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Strat
Backend
Node.js

Date: 3/21/2024 Lecture 85 Day: Thursday
Node.js and NPM

Ques: what is Node.js and where we use it.

Ans: Node.js is an open-source cross-platform JavaScript runtime environment and library for running web application outside the client browser. Ryan Dahl developed it in 2009 and its latest iteration varison is 15.14 was released in April 2021.

Developer use Node.js to create server-side web application and it is perfect for data intensive application since it uses an asynchronous, event-driven modal.

Why Do we use Node.js

There are many reasons for which we prefer using Node.js for the Server side of our application some of them are discussed in the following

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- ① Node.js is built on Google Chrome's v8 engine, and for this reason its execution time is very fast and it runs very quickly.

Note: What Google chrome v8 engine

Overall the v8 engine plays a crucial role in providing fast and efficient execution of ~~transc~~ code within web browser like Google Chrome, enabling the development of rich and interactive web application. Its performance optimization and memory management techniques help deliver a smooth browsing experience of user.

- ② There are more than 50,000 bundles available in the Node package manager and for that reason developers can import any of the package any time according to their needed functionality a lot of time is saved.

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Features of Node.js

- ① Asynchronous in nature and event-driven.
- ② Quick execution time for code.
- ③ Compatibility on the cross platforms.
- ④ runs on different types of systems like windows, UNIX.
- ⑤ fast Data Streaming.
- ⑥ No Buffering.

What is Node.js used for?

- ① Backend for social media networking
- ② Single-page application.
- ③ Chat application
- ④ Data streaming
- ⑤ IoT application.
↓ Internet of things

which company used Node.js

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| ① Netflix | ⑦ Walmart |
| ② LinkedIn | ⑧ GoDaddy |
| ③ Uber | |
| ④ NASA | |
| ⑤ PayPal | |
| ⑥ Twitter | |

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Q no 2 what is NPM?

NPM stand for Node Package manager is the default package for node.js. It is a command-line utility that allows developer to install, manage and share reusable package of Javascript code. NPM also provides a central repository for publishing open source Node.js project.

D Installing Package.

NPM allows you to easily install package from the NPM registry or from a local directory.

`npm install (package name)`

`npm install express`

This Command installs the Express.js framework for building web application.

②

Using install package

Once a package is installed you can use it within your Node.js project by importing into your Javascript.

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code using the `require()` function or using ESG import syntax if the package supports it.
for example -

```
const express = require('express')
```

① Managing Dependencies →

When you install a package using `npm`, it automatically resolves and installs any dependencies required by that package. `npm` also generates a `package-lock.json` file to lock down the version of each dependency installed, ensuring consistency across different installations.

② Listing installed packages

You can view a list of all packages installed in your project by running the `npm ls` or `npm list` command.

This command shows your the dependency tree of the project including all installed packages and their versions. `npm --version` To find the version.

⑤ updating Packages, you can update package to their latest version using the `npm update` command. The command update all package listed in the `'package.json'` file to their latest compatible version.

write `NPM init -y` to initialize the `package.json` file.

what is node module.

→ Node modules are reusable blocks of code that encapsulate related function. They are at the core of Node.js modular architecture. These modules can be built-in Node.js modules, third-party modules installed via npm or custom module by Developers.

- Built-in-modules → Node.js come with a set of build-in-modules that provide essential functionality for tasks like file system operation (`fs`) network communication (`Http`) path manipulation

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• Third-Party-modules => Developer can leverage a vast ecosystem of third-party modules available on npm, the Node Package manager. These modules cover a wide range of functions and can be easily installed into Node.js project using npm.

• Custom Modules => Developer can create their own modules to encapsulate specific pieces of functionality. These modules can be imported into other parts of the application promoting code organization and reusability.

What is package.json?

package.json is a metadata file used in Node.js project to define project settings including dependencies, scripts and other metadata.

It is typically located in the root directory of a Node.js project and is crucial for managing dependencies and project configuration.

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what is Express is.

Express.js commonly referred to as Express is a web application framework for node.js. It provides a robust set of features for building web applications and APIs including routing middleware support, template engines and more. Express simplifies the process of creating web servers and handling HTTP requests and responses in Node.js applications.

To use Express in a Node.js project you would typically install using npm. Here how you would do it.

- ① Initializing Node.js project.
If you haven't already created a new directory for your project and initialize a new Node.js Project using the following command in your terminal.

`npm init -y.`

This will create `package.json` in the default

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Now install Express ~ once your project is initialized you can install Express as a dependency using NPM.

→ 'NPM install express' This command will download and install the latest version of Express in to your project

'node-modules' directory and update your package.json file with Express as a dependency.

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CommonJS modules ECMAScript modules.

CommonJS and ECMAScript modules are both system for organizing and structuring code in JavaScript but they have some difference in how they are implemented and used.

