

Build a REST API with Typescript, NodeJS, ExpressJS and MySQL as storage.

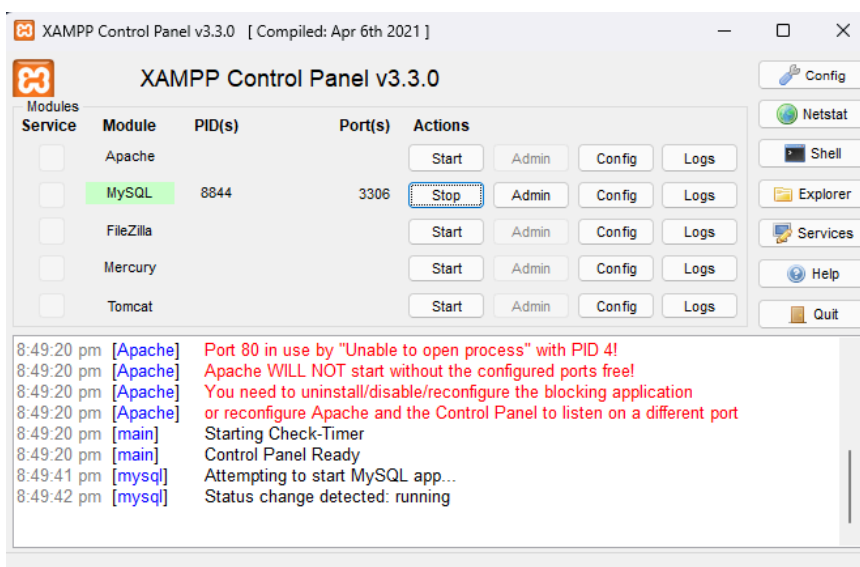
Step 1: Install XAMPP to use MySQL.



XAMPP

Download link/portal: <https://www.apachefriends.org/>

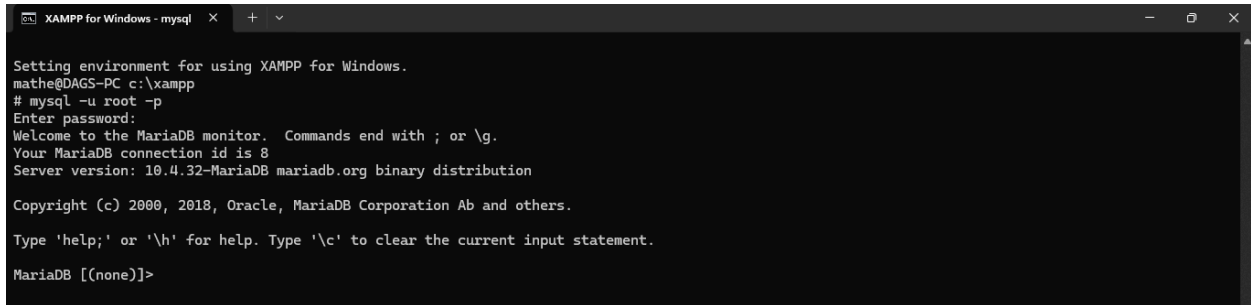
Step 2: Getting Started with MySQL on XAMPP



XAMPP Control Panel

When you run the app different modules from the apache friends will be seen, this time we will use MySQL. Get started by clicking the start button right beside MySQL. Then afterwards click shell on the rightmost navigation bar.

You will be greeted with the message: “Setting environment for using XAMPP for Windows” upon clicking the shell/terminal on the XAMPP control panel.



```
XAMPP for Windows - mysql
Setting environment for using XAMPP for Windows.
mathe@DAGS-PC c:\xampp
# mysql -u root -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MariaDB connection id is 8
Server version: 10.4.32-MariaDB mariadb.org binary distribution

Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

MariaDB [(none)]>
```

To continue type the following command:

- `mysql -u root -p`

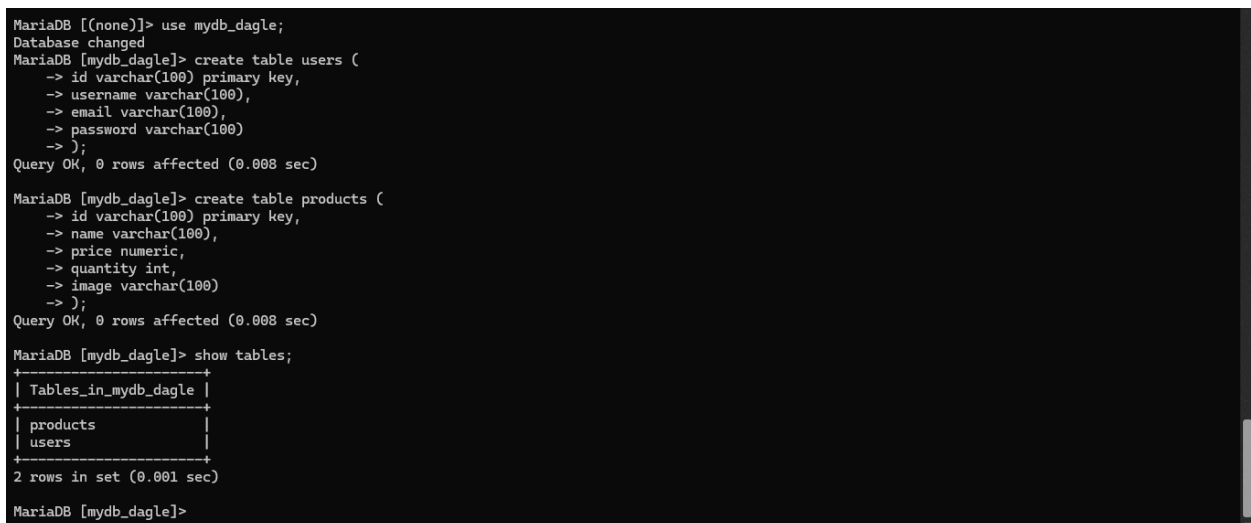


```
MariaDB [(none)]> create database mydb_dagle;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.002 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> show databases;
+-----+
| Database |
+-----+
| information_schema |
| mydb_dagle |
| mysql |
| performance_schema |
| phpmyadmin |
| test |
+-----+
6 rows in set (0.002 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]>
```

To create a database use the command “create database” followed by the database name. And check on the created database using show databases;



```
MariaDB [(none)]> use mydb_dagle;
Database changed
MariaDB [mydb_dagle]> create table users (
  -> id varchar(100) primary key,
  -> username varchar(100),
  -> email varchar(100),
  -> password varchar(100)
  -> );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.008 sec)

MariaDB [mydb_dagle]> create table products (
  -> id varchar(100) primary key,
  -> name varchar(100),
  -> price numeric,
  -> quantity int,
  -> image varchar(100)
  -> );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.008 sec)

MariaDB [mydb_dagle]> show tables;
+-----+
| Tables_in_mydb_dagle |
+-----+
| products |
| users |
+-----+
2 rows in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [mydb_dagle]>
```

Navigate to your database by typing “use [database_name];” and from there you can create tables with corresponding columns. Type “show tables;” to see the tables created

Step 3: Installing Project Dependency

```
C:\Users\mathe\OneDrive\Desktop\rest-api-main\REST-API-FILEBASED-STORAGE>npm i mysql

added 12 packages, and audited 164 packages in 4s

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

found 0 vulnerabilities

C:\Users\mathe\OneDrive\Desktop\rest-api-main\REST-API-FILEBASED-STORAGE>npm i -D @types/mysql

added 1 package, and audited 165 packages in 3s

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

found 0 vulnerabilities

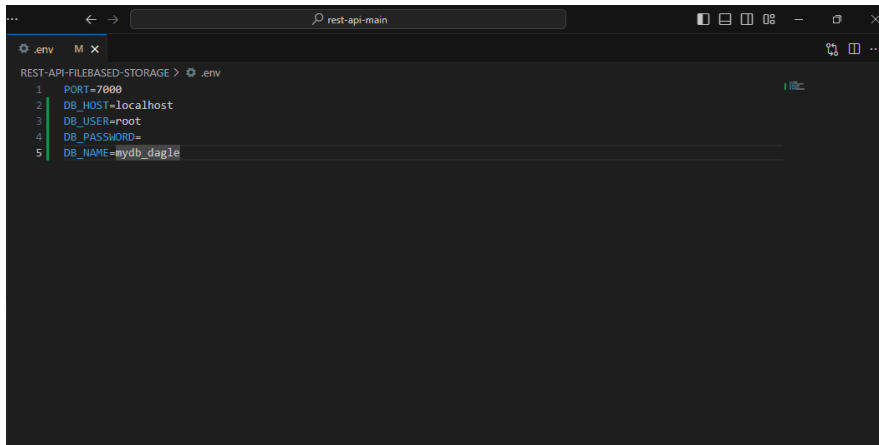
C:\Users\mathe\OneDrive\Desktop\rest-api-main\REST-API-FILEBASED-STORAGE>
```

Your Node.js project requires a dependency to be able to interact with MySQL. On your terminal, install it like so:

- `npm install mysql`

To use TypeScript effectively, you need to install the type definition for the package you installed previously:

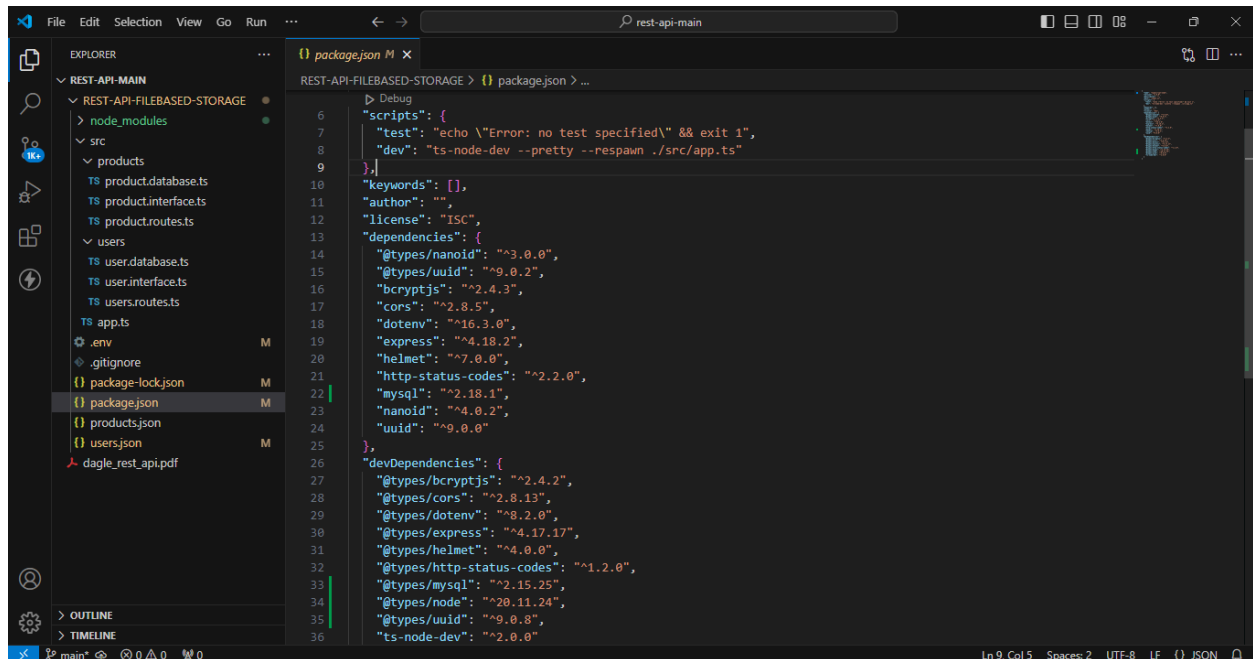
- `npm i -D @types/mysql`



```
REST-API-FILEBASED-STORAGE > .env
1 PORT=7000
2 DB_HOST=localhost
3 DB_USER=root
4 DB_PASSWORD=
5 DB_NAME=pydb_dagle
```

Repopulate the .env file with a variable called **DB_HOST** with a value of “localhost”, **DB_USER** with a value of “root”, **DB_PASSWORD** and **DB_NAME** with a value of your database name.

