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Simplify Enterprise Development With Scripting

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TS-1246

Groovy Goal of This Talk

Simplifying Enterprise Development with Scripting

Learn how **scripting** can increase your productivity and help you build and test solutions faster on the **Java™ Platform, Enterprise Edition**

Agenda

Scripting back on rails

What is Groovy, and why it matters?

Groovy syntax, APIs and beyond

SOA scripting

JSR 223, an API to rule them all

Conclusion

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Full Steam Ahead on Scripting!

- Scripting languages are in fashion (again?)
 - **AJAX** with JavaScript™ technology, and **Ruby on Rails** with Ruby
- **Java SE 6 integrates JSR 223** with Rhino
- JCPSM agreed to standardize Groovy (JSR 241) and BeanShell (JSR 274)
- Upcoming bytecode **invokeDynamic** (JSR 292)
- Microsoft also believe in dynamic languages and hire IronPython lead
- Need simplicity to overcome enterprise development complexity → **Groovy can help!**

Scripting Integration Patterns



“Super-glue” Pattern

- Glue together isolated components or applications to make them interact and bring value through the combination



“Liquid Center” Pattern

- Customize, externalize business rules, presentation logic to make applications evolve with more agility

Three Main Use Cases of Integration

- **Prototyping/testing/scripting**
 - Shell or build scripting, data manipulation, unit testing, code generation, driving native applications
- **Building standalone applications**
 - Small to mid-sized non-critical applications
- **Integrating scripting in Java EE applications**
 - Programmatic configuration (less XML)
 - Business rules externalization
 - UI or application customizations

Java Technology and Scripting

- **Leverage Java Platform**
 - Use scripts inside Java SE and Java EE
 - Reuse existing Java technology skills and components
- Many existing languages on the Java VM
 - Groovy, Rhino (JavaScript), BeanShell, Jython, JRuby, Pnuts, Scala...
- Current **standardization effort** around scripting languages and Java technology
 - JSR 223, JSR 241, JSR 274, JSR 292
- Let's dive in Groovy as an example...

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Why Groovy Is Relevant?

- Groovy is a dynamic and agile scripting language for the Java VM
- OSS project hosted by **Codehaus**
- Inspired by Ruby and Python
- **Generates bytecode** for the Java VM: integrates well with Java libraries
- However, Groovy differentiates itself
 - **GDK**: additional libraries to simplify complex APIs
 - **MOP**: advanced meta-programming features



=

**Expressive
Language**

+

**Powerful
Libraries**

+

**Meta
Programming**



Groovy in Production

- **Finance/Insurance:** risk or rate computation
 - Mutual of Omaha (Fortune 500)
 - Aspect Capital (Finance, London)
- **Collaborative software:**
 - eXo Platform (eXo SARL), XWiki (XpertNet)
- **Web sites:** PepsiCo, UUZone.com
- **Frameworks:**
 - Spring, RIFE, NanoContainer, Drools, ServiceMix
- **E-Learning:** Maxim Learning (Grails' lead)
- **Testing:** Canoo Web Test

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Groovy at a Glance



- Expressive Java language-like syntax
- Same OO model as Java technology
- Can be used in a shell or embedded
- Supports “**duck typing**”, and strong typing
- Native syntax constructs for Lists, Maps, regex
- Permits operator overloading
- GStrings: interpolated strings
- **Closures**: reusable and assignable code blocks

Groovy Syntax Basics



```

class Speaker {
    @Property String name
    @Property age
    String toString() {
        "My name is $name and I'm $age"
    }
}

def speakers = [
    new Speaker(name: 'Tim Gleason', age: 30),
    new Speaker(name: 'Guillaume Laforge', age: 28)
]

def upper = { it.toString().toUpperCase() }
speakers.findAll { name -> name =~ /. *Tim.*/ }
    .collect(upper).each { println it }
    
```

Groovy version of a JavaBean (points to `class Speaker`)

Getter/setters generated (points to `@Property` annotations)

GString (points to `"My name is $name and I'm $age"`)

Weakly typed (points to `String` type)

Native syntax for lists: [a, b, c] (points to `[`)

