FSD Laboratory 06

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Aim: Develop a set of REST API using Express and Node.
Objectives:

1. To define HTTP GET and POST operations.
2. To understand and make use of 'REST', 'a REST endpoint', 'API Integration', and 'API Invocation'
3. To understand the use of a REST Client to make POST and GET requests to an API.

Theory:

1. What is REST API?
2. Main purpose of REST API.

REST API (Representational State Transfer Application Programming Interface) is a standardized architectural style for creating web services. It allows different systems to communicate with each other over the web using HTTP requests.

Key Concepts of REST:

1. **Client-Server Architecture**: REST separates the client (user interface) from the server (data storage), allowing each part to evolve independently.
2. **Stateless**: Each request from a client to a server must contain all the information needed to understand and process the request. The server doesn't store the client's state between requests.
3. **Uniform Interface**: REST APIs have consistent, well-defined methods (like GET, POST, PUT, DELETE) for different types of operations.
4. **Resource-Based**: Data and functionality are considered resources (like user data, articles, etc.), each with its own unique URL.
5. **Representations**: Resources are typically represented in formats like JSON or XML.
6. **Cacheability**: Responses from the server can be labeled as cacheable or non-cacheable to improve performance.

Purpose of REST API:

The **main purpose** of a REST API is to provide a standardized way for different software applications or systems to interact and exchange data over the web. Some specific purposes include:

1. **Interoperability**: Enable communication between various systems regardless of the platform or language.
2. **Scalability**: REST APIs allow systems to scale efficiently by separating concerns between client and server.
3. **Flexibility**: It supports multiple types of clients, from web browsers to mobile apps.
4. **Simplicity**: The uniform interface and stateless nature make REST APIs easier to develop, maintain, and understand.

5. **Modularity**: Different services can be developed and deployed independently, promoting microservices architecture.

FAQ:

1. What are HTTP Request types?

A1) HTTP request types, also known as **HTTP methods** or **verbs**, define the action the client wants to perform on a given resource in a RESTful API. Each method is used for a specific type of operation. Here are the most common HTTP request types:

1. GET

- **Purpose**: Retrieve data from the server.
- **Usage**: Used to fetch or read data from a resource (like a database or file system).
- **Example**: Fetch a list of users or details about a specific user.
  - **Request**: `GET /users/1`
- **Idempotent**: Yes (multiple identical requests result in the same response).

2. POST

- **Purpose**: Send data to the server to create a new resource.
- **Usage**: Used for creating a new resource, such as adding a new user or submitting a form.
- **Example**: Create a new user.
  - **Request**: `POST /users` (with the user details in the request body).
- **Idempotent**: No (multiple identical requests could create multiple resources).

3. PUT

- **Purpose**: Update or replace an existing resource.
- **Usage**: Used to fully replace or update a resource with new data. If the resource does not exist, it can create it.
- **Example**: Update a user's details.
  - **Request**: `PUT /users/1` (with the new user details in the request body).
- **Idempotent**: Yes (multiple identical requests result in the same resource state).

4. PATCH

- **Purpose**: Partially update an existing resource.
- **Usage**: Used to modify or update specific fields of a resource without replacing the entire resource.
- **Example**: Update only the email address of a user.
  - **Request**: `PATCH /users/1` (with the changes in the request body).
- **Idempotent**: Yes.

5. DELETE

- **Purpose**: Remove a resource from the server.

- **Usage**: Used to delete a resource, such as removing a user or deleting a file.
- **Example**: Delete a user.
    - **Request**: `DELETE /users/1`
- **Idempotent**: Yes (deleting a resource that is already deleted does not cause further action).

6. OPTIONS

- **Purpose**: Describe the communication options for a given resource.
- **Usage**: Used to get information about the communication methods supported by the server for a particular resource.
- **Example**: Check what HTTP methods are allowed for a specific resource.
    - **Request**: `OPTIONS /users`
- **Idempotent**: Yes.

7. HEAD

- **Purpose**: Retrieve the headers of a resource, without the actual body content.
- **Usage**: Used to check meta-information about a resource (e.g., last modified time, content type) without transferring the entire resource.
- **Example**: Check if a resource exists or get metadata without fetching the full resource.
    - **Request**: `HEAD /users/1`
- **Idempotent**: Yes.

Less Common Methods:

- **TRACE**: Used for debugging; echoes back the received request so that the client can see what changes have been made by intermediary servers.
- **CONNECT**: Used for creating a network connection, commonly for proxy tunneling.

Code:

JS users.js ×

NODE_EXPRESS_API > routes > JS users.js > ...

```
1   import express from 'express';
2   import { v4 as uuidv4 } from 'uuid';
3
4   const router = express.Router();
5
6   var users = [
7       {
8           firstName: "Tom",
9           lastName: "Gray",
10          age: "23"
11      },
12
13      {
14          firstName: "Jill",
15          lastName: "Kemp",
16          age:25
17      }
18  ];
19
20  router.get('/', (req, res)=>{
21      console.log(users);
22      res.send(users);
23      });
24
25  router.post('/', (req, res)=>{
26      const user = req.body;
27      const userId= uuidv4();
28      const userWithId= {...user, id:userId};
29      users.push(userWithId);
30      res.send(`User with the name ${user.firstName} added to the database`);
```

JS users.js ×

NODE_EXPRESS_API > routes > JS users.js > ...

```
25  router.post('/', (req, res)=>{
31  });
32
33  router.get('/:id', (req, res)=>{
34      const {id } = req.params;
35      const foundUser = users.find((user)=>user.id == id)
36      res.send(foundUser);
37  });
38
39  router.delete('/:id', (req, res)=>{
40      const{id} = req.params;
41      users = users.filter((user)=>user.id != id);
42
43      res.send(`User with the id ${id} deleted from the database`);
44  });
45
46  router.patch('/:id', (req, res)=>{
47      const { id } = req.params;
48      const {firstName, lastName, age} = req.body;
49      const user = users.find((user)=>user.id==id);
50      if(firstName){
51      user.firstName= firstName;
52      }
53      if(lastName){
54      user.lastName= lastName;
55      }
56      if(age){
57      user.age= age;
58      }
59      res.send(`User with the id ${id} has been updated`);
```

