第2章 Servlet

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第一部分

1. java Servlet是和平台无关的服务端组件,运行在Servlet容器中,负责Servlet和客户通讯以及调用Servlet的方法 Servlet和客户端通讯采用"请求/响应"模式

- 2. Servlet完成的功能:
 - a. 创建并返回基于客户请求的动态HTML页面
 - b. 创建可嵌入到现有HTML的部分HTML片段
 - c. 与其他服务器资源(数据库/基于java的应用程序...)进行通讯
- 3. Servlet容器相应客户请求过程:



- 4. 创建Servlet步骤
 - a. 创建Servlet接口的实现类

public class TestServlet implements Servlet {}

b. 在web.xml中配置和映射Servlet

- 5. Servlet容器
 - a. 可以创建Servlet,并调用Servlet的相关生命周期方法
 - b. JSP, Filter, Listener, Tag ... 都运行在Servlet容器中
- 6. Servlet生命周期 (所有方法都由Servlet容器负责调用)
 - a. 构造器 : 只被调用一次,第一次请求Servlet时,创建Servlet的实例,调用构造器,Servlet是单例模式
 - b. init: 只被调用一次,在创建好实例后立即调用,用于初始化当前Servlet
 - c. service: 被多次调用,每次请求时都会调用service方法,实际用来相应请求的
 - d. destory: 只被调用一次,在当前Servlet所在的web应用被卸载时调用,用于释放所占用资源
- 7. 带注解的生命周期
 - a. @PostConstruct

使用@PostConstruct修饰无返回值且没有抛出异常声明的方法,在Servlet构造器执行之后init()方法运行之前执行,只执行一次

b. @PreDestroy

使用@PreDestroy修饰无返回值且没有抛出异常声明的方法,在Servlet中destroy()方法运行之后销毁之前执行,只执行一次

c. 完整的生命周期

服务器加载Servlet -> construct() -> @PostConstruct修饰的方法 -> init(ServletConfig conf) -> service(HttpServletResquest request, HttpServletResponse response) -> destory() -> @PreDestroy修饰的方法 -> 服务器卸载Servlet

8. load-on-startup

负数 --->>> 在第一次请求时被创建

0或正数 --->>> 当前web应用被Servlet容器加载时创建实例,数字越小创建越早

- servlet-mapping
 - a. 一个Servlet可以映射多个servlet-mapping
 - b. 通配符的写法

```
<url-pattern>/*</url-pattern>
<url-pattern>*.html</url-pattern>
```

- 10. ServletConfig : 封装了Servlet配置信息,并可以获取ServletContext对象
 - a. 配置Servlet初始化参数

```
<servlet-class>org.yang.demo.TestServlet</servlet-class>
             <!-- 配置Servlet初始化参数 -->
              <!-- init-param必须放在load-on-startup前面 -->
              <init-param>
                 <!-- 参数名 -->
                 <param-name>user</param-name>
                 <!-- 参数值 -->
                 <param-value>root</param-value>
              </init-param>
              <init-param>
                 <param-name>password</param-name>
                 <param-value>1234</param-value>
                   <!-- 指定Servlet被创建的时机 -->
              <load-on-startup>1</load-on-startup>
          </servlet>
    b. 获取初始化参数
           servletConfig.getInitParameter("key"); //通过键名获取对应键值
          • servletConfig.getInitParameterNames(); //返回键名组成的Enumeration
            public void init(ServletConfig arg0) throws ServletException {
                // TODO Auto-generated method stub
                String user = arg0.getInitParameter("username");
                String pass = arg0.getInitParameter("password");
                System.out.println("1^ username is " + user);
System.out.println("1^ password is " + pass);
                Enumeration<String> users = arg0.getInitParameterNames();
                while (users.hasMoreElements()) {
                    String name = users.nextElement();
System.out.println("2^ " + name + " is " + arg0.getInitParameter(name));
            }
     c. 获取Servlet配置名称
          • servletConfig.getServletName(); //获取的值为<servlet-name>value</servlet-name>
11. ServletContext
     a. ServletContext对象有ServletConfig对象获得

    ServletContext context = servletConfig.getServletContext();

     b. ServletContext是web应用的大管家,可以获得当前web应用的各个方面的信息
     c. 常用操作:
         i. 获取当前web应用的初始化参数
             1. 配置web应用初始化参数
                    <!-- 配置当前web应用初始化参数 -->
                    <context-param>
                        <param-name>package</param-name>
                        <param-value>org.yang.demo</param-value>
                    </context-param>
             2. 获取web应用参数
                servletContext.getInitParameter("key"); //通过键名获取对应键值
                servletContext.getInitParameterNames(); //返回键名组成的Enumeration
                 (使用方式和servletConfig完全相同)
        ii. 获取当前web应用(webContent)的某一文件相对于服务器上的绝对路径
              context.getRealPath(String path);
       iii. 获取当前web应用的名称
              context.getContextPath();
        iv. 获取web应用某一文件的输入流
              • context.getResourceAsStream(String path); //path为相对于当前web应用的路径
         v. 和attribute相关的方法
12. 资源注射
     a. 在web.xml中配置资源
        <env-enrtv>
            <env-enrty-name>username
            <env-enrty-value>yang</env-enrty-value>
        </env-entry>
     b. 在Servlet中使用资源
        @Resource(name="username");
        private String user;
     c. 使用JNDI获取资源
        Context context = new InitialContext();
        String user = (String) context.lookup("username");
第二部分
   GET&POST请求
     a. 使用GET方式传递参数
        i. 在浏览器输入url地址或单击超链接时,浏览器发出HTTP请求消息的请求方式为GET
        ii. 使用<form>指定method为"get",则请求方式为GET
       iii. 使用GET请求方式传递参数的格式为: localhost:8989/test/index.jsp?search=123
        iv. 使用GET请求传送的数据量在1k以下
     b. 使用POST方式传递参数
         i. POST主要用于向服务器提交表单数据, <form>制定method为"post"
```

