FUNDAMENTOS NODE JS

01 – Criando um projeto node js

Criando o projeto em node = npm init -y

Para fazer o importe coloca o “type”: “module” no package.json

Iniciando o servidor em node, rodar o projeto digita no terminal node src/server.js

02 – Node watch

Bastas digitar no terminal node –watch src/server.js ou coloca no package para ele rodar para vc

03 – Rotas de criação e listagem métodos HTTP

São GET, POST, PUT, PATCH, DELETE

```
fundamentos_nodejs > src > server.js > ...
1   import http from 'node:http';
2
3   const server = http.createServer((req, res) => {
4     const { method, url } = req;
5
6     if (method === 'GET' && url === '/users') {
7       return res.end("listagem de usuários")
8     }
9
10    if (method === 'POST' && url === '/users') {
11      return res.end("criação de usuários")
12    }
13
14    return res.end("hello world again!");
15  });
16
17  server.listen(3333);
```

04 – Salvando usuários em memória Headers

Retorna um JSON

```
import http from 'node:http';

const users = [];

const server = http.createServer((req, res) => {
  const { method, url } = req;

  if (method === 'GET' && url === '/users') {
    return res
      .setHeader('Content-type', 'application/json')
      .end(JSON.stringify(users))
  }

  if (method === 'POST' && url === '/users') {
    users.push({ id: 1, name: 'José', email: "jose@email.com" })
    return res.end("Crando usuário!")
  }
});

server.listen(3333);
```

05 – Conhecendo HTTP status codes

São a resposta de retorno da requisição os 200 são os de sucessos, 400 são os de erros da requisição, 500 são os erros de servidor

```
const server = http.createServer((req, res) => {
  const { method, url } = req;

  if (method === 'GET' && url === '/users') {
    return res
      .setHeader('Content-type', 'application/json')
      .end(JSON.stringify(users))
  }

  if (method === 'POST' && url === '/users') {
    users.push({ id: 1, name: 'José', email: "jose@email.com" });
    return res.writeHead(201).end()
  }

  return res.writeHead(404).end();
});

server.listen(3333);
```

06 - Criando streams de leitura

Trabalhar com os dados sem precisa que ele esteja carregado por inteiro

```
//stdin entrada no terminal LEITURA
//stdout sainda do terminal SAIDA
//process.stdin.pipe(process.stdout)

import { Readable } from "node:stream";

class OneToHundredStream extends Readable {
  index = 1;

  _read() {
    setTimeout(() => {
      const i = this.index++;

      if (i > 100) {
        this.push(null);
      } else {
        const buf = Buffer.from(String(i));

        this.push(buf);
      }
    }, 1000);
  }
}

new OneToHundredStream().pipe(process.stdout)
```

07 - Stream de escrita e transformação

É uma stream que processa dados

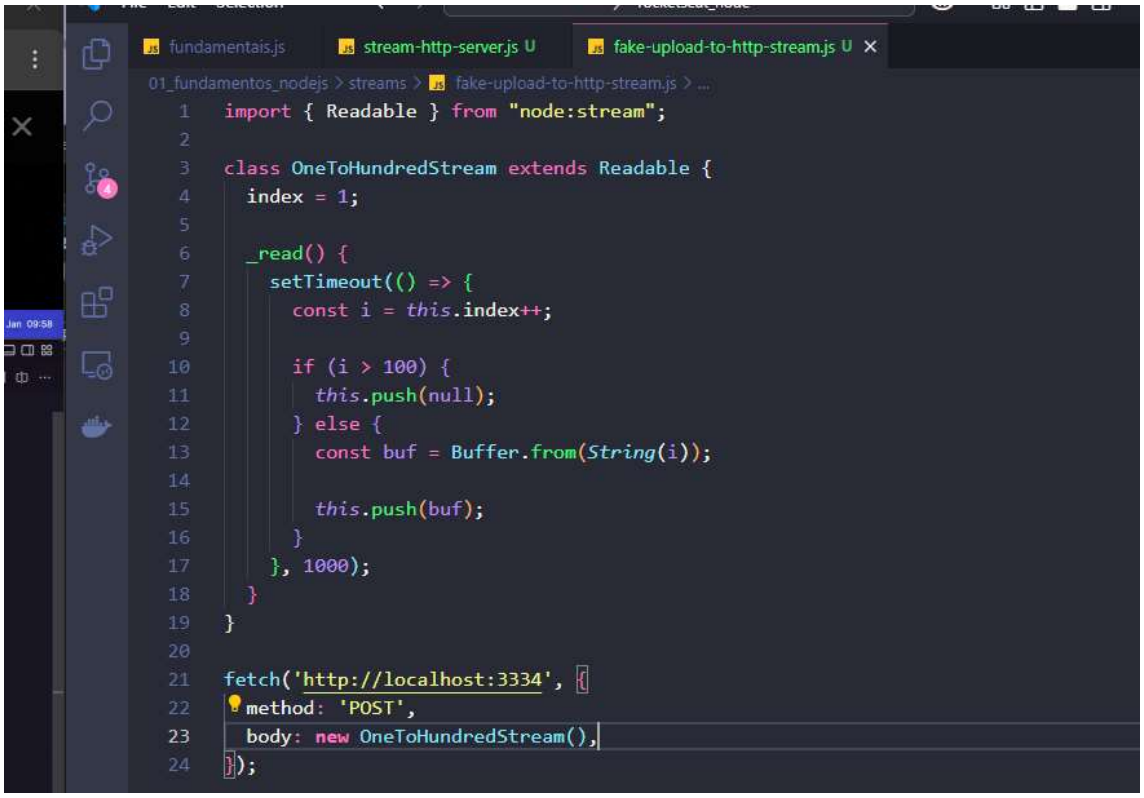
```
//new OneToHundredStream().pipe(process.stdout)

class InverseNumberStream extends Transform {
  _transform(chunk, encoding, callback) {
    const transformed = Number(chunk.toString()) * -1;
    callback(null, Buffer.from(String(transformed)));
  }
}

class MultiplayByTenStream extends Writable {
  _write(chunk, encoding, callback) {
    console.log(Number(chunk.toString()) * 10)
    callback();
  }
}

new OneToHundredStream()
  .pipe(new InverseNumberStream)
  .pipe(new MultiplayByTenStream);
```

