



# TUTORIAL: USING THYMELEAF

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# 1 INTRODUCING THYMELEAF

## 1.1 WHAT IS THYMELEAF?

Thymeleaf is a Java library. It is an XML/XHTML/HTML5 template engine able to apply a set of transformations to template files in order to display data and/or text produced by your applications.

It is better suited for serving XHTML/HTML5 in web applications, but it can process any XML file, be it in web or in standalone applications.

The main goal of Thymeleaf is to provide an elegant and well-formed way of creating templates. In order to achieve this, it is based on XML tags and attributes that define the execution of predefined logic on the *DOM (Document Object Model)*, instead of explicitly writing that logic as code inside the template.

Its architecture allows a fast processing of templates, relying on intelligent caching of parsed files in order to use the least possible amount of I/O operations during execution.

And last but not least, Thymeleaf has been designed from the beginning with XML and Web standards in mind, allowing you to create fully validating templates if that is a need for you.

## 1.2 WHAT KIND OF TEMPLATES CAN THYMELEAF PROCESS?

Thymeleaf allows you to process six kinds of templates, each of which is called a *Template Mode*:

- XML
- Valid XML
- XHTML
- Valid XHTML
- HTML5
- Legacy HTML5

All of these modes refer to well-formed XML files except the *Legacy HTML5* mode, which allows you to process HTML5 files with features such as standalone (not closed) tags, tag attributes without a value or not written between commas. In order to process files in this specific mode, Thymeleaf will first perform a transformation that will convert your files to well-formed XML files which are still perfectly valid HTML5 (and are in fact the recommended way to create HTML5 code).<sup>1</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> Given the fact that XHTML5 is just XML-formed HTML5 served with the `application/xhtml+xml` content type, we could also say that Thymeleaf supports XHTML5.

Also note that validation is only available for XML and XHTML templates.

## 1.3 DIALECTS: THE STANDARD DIALECT

Thymeleaf is an extremely extensible template engine (in fact it should be better called a *template engine framework*) that allows you to completely define both the tags and the attributes that will be processed in your templates and also how they will be processed.

A set of predefined tags, attributes and the logic to be applied to them is called a *dialect*, and Thymeleaf's core library provides one out-of-the-box called the *Standard Dialect*, which should be enough for the needs of a big percent of Thymeleaf users.

*The Standard Dialect is the dialect this tutorial covers.* Every attribute and syntax feature you will learn about in the following pages is defined by this dialect, even if that isn't explicitly mentioned.

Of course, users may create their own dialects (even extending the Standard one) if they want to define their own XML processing logic while taking advantage of the library's advanced XML processing features.

The official thymeleaf-spring3 integration package defines a dialect called the “*Spring Thymeleaf Dialect*”, mostly equivalent to the Standard Dialect but with small adaptations to make better use of some features in Spring Framework (for example, by using Spring Expression Language instead of Thymeleaf's standard OGNL). So you are not wasting your time, as almost everything you learn here will be of use in your Spring applications.

The Thymeleaf Standard Dialect can process templates in any mode, but is especially suited for web-oriented template modes (XHTML and HTML5 ones). Besides HTML5, it specifically supports and validates the following XHTML specifications: *XHTML 1.0 Transitional*, *XHTML 1.0 Strict*, *XHTML 1.0 Frameset*, and *XHTML 1.1*.

Also, the Standard Dialect does not include any tags: it is an *attribute-only dialect*. This allows browsers to correctly display XHTML/HTML5 template files even before being processed, because they will simply ignore the additional attributes. For example, while a JSP using tag libraries could include a fragment of code not directly displayable by a browser like:

```
<form:inputText name="userName" value="${user.name}" />
```

...the Thymeleaf Standard Dialect would allow us to achieve the same functionality with:

```
<input type="text" name="userName" value="James Carrot" th:value="${user.name}" />
```

Which not only will be correctly displayed by browsers, but also allow us to (optionally) specify a *value* attribute in it (“James Carrot”, in this case) that will be displayed when the prototype is statically open in a browser, and that will be substituted by the value resulting from the evaluation of `${user.name}` during Thymeleaf processing of the template.

If needed, this will allow your designer and developer to work on the very same template file and reduce the effort required to transform a static prototype into a working template file.

## 1.4 OVERALL ARCHITECTURE

Thymeleaf's core is an XML parsing and processing system. Specifically, it uses *DOM XML parsing* for building in-memory tree representations of your templates, on which it later operates by the execution of *processors* (tag- and/or attribute processors) that modify these trees according to the current *configuration* and the set of data that is passed to the template for its representation (known as the *context*).

The use of DOM parsing makes it very well suited for web applications because web documents are very often represented as object trees (in fact DOM trees are the way browsers represent web pages in memory). Also, building on the idea that most web applications use only a few dozen templates, that these are not big files and that they don't normally change while the application is running, Thymeleaf's usage of an in-memory LRU cache of parsed template DOMs allows it to be fast in production environments, because very little I/O is needed (if any) for most template processing operations.

If you want more detail, later in this tutorial there is an entire chapter dedicated to caching and to the way Thymeleaf optimizes memory and resource usage for faster operation.

Nevertheless, there is a restriction: this architecture also requires the use of bigger amounts of memory space for each template execution than other XML parsing/processing approaches (like for example SAX), which means that you should not use the library for creating big data XML documents (as opposed to web documents). As a general rule of thumb (and always depending on the memory size of your JVM), if you are generating XML files with sizes around the *tens of megabytes* in a single template execution, you should not be using Thymeleaf.

The reason we consider this restriction only applies to data XML files and not web XHTML/HTML5 is that you should never generate web documents so big that your users' browsers set ablaze and/or explode – remember that these browsers will also have to create DOM trees for your pages!

## 1.5 BEFORE GOING ANY FURTHER, YOU SHOULD READ...

Thymeleaf is especially suited for working in web applications. And web applications are based on a series of standards that everyone should know very well but few do – even if they have been working with them for years.

With the advent of HTML5, the state of the art in web standards today is more confusing than ever... *are we going back from XHTML to HTML? Will we abandon XML syntax? Why is nobody talking about XHTML 2.0 anymore?*

So before going any further in this tutorial, you are strongly advised to read an article on Thymeleaf's web site called "*From HTML to HTML (via HTML)*", which you can find at this address: <http://www.thymeleaf.org/fromhtmltohtmlviahtml.html>

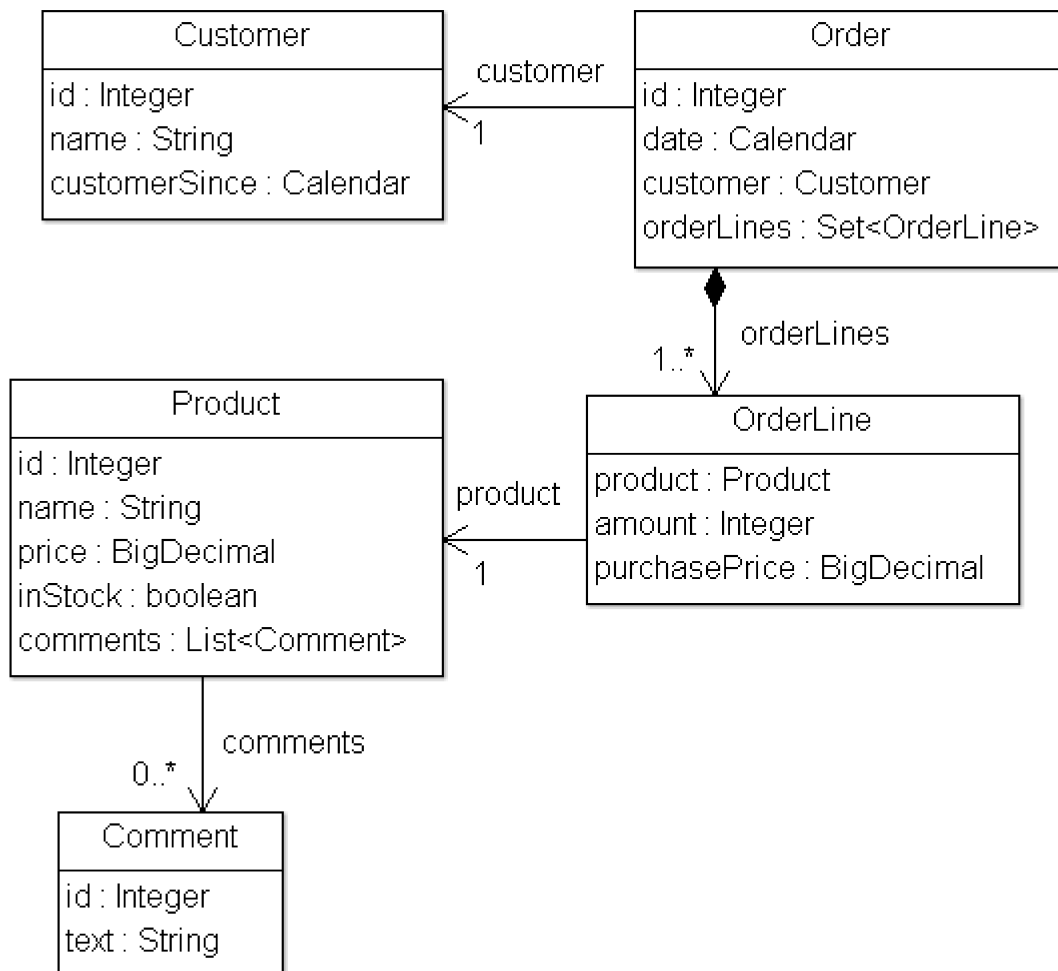
## 2 THE GOOD THYMES VIRTUAL GROCERY

### 2.1 A WEBSITE FOR A GROCERY

In order to better explain the concepts involved in processing templates with Thymeleaf, this tutorial will use a demo application you can download from the project web site.

This application represents the web site of an imaginary virtual grocery, and will provide us with the adequate scenarios to exemplify diverse Thymeleaf features.

We will need a quite simple set of model entities for our application: Products which are sold to Customers by creating Orders. We will also be managing Comments about those Products :



Our small application will also have a very simple service layer, composed by *Service* objects containing methods like:

```

public class ProductService {

    ...

    public List<Product> findAll() {
        return ProductRepository.getInstance().findAll();
    }

    public Product findById(Integer id) {
        return ProductRepository.getInstance().findById(id);
    }

}

```

Finally, at the web layer our application will have a filter that will delegate execution to Thymeleaf-enabled commands depending on the request URL:

```

private boolean process(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
    throws ServletException {

    try {

        /*
         * Query controller/URL mapping and obtain the controller
         * that will process the request. If no controller is available,
         * return false and let other filters/servlets process the request.
         */
        IGTVGController controller = GTVGApplication.resolveControllerForRequest(request);
        if (controller == null) {
            return false;
        }
        /*
         * Obtain the TemplateEngine instance.
         */
        TemplateEngine templateEngine = GTVGApplication.getTemplateEngine();

        /*
         * Execute the controller and process view template,
         * obtaining an HTML String.
         */
        String result = controller.process(request, response, templateEngine);

        /*
         * Write the response
         */
        response.setContentType("text/html;charset=UTF-8");
        response.setHeader("Pragma", "no-cache");
        response.setHeader("Cache-Control", "no-cache");
        response.setDateHeader("Expires", 0);

        response.getWriter().write(result);

        return true;
    } catch (Exception e) {
        throw new ServletException(e);
    }

}

```

This is our IGTVGController interface:

```

public interface IGTVGController {

    public String process(
        HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response,
        TemplateEngine templateEngine);

}

```

All we have to do now is create implementations of the IGTVGController interface, retrieving data from the services and processing templates using the TemplateEngine object.

