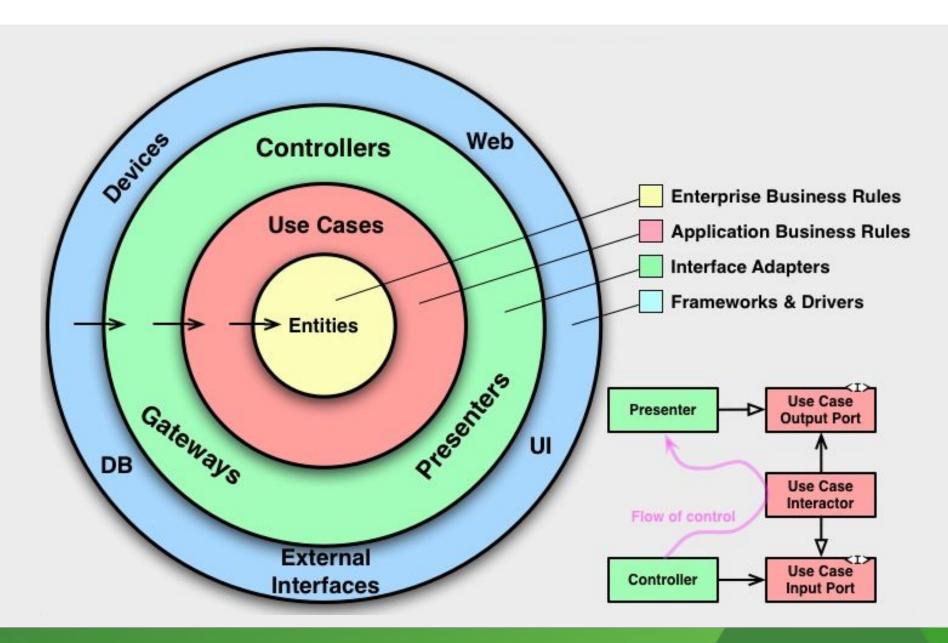
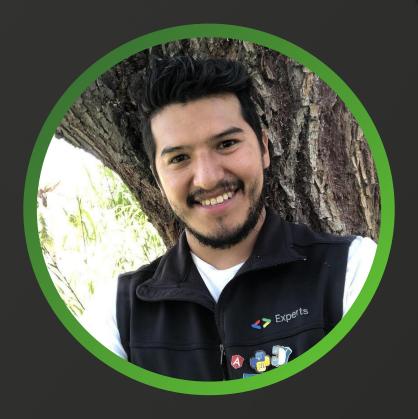
Curso de NodeJS con PostgreSQL



The Clean Architecture





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Google Developer Expert Dev and Teacher at Platzi @nicobytes



Order: Most recent -



\$ 35,00 Round shelf



\$120,00 Retro refrigerator



\$ 35,00 Round shelf



\$ 120,00 Retro refrigerator



\$ 35,00 Round shelf













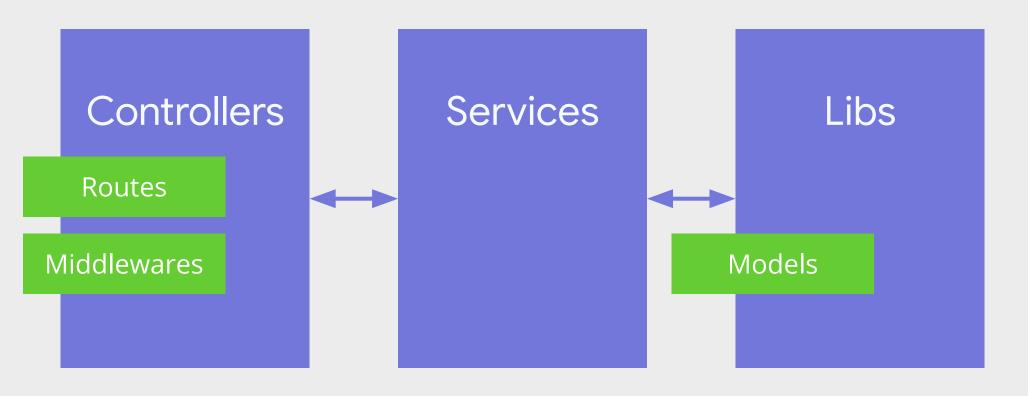
Corriendo Postgres con Docker

docker-compose up -d postgres docker-compose ps docker-compose down docker-compose up -d postgres docker-compose ps docker-compose down

Explorando nuestra DB

Integración con Node Postgres

The Clean Architecture



Manejando un Pool

Variables de Ambiente

¿Qué es un ORM?

