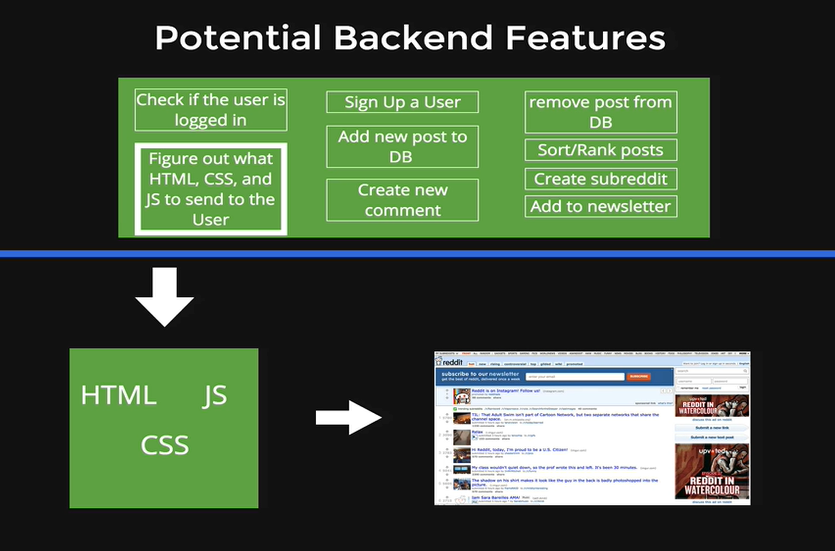
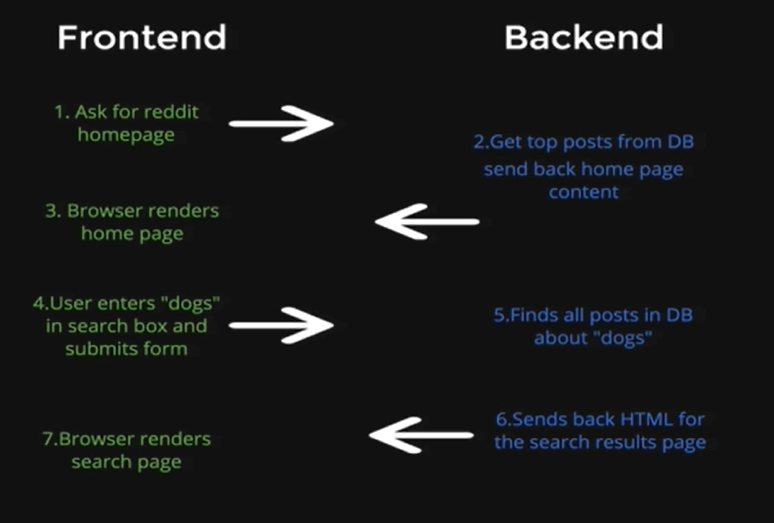
* **Backend Intro**
* Udemy url -> IP address -> HTTP request sent to this IP address -> Udemy server figures out what we are asking for and builds the right content after pulling information from database -> Server responds with any combination of HTML, CSS, JS (HTTP Response) -> Our browser renders the page!
* Frontend and backend separated by blue line in the below image.

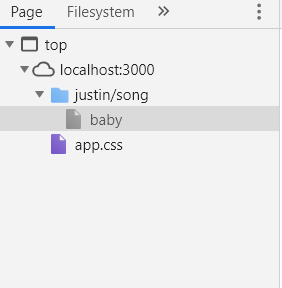


* Sequence of steps between front-end and backend. A request and response cycle!



