

2009 - 2010

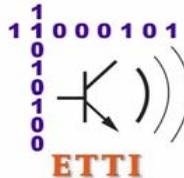
# Tehnologii de Programare in Internet (TPI / RST)

Titulari curs: **Mihnea Magheti, Eduard-Cristian Popovici**

Suport curs: <http://discipline.elcom.pub.ro/tpi/>

Moodle: <http://electronica07.curs.ncit.pub.ro/course/category.php?id=3>





# Structura cursului



## Continut curs TPI

### 1. Introducere in tehnologiile Internet

### 2. Introducere in tehnologiile desktop (SE) Java

- 2.1. Elemente de baza. Tipuri de date referinta. Clase de biblioteca
- 2.2. Clase pentru fluxuri de intrare-iesire (IO)

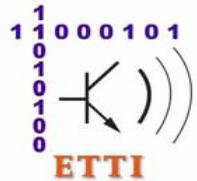
### 3. Programarea la nivel socket in Java

- 3.1. Introducere in Protocolul Internet (IP) si stiva de protocoale IP
- 3.2. Socketuri flux (TCP) Java si programe multifilare (threads)
- 3.3. Socketuri datagrama (UDP) Java

### 4. Tehnologii Java de programare a aplicatiilor Web (EE) Java

- 4.1. Tehnologii client. Miniaplicatii Java (applet-uri)
- 4.2. Clase pentru interfete grafice cu utilizatorul (AWT, Swing)
- 4.3. Platforma Java EE. Arhitectura si tehnologiile implicate
- 4.4. Tehnologii server. Tehnologia Java Servlet
- 4.5. Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)
- 4.6. Accesul la baze de date prin tehnologii Java (JDBC, Hibernate)
- 4.7. Tehnologii avansate (frameworks, componente EJB, Servicii Web)





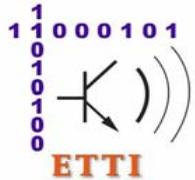
## Structura cursului



### 4. Tehnologii Java de programare a aplicatiilor Web

#### 4.5. Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)





## 4.5. Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)



# Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

## **Servlet-urile au unele dezavantaje**

- trebuie scrise String-uri complexe (care includ caractere escape, de exemplu \" in locul fiecarei ghilimele) pentru fiecare linie de cod HTML care urmeaza sa ii fie trimisa clientului
  - sunt necesare cunostinte de Java pentru a scrie intreg codul unui servlet

Pentru ca puterea servlet-urilor sa fie pusa la dispozitia dezvoltatorilor Web fara a-i obliga sa invete Java a aparut specificatia Java ServerPages (JSP)

- care combina puterea si extensibilitatea limbajului **Java** cu simplitatea si usurinta de folosire a **scripturilor** pe baza de etichete

O pagina JSP este un **document text** ce **contine 2 tipuri de text**

- **static**, ce poate fi exprimat în orice tip de format bazat pe text (**HTML**, **WML**, **XML**, etc.), și
  - **continutul JSP propriu-zis**, altfel spus **dinamic**



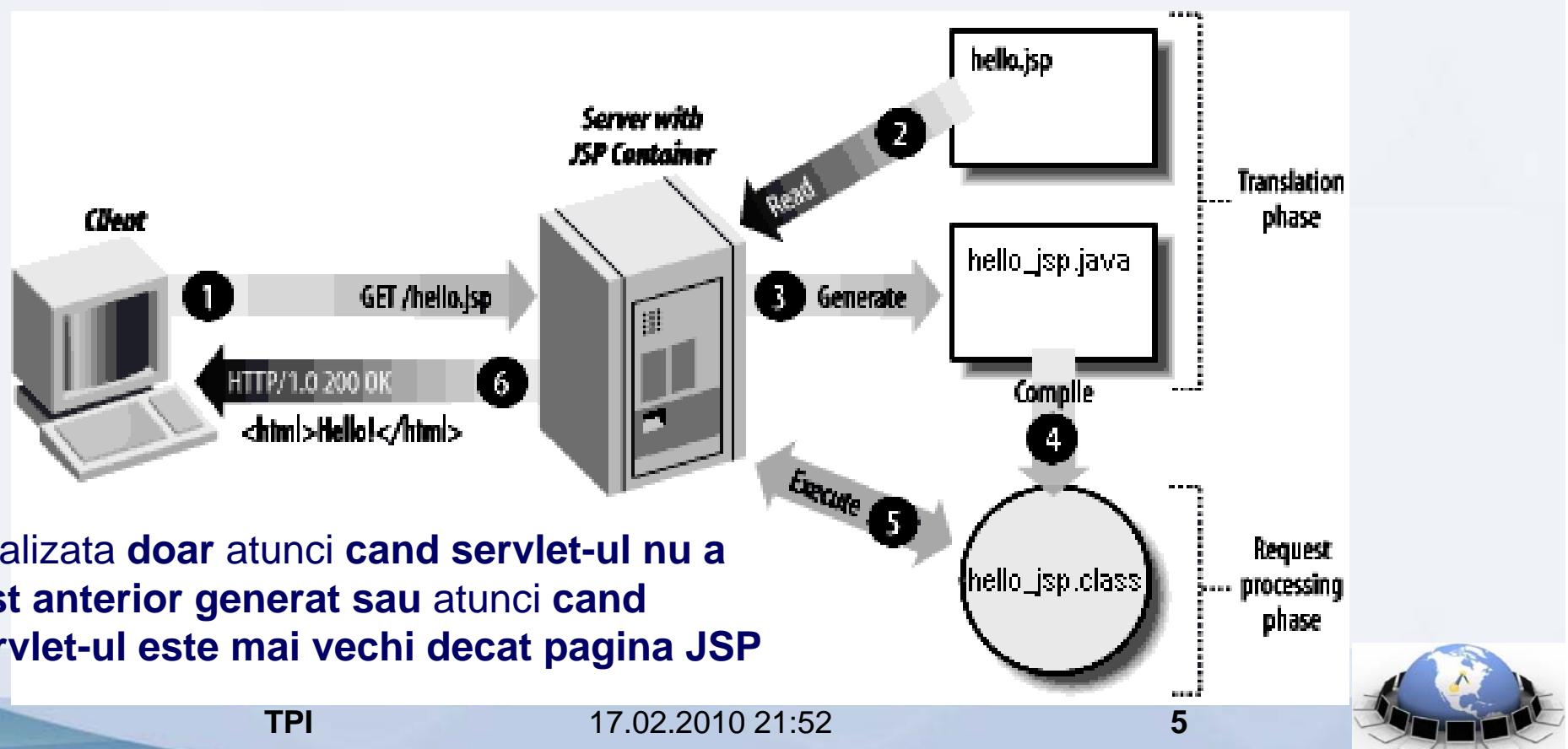
## 4.5. Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)



### Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

Pentru a se ajunge de la **continutul unei pagini JSP** la **continut generat dinamic** se parcurg trei etape

- **translatia (2,3)** - in care **pagina JSP** este **transformata** de catre **containerul de JSP-uri** intr-un **servlet** (de ex. **hello.jsp** in **hello\_jsp.java**)

