



# OSGi<sup>TM</sup> Alliance

## **RFC 189 Http Service Updates**

Draft

65 Pages

### **Abstract**

The current Http Service specification is based on Servlet API 2.1. As such it misses newer functionality such as Servlet Filters or event listeners. In addition use of the service does not support the recent whiteboard pattern approach. This RFC lists requirement to update the Http Service specification as well as possible create new specification for extended Web Applications in the context of OSGi.

---

# 0 Document Information

---

## 0.1 License

### **DISTRIBUTION AND FEEDBACK LICENSE, Version 2.0**

The OSGi Alliance hereby grants you a limited copyright license to copy and display this document (the "Distribution") in any medium without fee or royalty. This Distribution license is exclusively for the purpose of reviewing and providing feedback to the OSGi Alliance. You agree not to modify the Distribution in any way and further agree to not participate in any way in the making of derivative works thereof, other than as a necessary result of reviewing and providing feedback to the Distribution. You also agree to cause this notice, along with the accompanying consent, to be included on all copies (or portions thereof) of the Distribution. The OSGi Alliance also grants you a perpetual, non-exclusive, worldwide, fully paid-up, royalty free, limited license (without the right to sublicense) under any applicable copyrights, to create and/or distribute an implementation of the Distribution that: (i) fully implements the Distribution including all its required interfaces and functionality; (ii) does not modify, subset, superset or otherwise extend the OSGi Name Space, or include any public or protected packages, classes, Java interfaces, fields or methods within the OSGi Name Space other than those required and authorized by the Distribution. An implementation that does not satisfy limitations (i)-(ii) is not considered an implementation of the Distribution, does not receive the benefits of this license, and must not be described as an implementation of the Distribution. "OSGi Name Space" shall mean the public class or interface declarations whose names begin with "org.osgi" or any recognized successors or replacements thereof. The OSGi Alliance expressly reserves all rights not granted pursuant to these limited copyright licenses including termination of the license at will at any time.

EXCEPT FOR THE LIMITED COPYRIGHT LICENSES GRANTED ABOVE, THE OSGi ALLIANCE DOES NOT GRANT, EITHER EXPRESSLY OR IMPLIEDLY, A LICENSE TO ANY INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY IT, OR ANY THIRD PARTIES, OWN OR CONTROL. Title to the copyright in the Distribution will at all times remain with the OSGi Alliance. The example companies, organizations, products, domain names, e-mail addresses, logos, people, places, and events depicted therein are fictitious. No association with any real company, organization, product, domain name, email address, logo, person, place, or event is intended or should be inferred.

THE DISTRIBUTION IS PROVIDED "AS IS," AND THE OSGi ALLIANCE (INCLUDING ANY THIRD PARTIES THAT HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THE DISTRIBUTION) MAKES NO REPRESENTATIONS OR WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, NON-INFRINGEMENT, OR TITLE; THAT THE CONTENTS OF THE DISTRIBUTION ARE SUITABLE FOR ANY PURPOSE; NOR THAT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SUCH CONTENTS WILL NOT INFRINGE ANY THIRD PARTY PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, TRADEMARKS OR OTHER RIGHTS.

NEITHER THE OSGi ALLIANCE NOR ANY THIRD PARTY WILL BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF OR RELATING TO ANY USE OR DISTRIBUTION OF THE DISTRIBUTION.

Implementation of certain elements of this Distribution may be subject to third party intellectual property rights, including without limitation, patent rights (such a third party may or may not be a member of the OSGi Alliance). The OSGi Alliance is not responsible and shall not be held responsible in any manner for identifying or failing to identify any or all such third party intellectual property rights.

The Distribution is a draft. As a result, the final product may change substantially by the time of final publication, and you are cautioned against relying on the content of this Distribution. You are encouraged to update any implementation of the Distribution if and when such Distribution becomes a final specification.

The OSGi Alliance is willing to receive input, suggestions and other feedback ("Feedback") on the Distribution. By providing such Feedback to the OSGi Alliance, you grant to the OSGi Alliance and all its Members a non-exclusive, non-transferable,

worldwide, perpetual, irrevocable, royalty-free copyright license to copy, publish, license, modify, sublicense or otherwise distribute and exploit your Feedback for any purpose. Likewise, if incorporation of your Feedback would cause an implementation of the Distribution, including as it may be modified, amended, or published at any point in the future (“Future Specification”), to necessarily infringe a patent or patent application that you own or control, you hereby commit to grant to all implementers of such Distribution or Future Specification an irrevocable, worldwide, sublicenseable, royalty free license under such patent or patent application to make, have made, use, sell, offer for sale, import and export products or services that implement such Distribution or Future Specification. You warrant that (a) to the best of your knowledge you have the right to provide this Feedback, and if you are providing Feedback on behalf of a company, you have the rights to provide Feedback on behalf of your company; (b) the Feedback is not confidential to you and does not violate the copyright or trade secret interests of another; and (c) to the best of your knowledge, use of the Feedback would not cause an implementation of the Distribution or a Future Specification to necessarily infringe any third-party patent or patent application known to you. You also acknowledge that the OSGi Alliance is not required to incorporate your Feedback into any version of the Distribution or a Future Specification.

I HEREBY ACKNOWLEDGE AND AGREE TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS DELINEATED ABOVE.

---

## 0.2 Trademarks

OSGi™ is a trademark, registered trademark, or service mark of the OSGi Alliance in the US and other countries. Java is a trademark, registered trademark, or service mark of Oracle Corporation in the US and other countries. All other trademarks, registered trademarks, or service marks used in this document are the property of their respective owners and are hereby recognized.

---

## 0.3 Feedback

This document can be downloaded from the OSGi Alliance design repository at <https://github.com/osgi/design> The public can provide feedback about this document by opening a bug at <https://www.osgi.org/bugzilla/>.

---

## 0.4 Table of Contents

<b>0 Document Information.....</b>	<b>2</b>
0.1 License.....	2
0.2 Trademarks.....	3
0.3 Feedback.....	3
0.4 Table of Contents.....	3
0.5 Terminology and Document Conventions.....	4
0.6 Revision History.....	4
<b>1 Introduction.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>2 Application Domain.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>3 Problem Description.....</b>	<b>7</b>
3.1 Support for dated Servlet API 2.1.....	7
3.2 Dependency on the HttpService service.....	8
3.3 Configuration.....	8
<b>4 Requirements.....</b>	<b>8</b>
4.1 Update to Http Service API.....	8
<b>5 Technical Solution.....</b>	<b>10</b>
5.1 Update Http Service API.....	10
5.1.1 Servlet API Reference Version.....	10
5.1.2 Annotations.....	10
5.1.3 Web Application Events.....	11

5.1.4 Relationship to Servlet Container.....	11
5.1.5 Http Service.....	13
5.1.6 API Version.....	14
5.1.7 Servlet API Exports.....	14
5.2 Whiteboard Registration Support.....	15
5.2.1 Target HttpService.....	15
5.2.2 ContextHttpServletContextHelper for servlets, servlet filters, resources, and listeners....	16
5.2.3 Lifecycle of servlets, servlet filters, resources, and listeners.....	16
5.2.4 Servlet Registration.....	17
5.2.5 Servlet Filter Registration.....	18
5.2.6 Resources.....	19
5.2.7 Event Listeners.....	19
5.2.8 Error Pages.....	20
5.3 Provided Capability.....	20
<b>6 Data Transfer Objects.....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>7 Javadoc.....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>8 Considered Alternatives.....</b>	<b>60</b>
8.1 Servlet API Reference Version.....	60
8.2 New methods to register Servlets and Filters.....	60
8.3 Web Application Events.....	60
8.3.1 Limiting events.....	60
8.3.2 Event Admin Service.....	60
8.4 HTTP Sessions.....	60
8.5 Resources.....	60
8.6 Deprecated HttpService.....	61
<b>9 Security Considerations.....</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>10 Document Support.....</b>	<b>61</b>
10.1 References.....	61
10.2 Author's Address.....	62
10.3 Acronyms and Abbreviations.....	62
10.4 End of Document.....	62

---

## 0.5 Terminology and Document Conventions

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "NOT RECOMMENDED", "MAY" and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in 1.

Source code is shown in this typeface.

---

## 0.6 Revision History

The last named individual in this history is currently responsible for this document.

Revision	Date	Comments
Initial	11/02/12	Initial Version  Felix Meschberger, Adobe Systems Incorporated, <a href="mailto:fmeschbe@adobe.com">fmeschbe@adobe.com</a>
Update	01/27/12	Update on Feedback from Orlando F2F and BJ Hargrave on the CPEG mailing list.  Felix Meschberger, Adobe Systems Incorporated, <a href="mailto:fmeschbe@adobe.com">fmeschbe@adobe.com</a>
Update	01/28/12	Update on feedback from Austin F2F <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Removal of new registration/unregistration methods</li><li>• Clarification of Servlet API 3 registration methods</li><li>• Definition of the osgi.whiteboard namespace</li><li>• Minor clarifications and fixes</li></ul> Felix Meschberger, Adobe Systems Incorporated, <a href="mailto:fmeschbe@adobe.com">fmeschbe@adobe.com</a>
Update	04/16/13	Update with feedback from Cologne F2F <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Annotations and asynchronous processing</li></ul> Carsten Ziegeler, Adobe Systems Incorporated, <a href="mailto:ctiegele@adobe.com">ctiegele@adobe.com</a>
Update	05/22/13	Added section about listener registration  Carsten Ziegeler, Adobe Systems Incorporated, <a href="mailto:ctiegele@adobe.com">ctiegele@adobe.com</a>
Update	07/15/13	Updated with feedback from Palo Alto F2F <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Updated listener handling</li><li>• Clarified service lifecycle handling</li><li>• Renamed “pattern” property to “path”</li></ul> Carsten Ziegeler, Adobe Systems Incorporated, <a href="mailto:ctiegele@adobe.com">ctiegele@adobe.com</a>
Update	07/29/13	Updated with feedback from CPEG call <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Changed handling of multiple whiteboard implementation</li></ul> Carsten Ziegeler, Adobe Systems Incorporated, <a href="mailto:ctiegele@adobe.com">ctiegele@adobe.com</a>

Revision	Date	Comments
Update	08/15/13	<p>Updated with feedback from BJ (partially already mentioned at the Palo Alto F2F) :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clean up requirements list</li> <li>• Several clarifications / rewordings, samples</li> <li>• Moved DTOs to <code>org.osgi.dto.service.http</code></li> <li>• Added security permissions</li> </ul> <p>Carsten Ziegeler, Adobe Systems Incorporated, <a href="mailto:ctiegele@adobe.com">ctiegele@adobe.com</a></p>
Update	08/23/13	<p>Update with feedback from CPEG call and add missing pieces:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• use different registration properties for servlets and servlet filters</li> <li>• add notes about service life cycle and clarify properties for each service</li> <li>• Use consistent naming, changed the flow of chapters for easier reading</li> </ul> <p>Carsten Ziegeler, Adobe Systems Incorporated, <a href="mailto:ctiegele@adobe.com">ctiegele@adobe.com</a></p>
Update	10/01/13	<p>Update with feedback from CPEG call:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reformat by moving common properties into separate chapter</li> <li>• Use prototype scope</li> </ul> <p>Carsten Ziegeler, Adobe Systems Incorporated, <a href="mailto:ctiegele@adobe.com">ctiegele@adobe.com</a></p>
Update	10/25/13	<p>Update with bug 2468 (RFC 180)</p> <p>Carsten Ziegeler, Adobe Systems Incorporated, <a href="mailto:ctiegele@adobe.com">ctiegele@adobe.com</a></p>
Update	2013-11-11	<p>API/Javadoc improvements</p> <p>BJ Hargrave, IBM</p>
Update	01/21/14	<p>Update with feedback from Austin F2F</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– new abstract class as a replacement for <code>HttpContext</code></li> <li>– add dispatching configuration for servlet filters</li> <li>– clarify mapping of <code>ServletContext</code> methods</li> <li>– added <code>serviceld</code> property to DTOs</li> <li>– Renamed <code>ResourceServletDTO</code> to <code>ResourceDTO</code> (bug 2572)</li> <li>– Created DTO hierarchy, <code>context</code> as the root (bug 2572)</li> </ul> <p>Carsten Ziegeler, Adobe Systems Incorporated, <a href="mailto:ctiegele@adobe.com">ctiegele@adobe.com</a></p>

# 1 Introduction

---

The OSGi Specifications currently only contain limited specification support for creating Web Applications in an OSGi context:

- Http Service Specification based on Servlet API 2.1. Apart from being based an old Servlet API version and being silent about how more recent versions are supported the main problem with this specification is that a provider of servlets and resources has to grab the Http Service first before being able to register servlets and resources. There is no whiteboard pattern support.
- Web Applications Specification basically just defines how existing web applications may be enhanced with OSGi Manifest headers and deployed into the OSGi Framework as-is. This is fine for moving existing web applications with minimal changes into the OSGi framework.

*Some thoughts are already listed on the OSGi Community Wiki at <http://wiki.osgi.org/wiki/WebExperience>.*

---

## 2 Application Domain

---

Developers need to use the full extend of current Servlet API specifications (as of this writing Servlet API 3.0 is the most recent version). As such there is a need to register servlet filters and event listeners.

---

## 3 Problem Description

---

### 3.1 Support for dated Serlvet API 2.1

Current support for web applications using the Http Service in traditional OSGi based applications is limited to servlets and resources. From the current Servlet API 3.0 specification the following functionality is missing:

- Servlet Filters
- Servlet Event Listeners

- Asynchronous Requests

At this moment some of this missing functionality is covered in a proprietary way. Examples are the Apache Felix Http Whiteboard support or the OPS4J Pax Web collection of bundles.

