



Role of Node.js in Modern Web Application Development

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ABSTRACT:

Node.js is an open-source environment built on the Chrome V8 JavaScript engine and has become the most popular and useful server-side programming platform in recent years. This research article takes an in-depth look at the various features and uses of Node.js in the context of modern web development. We've done a comprehensive review of Node.js, focusing on its architecture, asynchronous event-driven nature, and powerful ecosystem of packages and modules available through npm (Node Package Manager). We also explore the impact of Node.js on the development and deployment of cloud-based applications by examining its role in microservices and serverless architectures. We also discuss the challenges and best practices of using Node.js, addressing issues related to security, performance, and scalability.

Key Words: JavaScript, Node.js, event-driven, single-threaded, non-blocking, asynchronous

INTRODUCTION :

Node.js is a JavaScript framework. It is powered by Chrome's V8 JavaScript engine. It is a cross-platform open-source framework created by Ryan Dahl in 2009 for developing server-side applications. Using Node.js, we can easily develop scalable, fast, and wearable applications. V8 and Node are written mostly in C and C++, with an emphasis on low memory and performance. **Server-side** can be thought of as JavaScript. It is designed to solve problems that may arise if the platform spends too much time processing web requests and responses over network connections. Node.js allows end-to-end use of JavaScript on both client and server. JavaScript has evolved tremendously and has become an important part of server-side scripting [1][2].

Node.js Internal Structure

V8: It is an open-source project developed by Google.

The goal of this open-source project is to run JavaScript code outside the browser. It provides access to the underlying network and helps nodes manage many aspects of concurrency. (We know that the core of Node.js is concurrency)

.70% of the code for this project is written in C++ and the other 30% in JavaScript.

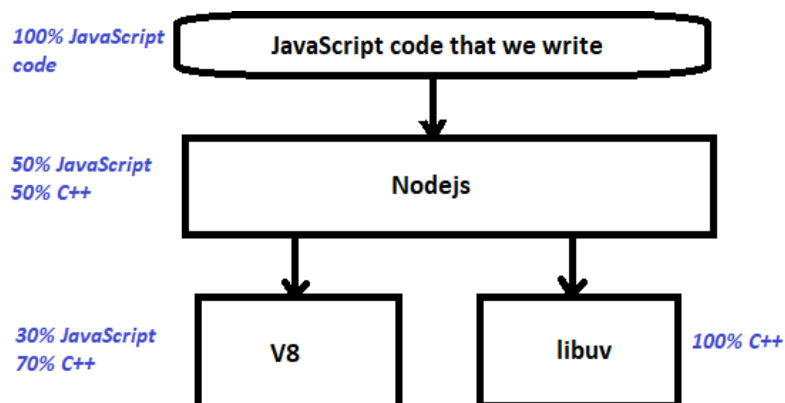


Fig-1: Node.js internal structure - I Libuv: It is an abstraction layer .

LibUv controls and manages all **input, output** and event in the event. If I had to put it in simple terms, I'd say libuv is a tool for network operations, whether it's network operations, compute operations, etc. Regardless, I'd say it allows your JavaScript code to perform **I/O**. All **data/transaction** and TCP level **connections** are **handled** by this library. The library is written entirely in C++. Give a look in Fig-2

