# Express

Template Engine, MVC, Request&Response Object

## Express application generator

Use the application generator tool, express-generator, to quickly create an application skeleton.

```
$ npm install -g express-generator

$ express -e -c less -f MyApp
// -e ejs
// -c set the stylesheet engine to less
// -f force on non-empty directory
// -h for help

$ cd MyApp
$ npm install
```

```
— *.jade

    routes

models
       - *.png, *.jpg
  stylesheets
    — *.less, *.styl
```

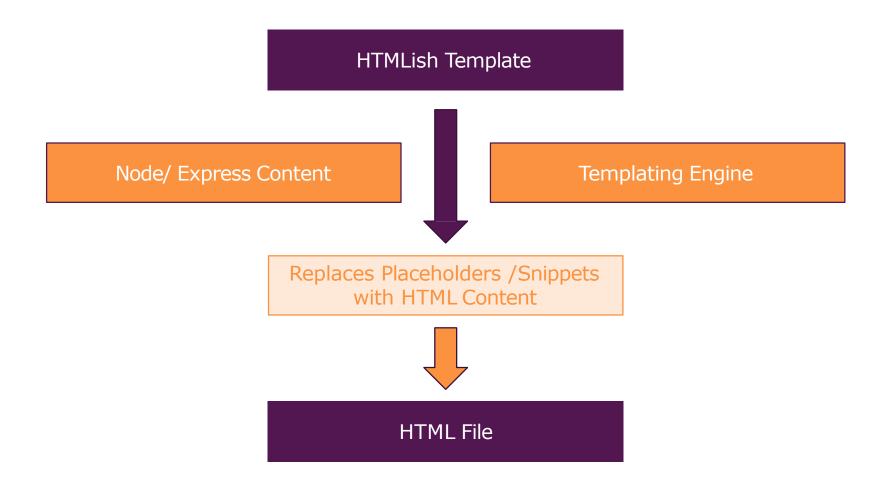
## Watching for File Changes

- The following file-watching tools can leverage the watch() method from the core Node.js fs module and restart our servers when we save changes from an editor.
  - forever <a href="https://npmjs.org/package/forever">https://npmjs.org/package/forever</a>
  - node-dev <a href="https://npmjs.org/package/node-dev">https://npmjs.org/package/node-dev</a>
  - nodemon <a href="https://npmjs.org/package/nodemon">https://npmjs.org/package/nodemon</a>
  - supervisor <a href="https://npmjs.org/package">https://npmjs.org/package</a> Written by the creators of NPM
  - up <a href="https://npmjs.org/package/up">https://npmjs.org/package/up</a> Written by the Express.js team

#### Template Engines

- ▶ Template engines are libraries that allow us to use different template languages (EJS, Pug..)
- Template language is a special set of instructions that instructs the engine how to process data. The language is specific to a particular template engine. The instructions in the template are usually used to present data in a better format suitable for end-users.
- The process of combining data with templates is called rendering. Some template engines have functionality to compile templates as an extra step before rendering.

# Template Engines



## Common Template Engines

- ▶ Jade (Pug) allows any JavaScript in its code. uses python/haml-like syntax, which takes into account whitespace and tabs.
  - https://pugjs.org
  - https://github.com/pugjs/pug
- Embedded JavaScript (EJS) is another popular choice for Node.js apps and it might be a better alternative when performance is important because in benchmark tests EJS performs better than Jade.
  - https://github.com/tj/ejs
- Handlebars: It uses a template and an input object to generate HTML or other text formats. Handlebars templates look like regular text with embedded Handlebars expressions.
  - https://handlebarsjs.com/

## Common Template Engines

EJS

Pug (Jade)

Handlebars

p #{name}

{p>{{ name }}

Use normal HTML and plain JavaScript in your templates

Use minimal HTML and custom template language

Use normal HTML and custom template language

#### Use a Template Engine

#### Install Template Engines

```
npm install ejs pug express-handlebars -save
```

#### Specify a template file/engine extension

```
With the view engine setting
app.set('view engine', 'ejs');
```

app.set('view engine', 'pug');

With the render() function

```
response.render('index.ejs');
```

```
response.render('index.jade');
```

#### Specify the path to your views

With the views setting

```
app.set('views', path.join(__dirname, 'templates'));
```

