

node.js?

"서버사이드 JavaScript"

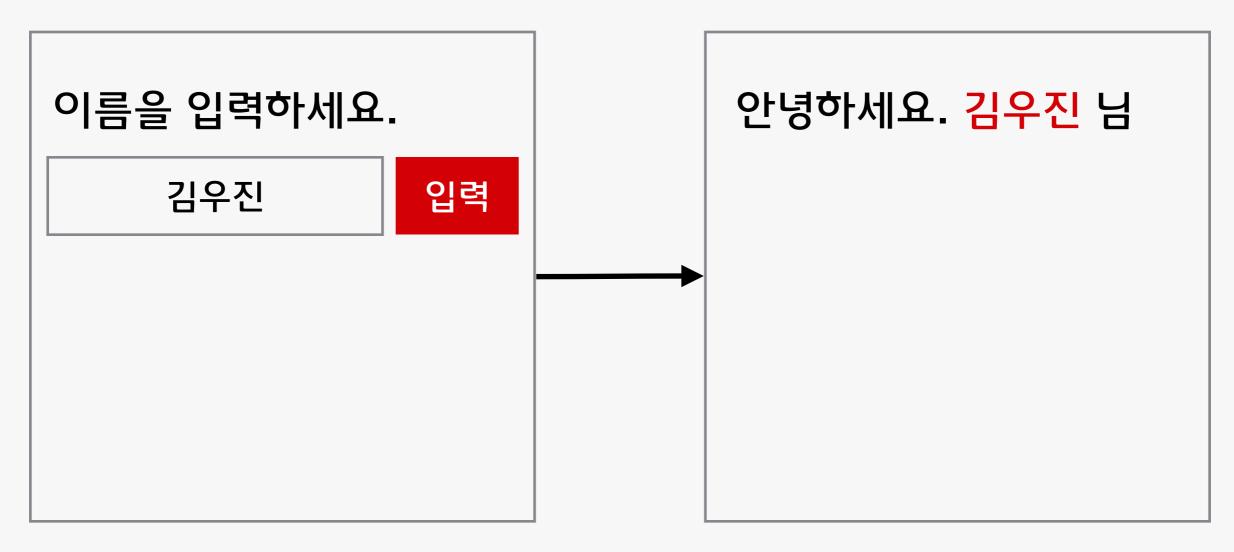
목표

"서버가 하는 일을 익히는 것." "node.js의 기본적인 동작을 익히는 것."

Hello World!

```
// helloworld.js
console.log("Hello World!");
// terminal
$ node helloworld.js
```

우리가 만들 거.



http://localhost:8888/start

http://localhost:8888/hello

우리가 필요한 거.

요청 ↓

HTTP서버: 웹페이지 제공

라우터: 요청과 요청을 처리할 핸들러들을 연결

요청 핸들러 : 요청을 만족시키기위한 핸들러

뷰 로직: 브라우저로 콘텐트를 만들어 보내기 위한 로직



기본서버 만들기.

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기본서버 만들기.

```
// server.js
var http = require("http");
http.createServer(function (request, response) {
  response.writeHead(200, {"Content-Type" : "text/plain"});
  response write ("Hello World!");
  response end();
}).listen(8888);
// terminal
$ node server.js
// browser
http://localhost:8888
```

기본서버 만들기. - 함수전달

```
// server.js
var http = require("http");
function onRequest(request, response) {
  console.log("Request Received");
  response writeHead(200, {"Content-Type" : "text/plain"});
  response write ("Hello World!");
  response end();
http.createServer(onRequest).listen(8888);
console.log("Server has started.");
```

이 함수는 클라이언트의 요청을 받으면 거꾸로 호출(callback)된다.

