
練習

Java Servlet 技術

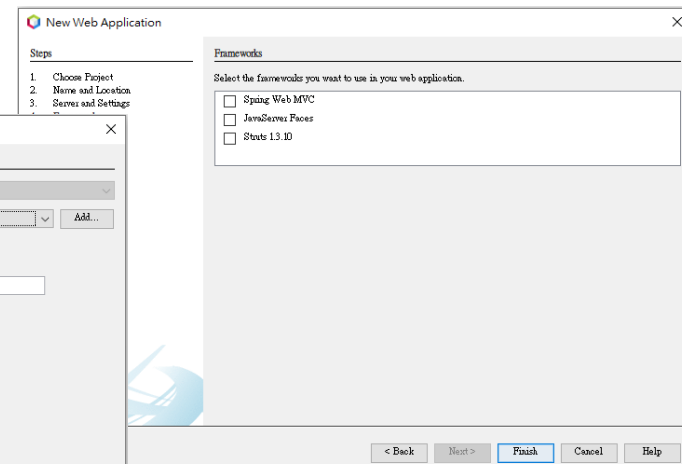
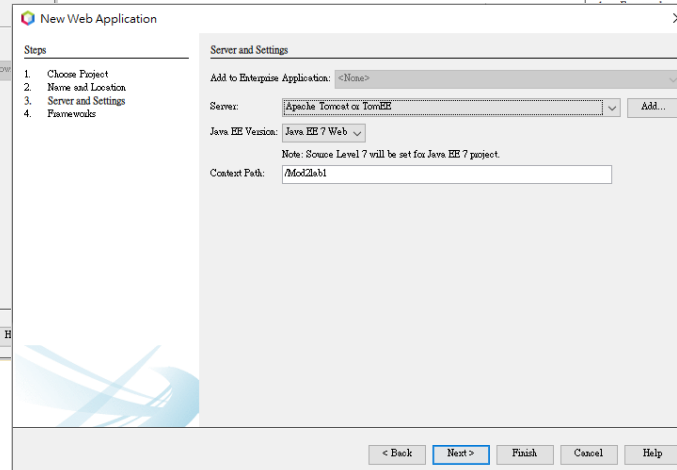
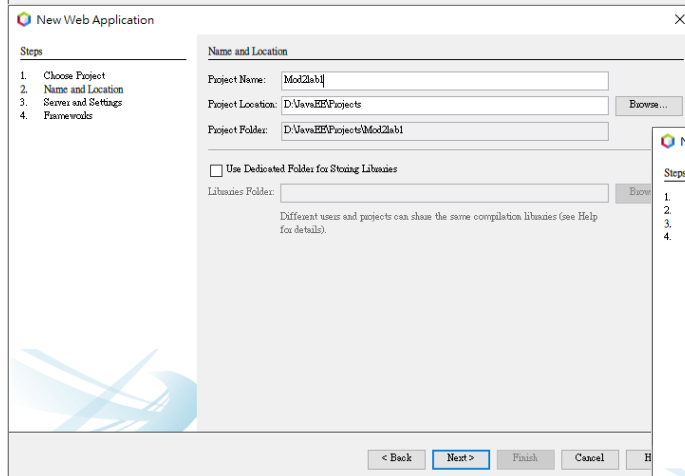
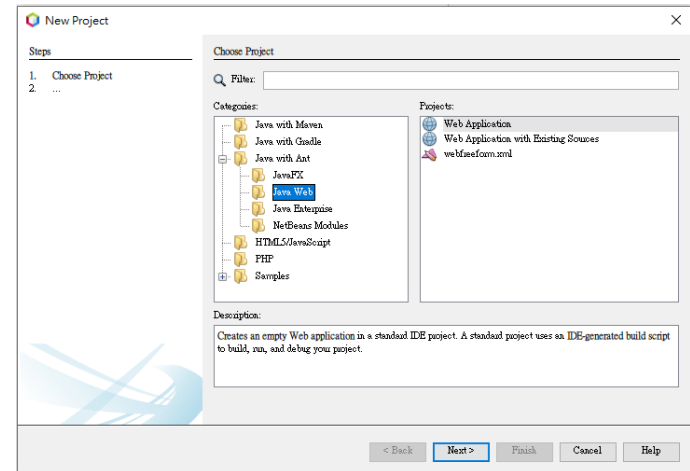
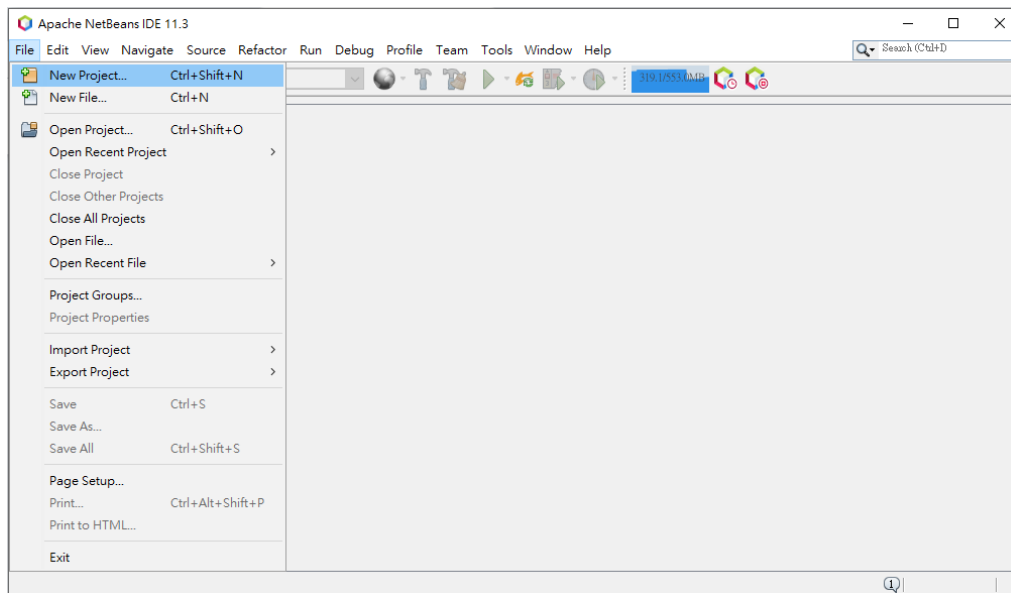
鄭安翔

