

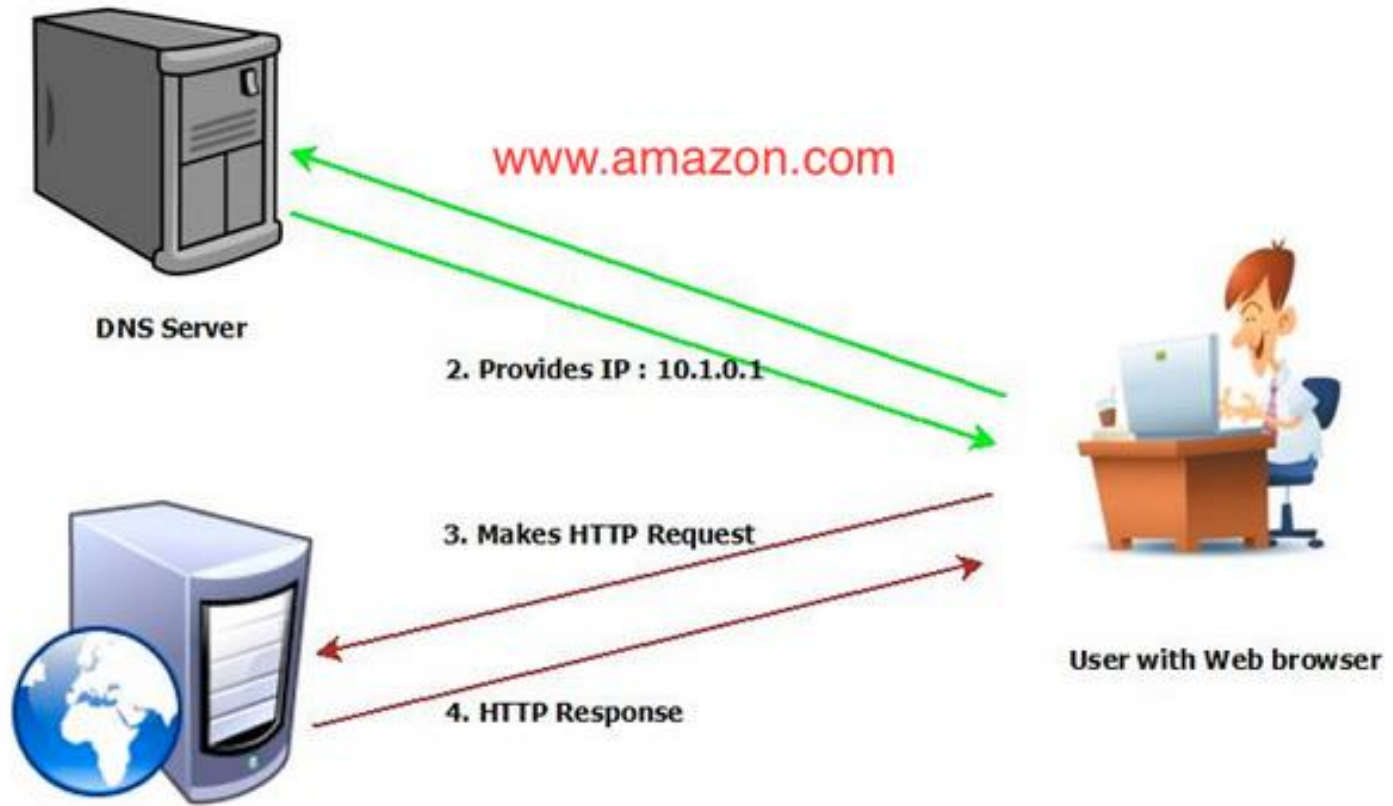
# NODE JS

## LECTURE 1

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# AGENDA

- Web
- What is Node.js
- Node.js vs Browser
- ENV variable, global, REPL, CLI Args
- Core Modules(fs)

