# **Experiment - 5**

#### Aim

Create secure, production-ready RESTful APIs

### What We Have Done in This Project

### 1. Backend Setup

- Node.js with **Express** as the backend framework.
- o MongoDB (Atlas) used as the database, connected securely via a .env file.
- Mongoose ODM for database modeling.

### 2. Security Features

- **JWT Authentication**: Every request is verified using JSON Web Tokens.
- Role-Based Authorization: Certain routes (e.g., task creation, update, deletion) are accessible only to authorized users.
- **Environment Variables**: Sensitive information like MONGO\_URI and JWT\_SECRET are stored in .env.

#### 3. RESTful API Design

- Standard CRUD routes implemented for tasks:
  - **GET** /api/task/all Fetch all tasks (protected route)
  - **GET** /api/task/:id Fetch a single task
  - **POST** /api/task/add Create a new task (protected route)
  - PUT /api/task/:id Update task details (protected route)
  - **DELETE** /api/task/:id Delete a task (protected route)

- **PUT** /api/task/category/:id Update task category (protected route)
- Controllers handle the logic while routes define the endpoints.

#### o Middlewares:

- authorization.js Checks user role and permission
- wrapAsync.js Handles async errors globally

# 4. Validation & Data Integrity

- Task schema (models/Task.js) enforces required fields: title, priority, category, userName.
- Ensures correct data types and unique constraints.

## 5. Frontend Integration

- React frontend consumes these RESTful APIs.
- Tasks can be added, updated, deleted, or categorized.
- o JWT token is stored in frontend to authenticate API requests.
- o Real-time updates and notifications via React components.

### 6. Production-Ready Features

- Server ready to run on **PORT 3000** or any environment variable.
- Environment-based configuration using .env.
- Secure database connection to MongoDB Atlas.
- Proper error handling for invalid routes and server errors.

### **INPUT AND OUTPUT:**

### **Backend:**

A] Code:

- a) Server Setup (server.js)
  - Show how Express is configured, CORS setup, middleware, and database connection.
  - Include .env usage with process.env.MONGO\_URI to highlight security.

```
task_management > backend > server.js > [@] corsOptions

1    const dotenv = require("dotenv");

2    dotenv.config();

3    const express = require("express");

4    const cors = require("cors");

5    const mongoose = require("mongoose");

6

7    const app = express();
```

```
app.use(cors(corsOptions));
app.use(express.json());
```

```
// Connect to Database
main()
    .then(() => console.log("Database Connection established"))
    .catch((err) => console.log(err));

async function main() {
    await mongoose.connect(process.env.MONGODB_URI);
}
```

### b) Authentication Route (routes/auth.js)

• Include login and registration endpoints, showing JWT issuance.

```
task_management > backend > routes > Js auth.js > ...

1    const express = require("express");
2    const router = express.Router();
3    const authControllers = require("../controllers/auth");
4    const wrapAsync = require("../middlewares/wrapAsync");
5
6    router.post("/register", wrapAsync(authControllers.registerUser));
7    router.post("/login", wrapAsync(authControllers.loginUser));
8
9    module.exports = router;
10
```

## c) Protected Task Routes (routes/task.js)

• Show how authorization middleware is used for secure endpoints.

```
router.get("/all", authorization, wrapAsync(getAllTask));
router.get("/:id", wrapAsync(getTask));
router.post("/add", authorization, wrapAsync(addTask));
router.put("/:id", authorization, wrapAsync(updateTask));
router.delete("/:id", authorization, wrapAsync(deleteTask));
router.put("/category/:id", authorization, wrapAsync(updateCategory));
```

### d) Task Model (models/task.js)

• Show **Mongoose schema**, especially required fields like title, priority, category, userName.

```
task_management > backend > models > Js task.js > 🕪 taskSchema
       const mongoose = require("mongoose");
       const taskSchema = new mongoose.Schema(
               title: {
                   type: String,
                   required: true,
                   unique: true,
                   trim: true,
               },
               priority: {
 11
                   type: String,
 12
                   required: true,
 13
               },
               category: {
 15
                   type: String,
                   required: true,
 17
                   default: "to-do",
               },
               checklist: [
 21
                        name: {
 22
                            type: String,
 23
                            trim: true,
                            required: true,
 25
                        },
                        isDone: {
 27
                            type: Boolean,
                            default: false,
                            required: true,
 31
                        },
 32
                   },
 33
```

```
userName: {
                   type: mongoose.Schema.ObjectId,
                   ref: "User",
                   required: true,
               },
               assign: String,
               dueDate: Date,
41
42
               timestamps: true,
45
      );
47
      const Task = mongoose.model("Task", taskSchema);
      module.exports = Task;
 kun npm audit for details.
♦ PS D:\SEM5\sem5 FSD\fsd 5thexp\task management\backend> npm run dev
  > backend@1.0.0 dev
  > nodemon server.js
  [nodemon] 3.1.10
  [nodemon] to restart at any time, enter `rs`
  [nodemon] watching path(s): *.*
  [nodemon] watching extensions: js,mjs,cjs,json
  [nodemon] starting `node server.js`
  Server listening on 3000
  Database Connection established
```

