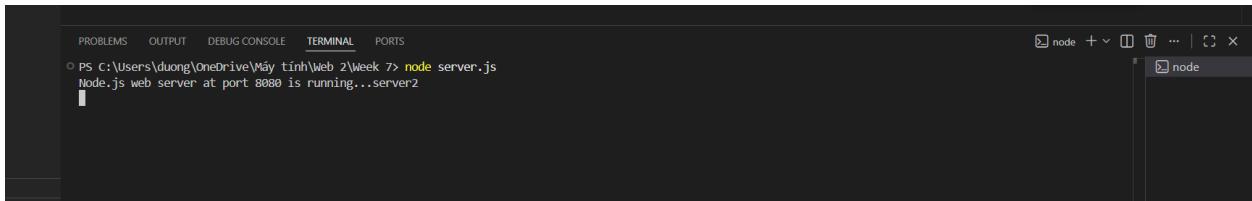


Lab 4

Name: Dương Quốc Anh

ID : GCS230290

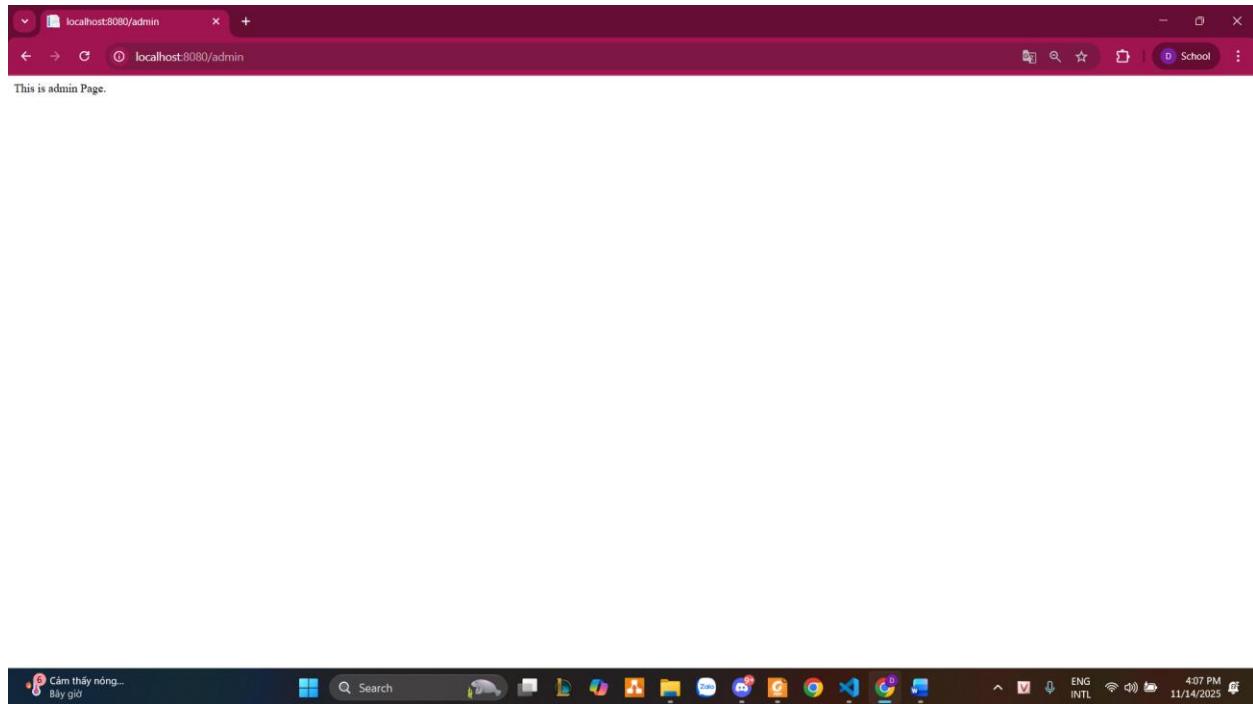


```
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS
PS C:\Users\duong\OneDrive\Máy tính\Web 2\Week 7> node server.js
Node.js web server at port 8080 is running...server2
|
```

