HTML

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<title>Insert title here</title>
</head>
<body>
	<form action="FirstServlet" method="Post">
		<!-- Move the control to firstServlet -->
		Name:<input type="text" name="userName" /><br />
		<input type="submit" value="submit" />
	</form>
</body>
</html>
```

JAVA

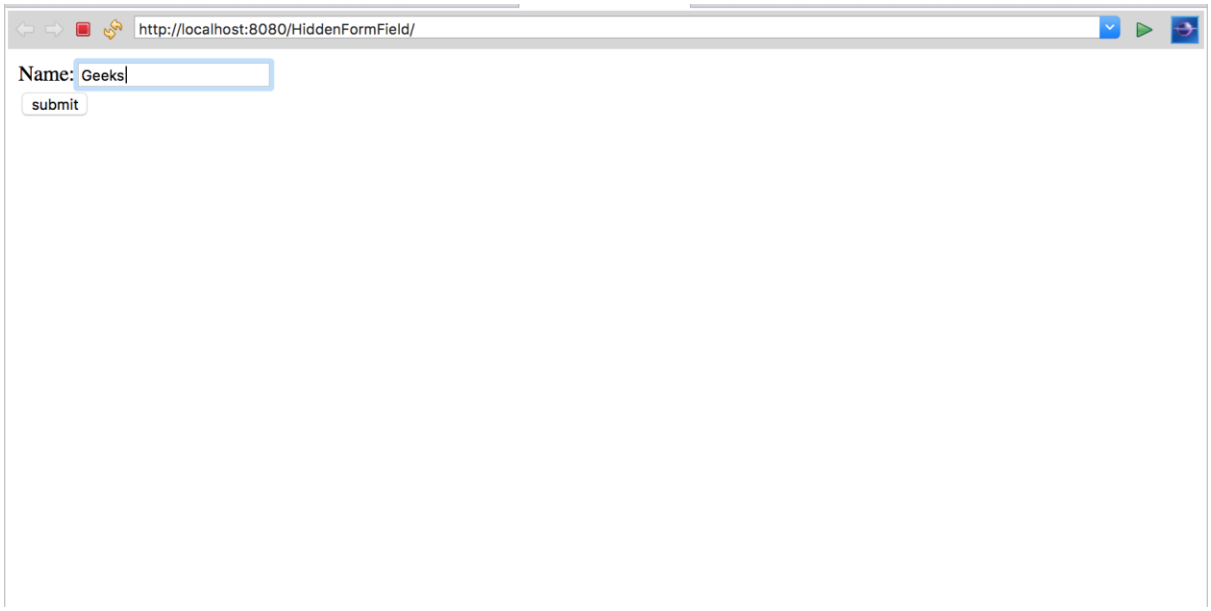
```
// Java program to demonstrate
// Hidden form field method

package GeeksforGeeks;

