



Step 1 - The stack

We'll be building medium in the following stack

1. React in the frontend
2. Cloudflare workers in the backend
3. zod as the validation library, type inference for the frontend types
4. Typescript as the language
5. Prisma as the ORM, with connection pooling
6. Postgres as the database
7. jwt for authentication





Step 2 – Initialize the backend

Whenever you're building a project, usually the first thing you should do is initialise the project's backend.

Create a new folder called **medium**

```
mkdir medium  
cd medium
```



Initialize a **hono** based cloudflare worker app

```
npm create hono@latest
```



Target directory › **backend**

Which template do you want to use? – **cloudflare-workers**

Do you want to install project dependencies? ... yes

Which package manager do you want to use? › npm (or yarn or bun, doesn't matter)



Reference <https://hono.dev/top>



Step 3 – Initialize handlers

To begin with, our backend will have 4 routes

1. POST /api/v1/user/signup
2. POST /api/v1/user/signin
3. POST /api/v1/blog
4. PUT /api/v1/blog
5. GET /api/v1/blog/:id
6. GET /api/v1/blog/bulk



<https://hono.dev/api/routing>

▼ Solution

```
import { Hono } from 'hono';

// Create the main Hono app
const app = new Hono();

app.post('/api/v1/signup', (c) => {
    return c.text('signup route')
})

app.post('/api/v1/signin', (c) => {
    return c.text('signin route')
})
```

```
app.get('/api/v1/blog/:id', (c) => {
  n('id')
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  return c.text('get blog route')
})

app.post('/api/v1/blog', (c) => {
  return c.text('signin route')
})

app.put('/api/v1/blog', (c) => {
  return c.text('signin route')
})

export default app;
```

Step 4 – Initialize DB (prisma)

1. Get your connection url from neon.db or aieven.tech

postgres://avnadmin:password@host/db



2. Get connection pool URL from Prisma accelerate

<https://www.prisma.io/data-platform/accelerate>

prisma://accelerate.prisma-data.net/?api_key=eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NilsInR5cCI6I



3. Initialize prisma in your project

Make sure you are in the `backend` folder

```
  ⏮  Blogging website 1 of 15
    ↵
  npx prisma init
```

Replace `DATABASE_URL` in `.env`

```
DATABASE_URL="postgres://avnadmin:password@host/db"
```

Add `DATABASE_URL` as the `connection pool` url in `wrangler.toml`

```
name = "backend"
compatibility_date = "2023-12-01"

[vars]
DATABASE_URL = "prisma://accelerate.prisma-data.net/?api_key=eyJhbGciOi
```

 You should not have your prod URL committed either in `.env` or in `wrangler.toml` to github
`wrangler.toml` should have a dev/local DB url
`.env` should be in `.gitignore`

4. Initialize the schema

```
generator client {
  provider = "prisma-client-js"
}

datasource db {
  provider = "postgresql"
  url    = env("DATABASE_URL")
}

model User {
  id   String @id @default(uuid())
  email String @unique
  posts Post[]
}
```

}

```
  o Blogging website 1 of 15
    id   String  @id @default(uuid())
    title  String
    content  String
    published Boolean  @default(false)
    author  User   @relation(fields: [authorId], references: [id])
    authorId  String
}
```

5. Migrate your database

```
npx prisma migrate dev --name init_schema
```



You might face issues here, try changing your wifi if that happens

6. Generate the prisma client

```
npx prisma generate --no-engine
```



7. Add the accelerate extension

```
npm install @prisma/extension-accelerate
```



8. Initialize the prisma client

```
import { PrismaClient } from '@prisma/client/edge'
import { withAccelerate } from '@prisma/extension-accelerate'

const prisma = new PrismaClient({
  datasourceUrl: env.DATABASE_URL,
}).$extends(withAccelerate())
```





Step 5 – Create non auth routes

1. Simple Signup route

Add the logic to insert data to the DB, and if an error is thrown, tell the user about it