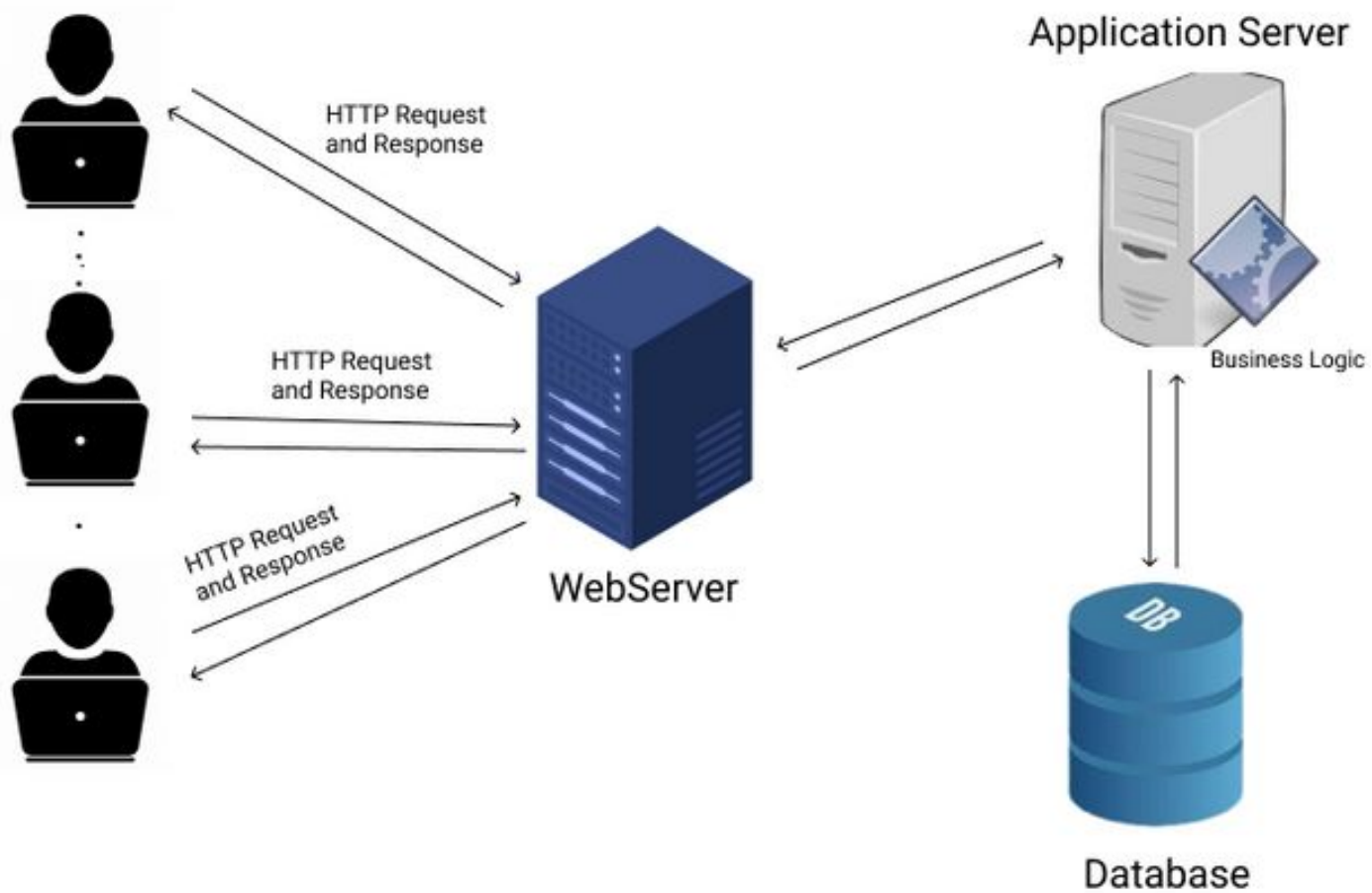


# HTTP URL Anatomy

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
<https://www.example.com:3000/path/resource?id=123#section-id>

## Key

- 1 Scheme - defines how the resource will be obtained.
- 2 Subdomain - www is most common but not required.
- 3 Domain - unique value within its top-level domain.
- 4 Top-level Domain - hundreds of options now exist.
- 5 Port - if omitted HTTP will connect on port 80, HTTPS on 443.
- 6 Path - specify and perhaps find requested resource.
- 7 Query String - data passed to server-side software, if present.
- 8 Fragment Identifier - a specific place within an HTML document.



Node is a runtime environment for executing JS code. it's not a programming language. Node is a C++ program that embeds Chrome's v8 engine, the fastest JS engine in the world.

Node created by Ryan Dahl in 2009.

its an Open Source, Cross-platform, runtime environment for server-side and a high performance networking applications.

Popular companies using node js:  
Netflix, Nasa, Trello, Paypal, LinkedIn, Uber, ....

**Last version : 20.5.0**

## NODE JS:

Node.js uses an event-driven, non-blocking I/O model, which makes it lightweight.