ansel_cheng@hotmail.com

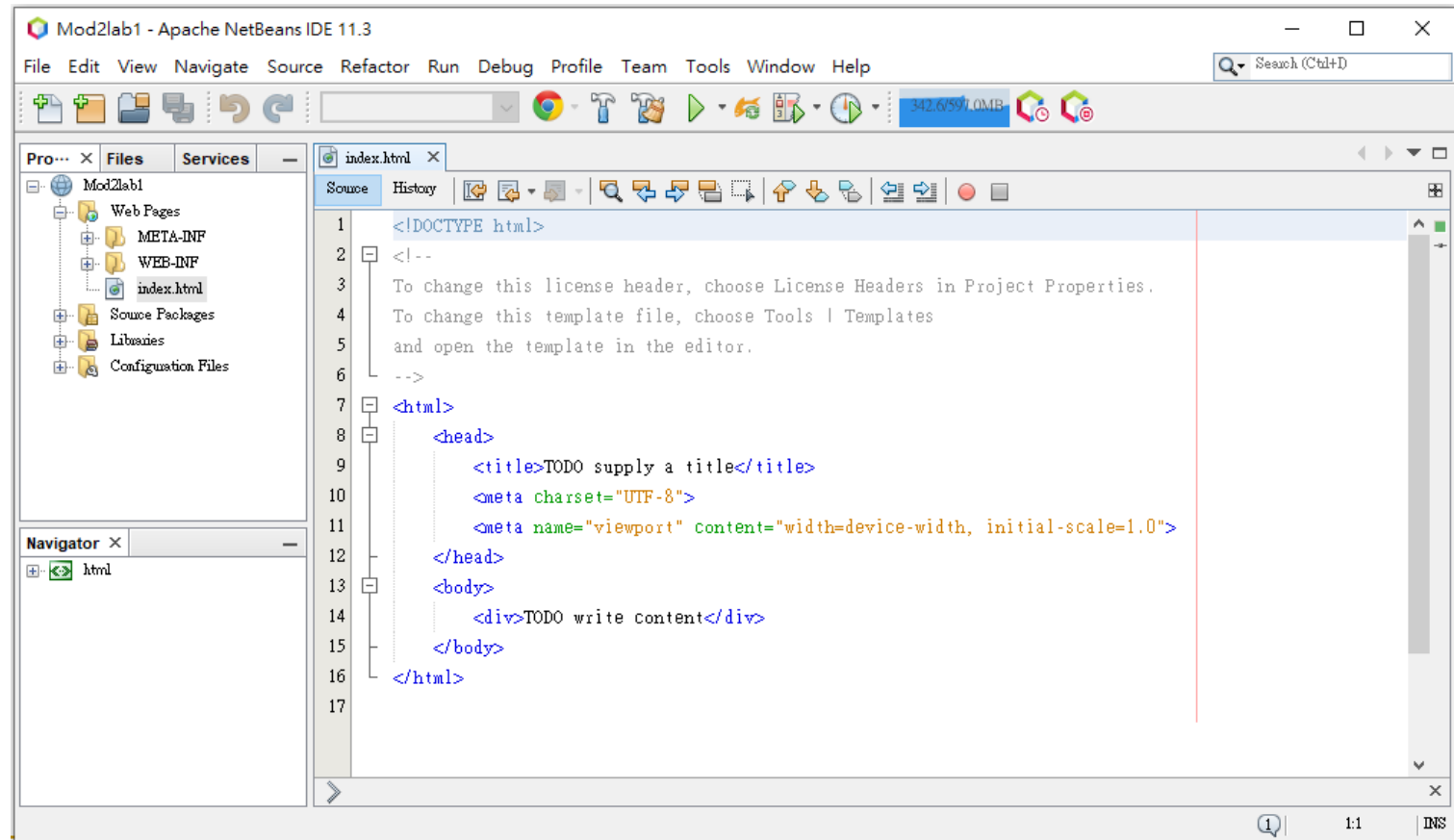
Lab 1

- 使用NetBeans IDE，建立Mod2lab1 網路應用專案
- 建立一個Servlet
 - 刪除index.html
 - 新增com.gjun.Lab1Servlet
- 檢視NetBean建立的Servlet程式
 - doGet() / doPost() / processRequest()
- 撰寫Servlet程式碼
 - 自行撰寫
- 執行Servlet
- 使用瀏覽器檢視動態網頁

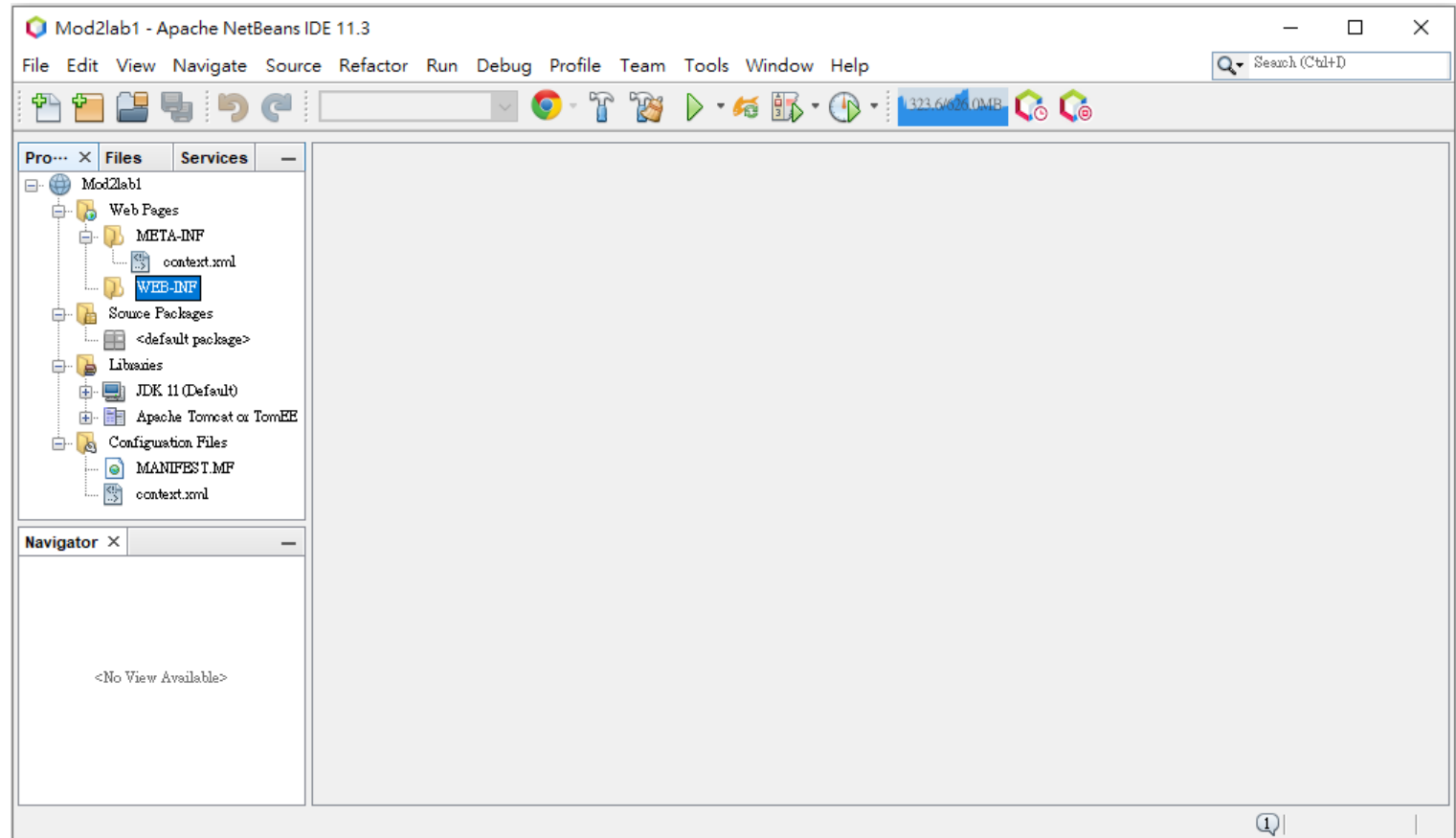
建立Mod2lab1專案



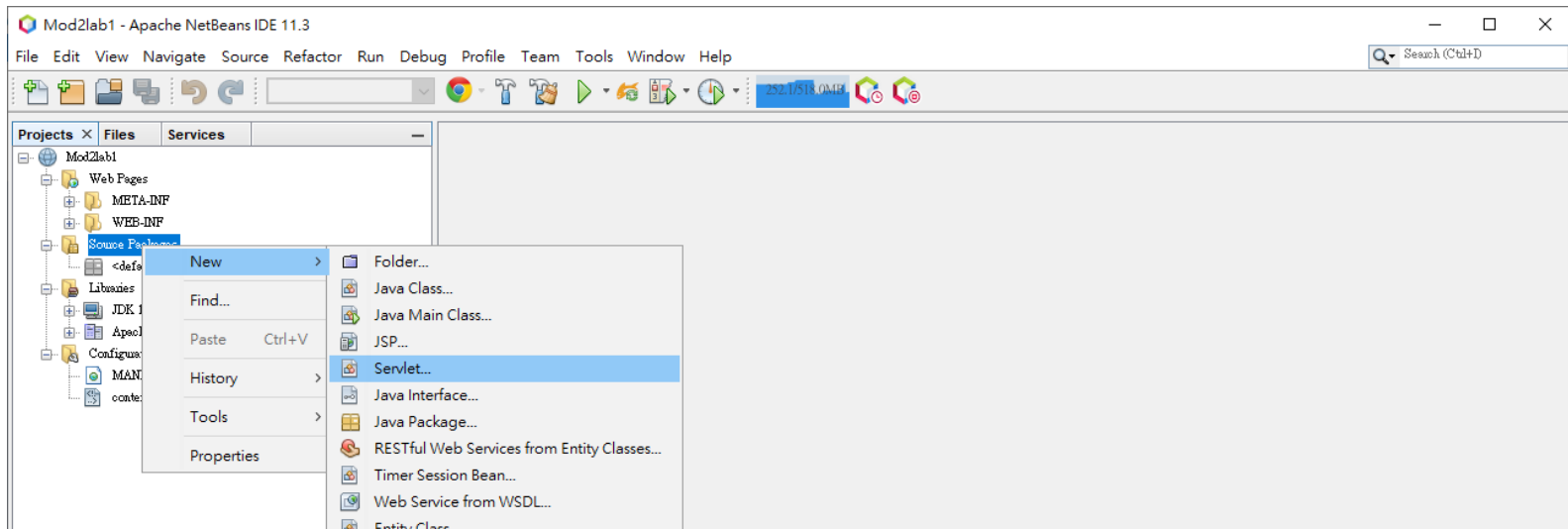
建立Mod2lab1專案



删除index.html



建立 com.gjun.Lab1Servlet



New Servlet

Steps

1. Choose File Type
2. Name and Location
3. Configure Servlet Deployment

Name and Location

Class Name:

Project:

Location:

Package:

Created File:

< Back Next > Finish Cancel Help

New Servlet

Steps

1. Choose File Type
2. Name and Location
3. Configure Servlet Deployment

Configure Servlet Deployment

Register the Servlet with the application by giving the Servlet an internal name (Servlet Name). Then specify patterns that identify the URLs that invoke the Servlet. Separate multiple patterns with commas.

