



INTRO TO NODE.JS

- LEVEL ONE -

.....





WHAT IS NODE.JS?



Allows you to build scalable network applications using JavaScript on the server-side.

Node.js

V8 JavaScript Runtime

It's fast because it's mostly C code



INTRO TO NODE.JS





WHAT COULD YOU BUILD?



- **Websocket Server** *Like a chat server*
- **Fast File Upload Client**
- **Ad Server**
- **Any Real-Time Data Apps**



INTRO TO NODE.JS



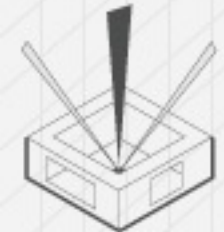


WHAT IS NODE.JS NOT?



- A Web Framework
- For Beginners *It's very low level*
- Multi-threaded

You can think of it as a single threaded server



INTRO TO NODE.JS





OBJECTIVE: PRINT FILE CONTENTS

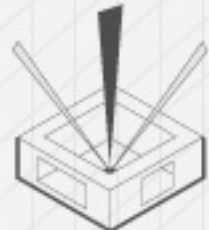
- Blocking Code

```
Read file from Filesystem, set equal to "contents"  
Print contents  
Do something else
```

- Non-Blocking Code

```
Read file from Filesystem  
  whenever you're complete, print the contents  
Do Something else
```

This is a "Callback"





BLOCKING VS NON-BLOCKING



- Blocking Code

```
var contents = fs.readFileSync('/etc/hosts');  
console.log(contents);  
console.log('Doing something else');
```

Stop process until complete



- Non-Blocking Code

```
fs.readFile('/etc/hosts', function(err, contents) {  
  console.log(contents);  
});  
console.log('Doing something else');
```





CALLBACK ALTERNATE SYNTAX



```
fs.readFile('/etc/hosts', function(err, contents) {  
  console.log(contents);  
});
```



Same as

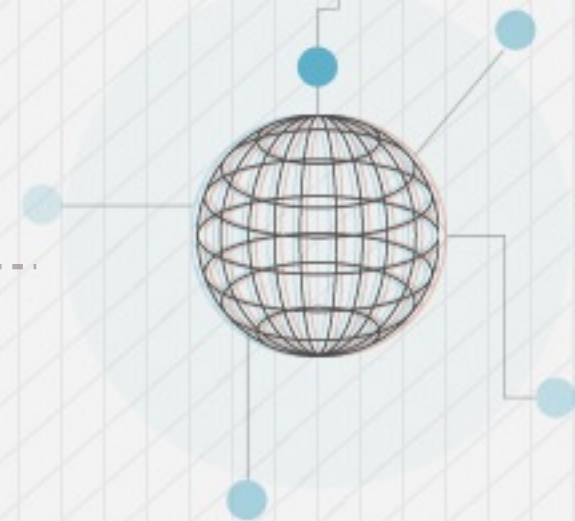


```
var callback = function(err, contents) {  
  console.log(contents);  
}  
fs.readFile('/etc/hosts', callback);
```