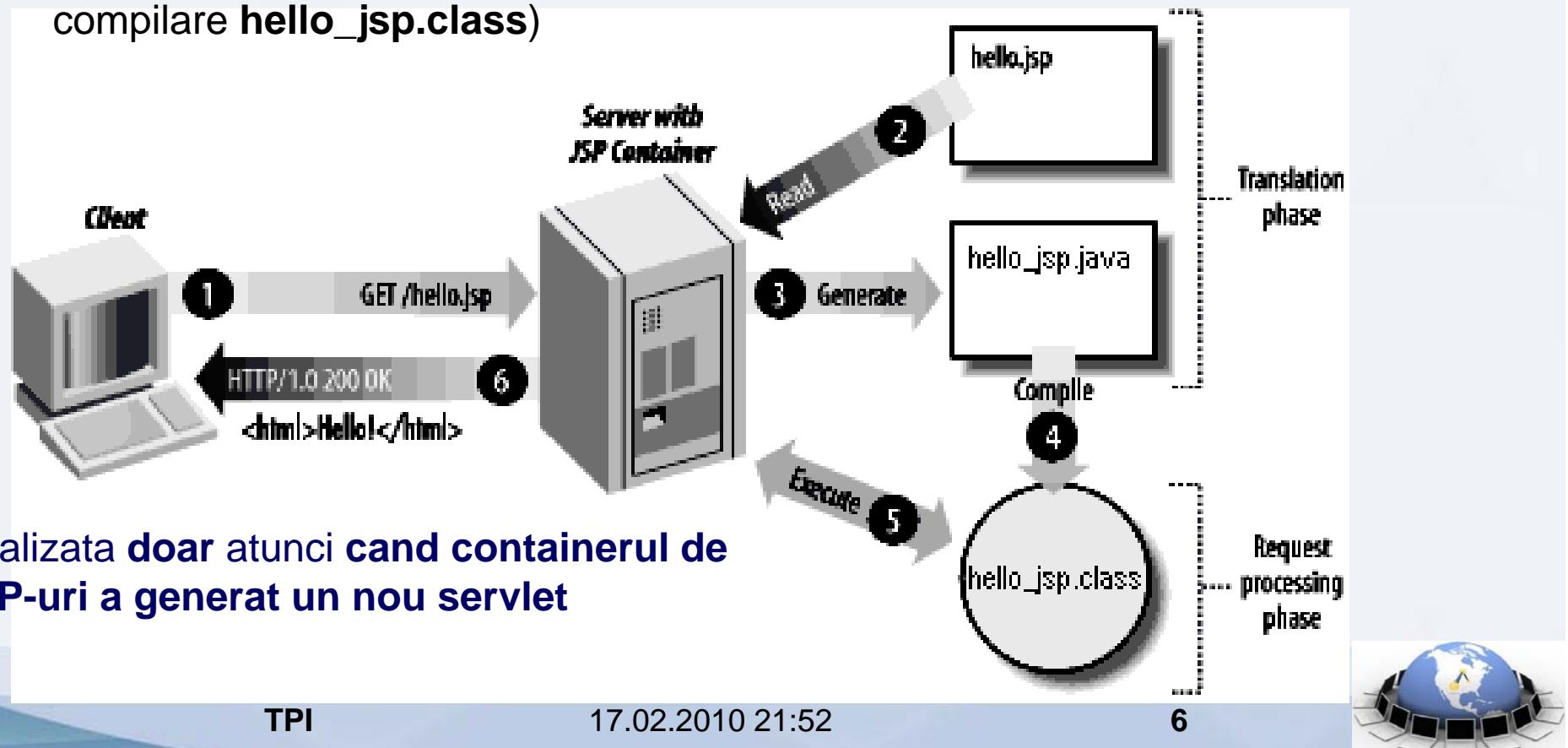


## 4.5. Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

### Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

Pentru a se ajunge de la **continutul unei pagini JSP** la **continut generat dinamic** se parcurg **trei etape**

- **compilarea (4)** - in care **servletul** obtinut la primul pas este **compilat** de catre **containerul de JSP-uri** (de ex. din **hello\_jsp.java** se obtine prin compilare **hello\_jsp.class**)



Realizata doar atunci **cand containerul de JSP-uri a generat un nou servlet**



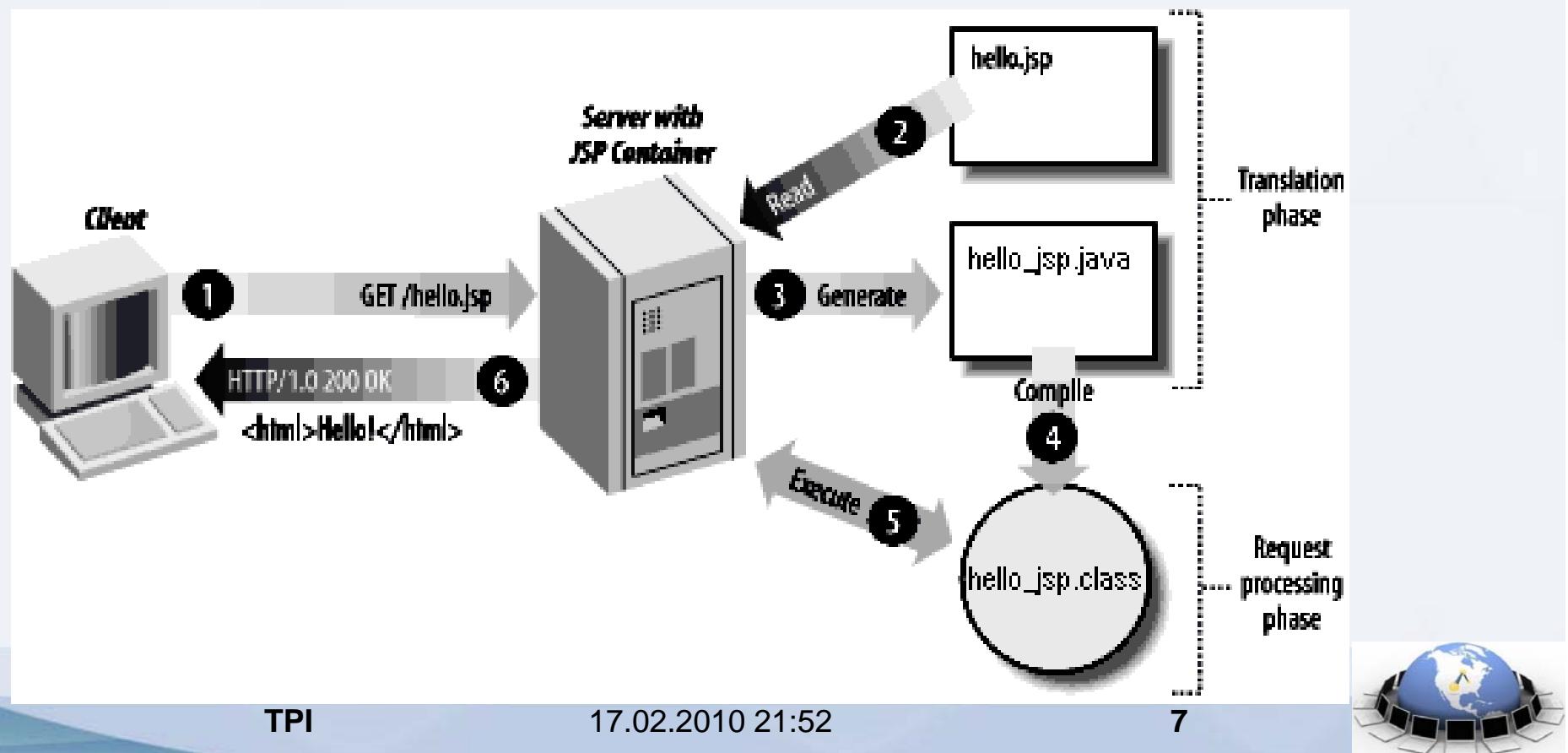
## 4.5. Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)



### Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

Pentru a se ajunge de la **continutul unei pagini JSP** la **continut generat dinamic** se parcurg trei etape

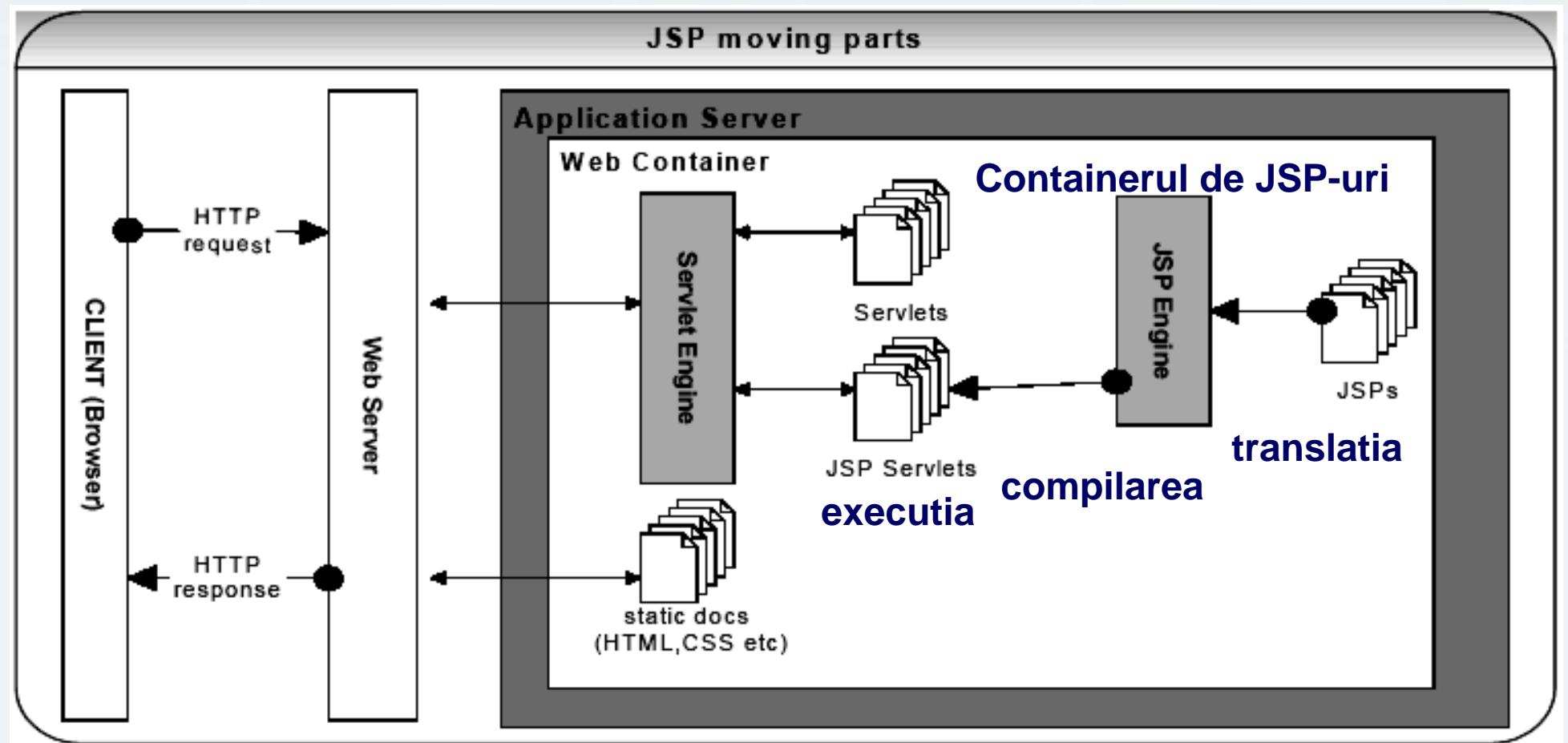
- **executia (5)** - in care **cererile catre pagina JSP sunt direcționate catre servlet** (care va genera raspunsul)

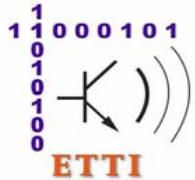


## 4.5. Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

### Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

Etapele generarii continutului HTML din continutul paginii JSP





## 4.5. Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)



# Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

**Comentariile din paginile JSP sunt de două feluri**

- comentarii **JSP propriu-zise**, care nu ajung in paginile generate dinamic

<%-- Comentariu JSP propriu-zis --%>

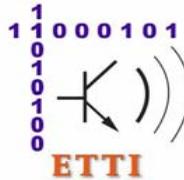
- comentarii SGML (HTML, WML, XML), care ajung în paginile generate dinamic

<!-- Comentariu HTML -->

**Elementele constitutive ale sintaxei JSP sunt**

- continutul static sau **tiparul** (*template text* – HTML, WML, XML) si
  - elementele JSP
    - **(I) directivele**
    - **(II) elementele de *scripting*** si
    - **(III) actiunile**





## 4.5. Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)



### Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

#### Exemplu de sintaxa JSP

HTML

```
<%@ page language="java" contentType="text/html" %> - JSP element
<html>
  <body bgcolor="white">
    <jsp:useBean
      id="userInfo"
      class="com.ora.jsp.beans.userInfo.UserInfoBean">
      <jsp:setProperty name="userInfo" property="*"/>
    </jsp:useBean>
    The following information was saved:
    <ul>
      <li>User Name:<br/>
        <jsp:getProperty name="userInfo"
          property="userName"/> - JSP element
      <li>Email Address:<br/>
        <jsp:getProperty name="userInfo"
          property="emailAddr"/> - JSP element
    </ul>
  </body>
</html>
```

HTML

directiva

template text

actiune

JSP element

template text

actiune

JSP element

template text

actiune

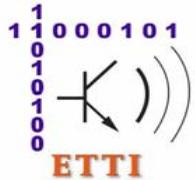
JSP element

template text

HTML

HTML





## 4.5. Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)



# Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

## **(I) Directivele**

- sunt **elemente JSP** care furnizeaza **informatii globale** pentru faza de **translatie**
  - se adreseaza **containerului**
  - de exemplu, directiva **page** specifica **atribute ale paginii generate**, cum ar fi
    - **bibliotecile importate**

```
<%-- import clasa biblioteca --%>  
<%@ page import="java.util.Date" %>
```

- ### **- tipul de continut generat**

<%-- tip de continut generat --%>

```
<%@ page contentType="text/html" %>
```



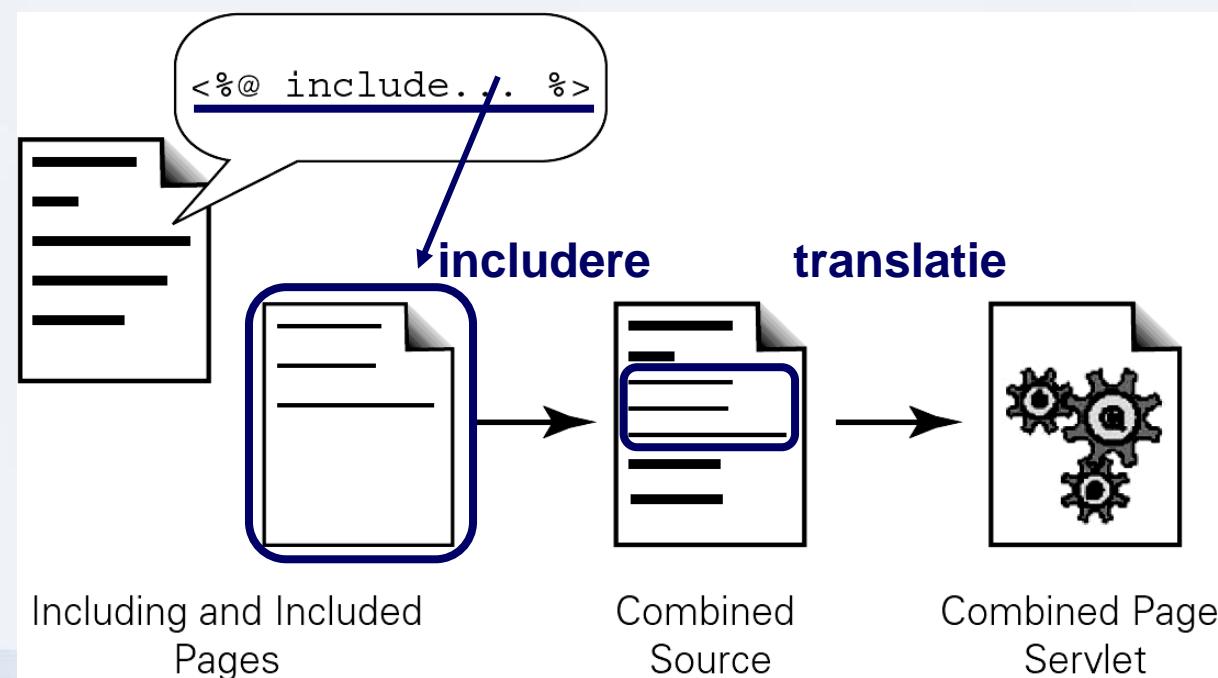
## 4.5. Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

### Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

#### Directiva include

- specifica **includerea statica a continutului unui fisier in continutul celui curent in faza de translatie** (anterioara compilarii)

```
<%-- includere statica (in timpul translatiei) --%>  
<%@ include file="altJSP.jsp" %>
```



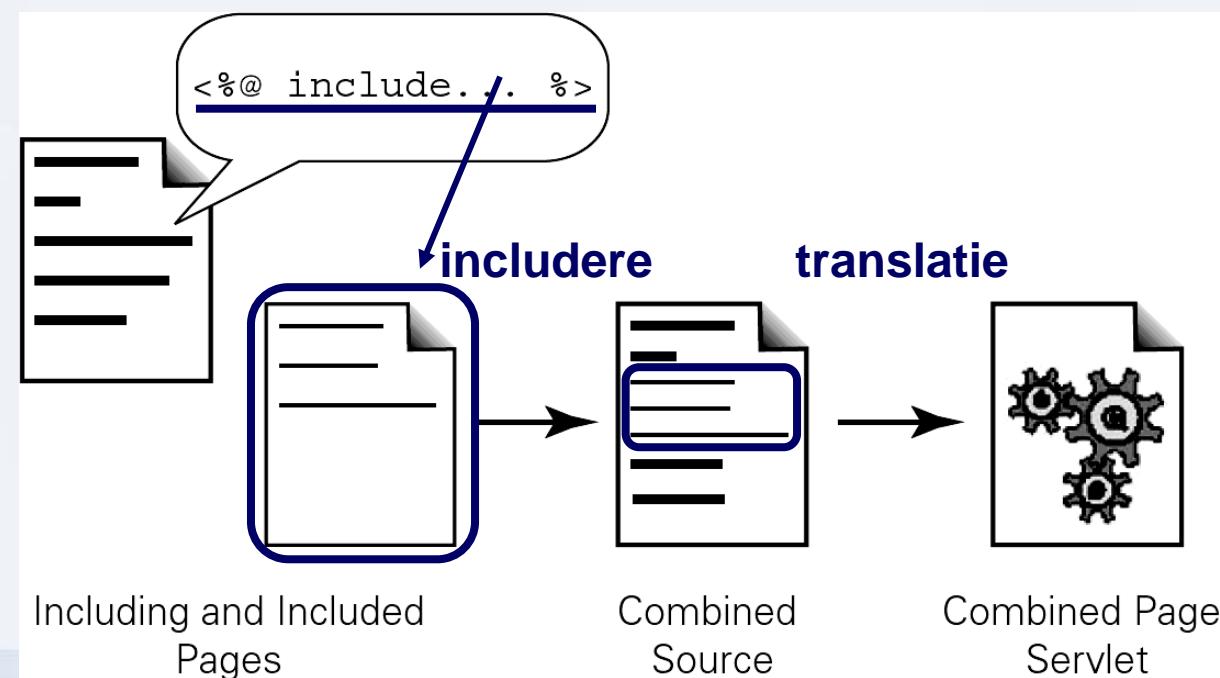
## 4.5. Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

