Web的核心脉络—HTTP协议与Tomcat的使命

The Core of Web: HTTP Protocol & Tomcat's Mission

Java Web 开发 (Java Web Application Development)

本讲概要 (Outline)

- 1. 问题引入 一次网页请求的背后 (Introduction: Behind a Web Request)
- 2. HTTP协议 Web的通用语 (HTTP: The Universal Language of the Web)
- 3. Tomcat Web应用的家 (Tomcat: Home for Web Applications)
- 4. **课堂总结与展望** (Summary & Outlook)

教学目标 (Teaching Objectives)

知识目标 (Knowledge Objectives)

- 理解HTTP协议是Web通信的基石 (Understand HTTP as the cornerstone of web communication)
- 了解HTTP请求和响应的主要组成 (Know the main parts of HTTP requests/responses)
- 掌握Tomcat作为Servlet容器的核心作用 (Master Tomcat's core role as a Servlet container)

能力目标 (Ability Objectives)

- 能够使用浏览器开发者工具分析HTTP报文 (Analyze HTTP messages with browser dev tools)
- 能够独立安装和启动Tomcat (Install and start Tomcat independently)

问题引入:一次网页请求的背后 (Introduction: Behind a Web Request)

一个熟悉的场景 (A Familiar Scenario)

当我们在浏览器地址栏输入 http://www.tyust.edu.cn 并敲下回车时...

思考 (Think About It):

- 浏览器是如何"告诉"服务器它想要什么? (How does the browser "tell" the server what it wants?)
- 服务器又是如何"回应"的? (How does the server "respond"?)

它们之间需要一种"通用语言"进行沟通,这就是 HTTP协议。 (They need a "common language" to communicate. This is the HTTP Protocol.)

HTTP协议 - Web的通用语 (HTTP: Universal Language of the Web)

1. HTTP 请求 (The Request)

客户端发送给服务器的"信件" (A "letter" from client to server)

- 请求行 (Request Line): GET /index.html HTTP/1.1
 - 我想用 GET 方法,获取 /index.html 资源
 - o (I want to GET the /index.html resource)
- 请求头 (Headers): Host: www.tyust.edu.cn
 - 附加信息,如我从哪个主机来
 - (Additional info, like which host I'm from)
- 请求体 (Body):
 - 发送的具体数据 (GET请求通常为空)
 - (Specific data being sent usually empty for GET requests)

HTTP协议 - Web的通用语 (HTTP: Universal Language of the Web)

2. HTTP 响应 (The Response)

服务器回复给客户端的"回信" (A "reply letter" from server to client)

- 状态行 (Status Line): HTTP/1.1 200 OK
 - 告诉你请求处理的结果 (Tells you the result of the request)
- 响应头 (Headers): Content-Type: text/html
 - 附加信息,如我给你的是什么类型的文件
 - (Additional info, like the type of file I'm giving you)
- 响应体 (Body):
 - 实际的HTML代码内容
 - (The actual HTML code content)

生动演示 (Live Demo)

浏览器开发者工具 (Browser Developer Tools)

- 按下 F12 打开开发者工具 (Press F12 to open developer tools)
- 切换到 Network (网络) 面板 (Switch to the Network panel)
- 刷新页面,观察真实的HTTP请求与响应 (Refresh the page and observe real HTTP requests and responses)

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实践出真知 (Seeing is Believing)
故意访问一个不存在的URL,看看会发生什么?(404 Not Found)
(Try visiting a non-existent URL. What happens? - 404 Not Found)
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Tomcat - Web应用的家 (Tomcat: Home for Web Applications)

为什么需要Tomcat? (Why Do We Need Tomcat?)

- HTML 文件: 浏览器可以直接打开 (Browsers can open HTML files directly)
- 包含Java代码的动态页面: 浏览器不能直接执行Java代码
 - (Dynamic pages with Java code: Browsers cannot execute Java code directly)

结论 (Conclusion):

我们需要一个特殊的软件,它既能接收HTTP请求,又能运行Java代码。
(We need special software that can both receive HTTP requests and run Java code.)
这个"超级服务器"就是 Servlet容器,Tomcat是其中最著名的一员。
(This "super server" is a Servlet Container, and Tomcat is the most famous one.)

什么是Tomcat? (What is Tomcat?)

核心使命 (Core Mission)

Tomcat是Apache基金会下一个开源、免费的轻量级Web服务器和**Servlet容器**。 (Tomcat is an open-source, free, lightweight web server and **Servlet container** from the Apache Foundation.)

它的家就是用来装载和管理我们的Java Web应用的。 (Its home is used to load and manage our Java Web applications.)

它负责:

- 1. 接收HTTP请求 (Receive HTTP requests)
- 2. 运行我们写的Java程序 (Run our Java programs (Servlets))
- 3. 将程序生成的动态内容组合成HTTP响应,再发回浏览器 (Combine the dynamic content into an HTTP response and send it back)

Tomcat 核心目录 (Tomcat's Core Directories)

各司其职 (Each has its own duty)

- bin:启动器 (Launcher)
 - 存放启动和关闭脚本(startup.bat, shutdown.bat)
- conf:配置中心 (Config Center)
 - 存放服务器配置文件(server.xml)
- webapps: 公寓楼 (Apartment Building)
 - 存放我们开发的Web应用的地方
- logs: 日志室 (Log Room)
 - 记录服务器运行日志,排错必备

部署第一个Web应用 (Deploying Your First Web App)

- 1. 创建应用 (Create App)
 - 在 webapps 目录下创建一个 myapp 文件夹
- 2. 编写主页 (Write Homepage)
 - 在 myapp 内创建 index.html 文件,内容为:
 - < <h1>Hello, Tomcat!</h1>
- 3. 启动服务 (Start Service)
 - 进入 bin 目录,双击 startup.bat
- 4. 验证访问 (Verify Access)
 - 在浏览器访问: http://localhost:8080/myapp/

课堂总结 (Summary)

- 1. 通信靠协议 (Communication via Protocol)
 - 浏览器和服务器通过HTTP协议"对话"
 - (Browsers and servers "talk" via the HTTP protocol)
- 2. 动态靠容器 (Dynamics via Container)
 - Java Web应用必须住在像Tomcat这样的Servlet容器里
 - (Java Web apps must live in a Servlet container like Tomcat)
- 3. **部署很简单 (Deployment is Simple)**
 - 将应用文件夹放入Tomcat的 webapps 目录即可
 - (Just put the application folder into Tomcat's webapps directory)

展望 (Outlook)

下一节课 (Next Class)

今天,我们展示了一个静态页面。但这仅仅是冰山一角。 (Today, we displayed a static page. This is just the tip of the iceberg.)

下一节课,我们将亲手编写第一个Servlet程序,让我们的Web应用能真正"听懂"**用户** 请求并做出动态回应!

(Next time, we will write our first **Servlet** program, allowing our web app to truly "understand" user requests and make dynamic responses!)

Q & A

有问题请随时提问

(Feel free to ask questions anytime)