**7.1.2 Http请求头与响应头**

1.HTTP请求之消息头：

2.HTTP响应头：

3.代码验证响应头的作用

<servlet>

<servlet-name>FirstServlet</servlet-name>

<servlet-class>com.jay.server.FirstServlet</servlet-class>

</servlet>

<servlet-mapping>

<servlet-name>FirstServlet</servlet-name>

<url-pattern>/FirstServlet</url-pattern>

</servlet-mapping>

1）通过Location实现页面重定向

运行结果：

package com.jay.http.test

import java.io.IOException;

import javax.servlet.ServletException;

import javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet;

import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;

import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;

public class ServletOne extends HttpServlet{

@Override

protected void doGet(HttpServletRequesr req, HttpServletResponse resp)

throws SwevletEXception, IOException{

**resp.setStatus(302);**

**resp.SetHeader(“Location”, “http://www.baidu.com”);**

}

@Override

protected void doPost(HttpServletRequest req, HttpServletResponse resp)

throws ServletException, IOException{

this.doGet(req, resp);

}

}

当访问*http://localhost:8080/HttpTest/ServletOne*时，页面跳转到了百度。

2）通过Content-Encoding告诉浏览器数据压缩格式

3）通过content-type，设置返回的数据类型

4）通过refresh响应头，让浏览器隔几秒后跳转到别的页面

5）通过content-dispostion响应头，让浏览器下载文件