

Brad Dayley  
Brendan Dayley  
Caleb Dayley



Second Edition

# Node.js, MongoDB and Angular

## Web Development



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The **Colosseum in Rome** was the largest amphitheater of the Roman Empire, and is now considered one of the greatest works of Roman architecture and engineering.

Known originally as the Flavian Amphitheater, the Colosseum was built and expanded by the three Flavian emperors, Vespasian (69-79 AD), Titus (79-81), and Domitian (81-96). The structure was given its current name from an enormous statue of the Emperor Nero that at one time stood next to the amphitheater.

It is estimated that the Colosseum could hold between 50,000 and 80,000 spectators for gladiatorial contests, animal hunts, executions, reenactments of land and sea battles, and dramas based on Roman and Greek mythology.

After the fall of Rome, the Colosseum began to fall into a state of disrepair. An earthquake caused the south side of the amphitheater to collapse, and for hundreds of years, looters and even the Church removed marble, stone, and bronze for use in other buildings.

It was the Church, however, that saved the Colosseum from complete destruction. To memorialize the early Christians believed to have died as martyrs in the Colosseum, the structure was consecrated by the Pope in 1749, putting a stop to the removal of the amphitheater's marble and ultimately leading to renovations in the 1800s.

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Brad Dayley  
Brendan Dayley  
Caleb Dayley

◆ Addison-Wesley

## **Node.js, MongoDB and Angular Web Development, Second Edition**

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## About the Authors

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—Brad Dayley

I'd like to thank all those who helped make this book possible for me. First and foremost, my wife, who pushes me to become greater and gives me all her love. Also my father, who mentored me not just in writing and programming but in life. My mother, who has always been there for me when I need her. And finally, Mark Taber, who gave me the chance to be a part of this.

—Caleb Dayley

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# Introduction

Welcome to *Node.js, MongoDB and Angular Web Development*. This book is designed to catapult you into the world of using JavaScript—from the server and services to the browser client—in your web development projects. The book covers the implementation and integration of Node.js, MongoDB, and Angular—some of the most exciting and innovative technologies emerging in the world of web development.

This introduction covers

- Who should read this book
- Why you should read this book
- What you will be able to achieve using this book
- What Node.js, MongoDB, and Angular are and why they are great technologies
- How this book is organized
- Where to find the code examples

Let's get started.

## Who Should Read This Book

This book is aimed at readers who already have an understanding of the basics of HTML and have done some programming in a modern programming language. Having an understanding of JavaScript will make this book easier to digest but is not required because the book does cover the basics of JavaScript.

## Why You Should Read This Book

This book will teach you how to create powerful, interactive websites and web applications—from the webserver and services on the server to the browser-based interactive web applications. The technologies covered here are all open source, and you will be able to use JavaScript for both the server-side and browser-side components.

Typical readers of this book want to master Node.js and MongoDB for the purpose of building highly scalable and high-performing websites. Typical readers also want to leverage the MVC/MVVM (Model-View-Controller/Model-View-View-Model) approach of Angular to implement

well-designed and structured webpages and web applications. Overall, Node.js, MongoDB, and Angular provide an easy-to-implement, fully integrated web development stack that allows you to implement amazing web applications.

## What You Will Learn from This Book

Reading this book will enable you to build real-world, dynamic websites and web applications. Websites no longer consist of simple static content in HTML pages with integrated images and formatted text. Instead, websites have become much more dynamic, with a single page often serving as an entire site or application.

Using Angular technology allows you to build into your webpage logic that can communicate back to the Node.js server and obtain necessary data from the MongoDB database. The combination of Node.js, MongoDB, and Angular allows you to implement interactive, dynamic webpages. The following are just a few of the things that you will learn while reading this book:

- How to implement a highly scalable and dynamic webserver, using Node.js and Express
- How to build server-side web services in JavaScript
- How to implement a MongoDB data store for you web applications
- How to access and interact with MongoDB from Node.js JavaScript code
- How to define static and dynamic web routes and implement server-side scripts to support them
- How to define your own custom Angular components that extend the HTML language
- How to implement client-side services that can interact with the Node.js webserver
- How to build dynamic browser views that provide rich user interaction
- How to add nested components to your webpages
- How to implement Angular routing to manage navigation between client application views

## What Is Node.js?

Node.js, sometimes referred to as just Node, is a development framework that is based on Google's V8 JavaScript engine. You write Node.js code in JavaScript, and then V8 compiles it into machine code to be executed. You can write most—or maybe even all—of your server-side code in Node.js, including the webserver and the server-side scripts and any supporting web application functionality. The fact that the webserver and the supporting web application scripts are running together in the same server-side application allows for much tighter integration between the webserver and the scripts.

