## **Chapter 1**

# An introduction to web programming with Java

#### **Objectives**

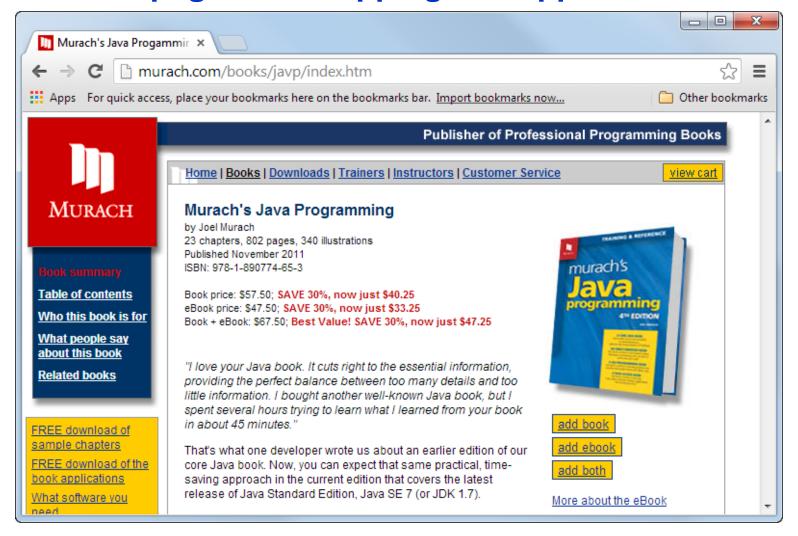
#### Knowledge

- 1. Name the software component that runs on the client of a typical web application.
- 2. Name the two software components that run on the server of a typical web application.
- 3. Distinguish between HTML and HTTP.
- 4. Distinguish between static web pages and dynamic web pages.
- 5. Name three approaches for developing Java web applications.
- 6. Describe the software components that are required for developing servlet and JSP applications.
- 7. List and describe the three layers of a typical Java web application.
- 8. In general terms, describe the use of these directories as defined by the J2EE specification: webapps, document root, WEB-INF, and WEB-INF\classes.

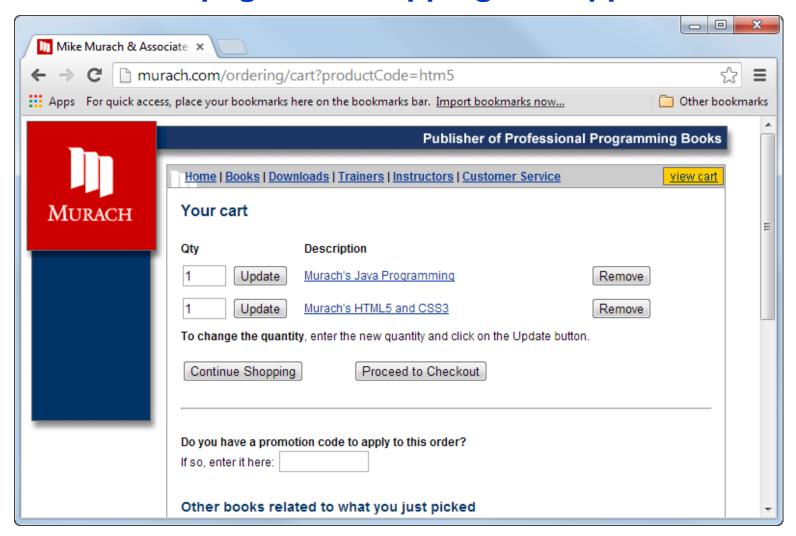
#### **Objectives (continued)**

- 9. Name two IDEs that can be used for developing Java web applications.
- 10. Name two web servers that can be used for developing Java web applications.
- 11. Name a popular database server that can be used for developing Java web applications.