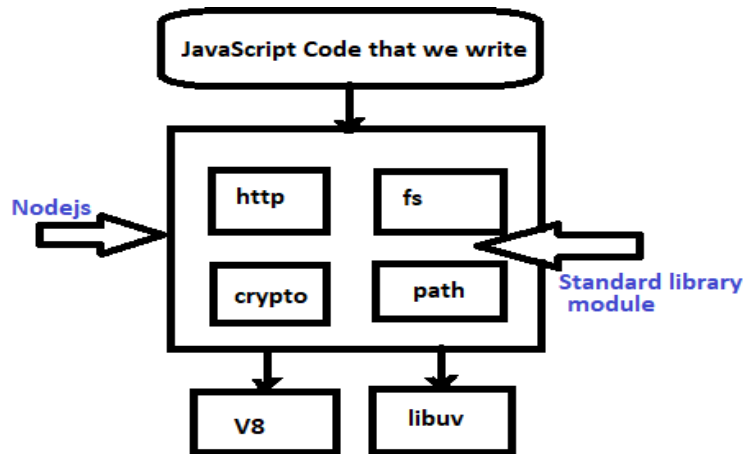


Fig-2: Node.js internal structure-II

As a developer, you will write projects in JavaScript and want to write and execute them. So you can see that Node.js is a combination of the JavaScript code we wrote and other open source code (V8 and libuv) written in JavaScript or C++. For JavaScript developers, they do not directly interact with C/C++ code. So, thanks to this nice link, we can use JavaScript and write and run our JavaScript code by combining the actual C++ code running on our computer. Node also provides a common API that can be used in our JavaScript projects.

Library modules in Node.js (like fs, http, methods, crypto

, etc.) are similar APIs. They all generally use functions available in the libuv project, so you cannot directly access

the functions written in C++ code. You use only JavaScript functions and functions to call the Node.js libuv project. You don't have to worry about internal functions written in C++, libuv will take care of itself.

Module System

JavaScript does not represent a module-dependent and isolated API in its directives.

Therefore, let's take an

example, you can add a jQuery module to an HTML file by adding **this line** to the header (`script src=https://code.jquery.com/jquery1.6.1.js`) Tom then adds a global jQuery object **to this module** from References

. **This process** makes the world name look bad and can lead to name conflicts.

Node represents a **modular** system rather than defining many global variables. People can **define their own** mods or use basic mods or third-party mods. Node.js **modules are add-**

ons, and extensions of **Node** that aid development. Node modules expose a **public API** (application programming interface). **It can be** divided into traditional modules, core modules, and third-party modules [7].

Node.js has support for package management using NPM, a tool that comes by default with every Node.js installation. The idea of NPM modules is sort of almost like that of Ruby Gems: easy installation via web repository, with version and dependency management. A complete list of most modules can be found on the npm website or accessed using the npm CLI tool installed with Node.js. The mod ecosystem is friendly, anyone can publish their own mod and it will be listed in the npm repository.

Some of the foremost useful npm modules today are:

- Express-
- Express.js is a Sinatra-
- inspired Node.js web development platform and the de facto standard for most Node.js applications.
- Connect- -
- Link is an extended HTTP server framework for Node.js that provides a collection of high-performance "plugins" called middleware.
- socket.io and sockjs-
- Server-side components on two sockets are common these days.
- MongoDB and Mongojs – Provide API for MongoDB object database in Node.js.
- Bluebird- -
- Alllyrics/A+ app with outstanding performance.
- Moment- -
- JavaScript date library for validating, parsing, manipulating and formatting dates

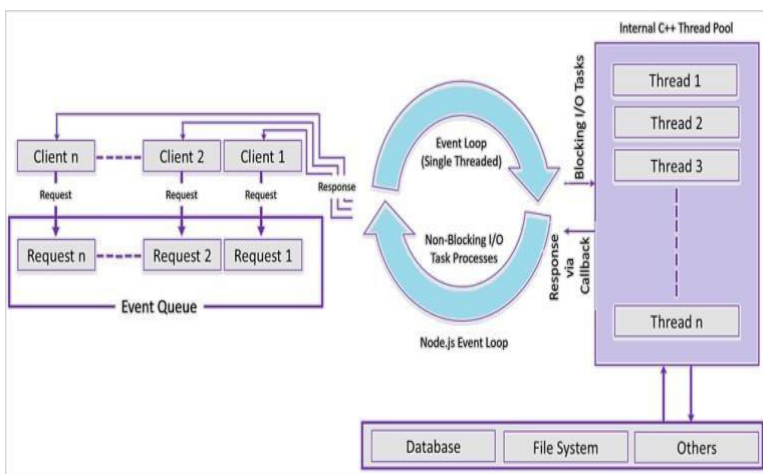
The paper continues. There are many useful packages available for anyone to use (sorry for the omission here).

