

Java+MyEclipse+Tomcat (四)Servlet提交表单和数据库操作

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展开



Python+TensorFlow人工智能

该专栏为人工智能入门专栏，采用Python3和TensorFlow实现人工智能相关算法。前期介绍安装流程、基础语法、



Eastmount

¥9.90

订阅

前面三篇文章讲述了如何配置MyEclipse和Tomcat开发JSP网站、如何配置Servlet简单实现表单提交、如何配置MySQL实现JSP数据库查询。

这篇文章主要讲述Servlet表单的提交、Java中实现数据库的查询操作和自己遇到的瓶颈及理解。Java Web基础性文章，希望对大家有所帮助~

Java+MyEclipse+Tomcat (一)配置过程及jsp网站开发入门

Java+MyEclipse+Tomcat (二)配置Servlet及简单实现表单提交

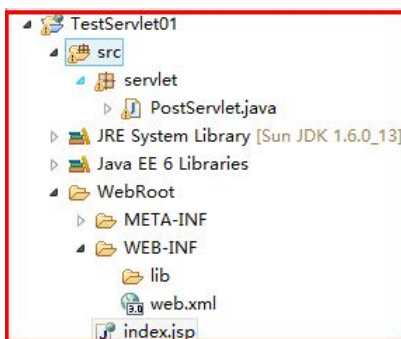
Java+MyEclipse+Tomcat (三)配置MySQL及查询数据显示在JSP网页中

两个项目的免费下载地址(希望对你有帮助):

<http://download.csdn.net/detail/eastmount/8701707>

一. Servlet表单提交

新建Web Project，项目名称为TestServlet01。项目结构如下图所示：



然后修改index.jsp代码如下：

```
<%@ page language="java" import="java.util.*" pageEncoding="UTF-8"%>
<%
String path = request.getContextPath();
String basePath = request.getScheme()+"://"+request.getServerName()+":"+request.getServerPort()+path+"/";
%>

<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN">
<html>
<head>
<base href="<%=basePath%>">

<title>My JSP 'index.jsp' starting page</title>
<style>
body, div, td, input {font-size:18px; margin:0px; }
.line {margin:2px; }
</style>
</head>

<body>
<form action="/TestServlet01/servlet/PostServlet" method="POST">
```

```

<div align="center">          <br/>
    <fieldset style='width:60%'>
        <legend>填写用户信息</legend>
        <br/>
        <div class='line'>
            <div align="left">出发地:
                <input type="text" id="start" name="start" style='font-size:18px' width=200/>
            </div>
        </div>
        <div class='line'>
            <div align="left">到达地:
                <input type="text" id="end" name="end" style='font-size:18px' />
            </div>
        </div>
        <div class='line'>
            <br />
            <div align="left">请选择性别:
                <input type="radio" name="sex" value="男" id="sexMale">
                <label for="sexMale">男</label>
                <input type="radio" name="sex" value="女" id="sexFemale">
                <label for="sexFemale">女</label>
            </div>
        </div>
        <div class='line'>
            <div align="left">请选择您的爱好:
                <input type="checkbox" name="interesting" value="音乐" id="i1">
                <label for="i1">音乐</label>
                <input type="checkbox" name="interesting" value="旅游" id="i2">
                <label for="i2">旅游</label>
                <input type="checkbox" name="interesting" value="运动" id="i3">
                <label for="i3">运动</label>
            </div>
        </div>
        <div class='line'>
            <div align="left">请选择车票类型:
                <select name="seat">
                    <option>--- 请选择乘坐类型---</option>
                    <optgroup label="卧铺">
                        <option value="上铺">上铺</option>
                        <option value="中铺">中铺</option>
                        <option value="下铺">下铺</option>
                    </optgroup>
                    <optgroup label="其他">
                        <option value="硬座">硬座</option>
                        <option value="软座">软座</option>
                        <option value="站票">站票</option>
                    </optgroup>
                </select>
            </div>
        </div>
        <div class='line'>
            <br />
            <div align="left" class='leftDiv'>备注信息: </div>
            <div align="left" class='rightDiv'>
                <textarea name="description" rows="8" style="width:300px; ">请填写备注信息...
</textarea>

            </div>
        </div>
        <div class='line'>
            <div align="left">
                <br/><input type="submit" name="Select" value="提交信息" style='font-
size:18px' /><br/>
            </div>
        </div>
    </div>

