Event loop dinesh - <https://nodejs.org/en/docs/guides/event-loop-timers-and-nexttick/>

# Philip Roberts:  you tube event loop

Tushar – mongoDb - https://avaldes.com/mongodb-basics-finding-distinct-values-using-sort-and-finding-the-number-of-documents-in-a-collection/

Multer

File upload to the server types

Process module.

Core modules in node…os,DNS,path..domain

Cookie management

Global in node

File system

Stubs

Singleton

Winston

Morgan

Redis

Dotenv

passport

Arrow Function

Clustering in Node

Child processes

Socket prog socket IO

ES6

ES 6 Generetors - like a checkpoint ..yield keyworkd

Express generator – to make application skeleton

Supertest

Rimraf

Assert node module

Mocha – chai combination ---mocha super test combination

Logging

Sequilize

Mongoos

Lodash

how to run 2 apps in node js on one port

what is API microgetway ?

Variable hoisting

Socket programing

Node inspector

Nodemon

Node Architecture

Microservices

How to make node app multithreaded

Nock

Cloud deployment

CPU intensive apps – node cant be used

Node current version - \*?, challenges faced in coding.

1. What kind of NoSQL database is MongoDB?

2. What are the core features of an ExpressJS framework?

3. Explain what steps are involved in the boot process for AngularJS?

4. In AngularJS, what is a ng-template?

5. Is it possible to exchange data among different modules of your Angular JS application? If so, how would you go about doing it?

6. What apps have you created in Node.js? How did you do it? How involved was AngularJS?

7. Explain why session and cookie are in your code? For example, how does the session remember the details of every member that logs in, what they chose, and what they have in their cart? From a coding point of view, how will you achieve it?

8. What’s the scope of variable in JavaScript?

Node modules used-

express :” 4.13.0” , request, mocha , chai, fis connector, mongodb, mongoose, gulp

"async": "1.1.0",,body parser,loopback,dateformat

"oracledb" : "1.6.0",

"debug": "2.2.0"

"lodash": "3.9.3",

What is CPU intensive apps

Compute-intensive is a term that applies to any computer application that demands a lot of computation, such as meteorology programs and other scientific applications. A similar but distinct term, [computer-intensive](http://searchdatacenter.techtarget.com/definition/computer-intensive) , refers to applications that require a lot of computers, such as [grid computing](http://searchdatacenter.techtarget.com/definition/grid-computing) . The two types of applications are not necessarily mutually exclusive: some applications are both compute- and computer-intensive.

**Q-28. What Is A Child\_process Module In Node.Js?**

Answer.

Node.js supports the creation of child processes to help in parallel processing along with the event-driven model.

The child\_process module enables us **to access Operating System** functionalities by running any system command inside a, well, child process.

We can control that child process input stream, and listen to its output stream. We can also control the arguments to be passed to the underlying OS command, and we can do whatever we want with that command’s output. We can, for example, pipe the output of one command as the input to another (just like we do in Linux) as all inputs and outputs of these commands can be presented to us using [Node.js streams](https://medium.freecodecamp.com/node-js-streams-everything-you-need-to-know-c9141306be93).

The Child processes always have three streams <child.stdin>, child.stdout, and child.stderr. The <stdio> stream of the parent process shares the streams of the child process.

Node.js provides a <child\_process> There are four different ways to create a child process in Node: spawn(), fork(), exec(), and execFile().

* **exec** – <child\_process.exec> method runs a command in a shell/console and buffers the output.
* **spawn** – <child\_process.spawn> launches a new process with a given command.
* **fork** – <child\_process.fork> is a special case of the spawn() method to create child processes.

**Clustering**

What is clustering ? Clustering in Node.js allows you to create separate processes which can share same server port. For example, if we run one HTTP server on Port 3000, it is one Server running on Single thread on a single core of the processor. But I want to take advantage of all core available in my machine. So I will cluster my application and run them on all cores. So if I run one server on Port 3000 by having 4 core of processor then actually I am running 4 servers all are listening to Port 3000. So if one server goes down then other is there to take the place of it, also in peak load of traffic, Node will automatically allocate the worker to particular process so basically it does internal load balancing very efficiently.

**Micro-services**

A microservice architecture means that your app is made up of lots of smaller, independent applications capable of running in their own memory space and scaling independently from each other across potentially many separate machines

A microservice is a single self-contained unit which, together with many others, makes up a large application. By splitting your app into small units every part of it is independently deployable and scalable, can be written by different teams and in different programming languages and can be tested individually.

The application starts faster, which makes developers more productive, and speeds up deployments. Each service can be deployed independently of other services—easier to deploy new versions of services frequently

**Arrow Function**

Its like beta function

An **arrow function expression** has a shorter syntax than a [function expression](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Operators/function) and does not have its own [this](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Operators/this), [arguments](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Functions/arguments), [super](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Operators/super), or [new.target](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Operators/new.target). These function expressions are best suited for non-method functions, and they **cannot be used as constructors.**

we avoid having to type the function keyword, return keyword (it’s implicit in arrow functions), and curly brackets

 Arrow functions are anonymous and change the way this binds in functions.

