Notes: Managing Packages with NPM (FreeCodeCamp BackEnd Development & APIs)

1. Role & Structure of package.json

- package.json is the central configuration file for any Node.js project or npm package.
- It's a JSON object with key-value pairs detailing project metadata, dependencies, and scripts.
- Required fields:
 - name: Project/package name
 - version: Current version in MAJOR.MINOR.PATCH SemVer format

Example:

```
{
  "name": "my-awesome-app",
  "version": "1.0.0"
}
```

You can create package.json by running:

- npm init (guided prompts)
- npm init -y (accepts all defaults)

2. Author, Description, Keywords, License

author

Identifies who created the project.

```
"author": "Jane Doe"
```

For larger projects, this can be a detailed object with contact details.

description

Short summary of what the project does.

```
"description": "A project that does something awesome"
```

Helps users and maintainers quickly understand the project.

keywords

Searchable tags to help others discover your project.

```
"keywords": ["api", "backend", "nodejs", "freecodecamp"]
```

license

Defines usage rights (e.g., MIT, BSD, Apache).

```
"license": "MIT"
```

3. Version Field & Semantic Versioning (SemVer)

- Format: MAJOR.MINOR.PATCH (e.g., "2.3.1")
 - MAJOR: Breaking/incompatible API changes
 - MINOR: New features, backward-compatible
 - PATCH: Bug fixes, backward-compatible

"version": "1.2.0"

4. Dependencies & External Packages

Adding Packages

Dependencies are stored under the dependencies key in package.json.

```
"dependencies": {
  "express": "^4.14.0",
  "@freecodecamp/example": "1.1.0"
}
```

To add a package:

- Run npm install express (auto-adds to dependencies)
- · Package versions matter for compatibility and updates.

Semantic Versioning Prefixes

- Exact version: "package": "1.2.13" (only 1.2.13)
- **Tilde (~)**: "package": "~1.2.13" (any PATCH update for 1.2.x, e.g., 1.2.14)
- Caret (^): "package": "^1.2.13" (any MINOR or PATCH for 1.x.x, e.g., 1.3.0, 1.4.2)

Example:

5. Modifying Dependencies

- Add a package: Add its key-value to dependencies or use npm install <package>.
- Remove a package: Delete the line from dependencies or use npm uninstall <package>.

Example: Remove a package

```
"dependencies": {
   "express": "^4.14.0"
}
```

Always ensure JSON syntax is correct (no trailing commas).

6. Practical Commands

• Initialize package.json:npm init (prompts for field values) npm init -y (creates

- package.json with default values)
- Add a package: npm install <package>
- Remove a package: npm uninstall <package>
- Install all dependencies: npm install (uses package.json)

7. Good Practices

- Fill out author, description, keywords, and license for clarity and discoverability.
- · Use SemVer to manage dependencies reliably and safely.
- Prefer "^" or "~" for dependencies to benefit from patches/minor upgrades, unless you need strict control.
- Commit package.json to version control but not node_modules.

Quick Reference Table

Field	Description	Example
name	Package name (required)	"my-app"
version	Package version (required, SemVer)	"1.2.0"
author	Author of the package	"Jane Doe"
description	Short description	"A backend API built with Node.js"
keywords	Tags to help discover your app	["api", "node", "freecodecamp"]
license	Usage rights	"MIT"
dependencies	External packages used	{"express": "^4.14.0"}

Summary

- package.json organizes a Node.js project.
- Descriptive fields like author, description, keywords, and license make your project easy to use and discover.
- Use SemVer and dependency prefixes (~, ^) for reliable package management.
- Add and remove dependencies using npm install and npm uninstall.
- $\bullet\,$ Always keep package.json updated and accurate for yourself and other developers.

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 $1. \ https://nextjs.org/docs/pages/building-your-application/routing/api-routes \underline{\hookleftarrow} \Box$