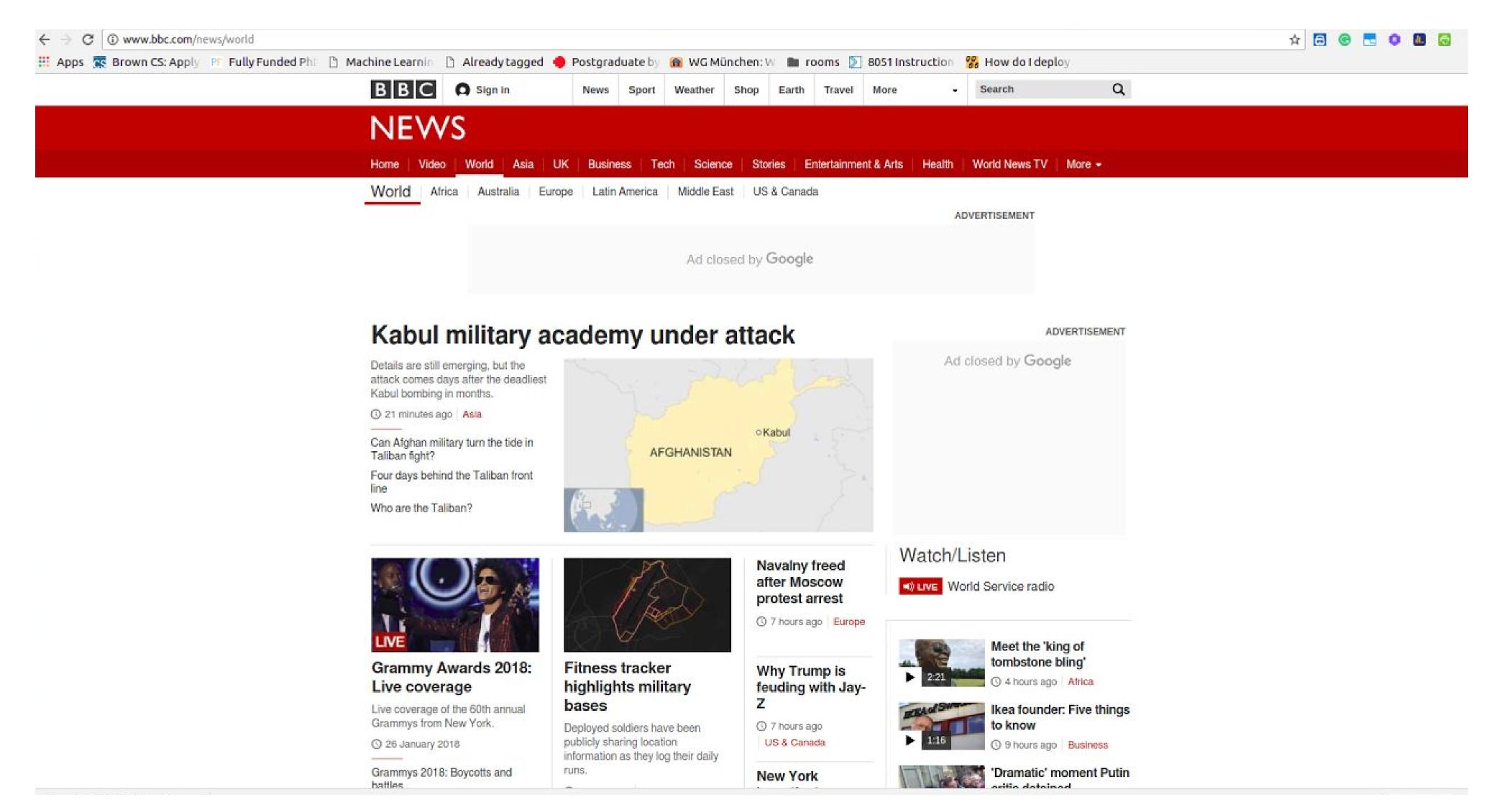
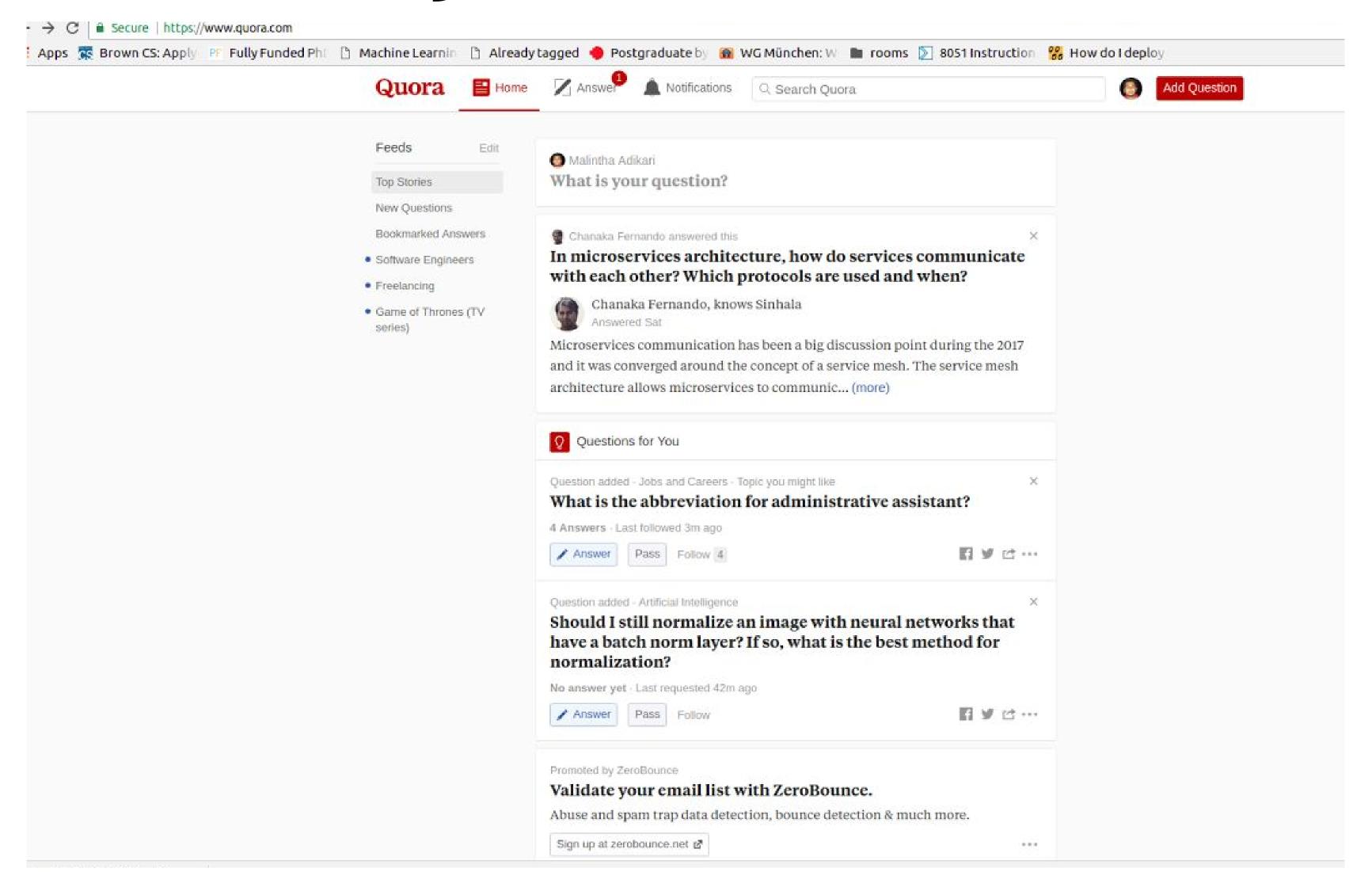


