

A professional photograph of a woman with curly brown hair and a man with a beard and short hair. The woman is in the foreground, smiling and holding a silver tablet computer. The man is standing behind her, looking down at the tablet. They appear to be in an office or professional setting.

Thymeleaf

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Registro de Cambios

Versión	Descripción	Fecha
1.0	Versión Inicial	6/12/2024
1.1	Actualización a variables	16/05/2024

1. Introducción

Este documento tiene como finalidad facilitar la búsqueda de variables en Thymeleaf para el proyecto de CertiDigital y EDC y además el uso de plantillas multidioma. A lo largo de este manual, proporcionaremos una guía detallada y estructurada para ayudar a los usuarios a navegar y utilizar eficientemente las variables disponibles en Thymeleaf, optimizando así el desarrollo y la implementación de funcionalidades en estos proyectos.

2. Introducción al Thymeleaf

Thymeleaf es un motor de plantillas para aplicaciones web en Java, diseñado para ser fácil de integrar y utilizar tanto en entornos de desarrollo como de producción. Se destaca por su capacidad para combinar la lógica de aplicación con el diseño de la interfaz de usuario de manera eficiente y clara. A diferencia de otros motores de plantillas, Thymeleaf permite a los desarrolladores y diseñadores trabajar con plantillas HTML que son válidas tanto en el servidor como en el navegador, lo que facilita la colaboración y el desarrollo de aplicaciones web dinámicas.

3. Configuración de las variables

Para poder interpretar correctamente este documento nos hará falta:

- Comprender [thymeleaf](#)
- Tener un JSON de la credencial
- El HTML con las variables : <https://europa.eu/europass/elm-browser/documentation/rdf/ap/edc/documentation/EDC-generic-no-cv.html>

Para obtener el JSON de una credencial, tenemos que emitirla y en la pantalla previa a la firma, podremos descargarla:

European Digital Credentials for Learning > Review



Review

Before proceeding to **Seal**, check the accuracy of your credentials by previewing them. Click the eye icon under Actions. On sealing, the credentials will be issued and cannot be modified.

[Issue more Credentials](#)

RECIPIENT	CREDENTIAL TITLE	VALID	SEALED	SENT	ACTIONS
hola caracola	Titulo de la credencial				

[Download](#)

Items per page: 5 ▾ Showing 1 - 1 of 1 items

A continuación, os dejamos uno de ejemplo para poder seguir el documento:

[CredencialDeEjemplo.json](#)

Los datos que vamos a obtener para informar están en la credencial, pero si queremos saber donde ubicados concretamente deberemos de buscar o bien dentro del JSON o apoyarnos en el HTML.

Como los datos parten de la credencial, nuestra variable comenzará en la mayoría de los casos como:

credential.*

Esa credencial es en HTML:

Verifiable Credential

A Verifiable Credential. This is the superclass of European Digital credential for Learning.

- Applies to: [cred:VerifiableCredential](#)

Property name	URI	Expected value	Card.	
credential schema	cred:credentialSchema	IRI	1..*	The schema validated
credential status	cred:credentialStatus	xsd:anyURI	0..1	The status
credential subject (owner)	cred:credentialSubject	elm:Agent or elm:Person or elm:Organisation or	1..1	The subject claims are
evidence	cred:evidence	Evidence	0..*	The evidence
expiration date	cred:expirationDate	xsd:dateTime	0..1	The date

Como vemos en el HTML, hay variables que contienen elementos simples o elementos que están definidos en el mismo HTML (marcados en azul). Para poder mostrar el dato, tenemos que llevar a la variable simple y no hacer referencia al objeto.

Si queremos obtener, por ejemplo, la fecha en la que se emite la credencial, podemos buscarlo (en inglés):

Verifiable Credential

A Verifiable Credential. This is the superclass of European Digital credential for Learning.

