Express.js

Antes de empezar



\$ npm install lodash





- Express.js es un *framework*
- Escribir servidores web
- Minimalista
- Complejidad orgánica a partir de http



```
const http = require('http')
const express = require('express')
const app = express()
app.use((req, res) => {
  res.end('Hello, World!')
http.createServer(app).listen(3000)
```



```
const http = require('http')
const express = require('express')
const app = express()
app.use((req, res) => {
  res.end('Hello, World!')
http.createServer(app).listen(3000)
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http.createServer(app).listen(3000)



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

app.use((req, res) => {
  res.end('Hello, World!')
})
```

http.createServer(app).listen(3000)



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

app.use((req, res) => {
  res.end('Hello, World!')
})

app.listen(3000)
```



- Los parámetros req y res...
 - Subclases de http.IncomingMessage y http.ServerResponse
 - Métodos añadidos
 - Para facilitarnos la vida



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

app.use((req, res) => {
  res.status(200).json({ hello: 'world' })
})

app.listen(3000)
```



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

app.use((req, res) => {
    res.status(200).json({ hello: 'world' })
})

app.listen(3000)
```



• req

- o req.cookies
- req.body
- o req.query
- req.method
- o ...



• res

```
o res.cookie(...)
o res.status(...)
o res.send(...)
o res.json(...)
o res.redirect(...)
```





• Los handlers de la aplicación se pueden encadenar



```
const express = require('express')
const app = express();
app.use((req, res, next) => {
  console.log('this runs first')
  next()
app.use((req, res) => {
  res.send('Hello, world!')
app.listen(3000)
```



```
const express = require('express')
const app = express();
app.use((req, res, next) => {
  console.log('this runs first')
  next()
app.use((req, res) => {
  res.send('Hello, world!')
```

app.listen(3000)



```
const express = require('express')
const app = express();
app.use((req, res, next) => {
  console.log('this runs first')
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app.use((req, res) => {
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const app = express();
app.use((req, res, next) => {
  console.log('this runs first')
  next()
app.use((req, res) => {
  res.send('Hello, world!')
```

app.listen(3000)



- Cada uno de los handlers es un middleware
 - Reciben req, res y next
 - Podemos encadenar tantos como queramos
 - Generalmente, el último middleware genera la respuesta



```
const express = require('express')
const app = express();
app.use((req, res, next) => {
  Math.random() > .5 ? next() : res.send('Cara!')
app.use((req, res) => {
  res.send('Cruz!')
app.listen(3000)
```



```
const express = require('express')
const app = express();
app.use((req, res, next) => {
 Math.random() > .5 ? next() : res.send('Cara!')
app.use((req, res) => {
  res.send('Cruz!')
app.listen(3000)
```



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

app.use((req, res, next) => {
  console.log('Never gonna give you up...')
})

app.listen(3000)
```



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

app.use((req, res, next) => {
  next()
})

app.listen(3000)
```



- Cada middleware...
 - Tiene que llamar a next o generar una respuesta!
 - Si no, la petición se queda abierta hasta que de timeout
 - Si ningún middleware genera respuesta, express contesta con 404



```
const express = require('express')
const app = express();
app.use((req, res, next) => {
  res.send('Hola, Don Pepito')
app.use((req, res, next) => {
  res.send('Hola, Don José')
app.listen(3000)
```



```
const express = require('express')
const app = express();
app.use((req, res, next) => {
  res.send('Hola, Don Pepito')
app.use((req, res, next) => {
  res.send('Hola, Don José')
app.listen(3000)
```



```
const express = require('express')
const app = express();
app.use((req, res, next) => {
  res.send('Hola, Don Pepito')
  next()
app.use((req, res, next) => {
  res.send('Hola, Don José')
app.listen(3000)
```



```
const express = require('express')
const app = express();
app.use((req, res, next) => {
  res.locals.start = Date.now()
 next()
app.use((req, res) => {
 const { start } = res.locals
  setTimeout(() => {
    res.send(`Esta petición tardó ${Date.now() - start}ms`)
 }, Math.random() * 2000, )
app.listen(3000)
```



