

Advanced Programming

Week 12

Servlets

- Overview of the web
- Servlet Technology
- CGI
- Servlet API
- Life Cycle of Servlet



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Objectives

At the end of this lecture, students will be able to:

- Explain how web clients and servers communicate through request and response processes.
- Describe how servlets and containers support dynamic web content, session management, persistence, and security.
- Identify the advantages of servlets over CGI, including performance, portability, and robustness.
- Differentiate between the `javax.servlet` and `javax.servlet.http` packages.
- Explain different ways to create a servlet and why extending the `HttpServlet` class is commonly used.

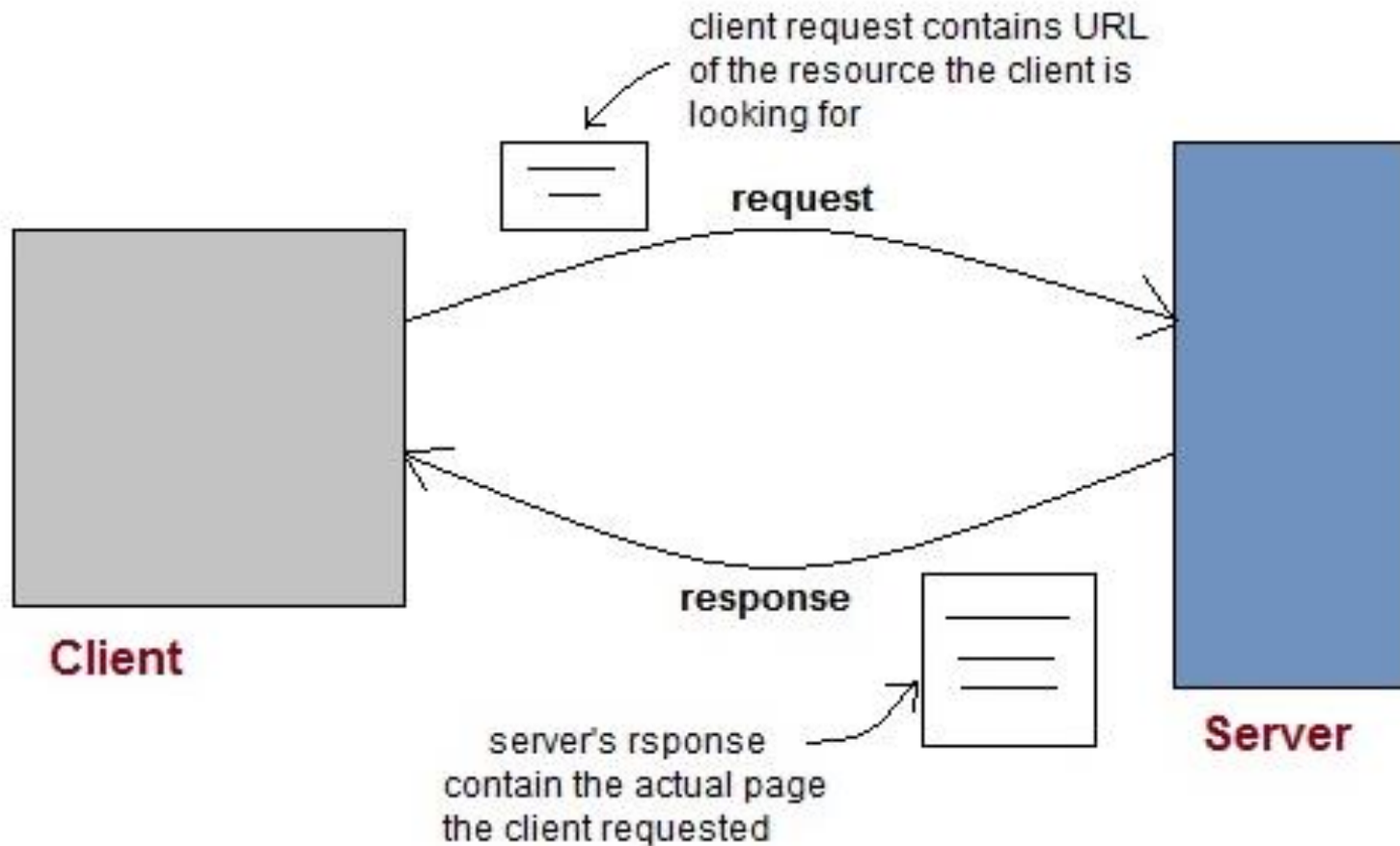
Introduction to Web

- Web consists of billions of clients and server connected through wires and wireless networks.
- The web clients make requests to web server.
- The web server receives the request, finds the resources and return the response to the client.
- When a server answers a request, it usually sends some type of content to the client.