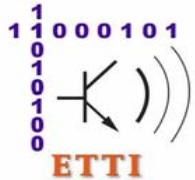
### Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

#### Directiva include

- elementele JSP, inclusiv directivele, pot fi specificate si folosind **sintaxa de tip XML**

```
<%-- includere statica - format XML --%>  
<jsp:directive.include file="altJSP.jsp" %>
```





## 4.5. Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

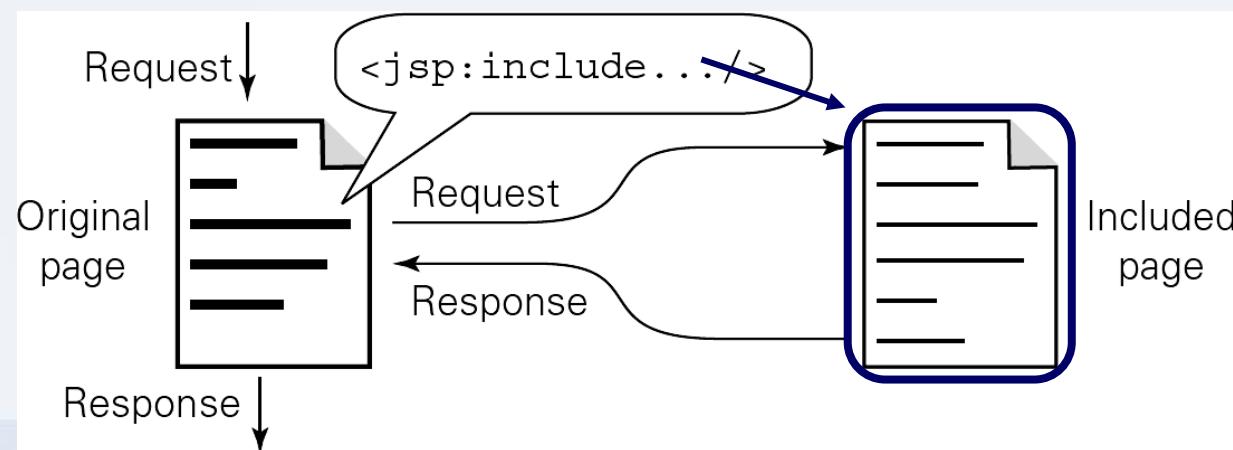


# Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

## **(II) Actiunile**

- sunt **elemente JSP** care furnizeaza **informatii** pentru faza de **executie**
  - se adreseaza **containerului**
  - de exemplu, actiunea **include** specifica **includerea dinamica a continutului unui fisier in continutul celui curent in faza de executie** (dupa compilare)

```
<%-- includere dinamica (in timpul executiei) --%>  
<jsp:include page="altJSP.jsp" %>
```



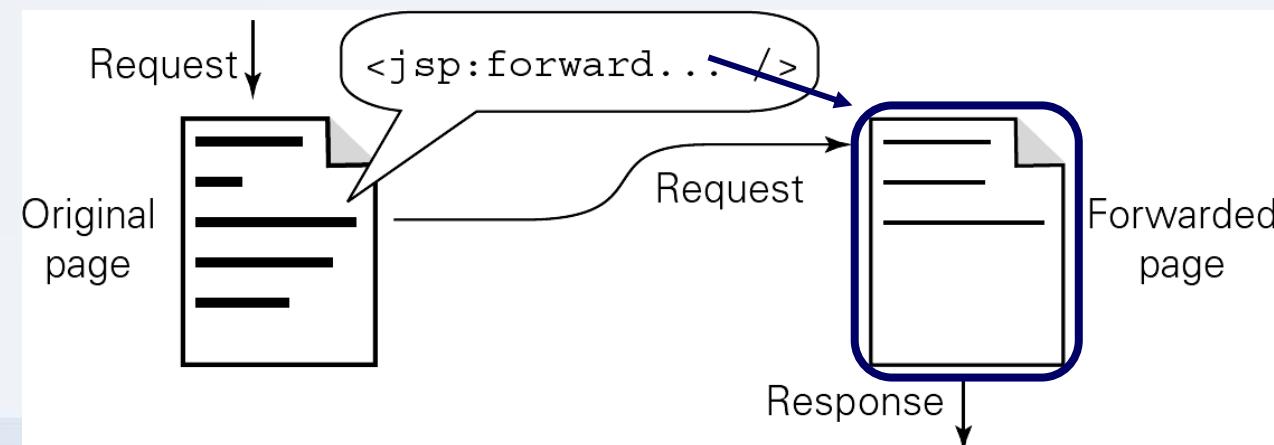
## 4.5. Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

### Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

#### Actiunea forward

- JSP-urile pot **delega executia catre** alte servlet-uri si JSP-uri folosind o sintaxa de genul

```
<%-- delegare executie --%>  
<jsp:forward page="localURL" />
```



## 4.5. Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

### Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

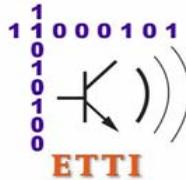
Sintaxa pentru **atasarea informatiilor** obiectului **cerere**

```
request.setAttribute( "raspuns" , "Comanda a fost trimisa" );
```

Sintaxa pentru **obtinerea informatiilor** de la obiectul **cerere**

```
String raspuns = request.getAttribute( "raspuns" );
```





## 4.5. Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

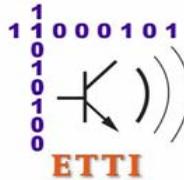


### Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

#### (III) Elementele de *scripting*

- sunt **elemente JSP** cu ajutorul carora **se include cod Java in pagina**
- urmand ca acest cod sa ajunga **nemodificat in codul servletului** obtinut prin **translatie**
- exista **3 categorii** de astfel de elemente
  - (III.1) **declaratiile**
  - (III.2) **expresiile**
  - (III.3) **scriptlet-urile**





## 4.5. Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

### Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

#### (III.1) Declaratiile Java

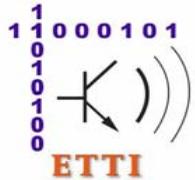
- introduc **metode** (situatie rar intalnita) si
- **campuri** (variabile instanta - care **nu sunt thread safe**) ale servlet-ului
- **sintaxa** include caracterul ! care poate fi interpretat ca “**atentie**”

```
<%-- declaratie variabila instanta a servlet-ului --%>
<%! private String s; %>
```

```
<%-- declaratie metoda a servlet-ului --%>
<%! public String getS() {return s;} %>
```

Se observa ca liniile de cod se termina cu ;





## 4.5. Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)



# Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

## (III.2) Expresiile Java

- ajung sa fie **evaluate in codul servlet-ului** obtinut prin translatie
  - spre deosebire de declaratii si *scriptlet-uri*, **sintaxa nu include caracterul ;**

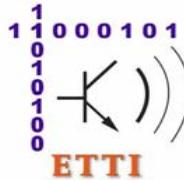
```
<%= 2*a*b %>
```

### (III.3) Un *scriptlet*

- este o **secventa de instructiuni Java** care ajung sa fie **incluse nemodificate in codul servlet-ului** obtinut prin translatie
  - **variabilele declarate in interiorul lui** sunt **locale** (si deci *thread safe*)

```
<%    String user = null;          // variabile locale  
        username = request.getParameter("user");  
%>          object implicit
```





## 4.5. Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

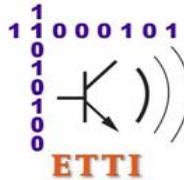


### Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

Exemplu de *scriptlet* care utilizeaza decizii si bucle

```
<html>
  <body>
    <% for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) { %>
      <p> Your virtual coin has landed on
        <% if (Math.random() < 0.5) { %>
          heads.
        <% } else { %>
          tails.
        <% } %>
      </p>
    <% } %>
  </body>
</html>
```





## 4.5. Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)



### Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

Exemplu de *scriptlet* care genereaza dinamic un tablou

```
<table border="1">

<% for (int row = 1; row < 11; row++) { %>
    <tr>

        <% for (int column = 1; column < 11; column++) { %>

            <td><tt><%= row * column %></tt></td>

        <% } %>
    </tr>

<% } %>
</table>
```

```
<table border="1">
    <tr>
        <td><tt>1</tt></td>
        <td><tt>2</tt></td>
        <td><tt>3</tt></td>
```



## 4.5. Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)



### Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

Alternativa non-Java la utilizarea *scriptlet-urilor*

- **tag-urile JSP standard** (implementate ca clase Java)
  - au **rolul de a inlocui cat mai mult din codul Java cu elemente asemanatoare celor HTML / XML**

#### Using scriptlets

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>simple example</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <%
      for(int i=0; i<5; i++) {
    %>
      <%= i %> <br/>

    <% } %>
  </body>
</html>
```

The above JSP code is hard to read and maintain.

#### Using JSTL tags

