

→ World Wide Web Communication

- ↳ HTTP ឬមានរាយ Hyper Text Transfer Protocol → ទេសចរណ៍ដែលបានផ្តល់ទៅក្នុង
- ↳ ពិនិត្យការសេវាសំគាល់ clients នៃ server នៃពីរនៅ Internet ដែលការើងការសេវាសំគាល់ ក្នុងមានការ HTTP Request , HTTP Response
- ↳ Client នៃ Browser , Server នៃ Cloud
- ↳ នឹង click នៃលើកនៃ link នៃ request ទៅ server
- ↳ HTTP +: encrypt ពិនិត្យការសេវាសំគាល់ code នៃការទៅលើ server

Client → Server Server នៃក្នុង

→ Request Method

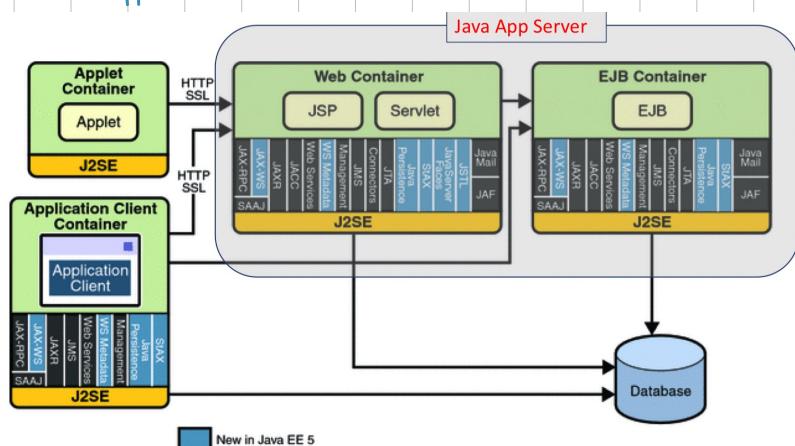
- ↳ GET ឱ្យរាយពូល URL → ទទួលទៅការបាន តាមរឿងរឹង
- ↳ POST ឱ្យរាយពូល body នៃ Request → ឱ្យរាយពិនិត្យ

* Web Application +: request

នៃការងារពីរុបរាយ program

→ JAVA EE Platform API

- ↳ ឱ្យ app ត្រួវបាន JSP ឬអេឡិចត្រូនូយៗ / Servlet នាមខាងក្រោម

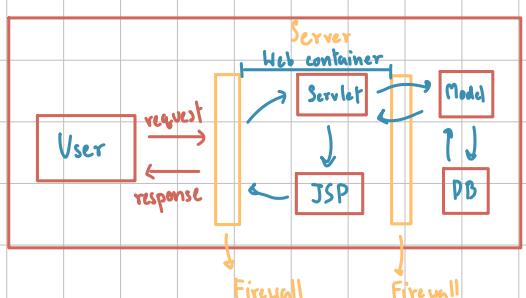
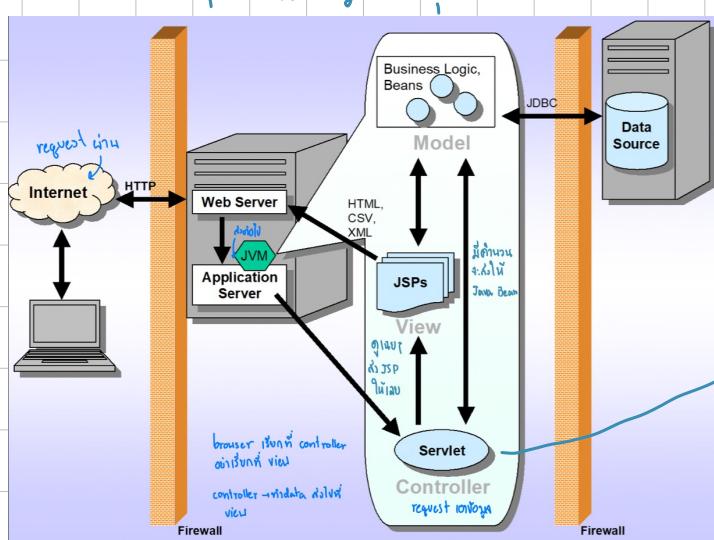


e.g. Tomcat

→ ឱ្យ Web Container ត្រួវបាន JSP , Servlet
ដែលមានការងារពីរុបរាយ web server

→ MVC (Model View Controller)

