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Express Lecture 9

Express Restful API Error Handling





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Agenda

- HTTP Status Code
- Demonstrate a 5xx Error
- 4xx Errors: Intro to Validation

HTTP Status Code

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HTTP Status Code

A HTTP Response Message should contain a HTTP status code.

- With the HTTP status code, the client doesn't need to read the entire message to know the overall HTTP request result

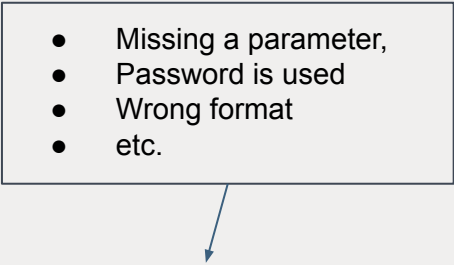
HTTP defines these standard status codes that can be used to convey the results of a client's request. The status codes are divided into the five categories.

- 1xx: Informational – Communicates transfer protocol-level information.
- **2xx: Success – Indicates that the client's request was accepted successfully.**
- 3xx: Redirection – Indicates that the client must take some additional action in order to complete their request.
- **4xx: Client Error – This category of error status codes points the finger at clients.**
- **5xx: Server Error – The server takes responsibility for these error status codes.**

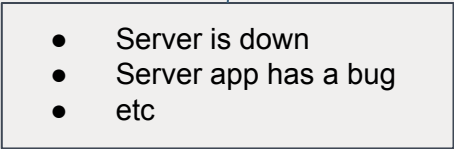
We have been using 2xx so far because we want to indicate the HTTP request is handled successfully.

But today we want to dive into the errors.

Client Error vs Server Error

- Missing a parameter,
 - Password is used
 - Wrong format
 - etc.
- 
- A rectangular box containing a bulleted list of client error examples. A blue arrow points from the bottom center of this box to the text 'points the finger at clients' in the 4xx description below.

- 4xx: Client Error – This category of error status codes **points the finger at clients**.
- 5xx: Server Error – The **server takes responsibility** for these error status codes.

- Server is down
 - Server app has a bug
 - etc
- 
- A rectangular box containing a bulleted list of server error examples. A blue arrow points from the top center of this box to the text 'The server takes responsibility' in the 5xx description above.

Demonstrate a 5xx Error

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Server Error

We are trying to use an undefined variable "a".

```
router.get('/500', function(req, res, next) {  
  res.json({  
    result: a,  
  });  
});
```

500 Error

The screenshot shows a web browser interface with a 500 Internal Server Error. The status bar indicates 'Status: 500 Internal Server Error' and 'Time: 37 ms'. The 'Body' tab is selected, showing the error message in HTML format: `<h1>a is not defined</h1>`. The error details in the console show a 'ReferenceError: a is not defined' at line 6:13 of the file `E:\workspace\talentlabs\express\express-lecture-9\routes\index.js`.

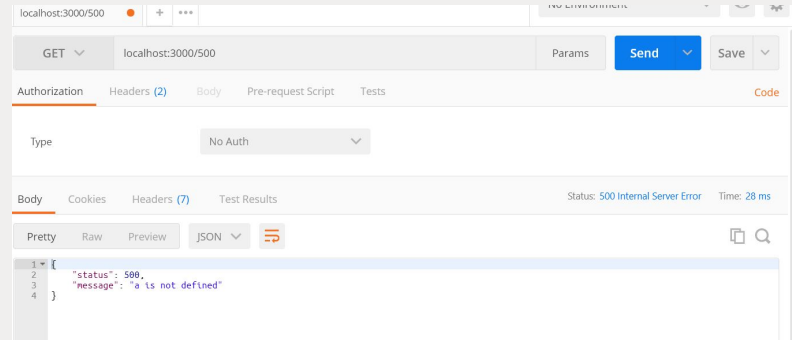
It is in HTML format! Let's make sure the Express App return JSON error.

