

Introduction to



JS



Express JS



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What we'll do learn today

- The 3-tier architecture
 - Presentation layer
 - Application layer
 - Data layer
- What is the Node.js ?
- What can I do with Node.js ?
- Javascript everywhere !
- Getting started with Node
 - Node REPL

The 3-tier architecture

Related to the process of building a piece of software, an application or a system.

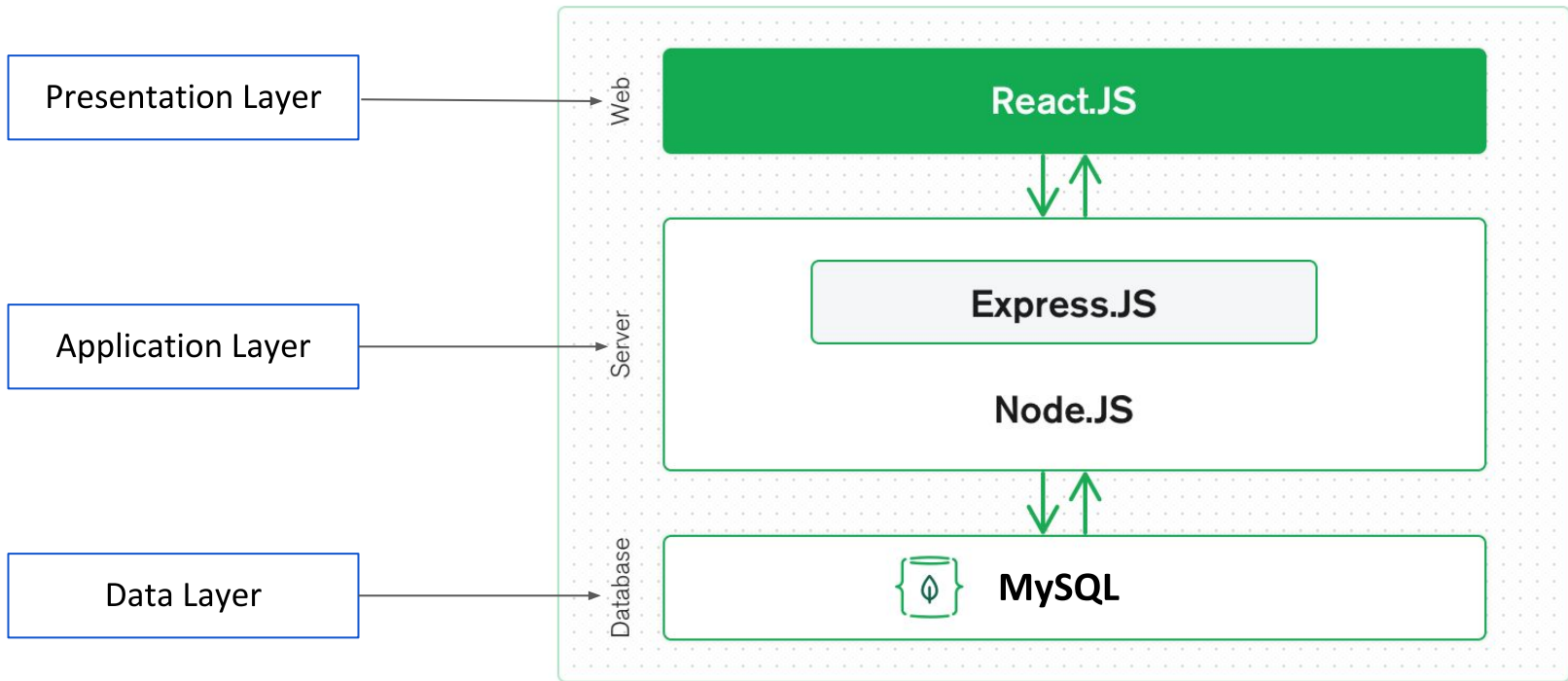
3 tier/layer architecture is a specific type of *client-server system*.

It divides the architecture into three tiers:

1. Presentation layer [front-end]
2. Application layer [middleware]
3. Data layer [back-end]

All 3 of these architectural layers work together to produce the entire system/ piece of software.

Allows updating a particular part of the software/app independently of the other parts.



