Web Development with Jakarta Server Pages and Servlets

Session: 6

Integrating Jakarta Server Pages and Servlets



Objectives

- Explain the procedure for integrating Jakarta Servlets with JSP
- Describe dispatching request from a Servlet to JSP

Introduction

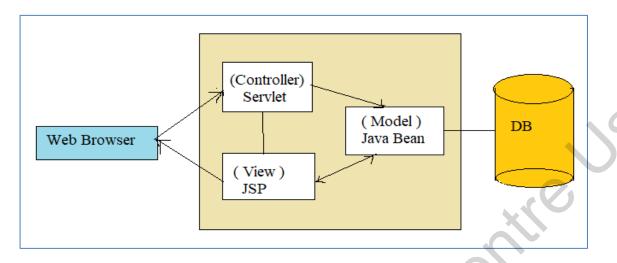
Static data

Represented using any text-based format, such as HTML or XML.

JSP Elements

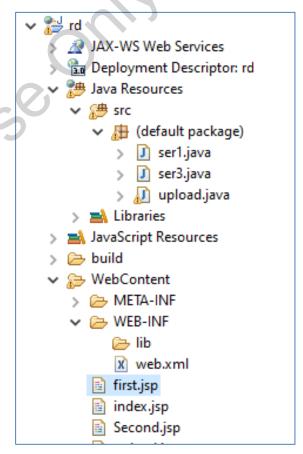
Control the generation of dynamic content.

JSP Integration with Servlets



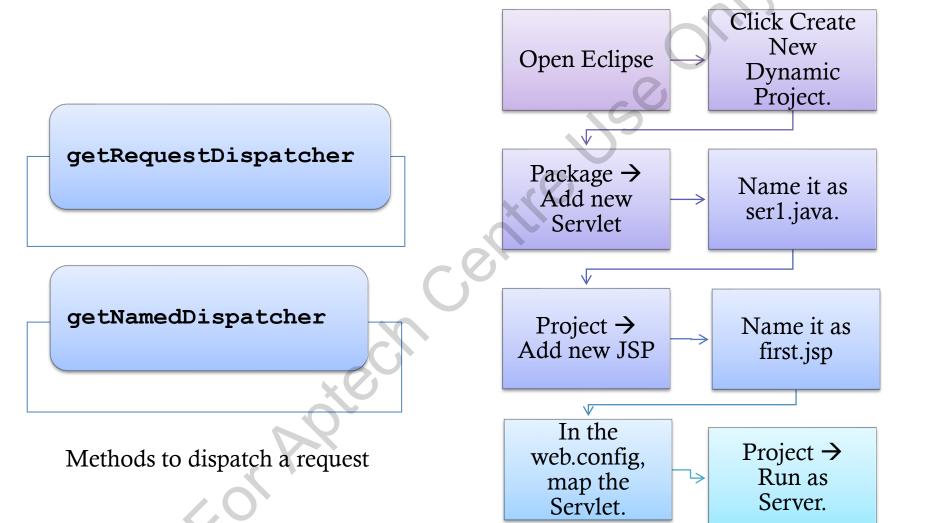
JSP Model 2 Architecture





Project Structure

Request Dispatching



RequestDispatcher Interface Methods



• Incorporate one Servlet's response into the other.



• Forwards the client request to a different resource.

Summary

- * JSP is built on Jakarta Servlets API, giving users multiple benefits of APIs such as enterprise computing.
- JSP easily integrates with APIs such as JDBC, JNDI, EJB, and so on.
- Jakarta Dependency Injection refers to a powerful set of annotations for use on injectable classes.
- * Contexts and Dependency Injection (CDI) provides support for Dependency Injection in the Jakarta EE platform.
- * Different methods are invoked by the container to process a JSP page. jspInit()method is called by the container during initialization, jspService()method serves all the requests raised by the JSP page, jspDestroy()is called for cleanup.
- Request dispatching process dispatches a request to another resource.
- getRequestDispatcher or getNamedDispatcher methods are used to call the object of the RequestDispatcher interface from the Servlet.
- include() method of the RequestDispatcher is used to incorporate one Servlet's response into other Servlet.
- forward()method of the RequestDispatcher is used to forward the client request to a different resource.