Pic 1.Server.js terminal when successfully Run using node.js data



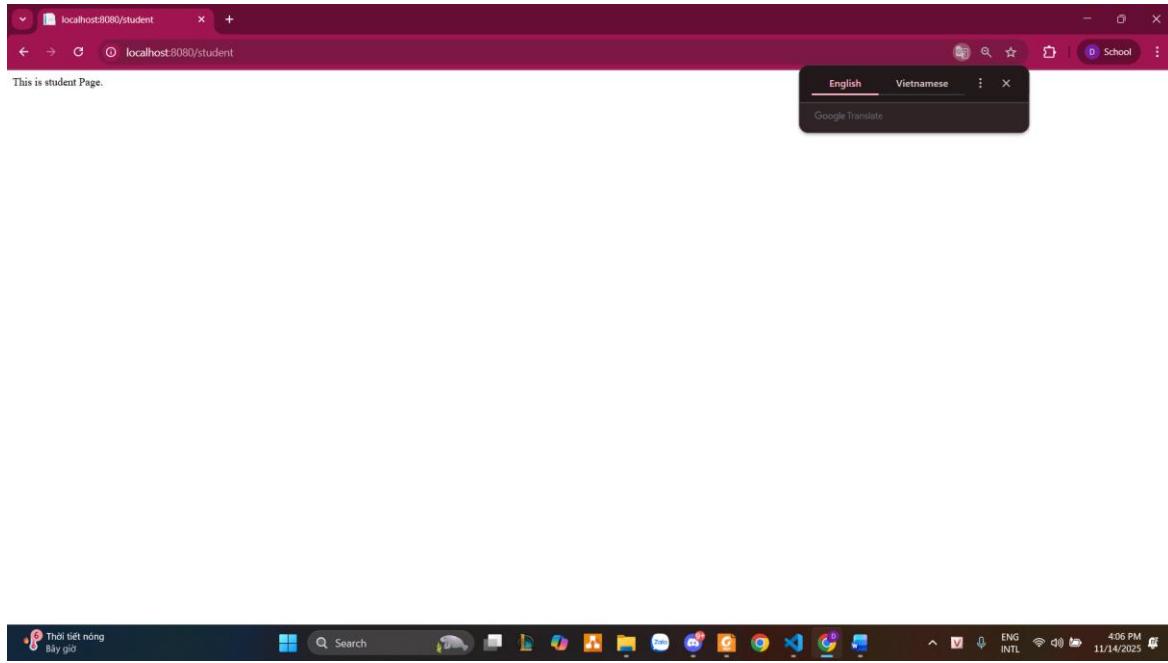
Pic 2.Home Page



Pic 3.admin page

Change the address(add “/admin” to show the admin page using (req.url == "/admin"))

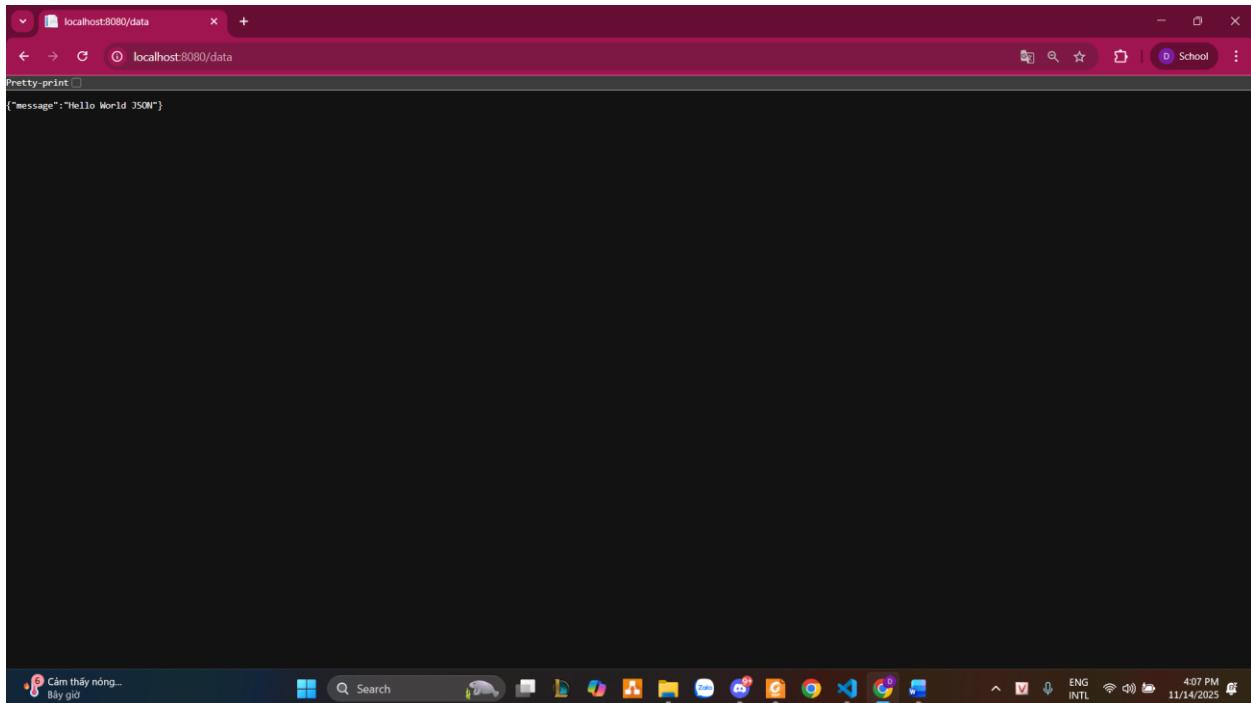
<http://localhost:8080> → http://localhost:8080/admin