The following are just a few reasons Node.js is a great framework:

- **JavaScript end-to-end:** One of the biggest advantages of Node.js is that it allows you to write both server- and client-side scripts in JavaScript. There have always been difficulties in deciding whether to put logic in client-side scripts or server-side scripts. With Node.js you can take JavaScript written on the client and easily adapt it for the server, and vice versa. An added plus is that client developers and server developers are speaking the same language.
- **Event-driven scalability:** Node.js applies a unique logic to handling web requests. Rather than having multiple threads waiting to process web requests, with Node.js they are processed on the same thread, using a basic event model. This allows Node.js web servers to scale in ways that traditional web servers can't.
- **Extensibility:** Node.js has a great following and an active development community. People are providing new modules to extend Node.js functionality all the time. Also, it is simple to install and include new modules in Node.js; you can extend a Node.js project to include new functionality in minutes.
- **Fast implementation:** Setting up Node.js and developing in it are super easy. In only a few minutes you can install Node.js and have a working webserver.

## What Is MongoDB?

MongoDB is an agile and scalable NoSQL database. The name Mongo comes from the word “humongous,” emphasizing the scalability and performance MongoDB provides. MongoDB provides great website backend storage for high-traffic websites that need to store data such as user comments, blogs, or other items because it is quickly scalable and easy to implement.

The following are some of the reasons that MongoDB really fits well in the Node.js stack:

- **Document orientation:** Because MongoDB is document-oriented, data is stored in the database in a format that is very close to what you deal with in both server-side and client-side scripts. This eliminates the need to transfer data from rows to objects and back.
- **High performance:** MongoDB is one of the highest-performing databases available. Especially today, with more and more people interacting with websites, it is important to have a backend that can support heavy traffic.
- **High availability:** MongoDB's replication model makes it easy to maintain scalability while keeping high performance.
- **High scalability:** MongoDB's structure makes it easy to scale horizontally by sharing the data across multiple servers.
- **No SQL injection:** MongoDB is not susceptible to SQL injection (that is, putting SQL statements in web forms or other input from the browser and thereby compromising database security). This is the case because objects are stored as objects, not using SQL strings.

## What Is Angular?

Angular is a client-side JavaScript framework developed by Google. The theory behind Angular is to provide a framework that makes it easy to implement well-designed and structured webpages and applications, using an MVC/MVVM framework.

Angular provides functionality to handle user input in the browser, manipulate data on the client side, and control how elements are displayed in the browser view. Here are some of the benefits Angular provides:

- **Data binding:** Angular has a clean method for binding data to HTML elements, using its powerful scope mechanism.
- **Extensibility:** The Angular architecture allows you to easily extend almost every aspect of the language to provide your own custom implementations.
- **Clean:** Angular forces you to write clean, logical code.
- **Reusable code:** The combination of extensibility and clean code makes it easy to write reusable code in Angular. In fact, the language often forces you to do so when creating custom services.
- **Support:** Google is investing a lot into this project, which gives it an advantage over similar initiatives that have failed.
- **Compatibility:** Angular is based on JavaScript and has a close relationship with the JavaScript standard. This makes it easier to begin integrating Angular into your environment and reuse pieces of your existing code within the structure of the Angular framework.

## How This Book Is Organized

This book is divided into six main parts:

- Part I, “Getting Started,” provides an overview of the interaction between Node.js, MongoDB, and Angular and how these three products form a complete web development stack. Chapter 2 is a JavaScript primer that provides the basics of the JavaScript language that you need when implementing Node.js and Angular code.
- Part II, “Learning Node.js,” covers the Node.js language platform, from installation to implementation of Node.js modules. This part gives you the basic framework you need to implement your own custom Node.js modules as well as the webserver and server-side scripts.
- Part III, “Learning MongoDB,” covers the MongoDB database, from installation to integration with Node.js applications. This part discusses how to plan your data model to fit your application needs and how to access and interact with MongoDB from your Node.js applications.

- Part IV, “Using Express to Make Life Easier,” discusses the Express module for Node.js and how to leverage it as the webserver for your application. You learn how to set up dynamic and static routes to data as well as how to implement security, caching, and other webserver basics.
- Part V, “Learning Angular,” covers the Angular framework architecture and how to integrate it into your Node.js stack. This part covers creating custom HTML components and client-side services that can be leveraged in the browser.
- Part VI, “Advanced Angular,” covers more advanced Angular development, such as building custom directives and custom services. You also learn about using Angular’s built-in HTTP and routing services. This section finishes with some additional rich UI examples, such as building drag-and-drop components and implementing animations.

## Getting the Code Examples

Throughout this book, you will find code examples in listings. The title for each listing includes a filename for the source code. The source code is available for download at the book’s website.

## A Final Word

We hope you enjoy learning about Node.js, MongoDB, and Angular as much as we have. They are great, innovative technologies that are fun to use. Soon, you’ll be able to join the many other web developers who use the Node.js-to-Angular web stack to build interactive websites and web applications. Enjoy the book!

