

# LAB 1

## ❖ CONTENT

- Create database, collection and insert document with MongoDB Compass
- Initialize ExpressJS web app with Handlebars (HBS) view engine
- Install necessary packages with NPM: nodemon, mongoose, body-parser
- Establish database connection in ExpressJS
- Setup relationship between collections (One to Many)
- Implement CRUD features

## ❖ INTRODUCTION

- MongoDB: NoSQL database, flexible schema, fast query speed, suitable for big data application or content management system
- NoSQL terminology:
  - Collection: table
  - Document: row/record
  - Field: column/property
- ExpressJS: a basic and lightweight backend framework based on NodeJS
- View (template) engine is used to render web pages using template files. Some popular view engines can work with ExpressJS: EJS, HBS, Jade
- CRUD stands for Create, Read, Update, Delete : 4 basic operations of persistent storage (database)
- NPM: package manager for NodeJS packages (modules/libraries)
- MVC stands for Model, View, Controller : a popular design architecture

## ➤ DEMO PROJECT

- Database name: **web**
- Collections: **categories & products**
- Relationship: One (**categories**) to Many (**products**)
  - categories.\_id : Primary Key
  - products.category : Foreign Key
  - Note: \_id is auto generated value, objectId is type of Primary Key

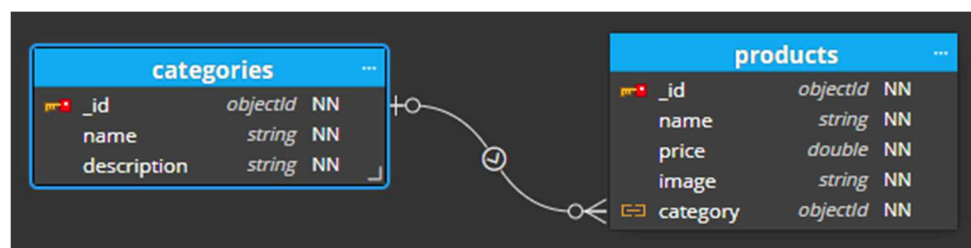


Figure 1 - Database diagram

- Features to implement first: CRUD

## ❖ INSTRUCTION

1. Open MongoDB Compass and click Connect to make connection to local MongoDB server

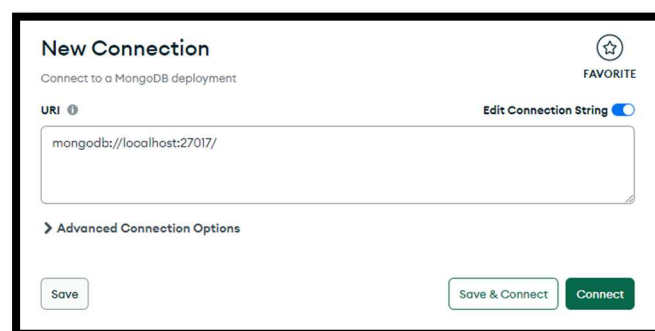
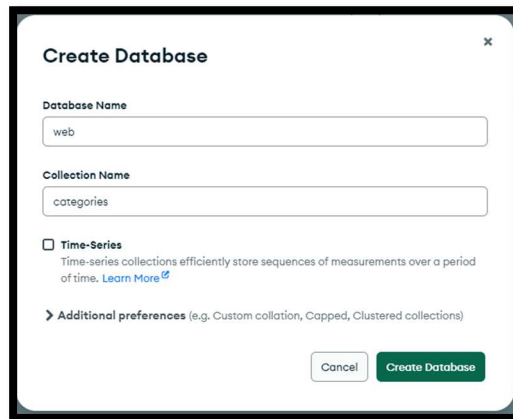


Figure 2 - Connect to local MongoDB server

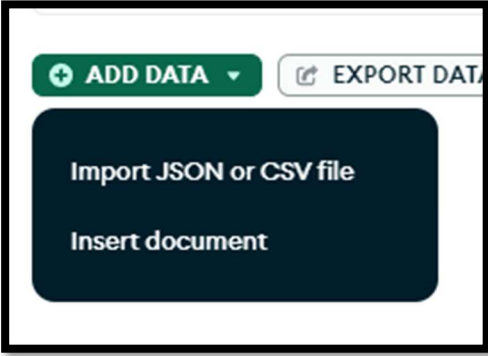
## 2. Create new database, new collections and populate (insert) new documents



