JSP Tag Libraries

Actions Supported by All the Laws of Nature

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JSP Techniques

We discuss the following techniques

- I. Standard custom tags for JSPs: JSTL
- 2. The JSP custom tags api

JSTL – JSP Standard Tag Library

- Provides new tags for JSPs that reduce scripting
- They use the custom tag api, but have become a standard library, essentially a part of JSP language

Using JSTL

The JSTL library provides 5 kinds of tags, each having a different (standard) prefix. You "import" a library by placing a "taglib" directive at the top of your jsp page. Here are the choices:

Core tags: (can do if, if/else, loops...)

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

Function tags: (standard Java string manipulation)

(continued)

Format Tags (format numbers, dates..)

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

SQL Tags (set data source, perform queries)

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

 XML Tags (for navigating/parsing/working with XML files)

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

(continued)

- Head First, p. 475 lists all the available JSTL library tags.
- Examples of tags from the Core JSTL Library

c:set (set value of a variable)
c:out

c:if (conditional)

c:choose

c:forEach

Many of these make simple use of the EL.

Quick EL Review

- An expression \${expr} prints expr to the page
- An expression \${person.name} evaluates (and prints to the page) something like: person.getName(), where person is an instance of a Person bean having a *name* variable.
- To test whether two objects are equal, EL uses eq for equals and ne for not equals

JSTL example: <c:out>

The above code will generate the following result:

<tag>, &

(JSTL Examples from: https://www.tutorialspoint.com/jsp/jsp_standard_tag_library.htm)

JSTL example: <c:set>

```
<%@ taglib uri="http://java.sun.com/jsp/jstl/core" prefix="c" %>
<html>
 <head>
   <title><c:set> Tag Example</title>
 </head>
 <body>
   <c:set var = "salary" scope = "session" value = "${2000*2}"/>
   <c:out value = "${salary}"/>
 </body>
</html>
```

The above code will generate the following result -

4000

JSTL example: <c:if>

The above code will generate the following result -

My salary is: 4000

JSTL example: <c:choose>

```
<%@ taglib uri="http://java.sun.com/jsp/jstl/core" prefix="c" %>
<html>
<body>
    <c:set var = "salary" scope = "session" value = "${2000*2}"/>
    Your salary is : <c:out value = "${salary}"/>
    <c:choose>
      <c:when test = "${salary <= 0}">
        Salary is very low to survive.
      </c:when>
      <c:when test = "${salary > 1000}">
        Salary is very good.
      </c:when>
      <c:otherwise>
        No comment sir...
      </c:otherwise>
    </c:choose>
  </body>
</html>
The above code will generate the following result –
Your salary is: 4000
Salary is very good.
```

JSTL example: <c:forEach>

</body></html>

```
<%@ taglib uri="http://java.sun.com/jsp/jstl/core" prefix="c" %>
<a href="https://www.nead-stitle-color:blue-color: blue-color: blu
<body>
\ < \\String[][] data = {\{"Nov 6", "32", "26"\},\{"Nov 7", "32", "26"\},\{"Nov 8", "32", "26"\}\};
request.setAttribute("temperatures", data);%>
DATEHIGHLOW
<c:forEach var="daily" items="${temperatures}">
             $\{\daily[0]\}$\{\daily[1]\}$\{\daily[2]\}$\{\daily[2]\}$\}
             </c:forEach>
```

| DATE | HIGH | LOW |
|-------|--------------|--------------|
| Nov 6 | 32 °C | 26 °C |
| Nov 7 | 32 °C | 26 °C |
| Nov 8 | 32 °C | 26 °C |

JSTL example: <fn:substring>

```
<%@ taglib uri = "http://java.sun.com/jsp/jstl/core" prefix = "c" %>
<%@ taglib uri = "http://java.sun.com/jsp/jstl/functions" prefix = "fn" %>
<html>
  <body>
    <c:set var = "string I" value = "This is first String."/>
    <c:set var = "string2" value = "${fn:substring(string1, 5, 15)}" />
    Final sub string : ${string2}
  </body>
</html>
You will receive the following result -
Final sub string: is first S
```

Custom tags

- JSTL is a standard library of JSP actions, but JSP allows developers to create their own actions
- component development creates custom functionality that can be packaged and reused by content developers
- almost every modern web app framework relies heavily on the use of such components
- key steps
 - define a tag including attributes and body
 - write a Tag Library Descriptor (TLD) that the container will read
 - write a tag handler class that implements the tag functionality
 - use the tag on a JSP page and link it to the tag descriptor

JSP Custom Tag Libraries

- Tag handler class
- Descriptor file
- JSP taglib directive
- Example: Print a label with font and color: label.jsp

Components of a tag library

- Tag library descriptor document
- Tag handler class
- Java Server Pages that use the tag

Tag Library Descriptor

- An xml document that contains information about a library as a whole and about each tag contained in the library.
- Used by a web container to validate the tags and by JSP page development tools.
- Example: label.tld

Tag Library Descriptor

```
<taglib version="2.1" xmlns="http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/javaee" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-
instance" xsi:schemaLocation="http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/javaee http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/javaee/web-
isptaglibrary 2 1.xsd"> <tlib-version>1.0</tlib-version>
 <short-name>tlddemo</short-name>
 <uri>/WEB-INF/tlds/TldDemo</uri>
 <tag>
    <description>Generates a label</description>
    <name>Label</name>
    <tag-class>net.mum.waa.custom.tag.Label</tag-class>
    <br/>
<br/>
<br/>
dy-content>
<br/>
empty</br/>
/body-content>
    <attribute>
       <name>foreColor</name>
       <required>false</required>
       <rtexprvalue>true</rtexprvalue>
    </attribute>
    <attribute>
       <name>text</name>
       <required>true</required>
       <rtexprvalue>true</rtexprvalue>
    </attribute>
 </tag>
</taglib>
```

Tag handler class

- Extends the tag support framework class
 - javax.servlet.jsp.tagext.TagSupport

Tag handler class

```
public class Label extends SimpleTagSupport{
 String foreColor;
 String text;
 //render custom tag
 public void doTag() throws JspException, IOException {
   JspWriter out = getJspContext().getOut();
   if (foreColor != null) {
      out.write(String.format(
         "<span style='color:%s'>%s</span>", foreColor, text));
   } else {
      out.write(String.format("<span>%s</span>", text));
 // Need a setter for each attribute of custom tag
 public void setForeColor(String foreColor) {
   this.foreColor = foreColor:
  public void setText(String text) {
   this.text = text:
```

The Java Server Page - taglib directive

- The taglib directive declares that your JSP page uses a set of custom tags, identifies the location of the library, and provides a means for identifying the custom tags in your JSP page.
- Example:
 - <%@ taglib uri="..." prefix="..." %>
- The uri attribute value resolves to a location the container understands and the prefix attribute informs a container what bits of markup are custom actions.

The Java Server Page

```
<%@ page language="java" contentType="text/html;
charset=ISO-8859-1" pageEncoding="ISO-8859-1"%>
<%@ taglib prefix='aspx' uri='./WEB-</pre>
INF/label.tld'%>
< ht.ml>
<body>
<aspx:Label foreColor='red'
     text='hello'/>
</body>
</html>
```

Why use custom tags?

- To provide an easy mechanism to dynamically "generate markup" for common processing tasks.
- e.g., JSF is a component based framework.
 All JSF tags will be implemented as "custom tags". More complex because they have to satisfy requirements of the JSF framework.