Difference between get and Post Methods

S. No.	Property	Get	Post
1.	Functionality	It is used to retrieve the information from the server	It is used to create or update the information in the server
2.	Parameters (Data location)	It can be sent through URL itself	It can sent as the body of the request method
3.	Data Visibility	Data can be sent through URL. So its visible to all	The data can be shared in the requested message body. So won't be visible.
4.	Maximum size	2048 characters	It depends on the server permissible limit. (Ex: apache can support maximum of 2GB)
5.	Caching	Yes	Not cached
6.	Security	Less	More secure
7.	Server state changes	No	Yes
8.	Bookmarked	Yes	No
9.	Brower history	Yes (retained in browser history)	No
10.	Sensitive data sharing	Suitable	Not suitable
11.	Data type	Only ASCII characters allowed	No restrictions
12.	Efficient	Better than post	Less than get method

Cookies in servlet

- **Definition:** cookies are small textual information is stored in client side used for session management. (identification of the user)
- **Need for Cookies**:
  i. Web server treats every request as the new connection. So it is very difficult to recognize the old user.
  ii. HTTP and web server are stateless (won't maintain the details of history of actions)
- **Parts of cookie:**
  1. Name and value of the cookie
  2. Expiry details (Maximum age)
  3. Path
  4. Comment
  5. Domain Qualifiers
  6. Version number of the cookie
- **Example:**

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Fri, 04 Feb 2000 21:03:38 GMT
Server: Apache/1.3.9 (UNIX) PHP/4.0b3
Set-Cookie: name = xyz; expires = Friday, 04-Feb-07 22:03:38 GMT;
   path = /; domain = tutorialspoint.com
Connection: close
Content-Type: text/html
```

- **Different Characteristics of Cookie:**
  1. The cookies will be stored in client side (browser)
  2. Cookie contains only textual information (stored only in common name)
  3. Maximum size of the cookie is 4KB
  4. Cookie is attached with every request sent to the same server
  5. The value of the cookie may depends on the user input
  6. Cookies are static in nature
  7. The scope of the cookie is extended upto long period (until browser closed or session expired)
- **Types of Cookie:**
  1. *Session Cookie or Non-persistent cookie* – It is valid for particular session. It is removed each time when the browser is closed

2. *Persistent Cookie* – It is valid for *multiple sessions*. It is removed if the user is logout.

❖ **Cookies in Servlet**:

- **API support**: java.servlet.http.Cookie;
- **Name of the class**: Cookie
  - **Constructors**:
    a. Cookie()
    b. Cookie (name, value)
  - **Methods:**
    1. getName() - It returns the name of the cookie
    2. getValue() – It return the value of the cookie
    3. setName() – set the name of the cookie
    4. setValue() – set or change the value of the cookie
    5. setMaxAge(expiry) – set the maximum expiry value in time (for deletion of cookie set expiry=0)
    6. getMaxAge() – It returns the maximum age of the cookie
    7. setPath(URL)
    8. getPath()
    9. setComment(String)
    10. getComment()
- **Steps for creating cookies**:
  1. Prepare a Cookie object with relevant attributes
     Cookie c=new Cookie("Sample","Welcome");
  2. Set a Maximum age for cookie: (assume to set 1000 milli seconds to store)
     c.setMaxAge(1000);
  3. Send a cookie to the response header
     responseobject.addCookie(C);
- **Steps for handling already existing cookie:**
  1. Cookie c=request.getCookies();
  2. if(c==null)
     "No cookies available"
     else
     "Action"

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❖ **Advantages of Cookies:**

1. Simple technique for state maintenance
2. Maintained in client side

❖ **Disadvantages of Cookies:**

1. It will not work if the browser disabled cookies
2. It stores only textual information’s

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