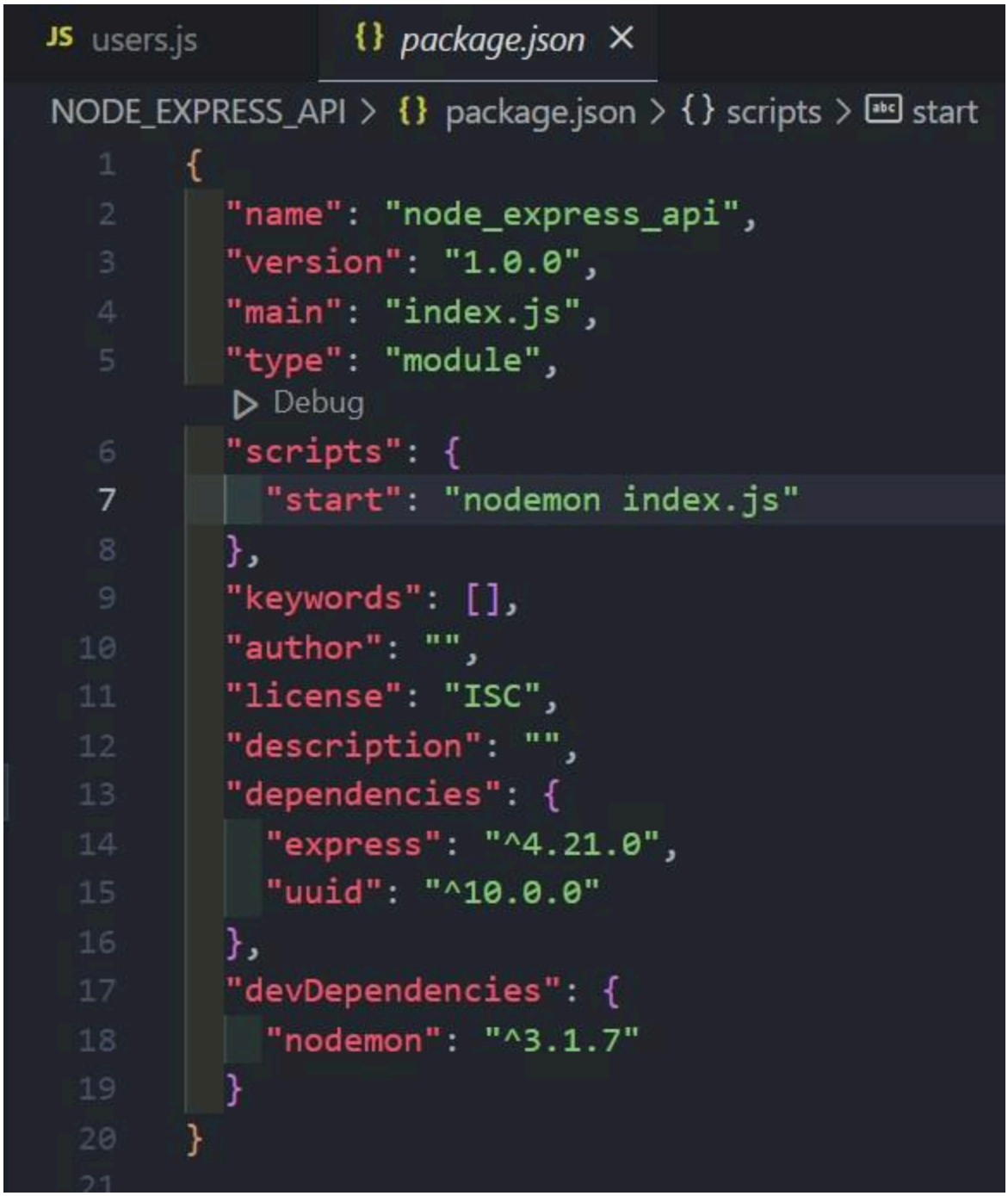
NODE_EXPRESS_API > routes > JS users.js > ...

```
46  router.patch('/:id', (req, res)=>{
49      const user = users.find((user)=>user.id==id);
50      if(firstName){
51      user.firstName= firstName;
52      }
53      if(lastName){
54      user.lastName= lastName;
55      }
56      if(age){
57      user.age= age;
58      }
59      res.send(`User with the id ${id} has been updated`);
60  });
61
62      export default router;
```

