13th homework assignment; JAVA, Academic year 2012/2013; FER

As usual, please see the last page. I mean it! You are back? OK. Here we have 3 problems for you to solve.

Introduction

For this homework you will upgrade a simple web application described in text document we used during last lectures. Once done, you will prepare two files and upload them to Ferko:

- a ZIP archive of your eclipse project,
- a WAR archive of your finished web application that can be deployed and tested.

Problem 1.

If you still did not complete the simple web application described in text file we used during last lecture, complete it (start from "Sekcija 3" in that document and continue to the document's end).

Problem 2.

As part of this problem you will implement a simple user-management functionality to your blog website.

Add new domain class `BlogUser` modeling a single user (place it into the same package as all other domain classes). For each blog user you should track following properties: `id`, `firstName`, `lastName`, `nick`, `email` and `passwordHash`.

For example, some user can have `firstName="Pero"`, `lastName="Perić"`, `nick="perica"`, `email="pp@some.com"` and `passwordHash="22ffc727b1648e4ac073589d2659dec991918ec8"`. Property `passwordHash` is used for storing storing a hex-encoded hash value (calculated as SHA-1 hash) obtained from users password (you have already created a code for hashing binary data in one of your previous homeworks – search for `MessageDigest).` You are not allowed to store users' passwords in plain text into database since this would allow a database admin (and anyone who obtain the access to database) to easily see and steal users' passwords. Instead, during a user registration process you will:

1. ask a user to provide a nick and password,
2. `ep = calculate hexEncode(calcHash(password))`
3. store `ep` in database as `passwordHash`.

Also treat `nick` property as unique: no two users are allowed to have same nicks.

During a user's login (handled by `/servleti/main` servlet, see diagram on the next page), you will:

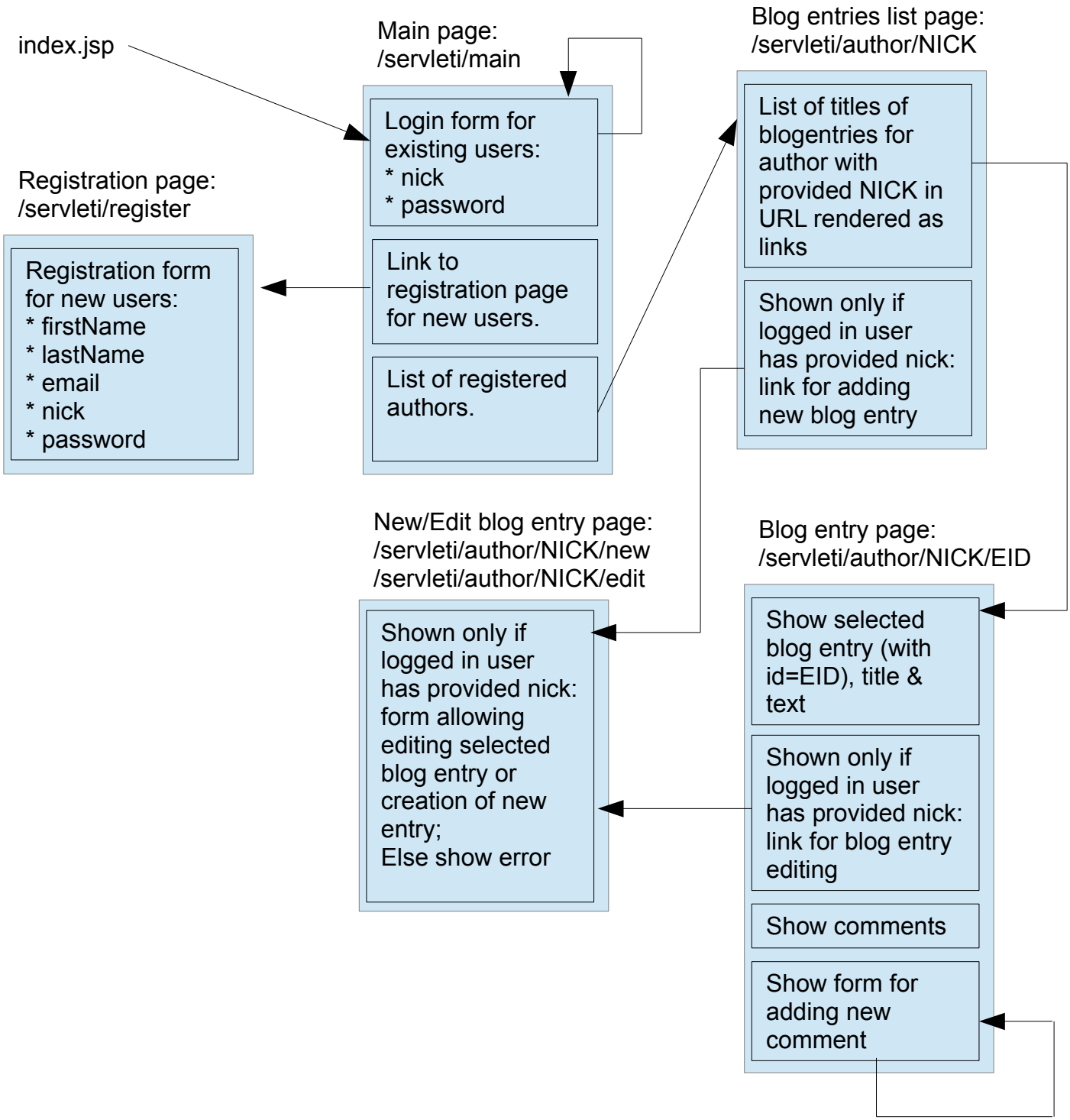
1. ask user to provide `nick` and `password`,
2. calculate `ep = calculate hexEncode(calcHash(password))`,
3. lookup user in database with provided `nick`,
4. compare stored `passwordHash` and calculated `ep` for match.