But first let's see how that template engine is initialized.

## 2.2 CREATING AND CONFIGURING THE TEMPLATE ENGINE

The `process(...)` method in our filter contained this sentence:

```
TemplateEngine templateEngine = GTVGApplication.getTemplateEngine();
```

Which means that the `GTVGApplication` class is in charge of creating and configuring one of the most important objects in a Thymeleaf-enabled application: The `TemplateEngine` instance.

Our `org.thymetemplates.TemplateEngine` object is initialized like this:

```
public class GTVGApplication {

    ...
    private static TemplateEngine templateEngine;
    ...

    static {
        ...
        initializeTemplateEngine();
        ...
    }

    private static void initializeTemplateEngine() {

        ServletContextTemplateResolver templateResolver = new ServletContextTemplateResolver();
        // XHTML is the default mode, but we will set it anyway for better understanding of code
        templateResolver.setTemplateMode(TemplateMode.XHTML);
        // This will convert "home" to "/WEB-INF/templates/home.html"
        templateResolver.setPrefix("/WEB-INF/templates/");
        templateResolver.setSuffix(".html");

        templateEngine = new TemplateEngine();
        templateEngine.setTemplateResolver(templateResolver);

    }

    ...
}
```

Of course there are many ways of configuring a `TemplateEngine` object, but for now these few lines of code will teach us enough about the steps needed.

### The Template Resolver

Let's start with the Template Resolver:

```
ServletContextTemplateResolver templateResolver = new ServletContextTemplateResolver();
```

Template Resolvers are objects that implement an interface from the Thymeleaf API called `org.thymetemplates.templateresolver.ITemplateResolver`:

```
public interface ITemplateResolver {

    ...

    /*
     * Arguments are resolved by String name (arguments.getTemplateName())
     * Will return null if template cannot be handled by this template resolver.
     */
}
```



```
public TemplateResolution resolveTemplate(Arguments arguments);  
}
```

These objects are in charge of determining how our templates will be accessed, and in this case, the `org.thymetemplates.templateresolver.ServletContextTemplateResolver` implementation that we are using specifies that we are going to retrieve our template files as resources from the *Servlet Context*: an application-wide `javax.servlet.ServletContext` object that exists in every Java web application, and that resolves resources considering the web application root as the root for resource paths.

But that's not all we can say about the template resolver, because we can set some configuration parameters on it. First, the template mode:

```
templateResolver.setTemplateMode(TemplateMode.XHTML);
```

XHTML is the default template mode for `ServletContextTemplateResolver`, but it is good practice to establish it anyway so that our code documents clearly what is going on.

```
templateResolver.setPrefix("/WEB-INF/templates/");  
templateResolver.setSuffix(".html");
```

These *prefix* and *suffix* do exactly what it looks like: modify the *template names* that we will be passing to the engine for obtaining the real resource names to be used.

Using this configuration, the template name `"product/list"` would correspond to:

```
servletContext.getResourceAsStream("/WEB-INF/templates/product/list.html")
```

We will learn more about template resolvers later. Now let's have a look at the creation of our Template Resolver object.

## The Template Engine

Template Engine objects are of class `org.thymetemplates.TemplateEngine`, and these are the lines that created our engine in the current example:

```
templateEngine = new TemplateEngine();  
templateEngine.setTemplateResolver(templateResolver);
```

Rather simple, isn't it? All we need is to create an instance and set the Template Resolver to it.

A template resolver is the only required parameter a `TemplateEngine` needs, although of course there are many others that will be covered later (message resolvers, cache sizes, etc). For now, this is all we need.

Our Template Engine is now ready and we can start creating our pages using Thymeleaf.

## 3 USING TEXTS

### 3.1 A MULTI-LANGUAGE WELCOME

Our first task will be creating a home page for our grocery site.

The first version we will write of this page will be extremely simple: just a title and a welcome message. This is our `/WEB-INF/templates/home.html` file:

```
<!DOCTYPE html SYSTEM "http://www.thymeleaf.org/dtd/xhtml1-strict-thymeleaf-1.dtd">

<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"
      xmlns:th="http://www.thymeleaf.org">

  <head>
    <title>Good Thymes Virtual Grocery</title>
    <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8" />
  </head>

  <body>

    <p th:text="#{home.welcome}">Welcome to our grocery store!</p>

  </body>
</html>
```

The first thing you will notice here is that this file is XHTML that can be correctly displayed by any browser, because it does not include any non-XHTML tags (and browsers ignore all attributes they don't understand, like `th:text`). Also, browsers will display it in *standards mode* (not in *quirks mode*), because it has a well-formed DOCTYPE declaration.

Next, this is also *valid* XHTML<sup>2</sup>, because we have specified a Thymeleaf DTD which defines attributes like `th:text` so that your templates can be considered valid. And even more: once the template is processed (and all `th:*` attributes are removed), Thymeleaf will automatically substitute that DTD declaration in the DOCTYPE clause by a standard XHTML 1.0 Strict one (we will leave this DTD translation features for a later chapter).

A thymeleaf namespace is also being declared for `th:*` attributes:

```
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"
      xmlns:th="http://www.thymeleaf.org">
```

Note that, if we hadn't cared about our template's validity or well-formedness at all, we could have simply specified a standard XHTML 1.0 Strict DOCTYPE, along with no `xmlns` namespace declarations:

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
```

<sup>2</sup> Note that, although this template is valid XHTML, we earlier selected `TemplateMode.XHTML` and not `TemplateMode.VALIDXHTML`. For now, it will be OK for us to just have validation turned off - but at the same time we don't want our IDE to complain too much.

```

<html>
  <head>
    <title>Good Thymes Virtual Grocery</title>
    <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8" />
  </head>
  <body>
    <p th:text="#{home.welcome}">Welcome to our grocery store!</p>
  </body>
</html>

```

...and this would still be perfectly processable by Thymeleaf in the XHTML mode (although probably our IDE would make our life quite miserable showing warnings everywhere).

But enough about validation. Now for the really interesting part of the template: let's see what that `th:text` attribute is about.

## Using `th:text` and externalizing text

Externalizing text is extracting fragments of text out of template files so that they can be kept in specific separate files (typically `.properties` files) and that they can be easily substituted by equivalent texts written in other languages (a process called *internationalization* or simply *i18n*). Externalized fragments of text are usually called “*messages*”.

Messages have always a key that identifies them, and Thymeleaf allows you to specify that a text should correspond to a specific message with the `#{...}` syntax:

```

<p th:text="#{home.welcome}">Welcome to our grocery store!</p>

```

What we can see here are in fact two different features of the Thymeleaf Standard Dialect:

- The `th:text` attribute, which evaluates its value expression and sets the result of this evaluation as the body of the tag it is in, effectively substituting that “Welcome to our grocery store!” text we see in the code.
- The `#{home.welcome}` expression, specified in the *Standard Dialect Value Syntax*, specifying that the text to be used by the `th:text` attribute should be the message with the `home.welcome` key corresponding to whichever locale we are processing the template with.

Now, where is this externalized text?

The location of externalized text in Thymeleaf is fully configurable, and it will depend on the specific `org.thymetemplates.messageresolver.IMessageResolver` implementation being used. Normally, an implementation based on `.properties` files will be used, but we could create our own implementations if we wanted, for example, to obtain messages from a database.

However, we have not specified a message resolver to our Template Engine during initialization, and that means that our application is using the *Standard Message Resolver*, implemented by class `org.thymetemplates.messageresolver.StandardMessageResolver`.

This standard message resolver expects to find messages for `/WEB-INF/templates/home.html` in `.properties` files in the same folder and with the same name as the template, like:

- `/WEB-INF/templates/home_en.properties` for English texts.
- `/WEB-INF/templates/home_es.properties` for Spanish language texts.

- `/WEB-INF/templates/home_pt_BR.properties` for Portuguese (Brazil) language texts.
- `/WEB-INF/templates/home.properties` for default texts (if locale is not matched).

Let's have a look at our `home_es.properties` file:

```
home.welcome=iBienvenido a nuestra tienda de comestibles!
```

This is all we need for making Thymeleaf process our template. Let's create our Home controller then.

## Contexts

In order to process our template, we will create a `HomeController` class implementing the `IGTVGController` interface we saw before:

```
public class HomeController implements IGTVGController {
    public String process(
        HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response,
        TemplateEngine templateEngine) {

        WebContext ctx = new WebContext(request, request.getLocale());
        return templateEngine.process("home", ctx);
    }
}
```

The first thing we can see here is the creation of a *context*. A Thymeleaf context is an object implementing the `org.thymetemplates.context.IContext` interface. Contexts should contain all the data required for an execution of the Template Engine in a variables map, and also reference the Locale that must be used for externalized messages.

```
public interface IContext {
    public VariablesMap<String, Object> getVariables();
    public Locale getLocale();
}
```

There is a specialized extension of this interface, `org.thymetemplates.context.IWebContext`:

```
public interface IWebContext extends IContext {
    public ServletContext getServletContext();
    public String getContextPath();
    public String getSessionID();
    public boolean isSessionIdFromCookie();

    public VariablesMap<String, String[]> getRequestParameters();
    public VariablesMap<String, Object> getRequestAttributes();
    public VariablesMap<String, Object> getSessionAttributes();
}
```

The Thymeleaf core library offers an implementation of each of these interfaces:

- `org.thymetemplates.context.Context` implements `IContext`
- `org.thymetemplates.context.WebContext` implements `IWebContext`

And as you can see in the controller code, `WebContext` is the one we will use. In fact we have

to, because the use of a `ServletContextTemplateResolver` requires that we use a context implementing `IWebContext`.

