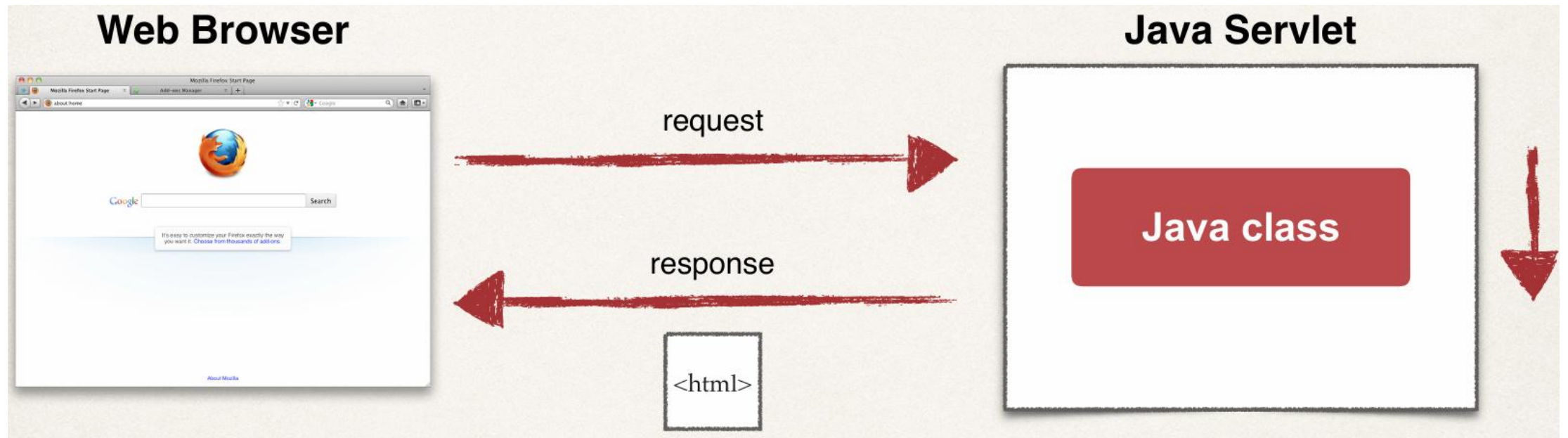


Servlets

Hello World Servlet

- Java class that is processed on the server
- Java class generates HTML that is returned to browser
- Can read HTML form data, use cookies and sessions etc...
- At a high-level, similar functionality to JSPs

What Are Servlets?



Show me the code!

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

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

        // Step 1: set the content type
        response.setContentType("text/html");

        // Step 2: get the printwriter
        PrintWriter out = response.getWriter();

        // Step 3: generate HTML content
        out.println("<html><body>");

        out.println("<h2>Hello World</h2>");
        out.println("<hr>");
        out.println("Time on the server is: " + new java.util.Date());

