JEE Course Servlets – Requests

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Content

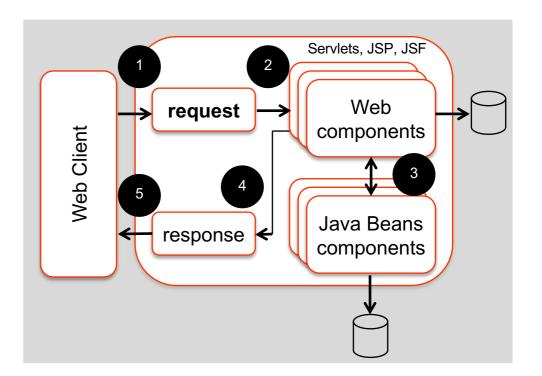


- What are request objects?
- How to retrieve query parameters?
- How to retrieve headers?
- How to retrieve request information?

Request objects



- When a servlet receives a request, the container executes the service method passing two references: a request and a response
- The request object implements the HttpServletRequest interface and is used to retrieve client information



Requests methods



- A request object contains data passed between a client and the servlet. This interface defines methods for accessing the following information:
 - Parameters: explored in this module
 - Headers and request content
 - Attributes: will be explored in module 6
- Some methods of the HttpServletRequest interface:

```
String getParameter(String)
String [] getParameterValues(String)
Enumeration<String> getParameterNames()
String getHeader(String)
Enumeration<String> getHeaders(String)
Enumeration<String> getHeaderNames()
```

Getting a request parameter



- Query strings are organized in a map of parameters and values.
- To get a specific parameter we use the getParameter method by passing the corresponding parameter name:

```
String email = request.getParameter("email");
```

- If the parameter has more than one value, we use the getParameterValues method, which returns an array of String
- If the request parameter does not exist, both methods will return null.
- Syntax:

```
String getParameter(String name);
String[] getParameterValues(String name);
```

Getting all request parameters



- To retrieve all request parameters we use the getParameterNames method
- This method returns an Enumeration String instance, which we can use to iterate over its values
- ▶ If there are no parameters, the method returns an empty *Enumeration*
- ▶ To get the corresponding value during the iteration, one could use the getParameter or the getParameterValues method

Syntax:

Enumeration<String> getParameterNames();

Getting a header



- The information exchanged between the client and the server using HTTP is encoded in MIME formats
 - ▶ See: http://www.iana.org/assignments/media-types/media-types.xhtml
- The protocol specification also defines a list of recommended headers (preferred language, content type, content length, cookies, etc.)
- We can retrieve those headers using a set of methods:

```
String getHeader(String name);
int getDateHeader(String name);
int getIntHeader(String name);
Enumeration<String> getHeaders(String name)
```

Getting all headers



- To retrieve all available headers, one could use the getHeaderNames method
- This method returns an object of type Enumeration<String>
- If there are no parameters, the method returns an empty *Enumeration*
- To get the value of each enumeration element one could use the getHeader method

Syntax:

Enumeration getHeaderNames();

Other useful request methods



String getAuthType() String getAuthType() String getQueryString() String getQueryString() String getRemoteUser() String getRemoteUser() String getRemoteAddr() String getRemoteAddr() String getRemoteHost() String getRemoteHost() String getServerName() String getServerName() int getServerPort() int getServerPort() String getProtocol() String getProtocol() String getReguestURI() String getReguestURI() String getMethod() String getMethod()

Reading the HTTP request body



- For binary content:
 - You can read the body of HTTP requests using the getInputStream() method of HttpServlet
- For text content:
 - You can read the body of HTTP requests using the getReader() method of HttpServlet
- The HTTP protocol also accept multipart data (e.g. sending files)
 - See: getPart and GetParts of HttpServlet

Further reading



HttpServletRequest interface:

http://tomcat.apache.org/tomcat-8.0-

doc/servletapi/javax/servlet/http/HttpServletRequest.html