# Postman API request + response snippet

# Why it's necessary

#### 1. Shows that your backend works:

A proof that your RESTful APIs are functional. Screenshots from Postman act as evidence.

### 2. Captures API input/output:

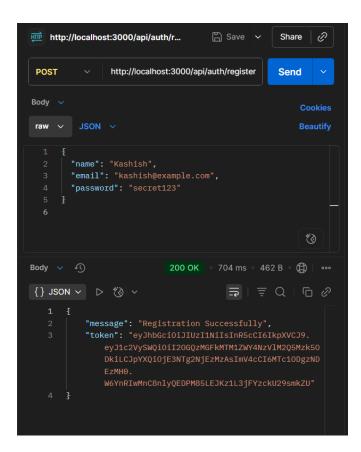
You can show the **request payload** (JSON sent to API) and the **response** (JSON returned). This is critical for documentation.

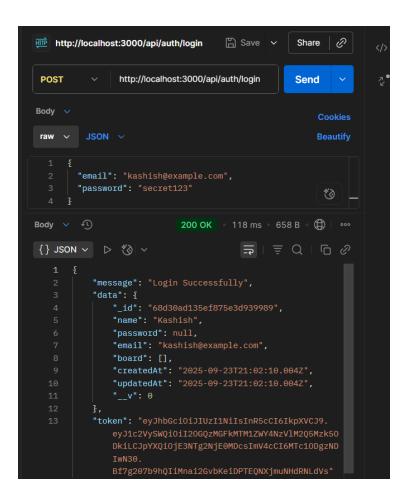
### 3. Validates security features:

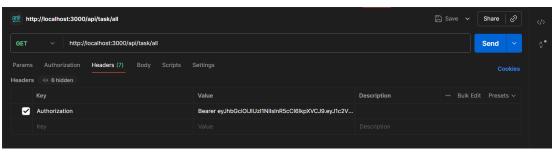
Testing with JWT authentication shows that **only authorized users** can perform actions like creating or deleting tasks.

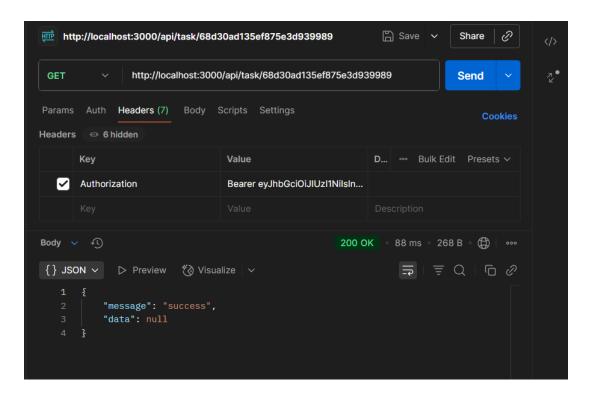
# 4. Required for report completeness:

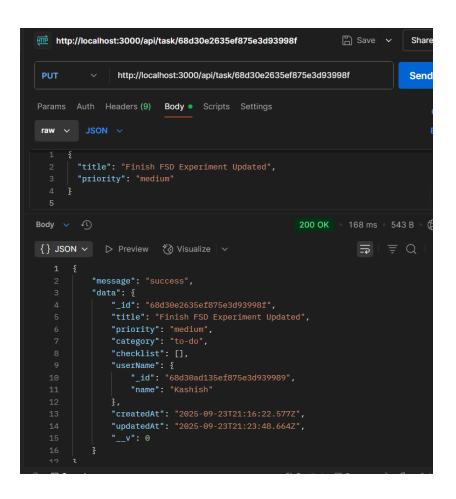
Most experiments require **code** + **output images**. Without testing APIs, your report will be incomplete.

