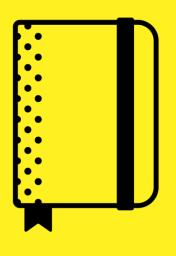


Collegejaar 23/24



### Recap theorie

# Routing & templating



Laat je server code zien



Welke vragen zijn er nog?



# Add a new movie

Title

Plot

Description

Add Movie

```
view/add.ejs
<%- include('head.ejs') %>
<h1>Add a new movie</h1>
<form action="/add-movie" method="POST">
 <label>Title</label>
 <input type="text" name="title">
 <label>Plot</label>
 <input type="text" name="plot">
 <label>Description</label>
 <textarea name="description"></textarea>
 <input type="submit" value="Add Movie">
</form>
```

Send a HTTP **POST** request to the URL specified in the **ACTION...** 

...when the form is submitted

```
server.js
const express = require('express')
const app = express()
app.use(express.urlencoded({extended: true}))
app.get('/add', showAddForm)
app.post('/add-movie', addMovie)
function showAddForm(req, res) {
  res.render('add.ejs')
function addMovie(req, res) {
  res.send(`Thanks for adding the movie with:
      title: ${req.body.title},
      plot: ${req.body.plot},
      and description: ${req.body.description}
```

```
Middleware: parses form data
    Route to handle the post
     request to /add-movie
  Parsed form data is stored in
 The properties of req.body
match the name attributes of
  the inputs in the form
```



## Opdracht: formulier posten

Breid je node.js server uit met code om gepost formulier te verwerken. Je kunt het inlogformulier uit de vorige les gebruiken, maar haal dan eerst de front-end JavaScript er uit. We gaan deze functionaliteit nu immers in de back-end bouwen!

- 1. Maak een route en een view om je formulier te tonen
- Geef het formulier een action en een POST-method
- 3. Maak een route om de POST request af te handelen als het formulier wordt verstuurd
- 4. Maak een view om een HTTP response op de POST request te sturen. Laat in deze view de ontvangen formulier data zien.



# Storing data in db

Client
(browser)

Server (Webserver met Node.js)

Database (MongoDB)

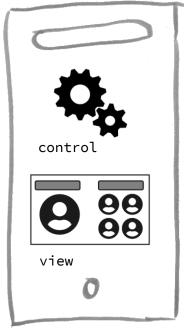


Browser: here's form data about a new movie

HTTP POST request

Server: here's a new page

• HTTP response



Server: please
store this info

Database: I did!

Server: now get me

some related movies

Database: here are the details

Wonder Woman
Diana an amaz...
When a pilot cr...
wonder-woman.jpg



## MongoDB

MongoDB (from humongous) is a free and **open-source** cross-platform document-oriented database program. Classified as a **NoSQL** database program, MongoDB uses **JSON-like documents** with schemas. MongoDB is developed by MongoDB Inc. [...]

(wikipedia.org)



### Waarom MongoDB?

- Het werkt goed samen met JavaScript / Node.js
- Je kunt je data flexibel structureren op een JSONachtige manier, zonder SQL of formeel database ontwerp te hoeven leren
- Het is gratis ;)

#### + Create Database

#### Q NAMESPACES

- sample\_airbnb
- sample\_geospatial
- sample\_mflix

comments

#### movies

sessions

theaters

users

- sample\_training
- sample\_weatherdata

#### sample\_mflix.movies

COLLECTION SIZE: 61.82MB TOTAL DOCUMENTS: 45993 INDEXES TOTAL SIZE: 37.95MB

Find Indexes

FILTER {"filter":"example"}

INSERT DOCUMENT

Find Re

**Keys & values** 

Reset

#### **QUERY RESULTS 1-20 OF MANY**

```
_id: ObjectId("573a1390f29313caabcd4132")
```

title: "Carmencita"

year: 1894 runtime: 1

> cast: Array

poster: "http://ia.media-imdb.com/images/M/MV5P

plot: "Performing on what looks like a small

fullplot: "Performing on what looks like a

lastupdated: "2015-08-26 00:03:45.040000000"

type: "movie"