Static Vs. Dynamic Content





- Static content is published to regular files on your server and handled using the simplest methods available to the web server.
- When a Web page is requested, the server where the page is stored returns the HTML document to the user's computer and the browser displays it.
- The user may interact with the document through clicking available links, or a small program (an applet) may be activated, but the document has no capacity to return information that is not pre-formatted.

Advantages of static content:

- Fastest and most efficient way to deliver content
- Does not require any code to execute or any databases to be accessed
- Uses simple, clean URLs to address the content
- Takes best advantage of web caching systems, which further boosts performance
- Compatible with every type of webserver technology

Disadvantages of static content:

- Must be republished when it changes, or your viewers will not see the updates
- Cannot display differently to different viewers, depending on their login status or other factors (Personalization???)

- Dynamic content is generated for you at the time you request the page.
- The document you view exists only for you at that moment; if viewed by someone else at the same time, or by you at a slightly different time, you could get something different.

Dynamic content is good for:

- Pages whose content changes too quickly to easily re-publish it
- Pages that display viewer-specific content (eg. user profiles) Personalization
- Pages that display content conditionally (ie. member-only pages)

Disadvantages of dynamic content:

- **Resource-intensive** compared to static pages. The number of dynamic pages your server can display per second will generally be much less than the number of static pages.
- Executes code on server, and can read from and write to your database.
- In many typical default webserving configurations, the index page of a website is presumed to be a static page. That means there are some places where it is impractical or more difficult to use dynamic pages than others.

