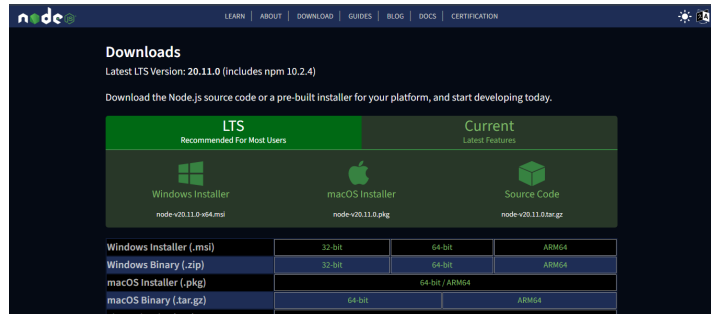


Build a REST API with Typescript, NodeJS, ExpressJS and a file-based storage system.

## Step 1: Install the necessary software & runtime environment for building the API.



### NodeJS

Download link/portal:

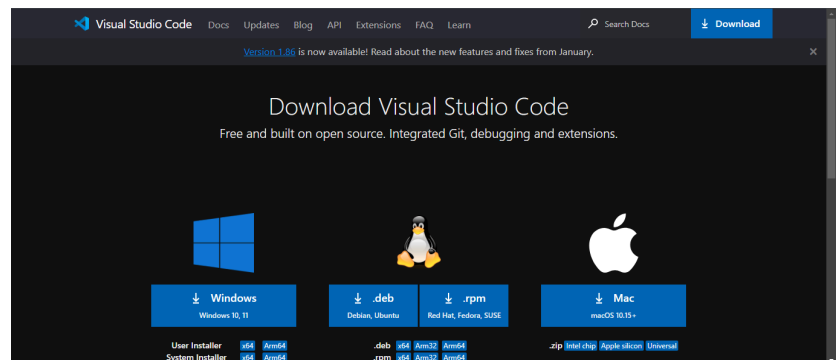
<https://nodejs.org/en/download>

### Visual Studio Code

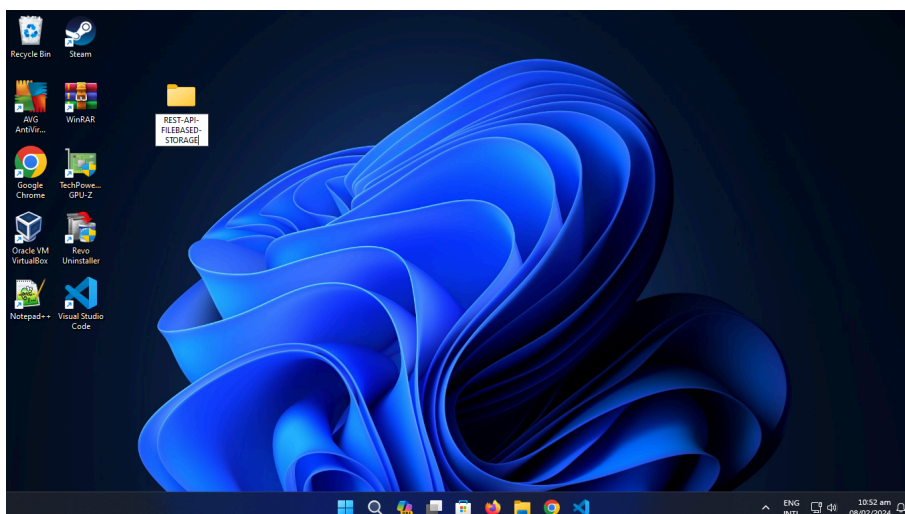
Download link/portal:

<https://code.visualstudio.com/download>

(or you can download any IDE of your choice).

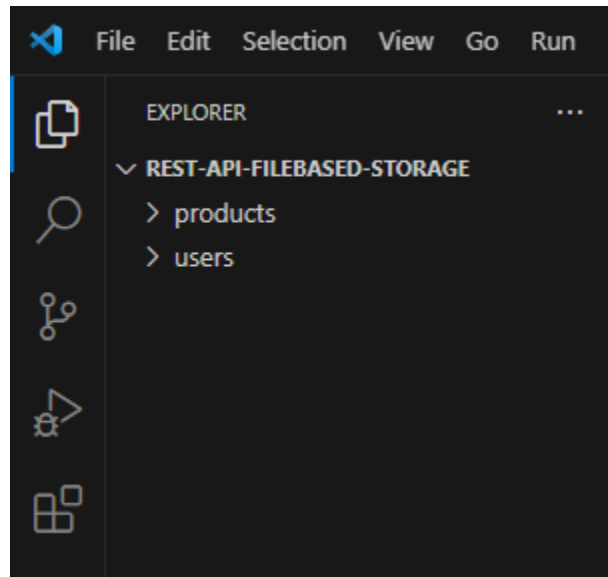


## Step 2: Getting Started with TypeScript in Node.js

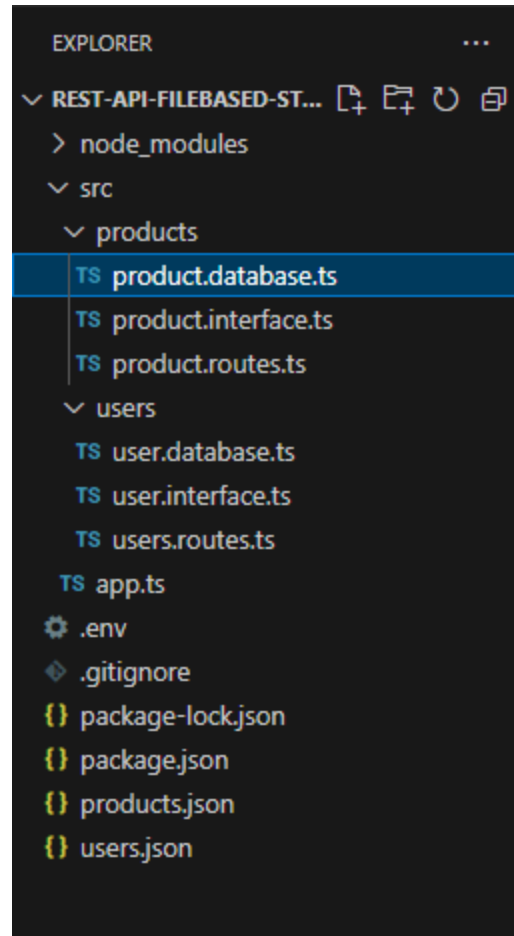


Create a New Folder for your project on your local machine.

Create a project directory that looks like this:



- All the **files** and **directories** created on the right side are user-defined except for the **node\_modules** folder which is generated after initializing the node package module (npm).



Initializing a NodeJS project

```
C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22621.3085]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\mathe\OneDrive\Desktop\REST-API-FILEBASED-STORAGE>npm init -y
Wrote to C:\Users\mathe\OneDrive\Desktop\REST-API-FILEBASED-STORAGE\package.json:

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

Next, initialize a Node.js project within the project directory by creating a package.json file with default settings, using this command:

- `npm init -y`

## Installing Project Dependencies

```
C:\Users\mathe\OneDrive\Desktop\REST-API-FILEBASED-STORAGE>npm i express dotenv helmet cors http-status-codes uuid bcryptjs
added 70 packages, and audited 71 packages in 7s
13 packages are looking for funding
  run `npm fund` for details
found 0 vulnerabilities
C:\Users\mathe\OneDrive\Desktop\REST-API-FILEBASED-STORAGE>npm i -D typescript
added 1 package, and audited 72 packages in 3s
13 packages are looking for funding
```

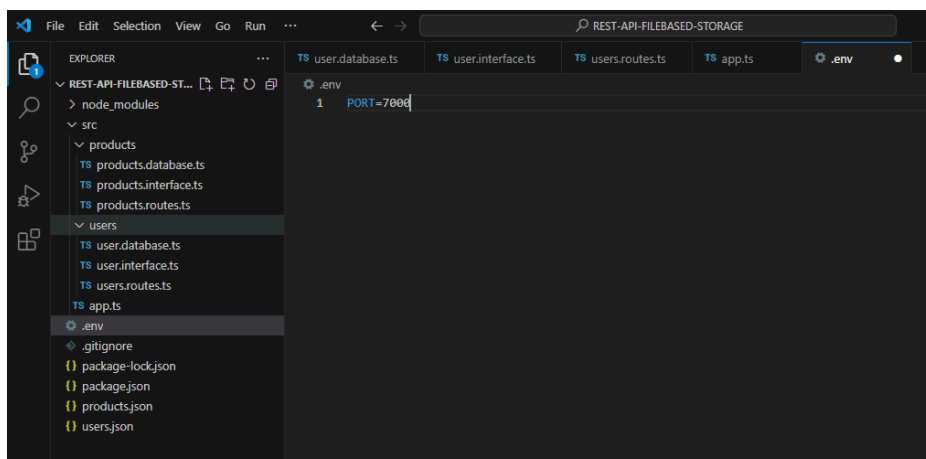
Your Node.js project requires a couple of dependencies to create a secure Express server with TypeScript. You also need the TypeScript for enhanced code development. Install them like so:

- `npm i express dotenv helmet cors http-status-codes uuid bcryptjs`
- `npm i -D typescript`

```
C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22621.3085]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
C:\Users\mathe\OneDrive\Desktop\REST-API-FILEBASED-STORAGE>npm i -D @types/express @types/dotenv @types/helmet @types/cors @types/http-status-codes @types/uuid @types/bcryptjs
up to date, audited 90 packages in 8s
13 packages are looking for funding
  run `npm fund` for details
found 0 vulnerabilities
C:\Users\mathe\OneDrive\Desktop\REST-API-FILEBASED-STORAGE>
```

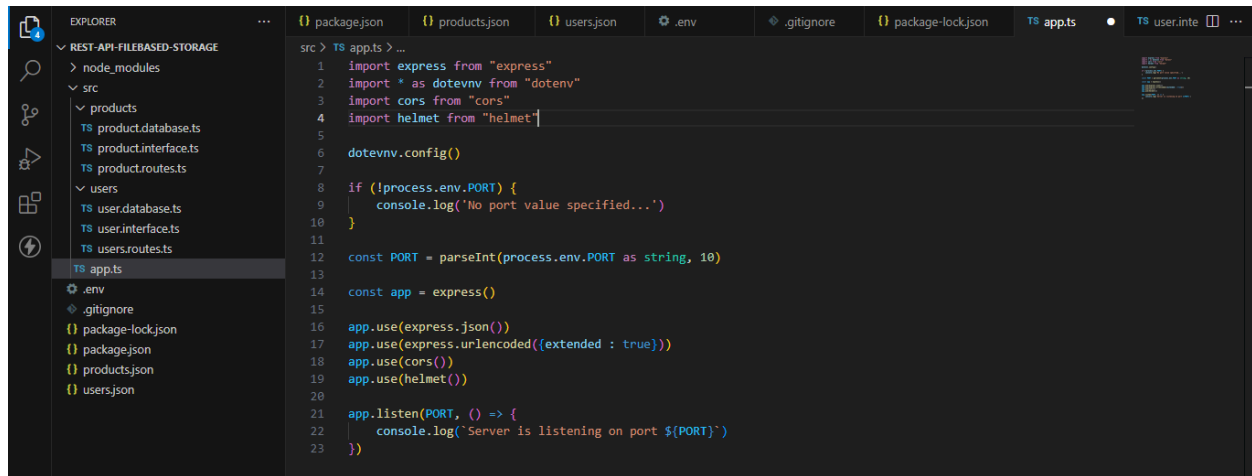
To use TypeScript effectively, you need to install type definitions for the packages you installed previously:

- `npm i -D @types/express @types/dotenv @types/helmet @types/cors @types/http-status-codes @types/uuid @types/bcryptjs`



Populate the .env file with a variable called **PORT** with a value of 7000 for which the server can use to listen for requests

Import the project dependencies installed earlier on the app.ts file and load any environmental variables from the local .env file using the dotenv.config() method.



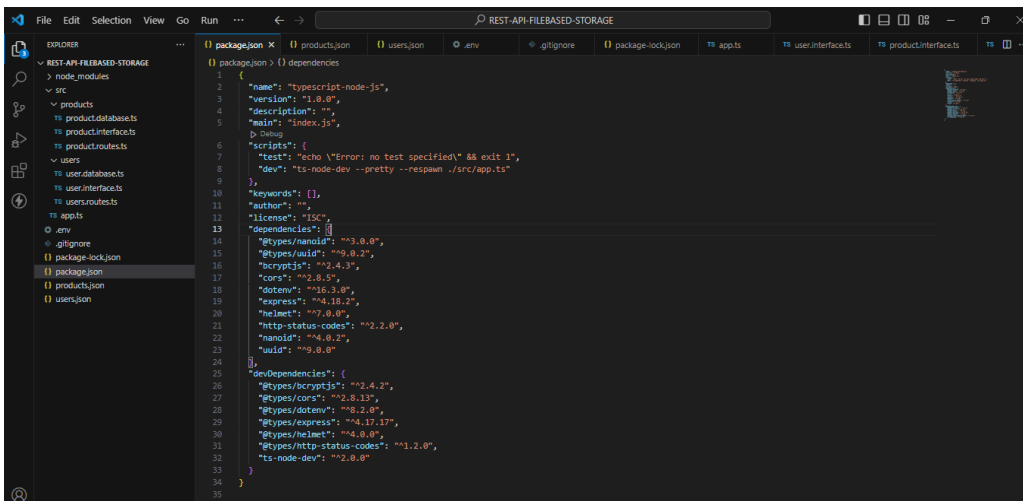
```
src > TS app.ts > ...
1 import express from "express"
2 import * as dotenv from "dotenv"
3 import cors from "cors"
4 import helmet from "helmet"
5
6 dotenv.config()
7
8 if (!process.env.PORT) {
9   console.log('No port value specified...')
10 }
11
12 const PORT = parseInt(process.env.PORT as string, 10)
13
14 const app = express()
15
16 app.use(express.json())
17 app.use(express.urlencoded({extended: true}))
18 app.use(cors())
19 app.use(helmet())
20
21 app.listen(PORT, () => {
22   console.log(`Server is listening on port ${PORT}`)
23 })
```

### Step 3: Improve the TypeScript Development Workflow

Start by installing this package to power up your development workflow:

- `npm i -D ts-node-dev`

