

Introduction to Node.js



Atwood's Law:

any application that can be written
in JavaScript, will eventually be
written in JavaScript.

Source: <http://www.codinghorror.com/blog/2007/07/the-principle-of-least-power.html>



Tessel is a microcontroller that runs JavaScript.
 e it to easily make physical devices that connect to the w

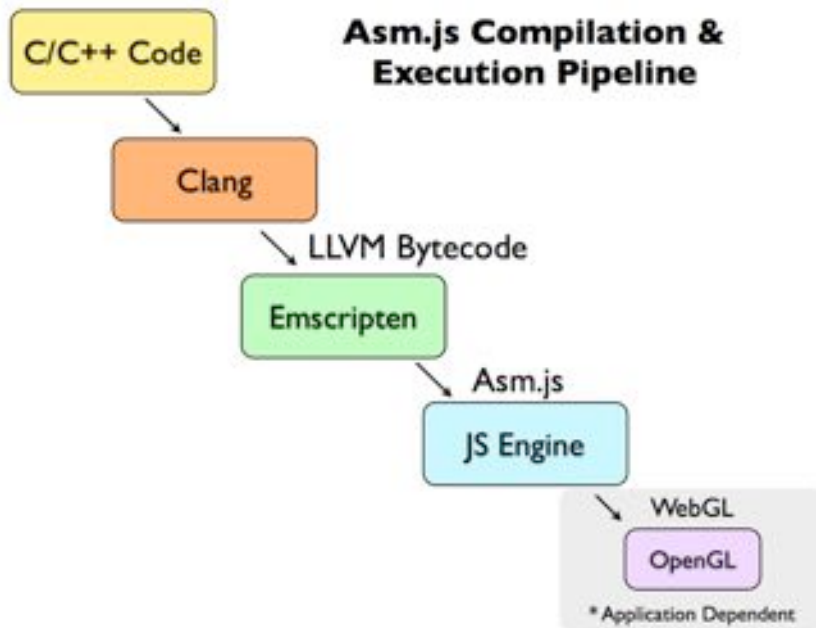
ay should hardware
 development be?

tessel push ↓

```
var tessel = require('tessel');
var servos = require('servo-pca968')
    .connect(tessel.port('A'));

var degrees = 0;
setInterval(function () {
  servos.moveServo(1, degrees);
  degrees = degrees == 0 ? 180 : 0
}, 500);
```





What is Node.js?

Allows you to build scalable network applications using JavaScript on the server-side.



- **asynchronous** i/o framework core in c++ on top of v8
- rest of it in javascript
- swiss army knife for network related stuffs
- can handle **thousands of concurrent** connections with minimal overhead (cpu/memory) on a single process

Async vs Sync

Blocking Code

```
BlockingCode.txt ×  
1 Read file from Filesystem, set equal to "contents"  
2 Print contents  
3 Do something else
```

Non Blocking Code

```
NonBlockingCode.txt •  
1 Read file from Filesystem  
2   whenever you're complete, print the contents  
3 Do Something else
```

Async vs Sync

Blocking Code

```
BlockingCode2.js
1 var contents = fs.readFileSync('/etc/hosts');
2 console.log(contents);
3 console.log('Doing something else');
```

Non Blocking Code

```
NonBlockingCode2.js
1 fs.readFile('/etc/hosts', function(err, contents) {
2   console.log(contents);
3 });
4
5 console.log('Doing something else');
```

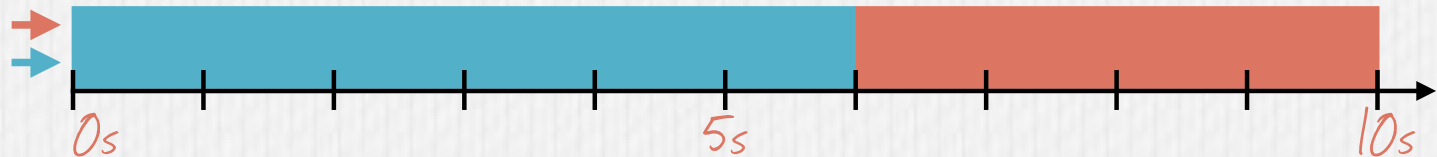
Callbacks

```
ch.js
1 fs.readFile('/etc/hosts', function(err, contents) {
2   console.log(contents);
3 });
4
5
6 var callback = function(err, contents) {
7   console.log(contents);
8 }
9 fs.readFile('/etc/hosts', callback);
```

