

Node.js

Node.js

- ◆ **An open-source JavaScript runtime environment**
 - Built on Chrome's V8 JavaScript engine
 - It allows you to run **JavaScript on the server**
 - It runs on various platforms (Windows, Linux, Unix, Mac OS X, etc.)
- ◆ **Node JS applications:**
 - Netflix
 - LinkedIn
 - Wal-Mart
 - Paypal
 - YouTube
 - Amazon.com
 - eBay
 - Reddit
 - ...

Node.js 설치

The screenshot shows the Node.js download page in a web browser. The page has a dark header with the Node.js logo and navigation links: HOME, ABOUT, DOWNLOADS, DOCS, GET INVOLVED, SECURITY, CERTIFICATION, and NEWS. Below the header, the 'Downloads' section highlights the 'Latest LTS Version: 14.16.1 (includes npm 6.14.12)'. A message encourages downloading the source code or a pre-built installer. Two main tabs are visible: 'LTS Recommended For Most Users' and 'Current Latest Features'. Under the 'LTS' tab, there are three download options: 'Windows Installer' (node-v14.16.1-x64.msi), 'macOS Installer' (node-v14.16.1.pkg), and 'Source Code' (node-v14.16.1.tar.gz). Below these, a list of download links is provided: Windows Installer (.msi), Windows Binary (.zip), macOS Installer (.pkg), macOS Binary (.tar.gz), Linux Binaries (x64), Linux Binaries (ARM), and Source Code. To the right of this list is a table showing the architecture for each download option.

32-bit	64-bit
32-bit	64-bit
64-bit	
64-bit	
64-bit	
ARMv7	ARMv8
node-v14.16.1.tar.gz	

<https://nodejs.org/en/download/current/>

PROBLEMS

OUTPUT

DEBUG CONSOLE

TERMINAL

```
PS C:\Users\user\Desktop\node01> node -v  
v14.15.4
```

```
PS C:\Users\user\Desktop\node01> npm -v  
7.9.0
```

```
PS C:\Users\user\Desktop\node01> █
```

Creating Server

```
var http = require("http");

http.createServer(function (request, response) {
  // Send the HTTP header
  // HTTP Status: 200 : OK
  // Content Type: text/plain
  response.writeHead(200, {'Content-Type': 'text/plain'});

  // Send the response body as "Hello World"
  response.end('Hello World\n');
}).listen(8081);

// Console will print the message
console.log('Server running at http://127.0.0.1:8081/');
```

Modules

◆ Module

- Consider modules to be the same as JavaScript **libraries**.
- A **set of functions** you want to include in your application.

◆ Built-in Modules

- os
- url
- Query String
- util
- crypto
- File system
-

◆ Include Modules

- Use the `require()` function with the name of the module:

HTTP Module

♦ A built-in HTTP module

- It allows Node.js to transfer data over the Hyper Text Transfer Protocol
- It can create an HTTP server that listens to server ports and gives a response back to the client.

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

//create a server object:
http.createServer(function (req, res) {
  res.write('Hello World!'); //write a response to the client
  res.end(); //end the response
}).listen(8080); //the server object listens on port 8080
```

◆ Add an HTTP Header

- If the response from the HTTP server is supposed to be displayed as HTML:

```
var http = require('http');
http.createServer(function (req, res) {
  res.writeHead(200, {'Content-Type': 'text/html'});
  res.write('Hello World!');
  res.end();
}).listen(8080);
```


◆ Create Your Own Modules:

- Use the **exports** keyword to make properties and methods available outside the module file.

```
exports.myDateTime = function () {  
    return Date();  
};
```

- Include Your Own Module

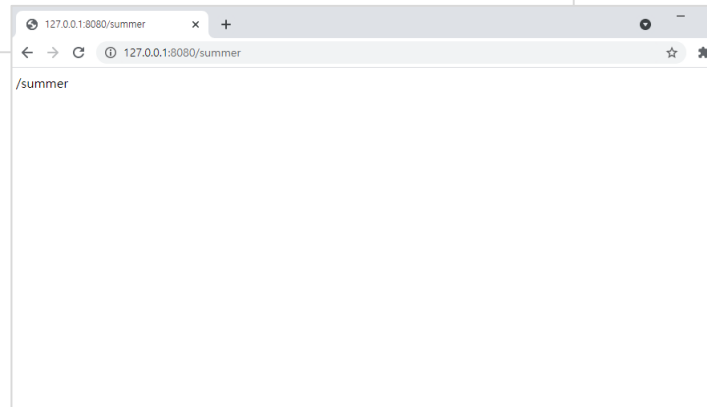
```
var http = require('http');  
var dt = require('./myfirstmodule');  
  
http.createServer(function (req, res) {  
    res.writeHead(200, {'Content-Type': 'text/html'});  
    res.write("The date and time are currently: " + dt.myDateTime());  
    res.end();  
}).listen(8080);
```

moduleEx.js

◆ req.url :

