

## CS520 Web Programming

Bits and Pieces of Web Programming

Chengyu Sun  
California State University, Los Angeles

## Logging

- ◆ Use print statements to assist debugging
  - Why do we want to do that when we have GUI debugger??

```
public void foo()
{
    System.out.println( "loop started" );
    // some code that might get into infinite loop
    ...
    System.out.println( "loop finished" );
}
```

## Requirements of Good Logging Tools

- ◆ Minimize performance penalty
- ◆ Support different log output
  - Console, file, database, ...
- ◆ Support different message levels
  - Fatal, error, warn, info, debug, trace
- ◆ Easy configuration

## Java Logging Libraries

- ◆ Logging implementations
  - Log4j - <http://logging.apache.org/log4j/>
  - java.util.logging in JDK
- ◆ Logging API
  - Apache Commons Logging (JCL) - <http://commons.apache.org/logging/>
  - Simple Logging Façade for Java (SLF4J) - <http://www.slf4j.org/>

## Choose Your Logging Libraries

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ Log4j<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Widely used</li><li>■ Good performance</li><li>■ Easy configuration</li></ul></li><li>◆ java.util.logging<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Part of JDK, i.e. no extra library dependency</li></ul></li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ Commons Logging<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Determines logging implementation at runtime</li></ul></li><li>◆ SLF4j<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Statically linked to a logging implementation<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cleaner design</li><li>• Better performance</li><li>• Less problem</li></ul></li></ul></li></ul> |
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## Using Log4j and SLF4j

- ◆ Library dependencies
- ◆ Coding
  - Creating a `Logger`
  - Logging statements
- ◆ Configuration
- ◆ Output format

## Log4j Configuration File

- ◆ `log4j.xml` or `log4j.properties`
- ◆ Appender
  - Output type
  - Output format
- ◆ Logger
  - Package or class selection
  - Message level

## Log4j PatternLayout

- ◆ <http://logging.apache.org/log4j/1.2/api/docs/org/apache/log4j/PatternLayout.html>

## Testing Basics

- ◆ Unit Testing
- ◆ System Testing
- ◆ Integration Testing
- ◆ User Acceptance Testing (Beta Testing)

## Java Testing Frameworks

- ◆ JUnit
  - <http://www.junit.org/>
  - Widely used and supported
- ◆ TestNG
  - <http://testng.org/>
  - Technically superior to JUnit (for a while) but not as widely used or supported

## What We Want From a Testing Framework

- ◆ Automation
  - Including setup and tear-down
- ◆ Grouping and selection
- ◆ Test Dependency
  - Skip tests that depend on tests that already failed
  - Run independent test in parallel
- ◆ Report
- ◆ Other, e.g. tool support, API, dependency injection, and so on

## Maven Support for JUnit/TestNG

- ◆ Library dependency
- ◆ Directory structure
  - `src/test/java`
  - `src/test/resources`
- ◆ The *surefire* plugin

## Basic TestNG Annotations

- ◆ @Test
  - Method
  - Class
- ◆ Annotations for various before/after methods

## Test Dependency

- ◆ @Test
  - dependsOnMethods
  - dependsOnGroups

## Test Suite

```
testng.xml

<suite name="cs520">
  <test name="all">
    <packages>
      <package name="cs520.testing" />
    </packages>
  </test>
</suite>
```

## TestNG and Spring

- ◆ Test classes inherit from Spring TestNG support classes
- ◆ Specify Spring configuration file using @ContextConfiguration

## Exercise: SpringMVC

- ◆ Use a separate test database
- ◆ Use a *Before* method to populate the test database
- ◆ Use a *After* method to clear the test database

## More About TestNG

- ◆ TestNG Documentation – <http://testng.org/doc/documentation-main.html>
- ◆ *Next Generation Java Testing* by Cédric Beust and Hani Suleiman

## File Upload – The Form

```
<form action="FileUploadHandler"
  method="post"
  enctype="multipart/form-data">

  First file: <input type="file" name="file1" /> <br />
  Second file: <input type="file" name="file2" /> <br />

  <input type="submit" name="upload" value="Upload" />

</form>
```

## File Upload – The Request

```
POST / HTTP/1.1
Host: cs.calstatela.edu:4040
[...]
Cookie: SITESERVER=ID=289f7e73912343a2d7d1e6e44f931195
Content-Type: multipart/form-data; boundary=-----146043902153
Content-Length: 509

-----146043902153
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="file1"; filename="test.txt"
Content-Type: text/plain

this is a test file.

-----146043902153
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="file2"; filename="test2.txt.gz"
Content-Type: application/x-gzip

????????????UC
```

## Apache commons-fileupload

◆ <http://jakarta.apache.org/commons/fileupload/using.html>

```
FileItemFactory fileItemFactory = DiskFileItemFactory();
ServletFileUpload fileUpload = new ServletFileUpload( fileItemFactory );
```

```
List items = fileUpload.parseRequest( request );
for( Object o : items )
{
  FileItem item = (FileItem) items;
  if( ! item.isFormField() ) {...}
}
```

## Spring File Upload Support

- ◆ `multipartResolver` bean
  - Support multiple request parser libraries
- ◆ Handle uploaded files
  - Add an `MultipartFile` argument to the controller method

```
@RequestMapping(value="/upload", method=RequestMethod.POST)
Public String upload( MultipartFile uploadedFile )
{
  // Process the uploaded file
  ...
}
```

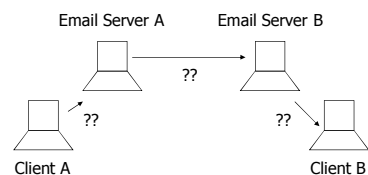
## Store Uploaded Files

- ◆ In database
  - BLOB, CLOB
  - BINARY VARCAR, VARCHAR
- ◆ On disk

◆ *Pros and Cons??*

## How Email Works

◆ SMTP, IMAP, POP



## JavaMail

◆ <http://java.sun.com/products/javamail/>

```
Properties props = System.getProperties();
props.put("mail.smtp.host", mailhost);
Session session = Session.getInstance( props );
```

```
Message msg = new MimeMessage(session);
...
Transport.send( msg );
```

## Spring Email Support

◆ Declare a `mailSender` bean

◆ Mail message classes

- `SimpleMailMessage`
  - <http://static.springsource.org/spring/docs/current/spring-framework-reference/html/mail.html#mail-usage>
  - No attachment, no special character encoding
- `MimeMailMessage`