# J2EE - Table Of Contents

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|---|---|
| **Java** | Oops feature, Env setup, Variables, scope, operator, control flow, constructor, interface, sub/abstract class, access privilege, DTO, static, final, Exception handling, Array, Thread, String, Collections, File IO |
| **Languages** | Java, SQL, XML, HTML Java Script |
| **Web Technologies** | HTML, JSP ,CSS, JavaScript, AJAX, JSON, JQuery, HTTP, Soap, Rest, OXM, Microservices, WSDL,WADL, ORM, Servlets |
| **SDLC methodology** | Waterfall, TDD, Scrum |
| **Frameworks** | Spring , Struts, AOP,Spring Data |
| **Database technologies** | MySQL, JDBC API, JPA, Datasource, SQL |
| **Operating Systems** | Windows, UNIX |
| **Development Operations** | Git, Jira, Jira Tickets, One confluence, Maven |
| **Design** | Architectural , system, component, class, use case design diagrams |
| **IDE** | Eclipse, Spring tool Suite, SQL Developer, MySQL workbench, Putty, Winscp |
| **Testing tools** | Junit , SoapUI, Chrome dev tool, Selenium, Samurai, Postman |
| **Web Servers** | Tomcat |
| **Cloud Server** | Amazon Web Services, Network basics |
| **Configuration** | YAML, Apache Properties, XML |
| **Documentation** | Apache log4j, Swagger |
| **Reporting** | Microsoft Excel, Microsoft powerpoint |

# JEE - Technologies

## CLIENT

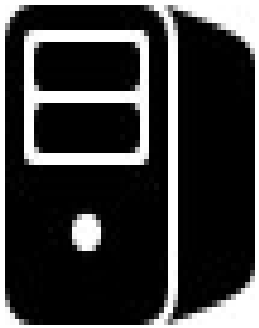
**Frontend Tech**
HTML CSS
JS AJAX
Jquery images video

**Frontend Testing**
Chrome developer Tool
Selenium
Rest Client

***INTERNET***
DNS
DHCP
Router

**Data Transfer tech**
HTTP
JSON
Form data = key-value
Text content
Binary Content

## SERVER



**Server Machine**
AWS
MySQL
Tomcat
UNIX

**Model**
Spring
AOP

**Configuration**
XML
OXM
YAML
Properties

**Controller**
REST
SOAP
Strut
MicroServices
WSDL
WADL

**Reporting**
Log4j
Swagger
ELK

**Data Layer**
SQL
JDBC
ORM
Spring Data

**Testing**
Junit

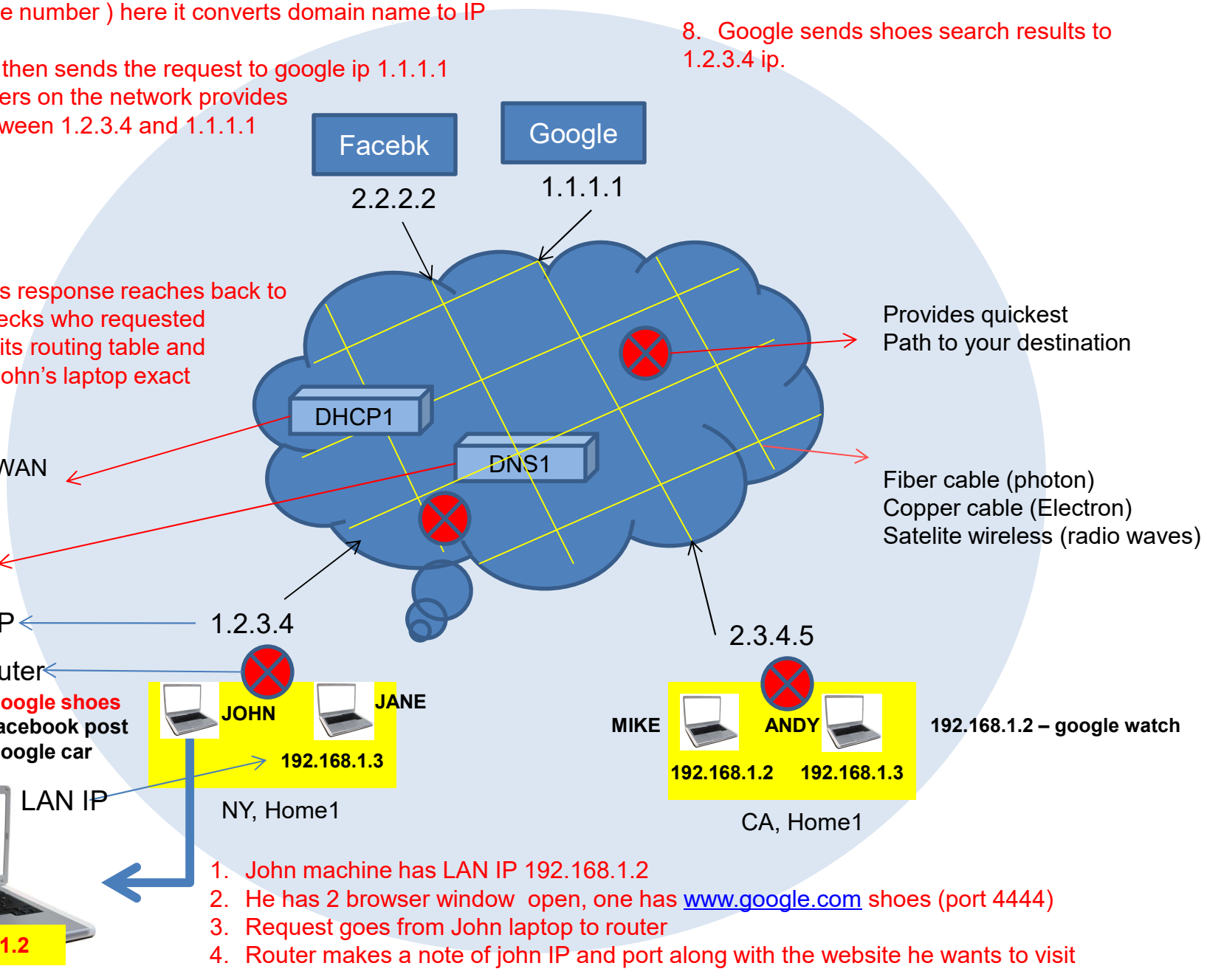
## IT Person

**Tools**
STS
Workbench
SOAP UI
Putty
WINSCP

**Project Management**
Git
Jira
One confluence
Maven

5. Router reaches out to DNS. DNS is like phone book (contanct name to phone number ) here it converts domain name to IP address
6. Home Router then sends the request to google ip 1.1.1.1
7. Network Routers on the network provides fastest path Between 1.2.3.4 and 1.1.1.1

8. Google sends shoes search results to 1.2.3.4 ip.




8. When google's response reaches back to Router, router checks who requested for this search in its routing table and Sends results to john's laptop exact browser window

1. John machine has LAN IP 192.168.1.2
2. He has 2 browser window open, one has www.google.com shoes (port 4444)
3. Request goes from John laptop to router
4. Router makes a note of john IP and port along with the website he wants to visit

# Enterprise application websites set up