The goal of Arrow Functions is to address and resolve several common pain points of traditional Function Expression:

* Lexical this binding;
* Shorter syntactical form (() => {} vs. function () {})

An arrow function does not have its own this; the this value of the enclosing execution context is used. Thus, in the following code, the this within the function that is passed to setInterval has the same value as this in the enclosing function:

function Person(){

this.age = 0;

setInterval(() => {

this.age++; // |this| properly refers to the person object

}, 1000);

}

var p = new Person();

**Benefit #1: Shorter Syntax**

function funcName(params) {  
 return params + 2;  
 }

funcName(2);  
// 4

This above code indicates one of the two reasons for creating arrow functions: **shorter syntax.**The exact same functions can be expressed as an arrow function with only one line of code:

var funcName = (params) => params + 2

funcName(2);  
// 4

Pretty cool. This example is obviously an extreme simplification, but hopefully illustrates my point. Lets take a look at the syntax of arrow functions a little more in-depth:

**(**parameters**) => {** statements **}**

If we have no parameters, we express an arrow function like this:

**() => {** statements **}**

When you only have one parameter, the opening parenthesis are optional:

parameters **=> {** statements **}**

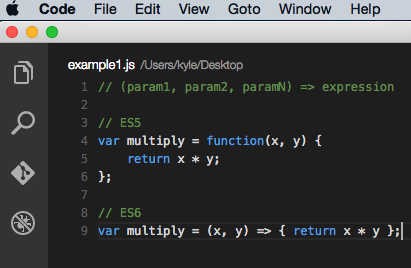
Finally, if you are returning an expression, you remove the brackets:

parameters **=>** expression

// is equivalent to:

function (parameters){  
 return expression;  
}

var double = num => num \* 2

s

### Basic Syntax with One Parameter

### No Parameters

### Benefit #2: No binding of this

Before we move on, you should have a good understanding of the keyword thisand how it works. If you want to learn, or need a refresher, read [my post](https://codeburst.io/javascript-the-keyword-this-for-beginners-fb5238d99f85) on the subject before continuing.

Unlike a regular function, an arrow function does not bind this. Instead,this is bound lexically (i.e. this keeps its meaning from its original context).

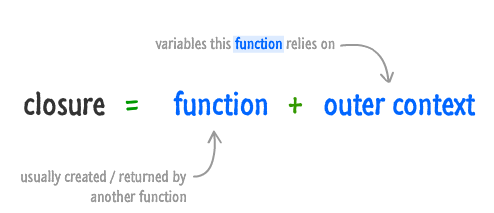
**Clustering in NODE**

A single instance of **Node**.**js** runs in a single thread. To take advantage of multi-core systems, the user will sometimes want to launch a **cluster** of **Node**.**js** processes to handle the load. The **cluster** module allows easy creation of child processes that all share server ports.

**closure:**

Closure means a function inside a function which can access variables declared outside it.

Basically it is accessing a variable which is out of scope.



**closure** is an inner function which gets returned by outer function and this inner function is holding outer context .. like variables declared in outer function

function outer() {

    alert("Good Bye!");

    function inner() {

        alert("Hello!");

    }

    return inner();

}

**Var callFun = outer(); // how to call**

**callFun();**

**Why clouser**: With a function closure you can store data in a separate scope, and share it only where necessary.

**The most important thing closures do is allow functions to keep on working even if their environment drastically changes or disappears.** Any variables that were in scope when the function was created are enclosed and protected to ensure the function still works. This behavior is essential for a very dynamic language like JavaScript where you often create, modify, and destroy things on the fly. Yay!

Inner functions store their outer function’s variables by reference, not by value.

function cityLocation() {

var city = "Paris";

return {

get: function() { console.log(city); },

set: function(newCity) { city = newCity; }

};

}

var myLocation = cityLocation();

myLocation.get(); // output: Paris

myLocation.set('Sydney');

myLocation.get(); // output: Sydney

## Lexical Scoping

**The scope of variables is defined by their position in source code**.

First off, JavaScript has *lexical scoping* with *function scope*. In other words, even though JavaScript looks like it should have block scope because it uses curly braces { }, a new scope is created only when you create a new function.

|  |
| --- |
| **var** outerFunction  = **function**(){    **if**(**true**){  **var** x = 5;  *//console.log(y); //line 1, ReferenceError: y not defined*  }    **var** nestedFunction = **function**() {    **if**(**true**){  **var** y = 7;  console.log(x); *//line 2, x will still be known prints 5*  }    **if**(**true**){  console.log(y); *//line 3, prints 7*  }  }  **return** nestedFunction;  }    **var** myFunction = outerFunction();  myFunction(); |

In this example, the variable *x* is available everywhere inside of outerFunction(). Also, the variable *y* is available everywhere within the nestedFunction(), but neither are available outside of the function where they were defined. The reason for this can be explained by lexical scoping. **The scope of variables is defined by their position in source code**. In order to resolve variables, JavaScript starts at the innermost scope and searches outwards until it finds the variable it was looking for. Lexical scoping is nice, because we can easily figure out what the value of a variable will be by looking at the code; whereas in dynamic scoping, the meaning of a variable can change at runtime, making it more difficult.

## Closures

The fact that we can access the variable *x* might still be confusing, because, normally, a local variable inside a function is gone after a function finishes executing. We called outerFunction() and assigned its result, nestedFunction(), into myFunction(). How does the variable *x* still exist if outerFunction() has already returned?

Merely accessing a variable outside of the immediate scope (no return statement is necessary) will create something called a *closure*

***Bind() call() apply()***

***Bind method is used to bind a this value to variable***

When we use the bind() method: the JS engine is creating a new pokemonName instance and binding pokemon as its this variable. It is important to understand that ***it copies the pokemonName function.***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | var pokemon = { |
|  | firstname: 'Pika', |
|  | lastname: 'Chu ', |
|  | getPokeName: function() { |
|  | var fullname = this.firstname + ' ' + this.lastname; |
|  | return fullname; |
|  | } |
|  | }; |
|  |  |
|  | var pokemonName = function(snack, hobby) { |
|  | console.log(this.getPokeName() + 'I choose you!'); |
|  | console.log(this.getPokeName() + ' loves ' + snack + ' and ' + hobby); |
|  | }; |
|  |  |
|  | var logPokemon = pokemonName.bind(pokemon); // creates new object and binds pokemon. 'this' of pokemon === pokemon now |
|  |  |
|  | logPokemon('sushi', 'algorithms'); // Pika Chu loves sushi and algorithms |

The **call()** method calls a function with a given this value and arguments provided individually.

