SERVLETS AND JSP COURSE

INTRODUCTION TO JSP'S

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Hello, Ubaldo Acosta greets you again. I hope you're ready to start with this lesson.

We are going to study an introduction to the JavaServer Pages, known as JSP's.

Are you ready? Come on!

In this lesson we will review the basic concepts of the JavaServer Pages. The JSPs are components of the side of the Web server, these components are specialized in handling HTML code and in turn embed Java code by means of tags known as tags.

The JSPs are used as presentation components, that is, they allow us to show the information processed by other components such as Servlets.

A JSP when compiled is created indirectly a Servlet associated with this JSP. This Servlet is generated automatically and on the fly, that is, we should not specify anything about the compilation, but automatically a Servlet is created and this Servlet at the end of accounts ends up being a .class. So a JSP is indirectly a Servlet server side, so the life cycle of a JSP is very similar to that of a Servlet as we will see later.

BENEFITS OF JSP S

• Focus on writing HTML code, making it easier to maintain the presentation layer.

• You can use design tools to visually create the HTML pages and embed the dynamic labels of the JSPs.

• Separate the presentation code of the Java code.

• Each member of the development team can focus on different tasks, by separating responsibilities.
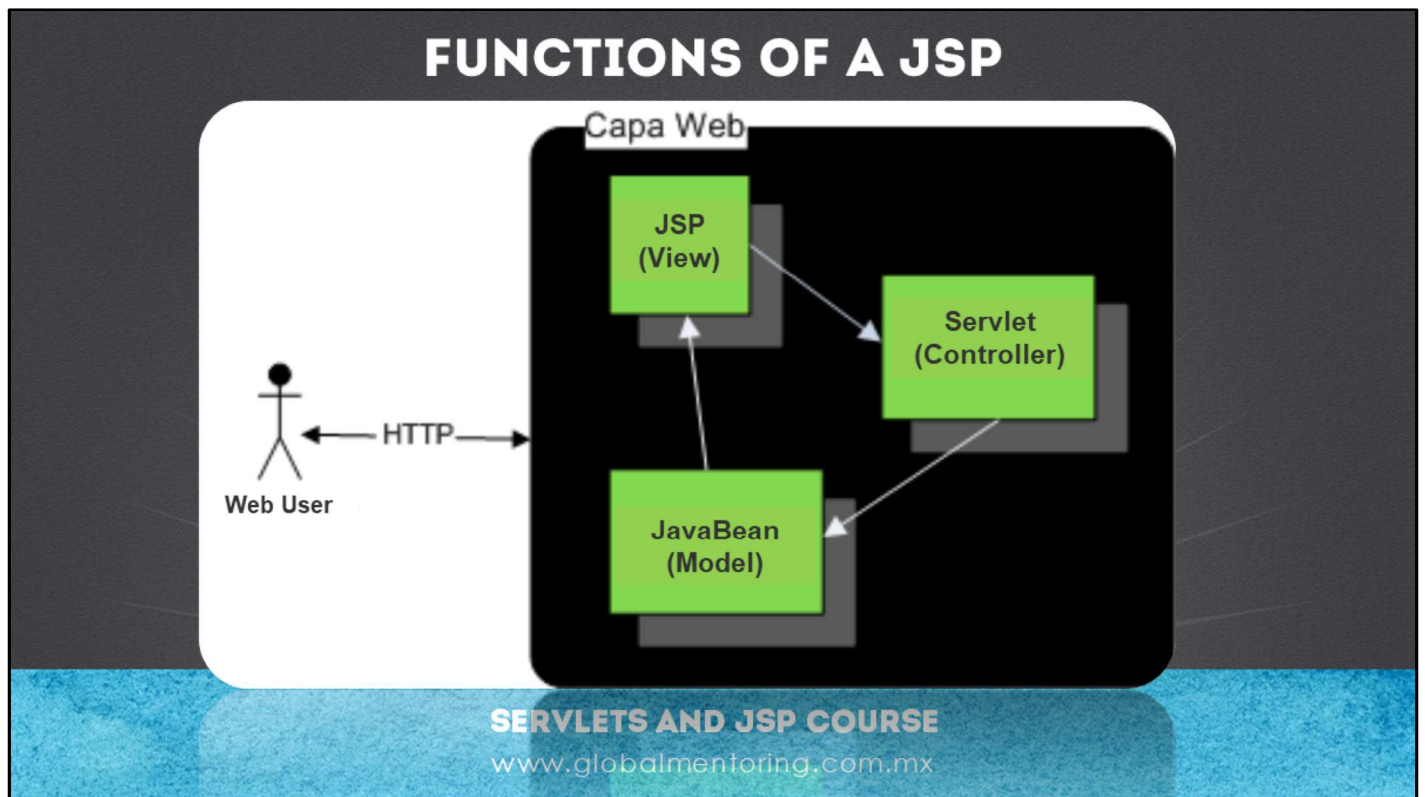
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Let's now review the benefits of the JSPs. The JSPs allow us to focus on writing HTML code and this will also allow us to make easier the maintenance of the presentation layer. Also part of the benefits is that we can use design tools to visually create HTML pages such as Dreamweaver, or any HTML design tool, and also embed the JSP tags that will handle dynamic Java code.

Using the JSP will also allow us to separate the presentation code of the code purely from Java, and that will also bring the benefit that the development team can focus on different tasks by separating each of the responsibilities according to the task assigned to them. has been assigned.

