

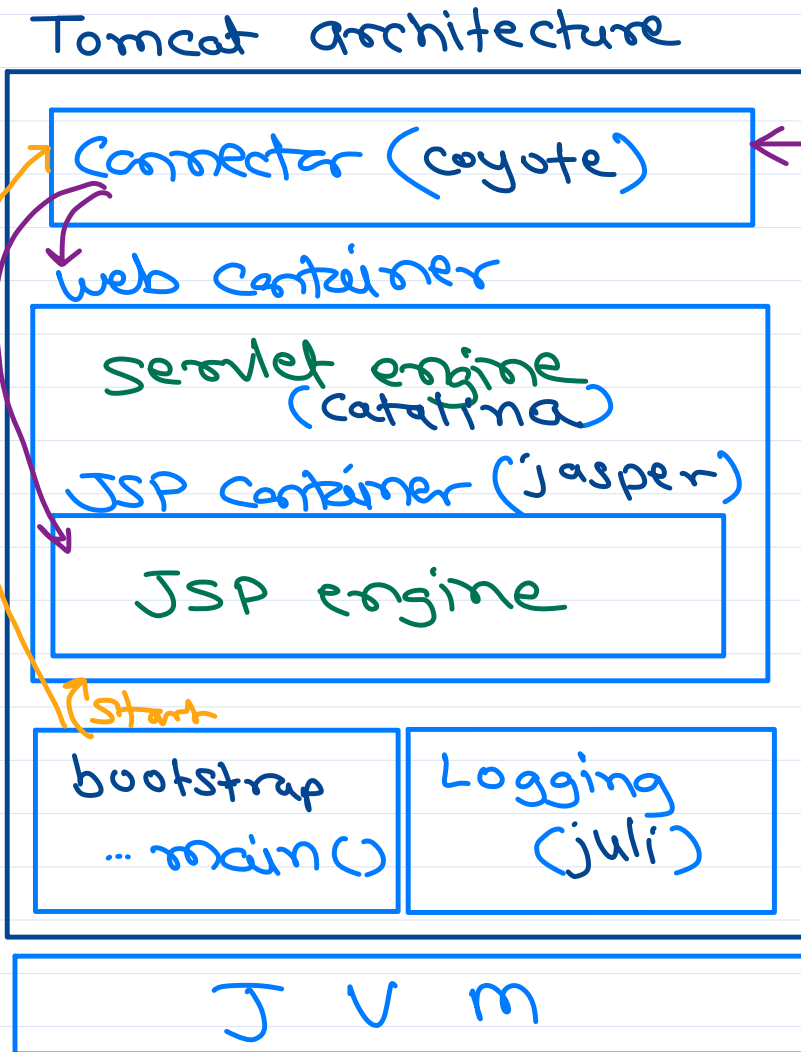


Advanced Java

Trainer: Nilesh Ghule



Tomcat architecture



Key parts:

- ① Connector (accept reqs)
- ② web container (req processing)
- ③ web appls running in tomcat.

Request Processing

- ① accept request
- ② url mapping
↳ @webServlet or web.xml
- ③ Servlet object
↳ created on 1st req
↳ accessed from pool on next req
- ④ Response generation
↳ doXYZ() method
- ⑤ HTTP response