```
const express = require('express')
const app = express();
app.use((req, res, next) => {
 res.locals.start = Date.now()
 next()
app.use((req, res) =>
 const { start } = res.locals
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const app = express();
app.use((req, res, next) => {
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 next()
app.use((req, res) => {
  const { start } = res.locals
 setTimeout(() => {
    res.send(`Esta petición tardó ${Date.now() - start}ms`)
  }, Math.random() * 2000, )
app.listen(3000)
```



- Los middlewares...
 - Cumplen una función específica
 - decorar la <u>petición</u>
 - decorar la <u>respuesta</u>
 - Se pueden comunicar con otros middlewares mediante res.locals



```
const express = require('express')
const app = express();
app.use((req, res, next) => {
  req.authenticated = req.url.match('sup3rs3cr3t')
 next()
app.use((req, res) => {
  res.send(req.authenticated ? 'Bienvenido' : 'Sal de aquí!')
app.listen(3000)
```



```
const express = require('express')
const app = express();
app.use((req, res, next) => {
  req.authenticated = req.url.match('sup3rs3cr3t')
  next()
app.use((req, res) => {
  res.send(req.authenticated ? 'Bienvenido' : 'Sal de aquí!')
app.listen(3000)
```



```
const express = require('express')
const app = express();
app.use((req, res, next) => {
  res.red = (msg) => res.send(`
    <html><body>
      <h1 style='color: red'>${msg}</h1>
   <body/></html>
  next()
app.use((req, res, next) => {
  res.red('Hello, World')
})
app.listen(3000)
```



```
const express = require('express')
const app = express();
app.use((req, res, next) => {
 res.red = (msg) => res.send(`
   <html><body>
      <h1 style='color: red'>${msg}</h1>
   <body/></html>
  next()
app.use((req, res, next) => {
 res.red 'Hello, World')
app.listen(3000)
```



```
const express = require('express')
const app = express();
app.use((req, res, next) => {
 const now = new Date()
 console.log(`[${now}] request to ${req.url}...`)
  res.locals.start = now.getTime()
 next()
})
app.use((req, res, next) => {
  res.send('Hola, Mundo!')
 next()
app.use((req, res) => {
 const delta = Date.now() - res.locals.start
 console.log(`${req.url} handled in ${delta} ms\n`)
})
app.listen(3000)
```



```
const express = require('express')
const app = express();
app.use((req, res, next) => {
  const now = new Date()
  console.log(`[${now}] request to ${req.url}...`)
  res.locals.start = now.getTime()
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app.use((req, res, next) => {
 res.send('Hola, Mundo!')
  next()
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const app = express();
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 console.log(`[${now}] request to ${req.url}...`)
 res.locals.start = now.getTime()
 next()
app.use((req, res, next) => {
  res.send('Hola, Mundo!')
 next()
app.use((req. res) => {
 const delta = Date.now() - res.locals.start
 console.log(`${req.url} handled in ${delta} ms\n`)
app.listen(3000)
```



Middleware

- En resumen, **middleware** puede...
 - Ejecutar código arbitrario
 - Modificar los objetos req y res
 - Terminar la petición enviando una respuesta
 - Llamar al siguiente middleware de la cadena



```
const express = require('express')
const app = express();
app.use((req, res, next) => {
  throw new Error('Oh, oh...')
  next()
app.use((req, res, next) => {
  res.send('Hola, Mundo!')
app.listen(3000)
```



```
const express = require('express')
const app = express();
app.use((req, res, next) => {
 throw new Error('Oh, oh...')
  next()
app.use((req, res, next) => {
  res.send('Hola, Mundo!')
app.listen(3000)
```



```
const express = require('express')
const app = express();
app.use((req, res, next) => {
 next(new Error('0h, oh...'))
app.use((req, res, next) => {
  res.send('Hola, Mundo!')
app.listen(3000)
```



Middleware

- Podemos capturar errores
 - o con un **middleware especial**
 - que recibe cuatro parámetros
 - recibe los errores emitidos por los middlewares que le preceden en la cadena
 - pero NO los que se añaden después!