---

## 3.2 Dependency on the `HttpService` service

Currently the `HttpService` service (or one of them if multiple services exist in a framework) must be accessed to be able to register servlets and/or resources. In addition to register a servlet or resource an instance of the `HttpContext` interface is required.

This makes it very cumbersome to easily register servlets and resources. Particularly it is hard to come up with an `HttpContext` instance which for example uses an authentication mechanism available in the framework to implement the `handleSecurity` method.

To reduce (or simplify) this dependency it would be helpful to just register servlets as services and have them registered with a matching Http Service in a whiteboard pattern style. Likewise registration of static resources would be supported in an extender pattern style.

At this moment some of this missing functionality is covered in a proprietary way. Examples are the Apache Felix Http Whiteboard support or the OPS4J Pax Web collection of bundles.

---

## 3.3 Configuration

The Http Service specification currently declares a number of framework properties to configure the Http Service. This raises a number of issues:

- Unable to dynamically reconfigure the Http Service in an easy way
- Incomplete configuration. For example the local interface to bind to is not an official configuration property
- When the Http Service is implemented as bridge to a Servlet Container in which the OSGi framework is deployed (e.g. as part of a Web Application) these properties have no effect.

In addition the actual configuration of an Http Service instance cannot be easily be queried/introspected.

---

# 4 Requirements

---

---

## 4.1 Update to Http Service API

- HS-1 The solution MUST update the Http Service specification to refer to the latest Servlet API specification and define to what extent the Http Service provides support.



- HS-2 The solution MUST extend the Http Service service API to support Servlet registration with patterns as defined by the Servlet API specification (Section 12.2, Specification of Mappings, in the Servlet API 3.0 specification). This requirement aligns servlet registration to functionality provided by the Servlet API web application descriptor (`web.xml`).
- HS-3 The solution MUST extend the Http Service service API to support registration of Servlet API filters with patterns as defined by the Servlet API specification (Section 12.2, Specification of Mappings, in the Servlet API 3.0 specification) or referring to servlets by their names. This requirement aligns mapping filters to requests to functionality provided by the Servlet API web application descriptor (`web.xml`).
- HS-4 The solution MUST add support for error page configuration.
- HS-5 The solution MUST define how registered servlets and servlet filters are named.
- HS-6 The solution MUST clarify ServletContext implementation in the Http Service for both standalone and bridged Http Service implementations.
- HS-7 The solution MUST clarify the ServletContext scope of Servlet API listeners registered through the Http Service.
- HS-8 The solution MUST define runtime attribute of the Http Service to reflect configuration of the service.
- HS-9 The solution MUST define whiteboard registration of servlet services with the Http Service.
- HS-10 The solution MUST define whiteboard registration of filter services with the Http Service.
- HS-11 The solution MUST define whiteboard registration of servlet listener services with the Http Service.
- HS-12 The solution MUST define registration of OSGi HttpContext services used for Servlet and Filter registration.
- HS-13 The solution MUST define how servlets, filters, and servlet listener services are matched with Http Service implementations.
- HS-14 The solution MUST define whiteboard registration of static resources with the Http Service.
- HS-15 The solution MUST define whiteboard registration of error pages with the Http Service.
- HS-16 The solution MUST define a capability for the whiteboard pattern registration in one of the standard namespaces (or a new namespace to be defined in the Chapter 135, Common Namespaces Specification). Bundles registering servlet, filter, and/or servlet listener services can then require this capability.

## 5 Technical Solution

---

The Http Service Update consists of two parts:

- Updates and clarifications to the the Http Service API and specification itself.
- Whiteboard Registration support for servlets, servlet filters, listeners, resources and HttpContexts.

---

### 5.1 Update Http Service API

The goal of the Http Service update is to make the registration of more elements of the Web Application Descriptor available to OSGi applications:

- Servlets may be registered with more than one pattern (instead of a single alias)
- Servlet filters (introduced in Servlet API 2.3)
- Error pages (introduced in Servlet API 2.2)
- Event Listener (introduced in Servlet API 2.3)

Of the remaining elements defined in the Web Application descriptors, MIME type mapping and login configuration is already available through the `HttpContext` interface.

Resources (EJB) are not supported by the Http Service because these are outside of the scope of the Http Service and are supported by other mechanisms in the OSGi framework such as the service registry or through JNDI.

Registration of those elements is possible following the whiteboard pattern. Registration of servlets and resources through the Http Service is deprecated.

#### 5.1.1 Servlet API Reference Version

Implementations of the Http Service Specification 1.3 is based on the Servlet API Specification Version 3.0.

Implementations of the Http Service Specification 1.3 may support a previous version of the Servlet API Specification only. The actual version supported is exposed through the

`ServletContext.getMajorVersion()` and `ServletContext.getMinorVersion()` methods.

#### 5.1.2 Annotations

Annotations defined in the Servlet API Specifications must be ignored by an implementation of the Http Service Specification. This is to avoid class path scanning and going the OSGi way. In addition this avoids unwanted situations where servlets are registered just by the fact that a specific class is contained in a bundle – this could lead to the servlet registered twice, with the wrong context or registered at all.

Implementations of the Http Service Specification may support annotations through an additional proprietary opt-in mechanism like a manifest header or require capability.

### 5.1.3 Web Application Events

Starting with Servlet API 2.3 event listener interfaces have been defined to be notified of various events during the web application and request processing live cycle. The Http Service supports all listeners as defined in section 11.2, Event Listeners, of the Servlet API 3.0 specification [3].

### 5.1.4 Relationship to Servlet Container

Implementations of the Http Service specification will generally be backed by actual implementations of the Servlet API specification such as Apache Tomcat or Jetty. There also exist implementations which bridge into a servlet container into which the OSGi Framework has been deployed as a web application, for example the Apache Felix Http Service Bridge or the Equinox Http Service Bridge.

As such an Http Service implementation will live in a servlet context and all servlets, servlet filters, listeners and resources registered through the Http Service will be backed by the same `ServletContext`.

With respect to Web Applications two areas need clarification as to how they are segregated or shared amongst the servlets, servlet filters, listeners and resources:

- `ServletContext` objects used for servlet and servlet filter initialization
- Http Sessions acquired by servlets and servlet filters through the `HttpServletRequest`

#### 5.1.4.1 `HttpContext`, `ServletContextHelper` and `ServletContext`

The Http Service specification currently defines the correlation between an `HttpContext` used for Servlet (and now Filter) registration and the `ServletContext` used for the Servlet and Filter initialization as follows:

`Servlet` objects require a `ServletContext` object. This object provides a number of functions to access the Http Service Java Servlet environment. It is created by the implementation of the Http Service for each unique `HttpContext` object with which a `Servlet` object is registered. Thus, `Servlet` objects registered with the same `HttpContext` object must also share the same `ServletContext` object.

The Servlet API 3.0 contains functionality which would require an extension of the existing `HttpContext` interface. As enhancing this interface would require a major version change and would break existing implementations, this interface is deprecated and is replaced with a new abstract class `ServletContextHelper`. Own implementations of this class must inherit from the abstract class and register themselves as `ServletContextHelper` services.

Instead of registering servlets, resources, servlet filters, and listeners with an `HttpContext`, these whiteboard services are registered with a `ServletContextHelper`. A `ServletContext` object is created by the implementation of the Http Service for each unique `ServletContextHelper` object with which a whiteboard service is registered. Thus, whiteboard services registered with the same `ServletContextHelper` object must also share the same `ServletContext` object.

The table lists all methods of the `ServletContext` interface and how these methods should be implemented:

Method	Implementation
<code>getClassLoader</code> (Servlet API >= 3.0)	<u>This method must return the class loader of the whiteboard service. An implementation of the Http Service can achieve this by returning separate instances of the <code>ServletContext</code> to each whiteboard</u>

	<u>service. Such an instance would be a facade of the used Servlet Context but has access to the context of the bundle of the whiteboard service.</u>
getContextPath (Servlet API >= 2.5)	Backed by Servlet Container
getContext (String)	Backed by Servlet Container
getMajorVersion ()	Backed by Servlet Container
getMinorVersion ()	Backed by Servlet Container
getMimeType (String)	Backed by <a href="#">HttpServletContextHelper</a>
getEffectiveMinorVersion ()	Same as getMinorVersion ()
getEffectiveMajorVersion ()	Same as getMajorVersion ()
getResourcePaths (String)	Backed by <a href="#">HttpContextServletContextHelper</a>
getResource (String)	Backed by <a href="#">HttpContextServletContextHelper</a>
getResourceAsStream ()	Backed by <a href="#">HttpContextServletContextHelper</a>
getRequestDispatcher (String)	See note 1.
getNamedDispatcher (String)	See note 1.
getServlet (String)	Backed by Servlet Container
getServlets ()	Backed by Servlet Container
getServletNames ()	Backed by Servlet Container
log (String)	Backed by Servlet Container
log (Exception, String)	Backed by Servlet Container
log (String, Throwable)	Backed by Servlet Container
getRealPath (String)	Backed by <a href="#">HttpContextServletContextHelper</a>
getServerInfo ()	Backed by Servlet Container
getInitParameter (String)	See note 2.
getInitParameterNames ()	See note 2.
getAttribute (String)	Managed <a href="#">HttpContextServletContextHelper</a> per
getAttributeNames ()	Managed <a href="#">HttpContextServletContextHelper</a> per
setAttribute (String, Object)	Managed <a href="#">HttpContextServletContextHelper</a> per
removeAttribute (String)	Managed <a href="#">HttpContextServletContextHelper</a> per
getServletContextName ()	See note 3.
Programmatic Web Application configuration methods	See note 4.

#### Notes:

1. If the argument matches a servlet registered by the Http Service this method must be handled by the Http Service. Otherwise it must be backed by the Servlet Container.

2. In addition to the underlying ServletContext's initialization parameters, the Http Service exposes its own service registration properties **and runtime attributes** as ServletContext initialization parameters.
3. By default this method is backed by the Servlet Container. Http Service implementations may opt to implement this method in an implementation specific way such as returning a name for the Http Service.
4. These methods for programmatic registration of servlets, servlet filters, and listeners in a Servlet API 3 servlet container **always should** throw `UnsupportedOperationException`. ~~These methods can only be called in ServletContextListener.contextInitialized methods for listeners managed by the servlet container itself.~~

#### 5.1.4.2 Http Sessions

HTTP Sessions are managed by the servlet container separately for each web application with the session ID sent back and forth between client and server as a cookie or as a request parameter. Assuming the session ID cookie, this is attached to the servlet context path.

Implementations of the Http Service must ensure HTTP Sessions are not shared amongst Servlets registered with different servlet contexts. The implementation must make sure to create and destroy the sessions. HTTP Sessions are defined by chapter 7, Sessions, in the Servlet API 3.0 [3]. specification.

#### 5.1.4.3 Lifecycle of Request Handling Objects

When the Http Service receives a request it establishes the processing pipeline based on the available services (filters, servlets, and listeners) at this point of time and executes this pipeline. Between establishing the pipeline and finishing the processing, services used in this pipeline might become unregistered. It is up to the implementation of such a service whether it throws a servlet exception if it gets executed in that case or not. (This is basically the same as with the current Http Service and a servlet gets unregistered while it is processing a request).

#### 5.1.4.4 Asynchronous Requests

If the implementation supports Servlet API 3.0 (or higher), servlets might use the asynchronous request handling feature. However as the servlet might not be available when the processing continues a servlet exception will be thrown.

A servlet or filter supporting the asynchronous mode must declare this with the appropriate service property

`osgi.http.whiteboard.servlet.asyncSupported` or

`osgi.http.whiteboard.filter.asyncSupported`.

### 5.1.5 Http Service

The `HttpService` interface is fully deprecated since all the methods have been deprecated and replaced by whiteboard services.

#### 5.1.5.1 Runtime Attributes

The Http Service implementation must define a set of runtime attributes which can be used by whiteboard services to associate themselves with a specific implementation. This is done via the `osgi.http.whiteboard.target` service property. The runtime attributes can be examined via the `HttpServiceRuntime.getAttributes` method. The runtime attributes should include the following attribute.

<code>osgi.http.endpoint</code>	A String+ value listing URLs of bound ports; e.g. <a href="http://192.168.1.10:8080/">http://192.168.1.10:8080/</a> . The relevant information contained in the URLs is the scheme, bound interface and port and the (optional) context path in a Servlet API servlet container the Http Service is registered.
---------------------------------	---

The port and address information may not always be available to the Http Service implementation, particularly in a bridged implementation. In such cases the `osgi.http.endpoint` attribute may be absent.

### 5.1.5.2 Configuration

The level of configurability of the Http Service may vary between implementations. Some implementations may allow to configure down to the interface and port level (for example the Jetty based Apache Felix implementation) while others don't allow anything to be configured (for example a bridging implementation where configuration is done in the servlet container).

If an implementation supports configuration, such configuration should be supplied via the Configuration Admin Service.

The framework properties `org.osgi.service.http.port` and `org.osgi.service.http.port.secure` apply in the absence of configuration.

This draft explicitly does not define a standard configuration PID for the Http Service implementation to be used as this would prevent scalability/usual implementation patters, like using factory configurations or having multiple Http Service implementations at runtime.

### 5.1.5.3 Diagnostics

See chapter 6, Data Transfer Objects, on the diagnostic API. This API only allows for inspection of registered Servlets, resources, Filters, and error page locations.

## 5.1.6 API Version

The Http Service API version is incremented to 1.3.

### 5.1.7 Servlet API Exports

The Http Service implementation bundle is not required to export the Servlet API Java Packages. If it does so, the bundle must obey semantic versioning and support the portable Java Contracts as defined in RFC 180 [4]. The following sections list the entry for providing the contract for Servlet API 3.0 and Servlet API 2.5.

If the Servlet API is provided by another bundle, the Http Service implementation is a consumer of that API and should require the contract. The bundle providing the Servlet API should provide the corresponding contract.