08 – Aplicando streams no modulo HTTP

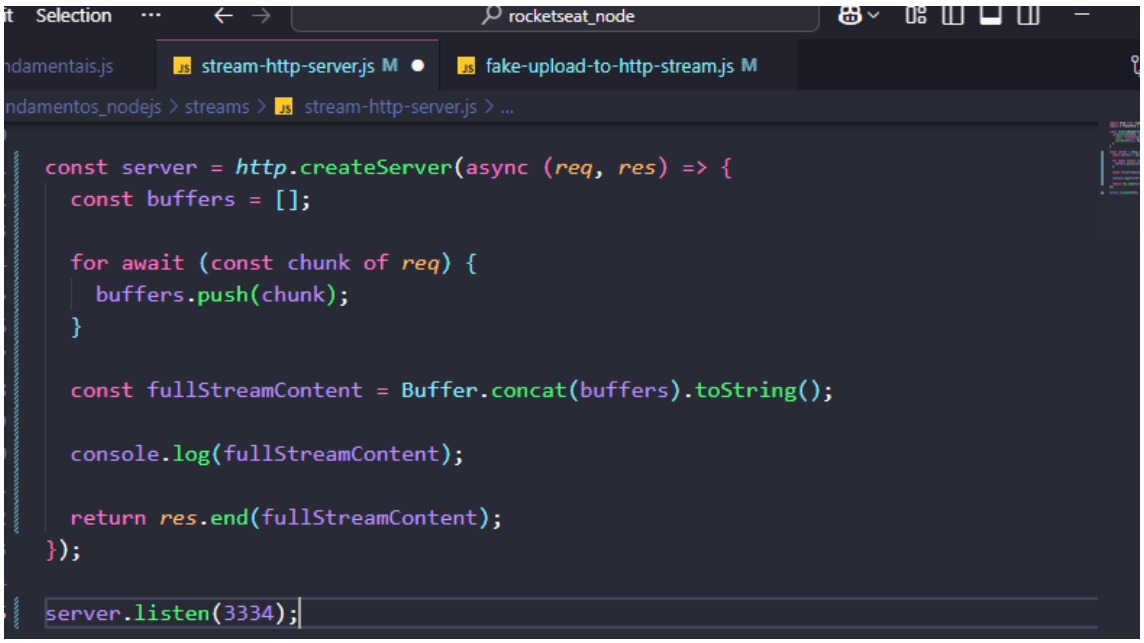
fundamentais.js | stream-http-server.js U | fake-upload-to-http-stream.js U

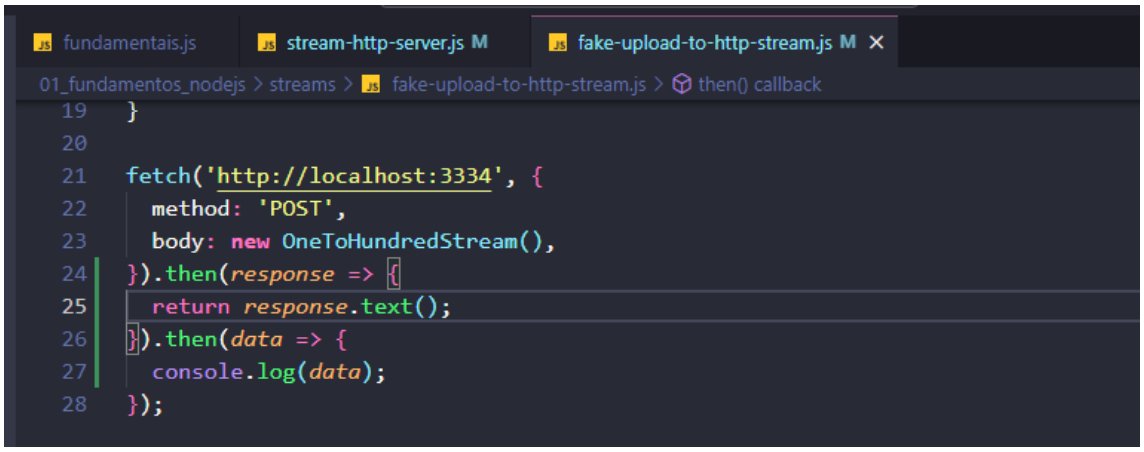
01_fundamentos_nodejs > streams > stream-http-server.js > ...

```
import http from "node:http";
import { Transform } from "node:stream";

class InverseNumberStream extends Transform {
  _transform(chunk, encoding, callback) {
    const transformed = Number(chunk.toString()) * -1;
    callback(null, Buffer.from(String(transformed)));
  }
}

const server = http.createServer((req, res) => {
  return req
    .pipe(new InverseNumberStream())
    .pipe(res)
});

server.listen(3334)
```

