



Simplifying Access to Java Code: The JSP 2.0 Expression Language

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Agenda

- Motivating use of the expression language
- Understanding the basic syntax
- Understanding the relationship of the expression language to the MVC architecture
- Referencing scoped variables
- Accessing bean properties, array elements, List elements, and Map entries
- Using expression language operators
- Evaluating expressions conditionally

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Servlets and JSP: Possibilities for Handling a Single Request

- **Servlet only. Works well when:**
 - Output is a binary type. E.g.: an image
 - There is *no* output. E.g.: you are doing forwarding or redirection as in Search Engine example.
 - Format/layout of page is highly variable. E.g.: portal.
- **JSP only. Works well when:**
 - Output is mostly character data. E.g.: HTML
 - Format/layout mostly fixed.
- **Combination (MVC architecture). Needed when:**
 - A single request will result in multiple substantially different-looking results.
 - You have a large development team with different team members doing the Web development and the business logic.
 - You perform complicated data processing, but have a relatively fixed layout.

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Implementing MVC with RequestDispatcher

1. **Define beans to represent the data**
2. **Use a servlet to handle requests**
 - Servlet reads request parameters, checks for missing and malformed data, etc.
3. **Populate the beans**
 - The servlet invokes business logic (application-specific code) or data-access code to obtain the results. Results are placed in the beans that were defined in step 1.
4. **Store the bean in the request, session, or servlet context**
 - The servlet calls `setAttribute` on the request, session, or servlet context objects to store a reference to the beans that represent the results of the request.

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Implementing MVC with RequestDispatcher (Continued)

5. Forward the request to a JSP page.

- The servlet determines which JSP page is appropriate to the situation and uses the forward method of RequestDispatcher to transfer control to that page.

6. Extract the data from the beans.

- The JSP page accesses beans with jsp:useBean and a scope matching the location of step 4. The page then uses jsp:getProperty to output the bean properties.
- The JSP page does not create or modify the bean; it merely extracts and displays data that the servlet created.

Drawback of MVC

- **Main drawback is the final step: presenting the results in the JSP page.**

- jsp:useBean and jsp:getProperty
 - Clumsy and verbose
 - Cannot access bean subproperties
- JSP scripting elements
 - Result in hard-to-maintain code
 - Defeat the whole purpose behind MVC.

- **Goal**

- More concise access
- Ability to access subproperties
- Simple syntax accessible to Web developers

Advantages of the Expression Language

- **Concise access to stored objects.**
 - To output a “scoped variable” (object stored with `setAttribute` in the `PageContext`, `HttpServletRequest`, `HttpSession`, or `ServletContext`) named `saleItem`, you use `${saleItem}`.
- **Shorthand notation for bean properties.**
 - To output the `companyName` property (i.e., result of the `getCompanyName` method) of a scoped variable named `company`, you use `${company.companyName}`. To access the `firstName` property of the `president` property of a scoped variable named `company`, you use `${company.president.firstName}`.
- **Simple access to collection elements.**
 - To access an element of an array, `List`, or `Map`, you use `${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 (Continued)

- **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.

Activating the Expression Language

- **Available only in servers that support JSP 2.0 (servlets 2.4)**
 - E.g., Tomcat 5, not Tomcat 4
 - For a full list of compliant servers, see <http://theserverside.com/reviews/matrix.tss>
- **You must use the JSP 2.0 web.xml file**
 - Download a template from the source code archive at coreservlets.com, or use one from Tomcat 5

