

CNT 4714: Enterprise Computing

Fall 2015

Introduction To Servlet Technology – Part 1

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Client-Server Relationship Revisited

- In a client-server relationship, the client requests that some action be performed and the server performs the action and responds to the client.
- This **request-response model** of communication is the foundation for the highest-level view of networking in Java – **servlets** and **JavaServer Pages (JSP)**.
- A **servlet** extends the functionality of a server, such as a Web server that serves Web pages to a user's browser using the HTTP protocol. A servlet can almost be thought of as an applet that runs on the server side--without a face. Java servlets make many Web applications possible.
- Packages `javax.servlet` and `javax.servlet.http` provide the classes and interfaces to define servlets. Packages `javax.servlet.jsp` and `javax.servlet.jsp.tagext` provide the classes and interfaces that extend the servlet capabilities for JSP.



Client-Server Relationship Revisited (cont.)

- Using special syntax, JSP allows Web-page implementers to create pages that encapsulate Java functionality and even to write scriptlets of actual Java code directly into the page.
- A common implementation of the request-response model is between Web browsers and Web servers. When a user selects a Web site to browse through the browser (the client application), a request is sent to the appropriate Web server (the server application). The server normally responds to the client by sending the appropriate HTML Web page.
- Servlets are effective for developing Web-based solutions that help provide secure access to a Web site, interact with databases on behalf of a client, dynamically generate custom HTML documents to be displayed by browsers and maintain unique session information for each client.



Static and Dynamic Web Content

- Consider how a web page is displayed by a browser.
 - Typically, the web page is created using HTML and stored as a file on the web server. A user enters a URL for the file from a web browser. The browser contacts the web server and requests the file. The server finds the file and returns it to the browser. The browser then displays the file for the user.
- Static information is stored in HTML files. The HTML files can be updated, but at any given time, every request for the same file returns exactly the same content. The contents do not change regardless of who requested the file.



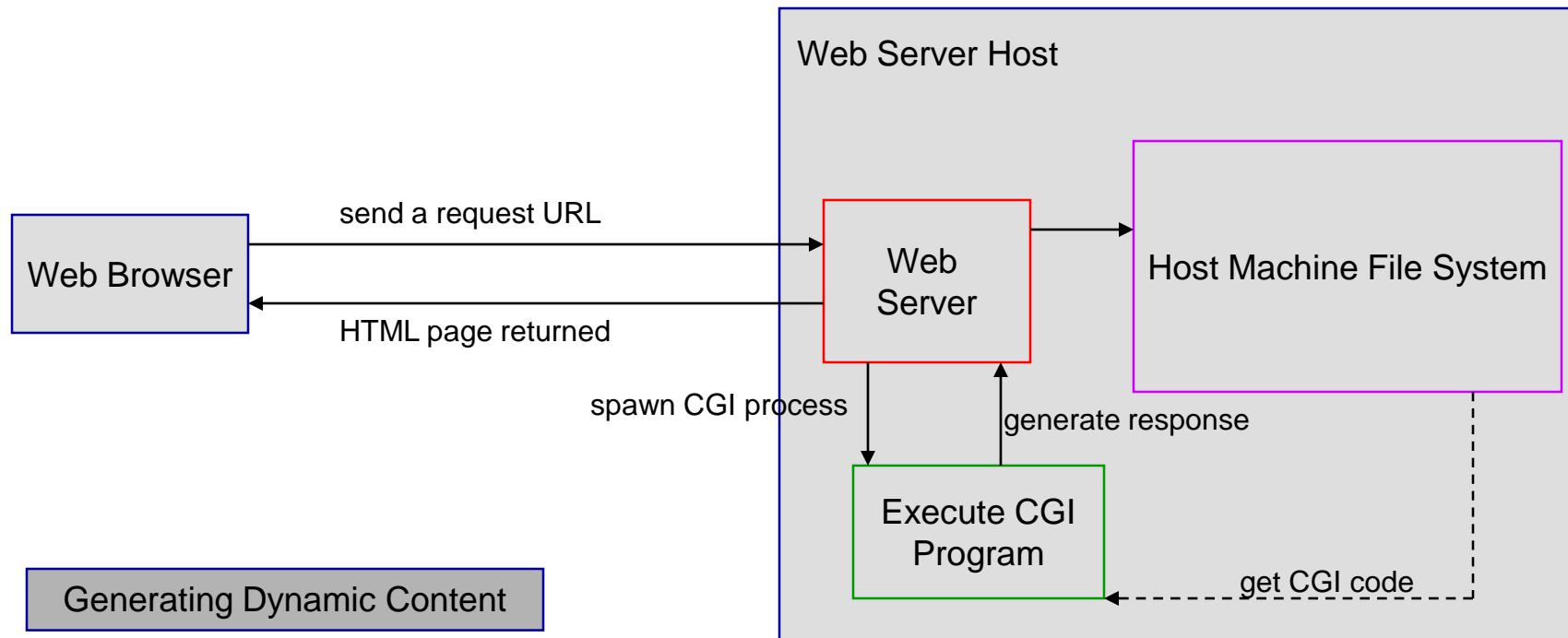
Static and Dynamic Web Content (cont.)

- Not all information, however, is static in nature. Often HTML pages need to generate information dynamically.
- Dynamic web pages are generated by web server. The web server will execute certain programs to process user requests from browsers in order to produce a customized response.
- The Common Gateway Interface (CGI) was proposed to generate dynamic web content. The interface provides a standard framework for web servers to interact with external program known as CGI programs.



CGI Programming

- When a web server receives a request from a browser it passes it to the CGI program. The CGI program processes the request and generates a response at runtime. CGI programs can be written in any language, but Perl is the most popular choice.



The GET and POST Methods

- The two most common HTTP requests, also known as methods, are GET and POST.
- The web browser issues a request using a URL or an HTML form to trigger the web server to execute a CGI program. (We'll deal with forms later.) When issuing a CGI request directly from a URL, the GET method is used.
- This form of a URL is known as a *query string*. The URL query string consists of the location of the CGI program, parameters, and their values.
- When issuing a request from an HTML form, either a GET or POST method can be used.



The GET and POST Methods (cont.)

- The form explicitly specifies which of the two is used.
- If the GET method is used, the data in the form are appended to the request string as if they were submitted using a URL.
- If the POST method is used, the data in the form are packaged as part of the request file. The server program obtains the data by reading the file.

The GET and POST methods both send requests to the web server. The POST method always triggers the execution of the corresponding CGI program. The GET method may not cause the CGI program to be executed if the previous same request is cached in the web browser. Browsers often cache web pages so that the same request can be quickly responded to without contacting the web server. The browser checks the request sent through the GET method as a URL query string. If the results for the exact same URL are cached on a disk, then the previous web page for the URL may be displayed. To ensure that a new web page is always displayed, use the POST method.



From CGI To Java Servlets

- CGI provides a relatively simple approach for creating dynamic web applications that accept a user request, process it on the server side, and return responses to the user's browser.
- However, CGI is extremely slow when handling a large number of requests simultaneously, because the web server must spawn a process for executing each CGI program.
- Java servlets were developed to remedy the performance problem of CGI programs. Java servlets are basically Java programs that behave like CGI programs.



Java Servlets

- Java servlets are executed upon request from a web browser.
- All servlets execute inside a **Servlet Container**, also referred to as a **Servlet Server** or a **Servlet Engine**.
- A Servlet Container is a single process that runs a JVM (Java Virtual Machine). The JVM creates a thread to handle each servlet (recall that threads have considerably less overhead than full-blown processes). All the threads share the same memory allocated to the JVM. Since the JVM persists beyond the lifecycle of a single servlet execution, servlets can share objects already created in the JVM.
 - For example, if multiple servlets access the same database, they can share the connection object.



Thin Clients

- Servlets are the ideal solution for database-intensive applications that communicate with **thin clients**.
 - **Thin clients** are applications that provide presentation but do not process data, thus requiring few computing resources.
- The server is responsible for database access. Clients connect to the server using standard protocols available on most client platforms. The presentation-logic code for generating dynamic content can be written once and reside on the server for access by clients, to allow programmers to create efficient thin clients.



Apache Tomcat Server

- Sun Microsystems, through the Java Community Process is responsible for the development of the servlet and JSP specifications.
- To run Java servlets, you need a **servlet container**. While many servlet containers are available, the reference implementation of both these standards developed by the Apache Software Foundation (www.apache.org) is known as Tomcat.
- Tomcat was developed as part of the Jakarta Project. The Jakarta Project contains many subprojects designed to help commercial server-side developers.
- Tomcat became a top-level project at Apache in early October 2005.
- Tomcat is the official reference implementation of the JSP and servlet standards. Tomcat can be used standalone as a web server or plugged into a web server like Apache, IIS (Internet Information Services), etc.. The current stable implementation is Tomcat 8.0.46 (as of August 25, 2015).



Servlet Overview and Architecture

- The Internet offers many protocols. The HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol) that forms the basis of the WWW uses URLs (Uniform Resource Locators) to locate resources on the Internet.
- URLs can represent files or directories and can represent complex tasks such as database lookups and Internet searches.
- JSP technology, basically an extension of servlet technology, simplifies the process of creating pages by separating presentation from content.
- Typically, JSPs are used when most of the content sent to the client is static text and markup, and only a small portion of the content is generated dynamically with Java code.



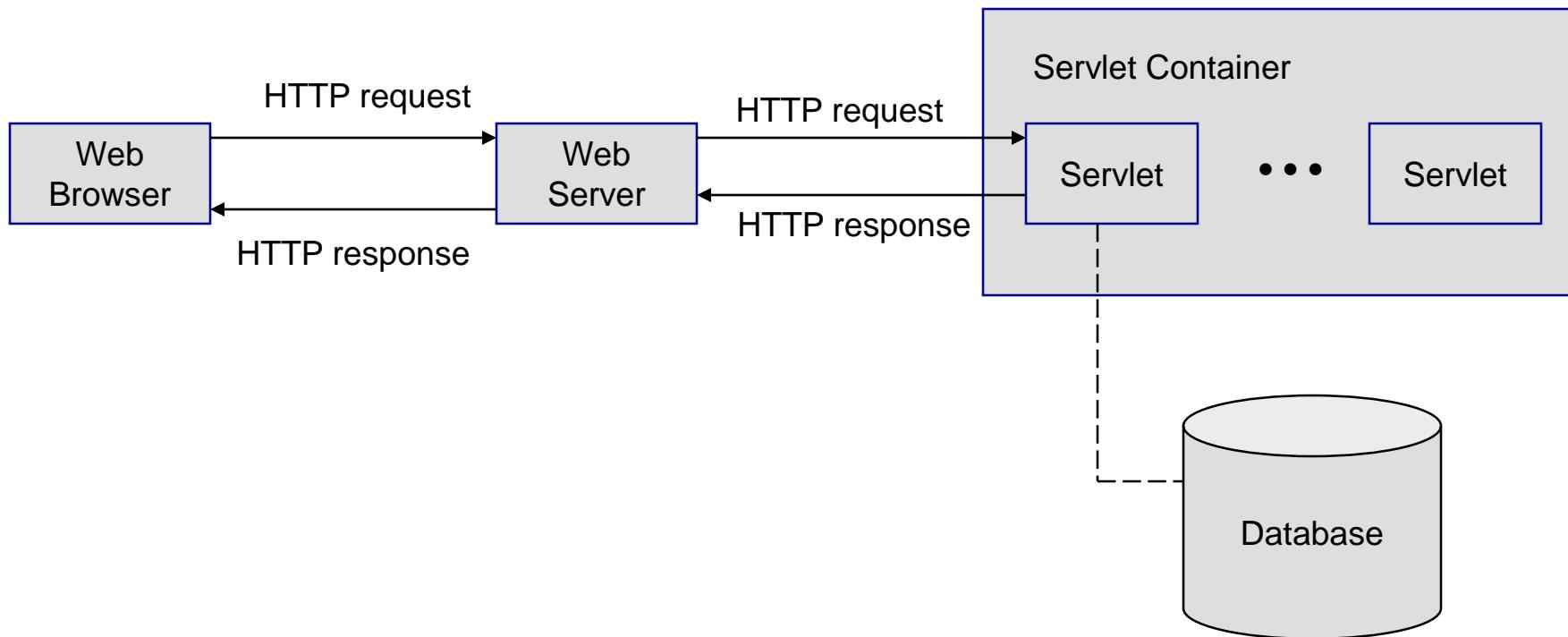
Servlet Overview and Architecture (cont.)

- Servlets are more commonly used when a small portion of the content sent to the client is static text or markup. In fact, some servlets do not produce content. Rather, they perform a task on behalf of the client, then invoke other servlets or JSPs to provide a response.
- Note that in most cases servlet and JSP technologies are interchangeable.
- The server that executes a servlet is referred to as the **servlet container** or **servlet engine**.
- Servlets and JSP have become so popular that they are now supported directly or with third-party plug-ins by most major Web servers and application servers (servers that execute applications to generate dynamic Web pages in response to requests).



Servlet Overview and Architecture (cont.)

- We'll look at servlets that implement the request-response model between clients and servers using the HTTP protocol. This architecture is shown in the diagram below.



Servlet Overview and Architecture (cont.)

Explanation of the architecture diagram on previous page

- A client application sends an HTTP request to the server.
- The servlet container receives the request and directs it to be processed by the appropriate servlet.
- The servlet does its processing, which may include interacting with a database or other server-side components, such as other servlets or JSPs.
- The servlet returns its results to the client – normally in the form of an HTML, XHTML, or XML document to display in a browser.



Interface Servlet and the Servlet Lifecycle

- Architecturally speaking, all servlets must implement the `Servlet` interface of package `javax.servlet`.
- The methods of interface `Servlet` are invoked by the servlet container. This interface declares five methods which deal with the execution of a servlet. These methods are shown on the next page. For the details see: www.java.sun.com/j2ee/1.4/docs/api/javax/servlet/Servlet.html
- A servlet's life cycle begins when the servlet container loads it into memory – normally, in response to the first request for the servlet.
- Before the servlet can handle that request, the container invokes the servlet's `init` method.