* Static vs Dynamic
  + Static- Server sends same HTML, CSS, JS files every time we reload.
  + Dynamic- Server constructs the webpage before sending us.
* <https://stackshare.io/stacks>
* HTTP!
  + We can make HTTP requests from browser, terminal, Postman apps, from other apps.
  + HTTP request methods-
    - GET: retrieve
    - POST: signing up, adding a comment, uploading etc. (Some payload in the request, to add data to database.)
    - PUT/PATCH: change (of course developer would be the one to change)
    - DELETE
  + Postman
    - Body
    - Headers: metadata
    - Status: like 404 status code means not found. 200 means ok.
    - Query string: Starts after ? and key-value pairs are separated by &.
      * Check Params in Postman. You can modify the query string from here.
    - For POST request, add data (key-value) in the request’s body.

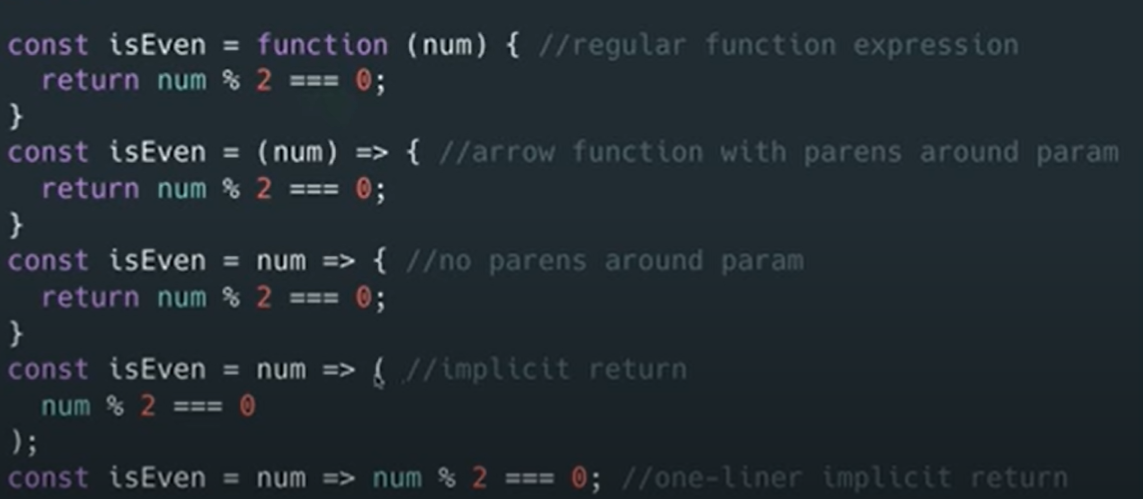
1. **Node JS**
   * Why learn Node? <https://stackshare.io/nodejs>
   * Use git bash in VS Code to be able to use commands like touch as in course.
   * Access node console (REPL) by typing node in the terminal. (Not going to use it much!)
   * alert() and some other methods are not available here because they come with the browser, not in the server side.
   * We can run JS files from terminal by- node filename.js
   * **NPM** <https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLYxzS__5yYQmf-iF_9MTZmx7TxnmwnKIk>
     + Package manager for JS/node and even styling like Bootstrap (<https://www.npmjs.com/>).
     + All the packages are centralized here.
     + It has a command line tool to install the packages. So, no need of CDN now unlike in front-end. (It’s case-sensitive!)
     + node\_modules directory will be automatically created when we install a package for the first time. Rest all packages if installed will also reside inside it.
     + Use npm init to create package.json and install packages in the project directory (these packages won’t be accessible from other project directories). Otherwise it will be installed in parent directory like in my case, it is C:/Users/asus (packages installed here will be accessible from its child directories like C:/Users/asus/Desktop/Amazon/The Web Developer Bootcamp by Colt Steele/Codes/2-Backend/2-Express/2-PackageJsonDemo).
       1. Using –save can also we can download node\_modules in the same directory.
     + -g flag is used to install globally.
     + package.json file (contains dependencies of packages, licenses, authors and so on) is needed because npm’s work is not only to install packages, but also to maintain a record. It’s like a recipe for the ingredients needed for a particular package or application. So that one can install those dependencies when installing that package.
       1. Hence, when we uninstall a package, npm will also uninstall the dependencies of that package.
       2. When we try to install an installed package, it will not make copies.
       3. Inside node\_modules/packagename also we have package.json which contains the metadata for that particular package.
     + After package.json is created, typing npm install packagename will automatically add this package’s name and version under dependencies of the project inside package.json. (we no longer need –save flag for that)
     + We can install multiple packages at once by separating their names with spaces.
     + We can install all the dependencies mentioned in package.json file in a new system by running **npm install** (**Note:** Consider you have deleted the package-lock.json file).
       1. If a package’s version mentioned inside package.json is ^4.0.0, npm will install maximum version possible without breaking it (suppose 4.15.17). But developers don’t actually follow semantic versioning (so 4.15.17 may not be **backwards compatible** with 4.0.0) and that’s why package-lock.json comes in the picture.
     + NPM follows **semantic versioning (major.minor.patch)**.
       1. Major means breaking changes, and our code can be broken in a different version.
       2. Minor means an added functionality which we were not using.
          1. This is according to semantic versioning which npm considers, but npm can’t enforce developers to follow it. As developers don’t follow semantic versioning, there might be breaking changes in this case as well. This is the reason why we have package-lock.json file!
       3. Patch means bug fixes.
     + **package-lock.json** (for npm version >= 5)
