



STREAMS

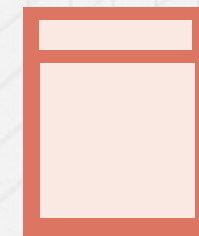
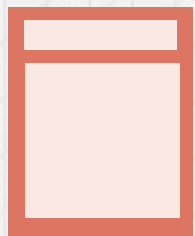
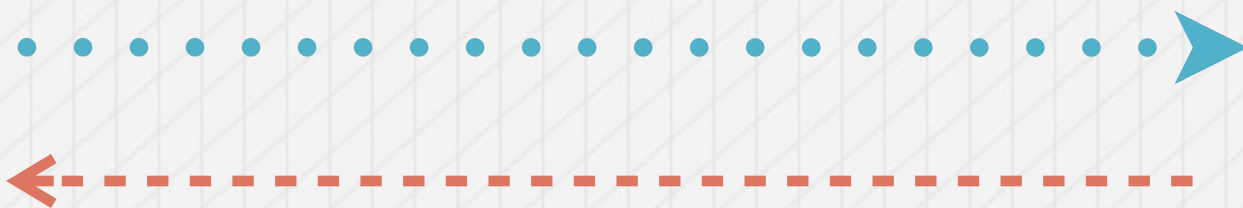
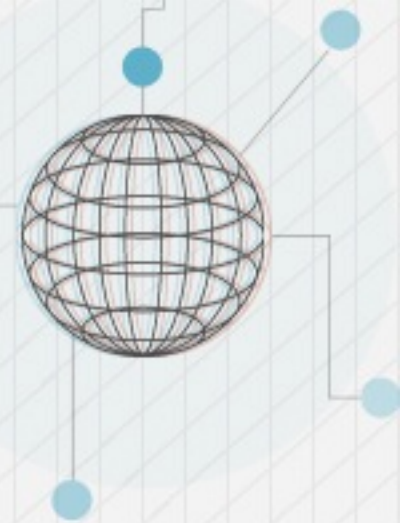
- LEVEL THREE -

.....





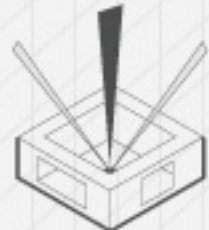
WHAT ARE STREAMS?



*Start Processing
Immediately*

Streams can be readable, writeable, or both

The API described here is for
streams in Node version v0.10.x
a.k.a. streams2



STREAMS





STREAMING RESPONSE



readable stream

writable stream

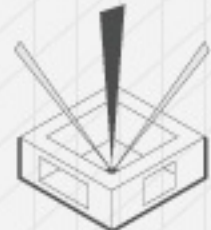
```
http.createServer(function(request, response) {  
  response.writeHead(200);  
  response.write("<p>Dog is running.</p>");  
  setTimeout(function(){  
    response.write("<p>Dog is done.</p>");  
    response.end();  
  }, 5000);  
}).listen(8080);
```

Our browser receives

"Dog is running."

(5 seconds later)

"Dog is done."

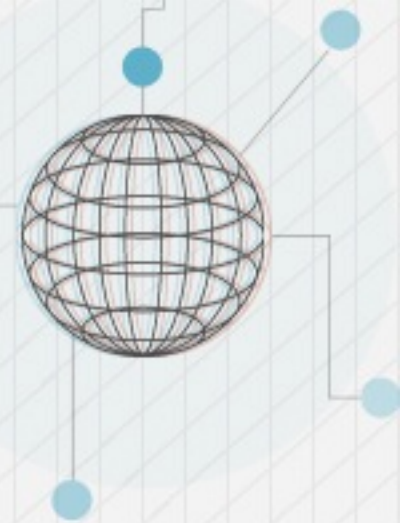


STREAMS





HOW TO READ FROM THE REQUEST?