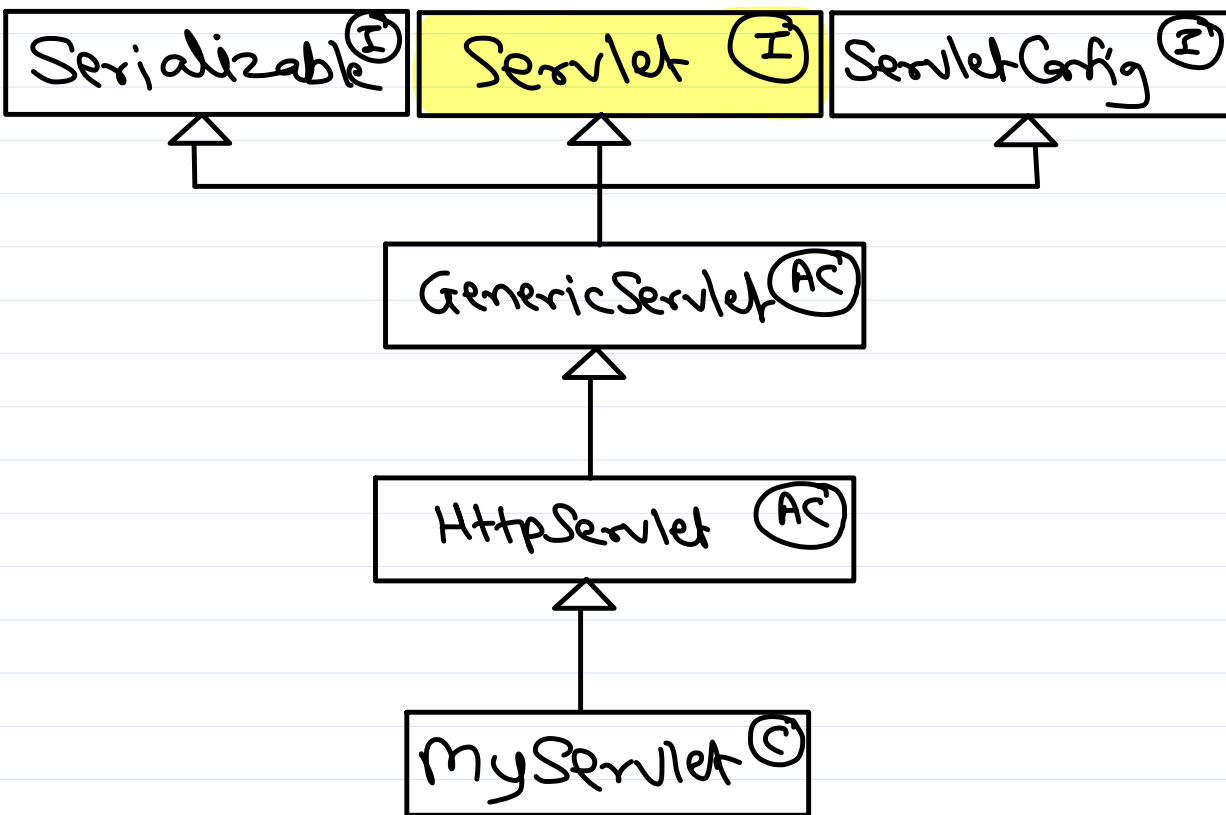
Thread model

- ✓ tomcat creates a collection of threads during startup - **Executor thread pool**.
- ✓ on each req to a Connector, a thread from pool is assigned to process that request.
- ✓ upon completion, thread returns back to pool.
- ✓ max num of threads in pool can be configured in **server.xml**.



Java Servlets

Servlet is a java class that is executed in java web server when req is received from client and produces response that is sent back to the client.



Servlet interface:

① **init()** → any: Servlet Config

← info/metadata of servlet

- when 1st req received for a servlet, obj is created and **init()** called by web container.
- programmer should override, if any one time initialization is to be done. e.g. JDBC connection, ...
- If failed, must throw **ServletException**. Now Servlet reqs will not be processed further.

③ **destroy()**

- when appn is undeployed or web server shutdown, **destroy** is called by web container.
- programmer should override, if any one time de-initialization is to be done. e.g. close connection.

② **service()** →



Java Servlets

* Servlet interface:

② service()

- called for each req by web container.
- programmer should override it to process the req and produce the response.

* GenericServlet class

- provides default impl of init() & destroy().
- keeps service() abstract.

* Protocol independent Servlet.

