

Java Is Around You

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The Java Vision

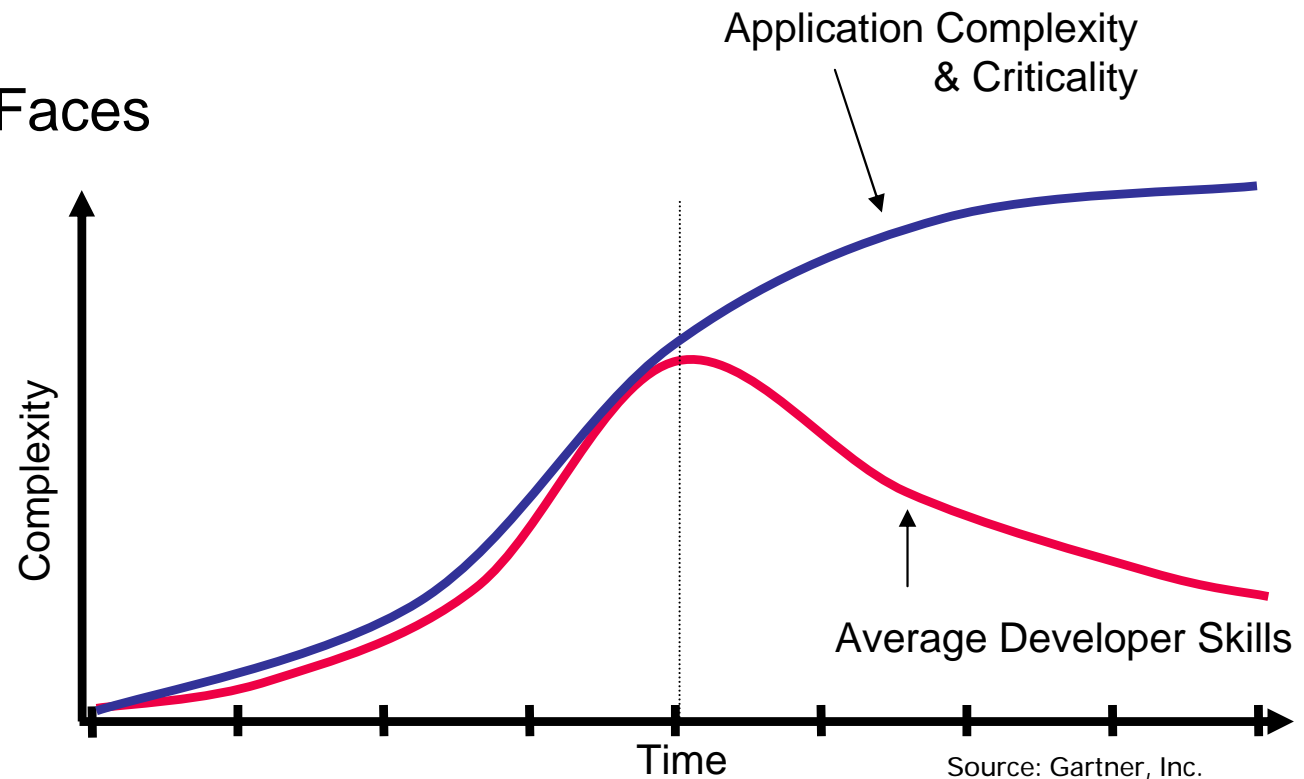
- Mobile phones
- PDAs
- Wearable computers
- Real-time systems
- Mars rovers
- Embedded systems
 - No not in my fridge
 - But yes in my PVR
- But...



- A harder problem...
- What can we say makes Java an attractive platform?
 - Powerful yet simple
 - Rich APIs
 - Portability
 - Penetration
 - Google!

- Issues
 - Lack of clarity and direction
 - Multiple standards
 - Overweight implementations
 - Rate of change
 - The Java “Community”
 - Open source
 - Productivity drop for 4gl programmers
 - Web User Interfaces

- Positive Signs
 - "Year of the POJO"
 - Meta-Frameworks
 - EJB 3.0
 - JavaServer Faces



- Plain Old Java Objects
 - POJOs rule persistence
 - TopLink
 - Hibernate
 - And now EJB 3.0...
 - Web Clients
 - Compare and contrast: Struts v's Tapestry or JSF
 - Benefits
 - Simplicity
 - Testability
 - Philosophy
- Enabling technologies
 - IoC / Dependency Injection
 - AOP

Meta- Frameworks

- Broad Scope
 - Choice of technologies
- Coexistence
 - Pluggability and Loose Coupling
- Abstraction
 - Supports pluggability and longevity
- Longevity
 - Critical mass / vendor support
 - Adaptable
- Tooling