```

```

        </fieldset>
    </div>
</form>
</body>
</html>

```

运行效果如下图所示：

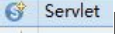


核心代码：

```

<form action="/TestServlet01/servlet/PostServlet" method="POST">
    出发地:<input type="text" id="start" name="start" style='font-size:18px' />
    <input type="submit" name="Select" value="提交信息" />
</form>

```

然后再src中右键添加Package，包名为servlet；再添加Servlet文件，文件名PostServlet.java。选择  图标。前面文章讲述过Servlet的手动配置过程，包括servlet类、映射等，现在它自动生成的WebRoot/WEB-INF/web.xml文件如下：

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<web-app version="3.0"
    xmlns="http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/javaee"
    xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
    xsi:schemaLocation="http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/javaee
        http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/javaee/web-app_3_0.xsd">
    <display-name></display-name>

    <servlet>
        <description>This is the description of my J2EE component</description>
        <display-name>This is the display name of my J2EE component</display-name>
        <servlet-name>PostServlet</servlet-name>
        <servlet-class>servlet.PostServlet</servlet-class>
    </servlet>

    <servlet-mapping>
        <servlet-name>PostServlet</servlet-name>
        <url-pattern>/servlet/PostServlet</url-pattern>
    </servlet-mapping>
    <welcome-file-list>
        <welcome-file>index.jsp</welcome-file>
    </welcome-file-list>
</web-app>

```

同时修改src/servlet/PostServlet.java文件，采用POST方法显示表单数据：

```

package servlet;

import java.io.IOException;

```

```

import java.io.PrintWriter;

import javax.servlet.ServletException;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;

public class PostServlet extends HttpServlet {

    public PostServlet() {
        super();
    }

    public void destroy() {
        super.destroy(); // Just puts "destroy" string in log
        // Put your code here
    }

    public void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
        throws ServletException, IOException {

        response.setContentType("text/html");
        PrintWriter out = response.getWriter();
        out.println("<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC \"-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN\">");
        out.println("<HTML>");
        out.println("  <HEAD><TITLE>A Servlet</TITLE></HEAD>");
        out.println("  <BODY>");
        out.print("    This is ");
        out.print(this.getClass());
        out.println(", using the GET method");
        out.println("  </BODY>");
        out.println("</HTML>");
        out.flush();
        out.close();
    }

    /**
     * The doPost method of the servlet. <br>
     *
     * This method is called when a form has its tag value method equals to post.
     *
     * @param request the request send by the client to the server
     * @param response the response send by the server to the client
     * @throws ServletException if an error occurred
     * @throws IOException if an error occurred
     */
    public void doPost(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
        throws ServletException, IOException {

        response.setCharacterEncoding("UTF-8"); // 设置输出编码
        request.setCharacterEncoding("UTF-8");

        String startName = request.getParameter("start"); // 获取出发地
        String endName = request.getParameter("end");      // 获取到达地
        String sex = request.getParameter("sex");          // 获取性别
        String [] interest = request.getParameterValues("interesting"); // 获取兴趣
        String seat = request.getParameter("seat");        // 获取座位
        String info = request.getParameter("description"); // 获取备注信息

        response.setContentType("text/html"); // 设置输出类型
        PrintWriter out = response.getWriter(); // 获取out对象
    }
}

```

```

        out.println("<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC \\"-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN\>");
        out.println("<HTML>");
        out.println("  <HEAD><TITLE>A Servlet</TITLE></HEAD>");
        out.println("  <BODY>");
                                out.println("<H2>出发地: "+ startName + "</H2>");
        out.println("<H2>到达地: "+ endName + "</H2>");
        out.println("<H2>性别: "+ sex + "</H2>");
        out.println("<H2>兴趣");
        for(String str:interest) {
            out.println(str+" ");
        }
        out.println("</H2><H2>座位类型: "+ seat + "</H2>");
        out.println("<H2>备注信息: "+ info + "</H2>");
        out.println("  </BODY>");
        out.println("</HTML>");
        out.flush();
        out.close();
    }

    /**
     * Initialization of the servlet. <br>
     *
     * @throws ServletException if an error occurs
     */
    public void init() throws ServletException {
        // Put your code here
    }
}

```

运行效果如下图所示：



二. Servlet数据库查询

还是使用上面的项目进行修改，实现Servlet数据库查询操作。数据库配置可以参照上一篇博客配置MySQL的过程，我新建数据库test01，插入表Train，表中数据如下图：

