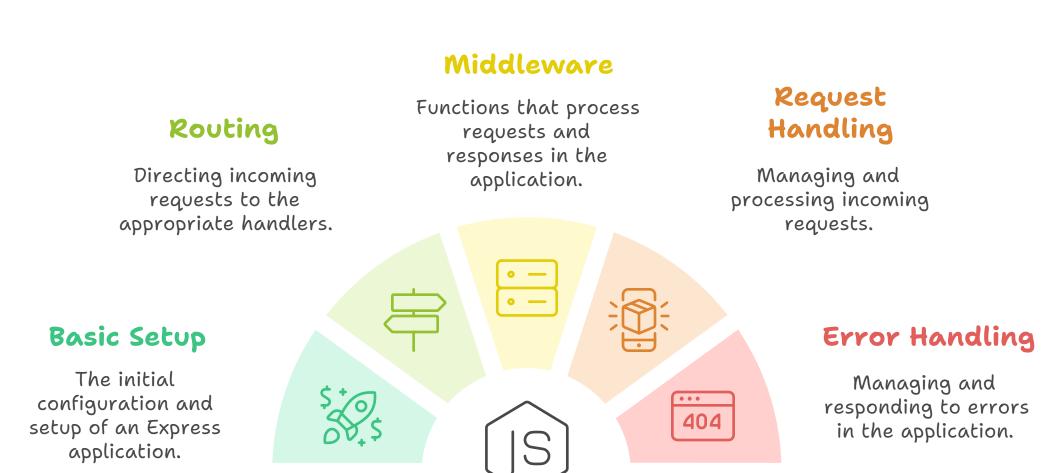
## Introduction to Express.js Framework

This document provides a comprehensive overview of the Express.js framework, a minimal and flexible Node.js web application framework that provides a robust set of features for web and mobile applications. We will cover the essentials of setting up a basic Express application, routing, middleware, request and response handling, and error handling. By the end of this document, you will have a solid foundation to start building applications using Express.js.

#### Express.js Framework



## Introduction to Express.js

Express.js is a web application framework for Node.js designed for building web applications and APIs. It simplifies the process of creating server-side applications by providing a set of tools and features that streamline the development process. With its unopinionated nature, Express allows developers to structure their applications in a way that best suits their needs.

## Setting up a Basic Express Application

To get started with Express.js, you need to have Node.js installed on your machine. Once you have Node.js set up, you can create a new Express application by following these steps:

## 1. Initialize a new Node.js project:

```
mkdir my-express-app
cd my-express-app
npm init -y
```

2. Install Express:

```
npm install express
```

#### Create a file named **app.js** and add the following code:

3. Create a basic server:

const express = require('express');

```
const app = express();
   const PORT = process.env.PORT || 3000;
app.get('/', (req, res) => {
```

```
res.send('Hello, World!');
```

```
}];
```

app.listen(PORT, () => {

console.log(`Server is running on http://localhost:\${PORT}`);

```
}];
```

### node app.js

4. Run the application:

```
Now, you can open your browser and navigate to http://localhost:3000 to see your basic
Express application in action.
```

Routing

Routing in Express.js allows you to define different endpoints for your application. You can

#### handle various HTTP methods (GET, POST, PUT, DELETE) and specify the corresponding actions. Here's an example of how to set up routing:

app.get('/about', (req, res) => { res.send('About Page'); });

```
app.post('/submit', (req, res) => {
       res.send('Form Submitted');
  });
You can define routes for different paths and methods, making it easy to manage the flow of
your application.
```

Middleware functions are functions that have access to the request and response objects and

can modify them or end the request-response cycle. They are used for tasks such as logging,

authentication, and error handling. Here's how to use middleware in Express:

# app.use((req, res, next) => {

Middleware

console.log(`\${req.method} \${req.url}`); next(); // Pass control to the next middleware });

You can also use built-in middleware like **express.json()** to parse incoming JSON requests:

```
app.use(express.json());
```

# Express.js makes it easy to handle incoming requests and send responses. You can access

Request and Response Handling

request parameters, query strings, and body data. Here's an example of handling a POST request with JSON data:

```
app.post('/data', (req, res) => {
    const data = req.body;
   res.json({ message: 'Data received', data });
});
```

This allows you to create dynamic and interactive applications that respond to user input.

# **Error Handling**

```
using middleware. You can define an error-handling middleware function as follows:
  app.use((err, req, res, next) => {
       console.error(err.stack);
       res.status(500).send('Something broke!');
```

Error handling is crucial in any application. Express provides a simple way to handle errors

});

This middleware will catch any errors that occur in your application and provide a response

## to the client.

complex applications tailored to your needs.

Conclusion