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Dt: 27/12/2023
Expression Language(EL):
 =>Expression Language will provide more flexibility to access the objects of
  JSP like request, response, out,...
 =>Expression Language is a newly added feature to JSP-Programming and
which is
  known as "JSP-EL".
 syntax:
 $(Expression)
=>The following are implicit objects of Expression Language(EL):
  1.applicationScope
  2.sessionScope
  3.requestScope
  4.pageScope
  5.param
  6.paramValues
  7.header
  8.headerValues
  9.cookie
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10.initParam

11.pageContext

1.applicationScope:
=>'appliactionScope' is used to access attribute from ServletContext Object.
2.sessionScope:
=>'sessionScope' is used to access attribute from HttpSession Object.
3.requestScope:
=>'requestScope' is used to access attribute from jsp-request-Object.
4.pageScope:
=>'pageScope' is used to access attribute from jsp-pageContext-Object.
5.param:
=>'param' is used to access single para-value from jsp-request-Object.
6.paramValues:
=>'paramValue' is used to multiple para-values from jsp-request-Object in the
form of String-Array
7.header:
=>'header' is used to access single header value from jsp-request-Object.
8.headerValues:

=>'headerValues' is used to access multiple header values from jsp-request-Object

in the form of String-Array

9.cookie:

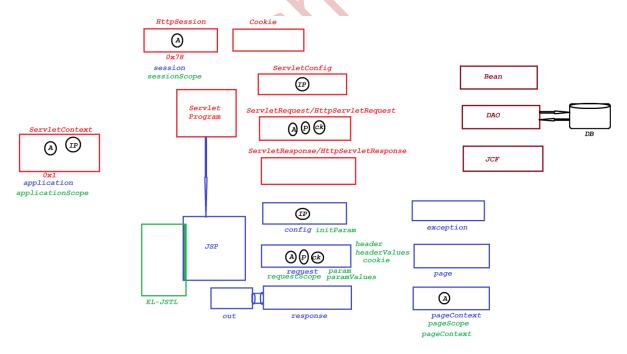
=>'cookie' is used to access cookie from jsp-request-Object

10.initParam:

=>'initParam' is used to access initialization para-value from jsp-config-Object

11.pageContext:

=>'pageContext' is an implicit object refering jsp-pageContext-Object



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Complete Summary of Objects Generated from CoreJava and AdvJava:
CoreJava Objects:(Container Objects:
1.User defined Class Objects
2.String-Objects
(a)String-Class-Object
(b)StringBuffer-Class-Object
(c)StringBuilder-Class-Object
3.WrapperClass Objects
(a)Byte Object
(b)Short Object
(c)Integer Object
(d)Long Object
(e)Float Object
(f)Double Object
(g)Character Object
(h)Boolean Object
4.Array Objects
(a)Array holding User defined Class Objects

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(b)Array holding WrapperClass Objects
 (c)Array holding String Objects
 (d)Array holding Array-Objects(Jagged Array)
 (e)Array holding Dis-Similer Objects(Object Array
5.Collection<E> Objects
  (a)Set<E> Objects
    (i)HashSet<E> Object
    (ii)LinkedHashSet<E> Object
    (iii)TreeSet<E> Object
  (b)List<E> Objects
    (i)ArrayList<E> Object
    (ii)LinkedList<E> Object
    (iii)Vector<E> Object
       =>Stack<E> Object
  (c)Queue<E> Objects
     (i)PriorityQueue<E> Object
    =>Deque<E> Objects
     (ii)ArrayDeque<E> Object
     (iii)LinkedList<E> Object
6.Map<K,V> Objects
  (a)HashMap<K,V> Object
  (b)LinkedHashMap<K,V> Object
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(c)TreeMap<K,V> Object
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(d)Hashtable<K,V> Object

7.Enum<E> Objects

Total: 31 Objects

JDBC Objects:

- 1.Connection Object
- 2.Statement Object
- 3.PreparedStatement Object
- 4.CallableStatement Object
- 5.ResultSet Object
 - (i)Scrollable ResultSet Object
 - (ii)NonScrollable ResultSet Objects
- 6.RowSet Objects
 - (a)JdbcRowSet Object
 - (b)CachedRowSet Objects
 - =>WebRowSet Objects
 - (i)FilterRowSet Object
 - (ii)JoinRowSet Object
- 7.DatabaseMetaData Object
- 8. Parameter Meta Data Object