Methods of the Servlet Interface

Method	Description
destroy()	Called by the servlet container to indicate to a servlet that the servlet is being taken out of service.
getServletConfig()	Returns a ServletConfig object, which contains initialization and startup parameters for this servlet.
getServletInfo()	Returns information about the servlet, such as author, version, and copyright.
init()	Called by the servlet container to indicate to a servlet that the servlet is being placed into service.
service()	Called by the servlet container to allow the servlet to respond to a request.



The Servlet Lifecycle

- After `init` completes execution, the servlet can respond to its first request.
- All requests are handled by the a servlet's `service` method, which receives the request, processes it and sends a response to the client.
- During the servlet's lifecycle, the method `service` is invoked once per request. Each new request is typically handled in a separate thread of execution (managed by the servlet container) in which method `service` executes.
- When the servlet container terminates the servlet (whenever the servlet needs more memory or when it is shutdown), the servlet's `destroy` method is invoked to release servlet resources.



Setting Up Tomcat

- Tomcat is a fully functional implementation of servlets and JSPs. It includes a Web server, so it can be used as a standalone test container for servlets and JSPs.
 - The current stable version is 8.0.26 available from www.apache.org. This version was declared stable on August 21, 2015.
1. Select the Tomcat page from the menu on the bottom of the page (its way down the page). As shown on page 22.
 2. Once in the Tomcat project, select Download Tomcat 8.0.26 from the left-hand side of the screen as shown on page 23.
 3. Once in the download binaries screen, select the option of your choice. This is shown on page 24.





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not simply a group of projects sharing a server, but rather a community of developers and users.



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Creadur
Crunch
cTAKES
Curator
CXF

Deltacloud
DeltaSpike
DeviceMap
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OODT
Oozie
Open Climate
Workbench

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TomEE
Traffic Server
Turbine
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V

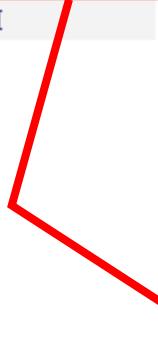
UIMA

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Velocity
VXQuery

W

Web Services
Wicket

Select the Tomcat project



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Apache Tomcat - Welco X +

tomcat.apache.org/index.html

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Select download here

AVOIDING THE TIGHT LOOP WHEN ADDING POJO WEB SOCKET ENDPOINTS PROGRAMMATICALLY

- Improved handling of async timeouts
- Facilitate weaving by allowing ClassFileTransformer to be added to WebappClassLoader

Full details of these changes, and all the other changes, are available in the [Tomcat 7 changelog](#).

[Download](#) | [ChangeLog for 7.0.64](#)

Tomcat 8.0.26 Released 2015-08-21

The Apache Tomcat Project is proud to announce the release of version 8.0.26 of Apache Tomcat. Apache Tomcat 8.0.26 includes a numerous fixes for issues identified in 8.0.24 as well as a number of other enhancements and changes. The notable changes since 8.0.24 include:

- Fix EOF handling in the AJP APR/native connector to avoid the tight loop that caused high CPU load
- Avoid an NPE when adding POJO WebSocket endpoints programmatically
- Improved handling of async timeouts

Full details of these changes, and all the other changes, are available in the [Tomcat 8 changelog](#).

[Download](#)

Tomcat Connectors 1.2.41 Released 2014-08-11

The Apache Tomcat Project is proud to announce the release of version 1.2.41 of Apache Tomcat Connectors. This version fixes one security issue (CVE-2014-8111) and a number of bugs found in previous releases.

[Download](#) | [ChangeLog for 1.2.41](#)

Tomcat 6.0.44 Released 2015-05-12

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tomcat.apache.org/download-80.cgi

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Other mirrors: <http://apache.arvixe.com/>

8.0.26

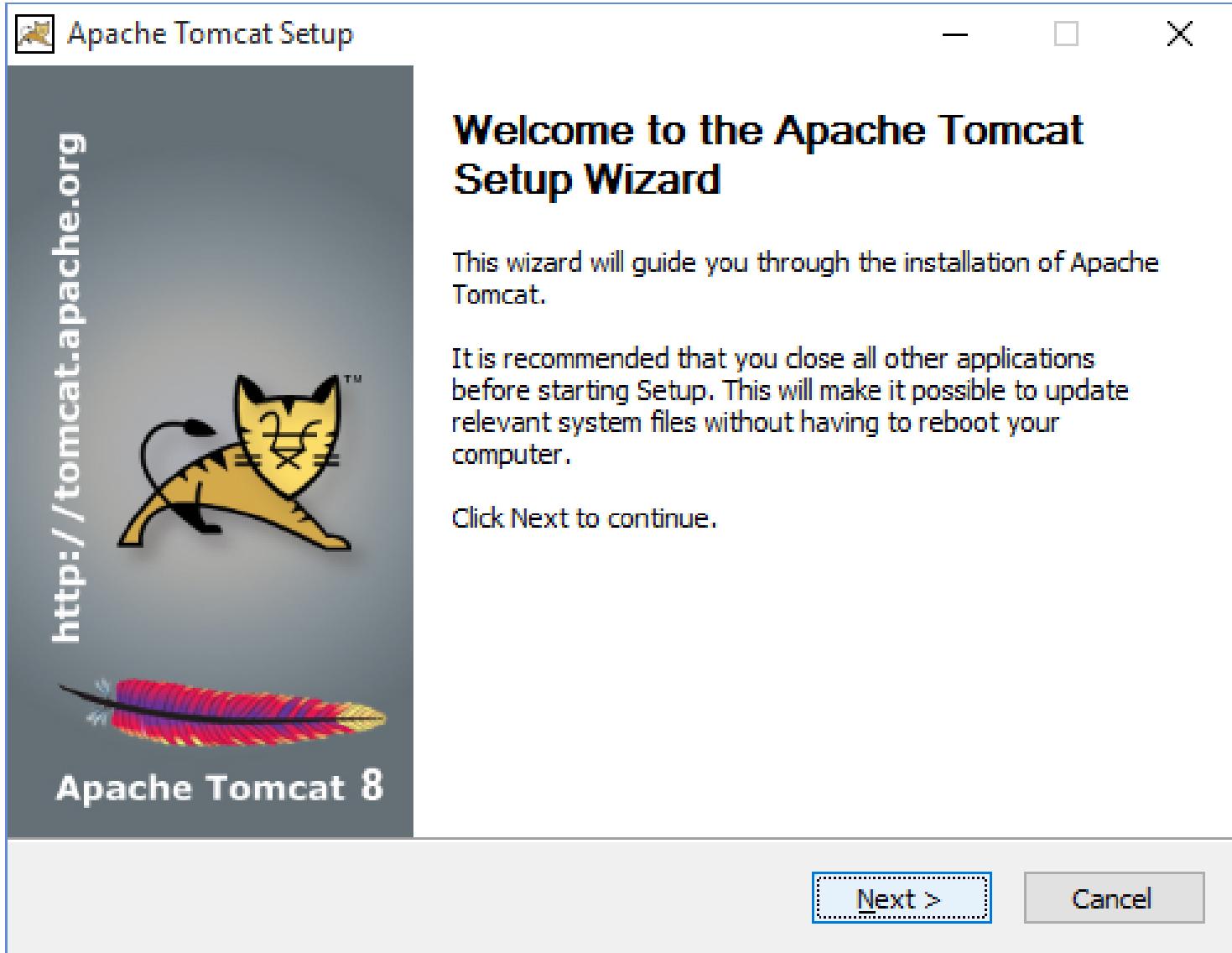
Please see the [README](#) file for packaging information. It explains how to download and install the software.

Binary Distributions

- Core:
 - [zip \(pgp, md5, sha1\)](#)
 - [tar.gz \(pgp, md5, sha1\)](#)
 - [32-bit Windows zip \(pgp, md5, sha1\)](#)
 - [64-bit Windows zip \(pgp, md5, sha1\)](#)
 - [64-bit Itanium Windows zip \(pgp, md5, sha1\)](#)
 - [32-bit/64-bit Windows Service Installer \(pgp, md5, sha1\)](#)
- Full documentation:
 - [tar.gz \(pgp, md5, sha1\)](#)
- Deployer:
 - [zip \(pgp, md5, sha1\)](#)
 - [tar.gz \(pgp, md5, sha1\)](#)
- Extras:
 - [JMX Remote jar \(pgp, md5, sha1\)](#)
 - [Web services jar \(pgp, md5, sha1\)](#)
 - [JULI adapters jar \(pgp, md5, sha1\)](#)
 - [JULI log4j jar \(pgp, md5, sha1\)](#)
- Embedded:
 - [tar.gz \(pgp, md5, sha1\)](#)
 - [zip \(pgp, md5, sha1\)](#)

Select the download version you need. Select Windows Service Installer for a Windows installer version.







Apache Tomcat Setup



License Agreement

Please review the license terms before installing Apache Tomcat.

Press Page Down to see the rest of the agreement.

Apache License
Version 2.0, January 2004
<http://www.apache.org/licenses/>

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR USE, REPRODUCTION, AND DISTRIBUTION

1. Definitions.

"License" shall mean the terms and conditions for use, reproduction, and distribution as defined by Sections 1 through 9 of this document.

If you accept the terms of the agreement, click I Agree to continue. You must accept the agreement to install Apache Tomcat.

Nullsoft Install System v2.46 —

< Back

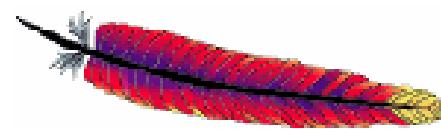
I Agree

Cancel





Apache Tomcat Setup



Choose Components

Choose which features of Apache Tomcat you want to install.

Check the components you want to install and uncheck the components you do not want to install. Click Next to continue.

Select the type of install:

Or, select the optional components you wish to install:

Normal

- + Tomcat
- + Start Menu Items
- + Documentation
- + Manager
- Host Manager
- Examples

Space required: 11.6MB

The host manager will not be selected in the default setting. Be sure to check its box if you will run multiple Tomcats. You can decide whether or not to include the examples.

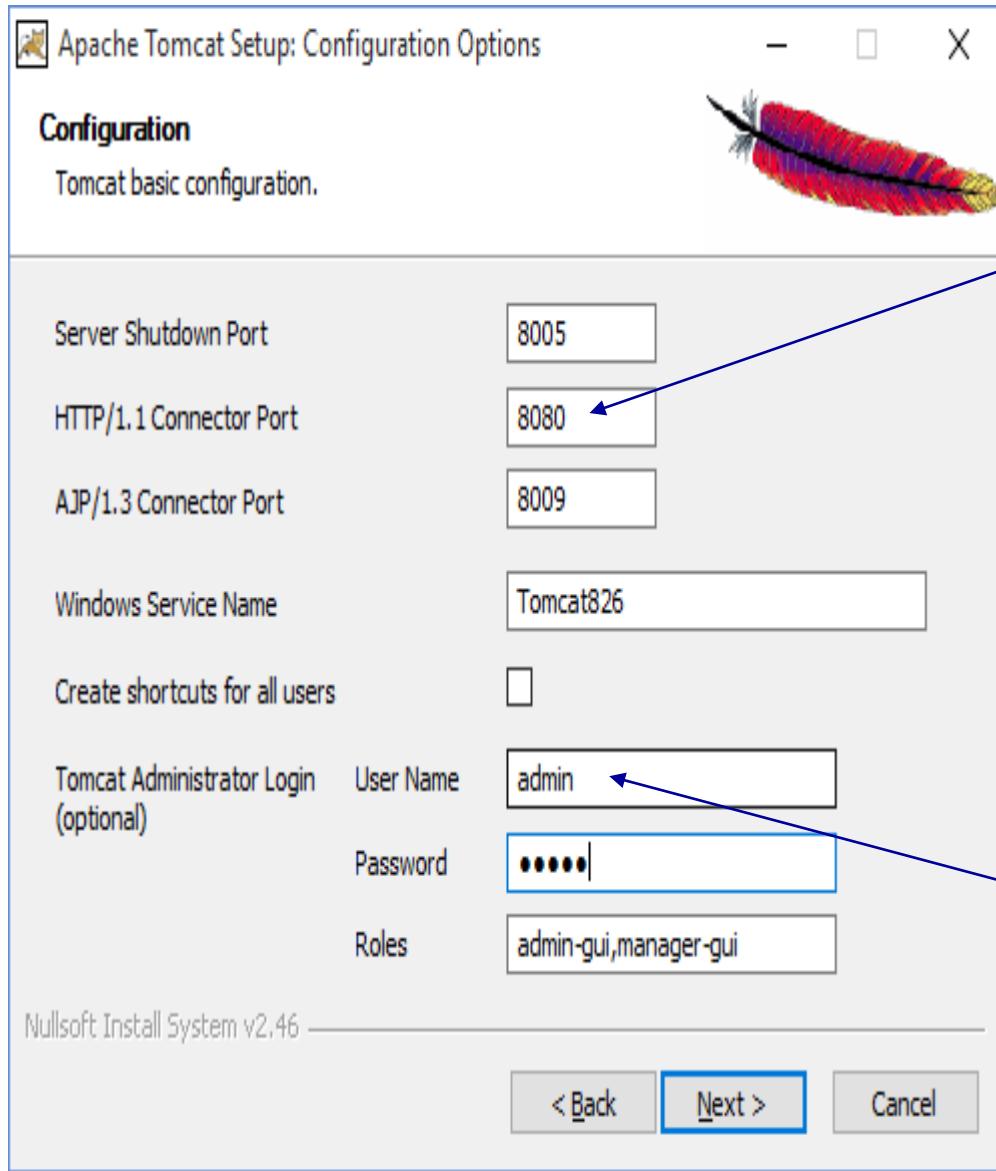
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Next >

