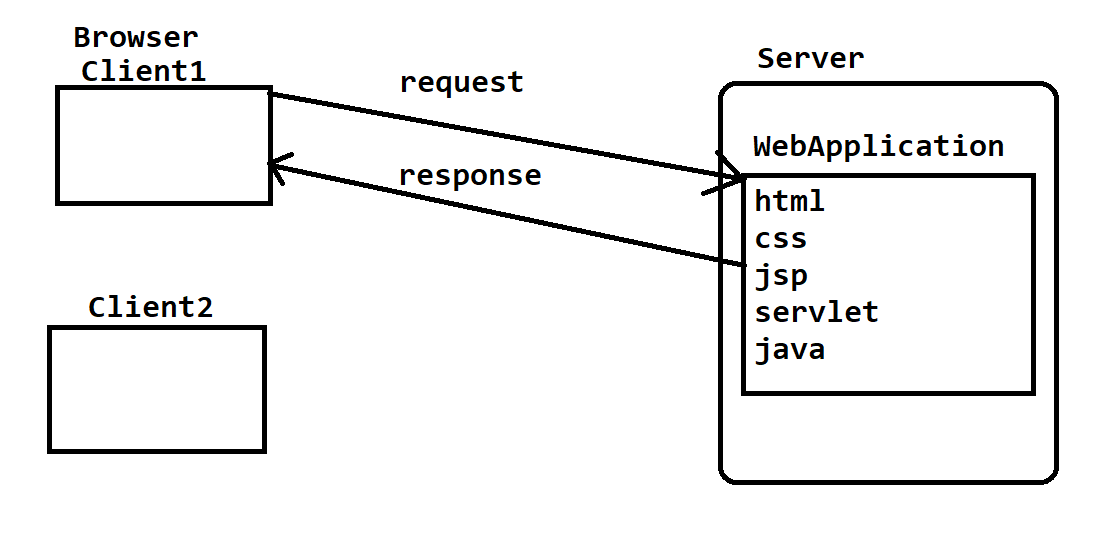
**Advance Java**

**Java Editions**

1. JSE (Java Standard Edition)
   1. Also known as Core Java
   2. It can be used to develop Console based application and Desktop application
2. JEE (Java Enterprise Edition)
   1. Also known as Advance Java. It is the combination of multiple technologies such as Servlet, JSP, JMS, JSR etc.
   2. It used to develop the Web application.
3. JME(Java Micro Edition)
   1. You can develop the embedded applications or mobile application.