- Applies to: cred:VerifiableCredential

Property name	URI	Expected value	Card.	Description
credential schema	cred:credentialSchema	IRI	1..*	The schema the verifiable credential should be validated against.
credential status	cred:credentialStatus	xsd:anyURI	0..1	The status of the verifiable credential.
credential subject (owner)	cred:credentialSubject	elm:Agent or elm:Person or elm:Organisation or	1..1	The subject (agent, person etc) about which claims are made and who owns the credential.
evidence	cred:evidence	Evidence	0..*	The evidence of the verifiable credential.
expiration date	cred:expirationDate	xsd:dateTime	0..1	The date and time when the credential expires.
holder	cred:holder	elm:Agent or elm:Person or elm:Organisation or	0..1	The holder of verifiable credential.
issuance date	cred:issuanceDate	xsd:dateTime	0..1	Defines the date and time, when the credential becomes valid.
issued	cred:issued	xsd:dateTime	1..1	The date when the credential was issued.
issuer	cred:issuer	Issuer Node	1..1	The organisation that issued the credential and sealed it with its digital e-seal.

Como vemos en la descripción, la fecha en la que la credencial ha sido emitida es:

credential.issued

Ahora vamos a comprobarlo en el JSON:

```

1  {
2    "credential" : {
3      "id" : "urn:credential:1ff81c0e-0864-4155-9c0c-eb7ed367803c",
4      "type" : [ "VerifiableCredential", "EuropeanDigitalCredential" ],
5      "credentialSchema" : [ {
6        "id" : "http://data.europa.eu/snb/model/ap/edc-generic-full",
7        "type" : "ShaclValidator2017"
8      }],
9      "credentialSubject" : {
10        "issuanceDate" : "2023-11-16T16:04:03+01:00",
11        "issued" : "2023-11-16T16:04:03+01:00",
12        "validFrom" : "2024-06-17T22:00:00Z",
13        "credentialProfiles" : [ {
14          "id" : "http://data.europa.eu/snb/credential/e34929035b",
15          "type" : "EuropeanDigitalCredential"
16        }]
17      }
18    }
19  }

```

Efectivamente, esa variable existe y está informada (línea 447).

Ahora vamos a ponerlo un poco mas difícil, vamos a recuperar el nombre de la persona y la nota que ha obtenido.

Buscamos el nombre (en inglés)

Person				
<i>A human being. Person is a subclass of Agent.</i>				
Property name	URI	Expected value	Card.	Description
birth name	cpv:birthName	rdf:langString	0..*	The name of the person at birth. Birth names tend to be persistent and for this reason they are recorded by some public sector information systems. There is no granularity for birth name - the full name should be recorded in a single field.
citizenship	elm:citizenshipCountry	Concept	0..*	The country (or countries) that conferred citizenship rights on the person. It should be provided using the Country Named Authority List.
contact information	elm:contactPoint	Contact Point	0..*	The contact information of the person.
date of birth	elm:dateOfBirth	xsd:dateTime	0..1	The date of birth of the person.
family name	foaf:familyName	rdf:langString	0..1	The family name of the person.
full name	foaf:fullName	rdf:langString	0..1	The complete name of the person as one string.
gender	elm:gender	Concept	0..1	The gender of the person. It should be provided using the Human Sex Named Authority List.

Como vemos, pertenece al elemento “Person”. Si vemos la imagen de Verifiable Credential (más arriba), veremos que pertenece a “credentialSubject”. Por tanto, para poder obtener el nombre de la persona deberemos escribir:

credential.credentialSubject.fullName

Si lo buscamos en el JSON:

```
"credential" : { 1
  "id" : "urn:credential:1ff81c0e-0864-4155-9c0c-eb7ed367803c",
  "type" : [ "VerifiableCredential", "EuropeanDigitalCredential" ],
  "credentialSchema" : [ {
    "id" : "http://data.europa.eu/snb/model/ap/edc-generic-full",
    "type" : "ShaclValidator2017"
  }],
  "credentialSubject" : { 2
    "id" : "urn:epass:person:1",
    "type" : "Person",
    "givenName" : {
      "es" : [ "hola" ]
    },
    "familyName" : {
      "es" : [ "caracola" ]
    },
    "fullName" : { 3
      "es" : [ "hola caracola" ]
    }
  }
}
```

Ahora, vamos a por la nota:

Note

Free text metadata fields, such as the description, a historical or additional note of a qualification can contain a plain text or a XHTML fragment as literal value. By using a Note both the datatype of the literal and the language can be specified.