Introduction to Web...

- The client uses web browser to send request to the server.
- The server often sends response to the browser with a set of instructions written in HTML(HyperText Markup Language).
- All browsers know how to display HTML page to the client.

Introduction to Web...



Kurose, J. F., & Ross, K. W. (2021). Computer networking: A top-down approach (8th ed.). Pearson Education.

Introduction to Web...

- **Web Application**
 - A website is a collection of static files(webpages) such as HTML pages, images, graphics etc.
 - A **Web application** is a web site with dynamic functionality on the server.
 - **Google, Facebook, Twitter** are examples of web applications.

Introduction to Web...

HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol)

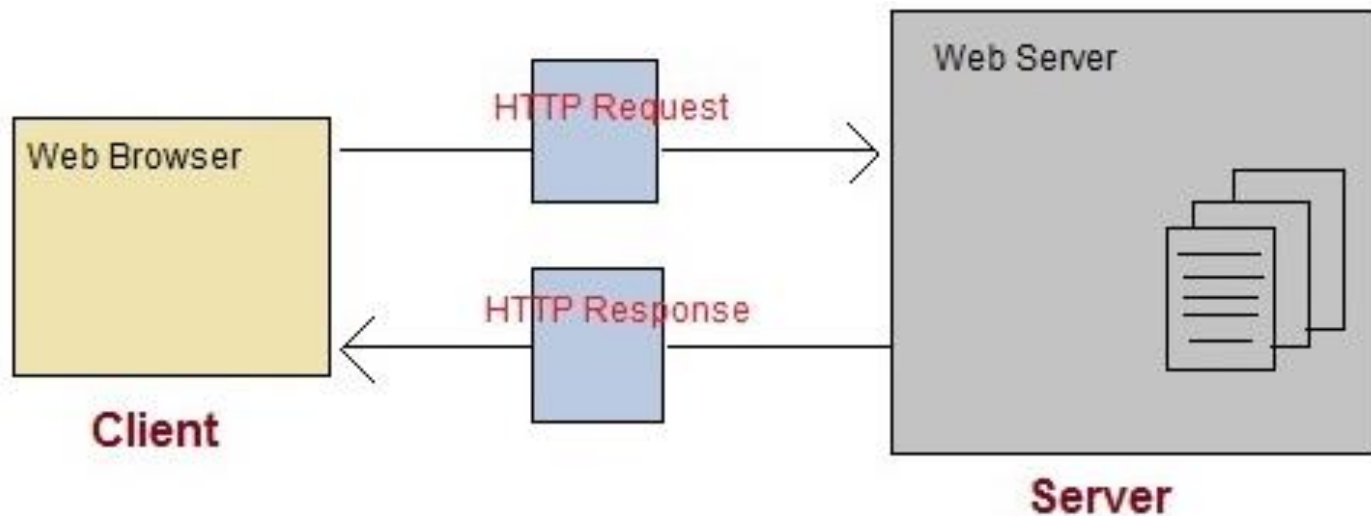
- HTTP is a protocol that clients and servers use on the web to communicate.
- It is similar to other internet protocols such as SMTP(Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) and FTP(File Transfer Protocol) but there is one fundamental difference.

Introduction to Web...

- HTTP is a **stateless protocol** i.e HTTP supports only one request per connection.
- This means that with HTTP the clients connect to the server to send one request and then disconnects.
- This mechanism allows more users to connect to a given server over a period of time.

Introduction to Web...

- The client sends an HTTP request and the server answers with an HTML page to the client, using HTTP.