**Web Application**

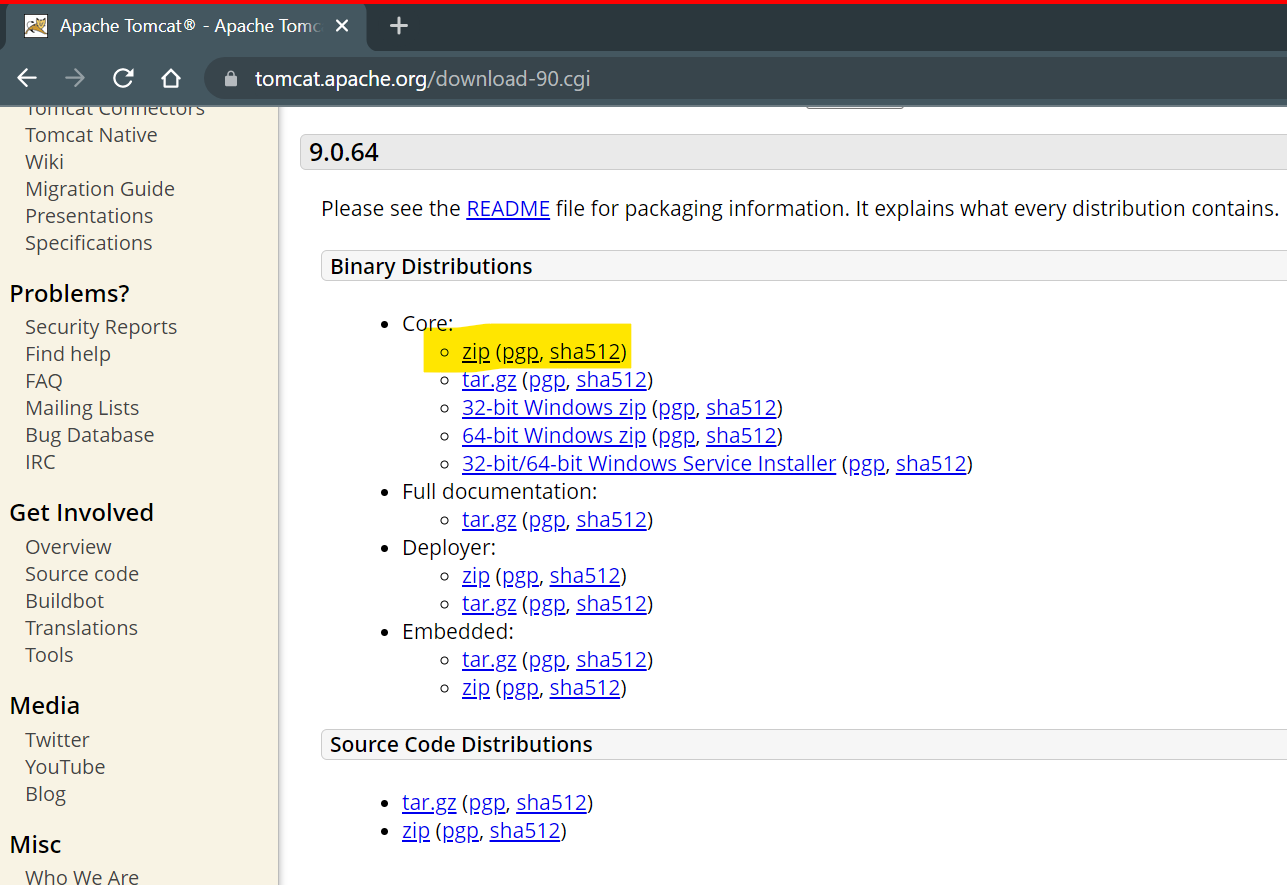
1. This application can be used by the end user from the network.
2. These applications are access from the browser and not need to do any setup on the client machine.
3. Are also known as client server application.
4. Where client is a browser which access the application using request and from application client will received the response.
5. There are 2 types of web application
   1. Static Web application.
      1. These web sites are the informative web sites where all the users will get the same page content.
      2. Technologies used are Html, CSS, JS, JQuery
   2. **Dynamic Web application.**
      1. In this type of application the content of the page will be changed for every user.
      2. Technologies used are Html, CSS, JS, JQuery, server-side technologies like JSP, Servlet, php etc.



