



core
WEB
programming

Using Applets as Front Ends to Server-Side Programs

© 2001-2003 Marty Hall, Larry Brown <http://www.corewebprogramming.com>

Agenda

- **Sending GET data and having the browser display the results**
- **Sending GET data and processing the results within the applet (HTTP tunneling)**
- **Using object serialization to exchange high-level data structures between applets and servlets**
- **Sending POST data and processing the results within the applet (HTTP tunneling)**
- **Bypassing the HTTP server altogether**

Sending GET Request and Displaying Resultant Page

- Applet requests that browser display page – showDocument

```
try {
    URL programURL =
        new URL(baseUrl + "?" + someData);
    getAppletContext().showDocument(programURL);
} catch (MalformedURLException mue) { ... };
```

- URL-encode the form data

```
String someData =
    name1 + "=" + URLEncoder.encode(val1) + "&" +
    name2 + "=" + URLEncoder.encode(val2) + "&" +
    ...
    nameN + "=" + URLEncoder.encode(valN);
```

GET Request Example: Applet

```
public class SearchApplet extends Applet
    implements ActionListener {
    ...
    public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent event) {
        String query =
            URLEncoder.encode(queryField.getText());
        SearchSpec[] commonSpecs =
            SearchSpec.getCommonSpecs();
        for(int i=0; i<commonSpecs.length-1; i++) {
            try {
                SearchSpec spec = commonSpecs[i];
                URL searchURL =
                    new URL(spec.makeURL(query, "10"));
                String frameName = "results" + i;
                getAppletContext().showDocument(searchURL,
                    frameName);
            } catch (MalformedURLException mue) {}
        }
    }
}
```

GET Request Example: Utility Class

```
public class SearchSpec {
    private String name, baseUrl, numResultsSuffix;

    private static SearchSpec[] commonSpecs =
        { new SearchSpec("google",
            "http://www.google.com/search?q=",
            "&num="),
          ... };

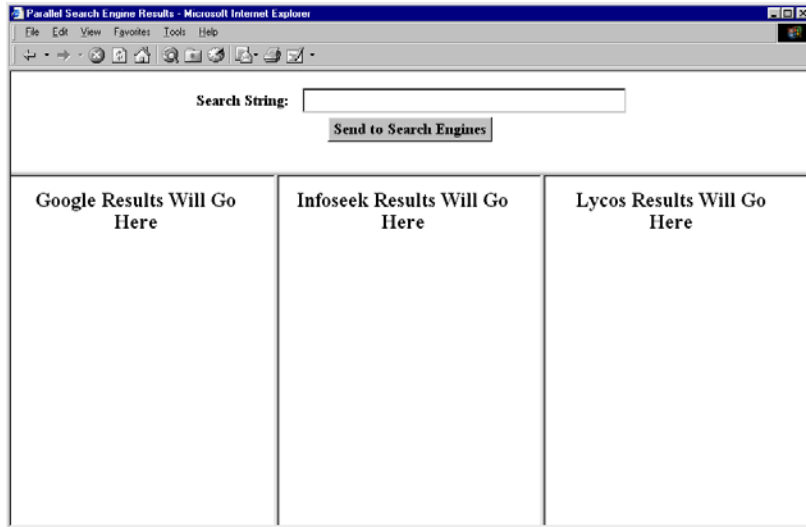
    public String makeURL(String searchString,
        String numResults) {
        return(baseUrl + searchString +
            numResultsSuffix + numResults);
    }
    ...
}
```

Get Request Example: HTML File

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0 Frameset//EN">
<HTML>
<HEAD>
    <TITLE>Parallel Search Engine Results</TITLE>
</HEAD>

<FRAMESET ROWS="120,*">
    <FRAME SRC="SearchAppletFrame.html" SCROLLING="NO">
    <FRAMESET COLS="*,*,*">
        <FRAME SRC="GoogleResultsFrame.html" NAME="results0">
        <FRAME SRC="InfoseekResultsFrame.html" NAME="results1">
        <FRAME SRC="LycosResultsFrame.html" NAME="results2">
    </FRAMESET>
</FRAMESET>
```

Get Request: Initial Result



7

Applet Front Ends

www.corewebprogramming.com

GET Request: Submission Result



8

Applet Front Ends

www.corewebprogramming.com

HTTP Tunneling

- **Idea**
 - Open a socket connection to port 80 on the server and communicate through HTTP
- **Advantages**
 - Communicate through firewalls
 - Server-side programs only needs to return the data, not a complete HTML document
- **Disadvantages**
 - Can only tunnel to server from which the applet was loaded
 - *Applet*, not *browser*, receives the response
 - Cannot easily display HTML

HTTP Tunneling and GET Requests

- **Create URL object referring to applet's host**
`URL dataURL = new URL(...);`
- **Create a URLConnection object**
`URLConnection connection = dataURL.openConnection();`
- **Instruct browser not to cache URL data**
`connection.setUseCaches(false);`
- **Set any desired HTTP headers**
- **Create an input stream**
 - Call `connection.getInputStream()`; wrap in higher-level stream
- **Read data sent from server**
 - E.g., call `readLine` on `BufferedReader`
- **Close the input stream**

HTTP Tunneling Template: Client Side

