

JSP

Tag Extension

JSP custom tag

Ideally, JSP pages should contain no code written in the Java programming language (that is, no expressions or scriptlets). Anything a JSP page needs to do with Java code can be done from a

custom tag

- *Separation of form and function.*
- *Separation of developer skill sets and activities.*
- *Code reusability.*
- *Clarified system design.*

a JSP custom tag

```
<%@ taglib uri="/hello" prefix="example" %>
<HTML><HEAD><TITLE>First custom tag</TITLE></HEAD>
<BODY>
This is static output
<p />
<i><example:hello>HELLO THERE</example:hello></i>
This is static output
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

hello.doStartTag()

hello.doEndTag()

a JSP custom tag

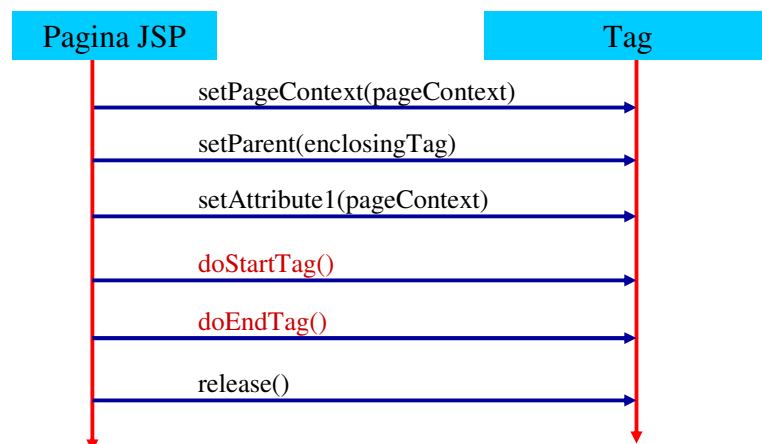
```
package jsptags;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.Date;
import javax.servlet.jsp.*;
import javax.servlet.jsp.tagext.*;

public class HelloTag extends TagSupport {
    public int doStartTag() throws JspTagException {
        try {
            pageContext.getOut().write("Start tag found here<BR>");
        } catch (IOException e) {
            throw new JspTagException("Fatal error: could not write to JSP out");
        }
        return EVAL_BODY_INCLUDE; // return SKIP_BODY;
    }
}
```

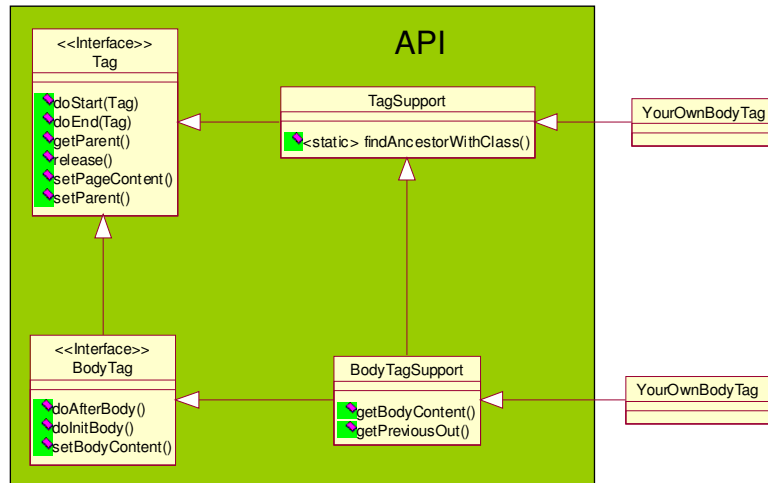
a JSP custom tag

```
...  
public class HelloTag extends TagSupport {  
...  
    public int doEndTag() throws JspTagException {  
        try {  
            pageContext.getOut().write("End tag found<BR>");  
        } catch (IOException e) {  
            throw new JspTagException("Fatal error: could not write to JSP out");  
        }  
        return EVAL_PAGE;    // return SKIP_PAGE;  
    }  
}
```

Javax.servlet.jsp.tagext.Tag interface



Class Diagram



a JSP custom tag