9.ResultSetMetaData Object	
10.RowSetMetaData Object	
Total : 10 Objects	
Servlet Objects:	
1.ServletContext Object	
2.ServletConfig Object	
3.ServletRequest/HttpServletRequest Object	
4.ServletResponse/HttpServletResponse Object	
5.PrintWriter Object	
6.HttpSession Object	
7.Cookie Object	
8.Bean Objects	
9.DAO Objects	
10.JCF Objects	
Total: 10 Objects	
JSP Implicit Objects:	
1.application	
2.config	

3.request	
4.response	
5.out	
6.session	
7.exception	
8.page	
9.pageContext	
Total : 9 Objects	
EL Implicit Objects:	
1.applicationScope	
2.sessionScope	
3.requestScope	
4.pageScope	
5.param	
6.paramValues	
7.header	
8.headerValues	
9.cookie	
10.initParam	
11.pageContext	

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Total: 11 Objects
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JSTL(JSP Standard Tag Lib):
=>This JSTL represents a set of tags to simplify the JSP
development.
Advantages of JSTL:
 (i)Fast Development
 (ii)Code Reusability
 (iii)No need to use scriptlet tag
The following are the JSTL tags:
 (1)Core Tags
 (2)Function Tags
 (3)Formatting Tags
 (4)XML Tags
 (5)SQL Tags
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Note:

=>To work with EL-JSTL,download the following Jar-file:

External JAR: jstl-1.2.jar(Download from Internet)

=>This JSTL-Jar must be copied into "lib" folder of WEB-INF

=>we use "@taglib" directive tag to declare JSTL Tags.

(1)Core Tags:

=>These JSTL core tags provides variable support,URL management, flow control etc. (Basic code writing)

syntax:

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

The following are the List of JSTL Core Tags:

c:out ->It displays the result of an expression, similar to <%=...%> tag.

c:import->It Retrives relative or an absolute URL.

c:set-> It sets the value to variable.

c:remove->It is used for removing the variable.

c:catch-> It is used for Catching any Throwable exception that occurs in the body.

c:if-> It is an conditional tag

c:choose, c:when, c:otherwise->

It is the simple conditional tag that includes its body content if the evaluated condition is true.

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c:forEach-> It is the basic iteration tag.

c:forTokens-> It iterates over tokens which is separated by the supplied delimeters.

c:param-> It adds a parameter in a containing 'import' tag's URL.

c:redirect-> It redirects the browser to a new URL and supports the

context-relative URLs.

c:url-> It creates a URL with optional query parameters.

(2)Function Tags:

=>These JSTL function tags provides a number of standard functions, most of these functions are common string manipulation functions.

syntax:

List of Some Function tags:

fn:contains: It is used to test if an input string containing the specified substring or not.

fn:containsIgnoreCase(): It is used to test if an input string contains the specified substring as a case insensitive way.

fn:endsWith(): It is used to test if an input string ends with the

specified suffix.

fn:indexOf(): It returns an index within a string of first occurrence of a specified substring.

fn:trim(): It removes the blank spaces from both the ends of a string.

fn:startsWith(): It is used for checking whether the given string is started with a particular string value or not.

fn:split(): It splits the string into an array of substrings.

fn:toLowerCase(): It converts all the characters of a string to lower case.

fn:toUpperCase(): It converts all the characters of a string to uppercase.

fn:substring(): It returns the subset of a string according to the given start and end position.

fn:length(): It returns the number of characters inside a string, or

the number of items in a collection.

fn:replace(): It replaces all the occurrence of a string with another string sequence.

(3)Formatting Tags:

=>These formatting tags provide support for message formatting, number formating and date formatting etc.

=>These formatting tags are also used for internationalized web sites to display and format text, time,date and numbers.

syntax:

<%@ taglib uri="http://java.sun.com/jsp/jstl/fmt"
prefix="fmt" %>

List of some Formatting tags:

fmt:parseNumber: It is used to Parse the string representation of a currency, percentage or number.

fmt:formatNumber: It is used to format the numerical value with specific format or precision.

fmt:parseDate: It parses the string representation of a time and date.

fmt:setTimeZone : It stores the time zone inside a time zone configuration variable.

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fmt:formatDate : It formats the time and date using the supplied pattern and styles.

(4)XML Tags:

=>The JSTL XML tags are used for providing a JSP-centric way of manipulating and creating XML documents.

syntax:

<%@ taglib uri="http://java.sun.com/jsp/jstl/xml" prefix="x" %>

(5)SQL Tags:

=>The SQL tag library allows the tags to Interact with RDBMS

(Relational Databases) such as Microsoft SQL Server, mySQL, or Oracle.

syntax:

</@ taglib uri="http://java.sun.com/jsp/jstl/sql" prefix="sql" %>

Note:

=>In realtime we must not have JSP Centric XML and DB

Connections, because of this reason XML tags and SQL Tags are less used when compared to other tags.