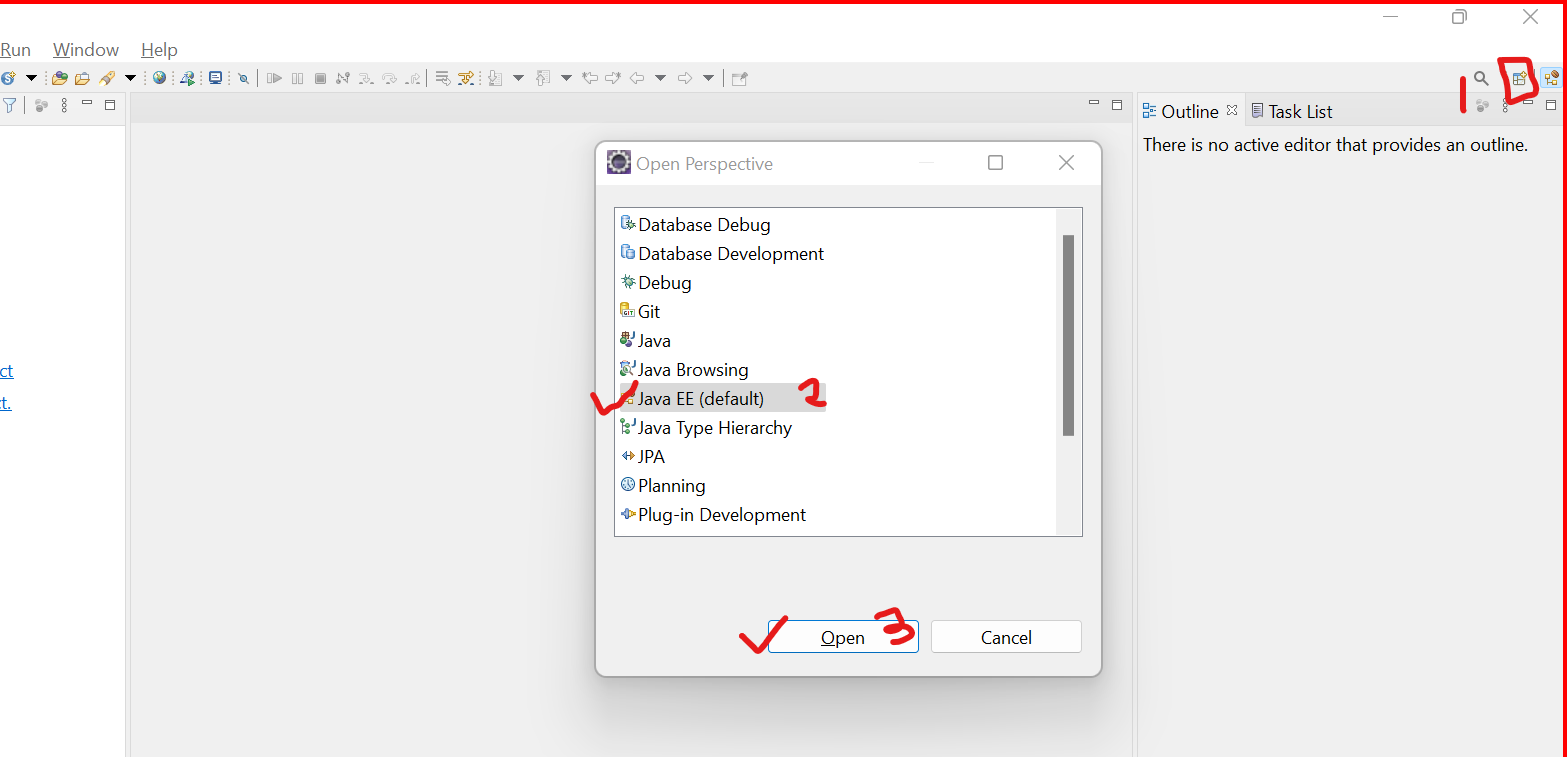
**Server Setup**

1. Download the Tomcat Server

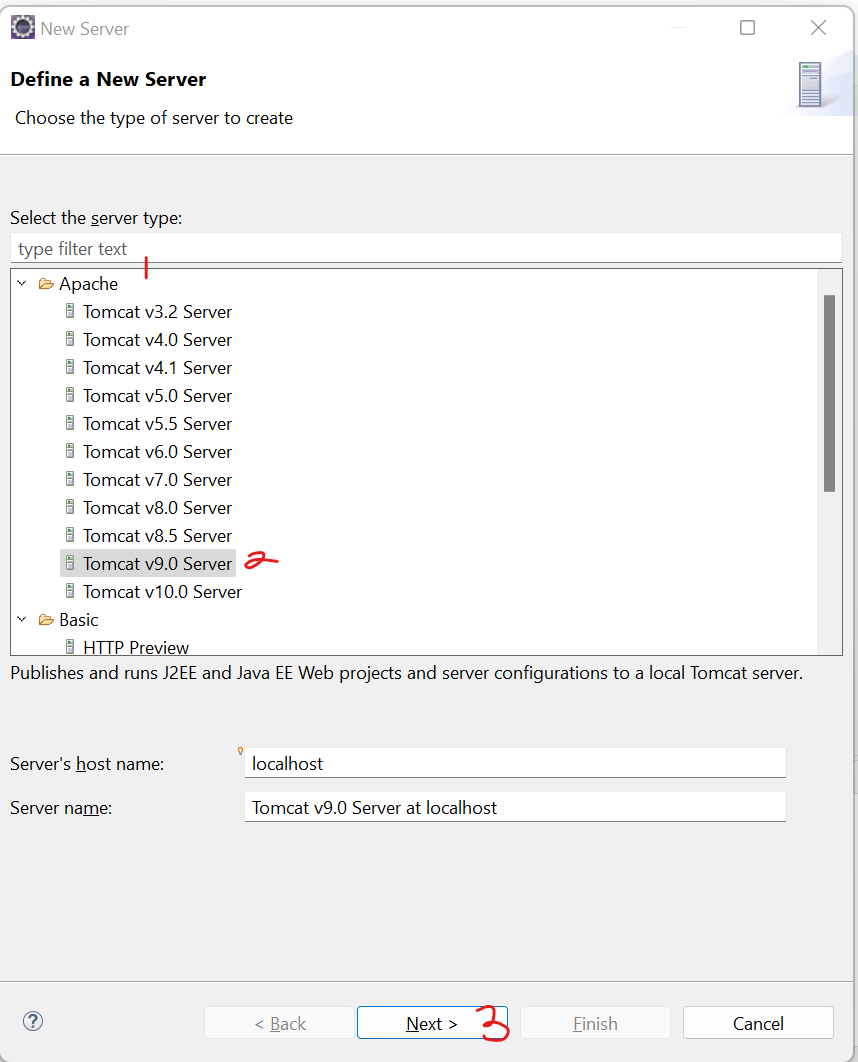
<https://tomcat.apache.org/download-90.cgi>