Cancel

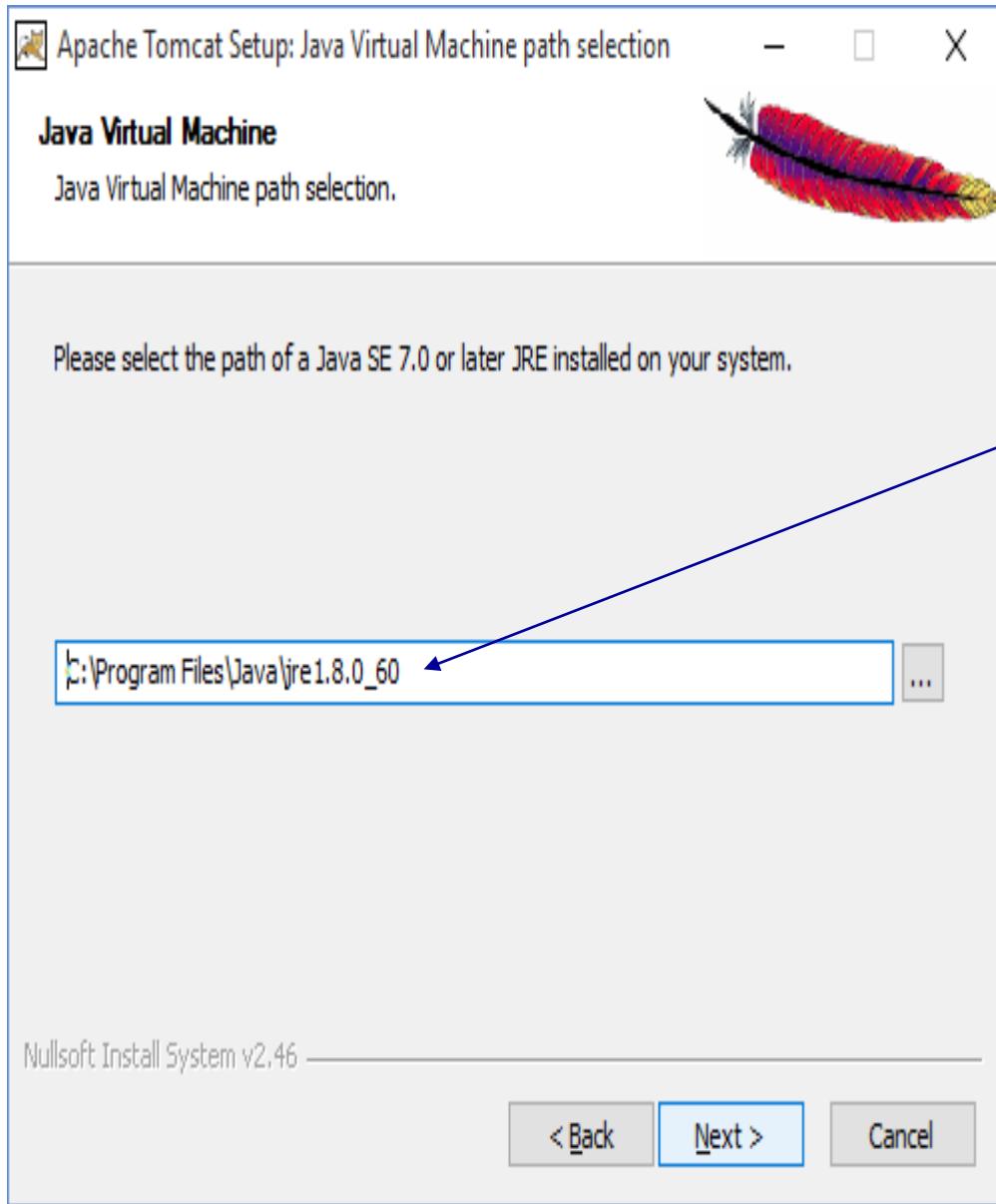




Port 8080 is the default Tomcat connector port. Unless you have a conflict with this port, use this for Tomcat. When we setup Apache later, we'll put in on a different connector port so that both servers can be running simultaneously.

Set up a Tomcat Administrator login so that you can manage your Tomcat server more easily. This will be very important when you are deploying your servlets.

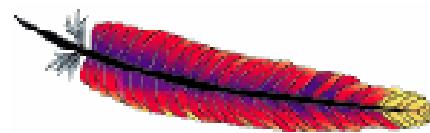




The installer should find the path to your Java jre. If you have more than one, be sure it is set to the one you want to use.

NOTE: Java SE 7.0 or later is required.





Choose Install Location

Choose the folder in which to install Apache Tomcat.

Setup will install Apache Tomcat in the following folder. To install in a different folder, click Browse and select another folder. Click Install to start the installation.

Destination Folder

C:\am Files\Apache Software Foundation\Tomcat 8.0\Tomcat826

[Browse...](#)

Space required: 11.3MB

Space available: 633.3GB

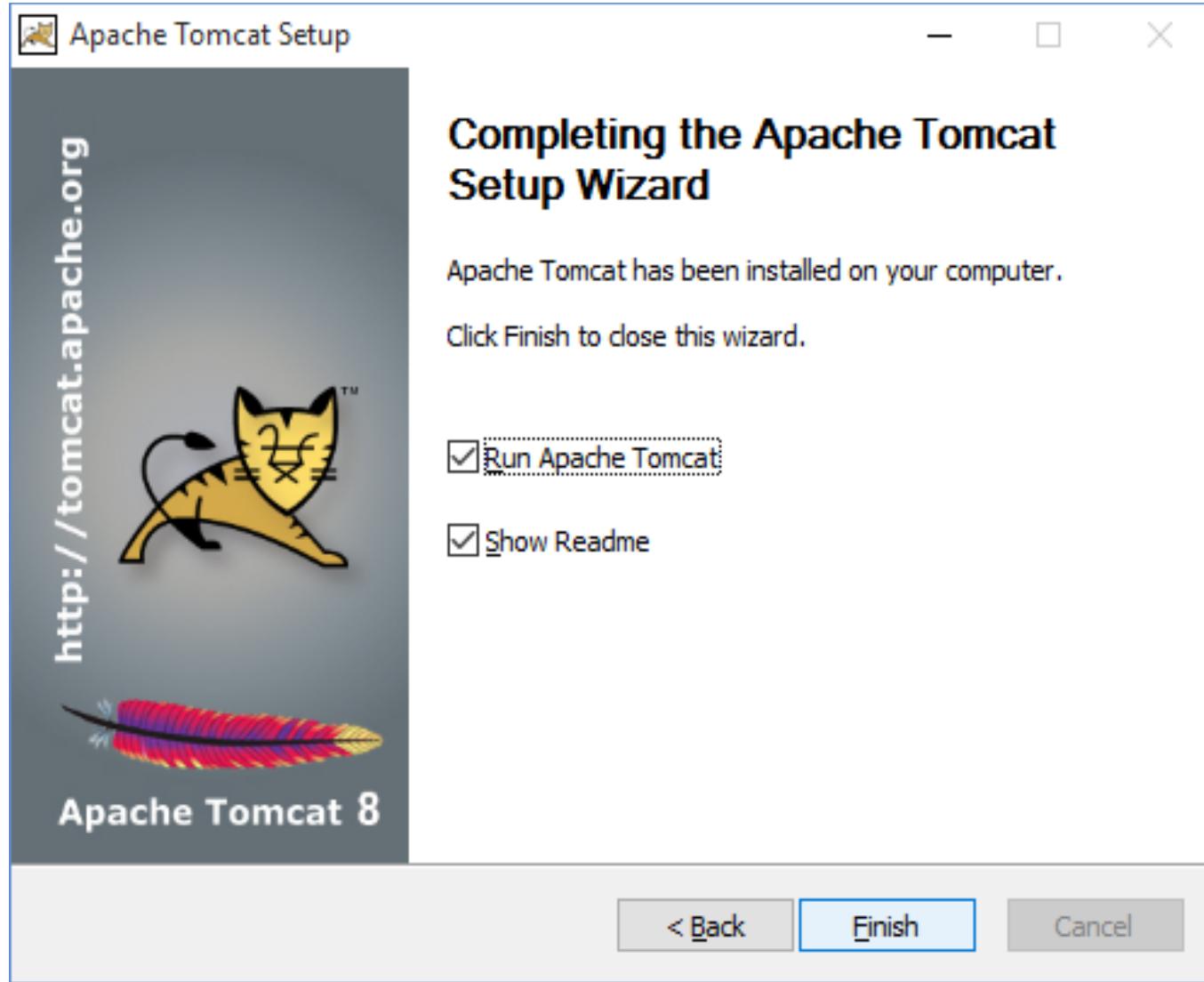
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Apache Tomcat Version 8.0.26
Release Notes

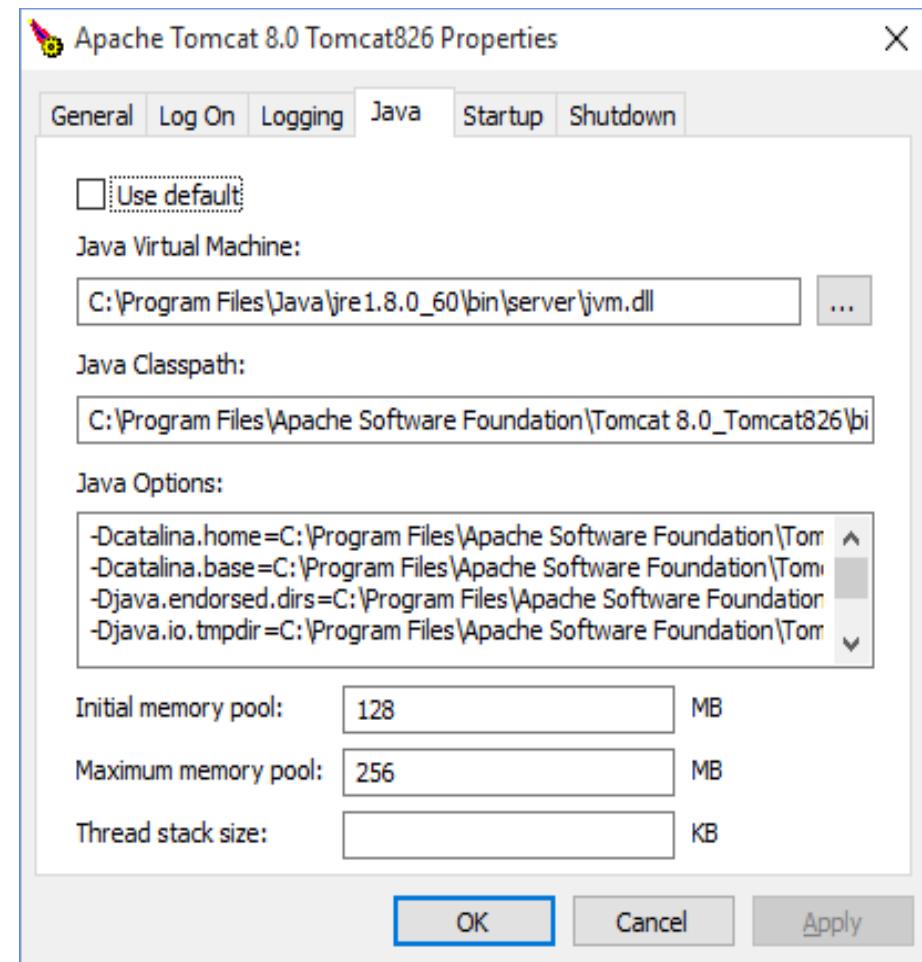
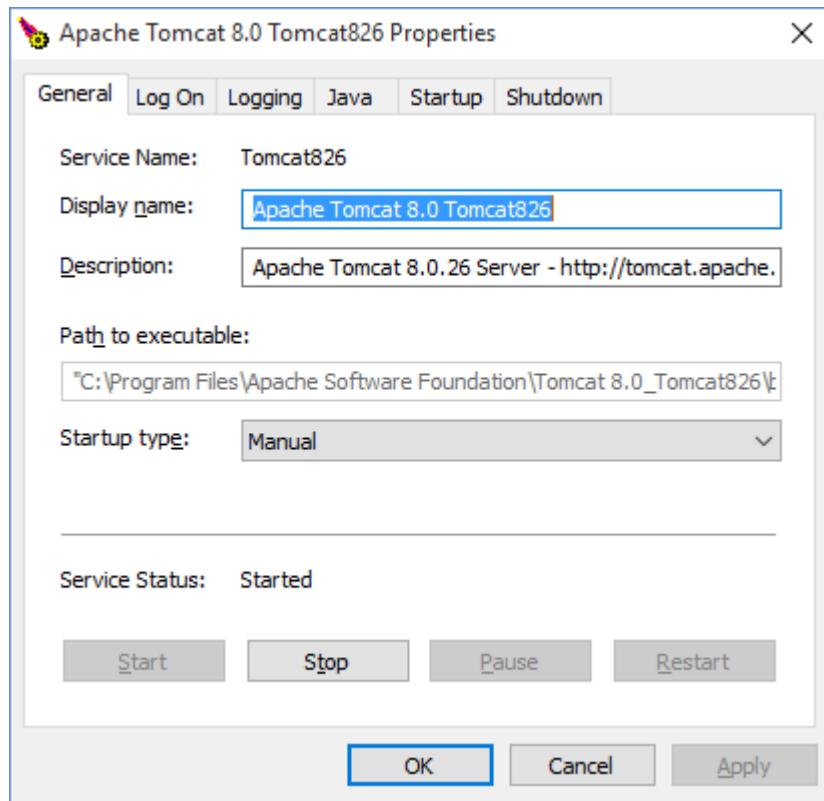
=====

CONTENTS:

=====

- * Dependency Changes
- * API Stability
- * Bundled APIs
- * Web application reloading and static fields in shared libraries
- * Security manager URLs





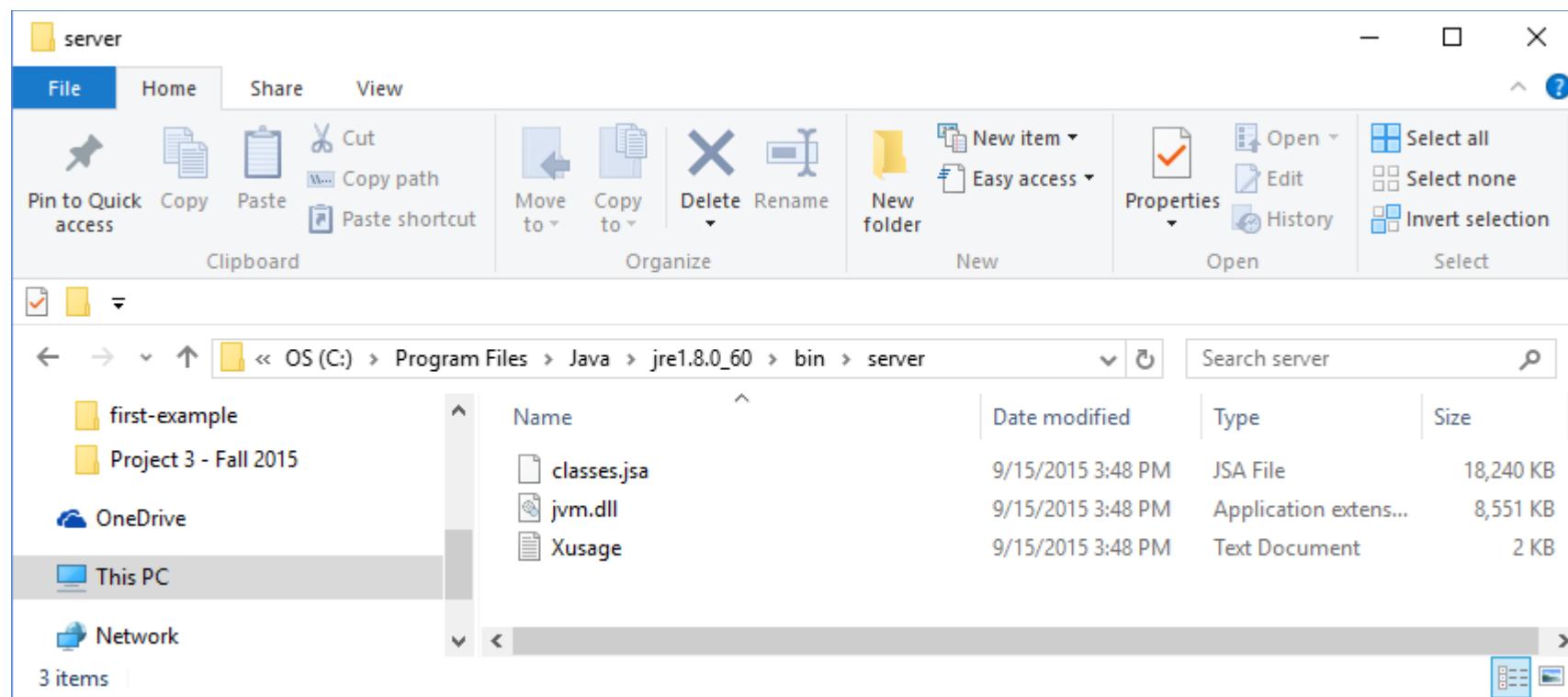
C:\Program Files\Apache Software Foundation\Tomcat 8.0_Tomcat826\bin\setenv.bat - Notepad++

File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Macro Run Plugins Window ?

project3dbscript.sql setenv.bat server.xml web.xml WelcomeServlet.java

```
1 set "JRE_HOME=%ProgramFiles%\Java\jre1.8.0_60"
2 exit /b 0
```

Batch file length : 57 lines : 2 Ln : 1 Col : 45 Sel : 0 | 0 Dos\Windows UTF-8 w/o BOM INS



Setting Up Tomcat

- Once you've downloaded and installed Tomcat you're ready to run a demonstration test that will tell you if you've got everything set-up properly.

NOTE: During the install, Tomcat will ask you which TCP port Tomcat should run on (See page 28). To avoid any conflict with standard Web servers which default to TCP port 80, Tomcat is set to default to TCP port 8080. If you have any other service running on this port change the port number at this time to one on which no conflict will occur.

In all subsequent examples, I'm running Tomcat on TCP port 8080.



Starting Up Tomcat

- Once Tomcat is installed, you need to start it as a service. On Windows machines, the current versions of Tomcat are installed as a service that will start when Windows starts. On Unix/Linux a `startup.sh` file is included so you just type `startup` (assuming you are in the `bin` directory where you located Tomcat).
1. Start Tomcat running.
 2. Start your Web browser.
 3. Enter URL: <http://localhost:8080>
 4. You should see the screen on the following page if everything is set up ok.



Opera

Apache Tomcat/8.0.26 × + localhost:8080

Tomcat default homepage

Home Documentation Configuration Examples Wiki Mailing Lists Find Help

Apache Tomcat/8.0.26

The Apache Software Foundation <http://www.apache.org/>

If you're seeing this, you've successfully installed Tomcat.
Congratulations!



Recommended Reading:

- [Security Considerations HOW-TO](#)
- [Manager Application HOW-TO](#)
- [Clustering/Session Replication HOW-TO](#)

Server Status
Manager App
Host Manager

Developer Quick Start

[Tomcat Setup](#) [Realms & AAA](#) [Examples](#) [Servlet Specifications](#)
[First Web Application](#) [JDBC DataSources](#) [Tomcat Versions](#)

Managing Tomcat
For security, access to the [manager webapp](#) is restricted.
Users are defined in:
`$CATALINA_HOME/conf/tomcat-users.xml`

Click the Server Status link and you'll see the screen on the next page.

Help **Mailing Lists**

Tomcat 8.0 Configuration
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The following mailing lists are available:
[tomcat-announce](#)

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Opera

localhost:8080/manager/status

Apache Tomcat/8

If you're new to Tomcat, check out the [Getting Started Guide](#).



Please sign in

You need to sign in with "localhost:8080"

Site message: Tomcat Manager Application

Username:

Password:

[Sign in](#) [Cancel](#)

Find Help

Software Foundation www.apache.org

mcat.

Server Status

If you set up an administrator login when you click on the these items this window will pop-up to enter your administrator credentials.

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[First Web Application](#) [JDBC DataSources](#) [Tomcat Versions](#)

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For security, access to the [manager webapp](#) is restricted.
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Documentation

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The following mailing lists are available:
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Opera

/manager × +

localhost:8080/manager/status

Tomcat server status information page.
Note server version is displayed here.

The Apache Software Foundation
<http://www.apache.org/>

TM

 The Apache Software Foundation



Server Status

Manager

[List Applications](#) [HTML Manager Help](#) [Manager Help](#) [Complete Server Status](#)

Server Information

Tomcat Version	JVM Version	JVM Vendor	OS Name	OS Version	OS Architecture	Hostname	IP Address
Apache Tomcat/8.0.26	1.8.0_60-b27	Oracle Corporation	Windows 10	10.0	amd64	HEC-236-G4TB8Y1	10.173.203.179

JVM

Free memory: 79.39 MB Total memory: 123.00 MB Max memory: 228.00 MB

Memory Pool	Type	Initial	Total	Maximum	Used
PS Eden Space	Heap memory	32.50 MB	32.50 MB	75.00 MB	23.43 MB (31%)
PS Old Gen	Heap memory	85.50 MB	85.50 MB	171.00 MB	20.17 MB (11%)
PS Survivor Space	Heap memory	5.00 MB	5.00 MB	5.00 MB	0.00 MB (0%)
Code Cache	Non-heap memory	2.43 MB	8.31 MB	240.00 MB	7.67 MB (3%)

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The Apache Software Foundation <http://www.apache.org/>

localhost:8080/manager/html

Tomcat Web Application Manager

Message: OK

Manager

[List Applications](#) [HTML Manager Help](#) [Manager Help](#) [Server Status](#)

Applications

Path	Version	Display Name	Running	Sessions	Commands
/	<i>None specified</i>	Welcome to Tomcat	true	0	Start Stop Reload Undeploy Expire sessions with idle ≥ 30 minutes
/docs	<i>None specified</i>	Tomcat Documentation	true	0	Start Stop Reload Undeploy Expire sessions with idle ≥ 30 minutes
/host-manager	<i>None specified</i>	Tomcat Host Manager Application	true	0	Start Stop Reload Undeploy Expire sessions with idle ≥ 30 minutes
/manager	<i>None specified</i>	Tomcat Manager Application	true	1	Start Stop Reload Undeploy Expire sessions with idle ≥ 30 minutes

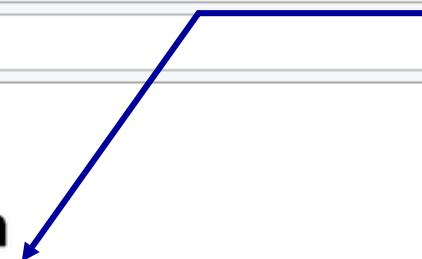
Deploy

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Tomcat Web App Manager will be a very useful tool for you when deploying and developing servlets. Get to know it now.



Opera

/manager × +

localhost:8080/manager

The Apache Software Foundation
http://www.apache.org/

When the underlying code for a servlet is modified, you need to reload the servlet on the server in order for the clients to see the changes.

CAUTION! Undeploy removes all servlet files from the server!

Tomcat Web Application Manager

Message: OK

Manager

List Applications HTML Manager Help Manager Help Server Status

Applications

Path	Version	Display Name	Running	Sessions	Commands
/	None specified	Welcome to Tomcat	true	0	Start Stop Reload Undeploy Expire sessions with idle ≥ 30 minutes
/docs	None specified	Tomcat Documentation	true	0	Start Stop Reload Undeploy Expire sessions with idle ≥ 30 minutes
/host-manager	None specified	Tomcat Host Manager Application	true	0	Start Stop Reload Undeploy Expire sessions with idle ≥ 30 minutes
/manager	None specified	Tomcat Manager Application	true	1	Start Stop Reload Undeploy Expire sessions with idle ≥ 30 minutes

Deploy

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Dr. Mark Llewellyn ©



We won't be using the Tomcat Virtual Host Manager tool. This is a Tomcat tool that is useful when Tomcat is hosting several virtual servers. However, if you did install it, this is what it looks like.

The screenshot shows the Tomcat Virtual Host Manager interface in a web browser. The title bar says "Opera". The address bar shows "localhost:8080/host-m...". A message box at the top left says "Would you like the password manager to save the password?". The main content area has a yellow header "Host Manager" with links for "List Virtual Hosts", "HTML Host Manager Help (TODO)", "Host Manager Help (TODO)", and "Server Status". Below this is a "Host name" section with a table showing one host named "localhost" with no aliases and commands disabled. At the bottom is an "Add Virtual Host" form with fields for Name, Aliases, App base, and several deployment checkboxes (AutoDeploy, DeployOnStartup, DeployXML, UnpackWARs, Manager Ann). A blue callout box highlights the text about the Tomcat Virtual Host Manager. A cartoon cat icon is in the top right corner of the slide.

Tomcat Virtual Host Manager

Message: OK

Host Manager

List Virtual Hosts [HTML Host Manager Help \(TODO\)](#) [Host Manager Help \(TODO\)](#) Server Status

Host name

Host name	Host aliases	Commands
localhost		Host Manager installed - commands disabled

Add Virtual Host

Host

Name:

Aliases:

App base:

AutoDeploy

DeployOnStartup

DeployXML

UnpackWARs

Manager Ann



More Tomcat Details

- If your system does not recognize “localhost”, enter <http://127.0.0.1:8080> instead of <http://localhost:8080>. Address 127.0.0.1 basically means “this machine” which is the same as localhost.
- From the Tomcat homepage you can also act as the server administrator and manager. You will need to do things on the administrator side (you must have set the host manager application during the installation process, (see page 27)), it is interesting to go into the manager side of things and look at the server from the server’s point of view. It may also be necessary to reload applications occasionally (more on this later), which can be done from the manager application. See page 41 for an example.
- Checking the status of the server can also be accomplished from the Tomcat homepage. See page 40 for a sample.



