Modules, require(), NPM

Using modules in your application

```
var foo = require('foo');
var Bar = require('bar');
var justOne = require('largeModule').justOne;
                                   Modules can export variables
var f = 2 + foo.alpha;
var b = foo.beta() * 3;
                                   - ... including functions
var bar = new Bar();
                                   Modules may export objects
console.log(justOne());
```

#1: Built-in Modules

- Come pre-packaged with Node
- Are require()'d with a simple string identifier

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

- A sample of built-in modules include:
 - □ fs
 - http
 - crypto
 - □ OS

#2: Your Project's files

- Each .js file is its own module
- A great way to modularize your application's code
- Each file is require()'d with file system-like semantics:

Single variable require() still valid:

```
var justOne = require('./data').justOne;
```

#2: Your Project's files

Variables are marked for export via "module.exports"

```
one.js

var count = 2;

var one = require('./one');

one.doIt(23, function (err, result) {
    console.log(result);
    });

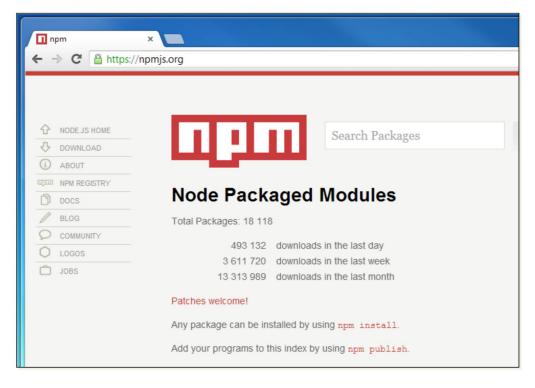
}

console.log(one.foo);

module.exports.doIt = doIt;

module.exports.foo = 'bar';
```

#3: Third Party Modules via Node Package Manager (NPM) registry



#3: Third Party Modules via Node Package Manager (NPM) registry

- Installed via "npm install module_name" into "node_modules" folder
- Are require()'d via simple string identifiers, similar to built-ins
 - var request = require('request');
- Can require() individual files from within a module, but be careful!
 - var BlobResult = require('azure/lib/services/blob/models/blobresult');
- Some modules provide command line utilities as well
- Install these modules with "npm install –g module_name"
 - Examples include: express, mocha, azure-cli