#### 5.1.7.1 Providing Servlet API 3.0

```
Export-Package: javax.servlet; javax.servlet.http; version=2.6
Provide-Capability: osgi.contract; osgi.contract=JavaServlet; version:Version=3;
    uses:="javax.servlet, javax.servlet.http, javax.servlet.annotation,
        javax.servlet.descriptor",
    osgi.contract; osgi.contract=JavaServlet; version:Version=2.5;
    uses:="javax.servlet, javax.servlet.http"
```

#### 5.1.7.2 Providing Servlet API 2.5

```
Export-Package: javax.servlet; javax.servlet.http; version=2.5
Provide-Capability: osgi.contract; osgi.contract=JavaServlet;
```

```
version:Version=2.5; uses:="javax.servlet, javax.servlet.http"
```

## 5.2 Whiteboard Registration Support

With whiteboard registration support for servlets, listeners, resources, ~~and~~ servlet filters, [and ServletContextHelper services](#) it is easy to register these web application elements without tracking the Http Service. The information required for the registration is provided with service registration properties.

The following table lists the common properties for whiteboard registration of servlets, listeners, resources and servlet filters. They are explained in more detailed in the next chapters.

Property	Type	Description
<code>osgi.http.whiteboard.context.namesel ect</code>	String	The value of this service property refers to a <del>Http-Context</del> <a href="#">ServletContextHelper</a> service. If this property is missing, the default context is used. If no context with the name exists or if the context is registered by another bundle and does not have the <code>osgi.http.whiteboard.context.shared</code> property set to <code>true</code> , the whiteboard service is ignored.
<code>osgi.http.whiteboard.target</code>	String	The value of this service property is an LDAP filter expression which selects the Http Service implementation to process the whiteboard service.

### 5.2.1 Target HttpService

Servlet, servlet filter, listener, and resource services may register with a `osgi.http.whiteboard.target` property containing a filter expression. A Http Service about to process a servlet, servlet filter, listener, or resource must match that filter against its runtime attributes. Only if the filter matches, the servlet, servlet filter, listener, or resource is used by the Http Service. For example a whiteboard service registered with the property

```
osgi.http.whiteboard.target = "(osgi.http.implementation.name=Admin)"
```

must only be used by an Http Service with the runtime attribute `osgi.http.implementation.name` having the value `admin`.

Without such a target property all available Http Services are matching. Even if a target property is used, still several Http Services might match. However, a servlet, listener, resource, or servlet filter service must only be used by a single Http Service. To prevent multiple uses a whiteboard support implementation must ensure to process such objects only with a single Http Service by themselves. If more than a single whiteboard support implementation is active at runtime, there is the potential that a servlet, listener, resource or servlet filter is used by more than a single Http Service. In this case such objects should use the target property described above making sure that not more than one Http Service matches the filter expression.

If more than one Http Service is matching and the servlet, servlet filter, resource and listener services are registered with prototype scope (see RFC 195 Service Scopes), this service will be used by all matching Http Services. If more than one Http Service is matching and the servlet, servlet filter, resource and listener services are registered with bundle scope, the service will be used by all matching Http Services registered by different bundles but only with one Http Service from the same bundle.

If more than one Http Service match, e.g. in the absence of the `osgi.http.whiteboard.target` property, any one Http Service may use the service. It is undefined which Http Service this is.



The runtime attributes of the Http Service using the servlet, servlet filter, listener, or resource service are exposed as ServletContext initialization parameters.

### 5.2.2 HttpContextServletContextHelper for servlets, servlet filters, resources, and listeners

By default the whiteboard support is associating servlets, servlet filters, listeners, and resources with the default HttpContextServletContextHelper of the targeted Http Service. Additional HttpContextServletContextHelper services can be made available through the whiteboard support. In this case the HttpContextServletContextHelper service must specify the `osgi.http.whiteboard.context.name` service property. This name can be referenced by a servlet, servlet filter, listener, or resource services. If the HttpContextServletContextHelper service should be used by services from a different bundle than the bundle which registered the HttpContextServletContextHelper service, the HttpContextServletContextHelper must set the `osgi.http.whiteboard.context.shared` property to the Boolean value `true`.

If there are multiple, usable HttpContextServletContextHelper services registered with the same context name, the Http Service implementation must use the HttpContextServletContextHelper with the highest service ranking. An HttpContextServletContextHelper service is usable by a servlet, servlet filter, listener or resource if it is registered by the same bundle or is shared. This might lead to re-binding the servlet, servlet filter, listener or resource e.g. if a new usable HttpContextServletContextHelper with a higher service ranking arrives or the current used HttpContextServletContextHelper is unregistered (see section 5.2.3).

If a servlet or servlet filter is used by an Http Service implementation, the implementation calls the `init()` method of the servlet or servlet filter which gets a configuration object (`ServletConfig` or `FilterContext`) that returns a `ServletContext` object. The Http Service implementation is creating a `ServletContext` object for each HttpContextServletContextHelper it is using. Therefore servlets and servlet filters used by the same `HttpService` and referencing the same HttpContextServletContextHelper, share the `ServletContext` object.

Property	Type	Description
<code>osgi.http.whiteboard.context.name</code>	String+ or String	For <u>HttpContextServletContextHelper</u> services this property is required and identifies the service when referred to by a <del>servlet or servlet filter</del> <u>whiteboard</u> service. <u>HttpContextServletContextHelper</u> services without this property are ignored. <del>For other whiteboard service referencing a named HttpContext, the type of this property is String. For an HttpContext the type of this property is String+, as the context can be associated with more than one name.</del>
<code>osgi.http.whiteboard.context.shared</code>	Boolean	Whether a <u>HttpContextServletContextHelper</u> service may be used by servlet, listener, resource, or servlet filter services registered by other bundles. By default <u>HttpContextServletContextHelper</u> services can only be used by servlet, listener, resource, or servlet filter services registered by the same bundle.

When a request is processed, the method `handleSecurity(final HttpServletRequest request, final HttpServletResponse response)` from the `ServletContextHelper` object is called before any request listener, filter or servlet is called. If the call to this method returns `false`, no further processing must take place.

The execution pipeline consisting of request listeners, filters and the servlet (see section 5.1.4.3) is assembled of the servlet matching the request and those listeners and filters which match the request and are registered with the same `ServletContextHelper`.



### 5.2.3 Lifecycle of servlets, servlet filters, resources, and listeners

If a servlet, servlet filter, resource or listener service is used by an Http Service implementation, the following order of actions are performed:

1. The service is get from the service registry
2. For servlets and servlet filters, `init()` is called

If the service is not used anymore, these actions are performed:

1. For servlets and servlet filters, `destroy()` is called
2. The service is released

As servlet and servlet filters services might come and go as well as `ServletContextHelper` services might come and go, the whiteboard service registration can be very dynamic. Therefore servlet and servlet filter services might transition between used by a Http Service implementation to not being used and back to be used. As in this case, `init()` and `destroy()` are called each time the service is used, the recommended way to register servlet and servlet filter services is to use the prototype scope. In that case a new instance is created for each usage. If the prototype scope is not used, the service should be implemented in a reentrant way and be prepared that after a call of `destroy()` a new initialization through `init()` might follow.

### 5.2.4 Servlet Registration

Servlets are registered with a list of patterns in the `osgi.http.whiteboard.servlet.pattern` service registration property. These patterns are defined by the Servlet API 3.0 specification [3], in section 12.2, Specification of Mappings:

- A string beginning with a `'` character and ending with a `/*` suffix is used for path mapping.
- A string beginning with a `.*` prefix is used as an extension mapping.
- The empty string (`""`) is a special URL pattern that exactly maps to the application's context root, i.e., requests of the form `http://host:port/<context-root>/`. In this case the path info is `'` and the servlet path and context path is empty string (`""`).
- A string containing only the `'` character indicates the "default" servlet of the application. In this case the servlet path is the request URI minus the context path and the path info is null.
- All other strings are used for exact matches only.

A servlet may register itself with the property `osgi.http.whiteboard.servlet.name` which can be used by servlet filters to address this servlet. If the servlet does not set this property, the servlet name defaults to the fully qualified class name of the service object. Therefore in that case it can't be directly referenced by a servlet filter. If there is more than one servlet with the same name and also associated with the same `HttpContextServletContextHelper`, then the servlet with the highest service ranking is used and the other servlet is ignored. The same happens if there is more than a single servlet using the exact value for a pattern within the same `HttpContextServletContextHelper`.

If a servlet is used by an `HttpService` implementation, the `init()` method of the servlet will be called. Once the servlet is no longer be used by the `HttpService` implementation the `destroy()` method will be called.

~~As servlet services might come and go as well as HttpContext services might come and go, the whiteboard service registration can be very dynamic. Therefore servlet services might transition between used by a HttpService implementation to not being used and back to be used. The servlet service should either be implemented in a reentrant way and be prepared that after a call of destroy() a new initialization through init() might follow. The recommended alternative is to use the prototype scope to implement and register servlets instead.~~

Property	Type	Description
<code>osgi.http.whiteboard.servlet.name</code>	String	The name of a servlet. This name is used as the value of the <code>ServletConfig.getServletName()</code> method and defaults to the fully qualified name of the service object's class.
<code>osgi.http.whiteboard.servlet.pattern</code>	String+	Registration patterns for the servlet.
<code>osgi.http.whiteboard.servlet.asyncSupported</code>	Boolean	Declares whether the servlet supports asynchronous operation mode.
<code>osgi.http.whiteboard.servlet.errorPage</code>	String+	Register the servlet as an error page for error code and/or exception; the value may be fully qualified exception type or three digit HTTP status code. Any value not being a three digit number is assumed to be a fully qualified class name.

### 5.2.5 Servlet Filter Registration

Servlet filters have been introduced into the Servlet API specification in Version 2.3 and thus far support for them has been absent in the Http Service specification. This update adds support to register servlets filters through the whiteboard pattern. A servlet filter can be registered with path patterns like a servlet or a servlet filter may be mapped to a specific servlet by referencing the servlet's name.

A servlet filter can set the `osgi.http.whiteboard.filter.pattern` property to path patterns as defined by the Servlet API 3.0 specification [3], in section 12.2, Specification of Mappings. A servlet filter can also reference servlets by name using the `osgi.http.whiteboard.filter.servlet` property.

A servlet filter may register itself with the property `osgi.http.whiteboard.filter.name`. If the servlet filter does not set this property, the servlet filter name defaults to the fully qualified class name of the service object. If there is more than one servlet filter with the same name and also associated with the same [HttpContextServletContextHelper](#), then the servlet filter with the highest service ranking is used and the other servlet filter is ignored.

The servlet filter dispatcher configuration can be set with the property `osgi.http.whiteboard.filter.dispatcher`. Allowed string values are REQUEST, ASYNC, ERROR, INCLUDE, and FORWARD. The default for a filter is REQUEST. See Java servlet specification 3.0, Chapter 6.2.5 for more information.

If a servlet filter is used by an HttpService implementation, the `init()` method of the servlet filter will be called. Once the servlet filter is no longer be used by the HttpService implementation, the `destroy()` method will be called.

~~As servlet filter services might come and go as well as HttpContext services might come and go, the whiteboard service registration can be very dynamic. Therefore servlet filter services might transition between used by a HttpService implementation to not being used and back to be used. The servlet filter service should either be implemented in a reentrant way and be prepared that after a call of destroy() a new initialization through init() might follow. The recommended alternative is to use the prototype scope when registering and implementing a servlet filter.~~

Property	Type	Description
<code>osgi.http.whiteboard.filter.name</code>	String	The name of a servlet filter. This name is used as the value of the <code>FilterConfig.getFilterName()</code> method and defaults to the fully qualified name of the service object's class.
<code>osgi.http.whiteboard.filter.pattern</code>	String+	Registration property for a servlet filter to apply this filter to the url paths.
<code>osgi.http.whiteboard.filter.servlet</code>	String+	Registration property for a servlet filter to apply this filter to the referenced servlet.
<code>osgi.http.whiteboard.filter.asyncSupported</code>	Boolean	Declares whether the servlet filter supports asynchronous operation mode.
<code>osgi.http.whiteboard.filter.dispatcher</code>	String+	Registration property for a servlet filter to set the associated dispatcher configuration when the filter should be called.

## 5.2.6 Resources

To register resources through the whiteboard an instance of the `org.osgi.service.http.ResourceServlet` servlet is registered as a regular servlet with the additional `osgi.http.whiteboard.resource.prefix` servlet registration property. The `osgi.http.whiteboard.servlet.pattern` property must also be specified.

Property	Type	Description
<code>osgi.http.whiteboard.resource.prefix</code>	String	This prefix is used to map a requested resource to the bundle's entries. <del>If this service property is not specified, a prefix of the empty string is used.</del>

Example using DS:

```
@Component(property={"osgi.http.whiteboard.context.name=resource-context"})
public class ResourceHttpContext implements HttpContextServletContextHelper{
    ...
}

@Component(service = javax.servlet.Servlet.class, scope=ServiceScope.PROTOTYPE,
    property={
        "osgi.http.whiteboard.servlet.pattern=/files/*",
        "osgi.http.whiteboard.resource.prefix=/tmp",
        "osgi.http.whiteboard.context.nameselect=resource-context"})
public class MyResource extends ResourceHttpServlet {
    ...
}
```

## 5.2.7 Event Listeners

Event listeners register themselves under the interface(s) they are implementing. This specification supports:

- `ServletContextListener`
- `ServletContextAttributeListener`
- `ServletRequestListener`

- `ServletRequestAttributeListener`
- `HttpSessionListener`
- `HttpSessionAttributeListener`
- `AsyncListener`

Events are sent to all listeners registered in the OSGi service registry based on their registration properties. Each listener is associated with an `HttpContextServletContextHelper` as described in section 5.2.2.

The Http Service implementation gets the listeners from the service registry as soon as the associated `HttpContextServletContextHelper` is established and releases them when the `HttpContextServletContextHelper` is not available any more or the listener is unregistered.

