

# Dart Frog

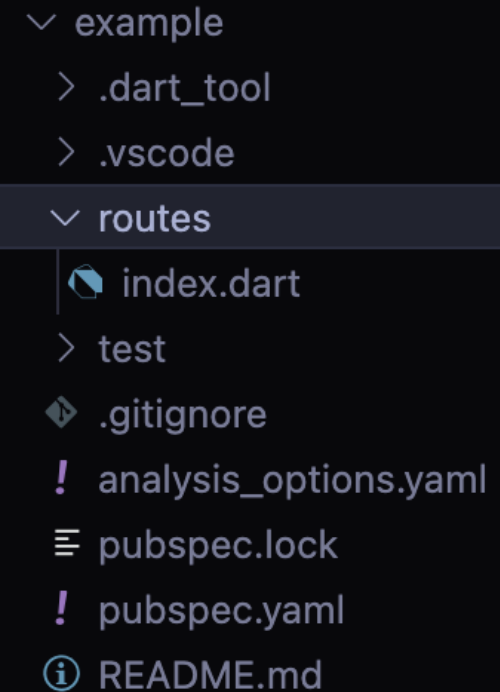
## Intro & Basics



# Basics

## Environment setting & Installations

- Dart package
  1. Installation: `dart pub add dart_frog`
  2. Project setting: `dart_frog create <project name>`
  3. Run (dev/build): `dart_frog dev/build`
    - Default port: 8080



```

  example
    .dart_tool
    .vscode
  routes
    index.dart
    test
    .gitignore
    analysis_options.yaml
    pubspec.lock
    pubspec.yaml
    README.md

```



# Routes: Requests

dart\_frog new route “/home”

Response

- Route = .dart file in [routes] folder
  - ~ index.dart → / endpoint
  - Each route includes onRequest function

example > routes > index.dart > ...

```
1  import 'package:dart_frog/dart_frog.dart';
2
3  Response onRequest(RequestContext context) {
4    |    return Response(body: 'Welcome to Dart Frog!');
5  }
```



# Routes: Requests

- RequestContext class
  - Request itself is a property of RequestContext!

Request

Properties

Methods

connectionInfo

body

headers

json

method

uri

queryParameters

```
Future<Response> onRequest(RequestContext context) async {  
  final request = context.request;  
  // [Request properties]  
  // connection info  
  final conn = request.connectionInfo;  
  // headers  
  final headers = request.headers; // Map <String, String>  
  // method  
  final method = request.method; // HttpMethod enum  
  
  final params = request.uri.queryParameters;  
  // [Request methods]  
  final body = await request.body(); // Future<String>!!!  
  final json_body = await request.json();  
  
  return Response.json(body: {  
    'conn_info': conn?.remotePort,  
    'host_info': headers['host'],  
    'original_method': method.toString(),  
    'user_id': params['user_id'],  
    'body': body,  
    'body_json': json_body['greetings'],  
  });  
}
```

```
"conn_info": 52673,  
"host_info": "localhost:8080",  
"original_method": "HttpMethod.get",  
"user_id": "1",  
"body": "{\n  \"greetings\": \"hi\"\n}",  
"body_json": "hi"
```



# Routes: Responses

## Constructors

`Response.new({int statusCode = 200, String? body, Map<String, Object>? headers, Encoding? encoding})`

Create a `Response` with a string body.

`Response.bytes({int statusCode = 200, List<int>? body, Map<String, Object>? headers})`

Create a `Response` with a byte array body.

`Response.json({int statusCode = 200, Object? body = const <String, dynamic>{}, Map<String, Object> headers = const <String, Object>{}})`

Create a `Response` with a json encoded body.