Tu primer modelo

CRUD desde el ORM

Usando MySql

Migraciones



django

Migrations are Django's way of **propagating changes** you make to your models (adding a field, deleting a model, etc.) into your database schema.



Migrations are like version control for your database, allowing your team to define and share the application's database schema definition.

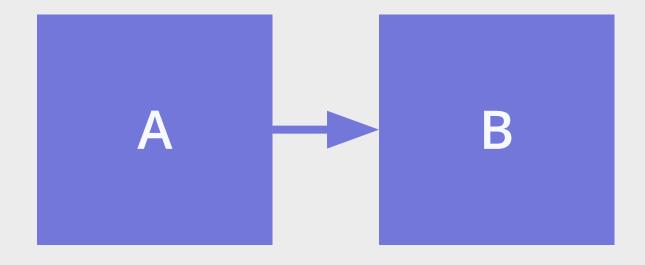


Just like you use version control systems such as Git to manage changes in your source code, you can use migrations to keep track of changes to the database.

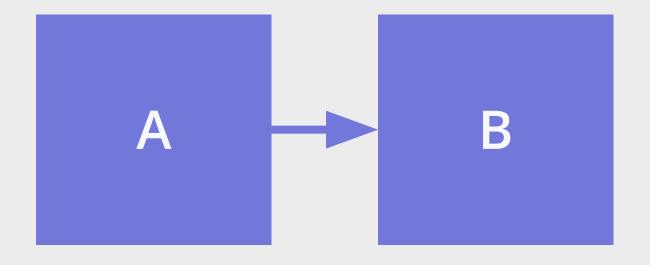
Migraciones

Relaciones 1-1

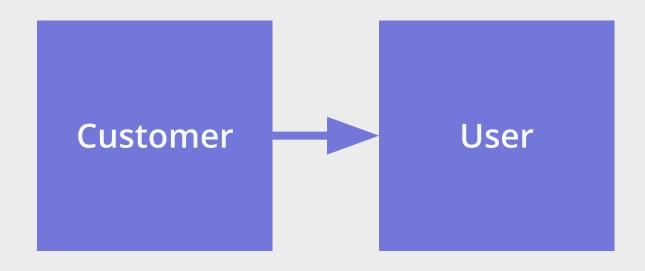
HasOne -> B



BelongsTo -> A

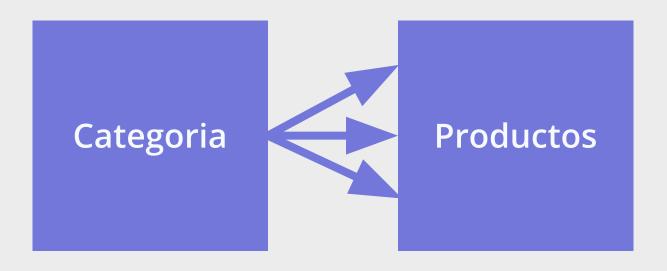


BelongsTo -> Customer



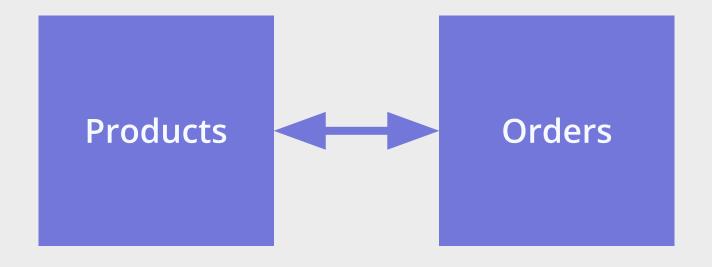
Relaciones 1-N

hasMany -> Products



Relaciones N-N

belongsToMany



Paginación

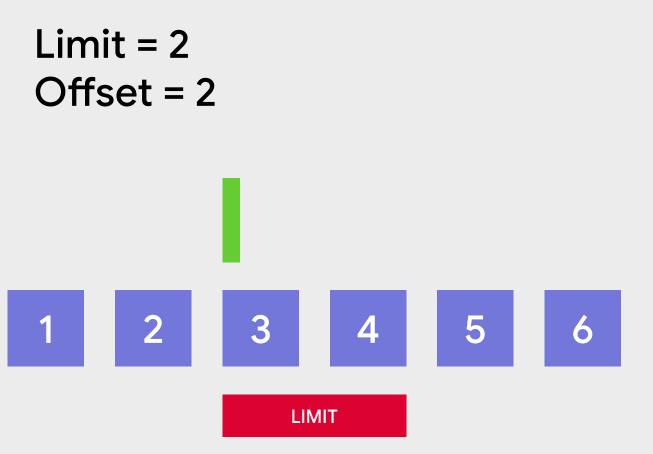
Paginación con limit & offset

Limit = 2Offset = 0

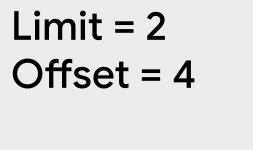