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# Getting Started with Node.js

This chapter introduces you to the Node.js environment. Node.js is a website/application framework designed with high scalability in mind. It was designed to take advantage of the existing JavaScript technology in the browser and flow those same concepts all the way down through the webserver into the backend services. Node.js is a great technology that is easy to implement and yet extremely scalable.

Node.js is a modular platform, meaning that much of the functionality is provided by external modules rather than being built in to the platform. The Node.js culture is active in creating and publishing modules for almost every imaginable need. Therefore, much of this chapter focuses on understanding and using the Node.js tools to build, publish, and use your own Node.js modules in applications.

## Understanding Node.js

Node.js was developed in 2009 by Ryan Dahl as an answer to the frustration caused by concurrency issues, especially when dealing with web services. Google had just come out with the V8 JavaScript engine for the Chrome web browser, which was highly optimized for web traffic. Dahl created Node.js on top of V8 as a server-side environment that matched the client-side environment in the browser.

The result is an extremely scalable server-side environment that allows developers to more easily bridge the gap between client and server. The fact that Node.js is written in JavaScript allows developers to easily navigate back and forth between client and server code and even reuse code between the two environments.

Node.js has a great ecosystem with new extensions being written all the time. The Node.js environment is clean and easy to install, configure, and deploy. Literally in only an hour or two you can have a Node.js webserver up and running.

## Who Uses Node.js?

Node.js quickly gained popularity among a wide variety of companies. These companies use Node.js first and foremost for scalability but also for ease of maintenance and faster development. The following are just a few of the companies using the Node.js technology:

- Yahoo!
- LinkedIn
- eBay
- *New York Times*
- Dow Jones
- Microsoft

## What Is Node.js Used For?

Node.js can be used for a wide variety of purposes. Because it is based on V8 and has highly optimized code to handle HTTP traffic, the most common use is as a webserver. However, Node.js can also be used for a variety of other web services such as:

- Web services APIs such as REST
- Real-time multiplayer games
- Backend web services such as cross-domain, server-side requests
- Web-based applications
- Multiclient communication such as IM

## What Does Node.js Come With?

Node.js comes with many built-in modules available right out of the box. This book covers many but not all of these modules:

- **Assertion testing:** Allows you to test functionality within your code.
- **Buffer:** Enables interaction with TCP streams and file system operations. (See Chapter 5, “Handling Data I/O in Node.js.”)
- **C/C++ add-ons:** Allows for C or C++ code to be used just like any other Node.js module.
- **Child processes:** Allows you to create child processes. (See Chapter 9, “Scaling Applications Using Multiple Processors in Node.js.”)
- **Cluster:** Enables the use of multicore systems. (See Chapter 9.)
- **Command line options:** Gives you Node.js commands to use from a terminal.
- **Console:** Gives the user a debugging console.

- **Crypto:** Allows for the creation of custom encryption. (See Chapter 10, “Using Additional Node.js Modules.”)
- **Debugger:** Allows debugging of a Node.js file.
- **DNS:** Allows connections to DNS servers. (See Chapter 10.)
- **Errors:** Allows for the handling of errors.
- **Events:** Enables the handling of asynchronous events. (See Chapter 4, “Using Events, Listeners, Timers, and Callbacks in Node.js.”)
- **File system:** Allows for file I/O with both synchronous and asynchronous methods. (See Chapter 6, “Accessing the File System from Node.js.”)
- **Globals:** Makes frequently used modules available without having to include them first. (See Chapter 10.)
- **HTTP:** Enables support for many HTTP features. (See Chapter 7, “Implementing HTTP Services in Node.js.”)
- **HTTPS:** Enables HTTP over the TLS/SSL. (See Chapter 7.)
- **Modules:** Provides the module loading system for Node.js. (See Chapter 3.)
- **Net:** Allows the creation of servers and clients. (See Chapter 8, “Implementing Socket Services in Node.js.”)
- **OS:** Allows access to the operating system that Node.js is running on. (See Chapter 10.)
- **Path:** Enables access to file and directory paths. (See Chapter 6.)
- **Process:** Provides information and allows control over the current Node.js process. (See Chapter 9.)
- **Query strings:** Allows for parsing and formatting URL queries. (See Chapter 7.)
- **Readline:** Enables an interface to read from a data stream. (See Chapter 5.)
- **REPL:** Allows developers to create a command shell.
- **Stream:** Provides an API to build objects with the stream interface. (See Chapter 5.)
- **String decoder:** Provides an API to decode buffer objects into strings. (See Chapter 5.)
- **Timers:** Allows for scheduling functions to be called in the future. (See Chapter 4.)
- **TLS/SSL:** Implements TLS and SSL protocols. (See Chapter 8.)
- **URL:** Enables URL resolution and parsing. (See Chapter 7.)
- **Utilities:** Provides support for various apps and modules.
- **V8:** Exposes APIs for the Node.js version of V8. (See Chapter 10.)
- **VM:** Allows for a V8 virtual machine to run and compile code.
- **ZLIB:** Enables compression using Gzip and Deflate/Inflate. (See Chapter 5.)

