Servlets

 Java Object based on the Servlet API

 Runs in a server application to answer client requests; technically, servlets are not tied to a specific client-server protocol, but they are most commonly used with HTTP and the term „servlet‟ is often used in the context of an “HTTP Servlet”

 Web-tier components in the Java EE architecture.

 Runs in, and is managed by, a web-tier container called the „Servlet Container‟

 Mapped to URLs to which clients send requests

 Typically asked with (among other things)

o Processing and/or storing data submitted vial HTML forms

o Generating dynamic content

 javax.servlet

o Servlet, GenericServlet

o ServletRequest, ServletResponse

o ServletConfig, ServletContext

o RequestDispatcher

 javax.servlet.http

o HttpServlet

o HttpServletRequest

o HttpServletResponse

o HttpSession

o Cookie

 Servlet Processing

o Client sends a request to a web server URL that is mapped to a servlet. Web server passes on the request to the servlet container

o Servlet container checks if servlet is already loaded

o If it is not yet loaded, servlet container loads the servlet class and instantiates the servlet, and calls its init method.

o Servlet container invokes the servlet‟s service method, passing request and response objects as arguments

o Servlet processes the request using the response object to create the response, which is returned by the servlet container to the web server, which in turn sends the response to the client

o Subsequent request to the servlet will not require servlet re-instantiation, unless the servlet has been unloaded; before a servlet is unloaded, the servlet container invokes its destroy method.

 init(config)

o Invoked once on the servlet by the servlet container when the servlet is instantiated; can be used by the servlet for one-time startup initialization

 service(request, response)

o Invoked each time the servlet is called upon to process a request (typically on a separate thread for each call)

o In HttpServlet, the default Service implementation maps the call to a specific doXXX() method (e.g. doGet, doPost) which is typically overridden to affect the servlet‟s functionality

 Destroy()

o Invoked on the servlet by the servlet container when the servlet is to be unloaded (e.g. when the application is stopped or undeployed); can be used by the servlet for clean-up processing (e.g. resource deallocation)

 Servlet Request Processing (HttpServletRequest)

o Retrieving user-supplied request parameters

o Retrieving request header values

 Servlet Response Processing (HttpServletResponse)

o Setting response status code

o Setting response headers

o Obtaining output object for sending the response

 Servlet Request Dispatching (RequestDispatcher)

o Obtain a RequestDispatcher to a resource (static or dynamic) from the request object

RequestDispatcher rqstDsp;

rqstDsp = request.getRequestDispatcher(res);

o Include the dispatcher resource (or its output) in the current response; one or more resources can be included (e.g. use for banners, footers, etc.)

rqstDsp.include(request, response);

o Forwards the processing of the current request to the dispatcher resource; the servlet processing the current request must not generate a response ( e.g. use in MVC “controller” servlets)

rqstDsp.forward(request, response);

 Session Tracking(HttpSession)

o Session tracking support is implemented either cookies or URL-rewriting

o Obtaining session object from the current request

HttpSession session;

session = request.getSession(createNew);

o Obtaining session information (HttpSession)

 getCreationTime(), getLastAccessedTime(), getMaxInactiveInternal(), getId(), isNew(), setMaxInactiveInterval(int val)

o destroying sessions

 invalidate()

o URL-rewriting(HttpServletResponse)

 encodeURL(String url), encodeRedirectURL(String url)

Web Context (ServletContext)

 a web application is associated with a context, which is an object that provides methods that servlets use to communicate with the servlet container

 obtaining the servlet context (HttpServlet)

ServletContext context;

context = this.getServletContext();

 obtaining context information (ServletContext)

o getServerInfo(), getContextPath(), getRealPath(), getResource(), getResourceAsStream(), getMimeType, getInitParameter(), getInitParameterNames(), getRequestDispatcher(), getContext()

Servlet Configuration (ServletConfig)

 getServletName(), getServletContext(), getInitParameter(), getInitParameterNames()

Information sharing using scope objects

 A request may be processed by several web application components (e.g. through calls to RequestDispatcher forwad/include) and there may be a need for one component to communicate information to the other components in the request processing chain.

 A client session typically consists of multiple requests, which due to the stateless nature of HTTP, will appear to the application as being “unrelated” to one another; the HttpSession object can be used to “relate” these requests together, but there may still be a need to share information created in one request with a subsequent request

 Different web application components may require access to common resources or information (e.g. page counters, shared database connection).

 Information sharing is accomplished by creating attribute objects and exposing these objects in the appropriate scope.

 Scopes:

o Request scope (HttpServletRequest)

o Session scope (HttpSession)

o Web Application or Web Context scope (ServletContext)

o Page scope (local objects in a servlet)

 Creating, accessing, and removing attribute objects

o setAttribute (String attrName, Object attrValue)

o getAttribute (String attrName)

o getAttributeNames()

o removeAttribute (String attrName)

Advanced Servlet Topics

Listeners

 java objects used to “subscribe” to application “events” in order to be “notified” when these events occur

o context-related events

 context initialized, context destroyed, context attribute changes

o session-related events

 session created, session destroyed, session attribute changes

o request-related events

 request initialized, request destroyed, request attribute changes

javax.servlet

 ServletContextListener, ServletContextAttributelistener

 ServletRequestListener, ServletRequestAttributeListener

javax.servlet.http

 HttpSessionListener, HttpSessionAttributeListener

Filters

 Java objects used to intercept incoming requests and outgoing responses in order to perform various tasks such as:

o Authentication and access control

o Logging, auditing

o Caching, data compression

o Content Transformation

 Filter objects are mapped to the URL patterns they are intended to intercept

 Filter objects can be “chained” together

javax.servlet

 Filter, FilterChain, FilterConfig