* HttpServlet class

- class to handle HTTP requests.
- it overrides service() and internally calls doGet(), doPost(), doHead(), ... methods depend on current req. method.

// predefined class 2

Class HttpServlet extends
GenericServlet {

@Override

void service (req, resp) ... {

String m = req.getRequestMethod();

if (m == "get")

doGet(req, resp);

else if (m == "post")

doPost(req, resp);

else ...

}

void doGet(req, resp) { throw ... };

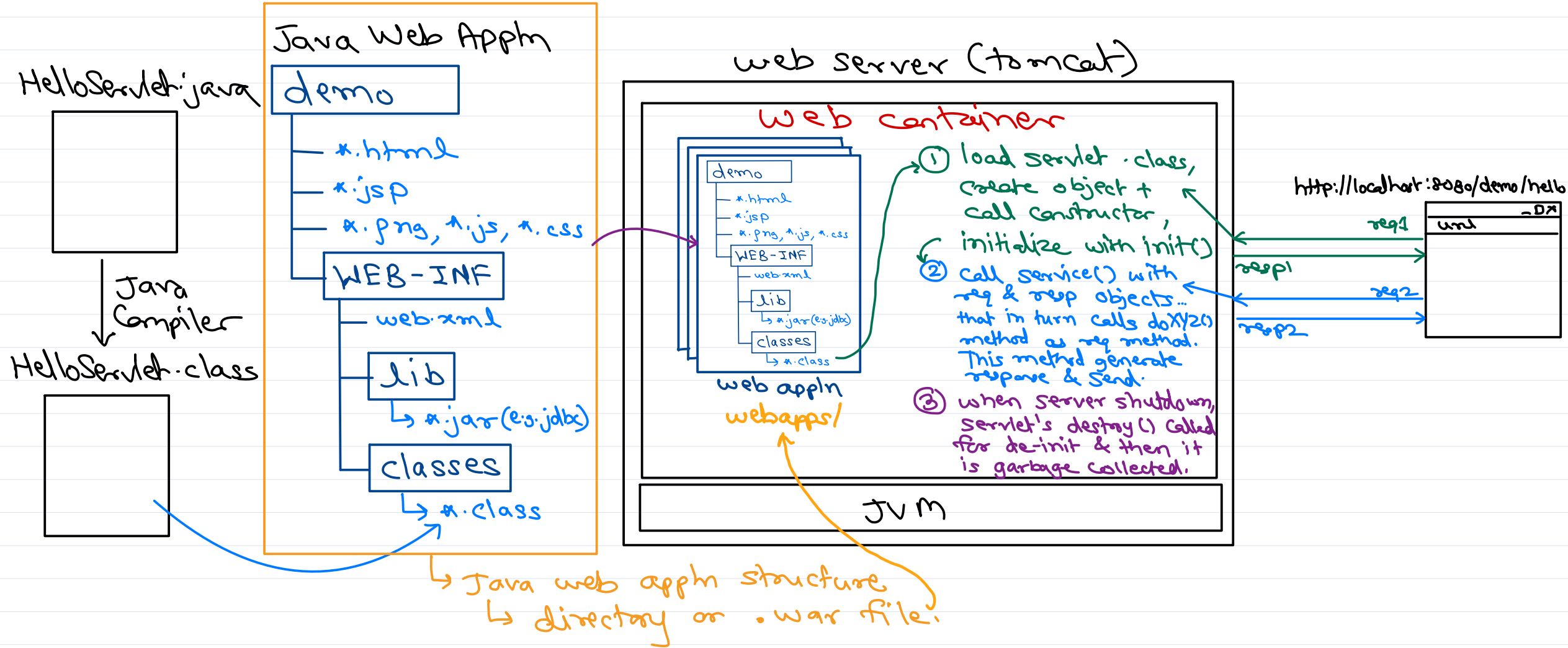
void doPost(req, resp) { throw ... };

...

