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## 4.2.1: Developing servlets

Servlets are Java programs that build dynamic client responses, such as Web pages. Servlets receive and respond to requests from Web clients, usually across HTTP, the HyperText Transfer Protocol.

Because servlets are written in Java, they can be ported without modification to different operating systems. Servlets are more efficient than CGI programs because, unlike CGI programs, servlets are loaded into memory once, and each request is handled by a Java virtual machine thread, not an operating system process. Moreover, servlets are scalable, providing support for a multi-application server configuration. Servlets also allow you to cache data, access database information, and share data with other servlets, JSP files and (in some environments) enterprise beans.

### Servlet coding fundamentals

In order to create an HTTP servlet, you should extend the `javax.servlet.HttpServlet` class and override any methods that you wish to implement in the servlet. For example, a servlet would override the `doGet` method to handle GET requests from clients.

For more information on the `HttpServlet` class and methods, review articles:

- [4.2.1.3.1: Creating HTTP Servlets](#)
- [4.2.1.3.1.1: Overriding HttpServlet methods](#)
- [4.2.1.3.2: Inter-servlet communication](#)

The `doGet` and `doPost` methods take two arguments:

- [HttpServletRequest](#)
- [HttpServletResponse](#)

The `HttpServletRequest` represents a client's requests. This object gives a servlet access to incoming information such as HTML form data, HTTP request headers, and the like.

The `HttpServletResponse` represents the servlet's response. The servlet uses this object to return data to the client such as HTTP errors (200, 404, and others), response headers (Content-Type, Set-Cookie, and others), and output data by writing to the response's output stream or output writer.

Since `doGet` and `doPost` throw two exceptions (`javax.servlet.ServletException` and `java.io.IOException`), you must include them in the declaration. You must also import classes in the following packages:

Package names	Functions/Objects
<code>java.io</code>	<code>PrintWriter</code>
<code>javax.servlet</code>	<code>HttpServlet</code>
<code>javax.servlet.http</code>	<code>HttpServletRequest</code> and <code>HttpServletResponse</code>

The beginning of your servlet might look like the following example:

```
import java.io.*;import javax.servlet.*;import javax.servlet.http.*;import java.util.*;public class
MyServlet extends HttpServlet {  public void doGet(HttpServletRequest request,
HttpServletRequest response)      throws ServletException, IOException {
```

After you create your servlet, you must:

1. Compile your servlet using the `javac` command, as for example:  
`javac MyServlet.java`
2. Invoke your servlet using one of the methods described in article:  
[6.6.1.5.1: Creating an application](#)

You can also compile your servlet using the `-classpath` option on the `javac` compiler. To access the classes that were extended, reference the `j2ee.jar` file in the [product\\_installation\\_root\lib](#) directory. Using this method, you issue the following command to compile your servlet:

```
javac -classpath product\_installation\_root\lib\j2ee.jar  MyServlet.java
```

Now that you successfully created, compiled, and tested your servlet on your local machine, you must install it in the WebSphere Application Server runtime. View article [6: Administer applications](#) for this information.

### Servlet lifecycle

The [javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet](#) class defines methods to:

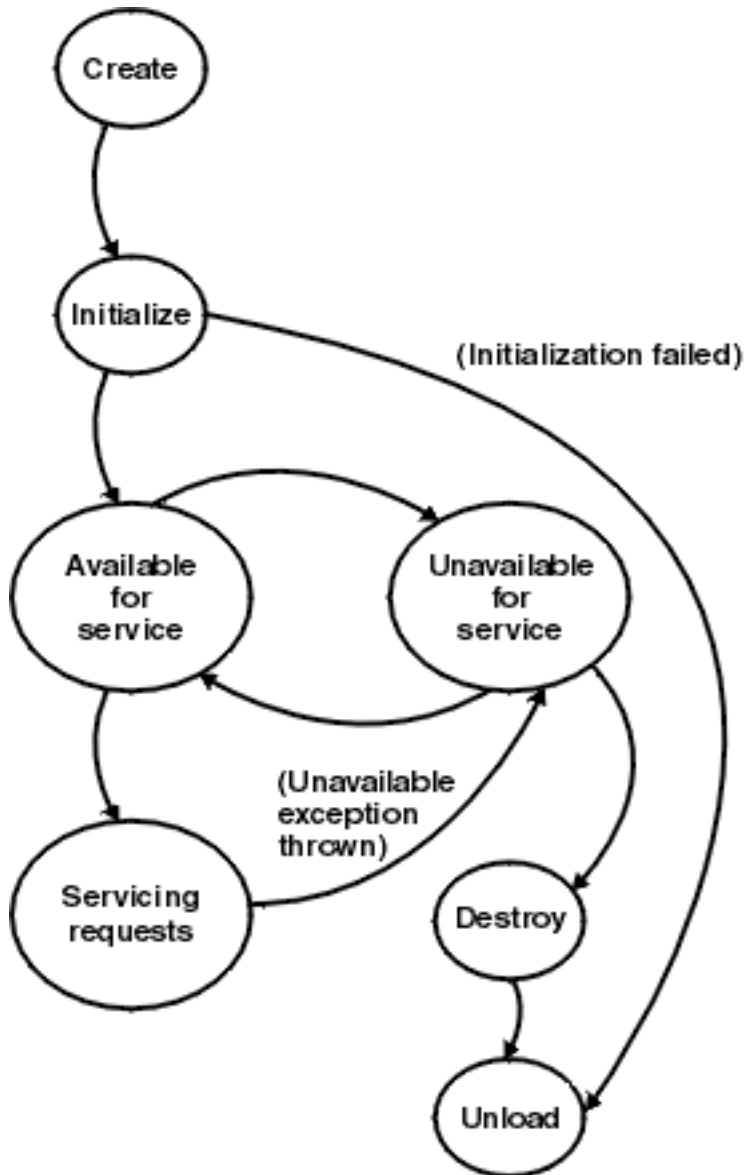
- Initialize a servlet
- Service requests
- Remove a servlet from the server

These are known as life-cycle methods and are called in the following sequence:

1. The servlet is constructed
2. It is initialized with the init method
3. Calls from clients to the service method are handled
4. The servlet is taken out of service
5. It is destroyed with the destroy method
6. The servlet is finalized and the garbage is collected.

Review article 4.2.1.1 for more life cycle information.

## 4.2.1.1: Servlet lifecycle



### Instantiation and initialization

The Web container (the Application Server entity that processes servlets, JSP files, and other types of server-side include coding) creates an instance of the servlet. The Web container creates the servlet configuration object and uses it to pass the servlet initialization parameters to the init method. The servlet configuration object persists until the servlet is destroyed and are applied to all invocations of that servlet until the servlet is destroyed.

If the initialization is successful, the servlet is available for service. If the initialization fails, the Web container unloads the servlet. The administrator can set an application and its servlets to be unavailable for service. In such cases, the application and servlets remain unavailable until the administrator changes them to available.

# Servicing requests

A client request arrives at the Application Server. The Web container creates a request object and a response object. The Web container invokes the servlet service method, passing the request and response objects.

The service method gets information about the request from the request object, processes the request, and uses methods of the response object to create the client response. The service method can invoke other methods to process the request, such as `doGet()`, `doPost()`, or methods you write.

## Termination

The Web container invokes the servlet's `destroy()` method when appropriate and unloads the servlet. The Java Virtual Machine performs garbage collection after the destroy.

## More on the initialization and termination phases

A Web container creates an instance of a servlet at the following times:

- Automatically at the application startup, if that option is configured for the servlet
- At the first client request for the servlet after the application startup
- When the servlet is reloaded

The `init` method executes only one time during the lifetime of the servlet. It executes when the Web container loads the servlet. The `init` method is not repeated regardless of how many clients access the servlet.

The `destroy()` method executes only one time during the lifetime of the servlet. That happens when the Web container stops the servlet. Typically, servlets are stopped as part of the process of stopping the application.

## 4.2.1.2: Servlet support and environment in WebSphere

IBM WebSphere Application Server supports the Java ServletAPI from Sun Microsystems. The product builds upon the specification in two ways.

Article [4.2.1.2.2](#) describes several IBM extensions to the specification to make it easier to manage session state, create personalized Web pages, generate better servlet error reports, and access databases.

See [article 4.2.1.2.1a](#) for a description of the Servlet API 2.2 specification.

## 4.2.1.2.1a: Features of Java Servlet API 2.2

WebSphere Application Server supports Java Servlet API 2.2 and JSP 1.1.

Java Servlet API 2.2 contains many enhancements intended to make servlets part of a complete application framework

The Servlet 2.2 specification is available at [java.sun.com/products/servlet/index.html](http://java.sun.com/products/servlet/index.html)

No new classes were added to the Java Servlet API 2.2. specification. The following table provides more information on 27 new methods, 2 new constants and 6 deprecated methods supported by WebSphere Application Server:

New methods	Description
<a href="#">getServletName()</a>	Returns the servlet's registered name
<a href="#">getNamedDispatcher(java.lang.String name)</a>	Returns a dispatcher located by resource name
<a href="#">getInitParameter(java.lang.String name)</a>	Returns the value for the named context parameter
<a href="#">getInitParameterNames()</a>	Returns an enumeration of all the context parameter names
<a href="#">removeAttribute(java.lang.String name)</a>	Added for completeness
<a href="#">getLocale()</a>	Gets the client's most preferred locale
<a href="#">getLocales()</a>	Gets a list of the client's preferred locales as an enumeration of locale objects
<a href="#">isSecure()</a>	Returns <b>true</b> if the request was made using a secure channel
<a href="#">getRequestDispatcher(java.lang.String name)</a>	Gets a <code>RequestDispatcher</code> using what can be a relative path
<a href="#">setBufferSize(int size)</a>	Sets the minimum response buffer size
<a href="#">getBufferSize()</a>	Gets the current response buffer size
<a href="#">reset()</a>	Empties the response buffer, clears the response headers
<a href="#">isCommitted()</a>	Returns true if part of the response has already been sent
<a href="#">flushBuffer()</a>	Flushes and commits the response
<a href="#">setLocale(Locale locale)</a>	Sets the response locale, including headers and charset
<a href="#">getLocale()</a>	Gets the current response locale
<a href="#">UnavailableException(String message)</a>	Replaces <code>UnavailableException(Servlet servlet, String message)</code>
<a href="#">UnavailableException(String message, int sec)</a>	Replaces <code>UnavailableException(int sec, Servlet servlet, String message)</code>
<a href="#">getHeader(String message)</a>	Returns all the values for a given header, as an enumeration of strings
<a href="#">getContextPath()</a>	Returns the context path of this request
<a href="#">addHeader(String name, String value)</a>	Adds to the response another value for this header name



