

Lesson 10 Demo 02

Demonstrating Error Handling Commands

Objective: To demonstrate the use of error handling commands for routing, local variables, rendering views, and server setup in Express.js

Tools Required: Ubuntu and Visual Studio

Prerequisites: Knowledge of JavaScript and Node.js

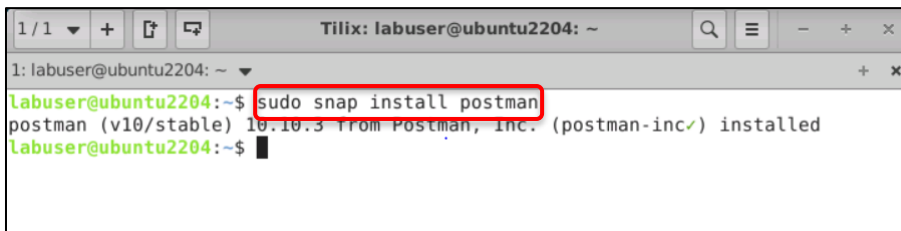
Steps to be followed:

1. Install Postman in the system for checks
2. Use app.routes in Express.js
3. Use app.locals in Express.js
4. Use app.render() in Express.js
5. Use app.listen() in Express.js

Step 1: Install Postman in the system for checks

- 1.1 Check the response method using the Postman application and run the following command in the system terminal to install Postman:

sudo snap install postman



```
Tilix: labuser@ubuntu2204: ~  
1: labuser@ubuntu2204: ~  
labuser@ubuntu2204:~$ sudo snap install postman  
postman (v10/stable) 10.10.3 from Postman, Inc. (postman-inc) installed  
labuser@ubuntu2204:~$
```

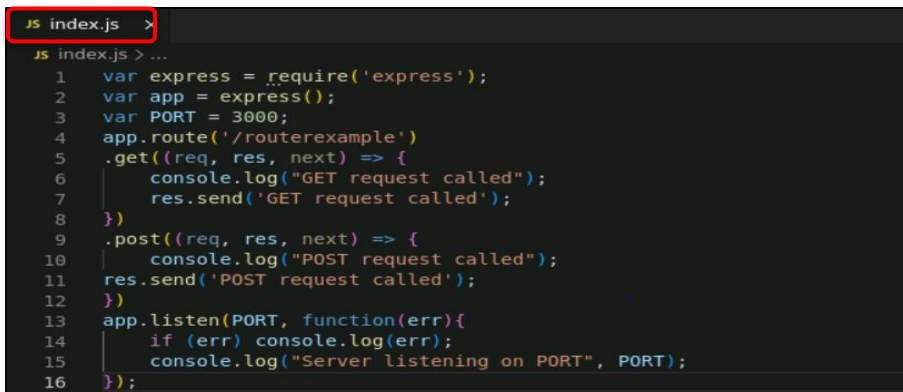
Step 2: Use app.routes() in Express.js

- 2.1 Open the Expressjs folder in VS Code and write the following code in the **index.js** file:

```
var express = require('express');  
var app = express();  
var PORT = 3000;
```

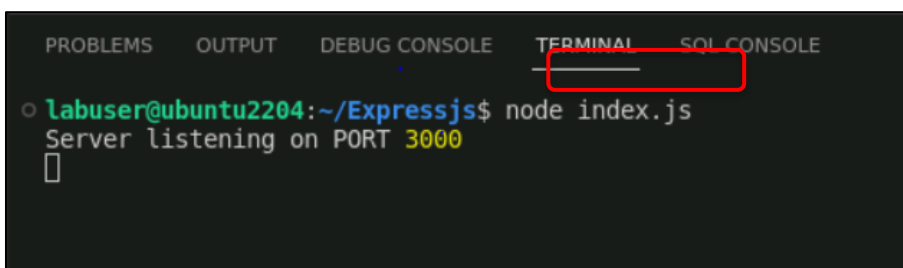
```
app.route('/routerexample')
.get((req, res, next) => {
  console.log("GET request called");
  res.send('GET request called');
})
.post((req, res, next) => {
  console.log("POST request called");
  res.send('POST request called');
})

app.listen(PORT, function(err){
  if (err) console.log(err);
  console.log("Server listening on PORT", PORT);
});
```



