

*the*  
**NODE FIRM**

Copyright© 2013 The Node Firm. All Rights Reserved.

# **BUFFERS**

## WHAT ARE BUFFERS?

Buffers are node's way of dealing with binary data  
They are essentially views to an allocated slab of memory in c++

## WHY DO THEY EXIST?

Initially node used UTF-8 encoded strings to represent binary  
This was not performant

# CREATING BUFFERS

Buffer is a global construct

**01\_create.js**

```
var buffer1 = new Buffer(1024);  
  
console.log(buffer1.length);  
console.log(buffer1);
```

## FILL

### 02\_fill.js

```
var buffer = new Buffer(8);  
console.log(buffer.length, buffer);  
  
buffer.fill(0);  
console.log(buffer.length, buffer);
```

## MORE WAYS TO CREATE BUFFERS

### 03\_create\_options.js

```
var array = ["a", 0xBA, 0xDF, 0x00, 0xD0, 255, 10];

var buffer1 = new Buffer(array);
console.log('buffer1', buffer1.length, buffer1);

// other encodings: ascii, utf16le, ucs2, base64, binary, hex
var buffer2 = new Buffer('hello world', 'utf8');
console.log('buffer2', buffer2.length, buffer2.toString());

var buffer3 = new Buffer('68656c6cf20776f726c64', 'hex');
console.log('buffer3', buffer3.length, buffer3.toString());
```

## READING BUFFERS



## ARRAY ACCESS

### 04\_array\_read.js

```
var buffer = new Buffer([1, 2, 3, 4]);  
console.log(buffer[1] + buffer[2]);
```

## TOSTRING

### 05\_tostring.js

```
var parseBasicAuth = function(encodedString) {  
  var buffer = new Buffer(encodedString, 'base64');  
  var parts = buffer.toString('utf8').split(':');  
  
  return {  
    username: parts[0],  
    password: parts[1]  
  };  
};  
  
var credentials = parseBasicAuth('dXNlcjEyMzpzdXAzcjNlY3JldDc=');  
  
console.log(credentials);
```

## READING VALUES

### 06\_bitmap\_header.js

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

fs.readFile(__dirname + '/support/2x16.bmp', function(err, buffer) {
  if (err) {
    throw err;
  }

  // See: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BMP\_file\_format#Example\_1
  if (buffer.toString('ascii', 0, 2) === 'BM') {

    console.log('width:', buffer.readInt32LE(0x12));
    console.log('height:', Math.abs(buffer.readInt32LE(0x16)));
    console.log('color depth:', buffer.readUInt16LE(0x1C));
  }
});
```

## WRITING BUFFERS

## WRITE

### 07\_write\_string.js

```
var buffer = new Buffer(100);  
  
buffer.write('hello ');  
buffer.write('world', 6);  
  
console.log(buffer.toString('utf8', 0, 11));
```

## WRITING MULTIBYTE VALUES

Creating a windows bitmap file

### 08\_write\_multibyte.js

```
var fs = require('fs');
var width = 16;
var height = 16;
var pixelByteSize = width * height * 4;
var totalSize = pixelByteSize + 54;

/// create a buffer and populate it

fs.writeFile(__dirname + '/support/out.bmp', buffer, function(err) {
  if (err) throw err;
});
```

## 08\_write\_multibyte.js continued

```
/// create a buffer and populate it
var buffer = new Buffer(totalSize);

// See: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BMP\_file\_format#Example\_1
buffer.fill(0);
buffer.write('BM');
buffer.writeUInt32LE(totalSize, 0x02); // size of bitmap file
buffer.writeUInt32LE(54, 0x0A); // pixel data offset
buffer.writeUInt32LE(40, 0x0E); // size of header
buffer.writeUInt16LE(1, 0x1A); // color planes
buffer.writeUInt32LE(32, 0x1C); // bits per color
buffer.writeUInt32LE(pixelByteSize, 0x22); // total pixel size
buffer.writeInt32LE(width, 0x12); // width
buffer.writeInt32LE(height, 0x16); // height

for (var i=54; i<totalSize; i+=4) {
  buffer.writeUInt32LE(0xFF0000FF, i); // write blue @ 100% opacity
}
```

## ARRAY ACCESS

09\_array\_write.js

```
var buffer = new Buffer(10);  
  
buffer.fill(0);  
  
for (var i=0; i<=9; i+=2) {  
  buffer[i] = 0xff;  
}  
  
console.log(buffer);
```



## MANIPULATING BUFFERS

## CONCAT

### 10\_concat.js

```
var buffer1 = new Buffer('hello');  
var buffer2 = new Buffer('world');  
var buffer3 = Buffer.concat([buffer1, buffer2]);  
  
console.log(buffer3.toString());  
  
buffer2.fill(0);  
  
console.log(buffer3.toString());
```

## SLICE

### 11\_slice.js

```
var buffer = new Buffer('some data');  
var buffer2 = buffer.slice(0,1)  
  
console.log(buffer2);  
  
buffer[0] = 0xff;  
  
console.log(buffer2);
```

## SUMMARY

- Buffers provide a means to manipulate binary data
- Useful for doing encoding
- Extremely useful for parsing binary structures
- Efficient (no converting back and forth to v8 strings)
- See the manual for a complete list of operations