▼ Solution

```
app.post('/api/v1/signup', async (c) => {
  const prisma = new PrismaClient({
    datasourceUrl: c.env?.DATABASE_URL,
  }).$extends(withAccelerate());
  const body = await c.req.json();
  try {
    const user = await prisma.user.create({
      data: {
        email: body.email,
        password: body.password
      }
    });

    return c.text('jwt here')
  } catch(e) {
    return c.status(403);
  }
})
```



Tc -> the environment variable on `c.env`, when initializing the Hono app, pass



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```
const app = new Hono<{
  Bindings: {
    DATABASE_URL: string
  }
}>();
```



Ideally you shouldn't store passwords in plaintext. You should hash before storing them. More details on how you can do that - <https://community.cloudflare.com/t/options-for-password-hashing/138077>

<https://developers.cloudflare.com/workers/runtime-apis/web-crypto/>

2. Add JWT to signup route

Also add the logic to return the user a `jwt` when their user id encoded. This would also involve adding a new env variable `JWT_SECRET` to `wrangler.toml`



Use jwt provided by hono - <https://hono.dev/helpers/jwt>

▼ Solution

```
import { PrismaClient } from '@prisma/client/edge'
import { withAccelerate } from '@prisma/extension-accelerate'
import { Hono } from 'hono';
import { sign } from 'hono/jwt'
```



```
// Create the main Hono app
```

```
const app = new Hono<{
  Bindings: {
    DATABASE_URL: string,
    JWT_SECRET: string,
  }
}>();
```

```

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      ↗, async (c) => {
        prismaClient({
          datasourceUrl: c.env?.DATABASE_URL ,
        }).$extends(withAccelerate());
      }

      const body = await c.req.json();
      try {
        const user = await prisma.user.create({
          data: {
            email: body.email,
            password: body.password
          }
        });
        const jwt = await sign({ id: user.id }, c.env.JWT_SECRET);
        return c.json({ jwt });
      } catch(e) {
        c.status(403);
        return c.json({ error: "error while signing up" });
      }
    )
  )
)

```

3. Add a signin route

▼ Solution

```

app.post('/api/v1/signin', async (c) => {
  const prisma = new PrismaClient({
    datasourceUrl: c.env?.DATABASE_URL ,
  }).$extends(withAccelerate());

  const body = await c.req.json();
  const user = await prisma.user.findUnique({
    where: {
      email: body.email
    }
  });

  if (!user) {
    return c.json({ error: "User not found" });
  }

  const jwt = await sign({ id: user.id }, c.env.JWT_SECRET);
  return c.json({ jwt });
}
)

```

```
  Blogging website 1 of 15  ({ id: user.id }, c.env.JWT_SECRET);  
})
```

Step 6 – Middlewares

Creating a middleware in hono is well documented –
<https://hono.dev/guides/middleware>

1. Limiting the middleware

To restrict a middleware to certain routes, you can use the following –

```
app.use('/message/*', async (c, next) => {  
  await next()  
})
```

In our case, the following routes need to be protected –

```
app.get('/api/v1/blog/:id', (c) => {})  
app.post('/api/v1/blog', (c) => {})  
app.put('/api/v1/blog', (c) => {})
```

```
  op.use('/api/v1/blog/*' as sync (c, next) => {
    v Blogging website 1 of 15
  })
```

2. Writing the middleware

Write the logic that extracts the user id and passes it over to the main route.

▼ How to pass data from middleware to the route handler?

Using the context – <https://hono.dev/api/context>

set() / get()

Set the value specified by the key with `set` and use it later with `get`.

```
ts
app.use(async (c, next) => {
  c.set('message', 'Hono is cool!!')
  await next()
})

app.get('/', (c) => {
  const message = c.get('message')
  return c.text(`The message is "${message}"`)
})
```

Pass the `Variables` as Generics to the constructor of `Hono` to make it type-safe.

```
ts
type Variables = {
  message: string
}

const app = new Hono<{ Variables: Variables }>()
```

▼ How to make sure the types of `variables` that are being passed is correct?