1. Extract the file into appropriate location.
2. Setup the server into eclipse
   1. Open an eclipse workspace
   2. Switch to “**Java EE”** perspective



* 1. Select a “servers” tab from the bottom of the screen.
  2. Click on the hyperlink to add new server.
  3. On the new screen expand Apache option. Select an Apache downloaded version. Click Next button

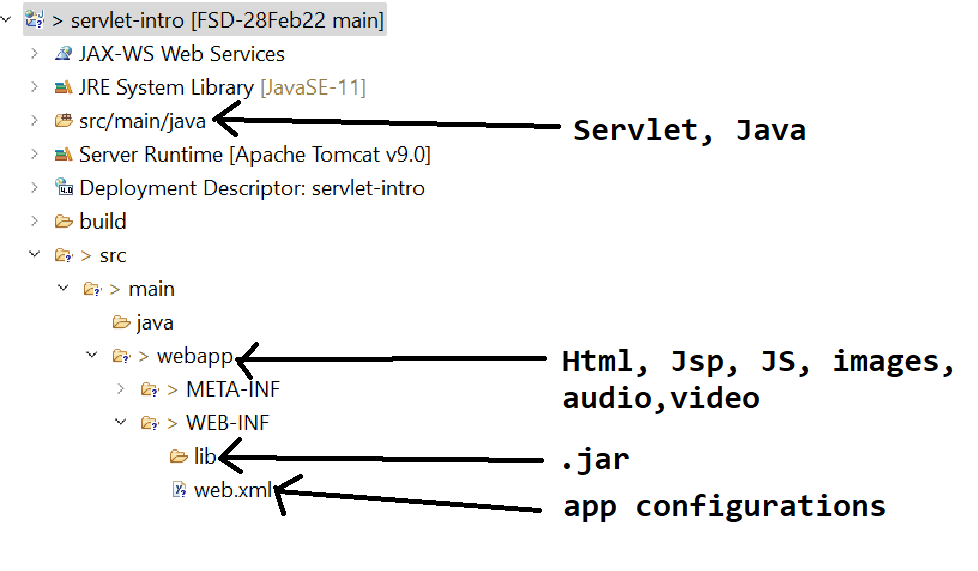


* 1. Browse the extracted tomcat folder and select a path till the parent folder of bin, lib, config.
  2. Click on Finish after setting the path.

**Create Dynamic Web Application**

1. Go to “File” menu -> “New” option -> Select “Dynamic Web Project.”
2. Provide a project name.
   1. Make sure that your target runtime is not **<NONE>.** It must be a tomcat server which is configured inside eclipse.
3. Click on “Next” -> Click on “Next” again.
4. Make sure that “Generate web.xml Deployment Descriptor ” check box is selected.
5. Click on “Finish” button.

Dynamic Web Application Structure

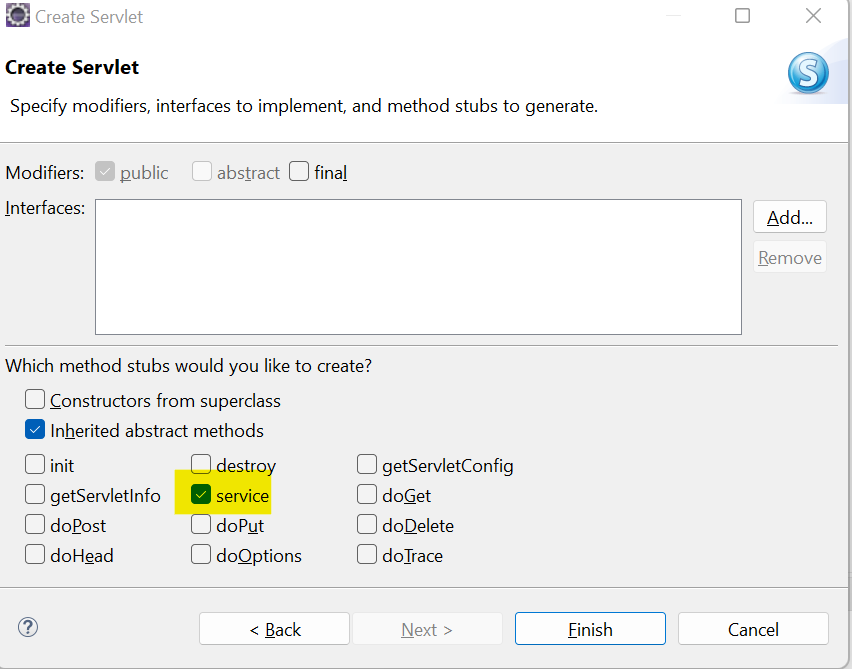


**Servlet**

1. Servlets are the java classes which are used to create a dynamic web pages.
2. In the servlet you can used HTML, CSS and Java code.
3. Servlets are also known as Html in Java.
4. Servlets are mainly used for getting request from the user, process a request and generate response. That is, servlets are used to manage user request and response.
5. Servlets do not have main method.
6. Servlets are managed by the servlet container which is a component form the server. Servlet container is responsible to create object of servlet, calls the methods from the servlet and destroy the object of servlet which is also known as servlet life cycle.
7. Every servlet will have a unique URL. Using which you can access the servlet.