#### 5.2.7.1 ServletContextListener and ServletContextAttributeListener

The `ServletContextListener` receives events after the Http Service implementation has started and the corresponding `HttpContextServletContextHelper` is available and when either the `HttpContextServletContextHelper` becomes unavailable or the Http Service implementation is about to stop. A newly registered listener will be called with the `contextInitialized` method either if the `HttpContextServletContextHelper` is available or when the `HttpContextServletContextHelper` becomes available. As soon as the `HttpContextServletContextHelper` or the Http Service implementation becomes unavailable, the `contextDestroyed` method is called. The Http Service implementation holds the listener as long as the `HttpContextServletContextHelper` is available. `ServletContextAttributeListeners` are held for the same period of time.

Methods in the `ServletContext` object handed to the `contextInitialized` method of a registered `ServletContextListener` to programmatically register servlets, servlet filters, and listeners are not supported and **will always should** throw `UnsupportedOperationException`. The particular reason for not supporting these methods is the mismatch between the lifecycle of the servlet container and the lifecycle of the bundle trying to programmatically register Servlets, Filters, or Listeners.

If implementations of the Http Service decide to support dynamic registration through the servlet context, they should require a proprietary opt-in mechanism like a manifest header or require capability.

#### 5.2.8 Error Pages

A servlet can be marked to be called in case of errors, either if an exception is thrown during request processing or if a servlet uses the `sendError` method with a status code of 4xx or 5xx.

The service property `osgi.http.whiteboard.servlet.errorPage` can be specified on a servlet service. The property values can be an HTTP status code or the fully qualified name of an exception. If such a status code is set via `sendError` or such an exception is thrown, this servlet is invoked to render an error page. A servlet serving error page requests does not need to set the `osgi.http.whiteboard.servlet.pattern` service property. If it does so, the servlet can be called by using the path, but might wish to do so to serve regular requests as well.

Example:

```
@Component(service = javax.servlet.Servlet.class, scope=ServiceScope.PROTOTYPE,
    property={
        "osgi.http.whiteboard.servlet.errorPage=java.io.IOException",
        "osgi.http.whiteboard.servlet.errorPage=500"})
public class MyErrorServlet extends HttpServlet {
    ...
}
```

```
}

```

The above servlet is invoked if the status code 500 is sent via `sendError` or if an `IOException` occurs.

## 5.3 Provided Capability

The Http Service implementation bundle must provide the `osgi.whiteboard` capability for “`osgi.http`”. For example:

```
Provide-Capability: osgi.whiteboard;
    osgi.whiteboard="osgi.http";
    uses:"javax.servlet, javax.servlet.http";
    version:Version="1.3"
```

The Http Service implementation must provide support for all whiteboard service types as outlined in this specification.

### 5.3.1.1 *osgi.whiteboard* Namespace

The whiteboard pattern leverages the OSGi service registry as a registry for objects. In the context of Http Service, servlets can be registered as services and the Http Service implementation uses these services to interact with the servlets.

A *Whiteboard Services Consumer* is a bundle that monitors the life cycle events of specific services to use their functionality when the specific services are active. It can use metadata (service properties) to control its functionality. *Whiteboard Services Providers*, register such services, therefore have a dependency on the Whiteboard Services Consumer that can be modeled with the `osgi.whiteboard` namespace. The definition for this namespace can be found in the following table and the `WhiteboardNamespace` class.

Name	Kind	M/O	Type	Syntax	Description
<code>osgi.whiteboard</code>	CA	M	String	symbolic-name	A symbolic name for the whiteboard services consumer. These names are defined in their respective specifications and should in general use the specification top level package name. For example, <code>org.acme.foo</code> . The OSGi Alliance reserves names that start with <code>osgi</code> .
<code>version</code>	CA	M	Version	version	A version. This version must correspond to the specification of the whiteboard services consumer.

Specifications for whiteboard services consumers (Http Service, Event Admin, etc.) should specify the values for these attributes. Whiteboard services consumers that provide such a capability should list the packages that they use in their implementation in the `uses` directive of that capability to ensure class space consistency. Whiteboard services consumers can consume a whiteboard services provider even if that bundle does not require the whiteboard consumer unless the specification explicitly forbids this. For example an Http Service could declare its capability with the following manifest header:

```
Provide-Capability: osgi.whiteboard;
    osgi.whiteboard="osgi.http";
    uses:"javax.servlet, javax.servlet.http";
    version:Version="1.3"
```

A bundle that depends on an Http Service implementation could require such a whiteboard consumer with the following manifest header:

```
Require-Capability: osgi.whiteboard;
    filter:="(&(osgi.whiteboard=osgi.http) (version>=1.3) (! (version>=2.0)))"
```

---

## 6 Data Transfer Objects

---

This RFC defines an API to retrieve administrative information from the Http Service implementation. The `HttpServiceRuntime` service is introduced and can be called to obtain various DTOs.

The DTOs for the various services contain the field `serviceId`. In the case of whiteboard services this value is the value of the `service.id` property of the corresponding service registration. For servlets and resources directly registered through the deprecated `HttpService` API, the Http Service implementation assigns each registration a unique negative service id starting with -1 and decreasing for each registration.

See the JavaDoc for details.

---

## 7 Javadoc

---

## OSGi Javadoc

22.01.14 18:33

Package Summary		Page
<a href="#">org.osgi.service.http</a>	Http Service Package Version 1.3.	24
<a href="#">org.osgi.service.http.runtime</a>	Http Service Runtime Package Version 1.3.	45

## Package org.osgi.service.http

@org.osgi.annotation.versioning.Version(value="1.3")

Http Service Package Version 1.3.

See:

[Description](#)

Interface Summary		Page
<a href="#">HttpContext</a>	Deprecated. As of 1.3.	32
<a href="#">HttpService</a>	Deprecated. As of 1.3.	35

Class Summary		Page
<a href="#">HttpContext</a>	Defines standard names for Http Service constants.	25
<a href="#">ServletContextHelper</a>	Helper service for the servlet context used by whiteboard services for HTTP requests.	40

Exception Summary		Page
<a href="#">NamespaceException</a>	Deprecated. As of 1.3.	38

## Package org.osgi.service.http Description

Http Service Package Version 1.3.

Bundles wishing to use this package must list the package in the Import-Package header of the bundle's manifest. This package has two types of users: the consumers that use the API in this package and the providers that implement the API in this package.

Example import for consumers using the API in this package:

```
Import-Package: org.osgi.service.http; version="[1.3,2.0)"
```

Example import for providers implementing the API in this package:

```
Import-Package: org.osgi.service.http; version="[1.3,1.4)"
```



## Class HttpConstants

[org.osgi.service.http](http://org.osgi.service.http)

```
java.lang.Object
└─ org.osgi.service.http.HttpConstants
```

```
final public class HttpConstants
extends Object
```

Defines standard names for Http Service constants.

**Since:**  
1.3

Field Summary		Page
static String	<a href="#">DISPATCHER_ASYNC</a> Possible value for the <a href="#">HTTP_WHITEBOARD_FILTER_DISPATCHER</a> property indicating the filter is applied in the async context.	30
static String	<a href="#">DISPATCHER_ERROR</a> Possible value for the <a href="#">HTTP_WHITEBOARD_FILTER_DISPATCHER</a> property indicating the filter is applied when an error page is called.	30
static String	<a href="#">DISPATCHER_FORWARD</a> Possible value for the <a href="#">HTTP_WHITEBOARD_FILTER_DISPATCHER</a> property indicating the filter is applied to forward calls to the dispatcher.	29
static String	<a href="#">DISPATCHER_INCLUDE</a> Possible value for the <a href="#">HTTP_WHITEBOARD_FILTER_DISPATCHER</a> property indicating the filter is applied to include calls to the dispatcher.	29
static String	<a href="#">DISPATCHER_REQUEST</a> Possible value for the <a href="#">HTTP_WHITEBOARD_FILTER_DISPATCHER</a> property indicating the filter is applied to client requests.	29
static String	<a href="#">HTTP_SERVICE_ENDPOINT_ATTRIBUTE</a> Http Service runtime attribute specifying the endpoints upon which the Http Service runtime is listening.	30
static String	<a href="#">HTTP_WHITEBOARD_CONTEXT_NAME</a> Service property specifying the name(s) of an <a href="#">ServletContextHelper</a> service.	26
static String	<a href="#">HTTP_WHITEBOARD_CONTEXT_SELECT</a> Service property referencing the name of an <a href="#">ServletContextHelper</a> service.	26
static String	<a href="#">HTTP_WHITEBOARD_CONTEXT_SHARED</a> Service property specifying whether an <a href="#">ServletContextHelper</a> service can be used by bundles other than the bundle which registered the Http Context service.	26
static String	<a href="#">HTTP_WHITEBOARD_FILTER_ASYNC_SUPPORTED</a> Service property specifying whether a <a href="#">Filter</a> service supports asynchronous processing.	29
static String	<a href="#">HTTP_WHITEBOARD_FILTER_DISPATCHER</a> Service property specifying the dispatcher handling of a <a href="#">Filter</a> .	29
static String	<a href="#">HTTP_WHITEBOARD_FILTER_NAME</a> Service property specifying the servlet filter name of a <a href="#">Filter</a> service.	28
static String	<a href="#">HTTP_WHITEBOARD_FILTER_PATTERN</a> Service property specifying the request mappings for a <a href="#">Filter</a> service.	28
static String	<a href="#">HTTP_WHITEBOARD_FILTER_SERVLET</a> Service property specifying the <a href="#">servlet names</a> for a <a href="#">Filter</a> service.	28
static String	<a href="#">HTTP_WHITEBOARD_RESOURCE_PREFIX</a> Service property specifying the resource entry prefix for a <a href="#">servlet</a> service.	30

static String	<a href="#">HTTP_WHITEBOARD_SERVLET_ASYNC_SUPPORTED</a> Service property specifying whether a Servlet service supports asynchronous processing.	28
static String	<a href="#">HTTP_WHITEBOARD_SERVLET_ERROR_PAGE</a> Service property specifying whether a Servlet service acts as an error page.	27
static String	<a href="#">HTTP_WHITEBOARD_SERVLET_NAME</a> Service property specifying the servlet name of a Servlet service.	27
static String	<a href="#">HTTP_WHITEBOARD_SERVLET_PATTERN</a> Service property specifying the request mappings for a Servlet service.	27
static String	<a href="#">HTTP_WHITEBOARD_TARGET</a> Service property specifying the target filter to select the Http Service runtime to process the service.	30

## Field Detail

### HTTP\_WHITEBOARD\_CONTEXT\_NAME

```
public static final String HTTP_WHITEBOARD_CONTEXT_NAME = "osgi.http.whiteboard.context.name"
```

Service property specifying the name(s) of an [ServletContextHelper](#) service.

For [ServletContextHelper](#) services, this service property must be specified. Http Context services without this service property must be ignored.

Servlet, listener, servlet filter, and resource servlet services might refer to a specific [ServletContextHelper](#) service referencing the name with the [HTTP\\_WHITEBOARD\\_CONTEXT\\_SELECT](#) property. If this [ServletContextHelper](#) service should be shared between different bundles, the [HTTP\\_WHITEBOARD\\_CONTEXT\\_SHARED](#) service property must be set to true

For [ServletContextHelper](#) services, the value of this service property must be of type `String`, `String[]`, or `Collection<String>`. F

#### See Also:

[HTTP\\_WHITEBOARD\\_CONTEXT\\_SHARED](#), [HTTP\\_WHITEBOARD\\_CONTEXT\\_SELECT](#)

### HTTP\_WHITEBOARD\_CONTEXT\_SELECT

```
public          static          final          String          HTTP_WHITEBOARD_CONTEXT_SELECT          =
"osgi.http.whiteboard.context.select"
```

Service property referencing the name of an [ServletContextHelper](#) service.

For servlet, listener, servlet filter, or resource servlet services, this service property refers to the name of the associated Http Context service. If this service property is not specified, then the default Http Context must be used. If there is no Http Context service matching the specified name or the matching Http Context service is registered by another bundle but does not have the [HTTP\\_WHITEBOARD\\_CONTEXT\\_SHARED](#) service property set to true, the servlet, listener, servlet filter, or resource servlet service must be ignored.

For servlet, listener, servlet filter, or resource servlet services, the value of this service property must be of type `String`

#### See Also:

[HTTP\\_WHITEBOARD\\_CONTEXT\\_NAME](#), [HTTP\\_WHITEBOARD\\_CONTEXT\\_SHARED](#)

### HTTP\_WHITEBOARD\_CONTEXT\_SHARED

```
public          static          final          String          HTTP_WHITEBOARD_CONTEXT_SHARED          =
"osgi.http.whiteboard.context.shared"
```

Service property specifying whether an [ServletContextHelper](#) service can be used by bundles other than the bundle which registered the Http Context service.

By default Http Context services can only be used by the bundle which registered the Http Context service.

The value of this service property must be of type `Boolean`.

**See Also:**

[HTTP\\_WHITEBOARD\\_CONTEXT\\_NAME](#)

---

## HTTP\_WHITEBOARD\_SERVLET\_NAME

```
public static final String HTTP_WHITEBOARD_SERVLET_NAME = "osgi.http.whiteboard.servlet.name"
```

Service property specifying the servlet name of a `Servlet` service.

This name is used as the value for the `ServletConfig.getServletName()` method. If this service property is not specified, the fully qualified name of the service object's class is used as the servlet name. Filter services may refer to servlets by this name in their [HTTP\\_WHITEBOARD\\_FILTER\\_SERVLET](#) service property to apply the filter to the servlet.

Servlet names must be unique among all servlet services associated with an [HttpContext](#). If multiple servlet services associated with the same `HttpContext` have the same servlet name, then all but the highest ranked servlet service must be ignored.