       1. When changing system or environment, we want a consistent module behaviour.
       2. It was introduced because developers don’t follow semantic versioning.
       3. It is created when we install a package using npm.
       4. We can run **npm install** to install all the dependencies mentioned inside it on a new system.
       5. It not only contains details (exact version, url from where that package was fetched, integrity of the file) of the package installed by us like express, but also the details of dependencies of express.
       6. This way we will have the same dependency tree when shifting to a different system and we will never run into semantic versioning issue.
2. **Server-Side Frameworks**
   * Express is a web development framework.
   * Express is a lightweight framework.
     + Heavyweight vs Lightweight is about how much the framework does for you or how much you have to do yourself.
     + Heavyweight means it has a lot of text and only a few blanks for us to fill.
     + Unopinionated – flexible.
     + So, it’s better to start with Express as we will be able to understand the underlying concepts because we will have to understand how the things work in order to get things done.
   * Difference between library and a framework is Inversion of Control.
     + When you call a library, you are in control. Coz it’s a collection of functionality we can use in our code.
     + In case of framework, all the control flow is already in the framework and there’s just a bunch of predefined white spots that you can fill out with your code.
   * We can only use one res.send() inside a route’s code.
   * Only one of the routes satisfying the url pattern and appearing first will be executed.
   * Inside res.send(), we can also write HTML! (But a bad idea! Use EJS instead!)
   * Routes: Code that is responsible for listening/receiving requests and deciding what code to run based on requests, and what to send back.
   * First Express App!
     + console.log() will appear in the terminal.
     + res.send() will appear in the browser/postman.
     + Ctrl + c to stop the server.
     + Every time we make changes in the server side files, we will have to restart the server for the changes to reflect. This process can be automated using nodemon.
       1. We can directly write nodemon in the terminal if inside package.json, main is correctly defined (in my case, main is app.js).
       2. Otherwise, if package.json doesn’t exist or main is wrongly defined (but the main should be correct), we can write nodemon app.js to automate the process.
   * Routes
     + \* catches all the routes. So, use it at the end as order of routes in \*.js matters.
     + Route params: For pattern matching. When we use :, it won’t care whether it’s a number of alphabet or whatever except /. It will only match pattern where chunks of characters are divided by /.
   * While creating a new node project with npm init, be sure not to name the project (or the folder that the project lives inside of) the same as any of the node packages being used in the project itself.
   * EJS (Embedded JavaScript) template (There are many other templates available with similar core functionality)
     + Whenever we render a file, it automatically looks inside the views directory. So, put the \*.ejs file inside the views directory.
     + Use special tags inside EJS file to treat it as JavaScript and pass values in an object. Outside will be considered as HTML.
     + Those special tags are
       1. <%= %> (Return value will be added in HTML)
       2. <% %>
       3. <%- %>
   * Put stylesheets inside public directory (can name something else as well, but public is conventional). **Express doesn’t serve anything other than views directory automatically. So, in app.js, specify public directory so that it finds the css files inside it.**
     + We can also use style tag inside \*.ejs file, but it’s a bad idea.
   * Better use partials for including HTML boilerplate and even for linking css files (because DRY!). Inside partials folder (can be named something else but it is common), we will put the header.ejs and footer.ejs files (can be named something else but header and footer are the standard names).
     + We are not limited to header and footer (they are more common). Can also make partials for navbar or something else!
   * **IMPORTANT**! Regarding path of stylesheet. (Lecture: Serving Custom Assets)
     + See picture below for <http://localhost:3000/justin/song/baby>