```
URL currentPage = getCodeBase();
String protocol = currentPage.getProtocol();
String host = currentPage.getHost();
int port = currentPage.getPort();
String urlSuffix = "/servlet/SomeServlet";
URL dataURL = new URL(protocol, host, port, urlSuffix);
URLConnection connection = dataURL.getConnection();
connection.setUseCaches(false);
connection.setRequestProperty("header", "value");

BufferedReader in = new BufferedReader(
    new InputStreamReader(connection.getInputStream()));
String line;
while ((line = in.readLine()) != null) {
    doSomethingWith(line);
}
in.close();
```

Using Object Serialization with HTTP Tunneling

- **Idea**
 - Server-side program (servlet) sends complete Java object
 - Client-side program (applet) reads it

- **Client-side program (applet) template:**

```
ObjectInputStream in =
    new ObjectInputStream(
        connection.getInputStream());
```

```
SomeClass object = (SomeClass)in.readObject();
doSomethingWith(object);
```

Using Object Serialization with HTTP Tunneling (Continued)

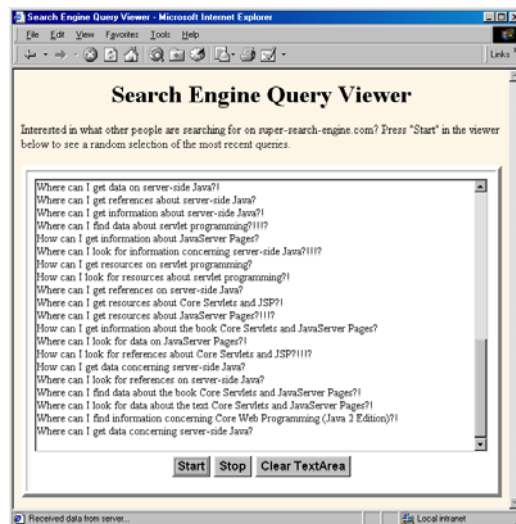
- **Server-side program (servlet) template:**

```
String contentType =  
    "application/x-java-serialized-object";  
response.setContentType(contentType);
```

```
ObjectOutputStream out =  
    new ObjectOutputStream(  
        response.getOutputStream());
```

```
SomeClass object = new SomeClass(...);  
out.writeObject(value);  
out.flush();
```

Example: Live Scrolling Data



Sending POST Data to Server

- Applet sends POST request to server
- Processes the response directly

```
Url currentPage = getCodeBase();
String protocol = currentPage.getProtocol();
String host = currentPage.getHost();
int port = currentPage.getPort();
String urlSuffix = "/servlet/SomeServlet";
URL dataURL = new URL(protocol, host, port,
    urlSuffix);
```

```
URLConnection connection =
    dataURL.openConnection();
connection.setUseCaches(false);
connection.setDoOutput(true);
```

Sending POST Data to Server (Continued)

- Character or Binary Data

```
ByteArrayOutputStream byteStream =
    new ByteArrayOutputStream(512);
PrintWriter out = new PrintWriter(byteStream, true);
out.print(data);
out.flush();
```

```
connection.setRequestProperty(
    "Content-Length",
    String.valueOf(byteStream.size()));
connection.setRequestProperty(
    "Content-Type",
    "application/x-www-form-urlencoded");
byteStream.writeTo(connection.getOutputStream());
```


Sending POST Data to Server

- **Serialized Data**

```
ByteArrayOutputStream byteStream =
    new ByteArrayOutputStream(512);
ObjectOutputStream out =
    new ObjectOutputStream(byteStream);
out.writeObject(data);
out.flush();

connection.setRequestProperty(
    "Content-Length",
    String.valueOf(byteStream.size()));
connection.setRequestProperty(
    "Content-Type",
    "application/x-java-serialized-object");
byteStream.writeTo(connection.getOutputStream());
```

17

Applet Front Ends

www.corewebprogramming.com

Sending POST Data: Example

- **Sends data to a servlet that returns an HTML page showing form data it receives**
 - Displays result in an AWT TextArea



18

Applet Front Ends

www.corewebprogramming.com

Bypassing the HTTP Server

- **If you are using applets, you don't have to communicate via HTTP**
 - JDBC
 - RMI
 - SOAP (perhaps via JAX-RPC)
 - Raw sockets
- **Advantages**
 - Simpler
 - More efficient
- **Disadvantages**
 - Can only talk to server from which applet was loaded
 - Subject to firewall restrictions
 - You have to have a second server running

19

Applet Front Ends

www.corewebprogramming.com

Summary

- **Send data via GET and showDocument**
 - Can access any URL
 - Only browser sees result
- **Send data via GET and URLConnection**
 - Can only access URLs on applet's home host
 - Applet sees results
 - Applet can send simple data
 - Server can send complex data (including Java objects)
- **Send data via POST and URLConnection**
 - Can only access URLs on applet's home host
 - Applet sees results
 - Applet can send complex data (including Java objects)
 - Server can send complex data (including Java objects)
- **Bypass Web Server**

20

Applet Front Ends

www.corewebprogramming.com



core
WEB
programming

Questions?