- ↳ Model គឺជាកំណត់របៀប data ដោយ Java Class រួមឱ្យ Attribute
- ↳ View គឺជាកំណត់របៀបរាយការណ៍ client / ការងាររបស់ Client
- ↳ Controller គឺបញ្ជាកំណត់របៀប e.g. នៃការប្រើប្រាស់ / ឱ្យការងាររបស់ browser



interface នៃ Jakarta EE → នៃ JSP / Servlet
ឱ្យមានការសេវាសំគាល់ request / response នៃ HTTP

→ MVC : Benefit

1. Promote code reuse

- model និង view ត្រូវបានខ្លួនឯង View និង Controller
- ការណែនាំដែលត្រូវបានគ្រប់គ្រងនៅក្នុង code នឹងមាន logic លើសរុប

2. Reduces development time

- សារចាប់បើកប្រើប្រាស់ code

3. More maintainable

- សារការផ្តល់ព័ត៌មាន ទៅលាក់ក្នុង view, controller, model តាមការណែនាំនៃការផ្តល់ព័ត៌មាននេះ

→ Servlet

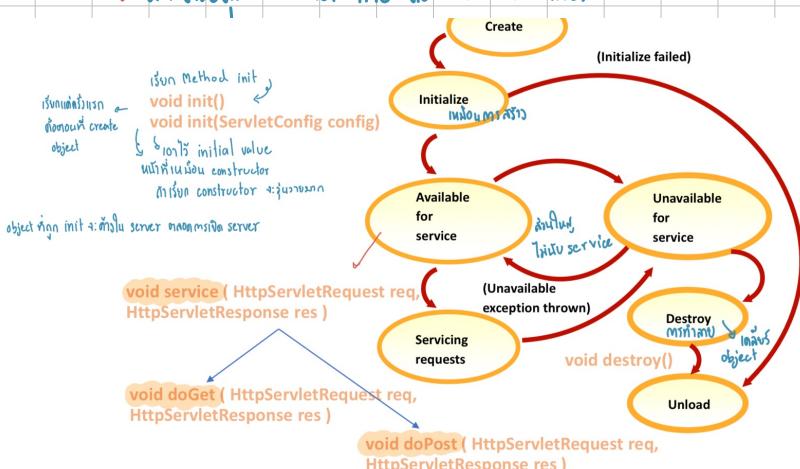
- ↳ ជំនួយបញ្ជី Java EE
- ↳ ស្ថិតិថ្លែង HTTP request នៃវា
- ↳ មិនមែន method main
- ↳ ការងារនៃ JVM នឹង server / ការងារនៃ multi-thread
- ↳ Parameter នឹងត្រូវការចិត្តលើ deploy នៃ server
- ↳ ផ្ទាំងតាមរយៈ Web Container

flow នៃការងារ Servlet

1. Client request ទៅការងារ URL
2. Web server ដែល request នឹង Web Container
3. Web container ដែល Servlet នឹង Client request នឹងOverride Method (មនុស្សបាន)
4. ការងារនៃ Web Container ត្រូវការងារឡើង ដោយការងារណាន់ (get → get, post → post)
5. Web Server ដែលត្រូវ Client ទៅការងារ JSP

