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A NodeJS web server is a server built using NodeJS to handle HTTP requests and responses. Unlike traditional web servers like Apache or Nginx, which are primarily designed to give static content, NodeJS web servers can handle both static and dynamic content while supporting real-time communication. It uses JavaScript (the same language used for client-side scripting) on the server side, making it a popular choice for full-stack developers. Setting Up a NodeJS Web ServerStep 1: Install NodeJSIf you haven't installed NodeJS in your system, follow the article- How to Install NodeJSTo verify the installation, open your terminal or command prompt and type:node -vThis will display the installed NodeJS version.Step 2: Create Your Project DirectoryCreate a new directory for your project and navigate into it:mkdir node-servercd node-serverStep 3: Initialize the ProjectCreate a package.json file, which contains metadata about your project:npm init -yStep 4: Create a Basic ServerCreate a file named server.jsOpen server.js in your code editor and add the following code to create a simple HTTP server: JavaScript const http = require('http'); const server = http.createServer((req, res) => { res.writeHead(200, { 'Content-Type': 'text/plain' }); res.end('Hello, World!');}); const port = 3000;const host = 'localhost'; server.listen(port, host, () => { console.log(`Server running at http://${host}:${port}/`);});OutputRun the server by using the below commandnode server.jsWeb ServerIn this examplehttp.createServer(): Creates an HTTP server that listens for requests.res.writeHead(): Sends a response header with the status code 200 (OK).res.end(): Ends the response and sends the message "Hello, World!" to the client.server.listen(): Starts the server on the specified host (localhost) and port (3000).Why Use NodeJS for Web Servers?1. High PerformanceNodeJS is designed for speed. Its non-blocking I/O model and the V8 engine allow for fast execution of JavaScript code, making it ideal for handling high-concurrency scenarios, such as APIs or real-time applications.2. Single Language StackNodeJS enables developers to use JavaScript both on the client side and server side. This eliminates the need to switch between different programming languages and allows for better integration between the front-end and back-end.3. ScalabilityNodeJS is scalable by design due to its event-driven architecture. It can easily handle more requests with minimal overhead by adding more processes or utilizing a load balancer.4. Real-Time DataNodeJS is especially well-suited for applications that require real-time data, such as chat applications, live notifications, and collaborative platforms. Its WebSocket support allows for full-duplex communication between the client and server.5. Large EcosystemNodeJS has an extensive ecosystem with over a million open-source libraries available through npm. These libraries make it easy to add functionality such as authentication, routing, data handling, and much more.How Does a NodeJS Web Server Work?Event Loop: The server listens for incoming requests and processes them in a non-blocking way. When a request comes in, it is passed to the event loop, which decides how to handle it.Non-Blocking I/O: While the server is processing a request (like querying a database or reading from a file), it does not block other incoming requests. This is handled asynchronously through callbacks, promises, or async/await syntax.Request and Response: Once the event loop processes the request, the server sends a response back to the client (browser, API consumer, etc.). The response could be in HTML, JSON, or other data format.Web Servers: NodeJS can serve static files (like images or stylesheets) and dynamic content (like API responses) using built-in modules like http, fs, and path.Routing in NodeJS Web ServerIn real-world applications, your server needs to handle different routes (URLs) and respond differently based on the request. Let us understand with the help of the example: JavaScript // server.js const http = require('http'); const hostname = '127.0.0.1';const port = 3000; const server = http.createServer((req, res) => { if (req.url === '/') { res.statusCode = 200; res.setHeader('Content-Type', 'text/plain'); res.end('Welcome to the Homepage!'); } else if (req.url === '/about') { res.statusCode = 200; res.setHeader('Content-Type', 'text/plain'); res.end('This is the About Page'); } else if (req.url === '/contact') { res.statusCode = 200; res.setHeader('Content-Type', 'text/plain'); res.end('This is the Contact Us Page'); } else { res.statusCode = 404; res.setHeader('Content-Type', 'text/plain'); res.end('Page Not Found'); }}); server.listen(port, hostname, () => { console.log(`Server running at http://${hostname}:${port}/`);});OutputIn this exampleThe http.createServer() method initializes the server.res.writeHead() sends a response header with the status code (e.g., 200 OK) and any other headers.res.statusCode sets the HTTP status code for the response. In this case, 200 means the request