

# Node.js Express Backend with MongoDB

This project is a simple backend built using Node.js, Express.js, and MongoDB, featuring user authentication and post creation functionality. Below is a breakdown of the file structure and an indepth explanation of how everything works together.

# Project Structure

```
# i Environment variables (like database URI)
  - .env
  — models
                               # 🌓 MongoDB data models
├── Post.js
├── User.js
├── node_modules
├── package.json
                             # 🍃 Schema for storing posts
                           # $\blacktriangledown Schema for storing users
# $\blacktriangledown Installed dependencies (auto-generated)
# $\left( \text{Project metadata and dependencies} \)
├── package-lock.json # 🔐 Lock file for exact versions of dependencies
 - routes
   └─ auth.js # ■ API routes for authentication and post creation
  – server.js
                              # 🚀 Entry point to run the server
```

# Environment Variables (.env)

PORT=5000 MONGO\_URI=mongodb+srv://<username>:<password>@cluster.mongodb.net/myDatabase

- PORT: Port number your server runs on.
- MONGO\_URI: MongoDB connection string.

# Models

### models/User.js

```
const mongoose = require("mongoose"); // < Importing mongoose for MongoDB</pre>
// Define the user schema
const userSchema = new mongoose.Schema({
  name: { type: String, required: true }, // 🕴 User's name
  email: { type: String, required: true, unique: true }, // Model Unique email
```

```
password: { type: String, required: true }, // ii Password (not hashed yet)
});
// © Exporting the model
module.exports = mongoose.model("User", userSchema);
```

### models/Post.js

```
const mongoose = require("mongoose"); // 
Mongoose to create schema
// EDefine the post schema
const postSchema = new mongoose.Schema({
 postType: { type: String, required: true }, // → Post category/type
 content: { type: String, required: true }, // ✓ Post content
 });
// © Export the Post model
module.exports = mongoose.model("Post", postSchema);
```

# Server Setup: server.js

```
const express = require("express"); // @ Framework for API building
const mongoose = require("mongoose"); // 
MongoDB object modeling
const cors = require("cors"); // I Handle cross-origin requests
require("dotenv").config(); // i Load environment variables
const app = express(); // " Initialize Express app
const PORT = process.env.PORT || 5000; // ♥ Use .env PORT or fallback to 5000
app.use(cors()); // I Allow CORS (frontend can call backend)
app.use(express.json()); // 
   Parse JSON bodies
mongoose
  .connect(process.env.MONGO URI, {
   useNewUrlParser: true,
   useUnifiedTopology: true,
  .then(() => console.log("MongoDB connected")) // ✓ Success message
  .catch((err) => console.log(err)); // X Error handler
// ★ Set up route middleware
app.use("/api", require("./routes/auth")); // 
   Routes defined in routes/auth.js
```

```
// 
Start the server
app.listen(PORT, () => console.log(`Server running on port ${PORT}`));
```

# Routes: routes/auth.js

```
const express = require("express"); // @ Express router
const router = express.Router();
const User = require("../models/User"); // Import User model
// 

Sign Up Route
router.post("/sign-up", async (req, res) => {
  const { name, email, password, confirmPassword } = req.body;
 // Check if passwords match
 if (password !== confirmPassword) {
   return res.status(400).json({ error: "Passwords do not match" });
 }
 try {
   // ♥ Check for existing user
   const existingUser = await User.findOne({ email });
   if (existingUser)
     return res.status(400).json({ error: "Email already exists" });
   // 💾 Create and save new user
   const user = new User({ name, email, password }); // NOTE: No hashing yet
   await user.save();
   res.status(201).json({ message: "User created successfully" });
  } catch (err) {
   res.status(500).json({ error: "Server error" });
 }
});
// 📝 Sign In Route
router.post("/sign-in", async (req, res) => {
 const { email, password } = req.body;
 try {
   const user = await User.findOne({ email });
   // X No user found
   if (!user) return res.status(400).json({ error: "User not found" });
   // ★ Wrong password
   if (user.password !== password) {
     return res.status(400).json({ error: "Incorrect password" });
   }
```

```
// ✓ Login successful
    res.status(200).json({ message: "Login successful", user });
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Sign-in error:", err);
    res.status(500).json({ error: "Server error" });
 }
});
// 

Create Post Route
router.post("/create-post", async (req, res) => {
  const { postType, content } = req.body;
  try {
    // 💾 Save new post
    const post = new Post({ postType, content });
    await post.save();
    res.status(201).json({ message: "Post created successfully!" });
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Post creation error:", err);
    res.status(500).json({ error: "Server error" });
 }
});
module.exports = router; // S Export router
```

