Pre-Spring

CGI (Common Gateway Interface) :

## ** Client Request: The client (browser) sends an HTTP request to the web server.**

## ** Server Processing: The web server receives and identifies the request as a CGI request.**

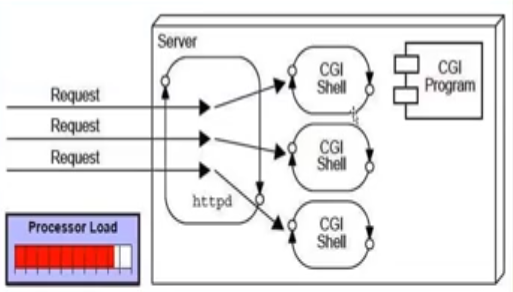
## ** CGI Script Execution: The server executes the CGI script, which can be written in languages like Perl, Python, or C (dependent language).**

## ** Data Processing: The CGI script processes the request, interacts with databases or other resources, and generates the required output.**

(by starting a new process 🡪 processor load)

## ** Response Generation: The CGI script sends the output, usually in the form of HTML, back to the server.**

## ** Client Response: The web server sends the generated HTML back to the client as the HTTP response. (more users 🡪 load on the server (slow)).**



Servlet:

* **Java programs (java language only) that run on the server to generate dynamic web content efficiently.**
* **Depends on JVM.**
* **Secured.**
* **the garbage collector of JVM collect garbage.**

 Client Request: The client (browser) sends an HTTP request to the web server.

 Server Processing: The web server receives and identifies the request as a servlet request.

 Servlet Loading: If the servlet is not already loaded, the server loads the servlet and initializes it.

 Request Handling: The server creates an instance of HttpServletRequest and HttpServletResponse.

 Servlet Execution: The server calls the servlet's service() method, passing the request and response objects.

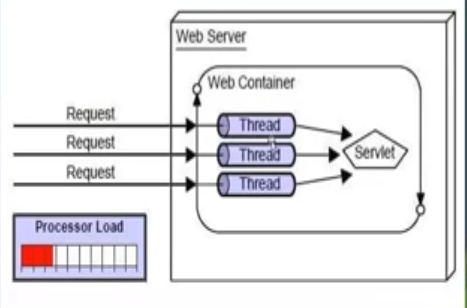
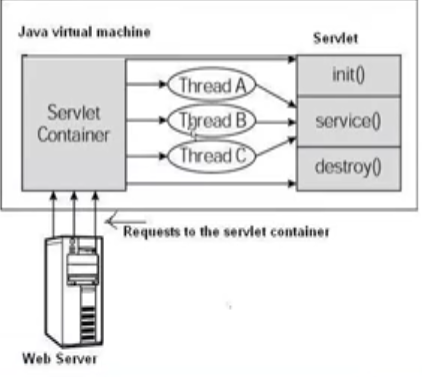
 Data Processing: The servlet processes the request, interacts with databases or other resources, and generates the required output.

\*Can receive many requests & use Multithread to process (less processor load).

 Response Generation: The servlet sends the output, usually in the form of HTML, back to the server.

 Client Response: The web server sends the generated HTML back to the client as the HTTP response.

🡪After Servlet terminated calls destroy() method .

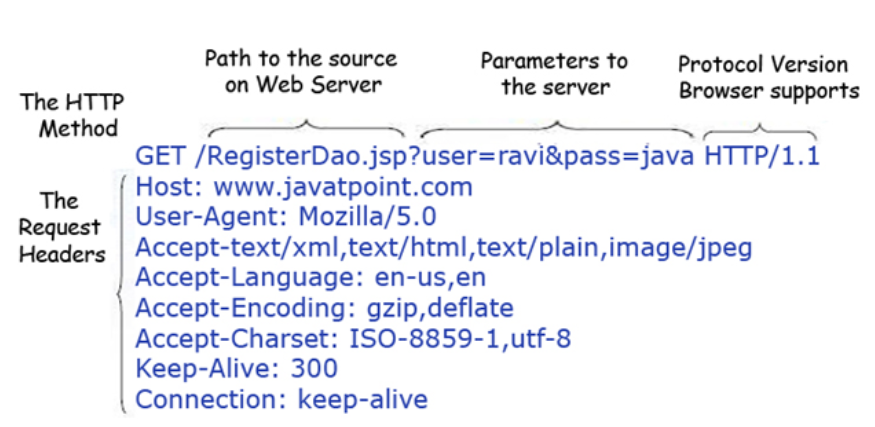
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**Web Application?**

A web application is a software application that runs on a web server rather than being installed on the user's local computer. It is accessed via a web browser over a network, such as the Internet or an intranet. Web applications often use a combination of server-side scripts (Java servlets) and client-side scripts (JavaScript) to provide a dynamic user experience.

