

Let's go step by step with a simple **Node.js server tutorial**. By the end, you'll have a basic server running that can respond to HTTP requests.

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## 1. Prerequisites

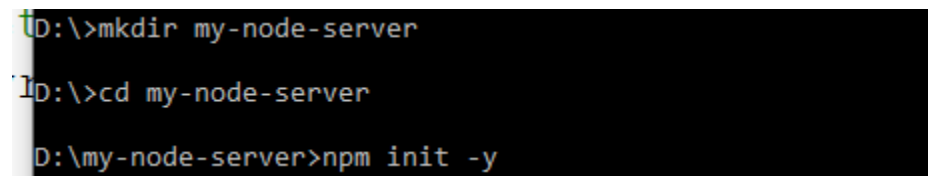
- Install **Node.js**: <https://nodejs.org>
  - A code editor like **VS Code**.
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## 2. Initialize a Node.js project

Open a terminal and run:

```
mkdir my-node-server  
cd my-node-server  
npm init -y
```

This creates a `package.json` file.

A screenshot of a terminal window with a black background and green text. It shows three commands being executed in sequence: 'D:\>mkdir my-node-server', 'D:\>cd my-node-server', and 'D:\my-node-server>npm init -y'.

```
D:\>mkdir my-node-server  
D:\>cd my-node-server  
D:\my-node-server>npm init -y
```

### 3. Create a server using the built-in HTTP module

Create a file called `server.js`:

```
// Load the HTTP module
const http = require('http');

// Define the port
const PORT = 8000;

// Create the server
const server = http.createServer((req, res) => {
  // Set response header
  res.writeHead(200, { 'Content-Type': 'text/plain' });

  // Send response
  res.end('Hello, World!\n');
});

// Start the server
server.listen(PORT, () => {
  console.log(`Server running at http://localhost:${PORT}/`);
});
```

Open notepad and type above code in notepad++ as shown below and save it as `server.js` file:-

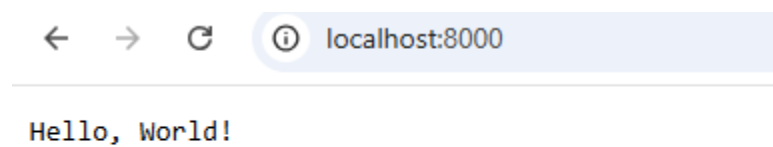
A screenshot of the Notepad++ text editor. The editor window displays the JavaScript code for a simple HTTP server. The code is color-coded: comments are in green, keywords like 'const' and 'function' are in blue, and string literals are in red. The code is identical to the one shown in the previous block. The editor's interface includes a menu bar at the top, a toolbar, and a vertical scrollbar on the right side. The status bar at the bottom shows the file name as 'server.js' and the current line and column numbers.

## Run the server

```
D:\my-node-server>node server.js
Server running at http://localhost:8000/
```

`node server.js`

Then open your browser and go to <http://localhost:8000>.  
You should see:



## 5. Adding routing (optional):-

You can handle different URLs like this `server.js` file :

```
const http = require('http');

const server = http.createServer((req, res) => {
  if (req.url === '/') {
    res.writeHead(200, { 'Content-Type': 'text/plain' });
    res.end('Home Page\n');
  } else if (req.url === '/about') {
    res.writeHead(200, { 'Content-Type': 'text/plain' });
    res.end('About Page\n');
  } else {
    res.writeHead(404, { 'Content-Type': 'text/plain' });
    res.end('Page Not Found\n');
  }
});

server.listen(3000, () => {
  console.log('Server running at http://localhost:3000/');
});
```

Open notepad++ above code as shown below and save it as server.js:-

```
const http = require('http');

const server = http.createServer((req, res) => {
  if (req.url === '/') {
    res.writeHead(200, { 'Content-Type': 'text/plain' });
    res.end('Home Page\n');
  } else if (req.url === '/about') {
    res.writeHead(200, { 'Content-Type': 'text/plain' });
    res.end('About Page\n');
  } else {
    res.writeHead(404, { 'Content-Type': 'text/plain' });
    res.end('Page Not Found\n');
  }
});

server.listen(3000, () => {
  console.log('Server running at http://localhost:3000/');
});
```

Run it `node server.js` as shown below

```
D:\my-node-server>node server.js
Server running at http://localhost:3000/
```

## 6. Using Express (simpler way)

Express.js is one of the most popular frameworks for Node.js, and its features make building web applications and APIs much easier and more organized. Here's a detailed breakdown:

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### 1. Minimal and Flexible

- Express provides a **thin layer over Node.js HTTP module**.
  - It doesn't force a particular project structure, so you can design your app the way you want.
  - You get **maximum flexibility** without unnecessary overhead.
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### 2. Routing

- Express has a **powerful routing system** to handle different HTTP methods (`GET`, `POST`, `PUT`, `DELETE`) and URLs.

### 3. Middleware Support

- Middleware are functions that run **before the route handler**, used for:
  - Logging
  - Authentication
  - Request parsing
  - Error handling

### 4. Template Engines

- Express supports **dynamic HTML rendering** using template engines like:
  - **EJS**

### 5. RESTful API Support

- Express is perfect for building APIs:
  - Handles JSON requests/responses easily
  - Supports URL parameters, query strings, and headers
  - Compatible with middleware like `body-parser` for request data parsing

Instead of the raw HTTP module, most Node.js apps use **Express**:

```
npm install express
```

Then create `server.js`:

```
const express = require('express');
const app = express();
const PORT = 3000;

// Routes
app.get('/', (req, res) => res.send('Home Page'));
app.get('/about', (req, res) => res.send('About Page'));

// 404 handler
app.use((req, res) => res.status(404).send('Page Not Found'));

// Start server
app.listen(PORT, () => console.log(`Server running at
http://localhost:\${PORT}/`));
```

open notepad++ and type as shown below and save as `server.js` :-

```
const express = require('express');
const app = express();
const PORT = 3000;

// Routes
app.get('/', (req, res) => res.send('Home Page'));
app.get('/about', (req, res) => res.send('About Page'));

// 404 handler
app.use((req, res) => res.status(404).send('Page Not Found'));

// Start server
app.listen(PORT, () => console.log(`Server running at http://localhost:\${PORT}/`));
```

Run with:

```
node server.js
```

← → ↻ ⓘ localhost:3000

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Home Page

← → ↻ ⓘ localhost:3000/about

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About Page