

#### The JSF Expression Language Originals of Slides and Source Code for Examples:

http://www.coreservlets.com/JSF-Tutorial/

This somewhat old tutorial covers JSF 1, and is left online for those maintaining existing projects. All new projects should use JSF 2, which is both simpler and more powerful. See http://www.coreservlets.com/JSF-Tutorial/jsf2/.

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For live training on JSF 1 or 2, please see courses at http://courses.coreservlets.com/.

Taught by the author of Core Servlets and JSP, More Servlets and JSP, and this tutorial. Available at public venues, or customized versions can be held on-site at your organization.

- Courses developed and taught by Marty Hall
  - JSF 2, PrimeFaces, servlets/JSP, Ajax, jQuery, Android development, Java 6 or 7 programming, custom mix of topics
  - Ajax courses can concentrate on 1 library (jQuery, Prototype/Scriptaculous, Ext-JS, Dojo, etc.) or survey several
- Courses developed and taught by coreservlets.com experts (edited by Marty)
  - Spring, Hibernate/JPA, EJB3, GWT, Hadoop, SOAP-based and RESTful Web Services

Contact hall@coreservlets.com for details

#### **Agenda**

- Motivating use of the expression language
  - Comparing to the JSP 2.0 EL
- Accessing bean properties
  - Direct
  - Nested
- Submitting bean properties
  - Expressions in output values
  - Expressions in submission values
  - Expressions for action controllers
- Accessing collection elements
- Using implicit objects and operators

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## Advantages of the Expression Language (Important)

- Shorthand notation for bean properties.
  - To reference the companyName property (i.e., result of the getCompanyName method) of a scoped variable (i.e. object stored in request, session, or application scope) or managed bean named company, you use #{company.companyName}. To reference the firstName property of the president property of a scoped variable or managed bean named company, you use #{company.president.firstName}.
- Simple access to collection elements.
  - To reference an element of an array, List, or Map, you use #{variable[indexOrKey]}. Provided that the index or key is in a form that is legal for Java variable names, the dot notation for beans is interchangeable with the bracket notation for collections.

## Advantages of the Expression Language (Less Important)

- Succinct access to request parameters, cookies, and other request data.
  - To access the standard types of request data, you can use one of several predefined implicit objects.
- A small but useful set of simple operators.
  - To manipulate objects within EL expressions, you can use any of several arithmetic, relational, logical, or empty-testing operators.
- Conditional output.
  - To choose among output options, you do not have to resort to Java scripting elements. Instead, you can use #{test ? option1 : option2}.
- Automatic type conversion.
  - The expression language removes the need for most typecasts and for much of the code that parses strings as numbers.
- Empty values instead of error messages.
  - In most cases, missing values or NullPointerExceptions result in empty strings, not thrown exceptions.

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#### The JSF EL vs. the JSP 2.0 EL

#### **JSF 1.1 EL**

- Can be used only in attributes of JSF tags
- Requires a taglib declaration
- Available in servers supporting JSP 1.2+
  - E.g., WebLogic 8.1, Tomcat 4,
     Oracle 9i, WebSphere 5
- Uses #{blah}
- Can represent submitted data and output values
- Looks in request, session, application, and managed beans defs

#### **JSP 2.0 EL**

- Can be used anywhere in the JSP page
- Requires no taglib declaration
- Available only in servers supporting JSP 2.0+
  - E.g., WebLogic 9, Tomcat 5 & 6,
     Oracle 10g, WebSphere 6
- Uses \${blah}
- Represents output values only
- Looks in request, session, and application only

## Activating the Expression Language in JSP 2.0

- Available only in servers that support JSP 2.0 or 2.1 (servlets 2.4 or 2.5)
  - E.g., Tomcat 5 or 6, not Tomcat 4
  - See http://theserverside.com/reviews/matrix.tss
- You must use the JSP 2.0 (servlet 2.4) web.xml file
  - The web.xml file in the sample JSF apps uses servlets 2.3 (JSP 1.2)
  - The sample apps at coreservlets.com already use this version, or use any web.xml file distributed with Tomcat 5 or 6.

