

# nodejs: json-server

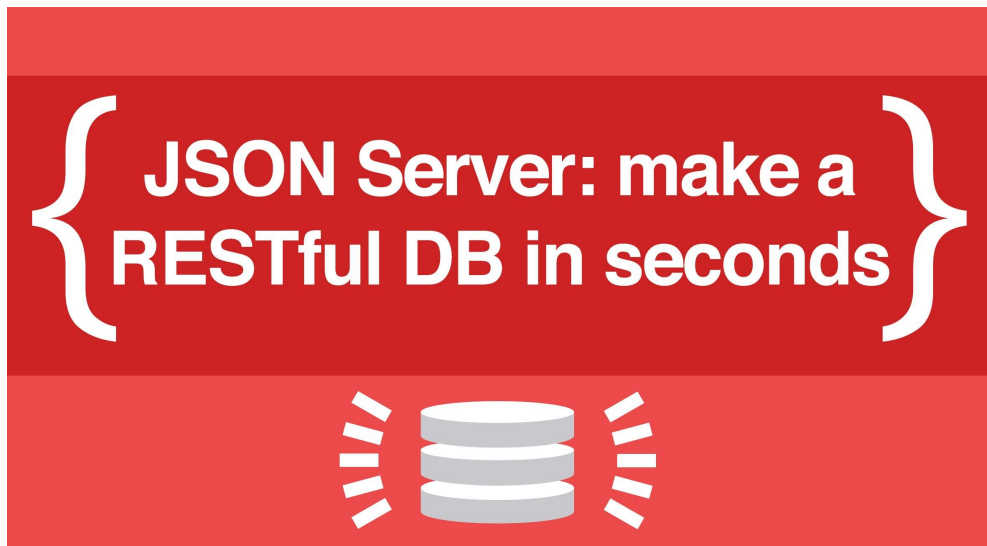
## Fast API

José Carlos Ramalho

2020-11-08

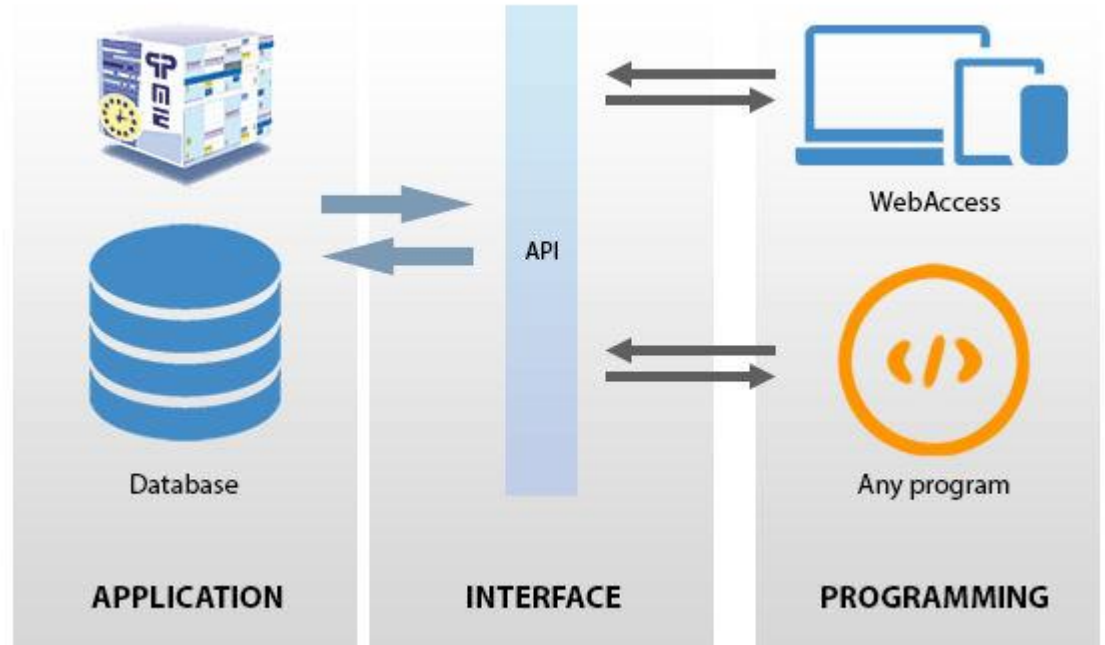
# json-server

The json-server is a JavaScript library to create testing REST API.



