Estando en la ubicaion del proyecto:

npm init -y

Con lo cual se crea el archivo package.jon

Además se crean los siguientes archivos:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Para configurar el gitignore ir a gitignore.io y escoger el lenguaje y el sistema operativo.

.editorconfig

*# top-most EditorConfig file*

root = true

*# Unix-style newlines with a newline ending every file*

[\*]

charset = utf-8

indent\_style = space

indent\_size = 2

end\_of\_line = lf

insert\_final\_newline = true

trim\_trailing\_whitespace = true

[\*.md]

max\_line\_length =off

trim\_trailing\_whitespace = false

*# Indentation override for all JS under lib directory*

[\*.js]

quote\_style =single

*# Matches the exact files either package.json or .travis.yml*

[{package.json,.travis.yml}]

indent\_style = space

indent\_size = 2

.eslintrc.json

{

  "parserOptions": {

    "ecmaVersion": 2018

  },

  "extends": ["eslint:recommended", "prettier"],

  "env": {

    "jest": true,

    "es6": true,

    "node": true

  },

  "rules": {

    "no-console": "warn"

  }

}

Package.json

{

  "name": "my-store",

  "version": "1.0.0",

  "description": "",

  "main": "index.js",

  "scripts": {

    "dev": "nodemon index.js",

    "start": "nodemon index.js",

    "lint": "eslint"

  },

  "keywords": [],

  "author": "",

  "license": "ISC"

}

Descargar librerias :

npm i nodemon eslint eslint-config-prettier eslint-plugin-prettier prettier -D

REST: Representational state transfer

npm i @faker-js/faker

app.get("/products", (*req*, *res*) => {

*const* products = [];

*const* { size } = req.query;

*const* limit = parseInt(size, 10) || 100;

  for (*let* i = 0; i < limit; i++) {

    products.push({

      name: faker.commerce.productName(),

      price: parseInt(faker.number.int(), 10),

      Image: faker.image.url(),

    });

  }

  res.json(products);

});

<http://localhost:3000/products?size=2>

SRP: Single Resposabilties Principles

In the main directory we create a file named index.js which contains the server:

*const* express = require("express");

*const* routerApi = require("./routes");

*const* app = express();

*const* port = 3000;

app.use(express.json());

app.get("/", (*req*, *res*) => {

  res.send("Hello my server is running");

});

app.get("/new-route", (*req*, *res*) => {

  res.send("Hi, I am a new route!");

});

app.get("/categories/:categoryId/products/:productId", (*req*, *res*) => {

*const* { categoryId, productId } = req.params;

  res.json({

    categoryId,

    productId,

  });

});

routerApi(app);

app.listen(port, () => {

  console.log(`Server is running on port ${port}`);

});

This line:

app.use(express.json());

is a middleware which allows to display server answer (res.json) after doing any request

The server is listening an app which has the root: “/api/v1” and the endpoints: products, users and categories ( all this is defined in the index file inside the router folder(

This code:

app.get("/categories/:categoryId/products/:productId", (*req*, *res*) => {

*const* { categoryId, productId } = req.params;

  res.json({

    categoryId,

    productId,

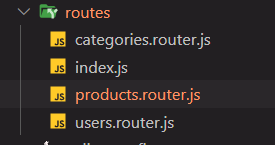
  });

});

Allow this if we write this in the browser :



In the root we create a folder named routes



Categories.router, products.router and user.router contains the controller with the verbs, for example this could the code in the file products.router:

*const* express = require("express");

*const* { faker } = require("@faker-js/faker");

*const* router = express.Router();

router.get("/", (*req*, *res*) => {

*const* products = [];

*const* { size } = req.query;

*const* limit = parseInt(size, 10) || 100;

  for (*let* i = 0; i < limit; i++) {

    products.push({

      name: faker.commerce.productName(),

      price: parseInt(faker.number.int(), 10),

      Image: faker.image.url(),

    });

  }

  res.json(products);

});

router.post("/", (*req*, *res*) => {

*const* body = req.body;

  res.json({

    message: "created successfully",

    data: body,

  });

});

router.get("/:id", (*req*, *res*) => {

*const* { id } = req.params;

  res.json({

    id,

    name: `Product ${id}`,

    price: 1000,

  });

});

router.patch("/:id", (*req*, *res*) => {

*const* { id } = req.params;

*const* body = req.body;

  res.json({

    message: "updated successfully",

    data: body,

    id,

  });

