

## Express 2





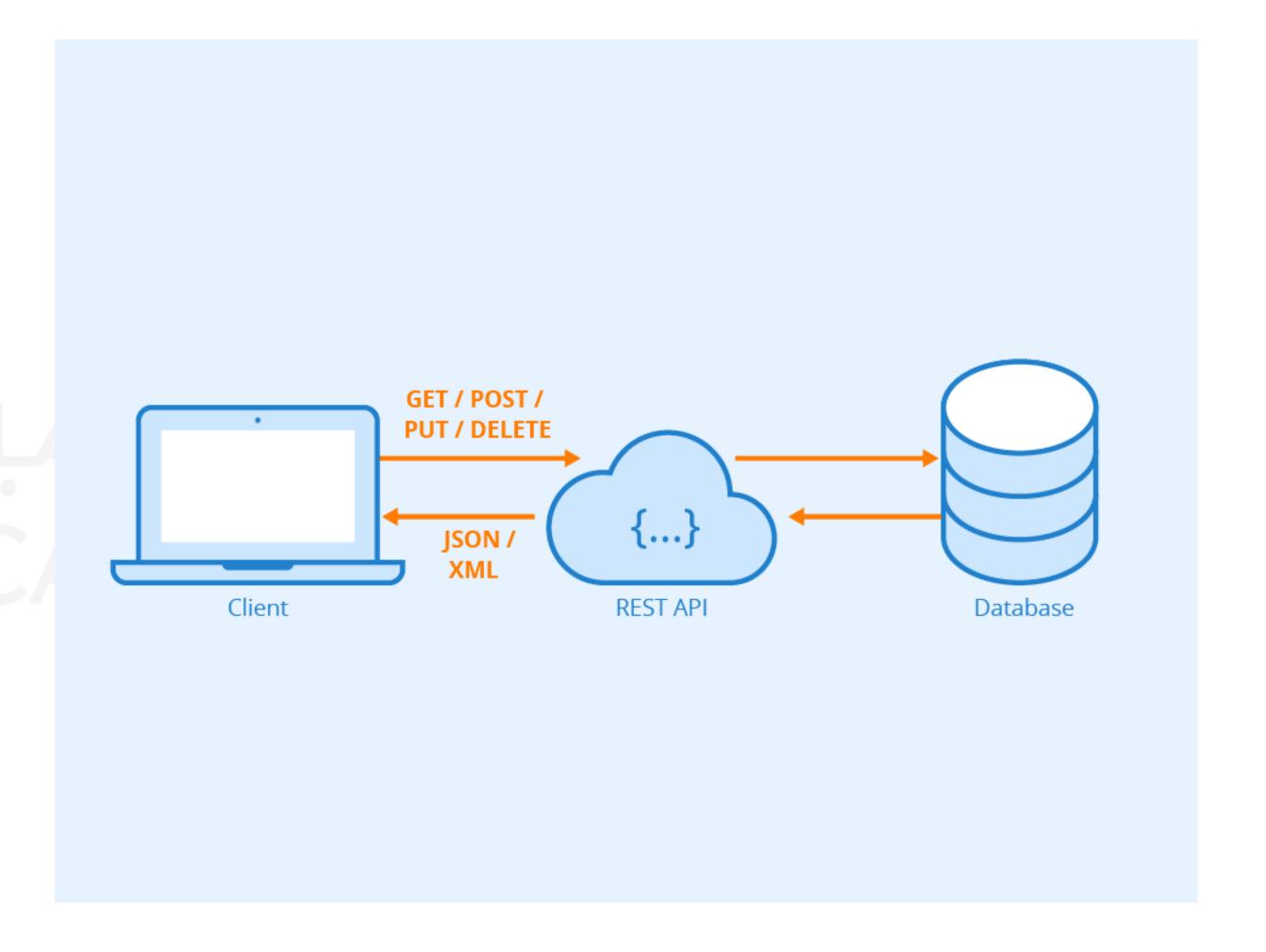






#### What is a Restful API?

- API: an interface that sits between two applications or modules of code
- Restful API: a client/server architecture that uses a stateless communication protocol like HTTP
- RESTful web services are based on these principles:
- RESTful web services expose resources using URIs.
- Resources are manipulated using PUT, GET, POST, and DELETE operations.
- PUT creates a new resource, DELETE deletes a resource, GET retrieves the current state, POST transfers a new state onto a resource.







#### What is a Restful API?

- Resources are decoupled from their representation so that their content can be accessed in a variety of formats, such as HTML, XML, plain text, PDF, JPEG, JSON and others.
- Interaction with resources is stateless. State information is exchanged using techniques like URI rewriting, cookies, hidden form fields and embedding state information in response messages.



