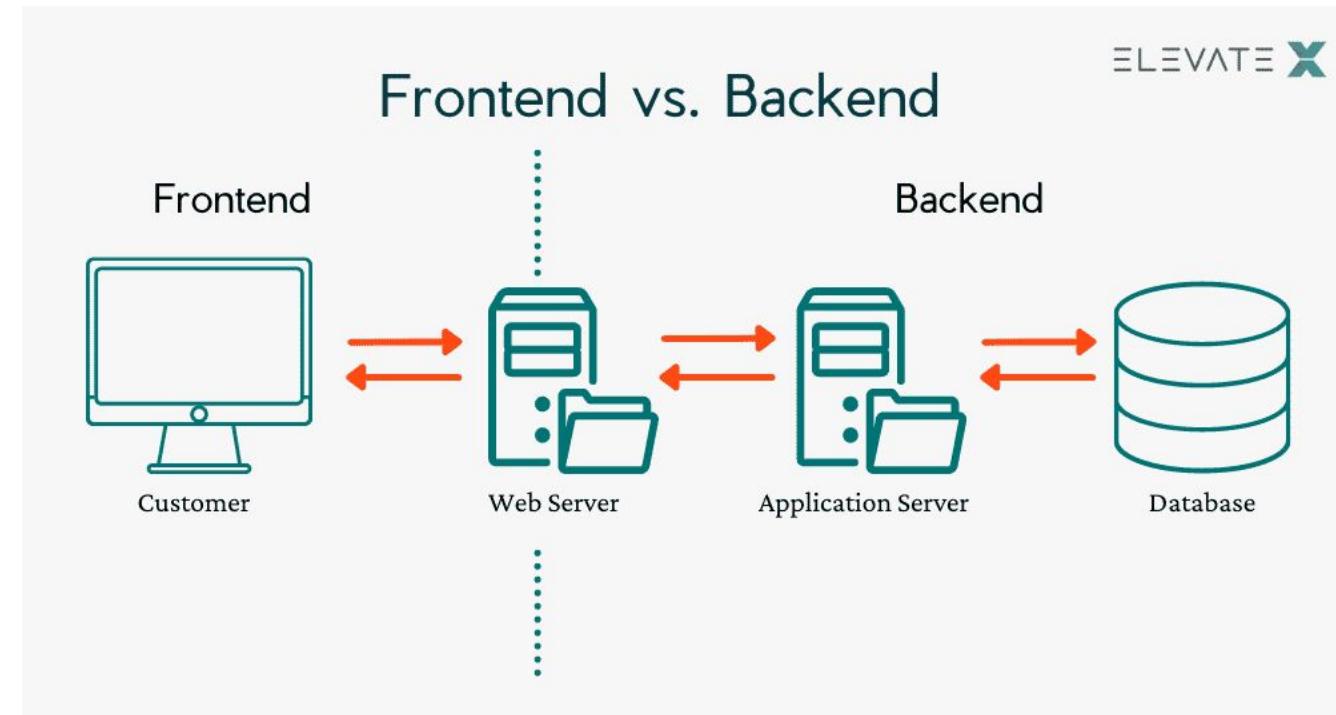


Express

By: Puskar Adhikari

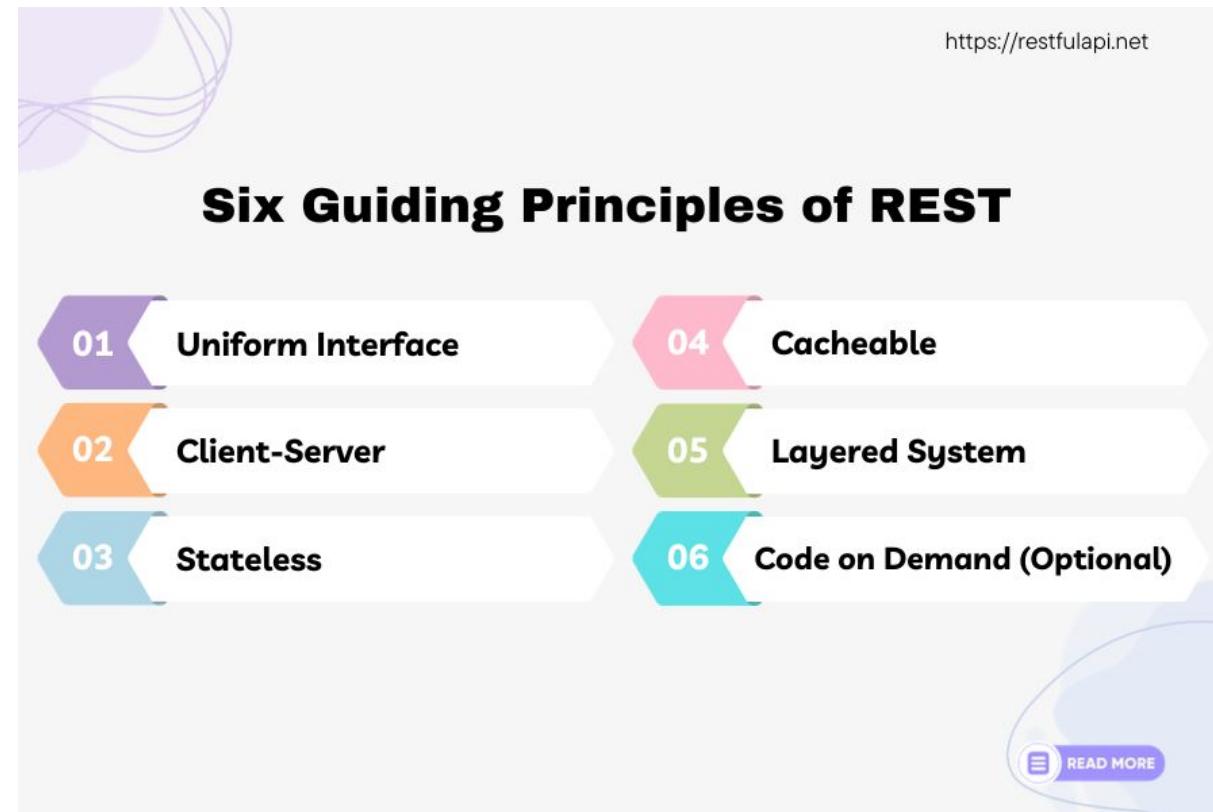
Backend

- Angular/React are just the frontends/UI.
- We need backend for:
 - User authentication
 - Database operations
 - APIs (fetching/sending data)
 - Security & business logic



REST APIs

- REST API stands for Representational State Transfer API.
- It is a type of API (Application Programming Interface) that allows communication between different systems over the internet.
- REST APIs work by sending requests and receiving responses, typically in JSON format, between the client and server.



REST APIs

Common HTTP Methods Used in REST API

- In HTTP, there are five methods that are commonly used in a REST-based Architecture, i.e., POST, GET, PUT, PATCH, and DELETE.
- These correspond to create, read, update, and delete (or CRUD) operations, respectively.
- There are other methods that are less frequently used, like OPTIONS and HEAD.

OBJECTIVE

Building a Simple REST API using Node.js and Express

Installation

- Make a new folder **backend**
