# PostgreSQL: Node.js Client

## Read from PostgreSQL with Node.js

```
//include the node postgres library
var pg = require('pg');
//connect to a database
pg.connect('postgres://user:password@localhost/my_db', function(err, client, done) {
  //request all of the hats
 client.query(`select * from hats`, function(err, result) {
    console.log(result.rows);
    //let pg know we're done with this client
   done();
   //close the pg pool entirely.
    //this is done so our node process will exit.
   pg.end();
 });
});
```

### Write to PostgreSQL with Node.js

```
//include the node postgres library
var pg = require('pg');
//connect to a database
pg.connect('postgres://user:password@localhost/my_db', function(err, client, done) {
 //add a new hat
  client.query(`insert into hats
        (name, material, height, brim)
        values
        ('cowboy', 'straw', '4', true)`, function(err, result) {
    //should print 'INSERT: 1'
    console.log(`${result.command}: ${result.rowCount}`);
    //call done and end, same as the read example
    done();
   pg.end();
 });
});
```

## Query Parameter Substitution

- Instead of constructing strings, pg will do substitution for you
- Values are passed as an array to the .query() method
- Substitutions are denoted by a dollar sign and a number corresponding to their 1-based position in the array

```
client.query('select * from hats where material = $1', ['felt'], function(err, result) {
    //result now has rows where the hat material is `felt`
});
```

#### Exercise

- Create a Node.js application that takes in one parameter from the command line (process.argv[2]), which is a user's name.
- It then finds all the hats that belong to that user.

# **Error Checking**

• An exception can happen either when the connection configuration is incorrect...

```
//this will cause an error
pg.connect('postgres://bad:user@localhost/not-a-database', function(err, client, done) {
    //`err` will contain error information including a message: "authentication failed for user"
    if(err){
        //passing `client` to `done` will remove it from the connection pool.
        if(client) {
            done(client);
        }
        return;
    }
}
```

• ... or when a query has a problem.

```
client.query(`select * from does_not_exist`, function(err, result) {
    //`err` will contain error information, including amessage letting you know that `does_not_exist` does not exist.
    if(err){
        return done (client);
    } else {
        done();
    }
})
```

## Separate Adapter

- Rather than having each module manage a client, reuse a single adapter
- Prevents clients from leaking
- Keeps error handling in one place

## Separate Adapter (part two)

```
//saved as `query.js`
var pg = require('pg');
var connectionString = "postgres://user:password@localhost/my_db";
//export the adapter function
module.exports = function(queryString, queryParameters, onComplete) {
 //normalize parameters, allowing only passing a query string and an optional `onComplete` handler
 if (typeof queryParameters == 'function') {
    onComplete = queryParameters;
    queryParameters = [];
 //everything else is almost the same as before, replacing hard-coded strings and arrays with parameters
 pg.connect(connectionString, function(err, client, done) {
     console.log(`error: connection to database failed. connection string: "${connectionString}" ${err}`);
     if (client) {
        done(client);
      //check if `onComplete` exists before calling
     if (onComplete) {
        onComplete(err);
      return;
    client.query(queryString, queryParameters, function(err, result) {
     if (err) {
        done(client);
        console.log(`error: query failed: "${queryString}", "${queryParameters}", ${err}`);
        done();
     //check if `onComplete` exists before calling
     if (onComplete) {
        onComplete(err, result);
    });
 });
};
```

## Separate Adapter (part three)

• The adapter can now be required from anywhere in the application.