# Ein Blick über den Tellerrand: Was steckt hinter Node.js

Stefan Schuster, IRIAN Solutions GmbH

### Über mich

- Stefan Schuster
- Bei IRIAN Solutions seit 2007
- Spezialgebiete:
  - JavaScript (CoffeeScript, TypeScript)
    - Client (Dojo)
    - Server (Node.js)
  - HTML5
    - CSS
    - Canvas
    - ...
- Beispiel: mind42.com (komplett in CoffeeScript)

# Agenda

- Grundlagen
- Asynchrones Programmieren
- Ökosystem
- Beispiele

# Grundlagen

# JavaScript als Sprache

- Vorstellung: JavaScript == Webseite
- Man muss trennen
  - JavaScript als API

```
document.addEventListener("click", function() {
        console.log("click");
});
document.getElementById("main").style.display = "none";
document.title = "Hello, World!";
```

JavaScript als Sprache

```
function Dog() {
    this.name = "Timo";
}
Mammal.prototype = new Mammal();
var dog = new Dog();
```

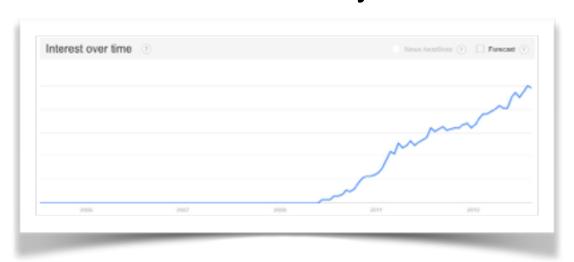
# JavaScript am Server

- Was bedeutet JavaScript am Server nun?
  - JavaScript Runtime Environment
    - Headless
    - Keine Browser APIs
    - Alles, was mit JS programmierbar ist, ist machbar
    - Spezielle APIs je nach Runtime Environment
  - Wie Java VM

```
Marble:devel sschuster$ java HelloWorld
Hello, World!
Marble:devel sschuster$ node helloWorld.js
Hello, World!
Marble:devel sschuster$
```

# Node.js

- Open Source JavaScript Runtime Environment
  - Gestartet in 2009
  - Basiert auf Google V8
  - 1.0 am Horizont
  - Bereits in Produktion bewährt
  - Stark wachsende Community



# Node.js API

- Anstelle von DOM APIs, Server-relevante APIs
  - Dateisystem
  - Netzwerk
    - TCP/UDP
    - HTTP/HTTPS
    - DNS
  - Crypto
  - OS
    - Prozesse
    - Plattform

#### CommonJS

- Spezifikation eines Modulsystems
- Synchrones API
- Implementiert in node.js
- Hauptsächlich verwendet am Server

```
var fs = require("fs");
main.js: var async = require("async");
var myModule = require("./src/myModule");
```

Verzeichnisstruktur:

```
Name

main.js

mode_modules

async

src

myModule.js
```

#### **AMD**

- Spezifikation eines Modulsystems
- Asynchrones API
- Implementiert von z.B. require.js / Dojo
- Hauptsächlich verwendet am Client (funktioniert aber auch am Server)

```
declare(function() {
    var mammal = function() { ... }
    mammal.prototype...

Mammal.js:

return mammal;
});

require(["jQuery", "./Mammal"], function(jQuery, Mammal) {
    war mammal = new Mammal();
});
```

# Node.js: Hello World

- Einfacher Web-Server, der "Hello, World!" zurückgibt
- Basierend auf node.js HTTP API

```
var http = require("http");

http.createServer(function(req, res) {
    res.end("Hello, World!");
}).listen(8080);

console.log("Server running at http://localhost:8080/");
```