```

<%@ taglib uri="/hello" prefix="example" %>
<HTML><HEAD><TITLE>First custom tag</TITLE></HEAD>
<BODY>
This is static output
<p />
<i><example:hello>HELLO THERE</example:hello></i>
This is static output
</BODY>
</HTML>

```

The diagram shows the execution flow of the custom tag `example:hello`. The `hello.doStartTag()` method is called when the tag is encountered. The `hello.doInitBody()` method is called before the body content is processed. The `hello.doAfterBody()` method is called after the body content is processed. The `hello.doEndTag()` method is called when the tag is closed.

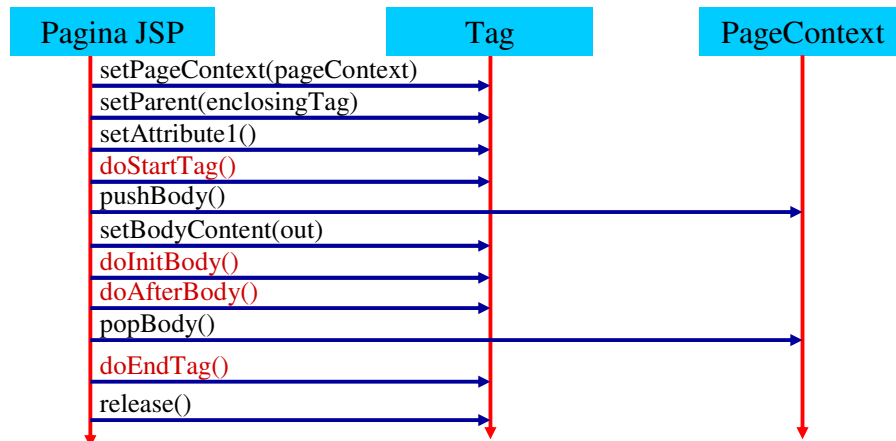
a JSP custom tag

```
package jsptags;
...
public class HelloTag extends BodyTagSupport {
    public int doStartTag() throws JspTagException {
        ...
    }
    public void doInitBody() throws JspTagException {
        try {
            pageContext.getOut().write("Init Body<BR>");
        } catch (IOException e) {
            throw new JspTagException("Fatal error: could not write to JSP out");
        }
    }
}
```

a JSP custom tag

```
    public int doAfterBody() throws JspTagException {
        try {
            pageContext.getOut().write("After Body<BR>");
        } catch (IOException e) {
            throw new JspTagException("Fatal error: could not write to JSP out");
        }
        return EVAL_BODY_TAG; // return SKIP_BODY;
    } /*
    public int doEndTag() throws JspTagException {
        ...
    }
}
```

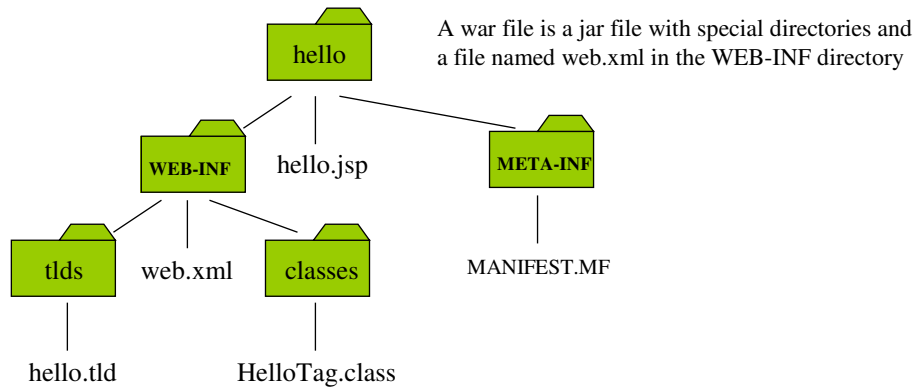
Javax.servlet.jsp.tagext.BodyTag interface



reversing body content