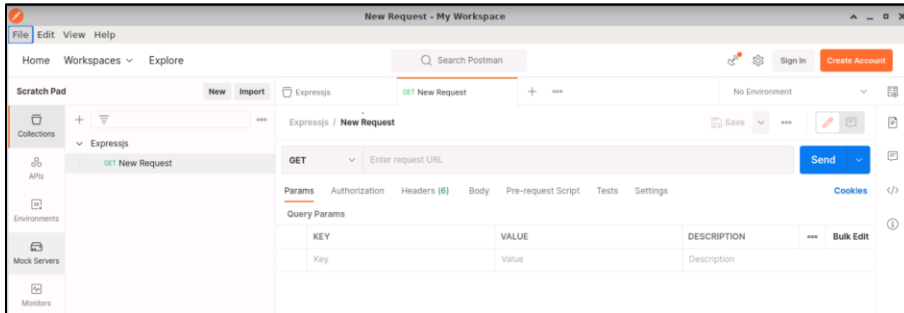
```
JS index.js > ...
1  var express = require('express');
2  var app = express();
3  var PORT = 3000;
4  app.route('/routerexample')
5  .get((req, res, next) => {
6    console.log("GET request called");
7    res.send('GET request called');
8  })
9  .post((req, res, next) => {
10   console.log("POST request called");
11   res.send('POST request called');
12 })
13 app.listen(PORT, function(err){
14   if (err) console.log(err);
15   console.log("Server listening on PORT", PORT);
16 });
```

2.2 Run the **node index.js** command in the terminal

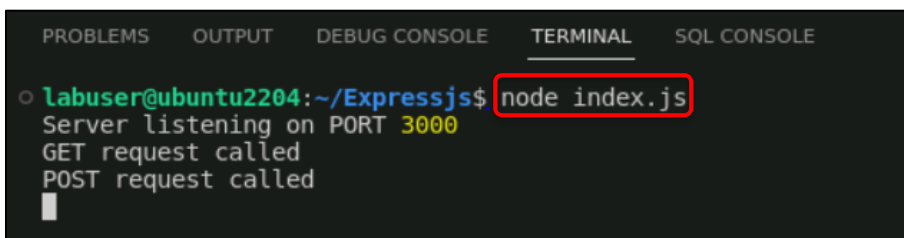
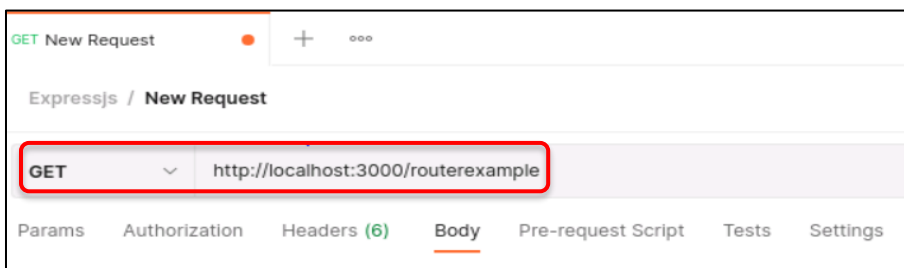


```
PROBLEMS  OUTPUT  DEBUG CONSOLE  TERMINAL  SQL CONSOLE
labuser@ubuntu2204:~/Expressjs$ node index.js
Server listening on PORT 3000
█
```

2.3 Open Postman, create an account, or skip it. In the Postman workspace, run a collection of Express.js requests to check function responses, and subsequently add a new request to the collection



2.4 Make the GET and POST requests to **http://localhost:3000/**, and check the output in the VS Code terminal, where the program is executed



