

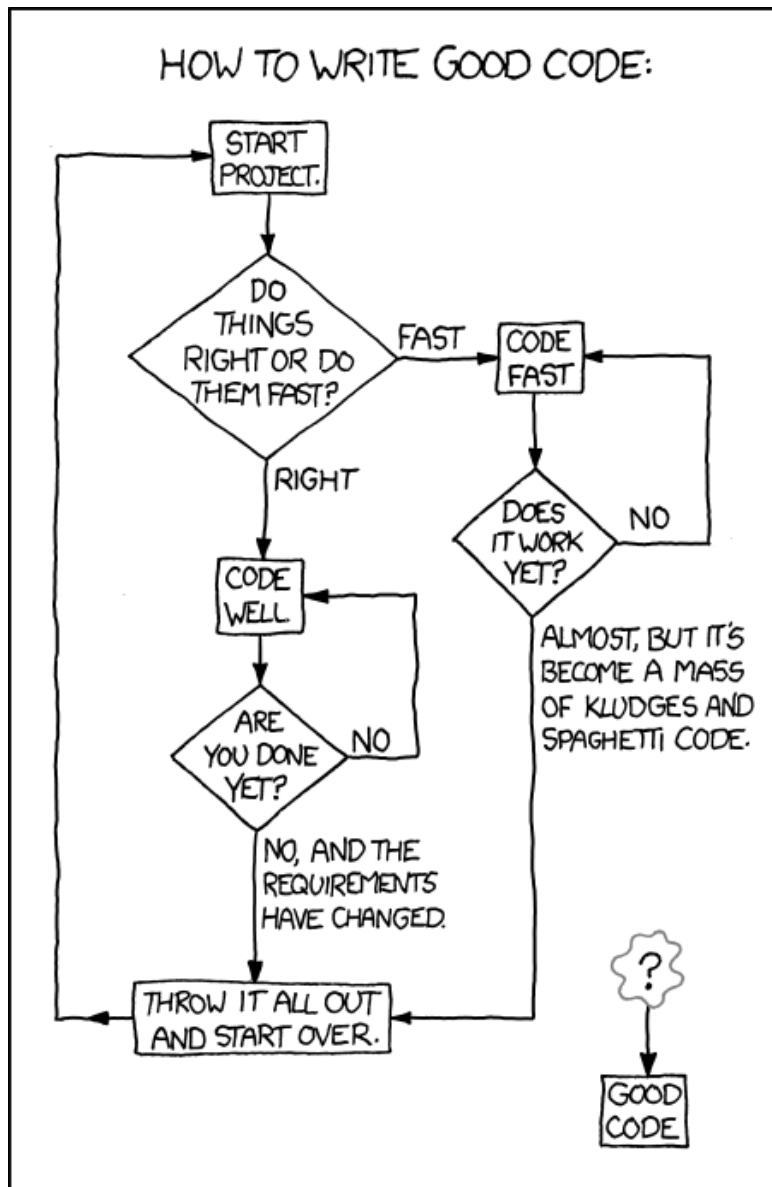
# 1 Information About the Course

## You Will Learn How to

**Design** enterprise applications using Java web technologies, including pieces of the Java EE stack

**Implement** the applications in Java, Spring, EclipseLink

**Think** about high-availability, clustering, security, and other stuff...



Source: <https://techcodegeek.wordpress.com>

## Teachers

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## Course Organization

- Go through <https://cw.fel.cvut.cz/wiki/courses/ear> carefully, including subsections:
  - Lectures  
<https://cw.fel.cvut.cz/wiki/courses/b6b36ear/lectures>
  - Seminars  
<https://cw.fel.cvut.cz/wiki/courses/b6b36ear/tutorials>
  - Assessment  
<https://cw.fel.cvut.cz/wiki/courses/b6b36ear/hodnoceni>
  - Materials  
<https://cw.fel.cvut.cz/wiki/courses/b6b36ear/materials>
  - Forum  
<https://cw.felk.cvut.cz/forum/forum-1734.html>

