

(Validations and Sanatization)

Till now we havent put any checks in our schema
go to user model and add strict checks
~~if it~~ if it doesnt met we will not save the
data

you can see.

```
const UserSchema = new mongoose.Schema({
```

```
  first name : {
```

```
    type : String,
```

```
    require : true, // it will make this data an mandatory.
```

```
  },
```

```
  last name : {
```

```
    type : String,
```

```
  },
```

```
  email id : {
```

```
    type : String,
```

```
    require : true,
```

```
    unique : true, // it will set data unique.
```

```
  },
```

```
  gender : {
```

```
    type : String
```

```
  },
});
```


To get array of data from user we do

type: [String] & it can be helpful when taking data such as Skills, Hobby, etc.

to get or set default value we use

default: "default value"

* To keep our email address data in lower case. we can use this step

- Lowercase: true. ←
- trim: true ← to trim all the white space from

Date:

min: date, create a validator

max: date, validator.

match: regexp, create validator.

min length:

max length:

if string = minlength

if number = min

How to create a custom Validation

```

validate (value) {
  validate (value) {
    # If (!["male", "female", "others"].includes(value)) {
      throw new Error ("Gender date is not valid");
    }
  }
}

```

when we are creating new object

By default this validation is only work only the time of creation, it will not work at patch, we have to enable it for patch or update.

we have to give runValidator: true in the api

How to add when user has been register.

↓ VI

→ { timestamp: true } pass another argument in the schema.

its good and easy.

↑ it gives us created at and updated at

```

CreatedAt: {
  type: Date
}

```


{ All validators we have used } in this form

type: string / number

minLength: 3

maxLength: 15

required: true

trim: true

min: 15

max: 100

lowercase: true

uppercase: true

default: "default value"

unique: "true"

validate (value) {

if (!["male", "female", "other"].includes(value)) {
throw new Error("entry valid data");

}

}

← Pass as second argument.

{ timestamp: true }

Skills: {

type: Cstring,

max: 10,

}

API Level Validation (Data Sanitization)

API validation, Suppose we have data now in Database about at the time of login i don't need every data, i just need username, password or emailid and password.

and Supp Suppose we also want to not allow user to change email id ← for security reason

How to add this check.

```
const AllowedUpdate = ["Photo", "about", "gender", "age", "Skills"];
```

```
const isUpdateAllowed = object.keys(data).every((k) => AllowedUpdate.includes(k));
```

```
if (!isUpdateAllowed) {
  throw new Error("update not allowed");
}
```

Sanitization

Important thing to do.

even user id is ^{should} not allowed.

```
const allowedUpdate = ["user id", "age", "gender", "about", "photo"];
```

```
const isAllowedUpdate = object.keys(data).every((k) => allowedUpdate.includes(k));
```

```
if (!isAllowedUpdate) {
  throw new Error("update not allowed");
}
```


we will pass userid via param.

in url

`{userid = req.params?.userid}`

and in `app.post("/user/:userid", (req, res) => {`
 use this.

~~url~~ Skill validation in database layer.

`Skills: { type: [String],`

`validate(value) {`

`if (value.length > 10) {`

`throw new Error("Skill should be not more than 10")`

`}`

`}`

★ ★ Email validator (Still we have some bug)
 like if we pass anything or string on
 & ~~user~~.emailid it will save it.

it is tough, so we will take npm library
validator-library

use this < it's easy.

Install Validator.

npm i validator.

We will first import this and we will do this at global, validate.

then

```
validate(value) {
  if (!validator.isEmail(value)) {
    throw new Error("in valid email address" + value);
  }
}
```

You can use validator library it will make validation lot much easier.

Good doc.

NEVER TRUST

Req. body

Sanitize and validate everything.