```
C:\Users\mathe\OneDrive\Desktop\REST-API-FILEBASED-STORAGE>npm i -D ts-node-dev
added 60 packages, and audited 150 packages in 8s
20 packages are looking for funding
  run 'npm fund' for details
found 0 vulnerabilities
C:\Users\mathe\OneDrive\Desktop\REST-API-FILEBASED-STORAGE>
```

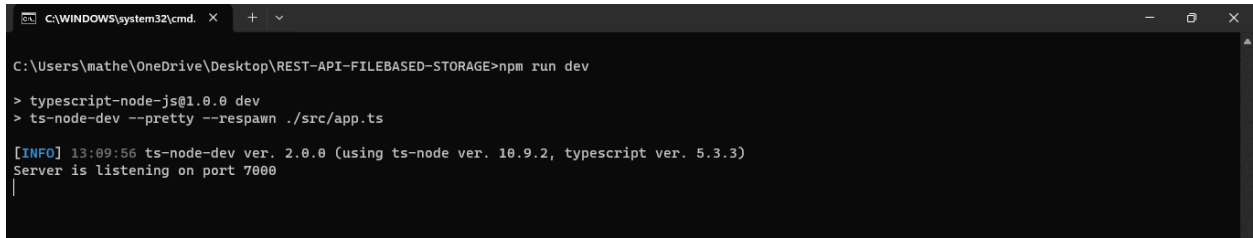


```
1 {
2   "name": "typescript-node-js",
3   "version": "1.0.0",
4   "description": "",
5   "main": "index.js",
6   "scripts": {
7     "test": "echo \"Error: no test specified\" && exit 1",
8     "dev": "ts-node-dev --pretty --respawn ./src/app.ts"
9   },
10  "keywords": [],
11  "author": "",
12  "license": "ISC",
13  "dependencies": {
14    "@types/nodemailer": "^3.0.0",
15    "@types/uuid": "^9.0.2",
16    "bcryptjs": "^2.4.3",
17    "cors": "^2.8.5",
18    "dotenv": "^16.3.0",
19    "express": "^4.18.2",
20    "helmet": "^7.0.0",
21    "http-status-codes": "^2.2.0",
22    "nodemailer": "^6.8.2",
23    "uuid": "^9.0.0"
24  },
25  "devDependencies": {
26    "@types/bcryptjs": "^2.4.2",
27    "@types/cors": "^2.8.13",
28    "@types/dotenv": "^8.2.0",
29    "@types/express": "^4.17.17",
30    "@types/helmet": "^4.0.0",
31    "@types/http-status-codes": "^1.2.0",
32    "ts-node-dev": "^2.0.0"
33  }
34 }
```

You can create a dev npm script in package.json to run your server. Update your package.json file like this.

Now, simply run the dev script to launch your project:

- `npm run dev`



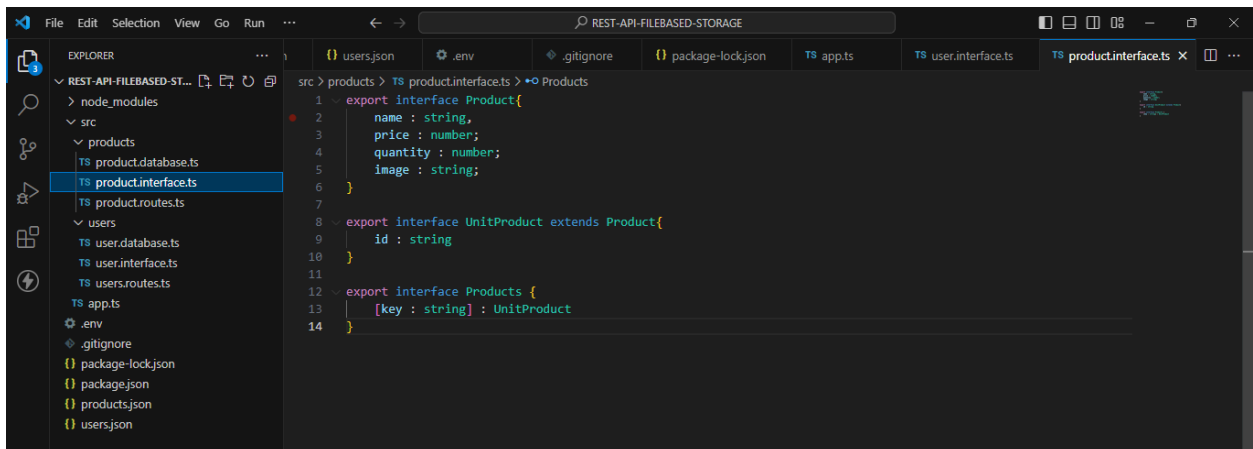
```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd. X + v
C:\Users\mathe\OneDrive\Desktop\REST-API-FILEBASED-STORAGE>npm run dev
> typescript-node-js@1.0.0 dev
> ts-node-dev --pretty --respawn ./src/app.ts
[INFO] 13:09:56 ts-node-dev ver. 2.0.0 (using ts-node ver. 10.9.2, typescript ver. 5.3.3)
Server is listening on port 7000
|
```

If everything is working correctly, you'll see a message indicating that the server is listening for requests on port 7000.

## Step 4: Model Data with TypeScript Interfaces

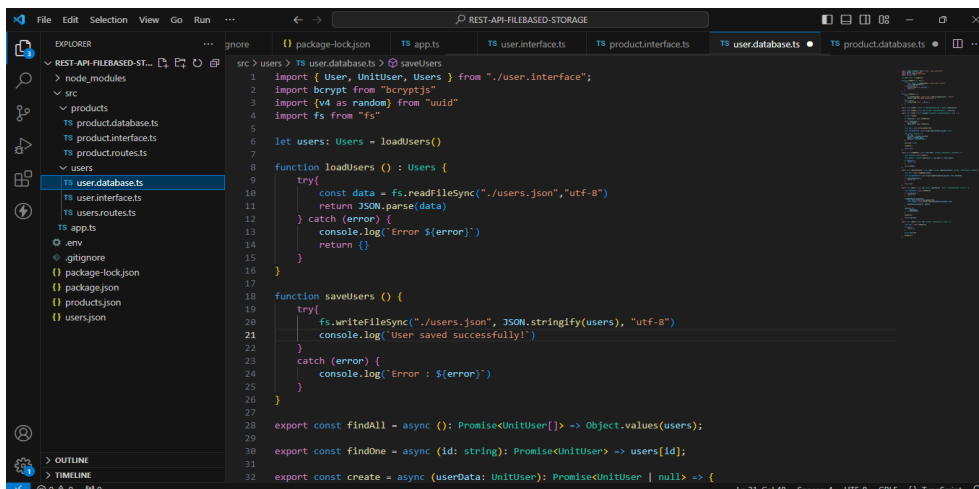
### /Users

Populate `src/users/user.interface.ts` with the following definition:



```
File Edit Selection View Go Run ... REST-API-FILEBASED-STORAGE
EXPLORER
  REST-API-FILEBASED-ST...
  > node_modules
  > src
    > products
      TS product.database.ts
      TS product.interface.ts
      TS product.routes.ts
    > users
      TS user.database.ts
      TS user.interface.ts
      TS users.routes.ts
    TS app.ts
    .env
    .gitignore
    package-lock.json
    package.json
    products.json
    users.json
src > products > TS product.interface.ts > Products
1 export interface Product{
2   name : string;
3   price : number;
4   quantity : number;
5   image : string;
6 }
7
8 export interface UnitProduct extends Product{
9   id : string
10 }
11
12 export interface Products {
13   [key : string] : UnitProduct
14 }
```

Next, we will create the logic for our data storage. You can call it a database if you like. Populate `src/users/user.database.ts` with the following code:



```
File Edit Selection View Go Run ... REST-API-FILEBASED-STORAGE
EXPLORER
  REST-API-FILEBASED-ST...
  > node_modules
  > src
    > products
      TS product.database.ts
      TS product.interface.ts
      TS product.routes.ts
    > users
      TS user.database.ts
      TS user.interface.ts
      TS users.routes.ts
    TS app.ts
    .env
    .gitignore
    package-lock.json
    package.json
    products.json
    users.json
src > users > TS user.database.ts > @saveUsers
1 import { User, UnitUser, Users } from './user.interface';
2 import bcrypt from 'bcryptjs';
3 import { v4 as random } from 'uuid';
4 import fs from 'fs';
5
6 let users: Users = loadUsers();
7
8 function loadUsers () : Users {
9   try{
10     const data = fs.readFileSync('./users.json','utf-8')
11     return JSON.parse(data)
12   } catch (error) {
13     console.log('Error :$<div data-bbox="111 970 885 985" data-label="Page-Footer">

Ln 21, Col 48 Spaces 4 UTF-8 CRLF TypeScript


```

The image shows a VS Code editor window with the file explorer on the left and the code editor in the center. The file explorer shows the project structure with the following files: `node_modules`, `src` (containing `products`, `product.database.ts`, `product.interface.ts`, `product.routes.ts`, `users`, `user.database.ts`, `user.interface.ts`, `users.routes.ts`, `app.ts`, `.env`, `.gitignore`, `package-lock.json`, `package.json`, `products.json`, and `users.json`). The code editor shows the implementation of the `saveUsers` function in `user.database.ts`. The function is an asynchronous function that takes a `UnitUser` object and returns a `Promise<UnitUser | null>`. It generates a random ID, checks if a user with that ID already exists, and if not, it creates a new user with a hashed password. The `hashedPassword` is generated using `bcrypt`. The `UnitUser` interface is defined as follows: 

```
interface UnitUser {
  id: string;
  username: string;
  email: string;
  password: string;
}
```

 The `saveUsers` function is implemented as follows: 

```
export const saveUsers = async (userData: UnitUser): Promise<UnitUser | null> => {
  let id = random();
  let check_user = await findOne(id);
  while (check_user) {
    id = random();
    check_user = await findOne(id);
  }
  const salt = await bcrypt.genSalt(10);
  const hashedPassword = await bcrypt.hash(userData.password, salt);
  const user: UnitUser = {
    id: id,
    username: userData.username,
    email: userData.email,
    password: hashedPassword
  };
  users[id] = user;
  saveUsers();
  return user;
};
```

 The `findOne` function is also implemented as follows: 

```
export const findByEmail = async (user_email: string): Promise<null | UnitUser> => {
  const allUsers = await findAll();
```

The image shows a VS Code editor window with the file explorer on the left and the code editor in the center. The file explorer shows the project structure with the following files: `node_modules`, `src` (containing `products`, `product.database.ts`, `product.interface.ts`, `product.routes.ts`, `users`, `user.database.ts`, `user.interface.ts`, `users.routes.ts`, `app.ts`, `.env`, `.gitignore`, `package-lock.json`, `package.json`, `products.json`, and `users.json`). The code editor shows the implementation of the `findAll`, `getUser`, `comparePassword`, and `update` functions in `user.database.ts`. The `findAll` function is implemented as follows: 

```
const allUsers = await findAll();
```

 The `getUser` function is implemented as follows: 

```
const getUser = allUsers.find(result => user_email == result.email);
if (!getUser) {
  return null;
}
return getUser;
```

 The `comparePassword` function is implemented as follows: 

```
export const comparePassword = async (email: string, supplied_password: string): Promise<null | UnitUser> => {
  const user = await findByEmail(email);
  const decryptPassword = await bcrypt.compare(supplied_password, user!.password);
  if (!decryptPassword) {
    return null;
  }
  return user;
};
```

 The `update` function is implemented as follows: 

```
export const update = async (id: string, updateValues: User): Promise<UnitUser | null> => {
  const userExists = await findOne(id);
  if (!userExists) {
    return null;
  }
```

The image shows a VS Code editor window with the Explorer sidebar on the left. The Explorer sidebar shows a project structure with folders like 'src' and 'node\_modules', and files like 'package-lock.json', 'app.ts', 'user.interface.ts', 'product.interface.ts', 'user.database.ts', 'product.database.ts', 'product.routes.ts', 'users.routes.ts', 'app.ts', '.env', '.gitignore', 'package-lock.json', 'package.json', 'products.json', and 'users.json'. The file 'user.database.ts' is selected and open in the editor. The editor shows the following code:

```
93 }
94
95 if(updateValues.password) {
96   const salt = await bcrypt.genSalt(10)
97   const newPass = await bcrypt.hash(updateValues.password, salt)
98
99   updateValues.password = newPass
100 }
101
102 users[id] = {
103   ...userExists,
104   ...updateValues
105 }
106
107 saveUsers()
108
109 return users[id]
110 }
111
112 export const remove = async (id: string) : Promise<null | void> => {
113
114   const user = await findOne(id)
115
116   if (!user) {
117     return null
118   }
119
120   delete users[id]
121
122   saveUsers()
123 }
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Ln 21, Col 48', 'Spaces: 4', 'UTF-8', 'CRLF', and 'TypeScript'.