was successful.res.setHeader() sets the content type of the response. In this case, text/plain means the server is sending plain text back to the client.server.listen() binds the server to the specified port and hostname (in this case, localhost:3000).When the server successfully starts, the callback function is executed, logging a message (Server running at to the console.Key Benefits of Using a NodeJS Web ServerReal-Time Capabilities: NodeJS can be used in the real-time applications like chat apps or live data streaming due to its non-blocking architecture and event-driven model.High Performance: The V8 engine provides fast execution of JavaScript, making NodeJS a great choice for applications requiring high performance and low latency.Scalability: NodeJS is highly scalable, thanks to its event loop and non-blocking I/O. It can handle a large number of simultaneous requests efficiently.Lightweight and Efficient: With its single-threaded, non-blocking nature, NodeJS reduces the overhead of traditional multi-threaded servers, making it lightweight and ideal for handling concurrent requests. In this tutorial we will be making a simple To-do List app using node.js and mongoDB.Basics :Node.js: Node.js is a platform built on Chromes JavaScript runtime for easily building fast and scalable network applications. Node.js uses an event-driven, non-blocking I/O model that makes it lightweight and efficient, perfect for data-intensive real-time applications that run across distributed devices.MongoDB: MongoDB stores data in flexible, JSON-like documents, meaning fields can vary from document to document and data structure can be changed over time.Express : Express is a minimal and flexible Node.js web application framework that provides a robust set of features for web and mobile applications.CRUD: CRUD stands for Create, Read, Update and Delete. Which are the basic operations that a simple web app would be designed to achieve.Rest: If you didnt hear about REST before, you can read more about it here.VS Code installed or other editor you may like.Getting Started :Install Node.js you can see how to do it hereWe need to create our directory, on this case I will call it TodoApp3. Open the new Folder at VS Code4. Now execute the following command at the VS Code terminal.npm initInstalling PackagesFirst lets execute the following code to install Express, mongoose, ejs and dotenv.npm install --save express mongoose ejs dotenv2. Then we will install nodemonnpm install --save-dev nodemonIf you want you can change the following code, so we can start nodemon easily.Now all we have to do to start nodemon isnpm startInitializing the Server:Open the newly created file and require express dependencie we previously installed, we will talk about the others later.const express = require("express");const app = express();Next step would be dedicating a port number and telling our express app to listen to that port.app.listen(3000, () => console.log("Server Up and running"));We can check if its working by running npm start at the terminalNow everytime we change the file and save, the server will restart automatically.GET Method:GET method is used when relatively non-confidential information is passed. Once this information is submitted, you can see it in your browsers URL. Additionally, the information can be cached as well. It is because of this reason the GET is not the best method to transfer confidential information.Lets add the following code to the index.js file.app.get('/',(req, res) => {res.send('Hello World!');});Now we save and check the to see if its working.Embedded Javascript:Now we will create our .ejs files so we can use them as a template.Add the following command to index.js fileapp.set("view engine", "ejs");Then we will create a folder named views and we will create the following file in there todo.ejsTodo AppTo-Do ListSome TextLets also create a folder named public with another folder inside named stylesheets so we can put our css in there. Inside stylesheets we will create a file named style.css .* {margin: 0;padding: 0;box-sizing: border-box;}body {background: #e27442;}.todo-container {color: white;position: absolute;top:50%;left: 50%;padding: 20px;width: 600px;transform: translate(-50%,-50%);background: rgba(255, 255, 255, 0.1);border-radius: 20px;display: flex;flex-direction: column;align-items: center;}.todo {width: 400px;}.todo-container h2 {padding: 10px;font-family: 'Candal', sans-serif;font-size: 2em;}.todo-header input {width: 92%;border: none;border-radius: 5px;height: 20px;font-family: 'Candal', sans-serif;}.todo-header button {color: white;border: none;border-radius: 50%;cursor: pointer;padding: 5px;font-family: 'Candal', sans-serif;background-color: rgb(51, 212, 100);}.todo-container ul {list-style: none;}.todo-list-item {padding: 10px;margin-top: 10px;border: none;border-radius: 5px;font-family: 'Candal', sans-serif;background: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.3);display: flex;flex-direction: row;}.todo-list-item form {width: 100%;display: flex;}.todo-list-item input {flex-grow: 2;margin-right: 