# Développement d'applications internet - DAI

Leonard Cseres | December 27, 2024

GitHub Platforme et service cloud pour le dev. de logiciels et le contrôle de version utilisant Git, permettant aux développeurs de stocker et de gérer leur code.

**SSH** Plus sécurisé et il n'y a pas besoin de s'authentifier à chaque fois par rapport à **HTTPS**.

Maven Composé de phases et de goals. Les phases chargent les goals, qui exécutent des tâches projet (par exemple, compiler, tester, empaqueter).

**POM** Project Object Model, XML qui contient des infos sur le projet et configuration de Maven.

MVNW Wrapper Maven, permet d'avoir une version de Maven spécifique tous les collaborateurs du projet et éviter des problèmes de compatibilité.

maven-jar-plugin Plugin Maven pour créer un fichier JAR. maven-shade-plugin Plugin Maven pour créer un fichier JAR fat (contient toutes les dépendances).

```
# Télécharge les dépendances & transitives
./mvnw dependency:go-offline
# Supprime les classes compilées
./mvnw clean
# Compile le code source
./mvnw compile
# Emballe l'application dans un fichier JAR
./mvnw package
# Plusieurs phases
./mvnw ...
```

Java Portable grâce à la JVM, orienté objet, multithreadé, fortement typé, compilé en byte-code. (SD-KMAN! utilisé pour gérer les versions)

JAR Java ARchive, contient des fichiers .class et des métadonnées.

ASCII 7 bits, 128 caractères.

Extended ASCII 8 bits, 256 caractères.

**Unicode** UTF-8, UTF-16, UTF-32, standard pour tous les caractères.

UTF-8 8 bits, 1 à 4 octets, compatible ASCII.

```
import java.io.*;
// Binary
InputStream; OutputStream; FileInputStream;
FileOutputStream; BufferedInputStream;
BufferedOutputStream;
// Text
Reader; Writer; FileReader; FileWriter;
BufferedReader; BufferedWriter;
import java.nio.charset.StandardCharsets;
// Exception
IOException; UnsupportedEncodingException;
FileNotFoundException;
// Binary Read
String filename;
```

```
try (InputStream fis = new
     FileInputStream(filename)) {
  while ((b = fis.read()) != -1) {
   // Do nothing - simulate processing
} catch (IOException e) {
 System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
// Binary Write
String filename;
int sizeInBytes;
try (OutputStream fos = new
     FileOutputStream(filename)) {
  for (int i = 0; i < sizeInBytes; i++) {</pre>
   fos.write(1);
} catch (IOException e) {
 System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
// Binary Buffered Read
String filename;
try (InputStream fis = new
     FileInputStream(filename);
     BufferedInputStream bis = new
          BufferedInputStream(fis)) {
  while ((b = bis.read()) != -1) {
   // Do nothing - simulate processing
} catch (java.io.IOException e) {
 System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
// Binary Buffered Write
String filename, int sizeInBytes;
try (OutputStream fos = new
     FileOutputStream(filename);
     BufferedOutputStream bos = new
          BufferedOutputStream(fos)) {
  for (int i = 0; i < sizeInBytes; i++) {</pre>
   bos.write(1);
  bos.flush();
 catch (java.io.IOException e) {
  System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
// Text Read
String filename;
try (Reader reader = new FileReader(filename,
     StandardCharsets.UTF_8)) {
  while ((b = reader.read()) != -1) {
   // Do nothing - simulate processing
} catch (IOException e) {
 System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
```

```
// Text Write
String filename, int sizeInBytes;
try (Writer writer = new FileWriter(filename,
     StandardCharsets.UTF 8)) {
  for (int i = 0; i < sizeInBytes; i++) {</pre>
    writer.write('a');
} catch (IOException e) {
  System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
// Text Buffered Read
String filename;
try (Reader reader = new FileReader(filename,
     StandardCharsets.UTF_8);
     BufferedReader br = new
          BufferedReader(reader)) {
  while ((b = br.read()) != -1) {
   // Do nothing - simulate processing
} catch (java.io.IOException e) {
  System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
// Text Buffered Write
String filename, int sizeInBytes;
try (Writer writer = new FileWriter(filename.
     StandardCharsets.UTF 8):
     BufferedWriter bw = new
          BufferedWriter(writer)) {
  for (int i = 0; i < sizeInBytes; i++) {</pre>
   bw.write('a'):
  bw.flush();
} catch (IOException e) {
  System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
```

**Docker** Bare metal software runs directly on hardware, virtualization software runs on a virtual machine, containerization software runs in a container.

