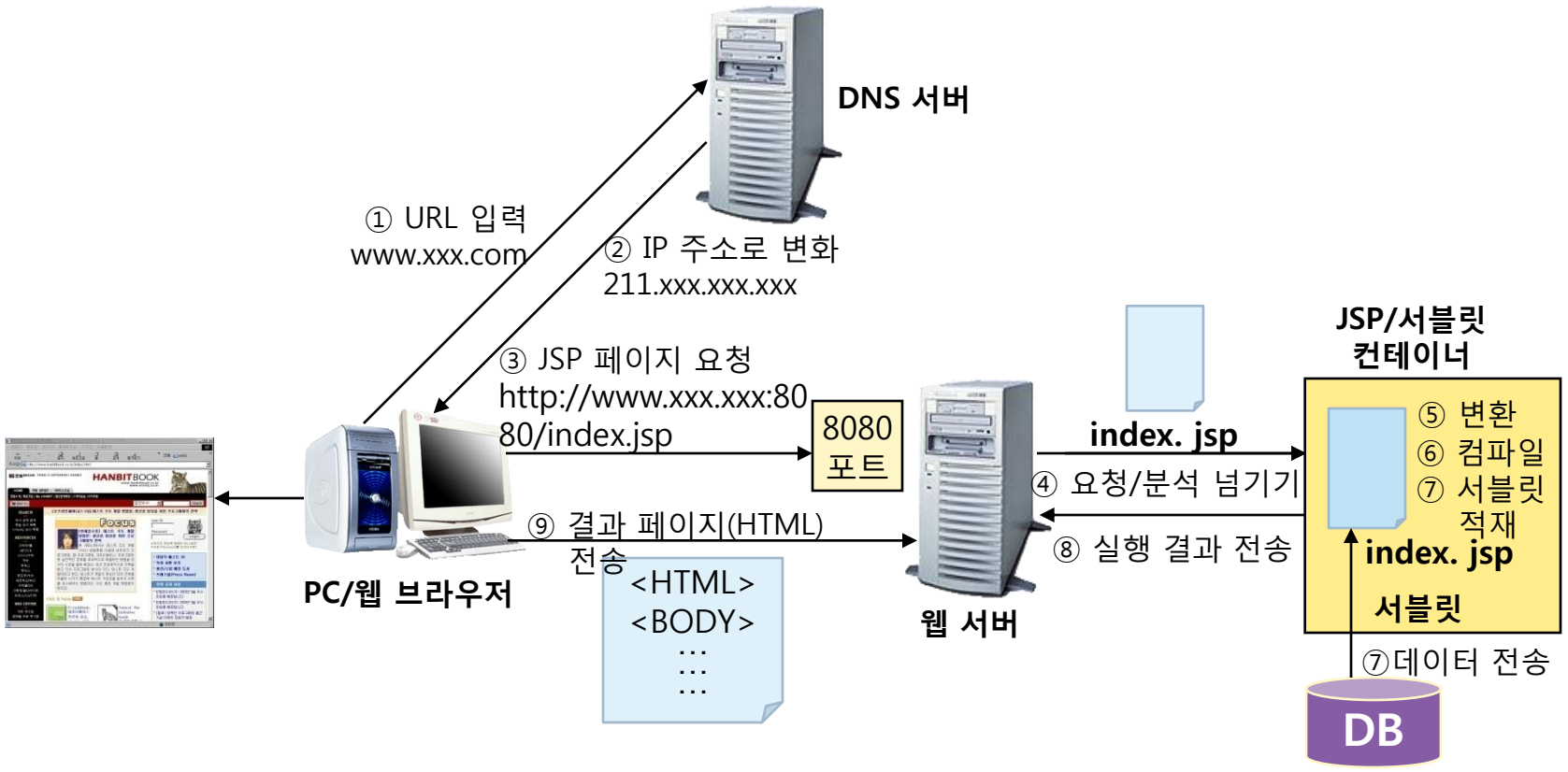