Servlet Technology

- **Servlet** technology is used to create web application (resides at server side and generates dynamic web page).
- **Servlet** technology is robust and scalable because of java language. Before Servlet, CGI (Common Gateway Interface) scripting language was popular as a server-side programming language. But there was many disadvantages of this technology. We have discussed these disadvantages below.
- There are many interfaces and classes in the servlet API such as [Servlet](#), [GenericServlet](#), [HttpServlet](#), [ServletRequest](#), [ServletResponse](#) etc.

Servlet Technology...

What is a Servlet?

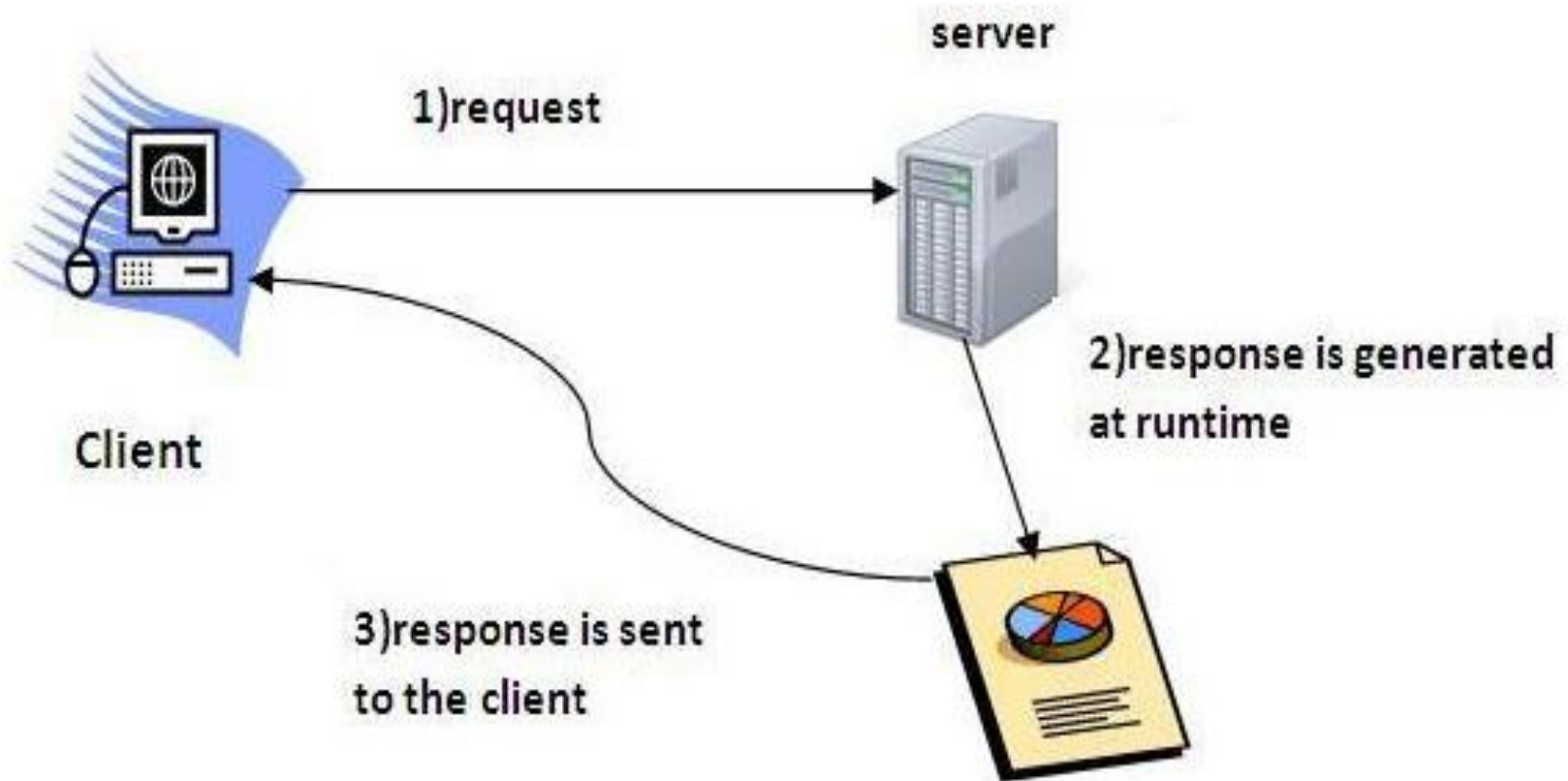
- Servlet is a technology i.e. used to create web application.
- A servlet is a compiled Java class that run server-side under the control of the Web server.
- Servlets are managed by the *servlet container*, or *servlet engine*
- Servlets are called through HTML

Servlet Technology...