# Workflow Summary

- 1. Start the server with node server.js Or nodemon.
- 2. Connects to MongoDB using the .env MONGO\_URI.
- 3. Routes are set up at /api:
  - POST /api/sign-up Register a new user 👤
  - POST /api/sign-in Log in existing user
  - POST /api/create-post Create a new post 📄

# 

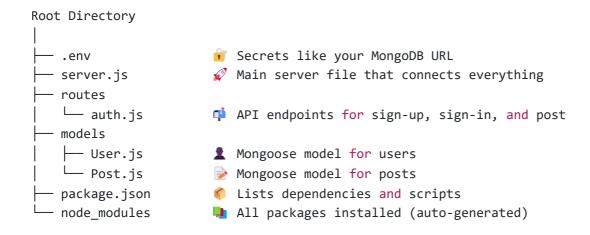
This project is a basic web backend with user authentication and post creation, organized into multiple files that talk to each other. Let's break it all down

### What this app does:

• Accepts user registration ( sign-up )

- Allows users to log in (sign-in)
- Lets users create posts (create-post)
- Stores all data in MongoDB
- Runs using a server built with Express.js

### Folder & File Connections



# **†** File-by-File Breakdown

## 🚺 .env – 🔐 Environment Settings

- Stores sensitive info like MongoDB URI.
- Not shared publicly (listed in .gitignore usually).

### Example:

```
PORT=5000
MONGO_URI=your-mongodb-connection-string
```

### 🙎 server.js – 🚀 Main Server File

- This is the heart of the backend.
- Loads all dependencies, sets up Express, connects to MongoDB, and uses routes.

#### What it does:

• Loads environment variables from .env

- Connects to the MongoDB database
- Uses JSON and CORS middleware
- Registers /api routes from auth.js
- Starts the server

#### Connected to:

- .env for the MongoDB URI
- routes/auth.js for handling user/post routes

### 🔞 models/User.js – 👤 User Data Schema

- Describes how a user is stored in MongoDB.
- Uses mongoose.Schema to define fields like name, email, password.

### Why it's important:

- Keeps data structured.
- Automatically creates a users collection in MongoDB.

#### Used in:

• auth.js when registering or logging in a user.

# 🚹 models/Post.js – 🍃 Post Data Schema

- Describes how posts are saved.
- Has fields for postType, content, and dateCreated.

#### Used in:

auth.js when a user creates a new post.

### 5 routes/auth.js - Authentication and Post Routes

This file contains all the API endpoints:

- POST /api/sign-up Registers a new user
- POST /api/sign-in Logs in a user
- POST /api/create-post Saves a post to MongoDB

#### Connected to:

- User.js and Post.js for data models
- Used in server.js via app.use("/api", require("./routes/auth"));

## 💪 package.json – 🌾 Project Setup

- Lists all your packages (like Express, Mongoose, CORS, dotenv).
- Defines scripts (like start ) to run the server easily.

# How Everything Works Together (Step-by-Step)

- 1. You run the server with a command (see below U).
- 2. server.js:
  - Loads your .env file
  - Connects to MongoDB
  - Prepares the API using auth.js
- 3. When you hit an API like /api/sign-up , it:
  - Goes to routes/auth.js
  - Uses user.js or Post.js models to talk to MongoDB
  - Responds with success/failure message
- 4. MongoDB saves and returns data via those models.

## Start the Server

First, install all dependencies (only once):

npm install

To start the server:

```
node server.js
```

Or if you've set this in package.json under "scripts" like this:

```
"scripts": {
   "start": "node server.js"
}
```

You can simply run:

npm start



# API Endpoints Overview

Endpoint	Method	Description
/api/sign-up	POST	Create new user
/api/sign-in	POST	Login existing user
/api/create-post	POST	Create a new post

# Why This Setup is Good

- Separation of concerns: Models, routes, and server config are kept clean and separate.
- Reusable: You can build on this easily like adding JWT or bcrypt later.
- Scalable: You can add more routes, models, or features without clutter.