## Preventing Use of Standard Scripting Elements in JSP 2.

- To enforce EL-only with no scripting, use scripting-invalid in web.xml
  - Still permits both the JSF EL and the JSP 2.0 EL

### **Downsides to Preventing Use of Scripting Elements**

- Harder debugging
  - <% System.out.println("...."); %>
- No redirects
  - <% response.sendRedirect("welcome.faces"); %>
- Some techniques hard to do with MVC
  - <%
     if (outputShouldBeExcel()) {
     response.setContentType("application/vnd.ms-excel");
     }
     %>
- Just because scripting is usually bad does not mean it is always bad

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# Outputting Bean Properties

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#### **Outputting Bean Properties**

#### #{varName.propertyName}

- Means to search the HttpServletRequest, the HttpSession, the ServletContext (i.e. look for a scoped variable), and managed beans definitions, *in that order*, and output the specified bean property
- Must be used in attribute of a JSF tag

#### Equivalent forms

- <h:outputText value="#{customer.firstName}"/>
  - Works with all JSF versions. Scoped variable or managed bean.
- \${customer.firstName}
  - Works only with JSP 2.0 and later. Scoped variable only.
- - Ugly pre-EL version.

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#### **Bean Properties Example: TestBean**

```
package coreservlets;
import java.util.*;

public class TestBean {
  private Date creationTime = new Date();
  private String greeting = "Hello";

  public Date getCreationTime() {
    return(creationTime);
  }

  public String getGreeting() {
    return(greeting);
  }

  public double getRandomNumber() {
    return(Math.random());
  }
}
```

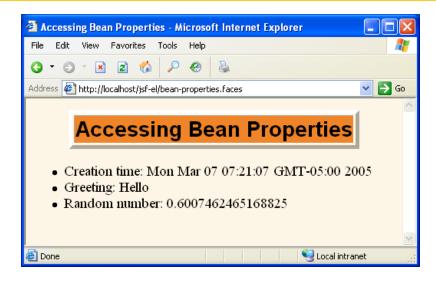
### Bean Properties Example: faces-config.xml

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### Bean Properties Example: bean-properties.jsp (.faces)

```
<%@ taglib uri="http://java.sun.com/jsf/core" prefix="f" %>
<%@ taglib uri="http://java.sun.com/jsf/html" prefix="h" %>
<f:view>
<BODY>
<TABLE BORDER=5 ALIGN="CENTER">
  <TR><TH CLASS="TITLE">Accessing Bean Properties</TH></TR>
</TABLE>
<UL>
  <LI>Creation time:
      <h:outputText value="#{testBean.creationTime}"/>
  <LI>Greeting:
      <h:outputText value="#{testBean.greeting}"/>
  <LI>Random number:
      <h:outputText value="#{testBean.randomNumber}"/>
</UL>
</BODY></HTML>
</f:view>
```

### **Bean Properties Example: Result**



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# Accessing Nested Bean Properties

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#### **Nested Bean Properties**

#### #{varName.prop1.prop2}

- First searches scoped variables and managed beans definitions for an entry named varName
- Then accesses prop1 property
  - · I.e., calls getProp1 method
- Then accesses prop2 property of that result
  - I.e., calls getProp2 on the output of getProp1
- Can be nested arbitrarily

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### **Nested Properties Example: NameBean**

```
package coreservlets;
public class NameBean {
  private String firstName = "Missing first name";
  private String lastName = "Missing last name";
  public NameBean() {}
  public NameBean (String firstName, String lastName) {
    setFirstName(firstName);
    setLastName(lastName);
  }
  public String getFirstName() {
    return(firstName);
  }
  public void setFirstName(String newFirstName) {
    firstName = newFirstName;
  }
  ...
}
```

### Nested Properties Example: CompanyBean

#### Nested Properties Example: EmployeeBean

## Nested Properties Example: faces-config.xml

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### Nested Properties Example: nested-properties.jsp (.faces)

```
<%@ taglib uri="http://java.sun.com/jsf/core" prefix="f" %>
<%@ taglib uri="http://java.sun.com/jsf/html" prefix="h" %>
<f:view>
<BODY>
<TABLE BORDER=5 ALIGN="CENTER">
  <TR><TH CLASS="TITLE">Using Nested Bean Properties</TH></TR>
</TABLE>
<UL>
  <LI>Employee's first name:
      <h:outputText value="#{employee.name.firstName}"/>
  <LI>Employee's last name:
      <h:outputText value="#{employee.name.lastName}"/>
  <LI>Name of employee's company:
      <h:outputText value="#{employee.company.companyName}"/>
  <LI>Business area of employee's company:
      <h:outputText value="#{employee.company.business}"/>
</UL>
</BODY></HTML>
</f:view>
```

