

Experiment - 05.

- Aim: Implement the sample program demonstrating the use of servlet.
eg: Create a database table ebookshop (book-id, book-title, book-author, book-price, quantity) using database like Oracle/ Mysql etc. and display (use SQL select query) the table content using servlet.

- Theory : SERVELET.

I. Introduction to servlets:

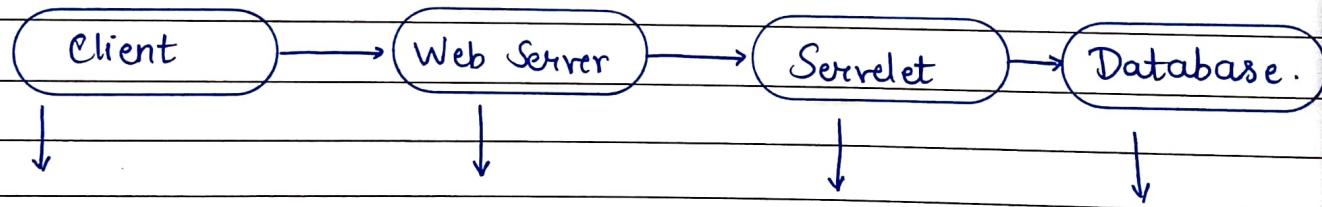
- Servlets are java programs that run on a web server and handle HTTP requests and responses. They are an essential part of Java EE (Enterprise edition) and are used to build dynamic web applications.
- Servlets help in interacting with databases, processing user requests and dynamically generating web content.

II. Servlet Architecture -

- A servlet operates within a Java EE server, handling client requests (usually from a web browser) and responding with dynamically generated content.

- Basic Servlet Flow -

1. Client sends an HTTP request (eg. clicking a button on a web page)
 2. Web server receives the request and passes it to the appropriate servlet.
 3. Servlet processes the request, interacts with a database (if required) and prepares response.
 4. Web server sends the response back to the client.
- Block diagram of servlet processing -



- HTTP request query.
- Forward to servlet.
- Process request.
- Execute SQL.
- HTTP response.
- Generate dynamic page.
- Fetch Data.
- Send data to.
- Display data on browser.
- Send HTML response.
- Prepare responses.
- Return results.

III) Steps to implement Servlet for displaying database content.

STEP 1 : Set up the database (MySQL/ Oracle).

1. Choose database System.
 - Install MySQL or Oracle and configure it.
 - Start the database server and ensure it is running.
2. Create database and table: ebookshop.
eg - book-id (Primary-key, INT)
book-title (VARCHAR)
book-author (VARCHAR)
book-price (FLOAT)
book-quantity (INT)
3. Insert sample data.

STEP 2 : Configure the Java EE Environment.

1. Install JDK (Java Development Kit).
 - Download and install JDK 8 or later.
 - Set up the JAVA_HOME environment variable.
2. Install Tomcat Server.
 - Download and configure Apache Tomcat (or any Java EE Server)
 - Deploy applications inside the webapps folder.

STEP 3: Create a Java Servlet.

- Connect to database using JDBC.
- Execute one SQL select query to retrieve the book details.
- Display the results in an HTML table.

1. Import required packages.

- `java.io.*` for handling I/O operations.
- `javax.servlet` and `http.` for servlet.
- `java.sql.*` for database operations.

2. Extend HttpServlet Class.

Override `doGet()` method to process the HTTP GET request.

3. Load JDBC driver - Use `Class.forName()` to register the MySQL/Oracle driver.

4. Establish Database connection -

- Use `DriverManager.getConnection()` with the correct database URL, username and password.

5. Execute SQL Query -

Use a statement or prepared statement to retrieve book records.

6. Generate HTML outputs -

- Dynamically generate an HTML page with the book details in `<HTML>` table.

STEP 4 : Configure web.xml deployment descriptor.

Every servlet application requires deployment configuration.

1. Define the servlet in web.xml.
2. Map the servlet to a specific URL pattern.
2. Place web.xml inside WEB-INF folder.

STEP 5: Deploy and run the servlet.

1. Start tomcat server
 - Run startup.bat (Windows) or startup.sh (linux)
2. Deploy the servlet application
 - Copy the WAR file or project folder to webapps.
3. Access the servlet via web browser -
Open a browser and navigate to .
 $\text{http://localhost:8080/YourProjectName/displayBooks.}$

IV) Handling errors and security Best practices -

- While implementing servlets, it is essential to handle errors properly and follow security guidelines.

Error Handling in servlets -

1. SQL Exceptions - Use try-catch blocks when executing queries.

2. Servlet Exceptions - Override `doPost()` or `doGet()` methods correctly.
 3. Null Pointer Exception - Check if request parameters are null before processing.
- * Security Best Practices -
- Use prepared statements instead of statement to prevent SQL injection.
 - Use HTTPS instead of HTTP for secure data transmission.
 - Use data validation to prevent malicious inputs.

• **Conclusion:** Thus we successfully implemented the java servlet application for books.

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