

### **W3** PRACTICE

# Express Basics + POST + Middleware

### At the end of this practice, you can

- ✓ Create and run a express.js HTTP server
- ✓ Implement route handling using express.js
- ✓ Parse form data from POST requests with middleware.
- ✓ Apply middleware concept to logging

# Get ready before this practice!

- ✓ Read the following documents to understand the nature of Express.js: <a href="https://expressjs.com/">https://expressjs.com/</a>
- ✓ **Read** the following documents to know more about Express.js's built-in middleware's: https://expressjs.com/en/resources/middleware.html
- ✓ Read the following documents to understand MDN: HTTP POST: https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Reference/Methods/POST
- ✓ Read the following documents to array filter: <a href="https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global Objects/Array/filter">https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global Objects/Array/filter</a>

# How to submit this practice?

- ✓ Once finished, push your code to GITHUB
- ✓ Join the **URL of your GITHUB** repository on LMS



## Student's name: Someth Phay

IDTB100019

SE G2 Gen10 Year2 Term3

Lect. Kim Ang Kheang

S2 - PRACTICE - ExpressJS 1

## GitHub Repo:

https://github.com/PhaySometh/Y2 Term3 W3 S2-PRACTICE-ExpressJS 1.git

## **EXERCISE 1** – Refactoring

#### Goals

- ✓ Take advantage of Express.js framework's flexibility and minimalism
- ✓ Refactor code from node.js's built-in HTTP Module
- ► Refactor the source code of EXERCISE 2 & 3 in Week 2 to Express.js

Q1 – What challenges did you face when using the native http module that Express.js helped you solve?

- → Answer:
  - Manual routing: You must check URL and method manually.
  - No body parsing: You handle request data as raw streams.
  - No middleware: Must manually implement things like logging or auth.
  - Verbose responses: Setting headers and sending JSON is tedious.
- Q2 How does Express simplify route handling compared to the native HTTP server?
- → With native http, routing is done with if checks on req.url and req.method.

With Express, you just use:

```
app.get('/route', handler);
```

It's cleaner, readable, and easier to manage.

- **Q3** What does middleware mean in Express, and how would you replicate similar behavior using the native module?
- → Express middleware: Functions run before route handlers using app.use().

Native alternative: You chain functions manually and call next() yourself.

```
function logger(req, res, next) {
  console.log(req.url);
  next();
}
```

Express makes middleware easy and standardized.

### **EXERCISE 2** – API for Course Records

For this exercise you will start with a **START CODE (EX-2)** 

#### Goals

- ✓ Understand Route Parameters (:param)
- ✓ Work with Query Parameters (?key=value)
- ✓ Implement Conditional Logic for Filtering
- ✓ Build Real-World Web API Behavior
- ✓ Practice Defensive Programming

#### Context

You are building a backend API for a university's course catalog. Each course has the following fields

```
{
  "id": "CSE101",
  "title": "Introduction to Computer Science",
  "department": "CS",
  "level": "undergraduate",
  "credits": 3,
  "instructor": "Dr. KimAng",
  "semester": "fall"
}
```

#### Q1 - Create a route

```
GET /departments/:dept/courses
```

#### **EXAMPLE**

```
/departments/CSE/courses
```

#### Q2 - Accept query parameters to filter the result:

- level → e.g., undergraduate, graduate
- minCredits → integer
- maxCredits → integer
- semester → fall, spring, etc.
- instructor → partial match

#### **EXAMPLE**

```
/departments/CSE/courses?level=undergraduate&minCredits=2&semester=fall
```

#### Q3 - Return a JSON array of courses that match:

- The :dept from the route parameter
- The filter criteria from query parameters

#### Q4 - Handle Edge Cases

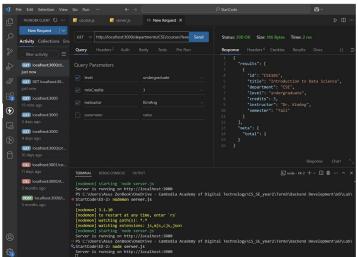
- Invalid credit ranges (minCredits > maxCredits)
- No matching courses
- Missing or unsupported query parameters (ignore them silently)

#### **EXAMPLES**

#### **EDGE CASES**

- http://localhost:3000/departments/CSE/courses
- http://localhost:3000/departments/CSE/courses?level=undergraduate
- http://localhost:3000/departments/CSE/courses?minCredits=4
- http://localhost:3000/departments/CSE/courses?instructor=smith&semester =fall

#### My response:



### **EXERCISE 3 –** Enhance an API with Middleware

#### Goal

Your goal is to modularize and secure your course filtering API using **Express middleware**. Middleware helps keep your code clean, reusable, and extensible.

**Q1** - Create a middleware function that logs the following for every request:

- HTTP method (GET, POST, etc.)
- Request path (e.g., /departments/CSE/courses)
- Query parameters
- Timestamp in ISO format
- ✓ Apply this middleware globally so it logs all incoming requests to the server.

**Q2 -** Create a route-specific middleware to validate query parameters:

- If minCredits or maxCredits are present, ensure they are valid integers.
- If minCredits > maxCredits, return 400 Bad Request with an error message.
- ✓ Apply this middleware only to the /departments/:dept/courses route.

Q3 – (Bonus) Token-Based Authentication Middleware

Simulate basic API security:

- Require a token query parameter (e.g., ?token=xyz123)
- If the token is missing or incorrect, respond with 401 Unauthorized.
- ✓ This middleware can be applied either globally or to specific routes.

#### **Deliverables**

- logger.js contains your logging middleware.
- validateQuery.js contains your validation middleware.
- auth.js (optional) contains your token authentication middleware.
- server.js where you apply middleware and define the course filtering route.

#### **Test cases**

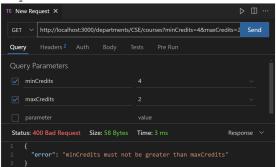
GET /departments/CSE/courses?minCredits=abc

→ should return 400 Bad Request



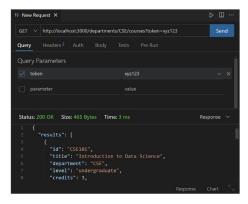
GET /departments/CSE/courses?minCredits=4&maxCredits=2

→ should return 400 Bad Request



GET /departments/CSE/courses?token=xyz123

→ should succeed if token middleware is active



My response:

