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Aim:

To invoke servlets from HTML formats.

Theory:

Java Servlets are server-side Java programs that handle requests and responses in a web application environment. They are used for managing interactions with web clients, processing form data, managing sessions, and creating dynamic content.

To configure and use Java Servlets, follow these steps:

- 1. Set Up Environment: Install a servlet container like Apache Tomcat and configure your Java IDE.
- 2. Write Servlet Code: Create a Java class that extends HttpServlet and override methods like doGet() and doPost() to handle requests.
- 3. Compile Servlet: Use the Java compiler or your IDE to compile the servlet.
- **4.** Configure Web Application: Create a web.xml file to define servlet mappings and configurations.
- 5. Deploy and Run: Place compiled classes and configuration files in the appropriate directories of your servlet container, start the server, and access your servlet via a web browser.

Code:

JAVA:

```
import javax.servlet.*;
import javax.servlet.http.*;
import java.io.*;

public class MyServlet extends HttpServlet {
```

```
protected void doPost(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
response) throws ServletException, IOException {
    response.setContentType("text/html");
    PrintWriter out = response.getWriter();
    String name = request.getParameter("name");
    out.println("<h1>Hello, " + name + "</h1>");
}
```

HTML:

Conclusion:

This example illustrates the interaction between a client-side HTML form and a server-side Java servlet. It provides a straightforward demonstration of how data can be submitted from a web form, processed on the server using Java, and dynamically included in the HTML response. The code serves as a foundational example for understanding and building more complex web applications using servlets and HTML forms.