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Java™ Platform, Enterprise Edition 5: Even Easier With Tools

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java.sun.com/javaone/sf

Java™ Platform, Enterprise Edition 5 —Developer's View

Closer Look at the “Ease of Use” and Where Tools Can Help

Java EE 5 has more features than the J2EE™ 1.4 platform but the **ease of use** is really closer to that of Java SE.

Good tools help to get even more out of it.

Agenda

NetBeans™ and Java EE Platforms

Java EE 5 Platform

Java Persistence API

Simplified Enterprise JavaBeans™ Technology

Web Applications

Web Services 2.0

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NetBeans and Java EE Platforms

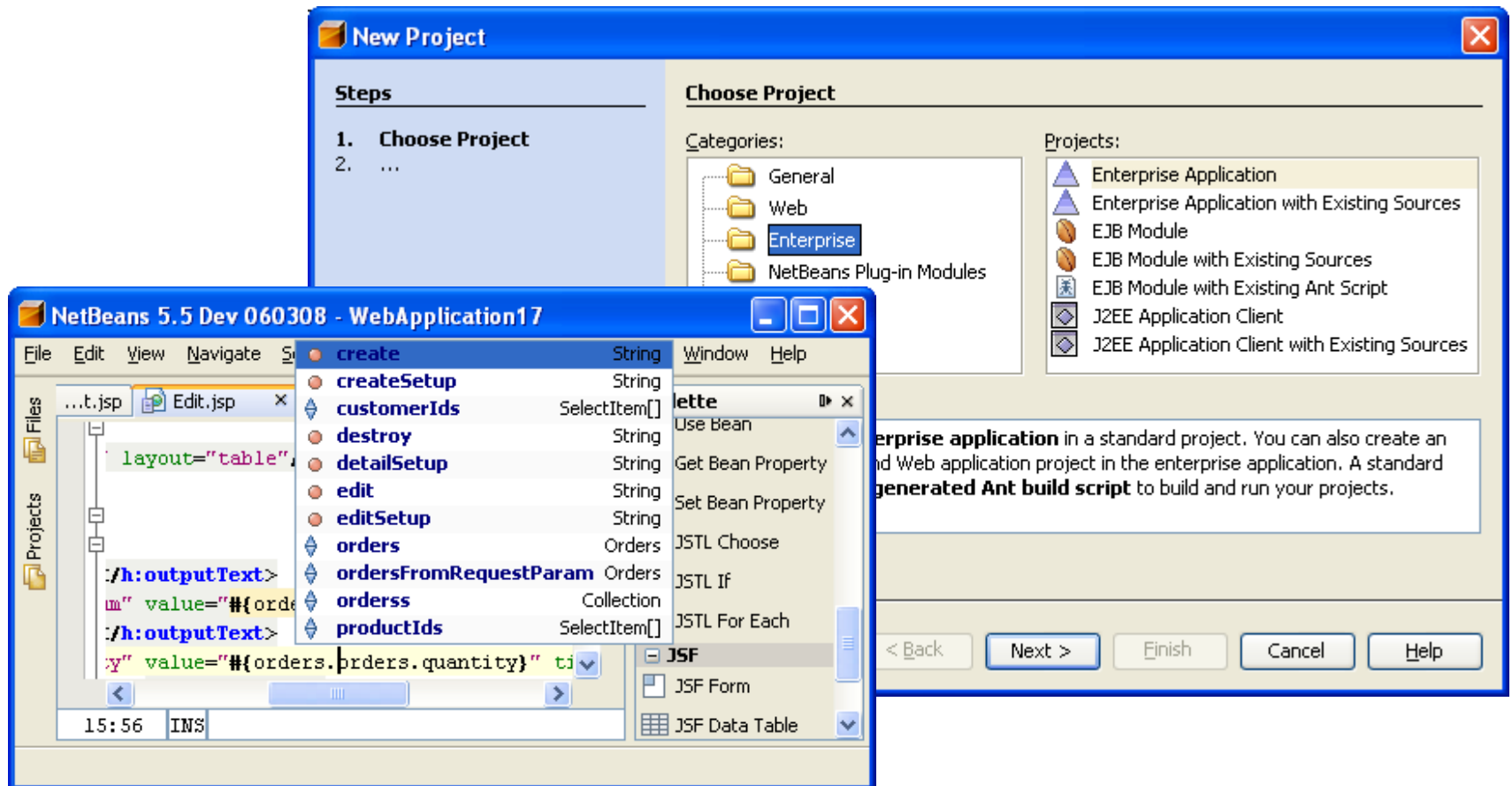


What Are We Building on...