1 CommonJS Modules =>

- CommonJS modules are the format initially used in Node.js for structuring code.
- They follow a synchronous loading mechanism, meaning dependencies are loaded and executed before the execution of the module.
- They use require() function to import modules, exports or exports to export functionality.
- CommonJS modules are primarily used in server side javascript environment like Node.js.

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Note: For example if make server using node + HTTP package to host our website on server. There is problem generate if we change something in Note.js they can't change automatically again we run in terminal. So we install a package it change automatically, if we \Rightarrow Nodemon restart the file when we do change.

Package Name
NPM -- global
nodemon

Note: What is NVM?

NVM is stand for Node version manager if working with a previous version write in terminal Note NVM use 16

Now move to our main Topic

Common is modules \Rightarrow common is default module for which we import a file using require function, for example if we make build-in-modules

name is my module is

Code = myModule.js

How we use require in default

```
const myFunc = () => {
```

```
    console.log("Hi we check")
```

```
}
```

```
module.exports = myFunc;
```

Now we import the code in main file.

```
const func = require('./myModule');
func();
```

ECMAScript Modules -

- ECMAScript modules are the standardized modules format introduced in ECMAScript 6.
- They support asynchronous loading allowing for dynamic imports.
- ES modules use import and Export statement to import/Export functionality.
- They are natively supported in modern web browser and in recent version of Node.js with the appropriate flag.

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Example =>

// Exporting modules

export const myFunc = () =>

console.log ("Hello sir")
};

// Importing modules

import [myFunction] from './mymodules'
myFunc();

we can export multiple function
are variables

for example,

// Export modules

export const a = "Hi" ^{name export}

export const b = "sir"

export const c = 5

// import module b, c so on.

import [a] from './mymodules';

There is a default export
to export using default keyword.

const obj = { x: 5, y: 10 }

export default obj; // default

import Phy from './mymodules';

console.log ('Phy')

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In default export there is no need the bracket and fix name.

Note: If you are using ES6 modules you must be change the type in package.json, write "type": "Module";

Note: we can also import module in Html and interview question.

There is one question rise in our mind why we can't get error with out initializing this key word (`require`, `export`, `import`, `--dir-name` -- `filename` `module`)

There is also a built in function in `Node.js` file which take all these argument in packet =

```
(function(export, require, module  
-- filename, -- dirname)  
// module code actually  
live here.  
{});
```

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working with file : fs and -
Path modules

what is fs and How we use it?

In Node.js fs stand for file system It a built-in module that provides function for interacting with the file system on your computer. With the 'fs' module you can perform various file related operation such as reading from file, writing to file, creating new file, deleting file and more.

① Write a file =>

There is two way to write a file. ① fs.writeFile()

② fs.writeFileSync()

To write a file is a asynchronously use fs.writeFile() its recommend.

fs.writeFileSync() used for synchronously.

for example => const fs = require('fs')

console.log('start')

```
fs.writeFile ("Phy.txt", "Hi sir") =>
  } console.log ("data message")
}) console.log ('end')
```

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Same method to use the `fs`.
`writeFileSync()`.

② Reading files \Rightarrow Use `fs.readFile()` or `fs.readFileSync()` to read the content of a file asynchronously or synchronously.

For example:

```
fs.readFile('Phy.txt', (err, data) =>
  console.log(err, data.toString())
})
```

Output: null, Hi sir

To remove the null in output

```
fs.readFile('Phy.txt', (err, data) =>
  if (err) {
    console.log(err)
    return
  }
  console.log(data),
  clog(data),
```

What is callback hell.

If repeatedly use read file and write file they will be make callback hell to ignore the callback hell use use the promise in `fs`.

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How we use promise in fs
import fs from "fs/promises"
let a = await fs.readFile("phy.txt")
what is appendFile? To
add extra data in the file.
let b = await fs.appendFile("phy.txt",
 "In this is amazing")
console.log(a.toString(), b)

what is Path modules in Node.js

In Node.js the path modules
is a built-in modules that provide
utilities for working with file
path and directories. It help
in constructing and manipulating
file path in a platform-independent
manner meaning it abstract away
the different in file path

Syntax between different operating
system (such as window
Linux and macOS)

Here are some common functionalities provided by the Path module.

- ① Joining Path Segments → The `Path.join()` method is used to join multiple path segment together to form a single path string.

```
const Path = require('path')
const fullPath = Path.join('/Path', 'to', 'file.txt');
console.log(fullPath).
```

Output ⇒ '/Path/to/file.txt'

Other example

```
let path = "C://user//titel//Downloads//video"
```

extract name

```
console.log(Path.basename(path))
```

base name

```
clog (Path.basename(a))
```

directory name

```
(Path.dirname(a)).
```