## POST & error-handling

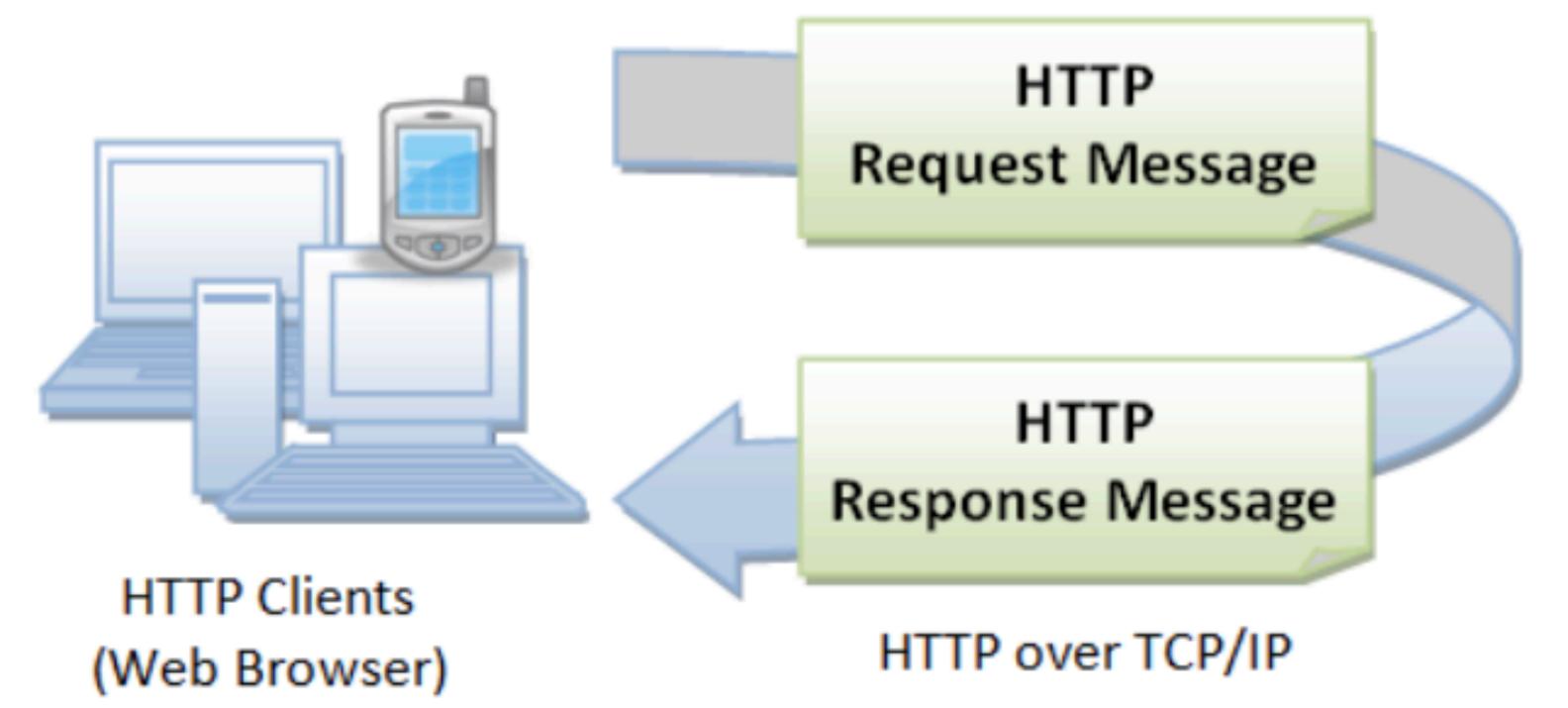
API development

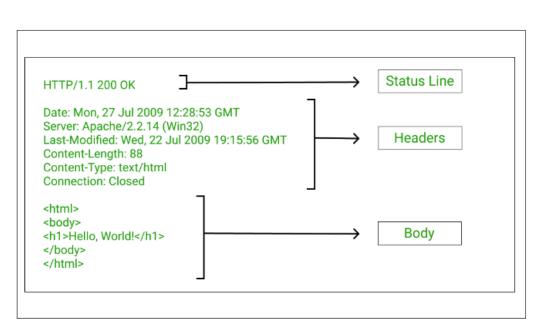
### POST & error-handling

#### Agenda

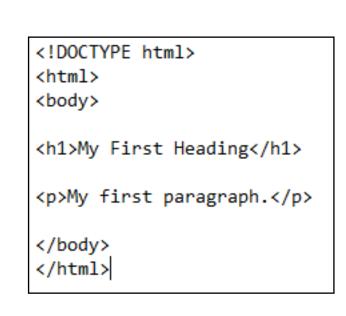
- GET query parameters
  - Error handling a GET endpoint
    - 404 Ressource not available
    - 500 Internal server error
- Inserting data with express.js & mysql2
- POST request
  - Posting data to the server

