

## Chapter 19.5: node.js

CS 80: Internet Programming

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### Overview

- Node (node.js) enables server-side JavaScript
- Much of what we did with PHP can be done with node.js
- Node has much more functionality than PHP; you can basically write whatever JavaScript program you want without needing to execute in a browser

### Overview

- Node is designed to make it easy to write I/O-based programs that run of a server
- I/O-based programs include web servers, databases, etc.

### Overview

- Node uses event-based asynchronous processing
- We will use same event-listener and callbacks we learned in JavaScript

### Installing Node

- Node can be installed from [nodejs.org](https://nodejs.org)
- Node is a command-line program, and you start node with by typing `node` at your terminal/command prompt

### Hello, world!

- Save the following in `hello_world.js`

```
1 console.log("Hello, world!");
```

- Launch the program with

```
1 node hello_world.js
```

**Example: http\_server.js**

```
1 var http = require("http"); // require the node HTTP module
2
3 function onRequest(request, response) {
4   console.log("Request received.");
5   response.writeHead(200, {"Content-Type": "text/plain"}); // set HTTP
      response header
6   response.write("Hello World"); // write content into HTTP request
7   response.end(); // finishes the response
8 }
9
10 http.createServer(onRequest).listen(8888);
11
12 console.log("Server has started.");
```

**Modules**

- We wrote `var http = require("http");` in the HTTP server example
- `http` is a module that our node application requires
- But we also want to write our own modules
- This is accomplished using `exports`

**Example: http\_server\_export.js**

```
1 var http = require("http"); // require the node HTTP module
2
3 function start() {
4   function onRequest(request, response) {
5     console.log("Request received.");
6     response.writeHead(200, {"Content-Type": "text/plain"}); // set
        HTTP response header
7     response.write("Hello World"); // write content into HTTP request
8     response.end(); // finishes the response
9   }
10
11   http.createServer(onRequest).listen(8888);
12   console.log("Server has started.");
13 }
14
```

```
15 exports.start = start;
```

### Example: index.js

```
1 var server = require("./http_server_export");
2
3 server.start();
```

## Modules

- Modules are a core component of node.js
- They allow you to modularize code
- This breaks our I/O-based application easier to manage and scalable
- Each module can be responsible for a specific kind of I/O

## Routing

- So far, every HTTP request was handled the same way
- Routing allows us to specify which modules process certain HTTP requests
- We'll look at the URL and the data in the GET/POST parameters and make a decision about where this HTTP request should be routed.

### Example: router.js

```
1 function route(pathname) {
2   console.log("About to route a request for " + pathname);
3 }
4
5 exports.route = route;
```

### Example: http\_server\_router.js

```
1 var http = require("http"); // require the node HTTP module
2 var url = require("url");
3
```

```
4 function start(route) {
5   function onRequest(request, response) {
6     var pathname = url.parse(request.url).pathname;
7     console.log("Request for " + pathname + " received.");
8
9     route(pathname);
10
11    response.writeHead(200, {"Content-Type": "text/plain"}); // set
      HTTP response header
12    response.write("Hello World"); // write content into HTTP request
13    response.end(); // finishes the response
14  }
15
16  http.createServer(onRequest).listen(8888);
17  console.log("Server has started.");
18 }
19
20 exports.start = start;
```

### Example: index.js

```
1 var server = require("./http_server_router");
2 var router = require("./router");
3
4 server.start(router.route);
```