```
WebContext ctx = new WebContext(request, request.getLocale());
```

Only one of those two constructor arguments is required (the HTTP request object), because the default locale for the system will be used if none is specified (although you should never let this happen in real applications).

From the interface definition we can tell that `WebContext` will offer specialized methods for obtaining the request parameters and request, session and application attributes. But in fact `WebContext` will do a little bit more than just that:

- Add all the request attributes to the context variables map.
- Add a context variable called `param` containing all the request parameters.
- Add a context variable called `session` containing all the session attributes.
- Add a context variable called `application` containing all the `ServletContext` attributes.

## Executing the template engine

With our context object ready, all we need is executing the template engine specifying the template name and the context:

```
return templateEngine.process("home", ctx);
```

This will return a `String` with the result (XHTML result, in this case) of executing our template. Let's see this result using the Spanish locale:

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
  <head>
    <title>Good Thymes Virtual Grocery</title>
    <meta content="text/html; charset=UTF-8" http-equiv="Content-Type"/>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>iBienvenido a nuestra tienda de comestibles!</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

## 3.2 MORE ON TEXTS AND VARIABLES

### Unescaped Text

The simplest version of our Home page seems to be ready now, but there is something we have not thought about... what if we had a message like this?

```
home.welcome=Welcome to our <b>fantastic</b> grocery store!
```

If we execute this template like before, we will obtain:

```
<p>Welcome to our &lt;b&gt;fantastic&lt;/b&gt; grocery store!</p>
```

Which is not exactly what we expected, because our `<b>` tag has been escaped and therefore it will be displayed at the browser.

This is the default behaviour of the `th:text` attribute. If we wanted Thymeleaf to respect our XHTML tags and not escape them, we will have to use a different attribute: `th:utext` (for “unescaped text”):

```
<p th:utext="#{home.welcome}">Welcome to our grocery store!</p>
```

This will output our message just like we wanted it:

```
<p>Welcome to our <b>fantastic</b> grocery store!</p>
```

## Using and displaying variables

Now let's add some more contents to our home page. For example, we could want to display the date below our welcome message, like this:

```
Welcome to our fantastic grocery store!  
Today is: 12 july 2010
```

First of all, we will have to modify our controller so that we add that date as a context variable:

```
public String process(  
    HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response,  
    TemplateEngine templateEngine) {  
  
    SimpleDateFormat dateFormat = new SimpleDateFormat("dd MMMM yyyy");  
    Calendar cal = Calendar.getInstance();  
  
    WebContext ctx = new WebContext(request, request.getLocale());  
    ctx.setVariable("today", dateFormat.format(cal.getTime()));  
  
    return templateEngine.process("home", ctx);  
}
```

We have added a String `today` variable to our context, and now we can display it in our template:

```
<body>  
    <p th:utext="#{home.welcome}">Welcome to our grocery store!</p>  
    <p>Today is: <span th:text="${today}">13 february 2011</span></p>  
</body>
```

As you can see, we are still using the `th:text` attribute for the job (and that's correct, because we want to substitute the tag's body), but the syntax is a little bit different this time and

instead of a `#{...}` expression value, we are using a `${...}` one. This is a *variable expression value*, and it contains an expression in a language called *OGNL (Object-Graph Navigation Language)* that will be executed on the context variables map.

The `${today}` expression simply means “get the variable called today”, but these expressions could be more complex (like `${user.name}` for “get the variable called user, and call its `getName()` method”).

There are quite a lot of possibilities in attribute values: messages, variable expressions... and quite a lot more. Next chapter will show us what all these possibilities are.

## 4 VALUE SYNTAX

We will make a small break in the development of our grocery virtual store to learn about one of the most important parts of the Thymeleaf Standard Dialect: the value syntax.

We have already seen two types of valid attribute values expressed in this value syntax: *message* and *variable expressions*:

```
<p th:utext="#{home.welcome}">Welcome to our grocery store!</p>
<p>Today is: <span th:text="${today}">13 february 2011</span></p>
```

But there are more types of value we don't know yet, and more interesting detail to know about the ones we already know, so let's have a look at all of the possibilities one by one.

### 4.1 MESSAGES

As we know, `#{...}` message expressions allow us to link this:

```
<p th:utext="#{home.welcome}">Welcome to our grocery store!</p>
```

...to this:

```
home.welcome=iBienvenido a nuestra tienda de comestibles!
```

But there's one aspect we still haven't thought of: what happens if the message text is not completely static? What if, for example, our application knew who is the user visiting the site at any moment and we wanted to greet him/her by name?

```
<p>iBienvenido a nuestra tienda de comestibles, John Apricot!</p>
```

This means we would need to add a parameter to our message. Just like this:

```
home.welcome=iBienvenido a nuestra tienda de comestibles, {0}!
```

Parameters are specified according to the `java.text.MessageFormat` standard syntax, which means you could add format to numbers and dates as specified in the API docs for that class.

In order to specify a value for our parameter, and given an HTTP session attribute called `user`, we would have:

```
<p th:utext="#{home.welcome(${session.user.name})}">Welcome to our grocery store, Sebastian Pepper!</p>
```

If needed, several parameters could be specified, separated by commas. In fact, the message



key itself could come from a variable:

```
<p th:utext="#${welcomeMsgKey}(${session.user.name})">Welcome to our grocery store, Sebastian Pepper!</p>
```

## 4.2 VARIABLES

We already mentioned that `${...}` expressions are in fact *OGNL (Object-Graph Navigation Language)* expressions executed on the map of variables contained in the context.

For detailed info about OGNL syntax and features, you should read the OGNL Language Guide at: <http://www.opensymphony.com/ognl/html/LanguageGuide/index.html>

From OGNL's syntax, we know that this:

```
<p>Today is: <span th:text="${today}">13 february 2011</span>.</p>
```

...is in fact equivalent to this:

```
ctx.getVariables().get("today");
```

But OGNL allows us to create quite more powerful expressions, and that's how this:

```
<p th:utext="#{home.welcome(${session.user.name})}">Welcome to our grocery store, Sebastian Pepper!</p>
```

...does in fact obtain the user name by executing:

```
((User) ctx.getVariables().get("session").get("user")).getName();
```

But getter method navigation is just one of OGNL's features. Let's see some more:

```
/*
 * Access to properties using the point (.). Equivalent to calling property getters.
 */
${person.father.name}

/*
 * Access to properties can also be made by using brackets ([]) and writing
 * the name of the property as a variable or between single quotes.
 */
${person['father']['name']}

/*
 * If the object is a map, both dot and bracket syntax will be equivalent to
 * executing a call on its get(...) method.
 */
${countriesByCode.ES}
${personsByName['Stephen Zucchini'].age}

/*
 * Indexed access to arrays or collections is also performed with brackets,
 * writing the index without quotes.
 */
${personsArray[0].name}

/*
 * Methods can be called, even with arguments.
```

```

*/
${person.createCompleteName()}
${person.createCompleteNameWithSeparator('-')}

```

## Expression basic objects

When evaluating OGNL expressions on the context variables, some objects are made available to expressions for higher flexibility. These objects will be referenced (per OGNL standard) starting with the # symbol:

- #ctx : the context object
- #vars : the context variables (exactly the same as the expression root or #ctx.variables)
- #locale : the context locale

So we can do this:

```

Established locale country: <span th:text="${#locale.country}">US</span>.

```

## Expression utility objects

Besides these basic objects, Thymeleaf will offer us a set of utility objects that will help us perform common tasks in our expressions.

- #dates : utility methods for date-related objects (java.util.Calendar, java.util.Date, java.sql.Date and java.sql.Timestamp):

```

/*
 * Format date with the standard locale format
 */
${#dates.format(date)}

/*
 * Format date with the specified pattern
 */
${#dates.format(date, 'dd/MMM/yyyy HH:mm')}

/*
 * Obtain date properties
 */
${#dates.day(date)}
${#dates.month(date)}
${#dates.monthName(date)}
${#dates.monthNameShort(date)}
${#dates.year(date)}
${#dates.dayOfWeek(date)}
${#dates.dayOfWeekName(date)}
${#dates.dayOfWeekNameShort(date)}

```

- #numbers : utility methods for number objects:

```

/*
 * =====
 * Formatting integer numbers
 * =====
 */

/*
 * Set minimum integer digits.
 */

```

```

${#numbers.format(num,3)}

/*
 * Set minimum integer digits and thousands separator:
 * 'POINT', 'COMMA', 'NONE' or 'DEFAULT' (by locale).
 */
${#numbers.format(num,3,'POINT')}

/*
 * =====
 * Formatting decimal numbers
 * =====
 */

/*
 * Set minimum integer digits and (exact) decimal digits.
 */
${#numbers.format(num,3,2)}

/*
 * Set minimum integer digits and (exact) decimal digits, and also decimal separator.
 */
${#numbers.format(num,3,2,'COMMA')}

/*
 * Set minimum integer digits and (exact) decimal digits, and also thousands and
 * decimal separator.
 */
${#numbers.format(num,3,'POINT',2,'COMMA')}

```

- **#strings** : utility methods for String objects:

```

/*
 * Check whether a String is empty (or null). Performs a trim() operation before check
 */
${#strings.isEmpty(name)}

/*
 * Check whether a fragment is contained in a String
 */
${#strings.contains(name,'ez')}
${#strings.containsIgnoreCase(name,'ez')}

/*
 * Check whether a String starts or ends with a fragment
 */
${#strings.startsWith(name,'Don')}
${#strings.endsWith(name,endingFragment)}

/*
 * Substring-related operations
 */
${#strings.indexOf(name,frag)}
${#strings.substring(name,3,5)}
${#strings.substringAfter(name,prefix)}
${#strings.substringAfter(name,suffix)}
${#strings.replace(name,'las','ler')}

/*
 * Change case
 */
${#strings.toUpperCase(name)}
${#strings.toLowerCase(name)}

/*
 * Split and join
 */
${#strings.join(names,',')}
${#strings.split(names,',')}

/*
 * Trim
 */
${#strings.trim(names)}

/*
 * Compute length
 */
${#strings.length(names)}

```

```

/*
 * Abbreviate text making it have a maximum size of n. If text is bigger, it will be clipped and
 * finished in "...".
 */
${#strings.abbreviate(name,10)}

```

- **#objects** : utility methods for objects in general

```

/*
 * Return obj if it is not null, and default otherwise
 */
${#objects.nullSafe(obj,default)}

```

- **#arrays** : utility methods for arrays

```

/*
 * Converts to array, trying to infer array component class.
 * Note that if resulting array is empty, or if the elements
 * of the target object are not all of the same class,
 * this method will return Object[].
 */
${#arrays.toArray(object)}

/*
 * Convert to arrays of the specified component class.
 */
${#arrays.toStringArray(object)}
${#arrays.toIntegerArray(object)}
${#arrays.toLongArray(object)}
${#arrays.toDoubleArray(object)}
${#arrays.toFloatArray(object)}
${#arrays.toBooleanArray(object)}

/*
 * Compute length
 */
${#arrays.length(array)}

/*
 * Check whether array is empty
 */
${#arrays.isEmpty(array)}

/*
 * Check if element or elements are contained in array
 */
${#arrays.contains(array, element)}
${#arrays.containsAll(array, elements)}

```

- **#lists** : utility methods for lists

