Filters

AOP

Aspect-oriented programming (AOP) attempts to aid programmers in the **separation of concerns**, specifically **cross-cutting concerns**, as an advance in modularization.

Logging and authorization offer two examples of crosscutting concerns:

> a logging strategy necessarily affects every single logged part of the system. Logging thereby crosscuts all logged classes and methods.

Same is true for authorization.

Filters (javax.servlet.filter)

Classes that preprocess/postprocess request/response

A filter is an object that performs filtering tasks on either the

- request to a resource (a servlet or static content),
- the response from a resource.

Filters perform filtering in the doFilter method. Every Filter has access to a FilterConfig object from which it can obtain its initialization parameters, a reference to the ServletContext which it can use, for example, to load resources needed for filtering tasks.

They provide the ability to encapsulate recurring tasks in reusable units.

Filters (javax.servlet.filter)

Filters are configured:

- in the deployment descriptor of a web application
- via annotation (See https://docs.oracle.com/javaee/7/api/javax/servlet/annotation/WebFilter.html)

Filters

Filters can perform many different types of functions:

* Authentication -> Blocking requests based on user identity
* Logging and auditing -> Tracking users of a web application
* Image conversion -> Scaling maps, and so on.
* Data compression ->Making downloads smaller.
* Localization -> Targeting the request and response to a particular locale.
* XSL/T -> transformations of XML content-Targeting web application responses to more that one type of client.

These are just a few of the applications of filters. There are many more, such as encryption, tokenizing, triggering resource access events, mime-type chaining, and caching.

Filters

The filtering API is defined by the **Filter**, **FilterChain**, and **FilterConfig** interfaces in the javax.servlet package. You define a filter by implementing the Filter interface.

The most important method in this interface is doFilter, which is passed request, response, and filter chain objects. This method can perform the following actions:

1. Examine the request headers.
2. Customize the request object and response objects if needed
3. Invoke the next entity in the filter chain (configured in the WAR). The filter invokes the next entity by calling the doFilter method on the chain object (passing in the request and response it was called with, or the wrapped versions it may have created).

Filters methods (javax.servlet.filter)

- public void doFilter (ServletRequest, ServletResponse, FilterChain)
  - This method is called by the container each time a request/response pair is passed through the chain due to a client request for a resource at the end of the chain.
- public void init(FilterConfig filterConfig)
  - This method is called by the web container to indicate to a filter that it is being placed into service.
- public void destroy()
  - This method is called by the web container to indicate to a filter that it is being taken out of service.

Filter example

```
import javax.servlet.*; import javax.servlet.http.*;
import java.io.*;
public class LoginFilter implements Filter {
  protected FilterConfig filterConfig;
  public void init(FilterConfig filterConfig) throws
       ServletException{this.filterConfig =filterConfig; }
  public void destroy() {this.filterConfig = null; }
  public void doFilter(ServletRequest req,
       ServletResponse res,  FilterChain chain) throws
       java.io.IOException, ServletException {
    HttpServletRequest hreq=(ServletRequest)req;
    String username = hreq.getParameter("j_username");
    if (isUserOk(username)) chain.doFilter(request,response);
    res.sendError(
 javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse.SC_UNAUTHORIZED);
  }
}
```

Configuration

```
<filter id="Filter_1">
   <filter-name>LoginFilter</filter-name>
   <filter-class>LoginFilter</filter-class>
   <description>Performs pre-login and post-login
operation</description>
</filter-id>

<filter-mapping>
    <filter-name>LoginFilter</filter-name>
    <url-pattern>/*</url-pattern>
</filter-mapping>
```

Filters Application Order

The order of filter-mapping elements in web.xml determines the order in which the web container applies the filter to the servlet.

To reverse the order of the filter, you just need to reverse the filter-mapping elements in the web.xml file.

Filter sequencing example

```
<filter>
 <filter-name>Uncompress</filter-name>
 <filter-class>compressFilters.createUncompress</filter-
 class>
</filter>
<filter>
 <filter-name>Authenticate</filter-name>
 <filter-class>authentication.createAuthenticate</filter-
 class>
</filter>
<filter-mapping>
 <filter-name>Uncompress</filter-name>
 <url-pattern>/status/compressed/*</url-pattern>
</filter-mapping>
<filter-mapping>
 <filter-name>Authenticate</filter-name>
 <url-pattern>/status/compressed/*</url-pattern>
</filter-mapping>
```

Both Uncompress and Authenticate appear on the filter chain for servlets located at /status/compressed/*.

The Uncompress filter precedes the Authenticate filter in the chain because the Uncompress filter appears before the Authenticate filter in the web.xml file.

Example: Filters and sessions

```
public void doFilter(ServletRequest req,
  ServletResponse res,  FilterChain chain) throws
java.io.IOException, ServletException {
  HttpServletRequest hreq=(HttpServletRequest) req;
  HttpSession session = hreq.getSession(false);
  if (null == session |
      !(Boolean)session.getAttribute("auth")) {
    if (isUserOk(hreq.getParameter("user")){
     session=hreq.getSession(true);
     session.setAttribute("auth",new Boolean(true));
    } else res.sendError(
      javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse.SC_UNAU
      THORIZED);
   }
   chain.doFilter(request, response);
}
private boolean isUserOk(String name) {…}
```

Example: Filters and parameters

```
java.util.ArrayList userList=null;
public void init(FilterConfig fc) throws ServletException {
  this.filterConfig = fc;
  BufferedReader in;
  userList = new java.util.ArrayList();
  if ( fc != null ) {
     try {
       String filename = fc.getInitParameter("Users");
       in = new BufferedReader( new FileReader(filename));
     } catch ( FileNotFoundException fnfe) {
       writeErrorMessage(fnfe); return;
     }
    String userName;
    try {
      while ( (userName = in.readLine()) != null )
        userList.add(userName);
    } catch (IOException ioe) {writeErrorMessage(ioe);return;}
  }
}
public void destroy() { this.filterConfig = null; userList = null;}
```

Filters and parameters

```
<filter id="Filter_1">
  <filter-name>LoginFilter</filter-name>
  <filter-class>LoginFilter</filter-class>
   <description>Performs pre-login and post-login
operation</description>
  <init-param>
    <param-name>Users</param-name>
    <param-value>c:\mydir\Users.lst</param-value>
  </init-param>
</filter>
```