## Response

- Dart object (classes) can also be put in json response...
  - ...if it has toJson method (i.e. serializable)

```
@JsonSerializable()
class User {
  const User({required this.name, required this.age});

  final String name;
  final int age;

  Map<String, dynamic> toJson() => _$UserToJson(this);
}
```

```
return Response.json(body: {
  'conn_info': conn?.remotePort,
  'host_info': headers['host'],
  'original_method': method.toString(),
  'user_id': params['user_id'],
  'body': body,
  'body_json': json_body['greetings'],
  'user_info': User(name: 'Dash', age: 42),
}); // Response.json
```

```
{
  "conn_info": 55244,
  "host_info": "localhost:8080",
  "original_method": "HttpMethod.get",
  "user_id": "1",
  "body": "{\n  \"greetings\": \"hi\"\n}",
  "body_json": "hi",
  "user_info": {
    "name": "Dash",
    "age": 42
  }
}
```



# Routes: different routes

- Dynamic routes ~routes/users/[id].dart
- Wildcard routes ~ routes/[...page].dart
  - Matches with any page of any level!  
/routes/today OR /routes/features/starred etc

```
Response onRequest(RequestContext context, String id) {  
  ⚡ return Response(body: 'post id: $id');  
}
```

- Rouge routes



routes

├── api

│ └── example.dart

└── api.dart



routes

├── api

│ ├── example.dart

│ └── index.dart

- Routes for static files

✓ public/images

🖼️ smiling\_quokka.webp

→ [host]/images/smiling\_quokka.webp



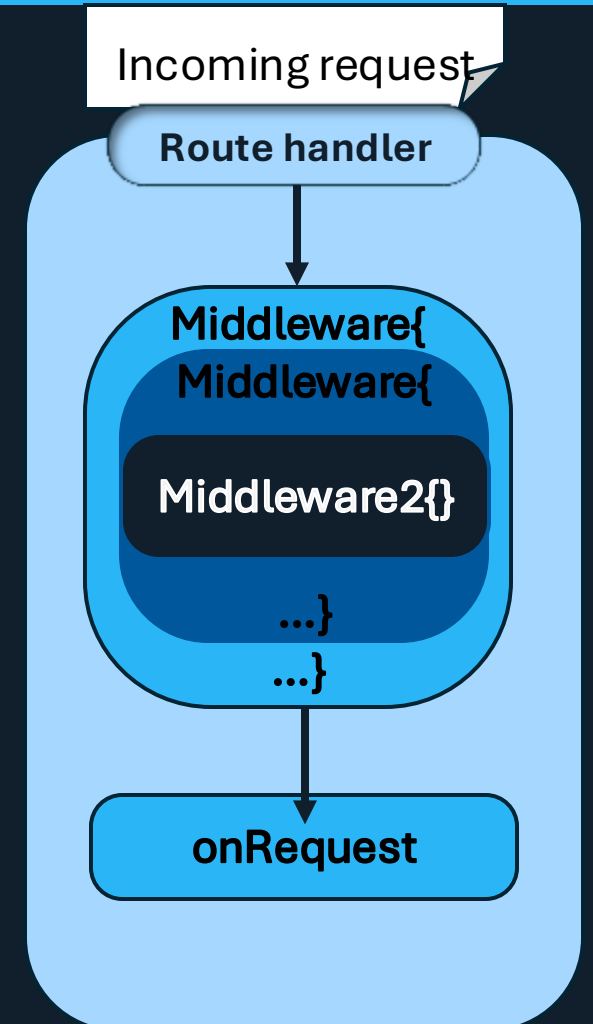
# Middleware

```
dart_frog new middleware "/hello"
```

Handler

- What is middleware???