Opera

/manager × +

localhost:8080/manager/status

The Apache Software Foundation <http://www.apache.org/>

TM

Server Status

Manager

[List Applications](#) [HTML Manager Help](#) [Manager Help](#) [Complete Server Status](#)

Server Information

Tomcat Version	JVM Version	JVM Vendor	OS Name	OS Version	OS Architecture	Hostname	IP Address
Apache Tomcat/8.0.26	1.8.0_60-b27	Oracle Corporation	Windows 10	10.0	amd64	HEC-236-G4TB8Y1	10.173.203.179

JVM

Free memory: 71.97 MB Total memory: 123.00 MB Max memory: 228.00 MB

Memory Pool	Type	Initial	Total	Maximum	Used
PS Eden Space	Heap memory	32.50 MB	32.50 MB	75.00 MB	30.85 MB (41%)
PS Old Gen	Heap memory	85.50 MB	85.50 MB	171.00 MB	20.17 MB (11%)
PS Survivor Space	Heap memory	5.00 MB	5.00 MB	5.00 MB	0.00 MB (0%)
Code Cache	Non-heap memory	2.43 MB	8.50 MB	240.00 MB	8.42 MB (3%)
Compressed Class Space	Non-heap memory	0.00 MB	2.62 MB	1024.00 MB	2.43 MB (0%)
Metaspace	Non-heap memory	0.00 MB	24.12 MB	-0.00 MB	23.36 MB

"ajp-nio-8009"

Max threads: 200 Current thread count: 0 Current thread busy: 0 Kept alive sockets count: 0
Max processing time: 0 ms Processing time: 0.0 s Request count: 0 Error count: 0 Bytes received: 0.00 MB Bytes sent: 0.00 MB

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Opera

/manager X +

localhost:8080/manager/status

Free memory: 71.97 MB Total memory: 123.00 MB Max memory: 228.00 MB

JVM

Free memory: 71.97 MB Total memory: 123.00 MB Max memory: 228.00 MB

Memory Pool	Type	Initial	Total	Maximum	Used
PS Eden Space	Heap memory	32.50 MB	32.50 MB	75.00 MB	30.85 MB (41%)
PS Old Gen	Heap memory	85.50 MB	85.50 MB	171.00 MB	20.17 MB (11%)
PS Survivor Space	Heap memory	5.00 MB	5.00 MB	5.00 MB	0.00 MB (0%)
Code Cache	Non-heap memory	2.43 MB	8.50 MB	240.00 MB	8.42 MB (3%)
Compressed Class Space	Non-heap memory	0.00 MB	2.62 MB	1024.00 MB	2.43 MB (0%)
Metaspace	Non-heap memory	0.00 MB	24.12 MB	-0.00 MB	23.36 MB

"ajp-nio-8009"

Max threads: 200 Current thread count: 0 Current thread busy: 0 Kept alive sockets count: 0

Max processing time: 0 ms Processing time: 0.0 s Request count: 0 Error count: 0 Bytes received: 0.00 MB Bytes sent: 0.00 MB

Stage	Time	B Sent	B Recv	Client (Forwarded)	Client (Actual)	VHost	Request
-------	------	--------	--------	--------------------	-----------------	-------	---------

P: Parse and prepare request S: Service F: Finishing R: Ready K: Keepalive

"http-nio-8080"

Max threads: 200 Current thread count: 10 Current thread busy: 1 Kept alive sockets count: 1

Max processing time: 655 ms Processing time: 0.919 s Request count: 18 Error count: 2 Bytes received: 0.00 MB Bytes sent: 0.11 MB

Stage	Time	B Sent	B Recv	Client (Forwarded)	Client (Actual)	VHost	Request
R	?	?	?	?	?	?	
R	?	?	?	?	?	?	
R	?	?	?	?	?	?	
S	4 ms	0 KB	0 KB	0:0:0:0:0:0:0:1	0:0:0:0:0:0:0:1	localhost	GET /manager/status HTTP/1.1
R	?	?	?	?	?	?	

P: Parse and prepare request S: Service F: Finishing R: Ready K: Keepalive

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A Tour of Tomcat

- Before we look into creating our own servlets, we need to look more closely at Tomcat. This will help you better understand how web applications are developed and deployed.
- The directory structure within Tomcat looks like the one shown on the next page. It contains, among other things, seven directories named, `bin`, `conf`, `lib`, `logs`, `temp`, `webapps`, and `work`.

bin

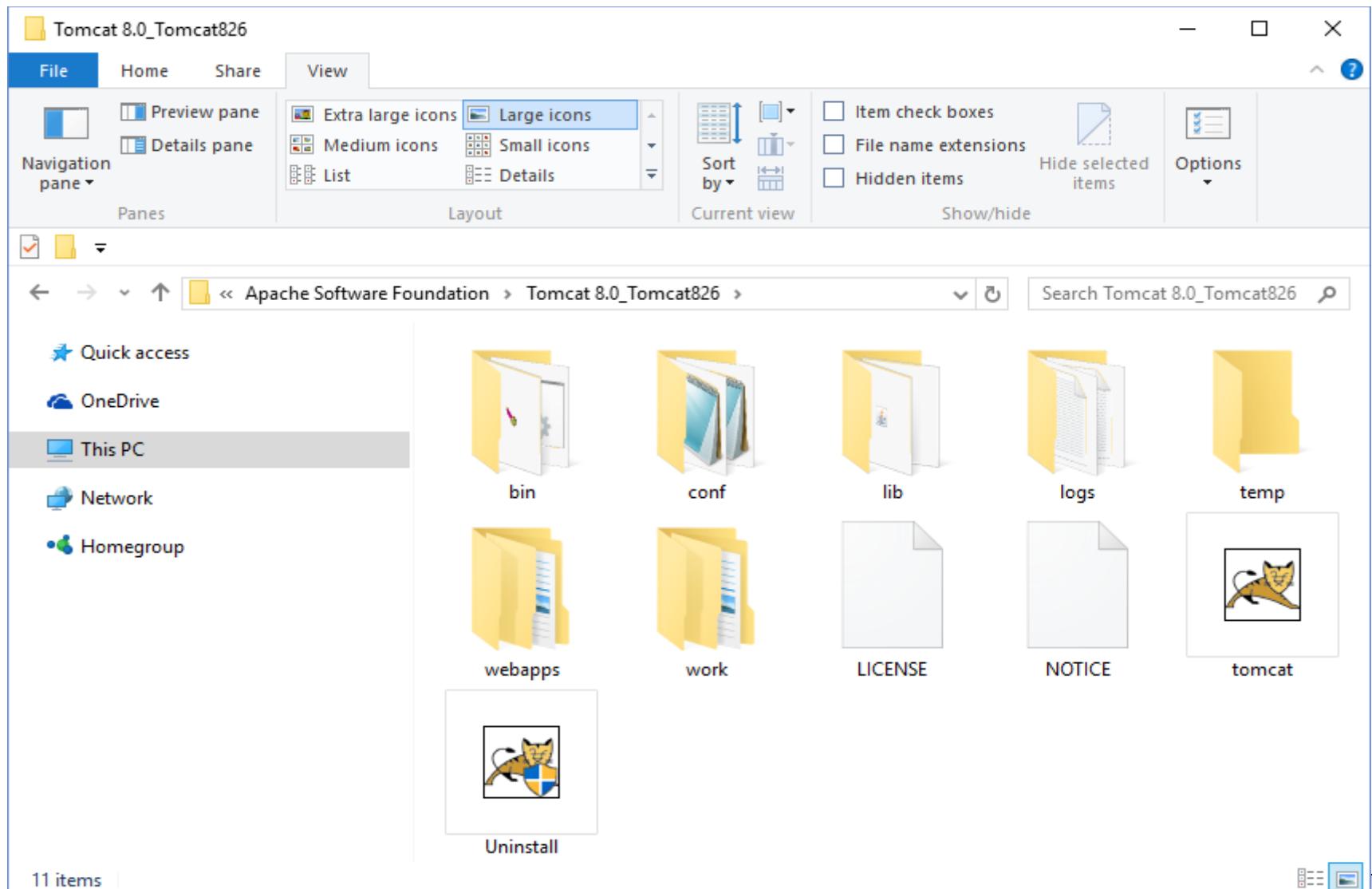
- Directory `bin` contains scripts for starting and stopping Tomcat as well as some additional tools.

conf

- Directory `conf` contains files used to configure Tomcat at the global level, although it is possible for each web application to override many of the values provided in this directory.



Tomcat Directory Structure



A Tour of Tomcat (cont.)

- The most important file inside the `conf` directory is `server.xml`, which tells Tomcat the set of services to run when it starts up as well as what port to listen to. This file also specifies the set of resources to make available to applications and a number of security parameters. A portion of this file (the part illustrating the non-SSL HTTP port) is shown on page 49.
- There is also a `web.xml` file in this directory, which establishes default values that may be overridden by values in each applications `web.xml` file. A portion of this file is shown on page 50.
- The file `jk2.properties` defines a set of properties that are used when Tomcat is installed as an application server in conjunction with an external web server such as Apache or IIS. In these notes we will assume that Tomcat is running in stand-alone mode, where it operates as both a web server and application server.



C:\Program Files\Apache Software Foundation\Tomcat 8.0_Tomcat826\conf\server.xml - Notepad++

File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Macro Run Plugins Window ?

atlantic.css project3dbscript.sql setenv.bat serverxml

```
55      <!--The connectors can use a shared executor, you can define one or more named thread pools-->
56      <!--
57      <Executor name="tomcatThreadPool" namePrefix="catalina-exec-"
58          maxThreads="150" minSpareThreads="4"/>
59      -->
60
61
62      <!-- A "Connector" represents an endpoint by which requests are
63          and responses are returned. Documentation at :
64          Java HTTP Connector: /docs/config/http.html (blocking & non-
65          Java AJP Connector: /docs/config/ajp.html
66          APR (HTTP/AJP) Connector: /docs/apr.html
67          Define a non-SSL/TLS HTTP/1.1 Connector on port 8080
68      -->
69      <Connector port="8080" protocol="HTTP/1.1"
70          connectionTimeout="20000"
71          redirectPort="8443" />
72      <!-- A "Connector" using the shared thread pool-->
73      <!--
74      <Connector executor="tomcatThreadPool"
75          port="8080" protocol="HTTP/1.1"
76          connectionTimeout="20000"
77          redirectPort="8443" />
78      -->
79      <!-- Define a SSL/TLS HTTP/1.1 Connector on port 8443
80          ... -->

```

A portion of the server.xml file illustrating the connection port for Tomcat.

eXtensible Markup Language length : 6600 lines : 143 Ln : 1 Col : 1 Sel : 0 | 0 Dos\Windows UTF-8 w/o BOM INS



C:\Program Files\Apache Software Foundation\Tomcat 8.0_Tomcat826\conf\web.xml - Notepad++

File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Macro Run Plugins Window ?

atlantic.css project3dbscript.sql setenv.bat server.xml web.xml

```
4649     <extension>zmm</extension>
4650     <mime-type>application/vnd.handheld-entertainment+xml</mi
4651   </mime-mapping>
4652
4653   <!-- ===== Default Welcome File List ===== -->
4654   <!-- When a request URI refers to a directory, the default servlet looks -->
4655   <!-- for a "welcome file" within that directory and, if present, to the -->
4656   <!-- corresponding resource URI for display. -->
4657   <!-- If no welcome files are present, the default servlet either serves a -->
4658   <!-- directory listing (see default servlet configuration on how to -->
4659   <!-- customize) or returns a 404 status, depending on the value of the -->
4660   <!-- listings setting. -->
4661   <!--
4662   <!-- If you define welcome files in your own application's web.xml -->
4663   <!-- deployment descriptor, that list *replaces* the list configured -->
4664   <!-- here, so be sure to include any of the default values that you wish -->
4665   <!-- to use within your application. -->
4666
4667   <welcome-file-list>
4668     <welcome-file>index.html</welcome-file>
4669     <welcome-file>index.htm</welcome-file>
4670     <welcome-file>index.jsp</welcome-file>
4671   </welcome-file-list>
4672
4673 </web-app>
```

A portion of the web.xml file contained in the Tomcat conf directory.

Default set of welcome files to be used by Tomcat. We'll create one of these files later.

A Tour of Tomcat (cont.)

logs

- The logs directory contains a number of log files created by Tomcat. The file catalina.out contains anything written to System.out and System.err, as well as information relevant to the server as a whole.

lib

- In previous versions of Tomcat, this directory was named common and contained three subdirectories – classes, lib, and endorsed – which contain code used by Tomcat. The newer versions of Tomcat, beginning with version 6.0.29, have condensed these into a single directory named lib. Any custom .jar files that may be needed throughout Tomcat, such as a JDBC driver, are placed in this directory.



A Tour of Tomcat (cont.)

webapps

- This directory contains all the web applications Tomcat is configured to run, one web application per subdirectory. We will be placing the web applications that we develop into subdirectories in this directory. We'll look in more detail at the structure of these subdirectories a bit later.

work

- This directory is used by Tomcat to hold servlets that are built from JSP pages. Users will typically not need anything in this directory.

temp

- This directory is used internally by Tomcat and can be ignored.



Servlet Interface

- The servlet packages define two abstract classes that implement interface `Servlet` – class `GenericServlet` (from the package `javax.servlet`) and class `HttpServlet` (from the package `javax.servlet.http`).
- These classes provide default implementations of some `Servlet` methods.
- Most servlets extend either `GenericServlet` or `HttpServlet` and override some or all of their methods.
- The `GenericServlet` is a protocol-independent servlet, while the `HttpServlet` uses the HTTP protocol to exchange information between the client and server.
- We're going to focus exclusively on the `HttpServlet` used on the Web.



Servlet Interface (cont.)

- HttpServlet defines enhanced processing capabilities for services that extend a Web server's functionality.
- The key method in every servlet is service, which accepts both a ServletRequest object and a ServletResponse object. These objects provide access to input and output streams that allow the servlet to read data from and send data to the client.
- If a problem occurs during the execution of a servlet, either ServletExceptions or IOExceptions are thrown to indicate the problem.



HTTPServlet Class

- Servlets typically extend class `HttpServlet`, which overrides method `service` to distinguish between the various requests received from a client web browser.
- The two most common **HTTP request types** (also known as **request methods**) are `get` and `post`. (See also Servlets – Part 1 notes.)
 - A `get` request retrieves information from a server. Typically, an HTML document or image.
 - A `post` request sends data to a server. Typically, post requests are used to pass user input to a data-handling process, store or update data on a server, or post a message to a news group or discussion forum.
- Class `HttpServlet` defines methods `doGet` and `doPost` to respond to get and post requests from a client.



HTTPServlet Class (cont.)

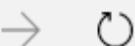
- Methods `doGet` and `doPost` are invoked by method `service`, which is invoked by the servlet container when a request arrives at the server.
- Method `service` first determines the request type, then invokes the appropriate method for handling such a request.
- In addition to methods `doGet` and `doPost`, the following methods are defined in class `HttpServlet`:
 - `doDelete` (typically deletes a file from the server)
 - `doHead` (client wants only response headers no entire body)
 - `doOptions` (returns HTTP options supported by server)
 - `doPut` (typically stores a file on the server)
 - `doTrace` (for debugging purposes)



HttpServletRequest Interface

- Every invocation of doGet or doPost for an HttpServlet receives an object that implements interface HttpServletRequest.
- The servlet container creates an HttpServletRequest object and passes it to the servlet's service method, which in turn, passes it to doGet or doPost.
- This object contains the clients' request and provides methods that enable the servlet to process the request.
- The full list of HttpServletRequest methods is available at: <http://docs.oracle.com/javaee/7/api/>, (see next page), however, a few of the more common ones are shown on page 61. (Note: you can also get to them from Tomcat, see page 59.)