After installing the dependency, your package.json file will be updated and should look like this:



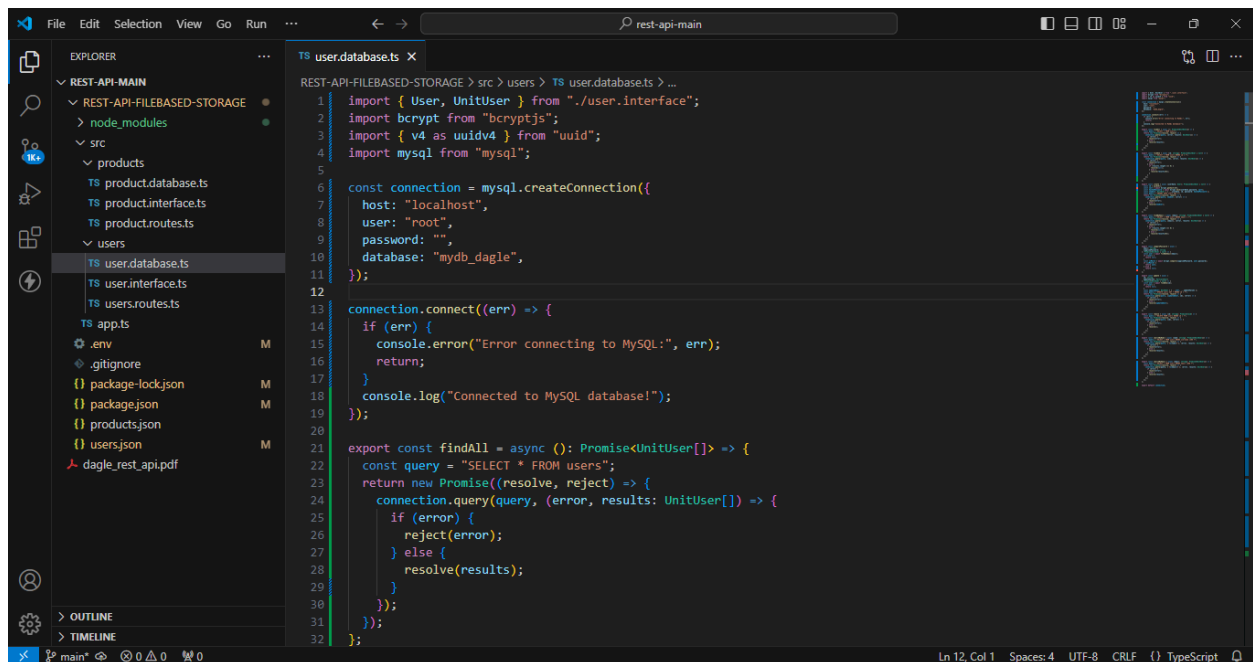
```
package.json
{
  "scripts": {
    "test": "echo \\\"Error: no test specified\\\" && exit 1",
    "dev": "ts-node-dev --pretty --respawn ./src/app.ts"
  },
  "keywords": [],
  "author": "",
  "license": "ISC",
  "dependencies": {
    "@types/nanoid": "^3.0.0",
    "@types/uuid": "^9.0.2",
    "bcryptjs": "^2.4.3",
    "cors": "^2.8.5",
    "dotenv": "^16.3.0",
    "express": "^4.18.2",
    "helmet": "^7.0.0",
    "http-status-codes": "^2.2.0",
    "mysql": "^2.18.1",
    "nanoid": "^4.0.2",
    "uuid": "^9.0.0"
  },
  "devDependencies": {
    "@types/bcryptjs": "^2.4.2",
    "@types/cors": "^2.8.13",
    "@types/dotenv": "^8.2.0",
    "@types/express": "^4.17.17",
    "@types/helmet": "^4.0.0",
    "@types/http-status-codes": "^1.2.0",
    "@types/mysql": "^2.15.25",
    "@types/node": "^20.11.24",
    "@types/uuid": "^9.0.8",
    "ts-node-dev": "^2.0.0"
  }
}
```

Step 4: Update Users and Products Modules

/Users

Next, we will update the config file for our database. Where you can set up the connection and be able to use the functions.

Repopulate src/users/user.database.ts with the following code:



```
user.database.ts
import { User, UnitUser } from "../user.interface";
import bcrypt from "bcryptjs";
import { v4 as uuidv4 } from "uuid";
import mysql from "mysql";

const connection = mysql.createConnection({
  host: "localhost",
  user: "root",
  password: "",
  database: "mydb_dagle",
});

connection.connect((err) => {
  if (err) {
    console.error("Error connecting to MySQL:", err);
    return;
  }
  console.log("Connected to MySQL database!");
});

export const findAll = async (): Promise<UnitUser[]> => {
  const query = "SELECT * FROM users";
  return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
    connection.query(query, (error, results: UnitUser[]) => {
      if (error) {
        reject(error);
      } else {
        resolve(results);
      }
    });
  });
};
```

The screenshot shows the VS Code editor with the Explorer sidebar on the left. The Explorer sidebar is expanded to show the 'users' directory, which contains the following files: `TS user.database.ts`, `TS user.interface.ts`, `TS users.routes.ts`, and `TS app.ts`. The `TS user.database.ts` file is selected and its content is displayed in the main editor. The code defines two asynchronous functions: `findOne` and `create`. The `findOne` function takes an `id` as a string and returns a `Promise<UnitUser | null>`. It uses `connection.query` to find a user by ID. The `create` function takes a `userData` object and returns a `Promise<UnitUser | null>`. It generates a unique ID, hashes the password, and inserts the new user into the database. The status bar at the bottom indicates the current position is at line 12, column 1, with 4 spaces, UTF-8 encoding, CRLF line endings, and TypeScript language.

```
TS user.database.ts X
REST-API-FILEBASED-STORAGE > src > users > TS user.database.ts > ...
34 export const findOne = async (id: string): Promise<UnitUser | null> => {
35   return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
36     connection.query(query, [id], (error, results: UnitUser[]) => {
37       if (error) {
38         reject(error);
39       } else {
40         if (results.length === 0) {
41           resolve(null);
42         } else {
43           resolve(results[0]);
44         }
45       }
46     });
47   });
48 };
49
50
51 export const create = async (userData: User): Promise<UnitUser | null> => {
52   const id = uuidv4();
53   const salt = await bcrypt.genSalt(10);
54   const hashedPassword = await bcrypt.hash(userData.password, salt);
55   const newUser: UnitUser = { ...userData, id, password: hashedPassword };
56   const query = "INSERT INTO users SET ?";
57   return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
58     connection.query(query, newUser, (error) => {
59       if (error) {
60         reject(error);
61       } else {
62         resolve(newUser);
63       }
64     });
65   });
66 };
Ln 12, Col 1 Spaces: 4 UTF-8 CRLF {} TypeScript
```

The screenshot shows the VS Code editor with the Explorer sidebar on the left. The Explorer sidebar is expanded to show the 'users' directory, which contains the following files: `TS user.database.ts`, `TS user.interface.ts`, `TS users.routes.ts`, and `TS app.ts`. The `TS user.database.ts` file is selected and its content is displayed in the main editor. The code defines two asynchronous functions: `findByEmail` and `comparePassword`. The `findByEmail` function takes an `email` as a string and returns a `Promise<UnitUser | null>`. It uses `connection.query` to find a user by email. The `comparePassword` function takes an `email` and a `suppliedPassword` as strings and returns a `Promise<UnitUser | null>`. It finds the user by email and compares the supplied password with the user's password. The status bar at the bottom indicates the current position is at line 12, column 1, with 4 spaces, UTF-8 encoding, CRLF line endings, and TypeScript language.

```
TS user.database.ts X
REST-API-FILEBASED-STORAGE > src > users > TS user.database.ts > ...
68 export const findByEmail = async (email: string): Promise<UnitUser | null> => {
69   const query = "SELECT * FROM users WHERE email = ?";
70   return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
71     connection.query(query, [email], (error, results: UnitUser[]) => {
72       if (error) {
73         reject(error);
74       } else {
75         if (results.length === 0) {
76           resolve(null);
77         } else {
78           resolve(results[0]);
79         }
80       }
81     });
82   });
83 };
84
85 export const comparePassword = async (
86   email: string,
87   suppliedPassword: string
88 ): Promise<UnitUser | null> => {
89   const user = await findByEmail(email);
90   if (!user) {
91     return null;
92   }
93   const isMatch = await bcrypt.compare(suppliedPassword, user.password);
94   if (isMatch) {
95     return user;
96   } else {
97     return null;
98   }
99 };
Ln 12, Col 1 Spaces: 4 UTF-8 CRLF {} TypeScript
```

