A **Java EE Servlet** is a Java EE web component; a Java class that runs within the web container of a Java EE server. It handles HTTP requests from web clients (browsers) and generates HTTP responses, typically in HTML format.

When a Servlet URL is requested, the Java EE server delegates the execution to the web container, which then executes the Servlet's Java code. This generates HTML content, which is returned as an HTTP response to the web client.

The **GET** method is used by default for sending requests. With GET, the request parameters are appended to the URL.

Servlets implement HTTP request handling in Java by extending the `javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet` class and overriding the `doGet()` and `doPost()` methods to handle GET and POST requests respectively.

The `doPost()` method is used to handle HTTP POST requests in a Servlet.

The **HttpServletRequest** object contains information about the client's request and the server's environment, including parameters, attributes, and the Servlet's URL.

The `setContentType()` method of the **HttpServletResponse** object is used to set the content type of the response (e.g., "text/html").

The `sendRedirect()` method in the **HttpServletResponse** object is used to redirect the browser to a different URL.

The **@WebServlet** annotation is used to define the URL(s) that map to a specific Servlet.

You might use the **@WebServlet** annotation to define a different URL than the Servlet's class name for security reasons, masking the actual class name from the user.