- Before 4.1: Web applications development
- 4.1 (May 2005) complete J2EE 1.4 software, Web Services
- 5.0 (Jan 2006) Better, Faster, Easier
 - More J2EE platform-based servers
 - Web Frameworks—JavaServer™ Faces technology, Struts
- Enterprise Pack: UML, XML Tools, SOA
- Profiler Pack: full featured profiler for NetBeans IDE

NetBeans 5.5 and Java EE 5 Platforms

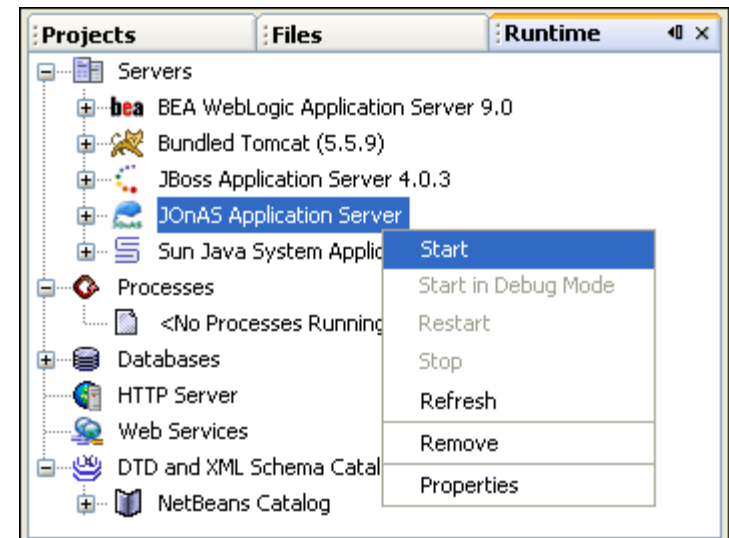
Java Persistence API, EJB™ 3 Specification, JAX-WS 2.0,
Java EE 5 SDK



NetBeans and Java EE Platforms

Integrated, Everything Included “Out of the Box”

- Java EE Tutorial, Training, Support
- Sun Java System Application Server 8.1, 8.2, 9.0
- JBoss, WebLogic, WebSphere, Tomcat
- Profiling of Java EE apps
- Ant build system
- Project structure compliant with Java Blueprints



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Java EE 5 Platform

“The Focus of Java EE 5 Is Ease of Development”

- POJO—regular Java classes
 - Standard interface inheritance can be used
- Annotations versus deployment descriptors
 - Program elements annotated in the source file to control the behavior of an application
 - Better than XDoclet—annotations are language feature
 - Common Java EE, Java Persistence API, Enterprise JavaBeans™, Java APIs for XML Web Services (JAX-WS) technologies
 - Closer to code: simple version control and diff, editing
- Dependency injection
- Better default behavior and configuration

Java EE 5 Platform

- The developer works less
 - No generation of sources with XDoclet
 - No synchronization between Java programming language and XML
- The container works more
 - Annotation processing, dependency injection
- The tool
 - Less work to hide the complexity and XML descriptors
 - Does more really useful things: wizards, hints, code validation, code generation, etc.

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Java Persistence API

A Simpler Easier to Use Alternative to JDBC Software

- JDBC™ software is database centric:
tables/rows/columns
- Java Persistence API is Java technology centric
 - Store Java objects in database
- A new standard based on existing successful technologies
 - TopLink, Hibernate, Kodo, Java Data Objects, CMP, etc.
 - One common API for all major ORM frameworks
 - Hibernate, TopLink, Kodo—all will implement this API
- Can be used in Java SE, web or EJB-based applications

Java Persistence API

How Does it Work?

- Meta data in annotations
 - `@Entity` marks a regular Java class as an entity
 - Other annotations to specify how to map them in DB
- EntityManager stores/retrieves entities in DB
 - Create instance of an entity using new
 - `Book b = new Book();`
 - Use EntityManager methods to persist data
 - `em.persist(b); em.merge(b); em.delete(b);`
 - Query using EJB QL or SQL
 - `List<Book> c = em.createQuery("select b from Book b").getResultList();`