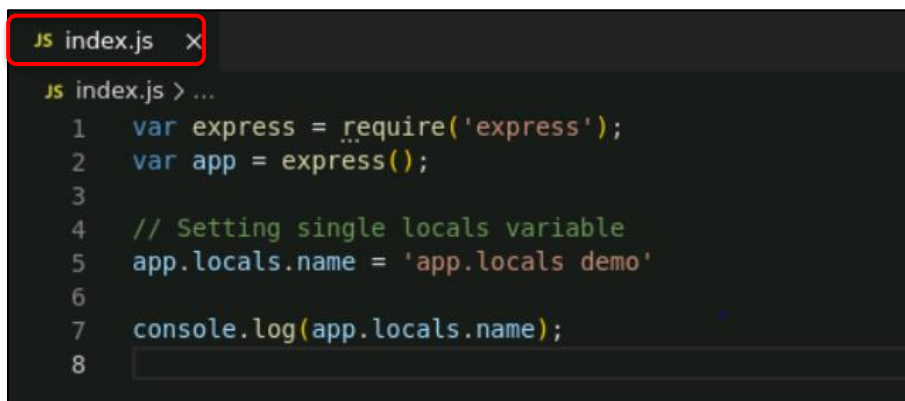
Step 3: Use App.locals() in Express.js

3.1 Add the following code in the **index.js** file:

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

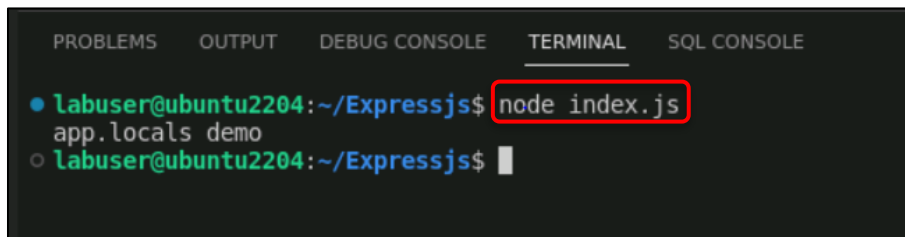
// Setting single locals variable
app.locals.name = 'app.locals demo'

console.log(app.locals.name);
```



The screenshot shows a code editor with a tab labeled 'JS index.js'. The code inside the editor matches the code block above, with line numbers 1 through 8 on the left margin.

3.2 Run the **node index.js** command in the terminal



The screenshot shows a terminal window with tabs for 'PROBLEMS', 'OUTPUT', 'DEBUG CONSOLE', 'TERMINAL', and 'SQL CONSOLE'. The 'TERMINAL' tab is active. The prompt is 'labuser@ubuntu2204:~/Expressjs\$'. The command 'node index.js' has been entered and executed, resulting in the output 'app.locals demo'.

Step 4: Use app.render() in Express.js

4.1 Add the following code to the **index.js** file:

```
var express = require('express');
var app = express();
var PORT = 3000;

// View engine setup
app.set('view engine', 'ejs');

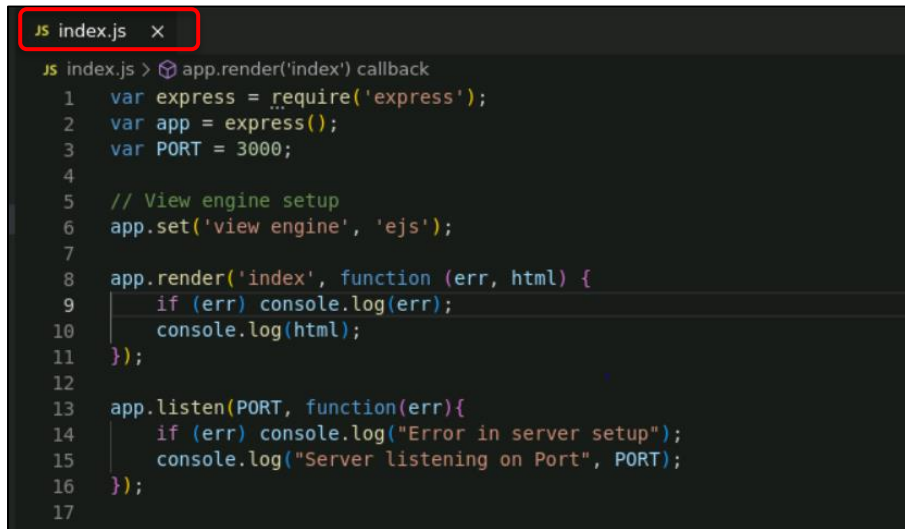
app.render('index', function (err, html) {
  if (err) console.log(err);
```