* In the sources of page rendered, baby template contains the html code. (Locally, I had song.ejs file, not baby template. This is in case of the browser when server is running).
* You will find \*.css file is in the root directory and rest of the files are inside another folder.
* Hence when using the link tag inside style tag of song.ejs or using partials, use href=“/app.css” and not “app.css”.
* As “app.css” will look for the css file inside the same directory where baby template is present.
* But “/app.css” will look for “app.css” inside the root directory (**because of the “/” in the beginning!**) which is actually where app.css is present.
* In the below mentioned case “app.css” will work perfectly (unlike the above mentioned case).
  + If the url had been <http://localhost:3000/songs>**,** we will have songs and app.css both in the root directory.
  + If the url had been <http://localhost:3000>, we will have (index) and app.css both in the root directory.
* We can have both CSS and JS files inside public directory, hence we can make stylesheets and scripts directory inside it and then write paths this way: href=”/stylesheets/app.css” and src=”/scripts/main.js”.
* POST request
  + We can send a POST request using Postman or a form.
  + Action attribute’s value should match with the route where we want to send the POST request.
  + Use the name attribute in the input tag of the form, to retrieve the information inserted by the user. This information will be present in the body of request made to that route.
  + Install body-parser so that request’s body is converted to JS object called req.body for us to use. (Every time we have to extract data from forms using POST request, we need it)
    - If req.body is returning an empty object, then in your browser , use **Ctrl+Shift+R** for a full page reload **without cache**.
  + Since we are not using a database yet, as we close the server, the inserted data will be lost!

