JET Extension Tags

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Chapter 1

Introduction

JET will pass through the untagged areas to the output without any modifications. Data contained within the tags may modify their containers before placing any output. The space taken by the tag itself is not passed to the output and will not appear in the output.

Skip Blank Lines options on containers will skip passing any blank lines or line containing only whitespace to the output.

Chapter 2

Tags and Attributes

XML style tagging is used to insert functions and other behaviors into the script. As the document contents are output a tag may be inserted to perform the desired function and affect the output.

Tag attributes are used to pass parameters into the operations and functionality for each tag.

Outputting a database from mysql may be performed using the ¡mysql¿ tag in combination with the ¡ifrow¿, ¡whilerow¿ and ¡sql¿ tags.

Chapter 3

Variables and Variable Types

Chapter 4

Expressions

Expressions are used to perform complicated calculations (arithmetic), perform comparisons between values (boolean), manipulate strings (string) or perform operations on dates (date).

4.1 Functions and Operators

4.1.1 left(string, number-of-characters)

4.1.2 substring(string, start-position, number-of-characters

Use the substring operation to extract a portion of a string and return the value as a string.

Chapter 5

Common Gateway Interface Features

JET extension tags provides options for enabling the processing of data using the Common Gateway Interface (CGI) specification used by Apache and NGINX as well as other HTTP server applications. This makes JET a powerful tool for creating web interfaces and API handler environments for various javascript frameworks as well as just native HTML style interaction.

To enable the CGI features within a requested document you can specify the cgi="true" attribute on a ¡jet¿ tag containing the document or ¡jet /¿ tag contained within the document.

When you enable the CGI interface the script will look for specific environment variables used to retrieve the input data from the browser interface and automatically provide these values to the JET scripting using the variables interface. There are currently three supported data formats or content types through this interface. These content types are:

formdata/urlencoded mutipart/formdata text/json

Chapter 6

Tag Reference

This chapter will cover all the tags and parameters required to perform the operations that JET provides.

6.1 call

Use the call tag to evoke an executable file from a jet script.

6.2 comment

Use the comment tag to create a section in the jet script that can be used for making comments and is ignored by the jet reader.

6.3 for

Use the for tag to iterate a tag container for a logical number of times.

6.4 header

Use the header tag to output a header prior to outputting the process buffer to the requester.

6.5 if/else

Use the if tag to perform a conditional output on the tag container. An optional else container provides alternate output in the event the condition is not met.

6.6 ifrow/else

Use the ifrow tag to output the tag container if a row exists in the mysql tag.

6.7 jet

Use the jet tag to specify parameters for the jet parsing session and to control the output options.

6.8 mysql

Use the mysql tag to specify parameters for connecting to a mysql server. The container of the tag is where you can specify the sql statement and method of processing the result output of the executed sql statement.

6.9 read

Use the read tag to read the contents of a file contained on the local file system into a variable for further output or processing.

6.10 set

Use the set tag to store initialize a variable to a value contained in a value attribute, the result of an expression (expr) attribute or the contents of the set tag container.

6.11 sql

6.12 stream

6.13 system

6.14 tag

6.15 while

6.16 whiledir

6.17 whilerow

6.18 write