

Programmation Web – Avancé

JavaScript & Node.js

Framework Express pour RESTful APIs



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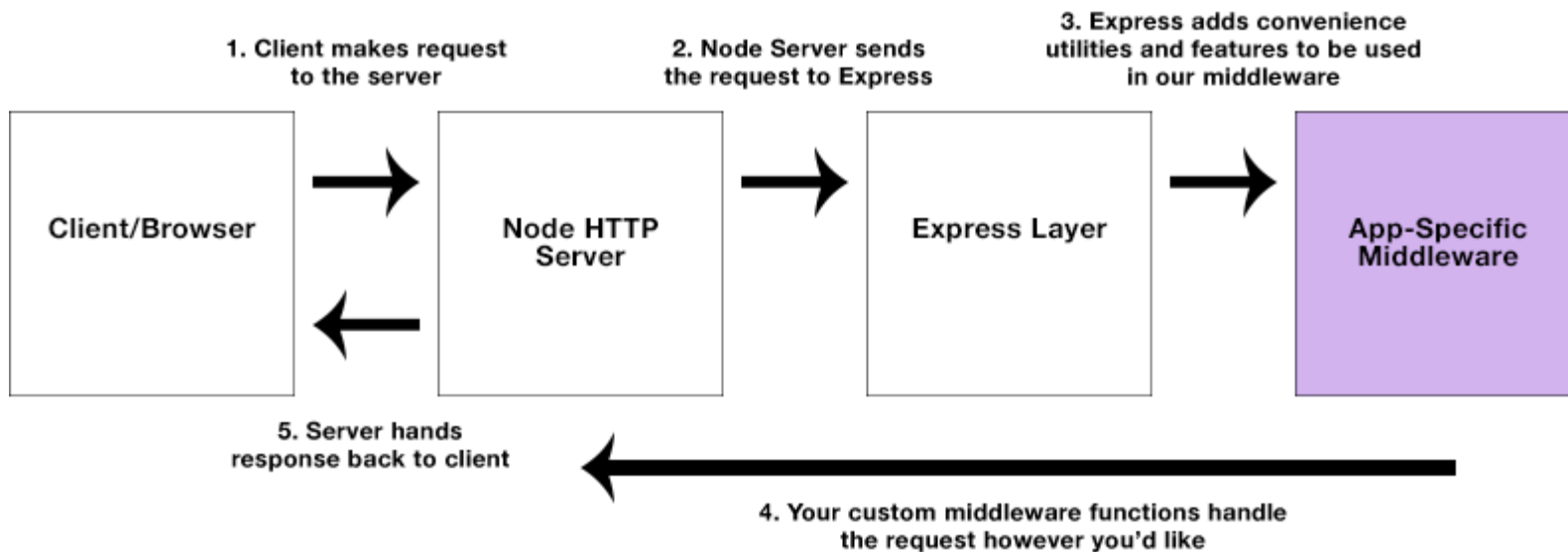


RESTful API via le Framework Express

Accélérer le développement de son backend : le framework Express...



Introduction au framework Express



Introduction à Express [58.]



Concepts principaux associés à une application Express fournissant une API

- Configuration et démarrage d'une application
- Serveur dynamique
- Middlewares
- Routing



Configuration et démarrage d'une application

```
{
  "name": "more-than-hello-world-hbs",
  "version": "0.0.0",
  "private": true,
  "scripts": {
    "dev": "nodemon ./bin/www",
    "start": "node ./bin/www"
  },
  "dependencies": {
    "express": "~4.16.1",
    "hbs": "~4.0.4",
    ...
  }
}
```

- Configuration
 - **package.json**
 - Détails [\[59.\]](#)
- Démarrage
 - **npm start**
 - **npm run dev**