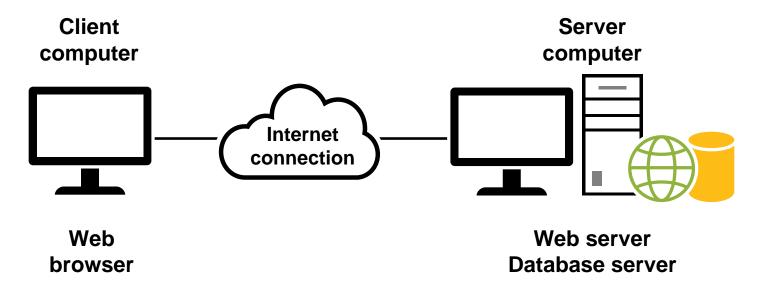
#### The first page of a shopping cart application



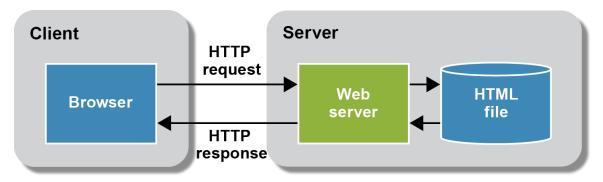
#### The second page of a shopping cart application



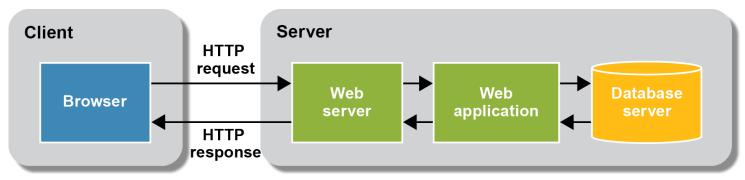
## Components of a web application



#### How a web server processes static web pages



## How a web server processes dynamic web pages



#### Three approaches for developing Java web apps

#### Servlet/JSP

- Is a lower-level API that does less work for the programmer.
- Provides a high degree of control over the HTML/CSS/JavaScript that's returned to the browser.

#### **JSF**

- Is a higher-level API that does more work for the programmer.
- Makes it more difficult to control the HTML/CSS/JavaScript that's returned to the browser.

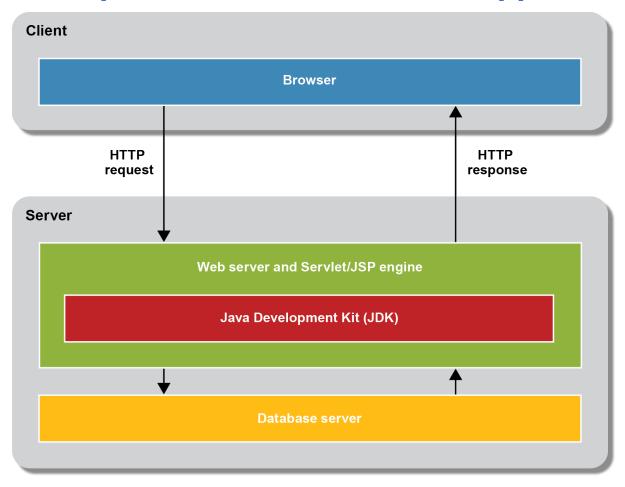
#### **Spring Framework**

- Is a higher-level API that does more work for the programmer.
- Provides a high degree of control over the HTML/CSS/JavaScript that's returned to the browser.

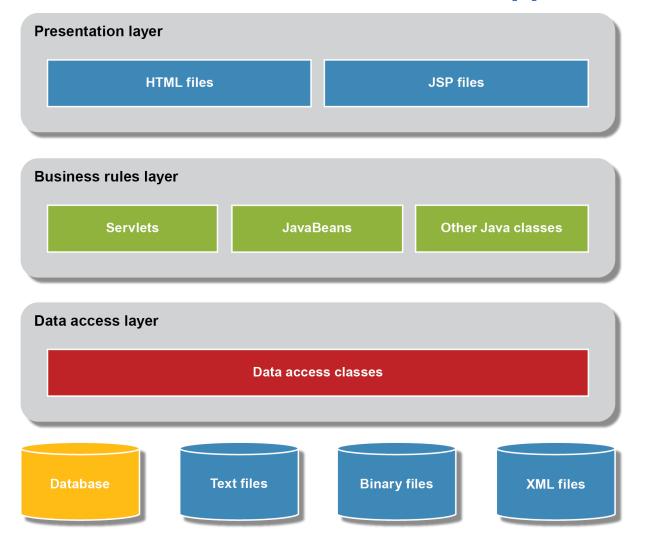
## **Terminology**

- The Java Standard Edition (Java SE) includes the Java Development Kit (JDK) and the Java Runtime Environment (JRE).
- The *Java Enterprise Edition* (*Java EE*) specification describes how web servers can interact with all Java web technologies.
- *Servlets* store the Java code that does the server-side processing.
- JavaServer Pages (JSPs) store the HTML that defines the user interface.
- *JavaServer Faces (JSF)* provides a higher-level API that replaces both servlets and JSPs.
- Java Persistence API (JPA) is an API for working with databases.

