**Servlet**

1. There are mainly three types of the servlets which are Servlet(Interface)🡪Genric Servlet(Class)🡪Http Servlet(Class)
2. And we genrally use the Http Servlet which belongs to Jakarta(before javax and now jakarta) as it is quiet efficient than others and Http servlet only has the methods like doGet(), doPost(), etc
3. We have to first change the import file which is automatically comed which is of javax package to the Jakarta one
4. The servlet and jsp is used to make an dynamic(working) page
5. Servlet is an java program that can perform the dynamic operations and send to the web servers
6. There are many methods which are basically used in the servlet some of them are init, service, doPost, doGet, doDelete, destroy
7. The servlet is genrally an java class which is being extended by the HttpServlet class
8. And it have to various method init like doget, dopost, service which receives and send data to and from the servlet by the help of the HttpServletRequest and HttpServetResponse
9. The servlet also throws many unwanted exceptions, so under the public void service or any other method we put try catch and then write the other code
10. Basically servlet is an backend java program in which there is the business logic and which is been made process by the server and then the server uses the things which is sent by the servlet
11. For fething the details or information from the html document we have to write the following code:

Int aid=Integer.parseInt(request.getParameter(“aid”));

String name=request.getParameter(“name”);

1. The public void service or any other class can be written as:

Public void service(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServlerResponse res)

{

}

1. We can also redirect from the one page to the another by the help of the request dispatcher as follow :

RequestDispatcher rd=request.getRequestDispatcher(“<Servelt/Jsp name>”);

rd.forward(request, response);

1. One can also redirect from the one page to the other page by the help of the send redirect method

Response.sendRedirect(“http://www.google.com”);

OR

Response.sendRedirect(“Servet2”);

1. We can also write in the web page by the servlet using the help of the print Writer

PrintWriter out=response.getWriter();

Out.print(“Hello World!”);

1. The custom form in html language for getting data is : (For example)

<!DOCTYOE html>

<html>

<head>

<meta charset=”ISO-8859-1”>

<title>Form Example</title>

</head>

<body>

<form action=”MySearcher.jsp”>

Enter name : <input type=”text” name=”name”>

Enter id : <input type=”text” name=”id”>

<input type=”submit” >

</body>

</html>

We also have to give the direction to the servlet and for giving the direction to the servlet there are two methods :

* 1. Mapping in the .xml file (Not Preferred)

<servlet>

<servlet-name>abc</servlet-name>

<servlet-class>WelcomeServlet</servlet-class>

</servlet>

<servlet-mapping>

<servlet-name>abc</servlet-name>

<url-patten>/servlet1</url-patten>

</servlet-mapping>

* 1. Annotations (Preferred)

For locating the servlet or jsp by the help of the url the annotation are very helpful the code for locating the servlet by the new keyword in the url is :

@webServlet(“/new”)

1. One can also send the value of the variable from the one slide to the another with the help of the setAttribute and getAttribute method

🡺Code on the first servlet/Jsp

session.setAttribute(“<attribute-name(to be defined)>”, “<attribute value>”);

🡺Code on the second servlet/Jsp

Session.getAttribuet(“<attribute-name(that is already defines)>”, “<attribute value to fetch>”);

1. A cookie is a small piece of information that is persisted between the multiple client requests
2. There are two types of the cookies :
   1. Non-persistent cookie (Valid through one session)
   2. Persistent cookie (Valid through multiple session)
3. The code for adding cookie is as follow :

Cookie cookie=new Cookie(“user”,”neel”); //Creating an cookie

response.addCookie(cookie); //adding cookie to the response

1. For fetching the details of the cookie in the other servlet/JSP the following code is used :

Cookie ck[]=request.getCookies();

printWriter out=response.getWriter();

for(int i=0;i<ck.length,i++)

{

out.print(“<br>”+ck[i].getValue());

}

1. Java Mail API