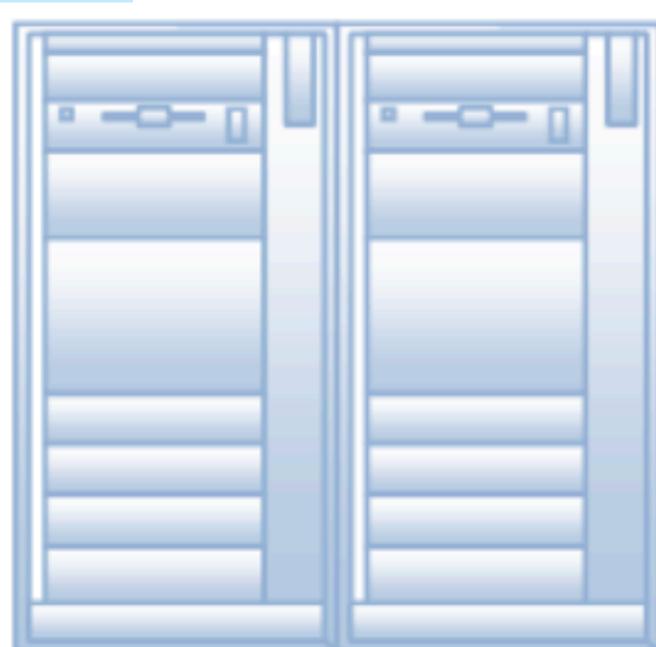
# GET /docs/index.html HTTP/1.1 Host: www.nowhere123.com Accept: image/gif, image/jpeg, \*/\* Accept-Language: en-us Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate User-Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 6.0; Windows NT 5.1) (blank line)





Anatomy of HTTP Response





HTTP Server (Web Server)

#### 2. The GET Method

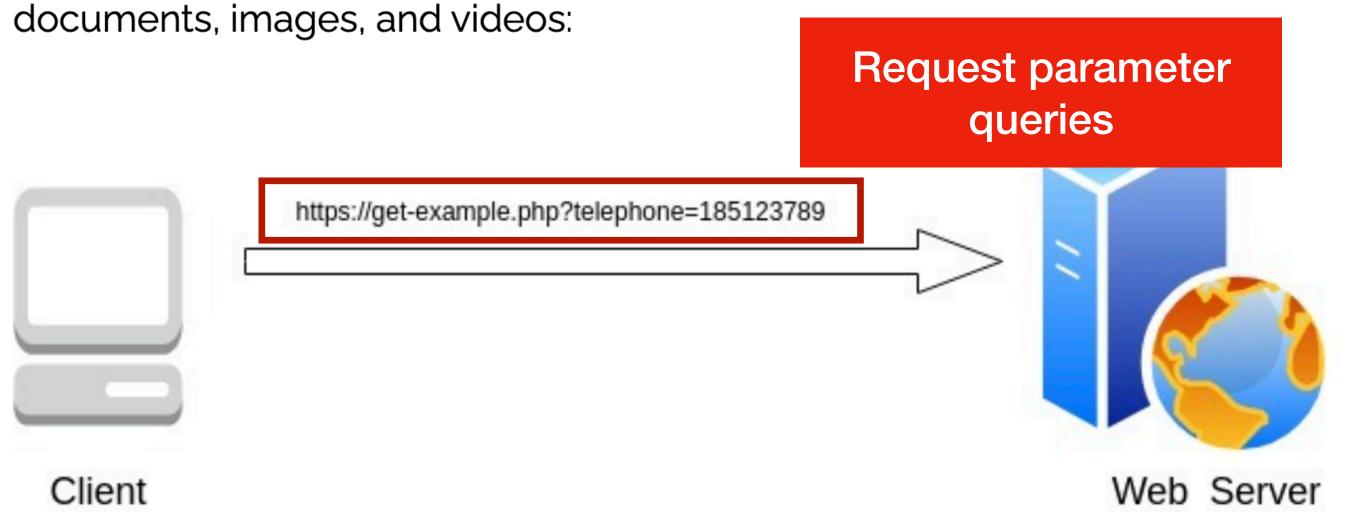
GET is used to request data from a specified resource. It can retrieve any visible data to a client, such as HTML documents, images, and videos:



To send a GET request, a client needs to specify the URL of the resource it wants to retrieve. The request is then sent to the server, which processes the request and sends the requested data back to the client.

