

# SERVLETS AND JSP COURSE

## STATUS CODE



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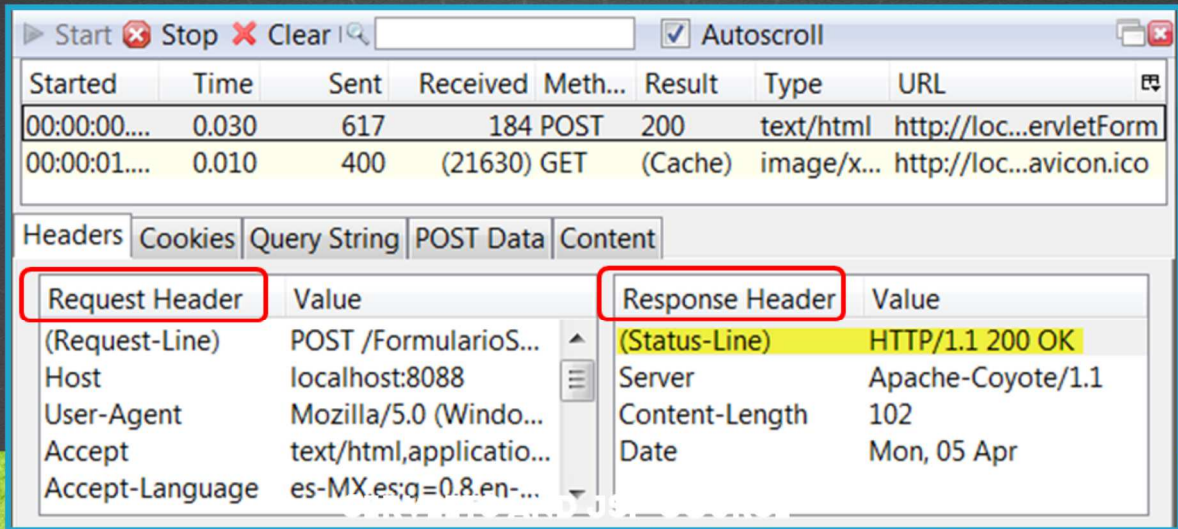
Hello, Ubaldo Acosta greets you again. I hope you're ready to start with this lesson.

We are going to study the issue of status codes with Servlets.

Are you ready? Come on!

## HTTP STATUS CODES

- ▶ The status codes are used to indicate the status of the web server's response to the client (web browser)



In this lesson we are going to see the HTTP status code.

The status codes will allow us to indicate to the client a response from the web server. As we can see in the figure, on the left side we see an HTTP request (Request Header) and on the right side we have the response from the Web server (Response Header).

We can see that the answer is indicating a number **200** and also specifies a string indicating OK, which means that when making the request for this resource, the web server responds with a status and this state will indicate the browser how to behave and / or what information to show the end user.

## API OF SERVLETS WHEN USING STATUS CODES

The following methods allow us to indicate the response code of the web server to the client (web browser):

### **response.setStatus (int code)**

- Constants are usually used, such as SC\_OK, SC\_NOT\_FOUND, etc.

### **response.sendError (int code, String message)**

- It is used to show the error in an HTML document, usually browsers.

### **response.sendRedirect (String url)**

- It is used to indicate a redirect to another page. The status code is 302.

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Next we will see some of the methods that are used to handle the status codes from our web server.

Through the HttpServletResponse object of the Servlets API we will use any of these methods to indicate to the web browser the response status of the web server to our client.

We have the method response.setStatus (int) and with this method we indicate a number that is a code, normally we will use constants such as the constant SC\_OK or how they can be also SC\_NOT\_FOUND, etc. Each of these constants has a code associated with it which is processed by the web browser.

We will also be able to indicate not only status codes, but also error messages if necessary. We can also indicate by means of an integer the status code and it is even possible to add a message with the response.sendError (int\_codigo, String\_message) method.

Finally we will mention the response.sendRedirect (String url) method. In this case what we are going to do with this method is to indicate to the web browser that it will see a redirect, this status code is 302 and we do not need to indicate any header indirectly, because this method already contains a status code which it will tell the web browser that we need to redirect the URL that we are indicating.

These are some of the methods we can use to handle the status codes from our web server to the web client.



## MOST COMMON HTTP STATUS CODES

- **200 (Ok):** The answer was correct, it is the default status code
- **204 (Without Content):** The browser continues to display the previous document
- **301 (Moved Permanently):** The requested document has changed its location, and possibly the new route is indicated, in which case the browser is redirected to the new page automatically
- **302 (Found):** The document has been temporarily moved, and the browser moves to the new url automatically
- **401 (Without authorization):** You do not have permission to view the requested content, because you tried to access a protected resource with a password without the respective authorization
- **404 (Not found):** The requested resource is not hosted on the Web server
- **500 (Internal Error of the Web Server):** The web server threw an unrecoverable exception, and therefore can not continue processing the request

As we can see we have the following state codes that are the most common. There is an extensive list of state codes, however we will see the most used.

We have the **status code 200 (Ok)**: This status code is a "correct" response. It is the status code handled by default.

The **status code 204 (Without content)**: Means that no content was found. The browser will show the previous document.

The **status code 301 (Permanently Moved)**: It means that the requested resource has been moved permanently, so it is possible that we indicate a new route from the web server and in which case the browser will redirect to a new page automatically .

The **status code 302 (Found)**: As we have seen above, the `sendRedirect ()` method uses this status code, this means that the resource was found but it has been moved temporarily, then the browser also redirects to the indicated URL of automatic way

The **status code 401 (Without authorization)**: This means that we do not have permission to view the requested content because it was possible to access a private resource without the respective authorization of the username and password requested.

The **status code 404 (Not found)**: It means that the web resource has not been found and this is one of the most used status codes, because if we provide a URL that is not found on our web server, it will return a 404 status code.

And finally the **status code 500 (Internal Error of the Web Server)**: This is an internal error of the web server and in this case it is a serious error because it is an unrecoverable error. Therefore the request is stopped and processing no longer continues. The web server is going to return this status code indicating that a serious error has occurred internally in the web server. We will now see an example to process the status codes through the Servlets API.

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