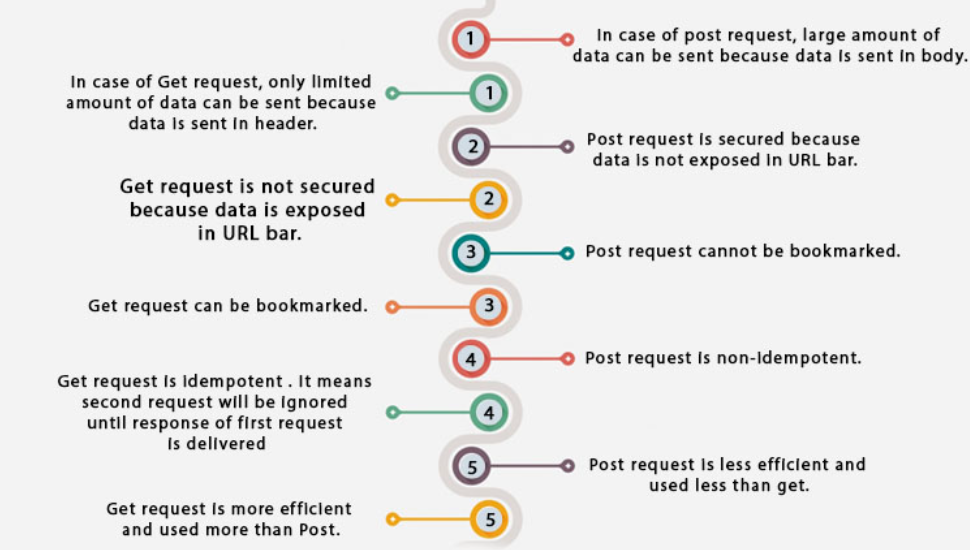
**Difference Between GET and POST Requests**

* **GET Request:**
  + **Purpose:** Retrieve data from the server.
  + **Parameters:** Parameters are appended to the URL as query strings.
  + **Idempotent:** Multiple identical GET requests should have the same effect as a single request.
  + **Caching:** GET requests can be cached by the browser.
  + **Size Limit:** URL length limits apply (typically around 2000 characters).



* **POST Request:**
  + **Purpose:** Send data to the server, often to create or update resources.
  + **Parameters:** Parameters are sent in the body of the request, not the URL (more secure).
  + **Non-idempotent:** Multiple identical POST requests may create duplicate entries or affect the server state.
  + **Caching:** POST requests are generally not cached.
  + **Size Limit:** No practical limit on the size of data sent.

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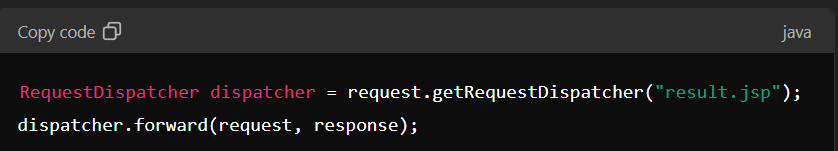
When a servlet request is made, the web server receives:

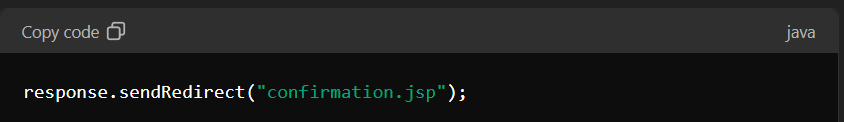
* HTTP Method: GET, POST, etc.
* Request URL: The URL used to make the request.
* Headers: Information about the client, content type, etc.
* Parameters: Data sent with the request (query parameters or form data).
* Body: The body contains the data being sent for POST requests.

