Environment Variables



Full Stack Web Development

https://github.com/motdotla/dotenv

dotenv

Dotenv is a zero-dependency module that loads environment variables from a .env file into process.env. Storing configuration in the environment separate from code is based on The Twelve-Factor App methodology.

```
build passing build failing npm v10.0.0 code style standard coverage 100% license BSD-2-Clause Conventional Commits 1.0.0 4.9/5 Rate this package >
```



Install

```
# with npm
npm install dotenv
```

Usage

As early as possible in your application, require and configure dotenv.

```
require('dotenv').config()
```

Create a .env file in the root directory of your project. Add environment-specific variables on new lines in the form of NAME=VALUE. For example:

```
DB_HOST=localhost
DB_USER=root
DB_PASS=s1mpl3
```

process.env now has the keys and values you defined in your .env file.

```
const db = require('db')
db.connect({
  host: process.env.DB_HOST,
  username: process.env.DB_USER,
  password: process.env.DB_PASS
})
```

- Currently cooke name
 + password are hard
 coded into the
 server.js
- If application source is compromised, then these secrets become available

```
cookie: {
  name: "playtime",
  password: "secretpasswordnotrevealedtoanyone",
  isSecure: false,
},
```

- Install dotenv module
- Introduce text file containing these secrets

npm install dotenv

.env

cookie_name=playlist
cookie_password=secretpasswordnotrevealedtoanyone

- Import dotenv
- Fail to launch application if dot env not found, or incorrectly formatted

```
import dotenv from "dotenv";

const result = dotenv.config();
if (result.error) {
  console.log(result.error.message);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

```
.env

cookie_name=playlist
cookie_password=secretpasswordnotrevealedtoanyone
```

```
cookie: {
  name: "playtime",
  password: "secretpasswordnotrevealedtoanyone",
  isSecure: false,
},
cookie: {
  name: process.env.cookie_name,
  password: process.env.cookie_password,
  isSecure: false,
},
```

.env values inject into process.env

The Environment

 A Unix concept, the environment encapsulates a set of name/value pairs that define useful contextual information for a process ENVIRON(7) Linux Programmer's Manual ENVIRON(7)

NAME to

environ - user environment

SYNOPSIS to

extern char **environ;

DESCRIPTION top

The variable *environ* points to an array of pointers to strings called the "environment". The last pointer in this array has the value NULL. This array of strings is made available to the process by the execve(2) call when a new program is started. When a child process is created via fork(2), it inherits a *copy* of its parent's environment.

By convention, the strings in *environ* have the form "name=value". The name is case-sensitive and may not contain the character "=". The value can be anything that can be represented as a string. The name and the value may not contain an embedded null byte ('\0'), since this is assumed to terminate the string.

Environment variables may be placed in the shell's environment by the *export* command in sh(1), or by the *setenv* command if you use csh(1).

process.env

Added in: v0.1.27

<0bject>

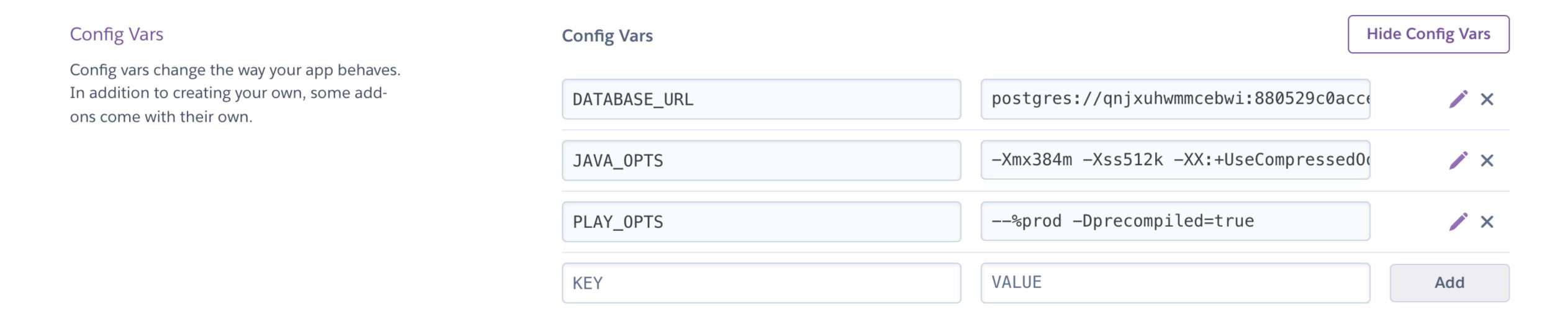
The process.env property returns an object containing the user environment. See environ(7).

An example of this object looks like:

```
TERM: 'xterm-256color',
SHELL: '/usr/local/bin/bash',
USER: 'maciej',
PATH: '~/.bin/:/usr/bin:/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/local/bin',
PWD: '/Users/maciej',
EDITOR: 'vim',
SHLVL: '1',
HOME: '/Users/maciej',
LOGNAME: 'maciej',
_: '/usr/local/bin/node'
}
```

 Node makes the environment available via the process.env identifier.

- As well as .env files, variables are often also specified on the configuration dashboard for could services
- These should override values in .env file



Heroku Dashboard

Environment Variables



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