**Java Web开发**

**实验三**

**作业报告**

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| --- | --- |
| 学 院 | 计算机 |
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# 实验题目

将第二章实训题的第二题，登录页面，提交用户名、密码，若用户名不为空字符串且长度在6-8位间，密码不为，空长度为6位，则登录成功，显示“\*\*\*（用户名）登录成功！”，否则显示“\*\*\*登录失败”。

# ；分析与设计

初始登录页面为Login.jsp,输入账号和密码后，以post的提交方式进行对表单信息进行处理，如果登录成功，页面讲跳转至success.jsp，否则，将跳转至fail.jsp。

# 关键源码（部分）

Login.jsp:

<%@pagecontentType="text/html;charset=utf-8"%>

<HTML><BODY><Fontsize=8>

<form name=*"form"* method=*"post"* action=*"login.do"*>

<P>请输入下列信息：

<BR>用户名:<INPUT name=*"username"* type=*"text"*></BR>

<BR>密码:<INPUT name=*"password"* type=*"text"*></BR></P>

<BR><button type=*"submit"*>登录</button>

</FORM>

</FONT></BODY></HTML>

success.jsp:

<%@pagecontentType="text/html;charset=utf-8"%>

<html><bodybgcolor=cyan>

<% request.setCharacterEncoding("utf-8");

//String youremail=request.getParameter("zhanghao");

//String yourName=request.getParameter("nicheng");

//String[] values =request.getParameterValues("zhanghao");

// String yourName=request.getParameter("username");

// out.println("<p>恭喜您:"+yourName+"您的账号已成功创建</p>");

// %>

<%=request.getParameter("username") %>,恭喜你！登录成功

</body>

</html>

fail.jsp:

<%@pagecontentType="text/html;charset=utf-8"%>

<html><bodybgcolor=cyan><a href=*"login.jsp"*>回到注册页面</a>

<% request.setCharacterEncoding("utf-8");

out.println("<p>密码位数不为6位，请重新注册</p>");

%>

</body>

</html>

Indexservlet.java

package A;

import java.io.IOException;

import java.io.PrintWriter;

import javax.servlet.ServletException;

import javax.servlet.annotation.WebServlet;

import javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet;

import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;

import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;

//@WebServlet(name = "indexservlet", urlPatterns = { "/login.view" })

public class indexservlet extends HttpServlet {

String success="success.jsp";

String fail="fail.jsp";

public void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)

throws ServletException, IOException {

}

/\*\*

\* 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");

response.setHeader("iso-8859-1","utf-8");

request.setCharacterEncoding("utf-8");

String name=request.getParameter("username");

String pwd=request.getParameter("password");

boolean flag=validate(name,pwd);

if (flag){

request.getRequestDispatcher(success).forward(request, response);

}

else{

response.sendRedirect(fail);

}

}

public boolean validate(String name,String pwd)

{

boolean flag=false;

if((null!=name) && !("".equals(name))&&(null!=pwd)&&(pwd.length() == 6))

flag=true;

return flag;

}

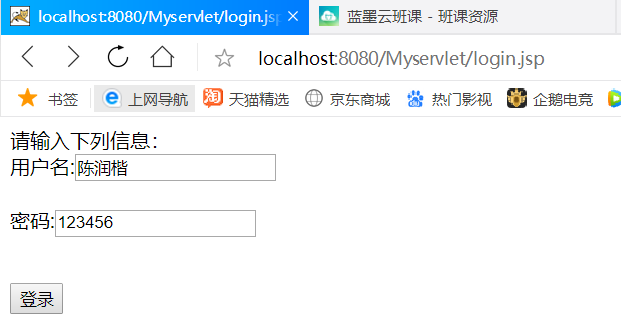
public void init() throws ServletException {

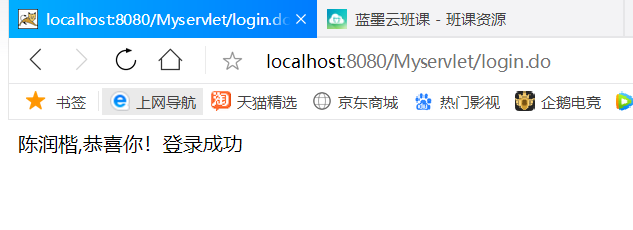
// Put your code here

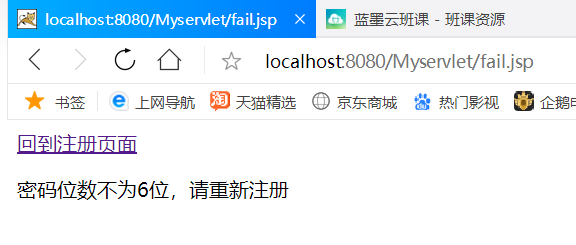
}

}

# 运行效果图







# 收获与问题

本次实验，我对页面之间的跳转的地址设置有了一定的理解。并接触到了request.getRequestDispatcher()和request.sendRedirect()方法的请求转发和请求包含的区别。