1 2 3 4 5 6

LIMIT

Paginación con limit & offset



Paginación con limit & offset





Filtrando precios

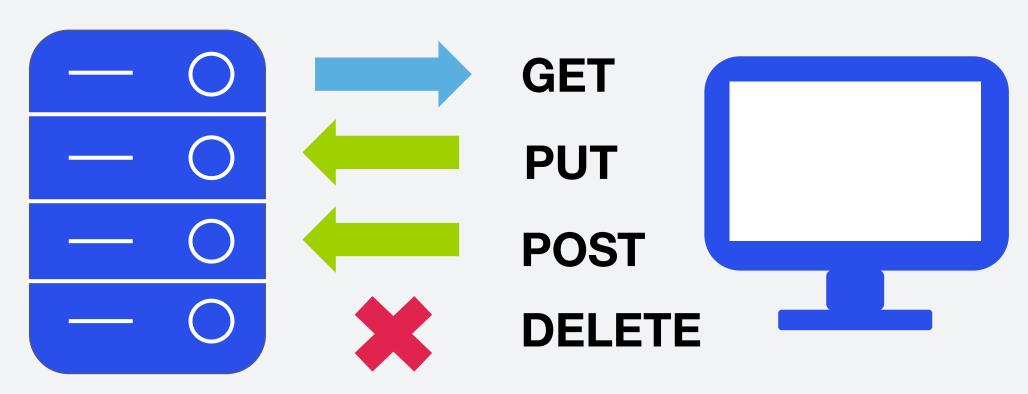
Migraciones en Prod

Routing

API Restful

REST

Representational State Transfer



Method	/products	/products/{id}
GET	Get list	Get
PUT	Replace	Update/Replace
PATCH	No Apply	Update
POST	Create	No Apply
DELETE	Delete	Delete

GET

```
api.example.com/tasks/{id}/
api.example.com/people/{id}/
api.example.com/users/{id}/tasks/
```

Query Params

```
api.example.com/products
api.example.com/products?page=1
api.example.com/products?limit=10&offset=0
api.example.com/products?region=USA
api.example.com/products?region=USA&brand=XYZ
```

Single Responsibility Principle

POST

```
api.example.com/api/v1/users/
api.example.com/api/v1/tasks/
api.example.com/api/v1/customers/
```

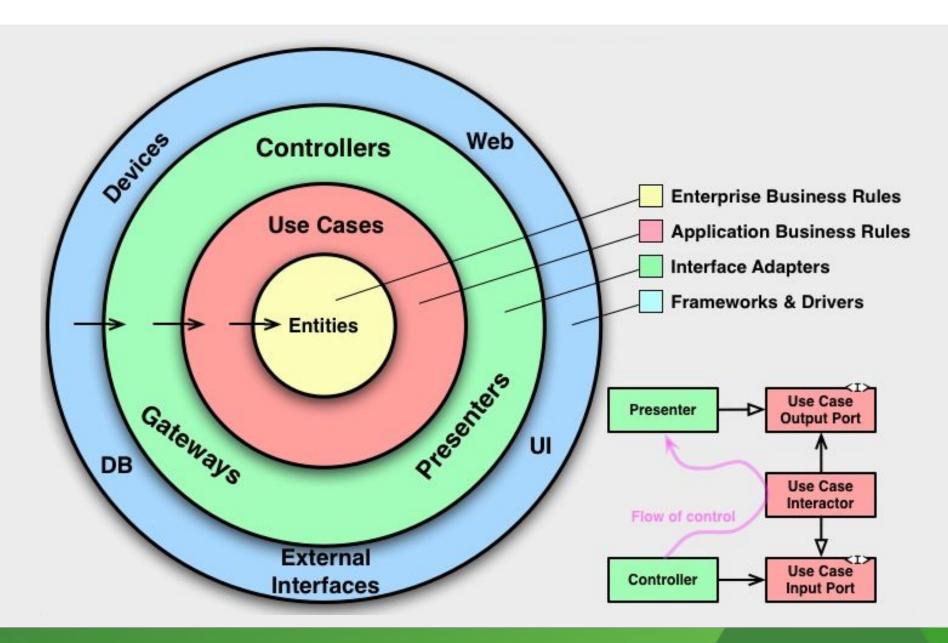
DELETE PUT PATCH

Method	/products	/products/{id}
GET	Get list	Get
PUT	Replace	Update/Replace
PATCH	No Apply	Update
POST	Create	No Apply
DELETE	Delete	Delete