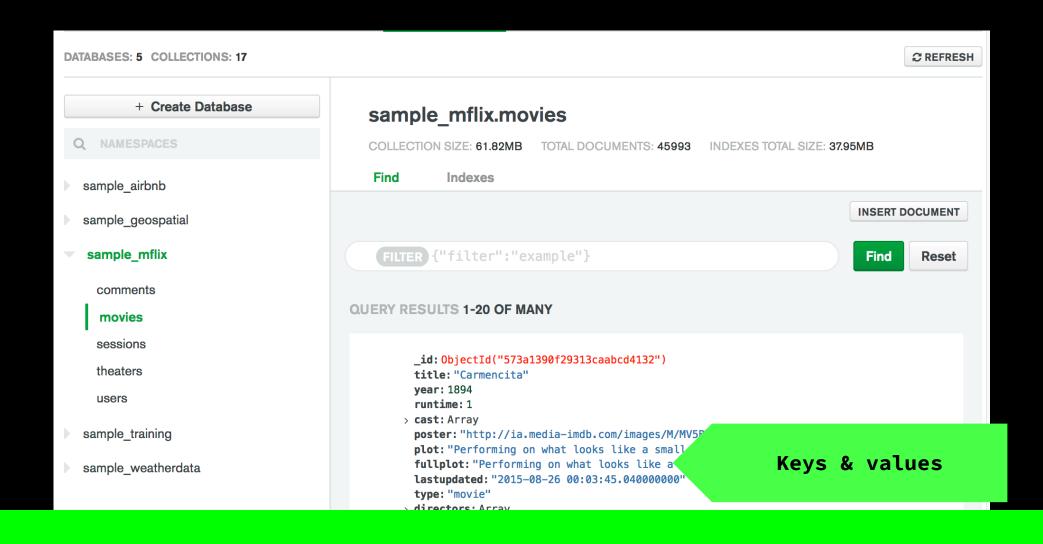
> directors: Array

> imdb: Object

> countries: Array

rated: "NOT RATED"

> genres: Array



Think about how you want to structure you data. This is called data modelling.



### Maar eerst: .env

- Je inloggegevens voor de database wil je niet in je code zetten
- Als ze op GitHub staan, kan de hele wereld bij je database (en dat gaan ze doen ook)
- Zelfs als ze alleen in een oude commit staan (dat was het fijne van Git)
- Daarom zetten we dit soort gegeven in een apart bestand, genaamd: .env
- En zetten .env in onze .gitignore (!!)
- Ook handig als er iets verandert: een nieuw database account, deployen naar een nieuwe webserver etc. Je hoeft dit dan maar op 1 plek aan te passen.

.gitignore

DB\_HOST=dbhost.somewhere.com DB\_NAME=mydatabase DB\_USERNAME=myusername DB\_PASSWORD=mypassword DB\_COLLECTION=mycollection

node\_modules/ .DS\_Store .env

We Sebrusken meestal hoofdletters Geen & s Cenv is seen Javascript)