Image read-only template for container creation

Container runnable instance of an image

Registry service storing images

```
FROM eclipse-temurin:21-jre
COPY target/app.jar app.jar
ENTRYPOINT ["java", "-jar", "app.jar"]
CMD ["goodbye"]
```

#### DNS

Record Type	Description
NS	Name server
CNAME	Alias
A	IPv4 address
AAAA	IPv6 address
MX	Mail exchange (email server)
TXT	Text record (e.g., SPF, DKIM)

Ports Unsigned 16-bit, 0-1023 reserved

TODO: MORE CONCURRENCY

#### Protocole Applicatif

- 1. Aperçu Quel est le but?
- 2. Protocole de transport Quel protocol? Quel port? Encodage? Délimiteur? Messages texte ou binaire. Qui initialise la communication?
- 3. Messages Foncitionalité, requête et réponses
- 4. Examples Fonctionnel et non-fonctionnel

SMTP (Send) Send emails from client to server

- 25 (unencrypted)
- 465, 587 (encrypted; 587 recommended)

  EHLO <sender> # or HELO

  MAIL FROM: <sender email address>

  RCPT TO: <recipient email address>

  DATA

  <email content>
  .

  QUIT

POP3 (Retrieve) Download emails (no sync)

- 110 (unencrypted)
- 995 (encrypted)

IMAP (Sync) Sync emails (server-client updates)

- 143 (unencrypted)
- 993 (encrypted)

### SCP

scp [user@source-ip:]source [user@dest-ip:]dest

## HTTP

```
# Request
<HTTP method> <URL> HTTP/<HTTP version>
<HTTP headers>
<Empty line>
<HTTP body (optional)>
```

```
# Response
HTTP/<HTTP version> <HTTP status code> <HTTP
    status message>
<HTTP headers>
<Empty line>
<HTTP body>
```

**HTTP Negociation** A process where the client and server agree on the response format using headers like Accept, Content-Type, and Accept-Language'.

Code Category	Description
1xx	Informational
2xx	Success
3xx	Redirection
4xx	Client Error
5xx	Server Error

API Application Programming Interface

# REST APIs

- 1. Client/Server Client and server are separate, communicating only through the API.
- 2. Stateless The server does not store session info; each request must be self-contained.
- 3. Cacheable Responses can be cached by the client with proper control.
- Layered System Intermediary systems (e.g., cache, load balancer) can be added without affecting the client.
- 5. Uniform Interface
  - Use URIs/URLs to identify resources.
  - Responses include data and links for further interaction.
  - Standardized response formats.
- 6. Code on Demand (optional) Servers may send executable code for client customization.

Note: Not all APIs are REST APIs.

# Web Infrastructures

All **load balancers** are reverse proxies, but not all **reverse proxies** perform load balancing.

Host Header HTTP header sent by the client to indicate the domain being requested. Servers use this to differentiate between multiple websites hosted on the same IP address (known as virtual hosting).

