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Express Lecture 5

Basic Express Routing



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Agenda

- More on Router and Route
- More on HTTP Get request
- Use Url Parameter for rendering

More on Router and Route

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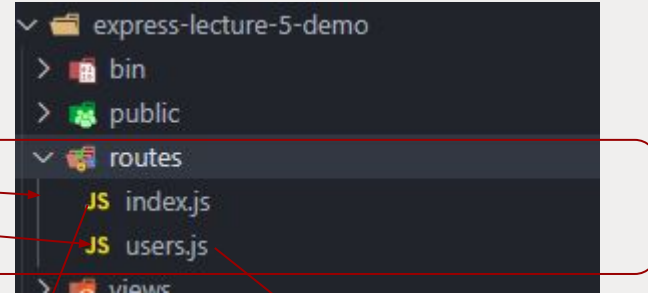


Router

1. Routers are **used** by the our Express Application in the **app.js** file.

```
2 app.use('/', indexRouter);  
3 app.use('/users', usersRouter);
```

2. Each file in the **"/routes"** folder actually contains an **Express Router**. We are **building routes to a router**.



2 Routers

```
JS index.js x JS users.js  
express > express-lecture-5-demo > routes > JS index.js > ...  
1 var express = require('express');  
2 var router = express.Router();  
3  
4 /* GET home page. */  
5 router.get('/', function(req, res, next) {  
6   res.render('index', { title: 'Express' });  
7 });  
8  
9 module.exports = router;  
10
```

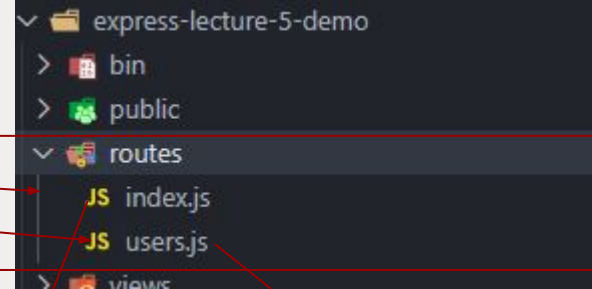
```
JS index.js JS users.js x  
express > express-lecture-5-demo > routes > JS users.js > ...  
1 var express = require('express');  
2 var router = express.Router();  
3  
4 /* GET users listing. */  
5 router.get('/', function(req, res, next) {  
6   res.send('respond with a resource');  
7 });  
8  
9 module.exports = router;  
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```

Route

1. Routers are **used** by the our Express Application in the **app.js** file.

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```

2. Each file in the **"/routes"** folder actually contains an **Express Router**. We are **building routes to a router**.



2 Routers

3. We can defines **Routes** under a **Router**.

```
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10
```

Router + Route Path

```
1
2 app.use('/', indexRouter);
3 app.use('/users', usersRouter);
```

When we **add a Router to the Express Application in app.js**, we can **specify a path for the Router**

```
JS index.js  X  JS users.js
express > express-lecture-5-demo > routes > JS index.js > ...
1  var express = require('express');
2  var router = express.Router();
3
4  /* GET home page. */
5  router.get('/', function(req, res, next) {
6    res.render('index', { title: 'Express'
7  });
8
9  module.exports = router;
10
```

The resultant matching path is = Router path + Route path.

HTTP GET /

HTTP GET /users/

```
JS index.js  JS users.js  X
express > express-lecture-5-demo > routes > JS users.js > ...
1  var express = require('express');
2  var router = express.Router();
3
4  /* GET users listing. */
5  router.get('/', function(req, res, next) {
6    res.send('respond with a resource');
7  });
8
9  module.exports = router;
10
```

More on HTTP Get request

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HTTP GET request parameters

- A HTTP GET request usually carries data in
 - Headers (not discuss in this chapter)
 - **Path**, such as
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iYM2zFP3Zn0>
 - <https://www.facebook.com/node.express>



Why these are parameters?

If we update these values, we will land on a different page or video!

HTTP GET request parameters

- A HTTP GET request usually carries data in
 - Headers (not discuss in this chapter)
 - **Path**, such as
 - `https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iYM2zFP3Zn0`
 - `https://www.facebook.com/node.express`

Again we don't need to memorize all the parts.

When we pass a value **via the resource path section**, it is called an **Route parameter**.

When we pass a value **via the query section**, it is called an **query string**.



Route Params

With Express, we can define a part of the path as the Route Param like this with **a : prefix**

Then we can get it with **req.params**

```
router.get('/demo/:a', function(req, res, next) {  
  console.log("URL Params", req.params)  
  res.render('index', { title: 'Express' });  
});
```

http://localhost:3000/demo/hello/
> URL Params { a: 'hello' }

http://localhost:3000/demo/123/
> URL Params { a: '123' }

These values are used as the Route Param.

Route Params (name of the param)

With Express, we can define a part of the path as the Route Param like this with **a : prefix**

Then we can get it with **req.params**

```
router.get('/demo:my_param, function(req, res, next) {  
  console.log("URL Params", req.params)  
  res.render('index', { title: 'Express' });  
});
```

http://localhost:3000/demo/hello/
> URL Params { my_param: 'hello' }

http://localhost:3000/demo/123/
> URL Params { my_param: '123' }

These values are used as the Route Param.

Route Params (more than 1 param)

With Express, we can define a part of the path as the Route Param like this with **a : prefix**

Then we can get it with **req.params**

```
router.get("/demo/:a/test/:b", function (req, res, next) {  
  console.log("URL Params", req.params);  
  res.render("index", { title: "Express" });  
});
```

http://localhost:3000/demo/hello/test/abc
> URL Params { a: 'hello', b: 'abc' }

http://localhost:3000/demo/123/test/456
> URL Params { a: '123', b: '456' }

These values are used as the Route Param.

Query

Queries are free-form, we don't need to pre-define them in the path.

Then we can get it with **req.query**