## Course Organization

**Basic topics** – lectures 1-8

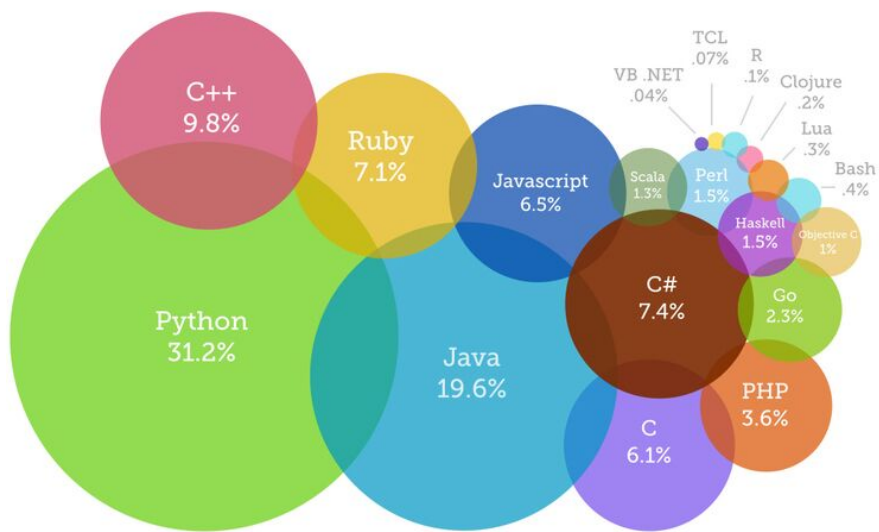
**Advanced topics** – lectures 9-13

<https://cw.fel.cvut.cz/wiki/courses/b6b36ear/lectures>

## 2 Enterprise Applications

### Why Java?

Answer #1: Usage of programming languages in 2020



Source: <https://www.devsaran.com/blog/10-best-programming-languages-2020-you-should-know/>

### Why Java?

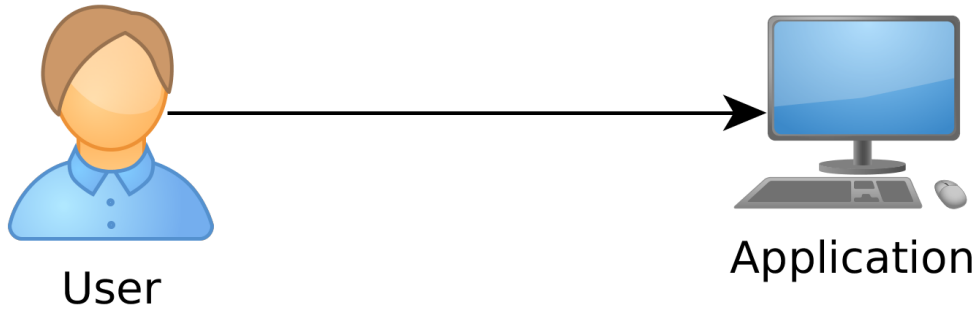
Answer #2:

- Well-established
- Portable (bytecode)
- Optimized in runtime
- Public specifications JSR based on community discussion
- Editions

### Java Editions

- Java ME – micro edition (Java ME 8.3)
- Java SE – standard edition (Java SE 17)
- Jakarta EE – enterprise edition (Jakarta EE 9.1)
  - Formerly Java EE, submitted to Eclipse Foundation by Oracle
- (Android), ...

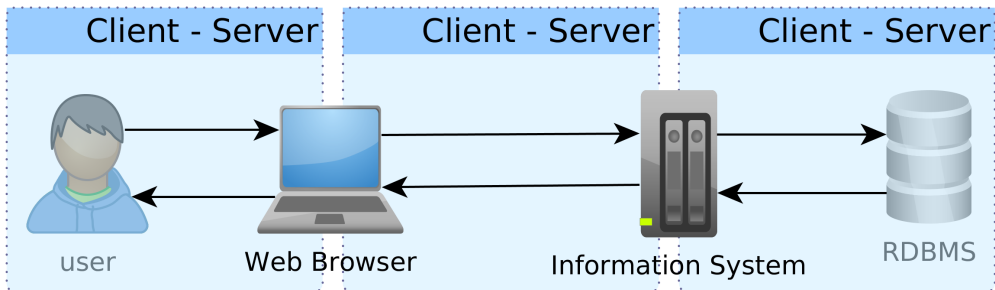
### Desktop Application



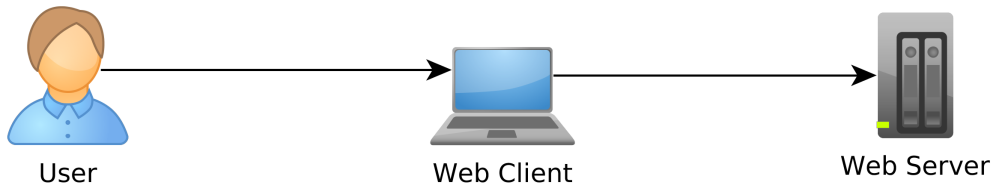
Desktop

Application. Single-user access.