        out.println("</body></html>");
    }
}
```

Hello World

Time on the server is: Thu Dec 24 10:33:13 EST 2015

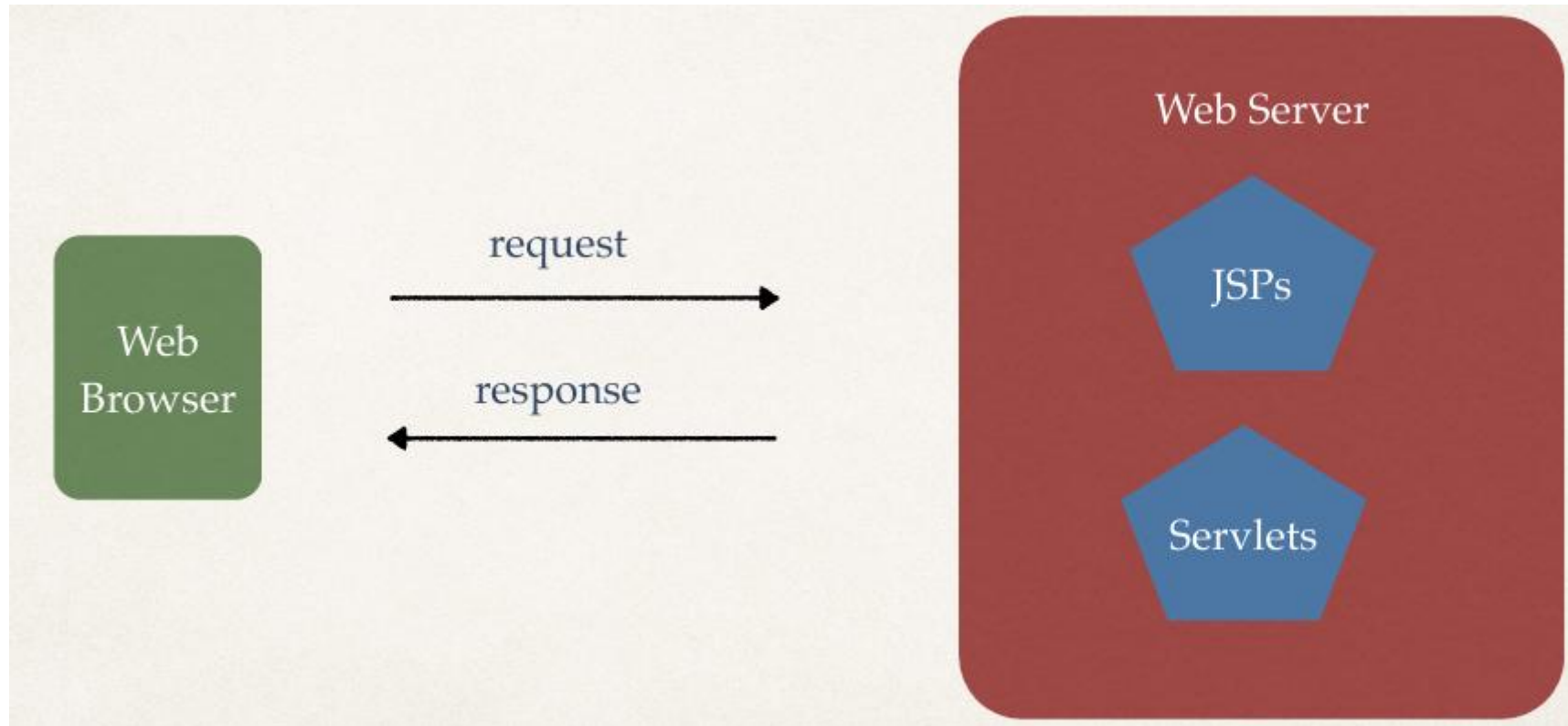
Access the Servlet

- Use the path specified in@WebServlet annotation



Comparing Servlets and JSP

JSP and Servlets



Comparing JSP and Servlets

JSPs

- HTML file with .jsp extension
- Contains static HTML
- JSP to generate HTML
- Has built-in JSP objects

Servlets

- Java class file
- Generate all HTML
- More steps to access web objects

Which One?

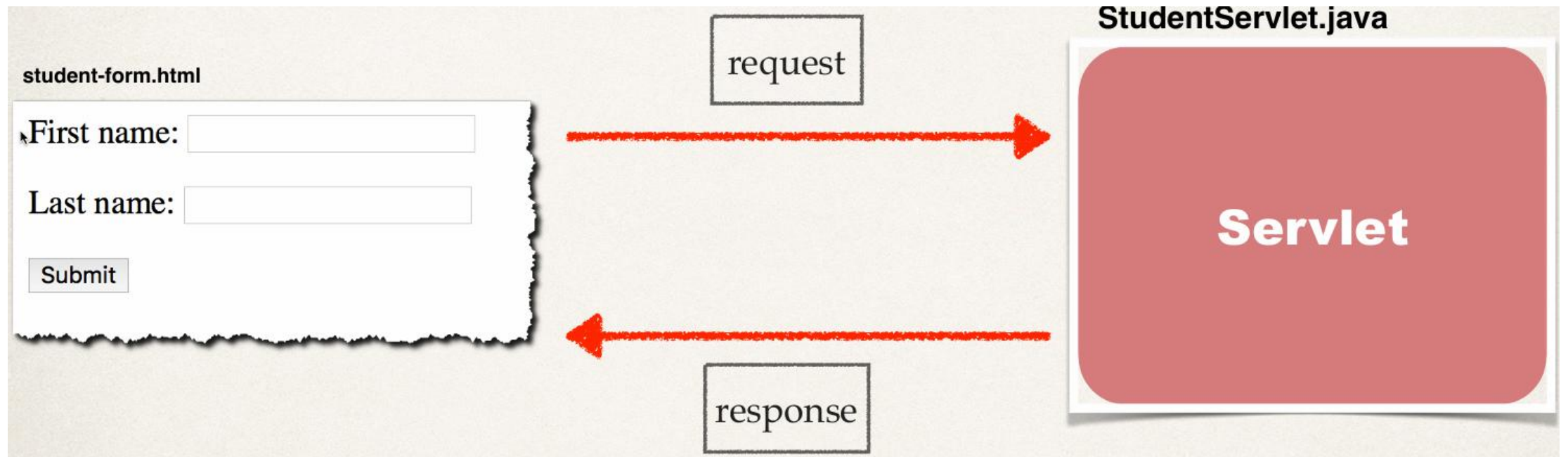
- Can use either one for building Java web apps ...
- Build entire site using only Servlets ... or
- Build entire site using only JSPs

Best Practice

- Integrate them both together!
 - Servlet does the business logic
 - JSP handles the presentation view
- Model-View-Controller (MVC) Design Pattern

Reading HTML Form Data with Servlets

HTTP Request / Response



Step 1: Building HTML Form