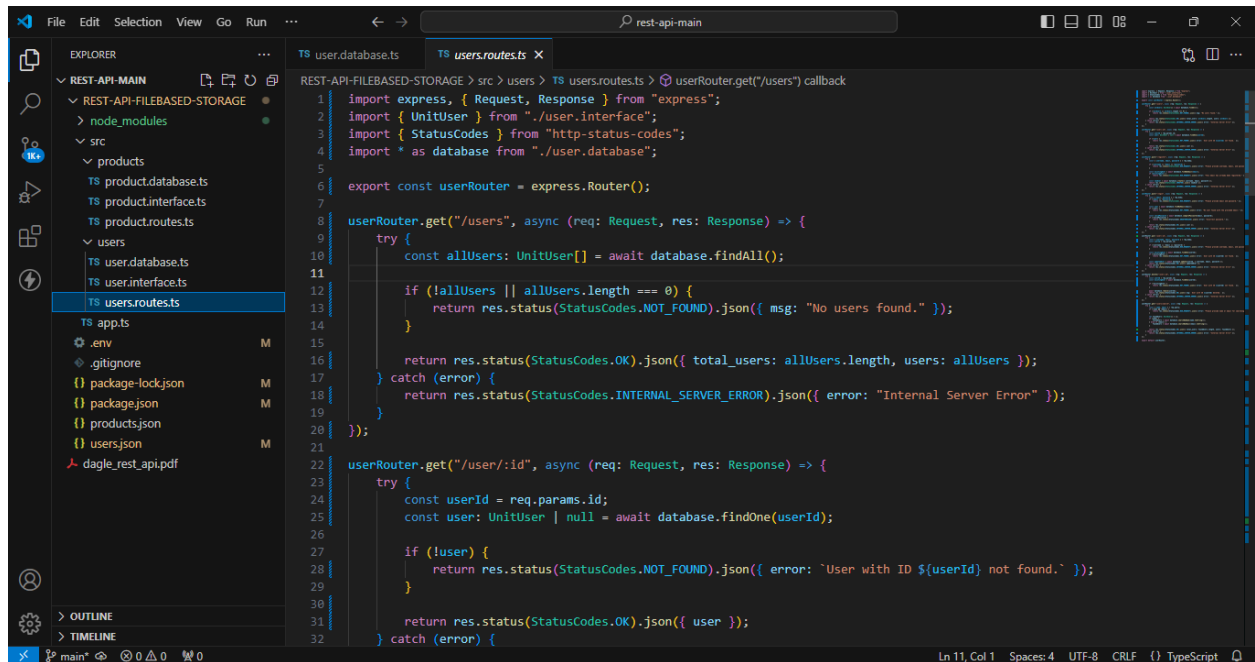
The screenshot shows the VS Code editor with the file explorer on the left. The file explorer shows the project structure: REST-API-MAIN, REST-API-FILEBASED-STORAGE, node_modules, src, products, product.database.ts, product.interface.ts, product.routes.ts, users, user.database.ts, user.interface.ts, user.routes.ts, app.ts, .env, .gitignore, package-lock.json, package.json, products.json, users.json, and dagle_rest_api.pdf. The file user.database.ts is selected and open in the editor. The code in the editor is as follows:

```
101 export const update = async (  
102   id: string,  
103   updateValues: Partial<User>  
104 ): Promise<UnitUser | null> => {  
105   const user = await findOne(id);  
106   if (!user) {  
107     return null;  
108   }  
109   const updatedUser: UnitUser = { ...user, ...updateValues };  
110   const query = "UPDATE users SET ? WHERE id = ?";  
111   return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {  
112     connection.query(query, [updatedUser, id], (error) => {  
113       if (error) {  
114         reject(error);  
115       } else {  
116         resolve(updatedUser);  
117       }  
118     });  
119   });  
120 }  
121  
122 export const remove = async (id: string): Promise<void> => {  
123   const query = "DELETE FROM users WHERE id = ?";  
124   return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {  
125     connection.query(query, [id], (error) => {  
126       if (error) {  
127         reject(error);  
128       } else {  
129         resolve();  
130       }  
131     });  
132   });  
133 }
```

The screenshot shows the VS Code editor with the file explorer on the left. The file explorer shows the project structure: REST-API-MAIN, REST-API-FILEBASED-STORAGE, node_modules, src, products, product.database.ts, product.interface.ts, product.routes.ts, users, user.database.ts, user.interface.ts, user.routes.ts, app.ts, .env, .gitignore, package-lock.json, package.json, products.json, users.json, and dagle_rest_api.pdf. The file user.database.ts is selected and open in the editor. The code in the editor is as follows:

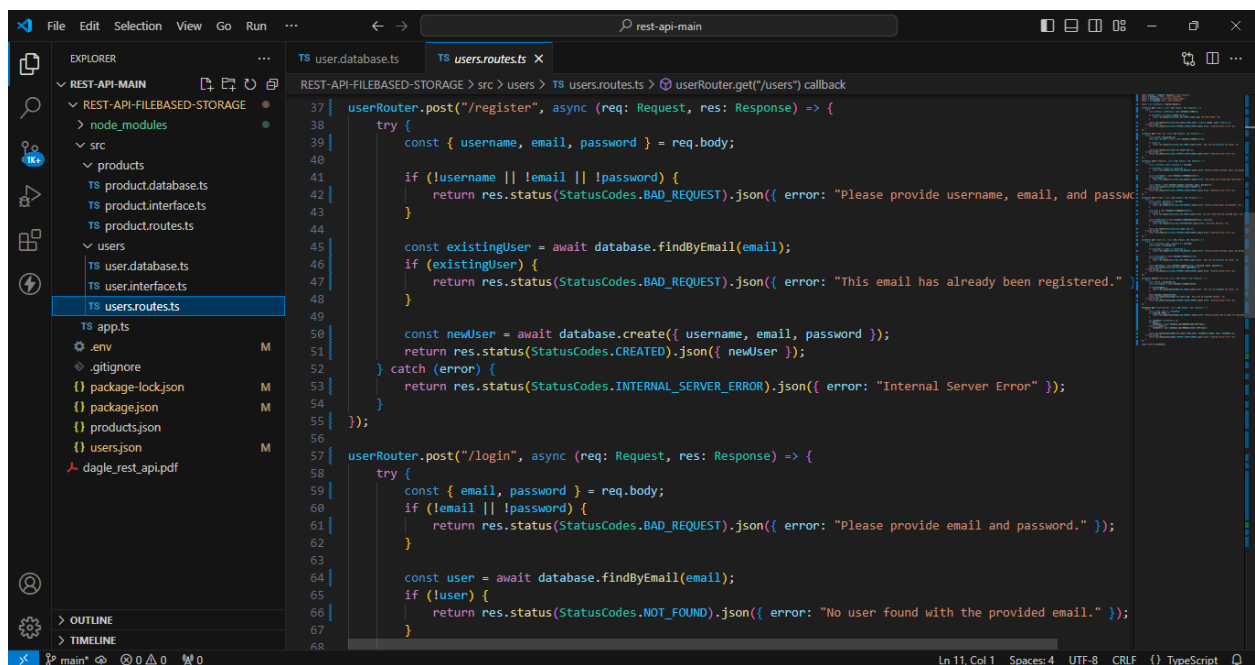
```
134  
135 export const searchByName = async (name: string): Promise<UnitUser[]> => {  
136   const query = "SELECT * FROM users WHERE username LIKE ?";  
137   return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {  
138     connection.query(query, [`%${name}%`], (error, results: UnitUser[]) => {  
139       if (error) {  
140         reject(error);  
141       } else {  
142         resolve(results);  
143       }  
144     });  
145   });  
146 }  
147  
148 export const searchByEmail = async (email: string): Promise<UnitUser[]> => {  
149   const query = "SELECT * FROM users WHERE email LIKE ?";  
150   return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {  
151     connection.query(query, [`%${email}%`], (error, results: UnitUser[]) => {  
152       if (error) {  
153         reject(error);  
154       } else {  
155         resolve(results);  
156       }  
157     });  
158   });  
159 }  
160  
161 export default connection;
```

Next, let's update all the required functions and modules into the routes file `./src/users.routes.ts` and repopulate as follows:



The screenshot shows the VS Code editor with the `users.routes.ts` file open. The Explorer sidebar on the left shows the project structure, with `users.routes.ts` selected under the `users` directory. The main editor displays the following TypeScript code:

```
1 import express, { Request, Response } from "express";
2 import { UnitUser } from "../user.interface";
3 import { StatusCodes } from "http-status-codes";
4 import * as database from "../user.database";
5
6 export const userRouter = express.Router();
7
8 userRouter.get("/users", async (req: Request, res: Response) => {
9   try {
10     const allUsers: UnitUser[] = await database.findAll();
11
12     if (!allUsers || allUsers.length === 0) {
13       return res.status(StatusCodes.NOT_FOUND).json({ msg: "No users found." });
14     }
15
16     return res.status(StatusCodes.OK).json({ total_users: allUsers.length, users: allUsers });
17   } catch (error) {
18     return res.status(StatusCodes.INTERNAL_SERVER_ERROR).json({ error: "Internal Server Error" });
19   }
20 });
21
22 userRouter.get("/user/:id", async (req: Request, res: Response) => {
23   try {
24     const userId = req.params.id;
25     const user: UnitUser | null = await database.findOne(userId);
26
27     if (!user) {
28       return res.status(StatusCodes.NOT_FOUND).json({ error: `User with ID ${userId} not found.` });
29     }
30
31     return res.status(StatusCodes.OK).json({ user });
32   } catch (error) {
```



The screenshot shows the VS Code editor with the `users.routes.ts` file open, displaying the implementation of POST routes. The Explorer sidebar on the left shows the project structure, with `users.routes.ts` selected under the `users` directory. The main editor displays the following TypeScript code:

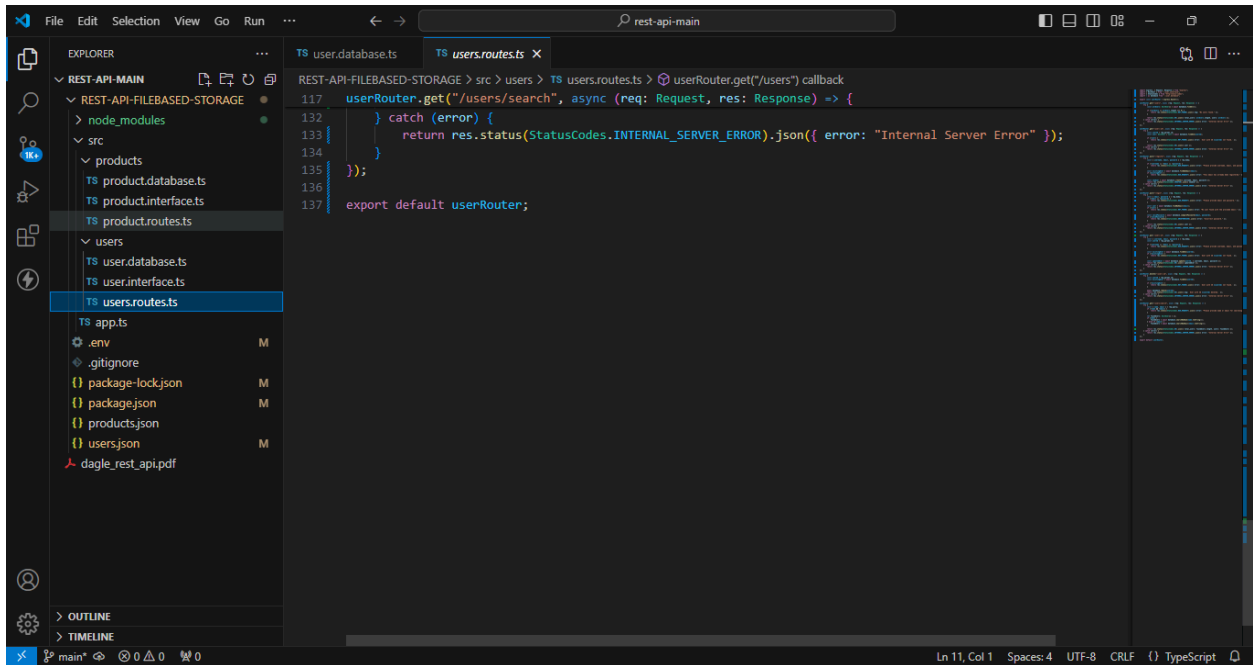
```
37 userRouter.post("/register", async (req: Request, res: Response) => {
38   try {
39     const { username, email, password } = req.body;
40
41     if (!username || !email || !password) {
42       return res.status(StatusCodes.BAD_REQUEST).json({ error: "Please provide username, email, and password." });
43     }
44
45     const existingUser = await database.findByEmail(email);
46     if (existingUser) {
47       return res.status(StatusCodes.BAD_REQUEST).json({ error: "This email has already been registered." });
48     }
49
50     const newUser = await database.create({ username, email, password });
51     return res.status(StatusCodes.CREATED).json({ newUser });
52   } catch (error) {
53     return res.status(StatusCodes.INTERNAL_SERVER_ERROR).json({ error: "Internal Server Error" });
54   }
55 });
56
57 userRouter.post("/login", async (req: Request, res: Response) => {
58   try {
59     const { email, password } = req.body;
60
61     if (!email || !password) {
62       return res.status(StatusCodes.BAD_REQUEST).json({ error: "Please provide email and password." });
63     }
64
65     const user = await database.findByEmail(email);
66     if (!user) {
67       return res.status(StatusCodes.NOT_FOUND).json({ error: "No user found with the provided email." });
68     }
69   } catch (error) {
```

