

An Advanced Web Java Class's Hardware and Software Needs

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Abstract

After offering a new Web Java course during the Spring 2001 semester, I now realize that this actually needed more thought. This paper will discuss both the hardware and software needs for such a course. It is based on actual experiences and some additional outside research. In addition, I will give some details as to what is available in the marketplace to support such a course.

Keywords: Java, JSP, servlet, java beans, IDE, web application server

One of the key areas of Java development today deals with Web development using database, servlets, java server pages and java beans. In order to be able to offer such an advanced Java course, one must have the appropriate hardware and software.

1. HARDWARE

This actually includes several hardware environments including personal computers, workstations and mainframes. As we look at these, first lets look at the benefits as to using each of these platforms. Secondly, we will look at hardware from the perspective of requirements based on the software we are running in the class.

The PC environment is what most students are used to working with. So, using this hardware will require little transition in working with Java except for the IDE and Web application server.

The workstation environment will run Unix and will most likely be totally new to the student. This will add an additional level of difficulty to the course since they will have to learn Unix in addition to the IDE and Web application server. However, this is a great opportunity for students to see that Java truly can run on multiple platforms with little or no changes.

As to the mainframe, Java may be used as a wrapper around existing mainframe applications or databases. Again this provides a wonderful opportunity for students to work with a real world environment. And gain wonderful experience. They may get the opportunity to work with such mainframe databases as DB2. But, in reality this is beyond the scope of an advanced Java Web course.

One must also be concerned with the actual hardware requirements of the tools that you will be using in such a course. I have listed these as figures at the end of this paper. For hardware requirements for specific Java IDEs, see the table in Appendix A. (Borland JBuilder 2001; Java Boutique 2001; Sun Forte 2001) For hardware requirements for application servers, see the table in Appendix B. (Borland AppServer 2001; IBM Websphere)

One overall example as to hardware requirements is as follows: (Chappell 2000)

Java IDE Hardware Requirements:

- Windows
- 90 MHz Pentium or better (it will run on a 486, but barely)
- 64 Meg Ram or more.

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- Less than one megabyte of Hard Drive space required.

2. SOFTWARE

Java Development Environment

First, one needs a Java development environment. This can be in the form of very simple Java development environment such as the SUN JDK/SDK environment. One can also use a more complex tool such as an IDE (Interactive Development Environment). Let's discuss each of our options.

The simplest development environment such as Sun JDK/SDK provides only the minimum environment for developing Java Web applications. One of the key drawbacks here is the lack of interactive debugging tools that are found in IDEs. Another drawback is that this environment doesn't provide and code generation when building servlets etc thus making it more difficult to develop Java Web applications.

However, I had a team of students who liked the simplest environment best when developing a JSP application in an independent study course. They stated it forced them to do the complete development and not depend on any generated code or be forced to do things a certain way that is the only way allowed by the IDE.

The next level of development environment for Java is an IDE (Interactive Development Environment). The benefits here include: 1. Easy to set up projects, 2. Easier to setup and create Servlets, 3. Easier to setup and create Java Server Pages, 4. Provides an interactive debugging environment, 5. Includes a built in Web server for testing of Servlets, JSPs, etc.

The drawback for the IDE development environment is that there are times when it generates code. As a true developer, you may like this. However, as a professor, I want my students to completely understand all code that is created by them and/or generated by the IDE.

There are certain considerations when deciding on an IDE. (Chappell 2001) They are as follows:

- 100% Java
- Supports applets, servlets, Java Server Pages, Enterprise Java Beans
- Supports Database
- Quality of Debugger
- Supports enterprise development
- Supports the development of J2EE applications
- Runs on multiple hardware platforms
- Contains a built in Web application server for testing

For software requirements for specific Java IDEs, see the table in Appendix C. (Borland JBuilder 2001; Java Boutique 2001; Sun Forte 2001)

Java Testing Environment (Web Application Server)

Another type of software that is needed for such a class is that of a Java testing environment. Since, this is for a Web class, one will need a Web application server that supports Servlets and Java Server Pages. There are two ways to approach this: 1. Have a separate Web application server for testing, 2. Use the built in Web application server in the IDE.

If we totally depend on the IDEs built in Web application server, one doesn't get the true look and feel of running on a Web browser. It is easier to use this environment for serious debugging of Java Servlets and/or JSPs. But, if we totally depend on it, the students do not get the experience of working on a separate Web application server where debugging can be much more difficult.

The best choice is to actually have both the IDE and the Web application server for quality testing. It gives you the best of both worlds. In this scenario, the students develop their applications using the IDE and after completely testing them there, they move them up to the Web application server for the final testing.