1. **APIs**

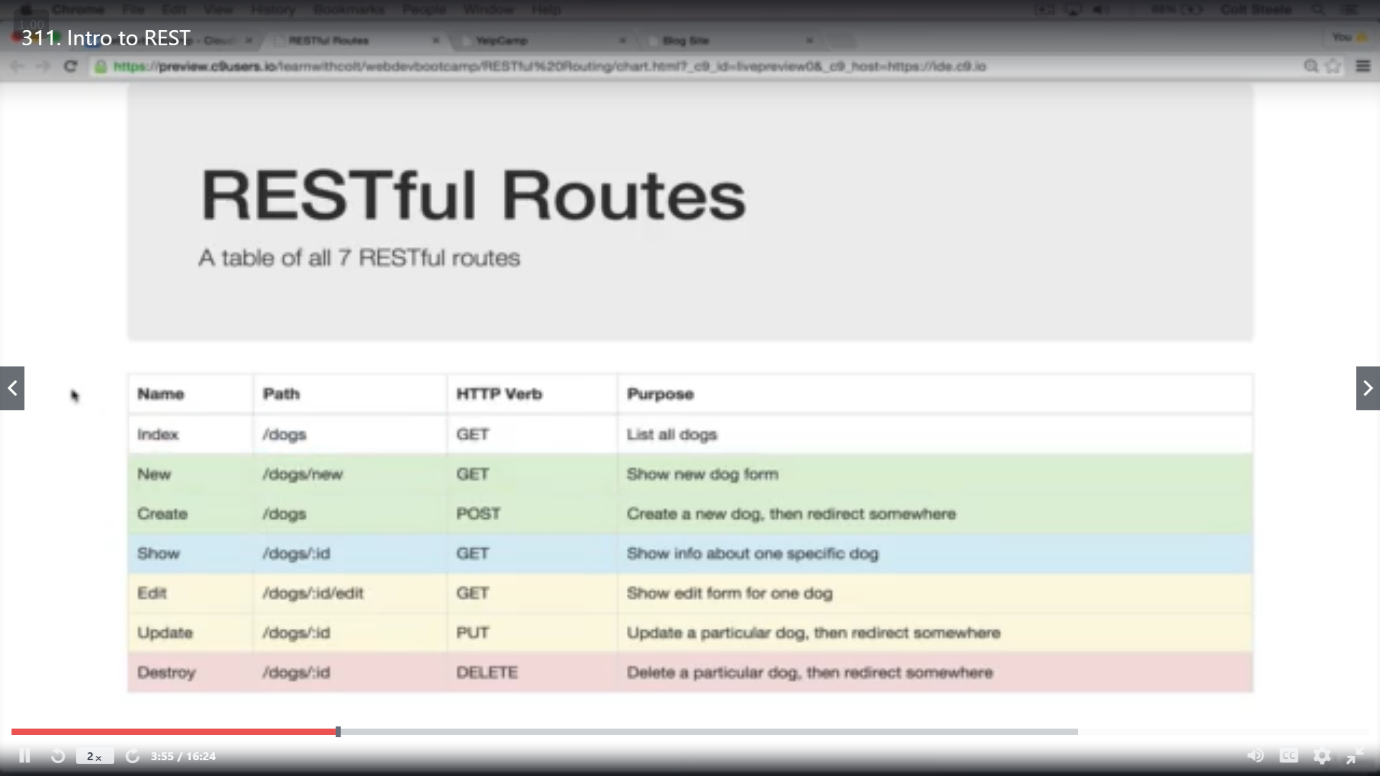
* Application Programming Interface.
* Interfaces for code/computers/servers to talk to one another.
* For connecting with other applications.
* <https://ifttt.com/explore>
* <https://www.programmableweb.com/>
* Internet of Things: When we control a physical object using API, like Tesla car using its API.
* Web APIs are more common (generally communicate via HTTP) like Twitter, Facebook, Weather API.
  + 2 main formats they respond with
    - JSON (JS Object Notation)
      * Which is returned as a string not a JS object and we need to parse it using JSON.parse(body) to convert it to JSON.
    - XML
  + JSONView Chrome Extension to automatically format the JSON data.
* **Deprecation** just means that it will no longer receive updates and could potentially break in the future.
* We will learn how to make request from code using a package called request (like we have been doing from browsers and postman)! Our code will get information from an API through a request.
* We can also make requests from command line using a tool called curl (not needed because we will be using APIs inside an application).
* Some APIs require an API Key (they want us to identify ourselves for access to their data). This way they can track how often we are accessing the data and what are we using it for. And if we build an application using that API with many users, we may have to pay.
* Latest syntaxes introduced in ES6: template literals, arrow functions, promises.
  + Arrow functions are syntactically compact alternative to a regular function expression. They are like anonymous functions and we can store them in a variable.



* + Implicit return works only for single expressions.
  + No separate this.
* Movie Search App Project
  + We didn’t need body-parser as we are extracting from request’s query and not request’s body coz it’s a GET request. (Note: It’s different from route params)
  + We are using a GET request as the user is searching for a particular movie, not appending it in the database. Though using POST request also, we could get the same functionalities in the App.
  + POST request is more secure as in case of sensitive data, it won’t get appended to the URL unlike in case of GET request.
* YelpCamp version-1
  + Don’t put a preceding slash in the path here as we are not checking in the root.
    - <%- include("partials/header") %>
  + app.get(“/campgrounds”, ); and app.post(“/campgrounds”, ); are totally different routes because of different request methods, though they have the same URL. (A convention called REST for how we name our routes)
  + When we redirect, it’s a GET request by default.
  + We used header and nav tags instead of div in campgrounds.ejs because it has a semantic meaning, though both are functionally same.
  + Due to different image sizes, our grid of images is messed up. Colt fixed it by-

style="display:flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"

