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Agenda

- ES6+ Features in Node.js: import/export (ES Modules)
 - Default vs named exports: Modern module patterns
 - Template literals, destructuring, spread/rest: Quick recap in Node context
 - Promises in Node.js: Creating and consuming promises
 - .then() and .catch(): Promise chaining and error handling
 - Async/Await: Writing cleaner asynchronous code
 - Error handling with try/catch in async functions
 - Converting callback-based functions to promises
- 

ES6 Modules in Node.js

Enabling ES6 Modules in Node.js:

Method 1: package.json Configuration

```
{  
  "name": "my-app",  
  "version": "1.0.0",  
  "type": "module",  
  "scripts": {  
    "start": "node app.js"  
  }  
}
```

Method 2: .mjs File Extension

```
// math.mjs - ES6 module file  
// app.mjs - Main application file
```

Method 3: Node.js Flag

```
# Run with ES modules flag  
node --input-type=module app.js
```

ES6 Modules in Node.js


Comparison: CommonJS vs ES6 Modules

CommonJS	ES6 Modules
<code>require()</code>	<code>import</code>
<code>module.exports</code>	<code>export</code>
Runtime loading	Compile-time loading
Dynamic imports	Static analysis
Synchronous	Asynchronous
<code>.js</code> files	<code>.js</code> with "type": "module" or <code>.mjs</code>



ES6 Modules in Node.js

Why ES6 Modules?

- Static analysis - Better optimization and tree-shaking
 - Cleaner syntax - More readable import/export statements
 - Standard across platforms - Same syntax in browser and Node.js
 - Better IDE support - Improved autocomplete and refactoring
 - Future-proof - Modern JavaScript standard
- 

Named Exports and Imports

Named Exports - Multiple Functions:

```
// math.js - ES6 module with named exports
export function add(a, b) {
  return a + b;
}

export function subtract(a, b) {
  return a - b;
}

export function multiply(a, b) {
  return a * b;
}

export const PI = 3.14159;
export const E = 2.71828;

// Alternative syntax - export at the end
function divide(a, b) {
  if (b === 0) throw new Error('Cannot divide by zero');
  return a / b;
}

function power(base, exponent) {
  return Math.pow(base, exponent);
}

export { divide, power };
```

Named Exports and Imports

Named Imports - Selective Importing:

```
// app.js - Importing specific functions
import { add, subtract, PI } from './math.js';

console.log(add(5, 3));      // 8
console.log(subtract(10, 4)); // 6
console.log(`PI = ${PI}`);   // PI = 3.14159

// Import with aliases
import { multiply as mult, divide as div } from './math.js';

console.log(mult(6, 7));     // 42
console.log(div(15, 3));     // 5

// Import everything
import * as MathUtils from './math.js';

console.log(MathUtils.add(2, 3)); // 5
console.log(MathUtils.power(2, 8)); // 256
console.log(MathUtils.PI);        // 3.14159
```


Named Exports and Imports

Mixed Named and Default Exports:

```
// user.js - Mixed exports
export default class User {
  constructor(name, email) {
    this.name = name;
    this.email = email;
  }

  getProfile() {
    return { name: this.name, email: this.email };
  }
}

export function validateEmail(email) {
  return email.includes('@') && email.includes('.');
}

export function formatName(name) {
  return name.trim().toLowerCase();
}

export const USER_ROLES = {
  ADMIN: 'admin',
  USER: 'user',
  MODERATOR: 'moderator'
};

// app.js - Mixed imports
import User, { validateEmail, formatName, USER_ROLES } from './user.js';

const user = new User('Alice Johnson', 'alice@example.com');
console.log(user.getProfile());
console.log(validateEmail('test@example.com')); // true
console.log(USER_ROLES.ADMIN);                 // 'admin'
```

Default Exports and Imports

Default Export Patterns:

```
// logger.js - Default export with class
export default class Logger {
  constructor(name) {
    this.name = name;
  }

  log(message) {
    const timestamp = new Date().toISOString();
    console.log(`[${timestamp}] ${this.name}: ${message}`);
  }

  error(message) {
    const timestamp = new Date().toISOString();
    console.error(`[${timestamp}] ${this.name} ERROR: ${message}`);
  }
}
```

```
// config.js - Default export with object
const config = {
  port: process.env.PORT || 3000,
  database: {
    host: process.env.DB_HOST || 'localhost',
    port: process.env.DB_PORT || 5432
  },
  api: {
    timeout: 5000,
    retries: 3
  }
};

export default config;
```