- **cd backend/**
- **npx express-generator**
- Install all packages using **npm install**

```
npx express-generator
```

```
warning: the default view engine will r  
warning: use `--view=jade` or `--help`
```

```
create : public/  
create : public/javascripts/  
create : public/images/  
create : public/stylesheets/
```

```
~/FSAD_Labs/backend (9.392s)
```

```
npm install
```

```
npm warn deprecated transformers@2.1.0: Deprecated, use jstr  
npm warn deprecated constantinople@3.0.2: Please update to a  
npm warn deprecated jade@1.11.0: Jade has been renamed to pu  
version of pug instead of jade
```

```
added 99 packages, and audited 100 packages in 9s
```

```
1 package is looking for funding
```

```
⚠ Run npm audit to see details. Ctrl Shift ⏎
```

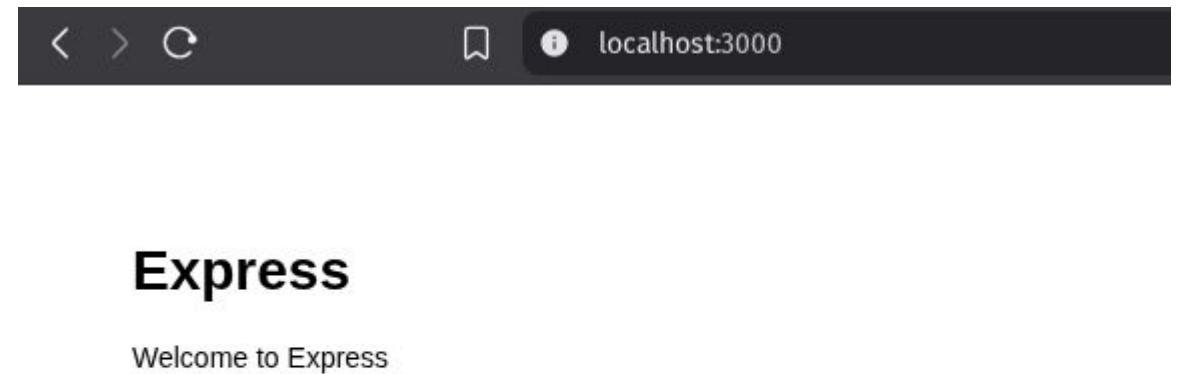
Express App

- Start the express server using `npm start`
- Visit <http://localhost:3000>

```
~/FSAD_Labs/backend
npm start

> express@0.0.0 start
> node ./bin/www

GET / 200 142.757 ms - 170
GET /stylesheets/style.css 200 3.443 ms -
GET /favicon.ico 404 9.636 ms - 1112
```



