

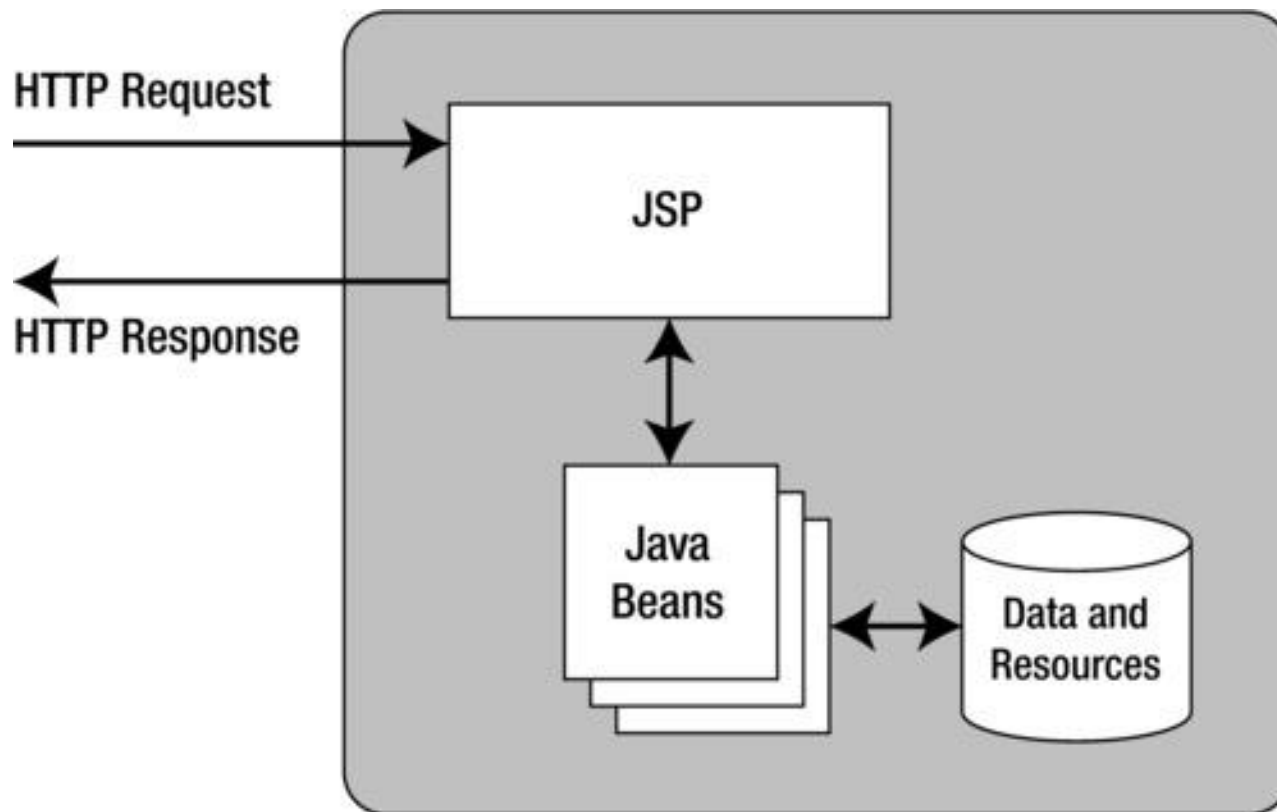
DEZVOLTAREA APLICATIILOR WEB

CURS 7

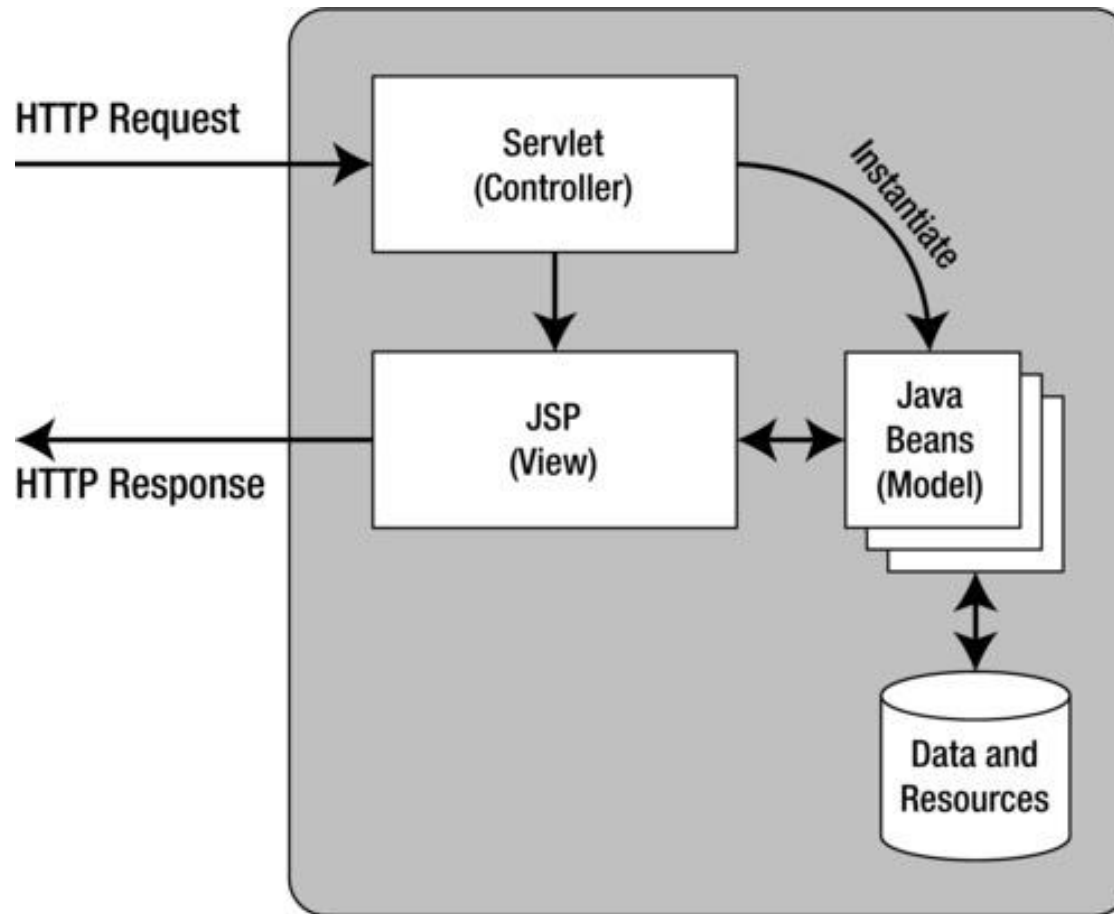
Lect. Univ. Dr. Mihai Stancu

- suport (Beginning JSP, JSF and Tomcat)
 - Capitolul 3 – JSP Application Architectures

- Creșterea complexității
- Eficiența în dezvoltare
- Menținerea aplicației
- Logica de business vs. design
- Scop: aplicații mai stabile și mai ușor de întreținut



➤ Neajunsuri?



- Model – View – Controller
- Avantaje?

➤ LoginPage.jsp

```
<%@ page language="java" contentType="text/html; charset=windows-1256"
pageEncoding="windows-1256"%>
<%
response.setHeader("Cache-Control", "no-store, must-revalidate");
response.setHeader("Pragma", "no-cache");
response.setDateHeader("Expires", -1);
%>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd">
<html>
<head>
  <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=windows-1256">
  <title>Login Page</title>
</head>
<body>
  <form action="LoginServlet" method="post">
    Please enter your user name <input type="text" name="un" id="un" /><br>
    Please enter your password <input type="text" name="pw" id="pw" />
    <input type="submit" value="submit">
  </form>
</body>
</html>
```