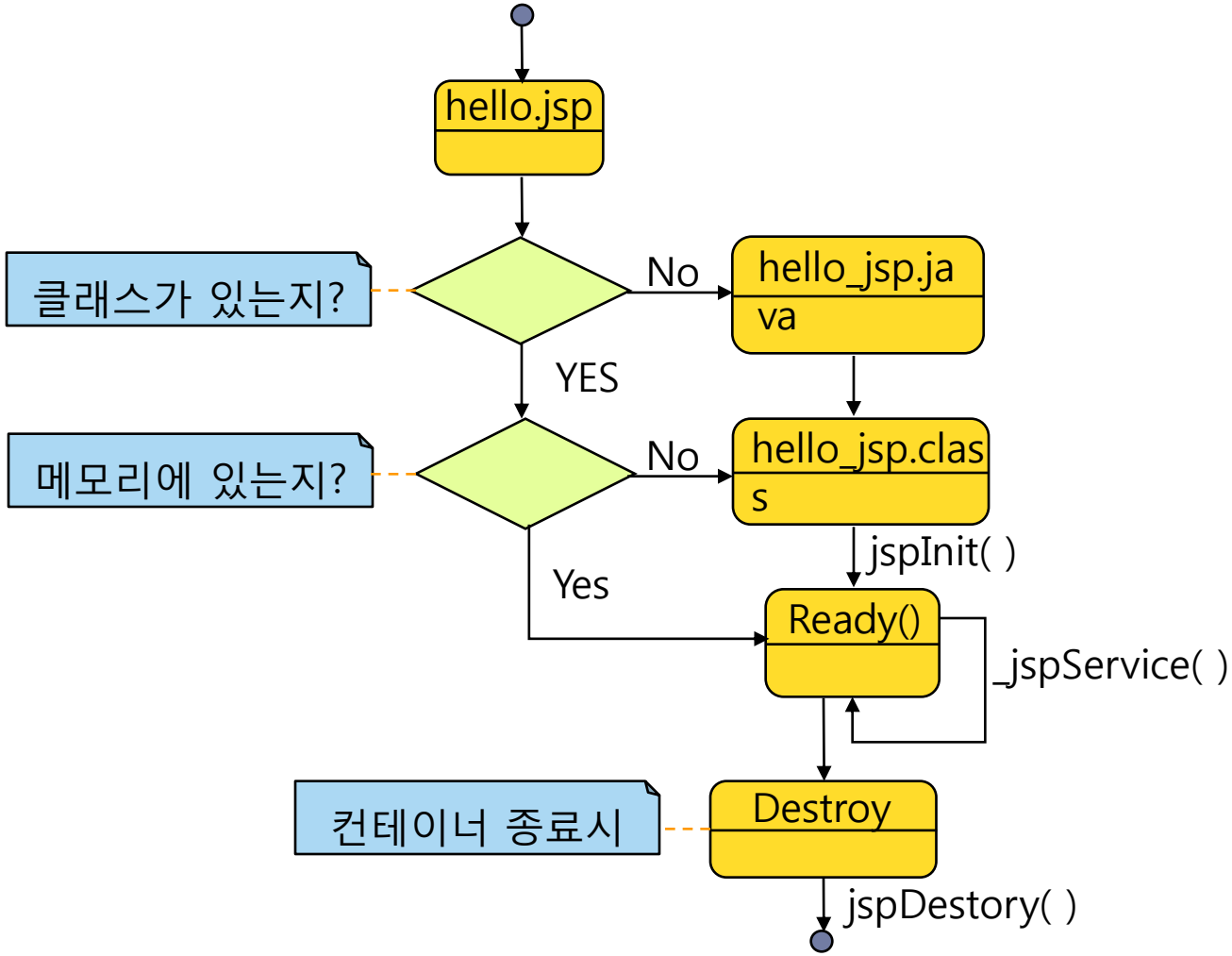
8. JSP