```
<%@ taglib prefix="c"
           uri="http://java.sun.com/jstl/core">

<html>
  <head><title>simple example</title></head>
  <body>
    <c:forEach var="i" begin="1" end="5" step="1">
      <c:out value="${i}"> <br/>
    </c:forEach>
  </body>
</html>
```

The above JSP code consists entirely of HTML & JSTL tags (in bold).



## 4.5. Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

### Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

#### Principalele biblioteci de *tag-uri* standard

Description	Tag Prefix (recommended)	Example
<b>Core Tag Library</b> – looping, condition evaluation, basic input, output etc.	c	<pre>&lt;c:out value="\${hello}" /&gt; &lt;c:if test="\${param.name='Peter'}"&gt; ... &lt;c:forEach items="\${addresses}" var="address"&gt; ...</pre>
<b>Formatting/Internationalization Tag Library</b> – parse data such as number, date, currency etc	fmt	<pre>&lt;fmt:formatNumber value="\${now.time}" /&gt;</pre>
<b>XML Tag Library</b> – tags to access XML elements.	x	<pre>&lt;x:forEach select="\$doc/books/book" var="n"&gt;   &lt;x:out select="\$n/title" /&gt; &lt;/x:forEach&gt;</pre>
<b>Database Tag Library</b> – tags to	sql	<pre>&lt;sql:query var="emps" sql="SELECT * FROM Employee"&gt;</pre>

## 4.5. Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)



### Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

Principalul avantaj al JSP-urilor constă în introducerea *template-urilor* de continut static

- posibil de creat în formate non-HTML: WML, XML

care pot fi realizate de dezvoltatori specializați în proiectarea interfețelor Web

#### Exemplu WML

**directiva**

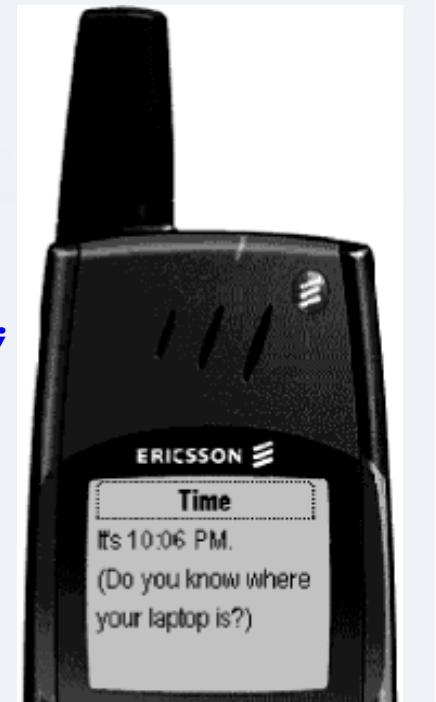
```
<%@ page contentType="text/vnd.wap.wml; charset=UTF-8"
       import="java.text.*, java.util.*" %>
```

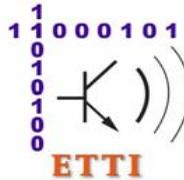
**actiune**

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<%
    SimpleDateFormat df = new SimpleDateFormat("hh:mm a");
%>
<!DOCTYPE wml PUBLIC "-//WAPFORUM//DTD WML 1.1//EN"
        "http://www.wapforum.org/DTD/wml_1.1.xml">
<wml>
```

**scripting (expresie)**

```
    <card id="time" title="Time">
        <p>It's <%= df.format(new Date()) %>.</p>
        <p>(Do you know where your laptop is?)</p>
    </card>
</wml>
```





## 4.5. Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

### Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

Deoarece

- partea de prelucrare a informatiei necesara generarii de continut dinamic este mai greu de scris in JSP
- si este preferabil sa fie separata pentru a fi scrisa de programatori Java

s-a trecut rapid

- de la lucrul **exclusiv** cu pagini JSP (arhitectura numita “**model-0**”)
- la delegarea sarcinilor de **stocare** si **prelucrare** catre **coduri Java** care pot fi
  - clase Java clasice (**POJO – Plain Old Java Objects**) sau
  - componente JavaBeans

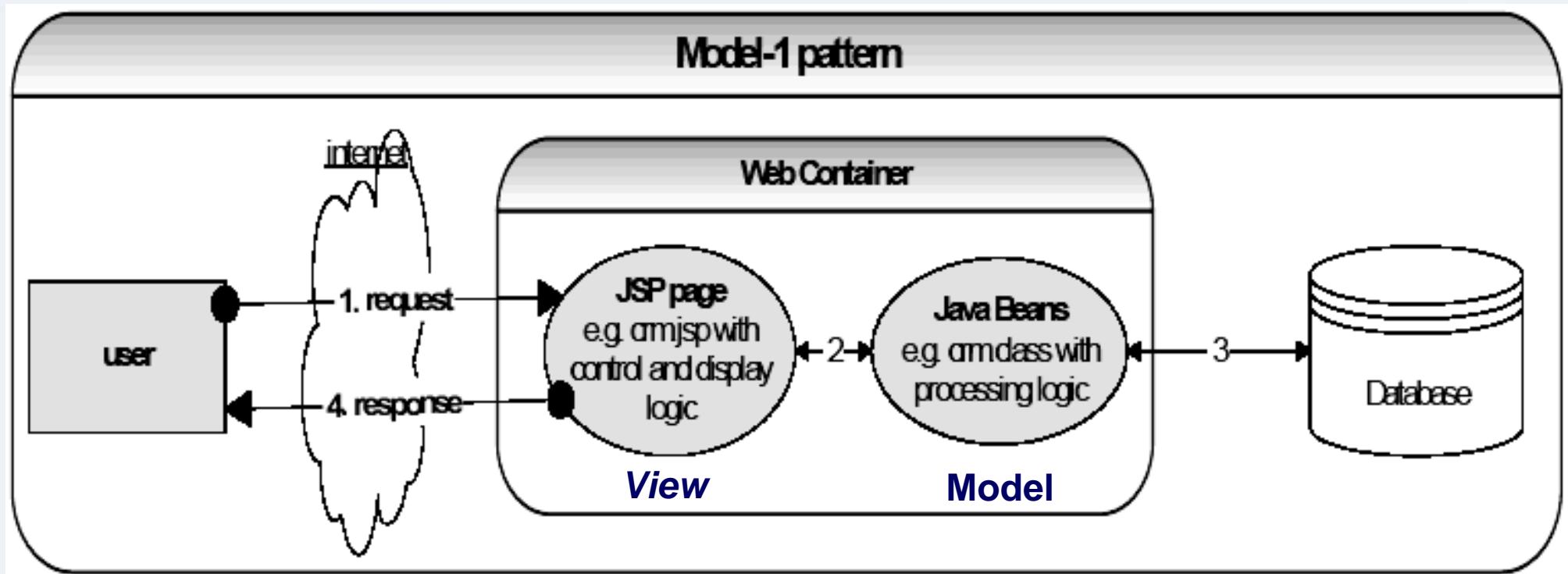
Arhitectura care a rezultat poarta numele de “**model-1**”

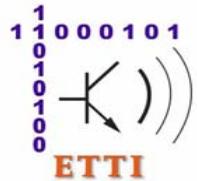


## 4.5. Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

### Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

Arhitectura “model-1” – pagina JSP (“view”) si clasa “model”



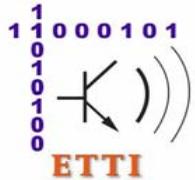


## 4.5. Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)



### Arhitectura MVC (*Model-View-Controller*)





## 4.5. Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)



# Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

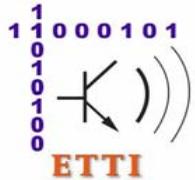
**Pentru aplicatii Web mari sunt necesare**

- o mai buna gestiune a sistemului
  - o mai buna separare a responsabilitatilor de dezvoltare si
  - o mai buna specializare a tehnologiilor utilizate

**Acest avans a fost obtinut prin**

- introducerea arhitecturii care poarta numele de “**model-2**” sau **MVC (model-view-controller)**
  - in care se folosesc **3 categorii de componente** realizate cu **tehnologii diferite**
    - **controlerul** (in general **servleturi**)
    - **modelul** (in general **componente JavaBeans**)
    - **view-ul** (prezentarea, in general **pagini JSP**)





## 4.5. Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)



# Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

## **Componentele arhitecturii “model-2” sau MVC (model-view-controller)**

- controlerull

- realizat in general cu un **servlet**
  - primește cererile, apelează la model pentru a realiza **actualizarea datelor de stare și prelucrarile necesare** aplicatiei, și în final delegă **prezentarea** catre componente specializate (**view**)

## - modelu

- realizat in general sub forma de **componente JavaBeans**
  - se ocupa de **pastrarea datelor (starii)** si de **prelucrarile necesare**