Node js is single thread (single threaded but highly scalable).

In Node, we don't have browser environment objects such as window or the document object. Instead, we have other objects that are not available in browsers, such as objects for working with the file system, network, operating system, etc

Node.js API

Node.js Bindings

C / C++ Addons

V8

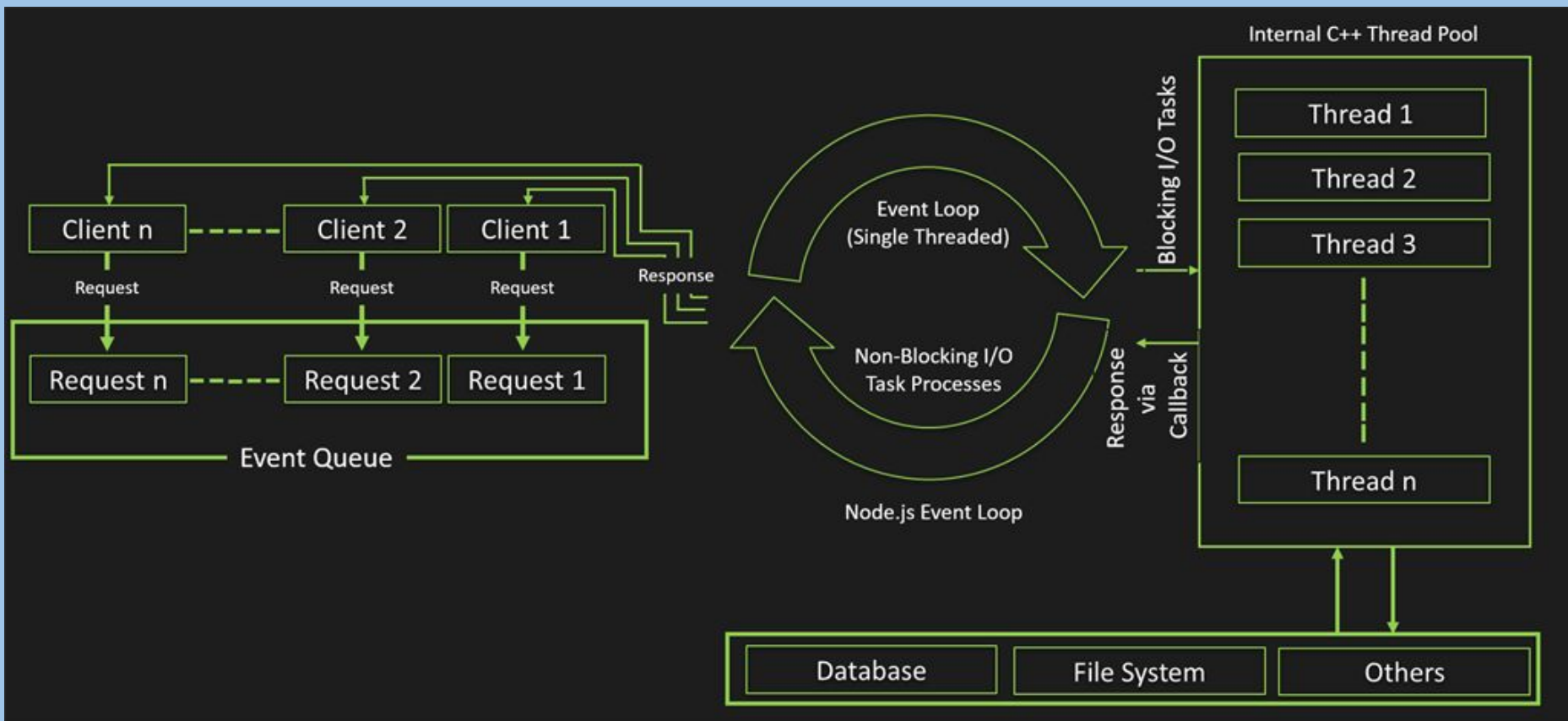
LibUv

c-ares

http  
parser

Open  
SSL

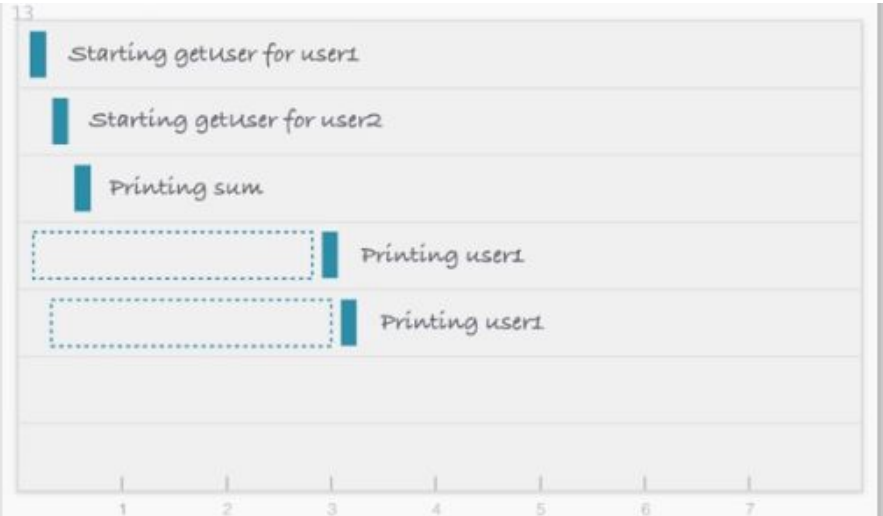
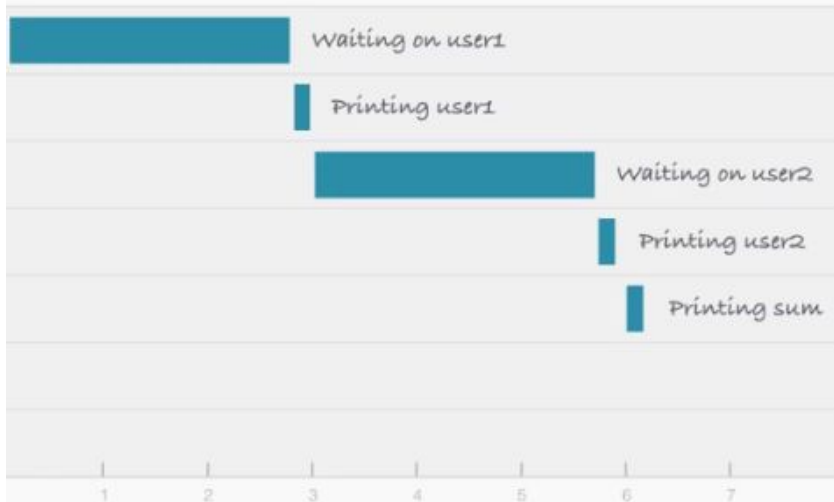
zlib





# BLOCKING VS NON-BLOCKING

Consider a scenario where we request a backend database for the details of user1 and user2 and then print them on the screen/console. The response to this request takes time, but both of the user data requests can be carried out independently and at the same time



# WHEN TO USE NODE JS?

- Node.js is good for creating streaming based real-time services, web chat applications, static file servers etc .
- If your server side code requires very few cpu cycles. In other words you are doing non blocking operation and does not have heavy algorithm/Job which consumes lots of CPU cycles.
- Following are the areas where Node.js is perfect technology:
  - I/O bound Applications
  - Data Streaming Applications
  - Data Intensive Real time Applications (DIRT)
  - JSON APIs based Applications