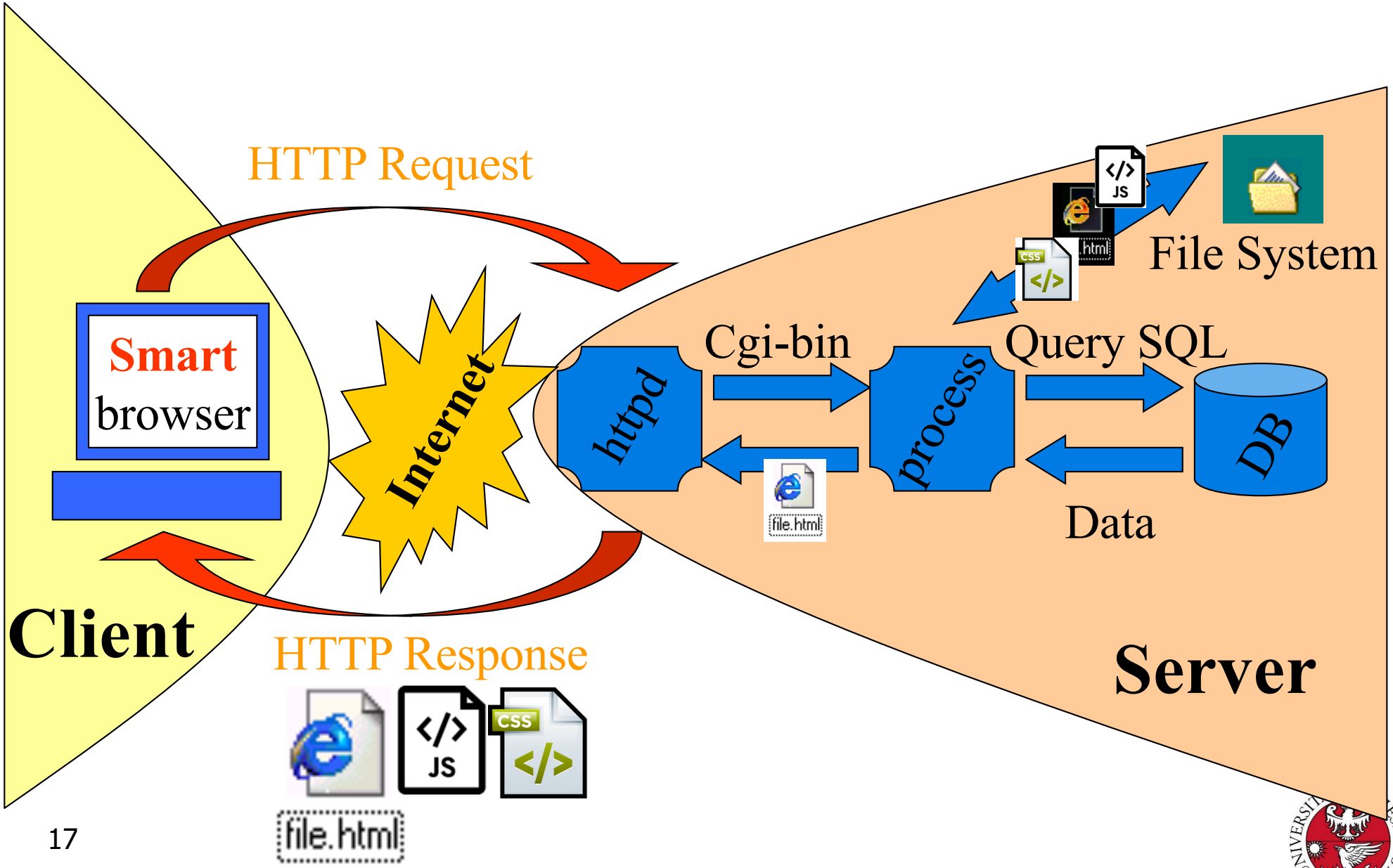
Further examples

http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/filters-137243.html

https://www.tutorialspoint.com/servlets/servlets-writing-filters.htm

Access to DB

Using JDBC in servlets


HTTP Request
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Cgi-bin
process
Query SQL
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file.html
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Server
HTTP Response
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CSS
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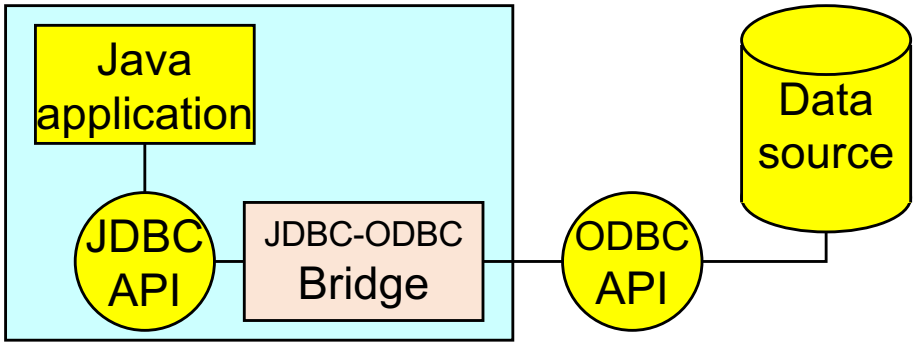
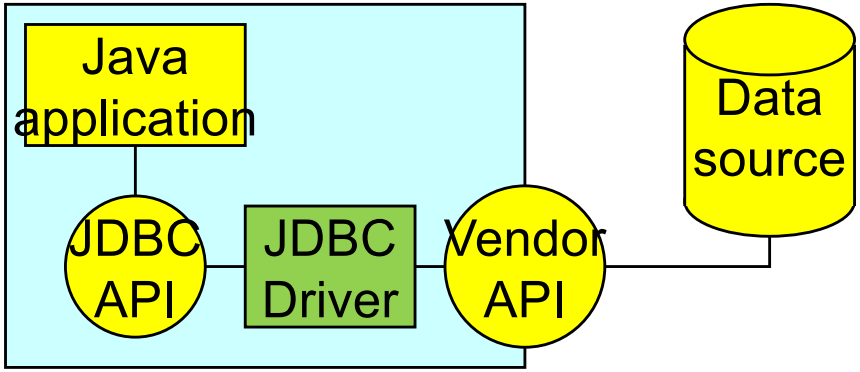
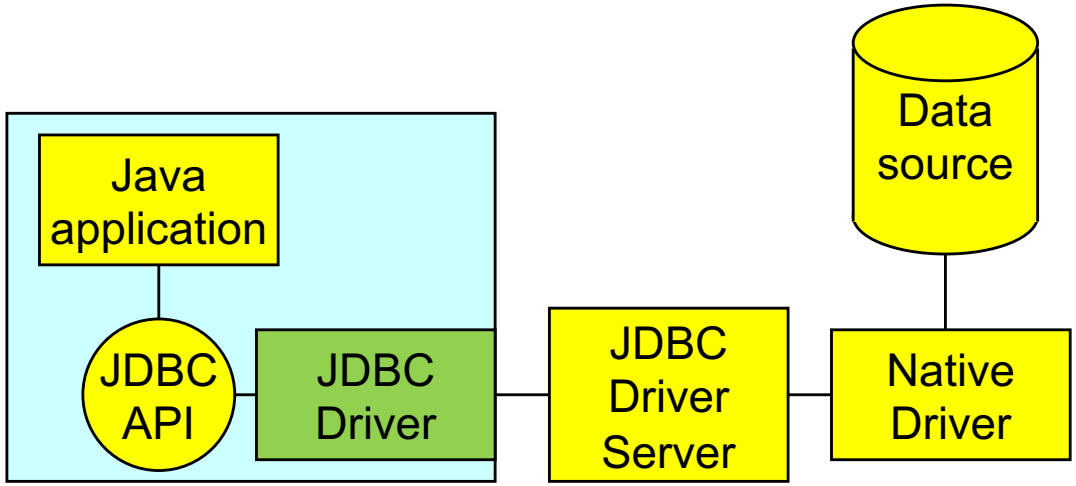
JDBC Driver types