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### Localhost:3000/all/fire/100

Localhost:3000?type=fire&speed=0

Path Variable

### Localhost:3000/all/fire/1

Request parameter queries

Localhost:3000?type=fire&speed=1

# Localhost:3000?type=fire&speed=1 &trainer=ash&color=ember

## Interacting with query parameters Example req.query

Notice: All data is sent by the public URL

## Localhost:3000/all/fire/1

Localhost:3000?type=fire&speed=1

## Error handling 404 500

### Providing 404 errors

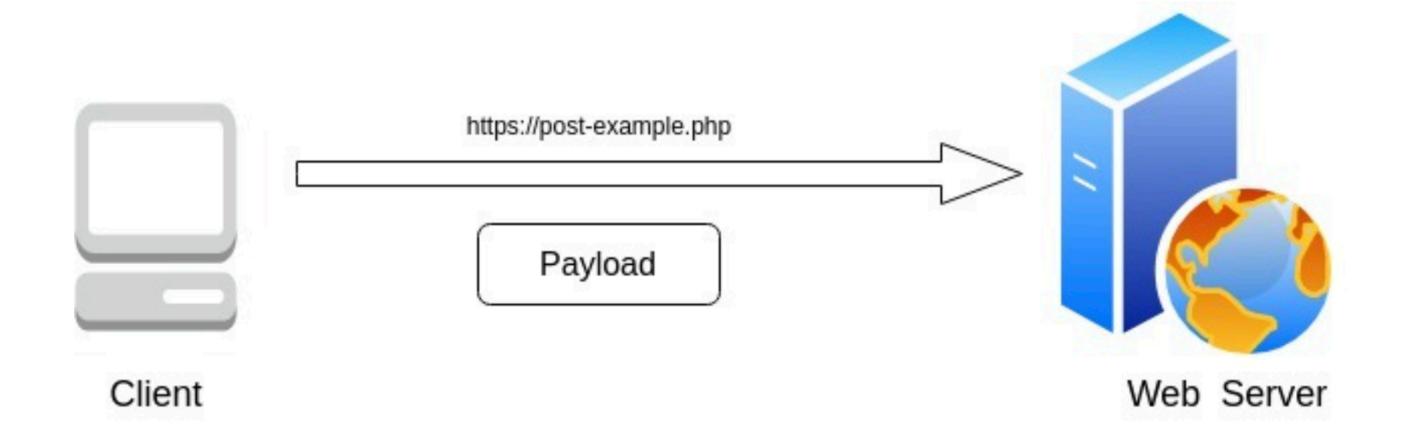
To all non-existing resources / end-points

```
app.get("*",(req,res) =>{
    res.sendStatus(404);
});
```

## 500 internal server error

#### 3. The POST Method

The POST sends data to a server to create or update a resource. For example, it is often used to submit an HTML form to a server:



To send a POST request, a client needs to specify the URL of the resource to which it wants to send data and the data itself. The request is then sent to the server, which processes the request and sends a response back to the client.

The POST method is often used to submit forms or upload files to a server.

