

Express.js

Tutorial



Express Js

what is express js

Express.js is a minimalist web application framework for Node.js, designed to simplify building web applications and APIs. It provides a layer of fundamental web application features, making it easier to handle server-side logic, routing, and HTTP requests.

Key features of Express.js

- Routing system: Express makes it simple to define how an application responds to specific client requests (e.g., `GET`, `POST`) to different endpoints or URLs.
- Middleware support: Middleware functions are the backbone of Express, providing a flexible way to add functionality at different stages of the request-response cycle. This can include tasks like authentication, logging, or parsing request bodies.

Express Js

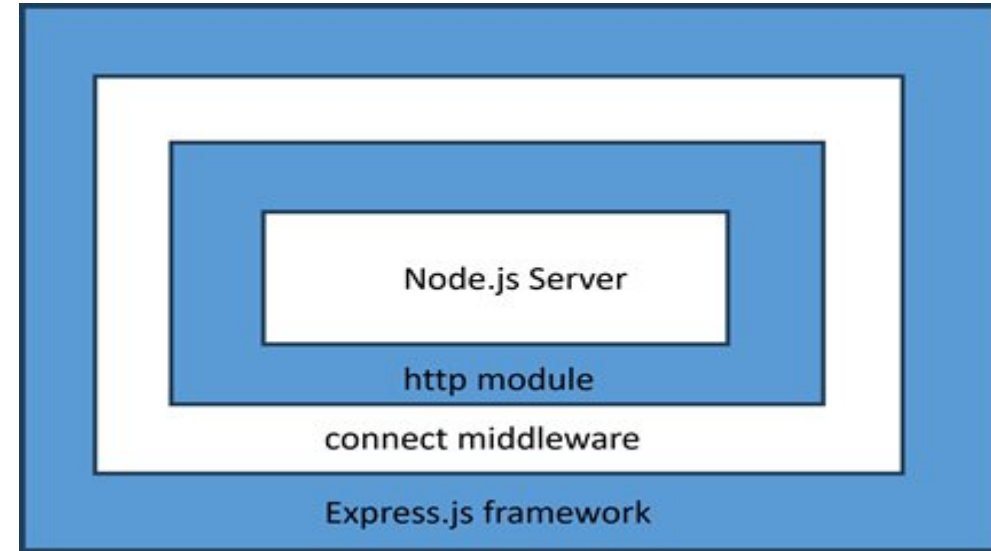
- Minimal and flexible: It provides a thin layer over Node.js's core features, allowing developers to structure and customize their applications without forcing a rigid architecture.
- Fast and lightweight: Its minimalistic design means it's not burdened with unnecessary features, resulting in high performance and low overhead.
- API development: Express is widely used for building robust RESTful APIs, providing an easy-to-use set of HTTP utility methods.
- Static file serving: The framework includes built-in middleware (`express.static`) to serve static assets like images, CSS, and JavaScript files.
- Integration with templating engines: Express supports popular templating engines like Pug (formerly Jade) and EJS to help generate dynamic HTML content on the server side.

Express Js

Express.js vs. Node.js

Express.js is a framework that runs *on top of* Node.js, not a replacement for it. You can think of the relationship as:

- Node.js: The core JavaScript runtime environment for executing server-side code.
- Express.js: The toolset that simplifies and enhances Node.js's built-in functionality for building web applications



Express Js

What is Express.js used for?

Express.js is a popular choice for building various backend applications, including:

- Single-Page Applications (SPAs):** Provides the API backend that modern frontend frameworks like React or Angular can consume.
- RESTful APIs:** Quickly creates powerful APIs that handle communication between different services or applications.
- Real-time applications:** Can be used with other libraries like Socket.io to build real-time web features such as live chat.
- Full-stack development:** It is a key component of popular stacks like MEAN (MongoDB, Express, Angular, Node.js) and MERN (MongoDB, Express, React, Node.js).

Express Js

```
npm init
```

```
npm i nodemon -D
```

```
npm i express
```

```
//create a server with express
```

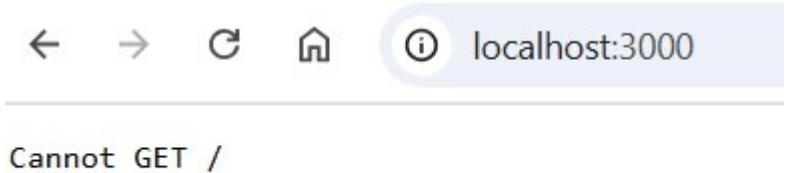
```
const express = require('express');
```

```
const app = express();
```

```
const port = 3000;
```