기본서버 만들기. - 모듈화

```
// server.js
var http = require("http");
function start() {
  function onRequest(request, response) {
    console.log("Request Received");
    response writeHead(200, {"Content-Type" : "text/plain"});
    response write ("Hello World!");
    response end();
  http.createServer(onRequest).listen(8888);
  console log("Server has started.");
}
exports.start = start;
```

기본서버 만들기. - 모듈화

```
// index.js
var server = require("./server");
server.start();
// terminal
$ node index.js
// browser
http://localhost:8888
```

요청 **↓**

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```
url.parse(string).query
           url.parse(string).pathname
http://localhost:8888/start?foo=bar&hello=world
        querystring.parse(string)["foo"]
                   querystring.parse(string)["hello"]
```

```
// server.js
var http = require("http");
var url = require("url");
function start() {
  function onRequest(request, response) {
    var pathname = url.parse(request.url).pathname;
    console.log("Request for " + pathname + " received.");
    response writeHead(200, {"Content-Type": "text/plain"});
    response write ("Hello World");
    response end();
  http.createServer(onRequest).listen(8888);
  console.log("Server has started.");
exports.start = start;
```

```
// server.js
var http = require("http");
var url = require("url");
function start(route) {
  function onRequest(request, response) {
    var pathname = url.parse(request.url).pathname;
    console.log("Request for " + pathname + " received.");
    route(pathname);
    response writeHead(200, {"Content-Type": "text/plain"});
    response.write("Hello World");
    response end();
  http.createServer(onRequest).listen(8888);
  console.log("Server has started.");
exports.start = start;
```

```
// router.js
function route(pathname) {
  console.log("About to route a request for " + pathname);
}
exports.route = route;
```

```
// index.js
var server = require("./server");
var router = require("./router");
server.start(router.route);

// terminal
$ node index.js

// browser
http://localhost:8888/something
```

요청 ↓

HTTP서버: 웹페이지 제공

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```
// requestHandlers.js
function start() {
   console.log("Request handler 'start' was called.");
}

function hello() {
   console.log("Request handler 'hello' was called.");
}

exports.start = start;
exports.hello = hello;
```

```
// index.js
var server = require("./server");
var router = require("./router");
var requestHandlers = require("./requestHandlers");

// path와 연결되는 함수의 정보를 저장.
var handle = {}
handle["/"] = requestHandlers.start;
handle["/start"] = requestHandlers.start;
handle["/hello"] = requestHandlers.hello;

server.start(router.route, handle);
```

```
// server.js
var http = require("http");
var url = require("url");
function start(route, handle) {
  function onRequest(request, response) {
    var pathname = url.parse(request.url).pathname;
    console.log("Request for " + pathname + " received.");
    route(handle, pathname);
    response writeHead(200, {"Content-Type": "text/plain"});
    response.write("Hello World");
    response end();
  http.createServer(onRequest).listen(8888);
  console.log("Server has started.");
```

```
// router.js
function route(handle, pathname) {
   console.log("About to route a request for " + pathname);
   if (typeof handle[pathname] === 'function') {
      handle[pathname]();
   } else {
      console.log("No request handler found for " + pathname);
   }
}
exports.route = route;
```

```
// requestHandlers.js
function start() {
  console.log("Request handler 'start' was called.");
  return "Hello Start";
}

function hello() {
  console.log("Request handler 'hello' was called.");
  return "Hello Hello";
}

exports.start = start;
exports.hello = hello;
```

```
// router.js
function route(handle, pathname) {
  console.log("About to route a request for " + pathname);
  if (typeof handle[pathname] === 'function') {
    return handle[pathname]();
  } else {
    console.log("No request handler found for " + pathname);
    return "404 Not found";
  }
}
exports.route = route;
```

```
// server.js
var http = require("http");
var url = require("url");
function start(route, handle) {
  function onRequest(request, response) {
    var pathname = url.parse(request.url).pathname;
    console.log("Request for " + pathname + " received.");
    response writeHead(200, {"Content-Type": "text/plain"});
    var content = route(handle, pathname);
    response.write(content);
    response end();
  http.createServer(onRequest).listen(8888);
  console.log("Server has started.");
exports.start = start;
```

```
// terminal
$ node index.js

// browser
http://localhost:8888/
http://localhost:8888/start
http://localhost:8888/hello
http://localhost:8888/something
```

```
// requestHandlers.js
function start() {
  console.log("Request handler 'start' was called.");
  function sleep(milliSeconds) {
    var startTime = new Date().getTime();
   while (new Date().getTime() < startTime + milliSeconds);</pre>
  // 10초간 기다려!
  sleep(10000);
  // 이 함수가 리턴 할 때까지 서버가 기다린다.
  return "Hello Start";
```

```
// terminal
$ node index.js
// 여러개 browser에서 동시에
http://localhost:8888/
http://localhost:8888/start
http://localhost:8888/hello
http://localhost:8888/something
```