#### HTML -> EJS

```
add-product.html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
   <meta charset="UTF-8">
   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
   <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="ie=edge">
   <title>Add Product</title>
   <link rel="stylesheet" href="/css/main.css">
</head>
<body>
   <header class="main-header">
       <nav class="main-header nav">
          <a href="/">Shop</a>
              <a class="active" href="/admin/add-</pre>
product">Add Product</a>
          </nav>
   </header>
   <main>
       <form class="product-form" action="/admin/add-product" method="POST">
          <div class="form-control">
              <label for="title">Title</label>
             <input type="text" name="title" id="title">
          </div>
          <button class="btn" type="submit">Add Product</button>
```

```
add-product.hbs
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
   <meta charset="UTF-8">
   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
   <meta_http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="ie=edge">
   <title><%= pageTitle %></title>
   tink rel="stylesheet" href="/css/main.css">
</head>
<body>
   <header class="main-header">
      <nav class="main-header nav">
          <a href="/">Shop</a>
             <a class="active" href="/admin/add-</pre>
product">Add Product</a>
          </nav>
   </header>
      <form class="product-form" action="/admin/add-product" method="POST">
          <div class="form-control">
             <label for="title">Title</label>
             <input type="text" name="title" id="title">
          </div>
          <button class="btn" type="submit">Add Product</button>
```

#### EJS Layout

```
navigation.ejs
</body>
</html>
```

```
add-product.ejs
<%- include('fragments/head.ejs')%>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="/css/forms.css">
<link rel="stylesheet" href="/css/product.css">
</head>
<body>
   <%- include('fragments/navigation.ejs')%>
   <main>
<div class="form-control">
              <label for="title">Title</label>
              <input type="text" name="title" id="title">
          </div>
          <button class="btn" type="submit">Add Product</button>
       </form>
   </main>
   <%- include('fragments/end.ejs')%>
```

#### What's MVC?

#### Separation of Concerns

Models

Represent your data in your code

Work with your data (e.g. save, fetch)

Views

What the users sees

Decoupled from your application code

Routes Controllers Split across Middleware Functions Connecting your Models and your Views Contains the "in-between"

logic

## Adding a new Model

```
const products = [];
module.exports = class Product {
    constructor(title) {
        this.title = title;
    save() {
        products.push(this);
    static getAll() {
        return products;
```

Here we save our products into an in-memory array. We'll save to DB later when we introduce MongoDB.

## Adding a new Controller

```
const Product = require('../models/product');
exports.getAddProduct = (req, res, next) => {
    res.render('add-product', { pageTitle: 'Add Product', path: '/admin/add-
product', formsCSS: true, productCSS: true, activeAddProduct: true });
exports.saveProduct = (req, res, next) => {
    // products.push({ title: req.body.title });
    const prod = new Product(req.body.title);
    prod.save();
    res.redirect('/');
};
exports.getAllProduct = (req, res, next) => {
    res.render('shop', { prods: Product.getAll(), pageTitle: 'Shop', path: '/', formsCSS: true, p
roductCSS: true, activeShop: true });
};
```

# Modify our Router

```
const express = require('express');
const productController = require('.../controllers/products');
const options = {
    "caseSensitive": false,
    "strict": false
};
const router = express.Router(options);
router.get('/add-product', productController.getAddProduct);
router.post('/add-product', productController.saveProduct);
module.exports = router;
```

#### Exercise: Add Product functionality

```
exports.postAddProduct = (req, res, next) => {
     const title = req.body.title;
     const imageUrl = req.body.imageUrl;
     const price = req.body.price;
     const description = req.body.description;
     const product = new Product(title, imageUrl, price, description);
     product.save();
                                                              <form class="product-form" action="/admin/add-product" method="POST">
     res.redirect('/');
                                                               <div class="form-control">
  };
                                                                   <label for="title">Title</label>
                                                                   <input type="text" name="title" id="title">
                                                               </div>
                                                               <div class="form-control">
                                                                   <label for="imageUrl">Image URL</label>
<div class="card image">
                                                                   <imput type="text" name="imageUrl" id="imageUrl">
<img src="<%= product.imageUrl %>" alt="A Book">
                                                               </div>
</div>
                                                               <div class="form-control">
<div class="card content">
                                                                   <label for="price">Price</label>
<h2 class="product price"><%= product.price %></h2>
                                                                   <imput type="number" name="price" id="price" step="0.01">
<%= product.description %>
                                                               </div>
</div>
                                                               <div class="form-control">
                                                                   <label for="description">Description</label>
                                                                   <textarea name="description" id="description"></textarea>
                                                               </div>
                                                               <button class="btn" type="submit">Add Product</button>
                                                              </form>
```

## Exercise: Display Product Detail functionality

```
models/product.js
save() {
    this.id = Math.random().toString();
    products.push(this);
}

static findById(prodId) {
    return products.find(p => p.id === prodId);
}

resurr product: Product.findById(prodId),
    pageTitle: 'Product Detail',
    path: '/products',
})
}
```