TWC 10 Day Weather

Z Zimbra Web Client

CNN.com - Breaking

Cycling News &

News 13 - Orlando

SI.com

W3 World Wide Web

javax.security.jacc
javax.servlet
javax.servlet.annotation
javax.servlet.descriptor
javax.servlet.http
javax.servlet.jsp
javax.servlet.jsp.el
javax.servlet.jsp.jstl.core
javax.servlet.jsp.jstl.fmt
javax.servlet.jsp.jstl.sql

javax.servlet

Interfaces

AsyncContext
AsyncListener
Filter
FilterChain
FilterConfig
FilterRegistration
FilterRegistration.Dynamic
ReadListener
Registration
Registration.Dynamic
RequestDispatcher
Servlet
ServletConfig
ServletContainerInitializer
ServletContext
ServletContextAttributeListener
ServletContextListener
ServletRegistration

OVERVIEW PACKAGE CLASS USE TREE DEPRECATED INDEX HELP

PREV PACKAGE NEXT PACKAGE FRAMES NO FRAMES

Package javax.servlet

The javax.servlet package contains a number of classes and interfaces that describe and define the contracts between a servlet class and the runtime environment provided for an instance of such a class by a conforming servlet container.

See: Description

Interface Summary

Interface	Description
AsyncContext	Class representing the execution context for an asynchronous operation that was initiated on a ServletRequest.
AsyncListener	Listener that will be notified in the event that an asynchronous operation initiated on a ServletRequest to which the listener had been added has completed, timed out, or resulted in an error.
Filter	A filter is an object that performs filtering tasks on either the request to a resource (a servlet or static content), or on the response from a resource, or both.
FilterChain	A FilterChain is an object provided by the servlet container to the developer giving a view into the invocation chain of a filtered request for a resource.



Apache Tomcat/8.0.26



If you're seeing this, you've successfully installed Tomcat. Congratulations!



Recommended Reading:

[Security Guide](#)

[Manager App](#)

[Clustering/Session Replication HOW-TO](#)

This link will take you to the servlet specification pages.

[Server Status](#)

[Manager App](#)

[Host Manager](#)

Developer Quick Start

[Tomcat Setup](#)

[First Web Application](#)

[Realms & AAA](#)

[JDBC Data Sources](#)

[Examples](#)

[Servlet Specifications](#)

[Tomcat Versions](#)

Managing Tomcat

For security, access to the [manager](#) webapp is restricted. Users are defined in:

`$CATALINA_HOME/conf/tomcat-users.xml`

In Tomcat 8.0 access to the manager application is split between different users.
[Read more...](#)

[Release Notes](#)

[Changelog](#)

[Migration Guide](#)

Documentation

[Tomcat 8.0 Documentation](#)

[Tomcat 8.0 Configuration](#)

[Tomcat Wiki](#)

Find additional important configuration information in:

`$CATALINA_HOME RUNNING.txt`

Developers may be interested in:

[Tomcat 8.0 Bug Database](#)

[Tomcat 8.0 JavaDoc](#)

Getting Help

[FAQ and Mailing Lists](#)

The following mailing lists are available:

[tomcat-announce](#)

Important announcements, releases, security vulnerability notifications. (Low volume).

[tomcat-users](#)

User support and discussion

[taglibs-user](#)

User support and discussion for [Apache Taglibs](#)

[tomcat-dev](#)

Development mailing list, including commit messages



Opera

Specifications - Tomcat Wiki +

← → ⌂ ⌂ | wiki.apache.org/tomcat/Specifications

Tomcat Wiki Login

Search Titles Text

FrontPage RecentChanges FindPage HelpContents Specifications

Immutable Page Info Attachments More Actions: ▾

Contents

- 1. [Web Application Specifications](#)
 - 1. [Overview](#)
 - 2. [Java Servlet Specifications](#)
 - 3. [JavaServer Pages and Expression Language Specifications](#)
 - 4. [Java API for WebSocket](#)
 - 5. [See Also](#)
- 2. [Protocol Specifications](#)
 - 1. [HTTP](#)
 - 1. [Related Specifications](#)
 - 2. [AJP](#)
 - 3. [SPDY](#)
 - 4. [HTTP/2](#)
 - 5. [WebSocket](#)

Web Application Specifications

Overview

This section provides a list of API specifications which are implemented by Apache Tomcat.

The specifications are developed and maintained by the [Java Community Process \(JCP\)](#). The members of the JCP are



HttpServletRequest Methods

- `Cookie[] getCookies()` – returns an array of `Cookie` objects stored on the client by the server. Cookies are used to uniquely identify clients to the server.
- `String getLocalName()` – gets the host name on which the request was received.
- `String getLocalAddr()` – gets the IP address on which the request was received.
- `int getLocalPort()` – gets the IP port number on which the request was received.
- `String getParameter(String name)` – gets the value of a parameter set to the servlet as part of a get or post request.



HttpServletResponse Interface

- Every invocation of doGet or doPost for an HttpServlet receives an object that implements interface HttpServletResponse.
- The servlet container creates an HttpServletResponse object and passes it to the servlet's service method, which in turn, passes it to doGet or doPost.
- This object provides methods that enable the servlet to formulate the response to the client.
- The full list of HttpServletResponse methods is available at: <http://docs.oracle.com/javaee/7/api/>, however, a few of the more common ones are shown on the next page. (Also accessible from Tomcat.)



HTTPServletResponse Methods

- `void addCookie (Cookie cookie)` – adds a Cookie to the header of the response to the client.
- `ServletOutputStream getOutputStream()` – gets a byte-based output stream for sending binary data to the client.
- `PrintWriter getWriter()` – gets a character-based output stream for sending text data (typically HTML formatted text) to the client.
- `void SetContentType (String type)` – specifies the content type of the response to the browser to assist in displaying the data.
- `void getContentType()` – gets the content type of the response.



Handling HTTP get Requests

- The primary purpose of an HTTP get request is to retrieve the contents of a specified URL, which is typically an HTML document.
- Before we look at a complete implementation of a servlet execution, let's examine the Java code that is required for a basic servlet.
- Shown on the next page is a servlet that responds to an HTTP get request. This is a simple welcome servlet and is about as simple a servlet as is possible.
- Note: Tomcat will look for an `index.html`, or `welcome.html` files to run as a default “home page”. At this point we haven’t set one up so the initial screen for our web application will not be too pretty.



C:\Program Files\Apache Software Foundation\Tomcat 8.0_Tomcat826\webapps\first-example\WEB-INF\classes\WelcomeServlet.java

File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Macro Run Plugins V

project3dbscript.sql setenv.bat server.xml web.xml WelcomeServlet.java

```
1 // A simple servlet to process get requests.
2
3 import javax.servlet.*;
4 import javax.servlet.http.*;
5 import java.io.*;
6
7 public class WelcomeServlet extends HttpServlet {
8     // process "get" requests from clients
9     protected void doGet( HttpServletRequest request,
10                           HttpServletResponse response ) throws ServletException, IOException {
11
12         response.setContentType( "text/html" );
13         PrintWriter out = response.getWriter();
14         // send HTML5 page to client
15         // start HTML5 document
16         out.println( "<!DOCTYPE html>" );
17         out.println( "<html lang=\"en\">" );
18         out.println( "<meta charset=\"utf-8\">" );
19             // head section of document
20         out.println( "<head>" );
21         out.println( "<style type='text/css'>" );
22         out.println( "<!-- body{background-color:blue; color:white;} -->" );
23         out.println( "</style>" );
24         out.println( "<title>Welcome to Servlets!</title>" );
25         out.println( "</head>" );
26         // body section of document
27         out.println( "<body>" );
28         out.println( "<h1>Hello!!</h1>" );
29         out.println( "<h1>Welcome To The Exciting World Of Servlet Technology!</h1>" );
30         out.println( "</body>" );
31         // end HTML5 document
32
33         out.println( "</html>" );
34         out.close(); // close stream to complete the page
35     }
36 }
```

Class name WelcomeServlet

doGet handles the HTTP get request – override method

Set MIME content type

HTML document returned to the client

End the HTML document generated by the servlet.

Java source file length : 1349 lines : 38 Ln : 1 Col : 1 Sel : 0 | 0 Dos\Windows UTF-8 w/o BOM INS

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Page 65

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Handling HTTP get Requests (cont.)

- The servlet creates an HTML document containing the text “Hello! Welcome to the Exciting World of Servlet Technology!”
- This text is the response to the client and is sent through the PrintWriter object obtained from the HttpServletResponse object.
- The response object’s setContentType method is used to specify the type of data to be sent as the response to the client. In this case it is defined as text/html, we’ll look at other types later. In this case the browser knows that it must read the XHTML tags and format the document accordingly.
- The content type is also known as the **MIME** (Multipurpose Internet Mail Extension) type of the data.



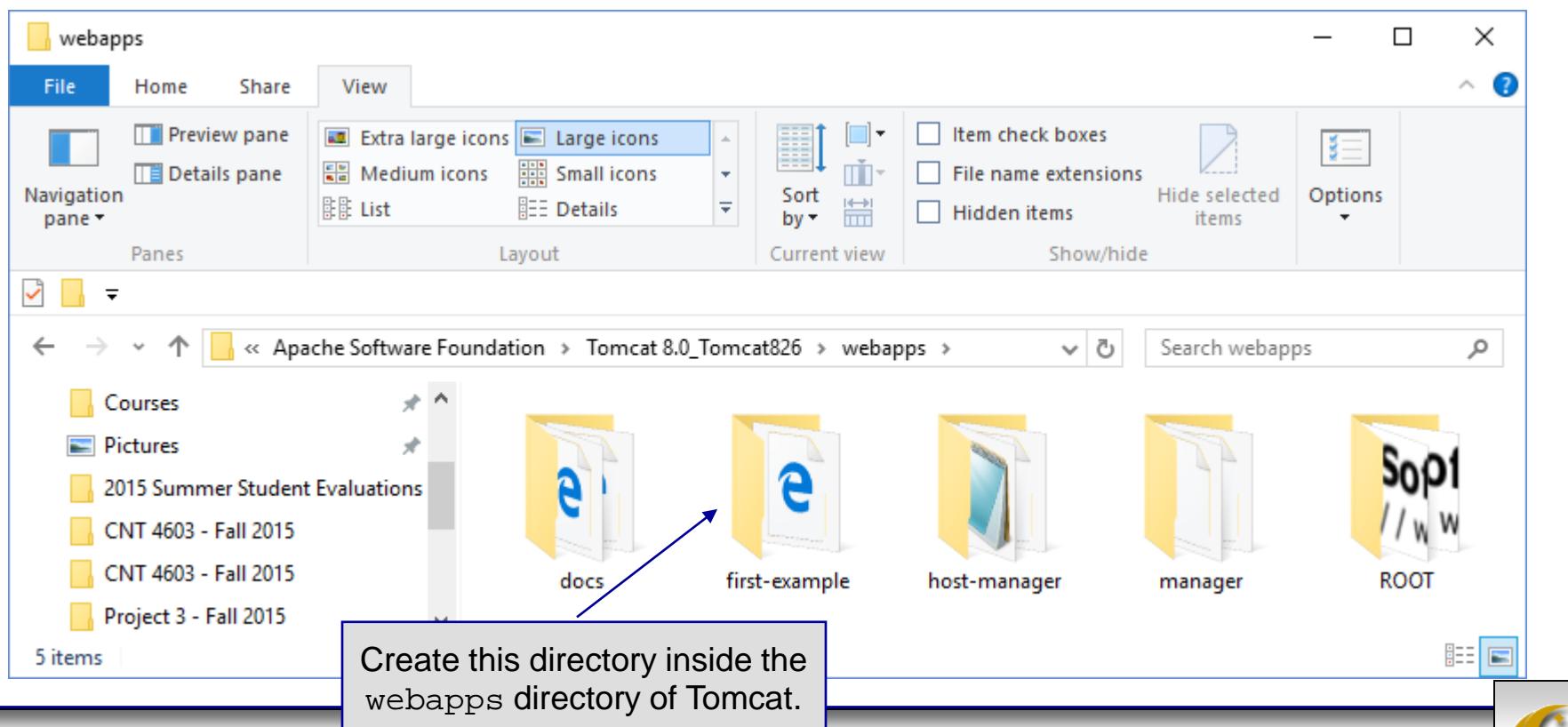
Creating a Web Application

- One of the fundamental ideas behind Tomcat is that of a web application.
- A **web application** is a collection of pages, code, and configurations that is treated as a unit.
- Normally a web application will map to a particular URL, so URLs such as <http://somesite.com/app1> and <http://somesite.com/app2> will invoke different web applications called app1 and app2 respectively.
- Tomcat can contain an arbitrary number of web applications simultaneously.
- While web applications can be extremely complex, we'll start out with a minimal web application and build from there.



Creating a Web Application (cont.)

- The most basic web application in Tomcat will require the creation of a directory inside the webapps directory to hold the web application. For this first example, we'll create a subdirectory called `first-example`.



Creating a Web Application (cont.)

- Within the `first-example` directory we need to create a directory that will hold the configuration and all of the resources for the web application. This directory must be called `WEB-INF`.
- The most important and only required element in `WEB-INF` is the file `web.xml`. The `web.xml` file controls everything specific to the current web application. We'll look at this file in more detail later as we add to it, but for now we'll look only at the components of this file that are essential for a very simple web application.
- The next page illustrates our initial `web.xml` file.



