Lecture 4

S3 - Summary of Web/ServerSide Development in JEE

Section 3

presentation

DAD – Distributed Applications Development

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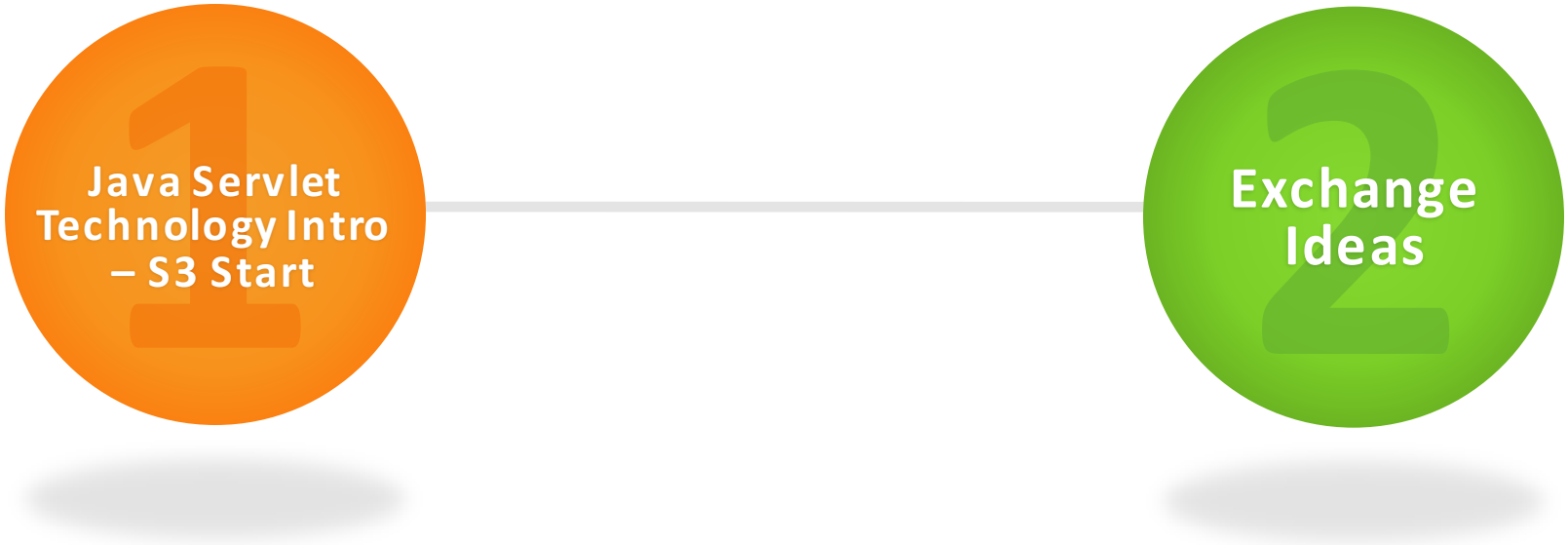
Agenda for Lecture 4



DAD Section 3 - Summary of Web Development in JEE, Servlet Lifecycle, Java Servlet Samples

Java Servlet Tech Recapitulation

1. Java Servlet Technology

What is Java Servlet?

Sun: Java Servlet technology provides Web developers with a simple, consistent mechanism for extending the functionality of a Web server and for accessing existing business systems.

WiKi: Servlets are Java programming language objects that dynamically process requests and construct responses. The Java Servlet API allows a software developer to add dynamic content to a Web server using the Java platform. The generated content is commonly HTML, but may be other data such as XML.

The web server for the Java servlet simple tests is Apache Tomcat in Ubuntu Linux and Apache TomEE+ / Tom PluME
http://tomcat.apache.org
http://tomee.apache.org/index.html

1. Java Servlet Technology

What is Java Servlet?

* Java Servlets Intro & Development Cycle

  - Java Servlet Structure
  - Java Servlet sample that generates “Plain Text”
  - Compiling and testing Java Servlet
  - A Simple Servlet Generating HTML

* Processing the Request: Form Data

  - Introduction (Format, URL-encoding, GET, POST)
  - Example: Reading Specific Parameters
  - Example: Making Table of All Parameters

1. Java Servlet Technology

What is Java Servlet?

* HTTP Request Headers
  - Common Request Headers
  - Sample: Java Servlet for displaying HTML table of the Request Headers

* HTTP Status Codes & HTTP Response Headers
  - Overview: Status Codes & Response Headers
  - Set Status Codes from Java Servlets
  - Set Response Headers from Java Servlets
  - Sample: Refresh at each 3 seconds based on Response Headers

* Handling Cookies
  - Cookies Intro
  - Java Servlet Cookie API
  - Sample: Set/Get Cookie for Internet Explorer & Mozilla

* Session Tracking
  - Session Tracking Overview
  - Java Servlet Session Tracking API + Sample

