

## EXPERIMENT 6

### AIM:

Building a RESTful API with Express

Experiment: Create routes for CRUD operations (Create, Read, Update, Delete) on a mock dataset. Use Express middleware for request handling and validation.

### THEORY:

A RESTful API (Representational State Transfer Application Programming Interface) is a web service architectural style that uses standard HTTP methods to perform operations on resources. REST is based on the principles of stateless communication, resource-based URIs, and the use of standard HTTP verbs such as GET, POST, PUT, and DELETE. These verbs correspond to the basic CRUD (Create, Read, Update, Delete) operations that are used to manage data.

In a RESTful API, each resource (such as a user, product, or article) is identified by a unique URI, and each operation on the resource is performed using a specific HTTP method. For example, retrieving a list of users would involve a GET request to /users, while creating a new user would involve a POST request to the same endpoint. Similarly, updating a specific user would involve a PUT request to /users/:id, and deleting a user would use a DELETE request to the same URI.

Express.js is a web application framework for Node.js that simplifies the development of web servers and APIs. It provides a robust set of features for building single-page, multi-page, and hybrid web applications. Express allows developers to define routes for handling different HTTP methods and to use middleware functions for processing requests before they reach the route handler.

Middleware in Express plays a critical role in handling requests and responses. Middleware functions can be used for a variety of purposes such as parsing JSON data, logging request information, handling authentication, and validating user input. Middleware functions have access to the request and response objects and can either end the request-response cycle or pass control to the next middleware in the stack using the next() function.

Validation is an essential part of API development as it ensures that the data being received from clients is complete and follows the expected format. In this experiment, a custom middleware function is used to validate that required fields like "name" and

"email" are present in the request body before processing the data. If validation fails, the server returns an appropriate error response with a suitable status code.

The mock dataset used in this experiment acts as an in-memory database that stores user information temporarily for the duration of the application's runtime. Although not persistent, it is sufficient for demonstrating the structure and functionality of a RESTful API.

This experiment also involves using Postman, a tool for testing APIs by sending HTTP requests and viewing responses. Postman allows for easy testing of each route by enabling the user to send different types of requests (GET, POST, PUT, DELETE) with customized parameters and payloads.

By combining Express routing, middleware, and validation techniques, this experiment demonstrates how to build a clean, organized, and functional RESTful API that adheres to modern web development standards.

#### **INPUT:**

**Filename: server.js**

```
const express = require('express');
const app = express();
const PORT = 3000;

// Middleware to parse JSON
app.use(express.json());

// Logger middleware
app.use((req, res, next) => {
  console.log(`${req.method} ${req.url}`);
  next();
});

// Mock data
let users = [
  { id: 1, name: 'Alice', email: 'alice@example.com' },
  { id: 2, name: 'Bob', email: 'bob@example.com' },
];

// Validation middleware
```

```
function validateUser(req, res, next) {  
  const { name, email } = req.body;  
  if (!name || !email) {  
    return res.status(400).json({ error: 'Name and email are required' });  
  }  
  next();  
}
```

// Routes

```
app.get('/users', (req, res) => res.json(users));
```

```
app.get('/users/:id', (req, res) => {  
  const user = users.find(u => u.id === parseInt(req.params.id));  
  if (!user) return res.status(404).json({ error: 'User not found' });  
  res.json(user);  
});
```

```
app.post('/users', validateUser, (req, res) => {  
  const newUser = {  
    id: users.length + 1,  
    name: req.body.name,  
    email: req.body.email  
  };  
  users.push(newUser);  
  res.status(201).json(newUser);  
});
```

```
app.put('/users/:id', validateUser, (req, res) => {  
  const user = users.find(u => u.id === parseInt(req.params.id));  
  if (!user) return res.status(404).json({ error: 'User not found' });  
  
  user.name = req.body.name;  
  user.email = req.body.email;  
  res.json(user);  
});
```

```
app.delete('/users/:id', (req, res) => {  
  const index = users.findIndex(u => u.id === parseInt(req.params.id));  
  if (index === -1) return res.status(404).json({ error: 'User not found' });
```

```
users.splice(index, 1);
res.json({ message: 'User deleted' });
});

// Start server
app.listen(PORT, () => {
  console.log(`Server running at http://localhost:${PORT}`);
});
```