Next, let all import all the required functions and modules into the routes file `./src/users.routes.ts` and populate as follows:

The image shows a VS Code editor window with the Explorer sidebar on the left. The Explorer sidebar shows the same project structure as the previous image, but now 'users.routes.ts' is selected and open in the editor. The editor shows the following code:

```
1 import express, {Request, Response} from "express"
2 import { UnitUser, User } 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) {
13       return res.status(StatusCodes.NOT_FOUND).json({msg : `No users at this time..`})
14     }
15
16     return res.status(StatusCodes.OK).json({total_user : allUsers.length, allUsers})
17   } catch (error) {
18     return res.status(StatusCodes.INTERNAL_SERVER_ERROR).json({error})
19   }
20 })
21
22 userRouter.get("/user/:id", async (req : Request, res : Response) => {
23   try{
24     const user : UnitUser = await database.findOne(req.params.id)
25
26     if(!user) {
27       return res.status(StatusCodes.NOT_FOUND).json({error : `User not found!`})
28     }
29
30     return res.status(StatusCodes.OK).json({user})
31   } catch (error) {
32     return res.status(StatusCodes.INTERNAL_SERVER_ERROR).json({error})
33   }
34 })
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Ln 85, Col 27 (1 selected)', 'Spaces: 4', 'UTF-8', 'CRLF', and 'TypeScript'.

This screenshot shows the implementation of a user registration endpoint in a REST API. The Explorer on the left shows the project structure, with the `users.routes.ts` file selected. The main editor displays the following TypeScript code:

```
src > users > TS users.routes.ts > ...
32   return res.status(StatusCodes.INTERNAL_SERVER_ERROR).json({error})
33 }
34 })
35
36 userRouter.post("/register", async (req : Request, res : Response) => {
37   try {
38     const { username, email, password } = req.body
39
40     if (!username || !email || !password) {
41       return res.status(StatusCodes.BAD_REQUEST).json({error : "Please provide all the required parameters"})
42     }
43
44     const user = await database.findByEmail(email)
45
46     if (user) {
47       return res.status(StatusCodes.BAD_REQUEST).json({error : "This email has already been registered..."})
48     }
49
50     const newUser = await database.create(req.body)
51
52     return res.status(StatusCodes.CREATED).json({newUser})
53   } catch (error) {
54     return res.status(StatusCodes.INTERNAL_SERVER_ERROR).json({error})
55   }
56 })
57
58
59 userRouter.post("/login", async (req : Request, res : Response) => {
60   try {
61     const { email, password } = req.body
62
63     if (!email || !password) {
```

This screenshot shows the implementation of a user login endpoint and a GET endpoint in a REST API. The Explorer on the left shows the project structure, with the `users.routes.ts` file selected. The main editor displays the following TypeScript code:

```
src > users > TS users.routes.ts > ...
63   if (!email || !password) {
64     return res.status(StatusCodes.BAD_REQUEST).json({error : "Please provide all the required parameters"})
65   }
66
67   const user = await database.findByEmail(email)
68
69   if (!user) {
70     return res.status(StatusCodes.NOT_FOUND).json({error : "No user exists with the email provided.."})
71   }
72
73   const comparePassword = await database.comparePassword(email, password)
74
75   if (!comparePassword) {
76     return res.status(StatusCodes.BAD_REQUEST).json({error : "Incorrect Password!"})
77   }
78
79   return res.status(StatusCodes.OK).json({user})
80 } catch (error) {
81   return res.status(StatusCodes.INTERNAL_SERVER_ERROR).json({error})
82 }
83 })
84
85 userRouter.put("/user/:id", async (req : Request, res : Response) => {
86
87   try {
88
89     const {username, email, password} = req.body
90
91     const getUser = await database.findOne(req.params.id)
92
93     if (!username || !email || !password) {
94       return res.status(401).json({error : "Please provide all the required parameters..."})
95     }
96   } catch (error) {
97     return res.status(StatusCodes.INTERNAL_SERVER_ERROR).json({error})
98   }
99 })
```



```
94         return res.status(401).json({error: `Please provide all the required parameters..`})
95     }
96
97     if (!getUser) {
98         return res.status(404).json({error: `No user with id ${req.params.id}`})
99     }
100
101     const updateUser = await database.update((req.params.id), req.body)
102
103     return res.status(201).json({updateUser})
104 } catch (error) {
105     console.log(error)
106     return res.status(500).json({error})
107 }
108 })
109
110 userRouter.delete("/user/:id", async (req : Request, res : Response) => {
111     try {
112         const id = (req.params.id)
113
114         const user = await database.findOne(id)
115
116         if (!user) {
117             return res.status(StatusCodes.NOT_FOUND).json({error: `User does not exist`})
118         }
119
120         await database.remove(id)
121
122         return res.status(StatusCodes.OK).json({msg: "User deleted"})
123     } catch (error) {
124         return res.status(StatusCodes.INTERNAL_SERVER_ERROR).json({error})
125     }
126 })
```

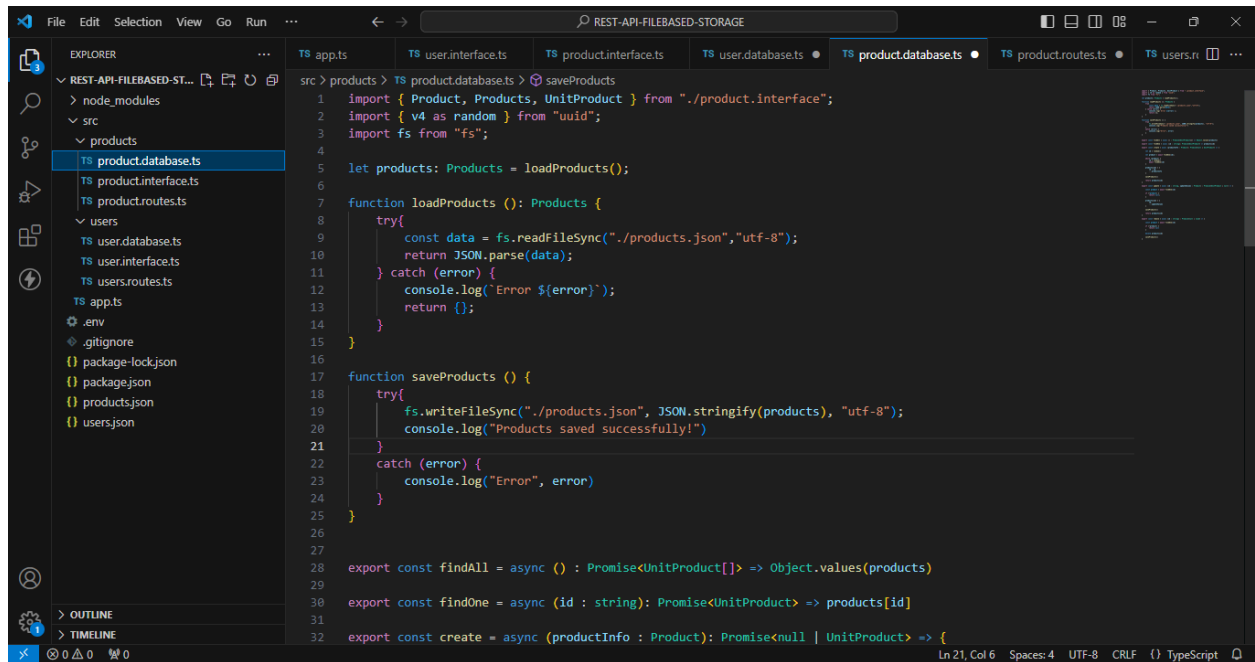
## /Products

Create the login and routes for our products.

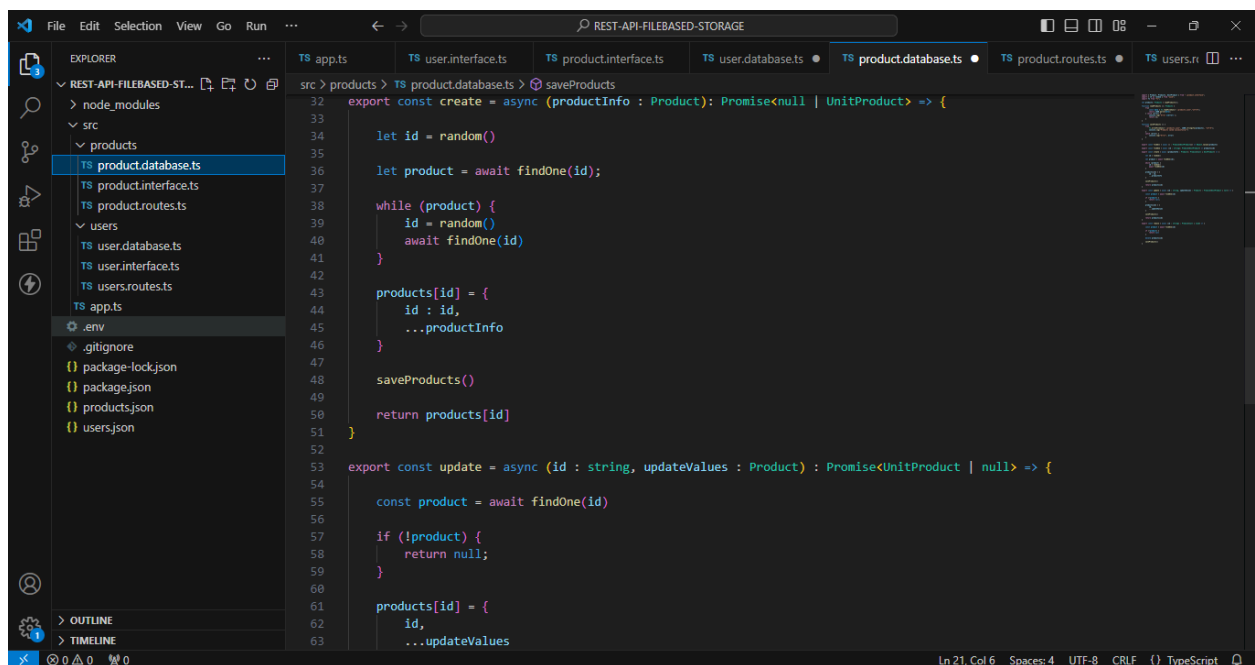
So let's duplicate the contents of our users interface with minor changes into the file `./src/product.interface.ts`

```
1 export interface Product{
2     name : string;
3     price : number;
4     quantity : number;
5     image : string;
6 }
7
8 export interface UnitProduct extends Product{
9     id : string
10 }
11
12 export interface Products {
13     [key : string] : UnitProduct
14 }
```

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



```
1 import { Product, Products, UnitProduct } from "../product.interface";
2 import { v4 as random } from "uuid";
3 import fs from "fs";
4
5 let products: Products = loadProducts();
6
7 function loadProducts (): Products {
8   try{
9     const data = fs.readFileSync("../products.json","utf-8");
10    return JSON.parse(data);
11  } catch (error) {
12    console.log(`Error ${error}`);
13    return {};
14  }
15 }
16
17 function saveProducts () {
18   try{
19     fs.writeFileSync("../products.json", JSON.stringify(products), "utf-8");
20     console.log("Products saved successfully!")
21   }
22   catch (error) {
23     console.log("Error", error)
24   }
25 }
26
27
28 export const findAll = async () : Promise<UnitProduct[]> => Object.values(products)
29
30 export const findOne = async (id : string): Promise<UnitProduct> => products[id]
31
32 export const create = async (productInfo : Product): Promise<null | UnitProduct> => {
```



