# **StudyOwl**'s

# **Node JS Revise Document**

# Introduction

Node JS Asynchronous and Event Driven – All APIs of Node.js library are asynchronous, that is, non-blocking. It essentially means a Node.js based server never waits for an API to return data. The server moves to the next API after calling it and a notification mechanism of Events of Node.js helps the server to get a response from the previous API call

• Create a js file named app. js on your computer having the following code.

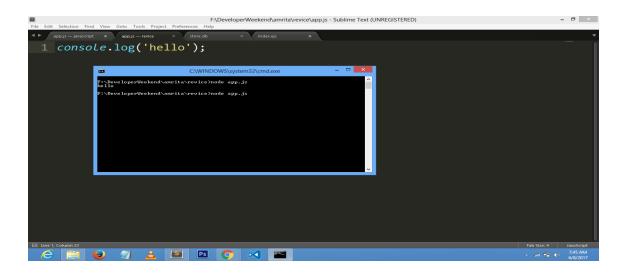
```
/* Hello, World! program in node.js */
console.log("Hello, World!")
```

Now execute main.js file using Node.js interpreter to see the result:

```
node app.js
```

If everything is fine with your installation, this should produce the following result in console:

Hello, World



# **NPM**

NPM is a package manager for Node.js packages, or modules if you like. <a href="www.npmjs.com">www.npmjs.com</a> hosts thousands of free packages to download and use. The NPM program is installed on your computer when you install Node.js

# What is a Package?

A package in Node.js contains all the files you need for a module. Modules are JavaScript libraries you can include in your project.

# Download a Package

Downloading a package is very easy.

Open the command line interface and tell NPM to download the package you want.

I want to download a package called "express":

Download "express":

C:\Users\Your Name>npm install express

Now you have downloaded and installed you first package!

NPM creates a folder named <u>"node\_modules"</u>, where the package will be placed. All packages you install in the future will be placed in this folder.

your project now has a folder structure like this:
C:\Users\Your Project Folder\node\_modules\express

# Using a Package

Once the package is installed, it is ready to use.

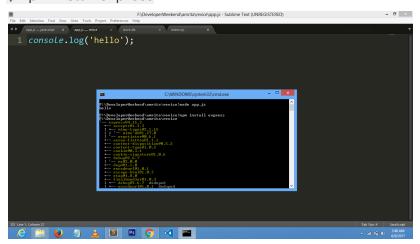
# **Using Express**

Express is a minimal and flexible Node.js web application framework that provides a robust set of features to develop web and mobile applications. It facilitates the rapid development of Node based Web applications. Following are some of the core features of Express framework –

- Allows to set up middlewares to respond to HTTP Requests.
- Defines a routing table which is used to perform different actions based on HTTP Method and URL.
- Allows to dynamically render HTML Pages based on passing arguments to templates.

Firstly, install the Express framework globally using NPM so that it can be used to create a web application using node terminal.

### \$ npm install express



# Hello world Example with Express

Following is a very basic Express app which starts a server and listens on port 3000 for connection. This app responds with **Hello World!** for requests to the homepage. For every other path, it will respond with a **404 Not Found.** 

Once the package is installed, it is ready to use. Include the "express" package the same way you include any other module:

var app = require('express');

var express = require('express')

var app = express()

app.get('/', function (req, res) {

res.send('Hello World!')

app.listen(3000, function ()

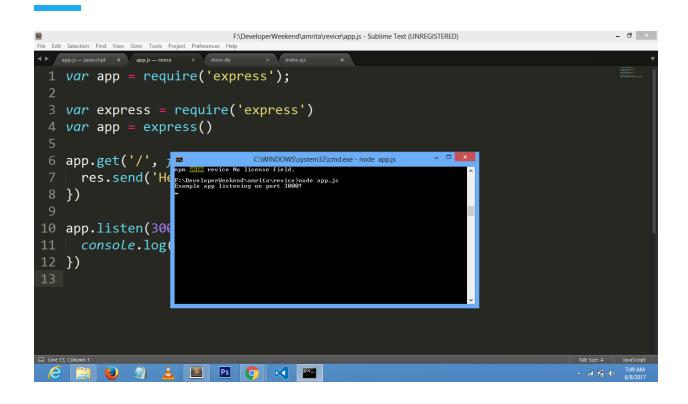
console.log('Example app listening on port 3000!')

