JSP Introduction Quiz

1. **What is the main value of Java Server Pages?**

A JSP page consists of HTML tags. The JSP pages are easier to maintain Than Servlet because we can separate designing and development. It provides some additional features such as Expression Language, Custom Tags.

1. **How are JSP pages related to servlets?**

A servlet is a server- side program and written purely on java. JSP is an interface on top of Servlet. In another way, we can say that JSPs are extension of servlets to minimize the effort of developers to write User Interface using JAVA programming. A JSP program is compiled into a Java Servlet before execution.

1. **How are JSP pages related to HTML?**

A JSP page consists of HTML tags.

1. **Give an example of a JSP scriptlet and show how it will look in the JSP servlet.**

<html>

<body>

The page count is:

<%

Out.println(foo.Counter.getCount());

%>

</body>

</html>

**It will look like following code in the JSP servlet.**

package foo;

public class Counter {

private static int count;

public static synchronized int getCount() {

count++;

return count;

}

}

1. **Give an example of a JSP declaration and show how it will look in the JSP servlet.**

<%! Int count = 0; %> in jsp servlet it looks like

It will be converted into instance variable. Like

Int count = 0;

1. **Give an example of a JSP comment and show how it will look in the JSP servlet.**

<%-- JSP comment --%>

// java comment

1. **Give an example of a JSP expression and show how it will look in the JSP servlet.**

<%= java expression %>

<%count = count\*10; %>

<%= ++count %>

**Becomes**

out.print(++count); in java servlet.

1. **Give an example of a JSP directive and show how it will look in the JSP servlet.**

<%@ page import =”java.util.Date”%>

<html>

<body>

<% System.out.println(“Evaluating date now”);

Date date = new Date(); %>

Hello! The time is now <%= date %>

</body>

</html>

**Becomes**

Import java.util.Date;

Public class BasicCounter {

System.out.println(“Evaluating date now”);

Date date = new Date();

System.out.println(“Hello! The time is now ” + date.getTime());

}

1. **Explain how an EL expression is evaluated.**

An EL expression always look like this ${something}. The expressin is ALWAYS enclosed with curly braces, and prefixed with a dolor($).

<jsp-property-group> <url-pattern>\*.jsp</url-pattern> <el-ignored>true</el-ignored> </jsp-property-group>

By default, all files with the specified extension mapping should NOT have any Expression Language code evaluated by the JSP container.

1. **Explain how servlet attributes are involved in EL expressions.**

${mybean.objects.a}or ${mybean[“objects”].a}

**In servlet**

public class MyBean {11. private java.util.Map params;12. private java.util.List objects;13. private String name;14. public java.util.Map getParams() { return params; }15. public String getName() { return name; }16. public java.util.List getObjects() { return objects; }17. } request.setAttribute(“list”, list)

1. Explain how servlets and JSPs use request dispatch to interact.

getServletConfig().getServletContext().getRequestDispatcher(“jspfilepathtoforward”).forward(request, response);