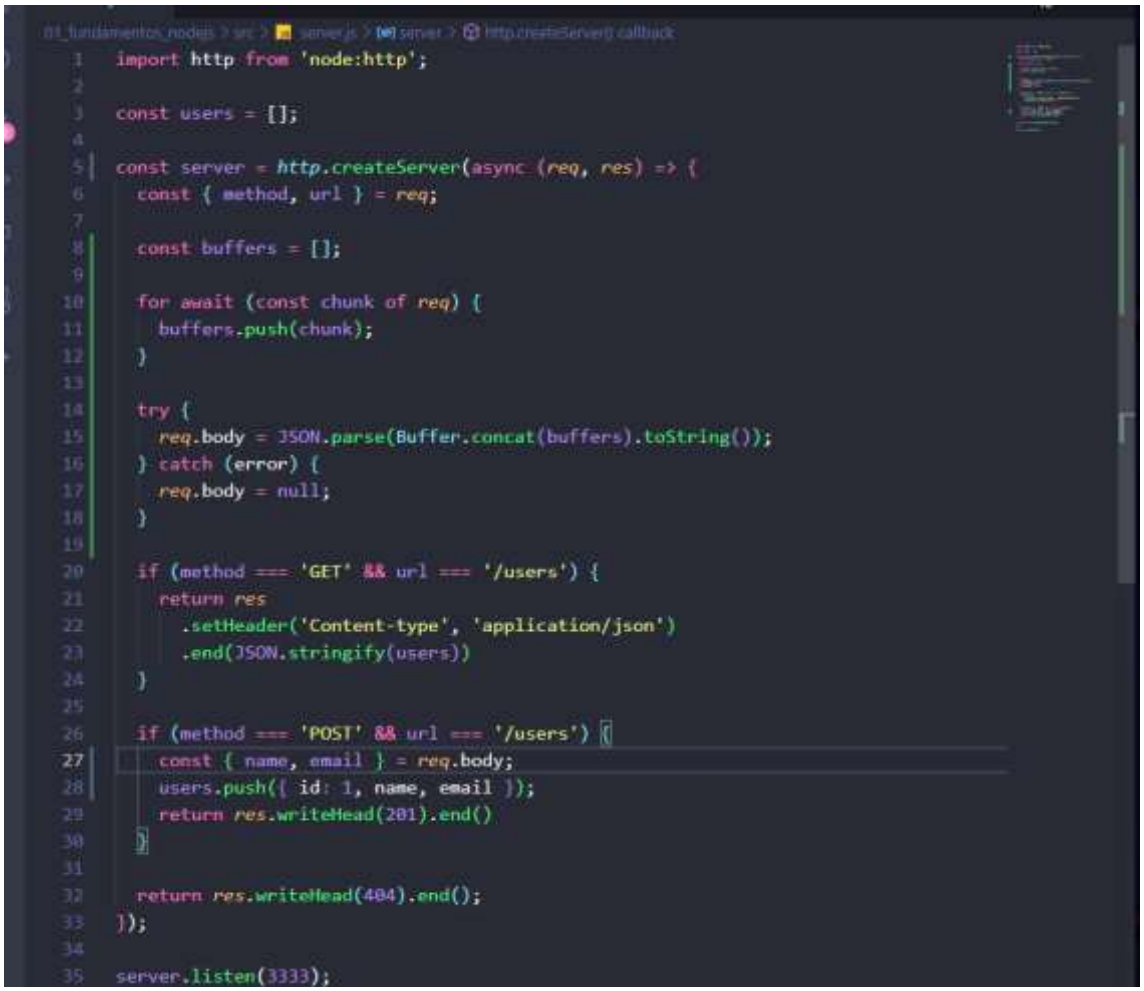


09 - Consumindo uma stream completa





10 - Corpo da requisição em JSON



11 - Entendendo Buffers no Node

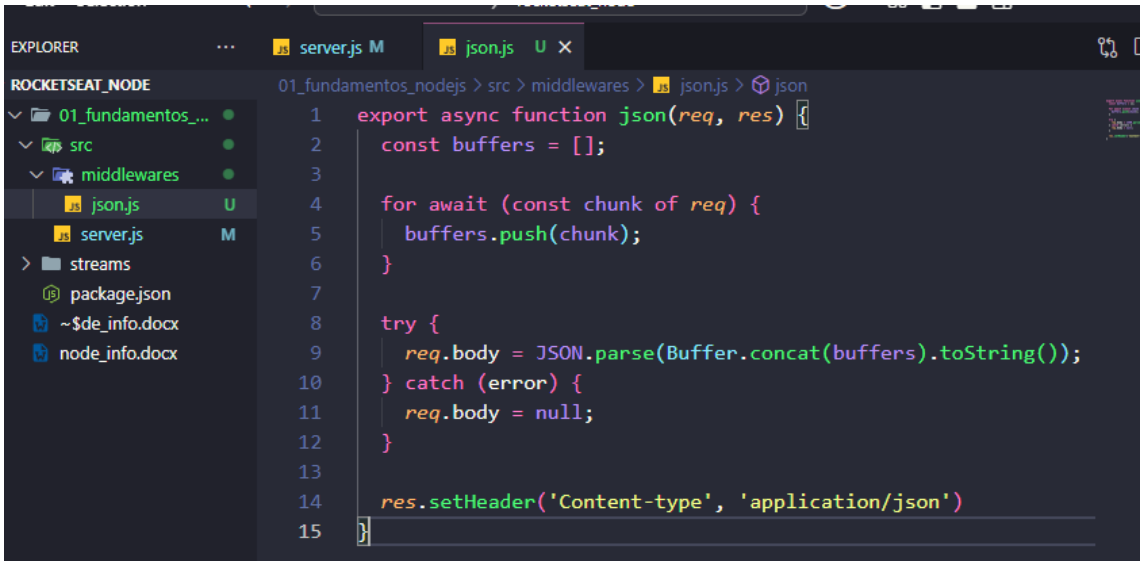
É uma representação de espaço na memória do computador, usado para transitar dados rápido, representa os dados em hexadecimal.