Key Features of Node.js Non-blocking I/O:

I/O methods in the Node.js pattern library provide an asynchronous, non-blocking pattern and accept function callbacks. Some methods even block candidates whose names end in Sync, **for example:**
const fs=require('fs'); const content=fs.readFileSync('/file.txt');//Block here until File is Read
console.log(content); moreWork();//will run after console.log **Asynchronous example:**
const fs=require('fs'); fs.readFile('/file.txt',(err
,content)=>{if(error)throw err; console.log(

Single Threaded Event Loop

Node.js Stage doesn't follow Solicitation/Reaction Multi-Strung State less Model. It follows Single Strung with Occasion Circle Model. Its Handling model mostly upheld JavaScript Occasion based model with JavaScript get back to component. As it follows this engineering, it can deal with numerous simultaneous client demands without any problem.



The "Event Loop" is the heart of Node.js Processing model.

Fig-3: Node.js Application/Server

Single Threaded Event Loop Model Processing Steps:

- User Send request to the Server.
- Node.js Web Server inside keeps up a Restricted String pool to offer types of assistance to the Client Requests.
- Node.js Web Server get those solicitations and spots them into a Line. It is called as "Occasion Line".
- Node.js Web Server inside has a Part, known as "Occasion Circle". Got this name since it utilizes endless circle to get demands and interaction

them. (Pseudo code to fathom this under).

```
public class EventLoop {
    while (true) {
        if (EventQueue receives a JavaScript Function Call) {
            ClientRequest request = EventQueue.getClientRequest();
            if (request requires Blocking I/O or takes more computation time)
                Assign request to Thread T1
            Else
```

- It checks any Client Request is put in Queue. Assuming no, it wait for incoming requests for indefinitely.
- If yes, at that point get one Client Request from Event Queue
- Starts process that Client Request
- If the requester does not want the I/O operation to be blocked, do everything, schedule the response, and send it back to the client.
- If the client needs some blocking I/O operations such as connecting to files, file systems, external services, etc., it will follow a different method.
- Checks accessibility of Threads from Internal Thread Pool.
- Take one Thread and allot to the Client Request to that string.
- That Thread is answerable for taking that demand, process it, perform Blocking I/O tasks, get ready reaction and send back to the Event.

Reasons for why Node.js used widely by Modern Web Developers.

Google V8 JavaScript Engine

Node.js uses the Google V8 engine to execute JavaScript code. Unlike other JavaScript interpreters, the V8 engine converts JavaScript code into machine language. In this way, JavaScript code runs faster and more efficiently, ensuring that the runtime environment supports the presentation of the web server used [1].

Offbeat I/O Operations

Node.js further plays out all I/O tasks non-concurrently through a solitary strung occasion circle. The high-level technique makes the Node.js application perform I/O activities by sending non-concurrent undertakings to an occasion circle close by a get back to work. Subsequent to sending the async assignment to the occasion circle, the application keeps executing the excess code. In the wake of finishing the asynchronous operation, the event loop returns to the task, and executes the get back to work. Notwithstanding consuming less memory, the feature enables Node.js to handle a tremendous number of concurrent affiliations gainfully. The

engineers can use the runtime environment to perform typical tasks like archives system or association affiliations, examining or staying in contact with the informational collection.

Complements Real-Time and Multi-Use Requirements

In addition to using responsive web design, the developers these days need to fabricate ongoing and multi-client web applications. Node.js empowers software engineers to make complex gaming, chatting and communication applications without investing any additional time and effort. The engineers can utilize websocket conventions to make ongoing web applications. Websockets can make the internet-based server push information to the client in an extremely quicker and more productive way without increasing the overhead of HTTP. At an equivalent time, the designers can make multi-client applications by exploiting the occasion circle element of Node.js [7].

