**传统的Servlet，不能方便的区别浏览器的请求是GET，POST。**

**动手演示一下怎么个不方便！每次对请求都要进行转换判断！**

**HttpServletRequest httpreq = (HttpServletRequest) arg0;**

**String method = httpreq.getMethod();**

**System.out.println(method);**

**所以我们为了日常开发方便，我们可以把复杂的东西封装一下，把复杂简单化！**

**public abstract class MyHttpServlet extends MyGenericServlet {**

**private static final String METHED\_GET="GET";**

**private static final String METHED\_POST="POST";**

**@Override**

**public void service(ServletRequest servletRequest,**

**ServletResponse servletResponse) {**

**try {**

**// 强转类型**

**HttpServletRequest request = (HttpServletRequest) servletRequest;**

**HttpServletResponse response = (HttpServletResponse) servletResponse;**

**// 调用service(HttpServletRequest,HttpServletResponse)方法**

**service(request, response);**

**} catch (Exception e) {**

**e.printStackTrace();**

**}**

**}**

**protected void service(HttpServletRequest httpServletRequest,**

**HttpServletResponse httpServletResponse) {**

**// 根据请求方式,决定使用的方法**

**String method = httpServletRequest.getMethod();**

**if (method.equalsIgnoreCase(METHED\_GET)) {**

**doGet(httpServletRequest, httpServletResponse);**

**} else if (method.equalsIgnoreCase(METHED\_POST)) {**

**doPost(httpServletRequest, httpServletResponse);**

**}**

**}**

**protected void doPost(HttpServletRequest httpServletRequest,**

**HttpServletResponse httpServletResponse) {**

**}**

**protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest httpServletRequest,**

**HttpServletResponse httpServletResponse) {**

**}**

**}**

**Tomcat给我们提供了一个简化的实现，HttpServlet，真正开发的时候我们用的就是将每个自定义的Servlet继承这个类。然后重写覆盖doGet方法或doPost方法。**