Intro to Express.js and View Engines

Router, Static Files, Middleware, Handlebars



SoftUni TeamTechnical Trainers







Have a Question?





Table of Contents



1. Express

- Introduction
- Router
- Middleware
- Static Files
- 2. View Engines
 - Templating Concepts
 - Handlebars





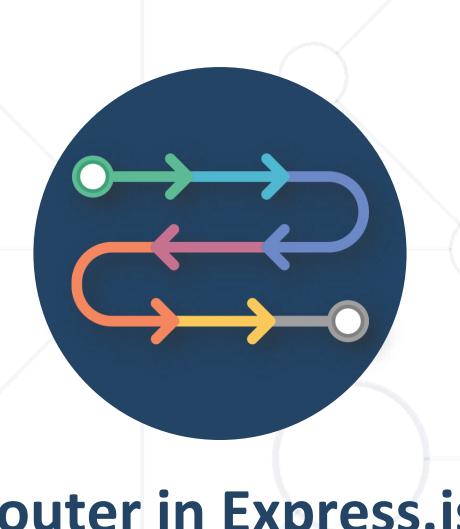
Introduction to Express.js

Introduction to Express.js



npm install express

```
const express = require('express')
const app = express();
                            Create a new instance of
                                the application
const port = 3000;
app.get('/', (req, res) => {
  res.status(200);
  res.send('Welcome to Express.js!');
})
app.listen(port, () => console.log(`Express running
on port: ${port}...`));
```



Router in Express.js

Router



Routing has the following syntax

app.METHOD(PATH, HANDLER)

Where



- METHOD is an HTTP request method, in lowercase
- PATH is a path on the server
- HANDLER is the function executed when the route is matched



Route Methods

// GET method route



```
app.get('/', (req, res) => {
  res.send('GET request to the homepage')
})
// POST method route
app.post('/', (req, res) => {
  res.send('POST request to the homepage')
})
// PUT method route
app.put('/', (req, res) => {
  res.send('PUT request to the homepage')
```

Route Methods



```
// All methods route
app.all('/about', (req, res, next) => {
  console.log('Middleware execution..')
  next() < The next handler to be called
}, (req, res) => {
  res.send('Show about page.')
    Shows the about page after
      middleware execution
```



Router Paths



Paths can contain special characters:



```
app.get('*',(req, res) => {
  res.send('Matches everything')
       Based on string patterns
app.get('/ab*cd', (req, res) => {
  res.send('abcd, abANYTHINGcd')
    Based on regular expressions
app.get(/.*fly$/, (req, res) => {
  res.send('butterfly, dragonfly')
```

Extracting Parameters



Paths can have parameters

```
app.get('/users/:userId', (req, res) => {
  const paramsObj = req.params
  res.send(paramsObj) })
```

You can also validate parameters with regular expressions (it is not recommended)

```
app.get('/users/:userId(\\d+)', (req, res) => {
  const paramsObj = req.params
  res.send(paramsObj) })
```

Chainable Routes



You can create chainable route handlers using 'app.route()'

```
app.route('/home')
Better for ordering routes
  .get((req, res) => {
    res.send('GET home page') })
  .post((req, res) => {
    res.send('POST home page') })
  .all((req, res) => {
    res.send('Everything else')
        Always place 'all' as a final method
  })
```

Router Responses



Responses



res.download - prompt a file to be downloaded

```
app.get('/pdf', (req, res) => {
  res.download('FULL PATH TO PDF') })
```

- res.end end the response process
- res.json send a JSON response

Router Responses



res.redirect - redirect a request (to another page)

```
app.get('/about/old', (req, res) => {
  res.redirect('/about') })
```

res.sendFile - send a file as an octet-stream

```
app.get('/file/:fileName', (req, res) => {
  const fileName = req.params.fileName
  res.sendFile("PATH TO FILE" + fileName) })
```

res.render - render a view template

Modular Routers



- You can use express. Router for modular route handlers
 - Mounted on a route (e.g. '/about')
 - Can use middleware, specific only to that router

```
const express = require('express')
const router = express.Router()
router.use(/* add middleware */)
router.get(/* define route handlers */)
app.use('/about', router)
```





Middleware

Middleware





- The request and response object
- The next middleware in the application's request-response cycle
- Different kinds of middleware exist
 - Application, route, error

```
const app = express()
app.use((req, res, next) => {
  console.log('Time:', Date.now())
  next() })
  Next handler to be called
```



Custom Middleware



Middleware can be for specific path

```
app.use('/user/:userId', (req, res, next) => {
  const userId = req.params.userId
  // TODO: Check if user exists in db/session
  let userExists = true
 if (!userExists) { res.redirect('/login') }
 else { next() }
app.get('/user/:userId', (req, res) => {
  res.send('User home page!')
```



Custom Middleware



Can be on Application-level:

```
app.use(function (req, res, next) {
  console.log('Time:', Date.now()) next()
});
```

Can be used for error-handling

```
app.use(function (err, req, res, next) {
  console.error(err.stack)
  res.status(500).send('Something broke!')
});
```

Third-Party Middleware



```
app.set('view engine', 'pug');
app.set('views', __dirname + '/views');
app.use(cookieParser());
app.use(session({secret: 'magic unicorns'}));
app.use(passport.initialize());
app.use(passport.session());
app.use(express.static(config.rootPath +'/public'));
```



Static Files



Serving static files

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

And all files from the directory will be public

```
http://localhost:3000/images/kitten.jpg
http://localhost:3000/css/style.css
http://localhost:3000/js/app.js
http://localhost:3000/images/bg.png
http://localhost:3000/hello.html
```