### Client – Server Pattern



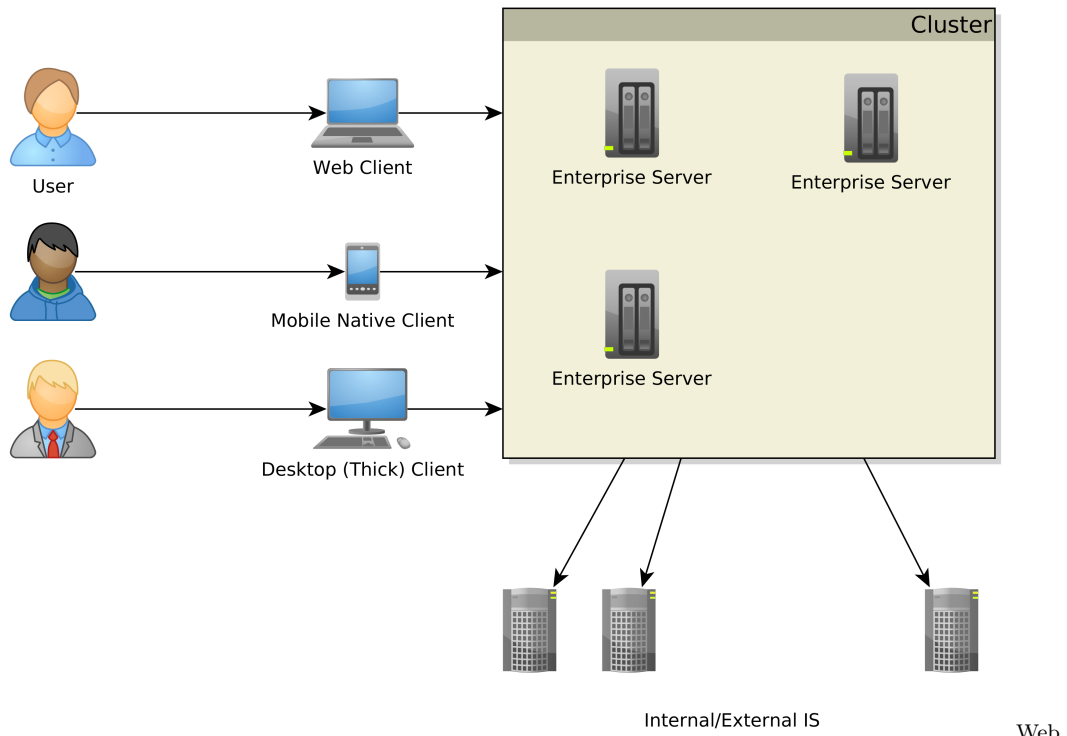
### Web Application



Web

Application. Multi-user access, single client (web), no integration with other systems.

### Enterprise Application (EA)



Application. Multi-user access, multiple clients (web, mobile, desktop, terminal ...), integration with other enterprise systems (ERP, DWH, ...).

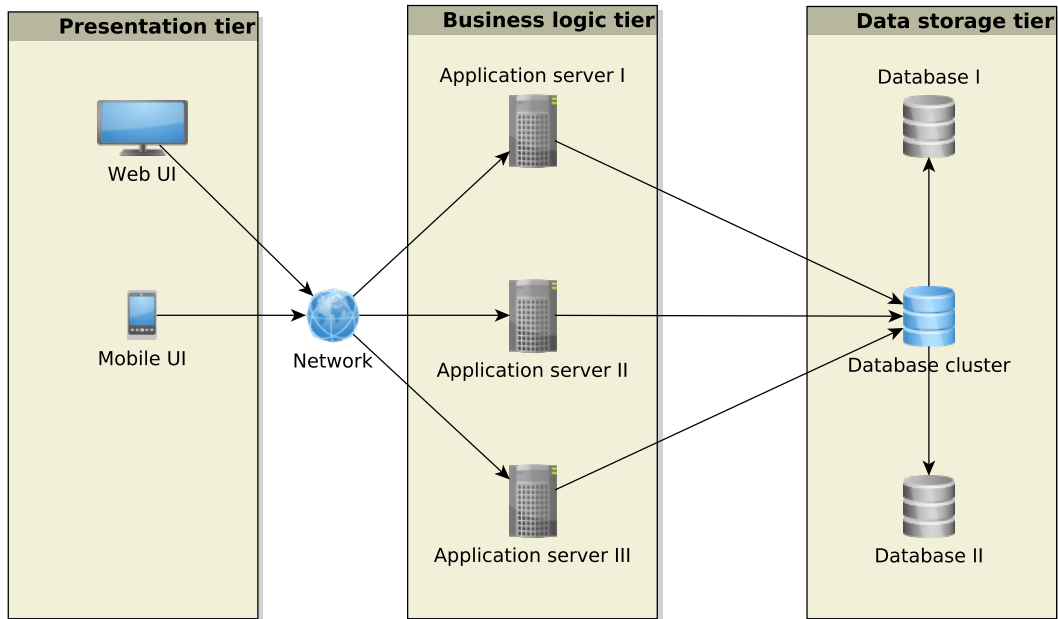
### Multi-tier Architecture

Application split into tiers which can be run in separate processes or even on separate machines. Typically **three-tier**

1. Presentation
2. Business logic
3. Data storage

Unidirectional control flow – top-down.

