今日内容

- 1. 会话技术
 - 1. Cookie
 - 2. Session
- 2. JSP: 入门学习

会话技术

- 1. 会话: 一次会话中包含多次请求和响应。
 - 一次会话: 浏览器第一次给服务器资源发送请求, 会话建立, 直到有一方断开为止
- 2. 功能: 在一次会话的范围内的多次请求间, 共享数据
- 3. 方式:

1. 客户端会话技术: Cookie 2. 服务器端会话技术: Session

Cookie: 翻译是-->饼干, 甜点

概念: 客户端会话技术,将数据保存到客户端

快速入门:

- 使用步骤:
 - 1. 创建Cookie对象,绑定数据
 - new Cookie(String name, String value)
 - 2. 发送Cookie对象
 - response.addCookie(Cookie cookie)
 - 3. 获取Cookie, 拿到数据
 - Cookie[] request.getCookies()、
 - 4. 获得单个Cookie之后获取名字和值:
 - cookie.getName()
 - cookie.getValue()

```
package cn.web;
import javax.servlet.ServletException;
import javax.servlet.annotation.WebServlet;
import javax.servlet.http.Cookie;
```

```
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;
import javax.io.IOException;

@WebServlet("/cookieDemo1")
public class CookieDemo1 extends HttpServlet {
    protected void doPost(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) throws ServletException, IOException {
        /*创建cookie对象*/
        Cookie cookie = new Cookie("message", "hello");

        /*发送cookie*/
        response.addCookie(cookie);
    }

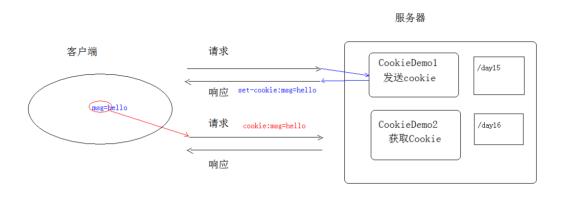
    protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) throws ServletException, IOException {
        this.doPost(request, response);
    }
}
```

```
package cn.web;
import javax.servlet.ServletException;
import javax.servlet.annotation.WebServlet;
import javax.servlet.http.Cookie;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;
import java.io.IOException;
@WebServlet("/cookieDemo2")
public class CookieDemo2 extends HttpServlet {
    protected void doPost(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
response) throws ServletException, IOException {
        /*获取cookie数组*/
        Cookie[] cookies = request.getCookies();
        /*遍历cookies*/
        if (cookies!=null) {
            for (Cookie cookie : cookies) {
                String name = cookie.getName();
                String value = cookie.getValue();
                System.out.println(name+"-->"+value);
```

```
protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
response) throws ServletException, IOException {
         this.doPost(request, response);
    }
}
/*
JSESSIONID-->A62C320CD77F8A73D9973A7A738B958F
message-->hello
Idea-eef7716b-->dd12e287-a58b-4a7b-8ed9-91ed4334fe90
*/
```

实现原理

• 基于响应头set-cookie和请求头cookie实现



cookie的细节

一次可不可以发送多个cookie?

- 可以
- 可以创建多个Cookie对象,使用response调用多次addCookie方法发送cookie即可。

```
import javax.servlet.ServletException;
import javax.servlet.annotation.WebServlet;
import javax.servlet.http.Cookie;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;
import java.io.IOException;

@WebServlet("/cookieDemo1")
public class CookieDemo1 extends HttpServlet {
```

```
protected void doPost(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) throws ServletException, IOException {

/*

    * 发送多个Cookie

    * */
    Cookie cookie = new Cookie("message", "hello");
    Cookie cookie2 = new Cookie("name", "zhangsan");

    response.addCookie(cookie);
    response.addCookie(cookie2);
}

protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) throws ServletException, IOException {
        this.doPost(request, response);
    }
}
```

cookie在浏览器中保存多长时间?

- 1. 默认情况下, 当浏览器关闭后, Cookie数据被销毁
- 2. 持久化存储:
 - setMaxAge(int seconds)
 - 1. 正数:将Cookie数据写到硬盘的文件中。持久化存储。并指定cookie存活时间,时间到后,cookie文件自动失效,seconds是秒为计数单位。
 - 2. 负数: 默认值
 - 3. 零:删除cookie信息

```
package cn.web;

import javax.servlet.ServletException;
import javax.servlet.annotation.WebServlet;
import javax.servlet.http.Cookie;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;
import javax.io.IOException;

@WebServlet("/cookieDemo1")
public class CookieDemo1 extends HttpServlet {
    protected void doPost(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) throws ServletException, IOException {
        Cookie cookie = new Cookie("message", "hello");

        /*设置cookie的存活时间,存储到硬盘空间中
        *设置为正数,设置30,那么30秒后会自动删除
```

```
* 设置为负数,默认值,浏览器关闭后Cookie销毁

* 设置为0, 立刻销毁Cookie

* */
    cookie.setMaxAge(30);

    response.addCookie(cookie);
}

protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) throws ServletException, IOException {
        this.doPost(request, response);
    }
}
```

cookie能不能存中文?

- 在tomcat 8 之前 cookie中不能直接存储中文数据。
- 假如使用tomcat8之前的版本,那么需要将中文数据转码转为非中文的数据---般采用URL编码(%E3)

```
String encode = URLEncoder.encode(format, "utf-8");
```

• 在tomcat 8 之后, cookie支持中文数据。特殊字符还是不支持, 建议使用URL编码存储, URL 解码解析

```
String decode = URLDecoder.decode(value, "utf-8");
```

```
package cn.web;
import javax.servlet.ServletException;
import javax.servlet.annotation.WebServlet;
import javax.servlet.http.Cookie;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;
import java.io.IOException;
@WebServlet("/cookieDemo1")
public class CookieDemo1 extends HttpServlet {
    protected void doPost(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
response) throws ServletException, IOException {
        Cookie cookie = new Cookie("message", "你好");
       response.addCookie(cookie);
    protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
response) throws ServletException, IOException {
```

```
this.doPost(request, response);
}
```

cookie共享问题?

- 1. 假设在一个tomcat服务器中, 部署了多个web项目, 那么在这些web项目中cookie能不能共享?
 - 默认情况下cookie不能共享
 - 。 setPath(String path):设置cookie的获取范围。默认情况下,设置当前的虚拟目录
 - 默认情况下是 cookie.setPath("/当前的虚拟目录"),这样保证的是只有在当前项目下才能访问
 - 如果要共享,则可以将path设置为"/": cookie.setPath("/")

```
package cn.web;
import javax.servlet.ServletException;
import javax.servlet.annotation.WebServlet;
import javax.servlet.http.Cookie;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;
import java.io.IOException;
@WebServlet("/cookieDemo1")
public class CookieDemo1 extends HttpServlet {
   protected void doPost(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
response) throws ServletException, IOException {
       Cookie cookie = new Cookie("message", "你好");
       /*服务器上的所有项目都可以共享*/
       cookie.setPath("/");
       response.addCookie(cookie);
    }
   protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
response) throws ServletException, IOException {
       this.doPost(request, response);
   }
```

不同的tomcat服务器间cookie共享问题?

这是需要域名来共享的,首先要了解一下什么是域名等级

• 百度知道: https://zhidao.baidu.com/

- 百度贴吧: https://tieba.baidu.com/index.html?traceid=
- 百度新闻: http://news.baidu.com/

那么在这两个都是属于百度的,从这里看,.baidu.com是一级域名,而zhidao, news和tieba是二级域名

• setDomain(String path):如果设置一级域名相同,那么多个服务器之间cookie可以共享

setDomain(".baidu.com"),那么tieba.baidu.com和news.baidu.com中cookie可以共享

```
package cn.web;
import javax.servlet.ServletException;
import javax.servlet.annotation.WebServlet;
import javax.servlet.http.Cookie;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;
import java.io.IOException;
@WebServlet("/cookieDemo1")
public class CookieDemo1 extends HttpServlet {
   protected void doPost(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
response) throws ServletException, IOException {
       Cookie cookie = new Cookie("message", "你好");
       /*只要一级域名相同,那么不同服务器上的Cookie都可以共享*/
       cookie.setDomain(".baidu");
       response.addCookie(cookie);
   protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
response) throws ServletException, IOException {
       this.doPost(request, response);
```

Cookie的特点和作用

- 1. cookie存储数据在客户端浏览器
- 2. 浏览器对于单个cookie 的大小有限制(4kb)以及对同一个域名下的总cookie数量也有限制(20个)
- 作用:
 - 1. cookie一般用于存出少量的不太敏感的数据

- 2. 在不登录的情况下, 完成服务器对客户端的身份识别
 - 比如在浏览器的搜索引擎上可以设置是否联想,是否弹出广告,是否显示图片等等

案例:记住上一次访问时间

- 1. 需求:
 - 1. 访问一个Servlet,如果是第一次访问,则提示:您好,欢迎您首次访问。
 - 2. 如果不是第一次访问,则提示:欢迎回来,您上次访问时间为:显示时间字符串
- 2. 分析:
 - 1. 可以采用Cookie来完成
 - 2. 在服务器中的Servlet判断是否有一个名为lastTime的cookie
 - 1. 有: 不是第一次访问
 - 1. 响应数据: 欢迎回来, 您上次访问时间为:2018年6月10日11:50:20
 - 2. 写回Cookie: lastTime=2018年6月10日11:50:01
 - 2. 没有: 是第一次访问
 - 1. 响应数据: 您好, 欢迎您首次访问
 - 2. 写回Cookie: lastTime=2018年6月10日11:50:01

注意,非首次创建Cookie的时候即使设置了值也不要忘记发送response.addCookie(cookie);

```
package cn.web;
import javax.servlet.ServletException;
import javax.servlet.annotation.WebServlet;
import javax.servlet.http.Cookie;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.UnsupportedEncodingException;
import java.net.URLDecoder;
import java.net.URLEncoder;
import java.text.SimpleDateFormat;
import java.util.Date;
@WebServlet("/cookieDemo2")
public class CookieDemo2 extends HttpServlet {
    protected void doPost(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
response) throws ServletException, IOException {
        response.setContentType("text/html;charset=utf-8");
        Cookie[] cookies = request.getCookies();
        boolean flag = false;
        Cookie cookie1 = null;
```

```
for (Cookie cookie : cookies) {
            if ("time".equals(cookie.getName())){
                flag=true;
               cookie1=cookie;
        if (flag) {
            String decode = decode(cookie1.getValue());
            cookie1.setValue(encode());
            cookie1.setMaxAge(60*60*24*30);
            response.addCookie(cookie1);
            response.getWriter().write("欢迎再次登录,您上次登陆的时间为: "+decode);
       }else {
            Cookie time = new Cookie("time", encode());
            time.setMaxAge(60*60*24*30);
            response.addCookie(time);
           response.getWriter().write("欢迎您首次登陆");
    }
    protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
response) throws ServletException, IOException {
       this.doPost(request, response);
   private String encode() throws UnsupportedEncodingException {
        Date date = new Date();
        SimpleDateFormat simpleDateFormat = new SimpleDateFormat("yyyy年MM月dd日
HH:mm:ss");
        String format = simpleDateFormat.format(date);
        String encode = URLEncoder.encode(format, "utf-8");
       return encode;
    private String decode(String encode) throws UnsupportedEncodingException {
        String decode = URLDecoder.decode(encode, "utf-8");
       return decode;
}
```

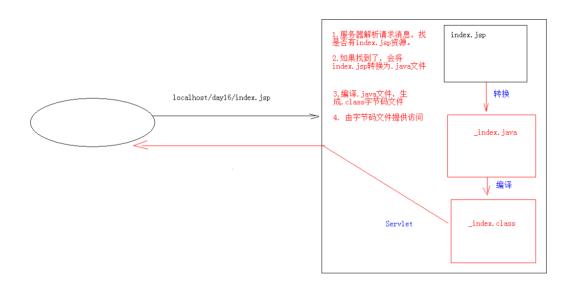
JSP: 入门学习

概念:

- Java Server Pages: java服务器端页面
 - 。 可以理解为:一个特殊的页面,其中既可以指定定义html标签,又可以定义java代码
 - 用干简化书写!!!