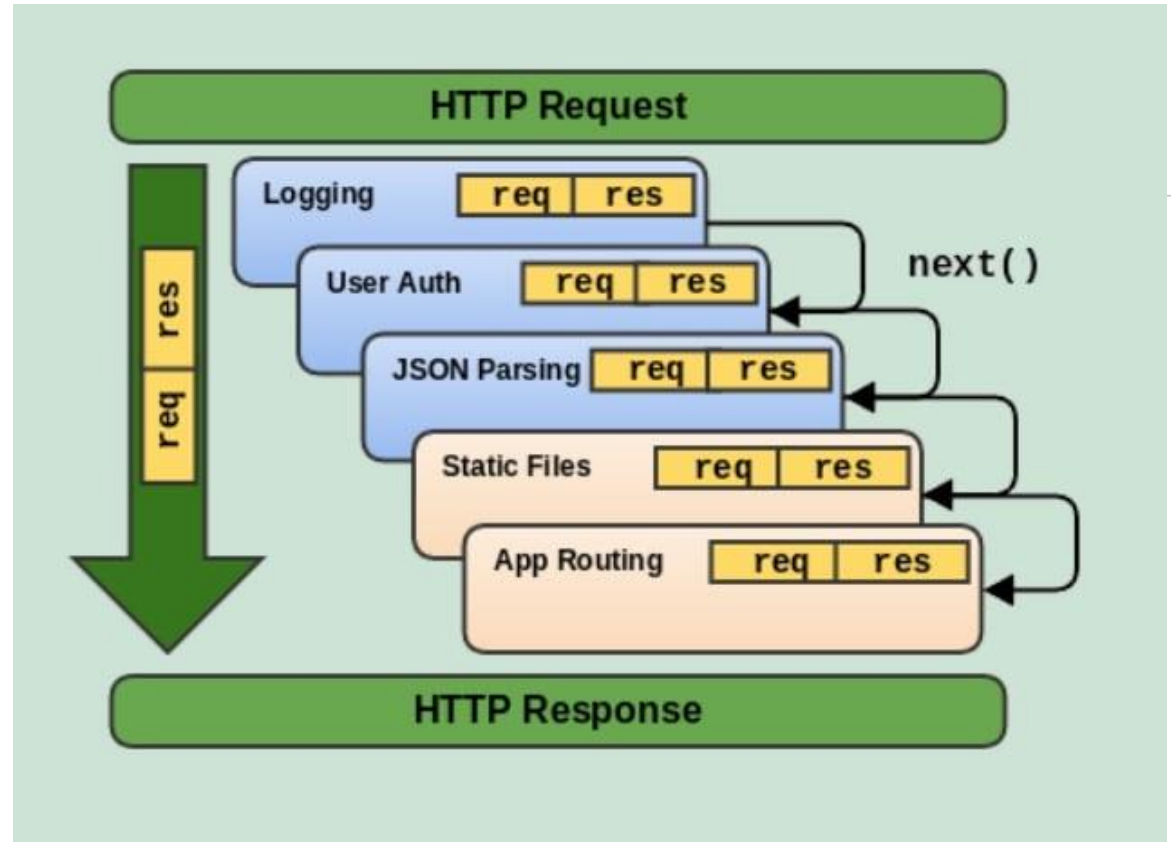
Serveur dynamique

◎ bin/www

```
var app = require('../app');  
var http = require('http');  
var port = normalizePort(process.env.PORT || '80');  
app.set('port', port);  
var server = http.createServer(app);  
server.listen(port);
```



Middlewares



Comprendre les Middlewares sous Express [60.]



Middlewares

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

HTTP method for which the middleware function applies.

Path (route) for which the middleware function applies.

The middleware function.

```
app.get('/', function(req, res, next) {  
  next();  
})
```

Callback argument to the middleware function, called "next" by convention.

```
app.listen(3000);
```

HTTP **response** argument to the middleware function, called "res" by convention.

HTTP **request** argument to the middleware function, called "req" by convention.

Ecrire un middleware [61.]



Middleware

- Application-level middleware
- Router-level middleware
- Error-handling middleware
- Built-in middleware
- Third-party middleware
- Details [\[62.\]](#)



Application-level middleware

● Utilisation de middleware [\[62.\]](#)

```
var express = require("express");
var app = express();

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



Router-level middleware

● Utilisation de middleware [\[62.\]](#)

```
var router = express.Router();  
// a middleware function with no mount path. This code is executed for every request to the router  
router.use(function (req, res, next) {  
  console.log("Time:", Date.now());  
  next();  
});  
/* GET /pizzas : list all the pizzas from the MENU */  
router.get("/", function (req, res, next) {  
  return res.json(menu);  
});
```



Error-handling middleware

- Utilisation de middleware [\[62.\]](#)

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

- 4 arguments au lieu de trois
- A définir après tous les middlewares pouvant générer une erreur via **next(err)**



Built-in middleware & third-party middleware

```
var createError = require("http-errors");
var express = require("express");
var path = require("path");
var cookieParser = require("cookie-parser");
var logger = require("morgan");
app.use(logger("dev")); // HTTP request logger
app.use(express.json()); // Parse requests with JSON payloads
app.use(express.urlencoded({ extended: false })); // Parse requests with URL-
                                                    encoded payload
app.use(cookieParser()); // Parse cookie header (req.cookies)
app.use(express.static(path.join(__dirname, "public"))); // Serve static assets
```



Routing

- Contrôle de la réponse à une requête client pour un **endpoint/URI/PATH** et une méthode HTTP
- Définition d'une route [\[63.\]](#) :
app.METHOD(PATH, HANDLER)

```
/* GET user resource identified by its username */
router.get("/:username", function (req, res, next) {
  console.log("GET users/:username", req.params.username);
  const userFound = User.getUserFromList(req.params.username);
  if (!userFound) return res.status(404).send("ressource not found");
  return res.json(userFound);
});
```



Routing

🕒 Définition d'un router (mini-app) :

```
var usersRouter = require('./routes/users');  
app.use('/users', usersRouter);
```

/app.js

```
var express = require('express');  
var router = express.Router();  
var User = require("../models/User.js");  
/* GET /users/ */  
router.get('/', function(req, res, next) {  
  return res.json(User.list);  
});  
module.exports = router;
```

/routes/users.js



Routing

- Chemin et paramètres d'une route [\[63.\]](#) :
 - Paramètres : **req.params**