```
<form action="StudentServlet" method="GET">
```

```
First name: <input type="text" name="firstName" />
```

```
Last name: <input type="text" name="lastName" />
```

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

```
</form>
```

First name:

Last name:

Submit

Form GET method calls Servlet doGet() method

```
<form action="StudentServlet" method="GET">  
  ...  
</form>
```

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

Step 2: Reading Form Data with Servlet

First name: `<input type="text" name="firstName" />`

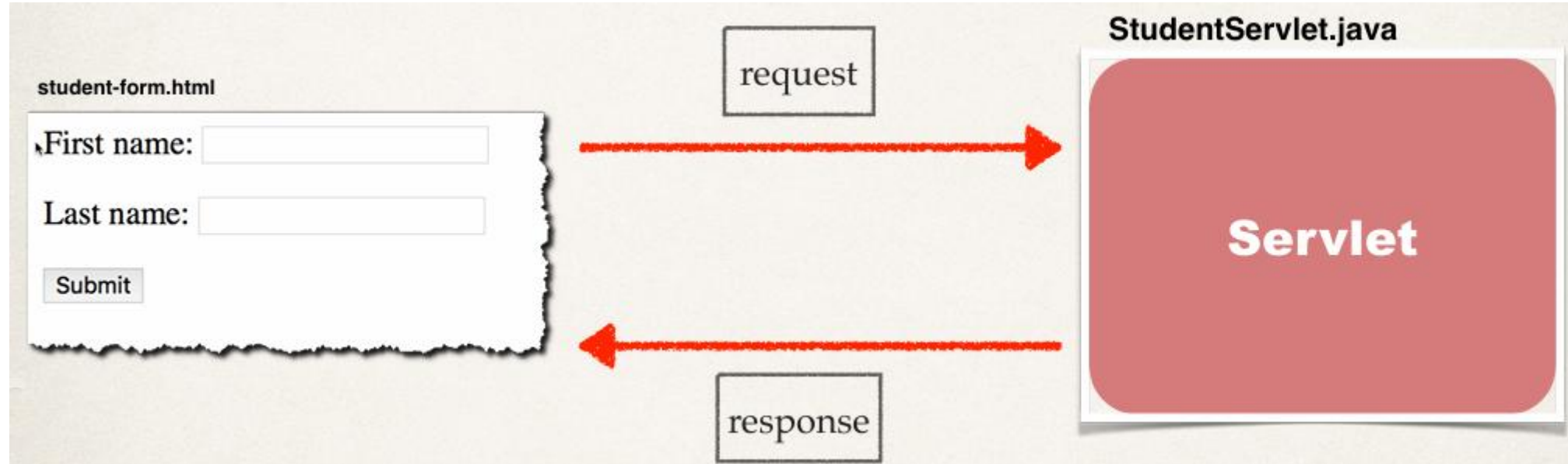
Last name: `<input type="text" name="lastName" />`

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

    ...
    out.println("The student is confirmed: " + request.getParameter("firstName")
        + " " + request.getParameter("lastName"));
}
```

Difference between GET and POST

HTTP Request / Response



Form GET method calls Servlet doGet() method

```
<form action="StudentServlet" method="GET">  
...  
</form>
```

```
protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)  
    throws ServletException, IOException {  
  
    ...  
    out.println(request.getParameter("firstName"));  
}
```

Form POST method calls Servlet doPost() method

```
<form action="StudentServlet" method="POST">  
...  
</form>
```

```
protected void doPost(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)  
    throws ServletException, IOException {  
  
    ...  
    out.println(request.getParameter("firstName"));  
}
```

Sending Data with GET method

```
<form action="StudentServlet" method="GET">  
...  
</form>
```

- Form data is added to end of URL as name / value pairs
- **theUrl?field1=value1&field2=value2...**

Sending Data with POST method

```
<form action="StudentServlet" method="POST">  
  ...  
</form>
```

Well which one???

GET

- Good for debugging
- Bookmark or email URL
- Limitations on data length

POST

- Can't bookmark or email URL
- No limitations on data length
- Can also send binary data

