#### Case study - The Contacts Web API

#### • Design:

- Get http://localhost:4000/ index.html (from public folder) + assets.
- Get <a href="http://localhost:4000/api/contacts">http://localhost:4000/api/contacts</a> Get all contacts
- Put <a href="http://localhost:4000/api/contacts/:id">http://localhost:4000/api/contacts/:id</a> Update specific contact. Ex.:
  - PUT <a href="http://localhost:4000/api/contacts/54fb37dfc350189c3f949bce">http://localhost:4000/api/contacts/54fb37dfc350189c3f949bce</a>
- Delete http://localhost:4000/api/contacts/:id Delete a contact

#### Case study – The Hacker News Web API

#### • Design:

- Get <u>api/posts</u> Get all posts
- Get <u>api/posts/:id</u> Get a specific post
- Post /api/posts Add a new post
- Post /api/posts/:id/upvotes Change a post's upvote count.
- Post /api/posts/:id/comments Add a new comment to a post.
- Post /api/posts/:post\_id/comments/:comment\_id/upvotes
  - Change the upvote count for a comment

#### Mongoose

Alternative to native driver,

Simplifies MongoDB interfacing.

•

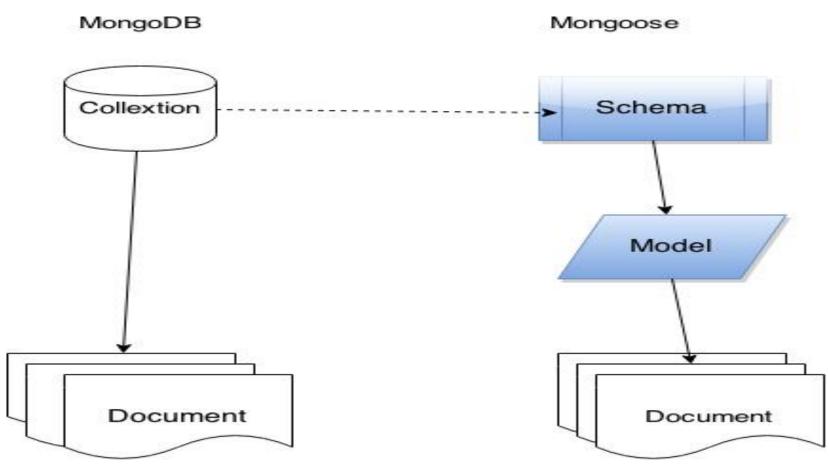
#### Problem.

- MongoDB collections are not like SQL tables.
- Documents can vary in structure.
- How to handle validation without structure?
   Or
- How to handle structure?

### Mongoose.

- MongoDB Object modeling for node.js.
- Provides two things:
  - 1. Schemas, and
  - 2. Validation.

# The concepts.



# Example – The Contacts collection

```
var mongoose = require('mongoose');
mongoose.connect('mongodb://localhost/contactsDB');

var Schema = mongoose.Schema // Constructor function
var ContactSchema = new Schema({
    name: { type: String, required: true },
    address: String, // Default is optional
    phone_number: { type: String, required: true}
});

// Associate ContactSchema with the contacts collection
var ContactModel = mongoose.model('contacts', ContactSchema);
```

- For the contacts database collection the schema instance (ContactSchema) declares:
  - 1. A Structure, and
  - 2. A set of Validation constraints (required:true)

#### **Basic Query**

We interact with the database collection via the model.

```
13
     // Query collection for ALL documents
     ContactModel.find(function (err, contacts) {
14
15
         if(err) {
           console.log(err);
16
17
         } else {
           contacts.forEach(function(contact) {
18
19
              console.log(contact.name)
20
              })
21
22
         process.exit()
23
     console.log('I appear immediately')
24
– find()
```

- get all ( or get some)
- A non-blocking method.

#### Mongoose with Express

 Mongoose is more typically used in a Web API context rather than in a standalone application.

```
9  // Get list of contacts
10  exports.index = function(req, res) {
11    Contact.find(function (err, contacts) {
12      if(err) { return handleError(res, err);
13      return res.json(200, contacts);
14    });
15  };
```

handleError() – local function that returns a 500 HTTP status code

#### Insert document.

```
var newContact = { name: 'Phil Jones',
26
                        address: '2 Main St',
27
28
                        phone_number: '022-123123'}
    ContactModel.create(newContact , function(err, contact) {
29
30
        if(err) {
31
           console.log(err)
32
        } else {
          console.log (contact._id);
33
34
35
        process.exit()
    });
36
```

- create()
  - Fails if newContact violates any validation constraint declared in related schema.

```
{ name: 'Phil Jones', phone_number: '022-123123'} [Success]
{ name: 'Phil Jones', address: '2 Main St' } [Error]
{ name: 'Phil Jones', phone_number: '022-123123', age: 23}
[Success, but age is not saved to the database]
```