buffer.js U

01_fundamentos_nodejs > streams > buffer.js > ...

```
1  const buf = Buffer.from("ok");
2  console.log(buf.toJSON())
```

12 - Criando middleware de JSON



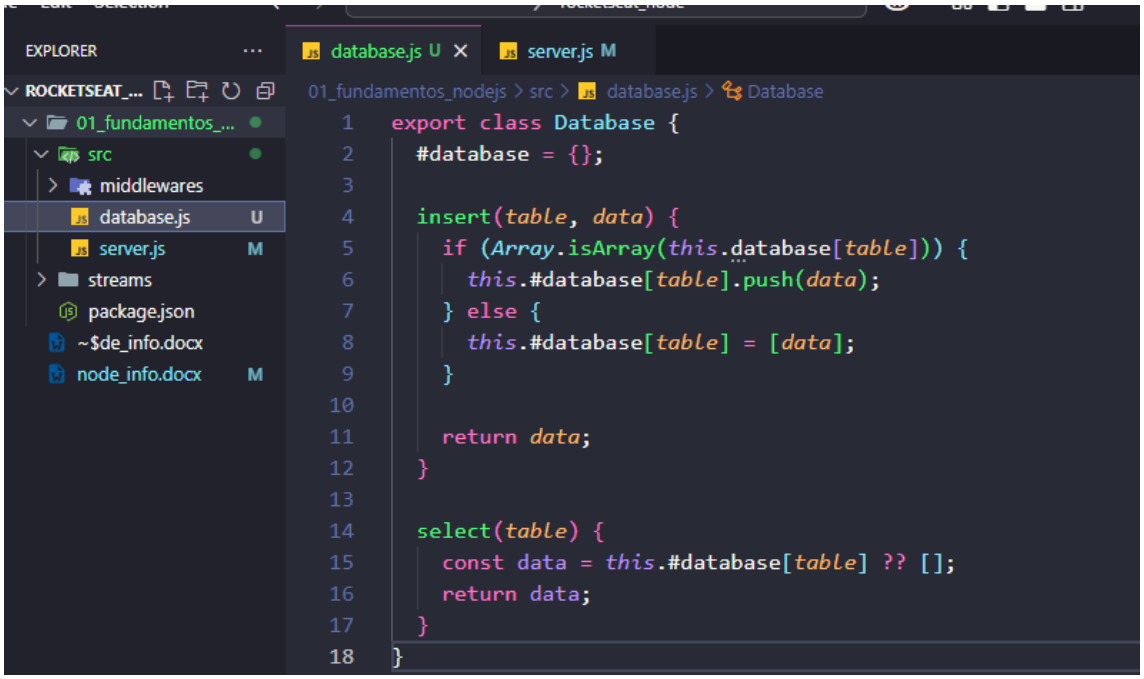
server.js M

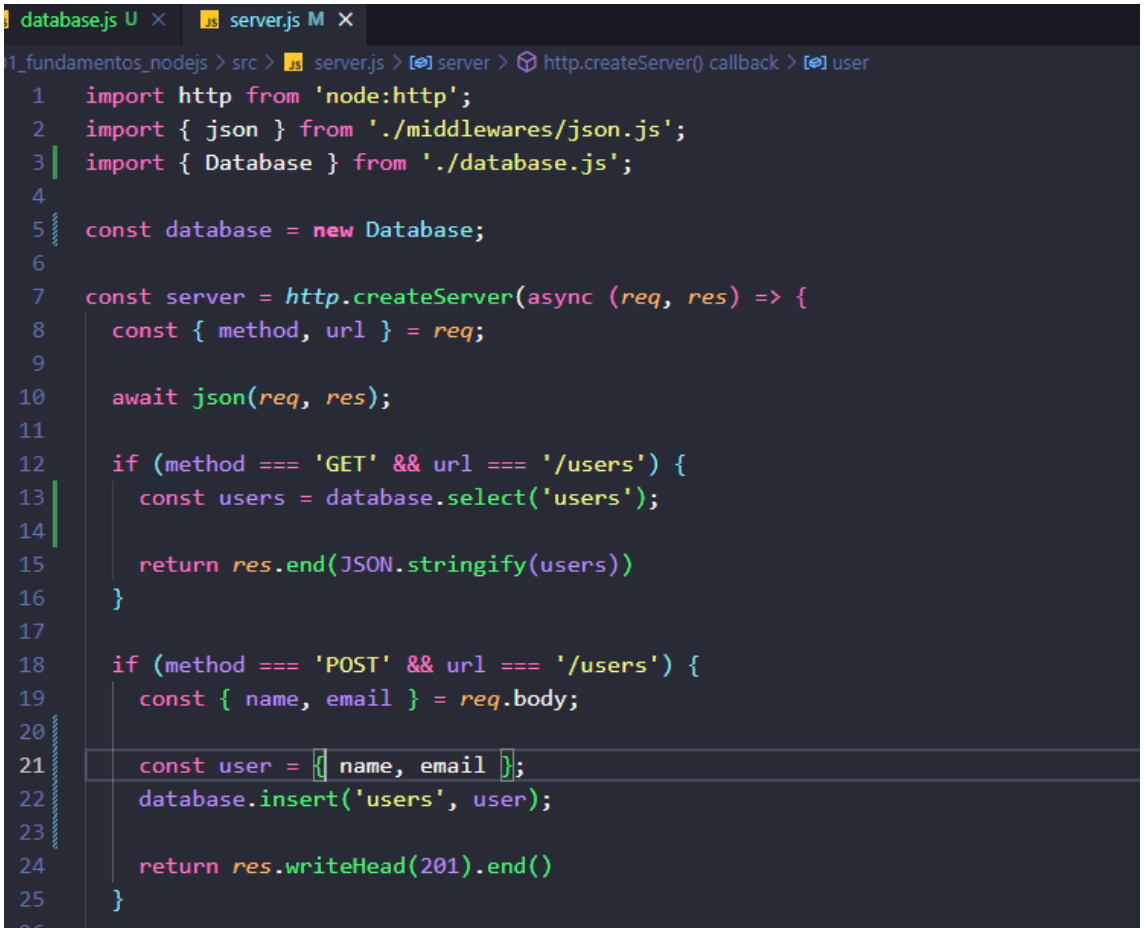
json.js U

01_fundamentos_nodejs > src > server.js > ...

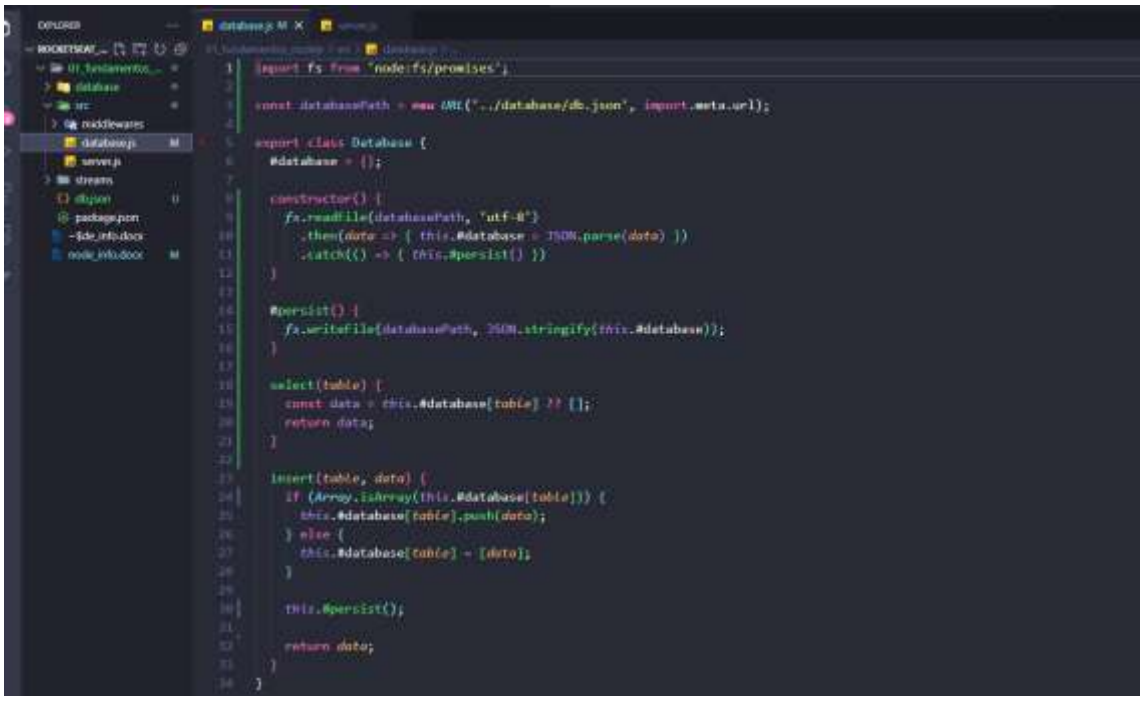
```
1  import http from 'node:http';
2  import { json } from './middlewares/json.js';
3
4  const users = [];
5
6  const server = http.createServer(async (req, res) => {
7    const { method, url } = req;
8
9    await json(req, res);
10
11   if (method === 'GET' && url === '/users') {
12     return res.end(JSON.stringify(users))
13   }
14
15   if (method === 'POST' && url === '/users') {
```