### **Nested Properties Example: Result**



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# Submitting Bean Properties

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#### Three Meanings of #{...}

#### Designating output value

- #{varName.propertyName} means to output the given property of the given scoped variable or managed bean
- <h:outputText value="#{employee.address}"/>
  - · Anytime accessed, means to output text
- <h:inputText value="#{employee.address}"/>
  - · When form initially displayed, means to prepopulate field

#### Designating submitted value

- <h:inputText value="#{employee.address}"/>
  - When form submitted, designates where value stored

#### Designating method call after submission

- - · When form submitted, designates action handler

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#### **JSP 2.0 and Struts Equivalents**

#### Designating output value

- <h:outputText value="#{employee.address}"/>
  - · Similar to \${employee.address}, but scoped vars only
  - Similar to <bean:write name="employee" property="address"/> but scoped vars only
- <h:inputText value="#{employee.address}"/>
  - Similar to JSP 2.0
     <INPUT TYPE="TEXT"...VALUE="\${employee.address}">
  - Similar to html:text in Struts

#### Designating submitted value

- No JSP 2.0 equivalent
- Similar to html:text in Struts

#### Designating method call after submission

No ISP 2.0 or Struts equivalent

### Submitting Properties Example: EmployeeBean

```
package coreservlets;

public class EmployeeBean {
   private NameBean name;
   private CompanyBean company;

...

public String processEmployee() {
   if (Math.random() < 0.5) {
     return("accept");
   } else {
     return("reject");
   }
}</pre>
```

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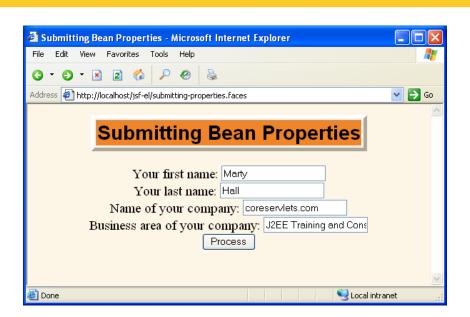
### Nested Properties Example: faces-config.xml

```
<faces-config>
  <managed-bean>
    <managed-bean-name>employee</managed-bean-name>
    <managed-bean-class>
      coreservlets.EmployeeBean
    </managed-bean-class>
    <managed-bean-scope>request</managed-bean-scope>
  </managed-bean>
  <navigation-rule>
   <from-view-id>/submitting-properties.jsp</from-view-id>
    <navigation-case>
      <from-outcome>accept</from-outcome>
      <to-view-id>/WEB-INF/results/accept.jsp</to-view-id>
    </navigation-case>
    <navigation-case>
      <from-outcome>reject</from-outcome>
      <to-view-id>/WEB-INF/results/reject.jsp</to-view-id>
    </navigation-case>
  </navigation-rule>
</faces-config>
```

## **Submitting Properties Example:** submitting-properties.jsp (.faces)

```
<h:form>
Your first name:
<h:inputText value="#{employee.name.firstName}"/>
<BR>
Your last name:
<h:inputText value="#{employee.name.lastName}"/>
<BR>
Name of your company:
<h:inputText value="#{employee.company.companyName}"/>
<BR>
Business area of your company:
<h:inputText value="#{employee.company.business}"/>
<BR>
<h:commandButton value="Process"
                 action="#{employee.processEmployee}"/>
</h:form>
```

### Submitting Properties Example: Input Page Result



### Submitting Properties Example: accept.jsp (JSF-Only Version)

```
<%@ taglib uri="http://java.sun.com/jsf/core" prefix="f" %>
<%@ taglib uri="http://java.sun.com/jsf/html" prefix="h" %>
<f:view>
<BODY>
<TABLE BORDER=5 ALIGN="CENTER">
  <TR><TH CLASS="TITLE">Employee Accepted</TH></TR>
</TABLE>
<UL>
  <LI>Employee's first name:
      <h:outputText value="#{employee.name.firstName}"/>
  <LI>Employee's last name:
      <h:outputText value="#{employee.name.lastName}"/>
  <LI>Name of employee's company:
      <h:outputText value="#{employee.company.companyName}"/>
  <LI>Business area of employee's company:
      <h:outputText value="#{employee.company.business}"/>
</UL>
Congratulations.
</BODY></HTML>
```