### Create a Custom Restful API Using Express

- A Restful web API is code that is written to respond to HTML PUT, GET, POST and DELETE requests.
- To create a Restful API, we are going to write JavaScript functions using Express and Node to handle each of these requests.
- Like the app.get() method, each of these methods takes two arguments:
  - The route. These methods are used to perform routing.
  - A callback function.
- Each route handler that we write will be used to either create (e.g. create a JSON file), read, update or delete data (CRUD)

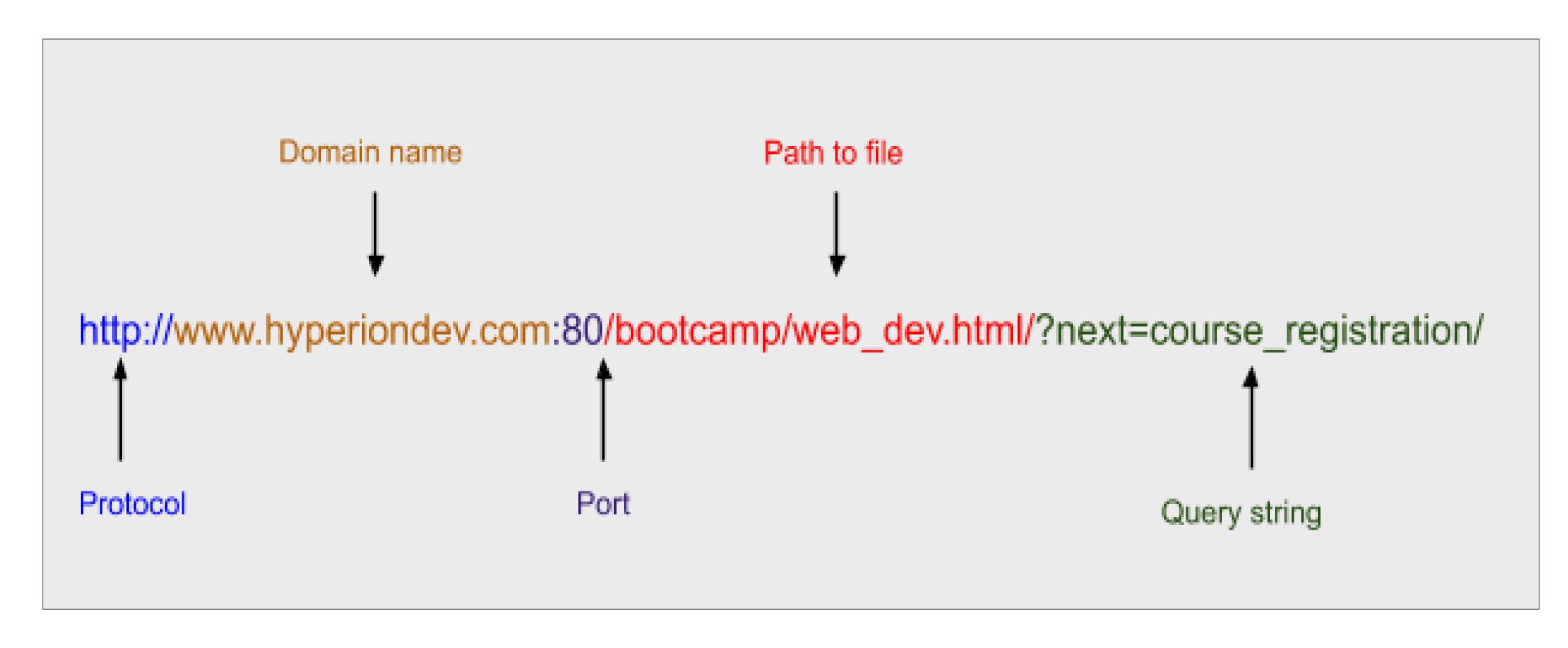


### Create a Custom Restful API Using Express

HTTP verb	CRUD operation	Express method	Description
Post	Create	app.post()	Used to submit some data about a specific entity to the server.
Get	Read	app.get()	Used to get a specific resource from the server.
Put	Update	app.put()	Used to update a piece of data about a specific object on the server.
Delete	Delete	app.delete()	Used to delete a specific object.



# Passing Data Through to the Server Using the Request Object





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http://www.hyperiondev.com:80/portal/2315/



# Passing Data Through to the Server Using the Request Object

• To access the data passed through using the URL, we use the req object that is passed through as an argument to the app.post or app.put route handler.

```
app.post('/', (req, res) => {
    fileHandler.writeFile('person.json', '{name: ${req.query.name}}', (err) => {
        if (err) throw err;
        res.send('File created!');
    });
})
URL: localhost:3000?name=Gareth
```



### Passing Data Through to the Server Using the Request Object

• See in the example below how the code req.params.name is used to get the value of the parameter 'name' that is defined in the route argument of the app.put() method.

```
app.put('/:name', (req, res) => {
    fileHandler.writeFile( person.json , {name: ${req.params.name}} , (err) => {
        if (err) throw err;
        res.send('File updated!');
                                         URL: localhost:3000
```





#### Postman

- Postman: a free API development environment.
- Postman: It presents you with a friendly GUI for constructing requests and reading responses.
- How to install: Download it from their website and install postman on your machine.

Test API in next slides using Postman









### Working with Requests

Write a Get Method to get a files contents when you hit an end point as follows.



### Working with Requests

Write a POST Method to add to a file like this.

```
app.post('/name', (req, res) => {
    console.log('App.post');
    console.log(req.body.name);
    fileHandler.writeFile('person.json', `{name: ${req.body.name}}`, (err) => {
        if (err) throw err;
        res.send({"message": "File created!"});
    });
```