RequestDispatcher and sendRedirect() :

Servlet Collaboration:

* RequestDispatcher: Used to forward requests and responses between servlets or JSPs within the same server. It doesn’t change the URL in the browser.



* sendRedirect(): Sends a new request to the client, causing the browser to make a new request to a different URL. The URL in the browser changes. 

**Differences:**

* **RequestDispatcher:** Forwarding happens server-side. The URL remains unchanged, and data can be shared using request attributes.
* **sendRedirect():** The browser is redirected to a new URL. The original request is discarded, and data cannot be shared using request attributes.

Difference Between ServletConfig and ServletContext

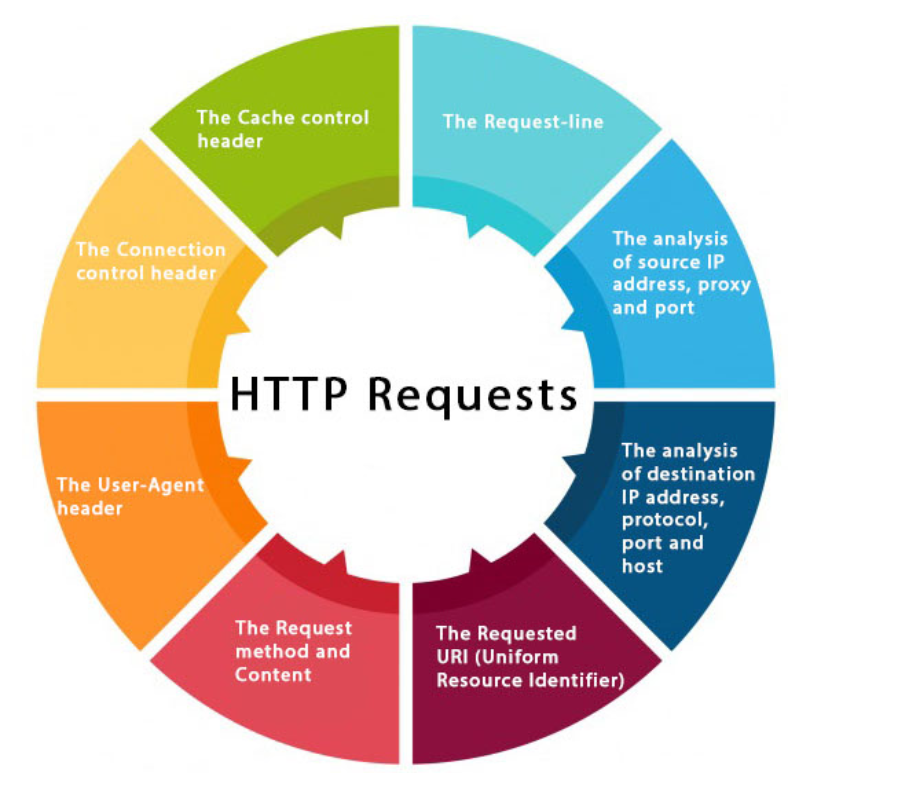
* **ServletConfig:** Provides servlet-specific initialization parameters. Each servlet has its own ServletConfig🡪 DatabaseURL.
* **ServletContext:** Provides application-wide information and parameters. It is shared across all servlets in the web application🡪Application name.

Ways to Maintain User State :

* Cookies: Small pieces of data stored on the client’s browser.
* Session: Server-side storage of user-specific data that persists across multiple requests.
* Hidden Form Fields: Data embedded within HTML forms.
* URL Rewriting: Appending session data to URLs.

\*Most Used Approach: Sessions are commonly used due to their flexibility and security.

HTTP Requests:



Servlet Containers: part of the web server which can be run in a separate process. We can classify the servlet container states into three types:

* Standalone: It is typical Java-based server in which the servlet container and the web servers are the integral part of a single program. For example:- Tomcat running by itself.
* In-process: It is separated from the web server, because a different program runs within the address space of the main server as a plug-in. For example, Tomcat is running inside the JBoss.
* Out-of-process: The web server and servlet container are different programs which are run in a different process. For performing the communications between them, web server uses the plug-in provided by the servlet container, Apache HTTP Server و Tomcat كعمليات منفصلة