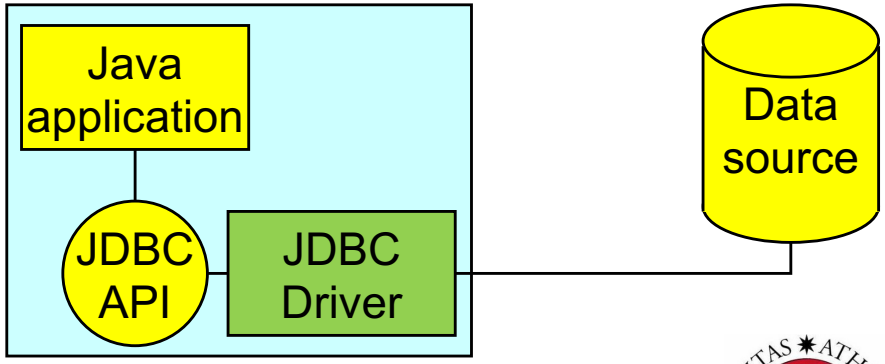
Type 1 – JDBC-ODBC Bridge



Type 2 – Part Java, Part Native



Type 3 – Intermediate DB Access Server



Type 4 – Pure Java

JDBC – Installation and usage

1) Install a driver on your machine.
Your driver should include instructions for installing it. For JDBC drivers written for specific DBMSs, installation consists of just copying the driver onto your machine; there is no special configuration needed. .

A) Load the driver.
B) Open a connection.
C) Create Statement.
D) Retrieve Values.

Always catch exceptions!
JDBC lets you see the warnings and exceptions generated by your DBMS and by the Java compiler. To see exceptions, you can have a catch block print them out. .

Reminder: Class.forName

static Class **forName**(String className)

Returns the Class object associated with the class or interface with the given string name.

Typical use:

```
Object o=Class.forName("java.lang.String").newInstance();
```

is equivalent to:

```
Object o=new String();
```

JDBC – Steps – 1 – Get the drivere

```
Class.forName("org.apache.derby.jdbc.ClientDriver");
```

JDBC – Steps – 2 - LOAD THE DRIVER

Connection con = DriverManager.getConnection(url, "myLogin", "myPassword");

If you are using a JDBC driver developed by a third party, the documentation will tell you what subprotocol to use, that is, what to put after jdbc: in the JDBC URL. For example, if the driver developer has registered the name acme as the subprotocol, the first and second parts of the JDBC URL will be jdbc:acme: . The driver documentation will also give you guidelines for the rest of the JDBC URL. This last part of the JDBC URL supplies information for identifying the data source.

example: String dbURL = "jdbc:derby://localhost:1527/DemoDB";

JDBC – Steps – 3 CREATE STATEMENT

A Statement object is what sends your SQL statement to the DBMS.

For a SELECT statement, the method to use is executeQuery .
For statements that create or modify tables, the method to use is executeUpdate.

```
Statement stmt = con.createStatement();
stmt.executeUpdate("CREATE TABLE COFFEES " +
    "(COF_NAME VARCHAR(32), SUP_ID INTEGER, PRICE FLOAT, " +
    "SALES INTEGER, TOTAL INTEGER)");
```

Typically you would put the SQL statement in a String (called let's say createTableCoffees), and then use

```
stmt.executeUpdate(createTableCoffees);
```

JDBC – Steps – 4 RETRIEVING VALUES

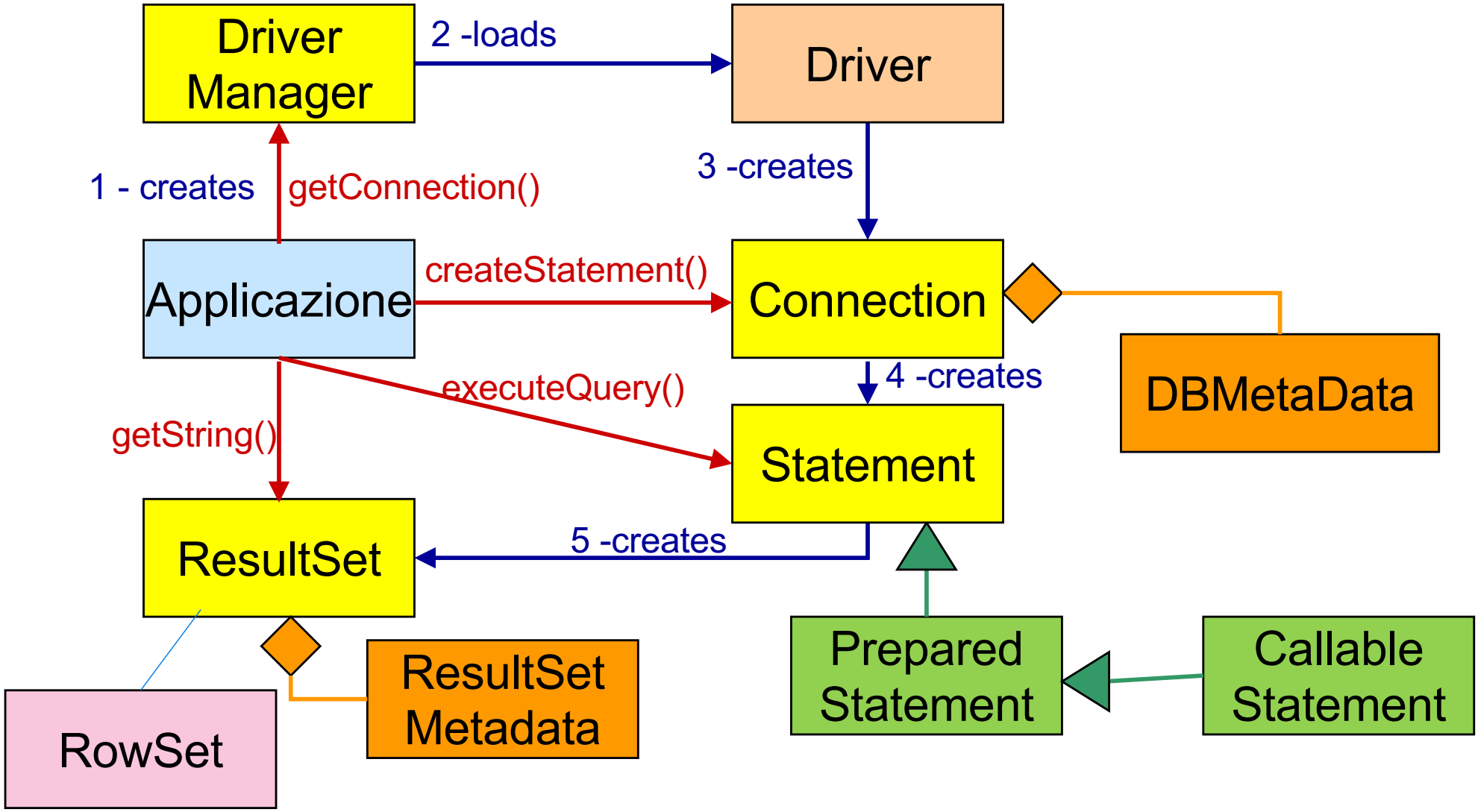
JDBC returns results in a ResultSet object.

```
ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery( "SELECT COF_NAME, PRICE FROM COFFEES");
```