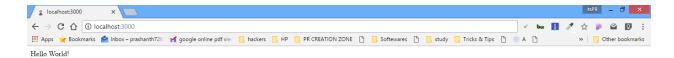
Above is a very basic Express app which starts a server and listens on port 3000 for connection. This app responds with **Hello World!** for requests to the homepage. For every other path, it will respond with a **404 Not Found.** 

Run the app with the following command:

node main.js

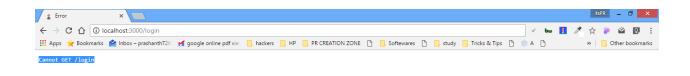
Then, load <a href="http://localhost:3000/">http://localhost:3000/</a> in a browser to see the output.







Displaying Hello World in main route.





Displaying Cannot GET /login Error. Since we haven't created the login route.

# Request & Response

Express application uses a callback function whose parameters are **request** and **response** objects.

app.get('/', function (req, res) {



- <u>Request Object</u> The request object represents the HTTP request and has properties for the request query string, parameters, body, HTTP headers, and so on.
- Response Object The response object represents the HTTP response that an Express app sends when it gets an HTTP request.

You can print **req** and **res** objects which provide a lot of information related to HTTP request and response including cookies, sessions, URL, etc.

# Basic routing

Routing refers to determining how an application responds to a client request to a particular endpoint, which is a URI (or path) and a specific HTTP request method (GET, POST, and so on). Each route can have one or more handler functions, which are executed when the route is matched.

Route definition takes the following structure:

app.METHOD(PATH, HANDLER)

### Where:

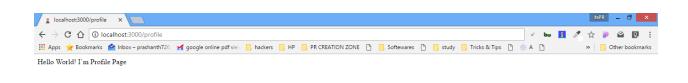
- app is an instance of express.
- METHOD is an HTTP request method, in lowercase.
- PATH is a path on the server.
- HANDLER is the function executed when the route is matched.

The following examples illustrate defining simple routes. Respond with Hello World! on the homepage route:

app.get('/', function (req, res) {
 res.send('Hello World!')

Respond with Hello World I'm Profile Page! on the profile route:

app.get('/profile', function (req, res) {
 res.send('Hello World! I'm Profile Page')





# Serving Static Files in Express

Express provides a built-in middleware **express.static** to serve static files, such as images, CSS, JavaScript, etc.

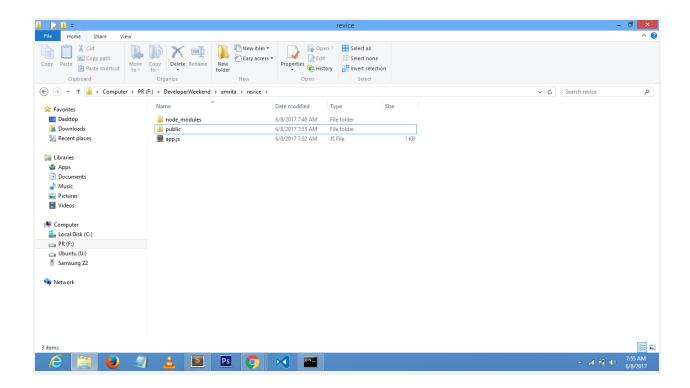
You simply need to pass the name of the directory where you keep your static assets, to the **express.static** middleware to start serving the files directly. For example, if you keep your images, CSS, and JavaScript files in a directory named public, you can do this —