Popularity of JavaScript

JavaScript has been available in browsers since the early days of the WWW. Despite the emergence of AJAX, JavaScript is still important. Despite some criticism, this made

JavaScript popular with developers. Although a server-side scripting language is used, JavaScript is preferred for client-side scripting. Knowledge of JavaScript and compatibility with Node's JavaScript code, as well as server-side coding capability and many other features, allow developers to adopt Node.js. Leveraging the best of JavaScript as a language and building a strong community, Node has become a popular platform and foundation, and adoption continues to grow.

Fig-4: JavaScript end-to-end

What reasons are the biggest companies using Node.js for?

PayPal

PayPal is one among the most significant and most notable overall frameworks for Web installments. The stage empowers its clients to execute with each other online rapidly and basically in extra than 100 monetary standards.

As per PayPal, the help has more than 184 million

dynamic client accounts (starting around 2015). The Organization has been using Node.js to create the purchaser confronting side of its web applications.

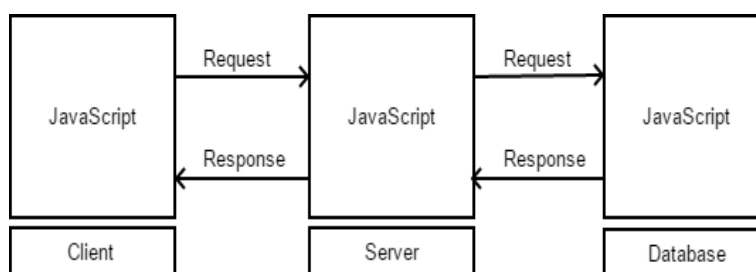
For what reason did they pick Node.js? Ranking executive 'Jeff Harrel' of Installments Items and Designing at PayPal says: "Node.js helps us solve boundary between the browser and server by empowering both the program and server applications to be coded in JavaScript. It unites our structures specialties into one gathering which grants us to be aware and answer our clients' requirements at any level inside the innovation stack" Results:

The Node.js application was built twice as snappy with less people, in 33% less lines of code and 40% fewer files (in connection with past Java-based application) [3].

LinkedIn

Like LinkedIn is a business-arranged one individual to another correspondence organization found in 2002 in Mountain View, California. LinkedIn grants clients to welcome anybody (regardless of whether a site client or not) to turn into an affiliation.

It is accessible in 24 dialects and as of now has in excess



of 400 million people in excess of 200 countries and regions. LinkedIn utilizes Node.js to engage the server side of its portable application.

Yahoo

Yippee is an American overall innovation association; basing and all on saw for its online interface, web crawler, and related administrations. According to Hurray, administration attracts more than 500 million consumers in more than 30 dialects consistently. Why did they pick Node.js? Eric Ferraiuolo, Head Computer programmer at Yahoo clarifies: "It can be scalable, and every property that we've advanced toward the Node.js stack has seen an extension in execution" Results: Node.js has changed and bound together the frontend originator culture at Hurray, it at this point controls various regions [3].

Netflix

Netflix is the world's greatest worldwide supplier of video streaming including movies and TV series, accessible in more than 190 nations. As of April 2016, Netflix detailed more than 81 million patron around the world, with in excess of 46 million in the U.S. itself. At Netflix, the entire UI is worked with Node. The innovation demonstrated so viable, that the organization needs to utilize it likewise in different layers of the stack. For what reason did they pick Node.js? The group chose to utilize Node.js to accomplish lightweight, modular and fast application. Therefore, the start-up time of their new application has been diminished by 70% [3].

Potential application areas of Node.js

- Media
- Payment gateways
- Ecommerce
- Social media
- Enterprise web apps
- Backend/API for mobile apps

According to Stack Overflow survey 2019 the Node.js is the most commonly used and most wanted technology

[4] Give a look in Fig-5 and Fig-6.