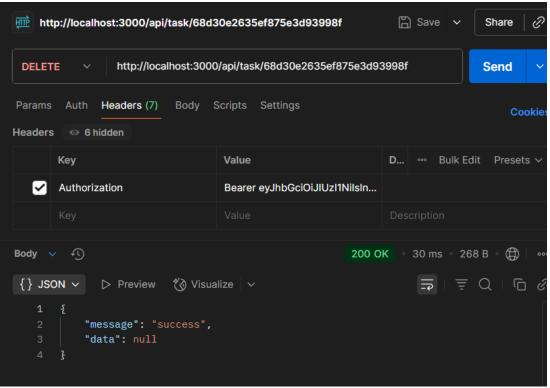


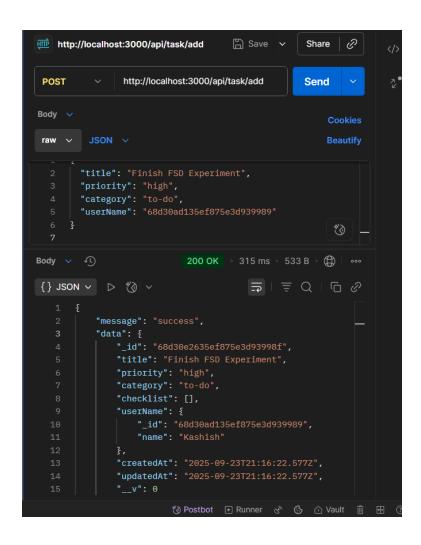


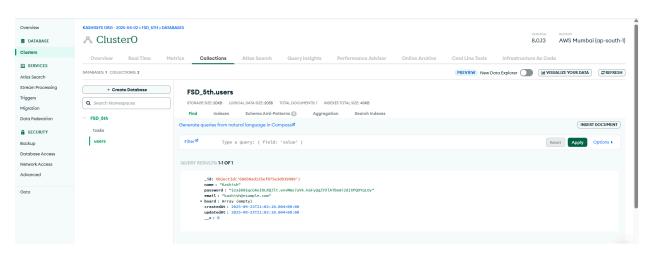












# 30% extra:

**Task enhancements**: categories, priority levels, checklists, and assignments

**Analytics endpoints** for task statistics

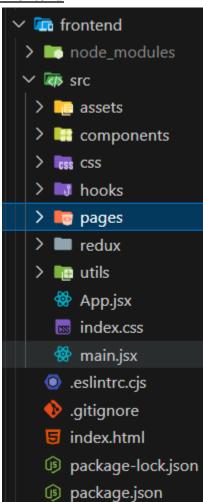
Frontend integration: React + Vite with JWT token handling

Real-time updates reflected on the UI

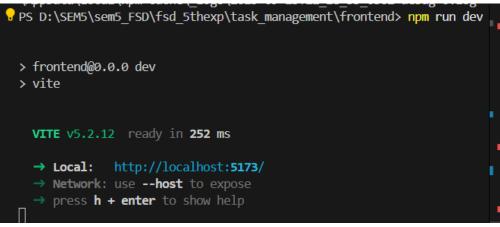
**React-Redux** for state management

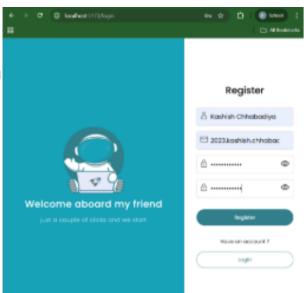
Environment-based config using .env

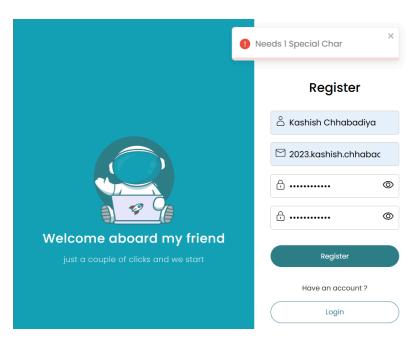
### **Frontend**

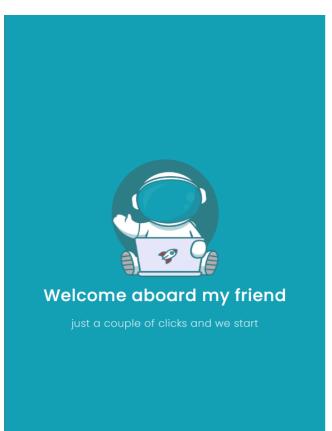


PS D:\SEM5\sem5\_FSD\fsd\_5thexp\task\_management\frontend> npm install
npm warn deprecated inflight@1.0.6: This module is not supported, an d leaks memory. Do not use it. Check out lru-cache if you want a goo d and tested way to coalesce async requests by a key value, which is much more comprehensive and powerful.
npm warn deprecated rimraf@3.0.2: Rimraf versions prior to v4 are no longer supported