20px;border: none;border-radius: 5px;font-family: 'Candal', sans-serif;}.todo-list-item button {color: white;border: none;border-radius: 5px;cursor: pointer;padding: 5px;font-family: 'Candal', sans-serif;background-color: rgb(51, 212, 100);}.todo-list-item .cancel {color: white;text-decoration: none;border: none;border-radius: 5px;cursor: pointer;padding: 5px;font-family: 'Candal', sans-serif;background-color: rgb(223, 43, 43);margin-left: 5px;}.todo-list-item div {flex-grow: 2;}.todo-list-item .edit {color : rgb(143, 233, 58);margin-right: 10px;cursor:pointer;text-decoration: none;}.todo-list-item .remove {color : rgb(243, 96, 96);margin-right: 5px;cursor:pointer;text-decoration: none;}Now lets add the following code so we can access the css.At this moment your app should look like thisPOST Method:Firstly lets add the following command to the index.js file.app.use(express.urlencoded({ extended: true }));Urlencoded will allow us to extract the data from the form by adding her to the body property of the request.Now we just have to add the following commandapp.post('/',(req, res) => {console.log(req.body);});Lets check if its working.I hope you all made it until now.In the next chapter we will see how to connect to mongodb and how to do the crud operations.Page 2In the last chapter we created our project and made the GET and POST method, we also made our .ejs files so we could have a more friendly application.In this chapter we we connect to our database and finish our app.Creating clusterFirst we need to create an account at mongoDB AtlasThen we need to create our clusterAfter creating our cluster lets add a new user and then our ip address to the whitelist.Now we need to get our connection String so we go to the Cluster overview > connect > connect your application and then we have our string.Connecting to databaseNow we can connect to our database.First lets add the following code to the index.js file and then create a file named .env, so we can have our string in a separate file.const dotenv = require(dotenv);dotenv.config();Add the following code to the .env fileDB_CONNECT = mongodb+srv://diogop:/test?retryWrites=trueDont forget to change the connection string by adding your username and your password that we created earlier.2. Now we need to require mongoose so we can connect to our database.Add the following code so we can make the connection to the database.const mongoose = require("mongoose");//connection to dbmongoose.set("useFindAndModify", false);mongoose.connect(process.env.DB_CONNECT, { useNewUrlParser: true }, () => {console.log("Connected to db!");app.listen(3000, () => console.log("Server Up and running"));});We replaced our app.listen so our server would only run after the connection is made. We also add the mongoose.set(useFindAndModify, false), so we could avoid an error that we will have further.Your file should look like thisIf you have your server running with nodemon, we can see if our changes worked after saving.CRUD OperationsIn our project folder lets create a new folder named models and then inside her a new file name TodoTask.js .Inside TodoTask.js file lets add the following code.const mongoose = require('mongoose');const todoTaskSchema = new mongoose.Schema({content: {type: String,required: true},date: {type: Date,default: Date.now}})module.exports = mongoose.model('TodoTask',todoTaskSchema);In here we made our collection schema and we exported so we could use it at index.js file.Now we just have to require our model at the top of our index.js file//modelsconst TodoTask = require("./models/TodoTask");Your files should look like thisCRUD (CREATE)Lets change our POST method so when we click at the add button our app inserts data into the database.//POST METHODapp.post('/',async (req, res) => {const todoTask = new TodoTask({content: req.body.content});try {await todoTask.save();res.redirect("/");} catch (err) {res.redirect("/");}});Now if we add a task we can see it at our database in our collections.CRUD (READ)Now we need to read the data from the database so when we enter the page or when we add a new item we can see it at our app.First we need to change our get method and then our todo.ejs file so we can see our data.// GET METHODapp.get("/", (req, res) => {TodoTask.find({}, (err, tasks) => {res.render("todo.ejs", { todoTasks: tasks });});});Change the following code at the todo.ejs file { %>Your files should look like thisNow we can see our data when we load the page and when we insert a new item.CRUD (UPDATE)First we need to create a new view in the views folder. I will call it todoEdit.ejs.Todo AppTo-Do List { %>ConfirmCancel Then we will create our UPDATE method in the index.js file.//UPDATEapp.route("/edit/:id").get((req, res) => {const id = req.params.id;TodoTask.find({}, (err, tasks) => {res.render("todoEdit.ejs", { todoTasks: tasks, idTask: id });});});}).post((req, res) => {const id = req.params.id;TodoTask.findByIdAndUpdate(id, { content: req.body.content }, err => {if (err) return res.send(500, err);res.redirect("/");});});});First we find our id and we render the new template. Then we update our task using the method findByIdAndUpdate.If you have done everything right until now, you can see that we can edit our tasks.CRUD (DELETE)To end this tutorial we just have to do our DELETE method.To do that we will use the method findByIdAndRemove.