

SERVLETS AND JSP COURSE

HTTP SESSION



By the expert: Ubaldo Acosta

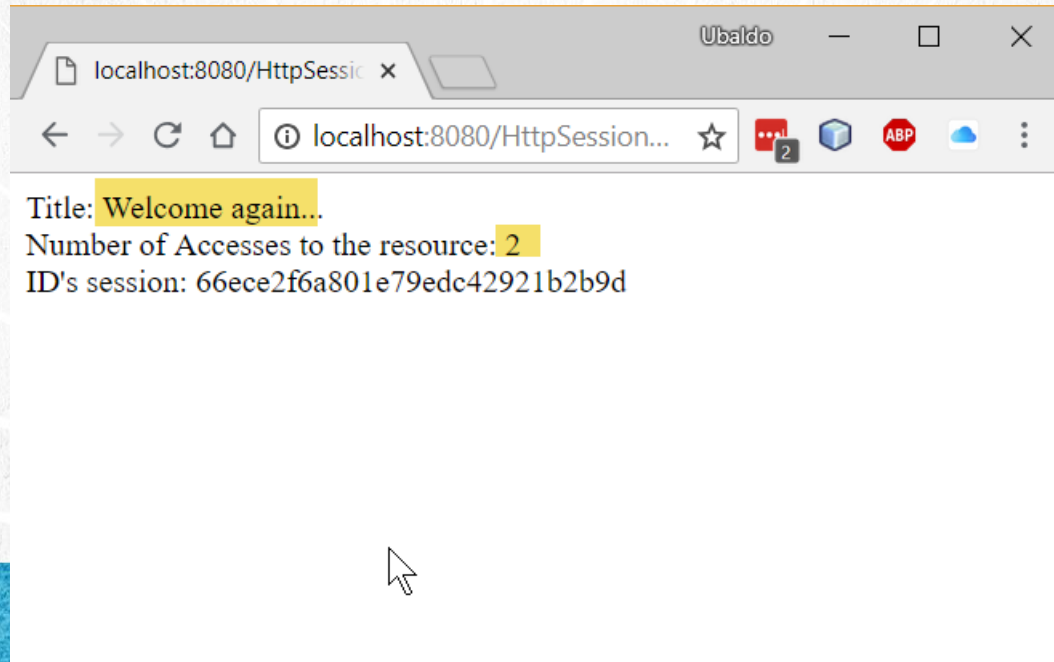


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OBJECTIVE OF THE EXERCISE

Create a Web project to implement the HttpSession management. At the end we should observe the following:



1. CREATE A NEW PROJECT

Create a new web Project with Maven, as follows:

New Web Application

Steps

1. Choose Project
- 2. Name and Location**
3. Settings

Name and Location

Project Name:

Project Location:

Project Folder:

Artifact Id:

Group Id:

Version:

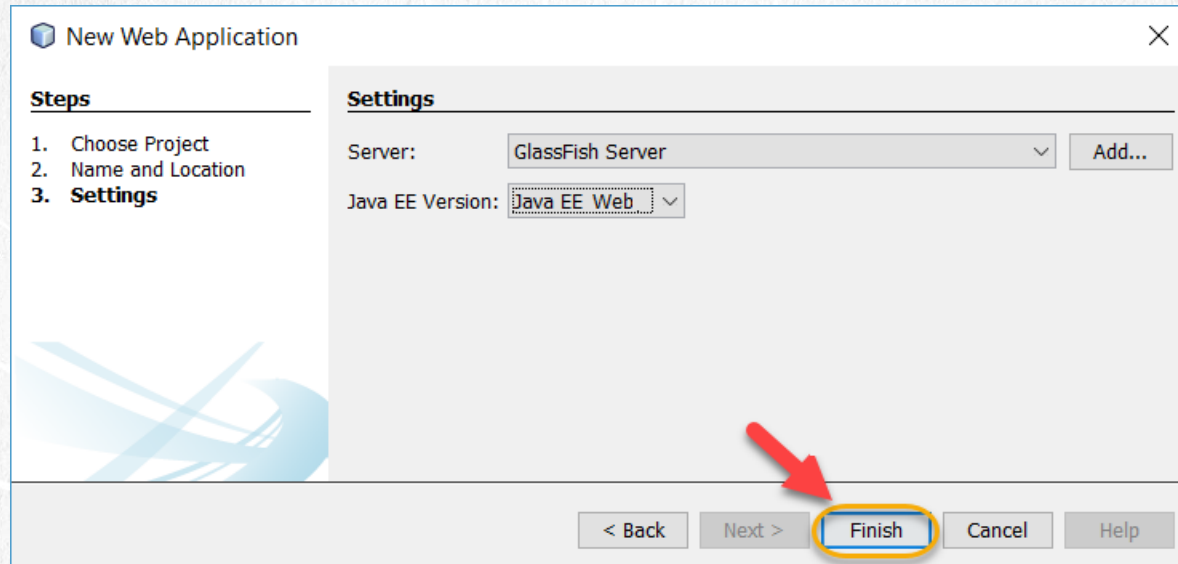
Package: (Optional)

