

# An Overview of Servlet & JSP Technology

Originals of Slides and Source Code for Examples: http://courses.coreservlets.com/Course-Materials/csajsp2.html

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Servlets, JSP, JSF 2.0, Struts, Ajax, GWT 2.0, Spring, Hibernate, SOAP & RESTful Web Services, Java 6.
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Servlets, JSP, Struts, JSF 1.x, JSF 2.0, Ajax (with jQuery, Dojo, Prototype, Ext-JS, Google Closure, etc.), GWT 2.0 (with GXT), Java 5, Java 6, SOAP-based and RESTful Web Services, Spring, Hibernate/JPA, and customized combinations of topics.

Taught by the author of *Core Servlets and JSP*, *More Servlets and JSP*, and this tutorial. Available at public venues, or customized versions can be held on-site at <u>your</u> organization. Contact hall@coreservlets.com for details.

# Agenda

#### What servlets and JSP are all about

- Understanding the role of servlets
- Building Web pages dynamically
- Evaluating servlets vs. other technologies
- Understanding the role of JSP

## Testing with Eclipse

- Basic server
- HTML/JSP
- Servlets

## Testing manually

- Basic server
- HTML/JSP
- Servlets

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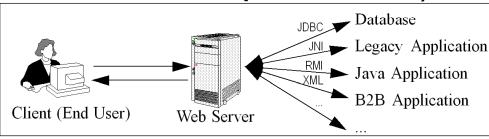
# What Servlets and JSP are All About

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## A Servlet's Job

- Read explicit data sent by client (form data)
- Read implicit data sent by client (request headers)
- Generate the results
- Send the explicit data back to client (HTML)
- Send the implicit data to client (status codes and response headers)



Why Build Web Pages Dynamically?

- The Web page is based on data submitted by the user
  - E.g., results page from search engines and orderconfirmation pages at on-line stores
- The Web page is derived from data that changes frequently
  - E.g., a weather report or news headlines page
- The Web page uses information from databases or other server-side sources
  - E.g., an e-commerce site could use a servlet to build a
    Web page that lists the current price and availability of
    each item that is for sale

# The Advantages of Servlets Over "Traditional" CGI

#### Efficient

- Threads instead of OS processes, one servlet copy

#### Convenient

Lots of high-level utilities

#### Powerful

- Sharing data, pooling, persistence

#### Portable

- Run on virtually all operating systems and servers

#### Inexpensive

- There are plenty of free and low-cost servers

#### Secure

No shell escapes, no buffer overflows

#### Mainstream

See next page

**Mainstream** 

#### Popular:

- The single most common use of Java technology
- The leading technology for medium/large Web applications
   Google reports over 500 million Web pages using JSP

#### Supported by:

 Apache, Oracle, IBM, Sybase, BEA, Macromedia, Caucho, Sun/iPlanet, New Atlanta, ATG, Fujitsu, Lutris, Silverstream, the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), and many others

Plugins for IIS and Zeus

#### Runs on:

 Windows, Unix/Linux, MacOS, VMS, and IBM mainframe OSs

#### Used for:

Airline companies, hotels,
 e-commerce sites, search engines,
 banks, financial sites, etc., etc., etc.



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# Ten Most Popular Web Sites (Alexa.com, Fall 2008)

### 1. Google

 Custom technology, some Java

#### 2. Yahoo

PHP and Java

### 3. MySpace

 ColdFusion (Java "under the hood")

#### 4. YouTube

Flash, Python, Java

#### 5. Facebook

– PHP

#### 6. Windows Live Search

- .NET

### 7. MSN (Microsoft **Network**)

- NET

### 8. Wikipedia

- PHP

#### 9. Ebay

Java

#### **10.AQL**

Java

## **Extending the Power of Servlets:** JavaServer Pages (JSP)

#### Idea:

- Use regular HTML for most of pageMark dynamic content with special tags
- Details in second half of course