## Installing Node.js

To easily install Node.js, download an installer from the Node.js website at <http://nodejs.org>. The Node.js installer installs the necessary files on your PC to get Node.js up and running. No additional configuration is necessary to start creating Node.js applications.

### Looking at the Node.js Install Location

If you look at the install location, you will see a couple of executable files and a `node_modules` folder. The `node` executable file starts the Node.js JavaScript VM. The following list describes the executables in the Node.js install location that you need to get started:

- **node:** This file starts a Node.js JavaScript VM. If you pass in a JavaScript file location, Node.js executes that script. If no target JavaScript file is specified, then a script prompt is shown that allows you to execute JavaScript code directly from the console.
- **npm:** This command is used to manage the Node.js packages discussed in the next section.
- **node\_modules:** This folder contains the installed Node.js packages. These packages act as libraries that extend the capabilities of Node.js.

### Verify Node.js Executables

Take a minute and verify that Node.js is installed and working before moving on. To do so, open a console prompt and execute the following command to bring up a Node.js VM:

```
node
```

Next, at the Node.js prompt execute the following to write "Hello World" to the screen.

```
>console.log("Hello World");
```

You should see "Hello World" output to the console screen. Now exit the console using Ctrl+C in Windows or Cmd+C on a Mac.

Next, verify that the `npm` command is working by executing the following command in the OS console prompt:

```
npm version
```

You should see output similar to the following:

```
{ npm: '3.10.5',  
  ares: '1.10.1-DEV',  
  http_parser: '2.7.0',  
  icu: '57.1',  
  modules: '48',  
  node: '6.5.0',  
  openssl: '1.0.2h',
```

```
uv: '1.9.1',  
v8: '5.1.281.81',  
zlib: '1.2.8'}
```

## Selecting a Node.js IDE

If you are planning on using an Integrated Development Environment (IDE) for your Node.js projects, you should take a minute and configure that now as well. Most developers are particular about the IDE that they like to use, and there will likely be a way to configure at least for JavaScript if not Node.js directly. For example, Eclipse has some great Node.js plugins, and the WebStorm IDE by IntelliJ has some good features for Node.js built in. If you are unsure of where to start, we use Visual Studio Code for the built-in TypeScript functionality required later in this book.

That said, you can use any editor you want to generate your Node.js web applications. In reality, all you need is a decent text editor. Almost all the code you will generate will be .js, .json, .html, and .css. So pick the editor in which you feel the most comfortable writing those types of files.

## Working with Node Packages

One of the most powerful features of the Node.js framework is the ability to easily extend it with additional Node Packaged Modules (NPMs) using the Node Package Manager (NPM). That's right, in the Node.js world, NPM stands for two things. This book refers to the Node Packaged Modules as *modules* to make it easier to follow.

### What Are Node Packaged Modules?

A Node Packaged Module is a packaged library that can easily be shared, reused, and installed in different projects. Many different modules are available for a variety of purposes. For example, the Mongoose module provides an ODM (Operational Data Model) for MongoDB, Express extends Node's HTTP capabilities, and so on.

Node.js modules are created by various third-party organizations to provide the needed features that Node.js lacks out of the box. This community of contributors is active in adding and updating modules.

Node Packaged Modules include a `package.json` file that defines the packages. The `package.json` file includes informational metadata, such as the name, version author, and contributors, as well as control metadata, such as dependencies and other requirements that the Node Package Manager uses when performing actions such as installation and publishing.

### Understanding the Node Package Registry

The Node modules have a managed location called the Node Package Registry where packages are registered. This allows you to publish your own packages in a location where others can use them as well as download packages that others have created.

The Node Package Registry is located at <https://npmjs.com>. From this location you can view the newest and most popular modules as well as search for specific packages, as shown in Figure 3.1.