In order to access the names and prices, we will go to each row and retrieve the values according to their types. The method next moves what is called a cursor to the next row and makes that row (called the current row) the one upon which we can operate. Since the cursor is initially positioned just above the first row of a ResultSet object, the first call to the method next moves the cursor to the first row and makes it the current row. Successive invocations of the method next move the cursor down one row at a time from top to bottom. Note that with the JDBC 2.0 API, you can move the cursor backwards, to specific positions, and to positions relative to the current row in addition to moving the curs or forward.

```
String query = "SELECT COF_NAME, PRICE FROM COFFEES"; ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery(query);
while (rs.next()) {
        String s = rs.getString("COF_NAME");
        float n = rs.getFloat("PRICE");
        System.out.println(s + " " + n);
}
```

The java.sql Object Model



for RowSet see https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/jdbc/basics/jdbcrowset.html

JDBC – Prepared statements

If you want to execute a Statement object many times, it will normally reduce execution time to use a PreparedStatement object instead.

The main feature of a PreparedStatement object is that, unlike a Statement object, it is given an SQL statement when it is created.

The advantage to this is that in most cases, this SQL statement will be sent to the DBMS right away, where it will be compiled. As a result, the PreparedStatement object contains not just an SQL statement, but an SQL statement that has been precompiled.
This means that when the PreparedStatement is executed, the DBMS can just run the PreparedStatement 's SQL statement without having to compile it first.

```
PreparedStatement updateSales = con.prepareStatement( "UPDATE COFFEES
SET SALES = ? WHERE COF_NAME LIKE ?");
updateSales.setInt(1, 75);
```

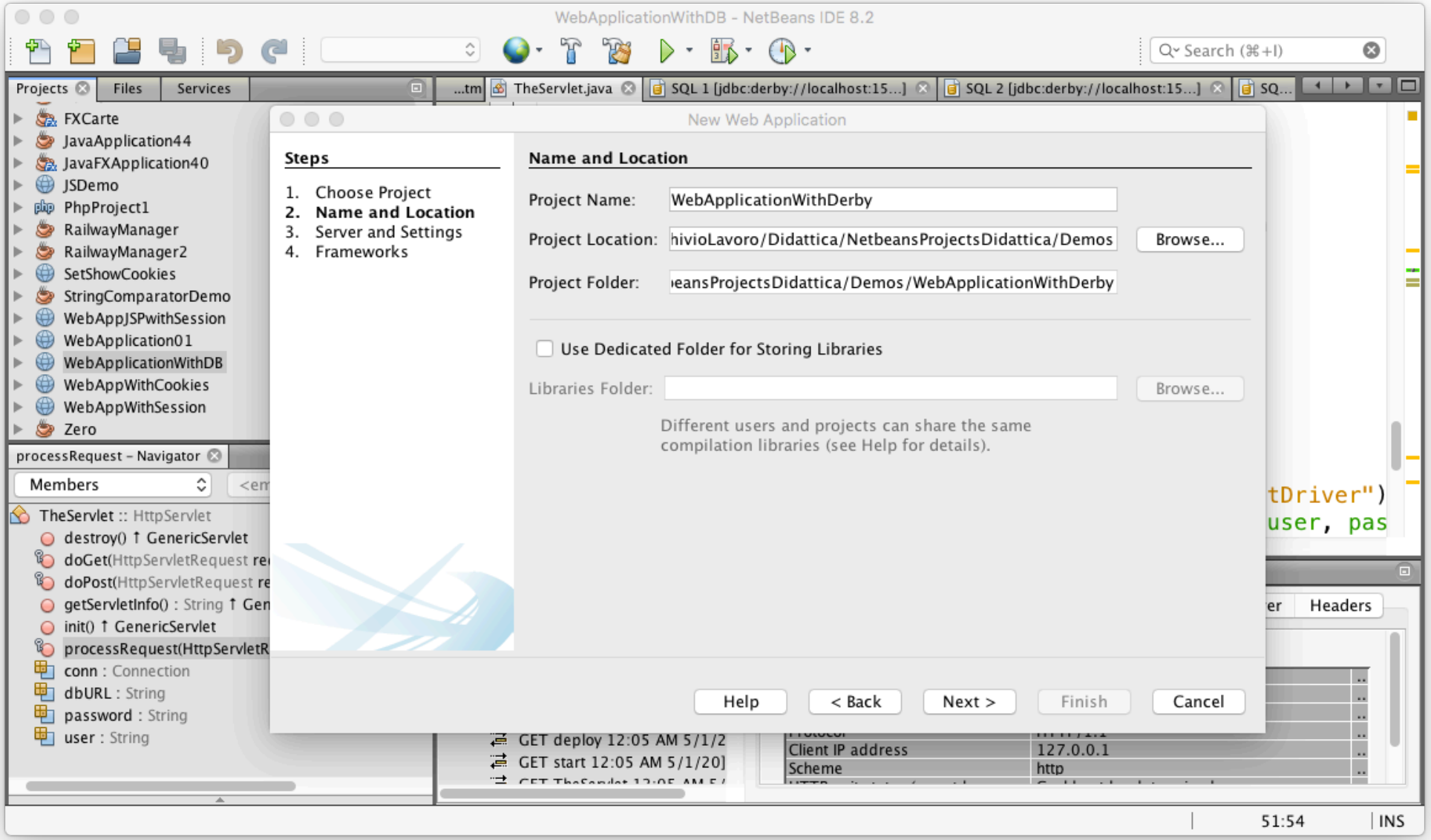
JDBC – Callable statements

A **stored procedure** is a group of SQL statements that form a logical unit and perform a particular task. Stored procedures are used to encapsulate a set of operations or queries to execute on a database server. For example, operations on an employee database (hire, fire, promote, lookup) could be coded as stored procedures executed by application code. Stored procedures can be compiled and executed with different parameters and results, and they may have any combination of input, output, and input/output parameters.
Stored procedures are supported by most DBMSs, but there is a fair amount of variation in their syntax and capabilities.