For maps: [a:1, b:2, c:3] (points to `name: 'Tim Gleason', age: 30`)

Default ctor with call of setters (points to `new Speaker`)

Closure with implicit parameter (points to `{`)

Regex and matcher (points to `name =~ /. *Tim.*/`)

Named closure (points to `upper`)

Inline closure (points to `{ it.toString().toUpperCase() }`)

Groovy Development Kit

- **JDK™ software class extensions**, and write your own!
 - String → each(), execute(), center(), reverse()
 - Collection → collect(), join(), findAll(), inject()
 - File → eachFile(), eachLine(), getText()
- Powerful APIs
 - Easy to play with JDBC™ software
 - GString powered template engine
 - Handy XML parsers and GPath
 - Manipulating JMX™ MBeans API as local objects
 - Additional modules: SOAP, scripting ActiveX/COM



JDBC Software



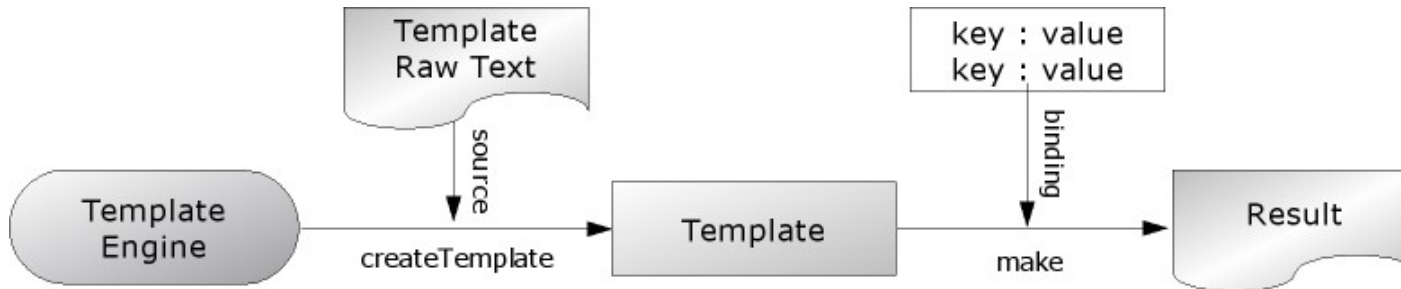
- Easy to use JDBC software thanks to closures

```
def sql = Sql.newInstance(url, usr, pwd, driver)
sql.execute("insert into table values ($foo, $bar)")
sql.execute("insert into table values (?,?)", [a, b])
sql.eachRow("select * from USER") { print it.name }
def list = sql.rows("select * from USER")
```

- DataSet notion: poor-man ORM

```
def set = sql.dataSet("USER")
set.add(name: "Johnny", age: 33)
set.each { user -> println user.name }
set.findAll { it.age > 22 && it.age < 42 } // LINQ ☺
```


Template Engine



- Dear \$fname \${lname.toUpperCase()},
nice to meet you in <%= city %>.
\${signed}

```

def binding = [fname:"Joe",    lname: "Bar",
              city: "Paris",  signed:"MrG"]
def engine = new SimpleTemplateEngine()
def template =
    engine.createTemplate(text).make(binding)
println template.toString()
  
```

Parsing XML and GPath Expressions

- XML's never been that fun to parse!

```
def xml = """
<languages>
  <language name="Groovy">
    <feature coolness="low">SQL</feature>
    <feature coolness="high">Template</feature>
  </language>
  <language name="Perl"/>
</languages>"""
```

- XML nodes are mere properties!

```
def root = new XmlParser().parseText(xml)
println root.language.feature[1].text()

root.language.feature
  .findAll{ it['@coolness'] == "low" }
  .each{ println it.text() }
```

Groovy's MOP

- What's that MOP \$#@??
 → **Meta Object Protocol**
- At runtime, allows you to
 - Intercept method calls (even non-existing ones)
 - Intercept property accesses
 - Inject new methods or new properties
- You can create **Domain Specific Languages**
- With the MOP, come the...builders
 - **Builder pattern at the syntax level!**
 - MarkupBuilder, SwingBuilder, AntBuilder...