# API: what is an API?

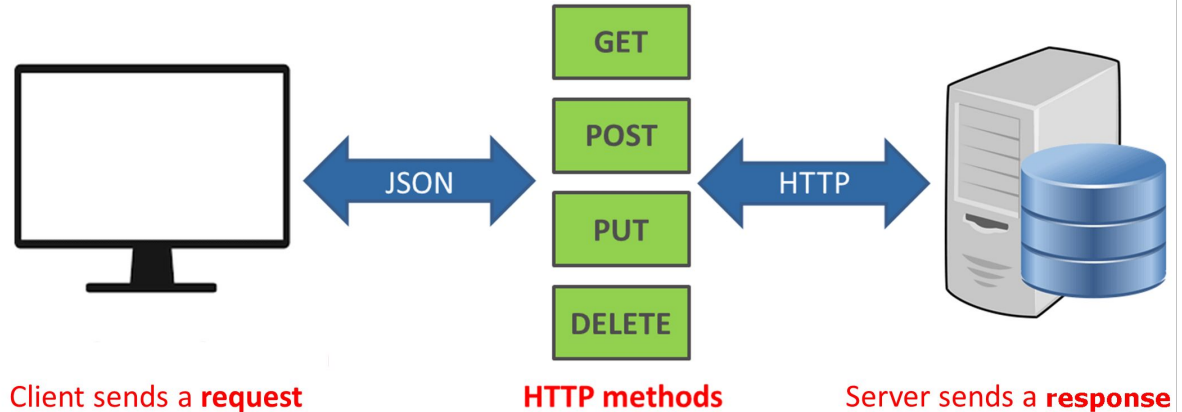
**API** is the acronym for Application Programming Interface, which is a software intermediary that allows two applications to talk to each other.



# API: What is an API used for?

An **API** (Application Programming Interface) is a set of functions that allows applications to access data and interact with external software components, operating systems, or microservices. To simplify, an **API** delivers a user request to a system and sends the system's response back to a user.