# Annexes

public class TCPClient {

# TCP

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
   String serverAddr = "127.0.0.1";
   int port = 1234;
   try (
     Socket socket = new Socket(serverAddr, port);
     InputStreamReader isr = new
           InputStreamReader(socket.getInputStream(),
           StandardCharsets.UTF 8);
     BufferedReader in = new BufferedReader(isr);
     OutputStreamWriter osw = new
           OutputStreamWriter(socket.getOutputStream(),
           StandardCharsets.UTF 8):
     BufferedWriter out = new BufferedWriter(osw)) {
     // connected
     out.write("Hello, Server!\n"):
     out.flush();
     String response = in.readLine();
     if (response == null) {
       // server diconnected
     } else {
       // response
   } catch (IOException e) {}
public class TCPServer {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
   int port = 1234;
   int nbThreads = 2:
   try (
     ServerSocket serverSocket = new ServerSocket(port);
     ExecutorService e = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(nbThreads)) {
      // server started
     while (true) {
       Socket socket = serverSocket.accept();
       e.submit(new ClientHandler(socket));
   } catch (IOException e) {}
  static class ClientHandler implements Runnable {
   private final Socket socket;
   public ClientHandler(Socket socket) { this.socket = socket; }
   @Override
   public void run() {
     try (
       InputStreamReader isr = new
             InputStreamReader(socket.getInputStream(),
             StandardCharsets.UTF_8);
       BufferedReader in = new BufferedReader(isr);
       OutputStreamWriter osw = new
             OutputStreamWriter(socket.getOutputStream(),
             StandardCharsets.UTF_8);
       BufferedWriter out = new BufferedWriter(osw)) {
       // client connected
       String request = in.readLine();
       if (request != null) {
         out.write("Echo: " + request + "\n");
         out.flush():
```

```
} else {
    // client diconnected
} catch (IOException e) {}
```

```
UDP Unicast
public class UDPClient {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
   String serverAddr = "127.0.0.1";
   int port = 1234;
   try (DatagramSocket socket = new DatagramSocket()) {
     byte[] buffer = "Hello, Server!".getBytes();
     InetAddress address = InetAddress.getByName(serverAddr);
     DatagramPacket packet = new DatagramPacket(
       buffer, buffer.length, address, port);
     socket.send(packet);
     buffer = new byte[1024];
     packet = new DatagramPacket(buffer, buffer.length);
     socket.receive(packet);
     String response = new String(
       packet.getData(), 0, packet.getLength());
     System.out.println("Server Response: " + response);
   } catch (Exception e) {
      e.printStackTrace():
public class UDPServer {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
   int port = 1234;
   try (DatagramSocket socket = new DatagramSocket(port)) {
     System.out.println("Listening on port " + port):
      while (true) {
       byte[] buffer = new byte[1024];
       DatagramPacket packet = new DatagramPacket(
         buffer, buffer.length);
       socket.receive(packet);
       String msg = new String(
         packet.getData(), 0, packet.getLength());
       System.out.println("Received: " + msg);
       InetAddress clientAddr = packet.getAddress();
       int clientPort = packet.getPort();
       buffer = ("Echo: " + msg).getBytes();
       packet = new DatagramPacket(
         buffer, buffer.length, clientAddr, clientPort);
       socket.send(packet);
   } catch (Exception e) {
     e.printStackTrace();
```

### **UDP** Multicast

```
public class UDPMulticastSender {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
   String multicastGroup = "230.0.0.1";
   int port = 1234;
   try (DatagramSocket socket = new DatagramSocket()) {
     byte[] buffer = "Hello, Group!".getBytes();
     InetAddress group = InetAddress.getByName(multicastGroup);
     DatagramPacket packet = new DatagramPacket(
       buffer, buffer.length, group, port);
     socket.send(packet);
     System.out.println("Message sent to group");
   } catch (Exception e) {
     e.printStackTrace();
public class UDPMulticastReceiver {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
   String multicastGroup = "230.0.0.1";
   int port = 1234;
   try (MulticastSocket socket = new MulticastSocket(port)) {
     InetAddress group = InetAddress.getByName(multicastGroup);
     socket.joinGroup(group);
     System.out.println("Joined group");
     byte[] buffer = new byte[1024];
     DatagramPacket packet = new DatagramPacket(
       buffer, buffer.length);
      while (true) {
       socket.receive(packet);
       String msg = new String(
         packet.getData(), 0, packet.getLength());
       System.out.println("Received: " + msg);
   } catch (Exception e) {
     e.printStackTrace();
```