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<web-app xmlns="http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/j2ee"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation=
    "http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/j2ee web-app_2_4.xsd"
  version="2.4">
...
</web-app>
```

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Invoking the Expression Language

- **Basic form: `${expression}`**
 - These EL elements can appear in ordinary text or in JSP tag attributes, provided that those attributes permit regular JSP expressions. For example:
 - `<UL>`
 - `<LI>Name: ${expression1}`
 - `<LI>Address: ${expression2}`
 - `</UL>`
 - `<jsp:include page="${expression3}" />`
- **The EL in tag attributes**
 - You can use multiple expressions (possibly intermixed with static text) and the results are coerced to strings and concatenated. For example:
 - `<jsp:include page="${expr1}blah${expr2}" />`

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Common (but Confusing) EL Problem

- **Scenario**
 - You use `${something}` in a JSP page
 - You literally get `"${something}"` in the output
 - You realize you forgot to update the `web.xml` file to refer to servlets 2.4, so you do so
 - You redeploy your Web app and restart the server
 - You *still* literally get `"${something}"` in the output
- **Why?**
 - The JSP page was already translated into a servlet
 - A servlet that ignored the expression language
- **Solution**
 - Resave the JSP page to update its modification date

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Preventing Expression Language Evaluation

- **What if JSP page contains `${` ?**
- **Deactivating the EL in an entire Web application.**
 - Use a `web.xml` file that refers to servlets 2.3 (JSP 1.2) or earlier.
- **Deactivating the expression language in multiple JSP pages.**
 - Use the `jsp-property-group` `web.xml` element
- **Deactivating the expression language in individual JSP pages.**
 - Use `<%@ page isELIgnored="true" %>`
 - This is particularly useful in pages that use JSTL
- **Deactivating individual EL statements.**
 - In JSP 1.2 pages that need to be ported unmodified across multiple JSP versions (with no `web.xml` changes), you can replace `$` with `$`, the HTML character entity for `$`.
 - In JSP 2.0 pages that contain both EL statements and literal `${` strings, you can use `\${` when you want `${` in the output

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Preventing Use of Standard Scripting Elements

- To enforce EL-only with no scripting, use scripting-invalid in web.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<web-app xmlns="http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/j2ee"
  xmlns:xsi=
    "http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation=
    "http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/j2ee web-app_2_4.xsd"
  version="2.4">
  <jsp-property-group>
    <url-pattern>*.jsp</url-pattern>
    <scripting-invalid>true</scripting-invalid>
  </jsp-property-group>
</web-app>
```

Accessing Scoped Variables

- **`${varName}`**
 - Means to search the PageContext, the HttpServletRequest, the HttpSession, and the ServletContext, *in that order*, and output the object with that attribute name.
 - PageContext does not apply with MVC.
- **Equivalent forms**
 - `${name}`
 - `<%= pageContext.findAttribute("name") %>`
 - `<jsp:useBean id="name" type="somePackage.SomeClass" scope="...">`
`<%= name %>`

Example: Accessing Scoped Variables

```
public class ScopedVars extends HttpServlet {
    public void doGet(HttpServletRequest request,
                      HttpServletResponse response)
        throws ServletException, IOException {
        request.setAttribute("attribute1", "First Value");
        HttpSession session = request.getSession();
        session.setAttribute("attribute2", "Second Value");
        ServletContext application = getServletContext();
        application.setAttribute("attribute3",
                                new java.util.Date());
        request.setAttribute("repeated", "Request");
        session.setAttribute("repeated", "Session");
        application.setAttribute("repeated", "ServletContext");
        RequestDispatcher dispatcher =
            request.getRequestDispatcher("/el/scoped-vars.jsp");
        dispatcher.forward(request, response);
    }
}
```

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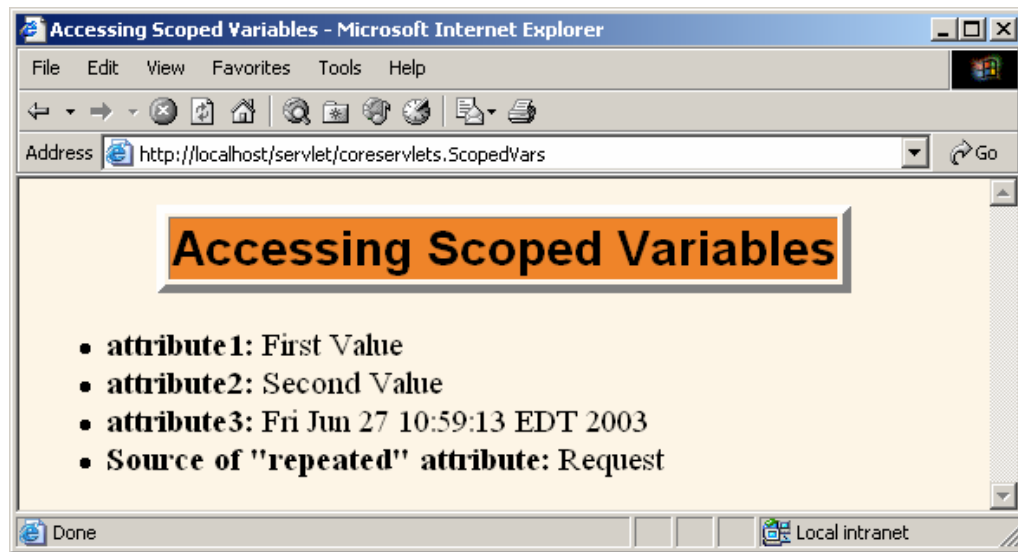
Example: Accessing Scoped Variables (Continued)

```
<!DOCTYPE ...>
...
<TABLE BORDER=5 ALIGN="CENTER">
    <TR><TH CLASS="TITLE">
        Accessing Scoped Variables
    </TH>
</TABLE>
<P>
<UL>
    <LI><B>attribute1:</B> ${attribute1}
    <LI><B>attribute2:</B> ${attribute2}
    <LI><B>attribute3:</B> ${attribute3}
    <LI><B>Source of "repeated" attribute:</B>
        ${repeated}
</LI>
</UL>
</BODY></HTML>
```