The value of this service property must be of type `String`.

---

## HTTP\_WHITEBOARD\_SERVLET\_PATTERN

```
public          static          final          String          HTTP_WHITEBOARD_SERVLET_PATTERN          =  
"osgi.http.whiteboard.servlet.pattern"
```

Service property specifying the request mappings for a `Servlet` service.

The specified patterns are used to determine whether a request should be mapped to the servlet. Servlet services without this service property or [HTTP\\_WHITEBOARD\\_SERVLET\\_ERROR\\_PAGE](#) must be ignored.

The value of this service property must be of type `String`, `String[]`, or `Collection<String>`.

**See Also:**

"Java Servlet Specification Version 3.0, Section 12.2 Specification of Mappings"

---

## HTTP\_WHITEBOARD\_SERVLET\_ERROR\_PAGE

```
public          static          final          String          HTTP_WHITEBOARD_SERVLET_ERROR_PAGE          =  
"osgi.http.whiteboard.servlet.errorPage"
```

Service property specifying whether a `Servlet` service acts as an error page.

The service property values may be the name of a fully qualified exception class or a three digit HTTP status code. Any value that is not a three digit number is considered to be the name of a fully qualified exception class.

The value of this service property must be of type `String`, `String[]`, or `Collection<String>`.

---

## HTTP\_WHITEBOARD\_SERVLET\_ASYNC\_SUPPORTED

```
public          static          final          String          HTTP_WHITEBOARD_SERVLET_ASYNC_SUPPORTED          =  
"osgi.http.whiteboard.servlet.asyncSupported"
```

Service property specifying whether a `Servlet` service supports asynchronous processing.

By default Servlet services do not support asynchronous processing.

The value of this service property must be of type `Boolean`.

**See Also:**

"Java Servlet Specification Version 3.0, Section 2.3.3.3 Asynchronous Processing"

---

## HTTP\_WHITEBOARD\_FILTER\_NAME

```
public static final String HTTP_WHITEBOARD_FILTER_NAME = "osgi.http.whiteboard.filter.name"
```

Service property specifying the servlet filter name of a `Filter` service.

This name is used as the value for the `FilterConfig.getFilterName()` method. If this service property is not specified, the fully qualified name of the service object's class is used as the servlet filter name.

Servlet filter names must be unique among all servlet filter services associated with an [HttpContext](#). If multiple servlet filter services associated with the same `HttpContext` have the same servlet filter name, then all but the highest ranked servlet filter service must be ignored.

The value of this service property must be of type `String`.

---

## HTTP\_WHITEBOARD\_FILTER\_PATTERN

```
public          static          final          String          HTTP_WHITEBOARD_FILTER_PATTERN          =  
"osgi.http.whiteboard.filter.pattern"
```

Service property specifying the request mappings for a `Filter` service.

The specified patterns are used to determine whether a request should be mapped to the servlet filter. Filter services without this service property or the [HTTP\\_WHITEBOARD\\_FILTER\\_SERVLET](#) service property must be ignored.

The value of this service property must be of type `String`, `String[]`, or `Collection<String>`.

**See Also:**

"Java Servlet Specification Version 3.0, Section 12.2 Specification of Mappings"

---

## HTTP\_WHITEBOARD\_FILTER\_SERVLET

```
public          static          final          String          HTTP_WHITEBOARD_FILTER_SERVLET          =  
"osgi.http.whiteboard.filter.servlet"
```

Service property specifying the [servlet names](#) for a `Filter` service.

The specified names are used to determine the servlets whose requests should be mapped to the servlet filter. Filter services without this service property or the [HTTP\\_WHITEBOARD\\_FILTER\\_PATTERN](#) service property must be ignored.

The value of this service property must be of type `String`, `String[]`, or `Collection<String>`.

---

## HTTP\_WHITEBOARD\_FILTER\_ASYNC\_SUPPORTED

```
public          static          final          String          HTTP_WHITEBOARD_FILTER_ASYNC_SUPPORTED          =  
"osgi.http.whiteboard.filter.asyncSupported"
```

Service property specifying whether a `Filter` service supports asynchronous processing.

By default Filters services do not support asynchronous processing.

The value of this service property must be of type `Boolean`.

**See Also:**

"Java Servlet Specification Version 3.0, Section 2.3.3.3 Asynchronous Processing"

---

## HTTP\_WHITEBOARD\_FILTER\_DISPATCHER

```
public          static          final          String          HTTP_WHITEBOARD_FILTER_DISPATCHER          =  
"osgi.http.whiteboard.filter.dispatcher"
```

Service property specifying the dispatcher handling of a `Filter`.

By default Filters services are associated with client requests only (see value [DISPATCHER\\_REQUEST](#)).

The value of this service property must be of type `String`, `String[]`, or `Collection<String>`. Allowed values are [DISPATCHER\\_ASYNC](#), [DISPATCHER\\_ERROR](#), [DISPATCHER\\_FORWARD](#), [DISPATCHER\\_INCLUDE](#), [DISPATCHER\\_REQUEST](#).

**See Also:**

"Java Servlet Specification Version 3.0, Section 6.2.5 Filters and the RequestDispatcher"

---

## DISPATCHER\_REQUEST

```
public static final String DISPATCHER_REQUEST = "REQUEST"
```

Possible value for the [HTTP\\_WHITEBOARD\\_FILTER\\_DISPATCHER](#) property indicating the filter is applied to client requests.

**See Also:**

"Java Servlet Specification Version 3.0, Section 6.2.5 Filters and the RequestDispatcher"

---

## DISPATCHER\_INCLUDE

```
public static final String DISPATCHER_INCLUDE = "INCLUDE"
```

Possible value for the [HTTP\\_WHITEBOARD\\_FILTER\\_DISPATCHER](#) property indicating the filter is applied to include calls to the dispatcher.

**See Also:**

"Java Servlet Specification Version 3.0, Section 6.2.5 Filters and the RequestDispatcher"

---

## DISPATCHER\_FORWARD

```
public static final String DISPATCHER_FORWARD = "FORWARD"
```

Possible value for the [HTTP\\_WHITEBOARD\\_FILTER\\_DISPATCHER](#) property indicating the filter is applied to forward calls to the dispatcher.

**See Also:**

"Java Servlet Specification Version 3.0, Section 6.2.5 Filters and the RequestDispatcher"

---

## DISPATCHER\_ASYNC

```
public static final String DISPATCHER_ASYNC = "ASYNC"
```

Possible value for the [HTTP\\_WHITEBOARD\\_FILTER\\_DISPATCHER](#) property indicating the filter is applied in the async context.

**See Also:**

"Java Servlet Specification Version 3.0, Section 6.2.5 Filters and the RequestDispatcher"

---

## DISPATCHER\_ERROR

```
public static final String DISPATCHER_ERROR = "ERROR"
```

Possible value for the [HTTP\\_WHITEBOARD\\_FILTER\\_DISPATCHER](#) property indicating the filter is applied when an error page is called.

**See Also:**

"Java Servlet Specification Version 3.0, Section 6.2.5 Filters and the RequestDispatcher"

---

## HTTP\_WHITEBOARD\_RESOURCE\_PREFIX

```
public          static          final          String          HTTP_WHITEBOARD_RESOURCE_PREFIX          =  
"osgi.http.whiteboard.resource.prefix"
```

Service property specifying the resource entry prefix for a servlet service.

If a servlet service is registered with this property, it is marked as a resource serving servlet serving bundle resources.

This prefix is used to map a requested resource to the bundle's entries. If this service property is not specified, a prefix of the empty string is used.

The value of this service property must be of type `String`.

---

## HTTP\_WHITEBOARD\_TARGET

```
public static final String HTTP_WHITEBOARD_TARGET = "osgi.http.whiteboard.target"
```

Service property specifying the target filter to select the Http Service runtime to process the service.

An Http Service implementation can define any number of [attributes](#) which can be referenced by the target filter. The attributes should always include the [osgi.http.endpoint](#) attribute if the endpoint information is known.

If this service property is not specified, then all Http Service runtimes can process the service.

The value of this service property must be of type `String` and be a valid `filter string`.

---

## HTTP\_SERVICE\_ENDPOINT\_ATTRIBUTE

```
public static final String HTTP_SERVICE_ENDPOINT_ATTRIBUTE = "osgi.http.endpoint"
```

Http Service runtime attribute specifying the endpoints upon which the Http Service runtime is listening.

An endpoint value is a URL to which the Http Service runtime is listening. For example, `http://192.168.1.10:8080/`. The relevant information contained in the URL is the scheme, IP Address of the bound interface, bound port, and the (optional) context path in a Servlet API servlet container for the Http Service runtime. An Http Service Runtime can be listening on multiple endpoints.

The value of this attribute must be of type `String`, `String[]`, or `Collection<String>`.

# Interface `HttpContext`

[org.osgi.service.http](#)

```
@org.osgi.annotation.versioning.ConsumerType
public interface HttpContext
```

**Deprecated.**

Context for HTTP Requests.

This service defines methods that the `Http Service` may call to get information for a request.

Servlets may be associated with an `HttpContext` service. Servlets that are associated using the same `HttpContext` object will share the same `ServletContext` object.

If no `HttpContext` service is associated, a default `HttpContext` is used. The behavior of the methods on the default `HttpContext` is defined as follows:

- 1. `getMimeType` - Does not define any customized MIME types for the `Content-Type` header in the response, and always returns `null`.
- 2. `handleSecurity` - Performs implementation-defined authentication on the request.
- 3. `getResource` - Assumes the named resource is in the bundle of the servlet service. This method calls the servlet bundle's `Bundle.getResource` method, and returns the appropriate URL to access the resource. On a Java runtime environment that supports permissions, the `Http Service` needs to be granted `org.osgi.framework.AdminPermission[* , RESOURCE]`.

**ThreadSafe**

Field Summary		Pag e
String	<a href="#">AUTHENTICATION_TYPE</a> <code>HttpServletRequest</code> attribute specifying the scheme used in authentication.	33
String	<a href="#">AUTHORIZATION</a> <code>HttpServletRequest</code> attribute specifying the <code>Authorization</code> object obtained from the <code>org.osgi.service.useradmin.UserAdmin</code> service.	33
String	<a href="#">REMOTE_USER</a> <code>HttpServletRequest</code> attribute specifying the name of the authenticated user.	32

Method Summary		Pag e
String	<a href="#">getMimeType</a> (String name) Maps a name to a MIME type.	34
URL	<a href="#">getResource</a> (String name) Maps a resource name to a URL.	34
boolean	<a href="#">handleSecurity</a> ( <code>HttpServletRequest</code> request, <code>HttpServletResponse</code> response) Handles security for the specified request.	33

## Field Detail

### REMOTE\_USER

```
public static final String REMOTE_USER = "org.osgi.service.http.authentication.remote.user"
```

`HttpServletRequest` attribute specifying the name of the authenticated user. The value of the attribute can be retrieved by `HttpServletRequest.getRemoteUser`. This attribute name is `org.osgi.service.http.authentication.remote.user`.



**Since:**  
1.1

---

## AUTHENTICATION\_TYPE

```
public static final String AUTHENTICATION_TYPE = "org.osgi.service.http.authentication.type"
```

`HttpServletRequest` attribute specifying the scheme used in authentication. The value of the attribute can be retrieved by `HttpServletRequest.getAuthType`. This attribute name is `org.osgi.service.http.authentication.type`.

**Since:**  
1.1

---

## AUTHORIZATION

```
public static final String AUTHORIZATION = "org.osgi.service.useradmin.authorization"
```

`HttpServletRequest` attribute specifying the `Authorization` object obtained from the `org.osgi.service.useradmin.UserAdmin` service. The value of the attribute can be retrieved by `HttpServletRequest.getAttribute(HttpContext.AUTHORIZATION)`. This attribute name is `org.osgi.service.useradmin.authorization`.

**Since:**  
1.1

## Method Detail

### handleSecurity

```
boolean handleSecurity(HttpServletRequest request,  
                        HttpServletResponse response)  
    throws IOException
```

Handles security for the specified request.

The Http Service calls this method prior to servicing the specified request. This method controls whether the request is processed in the normal manner or an error is returned.

If the request requires authentication and the `Authorization` header in the request is missing or not acceptable, then this method should set the `WWW-Authenticate` header in the response object, set the status in the response object to `Unauthorized(401)` and return `false`. See also RFC 2617: *HTTP Authentication: Basic and Digest Access Authentication* (available at <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2617.txt>).

If the request requires a secure connection and the `getScheme` method in the request does not return `'https'` or some other acceptable secure protocol, then this method should set the status in the response object to `Forbidden(403)` and return `false`.

When this method returns `false`, the Http Service will send the response back to the client, thereby completing the request. When this method returns `true`, the Http Service will proceed with servicing the request.

If the specified request has been authenticated, this method must set the [AUTHENTICATION\\_TYPE](#) request attribute to the type of authentication used, and the [REMOTE\\_USER](#) request attribute to the remote user (request attributes are set using the `setAttribute` method on the request). If this method does not perform any authentication, it must not set these attributes.

If the authenticated user is also authorized to access certain resources, this method must set the [AUTHORIZATION](#) request attribute to the `Authorization` object obtained from the `org.osgi.service.useradmin.UserAdmin` service.

The servlet responsible for servicing the specified request determines the authentication type and remote user by calling the `getAuthType` and `getRemoteUser` methods, respectively, on the request.

**Parameters:**

`request` - The HTTP request.  
`response` - The HTTP response.

**Returns:**

`true` if the request should be serviced, `false` if the request should not be serviced and Http Service will send the response back to the client.

**Throws:**

`IOException` - may be thrown by this method. If this occurs, the Http Service will terminate the request and close the socket.

---

## getResource

URL `getResource(String name)`

Maps a resource name to a URL.