What that means, is that we can call any function, and *explicitly specify what this should reference* within the calling function. Really similar to the bind()method! This can definitely save us from writing hacky code (even though we are all still hackerzzz).

The main differences between bind() and call() is that the call()method:

1. Accepts additional parameters as well
2. Executes the function it was called upon right away.
3. The call() method does not make a copy of the function it is being called on.

call() and apply() serve the **exact same purpose.** The ***only difference between how they work is that*** call() expects all parameters to be passed in individually, whereas apply() expects an array of all of our parameters. Example:

|  |
| --- |
| var pokemon = { |
|  | firstname: 'Pika', |
|  | lastname: 'Chu ', |
|  | getPokeName: function() { |
|  | var fullname = this.firstname + ' ' + this.lastname; |
|  | return fullname; |
|  | } |
|  | }; |
|  |  |
|  | var pokemonName = function(snack, hobby) { |
|  | console.log(this.getPokeName() + ' loves ' + snack + ' and ' + hobby); |
|  | }; |
|  |  |
|  | pokemonName.call(pokemon,'sushi', 'algorithms'); // Pika Chu loves sushi and algorithms |
|  | pokemonName.apply(pokemon,['sushi', 'algorithms']); // Pika Chu loves sushi and algorithms |

|  |
| --- |
| var logPokemon = pokemonName.bind(pokemon); // creates new object and binds pokemon. 'this' of pokemon === pokemon now |
|  |
| logPokemon('sushi', 'algorithms'); // Pika Chu loves sushi and algorithms |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | pokemonName.call(pokemon,'sushi', 'algorithms'); // Pika Chu loves sushi and algorithms |
|  | pokemonName.apply(pokemon,['sushi', 'algorithms']); // Pika Chu loves sushi and algorithms |

**Web Socket’s –**

Web socket is a way to communicate between client (browser) and server

It has bidirectional data flow – from client to server and also from server to client

Web sockets are always open so that it allows real time data flow in application

**variable hoisting in javascript**

## **JavaScript Declarations are Hoisted**

In JavaScript all the declarations are hoisted (moved) up to the top **of their scope**. This applies to both function and variable declarations.

In JavaScript, a variable can be declared after it has been used.

In other words; a variable can be used before it has been declared.

x=5;

y=8;

console.log("value of + y is "+(x+y)); // output is 13

var x;

var y;

## **JavaScript Initializations are Not Hoisted**

JavaScript only hoists declarations, not initializations.

var x=5;

console.log("value of + y is "+(x+y)); // value of y is not available

// **output is NaN**

var y = 8;

## **Declare Your Variables At the Top !**

Hoisting is an unknown or overlooked behavior of JavaScript.

If a developer doesn't understand hoisting, programs may contain bugs (errors).

To avoid bugs, always declare all variables at the beginning of every scope.

JavaScript in strict mode does not allow variables to be used if they are not declared.  
Study **"use strict"**

**Q express-generator**

express-generator is used to quickly create an application skeleton.

$ npm install express-generator -g

The generated app has the following directory structure:

.

├── app.js

├── bin

│ └── www

├── package.json

├── public

│ ├── images

│ ├── javascripts

│ └── stylesheets

│ └── style.css

├── routes

│ ├── index.js

│ └── users.js

└── views

├── error.pug

├── index.pug

└── layout.pug

7 directories, 9 files

**Q Difference between let and var**

3 differences

1. Var is earlier and let is latest in ES 6
2. Var has function scope and let has block scope
3. Variables declared with var will get hoisted

Example :

var

function nodeSimplified(){

var a =10;

console.log(a); // output 10

if(true){

var a=20;

console.log(a); // output 20

}

console.log(a); // output 20

}

let

function nodeSimplified(){

let a =10;

console.log(a); // output 10

if(true){

let a=20;

console.log(a); // output 20 ///block scope

}

console.log(a); // output 10

}

It is almost the same behavior we see in most language.

function nodeSimplified(){

let a =10;

let a =20; //throws syntax error

console.log(a);

}

**Error Message: Uncaught SyntaxError: Identifier 'a' has already been declared.**

However, with var, it works fine.

function nodeSimplified(){

var a =10;

var a =20;

console.log(a); //output 20

}

Const

function nodeSimplified(){

const MY\_VARIABLE =10;

console.log(MY\_VARIABLE); //output 10

MY\_VARIABLE =20; //throws type error

console.log(MY\_VARIABLE);

}

**Error Message : Uncaught TypeError: Assignment to constant variable.**

* Variable Hoisting

let will not hoist to the entire scope of the block they appear in. By contrast, var could hoist as below.

{

console.log(c); // undefined. Due to hoisting

**var** c = 2;

}

{

console.log(b); // ReferenceError: b is not defined

**let** b = 3;

}

**let**, unlike **var**, does not create a property on the global object. For example:

var x = 'global';

let y = 'global';

console.log(this.x); // "global"

console.log(this.y); // undefined

**Q Difference between let and const**

The use of*let*and *const*is done as an alternative to the *var*function during the declaration of variables. Unlike *var*,*let*and *const*are block scoped. Another difference that *let*and *const*havewhen compared to *var*is the fact that while*var* gives a *undefined* error when accessed before declaring, *let*and *const*give a *ReferenceError* if they are accessed before declaration.