Readable Stream

EventEmitter

emit

events
readable

end

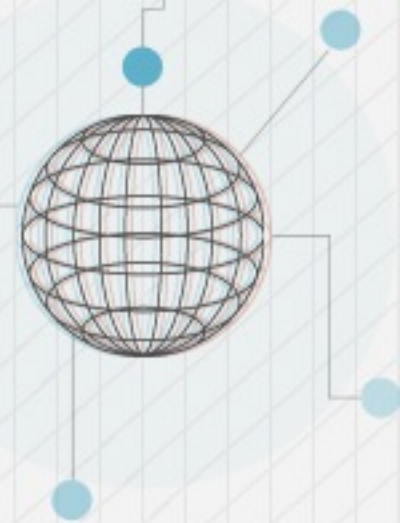
Let's print what we receive from the request.

```
http.createServer(function(request, response) {  
  response.writeHead(200);  
  request.on('readable', function() {  
    var chunk = null;  
    while (null !== (chunk = request.read())) {  
      console.log(chunk.toString());  
    }  
  });  
  request.on('end', function() {  
    response.end();  
  });  
}).listen(8080)
```



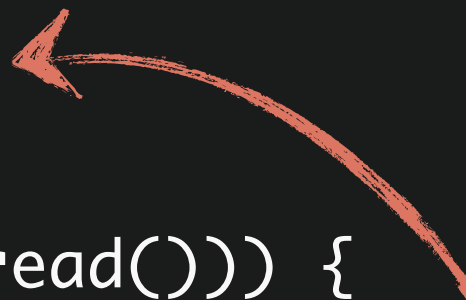
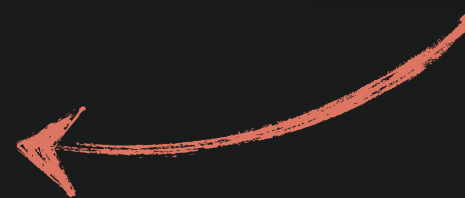


HOW TO READ FROM THE REQUEST?



```
http.createServer(function(request, response) {  
  response.writeHead(200);  
  request.on('readable', function() {  
    var chunk = null;  
    while (null !== (chunk = request.read())) {  
      response.write(chunk);  
    }  
  });  
  request.on('end', function() {  
    response.end();  
  });  
}).listen(8080)
```

request.pipe(response);





LET'S CREATE AN ECHO SERVER!



```
http.createServer(function(request, response) {  
  response.writeHead(200);  
  request.pipe(response);  
}).listen(8080)
```

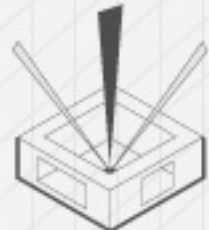


```
$ curl -d 'hello' http://localhost:8080
```

----> Hello *on client*

Kinda like on the command line

```
cat 'bleh.txt' | grep 'something'
```



STREAMS





DOCUMENTATION

<http://nodejs.org/api/>



Stability Scores

File System

Stability: 3 - Stable

File I/O is provided by simple wrappers around standard POSIX `require('fs')`. All the methods have asynchronous and synchronous versions.

The asynchronous form always take a completion callback as the last argument. The completion callback depend on the method, but the first argument is the error object, and the second argument is the result of the operation. When the operation was completed successfully, then the first argument is `null`.

When using the synchronous form any exceptions are immediately thrown. You can also use the `fs.promises` module to use promises.

Here is an example of the asynchronous version:

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

fs.unlink('/tmp/hello', function (err) {
```

Stream

Stability: 2 - Unstable

A stream is an abstract interface implemented by various objects in Node.js. `process.stdin` is a stream, as is `stdout`. Streams are readable, writable, or both.

You can load the Stream base classes by doing `require('stream')`. There are four main types of streams: `Readable` streams, `Writable` streams, `Duplex` streams, and `Transform` streams.

This document is split up into 3 sections. The first explains the parts of the API that you need to use to use streams in your programs. If you never implement a streaming API, you can skip this section.

The second section explains the parts of the API that you need to use to implement a streaming API. The API is designed to make this easy for you to do.

The third section goes into more depth about how streams work, including the internal state of streams and the functions that you should probably not modify unless you definitely know what you are doing.

API for Stream Consumers

STREAMS





READING AND WRITING A FILE