- O/R mapping
 - EJB 3.0
- UI
 - JSF
- Glue
 - Providing the abstraction e.g JSR 227
- Management
 - Deployment
 - Runtime monitoring

- What's Missing
 - Security
 - Validation framework
 - Web-Flow standards
 - Runtime versioning
- Candidates
 - Spring
 - Oracle ADF
 - Apache Beehive (BEA)
 - (Keel)



EJB 3.0

- Simplify developers life
 - EJB now resembles Plain Java Object (POJO)
 - Use metadata annotations
 - XML descriptors are no longer necessary
 - Defaults
 - Unnecessary artifacts are optional
 - Simplify client view using dependency injection
- Standardize persistence API for Java platform
 - Based on success of leading ORM solutions

- Concrete classes (no longer abstract)
- No required interfaces
 - No required business interfaces
 - No required callback interfaces
- Support new()
- getter/setter methods
 - can contain logic (e.g., for validation, etc.)
- No exposure of instance variables outside bean class
- Use Collection interfaces for relationships
- Usable outside the EJB container
 - (Means we needed to sacrifice CMRs)
- The bean is the DTO

```
public abstract class CustomerBean
    implements EntityBean {

    public abstract String getName();
    public abstract void setName (String name);
    public abstract Account getAccount();
    ...
    public String ejbCreate(String name)
        throws CreateException {
        setName(name);
        return null;
    }
    ...
}
// Home and Component interfaces definitions,
etc.
```

```
@Entity public class Customer {  
    private Long id;  
    private String name;  
    private Address address;  
    private HashSet orders = new HashSet();  
  
    @Id(generate=AUTO) public Long getId() {  
        return id;  
    }  
  
    protected void setId (Long id) {  
        this.id = id;  
    }  
  
    ...  
}
```

...

```
@OneToMany(cascade=ALL, mappedBy="customer")
public Set<Order> getOrders() {
    return orders;
}

public void setOrders(Set<Order> orders) {
    this.orders = orders;
}

// other business methods, etc.
}
```

- Eliminated requirement for Home Interface
 - Not needed for session beans
- Business interface is a POJI
 - Bean can have more than one business interface
 - Can support remote access
 - EJB(Local)Object removed from client view
 - RemoteExceptions are removed from programmer and client view
- Eliminated requirement for unnecessary callback methods
 - Removed requirement to implement `javax.ejb.SessionBean`

```
import javax.ejb.*;
import java.rmi.RemoteException;
public interface Cart extends EJBObject
{
    public void add(String item) throws RemoteException;
    public Collection getItems() throws RemoteException;
    public void completeOrder() throws
        NotInCartException, RemoteException;
}
```

```
import java.rmi.RemoteException;
import javax.ejb.*;
public interface CartHome extends EJBHome
{
    public Cart create() throws CreateException,
        RemoteException;
}
```

```

public class CartEJB implements SessionBean{
    protected Collection items = new ArrayList();
    public void add(String item)
    {
        items.add(item);
    }
    public Collection getItems(){
        return items;
    }
    public void completeOrder(){ .. }
    public void ejbCreate(){}
    public void ejbActivate(){}
    public void ejbPassivate(){}
    public void ejbRemove(){}
    public void setSessionContext(SessionContext context){}
}

```

```
<session>
  <display-name>Shopping Cart</display-name>
  <ejb-name>MyCart</ejb-name>
  <home>CartHome</home>
  <remote>Cart</remote>
  <ejb-class>CartEJB</ejb-class>
  <session-type>Stateful</session-type>
  <transaction-type>Container</transaction-type>
</session>
```

@Remote

```
public interface Cart {  
    public void addItem(String item);  
    public void completeOrder();  
    public Collection getItems();  
}
```