- Applies to: **elm:Note**

Property name	URI	Expected value	Card.	Description
note format	elm:noteFormat	Concept	0..1	The format of the note. It should be provided using the IANA types for text, text/plain, text/html etc.
note literal	elm:noteLiteral	rdf:langString	1..*	The textual content of the note.
subject	dc:subject	Concept	0..1	The subject of the note. It should be provided using a controlled vocabulary.

En nuestro caso, es noteLiteral, que pertenece a Note. Este a su vez formará parte de una evaluación “LearningAssessment” a si que vamos a buscarlo en el HTML

Learning Assessment

The result of a process establishing the extent to which a learner has attained particular knowledge, skills and competences against criteria such as learning outcomes or standards of competence. Learning Assessment is a subclass of Claim.

- Applies to: [elm:LearningAssessment](#)

Property name	URI	Expected value	Card.	Description
assessed by	elm:assessedBy	elm:Agent or elm:Person or elm:Organisation or	0..*	The competent body that awarded the grade.
awarded by	elm:awardedBy	Awarding Process	1..1	The awarding details of the learning assessment.
date issued	dc:issued	xsd:dateTime	0..1	The date when the learning assessment was formally approved/issued.
description	dc:description	rdf:langString	0..*	A free text description of the learning assessment.
grade	elm:grade	Note	1..1	A resulting grade of the assessment.
grade status	elm:gradeStatus	Concept	0..1	The status of the grade, which can be i) pass, ii) fail or iii) other. It should be provided using a controlled vocabulary.

Learning Assessment pertenece a un elemento “claim”:

Claim

A [claim](#) made by an issuer. This class carries properties common to all [claims](#), including Learning Achievement, Learning Activity, [Learning Assessment](#) and Learning Entitlement. It serves as an extension point that enables the definition of additional subclasses.

- Applies to: [elm:Claim](#)

Property name	URI	Expected value	Card.	Description
awarded by	elm:awardedBy	Awarding Process	1..1	The awarding details of the claim .
description	dc:description	rdf:langString	0..*	A free text description of the claim .
identifier	adms:identifier	elm:Identifier or elm:LegalIdentifier	0..*	An identifier of the claim .
more information	elm:additionalNote	Note	0..*	An additional free text note about the claim .
other documents	elm:supplementaryDocument	Web Resource	0..*	A public web document containing additional documentation about the claim .
title	dc:title	rdf:langString	1..*	The title of the claim . One value per language is permitted.
type	dc:type	Concept	0..*	The type of the claim . It should be provided using a controlled vocabulary. The users can also use their own controlled list(s) to specify subtypes of the Learning Achievement, Learning Activity, Learning Assessment and Learning Entitlement. Multiple types are allowed, but they should all fall under the same upper type (Learning Achievement, Learning Activity, Learning Assessment and Learning Entitlement), since the subclasses of Claim superclass are disjoint.

Y como este es un elemento ELM que podemos reclamar, pertenece a “verifiable credential” en concreto a “credentialSubject” (que contiene los elementos ELM). Por tanto, accederemos como:

credential.credentialSubject.hasClaim[1].grade.noteLiteral.es

Sabemos que es la posición 1 y no la 0 porque en el JSON:

The screenshot shows a JSON editor with code highlighting and annotations. The JSON structure is as follows:

```
    "hasClaim" : [ {
        "id" : "urn:epass:learningAchievement:1",
        "type" : "LearningAchievement",           Posicion 0
        "awardedBy" : {
            "id" : "urn:epass:awardingProcess:2",
            "type" : "AwardingProcess",
        }
    },
    {
        "fullName" : {
            "es" : [ "hola caracola" ]
        },
        "hasClaim" : [
            {
                "id" : "urn:epass:learningAssessment:1",
                "type" : "LearningAssessment",          Posicion 1 - El tipo que
                "awardedBy" : {                         buscamos
                    "id" : "urn:epass:awardingProcess:1",
                    "type" : "AwardingProcess",
                    "awardingBody" : [ {
                        "id" : "urn:epass:org:1",
                        "type" : "Organisation",
                        "altLabel" : {
                            "es" : [ "Organismo adjudicador" ]
                        },
                    }
                ]
            }
        ]
    }
]
```

Annotations in the screenshot:

- A purple box highlights the line "type" in the first "hasClaim" object, with the text "Posicion 0" written next to it.
- A red box highlights the line "type" in the second "hasClaim" object, with the text "Posicion 1 - El tipo que buscamos" written next to it.

Como tiene varios idiomas, seleccionamos el español

```
20 },
21 "hasClaim" : [
22 {
23   "id" : "urn:epass:learningAssessment:1",
24   "type" : "LearningAssessment",
25   "awardedBy" : {
26     "description" : {
27       "es" : [ "A2 - Speaking" ]
28     },
29     "title" : {
30       "en" : [ "Maths" ],
31       "es" : [ "Evaluacion Matematicas" ]
32     },
33     "grade" : {
34       "id" : "urn:epass:note:1",
35       "type" : "Note",
36       "noteLiteral" : {
37         "en" : [ "10" ],
38         "es" : [ "9" ]
39       }
40     },
41     "specification" : [
42       "urn:epass:specification:1"
43     ]
44   }
45 }
```

4. Crear plantillas multidioma

Para poder crear una plantilla HTML multidioma podremos hacerlo de dos maneras:

OPCIÓN A: Elegimos las variables que queremos visualizar. Para los textos literales que queramos mostrar en ambos idiomas, utilizamos etiquetas comodín (wildcard labels) y les asignamos el texto en el idioma correspondiente. De esta forma, el código HTML es el mismo para los 2 idiomas.

En este ejemplo, el código utilizado es el siguiente:

```
<div style="font-style: normal; padding-bottom: 2rem; padding-top: 2rem;">
<div style="flex: 0 0 100%; max-width: 100%; display: block; text-align: center;">