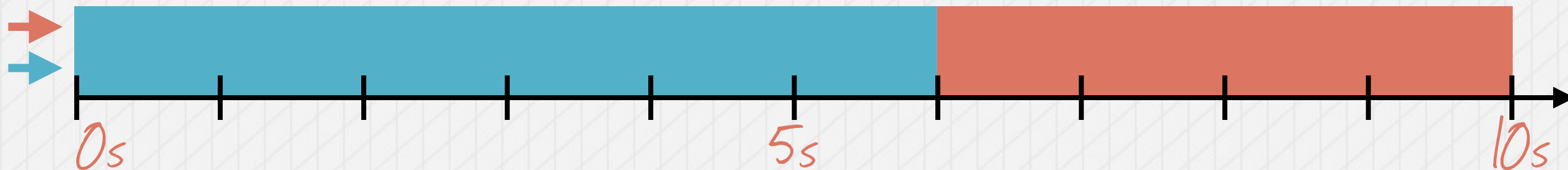
BLOCKING VS NON-BLOCKING



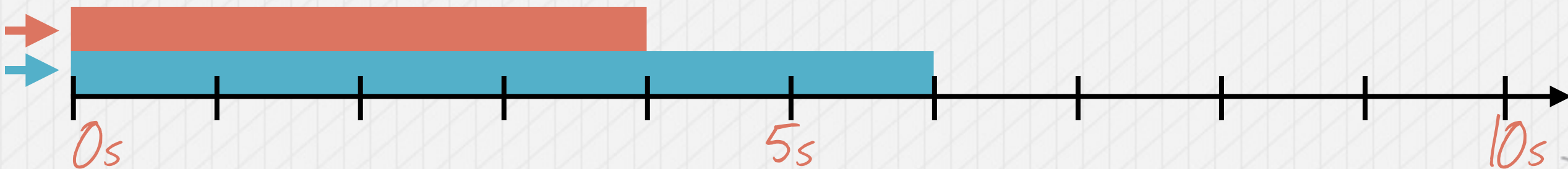
```
var callback = function(err, contents) {  
  console.log(contents);  
}  
fs.readFile('/etc/hosts', callback);  
fs.readFile('/etc/inetcfg', callback);
```



blocking



non-blocking





NODE.JS HELLO DOG

hello.js



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

How we require modules

```
http.createServer(function(request, response) {
```

```
  response.writeHead(200);
```

Status code in header

```
  response.write("Hello, this is dog.");
```

Response body

```
  response.end();
```

Close the connection

```
}).listen(8080, function(){
```

Listen for connections on this port

```
  console.log('Listening on port 8080...');
```

```
});
```

```
$ node hello.js
```

Run the server

```
$ curl http://localhost:8080
```

-----> Listening on port 8080...

-----> Hello, this is dog.





THE EVENT LOOP



```
var http = require('http');  
http.createServer(function(request, response) {  
  ...  
}).listen(8080, function(){  
  console.log('Listening on port 8080...');  
});
```

Starts the Event Loop when finished

Run the Callback

Known Events

request

Checking
for
Events





WHY JAVASCRIPT?



“JavaScript has certain characteristics that make it very different than other dynamic languages, namely that it has no concept of threads. Its model of concurrency is completely based around events.”

- Ryan Dahl

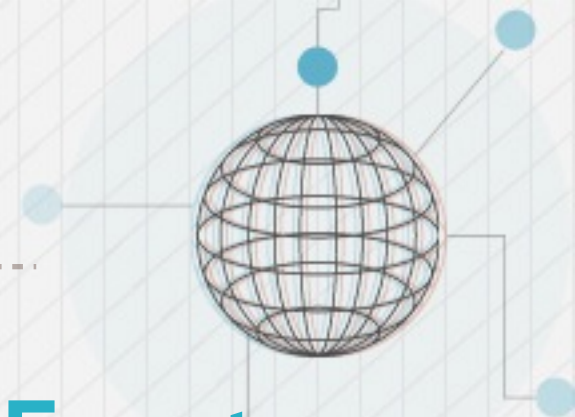


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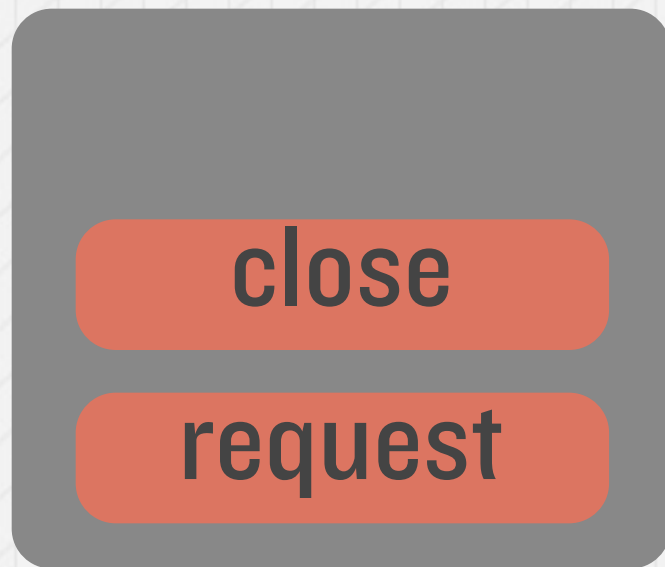