Express App

- Install nodemon for [hot reload](#)
- **npm install –save-dev nodemon**
- Modify **start** script in package.json as shown in the image.
- **npm start**

```
~/FSAD_Labs/backend
npm start

> express@0.0.0 start
> nodemon ./bin/www

[nodemon] 3.1.10
[nodemon] to restart at any time, enter `rs`
[nodemon] watching path(s): ***!
[nodemon] watching extensions: js,mjs,cjs,json
[nodemon] starting `node ./bin/www`
```

```
~/FSAD_Labs/backend  (3.409s)
npm install --save-dev nodemon

added 29 packages, and audited 129 packages in 3s

5 packages are looking for funding
  run `npm fund` for details

14 vulnerabilities (6 low, 5 high, 3 critical)

To address issues that do not require attention, run:
  npm audit fix

To address all issues (including breaking changes), run:
  npm audit fix --force

Run `npm audit` for details.
```

```
5   "scripts": [
6     "start": "nodemon ./bin/www"
7   ],
8 }
```

Project Structure

```
backend/
  └── app.js
  └── bin/
    └── www
  └── routes/
    ├── index.js
    └── users.js
  └── public/
  └── package.json
  └── node_modules/
```

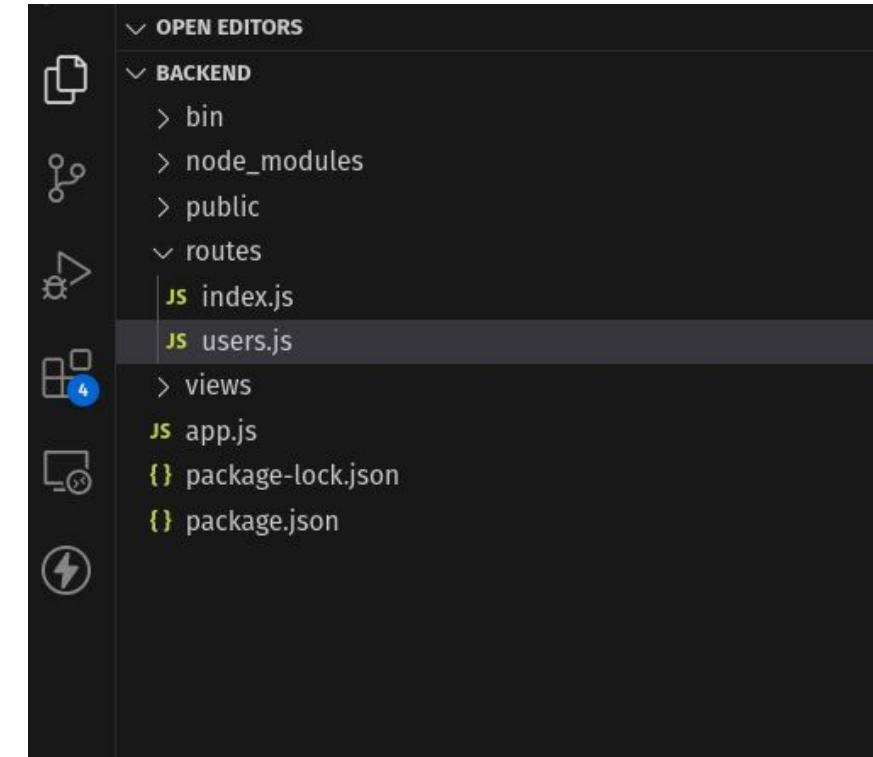
→ main Express app

→ starts the server

→ main route (/)