@Stateful

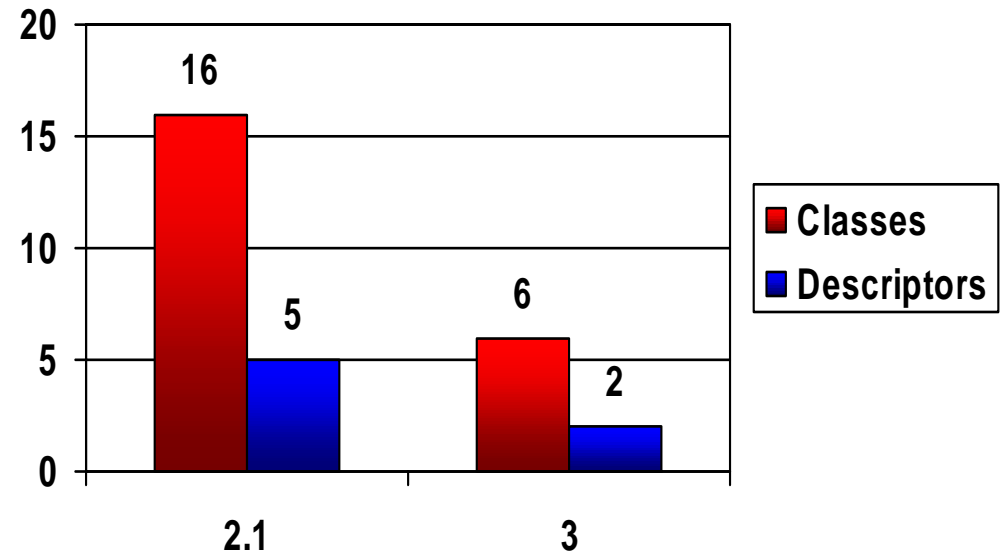
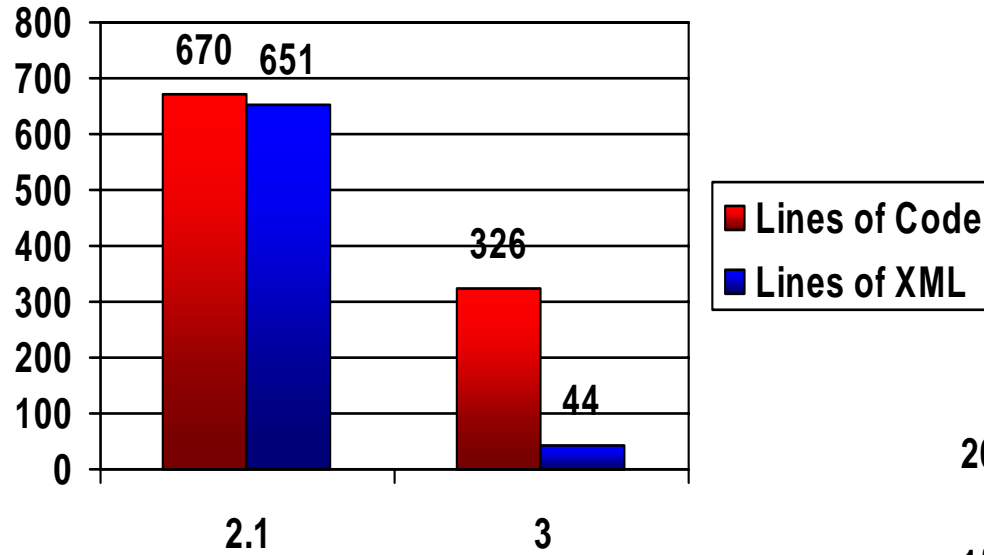
```
public class CartBean implements Cart {
    private ArrayList items;

    public void add(String item) {
        items.add(item);
    }

    public Collection getItems() {
        return items;
    }
    @Remove
    public void completeOrder()
    {
    }
}
```


- JNDI APIs out of developer's view
 - Not at all a good “hello world” experience
- Techniques / mechanisms
 - Declarative expression of dependencies in metadata
 - Container injection of resource entries, etc.
 - Simple programmatic lookup mechanisms
- Different usages, both have their place
 - Very simple; facilitates testability (especially setter injection techniques)
 - More flexible; dynamic

2.1 v's 3.0 Complexity



- View of the container as a service injection facility
 - Injection points specified through metadata
 - View of the container “disappears”
- View of “component” changes:
 - Classes that require / request services
 - Pick and choose what they need
- Contractual view becomes inverted
 - Bean does not implement predefined set of APIs
 - Instead, bean specifies what it needs
- More extensible architecture => our view of “container” evolves