<br> <br>
<img style="max-height: 8rem; width: auto;">
th:if="${credential.credentialSubject.hasClaim[0].awardedBy.awardingBody[0].logo != null}"
th:src="${credential.credentialSubject.hasClaim[0].awardedBy.awardingBody[0].logo}" />
</div> <br> <br> <br> <br>
</div>
<div style="flex: 0 0 100%; max-width: 100%;">
<p style="font-family: Calibri; font-size: 30px; margin-top: 2rem; margin-bottom: 1rem; margin-right: 2em; margin-left: 2em;
color: #171796 !important; text-align: center; font-style: italic !important;">
th:with=
  caseFullName = ${credential.credentialSubject.fullName != null and
!#strings.isEmpty(credential.credentialSubject.fullName)},
  caseGivenName = ${credential.credentialSubject.givenName != null and
!#strings.isEmpty(credential.credentialSubject.givenName)},
  caseBirthName = ${credential.credentialSubject.birthName != null and
!#strings.isEmpty(credential.credentialSubject.birthName)},
```

```
caseFamilyName = ${credential.credentialSubject.familyName != null and
!#strings.isEmpty(credential.credentialSubject.familyName)},
caseNationalID = ${credential.credentialSubject.nationalID != null and
!#strings.isEmpty(credential.credentialSubject.nationalID)}"
th:text="${{
caseFullName ? credential.credentialSubject.fullName :
caseGivenName ? #strings.concatReplaceNulls("", credential.credentialSubject.givenName, '',
credential.credentialSubject.patronymicName, '', credential.credentialSubject.familyName) :
caseBirthName ? credential.credentialSubject.birthName :
caseFamilyName ? credential.credentialSubject.familyName :
caseNationalID ? credential.credentialSubject.nationalID : 'Anonymous'
}}"
</p>
<p style="text-align: center; font-family: Calibri; font-size: 22px;" th:text="#{NIF} + ' ' + ${credential.credentialSubject.nationalID}"></p>
<br/>
<p style="text-align: center; font-family: Calibri; font-size: 22px;" th:text="#{SUPERADO}">
</p>
<p style=" margin: 2rem 1em; margin-right: 2em; margin-left:2em; text-align: center ;
font-family: Calibri; color: #171796 ; font-size: 26px;" th:text="${credential.displayParameter.title}">
</p>
<p style="text-align: center; font-family: Calibri; font-size: 22px;" th:text="#{ACADEMICO}"> </p>
<br/>
<p style="text-align: center; font-family: Calibri; font-size: 22px;" th:text="#{CALIFICACION}"> </p>
<p style=" margin: 2rem 1em; text-align: center ;
color: #171796 ; font-family: Calibri; font-size: 30px;" th:text="${credential.credentialSubject.hasClaim[0].provenBy[0].grade.noteLiteral}">
</p><br/> <br/> <br/><br/> <br/>
<p style="text-align: center; font-family: Calibri; font-size: 20px;" th:text=" #{LUGAR} + '' +
${#dates.format(#dates.createNow(), 'dd-MM-yyyy HH:mm ')}"></p>
</div>
```