1. Java Servlet Technology

Java Servlet API

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

import javax.servlet.ServletException;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;

public class HelloWorld extends HttpServlet {
  public void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
      throws ServletException, IOException {
    PrintWriter out = response.getWriter();
    out.println("<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC \"-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0 " +
                                          "Transitional//EN\">\n" +
                "<html>\n" +
                "<head><title>Hello WWW</title></head>\n" +
                "<body>\n" +
                "<h1>Hello WWW</h1>\n" +
                "</body></html>");
  }
}
```

Java Servlet Technology Intro

Servlet Example: Showing Request Headers

Request Method: GET
Request URI: /servlet/hall.ShowRequestHeaders
Request Protocol: HTTP/1.0

Header Name	Header Value
Connection	Keep-Alive
User-Agent	Mozilla/4.05 [en] (WinNT; I)
Host	webdev.apl.jhu.edu
Accept	image/gif, image/x-xbitmap, image/jpeg, image/pjpeg, image/png, */*
Accept-Language	en
Accept-Charset	iso-8859-1,*,utf-8
Cookie	searchString=java servlet cookies; numResults=10; searchEngine=infoseek

Java Servlet Technology Intro

Servlet Example: Showing Request Headers

Request Method: GET
Request URI: /servlet/hall.ShowRequestHeaders
Request Protocol: HTTP/1.1

Header Name	Header Value
Accept	image/gif, image/x-xbitmap, image/jpeg, image/pjpeg, application/vnd.ms-excel, application/msword, application/vnd.ms-powerpoint, */*
Accept-Language	en-us
Accept-Encoding	gzip, deflate
User-Agent	Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 4.01; Windows NT)
Host	webdev.apl.jhu.edu
Connection	Keep-Alive

Java Servlet Technology Intro – Response Codes and Errors

```
      String url =
        response.encodeURL(searchSpec.makeURL(searchString,
                                              numResults));
      response.sendRedirect(url);
      return;
    }
}
response.sendError(response.SC_NOT_FOUND,
                   "No recognized search engine specified.");
```

Java Servlet Technology Intro

Status Code	Associated Message
100	Continue
101	Switching Protocols
200	OK
201	Created
202	Accepted
203	Non-Authoritative Information
204	No Content
205	Reset Content
206	Partial Content
300	Multiple Choices
301	Moved Permanently
302	Found
303	See Other
304	Not Modified
305	Use Proxy
307	Temporary Redirect
400	Bad Request
401	Unauthorized
403	Forbidden
404	Not Found
405	Method Not Allowed
406	Not Acceptable
407	Proxy Authentication Required
408	Request Timeout
409	Conflict
410	Gone
411	Length Required
412	Precondition Failed
413	Request Entity Too Large
414	Request URI Too Long
415	Unsupported Media Type
416	Requested Range Not Satisfiable
417	Expectation Failed
500	Internal Server Error
501	Not Implemented
502	Bad Gateway
503	Service Unavailable
504	Gateway Timeout
505	HTTP Version Not Supported

Java Servlet Technology Intro – Response Headers

Header
Allow
Content-Encoding
Content-Length
Content-Type
Date
Expires
Last-Modified
Location
Refresh
Server
Set-Cookie
WWW-Authenticate

Java Servlet Technology Intro – Cookies and Session Tracking

There are tech issues with HTTP, because it is a ”stateless“ protocol.

Usually this may be solved as it follows:

1. Cookies. Most used way to transform HTTP from “stateless” to “state-full”. The objects associated to the cookie are NOT going through the network and are stored on the web server side.

2. URL Rewriting. For each HTTP request there is attached in the end or the URL an unique char string generated by the web server.

3. Hidden form fields. Are used HTML tags such as:

<INPUT TYPE="HIDDEN" NAME="session" VALUE="...">

1. Java Servlet Technology

Java Servlet Technology Intro – Cookies and Session Tracking

```
//create cookie 1 - implicit value in seconds of cookie is within the session
Cookie userCookie = new Cookie("CookieGigel", "CucuBau");
response.addCookie(userCookie);

//create cookie 2 - is per year
Cookie userCookie2 = new Cookie("CookieIon", "IONIONION");
userCookie2.setMaxAge(SECONDS_PER_YEAR);
response.addCookie(userCookie2);

…

Cookie[] cookies = request.getCookies();
if (cookies != null) {

    for(int i=0; i<cookies.length; i++) {
     Cookie cookie = cookies[i];
     if ("CookieGigel".equals(cookie.getName())) {…
```

1. Java Servlet Technology

Java Servlet Technology Intro – Cookies and Session Tracking

```
public void processRequest(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
throws ServletException, IOException {

   HttpSession session = request.getSession(true);
   response.setContentType("text/html");
   PrintWriter out = response.getWriter();
   String title = "Show Session"; String heading;
   Integer accessCount = new Integer(0);

   if (session.isNew()) {
     heading = "Welcome, Newcomer";
   } else {
     heading = "Welcome Back";
     Integer oldAccessCount =(Integer)session.getAttribute("accessCount");
     if (oldAccessCount != null) {
       accessCount = new Integer(oldAccessCount.intValue() + 1);
     }
   }
   session.setAttribute("accessCount", ""+accessCount);
```

Section Conclusion

Fact: **DAD needs Web Programming**

In few **samples** it is simple to remember: Java Servlet Programming with HTTP protocol analysis in real time for request headers, responses' codes and headers, session tracking – generates standards HTML pages as entering gate for distributed computing and systems.

Java Server Page – JSP & Java Servlet Technology Intro

Communicate & Exchange Ideas

Questions & Answers!

But wait…

There's More!

Thanks!

DAD – Distributed Application Development
End of Lecture 4 – Section 3