Project Setup & Installing additional dependencies

Npm create vite@latest

Npm i

Install=>

1. npm i react-redux
2. npm i react-router-dom
3. Appwrite
4. TinyMCE (rich text editor)
5. Html-react-parser(use to parse html)
6. React hook form (to handle input forms)

SIGNUP ON APPWRITE

1. Create account on appwrite
2. Take project id and api endpoint from there
3. And then other imp variable ids
4. Then setup them in .env file
5. And add .env file in .gitignore before pushing to github

Setting up environment variables

VITE\_APPWRITE\_URL="" //create project-> take api endpoint from settings

VITE\_APPWRITE\_PROJECT\_ID="" //create project-> take project id from settings

VITE\_APPWRITE\_DATABASE\_ID="" //create database-> take database id

VITE\_APPWRITE\_COLLECTION\_ID="" //create collection in database-> take collection id

// change permissions, create attributes, create indexes

VITE\_APPWRITE\_BUCKET\_ID="" // storage->bucket names as images->take id

// change permissions

Accessing environment variables

1. If someone has created react app using create-react-app, then it is mandatory,

* To set environment variables, use REACT\_ APP\_Keyword.

Eg-> APPWRITE\_URL (this is wrong)

REACT\_APP\_APPWRITE\_URL (this is right)

* To access them, we have to use *process.env.(variable name)*

Eg*-> APP.JS =>*

*console.log(process.env.REACT\_APP\_APPWRITE\_URL)*

(bcz environment variable file is defined in process)

1. If someone has created react app using VITE ,then it is mandatory,

* To set environment variables, use VITE\_ Keyword.

Eg-> APPWRITE\_URL (this is wrong)

VITE\_APPWRITE\_URL (this is right)

* To access them, we have to use *import.meta.env.(variable name)*

Eg*-> APP.JS =>*

*console.log(import.meta.env.VITE\_APPWRITE\_URL)*

Implementing better way to access environment variables (for production grade apps)

1. Create conf folder in src
2. Create conf.js in this folder
3. Create a conf named object in this file and export it.
4. We are doing these, bcz using *import.meta.env.variable* can cause error, bcz maybe it won’t load and this will lead to app crash.

VITE\_APPWRITE\_PROJECT\_ID="664f203100339a8b1c0a"

And, in above example if there are no alphabets , then maybe it can be treated as a number which will lead to error

Because environment variables are always in string, so we will export key value pair in conf.js

***const conf = {***

***appwriteUrl: String(import.meta.env.VITE\_APPWRITE\_URL),***

***appwriteProjectId: String(import.meta.env.VITE\_APPWRITE\_PROJECT\_ID),***

***appwriteDatabaseId: String(import.meta.env.VITE\_APPWRITE\_DATABASE\_ID),***

***appwriteCollectionId: String(import.meta.env.VITE\_APPWRITE\_COLLECTION\_ID),***

***appwriteBucketId: String(import.meta.env.VITE\_APPWRITE\_BUCKET\_ID)***

***}***

***export default conf;***

5. Here, use of string will make sure that each variable will be of type string

Vendor Lock-In

Vendor lock-in refers to a situation where the cost of switching to a different vendor is so high that the customer is essentially stuck with the original vendor.

To solve vendor lock-in for full-stack applications, you can create services in your code using the following strategies:

1. **Microservices Architecture**: Break your application into smaller, independent services. This allows you to change or replace parts without affecting the whole system.
2. **API-Driven Development**: Use standardized APIs for clear boundaries and interoperability, making it easier to switch out components.
3. **Containerization**: Package your application into containers (e.g., using Docker) to ensure it runs consistently across different environments and cloud providers.
4. **Service Mesh**: Use a service mesh (e.g., Istio) to manage communication between microservices, enhancing control and vendor independence.
5. **Infrastructure as Code (IaC)**: Manage infrastructure with code (e.g., using Terraform) for repeatable and consistent deployments across various vendors.

These practices promote modularity, flexibility, and portability, reducing

dependency on any single vendor.