☐ Add information to deployment descriptor (web.xml)

Class Name:

Servlet Name:

URL Pattern(s):

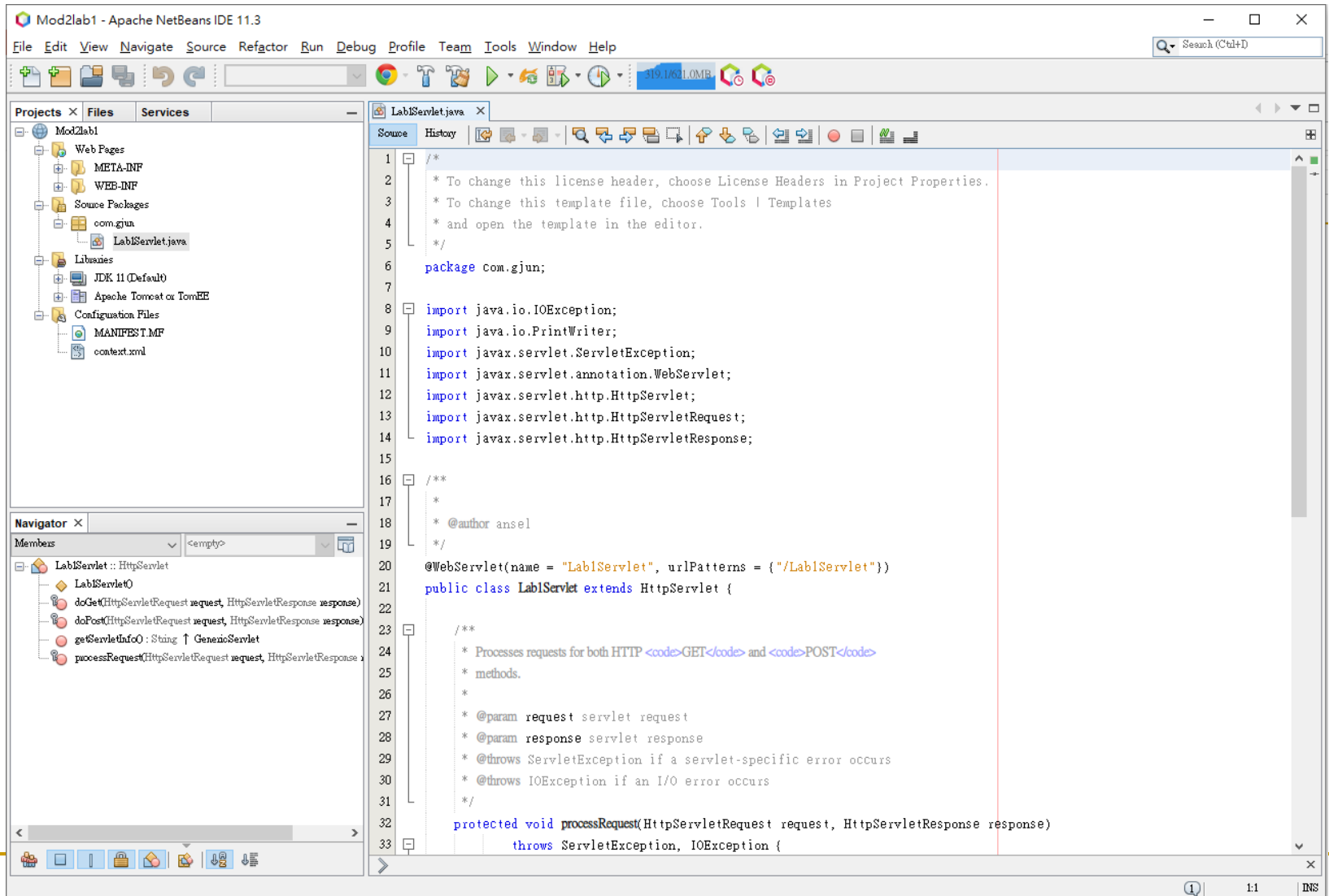
Initialization Parameters:

Name	Value

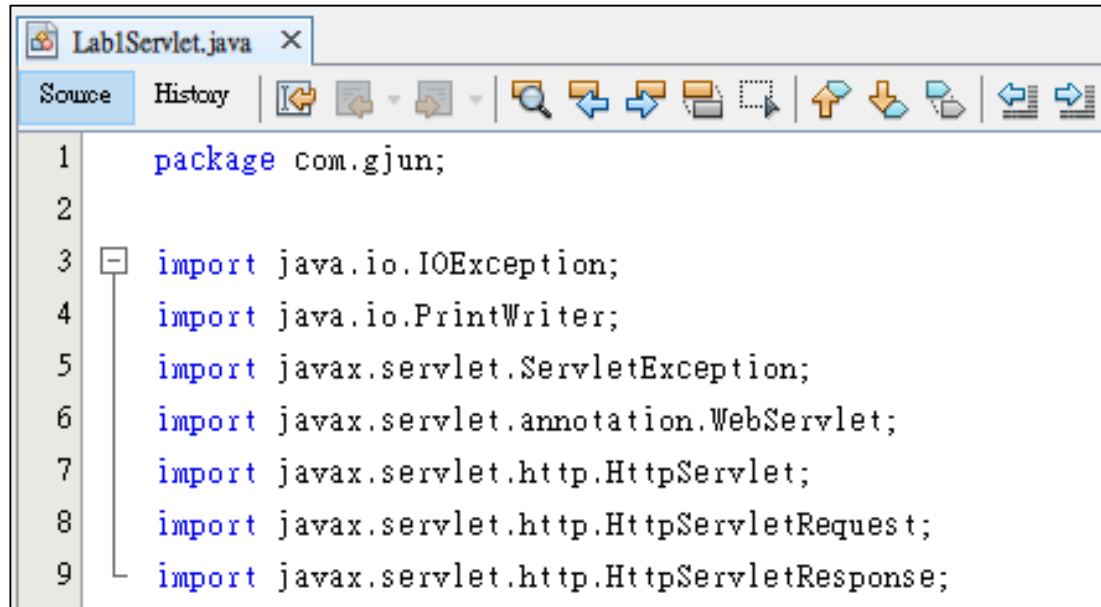
New Edit... Delete

< Back Next > Finish Cancel Help

建立 com.gjun.Lab1Servlet



檢視NetBean建立的Servlet程式



```
1 package com.gjun;
2
3 import java.io.IOException;
4 import java.io.PrintWriter;
5 import javax.servlet.ServletException;
6 import javax.servlet.annotation.WebServlet;
7 import javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet;
8 import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
9 import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;
```


processRequest()

```
11  @WebServlet(name = "Lab1Servlet", urlPatterns = {"/Lab1Servlet"})
12  public class Lab1Servlet extends HttpServlet {
13
14      protected void processRequest(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
15      throws ServletException, IOException {
16          response.setContentType("text/html;charset=UTF-8");
17          try (PrintWriter out = response.getWriter()) {
18              /* TODO output your page here. You may use following sample code. */
19              out.println("<!DOCTYPE html>");
20              out.println("<html>");
21              out.println("<head>");
22              out.println("<title>Servlet Lab1Servlet</title>");
23              out.println("</head>");
24              out.println("<body>");
25              out.println("<h1>Servlet Lab1Servlet at " + request.getContextPath() + "</h1>");
26              out.println("</body>");
27              out.println("</html>");
28          }
29      }
30  }
```

doGet() / doPost()

```
31      @Override
32      protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
33          throws ServletException, IOException {
34          processRequest(request, response);
35      }
36
37      @Override
38      protected void doPost(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
39          throws ServletException, IOException {
40          processRequest(request, response);
41      }
42
43      @Override
44      public String getServletInfo() {
45          return "Short description";
46      } // </editor-fold>
47
48  }
49
```