```
router.get("/demo2", function (req, res, next) {  
  console.log("URL Params", req.params);  
  console.log("Queries", req.query);  
  res.render("index", { title: "Express" });  
});
```

http://localhost:3000/demo2?a=1&b=2&video=10

> URL Params {}

> Queries { a: '1', b: '2', video: '10' }

Query + Route Param

```
router.get("/demo3/:a", function (req, res, next) {  
  console.log("URL Params", req.params);  
  console.log("Queries", req.query);  
  res.render("index", { title: "Express" });  
});
```

http://localhost:3000/demo3/hello

> URL Params { a: 'hello' }

> Queries {}

http://localhost:3000/demo3/hello?a=10&b=20

> URL Params { a: 'hello' }

> Queries { a: '10', b: '20' }

Queries are optional!
Route Params are required!

Query + Route Param Data type

```
router.get("/demo3/:a", function (req, res, next) {  
  console.log("URL Params", req.params);  
  console.log("Queries", req.query);  
  res.render("index", { title: "Express" });  
});
```

http://localhost:3000/demo3/hello

> URL Params { a: 'hello' }

> Queries { }

http://localhost:3000/demo3/hello?a=10&b=20

> URL Params { a: 'hello' }

> Queries { a: '10', b: '20' }

They are all in string type!

'Hello', '10', '20'

Query + Route Param Data type

```
router.get("/demo4/:a", function (req, res, next) {  
  console.log("URL Params", req.params);  
  console.log("Queries", req.query);  
  console.log(req.query["a"] + req.query["b"]);  
  res.render("index", { title: "Express" });  
});
```

```
http://localhost:3000/demo4/hello?a=10&b=20  
> URL Params { a: 'hello' }  
> Queries { a: '10', b: '20' }  
> 1020
```

They are all in string type!
'Hello', '10', '20'

'10' + '20' -> '1020' String
concatenation!

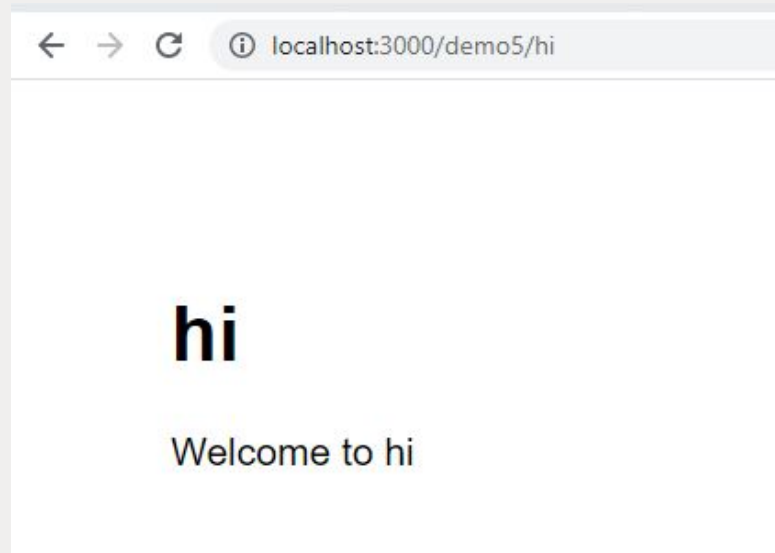
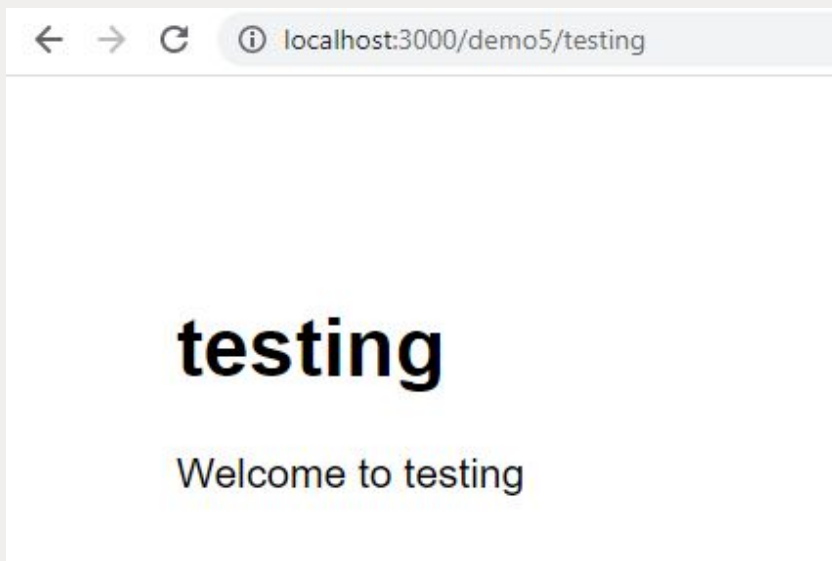
We can fix this by apply the **parseInt**
or the **parseFloat** function.

Use Url Parameter for rendering

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```
router.get("/demo5/:a", function (req, res, next) {  
  console.log("URL Params", req.params);  
  console.log("Queries", req.query);  
  res.render("index", { title: req.params["a"] });  
});
```



```
router.get("/demo6/:a/:b/", function (req, res, next) {  
  console.log("URL Params", req.params);  
  console.log("Queries", req.query);  
  res.render("index", { title: req.params["a"] + req.params["b"] });  
});
```