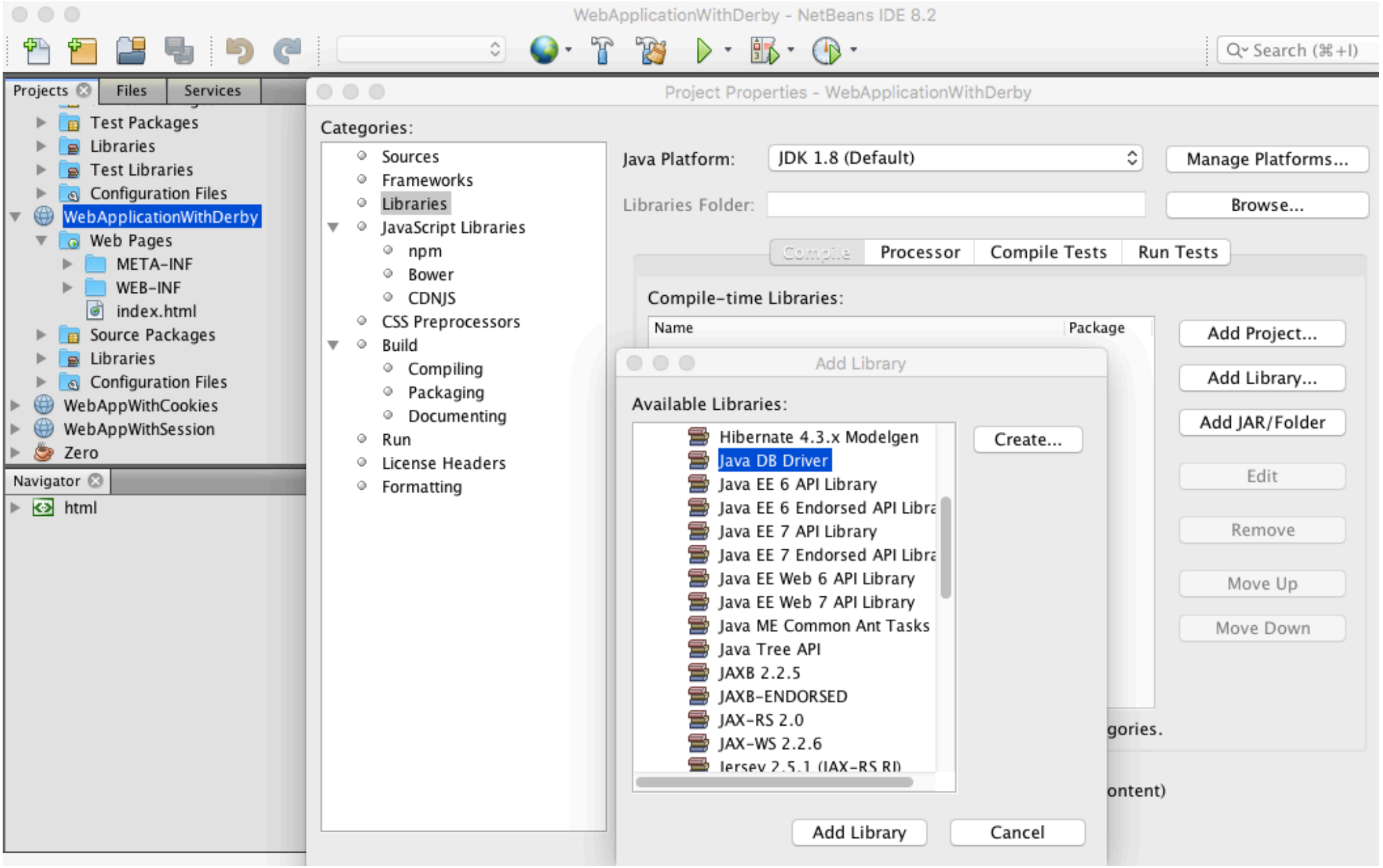
If you want to call stored procedures, you must use a CallableStatement (subclass of PreparedStatement).

WARNING: stored procedures move the business logic WITHIN THE DB!