- Function running in between the incoming HTTP request and the final response being sent back to the client
- Always triggered by incoming requests
- Can modify the **request** (e.g., for validation, authentication, logging, etc.) before it reaches the route handler...
- ...and response (e.g., for logging, adding headers, or transforming data) after the route handler has finished
- additional level of abstraction and flexibility
- !!! There can only ever be one piece of middleware per route directory





# Middleware

Middleware

Handler

Response

Request

```
Middleware requestLogger({
  // ignore: avoid_positional_boolean_parameters
  void Function(String message, bool isError)? logger,
}) {
  return fromShelfMiddleware(shelf.logRequests(logger: logger));
}
```

```
Handler authMiddleware(Handler handler) {
  return (context) async {
    final request = context.request;

    // Check if the 'Authorization' header is present
    if (!request.headers.containsKey('Authorization')) {
      return Response.json(
        body: {'error': 'Authorization header is missing'},
        statusCode: HttpStatus.unauthorized,
      );
    }

    // Continue processing the request
    return await handler(context);
  };
}
```

- **Handler** is simply a function that takes a RequestContext as an argument and returns a Response
- Middleware is a function that wraps or modifies a Handler
- ... Middleware is a function that wraps function!
- Middleware is automatically applied to routes

```
Handler middleware(Handler handler) {
  ⚡ return handler.use(authMiddleware).use(requestLogger());
}
```

```
2025-03-24T23:24:16.755638 0:00:00.001521 POST [401] /
2025-03-24T23:25:08.296199 0:00:00.007332 GET [200] /
```





# Dependency Injection

Provider

Middleware

- Provider: built-in dependency injection mechanism (Middleware)
  - Inject an instance `<T>` in app by using `<provider>` on route middleware to request context
  - Accessed by **`context.read<T>`** throughout *request lifecycle*

```
Handler middleware(Handler handler) {  
    return handler  
    .use(authMiddleware)  
    .use(requestLogger())  
    .use(provider<String>((context) =>  
        'Liza')); //e.g. DB entry could be  
}
```

```
final name = context.read<String>();
```

```
return Response.json(body: {  
    'conn_info': conn?.remotePort,  
    'host_info': headers['host'],  
    'original_method': method.toString(),  
    'user_id': params['user_id'],  
    'body': body,  
    'body_json': json_body['greetings'],  
    'body_json_name': "${json_body['greetings']}, $name",  
});
```

```
"body_json": "hi",  
"body_json_name": "hi, Liza",
```

```
Handler middleware(Handler handler) {  
    return handler  
    .use(provider<CardsRepository>((_) {  
        return DatabaseClient(  
            dbUrl: Platform.environment['DB_URL'],  
            dbUser: Platform.environment['DB_USER'],  
            dbPassword: Platform.environment['DB_PASSWORD'],  
        ));  
    }  
});
```

Instances of the same type  
can not be injected!

- ✓ Use custom class
- ✓ Use List of same instances



# Dependency Injection

Provider

Middleware

- Can be defined inline and as a separate Middleware
- Can inject asynchronous values (use `<Future<Type>>`)
- Lazy initialization: if `context.read` is not called, provider is not executed
- If providers use dependent instances, their providers are called **bottom-up!**
- Default: value is recreated on each read call
  - Use caching:

```
String? _greeting; #global private value is declared

Middleware cachedGreetingProvider() {
  return provider<String>((context) => _greeting ??= 'Hello World');
} #assigned on first call → on next call _greeting is read
```



# DB integration

## Native clients

- e.g mysql client



easier to install



uses native SQL commands

```
final pool = MySQLConnectionPool(  
  host: '127.0.0.1',  
  port: 3306,  
  userName: 'your_user',  
  password: 'your_password',  
  maxConnections: 10,  
  databaseName: 'your_database_name',  
);
```

```
var result = await pool.execute "SELECT *  
FROM book WHERE id = :id", {"id": 1});
```

## ORM Clients

- e.g Prisma



requires more dependencies  
and harder to set



Synchronizes with DB and  
does ORM

```
final user = await prisma.user.create(  
  data: PrismaUnion.$1(UserCreateInput(  
    email: "seven@odroe.com",  
    name: PrismaUnion.$1("Seven Du"),  
  )),  
);
```

# Other [Dart] BE frameworks..?

- Lucifer Lightbringer
  - Built on top of native dart HttpServer
  - Last updated 3 years ago...
- Alfred
  - expressjs like server framework
- Serverpod
  - Automatically generates APIs