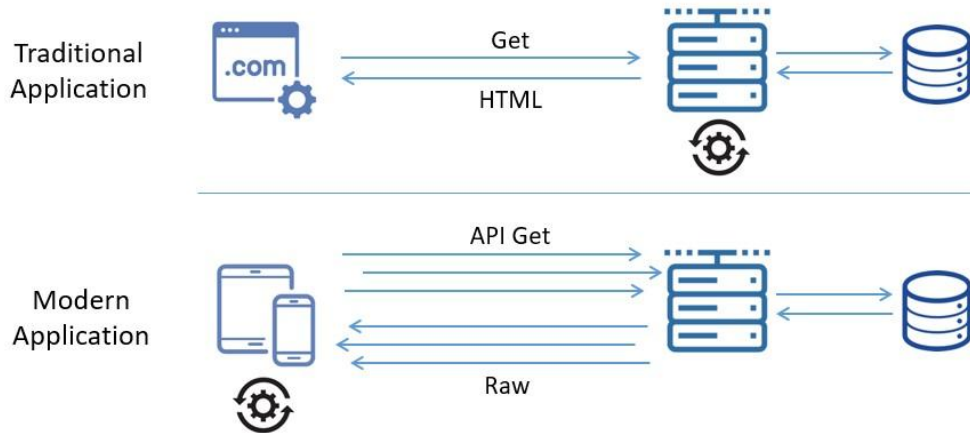
## Restful API



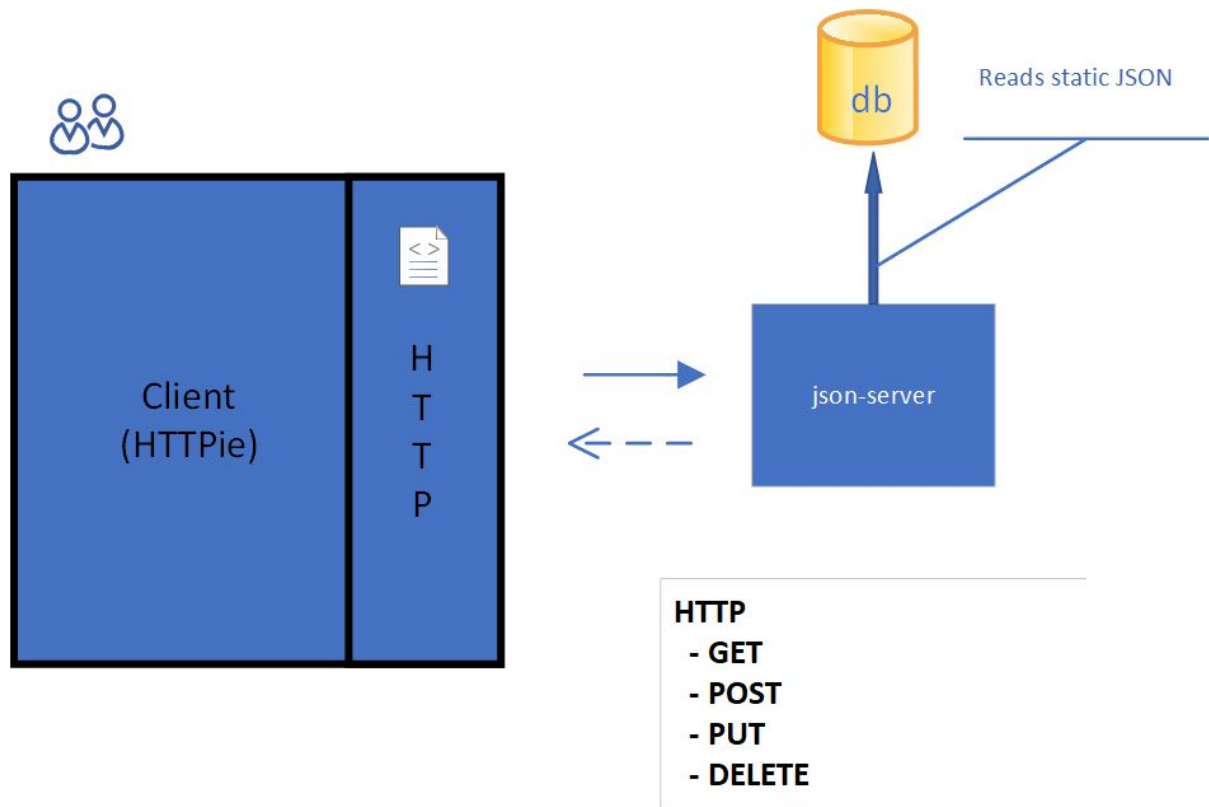
# API: in our context

An API is a way to expose a set of functionalities over a dataset to other systems.