```
mysql> use test01;
Database changed
mysql> select * from Train;
+-----+-----+-----+
| id | startname | endname |
+-----+-----+-----+
| T61 | KunMing   | BeiJing |
| T62 | BeiJing   | KunMing |
| T74 | ChangSha  | BeiJing |
| T75 | BeiJing   | ChangSha |
| T87 | GuiYang   | BeiJing |
| T88 | BeiJing   | GuiYang |
+-----+-----+-----+
6 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

然后修改index.jsp，代码如下：

```
<%@ page language="java" import="java.util.*" pageEncoding="UTF-8"%>
<%
String path = request.getContextPath();
String basePath = request.getScheme()+"://"+request.getServerName()+":"+request.getServerPort()+path+"/";
%>

<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN">
<html>
  <head>
    <base href="<%=basePath%>">

    <title>My JSP 'index.jsp' starting page</title>
    <style>
      body, div, td, input {font-size:18px; margin:0px; }
      .line {margin:2px; }
    </style>
  </head>

  <body>
    <form action="/TestServlet01/servlet/PostServlet" method="POST">
    <div align="center">
      <br/>
      <fieldset style='width:60%'>
        <legend>填写用户信息</legend>
        <br/>
        <div class='line'>
          <div align="left">出发地:
            <input type="text" id="start" name="start" style='font-size:18px' width=200/>
          </div>
        </div>
        <div class='line'>
          <div align="left">
            <br/><input type="submit" name="Select" value="提交信息" style='font-
size:18px' /><br/>
          </div>
        </div>
      </fieldset>
    </div>
    </form>
  </body>
</html>
```

修改的PostServlet.java代码如下：

```
package servlet;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.PrintWriter;
import java.sql.Connection;
```

```

import java.sql.DriverManager; import java.sql.ResultSet;
import java.sql.SQLException;
import java.sql.Statement;

import javax.servlet.ServletConfig;
import javax.servlet.ServletException;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;

public class PostServlet extends HttpServlet {

    // 自定义变量
    private Connection connection = null; // 定义数据库连接对象
    private String driverName = "com.mysql.jdbc.Driver"; // 数据库驱动器
    private String userName = "root"; // 数据库用户名
    private String userPasswd = "123456"; // 密码
    private String dbName = "test01"; // 数据库名称
    private String tableName = "Train"; // 表明
    // 连接字符串 数据库地址URL MySQL数据库端口3306
    private String url = "jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/" + dbName + "?user="
        + userName + "&password=" + userPasswd;

    // 初始化方法
    public void init(ServletConfig config) throws ServletException
    {
        super.init(config);
    }

    public PostServlet() {
        super();
    }

    // 处理GET请求方法
    public void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
        throws ServletException, IOException
    {
        response.setCharacterEncoding("UTF-8"); // 设置输出编码
        request.setCharacterEncoding("UTF-8");
        response.setContentType("text/html"); // 设置输出类型
        PrintWriter out = response.getWriter(); // 获取out对象

        try {
            // 数据库操作
            Class.forName(driverName).newInstance();
            connection = DriverManager.getConnection(url);
            Statement statement = connection.createStatement();
            String startName = request.getParameter("start"); // 获取出发地
            // 注意:startName需要加单引号 否则报错 —错误: Unknown column 'Beijing' in 'where clause'
            String sql = "SELECT * FROM " + tableName + " WHERE startname='" + startName + "'";
            if(startName=="") {
                sql = "SELECT * FROM " + tableName;
            }
            ResultSet rs = statement.executeQuery(sql);

            out.println("<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC \"-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN\">");
            out.println("<HTML>");
            out.println("  <HEAD><TITLE>A Servlet</TITLE></HEAD>");
            out.println("  <BODY>");
            out.println("    <fieldset style='width:60%' ><legend>搜索结果</legend><br />");
            out.println("    <TABLE align='center' border='1' cellspacing='1' cellpadding='1'>");