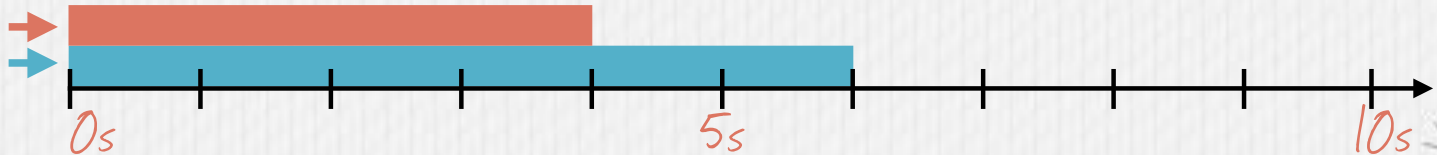
Async vs Sync

```
BlockVsNonBlock.js
1 var callback = function(err, contents) {
2   console.log(contents);
3 }
4
5 fs.readFile('/etc/hosts', callback);
6 fs.readFile('/etc/inetcfg', callback);
```

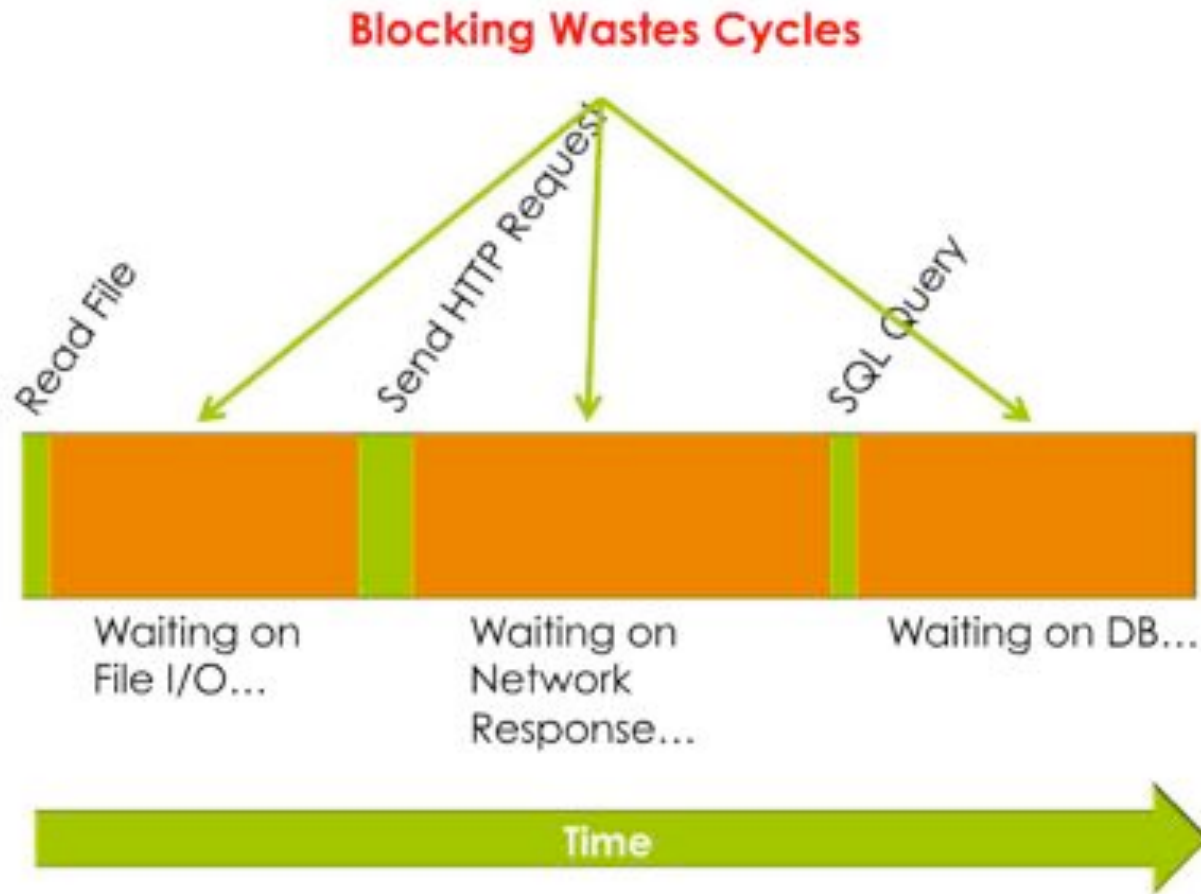
blocking



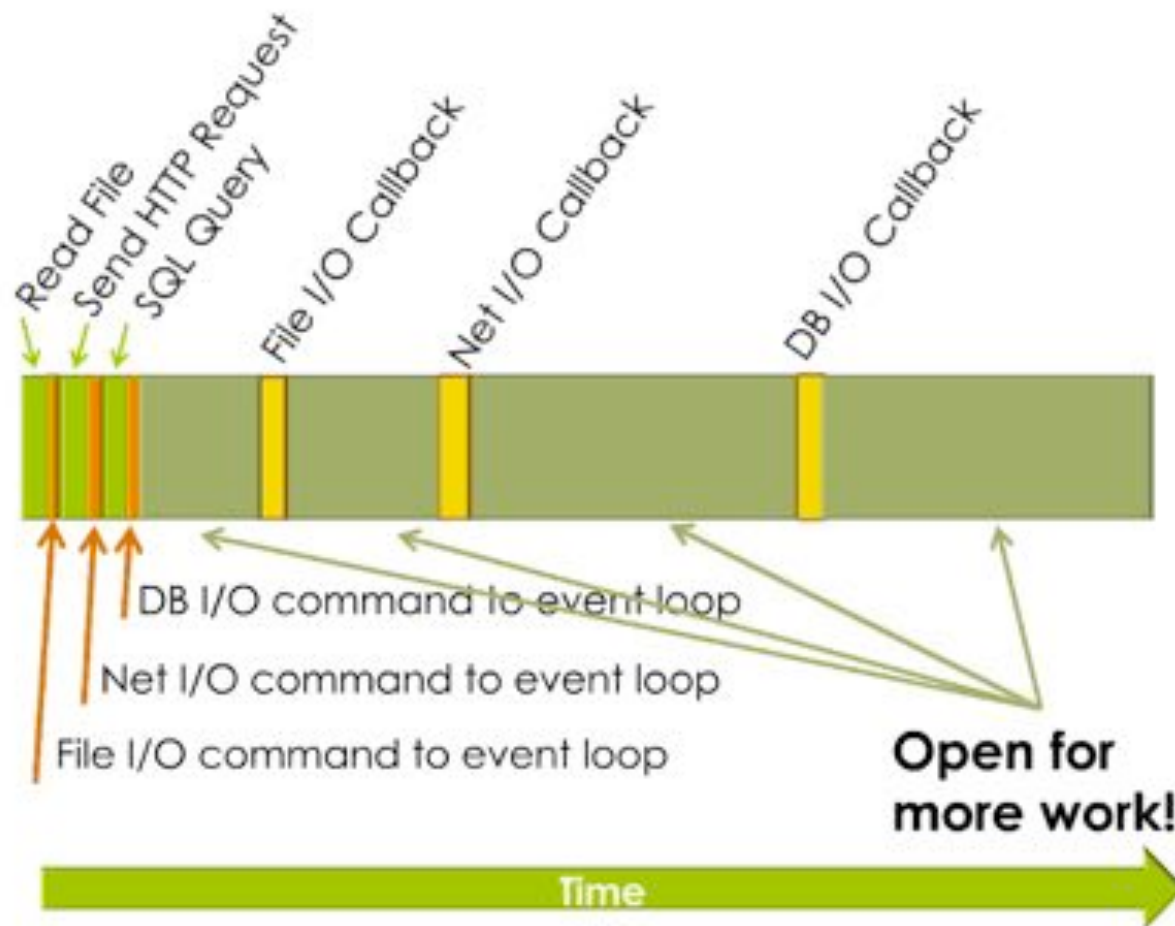