Case 1 const does not allow reassignment

const a =5;

a=9;

error: **TypeError**: Assignment to constant variable.

Case 2 : If a=5 and a=9 .. for both const keyword is used

const a =5;

const a =9;

error: **SyntaxError**: Identifier 'a' has already been declared

**Let works in CASE 1 ===it wont give error ..CASE 2 is same as const**

Case 1 const does not allow reassignment

let a =5;

a=9;

console.log(a) // 9

Case 2 : If a=5 and a=9 .. for both const keyword is used

let a =5;

let a =9;

error: **SyntaxError**: Identifier 'a' has already been declared

Also declaration of the variable with the same name will throw an error. This helps to fix mistakes where one loses a reference when a variable is reassigned.

**Q const are mutable**

variables declared with const are mutable(can be chaned). If a variable is declared as a primitive like the following, const foo = 123, it is immutable(can not be changed) but if a variable is declared as an object(const bar = {}) it is mutable. This happens because the new variable always points to the same object but the properties on that object can change. So, the following code is perfectly acceptable in ES6 and will probably not behave as you expect:

const my\_object = {

p1: 'bar'

};

my\_object.p2 = 'totally mutable';

my\_object.p1 = 'why no breakage?';

console.log(my\_object);

output: { p1: 'why no breakage?', p2: 'totally mutable' }

**NOTE: the property p1 has been changed and p2 has been newly added.**

**Const object allows both.**

On the other hand, the following code will throw a syntax error as expected:

const primitive = 1234;

primitive = 5678; // Throws an error!

**Q Diff undefined and not defined**

**Undefined –**

In case of var… accessing a variable before declaration …

Or before giving any value ..is UNDEFINED

**notDefined –** accessing a variable out of its scope

**Q Route level middleware**

[**Our Route**](https://scotch.io/tutorials/route-middleware-to-check-if-a-user-is-authenticated-in-node-js#toc-our-route)

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

res.send('look at me!');

});

[Route Middleware Function](https://scotch.io/tutorials/route-middleware-to-check-if-a-user-is-authenticated-in-node-js#toc-route-middleware-function)

function isAuthenticated(req, res, next) {

// do any checks you want to in here// CHECK THE USER STORED IN SESSION FOR A CUSTOM VARIABLE

// you can do this however you want with whatever variables you set up

if (req.user.authenticated)

return next();

// IF A USER ISN'T LOGGED IN, THEN REDIRECT THEM SOMEWHERE

res.redirect('/');

}

## [**Implementing the Middleware**](https://scotch.io/tutorials/route-middleware-to-check-if-a-user-is-authenticated-in-node-js#toc-implementing-the-middleware)

Now that we have our function to check if our user is logged in or authenticated, we'll just apply it to our route.

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

res.send('look at me!');

});

**Q what are middlewares in nodeJs..importance**

A Middleware is a callback that sits on top of the actual request handlers. It takes the same parameters as a route handler.

It has access to req and res object .. and can modify these objects it takes place before actual request handler

pre-processing of the request.

next() call inside a middleware invokes the next middleware or route handler depending on whichever is declared next. But next() call inside a route handler invokes the next route handler only. If there is a middleware next then it’s skipped. Therefore middlewares must be declared above all route handlers.

**Q What is iife in JavaScript and its importance**

An IIFE is an anonymous function contained within a pair of parenthesis and is invoked immediately. The pair of parenthesis creates a local scope for all the code inside of it and makes the anonymous function a function expression

**IIFE**(Immediately Invoked Function Expression) is a [JavaScript](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Glossary/JavaScript) [function](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Glossary/function) that runs as soon as it is defined

It is a design pattern which is also known as [Self-Executing Anonymous Function](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Glossary/Self-Executing_Anonymous_Function) and contains two major parts. The first is the anonymous function with lexical scope enclosed within the [Grouping Operator](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Glossary/Grouping_Operator) (**function(){}();**). This prevents accessing variables within the IIFE idiom as well as polluting the global scope.

The second part is creating the immediately executing function expression (), through which the JavaScript engine will directly interpret the function.

The primary reason to use an IIFE is to obtain data privacy. Because JavaScript's var scopes variables to their containing function, any variables declared within the IIFE cannot be accessed by the outside world.

IIFE produces a [lexical scope](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scope_(computer_science)) using JavaScript's [function scoping](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Function_scoping). Immediately-invoked function expressions can be used to avoid [variable hoisting](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JavaScript_syntax#Scoping_and_hoisting) from within blocks, protect against polluting the [global environment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Global_variable) and simultaneously allow public access to methods while retaining privacy for variables defined within the function.

**var** v, getValue;

v = 1;

getValue = **function** () { **return** v; };

v = 2;

getValue(); *// 2*

Hereafter the function passes v as an argument and is invoked immediately, preserving the inner function's execution context.[[14]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Immediately-invoked_function_expression#cite_note-JQ-14)

**var** v, getValue;

v = 1;

getValue = (**function** (x) {

**return** **function** () { **return** x; };

})(v);

v = 2;

getValue(); *// 1*

Purposes to use IIFE

***1 ) To Avoid Polluting the Global Scope***

Example without using IIFE : the value of counter in upCount function will 11 +1 = 2 as counter is taking previous value

var counter = 10;

counter++;

console.log('counter++ is '+counter); **//11**

var upCount = function(){

counter = counter + 1;

console.log('counter+1 is '+counter); **//12**

};

upCount();

Example withusing IIFE : the value of counter in upCount function will 11 +1 = 2 as counter is taking previous value . so to avoid populating global variable scope … wrap the scope in IIFE .