```
var fs = require('fs'); require filesystem module  
var file = fs.createReadStream("readme.md");  
var newFile = fs.createWriteStream("readme_copy.md");  
  
file.pipe(newFile);
```



<http://gulpjs.com/>

Build system built on top of Streams



STREAMS





UPLOAD A FILE



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

http.createServer(function(request, response) {
  var newFile = fs.createWriteStream("readme_copy.md");
  request.pipe(newFile);

  request.on('end', function() {
    response.end('uploaded!');
  });
}).listen(8080);
```

```
$ curl --upload-file readme.md http://localhost:8080
```

----> uploaded!

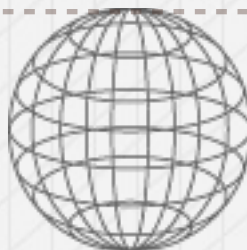
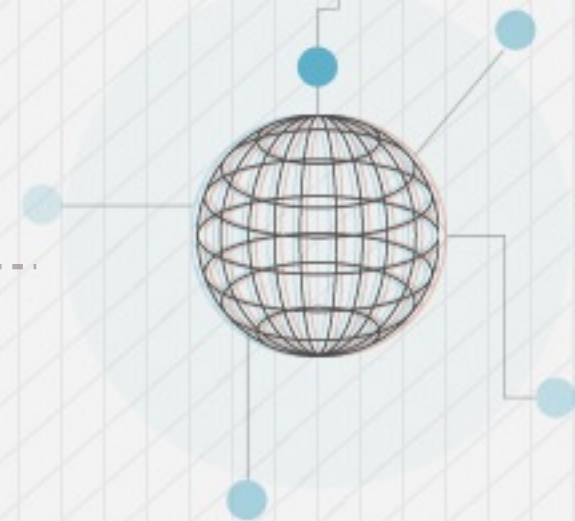