Las etiquetas comodín definidas en cada pestaña de idioma son:

Antecedentes 



Tamaño máximo del archivo: 1 MB
Formatos de archivo aceptados: .JPEG, .JPG, .PNG

Etiquetas comodín 

CALIFICACION	con la calificación global de
ACADEMICO	durante el curso académico 2022/23
NIF	con DNI/pasaporte:
LUGAR	En Leganés, a fecha:
SUPERADO	ha superado la asignatura

Antecedentes 

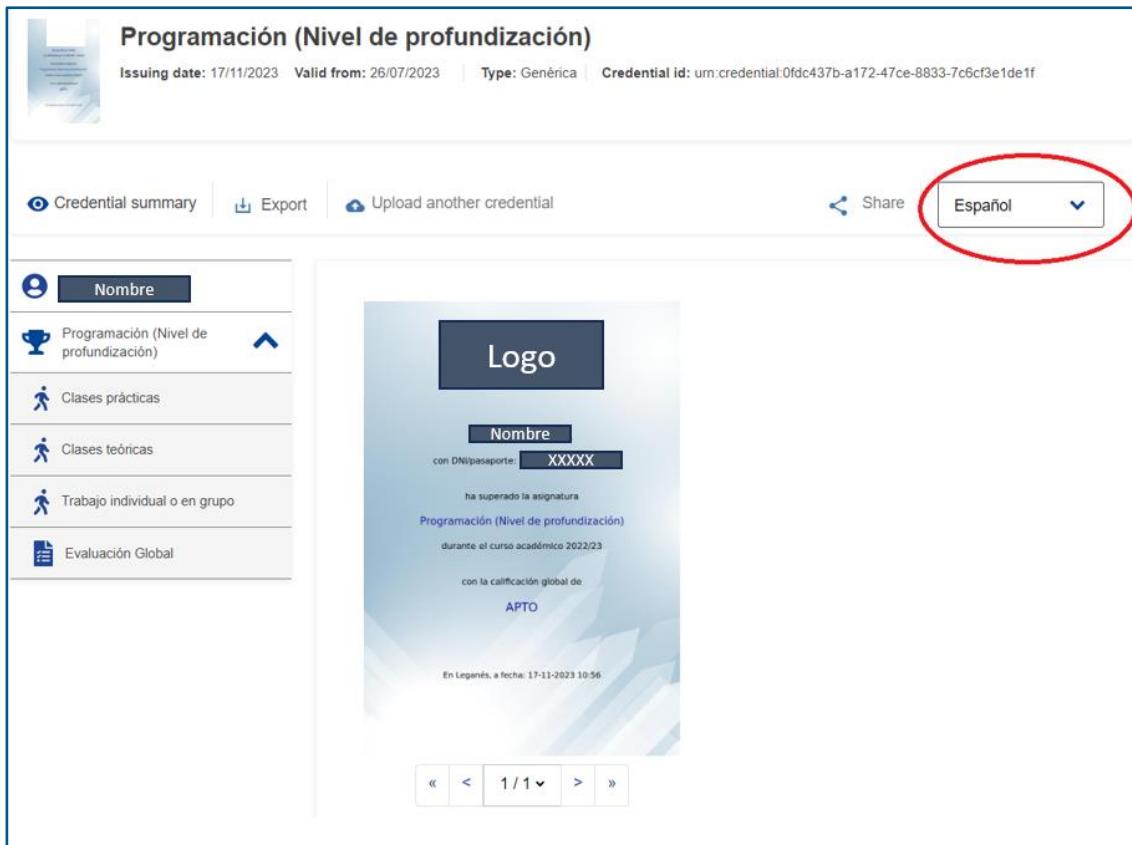


Tamaño máximo del archivo: 1 MB
Formatos de archivo aceptados: .JPEG, .JPG, .PNG

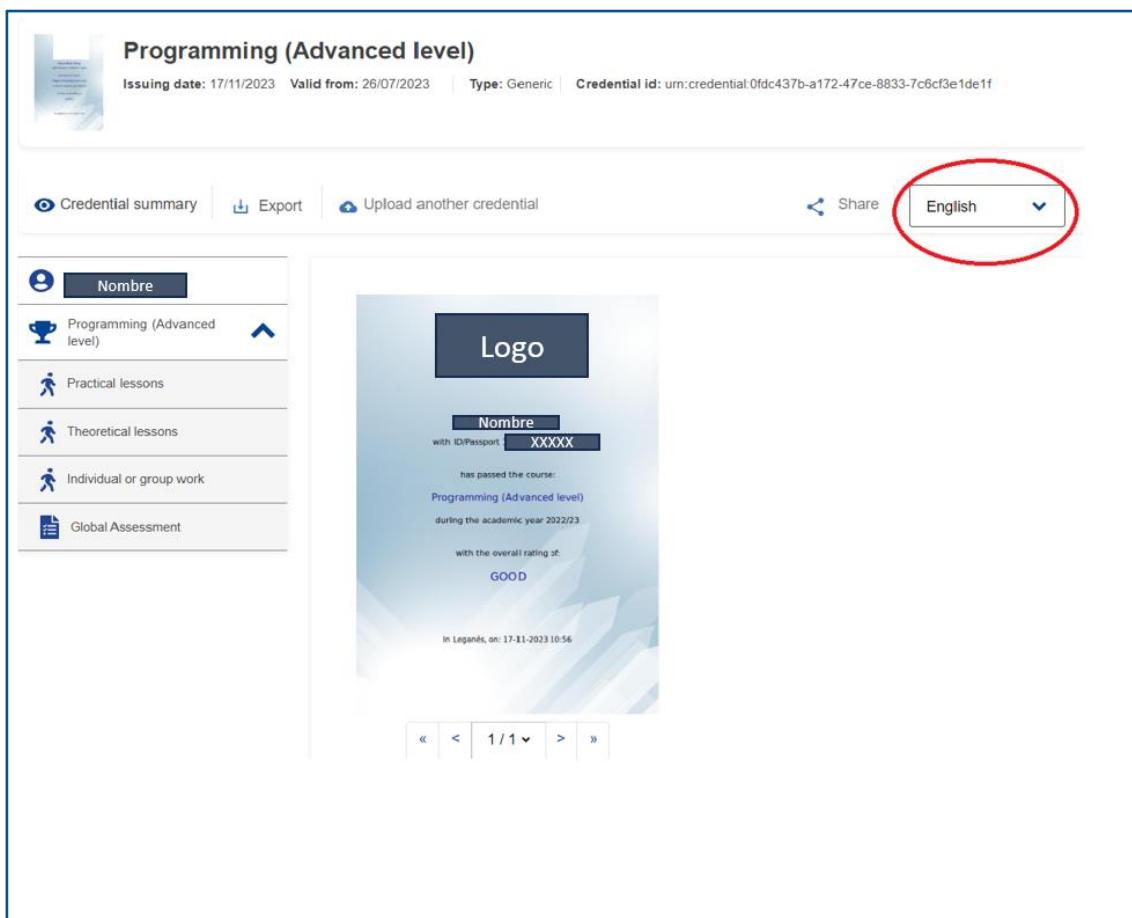
Etiquetas comodín 

CALIFICACION	with the overall rating of
ACADEMICO	during the academic year 2022/23
NIF	with ID/Passport
LUGAR	In Leganés, on:
SUPERADO	has passed the course:

La credencial resultante se puede visualizar en cada idioma, seleccionando el idioma en el desplegable que hay a la derecha:



The screenshot shows a digital credential for "Programación (Nivel de profundización)". At the top, it displays the issuing date (17/11/2023), valid from (26/07/2023), type (Genérica), and credential ID (urn:credential:0fdc437b-a172-47ce-8833-7c6cf3e1de1f). Below this, there are buttons for "Credential summary", "Export", and "Upload another credential". A "Share" button is followed by a dropdown menu set to "Español", which is circled in red. On the left, a sidebar lists course components: Nombre (highlighted in a dark box), Programación (Nivel de profundización) (with an upward arrow icon), Clases prácticas, Clases teóricas, Trabajo individual o en grupo, and Evaluación Global. The main content area