



KOCAELİ UNIVERSITY

Faculty of Engineering
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Software Development I

Project Report

Task Management Web Application

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Abstract—This report presents the design and implementation of a web-based Task Management application built with the MERN stack (MongoDB, Express.js, React, Node.js). The system enables registered users to create, update, categorize, and track tasks by status and due date, while enforcing secure authentication and robust data handling. The report focuses only on the required evidence items.

Index Terms—task management, MERN stack, React, Node.js, Express.js, MongoDB, REST API, JSON Web Token, JWT, bcrypt, authentication, password hashing, data visualization, frontend backend integration, database connectivity, error handling, validation

I. INTRODUCTION

Task management and productivity-focused web applications have become one of the fastest-evolving areas of full-stack development. Addressing the everyday needs of businesses and individuals—planning, team coordination, and tracking deadlines—this project delivers a secure and scalable Task Management application using the MERN architecture. The app follows contemporary practices: a React UI consumes a REST API built with Node.js/Express; data persist in MongoDB; authentication is token-based with JWT; and user passwords are stored as salted bcrypt hashes. This report covers the following sections:

- 1) *Introduction*: Summary of the topic and scope of the report.
- 2) *Technologies Used*: Chosen stack and brief rationale.
 - a) Frontend (UI)
 - b) Backend (API)
 - c) Database
 - d) Security and Encryption
 - e) Additional Tools
- 3) *Implementation Results*: Evidence of a working integration.
 - a) Frontend + Backend Integration
 - b) Database Connection
- 4) *Interface Draft*: Initial appearance of the main screens.
- 5) *Encrypted Password*: Example bcrypt hash and brief explanation.
- 6) *Invalid Login Outcome*: 401 response and user-facing message.
- 7) *Conclusion*: Short evaluation and next steps.
- 8) *References*

II. TECHNOLOGIES USED

This section briefly summarizes the technologies used in the project and the reasons for their selection.

Technology	Selection	Reasons
Frontend (UI)	React + Vite	React was selected for its component-based architecture and vibrant ecosystem, enabling fast development and maintainable UIs. Combined with Vite and React Router, it provides instant hot-module refresh, efficient routing, and route-level code splitting for improved performance. Styling is handled using standard CSS modules for a clean and lightweight design.
Backend (API)	Node.js + Express	Node.js with Express was selected for its lightweight, event-driven runtime and mature middleware ecosystem. It makes building RESTful endpoints straightforward, adding JWT/httpOnly-cookie authentication, input validation, CORS, and centralized error handling, while integrating cleanly with a MongoDB data layer for a simple end-to-end JavaScript stack.
Database	MongoDB	MongoDB was selected for its flexible, JSON/JSON-based document model. It integrates seamlessly with the MERN stack and is ideal for storing variable data structures like user tasks.
Security and Encryption	Bcrypt + JWT	Bcrypt was chosen to securely hash user passwords. It incorporates salting to protect against rainbow table attacks and stores hashes irreversibly in the database. JWT was selected to create secure, stateless authentication tokens, allowing the server to verify API requests without storing session data.

TABLE I
TECHNOLOGY SELECTIONS AND REASONS (PART I)

Technology	Selection	Reasons
Additional Tools	Chart.js, Axios, Nodemon	Chart.js, Axios, and Nodemon were selected to streamline visualization, networking, and developer ergonomics. Chart.js delivers responsive charts with minimal setup; Axios provides concise HTTP calls with built-in auth and error handling; and Nodemon speeds backend iteration by auto-restarting on file changes, improving productivity and maintaining a smooth development workflow.

TABLE II
TECHNOLOGY SELECTIONS AND REASONS (PART II)

III. IMPLEMENTATION RESULTS

Evidence of a working integration, including frontend + backend integration and an active database connection.

A. Frontend + Backend Integration

The first figure shows the browser's network tab capturing a successful POST request from the sign-in interface to /api/users/login, which returned 200 OK, confirming the connection and successful authentication. The second figure shows a subsequent GET request to /api/tasks returning 200 OK with JSON data.