## Submitting Properties Example: accept.jsp (JSP 2.0 Version)

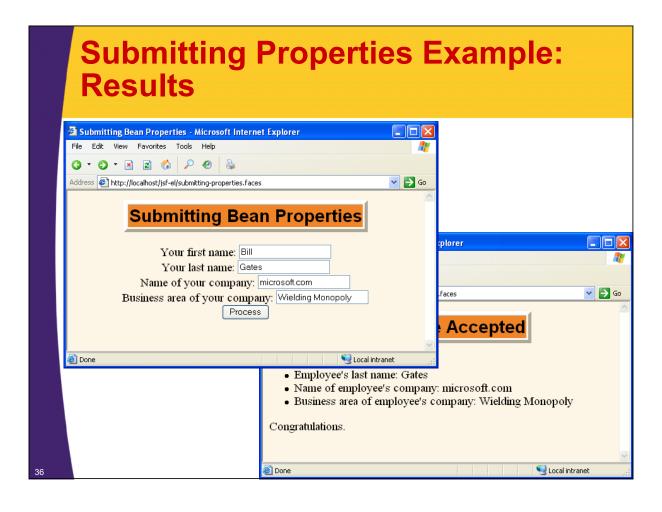
```
<BODY>
<TABLE BORDER=5 ALIGN="CENTER">
  <TR><TH CLASS="TITLE">Employee Accepted</TH></TR>
</TABLE>
<UL>
  <LI>Employee's first name:
      ${employee.name.firstName}
  <LI>Employee's last name:
      ${employee.name.lastName}
  <LI>Name of employee's company:
      ${employee.company.companyName}
  <LI>Business area of employee's company:
      ${employee.company.business}
</UL>
Congratulations.
</BODY></HTML>
```

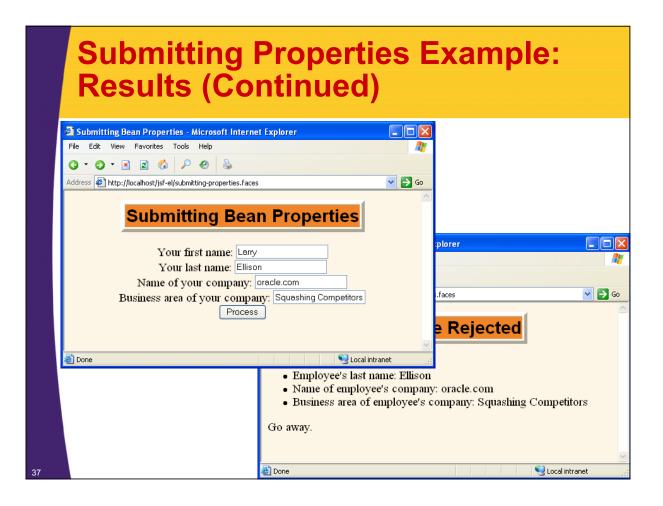
### Submitting Properties Example: reject.jsp (JSF-Only Version)

```
<%@ taglib uri="http://java.sun.com/jsf/core" prefix="f" %>
<%@ taglib uri="http://java.sun.com/jsf/html" prefix="h" %>
<f:view>
<BODY>
<TABLE BORDER=5 ALIGN="CENTER">
  <TR><TH CLASS="TITLE">Employee Rejected</TH></TR>
</TABLE>
<UL>
  <LI>Employee's first name:
      <h:outputText value="#{employee.name.firstName}"/>
  <LI>Employee's last name:
      <h:outputText value="#{employee.name.lastName}"/>
  <LI>Name of employee's company:
      <h:outputText value="#{employee.company.companyName}"/>
  <LI>Business area of employee's company:
      <h:outputText value="#{employee.company.business}"/>
</UL>
Congratulations.
</BODY></HTML>
```

## Submitting Properties Example: reject.jsp (JSP 2.0 Version)

```
<BODY>
<TABLE BORDER=5 ALIGN="CENTER">
  <TR><TH CLASS="TITLE">Employee Rejected</TH></TR>
</TABLE>
<UL>
  <LI>Employee's first name:
      ${employee.name.firstName}
  <LI>Employee's last name:
      ${employee.name.lastName}
  <LI>Name of employee's company:
      ${employee.company.companyName}
  <LI>Business area of employee's company:
      ${employee.company.business}
</UL>
Congratulations.
</BODY></HTML>
```







#### **Accessing Collections**

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### **Equivalence of Dot and Array Notations**