```
const express = require('express')
const app = express();
app.use((req, res, next) => {
  next(new Error('Un bug!'))
})
app.use((req, res, next) => {
  res.send('Hola, Mundo!')
})
app.use((err, req, res, next) => {
  res.send(`Paso algo malo: ${err.message}`)
})
app.listen(3000)
```



```
const express = require('express')
const app = express();
app.use((req, res, next) => {
 next(new Error('Un bug!'))
app.use((req, res, next) => {
  res.send('Hola, Mundo!')
})
app.use((err, req, res, next) => {
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```
const express = require('express')
const app = express();
app.use((req, res, next) => {
 next()
})
app.use((err, req, res, next) => {
  res.send(`Paso algo malo: ${err.message}`)
})
app.use((req, res, next) => {
  res.send('Hola, Mundo!')
})
app.listen(3000)
```



- Escribe un middleware...
 - que inspeccione req.path
 - si existe un fichero con esa ruta, lo sirva
 - partiendo de la carpeta __dirname/public
 - o si no existe, continúa con la cadena



Middleware

- Express.js es poco más que una "carcasa"
 - casi toda la funcionalidad son middlewares
 - son un mecanismo muy flexible



```
const bottles = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]
app.use((req, res, next) => {
  res.locals.lines = ['Voy a hacer una torre de botellas...']
 next()
app.use(bottles.map(n => (req, res, next) => {
 const { lines } = res.locals
  if (Math.random() < .2) {
    lines.push('Oh no, todas se cayeron!')
    res.send(lines.join('<br/>'))
 } else {
    lines.push(`ya llevo ${n} botellas...`)
   next()
app.use((req, res) => {
 const { lines } = res.locals
  lines.push('Ya están todas!')
  res.send(lines.join('<br/>'))
```



```
const bottles = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]
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```
const bottles = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]
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const bottles = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]
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  res.locals.lines = ['Voy a hacer una torre de botellas...']
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 const { lines } = res.locals
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    lines.push('Oh no, todas se cayeron!')
    res.send(lines.join('<br/>'))
  } else {
    Tines.push(`ya llevo ${n} botellas...`)
   next()
app.use((req, res) => {
 const { lines } = res.locals
  lines.push('Ya están todas!')
  res.send(lines.join('<br/>'))
```



- Escribe un middleware que...
 - conteste con "Hola, Mundo!" cuando se acceda a la url /hello
 - o conteste con 404 para cualquier otra url



- Escribe una función route(app, path, fn) que automatice el proceso
 - o instala un **middleware** en **app**
 - cuando la url de la petición coincide con path ejecuta fn
 - o si no, continúa con la cadena



```
const app = express()

function route(app, path, fn) {
   // ...
}

route(app, '/hello', (req, res) => res.send('Hello!'))
route(app, '/bye', (req, res) => res.send('Goodbye!'))
```





- Un **middleware** que...
 - Permite asociar rutas a manejadores
 - Seleccionando el verbo http
 - Suele ser el último eslabón de la cadena



```
const express = require('express')
const app = express();
app.get('/hello', (reg. res) => {
  res.send(`Welcome to ${req.url}`)
})
app.get('/bye', (req, res) => {
  res.send('Come back soon!')
app.listen(3000)
```



```
const express = require('express')
const app = express();
app get('/hello' (req, res) => {
  res.send(`Welcome to ${req.url}`)
})
app.get('/bye') (req, res) => {
  res.send('Come back soon!')
app.listen(3000)
```



- Un **middleware** que...
 - Permite asociar rutas a manejadores
 - Seleccionando el verbo http
 - Suele ser el último eslabón de la cadena



- Tenemos un método para cada verbo HTTP:
 - o get
 - o post
 - update
 - delete
 - (hay otros, pero se usan menos)



```
app.use((req, res, next) => {
  console.log('before...')
  next()
app.get('/hello', (req, res) => {
  res.send(`Welcome to ${req.url}`)
app.get('/bye', (req, res) => {
  res.send('Come back soon!')
app.use((reg, res) => {
  res.send('Sorry, I do not understand...')
```



```
app.use((req, res, next) => {
  console.log('before...')
  next()
app.get('/hello', (req, res) => {
  res.send(`Welcome to ${reg.url}`)
app.get('/bye', (req, res) => {
  res.send('Come back soon!')
app.use((req, res) => {
  res.send('Sorry, I do not understand...')
```