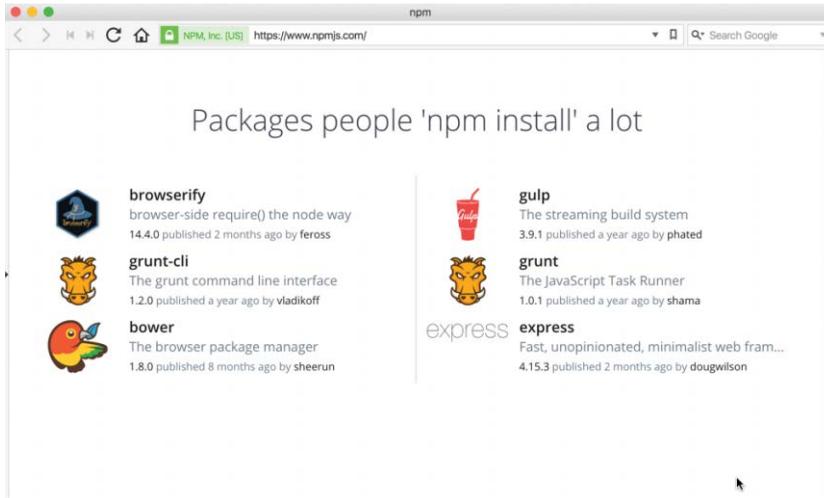


Figure 3.1 The official Node Package Modules website

## Using the Node Package Manager

The Node Package Manager you have already seen is a command-line utility. It allows you to find, install, remove, publish, and do everything else related to Node Package Modules. The Node Package Manager provides the link between the Node Package Registry and your development environment.

The simplest way to really explain the Node Package Manager is to list some of the command-line options and what they do. You use many of these options in the rest of this chapter and throughout the book. Table 3.1 lists the Node Package Manager commands.

Table 3.1 **npm** command-line options (with **express** as the package, where appropriate)

Option	Description	Example
search	Finds module packages in the repository	<code>npm search express</code>
install	Installs a package either using a <code>package.json</code> file, from the repository, or a local location	<code>npm install</code> <code>npm install express</code> <code>npm install express@0.1.1</code> <code>npm install ../tModule.tgz</code>
install -g	Installs a package globally	<code>npm install express -g</code>

Option	Description	Example
remove	Removes a module	<code>npm remove express</code>
pack	Packages the module defined by the <code>package.json</code> file into a <code>.tgz</code> file	<code>npm pack</code>
view	Displays module details	<code>npm view express</code>
publish	Publishes the module defined by a <code>package.json</code> file to the registry	<code>npm publish</code>
unpublish	Unpublishes a module you have published	<code>npm unpublish myModule</code>
owner	Allows you to add, remove, and list owners of a package in the repository	<code>npm add bdayley myModule</code> <code>npm rm bdayley myModule</code> <code>npm ls myModule</code>

## Searching for Node Package Modules

You can also search for modules in the Node Package Registry directly from the command prompt using the `npm search <search_string>` command. For example, the following command searches for modules related to `openssl` and displays the results as shown in Figure 3.2:

```
npm search openssl
```

NAME	DESCRIPTION
bignum	Arbitrary-precision integer arithmetic using <b>OpenSSL</b>
certgen	Certificate generation library that uses the <b>openssl</b> command
cipherpipe	Thin wrapper around <b>openssl</b> for encryption/decryption
csr	Read csr file
csr-gen	Generates <b>OpenSSL</b> Certificate Signing Requests
dcrypt	extended <b>openssl</b> bindings
fixedentropy	...js // V8 supports custom sources of entropy. // by default,
lockbox	Simple, strong encryption.
node-hardcoressl	HardcoreSSL is a package for obtaining low-level asynchronous
nrsa	<b>OpenSSL</b> 's RSA encrypt/decrypt routines
openssl	<b>openssl</b> wrapper
openssl-wrapper	<b>OpenSSL</b> wrapper
rsa	<b>OpenSSL</b> 's RSA encrypt/decrypt routines
rsautl	A wrapper for <b>OpenSSL</b> 's <code>rsautl</code>
selfsigned	Generate self signed certificates private and public keys
ssh-key-decrypt	Decrypt encrypted ssh private keys
ssl	Verification of SSL certificates
ssl-keychain	<b>OpenSSL</b> Keychain and Key generation module
ssl-keygen	<b>OpenSSL</b> Key Generation module
ursa	RSA public/private key crypto
x509-keygen	node.js module to generate self-signed certificate via <b>openssl</b>

Figure 3.2 Searching for Node.js modules from the command prompt

## Installing Node Packaged Modules

To use a Node module in your applications, it must first be installed where Node can find it. To install a Node module, use the `npm install <module_name>` command. This downloads the Node module to your development environment and places it into the `node_modules` folder where the `install` command is run. For example, the following command installs the `express` module:

```
npm install express
```

The output of the `npm install` command displays the dependency hierarchy installed with the module. For example, the following code block shows part of the output from installing the `express` module.

```
C:\express\example
`-- express@4.14.0
   |-- accepts@1.3.3
   |   |-- mime-types@2.1.11
   |   |   |-- mime-db@1.23.0
   |   |   |-- negotiator@0.6.1
   |   |-- array-flatten@1.1.1
   |   |-- content-disposition@0.5.1
   |   |-- content-type@1.0.2
   |   |-- cookie@0.3.1
   |   |-- cookie-signature@1.0.6
   |   |-- debug@2.2.0
   |   |-- ms@0.7.1 ...
```

The dependency hierarchy is listed; some of the methods Express requires are `cookie-signature`, `range-parser`, `debug`, `fresh`, `cookie`, and `send` modules. Each of these was downloaded during the install. Notice that the version of each dependency module is listed.

