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→ The REPL feature of Node is very useful in experimenting with Node JS codes and to debug Javascript codes.

R: Read → Read's users inputs, parses the input into Javascript data-structure, and stores in memory.

E: Eval → Takes and evaluates data structure

P: Print → Prints the result

L: Loop → Loops the above command until the user presses ctrl C twice

→ Type node in terminal and you will get a REPL.

→ Node JS Core Module :

- Modules are like Javascript libraries .
- NodeJS has a set of built-in Modules which you can use without any further installation.

→ NodeJS has an additional data type called buffer.

→ Buffer is mainly used to store binary data, while reading from a file or receiving packets over the network.

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→ We pass them a function as an argument - a callback - that gets called when that task completes.

→ The callback has an argument that tells you whether the operation is created successfully.

→ Now we need to say what to do when fs. write file has completed (even if it's nothing), and start checking for errors.

→ In ~~Call back~~ Async, callBack tells function what to do next when function has executed.

→ In NodeJs, we calls each file as individual modules.

→ npm is a package manager for the Javascript Programming language. It is default package manager for the Javascript runtime environments Node.Js.

→ Module Wrapper function in NodeJs and IIFE in JS are same (kind of).

→ When we write some code, Node JS wraps the file (Module) in a function which is known as Module wrapper function.

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* Node JS web Server :->

-> To access web pages of any web application, we need a web server. The web server will handle all the http requests for the web App.

-> ~~NoJ~~ Node JS provides capabilities to create your own web servers which we will handle HTTP requests asynchronously.

-> The http.createServer() method includes request and response parameters which is supplied by Node JS.

-> The request object can be used to get information about the current HTTP request e.g. url, request header and data.

-> The response object can be used to send response for a current HTTP request.

-> If the response from HTTP server is supposed to be displayed in HTML, you should include an HTTP header with the correct content type:

-> To use above, we need http module.

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* Handling HTTP request and routing :→
→ See file index.js in HTTPServer in Codes folder.

* JSON :→
→ JSON stands for JavaScript Object Notation - JSON is a lightweight format for storing and transporting data.
→ JSON is often used when data is sent from a server to a web page.

* Events Module :→
→ Node JS has built-in module, called ~~"Exports"~~ "Events".
→ Where you can create -, fire - and listen for - your own events.

Example: Registering for the event only fired once.