Java EE

* Java EE is an open, standards-based development and deployment platform for creating distributed, transactional, reliable, secure, multi-tiered, web-based, server-centric, component-based enterprise applications
* Java EE Application Model
* Java programming language, Java Virtual Machine (JVM)
* Java EE Components
* Java EE Clients
* Application Clients, Applet (embedded in web clients)
* Web Components
* Servlets, JavaServer Pages (JSP), JavaServer Faces (JSF)
* Enterprise JavaBeans (EJBM)
* Java EE Containers
* Client containers, EJB container
* Java EE Server
* Java Web Application
* Collection of resources installed under a specific subset of the URL namespace of a web application server complaint with the java EE Specification (e.g. Apache’s Tomcat, Apache’s Geronimo, Sun Microsystems’ Glassfish =, IBM’s WebSphere, etc.)
* Resources
* Static resources: web poages, images, stylesheets, etc (serves as is)
* Dynamic resources: servlets, JSPs
* Miscellaneous resources: business object classes (e.g. Java Beans, EJB), support libraries etc
* XML-formatted descriptor and configuration files
* Web.xml, application.xml, context.xml, etc
* Organized into a standard hierarchical structure and typically packaged and deployed as

WAR or EAR files

* Java EE APIs
* Enterprise JavaBeans Technology
* Java Servlet Technology
* Java Server Pages
* Java Server Pages Standard Tag Library
* Java Server Faces
* Java Msg Service API
* Java Transaction API
* JavaMAil API
* JavaBeans Activation Framework
* Java API for XML Processing

Servlets

* Java Object based on the Servlet API
* Runs in a server application to answer client request; technically, servlets are not tied to a specific-client-server protocol, but they are most commonly used with HTTP and the term ‘servlet’ is often used in the context of an “HTTP Servlet”
* Web-tier components in the Java EE architecture
* Runs in, and is managed by a web-tier container called the ‘Servlet Container’
* Mapped to URLs to which clients send requests
* Typically asked with (among other things)
* Processing and/or storing data submitted vial HTML forms
* Generating dynamic content
* Javax.servlet
* Servlet, GenericServlet
* ServletRequest, ServletResponse
* ServletConfig, ServletContext
* RequestDispatcher
* Javax.servlet.http
* HttpServlet
* HttpServletRequest
* HttpServletResponse
* HttpSession
* Cookie
* Servlet Processing
* Client sends a request to a web server URL that is mapped to a servlet. Web server passes on the request to the servlet container
* Servlet container checks if servlet is already loaded
* If it is not yet loaded, servlet container loads the servlet class and instantiates the servlet, and calls its **init** method.
* Servlet container invokes the servlet’s service method, passing request and response objects as arguments
* Servlets processes the request using the response object to create the response, which is returned by the servlet container to the web server, which in turn sends the response to the client
* Subsequent request to the servlet will not require servlet re-instantiation, unless the servlet has been unloaded; before a servlet is web server, which in turn sends the response to the client
* init (config)
* Invoked once on the servlet by the servlet container when the servlet is instantiated; can be used by the servlet for one-time startup initialization
* service (request, response)
* Invoked each time the servlet is called upon to process a request (typically on a separate thread for each call)
* In HttpServlet, the default Service implementation maps the call to a specific doXXX() method (e.g. doGet, doPost) which is typically overridden to affect the servlet’s functionality
* Destroy()
* Invoked on the servlet by the servlet container when the servlet is to be unloaded (e.g. when the application is stopped or undeployed); can be used by the servlet for clean-up processing (e.g. resource deallocation)
* Servlet Request Processing (HttpServletRequest)
* Retrieving user-supplied request parameters
* Retrieving request header values
* ServletResponse Processing (HttpServletResponse)
* Setting response status code
* Setting response headers
* Obtaining output object for sending the response
* Servlet Request Dispatching (requestDispatcher)
* Obtain a RequestDispatcher to a resource (static or dynamic) from the request object

RequestDispatcher rqstDsp;

rqstDsp = request.getRequestDispatcher(res);

* Include the dispatcher resource (or its output) in the current response; one or more resources can be included (e.g. use for banners, footers, etc)

rqstDsp.include(request, response);

* Forwards the processing of the current request to the dispatcher resource; the servlet processing the current request must not generate a response (e.g. use in MVC “controller” servlets)

rqstDsp.forward(request, response);

* Session Tracking (HttpSession)
* Session tracking support is implemented either cookies or URL-rewriting
* Obtaining session object from the current request

HttpSession session;

session = request.getSession(createNew);

* Obtaining session information (HttpSession)
* getCreationTime(), getLastAccessedTime(), getMaxInactiveInternal(), getId(), isNew(), setMaxInactiveInterval(int val)
* destroying sessions
* invalidate()
* URL-rewriting (HttpServletResponse)
* encodeURL(String url), encodeRedirectURL(String url)

Web Context (ServletContext)

* a web application is assiociated with a context, which is an object that provides methods that servlets use yo communicate with the servlet container
* obtaining the servlet context(HttpServlet)

ServletContext context;

context = this.getServletContext();

* obtaining context information(ServletContext)
* getServerInfo(), getContextPath(), getRealPath(), getResource(), getResourceAsAtream(), getMimeType, getInitParameter(), getInitParameterNames(), getRequestDispatcher(), getContext()

Servlet configuration (servletConfig)

* getServletName(), getServletContext(), getInitPArameter(), getInitParameterNames()

Information sharing using scope objects

* A request may be processed by a several web application components (e.g. through calls to RequestDispatcher forwad/include) and there may be a need for one component to communicate information to the other components in the request processing chain.
* A client session typically consists of multiple request, which due to the stateless nature of HTTP, will appear to the application as being “unrelated” to one another; the HttpSession object can be used to “relate” these requests together, but there may still be a need to share information created in one request with a subsequent request
* Different web application components may require access to common resources or information (e.g. page counters, shared database connection)
* Information sharing is accomplished by creating attribute objects and exposing these objects in the appropriate scope.
* Scopes:
* Request scope(HttpServletRequest)
* Session scope (HttpSession)
* Web Applicationor Web Context scope (ServletContext)
* Page scope (local objects in the servlet)
* Creating, accessing, and removing attribute objects
* setAttribute (String attrName, Object attrValue)
* getAtrribute (string attrName)
* getAttributeNames()
* removeAttribute (String attrName()