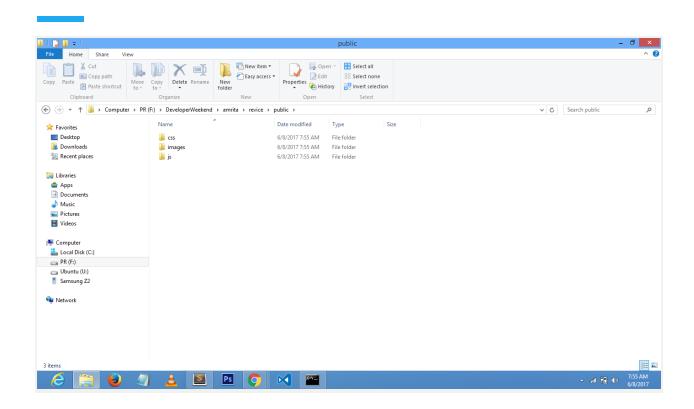
app.use(express.static('public'));

## We will keep a few images in **public** sub-directory as follows –

node\_modules
server.js
public/index.html
public/images
public/images/logo.png

### File Structure to be maintained as follows





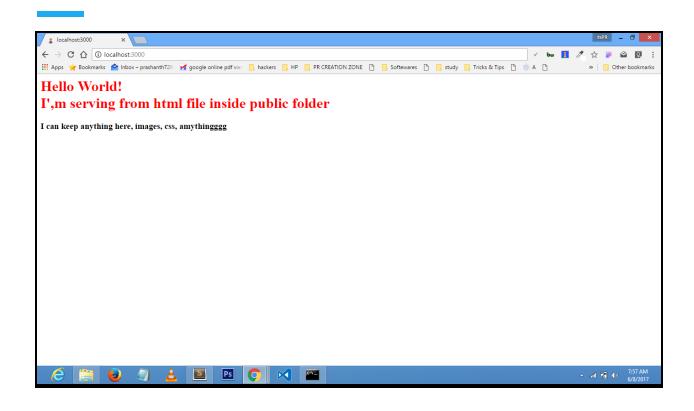
Let's modify "Hello World" app to add the functionality to handle static files

```
var app = require('express');
var express = require('express')
var app = express()

app.use(express.static('public'));

app.get('/', function (req, res) {
  res.sendFile(__dirname + "/public/" + "index.html");
})

app.listen(3000, function () {
  console.log('Example app listening on port 3000!')
})
```



# ejs

Embedded JavaScript templates

**EJS** is a simple templating language that lets you generate HTML markup with plain JavaScript.

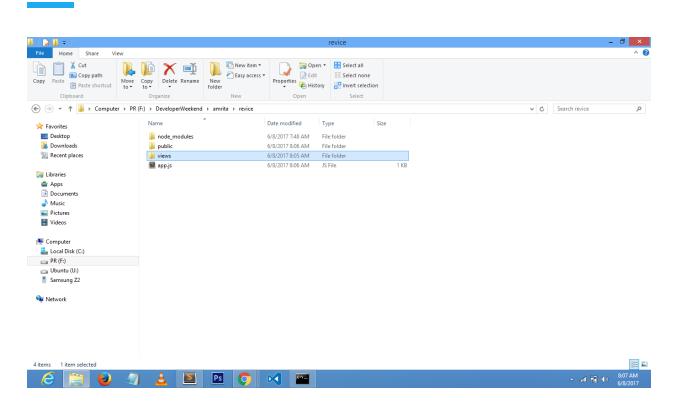
# Installation

# npm install ejs

And Create a New folder in route called Views in your project main route

Your file structure should look like this: (From Now on do not create any HTML files, create everything as ejs files)

