

Advanced Java

Agenda

- Introduction
- JDBC Dao - Recap
- HTTP protocol
- Java Web Server
- Apache Tomcat
- Java EE application structure
- Java Servets

Web based Java Programming

- Syllabus
 - Foundations
 - JDBC
 - Servlets
 - JSP
 - Core Technologies
 - Hibernate & JPA
 - Spring: Core, JPA, MVC
 - Enterprise/Project Technologies
 - Spring Boot: REST, Spring Data
 - Jdbc --> Hibernate/JPA --> Spring + JPA --> Spring Data
 - OOP --> Spring Core
 - Servlets + Jsp + ... --> Spring MVC + Spring REST
- Prerequisite
 - Discipline, Patience, Hardwork

- Core Java: Class & Object, Collections (ArrayList, HashMap), IO (PrintWriter), Exceptions, JDBC (PreparedStatement, Transactions, DAO), Reflection & Annotations
- RDBMS: SQL (CRUD, Joins)
- HTML
- Evaluations
 - Theory: 40 marks (CCEE)
 - Lab: 40 marks
 - Internal: 20 marks (Attendance + Assignments, Quiz)

HTTP protocol

- HTTP -- Hyper Text Transfer Protocol.
- Connection-less protocol.
- State-less protocol.
- Request-response model.
- Web server is program that enable loading multiple web applications in it.
- Web application is set of web pages (static or dynamic), which are served over HTTP protocol.
- Client makes request by entering URL, click submit, or click hyper-link.
- URL: http://server:port/appln/resource
 - http: protocol/scheme
 - server: machine name or IP address
 - port: default 80
 - URI: /appln/resource
- Request Headers
 - Server/Host: server name/ip + port
 - User-Agent: Browser type/version
 - URI
 - HTTP version: 1.0 or 1.1
 - Content-Type: Type of data in Request body -- application/json, text/...
 - Length: Number of bytes in Request body
 - Method:
 - GET: Get the resource from the server.

- Request sent when URL entered in address bar, hyper-link is clicked, html form with method=get is submitted.
- The data (in html form) is sent via URL.
- Not secured (because data visible in URL).
- Faster.
- POST: Post data to the server.
 - Request sent when html form with method=post is submitted.
 - The data (in html form) is sent via request body.
 - More secure
- HEAD: Send response headers only.
 - No response data is sent to the client.
- PUT: Put/upload a resource on server.
- DELETE: Delete a resource from the server.
- TRACE: Tracing/Information logging
- OPTIONS: To know which request methods are supported for the resource.
- Cookies, ...
- Request Body: JSON, Form-Data, or Other.
- Response Headers
 - Status: Code/Text
 - 1xx: Information
 - 2xx: Success e.g. 200 (Ok), 201 (Created), ...
 - 3xx: Redirection e.g. 302
 - 4xx: Client errors e.g. 404 (Not found), 403 (Forbidden), ...
 - 5xx: Server errors e.g. 500 (Internal server error), ...
 - Content-Type: Type of data in Response body
 - text/... : plain, html, xml
 - image/...: png, jpeg, gif, svg
 - audio/...: mp3, wav
 - video/...: mpeg
 - application/...: json, ...
 - Length: Number of bytes in Response Body
 - Cookies, ...

- Server Info: IP, port, server type, ...
- Quick Revision: https://youtu.be/N_cgBn2KIto

Java Web Server

- There are many web servers from different vendors. But all implement the same Java EE specifications.
- Java web server = Servlet container + Extra services.
 - e.g. Tomcat, Lotus, ...
- Java application server = Servlet container + EJB container + Extra services.
 - e.g. JBoss, WebSphere, WebLogic, ...
- Extra services includes security (HTTPS), JNDI, Connection pool, ...

Apache Tomcat

- Apache tomcat is Java web server (Web container & Extra services).
- Apache tomcat 9.x implements Java EE 8 specs.
 - Servlet 4.0 specs
 - JSP 2.3 specs
 - JSF 2.3 specs
 - Tomcat directory structure
 - bin
 - conf
 - lib
 - webapps
 - work
 - logs
 - temp
- Test tomcat server (without Eclipse STS):
 - step 1: In terminal, go to tomcat/bin directory.
 - step 2: terminal> ./startup.sh
 - step 3: Open Browser and <http://localhost:8080/>
 - step 4: terminal> ./shutdown.sh

Java EE application structure

- Java web application must have a fixed structure.

```
appln/  
  |- *.html, *.jsp  
  |- *.js, *.css  
  |- *.png, *.jpg  
  |- WEB-INF/  
    |- web.xml  
    |- classes/  
      |- *.class  
    |- lib/  
      |- *.jar
```

- The application is typically compressed (zipped) as appln.war file and copied into tomcat/webapps directory.(
- Then application is accessible from client browser
 - `http://server:port/appln/page`

Java Servlet

- Servlet is java class that is executed on server side, when request is done by client and produces result, which is sent to the client as response.
- Servlet specs include multiple interfaces like Servlet, ServletRequest, ServletResponse, Filter, RequestDispatcher, ...
- javax.servlet.Servlet interface
 - `void init(ServletConfig config) throws ServletException;`
 - `void service(ServletRequest req, ServletResponse resp) throws IOException, ServletException;`
 - `void destroy();`
- GenericServlet is abstract class that represents protocol-independent servlet.
- HttpServlet represent http based servlet class and user defined servlet classes are inherited from it.
 - Overrides `service()` method.
 - Provide `doGet()`, `doPost()`, `doPut()`, `doDelete()`, `doHead()`, `doTrace()`, `doOptions()`
 - Docs: <https://docs.oracle.com/javaee/7/api/javax/servlet/http/HttpServlet.html>

- Example

```
@WebServlet("/hi")
public class HelloServlet extends HttpServlet {
    public void doGet(HttpServletRequest req, HttpServletResponse resp) throws IOException, ServletException {
        resp.setContentType("text/html");
        PrintWriter out = resp.getWriter();
        out.println("<html>");
        out.println("<head>");
        out.println("<title>Hello,DAC</title>");
        out.println("</head>");
        out.println("<body>");
        out.println("<h3>Welcome to Java EE application!</h3>");
        Date now = new Date();
        out.println("Server DateTime: " + now.toString());
        out.println("</body>");
        out.println("</html>");
    }
}
```

- Hello Servlet application steps
 - step 0: In Settings --> Preferences --> Add Apache Tomcat 9 in Server Runtimes. (One per workspace)
 - step 1: Create "Dynamic Web Project".
 - step 2: In src, create HelloServlet class in some package.
 - step 3: Right click on project, run on Server -- Select Tomcat.
 - step 4: In Browser, http://localhost:8080/projname/hello

web.xml

- Which of the following deployment descriptor of a Java web application?
 - A. /WEB-INF/Web.xml
 - B. /WEB_INF/web.xml
 - C. /WEB-INF/web.xml

- D. web.xml
- web.xml is deployment descriptor of web applications. It contains deployment information like servlet configs, jsp configs, session timeout, application security, etc.

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