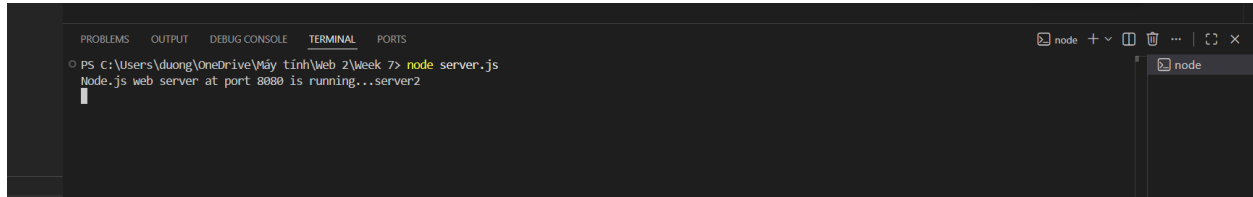


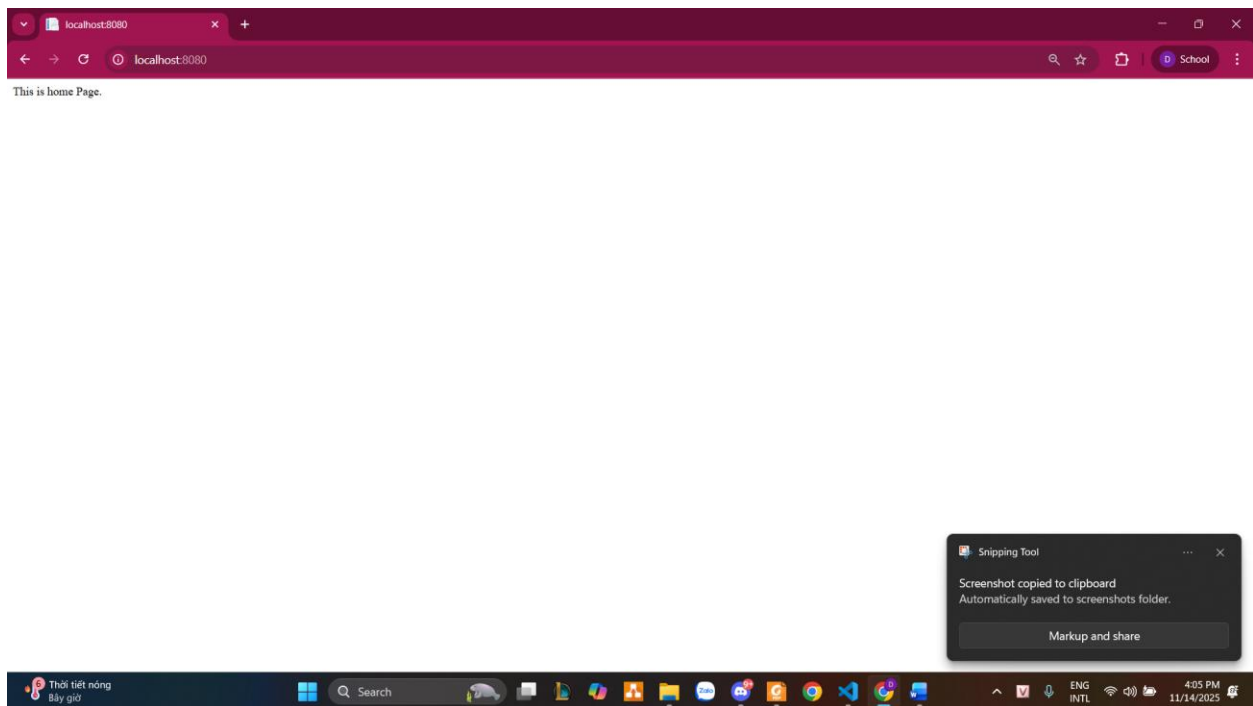
## Lab 4

Name: Dương Quốc Anh

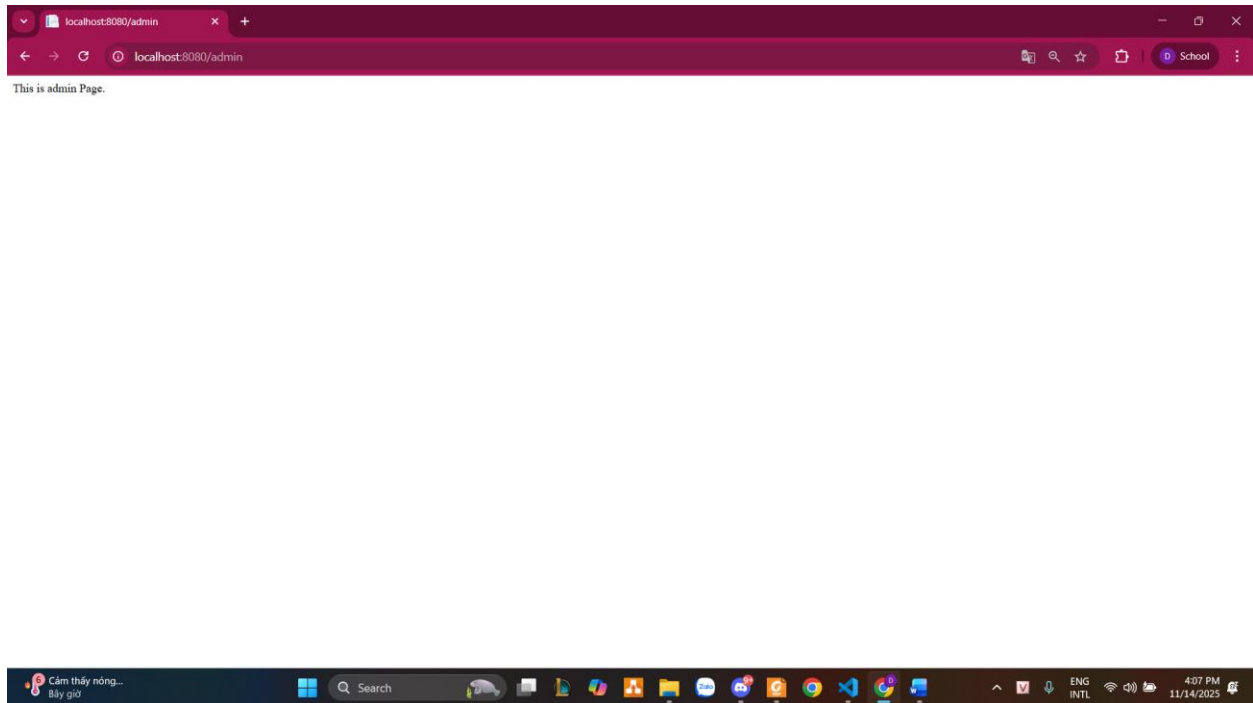
