

## Module 2: Servlet Basics

Thanisa Kruawaisayawan  
Faculty of Information Technology  
King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang

### Objectives

- What is Servlet?
- Request and Response Model
- Method GET and POST
- Servlet API Specifications
- The Servlet Life Cycle
- Examples of Servlet Programs

2

### What is a Servlet?

- Java™ objects which extend the functionality of a HTTP server
- **Dynamic contents generation**
- Better alternative to CGI
  - Efficient
  - Platform and server independent
  - Session management
  - Java-based

3

### Servlet vs. CGI

#### Servlet

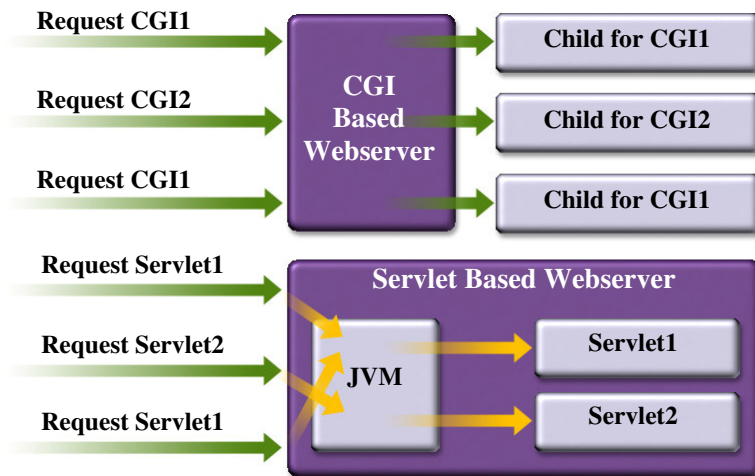
- Requests are handled by threads.
- Only a single instance will answer all requests for the same servlet concurrently (persistent data)

#### CGI

- New process is created for each request (overhead & low scalability)
- No built-in support for sessions

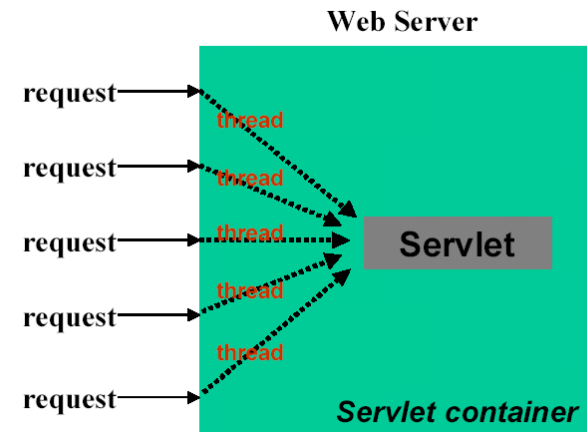
4

## Servlet vs. CGI (cont.)



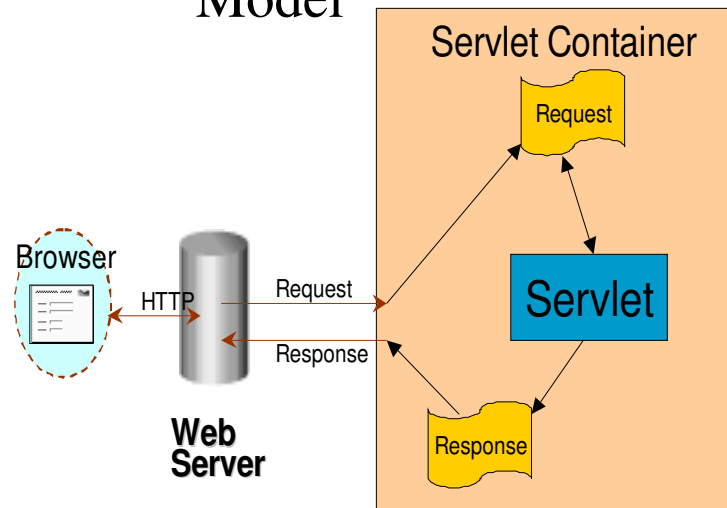
5

## Single Instance of Servlet



6

## Servlet Request and Response Model



7

## What does Servlet Do?

- Receives client request (mostly in the form of HTTP request)
- Extract some information from the request
- Do content generation or business logic process (possibly by accessing database, invoking EJBs, etc)
- Create and send response to client (mostly in the form of HTTP response) or forward the request to another servlet or JSP page