C:\Program Files\Apache Software Fo Notepad++ View pps\first-example\WEB-INF\web.xml - Notepad++

File Edit Search View Encoding Plugins Window ?

The web-app tag

```
1 <web-app> ←
2     <!-- General description of your Web application -->
3     <display-name> ←
4         CNT 4714 Fall 2015 Servlet First Example
5     </display-name>
6     <description> ←
7         This is the Web application in which we
8             will demonstrate our first servlet example.
9     </description>
10    <!-- Servlet definitions -->
11    <servlet> ←
12        <servlet-name>welcome1</servlet-name>
13        <description>
14            A simple servlet that handles an HTTP get request.
15        </description>
16        <servlet-class>
17            WelcomeServlet
18        </servlet-class>
19    </servlet>
20    <servlet-mapping> ←
21        <servlet-name>welcome1</servlet-name>
22        <url-pattern>/welcome1</url-pattern>
23    </servlet-mapping>
24 </web-app>
```

Optional display-name tag. Used by administrator tools.

Optional description for reading the xml file.

Servlet declaration. Specifies the name of the servlet, the implementing class file, and any initialization parameters.

Servlet mapping associates a servlet name with a class of URLs. One servlet may be configured to handle multiple sets of URLs, however, only one servlet can handle any given URL.

eXtensible Markup Language length : 719 lines : 26

Ln : 1 Col : 1 Sel : 0 | 0

Dos\Windows

UTF-8 w/o BOM

INS



The screenshot shows the Microsoft Edge browser window. The address bar contains two tabs: 'C:\Program Files\Apache Software Foundation\Tomca...' and 'C:\Program Files\Apache S...'. The toolbar includes File, Edit, View, Favorites, Tools, Help, Convert, and Select. The navigation bar shows several open tabs: SI.com, CNN.com - Breaking News..., Zimbra Web Client Log In, Cycling News & Race Res..., and a few others partially visible. The main content area displays an XML configuration file for a web application:

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<web-app>
    <!-- General description of your Web application -->
    <display-name> CNT 4714 Fall 2015 Servlet First Example </display-name>
    <description> This is the Web application in which we will demonstrate our first servlet example. </description>
    <!-- Servlet definitions -->
    - <servlet>
        <servlet-name>welcome1</servlet-name>
        <description> A simple servlet that handles an HTTP get request. </description>
        <servlet-class> WelcomeServlet </servlet-class>
    </servlet>
    - <servlet-mapping>
        <servlet-name>welcome1</servlet-name>
        <url-pattern>/welcome1</url-pattern>
    </servlet-mapping>
</web-app>
```

Office XML Handler (Microsoft Edge) Editor View



Creating a Web Application (cont.)

- With these directories and files in place, Tomcat will be able to respond to a request for the page from a client at <http://localhost:8080/first-example/WelcomeServlet.html>.
- Other HTML and JSP pages can be added at will, along with images, MP3 files, and just about anything else.
- Although what we have just seen is all that is required to create a minimal web application, much more is possible with a knowledge of how web applications are arranged and we will see this as we progress through this technology.
- The next few slides illustrate the execution of our simple web application (a welcome servlet).



The Tomcat Web Application Manager recognizes the new webapp.

Message: OK - Reloaded application at context path /first-example

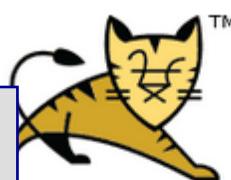
Manager

Path	Version	Display Name	Running	Sessions	Commands
/	None specified	Welcome to Tomcat	true	0	Start Stop Reload Undeploy Expire sessions with idle ≥ 30 minutes
/docs	None specified	Tomcat Documentation	true	0	Start Stop Reload Undeploy Expire sessions with idle ≥ 30 minutes
/first-example	None specified	CNT 4714 Fall 2015 Servlet First Example	true	0	Start Stop Reload Undeploy Expire sessions with idle ≥ 30 minutes
/host-manager	None specified	Tomcat Host Manager Application	true	0	Start Stop Reload Undeploy Expire sessions with idle ≥ 30 minutes
/manager	None specified	Tomcat Manager Application	true	1	Start Stop Reload Undeploy Expire sessions with idle ≥ 30 minutes

CNT 4714: Servlets – Part 1

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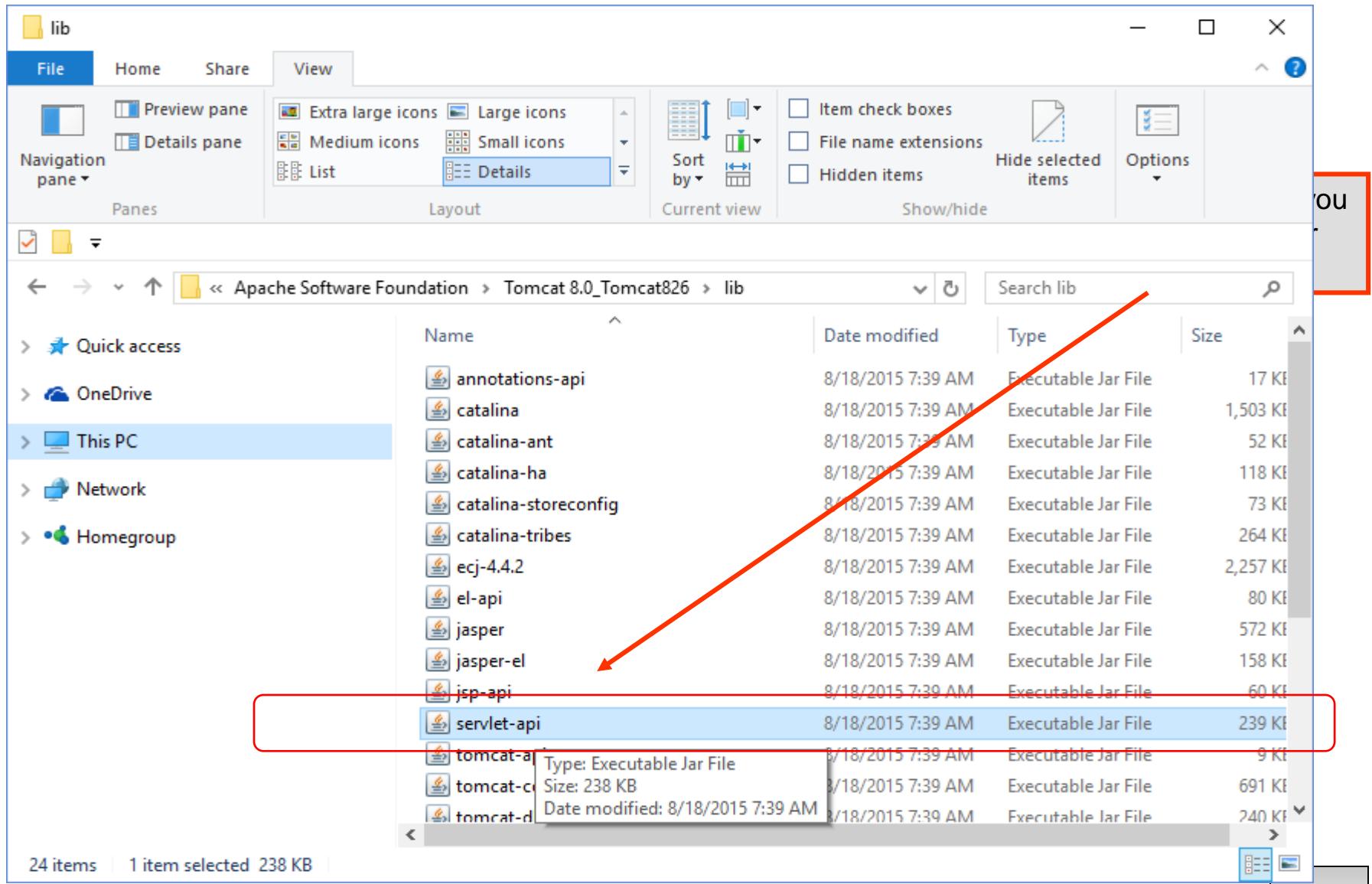
Tomcat/Java Configuration - The Servlet API

IMPORTANT ! !

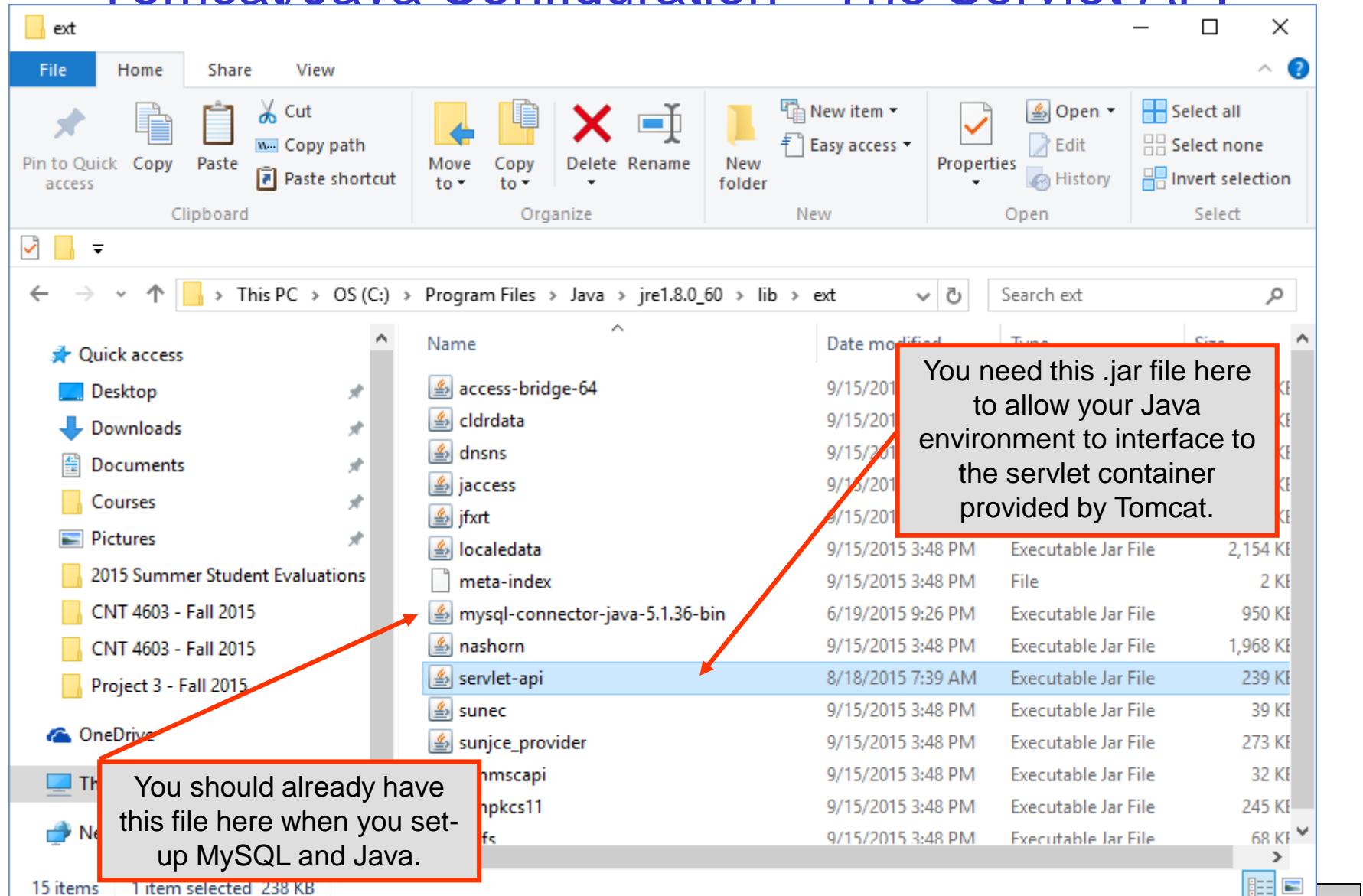
- Your Tomcat installation includes the `servlet-api.jar` file. This file can be found in the `lib` folder in Tomcat. Copy this file into your `jdk/jre/lib/ext` folder to allow the java compiler access to the `javax.servlet` package.
- Note that your Java set-up may already have this installed depending on several things, so check your `jdk/jre/lib/ext` folder first.



Tomcat/Java Configuration - The Servlet API



Tomcat/Java Configuration - The Servlet API



C:\Program Files\Apache Software Foundation\Tomcat 8.0_Tomcat826\webapps\first-example\Wel...

File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Macro Run Plugins Window ?

project3dbscript.sql setenv.bat server.xml web.xml WelcomeServlet.java web.xml Welcome

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <!-- WelcomeServlet.html -->
3 <html lang="en">
4 <head>
5     <title>Basic Welcome Servlet</title>
6     <meta charset="utf-8" />
7     <style type="text/css">
8         <!--
9             body{background-color: green;}
10        -->
11     </style>
12 </head>
13 <body>
14     <form action = "/first-example/welcome1" method = "get">
15     <p>
16         <label>Click the button to invoke a Welcome servlet
17             <input type = "submit" value = "Run Welcome Servlet" />
18         </label>
19     </p>
20     </form>
21 </body>
22 </html>
```

This is the HTML5 file that generates the output shown above which informs the client how to invoke the servlet.