ii. POST方式将表单各字段元素作为HTTP消息的实体内容发送给WEB服务器,传送数据量比GET大得多 13. 在Servlet中获取请求参数 a. Servlet中的service()方法用于应答请求,每次请求都会调用servlet方法 public void service(ServletRequest arg0, ServletResponse arg1) throws ServletException, IOException { //ServletRequest : 封装了请求信息,可以从中取到任何请求信息 //ServletResponse: 封装了响应信息,如果想给用户相应,则使用该接口方法的实现 //这两个接口的实现类都是由服务器得以实现的,并在服务器调用service方式时传入 b. ServletRequest : • String getParameter(String name); //根据请求参数名称,返回参数值 String[] getParameterValues(String name); //根据请求参数参数名称,返回对应字符串数组 Enumeration getParameterNames(); //返回参数名对应的Enumeration对象 Enumeration<String> names = arg0.getParameterNames(); while (names.hasMoreElements()) { String name = names.nextElement(); String val = arg0.getParameter(name); System.out.println(name + " : " + val); Map getParameterMap(); //返回请求参数的键值对, key=>参数名, value=>参数值(String []) e.g. String[] username = arg0.getParameterMap().get("username"); String[] password = arg0.getParameterMap().get("password"); System.out.println("username is " + username[0]); System.out.println("password is " + password[0]); c. HttpServletRequest: ServletRequest的子接口,针对HTTP请求所定义,里面包含的大量的HTTP相关方法 HttpServletRequest httpServletRequest = (HttpServletRequest) arg0; String requestURI = httpServletRequest.getRequestURI(); //获取请求的URI String requestMethod = httpServletRequest.getMethod(); //获取请求的方式
 String queryStr = httpServletRequest.getQueryString(); //获取get请求对应字符串 • String servletPath = httpServletRequest.getServletPath(); //获取请求servlet映射路径 d. ServletResponse PrintWriter printWriter = arg1.getWriter(); printWriter.println("hello world"); //返回PrintWriter对象,通过print方法将文本输出在浏览器上 • arg1.setContentType("text/html"); //设置文档类型属性 • void sendRedirect(String location); //请求重定向(此方法在HttpServletResponse中定义) (HttpServletResponse response = (HttpServletResponse) arg1;) 14. 自定义Servlet接口实现类 & GenericServlet a. 自定义Servlet接口实现类 public abstract class MyGenericServlet implements Servlet, ServletConfig{ private ServletConfig servletConfig = null; public void destroy() {} public ServletConfig getServletConfig() { return this.servletConfig; public String getServletInfo() { return null; public void init(ServletConfig arg0) throws ServletException { this.servletConfig = arg0; init(); //避免原始init(ServletConfig arg0)被覆盖无法传入ServletConfig导致空指针异常 public void init() {} public abstract void service(ServletRequest arg0, ServletResponse arg1) throws ServletException, IOException; //以下为ServletConfig接口实现 public String getInitParameter(String arg0) { return servletConfig.getInitParameter(arg0); public Enumeration<String> getInitParameterNames() { return servletConfig.getInitParameterNames(); public ServletContext getServletContext() { return servletConfig.getServletContext(); public String getServletName() { return servletConfig.getServletName(); b. GenericServlet i. GenericServlet是一个Servlet,是一个实现Servlet和ServletConfig接口的抽象类,其中service为抽象方法 ii. 使用GenericServlet可以使Servlet开发更加简洁 iii. 具体表现 1. 在GenericServlet中生命ServletConfig类型的成员变量,并在init(ServletConfig arg0)中初始化 2. 定义一个init()方法,在init(ServletConfig arg0)中进行调用,子类可以直接覆盖init()实现对Servlet的初始化