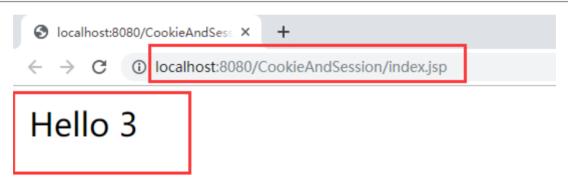
原理

• JSP本质上就是一个Servlet



JSP的脚本: JSP定义Java代码的方式

- 1. <%代码%>: 定义的java代码,在service方法中。service方法中可以定义什么,该脚本中就可以定义什么。
- 2. <%! 代码 %>: 定义的java代码,在jsp转换后的java类的成员位置。
- 3. <%= 代码 %>: 定义的java代码,会输出到页面上。输出语句中可以定义什么,该脚本中就可以 定义什么。



JSP的内置对象:

- 在jsp页面中不需要获取和创建,可以直接使用的对象
- jsp一共有9个内置对象。
- 今天学习3个:
 - request
 - response
 - out:字符输出流对象。可以将数据输出到页面上。和response.getWriter()类似
 - response.getWriter()和out.write()的区别:
 - 在tomcat服务器真正给客户端做出响应之前,会先找response缓冲区数据, 再找out缓冲区数据。
 - response.getWriter()数据输出永远在out.write()之前
 - 也就是说,不论response.getWriter()在jsp哪里定义的,都会先于out.write()输出。
 - 但是response.getWriter()写在JSP界面中会优先输出,所以会影响布局,所以没啥要求就用out输出

案例:改造Cookie案例

```
<%@ page import="java.io.UnsupportedEncodingException" %>
<%@ page import="java.util.Date" %>
<%@ page import="java.text.SimpleDateFormat" %>
<%@ page import="java.net.URLEncoder" %>
<%@ page import="java.net.URLDecoder" %>
<%--
 Created by IntelliJ IDEA.
 User: wanghongzhao
 Date: 2019/5/15
 Time: 10:13
 To change this template use File | Settings | File Templates.
<%@ page contentType="text/html;charset=UTF-8" language="java" %>
<ht.ml>
 <head>
   <title></title>
 </head>
 <body>
      < %!
        private String encode() throws UnsupportedEncodingException {
          Date date = new Date();
          SimpleDateFormat simpleDateFormat = new SimpleDateFormat("yyyy年MM月dd
HH:mm:ss");
          String format = simpleDateFormat.format(date);
          String encode = URLEncoder.encode(format, "utf-8");
          return encode:
       private String decode (String encode) throws UnsupportedEncodingException
         String decode = URLDecoder.decode(encode, "utf-8");
          return decode;
      응>
        response.setContentType("text/html; charset=utf-8");
        Cookie[] cookies = request.getCookies();
        boolean flag = false;
        Cookie cookie1 = null;
        for (Cookie cookie : cookies) {
```

```
if ("time".equals(cookie.getName())){
           flag=true;
           cookie1=cookie;
       if (flag) {
          String decode = decode(cookie1.getValue());
          cookie1.setValue(encode());
          cookie1.setMaxAge(60*60*24*30);
          response.addCookie(cookie1);
          out.write("欢迎再次登录, 您上次登陆的时间为: "+decode);
       }else {
         Cookie time = new Cookie("time", encode());
         time.setMaxAge(60*60*24*30);
         response.addCookie(time);
         out.write("欢迎您首次登陆");
      응>
 </body>
</html>
```

Session:翻译是-->主菜

概念

• 服务器端会话技术,在一次会话的多次请求间共享数据,将数据保存在服务器端的对象中。 HttpSession

快速入门:

获取HttpSession对象:

HttpSession session = request.getSession();

使用HttpSession对象:

- Object getAttribute(String name)
- void setAttribute(String name, Object value)
- void removeAttribute(String name)

```
package cn.web;
import javax.servlet.ServletException;
import javax.servlet.annotation.WebServlet;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpSession;
import java.io.IOException;
@WebServlet("/sessionDemo1")
public class SessionDemo1 extends HttpServlet {
    protected void doPost(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
response) throws ServletException, IOException {
        /*获取session*/
        HttpSession session = request.getSession();
        /*存储数据*/
        session.setAttribute("message", "hello");
    protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
response) throws ServletException, IOException {
       this.doPost(request, response);
}
```

```
package cn.web;
import javax.servlet.ServletException;
import javax.servlet.annotation.WebServlet;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpSession;
import java.io.IOException;
@WebServlet("/sessionDemo2")
public class SessionDemo2 extends HttpServlet {
    protected void doPost(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
response) throws ServletException, IOException {
        /*获取session*/
        HttpSession session = request.getSession();
        /*取得数据*/
        Object message = session.getAttribute("message");
        System.out.println(message);
```