length : 499 lines : 22

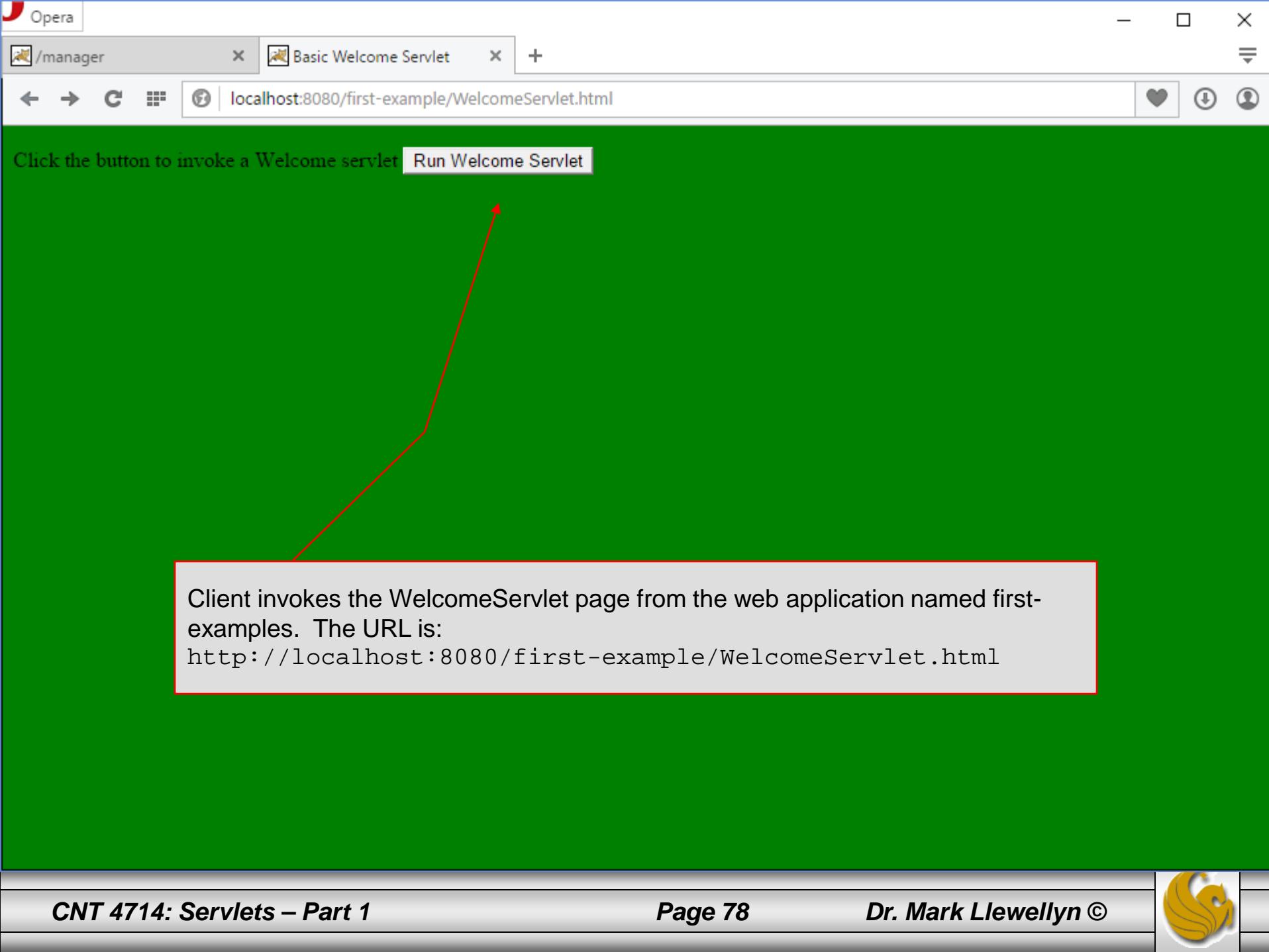
Ln : 1 Col : 1 Sel : 0 | 0

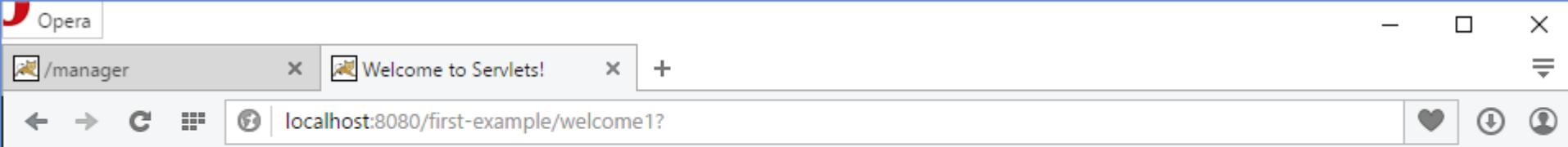
Dos\Windows

UTF-8 w/o BOM

INS







Execution of the WelcomeServlet servlet



An XHTML Document

- The HTML5 document shown on page 77 provides a `form` that invokes the servlet defined on page 65.
- The form's `action` attribute (`/first-example/welcome1`) specifies the URL path that invokes the servlet.
- The form's `method` attribute indicates that the browser sends a get request to the server, which results in a call to the servlet's `doGet` method.
 - We'll look at how to set-up the URL's and deployment structure in the next set of notes.

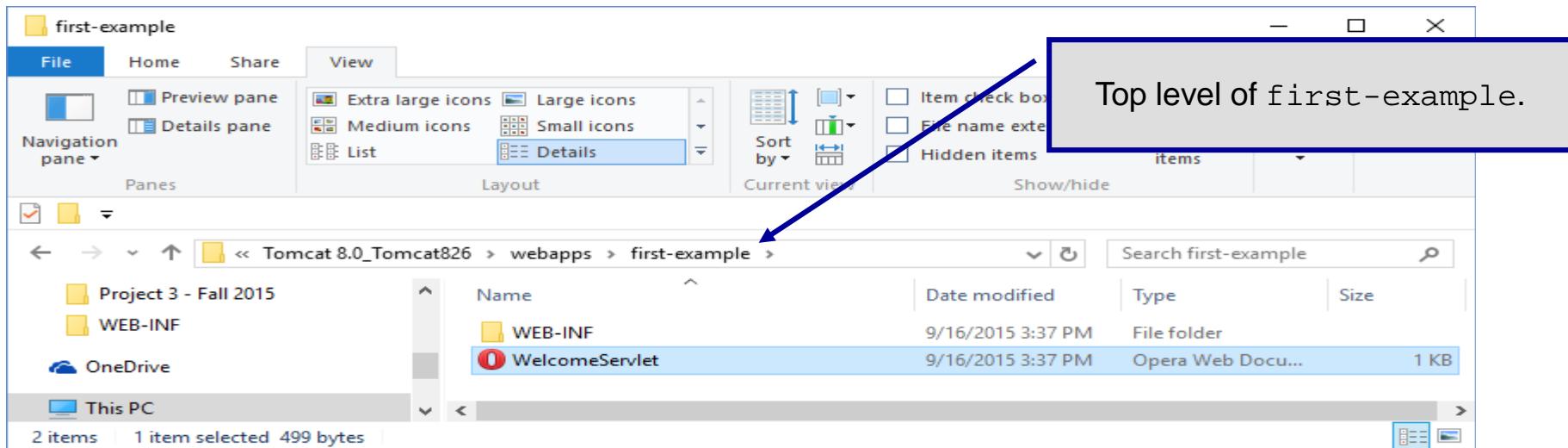


Set-Up For First Web Application

- The exact set-up you need to use for setting up your web application in Tomcat is summarized on the next couple of pages.
1. In the Tomcat webapps folder create a directory named first-example.
 2. In the top level of first-example copy the WelcomeServlet.html file from the course code page.
 3. In the top level of first-example create a directory named WEB-INF.
 4. When steps 2 and 3 are complete the top level of first-examples should look like the picture at the top of the next page.



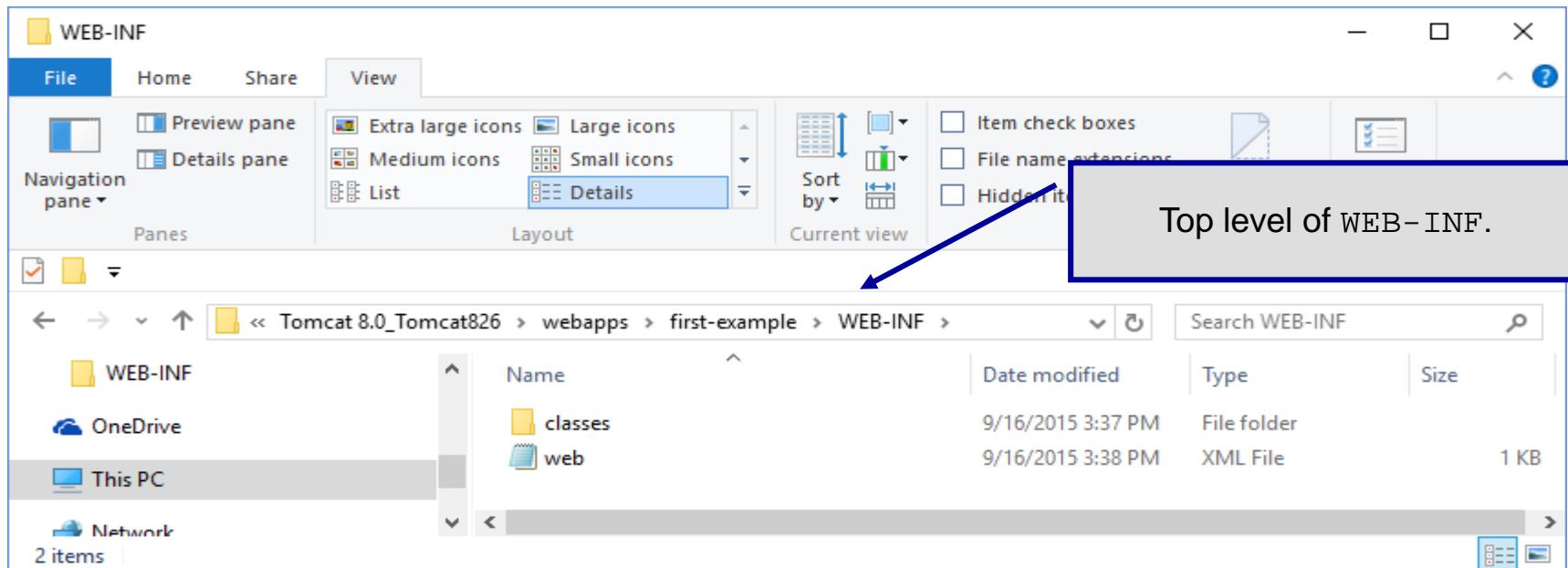
Set-Up For First Web Application (cont.)



5. Copy the `web.xml` configuration file from the course code page into the `WEB-INF` directory.
6. At the top level of the `WEB-INF` directory create a directory named `classes`.
7. When steps 5 and 6 are complete, the `WEB-INF` directory should look like the picture on the top of the next page.



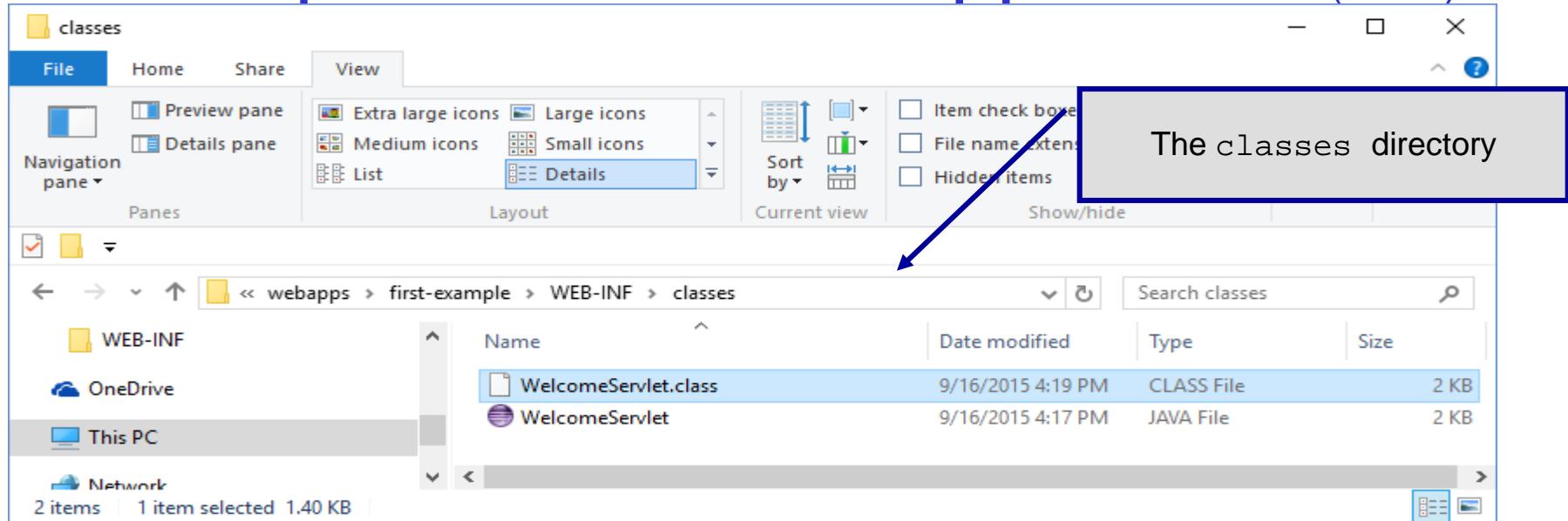
Set-Up For First Web Application (cont.)



8. Copy the `WelcomeServlet.java` file from `WebCourses` into the `classes` directory and compile it to produce the `WelcomeServlet.class` file which should also reside in the `classes` directory. (The `.java` file does not need to reside in this directory for a servlet, but it is handy to keep the source in the same place.)



Set-Up For First Web Application (cont.)



9. Once the `classes` directory looks like the one shown above. You are ready to invoke the servlet from a web browser. Start Tomcat and enter the URL <http://localhost:8080/first-example/WelcomeServlet.html>. Tomcat and the servlet will do the rest. If all goes well you should see the output that was shown on pages 78-79.