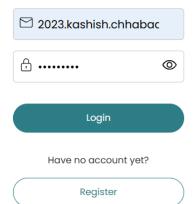


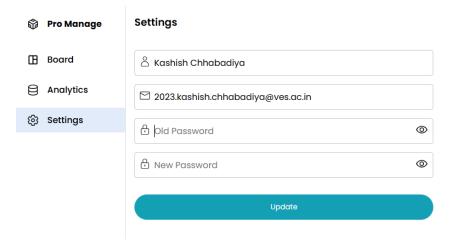




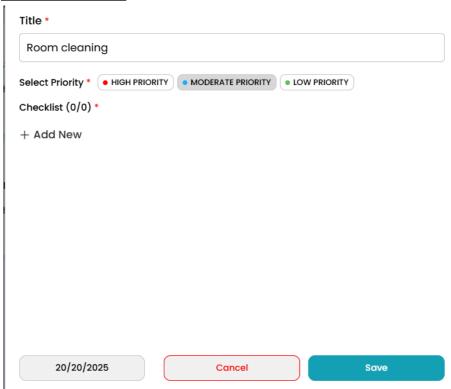


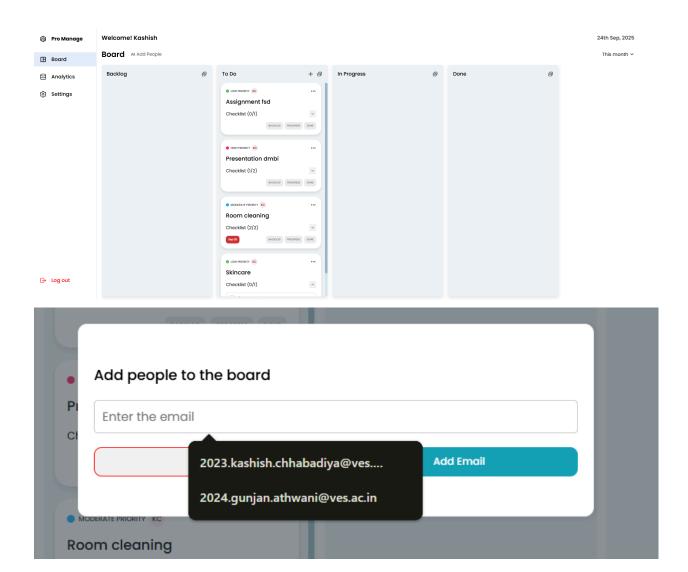
# Login



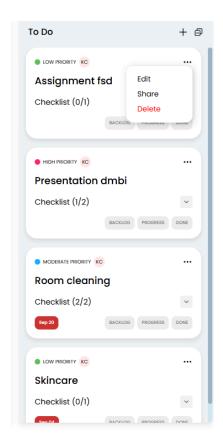


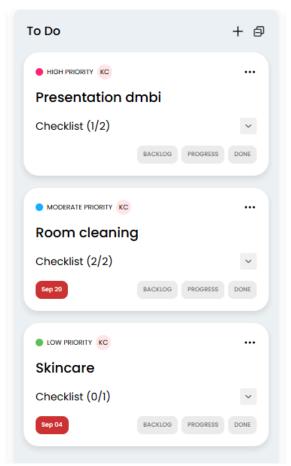
# **Creation of tasks:**



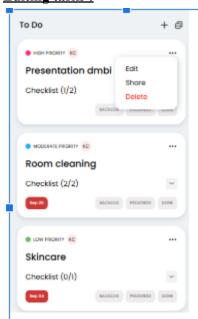


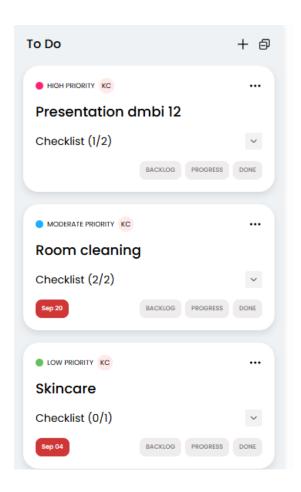
# **Delete:**





### **Editing tasks:**





# **Update task status:**