STREAMS





THE AWESOME STREAMING



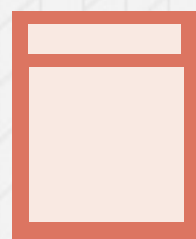
server



client

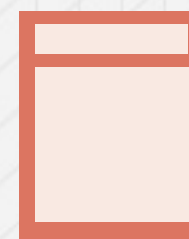


storage

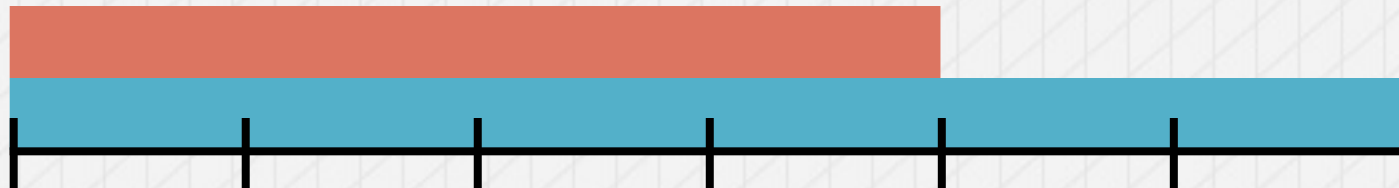


original file

transferred file



non-blocking



0s

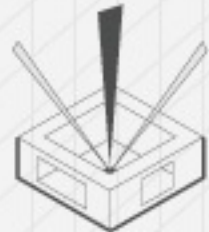
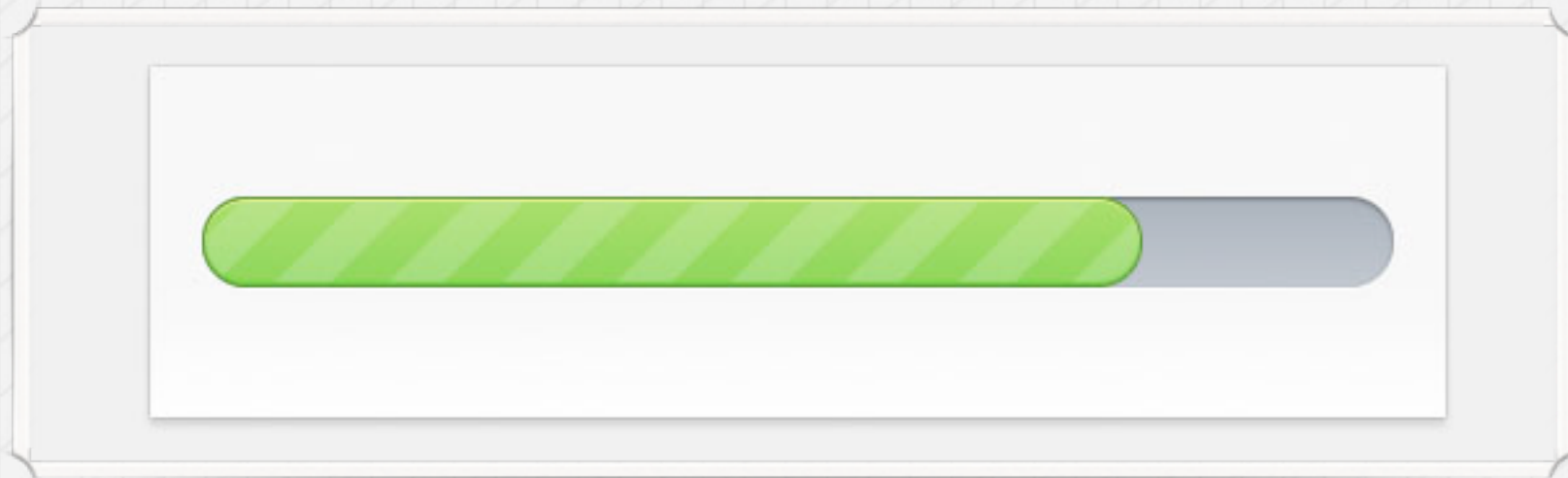
5s

10s





FILE UPLOADING PROGRESS



STREAMS





FILE UPLOADING PROGRESS



```
$ curl --upload-file file.jpg http://localhost:8080
```

Outputs:

```
progress: 3%  
progress: 6%  
progress: 9%  
progress: 12%  
progress: 13%  
...  
progress: 99%  
progress: 100%
```

Choose File

No file chosen

Upload

We're going to need:

- HTTP Server
- File System



STREAMS





REMEMBER THIS CODE?



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

http.createServer(function(request, response) {
  var newFile = fs.createWriteStream("readme_copy.md");
  request.pipe(newFile);

