* Webserver can only handle static webpages.

Servlets: resides at server side and generates a dynamic web page. (Servlet is a class that handles requests, processes them, and reply with a response.)

Ex: Class Login extends HttpServlet{

}

HttpServlet :

Lifecycle Methods of Servlets:

1. Public void init(): Initialization code like set up database etc....

public void init() throws ServletException {

// Initialization code like set up database etc....

}

1. Public void service(): This method is only called after the servlet's init() method has completed successfully. The Container calls the service() method to handle requests coming from the client, interprets the HTTP request type (GET, POST, PUT, DELETE, etc.) and calls doGet(retrieve data), doPost, doPut, doDelete, etc. methods as appropriate.

public void service(ServletRequest request, ServletResponse response)

throws ServletException, IOException {

// ...

}

1. Public void destroy(): closes database connectivity. Called by the Servlet Container to take the Servlet out of service. This method is only called once all threads within the servlet's service method have exited or after a timeout period has passed. After the container calls this method, it will not call the service method again on the Servlet.

public void destroy() {

//

}

Lifecycle Phases:

1. Doesn’t exist – we are not creating object ourselves.
2. Instantiation phase: Object creation – class will be loaded by servlet engine or servlet container. Memory is assigned by servlet engine or container.
3. Initialization phase: In this phase servletconfig is created and init() method is called.
4. Service phase: In this HttpServlet request and response objects are created and calls the doGet or doPost
5. Destroy phase: call the destroy method to close connection.