

Task 1: Express Middleware Basics

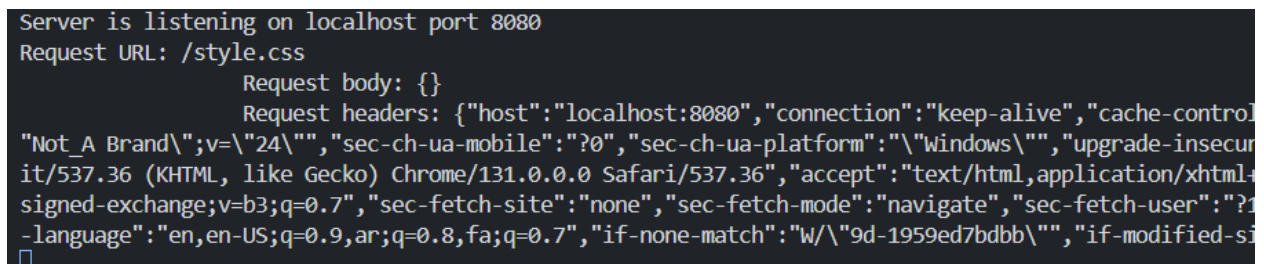
Steps:

1. Create a simple Express server
2. Add a custom middleware that logs request details
3. Test with different routes

A screenshot of a code editor window titled 'app.js'. The code defines an Express application with two middleware functions. The first is 'bodyParser.json()' and the second is 'bodyParser.urlencoded({ extended: true })'. A custom middleware function is then added, which logs the request URL, body, and headers before calling 'next()'.

```
// middleware
app.use(bodyParser.json());
app.use(bodyParser.urlencoded({ extended: true }));

// custom middleware
app.use(function (req, res, next) {
  console.log(`Request URL: ${req.url}
                Request body: ${JSON.stringify(req.body)}
                Request headers: ${JSON.stringify(req.headers)}`);
  next();
});
```

A screenshot of a terminal window showing the output of the Express server. It indicates the server is listening on port 8080 and shows a log entry for a request to '/style.css', including the request body and headers.

```
Server is listening on localhost port 8080
Request URL: /style.css
Request body: {}
Request headers: {"host":"localhost:8080","connection":"keep-alive","cache-control":"Not_A Brand";v=\\"24\\"","sec-ch-ua-mobile":"?0","sec-ch-ua-platform":"\\\"Windows\\\"","upgrade-insecure-requests":1,"user-agent":"Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS version 11_0_0) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/131.0.0.0 Safari/537.36","accept":"text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8","accept-encoding":"gzip","accept-language":"en,en-US;q=0.9,ar;q=0.8,fa;q=0.7","if-none-match":"W/\\\"9d-1959ed7bdbb\\\"","if-modified-since":"Mon, 10 Jun 2025 12:00:00 GMT"}