What is a Servlet?

- Servlet is an API that provides many interfaces and classes including documentations.
- Servlet is a class that extend the capabilities of the servers and respond to the incoming request. It can respond to any type of requests.
- Servlet is a web component that is deployed on the server to create dynamic web page.

Servlet Technology...



Servlet Technology...

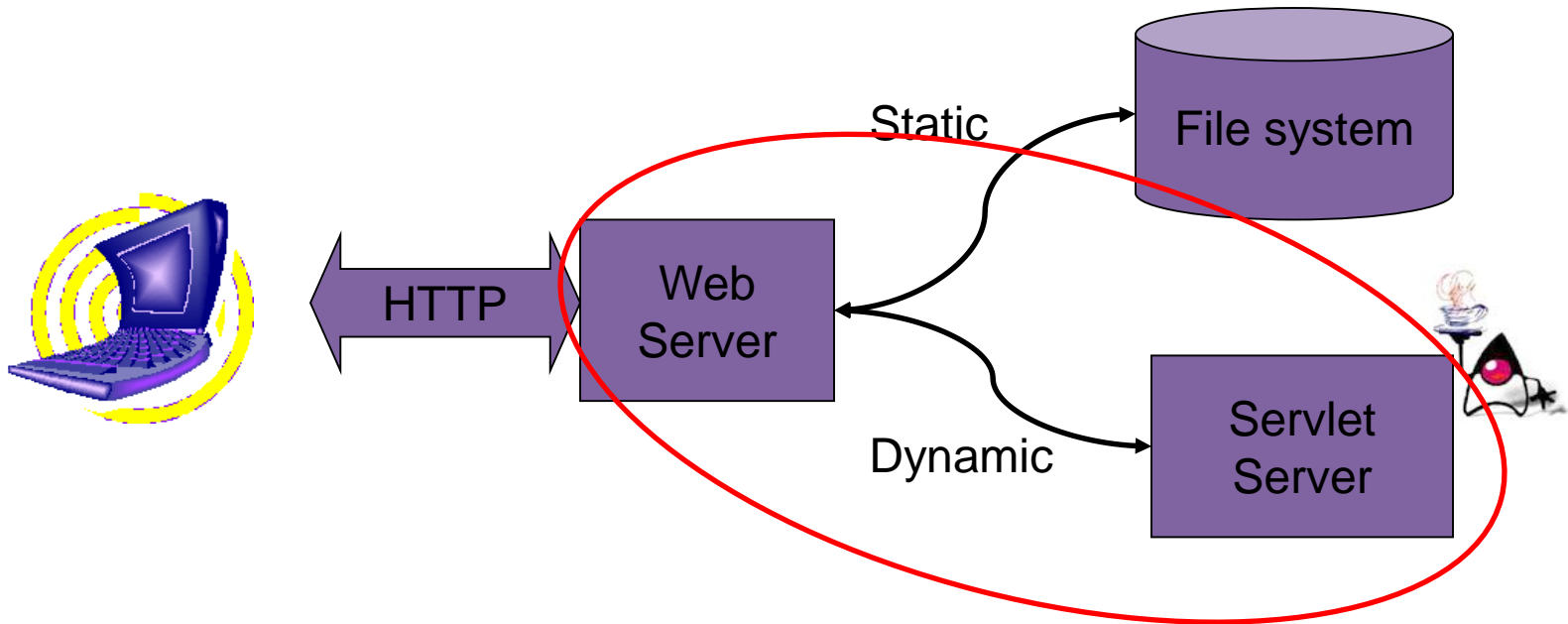
- Servlets receive requests and return responses, both of which are supported by the HTTP protocol
- When the Web Server receives a request that is for a servlet, the request is passed to the servlet container
 - The container makes sure the servlet is loaded and calls it
 - The servlet call has two parameter objects, one with the request and one for the response
 - When the servlet is finished, the container reinitializes itself and returns control to the Web server
- Servlets are used 1) as alternatives to CGI, and 2) as alternatives to Apache modules

Oracle. (2024). Java Servlet technology overview. Oracle.