Netbeans configuration – 1 Create WebApp

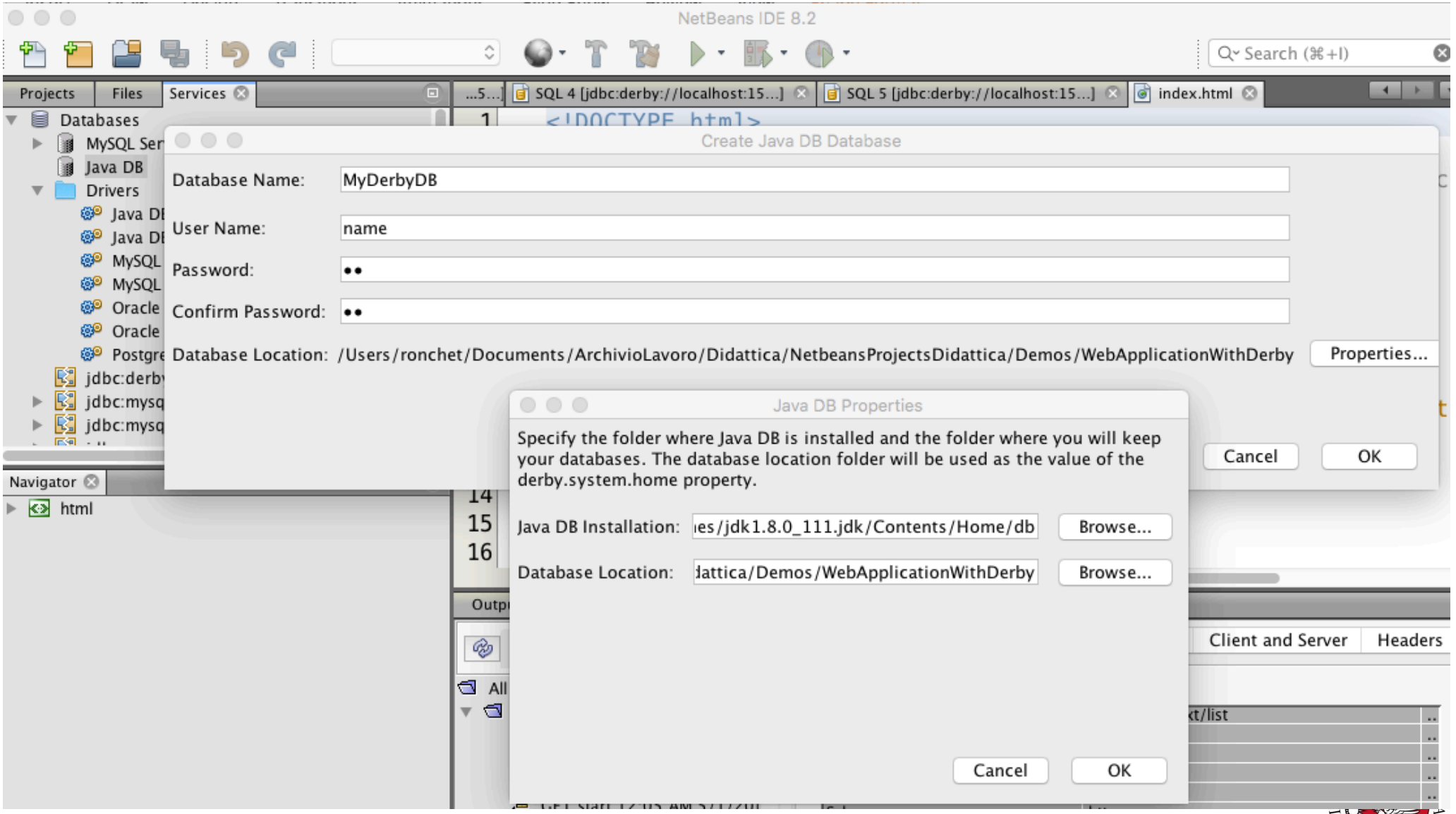


Netbeans configuration – 2
in Project Properties add Library "Java DB"

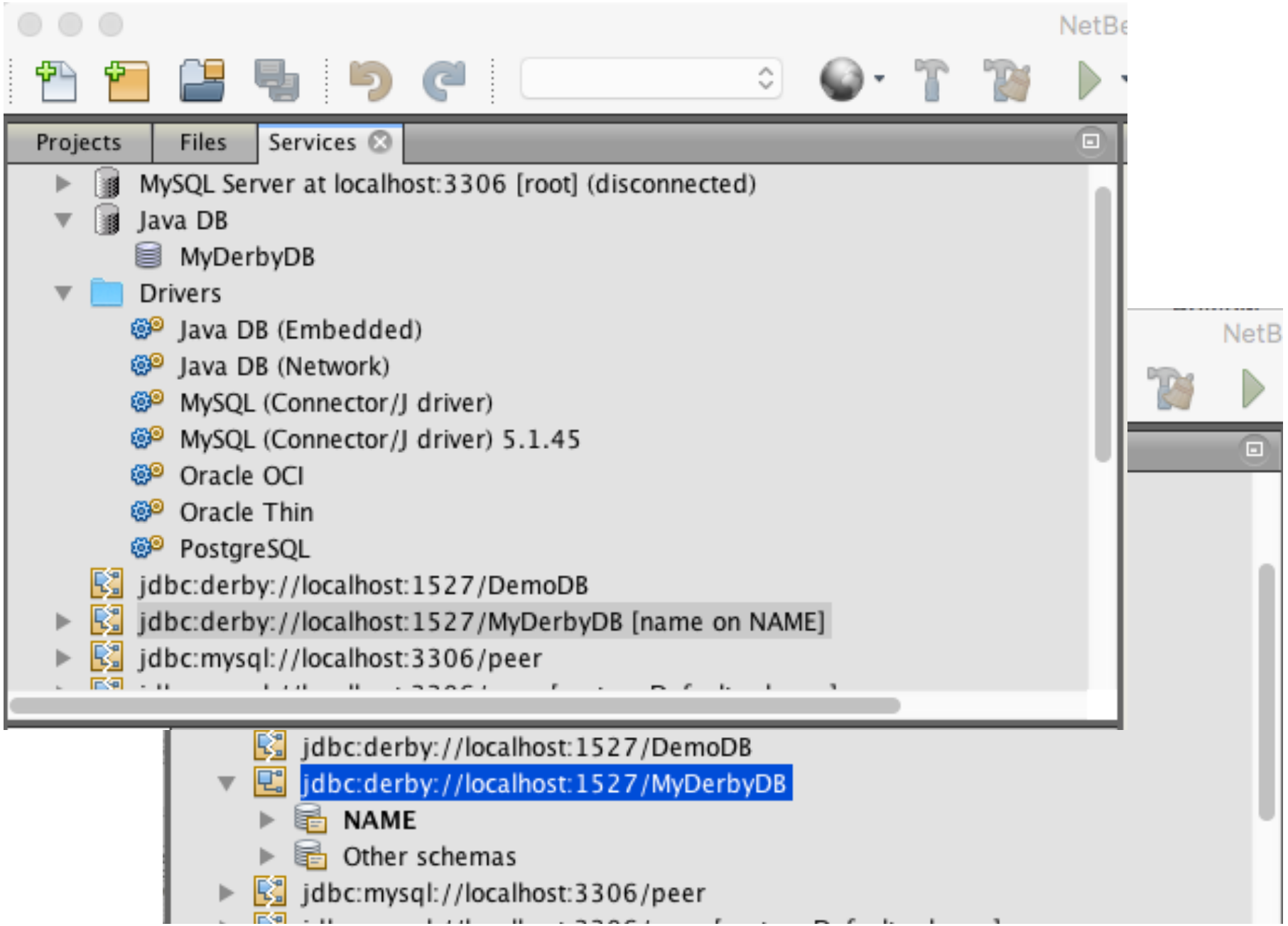


Netbeans configuration – 3
in Services create Database

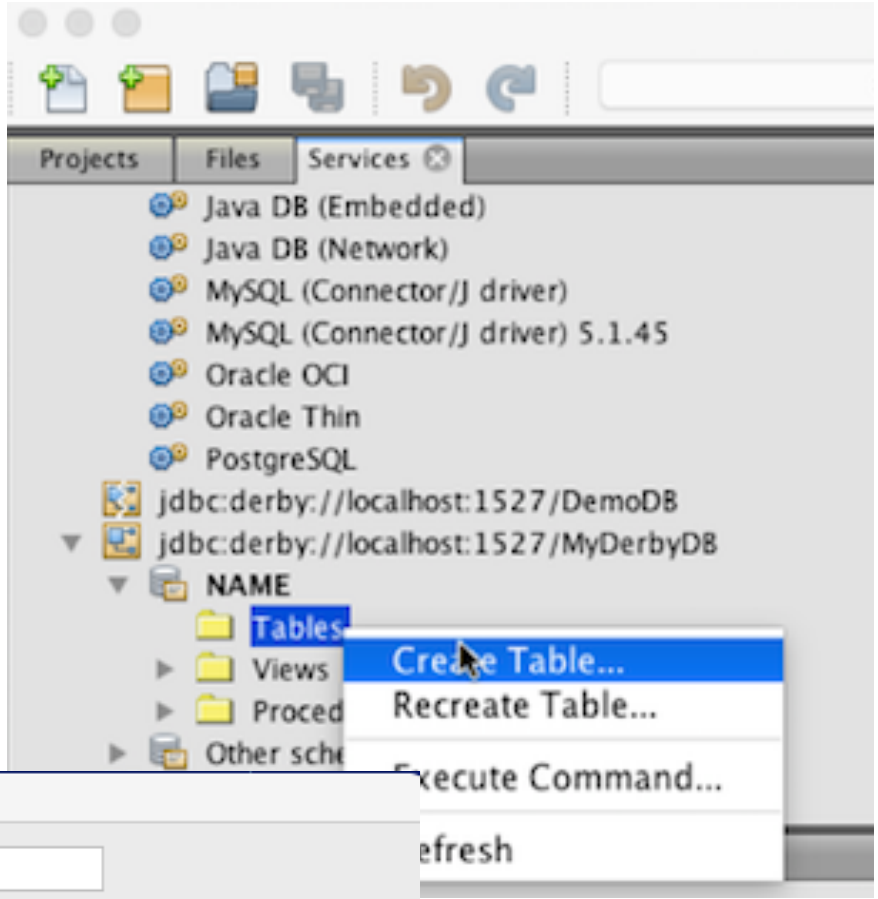
right cllck on JavaDB, choose "create", add requested info, click on properties and make the DB Location within your project