執行Servlet

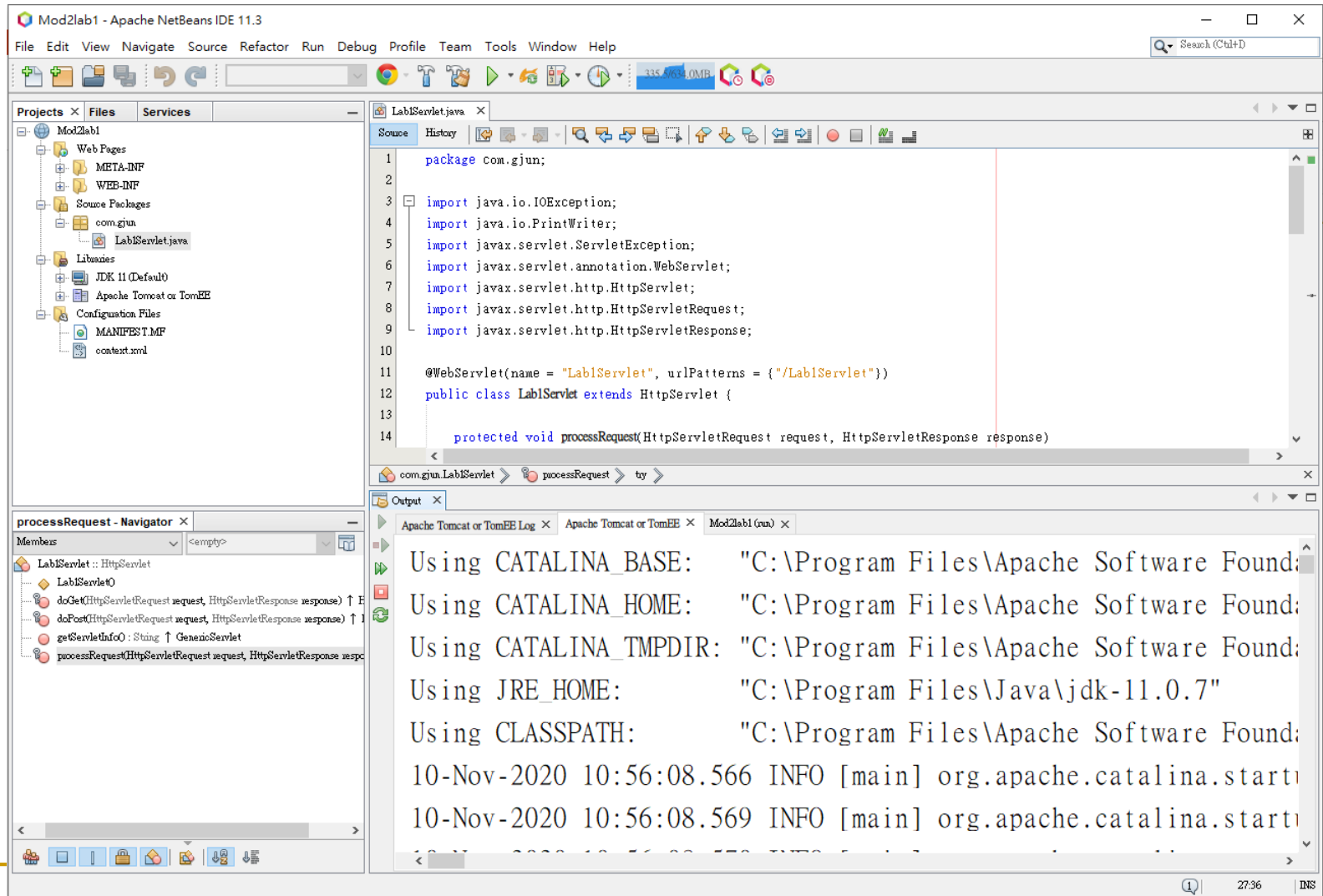
The screenshot shows the Apache NetBeans IDE 11.3 interface. The main editor displays the source code of `LabServlet.java`. The code includes package declarations, imports for `IOException`, `PrintWriter`, `ServletException`, `WebServlet`, `HttpServlet`, `HttpServletRequest`, and `HttpServletResponse`. It defines a `LabServlet` class extending `HttpServlet` and implements the `processRequest` and `doGet` methods. The `processRequest` method sets the content type to `text/html; charset=UTF-8` and prints a simple HTML page with the title `Servlet LabServlet`. The `doGet` method is also implemented.

The 'Run' menu is open, showing options like 'Run File' (Shift+F6), 'Debug File' (Ctrl+Shift+F5), 'Profile File', 'Test File' (Ctrl+F6), 'Debug Test File' (Ctrl+Shift+F6), 'Profile Test File', 'Add', 'Delete', 'Save As Template...', 'Find Usages' (Alt+F7), 'Refactor', 'BeanInfo Editor...', 'File Members' (Ctrl+F12), 'File Hierarchy' (Alt+F12), 'History', 'Tools', and 'Properties'.

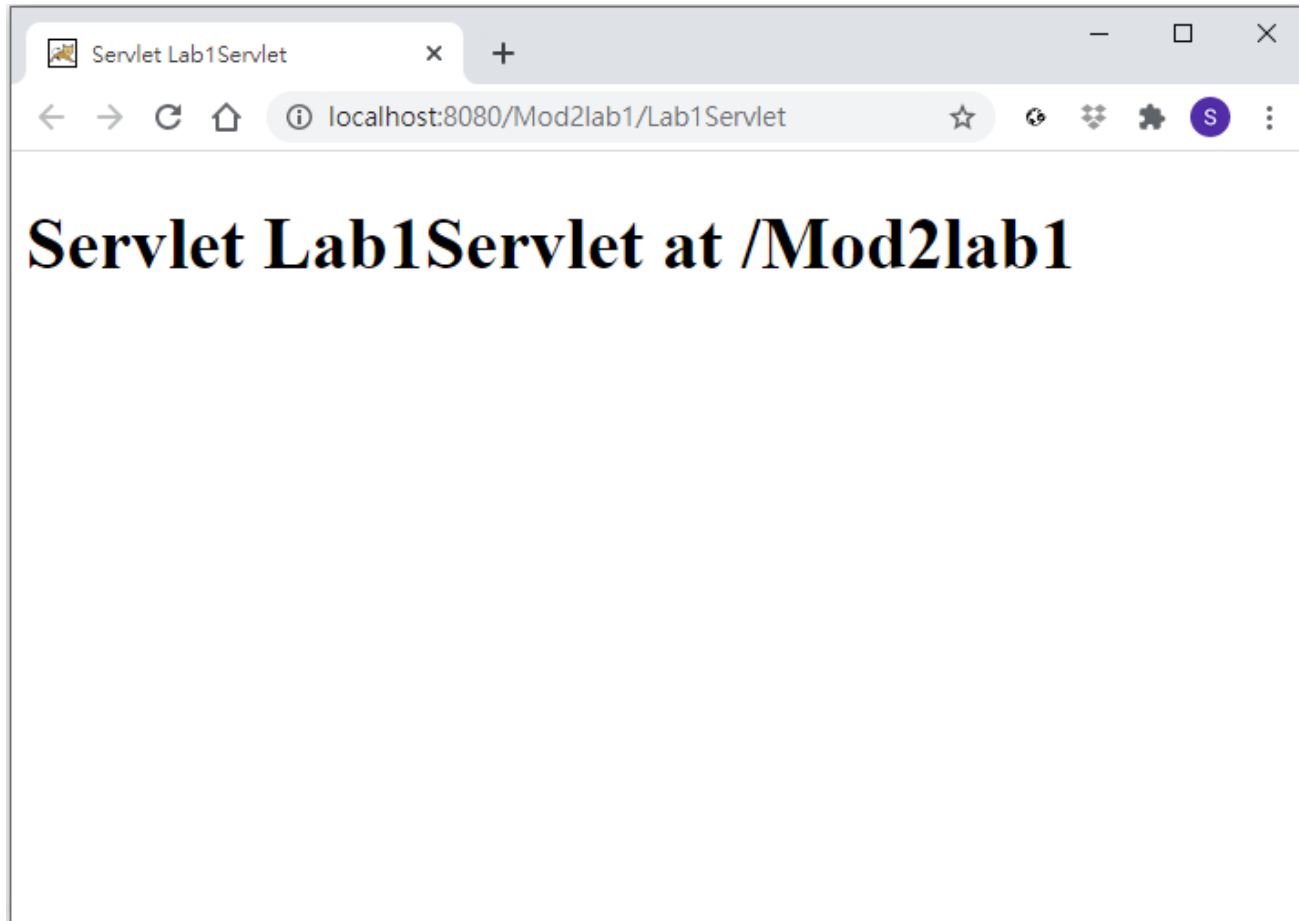
The 'Set Servlet Execution URI' dialog is open, prompting the user to select a servlet execution URI. The URI `/LabServlet` is entered in the text field. The dialog also includes a checkbox for 'Select servlet execution URI, optionally add some request parameters : e.g. /flowerServlet?flower=rose&color=red'.

