NodeJS HTTP Server



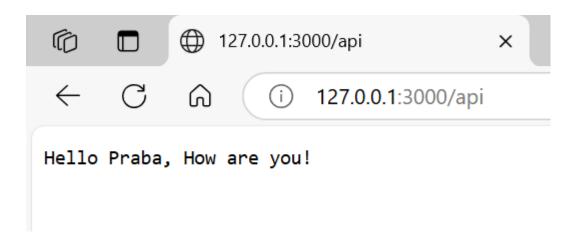
What are Modules in NodeJS?

NodeJS HTTP module

- Allows you to create web servers and handle HTTP requests and responses, making it a fundamental part of building web applications in NodeJS.
- It plays a crucial role in handling server-side HTTP requests and responses, allowing for seamless communication between clients and servers.
- Uses the require() method to include the HTTP module.
- It provides utilities to create both client and server applications.
- Supports various HTTP methods like GET, POST, PUT, DELETE, etc.
- Allows ease in handling request headers, query parameters, and response bodies.

Creation of HTTP Server – Example 1

```
const http = require('http');
http.createServer((request, response) => {
    response.write('Hello Praba, How are you!');
    response.end();
}).listen(3000,'127.0.0.1');
console.log("Server started on port 3000");
```





Creation of HTTP Server – Example 1

Example 1 - Description

- http.createServer() is used to create a new HTTP server.
- The (request) object represents the incoming request from the client.
- The (response) object is used to send the HTTP response to the client.
- response.write() sends data as part of the response.
- response.end() signals that the response is complete.
- server.listen() makes the server listen on the specified port (3000 in this case).



Request & Response – Example 2

```
localhost:3000
var http = require('http');
                                                                   localhost:3000
var url = require('url');
                                                 Pretty-print 

http.createServer(function (req, res) {
                                                 {"message":"Hello, World!"}
   var contentType = 'application/json';
   res.writeHead(200, { 'Content-Type': contentType });
   if (contentType === 'text/html') {
      res.write('<html><body><h1>Content Type: HTML - Hello,
World!</h1></body></html>');
  } else if (contentType === 'application/json') {
      res.write(JSON.stringify({message: "Hello, World!"}));
                                  JSON Stringify plays a significant role in the JSON
   res.end();
                                  concept. It's a function in JavaScript that converts
                                  a JavaScript object into a JSON string. This
}).listen(3000, () => {
                                  method is commonly used to send data from the
                                  client side to a web server in a string format.
   console.log('Server running at http://localhost:30007'
});
                                  v 1.2
```

Request & Response – Example 2

```
var http = require('http');
                                                localhost:3000
                                     Content Type: HTML - Hello, Praba!
var url = require('url');
http.createServer(function (req, res) {
  var contentType = 'text/html';
  res.writeHead(200, { 'Content-Type': contentType });
  if (contentType === 'text/html') {
     res.write('<html><body><h1>Content Type: HTML - Hello,
Praba!</h1></body></html>');
  } else if (contentType === 'application/json') {
     res.write(JSON.stringify({message: "Hello, World!"}));
  res.end();
}).listen(3000, () => {
  console.log('Server running at http://localhost:3000/');
5);
                              v 1.2
```

```
Query String – Example 3
                                         undefined undefined
                               6
                                          localhost:8080/?year=2025&mon ×
var http = require('http');
                                                 localhost:8080/?year=2025&month=March
var url = require('url');
                               2025 March
http.createServer(function (req, res) {
  res.writeHead(200, { 'Content-Type': 'text/html' });
  var q = url.parse(req.url, true).query; // Parse the query
string
  var txt = q.year + " " + q.month; // Get year and month from
                                          query string
  res.end(txt); // Display the result
}).listen(8080, () => {
  console.log('Server running at http://localhost:8080/
                              v 1.2
```

localhost:8080

localhost:8080