The 'Create Database' dialog box contains the following elements:

- Database Name:** A text input field with the value 'web'.
- Collection Name:** A text input field with the value 'categories'.
- Time-Series:** A checkbox that is currently unchecked. Below it is a description: 'Time-series collections efficiently store sequences of measurements over a period of time. [Learn More](#)'.
- Additional preferences:** A link with a right-pointing chevron and the text '(e.g. Custom collation, Capped, Clustered collections)'.
- Buttons:** 'Cancel' and 'Create Database' (highlighted in green).

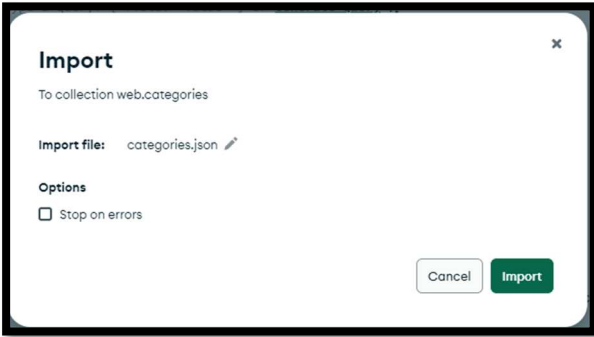
Figure 3 - Create database and collection



The 'Add Data' menu is shown with the following options:

- ADD DATA** (with a plus icon and a dropdown arrow)
- EXPORT DATA** (with a share icon)
- Import JSON or CSV file** (highlighted in a dark blue box)
- Insert document** (highlighted in a dark blue box)

Figure 4 - Add data to collections by importing JSON/CSV or inserting documents



The 'Import' dialog box contains the following elements:

- Import to:** 'To collection web.categories'.
- Import file:** 'categories.json' with an edit icon.
- Options:** A checkbox labeled 'Stop on errors' which is currently unchecked.
- Buttons:** 'Cancel' and 'Import' (highlighted in green).

Figure 5 - Import data by JSON file

```
[
  {
    "key": "value",
    "key": "value"
  },
  {
    "key": "value",
    "key": "value"
  }
]

[
  {
    "name": "mobile",
    "description": "điện thoại di động"
  },
  {
    "name": "laptop",
    "description": "máy tính xách tay"
  }
]
```

Figure 6 - Insert data by JSON format (MongoDB will automatically determine data type based on input value)

```
_id: ObjectId('657172018f33e63ad663891d')
name: "mobile"
description: "điện thoại di động"

_id: ObjectId('657172018f33e63ad663891e')
name: "laptop"
description: "máy tính xách tay"
```

Figure 7 – *Categories* collection

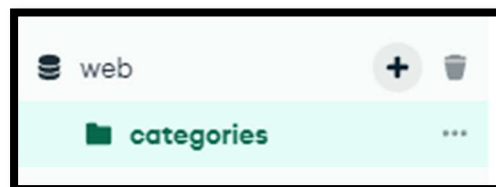


Figure 8 - Create new collection *Products* (click on + icon)

```
_id: ObjectId('657173ad8f33e63ad6638924')
name: "iphone 15"
price: 1000
image: "https://cdn1.viettelstore.vn/images/Product/ProductImage/medium/15-Pro..."
category: ObjectId('657172018f33e63ad663891d')

_id: ObjectId('657173ad8f33e63ad6638925')
name: "galaxy s23"
price: 1200
image: "https://cdn1.dienmaycholon.vn/filewebdmclnew/DMCL21/Picture/Apro/Apro..."
category: ObjectId('657172018f33e63ad663891d')
```

Figure 9 - *Products* collection



Figure 10 - Change type of a field (**category** value in **products** must match with **\_id** value in **categories**)