<a href="#">addDateHeader(String name, long date)</a>	Adds to the response another value for this header name
<a href="#">addIntHeader(String name, int value)</a>	Adds to the response another value for this header name
<a href="#">getAttribute(String name)</a>	ObjectHttpSession.getValue(String name)
<a href="#">getAttributeNames()</a>	Replaces String[] HttpSession.getValueNames()
<a href="#">setAttribute(String name, Object value)</a>	Replaces void HttpSession.setValue(String name, Object value)
<a href="#">removeAttribute(String name)</a>	Replaces void HttpSession.removeValue(String name)
<b>New constants</b>	<b>Description</b>
<a href="#">SC_REQUESTED_RANGE_NOT_SATISFIABLE</a>	New mnemonic for status code 416
<a href="#">SC_EXPECTATION_FAILED</a>	New mnemonic for status code 417
<b>Newly deprecated methods</b>	<b>Description</b>
<a href="#">UnavailableException(Servlet servlet, String message)</a>	Replaced by UnavailableException(String message)
<a href="#">UnavailableException(int sec, Servlet servlet, String message)</a>	Replaced by UnavailableException(string message, int sec)
<a href="#">getValue(String name)</a>	Replaced by Object HttpSession.getAttribute(String name)
<a href="#">getValueNames()</a>	Replaced by numeration HttpSession.getAttributeNames()
<a href="#">putValue(String message, Object value)</a>	Replaced by void HttpSession.setAttribute(String name, Object value)
<a href="#">removeValue(String message)</a>	Replaced by void HttpSession removeAttribute(String name)

## 4.2.1.2.2: IBM extensions to the Servlet API

The Application Server includes its own packages that extend and add to the Java Servlet API. Those extensions and additions make it easier to manage session state, create personalized Web pages, generate better servlet error reports, and access databases. The Javadoc for the Application Server APIs is installed in the product *product\_installation\_root*\web\apidocs directory.

The Application Server API packages and classes are:

- `com.ibm.servlet.personalization.sessiontracking` package

This Application Server extension to the Java Servlet API records the referral page that led a visitor to your Web site, tracks the visitor's position within the site, and associates user identification with the session. IBM has also added session clustering support to the API.

- `com.ibm.websphere.servlet.session`. `IBMSession` interface

Extends `HttpSession` for session support and increased Web administrators' control in a session cluster environment.

- `com.ibm.servlet.personalization.userprofile` package

Provides an interface for maintaining detailed information about your Web visitors and incorporate it in your Web applications, so that you can provide a personalized user experience. This information is made persistent by storing it in a database.

- `com.ibm.websphere.userprofile` package

User profile enhancements

- `com.ibm.websphere.servlet.error`. `ServletErrorReport` class

A class that enables the application to provide more detailed and tailored messages to the client when errors occur. See the enhanced servlet error reporting article, [4.2.1.3.5](#), for details.

- `com.ibm.websphere.servlet.event` package

Provides listener interfaces for notifications of application lifecycle events, servlet lifecycle events, and servlet errors. The package also includes an interface for registering listeners. See the package Javadoc for details.

- `com.ibm.websphere.servlet.filter` package

Provides classes that support servlet chaining. The package includes the `ChainerServlet`, the `ServletChain` object, and the `ChainResponse` object. See the servlet filtering article, [4.2.1.3.4](#), for more details.

- `com.ibm.websphere.servlet.request` package

Provides an abstract class, `HttpServletRequestProxy`, for overloading the servlet engine's `HttpServletRequest` object. The overloaded request object is forwarded to another servlet for processing. The package also includes the `ServletInputStreamAdapter` class for converting an `InputStream` into a `ServletInputStream` and proxying all method calls to the underlying `InputStream`. See the Javadoc for details and examples.

- `com.ibm.websphere.servlet.response` package

Provides an abstract class, `HttpServletResponseProxy`, for overloading the servlet engine's `HttpServletResponse` object. The overloaded response object is forwarded to another servlet for processing. The package includes the `ServletOutputStreamAdapter` class for converting an `OutputStream` into a `ServletOutputStream` and proxying all method calls to the underlying

OutputStream. The package also includes the StoredResponse object that is useful for caching a servlet response that contains data that is not expected to change for a period of time, for example, a weather forecast. See the Javadoc for details and examples.

## 4.2.1.2.3a: Invoking servlets by classname and serving files

IBM Application Server provides some optional functions for your Web applications.

The tables below describe the function and how to use the WebSphere ApplicationServer tools to enable the function in your Web application.

### Invoke servlets by class name


Objective	Invoke servlets by class or code names (such as MyServletClass)
How to enable the function	<p>Use one of the following facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● If using the <a href="#">Application Assembly Tool</a> (AAT),click <b>serve servlets by classname</b> in the IBM Extensions panel.</li><li>● In the <code>ibm-web-ext.xml</code> file, change the <b>serveServletsByClassnameEnabled</b> flag from <i>false</i> to <i>true</i>.</li></ul> <p>The <code>ibm-web-ext.xml</code> file is in the <b>WEB-INF</b> directory of theWeb module.</p>

### Serve files without specifically configuring them

Objective	<p>Serve HTML, servlets, or other files in the Web application document root without extra configuration steps.</p> <p>For HTML files, you will not need to add a pass rule to the Web server. For servlets, you will not need to explicitlyconfigure the servlets in the WebSphere administrative domain.</p>
How to enable the function	<p>Use one of the following facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● If using the <a href="#">Application Assembly Tool</a> (AAT),click <b>File Serving Enabled</b> in the IBM Extensions panel.</li><li>● In the <code>ibm-web-ext.xml</code> file, change the <b>fileServingEnabled</b> flag from <i>false</i> to <i>true</i>.</li></ul>

## 4.2.1.2.3b: Security risk example of invoking servlets by class name

Anyone enabling the "serve files by class name" function in WebSphere Application Server, should take steps to avoid potential security risks. The administrator should remain aware of each and every servlet class placed in the classpath of an application, even if the servlets are to be invoked by their classnames.

 A Web site may inadvertently include malicious HTML tags or scripts in a dynamically generated page based on unvalidated input from untrustworthy sources. By accessing a malicious URL and then accessing an application server, a user may unknowingly execute script code on his machine that has full access to the data and resources on that machine. The browser executes the script on the user machine without the knowledge of the user.

The malicious tags that can be embedded in this way are `<SCRIPT>` and `</SCRIPT>`.

This problem can be prevented if the server generated pages are encoded to prevent the scripts from executing. Developers generating responses containing client data, based on servlet or JSP requests, can encode the response data using the following method:

```
com.ibm.websphere.servlet.response.ResponseUtils.encodeDataString(String)
```

Visit the [Cert advisories Web site](#) for more information.

### Protecting servlets

See the article, [Securing Applications](#), for information on securing servlets and Web resources.

## 4.2.1.3: Servlet content, examples, and samples

Click the related topics to focus on particular aspects of servlet development, including example and sample code.

## 4.2.1.3.1: Creating HTTP servlets

To create an HTTP servlet, as illustrated in [ServletSample.java](#):

1. Extend the `HttpServlet` abstract class.
2. Override the appropriate methods. The `ServletSample` overrides the `doGet()` method.
3. Get HTTP request information, if any.

Use the `HttpServletRequest` object to retrieve data submitted through HTML forms or as query strings on a URL. The `ServletSample` example receives an optional parameter (`myname`) that can be passed to the servlet as query parameters on the invoking URL. An example is:

```
http://your.server.name/application_URI/ServletSample?myname=Ann
```

The `HttpServletRequest` object has specific methods to retrieve information provided by the client:

- `getParameterNames()`
- `getParameter(java.lang.String name)`
- `getParameterValues(java.lang.String name)`

4. Generate the HTTP response.

Use the `HttpServletResponse` object to generate the client response. Its methods allow you to set the response headers and the response body. The `HttpServletResponse` object also has the `getWriter()` method to obtain a `PrintWriter` object for sending data to the client. Use the `print()` and `println()` methods of the `PrintWriter` object to write the servlet response back to the client.

## 4.2.1.3.1.1: Overriding HttpServlet methods

HTTP servlets are specialized servlets that can receive HTTP client requests and return a response. To create an HTTP servlet, subclass the `HttpServlet` class. A servlet can be invoked by its URL, from a JavaServer Page (JSP), or from another servlet.

### Methods to override

The `javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet` class contains the `init`, `destroy`, and `service` methods. The `init` and `destroy` methods are inherited, while the `service` method implementation is specific to `HttpServlet`. The method behaviors are described below; however, you might want to override methods in order to provide specialized behavior in your servlet.

- **init**

The default `init` method is usually adequate but can be overridden with a custom `init` method, typically to register application-wide resources. For example, you might write a custom `init` method to load GIF images only one time, improving the performance of servlets that return GIF images and have multiple client requests. Other examples are initializing a database connection and registering servlet context attributes.

- **destroy**

The default `destroy` method is usually adequate, but can be overridden. Override the `destroy` method if you need to perform actions during shutdown. For example, if a servlet accumulates statistics while it is running, you might write a `destroy()` method that saves the statistics to a file when the servlet is unloaded. Other examples are closing a database connection and freeing resources created during the initialization.

When the server unloads a servlet, the `destroy` method is called after all `service` method calls complete or after a specified time interval. Where threads have been spawned from within `service` method and the threads have long-running operations, those threads may be outstanding when the `destroy` method is called. Because this is undesirable, make sure those threads are ended or completed when the `destroy` method is called.

- **service**

The `service` method is the heart of the servlet. Unlike the `init` and `destroy` methods, it is invoked for each client request. In the `HttpServlet` class, the `service` method already exists. The default `service` function invokes the `doXXX` method corresponding to the method of the HTTP request. For example, if the HTTP request method is `GET`, `doGet` method is called by default. Because the `HttpServlet.service` method checks the HTTP request method and calls the appropriate handler method, it is usually not desirable to override the `service` method. Rather, override the appropriate `doXXX` methods that the servlet supports.