Why are Servlets?

- Web pages with dynamic content
- Easy coordination between Servlets to make Web applications
- Containers support many features
 - Sessions, persistence, resource management (e.g., database connections), security, etc.

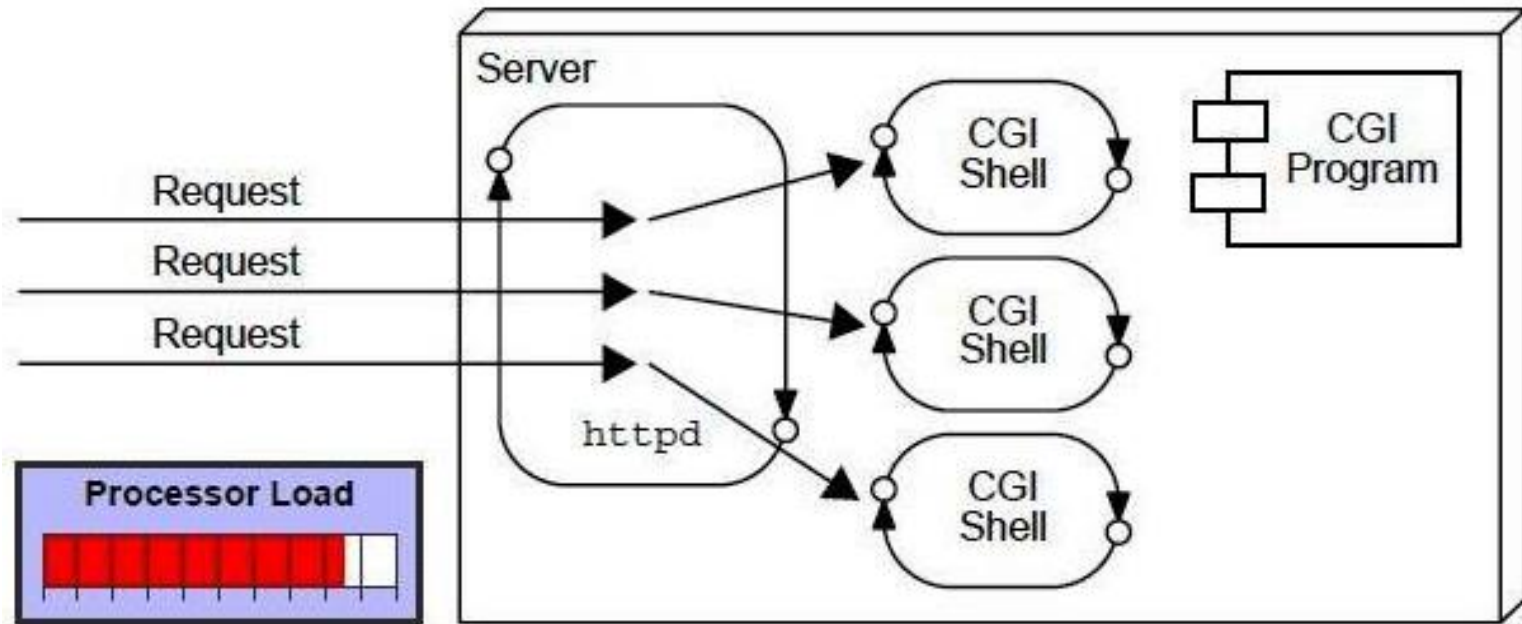
Why are Servlets?



Tomcat = Web Server + Servlet Server

CGI (Common Gateway Interface)

- CGI technology enables the web server to call an external program and pass HTTP request information to the external program to process the request. For each request, it starts a new process.



Sebesta, R. W. (2020). Programming the World Wide Web (9th ed.). Pearson Education.

CGI (Common Gateway Interface)...