```
32 export const create = async (productInfo : Product): Promise<null | UnitProduct> => {
33
34   let id = random()
35
36   let product = await findOne(id);
37
38   while (product) {
39     id = random()
40     await findOne(id)
41   }
42
43   products[id] = {
44     id : id,
45     ...productInfo
46   }
47
48   saveProducts()
49
50   return products[id]
51 }
52
53 export const update = async (id : string, updateValues : Product) : Promise<UnitProduct | null> => {
54
55   const product = await findOne(id)
56
57   if (!product) {
58     return null;
59   }
60
61   products[id] = {
62     id,
63     ...updateValues
```



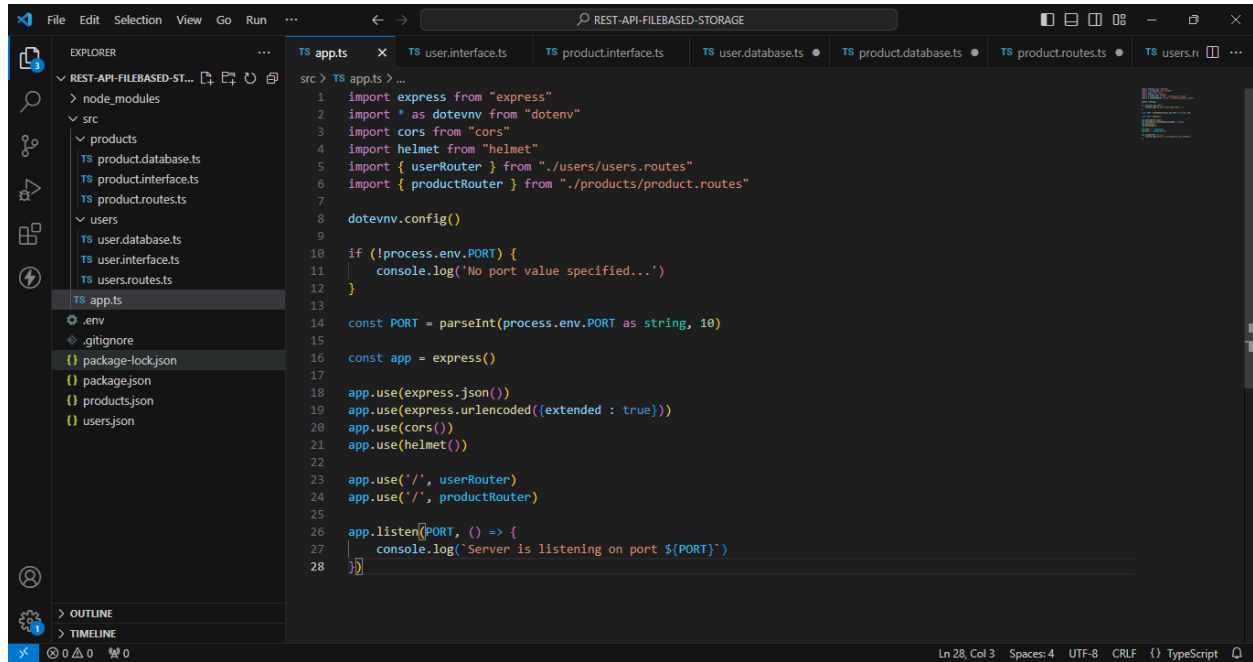
This screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code editor with the file explorer on the left displaying the project structure. The main editor window shows the `product.routes.ts` file. The code implements a `POST` endpoint for creating a new product. It includes a `try` block to handle the request, a `const` declaration for the product data, a validation check for required fields, a `database.create` call, and a `catch` block for error handling. The status codes used are `StatusCodes.INTERNAL_SERVER_ERROR` and `StatusCodes.CREATED`.

```
src > products > TS product.routes.ts > ...
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 |     const newProduct = await database.create({...req.body})
44 |     return res.status(StatusCodes.CREATED).json({newProduct})
45 |   } catch (error) {
46 |     return res.status(StatusCodes.INTERNAL_SERVER_ERROR).json({error})
47 |   }
48 | })
49 |
50 | productRouter.put("/product/:id", async (req : Request, res : Response) => {
51 |   try {
52 |     const id = req.params.id
53 |
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 does not exists..'})
60 |     }
61 |
62 |     const updateProduct = await database.update(id, newProduct)
63 |   }
```

This screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code editor with the file explorer on the left. The main editor window shows the `product.routes.ts` file. The code implements a `DELETE` endpoint for deleting a product. It includes a `try` block to handle the request, a `const` declaration for the product data, a `database.findOne` call, a validation check for the product's existence, a `database.remove` call, and a `catch` block for error handling. The status codes used are `StatusCodes.OK`, `StatusCodes.NOT_FOUND`, and `StatusCodes.INTERNAL_SERVER_ERROR`.

```
src > products > TS product.routes.ts > ...
62 |     const updateProduct = await database.update(id, newProduct)
63 |
64 |     return res.status(StatusCodes.OK).json({updateProduct})
65 |   } catch (error) {
66 |     return res.status(StatusCodes.INTERNAL_SERVER_ERROR).json({error})
67 |   }
68 | })
69 |
70 | productRouter.delete("/product/:id", async (req : Request, res : Response) => {
71 |   try {
72 |     const getProduct = await database.findOne(req.params.id)
73 |
74 |     if (!getProduct) {
75 |       return res.status(StatusCodes.NOT_FOUND).json({error : 'No product with ID ${req.params.id}'})
76 |     }
77 |
78 |     await database.remove(req.params.id)
79 |
80 |     return res.status(StatusCodes.OK).json({msg : 'Product deleted..'})
81 |   } catch (error) {
82 |     return res.status(StatusCodes.INTERNAL_SERVER_ERROR).json({error})
83 |   }
84 | }
85 | })
```

Finally, to make API calls to these routes we need to import them into our app.ts file and update our code like this :



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code editor with a project named "REST-API-FILEBASED-STORAGE". The Explorer sidebar on the left shows the file structure, with "app.ts" selected under the "src" directory. The main editor window displays the code for "app.ts", which includes imports for "express", "dotenv", "cors", "helmet", "userRouter", and "productRouter". The code configures the Express app with these middleware and routes, and listens on a specified port.

```
src > TS app.ts > ...
1  import express from "express"
2  import * as dotenv from "dotenv"
3  import cors from "cors"
4  import helmet from "helmet"
5  import { userRouter } from "../users/users.routes"
6  import { productRouter } from "../products/product.routes"
7
8  dotenv.config()
9
10 if (!process.env.PORT) {
11   console.log('No port value specified...')
12 }
13
14 const PORT = parseInt(process.env.PORT as string, 10)
15
16 const app = express()
17
18 app.use(express.json())
19 app.use(express.urlencoded({extended: true}))
20 app.use(cors())
21 app.use(helmet())
22
23 app.use('/', userRouter)
24 app.use('/', productRouter)
25
26 app.listen(PORT, () => {
27   console.log(`Server is listening on port ${PORT}`)
28 })
```

## 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

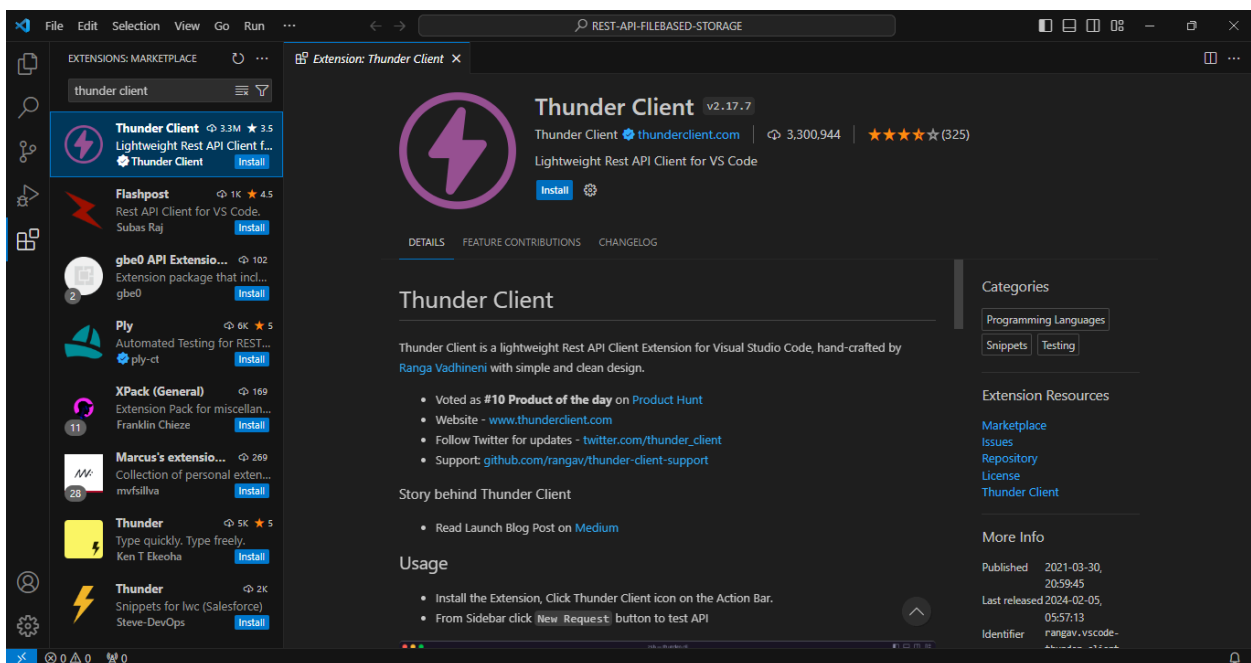
```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd. X + v
C:\Users\mathe\OneDrive\Desktop\REST-API-FILEBASED-STORAGE>npm run dev