We will see later what are the JSPs tags, but from this moment we can clarify that because the tags are very similar to HTML code, we will apply the best practices to create easy to maintain code and that practically any developer that knows HTML and Even if you do not have much knowledge of Java, you can modify our JSPs without affecting the programming logic of the JSP, only modifying the presentation that would be HTML, CSS and JavaScript technologies.
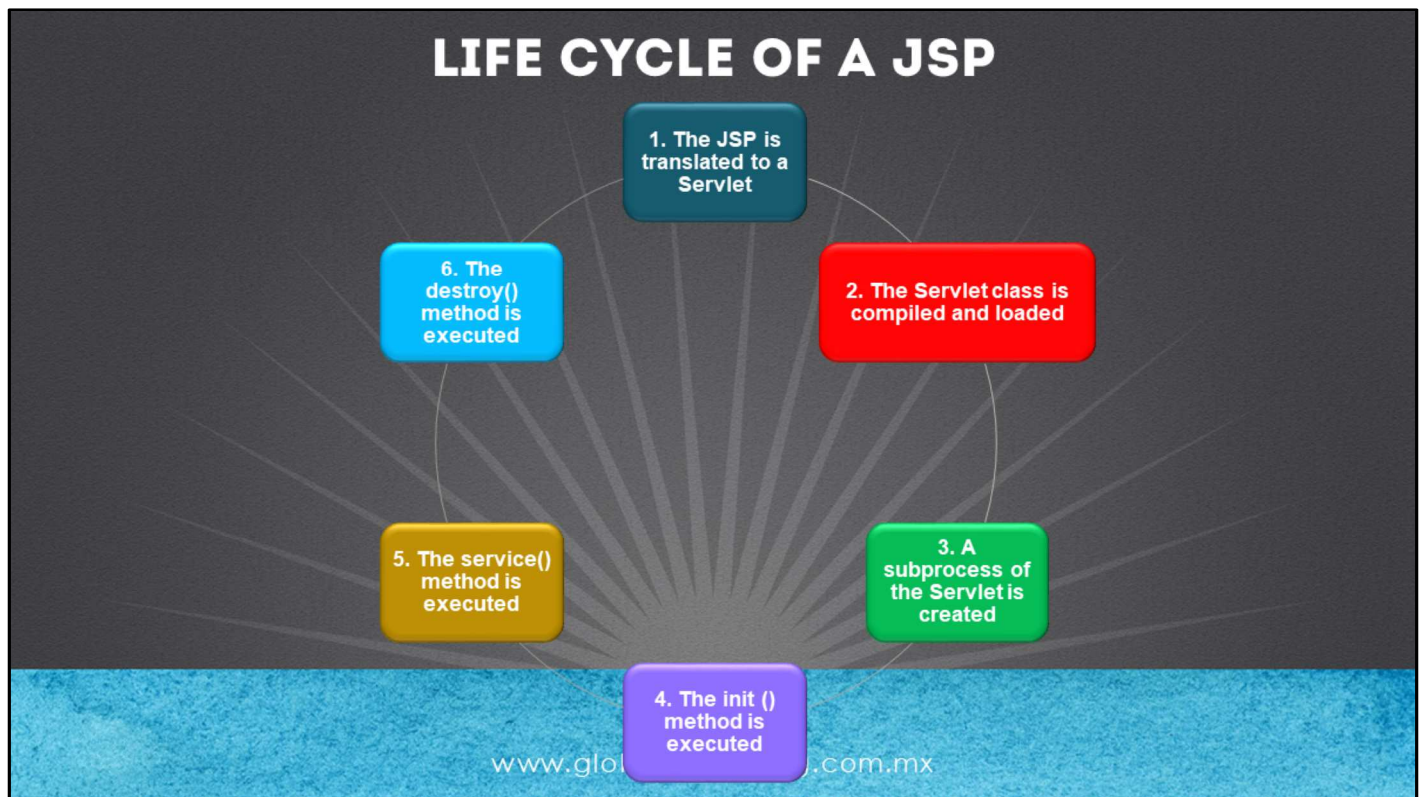
We make this warning because our JSPs can include quite complete and complex Java code, but this is not recommended because the JSPs could be unmaintainable and only understandable by the developer that created the JSPs, so we are going to mention the best practices to create and use the technology of the JSPs.

We will now review the functions of a JSP within the controller view model.

A JSP contains HTML code and through tags we will add our Java code to be able to handle the dynamic issue within our web applications.

A JSP is used as a presentation component, so we can see that the JSPs are going to play the role of the view, that is, the JSPs will allow to show the information they receive from the Servlet and in turn they will also be able to send information to our Servlet. So, this is going to be the basic role of the JSPs and we will study the best practices and the code that we are going to include in our JSPs.

The life cycle of a JSP is very similar to the life cycle of a Servlet.

The only difference we have in our life cycle compared to a Servlet, is that a JSP must be translated to a Servlet, this is the first step that happens once we have requested a JSP resource.

Once this JSP is translated into Servlet, this Servlet will have the same life cycle that we have already studied, that is, it will be compiled, the Servlet class will be loaded in the web server and a subprocess will be created later of the servlet known as a thread, the init () method of the Servlet is executed, the service () method of the Servlet is executed and finally the destroy () method is executed.

So, we can observe the only extra step in the process of the JSPs, is that a JSP is going to be translated into a Servlet.

Below we will see some exercises to implement the use of JSPs.

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