3. 不建议直接覆盖init(ServletConfig arg0),如果忘记编写super(ServletConfig)并使用了ServletConfig相关的方法则会出现空指针异常

4. 新建的无参数init()方法并非Servlet生命周期方法, init(ServletConfig arg0)是Servlet生命周期方法

15. 自定义HttpServlet类

```
public class MyHttpServlet extends MyGenericServlet {
    @Override
    public void service(ServletRequest arg0, ServletResponse arg1) throws ServletException, IOException {
         if (arg0 instanceof HttpServletRequest) {
             HttpServletRequest request = (HttpServletRequest) arg0;
             if (arg1 instanceof HttpServletResponse) {
                 HttpServletResponse response = (HttpServletResponse) arg1;
                  service(request, response);
             }
         }
    }
    public void service(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) throws ServletException,
    IOException {
         //1. 获取请求方式
         String method = request.getMethod();
         //2.根据请求方式再创建对应的处理方法
         if ("GET".equals(method)) {
             doGET(request, response);
         if ("POST".equals(method)) {
             doPOST(request, response);
         }
    public void doPOST(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) throws ServletException,
    IOException {}
    public void doGET(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) throws ServletException,
    IOException {}
```

16. HttpServlet

- a. 是一个Servlet,继承于GenericServlet,针对于HTTP协议所定制
- b. 在service()方法中直接把ServletRequest和ServletResponse转为HttpServletRequest和HttpServletResponse
- c. 调用重载的service方法,

public void service(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
根据请求方式创建了doXXX()方法, xxx为具体响应方式(doGet/doPost...)

- d. 实际开发中,直接继承HttpServlet,并根据响应请求复写doXXX方法
- e. 优点 : 直接使用HttpServletRequest和HttpServletResponse,不需要进行转换


```
login.html
解答
      <form action="loginServlet" method="post">
          username : <input type="text" name="username" />
          password : <input type="password" name="password" />
          <input type="submit" value="submit" />
      </form>
     web.xml
       <context-param>
            <param-name>username
            <param-value>yang</param-value>
        </context-param>
        <context-param>
            <param-name>password</param-name>
            <param-value>root</param-value>
        </context-param>
        <servlet>
            <servlet-name>loginServlet</servlet-name>
            <servlet-class>org.yang.demo.LoginServlet</servlet-</pre>
      class>
        </servlet>
        <servlet-mapping>
           <servlet-name>loginServlet</servlet-name>
            <url-pattern>/loginServlet</url-pattern>
        </servlet-mapping>
     LoginServlet.java
     public class LoginServlet implements Servlet {
          private ServletContext context = null;
          @Override
          public void destroy() {
          @Override
          public ServletConfig getServletConfig() {
               return null;
          @Override
          public String getServletInfo() {
               return null;
          @Override
          public void init(ServletConfig arg0) throws
          ServletException {
               this.context = arg0.getServletContext();
          }
          public void service(ServletRequest arg0,
          ServletResponse arg1) throws ServletException,
          IOException {
               String succUsername =
               context.getInitParameter("username");
               String succPassword =
               context.getInitParameter("password");
               String getUsername =
               arg0.getParameter("username");
               String getPassword =
               arg0.getParameter("password");
               PrintWriter writer = arg1.getWriter();
          if (getUsername.equals(succUsername) &&
          getPassword.equals(succPassword)) {
               writer.println("Success : " + getUsername);
          } else {
               writer.println("Error : " + getUsername);
               }
          }
     }
2.2
                 自定义Servlet接口实现类用于简化开发Servlet
```

```
新建文件MyGenericServlet.java,实现Servlet与ServletConfig接口
```