```
import java.io.IOException; import javax.servlet.jsp.*; import javax.servlet.jsp.tagext.*;
public class ReverseTag extends BodyTagSupport {
    public int doEndTag() throws JspTagException {
        BodyContent bodyContent = getBodyContent();
        if (bodyContent != null) { // Do nothing if there was no body content
            StringBuffer output = new StringBuffer(bodyContent.getString());
            output.reverse();
            try {
                bodyContent.getEnclosingWriter().write(output.toString());
            } catch (IOException ex) {
                throw new JspTagException("Fatal IO error");
            }
        }
        return EVAL_PAGE;
    }
}
```

structure of the war file



TLD

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1" ?>
<!DOCTYPE taglib
    PUBLIC "-//Sun Microsystems, Inc.//DTD JSP Tag Library 1.1//EN"
    "http://java.sun.com/j2ee/dtds/web-jsptaglibrary_1_1.dtd">
<taglib>
  <tlibversion>1.0</tlibversion>
  <jspversion>1.1</jspversion>
  <shortname>examples</shortname>
  <info>Simple example library.</info>
  <tag>
    <name>reverse</name>
    <tagclass>tagext.ReverseTag</tagclass>
    <bodycontent>JSP</bodycontent>
    <info>Simple example</info>
  </tag>
</taglib>
```

web.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE web-app PUBLIC "-//Sun Microsystems, Inc.//DTD Web Application 2.2//EN"
'http://java.sun.com/j2ee/dtds/web-app_2.2.dtd'>
<web-app>
  <display-name>tagext</display-name>
  <description>Tag extensions examples</description>
  <session-config>
    <session-timeout>0</session-timeout>
  </session-config>

  <taglib>
    <taglib-uri>/hello</taglib-uri>
    <taglib-location>/WEB-INF/tlds/hello.tld</taglib-location>
  </taglib>

</web-app>
```

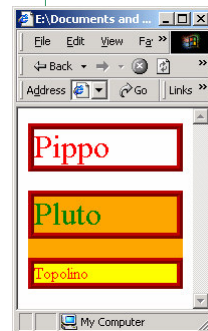
CSS

Cascading Style Sheet CSS2 - CSS/P

Nota: tratteremo solo le proprietà definite a livello di standard ed attualmente implementate sia da Netscape che da Explorer

Esempio di cascata di stili

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
  <STYLE TYPE="text/css">
    p {font-size:24pt;color:green;
      border-width:thick;border-style:ridge;
      border-color:red}
    p.red {color:red}
  </STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
  <p class="red">Pippo</p>
  <div style="background:orange;border-color:green">
    <p>Pluto</p>
    <p class="red" style="font-size:12pt;
      background:yellow">Topolino</p>
  </div>
</BODY>
```



Elementi di formattazione

color:*color*

background-color:*color*

background-image:*uri*

font-family:*name*

font-size:*xx-small|x-small|small|medium|large|x-large|xx-large|
larger|smaller|absoluteSize|relativeSize|percentage|length*

font-style:*normal|italic*

font-weight:*bold|bolder|lighter|normal|100|200|...|800|900*

Unita' di lunghezza

LUNGHEZZE ASSOLUTE:

Sistema Internazionale

cm *centimetri*

mm *millimetri*

Unita' anglosassoni

in *inch (pollici)*

pt *point: 1/72 pollice*

pc *pica: 12 point = 1/6 pollice*

System dependent:

px *pixel*

LUNGHEZZE RELATIVE:

em *altezza del font
dell'elemento*

ex *altezza estesa del font
dell'elemento*

Elementi di formattazione

line-height: *normal | length | percentage*

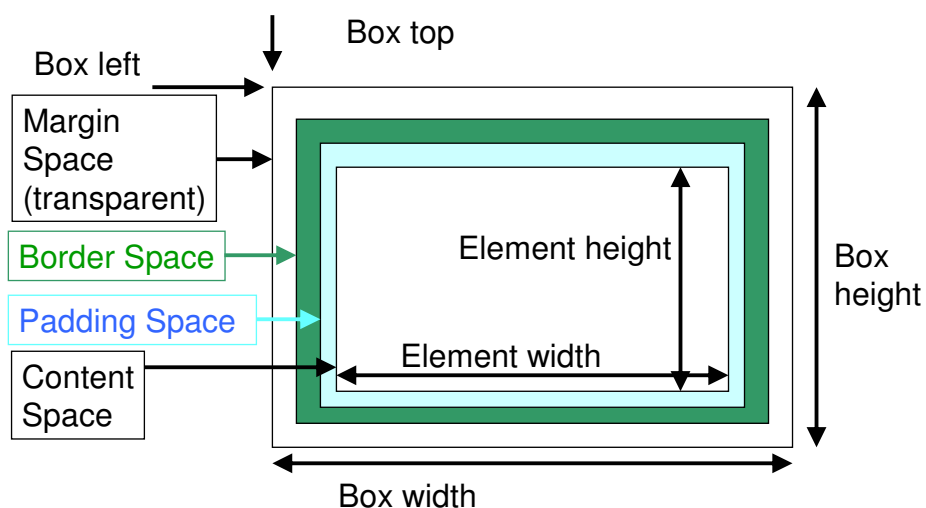
text-align: *left | center | right | justify*