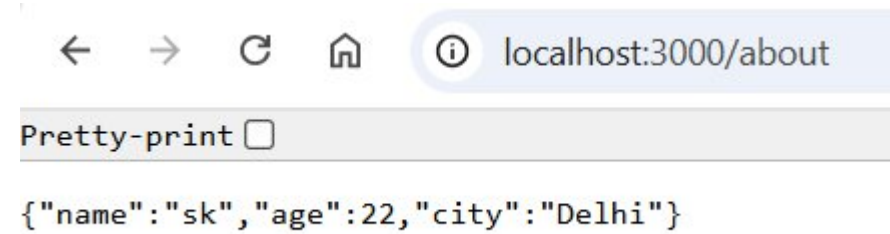
```
app.listen(3000, () => {  
  console.log(`Example app listening on port ${port}`);  
});
```

```
app.get('/', (req, res) => {  
  res.send('Hello World!');  
});
```



Express Js

```
app.get('/about', (req, res) => {  
  res.json({  
    name: "sk",  
    age: 22,  
    city: "Delhi"  
  });  
});
```



Express Js

Install the POSTMAN to test API calls

--postman.com

Download Postman

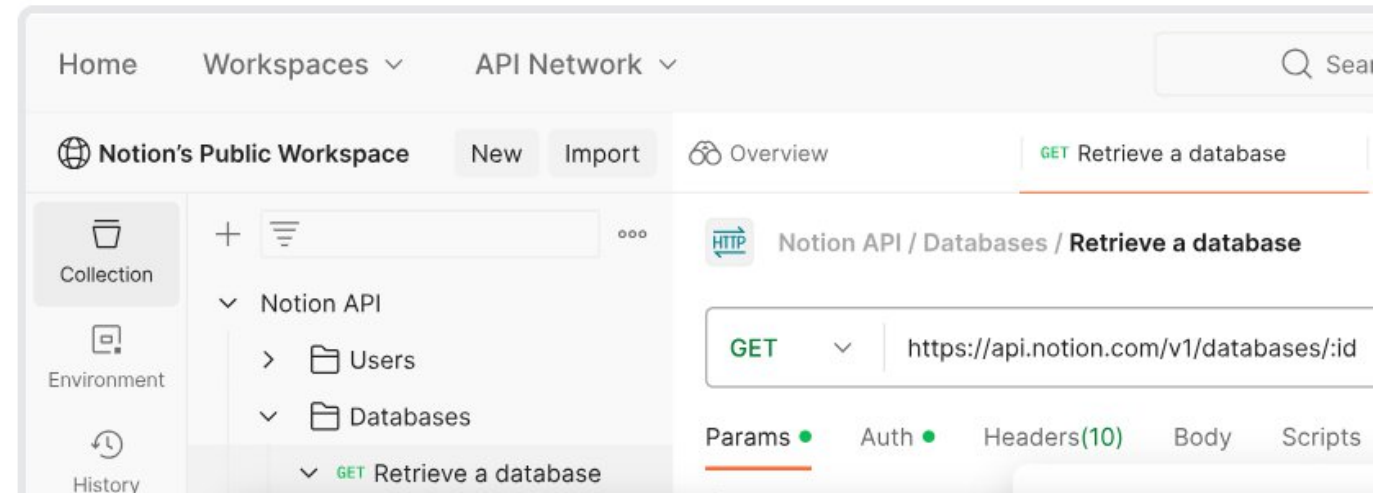
Download the app to get started using the Postman API Platform today. Or, if you prefer a browser experience, you can try the web version of Postman.

The Postman app

Download the app to get started with the Postman API Platform.



Windows 64-bit



Express Js

History

New

Import



...

✓ Today

GET http://localhost:3000/

✓ May 28

GET http://127.0.0.1:8000/

GET http://127.0.0.1:8000/

GET http://127.0.0.1:8000/

✓ May 26

GET http://localhost:5173/

GET http://localhost:3000/



...



http://localhost:3000/

Save

GET



http://localhost:3000/

Send



Params

Authorization

Headers (6)

Body

Pre-request Script

Tests

Settings

Cookies

Query Params

	Key	Value	Bulk Edit
	Key	Value	

Body

Cookies

Headers (7)

Test Results



200 OK

15 ms

239 B

Save Response



Pretty

Raw

Preview

Visualize


HTML





1 Hello World!

Express Js


...

 http://localhost:3000/about

 Save

GET 

http://localhost:3000/about

Send 

Params

Authorization

Headers (6)

Body

Pre-request Script

Tests

Settings

Cookies

Query Params




	Key	Value	Bulk Edit
	Key	Value	

Body

Cookies

Headers (7)

Test Results


 200 OK 4 ms 272 B  Save Response 


Pretty



Raw

Preview

Visualize

JSON 



```
1 {
2   "name": "sk",
3   "age": 22,
4   "city": "Delhi"
5 }
```

Express Js

```
app.post('/login', (req, res) => {  
  console.log('Login Request Received');  
  console.log(req.body); // Assuming body-parser  
  middleware is used
```

```
  res.send('user Login successful');  
});
```

