

### **REST APIs**

#### REpresentational State Transfer

- Resource oriented architecture
- Client requests a specific resource from the server.
- The server responds to that request by delivering the requested resource.
- Server does not have any information about any client ->there is no difference between two
  requests from the same client.
  - A model which the representations of the resources are transferred between the client and the server.

Every resource -> uniquely addressable via URL

### RESTful Design Specifications (Constraints)

Client-Server Stateless

- Separation of concerns user interface vs data storage
- Client and server are independent from eachother

Each request from client to server

Uniform Interface  All resources are accessed with a generic interface (HTTP-based) which remains same for all clients.

must contain all of the information

No client session data or any

No client session data or any context stored on the server

Layered System

- Allows an architecture to be composed of hierarchical layers
- Each component cannot "see" beyond the immediate layer.

• Cacheable

- Specify data as cacheable or non cacheable
- HTTP responses must be cacheable by the clients

Code On-Demand  REST allows client functionality to be extended by downloading and executing code in the form of applets or scripts.

### **Design Considerations**

- 1. Identify resources
- 2. Map URIs to resources
- 3. Apply uniform HTTP interface
- Security considerations
- 5. XML/JSON representations for resources
- 6. Alternate resource representations
- 7. Provide resource metadata

### **Implementation**

- 1. Parse:
  - 1. Use URI to identify the resource
  - 2. Identify URI variables and map them to resource variables
  - 3. Check HTTP method used in request and its validity for the resource in question
  - 4. Read the resource representation
- 2. Perform service logic
- 3. Return HTTP response

4.

## **Express**

Web application backend framework for Node

# Routing

#### **Request Objects**

- req.query: Object with all query parameters
   order[status]=closed can be accessed as req.query.order.status).
- req.header(), req.get(header): Object with all headers stored as key value pairs
- req.path: Path for which the middleware func has been invoked
- req.url, req.originalURL: og proof against any modification done to regular
- req.body: key value pairs of data submitted in request body

#### **Response Objects**

- res.status(200).send(body)res.json({object})
- res.sendFile(path)

#### **Middleware**

A middleware is a function that takes in an HTTP request and response object, **AND THE NEXT MIDDLEWARE FUNCTION IN THE CHAIN**.

```
var router = express.Router()
router.use(function(req,res,next){
console.log("Router Middleware: "+req.body)
next()
})
// Application level middleware
app.get("/student/:id",function(req,res,next)
{
    if(req.params.id.indexOf("2000")!=-1){
      var err = new Error("Something went Wrong!!!")
        next(err)
   else{
        res.send("Everything is fine with"+req.params.id)
        next();
    }
})
app.use("/student",function(req,res){
        console.log("I am Fine")
})
// Error-handling middleware
app.use(function (err, req, res, next) {
    console.error(err.message); // Log the error message
   res.status(500).send("An error occurred: " + err.message); // Send a response to
the client
```

```
});
var server = app.listen(PORT, ()=>console.log("Server started on port: "+PORT))
```

### **Built in Middleware: express.static**

```
const express = require('express');
const app = express();

// Serve static files from the 'public' folder
app.use(express.static('public'));

// Start the server
app.listen(3000, () => {
   console.log('Server running on port 3000');
});
```

- express.static('public'): This tells Express to look in the public folder whenever a request is made. If a file is requested, Express will serve it directly from the public folder.
- app.listen(3000): Starts the Express server on port 3000. The server will listen for requests on this port.

You can also serve static files under a specific URL prefix using the express.static middleware.

```
app.use('/static', express.static('public'));
```

Now, static files in the public directory can be accessed with the /static prefix, like this:

http://localhost:3000/static/images/photo.jpg

# **Express Templates (Pug)**

```
const express = require('express');
const bodyParser = require('body-parser');
const path = require('path');

const app = express();

// Set view engine to Pug
app.set('view engine', 'pug');
app.set('views', path.join(__dirname, 'views'));

// Middleware for parsing JSON and URL-encoded data
app.use(bodyParser.json());
app.use(bodyParser.urlencoded({ extended: true }));

// Route to render the form
app.get('/', (req, res) => {
   res.render('form'); // Renders the `form.pug` template
});
```

```
// Route to handle form submission
app.post('/', (req, res) => {
   console.log(req.body); // Logs the submitted form data
   res.send('Received request: ' + JSON.stringify(req.body)); // Responds with the
received data
});

// Start the server
const PORT = 3000;
app.listen(PORT, () => {
   console.log('Server running on http://localhost:${PORT}');
});
```

### Pug file form.pug

```
doctype html
html
head
   title Form Example
body
   h1 Submit Your Details
   form(action="/" method="post")
     div
        label(for="name") Name:
        input(type="text" id="name" name="name" required)
   div
        label(for="email") Email:
        input(type="email" id="email" name="email" required)
   div
        button(type="submit") Submit
```

# File Upload

```
var bodyparser = require('body-parser')
var fileUpload = require('express-fileupload')
app.set('view engine', 'pug')
app.set('views', './views')

app.get("/", (req,res,next)=>{
    res.render('form')
})

app.use(fileUpload()) // IMPORTANT: This should be before body-parser
app.use(bodyparser.json())
app.use(bodyparser.urlencoded({extended: true}))

app.post("/", (req, res)=>{
    console.log(req.body);
    var file = req.files.falala
    var filename = req.files.falala.name
```

#### form.pug

```
doctype html
html
head
   title PUG Form Example
body
h1 Enter your details
// IMPORTANT: DO NOT FORGET ENCTYPE
form(method="post" enctype="multipart/form-data")
   div
   label(for="name") Name:
   input(type="text" id="name" name="name" required)
   br
   div
   label(for="falala") File:
   input(type="file" id="falala" name="falala" required)
   br
   button(type="submit") Submit!
```