

Applications

Web Containers

Web Containers

- We'll first discuss :
 - Web Container IoC
 - Servlets (beans)
 - Filters (interceptors)
- Then we'll look at JSP for view:
 - JSPs are all XML
 - JSTL tags for program control
 - EL inside statements and to print

Containers so Far

- We saw that Spring is a container:
 - IoC (creates objects)
 - DI (connects them)
 - AOP (proxies for extra functionality)

- Hibernate is also a container:
 - Creates Objects (IoC)
 - Connects objects based on associations (DI)
 - Proxies to provide lazy loading (AOP)

Web Container

- We will see that a web container:
 - Creates Objects (IoC)
 - Can add proxies for extra functionality (Filters)
 - Does not connect objects together (no DI)

- Main difference, web containers work with:
 - Incoming Request objects
 - Outgoing Response objects

Not POJOs

- Another big difference is that the objects managed by web containers are not POJOs
 - To be a Servlet or Filter you have to extend or implement a Technology related class / interface
 - Web containers design is old
 - Before Rod Johnson's book about POJO containers

Comparing Terminology

Servlet:

- Object that the container creates and manages
- What Spring called a Bean
- Web.xml
 - Configuration file that configures the container
 - What spring called springconfig.xml
- Filter
 - Proxy for a Servlet
 - Somewhat similar to an @Around advice

Web.xml

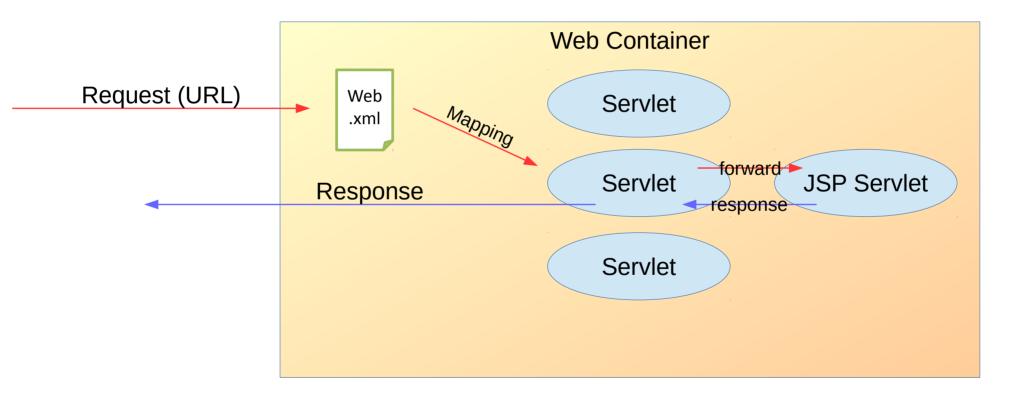
Inside project's /WEB-INF/

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<web-app version="2.4" xmlns="http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/j2ee"</pre>
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xsi:schemaLocation="http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/j2ee
http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/j2ee/web-app 2 4.xsd">
  <servlet>
    <servlet-name>Servlet Demo</servlet-name>
    <servlet-class>demo.ServletDemo</servlet-class>
  </servlet>
                                                           Can also be done with
                                                             @WebServlet
  <servlet-mapping>
    <servlet-name>Servlet Demo</servlet-name>
    <url-pattern>/servlet</url-pattern>
  </servlet-mapping>
</web-app>
```

Request / Response

- The container receives a request for a URL
 - Looks at Servlet-Mappings to find a matching pattern
 - Passes request and a empty response to servlet
 - Request may contain additional key/value params
 - Servlet reads request, and fills in response
 - Optionally forwarding req/resp to other servlet for more
 - Response (text output) then printed to user

Visually



Requests

- HTTP (web) Requests have a type:
 - GET or POST for HTML
- May have key / value pair parameters:
 - GET in URL, POST as 'post data'
- Often also a Session ID cookie
 - Allows the server to find storage for this user

Servlet

```
@WebServlet(name = "Hello", urlPatterns = { "/Hello" })
                                                              Not a POJO
public class Hello extends HttpServlet {
                                                          Extends HttpServlet
    private static final long serialVersionUID = 1L;
    @Override
    protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
              throws ServletException, IOException {
          request.setAttribute("now", new Date());
                                                                 Method on HttpServlet
          request.setAttribute("one", 1);
                                                                 Lets you get container
          request.setAttribute("two", 2);
                                                                        (Context)
         ServletContext context = this.getServletContext();
          String jsp = "/Hello.jsp";
         RequestDispatcher dispatcher = context.getRequestDispatcher(jsp);
         dispatcher.forward(request, response);
```

Filter

```
@WebFilter(filterName = "OpenEntityManagerInView", urlPatterns = "/*")
public class EntityManagerInterceptor implements Filter {
                                                                            Not a POJO
     @Override
                                                                          Implements Filter
     public void destroy() { }
     @Override
     public void init(FilterConfig fc) throws ServletException { }
    @Override
     public void doFilter(ServletRequest req, ServletResponse res, FilterChain chain)
               throws IOException, ServletException {
          EntityManager em = EntityManagerHelper.getCurrent();
          try {
               em.getTransaction().begin();
               chain.doFilter(reg, res);
               em.getTransaction().commit();
          } catch (RuntimeException e) {
               if (em != null && em.isOpen())
                    em.getTransaction().rollback();
               throw e:
          } finally {
               em.close();
                                                                                                    12
```

Web.xml for Filter

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<web-app version="2.4" xmlns="http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/j2ee"</pre>
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xsi:schemaLocation="http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/j2ee
http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/j2ee/web-app 2 4.xsd">
  . . .
  <filter>
    <filter-name>OpenEntityManagerInView</filter-name>
    <filter-class>example.filter.OpenEntityManagerInView</filter-class>
  </filter>
                                                                               Can also be done with
                                                                                   @WebFilter
  <filter-mapping>
    <filter-name>OpenEntityManagerInView</filter-name>
    <url-pattern>/*</url-pattern>
  </filter-mapping>
  0.00
```

</web-app>

Visually