The screenshot shows a web browser's developer tools interface. At the top, there's a search bar with 'http://localhost:3000/login' and a 'Save' button. Below this, a dropdown menu shows 'POST' and the URL 'http://localhost:3000/login', with a 'Send' button. The 'Body' tab is selected, showing a table of form data:

Key	Value
email	sudip@gmail.com
password	123

Below the table, there's a status bar showing '200 OK', '14 ms', '249 B', and a 'Save Response' button. At the bottom, there's a 'Pretty' tab selected, showing the response body 'user Login successful'.

Express Js

```
[nodemon] restarting due to changes...  
[nodemon] starting `node index.js`  
Example app listening on port 3000  
Login Request Received  
undefined
```

```
// parse application/x-www-form-urlencoded  
app.use(express.urlencoded())
```

```
// parse application/json  
app.use(express.json())
```

```
[nodemon] starting `node index.js`  
Example app listening on port 3000  
Login Request Received  
{ email: 'sudip@gmail.com', password: '123' }  
□
```

← → ↺ 🏠 npmjs.com/package/body-parser



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body-parser DT

2.2.0 • Public • Published 6 months ago

→ ↺ 🏠 npmjs.com/package/body-parser

```
const bodyParser = require('body-parser')  
  
const app = express()  
  
// parse application/x-www-form-urlencoded  
app.use(bodyParser.urlencoded())  
  
// parse application/json  
app.use(bodyParser.json())  
  
app.use(function (req, res) {  
  res.setHeader('Content-Type', 'text/plain')  
  res.write('you posted:\n')  
  res.end(String(JSON.stringify(req.body, null, 2)))  
})
```

Express Js

```
app.post('/login', (req, res) => {  
  console.log('Login Request Received');  
  console.log(req.body.email); // Assuming body-  
    parser middleware is used  
  console.log(req.body.password); // Assuming body-  
    parser middleware is used  
  res.send('user Login successful');  
});
```

```
[nodemon] restarting due to changes...
```

```
[nodemon] starting `node index.js`
```

```
Example app listening on port 3000
```

```
Login Request Received
```

```
sudip@gmail.com
```

```
123
```

```
█
```

Express Js

Middleware in express

In Express.js, middleware refers to functions that have access to the `request` object (`req`), the `response` object (`res`), and the `next` middleware function in the application's request-response cycle. These functions are executed in the order they are defined and can perform various tasks:

- Execute any code:**

Perform operations like logging, data processing, or conditional logic.

- Modify the request and response objects:**

Add properties, change headers, or alter the body of the request or response.

- End the request-response cycle:**

Send a response to the client and prevent further middleware from executing. This is typically done by route handlers or error-handling middleware.

- Invoke the next middleware function:**

Call `next()` to pass control to the next middleware in the stack. If `next()` is not called, the request will be left hanging unless a response is sent.

Express Js

Types of Middleware:

- Application-level middleware:**

Applied to all requests using `app.use()`.

- Router-level middleware:**

Applied to specific routes or a group of routes using `router.use()` or directly within route definitions.

- Built-in middleware:**

Provided by Express itself, such as `express.static` for serving static files.

- Third-party middleware:**

Libraries developed by others and installed via npm, like `body-parser` for parsing request bodies or `morgan` for logging.

- Error-handling middleware:**

Special middleware functions with four arguments (`err, req, res, next`) designed to catch and handle errors.

Express Js

```
//middleware
app.use((req, res, next) => {
  console.log('Hello from Middleware');
});
```

```
//middleware
app.use((req, res, next) => {
  console.log('Hello from Middleware');
  next();
});
//routes
app.get('/', (req, res, next) => {
  res.send('Hello World!');
});
```

```
[nodemon] restarting due to changes...
[nodemon] starting `node index.js`
Example app listening on port 3000
Hello from Middleware
```

GET http://localhost:3000/

Params Authorization Headers (8) **Body** Pre-request Script

☐ none ☐ form-data ☒ x-www-form-urlencoded ☐ raw ☐ binary

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	email
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	password
	Key

Body Cookies Headers (7) Test Results

Pretty Raw Preview Visualize HTML

1 Hello World!

Express Js

Create a custom logger-

```
//middleware
app.use((req, res, next) => {
  console.log(req.method);
  console.log(req.protocol);
  console.log(req.get('host'));
  console.log(req.originalUrl);
  next();
});
```

```
[nodemon] starting `node index.js`
Example app listening on port 3000
POST
http
localhost:3000
/login
Login Request Received
sudip@gmail.com
123
█
```

Thank you!!