

Theory Assignment 1

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Q:1 Node.js : Introduction, features, execution architecture

→ Introduction

- It's a cross-platform runtime environment and library for running JavaScript applications outside the browsers.
- It's used for creating server-side and networked web applications.
- It's open source and free to use.
- Basic modules of Node.js are written in JavaScript.
- Node.js is Run time Environment
- It's an Built in module and scalable network applications.
- It uses an event-driven, non-blocking I/O model that make it lightweight and efficient.

Node.js = C++ + JS Libraries
+
V8

→ Features

o Extremely fast

- it's built on Google chrome's V8 Javascript Engine, so its library is very fast in code execution.

o I/O is Asynchronous and Event Driven

- Libraries are asynchronous in Node.js. Node.js based servers never waits for an API to return data. The server moves to the next

API after calling it and a modification mechanism of Events of Node.js helps servers to get a response from the previous API call.

- o Single threaded
 - it follows a single threaded model with event looping
- o Highly scalable
 - more user interaction is available.
- o No buffering
 - it cuts down the overall processing time while uploading audio - and video files, its applications never buffer any data.
- o Open source.
 - It has an open source community which has produced many excellent modules and added additional capabilities to Node.js application.
- o License
 - It is released under the MIT license.

→ Execution Architecture

○ Event Loop

- Node.js execution model is the event loop. The event loop is responsible for handling I/O operations asynchronously and efficiently.
- It allows Node.js to process multiple requests concurrently without blocking the execution of other tasks.

○ Event-driven and Non-blocking I/O:

- It registers event listeners for specific events and responds to them when they occur.
- This approach is in contrast to traditional synchronous programming where each operation would block the execution until it completes.
- Non-blocking is a critical aspect of Node.js. When an I/O operation is initiated, Node.js does not wait for it to complete. Instead, it continues executing other tasks while listening for the I/O operation to finish.

○ Callbacks

- They are functions that are passed as arguments to other functions and are executed later, typically upon the completion of an asynchronous operation.
- They play a central role in the event-driven

architecture of Node.js

- o Single threaded Event loop
 - it runs on a single thread, which might seem counterintuitive for handling concurrent connections,
 - the event loop's non-blocking nature enables Node.js to achieve high concurrency without the need for multiple threads.
 - This way the event loop seems free to handle I/O operations efficiently.
- o Libuv
 - it's a library that provides the platform-independent event loop implementation for Node.js
 - it handles the low-level I/O operations and abstracts the underlying operating system facilities.
- o C++ Bindings
 - Certain parts of Node.js - core modules such as V8 and libuv - are written in C++.

Q: 2 Note on modules with example.

- modules are an essential concept that enables code organization and reusability
- modules are encapsulated pieces of code that can be used to define functions, classes or variables that can be easily implemented and utilized in other part of your application.
- Node.js supports two types of modules:
 - o Core Modules (built-in modules)
 - o User defined modules (custom modules)
 - o The
 - o Core Modules
- it has many built-in modules that are part of the platform and come with Node.js installation.
- these modules can be loaded into the program by using the require function

Syntax

```
const module = require ('module-name');
```

- The require() function will return a JavaScript type depending on what the particular module returns.

Ex

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

```
const server = http.createServer(function(req, res) {
    console.log('Req received => ' + req.url);
});
server.listen(8000);
console.log("Listening on port no 8000");
```

Some Core modules are given below

- http
- assert
- fs
- Path
- Process
- os
- querystring
- util

o User defined

- Third-party modules are modules that are available online using the node package manager
- These modules can be installed in the project folder or globally
- Some of the popular third-party modules are mongoose, express, angular and React

Ex

```
npm install express
```

```
npm install mongoose
```

```
npm install -g
```

A:3 Note on package with example

- it provides online repositories for node.js package which are searchable on
- it also provides command line utility to install Node.js package do version management and dependency management of Node.js packages.
- NPM is a short form of Node Package Manager, which is the world's largest software registry.
- The open source web project developers use it the Node.js project for installing packages in the project dependency management and even version management.

Components of npm

o Website:

The npm official website is used to find package for your project, create and set up profiles to manage and access private and public

o Command Line Interface:

The CLI runs from your computer's terminal to interact with npm package and repository

o Registry:

it is a large and public database of JavaScript project and meta-info.

Q: 4 use of `Package.json` and `Package-lock.json`

O `Package.json`

- it is a crucial part of NodeJS.

1 Dependency Management

- one of the primary purpose of `package.json` is to manage project dependencies. It lists all the external package that the project depends on along with their versions.

2 Project Information

- file contains metadata about the project such as the project name, description, version, author, license and other relevant information.

3 Scripts

- it allows you to define custom scripts that can be executed using the `npm run` command.

4 NPM Command

- file enables you to specify default behaviors for certain NPM commands. For example, you can set the default behavior for `npm start`.

○ package-lock.json

1 Dependency Version Locking

- this manage sends the package-lock.json file to ensure that the exact version of dependencies specified in that file are installed;

2 Dependency tree

- it contains a detailed tree-like representation of the project entire dependency tree. This include both the direct and indirect dependencies.

3 Reproducible Builds

- different developers working on the same project can ensure they have the same dependencies installed with the same version.