Still, there are concerns when deciding on a Web application server. First, not all Web servers support Java Servlets or JSPs. Such examples of this type of Web server include Microsoft IIS. One is forced here to buy an add-on for the Web application server that supports Java Servlets and/or JSPs. Such add-ons products include: Servlet Exec, which supports both Servlets and Java Server Pages. (ServletExec 2001)

Having both the IDE and a separate Web application server gives the students a chance to work with both environments when testing. Based on my real world experience, one will have to do some additional testing when moving an application to the separate Web application server—one test to see if it works and still another to see if it works in the same way as in the IDE.

There are certain considerations when deciding on a Web application server. They are as follows:

- Supports applets, servlets, Java Server Pages, Enterprise Java Beans
- Supports Database
- Runs on multiple hardware platforms

Now if your Web application server does not support servlets, etc, there are some additional considerations when deciding on Add-Ons for your Web application server. They are as follows:

- Works with your Web Application Server

One can find software requirements on specific application servers in the second table in Appendix C. (Borland AppServer 2001; IBM WebSphere 2001)

3. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the real answer as to which hardware and software to use for an advanced Java Web course centers on the professor's goals and objectives for the class.

In my class, it would be best for me to use both the Windows and Unix environment either on the same hardware or different hardware. This choice gives students the opportunity to see that Java is truly platform independent.

Secondly, it would be best to have students to develop at least one Java application without using an IDE. This would truly show the students an environment in which they have to depend more on themselves and documentation that just the software tool.

Finally, it would be best for me to have the students to test their application in the IDE and then move it to a Web application server for final testing. This gives the student the experience of actually how it is done in the "Real World".

Again, remember your decision must be based on your goals and objectives of your version of a similar class.

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Appendix A Java IDE Hardware Requirements

IDE	Operating System	Platform	Processor	Memory (RAM) MB	Hard Drive Space MB	Other
Jbuilder 5.0 Personal	Windows/Linux	Intel	Intel Pentium II	128	115	CD-ROM, SVGA, Mouse or other pointing device
Jbuilder 5.0 Personal	Solaris	Sun	ULTRASparc 2	128	115	CD-ROM, SVGA, Mouse or other pointing device
Jbuilder 5.0 Professional	Windows/Linux	Intel	Intel Pentium II	256	150	CD-ROM, SVGA, Mouse or other pointing device
Jbuilder 5.0 Professional	Solaris	Sun	ULTRASparc 2	256	150	CD-ROM, SVGA, Mouse or other pointing device
Jbuilder 5.0 Enterprise	Windows/Linux	Intel	Intel Pentium II	256	250	CD-ROM, SVGA, Mouse or other pointing device
Jbuilder 5.0 Enterprise	Solaris	Sun	ULTRASparc 2	256	250	CD-ROM, SVGA, Mouse or other pointing device

Appendix A (continued) Java IDE Hardware Requirements

IDE	Operating System	Platform	Processor	Memory (RAM) MB	Hard Drive Space MB	Other
Visual Age for Java 4.0 Professional Edition	Windows	Intel	Intel Pentium II or faster	Min 128 Recommended 256	Min 350 Recommended 400	CD-ROM, SVGA, Mouse or other pointing device
Visual Age for Java 4.0 Enterprise Edition	Windows	Intel	Intel Pentium II or faster	Min 128 Recommended 256	Min 400 Recommended 750 or more	CD-ROM, SVGA, Mouse or other pointing device
Sun Forte for Java Community Edition	Window NT/2000	Intel	Min Pentium II 350 MHz Recommended Pentium III 450 MHz	Min 128 Recommended 256	Min 128 Recommended 384	CD-ROM, SVGA, Mouse or other pointing device
Sun Forte for Java Community Edition	Solaris 7,8	Sun	Min Ultra 10 Recommended Ultra 60	Min 128 Recommended 512	Min 128 Recommended 384	CD-ROM, SVGA, Mouse or other pointing device
Sun Forte for Java Community Edition	Red Hat Linux	Intel	Min Pentium II 500 MHz Recommended Pentium III 800 MHz	Min 128 Recommended 512	Min 128 Recommended 384	CD-ROM, SVGA, Mouse or other pointing device

