Unit 3 - Part 1 Node.Js

Introduction to Node.JS

- Node.js is an open source, cross-platform runtime environment for developing server-side and networking applications. Node.js applications are written in JavaScript, and can be run within the Node.js runtime on OS X, Microsoft Windows, and Linux.
- Features
 - Asynchronous and Event Driven
 - Very Fast
 - Single Threaded but Highly Scalable
 - No Buffering
- Node.js = Runtime Environment + JavaScript Library

Where to use and where to not

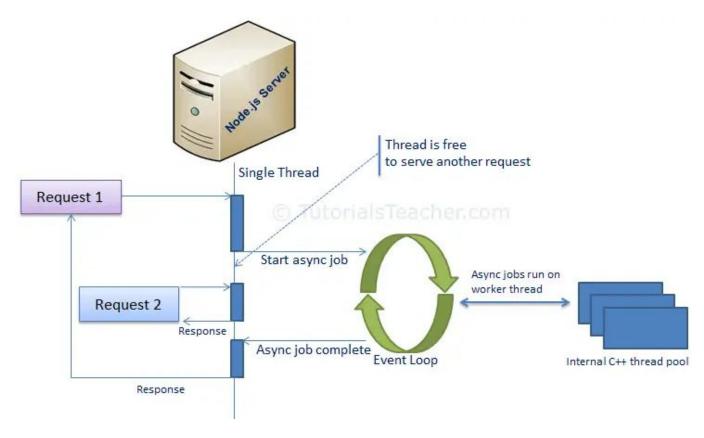
- Where to Use Node.js?
 - I/O bound Applications
 - Data Streaming Applications
 - Data Intensive Real-time Applications (DIRT)
 - JSON APIs based Applications
 - Single Page Application
- Where Not to Use Node.js?
 - It is not advisable to use Node.js for CPU intensive applications.

Advantages of Node.JS

NODE.JS ADVANTAGES: WHY USE NODE.JS FOR DEVELOPING WEB APPS?



Process model of Node.JS



Node.JS

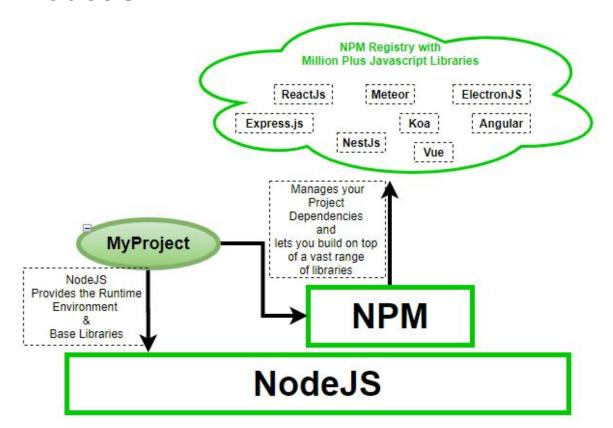
- Sample program
- Parts of a Node.JS program
 - Import the models
 - Create server
 - Read request, return response
- Sample programs to create server

Node.JS Built In modules

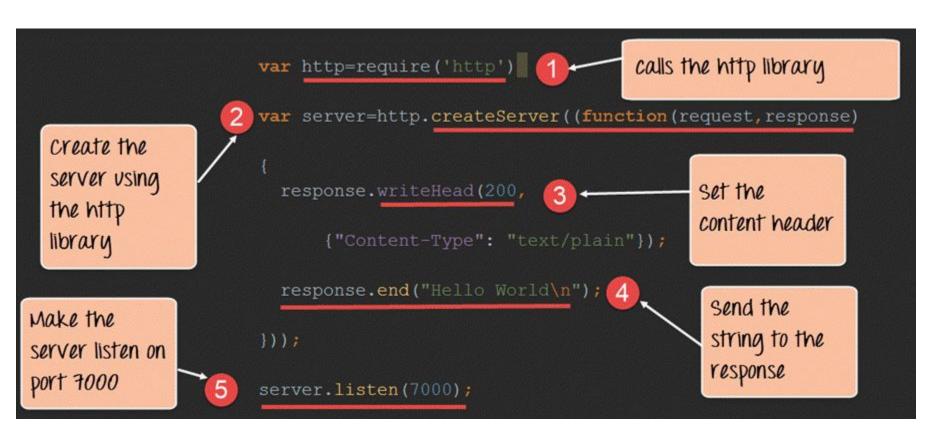
• These are the modules that can be used without any installation