8

# Requests and Responses

## ■ What is a request?

- Information that is sent from client to a server
  - Who made the request
  - Which HTTP headers are sent
  - What user-entered data is sent

## ■ What is a response?

- Information that is sent to client from a server
  - Text(html, plain) or binary(image) data
  - HTTP headers, cookies, etc

9

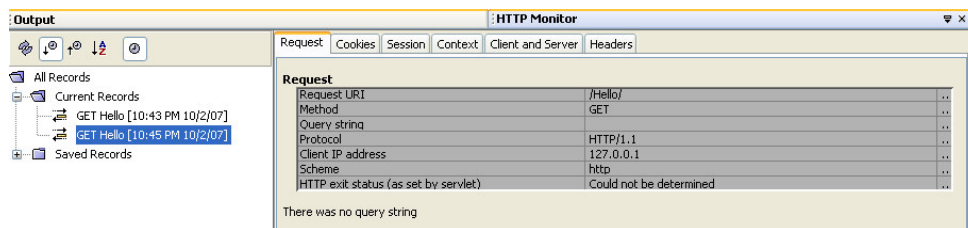
# HTTP

## ■ HTTP request contains

- Header
- Method
  - Get: Input form data is passed as part of URL
  - Post: Input form data is passed within message body
  - Put
  - Header
- request data

10

# HTTP Monitor in Netbeans



11

# Request Methods

- **getRemoteAddr ()**
  - IP address of the client machine sending this request
- **getRemotePort ()**
  - Returns the port number used to sent this request
- **getProtocol ()**
  - Returns the protocol and version for the request as a string of the form <protocol>/<major version>.<minor version>
- **getServerName ()**
  - Name of the host server that received this request
- **getServerPort ()**
  - Returns the port number used to receive this request

12

## HttpRequestInfo.java

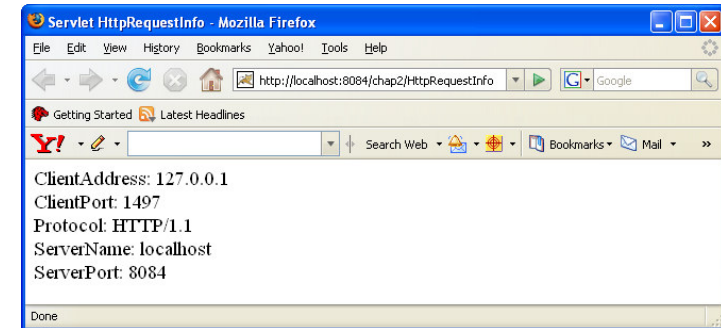
```
public class ServletInfo extends HttpServlet {
    :
    protected void processRequest(HttpServletRequest request,
        HttpServletResponse response) throws ServletException, IOException {
        response.setContentType("text/html");
        PrintWriter out = response.getWriter();

        out.println("ClientAddress: " + request.getRemoteAddr() + "<br>");
        out.println("ClientPort: " + request.getRemotePort() + "<br>");
        out.println("Protocol: " + request.getProtocol() + "<br>");
        out.println("ServerName: " + request.getServerName() + "<br>");
        out.println("ServerPort: " + request.getServerPort() + "<br>");

        out.close();
    }
    :
}
```

13

## Result



14

## Reading Request Header

### ■ General

- ☐ getHeader
- ☐ getHeaders
- ☐ getHeaderNames

### ■ Specialized

- ☐ getCookies
- ☐ getAuthType and getRemoteUser
- ☐ getContentLength
- ☐ getContentType
- ☐ getDateHeader
- ☐ getIntHeader

15

## HttpRequestHeaderInfo.java

```
import java.util.*;

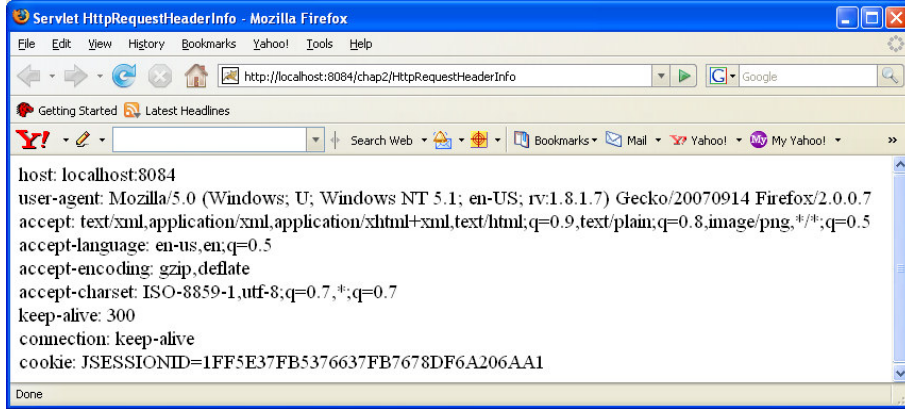
public class HttpServletInfo extends HttpServlet {
    :
    protected void processRequest(HttpServletRequest request,
        HttpServletResponse response) throws ServletException, IOException {

        response.setContentType("text/html");
        PrintWriter out = response.getWriter();

        Enumeration enum1 = request.getHeaderNames();
        while (enum1.hasMoreElements()) {
            String name = (String) enum1.nextElement();
            out.println(name + ": " + request.getHeader(name) + "<br>");
        }
        out.close();
    }
    :
}
```