### Multi-tier Architecture



## Enterprise Application Architecture

*Martin Fowler: Patterns of Enterprise Application Architecture*

”... display, manipulation and storage of large amounts of complex data and the support or automation of business processes with that data.”

### Enterprise Applications – Requirements

**Persistent Data** using relational databases, graph databases, NoSQL databases, RDF triple stores,

**Complex Data Integration** of different volume, accuracy, update frequency, quality and meaning → data integration,

**Concurrent Data Access** by many users at once with different scenarios (writing, reading different parts of data),

**Multiple Input Interfaces** involving complex user interfaces (many forms, web pages), (sensoric) data sources, operational data,

**Process Automation** involving integration with other enterprise applications, batch processing, etc.

**Performance, Robustness** involving (horizontal/vertical) scalability, load balancing, high-availability

## **Data Integration**

**Enterprise Conceptual Models** – produce among others **shared vocabularies (ontologies)** to avoid data ambiguity

**Master Data<sup>1</sup>** – data spanning the whole enterprise, like *customers, products, accounts, contracts* and *locations*

## **Why Enterprise Conceptual Models?**

9/11 – One or Two Events ?

# DID YOU KNOW



Just months before 9/11, the World Trade Center's lease was privatized and sold to Larry Silverstein.

Silverstein took out an insurance policy that 'fortuitously' covered terrorism.

After 9/11, Silverstein took the insurance company to court, claiming he should be paid double because there were 2 attacks.

Silverstein won, and was awarded \$4,550,000,000.

... matter of billions of USD

Source:<https://www.metabunk.org/larry-silversteins-9-11-insurance.t2375>

## Integration with Other Enterprise Applications

**Messaging systems** for asynchronous messaging

- Java Message Service (JSR 343)

**Remote Procedure Calls** for synchronous calls



- RPC
- RMI
- CORBA
- Web Services

## Performance Testing<sup>2</sup>

### Metrics

**Response time** – server-side request processing time,

**Latency** – request processing time perceived by client (response time + network delay),

**Throughput** – transactions per seconds,

**Scalability** – sensitivity to resource (hardware) addition/removal,

**Scaling up (vertical)** – add resource (RAM) to one server

**Scaling out (horizontal)** – add more servers

### Contextual Information

**Load** – number of requests/transactions

**Load sensitivity** – sensitivity of a metric w.r.t load

### Use Case – External B2C System

Like e-shops, social networks

### Characteristics

- Many concurrent users
- Web client
- Relational database with a simple model
- Enterprise data store integration

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<sup>2</sup><https://nirajrules.wordpress.com/2009/09/17/measuring-performance-response-vs-latency-vs-throughput-vs-load-vs-scalability-vs-stress-vs-robustness>