Called by the Http Service to map a resource name to a URL. For servlet registrations, Http Service will call this method to support the `ServletContext` methods `getResource` and `getResourceAsStream`. For resource registrations, Http Service will call this method to locate the named resource. The context can control from where resources come. For example, the resource can be mapped to a file in the bundle's persistent storage area via `bundleContext.getDataFile(name).toURL()` or to a resource in the context's bundle via `getClass().getResource(name)`

**Parameters:**

`name` - the name of the requested resource

**Returns:**

URL that Http Service can use to read the resource or `null` if the resource does not exist.

---

## getMimeType

String `getMimeType(String name)`

Maps a name to a MIME type.

Called by the Http Service to determine the MIME type for the specified name. For servlets, the Http Service will call this method to support the `ServletContext` method `getMimeType`. For resources, the Http Service will call this method to determine the MIME type for the `Content-Type` header in the response.

**Parameters:**

`name` - The name for which to determine the MIME type.

**Returns:**

The MIME type (e.g. `text/html`) of the specified name or `null` to indicate that the Http Service should determine the MIME type itself.

# Interface HttpService

[org.osgi.service.http](http://org.osgi.service.http)

@org.osgi.annotation.versioning.ProviderType  
public interface **HttpService**

Deprecated.

The Http Service allows other bundles in the OSGi environment to dynamically register resources and servlets into the URI namespace of Http Service. A bundle may later unregister its resources or servlets.

See Also:  
[HttpContext](#)  
[ThreadSafe](#)

Method Summary			Page
<a href="#">HttpContext</a>	<a href="#">createDefaultHttpContext</a> ()	Creates a default HttpContext for registering servlets or resources with the HttpService, a new HttpContext object is created each time this method is called.	37
void	<a href="#">registerResources</a> (String alias, String name, <a href="#">HttpContext</a> context)	Registers resources into the URI namespace.	36
void	<a href="#">registerServlet</a> (String alias, Servlet servlet, Dictionary<String,String> initparams, <a href="#">HttpContext</a> context)	Registers a servlet into the URI namespace.	35
void	<a href="#">unregister</a> (String alias)	Unregisters a previous registration done by registerServlet or registerResources methods.	36

## Method Detail

### registerServlet

```
void registerServlet (String alias,
                     Servlet servlet,
                     Dictionary<String,String> initparams,
                     HttpContext context)
    throws ServletException,
           NamespaceException
```

Registers a servlet into the URI namespace.

The alias is the name in the URI namespace of the Http Service at which the registration will be mapped.

An alias must begin with slash ('/') and must not end with slash ('/'), with the exception that an alias of the form "/" is used to denote the root alias. See the specification text for details on how HTTP requests are mapped to servlet and resource registrations.

The Http Service will call the servlet's `init` method before returning.

```
httpService.registerServlet("/myservlet", servlet, initparams, context);
```

Servlets registered with the same HttpContext object will share the same ServletContext. The Http Service will call the context argument to support the ServletContext methods `getResource`, `getResourceAsStream` and `getMimeType`, and to handle security for requests. If the context argument is null, a default HttpContext object is used (see [createDefaultHttpContext\(\)](#)).

Parameters:  
alias - name in the URI namespace at which the servlet is registered

`servlet` - the servlet object to register  
`initparams` - initialization arguments for the servlet or `null` if there are none. This argument is used by the servlet's `ServletConfig` object.  
`context` - the `HttpContext` object for the registered servlet, or `null` if a default `HttpContext` is to be created and used.

**Throws:**

`ServletException` - if the servlet's `init` method throws an exception, or the given servlet object has already been registered at a different alias.  
[NamespaceException](#) - if the registration fails because the alias is already in use.  
`IllegalArgumentException` - if any of the arguments are invalid

---

## registerResources

```
void registerResources(String alias,
                      String name,
                      HttpContext context)
    throws NamespaceException
```

Registers resources into the URI namespace.

The alias is the name in the URI namespace of the Http Service at which the registration will be mapped. An alias must begin with slash ('/') and must not end with slash ('/'), with the exception that an alias of the form "/" is used to denote the root alias. The name parameter must also not end with slash ('/') with the exception that a name of the form "/" is used to denote the root of the bundle. See the specification text for details on how HTTP requests are mapped to servlet and resource registrations.

For example, suppose the resource name `/tmp` is registered to the alias `/files`. A request for `/files/foo.txt` will map to the resource name `/tmp/foo.txt`.

```
httpservice.registerResources("/files", "/tmp", context);
```

The Http Service will call the `HttpContext` argument to map resource names to URLs and MIME types and to handle security for requests. If the `HttpContext` argument is `null`, a default `HttpContext` is used (see [createDefaultHttpContext\(\)](#)).

**Parameters:**

`alias` - name in the URI namespace at which the resources are registered  
`name` - the base name of the resources that will be registered  
`context` - the `HttpContext` object for the registered resources, or `null` if a default `HttpContext` is to be created and used.

**Throws:**

[NamespaceException](#) - if the registration fails because the alias is already in use.  
`IllegalArgumentException` - if any of the parameters are invalid

---

## unregister

```
void unregister(String alias)
```

Unregisters a previous registration done by `registerServlet` or `registerResources` methods.

After this call, the registered alias in the URI name-space will no longer be available. If the registration was for a servlet, the Http Service must call the `destroy` method of the servlet before returning.

If the bundle which performed the registration is stopped or otherwise "unget"s the Http Service without calling [unregister\(String\)](#), then Http Service must automatically unregister the registration. However, if the registration was for a servlet, the `destroy` method of the servlet will not be called in this case since the bundle may be stopped. [unregister\(String\)](#) must be explicitly called to cause the `destroy` method of the servlet to be called. This can be done in the `BundleActivator.stop` method of the bundle registering the servlet.

**Parameters:**

`alias` - name in the URI name-space of the registration to unregister

**Throws:**

`IllegalArgumentException` - if there is no registration for the alias or the calling bundle was not the bundle which registered the alias.

---

## **createDefaultHttpContext**

[HttpContext](#) `createDefaultHttpContext()`

Creates a default `HttpContext` for registering servlets or resources with the `HttpService`, a new `HttpContext` object is created each time this method is called.

The behavior of the methods on the default `HttpContext` is defined as follows:

- `getMimeType` - Does not define any customized MIME types for the Content-Type header in the response, and always returns `null`.
- `handleSecurity` - Performs implementation-defined authentication on the request.
- `getResource` - Assumes the named resource is in the context bundle; this method calls the context bundle's `Bundle.getResource` method, and returns the appropriate URL to access the resource. On a Java runtime environment that supports permissions, the `Http Service` needs to be granted `org.osgi.framework.AdminPermission[*], RESOURCE`.

**Returns:**

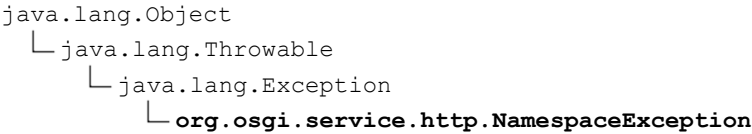
a default `HttpContext` object.

**Since:**

1.1

# Class NamespaceException

[org.osgi.service.http](http://org.osgi.service.http)



All Implemented Interfaces:  
Serializable

```
public class NamespaceException
extends Exception
```

Deprecated.

A NamespaceException is thrown to indicate an error with the caller's request to register a servlet or resources into the URI namespace of the Http Service. This exception indicates that the requested alias already is in use.

Constructor Summary		Page
<a href="#">NamespaceException</a> (String message)	Construct a NamespaceException object with a detail message.	38
<a href="#">NamespaceException</a> (String message, Throwable cause)	Construct a NamespaceException object with a detail message and a nested exception.	38

Method Summary		Page
Throwable	<a href="#">getCause</a> () Returns the cause of this exception or null if no cause was set.	39
Throwable	<a href="#">getException</a> () Returns the nested exception.	39
Throwable	<a href="#">initCause</a> (Throwable cause) Initializes the cause of this exception to the specified value.	39

## Constructor Detail

### NamespaceException

```
public NamespaceException(String message)

Construct a NamespaceException object with a detail message.

Parameters:
    message - the detail message
```

### NamespaceException

```
public NamespaceException(String message,
                          Throwable cause)

Construct a NamespaceException object with a detail message and a nested exception.
```

**Parameters:**

message - The detail message.  
cause - The nested exception.

## Method Detail

### getException

```
public Throwable getException()
```

Returns the nested exception.

This method predates the general purpose exception chaining mechanism. The `getCause()` method is now the preferred means of obtaining this information.

**Returns:**

The result of calling `getCause()`.

---

### getCause

```
public Throwable getCause()
```

Returns the cause of this exception or `null` if no cause was set.

**Overrides:**

`getCause` in class `Throwable`

**Returns:**

The cause of this exception or `null` if no cause was set.

**Since:**

1.2

---

### initCause

```
public Throwable initCause(Throwable cause)
```

Initializes the cause of this exception to the specified value.

**Overrides:**

`initCause` in class `Throwable`

**Parameters:**

cause - The cause of this exception.

**Returns:**

This exception.

**Throws:**

`IllegalArgumentException` - If the specified cause is this exception.

`IllegalStateException` - If the cause of this exception has already been set.

**Since:**

1.2

# Class ServletContextHelper

[org.osgi.service.http](http://org.osgi.service.http)

```
java.lang.Object
└─ org.osgi.service.http.ServletContextHelper
```

```
@org.osgi.annotation.versioning.ConsumerType
abstract public class ServletContextHelper
extends Object
```

Helper service for the servlet context used by whiteboard services for HTTP requests.

This service defines methods that the Http Service implementation may call to get information for a request when dealing with whiteboard services.

Servlets, servlet filters, resources, and listeners services may be [associated](#) with an `ServletContextHelper` service. Those whiteboard services that are associated using the same `ServletContextHelper` object will share the same `ServletContext` object.

If no `ServletContextHelper` service is associated, a default `ServletContextHelper` is used. The behavior of the methods on the default `ServletContextHelper` is defined as follows:

- getMimeType - Does not define any customized MIME types for the Content-Type header in the response, and always returns null.
- handleSecurity - Performs implementation-defined authentication on the request.
- getResource - Assumes the named resource is in the bundle of the whiteboard service. This method calls the whiteboard service bundle's Bundle.getResource method, and returns the appropriate URL to access the resource. On a Java runtime environment that supports permissions, the Http Service needs to be granted org.osgi.framework.AdminPermission[\* ,RESOURCE].
- getResourcePaths - Assumes that the resources are in the bundle of the whiteboard service. This method calls Bundle.findEntries method, and returns the found entries. On a Java runtime environment that supports permissions, the Http Service needs to be granted org.osgi.framework.AdminPermission[\* ,RESOURCE].
- getRealPath - This method returns null.

It is possible to register own `ServletContextHelper` services with a [service property](#).

Since: 1.3  
See Also:

[HttpConstants.HTTP\\_WHITEBOARD\\_CONTEXT\\_NAME](#), [HttpConstants.HTTP\\_WHITEBOARD\\_CONTEXT\\_SHARED](#)  
ThreadSafe

Field Summary		Page
static String	<a href="#">AUTHENTICATION_TYPE</a> HttpServletRequest attribute specifying the scheme used in authentication.	41
static String	<a href="#">AUTHORIZATION</a> HttpServletRequest attribute specifying the Authorization object obtained from the org.osgi.service.useradmin.UserAdmin service.	41
static String	<a href="#">REMOTE_USER</a> HttpServletRequest attribute specifying the name of the authenticated user.	41

Constructor Summary		Page
<a href="#">ServletContextHelper</a> ()		41



Method Summary		Page
protected org.osgi.framework.Bundle	<a href="#">getBundle()</a> Get the associated bundle	42
String	<a href="#">getMimeType(String name)</a> Maps a name to a MIME type.	43
String	<a href="#">getRealPath(String path)</a> Gets the real path corresponding to the given virtual path.	44
URL	<a href="#">getResource(String name)</a> Maps a resource name to a URL.	43
Set<String>	<a href="#">getResourcePaths(String path)</a> Returns a directory-like listing of all the paths to resources within the web application whose longest sub-path matches the supplied path argument.	43
boolean	<a href="#">handleSecurity(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)</a> Handles security for the specified request.	42
protected void	<a href="#">setBundle(org.osgi.framework.Bundle b)</a> Set the bundle associated with this context.	42

## Field Detail

### REMOTE\_USER

```
public static final String REMOTE_USER = "org.osgi.service.http.authentication.remote.user"
```

HttpServletRequest attribute specifying the name of the authenticated user. The value of the attribute can be retrieved by `HttpServletRequest.getRemoteUser`. This attribute name is `org.osgi.service.http.authentication.remote.user`.

### AUTHENTICATION\_TYPE

```
public static final String AUTHENTICATION_TYPE = "org.osgi.service.http.authentication.type"
```

HttpServletRequest attribute specifying the scheme used in authentication. The value of the attribute can be retrieved by `HttpServletRequest.getAuthType`. This attribute name is `org.osgi.service.http.authentication.type`.

### AUTHORIZATION

```
public static final String AUTHORIZATION = "org.osgi.service.useradmin.authorization"
```

HttpServletRequest attribute specifying the Authorization object obtained from the `org.osgi.service.useradmin.UserAdmin` service. The value of the attribute can be retrieved by `HttpServletRequest.getAttribute(HttpContext.AUTHORIZATION)`. This attribute name is `org.osgi.service.useradmin.authorization`.

## Constructor Detail

### ServletContextHelper

```
public ServletContextHelper()
```

## Method Detail

### setBundle

```
protected void setBundle(org.osgi.framework.Bundle b)
```

Set the bundle associated with this context.

**Parameters:**

b - The bundle

---

### getBundle

```
protected org.osgi.framework.Bundle getBundle()
```

Get the associated bundle

**Returns:**

The bundle or `null`

---

### handleSecurity

```
public boolean handleSecurity(HttpServletRequest request,  
                               HttpServletResponse response)  
    throws IOException
```

Handles security for the specified request.