```
const app = new Hono<{
  Bindings: {
    },
}
```

Variables : {

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}>();

▼ Solution

```
app.use('/api/v1/blog/*', async (c, next) => {
  const jwt = c.req.header('Authorization');
  if (!jwt) {
    c.status(401);
    return c.json({ error: "unauthorized" });
  }
  const token = jwt.split(' ')[1];
  const payload = await verify(token, c.env.JWT_SECRET);
  if (!payload) {
    c.status(401);
    return c.json({ error: "unauthorized" });
  }
  c.set('userId', payload.id);
  await next()
})
```

3. Confirm that the user is able to access authenticated routes

```
app.post('/api/v1/blog', (c) => {
  console.log(c.get('userId'));
  return c.text('signin route')
})
```

Send the Header from Postman and ensure that the user id gets logged on the server

Callout



If you want, you can extract the prisma variable in a global middleware that sets it on the context variable

```
    op.use("*" (c) => {
      c.Blogging website 1 of 15 naClient({
        datasourceUrl: c.env.DATABASE_URL,
      }).$extends(withAccelerate());
      c.set("prisma", prisma);
    })
```

Ref <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/75554786/use-cloudflare-worker-env-outside-fetch-scope>

Step 7 – Blog routes and better routing

Better routing

<https://hono.dev/api/routing#grouping>

Hono let's you group routes together so you can have a cleaner file structure.

Create two new files –

routes/user.ts

routes/blog.ts

and push the user routes to **user.ts**

▼ index.ts

```
import { Router } from "hono";
import user from "./routes/user";
```

```
import { bookRouter } from './routes/blog';
```

```
ε Blogging website 1 of 15 Hono<{
  Bindings: {
    DATABASE_URL: string;
    JWT_SECRET: string;
  }
}>();
```

```
app.route('/api/v1/user', userRouter)
app.route('/api/v1/book', bookRouter)
```

```
export default app
```

▼ user.ts

```
import { PrismaClient } from "@prisma/client/edge";
import { withAccelerate } from "@prisma/extension-accelerate";
import { Hono } from "hono";
import { sign } from "hono/jwt";
```

```
export const userRouter = new Hono<{
  Bindings: {
    DATABASE_URL: string;
    JWT_SECRET: string;
  }
}>();
```

```
userRouter.post('/signup', async (c) => {
  const prisma = new PrismaClient({
    datasourceUrl: c.env.DATABASE_URL,
  }).$extends(withAccelerate());
```

```
  const body = await c.req.json();
```

```
  const user = await prisma.user.create({
    data: {
      email: body.email,
      password: body.password,
    },
  });
```

```
) }, c.env.JWT_SECRET)
```

```

return c.json({}

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})

userRouter.post('/signin', async (c) => {
  const prisma = new PrismaClient({
    // @ts-ignore
    datasourceUrl: c.env?.DATABASE_URL ,
  }).$extends(withAccelerate());

  const body = await c.req.json();
  const user = await prisma.user.findUnique({
    where: {
      email: body.email,
      password: body.password
    }
  });

  if (!user) {
    c.status(403);
    return c.json({ error: "user not found" });
  }

  const jwt = await sign({ id: user.id }, c.env.JWT_SECRET);
  return c.json({ jwt });
})

```

Blog routes

1. Create the route to initialize a blog/post

▼ Solution

```

app.post('/', async (c) => {
  const userId = c.get('userId');
  const prisma = new PrismaClient({
    datasourceUrl: c.env?.DATABASE_URL ,
    // ...
  });

  const body = await c.req.json();

```

```
const post = await prisma.post.create({  
  content: body.content,  
  authorId: userId  
});  
return c.json({  
  id: post.id  
});  
})
```

2. Create the route to update blog

▼ Solution

