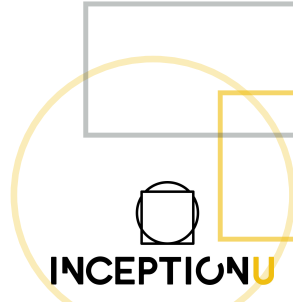




# Evolve Full Stack Developer

---

Introduction to ExpressJS



*Now about that spaceship*



# Agenda

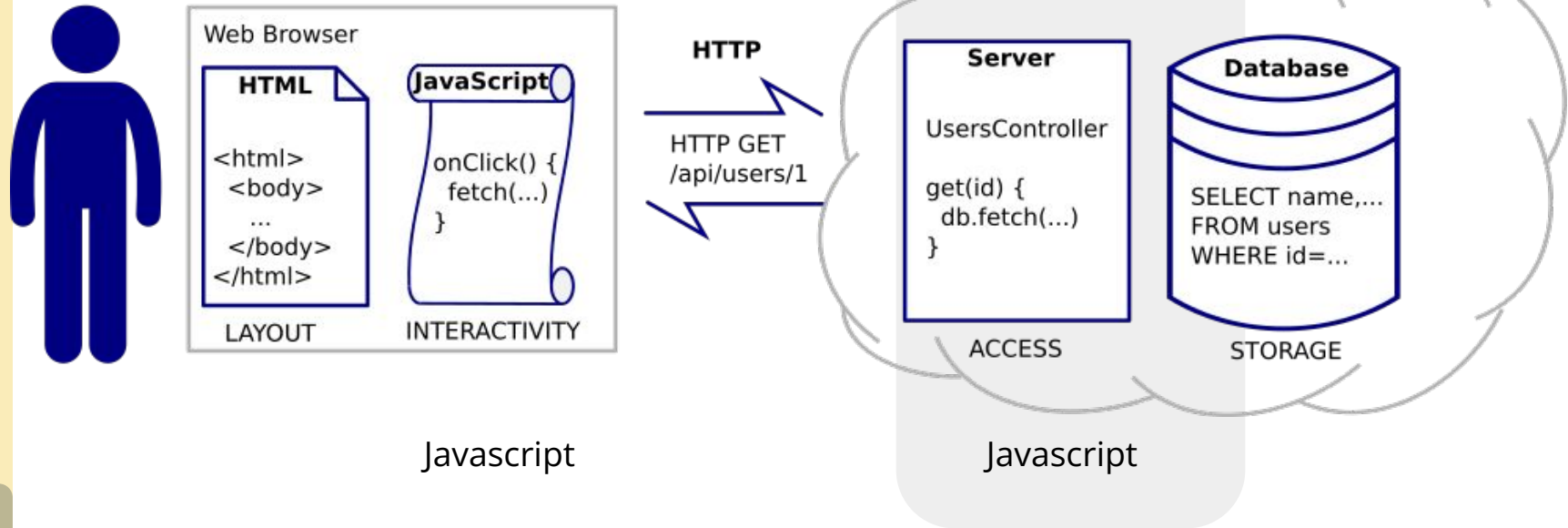
## Building an ExpressJS HTTP server

- Intro to **ExpressJS**
- Activity: “You’re in a deep dark wood”
- Handling **URLs**
- Handling **GET & POST Requests**
- Intro to OpenAPI

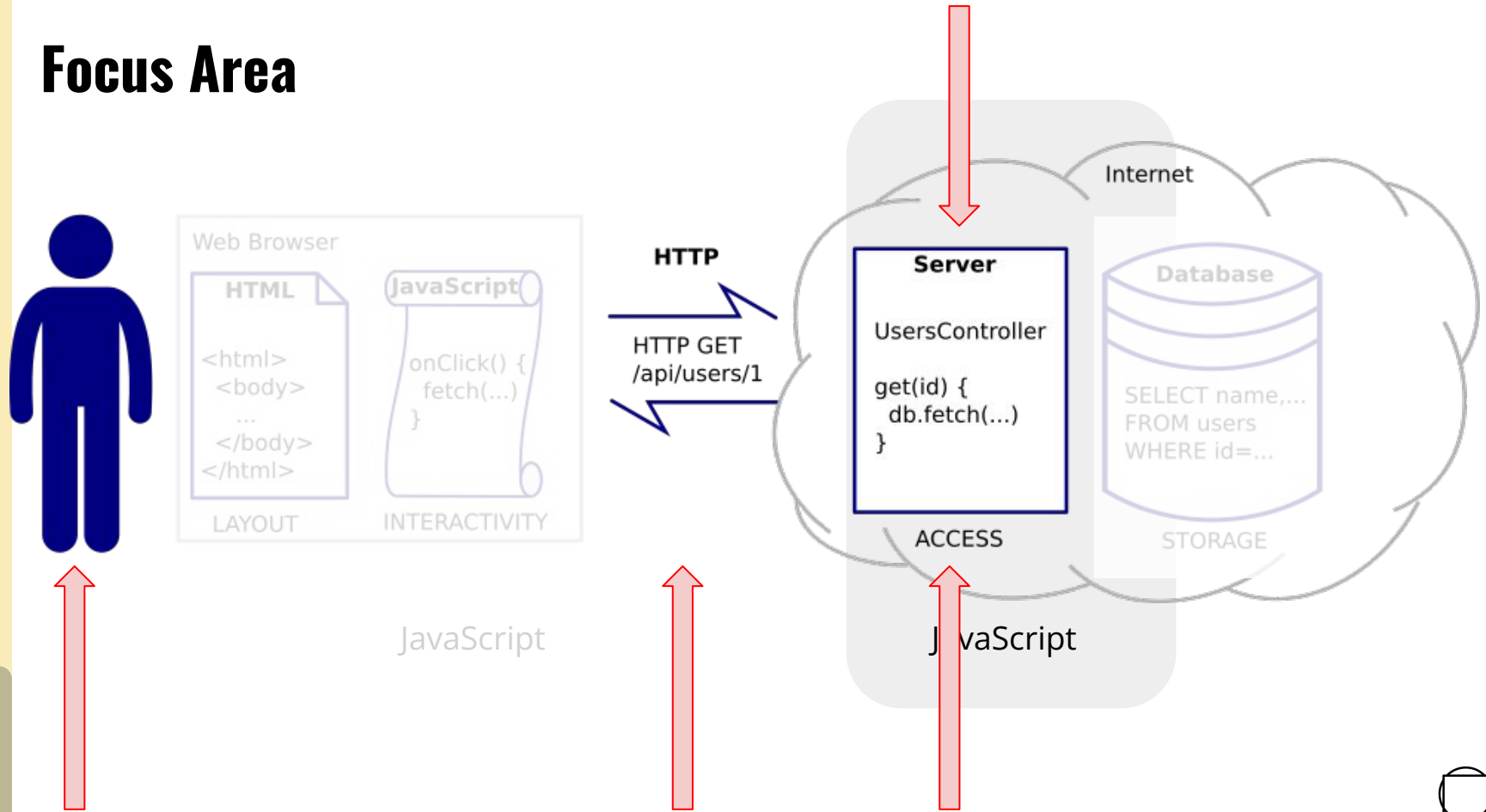
By the end of today you be able to start an ExpressJS server to service GET and POST requests, as well as document and test it.