Appendix A (continued) Java IDE Hardware Requirements

IDE	Operating System	Platform	Processor	Memory (RAM) MB	Hard Drive Space MB	Other
Sun Forte for Java Internet Edition	Window NT/2000	Intel	Min Pentium II 350 MHz Recommended Pentium III 450 MHz	Min 128 Recommended 256	Min 128 Recommended 384	CD-ROM, SVGA, Mouse or other pointing device
Sun Forte for Java Internet Edition	Solaris 7,8	Sun	Min Ultra 10 Recommended Ultra 60	Min 128 Recommended 512	Min 128 Recommended 384	CD-ROM, SVGA, Mouse or other pointing device
Sun Forte for Java Internet Edition	Red Hat Linux	Intel	Min Pentium II 500 MHz Recommended Pentium III 800 MHz	Min 128 Recommended 512	Min 128 Recommended 384	CD-ROM, SVGA, Mouse or other pointing device

Appendix B Web Application Server Hardware Requirements

Web Application Server	Operating System	Platform	Processor	Memory (RAM) MB	Hard Drive Space MB	Other
AppServer 4.5	Windows NT/2000	Intel	Intel Pentium II 233 MHz	Min 128 Recommended 160	75	CD-ROM, SVGA, Mouse or other pointing device
AppServer 4.5	Solaris 2.6, 7, 8	Sun	Sun Ultra 5	Min 128 Recommended 160	75	CD-ROM, SVGA, Mouse or other pointing device
AppServer 4.5	HP-UX 11.0	HP	PA-RISC 100MHz	Min 128 Recommended 160	75	CD-ROM, SVGA, Mouse or other pointing device
AppServer 4.5	IBM AIX 4.3	IBM RS/6000	RS/6000 PowerPC-604	64	54	CD-ROM, SVGA, Mouse or other pointing device
AppServer 4.5	Red Hat Linux	Intel	Intel Pentium II 333 MHz	128	50	CD-ROM, SVGA, Mouse or other pointing device
IBM WebSphere Application Server Standard Edition, V 3.5	AIX/HP-UX/SUN Solaris/Windows NT/2000	Intel/ HP/Sun		Min 256 Recommended 512	300	CD-ROM, SVGA, Mouse, Network Interface

Appendix B (continued) Web Application Server Hardware Requirements

Web Application Server	Operating System	Platform	Processor	Memory (RAM) MB	Hard Drive Space MB	Other
IBM WebSphere Application Server Advanced Edition, V 3.5	AIX/HP-UX/SUN Solaris/Windows NT/2000	Intel/ HP/Sun		Min 256 Recommended 512	300	CD-ROM, SVGA, Mouse, Network Interface
IBM WebSphere Application Server Enterprise Edition, V 3.5	AIX	IBM	332 MHz or better	512	6 GB	CD-ROM, X- Server Display, Mouse, Network Interface
IBM WebSphere Application Server Enterprise Edition, V 3.5	SUN Solaris	Sun	332 MHz or better	512	6 GB	CD-ROM, X- Server Display, Mouse, Network Interface
IBM WebSphere Application Server Enterprise Edition, V 3.5	HP-UX	HP	440 MHz or better	512	6 GB	CD-ROM, X- Server Display, Mouse, Network Interface
IBM WebSphere Application Server Enterprise Edition, V 3.5	Windows NT/2000	Intel	300 MHz or better	Min 256 Recommended 512	5 GB	CD-ROM, 800x600 capable display, SVGA, Mouse, Network Interface

Appendix C Java IDE Software Requirements

IDE	Windows	Linux	Solaris	Browsers
Jbuilder 5.0 All Editions	Windows 98 Windows 2000 Windows NT 4.0 (SP3)	X11R6 3.3x GNU C Runtime Library 2.1.2 or greater Linux kernal 2.2.12 or above	Solaris 7 Solaris 8	Netscape Navigator 4.7 or later Internet Explorer 5.0 or later
Visual Age for Java All Editions	Windows 98 Windows 2000 Windows NT 4.0 (SP4)			
Sun Forte for Java All Editions	Windows NT Windows 2000	Red Hat Linux 6.2	Solaris 7 Solaris 8	150

Web Application Server Software Requirements

Web Application Server	Windows	Unix	Solaris	Browsers
IBM WebSphere Application Server All Editions	Windows NT 4.0 (SP4) Windows 2000	IBM AIX V4.3.3 HP-UX 11.0 or higher	Solaris 6 Solaris 7	Netscape Navigator 4.07 Internet Explorer 4.01 or higher
Borland AppServer 4.5	Windows NT (SP3) Windows 2000	HP-UX 11.0 IBM AIX 4.3 Red Hat Linux	Solaris 6 Solaris 7 Solaris 8	Netscape Navigator 4.7 or higher Internet Explorer 5.0 or Higher