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-/W3C//DTD HTML 4.0 Transitional//EN">
<HTML>
<HEAD><TITLE>Welcome to Our Store</TITLE></HEAD>
<BODY>
<H1>Welcome to Our Store</H1>
<SMALL>Welcome.
<!-- User name is "New User" for first-time visitors -->
<%= coreservlets.Utils.getUserNameFromCookie(request) %>
To access your account settings, click
<A HREF="Account-Settings.html">here.</a></small>
<P>
Regular HTML for rest of on-line store's Web page
</BODY></HTML>
```

# Accessing the Online Documentation

#### Servlets and JSP

- http://java.sun.com/products/servlet/2.5/docs/servlet-2 5-mr2/
- http://java.sun.com/products/jsp/2.1/docs/jsp-2 1-pfd2/
- http://tomcat.apache.org/tomcat-5.5-doc/servletapi/
- http://tomcat.apache.org/tomcat-5.5-doc/jspapi/

#### Java 6 or Java 5

- http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/
  - · Class uses Java 6 and Tomcat 6
- http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.5.0/docs/api/

#### Advice

- If you have a fast and reliable internet connection, bookmark these addresses
- If not, download a copy of the APIs onto your local machine and use it

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# **Setting Up Tomcat on Your PC**

## With regular Eclipse

- http://www.coreservlets.com/Apache-Tomcat-Tutorial/eclipse.html
  - More details in next section of this tutorial

## With MyEclipse

http://www.coreservlets.com/
 Apache-Tomcat-Tutorial/myeclipse.html

#### For manual execution

- http://www.coreservlets.com/Apache-Tomcat-Tutorial/
  - More details in last section.
  - Eclipse or another IDE strongly recommended over manual usage



# Testing with Eclipse

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# Installing Eclipse

#### Overview

 Eclipse is a free open-source development environment with support for Java and many other languages

## Downloading

- http://www.eclipse.org/downloads/
  - Choose "Eclipse IDE for Java EE Developers"
  - As of 4/2009, version 3.4, called Eclipse Ganymede

### Installing

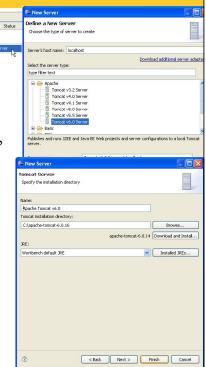
- Unzip into directory of your choice
- Put shortcut to eclipse.exe on your desktop

## Integrating Tomcat in Eclipse

 http://www.coreservlets.com/ Apache-Tomcat-Tutorial/eclipse.html

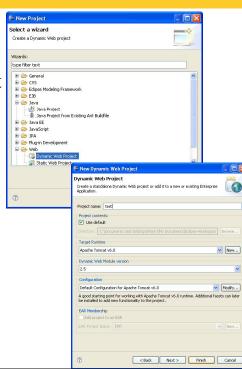
# **Configuring Eclipse**

- Make sure Eclipse knows about Tomcat
  - Click on Servers tab at bottom.
     R-click in window.
  - New, Server, Apache, Tomcat v6.0,
     Next, navigate to folder, Finish.
- Suppress unnecessary compiler warnings
  - Window → Preferences →
     Java → Compiler →
     Errors/Warnings
    - Change "Serializable class without ..." to "Ignore"

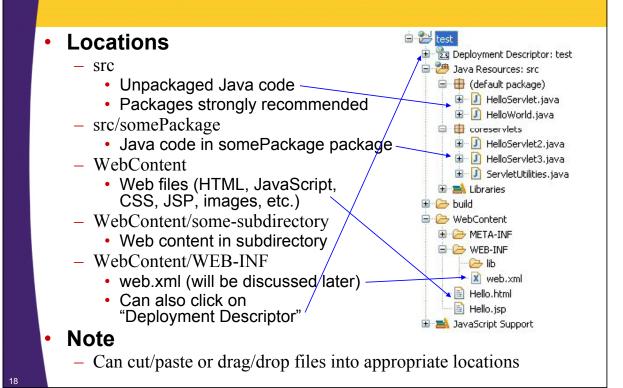


Making Web Apps in Eclipse

- Make empty project
  - File → New → Project →
     Web → Dynamic Web Project
  - Give it a name (e.g., "test")
  - Accept all other defaults
- Shortcut
  - If you have made Dynamic Web Project recently in workspace, you can just do File → New → Dynamic Web Project



## **Adding Code to Eclipse Projects**



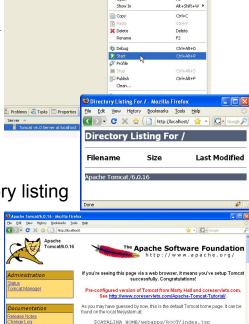
# Starting Server in Eclipse

#### Start Tomcat

- Select "Servers" tab at bottom
- R-click on Tomcat
- Choose "Start"

## Verify server startup

- Open browser
- Enter http://localhost/
  - You should see blank directory listing
    - If you want pretty Tomcat welcome page, search for a folder called ROOT in your Eclipse workspace.
       Copy files from C:\tomcat-dir\webapps\ROOT to that folder



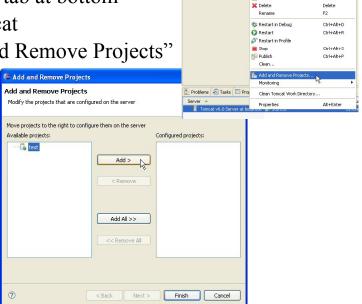
# **Deploying App in Eclipse**

## Deploy project

- Select "Servers" tab at bottom
- R-click on Tomcat
- Choose "Add and Remove Projects"
- Choose project
- Press "Add"
- Click "Finish"

### Restart Server

- R-click Tomcat at bottom
- Restart



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Ctrl+C

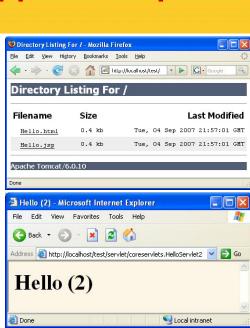
## **Testing Deployed Apps in Eclipse**

#### Start a browser

- Eclipse also has builtin browser, but I prefer to use Firefox or Internet Explorer
- Test base URL
  - http://localhost/test/
- **Test Web content** 
  - http://localhost/test/Hello.html (case sensitive!)
  - http://localhost/test/Hello.jsp
  - If you used subdirectories
    - http://localhost/test/ some-subdirectory/blah.html

#### Test servlets

- http://localhost/test/servlet/HelloServlet
- http://localhost/test/servlet/coreservlets.HelloServlet2
  - Note: custom URLs discussed in next section



# **Defining Custom URLs**

Java code