13 - Criando banco de dados JSON





14 - Persistindo banco de dados



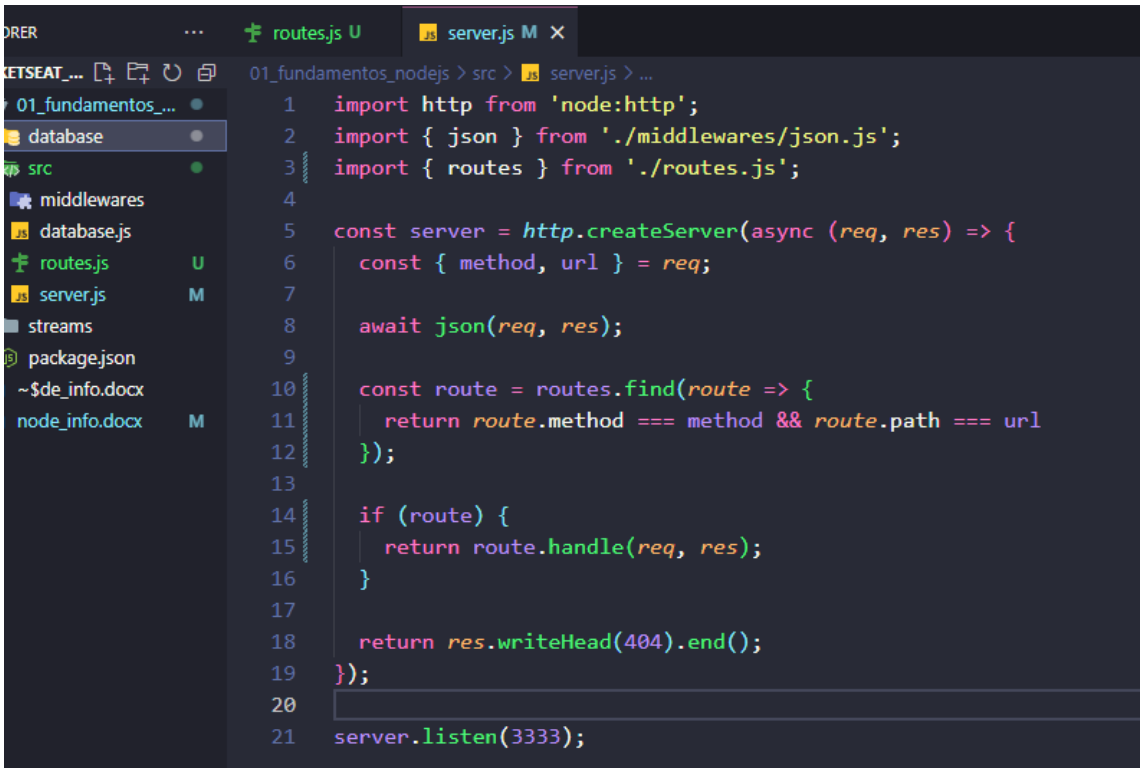
15 - Criando ID único com universal UUID

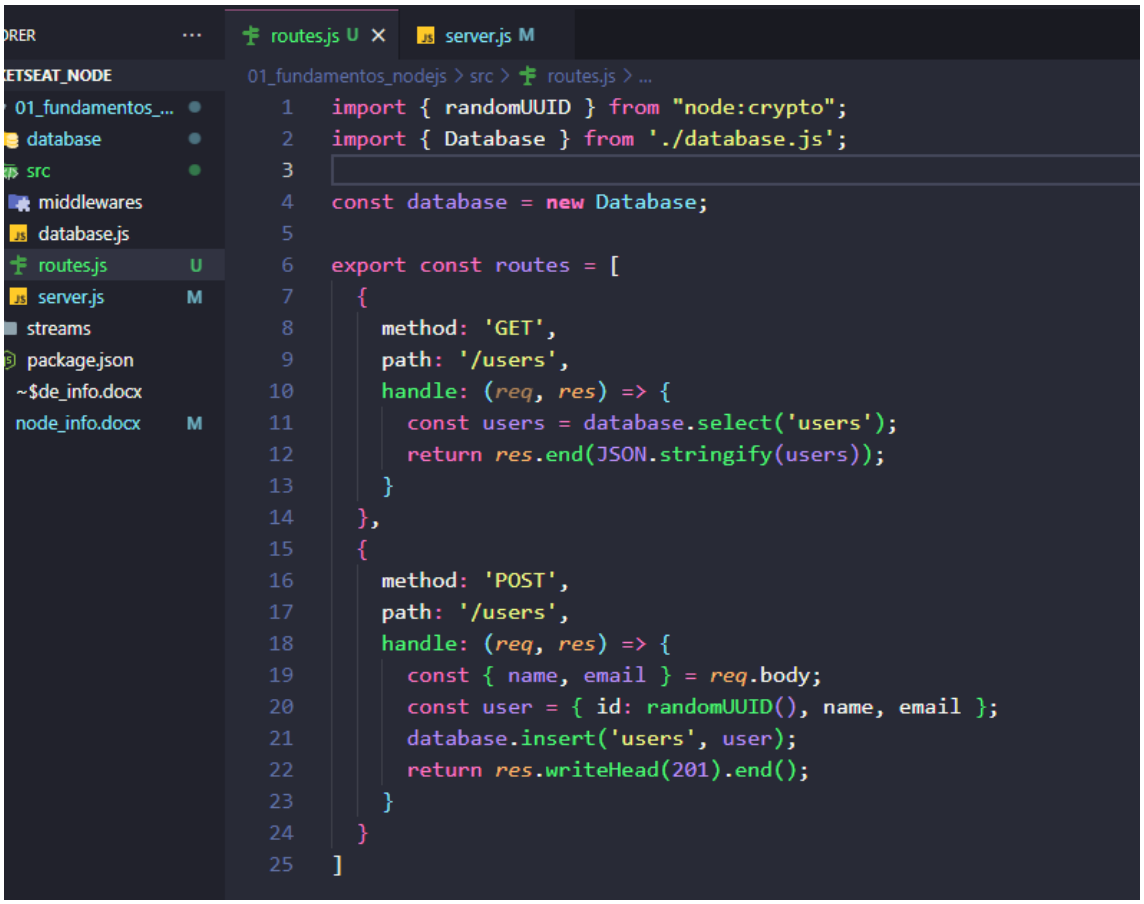
Gera um id aleatório com vários caracteres

```
import { Database } from './database.js';
import { randomUUID } from "node:crypto";
```