## Use Case – Internal Enterprise System

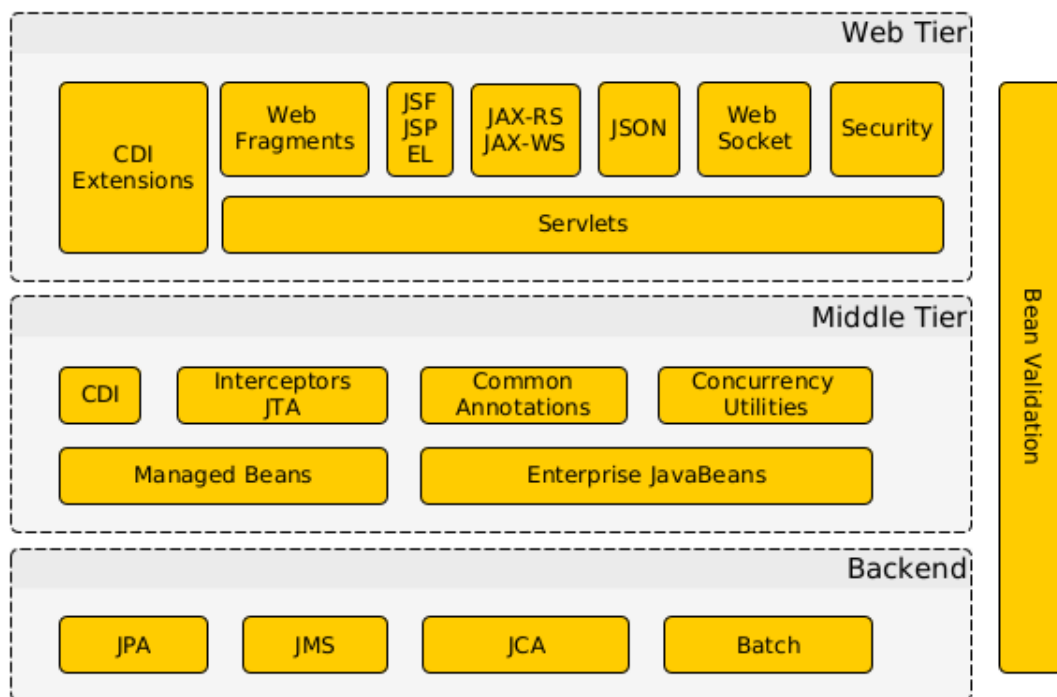
Like Car Insurance System

### Characteristics

- (Not so many) Concurrent users – mainly company employees
- Thick client for company employees
- Relational database, complex domain model capturing enterprise know-how
  - E.g., conditions for obtaining an insurance contract
- ERP, CRM integration

## 3 Jakarta EE

Jakarta EE = Jakarta Enterprise Edition



### Jakarta EE Principles

- Single specification, more implementations
- Bunch of technologies integrated in a single platform

**Application server** – full Jakarta EE stack (e.g. Payara, Glassfish, WildFly (RedHat),...)

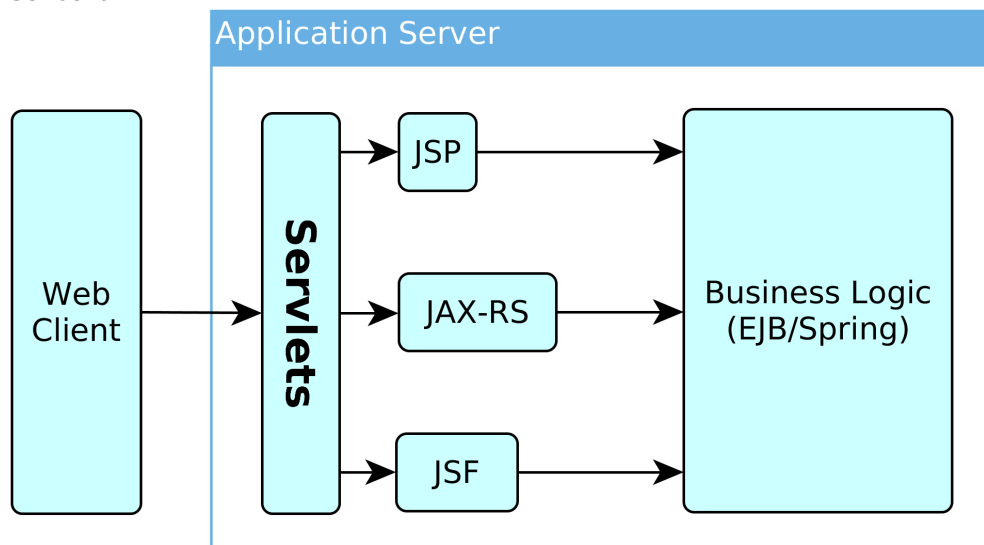
**Web Container** – only Jakarta EE web profile (all the above + partially e.g. Apache Tomcat, ...)

#### Technologies Used in This Course

Technology	Java EE	Description
JPA (EclipseLink)	✓	object persistence layer, alternative to Hibernate, OpenJPA, etc.
Spring	×	alternative to Java EE Session Beans, CDI
Spring Web Services	×	web service layer, alternative to JAX-RS
Websockets	✓	client-server bidirectional communication
Servlets	✓	basic HTTP request processing