The Http Service calls this method prior to servicing the specified request. This method controls whether the request is processed in the normal manner or an error is returned.

If the request requires authentication and the Authorization header in the request is missing or not acceptable, then this method should set the WWW-Authenticate header in the response object, set the status in the response object to Unauthorized(401) and return `false`. See also RFC 2617: *HTTP Authentication: Basic and Digest Access Authentication* (available at <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2617.txt>).

If the request requires a secure connection and the `getScheme` method in the request does not return 'https' or some other acceptable secure protocol, then this method should set the status in the response object to Forbidden(403) and return `false`.

When this method returns `false`, the Http Service will send the response back to the client, thereby completing the request. When this method returns `true`, the Http Service will proceed with servicing the request.

If the specified request has been authenticated, this method must set the [AUTHENTICATION\\_TYPE](#) request attribute to the type of authentication used, and the [REMOTE\\_USER](#) request attribute to the remote user (request attributes are set using the `setAttribute` method on the request). If this method does not perform any authentication, it must not set these attributes.

If the authenticated user is also authorized to access certain resources, this method must set the [AUTHORIZATION](#) request attribute to the Authorization object obtained from the `org.osgi.service.useradmin.UserAdmin` service.

The servlet responsible for servicing the specified request determines the authentication type and remote user by calling the `getAuthType` and `getRemoteUser` methods, respectively, on the request.

**Parameters:**

request - The HTTP request.

response - The HTTP response.

**Returns:**

`true` if the request should be serviced, `false` if the request should not be serviced and Http Service will send the response back to the client.

**Throws:**

`IOException` - may be thrown by this method. If this occurs, the Http Service will terminate the request and close the socket.

---

## getResource

```
public URL getResource(String name)
```

Maps a resource name to a URL.

Called by the Http Service to map the specified resource name to a URL. For servlets, Http Service will call this method to support the `ServletContext` methods `getResource` and `getResourceAsStream`. For resource servlets, Http Service will call this method to locate the named resource.

The context can control from where resources come. For example, the resource can be mapped to a file in the bundle's persistent storage area via `bundleContext.getDataFile(name).toURL()` or to a resource in the context's bundle via `getClass().getResource(name)`

**Parameters:**

`name` - The name of the requested resource.

**Returns:**

A URL that Http Service can use to read the resource or `null` if the resource does not exist.

---

## getMimeType

```
public String getMimeType(String name)
```

Maps a name to a MIME type.

Called by the Http Service to determine the MIME type for the specified name. For whiteboard services, the Http Service will call this method to support the `ServletContext` method `getMimeType`. For resource servlets, the Http Service will call this method to determine the MIME type for the `Content-Type` header in the response.

**Parameters:**

`name` - The name for which to determine the MIME type.

**Returns:**

The MIME type (e.g. `text/html`) of the specified name or `null` to indicate that the Http Service should determine the MIME type itself.

---

## getResourcePaths

```
public Set<String> getResourcePaths(String path)
```

Returns a directory-like listing of all the paths to resources within the web application whose longest sub-path matches the supplied path argument.

Called by the Http Service to support the `ServletContext` method `getResourcePaths` for whiteboard services.

**Parameters:**

`path` - the partial path used to match the resources, which must start with a `/`

**Returns:**

a Set containing the directory listing, or `null` if there are no resources in the web application whose path begins with the supplied path.

---

## **getRealPath**

```
public String getRealPath(String path)
```

Gets the real path corresponding to the given virtual path.

Called by the Http Service to support the `ServletContext` method `getRealPath` for whiteboard services.

**Parameters:**

`path` - the virtual path to be translated to a real path

**Returns:**

the real path, or null if the translation cannot be performed

## Package org.osgi.service.http.runtime

@org.osgi.annotation.versioning.Version(value="1.3")

Http Service Runtime Package Version 1.3.

See:

[Description](#)

Interface Summary		Page
<a href="#">HttpServiceRuntime</a>	The <code>HttpServiceRuntime</code> service represents the runtime information of an Http Service implementation.	53

Class Summary		Page
<a href="#">BaseServletDTO</a>	Represents common information about <code>Servlet</code> a service used by the Http Service runtime.	46
<a href="#">ErrorPageDTO</a>	Represents a <code>Servlet</code> service registered as an error page used by the Http Service runtime.	48
<a href="#">FilterDTO</a>	Represents a servlet <code>Filter</code> service used by the Http Service runtime.	50
<a href="#">ListenerDTO</a>	Represents a listener service used by the Http Service runtime.	54
<a href="#">ResourceDTO</a>	Represents a resource definition used by the Http Service runtime.	56
<a href="#">ServletContextDTO</a>	Represents a <code>ServletContext</code> created for registered servlets, resources, servlet filters, and listeners backed by a <a href="#">ServletContextHelper</a> service.	58
<a href="#">ServletDTO</a>	Represents a <code>Servlet</code> service used by the Http Service runtime.	62

## Package org.osgi.service.http.runtime Description

Http Service Runtime Package Version 1.3.

Bundles wishing to use this package must list the package in the Import-Package header of the bundle's manifest. This package has two types of users: the consumers that use the API in this package and the providers that implement the API in this package.

Example import for consumers using the API in this package:

```
Import-Package: org.osgi.service.http.runtime; version="[1.3,2.0)"
```

Example import for providers implementing the API in this package:

```
Import-Package: org.osgi.service.http.runtime; version="[1.3,1.4)"
```

Class **BaseServletDTO**

[org.osgi.service.http.runtime](#)

```
java.lang.Object
├─ org.osgi.dto.DTO
│   └─ org.osgi.service.http.runtime.BaseServletDTO
```

Direct Known Subclasses:  
[ErrorPageDTO](#), [ServletDTO](#)

```
abstract public class BaseServletDTO
extends org.osgi.dto.DTO
```

Represents common information about `Servlet` a service used by the Http Service runtime.

Since: 1.3  
**NotThreadSafe**

Field Summary		Pag e
boolean	<a href="#">asyncSupported</a> Specifies whether the servlet supports asynchronous processing.	47
String	<a href="#">name</a> The name of the servlet.	46
long	<a href="#">servletContextId</a> The service id of the <code>ServletContext</code> for the servlet.	47
String	<a href="#">servletInfo</a> The information string from the servlet.	46

Constructor Summary	Pag e
<a href="#">BaseServletDTO</a> ()	47

Methods inherited from class org.osgi.dto.DTO
<code>toString</code>

Field Detail

**name**

```
public String name
```

The name of the servlet.

See Also:  
[HttpConstants.HTTP\\_WHITEBOARD\\_SERVLET\\_NAME](#)

**servletInfo**

```
public String servletInfo
```

The information string from the servlet.

This is the value returned by the `Servlet.getServletInfo()` method.

---

## **asyncSupported**

```
public boolean asyncSupported
```

Specifies whether the servlet supports asynchronous processing.

**See Also:**

[`HttpConstants.HTTP\_WHITEBOARD\_SERVLET\_ASYNC\_SUPPORTED`](#)

---

## **servletContextId**

```
public long servletContextId
```

The service id of the `ServletContext` for the servlet.

## **Constructor Detail**

### **BaseServletDTO**

```
public BaseServletDTO()
```

# Class ErrorPageDTO

[org.osgi.service.http.runtime](#)

```
java.lang.Object
├─ org.osgi.dto.DTO
│   └─ org.osgi.service.http.runtime.BaseServletDTO
│       └─ org.osgi.service.http.runtime.ErrorPageDTO
```

```
public class ErrorPageDTO
extends BaseServletDTO
```

Represents a Servlet service registered as an error page used by the Http Service runtime.

Since: 1.3  
NotThreadSafe

Field Summary		Page
long[]	<a href="#">errorCodes</a> The error codes this error page is registered for.	48
String[]	<a href="#">exceptions</a> The exceptions this error page is registered for.	48
long	<a href="#">serviceId</a> Service property identifying this whiteboard service.	49

Fields inherited from class org.osgi.service.http.runtime. <a href="#">BaseServletDTO</a>
<a href="#">asyncSupported</a> , <a href="#">name</a> , <a href="#">servletContextId</a> , <a href="#">servletInfo</a>

Constructor Summary	Page
<a href="#">ErrorPageDTO</a> ()	49

Methods inherited from class org.osgi.dto.DTO
<a href="#">toString</a>

## Field Detail

### exceptions

```
public String[] exceptions
```

The exceptions this error page is registered for. This error might be empty.

See Also:  
[HttpConstants.HTTP\\_WHITEBOARD\\_SERVLET\\_ERROR\\_PAGE](#)

### errorCodes

```
public long[] errorCodes
```

The error codes this error page is registered for. This error might be empty.



**See Also:**

[HttpConstants.HTTP\\_WHITEBOARD\\_SERVLET\\_ERROR\\_PAGE](#)

---

## **serviceId**

```
public long serviceId
```

Service property identifying this whiteboard service. This value is 0 or a positive number and the corresponding service registration can be looked up from the service registry by querying for the service with the `org.osgi.framework.Constants.SERVICE_ID` set to this value.

## **Constructor Detail**

### **ErrorPageDTO**

```
public ErrorPageDTO()
```

# Class `FilterDTO`

[org.osgi.service.http.runtime](#)

```
java.lang.Object
├─ org.osgi.dto.DTO
│   └─ org.osgi.service.http.runtime.FilterDTO
```

```
public class FilterDTO
    extends org.osgi.dto.DTO
```

Represents a servlet `Filter` service used by the Http Service runtime.

**Since:** 1.3  
**NotThreadSafe**

Field Summary		Page
boolean	<a href="#">asyncSupported</a> Specifies whether the servlet filter supports asynchronous processing.	51
String[]	<a href="#">dispatcher</a> The dispatcher associations for the servlet filter.	51
String	<a href="#">name</a> The name of the servlet filter.	50
String[]	<a href="#">patterns</a> The request mappings for the servlet filter.	51
long	<a href="#">serviceId</a> Service property identifying this whiteboard service.	51
long	<a href="#">servletContextId</a> The service id of the <code>ServletContext</code> for the servlet filter.	51
String[]	<a href="#">servletNames</a> The servlet names for the servlet filter.	51

Constructor Summary	Page
<a href="#">FilterDTO</a> ()	52

Methods inherited from class org.osgi.dto.DTO
<code>toString</code>

## Field Detail

### `name`

```
public String name
```

The name of the servlet filter.

**See Also:**  
[HttpConstants.HTTP\\_WHITEBOARD\\_FILTER\\_NAME](#)

## patterns

```
public String[] patterns
```

The request mappings for the servlet filter.

The specified patterns are used to determine whether a request should be mapped to the servlet filter.

**See Also:**

[HttpConstants.HTTP\\_WHITEBOARD\\_FILTER\\_PATTERN](#)

---

## servletNames

```
public String[] servletNames
```

The servlet names for the servlet filter.

The specified names are used to determine the servlets whose requests should be mapped to the servlet filter.

**See Also:**

[HttpConstants.HTTP\\_WHITEBOARD\\_FILTER\\_NAME](#)

---

## asyncSupported

```
public boolean asyncSupported
```

Specifies whether the servlet filter supports asynchronous processing.

**See Also:**

[HttpConstants.HTTP\\_WHITEBOARD\\_FILTER\\_ASYNC\\_SUPPORTED](#)

---

## dispatcher

```
public String[] dispatcher
```

The dispatcher associations for the servlet filter.

The specified names are used to determine in what occasions the servlet filter is called

**See Also:**

[HttpConstants.HTTP\\_WHITEBOARD\\_FILTER\\_DISPATCHER](#)

---

## serviceId

```
public long serviceId
```

Service property identifying this whiteboard service. This value is 0 or a positive number and the corresponding service registration can be looked up from the service registry by querying for the service with the `org.osgi.framework.Constants.SERVICE_ID` set to this value.

---

## servletContextId

```
public long servletContextId
```

The service id of the `ServletContext` for the servlet filter.

## Constructor Detail

### FilterDTO

```
public FilterDTO()
```

# Interface *HttpServiceRuntime*

[org.osgi.service.http.runtime](#)

```
@org.osgi.annotation.versioning.ProviderType
public interface HttpServiceRuntime
```

The *HttpServiceRuntime* service represents the runtime information of an Http Service implementation.

It provides access to the servlet, listener, servlet filter, or resource servlet services used by the Http Service runtime.

**Since:** 1.3  
**ThreadSafe**

Method Summary		Page
Map<String, Object>	<a href="#">getAttributes</a> () Returns the attributes of this Http Service runtime.	53
<a href="#">ServletContextDTO</a> []	<a href="#">getServletContextDTOs</a> () Returns the representations of the <code>ServletContext</code> objects used by this Http Service runtime.	53

## Method Detail

### getAttributes

Map<String, Object> **getAttributes** ()

Returns the attributes of this Http Service runtime.

The attributes must always include the [osgi.http.endpoint](#) attribute.

**Returns:**  
The attributes of this Http Service runtime.

### getServletContextDTOs

[ServletContextDTO](#) [] **getServletContextDTOs** ()

Returns the representations of the `ServletContext` objects used by this Http Service runtime.

**Returns:**  
The representations of the `ServletContext` objects used by this Http Service runtime. The returned array may be empty if this Http Service runtime is currently not using any `ServletContext` objects.

# Class ListenerDTO

[org.osgi.service.http.runtime](#)

```
java.lang.Object
├─ org.osgi.dto.DTO
│   └─ org.osgi.service.http.runtime.ListenerDTO
```

```
public class ListenerDTO
extends org.osgi.dto.DTO
```

Represents a listener service used by the Http Service runtime.

