**Introduction to JEE, Servers, Servlet, JSP, JSEL, and JSTL**

**1. Introduction to JEE (Java Platform, Enterprise Edition)**

**Purpose and Why JEE:** Java EE (Enterprise Edition), now known as Jakarta EE, is a set of specifications that extend the Java SE (Standard Edition) with specifications for enterprise features such as distributed computing, messaging, web services, and more. JEE provides a runtime environment and APIs for developing and running large-scale, multi-tiered, and scalable enterprise applications.

**Core Concepts of JEE:**

* **Platform for Enterprise Applications**: JEE is primarily designed for developing large-scale enterprise applications, including web and business applications, which require high performance, scalability, and availability.
* **Multi-tier Architecture**: JEE promotes a multi-tier architecture, which separates the application logic into different layers. These include the client layer, web layer, business logic layer, and data layer.
* **APIs and Technologies**: It includes a variety of APIs such as Servlets, JSPs (JavaServer Pages), EJBs (Enterprise JavaBeans), JPA (Java Persistence API), JMS (Java Message Service), and more.

**Real-Time Use Cases of JEE:**

* **E-commerce platforms**: JEE is commonly used for building large-scale e-commerce platforms that handle thousands of transactions, user logins, and secure payments.
* **Banking Systems**: It provides robust features for banking applications, which require secure transactions, multi-tier architecture, and integration with legacy systems.
* **CRM/ERP Systems**: JEE is used in building customer relationship management (CRM) and enterprise resource planning (ERP) systems.

**2. Servers in JEE**

**What is a Server?** In JEE, servers play a crucial role in providing the runtime environment for running JEE applications. A **web server** handles HTTP requests and responses, while an **application server** supports the full JEE stack, including web and business logic, and is used to host Servlets, JSPs, and EJBs.

**Purpose of Servers in JEE:**

* **Servlet Container**: A server provides a Servlet container, which manages the lifecycle of Servlets and JSPs.
* **JEE Compliance**: An application server provides compliance with JEE specifications, such as EJBs, JPA, and JMS.
* **Scalability and Load Balancing**: Servers provide mechanisms for load balancing, clustering, and session management to ensure scalability.

**Popular JEE Servers:**

* **Apache Tomcat**: A popular open-source web server that supports Servlets and JSPs.
* **Wildfly (formerly JBoss)**: A fully featured JEE-compliant application server.
* **GlassFish**: Another open-source JEE server that fully implements JEE specifications.
* **WebLogic**: An enterprise-grade server by Oracle, widely used in large organizations.