  request.on('end', function() {
    response.end('uploaded!');
  });
}).listen(8080);
```



STREAMS





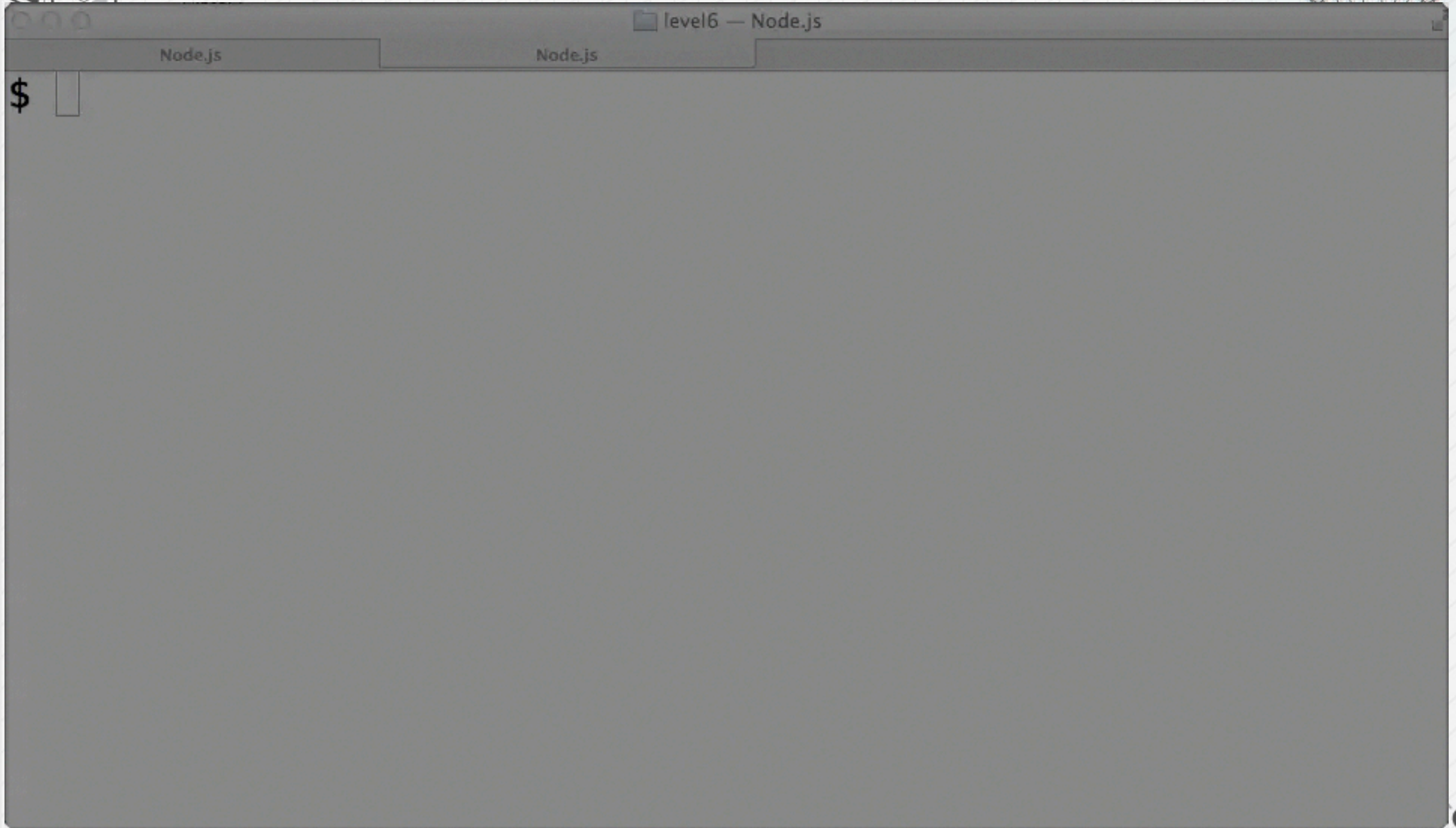
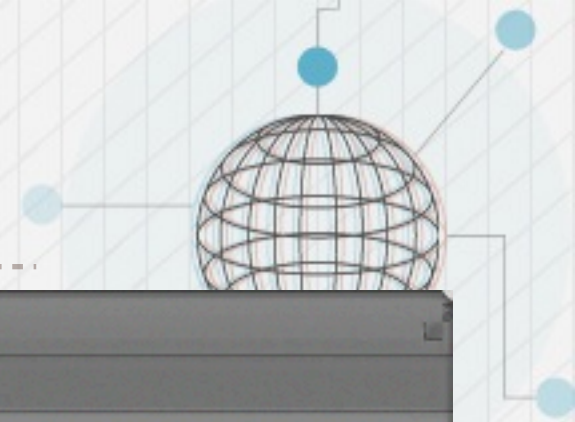
REMEMBER THIS CODE?



```
http.createServer(function(request, response) {  
  var newFile = fs.createWriteStream("readme_copy.md");  
  var fileBytes = request.headers['content-length'];  
  var uploadedBytes = 0;  
  request.on('readable', function() {  
    var chunk = null;  
    while(null !== (chunk = request.read())){  
      uploadedBytes += chunk.length;  
      var progress = (uploadedBytes / fileBytes) * 100;  
      response.write("progress: " + parseInt(progress, 10) + "%\n");  
    }  
  });  
  request.pipe(newFile);  
  ...  
}).listen(8080);
```




SHOWING PROGRESS



STREAMS