Pic 4.Student Page

Change the address (add “/student” to show the admin page using (req.url == “/student”))

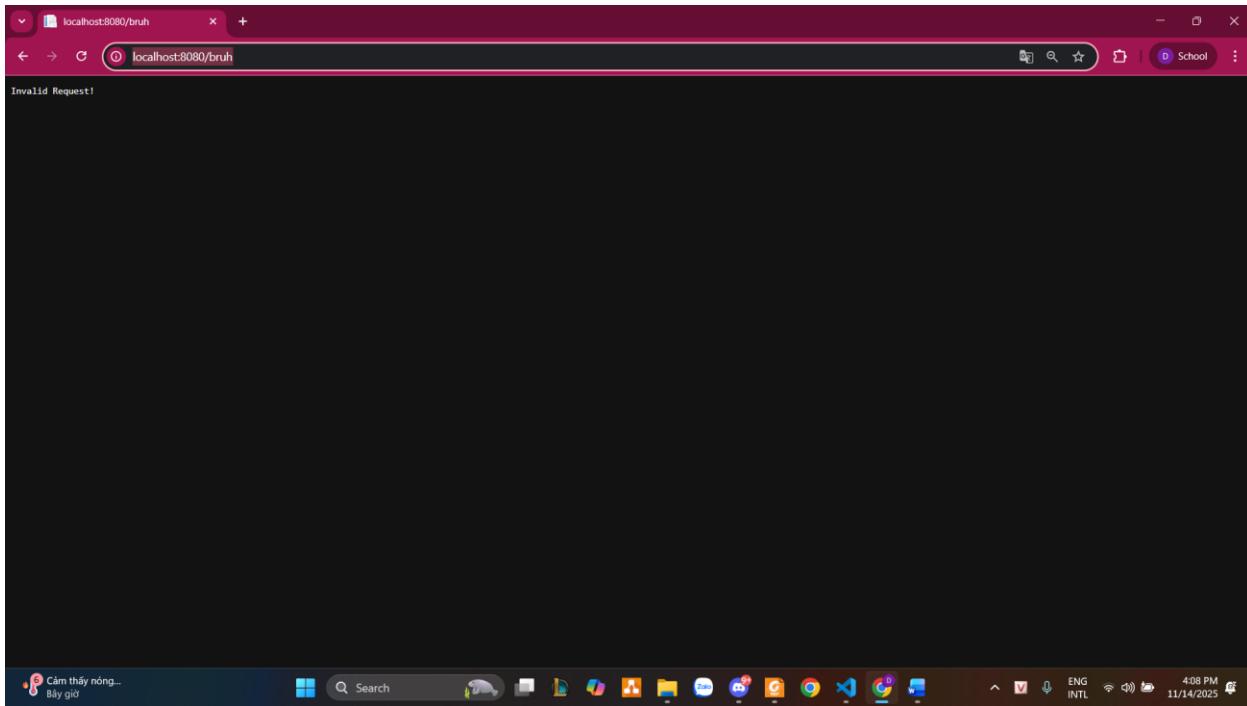
<http://localhost:8080> → http://localhost:8080/student



Pic 5.Data Page

Change the address (add “/data” to show the data page using (req.url == “/data”))

<http://localhost:8080> → <http://localhost:8080/data>



Pic 6.invalid request page

Change the address

(add “/data” to show the data page using (req.url == “/” not in the request URL ”))

<http://localhost:8080> → <http://localhost:8080/> “anything except the word that we choose in the Request URL”

My understanding about Node.js

This lesson has taught me that Node.js can act like a web server without using tools like Apache or XAMPP; instead, it uses the http module. While listening on a certain port, say 8080, the server waits for customers to access <http://localhost:8080>. Node.js checks req.url to decide what to return, be it the home page, student page, admin page, or JSON data. Responses are sent by the server using res.writeHead, res.write, and res.end to return both HTML and JSON. Node.js can provide API-style responses, as with the route called /data. Node.js sends a message to the terminal to confirm that the server is up and running.