MarkupBuilder

- Creating XHTML markup programmatically



Intercepting the
html() method call

Parentheses can
be omitted

```
new MarkupBuilder().html {
  head { title "Groovy in Action" }
  body {
    ['red', 'green', 'blue'].each {
      p(style:"color:$it", "Groovy rocks!")
    }
  }
}
```

Mix in normal
Groovy code

Node attributes as
a map parameter

SwingBuilder



- Composition and nesting of Swing components

```

def theMap = [color: "green", object: "pencil"]
def swing = new SwingBuilder()
def frame = swing.frame(
    title: 'A Groovy Swing', location: [240,240],
    defaultCloseOperation:WindowConstants.EXIT_ON_CLOSE) {
    panel {
        for (entry in theMap) {
            label(text: entry.key)
            textField(text: entry.value)
        }
        button(text: 'About', actionPerformed: {
            def pane = swing.optionPane(message: 'SwingBuilder')
            def dialog = pane.createDialog(null, 'About')
            dialog.show()
        })
        button(text: 'Quit', actionPerformed: { System.exit(0) })
    }
}
frame.pack()
frame.show()
  
```

AntBuilder

- Reuse hundreds of Ant tasks as simple method calls
- Even create your own build system!

```
def ant = new AntBuilder()
def patterns = ["**/*.groovy", "**/*.java"]
ant.sequential {
    mkdir(dir: "dir1")
    copy(todir: "dir1") {
        fileset(dir: "dir2") {
            for(pattern in patterns)
                include(name: pattern)
        }
    }
    echo("done")
}
```



DEMO

Administer an Application Server by
Manipulating JMX-Based Beans with
Groovy



Status

- Groovy RC-1 released recently
- Next month: release of **Groovy 1.0 final!**
- **JSR 241** will standardize Groovy 1.0
- Groovy already JSR 223 compliant
- First version of **Grails**
- Two books soon on the shelves, including
 - **“Groovy in Action”**, Manning

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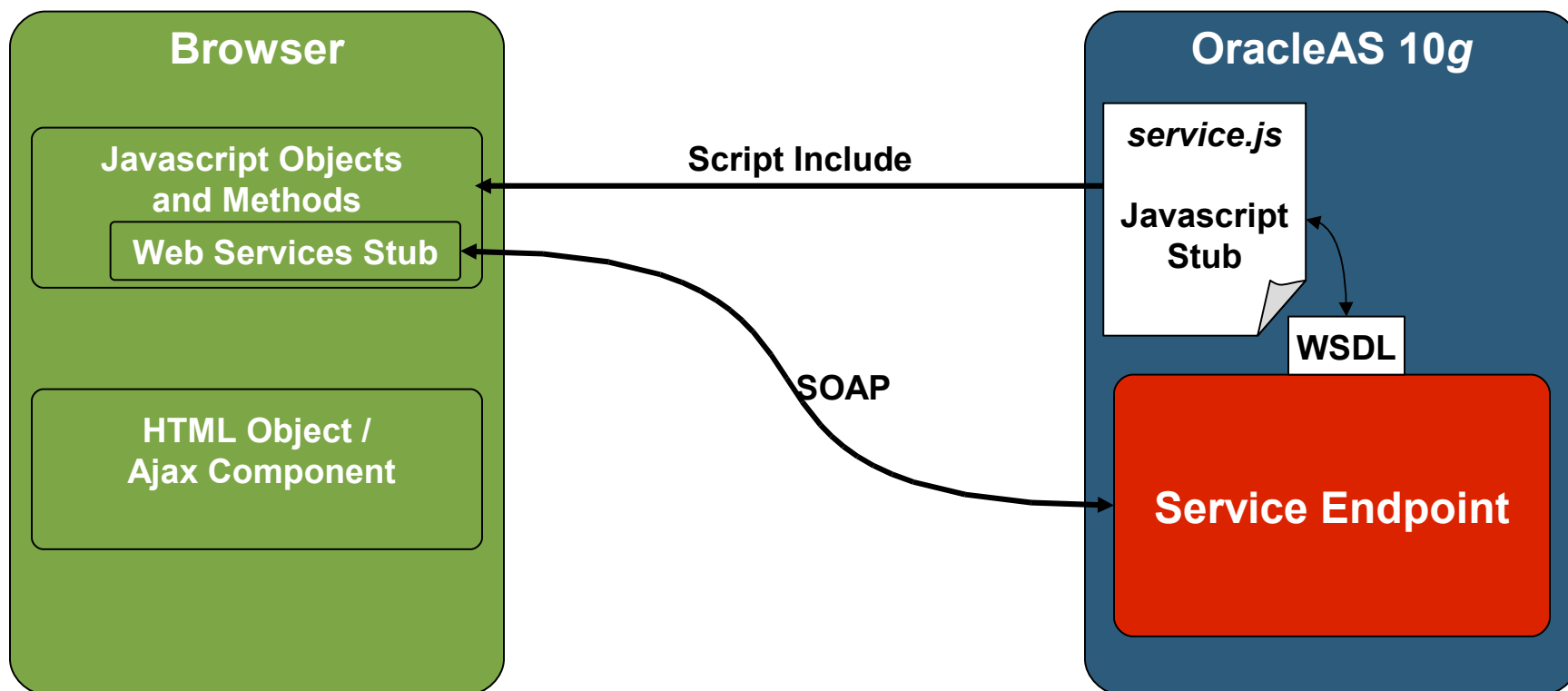
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Simplify SOA With JavaScript Technology