The Presentation tier (UI) *aka front-end*

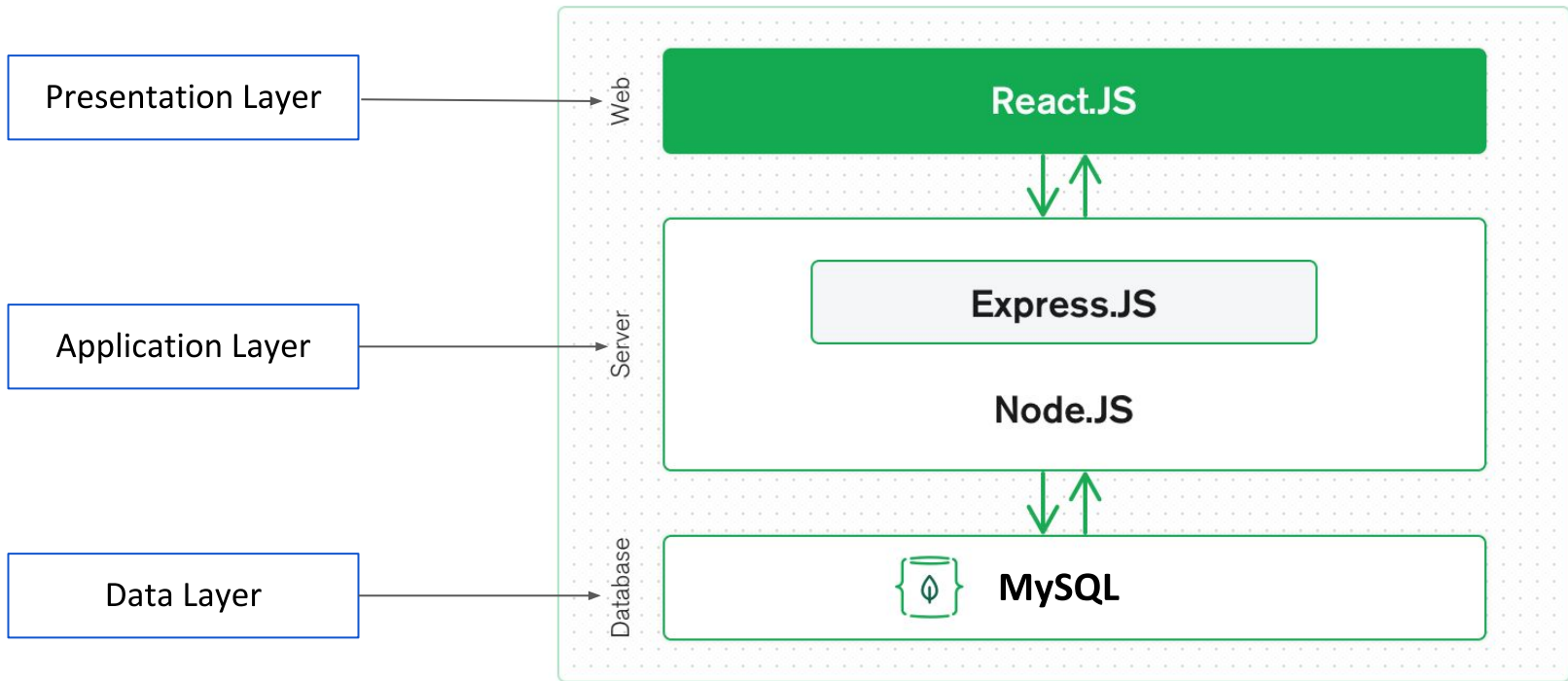
- Top level of the application/system, represents the front-end layer, often built on HTML5, JS, or CSS. Concerned with delivering the information to the user.
 - Also includes native mobile interfaces, kiosks, and other visual display systems.
- Popular web development frameworks, such as Angular, React, Vue etc could be used here.
- All the elements of the software that are **visible and is directly interactable** by the end user.
 - A combination of two different elements:
 - the graphic design (the look)
 - the user interface (the feel).

The Application tier *aka middlewares*

- Sometimes called the **Logic layer**, is everything the user doesn't see (except the back-end layer).
 - Stores functional business logic which drives an application's core capabilities.
 - Access to multiple databases, extra layers for security.
 - Concerned more about the data access, validation, content processing, and generating the content to be delivered to the user
- Links the front and back end of the system together acting as a **bridge between the front and back end**.
 - Responds to requests made by the user by sending/recieving information from the back end and sending it to the front end to be displayed.
 - Ensure that the user is served with the correct information as quickly as possible.

The Data tier *aka persistence layer..*

- Comprises of both *data sets* and the *database management system software* that manages and provides access to the data.
- The part of a computer system or application that is *not directly accessed* by the user, typically responsible for **storing and manipulating data**.
 - Data is accessed by the application layer via API calls.
- In simple terms, a way to **SAVE** and **RETRIEVE** items that your application uses.
 - Persistence layers allows you to perform CRUD (Create, Read, Update, Delete) operations.
- Example for DBMS - **MySQL**, MongoDB, Oracle PL/SQL, MariaDB, etc



Presentation tier

The top-most level of the application is the user interface. The main function of the interface is to translate tasks and results to something the user can understand.