```

    console.log(html);
  });

  app.listen(PORT, function(err){
    if (err) console.log("Error in server setup");
    console.log("Server listening on Port", PORT);
  });

```

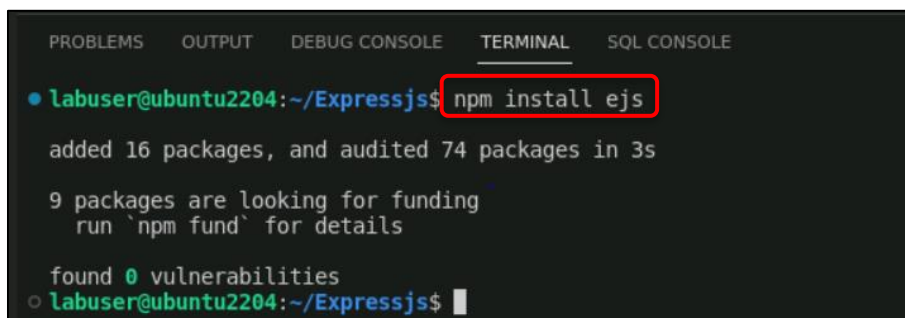


```

JS index.js x
JS index.js > app.render('index') callback
1  var express = require('express');
2  var app = express();
3  var PORT = 3000;
4
5  // View engine setup
6  app.set('view engine', 'ejs');
7
8  app.render('index', function (err, html) {
9    if (err) console.log(err);
10   console.log(html);
11 });
12
13 app.listen(PORT, function(err){
14   if (err) console.log("Error in server setup");
15   console.log("Server listening on Port", PORT);
16 });
17

```

- 4.2 Run the following command in the terminal to add **ejs** to the project:
npm install ejs



```

PROBLEMS  OUTPUT  DEBUG CONSOLE  TERMINAL  SQL CONSOLE
• labuser@ubuntu2204:~/Expressjs$ npm install ej
added 16 packages, and audited 74 packages in 3s
9 packages are looking for funding
  run `npm fund` for details
found 0 vulnerabilities
○ labuser@ubuntu2204:~/Expressjs$

```

- 4.3 Create a folder named **views**, and in that folder, create an **index.ejs** file and add the following code to that file:

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Error Handling command</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>app.render() is working</h1>
</body>

```

</html>

The image shows the VS Code interface. In the Explorer on the left, the 'views' folder is expanded, and 'index.ejs' is selected. The Editor on the right shows the content of 'index.ejs' with the following code:

```

1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4   <title>Error Handling command</title>
5 </head>
6 <body>
7   <h1>app.render() is working</h1>
8 </body>
9 </html>
10

```

4.4 Run the **node index.js** command in the terminal

The image shows a terminal window with the following command and output:

```

Labuser@ubuntu2204:~/Expressjs$ node index.js
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Error Handling command</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>app.render() is working</h1>
</body>
</html>

Server listening on Port 3000

```

Step 5: Use app.listen() in Express.js

5.1 Open the Express.js folder created in VS code and write the below code in the **index.js** file:

```

var express = require('express');
var app = express();
var PORT = 3000;

app.listen(PORT, function(err){
  if (err) console.log("Error in server setup")
  console.log("Server listening on Port", PORT);
})

```

```

JS index.js x
JS index.js > ...
1  var express = require('express');
2  var app = express();
3  var PORT = 3000;
4
5  app.listen(PORT, function(err){
6    if (err) console.log("Error in server setup")
7    console.log("Server listening on Port", PORT);
8  })
9

```

5.2 Run the **node index.js** command in the terminal

```

PROBLEMS  OUTPUT  DEBUG CONSOLE  TERMINAL  SQL CONSOLE
labuser@ubuntu2204:~/Expressjs$ node index.js
Server listening on Port 3000

```

By following these steps, you have successfully implemented and understood error-handling commands for routing, local variables, view rendering, and server setup.