- Generating JavaScript-based stub using Web Services metadata (WSDL)
 - Leverage the simplicity of JavaScript technology
 - Leverage Objects programming
- Use JavaScript
 - In the browser for AJAX applications
 - In the Java VM (Rhino/Java SE 6)

AJAX Web Services

Consume Web Services Directly From the Client



DEMO

Generate and Use Web Services Stubs
for AJAX

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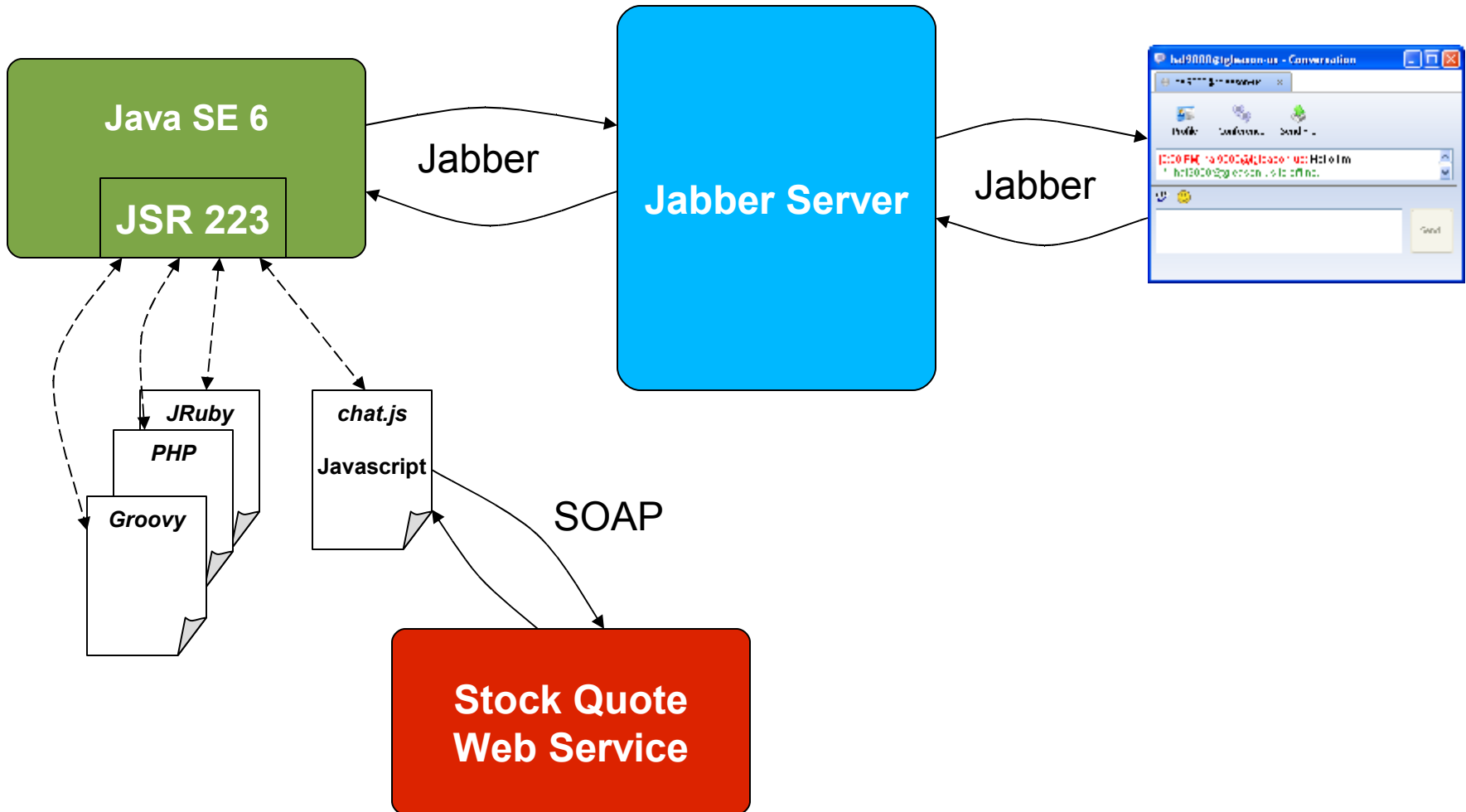
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JSR 223—Scripting for the Java™ Platform



