



Express cheatsheet

A quick reference cheatsheet for Express, a flexible and streamlined web framework for Node.js

Getting Started

Hello World

```
."Create project, add package.json configuration
$ mkdir myapp # create directory
$ cd myapp # enter the directory
$ npm init -y # Initialize a configuration file

.Install dependencies
$ npm install express

.Entry file index.js add code:
const express = require('express')
const app = express()
const port = 3000
app.get('/', (req, res) => {
  res.send('Hello World!')
})
app.listen(port, () => {
  console.log(`Listening port on ${port}`)
})

.Run the application using the following command
$ node index.js
```

express -h

```
Usage: express [options] [dir]
Options:
  -h, --help output usage information
  --version output version number
  -e, --ejs add ejs engine support
  --hbs add hbs engine support
  --pug add pug engine support
  -H, --hogan add Hogan.js engine support
  --no-view No view engine generated
  -v, --view <engine> add view <engine> support
  -c, --css <engine> add stylesheet <engine>
  --git add .gitignore
  -f, --force force non-empty directories
```

Create a myapp project

```
$ express --view=pug myapp
# run the application
$ DEBUG=myapp:*npm start
```

express()

```
express.json()          #
express.raw()           #
express.Router()         #
express.static()         #
express.text()           #
express.urlencoded()      #
```

Router

```
router.all()            #
router.METHOD()          #
router.param()           #
router.route()            #
router.use()              #
```

Application

```
var express = require('express')
var app = express()

console.dir(app.locals.title)
//=> 'My App'
console.dir(app.locals.email)
//=> 'me@app.com'

.Attribute
app.locals Local variables in the application #

.app.mountpath Path pattern for mounting sub-apps #

.Events
mount The child application is mounted on the parent application, and the event is triggered on the child application #

.Method
app.all() #
app.delete() #
app.disable() #
app.disabled() #
app.enable() #
app.enabled() #
app.engine() #
app.get(name) #
app.get(path, callback) #
app.listen() #
app.METHOD() #
app.param() #
```

Request

Attribute	#
req.app	#
req.baseUrl	#
req.body	#
req.cookies	#
req.fresh	#
req.hostname	#
req.ip	#
req.ips	#
req.method	#
req.originalUrl	#
req.params	#
req.path	#
req.protocol	#
req.query	#
req.route	#
req.secure	#
req.signedCookies	#
req.stale	#
req.subdomains	#
req.xhr	#

Method

```
req.accepts()           #
req.acceptsCharsets()   #
```

Response

```
app.get('/', function (req, res) {
  console.dir(res.headersSent) //false
  res.send('OK')
  console.dir(res.headersSent) //true
})
```

Attribute

```
res.app                #
res.headersSent         #
res.locals             #
```

Method

```
res.append()            #
res.attachment()        #
res.cookie()            #
res.clearCookie()       #
res.download()           Prompt for files to download #
res.end()               end the response process #
res.format()            #
res.get()               #
res.json()               Send JSON response #
res.jsonp()               Send a response with JSONP support #
res.links()             #
res.location()          #
res.redirect()           Redirect request #
res.render()             render view template #
```

<code>app.path()</code>	#	<code>req.acceptsEncodings()</code>	#	<code>res.send()</code>	Send various types of responses #
<code>app.post()</code>	#	<code>req.acceptsLanguages()</code>	#	<code>res.sendFile()</code>	Send a file as an octet stream #
<code>app.put()</code>	#	<code>req.get()</code>	Get HTTP request header fields #	<code>res.sendStatus()</code>	#
<code>app.render()</code>	#	<code>req.is()</code>	#	<code>res.set()</code>	#
<code>app.route()</code>	#	<code>req.param()</code>	#	<code>res.status()</code>	#
<code>app.set()</code>	#	<code>req.range()</code>	#	<code>res.type()</code>	#
<code>app.use()</code>	#			<code>res.vary()</code>	#

Example

Router	Response	Request
Called for any request passed to this router	The <code>res</code> object represents the HTTP response sent by the Express application when it receives an HTTP request	A <code>req</code> object represents an HTTP request and has properties for the request query string, parameters, body, HTTP headers, etc.
<pre>router.use(function (req, res, next) { //.. some logic here .. like any other m next() })</pre>	<pre>app.get('/user/:id', (req, res) => { res.send('user' + req.params.id) })</pre>	<pre>app.get('/user/:id', (req, res) => { res.send('user' + req.params.id) })</pre>
will handle any request ending in /events		
<pre>//depends on where the router "use()" router.get('/events', (req, res, next) => //.. })</pre>		
res.end()	res.json([body])	app.all()
<pre>res.end() res.status(404).end()</pre> <p>End the response process. This method actually comes from the Node core, specifically the <code>response.end()</code> method of <code>http.ServerResponse</code></p>	<pre>res.json(null) res.json({ user: 'tobi' }) res.status(500).json({ error: 'message' })</pre>	<pre>app.all('/secret', function (req, res, next) { console.log('access secret section...') next() // Pass control to the next handler })</pre>
app.delete	app.disable(name)	app.disabled(name)
<pre>app.delete('/', function (req, res) { res.send('DELETE request to homepage') })</pre>	<pre>app.disable('trust proxy') app.get('trust proxy') // => false</pre>	<pre>app.disabled('trust proxy') // => true app.enable('trust proxy') app.disabled('trust proxy') // => false</pre>
app.engine(ext, callback)	app.listen([port[, host[, backlog]][, callback])	Routing
<pre>var engines = require('consolidate') app.engine('haml', engines.haml) app.engine('html', engines.hogan)</pre>	<pre>var express = require('express') var app = express() app.listen(3000)</pre>	<pre>const express = require('express') const app = express() //Respond to "hello world" when making a GET request app.get('/', (req, res) => { res.send('hello world') }) // GET method routing app.get('/', (req, res) => { res.send('GET request to the homepage') }) // POST method routing app.post('/', (req, res) => { res.send('POST request to the homepage') })</pre>
Middleware	Using templates	
<pre>function logOriginalUrl (req, res, next) { console.log('ReqURL:', req.originalUrl) next() } function logMethod (req, res, next) { console.log('Request Type:', req.method) }</pre>	<pre>app.set('view engine', 'pug')</pre> <p>Create a Pug template file named <code>index.pug</code> in the <code>views</code> directory with the following content</p> <pre>html the_head</pre>	

cb

```
    next()
}

const log = [logOriginalUrl, logMethod]

app.get('/user/:id', log,
  (req, res, next)=>{
    res.send('User Info')
}
)
```

```
the view
title= title
the body
h1=message
```

Create a route to render the `index.pug` file. If the view engine property is not set, the extension of the view file must be specified

```
app.get('/', (req, res) => {
  res.render('index', {
    title: 'Hey', message: 'Hello there!'
  })
})
```

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