ID : GCS230290



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



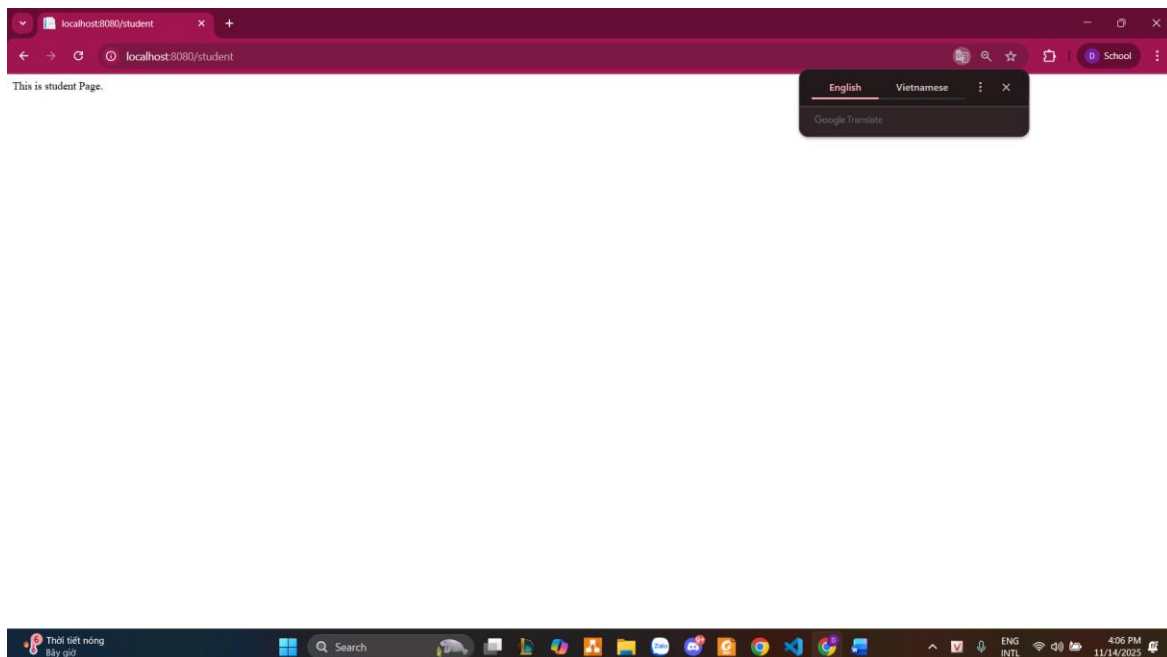
Pic 2.Home Page



Pic 3.admin page

