# EXPRESS.JS

Routes & Rest

# BUT FIRST...

# POP QUIZ



# CLIENT





## CLIENT

Something that makes (HTTP) requests



# SERVER





### SERVER

Something that responds to (HTTP) requests



# REQUEST





### REQUEST

A formatted message sent over the network by a client. Contains VERB, URI (route), headers, and body.



# RESPONSE





### RESPONSE

A server's reply to a request (formatted message). Contains headers, payload, and status.



## REQUEST-RESPONSE CYCLE





### REQUEST-RESPONSE CYCLE

The client always initiates by sending a request, and the server completes it by sending exactly one response





## EXPRESS MIDDLEWARE





### EXPRESS MIDDLEWARE

A function that receives the request and response objects of an HTTP request/response cycle.



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A function that receives the request and response objects of an HTTP request/response cycle.

function(req, res, next){...}

### EXPRESS MIDDLEWARE CAN...

 Execute any code (such as logging) then move to the next middleware function in the chain

- Modify the request and the response objects then pass them to the next middleware function in the chain
- End the request-response cycle (E.g. res. send)

# EXPRESS ROUTER

### EXPRESS ROUTER

- Express provides a Router middleware to create modular, mountable route handlers.
- Think of it as a "mini-app" that nest within an exiting app.
- It let you break up the major parts of your application into separate modules.

```
const express = require("express");
const morgan = require("morgan");
const client = require("./db");
const postList = require("./views/postList");
const postDetails = require("./views/postDetails");
const app = express();
app.use(morgan("dev"));
app.use(express.static(__dirname + "/public"));
app.get("/", async (req, res) => {
  const data = await client.query("SELECT...");
  res.send(postList(data.rows));
});
app.get("/posts/:id", async (req, res) => {
  const data = await client.query("SELECT ...);
  const post = data.rows[0];
  res.send(postDetails(post));
});
const PORT = 1337;
app.listen(PORT, () => {
  console.log(`App listening in port ${PORT}`);
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const express = require('express');
const router = express.Router();
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module.exports = router;
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# REST

### REST

- Architecture style for designing backend applications.
- Helps answer the question on how to organize routes and how to map functionality to URIs and Methods:
  - Paths represent "nouns" or resources
  - HTTP methods maps to data operations



### REST - RESOURCES

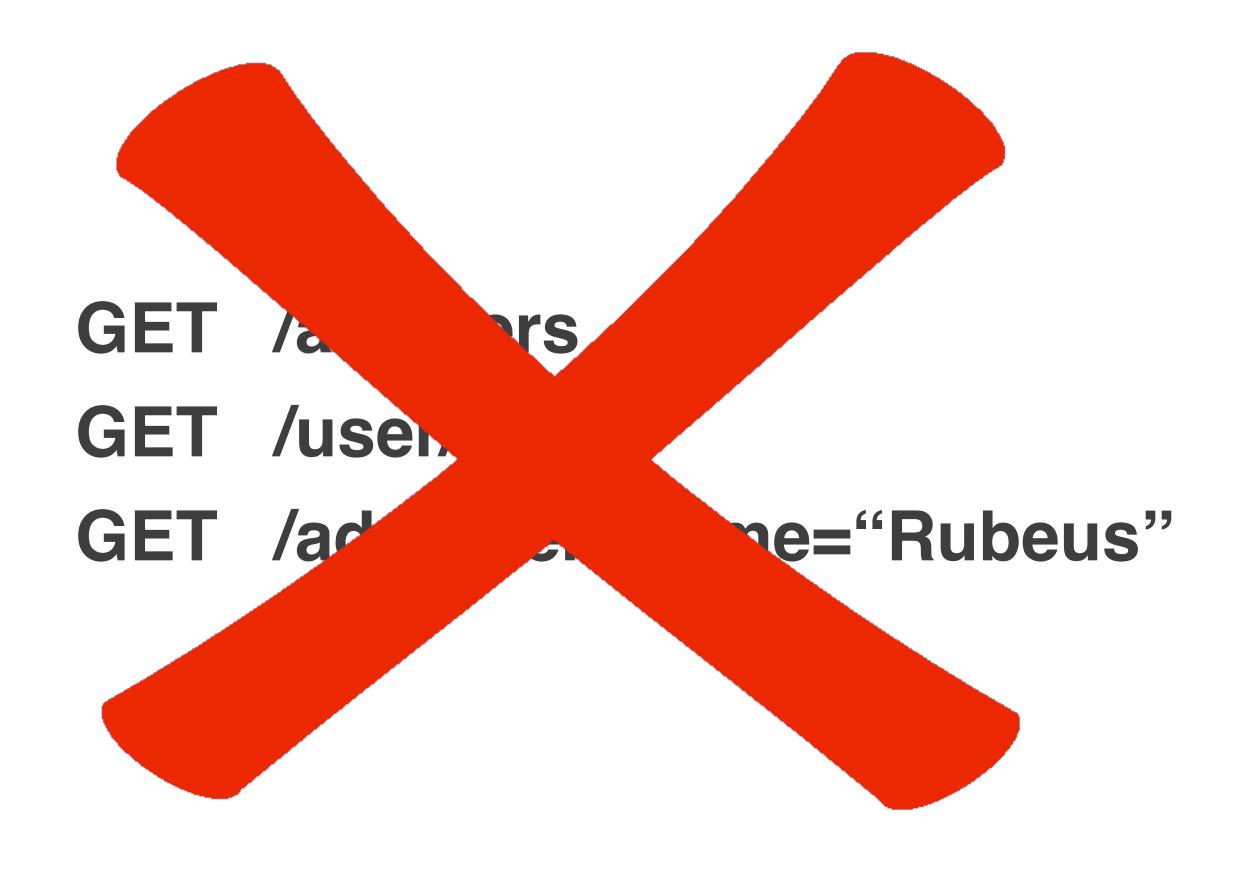
**GET** /all-users

GET /user/10

GET /add-user?name="Rubeus"



## REST - RESOURCES





# REST - RESOURCES

GET	/users	Show all users
GET	/users/4	Show a single user (whose ID=4 in the db)
POST	/users	Create a new user in the DB
PUT	/users/4	Update user 4 in the db
DELETE	/users/4	Delete user 4 from the db

```
const express = require("express");
const app = express();
app.use(morgan("dev"));
app.use(express.static(__dirname + "/public"));

app.use('/posts', require('./routes/posts'));
app.use('/users', require('./routes/users'));

const PORT = 1337;

app.listen(PORT, () => {
   console.log(`App listening in port ${PORT}`);
});
```

#### posts.js users.js

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const router = express.Router();
const client = require("./db");

router.get("/", async (req, res) => {
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module.exports = router;
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### REQUEST BODY & BODY-PARSER

- POST, PUT (and the less used PATCH) HTTP requests can contain information in the body
- The request body is streamed and frequently compressed
- Body-parser is an official Express middleware to automatically parse incoming request bodies and make the data available under req.body



#### verb route

```
POST /books HTTP/1.1
Host: www.test101.com
Accept: */*
Accept-Language: en-us
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
User-Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 6.0; Windows NT 5.1)
bookId=12345&author=Nimit
```



#### verb route

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bookId=12345&author=Nimit
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body





#### verb route







npm install body-parser



npm install body-parser

```
const bodyParser = require('body-parser');
app.use(bodyParser.urlencoded({ extended: false }));
```