16

## Result



17

## Frequently Used Request Methods

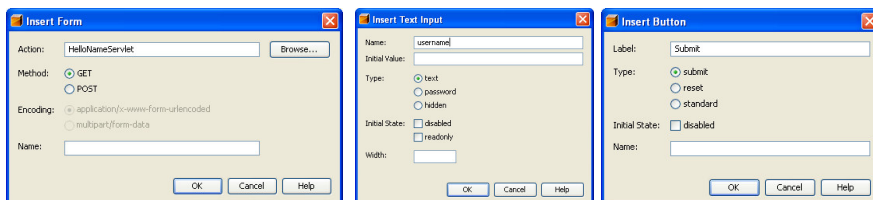
### ■ HttpServletRequest methods

- **getParameter()** returns value of named parameter
- **getParameterValues()** if more than one value
- **getParameterNames()** for names of parameters

18

## Example: hello.html

```
<HTML>
:
<BODY>
    <form action="HelloNameServlet">
        Name: <input type="text" name="username" />
        <input type="submit" value="submit" />
    </form>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```



19

## HelloNameServlet.java

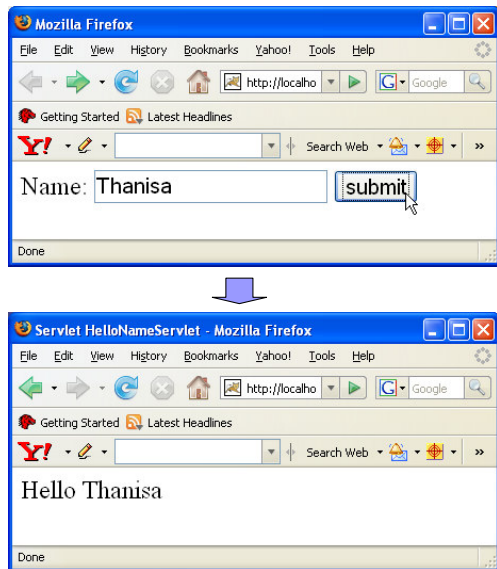
```
public class HelloNameServlet extends HttpServlet {
    :
    protected void processRequest(HttpServletRequest request,
        HttpServletResponse response)
        throws ServletException, IOException {
        response.setContentType("text/html");
        PrintWriter out = response.getWriter();

        out.println("Hello " + request.getParameter("username"));

        out.close();
    }
}
```

20

## Result



21

## HTTP GET and POST

- The most common client requests
  - HTTP GET & HTTP POST
- GET requests:
  - User entered information is **appended** to the URL in a query string
  - Can only send limited amount of data
    - `.../chap2/HelloNameServlet?username=Thanisa`
- POST requests:
  - User entered information is sent as data (not appended to URL)
  - Can send any amount of data

22

## TestServlet.java

```
import javax.servlet.*;
import javax.servlet.http.*;
import java.io.*;

public class TestServlet extends HttpServlet {
    public void doGet(HttpServletRequest request,
        HttpServletResponse response)
        throws ServletException, IOException {

        response.setContentType("text/html");
        PrintWriter out = response.getWriter();

        out.println("<h2>Get Method</h2>");
    }
}
```

23

## Steps of Populating HTTP Response

- Fill Response headers
- Get an output stream object from the response
- Write body content to the output stream

24

## Example: Simple Response

```
Public class HelloServlet extends HttpServlet {
    public void doGet(HttpServletRequest request,
        HttpServletResponse response)
        throws ServletException, IOException {

        // Fill response headers
        response.setContentType("text/html");

        // Get an output stream object from the response
        PrintWriter out = response.getWriter();