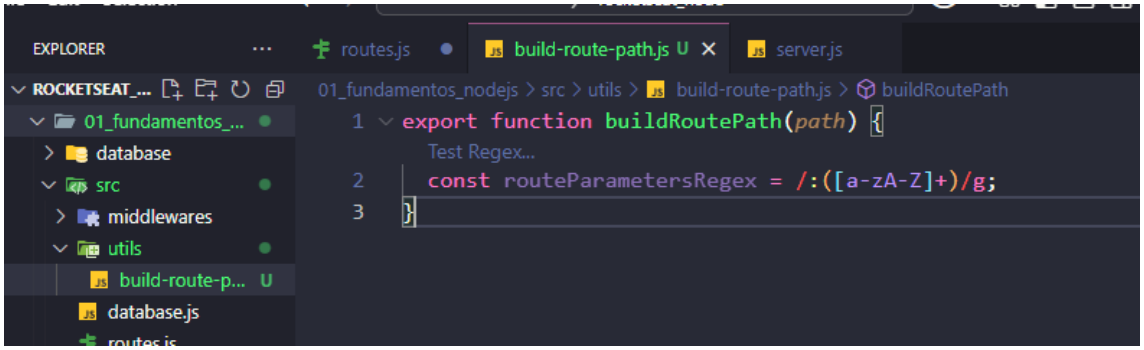
```
    const { name, email } = req.body;

    const user = { id: randomUUID(), name, email };
    database.insert('users', user);
```