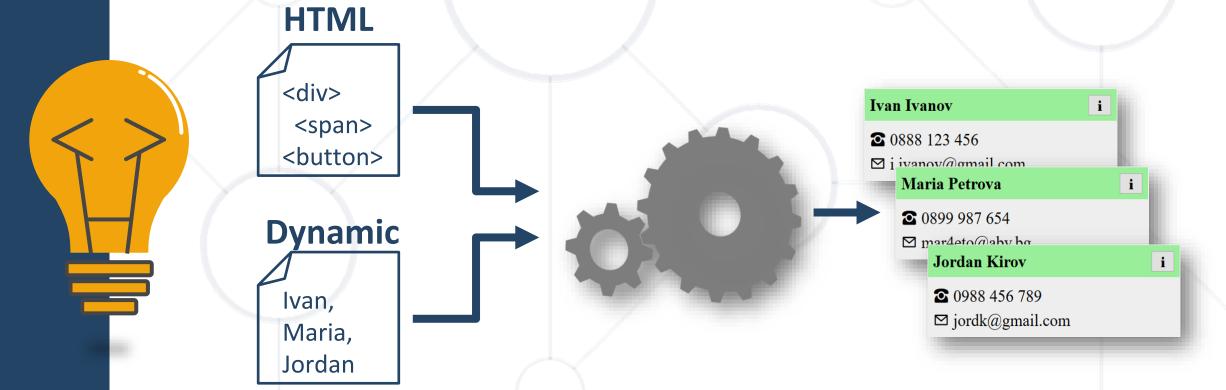


Templating Concepts

Templating



 Allows similar content to be replicated in a web page, without repeating the corresponding markup everywhere



Templating Concepts



- The static parts of a webpage are stored as templates
- The dynamic content is kept separately (e.g. in a database)
- A view engine combines the two
- Benefits
 - Productivity avoid writing the same markup over and over
 - Easier upkeep only change the code in one place
 - Composability a single element can be used on multiple pages

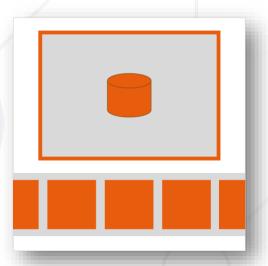


Examples

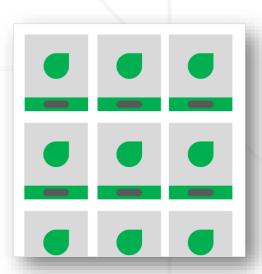


- Display articles in a blog
- Display a gallery of photos
- Visualize user profiles
- Show items in a catalog









Server View Engines



- Server view engines return ready-to-use HTML to the client (the browser)
 - They parse the data to HTML on the server
 - Web applications, created with server view engines are not real SPA apps (In most cases)
- Famous View Engines
 - Pug, Mustache, Handlebars, EJS, Vash



Templating with Handlebars

Handlebars



- Based on Mustache specification
- Expressions are initialized with '{{\{\}'\} and finish with '\}}'

```
<div class="entry">
  <h1>{{title}}</h1>
   <div class="body">
    {{body}}

   </div>
</div>
```

```
<div class="entry">
  <h1>My New Post</h1>
  <div class="body">
    This is my first post!
  </div>
  </div>
```

Integration in Express



npm install express-handlebars

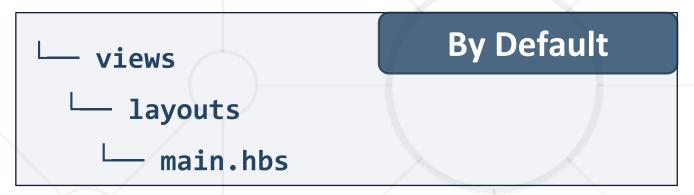
```
const app = require('express')()
const exphbs= require('express-handlebars')
const handlebars = exphbs.create({ extname: '.hbs'});
app.engine('.hbs', handlebars.engine)
app.set('view engine', '.hbs')
```

```
app.get('/', function (req, res) {
  res.render('home');
})
Call the template
```

Handlebars directory structure



• Must have a views folder containing all the Handlebars templates:



- The layouts folder inside the views folder will contain the layouts or the template wrappers
- The main.hbs file is the main layout
- Note: The default name of the folders can be changed with an appropriate setting

For-Loops



A template can be repeated for every entry in an array

```
    {#each contacts}}
    {iname}: {{email}}
    {{/each}}
```

The expression inside the loop uses each entry as context

Conditional Statements



```
{{#if sunny}}
The sky is clear
{{else}}
The sky is overcast
{{/if}}
```

Variable to check for truthiness

Will be shown if the array is empty

```
{{#each contacts}}
  {{name}}: {{email}}
 {{else}}
  <i>(i>(empty)<i>)
 {{/each}}
```

Partials



Templates that can be inserted into other templates

```
<div id="contacts">
  {{#each contacts}}
    {{> contact}}
  {{else}}
    <i>(empty)<i>
  {{/each}}
</div>
```



HTML Escaping



- By default, any strings that are evaluated will be HTML-escaped
- To prevent this, use the "triple-stash"

```
title: "All about  Tags"
body: "This is a post about <p&gt; tags"
```

```
<h1>{{title}}</h1>
<div class="body">
{{body}}}
</div>
```

```
<h1>All About &lt;p&gt; Tags</h1>
<div class="body">
This is a post about &lt;p&gt; tags
</div>
```

Summary



- Express.js is a fast web framework for Node.js
- Middlewares can manipulate requests and responses
- Templates speed up and simplify development
- View Engines render templates
- Handlebars offers effective templates and simple helper functions





Questions?

















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