# Focus Area



# Focus Area





# Let's Get Started

# Creating a new NPM project

## Review of *npm*

- NPM is a set of command-line tools that ships with “node” and it is a repository of *modules* (code built by other developers) available from [npmjs.com](https://npmjs.com)
- To initialize a new project:
  - a. Make a new directory: `mkdir intro-to-expressjs`
  - b. Change to that new directory: `cd intro-to-expressjs`
  - c. Create a new NPM project: `npm init` (or `npm init -y`)
- Once created, start VS Code: `code .`
- Update package.json with “type”: “module”

## Takeaways

- Create a new project with `npm init` (or other tools as we’ll see when we get to React)
- `package.json` is updated by the npm command or by editing the file manually (name, version, scripts, etc.)
- Add `package.json` and `package-lock.json` to your *git repository*.
- Add `node_modules` to your `.gitignore` file. This directory stores all your dependencies (often lots of files) which should not be committed to your repository.
- *Do not* manually edit `package-lock.json`.



# ExpressJS - Getting started

## Set Up ExpressJS

- Install the *express module* to your project: `npm install express`
- [ExpressJS app example: start and console.log\(\)](#)
- [ExpressJS app example: Add "Hello World!" API](#)
- [res.send\(\) vs res.json\(\) vs res.end\(\)](#)

## Key Takeaways

- ExpressJS builds two handy objects for you: ***request*** and ***response*** that are passed to the “handler function” or the “callback function” or the “middleware”.
- If a route sends a response, the connection is closed and no further processing takes place.





# Exercise - Create a GET handler in ExpressJS

## Instructions

Extend the ***hello world*** ExpressJS app

- Mild: Add a new GET endpoints that returns the plain text: **"ExpressJS Rulez!!!"**
- Medium: Add a new GET endpoint that returns JSON: **{"hello": "world"}**
- Spicy: Add GET endpoints that returns JSON including the server's current Date:
  - **{"currentDate": "Friday, October 14, 2022 10:42AM"}**



# ExpressJS - handling URL query parameters

## Review

- Article: [URL Anatomy](#)

## Code Example

- Mild: [Handling URL query parameters](#)
- Medium: Respond to the values of multiple parameters (e.g. **daylight** and **numberOfDragons**)

## Key Takeaways

- Query parameters are the name/value pairs that come after the **?** in a URL.
- Name/values are separated by **=**
- Different name/value pairs are separated by **&**
- Example query URL: **/forest?daylight=true&numberOfDragons=8**
- URL query parameters are automatically parsed by ExpressJS and are defined in the ***request.query*** object



# ExpressJS - Browser vs. Command Line

- You can interact with an ExpressJS server using the Browser:
  - a. <http://localhost:4000/forest?daylight=true&numberOfDragons=8>
- A browser does “a lot of work” that the user cannot see
- Using a command-line tool bring you (the developer) “closer to what is actually happening”
- Run the command:  
`curl "http://localhost:4000/forest?daylight=true&numberOfDragons=8"`
- See the [“man page” for curl](#) and its `-v, --verbose` option



# Express - handling POST requests

## Code Example

- [Handling POST Requests](#)
- To send data via POST with:
  - `curl -d '{"text":"Hello, World!"}' -H 'Content-Type: application/json' <url>`
  - `curl -d @<filename> <url>`

## Key Takeaways

- The **`express.urlencoded()`** middleware will look for form submission headers and add the data to **`request.body`**. This assumes data was submitted using a traditional submit button (i.e. not using Javascript to submit json) or a POST request sent using form data in an application such as Postman.
- There is a JSON version of this middleware if you're expecting a form to be submitted using that data structure: **`express.json()`**. It performs the same functionality and adds submitted data to **`request.body`**



# OpenAPI

## What is OpenAPI

- OpenAPI is a specification that helps developers design, document, and test APIs that are consistent, flexible, and easy to use.

## How we can use it

- [Sample OpenAPI doc](#)
- [Full specification documentation](#)
- [VSCode Extension](#)



# Today we...

1. Created an Express web server
2. Created GET endpoint handlers
3. Accepted submitted data from URL query parameters using GET
4. Accepted submitted data from a POST request
5. Introduced OpenAPI to document and test our APIs