```
var http = require('http');  
http.createServer(function (req, res) {  
  res.writeHead(200, {'Content-Type': 'text/html'});  
  res.write(req.url);  
  res.end();  
}).listen(8080);
```

<http://localhost:8080/summer>



queryString.js

URL Module

- ◆ It splits up a web address into readable parts.
- ◆ Use **url.parse()** method

```
var url = require('url');
var adr = 'http://localhost:8080/default.htm?year=2017&month=february';
var q = url.parse(adr, true);

console.log(q.host); //returns 'localhost:8080'
console.log(q.pathname); //returns '/default.htm'
console.log(q.search); //returns '?year=2017&month=february'

var qdata = q.query; //returns an object: { year: 2017, month: 'february' }
console.log(qdata.month); //returns 'february'
```

urlparse.js

File System Module

- ◆ It allows you to work with the file system on your computer
 - Read / Create / Update / Delete / Rename files
- ◆ **Read Files : fs.readFile()**

```
var http = require('http');
var fs = require('fs');
http.createServer(function (req, res) {
  fs.readFile('demofile1.html', function(err, data) {
    res.writeHead(200, {'Content-Type': 'text/html'});
    res.write(data);
    return res.end();
  });
}).listen(8080);
```

fs.js

```
<html>
<body>
<h1>My Header</h1>
<p>My paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Create Files

- ◆ **fs.appendFile()**
- ◆ **fs.open()**
- ◆ **fs.writeFile()**

```
var fs = require('fs');

fs.appendFile('mynewfile1.txt', 'Hello content!', function (err) {
  if (err) throw err;
  console.log('Saved!');
});
```

fsappend.js

```
var fs = require('fs');

fs.open('mynewfile2.txt', 'w', function (err, file) {
  if (err) throw err;
  console.log('Saved!');
});
```

```
var fs = require('fs');

fs.writeFile('mynewfile3.txt', 'Hello content!', function (err) {
  if (err) throw err;
  console.log('Saved!');
});
```

```
var fs = require("fs");

fs.writeFile('input.txt', 'Simply Easy Learning!', function(err) {
  if (err) {
    return console.error(err);
  }
  console.log("Data written successfully!");

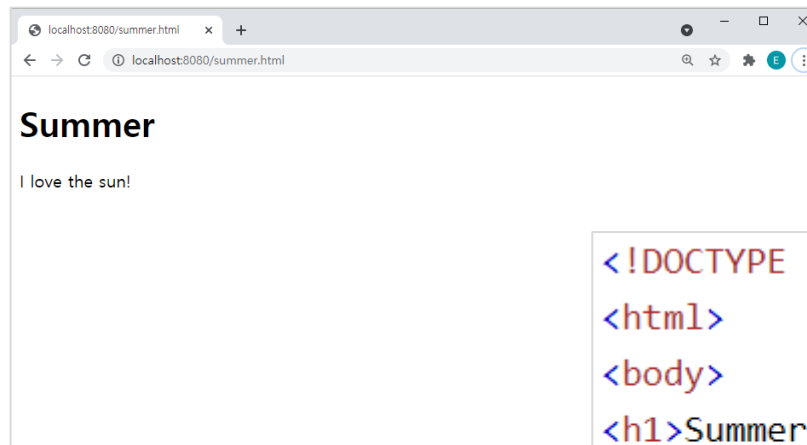
  fs.readFile('input.txt', function (err, data) {
    if (err) {
      return console.error(err);
    }
    console.log(data.toString());
  });
});
```

◆ Ex) File Server

- Create a Node.js file that opens the requested file and returns the content to the client.
- If anything goes wrong, throw a 404 error:

<http://localhost:8080/summer.html>

<http://localhost:8080/winter.html>



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1>Summer</h1>
<p>I love the sun!</p>
</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1>Winter</h1>
<p>I love the snow!</p>
</body>
</html>
```



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

<http://localhost:8080/summer.html>