//DELETEapp.route("/remove/:id").get((req, res) => {const id = req.params.id;TodoTask.findByIdAndRemove(id, err => {if (err) return res.send(500, err);res.redirect("/");});});});As you can see we are able to delete tasks now.And thats it, our app its finally done.I hope you have done everything right and that your apps are working like they should.,the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.117,185 active editors 7,001,904 articles in EnglishThe English-language Wikipedia thanks its contributors for creating more than seven million articles! Learn how you can take part in the encyclopedia's continued improvement.Members of the victorious Blondie crewThe Boat Race 2018 took place on 24March. Held annually, The Boat Race is a side-by-side rowing race between crews from the universities of Oxford and Cambridge along a 4.2-mile (6.8km) tidal stretch of the River Thames in south-west London, England. For the third time in the history of the event, the men's, the women's and both reserves' races were all held on the Tideway on the same day. The women's race saw Cambridge lead from the start, eventually winning by a considerable margin to take the overall record to 4330 in their favour. In the women's reserve race, Cambridge's Blondie (crew pictured) defeated Oxford's Osiris by nine lengths. The men's reserve race was won by Cambridge's Goldie, who defeated Oxford's Isis by a margin of four lengths. The men's race was the final event of the day and completed a whitewash as Cambridge won, taking the overall record to 8380 in their favour. The races were watched by around 250,000 spectators live, and broadcast around the world. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: Radar, Gun Laying, Mk.I and Mk.IIAndrea NavageroNosy KombaArchiveBy emailMore featured articlesAboutKitty Marion... that Kitty Marion (pictured) was force-fed over 200 times during a hunger strike?... that the North Korean destroyer Choe Hyon is the largest ship constructed for the Korean People's Navy?... that after the release of High and Low, director Akira Kurosawa received telephone calls imitating his film that threatened to kidnap his daughter?... that May Bradford Shockley is why Silicon Valley is where it is?... that the conservation of a goat might endanger the survival of Aquilegia paui?... that Joy Laking predicted in a school writing assignment that within ten years she would be making a living as an artist?... that the Taiwanese restaurant chain Formosa Chang drew inspiration from McDonald's for its non-greasy atmosphere and corporate practices?... that Haridas Mitra had his death sentence commuted after the intervention of Mahatma Gandhi?... that "Steve's Lava Chicken" recently became the shortest song to enter the UK Top 40? ArchiveStart a new articleNominate an articleNgg wa Thiong'oKenyan writer and activist Ngg wa Thiong'o (pictured) dies at the age of 87.In sumo, nosato Daiki is promoted to yokozuna.In association football, Liverpool win the Premier League title.In motor racing, lex Palou wins the Indianapolis 500.In basketball, the EuroLeague concludes with Fenerbahe winning the Final Four Playoff.Ongoing: Gaza warM23 campaignRussian invasion of UkrainetimelineSudanese civil wartimelineRecent deaths: Harrison Ruffin TylerPhil RobertsonMary K. GaillardPeter DavidAlan YentobGerry ConnollyNominate an articleMay 31: Dragon Boat Festival in China and Taiwan (2025); World No Tobacco DayBessarion455 Petronius Maximus, the ruler of the Western Roman Empire, was stoned to death by a mob as he fled Rome ahead of the arrival of a Vandal force that sacked the city.1223 Mongol invasion of Kievan Rus': Mongol forces defeated a Kievan Rus' army at the Battle of the Kalka River in present-day Ukraine.1468 Cardinal Bessarion (pictured) announced his donation of 746 Greek and Latin codices to the Republic of Venice, forming the Biblioteca Marciana.1935 A magnitude-7.7 earthquake struck Balochistan in British India, now part of Pakistan, killing between 30,000 and 60,000 people.2013 An extremely large, powerful, and erratic tornado struck Central Oklahoma, killing eight people and injuring more than 150 others.Albertino Mussato (d.1329)Joseph Grimaldi (d.1837)Dina Boluarte (b.1962)Mbaye Diagne (d.1994)More anniversaries: May 30May 31June 1ArchiveBy emailList of days of the yearAboutCucumis metuliferus, the African horned cucumber, is an annual vine in the cucumber and melon family, Cucurbitaceae. Its fruit has horn-like spines, hence the name "horned melon". The ripe fruit has orange skin and lime-green, jelly-like flesh. It is native to Southern Africa, where it is a traditional food. Along with the gemsbok cucumber and the citron melon, it is one of the few sources of water during the dry season in the Kalahari Desert. This photograph, which was focus-stacked from 25 separate images, shows two C.metuliferus fruits, one whole and the other in cross-section.Photograph credit: Ivar LeidusRecently featured: Ignace TonenAustralian white ibisHell Gate BridgeArchiveMore featured picturesCommunity portal The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements.Village pump Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues.Site news Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement.Teahouse Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Help desk Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Reference desk Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics.Content portals A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia.Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurusThis Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles DeutschEspaolFranaisItalianoNederlandsPolskiPortugusSvenskaTing Vit 250,000+ articles Bahasa IndonesiaBahasa MelayuBn-lm-gCataletinaDanskEestiEsperantoEuskaraMagyarNorsk bokmlRomnSimple EnglishSloveninaSrpskiSrpskohrvatskiSuomiTrkeOzbekcha 50,000+ articles AsturianuAzrbaycancaBosanskiFryskGaeilgeGalegoHrvatskiKurdLatvieuLietuviNorsk nynorskShqipSlovenina Retrieved from " 2This article is about the year 455. For other uses, see 455 (disambiguation).This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources:"455"news newspapers books scholar JSTOR (April 2019) (Learn how and when to remove this message)Calendar yearYearsMillennium1stmillenniumCenturies4thcentury5thcentury 6thcenturyDecades430s440s450s 460s470sYears452453454455 456457458vte455 by topicLeadersPolitical entitiesState leadersReligious leadersCategoriesBirthsDeathsDisestablishmentsvte455 in various calendarsGregorian calendar455CDLVAb urbe condita1208Assyrian calendar5205Balinese saka calendar376377Bengali calendar139 138Berber calendar1405Buddhist calendar999Burmese calendar183Byzantine calendar59635964Chinese calendar (WoodHorse)3152 or 2945to (WoodGoat)3153 or 2946Coptic calendar171172Discordian calendar1621Ethiopian calendar447448Hebrew calendar42154216Hindu calendars- Vikram Samvat511512- Shaka Samvat376377- Kali Yuga35553556Holocene calendar10455Iranian calendar167 BP 166 BPIslamic calendar172 BH 171 BHJavanese calendar340341Julian calendar455CDLVKorean calendar2788Minguo calendar1457 before ROC1457Nanakshahi calendar1013Seleucid era766/767 AGThai solar calendar997998Tibetan calendar(male Wood-Horse)581 or 200 or 572to(female Wood-Goat)582 or 201 or 571King Genseric sacks Rome (455)Year 455 (CDLV) was a common year starting on Saturday of the Julian calendar. At the time, it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Valentinianus and Anthemius (or, less frequently, year 1208 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 455 for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years.March 16 Emperor Valentinian III, age 35, is assassinated by two Hunnic retainers of the late Flavius Aetius, while training with the bow on the Campus Martius (Rome), ending the Theodosian dynasty. His primicerius sacri cubiculi, Heraclius, is also murdered.March 17 Petronius Maximus, former domesticus ("elite bodyguard") of Aetius, becomes (with support of the Roman Senate) emperor of the Western Roman Empire. He secures the throne by bribing officials of the imperial palace. Maximus consolidates his power by a forced marriage with Licinia Eudoxia, widow of Valentinian III.Maximus appoints Avitus, most trusted general, to the rank of magister militum and sends him on an embassy to Toulouse, to gain the support of the Visigoths. He elevates his son Palladius to Caesar and has him marry Eudocia, eldest daughter of Valentinian III.May 31 Maximus is stoned to death by an angry mob while fleeing Rome. A widespread panic occurs when many citizens hear the news that the Vandals are plundering the Italian mainland.June 2 Sack of Rome: King Genseric leads the Vandals into Rome, after he has promised Pope Leo I not to burn and plunder the city. Genseric sacks the city for a period of two weeks. Eudoxia and her daughters, Eudocia and Placidia, are taken hostage. The loot is sent to the harbour of Ostia and loaded into ships, from whence the Vandals depart and return to Carthage.July 9 Avitus is proclaimed Roman emperor at Toulouse, and later recognised by the Gallic chiefs in Viernum (near Arles).September 21 Avitus enters Rome with a Gallic army. He restores the imperial authority in Noricum (modern Austria) and leaves a Gothic force under Remistus, Visigoth general (magister militum), at Ravenna.The Ostrogoths conquer Pannonia and Dalmatia.Battle of Aylesford: Prince Vortimer rebels against the pro-Anglo-Saxon policies of his father, Vortigern. He is defeated in the battle at Aylesford (Kent). Hengist and his son Oisc become king of Kent. Horsa and Catigern, brother of Vortimer, are killed. The Britons withdraw to London (according to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle).Skandagupta succeeds Kumaragupta I as ruler of the Gupta Empire (India). During his reign he crushes the Hun invasion; however, the expense of the wars drains the empire's resources and contributes to its decline.Gaero becomes king of the Korean kingdom of Baekje.