### - ***view-ul*** (prezentarea)

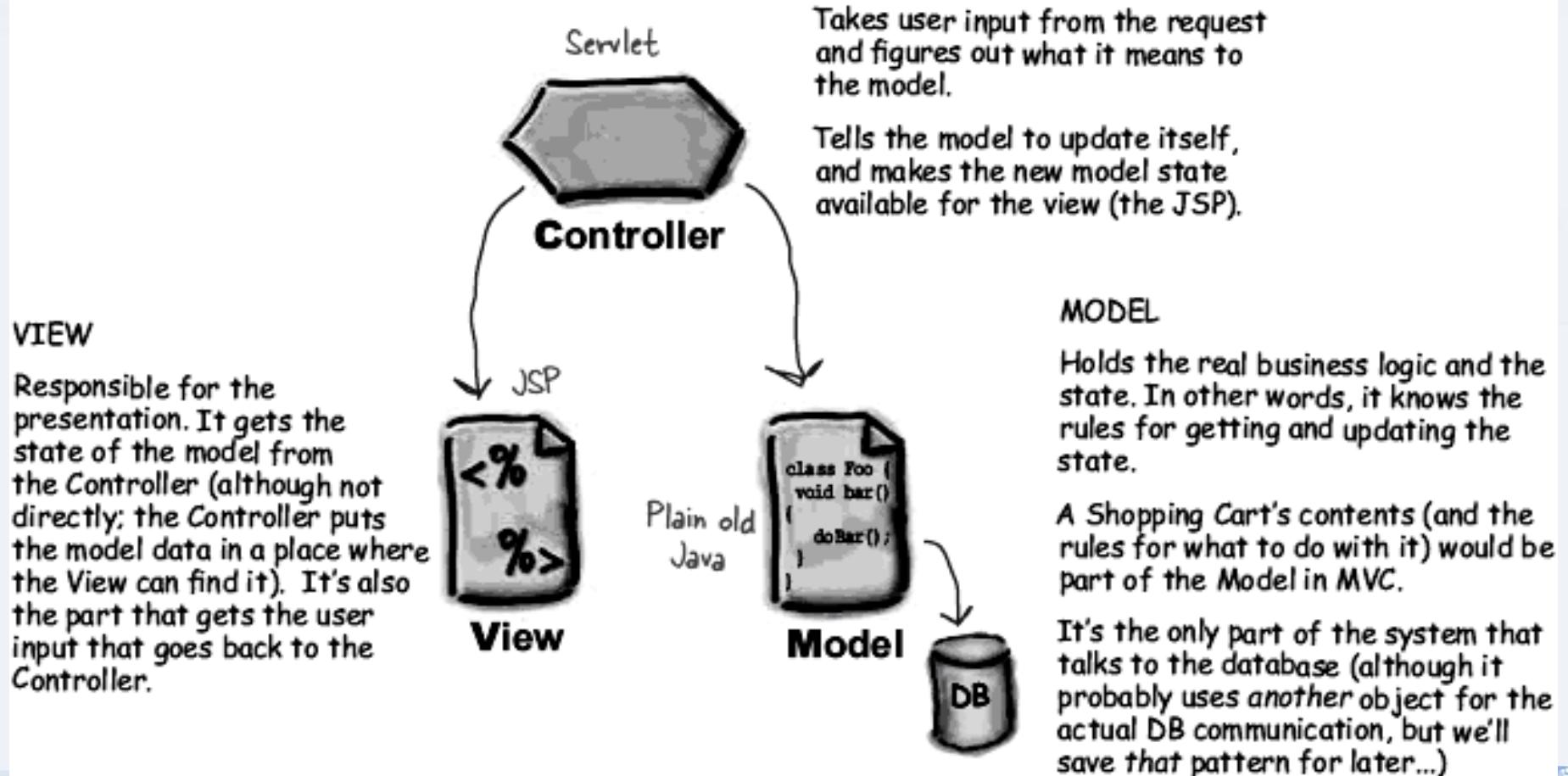
- este format din **componente de prezentare** (in general pagini JSP)
  - care sunt **folosite pentru a genera continutul raspunsului**



## 4.5. Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

### Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

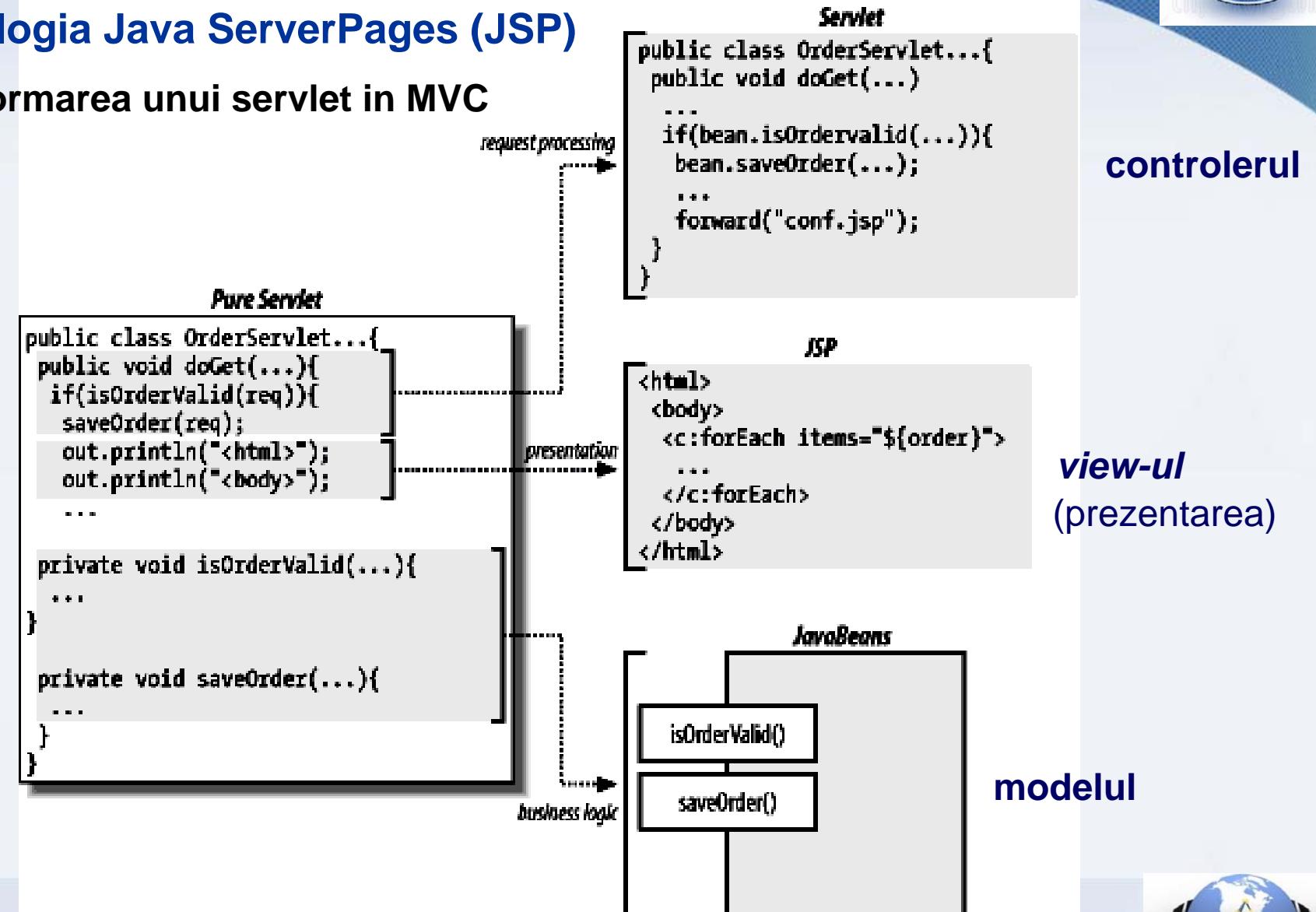
Componentele arhitecturii “model-2”  
sau **MVC (model-view-controller)**