## 4.2.1.3.2: Inter-servlet communication

There are three types of servlet communication:

- Accessing data within a servlet's scope
- Forwarding a request and including a response from another servlet using the `RequestDispatcher`
- Application-to-application communication via the `ServletContext`

### Sharing data within scope

JavaServerPages (JSPs) use this method to share data through beans. The ability of servlets to share data depends on the scope of the bean. The possible scopes are request, session, and application.

### Forwarding and including data

For session-scoped data and attributes, use the `HttpSession.setAttribute` and `getAttribute` methods to set and get attributes in the `HttpSession` object. Session-scoped beans and objects bound to a session are examples of session-scoped objects.

For application-scoped data, use the `RequestDispatcher`'s `forward` and `include` methods to share data among applications. The `forward` method sends the HTTP request from one servlet to a second servlet for additional processing. The calling servlet adds the URL and request parameters in its HTTP request to the request object passed to the target servlet. The forwarding servlet must not have committed any output to the client. The target servlet generates the response and returns it to the client.

The `include` method enables a receiving servlet to include another servlet's response data in its response. The included servlet cannot set response headers. The receiving servlet can fully access the request object but can only write data to the `ServletOutputStream` or `PrintWriter` of the response object. If the servlets use session tracking, you must create the session outside of the included servlet. The `RequestDispatcher.forward` method is similar in function to the `HttpServletResponse.callPage` method previously supported for JSP development.

### Application-to-application communication

Web applications share data through the `ServletContext`. A Web application has a single servlet context. A `ServletContext` object is accessible to any Web application associated with a virtual host. Servlet A in application A can obtain the `ServletContext` for application B in the same virtual host. After Servlet A obtains the servlet context for B, it can access the request dispatcher for servlets in application B and call the `getAttribute` and `setAttribute` methods of the servlet context. An example of the coding in Servlet A is:

```
appBcontext = appAcontext.getContext( "/appB" );  
appBcontext.getRequestDispatcher( "/servlet5" );
```

## 4.2.1.3.2.2: Example: Servlet communication by forwarding

In this example, the forward method is used to send a message to a JSP file (a servlet) that prints the message. The forwarding servlet code is:

```
import java.io.*;import javax.servlet.*;import javax.servlet.http.*;public class UpdateJSPTTest
extends HttpServlet{    public void doGet (HttpServletRequest req, HttpServletResponse res)
throws ServletException, IOException    {        String message = "This is a test";
req.setAttribute("message", message);        RequestDispatcher rd =
getServletContext().getRequestDispatcher("/Update.jsp");        rd.forward(req, res);    }}
```

The JSP file is:

```
<html><head></head><body><h1><servlet code=UpdateJSPTTest></servlet></h1><%    String message =
(String) request.getAttribute("message");    out.print("message: <b>" + message +
"</b>");%><p><ul><% for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++)    {        out.println ("<li>" + i);
}%></ul></body></html>
```

## 4.2.1.3.4: Filtering and chaining servlets

The Application Server supports two kinds of filtering:

- *MIME-based filtering* involves configuring the servlet engine to forward HTTP responses with the specified MIME type to the designated servlet for further processing.
- Servlet chaining involves defining a list (a sequence) of two or more servlets such that the request object and the ServletOutputStream of the first servlet is passed to the next servlet in the sequence. This process is repeated at each servlet in the list until the last servlet returns the response to the client.

## **4.2.1.3.4.1: Servlet filtering with MIME types**

To configure MIME filters, use an administrative client to configure recognized MIME types for virtualhosts containing servlets.

## 4.2.1.3.4.2: Servlet filtering with servlet chains

To configure a servlet chain, you must use an IBM supplied servlet named `com.ibm.websphere.servlet.filter.ChainerServlet`

1. Add the `com.ibm.websphere.servlet.filter.ChainerServlet` to your Web application during the application assembly stage and assign a servlet URL to the servlet instance.
2. Define the following initialization parameter and value for the ChainerServlet:

Parameter	Value
chainer.pathlist	<i>/first_servlet_URL /next_servlet_URL</i>

The `chainer.pathlist` is a space-delimited list of servlet URLs. For example, if you want the sequence of servlets to be three servlets that you added to the examples application (`servletA`, `servletB`, `servletC`), specify:

Parameter	Value
chainer.pathlist	<code>/servletA /servletB /servletC</code>

3. To invoke a servlet chain, invoke the servlet URL of the ChainerServlet in your application.

## 4.2.1.3.5: Enhancing servlet error reporting

A servlet can report errors by:

- Calling the `ServletResponse.sendError` method
- Throwing an uncaught exception within its service method

The enhanced servlet error reporting function in IBM WebSphere Application Server provides an easier way to implement error reporting. The error page (a JSP file or servlet) is configured for the application and used by all of the servlets in that application. The new mechanism handles caught and uncaught errors.

To return the error page to the client, the servlet engine:

1. Gets the `ServletContext.RequestDispatcher` for the URI configured for the application error path.
2. Creates an instance of the error bean (type `com.ibm.websphere.servlet.errorServletErrorReport`). The bean scope is request, so that the target servlet (the servlet that encountered the error) can access the detailed error information.

For the Application Server, the `ServletResponse.sendError()` method has been overridden to provide the functionality previously described. The overridden method is shown below:

```
public void sendError(int statusCode, String message){    ServletException e = new
ServletErrorReport(statusCode, message);    request.setAttribute(ServletErrorReport.ATTRIBUTE_NAME,
e);    servletContext.getRequestDispatcher(getErrorPath()).forward(request, response);}
```

## 4.2.1.3.5.1: Public methods of the ServletErrorReport class


To create an error JSP or servlet, you need to know the public methods of the `com.ibm.websphere.servlet.error.ServletErrorReport` class (the error bean), which are:

```
public class ServletErrorReport extends ServletException{           //Get the stacktrace of the error as
a string    public String getStackTrace()    //Get the message associated with the error.    //The
same message is sent to the sendError() method.    public String getMessage()    //Get the error
code associated with the error. //he same error code is sent to the sendError() method. //This will
also be the same as the status code of the response.    public int getErrorCode()    //Get
the name of the servlet that reported the error    public String getTargetServletName()}
```

## 4.2.1.3.6: Serving servlets by classname

To enable serving servlets by classname, you can either:

- Click **serve servlets by classname** in the IBM Extensions panel of the Application Assembly Tool (AAT), or
- Change the **serveServletsByClassnameEnabled** flag in the `ibm-web-ext.xml` file from *false* to *true*.

 The `ibm-web-ext.xml` file is located in the **WEB-INF** directory of the installed Web module


See section [4.2.1.2.3a](#) for details and instructions.



## 4.2.1.3.7: Serving all files from application servers

Files are served on a *per-web* module, not a *per-appserver* basis. To enable file serving, you can either:

- Click the **File Serving Enabled** checkbox in the IBM extensions panel of the Application Assembly Tool (AAT), or
- Change the **fileServingEnabled** flag from *false* to *true* in the `ibm-web-ext.xml` file.

 The `ibm-web-ext.xml` file is located in the **WEB-INF** directory of the installed Web module

See section [4.2.1.2.3a](#) for details and instructions.

## 4.2.1.3.8: Obtaining the Web application classpath from within a servlet

To have a servlet or JSP-generated servlet detect the classpath of the Web application to which it belongs, get the

`com.ibm.websphere.servlet.application.classpath`

attribute from the `ServletContext`.

## 4.2.1.3.9: PageListServlet support

IBM WebSphere Application Server supplies the PageListServlet to call a Java Server Page (JSP) by name. The PageListServlet uses configuration information to map a JSP name to the URI, where the URI specifies a JSP file in the WAR module. This support allows application developers to stop hard-coding URLs in their servlets.


These mappings, or page lists, are logically grouped according to the markup-language type (HTML, WML, and others) the JSP file is going to return to the requesting client. This allows applications, through the use of servlets that extend the PageListServlet class, to call a JSP file that returns the proper markup-language data type of the calling client. For example, if a request comes from a PDA, which requires WML data, and makes a request to a servlet that extends the PageListServlet, then a Java Server Page that returns WML data is called.

PageListServlet configuration information can be defined either in the IBM Web Extensions file or in an XML servlet configuration file. The IBM Web Extensions file is created and stored in the WAR file by the IBM WebSphere Application Assembly Tool. An XML servlet configuration file can be created using IBM WebSphere Studio or manually.

The PageListServlet has a `callPage()` method that invokes a Java Server Page in response to an HTTP request for a page in a page list.

The `callPage()` method can be invoked as follows:

- `callPage(String pageName, HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)`
  - **pageName** - A page name defined in the PageListServlet configuration
  - **request** - The HttpServletRequest object
  - **response** - The HttpServletResponse object

 For this method of invocation, the default markup-language is HTML.
- `callPage(String mlName, String pageName, HttpServletRequest req, HttpServletResponse resp)`
  - **mlName** - A markup-language type.
  - **pageName** - A page name defined in the PageListServlet configuration
  - **request** - The HttpServletRequest object
  - **response** - The HttpServletResponse object

See the [Javadoc for the PageListServlet](#) for a complete list of available APIs.

In addition to providing the page list mapping capability, the PageListServlet also has **Client Type Detection** support. Using the configuration information in the `client_types.xml` file, a servlet can determine the markup-language type the calling client requires for the response. This support allows the user's servlet to call an appropriate JSP, based on markup-language type. Use the second version of the `callPage()` method (described above) for **Client Type Detection** support.

In structuring the servlet code, keep in mind that the `PageListServlet.callPage()` method is not an exit. Any servlet code that follows this method call will be executed.

## 4.2.1.3.9.1: Extending PageListServlet

The HelloPervasiveServlet is an example of a servlet that extends the PageListServlet class and attempts to determine the markup-language type required by the client. The servlet then uses the callPage() method to call the JSP with the page name of "Hello.page".

```
public class HelloPervasiveServlet extends PageListServlet implements Serializable{ /* * doGet --
Process incoming HTTP GET requests */ public void doGet(HttpServletRequest request,
HttpServletRequest response) throws IOException, ServletException { // This is the name of the
page to be called. String pageName = "Hello.page"; // First check if the servlet was
invoked with a queryString // that contained a markup-language value. For example, if this
// servlet was invoked like this: // http://localhost/servlets/HelloPervasive?mlname=VXML
String mlName = getMLNameFromRequest(request); // If no ML type was provided in the queryString,
then attempt to // determine the client type from the Request and use the ML name as //
configured in the client_types.xml file. if (mlName == null) { mlName =
getMLTypeFromRequest(request); } try { // Serve the Request page.
callPage(mlName, pageName, request, response); } catch (Exception e) {
handleError(mlName, request, response, e); } }}
```

## 4.2.1.3.9.2: Configuring page lists using the Application Assembly Tool

PageListServlet configuration information can be defined in the IBM Web Extensions file or in an XML servlet configuration file. The IBM Web Extensions file is created and stored in the WAR file by the IBM WebSphere Application Assembly Tool (AAT). In the AAT, the page list information is configured under **PageList Extensions**.