- Equivalent forms
  - #{name.property}
  - -#{name["property"]}
- Reasons for using array notation
  - To access arrays, lists, and other collections
    - · See upcoming slides
  - To calculate the property name at request time.
    - #{name1[name2]} (no quotes around name2)
  - To use names that are illegal as Java variable names
    - #{foo["bar-baz"]}
    - #{foo["bar.baz"]}

#### **Accessing Collections**

- #{attributeName[entryName]}
- Works for
  - Array. Equivalent to
    - theArray[index] (getting and setting)
  - List. Equivalent to
    - theList.get(index) or theList.set(index, submitted-val)
  - Map. Equivalent to
    - theMap.get(key) or theMap.put(key, submitted-val)
- Equivalent forms (for HashMap)
  - #{stateCapitals["maryland"]}
  - #{stateCapitals.maryland}
  - But the following is illegal since 2 is not a legal var name
    - #{listVar.2}

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### Collections Example: PurchaseBean

```
public class PurchaseBean {
  private String[] cheapItems =
    { "Gum", "Yo-yo", "Pencil" };
  private List<String> mediumItems =
   new ArrayList<String>();
  private Map<String,String> valuableItems =
   new HashMap<String,String>();
  private boolean isEverythingOK = true;
  public PurchaseBean() {
   mediumItems.add("iPod");
    mediumItems.add("GameBoy");
    mediumItems.add("Cell Phone");
    valuableItems.put("low", "Lamborghini");
    valuableItems.put("medium", "Yacht");
    valuableItems.put("high", "Chalet");
  public String[] getCheapItems() {
    return(cheapItems);
  public List<String> getMediumItems() {
    return (mediumItems);
  public Map<String,String> getValuableItems() {
    return (valuableItems);
```

## **Collections Example: PurchaseBean (Continued)**

```
public String purchaseItems() {
    isEverythingOK = Utils.doBusinessLogic(this);
    isEverythingOK = Utils.doDataAccessLogic(this);
    if (isEverythingOK) {
        return("success");
    } else {
        return("failure");
    }
}
```

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#### **Collections Example: Utils**

## Collections Example: faces-config.xml

```
<faces-config>
  <managed-bean>
    <managed-bean-name>purchases</managed-bean-name>
    <managed-bean-class>
      coreservlets.PurchaseBean
    </managed-bean-class>
    <managed-bean-scope>request</managed-bean-scope>
  </managed-bean>
  . . .
  <navigation-rule>
    <from-view-id>/using-collections.jsp</from-view-id>
    <navigation-case>
      <from-outcome>success</from-outcome>
      <to-view-id>/WEB-INF/results/success.jsp</to-view-id>
    </navigation-case>
    <navigation-case>
      <from-outcome>failure</from-outcome>
      <to-view-id>/WEB-INF/results/failure.jsp</to-view-id>
    </navigation-case>
  </navigation-rule>
K/faces-config>
```

## Collections Example: using-collections.jsp (.faces)

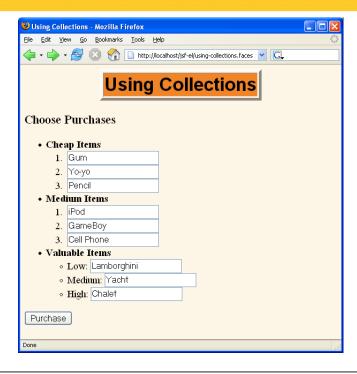
```
<h:form>
<LI><B>Cheap Items</B>
<OL>
  <LI><h:inputText
         value="#{purchases.cheapItems[0]}"/>
  <LI><h:inputText
         value="#{purchases.cheapItems[1]}"/>
  <LI><h:inputText
         value="#{purchases.cheapItems[2]}"/>
</OL>
<LI><B>Medium Items</B>
  <LI><h:inputText
         value="#{purchases.mediumItems[0]}"/>
  <LI><h:inputText
         value="#{purchases.mediumItems[1]}"/>
  <LI><h:inputText
         value="#{purchases.mediumItems[2]}"/>
</oL>
```

#### **Collections Example:** using-collections.jsp (.faces)-Cont.

```
<LI><B>Valuable Items</B>
<UL>
  <LI>Low:
      <h:inputText
         value='#{purchases.valuableItems["low"]}'/>
  <LI>Medium:
      <h:inputText
         value='#{purchases.valuableItems["medium"]}'/>
  <LI>High:
      <h:inputText
         value='#{purchases.valuableItems["high"]}"/>
</UL>
</UL>
<h:commandButton value="Purchase"
   action="#{purchases.purchaseItems}"/>
</h:form>
  Important note
   - Since I am using double quotes around the hash table key,
```