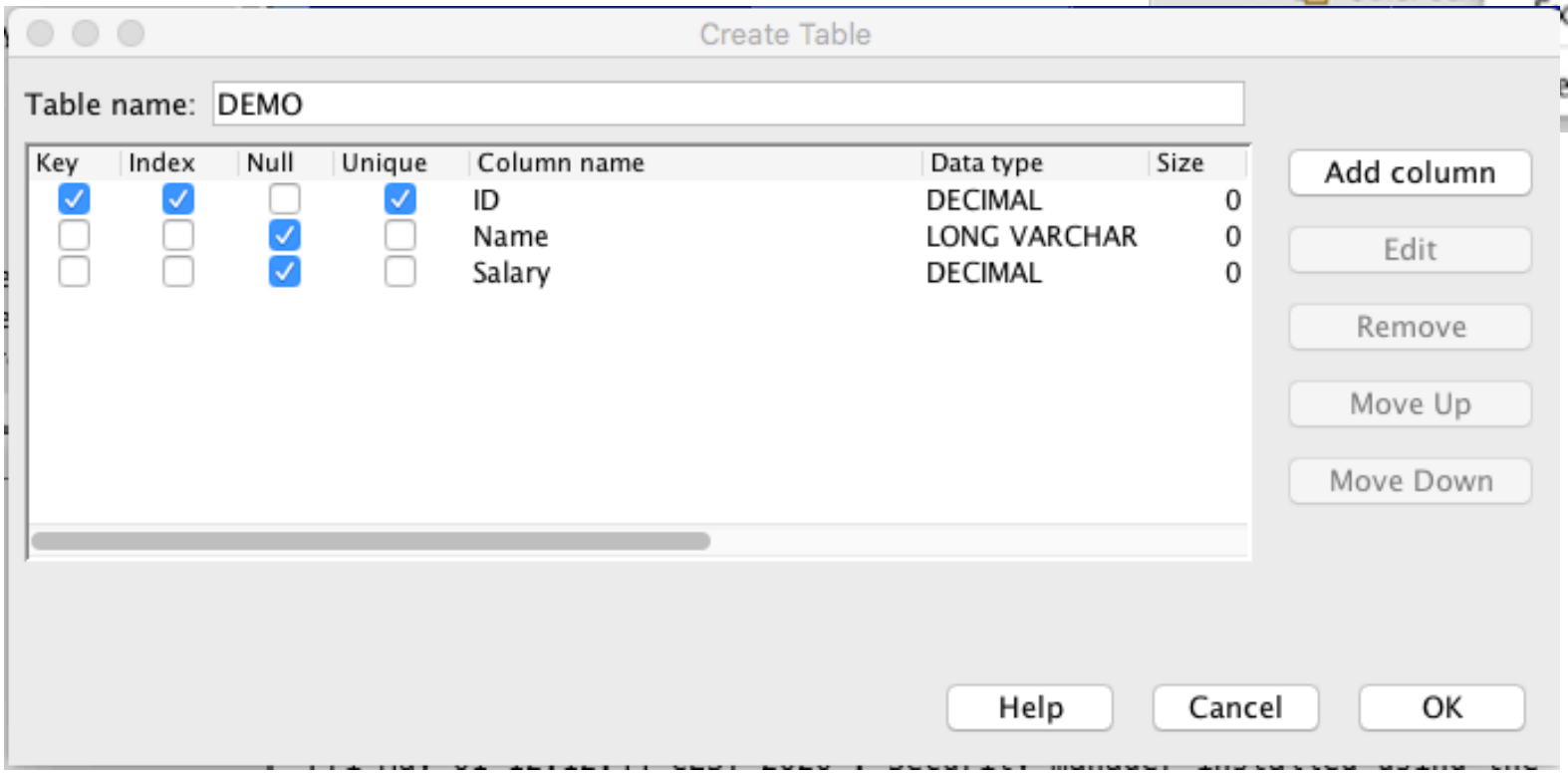


Netbeans configuration – 4
rename the created connection (if needed), right-click it and "connect"