```

/*
 * Converts to list
 */
${#lists.toList(object)}

/*
 * Compute size
 */
${#lists.size(list)}

/*
 * Check whether list is empty
 */
${#lists.isEmpty(list)}

/*
 * Check if element or elements are contained in list
 */
${#lists.contains(list, element)}
${#lists.containsAll(list, elements)}

```

- **#sets** : utility methods for sets

```

/*
 * Converts to set
 */
${#sets.toSet(object)}

/*
 * Compute size
 */
${#sets.size(set)}

/*
 * Check whether set is empty
 */
${#sets.isEmpty(set)}

/*
 * Check if element or elements are contained in set
 */
${#sets.contains(set, element)}
${#sets.containsAll(set, elements)}

```

- **#maps** : utility methods for maps

```

/*
 * Compute size
 */
${#maps.size(map)}

/*
 * Check whether map is empty
 */
${#maps.isEmpty(map)}

/*
 * Check if key/s or value/s are contained in maps
 */
${#maps.containsKey(map, key)}
${#maps.containsAllKeys(map, keys)}
${#maps.containsValue(map, value)}
${#maps.containsAllValues(map, value)}

```

- **#aggregates** : utility methods for creating aggregates on arrays or collections

```

/*
 * Compute sum. Returns null if array or collection is empty
 */
${#aggregates.sum(array)}
${#aggregates.sum(collection)}

/*
 * Compute average. Returns null if array or collection is empty
 */
${#aggregates.avg(array)}
${#aggregates.avg(collection)}

```

## Reformatting dates in our home page

Now we know about these utility objects, we could use them to change the way in which we show the date in our home page. Instead of doing this in our HomeController:

```

SimpleDateFormat dateFormat = new SimpleDateFormat("dd MMMM yyyy");
Calendar cal = Calendar.getInstance();

WebContext ctx = new WebContext(request, request.getLocale());
ctx.setVariable("today", dateFormat.format(cal.getTime()));

return templateEngine.process("home", ctx);

```

...we can do just this:

```
WebContext ctx = new WebContext(request, request.getLocale());
ctx.setVariable("today", Calendar.getInstance());

return templateEngine.process("home", ctx);
```

...and then perform date formatting in the view layer itself:

```
<p>Today is: <span th:text="${#dates.format(today, 'dd MMMM yyyy')}">13 february 2011</span></p>
```

## 4.3 EXPRESSIONS ON SELECTIONS (ASTERISK SYNTAX)

Variable expressions not only can be written in `${...}` expressions, but also in `*{...}` ones.

There is an important difference, though: the asterisk syntax evaluates expressions on *selected objects* rather than on the whole context variables map. This is, unless a selection has not been yet performed, in which case the dollar and the asterisk syntaxes do exactly the same.

And what is that object selection thing? A `th:object` attribute. Let's use it in our user profile ([userprofile.html](#)) page:

```
<div th:object="${session.user}">
  <p>Name: <span th:text="*{firstName}">Sebastian</span></p>
  <p>Surname: <span th:text="*{lastName}">Pepper</span></p>
  <p>Nationality: <span th:text="*{nationality}">Saturn</span></p>
</div>
```

Which is exactly equivalent to:

```
<div>
  <p>Name: <span th:text="${session.user.firstName}">Sebastian</span></p>
  <p>Surname: <span th:text="${session.user.lastName}">Pepper</span></p>
  <p>Nationality: <span th:text="${session.user.nationality}">Saturn</span></p>
</div>
```

Of course, dollar and asterisk syntax can be mixed:

```
<div th:object="${session.user}">
  <p>Name: <span th:text="*{firstName}">Sebastian</span></p>
  <p>Surname: <span th:text="${session.user.lastName}">Pepper</span></p>
  <p>Nationality: <span th:text="*{nationality}">Saturn</span></p>
</div>
```

When an object selection is in place, the selected object will be also available to dollar expressions as the `#object` expression variable:

```
<div th:object="${session.user}">
  <p>Name: <span th:text="${#object.firstName}">Sebastian</span></p>
  <p>Surname: <span th:text="${session.user.lastName}">Pepper</span></p>
  <p>Nationality: <span th:text="*{nationality}">Saturn</span></p>
</div>
```

As said, if no object selection has been performed, dollar and asterisk syntaxes are exactly equivalent.

```
<div>
  <p>Name: <span th:text="*{session.user.name}">Sebastian</span>.</p>
  <p>Surname: <span th:text="*{session.user.surname}">Pepper</span>.</p>
  <p>Nationality: <span th:text="*{session.user.nationality}">Saturn</span>.</p>
</div>
```

## 4.4 LINK URLs

Because of their importance, URLs are first-class citizens in web application templates, and the Thymeleaf Standard Dialect has a special syntax for them, the @ syntax: @{...}

There are different types of URLs:

- Absolute URLs, like `http://www.thymeleaf.org`
- Relative URLs, which can be:
  - Page-relative, like `user/login.html`
  - Context-relative, like `/itemdetails?id=3`

Thymeleaf can handle absolute URLs in any situation, but for relative ones it will require you to use a context object that implements the `IWebContext` interface, which contains some info coming from the HTTP request and needed to create relative links.

Let's use this new syntax. Meet the `th:href` attribute:

```
<a href="details.html" th:href="@{http://localhost:8080/gtvg/order/details(orderId=${o.id})}">[View]</a>
<a href="details.html" th:href="@{/order/details(orderId=${o.id})}">[View]</a>
```

Some things to note here:

- `th:href` is an *attribute modifier* attribute: once processed, it will compute the link URL to be used and set the `href` attribute of the `<a>` tag to this URL.
- We are allowed to use value expressions for URL parameters (as you can see in `orderId=${o.id}`). The required URL-encoding operations will also be automatically performed.
- Relative URLs starting with `/` (like `/order/details`) will be automatically prefixed the application context name.
- If cookies are not enabled or this is not yet known, Thymeleaf will add a `;;jsessionid=...` suffix to relative URLs so that session is preserved. This is called *URL Rewriting*.
- The `th:href` tag allowed us to (optionally) have a working static `href` attribute in our template, so that our template links remained navigable by a browser when opened directly for prototyping purposes.

As was the case with the message syntax (`#{...}`), URL bases can also be the result of evaluating another expression:

```
<a th:href="@{${url}(orderId=${o.id})}">[View]</a>
```

## A menu for our home page

Now we know how to create link URLs, what about adding a small menu in our home for some of the other pages in the site?

```
<p>Please select an option</p>
<ol>
  <li><a href="product/list.html" th:href="@{/product/list}">Product List</a></li>
  <li><a href="order/list.html" th:href="@{/order/list}">Order List</a></li>
  <li><a href="subscribe.html" th:href="@{/subscribe}">Subscribe to our Newsletter</a></li>
  <li><a href="userprofile.html" th:href="@{/userprofile}">See User Profile</a></li>
</ol>
```

## 4.5 LITERALS

Literals are a type of values extremely simple to understand, as they are just character strings specified between single quotes:

```
<p>Now you are looking at a <span th:text="'working web application'">template file</span>.</p>
```

## 4.6 CONDITIONAL VALUE EXPRESSIONS

There is a special kind of values called *conditional values* or more precisely *conditional value expressions*. Their goal is to evaluate only one of two value expressions depending on the result of evaluating a condition (which is itself another value expression).

Let's have a look at an example fragment (introducing another *attribute modifier* attribute, this time `th:class`):

```
<tr th:class="${row.even}? 'even' : 'odd'">
  ...
</tr>
```

All three parts of a conditional value expression (*condition*, *then* and *else*) are themselves value expressions, which means that they can be variables (`${...}`), `*{...}`), messages (`#{...}`), URLs (`@{...}`) or literals (`'...'`).

Conditional expressions can also be nested using parentheses:

```
<tr th:class="${row.even}? (${row.first}? 'first' : 'even') : 'odd'">
  ...
</tr>
```



## 4.7 DEFAULT VALUE EXPRESSIONS (ELVIS OPERATOR)

A *default value expression* is a special kind of conditional value without a *then* part. It is equivalent to the *Elvis operator* present in some languages like Groovy, and allows to specify two value expressions, being the second one evaluated only in the case of the first one returning null.

Let's see it in action in our user profile page:

```
<div th:object="${session.user}">
  ...
  <p>Age: <span th:text="*{age}?: '(no age specified)'">27</span>.</p>
</div>
```

As you can see, the operator is `?:`, and we use it here to specify a default value for a name (a literal value, in this case) only if the result of evaluating `*{age}` is null. This is therefore equivalent to:

```
<p>Age: <span th:text="*{age != null}? *{age} : '(no age specified)'">27</span>.</p>
```

As with conditional values, they can contain nested expressions between parentheses:

```
<p>Name: <span th:text="*{firstName}?: (*{admin}? 'Admin' : #{default.username})">Sebastian</span>.</p>
```

## 5 SETTING ATTRIBUTE VALUES

This chapter will explain the way in which we can set (or modify) values of attributes in our markup tags, possibly the next most basic feature we will need after setting the tag body content.

### 5.1 SETTING THE VALUE OF ANY ATTRIBUTE

Say our website publishes a newsletter, and we want our users to be able to subscribe to it, so we create a `/WEB-INF/templates/subscribe.html` template with a form:

```
<form action="subscribe.html">
  <fieldset>
    <input type="text" name="email" />
    <input type="submit" value="Subscribe me!" />
  </fieldset>
</form>
```

It looks quite OK, but the fact is that this file looks more like a static XHTML page than a template for a web application. First, the action attribute in our form statically links to the template file itself, so that there is no place for useful URL rewriting. Second, the value attribute in the submit button makes it display a text in English, but we'd like it to be able internationalized.

Enter then the `th:attr` attribute, and its ability to change the value of attributes of the tags it is set in:

```
<form action="subscribe.html" th:attr="action=@{/subscribe}">
  <fieldset>
    <input type="text" name="email" />
    <input type="submit" value="Subscribe me!" th:attr="value=#{subscribe.submit}"/>
  </fieldset>
</form>
```

The concept is quite straightforward: `th:attr` simply takes an expression that assigns a value to an attribute. Having created the corresponding controller and messages files, the result of processing this file will be as expected:

```
<form action="/gtvg/subscribe">
  <fieldset>
    <input type="text" name="email" />
    <input type="submit" value="¡Suscríbeme!" />
  </fieldset>
</form>
```

Besides the new attribute values, you can also see that the application context name has been automatically prefixed to the URL base in `/gtvg/subscribe`, as explained in the previous chapter.

But what if we wanted to set more than one attribute at a time? XML rules do not allow you to set an attribute twice in a tag, so `th:attr` will take a comma-separated list of assignments,

like:

```

```

Given the required messages files, this will output:

```

```

## 5.2 SETTING VALUE TO SPECIFIC ATTRIBUTES

By now, you might be thinking that something like:

```
<input type="submit" value="Subscribe me!" th:attr="value=#{subscribe.submit}" />
```

...is quite an ugly piece of markup. Specifying an assignation inside an attribute's value can be very practical, but it is not the most elegant way of creating templates if you have to do it all the time.

Thymeleaf agrees with you. And that's why in fact `th:attr` is scarcely used in templates. Normally, you will be using other `th:*` attributes which task is setting specific tag attributes (and not just any attribute like `th:attr`).

And which attribute does the Standard Dialect offer us for setting the value attribute of our button? Well, in a rather obvious manner, it's `th:value`. Let's have a look:

```
<input type="submit" value="Subscribe me!" th:value=#{subscribe.submit}" />
```

This looks much better!. Let's try and do the same to the action attribute in the form tag:

```
<form action="subscribe.html" th:action="@{/subscribe}">
```

And do you remember those `th:href` we put in our `home.html` before? They are exactly this same kind of attributes:

```
<li><a href="product/list.html" th:href="@{/product/list}">Product List</a></li>
```

There are quite a lot of attributes like these, each of them targeting a specific XHTML or HTML5 attribute:

<code>th:abbr</code>	<code>th:accept</code>	<code>th:accept-charset</code>
<code>th:accesskey</code>	<code>th:action</code>	<code>th:align</code>
<code>th:alt</code>	<code>th:archive</code>	<code>th:audio</code>
<code>th:autocomplete</code>	<code>th:axis</code>	<code>th:background</code>
<code>th:bgcolor</code>	<code>th:border</code>	<code>th:cellpadding</code>
<code>th:cellspacing</code>	<code>th:challenge</code>	<code>th:charset</code>
<code>th:cite</code>	<code>th:class</code>	<code>th:classid</code>

th:codebase	th:codetype	th:cols
th:colspan	th:compact	th:content
th:contenteditable	th:contextmenu	th:data
th:datetime	th:dir	th:draggable
th:dropzone	th:enctype	th:for
th:form	th:formaction	th:formenctype
th:formmethod	th:formtarget	th:frame
th:frameborder	th:headers	th:height
th:high	th:href	th:hreflang
th:hspace	th:http-equiv	th:icon
th:id	th:keytype	th:kind
th:label	th:lang	th:list
th:longdesc	th:low	th:manifest
th:marginheight	th:marginwidth	th:max
th:maxlength	th:media	th:method
th:min	th:name	th:optimum
th:pattern	th:placeholder	th:poster
th:preload	th:radiogroup	th:rel
th:rev	th:rows	th:rowspan
th:rules	th:sandbox	th:scheme
th:scope	th:scrolling	th:size
th:sizes	th:span	th:spellcheck
th:src	th:srclang	th:standby
th:start	th:step	th:style
th:summary	th:tabindex	th:target
th:title	th:type	th:usemap
th:value	th:valuetype	th:vspace
th:width	th:wrap	th:xmlbase
th:xml:lang	th:xml:space	

## 5.3 SETTING MORE THAN ONE VALUE AT A TIME

There are two rather special attributes called `th:alt-title` and `th:lang-xml:lang` which can be used for setting two attributes to the same value at the same time. Specifically:

- `th:alt-title` will set `alt` and `title`.
- `th:lang-xml:lang` will set `lang` and `xml:lang`.

For our GTVG home page, this will allow us to substitute this:

```

```

...or this, which is equivalent:

```

```

...by this:

```

```

## 5.4 APPENDING AND PREPENDING

Working in an equivalent way to `th:attr`, Thymeleaf offers the `th:attrappend` and `th:attrprepend` attributes, which append (suffix) or prepend (prefix) the result of their evaluation to the existing attribute values.

For example, you might want to store the name of a CSS class to be added (not set, just added) to one of your buttons in a context variable, because the specific CSS class to be used would depend on something that the user did before. Easy:

```
<input type="button" value="Do it!" class="btn" th:attrappend="class=${ ' ' + cssStyle}" />
```

If you process this template with the `cssStyle` variable set to “warning”, you will get:

```
<input type="button" value="Do it!" class="btn warning" />
```

There is also a specific *appending attribute* in the Standard Dialect: the `th:classappend` attribute, which is used for adding a CSS class to an element without overwriting the existing ones:

```
<tr th:each="prod : ${prods}" class="row" th:classappend="${prodStat.even}? ' ' : 'odd'">
```

(Don't worry about that `th:each` attribute. It is an *iterating attribute* and will talk about it later.)

## 5.5 FIXED-VALUE BOOLEAN ATTRIBUTES

Some XHTML/HTML5 attributes are special in that, either they are present in their elements with a specific and fixed value, or they are not present at all.

For example, `checked`:

```
<input type="checkbox" name="option1" checked="checked" />  
<input type="checkbox" name="option2" />
```

No other value than “checked” is allowed according to the XHTML standards for the `checked` attribute (HTML5 rules are a little more relaxed on that). And the same happens with `disabled`, `multiple`, `readonly` and `selected`.

The Standard Dialect includes attributes that allow you to set these attributes by evaluating a

condition, so that if evaluated to true, the attribute will be set to its fixed value, and if evaluated to false, the attribute will not be set:

```
<input type="checkbox" name="active" th:checked="${user.active}" />
```

The following fixed-value boolean attributes exist in the Standard Dialect:

th:async	th:autofocus	th:autoplay	th:checked
th:controls	th:declare	th:default	th:defer
th:disabled	th:formnovalidate	th:hidden	th:ismap
th:loop	th:multiple	th:novalidate	th:nowrap
th:open	th:pubdate	th:readonly	th:required
th:reversed	th:scoped	th:seamless	th:selected

## 6 FRAGMENT ITERATION

So far we have created a home page, a user profile page and also a page for letting users subscribe to our newsletter... but what about our products? Shouldn't we build a product list to let visitors know what we sell? Well, obviously yes. And there we go now.

### 6.1 ITERATION BASICS

For listing our products in our `/WEB-INF/templates/product/list.html` page we will need a table. Each of our products will be displayed in a row (a `<tr>` element), and so for our template we will need to create a *template row* –one that will exemplify how we want each product to be displayed– and then instruct Thymeleaf to *iterate it* once for each product.

The Standard Dialect offers us an attribute for exactly that, `th:each`.

#### Using `th:each`

For our product list page, we will need a controller that retrieves the list of products from the service layer and adds it to the template context:

```
public String process(
    HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response,
    TemplateEngine templateEngine) {

    ProductService productService = new ProductService();
    List<Product> allProducts = productService.findAll();

    WebContext ctx = new WebContext(request, request.getLocale());
    ctx.setVariable("prods", allProducts);

    return templateEngine.process("productlist", ctx);
}
```

And then we will use `th:each` in our template to iterate the list of products:

```
<!DOCTYPE html SYSTEM "http://www.thymeleaf.org/dtd/xhtml1-strict-thymeleaf-1.dtd">

<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"
      xmlns:th="http://www.thymeleaf.org">

  <head>
    <title>Good Thymes Virtual Grocery</title>
    <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8" />
    <style type="text/css">
      /*  */
      tr.odd td {
        background-color: #ddd;
      }
      /* ]]&gt; */
    &lt;/style&gt;
  &lt;/head&gt;

  &lt;body&gt;</pre></div><div data-bbox="704 916 913 931" data-label="Page-Footer"><p>USING THYMELEAF – PAGE 31 OF 52</p></div>
```

```

<h1>Product list</h1>

<table>
  <tr>
    <th>NAME</th>
    <th>PRICE</th>
    <th>IN STOCK</th>
  </tr>
  <tr th:each="prod : ${prods}">
    <td th:text="${prod.name}">Onions</td>
    <td th:text="${prod.price}">2.41</td>
    <td th:text="${prod.inStock}? #{true} : #{false}">yes</td>
  </tr>
</table>

<p>
  <a href="../home.html" th:href="@{/}">Return to home</a>
</p>

</body>
</html>

```

That `prod : ${prods}` attribute value you see above means “for each element in the result of evaluating `${prods}`, repeat this fragment of template setting that element into a variable called `prod`”. Let's give a name each of the things we see:

- We will call `${prods}` the *iterated value expression* or *iterated variable*.
- We will call `prod` the *iteration variable* or simply *iter variable*.

Note that the `prod` iter variable will only be available inside the `<tr>` element (including inner tags like `<td>`).

## Iterable values

Not only `java.util.List` objects can be used for iteration in Thymeleaf. In fact, there is a quite complete set of objects that are considered *iterable* by a `th:each` attribute:

- Any object implementing `java.util.Iterable`
- Any object implementing `java.util.Map`. When iterating maps, iter variables will be of class `java.util.Map.Entry`.
- Any array
- Any other object will be treated as if it were a single-valued list containing the object itself.

## 6.2 KEEPING ITERATION STATUS

When using `th:each`, Thymeleaf offers a mechanism useful for keeping track of the status of your iteration: the *status variable*.

Status variables are defined within a `th:each` attribute and contain the following data:

- The current *iteration index*, starting with 0. This is the `index` property.
- The current *iteration index*, starting with 1. This is the `count` property.
- The total amount of elements in the iterated variable. This is the `size` property.



- The *iter variable* for each iteration. This is the current property.
- Whether the current iteration is even or odd. This is the even boolean property.
- Whether the current iteration is the first one. This is the first boolean property.
- Whether the current iteration is the last one. This is the last boolean property.

Let's see how we could use it within the previous example:

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>NAME</th>
    <th>PRICE</th>
    <th>IN STOCK</th>
  </tr>
  <tr th:each="prod,iterStat : ${prods}" th:class="${iterStat.even}? '' : 'odd'">
    <td th:text="${prod.name}">Onions</td>
    <td th:text="${prod.price}">2.41</td>
    <td th:text="${prod.inStock}? #{true} : #{false}">yes</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

As you can see, the status variable (*iterStat* in this example) is defined in the *th:each* attribute by writing its name after the iter variable itself, separated by a comma. As happens to the iter variable, the status variable will only be available inside the fragment of code defined by the tag holding the *th:each* attribute.

Let's have a look at the result of processing our template:

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
  <head>
    <title>Good Thymes Virtual Grocery</title>
    <meta content="text/html; charset=UTF-8" http-equiv="Content-Type"/>
    <style type="text/css" xml:space="preserve">
      /*  */
      tr.odd td {
        background-color: #ddd;
      }
      /*  */
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Product list</h1>
    <table>
      <tr>
        <th colspan="1" rowspan="1">NAME</th>
        <th colspan="1" rowspan="1">PRICE</th>
        <th colspan="1" rowspan="1">IN STOCK</th>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td colspan="1" rowspan="1">Fresh Sweet Basil</td>
        <td colspan="1" rowspan="1">4.99</td>
        <td colspan="1" rowspan="1">yes</td>
      </tr>
      <tr class="odd">
        <td colspan="1" rowspan="1">Italian Tomato</td>
        <td colspan="1" rowspan="1">1.25</td>
        <td colspan="1" rowspan="1">no</td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td colspan="1" rowspan="1">Yellow Bell Pepper</td>
        <td colspan="1" rowspan="1">2.50</td>
        <td colspan="1" rowspan="1">yes</td>
      </tr>
      <tr class="odd">
        <td colspan="1" rowspan="1">Old Cheddar</td>
        <td colspan="1" rowspan="1">18.75</td>
```

```

        <td colspan="1" rowspan="1">yes</td>
    </tr>
</table>

<p>
  <a href="/gtvg/" shape="rect">Return to home</a>
</p>

</body>

</html>

```

Note that our iteration status variable has worked perfectly, establishing the odd CSS class only to odd rows (row counting starts with 0).

