المدرسة الوطنية للبحلوم التطبيقية | الحدرسة الوطنية للبحلوم التطبيقية | الحدد الحدد التحديد التحديد التطبيقية | المدرسة الوطنية للبحلوم التطبيقية التطبيقية



جامعة سيدي محمد بن عبد الله †ن الخ A الك A و A الك ن الك قال م ن عبد الله Université Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah



Prise en main de l'environnement JEE dans Apache Tomcat

Realisé par:

Salma fassi

G.Info 2

Encadré par:

Pr. Youness IDRISSI KHAMLICHI

Exercice 1:

1. Lancez Tomcat startup.bat dans le répertoire TOMCAT_HOME/bin :

```
C:\Users\lenovo>cd C:\Apache\apache-tomcat-10.0.10\bin

C:\Apache\apache-tomcat-10.0.10\bin>startup.bat

Using CATALINA_BASE: "C:\Apache\apache-tomcat-10.0.10"

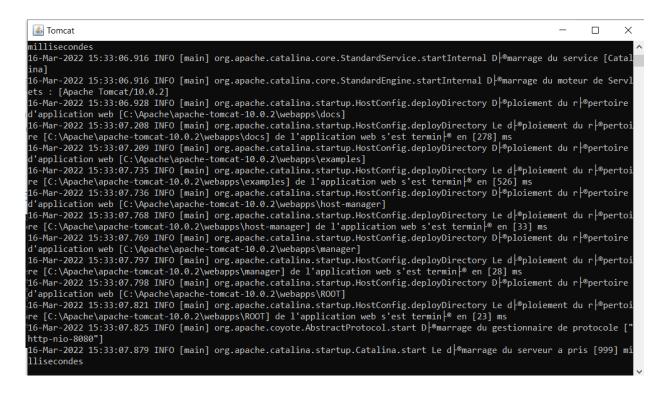
Using CATALINA_HOME: "C:\Apache\apache-tomcat-10.0.10"

Using CATALINA_TMPDIR: "C:\Apache\apache-tomcat-10.0.10\temp"

Using JRE_HOME: "C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-17.0.1"

Using CLASSPATH: "C:\Apache\apache-tomcat-10.0.10\bin\bootstrap.jar;C:\Apache\apache-tomcat-10.0.10\bin\tomcat-juli.jar"

Using CATALINA_OPTS: ""
```



2. le fichier server.xml:

distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,
WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.
See the License for the specific language governing permissions and
limitations under the License.
-->
<!-- Note: A "Server" is not itself a "Container", so you may not
 define subcomponents such as "Valves" at this level.
 Documentation at /docs/config/server.html
-->
<Server port="8005" shutdown="SHUTDOWN">
 <Listener className="org.apache.catalina.startup.VersionLoggerListener" />
 <!-- Security listener. Documentation at /docs/config/listeners.html
 <Listener className="org.apache.catalina.security.SecurityListener" />
-->

<Listener className="org.apache.catalina.core.AprLifecycleListener" SSLEngine="on" />

<Listener className="org.apache.catalina.core.JreMemoryLeakPreventionListener" />
<Listener className="org.apache.catalina.mbeans.GlobalResourcesLifecycleListener" />
<Listener className="org.apache.catalina.core.ThreadLocalLeakPreventionListener" />

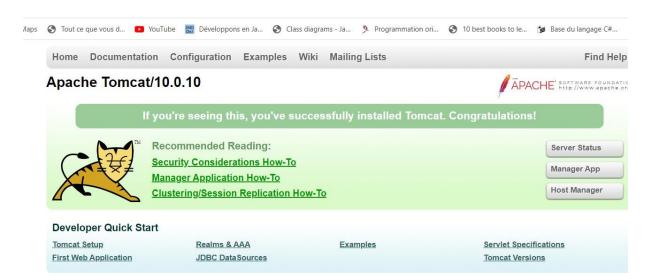
Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software

<!-- APR library loader. Documentation at /docs/apr.html -->

<!-- Prevent memory leaks due to use of particular java/javax APIs-->

La balise principale	<pre><server port="8005" shutdown="SHUTDOWN"></server></pre>
Les balises filles et le nombre de leurs apparitions	Listner, GlobalNamingRsources, Resource, Service, Engine, Engine, Realm, Host.
La balise connector et ces attributs	<pre><connector connectiontimeout="20000" executor="tomcat ThreadPool" port="8080" protocol="Http/1.1" redirectport="8443"></connector></pre>

3. le fichier « tomcat-users.xml »:



Exercice 2:

1. un tableau de 10 cases par 10 :

```
1⊖ import java.io.IOException;
2 import java.io.PrintWriter;
4 import javax.sql.rowset.serial.SerialException;
import jakarta.servlet.http.HttpServlet;
import jakarta.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
import jakarta.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;
.0 public class servlet1 extends HttpServlet {
        private static final long serialVersionUID = 1L;
.3⊝
         * Default constructor.
.5
.6
.8⊝
        * @see HttpServlet#doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
*/
10
!1
!2⊝
!3
        protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) throws IOException {
             // TODO Auto-generated method stub
            //response.getWriter().append("Served at: ").append(request.getContextPath());
!5
!6
!7
!8
            response.setContentType("text/html");
            PrintWriter out = response.getWriter();
out.println("");
for(var i=1; i<11; i++) {</pre>
!9
10
1
                 out.println("");
12
13
14
                 for(var j=1; j<11; j++) {
                      out.println(""+ "M("+i+","+j+")"+"");
15
16
                 out.println("");
:7
:8
             out.println("");
19
        }
1
2⊝
         * @see HttpServlet#doPost(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
-3
-4
.5⊝
        protected void doPost(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) throws IOException {
             // TODO Auto-generated method stub
             doGet(request, response);
```

> Affichage:

M(1,1)	M(1,2)	M(1,3)	M(1,4)	M(1,5)	M(1,6)	M(1,7)	M(1,8)	M(1,9)	M(1,10)
M(2,1)	M(2,2)	M(2,3)	M(2,4)	M(2,5)	M(2,6)	M(2,7)	M(2,8)	M(2,9)	M(2,10)
M(3,1)	M(3,2)	M(3,3)	M(3,4)	M(3,5)	M(3,6)	M(3,7)	M(3,8)	M(3,9)	M(3,10)
M(4,1)	M(4,2)	M(4,3)	M(4,4)	M(4,5)	M(4,6)	M(4,7)	M(4,8)	M(4,9)	M(4,10)
M(5,1)	M(5,2)	M(5,3)	M(5,4)	M(5,5)	M(5,6)	M(5,7)	M(5,8)	M(5,9)	M(5,10)
M(6,1)	M(6,2)	M(6,3)	M(6,4)	M(6,5)	M(6,6)	M(6,7)	M(6,8)	M(6,9)	M(6,10)
M(7,1)	M(7,2)	M(7,3)	M(7,4)	M(7,5)	M(7,6)	M(7,7)	M(7,8)	M(7,9)	M(7,10)
M(8,1)	M(8,2)	M(8,3)	M(8,4)	M(8,5)	M(8,6)	M(8,7)	M(8,8)	M(8,9)	M(8,10)
M(9,1)	M(9,2)	M(9,3)	M(9,4)	M(9,5)	M(9,6)	M(9,7)	M(9,8)	M(9,9)	M(9,10)
M(10,1)	M(10,2)	M(10,3)	M(10,4)	M(10,5)	M(10,6)	M(10,7)	M(10,8)	M(10,9)	M(10,10)

2. envoyer la réponse vers un fichier Excel :

```
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.PrintWriter;
import javax.sql.rowset.serial.SerialException;
import jakarta.servlet.http.HttpServlet;
import jakarta.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
import jakarta.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;
public class servlet1 extends HttpServlet {
     private static final long serialVersionUID = 1L;
      * Default constructor.
      * @throws IOException
      * @see HttpServlet#doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
     protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) throws IOException {
         // TODO Auto-generated method stub
//response.getWriter().append("Served at: ").append(request.getContextPath());
         response.setContentType("application/vnd.ms-excel");
         response.setHeader("Content-Disposition", "attachment; filename=MaServlet.xls");
PrintWriter out = response.getWriter();
out.println("");
         for(var i=1; i<11; i++) {
             out.println("");
for(var j=1; j<11 ; j++) {
                  out.println(""+ "M("+i+","+j+")"+"");
              out.println("");
         out.println("");
    }
      * @see HttpServlet#doPost(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
     protected void doPost(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) throws IOException {
         // TODO Auto-generated method stub
         doGet(request, response);
```

> Affichage:

4	Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	1	J	
1	M(1,1)	M(1,2)	M(1,3)	M(1,4)	M(1,5)	M(1,6)	M(1,7)	M(1,8)	M(1,9)	M(1,10)	
2	M(2,1)	M(2,2)	M(2,3)	M(2,4)	M(2,5)	M(2,6)	M(2,7)	M(2,8)	M(2,9)	M(2,10)	
3	M(3,1)	M(3,2)	M(3,3)	M(3,4)	M(3,5)	M(3,6)	M(3,7)	M(3,8)	M(3,9)	M(3,10)	
4	M(4,1)	M(4,2)	M(4,3)	M(4,4)	M(4,5)	M(4,6)	M(4,7)	M(4,8)	M(4,9)	M(4,10)	
5	M(5,1)	M(5,2)	M(5,3)	M(5,4)	M(5,5)	M(5,6)	M(5,7)	M(5,8)	M(5,9)	M(5,10)	
6	M(6,1)	M(6,2)	M(6,3)	M(6,4)	M(6,5)	M(6,6)	M(6,7)	M(6,8)	M(6,9)	M(6,10)	
7	M(7,1)	M(7,2)	M(7,3)	M(7,4)	M(7,5)	M(7,6)	M(7,7)	M(7,8)	M(7,9)	M(7,10)	
8	M(8,1)	M(8,2)	M(8,3)	M(8,4)	M(8,5)	M(8,6)	M(8,7)	M(8,8)	M(8,9)	M(8,10)	
9	M(9,1)	M(9,2)	M(9,3)	M(9,4)	M(9,5)	M(9,6)	M(9,7)	M(9,8)	M(9,9)	M(9,10)	
10	M(10,1)	M(10,2)	M(10,3)	M(10,4)	M(10,5)	M(10,6)	M(10,7)	M(10,8)	M(10,9)	M(10,10)	
11											
12											
13											

Exercice 3:

1. Récupération des informations sur l'url :

```
import java.io.IoException;
import java.io.PrintWriter;
import jakarta.servlet.ServletException;
import jakarta.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
import jakarta.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
import jakarta.servlet.http.HttpServletReponse;
public class servlet2 extends HttpServletReponse;
public class servlet2 extends HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) throws ServletException, IOException {
    // TODO Auto-generated method stub
    //response.getWriter().append("Served at: ").append(request.getContextPath());
    out.println("Served: " + request.getContextPath());
    out.println("ServenName: " + request.getServerName());
    out.println("serverPort: " + request.getServerPort());
    out.println("serverPort: " + request.getServerPort());
    out.println(" servletPath: " + request.getServerPort());
    out.println(" ueryString: " + request.getServerPort());
    out.println(" localAddr: " + request.getGenQuesYtring());
    out.println(" localAddr: " + request.getGenQuesYtring());
    out.println(" localAddr: " + request.getLocalAddr());
    out.println(" localAddr: " + request.getLocalAddr());
    out.println(" localAddr: " + request.getLocalPort());
    out.println(" localPort: " + request.getRemoteAddr());
    out.println(" localPort: " + request.getRemoteAddr());
    out.println(" remoteAddress: " + request.getRemoteAddr());
    out.println(" remoteAddress: " + request.getRemoteAddrepSetCondException for the protect of th
```

> Affichage:

2.

a) Le formulaire en JSP:

```
<%@ page language="java" contentType="text/html; charset=ISO-8859-1"</pre>
     pageEncoding="ISO-8859-1"%>
 <!DOCTYPE html>
Html>
<head>
 <meta charset="ISO-8859-1">
 <title>Insert title here</title>
 </head>
∃ <body>
><form method='post' action='formulaire' >
 <input type='text' name='nom' placeholder='nom'/>
 <input type='text' name='prenom' placeholder='prenom'/>
 <input type='submit' value='connexion'>
 <input type='reset' value='reset'>
 </form>
 </body>
 </html>
```

• Le servlet pour traiter le formulaire :

```
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.PrintWriter;

import jakarta.servlet.http.HttpServlet;
import jakarta.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
import jakarta.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;

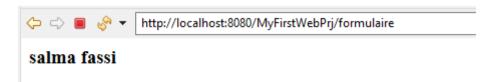
public class servletform extends HttpServlet {
    protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest req,HttpServletResponse res) throws IOException {
    String nom=req.getParameter("nom");
    String prenom=req.getParameter("prenom");
    res.setContentType("text/html");
    PrintWriter out=res.getWriter();
    if(nom.length()!=0 && prenom.length()!=0) {
        out.print("<h3>"+nom+"| "+prenom+"</h3>");
    }
    else {
        out.print("veuillez remplir");
    }
}
```

L'exécution :

Le formulaire:



Cas de succès :



Cas d'échec:



veuillez remplir

- b) Le longueur de texte récupéré :
 - 1. En utilisant getcontentLength:

Pour récupérer la longueur de texte, on utilise La fonction getcontentLength() :

```
out.print("la longueur de texte est "+req.getContentLength());
```

Résultat :

salma fassi

la longueur de texte est 22

2. En utilisant length():

Si on applique la propriété length() sur le champ nom et prénom

```
out.print("la longueur de texte est "+(nom+prenom).length());
```

Résultat :



salma fassi

la longueur de texte est 10

- Conclusion : la différence entre deux méthodes est gigantesque
- c) Apres qu'on copie le code source, on obtient plus de détails concernant l'entête et ses contenus.