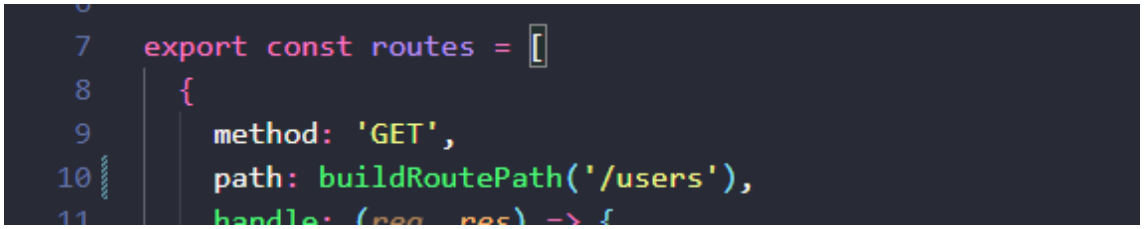
16 - Separando rotas da aplicação



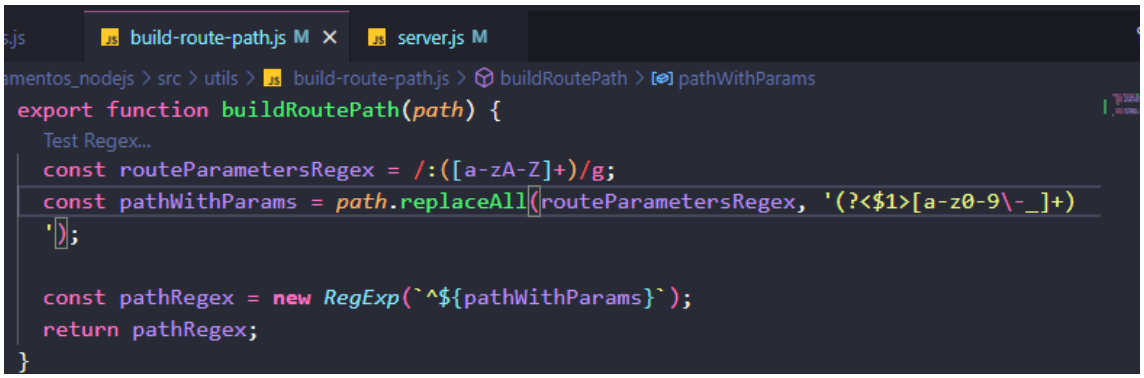


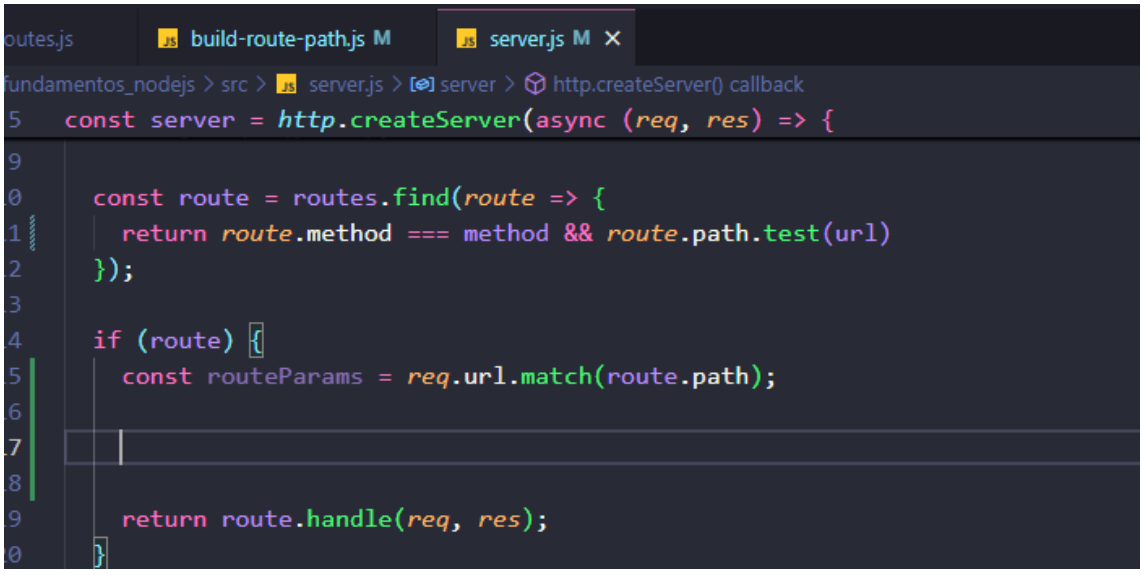
17 - Route e Query parameters





18 – Rotas com parâmetros





19 – Remoção de registros

routes.js M | server.js M | database.js M

01_fundamentos_nodejs > src > server.js > server > http.createServer() callback

```
5   const server = http.createServer(async (req, res) => {
14    if (route) {
15      const routeParams = req.url.match(route.path);
16
17      req.params = { ...routeParams.groups };
18
19      return route.handle(req, res);
20    }
21
22    return res.writeHead(404).end();
23  });
```

routes.js M | database.js M

_fundamentos_nodejs > src > database.js > Database > delete > rowIndex

```
5   export class Database {
33    }
34
35    delete(table, id) {
36      const rowIndex = this.#database[table].findIndex(row => row.id === id);
37
38      if (rowIndex > -1) {
39        this.#database[table].splice(rowIndex, 1)
40        this.#persist();
41      }
42    }
43  }
```

routes.js M | database.js M

01_fundamentos_nodejs > src > routes.js > routes

```
7   export const routes = [
25    },
26    {
27      method: 'DELETE',
28      path: buildRoutePath('/users/:id'),
29      handle: (req, res) => {
30        const { id } = req.params;
31        database.delete('users', id);
32        return res.writeHead(204).end();
33      }
34    }
35  ]
```

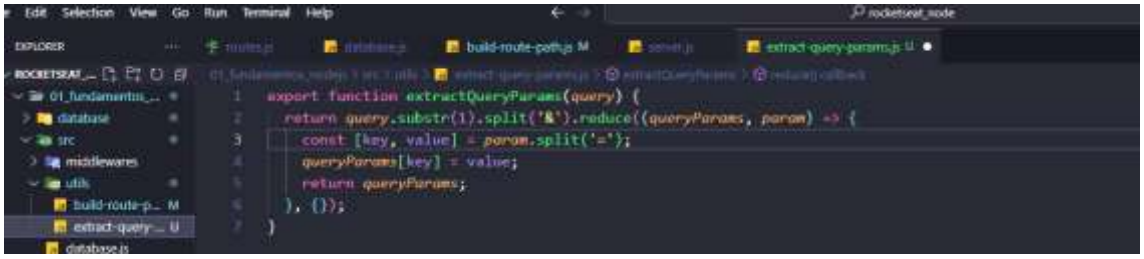
20 – Atualização de registros

```
outes.js M    database.js M
fundamentos_nodejs > src > database.js > Database > uptade
5   export class Database {
3     }
4
5     uptade(table, id, data) {
6       const rowIndex = this.#database[table].findIndex(row => row.id === id);
7
8       if (rowIndex > -1) {
9         this.#database[table][rowIndex] = { id, ...data };
0         this.#persist();
1       }
2     }
3
```

```
routes.js M    database.js M
01_fundamentos_nodejs > src > routes.js > routes
7   export const routes = [
26    {
27      method: 'PUT',
28      path: buildRoutePath('/users/:id'),
29      handle: (req, res) => {