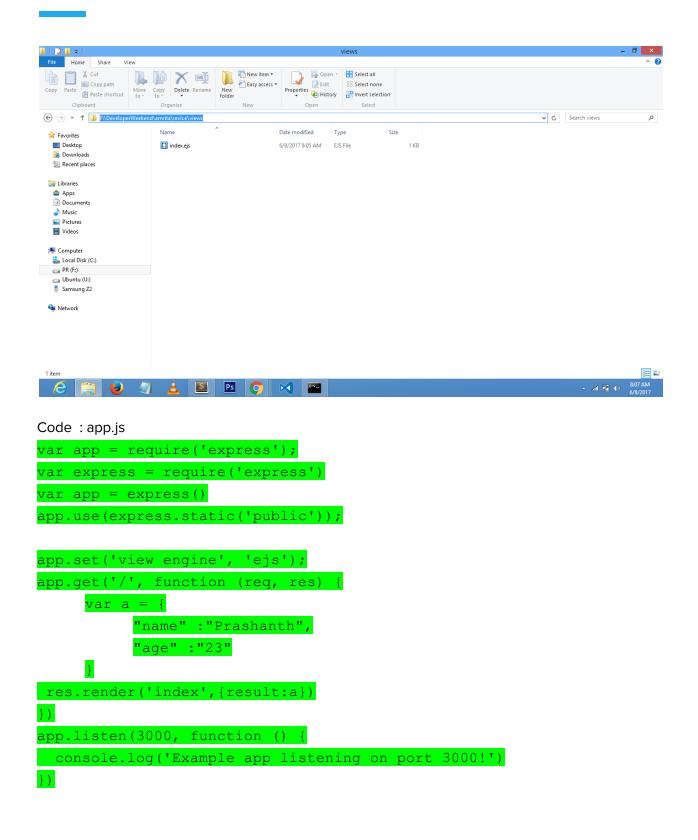
node\_modules
server.js
public/css/bootstrap.css
views/index.js
public/images
public/images/logo.png



Create views folder

# Usage

Create a new ejs file with name "index" and save it in views folder.



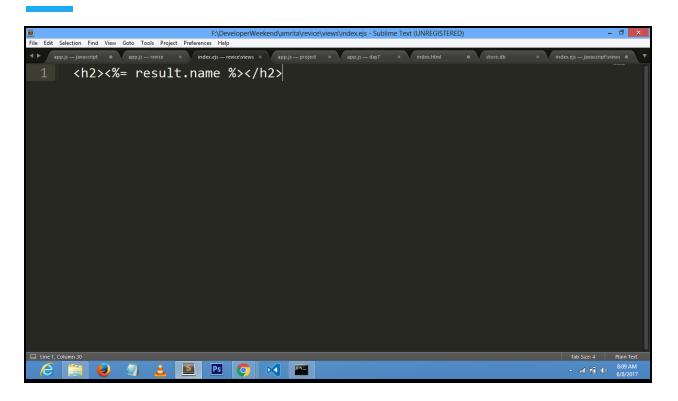
```
      ◆ | app.js — javascript
      ◆ | app.js — revice
      ◆ | app.js — project
      × | app.js — day7

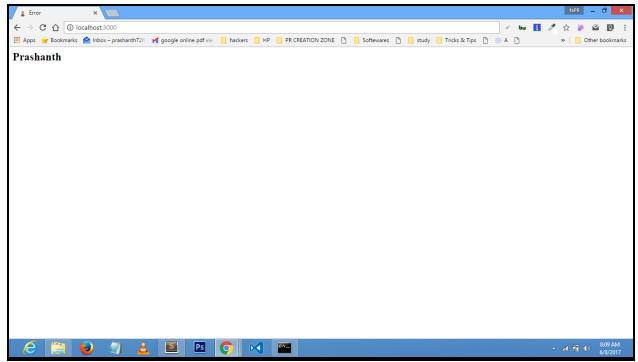
 1 var app = require('express');
 3 var express = require('express')
 4 var app = express()
 5 app.use(express.static('public'));
   app.set('view engine', 'ejs');
   app.get('/', function (req, res) {
             "name": "Prashanth",
             "age" : "23"
11
12
    res.render('index',{result:a})
13
15 })
17 app.listen(3000, function () {
                 △ and † (1) 8:03 AM
```

Accessing the passed variables in index ejs file:

Example:(index.ejs)

<h2><%= result.name %></h2>





Result:)

### DataBase:

For Database we using a npm module called : nedb

# Installation

npm install nedb

Initializing a Database nedb

### var Datastore = require('nedb')

var db = new Datastore({filename:'store.db',autoload:true});

```
AbeveloperWeekendyamrita\dayr\appijs=SublimeText (UNRIGISTERED)

| File Edit Selection Find View Goto Tools Project Preference Help
| Project | Preference | Help | Project | Preference | Help | Project | Preference | Help | Project | Preference | Help | Project | Preference | Help | Project | Preference | Preference | Help | Project | Preference | Prefer
```