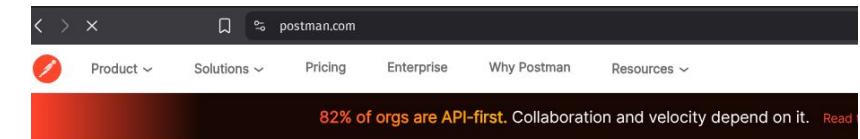
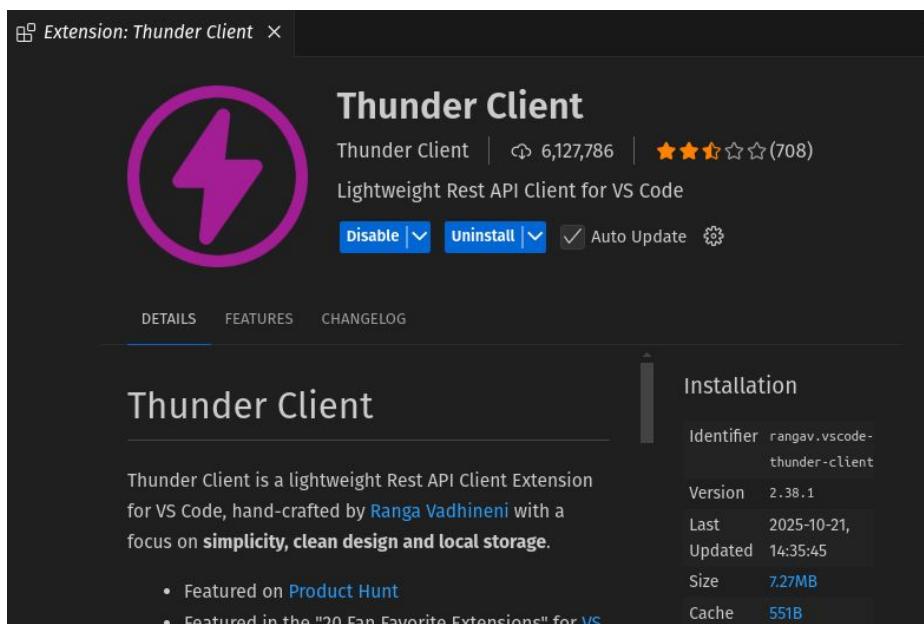
→ /users route

→ static files



Testing APIs

- Install a testing application such as [Postman](#) or a simple vs-code extension like Thunder Client.
- Feel free to use curl or another packages as well if you are comfortable with.



AI needs context. APIs deliver it.

Postman is the platform where teams build those APIs together. With built-in support for the Model Context Protocol (MCP), Postman helps you design, test, and manage APIs that power both human workflows and intelligent agents.

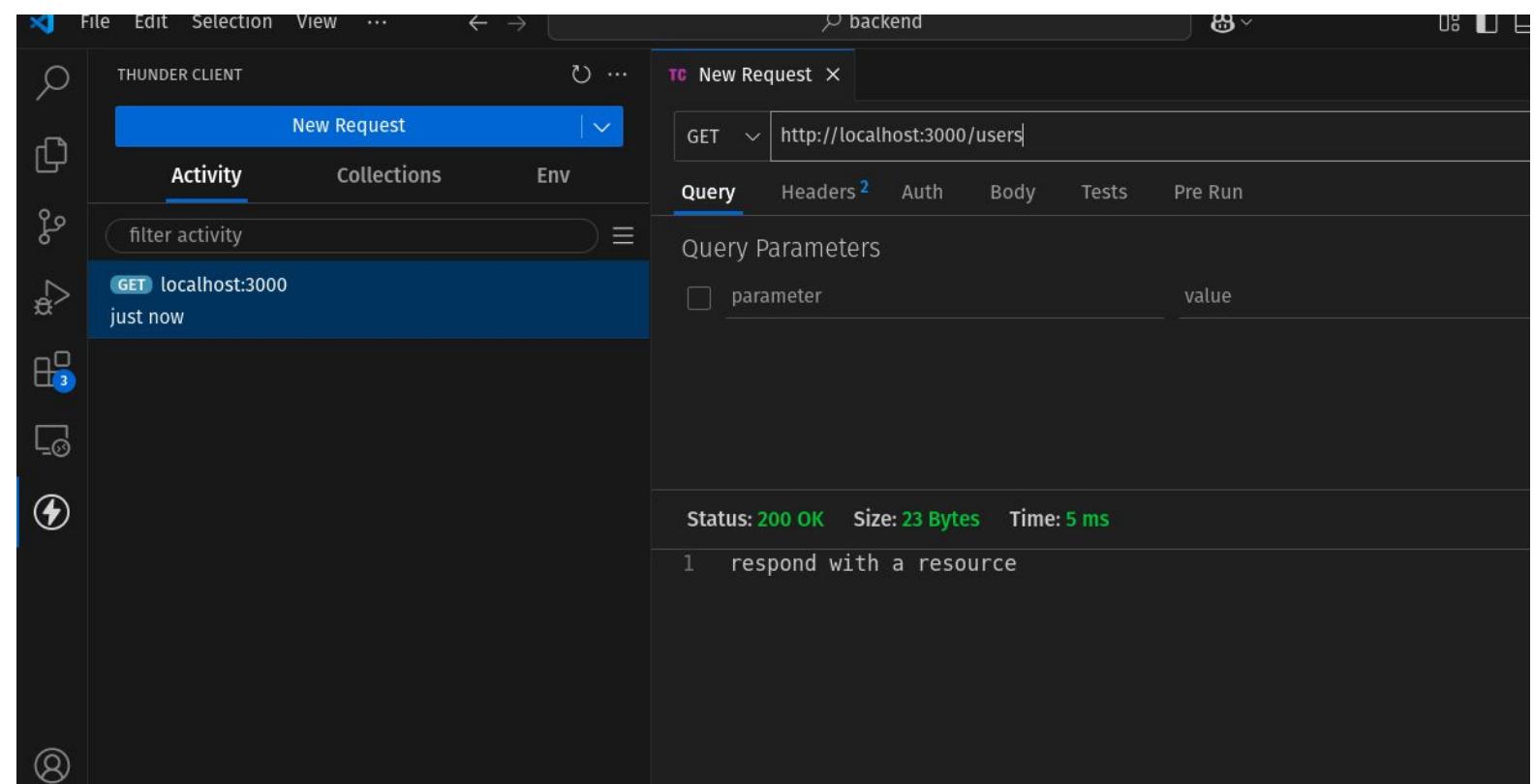
[Sign Up for Free](#) [Watch a Demo](#)