2016/10/20

OneNote Online 使用编写好的自定义Servlet简化开发习题2.1中的LoginServlet.java在LoginServlet.java中测试初始化方法,保证程序运行正常没有空指 针异常的发生 2016/5/17 时间 解答 MyGenericServlet.java public abstract class MyGenericServlet implements Servlet, ServletConfig { private ServletConfig config; public void destroy() {} public ServletConfig getServletConfig() { return this.config; public String getServletInfo() { return null: public void init(ServletConfig arg0) throws ServletException { this.config = arg0; init(); public void init() {} public abstract void service(ServletRequest arg0, ServletResponse arg1) throws ServletException, IOException; public String getInitParameter(String arg0) { return config.getInitParameter(arg0); public Enumeration<String> getInitParameterNames() { return config.getInitParameterNames(); public ServletContext getServletContext() { return config.getServletContext(); public String getServletName() { return config.getServletName(); } } LoginServlet.java public class LoginServlet extends MyGenericServlet { @Override public void init() { System.out.println("this is init test"); @Override public void service(ServletRequest arg0, ServletResponse arg1) throws ServletException, IOException { String succUsername = getServletContext().getInitParameter("username"); String succPassword = getServletContext().getInitParameter("password"); String getUsername = arg0.getParameter("username"); String getPassword = arg0.getParameter("password"); PrintWriter writer = arg1.getWriter(); if (getUsername.equals(succUsername) &&

2.3 自定义HttpServlet类用于简化开发Servlet

创建MyHttpServlet.java继承于习题2.2中的 要求

MyGenericServlet.java,编写HttpServlet 使用编写好的MyHttpServlet方法简化习题2.1中的LoginServlet.java

getPassword.equals(succPassword)) {

writer.println("Success : " + getUsername);

writer.println("Error : " + getUsername);

在浏览器上输出用户的请求方式

} else {

时间 2016/5/18

}

MyHttpServlet.java 解答

}

public class MyHttpServlet extends MyGenericServlet { @Override

```
public void service(ServletRequest arg0,
    ServletResponse arg1) throws ServletException,
    IOException {
         // TODO Auto-generated method stub
         if (arg0 instanceof ServletRequest) {
             HttpServletRequest request =
             (HttpServletRequest) arg0;
             if (arg1 instanceof ServletResponse) {
                  HttpServletResponse response =
                  (HttpServletResponse) arg1;
                  service(request, response);
             }
         }
public void service(HttpServletRequest request,
HttpServletResponse response) throws ServletException,
IOException {
    String method = request.getMethod();
    if ("GET".equals(method)) {
         doGet(request, response);
    if ("POST".equals(method)) {
         doPost(request, response);
    public void doPost(HttpServletRequest request,
    HttpServletResponse response) throws ServletException,
    IOException {}
    public void doGet(HttpServletRequest request,
    HttpServletResponse response) throws ServletException,
    IOException {}
}
LoginServlet.java
public class LoginServlet extends MyHttpServlet {
    @Override
    public void doPost(HttpServletRequest request,
    HttpServletResponse response) throws ServletException,
    IOException {
         String succUsername =
         getServletContext().getInitParameter("username");
         String succPassword =
         getServletContext().getInitParameter("password");
         //获取请求方式
         String method = request.getMethod();
         //获取请求值
         String getUsername =
         request.getParameter("username");
         String getPassword =
         request.getParameter("password");
         PrintWriter printWriter = response.getWriter();
         if (getUsername.equals(succUsername) &&
         getPassword.equals(succPassword)) {
             printWriter.println("Success :
             getUsername);
         } else {
             printWriter.println("Error : " +
             getUsername);
         printWriter.println("method is : " + method);
    }
}
```