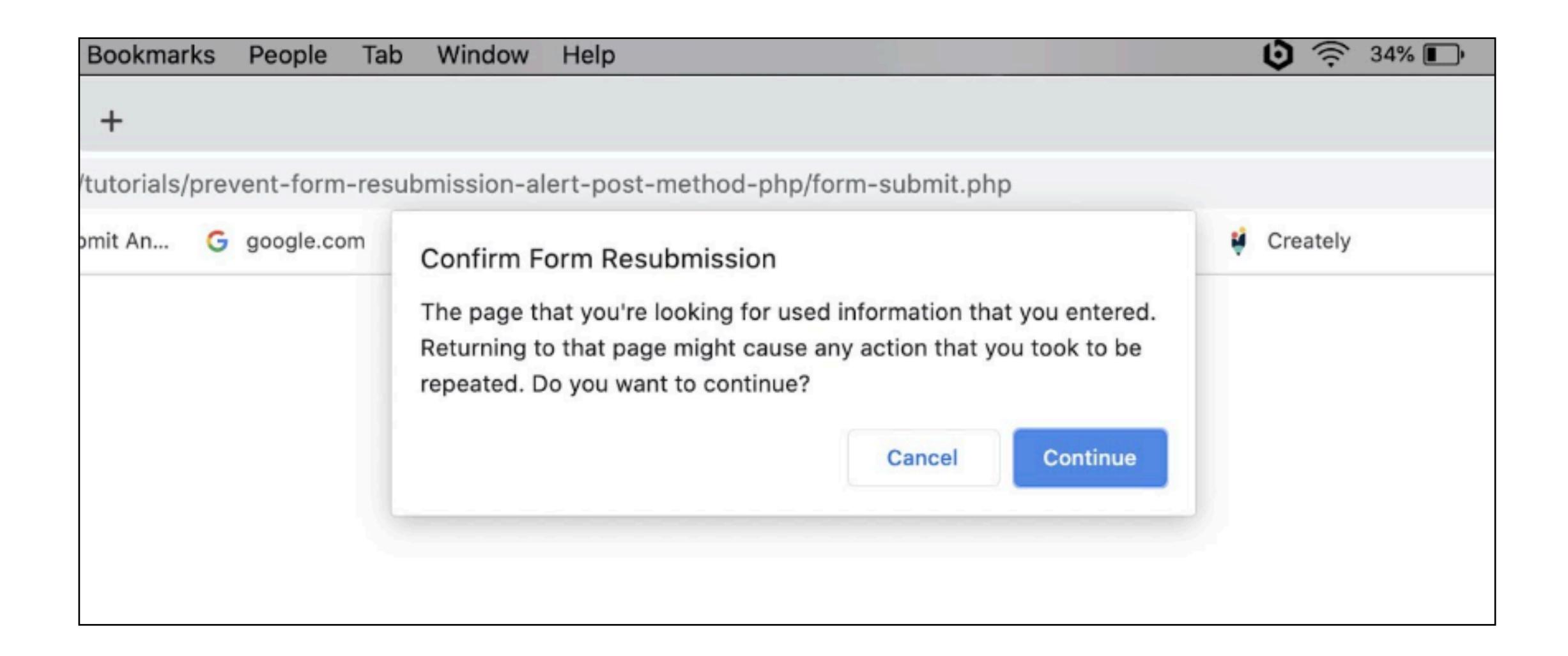
#### Sending sensitive data / shared secrets

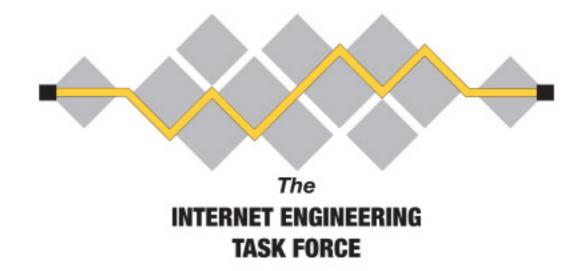
#### By the GET method

- GET information will end up in the log-files various servers
  - Web server, proxy server etc.
- Included in the reference header
- Saved in the history of the browser (vulnerable to attacks against the client)
- Is displayed on-screen

## Localhost:3000? username=nifr&password=hejsa

# Localhost:3000/create? pokemon=mewtwo&type=psychic

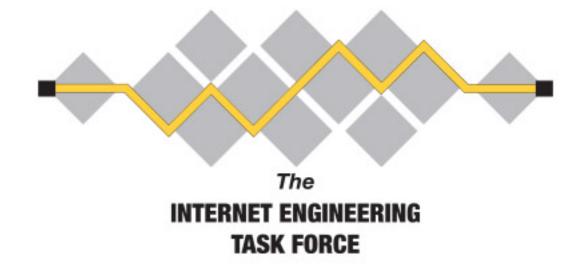




#### 9.2.1. Safe Methods

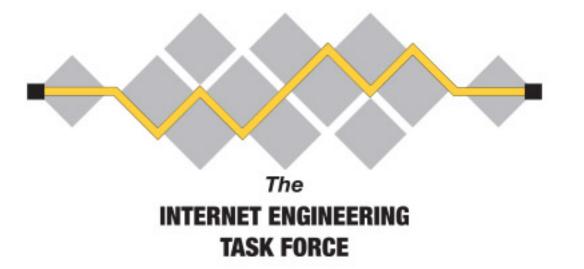
Request methods are considered "safe" if their defined semantics are essentially read-only; i.e., the client does not request, and does not expect, any state change on the origin server as a result of applying a safe method to a target resource. Likewise, reasonable use of a safe method is not expected to cause any harm, loss of property, or unusual burden on the origin server.

https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc9110#name-get



GET is the primary mechanism of information retrieval and the focus of almost all performance optimizations. Applications that produce a URI for each important resource can benefit from those optimizations while enabling their reuse by other applications, creating a network effect that promotes further expansion of the Web.