```
app.use((req, res, next) => {
  console.log('before...')
  next()
app.get('/hello', (req, res) => {
  res.send(`Welcome to ${reg.url}`)
app.get('/bye', (req, res) => {
  res.send('Come back soon!')
app.use((reg, res) => {
  res.send('Sorry, I do not understand...')
```



```
app.use((req, res, next) => {
  console.log('before...')
  next()
app.get('/hello', (req, res) => {
  res.send(`Welcome to ${req.url}`)
app.get('/bye', (req, res) => {
  res.send('Come back soon!')
app.use((req, res) => {
  res.send('Sorry, I do not understand...')
```



```
const express = require('express')
const app = express();
app.get('/hello', (req, res) => {
  res.send(`Welcome to ${req.url}`)
})
app.get('/hello', (req, res) => {
  res.send('Come back soon!')
})
app.listen(3000)
```



```
const express = require('express')
const app = express();
app.get('/hello', (req, res, next) => {
  res.send(`Welcome to ${req.url}`)
  next()
app.get('/hello', (req, res) => {
  console.log('does this run?')
app.listen(3000)
```



```
const express = require('express')
const app = express();
app.get('/hello', (req, res, next) => {
  res.send(`Welcome to ${req.url}`)
 next(
app.get('/hello', (reg. res) => {
  console.log('does this run?')
app.listen(3000)
```



```
const express = require('express')
const app = express();
function protected(reg. res. next) {
  if (req.url.match(/s3cr3t/)) next()
  else res.status(401).send('Not authorized')
app.get('/hello', protected, (reg, res, next) => {
  res.send(`Welcome to ${reg.url}`)
  next()
app.listen(3000)
```



```
const express = require('express')
const app = express();
function protected(req, res, next) {
  if (req.url.match(/s3cr3t/)) next()
  else res.status(401).send('Not authorized')
app.get('/hello', protected, (req, res, next) => {
  res.send(`Welcome to ${req.url}`)
  next()
app.listen(3000)
```



```
const form = `<body>
  <form action="/form" method="POST">
   <input name="field"/>
  </form>
</body>`
function readStream(stream, cb) {
  const chunks = []
  stream.on('data', chunk => chunks.push(chunk))
  stream.on('end', () => cb(Buffer.concat(chunks)))
app.get('/form', (req, res) => res.send(form))
app.post('/form', (req, res) => {
  res.writeHead(200, { 'Content-Type': 'text/plain' })
  readStream(reg, data => res.end(data.toString()))
```



Router

• El método .all(...) machea cualquier verbo

```
app.all('/, (req, res, next) => {
  res.send('Welcome!')
})
```



Router

- Las rutas pueden ser patrones
 - Descritos con *, + y ?
- También pueden ser expresiones regulares
- Se aplican en cascada
 - poner los más específicos arriba y los más generales abajo!



```
const express = require('express')
const app = express();
app.get('/users/*', (req, res) => res.send('Inside /users/'))
app.listen(3000)
```



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

app.get('/users/homer', (req, res) => res.send('Hi, Homer!'))
app.get('/users/*', (req, res) => res.send('Inside /users/'))
app.all('*', (req, res) => res.send('This place doesn\'t exist'))
app.listen(3000)
```



Router

- Podemos extraer segmentos de la ruta como parámetros
 - describiendo qué lugar ocupa el segmento que queremos extraer
 - dándole un nombre



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

app.get('/users/:name', (req, res) => {
  res.send(`Welcome, ${req.params.name}`)
})

app.listen(3000)
```



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

app.get('/users/:name , (req, res) => {
  res.send(`Welcome, ${req.params.name}')
})

app.listen(3000)
```