### 3. Open VS Code and select 1 folder to saving project source code

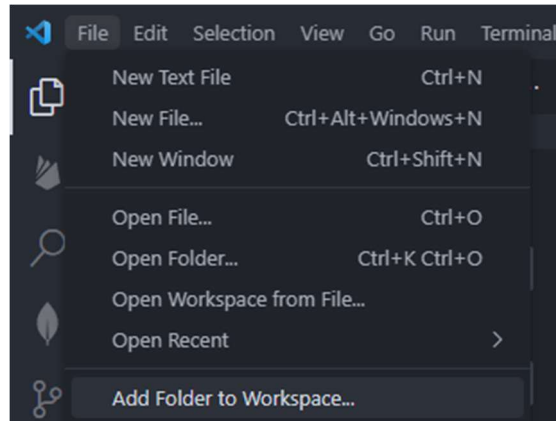


Figure 11 - Add 1 folder to workspace for saving codes

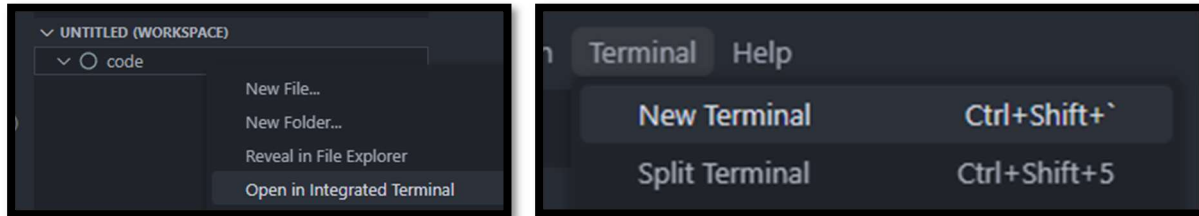


Figure 12 – Open Terminal by 1 of 2 above methods

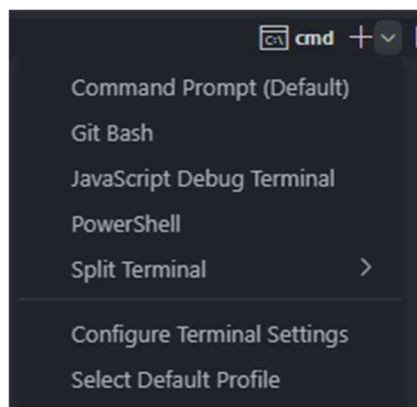


Figure 13 - Select Command Prompt and Set it as Default Profile (only 1st time)

#### 4. Initialize new ExpressJS project by typing commands in Terminal

```
npx express-generator --view=hbs
```

Figure 14 - Create new ExpressJS project with HBS view engine

```
npm install  
npm install nodemon -g  
npm install mongoose --save  
npm install body-parser --save
```

Figure 15 - Install necessary packages for project

```
npm install nodemon mongoose body-parser
```

Figure 16 - Install necessary packages (shorthand)

```
nodemon : auto reload server after code update  
mongoose : connect and manage MongoDB database  
body-parser : retrieve client-side input data
```

Figure 17 - Purpose of each package

```
echo node_modules > .gitignore
```

Figure 18 - Create file **.gitignore** (shorthand) to ignore **node\_modules** folder when pushing code to GitHub

```
nodemon
```

Figure 19 - Run web project with auto-reload when coding (use **npm start** after finish)