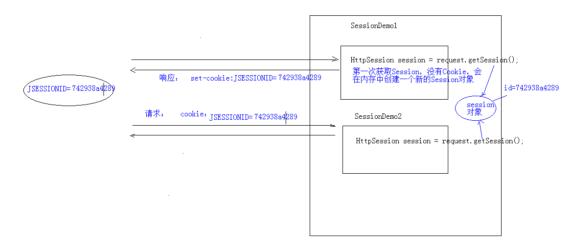
```
protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
response) throws ServletException, IOException {
    this.doPost(request, response);
}
```

原理

- Session的实现是依赖于Cookie的。
 - 1. 客户端-->服务器
 - 2. 服务器响应,设置一个cookie返回: set-cookie:JESSIONID=session的ID, 浏览器获取 到这个cookie (JESSIONID=XXX)
 - 3. 客户端再次向服务器访问会带着这个cookie,以此来确保获取到的Session是一个

Session是依赖于Cookie的!

服务器如何确保在一次会话范围内,多次获取的Session对象是同一个???



细节:

当客户端关闭后,服务器不关闭,两次获取session是否为同一个?

- 默认情况下。不是。 因为session是基于cookie头来获取的,浏览器关闭后,cookie都没了,session自然也获取不是 同一个了
- 如果需要相同,则可以创建Cookie,键为JSESSIONID,设置最大存活时间,让cookie持久化保存。

```
package cn.web;
import javax.servlet.ServletException;
import javax.servlet.annotation.WebServlet;
```

```
import javax.servlet.http.*;
import java.io.IOException;
@WebServlet("/sessionDemo1")
public class SessionDemo1 extends HttpServlet {
    protected void doPost(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
response) throws ServletException, IOException {
        HttpSession session = request.getSession();
        Cookie sessionid = new Cookie("JSESSIONID", session.getId());
        System.out.println(session.getId());
        sessionid.setMaxAge(60*60);
        response.addCookie(sessionid);
    protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
response) throws ServletException, IOException {
        this.doPost(request, response);
}
/*
7B6FFF79A17F15B570641DBB7B40BC4E
7B6FFF79A17F15B570641DBB7B40BC4E
```

那么JSESSIONID=7B6FFF79A17F15B570641DBB7B40BC4E

客户端不关闭,服务器关闭后,两次获取的session是同一个吗?

- 不是同一个, 但是要确保数据不丢失。tomcat自动完成以下工作
 - o session的钝化:
 - 在服务器正常关闭之前,将session对象序列化到硬盘上成为一个文件
 - o session的活化:
 - 在服务器启动后,将session文件转化为内存中的session对象即可。

注意,session的钝化和活化都是tomcat自动做了的,但是有一个点就是intellj idea只能钝化,不能活化,因为intellj idea在服务器重启之后会将那个目录删除然后再创建一个新的,所以原来的文件就读取不了了,所以将来部署项目的时候别用idea

session什么时候被销毁?

- 1. 服务器关闭
- 2. session对象调用invalidate(), 自杀。

3. session默认失效时间 30分钟 选择性配置修改,在tomcat-->conf-->web.xml-->session-config

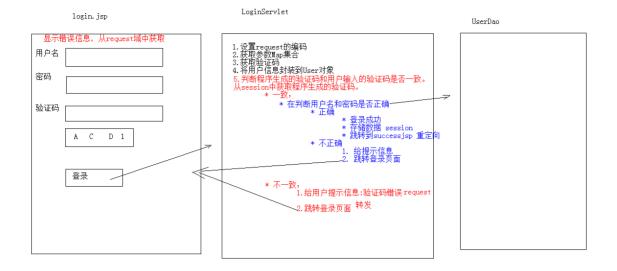
session的特点

- 1. session用于存储一次会话的多次请求的数据,存在服务器端
- 2. session可以存储任意类型,任意大小的数据
- session与Cookie的区别:
 - 1. session存储数据在服务器端, Cookie在客户端
 - 2. session没有数据大小限制, Cookie有
 - 3. session数据安全, Cookie相对于不安全

