5000/api/users

Docs Params Authorization Headers (9) Body Scripts Tests Settings

none form-data x-www-form-urlencoded raw binary GraphQL **JSON**

```

1  {
2    "name": "Hansaben Bharatbhai Parmar",
3    "email": "hbp@gmail.com",
4    "isActive": true
5  }

```

Body Cookies Headers (7) Test Results

200 OK • 97 ms • 354 B

{ } JSON ▾ ▶ Preview Visualize

```

1  {
2    "name": "Hansaben Bharatbhai Parmar",
3    "email": "hbp@gmail.com",
4    "isActive": true,
5    "_id": "69228cae6f4a9b52d7fcfd653",
6    "__v": 0
7  }

```

GET http://localhost:5000/api/users/69228cae6f4a9b52d7fcfd653

Send

Docs Params Authorization Headers (9) Body Scripts Tests Settings

none form-data x-www-form-urlencoded raw binary GraphQL **JSON**

Schema

```

1  {
2    "name": "Hansaben Bharatbhai Parmar",
3    "email": "hbp@gmail.com",
4    "isActive": true
5  }

```

Body Cookies Headers (7) Test Results

200 OK • 21 ms • 354 B

{ } JSON ▾ ▶ Preview Visualize

```

1  {
2    "_id": "69228cae6f4a9b52d7fcfd653",
3    "name": "Hansaben Bharatbhai Parmar",
4    "email": "hbp@gmail.com",
5    "isActive": true,
6    "__v": 0
7  }

```

The screenshot shows two requests made using the Postman application:

PUT Request:

- Method: PUT
- URL: <http://localhost:5000/api/users/69228cae6f4a9b52d7fcd653>
- Body tab selected.
- Raw JSON body:

```

2   "name": "Mehul bighra",
3   "email": "mb@gmail.com",
4   "isActive": false
5 }
6

```

- Response: 200 OK, 22 ms, 340 B. Includes a green "Save Response" button.

DELETE Request:

- Method: DELETE
- URL: <http://localhost:5000/api/users/69228cae6f4a9b52d7fcd653>
- Body tab selected.
- Raw JSON body:

```

2   "name": "Mehul bighra",
3   "email": "mb@gmail.com",
4   "isActive": false
5 }
6

```

- Response: 200 OK, 10 ms, 261 B. Includes a green "Save Response" button.