→ Java Servlet Life Cycle

↳ តាមរយៈរបៀប Servlet life នៃ Web Container



1. Load servlet class → នៃ server

2. Servlet instance is created → សរុប obj.

3. Init method is invoked → ឱ្យកិច្ច method នៃវា

4. Service method is invoked → ឱ្យកិច្ច service

5. destroy method is invoked → ឱ្យកិច្ច method

destroy ≠ unload → នៃ server

* នៃការងារណាន់ ត្រូវការងារក្នុង DB

→ Request Dispatcher

↳ នូវការងារ request នឹង servlet ឬ JSP

↳ សារការផ្តល់ព័ត៌មាន 2 interface : ServletContext, HttpServletRequest

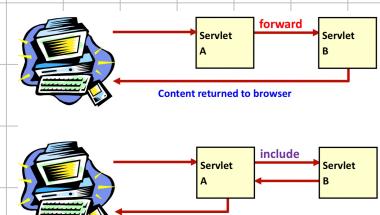
↳ នឹង 2 នូវការងារ forward ឬ includes

→ ត្រូវការងារ Servlet Context

↑
នូវការងារផ្តល់ព័ត៌មាន

កំណត់កំណត់ request

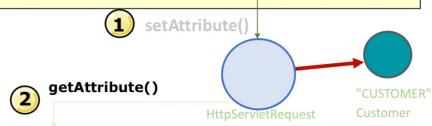
?



→ ពី forward នឹងទៅទំនាក់ទំនង handle នៃ request, response ទៅ នឹង include នឹង

→ Sharing Object

```
// Servlet "A"
public void doGet (HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse resp)...
    // process request headers & query data
    Customer cust;
    ...
    request.setAttribute("CUSTOMER", cust);
    String viewPage = "/CustomerInfo.jsp";
    getServletContext().getRequestDispatcher(viewPage).forward(request, resp);
}
```



```
// CustomerInfo.jsp
<%>
    Customer aCust = (Customer) request.getAttribute("CUSTOMER");
%>
```

Java 透过 EL \${} 从属性到 JSP 语句

→ Syntax 语句

→ JSP

↳ Jakarta Server Pages Technology

↳ mix 固定 static HTML + dynamically-generated HTML

↳ JSP file 由 JSP Syntax + Markup tags (HTML, XML)

↳ 由 Web Container → JVM 负责生成 服务类: .class

↳ 将响应从 response 到 Client request 由 JVM 生成 Client

将请求从 client 通过 page compilation 为 servlet 生成 .class

→ Scope Attribute

↳ Object 由 User 1 生成 可以有 4 Scope

→ Page → 由 JSP 产生

→ Request → HttpServletRequest Obj 产生
(1个/1 req)

→ Session → HttpSession Obj 产生
(1个/浏览器: 1 browser)

→ Application → ServletContext Obj 产生

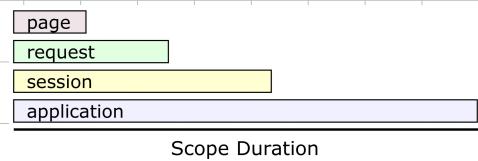
↳ Share 由谁产生

→ Page → 由 JSP 产生

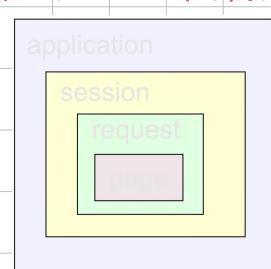
→ Request → HttpServletRequest Obj 产生

→ Session → HttpSession Obj 产生

→ Application → ServletContext Obj 产生



" 服務器端 在於 session 之前沒有任何: "



↳ taglib 19种常用 Library jstl e.g. action foreach

↳ EL \${}

• <h2>

• Hello, \${user.firstName} \${user.lastName} → .\${user.firstName} - \${user.lastName}

• </h2>

Class user

访问对象的属性或方法的表达式

e.g. \${cal.age-max} X → \${cal["age-max"]} ✓

→ JSTL (JSP Standard Tag Library)

Set a variable in a specific scope to a value

```
<c:set var="name" scope="scope" value="expression"/>
```

default = page scope

→ ตั้งค่า

Display a value, or an alternative if the first value is null

- <c:out value="expr" default="expr" escapeXml="boolean"/>

- Example:

```
Hello <c:out value="${user.name}" default="Guest"/>!
```

กรณีชื่อผู้ใช้ไม่มี ค่าเดfault เป็น Guest

Conditional execution

```
<c:choose>, <c:when> and <c:otherwise>
```

4: ใช้ when ถ้าจะ choose (choose อาจมี when)

optional

```
<c:choose>
```

1: ถ้า 2: นั้น

```
<c:when test="${user.role == 'member'}">
```

```
<p>Welcome, member!</p>
```

```
</c:when>
```

```
<c:otherwise>
```

```
<p>Welcome, guest!</p>
```

```
</c:otherwise>
```

```
</c:choose>
```