non-blocking



Blocking



Non blocking



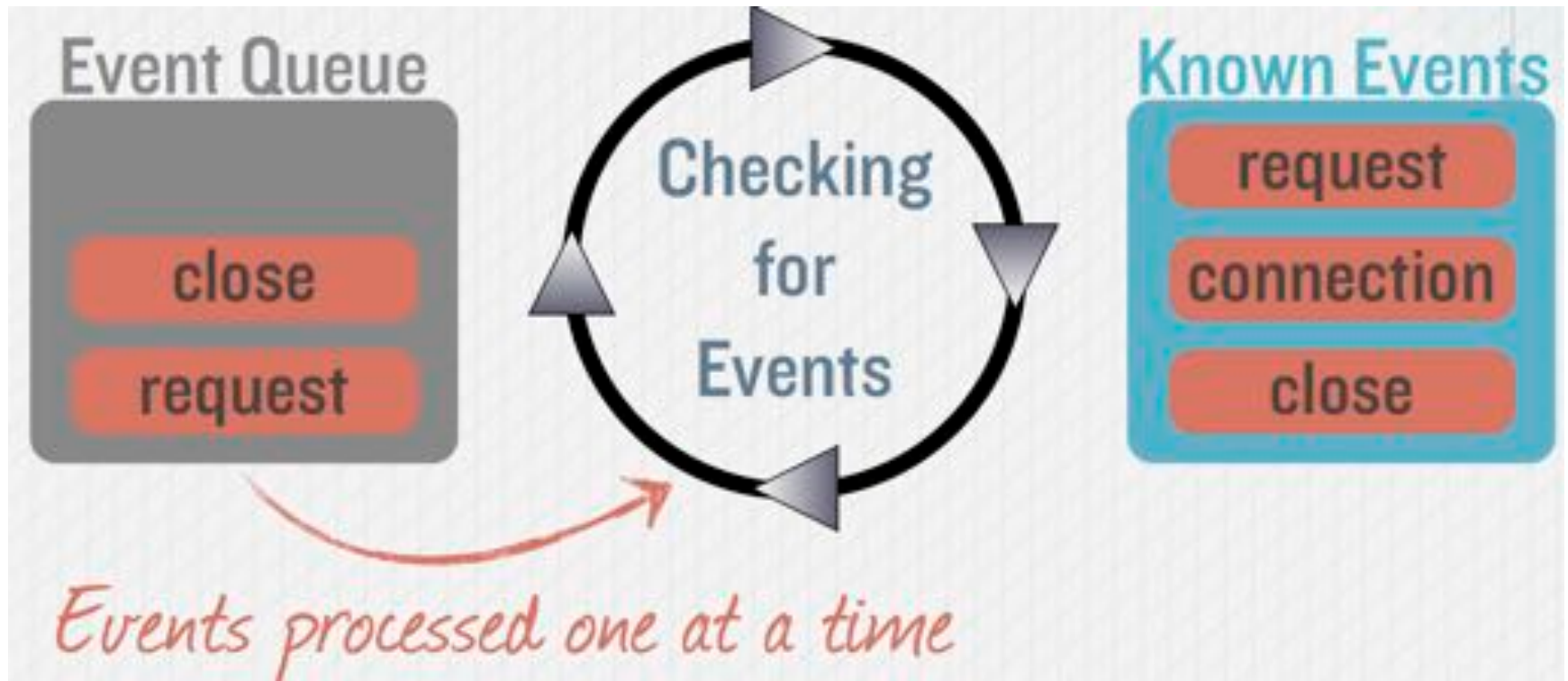
Node.js App

- Run entirely in a single thread
- Passes I/O requests to the event loop, along with callbacks
- Your code then:
 - Goes to sleep
 - Uses no system resources
 - Will be notified via callback when I/O is complete

Event (Loop)

```
eventEmitter.js
1 var EventEmitter = require('events').EventEmitter;
2
3 var logger = new EventEmitter();
4
5 logger.on('error', function(message){
6   console.log('ERR: ' + message);
7 });
8
9 logger.emit('error', 'Spilled Milk');
10
11 logger.emit('error', 'Eggs Cracked');
```

