

# WEB422 Assignment 1

## Submission Deadline:

Friday, September 17<sup>th</sup> @ 11:59pm

## Assessment Weight:

5% of your final course Grade

## Objective:

This first assignment will help students obtain the sample data loaded in MongoDB Atlas for the WEB422 course as well as to create (and publish) a simple Web API to work with the data.

## Specification:

### Step 1: Loading the "Sample Data" in MongoDB Atlas

The first step for this assignment is to create a new "Project" in your existing MongoDB Atlas account (if you have deleted your account from last semester, please revisit the documentation here from WEB322 - <https://web322.ca/notes/week08>).

Assuming that you have an account in MongoDB Atlas, please follow the instructions located below (from the WEB422 website) to create a new "Project", "Cluster" and "Load the Sample Dataset".

MongoDB Sample Data Instructions - <https://web422.ca/notes/mongodb-sample-data>

### Step 2: Building a Web API

Once you have completed the guide (Step 1), and have the data loaded in a new Project within your MongoDB Atlas account, we must build and publish a Web API to enable code on the client-side to work with the data.

To get started:

- First create a folder (ie: "restaurantAPI") for your project somewhere on your machine. Next, open this folder in Visual Studio code and proceed to create a simple server using the Express framework. At this point only a single GET route "/" is required which returns the following object (JSON): {message: "API Listening"}. **NOTE:** This is to ensure that your environment is set up correctly and that you're able to run / test the server locally.
- Next, install the "cors" package using npm. This must be imported ("required") and used in its simplest form as a middleware function, declared before your routes, ie: **app.use(cors());**
- To ensure that our server can parse the JSON provided in the request body for some of our routes (declared below) we can use the [express.json\(\)](#) built-in middleware (ie: **app.use(express.json());**).

- Finally, install the "mongoose" ODM using npm. This will be used by your "restaurantDB.js" module (to be downloaded shortly)
- Once you have installed your dependencies, initialize an empty Git repository for this folder using the command "git init"

#### Adding restaurantDB.js Module:

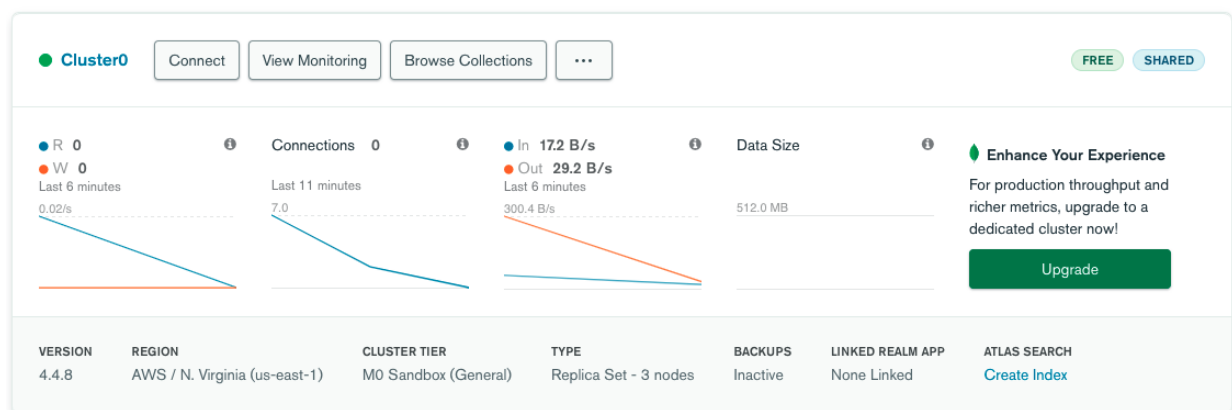
Now that your server is up and running, we must add the module that will provide the functionality to connect to the "restaurants" collection within the newly created "sample\_restaurants" Database:

- First, create a "modules" folder within your solution to house the "restaurantDB.js" module.
- Next, create the file "restaurantDB.js" within the "modules" folder and proceed to [copy the code from here](#). (this is the completed "restaurantDB.js" module, for use with this assignment)
- Finally, back in your server.js file add the following lines to "require" the newly created "restaurantDB.js" module, as well as to create a new "db" instance to work with the data:

```
const RestaurantDB = require("../modules/restaurantDB.js");
const db = new RestaurantDB();
```

#### Obtaining the "MongoDB Connection String"

- On the MongoDB Atlas dashboard, ensure that you're looking at the overview for your newly created Cluster (within your newly created Project) that contains the sample data.