The screenshot shows the VS Code editor with the 'rest-api-main' project open. The Explorer sidebar on the left shows the project structure, with 'TS users.routes.ts' selected under the 'users' directory. The main editor displays the code for the 'login' endpoint, which is a POST request to '/login'. The code includes a callback for 'userRouter.get('/users')' and a 'try' block for the login logic. It checks if the password is valid by calling 'database.comparePassword', and if not, it returns a 401 Unauthorized status. If the password is valid, it checks if the user exists by calling 'database.findOne'. If the user is not found, it returns a 404 Not Found status. If the user exists, it updates the user's password by calling 'database.update' and returns a 200 OK status with the updated user object. The code is written in TypeScript and uses the 'express' and 'mongoose' libraries.

```
REST-API-FILEBASED-STORAGE > src > users > TS users.routes.ts > userRouter.get("/users") callback
69 userRouter.post("/login", async (req: Request, res: Response) => {
70   const validPassword = await database.comparePassword(email, password);
71   if (!validPassword) {
72     return res.status(StatusCodes.UNAUTHORIZED).json({ error: "Incorrect password." });
73   }
74   return res.status(StatusCodes.OK).json({ user });
75 } catch (error) {
76   return res.status(StatusCodes.INTERNAL_SERVER_ERROR).json({ error: "Internal Server Error" });
77 }
78 });
79
80 userRouter.put('/user/:id', async (req: Request, res: Response) => {
81   try {
82     const { username, email, password } = req.body;
83     const userId = req.params.id;
84
85     if (!username || !email || !password) {
86       return res.status(StatusCodes.BAD_REQUEST).json({ error: "Please provide username, email, and password" });
87     }
88
89     const existingUser = await database.findOne(userId);
90     if (!existingUser) {
91       return res.status(StatusCodes.NOT_FOUND).json({ error: `User with ID ${userId} not found.` });
92     }
93
94     const updatedUser = await database.update(userId, { username, email, password });
95     return res.status(StatusCodes.OK).json({ updatedUser });
96   } catch (error) {
97     return res.status(StatusCodes.INTERNAL_SERVER_ERROR).json({ error: "Internal Server Error" });
98   }
99 });
```

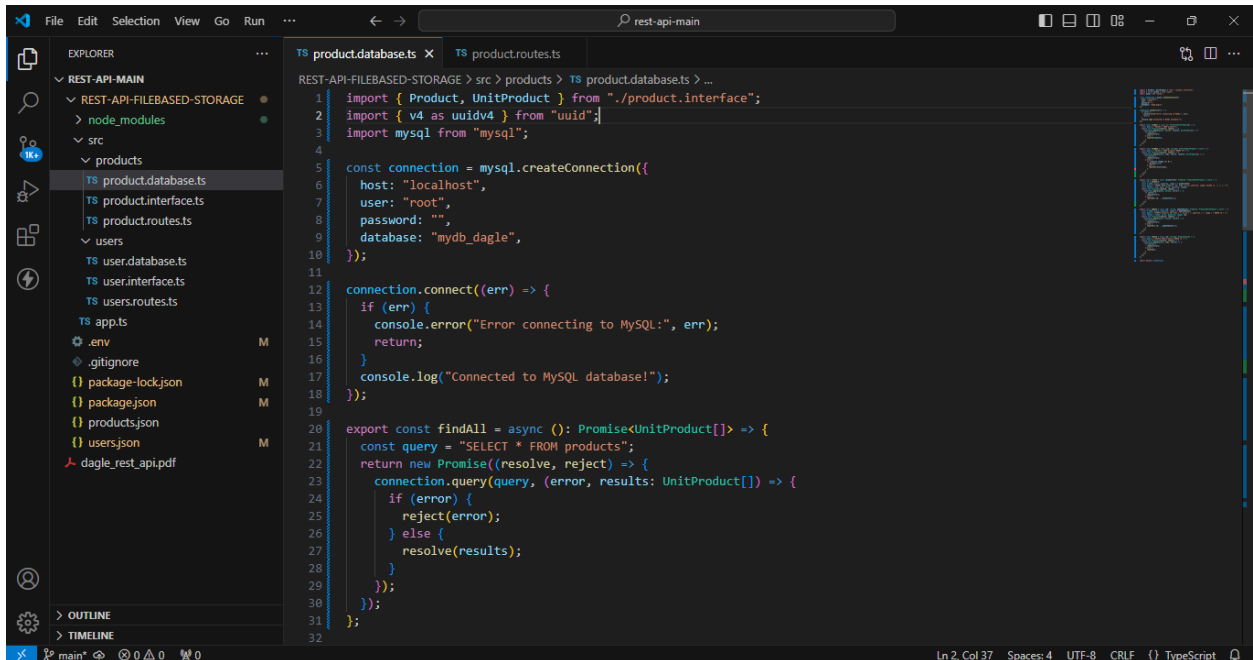
The screenshot shows the VS Code editor with the 'rest-api-main' project open. The Explorer sidebar on the left shows the project structure, with 'TS users.routes.ts' selected under the 'users' directory. The main editor displays the code for the 'delete' and 'search' endpoints. The 'delete' endpoint is a PUT request to '/user/:id', which calls 'database.remove' to delete the user and returns a 200 OK status with a message. The 'search' endpoint is a GET request to '/users/search', which checks if the name or email is provided. If not, it returns a 400 Bad Request status. If provided, it calls 'database.searchByName' or 'database.searchByEmail' to find the users and returns a 200 OK status with the total number of users and the list of users. The code is written in TypeScript and uses the 'express' and 'mongoose' libraries.

```
REST-API-FILEBASED-STORAGE > src > users > TS users.routes.ts > userRouter.get("/users") callback
101 userRouter.delete("/user/:id", async (req: Request, res: Response) => {
102   try {
103     const userId = req.params.id;
104     const existingUser = await database.findOne(userId);
105
106     if (!existingUser) {
107       return res.status(StatusCodes.NOT_FOUND).json({ error: `User with ID ${userId} not found.` });
108     }
109
110     await database.remove(userId);
111     return res.status(StatusCodes.OK).json({ msg: `User with ID ${userId} deleted.` });
112   } catch (error) {
113     return res.status(StatusCodes.INTERNAL_SERVER_ERROR).json({ error: "Internal Server Error" });
114   }
115 });
116
117 userRouter.get("/users/search", async (req: Request, res: Response) => {
118   try {
119     const { name, email } = req.query;
120     if (!name && !email) {
121       return res.status(StatusCodes.BAD_REQUEST).json({ error: "Please provide name or email for searching" });
122     }
123
124     let foundUsers: UnitUser[] = [];
125     if (name) {
126       foundUsers = await database.searchByName(name.toString());
127     } else if (email) {
128       foundUsers = await database.searchByEmail(email.toString());
129     }
130
131     return res.status(StatusCodes.OK).json({ total_users: foundUsers.length, users: foundUsers });
132   } catch (error) {
133     return res.status(StatusCodes.INTERNAL_SERVER_ERROR).json({ error: "Internal Server Error" });
134   }
135 });
```

/Products

Next, just like in the `./src/users.database.ts` file, let us populate the `./src/product.database.ts` with a similar logic.



The screenshot shows the VS Code editor with the Explorer sidebar on the left. The Explorer sidebar is expanded to show the 'src' directory, which contains a 'products' subdirectory. The 'products' subdirectory contains the following files: 'product.database.ts' (selected), 'product.interfaces.ts', 'product.routes.ts', 'user.database.ts', 'user.interface.ts', 'users.routes.ts', 'app.ts', '.env', '.gitignore', 'package-lock.json', 'package.json', 'products.json', and 'users.json'. The 'product.database.ts' file is open in the editor, showing the following TypeScript code:

```
33 export const findOne = async (id: string): Promise<UnitProduct | null> => {
34   const query = "SELECT * FROM products WHERE id = ?";
35   return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
36     connection.query(query, [id], (error, results: UnitProduct[]) => {
37       if (error) {
38         reject(error);
39       } else {
40         if (results.length === 0) {
41           resolve(null);
42         } else {
43           resolve(results[0]);
44         }
45       }
46     });
47   });
48 };
49
50 export const create = async (productInfo: Product): Promise<UnitProduct | null> => {
51   const id = uuidv4();
52   const { name, price, quantity, image } = productInfo;
53   const query = "INSERT INTO products (id, name, price, quantity, image) VALUES (?, ?, ?, ?, ?)";
54   const values = [id, name, price, quantity, image];
55   return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
56     connection.query(query, values, (error) => {
57       if (error) {
58         reject(error);
59       } else {
60         resolve({ id, ...productInfo });
61       }
62     });
63   });
64 };
```