# Insert Query:

```
var a =req.query.email;
var b =req.query.password;
var c =req.query.firstName;
var d =req.query.phone;
var details = {
       Email: a,
       password:b,
       firstName:c,
       Phone:d
db.insert(details,function (err,newDoc) {
       // body...
if(err){
       res.send('something Went Wrong')
else{
       res.render('login')
})
```

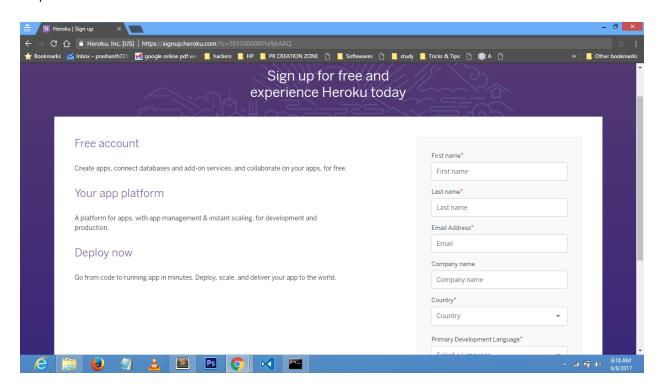
```
File Est Section Find View Goto Tools Project Preferences Help

| Pappin passering | Supplimentary | Supplimen
```

# Find Query: var a =req.query.email; var b =req.query.password; db.find({"Email":a,"password":b},function (err,result) { if(result.length>0){ res.render('home', {result:result})} | else{ res.send('login is unsuseesfull') | // body... n

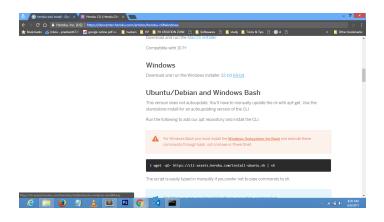
# Publishing to Heroku

Step 1: Create a account in Heroku:



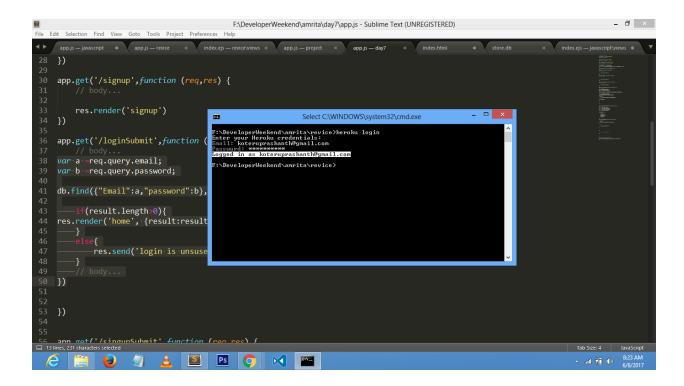
Step 2: Next Install Heroku Tool in your laptop: by following this link

https://devcenter.heroku.com/articles/heroku-cli#windows



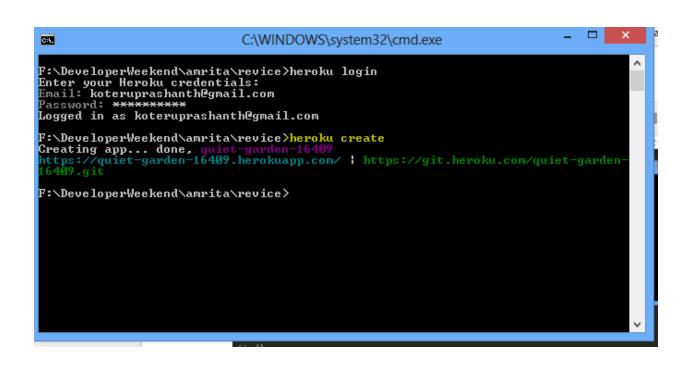
### Step 3:

Login to heroku in your command prompt: by typing heroku login



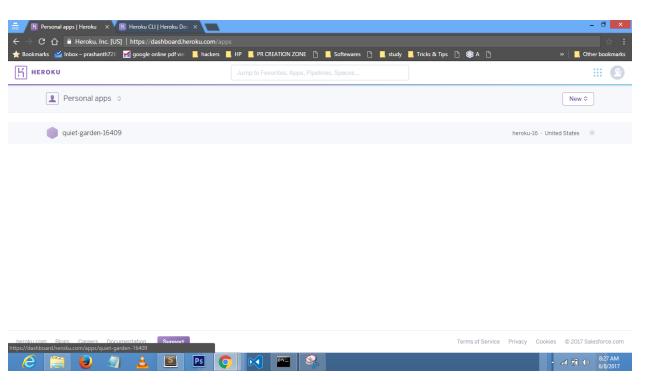
# Step 4:

Type heroku create in command prompt to create a new application

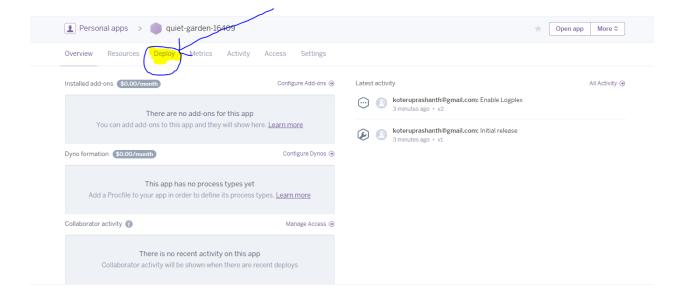


### Step 5:

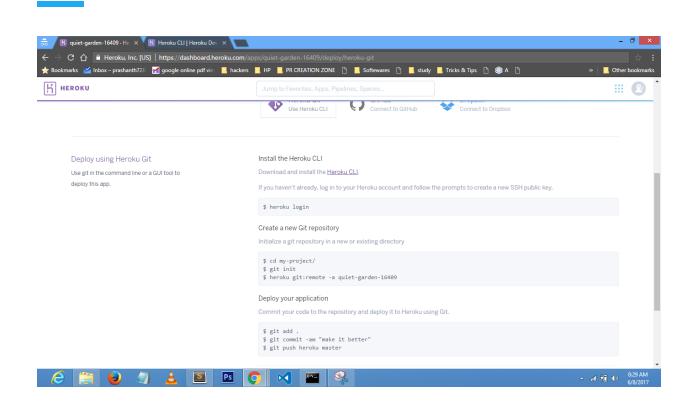
Login into your heroku dashboard in web, then you can see something similar to this



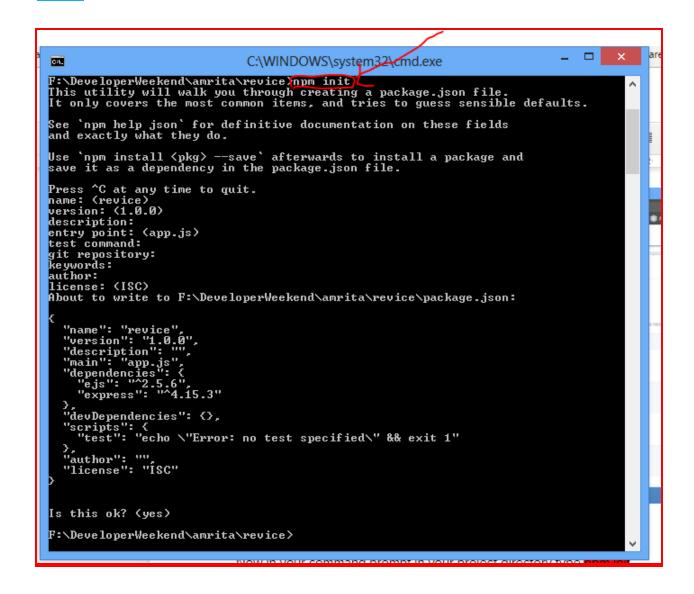
## Click on the app name and go to Deploy tab



Then you will see this:

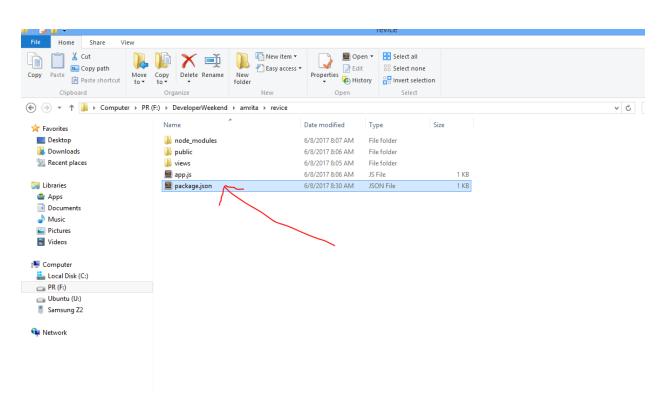


Now in your command prompt in your project directory type npm init



Just press enter till you reach this.

Then you can see a file called package json in your project directory, open that



### Then you will see this

Now do the following modification: add node <your main executable filename (eg:node app.js)

```
app.js — javascript ●       app.js — revice ×       index.ejs — revice\views ×       app.js — project ×       app.js — day7   ×
       "name": "revice",
       "version": "1.0.0",
       "description": "",
       "main": "app.js",
       "dependencies": {
          "ejs": "^2.5.6",
          "express": "^4.15.3"
       "devDependencies": {},
       "scripts": {
   "start": "node app.js"
11
13
       "author": "",
       "license": "ISC"
17
```

Now in your app.js file do the following modifications:

Add this line

app.set('port',process.env.PORT||5000)

```
app.set('view engine', 'ejs');

//assigning a public static folder
app.use(express.static('public'));

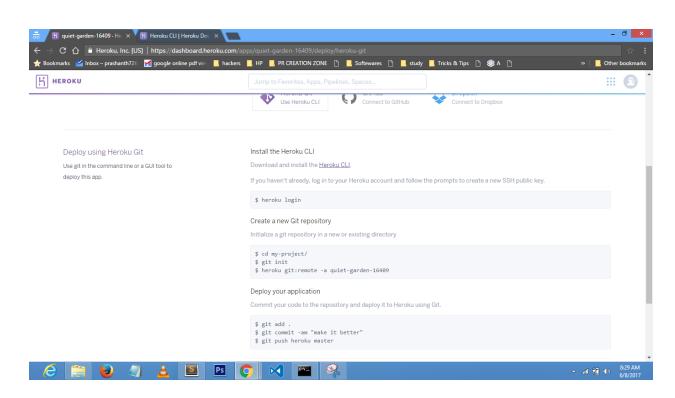
//Intializing a Database nedb
var Datastore = require('nedb')
var db = new Datastore({filename:'store.db',autoload:true});

app.set('port',process.env.PORT||5000)

app.get('/',function (req,res) {
    // body...
    res.render('index')
})

app.listen(app.get('port'), function () {
    console.log('Example app listening on port 3000!')
})
```

Now in go back to your app heroku dashboard



## This page

And now type these 5 commands in the command prompt

```
git init
heroku git:remote -a quiet-garden-16409
```

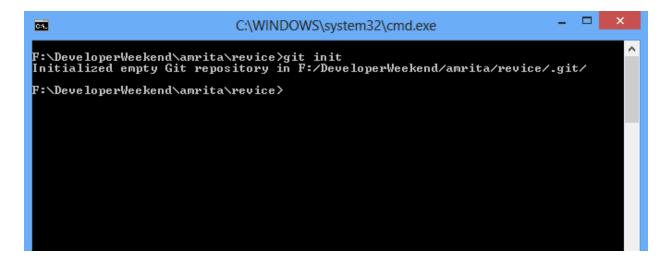
(this line will change for you it is

### heroku git:remote -a <your app name>)

```
git add .
git commit -am "make it better"
git push heroku master
```

Observe the below screenshots

First Command git init



Second heroku git:remote -a quiet-garden-16409 (this line will change for you it is