### **OUTPUT:**

In this experiment, we successfully developed a RESTful API using Node.js and Express.js that performs CRUD operations on a mock dataset. We implemented Express middleware for JSON body parsing, request logging, and request validation to ensure data integrity and maintainability.

The API follows RESTful design principles by using appropriate HTTP methods and structured URIs to interact with the users resource. The modular use of middleware enhances code readability and reusability, making the API scalable and efficient.

This experiment demonstrated how REST APIs are constructed in real-world web applications, laying the foundation for connecting client-side applications (like Postman or frontend frameworks) with backend services.

```
E:\FSWD_LAB>cd EXP_6
```

```
E:\FSWD_LAB\EXP_6>mkdir express-crud-api
```

```
E:\FSWD_LAB\EXP_6>cd express-crud-api
```

```
E:\FSWD_LAB\EXP_6\express-crud-api>npm init -y
```

```
Wrote to E:\FSWD_LAB\EXP_6\express-crud-api\package.json:
```

```
{
  "name": "express-crud-api",
  "version": "1.0.0",
  "main": "index.js",
  "scripts": {
    "test": "echo \"Error: no test specified\" && exit 1"
  },
  "keywords": [],
  "author": "",
  "license": "ISC",
  "description": ""
}
```

```
E:\FSWD_LAB\EXP_6\express-crud-api>
```

```
E:\FSWD_LAB\EXP_6\express-crud-api>npm install express
```

```
added 66 packages, and audited 67 packages in 12s
```

```
14 packages are looking for funding
  run `npm fund` for details
```

```
found 0 vulnerabilities
```

```
E:\FSWD_LAB\EXP_6\express-crud-api>
```

## GET

The screenshot shows the Postman application interface. At the top, there's a header with 'Workspaces' and 'More' dropdowns, a search bar, and an 'Upgrade' button. Below the header, a tab bar shows several active requests, with the selected one being 'GET http://localhost:3000/users'. The main workspace displays the details of this request. The URL is 'http://localhost:3000/users' and the method is 'GET'. The 'Send' button is prominent. Below the URL bar, there are tabs for 'Params', 'Auth', 'Headers (6)', 'Body', 'Scripts', and 'Settings'. The 'Query Params' section is currently selected, showing a table with columns 'Key', 'Value', and 'Description'. Below this, the 'Body' tab is selected, showing a JSON response. The response status is '200 OK' with a response time of '37 ms' and a size of '337 B'. The JSON body is displayed in a code editor with syntax highlighting. A small notification bubble at the bottom left says 'You're doing great 🍌'. The bottom status bar includes icons for 'Console', 'Postbot', 'Runner', 'Vault', and other utility icons.

Workspaces ▾ More ▾

GET https://api. GET http://local POST http://loc GET http://local + ▾ No environment ▾

HTTP http://localhost:3000/users Save ▾ Share </>

GET ▾ http://localhost:3000/users Send ▾

Params Auth Headers (6) Body Scripts Settings Cookies

Query Params

Key	Value	Description	⋮ Bulk Edit
Key	Value	Description	

Body ▾ 200 OK • 37 ms • 337 B • 🌐 ⋮

{ } JSON ▾ ▶ Preview 🔄 Visualize ▾

```
1 [
2   {
3     "id": 1,
4     "name": "Alice",
5     "email": "alice@example.com"
6   },
7   {
8     "id": 2,
9     "name": "Bob",
    "email": "bob@example.com"
```

You're doing great 🍌

Console Postbot Runner Vault ?

