

9.6 A Servlet That Shows Per-Client Access Counts

[Listing 9.1](#) presents a simple servlet that shows basic information about the client's session. When the client connects, the servlet uses `request.getSession` either to retrieve the existing session or, if there is no session, to create a new one. The servlet then looks for an attribute called `accessCount` of type `Integer`. If it cannot find such an attribute, it uses 0 as the number of previous accesses. This value is then incremented and associated with the session by `setAttribute`. Finally, the servlet prints a small HTML table showing information about the session.

Note that `Integer` is an *immutable* (nonmodifiable) data structure: once built, it cannot be changed. That means you have to allocate a new `Integer` object on each request, then use `setAttribute` to replace the old object. The following snippet shows the general approach for session tracking when an immutable object will be stored.

```
HttpSession session = request.getSession();
SomeImmutableClass value =
    (SomeImmutableClass)session.getAttribute("someIdentifier");
if (value == null) { // No such object already in session
    value = new SomeImmutableClass(...);
} else {
    value = new SomeImmutableClass(calculatedFrom(value));
}
session.setAttribute("someIdentifier", value);
doSomethingWith(value);
```

This approach contrasts with the approach used in the next section ([Section 9.7](#)) with a mutable (modifiable) data structure. In that approach, the object is allocated and `setAttribute` is called only when there is no such object already in the session. That is, the *contents* of the object change each time, but the session maintains the same object *reference*.

[Figures 9-1](#) and [9-2](#) show the servlet on the initial visit and after the page was reloaded several times.

Listing 9.1 ShowSession.java

```
package coreservlets;

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

/** Servlet that uses session tracking to keep per-client
 * access counts. Also shows other info about the session.
 */

public class ShowSession extends HttpServlet {
    public void doGet(HttpServletRequest request,
                      HttpServletResponse response)
        throws ServletException, IOException {
        response.setContentType("text/html");
        HttpSession session = request.getSession();
        String heading;
        Integer accessCount =
            (Integer)session.getAttribute("accessCount");
        if (accessCount == null) {
```

```

accessCount = new Integer(0);
heading = "Welcome, Newcomer";
} else {
    heading = "Welcome Back";
    accessCount = new Integer(accessCount.intValue() + 1);
}
// Integer is an immutable data structure. So, you
// cannot modify the old one in-place. Instead, you
// have to allocate a new one and redo setAttribute.
session.setAttribute("accessCount", accessCount);
PrintWriter out = response.getWriter();
String title = "Session Tracking Example";
String docType =
"<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0 " +
"Transitional//EN\">\n";
out.println(docType +
    "<HTML>\n" +
    "<HEAD><TITLE>" + title + "</TITLE></HEAD>\n" +
    "<BODY BGCOLOR=\\"#FDF5E6\\">\n" +
    "<CENTER>\n" +
    "<H1>" + heading + "</H1>\n" +
    "<H2>Information on Your Session:</H2>\n" +
    "<TABLE BORDER=1>\n" +
    "<TR BGCOLOR=\\"#FFAD00\\">\n" +
    "  <TH>Info Type<TH>Value\n" +
    "<TR>\n" +
    "  <TD>ID\n" +
    "  <TD>" + session.getId() + "\n" +
    "<TR>\n" +
    "  <TD>Creation Time\n" +
    "  <TD>" +
    new Date(session.getCreationTime()) + "\n" +
    "<TR>\n" +
    "  <TD>Time of Last Access\n" +
    "  <TD>" +
    new Date(session.getLastAccessedTime()) + "\n" +
    "<TR>\n" +
    "  <TD>Number of Previous Accesses\n" +
    "  <TD>" + accessCount + "\n" +
    "</TABLE>\n" +
    "</CENTER></BODY></HTML>" );
}
}

```

Figure 9-1. First visit by client to `showSession` servlet.



Figure 9-2. Twelfth visit to `ShowSession` servlet. Access count for this client is independent of number of visits by other clients.

