ExpressJS

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Express.js - A web framework for Node.js

Fast, unopinionated, minimalist web framework
Relatively thin layer on top of the base Node.js functionality

What does a web server implementor need?

- Speak HTTP: Accept TCP connections, process HTTP request, send HTTP replies
 Node's HTTP module does this
- Routing: Map URLs to the web server function for that URL
 Need to support a routing table (like React Router)
- Middleware support: Allow request processing layers to be added in
 Make it easy to add custom support for sessions, cookies, security, compression, etc.

```
var express = require('express');
```

```
var expressApp = express();  // modules uses factory pattern
    // expressApp object has methods for:
        Routing HTTP requests
        Rendering HTML (e.g. run a preprocessor like Jade templating engine)
        Configuring middleware and preprocessors
expressApp.get('/', function (httpRequest, httpResponse) {
  httpResponse.send('hello world');
});
expressApp.listen(3000);
```

Express routing

• By HTTP method:

```
expressApp.get(urlPath, requestProcessFunction);
expressApp.post(urlPath, requestProcessFunction);
expressApp.put(urlPath, requestProcessFunction);
expressApp.delete(urlPath, requestProcessFunction);
expressApp.all(urlPath, requestProcessFunction);
```

- Many others less frequently used methods
- urlPath can contain parameters like React Router (e.g. '/user/:user_id')

httpRequest object

```
expressApp.get('/user/:user_id', function (httpRequest, httpResponse) ...
```

Object with large number of properties

Middleware (like JSON body parser, session manager, etc.) can add properties

```
request.params - Object containing url route params (e.g. user_id)
request.query - Object containing query params (e.g. &foo=9 ⇒ {foo: '9'})
request.body - Object containing the parsed body
request.get(field) - Return the value of the specified HTTP header field
```

httpResponse object

```
expressApp.get('/user/:user_id', function (httpRequest, httpResponse) ...
```

- Object with a number of methods for setting HTTP response fields response.write(content) Build up the response body with content response.status(code) Set the HTTP status code of the reply response.set(prop, value) Set the response header property to value response.end() End the request by responding to it response.end(msg) End the request by responding with msg response.send(content) Do a write() and end()
- Methods return the response object so they stack (i.e. return this;)
 response.status(code).write(content1).write(content2).end();

Middleware

- Give other software the ability to interpose on requests
 expressApp.all(urlPath, function (request, response, next) {
 // Do whatever processing on request (or setting response)
 next(); // pass control to the next handler
 });
- Interposing on all request using the route mechanism
 expressApp.use(function (request, response, next) {...});
- Examples:
 - Check to see if user is logged in, otherwise send error response and don't call next()
 - Parse the request body as JSON and attached the object to request body and call next()
 - Session and cookie management, compression, encryption, etc.

ExpressJS Example: webServer.js from Project #4

```
var express = require('express');
                                         // Creating an Express "App"
var app = express();
app.use(express.static( dirname));  // Adding middleware
app.get('/', function (request, response) { // A simple request handler
  response.send('Simple web server of files from ' + dirname);
});
app.listen(3000, function () { // Start Express on the requests
  console.log('Listening at http://localhost:3000 exporting the directory ' +
               dirname);
});
```

ExpressJS Example: webServer.js from Project #5

```
app.get('/user/list', function (request, response) {
  response.status(200).send(cs142models.userListModel());
  return;
});
app.get('/user/:id', function (request, response) {
  var id = request.params.id;
  var user = cs142models.userModel(id);
  if (user === null) {
    console.log('User with id:' + id + ' not found.');
    response.status(400).send('Not found');
    return;
  response.status(200).send(user);
  return;
});
```

A Simple Model Fetcher - Fetch from a JSON file

```
expressApp.get("/object/:objid", function (request, response) {
 var dbFile = "DB" + request.params.objid;
 fs.readFile(dbFile, function (error, contents) {
   if (error) {
     response.status(500).send(error.message);
    } else {
     var obj = JSON.parse(contents); // JSON.parse accepts Buffer types
     obj.date = new Date();
      response.set('Content-Type', 'application/json'); // Same: response.json(obj);
      response.status(200).send(JSON.stringify(obj));
                       Note: Make sure you always call end() or send()
 });
```

A Simple Model Fetcher - Fetch from a JSON file

```
expressApp.get("/object/:objid", function (request, response) {
 var dbFile = "DB" + request.params.objid;
 fs.readFile(dbFile, function (error, contents) {
    if (error) {
      response.status(500).send(error.message);
    } else {
      var obj = JSON.parse(contents); // JSON.parse accepts Buffer types
      obj.date = new Date();
      response.json(obj);
```

Fetching multiple models - Comments of objects

```
app.get("/commentsOf/:objid", function (request, response) {
  var comments = [];
  fs.readFile("DB" + request.params.objid, function (error, contents) {
        var obj = JSON.parse(contents);
        async.each(obj.comments, fetchComments, allDone);
    });
    function fetchComments(commentFile, callback) {
       fs.readFile("DB"+ commentFile, function (error, contents) {
            if (!error) comments.push(JSON.parse(contents));
            callback(error);
       });
     function allDone(error) {
        if (error) responses.status(500).send(error.message); else response.json(comments);
});
                                    CS142 Lecture Notes - Express.is
```