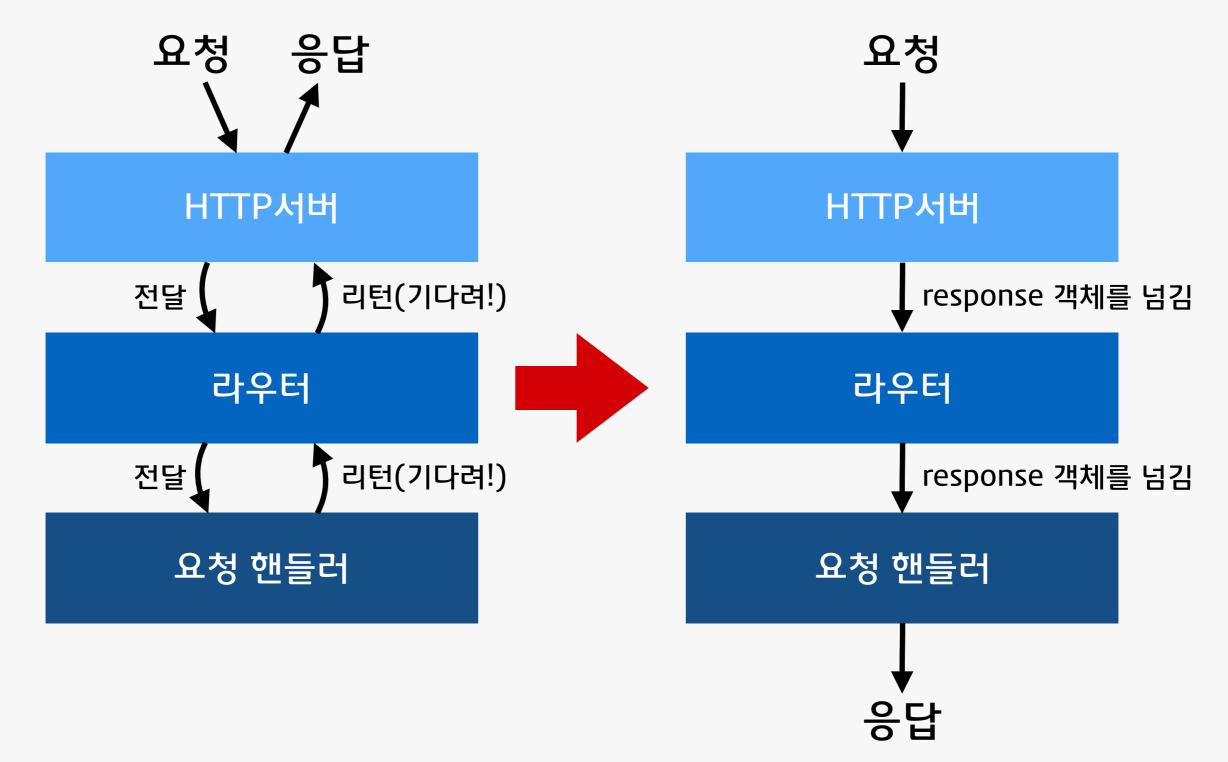
동시에 여러명이 접속할 때 문제가 발생! -> 혼자만 기다리면 되는데 여러명을 기다리게 함.

"node.js는 Single Thread, 동시작업을 Event Loop를 실행하여 처리"

Event Loop?

"헤이, probablyExpensiveFunction(), 니 일을 해줘. 하지만 나 Single Node.js 쓰레드는 네가 끝낼 때까지 여기서 기다리지 않을거야. 네 아래에 있는 코드 라인을 계속 실행할거야. 그러니 여기 이 callbackFunction()을 가져가서 네가 너의 비싼 일을 모두 끝냈을 때 호출(callback)해 주겠니? 고마워!"