```
package myPackage; ...
public class MyServlet extends HttpServlet { ... }
• web.xml entry (in <web-app...>...</web-app>)
```

- C' 1
  - Give name to servlet

```
<servlet>
    <servlet-name>MyName</servlet-name>
        <servlet-class>myPackage.MyServlet</servlet-class>
</servlet>
        - Give address (URL mapping) to servlet
<servlet-mapping>
        <servlet-name>MyName</servlet-name>
        <url-pattern>/MyAddress</url-pattern>
```

Resultant URL

</servlet-mapping>

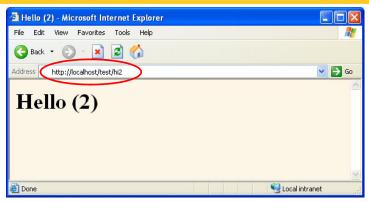
– http://hostname/webappPrefix/MyAddress

(2000)

# Defining Custom URLs: Example (Assume Eclipse Project is "test")

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
                                                            Don't edit this manually
                                                            Should refer to version 2.4
<web-app <
                                                            or 2.5 (Tomcat 6 only).
    xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
    xmlns="http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/javaee"
    version="2.5">
  <!-- Use the URL http://hostname/appname/hi instead
        of http://hostname/appname/servlet/HelloServlet -->
  <servlet>
    <servlet-name>Second Hello Servlet/servlet-name>
    <servlet-class>coreservlets.HelloServlet2</servlet-class>
  </servlet>
                   Fully qualified classname.
                                                      Any arbitrary name.
                                                      But must be the same both times.
  <servlet-mapping>
    <servlet-name>Second Hello Servlet
    <url-pattern>/hi2</url-pattern>
  </servlet-mapping>
                                  The part of the URL that comes after the app (project) name.
</web-app>
                                  Should start with a slash.
```

## **Defining Custom URLs: Result**



## Eclipse details

- Name of Eclipse project is "test"
- Servlet is in src/coreservlets/HelloServlet2.java
- Deployed by right-clicking on Tomcat, Add and Remove Projects, Add, choosing test project, Finish, right-clicking again, Start

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# Testing without an IDE (Not Recommended)

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# **Server Setup and Configuration**