heroku git:remote -a <your app name>, check the app dashboard for your app name,



Third Command : git add .

```
The file will have its original line endings in your working directory.

warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in node_modules/unpipe/package.json.
The file will have its original line endings in your working directory.

warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in node_modules/untils-merge/.travis.yml.
The file will have its original line endings in your working directory.

warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in node_modules/utils-merge/LICENSE.
The file will have its original line endings in your working directory.

warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in node_modules/utils-merge/README.md.
The file will have its original line endings in your working directory.

warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in node_modules/utils-merge/index.js.
The file will have its original line endings in your working directory.

warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in node_modules/vatils-merge/package.json.
The file will have its original line endings in your working directory.

warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in node_modules/vary/HISTORY.md.
The file will have its original line endings in your working directory.

warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in node_modules/vary/LICENSE.
The file will have its original line endings in your working directory.

warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in node_modules/vary/README.md.
The file will have its original line endings in your working directory.

warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in node_modules/vary/README.md.
The file will have its original line endings in your working directory.

warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in node_modules/vary/package.json.
The file will have its original line endings in your working directory.

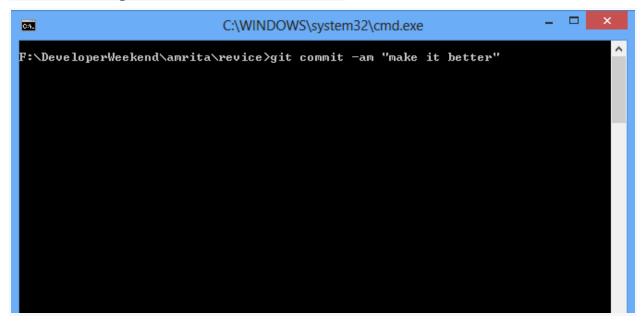
warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in node_modules/vary/package.json.
The file will have its original line endings in your working directory.

warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in node_modules/vary/package.json.
The file will have its original line endings in your working directory.

Warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in node_modules/vary/warning.

Warning
```

Fourth command git commit -am "make it better"



Fifth and final one git push heroku master

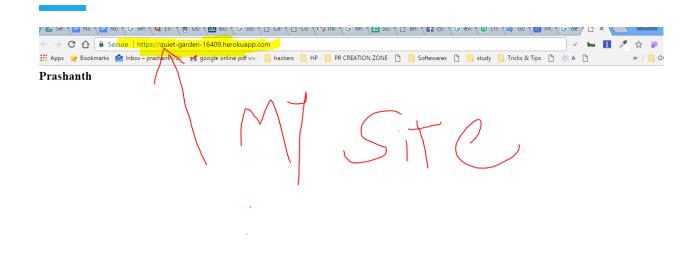
```
_ _ |
                                    C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe - git push heroku master
 C:4.
F:\DeveloperWeekend\amrita\revice>git push heroku master
Counting objects: 398, done.
Delta compression using up to 4 threads.
Compressing objects: 100% (355/355), done.
Writing objects: 100% (398/398), 348.08 KiB ! 0 bytes/s, done.
Total 398 (delta 67), reused 0 (delta 0)
remote: Compressing source files... done.
remote: Building source:
 remote:
                        --> Node.js app detected
 remote:
 remote:
remote: ----> Creating runtime environment
remote:
                                NPM_CONFIG_LOGLEUEL=error
NPM_CONFIG_PRODUCTION=true
NODE_UERBOSE=false
NODE_ENU=production
NODE_MODULES_CACHE=true
remote:
remote:
 remote:
 remote:
 remote:
remote:
                         --> Installing binaries
engines.node (package.json): unspecified
engines.npm (package.json): unspecified (use default)
remote:
remote:
remote:
 remote:
                                Resolving node version 6.x via semver.io...

Downloading and installing node 6.11.0...
remote:
 remote:
```

Then type

# Heroku open

Boom Boom.....



Got Doubts???
Search in Google
Got one more doubt???
Search in Google
One more doubt????
Search in Google
Still doubts
•••••
•••••
•••••

• • •

# Then Search in Google

Or

whatsapp me..

+919738074729

Thank you
Prashanth
StudyOwl