

1. Explain the process of Node.js file system for the following operations

(a) open a file (b) Read file (c) write a file

Ans Node.js includes `fs` module to access physical file system. The `fs` module is responsible for all the asynchronous or synchronous file io operations

(a) open a file:-

Alternatively, you can open a file for reading or writing using `fs.open()` method

`fs.open(path, flags [mode], callback)`

parameter Description:-

path:- Full path with name of the file as a string

Flag:- The flag to perform operation

Mode:- The mode for read, write (or) read write. Defaults to 0666 read write

callback:- A function with two parameter `err` and `fs`

This will get called when file open operation complete

(b) Read a file:-

Use `fs.readFile()` method to read the physical file asynchronously

`fs.readFile [File name] [options] [callback]`

Ex: Read a file

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```
var fs = require('fs');
```

```
fs.readFile('test file.txt', function(err, data) {
```

```
  if (err) throw err;
```

```
  console.log(data);
```



C. Writing a file:-

Use fs.write file() method to write data to a file. If file already exists then it overwrites the existing content otherwise it creates a new file and writes data into it

fs.write file (filename, data[options], callback)

Ex: Creating & writing file

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```
var fs = require('fs');
```

```
fs.writeFile('test.txt', 'Hello world!', function(err) {
```

```
  if (err)
```

```
    console.log(err);
```

```
  else
```

```
    console.log('write operation complete');
```

```
});
```

2. Discuss about Node.js Event Emitter with example.

Ans Node.js allows us to create and handle custom events easily by using events module. Event module raise and handle custom events

Ex:- Raise and Handle Node.js Events

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```
var events = require('events');
```

```
var em = new events.EventEmitter();
```

```
em.on('First Event', function(data) {
```

```
  // ...
```

In the above example, we first import the 'events' module and then create an object of Event emitter class

we then specify event handler function using `on()` function. The `on()` method requires name of the event to, handler and callback function which is called when an event is raised.

The `emit()` function raises the specified event. First parameter is name of the event as a string and then arguments. An event can be emitted with zero or more arguments. you can specify any module name for a custom event in the `emit()` function.

3. Explain the process of express.js web application?

Ans Express.js provides an easy way to create web servers and send HTML pages for different HTTP request by configuring routes to your application.

web server:-

app.js : Express.js webserver

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

```
var app = express();
```

```
var server = app.listen(3000, function() {
```

```
  console.log('Node server is running');
```

```
});
```

The app object includes methods for routing HTTP request, configuring middle ware, reading HTML views and registering a template



Engine

The `app.listen()` function creates the Node.js module using `require()` function. The express module returns a function. The function returns an object which can be used to configure express application.

Run the above example using `node-gpp.js` command and point your browser to `http://localhost:8000`.

It will display `Cannot GET /` because we have not configured any route yet.

4) Explain the serving static resources in node.js?

In this section, you will learn how to serve static resources like images, css, javascript or other static files using express and node static module.

### Serve static Resources using Express.js.

It is easy to serve static files using built-in images in express.js called `express.static`.

Server.js

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

```
var app = express();
```

```
app.use(express.static(__dirname + 'public'));
```

```
var server = app.listen(5000);
```

### Example : Serve Resources from different folders

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

```
var app = express();
```

```
app.use(express.static('public'));
```

```
app.use('/images', express.static(__dirname + '/images'));
```

```
var server = app.listen(5000);
```



Example:- setting virtual path.

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app.use ('/resources', express.static ('-dirname + '/image'));

Serve static Resource using node-static module:-

Example:- serving static resources using node-static

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```
var http = require ('http');
```

```
var nstatic = require ('node-static');
```

```
var fileServer = function (req, res) {
```

```
    fileServer = server (req, res);
```

```
};
```

```
listen (5000);
```