- Download and install the Java Development Kit (JDK)
- 2. Download a server.
- 3. Configure the server
- 4. Set up your development environment
- 5. Test your setup
- 6. Establish a simplified deployment method
- 7. Create custom Web applications
- For very detailed coverage of these steps for Tomcat, see
  - http://www.coreservlets.com/Apache-Tomcat-Tutorial/

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## **Download & Install Java JDK**

- Recommended Java version
  - Java 6 (aka JDK 1.6) or Java 5 (aka JDK 1.5)
  - Obtain at http://java.sun.com/javase/downloads/
    - · Get JDK, not just JRE. Don't get Java EE.
    - Set PATH variable as described in Java documentation
- Minimum supported Java version
  - Apache Tomcat 6.x
    - Java 1.5 or later
  - Servlets 2.3 and JSP 1.2 (standalone servers).
    - Java 1.2 or later.
  - J2EE 1.3 (which includes servlets 2.3 and JSP 1.2).
    - Java 1.3 or later.
  - Servlets 2.4 and JSP 2.0 (standalone servers).
    - Java 1.3 or later.
  - J2EE 1.4 (which includes servlets 2.4 and JSP 2.0).
    - Java 1.4 or later.

# Download a Free Server for Your Desktop

- Apache Tomcat
  - http://tomcat.apache.org/
  - For installation and setup details, see
     http://www.coreservlets.com/Apache-Tomcat-Tutorial/
- Macromedia JRun
  - http://www.macromedia.com/software/jrun/
- Caucho Resin
  - http://caucho.com/products/resin/
- New Atlanta ServletExec
  - http://www.newatlanta.com/products/servletexec/
- Jetty
  - http://jetty.mortbay.org/jetty/

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# **Configure the Server**

- Identify the JDK installation directory.
  - For Tomcat: set JAVA\_HOME
- Specify the port.
  - Change the port from default (usually 8080) to 80
- Make server-specific customizations.
  - For Tomcat:
    - · Enable servlet reloading
    - Enable the ROOT context
    - Turn on the invoker servlet
    - These changes already done for class.
       To reproduce for home/office setup, see http://www.coreservlets.com/Apache-Tomcat-Tutorial/
      - Use preconfigured version. Set CLASSPATH and JAVA\_HOME and you are done

## Set Up Your Development Environment

## Create a development directory

 Choose a location in which to develop your servlets, JSP documents, and supporting classes (e.g., C:\Servlets+JSP)

### Set your CLASSPATH

- Tell the compiler about the servlet and JSP JAR file and the location of your development directory.
- Setting this variable incorrectly is the single most common cause of problems for beginners.

## Make shortcuts to start and stop the server

- Make sure it is convenient to start and stop the server
- Copy tomcat\_dir/bin/startup.bat and tomcat\_dir/bin/shutdown.bat and choose "Paste Shortcut"
- Already done if you have preconfigured Tomcat version

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# **Test Your Setup**

## Verify your Java installation

- Be sure that you get meaningful results for *both* of these:
  - java -version
  - javac -help

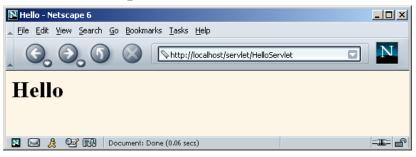
## Check your basic server configuration

- Start server and access the server home page (http://localhost/)
- Access a simple user-defined HTML page
  - · Download Hello.html from book's source code archive
  - Put in install\_dir/webapps/ROOT
  - Access with http://localhost/Hello.html
- Access a simple user-defined JSP page
  - Download Hello.jsp and put in install\_dir/webapps/ROOT
  - Access with http://localhost/Hello.jsp

# **Test Your Setup (Continued)**

## Compile and deploy a packageless servlet

- Download HelloServlet.java from source code archive
- Place in development directory (e.g., C:\Servlets+JSP)
- Compile (if errors, check CLASSPATH)
- Move HelloServlet.class to install dir/webapps/ROOT/WEB-INF/classes
- Access with http://localhost/servlet/HelloServlet

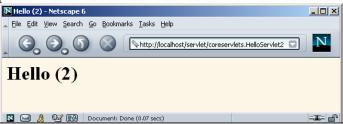


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# **Test Your Setup (Continued)**