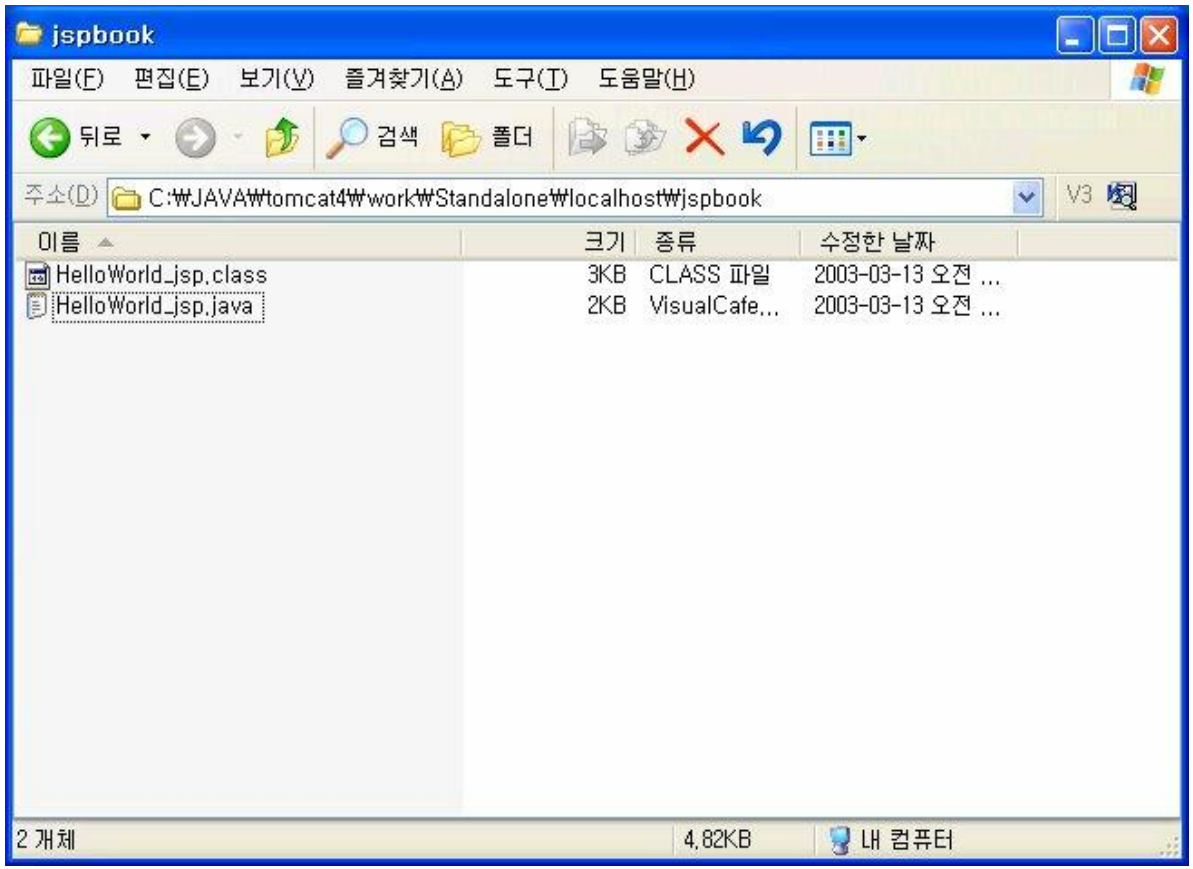
JSP 동작과정


DNS 서버
① URL 입력
www.xxx.com
② IP 주소로 변화
211.xxx.xxx.xxx
③ JSP 페이지 요청
http://www.xxx.xxx:80
80/index.jsp
8080
포트
JSP/서블릿
컨테이너
index. jsp
④ 요청/분석 넘기기
⑤ 변환
⑥ 컴파일
⑦ 서블릿
적재
index. jsp
서블릿
⑧ 실행 결과 전송
⑨ 결과 페이지(HTML)
전송
<HTML>
<BODY>
…
…
…
PC/웹 브라우저
웹 서버
⑦데이터 전송
DB

JSP 라이프 사이클


hello.jsp
클래스가 있는지?
No
hello_jsp.java
YES
메모리에 있는지?
No
hello_jsp.class
jspInit( )
Yes
Ready()
_jspService( )
컨테이너 종료시
Destroy
jspDestory( )

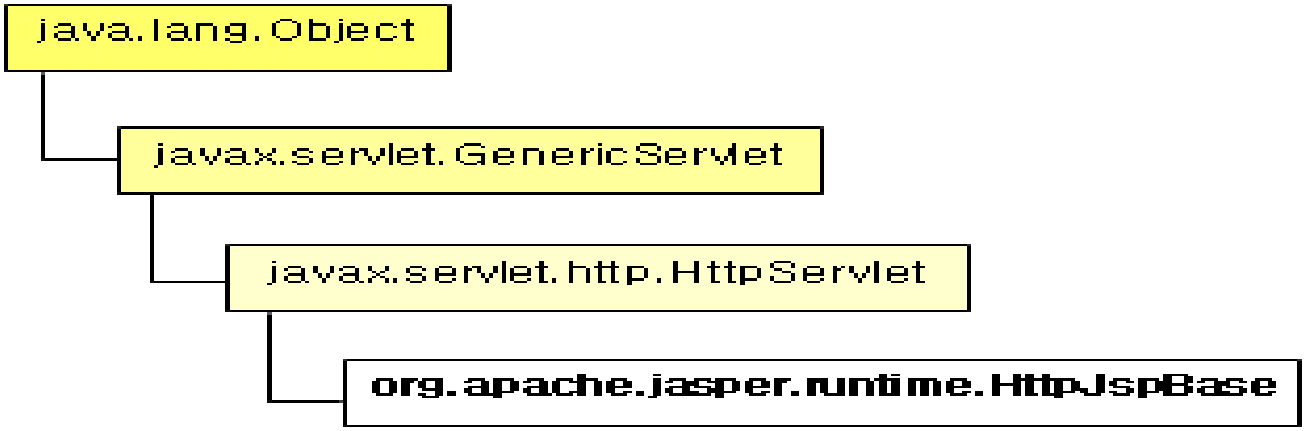
Servlet으로 변환된 JSP



Servlet으로 변환된 JSP

```
package org.apache.jsp;
import javax.servlet.*;
import javax.servlet.http.*;
import javax.servlet.jsp.*;
import org.apache.jasper.runtime.*;

public class HelloWorld_jsp extends HttpJspBase {
}
```



Servlet으로 변환된 JSP

- JSP 소스의 대부분의 내용이 _jspService() 내용으로 만들어짐.

```
public void _jspService(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
        throws java.io.IOException, ServletException {
      ….
      …..
      out.write("₩r₩n₩r₩n");
      out.write("<HTML>₩r₩n");
      out.write("<HEAD>");
      out.write("<TITLE>Hello World");
      out.write("</TITLE>");
      out.write("</HEAD>₩r₩n₩r₩n");
      out.write("<BODY>");
      out.write("<H2>Hello World : 헬로월드");
      out.write("</H2>₩r₩n오늘의 날짜와 시간은 : ");
      out.print( new java.util.Date() );
     … 이하중략
}
```