요청 핸들러에서 응답을 처리하게 -> Non-Blocking으로 통제가능



```
// server.js
var http = require("http");
var url = require("url");
function start(route, handle) {
  function onRequest(request, response) {
    var pathname = url.parse(request.url).pathname;
    console.log("Request for " + pathname + " received.");
    route(handle, pathname, response);
  http.createServer(onRequest).listen(8888);
  console.log("Server has started.");
}
exports.start = start;
```

```
// router.js
function route(handle, pathname, response) {
  console.log("About to route a request for " + pathname);
  if (typeof handle[pathname] === 'function') {
    handle[pathname](response);
  } else {
    console log("No request handler found for " + pathname);
    response writeHead(404, {"Content-Type": "text/plain"});
    response write ("404 Not found");
    response end();
exports.route = route;
```

```
// requestHandlers.js
function start(response) {
  console.log("Request handler 'start' was called.");
  // Non-Blocking 함수를 사용.
  setTimeout(function(){
    response writeHead(200, {"Content-Type": "text/plain"});
    response.write("Hello Start");
    response end();
  }, 10000);
function hello(response) {
  console.log("Request handler 'hello' was called.");
  response writeHead(200, {"Content-Type": "text/plain"});
  response.write("Hello Hello");
  response end();
exports.start = start;
exports.hello = hello;
```

```
// terminal
$ node index.js
// 여러개 browser에서 동시에
http://localhost:8888/
http://localhost:8888/start
http://localhost:8888/hello
http://localhost:8888/something
```

해결! 하지만 큰 의미는 없으니 지웁시다.

```
// requestHandlers.js
function start(response) {
  console.log("Request handler 'start' was called.");
  response writeHead(200, {"Content-Type": "text/plain"});
  response.write("Hello Start");
  response end();
function hello(response) {
  console.log("Request handler 'hello' was called.");
  response.writeHead(200, {"Content-Type": "text/plain"});
  response.write("Hello Hello");
  response end();
exports.start = start;
exports.hello = hello;
```

Blocking 과 Non-Blocking

"javascript에는 Event Loop에 넣고 그냥 지나가는 Non-Blocking 함수가 있다." (다 그런건 아니다.)

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```
// requestHandlers.js
function start(response) {
  console.log("Request handler 'start' was called.");
  var body = '<html>'+'<head>'+
    '<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; '+</pre>
    'charset=UTF-8" />'+
    '</head>'+ '<body>'+
    '이름을 입력하세요.'+ '<br>'+
    '<form action="/hello" method="post">'+
    '<input type="text" name="text"></input>'+
    '<input type="submit" value="입력" />'+
    '</form>'+'</body>'+'</html>';
    response writeHead(200, {"Content-Type": "text/html"});
    response.write(body);
    response end();
```

POST Data를 Non-Blocking으로 받기.

```
request.addListener("data", function(chunk) {
   // called when a new chunk of data was received
});

request.addListener("end", function() {
   // called when all chunks of data have been received
});
```

POST Data를 Non-Blocking으로 받기.

```
// server.js
function onRequest(request, response) {
 var postData = "";
  var pathname = url.parse(request.url).pathname;
  console.log("Request for " + pathname + " received.");
  request.setEncoding("utf8");
  request.addListener("data", function(postDataChunk) {
    postData += postDataChunk;
    console log("Received POST data chunk '"+
    postDataChunk + "'.");
  });
  request.addListener("end", function() {
    route(handle, pathname, response, postData);
  });
```

POST Data를 Non-Blocking으로 받기.

```
// router.js
function route(handle, pathname, response, postData) {
  console.log("About to route a request for " + pathname);
  if (typeof handle[pathname] === 'function') {
    handle[pathname](response, postData);
  } else {
    console.log("No request handler found for " + pathname);
    response.writeHead(404, {"Content-Type": "text/plain"});
    response.write("404 Not found");
    response.end();
  }
}
```

POST Data를 받아서 사용하기.

```
// requestHandlers.js
function hello(response, postData) {
  console.log("Request handler 'hello' was called.");
  response.writeHead(200, {"Content-Type": "text/plain"});
  response.write("안녕하세요. "+ postData + "님");
  response.end();
}
```

POST Data를 받아서 사용하기. -> text만 가져오기.

```
// requestHandlers.js
var querystring = require("querystring");

// ...

function hello(response, postData) {
  console.log("Request handler 'upload' was called.");
  response.writeHead(200, {"Content-Type": "text/plain"});
  response.write("안녕하세요. "+
  querystring.parse(postData).text + "님");

  response.end();
}
```

```
// terminal
$ node index.js

// browser
http://localhost:8888/
```

공부하기

GET Method와 POST Method의 차이점

과제

같은 로직을 GET Method를 사용하여 만들어 보기.

reference

http://www.nodebeginner.org/index-kr.html