## 4.2.1.3.9.3: Configuring page lists using an XML servlet configuration file

An alternative or legacy way of providing PageListServlet configuration information, is using an XML file known as the **XML Servlet Configuration** file. This file provides configuration information for page lists, and additional servlet configuration information. The file has a **.servlet** extension and resides in the same directory as the servlet class file. The XML servlet configuration file must be created with one of the following names:

1. `servlet_class_name.servlet`
2. `servlet_name.servlet`

IBM WebSphere Studio provides wizards that generate servlets with accompanying XML servlet configuration files. If you are not using IBM WebSphere Studio, you can manually create XML servlet configuration files. Each XML configuration file must be a well-formed XML document. The files are not validated against a Document Type Definition (DTD). Although there is no DTD, it is recommended that all elements in the file appear in the same order as the elements described below:

XML Servlet configuration file elements	
Elements	Description
servlet	The root element of an XML servlet configuration file.
code	The class name of the servlet, that extends the PageListServlet, without the <code>.class</code> extension.
description	The description of the servlet.
init-parameter	The attributes of this element specify the name-value pair to be used as an initialization parameter on the servlet. A servlet can have multiple initialization parameters, each within its own init-parameter element.
markup-language	Contains <code>&lt;ml-name&gt;</code> , <code>&lt;ml-mime&gt;</code> , and <code>&lt;page-list&gt;</code> elements. (The root element <code>&lt;servlet&gt;</code> can contain multiple <code>&lt;markup-language&gt;</code> elements.)
ml-name	A markup-language type, as for example: HTML, or WML, or VXML, and so forth
ml-mime	A MIME type, as for example: <code>text.html</code> , or <code>text/x-vxml</code> , or <code>text/vnd.wap.wml</code> , and so forth
page-list	Contains <code>&lt;default-page&gt;</code> , <code>&lt;error-page&gt;</code> , and <code>&lt;page&gt;+</code> elements. (A <code>&lt;page-list&gt;</code> element can contain multiple <code>&lt;page&gt;</code> elements.)
default-page	Contains a <code>&lt;uri&gt;</code> element. The URI specifies the JSP to be called if the requested page does not exist or is not specified on the HTTP request.
error-page	Contains a <code>&lt;uri&gt;</code> element. The URI specifies the JSP to be called when the <code>handleError()</code> PageListServlet method is called.
page	Contains a <code>&lt;uri&gt;</code> and <code>&lt;page-name&gt;</code> element. The URI specifies the JSP file to be called when a PageListServlet method <code>callPage()</code> is called with the same value as <code>&lt;page-name&gt;</code> .
uri	A JSP file within the WAR Module.
page-name	The name in which a servlet, extending the PageListServlet, will use in the <code>callPage()</code> method to call a JSP.

## 4.2.1.3.9.4: Example of the XML servlet configuration file

```
<?xml version="1.0"?><servlet>  <code>HelloPervasiveServlet</code>  <description>Shows how to use
PageListServlet class.<:/description>  <init-parameter name="name1" value="value2"/>
<markup-language>    <ml-name>HTML</ml-name>    <ml-mime>text/html</ml-mime>    <page-list>
<error-page>        <uri>/mywebapp/HelloHTMLError.jsp</uri>        </error-page>        <page>
<page-name>Hello.page</page-name>        <uri>/mywebapp/HelloHTML.jsp</uri>        </page>
</page-list>  </markup-language>  <markup-language>    <ml-name>VXML</ml-name>
<ml-mime>text/x-vxml</ml-mime>    <page-list>    <error-page>
<uri>/mywebapp/HelloVXMLError.jsp</uri>    </error-page>    <page>
<page-name>Hello.page</page-name>    <uri>/mywebapp/HelloVXML.jsp</uri>    </page>
</page-list>  </markup-language>  <markup-language>    <ml-name>WML</ml-name>
<ml-mime>text/vnd.wap.wml</ml-mime>    <page-list>    <error-page>
<uri>/mywebapp/HelloWMLError.jsp</uri>    </error-page>    <page>
<page-name>Hello.page</page-name>    <uri>/mywebapp/HelloWML.jsp</uri>    </page>
</page-list>  </markup-language></servlet>
```

## 4.2.1.3.9.5: PageListServlet client type configuration file

In addition to providing the page list mapping capability, the PageListServlet also has **Client Type Detection** support. Using the configuration information in the `client_types.xml` file, a servlet can determine the markup-language type the calling client requires for the response.

This support allows the servlet, extending PageListServlet, to call an appropriate JSP file, with the `callPage()` method, based on the markup-language type of the request. The client type detection method, `getMLTypeFromRequest(HttpServletRequest request)`, provided by the PageListServlet, inspects the HttpServletRequest object's request headers, and searches for a match in the `client_types.xml` file.

The client type detection method does the following:

1. Using the input HttpServletRequest and the `client_types.xml` file, it checks for a matching HTTP request name and value. If found, it returns the markup-language value configured for the `<client-type>` element.
2. If multiple matches are found, it returns the markup-language for the first `<client-type>` (for which a match was found).
3. If no match was found, it returns the value of the markup-language for the default page defined in the PageListServlet configuration.

The `client_types.xml` file is located in the [\*product\\_installation\\_root\*](#)/properties directory.



#### 4.2.1.3.9.6: Example of a client type configuration file

```
<?xml version="1.0"?><!DOCTYPE clients [<!ELEMENT client-type
(description,markup-language,request-header+)><!ELEMENT description (#PCDATA)><!ELEMENT
markup-language (#PCDATA)><!ELEMENT request-header (name,value)><!ELEMENT clients
(client-type+)><!ELEMENT name (#PCDATA)><!ELEMENT value (#PCDATA)>]><clients> <client-type>
<description>IBM Speech Client</description> <markup-language>VXML</markup-language>
<request-header> <name>user-agent</name> <value>IBM VoiceXML pre-release version
000303</value> </request-header> <request-header> <name>accept</name>
<value>text/vxml</value> </request-header> </client-type> <client-type> <description>WML
Browser</description> <markup-language>WML</markup-language> <request-header>
<name>accept</name> <value>text/x-wap.wml</value> </request-header> <request-header>
<name>accept</name> <value>text/vnd.wap.wml</value> </request-header>
</client-type></clients>
```

## 6.6.7: Administering Web containers (overview)

A Web container configuration provides information about the applicationserver component that handles servlet requests forwarded bythe Web server. The administratorspecifies Web container properties including:

- Application server on which the Web container runs
- Number and type of connections between the Web server and Web container
- Port on which the Web container listens

## 6.6.7.0: Web container properties

Web containers contain other resource types, whose properties are listed in separate property reference files. If you do not find a property in the following list, see below for [links to the property references of other resource types comprising Web containers](#).

Key:



Applies to Java administrative console of Advanced Edition Version 4.0



Applies to Web administrative console of Advanced Single Server Edition Version 4.0



Applies to Application Client Resource Configuration Tool

### Allow thread allocation beyond maximum



Allows the number of threads to increase beyond the maximum size configured for the thread pool

### Application Server



The application server associated with this Web container

### Cache Size



A positive integer defining the maximum number of entries the cache will hold. Values are usually in the thousands, with no maximum or minimum.

### Can Be Grown



Allows the number of threads to increase beyond the maximum size configured for the pool

### Default Priority



The default priority for servlets that can be cached. It determines how long an entry will stay in a full cache. The recommended value is 1.

### Dynamic Properties



A set of name-value pairs for configuring properties beyond those displayed in the interface

### Enable Dynamic Cache



### or Enable Servlet Caching



Enable the servlet and JSP dynamic JNDI caching feature

### External Cache Groups



For servlets that can be cached, specifies the external groups to which their entries should be sent

### Enable Servlet Caching



See Enable Dynamic Cache

### HTTP Transports



### or Transport



The HTTP transports associated with this Web container. See also [transport properties](#)

### Inactivity Timeout



### or Thread Inactivity Timeout



The period of time after which a thread should be reclaimed due to inactivity

### **Installed Web Modules**

The Web modules that are installed into the Web container of this server

### **Maximum Size** **or Maximum Thread Size**

The maximum number of threads to allow in the pool

### **Minimum Size** **or Minimum Thread Size**

The minimum number of threads to allow in the pool

### **Name (External Cache Group)**

See External Cache Groups

### **Node**

The node with which this Web container is associated

### **Session Manager**

The Session Manager associated with this Web container. See also [Session Manager properties](#)

### **Thread Inactivity Timeout**

See Inactivity Timeout

### **Thread Pool**

The thread pool settings for the Web container

### **Transport**

See HTTP Transports

### **Type**

Only shared external cache groups are supported at this time

## **Additional properties related to Web containers**

Web containers contain other resource types, whose properties are listed in separate property reference files. If you do not find the property in the above list ...

See also the:

- [application server properties](#)
- [HTTP Transport properties](#)

For Advanced Single Server Edition, see also the:

- [Session Manager properties](#)
- [Web module properties](#)

## 6.6.7.3: Administering Web containers with the Web console

Use the Web console to edit the configurations of Web containers, which are responsible for providing needed services to running Web modules and their contained servlets and JSP files. Each application server runtime has one logical Web container, which you can modify but not create or remove.

Work with objects of this type by locating them in the tree on the left side of the console:

**Nodes** -> *hostname* -> **Application Servers**

-> *application\_server\_name* -> **Web Containers**

## 6.6.7.3.4: Updating Web container configurations with the Web console

During this task, you will update the configuration of an existing Web container, which is part of an application server configuration.

To update a Web container configuration:

1. Click **Nodes** -> *hostname* -> **Application Servers** -> *application\_server\_name* -> **Web Container** where *application\_server\_name* is the name of the existing application server.
2. Click Web Container. Its properties will be displayed on the rightside of the console.
3. Modify the properties.
4. When you are finished, click **OK**.
5. [Save your configuration](#).
6. (Optional) To have the configuration take effect:
  1. [Stop the server](#)
  2. [Start the server again](#).

