Introduction JS basics Web Servers Hello, World! Summary

#### Programming with NodeJS

Lesson 1: Setting up, JS basics and hello world

Febuary 7th, 2017

Previous series:

Previous series:

https://github.com/Casper-Oakley/python-lessons

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This series:

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https://github.com/Casper-Oakley/nodejs-lessons

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This series:

https://github.com/Casper-Oakley/nodejs-lessons



Figure: Image curtosy of HackSocNotts

We will be using version: v6.9.5 (with npm version 3.10.10)

- Windows: https://nodejs.org/en/download/
- Mac OSX: https://nodejs.org/en/download/
- Linux: Either sudo apt-get install nodejs or https://nodejs.org/en/download/

If at any time you get stuck, just stick your hand up.

You will also need a text editor. The choice of text editor is up to what you feel most comfortable using. Some options include:

notepad++

- notepad++
- Vim

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- GNU Emacs

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- Sublime

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#### JS basics

As with most common languages, the javascript engine contains primitive types:

Number

- Number
- String

- Number
- String
- Boolean

- Number
- String
- Boolean
- Undefined

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- String
- Boolean
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- Null

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- Null

Javascript also has implicit objects, which contain all other types

Other types:

Arrays

- Arrays
- JSON

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- Buffers

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- Streams

- Arrays
- JSON
- Buffers
- Streams
- Higher order functions

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As with C, javascript contains for loops, while loops, conditional statements (both single expression ternary and expanded) and switches.

## JavaScript Object Notation (JSON)

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JSONs are defined through curly braces  $\{\}$ .

For example:

```
{
  "firstname": "Casper",
  "lastname": "Oakley",
  "favfood" : [
    "Ham",
    "Cheese"
]
```

A web server is

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Specifically, you send the server an HTTP request. What is HTTP?

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**GET** 

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There are many types of HTTP request. The most common two used are:

GET gets you data from a location/service

POST sends your data to a location/service

Status code responses

200

- 200
- 304

- 200
- 304
- 400

- 200
- 304
- 400
- 401

- 200
- 304
- 400
- 401
- 403

- 200
- 304
- 400
- 401
- 403
- 404

- 200
- 304
- 400
- 401
- 403
- 404
- 500

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• I/O bound applications

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- Data streaming applications

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- As the backend in a MEAN stack web app This is the one we will focus on

### Running NodeJS code

Two ways to run your NodeJS code:

- Through the command line interpreter (the REPL)
- By putting your code into a file and executing the file

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demo

```
//A basic http server on NodeJS
  http = require('http');
   http.createServer(function (request, response) {
      console.log('Request recieved!');
      // Send the HTTP header
     // HTTP Status: 200 : OK
      response.writeHead(200, {'Content-Type': 'text/plain'});
      // Send the response body as "Hello, World!"
      response.end('Hello, World!\n');
  }).listen(3000);
  // Console will print the message
16 console.log('Server running at http://127.0.0.1:3000/');
```

Our basic hello world server consists of three primary parts

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

```
http.createServer(function (request, response) {
}).listen(3000);
```

```
console.log('Request recieved!');
// Send the HTTP header
response.writeHead(200, {'Content-Type': 'text/plain'});
// Send the response body as "Hello, World!"
response.end('Hello, World!\n');
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# Emoji demo

# That's all for tonight!

#### To summarise:

- We have installed NodeJS and NPM
- We have learnt about JS syntax
- We have learnt about NodeJS and what it's useful for
- We have made a very simple http server

#### For next week

Source code plus lecture slides will be available online soon after the lesson.

If you are new to HackSocNotts, please join us on <a href="http://hacksocnotts.slack.com">http://hacksocnotts.slack.com</a>.

If you have any questions, feel free to ask now or over slack.