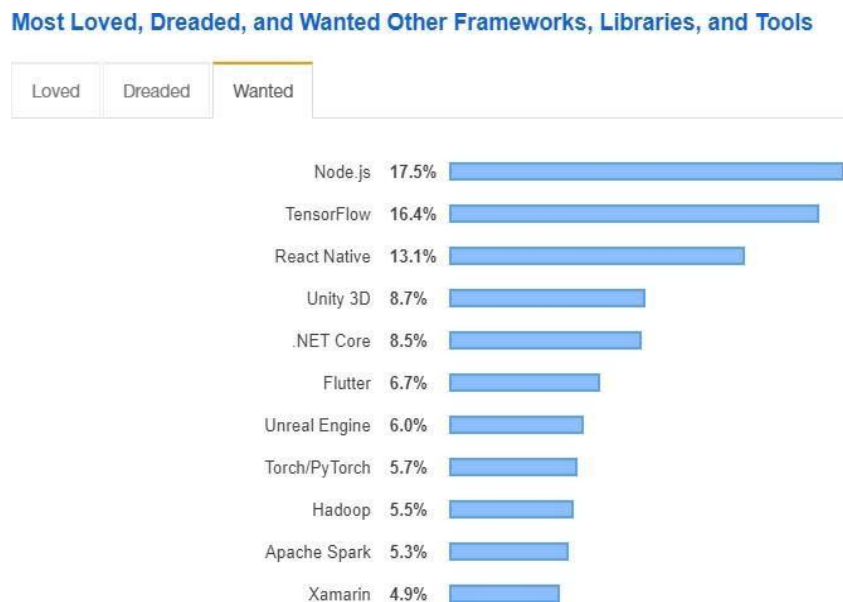


Fig-5: Stack Overflow Survey-2019

Other Frameworks, Libraries, and Tools

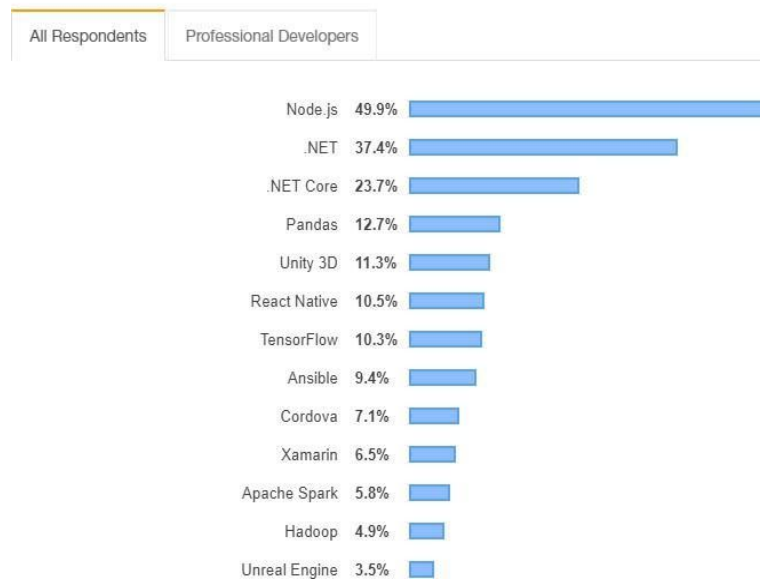


Fig-6:StackOverflowSurvey-2019

CONCLUSION :

Node replaces the JavaScript implementation, making Node a complete programming language. Node provides a runtime environment, a library of free and useful templates that can be used to run a built-in tool called NPM, from browser to server-side and scripting outside the browser. Node.js uses event-driven I/O, non-blocking asynchronous programming to be lightweight and efficient. Essentially, any business utilizing Node can: utilize fewer servers, utilize less engineers and abatement page load times.

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