JS users.js | JS index.js

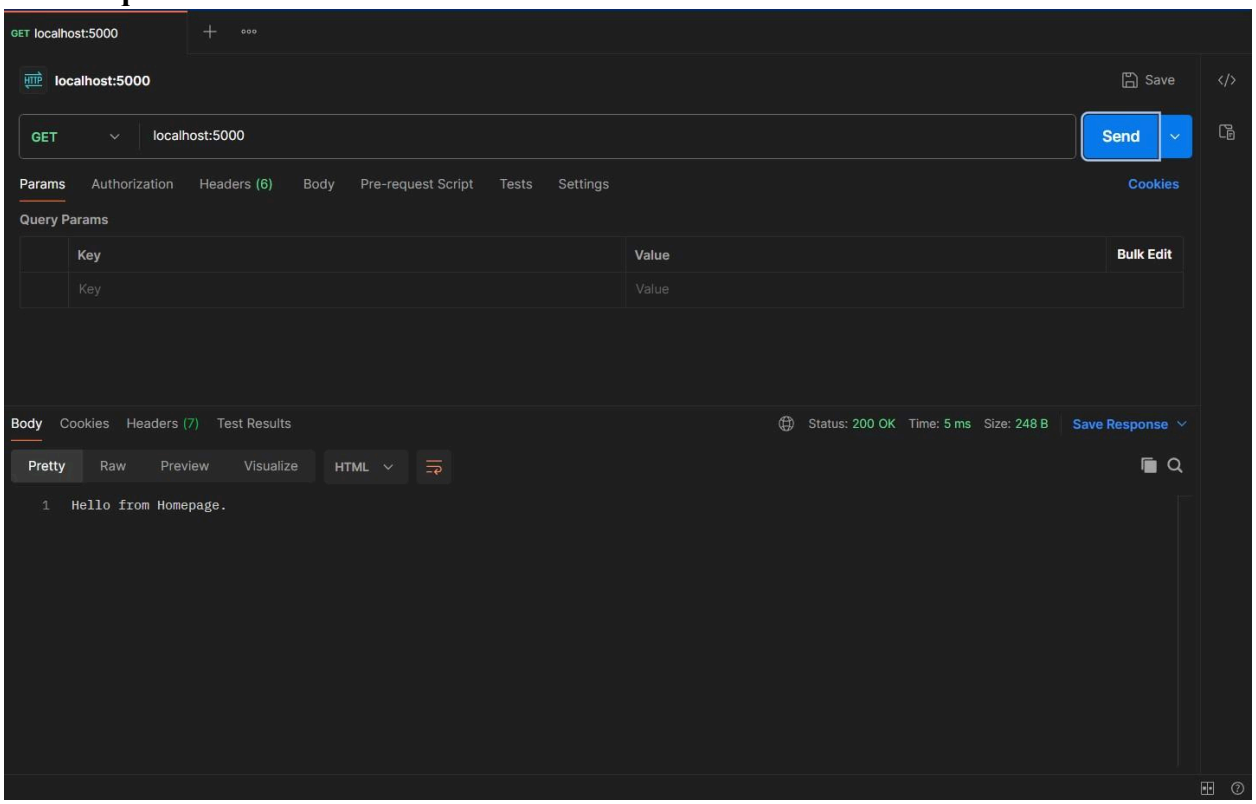
NODE_EXPRESS_API > JS index.js > ...

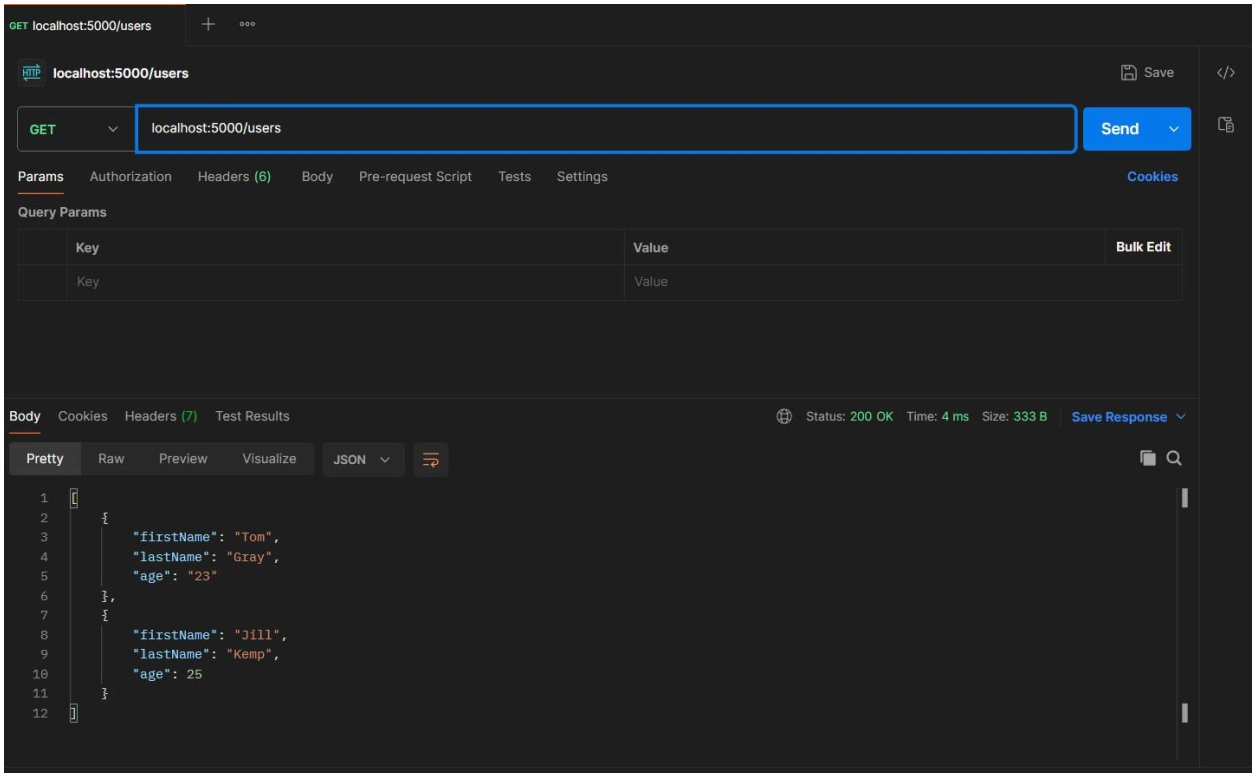
```
1   import bodyParser from 'body-parser';
2   import express from 'express';
3   import usersRoutes from './routes/users.js';
4
5   const app = express();
6   const PORT = 5000;
7
8   app.use(bodyParser.json());
9   app.use('/users', usersRoutes);
10
11  app.get('/', (req,res)=>{
12      console.log('[Test]');
13      res.send("Hello from Homepage.");
14  });
15  app.listen(PORT, () => console.log(`Server running on port: http://localhost ${PORT}`));
16
```