shows the credential's details: Logo, Name (Nombre), and a placeholder for DNI/pasaporte (XXXXX). It states that the holder has passed the subject "Programación (Nivel de profundización)" during the academic year 2022/23 with a global grade of APTO. The credential was issued in Spanish on 17-Nov-2023 at 10:56. Navigation arrows at the bottom indicate this is page 1 of 1.



The screenshot shows a digital credential summary for a course titled "Programming (Advanced level)". The summary includes the issuing date (17/11/2023), valid from (26/07/2023), type (Generic), and credential ID (urn:credential:0fdc437b-a172-47ce-8833-7c6cf3e1de1f). The interface features a sidebar with course components like Practical lessons, Theoretical lessons, Individual or group work, and Global Assessment. The main area displays the course logo, name, and completion details: "Nombre" (XXXXX), passed the course, "Programming (Advanced level)", during the academic year 2022/23, with an overall rating of "GOOD". The document was issued in Leganés on 17-11-2023 at 10:56. A red circle highlights the "English" language selection dropdown in the top right corner.

OPCIÓN B: Elegimos las variables que queremos visualizar. Para los textos literales que queramos mostrar en ambos idiomas, utilizar una única etiqueta comodín (wildcard labels), "lang" que tomará el valor del idioma (es, en ...). En el template se comprueba con condiciones el valor que tiene la etiqueta para mostrar el literal correspondiente (con más de 2 idiomas se podría utilizar un th:switch).