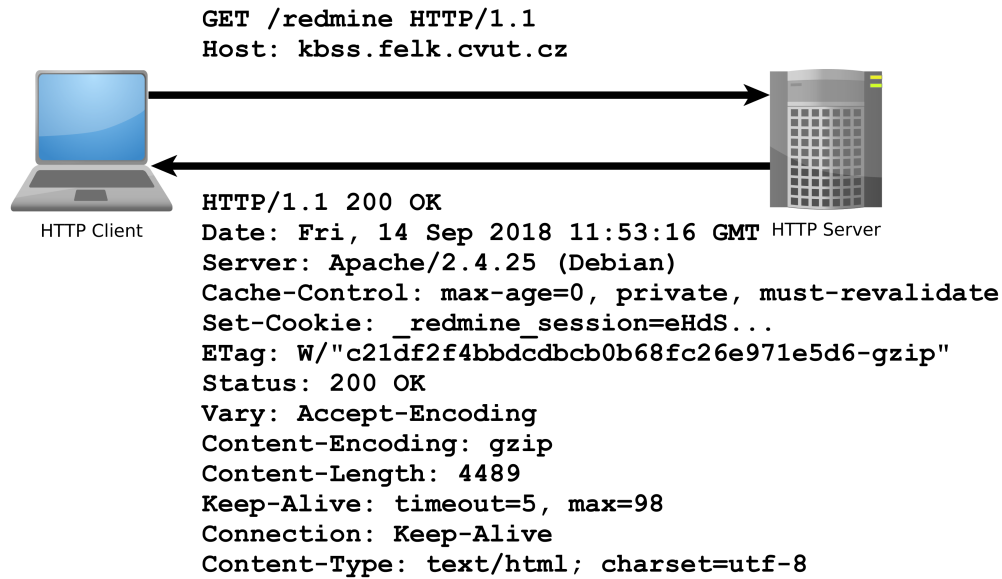
## 4 Servlets

### Context



### 4.1 HTTP Basics

#### HTTP Protocol



## HTTP Response

```

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Fri, 14 Sep 2018 12:07:38 GMT
Server: Apache
X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff
X-Frame-Options: sameorigin
X-XSS-Protection: 1; mode=block
Referrer-Policy: same-origin
Allow: GET, POST
Access-Control-Allow-Origin: https://www.fel.cvut.cz
Set-Cookie: PHPSESSID=5ccksgfok3f75o08tq9jdt8405; path=/, ;HttpOnly;Secure;samesite=strict
Expires: Thu, 19 Nov 1981 08:52:00 GMT
Cache-Control: no-store, no-cache, must-revalidate, post-check=0, pre-check=0
Pragma: no-cache
Set-Cookie: lang=cz; expires=Sun, 14-Oct-2018 12:07:38 GMT; path=/
Connection: close
Transfer-Encoding: chunked
Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8

```

## HTTP methods

### HTTP 1.0

**GET** – requests a **representation** of a resource

**POST** – requests the server to accept the entity enclosed in the request as a **new subordinate** of the web resource identified by the URI

**HEAD** – same as GET, but **no response body** is expected

## HTTP methods II

### HTTP 1.1 (rfc2616, rfc5789)

**OPTIONS** – returns the HTTP methods supported for URL

**PUT** – requests that the enclosed entity is **stored** under the supplied URI

**DELETE** – requests deletion of the specified resource

**TRACE** – echoes the received request (to see the changes made by intermediate servers)

**CONNECT** – converts the connection to a transparent TCP/IP tunnel (for HTTPs)

**PATCH** – applies partial modifications to a resource

## 4.2 Servlet Basics

### First Servlet

```
package cz.cvut.kbss.ear.servlet;
import java.io.IOException;
import javax.servlet.annotation.WebServlet;
import javax.servlet.http.*;

@WebServlet(urlPatterns = {"/hello/*"})
public class HelloWorldServlet extends HttpServlet {

    protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest req,
        HttpServletResponse resp) throws IOException {
        resp.setContentType("text/plain");
        resp.getWriter().write("HELLO");
    }
}
```

<https://gitlab.fel.cvut.cz/ear/servlet-demo>

### Servlet

- Java runtime is running (no need to run it)
- Thread pool for request processing
- Memory sharing
- JSESSIONID in cookies
- Local/remote debugging
- Might be a singleton or not

## Servlet Container Ensures

- TCP/IP connection
- HTTP protocol processing
- Parameter processing
- Resource management (thread pools)

General servlets are in `javax.servlet.*` package, but we will deal with HTTP servlets (`javax.servlet.http.*` package)

## GET vs. POST

Often processed the same way ...

```
public class AServlet extends HttpServlet
{
    public void doGet(HttpServletRequest request,
        HttpServletResponse response)
    { processRequest(request, response); }

    public void doPost(HttpServletRequest request,
        HttpServletResponse response)
    { processRequest(request, response); }

    public void processRequest(HttpServletRequest request,
        HttpServletResponse response)
    { _processRequest(request, response); }
}
```

## web.xml

```
@WebServlet(urlPatterns = {"/hello/*"})
public class HelloWorldServlet extends HttpServlet {
    ...
}
```

Can be alternatively expressed in `web.xml` as

```
<servlet>
  <servlet-name>HelloWorldServlet</servlet-name>
  <servletclass>cz.cvut.kbss.ear.
    servlet.HelloWorldServlet</servlet-class>
</servlet>
<servlet-mapping>
  <servlet-name>HelloWorldServlet</servlet-name>
```

```
<url-pattern>/hello/*</url-pattern>
</servlet-mapping>
```

XMLs are an “old-style” solution, but they can (sometimes) do more than annotations (e.g. error-page configuration). They *override annotations*.