I have to use single quotes around the entire JSF expression

**Collections Example: Input Page Result** 



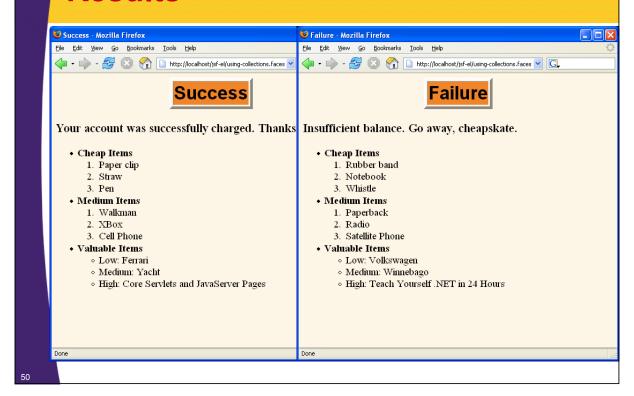
## **Submitting Properties Example: success.jsp (JSF-Only Version)**

```
<%@ taglib uri="http://java.sun.com/jsf/core" prefix="f" %>
<%@ taglib uri="http://java.sun.com/jsf/html" prefix="h" %>
<f:view>...
<UL>
<LI><B>Cheap Items</B>
<0L>
  <LI><h:outputText
         value="#{purchases.cheapItems[0]}"/>
  <LI><h:outputText
         value="#{purchases.cheapItems[1]}"/>
  <LI><h:outputText
         value="#{purchases.cheapItems[2]}"/>
</OL>
<LI><B>Medium Items</B>
<OL>
  <LI><h:outputText
         value="#{purchases.mediumItems[0]}"/>
  <LI><h:outputText
         value="#{purchases.mediumItems[1]}"/>
  <LI><h:outputText
         value="#{purchases.mediumItems[2]}"/>
</OL>
...</f:view>
```

## **Submitting Properties Example:** success.jsp (JSP 2.0 Version)

```
<
```

### **Submitting Properties Example:** Results



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# Implicit Objects and Operators

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### JSF EL Has Almost the Same Predefined Variables as JSP 2

- facesContext. The FacesContext object.
  - E.g. #{facesContext.externalContext.session.id}
- param and paramValues. Request params.
  - E.g. #{param.custID}
- header and headerValues. Request headers.
  - E.g. #{header.Accept} or #{header["Accept"]}
  - #{header["Accept-Encoding"]}
- cookie. Cookie object (not cookie value).
  - E.g. #{cookie.userCookie.value} or #{cookie["userCookie"].value}
- initParam. Context initialization param.
- requestScope, sessionScope, applicationScope.
  - Instead of searching scopes.
- Problem
  - Using implicit objects usually works poorly with MVC model

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#### **Example: Implicit Objects**

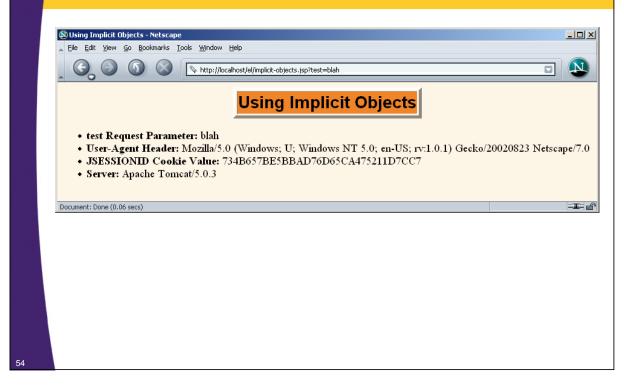
```
<!DOCTYPE ...>
...
<P>
<UL>
<LI><B>test Request Parameter:</B>
    ${param.test}

<LI><B>User-Agent Header:</B>
    ${header["User-Agent"]}

<LI><B>JSESSIONID Cookie Value:</B>
    ${cookie.JSESSIONID.value}

<LI><B>Server:</B>
    ${pageContext.servletContext.serverInfo}
</UL>
</BODY></HTML>
```

## **Example: Implicit Objects** (Result)



#### **Expression Language Operators**

#### Arithmetic

- + - \* / div % mod

#### Relational

$$- == eq != ne < lt > gt <= le >= ge$$

#### Logical

- && and || or ! Not

#### Empty

- Empty
- True for null, empty string, empty array, empty list, empty map. False otherwise.