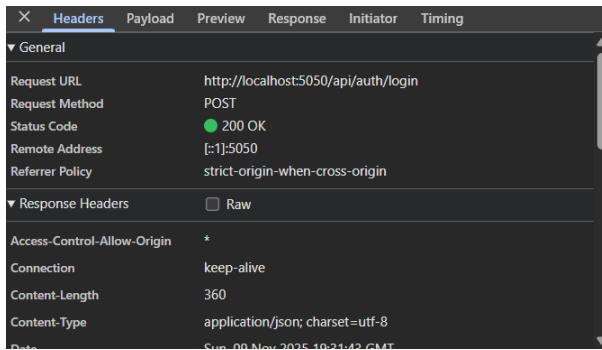


Fig. 1. POST /api/users/login — 200 OK

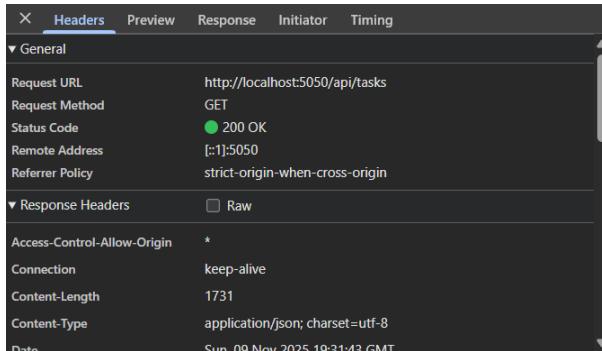


Fig. 2. GET /api/tasks — 200 OK

B. Database Connection

The backend establishes a persistent database session by initializing Mongoose with the environment variable MONGO_URI. On success, it logs the connected host (e.g., *MongoDB Connected: <host>*), confirming that queries will persist and read data from the live database during runtime.

```
PS C:\Users\23022\task-management-web-app\backend> npm run dev
> backend@1.0.0 dev
> nodemon index.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 index.js`
[dotenv@17.2.3] injecting env (2) from .env -- tip: ⚡ sync secrets across teammates & machines: https://dotenvx.com/ops
Server started on port 5050.
MongoDB connected: ac-hzmhmu-shard-00-02.e153fai.mongodb.net
```

Fig. 3. Terminal: successful connection log

```
You, last week | 1 author (YOU)
1 const mongoose = require('mongoose');
2
3 <const connectDB = async () => {
4   try {
5     const conn = await mongoose.connect(process.env.MONGO_URI);
6     console.log(`MongoDB connected: ${conn.connection.host}`);
7   }
8   catch (error) {
9     console.error(`Error: ${error.message}`);
10    process.exit(1);
11  }
12}
13;
14 module.exports = connectDB;
```

Fig. 4. Code: Mongoose connect using MONGO_URI

IV. INTERFACE DRAFT

This section presents the initial interface design of the *TaskMint* application.