## 6.6.8: Administering Web modules (overview)

### Classpath considerations

An important classpath-related setting to note is the Module Visibility. This application server setting impacts the portability of applications and standalone modules from other WebSphere Application Server versions and editions. If your existing module does not run as-is when you transfer it to Version 4.0, you might need to reassemble an existing module or change the module visibility setting.

See [the information on setting classpaths](#) for a full discussion of classpath considerations. See the [applicationserver property reference](#) for information about the module visibility setting.

### Identifying a welcome page for the Web application


The default welcome page for your Web application is assumed to be named index.html. For example, if you have an application with a Web path of: /webapp/myapp

then the default page named index.html can be implicitly accessed using the following URL:

`http://hostname/webapp/myapp`

To identify a different welcome page, modify the properties of the Web module when you are assembling it. See the article about [assembling Web modules with the Application Assembly Tool \(article 6.6.8.5\)](#).

### Web application URLs are now case-sensitive on all operating systems

 Please note that in Version 4.0.x, Webapplication URLs are now case-sensitive on all operating systems, for security and consistency.

For example, suppose you have a Web client application that runs successfully on Version 3.5.x. When running the same application on Version 4.0, you encounter an error that the welcome page (typically index.html), or HTML files to which it refers, cannot be found:

Error 404: File not found: Banner.html      Error 404: File not found: HomeContent.html