- **One API to rule them all!**
- JSE™ 6 includes JSR 223 and embeds JavaScript™ (Rhino)
- RI already usable starting from JDK 1.4
 - With Groovy, PHP, and Rhino
- ScriptEngines provide a common way to integrate stateful interpreters into Java
- Invocable and Compilable interfaces extend ScriptEngines to support generic function invocations and compilation of scripts

Chatting With Scripts



DEMO

Java SE 6 and Scripting

Chatting With Scripts

```
ScriptEngineManager manager =  
    new ScriptEngineManager ();  
  
ScriptEngine engine =  
    manager .getEngineByExtension (  
        getExtension (args [0] ) ) ;
```

Chatting With Scripts

Once:

```
engine.eval(new InputStreamReader(  
    new FileInputStream(args[0])));
```

For Each Message:

```
invocableEngine.invoke("onMessage",  
    new Object[]{chat, msgBody});
```

Chatting With Scripts: JavaScript

```
var SOAPScript = new Packages.soapscript.SOAPGen();
var namespace = SOAPScript.useWSDL("http://localhost:8888/...");
var service = SOAPScript.makeStub(namespace, "StockQuote");

var count = 0;

function onMessage (chat, message) {
    var params = message.split(" ");
    if (params[0] == "echo") {
        chat.sendMessage(params[1]);
    } else if (params[0] == "count") {
        count = count + 1;
        chat.sendMessage ("Count: " + count);
    } else if (params[0] == "quote") {
        var quote = service.StockQuotePort.getQuote(params[1]);
        chat.sendMessage(quote.name + ": $" + quote.price);
    }
}
```

Dynamic Java Objects in Scripts

- When you want to code in Java without a fixed interface
- Different for every language:
 - Groovy:
 - GroovyObject interface
 - `Object invokeMethod (String name, Object args)`
 - JavaScript (Rhino):
 - Scriptable and Function interfaces
 - `Object call (Context cx, Scriptable scope, Scriptable thisObj, Object[] args)`

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Integration patterns and use cases

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Summary

- Scripting simplifies development in the enterprise
- Scripting languages, such as **Groovy**, leverage the richness of Java technology
- Scripts can be used in various contexts
 - From the client using AJAX to the server
- The Java platform is embracing scripting with various standards

For More Information to Get the Groove...