Disadvantages of CGI

There are many problems in CGI technology:

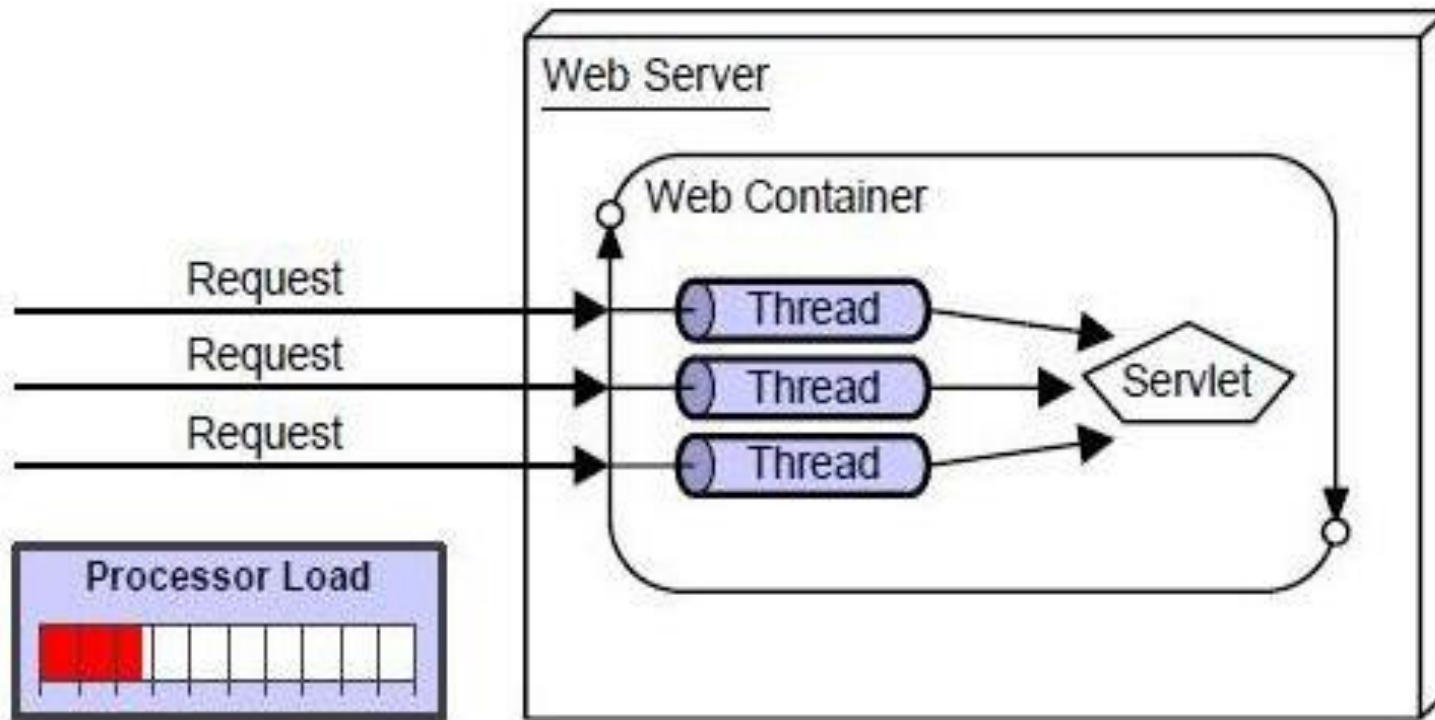
- Inefficient: new process for each request!!!
 - If number of clients increases, it takes more time for sending response.
 - Servlets loaded “once”!
- Defines only the interface
 - no supporting infrastructure
(*security, sessions, persistence, etc.*)
- It is platform dependent

• Advantages of Servlet

There are many advantages of servlet over CGI. The web container creates threads for handling the multiple requests to the servlet. Threads have a lot of benefits over the Processes such as they share a common memory area, lightweight, cost of communication between the threads are low. The basic benefits of servlet are as follows:

- **better performance:** because it creates a thread for each request not process.
- **Portability:** because it uses java language.
- **Robust:** Servlets are managed by JVM so no need to worry about memory leak, garbage collection etc.
- **Secure:** because it uses java language.

- **Advantages of Servlet**



Dinesh Rajput. (n.d.). Advantages of Servlets over CGI.

Servlet API

- The basic **terminology used in servlet** are given below:
 1. HTTP
 2. HTTP Request Types
 3. Get and Post method
 4. Container
 5. Web Server and Application Server
 6. Content Type
 7. XML
 8. Deployment

Servlet API...