- **express.js** trae integrado...
 - un servidor de ficheros estáticos
 - un sistema de rendeo de templates
 - middleware para parsear body
 - urlencoded
 - json



```
const express = require('express')
const app = express();
app.use(express.static('path/to/public/folder'))
app.listen(3000)
```



```
const path = require('path')
const express = require('express')
const app = express();
app.set('views', path.join(__dirname, 'views'))
app.set('view engine', 'pug')
app.get('/users/:name', (reg, res) => {
  res.render('welcome', { name: req.params.name })
})
app.listen(3000)
```



```
const path = require('path')
const express = require('express')
const app = express();
app.set('views', path.join(__dirname, 'views'))
app.set('view engine', 'pug')
app.get('/users/:name', (req, res) => {
  res.render('welcome', { name: req.params.name })
})
app.listen(3000)
```



```
const path = require('path')
const express = require('express')
const app = express();
app.set('views', path.join(__dirname, 'views'))
app.set('view engine', 'pug')
app.get('/users/:name', (req, res) => {
  res.render('welcome', { name: req.params.name })
})
app.listen(3000)
```



```
const path = require('path')
const express = require('express')
const app = express();
app.set('views', path.join(__dirname, 'views'))
app.set('view engine', 'pug')
app.get('/users/:name', (req, res) => {
 res.render('welcome', { name: req.params.name })
app.listen(3000)
```



views/welcome.pug

```
html
  body
    h1 Welcome, #{name}
```



- Por defecto, el cuerpo de la petición POST o PUT no se parsea
 - los datos vienen "en crudo", tal cual los envía el navegador
 - urlencoded
 - multipart
 - **....**



- express.js trae dos middlewares para parsear req.body:
 - express.urlencoded
 - express.json



```
const express = require('express')
const app = express();
app.use(express.urlencoded())
app.post('/form', (req, res) => {
  console.log(req.body)
  res.send('Ok!')
app.listen(3000)
```



```
const express = require('express')
const app = express();
app.use(express.urlencoded())
app.post('/form', (req, res) => {
  console.log(req.body)
  res.send('Ok!')
app.listen(3000)
```



Ejercicio

- Haz un microsite con una encuesta
 - GET / muestra el formulario
 - vista form.pug
 - POST / guarda el voto y muestra el resultado
 - vista results.pug



form.pug

```
body
  form(action='/form', method='POST')
    div
      label Quien ganaria en un concurso de pulsos?
    div
      label
        input(name='winner', type='radio', value='homer')
        span Homer Simpson
    div
      label
        input(name='winner', type='radio', value='fry')
        span Fry
    div
      label
        input(name='winner', type='radio', value='peter')
        span Peter Griffin
    button Estoy seguro!
```



results.pug

```
body
  table
    tr
      th Homer
      td= homer
    tr
      th Fry
      td= fry
    tr
      th Peter
      td= peter
```



```
const express = require('express')
const app = express();
app.use(express.json())
app.post('/data', (req, res) => {
  console.log(req.body)
  res.json({ status: 'ok' })
app.listen(3000)
```



```
const express = require('express')
const app = express();
app.use(express.json())
app.post('/data', (req, res) => {
  console.log(req.body)
  res.json({ status: 'ok' })
app.listen(3000)
```



REST



REST

- Arquitectura para diseñar APIs
 - Organizar la información en "recursos"
 - sustantivos!
 - Cada recurso tiene una url asociada
 - /users, /posts/12, /jeans/183/sizes
 - Operaciones asignadas a los métodos HTTP estándar
 - GET, PATCH, POST, PUT, DELETE



REST

VERBO	PATH	INCORRECTO!	DESCRIPCIÓN
GET	/users	/getAllUsers	JSON con la lista de usuarios
GET	/users/1	/getUser/1	JSON con la info del usuario con ID 1
POST	/users	/createUser	Crear un nuevo usuario (JSON en body)
PUT	/users/1	/updateUser	Modificar el usuario con ID 1 (JSON en body)
DELETE	/users	/deleteAllUsers	Eliminar todos los usuarios
DELETE	/users/1	/deleteUser	Eliminar el usuario con ID 1



Ejercicio

- Crea una API con un recurso /todolists que implemente las 6 operaciones fundamentales
 - todolist es un objeto con las propiedades:
 - "title", "createdAt"
 - o almacenamiento en memoria



Ejercicio

- <u>Añade</u> a la API un recurso /todolists/<id>/todos que implemente las 6 operaciones fundamentales
 - o un todo tiene las propiedades:
 - "todolistId", "title", "done"
 - almacena los todos en memoria



Estrategias de autenticación



Estrategias de autenticación

- Necesitamos saber quién está haciendo la petición
 - proteger recursos
 - controlar qué operaciones puede realizar
 - identificarle como dueño de los recursos que cree