> typescript-node-js@1.0.0 dev
> ts-node-dev --pretty --respawn ./src/app.ts

[INFO] 15:45:48 ts-node-dev ver. 2.0.0 (using ts-node ver. 10.9.2, typescript ver. 5.3.3)
Server is listening on port 7000
```

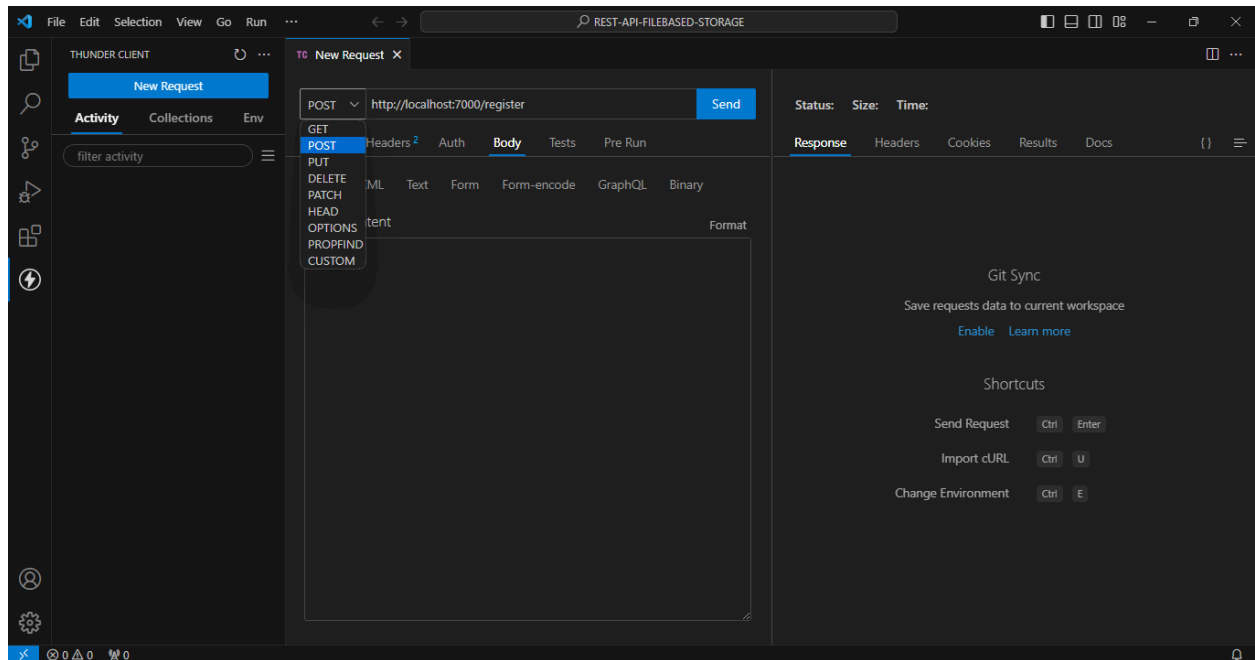
## Install Thunder Client

- Click the Extensions tab on the left sidebar
- Search the thunder client extension
- And click the install button.

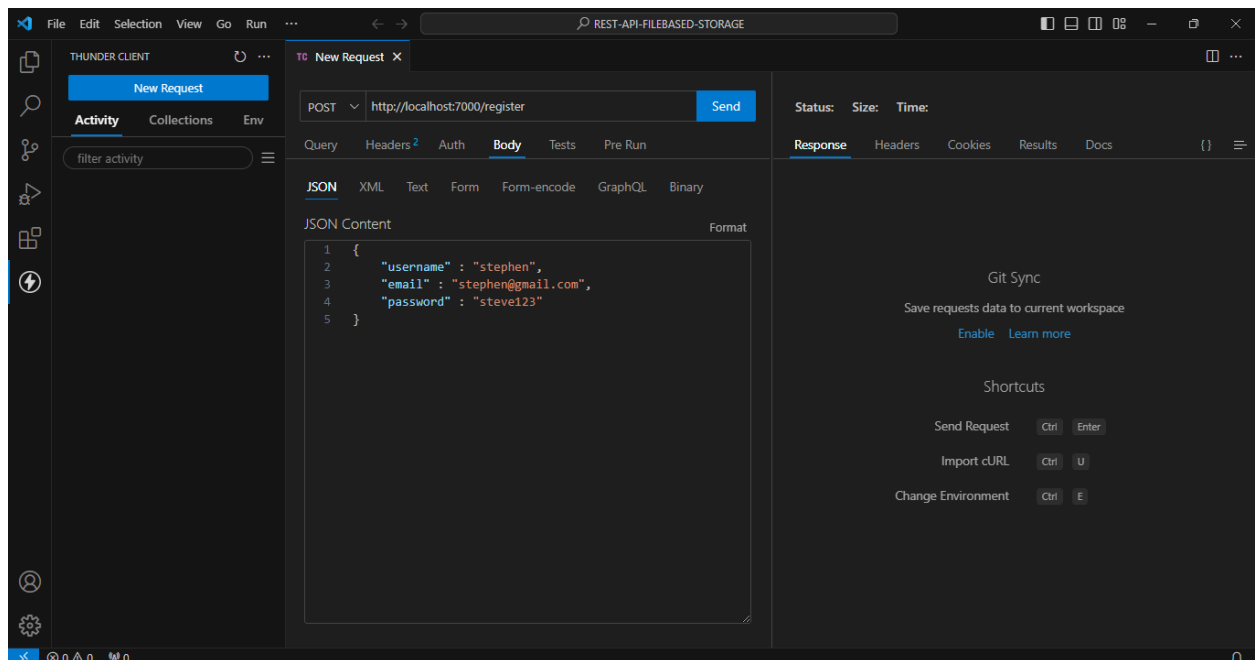


## Making Requests (Thunder Client)

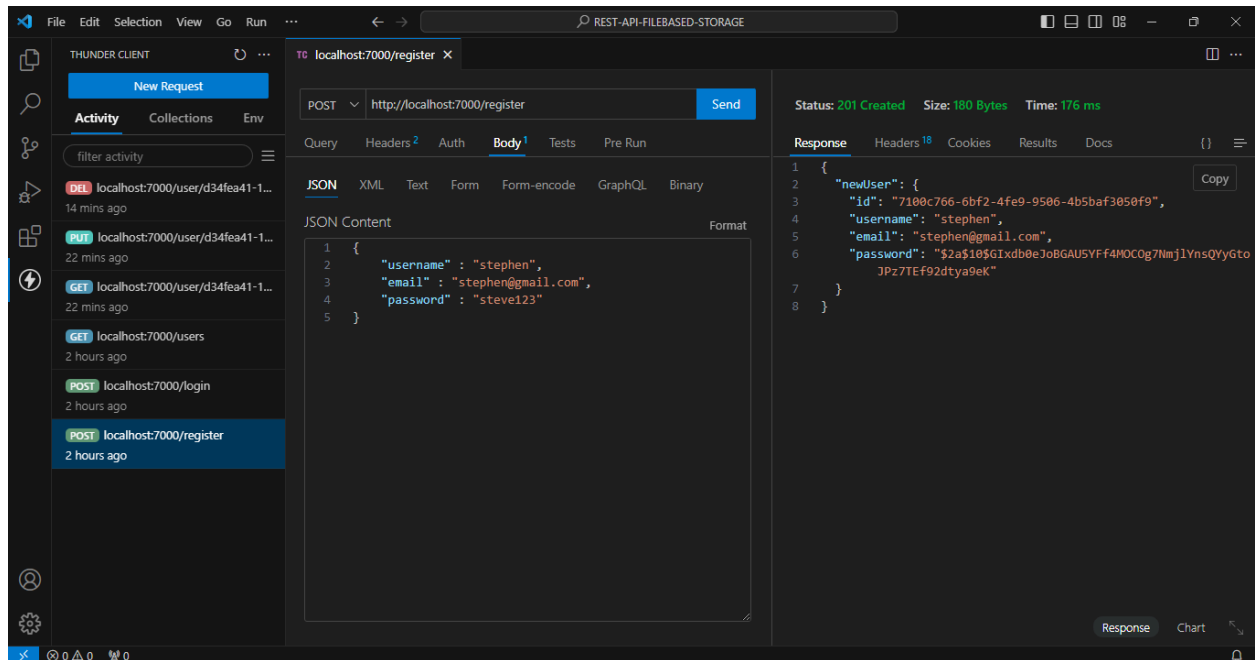
- Click on the new request button
- You can configure the request url and what type of request you want to send on the page next to the activity/collections/env tab.
- If you are done with the configurations then click the send button.



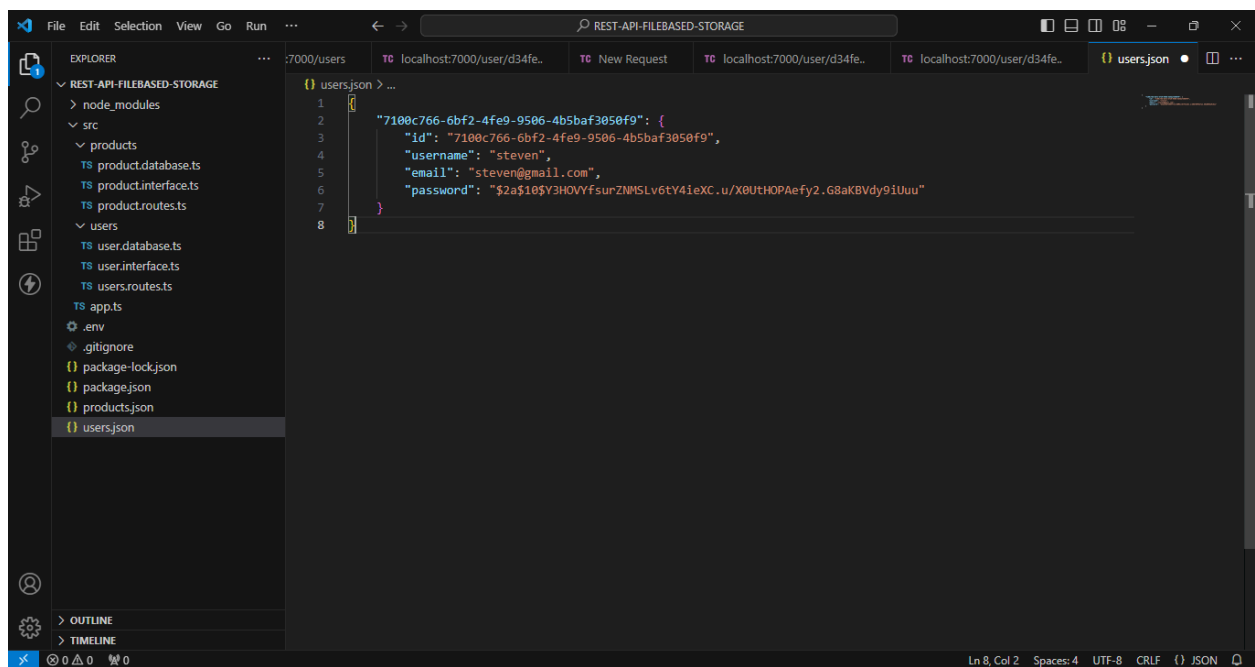
## Register a user



Register a user (Response after sending the request)

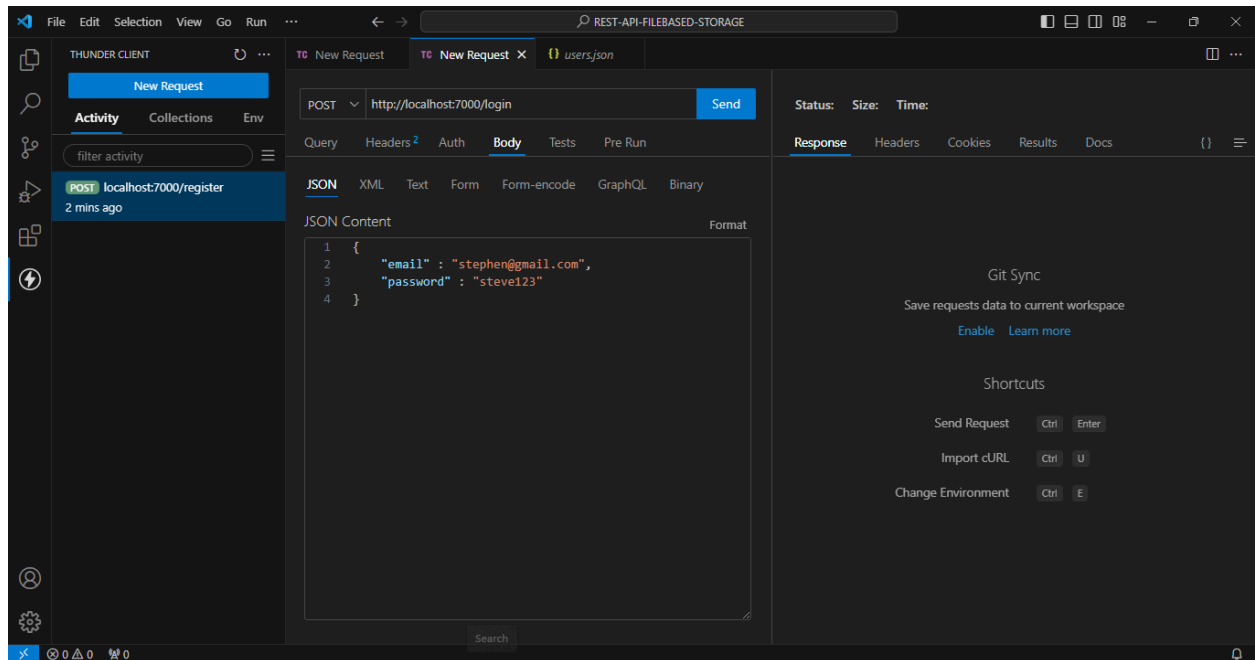


Register a user (Changes reflected on the users.json file after request has been done)