Core Modules	Description
http	Includes classes, methods and events to create Node.js http server
util	Includes utility functions useful for developers
fs	Includes events, classes, and methods to deal with file I/O operations
url	Includes methods for URL parsing
querystring	Includes methods to work with query string
stream	Includes methods to handle streaming data
zlib	Includes methods to compress or decompress files

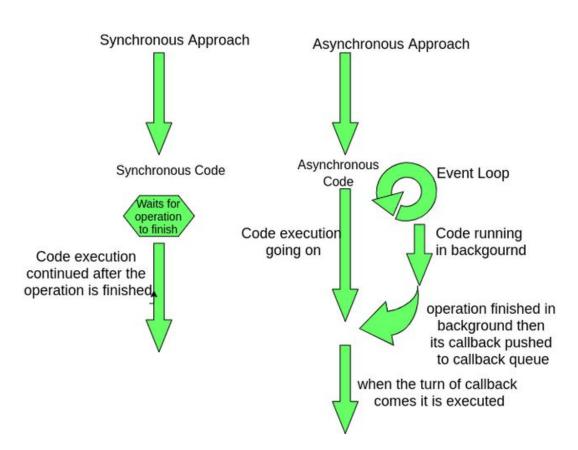
NodeJS NPM



NodeJS HTTP



NodeJS FS



NodeJS FS Open a file

```
var fs = require("fs");
// Asynchronous - Opening File
console.log("Going to open file!");
fs.open('input.txt', 'r+', function(err, fd) {
 if (err) {
   return console.error(err);
  console.log("File opened successfully!");
```

});

NodeJS FS Stats

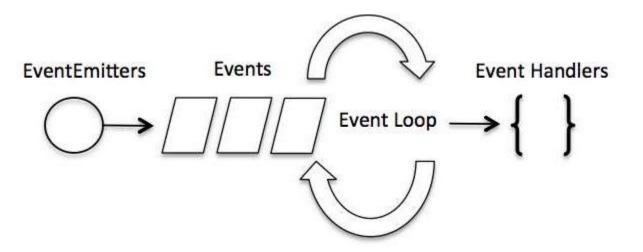
});

```
var fs = require("fs");
console.log("Going to get file info!");
fs.stat('input.txt', function (err, stats) {
 if (err) {
    return console.error(err);
  console.log(stats);
  console.log("Got file info successfully!");
 // Check file type
  console.log("isFile ? " + stats.isFile());
  console.log("isDirectory ? " + stats.isDirectory());
```

NodeJS FS Writing a file

```
var fs = require("fs");
console.log("Going to write into existing file");
fs.writeFile('input.txt', 'Simply Easy Learning!', function(err) {
 if (err) {
   return console.error(err); }
  console.log("Data written successfully!");
  console.log("Let's read newly written data");
 fs.readFile('input.txt', function (err, data) {
   if (err) {
      return console.error(err);}
console.log("Asynchronous read: " + data.toString());
});
```

NodeJS Events



NodeJS Events example

```
// Import events module
var events = require('events');
// Create an eventEmitter object
var eventEmitter = new events.EventEmitter();
// Create an event handler as follows
var connectHandler = function connected() {
 console.log('connection succesful.');
 // Fire the data_received event
 eventEmitter.emit('data received');
// Bind the connection event with the handler
eventEmitter.on('connection', connectHandler);
```

```
// Bind the data_received event with the anonymous
      function
      eventEmitter.on('data_received', function() {
        console.log('data received succesfully.');
      });
      // Fire the connection event
      eventEmitter.emit('connection');
console.log("Program Ended.");
```