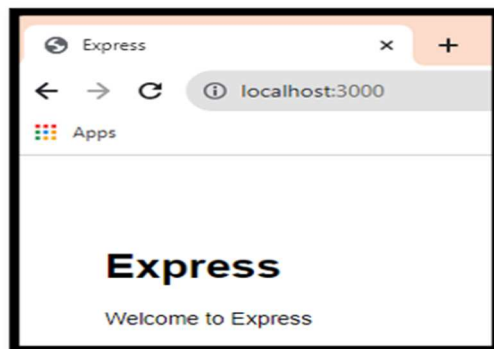
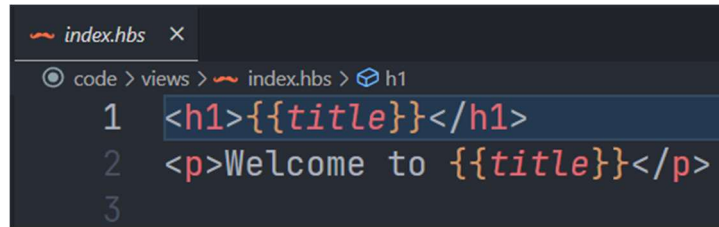
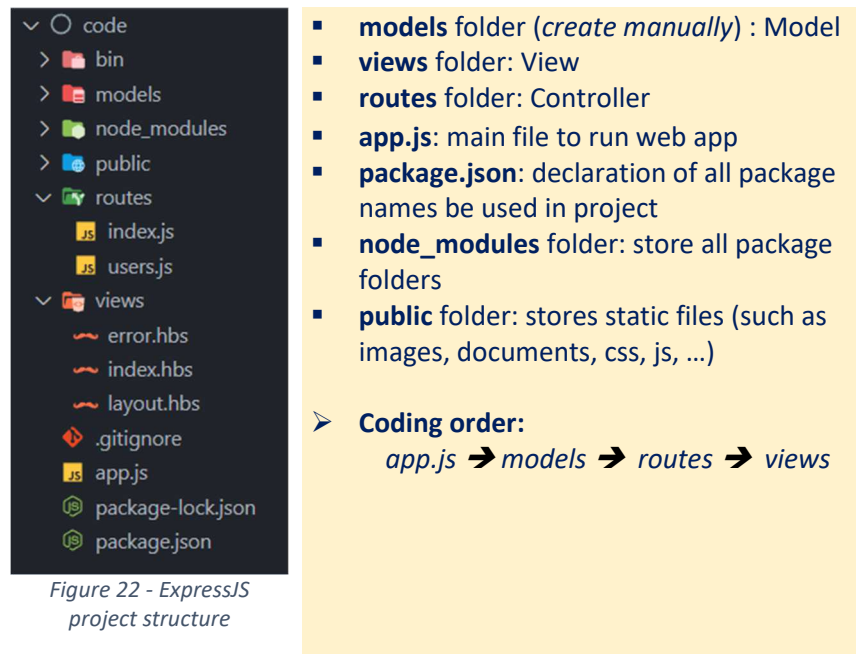


Figure 20 - Open browser and type "**localhost:3000**" to see web homepage (Note: 3000 is default port)



```
1 <h1>{{title}}</h1>
2 <p>Welcome to {{title}}</p>
3
```

Figure 21 - Modify this code to see the change effect



- **models** folder (*create manually*) : Model
- **views** folder: View
- **routes** folder: Controller
- **app.js**: main file to run web app
- **package.json**: declaration of all package names be used in project
- **node\_modules** folder: store all package folders
- **public** folder: stores static files (such as images, documents, css, js, ...)

➤ **Coding order:**  
*app.js* ➔ *models* ➔ *routes* ➔ *views*

Figure 22 - ExpressJS project structure

## 5. Import and config packages, create routers in file **app.js**

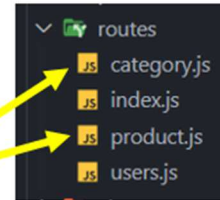
```
//1. config mongoose library (connect and work with database)
//1A. import library
var mongoose = require('mongoose');
//1B. set mongodb connection string
//Note 1: "web" is database name
//Note 2: change "localhost" to "127.0.0.1" if gets error
var database = "mongodb://localhost:27017/web";
```

Figure 23 – Import & config mongoose **package** (remember to declare database name)

```
//2. config body-parser library (get data from client-side)
var bodyParser = require('body-parser');
app.use(bodyParser.urlencoded({ extended: false }));
```

Figure 24 - Import & config **body-parser** package

```
//3A. declare router (1 collection => 1 router)
var categoryRouter = require('./routes/category');
var productRouter = require('./routes/product');
```



```
//3B. declare web URL of routers
app.use('/category', categoryRouter);
app.use('/product', productRouter);
```

Figure 25 - Declare relative web url of routers

```
app.listen(4000);
module.exports = app;
```

Figure 26 - Modify web server port (if necessary, such as cloud deployment)

## 6. Create and code **models (M)**

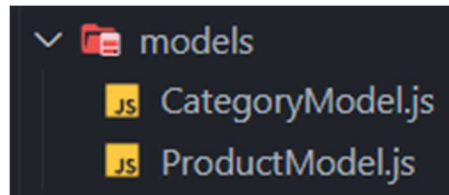


Figure 27 - Create models (1 model for 1 collection)

```
var mongoose = require('mongoose');
//Schema: structure of collection
var CategorySchema = mongoose.Schema(
  {
    name: {
      type: String
    },
    description: String //shorthand
  }
);
var CategoryModel = mongoose.model("categories", CategorySchema);
//Note: "categories" is collection name
module.exports = CategoryModel;
```