Download the desktop app for



Testing pre-existing users API

Go to Thunder client/postman and check for a GET request to
<http://localhost:3000>



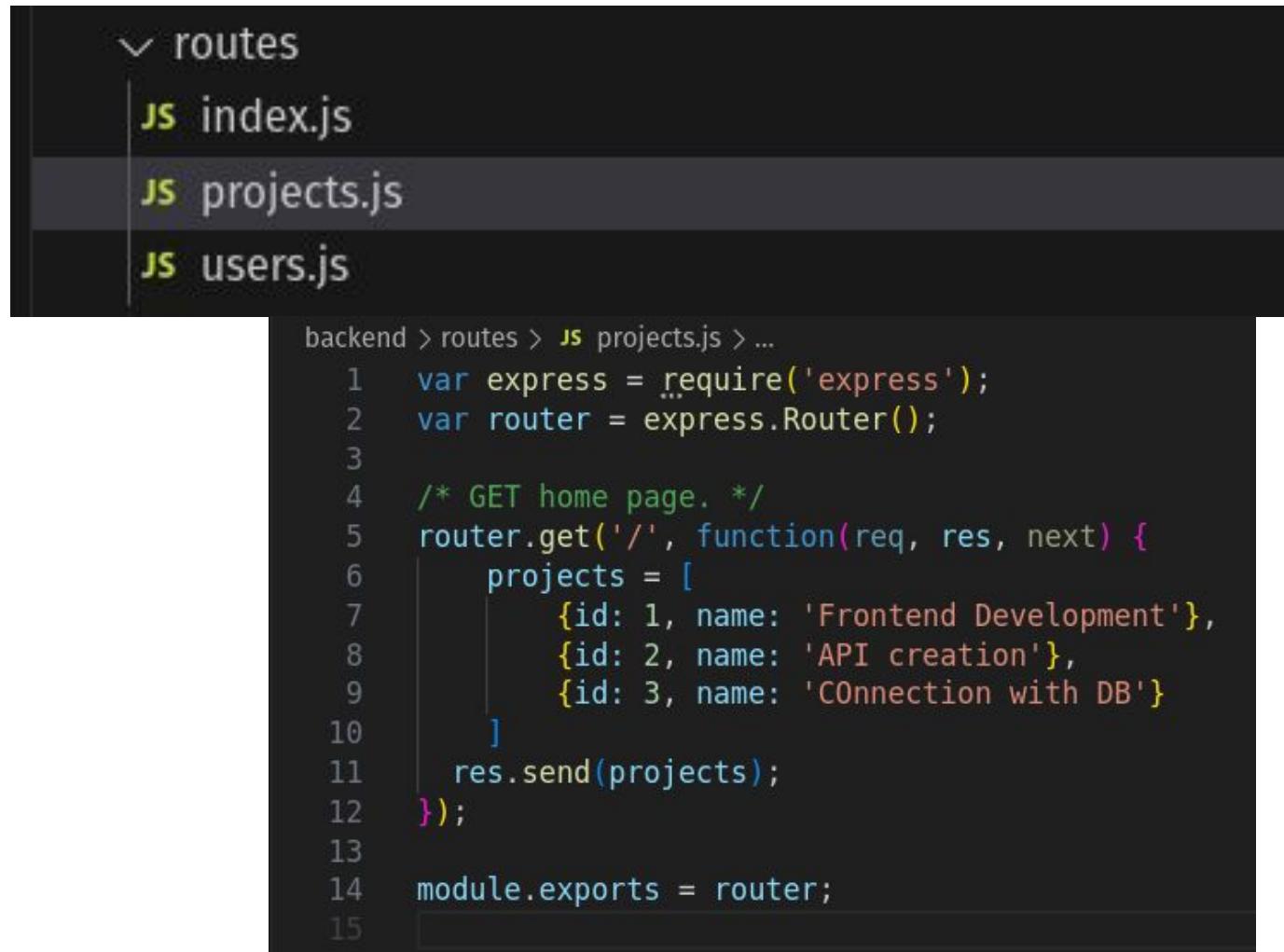
Login Simulation

- Add a new api /login ([router.post](#)) so that we can send the login information.
- All our apis in [user.js](#) is accessible through /users/..
- This api goes through all available users and sends OK if user is found in db.
- [Learn about HTTP Status Code](#)

```
14 router.post('/login', function(req, res, next) {  
15   existing_users = [  
16     {id: 1, name: 'John', password: '123456'},  
17     {id: 2, name: 'Harry', password: 'abcdef'},  
18     {id: 3, name: 'Mike', password: 'password'}  
19   ]  
20  
21   const { name, password } = req.body;  
22  
23   for (let user of existing_users) {  
24     if (user.name == name && user.password == password) {  
25       return res.sendStatus(200)  
26     }  
27   }  
28   return res.sendStatus(401)  
29 }]  
30 }
```

Creating Project APIs

- Inside routes/, make a new file [project.js](#)
- Inside the / route, make a simple api that returns the list of projects.
- Test the api <http://localhost:3000/projects>.