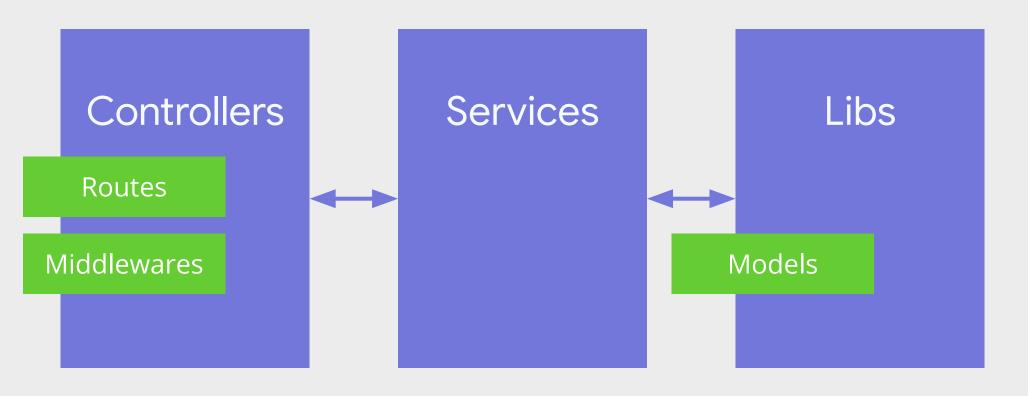
STATUS CODE

SERVICIOS

The Clean Architecture



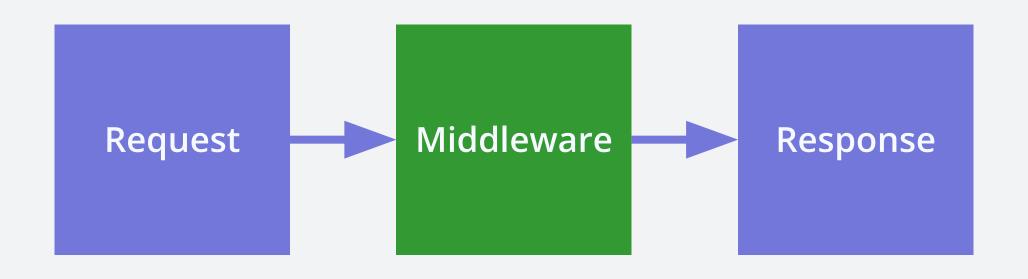
The Clean Architecture

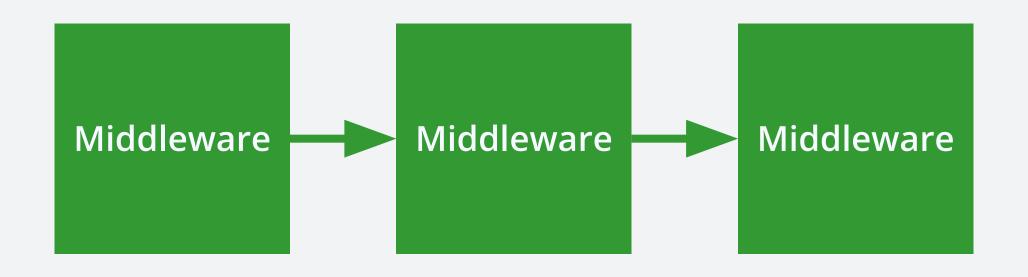


Create, update & delete

Async

Middlewares







```
function (req, res, next) {
  if (something) {
    res.send('end');
  } else {
    next();
```

```
function (error, req, res, next) {
  if (error) {
    res.status(500).json({error});
  } else {
    next();
```

Uses Cases

- Funcionan como pipes.
- Validar datos.
- Capturar errores.
- Validar permisos.
- Controlar accesos.

```
"user": {
  "id": 4,
  "email": "superadmin@mail.com",
  "role": "admin",
  "createdAt": "2021-08-31T16:26:06"
"token": "...."
```

Middleware for Errors

Manejo de errores con Boom

Validando el Datos

Probando los endpoints

Consideraciones para prod

Recomendaciones

- Cors
- Https
- Procesos de Build
- Remover logs
- Seguridad (Helmet)
- Testing

api.mydomain.com api.mydomain.com

api.mydomain.com mydomain.com otro.mydomain.com

CORS

Deployment to Heroku

```
curl https://cli-
assets.heroku.com/install.sh | sh
```

heroku login heroku create git remote -v

Deployment to Heroku

heroku logs --tail

```
app.get('/', (req, res) => {
  res.send('Hello World!')
});
app.listen(port, () => {
  console.log(`http://localhost:${port}`)
});
```