## Compile and deploy a packaged servlet

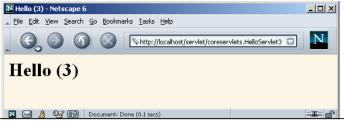
- Download HelloServlet2.java from source code archive
- Place in coreservlets subdirectory of development directory (e.g., C:\Servlets+JSP\coreservlets)
- Compile (if errors, check CLASSPATH)
- Move HelloServlet2.class to install\_dir/webapps/ROOT/WEB-INF/classes/coreservlets
- Access with http://localhost/servlet/coreservlets.HelloServlet2



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# **Test Your Setup (Continued)**

- Compile and deploy a packaged servlet that uses a helper class
  - Download HelloServlet3.java and ServletUtilities.java
  - Place in coreservlets subdirectory of development dir
  - Compile (if errors, check CLASSPATH)
  - Move both class files to install\_dir/webapps/ROOT/WEB-INF/classes/coreservlets
  - Access with http://localhost/servlet/coreservlets.HelloServlet3



J4

# **Establish a Simplified Deployment Method**

- Let your IDE take care of deployment
  - See Eclipse directions on earlier slides
- Copy to a shortcut or symbolic link
  - Make shortcut to install\_dir/webapps/ROOT/WEB-INF/classes
  - For packageless servlets, copy .class file to this shortcut
  - For packaged servlets, copy entire directory to shortcut
    - This is simplest for beginners who don't have an IDE
- Use the -d option of javac
  - Lets you have source files in one location but automatically place .class files in another location
- Use ant or a similar tool
  - Ant is especially popular when using custom Web apps



# **Deploying to JHU**

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# Setup

#### Install an sftp client

- Google "free sftp client"
  - Eclipse also supports sftp via "Remote System Explorer" perspective. See http://www.eclipse.org/dsdp/tm/
- I use filezilla, but there are many reliable free clients that support drag-and-drop from your PC to remote server
  - In FileZilla, File → Site Manager lets you save locations
  - · If you are prompted, sftp port is 22

#### The Art of WAR: Learn to create WAR files

- R-click project, Export, WAR file (or Export, Web, WAR file)
- You can deploy this WAR file to any Java-capable server

#### Or, find the location Eclipse uses for Web apps

- Deploy a project, go to eclipse-workspace/.metadata/ and search for a wtpwebapps in that project
  - On my system it is ...\.metadata\.plugins\...\tmp1\wtpwebapps
  - · Can deploy project folder from here or deploy WAR file

# Sending Apps to Tomcat on web4.apl.jhu.edu

- Make project starting with your name or ID
  - E.g., name your Eclipse project "hall-intro"
  - Use same naming scheme all semester
- Deploy from Eclipse and test at home
  - http://localhost/hall-intro/Hello.jsp
  - http://localhost/hall-intro/servlet/coreservlets.HelloServlet2
- Send app to web4
  - Find project
    - Find deployed project folder (e.g., "wtpwebapps/hall-intro")
    - · Or, build WAR file (e.g., "hall-intro.war")
  - Connect to web4.apl.jhu.edu
  - Copy project folder or WAR file to /usr/local/tomcat/webapps
    - This is the exact pathname. Do not replace /usr with your id
  - Test (only hostname changes!)
    - http://web4.apl.jhu.edu/hall-intro/Hello.jsp
    - http://web4.apl.jhu.edu/hall-intro/servlet/coreservlets.HelloServlet2

# **Example: "intro" project**

#### On local PC

 R-click Servers, Add & Remove Projects, select intro, Restart

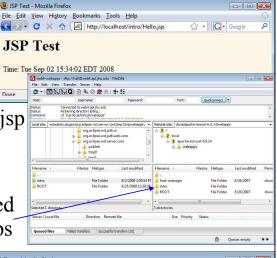
– http://localhost/intro/Hello.jsp

## Deploying to web4

- Started FileZilla
- Created intro.war and copied to /usr/local/tomcat/webapps
  - Tomcat expands WAR

#### On web4

http://web4.apl.jhu.edu/ intro/Hello.jsp





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## Summary

- Servlets are efficient, portable, powerful, and widely accepted in industry
- Regardless of deployment server, run a free server on your desktop for development
- Using Eclipse greatly simplifies development and deployment
- Download existing servlet first time
  - Start with HelloServlet from www.coreservlets.com
  - Click on "Servlet Tutorial" in top-left corner and you can get pre-made Eclipse projects

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# **Questions?**

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