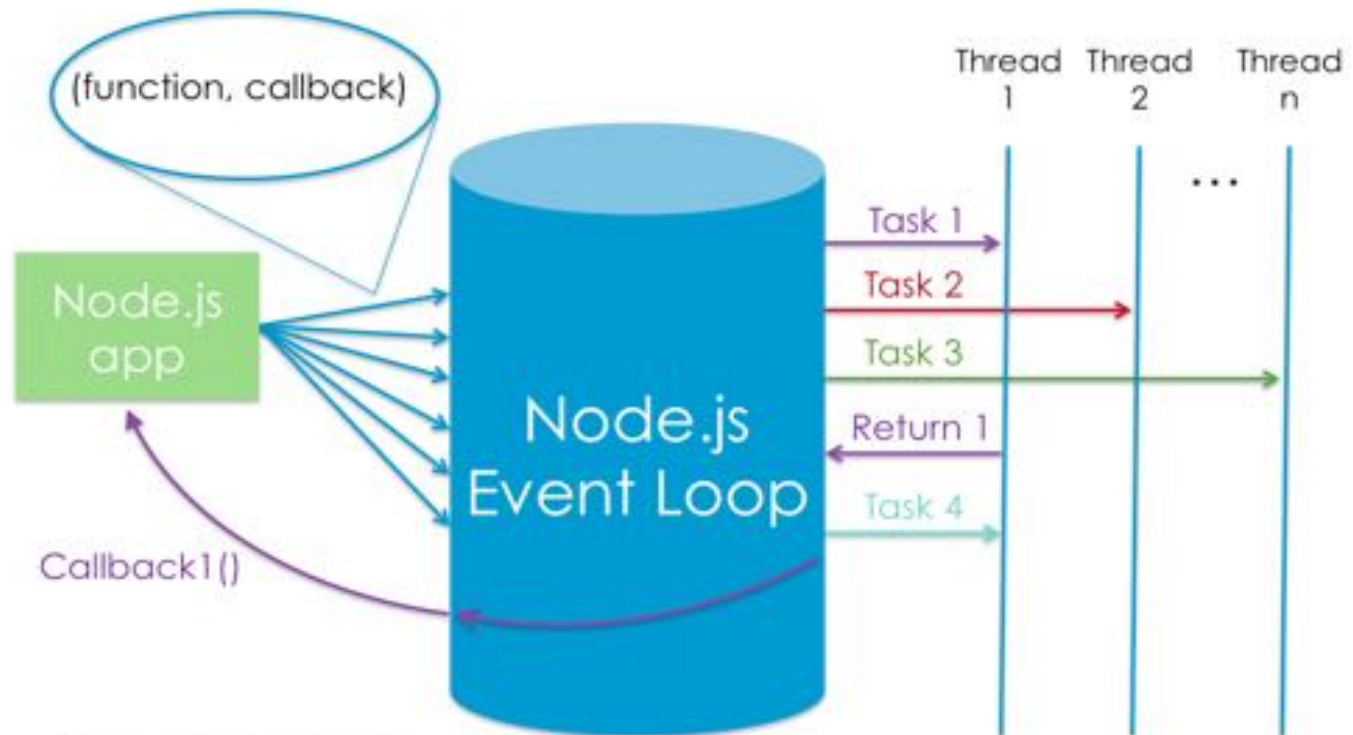
Event Loop



Event Loop

1 Node apps pass async tasks to the event loop, along with a callback

2 The event loop efficiently manages a thread pool and executes tasks efficiently...



3 ...and executes each callback as tasks complete

Example

References

- <https://www.udemy.com/lectures/understanding-the-nodejs-event-loop-91298>
- <http://www.slideshare.net/gabriele.lana/introduction-to-nodejs>
- http://courseware.codeschool.com/node_slides.pdf
- <https://speakerdeck.com/faisalabid/node-dot-js-and-you-at-codemotion-roma>

More in depth

- <https://blog.jcoglan.com/2013/03/30/callbacks-are-imperative-promises-are-functional-nodes-biggest-missed-opportunity/>
- <http://www.futurealoof.com/posts/nodemodules-in-git.html>

Related

- <https://npmjs.org/>
- <https://github.com/visionmedia/express>
- <https://github.com/remy/nodemon>
- <https://github.com/node-inspector/node-inspector>
- <https://github.com/nodejitsu/forever>
- <https://github.com/kriskowal/q>
- <https://github.com/visionmedia/debug>
- <https://bitbucket.org/alemhnan/nestub/>