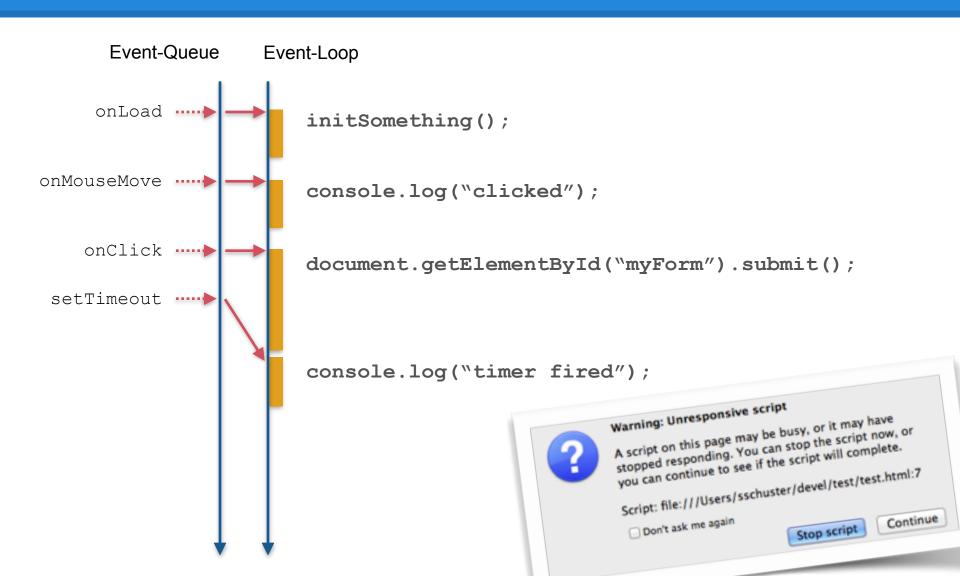
- Vergleichbar mit sehr einfachem Servlet
- Reicht für die Erstellung einfacher Apps
  - Runtime Environment
  - Modulsystem
  - "Servlet" API

# Asynchrones Programmieren

# JavaScript = Event-Driven

- JavaScript hat meist nur kurze "Ausführungseinheiten"
- Diese werden durch Events angestoßen
  - onLoad
  - onClick
  - •
- Event-Loop verwaltet Events und Ausführung
- Zwischen Events "idle"

# **Event-Loop = Event Queue**



# Node.js Event-Loop

- Selbes Konzept in Node.js
- Konsequenzen
  - Single-Threaded
  - Event-Driven
  - Kein klassisches, blockierendes Programmieren möglich

#### **Hello World - Revisited**

```
Event-Handler wird registriert
var http = require("http");
                                        "Ausführungseinheit"
http.createServer(function(req,
                                      res)
   res.end("Hello, World!");
  .listen(8080);
console.log("Server running at http://localhost:8080/");
                                   Event-Loop
                        Event-Queue
```

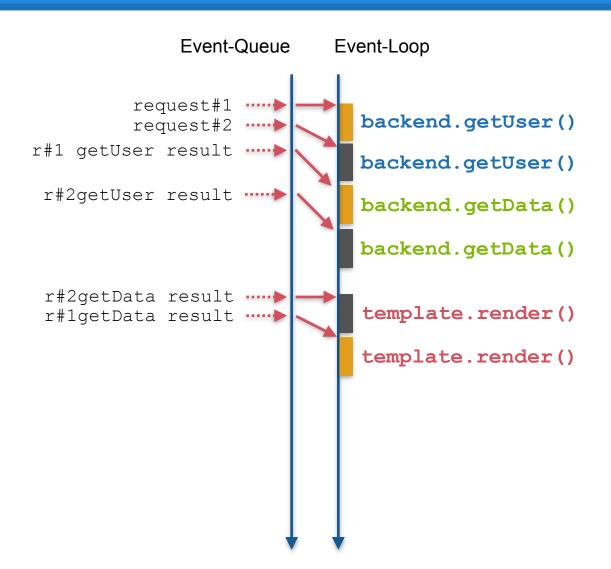
request ·····

# Node.js - Pro/Contra

- Vorteile
  - Kein Overhead
    - 1 Prozess, 1 Thread für alles
    - Kein Thread pro Connection
    - Kann sehr viele gleichzeitige Connections halten
    - Überraschend schnell
- Nachteile
  - Gewöhnungsbedürftig / Komplex
    - "Manuelles" managen des "Schedulings"

# Async Webapp mit Node.js?

# **Async Webapp: Event-Loop**



# **Async Webapp: Leserlicher**

```
http.createServer(function(req, res) {
    var user, data;
    async.series([
        function(cb) {
            backend.getUser(req.headers, function(err, fetchedUser) {
                if (!err) user = fetchedUser;
                cb (err);
            })
        function(cb) {
            backend.getData(user, function(err, fetchedData) {
                if (!err) data = fetchedData;
                cb (err)
    ], function(err) {
        if (err) {
            res.statusCode = 500;
            res.end("Server Error");
        else {
            res.end(template.render({ user:user, data:data }));
    });
}).listen(8080);
```

# Node.js: Skalierbarkeit

- Single-Threaded
  - Limit ist, was dieser eine Thread = 1 CPU Core schafft
  - Überraschend viel
  - In der Praxis wird viel Zeit mit warten auf DB, ... verbracht Hier spielt Node.js seine Vorteile aus
- Skalierungsoptionen
  - Node.js Cluster Modul
  - Mehrere Instanzen
  - Aufsplitten in mehrere Prozesse