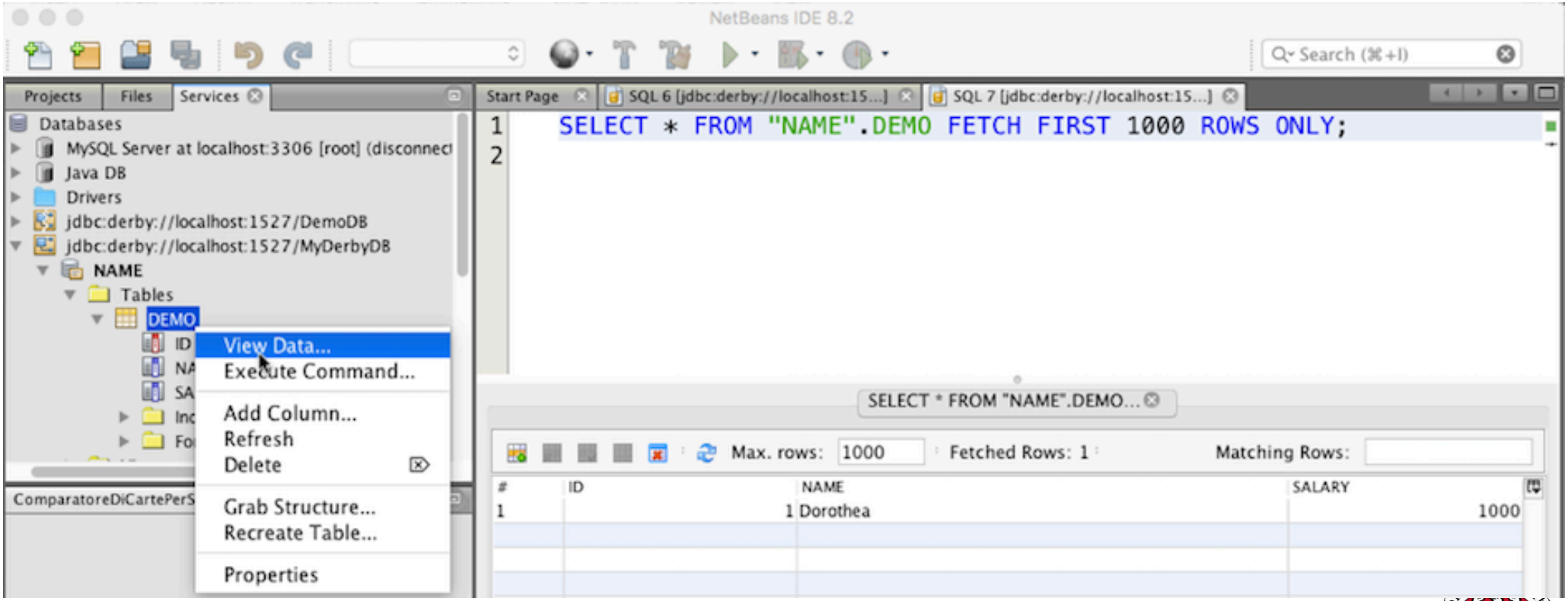
Netbeans configuration – 5 create table





Netbeans configuration – 6 populate DB

right click on command and choose "Run Statement"



Right click on "DEMO " and select "Show Dada"

Create servlet

Go to the project, and create a servlet called "TheServlet"

Edit it as shown in the next slides

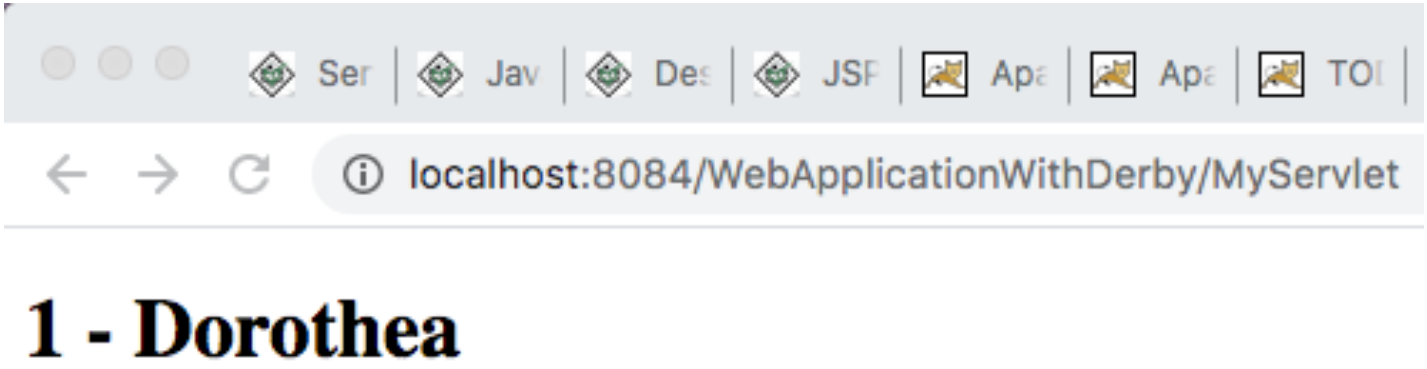
Example

```
@WebServlet(urlPatterns = {"/TheServlet"})
public class TheServlet extends HttpServlet {

    String dbURL = "jdbc:derby://localhost:1527/MyDerbyDB";
    String user = "name";
    String password = "pw";
    Connection conn = null;

    @Override
    public void init() {
        try {
            Class.forName("org.apache.derby.jdbc.ClientDriver");
            conn = DriverManager.getConnection(dbURL, user, password);
        } catch (ClassNotFoundException | SQLException ex) {
            ex.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
    @Override
    public void destroy() {
        try {
            conn.close();
        } catch (SQLException ex) {
            ex.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
```


Example

```
protected void processRequest(HttpServletRequest request,
      HttpServletResponse response) throws ServletException, IOException {
    response.setContentType("text/html;charset=UTF-8");
    StringBuffer dbOutput = new StringBuffer("<h1>");
    try {
      Statement stmt = conn.createStatement();
      String sql = "SELECT ID, NAME FROM DEMO";
      ResultSet results = stmt.executeQuery(sql);
      while (results.next()) {
         dbOutput.append(results.getString(1)).append(" - ");
         dbOutput.append(results.getString(2)).append("</h1>");
      }
    } catch (SQLException ex) {
         dbOutput.append(ex.toString()).append("</h1>");
    }
    try (PrintWriter out = response.getWriter()) {
       out.println("<!DOCTYPE html><html><head>");
       out.println("<title>Servlet TheServlet</title>");
       out.println("</head><body>");
       out.println(dbOutput.toString());
       out.println("</body><html>");
          }
     }
… doGet, doPost, getServletInfo: leave them as they are
}
```

Run file…


localhost:8084/WebApplicationWithDerby/MyServlet
1 - Dorothea

Connection management

We created the connection in the init method, and closed it in the destroy ("per Servlet connection"). Is this a good idea?

Alternatives:

create the connection in the doXXX (or processRequest) method ("per Request connection")

perServlet:

- many connections simultaneously open
- concurrency bottleneck

perRequest

- lots of open/close (slow!)

Connection management

We could create "per Session" connection.

perSession:

- every user has one connection, and reuses it
- potentially many connections , with low usage each
- sessions reman alive as long as the connection lives

Connection pooling

- servlets share a set of existing connection
- more complex
- infrastructures exist to allow it

(Yet another possibility would have been "one connection per Web App". How could you have implemented it? What are its advantages and disadvantages?)

Connection management

In depth discussion, with examples

https://www.oreilly.com/library/view/java-programming-with/059600088X/ch04s02.html

About connection pooling with Tomcat

https://examples.javacodegeeks.com/enterprise-java/tomcat/tomcat-connection-pool-configuration-example/

References about jdbc

https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/jdbc/basics/index.html

https://www.journaldev.com/2471/jdbc-example-mysql-oracle

https://www.tutorialspoint.com/servlets/servlets-database-access.htm

Extra references

if you need to refresh your SQL:

https://www.w3schools.com/sql/default.asp

If you need to install JavaDB (Derby)

https://www.codejava.net/java-se/jdbc/how-to-get-started-with-apache-derby-javadb

Wrap up exercise

Build a web page showing a list of item, and the detail of one of them.

By clicking on an item in the list, the detail part will show its data (which have to be fetch and replaced via Ajax, retrieving them from a database).

The last 5 viewed items are listed in the bottom of the page. This list is obviously personalized for each user.

Access to the page is allowed only to authenticated users – authentication has to be checked via a filter, which in case of failure redirects to a login page.