# WHEN NOT TO USE NODE JS?

- When you are doing heavy and CPU intensive calculations on server side, because event-loops are CPU hungry , like : images manipulating , video conversion or file compression

# GETTING STARTED



- Install node js: <https://nodejs.org/en/download/>
- After downloading it, you have to install it.
- Enter your folder and run your app : `node` (entry point)

# INTRO TO MODULES :

- Module is a self contained series of one or more .js files presented by an object
- Modules is where we can encapsulate related functionality into a single file
- Modules act as libraries
- It's a set reusable code that adds extra functionality to our application

Node provides core modules that can be included by their name:

- File System - `require('fs')`
- Http - `require('http')`
- Utilities - `require('util')`

# FS MODULE:

```
//file is already created
//this happens Asynch-->non blocking
var fs=require("fs");
console.log("starting");

fs.readFile("readingFile.txt",function(err,data){
    console.log("this is a new way to read");
    console.log("content: "+data)

});
console.log("exec");
```

```
// to make it synch -->blocking
var fs=require("fs");
console.log("starting");

var data=fs.readFileSync("readingFile.txt");
console.log("this is a new way to read");
console.log("content: "+data);
console.log("exec");
```

JS in browser and Node.js  
Node REPL  
Node Global Objects  
Environment Variables  
CLI argv

THANK YOU