4 Faster Installation

5 Security and Integrity

- file includes cryptographic hashes for each installed package

Q.5 Nodejs Packages

o Express

- A fast and minimalist web application framework for building APIs and web applications

o lodash:

- A utility library that provides helpful functions for working with arrays, objects, strings and more

o axios

- A popular HTTP client that makes it easy to send HTTP requests from Nodejs or the browser

o bcrypt

- A library for hashing passwords and providing a secure way to store sensitive info

o jsonwebtoken

- A library for generating and verifying JSON web Tokens used for authentication

o Mongoose

- An object modeling tool for MongoDB, making it easy to work with MongoDB database.

o Socket.io

- A real time websocket library for enabling

bidirectional communication between client and server

- o `esync`
 - A utility library for handling asynchronous operations in JavaScript
- o `node-mailer`
 - A module for sending email from Node.js application
- o `morgan`
 - An HTTP request logger middleware for Node.js
- o `body-parser`
 - A middleware for parsing incoming request bodies in Express application
- o `chalk`
 - A library for adding colors to the console output
- o `request`
 - A simple HTTP request client for Node.js

Q:6 npm introduction and Commandos with its use.

- npm is a short form of Node package manager, which is the world's largest software registry. The open-source web project developers use it from entire world to share and borrow a package. The npm also act as a command-line utility for the Node.js project for installing package in the project dependency management and even version management.

→ Components of npm

1 Website

- The npm official website is used to find packages for your project, create and set up profiles to manage and access private and public packages.

2 Command Line Interface

- The CLI runs from your computer's terminal to interact with npm package and repositories.

3 Registry

- The registry is a large and public database of JavaScript project and metadata information. You can use any supported npm client

want or even your own, you can even use someone else's registry to pass their terms of use

→ Use of npm is given below

- o Package Installation
- o Dependency Management
- o Package Initialization
- o Script Execution
- o Version Management
- o Global Package
- o Publishing Package
- o Security Scanning
- o Version Updates
- o Package searching

Date

Q:7 Describe use and working of following Nodejs packages, important properties and methods and relevant programs

o Uri Package

- This package is particularly useful when working with URL in Nodejs Application. it allows you to parse incoming URL and construct new URL.
- you might use the `url.parse` method to extract query parameters from the URL of an incoming HTTP request.

→ Properties

`url.href`

`url.protocol`

`url.host`

`url.hostname`

`url.port`

`url.pathname`

→ Methods

o `url.parse(urlString[, parseQueryString[url.Host]])`

o `url.format(urlObject)`

o `url.resolve(from,to)`

o Process

The process object is especially useful for gathering runtime information and controlling the behavior of the Node.js process.

- Accessing Command-line Arguments
- Environment Variables
- Exiting the process
- Event Handling

→ Properties

process.argv

process.env

process.platform

process.platform

process.version

for

Ex

```
process.on('exit', (code) => {
  console.log(`Exiting with code ${code}`);
});
```

o Deadline

Ex

```
const deadline = require('deadline');
const sl = deadline.createInterface({
  input: process.stdin,
  output: process.stdout
});
```

```
21. question ("What is your name? ", name)
  { console.log(`Hello ${name}!`),
    process.exit(0) }
```

- this module is commonly used for building interactive command-line interfaces in Node.js applications, allowing developers to interact with users in a user-friendly way.

→ Properties

- o `readline.createInterface(options)`
- This method creates a new Interface for handling input from the user.

→ Functions

- o `readline.Interface.question(question, callback)`
- o `readline.Interface.close();`

○ fs

- this is used to read from a file, write to a file and list the contents of a directory asynchronously.
- it provides an easy-to-use interface for interacting with files and directories, making it a crucial part of many Node.js Apps.

ex `const fs = require('fs');`

```
fs.readFile('file.txt', 'utf8', (err, data) => {
  if (err)
    { console.error('error', err); }
  else {
    console.log('file content', data);
  }
});
```

→ Properties

fs.constants

- An object containing related to file system operations such as file access module.

→ Functions

- o `fs.readFile (Path [options], callback)`
- o `fs.writeFile (file, data [options], callback)`
- o `fs.readDir (path [options], callback)`
- o `fs.unlink (path, callback)`
- o `fs.mkdir (Path [options], callback)`

O Events

- We can create a custom event emitter and handle events
- It is used for implementing event driven architecture, custom event handling and decoupling different parts of the application
- It allows different components or modules to communicate and react to events making it a powerful tool for building flexible and scalable applications

→ Properties

o ⚡ event.EventEmitter

→ Methods

- o EventEmitter.on(event, listener)
- o EventEmitter.once(event, listener)
- o EventEmitter.emit(event [argument])
- o EventEmitter.off(event, listener)

O Console

- It is an essential tool for logging information, debugging and inspecting data during the development and testing phase of Node.js applications.

it helps developers understand what is happening in the code, identify issues and monitor the application's behavior.

→ Methods

`Console.log`

`Console.info`

`Console.error`

`Console.warn`

`Console.dir`

`Console.time`

`Console.timeEnd`

`Console.trace`

○ buffer

- it is widely used in scenarios where raw binary needs to be processed, such as handling network protocols, reading and writing files and working with streams.
- developer should be cautious when using Buffer due to potential for security vulnerabilities such as buffer overflow.
- it is essential to handle binary data carefully

→ Methods

`Buffer.alloc`

Buffer.from
Buffer.is Buffer
buf.toString
buf.toJSON
buf.compare

0 http

ex

```
const http = require('http');
const server = http.createServer((req, res) =>
  res.writeHead(200, {'Content-Type': 'text/html'});
  res.end('Hello');
);
server.listen(3000, () => {
  console.log("Listening 3000");
});
```

→ Properties

http.METHODS
http.STATUS_CODES

→ Method

http.createServer
http.get
http.request

c) V8

- you can access some V8-related functions like through the process global object, especially the property.
- it is developed by Google and is also used in the chrome web browser.
- it is responsible for executing JavaScript code in Node.js and provides many low-level features, such as memory management, garbage collection and just-in-time compilation.
- we have to specify requirements related to the V8 engine or need to access low level details.