All those `colspan` and `rowspan` attributes in the `<td>` tags, as well as the `shape` one in `<a>` are automatically added by Thymeleaf in accordance with the DTD for the selected *XHTML 1.0 Strict* standard, that establishes those values as default for those attributes (remember that our template didn't set a value for them). Don't worry about them at all, because they will not affect the display of your page. As an example, if we were using HTML5 (which has no DTD), those attributes would never be added.

If you don't explicitly set an iteration variable, Thymeleaf will always create one for you by suffixing `Stat` to the name of the iter variable:

```

<table>
  <tr>
    <th>NAME</th>
    <th>PRICE</th>
    <th>IN STOCK</th>
  </tr>
  <tr th:each="prod : ${prods}" th:class="${prodStat.even}? ' ' : 'odd'">
    <td th:text="${prod.name}">Onions</td>
    <td th:text="${prod.price}">2.41</td>
    <td th:text="${prod.inStock}? #{true} : #{false}">yes</td>
  </tr>
</table>

```

## 7 CONDITIONAL EVALUATION

Sometimes you will need a fragment of your template only to appear in the result if a certain condition is met.

For example, imagine we want to show in our product table a column with the number of comments that exist for each product and, if there are any comments, a link to the comment detail page for that product.

In order to do this, we would use the `th:if` attribute:

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>NAME</th>
    <th>PRICE</th>
    <th>IN STOCK</th>
    <th>COMMENTS</th>
  </tr>
  <tr th:each="prod : ${prods}" th:class="${prodStat.even}? ' ' : 'odd'">
    <td th:text="${prod.name}">Onions</td>
    <td th:text="${prod.price}">2.41</td>
    <td th:text="${prod.inStock}? #{true} : #{false}">yes</td>
    <td>
      <span th:text="${#lists.size(prod.comments)}">2</span> comment/s
      <a href="comments.html"
        th:href="@{/product/comments(prodId=${prod.id})}"
        th:if="${not #lists.isEmpty(prod.comments)}">[view]</a>
    </td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Quite a lot of things to see here, so let's focus on the important line:

```
<a href="comments.html"
  th:href="@{/product/comments(prodId=${prod.id})}"
  th:if="${not #lists.isEmpty(prod.comments)}">[view]</a>
```

There is little to explain from this code, in fact: We will be creating a link to the comments page (with URL `/product/comments`) with a `prodId` parameter set to the `id` of the product, but only if the product has any comments.

Let's have a look at the resulting markup (getting rid of the defaulted `rowspan` and `colspan` attributes for a cleaner view):

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>NAME</th>
    <th>PRICE</th>
    <th>IN STOCK</th>
    <th>COMMENTS</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Fresh Sweet Basil</td>
    <td>4.99</td>
    <td>yes</td>
    <td>
      <span>0</span> comment/s
    </td>
  </tr>
  <tr class="odd">
    <td>Italian Tomato</td>
    <td>1.25</td>
    <td>no</td>
```

```

<td>
  <span>2</span> comment/s
  <a href="/gtvg/product/comments?prodId=2">[view]</a>
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Bell Pepper</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>
  <span>0</span> comment/s
</td>
</tr>
<tr class="odd">
<td>Old Cheddar</td>
<td>18.75</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>
  <span>1</span> comment/s
  <a href="/gtvg/product/comments?prodId=4">[view]</a>
</td>
</tr>
</table>

```

Perfect! That's exactly what we wanted.

Note that the `th:if` attribute will not only evaluate *boolean* conditions. Its capabilities go a little beyond that, and it will evaluate the specified expression as true following these rules:

- If value is not null:
  - If value is a boolean and is true.
  - If value is a number and is non-zero
  - If value is a character and is non-zero
  - If value is not a boolean, a number or a character.
- (If value is null, `th:if` will evaluate to false).

Also, `th:if` has a negative counterpart, `th:unless`, which we could have used in the previous example instead of using a `not` inside the OGNL expression:

```

<a href="comments.html"
  th:href="@{/comments(prodId=${prod.id})}"
  th:unless="${#lists.isEmpty(prod.comments)}">[view]</a>

```

## 8 INCLUDING AND REMOVING

### 8.1 INCLUDING FRAGMENTS

We will often want to include in our templates fragments from other templates. Common uses for this are footers, headers, menus...

In order to do this, Thymeleaf needs us to define the fragments available for inclusion, which we can do by using the `th:fragment` attribute.

Now let's say we want to add a standard copyright footer to all our grocery pages, and for that we define a `/WEB-INF/templates/footer.html` file containing this code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html SYSTEM "http://www.thymeleaf.org/dtd/xhtml1-strict-thymeleaf-1.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"
      xmlns:th="http://www.thymeleaf.org">
  <body>
    <div th:fragment="copy">
      &copy; 2011 The Good Thymes Virtual Grocery
    </div>
  </body>
</html>
```

The code above defines a fragment called `copy` that we can easily include in our home page using the `th:include` attribute:

```
<body>
  ...
  <div th:include="copy@footer"></div>
</body>
```

The syntax for `th:include` is quite straightforward: `[fragment name]@[template name]`.

Note that the template name you use in `th:include` tags will have to be resolvable by the Template Resolver currently being used by the Template Engine.

Fragments can include any `th:*` attributes. These attributes will be evaluated once the fragment is included into the target template (the one with the `th:include` tag), and they will be able to reference any context variables defined in this target template.

A big advantage of this approach to fragments is that you can write your fragments' code in pages that are perfectly displayable by a browser, with a complete and even validating XHTML structure, while still retaining the ability to make Thymeleaf include them into other templates.

## 8.2 REMOVING FRAGMENTS

Let's revisit the last version of our product list template:

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>NAME</th>
    <th>PRICE</th>
    <th>IN STOCK</th>
    <th>COMMENTS</th>
  </tr>
  <tr th:each="prod : ${prods}" th:class="${prodStat.even}? ' ' : 'odd'">
    <td th:text="${prod.name}">Onions</td>
    <td th:text="${prod.price}">2.41</td>
    <td th:text="${prod.inStock}? #{true} : #{false}">yes</td>
    <td>
      <span th:text="${#lists.size(prod.comments)}">2</span> comment/s
      <a href="comments.html"
        th:href="@{/product/comments(prodId=${prod.id})}"
        th:unless="${#lists.isEmpty(prod.comments)}">[view]</a>
    </td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

This code is just fine as a template, but as a static page (when directly open by a browser without Thymeleaf processing it) it would not make a nice prototype.

Why? Because although perfectly displayable by browsers, that table only has a row, and this row has mock data. As a prototype, it simply wouldn't look realistic enough... we should have more than one product, *we need more rows*.

So let's add some:

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>NAME</th>
    <th>PRICE</th>
    <th>IN STOCK</th>
    <th>COMMENTS</th>
  </tr>
  <tr th:each="prod : ${prods}" th:class="${prodStat.even}? ' ' : 'odd'">
    <td th:text="${prod.name}">Onions</td>
    <td th:text="${prod.price}">2.41</td>
    <td th:text="${prod.inStock}? #{true} : #{false}">yes</td>
    <td>
      <span th:text="${#lists.size(prod.comments)}">2</span> comment/s
      <a href="comments.html"
        th:href="@{/product/comments(prodId=${prod.id})}"
        th:unless="${#lists.isEmpty(prod.comments)}">[view]</a>
    </td>
  </tr>
  <tr class="odd">
    <td>Blue Lettuce</td>
    <td>9.55</td>
    <td>no</td>
    <td>
      <span>0</span> comment/s
    </td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Mild Cinnamon</td>
    <td>1.99</td>
    <td>yes</td>
    <td>
      <span>3</span> comment/s
      <a href="comments.html">[view]</a>
    </td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Ok, now we have three, definitely better for a prototype. But... what will happen when we process it with Thymeleaf?:

```

<table>
  <tr>
    <th>NAME</th>
    <th>PRICE</th>
    <th>IN STOCK</th>
    <th>COMMENTS</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Fresh Sweet Basil</td>
    <td>4.99</td>
    <td>yes</td>
    <td>
      <span>0</span> comment/s
    </td>
  </tr>
  <tr class="odd">
    <td>Italian Tomato</td>
    <td>1.25</td>
    <td>no</td>
    <td>
      <span>2</span> comment/s
      <a href="/gtvg/product/comments?prodId=2">[view]</a>
    </td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Yellow Bell Pepper</td>
    <td>2.50</td>
    <td>yes</td>
    <td>
      <span>0</span> comment/s
    </td>
  </tr>
  <tr class="odd">
    <td>Old Cheddar</td>
    <td>18.75</td>
    <td>yes</td>
    <td>
      <span>1</span> comment/s
      <a href="/gtvg/product/comments?prodId=4">[view]</a>
    </td>
  </tr>
  <tr class="odd">
    <td>Blue Lettuce</td>
    <td>9.55</td>
    <td>no</td>
    <td>
      <span>0</span> comment/s
    </td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Mild Cinnamon</td>
    <td>1.99</td>
    <td>yes</td>
    <td>
      <span>3</span> comment/s
      <a href="comments.html">[view]</a>
    </td>
  </tr>
</table>

```

The last two rows are mock rows! Well, of course they are: iteration was only applied to the first row, so there is no reason why Thymeleaf should have removed the other two.