→ Application State Management

↳ Session Problem

↳ รูปแบบ (ข้อมูลของ user)

- Servlet และ JSP จัดการ state

- รูปแบบ Application ที่จะถูกเก็บข้างใน servlet : Session State

Client Side

- Cookies

- Hidden Fields → User ที่มีอยู่ใน web

ไม่สามารถ value อยู่

- URL Rewriting

Server Side

- HTTP Session → บันทึกข้อมูล DB ไว้

- Content Based Routing → plug-in ของ web application

- API รูปแบบ ฐาน database

- JWT : JSON Web Token

→ Cookies

↳ ฝั่ง Client values เก็บที่ browser, Client

↳ API ในการสร้าง Cookie

- Creating cookies

- Cookie(String name, String value)

- Sending a cookie back to the browser

- HttpServletResponse.addCookie(Cookie aCookie)

- Retrieving cookies

- HttpServletRequest.getCookies()

- Retrieving a cookie's name

- aCookie.getName()

- Retrieving a cookie's value

- aCookie.getValue()

- Changing a cookie's value

- aCookie.setValue(String)

↳ Cookie คือไฟล์ plain text (text file)

↳ ห้ามเก็บข้อมูลที่สำคัญทางความปลอดภัยไว้ใน cookie

→ สามารถเก็บข้อมูล browser ได้

→ Cookie คือไฟล์ header ของ request เมื่อเข้ามาที่ server

ได้ จึงเก็บใน header ของ response ตามส่วนกลางมา

→ มีประโยชน์ session data tracking

Cookie ทำงานร่วมกับ → Cookie ที่ browser สร้าง

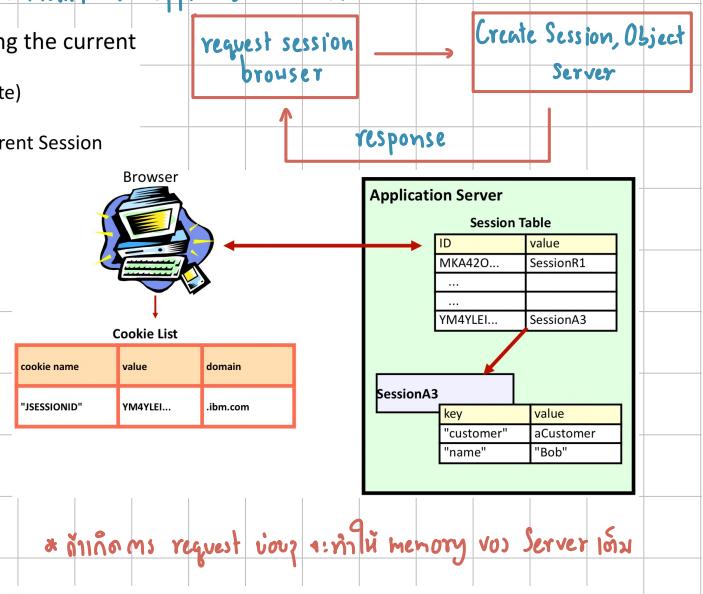
Cookie persistence → Cookie ที่เรากำหนดต่อไป

โดย Cookie มีหน่วยเป็นวินาที

→ HTTP Session

↳ HttpSession Interface iku API vos Servlet 9i9umsinmsamnu: vos application vos Server

- Servlet asks to bind to the Session object representing the current session:
 - A session is requested – `request.getSession(boolean create)`
 - The method returns the current HttpSession, if it exists
 - If create is true (or no parameter is specified) AND no current Session exists, a newly created session is returned
- The session is unavailable when:
 - The client browser is closed
 - The session is explicitly invalidated
 - The session times out
- HttpSession store application-specific information
 - Stored as <"key", object> pairs
 - `void setAttribute(String, Object)`
 - `Object getAttribute(String)`



Web Container