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Example: Accessing Scoped Variables (Result)



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Accessing Bean Properties

- **`${varName.propertyName}`**
 - Means to find scoped variable of given name and output the specified bean property
- **Equivalent forms**
 - `${customer.firstName}`
 - ```
<%@ page import="coreservlets.NameBean" %>
<%
NameBean person =
 (NameBean)pageContext.findAttribute("customer");
%>
<%= person.getFirstName() %>
```

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## Accessing Bean Properties (Continued)

- **Equivalent forms**
  - `${customer.firstName}`
  - ```
<jsp:useBean id="customer"
              type="coreservlets.NameBean"
              scope="request, session, or application" />
<jsp:getProperty name="customer"
                 property="firstName" />
```
- **This is better than script on previous slide.**
 - But, requires you to know the scope
 - And fails for subproperties.
 - No non-Java equivalent to `${customer.address.zipCode}`

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Example: Accessing Bean Properties

```
public class BeanProperties extends HttpServlet {
    public void doGet(HttpServletRequest request,
                     HttpServletResponse response)
        throws ServletException, IOException {
        NameBean name = new NameBean("Marty", "Hall");
        CompanyBean company =
            new CompanyBean("coreservlets.com",
                           "J2EE Training and Consulting");
        EmployeeBean employee =
            new EmployeeBean(name, company);
        request.setAttribute("employee", employee);
        RequestDispatcher dispatcher =
            request.getRequestDispatcher
                ("/el/bean-properties.jsp");
        dispatcher.forward(request, response);
    }
}
```

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Example: Accessing Bean Properties (Continued)

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

    public EmployeeBean(NameBean name, CompanyBean company) {
        setName(name);
        setCompany(company);
    }

    public NameBean getName() { return(name); }

    public void setName(NameBean newName) {
        name = newName;
    }

    public CompanyBean getCompany() { return(company); }

    public void setCompany(CompanyBean newCompany) {
        company = newCompany;
    }
}
```

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Example: Accessing Bean Properties (Continued)

```
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;
    }
    ...
}
```

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Example: Accessing Bean Properties (Continued)

```
public class CompanyBean {
    private String companyName;
    private String business;

    public CompanyBean(String companyName, String business) {
        setCompanyName(companyName);
        setBusiness(business);
    }

    public String getCompanyName() { return(companyName); }

    public void setCompanyName(String newCompanyName) {
        companyName = newCompanyName;
    }

    public String getBusiness() { return(business); }

    public void setBusiness(String newBusiness) {
        business = newBusiness;
    }
}
```

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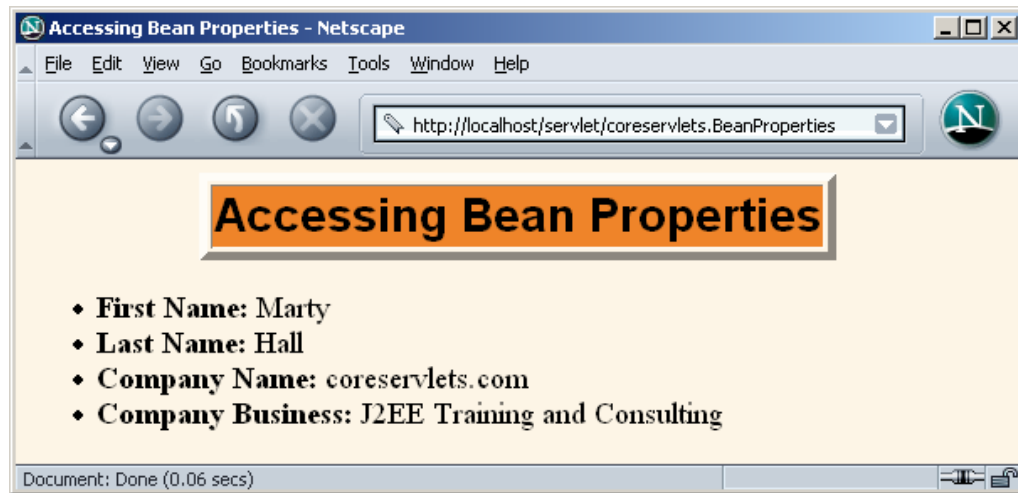
Example: Accessing Bean Properties (Continued)