So IIFE will be executed as soon as it gets loaded.

**(function(){**

var counter = 10;

**})();**

var upCount = function(){

**var counter = 1;**

counter = counter + 1;

console.log('counter+1 is '+counter); **//2**

};

upCount();

***2 ) To Create Closures***

console.log('counter+1 is

***3) To limit the scope of variable***

If we try to access fo variable out of IIFE … it will give error …not defined . in this way we can limit the scope of variable

(function() {

var foo = "bar";

console.log(foo);

})();

foo; // ReferenceError: foo is not defined

***4) Establishing private variables and accessors***

IIFEs are also useful for establishing private methods for accessible functions while still exposing some properties for later use.[[17]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Immediately-invoked_function_expression#cite_note-17) The following example comes from Alman's post on IIFEs.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Immediately-invoked_function_expression#cite_note-Alman-1)

*// "counter" is a function that returns an object with properties, which in this case are functions.*

**var** counter = (**function** () {

**var** i = 0;

**return** {

get: **function** () { // this is closure also ..inner function

**return** i;

},

set: **function** (val) {

i = val;

},

increment: **function** () {

**return** ++i;

}

};

})();

*// These calls access the function properties returned by "counter".*

counter.get(); *// 0*

counter.set(3);

counter.increment(); *// 4*

counter.increment(); *// 5*

If we attempt to access counter.i from the global environment, it will be undefined, as it is enclosed within the invoked function and is not a property of counter. Likewise, if we attempt to access i, it will result in an error, as we have not declared i in the global environment.

So i scope is protected

***Option method***

The **HTTP OPTIONS method** is used to describe the communication options for the target resource. The client can specify a specific URL for the OPTIONS method, or an asterisk (\*) to refer to the entire server.

OPTIONS /resources/post-here/ HTTP/1.1

Host: bar.other

Minimally, the response should be a 200 OK and have an Allow header with a list of HTTP methods that may be used on this resource. As an authorized user on an API, if you were to request OPTIONS /users/me, you should receive something like…

200 OK

Allow: HEAD,GET,PUT,DELETE,OPTIONS

***JSHint***

JSHint is a static code analysis tool foris checking if JavaScript source code complies with coding rules

***Gulp***

Gulp is a javascript task runner that lets you automate tasks such as…

* Bundling and minifying libraries and stylesheets.
* Refreshing your browser when you save a file.
* Quickly running unit tests
* Running code analysis
* Less/Sass to CSS compilation
* Copying modified files to an output directory

npm install --save-dev gulp

 devDependencies will need to be resolved at development time, where as dependencies will need to be resolved at run time. Because gulp is a tool to aid us in development, it needs to be resolved at development time.

#### **Creating a gulpfile**

A gulpfile is a file that will act as a manifest to define our tasks. Tasks that we want to execute will be found within this file. Whenever we run the command gulp hello-world from the command line, we are telling gulp that we want to run the hello-world task within gulpfile.js.

After creating gulpfile.js within the root of your project, add a basic tasks.

**var** gulp **=** require('gulp');

gulp.task('hello-world', **function**(){

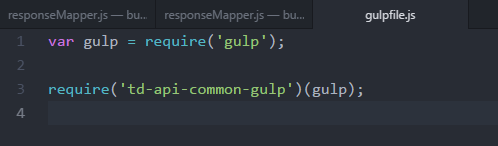
console.log('hello world');

});

require is a function implemented by node (which is an implementation of the [CommonJS spec](http://wiki.commonjs.org/wiki/Modules/1.1.1)) that will add references to node modules that we have installed. Once we make a reference to the gulp module, we can use it to create a task. Here, our task simply writes to the console window, but you could have it do any number of automated tasks.

 Task to analyze all of your JavaScript files inside of a set of directories with JSHint and JSCS may look something like this

Project == gulifile.js



td-api-common-gulp – index.js

module.exports = function (gulp) {

gulp.task('default', **defaultTask**);

gulp.task('test', **testTask**);

gulp.task('open-report', **openReportTask**); var gulpTasks = {

**testTask**: testTask,

**defaultTask**: defaultTask,

**openReportTask**: openReportTask,

};

return gulpTasks;

};

**Grunt** is a [JavaScript](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JavaScript) [task runner](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Build_tool), a tool used to automatically perform frequent tasks such as [minification](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minification_(programming)), [compilation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Compiler), [unit testing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unit_testing), and [linting](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lint_(software)).

(Grunt like gulp)

***Mocha***



***prototype***

JavaScript function has a **prototype property** (this property is empty by default), and you attach properties and methods on this prototype property when you want to implement inheritance.

The prototype property is used primarily for inheritance; you add methods and properties on a function’s prototype property to make those methods and properties available to instances of that function.

All JavaScript objects inherit the properties and methods from their prototype.

Objects created using an object literal, or with new Object(), inherit from a prototype called Object.prototype.

The Object.prototype is on the top of the prototype chain.

***Types of creating objects in JS***

***Shrink-Wrap***

The issue arises due to the way npm install works. Since run­ning an npm install install a hier­ar­chy of pack­ages to be installed, if you wished to man­u­ally con­trol the ver­sion num­bers of the pack­ages that you want to be installed, you could do that by using the exact ver­sion num­bers in your package.json. How­ever that only solves the prob­lem for the direct depen­dents of your pack­age. It does not give you con­trol over the installed ver­sions of the deeply nested pack­ages that are the depen­den­cies of your depen­den­cies and beyond.

This can be cru­cial to you in a pro­duc­tion envi­ron­ment because you need to ensure that each pro­duc­tion re-deployment always always installs the same ver­sions of the pack­age as the other deployments.