- Next, click the "CONNECT" button and grab the connection string using the "Connect Your Application" button. **NOTE:** If you have not yet created a user for this database, or whitelisted the ip: 0.0.0.0/0, please proceed to do this first.
- Once you have your connection string, it should look *something like this*:  
**mongodb+srv://userName:<password>@cluster0-  
abc0d.mongodb.net/<dbname>?retryWrites=true&w=majority**

- Next, replace the entire string <password> with your password for this cluster (ie: do not include the < & > characters)
- Finally, replace the text <dbname> with the database name: **sample\_restaurants** and use the updated connection string to replace the text "Your MongoDB Connection String Goes Here" in your db.initialize() call (from below). *(See Step 4 below for info on a more secure way to handle this secure string in your server and environment)*

"Initializing" the Module before the server starts

To ensure that we can indeed connect to the MongoDB Atlas cluster with our new connection string, we must invoke the **db.initialize("connection string...")** method and only start the server once it has succeeded, otherwise we should show the error message in the console, ie:

```
db.initialize("Your MongoDB Connection String Goes Here").then(()=>{
  app.listen(HTTP_PORT, ()=>{
    console.log(`server listening on: ${HTTP_PORT}`);
  });
}).catch((err)=>{
  console.log(err);
});
```

## Reviewing the restaurantDB.js Module (db)

This module will provide the 6 (promise-based) functions required by our Web API for this particular dataset, ie:

- **db.initialize("Your MongoDB Connection String Goes Here")**: Establish a connection with the MongoDB server and initialize the "Restaurant" model with the "restaurant" collection (used above)
- **db.addNewRestaurant(data)**: Create a new restaurant in the collection using the object passed in the "data" parameter
- **db.getAllRestaurants(page, perPage, borough)**: Return an array of all restaurants for a specific page (sorted by **restaurant\_id**), given the number of items per page. For *example*, if **page** is **2** and **perPage** is **5**, then this function would return a sorted list of restaurants (by **restaurant\_id**), containing items **6 – 10**. This will help us to deal with the large amount of data in this dataset and make paging easier to implement in the UI later.

Additionally, there is an optional parameter "borough" that can be used to filter results by a specific "borough" value

- **db.getRestaurantById(Id)**: Return a single restaurant object whose "\_id" value matches the "Id" parameter
- **updateRestaurantById(data,Id)**: Overwrite an existing restaurant whose "\_id" value matches the "Id" parameter, using the object passed in the "data" parameter.
- **deleteRestaurantById(Id)**: Delete an existing restaurant whose "\_id" value matches the "Id" parameter

## Add the routes

The next piece that needs to be completed before we have a functioning Web API is to actually define the routes (listed Below). **Note:** Do not forget to return an error message if there was a problem and make use of the status codes 201, 204 and 500 where applicable.

- **POST /api/restaurants**

This route uses the body of the request to add a new "Restaurant" document to the collection and return a success / fail message to the client.

- **GET /api/restaurants**

This route must accept the numeric query parameters "page" and "perPage" as well as the string parameter "borough", ie: /api/restaurants?page=1&perPage=5&borough=Bronx. It will use these values to return all "Restaurant" objects for a specific "page" to the client as well as optionally filtering by "borough", if provided.

**EXTRA CHALLENGE:** as an OPTIONAL challenge, add query param validation to your route in order to make sure that the params you expect are present, and of the type you expect. You can do this using packages like <https://www.npmjs.com/package/celebrate> or <https://express-validator.github.io/docs/check-api.html>. If the params are incorrect, your route should return a 400 response (client error) vs. 500 (server error).