The status bar at the bottom shows the current file is `com.gjun.LabServlet` and the method being executed is `processRequest`.

執行Servlet



使用瀏覽器檢視動態網頁



Lab 2

- 使用NetBeans IDE，建立Mod2lab2 網路應用專案
- 建立index.html檔案

- 修改 index.html檔案,檔案中包含下面的表單Form

```
<form action="AnimalServlet">
```

```
    Please enter your favorite animal:&nbsp;
```

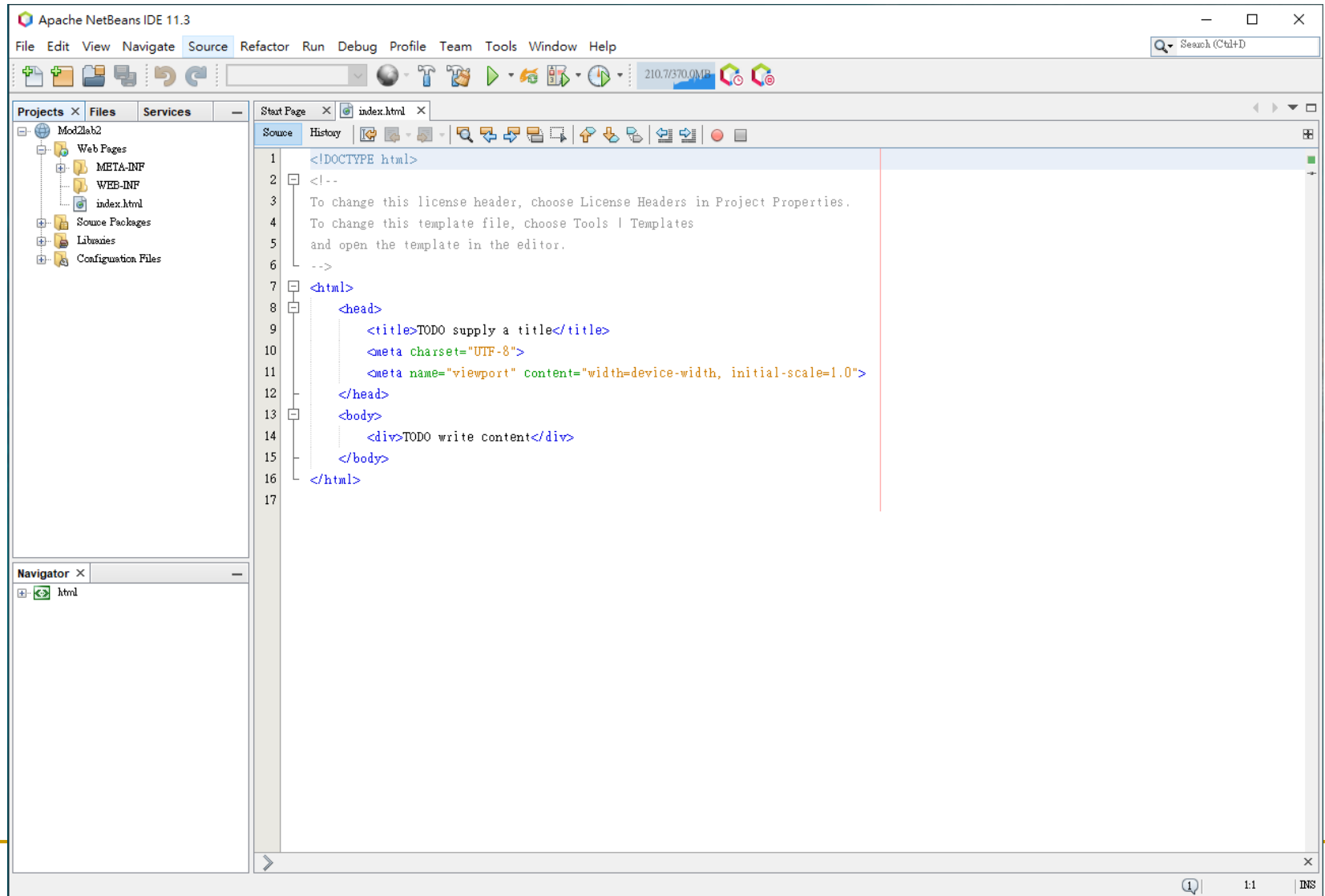
```
    <input type="text" name="favoriteAnimal" value="Gnu" />
```

```
    <input type="submit" />
```

```
</form>
```

- 建立AnimalServlet.java程式
 - title 設為Animal Lover's page
 - <h1>標籤中顯示 Hello Animal Lover
 - 使用內建request物件取得表格中傳來的favoriteAnimal參數,並顯示在頁面中
- 執行專案
 - 送出表單並檢視執行結果