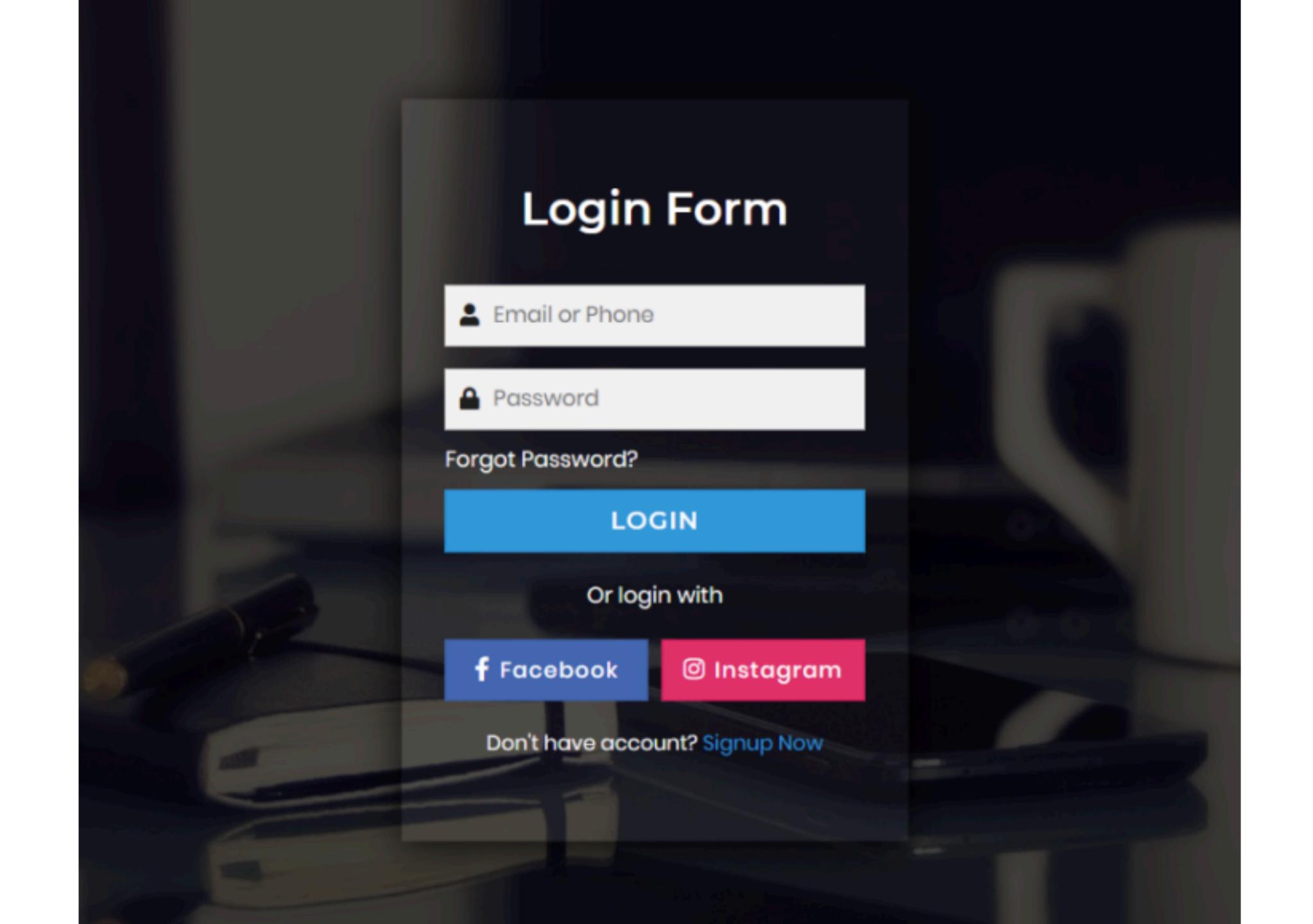
https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc9110#name-get



The POST method requests that the <u>target resource</u> process the representation enclosed in the request according to the resource's own specific semantics. For example, POST is used for the following functions (among others):

- \* Providing a block of data, such as the fields entered into an HTML form, to a data-handling process;
- \* Posting a message to a bulletin board, newsgroup, mailing list, blog, or similar group of articles;
- \* Creating a new resource that has yet to be identified by the origin server; and
- \* Appending data to a resource's existing representation(s).

https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc9110#name-get



# API/Server side: Receiving data and inserting to database

# Front-end/Client: Transmitting POST data to api

## Req/Res & Error handling