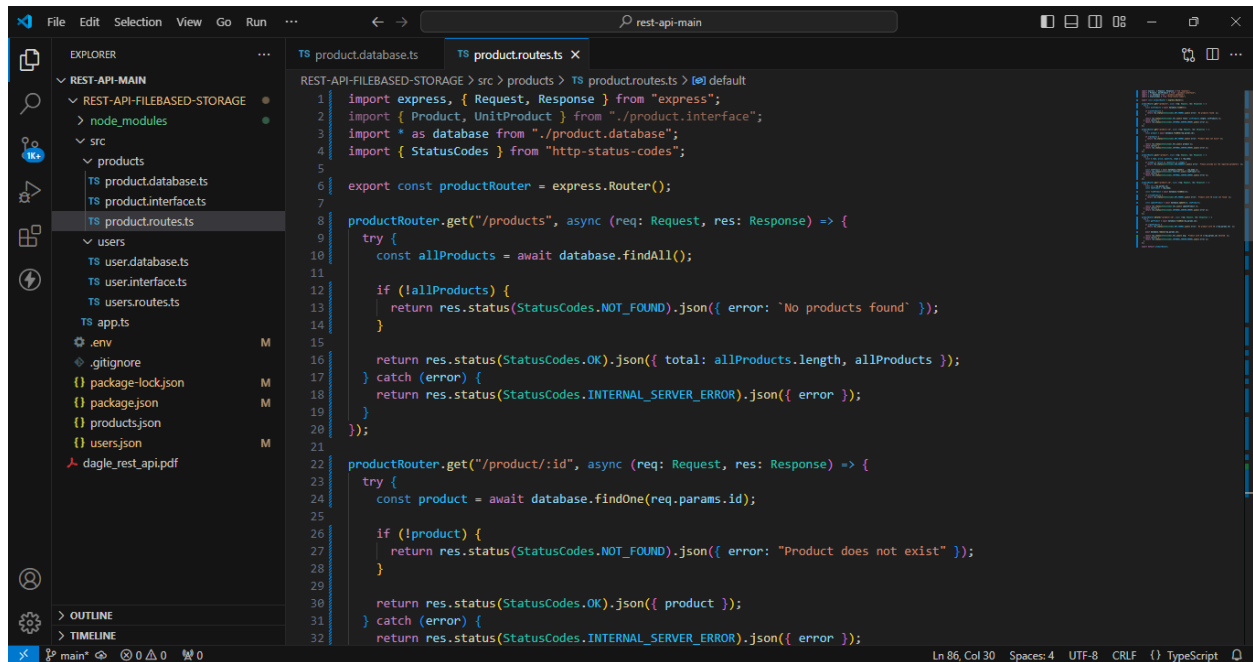
The status bar at the bottom indicates the file is 'main*' and the editor is in 'TypeScript' mode.

The screenshot shows the VS Code editor with the Explorer sidebar on the left. The Explorer sidebar is expanded to show the 'src' directory, which contains a 'products' subdirectory. The 'products' subdirectory contains the following files: 'product.database.ts' (selected), 'product.interfaces.ts', 'product.routes.ts', 'user.database.ts', 'user.interface.ts', 'users.routes.ts', 'app.ts', '.env', '.gitignore', 'package-lock.json', 'package.json', 'products.json', and 'users.json'. The 'product.database.ts' file is open in the editor, showing the following TypeScript code:

```
66 export const update = async (id: string, updateValues: Product): Promise<UnitProduct | null> => {
67   const { name, price, quantity, image } = updateValues;
68   const query = "UPDATE products SET name = ?, price = ?, quantity = ?, image = ? WHERE id = ?";
69   const values = [name, price, quantity, image, id];
70   return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
71     connection.query(query, values, (error) => {
72       if (error) {
73         reject(error);
74       } else {
75         resolve({ id, ...updateValues });
76       }
77     });
78   });
79 };
80
81 export const remove = async (id: string): Promise<void> => {
82   const query = "DELETE FROM products WHERE id = ?";
83   return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
84     connection.query(query, [id], (error) => {
85       if (error) {
86         reject(error);
87       } else {
88         resolve();
89       }
90     });
91   });
92 };
93
94 export default connection;
```

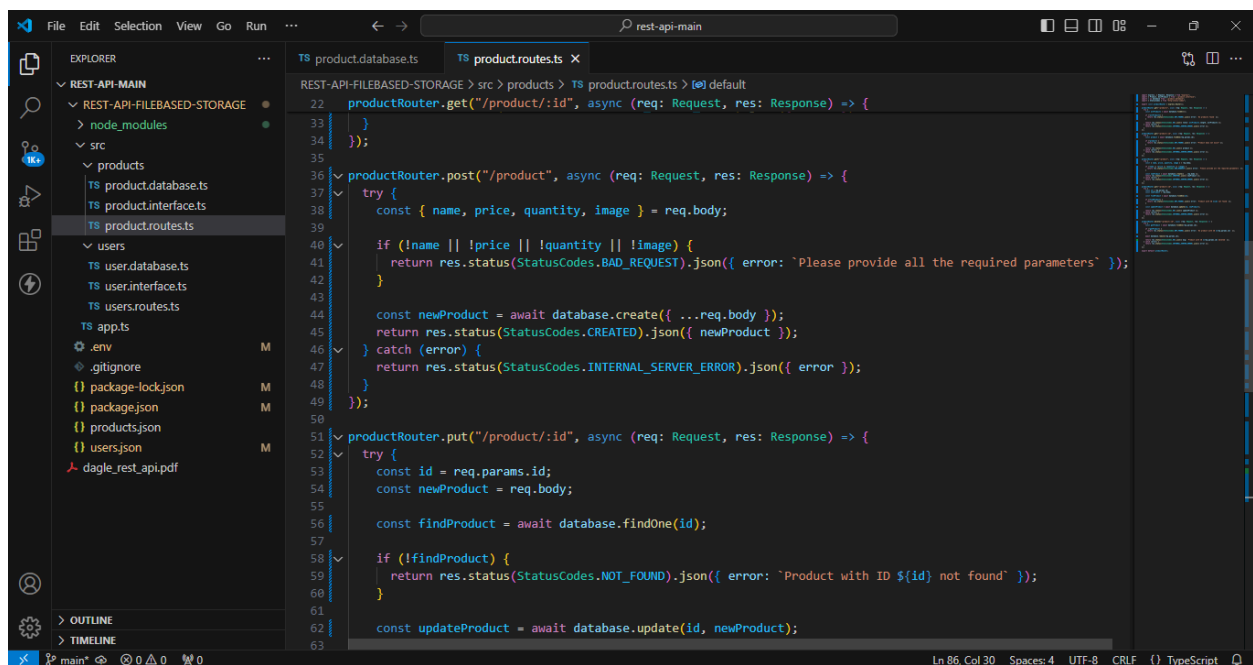
The status bar at the bottom indicates the file is 'main*' and the editor is in 'TypeScript' mode.

Once our logic checks out, it's time to implement the routes for our products. Populate the `./src/product.routes.ts` file with the following code :



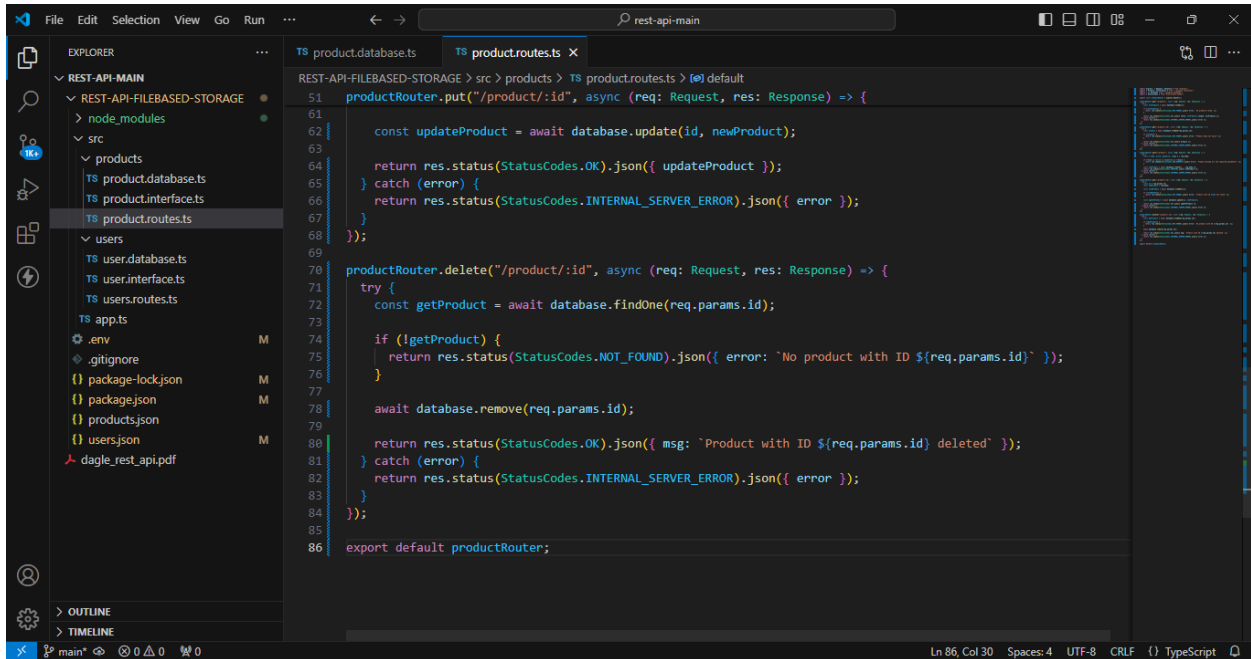
The screenshot shows the VS Code editor with the `product.routes.ts` file open. The Explorer sidebar on the left shows the project structure under `REST-API-MAIN`, with `src > products > product.routes.ts` selected. The code in the editor defines a `productRouter` with two GET routes: `/products` and `/product/:id`. The `/products` route calls `database.findAll()` and returns all products or a 404 status. The `/product/:id` route calls `database.findOne()` and returns the product or a 404 status. The status codes are imported from `http-status-codes`.

```
1 import express, { Request, Response } from "express";
2 import { Product, UnitProduct } from "../product.interface";
3 import * as database from "../product.database";
4 import { StatusCodes } from "http-status-codes";
5
6 export const productRouter = express.Router();
7
8 productRouter.get("/products", async (req: Request, res: Response) => {
9   try {
10     const allProducts = await database.findAll();
11
12     if (!allProducts) {
13       return res.status(StatusCodes.NOT_FOUND).json({ error: "No products found" });
14     }
15
16     return res.status(StatusCodes.OK).json({ total: allProducts.length, allProducts });
17   } catch (error) {
18     return res.status(StatusCodes.INTERNAL_SERVER_ERROR).json({ error });
19   }
20 });
21
22 productRouter.get("/product/:id", async (req: Request, res: Response) => {
23   try {
24     const product = await database.findOne(req.params.id);
25
26     if (!product) {
27       return res.status(StatusCodes.NOT_FOUND).json({ error: "Product does not exist" });
28     }
29
30     return res.status(StatusCodes.OK).json({ product });
31   } catch (error) {
32     return res.status(StatusCodes.INTERNAL_SERVER_ERROR).json({ error });
33   }
34 });
```