建立 Mod2lab2 專案

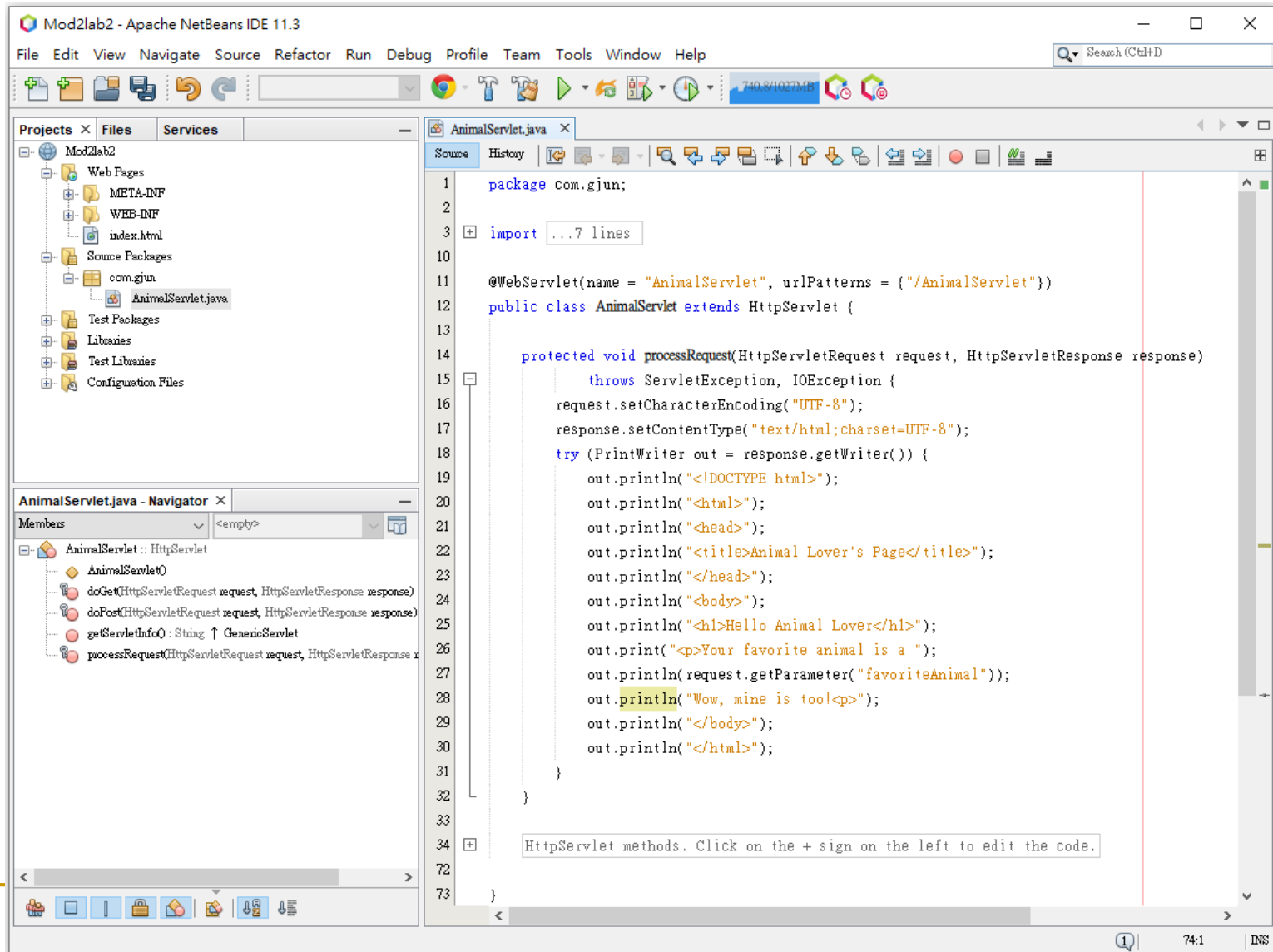


修改index.html檔案

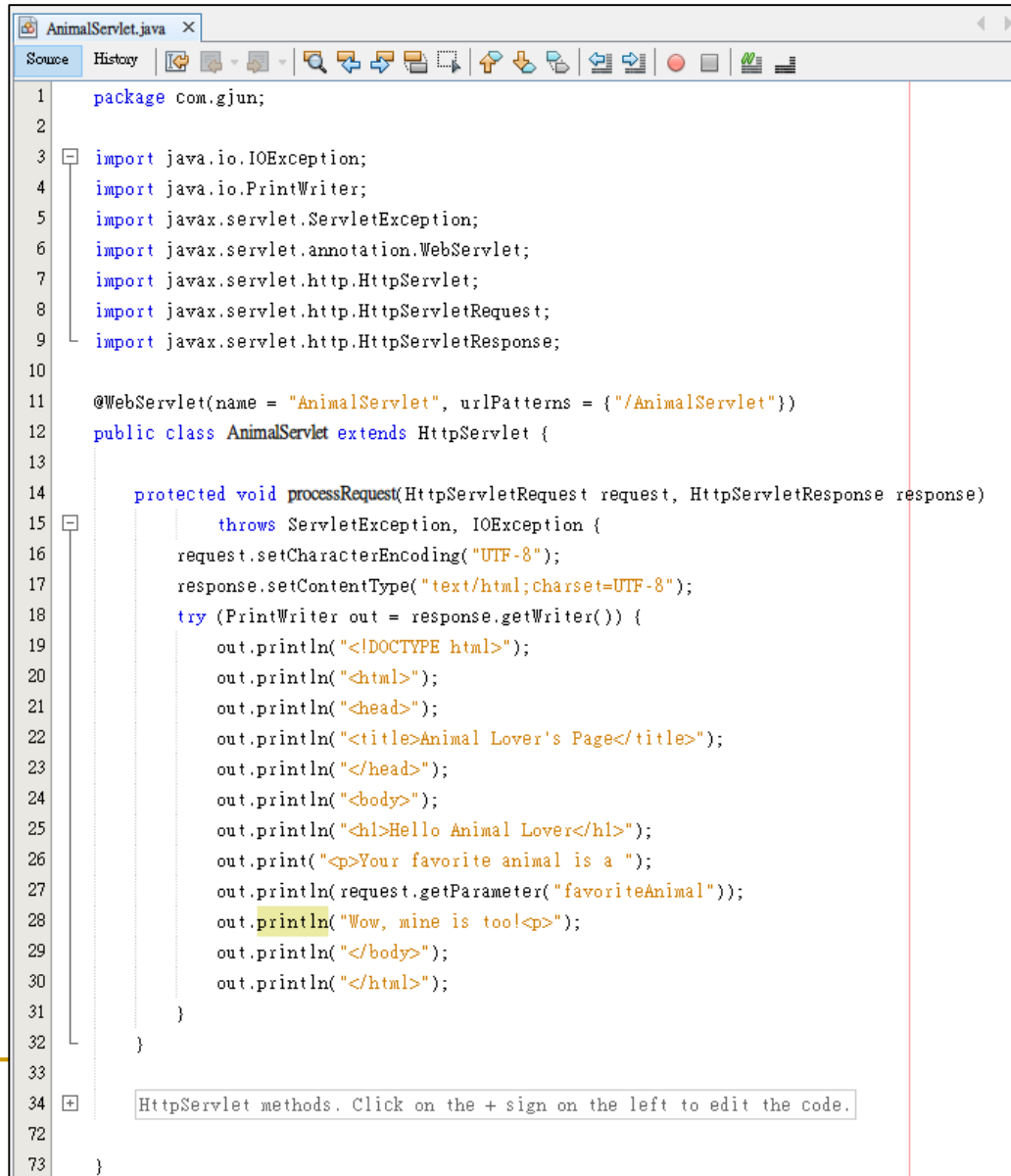
A screenshot of a web browser window showing the source code of a file named 'index.html'. The browser's address bar and tabs are at the top. Below the address bar is a toolbar with various icons. The main content area displays the HTML code, which is color-coded: blue for tags, green for attributes, and black for text. A vertical line on the left side of the code area indicates the current position in the document. The code defines an HTML document with a title 'Index' and a form for entering a favorite animal.

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <head>
4     <title>Index</title>
5     <meta charset="UTF-8">
6     <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7   </head>
8   <body>
9     <form action="AnimalServlet" method="POST">
10      Please enter your favorite animal: &nbsp;
11      <input type="text" name="favoriteAnimal" value="Gnu" />&nbsp;
12      <input type="submit" />
13    </form>
14  </body>
15 </html>
```


建立com.gjun.AnimalServlet

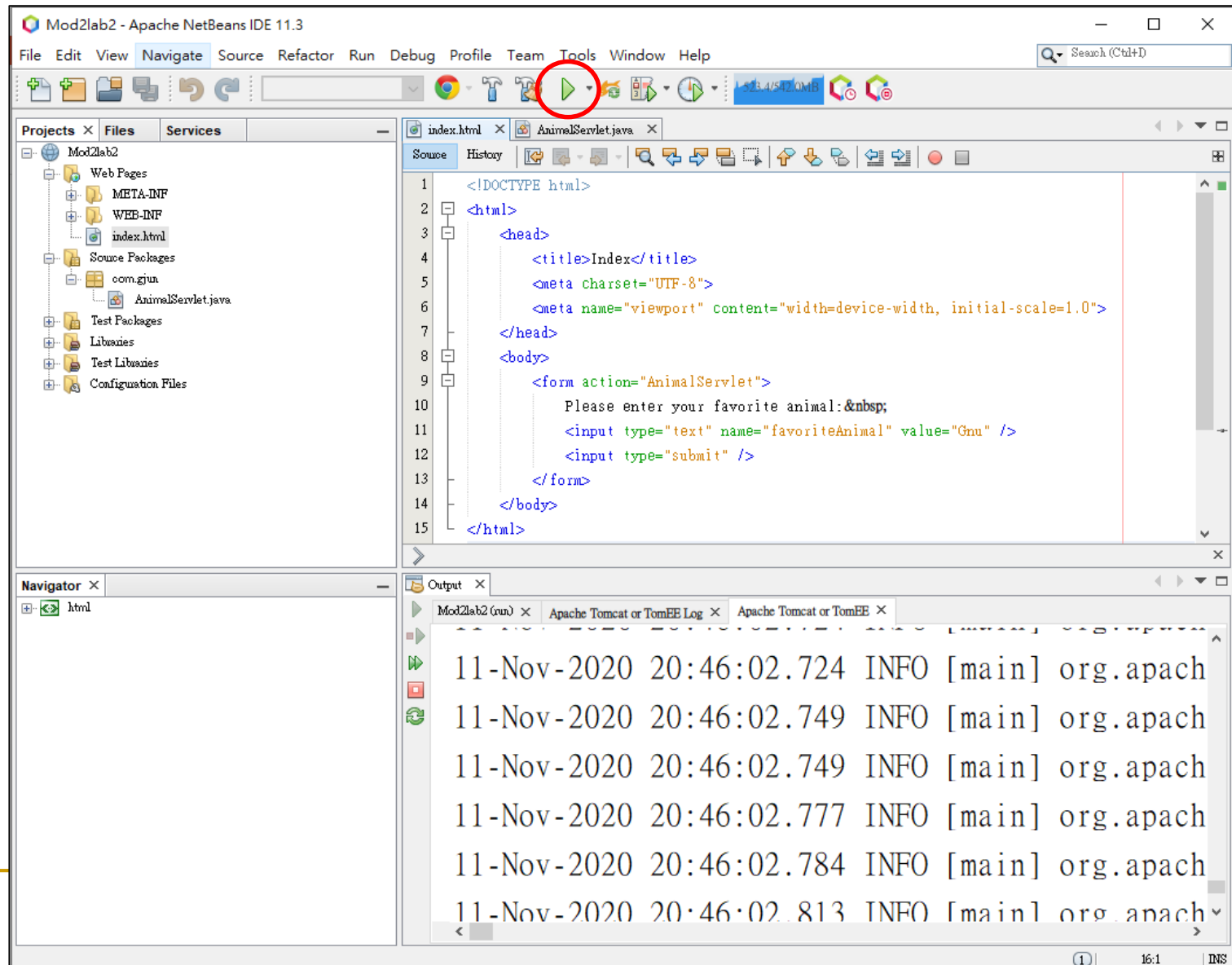


com.gjun.AnimalServlet