Ejemplo de código utilizado en UGR:

```
<div style="padding: 2rem auto 2rem; margin-left:170px;"  
th:with="#idioma=#{lang}">  
  
    <!-- logo de la entidad que otorga la evaluación global de la  
    credencial (subentidad de la entidad que otorga la credencial)  
    El logo de la entidad principal que otorga la credencial sería  
    -->  
    <div style="flex: 0 0 100%; max-width: 100%; display: block; text-  
    align: center; margin-bottom: 6rem;">  
        
```

```

        </div>
        <div style="flex: 0 0 100%; max-width: 100%; text-align: center;
font-family: Gill Sans,sans-serif; font-size: 18px;">

            <p style="margin-bottom: 2rem;">
                th:text="#{emisor}">
            </p>

            <p>
                <h1 style="color:#934393" th:utext="${idioma
=='es'?'CERTIFICA':'CERTIFIES'}"></h1>
                <span
                    th:with="
                        caseFullName = ${credential.credentialSubject.fullName
!= null and !#strings.isEmpty(credential.credentialSubject.fullName)},
                        caseGivenName =
${credential.credentialSubject.givenName != null and
!#strings.isEmpty(credential.credentialSubject.givenName)},
                        caseBirthName =
${credential.credentialSubject.birthName != null and
!#strings.isEmpty(credential.credentialSubject.birthName)},
                        caseFamilyName =
${credential.credentialSubject.familyName != null and
!#strings.isEmpty(credential.credentialSubject.familyName)},
                        caseNationalID =
${credential.credentialSubject.nationalID != null and
!#strings.isEmpty(credential.credentialSubject.nationalID)}"
                    th:text="${idioma =='es'?'Que':'That'}+', '+${
                        caseFullName ? credential.credentialSubject.fullName :
                        caseGivenName ? #strings.concatReplaceNulls('',(
credential.credentialSubject.givenName, ' ',
credential.credentialSubject.patronymicName, ' ',
credential.credentialSubject.familyName) :
                        caseBirthName ? credential.credentialSubject.birthName
:
                        caseFamilyName ?
credential.credentialSubject.familyName :
                        caseNationalID ?
credential.credentialSubject.nationalID : 'Anonymous'
}+', '">
                </span>
                <span
                    th:if="${credential.credentialSubject.nationalID}"
                    th:text="#${#strings.concatReplaceNulls('',idioma
=='es'?'con DNI/Pasaporte: ':'with ID card:
',credential.credentialSubject.nationalID,idioma =='es'?' ha
participado en la ':' has participated in the ')}">
                </span>

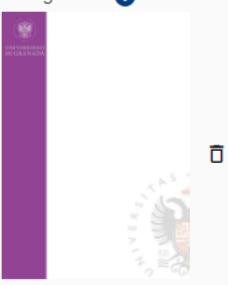
                <h1 style="color:#934393; margin: 3rem auto;">
                    th:text="${credential.displayParameter.title}">
                </h1>

```

```
<span  
    th:text="${idioma =='es'? 'durante el curso académico  
' : 'during the academic year '} + #{curso_acad} + ${idioma =='es'? ' con  
la calificación global de ':' with an overall grade of '}>  
</span>  
  
<h1 style="color:#934393; margin: 3rem auto;"  
  
th:text="${credential.credentialSubject.hasClaim[0].provenBy[0].grade.  
noteLiteral}">  
    </h1>  
</p>  
    <p style="margin-top: 8rem; font-weight: bold;">  
        <span th:text="${idioma =='es'? 'Y, para que conste y surta  
los efectos oportunos firma la presente certificación en Granada a  
' : 'And, for the record and for the appropriate effects signs this  
certification in Granada on '} + ${#dates.format(#dates.createNow(),  
'dd-MMM-yyyy') }"></span>  
    </p>  
</div>  
</div>
```

Las etiquetas comodín definidas en cada pestaña de idioma son:

Background !



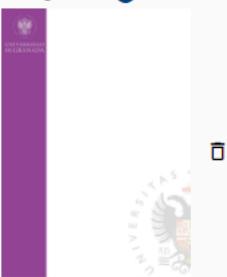
Upload Image

Maximum file size: 1 MB
Accepted file formats: .JPEG, .JPG, .PNG

Wildcard labels !

lang	es	Remove
emisor	Margarita Sánchez Romero, Vicerrectora ...	Remove
curso_acad	2023/2024	Add

Background 



 **Upload Image**

Maximum file size: 1 MB
Accepted file formats: .JPEG, .JPG, .PNG

Wildcard labels 

lang	en	
emisor	Margarita Sánchez Romero, Vice-Rector f...	
curso_acad	2023/2024	

 **Add**