[1]Earliest recorded date at Chichen Itza on the Yucatn Peninsula (Mexico) (approximate date).Barter economy replaces organized trade as Romans and other citizens desert their towns for the countryside, where they will be less vulnerable to barbarian raids (approximate date).The city of Vindobona (Vienna) is struck by an epidemic that spreads through the Roman provinces. The disease is probably streptococcus or a form of scarlet fever with streptococcus pneumoniae (approximate date).Rusticus, archbishop of Lyon (approximate date)Wang Baoming, empress of the Southern Qi (d. 512)March 16Valentinian III, emperor of the Western Roman Empire (b. 419)Heraclius, Roman courtier (primicerius sacri cubiculi)May 31 Petronius Maximus, emperor of the Western Roman EmpireBiyu of Baekje, king of Baekje[1]Catigern, prince and son of Vortigern (approximate date)Horsa, leader of the Anglo-Saxons (approximate date)Kumaragupta I, ruler of the Gupta Empire (India)Niall Noigiallach, High King of Ireland (approximate date)Palladius, son of Petronius Maximus (approximate date)Prosper of Aquitaine, disciple and Christian writer (approximate date)^ a b "List of Rulers of Korea". www.metmuseum.org. Retrieved April 20, 2019.Retrieved from " 3One hundred years, from 301 to 400Millennia1stmillenniumCenturies3rdcentury4thcentury5thcenturyTimelines3rdcentury4thcentury5thcenturyState leaders3rdcentury4thcentury5thcenturyDecades300s310s320s330s340s350s360s370s380s390sCategories:Births Deaths Establishments DisestablishmentsvteEastern Hemisphere at the beginning of the 4th century CE.Eastern Hemisphere at the end of the 4th century CE.The 4th century was the time period from 301 CE (represented by the Roman numerals CCCI) to 400 CE (CD) in accordance with the Julian calendar. In the West, the early part of the century was shaped by Constantine the Great, who became the first Roman emperor to adopt Christianity. Gaining sole reign of the empire, he is also noted for re-establishing a single imperial capital, choosing the site of ancient Byzantium in 330 (over the current capitals, which had effectively been changed by Diocletian's reforms to Milan in the West, and Nicomedeia in the East) to build the city soon called Nova Roma (New Rome); it was later renamed Constantinople in his honor.The last emperor to control both the eastern and western halves of the empire was Theodosius I. As the century progressed after his death, it became increasingly apparent that the empire had changed in many ways since the time of Augustus. The two-emperor system originally established by Diocletian in the previous century fell into regular practice, and the east continued to grow in importance as a centre of trade and imperial power, while Rome itself diminished greatly in importance due to its location far from potential trouble spots, like Central Europe and the East. Late in the century Christianity became the official state religion, and the empire's old pagan culture began to disappear.[citation needed] General prosperity was felt throughout this period, but recurring invasions by Germanic tribes plagued the empire from 376[1][2] CE onward. These early invasions marked the beginning of the end for the Western Roman Empire.In China, the Jin dynasty, which had united the nation prior in 280, began rapidly facing trouble by the start of the century due to political infighting, which led to the insurrections of the northern barbarian tribes (starting the Sixteen Kingdoms period), which quickly overwhelmed the empire, forcing the Jin court to retreat and entrench itself in the south past the Yangtze river, starting what is known as the Eastern Jin dynasty around 317. Towards the end of the century, Emperor of the Former Qin, Fu Jin, united the north under his banner, and planned to conquer the Jin dynasty in the south, so as to finally reunite the land, but was decisively defeated at the Battle of Fei River in 383, causing massive unrest and civil war in his empire, thereby leading to the fall of the Former Qin, and the continued existence of the Eastern Jin dynasty.According to archaeologists, sufficient archaeological evidence correlates of state-level societies coalesced in the 4th century to show the existence in Korea of the Three Kingdoms (300/400668 CE) of Baekje, Goguryeo, and Silla.Historians of the Roman Empire refer to the "Long Fourth Century" to the period spanning the fourth century proper but starting earlier with the accession of the Emperor Diocletian in 284 and ending later with the death of Honorius in 423 or of Theodosius II in 450.