3. Affichage des informations sur client :

```
La page servlet « echo.java » :
```

```
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.PrintWriter;
import java.util.Enumeration;
import jakarta.servlet.http.HttpServlet;
import jakarta.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
import jakarta.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;
public class echo extends HttpServlet {
     protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest req,HttpServletResponse res) throws IOException {
         PrintWriter out=res.getWriter();
         out.println("<h1>Servlet Echo</h1><br>");
         out.println("Request method: "+req.getMethod()+"</br>");
out.println("Request url: "+req.getRequestURL()+"</br>");
out.println("Request url: "+req.getProtocol()+"</br>");
         Enumeration<String> headerNames=req.getHeaderNames();
         out.println("<h2><center>les entetes provenant du client</center></h2>");
         out.println("");
out.println("<Header Name/th>Header Value");
         while(headerNames.hasMoreElements()) {
             String name=headerNames.nextElement();
             String value=req.getHeader(name);
             out.println(""+name+""+value+"");
         out.println("");
     protected void doPost(HttpServletRequest req,HttpServletResponse res) throws IOException {
         doGet(req,res);
}
```

L'exécution :

Servlet Echo

Request method: GET Request url: http://localhost:8080/MyFirstWebPrj/echo

Request url: HTTP/1.1

les entetes provenant du client

	Header Value								
accept	image/gif, image/jpeg, image/pjpeg, application/x-ms-application, application/xaml+xml, application/x-ms-xbap, */*								
accept-language	en-US, en; q=0.91, fr-FR; q=0.82, fr-BE; q=0.73, fr; q=0.64, es-ES; q=0.55, es; q=0.45, ar-MA; q=0.36, ar-SA; q=0.27, ar; q=0.18, qaa-Latn; q=0.091, q=0.45,								
cache-control	no-cache								
ua-cpu	AMD64								
accept-encoding	gzip, deflate								
user-agent	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; Trident/7.0; rv:11.0) like Gecko								
host	localhost:8080								
connection	Keep-Alive								
cookie	JSESSIONID=9C44939842A0A7D8880A8E8575A75F12								

Exercice 4:

```
1. L'affichage de factorielle de nombre entre 0 et 9 :
    <%@ page language="java" contentType="text/html; charset=ISO-8859-1"
pageEncoding="ISO-8859-1"%>
    <!DOCTYPE html>
   <html>
   <head>
    <meta charset="ISO-8859-1">
    <title>Insert title here</title>
    </head>
   <body>
   <%!
    public int fact(int i){
        if(i==0 || i==1){
            return 1;
        else{
             return i*fact(i-1);
    }
    %>
   <%
    for(int x=0;x<10;x++)
    %>
    <h3><%= fact(x) %></h3>
    <% } %>
    </body>
    </html>
               L'exécution :
    1
    1
    2
    6
    24
    120
    720
    5040
     40320
    362880
```

2. Le factorielle de nombre entre 0 et n :

Le fichier JSP:

```
<%@ page language="java" contentType="text/html; charset=ISO-8859-1"</pre>
      pageEncoding="ISO-8859-1"%>
  <!DOCTYPE html>
⊖ <html>
⊖ <head>
  <meta charset="ISO-8859-1">
 <title>Insert title here</title>
 </head>
⊖ <body>
⊖<%!
 public int fact(int i){
      if(i==0 || i==1){
          return 1;
      else{
           return i*fact(i-1);
  }
 %>
⊖ <form method="get">
 <input type="number" name="nbr" value="" placeholder="entrez un integer">
<input type="submit" value="factoriel">
 </form>
⊝ <%
  if(request.getParameter("nbr")!=null){
       int number=Integer.parseInt(request.getParameter("nbr"));
 %>
⊖ <%
  for(int i=0;i<=number;i++){
 <h3><%= i %>! = <%= fact(i) %></h3>
⊝ <%}
  }
 %>
 </body>
```

L'exécution :

```
3 factoriel

0! = 1

1! = 1

2! = 2

3! = 6
```

3. Le factoriel d'un nombre lu au clavier : Le fichier JSP <%! public int fact(int i){ if(i==0 || i==1){ return 1; } else{ return i*fact(i-1); } %> <% if(request.getParameter("nbr")!=null){ int number=Integer.parseInt(request.getParameter("nbr")); <form method="get"> <input type="number" name="nbr" value=<%= number%> placeholder="entrez un integer">
<input type="submit" value="factoriel"> </form> <%} if(request.getParameter("nbr")!=null){ int number=Integer.parseInt(request.getParameter("nbr")); %> <h3><%= number %>! = <%= fact(number) %></h3> <%} %>

L'exécution :

3 factoriel

3! = 6