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1. CREATE A NEW PROJECT (CONT)

Create a new project:



New Web Application

Steps

1. Choose Project
2. Name and Location
3. **Settings**

Settings

Server: GlassFish Server Add...

Java EE Version: Java EE Web

< Back Next > **Finish** Cancel Help

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2. CREATE A NEW CLASS

Create a new class that will be a Servlet:

New Java Class

Steps

1. Choose File Type
2. **Name and Location**

Name and Location

Class Name:

Project:

Location:

Package:

Created File:

< Back Next > **Finish** Cancel Help

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3. MODIFY THE FILE

HttpSessionServlet.java:

```
package web;

import java.io.*;
import javax.servlet.ServletException;
import javax.servlet.annotation.WebServlet;
import javax.servlet.http.*;

@WebServlet("/HttpSessionServlet")
public class HttpSessionServlet extends HttpServlet {

    @Override
    protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
        throws ServletException, IOException {
        response.setContentType("text/html");
        HttpSession session = request.getSession();
        String title = null;

        //We ask for the attribute, and verify if it exists
        Integer visitCounter = (Integer) session.getAttribute("visitCounter");
```

3. MODIFY THE FILE

HttpSessionServlet.java:

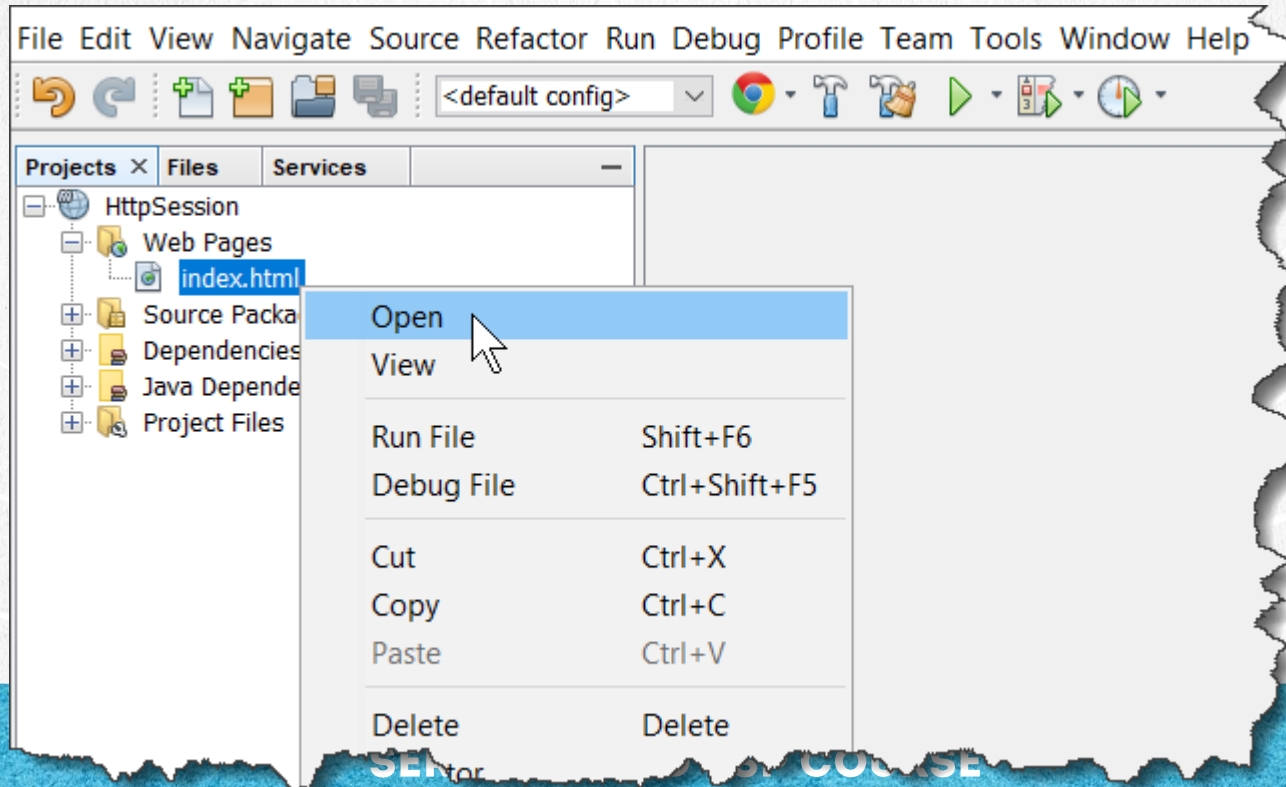
```
//If it is equal to null, it means that it is the first
//time that we access the resource
if (visitCounter == null) {
    visitCounter = 1;
    title = "Welcome for the first time...";
} else {
    //if it is different from null, we increase the counter
    title = "Welcome again...";
    visitCounter += 1;
}

//In any case, we add the value of the counter
//to the session
session.setAttribute("visitCounter", visitCounter);

//We show the values in the client
PrintWriter out = response.getWriter();
out.println("Title: " + title);
out.println("<br>");
out.println("Number of Accesses to the resource: " + visitCounter);
out.println("<br>");
out.println("ID's session: " + session.getId());
}
}
```