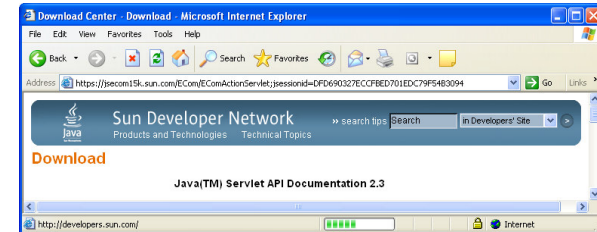
        // Write body content to output stream
        out.println("<h2>Get Method</h2>");

    }
}
```

25

## Servlet API Specifications

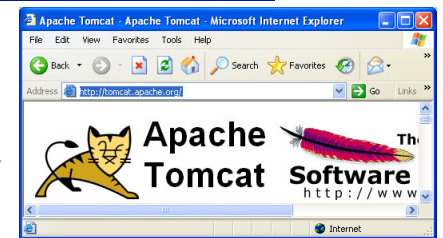
- Official Web Site: <http://java.sun.com>



- Free Servlet engines

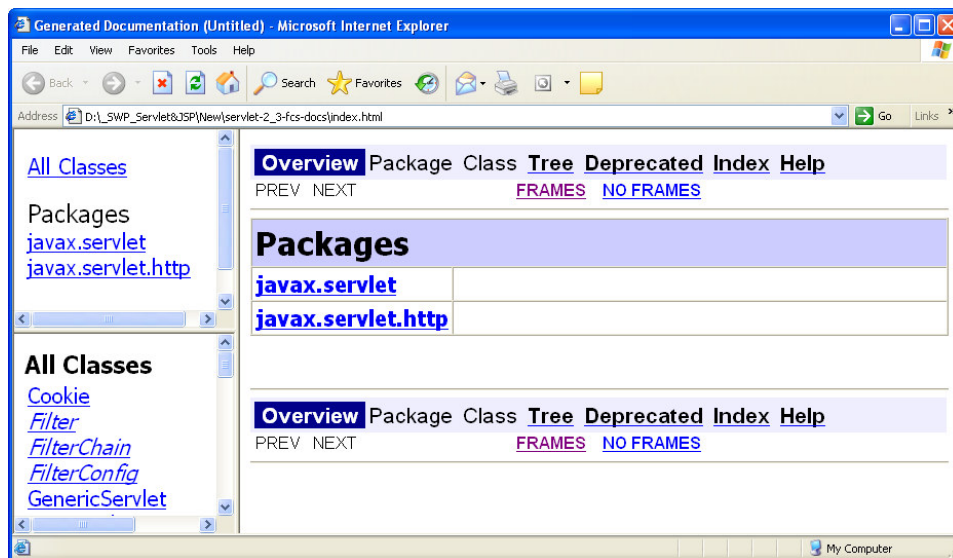
- ☐ Tomcat

- <http://tomcat.apache.org/>



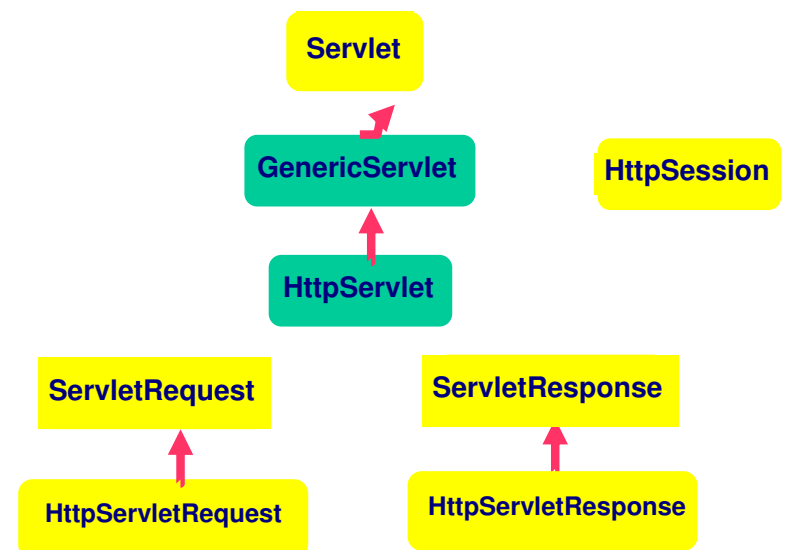
26

## Servlet API Specifications (cont.)



27

## Servlet Interfaces & Classes



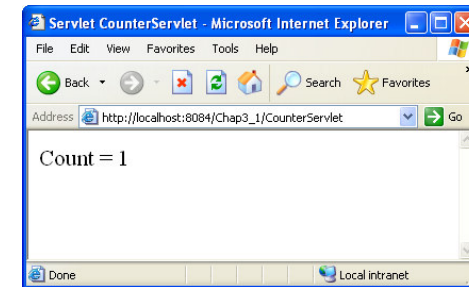
28

## CounterServlet.java