➤ Cererea adresata catre Controller (Java Servlet)

➤ LoginServlet.java

```
...
public class LoginServlet extends HttpServlet {
    public void doPost(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
throws ServletException, java.io.IOException {
    try {
        UserBean user = new UserBean();
        user.setUsername(request.getParameter("un"));
        user.setPassword(request.getParameter("pw"));
        user = UserDAO.login(user);

        if (user.isValid()) {
            HttpSession session = request.getSession(true);
            session.setAttribute("currentSessionUser", user);
            response.sendRedirect("userLogged.jsp"); // logged-in page
        }
        else
            response.sendRedirect("invalidLogin.jsp"); // error page
    }
    catch (Throwable theException) {
        System.out.println(theException);
    }
}
}
```

- Interogare Model pentru obtinerea informatiilor
- Prelucrarea infromatiilor
- Redirectionarea catre View

➤ UserDao.java

```
...
public class UserDao {
    static Connection currentCon = null;
    static ResultSet rs = null;

    public static UserBean login(UserBean bean) {
        ...
        String searchQuery = "select * from users where username='" +
            bean.getUsername() + "' AND password='" + bean.getPassword() + "'";
        try {
            currentCon = DriverManager.getConnection();
            stmt = currentCon.createStatement();
            rs = stmt.executeQuery(searchQuery);
            // GET THE DATA
            ...
            // CLOSE THE DB CONNECTION
            ...
            return bean;
        }
    }
}
```

➤ Data Access Object (maparea entitatilor din DB)

- **Conectarea la DB**
- **Obtinerea informatiilor**
- **Return Java Bean**

➤ ConnectionManager.java

```
...
public class ConnectionManager {
    static Connection con;
    static String url;

    public static Connection getConnection() {
        try {
            String url = "jdbc:mysql://localhost/TEST";
            Class.forName("com.mysql.jdbc.Driver");
            try {
                con = DriverManager.getConnection(url, "root", "*****");
            } catch (SQLException ex) {
                ex.printStackTrace();
            }
        } catch (ClassNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println(e);
        }
        return con;
    }
}
```

➤ JDBC (conform versiune DB)

➤ UserBean.java

```
...
public class UserBean {
    private String username;
    private String password;
    private String firstName;
    private String lastName;
    public boolean valid;

    public String getFirstName() {
        return firstName;
    }
    public void setFirstName(String newFirstName) {
        firstName = newFirstName;
    }

    public String getLastName() {
        return lastName;
    }
    public void setLastName(String newLastName) {
        lastName = newLastName;
    }
    ...
}
```

➤ **Java Bean – incapsulare informatii “user”**

➤ userLogged.jsp

```
<%@ page language="java" contentType="text/html; charset=windows-1256"
    pageEncoding="windows-1256" import="ExamplePackage.UserBean"%>
<%
response.setHeader("Cache-Control","no-store,must-revalidate");
response.setHeader("Pragma","no-cache");
response.setDateHeader ("Expires", -1);

if(session.getAttribute("currentSessionUser") != null) {
%>
<html>
<head>
    <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=windows-1256">
    <title>    User Logged Successfully    </title>
</head>
    <body onload="noBack();">
        <a href="LogoutServlet">Logout</a>
<% UserBean currentUser = (UserBean) (session.getAttribute("currentSessionUser"));%>
        Welcome <%= currentUser.getFirstName() + " " + currentUser.getLastName() %>
    </body>
</html>
<%
} else {
    response.sendRedirect("LoginPage.jsp");
}
%>
```

➤ Preluare informatii din context pregatite de Controller (Servlet)

CUVINTE CHEIE

- MVC
- servlet
- JSP
- Java Bean
- context

RESURSE UTILE

- <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Model%E2%80%93view%E2%80%93controller>
- <http://www.thejavageek.com/2013/08/11/mvc-architecture-with-servlets-and-jsp/>