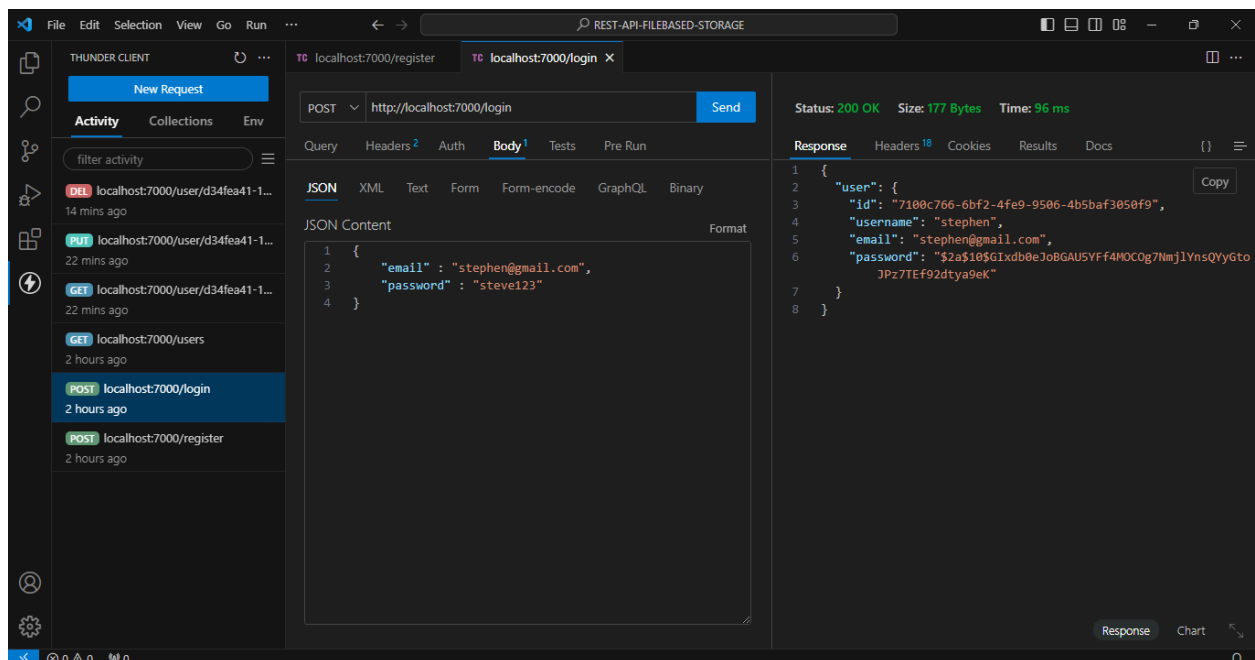




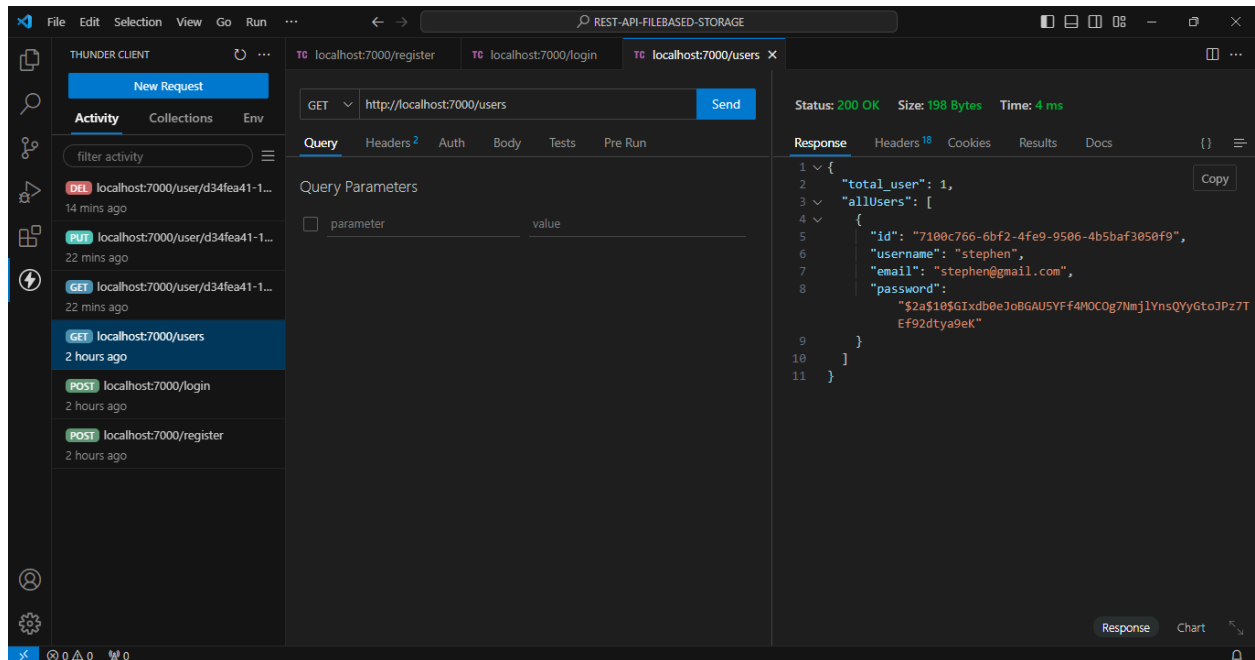
## Login user



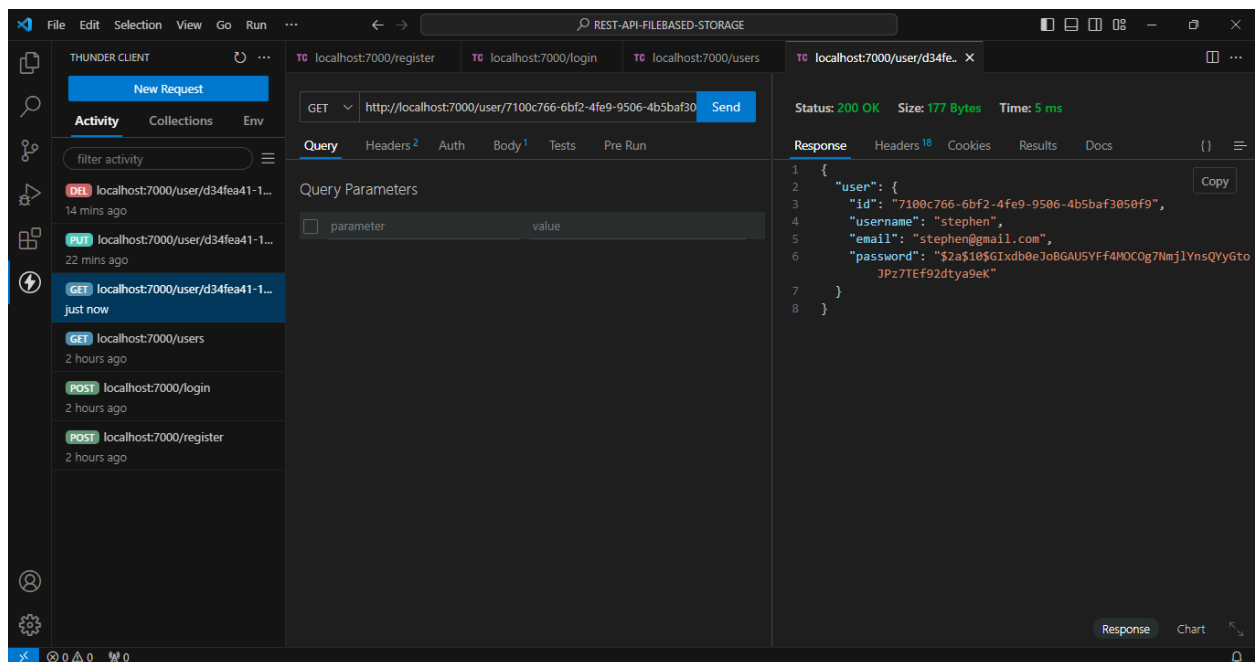
## Login user (Response after sending the request)



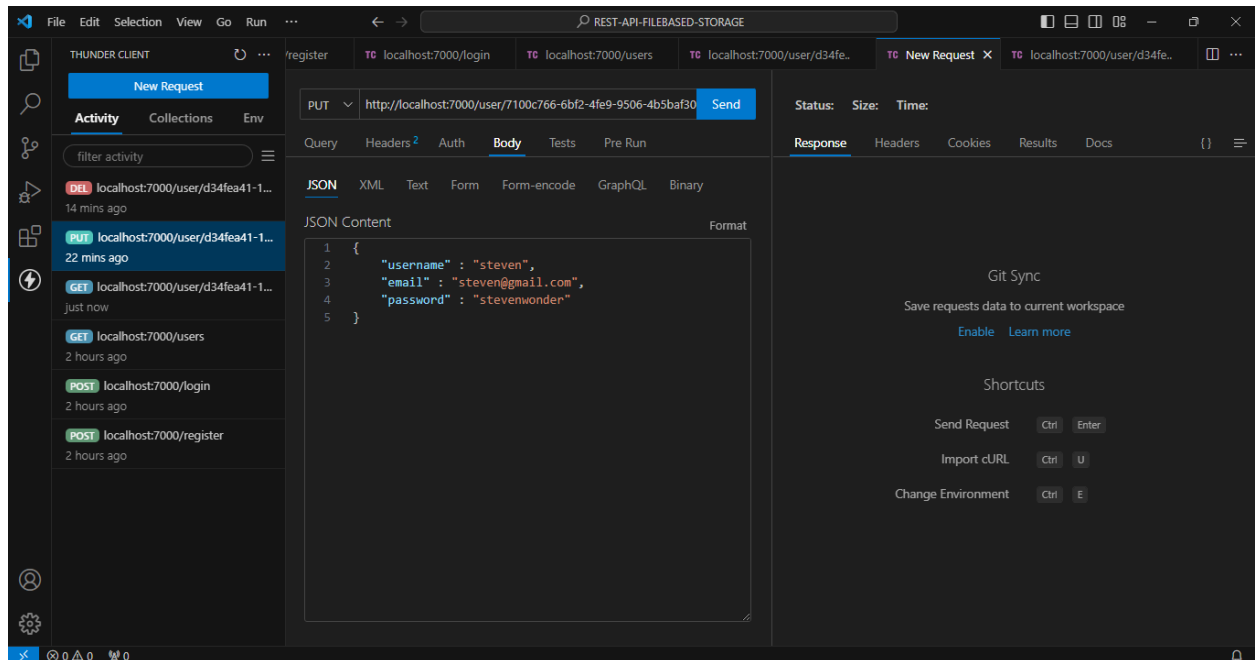
Get all users (List all the registered users)



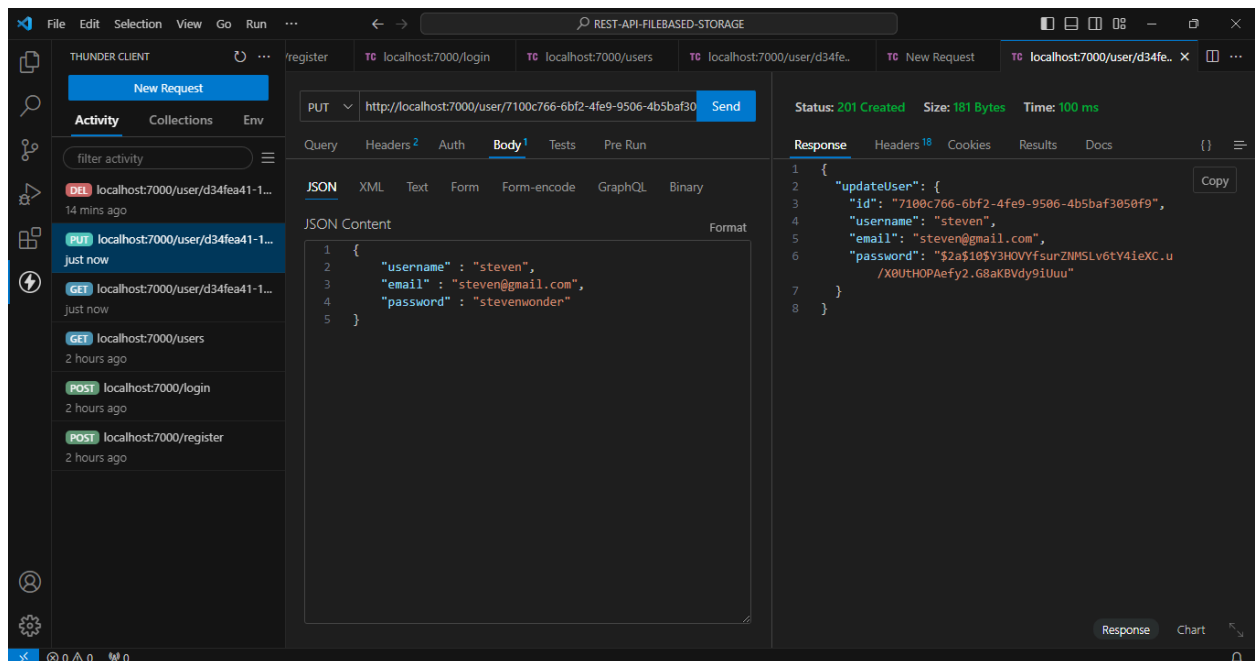
Get a single user (By ID)



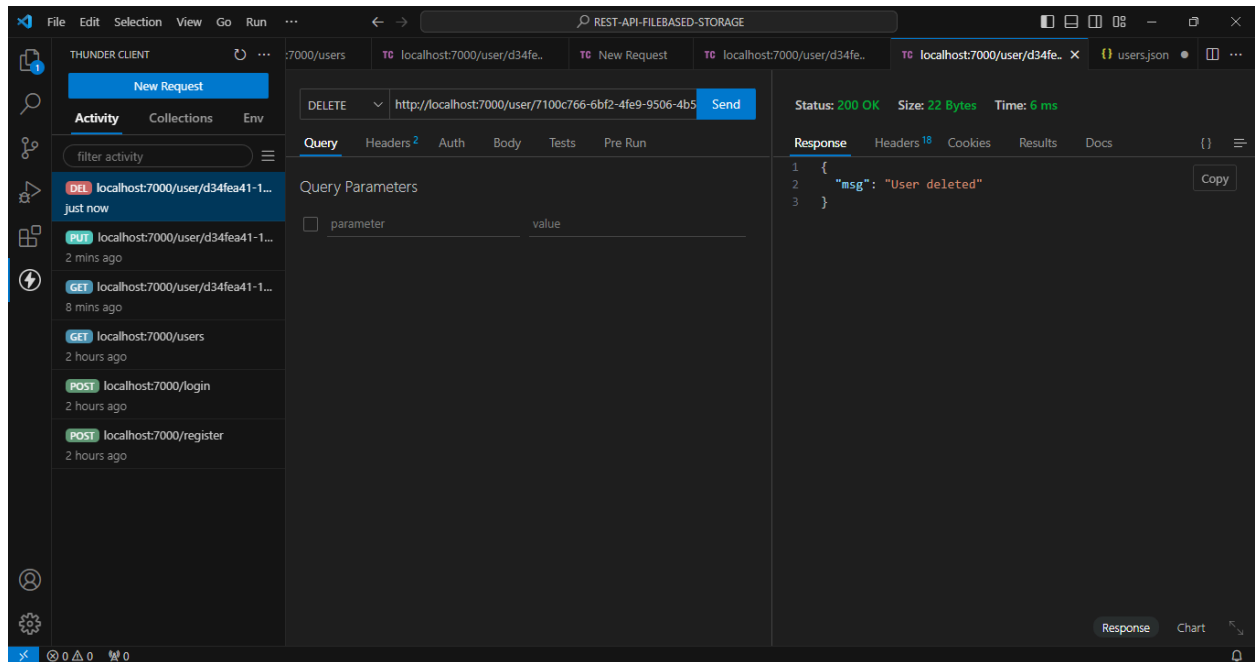
## Update a User (By ID)



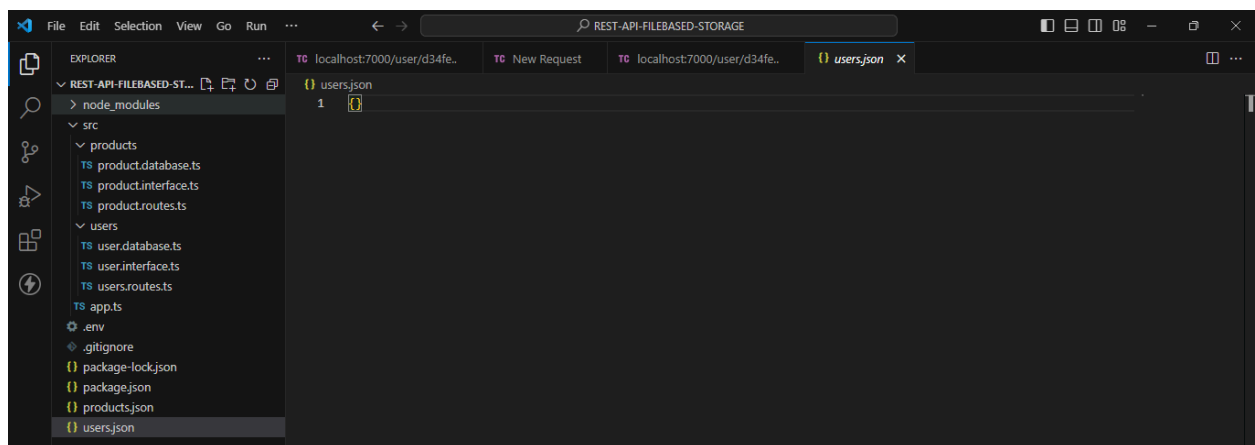
## Update a User (Response after sending the request)



## Delete a User (By ID)



## Delete a User (Changes reflected on the users.json file after request has been done)



## Terminal Logs (Create, Update, Delete changes on users.json)

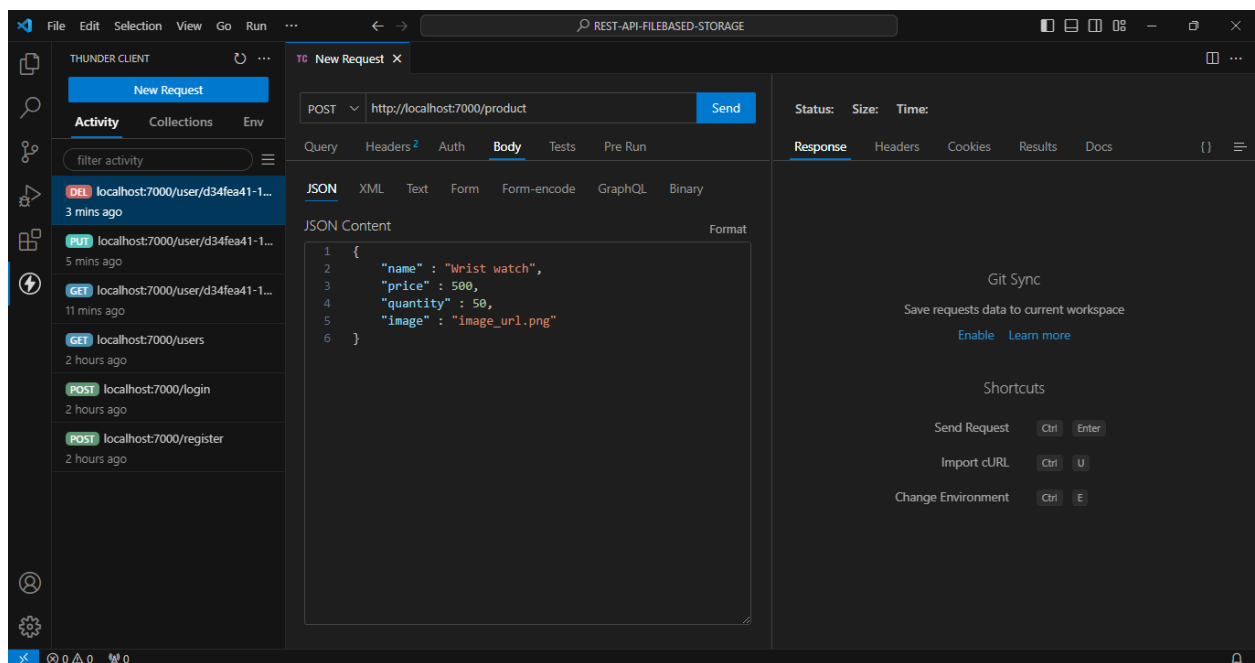
```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd. X + v
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22621.3085]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\mathe\OneDrive\Desktop\REST-API-FILEBASED-STORAGE>npm run dev