```
app.put('/api/v1/blog', async (c) => {  
  const userId = c.get('userId');  
  const prisma = new PrismaClient({  
    datasourceUrl: c.env?.DATABASE_URL ,  
  }).$extends(withAccelerate());  
  
  const body = await c.req.json();  
  prisma.post.update({  
    where: {  
      id: body.id,  
      authorId: userId  
    },  
    data: {  
      title: body.title,  
      content: body.content  
    }  
  });  
  
  return c.text('updated post');  
});
```

3. Create the route to get a blog

```
app.get('/api/v1/blog/:id', async (c) => {
  Blogging website 1 of 15 ↵('id');
  const prisma = new PrismaClient({
    datasourceUrl: c.env?.DATABASE_URL ,
  }).$extends(withAccelerate());
}

const post = await prisma.post.findUnique({
  where: {
    id
  }
});

return c.json(post);
})
```

4. Create the route to get all blogs

▼ Solution

```
app.get('/api/v1/blog/bulk', async (c) => {
  const prisma = new PrismaClient({
    datasourceUrl: c.env?.DATABASE_URL ,
  }).$extends(withAccelerate());

  const posts = await prisma.post.find({});

  return c.json(posts);
})
```

Try to hit the routes via POSTMAN and ensure they work as expected

The screenshot shows the Postman interface with a dark theme. At the top, there are several tabs for different requests, including a conflict tab. Below the tabs, the main area displays a card titled "Blogging website 1 of 15". The URL in the address bar is `http://localhost:58577/api/v1/blog`. The "Body" tab is selected, showing a JSON payload:

```
1 {  
2   ... "id": "62823a39-182e-4679-a6ad-86da5d4c989d",  
3   "title": "asdaaaasdadsa2",  
4   ... "content": ""  
5 }
```

Below the body, the "Test Results" section shows a single result: "updated post". The status bar at the bottom indicates a 200 OK response with a time of 4 ms and a size of 91 B.

Step 8 – Understanding the types

Bindings

<https://hono.dev/getting-started/cloudflare-workers#bindings>

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In the Cloudflare Workers, we can bind the environment values, KV namespace, R2 bucket, or Durable Object. You can access them in `c.env`. It will have the types if you pass the "type struct" for the bindings to the `Hono` as generics.

```
ts

type Bindings = {
    MY_BUCKET: R2Bucket
    USERNAME: string
    PASSWORD: string
}

const app = new Hono<{ Bindings: Bindings }>()

// Access to environment values
app.put('/upload/:key', async (c, next) => {
    const key = c.req.param('key')
    await c.env.MY_BUCKET.put(key, c.req.body)
    return c.text(`Put ${key} successfully!`)
})
```

In our case, we need 2 env variables -

JWT_SECRET

DATABASE_URL

```
export const userRouter = new Hono<{
    Bindings: {
        DATABASE_URL: string;
        JWT_SECRET: string;
    }
}>();
```

<https://hono.dev/api/context#var>

I A Blogging website 1 of 15 values on the context of the request, you can use `c.get` and `c.set`

```
bookRouter.use(async (c, next) => {
    // check if the jwt is valid
    c.set('userId', "jwt");
    await next()
});
```

You need to make typescript aware of the variables that you will be setting on the context.