```
1 package com.gjun;
2
3 import java.io.IOException;
4 import java.io.PrintWriter;
5 import javax.servlet.ServletException;
6 import javax.servlet.annotation.WebServlet;
7 import javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet;
8 import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
9 import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;
10
11 @WebServlet(name = "AnimalServlet", urlPatterns = {"/AnimalServlet"})
12 public class AnimalServlet extends HttpServlet {
13
14     protected void processRequest(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
15         throws ServletException, IOException {
16         request.setCharacterEncoding("UTF-8");
17         response.setContentType("text/html;charset=UTF-8");
18         try (PrintWriter out = response.getWriter()) {
19             out.println("<!DOCTYPE html>");
20             out.println("<html>");
21             out.println("<head>");
22             out.println("<title>Animal Lover's Page</title>");
23             out.println("</head>");
24             out.println("<body>");
25             out.println("<h1>Hello Animal Lover</h1>");
26             out.print("<p>Your favorite animal is a ");
27             out.println(request.getParameter("favoriteAnimal"));
28             out.println("Wow, mine is too!<p>");
29             out.println("</body>");
30             out.println("</html>");
31         }
32     }
33
34     HttpServlet methods. Click on the + sign on the left to edit the code.
35
36
37 }
```

執行專案



送出表單並檢視執行結果

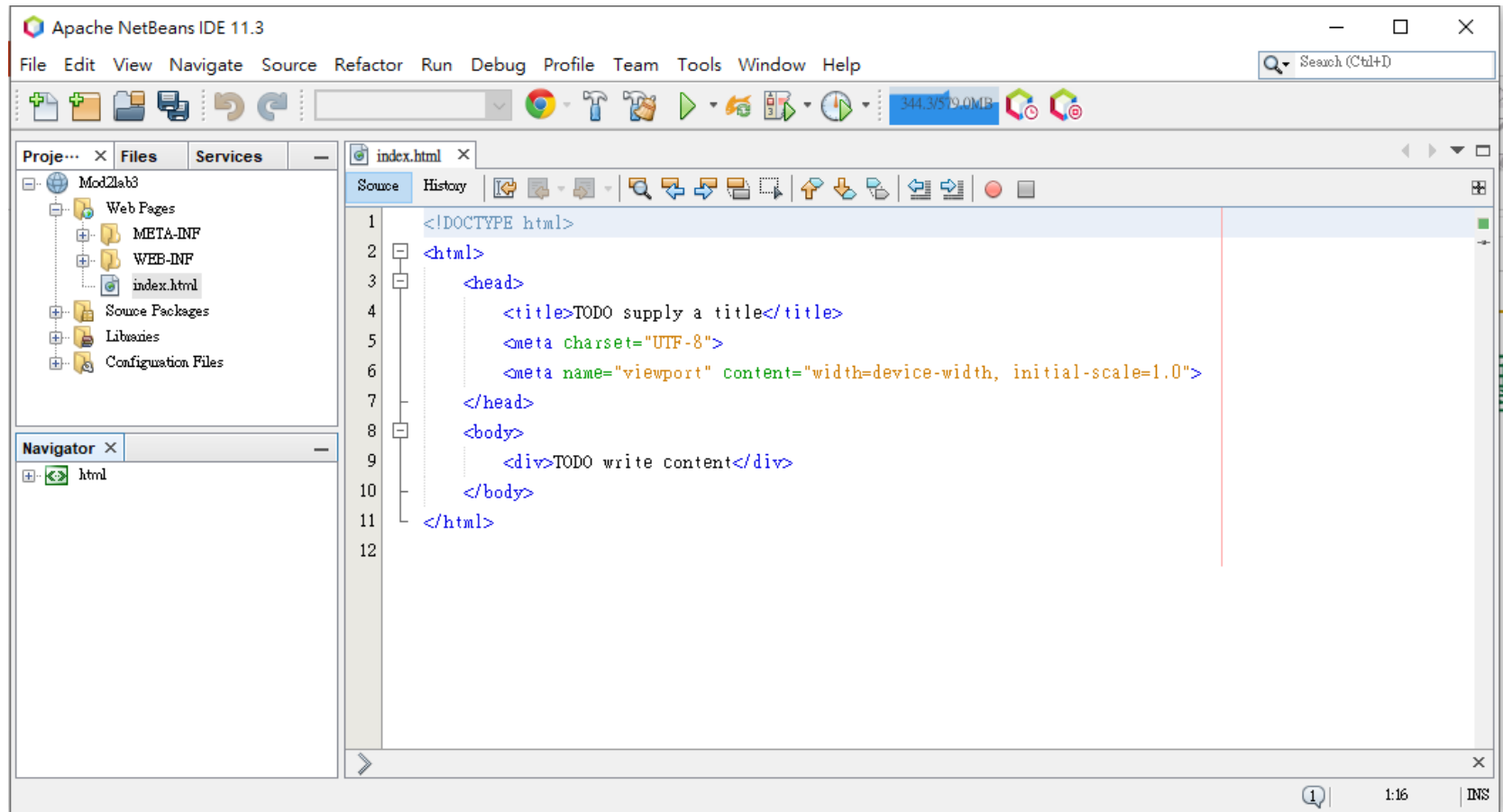


Lab 3

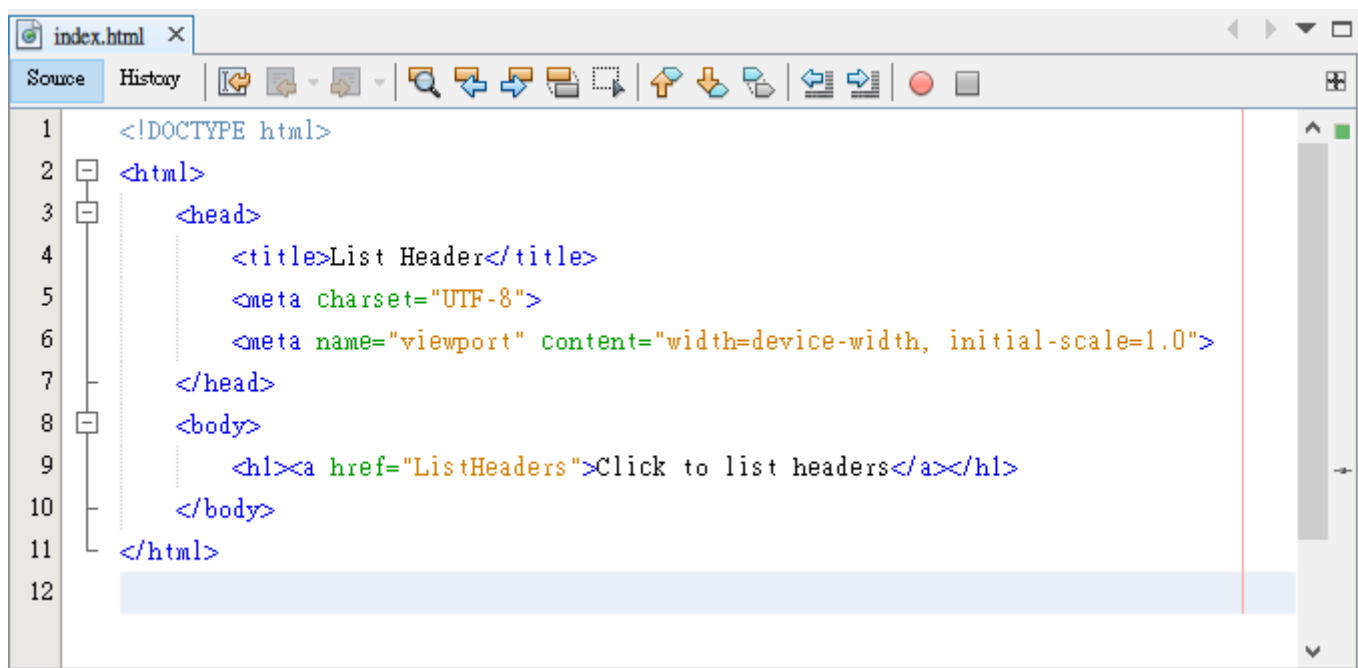
- 使用NetBeans IDE，建立Mod2lab3 網路應用專案
- 編輯index.html
 - 提供一個連結,連結至ListHeaders
- 建立 com.gjun.HeaderServlet.java
 - Servlet URL 為 ListHeaders
 - 取得所有 headers 鍵值對，以下列格式顯示於網頁