From Static to Dynamic

The static URL to a page will be something like:

http://foobar.com/somepage.html

whereas the dynamic URL will be something like:

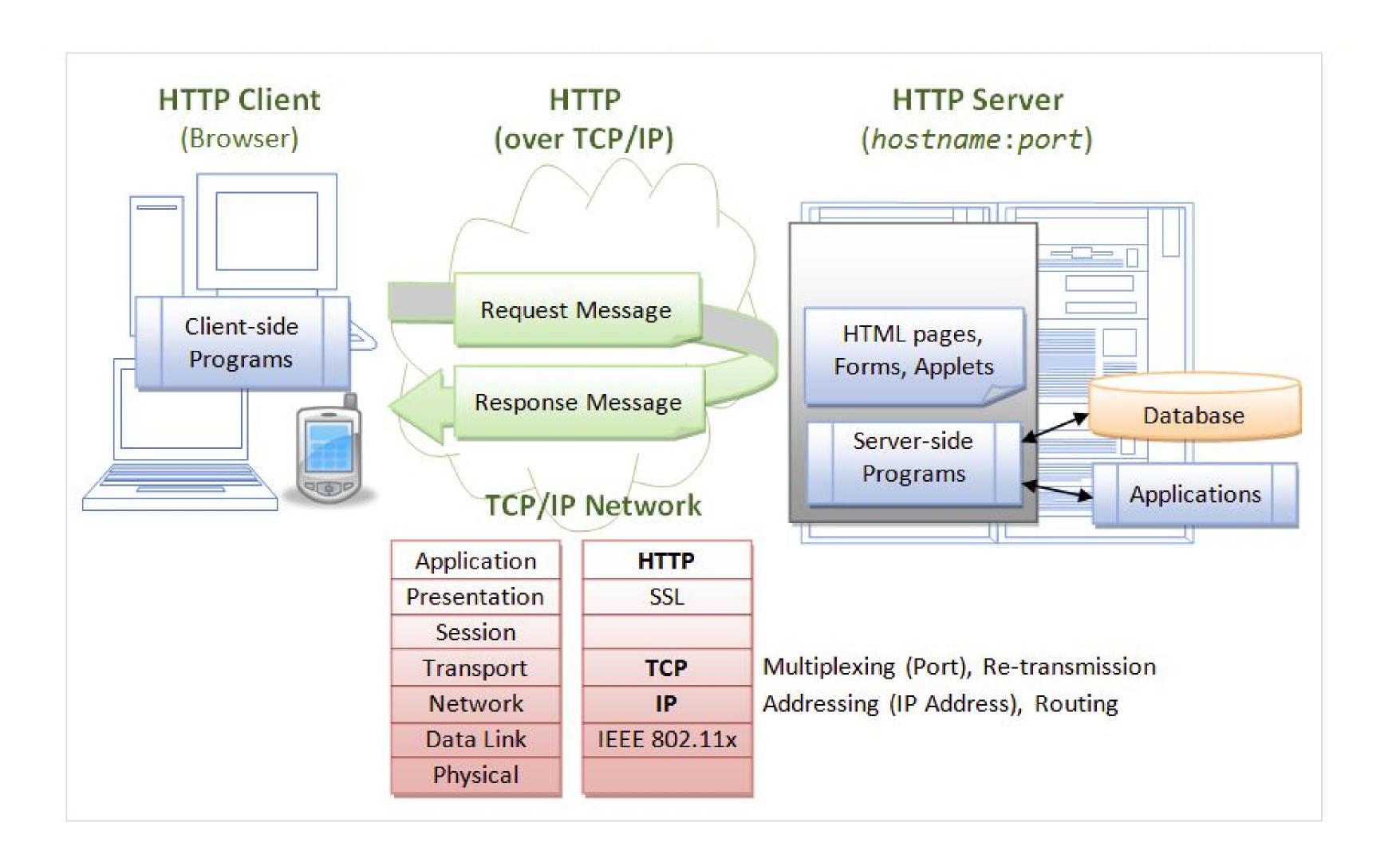
http://foobar.com/cgi/page.cgi? id=123

or

http://foobar.com/cgi/page.cgi/somepage.html

Servlets

- Servlets are *server-side programs* (running inside a web server) that handle clients' requests and return a *customized* or *dynamic response* for each request.
- The dynamic response could be based on user's input (e.g., search, online shopping, online transaction) with data retrieved from databases or other applications, or time-sensitive data (such as news and stock prices).
- Typically run on the HTTP protocol.



Server-Side Technologies

- Many server-side technologies available: Java-based (servlet, JSP, JSF, Struts, Spring, Hibernate), ASP, PHP, CGI Script, and many others.
- Java servlet is the foundation of the Java server-side technology, JSP (JavaServer Pages),
 JSF (JavaServer Faces), Struts, Spring, Hibernate, and others, are extensions of the servlet technology.

Apache Tomcat Server

- Servlets are server-side programs run inside a Java-capable HTTP server.
- Apache Tomcat Server is the official Reference Implementation for Java servlet and JSP, provided free by open-source foundation Apache.

HTTP Protocal

- A HTTP Servlet runs under the HTTP protocol.
 - In brief, HTTP is a request-response protocol.
 - The client sends a request message to the server.
 - The server, in turn, returns a response message.
 - The messages consists of two parts: header (information about the message) and body (contents). Header provides information about the messages.
 - The data in header is organized in name-value pairs.