```
export const bookRouter = new Hono<{
    Bindings: {
        DATABASE_URL: string;
        JWT_SECRET: string;
    },
    Variables: {
        userId: string
    }
}>();
```

Step 9 – Deploy your app

`npm run deploy`



A screenshot of the Cloudflare dashboard showing a preview of a blog post titled "Blogging website" (1 of 15). The preview shows a yellow sun icon and the text "Blogging website".

Update the env variables from cloudflare dashboard

[← Overview / backend](#)

backend

[Manage application](#)

[Quick edit](#)

The screenshot shows the Cloudflare backend settings page for the "backend.kiratechnologies.workers.dev" worker. It displays various metrics and configuration sections. The "Environment Variables" section is highlighted, showing a table with one entry:

Variable name	Value
DATABASE_URL	prisma://accelerate.prisma-data.net/?api_key=eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NilsInR5cCl6IkpxVCJ9eyJhcGlfav5ljojNTM2M2U5ZjEtNmNjMS00MWNkLWJiZTctN2U4NzFmMGFhZjJmlwidGVuYW50X2lkjoiY2l5OTE2NDk

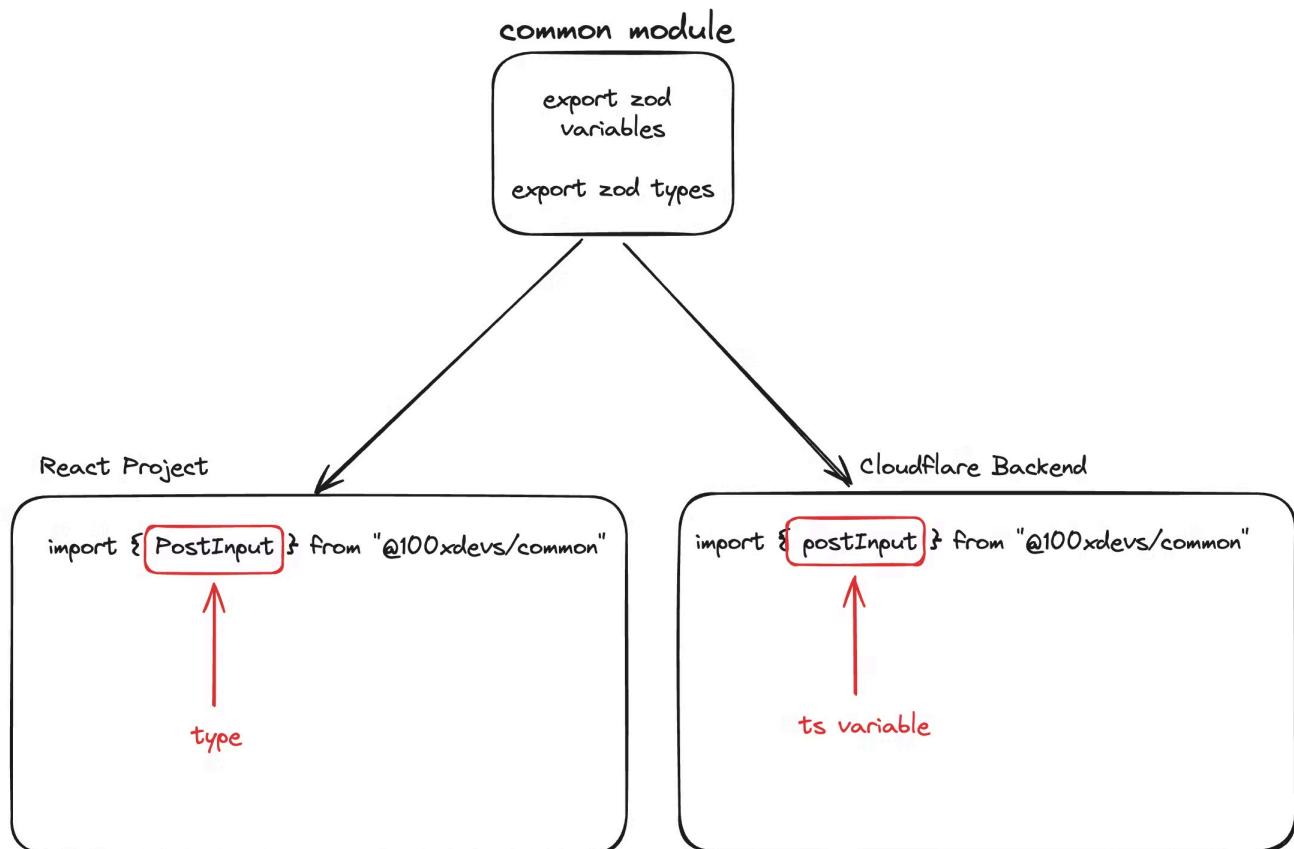
Test your production URL in postman, make sure it works

Step 10 – Zod validation

If you've gone through the video [Cohort 1 - Deploying npm packages, Intro to Monorepos](#), you'll notice we introduced type inference in [Zod](#)

↳

1 ⌂ t' Blogging website 1 of 15 runtime zod variables that you can use on your frontend



We will divide our project into 3 parts

1. Backend
2. Frontend
3. common

common will contain all the things that frontend and backend want to share.

We will make **common** an independent **npm module** for now.

Eventually, we will see how **monorepos** make it easier to have multiple packages sharing code in the same repo

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Step 11 – Initialise common

1. Create a new folder called `common` and initialize an empty ts project in it

```
mkdir common
cd common
npm init -y
npx tsc --init
```

1. Update `tsconfig.json`

```
"rootDir": "./src",
"outDir": "./dist",
"declaration": true,
```

1. Sign up/login to npmjs.org

2. Run `npm login`

3. Update the `name` in `package.json` to be in your own npm namespace, Update main to be `dist/index.js`

```
{
  "name": "@100xdevs/common-app",
  "version": "1.0.0",
  "description": "",
  "main": "dist/index.js",
  "scripts": {
    "test": "echo \\\"Error: no test specified\\\" && exit 1"
  },
  "keywords": [],
  "author": "",
  "license": "ISC"
}
```

2 Install zod



1. Put all types in `src/index.ts`

1. `signupInput / SignupInput`
2. `signinInput / SigninInput`
3. `createPostInput / CreatePostInput`
4. `updatePostInput / UpdatePostInput`

▼ Solution

```
import z from "zod";

export const signupInput = z.object({
  email: z.string().email(),
  password: z.string(),
  name: z.string().optional(),
});

export type SignupType = z.infer<typeof signupInput>

export const signinInput = z.object({
  email: z.string().email(),
  password: z.string(),
});

export type SigninType = z.infer<typeof signinInput>

export const createPostInput = z.object({
  title: z.string(),
  content: z.string(),
});

export type CreatePostType = z.infer<typeof createPostInput>

export const updatePostInput = z.object({
  title: z.string().optional(),
})
```

☰ ⚡ Blogging website 1 of 15 Type = z.infer<typeof updatePostInput>;

1. **tsc -b** to generate the output

2. Publish to npm

npm publish --access public



1. Explore your package on npmjs

Step 12 – Import zod in backend

1. Go to the backend folder

cd backend



1. Install the package you published to npm

npm i your_package_name



1. Explore the package

cd node_modules/your_package_name



1. Update the routes to do zod validation on them

▼ Solution

```
import { PrismaClient } from '@prisma/client/edge'
import { Blogging website 1 of 15 } from '@prisma/extension-accelerate'
import { Hono } from 'hono';
import { sign, verify } from 'hono/jwt'
import { signinInput, signupInput, createPostInput, updatePostInput } from ""

// Create the main Hono app
const app = new Hono<{
    Bindings: {
        DATABASE_URL: string,
        JWT_SECRET: string,
    },
    Variables : {
        userId: string
    }
}>();

app.use('/api/v1/blog/*', async (c, next) => {
    const jwt = c.req.header('Authorization');
    if (!jwt) {
        c.status(401);
        return c.json({ error: "unauthorized" });
    }
    const token = jwt.split(' ')[1];
    const payload = await verify(token, c.env.JWT_SECRET);
    if (!payload) {
        c.status(401);
        return c.json({ error: "unauthorized" });
    }
    c.set('userId', payload.id);
    await next()
})

app.post('/api/v1/signup', async (c) => {
    const prisma = new PrismaClient({
        datasourceUrl: c.env?.DATABASE_URL ,
    }).$extends(withAccelerate());

    const body = await c.req.json();
    const { success } = signupInput.safeParse(body);

    return c.json({ error: "invalid input" });
})
```

}

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```
Bloggging website for IS-5400 - prisma.user.create({  
    data: {  
        email: body.email,  
        password: body.password  
    }  
});  
const jwt = await sign({ id: user.id }, c.env.JWT_SECRET);  
return c.json({ jwt });  
} catch(e) {  
    c.status(403);  
    return c.json({ error: "error while signing up" });  
}  
})  
  
app.post('/api/v1/signin', async (c) => {  
    const prisma = new PrismaClient({  
        datasourceUrl: c.env?.DATABASE_URL ,  
    }).$extends(withAccelerate());  
  
    const body = await c.req.json();  
    const { success } = signinInput.safeParse(body);  
    if (!success) {  
        c.status(400);  
        return c.json({ error: "invalid input" });  
    }  
    const user = await prisma.user.findUnique({  
        where: {  
            email: body.email  
        }  
    });  
  
    if (!user) {  
        c.status(403);  
        return c.json({ error: "user not found" });  
    }  
  
    const jwt = await sign({ id: user.id }, c.env.JWT_SECRET);  
    return c.json({ jwt });  
})
```

```
const id = c.req.param('id');

Blogging website 1 of 15 prismaClient({
  v?.DATABASE_URL ,
}).$extends(withAccelerate());

const post = await prisma.post.findUnique({
  where: {
    id
  }
});

return c.json(post);
}

app.post('/api/v1/blog', async (c) => {
  const userId = c.get('userId');
  const prisma = new PrismaClient({
    datasourceUrl: c.env?.DATABASE_URL ,
  }).$extends(withAccelerate());

  const body = await c.req.json();
  const { success } = createPostInput.safeParse(body);
  if (!success) {
    c.status(400);
    return c.json({ error: "invalid input" });
  }

  const post = await prisma.post.create({
    data: {
      title: body.title,
      content: body.content,
      authorId: userId
    }
  });
  return c.json({
    id: post.id
  });
}

app.put('/api/v1/blog', async (c) => {
  const userId = c.get('userId').
```