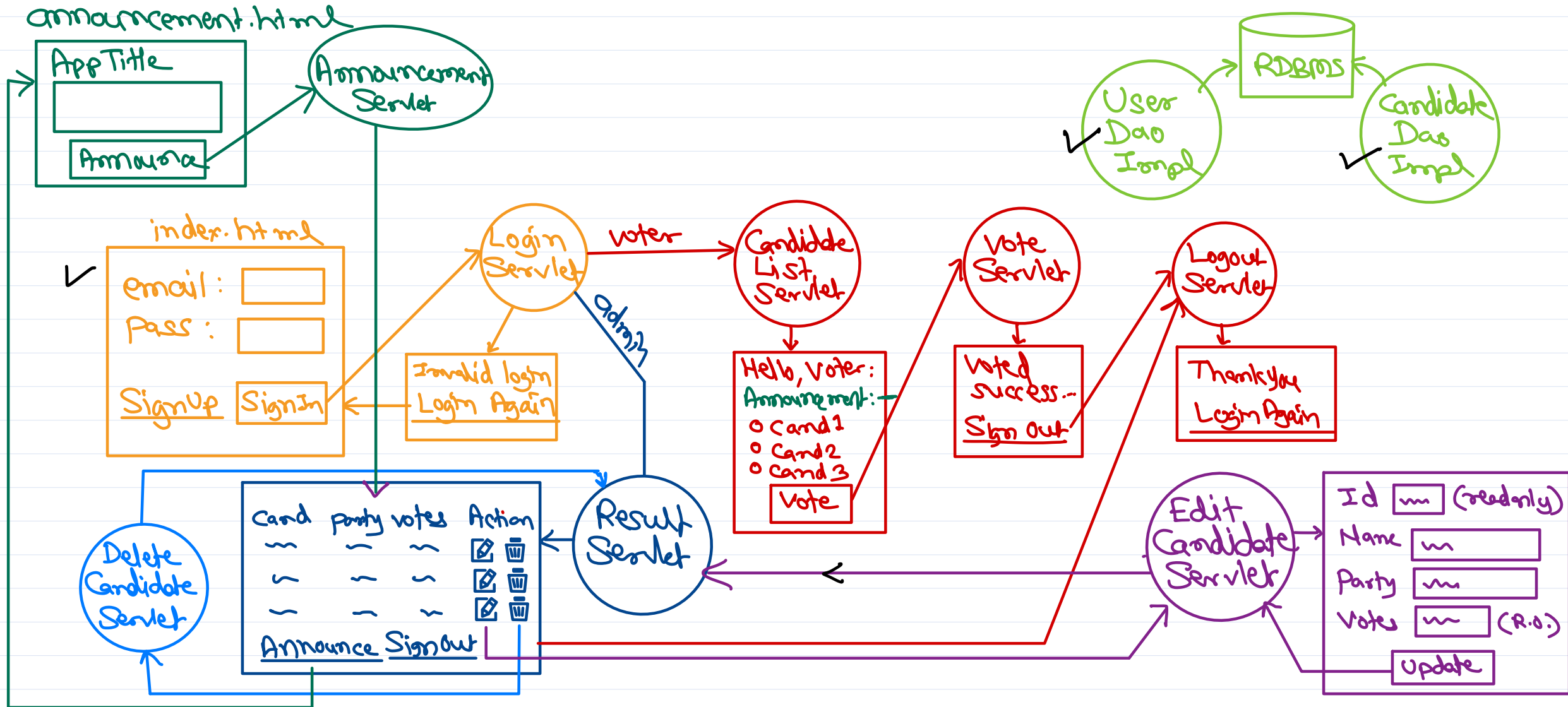
}



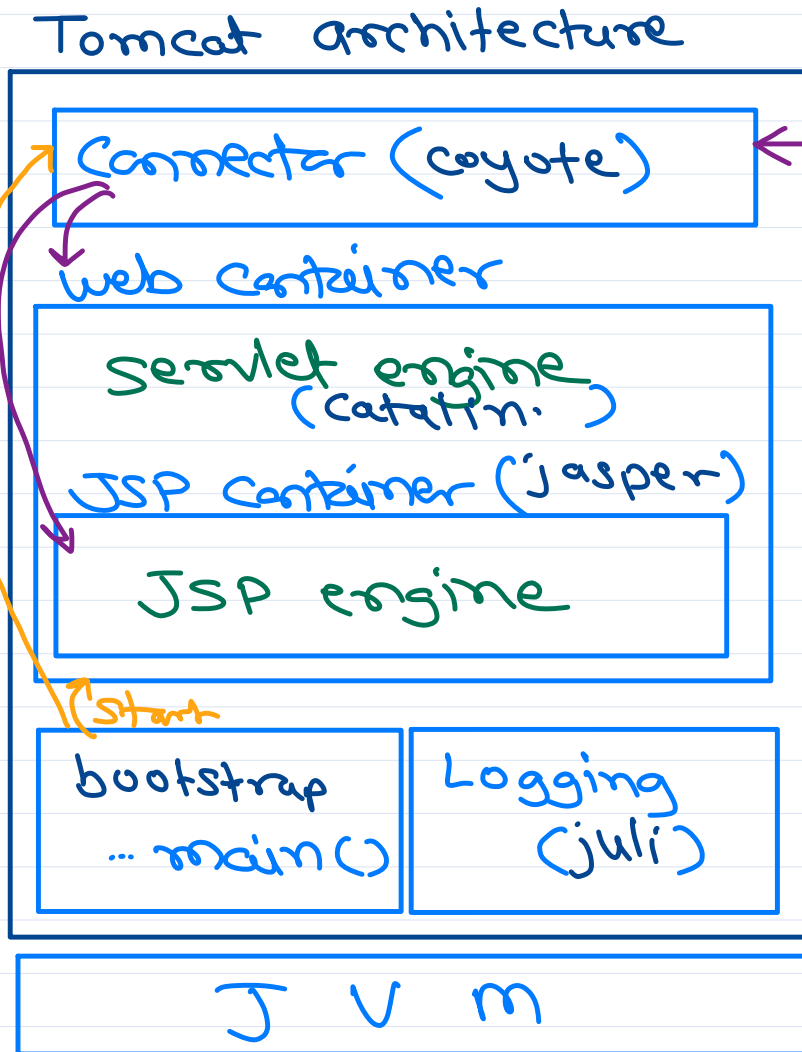
HelloServlet execution



Election Management



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Request parameters

data from prev page controls or queryString
will come with req object.
It can be accessed in next servlet using,

```
String val=req.getParameter("param-name");
```

