AIT-LAB-02 (Exercise 3- 6) By Amir Ebrahimi

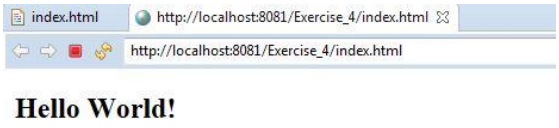
When Eclipse JEE Neon 3 is tried to install, "Could not create the Java Virtual Machine." Error is got. Xmx variable in eclipse.ini is changed; though, the error remains. Hence all of the java versions is removed (uninstalling, and removing the directories, and removing the variables in environment variables on the system, and removing all of related things in the registry editor. Afterwards, the new JDK (JDK 9.0.4) is installed. Java Runtime Environment (JRE) is basically the Java Virtual Machine where the Java programs run on, and JDK is the full featured software development kit for java, including JRE, and the compilers and tools (like JavaDoc, and Java Debugger) to create and compile programs. After searching on the internet and changing something, Eclipse does not work. So JDK 8u161 with Netbeans 8.2 is installed, and Eclipse with that version of Java can work properly.

Apache Tomcat 9.0.6 is downloaded, and two new environment variables, named JAVA_HOME with the value of the jdk directory, and CATALINA_HOME with the value of the Tomcat directory are added on the system. Also "chmod 777 catalina.bat" is necessary for the permission if it is needed.

With running startup.bat and shutdown.bat, starting and shut downing Tomcat is available. In the server.xml file in the conf directory, it is possible to change the port number.

Also in the conf directory of the Tomcat, there is a file, named tomcat.users.xml. "<user username="admin" password="admin123" roles="manager-gui" />" code is added in the file. Afterwards, it is needed to restart. In the webapps directory, docs, examples, host-manager, manager, and also root are available.

In the Eclipse, the webapps directory of the Tomcat is used as a workspace. The first step is to create new server. Tomcat 9 is used, and the directory of the Tomcat installation should be added. The server in the previous part was started. Hence it is necessary to stop it, and start it from Eclipse, and it is possible to change port from here. Now it is time to create a new dynamic project, named Exercise_4. "Generate web.xml deployment descriptor" should be enabled in the wizard. At first, one html file is created, and one simple <h2> tag is added. The head part is deleted.

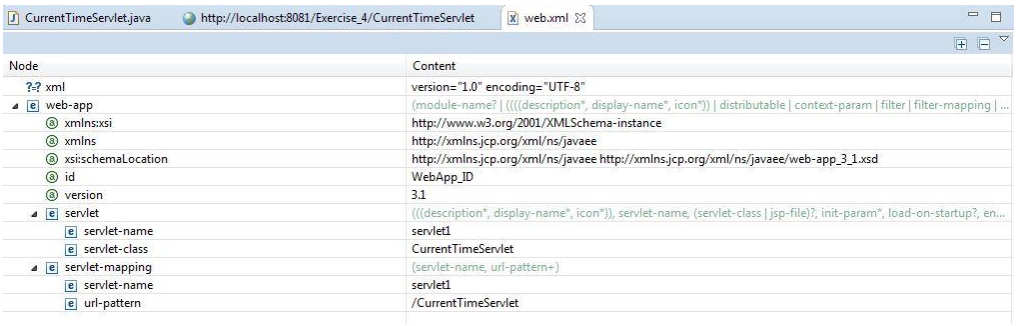


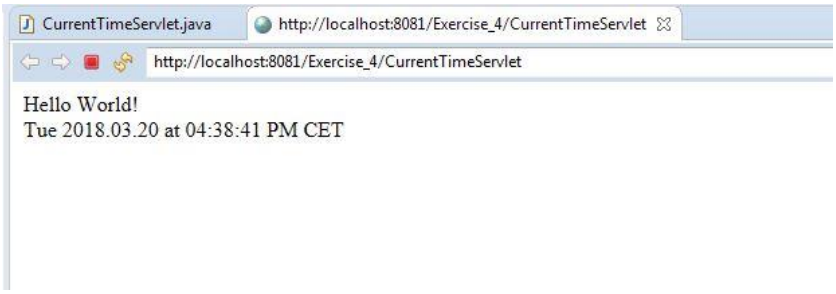
Secondly, one class, named CurrentTimeServlet, is added, and HttpServlet should be extended since server can recognize CurrentTimeServlet as a servlet. In that class a method, named service, with request and response parameters is used. Current time can be showed in the service. "response.setContentType("text/html");" is added in order to show a br tag in "out.println("Hello World!" + "</br>");".