## Update document.

```
ContactModel.findOne({name: 'Pat Smith' } , function (err, contact) {
41
         if (err) {
42
              console.log(err)
43
44
         } else {
            contact.address = '5 Main St'
45
            contact.save(function (err) {
46
47
                 if (err) {
                    console.log(err);
48
                  else {
49
                    console.log (' Address updated')
50
51
52
                 process.exit()
            });
53
54
55
    });
```

save() - method of a document object previously read from the database

#### Basic Query.

- find() versus findOne()
  - One returns an array of documents, the other returns a single document (the first match)
- ContactModel.findOne( {name: 'Pat Smith' } , function (err,foo) {
  - foo is a document object
  - foo.save() will work
- ContactModel.find( {name: 'Pat Smith' } , function (err,foo) {
  - foo is an array of document objects.
  - foo.save() will not work, but, foo[0].save() will work.

### Basic Query.

```
var theID = "550c435eeac6e7ebc3eaed37"
57
58
    ContactModel.findById(theID , function (err, contact) {
59
         if (err) {
60
             console.log(err)
61
62
         } else {
             console.log(contact.name)
63
64
65
         process.exit()
66
```

- findById()
  - Id based queries are always quicker than findOne()

#### Alternative Query syntax.

```
var query = ContactModel.find()
68
    // do other stuff
69
    query.exec( function (err, contacts) {
70
        if(err) {
71
           console.log(err);
72
        } else {
73
74
           contacts.forEach(function(contact) {
              console.log(contact.name)
75
76
              })
77
78
        process.exit()
     })
79
80
0.1
```

This syntax allows us 'build' more complex queries, then execute them.

• Example: Find all contacts aged between 17 and 66, living in either Waterford, Kilkenny or Wexford.

Based on query meta-properties of MongoDB query syntax - \$gt, \$gte,
 \$in, \$nin, etc

- A query can also:
  - 1. Limit the result set size, e.g. first 10 matches.
  - 2. Sort the result set, e.g. ascending name order
  - 3. Select a subset of the document properties, e.g. name and phone number properties only.
  - Any mixture allowed, e.g. 1 and 3, 2 and 3.

 Example: Get all contacts and sort in descending name order; only read names and phone number properties.

```
var query = ContactModel.find()
 93
                 .sort('-name')
 94
                 .select('name phone_number')
 95
 96
      query.exec( function (err, contacts) {
 97
                                                          node mongoose_demo.js
           if(err) {
 98
                                                          name: 'Phil Jones',
             console.log(err);
 99
                                                          phone_number: '022-123123',
           } else {
100
                                                          contacts.forEach(function(contact)
101
                                                          name: 'Pat Smith',
                 console.log(contact)
102
                                                          phone_number: '011-123123',
103
                 })
                                                          name: 'Jane Fleming',
104
                                                          phone_number: '321-45678',
105
           process.exit()
                                                          _id: 54fb37dfc350189c3f949bce }
106
       })
                                                          _id: 54fb39bcc350189c3f949bcf,
107
                                                          name: 'Jane Collins',
                                                          phone_number: '321-45678123' }
                            Enterprise Web Development (Diarmuid
                                 O'Connor & Frank Walsh)
```

• Example: The first 10 contacts aged between 17 and 66 from Waterford, Kilkenny or Wexford, sorted in ascending name order – name and phone number properties only required.

```
var query = ContactModel
 98
         .where('age').gt(17).lt(66)
 99
         .where('county').in(['Waterford', 'Kilkenny','Wexford'])
100
         .limit(10)
101
         .sort('+name') // As
102
         .select('name phone_number')
103
104
105
     query.exec( function (err, contacts) { ...} )
106
```

#### Schemas.

- Schema types
  - String,
  - Number,
  - Boolean,
  - Date,
  - Mixed,
  - Array.
- Sample on the right:
  - comments property is an array of sub-documents or embedded documents
  - meta property is a single sub-document

```
var blogSchema = new Schema({
 title: String,
  author: String,
         String,
 body:
  comments: [{ body: String, date: Date }],
 date: { type: Date, default: Date.now },
 hidden: Boolean,
 meta: {
   votes: Number,
   favs: Number
});
```

#### Validation.

- Validation is defined in the SchemaType.
- Validation occurs when a document attempts to be saved.
- Validation is asynchronously recursive; when you call Document#save, sub-document validation is executed as well. If an error occurs, your Documentl#save callback receives it
- Validation supports complete customization.

#### Validation.

- Several built in validators.
  - All SchemaTypes have the required validator.
  - Numbers have min and max validators.
  - Strings have enum and match validators.

```
106
     var Contact2Schema = new Schema({
       name: { type: String, required: true },
107
       county: {
108
              type: String,
109
              enum: ['TY', 'KK', 'WD', 'WX'],
110
              required: true
111
112
113
       address: String,
114
       age: { type: Number, min: 5, max: 110 },
       phone_number: { type: String, required: true}
115
     });
116
     var Contact2Model = mongoose.model('contacts2', Contact2Schema);
117
118
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```

# The Error object (1/2).

- The document below falis many validation constraints:
  - 1. Phone number is missing
  - 2. Age is below the minimum
  - 3. XX is not in the county set

```
var newContact2 = { name: 'Philip Jones',
119
120
                          county: 'XX',
121
                          age: 2,
                          address: '2 Main St'
122
123
124
     Contact2Model.create(newContact2 , function(err, contact) {
125
126
          if(err) {
             console.log(err)
127
128
129
         process.exit()
130
     });
131
```

# The Error object (2/2).