- Add another api and access them using /projects/<name>



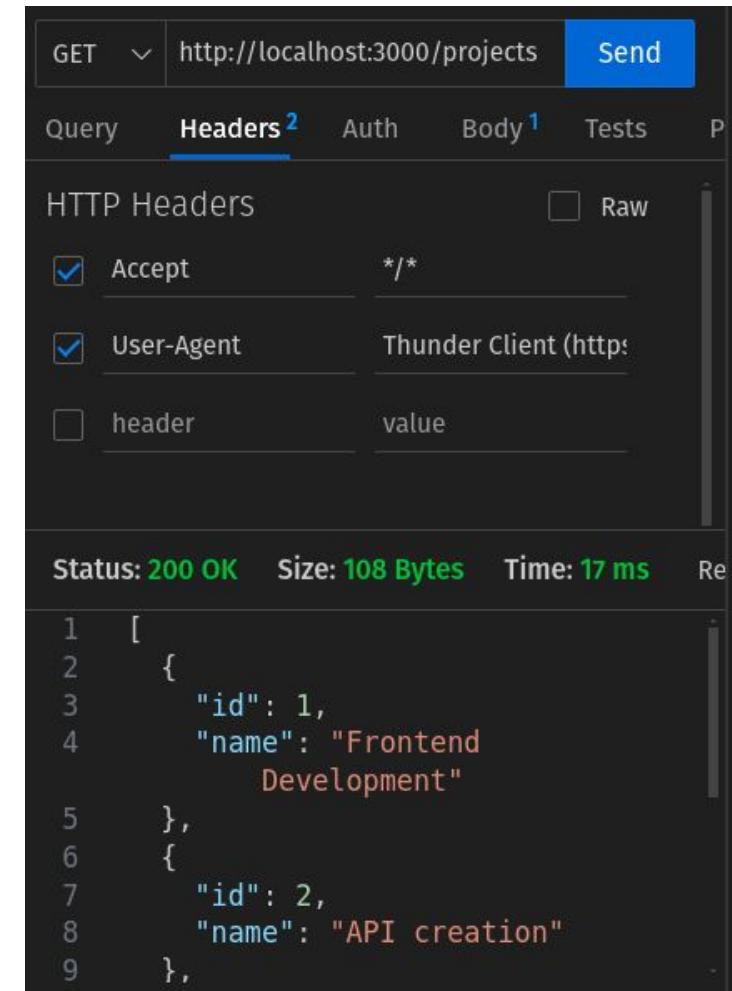
The image shows a code editor interface with a dark theme. On the left, there is a file tree with a single item: 'routes'. Inside 'routes', there are three files: 'index.js', 'projects.js' (which is selected), and 'users.js'. On the right, the content of 'projects.js' is displayed in a code editor window. The code is written in JavaScript and defines a router for the '/' route. It imports 'express' and creates a 'Router' object. It then defines a GET handler for the root path that returns a JSON array of project objects. Finally, it exports the router object. The code is as follows:

```
backend > routes > JS projects.js > ...
1 var express = require('express');
2 var router = express.Router();
3
4 /* GET home page. */
5 router.get('/', function(req, res, next) {
6   projects = [
7     {id: 1, name: 'Frontend Development'},
8     {id: 2, name: 'API creation'},
9     {id: 3, name: 'COnnection with DB'}
10   ]
11   res.send(projects);
12 }
13
14 module.exports = router;
```

Creating Project APIs

DIY

- Add new methods to add/delete the items from the project list.