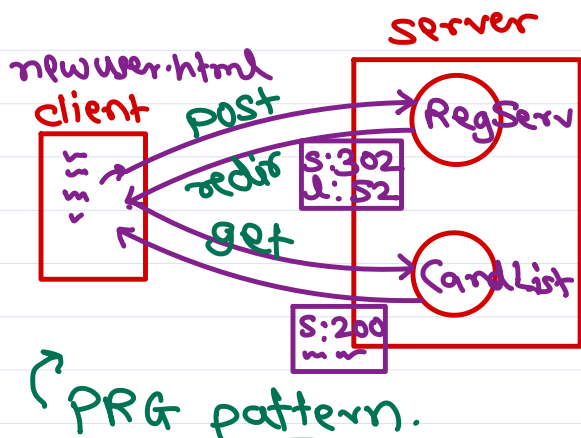
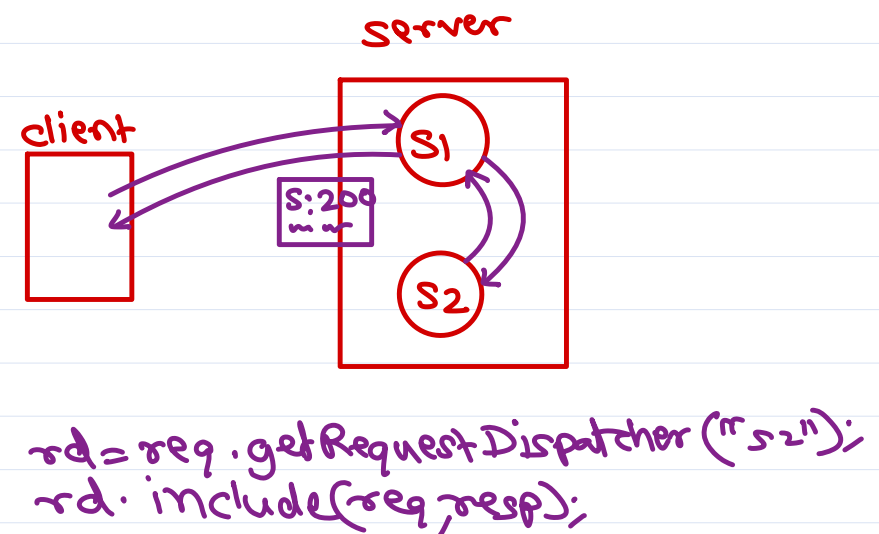
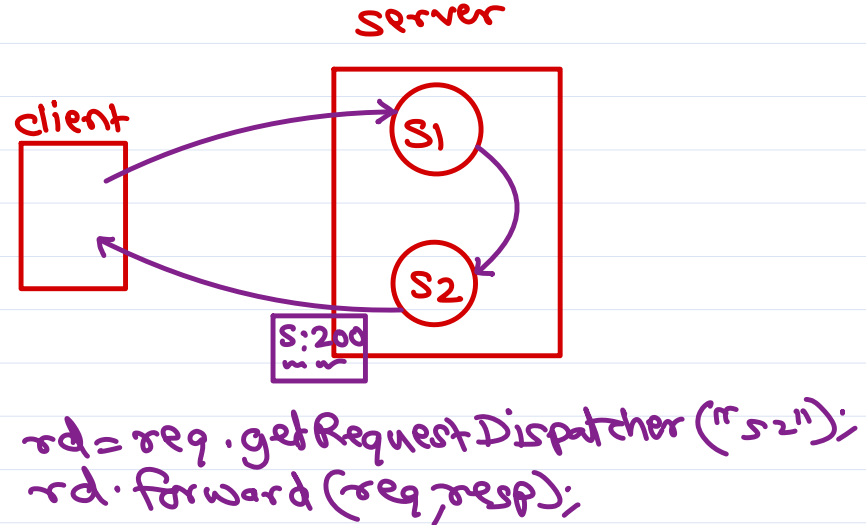
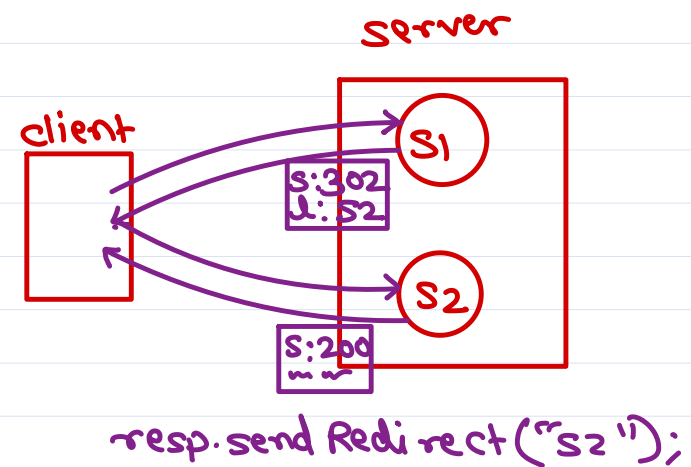
```
String[]vals=req.getParameterValues("param-name");
```

