



链滴

JSP 就是 Servlet

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```

*/
package org.apache.jsp;

import javax.servlet.*;
import javax.servlet.http.*;
import javax.servlet.jsp.*;
import java.util.*;

public final class index_jsp extends org.apache.jasper.runtime.HttpJspBase
    implements org.apache.jasper.runtime.JspSourceDependent {

    private static final javax.servlet.jsp.JspFactory _jspxFactory =
        javax.servlet.jsp.JspFactory.getDefaultFactory();

    private static java.util.Map<java.lang.String,java.lang.Long> _jspx_dependants;

    private javax.el.ExpressionFactory _el_expressionfactory;
    private org.apache.tomcat.InstanceManager _jsp_instancemanager;

    public java.util.Map<java.lang.String,java.lang.Long> getDependants() {
        return _jspx_dependants;
    }

    public void _jspInit() {
        _el_expressionfactory = _jspxFactory.getJspApplicationContext(getServletConfig()).getServlet
Context().getExpressionFactory();
        _jsp_instancemanager = org.apache.jasper.runtime.InstanceManagerFactory.getInstanceMa
anager(getServletConfig());
    }

    public void _jspDestroy() {
    }

    public void _jspService(final javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest request, final javax.servlet.
http.HttpServletResponse response)
        throws java.io.IOException, javax.servlet.ServletException {

        final javax.servlet.jsp.PageContext pageContext;
        javax.servlet.http.HttpSession session = null;
        final javax.servlet.ServletContext application;
        final javax.servlet.ServletConfig config;
        javax.servlet.jsp.JspWriter out = null;
        final java.lang.Object page = this;
        javax.servlet.jsp.JspWriter _jspx_out = null;
        javax.servlet.jsp.PageContext _jspx_page_context = null;

        try {
            response.setContentType("text/html;charset=ISO-8859-1");
            pageContext = _jspxFactory.getPageContext(this, request, response,
                null, true, 8192, true);
            _jspx_page_context = pageContext;
            application = pageContext.getServletContext();
            config = pageContext.getServletConfig();

```

```

    session = pageContext.getSession();
    out = pageContext.getOut();
    _jspx_out = out;

    out.write('\r');
    out.write('\n');

String path = request.getContextPath();
String basePath = request.getScheme()+"://"+request.getServerName()+":"+request.getServerPort()+path+"/";

    out.write("\r\n\r\n<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//E
\n"&gt;\r\n<html>\r\n <head>\r\n <title>My JSP 'index.jsp' starting page</title>\r\n
\n"&gt;\r\n <meta http-equiv="pragma" content="no-cache"&gt;\r\n<meta http-equiv="cach
-control" content="no-cache"&gt;\r\n<meta http-equiv="expires" content="0"&gt;
\n"&gt;\r\n<meta http-equiv="keywords" content="keyword1,keyword2,keyword3"&gt;\r\n
\n"&gt;\r\n<meta http-equiv="description" content="This is my page"&gt;\r\n<!--\r\n<link
rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="styles.css"&gt;\r\n</head>\r\n
\n"&gt;\r\n <body>\r\n This is my JSP page. <br>\r\n </body>\r\n</html>\r
n");
} catch (java.lang.Throwable t) {
    if (!(t instanceof javax.servlet.jsp.SkipPageException)){
        out = _jspx_out;
        if (out != null && out.getBufferSize() != 0)
            try {
                if (response.isCommitted()) {
                    out.flush();
                } else {
                    out.clearBuffer();
                }
            } catch (java.io.IOException e) {}
        if (_jspx_page_context != null) _jspx_page_context.handlePageException(t);
        else throw new ServletException(t);
    }
} finally {
    _jspxFactory.releasePageContext(_jspx_page_context);
}
}
}
}

```

大家可以看到，在这个文件里面有html代码，但这个文件是从.jsp文件转译成的.java文件，并不是手动编写的。也就是说我们写的JSP文件并不是直接运行的，而是先会转译成java文件。做这个工作的正是JSP Container 即Tomcat服务器，它会将.jsp文件转译成java文件，然后将.java文件编译成.class文件，.class文件会处理请求，返回响应最后生成页面返回给客户端显示。所以也可以理解为JSP文件就是Servlet文件，因为JSP文件是转换成Servlet文件才运行的。没有JSP的话，就需要把静态页面的代码手动到Servlet文件里，这时候其实就是将网页逻辑和网页设计写在了一起。这样的开发杂且效率比较低，所以JSP的出现就是将网页设计分离出来，简化开发。

既然是tomcat做的把jsp变为java的动作，那么java文件在哪呢？可以看看tomcat的以下路径，就会发现我们发布在tomcat上的jsp被tomcat转化后java文件了。

当然omcat的jasper.jar里有个org.apache.jasper.JspC类。我们可以使用这个类手动来做

p2java的动作。
 借助ant, 我们就可以调用JspC这个类。
 执行jsp2jav在outputDir设定的文件夹里就可以看到自己工程里jsp变成的java文件了。
 </p>

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="GBK"?>
<project name="WebApp Precompilation JSP to Java to Class to Jar" basedir="." default="help">
  <target name="jsp2java">
    <taskdef classname="org.apache.jasper.JspC" name="jsp2java">
      <classpath id="jsp2java.classpath">
        <fileset dir="D:/tomcat/bin">
          <include name="*.jar"/>
        </fileset>
        <fileset dir="D:/tomcat/lib">
          <include name="*.jar"/>
        </fileset>
        <fileset dir="D:/workspace/SSMv1.0/WebRoot/WEB-INF/lib">
          <include name="*.jar"/>
        </fileset>
      </classpath>
    </taskdef>
    <!-- 注意JSP文件要设置为UTF-8编码 -->
    <jsp2java classpath="jsp2java.classpath" javaEncoding="UTF-8" validateXml="false"
      uriroot="D:/workspace/SSMv1.0/WebRoot"
      webXmlFragment="D:/workspace/SSMv1.0/WebRoot/WEB-INF/webJSP.xml"
      outputDir="D:/workspace/SSMv1.0/WebRoot/WEB-INF/JspC/src"/>
  </target>
</project>
```

<p> 希望以上解释能对大家有所帮助! </p>