**Create servlet using Eclipse**

1. Right click on “src/main/java”
2. Go to “New” option -> Select “Servlet” Option
3. Provide a servlet class name.
4. Click on “Next” button
5. Set the URL Pattern. Default URL is the class name you can edit the URL by click on “Edit” button.
6. Make sure that URL pattern must be start with ‘/’
7. Click on “Next” button.
8. Select the service option from the check box.



1. Click on “Finish” button

**Response In the Servlet**

1. Set the content type of the response. (Specify which type of response you are going to return)

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Basics_of_HTTP/MIME_types/Common_types>

response.setContentType("text/html");

1. Create an Object of PrintWriter

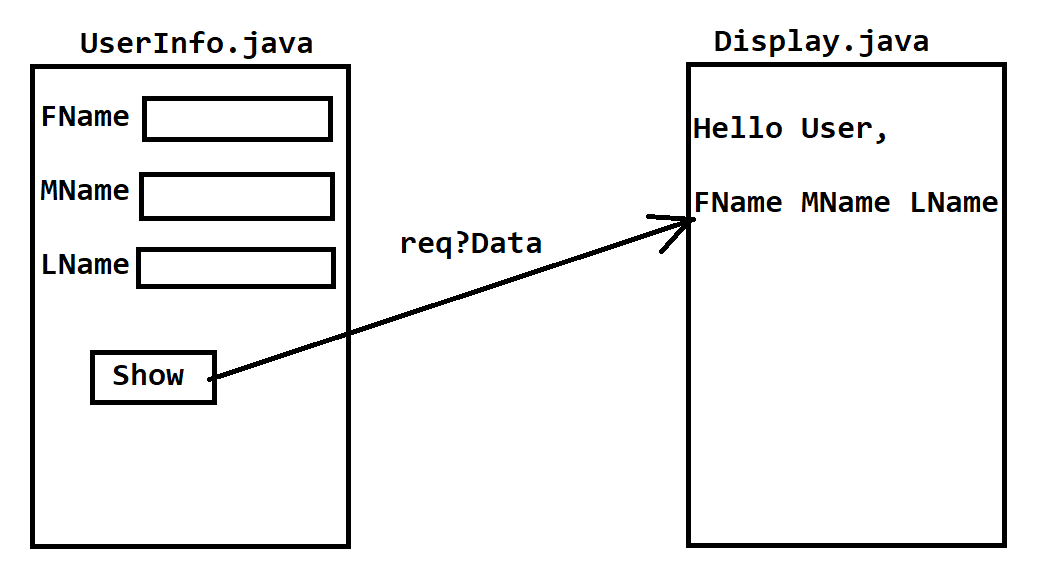
PrintWriter out = response.getWriter();

1. Write a response using Object of PrintWriter

**Parameter**

1. Parameter is the user details which send from the client to server inside URL.
2. Parameters are passed from the URL or internally from the request body.
3. Parameters are always added inside the URL after ‘?’.
4. There can be multiple parameters inside URL which must be separated by ‘&’
5. Every parameter has a key and value pair.
6. Parameters are always String type.

**Task 5-7-2022**



**Redirection Techniques**

1. In this you can redirect from one page to another without any user action.
2. There are two redirection techniques
   1. RequestDispatcher
      1. You can go from one page to another without any user action.
      2. This is an interface which has to ne instantiated using request object.
      3. In this option we have 2 methods one to FORWARD the request to next page and another is INCLUDE the next page into existing page.
      4. In this to redirect from one page to another same request will be used and no new request is generated, hence the data from the old request will be available on the new page also.
      5. Syntax:

**RequestDispatcher dis = request.getRequestDisptacher(“<URL>”);**

**dis.forward(request, response);**

**dis.include(request, response)**

* 1. sendRedirect
     1. You can go from one page to another without any user action.
     2. This is a method which can be called by using response object.
     3. In this technique new request will be generated to go from one page to another and hence the data from old request will be deleted and it will redirected to new page.
     4. Syntax

**response.sendRedirect(“<URL>”);**