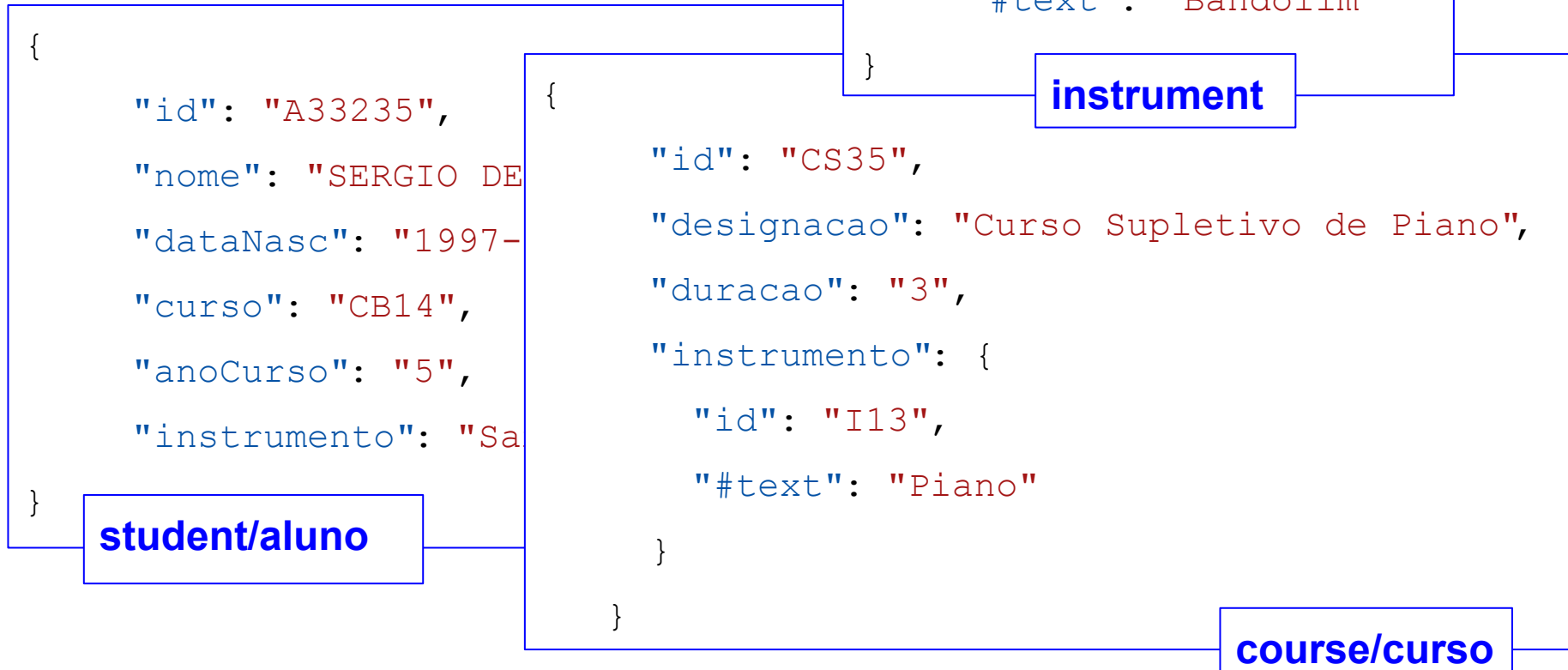
## Traditional vs. Modern



# json-server



# Dataset: A Music School



<https://epl.di.uminho.pt/~jcr/TRANSF/db.json>

Dataset: setting up

```
{  
  "alunos": [...]  
,  
  "cursos": [...]  
,  
  "instrumentos": [...]  
}]  
}
```

db.json

<https://epl.di.uminho.pt/~jcr/TRANSF/db.json>



## json-server: installation

```
npm install -g json-server
```

# json-server: server start

```
json-server --watch db.json
```

Try the following routes:

GET <http://localhost:3000/alunos>  
GET <http://localhost:3000/alunos/A33199>  
GET <http://localhost:3000/cursos>  
GET <http://localhost:3000/cursos/CB1>  
GET <http://localhost:3000/instrumentos>  
GET <http://localhost:3000/instrumentos/I14>  
GET <http://localhost:3000/db>



POSTMAN



# json-server: operators - filtering

Retrieve all students that study Guitar

GET <http://localhost:3000/alunos?instrumento=Guitarra>

Retrieve all students that attend Cello course

GET <http://localhost:3000/alunos?curso=CS19>

Deep fields...

GET <http://localhost:3000/cursos?instrumento.id=l3>

Combining...

GET <http://localhost:3000/cursos?id=CB1&id=CB2>



POSTMAN



# json-server: pagination



`_page` and `_limit` parameters

In the `Link` header you'll get `first`, `prev`, `next` and `last` links.

GET [http://localhost:3000/alunos?\\_page=2](http://localhost:3000/alunos?_page=2)

Access-Control-Expose-Headers ⓘ	X-Total-Count, Link
Link ⓘ	<http://localhost:3000/alunos?_page=1>; rel="first", <http://localhost:3000/alunos?_page=1>; rel="prev", <http://localhost:3000/alunos?_page=3>; rel="next", <http://localhost:3000/alunos?_page=37>; rel="last"
X-Content-Type-Options ⓘ	
Content-Type ⓘ	application/json; charset=utf-8

# json-server: ordering

`_sort` and `_order` parameters

GET [http://localhost:3000/alunos?\\_sort=curso&\\_order=asc](http://localhost:3000/alunos?_sort=curso&_order=asc)

Multiple criteria: ordering students by course and then by name

GET [http://localhost:3000/alunos?\\_sort=curso,nome&\\_order=asc,desc](http://localhost:3000/alunos?_sort=curso,nome&_order=asc,desc)



# json-server: slicing

`_start, _end or _limit` parameters

GET [http://localhost:3000/alunos?\\_start=100&\\_limit=6](http://localhost:3000/alunos?_start=100&_limit=6)

With these parameters you can create your own pagination...



# json-server: full-text search

q parameter

GET http://localhost:3000/alunos?q=MARTINS



# json-server: get request

```
npm install axios
```

**get\_request.js**

```
const axios = require('axios');

axios.get('http://localhost:3000/alunos')
  .then(resp => {
    data = resp.data;
    data.forEach(a => {
      console.log(`${a.id}, ${a.nome}, ${a.instrumento}`);
    });
  })
  .catch(error => {
    console.log(error);
  });
```



# json-server: post request

**post\_request.js**

```
const axios = require('axios');

axios.post('http://localhost:3000/instrumentos, {
  "id": "I23",
  "#text": "Castanholas"
}).then(resp => {
  console.log(resp.data);
}).catch(error => { caso haja um erro no post
  console.log(error);
});
```

Verifica se o registo foi inserido!

# json-server: put request - to modify data

**put\_request.js**

```
const axios = require('axios');

axios.put('http://localhost:3000/instrumentos/I23, { registo a ser alterado
  "#text": "Kazoo" informação a alterar
}).then(resp => {
  console.log(resp.data);
}).catch(error => {
  console.log(error);
});
```

**Verifica se o registo foi alterado!**

# json-server: delete request - to delete data

**delete\_request.js**

```
const axios = require('axios');

axios.delete('http://localhost:3000/instrumentos/I23', { rota (informar que registro apagar)
}).then(resp => {    normalmente o delete devolve 0 (?)
    console.log(resp.data);
}).catch(error => {
    console.log(error);
});
```

**Verifica se o registro foi apagado!**