```
<!DOCTYPE ...>
...
<UL>
    <LI><B>First Name:</B>
        ${employee.name.firstName}
    <LI><B>Last Name:</B>
        ${employee.name.lastName}
    <LI><B>Company Name:</B>
        ${employee.company.companyName}
    <LI><B>Company Business:</B>
        ${employee.company.business}
</UL>
</BODY></HTML>
```

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Example: Accessing Bean Properties (Result)



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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"]}`

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Accessing Collections

- `${attributeName[entryName]}`
- **Works for**
 - Array. Equivalent to
 - `theArray[index]`
 - List. Equivalent to
 - `theList.get(index)`
 - Map. Equivalent to
 - `theMap.get(keyName)`
- **Equivalent forms (for HashMap)**
 - `${stateCapitals["maryland"]}`
 - `${stateCapitals.maryland}`
 - But the following is illegal since 2 is not a legal var name
 - `${listVar.2}`

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Example: Accessing Collections

```
public class Collections extends HttpServlet {
    public void doGet(HttpServletRequest request,
                      HttpServletResponse response)
        throws ServletException, IOException {
        String[] firstNames = { "Bill", "Scott", "Larry" };
        ArrayList lastNames = new ArrayList();
        lastNames.add("Ellison");
        lastNames.add("Gates");
        lastNames.add("McNealy");
        HashMap companyNames = new HashMap();
        companyNames.put("Ellison", "Sun");
        companyNames.put("Gates", "Oracle");
        companyNames.put("McNealy", "Microsoft");
        request.setAttribute("first", firstNames);
        request.setAttribute("last", lastNames);
        request.setAttribute("company", companyNames);
        RequestDispatcher dispatcher =
            request.getRequestDispatcher("/el/collections.jsp");
        dispatcher.forward(request, response);
    }
}
```

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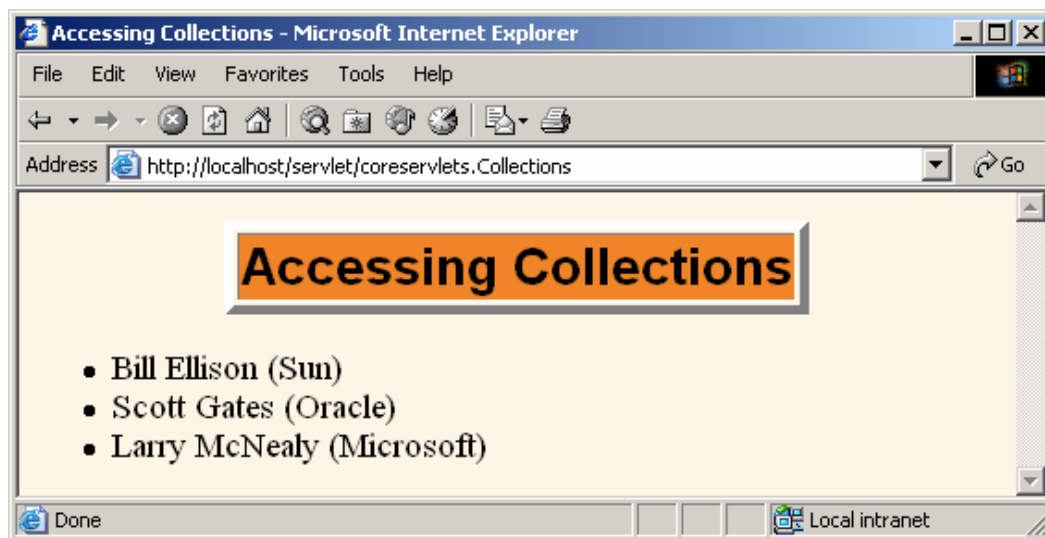
Example: Accessing Collections (Continued)