```

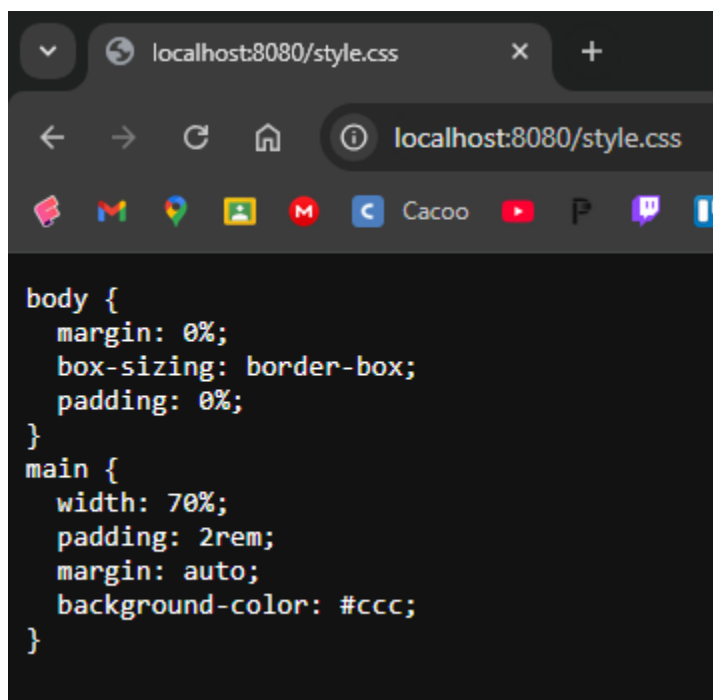
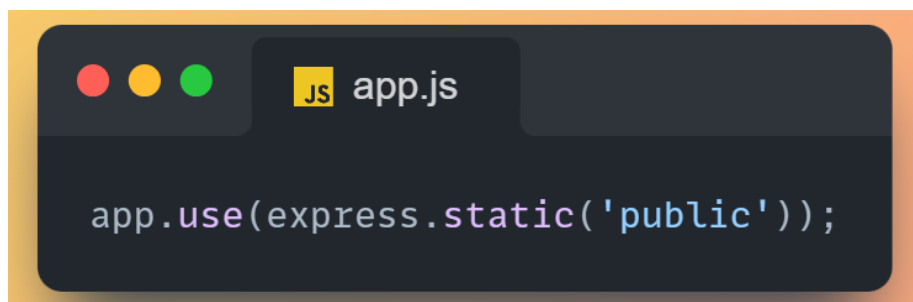
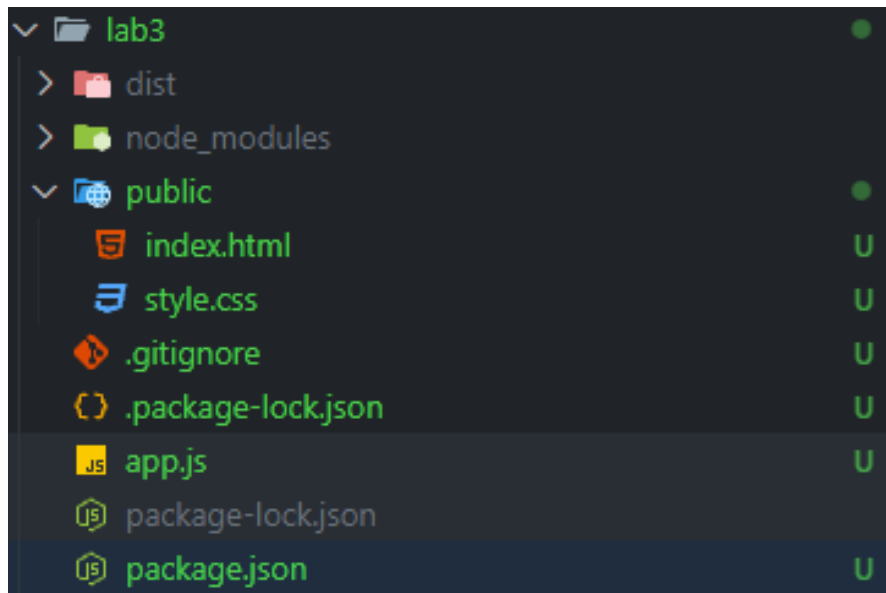
Task 2: Serving Static Files with `express.static()`

Steps:

1. Create a public folder with `index.html` and `style.css`
2. Serve static files using `express.static()`
3. Test by accessing files in the browser

Folder Structure:

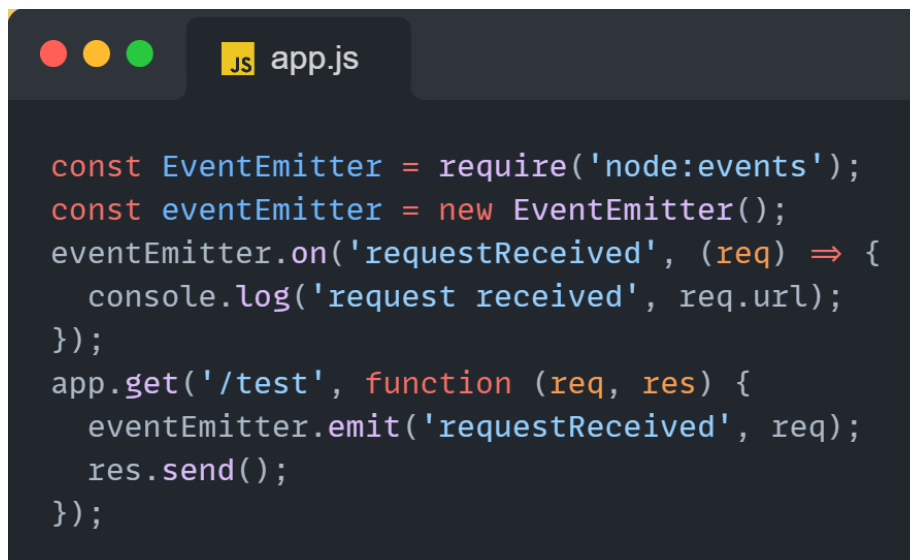
```
/project-folder
|— /public
|   |— index.html
|   |— style.css
|— server.js
```



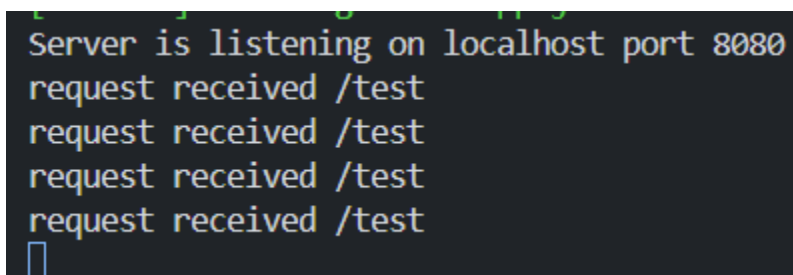
Task 3: Using EventEmitter to Log Events

Steps:

1. Create an EventEmitter instance
2. Listen for a custom event requestReceived
3. Emit the event when a request is made
- 4.



```
const EventEmitter = require('node:events');
const eventEmitter = new EventEmitter();
eventEmitter.on('requestReceived', (req) => {
  console.log('request received', req.url);
});
app.get('/test', function (req, res) {
  eventEmitter.emit('requestReceived', req);
  res.send();
});
```



```
Server is listening on localhost port 8080
request received /test
request received /test
request received /test
request received /test
```

Task 4: File System Operations (fs module)

Steps:

1. Use `fs.writeFile()` to log requests into `log.txt`
2. Use `fs.readFile()` to display logs via an API endpoint
3. Test logging by making requests

```
const fs = require('fs');
const date = new Date();
const day = date.getUTCDate();
const month = date.getUTCMonth() + 1;
const year = date.getUTCFullYear();
const logPath = __dirname + `/logs/log-${year}-${month}-${day}.txt`;
fs.appendFileSync(logPath, `start of the server${date.toLocaleString()} \n`);
```

middleware to run on all requests and log them

```
//? task 4

app.use(function (req, res, next) {
  const formattedTime = new Date().toLocaleString();
  fs.appendFileSync(logPath, `${req.url} ${formattedTime} \n`);
  next();
});
```

read them in console

```
app.use(function (req, res, next) {
  const content = fs.readFileSync(logPath);
  console.log(String(content));
  next();
});
```

[nodemon] starting node app.js

Server is listening on localhost port 8080

start of the server16/03/2025, 14:55:30

/test1 16/03/2025, 14:55:34

start of the server16/03/2025, 14:55:30

/test1 16/03/2025, 14:55:34

/test2 16/03/2025, 14:55:38

start of the server16/03/2025, 14:55:30

/test1 16/03/2025, 14:55:34

/test2 16/03/2025, 14:55:38

/users 16/03/2025, 14:56:03