We need a way to remove those two rows during template processing. Let's use the `th:remove` attribute on the second and third `<tr>` tags:

```

<table>
  <tr>
    <th>NAME</th>
    <th>PRICE</th>
    <th>IN STOCK</th>
    <th>COMMENTS</th>
  </tr>
  <tr th:each="prod : ${prods}" th:class="${prodStat.even}? ' ' : 'odd'">
    <td th:text="${prod.name}">Onions</td>
    <td th:text="${prod.price}">2.41</td>
    <td th:text="${prod.inStock}? #{true} : #{false}">yes</td>
    <td>
      <span th:text="${#lists.size(prod.comments)}">2</span> comment/s
    </td>
  </tr>

```

```

        <a href="comments.html"
          th:href="@{/product/comments(prodId=${prod.id})}"
          th:unless="${#lists.isEmpty(prod.comments)}">[view]</a>
      </td>
    </tr>
    <tr class="odd" th:remove="all">
      <td>Blue Lettuce</td>
      <td>9.55</td>
      <td>no</td>
      <td>
        <span>0</span> comment/s
      </td>
    </tr>
    <tr th:remove="all">
      <td>Mild Cinnamon</td>
      <td>1.99</td>
      <td>yes</td>
      <td>
        <span>3</span> comment/s
        <a href="comments.html">[view]</a>
      </td>
    </tr>
  </table>

```

Once processed, everything will look again as it should:

```

<table>
  <tr>
    <th>NAME</th>
    <th>PRICE</th>
    <th>IN STOCK</th>
    <th>COMMENTS</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Fresh Sweet Basil</td>
    <td>4.99</td>
    <td>yes</td>
    <td>
      <span>0</span> comment/s
    </td>
  </tr>
  <tr class="odd">
    <td>Italian Tomato</td>
    <td>1.25</td>
    <td>no</td>
    <td>
      <span>2</span> comment/s
      <a href="/gtvg/product/comments?prodId=2">[view]</a>
    </td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Yellow Bell Pepper</td>
    <td>2.50</td>
    <td>yes</td>
    <td>
      <span>0</span> comment/s
    </td>
  </tr>
  <tr class="odd">
    <td>Old Cheddar</td>
    <td>18.75</td>
    <td>yes</td>
    <td>
      <span>1</span> comment/s
      <a href="/gtvg/product/comments?prodId=4">[view]</a>
    </td>
  </tr>
</table>

```

And what about that `all` value in the attribute, what does it mean? Well, in fact `th:remove` can behave in three different ways, depending on its value:

- `all`: Remove both the containing tag and all its children.
- `body`: Do not remove the containing tag, but remove all its children.
- `tag`: Remove the containing tag, but do not remove its children.



## 9 LOCAL VARIABLES

Thymeleaf calls *local variables* those variables that are defined for a specific fragment of a template, and are only available for evaluation inside that fragment.

An example we have already seen is the `prod` iter variable in our product list page:

```
<tr th:each="prod : ${prods}">
  ...
</tr>
```

That `prod` variable will be available only within the bonds of the `<tr>` tag. Specifically:

- It will be available for any other `th:*` attributes executing in that tag with less *precedence* than `th:each` (which means they will execute after `th:each`).
- It will be available for any child element of the `<tr>` tag, such as `<td>` elements.

Thymeleaf offers you a way to declare local variables without iteration. It is the `th:with` attribute, and its syntax is like that of attribute value assignation:

```
<div th:with="firstPer=${persons[0]}">
  <p>The name of the first person is <span th:text="${firstPer.name}">Julius Caesar</span>.</p>
</div>
```

When `th:with` is processed, that `firstPer` variable is created as a local variable and added to the variables map coming from the context, so that it is as available for evaluation as any other variables declared in the context from the beginning, but only within the bounds of the containing `<div>` tag.

You can define several variables at the same time using the usual multiple assignation syntax:

```
<div th:with="firstPer=${persons[0]},secondPer=${persons[1]}">
  <p>The name of the first person is <span th:text="${firstPer.name}">Julius Caesar</span>.</p>
  <p>But the name of the second person is <span th:text="${secondPer.name}">Marcus Antonius</span>.</p>
</div>
```

Let's use this in our Grocery's home page! Remember the code we wrote for outputting a formatted date?

```
<p>Today is: <span th:text="${#dates.format(today,'dd MMMM yyyy')}">13 february 2011</span></p>
```

Well, what if we wanted that “dd MMMM yyyy” to actually depend on the locale? For example, we might want to add the following message to our [home\\_en.properties](#):

```
date.format=MMMM dd',' yyyy
```

...and an equivalent one to our [home\\_es.properties](#):

```
date.format=dd 'de' MMMM',' yyyy
```

Now, let's use `th:with` to get the localized date format into a variable, and then use it in our `th:text` expression:

```
<p th:with="df=#{date.format}">
  Today is: <span th:text="${#dates.format(today,df)}">13 february 2011</span>
</p>
```

That was clean and easy. In fact, given the fact that `th:with` has a higher *precedence* than `th:text`, we could have solved this all in the `span` tag:

```
<p>
  Today is: <span th:with="df=#{date.format}" th:text="${#dates.format(today,df)}">13 february 2011</span>
</p>
```

You might be thinking: Precedence? We haven't talked about that yet! Well, don't worry because that is exactly what next chapter is about.

## 10 ATTRIBUTE PRECEDENCE

What happens when you write more than one `th:*` attribute in the same tag? For example:

```
<ul>
  <li th:each="item : ${items}" th:text="${item.description}">Item description here...</li>
</ul>
```

Of course, we would expect that `th:each` attribute to execute before the `th:text` so that we get the results we want, but given the fact that the DOM (Document Object Model) standard does not give any kind of meaning to the order in which the attributes of a tag are written, a precedence mechanism has to be established in the attributes themselves in order to be sure that this will work as expected.

So, all Thymeleaf attributes define a numeric precedence, which establishes the order in which they are executed in the tag. This order is:

Order	Feature	Attributes
1	Fragment inclusion	<code>th:include</code>
2	Fragment iteration	<code>th:each</code>
3	Conditional evaluation	<code>th:if</code> <code>th:unless</code>
4	Local variable definition	<code>th:with</code>
5	General attribute modification	<code>th:attr</code> <code>th:attrprepend</code> <code>th:attrappend</code>
6	Specific attribute modification	<code>th:value</code> , <code>th:href</code> , <code>th:src</code> , etc.
7	Text (tag body modification)	<code>th:text</code> <code>th:utext</code>
8	Fragment specification	<code>th:fragment</code>
9	Fragment removal	<code>th:remove</code>

This precedence mechanism means that the above iteration fragment will give exactly the same results if attribute position is inverted (although it would be slightly less readable):

```
<ul>
  <li th:text="${item.description}" th:each="item : ${items}">Item description here...</li>
</ul>
```

# 11 VALIDATION AND DOCTYPES

## 11.1 VALIDATING TEMPLATES

As mentioned before, Thymeleaf offers us two template modes that *validate* our templates before processing them: VALIDXML and VALIDXHTML. These modes require our templates to be not only *well-formed XML* (which they should always be), but in fact valid according to the specified DTD.

The problem is that if we use the VALIDXHTML mode with templates including a DOCTYPE clause such as this:

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
```

...we are going to obtain validation errors because the `th:*` tags do not exist according to that DTD. That's perfectly normal, as the W3C obviously has no reason to include Thymeleaf's features in their standards but, how do we solve it? By changing the DTD.

Thymeleaf includes a set of DTD files that mirror the original ones from the XHTML standards, but adding all the available `th:*` attributes from the Standard Dialect. That's why we have been using this in our templates:

```
<!DOCTYPE html SYSTEM "http://www.thymeleaf.org/dtd/xhtml1-strict-thymeleaf-1.dtd">
```

That SYSTEM identifier instructs the Thymeleaf parser to resolve the special Thymeleaf-enabled XHTML 1.0 Strict DTD file and use it for validating our template. And don't worry about that `http` thing, because that is only an identifier, and the DTD file will be locally read from Thymeleaf's jar files.

Note that because this DOCTYPE declaration is a perfectly valid one, if we open a browser to statically display our template as a prototype it will be rendered in *Standards Mode*.

Here you have the complete set of Thymeleaf-enabled DTD declarations for all the supported flavours of XHTML:

```
<!DOCTYPE html SYSTEM "http://www.thymeleaf.org/dtd/xhtml1-strict-thymeleaf-1.dtd">
<!DOCTYPE html SYSTEM "http://www.thymeleaf.org/dtd/xhtml1-transitional-thymeleaf-1.dtd">
<!DOCTYPE html SYSTEM "http://www.thymeleaf.org/dtd/xhtml1-frameset-thymeleaf-1.dtd">
<!DOCTYPE html SYSTEM "http://www.thymeleaf.org/dtd/xhtml11-thymeleaf-1.dtd">
```

Also note that, in order for your IDE to be happy, and even if you are not working in a validating mode, you will need to declare the `th` namespace in your `html` tag:

```
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"
      xmlns:th="http://www.thymeleaf.org">
```

## 11.2 DOCTYPE TRANSLATION

It is fine for our templates to have a DOCTYPE like:

```
<!DOCTYPE html SYSTEM "http://www.thymeleaf.org/dtd/xhtml1-strict-thymeleaf-1.dtd">
```

But it would not be fine for our web applications to send XHTML documents with this DOCTYPE to client browsers, because:

- They are not PUBLIC (they are SYSTEM DOCTYPEs), and therefore our web would not be validatable with the W3C Validators.
- They are not needed, because once processed, all `th:*` tags will have disappeared.

That's why Thymeleaf includes a mechanism for *DOCTYPE translation*, which will automatically translate your thymeleaf-specific XHTML DOCTYPEs into standard DOCTYPEs.

For example, if your template is *XHTML 1.0 Strict* and looks like this:

```
<!DOCTYPE html SYSTEM "http://www.thymeleaf.org/dtd/xhtml1-strict-thymeleaf-1.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"
      xmlns:th="http://www.thymeleaf.org">
  ...
</html>
```

After making Thymeleaf process the template, your resulting XHTML will look like this:

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
  ...
</html>
```

You don't have to do anything for these transformations to take place: Thymeleaf will take care of them automatically.

# 12 SOME MORE PAGES FOR OUR GROCERY

Now we know a lot about using Thymeleaf, we can add some new pages to our website for order management.

Note that we will focus on XHTML code, but you can have a look at the bundled source code if you want to see the corresponding controllers.

## 12.1 ORDER LIST

Let's start by creating an order list page, </WEB-INF/templates/order/list.html>:

```
<!DOCTYPE html SYSTEM "http://www.thymeleaf.org/dtd/xhtml1-strict-thymeleaf-1.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"
      xmlns:th="http://www.thymeleaf.org">
  <head>
    <title>Good Thymes Virtual Grocery</title>
    <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8" />

    <style type="text/css">
      /*  */
      tr.odd td {
        background-color: #ddd;
      }
      /* ]]&gt; */
    &lt;/style&gt;
  &lt;/head&gt;
  &lt;body&gt;
    &lt;h1&gt;Order list&lt;/h1&gt;

    &lt;table&gt;
      &lt;tr&gt;
        &lt;th&gt;DATE&lt;/th&gt;
        &lt;th&gt;CUSTOMER&lt;/th&gt;
        &lt;th&gt;TOTAL&lt;/th&gt;
        &lt;th&gt;&lt;/th&gt;
      &lt;/tr&gt;
      &lt;tr th:each="o : ${orders}" th:class="${oStat.even}? '' : 'odd'"&gt;
        &lt;td th:text="${dates.format(o.date,'dd/MM/yyyy')}"&gt;13 jan 2011&lt;/td&gt;
        &lt;td th:text="${o.customer.name}"&gt;Frederic Tomato&lt;/td&gt;
        &lt;td th:text="${#aggregates.sum(o.orderLines.{purchasePrice * amount})}"&gt;23.32&lt;/td&gt;
        &lt;td&gt;
          &lt;a href="details.html" th:href="@{/order/details(orderId=${o.id})}"&gt;[view]&lt;/a&gt;
        &lt;/td&gt;
      &lt;/tr&gt;
    &lt;/table&gt;

    &lt;p&gt;
      &lt;a href=" ../home.html" th:href="@{/}"&gt;Return to home&lt;/a&gt;
    &lt;/p&gt;
  &lt;/body&gt;
&lt;/html&gt;</pre></div><div data-bbox="91 868 807 885" data-label="Text"><p>There's nothing here that should surprise us, except for this little bit of OGNL magic:</p></div><div data-bbox="704 916 912 931" data-label="Page-Footer"><p>USING THYMELEAF – PAGE 46 OF 52</p></div>
```

```
<td th:text="${#aggregates.sum(o.orderLines.{purchasePrice * amount})}">23.32</td>
```

What that does is, for each order line (OrderLine object) in the order, multiply its purchasePrice and amount properties (by calling the corresponding getPurchasePrice() and getAmount() methods) and return the result into a list of numbers, later aggregated by the #aggregates.sum(...) function in order to obtain the order total price.