This is where npm shrinkwrap comes into play. When you run npm shrinkwrap in a project after run­ning npm install, it cre­ates a file called npm-shrinkwrap.json which lists the exact pack­age ver­sions of all the installed pack­ages in the entire hier­ar­chy. If you check this into your ver­sion con­trol and your col­legue clones and does an npm install, then this time they will get the exact pack­age ver­sion for the full hier­ar­chy as spec­i­fied in the npm-shrinkwrap.json file.

# **What is package-lock.json file in Node NPM?**

When you are doing development in Angular, Node NPM is your tool for package management. In simple words, we have a “package.json” file and all dependencies are listed inside it. When you are doing NPM, you will always find “package-lock.json” file. So in this tutorial, we will unleash the importance of this lock file.

To understand the importance of lock, let's understand how software versioning works.

Most software versions follow semantic versioning. In semantic versioning, versions are divided into three distinct numbers as shown in the image below.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| The first number is termed as “major version”, second “minor version” and third “revision”.    **Major version**: Any increment in major version is an indication that there are breaking changes in the software functionality. It’s very much possible that the old code will not work with these changes and have to be tested properly.    **Minor version**: This version is incremented when we add new features, but the old code still works.    **Revision**: This version is incremented when we are just doing bug fixes. So there are no new functionalities added, no breaking changes and backward compatible with old code. | https://www.codeproject.com/KB/Nodejs/1202361/1.jpg |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| NPM follows semantic versioning, but it also has some more special characters like “^”, “~”, “>” and so on. They dictate how NPM get latest should behave for Major and Minor versions.    For these formats, 3 formats are very primary. Let’s understand each of them.    Exact (1.6.5), Major/Minor ( ^1.6.5) or Minor(~1.6.5). | https://www.codeproject.com/KB/Nodejs/1202361/2.jpg |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Exact (1.6.5)**: This will do a get latest of exact version 1.6.5 not more or not less. If that version is not available, it will throw up an exception.    **Major/Minor(^1.6.5)**: The carrot sign will get minimum 1.6.5 and if there are any higher MINOR / REVISION versions, it will get that. It WILL NEVER GET HIGHER MAJOR VERSIONS. So if 1.6.5 has 1.6.7 it will get that, if it has 1.7.7 it will that, but if it has 2.0 it will NOT get that.    **Minimum or lower (~1.6.5)**: The tilde sign will get HIGHER REVISIONS. For if 1.6.5 has 1.6.7 it will get that, but if it has 1.7.5 it will not be installed, if it has 2.0 it will not be installed. | https://www.codeproject.com/KB/Nodejs/1202361/3.jpg |

As discussed in the previous sections, package.json has “^” and “~” versioning mechanism. Now suppose in your package.json, you have mentioned "jquery": "^3.1.0"and Jquery has a new version “3.2.1”. So in actual, it will install or in other words, LOCK DOWN to “3.2.1”.

So in package.json, you will have “^3.1.0”, but actually you will be using “3.2.1”. This entry of actual version is present in “package-lock.json”. So package lock files have the EXACT versions which are used in your code.

[***https://medium.com/@Quigley\_Ja/everything-you-wanted-to-know-about-package-lock-json-b81911aa8ab8***](https://medium.com/@Quigley_Ja/everything-you-wanted-to-know-about-package-lock-json-b81911aa8ab8)

[***https://www.codeproject.com/Articles/1202361/What-is-package-lock-json-file-in-Node-NPM***](https://www.codeproject.com/Articles/1202361/What-is-package-lock-json-file-in-Node-NPM)

* NPM will automatically create a package-lock.json when installing packages unless there’s already npm-shrinkwrap.json in which case it will update it instead (if necessary).
* The new package-lock.json is never published and should be added to your version control system.
* Running npm shrinkwrap with a package-lock.json already present will just rename it to npm-shrinkwrap.json.
* When both files are present for some reason, package-lock.json will be ignored.

***What is the difference between tilde(~) and caret(^)***

In the simplest terms, the tilde matches the most recent minor version (the middle number). ~1.2.3 will match all 1.2.x versions but will miss 1.3.0.

The caret, on the other hand, is more relaxed. It will update you to the most recent major version (the first number). ^1.2.3 will match any 1.x.x release including 1.3.0, but will hold off on 2.0.0

Npm allows installing newer version of a package than the one specified. Using tilde (~) gives you bug fix releases and caret (^) gives you backwards compatible new functionality as well.

The problem is old versions usually don't receive bug fixes that much, so npm uses caret (^) as the default for --save.

**Q production process manager**

PM2 is a production process manager for Node.js / io.js applications with a built-in load balancer. It allows you to keep applications alive forever, to reload them without downtime and to facilitate common system admin tasks.

Starting an application in production mode is as easy as:

$ pm2 start app.js

## Install PM2

$ npm install pm2 -g

## Start an application

$ pm2 start app.js

Your app is now put in background, kept alive forever and monitored.