Estrategias de autenticación

- La autenticación en una api se base en...
 - o añadir un token a la petición
 - param
 - cookie
 - cabecera
 - comprobar que sea correcto desde un middleware



```
const express = require('express')
const app = express();
function private(req, res, next) {
  if (req.query.token === 's3cr3t')
    return next()
  else
    res.status(401).send('Not authorized')
app.get('/private', private, (req, res) => {
  res.send('Top secret!')
app.listen(3000)
```



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const express = require('express')
const app = express();
function private(req, res, next) {
  if (req.query.token === 's3cr3t')
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    return next()
  else
    res.status(401).send('Not authorized')
app.get('/private', private, (req, res) => {
  res.send('Top secret!')
app.listen(3000)
```



- Para utilizar cookies para enviar el token tenemos dos alternativas:
 - cookie-parser
 - cookie-session



```
app.use(require('cookie-parser')('c00k13-s3cr3t'))
function private(req, res, next) {
  req.signedCookies.auth ? next() : res.send(401)
app.get('/login', (req, res) => {
  if (req.query.pass === 's3cr3t') {
    res.cookie('auth', true, { signed: true })
    res.send('Welcome!')
  } else {
    res.send('Invalid password...')
app.get('/private', private,
        (req, res) => res.send('Top secret!'))
```



```
app.use(require('cookie-parser')('c00k13-s3cr3t'))
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  if (req.query.pass === 's3cr3t') {
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  if (req.query.pass === 's3cr3t') {
    res.cookie('auth', true, { signed: true })
    res.send('Welcome!')
  } else {
    res.send('Invalid password...')
app.get('/private', private,
        (req, res) => res.send('Top secret!'))
```



```
app.use(require('cookie-session')({ secret: 's3cr3t' }))
function private(req, res, next) {
  req.session.auth ? next() : res.send(401)
app.get('/login', (req, res) => {
  if (reg.guery.pass === 's3cr3t') {
    req.session.auth = true
    res.send('Welcome!')
  } else {
    res.send('Invalid password...')
app.get('/private', private,
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```
app.use(require('cookie-session')({ secret: 's3cr3t' }))
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app.use(require('cookie-session')({ secret: 's3cr3t' }))
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 req.session.auth ? next() : res.send(401)
app.get('/login', (req, res) => {
  if (req.query.pass === 's3cr3t') {
   req.session.auth = true
    res.send('Welcome!')
  } else {
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app.get('/private', private,
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```



- Para una API, es más conveniente generar un token y enviarlo con cada petición
 - un endpoint para generar un token
 - el token se añade como...
 - parámetro en la url
 - cabecera



```
let token = null
function private(req, res, next) {
  req.query.token === token ? next() : res.send(401)
app.get('/login', (req, res) => {
  if (reg.query.pass === 's3cr3t') {
    token = Math.random().toString(36)
    res.json({ token })
  } else {
    res.json({ error: 'Invalid password' })
app.get('/private', private,
        (req, res) => res.json({ top: 'secret' }))
```



```
let token = null
```

```
function private(req, res, next) {
  req.query.token === token ? next() : res.send(401)
app.get('/login', (req, res) => {
  if (reg.query.pass === 's3cr3t') {
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   token = Math.random().toString(36)
    res.json({ token })
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    token = Math.random().toString(36)
    res.json({ token })
    else
    res.json({ error: 'Invalid password' })
app.get('/private', private,
        (req, res) => res.json({ top: 'secret' }))
```



- Pasar el token en la URL no es buena idea
- Lo más recomendable: incluir el token en la cabecera
 Authorization
- Más adecuada al protocolo HTTP



```
let token = null
function private(req, res, next) {
 req.get('Authorization') === `Bearer ${token}` ? next() : res.send(401)
app.get('/login', (req, res) => {
  if (reg.query.pass === 's3cr3t') {
    token = Math.random().toString(36)
    res.json({ token })
  } else {
    res.json({ error: 'Invalid password' })
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    res.json({ token })
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    res.json({ error: 'Invalid password' })
app.get('/private', private,
        (reg, res) => res.json({ top: 'secret' }))
```