```
<!DOCTYPE ...>
...
<BODY>
<TABLE BORDER=5 ALIGN="CENTER">
  <TR><TH CLASS="TITLE">
    Accessing Collections
  </TH>
</TR>
</TABLE>
<P>
<UL>
  <LI>${first[0]} ${last[0]} (${company["Ellison"]})
  <LI>${first[1]} ${last[1]} (${company["Gates"]})
  <LI>${first[2]} ${last[2]} (${company["McNealy"]})
</UL>
</BODY></HTML>
```

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Example: Accessing Collections (Result)



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Referencing Implicit Objects (Predefined Variable Names)

- **pageContext.** The PageContext object.
 - E.g. `${pageContext.session.id}`
- **param and paramValues.** Request params.
 - E.g. `${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.
- **pageScope, requestScope, sessionScope, applicationScope.**
 - Instead of searching scopes.
- **Problem**
 - Using implicit objects usually works poorly with MVC model

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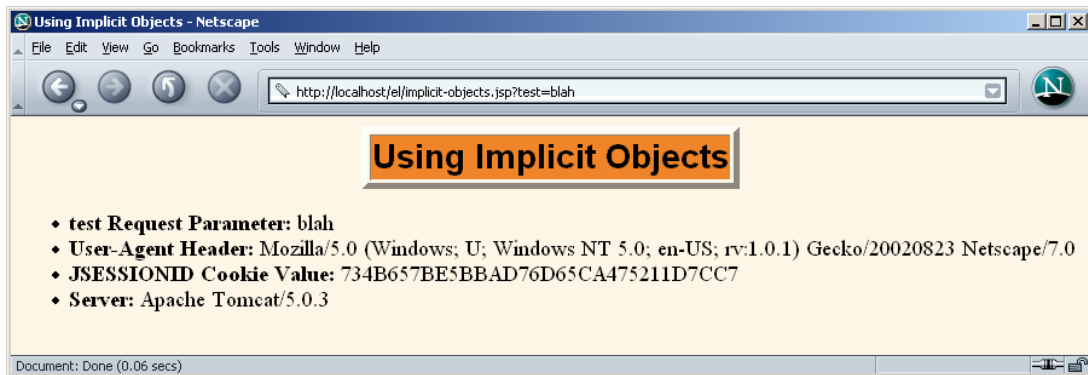
Example: Implicit Objects

```
<!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>
```

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Example: Implicit Objects (Result)



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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

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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<2}<TD>\${1<2}
  <TR ALIGN="CENTER">
    <TD>\${"1"+2}<TD>\${"1"+2}
    <TD>\${"a"<"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}
...

```

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Example: Operators (Result)

Arithmetic Operators		Relational Operators	
Expression	Result	Expression	Result
$\${3+2-1}$	4	$\${1<2}$	true
$\${"1"+2}$	3	$\${"a"<"b"}$	true
$\${1 + 2*3 + 3/4}$	7.75	$\${2/3 >= 3/2}$	false
$\${3\%2}$	1	$\${3/4 == 0.75}$	true
$\${(8 \div 2) \bmod 3}$	1.0	$\${null == "test"}$	false
Logical Operators		empty Operator	
Expression	Result	Expression	Result
$\${(1<2) \&\& (4<3)}$	false	$\${empty ""}$	true
$\${(1<2) \parallel (4<3)}$	true	$\${empty null}$	true
$\${!(1<2)}$	false	$\${empty param.blah}$	true

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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

Example: Conditional Expressions

```
public class Conditionals extends HttpServlet {
    public void doGet(HttpServletRequest request,
                      HttpServletResponse response)
        throws ServletException, IOException {
        SalesBean apples =
            new SalesBean(150.25, -75.25, 22.25, -33.57);
        SalesBean oranges =
            new SalesBean(-220.25, -49.57, 138.25, 12.25);
        request.setAttribute("apples", apples);
        request.setAttribute("oranges", oranges);
        RequestDispatcher dispatcher =
            request.getRequestDispatcher
                ("/el/conditionals.jsp");
        dispatcher.forward(request, response);
    }
}
```


Example: Conditional Expressions (Continued)

```
public class SalesBean {
    private double q1, q2, q3, q4;

    public SalesBean(double q1Sales,
                     double q2Sales,
                     double q3Sales,
                     double q4Sales) {
        q1 = q1Sales; q2 = q2Sales;
        q3 = q3Sales; q4 = q4Sales;
    }

    public double getQ1() { return(q1); }
    public double getQ2() { return(q2); }
    public double getQ3() { return(q3); }
    public double getQ4() { return(q4); }
    public double getTotal() {
        return(q1 + q2 + q3 + q4); }
}
```