1. **Databases**
   * A collection of information/data and has an interface to interact with it.
   * SQL (relational) vs NoSQL (non-relational) databases.
     + NoSQL are much more flexible.
   * Setup guide: <https://zarkom.net/blogs/windows-local-coding-environment-1204>
     + To be able to run the mongod.exe and mongo.exe from any location in PowerShell, we will have to add the path in environment variables. We won’t have to navigate to that MongoDB folder every time to run these files.
     + mongod.exe will start the MongoDB server. Ctrl+C to close it.
     + Keep the server running and, in another PowerShell,, and run the Mongo shell which will connect to the MongoDB server. So now we can try MongoDB shell commands and access your databases directly.
     + 27017 is MongoDB's default port on which it runs.
     + Our Nodejs application will also be able to connect to the local MongoDB server if it’s running.
   * Mongo Shell Basics
     + Shells are generally used for learning purpose, testing and debugging.
     + For the applications to be self-contained, we will make a different database for each of our applications (which is not necessary).
     + ObjectId is a hexadecimal number which is automatically assigned by Mongo which is unique.
     + CRUD are the four basic functions it provides.
     + Mongo Commands
       1. mongod - server
       2. mongo - shell
       3. help - basic commands list
       4. show dbs
       5. use
       6. insert
       7. find
       8. update
       9. remove
   * Mongoose
     + It’s like a JS layer on top of MongoDB.
     + Makes it easier and cleaner for us to interact with the MongoDB inside our JavaScript files. This can also be done without mongoose hence it’s not necessary.
     + Can be installed using npm.
     + We pass a callback function in every method to make sure it is completed successfully or not.
   * YelpCamp version-2
     + Making data persistent by using Mongoose.
     + RESTful Routes: <https://medium.com/adventures-in-code/snow-white-the-7-restful-routes-afcf87bbe5bd>
       1. There are 7 of them.
       2. Architecture standards that so many applications follow and it makes predictable and reliable for us to interact with those applications (like a RESTful API).
2. **RESTful Routing**
   * A convention or architecture for mapping between HTTP routes and CRUD.
   * 7 RESTful routes-
     + Same colours means they are linked because they correspond to same task.



* RESTful Blog App
  + Inserting a default date in DB which is when the blog was created.
    - We converted it to a more readable format for users using JS methods like toDateString(). There are JS libraries like Moment.js which are more flexible with formatting options.
  + We will be using Semantic UI for styling (Its classes are more meaningful than bootstrap).
    - In this, we have the option to include styling for selective components like forms unlike bootstrap where we had to include the entire library.
    - Here, navbar is called a menu.
  + Trick! (Note: It’s specific to body-parser)
    - <input type="text" name="blog[title]">
    - <input type="text" name="blog[image]">
    - Title and body can we accessed by req.body.blog.title and req.body.blog.image. And req.body.blog will be the object containing all the inputs we take this way from the form. Then we can also directly pass this object to Blog.create().
  + Traversing folders
    - / means go back to the root folder, then traverse forward/downward.
    - ./ means begin in the folder we are currently in (current working directory) and traverse forward/downward in the tree.
    - ../ means go up one directory, then begin the traverse.
  + It’s not safe to let users write HTML as input as they can enter a script tag and run JS!
    - In this app, users cannot style the content of their blog. Like if there is a paragraph change. Or if they want to bold some part. Hence in ejs file, we can change <%= %> to <%- %>. In Node version of EJS, <%= escapes the HTML going into the buffer, while <%- does not.
  + We limited blog content to 100 characters in the index page by using a JS method substring(0, 100).