GET Send

Query Headers² Auth Body¹ Tests P

HTTP Headers Raw

Accept */*

User-Agent Thunder Client (http://localhost:3000)

header value

Status: 200 OK Size: 108 Bytes Time: 17 ms

```
1 [  
2 {  
3   "id": 1,  
4   "name": "Frontend  
      Development"  
5 },  
6 {  
7   "id": 2,  
8   "name": "API creation"  
9 },
```

Integration with frontend/

- Make a new folder **full-stack-application**
- Copy your angular/react basics project and the backend folder to **full-stack-application**.
- Open it in vs code.

```
~/FSAD_Labs (8.885s)
cp -r AngularApp/ full-stack-application/
cp -r reactBasics/ full-stack-application/
cp -r backend/ full-stack-application/
 
✓ FULL-STACK-APPLICATION
  > AngularApp
  > backend
  > reactBasics
```

Users API

- Modify your `backend/routes/users`, to return an array of users instead of a message.
- Test the users api first before calling it from the frontend.

GET http://localhost:3000/users

Query Headers 2 Auth Body Tests Pre Run

Query Parameters

parameter	value

Status: 200 OK Size: 71 Bytes Time: 4 ms

```
[{"id": 1, "name": "John"}, {"id": 2, "name": "Harry"}, {"id": 3, "name": "Mike"}]
```

```
backend > routes > JS users.js > ...
1  var express = require('express');
2  var router = express.Router();
3
4  /* GET users listing. */
5  router.get('/', function(req, res, next)
6    users = [
7      {id: 1, name: 'John'},
8      {id: 2, name: 'Harry'},
9      {id: 3, name: 'Mike'}
10   ]
11   res.send(users);
12 });
13 |
14 module.exports = router;
15 |
```

Calling the users API

- Install cors package in your backend using
`npm i cors`
- Modify your app.js to handle cors error.
- Add `var cors = require('cors')`
- Add `app.use(cors())` after you define `var app = express()`

```
~/FSAD_Labs/full-stack-application/backend (0.955s)
npm i cors

added 2 packages, and audited 131 packages in 844ms

5 packages are looking for funding
  run `npm fund` for details
```

```
var logger = require('morgan');
var cors = require('cors');

var indexRouter = require('./routes/index');
var usersRouter = require('./routes/users');

var app = express();
app.use(cors())
// view engine setup
app.set('views', path.join(__dirname, 'views'));
app.set('view engine', 'jade');
```

Calling the users API

- Inside your reactapp, change the `fetchUsers()`, to fetch users from `http://localhost:3000/users`
- Launch you react application.
- Check you console, you will see the array of users that we sent as a response in our express app.
- *If the users [] actually came from the database, this would be a complete fsad process.*

The screenshot shows a browser window with a dark theme. At the top, the address bar says "localhost:5173". Below it, the main content area displays the text "This is the Homepage" with links to "Home" and "Login". To the right of the browser is the Chrome DevTools interface. The "Console" tab is selected, showing the following log output:

```
react-dom client.js?v=6e38ea23:201
useEffect triggered with []
Should run after showOutput is completed.
App.jsx:1
useEffect triggered with []
Should run after showOutput is completed.
App.jsx:1
(3) [{}]
  ▷ 0: {id: 1, name: 'John'}
  ▷ 1: {id: 2, name: 'Harry'}
  ▷ 2: {id: 3, name: 'Mike'}
  length: 3
  ▷ [[Prototype]]: Array(0)
(3) [{}]
```