**Or** you can use pm2 **programmatically**:

var pm2 = require('pm2');

pm2.connect(function() {

pm2.start({

script : 'app.js', // Script to be run

exec\_mode : 'cluster', // Allow your app to be clustered

instances : 4, // Optional: Scale your app by 4

max\_memory\_restart : '100M' // Optional: Restart your app if it reaches 100Mo

}, function(err, apps) {

pm2.disconnect();

});

});

***When to use node***

For network applications

1. If your server side code requires very few cpu cycles. In other world you are doing non blocking operation and does not have heavy algorithm/Job which consumes lots of CPU cycles.. that means node can not be used for cpu intensive applications

**Node**.**js** is a server-side JavaScript environment. It uses an asynchronous event-driven model and is designed for writing scalable internet applications,

Node.js, uses an event loop instead of threads. It is able to scale to millions of concurrent connections. Node.js takes advantage of the fact that servers spend most of their time waiting for I/O operations. Reading a file from a hard drive, accessing an external web service or waiting for a file to finish being uploaded, because these operations are much slower than in memory operations. Every I/O operation in Node.js is asynchronous. The server continues to process incoming requests while the I/O operation is taking place. JavaScript is well suited to event-based programming because it has anonymous functions and closures which make defining inline callbacks a cinch, and JavaScript developers already know how to program in this way. This event-based model makes Node.js very fast, and makes scaling real-time applications very easy.

Eval function ;

This is used to evaluate javaScript code.

If the argument is an expression, **eval**() evaluates the expression. If the argument is one or more JavaScript statements, **eval**() executes the statements

eval(new String('2 + 2')); // returns a String object containing "2 + 2"

eval('2 + 2'); // returns 4

**Q Difference between session and cookie**

**session** data is stored on the server, whereas **cookies** store data in the visitor's browser.**Sessions** are more secure than **cookies** as it is stored in server.**Cookie** can be turn off from browser.

A cookie is a bit of data stored by the browser and sent to the server with every request.

A session is a collection of data stored on the server and associated with a given user (usually via a cookie containing an id code)

A session is a **set** of data that is stored on the server, usually as key-value pairs. A session is assigned a **pseudo**-**random**, secret ID that is usually stored in the user's browser using a cookie

**Q What is the js function keyword used to chk the datatype of variable**

**How to differentiate the exact datatype of object and array**

var a = [];

console.log('sasas '+ (a instanceof Array));

console.log('sasas '+ (a.constructor == Array));

console.log('sasas '+ Array.isArray(a));

all will return true

**Q What is strict mode**

Sasas Strict mode is used for better error checking of the code …this is achieved by writing use strict at the top of the code.

**Q What are global in nod e js**

These objects are available in all modules.

* [console](https://nodejs.org/api/globals.html#globals_console)
* [exports](https://nodejs.org/api/globals.html#globals_exports)
* [global](https://nodejs.org/api/globals.html#globals_global)
* [module](https://nodejs.org/api/globals.html#globals_module)
* [process](https://nodejs.org/api/globals.html#globals_process)
* [require()](https://nodejs.org/api/globals.html#globals_require)

**Q Explain process object**

The process object is a global object and can be accessed from anywhere.

The process object is extremely useful for identifying information about the runtime environment of your node app such as the version of node, the arguments passed to the node executable, the current working directory, and the nextTick function.

The process object is an instance of EventEmitter and emits the following events

**1 Events - Exit, uncaughtException**

…Exit event…

Emitted when the process is about to exit. There is no way to prevent the exiting of the event loop at this point, and once all exit listeners have finished running, the process will exit.

Node.js process will exit immediately after calling the 'exit' event listeners and if any additional work still queued in the event loop will not be executed. In the following example, for instance, the timeout will never occur, event loop will never execute timeout function.

process.on('exit', function(code) {

// Following code will never execute.

setTimeout(function() {

console.log("This will not run");

}, 0);

console.log('About to exit with code:', code);

});

console.log("Program Ended");

Verify the Output.

Program Ended

About to exit with code: 0

## **Exit Codes**

Node normally exits with a 0 status code when no more async operations are pending.

…**'uncaughtException'** event…

The 'uncaughtException' event is emitted when an uncaught JavaScript exception bubbles all the way back to the event loop. By default, Node.js handles such exceptions by printing the stack trace to stderr and exiting. Adding a handler for the 'uncaughtException' event overrides this default behavior.

process.on('uncaughtException', function(err) {

console.log(`This is exception `+err);

});

**2 Process provides many useful properties**

exiting. Addingstdout,stdin,stderr,execPath,pid,platform

// Printing to console

process.stdout.write("Hello World!" + "\n");

// Getting executable path

console.log(process.execPath);

// Platform Information

console.log(process.platform); //win32

**3 Process provides many useful methods**

cwd(), memoryUsage()

/ Print the current directory

console.log('Current directory: ' + process.cwd());

// Print the process version

console.log('Current version: ' + process.version);

// Print the memory usage

console.log(process.memoryUsage());

**Q Console statement .. print on both browser and node ….which will print fast**.==(ANS node I think)

In a web browser(Chrome), declaring the variable i outside of any function scope makes it global and therefore binds to **window** object. As a result, running this code in a web browser requires repeatedly resolving the property within the heavily populated window namespace in each iteration of the for loop.

In **Node.js** however, declaring any variable outside of any function’s scope binds it only to the **module** scope (not the window object) which therefore makes it much easier and faster to resolve.

We will get more or less same execution speed when we wrap the above code in function

### Q-17. What Is EventEmitter In Node.Js?

**Answer.**

Events module in Node.js allows us to create and handle custom events. The Event module contains “EventEmitter” class which can be used to raise and handle custom events. It is accessible via the following code.

// Import events module

var events = require('events');

// Create an eventEmitter object

var eventEmitter = new events.EventEmitter();

When an EventEmitter instance encounters an error, it emits an “error” event. When a new listener gets added, it fires a “newListener” event and when a listener gets removed, it fires a “removeListener” event.

EventEmitter provides multiple properties like “on” and “emit”. The “on” property is used to bind a function to the event and “emit” is used to fire an event.

**Can you access DOM in node?**

No, you cannot access DOM in node.