CurrentTimeServlet.java

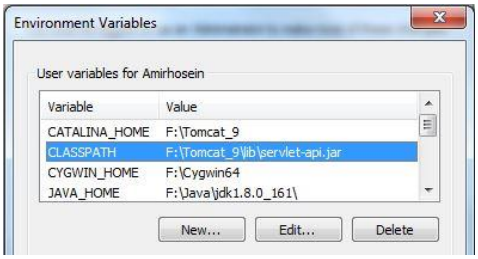
```
2  import java.io.PrintWriter;
3  import java.text.SimpleDateFormat;
4  import java.util.Calendar;
5
6  import javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet;
7  import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
8  import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;
9
10 @SuppressWarnings("serial")
11 public class CurrentTimeServlet extends HttpServlet{
12     public void service(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) throws IOException
13     {
14         response.setContentType("text/html");
15         Calendar cal = Calendar.getInstance();
16         SimpleDateFormat sdf = new SimpleDateFormat("E yyyy.MM.dd 'at' hh:mm:ss a zzz");
17
18         PrintWriter out = response.getWriter();
19
20         out.println("Hello World!" + "</br>");
21         out.println( sdf.format(cal.getTime()) );
22     }
23
24 }
25
```

Web.xml is also called as a deployment descriptor. All of tags in web-app tag are removed. it is time to configure the server. So servlet and servlet-mapping tags are used here. Actually, for every servlet, we need to create servlet and servlet-mapping tags. There are servlet-name and servlet-class tags in the servlet tags, and also there are servlet-name and url-pattern tags in the servlet-mapping tags in order to prevent the confusion that which servlet-mapping tag is linked with which servlet tag.





In order to work with javac, the path of the bin directory of the JDK should be add to the environment variable of the PATH for the user in the system. As well, CLASSPATH environment variable with the value of the "F:\Tomcat_9\lib\servlet-api.jar" is added. So there is no need to add –cp or –classpath.



Now it is time to compile the java file in the src directory of the project directory.

<h2> tag in the html file should be changed to the <form> tag with "get" method and "Exercise_5" action. In the form, user should enter name, last name, and gender.

index.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
    <form action="Exercise_5" method="get">
        Welcome</br>
        Enter your name: <input type = "text" name="firstName"></br>
        Enter your last name: <input type = "text" name="lastName"></br>
        Enter your gender:</br>
        <input type="radio" name="gender" value="male"> Male<br>
        <input type="radio" name="gender" value="female"> Female<br>
        <input type="submit" value="Ok">
    </form>
</body>
</html>
```

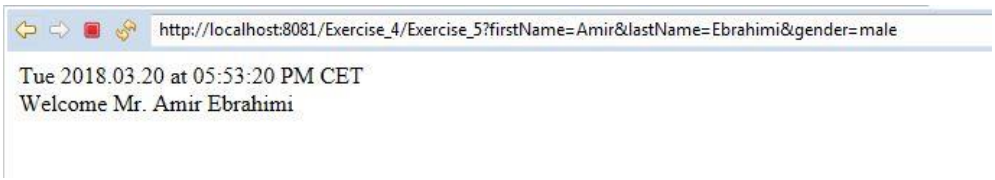
A new servlet, named Exercise_5, is added. It is possible to receive the data from the URL in the servlet. The doGet function is used.

web.xml | *index.html | Exercise_5.java | http://localhost:8081/Exercise_4/Exercise_5?firstName=Amir&lastName=Ebrahimi&gender=male

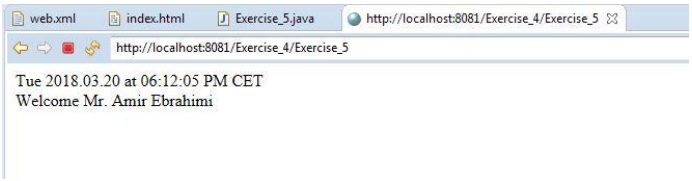
```
public Exercise_5() {
    super();
}

protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) throws ServletException, IOException {
    response.setContentType("text/html");
    Calendar cal = Calendar.getInstance();
    SimpleDateFormat sdf = new SimpleDateFormat("E yyyy.MM.dd 'at' hh:mm:ss a zzz");

    PrintWriter out = response.getWriter();

    out.println( sdf.format(cal.getTime()) + "</br>" );

    Enumeration<String> params = request.getParameterNames();
    String firstName = params.nextElement();
    String firstNameValue = request.getParameter(firstName);
    String lastName = params.nextElement();
    String lastNameValue = request.getParameter(lastName);
    String gender = params.nextElement();
    String genderValue = request.getParameter(gender);

    if(genderValue.equals("male"))
    {
        out.println("Welcome Mr. " + firstNameValue + " " + lastNameValue);
    }
    else
    {
        out.println("Welcome Miss. " + firstNameValue + " " + lastNameValue);
    }

