

SENG2050 – Introduction to Web Engineering

Lecture 4a: More on JSP

Overview

- Last week:
 - Introduction to JSP – a better way of generating HTML
 - Introduction to Java Beans
- This week:
 - JSP Actions
 - JSP Directives
 - More on Java Beans
 - Demo

JSP Actions

- Dynamic behavior at a given point
 - Coordinate JSP with Java Beans
 - Import classes
 - Include external files
 - Forward requests to another JSP or servlet
- Have the form `<jsp:action ... />`

JSP Actions

- jsp:useBean
- jsp:setProperty
- jsp:getProperty
- jsp:include
- jsp:forward

jsp:useBeanReview

- **jsp:useBean** associates a Bean with the current JSP
 - `<jsp:useBean id="beanId" class="beanpackage.BeanClass" />`
 - Associates a bean of the given class with the given id name (instance variable), accessible from later in the JSP
 - A new Bean is created if no Bean exists with the same *beanId* and *scope*

jsp:useBeanReview

- `<jsp:useBean ... scope="scope" />`
 - **scope="page"** – the bean can be used within the page only
 - **scope="request"** – the bean can be used in any JSP that is processing the same request
 - **scope="session"** – the bean can be used in any page that participates in the client session
 - **scope="application"** – the bean can be used in any page in the current application
- **Why?**

jsp:useBean

- **<jsp:useBean ... scope="scope" />**
 - **scope="page"** – once-off values
 - Search parameters/results
 - **scope="request"** – once-off values but can be passed to other JSP or servlets that are dealing with the same request
 - Search parameters/results
 - **scope="session"** – values that are seen by, used by, and associated to a single user until they log off
 - Shopping cart
 - **scope="application"** – values that all users of the application can see
 - Current active users

jsp:useBean

- **<jsp:useBean ... type="JavaClass" />**
 - Forces the Bean object to have the given type, instead of the type in the **class** attribute
 - Used to type a Bean as one of its superclasses or interfaces – polymorphic Beans!
- **<jsp:useBean ... beanName="beanFile" />**
 - Replaces the **class** attribute
 - Can create a Bean from a serialized object
 - Persistent Beans, even if the server crashes!

jsp:setPropertyReview

- For most tags, the values of **name** and **value** are computed when the JSP is compiled into a servlet
 - Not so in **jsp:setProperty** – **name** and **value** are evaluated at request time.
 - You can embed JSP expressions:
 - `<jsp:setProperty name="stringBean" property="message" value='<%= request.getParameter("message") %>' />`
 - Note the single-quotes of **value='...'** – avoids conflict with double-quotes of **"message"**

jsp:setPropertyReview

- The value passed to **jsp:setProperty** must match the type of the Bean's corresponding **setXxxxx** method
 - If this isn't **String**, then you have to explicitly convert the result of **request.getParameter()**
 - Requires knowing the Java types of each Bean method ☹
 - Requires embedding Java code in your JSP ☹

jsp:setPropertyReview

- **jsp:setProperty** can do this automatically
 - `<jsp:setProperty name="beanId" property="propertyName" param="parameterName" />`
 - Automatically converts parameter **String** into any of the Java built-in types (**int, long, byte, float, double, boolean, char**) and equivalent objects (**Integer, Long, Byte, Float, Double, Boolean, Character**)

jsp:setPropertyReview

- **jsp:setProperty** can also set all properties from their corresponding parameters in one go
 - `<jsp:setProperty name="beanId" property="*" />`
 - Sets every property for which a parameter is passed
 - If parameter is not passed, then property is not set – **missing parameters are not set to null**
 - Property names and parameter names must match **exactly**

JSP + Java Bean Demo

jsp:include

- `<jsp:include page="url" flush="true" />`
 - Include output from the resource at the relative *url* into the output stream of the JSP at this point
 - Why?
 - The output is regenerated for each request
 - Has access to request object
 - Can generate dynamic content
 - The `page` attribute can be a JSP expression

jsp:include

- `<jsp:include page="url" flush="true" />`
 - Include output from the resource at the relative *url* into the output stream of the JSP at this point
 - Why – useful for common page elements like navigation, headers, and footers
 - The output is regenerated for each request
 - Has access to request object
 - Can generate dynamic content
 - The **page** attribute can be a JSP expression

jsp:include

- `<jsp:param name="name" value="value" />`
 - Used to pass parameters to the included resource
 - `<jsp:include page="url" flush="true" >`
 `<jsp:param name="name" value="value" />`
 ...
 `<jsp:param name="name" value="value" />`
 `</jsp:include>`
 - The **value** attribute can be a JSP expression

jsp:forward

- `<jsp:forward page="url" />`
 - Passes responsibility for the request to the relative *url*
 - Preserves the `request` implicit object
 - Shares Beans with `scope="session"`
 - The `page` attribute can be a JSP expression

jsp:forward

- `<jsp:forward page="url" />`
 - Handled in the server
 - The client sees it as the same URL
 - Server treats it as a single request
- Versus `response.sendRedirect(url)`
 - Handled by the client
 - Client sees the new URL
 - Server treats it as two requests

JSP Directives

- Control global properties of the page
 - Class imports
 - Customising the servlet class
 - Setting content-type
- `<%@ directive ... %>`
- `<jsp:directive.directive ... />`
- Directives:
 - `include`
 - `page`
 - `taglib`

page Directives

- `<%@ page session="boolean" %>`
 - `session="true"` (the default) – bind to an existing session object, or create a new one
 - `session="false"` – do not create or bind a session; throws an exception if you try to use the `session` implicit object

page Directives

- `<%@ page buffer="sizeInKB" %>`
- `<%@ page buffer="none" %>`
- `<%@ page autoflush="boolean" %>`
 - Control buffering of the output writer
 - If `buffer="none"` ensure all HTTP headers are set before generating HTML
 - You cannot use `buffer="none"` with `autoflush="false"`

page Directives

- `<%@ page extends="Class" %>`
 - The class that the servlet object extends
- `<%@ page info="message string" %>`
 - Defines the string that will be returned by the servlet's `getServletInfo()` method
- `<%@ page language="java" %>`
 - The programming language used in the page
 - At present, Java is the only valid choice

page Directives

- `<%@ page errorPage="url.jsp" %>`
 - Placed in a JSP, sets a relative URL to jump to when an uncaught exception occurs
- `<%@ page isErrorPage="true" %>`
 - Indicate that the JSP is an error page
 - The exception which caused the error is available in the implicit object `exception`

include Directive

- `<%@ include file="url" %>`
 - Pastes the source text of the relative URL into the JSP at this point – like a C `#include`
 - This happens only when the JSP is converted into a Java servlet
 - If the included file changes, then you have to **force** the servlet to be regenerated – most JSP servers will not do this automatically
 - Useful for including headers and footers

Notes on include

- A mechanism for abstraction in JSP development
 - Breaking a large and complex JSP into sub-pages (sub-modules/sub-routines/components)
- Which form to use?
 - Core Servlets: Use directive only if you need JSP constructs
 - Hans Bergsten: Use directive if the included page rarely changes; use action if it is decided at run-time

Notes on include

- **include directive** is more efficient
- **include directive** is less secure
 - Included page can contain malicious JSP
- **include action** cannot share page variables (use Beans or sessions)
- **include action** cannot set headers or cookies

Directives demo