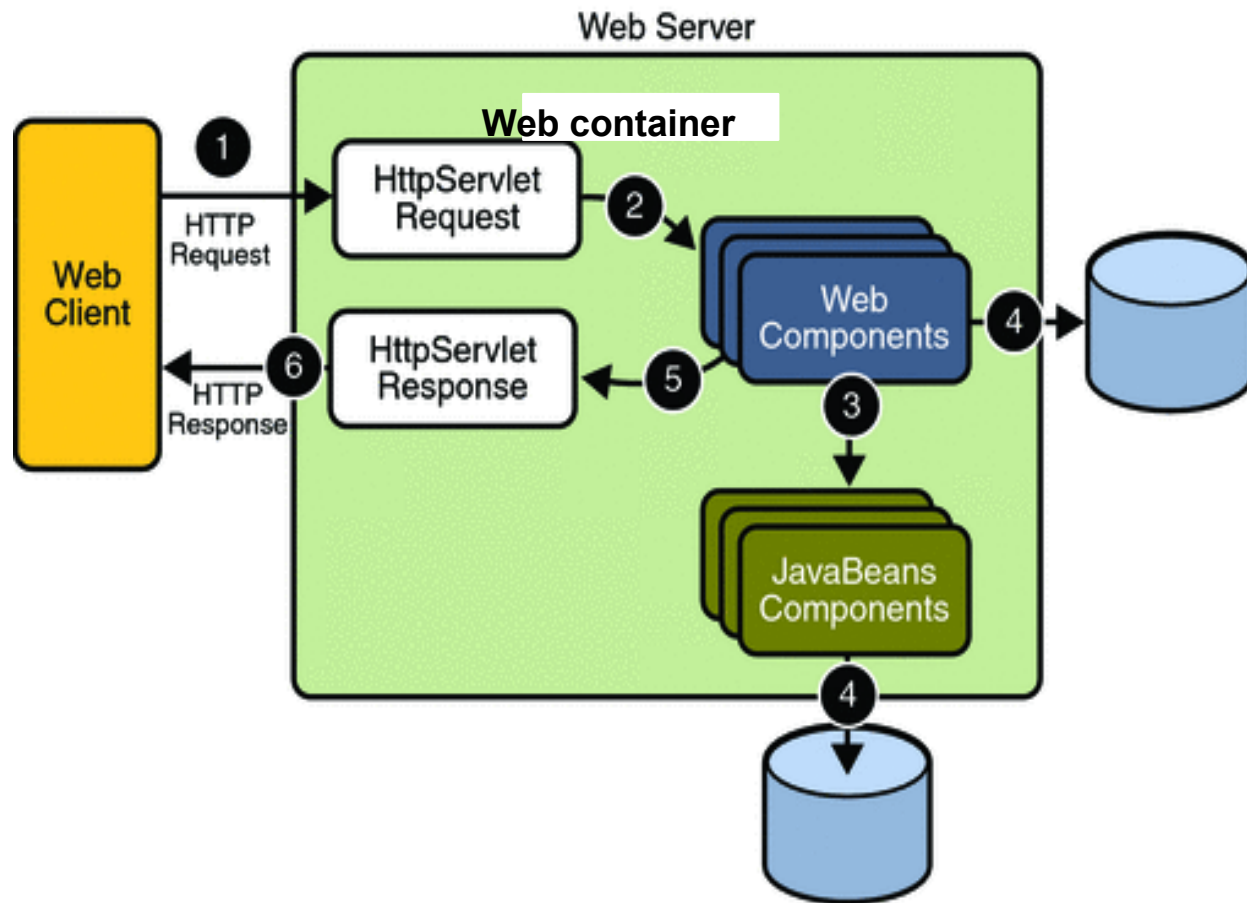


Мрежово програмиране

JAVA Web Components



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- ❑ **Servlets** are Java programming language classes that dynamically process requests and construct responses.
- ❑ **JSP pages** are text-based documents that execute as servlets but allow a more natural approach to creating static content.

❑ **Web container**– includes

- a basic web server;
- a request/response translator ;
- a runtime environment for the web components;
- supports specific objects and methods;

Servlets

□ The life cycle

1. If an instance of the servlet does not exist, the Web container
 - Loads the servlet class.
 - Creates an instance of the servlet class.
 - Initializes the servlet instance by calling the `init` method.
2. When the request is received it invokes the `service` method.
3. `service` calls `doMethod` according the *Method* specified in the HTTP request and passes to it a request and response object.
4. When the servlet is removed or reloaded invokes `destroy` method.