Suppose the content of the index page is as follows:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0 Frameset//EN"><HTML><TITLE>Insurance Home Page</TITLE>
<frameset rows="18,80">      <frame src="Banner.html"                      name="BannerFrame"
SCROLLING=NO>      <frame src="HomeContent.html"                      name="HomeContentFrame">
</frameset></HTML>
```

but the actual file names in \WebSphere\AppServer\installedApps\... directory in which the application is deployed are:

`banner.html``homecontent.html`

To correct the problem, modify the index.html file to change the names "Banner.html" and "HomeContent.html" to "banner.html" and "homecontent.html" to match the names of the files in the deployed application.

## 6.6.8.0: Web module properties

Key:



Applies to Java administrative console of Advanced Edition Version 4.0



Applies to Web administrative console of Advanced Single Server Edition Version 4.0



Applies to Application Client Resource Configuration Tool

**Application or  Application Ref **

The application installation binding within which the module-to-server installation binding is contained. This is typically the logical name of the enterprise application you configured to contain this Web module.

**Context Root **

The context root of the Web application contained in an enterprise application.

The context root is combined with the defined servlet mapping (from the WAR file) to compose the full URL that users type to access the servlet. For example, if the context root is /gettingstarted and the servlet mapping is MySession, then the URL is http://host:port/gettingstarted/MySession.

**Execution State **

The state that you would like the Web module to be in, the next time the product is stopped and started again

**Name  or Module Name **

An administrative name for the Web module

**Server **

The application server on which the Web module is installed

**URI **

A URI that, when resolved relative to the application URL, specifies the location of the module archive on a file system. The URI must match the URI of a ModuleRef URI in the deployment descriptor of an application if the module was packaged as part of a deployed application (EAR).



## 6.6.8.0.1: Assembly properties for Web components

### **Component name (Required, String)**

Specifies the name of the servlet or JavaServer Pages<sup>(TM)</sup> (JSP)file. This name must be unique within the Web module.

### **Display name**

Specifies a short name that is intended to be displayed by GUIs.

### **Description**

Contains a description of the servlet or JSP file.

### **Component type**

Specifies the type of Web component. Valid values are servlet orJSP file.

### **Class name (Required, String)**

Specifies the full path name for the servlet's class.

### **JSP file (Required, String)**

Specifies the full path name for the JSP file.

### **Load on startup**

Indicates whether this servlet is to be loaded at the startup of the Webapplication. The default is false (the checkbox is notselected). Also specifies a positive integer indicating the order inwhich the servlet is to be loaded. Lower integers are loaded beforehigher integers. If no value is specified, or if the value specified isnot a positive integer, the container is free to load the servlet at any timein the startup sequence.

### **Small icon**

Specifies a JPEG or GIF file containing a small image (16x16pixels). The image is used as an icon to represent the Web component ina GUI.

### **Large icon**

Specifies a JPEG or GIF file containing a large image (32x32pixels). The image is used as an icon to represent the Web component ina GUI.

## 6.6.8.0.2: Assembly properties for initialization parameters

Initialization parameters are sent to a servlet in its `HttpConfig` object when the servlet is first started.

### **Parameter name (Required, String)**

Specifies the name of an initialization parameter.

### **Parameter value (Required, String)**

Specifies the value of the initialization parameter.

### **Description**

Contains text describing the use of the parameter.

## 6.6.8.0.3: Assembly properties for page lists

Page lists allow you to avoid hardcoding URLs in servlets and JSPfiles. A page list specifies the location where a request is to be forwarded, but automatically tailors that location depending on the MIME type of the servlet. These properties allow you to specify a markup language and an associated MIME type. For the given MIME type, you also specify a set of pages to invoke. For example, if you define a markup language named VXML and associate it with a vxml MIME type, you can then define Page names and URIs to be invoked for that particular MIME type. The Page names end in .page and are the same name for all markup languages. However, the URIs are set to point to files that are particular to the given MIME type. For example, if a page is called ShowAccount.page and is in a markup language named VXML, the URI is ShowAccountVXML.jsp. In a markup language named HTML, the URI is ShowAccountHTML.jsp. When the servlet refers to ShowAccount.page, the actual file to which the request maps depends on the servlet's MIME type.

### **Name**

Specifies the name of the markup language--for example, HTML, WML, and VXML.

### **MIME Type**

Specifies the MIME type of the markup language--for example, text/html and text/x-vxml.

### **Error Page**

Specifies the name of an error page.

### **Default Page**

Specifies the name of a default page.

### **Pages - Name**

Specifies the name of the page to be served, for example, StockQuoteRequest.page.

### **Pages - URI**

Specifies the URI of the page to be served, for example, examples/StockQuoteHTMLRequest.jsp.

## 6.6.8.0.4: Assembly properties for security constraints

Security constraints declare how Web content is to be protected. These properties associate security constraints with one or more Web resource collections. A constraint consists of a Web resource collection, an authorization constraint, and a user data constraint.

- A Web resource collection is a set of resources (URL patterns) and HTTP methods on those resources. All requests that contain a request path that matches the URL pattern described in the Web resource collection is subject to the constraint. If no HTTP methods are specified, then the security constraint applies to all HTTP methods.
- An authorization constraint is a set of roles that users must be granted in order to access the resources described by the Web resource collection. If a user who requests access to a specified URI is not granted at least one of the roles specified in the authorization constraint, the user is denied access to that resource.
- A user data constraint indicates that the transport layer of the client/server communications process must satisfy the requirement of either guaranteeing content integrity (preventing tampering in transit) or guaranteeing confidentiality (preventing reading while in transit).

If multiple security constraints are specified, the container uses the "first match wins" rule when processing a request to determine what authentication method to use, or what authorization to allow.

### **Security constraint name**

Specifies the name of the security constraint.

### **Authorization Constraints - Roles**

Specifies the user roles that are permitted access to this resource collection.

### **Authorization Constraints - Description**

Contains a description of the authorization constraints.

### **User Data Constraints - Transport guarantee**

Indicates how data communicated between the client and the server is to be protected. Specifies that the protection for communications between the client and server is None, Integral, or Confidential. None means that the application does not require any transport guarantees. Integral means that the application requires that the data sent between the client and the server must be sent in such a way that it cannot be changed in transit. Confidential means that the application requires that the data must be transmitted in a way that prevents other entities from observing the contents of the transmission. In most cases, Integral or Confidential indicates that the use of SSL is required.

### **User Data Constraints - Description**

Contains a description of the user data constraints.

## 6.6.8.0.5: Assembly properties for Web resource collections

A Web resource collection defines a set of URL patterns (resources) and HTTP methods belonging to the resource. HTTP methods handle HTTP-based requests, such as GET, POST, PUT, and DELETE. A URL pattern is a partial Uniform Resource Locator that acts as a template for matching the pattern with existing full URLs in an attempt to find a valid file.

### **Web resource name (Required, String)**

Specifies the name of a Web resource collection.

### **Web resource description**

Contains a description of the Web resource collection.

### **HTTP methods**

Specifies the HTTP methods to which the security constraint applies. If no HTTP methods are specified, then the security constraint applies to all HTTP methods. The valid values are GET, POST, PUT, DELETE, HEAD, OPTIONS, and TRACE.

### **URL pattern**

Specifies URL patterns for resources in a Web application. All requests that contain a request path that matches the URL pattern are subject to the security constraint.

## 6.6.8.0.8: Assembly properties for context parameters

A servlet context defines a server's view of the Web application within which the servlet is running. The context also allows a servlet to access resources available to it. Using the context, a servlet can log events, obtain URL references to resources, and set and store attributes that other servlets in the context can use. These properties declare a Web application's parameters for its context. They convey setup information, such as a webmaster's e-mail address or the name of a system that holds critical data.

### **Parameter name (Required, String)**

Specifies the name of a parameter--for example, `dataSourceName`.

### **Parameter value (Required, String)**

Specifies the value of a parameter--for example, `jdbc/sample`.

### **Description**

Contains a description of the context parameter.

## 6.6.8.0.9: Assembly properties for error pages

Error page locations allow a servlet to find and serve a URI to a client based on a specified error status code or exception type. These properties are used if the error handler is another servlet or JSP file. The properties specify a mapping between an error code or exception type and the path of a resource in the Web application.

The container examines the list in the order that it is defined, and attempts to match the error condition by status code or by exception class. On the first successful match of the error condition, the container serves back the resource defined in the Location property.

### **Error Code**

Indicates that the error condition is a status code.

### **Error Code (Required, String)**

Specifies an HTTP error code, for example, 404.

### **Exception**

Indicates that the error condition is an exception type.

### **Exception type name (Required, String)**

Specifies an exception type.

### **Location (Required, String)**

Contains the location of the error-handling resource in the Web application.

## 6.6.8.0.10: Assembly properties for MIME mapping

A Multi-Purpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME) mapping associates a filename extension with a type of data file (text, audio, image). These properties allow you to map a MIME type to a file name extension.

### **Extension (Required, String)**

Specifies a file name extension, for example, .txt.

### **MIME type (Required, String)**

Specifies a defined MIME type, for example, text/plain.



## 6.6.8.0.11: Assembly properties for servlet mapping

A servlet mapping is a correspondence between a client request and a servlet. Servlet containers use URL paths to map client requests to servlets, and follow the URL path-mapping rules as specified in the JavaServlet specification. The container uses the URI from the request, minus the context path, as the path to map to a servlet. The container chooses the longest matching available context path from the list of Webapplications that it hosts.

### **URL pattern (Required, String)**

Specifies the URL pattern of the mapping. The URL pattern must conform to the Servlet specification. The following syntax must be used:

- A string beginning with a slash character (/) and ending with the slash and asterisk characters (/\*) is used as a path mapping.
- A string beginning with the characters \*. is used as an extension mapping.
- All other strings are used as exact matches only.
- A string containing only the slash character (/) indicates that the servlet specified by the mapping becomes the default servlet of the application. In this case, the servlet path is the request URI minus the context path, and the path info is null.

### **Servlet (Required, String)**

Specifies the name of the servlet associated with the URL pattern.

## 6.6.8.0.12: Assembly properties for tag libraries

Java ServerPages (JSP) tag libraries contain classes for common tasks such as processing forms and accessing databases from JSP files.

### **Tag library file name (Required, String)**

Specifies a file name relative to the location of the web.xml document, identifying a tag library used in the Web application.

### **Tag library location (Required, String)**

Contains the location, as a resource relative to the root of the Web application, where the Tag Library Definition file for the tag library can be found.

## 6.6.8.0.13: Assembly properties for welcome files

A Welcome file is an entry-point file (for example, index.html) for a group of related HTML files. Welcome files are located by using a group of suggested partial URIs. A Welcome file is an ordered list of partial URIs that the container uses to attempt to find a valid file when the initial URI cannot be found. The container appends these partial URIs to the requested URI to arrive at a valid URI. For example, the user can define a Welcome file of index.html so that a request to a URL such as host:port/webapp/directory (where directory is a directory entry in the WAR file that is not mapped to a servlet or JSP file) can be fulfilled.

### **Welcome file (Required, String)**

The Welcome file list is an ordered list of partial URLs with no trailing or leading slash characters (/). The Web server appends each file in the order specified and checks whether a resource in the WAR file is mapped to that request URI. The container forwards the request to the first resource in the WAR that matches.

## 6.6.8.0.14: Assembly properties for MIME filters

Filters transform either the content of an HTTP request or response and can also modify header information. MIME filters forward HTTP responses with a specified MIME type to one or more designated servlets for further processing.

### **MIME Filter - Target**

Specifies the target virtual host for the servlets.

### **MIME Filter - Type**

Specifies the MIME type of the response that is to be forwarded.

## 6.6.8.0.15: Assembly properties for JSP attributes

JSP attributes are used by the servlet that implements JSP processing behavior.

### **JSP Attribute (Name)**

Specifies the name of an attribute.

### **JSP Attribute (Value)**

Specifies the value of an attribute.

## 6.6.8.0.16: Assembly properties for file-serving attributes

File serving allows a Web application to serve static file types, such asHTML. File-serving attributes are used by the servlet that implementsfile-serving behavior.

### **File Serving Attribute (Name)**

Specifies the name of an attribute.

### **File Serving Attribute (Value)**

Specifies the value of an attribute.

## 6.6.8.0.17: Assembly properties for invoker attributes

Invoker attributes are used by the servlet that implements the invocation behavior.

### **Invoker Attribute (Name)**

Specifies the name of an attribute.

### **Invoker Attribute (Value)**

Specifies the value of an attribute.

## 6.6.8.0.18: Assembly properties for servlet caching configurations

Dynamic caching can be used to improve the performance of servlet and JavaServer Pages (JSP) files by serving requests from an in-memory cache. Cache entries contain the servlet's output, results of the servlet's execution, and metadata.

The properties on the General tab define a cache group and govern how long an entry remains in the cache. The properties on the ID Generation tab define how cache IDs are built and the criteria used to cache or invalidate entries. The properties on the Advanced tab define external cache groups and specify custom interfaces for handling servlet caching.

### **Caching group name (Required, String)**

Specifies a name for the group of servlets or JSP files to be cached.