Example Scenario

Imagine you have a full-stack application with a frontend, backend, and a database. By creating services in the following ways, you can mitigate vendor lock-in:

* **Frontend:** The frontend communicates with the backend through a set of well-defined APIs. These APIs remain consistent regardless of backend changes.
* **Backend:** The backend is composed of several microservices, each responsible for a specific function (e.g., user authentication, data processing). These microservices are containerized, allowing them to run on any container orchestration platform (e.g., Kubernetes).
* **Database:** Use a database abstraction layer or an ORM (Object-Relational Mapping) tool to abstract the database interactions, making it easier to switch database providers if needed.

In JavaScript full-stack applications, addressing vendor lock-in through services doesn't necessarily require them to be written as classes. Services can be any part of the code that handles specific tasks, such as accessing a database or calling an external API. You can write these services using classes, but you can also use simple functions or modules.

The key is to create an abstraction layer—that means to build a layer in your code that separates the core functions of your application from the specific technologies it uses (like a certain type of database or cloud service). This means writing your code so that it doesn't depend directly on one particular technology. When you do this, you can switch to a different technology or service provider more easily without needing to overhaul the main parts of your application. By creating this separation, either using classes or functions, you help ensure that changing vendors or technologies is straightforward, reducing your reliance on any one supplier.

EXAMPLE:

// auth.js

**class AuthService** {

constructor(authProvider) {

this.authProvider = authProvider;

}

**login(username, password)** {

return this.authProvider.login(username, password);

}

**logout()** {

return this.authProvider.logout();

}

**// Other authentication-related methods**

}

module.exports = AuthService;

NOTE:

In this example, **AuthService** is a class that handles authentication. It uses an **authProvider**, which could be any authentication service. If you decide to switch from one authentication service to another, you only need to change the **authProvider** implementation, not the rest of your application.

This approach helps in tackling vendor lock-in by making it easy to replace or update specific services without rewriting your entire application.

Build authentication service with appwrite

1. Create a folder for services , here we are using appwrite, so we will name that folder appwrite.
2. Make a file named auth.js in it for authentication services.
3. Now, import client, account and ID from appwrite.
4. Create a class named AuthService and export it, then export it.
5. To use this class , we have to create object and then call methods on that object everytime.

So, we are creating an object already and will use it directly and then we will call methods on that object in need everytime.

1. Create an object and export it.

const authService = new AuthService();

export default authService;

Now, if anyone imports it , then he can access all the methods that are created in that object. Eg: authService.signup, etc.

1. We have to create a client and account, because all the functions are called on account.

*export class AuthService(){*

*client = new Client();*

*account;*

*}*

*const authService = new AuthService();*

*export default authService*

* Here, we are not creating account using new keyword like client.

Because it doesn’t make sense as it will be a wastage of resource

Whenever someone creates an object, then account should be created.

And the method, that is automatically called on creation of object is constructor.

And in this constructor, we will create account( by setting endpoint and projectid on client)

*export class AuthService(){*

*client = new Client();*

*account;*

*constructor(){*

*this.client*

*.setEndpoint(conf.appwriteUrl)*

*.setProject(conf.appwrite);*

*this.account = new Account(this.client);*

*}*

*}*

*const authService = new AuthService();*

*export default authService*

1. Now we will list all the service(methods), like createAccount, login, logout

***async createAccount({email, password, name})****{*

*//use try catch for avoiding errors and read docs of appwrite to avoid mistakes*

*try{*

*const userAccount = await this.account.create(ID.unique(), email, password, name);*

*if(userAccount){*

*//call another method like direct login or any msg (account created successfully)*

*return this.login({email,password});*

*}else{*

*return userAccount;*

*}*

*}*

*catch(error){*

*throw error;*

*}}*

***async login({email, password})****{*

*//use try catch for avoiding errors and read docs of appwrite to avoid mistakes*

*try{*

*return await this.account.createEmailSession(email, password);*

*}*

*catch(error){*

*throw error;*

*}*

*}*

***async getCurrentUser()*** *{*

*try {*

*return await this.account.get();*

*} catch (error) {*

*console.log("Appwrite service :: getCurrentUser :: error", error);*

*}*

*return null; //in case there is no account*

*}*

***async logout()*** *{*

*try {*

*await this.account.deleteSessions();*

*} catch (error) {*

*console.log("Appwrite service :: logout :: error", error);*

*}*

*}*