Figure 28 - Declare **Category** model (**CategoryModel.js**)



```

var mongoose = require('mongoose');
var ProductSchema = mongoose.Schema(
  {
    name: String,
    price: Number,
    image: String,
    category: {           // "category"      : name of reference field
      type: mongoose.SchemaTypes.ObjectId,
      ref: 'categories' // "categories"   : name of reference collection
    }
  }
)
var ProductModel = mongoose.model("products", ProductSchema);
module.exports = ProductModel;

```

Figure 29 - Declare **Product** model (**ProductModel.js**)

## 7. Create and code **routes (C)**

```

//remember to import model before use
var CategoryModel = require('../models/CategoryModel');

```

Figure 30 - Import model before use (**category.js**)

```

//URL: localhost:3000/category
//SQL: SELECT * FROM category
//must include "async", "await"
router.get('/', async (req, res) => {
  //retrieve data from "categories" collection
  var categoryList = await CategoryModel.find({});
  //render view and pass data
  res.render('category/index', { categoryList });
});

```

Figure 31 - **READ** feature (**category.js**)

```

//URL: localhost:3000/category/delete/'id'
//SQL: DELETE FROM category WHERE _id = 'id'
router.get('/delete/:id', async (req, res) => {
  //req.params: get value by url
  var id = req.params.id;
  await CategoryModel.findByIdAndDelete(id);
  res.redirect('/category');
});

```

Figure 32 - **DELETE** feature (**category.js**)

```
//render form for user to input
router.get('/add', (req, res) => {
  res.render('category/add');
})

//receive form data and insert it to database
router.post('/add', async (req, res) => {
  //get value by form : req.body
  var category = req.body;
  await CategoryModel.create(category);
  res.redirect('/category');
})
```

Figure 33 - **CREATE** feature (*category.js*)

```
router.get('/edit/:id', async (req, res) => {
  var id = req.params.id;
  var category = await CategoryModel.findById(id);
  res.render('category/edit', { category });
})

router.post('/edit/:id', async (req, res) => {
  var id = req.params.id;
  var data = req.body;
  await CategoryModel.findByIdAndUpdate(id, data);
  res.redirect('/category');
})
```

Figure 34 - **UPDATE** feature (*category.js*)



Figure 35 – **Controller** (back-end) renders **View** (front-end)

## 8. Create and code **views** (V)

```
//URL: localhost:3000/category
//SQL: SELECT * FROM category
//must include "async", "await"
router.get('/', async (req, res) => {
  //retrieve data from "categories" collection
  var categoryList = await CategoryModel;
  //render view and pass data
  res.render('category/index', { categoryList });
});
```

```
7 </tr>
8 <tr>
9 <td>{{ name }}</td>
10 <td>{{ description }}</td>
11 <td>
12 <a href="/category/edit/"
13 <a href="/category/delete/"
14 </td>
15 </tr>
```

Figure 36 - **Controller** pass data to **View**

```

{{#each categoryList }}
<tr>
  <td>{{ name }}</td>
  <td>{{ description }}</td>
  <td>
    <a href="/category/edit/{{_id}}">Edit</a>
    <a href="/category/delete/{{_id}}"
      onclick="return confirm('Do you want to delete this category ?');"
    >Delete</a>
  </td>
</tr>
{{/each}}

```

Figure 37 - Use foreach loop (#each) to load data to table (category index page)

```

//URL: localhost:3000/category/delete/:id
//SQL: DELETE FROM category WHERE id = ?
router.get('/delete/:id', function(req, res) {
  //retrieve data from database
  var categoryList = await db.query('DELETE FROM category WHERE id = ?');
  res.render('category/index');
});

```

Figure 38 - View pass data to Controller by url (req.params)

```

<a href="/category/delete/{{_id}}"
  onclick="return confirm('Do you want to delete this category ?');"
>Delete</a>