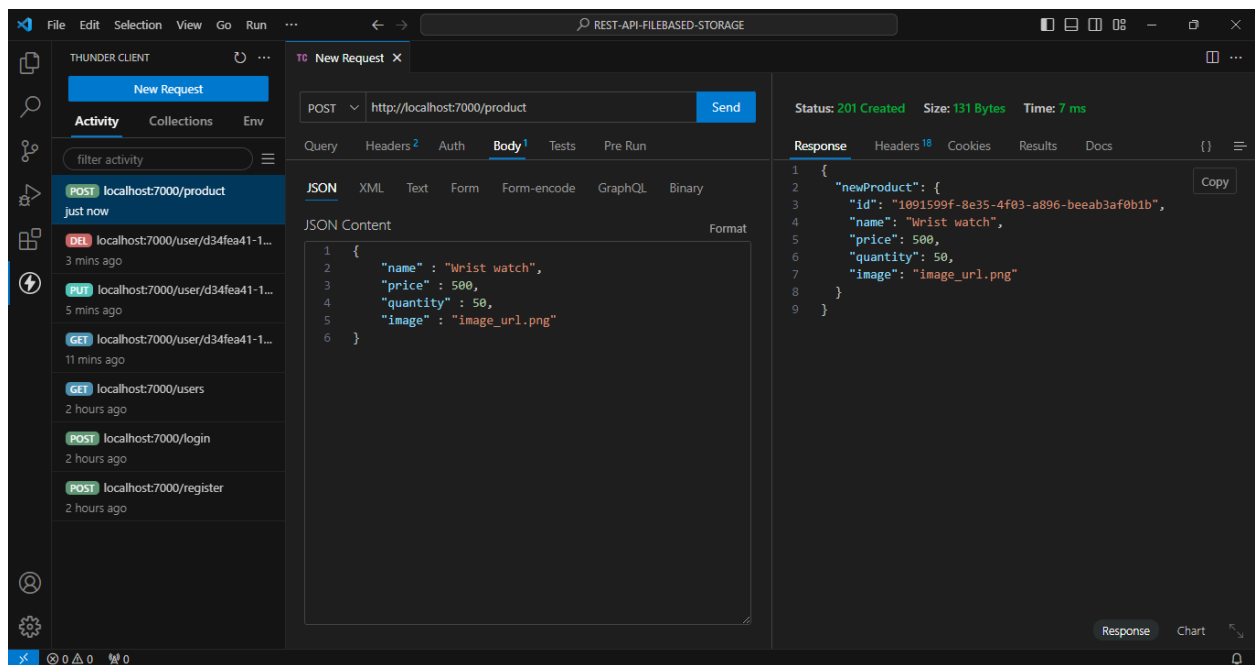
> typescript-node-js@1.0.0 dev
> ts-node-dev --pretty --respawn ./src/app.ts