```
:
public class CounterServlet extends HttpServlet {
    private int count;
    :
    protected void processRequest(HttpServletRequest request,
        HttpServletResponse response) throws
        ServletException, IOException {
        response.setContentType("text/html");
        PrintWriter out = response.getWriter();
        count++;
        out.println("Count = " + count);
        out.close();
    }
    :
}
```

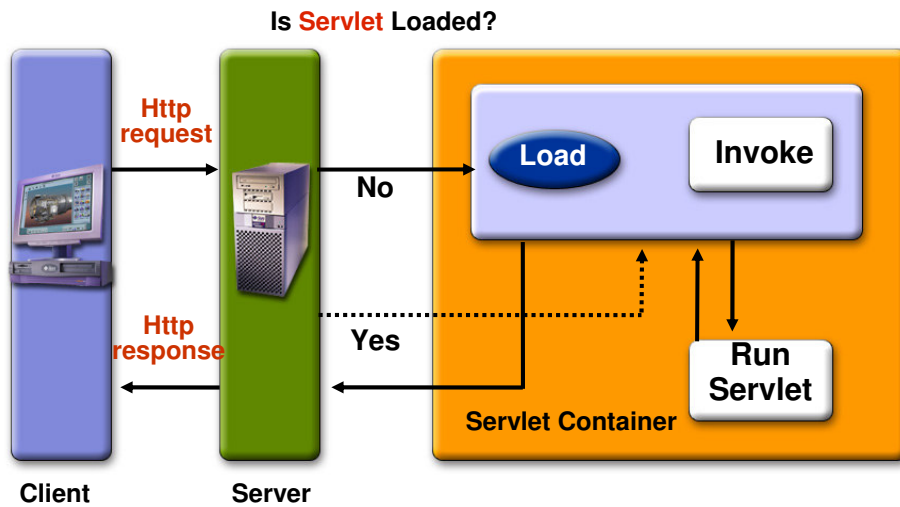
29

## Result



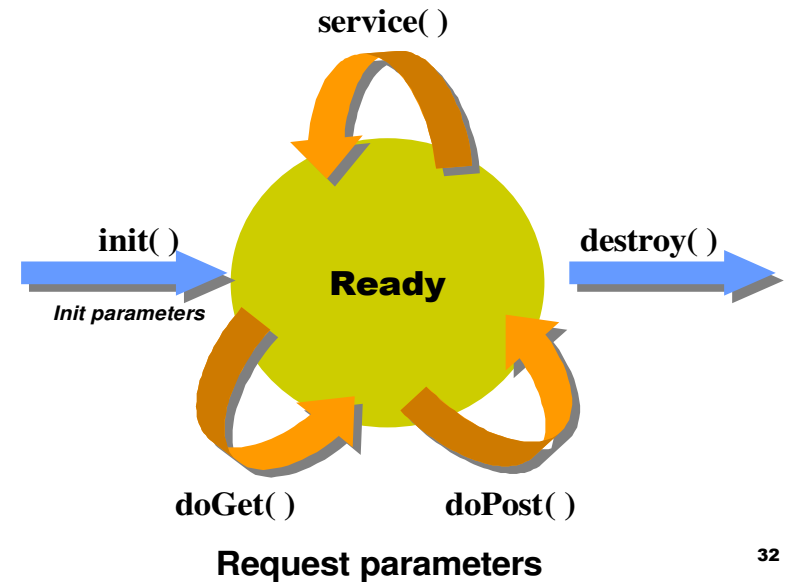
30

## Servlet Life-Cycle



31

## Servlet Life Cycle Methods



32

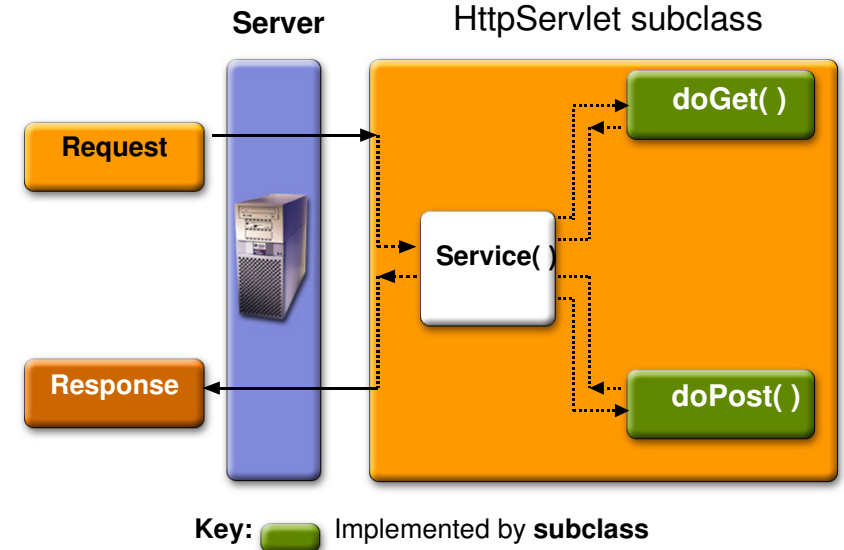


# The Servlet Life Cycle

- **init**
  - executed once when the servlet is first loaded
  - Not call for each request
  - Perform any set-up in this method
    - **Setting up a database connection**
- **destroy**
  - called when server delete servlet instance
  - Not call after each request
  - Perform any clean-up
    - **Closing a previously created database connection**

33

# doGet() and doPost() Methods



34

# Servlet Life Cycle Methods

- **Invoked by container**
  - Container controls life cycle of a servlet
- **Defined in**
  - `javax.servlet.GenericServlet` class or
    - **init()**
    - **destroy()**