[3]See also: Christianity in the 4th centuryGregory the Illuminator mosaic, converted Armenia from Zoroastrianism to ChristianityContemporary bronze head of Constantine I (r. 306337 AD)Early 4th century Former audience hall now known as the Basilica, Trier, Germany, is built.Early 4th century The Gupta Empire is established.301: Armenia first to adopt Christianity as state religion.304439: The Sixteen Kingdoms in China begins.306337: Constantine the Great, ends persecution of Christians in the Roman Empire (see also Constantinian shift) and Constantinople becomes new seat of government (New Rome).Tikal had a population of about 100,000 when it was conquered by Teotihuacan, less than a fourth of its peak population[4]320: Butuan Boat One, the oldest known Balangay, a multi-purpose ship native to the Philippines is built.325328: The Kingdom of Aksum adopts Christianity.325: Constantine the Great calls the First Council of Nicaea to pacify Christianity in the grip of the Arian controversy.335380: Samudragupta expands the Gupta Empire.337: Constantine the Great is baptized a Christian on his death bed.350: About this time the Kingdom of Aksum conquers the Kingdom of Kush.350400: At some time during this period, the Huns began to attack the Sassanid Empire.[2]350: The Kutai Martadipura kingdom in eastern Borneo produced the earliest known stone inscriptions in Indonesia known as the Mulavarman inscription written in the Sanskrit language using Pallava scripture.[5]Mid-4th century Dish, from Mildenhall, England, is made. It is now kept at the British Museum, London.Mid-4th century Wang Xizhi makes a portion of a letter from the Feng Ju album. Six Dynasties period. It is now kept at National Palace Museum, Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China.365: An earthquake with a magnitude of at least eight strikes the Eastern Mediterranean. The following tsunami causes widespread destruction in Crete, Greece, Libya, Egypt, Cyprus, and Sicily.376: Visigoths appear on the Danube and are allowed entry into the Roman Empire in their flight from the Huns.378: Battle of Adrianople: Roman army is defeated by the Visigoth cavalry. Emperor Valens is killed.378395: Theodosius I, Roman emperor, bans pagan worship, Christianity is made the official religion of the Empire.378: Siyaj K'ak' conquers Waka on (January 8), Tikal (January 16) and Uaxactun.Wall painting of the Council of Constantinople (381) in the Stavropoleos monastery, Romania381: First Council of Constantinople reaffirms the Christian doctrine of the Trinity by adding to the creed of Nicaea.383: Battle of Fei River in China.395: The Battle of Canhe Slope occurs.395: Roman emperor Theodosius I dies, causing the Roman Empire to split permanently.Late 4th century: Cubiculum of Leonis, Catacomb of Commodilla, near Rome, is made.Late 4th century: Atrium added in the Old St. Peter's Basilica, Rome.For a more comprehensive list, see Timeline of historic inventions 4th century.The Stirrup was invented in China, no later than 322.[6][1]Kama Sutra, dated between c.400 BC to c. 300 AD.[7][8]Iron pillar of Delhi, India is the world's first Iron Pillar.[citation needed]Trigonometric functions: The trigonometric functions sine and versine originated in Indian astronomy.[9]Codex Sinaiticus and the Codex Vaticanus Graecus 1209, are the earliest Christian bibles.[10][11]Book of Steps, Syriac religious discourses.[citation needed]^ a b "The invention and influences of stirrup". 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Retrieved 16 March 2013.Retrieved from " 4The following pages link to 4th century External tools(link counttransclusion countsorted list) See help page for transcluding these entriesShowing 50 items.View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit)Religion in pre-Islamic Arabia (links | edit)Rosetta Stone (links | edit)20th century (links | edit)15th century (links | edit)16th century (links | edit)17th century (links | edit)18th century (links | edit)14th century (links | edit)1st century (links | edit)13th century (links | edit)397 (links | edit)12th century (links | edit)11th century (links | edit)7th century (links | edit)10th century (links | edit)9th century (links | edit)8th century (links | edit)6th century (links | edit)5th century (links | edit)3rd century (links | edit)2nd century (links | edit)405 (links | edit)4th century BC (links | edit)432 (links | edit)200s (decade) (links | edit)300s (decade) (links | edit)1st century BC (links | edit)2nd century BC (links | edit)3rd century BC (links | edit)5th century BC (links | edit)6th century BC (links | edit)400s (decade) (links | edit)310s (links | edit)320s (links | edit)321 (links | edit)21st century BC (links | edit)11th century BC (links | edit)286 (links | edit)476 (links | edit)385 (links | edit)7th century BC (links | edit)410 (links | edit)325 (links | edit)380s (links | edit)381 (links | edit)470s (links | edit)430s (links | edit)430 (links | edit)510s (links | edit)View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere/4th_century"Node.js is an open-source, cross-platform JavaScript runtime environment.For information on using Node.js, see the Node.js website.The Node.js project uses an open governance model. TheOpenJS Foundation provides support for the project.Contributors are expected to act in a collaborative manner to movethe project forward. We encourage the constructive exchange of contraryopinions and compromise. The TSCreserves the right to limit or block contributors who repeatedly act in waysthat discourage, exhaust, or