#### Vert.x

- Open Source Async JVM Runtime Environment
  - Gestartet in 2011
  - Polyglot: JavaScript, Java, Ruby, Groovy, Python
  - Asynchrones Programmiermodell (unter anderem...)

```
var vertx = require("vertx");
var console = require("vertx/console");

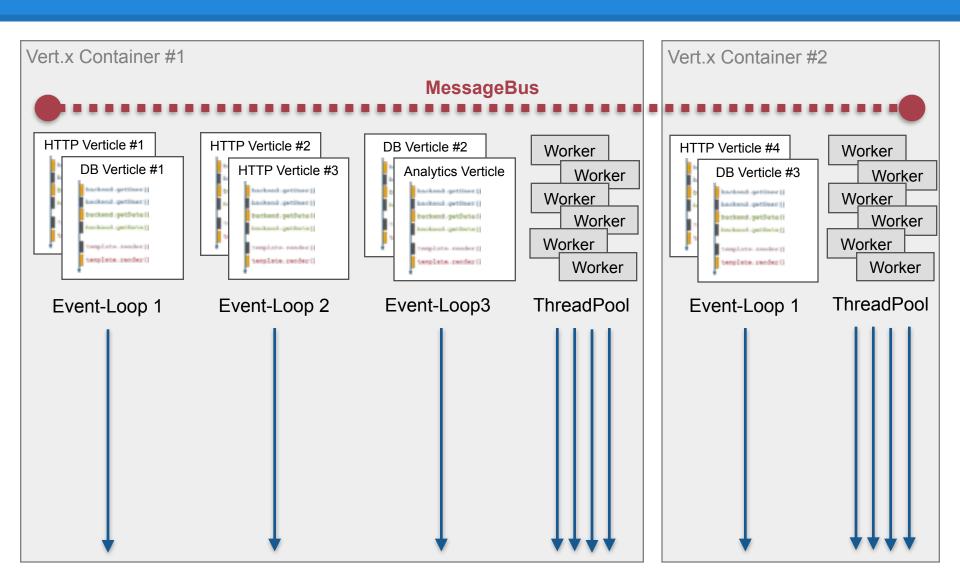
vertx.createHttpServer().requestHandler(function(req) {
    req.respone.end("Hello, World!");
}).listen(8080);

console.log("Server running at <a href="http://localhost:8080/");</a>
```

# **Vert.x - Event-Loop**

- Vert.x mehr als nur eine Event-Loop
  - Mehrere Event-Loops (1 pro Core)
  - Mehrere "Verticles" per Event-Loop
  - Thread-Pool für Blocking Tasks
  - Message Bus
  - Cluster-fähig (durch Message Bus)
- Spannendes, noch recht junges Projekt

### **Vert.x - Container**



# Ökosystem

#### **NPM**

- Node Package Management System
  - Vergleichbar mit Maven
  - Teil von Node.js
  - > 60.000 Module
  - Gute Versionsverwaltung von Dependencies
  - package.json

```
Marble:test sschusters npm install coffee-script

Appropriate GET https://registry.npmjs.org/coffee-script

Appropriate GET https://registry.npmjs.org/coffee-script

Appropriate GET https://registry.npmjs.org/coffee-script-/-/coffee-script-1.7.1.tgz

Appropriate GET https://registry.npmjs.org/coffee-script/-/coffee-script-1.7.1.tgz

Appropriate GET https://registry.npmjs.org/mkdirp

Appropriate 200 https://registry.npmjs.org/mkdirp

Coffee-script@1.7.1 node_modules/coffee-script

Marble:test sschusters

Marble:test sschusters
```

# package.json

```
"name": "mind42",
"version": "2.3.2",
"private": true,
"dependencies": {
    "coffee-script": "1.6.3",
    "express": "3.4.0",
    "stylus": "0.38.0",
    "ect": "0.5.2",
    "async": "0.2.9",
    "when": "2.5.1",
    "underscore": "1.5.2",
    "pq": "2.6.2",
    "couchbase": "1.2.0",
    "amoplib": "0.1.0",
    "moment": "2.2.1",
    "node-uuid": "1.4.1",
    "validator": "1.5.1",
    "nodemailer": "0.5.2",
    "libxmljs": "0.8.1",
```

# **NPM Registry**



#### Most Depended Upon

- 5315 underscore
- 4442 async
- 3685 request
- 2551 commander
- 2518 express
- 2485 optimist
- 2298 lodash
- 2040 coffee-script
- 1898 colors
- 1428 mkdirp
- More...

#### Most Starred

- 223 express
- 116 async
- 100 request
- 94 grunt
- 87 socket.io
- 82 mocha
- 72 lodash
- 69 underscore
- 58 mongoose
- 56 redis
- More...