WHY

Node.js is is a stand-alone JavaScript environment completely independent of a web browser. There's no link between web browsers and JavaScript; the DOM is **not** part of the JavaScript language or specification or anything.

There are projects like [jsdom](https://github.com/tmpvar/jsdom) if you want a virtual DOM in your Node project. Because of its very nature as a server-side platform, a DOM is a facility that Node can do without and still make perfect sense for a wide variety of server applications

SUPERTEST:

|  |
| --- |
| const supertest = require('supertest') |
|  |  |
|  | describe('movies-service', () => { |
|  |  |
|  | const api = supertest('http://192.168.99.100:3000') |
|  |  |
|  | it('returns a 200 for a collection of movies', (done) => { |
|  |  |
|  | api.get('/movies/premiers') |
|  | .expect(200, done) |
|  | }) |
|  | }) |

The **API Microgateway** is a developer-focused, programmable **API** gateway written in **Node**.**js** to secure and control microservices and **APIs**. The gateway enables developers to quickly expose their existing services as **APIs** or create new **API** services from data sources, such as databases, without writing any code.

The microgateway is the enforcement component of the [**IBM API Connect**](https://developer.ibm.com/apiconnect/) collection of components providing solutions for API creation, deployment, lifecycle management, monitization, and enforcement. The microgateway is fundamentally a proxy, securing and forwarding requests to backend APIs.

It was created using StrongLoop technology and a series of middleware components. The package is customized to work with the apiconnect infrastructure that automatically communicates with the micro gateway to dynamically load APIs, Products, and Plans so that APIs are secured and processed in a seamless fashion.

The API Microgateway is a developer-focused, programmable API gateway written in Node.js to secure and control microservices and APIs. The gateway enables developers to quickly expose their existing services as APIs or create new API services from data sources, such as databases, without writing any code.

A gateway is used to protect and control access to the API services. These sets of capabilities are often related to security, such as enforcing API security (for example, OAuth) and controlling traffic (limiting the rate of transactions per seconds).

The API Microgateway provides a flexible flow engine that allows you to create flows to transform, enrich, or secure API traffic. Developers can create custom user policies that provide reusable policies to improve developer productivity and sharing across the developer community.

### What programming language or techniques will developers use or learn?

The API Microgateway is written using Node.js and is extensible using server-side JavaScript. The API definitions are stored in a Swagger 2.0 file, which allows developers to create new API definitions from existing Swagger 2.0 documents. Developers will learn how to use JavaScript to secure and control APIs and microservices that are defined using Swagger 2.0.

### Why should a developer contribute?

We want to provide a developer-friendly API microgateway platform that allows you to quickly meet your API and microservice requirements. It is built with an extensible plugin platform that enables you to add new capabilities, leveraging the depth of assets and expertise from the Node.js community.

### What technology problem will it help solve?

The API Microgateway simplifies API and microservices architectures, enabling developers to configure security and traffic management polices in a gateway that’s external to their API and microservices implementation. It enables API best practices by leveraging a gateway solution within their architecture to provide enhanced operational robustness and scalability.

### How will the API Microgateway help my business?

Businesses are driving digital innovation through the use of API services. The API Microgateway will accelerate the delivery of your API strategy, enabling easier sharing of business assets as APIs for rapidly delivering new digital services to increase brand awareness or potential monetization.

STUB

Stubbing is the process of creating fake endpoints in code so that you can delay writing complex code, or to isolate what you are testing (see below re: mocks).

When testing a unit, often you’ll want to stub out that unit’s dependencies.

There are libraries that help us stub. Since we have a required module for eat-corn.js, there is one in particular that would do well for us called [proxyquire](https://github.com/thlorenz/proxyquire). It allows targeting the ./eat-corn.jsimport path and replacing it with your own module at test runtime. With a couple caveats, it usually works quite well. We’re going to not use it and see how we fare.

Q How to communicaticate between one child to another

* Lets assume we have two Node.js processes running: example1.js and example2.js.
* In example1.js there is function func1(input) which returns result1 as a result.
* Is there a way from within example2.js to call func1(input) and obtain result1 as the outcome
* The simplest way to my knowledge, is to use [child\_process.fork()](http://nodejs.org/api/child_process.html#child_process_child_process_fork_modulepath_args_options):
* This is a special case of the spawn() functionality for spawning Node processes. In addition to having all the methods in a normal ChildProcess instance, the returned object has a communication channel built-in. The channel is written to with child.send(message, [sendHandle]) and messages are received by a 'message' event on the child.
* So, for your example, you could have example2.js:
* var fork = require('child\_process').fork;
* var example1 = fork(\_\_dirname + '/example1.js');
* example1.on('message', function(response) {
* console.log(response);
* });
* example1.send({func: 'input'});
* And example1.js:
* function func(input) {
* process.send('Hello ' + input);
* }
* process.on('message', function(m) {
* func(m);
* });

**Singleton = module.exports()**

the **singleton pattern** is a [software design pattern](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_design_pattern) that restricts the [instantiation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Instantiation_(computer_science)) of a [class](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Class_(computer_programming)) to one [object](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Object_(computer_science)). This is useful when exactly one object is needed to be shared across the system.

In most languages, sharing an object across your entire application can be a complex process.

n Node, however, this type of object is the default. Every module that you require is shared across your application, so there’s no need for any special classes or extra code.

### PRIVATE VS. PUBLIC

When creating a new module, the variables and functions you define are kept private by default. You’ll need to use [**module.exports**](http://nodejs.org/api/modules.html#modules_module_exports) to define your interface and make them public. This is a straight-forward process: whatever you set to module.exports becomes public, and is visible when your module is required.

// module.js

var a = 1; // Private

module.exports = {

b: 2 // Public

};