## 4.5. Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

### Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

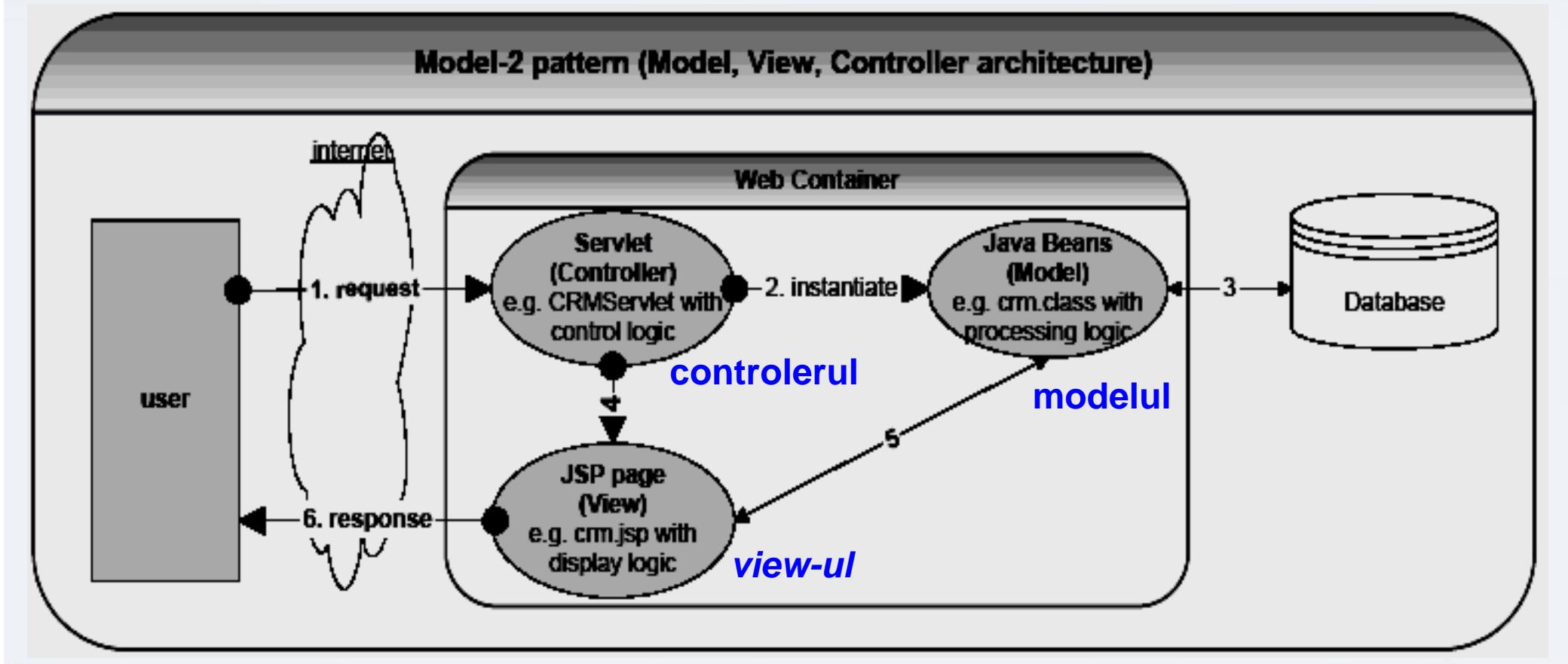
Transformarea unui servlet in MVC



## 4.5. Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

### Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

Dezvoltarea unei astfel de aplicatii poate fi realizata **modular**

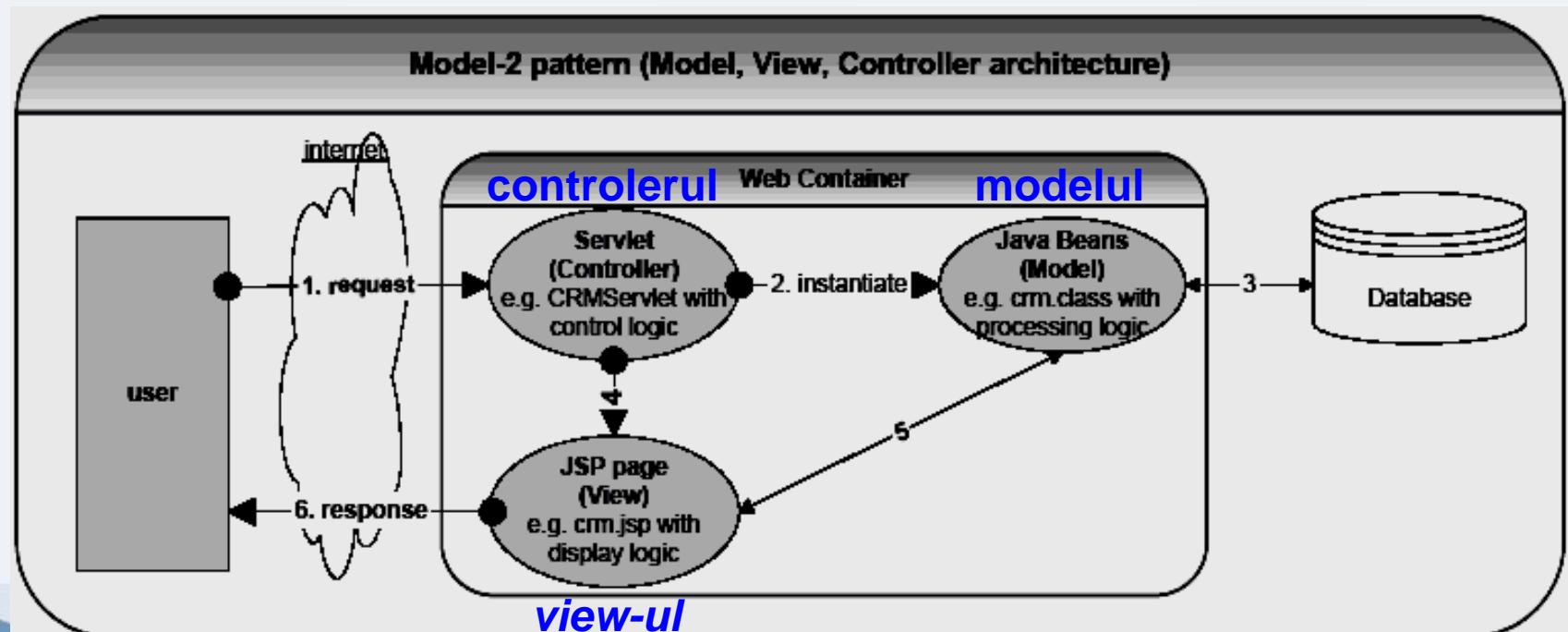


## 4.5. Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

### Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

Dezvoltarea unei astfel de aplicatii poate fi realizata **modular** de catre

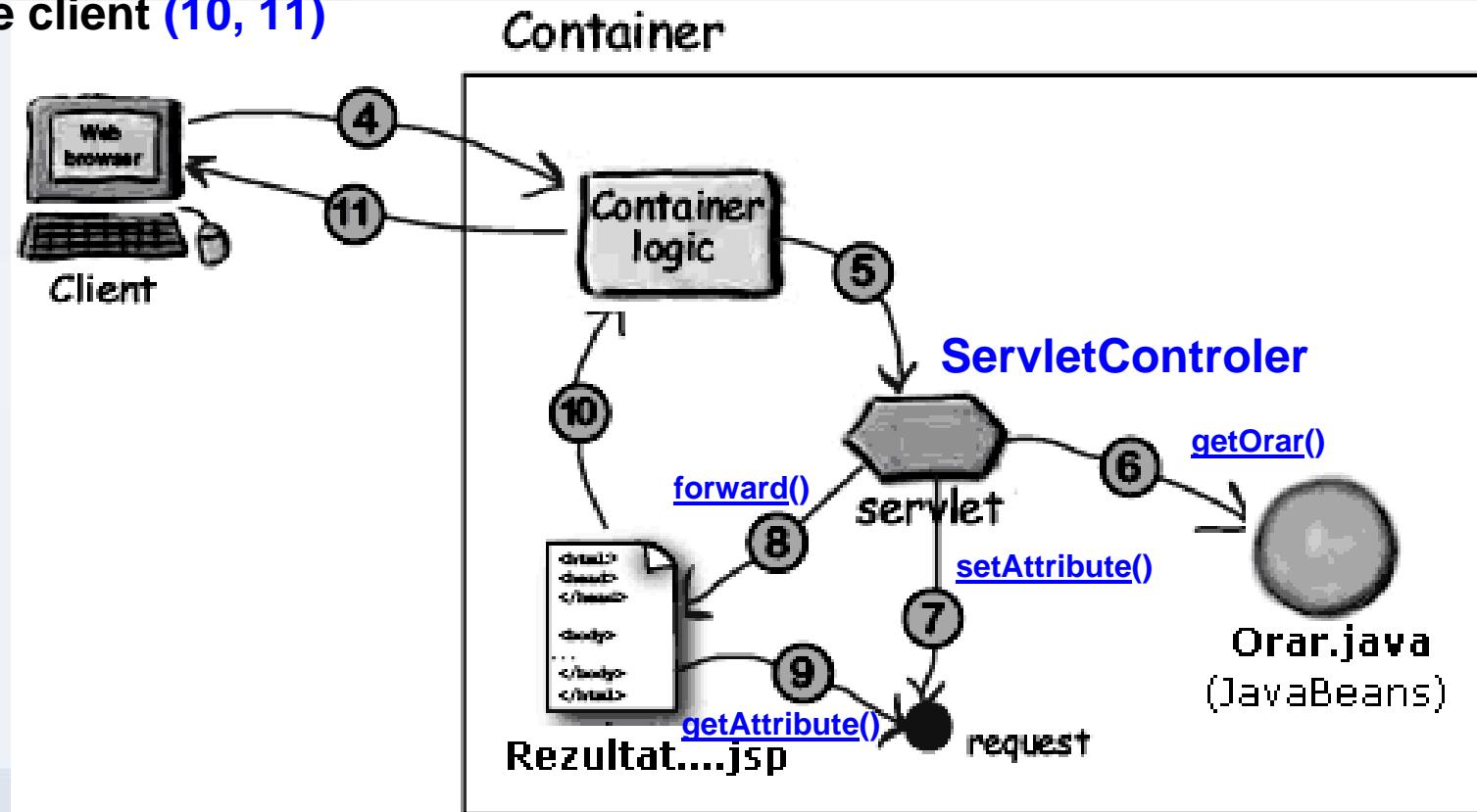
- specialisti in *servlet-uri* – dezvoltatorii **controlerului**
- specialisti in **proiectare Web si scripting JSP** (inclusiv utilizare si dezvoltare de biblioteci de tag-uri) – dezvoltatorii **view-ului** (prezentarii)
- specialisti in **proiectare si programare OO** (orientata spre obiecte) – dezvoltatorii **modelului**