Default Exports and Imports

Default Import Patterns:

```
// app.js - Importing default exports
import Logger from './logger.js';           // Class import
import config from './config.js';           // Object import
import createId from './utils.js';          // Function import

// You can name default imports whatever you want
import MyLogger from './logger.js';         // Same as Logger
import AppConfig from './config.js';        // Same as config
import generateId from './utils.js';        // Same as createId

// Usage
const logger = new Logger('App');
logger.log('Application starting...');

console.log(`Server will run on port ${config.port}`);

const userId = createId();
console.log(`Generated ID: ${userId}`);
```

Promises in Node.js Deep Dive

Creating Custom Promises:

```
// Promisifying a callback-based function
import fs from 'fs';

function readFilePromise(filename) {
  return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
    fs.readFile(filename, 'utf8', (err, data) => {
      if (err) {
        reject(err);
      } else {
        resolve(data);
      }
    });
  });
}

// Usage
readFilePromise('data.txt')
  .then(data => {
    console.log('File contents:', data);
  })
  .catch(error => {
    console.error('Error reading file:', error.message);
  });
```

Promises in Node.js Deep Dive

Built-in Promise Support:

```
// Node.js built-in promise support
import { readFile, writeFile, access } from 'fs/promises';
import { promisify } from 'util';

// Using fs/promises (Node.js 10+)
try {
  const data = await readFile('config.json', 'utf8');
  const config = JSON.parse(data);
  console.log('Config loaded:', config);
} catch (error) {
  console.error('Failed to load config:', error.message);
}

// Promisifying callback functions
import { exec } from 'child_process';
const execPromise = promisify(exec);

async function runCommand(command) {
  try {
    const { stdout, stderr } = await execPromise(command);
    return stdout;
  } catch (error) {
    throw new Error(`Command failed: ${error.message}`);
  }
}

// Usage
const result = await runCommand('ls -la');
console.log('Directory listing:', result);
```


Promises in Node.js Deep Dive

Promise Chaining Patterns:

```
// Sequential operations with promise chaining
function processUserData(userId) {
  return readFile('users.json', 'utf8')
    .then(data => JSON.parse(data))
    .then(users => users.find(user => user.id === userId))
    .then(user => {
      if (!user) {
        throw new Error('User not found');
      }
      return user;
    })
    .then(user => {
      // Log user access
      const logEntry = `User ${user.name} accessed at ${new Date().toISOString()}`;
      return writeFile('access.log', logEntry, { flag: 'a' })
        .then(() => user);
    })
    .catch(error => {
      console.error('Error processing user data:', error.message);
      throw error;
    });
}

// Usage
processUserData(123)
  .then(user => {
    console.log('User processed:', user.name);
  })
  .catch(error => {
    console.error('Failed to process user:', error.message);
  });
```

Error Handling with Async/Await

Try/Catch with Async/Await:

```
// Comprehensive error handling
async function robustFileOperation(filename) {
  try {
    // Multiple operations that could fail
    const stats = await stat(filename);

    if (!stats.isFile()) {
      throw new Error(`${filename} is not a file`);
    }

    if (stats.size === 0) {
      throw new Error(`${filename} is empty`);
    }

    const content = await readFile(filename, 'utf8');
    const data = JSON.parse(content); // Could throw parse error

    // Validate data structure
    if (!data.users || !Array.isArray(data.users)) {
      throw new Error('Invalid data format: users array missing');
    }

    return data;
  } catch (error) {
    // Handle different types of errors
    if (error.code === 'ENOENT') {
      throw new Error(`File not found: ${filename}`);
    } else if (error.code === 'EACCES') {
      throw new Error(`Permission denied: ${filename}`);
    } else if (error instanceof SyntaxError) {
      throw new Error(`Invalid JSON in ${filename}: ${error.message}`);
    } else {
      // Re-throw other errors
      throw error;
    }
  }
}
```

```
// Usage with error handling
async function processUsers(filename) {
  try {
    const data = await robustFileOperation(filename);
    console.log(`Loaded ${data.users.length} users`);
    return data.users;
  } catch (error) {
    console.error('Failed to process users:', error.message);
    return []; // Return empty array as fallback
  }
}
```

THANK YOU

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