Node.js has to be able to handle dependency conflicts. For example, the `express` module requires `cookie 0.3.1`, but another module may require `cookie 0.3.0`. To handle this situation, a separate copy for the `cookie` module is placed in each module's folder under another `node_modules` folder.

To illustrate how modules are stored in a hierarchy, consider the following example of how `express` looks on disk. Notice that the `cookie` and `send` modules are located under the `express` module hierarchy, and that since the `send` module requires `mime` it is located under the `send` hierarchy:

```
./
./node_modules
./node_modules/express
./node_modules/express/node_modules/cookie
./node_modules/express/node_modules/send
./node_modules/express/node_modules/send/node_modules/mime
```

## Using `package.json`

All Node modules must include a `package.json` file in their root directory. The `package.json` file is a simple JSON text file that defines the module including dependencies. The `package.json` file can contain a number of different directives to tell the Node Package Manager how to handle the module.

The following is an example of a `package.json` file with a name, version, description, and dependencies:

```
{
  "name": "my_module",
  "version": "0.1.0",
  "description": "a simple node.js module",
  "dependencies": {
    "express" : "latest"
  }
}
```

The only required directives in the `package.json` file are `name` and `version`. The rest depend on what you want to include. Table 3.2 describes the most common directives:

Table 3.2 Directives used in the `package.json` file

Directive	Description	Example
<code>name</code>	Unique name of package.	<code>"name": "camelot"</code>
<code>preferGlobal</code>	Indicates this module prefers to be installed globally.	<code>"preferGlobal": true</code>
<code>version</code>	Version of the module.	<code>"version": 0.0.1</code>
<code>author</code>	Author of the project.	<code>"author": "arthur@???.com"</code>
<code>description</code>	Textual description of module.	<code>"description": "a silly place"</code>
<code>contributors</code>	Additional contributors to the module.	<code>"contributors": [       { "name": "gwen",         "email": "gwen@???.com" }     ]</code>
<code>bin</code>	Binary to be installed globally with project.	<code>"bin": {       "excalibur":         "./bin/excalibur"     }</code>
<code>scripts</code>	Specifies parameters that execute console apps when launching node.	<code>"scripts" {       "start": "node ./bin/         excalibur",       "test": "echo testing"     }</code>
<code>main</code>	Specifies the main entry point for the app. This can be a binary or a <code>.js</code> file.	<code>"main": "./bin/excalibur"</code>

Directive	Description	Example
repository	Specifies the repository type and location of the package.	<pre>"repository": {   "type": "git",   "location":     "http://???.com/c.git"}</pre>
keywords	Specifies keywords that show up in the npm search.	<pre>"keywords": [   "swallow", "unladen" ]</pre>
dependencies	Modules and versions this module depends on. You can use the * and x wildcards.	<pre>"dependencies": {   "express": "latest",   "connect": "2.x.x",   "cookies": "*" }</pre>
engines	Version of node this package works with.	<pre>"engines": {   "node": "&gt;=6.5"}</pre>

A great way to use `package.json` files is to automatically download and install the dependencies for your Node.js app. All you need to do is create a `package.json` file in the root of your project code and add the necessary dependencies to it. For example, the following `package.json` requires the `express` module as a dependency.

```
{
  "name": "my_module",
  "version": "0.1.0",
  "dependencies": {
    "express" : "latest"
  }
}
```

Then you run the following command from root of your package, and the `express` module is automatically installed.

```
npm install
```

Notice that no module is specified in the `npm install`. That is because `npm` looks for a `package.json` file by default. Later, as you need additional modules, all you need to do is add those to the `dependencies` directive and then run `npm install` again.

## Creating a Node.js Application

Now you have enough information to jump into a Node.js project and get your feet wet. In this section, you create your own Node Packaged Module and then use that module as a library in a Node.js application.

The code in this exercise is kept to a minimum so that you can see exactly how to create a package, publish it, and then use it again.

## Creating a Node.js Packaged Module

To create a Node.js Packaged Module you need to create the functionality in JavaScript, define the package using a `package.json` file, and then either publish it to the registry or package it for local use.

The following steps take you through the process of building a Node.js Packaged Module using an example called `ensorify`. The `ensorify` module accepts text and then replaces certain words with asterisks:

1. Create a project folder named `../ensorify`. This is the root of the package.
2. Inside that folder, create a file named `ensortext.js`.
3. Add the code from Listing 3.1 to `ensortext.js`. Most of the code is just basic JavaScript; however, note that lines 18–20 export the functions `ensor()`, `addCensoredWord()`, and `getCensoredWords()`. The `exports.ensor` is required for Node.js applications using this module to have access to the `ensor()` function as well as the other two.