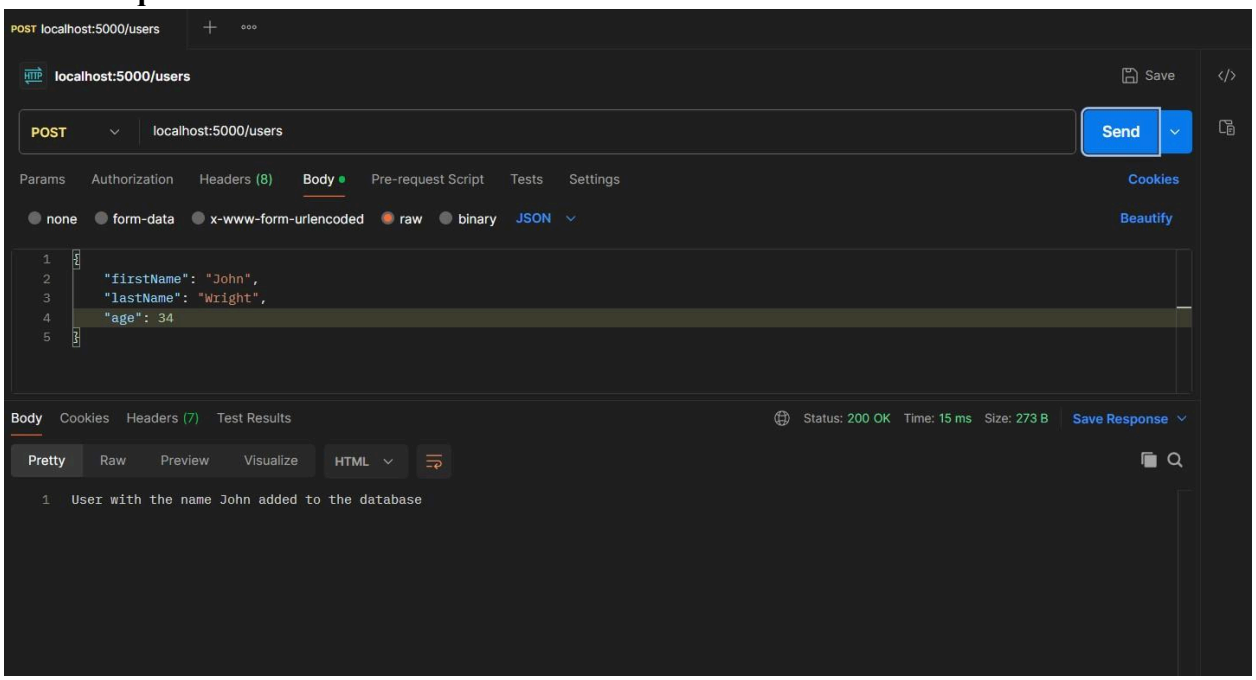
Output: Screenshots of the output to be attached.