The code in the browser's source editor is:

```
function App() {
  const [count, setCount] = useState(0)
  const [isLoggedIn, setIsLoggedIn] = useState(true)
  const [exampleString, setExampleString] = useState("")
  const [users, setUsers] = useState([])

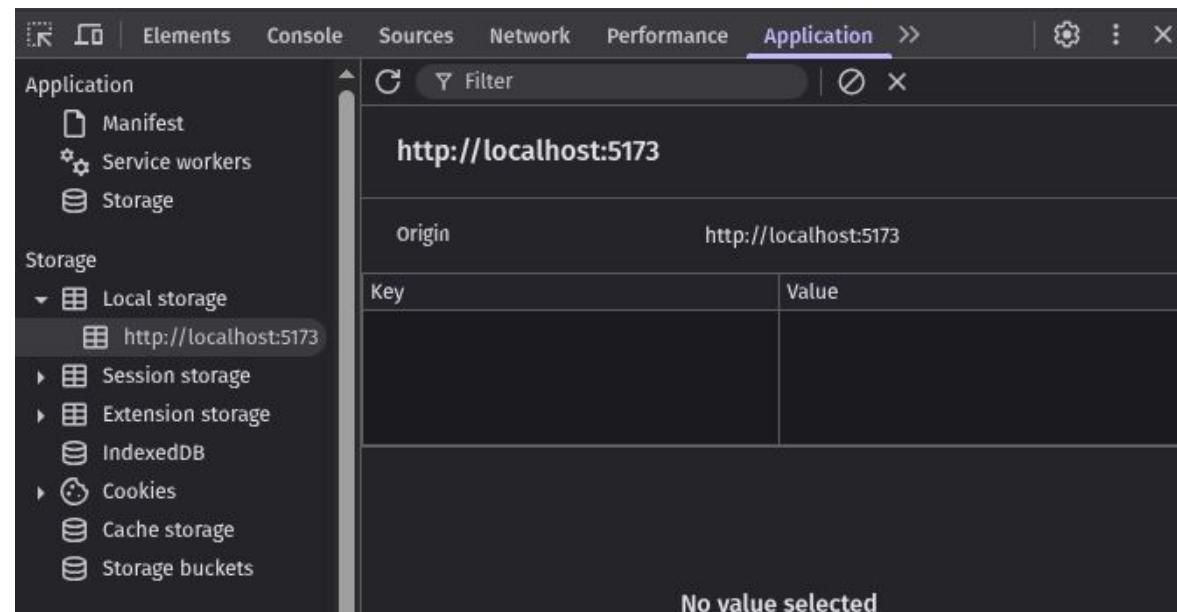
  async function fetchUsers() {
    const response = await fetch("http://localhost:3000/users");
    const data = await response.json();
    console.log(data)
    // setUsers(data);
  }
}
```

LocalStorage

- `localStorage` is a **browser storage API**.
- Stores data **as key-value pairs**.
- Data persists even if the browser is closed and reopened.

WHY?

- Save **user login status** (like “remember me”)
- Store **user preferences or theme**
- Temporary caching of **API responses**



Not secure for sensitive data like passwords — use tokens for auth.

LocalStorage

- Learn more about [LocalStorage](#)
- Methods:
 - `setItem(key, value)`
 - `getItem(key)`
 - `removeItem(key)`
 - `clear()`

```
14 |     async function fetchUsers() {
15 |       const response = await fetch("http://localhost:3000/users");
16 |       const data = await response.json();
17 |       console.log(data)
18 |       // setUsers(data);
19 |       localStorage.setItem('id', data[0]['id'])
20 |       localStorage.setItem('name', data[0]['name'])
21 |     }
22 |
useEffect(() => {
  console.log("useEffect triggered with ", count)
  console.log("User from local storage", localStorage.getItem('name'))
  fetchUsers()
  // showOutput()
  console.log("Should run after showOutput is completed.")
}, [ count ])
```

Login.jsx

```
import React, { useState } from 'react'
import { useNavigate } from 'react-router-dom'

function Login(props) {
  const [name, setName] = useState('')
  const [password, setPassword] = useState('')
  const [error, setError] = useState('')
  const navigator = useNavigate()

  const handleSubmit = async() => {
    if (!name || !password) {
      setError('All values are required')
      return;
    }

    const res = await fetch('http://localhost:3000/users/login', {
      method: 'POST',
      headers: { 'Content-Type': 'application/json' },
      body: JSON.stringify({ name, password }),
    });

    if (res.status == 200) {
      localStorage.setItem("user", 'LoggedInUser')
    }
  }
}
```

App.jsx

```
import { useEffect, useState } from 'react'
import './App.css'
import Homepage from './components/Homepage'
import Login from './components/Login'
import { Route, Routes, Link } from 'react-router-dom'

function App() {
  const [count, setCount] = useState(0)
  const [isLoggedIn, setIsLoggedIn] = useState(true)
  const [exampleString, setExampleString] = useState("")
  const [users, setUsers] = useState([])

  async function fetchUsers() {
    const response = await fetch("http://localhost:3000/users");
    const data = await response.json();
  }

  function showOutput() {
    console.log("Showing nth")
  }

  useEffect(() => {
    console.log("useEffect triggered with ", count)
  }
}
```