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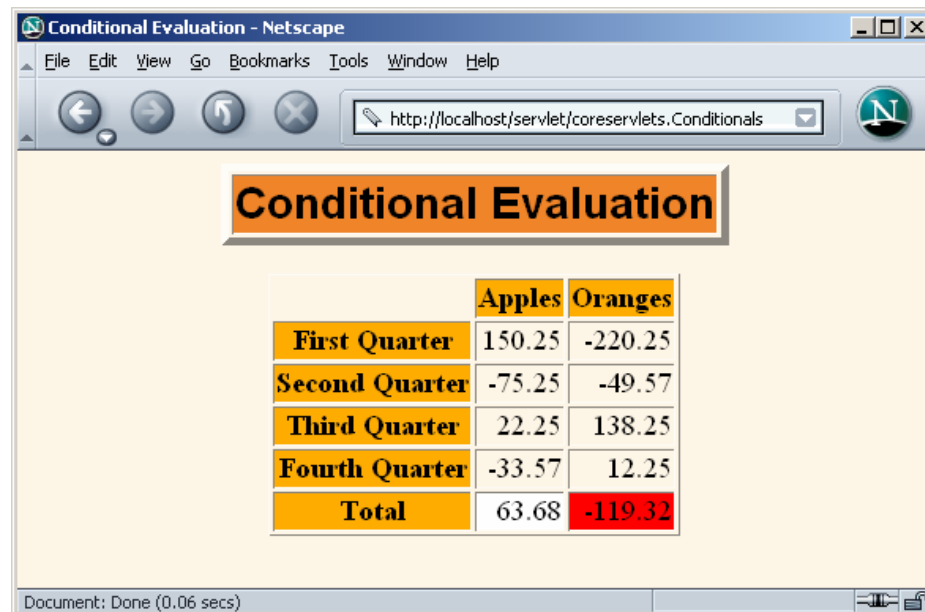
Example: Conditional Expressions (Continued)

```
...
<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}
  </TABLE>...
```

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Example: Conditional Expressions (Result)



	Apples	Oranges
First Quarter	150.25	-220.25
Second Quarter	-75.25	-49.57
Third Quarter	22.25	138.25
Fourth Quarter	-33.57	12.25
Total	63.68	-119.32

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Redoing MVC Examples in JSP 2.0

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Request-Based Sharing: JSP 1.1

```
...  
<BODY>  
  <jsp:useBean id="randomNum"  
               type="coreservlets.NumberBean"  
               scope="request" />  
  <H2>Random Number:  
  <jsp:getProperty name="randomNum"  
                   property="number" />  
  </H2>  
</BODY></HTML>
```

Request-Based Sharing: JSP 2.0

```
...  
<BODY>  
  <H2>Random Number:  
  ${randomNum.number}  
  </H2>  
</BODY></HTML>
```

Session-Based Sharing: JSP 1.1

```
...  
<BODY>  
<H1>Thanks for Registering</H1>  
<jsp:useBean id="nameBean"  
              type="coreservlets.NameBean"  
              scope="session" />  
<H2>First Name:  
<jsp:getProperty name="nameBean"  
                  property="firstName" /></H2>  
<H2>Last Name:  
<jsp:getProperty name="nameBean"  
                  property="lastName" /></H2>  
</BODY></HTML>
```

Session-Based Sharing: JSP 2.0

```
...  
<BODY>  
<H1>Thanks for Registering</H1>  
<H2>First Name:  
${nameBean.firstName}</H2>  
<H2>Last Name:  
${nameBean.lastName}</H2>  
</BODY></HTML>
```

ServletContext-Based Sharing: JSP 1.1

```
...  
<BODY>  
<H1>A Prime Number</H1>  
<jsp:useBean id="primeBean"  
              type="coreservlets.PrimeBean"  
              scope="application" />  
<jsp:getProperty name="primeBean"  
                 property="prime" />  
</BODY></HTML>
```

ServletContext-Based Sharing: JSP 2.0

```
...  
<BODY>  
<H1>A Prime Number</H1>  
${primeBean.prime}  
</BODY></HTML>
```

Summary

- **The JSP 2.0 EL provides concise, easy-to-read access to**
 - Bean properties
 - Collection elements
 - Standard HTTP elements such as request parameters, request headers, and cookies
- **The JSP 2.0 EL works best with MVC**
 - Use only to output values created by separate Java code
- **Resist use of EL for business logic**

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J2EE training: <http://courses.coreservlets.com>

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Questions?

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