```
/* GET user resource identified by its username */
router.get("/:username", function (req, res, next) {
  console.log("GET users/:username", req.params.username);
  const userFound = User.getUserFromList(req.params.username);
  if (!userFound) return res.status(404).send("ressource not found");
  return res.json(userFound);
});
```




Routing

- Chemin et paramètres de la requête (« query string ») [\[114.\]](#) :
 - Paramètres : **req.query**

```
/**
 * GET /pizzas : read all the pizzas from the menu
 * /pizzas?order=title : order by title : ascending
 * /pizzas?order=-title : order by title : descending
 */
router.get("/", function (req, res) {
  console.log("GET /pizzas");
  return res.json(pizzaModel.getAll({ order: req.query.order }));
});
```



Routing

- Parser le body d'une requête JSON :
 - Représentation par le client de la ressource à créer :
format JSON (Media type)
 - => **Content-Type** header = **application/json**

```
POST http://localhost:3000/api/users/  
Content-Type: application/json  
  
{  
  "email": "student@vinci.be",  
  "password": "Student"  
}
```



Routing

- Parser le body d'une requête JSON :
 - Paramètres : **req.body** grâce à **express.json()**

```
/* POST new user */
app.post("/users", function (req, res, next) {
  if (User.isUser(req.body.username)) return res.status(409).end();
  let newUser = new User(req.body.username, req.body.password);
  newUser.save();
  return res.json({ username: req.body.email });
});
```



Routing

- Méthodes associées aux réponses [\[63.\]](#) :
 - **res.json()** : renvoi d'une réponse au format JSON
 - **res.send()** : renvoi d'une réponse (types variés)
 - **res.end()** : fin du processus de réponse
 - **res.render()** : render d'un template de view
 - **res.redirect()** : redirection d'une requête
 - ...



Gestion de la réponse

- Gestion des codes de status HTTP [\[76.\]](#)
 - Réponses informatives (100–199),
 - Réponses en cas de succès (200–299),
 - Redirections (300–399),
 - Erreurs du client (400–499),
 - Erreurs du serveur (500–599).



Gestion de la réponse

● Gestion des codes de status HTTP [\[76.\]](#)

```
router.post("/login", function (req, res, next) {  
  let user = new User(req.body.username, req.body.password);  
  if (!user.checkCredentials(req.body.username, req.body.password))  
    return res.status(401).send("bad email/password");  
  
  return res.json({ username: req.body.username });  
});
```



En résumé : RESTful API

- Initialisation d'un boilerplate
- Gestion d'opérations sur des ressources



GET : lecture de ressource(s)

```
router.get("/", function (req, res) {  
  return res.json(menu);  
});  
  
router.get("/:id", function (req, res) {  
  const foundIndex = menu.findIndex((pizza) => pizza.id == req.params.id);  
  // Send an error code '404 Not Found' if the pizza was not found  
  if (foundIndex < 0) return res.status(404).end();  
  return res.json(menu[foundIndex]);  
});
```

☉ Mise en cache possible



POST : création d'une ressource

```
router.post("/", function (req, res) {  
  if ( // invalid parameter : 'Bad Request' sent to the client  
    return res.status(400).end();  
  // add pizza to the menu with new id... : not all the code is given here!  
  const newPizza = { id: nextId,  
    title: req.body.title,  
    content: req.body.content };  
  // return the new pizza to the client (with generated id)  
  return res.json(newPizza); });
```

- Paramètres dans le body de la requête
- Généralement non mis en cache



PUT : modification de ressource(s)

```
router.put("/:id", function (req, res) {  
  if ( // invalid parameter : 'Bad Request' sent to the client  
    return res.status(400).end();  
  // check if pizza exists : 'Not Found' sent to the client if not found  
  const foundIndex = menu.findIndex((pizza) => pizza.id == req.params.id);  
  if (foundIndex < 0) return res.status(404).end();  
  // update the pizza found in the menu and send it back to the client..  
  const updatedPizza = { ...menu[foundIndex], ...req.body };  
  menu[foundIndex] = updatedPizza;  
  return res.json(updatedPizza); });
```

- Param. à mettre à jour = body de la requête
- ID de la ressource à mettre à jour dans l'URL



DELETE : suppression de ressource(s)

```
router.delete("/:id", function (req, res) {  
  const foundIndex = menu.findIndex((pizza) => pizza.id == req.params.id);  
  // Send an error code '404 Not Found' if the pizza was not found  
  if (foundIndex < 0) return res.status(404).end();  
  const itemRemoved = menu.splice(foundIndex, 1);  
  
  return res.json(itemRemoved[0]);  
});
```

- ID de la ressource à supprimer dans l'URL



Création d'une RESTful API sous Express

- DEMO : Création d'une RESTfull API pour une pizzeria : Part 1 – CRUD pizzas : gestion de données non persistantes, code peu structuré
 - Quelles opérations ?
 - Quelle(s) ressource(s) ?



Création d'une RESTful API sous Express

- DEMO : Création d'une RESTfull API pour une pizzeria : Part 1 – CRUD pizzas : gestion de données non persistantes, code peu structuré
 - GET /pizzas
 - GET /pizzas/{id}
 - POST /pizzas
 - PUT /pizza/{id}
 - DELETE /pizza/{id}