The screenshot shows the VS Code editor with the `product.routes.ts` file open, displaying the updated code. The `productRouter` now includes three routes: `GET /products`, `GET /product/:id`, `POST /product`, and `PUT /product/:id`. The `POST /product` route validates the request body for `name`, `price`, `quantity`, and `image`, and calls `database.create()` to add a new product. The `PUT /product/:id` route validates the request body and calls `database.update()` to update an existing product. The status codes are imported from `http-status-codes`.

```
22 productRouter.get("/product/:id", async (req: Request, res: Response) => {
23   try {
24     const product = await database.findOne(req.params.id);
25
26     if (!product) {
27       return res.status(StatusCodes.NOT_FOUND).json({ error: "Product does not exist" });
28     }
29
30     return res.status(StatusCodes.OK).json({ product });
31   } catch (error) {
32     return res.status(StatusCodes.INTERNAL_SERVER_ERROR).json({ error });
33   }
34 });
35
36 productRouter.post("/product", async (req: Request, res: Response) => {
37   try {
38     const { name, price, quantity, image } = req.body;
39
40     if (!name || !price || !quantity || !image) {
41       return res.status(StatusCodes.BAD_REQUEST).json({ error: "Please provide all the required parameters" });
42     }
43
44     const newProduct = await database.create({ ...req.body });
45     return res.status(StatusCodes.CREATED).json({ newProduct });
46   } catch (error) {
47     return res.status(StatusCodes.INTERNAL_SERVER_ERROR).json({ error });
48   }
49 });
50
51 productRouter.put("/product/:id", async (req: Request, res: Response) => {
52   try {
53     const id = req.params.id;
54     const newProduct = req.body;
55
56     const findProduct = await database.findOne(id);
57
58     if (!findProduct) {
59       return res.status(StatusCodes.NOT_FOUND).json({ error: "Product with ID ${id} not found" });
60     }
61
62     const updateProduct = await database.update(id, newProduct);
63   } catch (error) {
64     return res.status(StatusCodes.INTERNAL_SERVER_ERROR).json({ error });
65   }
66 });
```

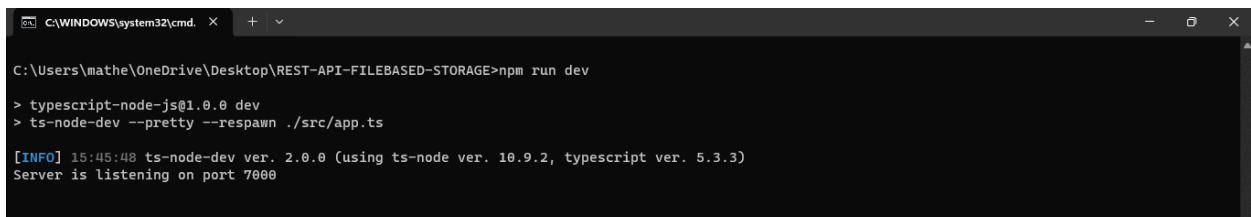


Step 5: Testing the API

Start the server and test our API using Thunder Client (VS Code Extension).

Note: You can use any other app to test the API if you had used a different IDE.

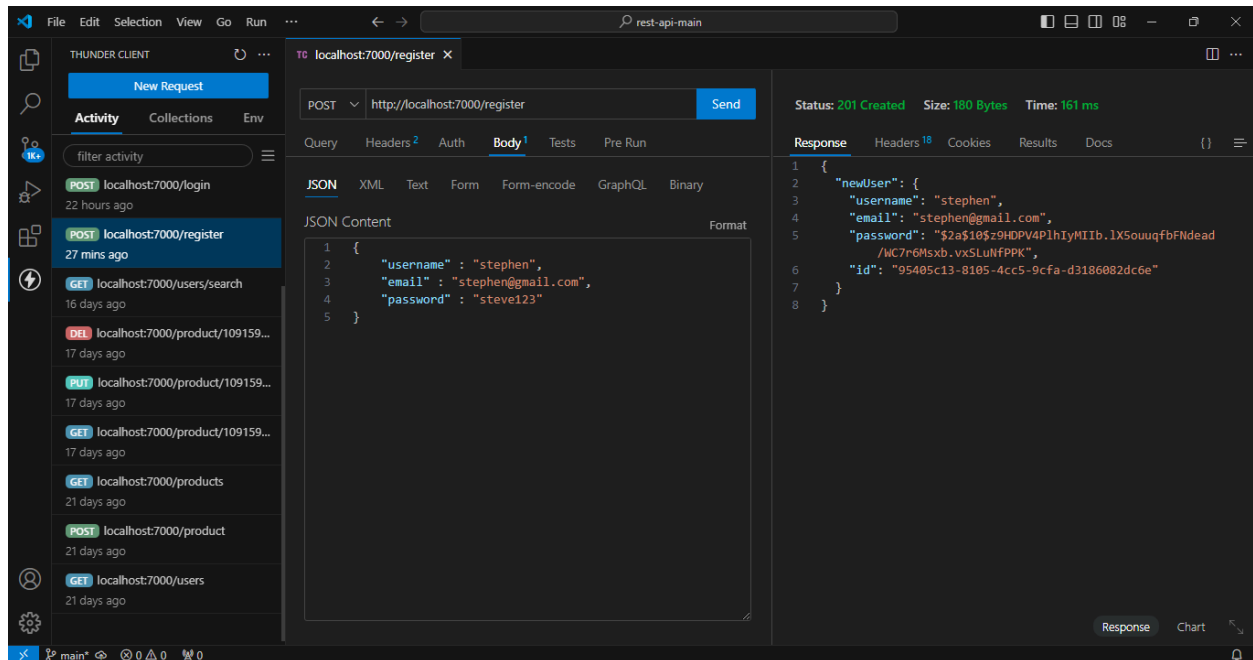
- run the npm run dev command in your terminal
- If there are no errors, the server should be listening to port 7000



Making Requests (Thunder Client)

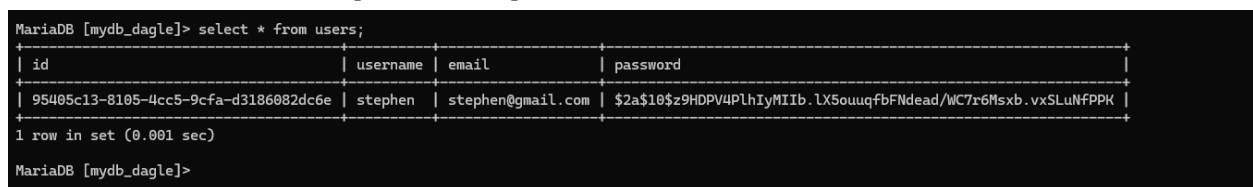
- Click on the new request button
- You can configure the request url and what type of request you want to send on the page next to the activity/collections/env tab.
- If you are done with the configurations then click the send button.

Register a user (And Response after sending the request)

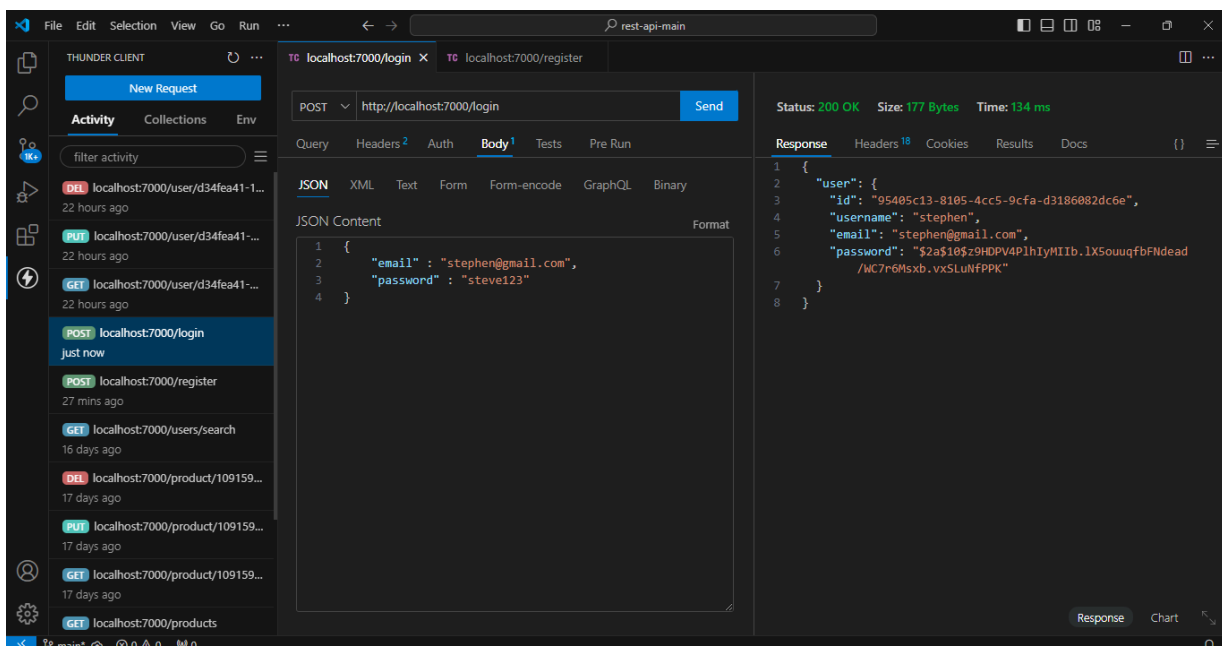


Register a user (Changes reflected on the database after request has been done)

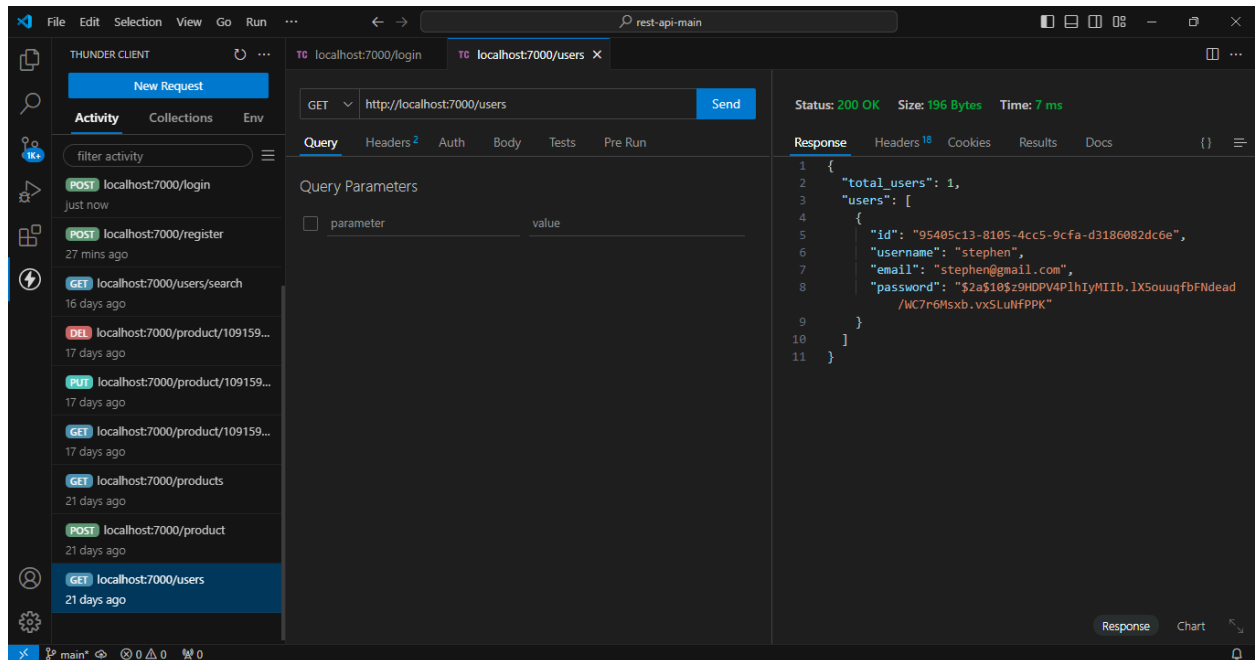
Note: Use “select * from [tablename]” to show the contents of the table.