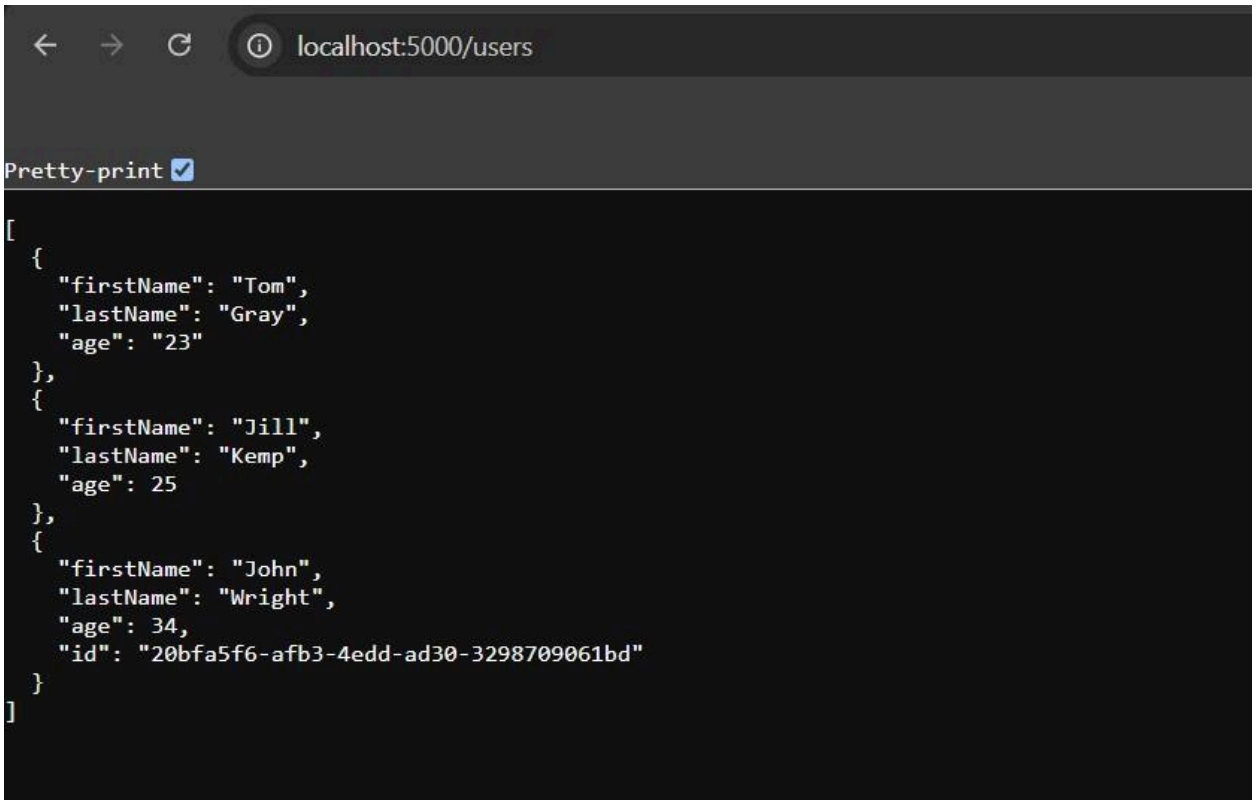
GET Request

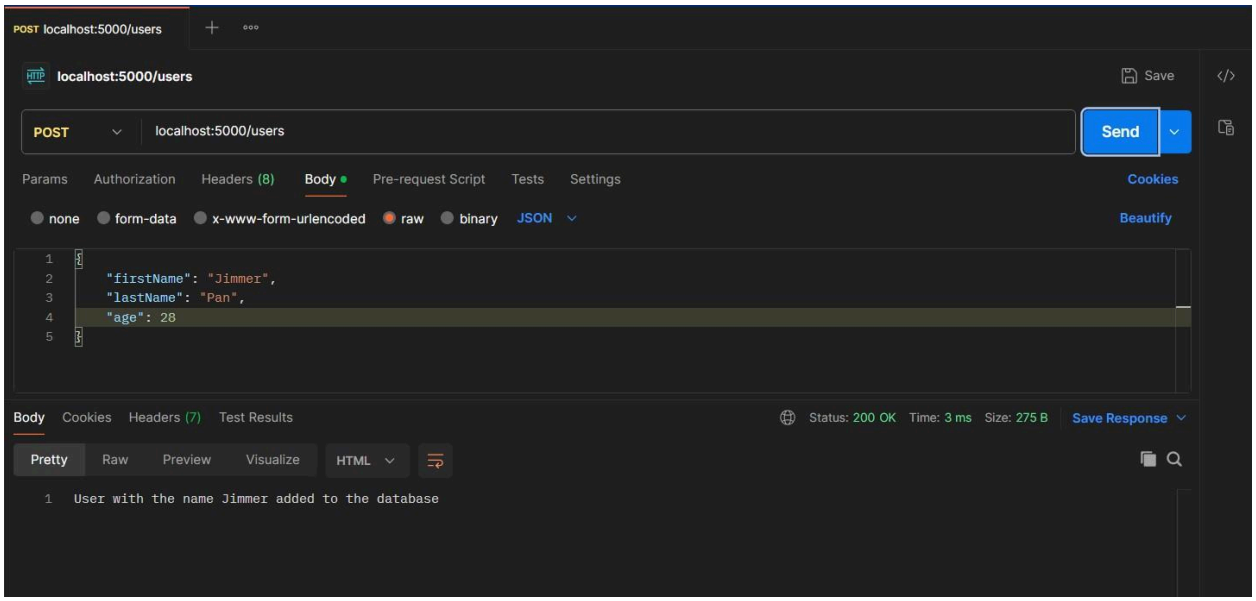

GET localhost:5000
localhost:5000
Save
GET
localhost:5000
Send
Params
Authorization
Headers (6)
Body
Pre-request Script
Tests
Settings
Cookies
Query Params
Key
Value
Bulk Edit
Key
Value
Body
Cookies
Headers (7)
Test Results
Status: 200 OK
Time: 5 ms
Size: 248 B
Save Response
Pretty
Raw
Preview
Visualize
HTML
1 Hello from Homepage.