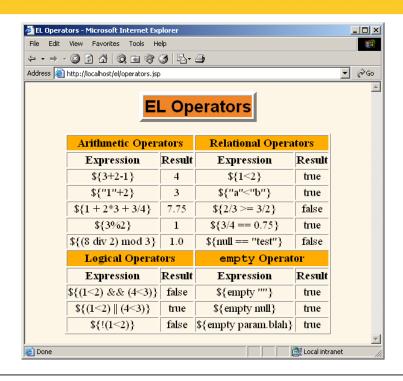
#### CAUTION

- Use extremely sparingly to preserve MVC model

#### **Example: Operators**

```
<TABLE BORDER=1 ALIGN="CENTER">
  <TR><TH CLASS="COLORED" COLSPAN=2>Arithmetic Operators
      <TH CLASS="COLORED" COLSPAN=2>Relational Operators
  <TR><TH>Expression<TH>Result<TH>Expression<TH>Result
  <TR ALIGN="CENTER">
    TD \ \ \{3+2-1\} \ TD \ \ \{3+2-1\}
    <TD>\${1&lt;2}<TD>${1<2}
  <TR ALIGN="CENTER">
    <TD>\${"1"+2}<TD>${"1"+2}
    <TD>\${"a"&lt;"b"}<TD>${"a"<"b"}
  <TR ALIGN="CENTER">
    \TD>\{1 + 2*3 + 3/4}\TD>${1 + 2*3 + 3/4}
    \TD \ {2/3 >= 3/2}<TD >$ {2/3 >= 3/2}
  <TR ALIGN="CENTER">
    <TD>\${3%2}<TD>${3%2}
    \TD>\{3/4 == 0.75}\TD>${3/4 == 0.75}
```

#### **Example: Operators (Result)**



## **Evaluating Expressions Conditionally**

- \${ test ? expression1 : expression2 }
  - Evaluates test and outputs either expression1 or expression2

#### Problems

- Relatively weak
  - c:if and c:choose from JSTL are much better
- Tempts you to put business/processing logic in JSP page.
- Should only be used for presentation logic.
  - Even then, consider alternatives

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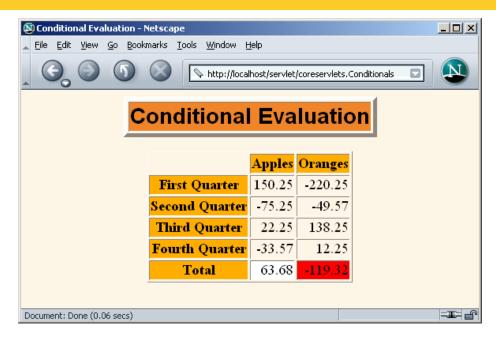
## Example: Conditional Expressions

## **Example: Conditional Expressions (Continued)**

## **Example: Conditional Expressions (Continued)**

```
<TABLE BORDER=1 ALIGN="CENTER">
  <TR><TH>
      <TH CLASS="COLORED">Apples
      <TH CLASS="COLORED">Oranges
  <TR><TH CLASS="COLORED">First Quarter
      <TD ALIGN="RIGHT">${apples.q1}
      <TD ALIGN="RIGHT">${oranges.q1}
  <TR><TH CLASS="COLORED">Second Quarter
      <TD ALIGN="RIGHT">${apples.q2}
      <TD ALIGN="RIGHT">${oranges.q2}
  <TR><TH CLASS="COLORED">Total
      <TD ALIGN="RIGHT"
          BGCOLOR="${(apples.total < 0) ? "RED" : "WHITE" }">
      ${apples.total}
      <TD ALIGN="RIGHT"
          BGCOLOR="${(oranges.total < 0) ? "RED" : "WHITE" }">
      ${oranges.total}
K/TABLE>...
```

## **Example: Conditional Expressions (Result)**



#### **Summary**

- The JSF EL provides concise, easy-to-read access to
  - Bean properties
  - Collection elements
- Plays Triple Role
  - Output values
  - Submitted values
  - Action handlers
- JSF EL for input values similar to JSP 2 EL
  - Except JSF EL accesses managed beans even if they are not yet scoped variables
  - Submitted values and action handlers: no JSP 2.0 equiv

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#### **Questions?**

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