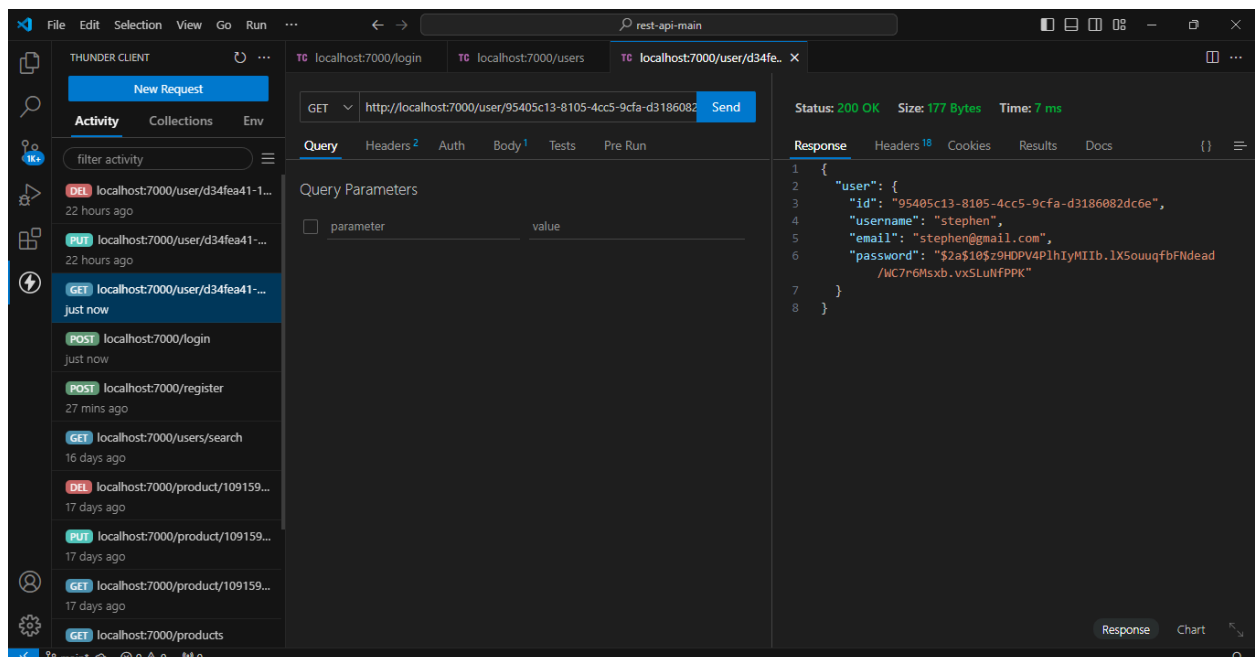
Login user (And Response after sending the request)



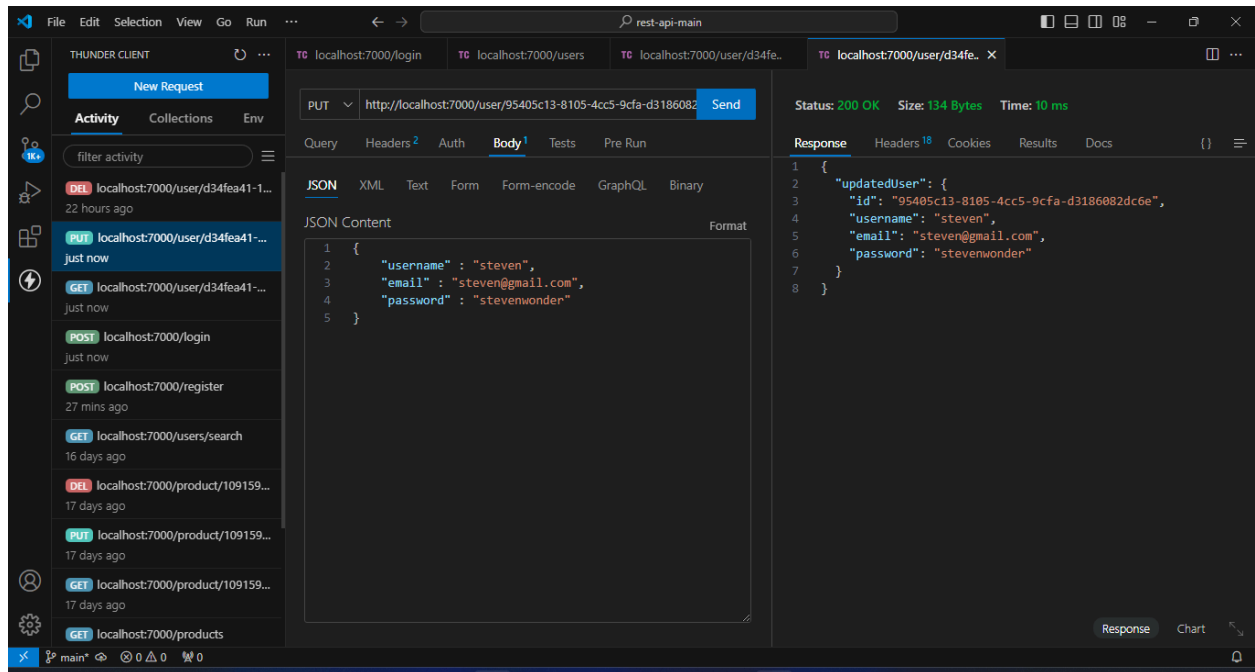
Get all users (List all the registered users)



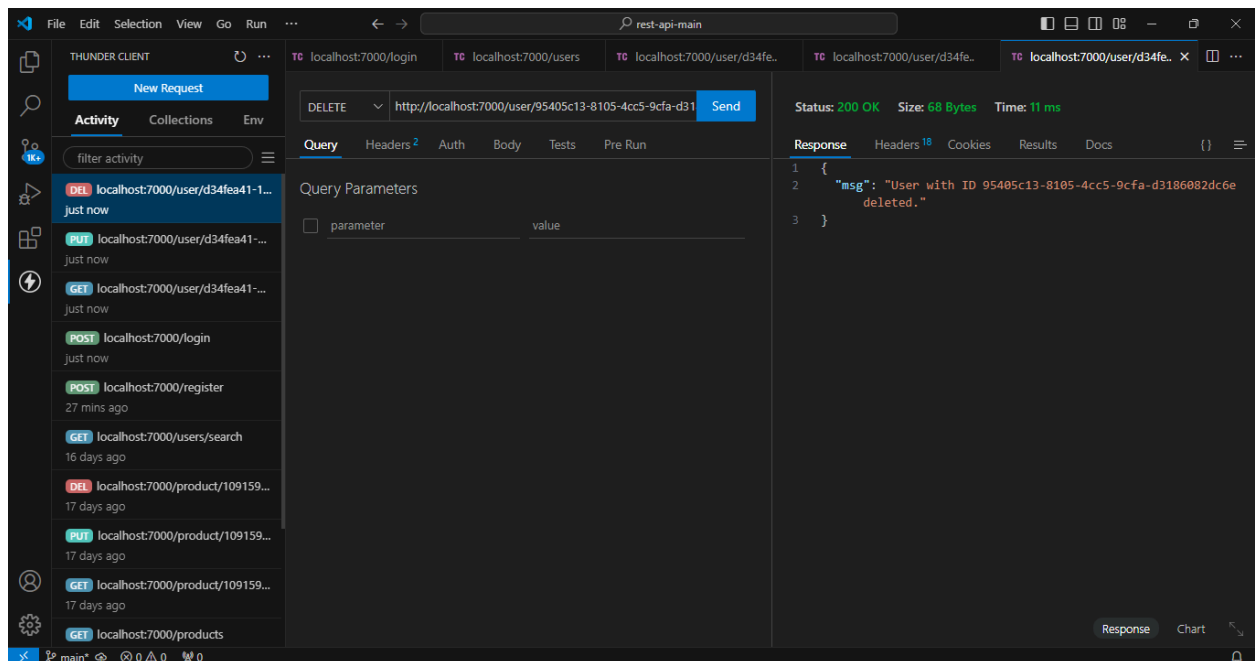
Get a single user (By ID)



Update a User (By ID) And Response after sending the request.



Delete a User (By ID)



Delete a User (Changes reflected on the database after request has been done)
Note: Use “select * from [tablename]” to show the contents of the table.

```
MariaDB [mydb_dagle]> select * from users;  
Empty set (0.001 sec)  
  
MariaDB [mydb_dagle]> |
```

Create a product (And Response after sending the request)