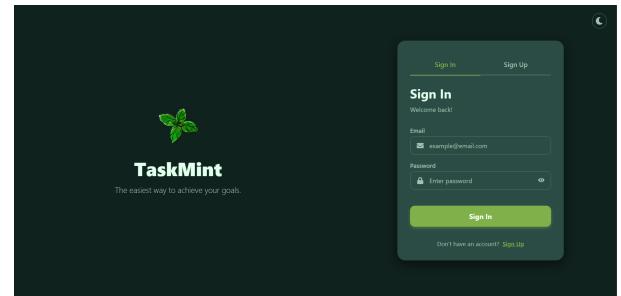


Fig. 5. Sign In

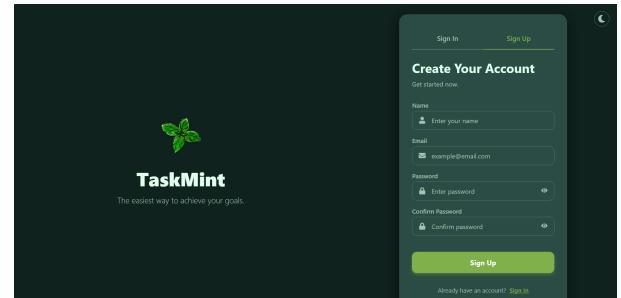


Fig. 6. Sign Up

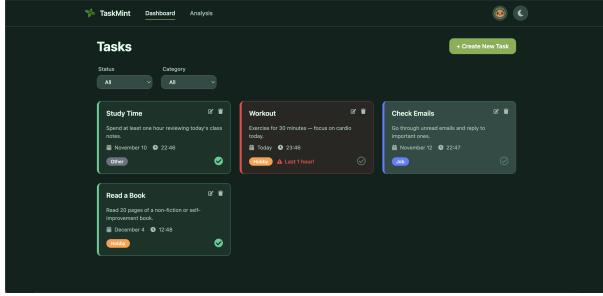


Fig. 7. Dashboard

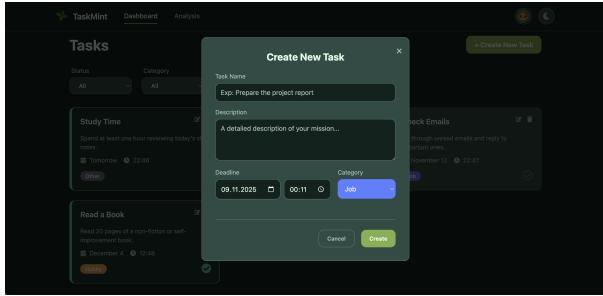


Fig. 8. Create New Task

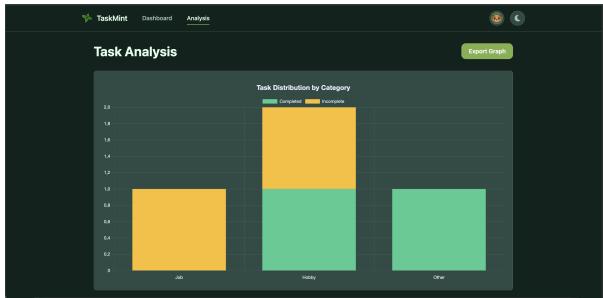


Fig. 9. Analysis

Fig. 10. Profile Settings

The design adopts a cohesive dark theme with mint accents. Figs. 5. - 6. show the entry flow with tabbed authentication, validated inputs, and a single primary action. Fig. 7. presents a card-based dashboard where each task exposes title, details, due date/time, status, and category chips with inline actions. Fig. 8. illustrates the creation modal that captures name, description, deadline (date & time) and category with clear cancel/confirm affordances. Fig. 9. summarizes the completion by category in a readable bar chart with export support, and Fig. 10. provides profile editing with avatar selection and a password-change panel. The Edit Task view reuses the same modal layout as Fig.8.; all fields are pre-filled with the selected task's data and the primary action becomes Save. The general spacing, hierarchy, and typography are tuned for clarity and responsive behavior.

V. ENCRYPTED PASSWORD

```
_id: ObjectId('690e3d7fd225a737aa774b3')
name: "deneme"
email: "deneme@mail.com"
password: "$2b$10$gjewyoaaIUWltUHhtzvUeTNwAX5DVGm5X1t089cDp4L0q7tIk5u"
avatar: "Bear"
createdAt: 2025-11-07T18:42:07.115+00:00
updatedAt: 2025-11-07T18:42:07.115+00:00
__v: 0
```

Fig. 11. Hashed value in DB

```
31 userSchema.pre('save', async function (next) {
32   if (!this.isModified('password')) {
33     return next();
34   }
35
36   // Hash işlemi
37   const salt = await bcrypt.genSalt(10);
38   this.password = await bcrypt.hash(this.password, salt);
39   next();
40 });
41 You, 2 days ago • final version ...
42 module.exports = mongoose.model('User', userschema);
43
```

Fig. 12. Hashing in code

Passwords are not stored in plain text. As shown in Fig. 11 and Fig. 12, the system generates a random salt using `bcrypt.genSalt(10)` and then hashes the password with `bcrypt.hash()`. Thanks to the salt and the cost factor (10 rounds), the same password produces different hashes for different users and is computationally hard to reverse. Only the salted hash is saved to the database, which prevents exposure of the original password even if the database is leaked.