- Podemos usar el middleware de protección directamente en app
 - proteger todas las rutas que se asignen posteriormente
 - dividir en "parte pública" y "parte privada"



```
let token = null
function private(req, res, next) {
  req.get('Authorization') === `Bearer ${token}` ? next() : res.send(401)
// parte pública
app.get('/public', (req, res) => res.json({ public: 'knowledge' }))
app.get('/login', (req, res) => { /* código omitido */ })
app.use(private)
// parte privada
app.get('/private', (req, res) => res.json({ top: 'secret' }))
```



```
let token = null
function private(req, res, next) {
  req.get('Authorization') === `Bearer ${token}` ? next() : res.send(401)
// parte pública
app.get('/public', (req, res) => res.json({ public: 'knowledge' }))
app.get('/login', (req, res) => { /* código omitido */ })
app.use(private)
// parte privada
app.get('/private', (req, res) => res.json({ top: 'secret' }))
```



```
let token = null
function private(req, res, next) {
  req.get('Authorization') === `Bearer ${token}` ? next() : res.send(401)
// parte pública
app.get('/public', (req, res) => res.json({ public: 'knowledge' }))
app.get('/login', (req, res) => { /* código omitido */ })
app.use(private)
// parte privada
app.get('/private', (req, res) => res.json({ top: 'secret' }))
```



```
let token = null
function private(req, res, next) {
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app.use(private)
// parte privada
app.get('/login', (req, res) => { /* código omitido */ })
app.get('/private', (req, res) => res.json({ top: 'secret' }))
```



- JSON Web Token
 - https://jwt.io
 - Datos JSON encriptados y firmados utilizados como token
 - Compacto y auto-contenido!
 - Verificar sin almacenar



\$ npm install jsonwebtoken



- El **cliente** tiene que:
 - pedir un token autenticándose con user y password
 - guardar el token en localstorage
 - enviarlo en la cabecera Authorization con cada request



- El servidor tiene que:
 - generar y enviar un jwt token cuando el cliente se autentique
 - con info suficiente para identificar al usuario
 - comprobar que la firma del token es correcta en cada petición



```
const jwt = require('jsonwebtoken')
function private(reg, res, next) {
  const token = req.get('Authorization').match(/Bearer (.*)$/)[1]
  jwt.verify(token, 's3cr3t', (err, decoded) => {
    if (err) return res.send(401)
    req.jwt = decoded
   next()
app.get('/login', (reg, res) => {
  if (req.query.pass === 's3cr3t') {
    res.json({ token: jwt.sign({ user: 'god'}, 's3cr3t') })
  } else {
    res.json({ error: 'Invalid password' })
app.get('/private', private, (req, res) => res.json({ hello: req.jwt.user }))
app.listen(3000)
```

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function private(req, res, next) {
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  if (req.query.pass <u>=== 's3cr3t'</u>) {
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app.listen(3000)
```

Ejercicio

- Escribe un sistema de autenticación basado en JWT
 - o una ruta /login para obtener el token
 - que compruebe los credenciales contra una tabla en mysql
 - o un **middleware** para *proteger* rutas



Addendum

- NUNCA guardes una contraseña en la base de datos
- Genera una sal secreta y genera un hash de password + sal
- Utiliza un algoritmo de hash que no sea reversible
- En la BBDD guarda solo la sal y el hash



Addendum

- Para validar un user y password:
 - busca el usuario en la BBDD
 - saca su sal y genera el hash(salt + password)
 - comprueba el hash contra el que hay en la BBDD
 - <u>si coinciden</u>: la contraseña era correcta
 - <u>si no</u>: la contraseña **no** era correcta



Estrategias de autenticación

- Para implementar flujos más complejos...
 - mejor utilizar alguna librería
 - Passport.js es bastante completa y poco intrusiva





- Vamos a aplicar black box testing
 - preparar el entorno
 - lanzar la petición contra la api
 - o comprobar...
 - la respuesta
 - la base de datos



- Herramientas:
 - o jest
 - framework de testing
 - supertest
 - librería para hacer peticiones



\$ npm install jest supertest



```
app.js
```

```
const app = require('express')()
app.get('/', (req, res) => res.send(200))
app.listen(3000)
```



```
const request = require('supertest')
require('../app.js')
describe('The root path', () => {
  test('Status code should be 200', () => {
    return request('http://localhost:3000').get('/').then(response => {
      console.log(response)
      expect (response.statusCode).toBe (200)
```