#### Exercise: Edit Product Detail functionality

```
routes/admin.js
router.get('/edit-product/:prodId', adminController.getEditProduct);
router.post('/edit-product', adminController.postEditProduct);
```

```
controllers/admin.js
exports.getEditProduct = (req, res, next) => {
    const prodId = req.params.prodId;
    res.render('admin/edit-product', {
        product: Product.findById(prodId),
        pageTitle: 'Edit Product',
        path: '/admin/products',
    })
exports.postEditProduct = (req, res, next) => {
    const id = req.body.id; const title = req.body.title;
    const imageUrl = req.body.imageUrl; const price = req.body.price;
    const description = req.body.description;
    const product = new Product(id, title, imageUrl, price, description);
   product.update();
    res.redirect('/admin/products');
```

#### Exercise: Edit Product Detail functionality

## Exercise: Delete Product functionality

```
views/admin/products.ejs
<form action="/admin/delete-product" method="POST">
        <input type="hidden" name="id" value="<%= product.id %>">
        <button class="btn" type="submit">Delete</button>
</form>
                                                                                 routes/admin.js
router.post('/delete-product', adminController.postDeleteProduct);
                                                                            controllers/admin.js
exports.postDeleteProduct = (req, res, next) => {
    Product.deleteById(req.body.id);
    res.redirect('/admin/products');
                                                                               models/product.js
static deleteById(prodId) {
  products = products.filter(p => p.id !== prodId);
```

#### **MVC** Summary

#### Model

- Responsible for representing your data
- Responsible for managing yourdata (saving, fetching, ...)
- Doesn't matter if you manage data in memory, files, databases
- Contains data-related logic

#### View

- What the usersees
- Shouldn't contain too much logic (Handlebars!)

#### Controller

- Connects Model and View
- Should only make sure that the two can communicate (in both directions)

#### Request Object

- request.params Parameters middleware
- request.query Extract query string parameter
- request.route Return currently-matched route
- request.cookies Cookies, requires cookie-parser
- request.signedCookies Signed cookies, requires cookie-parser
- request.body Payload, requires body-parser

## Request Object Examples

```
http://localhost:3000/search?q=nodejs&lang=eng
request.query
                           {"q": "nodejs", "lang": "eng"}
            Optional
                          app.get('/api/:id/:name/:city',
                                 function(req, res) {
request.params
                                        res.end(req.params);
                                 }): // //
          Mandatory
                          http://localhost:3000/api/1/Josh/Fairfield
                           { id: 1, name: 'Josh', city: 'Fairfield' }
                          app.use(bodyParser.urlencoded());
                          app.post('/api', function(req, res){
                                 res.end(req.body);
request.body
                          });
                          $ curl -i http://localhost:3000/api -d
                           'name=Josh&lastname=Edward'
                           { name: 'Josh', lastname: 'Edward' }
```

# Other Request Header Properties

```
request.get(headerKey) Value for the header key
request.accepts(type) Checks if the type is accepted
request.acceptsLanguage (language) Checks language
request.acceptsCharset(charset) Checks charset
request.is(type) Checks the type
request.ip IP address
request.ips IP addresses (with trust-proxy on)
request.path URL path
request.host Host without port number
request.fresh Checks freshness
request.stale Checks staleness
request.xhr True for AJAX-y requests
request.protocol Returns HTTP protocol
request.secure Checks if protocol is https
request.subdomains Array of subdomains
request.originalUrl Original URL
```

## Response Object

- response.redirect(status, url) Redirect request
- response.redirect(url) Redirect to new path with status 302
- response.send(status,data) Send response
- response.json(status, data) Send JSON and force proper headers
- response.jsonp(data) JSON data will be wrapped in JS function call
- response.sendfile(path, options, callback) Send a file
- response.render(templateName, locals, callback) Render a template
- response.locals Pass data to template()
- response.status(status) Send status code

## Response Object Examples

```
// Passing Data to Templates
app.get('/api', function(req, res){
      res.locals = { title: 'CS572' };
      res.render('index');
});
app.get('/api', function(req, res, next){
      res.locals = { title: 'CS572' };
      return next();
}, function(req, res){
      res.render('index');
});
// another way to pass data to templates:
app.get('/render-title', function(req, res) {
      res.render('index', { title: 'CS572' })
});
// a common way to send status number
response.status(200).send('Welcome')
```

The response.send() method conveniently outputs any data application thrown at it (such as strings, JavaScript objects, and even Buffers) with automatically generated proper HTTP headers (Content-Length, ETag, or Cache-Control).

#### Resources

- **EJS:** 
  - https://www.npmjs.com/package/ejs
  - https://ejs.co/
- ▶ Handlebars
  - https://handlebarsjs.com/
- Pug
  - https://pugjs.org/api/getting-started.html
- ► MVC: <a href="https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Glossary/MVC">https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Glossary/MVC</a>

#### Homework

- ▶ Continue work on the same project and add features below:
  - 1. Add product to shopping cart
  - 2. Delete product from shopping cart
  - 3. Get shopping cart