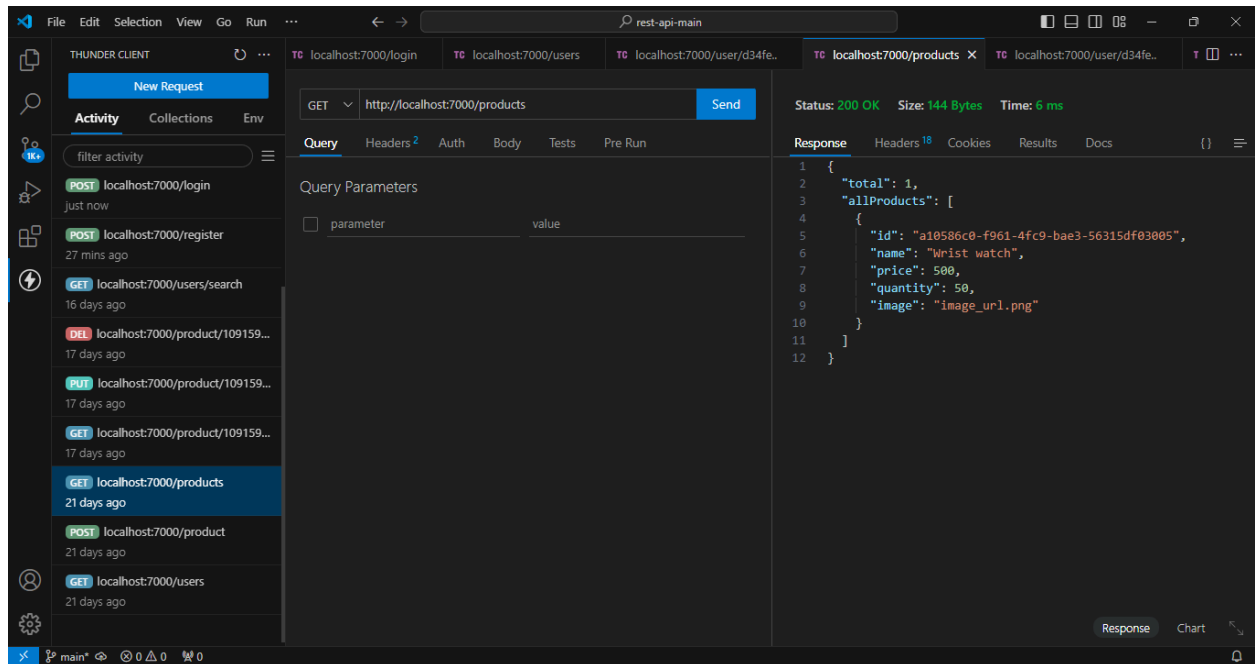
The screenshot shows the Thunder Client interface. On the left, a list of requests is shown, with the most recent being a POST request to localhost:7000/product, 21 days ago. The main panel displays the details of this request. The method is POST, and the URL is http://localhost:7000/product. The response status is 201 Created, with a size of 131 Bytes and a time of 45 ms. The response body is in JSON format, showing a new product being created with the following details: id: a10586c0-f961-4fc9-bae3-56315df03005, name: Wrist watch, price: 500, quantity: 50, and image: image_url.png.

```
POST http://localhost:7000/product  
Status: 201 Created Size: 131 Bytes Time: 45 ms  
Response  
1 {  
2   "newProduct": {  
3     "id": "a10586c0-f961-4fc9-bae3-56315df03005",  
4     "name": "Wrist watch",  
5     "price": 500,  
6     "quantity": 50,  
7     "image": "image_url.png"  
8   }  
9 }
```

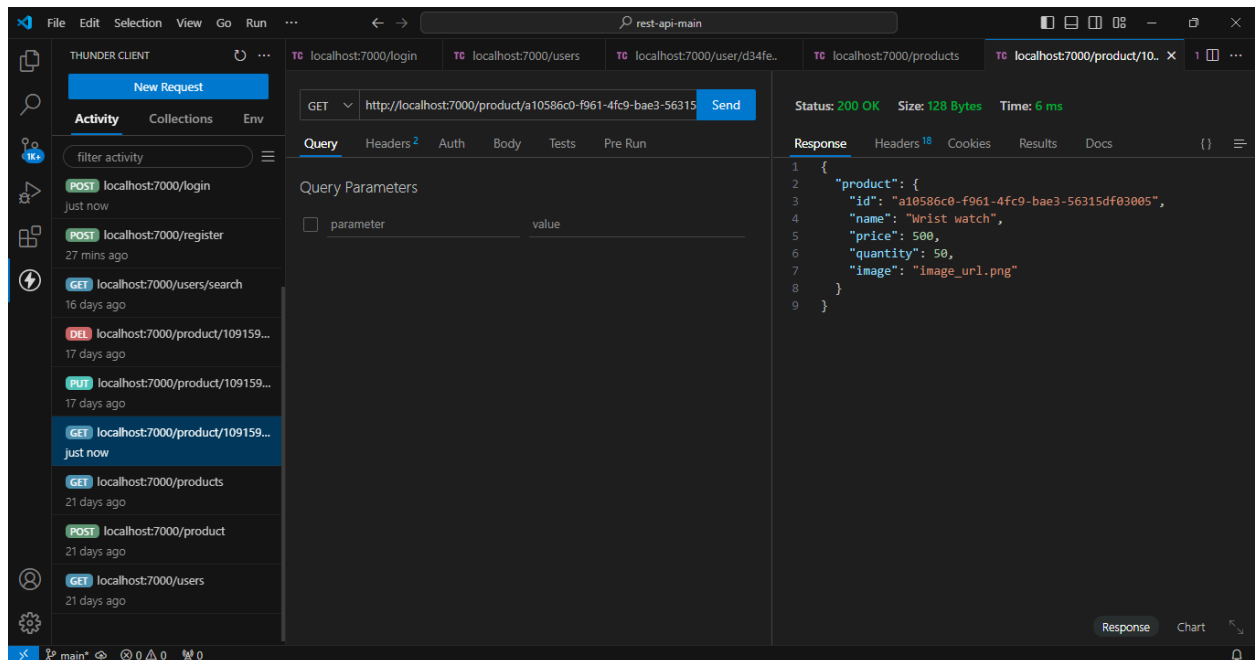
Create a product (Changes reflected on the database after request has been done)
Note: Use “select * from [tablename]” to show the contents of the table.

```
MariaDB [mydb_dagle]> select * from users;  
Empty set (0.001 sec)  
  
MariaDB [mydb_dagle]> select * from products;  
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+  
| id          | name      | price | quantity | image      |  
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+  
| a10586c0-f961-4fc9-bae3-56315df03005 | Wrist watch | 500   | 50       | image_url.png |  
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+  
1 row in set (0.001 sec)  
  
MariaDB [mydb_dagle]>
```

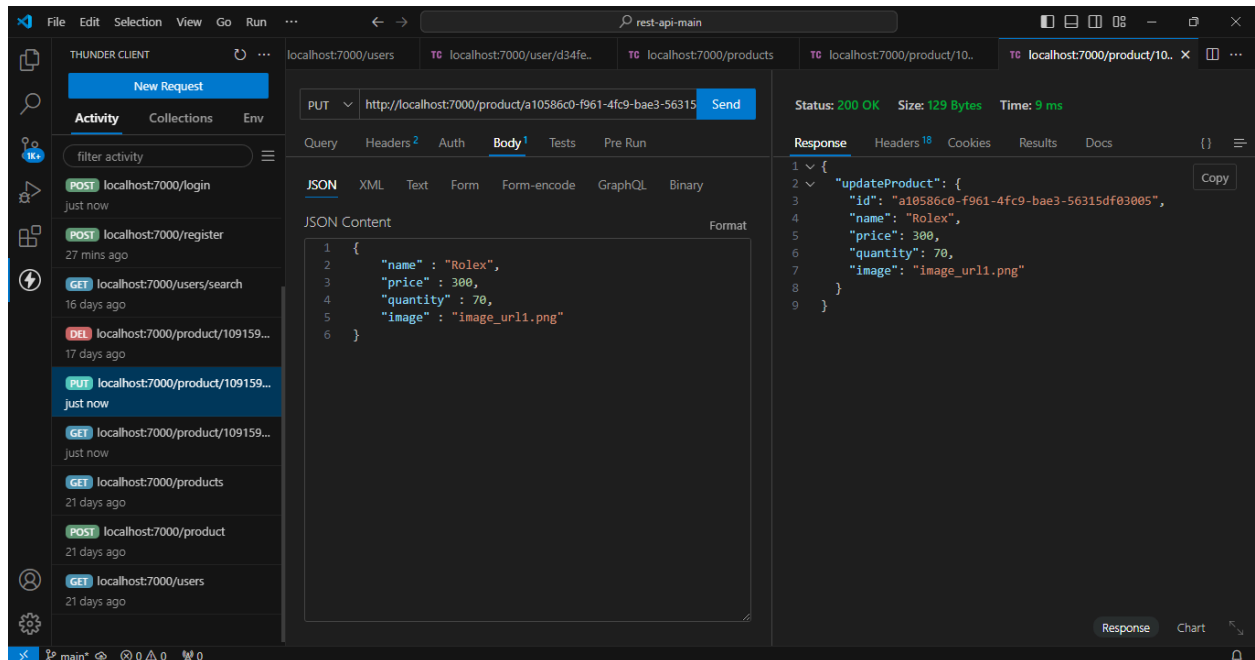

Get all products (List all the created products)



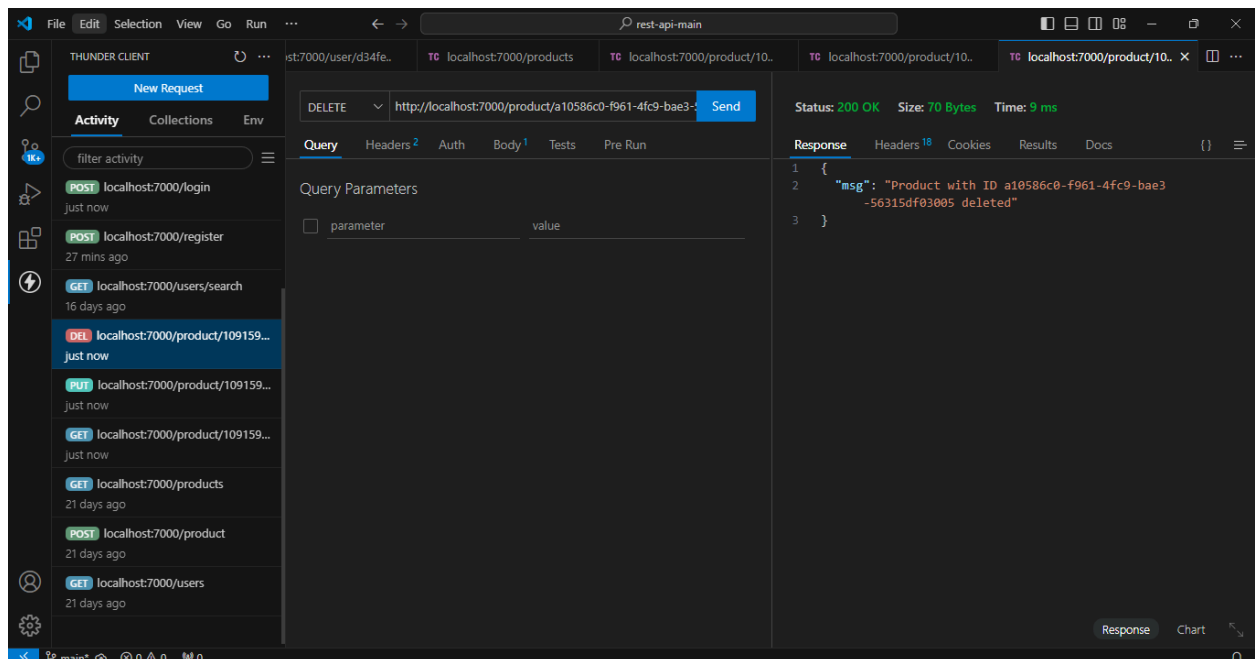
Get a single product (By ID)



Update a product (By ID) And response after sending the request.



Delete a product (By ID)



Delete a product (Changes reflected on the database after request has been done)
Note: Use “select * from [tablename]” to show the contents of the table.

```
MariaDB [mydb_dagle]> select * from products;  
Empty set (0.001 sec)  
  
MariaDB [mydb_dagle]>
```