You've got to love the power of this thing.

## 12.2 ORDER DETAILS

Now for the order details page, in which we will make a heavy use of asterisk syntax:

```
<!DOCTYPE html SYSTEM "http://www.thymeleaf.org/dtd/xhtml1-strict-thymeleaf-1.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"
      xmlns:th="http://www.thymeleaf.org">

  <head>
    <title>Good Thymes Virtual Grocery</title>
    <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8" />

    <style type="text/css">
      /*  */
      tr.odd td {
        background-color: #ddd;
      }
      td.number {
        text-align: right;
      }
      /* ]]&gt; */
    &lt;/style&gt;
  &lt;/head&gt;

  &lt;body th:object="${order}"&gt;

    &lt;h1&gt;Order details&lt;/h1&gt;

    &lt;div&gt;
      &lt;p&gt;&lt;b&gt;Code:&lt;/b&gt; &lt;span th:text="${id}"&gt;99&lt;/span&gt;&lt;/p&gt;
      &lt;p&gt;&lt;b&gt;Date:&lt;/b&gt; &lt;span th:text="${#dates.format(date,'dd MMM yyyy')}"&gt;13 jan 2011&lt;/span&gt;&lt;/p&gt;
    &lt;/div&gt;

    &lt;h2&gt;Customer&lt;/h2&gt;

    &lt;div th:object="${customer}"&gt;
      &lt;p&gt;&lt;b&gt;Name:&lt;/b&gt; &lt;span th:text="${name}"&gt;Frederic Tomato&lt;/span&gt;&lt;/p&gt;
      &lt;p&gt;&lt;b&gt;Since:&lt;/b&gt; &lt;span th:text="${#dates.format(customerSince,'dd MMM yyyy')}"&gt;13 jan 2011&lt;/span&gt;&lt;/p&gt;
    &lt;/div&gt;

    &lt;h2&gt;Products&lt;/h2&gt;

    &lt;table&gt;
      &lt;tr&gt;
        &lt;th&gt;PRODUCT&lt;/th&gt;
        &lt;th&gt;AMOUNT&lt;/th&gt;
        &lt;th&gt;PURCHASE PRICE&lt;/th&gt;
      &lt;/tr&gt;
      &lt;tr th:each="ol,row : ${orderLines}" th:class="${row.even}? '': 'odd'"&gt;
        &lt;td th:text="${ol.product.name}"&gt;Strawberries&lt;/td&gt;
        &lt;td th:text="${ol.amount}" class="number"&gt;3&lt;/td&gt;
        &lt;td th:text="${ol.purchasePrice}" class="number"&gt;23.32&lt;/td&gt;
      &lt;/tr&gt;
    &lt;/table&gt;

    &lt;div&gt;
      &lt;b&gt;TOTAL:&lt;/b&gt; &lt;span th:text="${#aggregates.sum(orderLines.{purchasePrice * amount})}"&gt;35.23&lt;/span&gt;
    &lt;/div&gt;
  &lt;/body&gt;
&lt;/html&gt;</pre></div><div data-bbox="704 916 912 931" data-label="Page-Footer"><p>USING THYMELEAF – PAGE 47 OF 52</p></div>
```

```
<p>
  <a href="list.html" th:href="@{/order/list}">Return to order list</a>
</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Not much really new here, except for this nested object selection:

```
<body th:object="${order}">
  ...
  <div th:object="*{customer}">
    <p><b>Name:</b> <span th:text="*{name}">Frederic Tomato</span></p>
    ...
  </div>
  ...
</body>
```

...which makes that `*{name}` in fact equivalent to:

```
<p><b>Name:</b> <span th:text="${order.customer.name}">Frederic Tomato</span></p>
```



# 13 MORE ON CONFIGURATION

## 13.1 TEMPLATE RESOLVERS

For our Good Thymes Virtual Grocery, we chose an `ITemplateResolver` implementation called `ServletContextTemplateResolver` that allowed us to obtain templates as resources from the Servlet Context.

Besides giving you the ability to create your own template resolver by implementing `ITemplateResolver`, Thymeleaf includes two other implementations out of the box:

- `org.thymeleaf.templateresolver.ClassLoaderTemplateResolver`, which resolves templates as classloader resources, like:

```
return Thread.currentThread().getContextClassLoader().getResourceAsStream(templateName);
```

- `org.thymeleaf.templateresolver.FileTemplateResolver`, which resolves templates as files from the file system, like:

```
return new FileInputStream(new File(templateName));
```

All of the pre-bundled implementations of `ITemplateResolver` allow the same set of configuration parameters, which include:

- Prefix and suffix (as already seen):

```
templateResolver.setPrefix("/WEB-INF/templates/");  
templateResolver.setSuffix(".html");
```

- Template aliases that allow the use of template names that do not directly correspond to file names. If both suffix/prefix and alias exist, alias will be applied before prefix/suffix:

```
templateResolver.addTemplateAlias("adminHome", "profiles/admin/home");  
templateResolver.setTemplateAliases(aliasesMap);
```

- Encoding to be applied when reading templates:

```
templateResolver.setEncoding("UTF-8");
```

- Default template mode, and patterns for defining other modes for specific templates:

```
// Default is TemplateMode.XHTML  
templateResolver.setTemplateMode(TemplateMode.HTML5);  
templateResolver.addXhtmlTemplateModePattern("*.xhtml");
```

- Default mode for template cache, and patterns for defining whether specific templates are cacheable or not:

```
// Default is true
templateResolver.setCacheable(false);
templateResolver.addCacheablePattern("/users/*");
```

Also, a Template Engine can be set several template resolvers, in which case an order can be established between them for template resolution so that, if the first one is not able to resolve the template, the second one is asked, and so on:

```
ClassLoaderTemplateResolver classLoaderTemplateResolver = new ClassLoaderTemplateResolver();
classLoaderTemplateResolver.setOrder(Integer.valueOf(1));

ServletContextTemplateResolver servletContextTemplateResolver = new ServletContextTemplateResolver();
servletContextTemplateResolver.setOrder(Integer.valueOf(2));

templateEngine.addTemplateResolver(classLoaderTemplateResolver);
templateEngine.addTemplateResolver(servletContextTemplateResolver);
```

## 13.2 MESSAGE RESOLVERS

We did not explicitly specify a Message Resolver implementation for our Grocery application, and as it was explained before, this meant that the implementation being used was an `org.thymeleaf.messageresolver.StandardMessageResolver` object.

This `StandardMessageResolver`, which looks for messages files with the same name as the template in the way already explained, is in fact the only message resolver implementation offered by Thymeleaf core out of the box, although of course you can create your own by just implementing the `org.thymeleaf.messageresolver.IMessageResolver` interface.

The `thymeleaf-spring3` integration package offers an `IMessageResolver` implementation which uses the standard Spring way of retrieving externalized messages, by using `MessageSource` objects.

What if you wanted to add a message resolver (or more) to the Template Engine? easy:

```
// For setting only one
templateEngine.setMessageResolver(messageResolver);

// For setting more than one
templateEngine.addMessageResolver(messageResolver);
```

And why would you want to have more than one message resolver? for the same reason as template resolvers: message resolvers are ordered and if the first one cannot resolve a specific message, the second one will be asked, then the third, etc.

## 13.3 LOGGING

Thymeleaf pays quite a lot of attention to logging, and always tries to offer the maximum amount of useful information through its logging interface.

The logging library used is `slf4j`, which in fact acts as a bridge to whichever logging

implementation you might want to use in your application (for example, `log4j`).

Thymeleaf classes will log TRACE, DEBUG and INFO-level information, depending on the level of detail you desire, and besides general logging it will use three special loggers associated with the `TemplateEngine` class which you can configure separately for different purposes:

- `org.thymeleaf.TemplateEngine.CONFIG` will output detailed configuration of the library during initialization.
- `org.thymeleaf.TemplateEngine.TIMER` will output information about the amount of time taken to process each templates.
- `org.thymeleaf.TemplateEngine.PARSERCACHE` will output detailed information about the template cache: cache hits/misses, size, etc.

An example configuration for Thymeleaf's logging infrastructure, using `log4j`, could be:

```
log4j.logger.org.thymeleaf=DEBUG
log4j.logger.org.thymeleaf.TemplateEngine.CONFIG=TRACE
log4j.logger.org.thymeleaf.TemplateEngine.TIMER=TRACE
log4j.logger.org.thymeleaf.TemplateEngine.PARSERCACHE=TRACE
```

## 14 TEMPLATE CACHÉ

Thymeleaf works thanks to a DOM XML parser and a series of *processors* (one for each attribute or tag) that modify the document's DOM tree in order to create the results you expect by combining this tree with your data.

It also includes an LRU caché that stores parsed templates, this is, the DOM trees resulting from reading and parsing template files before processing them. This is especially useful when working in a web application, and builds on the following concepts:

- Input/Output is almost always the slowest part of any application. In-memory process is extremely quick compared to it.
- Cloning an existing in-memory DOM-tree is always much quicker than reading a template file, parsing it and creating a new DOM object tree for it.
- Web applications usually only have a few dozen templates.
- Template files are small-to-medium size, and they are not modified while the application is running.

This all leads to the idea that caching the most used templates in a web application is feasible without wasting big amounts of memory, and also that it will save a lot of time that would be spent on input/output operations on a small set of files that, in fact, never change.

And how can we take control of this caché? First, we've learned before that we can enable or disable it at the Template Resolver, even acting only on specific templates:

```
// Default is true
templateResolver.setCacheable(false);
templateResolver.addCacheablePattern("/users/*");
```

We can also set the caché to the size we want at the Template Engine object:

```
// Default is 20
templateEngine.setParsedTemplateCacheSize(50);
```

Finally, note that using an LRU algorithm, the caché will automatically discard the *least recently used* templates, so that each new request has the maximum probabilities of obtaining a caché hit.