案例:验证码

- 1. 案例需求:
 - 1. 访问带有验证码的登录页面login.jsp
 - 2. 用户输入用户名,密码以及验证码。
 - 如果验证码输入有误,跳转登录页面,提示:验证码错误(先判断验证码,如果错了那么对数据库就没有开销,注意验证码忽略大小写)
 - 从servlet显示到客户端和客户端输入验证码提交这是两次请求
 - 把验证码存到session里面,然后和用户输入的验证码进行比对
 - 如果用户名和密码输入有误,跳转登录页面,提示:用户名或密码错误
 - 如果全部输入正确,则跳转到主页success.jsp,显示:用户名,欢迎您

2. 分析:



```
<%@ page contentType="text/html;charset=UTF-8" language="java" %>
<ht.ml>
 <head>
   <title>login</title>
 </head>
 <body>
 <form action="/checkCode/checkCodeServletText" method="post">
   <input id="username" name="username" type="text" placeholder="请输入
用户名">
       <input id="password" name="password" type="password" placeholder="请
输入密码">
     </t.r>
     <image id="image" src="/checkCode/checkCodeServlet"></image>
     <input id="checkCodeText" name="checkCodeText" type="text"
placeholder="验证码">
     <input type="submit">
 </form>
 <script>
   document.getElementById("image").onclick = function (ev) {
       this.src="/checkCode/checkCodeServlet?"+new Date();
```

```
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

```
package cn.web.servlet;
import javax.imageio.ImageIO;
import javax.servlet.ServletException;
import javax.servlet.annotation.WebServlet;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpSession;
import java.awt.*;
import java.awt.image.BufferedImage;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.Random;
@WebServlet("/checkCodeServlet")
public class checkCodeServlet extends HttpServlet {
    protected void doPost(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
response) throws ServletException, IOException {
       checkCode(request, response);
    protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
response) throws ServletException, IOException {
       this.doPost(request, response);
    private void checkCode(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
response) throws IOException {
        String str =
"QAZWSXEDCRFVTGBYHNUJMIKOLPqazwsxedcrfvtqbyhnujmikolp0123456789";
        Random random = new Random();
        StringBuffer stringBuffer = new StringBuffer();
        int width = 100,
                height = 50;
        BufferedImage bufferedImage = new
BufferedImage(width,height,BufferedImage.TYPE INT RGB);
        Graphics graphics = bufferedImage.getGraphics();
        graphics.setColor(Color.pink);
```

```
graphics.fillRect(0,0,width,height);

graphics.setColor(Color.GRAY);
graphics.drawRect(0,0,width-1,height-1);

graphics.setColor(Color.BLACK);

for (int i = 1; i <= 4; i++) {
        char c = str.charAt(random.nextInt(str.length()));
        stringBuffer.append(c);
        graphics.drawString(c+"",width/5*i,height/2);
}

String checkCodeText = stringBuffer.toString();

HttpSession session = request.getSession();

session.setMaxInactiveInterval(60*60);

session.setAttribute("checkCodeText",checkCodeText);

ImageIO.write(bufferedImage,"jpg",response.getOutputStream());
}</pre>
```

```
package cn.web.servlet;
import cn.table.User;
import cn.util.JDBCUtils;
import org.springframework.jdbc.core.JdbcTemplate;
import javax.servlet.ServletException;
import javax.servlet.annotation.WebServlet;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpSession;
import java.io.IOException;
@WebServlet("/checkCodeServletText")
public class checkCodeServletText extends HttpServlet {
    protected void doPost(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
response) throws ServletException, IOException {
        response.setContentType("text/html;charset=utf-8");
        String username = request.getParameter("username");
        String password = request.getParameter("password");
        String checkCodeText = request.getParameter("checkCodeText");
```

```
if (checkCodeText!=null && checkCodeText!=""){
    HttpSession session = request.getSession();

String str = (String)session.getAttribute("checkCodeText");

if (str.equalsIgnoreCase(checkCodeText)){
    if ("zhangsan".equals(username) && "123".equals(password) ){

        response.getWriter().write("登陆成功");
    }else{
        response.getWriter().write("用户名或密码不正确");
    }
}else {
        response.getWriter().write("验证码输入不正确");
}

protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) throws ServletException, IOException {
        this.doPost(request, response);
}
```