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

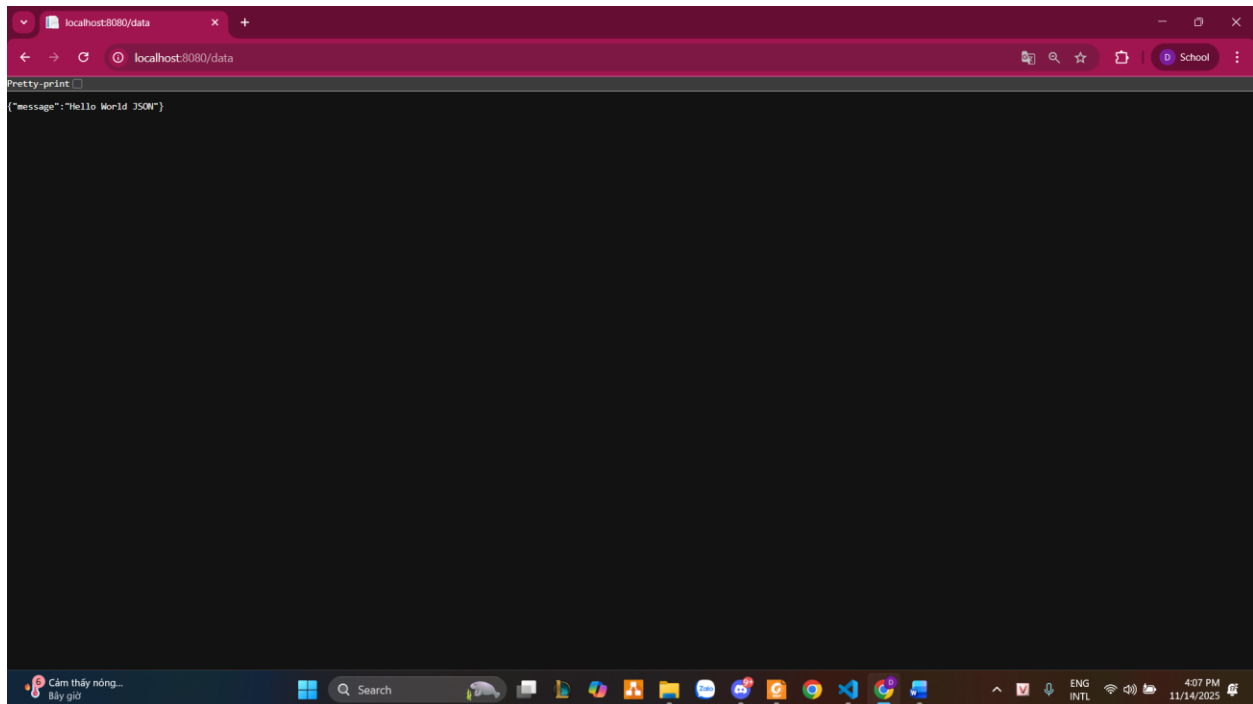
<http://localhost:8080> → <http://localhost:8080/admin>