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

@WebServlet("/FirstServlet")
```

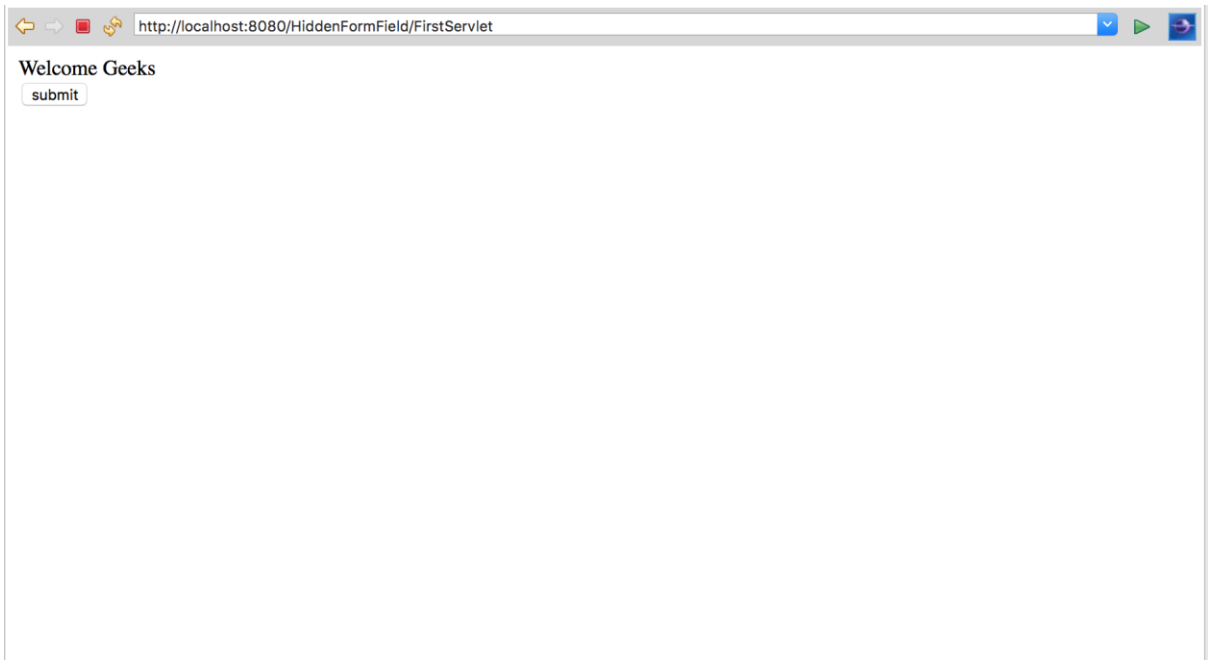
```
// this annotation is used for replacing xml file
public class FirstServlet extends HttpServlet {

	// class name is FirstServlet which extends HttpServlet
	public void doPost(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
	{
		try {
			response.setContentType("text/html");
			/*
			The response's character encoding is only set from the given
			content type if this method is called before getWriter is called.
			This method may be called repeatedly to change content type and
			character encoding.
			*/
			PrintWriter out = response.getWriter();

			/*
			The Java PrintWriter class ( java.io.PrintWriter ) enables you to
			write formatted data to an underlying Writer . For instance,
			writing int, long and other primitive data formatted as text,
			rather than as their byte values
			*/
			String username = request.getParameter("userName");

			/*
			request.getParameter takes the value from index.html file where
			name is username
			*/
			out.print("Welcome " + username);

			// out.println is used to print on the client web browser
```

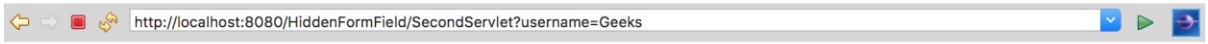
```
                        /*
                        In the below code their is a hidden form
for maintaining session of user.
                        this passes control to SecondServlet
                        */
                        out.print("<form action='SecondServlet'>");

                        out.print("<input type='hidden' name='username' value='" + username +
"'>");
                        out.print("<input type='submit' value='submit'>");
                        out.print("</form>");
                        out.close();
                }
                catch (Exception e) {
                        System.out.println(e);
                }
        }
}

// Java program to demonstrate
// Hidden form field method

package GeeksforGeeks;

import java.io.*;
import javax.servlet.*;
import javax.servlet.annotation.WebServlet; // Importing annotation
import javax.servlet.http.*;

// using this annotation we dont need
```

```
// xml file for dispathing servlet
@WebServlet("/SecondServlet")

public class SecondServlet extends HttpServlet {
	public void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
	{
		try {
			response.setContentType("text/html");
			/*
			The response's character encoding is only set from the given
			content type if this method is called before getWriter is called.
			This method may be called repeatedly to change content type and
			character encoding.
			*/
			PrintWriter out = response.getWriter();

			/*
			The Java PrintWriter class ( java.io.PrintWriter ) enables you to
			write formatted data to an underlying Writer . For instance,
			writing int, long and other primitive data formatted as text,
			rather than as their byte values
			*/
			// getting value from the query string
			String username = request.getParameter("username");

			// taking the value of username from First servlet using getparameter object
			out.print("WELCOME " + username);

			// out.println is used to print on the client web browser
			out.close();
		}
```

```
                catch (Exception e) {
                        System.out.println(e);
                }
        }
}
```







WELCOME Geeks