```
const request = require('supertest')
require('../app.js')
describe('The root path', () => {
  test('Status code should be 200', () => {
    return request('http://localhost:3000').get('/').then(response => {
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    return request('http://localhost:3000').get('/').then(response =>
      console.log(response)
      expect(response.statusCode).toBe(200)
```



- Si ejecuto el test del ejemplo...
 - veo que pasa el caso de test
 - o pero **no termina**
 - **jest** se queda abierto...
 - ¿POR QUÉ?



- exportar una referencia al servidor
 - para saber dónde está escuchando
 - para poder apagarlo al terminar
- exportar una referencia a la db
 - para poder inspeccionar los datos
 - para poder terminar la conexión al terminar



```
app.js
```

```
const app = require('express')()
app.get('/', (req, res) => res.send(200))
const server = app.listen(3000)
module.exports = { server }
```



```
app.js

const app = require('express')()

app.get('/', (req, res) => res.send(200))

const server = app.listen(3000)

module.exports = { server }
```



```
const request = require('supertest')
const { server } = require('../app.js')
describe('The root path', () => {
  test('Status code should be 200', () => {
    return request(server).get('/').then(response => {
      expect(response.statusCode).toBe(200)
afterAll(() => {
  server.close()
```



```
const request = require('supertest')
const { server } = require('../app.js')
describe('The root path', () => {
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const { server } = require('../app.js')
describe('The root path', () => {
  test('Status code should be 200', () => {
    return request(server).get('/').then(response => {
      expect(response.statusCode).toBe(200)
afterAll(() => {
  server.close()
```



```
const request = require('supertest')
const { server } = require('../app.js')
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      expect(response.statusCode).toBe(200)
afterAll(() => {
  server.close()
```



- Para comprobar la **respuesta** podemos usar...
 - response.statusCode
 - response.body
 - o response.header['Header-Name']



Testing con MySQL



Testing con MySQL

- Necesitamos...
 - tener un entorno de testing con una base de datos aislada
 - configurar la conexión para que utilice esa base de datos cuando ejecutamos el programa en modo test



```
const testConfig = {
 db: { host: 'localhost', user: 'root', database: 'test' }
const devConfig = {
 db: { host: 'localhost', user: 'root', database: 'devel' }
const productionConfig = { db: { /*... */ } }
const selectConfig = () => {
  switch (process.env.NODE_ENV) {
    case 'production': return productionConfig;
    case 'test': return testConfig;
    default: return devConfig;
module.exports = selectConfig()
```



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const testConfig = {
 db: { host: 'localhost', user: 'root', database: 'test' }
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    case 'test': return testConfig;
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module.exports = selectConfig()
```



app.js

```
const config = require('./config.js')
const db = mysql.createConnection(config.db)
app.use(express.json())
app.post('/users', (req, res) => {
  db.query(
    'INSERT INTO users VALUES (null, ?)', [req.body.name],
    (err) => res.send(err ? 500 : 200)
const server = app.listen(3000)
module.exports = { server, db }
```



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Testing con MySQL

- El procedimiento habitual será
 - borrar la base de datos
 - preparar el entorno para el test
 - hacer la petición
 - consultar que el estado de la data sea el esperado



```
const request = require('supertest')
const { server, db } = require('../app.js')
describe('The root path', () => {
  beforeEach(done => db.guery('DELETE FROM users', done))
  test('Should create a new user', (done) => {
    const userData = { name: 'Homer' }
    request(server).post('/users').send(userData).then(response => {
      expect(response.statusCode).toBe(200)
      db.query('SELECT * FROM users', (err, rows) => {
        if (err) return done(err)
        expect(rows.length).toBe(1)
        expect(rows[0].name).toBe('Homer')
        done()
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const { server, db } = require('../app.js')
describe('The root path', () => {
  beforeEach(done => db.guery('DELETE FROM users', done))
  test('Should create a new user', (done) => {
   /* código omitido */
afterAll(() => {
  server.close()
  db.end()
```



Ejercicio

- Partiendo del código del ejemplo anterior...
 - escribe las rutas para modificar, listar y eliminar usuarios
 - o utilizando **TDD**