Pic 4.Student Page

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

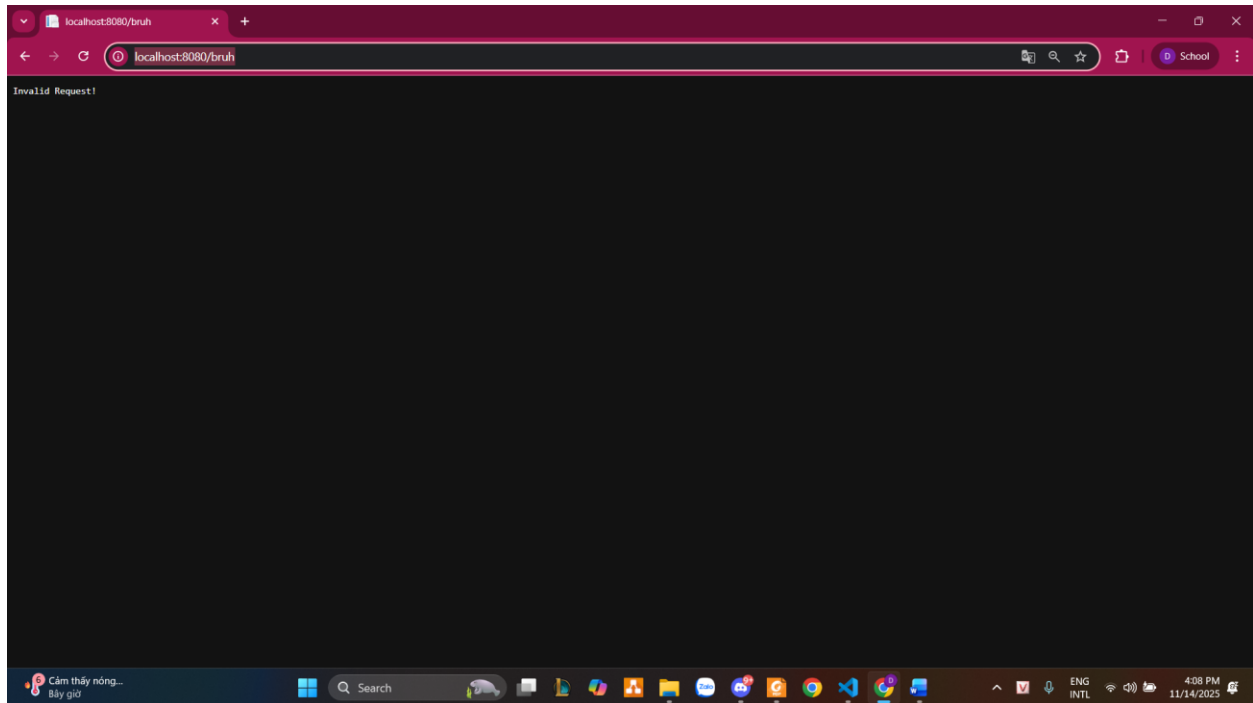
<http://localhost:8080> → <http://localhost:8080/student>



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.