..... DATABASE_URL ,

```
}).$extends(withAccelerate());
```

Blogging website 1 of 15 req.json();

```
const { success } = updatePostInput.safeParse(body);
if (!success) {
  c.status(400);
  return c.json({ error: "invalid input" });
}
```

```
prisma.post.update({
  where: {
    id: body.id,
    authorId: userId
  },
  data: {
    title: body.title,
    content: body.content
  }
});
```

```
return c.text('updated post');
});
```

```
export default app;
```

Step 13 – Init the FE project

1. Initialise a react app

1 Initialise tailwind

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```
npm install -D tailwindcss postcss autoprefixer  
npx tailwindcss init -p
```



1. Update tailwind.config.js

```
/** @type {import('tailwindcss').Config} */  
export default {  
  content: [  
    "./index.html",  
    "./src/**/*.{js,ts,jsx,tsx}",  
  ],  
  theme: {  
    extend: {},  
  },  
  plugins: [],  
}
```



1. Update index.css

```
@tailwind base;  
@tailwind components;  
@tailwind utilities;
```



1. Empty up App.css

2. Install your package

```
npm i your_package
```



1. Run the project locally

```
npm run dev
```



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Step 14 - Add react-router-dom

1. Add react-router-dom

npm i react-router-dom

1. Add routing (ensure you create the Signup, Signin and Blog components)

```
import { BrowserRouter, Route, Routes } from 'react-router-dom'  
import { Signup } from './pages/Signup'  
import { Signin } from './pages/Signin'  
import { Blog } from './pages/Blog'  
  
function App() {  
  
  return (  
    <>  
      <BrowserRouter>  
        <Routes>  
          <Route path="/signup" element={<Signup />} />  
          <Route path="/signin" element={<Signin />} />  
          <Route path="/blog/:id" element={<Blog />} />  
        </Routes>  
      </BrowserRouter>  
    </>  
  )  
}  
  
export default App
```

1 Make sure you can import `types` from `your_package`

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Step 15 – Creating the components

Designs generated from v0.dev – an AI service by vercel that lets you generate frontends

Signup page

Create an account

Already have an account? [Login](#)

Username

Email

Password

Sign Up

"The customer service I received was exceptional. The support team went above and beyond to address my concerns."

Jules Winnfield
CEO, Acme Inc

Blogs page

a Blogging website 1 of 15 **The Joke Tax Chronicles**

Posted on August 24, 2023

Once upon a time, in a far-off land, there was a very lazy king who spent all day lounging on his throne. One day, his advisors came to him with a problem: the kingdom was running out of money.

Jokester began sneaking into the castle in the middle of the night and leaving jokes all over the place: under the king's pillow, in his soup, even in the royal toilet. The king was furious, but he couldn't seem to stop Jokester.

And then, one day, the people of the kingdom discovered that the jokes left by Jokester were so funny that they couldn't help but laugh. And once they started laughing, they couldn't stop.

Comments

Author

Jokester

Master of mirth, purveyor of puns, and the funniest person in the kingdom.

Create blog page

Draft in Kirags Saved

Publish

...



h



Title

Tell your story...

Blogs page

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