Error Response in JSON format

Update the ErrorHandler in the app.js

```
// error handler
app.use(function(err, req, res, next) {
  // set locals, only providing error in development
  res.locals.message = err.message;
  res.locals.error = req.app.get('env') ===
  'development' ? err : {};

  // render the error page
  res.status(err.status || 500);
  res.render('error');
});
```



```
app.use(function(err, req, res, next) {
  // render the error page
  res.status(err.status || 500);
  res.json({
    status: err.status || 500,
    message: err.message,
  });
});
```


Introduction to Validation

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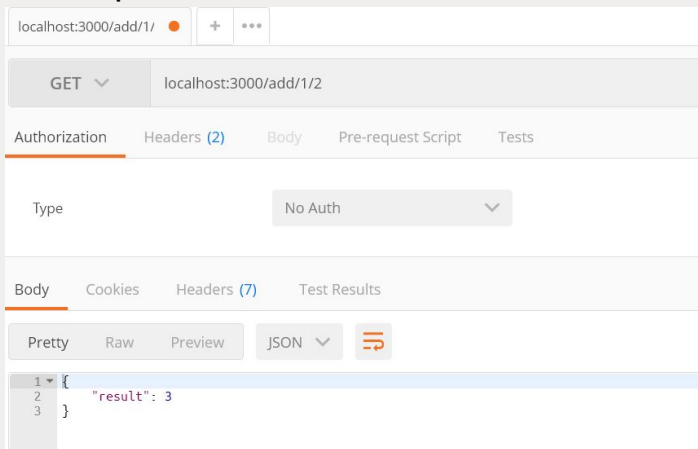
What is Validation

```
router.get("/add/:a/:b", function (req, res, next) {  
  res.json({  
    result: parseFloat(req.params["a"]) + parseFloat(req.params["b"]),  
  });  
});
```

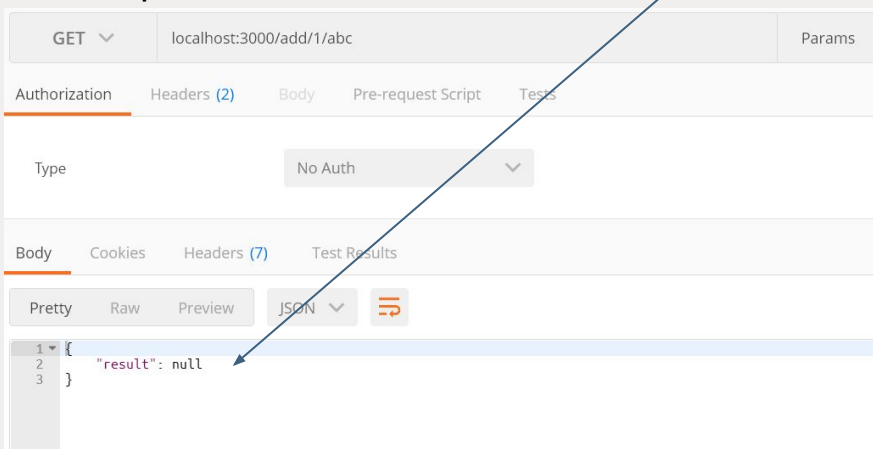
Result is strange here because the parameters are not as expected.

We want to **validate the parameters before handling the request. It should be a client error.**

Valid parameters



Invalid parameters



Express Validator

<https://express-validator.github.io/docs/>

```
npm install --save express-validator
```

Express Validator

```
const { check, validationResult } = require("express-validator");

router.get("/add/:a/:b",
  check("a").isFloat(),
  check("b").isFloat(),
  function (req, res, next) {
    // Validate
    const errors = validationResult(req);
    if (!errors.isEmpty()) {
      // error response
      return res.status(400).json({ errors: errors.array() });
    }

    res.json({
      result: parseFloat(req.params["a"]) + parseFloat(req.params["b"]),
    });
  });
```

The image displays two screenshots of a REST client interface, likely Postman, showing the results of HTTP requests to a local server at localhost:3000.

Top Screenshot: A GET request to `localhost:3000/add/1/2` is shown. The response body is displayed in JSON format, showing a successful result: `{ "result": 3 }`.

Bottom Screenshot: A GET request to `localhost:3000/add/a/2` is shown. The response body is displayed in JSON format, showing an error response: `{ "errors": [{ "value": "a", "msg": "Invalid value", "param": "a", "location": "params" }] }`.