30        const { id } = req.params;
31        const { name, email } = req.body;
32        database.uptade('users', id, { name, email });
33        return res.writeHead(204).end();
34      }
35    },
```

21 – Capturando query parameters

```
routes.js    database.js    build-route-path.js M    server.js    extract-query-params.js U
01_fundamentos_nodejs > src > utils > build-route-path.js > buildRoutePath > pathRegex
1   export function buildRoutePath(path) {
      Test Regex...
2     const routeParametersRegex = /:([a-zA-Z]+)/g;
3     const pathWithParams = path.replaceAll(routeParametersRegex, '(?<$1>[a-z0-9\-_]+)
      ');
4
5     const pathRegex = new RegExp(`^${pathWithParams}(?<query>\\?(.*))?$`);
6     return pathRegex;
7   }
```



routes.js | database.js | server.js | extract-query-params.js U

1_fundamentos_nodejs > src > server.js > ...

```
6   const server = http.createServer(async (req, res) => {
16      const routeParams = req.url.match(route.path);
17
18      const { query, ...params } = routeParams.groups;
19
20      req.params = params;
21      req.query = query ?extractQueryParams(query) : {};
22
23      return route.handle(req, res);
24    }
```

routes.js M | database.js M | server.js M

1_fundamentos_nodejs > src > database.js > Database > select

```
5   export class Database {
18    select(table, search) {
19      let data = this.#database[table] ?? [];
20
21      if (search) {
22        data = data.filter(row => {
23          return Object.entries(search).some(([key, value]) => {
24            return row[key].toLowerCase().includes(value.toLowerCase());
25          })
26        })
27      }
28
29      return data;
30    }
31
```

routes.js M | database.js M | server.js M

01_fundamentos_nodejs > src > routes.js > routes > handle > users

```
7   export const routes = [
9       method: 'GET',
10      path: buildRoutePath('/users'),
11      handle: (req, res) => {
12        const { search } = req.query;
13        const users = database.select('users', search ? { name: search, email:
          search } : null);
14        return res.end(JSON.stringify(users));
15      }
16    },
```