otherwise negatively affect other participants.This project has a Code of Conduct. Looking for help? Check out theinstructions for getting support. Current: Under active development. Code for the Current release is in thebranch for its major version number (for example,v22.x). Node.js releases a newmajor version every 6 months, allowing for breaking changes. This happens inApril and October every year. Releases appearing each October have a supportlife of 8 months. Releases appearing each April convert to LTS (see below)each October.LTS: Releases that receive Long Term Support, with a focus on stabilityand security. Every even-numbered major version will become an LTS release.LTS releases receive 12 months of Active LTS support and a further 18 monthsof Maintenance. LTS release lines have alphabetically-ordered code names,beginning with v4 Argon. There are no breaking changes or feature additions,except in some special circumstances.Nightly: Code from the Current branch built every 24-hours when there arechanges. Use with caution.Current and LTS releases follow semantic versioning. Amember of the Release Team signs each Current and LTS release.For more information, see theRelease README. Binaries, installers, and source tarballs are available at . latest directory is analias for the latest Current release. The latest-codename directory is analias for the latest release from an LTS line. For example, thelatest-hydrogendirectory contains the latest Hydrogen (Node.js 18) release. directory and filename includes the version (e.g., v22.0.0),followed by the UTC date (e.g., 20240424 for April 24, 2024),and the short commit SHA of the HEAD of the release (e.g., ddd0a9e494).For instance, a full directory name might look like v22.0.0-nightly20240424ddd0a9e494. Documentation for the latest Current release is at documentation is available in each release directory in thedocs subdirectory. Version-specific documentation is also at . Download directories contain a SHASUMS256.txt file with SHA checksums for thefiles.To download SHASUMS256.txt using curl:curl -O check that downloaded files match the checksum, use sha256sum:sha256sum -c SHASUMS256.txt --ignore-missingFor Current and LTS, the GPG detached signature of SHASUMS256.txt is inSHASUMS256.txt.sig. You can use it with gpg to verify the integrity ofSHASUMS256.txt. You will first need to importthe GPG keys of individuals authorized to create releases.See Release keys for commands to import active release keys.Next, download the SHASUMS256.txt.sig for the release:curl -O use gpg --verify SHASUMS256.txt.sig SHASUMS256.txt to verifythe file's signature. See BUILDING.md for instructions on how to build Node.js fromsource and a list of supported platforms. For information on reporting security vulnerabilities in Node.js, seeSECURITY.md. For information about the governance of the Node.js project, seeGOVERNANCE.md. TSC emeriti members Emeriti Collaborators follow the Collaborator Guide inmaintaining the Node.js project. Triagers follow the Triage Guide whenresponding to new issues. Primary GPG keys for Node.js Releasers (some Releasers sign with subkeys): To import the full set of trusted release keys (including subkeys possibly usedto sign releases):gpg --keyserver hkps://keys.openpgp.org --recv-keys C0D6248439F1D5604AAFFB4021D900FFDB233756 # Antoine du Hamelgpg --keyserver hkps://keys.openpgp.org --recv-keys DD792F5973C6DE52C432CBDAC77ABFA00DDBF2B7 # Juan Jos Arboledagpg --keyserver hkps://keys.openpgp.org --recv-keys CC68F5A3106FF448322E48ED27F5E38D5B0A215F # Marco Ippolitogpg --keyserver hkps://keys.openpgp.org --recv-keys 8FCCA13FEF1D0C2E91008E09770F7A9A5AE15600 # Michal Zassogpg --keyserver hkps://keys.openpgp.org --recv-keys 890C08DB8579162FEE0DF9DB8BEAB4DFCF555EF4 # Rafael Gonzagagpg --keyserver hkps://keys.openpgp.org --recv-keys C82FA3AE1CBEDC6BE46B9360C43CEC45C17AB93C # Richard Laugpg --keyserver hkps://keys.openpgp.org --recv-keys 108F52B48DB57BB0CC439B2997B01419BD92F80A # Ruy Adornogpg --keyserver hkps://keys.openpgp.org --recv-keys A363A499291CBBC940DD62E41F10027AF002F8B0 # Ulises GascnSee Verifying binaries for how to use these keys toverify a downloaded file.Other keys used to sign some previous releases When possible, the commitment to take slots in thesecurity release steward rotation is made by companies in orderto ensure individuals who act as security stewards have thesupport and recognition from their employer to be toprioritize security releases. Security release stewards manage securityreleases on a rotation basis as outlined in thesecurity release process. Node.js is available under theMIT License. Node.js also includesexternal libraries that are available under a variety of licenses. SeeLICENSE for the fulllicense text.// server.mjsimport { createServer } from 'node:http';const server = createServer((req, res) => { res.writeHead(200, { 'Content-Type': 'text/plain' }); res.end('Hello World!');});// starts a simple http server locally on port 3000server.listen(3000, '127.0.0.1', () => { console.log('Listening on 127.0.0.1:3000');});// run with `node server.mj