    - **service()** - this is an **abstract** method
  - `javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet` class
    - **doGet()**, **doPost()**, **doXxx()**
    - **service()** - implementation

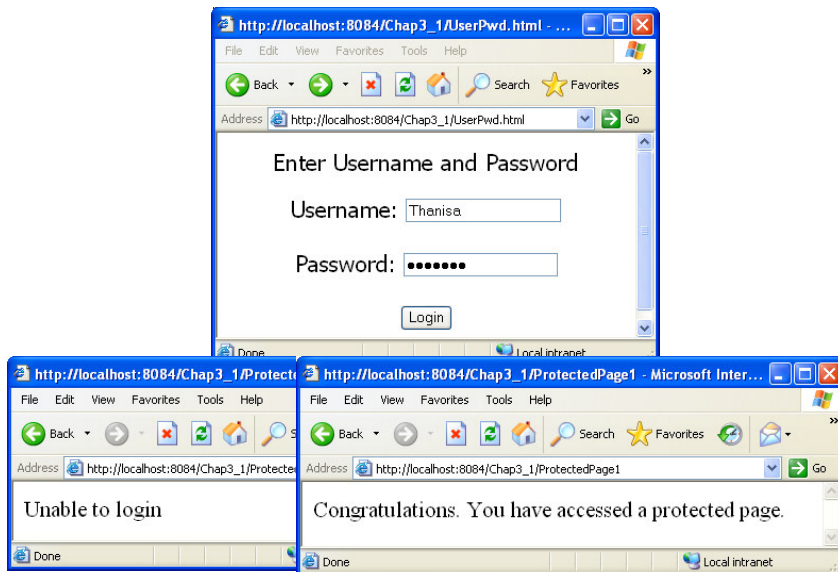
35

# Implementation in method service()

```
protected void service(HttpServletRequest req, HttpServletResponse resp) throws ServletException, IOException {
    String method = req.getMethod();
    if (method.equals(METHOD_GET)) {
        ...
        doGet(req, resp);
        ...
    } else if (method.equals(METHOD_HEAD)) {
        ...
        doHead(req, resp); // will be forwarded to doGet(req, resp)
    } else if (method.equals(METHOD_POST)) {
        doPost(req, resp);
    } else if (method.equals(METHOD_PUT)) {
        doPut(req, resp);
    } else if (method.equals(METHOD_DELETE)) {
        doDelete(req, resp);
    } else if (method.equals(METHOD_OPTIONS)) {
        doOptions(req, resp);
    } else if (method.equals(METHOD_TRACE)) {
        doTrace(req, resp);
    } else {
        ...
    }
}
```

36

## Username and Password Example



37

## Acknowledgement

Some contents are borrowed from the presentation slides of Sang Shin, Java™ Technology Evangelist, Sun Microsystems, Inc.

38