

Node.js URL Module

< Previous

Next >

The Built-in URL Module

The URL module splits up a web address into readable parts.

To include the URL module, use the require() method:

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

Parse an address with the url.parse() method, and it will return a URL object with each part of the address as properties:

Example

Get your own Node.js Server

Split a web address into readable parts:

```
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' }
```



Node.js File Server

Now we know how to parse the query string, and in the previous chapter we learned how to make Node.js behave as a file server. Let us combine the two, and serve the file requested by the client.

Create two html files and save them in the same folder as your node.js files.

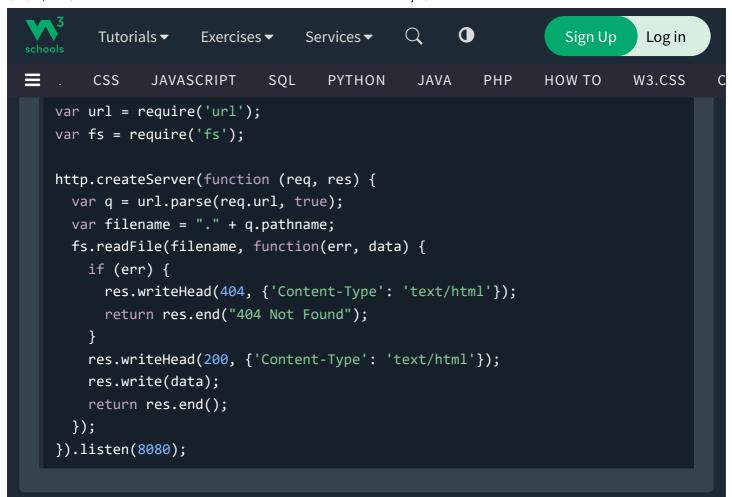
```
summer.html
```

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

winter.html

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

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:



Remember to initiate the file:

Initiate demo_fileserver.js:

C:\Users\Your Name>node demo_fileserver.js

If you have followed the same steps on your computer, you should see two different results when opening these two addresses:

http://localhost:8080/summer.html

Will produce this result:

Summer

I love the sun!