## 4.5. Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

### Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

Exemplu de MVC - un servlet cu rol de controler va primi cererea HTTP (4, 5), va accesa informatiile din Orar (6) si le va pasa (7) prin intermediul unui atribut nou al cererii catre o pagina JSP (9) selectata in functie de valoarea unui parametru din formularul cererii (8), iar pagina va genera raspunsul catre client (10, 11)



## 4.5. Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

### Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

#### Exemplu de MVC – controlerul

```
package controler;

import model.Orar;
import java.io.*;
import java.net.*;
import javax.servlet.*;
import javax.servlet.http.*;

public class ServletControler extends HttpServlet {
    protected void processRequest(HttpServletRequest request,
                                 HttpServletResponse response) throws ServletException, IOException {
        // Transformarea obiectului orar in atribut al sesiunii curente pentru
        // salvarea starii lui
        HttpSession ses = request.getSession();
        Orar orar = (Orar) ses.getAttribute("orar");
        if (orar == null) { // Daca nu exista orarul salvat ca atribut al sesiunii
            orar = new Orar();
            ses.setAttribute("orar", orar);
        }
        // Obtinerea parametrilor introdusi de utilizator in formular
        int zi = Integer.parseInt(request.getParameter("zi"));
    }
}
```

**Controlerul primește cererea HTTP (4, 5)**

**Parametru din formularul cererii folosit în selectia view-ului (6)**



## 4.5. Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

### Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

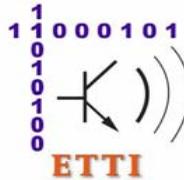
#### Exemplu de MVC – controlerul

```
RequestDispatcher view;  
Selectie // Daca serviciul cerut e obtinere orar  
pagina if (request.getParameter("serviciu").equals("getOrar")) {  
    view = request.getRequestDispatcher("RezultatObtinereOrar.jsp");  
} // Daca serviciul cerut e modificare orar  
else if (request.getParameter("serviciu").equals("setOrar")) {  
    String modificare = request.getParameter("modificare");  
    orar.setOrar(zi, modificare);  
    view = request.getRequestDispatcher("RezultatModificareOrar.jsp");  
}  
// Daca serviciul cerut nu e recunoscut  
else {  
    view = request.getRequestDispatcher("ServiciuNeimplementat.jsp");  
}  
request.setAttribute("raspuns", orar.getOrar(zi));  
view.forward(request, response);  
} Delegarea prezentarii  
catre view
```

Accesarea  
informatiilor  
din model -  
Orar (6)

Pasarea informatiilor  
catre pagina JSP  
selectata (7) prin  
intermediul unui atribut  
nou al cererii





## 4.5. Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)



### Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

#### Exemplu de MVC – *view-ul* 1

```
<%@page contentType="text/html"%>
<%@page pageEncoding="UTF-8"%>
<html>
    <head>
        <meta http-equiv="Content-Type"
              content="text/html; charset=UTF-8">
        <title>JSP Page</title>
    </head>
    <body>
        <%@ include file="PaginaHTMLAcces.html" %>

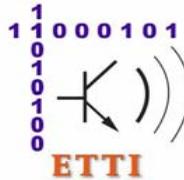
        <b>Orarul cerut:</b>
        <br> <%=request.getAttribute("raspuns")%>
    </body>
</html>
```

#### RezultatObtinereOrar.jsp

Pagina genereaza raspunsul catre client (10, 11)

Pasarea informatiilor catre pagina JSP (9)





## 4.5. Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)



### Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

#### Exemplu de MVC – *view-ul* 2

```
<%@page contentType="text/html"%>
<%@page pageEncoding="UTF-8"%>
<html>
    <head>
        <meta http-equiv="Content-Type"
              content="text/html; charset=UTF-8">
        <title>JSP Page</title>
    </head>
    <body>
        <%@ include file="PaginaHTMLAcces.html" %>

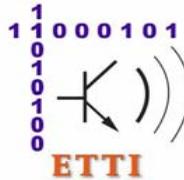
        <b>Modificarea ceruta:</b>
        <br> <%=request.getAttribute("raspuns")%>
    </body>
</html>
```

#### RezultatModificareOrar.jsp

Pagina genereaza raspunsul catre client (10, 11)

Pasarea informatiilor catre pagina JSP (9)





## 4.5. Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)



### Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

#### Exemplu de MVC – *view-ul* 3

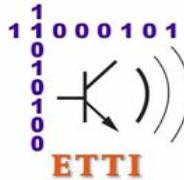
#### ServiciuNeimplementat.jsp

```
<%@page contentType="text/html"%>
<%@page pageEncoding="UTF-8"%>
<html>
    <head>
        <meta http-equiv="Content-Type"
              content="text/html; charset=UTF-8">
        <title>JSP Page</title>
    </head>
    <body>
        <%@ include file="PaginaHTMLAcces.html" %>

        <b>Serviciul cerut nu este implementat</b>
        <br>
    </body>
</html>
```

Pagina genereaza  
raspunsul catre  
client (10, 11)





## 4.5. Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)



### Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

Exemplu de MVC – *view-ul*

```
<%@page contentType="text/html" pageEncoding="UTF-8"%>
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN"
 "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd">
<html>
  <head>
    <meta http-equiv="Content-Type"
          content="text/html; charset=UTF-8">
    <title>JSP Page</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Pagina Index</h1>
    <hr>
    <a href="PaginaJSP.jsp">Pagina JSP initiala (Model 1)</a>
    <hr>
  </body>
</html>
```

PaginaHTMLAcces.html

Pagina HTML inclusa



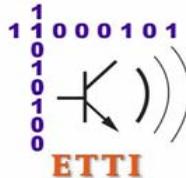
## 4.5. Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

### Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

Exemplu de MVC – clasa **model** care ofera serviciul **business**

```
1 public class Orar {  
2     private String[] orar; // camp ascuns (starea obiectului)  
3     public Orar() {  
4         orar = new String[7]; // alocarea dinamica a spatiului pentru tablou  
5         orar[0] = "Luni este curs TPI la seriile D si E si laborator la seria E.";  
6         orar[1] = "Marti nu sunt ore de TPI.";  
7         orar[2] = "Miercuri este laborator TPI la seriile D si E.";  
8         orar[3] = "Joi este laborator TPI la seria D.";  
9         orar[4] = "Vineri este laborator TPI la seria D.";  
10        orar[5] = "Sambata nu sunt ore de TPI.";  
11        orar[6] = "Duminica nu sunt ore de TPI."; // popularea tabloului cu valori  
12    }  
13    public String getOrar(int zi) { // metoda accesator - getter  
14        return orar[zi]; // returneaza referinta la tablou  
15    }  
16    public void setOrar(int zi, String text) { // metoda accesator - setter  
17        orar[zi] = text; // inlocuieste un element  
18    }  
19}
```





## 4.5. Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)



### Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

#### Versiunea "model-1" – doar pagina JSP si clasa model

```
<%@page contentType="text/html"%>
<%@page pageEncoding="UTF-8"%>
<html>
    <head>
        <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8">
        <title>JSP Page</title>
    </head>
    <body>
        <h1>Pagina JSP acces orar (Model 1)</h1>
        <hr><form name="input" action="PaginaJSP.jsp" method="get">
            <input type="radio" name="zi" checked="checked" value="0"> Luni
            <br> <input type="radio" name="zi" value="1"> Marti
            <br> <input type="radio" name="zi" value="2"> Miercuri
            <br> <input type="radio" name="zi" value="3"> Joi
            <br> <input type="radio" name="zi" value="4"> Vineri
            <br> <input type="radio" name="zi" value="5"> Sambata
            <br> <input type="radio" name="zi" value="6"> Duminica
            <hr>
            <input type="radio" name="serviciu" checked="checked" value="getOrar">
            Obtinere orar
            <br><input type="radio" name="serviciu" value="setOrar"> Modificare orar
            <input type="text" name="modificare" value="">
            <input type="submit" value="Trimite">
        </form>
        <hr>
```



## 4.5. Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

### Tehnologia Java ServerPages (JSP)

Versiunea “model-1” – doar pagina JSP si clasa model

```

<jsp:useBean scope="session" id="orar" class="model.Orar" />

<%
try {
    int zi = Integer.parseInt(request.getParameter("zi"));

    // Daca serviciul cerut e obtinere orar
    if (request.getParameter("serviciu").equals("getOrar")) {
        out.println("<b>Orarul cerut:</b> <br>" + orar.getOrar(zi));
    }
} Pagina genereaza
      raspunsul catre client

    // Daca serviciul cerut e modificare orar
    else if (request.getParameter("serviciu").equals("setOrar")) {
        String modificare = request.getParameter("modificare");
        orar.setOrar(zi, modificare);
        out.println("<b>Modificarea ceruta:</b> <br>" + orar.getOrar(zi));
    }
} catch (NumberFormatException ex) {}

%>

</body>
</html>
```

**Parametru din  
formularul cererii**

**Obtinerea  
accesului la  
model - Orar**

**Accesarea  
informatiilor  
din model**

