

ExpressJS

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Express.js - A web framework for Node.js

Fast, unopinionated, minimalist web framework

Relatively thin layer on top of the base Node.js functionality

What does a web server implementor need?

- **Speak HTTP:** Accept TCP connections, process HTTP request, send HTTP replies
Node's HTTP module does this
- **Routing:** Map URLs to the web server function for that URL
Need to support a routing table (like ngRoute in AngularJS)
- **Middleware support:** Allow request processing layers to be added in
Make it easy to add custom support for sessions, cookies, security, compression, etc.

```
var express = require('express');
```

```
var expressApp = express();
```

expressApp object has methods for:

- Routing HTTP requests
- Rendering HTML (e.g. run a preprocessor like Jade templating engine)
- Configuring middleware and preprocessors

```
expressApp.get('/', function (httpRequest, httpResponse) {  
  httpResponse.send('hello world');  
});
```

```
expressApp.listen(3000);
```

Express routing

- By HTTP method:

```
expressApp.get(urlPath, requestProcessFunction);  
expressApp.post(urlPath, requestProcessFunction);  
expressApp.put(urlPath, requestProcessFunction);  
expressApp.delete(urlPath, requestProcessFunction);  
expressApp.all(urlPath, requestProcessFunction);
```

- Many others less frequently used methods
- urlPath can contain parameters like ngRoute (e.g. '/user/:user_id')

httpRequest object

```
expressApp.get('/user/:user_id', function (httpRequest, httpResponse) ...
```

- Object with large number of properties

Middleware (like JSON body parser, session manager, etc.) can add properties

`request.params` - Object containing url route params (e.g. `user_id`)

`request.query` - Object containing query params (e.g. `&foo=9` \Rightarrow `{foo: '9'}`)

`request.body` - Object containing the parsed body

`request.get(field)` - Return the value of the specified HTTP header field

httpResponse object

`expressApp.get('/user/:user_id', function (httpRequest, httpResponse) ...`

- Object with a number of methods for setting HTTP response fields
 - `response.write(content)` - Build up the response body with content
 - `response.status(code)` - Set the HTTP status code of the reply
 - `response.set(prop, value)` - Set the response header property to value
 - `response.end()` - End the request by responding to it
 - `response.end(msg)` - End the request by responding with msg
 - `response.send(content)` - Do a write and end

- Methods return the response object so they stack
 - `response.status(code).write(content1).write(content2).end();`

Middleware

- Give other software the ability to interpose on requests

```
expressApp.all(urlPath, function (request, response, next) {  
    // Do whatever processing on request (or setting response)  
    next(); // pass control to the next handler  
});
```

- Interposing on all request using the route mechanism

```
expressApp.use(function (request, response, next) {...});
```

- Examples:

- Check to see if user is logged in, otherwise send error response and don't call next()
- Parse the request body as JSON and attached the object to request.body and call next()
- Session and cookie management, compression, encryption, etc.

ExpressJS Example: webServer.js from Project #4

```
var express = require('express');
var app = express();                                // Creating an Express "App"

app.use(express.static(__dirname));                // Adding middleware

app.get('/', function (request, response) {      // A simple request handler
  response.send('Simple web server of files from ' + __dirname);
});

app.listen(3000, function () {                    // Start Express on the requests
  console.log('Listening at http://localhost:3000 exporting the directory ' +
    __dirname);
});
```


A Simple Model Fetcher - Fetch from a JSON file

```
expressApp.get("/object/:objid", function (request, response) {  
  var dbFile = "DB" + request.params.objid;  
  fs.readFile(dbFile, function (error, contents) {  
    if (error) {  
      response.status(500).send(error.message);  
    } else {  
      var obj = JSON.parse(contents); // JSON.parse accepts Buffer types  
      obj.date = new Date();  
      response.set('Content-Type', 'application/json'); // Same: response.json(obj);  
      response.status(200).send(JSON.stringify(obj));  
    }  
  });  
}
```

Note: Make sure you always call end() or send()

A Simple Model Fetcher - Fetch from a JSON file

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expressApp.get("/object/:objid", function (request, response) {  
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  fs.readFile(dbFile, function (error, contents) {  
    if (error) {  
      response.status(500).send(error.message);  
    } else {  
      var obj = JSON.parse(contents); // JSON.parse accepts Buffer types  
      obj.date = new Date();  
      response.json(obj);  
    }  
  });  
}
```

Fetching multiple models - Comments of objects

```
app.get("/commentsOf/:objid", function (request, response) {
  var comments = [];
  fs.readFile("DB" + request.params.objid, function (error, contents) {
    var obj = JSON.parse(contents);
    async.each(obj.comments, fetchComments, allDone);
  });
  function fetchComments(commentFile, callback) {
    fs.readFile("DB"+ commentFile, function (error, contents) {
      if (!error) comments.push(JSON.parse(contents));
      callback(error);
    });
  }
  function allDone(error) {
    if (error) response.status(500).write(error.message); else response.json(comments);
  }
});
```