```
var url = require('url');
```

<http://localhost:8080/winter.html>

```
var fs = require('fs');
```

```
http.createServer(function (req, res) {
```

```
  var q = url.parse(req.url, true);
```

```
  var filename = "." + q.pathname;
```

```
  fs.readFile(filename, function(err, data) {
```

```
    if (err) {
```

```
      res.writeHead(404, {'Content-Type': 'text/html'});
```

```
      return res.end("404 Not Found");
```

```
    }
```

```
    res.writeHead(200, {'Content-Type': 'text/html'});
```

```
    res.write(data);
```

```
    return res.end();
```

```
  });
```

```
}).listen(8080);
```

fsserver.js

Delete Files

◆ fs.unlink()

```
var fs = require('fs');

fs.unlink('mynewfile2.txt', function (err) {
  if (err) throw err;
  console.log('File deleted!');
});
```

fsdelete.js

Rename Files

◆ fs.rename()

```
var fs = require('fs');

fs.rename('mynewfile1.txt', 'myrenamedfile.txt', function (err) {
  if (err) throw err;
  console.log('File Renamed!');
});
```

fsrename.js

Get File Information

◆ fs.stat(path, callback)

```
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());
});
```

fsstat.js

Callback

- ◆ **A function passed as an argument to another function.**
 - It allows a function to call another function.
- ◆ A callback function can **run after** another function has finished.
- ◆ **Node makes heavy use of callbacks.**
 - All the APIs are written in such a way that they support callbacks.

◆ NoCallback.js

```
var fs = require("fs");  
var data = fs.readFileSync('input.txt');  
  
console.log(data.toString());  
console.log("Program Ended");  
callback01.js
```

◆ Callback.js

```
var fs = require("fs");

fs.readFile('input.txt', function (err, data) {
  if (err) return console.error(err);
  console.log(data.toString());
});

console.log("Program Ended");
```

callback02.js

Events

- ◆ Node.js is a **single-threaded** application, but it can support concurrency via the concept of **event** and **callbacks**.
- ◆ Node.js uses **events** heavily and it is also one of the reasons why Node.js is pretty **fast** compared to other similar technologies.

- ◆ Every action on a computer is an event
 - Like when a connection is made or a file is opened.

```
var fs = require('fs');  
var rs = fs.createReadStream('./demofile.txt');  
rs.on('open', function () {  
  console.log('The file is open');  
});
```

events.js

Events Module

- ◆ Node.js allows us to create and handle **custom events** easily by using **events** module

- 1) use the `require()` method and create an `EventEmitter` object:

```
// Import events module
var events = require('events');

// Create an EventEmitter object
var EventEmitter = new events.EventEmitter();
```

- 2) bind an event handler with an event

```
// Bind event and event handler as follows
eventEmitter.on('eventName', eventHandler);
```

- 3) fire an event

```
// Fire an event
eventEmitter.emit('eventName');
```

```
var events = require('events');
var EventEmitter = new events.EventEmitter();

//Create an event handler:
var myEventHandler = function () {
  console.log('I hear a scream!');
}

//Assign the event handler to an event:
eventEmitter.on('scream', myEventHandler);

//Fire the 'scream' event:
eventEmitter.emit('scream');
```

eventEmitter.js

```
var events = require('events');
var EventEmitter = new events.EventEmitter();

var connectHandler = function connected() {
  console.log('connection succesful.');
  EventEmitter.emit('data_received');
}

EventEmitter.on('connection', connectHandler);
EventEmitter.on('data_received', function() {
  console.log('data received succesfully.');
});

EventEmitter.emit('connection');

console.log("Program Ended.");
```

eventex.js

◆ Node Package Manager

- Command line utility to install Node.js packages, do version management and dependency management of Node.js packages.

◆ Installing Modules

\$ npm install <Module Name>

◆ Global vs Local Installation

\$ npm install express

\$ npm install express -g

◆ To check all the modules installed globally :

\$ npm ls -g

◆ **Ex)** \$npm install upper-case

```
var http = require('http');
var uc = require('upper-case');
http.createServer(function (req, res) {
  res.writeHead(200, {'Content-Type': 'text/html'});
  /*Use our upper-case module to upper case a string:*/
  res.write(uc.toUpperCase("Hello World!"));
  res.end();
}).listen(8081);

console.log('Server running at http://127.0.0.1:8081/');
```

Node.js

◆ Node.js

- HTTP
- FS
- URL
- NPM
- Event