}
```

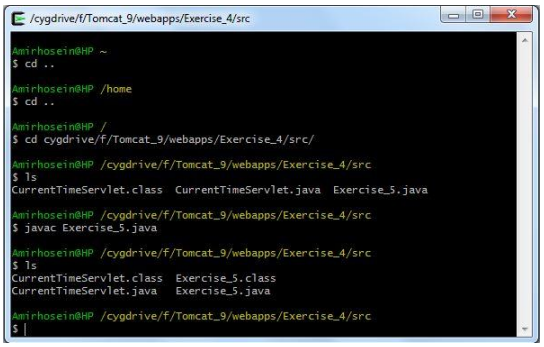
If web.xml is not changed, "Server Tomcat v9.0 Server at localhost failed to start." Will be got. Hence servlet and servlet and servlet-mapping tags should be deleted. With Java EE annotations, the standard web.xml deployment descriptor is optional.

Now it is possible to run the html file, and see the result.

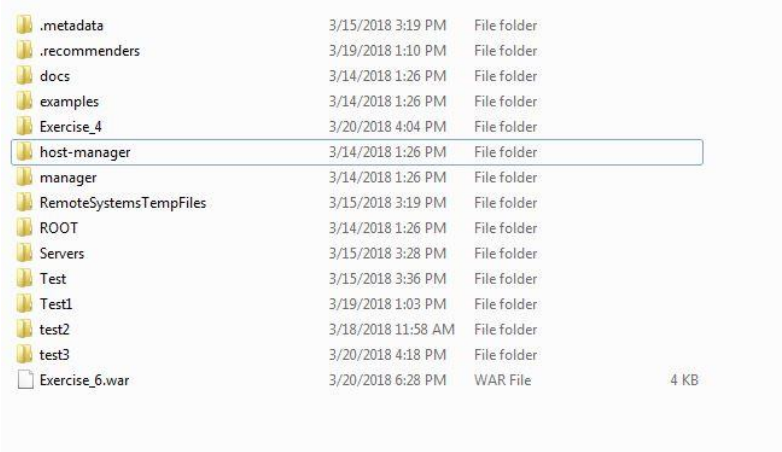


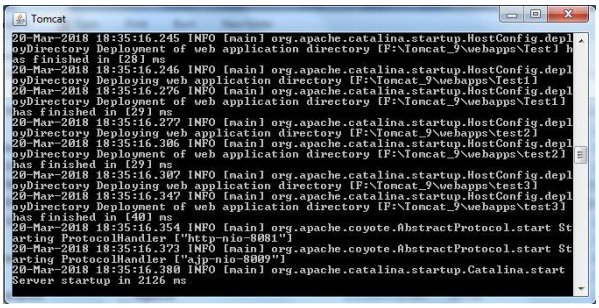
As it is seen, the data is observable in the URL. In order to avoid this, we can use doPost function in the servlet. Also, the method in the form should be changed to post.

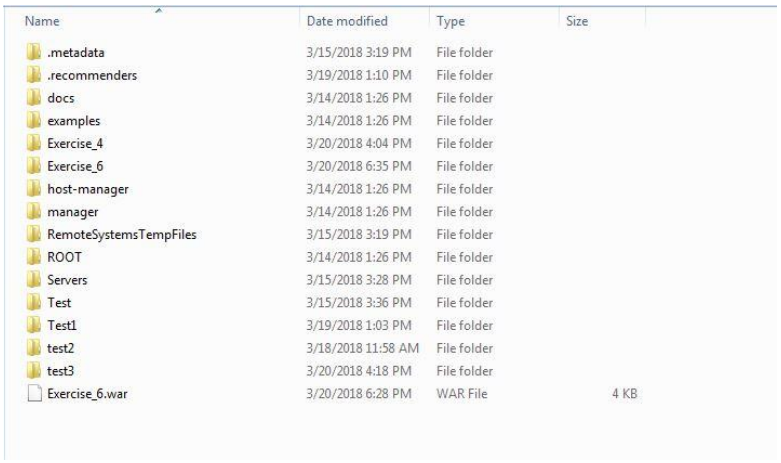




Now it is time to use war file. A war file, named Exercise_6, is exported. If the file is in the webapps directory of the Tomcat, after some seconds a new folder, named Exercise_6, is created in the webapps. This creation is done if the Tomcat server is running.

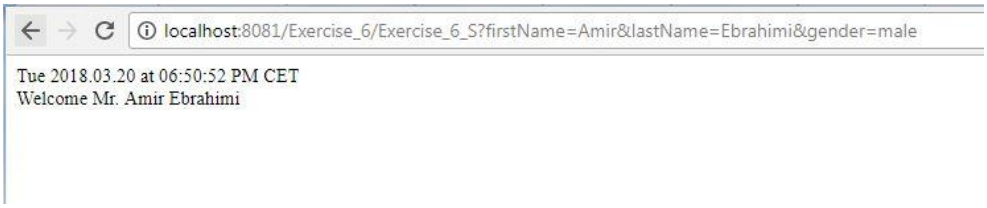






Actually, deploying the war file in the manager section is unavailable, since it is already in the webapps folder.

Second Lab- by Amir(aebrahimi@unibz.it)


localhost:8081/Exercise_6/Exercise_6_S?firstName=Amir&lastName=Ebrahimi&gender=male
Tue 2018.03.20 at 06:50:52 PM CET
Welcome Mr. Amir Ebrahimi