- The `javax.servlet` and `javax.servlet.http` packages represent interfaces and classes for servlet api.
- The **`javax.servlet`** package contains many interfaces and classes that are used by the servlet or web container. These are not specific to any protocol.
- The **`javax.servlet.http`** package contains interfaces and classes that are responsible for http requests only.

Servlet API...

- **GenericServlet class**

GenericServlet class implements **Servlet**, **ServletConfig** and **Serializable** interfaces. It provides the implementation of all the methods of these interfaces except the service method.

GenericServlet class can handle any type of request so it is protocol-independent.

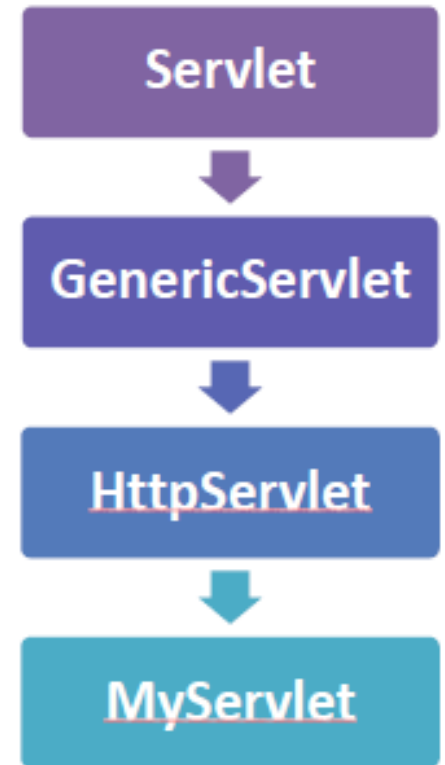
You may create a generic servlet by inheriting the GenericServlet class and providing the implementation of the service method.

Oracle. (n.d.). Package javax.servlet and Package javax.servlet.http (Servlet API). In Java EE 7 API Documentation.

Servlet API...

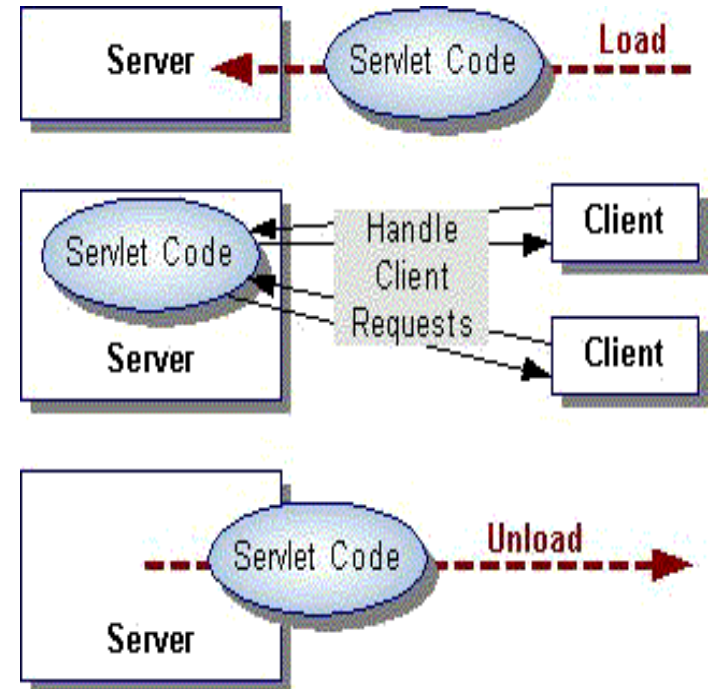
HttpServlet class

- The HttpServlet class extends the GenericServlet class and implements Serializable interface. It provides http specific methods such as doGet, doPost, doHead, doTrace etc.
- Technically, a servlet is a program that extends either GenericServlet or HttpServlet.



Life Cycle of a Servlet

- The web container maintains the life cycle of a servlet instance.
- Servlets are controlled by servers
 1. A server loads and initializes the servlet
 - New thread created for each client.
 2. The servlet handles zero or more client requests
 3. The server terminates the servlet



Life Cycle of a Servlet...