VI. INVALID LOGIN OUTCOME

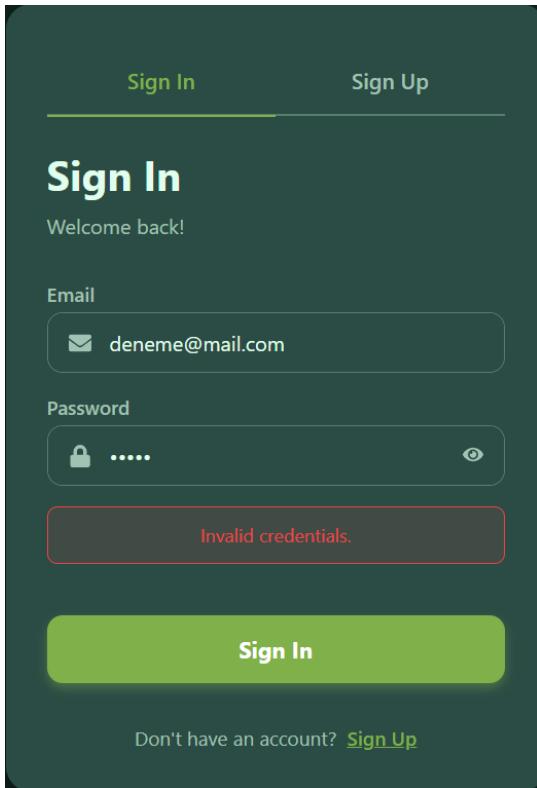


Fig. 13. UI: “Invalid credentials.”

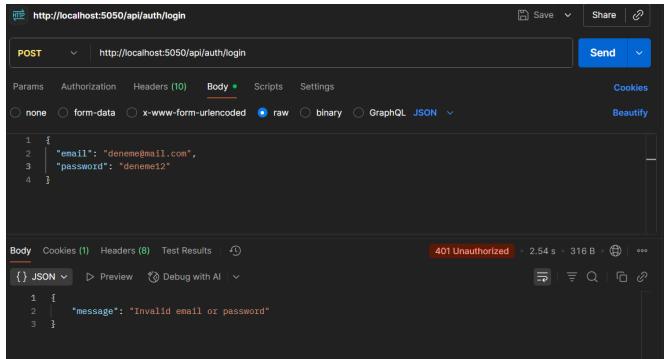


Fig. 14. API client: 401 Unauthorized (Postman)

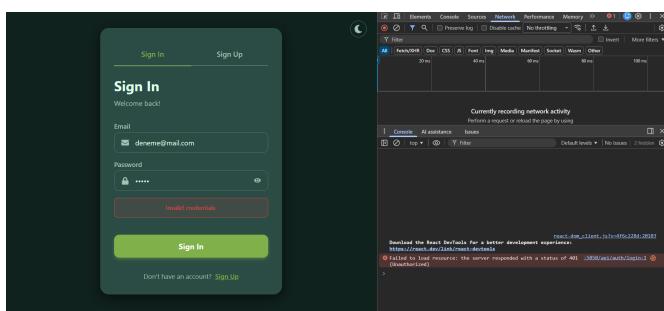


Fig. 15. Combined view (UI + console)

When an incorrect email or password is submitted, the system rejects the request with an HTTP 401 Unauthorized response and a generic message. The UI surfaces “Invalid credentials.”, no session or token is issued, and the flow cleanly handles both success and error paths without leaking sensitive details.

VII. CONCLUSION

All midterm requirements for the Task Management Web Application are complete. The core MERN stack is operational, including an active database connection, successful front-end-backend integration, and secure JWT/Bcrypt authentication. The initial UI draft is also finished. Future work will now focus on implementing full task (CRUD) operations, automated backend testing, and the final “Analysis” dashboard.

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