});

router.get("/filter", (*req*, *res*) => {

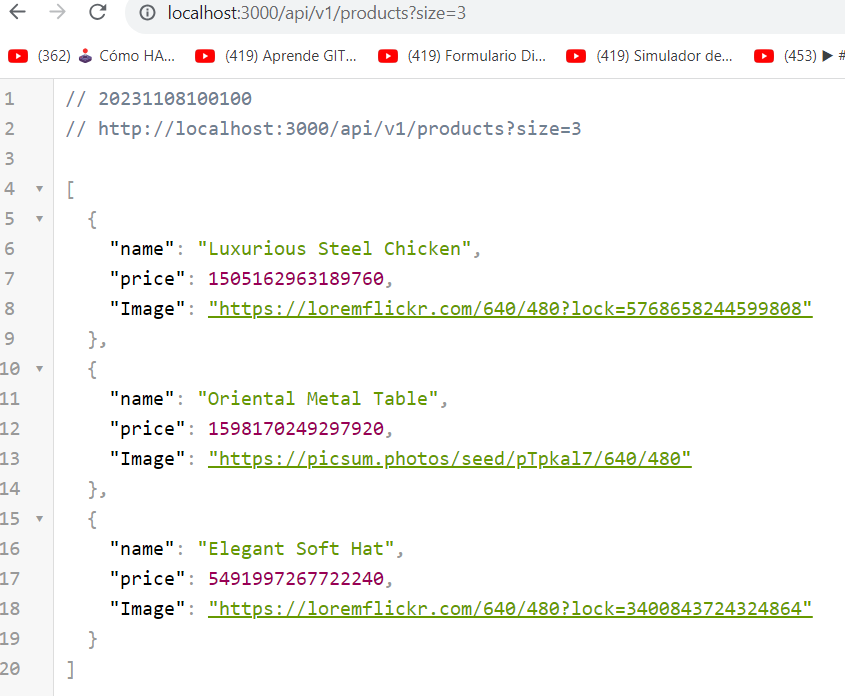
  res.send("<h1>Soy un Filter</h1>");

});

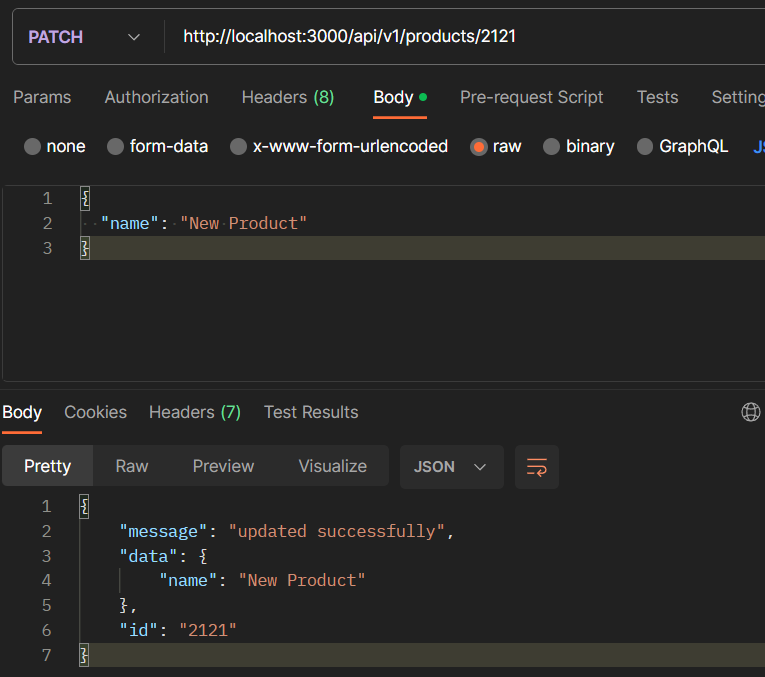
*module*.*exports* = router;

This API still does not have an DB so if wan to simulate read or get the data we use the get verb:

By default it generates 100 productos but we can specify how many with a query:



Example using the patch:



All this controllers are used in another index.js file which is in this same folder:

*const* express = require("express");

*const* productsRouter = require("./products.router");

*const* usersRouter = require("./users.router");

*const* categoriesRouter = require("./categories.router");

*const* routerApi = (*app*) => {

*const* router = express.Router();

  app.use("/api/v1", router);

  router.use("/products", productsRouter);

  router.use("/users", usersRouter);

  router.use("/categories", categoriesRouter);

};

*module*.*exports* = routerApi;

We use “api/v1” for further changes.

For example the line of code:

router.use("/products", productsRouter);

I think the logical order is:

Create a router folder with index.js and the controllers: products.router.js users.router.js and categories.router.js

After create the index.js in the main root and there coded the server.