

WEB TECHNOLOGIES

Express JS

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Express JS

- Error Handling refers to how Express catches and processes errors that occur both synchronously and asynchronously
- •The success or failure of any REST API call is typically reflected in the HTTP status code.
 - •E.g., 400 Bad Request status code or syntactically incorrect requests.
 - •422 Unprocessable Entity



Express JS

The default error handler

- Express comes with a built-in error handler that takes care of any errors that might be encountered in the app.
- This default error-handling middleware function is added at the end of the middleware function stack.
- If you pass an error to next() and you do not handle it in a custom error handler,
 it will be handled by the built-in error handler;
 the error will be written to the client with the stack trace.



Express JS

- When an error is written,
 the following information is added to the response:
 - The res.statusCode is set from err.status (or err.statusCode).
 - The res.statusMessage is set according to the status code.
 - The body will be the HTML of the status code message
 - Any headers specified in an err.headers object.



Express JS

Handling errors in the routes itself.

```
app.use(function(err, req, res, next) {
console.error(err.stack);
res.status(500).send('Something broke!');
});
```

 The error handling middleware allows us to separate our error logic and send responses accordingly.



Express JS

```
Explicit error creation:
   app.get('/', function(req, res){
   if(error condition){
      //Create an error and pass it to the next function
      var err = new Error("Something went wrong");
      next(err); //first error handling middleware
    else {
      res.send("everything fine");
      next();
```

Error handling example

```
var express= require("express")
var app= express();
app.get("/student/:id",function(req,res,next)
    if(req.params.id.indexOf("2000")!=-1){
      var err = new Error("Something went Wrong!!!")
        next(err)
    else{
        res.send("Everything is fine with"+req.params.id)
        next();
})
app.use("/student", function(req, res){
        console.log("I am Fine")
})
    app.listen(8000, function(){
        console.log("Server is listening on port 3000")
```



The indexOf() method returns the position of the first occurrence of a value in a string.

The indexOf() method returns -1 if the value is not found.

If id is 2000, it returns 0, Other than 2000, it returns -1



THANK YOU

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