If comparison does not match, display appropriate error message, and render login form again but **without** provided password (username that user provided should be filled in the form).

Modify domain class `BlogEntry`: add property `creator` that references `BlogUser` that created that entry. Make that relation bidirectional.

Problem 3.

You will adjust existing code and implement whats missing to obtain a web application with page-flow as given on following diagram.



You should create a servlet that will be mapped on "`/index.jsp`" and that will send to a client a redirection to page `/servleti/main` (in your web application context, of course). For example, if your application is deployed as aplikacija4, writing `http://localhost:8080/aplikacija4` should produce redirection to `http://localhost:8080/aplikacija4/servleti/main`.

For our demo user `perica`, requesting:

http://localhost:8080/aplikacija4/servleti/author/perica

should bring a page with titles (and links) of all of his blog entries, while requesting:

http://localhost:8080/aplikacija4/servleti/author/perica/5

should bring a page with blog entry with `id=5` (assuming that the creator of that entry is indeed `perica`) – if not, produce an error.

The general idea of our application is that all users: anonymous and logged-in should see exactly the same page structure. However, logged in users also see additional functionality: adding a new blog entry on his blog page and editing his blog entries.

Anonymous users can obtain an account by filling in registration form – no restrictions should apply beside the fact that two users can not have the same nick.

In previous picture only a rough structure is presented (with some examples of URLs); all that is missing is left to you to implement as you deem appropriate (including parameters, back links, etc).

In a case where you wish to map a servlet to a partial URL (for example, to any URL that starts by `/servleti/author` regardless of which path was provided after that), you can get information on actual URL that triggered the servlet (for example, `/servleti/author/perica`, `/servleti/author/perica/5`, `/servleti/author/perica/new` etc) using `HttpServletRequest` methods `getServletPath()` and `getPathInfo()`. Take a look at these methods and what they return.

http://docs.oracle.com/javaee/6/api/javax/servlet/http/HttpServletRequest.html#getServletPath%28%29
http://docs.oracle.com/javaee/6/api/javax/servlet/http/HttpServletRequest.html#getPathInfo%28%29

Handling of the login process

Please observe that information on users is now stored in our web applications database. That means that we alone will handle authentication and authorization. This is what you should do.

When user provides nick and password, you will check them and if user is valid you will store `BlogUser.id` into current session (use, for example, key "`current.user.id`"); additionally, store current user nick, first name and last name under keys "`current.user.fn`", "`current.user.ln`" and "`current.user.nick`".

Each action that needs to check if there is logged-in user will simply check if there is "current.user.id" in session map. If no, we are working with anonymous user that can only browse all blogs and blog entries and add comments. If there is such key stored, we have logged-in user whose other commonly-used information can also obtained from session map.

Handling of the logout process

You should add to main page also a logout link. Starting associated action should simply invalidate current session (see `HttpServletRequest.getSession().invalidate()`) and **send back redirection** to `/servleti/main` (just as servlet mapped to `/index.jsp` did).

http://docs.oracle.com/javaee/6/api/javax/servlet/http/HttpServletRequest.html
http://docs.oracle.com/javaee/6/api/javax/servlet/http/HttpSession.html

Additional note:

In header of each rendered page (not in <head>...</head> of HTML itself but in “visual” header – top of rendered page) please write first name and last name of loged-in user or “not loged in”, and provide link for logout (if user is loged-in).

Any graphical design (e.g. CSS styles) is optional. Also, you don't have to implement editing of users profile (e.g. allowing user to change fist name, last name, email or password).

Finally, anything that is not strictly prescribed in this document you are free to solve as you deem appropriate. However, please note that you are expected to create a high-quality code and an application that is layered and conceptually clear, just as we explained on lectures and in previous homework.

Please note. You can consult with your peers and exchange ideas about this homework *before* you start actual coding. Once you open you IDE and start coding, consultations with others (except with me) will be regarded as cheating. You can not use any of preexisting code or libraries for this homework (whether it is yours old code or someones else), except the ones I explicitly mentioned in this homework (or which is necessary for your application to work, such as `servlet-api.jar`, etc). Document your code!

You are not required to write any tests for this homework (so if necessary, remove unneeded tasks or parts of tasks from `build.xml`). However, your `build.xml` must have task `war` which will prepare a deployable version of your web application: `dist/aplikacija4.war`.

You must prepare two files and upload them to Ferko:

- a ZIP archive of your eclipse project,
- a WAR archive of your finished web application that can be deployed and tested.

Upload these files on Ferko before the deadline. Do not forget to lock your upload or upload will not be accepted.