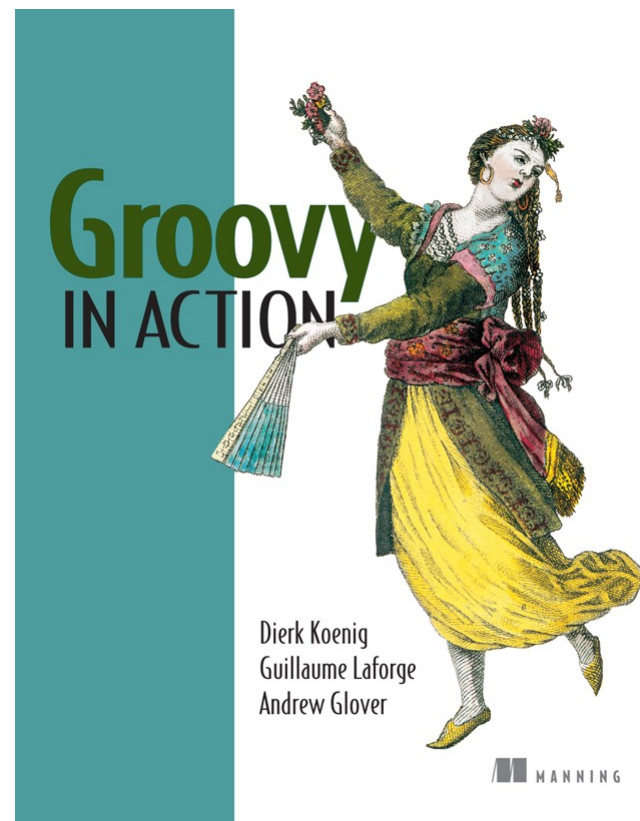
- Attend Graeme Rocher's **Grails session**

- Web resources:



- <http://groovy.codehaus.org>
- <http://grails.codehaus.org>

- Read the upcoming **“Groovy in Action”** book from **Manning**, written by Dierk Koenig, Andrew Glover, and Guillaume Laforge



Q&A

With Guillaume, Tugdual, and Tim



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Grails—Groovy on Rails

Simplifying Web Application Development with Grails

Learn how **scripting** can allow you to dramatically speed up the **development of Web applications** and let you concentrate on the core parts of your project



Grails—Groovy on Rails

- New MVC Web Framework:
 - “**Convention over Configuration**”
- Reuses and innovates around standard bricks
 - **Spring**: Spring MVC, Spring WebFlow
 - **Hibernate**
 - **SiteMesh**
- Spiced up with some Groovy
 - GSP (Groovy Server Pages) and custom dynamic tags
 - Controllers and actions, Services
- But **no XML configuration!**



Grails Domain Classes

- Persistent domain beans

```
class Book {
    @Property Long id
    @Property Long version
    @Property String title
    @Property String author
}
```



No dependency

- Dynamic methods, thanks to the MOP

```
new Book(author: "x", title: "y").save()
Book.findByAuthor("Rowling").each{...}
```

- With Grails, it's possible to
 - Reuse existing Hibernate mappings
 - Specify validation constraints with a DSL
 - Define associations (1-1, 1-n, n-m)

Grails Services



- Create and injecting dependent services

```

class BookService {
    @Property MyService myService
    @Property boolean transactional = true

    def allBooks() {
        Book.findAll()
    }
}
    
```

← **No dependency**

← **Automatic wiring and injection of services (No XML)**

← **Transactional demarcation for atomic method calls**

← **Manipulate your domain classes**

- Possible to
 - Reuse existing Spring configuration
 - Services implemented in Java technology



Grails Controllers

- Create controllers and actions

```
class BookController {
    @Property BookService service

    @Property list = {
        ["books": service.allBooks()]
    }
}
```

Automatic wiring
and injection
of services



Pass the books
to the view



- Injection of services
- Also integration of Spring WebFlow
- **Dynamic** CRUD “**scaffolding**”
for views and controllers

Grails Views



- And now a GSP for the view

```
<html>
  <head><title>Book list</title></head>
  <body>
    <h1>Book list</h1>
    <table>
      <tr><th>Title</th><th>Author</th> </tr>
      <% books.each { %>
        <tr>
          <td>${it.title}</td>
          <td>${it.author}</td>
        </tr>
      <% } %>
    </table>
  </body>
</html>
```

- Possibility to use JavaServer Pages™ technology as well
- Grails dynamic tag library (AJAX, links, templates, etc...)