4. MODIFY THE FILE

Modify the index.html file:

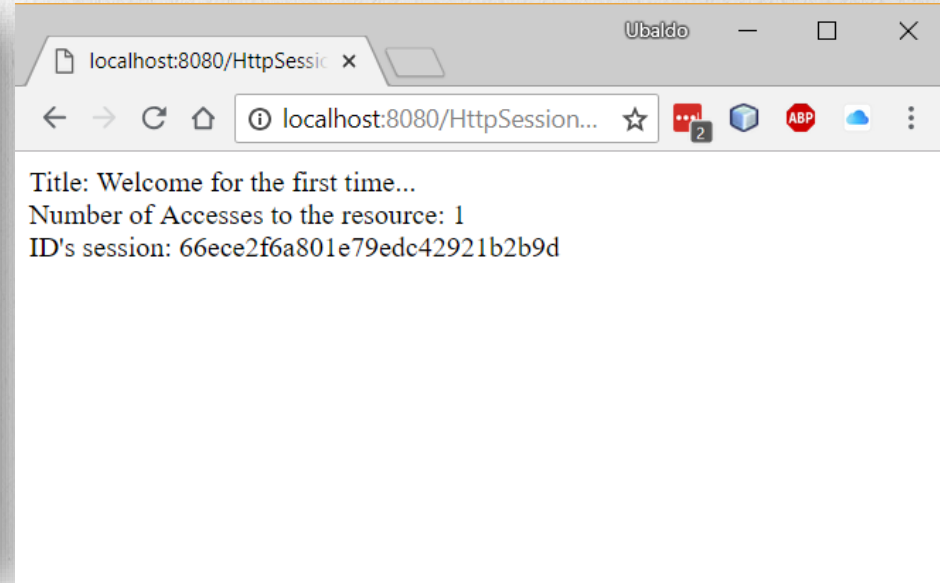
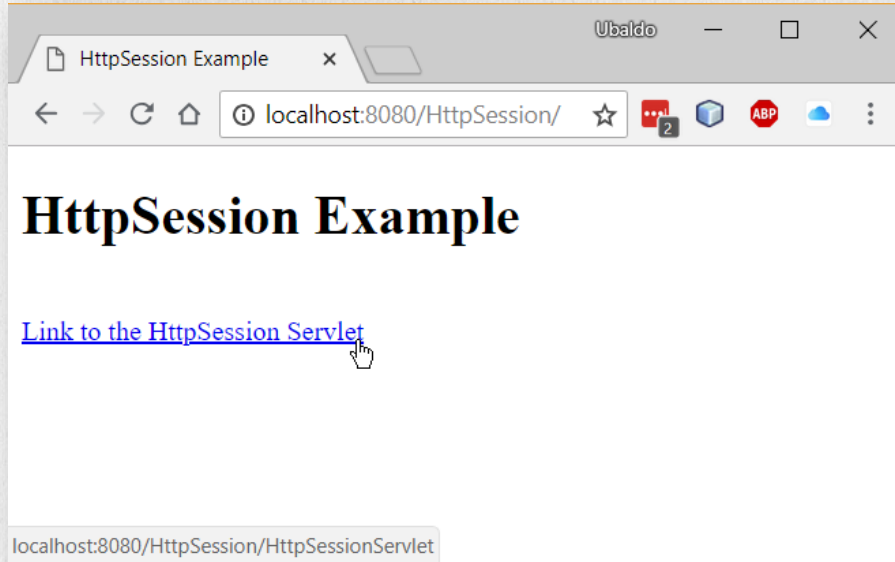