❑ The Servlet Structure

The servlet is an Java class, which extends the base class `HttpServlet`.

```
import java.io.*;
import javax.servlet.*;
import javax.servlet.http.*;
public class <ServletName> extends HttpServlet {
    //servlet methods
}
```

❑ Initializing a Servlet

- After the Web container loads and instantiates the servlet class and before it delivers requests from clients, the Web container initializes the servlet.
- You can customize this process to allow the servlet to read persistent configuration data, initialize resources, and perform any other one-time activities by overriding the `init` method of the `Servlet` interface.
- A servlet that cannot complete its initialization process should throw `UnavailableException`.

■ An example

```
public class CatalogServlet extends HttpServlet {  
    private BookDB bookDB;  
  
    public void init() throws ServletException {  
        bookDB = OpenDB("Book DB");  
        if (bookDB == null)  
            throw new UnavailableException("Couldn't get  
            database.");  
    }  
}
```

□ The `service` and `doMethod` Methods

- The service provided by a servlet is implemented in the `service` method of a `GenericServlet`. It invokes the `doMethod` methods (where *Method* can take the value Get, Delete, Options, Post, Put, Trace).
- An example:

```
public void doGet (HttpServletRequest request,  
                  HttpServletResponse response)  
    throws ServletException, IOException {  
    .....  
}
```


❑ Getting Information from Requests

Parameters, which are typically used to convey information between clients and servlets:

```
String bookId = request.getParameter("Add") ;  
if (bookId != null) {  
    .....  
}
```

❑ Constructing Responses

- Retrieve an output stream to use to send data to the client. To send character data, use the `PrintWriter` object returned by the response's `getWriter` method.
- Indicate the content type (for example, `text/html`) being returned by the response with the `setContentType(String)` method.
- Indicate whether to buffer output with the `setBufferSize(int)` method.

➤ An example:

```
public class BookDetailsServlet extends HttpServlet {
    public void doGet (HttpServletRequest request,
                      HttpServletResponse response)
        throws ServletException, IOException {
        // set headers before accessing the Writer
        response.setContentType("text/html");
        response.setBufferSize(8192);
        PrintWriter out = response.getWriter();
        // then write the response
        out.println("<html>" + "<head><title>+
                    "TitleBookDescription"</title></head>");
        .....
    }
}
```

JSP

JSP page is a text document that contains two types of text: static data, which can be expressed in any text-based format (such as HTML, SVG, WML, and XML), and JSP elements, which construct dynamic content.

❑ JSP elements

| JSP Element | Syntax | Interpretation |
|----------------------|--|---|
| JSP Expression | <code><%= expression %></code> | Expression is evaluated and placed in output. |
| JSP Scriptlet | <code><% code %></code> | Code is inserted in service method |
| SP Comment | <code><%-- comment --%></code> | Comment; ignored when JSP page is translated into servlet. |
| SP include Directive | <code><%@ include file="url" %></code> | A file on the local system to be included when the JSP page is translated into a servlet. |

❑ Predefined objects

- `request`, the `HttpServletRequest`;
- `response`, the `HttpServletResponse`;
- `session`, the `HttpSession` associated with the request (if any);
- `out`, the `PrintWriter` (a buffered version of type `JspWriter`) used to send output to the client.

• An example:

Your hostname: `<%= request.getRemoteHost() %>`

Your name: `<%= request.getParameter("Name") %>`

□ Access to CGI variables

```
"AUTH_TYPE", request.getAuthType() ,  
"CONTENT_LENGTH",  
    String.valueOf(request.getContentLength())  
    "CONTENT_TYPE", request.getContentType()  
"DOCUMENT_ROOT", getServletContext().getRealPath("/")  
    "PATH_INFO", request.getPathInfo()  
"PATH_TRANSLATED", request.getPathTranslated()  
    "QUERY_STRING", request.getQueryString()  
"REMOTE_ADDR", request.getRemoteAddr()  
"REMOTE_HOST", request.getRemoteHost()  
"REMOTE_USER", request.getRemoteUser()  
"REQUEST_METHOD", request.getMethod()  
"SCRIPT_NAME", request.getServletPath()  
"SERVER_NAME", request.getServerName()  
"SERVER_PORT", String.valueOf(request.getServerPort())  
    "SERVER_PROTOCOL", request.getProtocol()  
    "SERVER_SOFTWARE", getServletContext().getServerInfo()
```

An example:

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Sample Application JSP Page</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor=white>

<CENTER>

<%= new String("<BR>Tomcat salutes you!<BR>") %>
</CENTER>
<%= "The request is sent from " +request.getRemoteHost() %>
<%
    String queryData = request.getQueryString();
    if (queryData == null)
        out.println("<BR> No parameters were sent!");
    else
        out.println("<BR>Parameters are:" + queryData);
%>
</body>
</html>
```