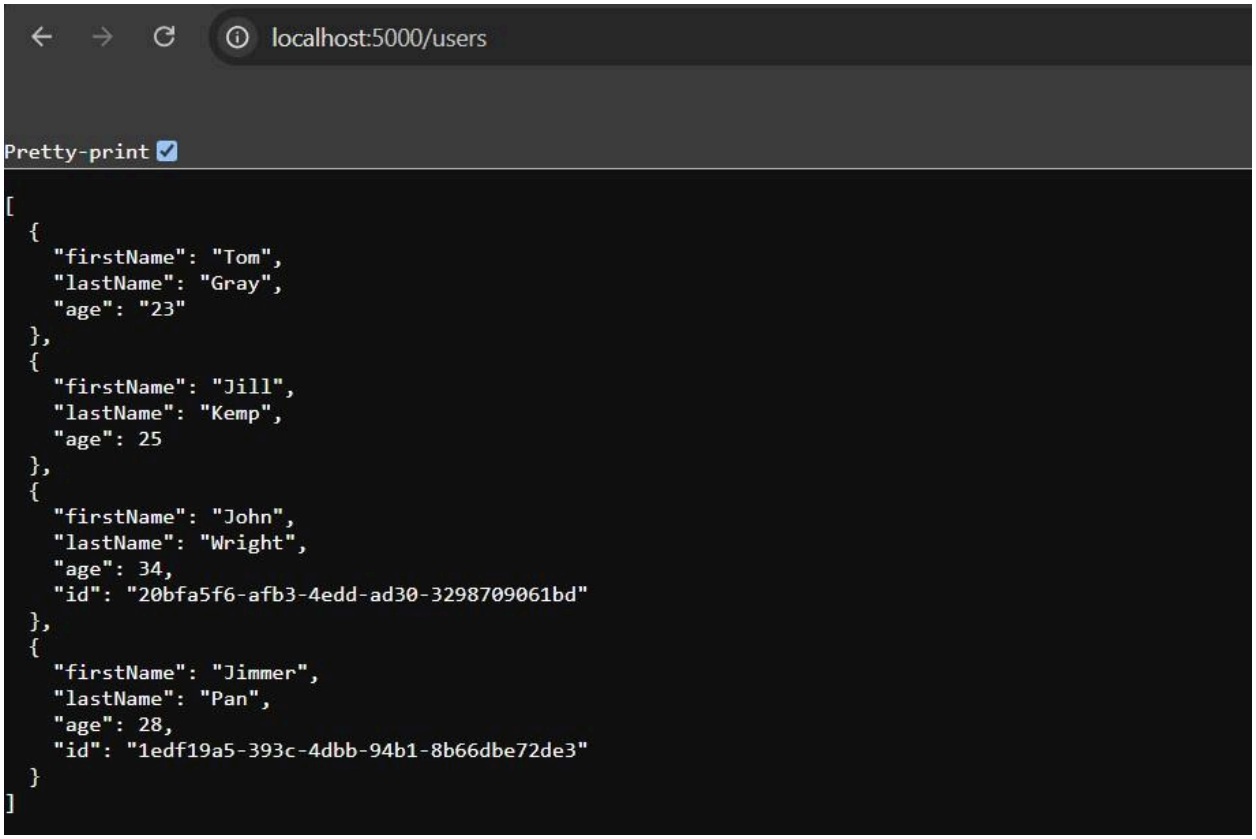

GET localhost:5000/users
localhost:5000/users
Save
GET
localhost:5000/users
Send
Params
Authorization
Headers (6)
Body
Pre-request Script
Tests
Settings
Cookies
Query Params
Key
Value
Bulk Edit
Key
Value
Body
Cookies
Headers (7)
Test Results
Status: 200 OK
Time: 4 ms
Size: 333 B
Save Response
Pretty
Raw
Preview
Visualize
JSON
[
{
"firstName": "Tom",
"lastName": "Gray",
"age": "23"
},
{
"firstName": "Jill",
"lastName": "Kemp",
"age": 25
}
]

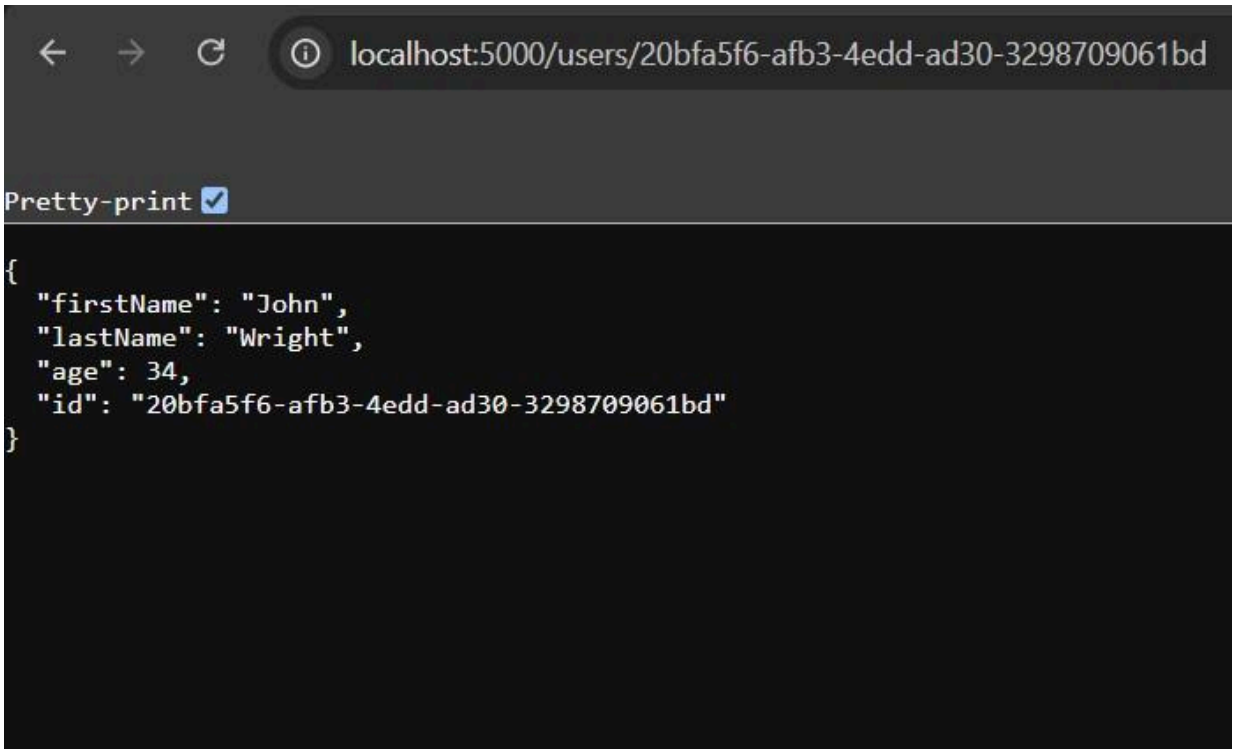
POST Request:



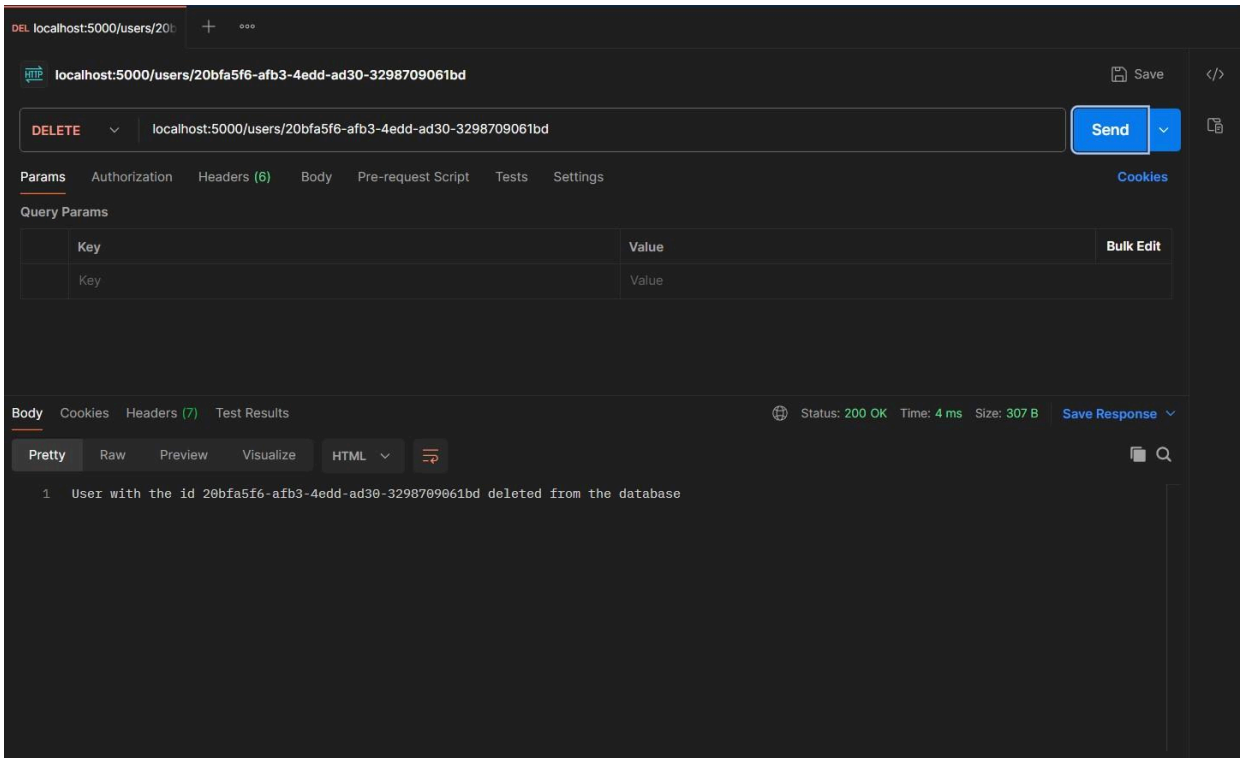


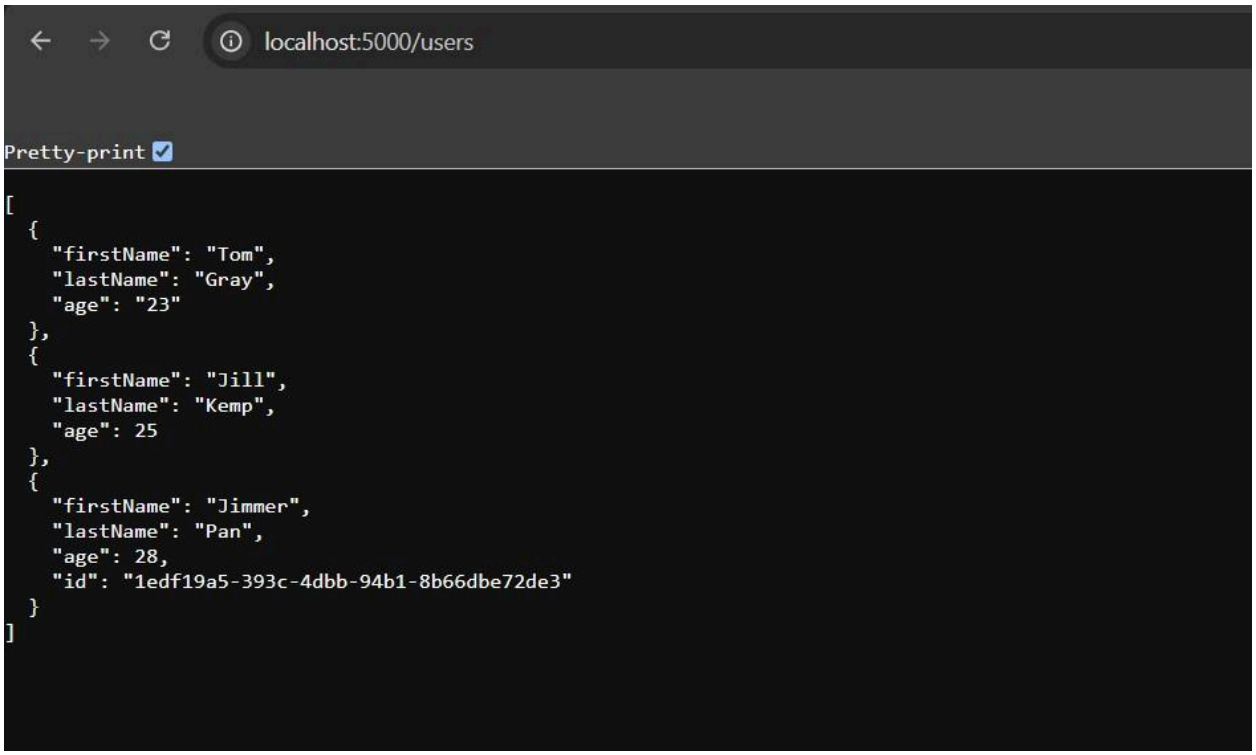

POST localhost:5000/users
localhost:5000/users
Save
POST
localhost:5000/users
Send
Params
Authorization
Headers (8)
Body
Pre-request Script
Tests
Settings
Cookies
none
form-data
x-www-form-urlencoded
raw
binary
JSON
Beautify
1
2 "firstName": "Jimmer",
3 "lastName": "Pan",
4 "age": 28
5
Body
Cookies
Headers (7)
Test Results
Status: 200 OK
Time: 3 ms
Size: 275 B
Save Response
Pretty
Raw
Preview
Visualize
HTML
1 User with the name Jimmer added to the database


localhost:5000/users
Pretty-print
[
{
"firstName": "Tom",
"lastName": "Gray",
"age": "23"
},
{
"firstName": "Jill",
"lastName": "Kemp",
"age": 25
},
{
"firstName": "John",
"lastName": "Wright",
"age": 34,
"id": "20bfa5f6-afb3-4edd-ad30-3298709061bd"
},
{
"firstName": "Jimmer",
"lastName": "Pan",
"age": 28,
"id": "1edf19a5-393c-4dbb-94b1-8b66dbe72de3"
}
]