Listing 3.1 `ensortext.js`: Implementing a simple `ensor` function and exporting it for other modules using the package

---

```

01 var censoredWords = ["sad", "bad", "mad"];
02 var customCensoredWords = [];
03 function censor(inStr) {
04   for (idx in censoredWords) {
05     inStr = inStr.replace(censoredWords[idx], "****");
06   }
07   for (idx in customCensoredWords) {
08     inStr = inStr.replace(customCensoredWords[idx], "****");
09   }
10   return inStr;
11 }
12 function addCensoredWord(word) {
13   customCensoredWords.push(word);
14 }
15 function getCensoredWords() {
16   return censoredWords.concat(customCensoredWords);
17 }
18 exports.ensor = censor;
19 exports.addCensoredWord = addCensoredWord;
20 exports.getCensoredWords = getCensoredWords;

```

---

4. Once the module code is completed, you need to create a `package.json` file that is used to generate the Node.js Packaged Module. Create a `package.json` file in the

`../censorify` folder. Then add contents similar to Listing 3.2. Specifically, you need to add the `name`, `version`, and `main` directives as a minimum. The `main` directive needs to be the name of the main JavaScript module that will be loaded, in this case `censortext`. Note that the `.js` is not required, Node.js automatically searches for the `.js` extension.

Listing 3.2 `package.json`: Defining the Node.js module

---

```

01 {
02   "author": "Brendan Dayley",
03   "name": "censorify",
04   "version": "0.1.1",
05   "description": "Censors words out of text",
06   "main": "censortext",
07   "dependencies": {},
08   "engines": {
09     "node": "*"
10   }
11 }

```

---

5. Create a file named `README.md` in the `../censorify` folder. You can put whatever read me instructions you want in this file.
6. Navigate to the `../censorify` folder in a console window and run the `npm pack` command to build a local package module.
7. The `npm pack` command creates a `censorify-0.1.1.tgz` file in the `../censorify` folder. This is your first Node.js Packaged Module.

## Publishing a Node.js Packaged Module to the NPM Registry

In the previous section you created a local Node.js Packaged Module using the `npm pack` command. You can also publish that same module to the NPM repository at <http://npmjs.com/>.

When modules are published to the NPM registry, they are accessible to everyone using the NPM manager utility discussed earlier. This allows you to distribute your modules and applications to others more easily.

The following steps describe the process of publishing the module to the NPM registry. These steps assume that you have completed steps 1 through 5 from the previous section:

1. Create a public repository to contain the code for the module. Then push the contents of the `../censorify` folder up to that location. The following is an example of a Github repository URL:  
<https://github.com/username/projectname/directoryName/ch03/censorify>
2. Create an account at <https://npmjs.org/signup>.
3. Use the `npm adduser` command from a console prompt to add the user you created to the environment.

4. Type in the username, password, and email that you used to create the account in step 2.
5. Modify the `package.json` file to include the new repository information and any keywords that you want made available in the registry search as shown in lines 7–14 in Listing 3.3.

Listing 3.3 `package.json`: Defining the Node.js module that includes the repository and keywords information

---

```

01 {
02   "author": "Brad Dayley",
03   "name": "censorify",
04   "version": "0.1.1",
05   "description": "Censors words out of text",
06   "main": "censortext",
07   "repository": {
08     "type": "git",
09     //"url": "Enter your github url"
10   },
11   "keywords": [
12     "censor",
13     "words"
14   ],
15   "dependencies": {},
16   "engines": {
17     "node": "*"
18   }
19 }

```

---

6. Publish the module using the following command from the `.../censor` folder in the console:

```
npm publish
```

Once the package has been published you can search for it on the NPM registry and use the `npm install` command to install it into your environment.

To remove a package from the registry make sure that you have added a user with rights to the module to the environment using `npm adduser` and then execute the following command:

```
npm unpublish <project name>
```

For example, the following command unpublishes the `censorify` module:

```
npm unpublish censorify
```

In some instances you cannot unpublish the module without using the `--force` option. This option forces the removal and deletion of the module from the registry. For example:

```
npm unpublish censorify --force
```

## Using a Node.js Packaged Module in a Node.js Application

In the previous sections you learned how to create and publish a Node.js module. This section provides an example of actually using a Node.js module inside your Node.js applications. Node.js makes this simple: All you need to do is install the NPM into your application structure and then use the `require()` method to load the module.

The `require()` method accepts either an installed module name or a path to a `.js` file located on the file system. For example:

```
require("censorify")
require("../lib/utils.js")
```

The `.js` filename extension is optional. If it is omitted, Node.js searches for it.

