

## Developing Cloud Applications with Node.js and React

### Module 3 Glossary: Express Web Application Framework

| Term                                | Definition  |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Application-Level Middleware</b> | Acts as a gatekeeper and is bound to the application. No request to the application server can go past it.  |
| <b>Built-In Middleware</b>          | Can be bound to either the entire application or to specific routers. Useful for activities such as rendering HTML pages from the server, parsing JSON input from the front end, and parsing cookies.   |
| <b>Error-Handling Middleware</b>    | Can be bound to either the entire application or to specific routers. Error-handling middleware always takes four arguments: error, request, response, and the next function that it needs to be chained to. Even if you don't use the next parameter, you still define it in the method signature. |
| <b>Express.js</b>                   | A web application framework based on the Node.js runtime environment, however, Express abstracts low-level details.   |
| <b>Middleware</b>                   | Includes functions that have access to the request and response objects and the next() function.  |
| <b>npm</b>                          | An application that manages Node.js packages in your Node.js framework installation.  |
| <b>Router-Level Middleware</b>      | Bound to a router and not bound to an application. You can use specific middleware for a specific route instead of having all requests going through the same middleware. Then you bind the application routes to each router.  |
| <b>Template Rendering</b>           | The ability of the server to fill in dynamic content in an HTML template.   |
| <b>xml2js</b>                       | Node.js package to parse a string of XML elements into a JavaScript object.   |