

Port Number

 A Port number is a logical endpoint of a network connection that is used to exchange information between a web server and a web client. Therefore it has no physical appearance on any servers or machines.



Generally, we type in the web address or URL of the site you want to visit. The computer will first convert this URL information to IP address (this is done by DNS).

The computer sends the request to the web server, but this server might not be hosting a website using only HTTP. It may also be a mail server using SMTP or even a file server using FTP.

So how does the server know which application to send requests to?

Well, these applications have a well-known **port number** assigned to them.

So HTTP utilizes port 80 to format and transmit web content from a web server to a web client over the Internet.

HTTPS utilizes port 443 for communication.

SMTP is assigned to port number 25.

Range of Port Number:

Range	Description
0 - 1023	Well known port number.



1024 - 4951	Registered port number
49512 - 65535	Dynamically assigned port number.

So, Who assigns the port number?

The assignment of the port is done at the time of development of the service and many services used by the developers also have the configurations to set the port number manually.

Like in this lecture, we are using an HTTP module that gives the functionality to run our server and looks into our file system and whenever a user requests a file this module sends the response accordingly.

To use an HTTP server and client, one must require it and also set the port on which we want to display our project.

In the browser, we go to the URL - localhost:port_no or 127.0.0.1: port_no

Note: A port number can run a single server at a time and we can run multiple node.js servers on a single machine.

For more information, you can refer to these links: https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Glossary/Port https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Port (computer networking)