text-decoration: *blink | line-through | overline | underline*

text-indent: *length | percentage*

text-transform: *none | capitalize | uppercase | lowercase*

Elementi di formattazione



Elementi di formattazione

`border-bottom-width, border-top-width,`
`border-right-width, border-left-width: thin|medium|thick|n`
`border-color: color`
`border-style: double|groove|none|inset|outset|ridge|solid`
`border-width: thin|medium|thick|length`

`margin: thickness`
`margin-bottom, margin-left, margin-right, margin-top: thickness`

`padding: thickness`
`padding-bottom, padding-left, padding-right, padding-top: thickness`

Elementi di formattazione - liste

line-style:decimallower-alpha lower-roman upper-alpha upper-roman

line-style:circle disc square

Wrapping text on an element

<P> Un testo molto molto molto molto molto molto lungo.

Un testo molto molto molto molto molto molto lungo.

</P>

Caratteristiche avanzate

Selettore di adiacenza **H1+H2** {color:blue}

I blocchi H1 e H2 consecutivi

Selettore Padre-figlio **BODY > P** {color:red}

I Paragrafi direttamente contenuti nel BODY

Selettore di attributo **P[ALIGN]** {color:red}

Individua solo i <P ALIGN=...>

P[ALIGN="left"] {color:red}

Individua solo i <P ALIGN="left">

***[ALIGN="left"]** {color:red}

Individua solo qualunque tag con attributo ALIGN="left"

Caratteristiche avanzate

Pseudo-elementi

P:first-letter *prima lettera*

P:first-line *prima linea*

Pseudo-classi

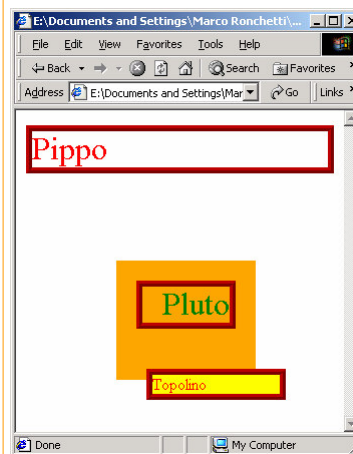
A:link *ancore non visitate*

A:active *ancore nell'atto di essere cliccate*

A:visited *ancore visitate*

Esempio di posizionamento: CSS-P

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
  <STYLE TYPE="text/css">
    #aposition{position:relative;left:30;top:20}
    a {color:red}
    p {font-size:24pt;color:green;border-width:thick;
      border-style=ridge;border-color=red}
    p.red {color:red}
  </STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
  <p class="red">Pippo</p>
  <div style="background:orange;border-color=green;
    position:absolute;left:100;top:150">
    <p style="padding-left:20;margin:20">Pluto</p>
    <span id="aposition">
      <p class="red" style="font-size:12pt;
        background-color:yellow">Topolino</p>
    </span>
  </div>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```



Elementi posizionabili – CSS/P

Specificazione del tipo di posizionamento:

position:absolute|relative

Specificazione della posizione:

top:size

left:size

Specificazione della dimensione:

width:size

height:size

Specificazione del tipo di visibilit :

visibility:hidden|inherit|show

Elementi posizionabili – CSS/P

Clip:*rect(top right bottom left)*

Taglia un elemento lasciandolo al suo posto

z-index:*n*

stabilisce l'ordine di visualizzazione degli elementi sovrapposti