```
<UL>
  <LI>key = value</LI>
  ....
  ....
</UL>
```
- 測試、執行

建立Mod2lab3專案



修改 index.html

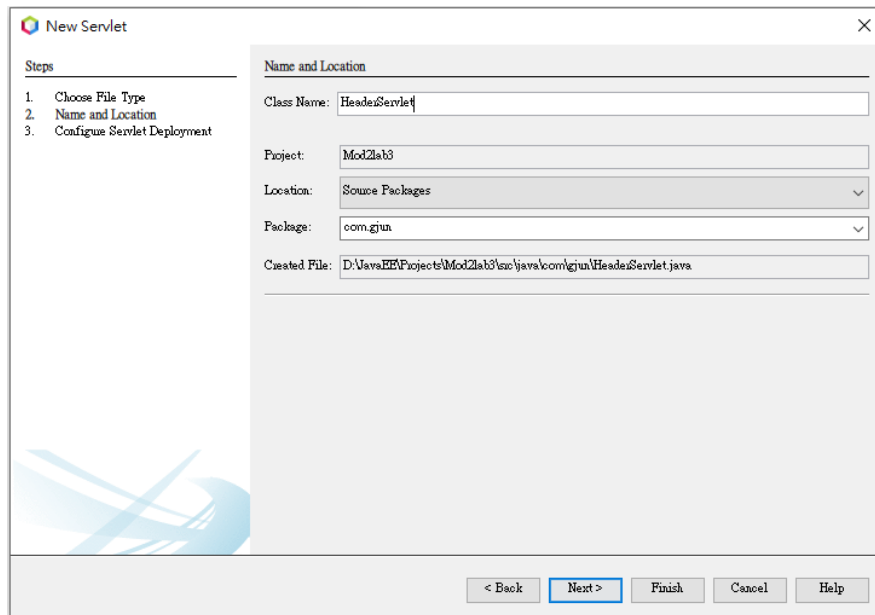


The image shows a web browser window with the 'Source' tab selected, displaying the HTML code for 'index.html'. The code is as follows:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <head>
4     <title>List Header</title>
5     <meta charset="UTF-8">
6     <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7   </head>
8   <body>
9     <h1><a href="ListHeaders">Click to list headers</a></h1>
10  </body>
11 </html>
```

The browser interface includes a toolbar with various icons for navigation and development, and a vertical scrollbar on the right side of the code editor.

建立 com.gjun.HeaderServlet.java



New Servlet

Steps

1. Choose File Type
2. Name and Location
3. Configure Servlet Deployment

Name and Location

Class Name: HeaderServlet

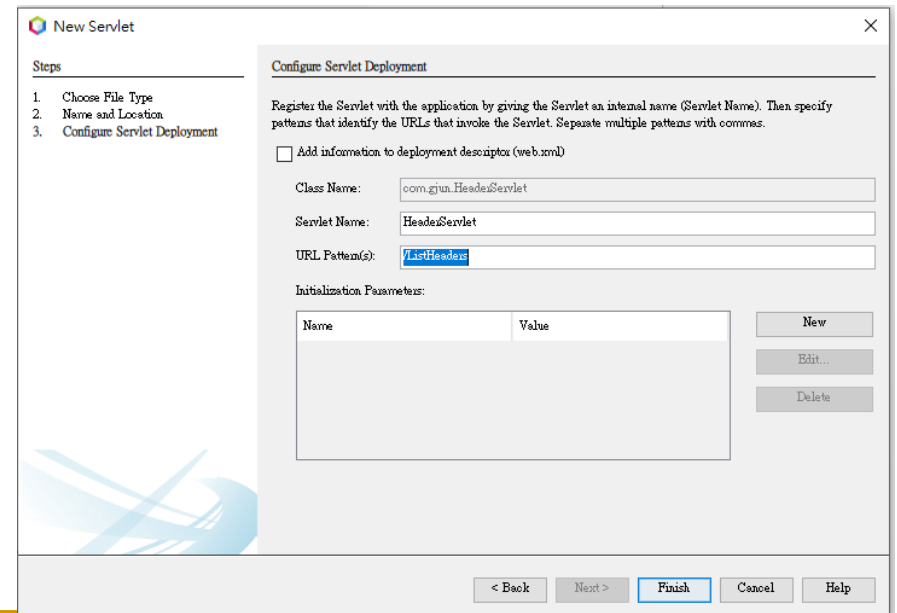
Project: Mod2lab3

Location: Source Packages

Package: com.gjun

Created File: D:\JavaEE\Projects\Mod2lab3\src\java\com\gjun\HeaderServlet.java

< Back Next > Finish Cancel Help



New Servlet

Steps

1. Choose File Type
2. Name and Location
3. Configure Servlet Deployment

Configure Servlet Deployment

Register the Servlet with the application by giving the Servlet an internal name (Servlet Name). Then specify patterns that identify the URLs that invoke the Servlet. Separate multiple patterns with commas.

☐ Add information to deployment descriptor (web.xml)

Class Name: com.gjun.HeaderServlet

Servlet Name: HeaderServlet

URL Pattern(s): /lastHeader

Initialization Parameters:

Name	Value
------	-------

New Edit... Delete

< Back Next > Finish Cancel Help

HeaderServlet.java

SourceHistory

```
12 @WebServlet(name = "HeaderServlet", urlPatterns = {"/ListHeaders"})
13 public class HeaderServlet extends HttpServlet {
14
15     protected void processRequest(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
16         throws ServletException, IOException {
17         response.setContentType("text/html;charset=UTF-8");
18         try (PrintWriter out = response.getWriter()) {
19             out.println("<!DOCTYPE html>");
20             out.println("<html>");
21             out.println("<head>");
22             out.println("<title>Show Headers</title>");
23             out.println("</head>");
24             out.println("<body>");
25             out.println("<h1>Headers:</h1>");
26             out.println("<ul>");
27             Enumeration<String> headers = request.getHeaderNames();
28             while(headers.hasMoreElements()){
29                 String header = headers.nextElement();
30                 out.print("<li>");
31                 out.print(header);
32                 out.print(" = ");
33                 out.print(request.getHeader(header));
34                 out.println("</li>");
35             }
36             out.println("</ul>");
37             out.println("</body>");
38             out.println("</html>");
39         }
40     }
41
42     

HttpServlet methods. Click on the + sign on the left to edit the code.


43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61 }
```

測試、執行