Express Validator

1 Validation Rules

2 Validate

3 If there are validation errors, return an error response. The status code is 400 (client error)

```
const { check, validationResult } = require("express-validator");

router.get("/add/:a/:b",
  check("a").isFloat(),
  check("b").isFloat(),
  function (req, res, next) {
    // Validate
    const errors = validationResult(req);
    if (!errors.isEmpty()) {
      // error response
      return res.status(400).json({ errors: errors.array() });
    }

    res.json({
      result: parseFloat(req.params["a"]) + parseFloat(req.params["b"]),
    });
  });
```

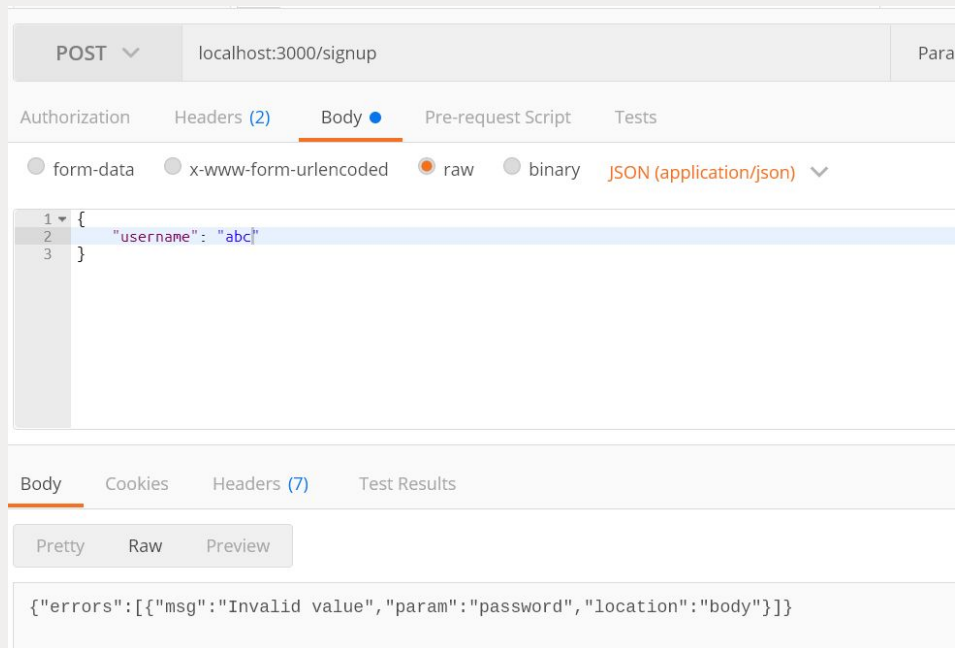
Common Validations

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Not Empty

```
router.post("/signup",
  check("username").notEmpty(),
  check("password").notEmpty(),
  function(req, res, next) {
    // Validate
    const errors = validationResult(req);
    if (!errors.isEmpty()) {
      // error response
      return res.status(400).json({ errors: errors.array() });
    }
    return res.json({})
  }
)
```



Min Length

```
router.post(
  "/signup",
  check("username").notEmpty(),
  check("password").notEmpty(),
  check("password", "At least 5 characters").isLength({ min: 5 }),
  function (req, res, next) {
    // Validate
    const errors = validationResult(req);
    if (!errors.isEmpty()) {
      // error response
      return res.status(400).json({ errors: errors.array() });
    }

    return res.json({});
  }
);
```

localhost:3000/signup

POST localhost:3000/signup

Authorization Headers (2) Body Pre-request Script Tests

form-data x-www-form-urlencoded raw binary JSON (application/json)

```
1 {
2   "username": "abc",
3   "password": "1235"
4 }
```

Body Cookies Headers (7) Test Results Status: 400

Pretty Raw Preview

```
{\"errors\": [{\"value\": \"1235\", \"msg\": \"At least 5 characters\", \"param\": \"password\", \"location\": \"body\"}]}
```


Email

```
router.post(
  "/signup",
  check("username").notEmpty(),
  check("username", "Must be an email").isEmail(),
  check("password").notEmpty(),
  check("password", "At least 5 characters").isLength({ min: 5 }),
  function (req, res, next) {
    // Validate
    const errors = validationResult(req);
    if (!errors.isEmpty()) {
      // error response
      return res.status(400).json({ errors: errors.array() });
    }

    return res.json({});
  }
);
```

The screenshot shows a REST client interface for a POST request to `localhost:3000/signup`. The request body is a JSON object with the following structure:

```
{
  "username": "abc",
  "password": "123565"
}
```

The response is a JSON object with an error message:

```
{
  "errors": [
    {
      "value": "abc",
      "msg": "Must be an email",
      "param": "username",
      "location": "body"
    }
  ]
}
```

Summary

- Return Errors in JSON format
- Server Error
- Client Error
 - Validation

More Validators

<https://github.com/validatorjs/validator.js#validators>