Logic tier

This layer coordinates the application, processes commands, makes logical decisions and evaluations, and performs calculations. It also moves and processes data between the two surrounding layers.



GET LIST OF ALL
SALES MADE
LAST YEAR



ADD ALL SALES
TOGETHER



Data tier

Here information is stored and retrieved from a database or file system. The information is then passed back to the logic tier for processing, and then eventually back to the user.



Database



Storage



FIELDS ARRANGED BY PURITY

→
MORE PURE

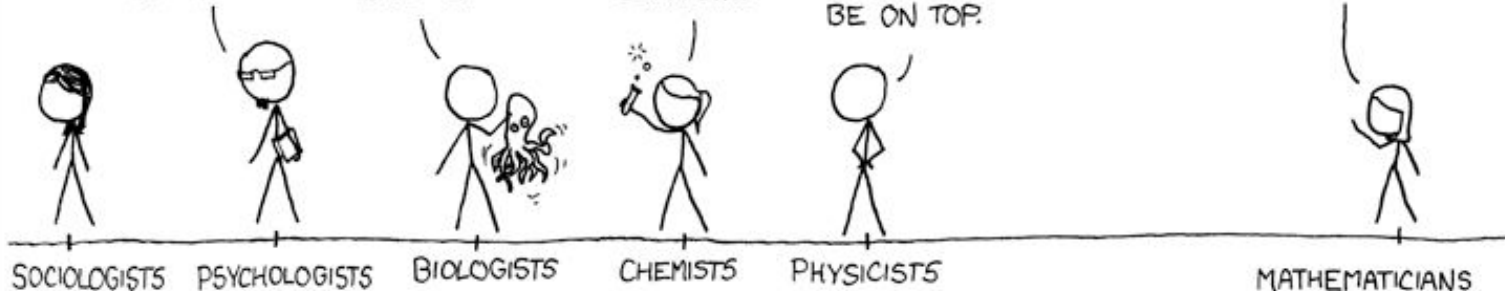
SOCIOLOGY IS
JUST APPLIED
PSYCHOLOGY

PSYCHOLOGY IS
JUST APPLIED
BIOLOGY.

BIOLOGY IS
JUST APPLIED
CHEMISTRY

WHICH IS JUST
APPLIED PHYSICS.
IT'S NICE TO
BE ON TOP.

OH, HEY, I DIDN'T
SEE YOU GUYS ALL
THE WAY OVER THERE.



So for us, the

presentation layer → React.js

application layer → Node.js

data layer → MySQL

Questions ?

What is Node.js?

- Node.js is a javascript runtime built in Chrome's V8 engine.
 - Chrome's V8 JavaScript engine ***compiles JavaScript directly to native machine code*** before executing it. V8 is written in C++ — so it's fast.
 - Created by Ryan Dahl in 2009 - <https://youtu.be/EeYvFI7li9E>
- It is a ***cross-platform*** JavaScript runtime environment
 - Node allows you to execute ***Javascript code outside of the browser***, in a computing environment rather than a browser environment.
- It's ***NOT a programming language*** used almost exclusively for developing back-end web applications, like PHP or Ruby.
- It's ***NOT a package manager***, though there are several node package managers.

Things we could do with Node.js

- Build **cross-platform desktop apps** using NW.js and Electron
 - <https://www.electronjs.org/>
- Node **Games**, browser-based HTML5 games
 - Realtime and turn-based games
- Responsive **Real-time applications**
 - Node applications that can push data to clients in realtime.
 - Streaming binary data such as audio (Spotify streaming server) or video (Netflix) directly to browsers
 - Instant messenger applications like WhatsUp
- Lightweight **servers for IoT** devices
- Package management, build tools, command line tools
 - create-react-app



Sharp Demo

[week-1/sharp-demo](#)

Run Javascript everywhere !

- For the eighth year in a row, JavaScript is the **most commonly used** programming language -
<https://insights.stackoverflow.com/survey/2020>
- JavaScript is the only language that allows you to build web applications, APIs, mobile applications, and desktop apps
- Simple syntax, large ecosystem and, a great community.



Getting started

You probably already have everything !

Node REPL

```
$ node
> console.log('Node is running');
Node is running
> .help
.break      Sometimes you get stuck, this gets you out
.clear      Alias for .break
.editor      Enter editor mode
.exit        Exit the repl
.help        Print this help message
.load        Load JS from a file into the REPL session
.save        Save all evaluated commands in this REPL session to a file

Press ^C to abort current expression, ^D to exit the repl
```

Thank you