### **Priority**

An integer that defines the default priority for servlets that are cached. The default value is 1. Priority is an extension of the Least Recently Used (LRU) caching algorithm. It represents the number of cycles through the LRU algorithm that an entry is guaranteed to stay in the cache. The priority represents the length of time that an entry remains in the cache before being eligible for removal. On each cycle of the algorithm, the priority of an entry is decremented. When the priority reaches zero, the entry is eligible for invalidation. If an entry is requested while in the cache, its priority is reset to the priority value. Regardless of the priority value and the number of requests, an entry is invalidated when its timeout occurs. Consider increasing the priority of a servlet or JSP file when it is difficult to calculate the output of the servlet or JSP file or when the servlet or JSP file is executed more often than average. Priority values should be low. Higher values do not yield much improvement but use extra LRU cycles. Use timeout to guarantee the validity of an entry. Use priority to rank the relative importance of one entry to other entries. Giving all entries equal priority results in a standard LRU cache that increases performance significantly.

### **Timeout**

Specifies the length of time, in seconds, that a cache entry is to remain in the cache after it has been created. When this time elapses, the entry is removed from the cache. If the timeout is zero or a negative number, the entry does not time out. It is removed when the cache is full or programmatically, from within an application.

### **Invalidate only**

Specifies that invalidations for a servlet are to take place, but that no caching is to be performed for the servlet. For example, this property can be used to prevent caching of control servlets. Control servlets treat HTTP requests as commands and execute those commands. By default, this checkbox is not selected.

### **Caching group members**

Specifies the names of the servlets or JSP files to be cached. The URIs are determined from the servlet mappings.

### **Use URIs for cache ID building**

Specifies whether or not the URI of the requested servlet is to be used to create a cache ID. By default, URIs are used.

### **Use specified string**

Specifies a string representing a combination of request and session variables that are to be used to create cache IDs. (This property defines request and session variables, and the cache uses the values of these variables to create IDs for the entries.)

### **Variables - ID**



The name of a request parameter, request attribute, session parameter, or cookie.

### **Variables - Type**

Indicates the type of variable specified in the ID field. The valid values are Request parameter, Request attribute, Session parameter, or Cookie.

### **Variables - Method**

The name of a method in the request attribute or session parameter. The output of this method is used to generate cache entry IDs. If this value is not specified, the toString method is used by default.

### **Variables - Data ID**

Specifies a string that, combined with the value of the variable, generates a group name for the cache entry. The cache entry is placed in this group. This group can later be invalidated.

### **Variables - Invalidate ID**

Specifies a string that is combined with the value of the variable on the request or session to form a group name. The cache invalidates the group name.

### **Required**

Indicates whether a value must be present in the request. If this checkbox is selected, and either the request parameter, request attribute, or session parameter is not specified, or the method is not specified, the request is not cached.

### **External cache groups - Group name**

Specifies the name of the external cache group to which this servlet will be published.

### **ID generator**

Specifies a user-written interface for handling parameters, attributes, and sessions. The value must be a full package and class name of a class extending `com.ibm.websphere.servlet.cache.IdGenerator`. The properties specified in the Application Assembly Tool will still be used and passed to the `IdGenerator` in the `initialize` method inside `com.ibm.websphere.servlet.cache.CacheConfig` object.

### **Meta data generator**

Specifies a user-written interface for handling invalidation, priority levels, and external cache groups. The value must be the full package and class name of a class extending `com.ibm.websphere.servlet.cache.MetaDataGenerator`. The properties specified in the Application Assembly Tool will still be used and passed to the `MetaDataGenerator` in the `initialize` method inside `com.ibm.websphere.servlet.cache.CacheConfig` object.

## 6.6.8.0.aa: Assembly properties for Web modules

### File name (Required, String)

Specifies the file name of the Web module, relative to the top level of the application package.

### Alternative DD

Specifies the file name for an alternative deployment descriptor file to use instead of the original deployment descriptor file in the module's JAR file. This file is the postassembly version of the deployment descriptor file. (The original deployment descriptor file can be edited to resolve dependencies and security information. Directing the use of the alternative deployment descriptor allows you to keep the original deployment descriptor file intact). The value of the Alternative DD property must be the full path name of the deployment descriptor file relative to the module's root directory. By convention, the file is in the ALT-INF directory. If this property is not specified, the deployment descriptor file is read directly from the module's JAR file.

### Context root (Required, String)

Specifies the context root of the Web application. The context root is combined with the defined servlet mapping (from the WAR file) to compose the full URL that users type to access the servlet. For example, if the context root is /gettingstarted and the servlet mapping is MySession, then the URL is http://host:port/gettingstarted/MySession.

### Classpath

Specifies the full class path for the Web application. Specify the values relative to the root of the EAR file and separate the values with spaces. Absolute values that reference files or directories on the hard drive are ignored. To specify classes that are not in JAR files but are in the root of the EAR file, use a period and forward slash (/). Consider the following example directory structure in which the file myapp.ear contains a Web module named mywebapp.war. Classes reside in class1.jar and class2.zip. A class named xyz.class is not packaged in a JAR file but is in the root of the EAR file.

`myapp.ear/mywebapp.war myapp.ear/class1.jar myapp.ear/class2.zip myapp.ear/xyz.class`

Specify `class1.jar class2.zip ./` as the value of the Classpath property. (Name only the directory for class files.)

### Display name

Specifies a short name that is intended to be displayed by GUIs.

### Description

Contains a description of the Web module.

### Distributable

Specifies that this Web application is programmed appropriately to be deployed into a distributed servlet container.

### Small icon

Specifies a JPEG or GIF file containing a small image (16x16 pixels). The image is used as an icon to represent the module in a GUI.

### Large icon

Specifies a JPEG or GIF file containing a large image (32x32 pixels). The image is used as an icon to represent the module in a GUI.

### Session configuration

Indicates that session configuration information is present. Checking this box makes the Session timeout property editable.

### Session timeout

Specifies a time period, in seconds, after which a client is considered inactive. The default value is zero, indicating that the session timeout never expires.

### Login configuration -- Authentication method

Specifies an authentication method to use. As a prerequisite to gaining access to any Web resources protected by an authorization constraint, a user must authenticate by using the configured mechanism. A Web application can authenticate a user to a Web server by using one of the following mechanisms: HTTP basic authentication, HTTP digest authentication, HTTPS client authentication, and form-based authentication.

- HTTP basic authentication is not a secure protocol because the user password is transmitted with a simple Base64 encoding and the target server is not authenticated. In basic authentication, the Web server requests a Web client to authenticate the user and passes a string called the realm of the request in which the user is to be authenticated.

- HTTP digest authentication transmits the password in encrypted form.
- HTTPS client authentication uses HTTPS (HTTP over SSL) and requires the user to possess a public key certificate.
- Form-based authentication allows the developer to control the appearance of login screens.

The Login configuration properties are used to configure the authentication method that should be used, the realm name that should be used for HTTP basic authentication, and the attributes that are needed by the form-based login mechanism. Valid values for this property are Unspecified, Basic, Digest, Form, and Client certification.

Note: HTTP digest authentication is not supported as a login configuration in this product. Also, not all login configurations are supported in all of the product's global security authentication mechanisms (Local Operating system, LTPA, and custom pluggable user registry). HTTP basic authentication and form-based login authentication are the only authentication methods supported by the Local Operating system user registry. Because Advanced Single Server Edition uses the local operating system as the user registry for authentication, it can only support these two login methods. LTPA and the custom pluggable user registry are capable of supporting HTTP basic authentication, form-based login, and HTTPS client authentication. LTPA and the custom pluggable user registry is available only in Advanced Edition.

### **Login configuration -- Realm name**

Specifies the realm name to use in HTTP basic authorization. It is based on a user name and password, sent as a string (with a simple Base64 encoding). An HTTP realm is a string that allows URIs to be grouped together. For example, if a user accesses a secured resource on a Web server within the "finance realm," subsequent access to the same or different resource within the same realm does not result in a repeat prompt for a user ID and password.

### **Login configuration -- Login page (Required, String)**

Specifies the location of the login form. If form-based authentication is not used, this property is disabled.

### **Form Login Config -- Error page (Required, String)**

Specifies the location of the error page. If form-based authentication is not used, this property is disabled.

### **Reload interval**

Specifies a time interval, in seconds, in which the Web application's file system is scanned for updated files. The default is 0 (zero).

### **Reloading enabled**

Specifies whether file reloading is enabled. The default is false.

### **Default error page**

Specifies a file name for the default error page. If no other error page is specified in the application, this error page is used.

### **Additional classpath**

Specifies an additional class path that will be used to reference resources outside of those specified in the archive. Specify the values relative to the root of the EAR file and separate the values with spaces. Absolute values that reference files or directories on the hard drive are ignored. To specify classes that are not in JAR files but are in the root of the EAR file, use a period and forward slash (. /). Consider the following example directory structure in which the file myapp.ear contains a Web module named mywebapp.war. Additional classes reside in class1.jar and class2.zip. A class named xyz.class is not packaged in a JAR file but is in the root of the EAR file.

`myapp.ear/mywebapp.war myapp.ear/class1.jar myapp.ear/class2.zip myapp.ear/xyz.class`

Specify `class1.jar class2.zip ./` as the value of the Additional classpath property. (Name only the directory for .class files.)

### **File serving enabled**

Specifies whether file serving is enabled. File serving allows the application to serve static file types, such as HTML and GIF. File serving can be disabled if, for example, the application contains only dynamic components. The default value is true.

### **Directory browsing enabled**

Specifies whether directory browsing is enabled. Directory browsing allows the application to browse disk directories. Directory browsing can be disabled if, for example, you want to protect data. The default value is true.

### **Serve servlets by classname**

Specifies whether a servlet can be served by requesting its classname. Usually, servlets are served only through a URI reference. The class name is the actual name of the servlet on disk. For example, a file named SnoopServlet.java compiles

intoSnoopServlet.class. (This is the class name.)SnoopServlet.class is normally invoked by specifying snoop in theURI. However, if Serve Servlets by Classname is enabled, the servlet isinvoked by specifying SnoopServlet. The default value is true.

**Virtual hostname**

Specifies a virtual host name. A virtual host is a configurationenabling a single host machine to resemble multiple host machines. Thisproperty allows you to bind the application to a virtual host in order toenable execution on that virtual host.

## 6.6.8.3: Administering Web modules with the Web console

Use the Web console to edit the configurations of Web modules. Because Web modules are configured, added, and removed as part of installed applications (.ear files), most of their settings displayed in this console are read-only.

Work with objects of this type by locating them in the tree on the left side of the console:

**Nodes** -> *hostname* -> **Application Servers**  
-> *application\_server\_name* -> **Web Containers**  
-> **Installed Web modules**

## 6.6.8.3.1: Precompiling JSP files for Web modules of an application with the Web console

You can precompile the JSP files in a Web module either while you are installing the Web module (or the application containing it), or after installation.

To precompile the JSP files during application installation, follow the [instructions for installing an application](#).

To precompile the JSP files of an already installed application, follow the instructions for [mapping virtual hosts to Web modules](#) task.

In either case, you will end up at the "Mapping virtual hosts to Web modules" panel of the application installation wizard, from which you can specify to precompile JSP files.

## 6.6.8.3.2: Viewing deployment descriptor information for Web modules (read-only)

To view the deployment descriptor information for a Web module:

1. In the tree on the left side of the console, click **Nodes** -> *hostname* -> **Application Servers** -> *application\_server\_name* -> **Web Containers** -> **Installed Web modules** to display the Web module view.
2. Click a particular Web module to view its details on right side of the console.
3. Click the link named **View Deployment descriptor (*web.xml*)** where *web* is the application name.

The deployment descriptor information will be displayed.

## 6.6.8.3.4: Updating Web module configurations with the Web console

During this task, you will update the configuration of an existing Web module installed on an application server.

To update a Web module configuration:

1. Click **Nodes** -> *hostname* -> **Application Servers** -> *application\_server\_name* -> **Web Container** -> **Installed Web Modules** where *application\_server\_name* is the name of the existing application server.
2. In the list of installed Web modules, click Web module that you want to configure. Its properties will be displayed on the rightside of the console.
3. Modify the properties.
4. When you are finished, click **OK**.
5. [Save your configuration](#).
6. (Optional) To have the configuration take effect:
  1. [Stop the server](#)
  2. [Start the server again](#).



## **6.6.8.5: Administering Web modules with Application Assembly Tool**

A Web module is used to assemble one or more servlets, JavaServer Pages(JSP) files, Web pages, and other static content into a single deployable unit. The Application Assembly Tool is used to create and edit modules, verify the archive files, and generate deployment code. See the related topics for links to concepts, instructions for creating a Web module, and field help.

## 6.6.8.5.1: Creating a Web module

Web modules can be created by using property dialog box or by using awizard.

- [Using the property dialog boxes](#)
  - [Using the Create Web Module wizard](#)
- 

### Using the property dialog boxes

The steps for creating a Web module are as follows:

1. Click **File->New->Web Module**. Thenavigation pane displays a hierarchical structure used to build the contents of the module. The icons represent the components, assembly properties, and files for the module. A property dialog box containing general information about the module is displayed in the property pane.
2. By default, the archive file name and the module display name are the same. It is recommended that you change the display name in the property pane. Enter values for other properties as needed. View the help for [6.6.8.0.a: Assembly properties for Web modules](#).
3. By default, the temporary location of the Web module is `installation_directory/bin`. You must specify a new file name and location by clicking **File->Save**. You must first add at least one Web component (servlet or JSP file) before saving the archive.
4. Add Web components (servlets or JSP files) to the module. You must add at least one Web component. There are several ways of adding components to a module:
  - Import an existing WAR file containing Web components. In the navigation pane, right-click the Web Components icon and choose **Import**. Click **Browse** to browse the file system and locate the desired archive file. When the file is located, click **Open**. The Web applications in the selected archive file are displayed. Select a Web application. Its Web components are displayed in the right window. Select the servlets or JSP files to be added and click **Add**. The components are displayed in the Selected Components window. Click **OK**. The properties associated with the archive are also imported and the property dialog boxes are automatically populated with values. Double-click the WebComponents icon to verify that the servlets or JSP files are included in the module.
  - Use a copy-and-paste operation to copy archive files from an existing module.
  - Create a new Web component. Right-click the Web Components icon and choose **New**. Enter a component name and choose a component type. Browse for and select the class files. By default, the root directory or archive is the current archive. If needed, browse the file system for the directory or archive where the class files reside. After you choose a directory or archive, its file structure is displayed. Expand the structure and locate the files that you need. Select the file and click **OK**. In the New WebComponent property dialog box, click **OK**. Verify that the Webcomponent has been added to the module (double-click the Web Components icon in the navigation pane). The Web components are also listed in the top portion of the property pane. Click the component to view its corresponding property dialog box in the bottom portion of the pane.
5. Enter properties for the Web component as needed. View the help for [6.6.8.0.1: Assembly properties for Web components](#).
6. Enter assembly properties for each Web component. Click the plus sign (+) next to the component instance to reveal property groups. Right-click each property group's icon. Choose **New** to add new values, or edit existing values in the property pane.
  - Specify Security Role References. View the help for [6.6.43.0.3: Assembly properties for security](#)

[role references](#).

- Specify Initialization Parameters. View the help for [6.6.8.0.2: Assembly properties for initialization parameters](#).
  - Specify Page List Extensions. View the help for [6.6.8.0.3: Assembly properties for page lists](#).
7. Specify additional properties for the Web module. Right-click each property group's icon. Choose **New** to add new values, or edit existing values in the property pane.
- Specify Security Constraints. View the help for [6.6.8.0.4: Assembly properties for security constraints](#). If you add a security constraint, you must add at least one Web resource collection.
  - Specify Web resource collections, HTTP methods, and URL patterns. View the help for [6.6.8.0.5: Assembly properties for Web resource collections](#).
  - Specify Context Parameters. View the help for [6.6.8.0.8: Assembly properties for context parameters](#).
  - Specify EJB references. View the help for [6.6.43.0.1: Assembly properties for EJB references](#).
  - Specify Environment Entries. View the help for [6.6.34.0.a: Assembly properties for environment entries](#).
  - Specify Error Pages. View the help for [6.6.8.0.9: Assembly properties for error pages](#).
  - Specify MIME Mappings. View the help for [6.6.8.0.10: Assembly properties for MIME mapping](#).
  - Specify Resource References. View the help for [6.6.43.0.2: Assembly properties for resource references](#).
  - Specify Security Roles. View the help for [6.6.5.0.5: Assembly properties for security roles](#).
  - Specify Servlet Mapping. View the help for [6.6.8.0.11: Assembly properties for servlet mapping](#).
  - Specify Tag Libraries. View the help for [6.6.8.0.12: Assembly properties for tag libraries](#).
  - Specify Welcome Files. View the help for [6.6.8.0.13: Assembly properties for welcome files](#).
8. Optionally, specify assembly property extensions. In the navigation pane, double-click the icon for Assembly Property Extensions.
- Specify MIME filters. View the help for [6.6.8.0.14: Assembly properties for MIME filters](#).
  - Specify JSP Attributes. View the help for [6.6.8.0.15: Assembly properties for JSP attributes](#).
  - Specify File Serving Attributes. View the help for [6.6.8.0.16: Assembly properties for file-serving attributes](#).
  - Specify Invoker Attributes. View the help for [6.6.8.0.17: Assembly properties for invoker attributes](#).
  - Specify Servlet Caching Configurations. View the help for [6.6.8.0.18: Assembly properties for servlet caching configurations](#).
9. Add any other files needed by the application. In the navigation pane, click the plus sign (+) next to the Files icon. Right-click **Add Class Files**, **Add JAR Files**, or **Add Resource Files**. Choose **Add Files**. Click **Browse** to navigate to the desired directory or archive and then click **Select**. If you are adding an entire archive, select the directory that contains the archive. The directory structure is displayed in the left pane. Browse the directory structure. From the right pane, select one or more files to be added and click **Add**. If you select a directory and click **Add**, all files in the directory, including the directory, are added. Relative path names are maintained. When the Selected Files window contains the correct set of files, click **OK**.

10. Click **File->Save** to save the archive.
- 

## Using the Create Web Module wizard

Use this wizard to create a Web module. The module can then be used as a stand-alone application, or it can become part of a J2EE application containing other modules. A Web module consists of one or more servlets and JSP files. You can use existing archives (by importing them), or create new ones.

During creation of the Web module, you specify the files for each servlet or JSP file to be included in the module. You also specify assembly properties for the servlets and JSP files, such as references to enterprise beans and resource connection factories, and security roles. The content information and assembly properties are used to create a deployment descriptor.

Before you start the wizard, you must have the required files for your servlet or JSP file. When the wizard is completed, your Web module (WAR file) is created in the directory that you specify.

To create a Web module, click the **Wizards** icon on the tool bar and then click **Web Module**. Follow the instructions on each panel.

- [Specifying Web module properties](#)
- [Adding files](#)
- [Specifying optional Web module properties](#)
- [Choosing Web Module icons](#)
- [Adding Web components](#)
- [Adding security roles](#)
- [Adding servlet mappings](#)
- [Adding resource references](#)
- [Adding context parameters](#)
- [Adding error pages](#)
- [Adding MIME mappings](#)
- [Adding Tag Libraries](#)
- [Adding Welcome Files](#)
- [Adding EJB references](#)
- [Setting additional properties and saving the archive](#)

## Specifying Web module properties

On the **Specifying Web Module Properties** panel:

1. Indicate the application to which this module is to be added. If a parent application is not indicated, the module is created as a stand-alone application.
2. Specify a file name and display name for the module. The display name is used to identify your module in the Application Assembly Tool and can be used by other tools. The file name specifies a location on your system where the WAR file is to be created.
3. Provide a short description of the module.
4. Click **Next**.

## Adding files

On the **Adding Files** panel, specify the files that are to be assembled for your Web module.

1. Click **Add Resource Files**, **Add Class Files**, or **Add JAR files**, depending on the type of file you are adding. First, browse for the root directory or archive where the files are located and click **Select**. If you are adding an entire archive, select the directory that contains the archive. The directory structure is displayed in the left pane. Browse the directory structure. From the right pane, select one or more files to be added and click **Add**. If you select a directory and click **Add**, all files in the directory, including the directory, are added. Relative path names are maintained. The selected files are displayed in the **Selected Files** window. Click **OK**. The files are listed in a table on the wizard panel.
2. If you want to remove a file, select the file in the table and then click **Remove**.
3. Continue to add or remove files until you have the correct set of files.
4. Click **Next**.

## Specifying optional Web module properties

On the **Specifying Optional Web Module Properties** panel:

1. Indicate whether the module can be installed in a distributable Web container. The default value is false.
2. Specify the full classpath for the Web application.
3. Click **Next**.

## Choosing Web Module icons

On the **Choosing Web Module icons** panel, specify icons for your module.

1. Specify the full path name of a GIF or JPEG file. The icon must be 16x16 pixels in size.
2. Specify a full path name of a GIF or JPEG file. The icon must be 32x32 pixels in size.
3. Click **Next**.

## Adding Web components

On the **Adding Web components** panel, add new servlets or JSP files or import existing ones.

To add a new Web component:

1. Click **New**.
2. On the **Specifying Web Component Properties** panel, specify the component name and enter values for other properties. View the help for [6.6.8.0.1: Assembly properties for Web components](#).
3. On the **Specifying Web Component Type** panel, indicate the type of Web component and specify the servlet class name or JSP file.
4. On the **Choosing Web Component Icons** panel, specify a file containing a JPEG or GIF image.
5. On the **Adding Security Role References** panel, enter values for security role references. Click **Add** to enter a role name. Click **OK**. The role name is displayed in the table on the wizard panel. To remove a role, select the role in the table and then click **Remove**. Repeat as necessary. View the help for [6.6.43.0.3: Assembly properties for security role references](#). Click **Next**.
6. On the **Adding Initialization Parameters** panel, enter values for the Web component's initialization parameters. Click **Add** to add a parameter. You must enter a name and value. Click **OK**. The parameter is displayed in a table on the wizard panel. To remove a parameter, select the parameter and click **Remove**. Repeat as necessary. View the help for [6.6.8.0.2: Assembly properties for initialization parameters](#).

7. Click **Finish**.

To import an existing Web component:

1. Click **Import**.
2. Browse the file system to locate the desired archive. The contents of the archive are displayed in a window. Select the desired component and then click **Add**. The components are added to the SelectedComponents window. Click **OK**.

To remove a Web component, select the component name in the table and click **Remove**.

When you are finished adding Web components, click **Next**.

## Adding security roles

On the **Adding Security Roles** panel:

1. Click **Add**. Type a role name and, optionally, type a description. Click **OK**. The role name is displayed in a table on the wizard panel. View the help for [6.6.5.0.5: Assembly properties for security roles](#).
2. Continue to add security roles as needed. If you need to remove a role, select the role in the table and then click **Remove**.
3. Click **Next**.

## Adding servlet mappings

On the **Adding Servlet Mappings** panel:

1. Click **Add**. Enter a URL pattern and select a servlet from the menu. View the help for [6.6.8.0.11: Assembly properties for servlet mapping](#). Click **OK**. The servlet mappings are displayed in a table on the wizard panel.
2. Continue to add and remove URL patterns and corresponding servlets as needed. If you need to remove mapping, select the entry in the table and then click **Remove**.
3. Click **Next**.

## Adding resource references

On the **Adding Resource References** panel, enter references for resource connection factories.

1. Click **Add** to add a reference. You must enter a value for a name, type, and authorization mode. View the help for [6.6.43.0.2 Assembly properties for resource references](#). Click **OK**. The reference is displayed in the table on the wizard panel.
2. To remove a reference, select the reference in the table and then click **Remove**.
3. Continue to add and remove references as needed.
4. Click **Next**.

## Adding context parameters

On the **Adding Context Parameters** panel, enter values for context parameters.

1. Click **Add** to add a parameter. You must enter a name and value. View the help for [6.6.8.0.8: Assembly properties for context parameters](#). Click **OK**. The parameter is displayed in the table on the wizard panel.
2. To remove a parameter, select the parameter and then click **Remove**.

3. Continue to add and remove parameters as needed.
4. Click **Next**.

## Adding error pages

On the **Adding Error Pages** panel, enter values for errorpages.

1. Click **Add** to add a page. You must enter a location. Then choose **Error Code** or **ErrorException**. Enter a name for the error code or exception. View the help for [6.6.8.0.9: Assembly properties for error pages](#). Click **OK**. The error page is displayed in the table on the wizard panel.
2. To remove an error page, select the item in the table and then click **Remove**.
3. Continue to add and remove error pages as needed.
4. Click **Next**.

## Adding MIME mappings

On the **Adding MIME Mappings** panel, enter values for MIME mappings.

1. Click **Add** to add a mapping. You must enter an extension and a MIME type. View the help for [6.6.8.0.10: Assembly properties for MIME mapping](#). Click **OK**. The mapping is displayed in the table on the wizard panel.
2. To remove a mapping, select the mapping and then click **Remove**.
3. Continue to add and remove mappings as needed.
4. Click **Next**.

## Adding Tag Libraries

On the **Adding Tag Libraries** panel, enter values for tag libraries.

1. Click **Add** to add a tag library. You must enter a tag file name and library location. View the help for [6.6.8.0.12: Assembly properties for tag libraries](#). Click **OK**. The tag library is displayed in the table on the wizard panel.
2. To remove a tag library, select the library and then click **Remove**.
3. Continue to add and remove tag libraries as needed.
4. Click **Next**.

## Adding Welcome Files

On the **Adding Welcome Files** panel, enter values for welcome files.

1. Click **Add**. Enter a file name or use the file browser to locate the file. View the help for [6.6.8.0.13: Assembly properties for welcome files](#). Click **OK**. The file name is displayed in the table on the wizard panel.
2. To remove a file, select the file in the table and then click **Remove**.
3. Continue to add and remove files as needed.
4. Click **Next**.

## Adding EJB references

On the **Adding EJB References** panel, enter values for EJBReferences.

1. Click **Add** to add a reference. You must enter a value for the name, home interface, remote interface, and type. View the help for [6.6.43.0.1: Assembly properties for EJB references](#). Click **OK**. The reference is displayed in the table on the wizard panel.
2. To remove a reference, select the entry in the table and then click **Remove**.
3. Continue to add and remove references as needed.

## Setting additional properties and saving the archive

Click **Finish** to complete the wizard. To change settings for properties, click **Back** to return to the appropriate panel. Make any needed changes, and then click **Finish**.

After you click **Finish**, the contents of the archive are displayed in the Application Assembly Tool window. In the navigation pane, continue adding or modifying properties as needed. For example, you can add binding information. When you are finished editing the archive, click **File->Save** to save the archive file.