### Init parameters

java.lang.Object

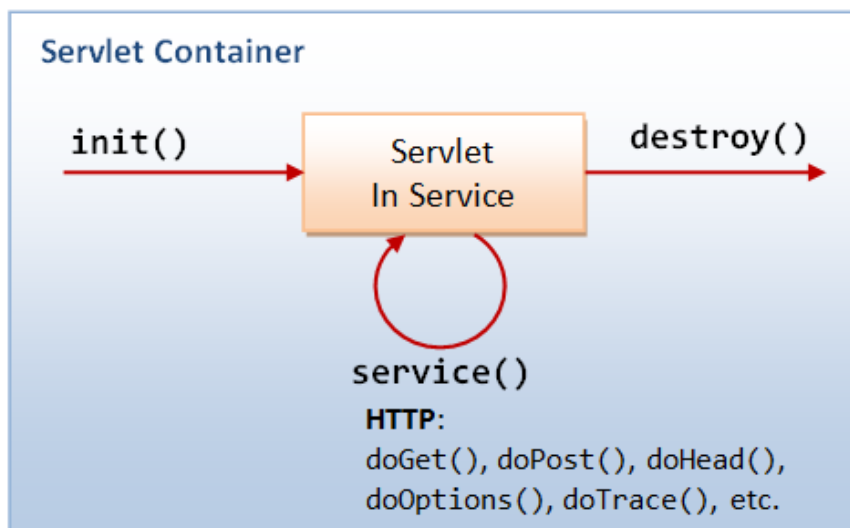
javax.servlet.GenericServlet

javax.servlet.http

```
public class HelloWorldServlet extends HttpServlet {
    public void init(ServletConfig config) throws
        ServletException {
        super.init(config);
        System.out.println("Created by " +
            getInitParameter("brand"));
    }
    public void destroy() {
        super.destroy();
        System.out.println("Closing down.");
    }
    ...
}
```

## 4.3 Managing State

### Servlet Lifecycle



Source: <http://idlebrains.org/tutorials/java-tutorials/servlets-init-service-destroy/>

## How to share data between requests ?

- Application-wide – `request.getServletContext()`
- Session-wide – `request.getSession()`
- Request-wide – `request`

### example

```
String product_id = request.getParameter("product_id");
User login = (User)
    request.getSession().getAttribute("currentuser");
```

## Client Session State

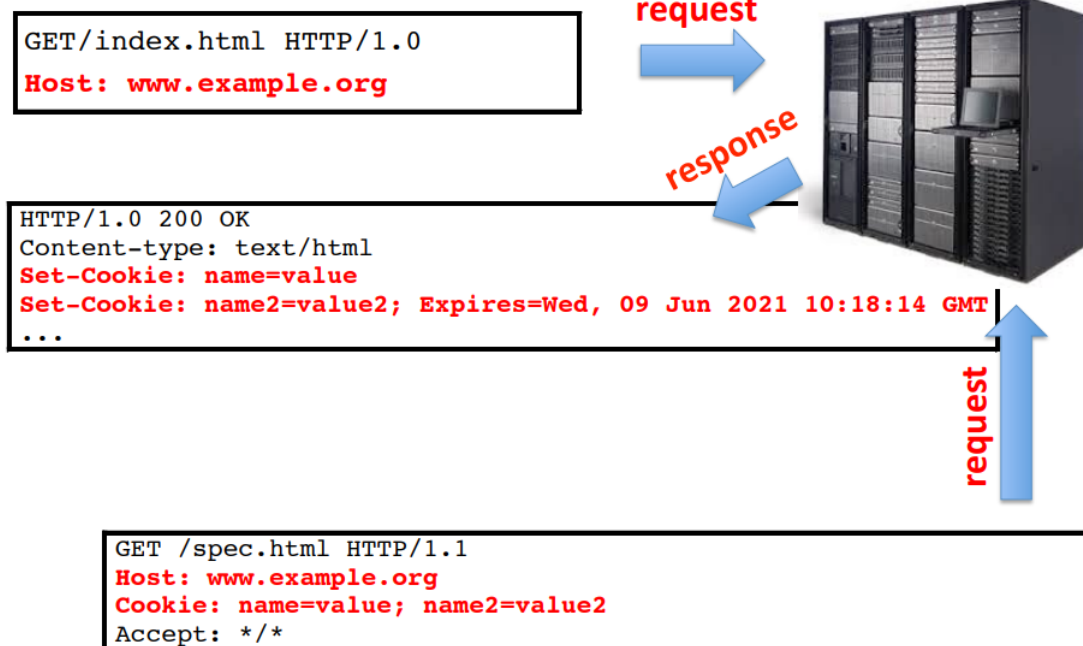
HTTP is stateless and the session state might be large... Web client can store the session using

**URL parameters** – but the URL length is limited, problems with bookmarking, parameters shown to the user

**Hidden input fields** – not shown to the user

**Cookies** – might be banned by the client; cookies might become mixed up when two apps from the same domain use the same cookie ...