→ checkbox, listbox,

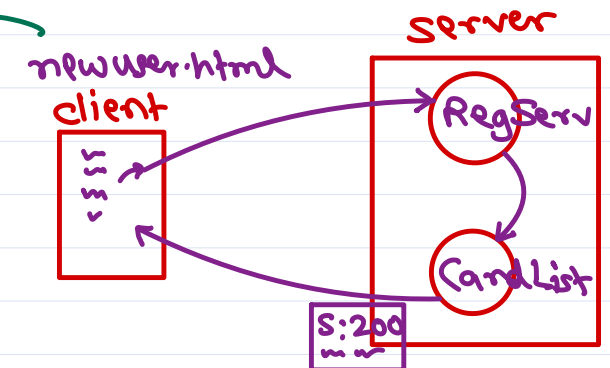
→ textbox, radio, dropdown,



Inter-Servlet Communication



when client refresh, last req (ie. post) is replayed, due to which data is sent twice & may be added or updated in db twice.



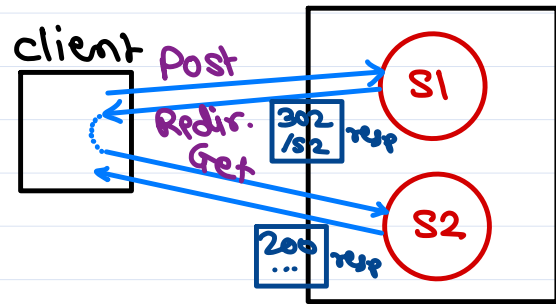
PRG pattern.
if client refresh, only last req (GET) is replayed & data fetched again. Earlier data not posted twice.



Servlet Communication/Navigation

HTTP Redirection

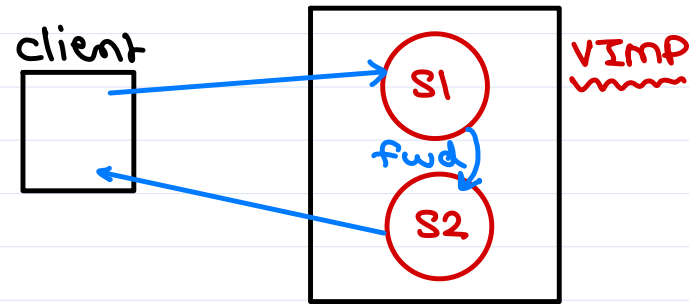
```
resp.sendRedirect("url");
```



- ① execution as shown in diag. Two diff req from browser - slower.
- ② url in browser is changed
- ③ can navigate to any page in or outside the web appln.
- ④ Useful after Post req, so that same data is not posted again upon refresh.
Redirection → PRG pattern.

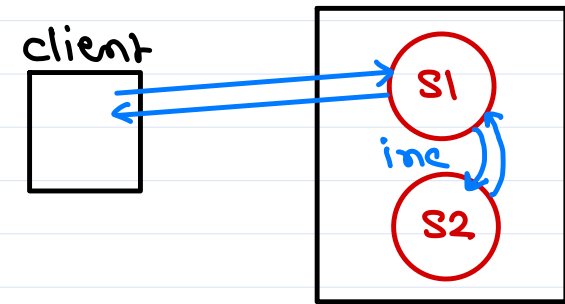
forward() ← Request Dispatcher → include()

```
rd = req.getRequestDispatcher("url");  
rd.forward(req, resp);
```



- ① same req is fwded to next page - faster.
- ② url in browser is unchanged - browser not aware of navigation.
- ③ can navigate to any page inside the web appln.
- ④ final resp generated by next page.

```
rd.include(req, resp);
```



- ① same req is fwded to next page - faster.
- ② url in browser is unchanged - browser not aware of navigation.
- ③ can navigate to any page inside the web appln.
- ④ final resp is sent by first page.





Thank you!

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