- **GET /api/restaurants**

This route must accept a numeric route parameter that represents the `_id` of the desired restaurant object, ie: /api/restaurants/5eb3d668b31de5d588f4292e. It will use this parameter to return a specific "Restaurant" object to the client.

- **PUT /api/restaurants**

This route must accept a numeric route parameter that represents the `_id` of the desired restaurant object, ie: /api/restaurants/5eb3d668b31de5d588f4292e as well as read the contents of the request body. It will use these values to update a specific "Restaurant" document in the collection and return a success / fail message to the client.

- **DELETE /api/restaurants**

This route must accept a numeric route parameter that represents the `_id` of the desired restaurant object, ie: /api/restaurants/5eb3d668b31de5d588f4292e. It will use this value to delete a specific "Restaurant" document from the collection and return a success / fail message to the client.

## Step 3: Pushing to Heroku

Once you are satisfied with your application, deploy it to Heroku:

- Ensure that you have checked in your latest code using **git** (from within Visual Studio Code)
- Open the integrated terminal in Visual Studio Code
- Log in to your Heroku account using the command **heroku login**
- Create a new app on Heroku using the command **heroku create**
- Push your code to Heroku using the command **git push heroku master**

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** Since we are using an "unverified" free account on Heroku, we are limited to only **5 apps**, so if you have created 5 apps already, you must delete one (or verify your account with a credit card).

#### Step 4 [OPTIONAL]: Use Environment Variable for your Connection String

Your solution currently has your database connection string (with username and password!) hard coded into your source code. This is a potential security risk. If this code is shared between users on a team, or if it is pushed to a public repo on GitHub, your password is now public too.

The way we avoid this problem is to separate our app's code from its configuration. We place configurable parts of our app in a file or separate database so they can be loaded by the app at startup. The most common way to do this in node.js is to use Environment Variables and the `process.env` object in node.js, see [https://nodejs.org/api/process.html#process\\_process\\_env](https://nodejs.org/api/process.html#process_process_env).

A common approach is to use the <https://www.npmjs.com/package/dotenv> node module. This allows you to create a file named `.env` in the root of your project, and store all your configuration, secrets, etc. separate from your source code. For example, your .env file might look like this:

```
# MongoDB Connection String to use at runtime
MONGODB_CONN_STRING=mongodb+srv://username:superSecretPassword@cluster0-
abc0d.mongodb.net/databaseName?retryWrites=true&w=majority
```

When your server starts, you use dotenv to load the `.env` file into the process's environment, so you can get your data:

```
// Load the dotenv module and have it read your .env file
require('dotenv').config()
// Obtain the value of the MONGODB_CONN_STRING from the environment
const { MONGODB_CONN_STRING } = process.env
```

This approach works well locally, but when you deploy to a cloud provider like Heroku, you need to use their method for adding environment variables. Every cloud provider does it slightly differently. See the docs for Heroku's approach at <https://devcenter.heroku.com/articles/config-vars>

Update your solution so that it moves the MongoDB connection string out of your source code and reads it from the env, thus making your server more secure. Use this approach for local deployment and using Heroku.

*TIP: Heroku provides a streamlined way to run your app locally that will use the same environment variable approach, see <https://devcenter.heroku.com/articles/heroku-local>.*

## Assignment Submission:

1. Add the following declaration at the top of your server.js file

```
/******  
* WEB422 – Assignment 1  
* I declare that this assignment is my own work in accordance with Seneca Academic Policy.  
* No part of this assignment has been copied manually or electronically from any other source  
* (including web sites) or distributed to other students.  
*  
* Name: _____ Student ID: _____ Date: _____  
* Heroku Link: _____  
*  
*****/
```

2. Compress (.zip) the files in your Visual Studio working directory (this is the folder that you opened in Visual Studio to create your client side code

## Important Note:

- **NO LATE SUBMISSIONS** for assignments. Late assignment submissions will not be accepted and will receive a **grade of zero (0)**.
- Submitted assignments **must** run locally, ie: start up errors causing the assignment/app to fail on startup will result in a **grade of zero (0)** for the assignment.
- After the end (11:59PM) of the due date, the assignment submission link on My.Seneca will no longer be available.