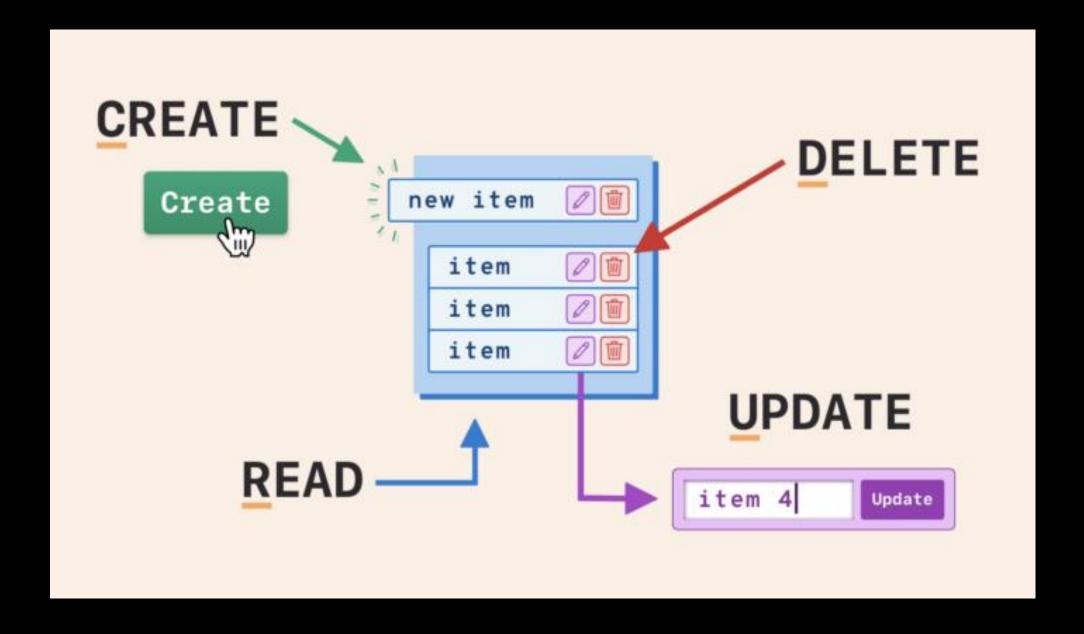
### Opdracht: database

- Maak een eigen database account aan op mongodb.com volgens de instructies op onze GitHub
- 2. Maak een .env file met je eigen gegevens
- 3. En zet je .env in je .gitignore
- 4. Installeer met npm install de modules dotenv en mongodb
- 5. Breid je node.js server uit met code om de database verbinding te openen

```
Werkt het niet? Kijk eens of er wat in je terminal staat?
```

```
require('dotenv').config() // Add info from .env file to process.env
const { MongoClient, ServerApiVersion, ObjectId } = require('mongodb')
// Construct URL used to connect to database from info in the .env file
const uri = `mongodb+srv://${process.env.DB USERNAME}:${process.env.DB PASSWORD}@
${process.env.DB HOST}/${process.env.DB NAME}?retryWrites=true&w=majority`
// Create a MongoClient
const client = new MongoClient(uri, {
    serverApi: {
      version: ServerApiVersion.v1,
      strict: true,
      deprecationErrors: true,
})
// Try to open a database connection
client.connect()
    .then((res) => {
        console.log('Database connection established')
    })
    .catch((err) => {
        console.log(`Database connection error - ${err}`)
        console.log(`For uri - ${uri}`)
    })
```





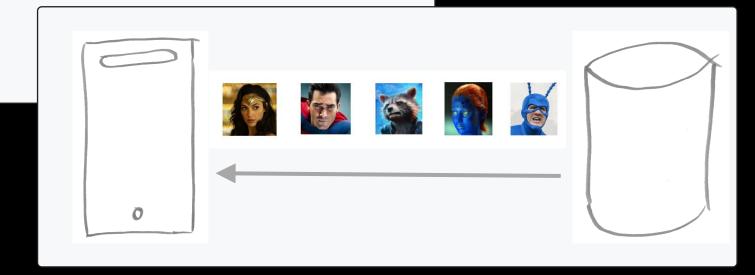
Source: CRUD Operations Explained by Avelon Pang, June 14, 2021

```
const db = client.db(process.env.DB_NAME)
const collection = db.collection(process.env.DB_COLLECTION)

async function listAllMovies(req, res) {
   data = await collection.find().toArray()

   res.render('list.ejs', {data: data})
}
```

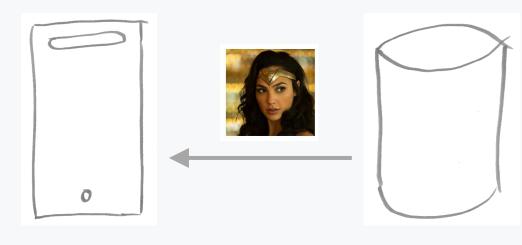




```
server.js
const db = client.db(process.env.DB_NAME)
const collection = db.collection(process.env.DB_COLLECTION)
async function findMovie(req, res) {
    data = await collection.findOne({
        title: req.params.title
    })
    res.render('detail.ejs', {data: data})
```