```

```

        out.println("                <TR><TH>车号</TH><TH>出发地</TH><TH>到达地</TH></TR>");
        // 循环输出查询结果
        while(rs.next()) {
            out.println("                <TR><TD>" + rs.getString(1) + "</TD>");
            out.println("                <TD>" + rs.getString(2) + "</TD>");
            out.println("                <TD>" + rs.getString(3) + "</TD></TR>");
        }
        out.println("            </TABLE>");
        out.println("        </fieldset>");
        out.println("    </BODY>");
        out.println("</HTML>");
        out.flush();
        out.close();
        rs.close(); // 关闭记录集
        statement.close(); // 关闭声明

    } catch(Exception e) {
        System.out.println("错误: "+e.getMessage());
        response.sendRedirect("index.jsp");
    }
}

// 处理POST请求方法
public void doPost(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
    throws ServletException, IOException
{
    doGet(request, response);
}

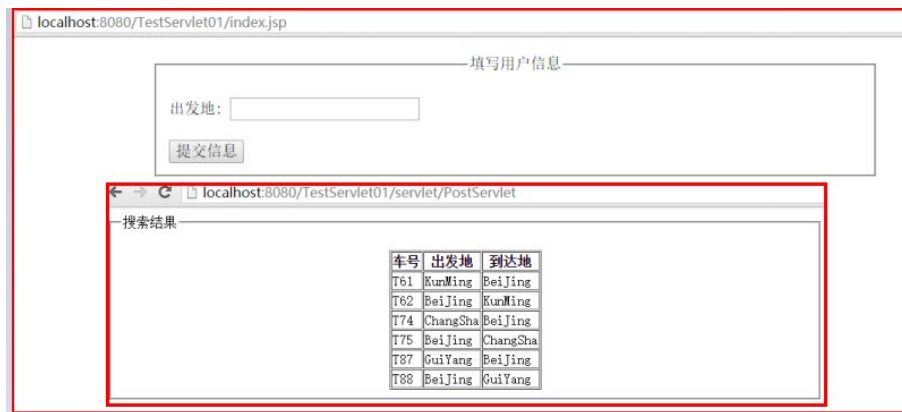
// 销毁方法
public void destroy() {
    super.destroy(); // Just puts "destroy" string in log
    try {
        connection.close(); // 关闭连接对象
    } catch(Exception e) {
        System.out.println("关闭数据库错误: "+e.getMessage());
    }
}
}
}

```

同时WebRoot/WEB-INF/web.xml文件Servlet映射都没有变化，需要在WebRoot/WEB-INF/lib中添加mysql-connector-java-5.1.15-bin.jar，否则会报错“com.mysql.jdbc.Driver错误”。

运行效果如下图所示：





写到此处我产生了一个疑问，当表单提交信息时，获取数据库的结果有两种方法：

1.第一种是上一篇博客中写到的，在JSP中通过`<%%>`调用Java代码实现连接数据库，获取MySQL表中数据并显示；

2.第二种就是这篇博客中写到的，在JSP中通过Post方法提交表单Form，在Java中通过Servlet获取请求/响应，再通过Java中`out.println("<HTML> ...")`输出数据库中值。

就这两种方法而言，我想实现的功能是：JSP就赋值布局，显示界面；Java就负责连接数据库、数据库增删改查，处理结果再返回给JSP中显示，而不是相互嵌套的。换句话说：JSP中点击“提交”按钮，TextBox中传递出发地，Java中介绍请求，数据库查询，得到的结果再返回给JSP中显示。

那怎么实现呢？后面的文章可能会讲到。

DAO和Java Bean是对JDBC进行分层、模块化的最有效两个方法。DAO(数据库操作对象，Database Access Object)是JDBC下常用模式，DAO出现之前，操作数据库的代码与业务代码都出现在Servlet或者JSP中，不利用业务代码的分离。DAO出现后，所有与数据库相关的操作全被拿到了DAO层实现，Servlet或JSP只操作Java Bean或者DAP层，而DAO层值操作数据库。

PS：非常高兴我自己通过实际项目找到了这个难点，然后又找到了解决方法。虽然才学习Java Web一周时间，还是学到很多东西的。个人感觉DAO类似于中间件的东西吧！最后希望文章对你有所帮助，这篇文章是讲述Servlet连接MySQL数据库及表单交互之间的知识。如果文章有不足或错误的地方，还请海涵！下一篇文章讲讲Session和一个典型简单的界面布局等相关知识吧！

(By:Eastmount 2015-5-15 半夜1点 <http://blog.csdn.net/eastmount/>)



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