Integrating a Frontend Application with a Backend Server

Introduction

Integrating a frontend application with a backend server is a critical aspect of modern web development. This process allows the frontend to interact with the backend to fetch, send, and manage data, enabling dynamic and interactive user experiences. This report covers the integration process, including an overview of RESTful APIs, making API calls from the frontend, and examples.

RESTful APIs

What is a RESTful API?

REST (Representational State Transfer) is an architectural style for designing networked applications. A RESTful API is an interface that adheres to REST principles, allowing communication between a client (frontend) and a server (backend) over HTTP.

Key Principles of RESTful APIs

- 1. **Statelessness:** Each request from the client to the server must contain all the information needed to understand and process the request. The server does not store client context between requests.
- 2. Client-Server Architecture: The client and server are separate entities, each with distinct responsibilities. The client handles the user interface, while the server manages data storage and business logic.
- 3. **Uniform Interface**: The API should have a consistent interface, simplifying and decoupling the architecture. This includes using standard HTTP methods (GET, POST, PUT, DELETE) and URIs (Uniform Resource Identifiers).
- 4. **Resource-Based:** Resources (data entities) are identified by URIs, and clients interact with these resources using HTTP methods.

HTTP Methods in RESTful APIs

- GET: Retrieve data from the server (e.g., fetching a list of users).
- POST: Send data to the server to create a new resource (e.g., creating a new user).
- PUT: Update an existing resource on the server (e.g., updating user information).
- DELETE: Remove a resource from the server (e.g., deleting a user).

Making API Calls from the Frontend

Tools and Libraries

To make API calls from the frontend, developers commonly use JavaScript along with libraries like fetch, axios, or frameworks like React, Angular, and Vue.

Using Fetch API

The fetch API is a built-in JavaScript function that allows making network requests similar to XMLHttpRequest but with a more powerful and flexible feature set.

Example: Fetching Data with GET Request

```
fetch('https://api.example.com/users')
 .then(response => response.json())
 .then(data => console.log(data))
 .catch(error => console.error('Error:', error));
Using Axios
axios is a popular HTTP client library that simplifies making requests and handling responses.
Example: Fetching Data with GET Request
import axios from 'axios';
axios.get('https://api.example.com/users')
 .then(response => console.log(response.data))
 .catch(error => console.error('Error:', error));
Handling POST Requests
Example: Sending Data with POST Request Using Fetch
const user = {
 name: 'John Doe',
 email: 'john.doe@example.com'
};
fetch('https://api.example.com/users', {
 method: 'POST',
 headers: {
  'Content-Type': 'application/json'
 },
 body: JSON.stringify(user)
})
 .then(response => response.json())
 .then(data => console.log(data))
 .catch(error => console.error('Error:', error));
Example: Sending Data with POST Request Using Axios
import axios from 'axios';
const user = {
 name: 'John Doe',
 email: 'john.doe@example.com'
};
axios.post('https://api.example.com/users', user)
 .then(response => console.log(response.data))
```

Example: Integrating React Frontend with Express Backend

.catch(error => console.error('Error:', error));

Backend Setup (Express)

1. Initialize the Project:

```
mkdir myapp
cd myapp
npm init -y
```

2. Install Dependencies:

npm install express body-parser cors

```
app.get('/users', (req, res) => {
3. Create Server File (server.js):
                                                              res.json(users);
const express = require('express');
const bodyParser = require('body-parser');
                                                             });
                                                             app.post('/users', (req, res) => {
const cors = require('cors');
                                                              const user = req.body;
                                                              users.push(user);
const app = express();
                                                              res.status(201).json(user);
const PORT = 5000;
                                                             });
                                                             app.listen(PORT, () \Rightarrow {
app.use(cors());
                                                              console.log(Server running on
app.use(bodyParser.json());
                                                             http://localhost:${PORT});
                                                             });
let users = [];
```

Frontend Setup (React)

1. Create React App:

npx create-react-app frontend cd frontend

2. Install Axios:

npm install axios

3. Create UserList Component:

```
\{users.map((user, index) => (
      {user.name} - {user.email}
    ))}
   </div>
 );
export default UserList;
4. Create AddUser Component:
import React, { useState } from 'react';
import axios from 'axios';
function AddUser() {
 const [name, setName] = useState(");
 const [email, setEmail] = useState(");
 const handleSubmit = (e) \Rightarrow \{
  e.preventDefault();
  axios.post('http://localhost:5000/users', { name, email })
   .then(response \Rightarrow {
    console.log(response.data);
    setName(");
    setEmail(");
   })
   .catch(error => console.error('Error:', error));
 };
```

5. Integrate Components in App Component:

```
<input
    type="text"
    placeholder="Name"
    value={name}
    onChange={(e) => setName(e.target.value)}
   />
   <input
    type="email"
    placeholder="Email"
    value={email}
    onChange={(e) => setEmail(e.target.value)}
   />
   <button type="submit">Add User
  </form>
);
export default AddUser;
```