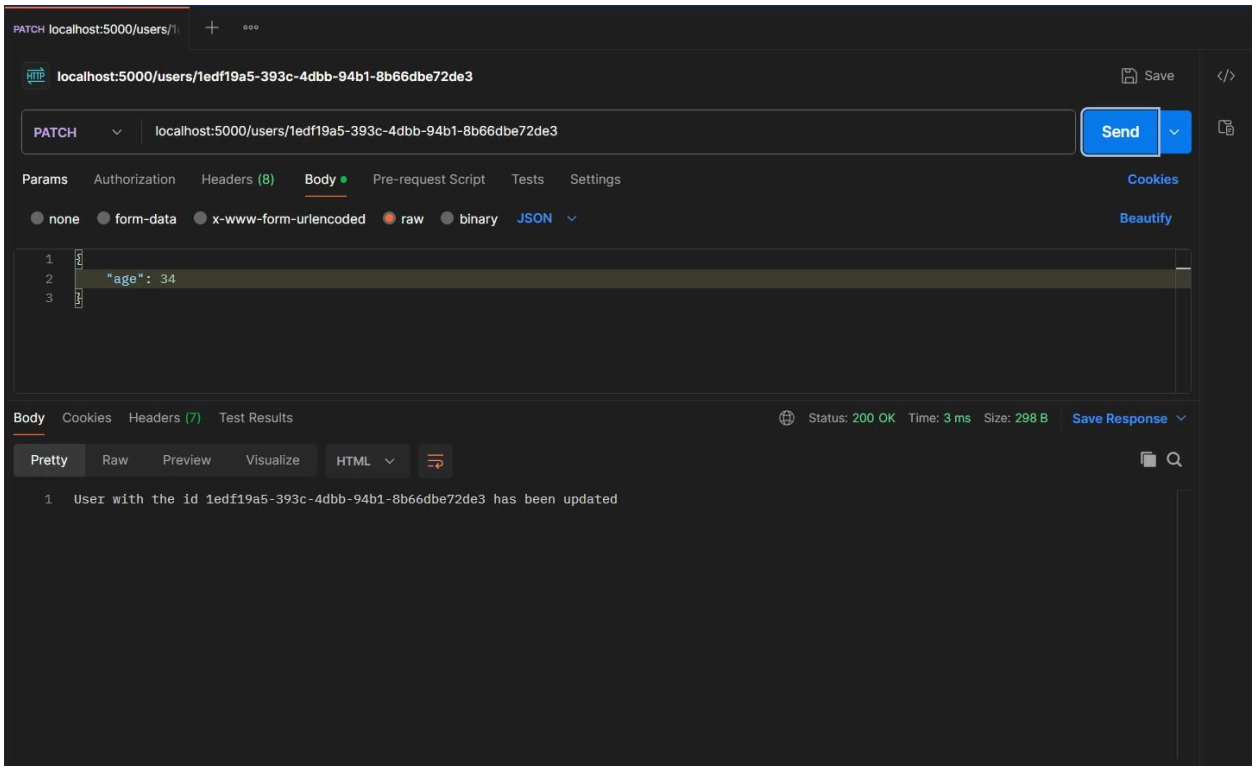


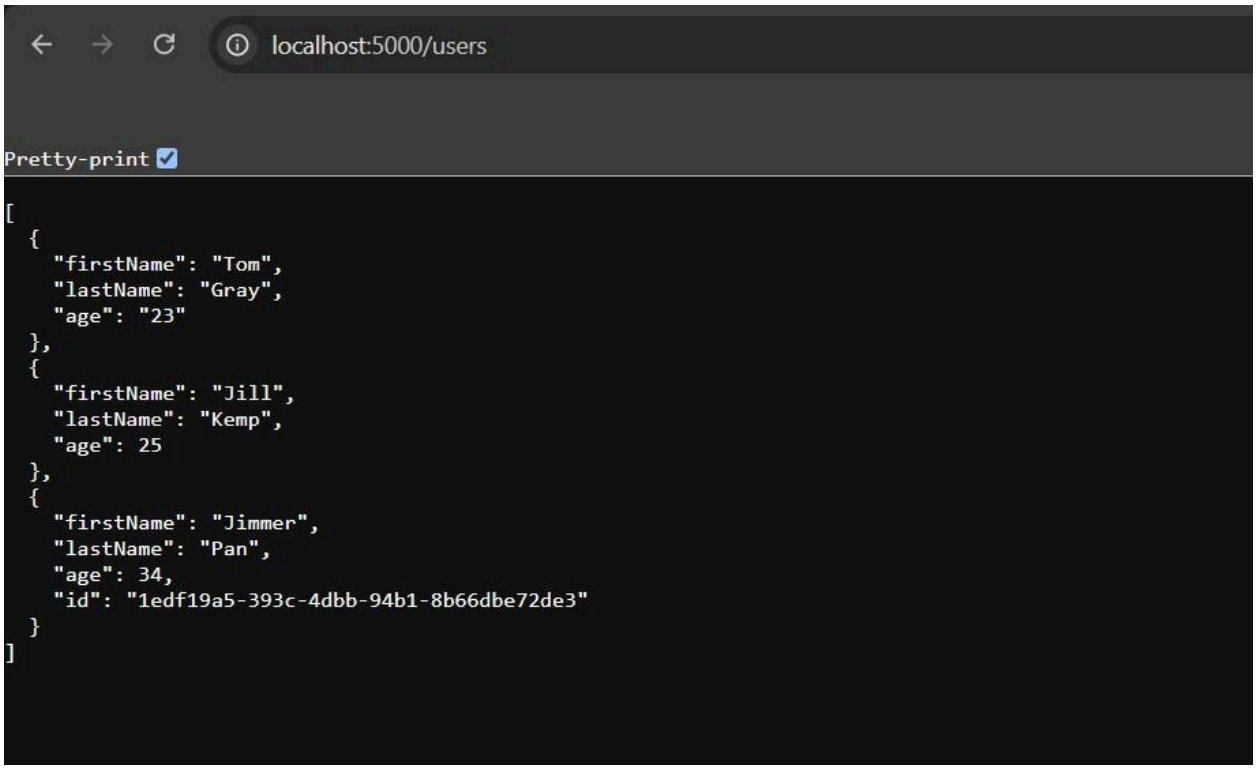
DELETE Request:





PATCH Request:





Sample Problem Statements:

Creating and adding new book records in the book database using REST API.

Help Link:

https://stackabuse.com/building-a-rest-api-with-node-and-express/