## HTTP Cookies





## Client Session State

- State management on the client helps in clustering (stateless failover)
- Should be encrypted for sensitive data → extra time
- Server should check the incoming data to ensure their consistency

## Server Session State

- The client state contains only server session identifier – JSESSIONID. **Beware of Session stealing – the user modifies session ID in order to get someone else's session.**
- The server session is represented either as a BLOB (binary object) or as a text (e.g. XML)
  - Locally** – in the application server (AS) memory, in AS filesystem, in AS local DB.  
*Failover problematic.*
  - Unstructured shared DB** – in a database as BLOBs, session expiration needs to be handled
  - Structured shared DB** – in a database tables (e.g. session ID column)

## 4.4 Filters

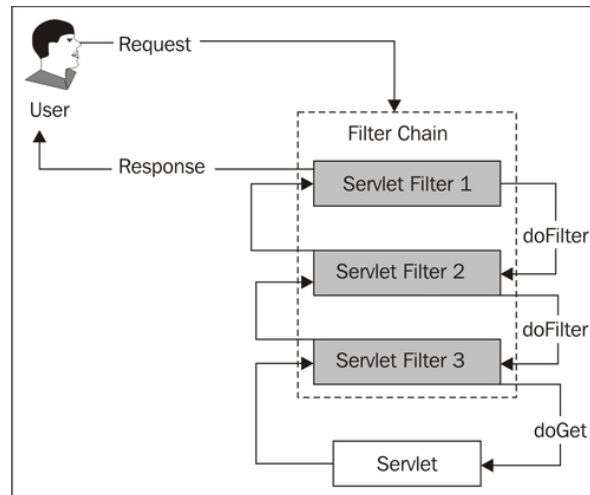
### Connection Info

The `HttpServletRequest` offers a lot of information about the HTTP connection

- Client
  - `request.getRemoteAddr()`
  - `request.getRemoteHost()`
- Server
  - `request.getServerName()`
  - `request.getServerPort()`
  - `request.getContextPath()`

E.g., for authorization (`isSecure`, `isUserInRole`, `getAuthType`, `getCookies`, `getHeaderNames`).

## Filter Chains



Source: [https://www.packtpub.com/mapt/book/application\\_development/9781847199744/2/ch02lv11sec15/security-is-complicated--the-architecture-of-secured-web-requests](https://www.packtpub.com/mapt/book/application_development/9781847199744/2/ch02lv11sec15/security-is-complicated--the-architecture-of-secured-web-requests)

## First Filter

```
package cz.cvut.kbss.ear.servlet;
import java.io.IOException;
import javax.servlet.*;

@WebFilter(filterName = "Only localhost requests")
public class LocalhostFilter implements Filter {
    public void doFilter(ServletRequest req, ServletResponse
        res, FilterChain ch) throws IOException, ServletException
    {
        final String addr = req.getLocalAddr();
        if (addr.matches("127.0.0.1")) {
            ch.doFilter(req, res);
        }
    }
}
```

## Filter Logic

```
public class FilterTemplate implements Filter {

    public void init(FilterConfig cfg) { ... }
```

```
public void doFilter(ServletRequest req, ServletResponse
res, FilterChain ch) throws IOException, ServletException
{

    // actions before servlet processing

    ch.doFilter(req, res);

    // actions after servlet processing
}
public void destroy { ... }
}
```

### What can be filters good for?

- Authentication
- Logging and auditing
- Image conversion
- Data compression
- Encryption
- Tokenizing
- Resource access events
- XSL/T
- Mime-type chain

## 4.5 What is new in Servlet 4.0

### Servlets 4.0

#### HTTP/2 Support

- Client requests an HTML file page.html
  - Server finds out that page.html links other resources, say page.css and page.js
  - Server pushes page.css and page.js to the client
  - Server responds with page.html and closes the request

```
PushBuilder pb = req.newPushBuilder();
pb.path("/page.css");
pb.path("/page.js");
pb.push();
```

**HttpServletMapping** • Checking the pattern matched upon request

## 5 Summary

### Summary

#### Don't forget!

- Servlets provide an API for HTTP processing
- Many other Java EE technologies are based on servlets

#### And the next week?

- Enterprise application architectures
- Design patterns

THANK YOU