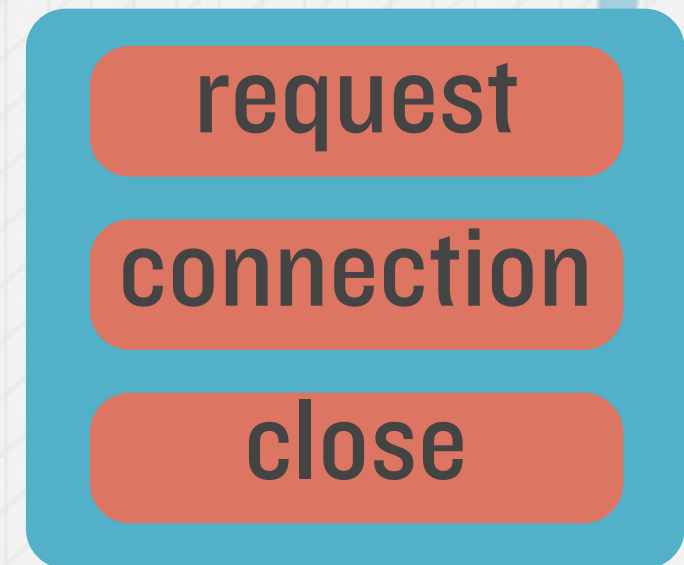
THE EVENT LOOP



Event Queue



Known Events



Events processed one at a time





WITH LONG RUNNING PROCESS



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

```
http.createServer(function(request, response) {
```

```
  response.writeHead(200);
```

```
  response.write("Dog is running.");
```

```
  setTimeout(function() { Represent long running process
```

```
    response.write("Dog is done.");
```

```
    response.end();
```

```
  }, 5000); 5000ms = 5 seconds
```

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





TWO CALLBACKS HERE



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

```
http.createServer(function(request, response) {
```

```
  response.writeHead(200);
```

```
  response.write("Dog is running.");
```

```
  setTimeout(function(){
```

```
    response.write("Dog is done.");
```

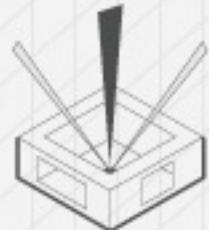
```
    response.end();
```

```
  }, 5000);
```

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

request

timeout





TWO CALLBACKS TIMELINE



→ Request comes in, triggers request event

■ Request Callback executes

■ setTimeout registered

→ Request comes in, triggers request event

■ Request Callback executes

■ setTimeout registered

■ triggers setTimeout event

■ setTimeout Callback executes

■ triggers setTimeout event

■ setTimeout Callback

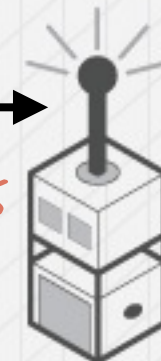
request

timeout

0s

5s

10s





WITH BLOCKING TIMELINE



→ Request comes in, triggers request event

■ Request Callback executes

■ setTimeout executed

→ Request comes in, waits for server

■ triggers setTimeout event

■ setTimeout Callback executed

■ Request comes in

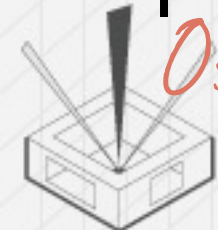
■ Request Callback executes

Wasted Time

0s

5s

10s





TYPICAL BLOCKING THINGS



- Calls out to web services
- Reads/Writes on the Database
- Calls to extensions