4. MODIFY THE FILE

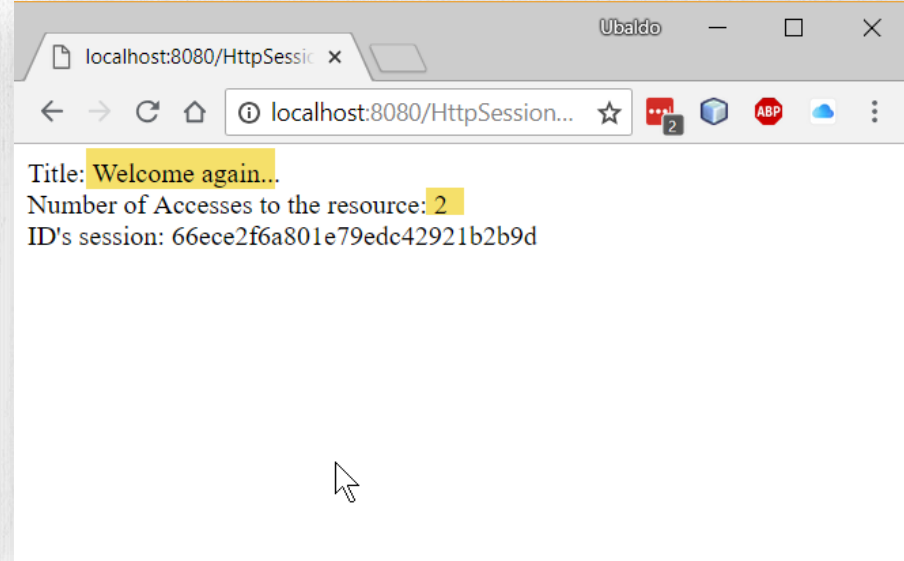
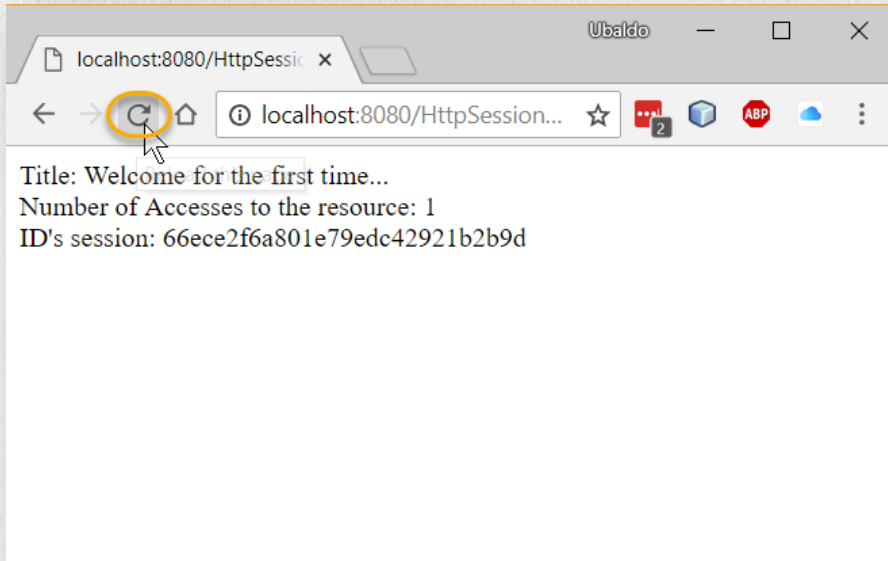
index.html:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <title>HttpSession Example</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>HttpSession Example</h1>
    <br>
    <a href="/HttpSession/HttpSessionServlet">
      Link to the HttpSession Servlet
    </a>
  </body>
</html>
```

5. EXECUTE THE APPLICATION



5. EXECUTE THE APPLICATION



EXERCISE CONCLUSION

With this exercise we have implemented the HttpSession API, which is one of the objects that we will use for a more simplified handling of the sessions in our Web applications, instead of working directly with the Cookie object.



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