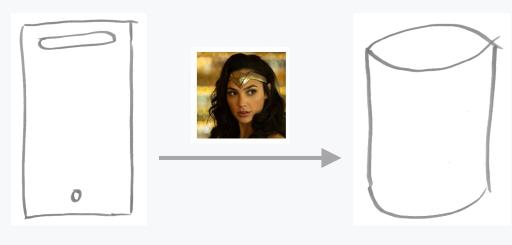
### findOne

Wonder Woman



```
server.js
const db = client.db(process.env.DB_NAME)
const collection = db.collection(process.env.DB_COLLECTION)
async function addMovie(req, res) {
    result = await collection.insertOne({
        title: req.body.title,
        plot: req.body.plot,
        description: req.body.description
    })
    console.log(`Added with _id: ${result.insertedID`)
    res.render('added.ejs')
```

### insertOne



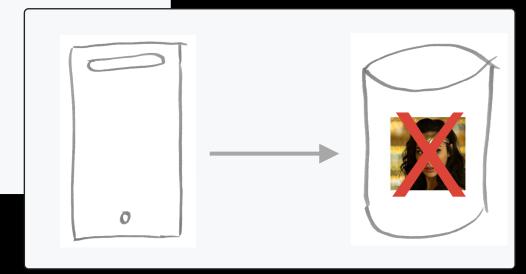
```
server.js
const db = client.db(process.env.DB NAME)
const collection = db.collection(process.env.DB_COLLECTION)
async function updateMovie(req, res) {
    const result = await collection.updateOne(
        _id: new ObjectId(req.body.id),
        {$set: {plot: req.body.plot}}
    console.log(`Items found: ${result.matchedCount},
       items updated: ${result.modifiedCount}`)
    res.render('movie_updated.ejs', {id: req.body.id})
```

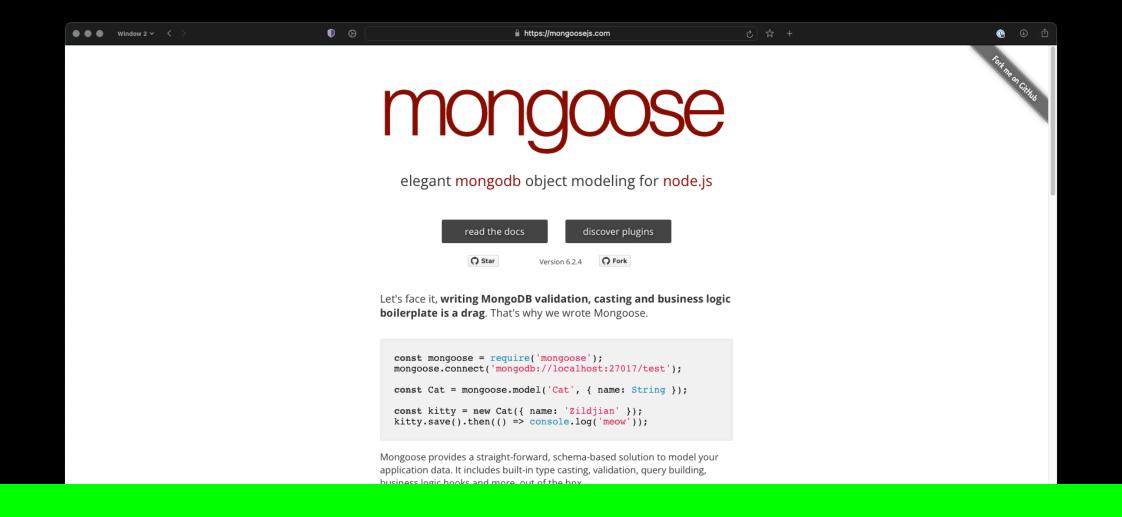
## update



### server.js const db = client.db(process.env.DB\_NAME) const collection = db.collection(process.env.DB\_COLLECTION) function deleteMovie(req, res) { const result = await collection.deleteOne({ \_id: new ObjectId(req.body.id) }) console.log(`Items deleted: \${result.deletedCount}`) res.render('movie\_deleted.ejs', {id: req.body.id})

### delete





### Pick mongoDB (default driver) over Mongoose.