JSF

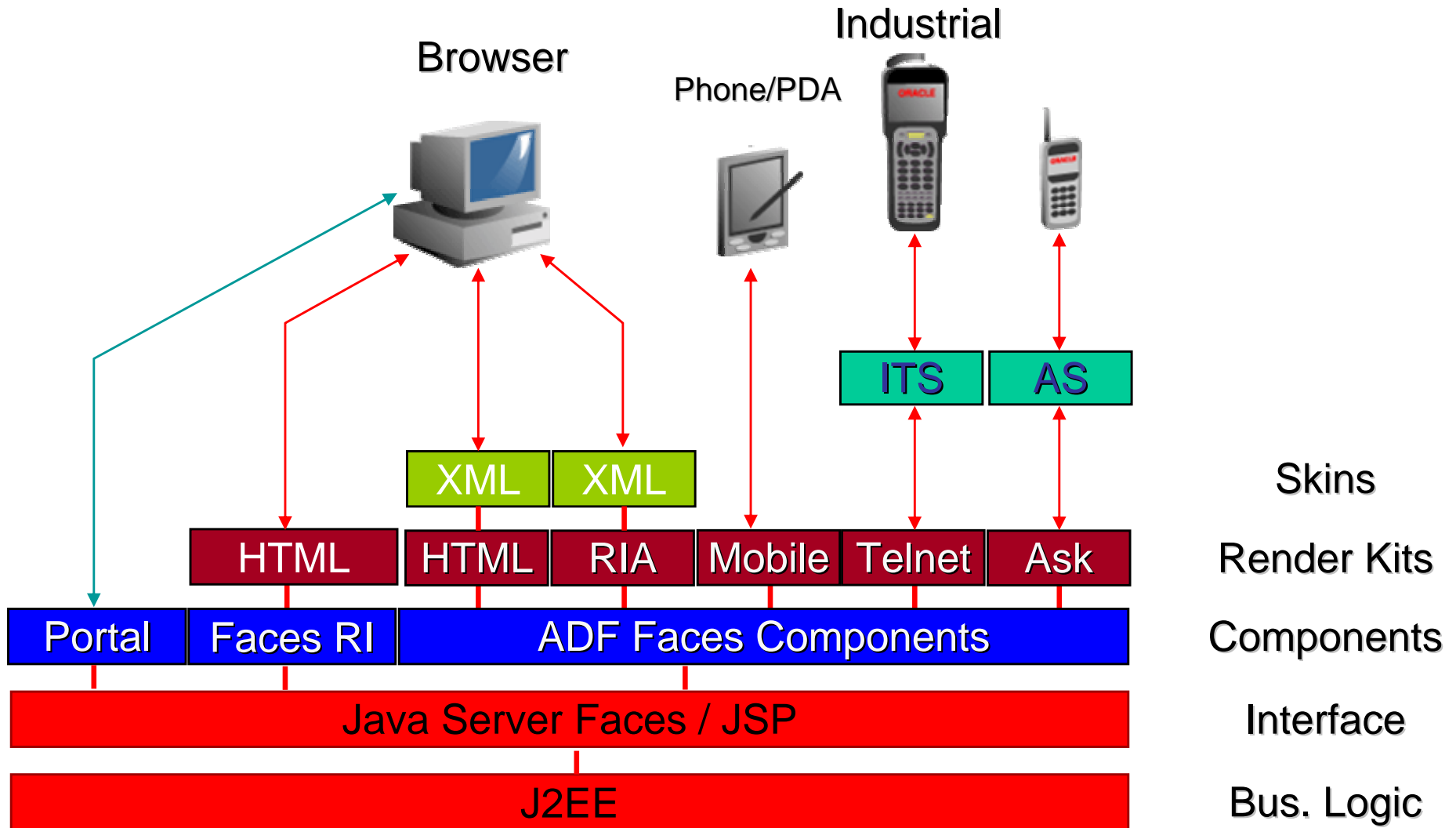
- Component based UI Framework
 - Defined by JSRs 127, 252
 - Standard to be rolled into J2EE 1.5
- Multi-platform, multi-device
 - "One UI to rule them all"
- View and Controller functionality
- Rich event model
 - UI events & page lifecycle
- Extensible
 - Decorators / replacement implementations

- Abstracts away from HTTP
 - No need to understand the request/response cycle.
- Abstracts away from HTML
 - Developers work with components not markup
 - Developers don't need to decode requests
- Implicitly future proof
 - If you are disciplined

	JSP	JSF
Developer	Control	Ease of Development
Events	HTTP	Java
UI	Markup	Components
Product	Pages	Applications

- A basic JSF application consists of:
 - JSF Components – usually encapsulated in taglibs
 - Navigation Model – defines rules for navigation
 - Managed Beans - UI logic & domain objects
 - Helper Objects – Validation and conversion
- Physical terms
 - XML definition(s)
 - POJO domain objects
 - UI Beans – may be component specific
 - Listeners & Actions

- Everything is a component
 - Complex aggregate controls
 - Trees, data-grids, shuttles
 - Layouts
 - Like Swing
- JSF Components consists of three things
 - Components
 - Functionality, definition, or behavior
 - Renderers
 - Converts components to and from a specific markup language
 - Render Kits
 - Library of Renderers
 - Basic HTML RenderKit is part of the specification



JSF Demo

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www.groundsider.com/blog