[INFO] 15:49:05 ts-node-dev ver. 2.0.0 (using ts-node ver. 10.9.2, typescript ver. 5.3.3)
Server is listening on port 7000
User saved successfully!
User saved successfully!
User saved successfully!
```

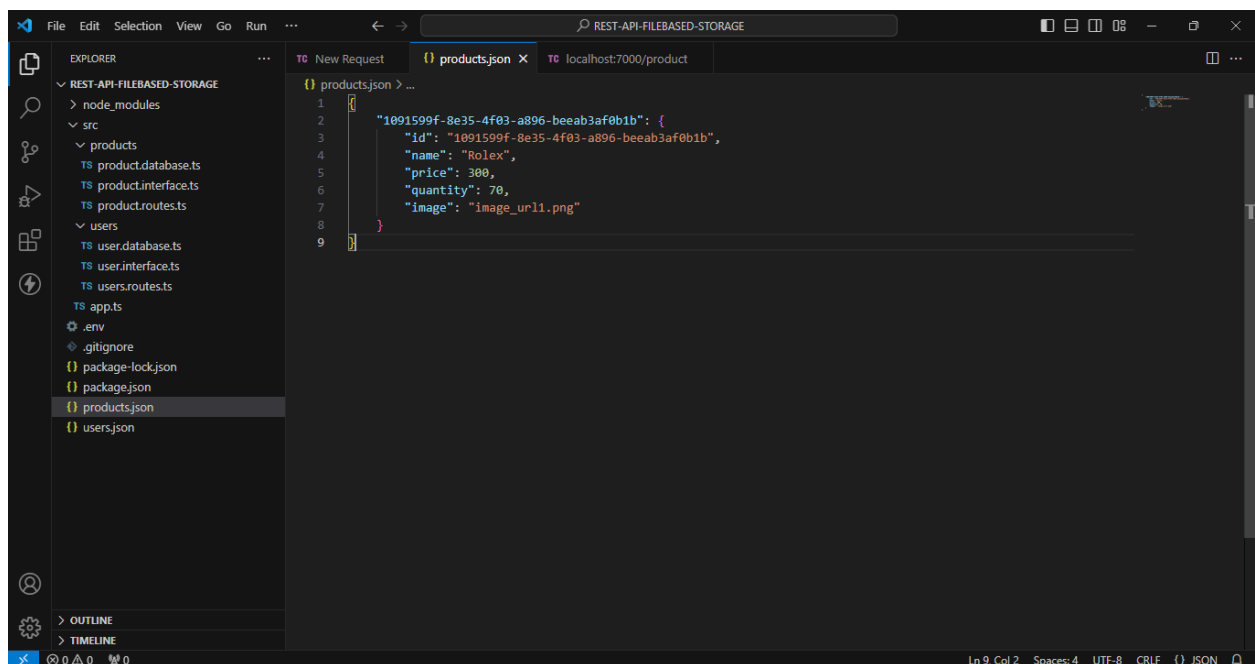
## Create a product



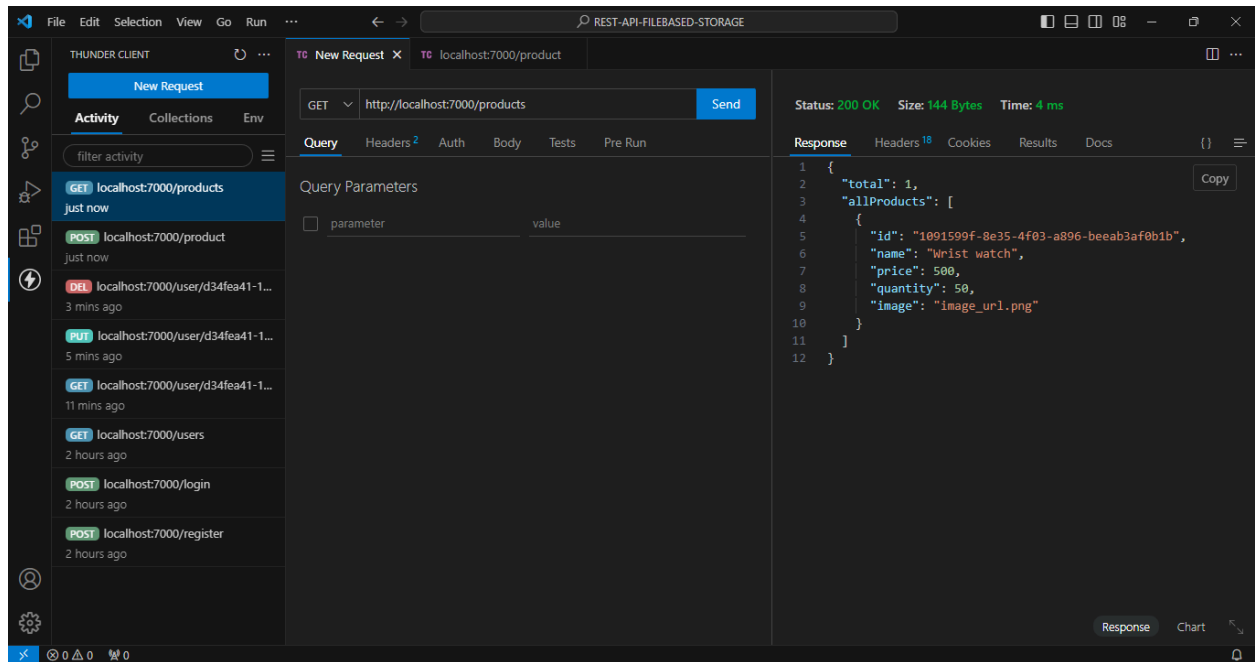
Create a product (Response after sending the request)



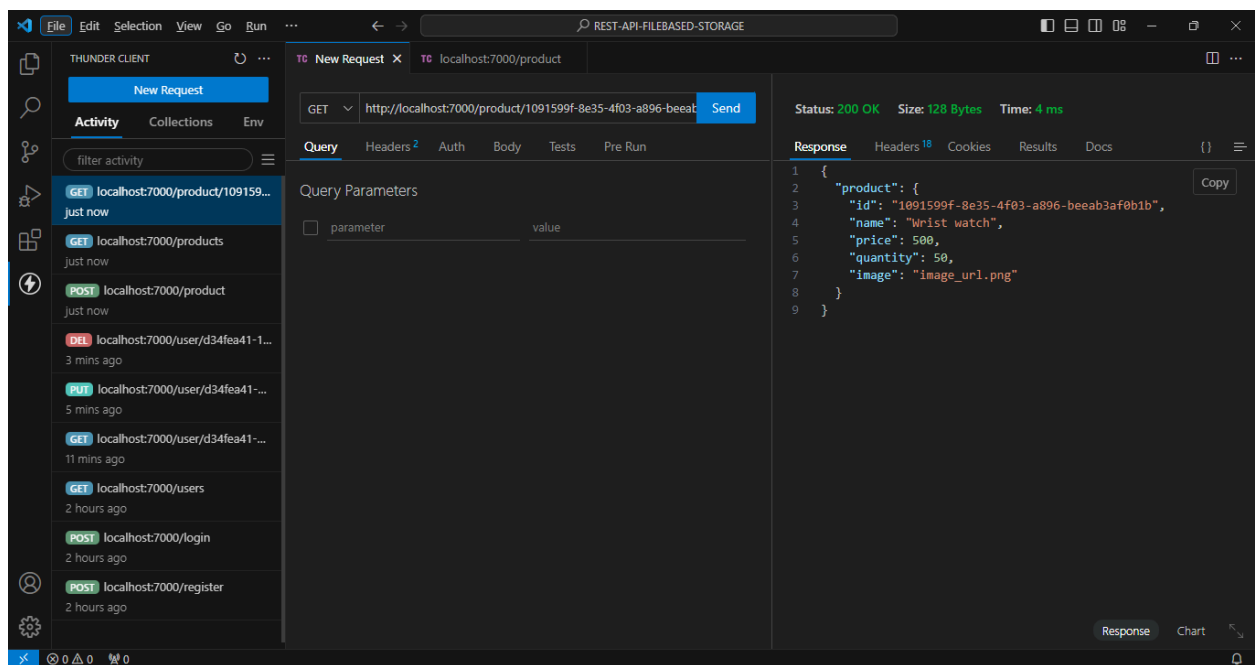
Create a product (Changes reflected on the products.json file after request has been done)



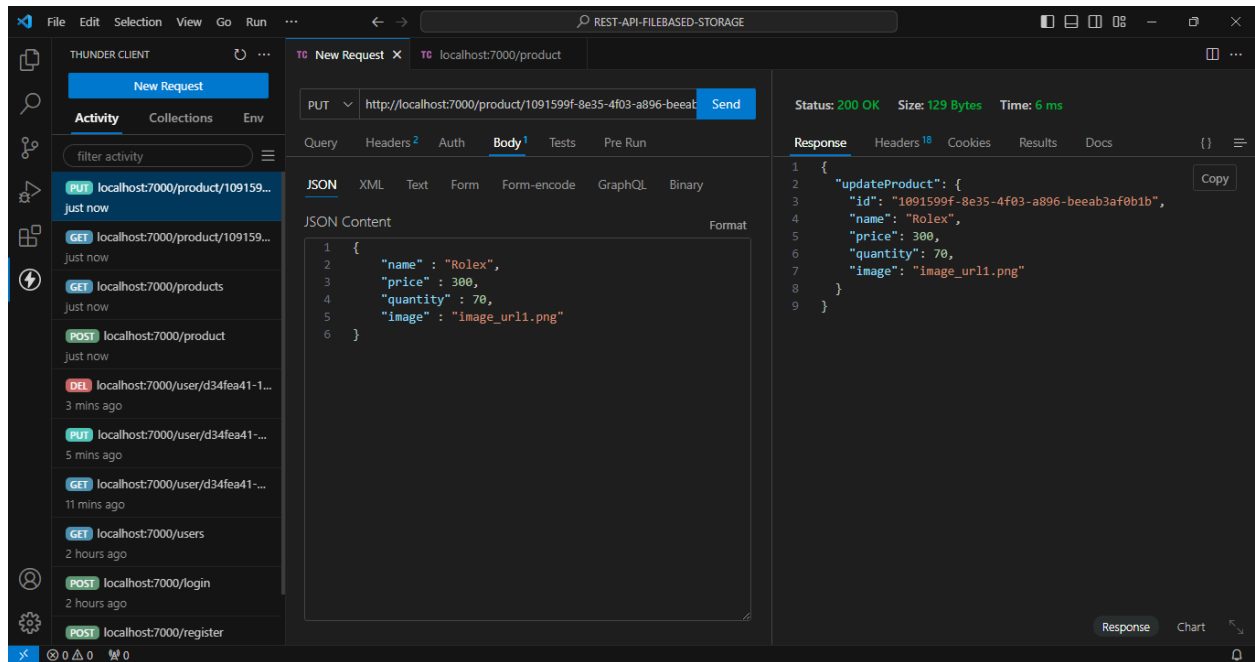
Get all products (List all the created products)



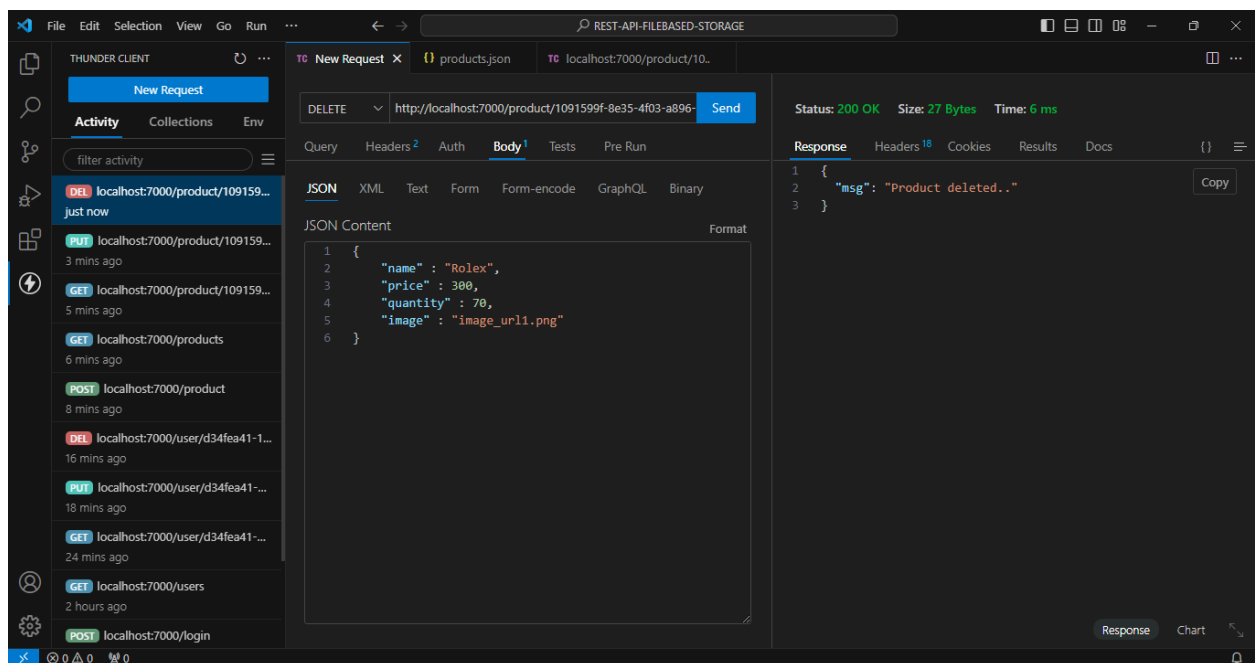
Get a single product (By ID)



## Update a product (By ID)

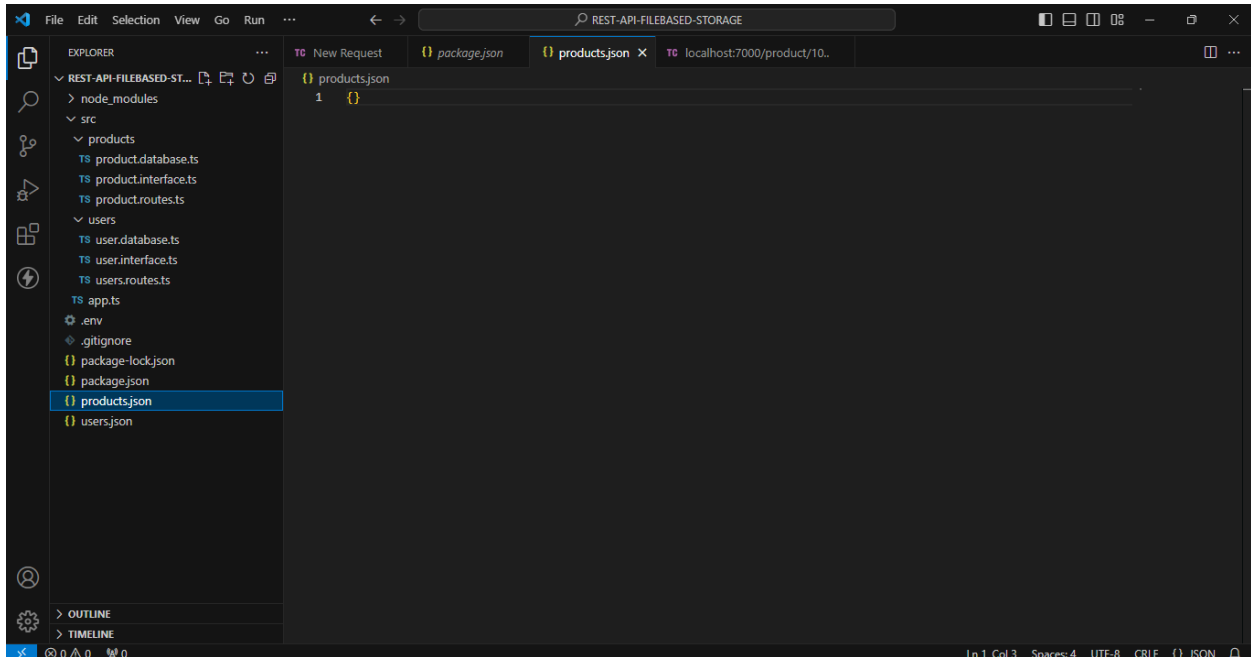


## Delete a product (By ID)





Delete a product (Changes reflected on the products.json file after request has been done)



Terminal Logs (Create, Update, Delete changes on products.json)