```

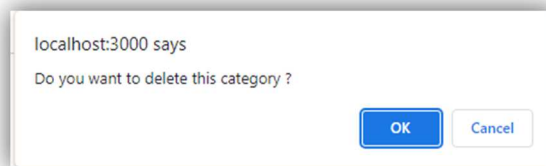


Figure 39 - Display confirm dialog when delete data

```

<form action="" method="post">
  <h1>Add new category</h1>
  <input type="text" name="name" required
    placeholder="Enter category name">
  <br><br>
  <input type="text" name="description" required
    placeholder="Enter category description">
  <br><br>
  <input type="submit" value="Add">
</form>

```

Figure 40 - Add new category form

```

    action="" method="post">
    >Add new category</h1>
    <input type="text" name="name"
    required
    placeholder="Enter category name">
    <br>
    <input type="text" name="description"
    required
    placeholder="Enter category description">
    <input type="submit" value="Add">
  1  var mongoose = require
  2  //Schema: structure of
  3  var CategorySchema =
  4  {
  5    name: {
  6      type: String
  7    }
  8    description: String
  9  }
  10 );

```

Figure 41 - *name* attribute in form *View* must match with *field* name (column) in *Model*

```

<h1>Add new category</h1>
<input type="text" name="name"
required
placeholder="Enter category name">
<br><br>
<input type="text" name="description"
required
placeholder="Enter category description">
<input type="submit" value="Add">
</form>
24
25 //render form for user to input
26 router.get('/add', (req, res) => {
27   res.render('category/add');
28 })
29 //receive form data and insert
30 router.post('/add', async (req, res) => {
31   //req.body: get value by form
32   var category = req.body
33   await CategoryModel.create(category)
34   res.redirect('/category');
35 })

```

Figure 42 - *View* pass data to *Controller* using *form* (*req.body*)

```

get('/add', async (req, res) => {
  categoryList = await
  CategoryModel.find({});
  res.render('product/add', { categoryList });
})

post('/add', async (req, res) => {
  product = req.body;
  await ProductModel.create(product);
})
5  Price: <input type="number" name="price">
6  <br><br>
7  Image: <input type="url" name="image">
8  <br><br>
9  Category:
10 <select name="category" id="category">
11   <#each categoryList as category>
12     <option value="{{category._id}}">
13       {{category.name}}
14     </option>

```

Figure 43 - Add product form (make **drop-down** list to select category: display category name but add *\_id* into database)

```

async (req, res) => {
  categoryList = await
  CategoryModel.find({});
  res.render('product/index', { productList });
})

async (req, res) => {
  categoryList = await CategoryModel.find({});
  res.render('product/add', { categoryList });
})
7  <th>Product category</th>
8  <th>Menu</th>
9  </tr>
10 <#each productList as product>
11 <tr>
12   <td>{{product.name}}</td>
13   <td>{{product.price}}</td>
14   <td>
15     
16   </td>
17   <td>{{product.category.name}}</td>

```

Figure 44 - Use *populate* for reference column to display data from reference table



```

<form action="" method="post">
  <h1>Edit category</h1>
  <input type="text" name="name" required
    placeholder="Enter category name"
    value="{{ category.name }}">
  <br><br>
  <input type="text" name="description" required
    placeholder="Enter category description"
    value="{{ category.description }}">
  <br><br>
  <input type="submit" value="Edit">
</form>

```

Figure 45 - Edit category form

```

d', async (req, res) => {
  ms.id;
  await CategoryModel.findById(id);
  category = req.body.category;
}

```

```

<input type="text" name="name" required
  placeholder="Enter category name"
  value="{{ category.name }}">
<br><br>
<input type="text" name="description" required
  placeholder="Enter category description"
  value="{{ category.description }}">
<br><br>

```

9. Test the web app to see the result

Note: Website interface is quite basic at present due to lack of CSS

## Product List





Product name	Product price	Product image	Product category	Menu
iphone 15	\$1000		mobile	<a href="#">Edit</a> <a href="#">Delete</a>
galaxy s23	\$1200		mobile	<a href="#">Edit</a> <a href="#">Delete</a>
macbook pro 13	\$1500		laptop	<a href="#">Edit</a> <a href="#">Delete</a>
lg gram 17	\$1700		laptop	<a href="#">Edit</a> <a href="#">Delete</a>

Figure 46 - Product list

## Add new product

Name:

Price:

Image:

Category:  ▾

Add

Figure 47 - Add new product

## Edit product

Name:

Price:

Image:



Edit

Figure 48 - Product edit