# **Class 0 – NodeJS Basics**

Run app.js file:

Node app.js

File System – fs

Node.js uses ES5 by default

http: hypertext transfer protocol

fs.readdir(directorypath, (error, file) {

if(error) {

console.log(error);

} else {

console.log(file);

}

} // this method reads all the files on this directory

fs.readFile(./abc.txt, utf8, (error, fileread) {

if(error) {

console.log(error);

} else {

console.log(fileread);

}

} // this method reads the given file and returns everything which lies on it

fs.writeFile('./abc.txt', 'Some new text from server.js...', err => {

if(err) {

console.log(err);

}

}) // this method changes text in the given file (it overrides the text)

fs.appendFile('./abc.txt', ' \nSome new text from server.js...', (err) => {

if(err) {

console.log(err);

}

}); // this method appends text in the given file (it doesn’t override the text)

// HTTP Requests

let server = http.createServer((req, res) => { // req is the client side request & res is the response to send

res.write("Server is listening...");

res.end();

});

server.listen(5000); // To listen the server at Port: 5000

# **Class 1 – ExpressJS**

NodeJS is a JavaScript runtime environment.

ExpressJS is a backEnd web application framework for building RESTful APIs with Node.js

Framework:

A framework has a lot of built-in tools

which makes development easy but customization is hard.

Create Package.json (for node.js app):

npm init / npm init -y

Install Express:

npm i express / npm install express

Node.JS app uses ES5 (aka. commonJS) instead of ES6 (aka. Module JS) which is not directly supported in Node.js applications. We have to add Module JS to our app by adding this in our package.json

{

"type": "module"

}

APIs:

APPLICATION PROGRAMMING INTERFACE - API

Api is an interface used to communicate Client-Side to the server through programming.

How does API work?

API works on http protocol

It takes a request from client and sends it to the server then

it takes the response of the server and sends it to the client

http: HYPERTEXT TRANSFER PROTOCOL

https: HYPERTEXT TRANSFER PROTOCOL SECURE (SSL Certified)

These API's are called Requests :

app.get('/user', () => {

});

A request can be of any of the following methods:

1. Get (body can not be sent through get method on the browser)

2. Post

3. Put (used to update multiple data/items)

4. Patch (used to update one specific data)

4. Delete etc

http://localhost:5000/user is a URL

http://localhost:5000 is the URL and

/user is endPoint here

Postman:

Postman is a testing tool.

With this tool you can build, test your APIs

Nodemon Installation in the System:

npm i -g nodemon

Now go to package.json and edit Script object:

"scripts": {

"test": "echo \"Error: no test specified\" && exit 1",

"start": "node app.js",

"dev": "nodemon app.js"

},

Now you can use these conmmands:

npm start

npm run dev

You can use the following command if you are using node version 18 or later

npm start --watch

**Note:** Every time you want to send data from Client-Side use post method.

You can never send body(data) using get method from the browser because get method is only used for getting data.

Urdu: Get se kabhi bhi browser per body nahi send hoti q k get ki request se sirf data get hota hai

Go to Body > raw > JSON

A research says that In API request/response JSON format is used 96% worldwide

Body is not directly accessible through request.body. To access the body content we have to use this body-parser (i.e. express.json()) inside app.use Middleware:

app.use(express.json());

RESTful API's:

Main Concept of rest Api is that it returns JSON Format

An API created by following all Rules /Standards is called Rest API.

Some of the rules are as follows:

For example we want to do a CRUD operation:

User - Create

User - get

User - Update

User - Delete

Rule No 1: Use the Same method as the purpose of using the API

Rule No 2: Same End Point for one purpose

Rule No 3: To Differentiate End Points use identifier e.g. /api

Learn:

Middleware