

J2EE - Table Of Contents

1. Installation
 1. AWS, MySQL
 2. Winscp,putty,Soap UI , Postman
 3. Spring tool suite, Workbench
2. Client-Server
3. Network Elements
4. Basics
5. UNIX
6. HTTP
7. Configuration
 1. Properties
 2. YAML
 3. XML
8. SDLC
 1. Scrum
 2. TDD
9. DevOps
 1. Git
 2. Jira
 3. One confluence

J2EE - Table Of Contents

10.User Interface

1. HTML,
2. CSS
3. Javascript
4. JSP
5. AJAX
6. JSON
7. JQuery

11.Web Application

1. Servlet architecture and life cycle
2. How Web application works
3. Servlets

12.SQL

13.JDBC

1. Database Overview
2. JDBC Drivers
3. JDBC

14.Documentation

1. Apache log4j : logging
2. Swagger

J2EE - Table Of Contents

15. Web Services

1. Overview
2. Jax-ws
3. Jax-rs
4. Microservice
5. Web service client

16. Hibernate, Spring Data

17. Struts Framework

1. Struts Component
2. Struts tag library

18. Spring

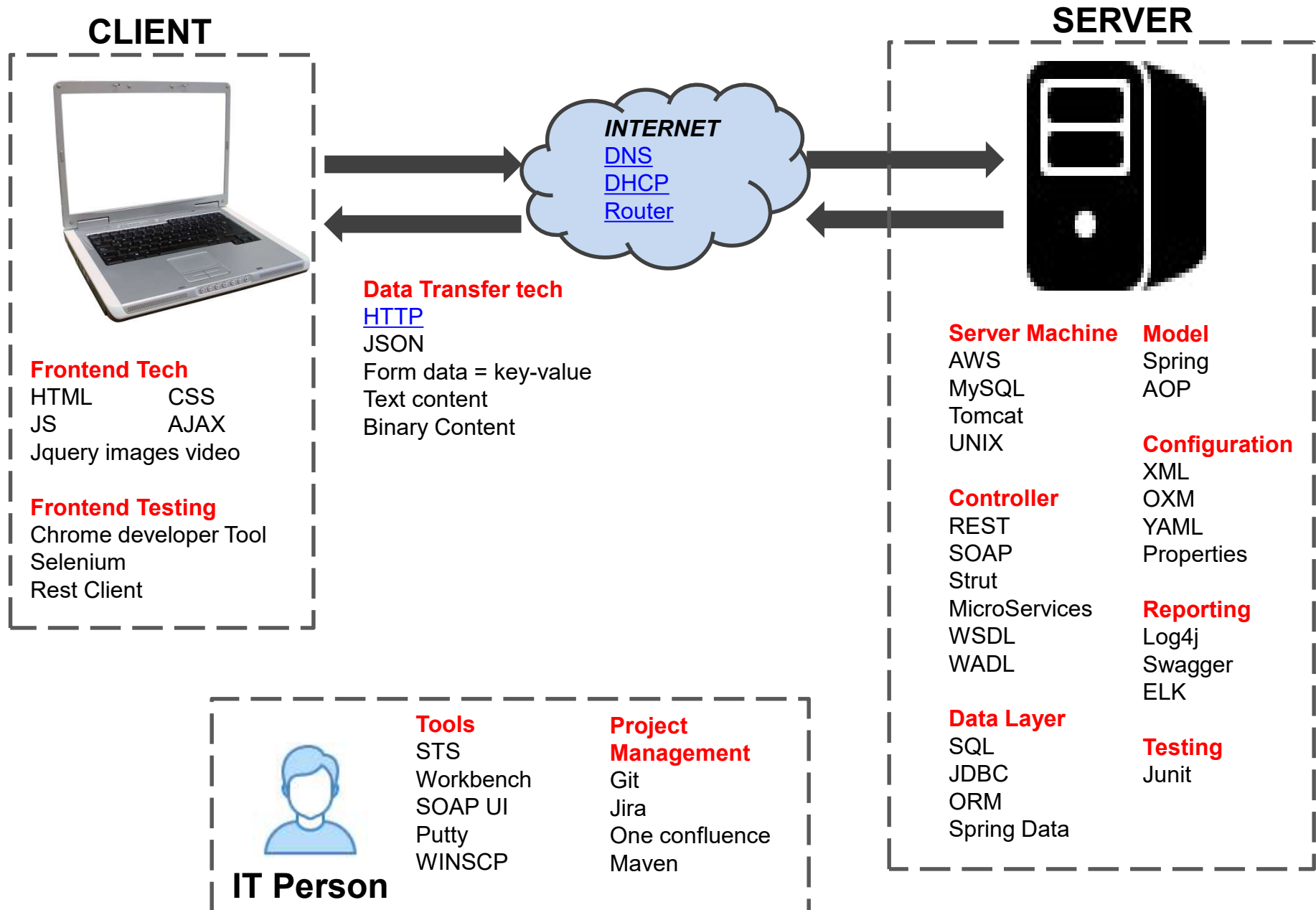
1. Dependency Injections
2. Aspect oriented programming

19. Testing –

1. UI Testing
 1. Selenium
 2. Chrome developer tool
2. Web services
 1. Soap UI
 2. Postman
3. Unit Testing – SpringBootTest Junit
4. Performance testing - Samurai thread analyzer

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



5. Router reaches out to DNS. DNS is like phone book (contact 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

Assigns unique WAN IP to your router

Provides IP for domain name

WAN IP ← 1.2.3.4

Router ←

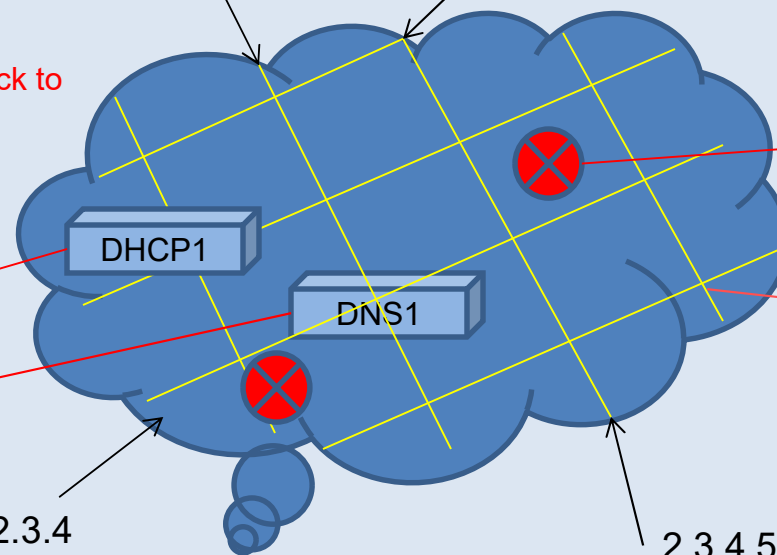
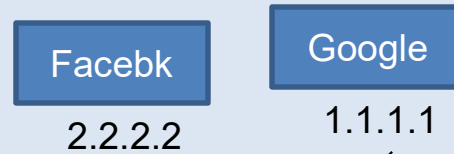
192.168.1.2 : 4444 google shoes
192.168.1.2 : 5555 facebook post
192.168.1.3 : 6666 google car

LAN IP



NY, Home1

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



Provides quickest Path to your destination

Fiber cable (photon)
Copper cable (Electron)
Satelite wireless (radio waves)

2.3.4.5



192.168.1.2 – google watch

CA, Home1

Enterprise application websites set up