## GET ONLY USER 1

GET https://api. GET http://local. POST http://loc GET http://local. +

No environment

HTTP

http://localhost:3000/users/1

Save

Share

</>

GET

http://localhost:3000/users/1

Send

Params

Auth

Headers (6)

Body

Scripts

Settings

Cookies

Query Params

	Key	Value	Description	...	Bulk Edit
	Key	Value	Description		

Body

200 OK

14 ms

286 B

...

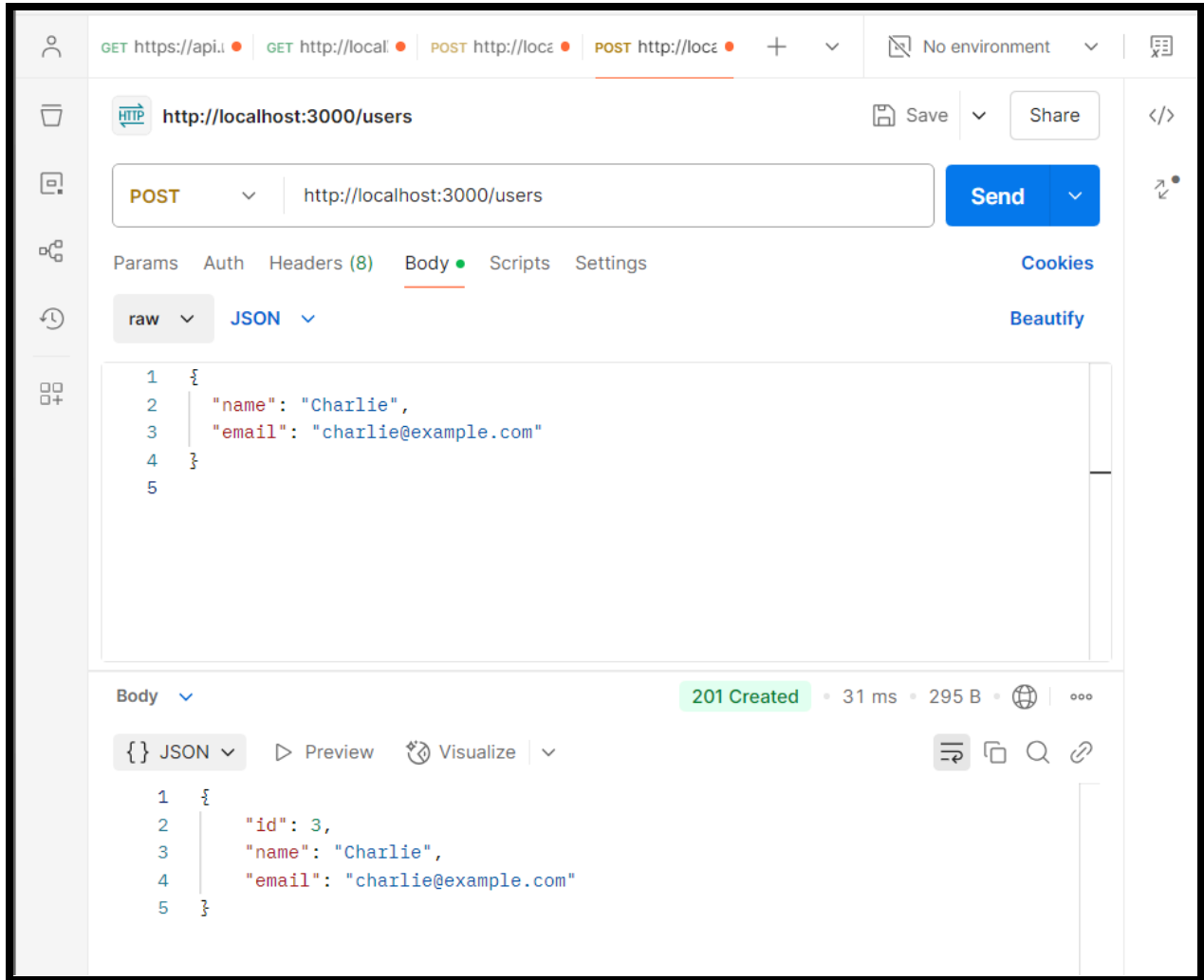
{ } JSON

Preview

Visualize

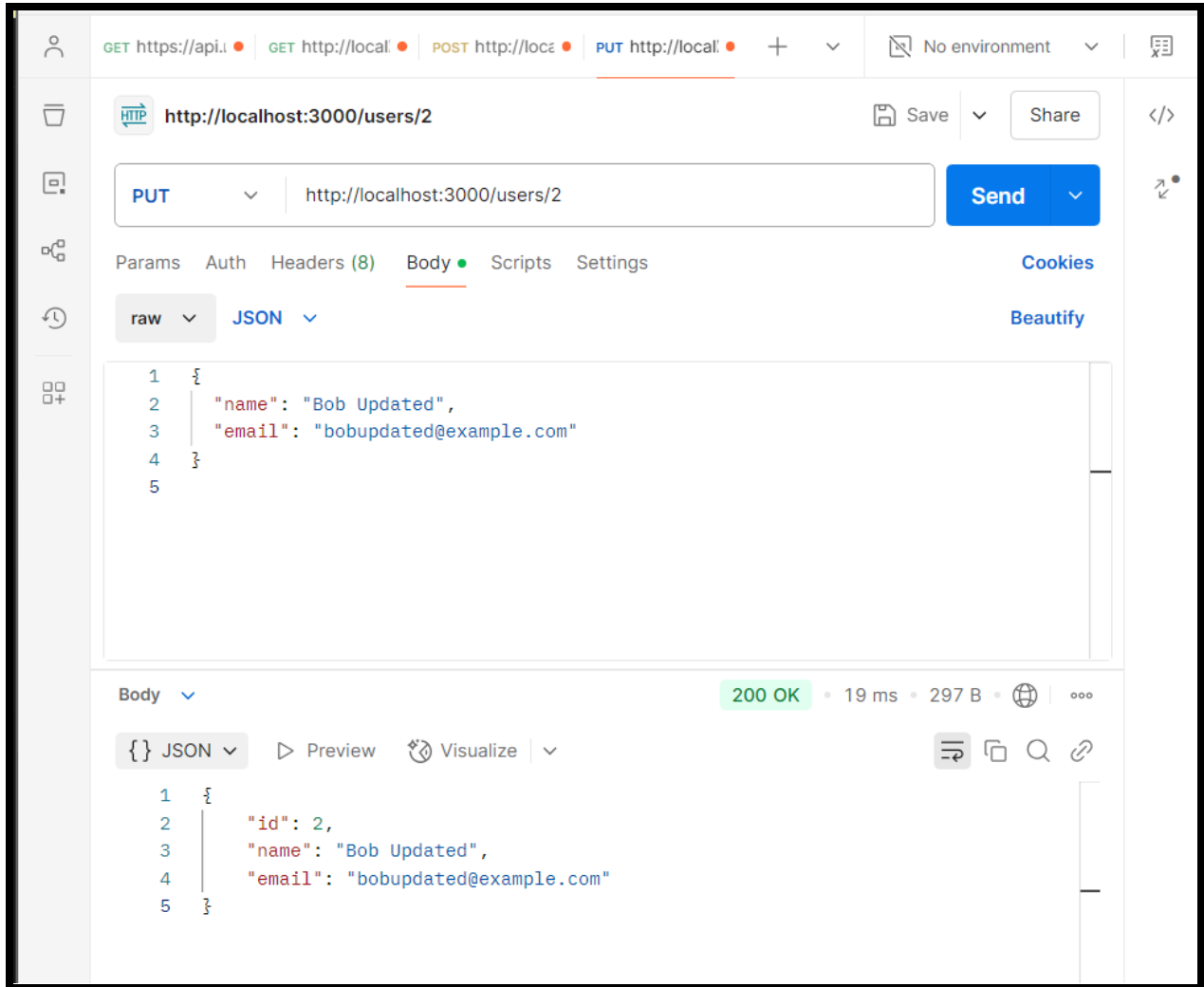
```
1 {
2   "id": 1,
3   "name": "Alice",
4   "email": "alice@example.com"
5 }
```