#### **Pakete**

- Web-Frameworks
  - express, stylus, ejs, ...
- Datenbank Treiber
  - pg, mysql, redis, couchbase, ...
- Libraries / Utilities
  - async, underscore, node-uuid, ...
- Datenformate
  - Excel, CSV, ZIP, ...

#### **Pakete**

- Netzwerk
  - socket.io, amqp, ...
- Wrapper
  - Imagemagick, ....
- Testing
  - mocha, chai, ...
- Rendering
  - node-canvas, ...

# Beispiele

# Simple CRUD Webapp

- Kleines, praktisches Beispiel
  - Express
  - Templating
  - Async DB
- https://github.com/sschuster/javalandDemo

# **DEMO**

# package.json

```
"name": "javalanddemo",
   "version": "0.0.1",
   "private": true,
   "dependencies": {
        "express": "3.5.0",
        "ejs": "0.8.5",
        "async": "0.2.10",
        "sqlite3": "~2.1.5",
        "sequelize": "1.7.0"
}
```

## main.js

```
var path = require("path");
var express = require("express");
var server = require("./src/server");

var app = express();
app.set("views", path.join(__dirname, "src/views"));
app.use(express.urlencoded());
app.use(app.router);
app.use(express.static(path.join(__dirname, "public")));
app.use(express.errorHandler());

var server = app.listen(8080, function() {
    console.log("Listening on port 8080");
});
```

# persistence.js

```
var path = require("path");
var Sequelize = require("sequelize");

var persistence = new Sequelize("javalanddemo", "username", "password", {
        dialect: "sqlite",
        storage: "./javalanddemo.sqlite"
});

var Todo = persistence.import(path.join(__dirname, "/model/todo"));
persistence.sync();

module.exports = {
    Todo: Todo
};
```

# todo.js

```
module.exports = function(sequelize, DataTypes) {
    return sequelize.define("Todo", {
         description: { type: DataTypes.STRING, allowNull: false, validate: { notEmpty: true}}
},
         done: { type: DataTypes.BOOLEAN, allowNull: false, defaultValue: false }
}, {
         tableName: "todos"
});
};
```

# server.js - GET - /

```
app.get("/", function(req, res, next) {
    var todos;
    async.series([
        function(callback) {
            persistence.Todo.findAll({
                order: "createdAt ASC"
            }).complete(function(err, fetchedTodos) {
                if (!err) {
                    todos = fetchedTodos;
                callback(err);
            });
    ], function(err) {
        if (err) {
            next(err);
        else {
            res.render("todos.ejs", {
                todos: todos
            });
    });
});
```

# todo.ejs

```
<body>
  <h1>Todos:</h1>
  <% for(var i=0, todo; (todo = todos[i]); i++) { %>
    <div class="todo">
      <form class="edit" method="post" action="/edit/<%= todo.id %>">
        <input type="text" name="description" value="<%= todo.description %>">
        <input type="checkbox" name="done" value="true" <%= todo.done ? "checked" : "" %>>
        <input type="submit" value="Save">
      </form>
      <form class="delete" method="post" action="/delete/<%= todo.id %>">
        <input type="submit" value="Delete">
      </form>
    </div>
  <% } %>
  <div class="todo new">
    <form class="create" method="post" action="/create">
      <input type="text" name="description" size="50">
      <input type="submit" value="Create">
    </form>
  </div>
</body>
```

## server.js - POST - /create

## server.js - POST - /edit

```
app.post("/edit/:todoId", function(req, res, next) {
    var todo;
    async.series([
        function(callback) {
            persistence.Todo.find(req.params.todoId).complete(function(err, fetchedTodo) {
                if (!err) {
                    todo = fetchedTodo;
                callback(err);
            });
        function(callback) {
            todo.description = req.body.description;
            todo.done = (req.body.done && req.body.done == "true") ? true : false;
            todo.save().complete(callback);
    ], function(err) {
        if (err) {
            next(new Error("Updating todo failed"));
        else {
            res.redirect("/");
    });
});
```

## server.js - POST - /delete

```
app.post("/delete/:todoId", function(req, res, next) {
    var todo;
    async.series([
        function(callback) {
            persistence.Todo.find(req.params.todoId).complete(function(err, fetchedTodo) {
                if (!err) {
                    todo = fetchedTodo;
                callback(err);
            });
        function(callback) {
            todo.destroy().complete(callback);
    ], function(err) {
        if (err) {
            next(new Error("Deleting todo failed"));
        else {
            res.redirect("/");
    });
});
```

# Vielen Dank für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit!

# Fragen?