The following steps take you through that process so you can see how easy it is:

1. Create a project folder named `../readwords`.
2. From a console prompt inside the `../readwords` folder, use the following command to install the `censorify` module from the `censorify-0.1.1.tgz` package you created earlier:
 

```
npm install ../censorify/censorify-0.1.1.tgz
```
3. Or if you have published the `censorify` module, you can use the standard command to download and install it from the NPM registry:
 

```
npm install censorify
```
4. Verify that a folder named `node_modules` is created along with a subfolder named `censorify`.
5. Create a file named `../readwords/readwords.js`.
6. Add the contents shown in Listing 3.4 to the `readwords.js` file. Notice that a `require()` call loads the `censorify` module and assigns it to the variable `sensor`. Then the `sensor` variable can be used to invoke the `getCensoredWords()`, `addCensoredWords()`, and `sensor()` functions from the `censorify` module.

Listing 3.4 `readwords.js`: Loading the `censorify` module when displaying text

---

```
1 var sensor = require("censorify");
2 console.log(sensor.getCensoredWords());
3 console.log(sensor.sensor("Some very sad, bad and mad text.));
4 sensor.addCensoredWord("gloomy");
5 console.log(sensor.getCensoredWords());
6 console.log(sensor.sensor("A very gloomy day.));
```

---

7. Run the `readwords.js` application using the `node readwords.js` command and view the output shown in the following code block. Notice that the censored words are

replaced with `****` and that the new censored word `gloomy` is added to the `ensorify` module instance `sensor`.

```
C:\nodeCode\ch03\readwords>node readwords
[ 'sad', 'bad', 'mad' ]
Some very *****, ***** and ***** text.
[ 'sad', 'bad', 'mad', 'gloomy' ]
A very *** day.
```

## Writing Data to the Console

One of the most useful modules in Node.js during the development process is the `console` module. This module provides a lot of functionality when writing debug and information statements to the console. The `console` module allows you to control output to the console, implement time delta output, and write tracebacks and assertions to the console. This section covers using the `console` module because you need to know it for subsequent chapters in the book.

Because the `console` module is so widely used, you do not need to load it into your modules using a `require()` statement. You simply call the console function using `console.<function>` (`<parameters>`). Table 3.3 lists the functions available in the `console` module.

Table 3.3 Member functions of the `console` module

Function	Description
<code>log([data], [...])</code>	Writes data output to the console. The data variable can be a string or an object that can be resolved to a string. Additional parameters can also be sent. For example: <code>console.log("There are %d items", 5);</code> >>There are 5 items
<code>info([data], [...])</code>	Same as <code>console.log</code> .
<code>error([data], [...])</code>	Same as <code>console.log</code> ; however, the output is also sent to <code>stderr</code> .
<code>warn([data], [...])</code>	Same as <code>console.error</code> .
<code>dir(obj)</code>	Writes out a string representation of a JavaScript object to the console. For example: <code>console.dir({name:"Brad", role:"Author"});</code> >> { name: 'Brad', role: 'Author' }
<code>time(label)</code>	Assigns a current timestamp with ms precision to the string <code>label</code> .

Function	Description
<code>timeEnd(label)</code>	Creates a delta between the current time and the timestamp assigned to <code>label</code> and outputs the results. For example: <pre>console.time("FileWrite"); f.write(data); //takes about 500ms console.timeEnd("FileWrite"); &gt;&gt; FileWrite: 500ms</pre>
<code>trace(label)</code>	Writes out a stack trace of the current position in code to <code>stderr</code> . For example: <pre>module.trace("traceMark"); &gt;&gt;Trace: traceMark    at Object.&lt;anonymous&gt; (C:\test.js:24:9)    at Module._compile (module.js:456:26)    at Object.Module._ext.js (module.js:474:10)    at Module.load (module.js:356:32)    at Function.Module._load (module.js:312:12)    at Function.Module.runMain (module.js:497:10)    at startup (node.js:119:16)    at node.js:901:3</pre>
<code>assert(expression, [message])</code>	Writes the message and stack trace to the console if <code>expression</code> evaluates to <code>false</code> .

## Summary

This chapter focused on getting you up to speed on the Node.js environment. Node.js Packaged Modules provide the functionality that Node.js does not inherently come with. You can download these modules from the NPM registry, or you can even create and publish your own. The `package.json` file provides the configuration and definition for every Node.js module.

The examples in this chapter covered creating, publishing, and installing your own Node.js Packaged Modules. You learned how to use the NPM to package a local module as well as publish one to the NPM registry. You then learned how to install the Node.js modules and use them in your own Node.js applications.

## Next

The next chapter covers the event-driven nature of Node.js. You see how events work in the Node.js environment and learn how to control, manipulate, and use them in your applications.

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