CREATE NEW USER



## UPDATE USER





**GET WITH UPDATED VALUES**

GET https://api. GET http://local. POST http://loc GET http://local. + No environment

HTTP http://localhost:3000/users Save Share

GET http://localhost:3000/users Send

Params Auth Headers (8) Body Scripts Settings Cookies

raw JSON Beautify

```
1 {
2   "name": "Bob Updated",
3   "email": "bobupdated@example.com"
4 }
5
```

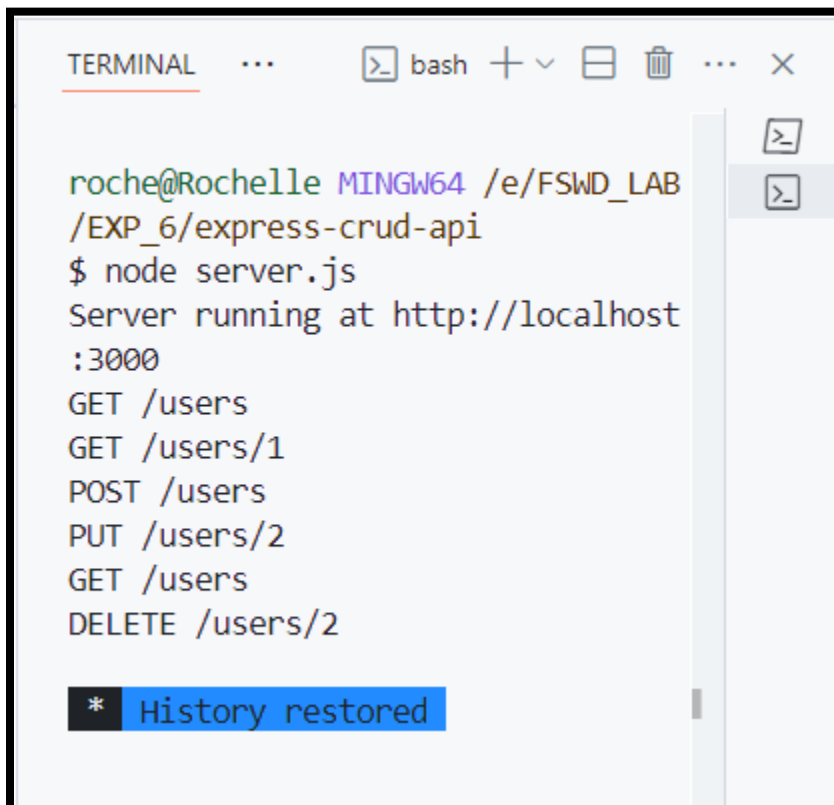
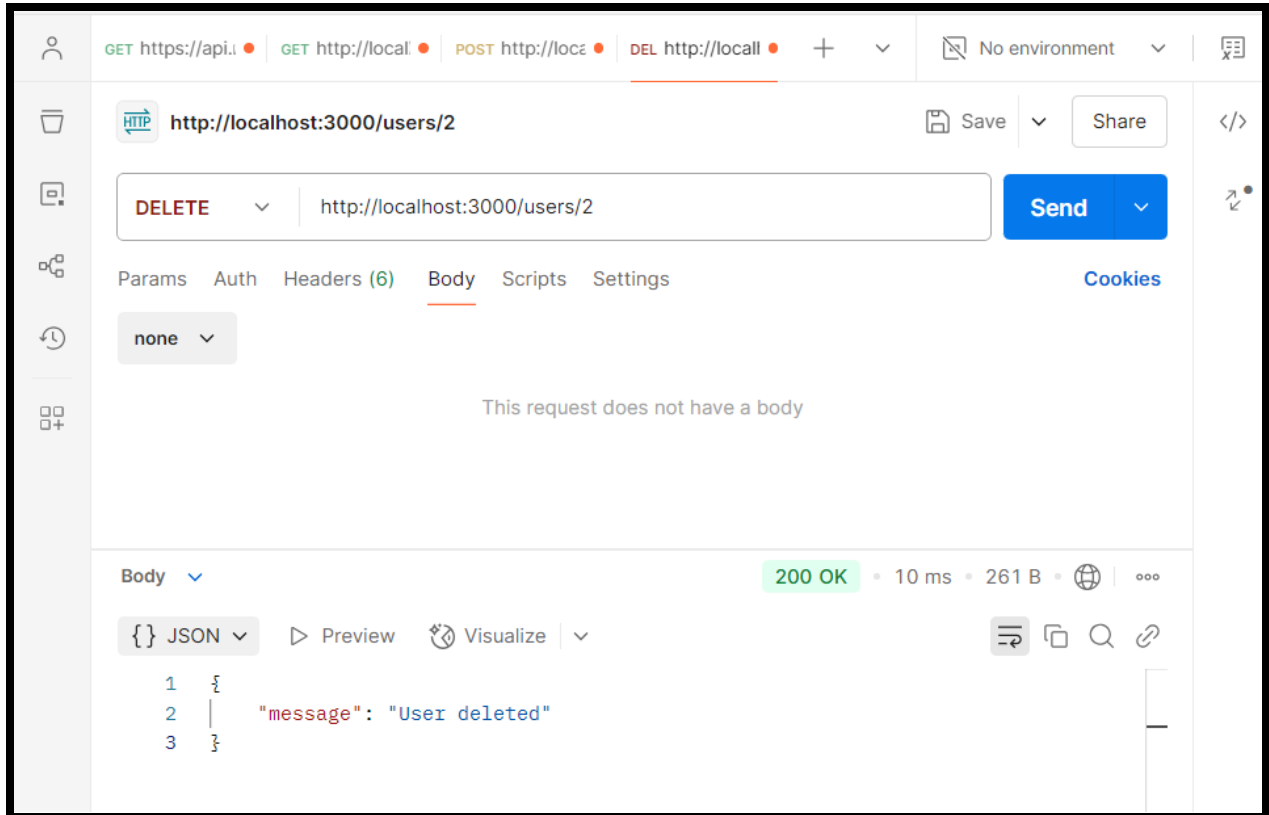
Body 200 OK • 11 ms • 408 B •

{ } JSON Preview Visualize

```
1 [
2   {
3     "id": 1,
4     "name": "Alice",
5     "email": "alice@example.com"
6   },
7   {
8     "id": 2,
9     "name": "Bob Updated",
10    "email": "bobupdated@example.com"
11  },
12  {
13    "id": 3,
14    "name": "Charlie",
15    "email": "charlie@example.com"
16  }
17 ]
```

You're doing great 🍌

## DELETE USER



**CONCLUSION:**

In this experiment, we successfully developed a RESTful API using Node.js and Express.js that performs CRUD operations on a mock dataset. We implemented Express middleware for JSON body parsing, request logging, and request validation to ensure data integrity and maintainability.

The API follows RESTful design principles by using appropriate HTTP methods and structured URIs to interact with the users resource. The modular use of middleware enhances code readability and reusability, making the API scalable and efficient.

This experiment demonstrated how REST APIs are constructed in real-world web applications, laying the foundation for connecting client-side applications (like Postman or frontend frameworks) with backend services.