Since: 1.3  
NotThreadSafe

Field Summary		Page
long	<a href="#">serviceId</a> Service property identifying this whiteboard service.	54
long	<a href="#">servletContextId</a> The service id of the ServletContext for the listener.	54
String	<a href="#">type</a> The fully qualified type name the listener.	54

Constructor Summary	Page
<a href="#">ListenerDTO</a> ()	55

Methods inherited from class org.osgi.dto.DTO
toString

## Field Detail

### type

```
public String type
```

The fully qualified type name the listener.

### serviceld

```
public long serviceId
```

Service property identifying this whiteboard service. This value is 0 or a positive number and the corresponding service registration can be looked up from the service registry by querying for the service with the `org.osgi.framework.Constants.SERVICE_ID` set to this value.

### servletContextId

```
public long servletContextId
```

The service id of the `ServletContext` for the listener.

## Constructor Detail

### ListenerDTO

```
public ListenerDTO()
```

# Class ResourceDTO

[org.osgi.service.http.runtime](#)

```
java.lang.Object
├─ org.osgi.dto.DTO
│   └─ org.osgi.service.http.runtime.ResourceDTO
```

```
public class ResourceDTO
extends org.osgi.dto.DTO
```

Represents a resource definition used by the Http Service runtime.

Since: 1.3  
NotThreadSafe

Field Summary		Page
String[]	<a href="#">patterns</a> The request mappings for the resource  The specified patterns are used to determine whether a request should be mapped to the resource.	56
String	<a href="#">prefix</a> The prefix of the resource.	56
long	<a href="#">serviceId</a> Service property identifying the service.	57
long	<a href="#">servletContextId</a> The service id of the ServletContext for the resource.	57

Constructor Summary	Page
<a href="#">ResourceDTO</a> ()	57

Methods inherited from class org.osgi.dto.DTO
toString

## Field Detail

### patterns

```
public String[] patterns
```

The request mappings for the resource

The specified patterns are used to determine whether a request should be mapped to the resource.

See Also:

[HttpConstants.HTTP\\_WHITEBOARD\\_SERVLET\\_PATTERN](#)

### prefix

```
public String prefix
```



The prefix of the resource.

**See Also:**

[HttpConstants.HTTP\\_WHITEBOARD\\_RESOURCE\\_PREFIX](#)

---

## **serviceId**

```
public long serviceId
```

Service property identifying the service. In the case of a whiteboard service's registration, this value is 0 or a positive number and the corresponding service registration can be looked up from the service registry by querying for the service with the `org.osgi.framework.Constants.SERVICE_ID` set to this value. If this service has not been registered through the whiteboard service the value will be less than zero and the Http Service assigns unique negative numbers in this case.

---

## **servletContextId**

```
public long servletContextId
```

The service id of the `ServletContext` for the resource.

## **Constructor Detail**

### **ResourceDTO**

```
public ResourceDTO()
```

## Class ServletContextDTO

[org.osgi.service.http.runtime](#)

```
java.lang.Object
├─ org.osgi.dto.DTO
│   └─ org.osgi.service.http.runtime.ServletContextDTO
```

```
public class ServletContextDTO
extends org.osgi.dto.DTO
```

Represents a `ServletContext` created for registered servlets, resources, servlet filters, and listeners backed by a [ServletContextHelper](#) service.

Since:

1.3

NotThreadSafe

Field Summary		Page
Map<String, Object>	<a href="#">attributes</a> The servlet context attributes.	59
String	<a href="#">contextName</a> The name of the servlet context.	59
String	<a href="#">contextPath</a> The servlet context path.	59
<a href="#">ErrorPageDTO[]</a>	<a href="#">errorPageDTOs</a> Returns the representations of the error page <code>Servlet</code> services associated with this context.	60
<a href="#">FilterDTO[]</a>	<a href="#">filterDTOs</a> Returns the representations of the servlet <code>Filter</code> services associated with this context.	60
Map<String, String>	<a href="#">initParams</a> The servlet context initialization parameters.	59
<a href="#">ListenerDTO[]</a>	<a href="#">listenerDTOs</a> Returns the representations of the listener services associated with this context.	60
String[]	<a href="#">names</a> The names of the http context.	59
<a href="#">ResourceDTO[]</a>	<a href="#">resourceDTOs</a> Returns the representations of the resource services associated with this context.	60
long	<a href="#">serviceId</a> Service property identifying the service.	60
<a href="#">ServletDTO[]</a>	<a href="#">servletDTOs</a> Returns the representations of the <code>Servlet</code> services associated with this context.	60
boolean	<a href="#">shared</a> Specifies whether the http context is shared.	59

Constructor Summary	Page
<a href="#">ServletContextDTO()</a>	61

### Methods inherited from class org.osgi.dto.DTO

toString

## Field Detail

### names

```
public String[] names
```

The names of the http context. An array of the names the corresponding [ServletContextHelper](#) has been registered with or `null` for Http Service managed contexts.

**See Also:**

[HttpConstants.HTTP\\_WHITEBOARD\\_CONTEXT\\_NAME](#)

---

### shared

```
public boolean shared
```

Specifies whether the http context is shared.

**See Also:**

[HttpConstants.HTTP\\_WHITEBOARD\\_CONTEXT\\_SHARED](#)

---

### contextName

```
public String contextName
```

The name of the servlet context.

This is the value returned by the `ServletContext.getServletContextName()` method.

---

### contextPath

```
public String contextPath
```

The servlet context path. This is the value returned by the `ServletContext.getContextPath()` method.

---

### initParams

```
public Map<String,String> initParams
```

The servlet context initialization parameters.

---

### attributes

```
public Map<String,Object> attributes
```

The servlet context attributes.

The value type must be a numerical type, Boolean, String, DTO or an array of any of the former. Therefore this method will only return the attributes of the servlet context conforming to this constraint.

---

## serviceId

```
public long serviceId
```

Service property identifying the service. In the case of a whiteboard service's registration, this value is 0 or a positive number and the corresponding service registration can be looked up from the service registry by querying for the service with the `org.osgi.framework.Constants.SERVICE_ID` set to this value. If this service has not been registered through the whiteboard service the value will be less than zero and the Http Service assigns unique negative numbers in this case.

---

## servletDTOs

```
public ServletDTO[] servletDTOs
```

Returns the representations of the `Servlet` services associated with this context. The representations of the `Servlet` services associated with this context. The returned array may be empty if this context is currently not associated with any `Servlet` services.

---

## resourceDTOs

```
public ResourceDTO[] resourceDTOs
```

Returns the representations of the resource services associated with this context. The representations of the resource services associated with this context. The returned array may be empty if this context is currently not associated with any resource services.

---

## filterDTOs

```
public FilterDTO[] filterDTOs
```

Returns the representations of the servlet `Filter` services associated with this context. The representations of the servlet `Filter` services associated with this context. The returned array may be empty if this context is currently not associated with any servlet `Filter` services.

---

## errorPageDTOs

```
public ErrorPageDTO[] errorPageDTOs
```

Returns the representations of the error page `Servlet` services associated with this context. The representations of the error page `Servlet` services associated with this context. The returned array may be empty if this context is currently not associated with any error pages.

---

## listenerDTOs

```
public ListenerDTO[] listenerDTOs
```

Returns the representations of the listener services associated with this context. The representations of the listener services associated with this context. The returned array may be empty if this context is currently not associated with any listener services.

## Constructor Detail

### **ServletContextDTO**

```
public ServletContextDTO()
```

# Class ServletDTO

[org.osgi.service.http.runtime](#)

```
java.lang.Object
├─ org.osgi.dto.DTO
│   └─ org.osgi.service.http.runtime.BaseServletDTO
│       └─ org.osgi.service.http.runtime.ServletDTO
```

```
public class ServletDTO
extends BaseServletDTO
```

Represents a Servlet service used by the Http Service runtime.

Since: 1.3  
NotThreadSafe

Field Summary		Page
String[]	<a href="#">patterns</a> The request mappings for the servlet.	62
long	<a href="#">serviceId</a> Service property identifying the service.	62

Fields inherited from class <a href="#">org.osgi.service.http.runtime.BaseServletDTO</a>
<a href="#">asyncSupported</a> , <a href="#">name</a> , <a href="#">servletContextId</a> , <a href="#">servletInfo</a>

Constructor Summary	Page
<a href="#">ServletDTO()</a>	63

Methods inherited from class <a href="#">org.osgi.dto.DTO</a>
<a href="#">toString</a>

## Field Detail

### patterns

```
public String[] patterns
```

The request mappings for the servlet.

The specified patterns are used to determine whether a request should be mapped to the servlet.

See Also:  
[HttpConstants.HTTP\\_WHITEBOARD\\_SERVLET\\_PATTERN](#)

### serviceId

```
public long serviceId
```

Service property identifying the service. In the case of a whiteboard service's registration, this value is 0 or a positive number and the corresponding service registration can be looked up from the service registry by

querying for the service with the `org.osgi.framework.Constants.SERVICE_ID` set to this value. If this service has not been registered through the whiteboard service the value will be less than zero and the Http Service assigns unique negative numbers in this case.

## Constructor Detail

### ServletDTO

```
public ServletDTO()
```

---

Java API documentation generated with [DocFlex/Doclet](#) v1.5.6

DocFlex/Doclet is both a multi-format Javadoc doclet and a free edition of [DocFlex/Javadoc](#). If you need to customize your Javadoc without writing a full-blown doclet from scratch, DocFlex/Javadoc may be the only tool able to help you! Find out more at [www.docflex.com](http://www.docflex.com)

---

## 8 Considered Alternatives

---

### 8.1 Servlet API Reference Version

This specification is based on Servlet API 3.0. Implementations though are free to be based on any prior or later Servlet API specification. The specification must still be available to implementations in embedded environments which are still mostly based on Java ME corresponding to Java 1.4.

Therefore the specification cannot mandate either Servlet API 2.5 whose specification requires Java 5 or Servlet API 3.0 whose specification requires Java 6 even though none of the API really requires the respective platforms.

### 8.2 New methods to register Servlets and Filters

In addition to the proposed support for Whiteboard style registration of Servlets, Filters, Resources, HttpContexts, and error pages the Http Service API could have been extended to support programmatic support for such registration.

At the CPEG F2F in Austin it was decided that we should only offer one mechanism to register such objects. Since whiteboard pattern allows for simpler code than having to access a service to register with adding new API was dismissed.

---

### 8.3 Web Application Events

#### 8.3.1 Limiting events

Instead of just sending web application events to all event listeners registered in the OSGi service registry it would be conceivable that listeners may register with a `osgi.http.service.target` service property which defines an LDAP filter to limit the Http Services sending events to the listener service.

I am not sure whether this would really be of use.

#### 8.3.2 Event Admin Service

Servlet Events could be bridged into Event Admin Service events.

I am omitting such bridging right now because I am not sure of its use.

## 8.4 HTTP Sessions

The simplest implementation for HTTP Sessions would be to have a single HTTP Session backed by servlet container and thus shared amongst all Servlets and their servlet contexts. Yet, this would probably be unexpected for these applications which have separate servlet contexts and thus separate attribute value spaces but still share the same HTTP Session.

## 8.5 Resources

Alternatively to the proposed `Resource` servlet it might be conceivable to have the `osgi.http.whiteboard.path` and `osgi.http.whiteboard.prefix` properties on an `Http Context` service to register resources to be served through the given `Http Context`. In this case the `path` property must be a prefix pattern. If we support multi-value properties, the `pattern` and `prefix` properties must provide the same number of values and they are put together by the same index; i.e. `path[0] → prefix[0]`, `path[1] → prefix[1]`, etc.

While this solution looks appealing, I am not sure, whether there is a conceptual fit between the `Http Context` service and the resource registration. On the other hand resources are served (resolved actually) through an `Http Context`, so to register resources an `Http Context` is always required.

## 8.6 Deprecated `HttpService`

The complete `HttpService` interface is now deprecated. A new `HttpServiceRuntime` interface is introduced in the `org.osgi.service.http.runtime` package to obtain runtime information about the `Http Service` implementation in the form of DTOs.

New service properties that were defined by this RFC for the now deprecated `HttpService` are now available as runtime attributes from the `HttpServiceRuntime` service.

---

# 9 Security Considerations

---

Bundles that need to register a servlet, listener, resource filter, or http context must be granted `ServicePermission[Interface Name, REGISTER]` where interface name is the whiteboard interface the service is registered for.

Bundles that need to iterate the servlets, listeners, resources, filters, or http contexts registered with the system must be granted `ServicePermission[interface name, GET]` to retrieve the services from the service registry.

In addition if a whiteboard service wants to be associated with a shared http context registered by another bundle, the bundle registering the whiteboard service must be granted `ServicePermission[org.osgi.service.http.HttpContext, GET]`.

Bundles that need to introspect the state of the `Http Service` runtime will need `PackagePermission[org.osgi.service.http.runtime, IMPORT]` and `ServicePermission[org.osgi.service.http.runtime.HttpServiceRuntime, GET]` to obtain the `HttpServiceRuntime` service and access the DTO types.



---

# 10 Document Support

---

---

## 10.1 References

- [1]. Bradner, S., Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels, RFC2119, March 1997.
- [2]. Software Requirements & Specifications. Michael Jackson. ISBN 0-201-87712-0
- [3]. Rajiv Mordani, Java Servlet Specification Version 3.0, JSR-315, December 2009
- [4]. Portable Java SE/EE Contracts, RFC 180, work in progress

---

## 10.2 Author's Address

Name	Felix Meschber
Company	Adobe Systems Incorporated
Address	Barfüsserplatz 6, 4055 Basel, Switzerland
Voice	+41 61 226 55 49
e-mail	fmeschbe@adobe.com

Name	Carsten Ziegeler
Company	Adobe Systems Incorporated
Address	Barfüsserplatz 6, 4055 Basel, Switzerland
Voice	+41 61 226 55 0
e-mail	cziegele@adobe.com

---

## 10.3 Acronyms and Abbreviations

---

## 10.4 End of Document

---