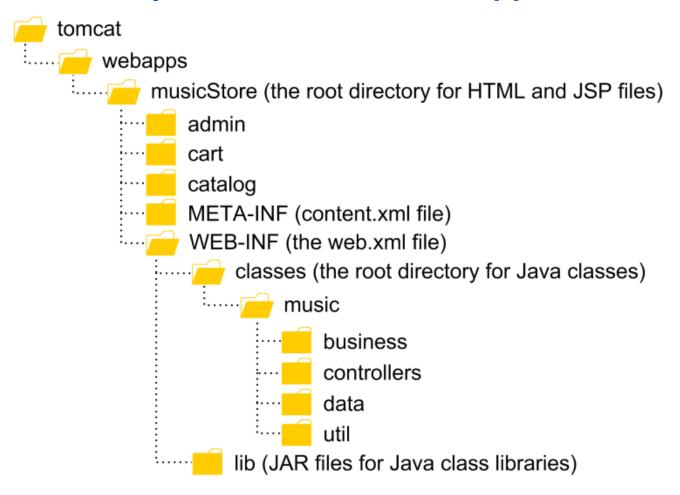
## The components of a servlet/JSP application



#### The architecture for a servlet/JSP application



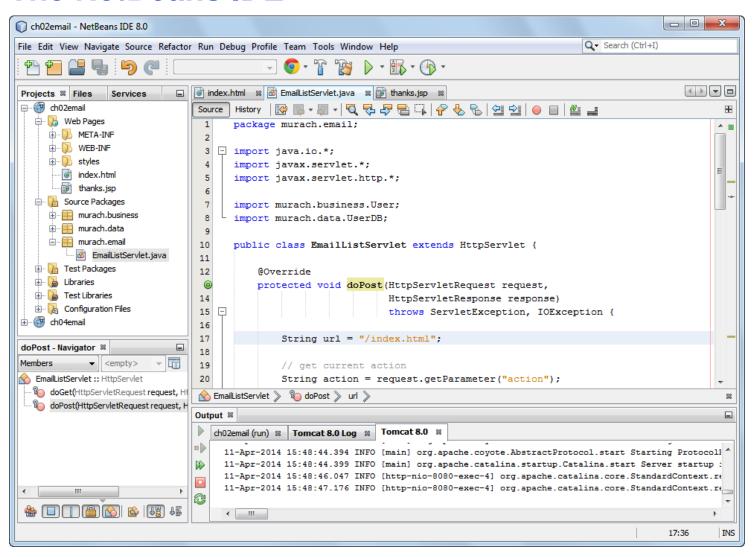
## The directory structure for a web application



## The directories and files for a web application

Directory D	escription
(root)	Contains the HTML and JSP files.
\WEB-INF	Contains the web.xml file and is not directly accessible from the web.
\WEB-INF\classes	Contains the servlets and other Java classes for your application. Each subdirectory corresponds with the package for the Java class.
\WEB-INF\lib	Contains any JAR files that contain Java class libraries that are used by the web application.
\META-INF	Contains the context.xml file that configures the web application context.

#### The NetBeans IDE



## Popular IDEs for Java web development

- NetBeans
- Eclipse
- IntelliJ IDEA

#### Two popular web servers

#### **Tomcat**

- Is a servlet/JSP engine that includes a web server.
- Is free, open-source, and runs on all modern operating systems.
- Is a popular web server for Java web applications.

#### **GlassFish**

- Is a complete Java EE application server.
- Is free, open-source, and runs on all modern operating systems.
- Provides more features than Tomcat.
- Requires more system resources than Tomcat.

## Other popular web servers

- WildFly (formerly JBoss)
- Jetty
- Oracle WebLogic
- IBM WebSphere

#### A popular database server

#### **MySQL**

- Is a relational database server that implements most of the SQL standard.
- Is free, open-source, and runs on all modern operating systems.
- Is the most popular database server for Java web applications.

#### Other popular database servers

- PostgreSQL
- Oracle

#### An ISP that provides servlet/JSP web hosting



#### The FileZilla program