- Methods
 - `public void init()`:
 - Called only once when servlet is being created.
 - Good place for set up, open Database, etc.
 - `public void service()`:
 - Called once for each request.
 - In `HttpServlet`, it delegates requests to `doGet`, `doPost`, etc.
 - `public void destroy()`:
 - Called when server decides to terminate the servlet.
 - Release resources.

How To Create A Servlet

- The servlet can be created by three ways:
 1. By implementing Servlet interface,
 2. By inheriting GenericServlet class, (or)
 3. By inheriting HttpServlet class
- The mostly used approach is by extending [HttpServlet](#) because it provides http request specific method such as doGet(), doPost(), doHead() etc.

More on Servlets

- Most user-written servlet classes are extensions to `HttpServlet` (which is an extension of `GenericServlet`, which implements the Servlet Interface)
- Two other necessary interfaces:
 - `ServletResponse` – to encapsulate the communications, server to client
 - `ServletRequest` – to encapsulate the communications, client to server
 - Provides servlet access to `ServletOutputStream`

More on Servlets...

- **HttpServlet** – an abstract class, extends GenericServlet
 - Every subclass of HttpServlet **MUST** override at least one of the methods of HttpServlet
 - doGet*
 - doPost*
 - doPut*
 - doDelete*
 - init
 - destroy
 - getServletInfo

* Called by the server

HTTP Servlets

- For HTTP requests.
 - HTTP requests include
 - GET, conditional GET, HEAD, POST, PUT, DELETE, TRACE, OPTIONS
 - The default is GET.
- **Methods of HttpServlet and HTTP requests**

Methods	HTTP Requests	Comments
<code>doGet</code>	GET, HEAD	Usually overridden
<code>doPost</code>	POST	Usually overridden
<code>doPut</code>	PUT	Usually not overridden
<code>doOptions</code>	OPTIONS	Almost never overridden
<code>doTrace</code>	TRACE	Almost never overridden

- All methods take two arguments: an `HttpServletRequest` object and an `HttpServletResponse` object.

Oracle. (2024). Java Servlet API documentation. In Java Platform, Enterprise Edition (Java EE) Documentation.

HTTP Servlets...

- The protocol of **doGet** is:

protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) throws ServletException, java.io.IOException

- ServletException is thrown if the GET request could not be handled.
- The protocol of **doPost** is similar to **doGet**
- *Servlet output* – HTML
 1. Use the **setContentType** method of the response object to set the content type to **text/html**

```
response.setContentType("text/html");
```
 2. Create a **PrintWriter** object with the **getWriter** method of the response object

```
PrintWriter Out = response.getWriter();
```

HttpServletRequest Object

- `javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest` Objects
 - Extends the [ServletRequest](#)
 - Provide access to HTTP header data and the arguments of the request.
 - Can get values of individual parameters using the following methods
 - `getParameterNames` method provides the names of the parameters
 - `getParameter` method returns the value of a named parameter.
 - `getParameterValues` method returns an array of all values of a parameter if it has more than one values.

HttpServletRequest Object...

- **HttpServletResponse** Objects
 - Provide two ways of returning data to the user:
 - `getWriter` method returns a `PrintWriter` for sending text data to client
 - `getOutputStream` method returns a `ServletOutputStream` for sending binary data to client.
 - Need to close the `Writer` or `ServletOutputStream` after you send the response.

HttpServletRequest Object...

- **HttpServletResponse** Objects
 - HTTP Header Data
 - Must set HTTP header data before you access the `Writer` or `OutputStream`.
 - `HttpServletResponse` interface provides methods to manipulate the header data.
 - For example, the `setContentTypes` method sets the content type. (This header is often the only one manually set.)

Summary

- In today's lecture we have discussed about;
 - Servlets enable efficient communication between web clients and servers through request and response handling.
 - They support dynamic web content, session management, persistence, and security.
 - Compared to CGI, servlets offer better performance, portability, and robustness.
 - The `javax.servlet` and `javax.servlet.http` packages define core and HTTP-specific functionality, and servlets are most commonly created by extending the `HttpServlet` class.

References

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- Hall, M., & Brown, N. (2005). Core Servlets and JavaServer Pages: Volume 1 – Core Technologies (2nd ed.). Prentice Hall.
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