```
$ node mongoose_demo.js
{ [ValidationError: Validation failed]
 message: 'Validation failed',
 name: 'ValidationError',
 errors:
  { phone_number:
     { [ValidatorError: Path `phone_number` is required.]
       message: 'Path `phone_number` is required.',
       name: 'ValidatorError',
        path: 'phone_number',
        type: 'required',
        value: undefined },
    age:
     { [ValidatorError: Path `age` (2) is less than minimum allowed value (5).]
       message: 'Path `age` (2) is less than minimum allowed value (5).',
        name: 'ValidatorError',
        path: 'age',
        type: 'min',
        value: 2 \},
    county:
     { [ValidatorError: `XX` is not a valid enum value for path `county`.]
       message: '`XX` is not a valid enum value for path `county`.',
        name: 'ValidatorError',
        path: 'county',
        type: 'enum',
        value: 'XX' } } }
                                O'Connor & Frank Walsh)
```

## Custom validator (1/2)

• EX: A contact's address must be between 5 and 40 characters in length.

```
Contact2Schema.path('address').validate(function (v) {
132
         if (v.length > 40 || v.length < 5) {</pre>
133
            return false
134
135
136
         return true
137
     }, 'Contact address should be between 5 and 40 characters');
138
     var newContact2_2 = { name: 'Philip Jones',
139
                          county: 'KK',
140
                          address: 'home',
141
                          phone_number: '123-456789'
142
143
144
     Contact2Model.create(newContact2_2 , function(err, contact) { ____
145
150
     });
151
```

# Custom validator (2/2)

#### Sub-documents (Embedded documents)

EX: A post document has an array of comment sub-documents.

```
152
     var CommentSchema = new Schema({
153
         body: { type: String, required: true},
154
         author: { type: String, required: true },
         upvotes: Number
155
156
       });
157
158
     var PostSchema = new Schema({
       title: { type: String, required: true },
159
       link: { type: String, optional: true },
160
       username: { type: String, optional: true },
161
       comments: [CommentSchema],
162
163
       upvotes: { type: Number, min: 0 , max:100}
     });
164
165
     var Post = mongoose.model('posts', PostSchema);
166
1.07
```

## Adding Sub-documents

```
Post.findById('5510117c1a9f03cd1ed38a6c', function (err,p){
194
195
           if (err) {
             console.log (err)
196
           } else {
197
198
                p.comments.push( { body: 'I do not agree because ...
                                   author: 'doconnor',
199
                                   upvotes: 0 } )
200
                p.save (function (err) { ...
201
208
209
210
```

 Add sub-document to array as normal, then save the parent document (post).

## Adding Sub-documents

Each sub-document is assigned its own \_id value.

Special method for finding a sub-document.

```
Post.findById('5510117c1a9f03cd1ed38a6c', function (err,p){
212
            var c = p.comments.id('551020f317bf07692231caed')
213
            console.log(c)
214
                              $ node mongoose_demo.js
215
            process.exit()
                              { body: 'I agree because ....',
216
217
                                author: 'doconnor',
                                upvotes: 0,
                                _id: 551020f317bf07692231caed }
                      Enterprise V/ b Development (Diarmuid
                                                                      39
```

#### Removing Sub-documents

Remove the sub-document, then save the parent

```
641
     Post.findById('5510117c1a9f03cd1ed38a6c', function (err,p){
218
           p.comments.id('551020f317bf07692231caed').remove()
219
           p.save (function (err) {
220
221
               if (err) {
222
                  console.log(p)
223
                } else {
224
                  console.log('comment removed')
225
226
               process.exit()
227
228
```

# The lodash package

# The lodash npm module

(previously called underscore)

- Excellent iteration support for arrays, strings, objects.
  - Lodash promotes a functional programming style

#### Some examples

```
var _ = require('lodash')
var customers = [ . . . Customer objects . . . ]
var id = 11252
// Find a customer with a particular id property value
var index = _.findIndex(customers , function(customer) {
    return customer.id == id;
    });
console.log(customers[index])
```

### The lodash npm module

(previously called underscore)

```
var _ = require('lodash')
var customers = [ . . . Customer objects . . . ]
// Remove customers with a balance < 10
var elements = _.remove(customers , function(customer) {
        return customer.balance < 10;
     });
// elements contained remove objects</pre>
```

```
// Find a customer with a particular id property value
var index = _.findIndex(customers , function(customer) {
        return customer.id == 12241;
    });
console.log(customers[index])
```