Java Persistence API—Example

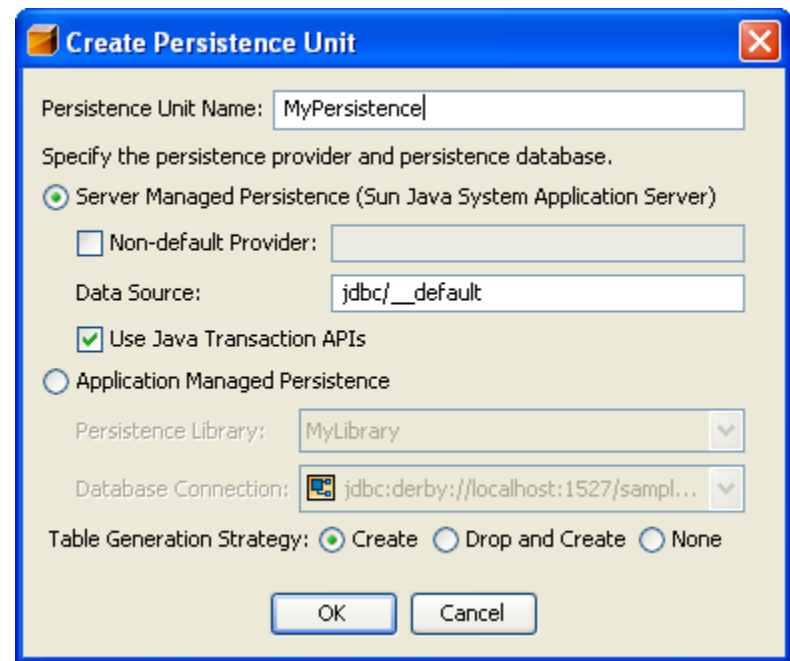
```
@Entity
public class Book {
    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.AUTO)
    private int id;
    private String title;
    ... // public getters and setters
}

// using entity in Java SE application
EntityManager em = ...; //obtain entity manager
Book b = new Book();
b.setTitle("NetBeans Field Guide");
em.getTransaction().begin();
em.persist(b);
em.getTransaction().commit();
```

Java Persistence API—Configuration

Minimum Configuration in XML—the Rest Is Annotations

- Persistence Unit
 - Where to store data
 - JDBC API connection or
 - Server data source
 - How to create tables
 - Generated by runtime or
 - Match existing tables
 - Transaction strategy
 - Vendor specific properties
- NetBeans IDE creates persistence unit for you
 - Helps to select database, edits vendor properties, etc.



Accessing Entity Manager in Code

```
// Server environment (EJB 3.0 or Web 2.5) - use injection
@PersistenceContext(name="pu1")
EntityManager em;
```

```
// Standalone persistence (Java SE or J2EE 1.4)
EntityManagerFactory emf =
    Persistence.createEntityManagerFactory("pu1");
EntityManager em = emf.createEntityManager();
```

```
//or you can still use JNDI lookup
InitialContext ctx = new InitialContext();
EntityManager em = EntityManager)
ctx.lookup("java:comp/env/persistence/EntityManager");
```


Object Relational Mapping (ORM)

- Developer is working with objects
 - Query database and get objects
 - Save new or modified objects, etc.
- Data are automatically transformed between Java objects and database
- ORM annotations define how to map objects into tables in relational database
 - Map entity classes on existing tables
 - Control generation of database tables
 - Table/Column names and attributes, foreign keys, etc.

Object Relational Mappings—Example

All Mappings Have Defaults, Can Be Overridden

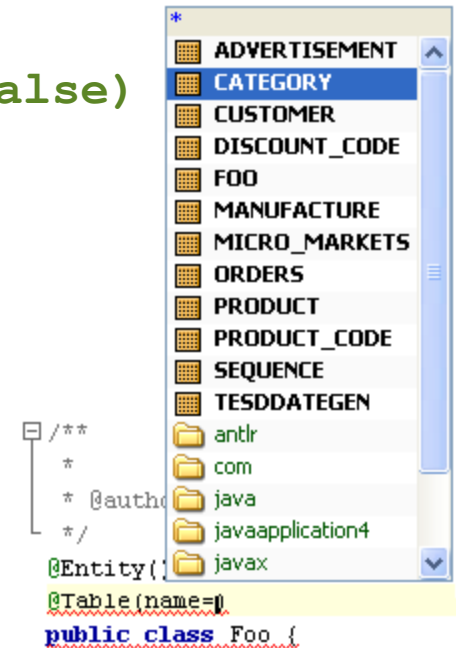
```

@Entity
@Table(name = "CUSTOMER")
public class Customer {
    @Id
    @Column(name = "CUSTOMER_ID", nullable = false)
    private Integer customerId;

    @OneToMany(mappedBy = "customerId")
    private Collection <Orders> orders;

    @JoinColumn(name = "DISCOUNT_CODE")
    @ManyToOne(cascade = CascadeType.ALL)
    private DiscountCode discountCode;

```

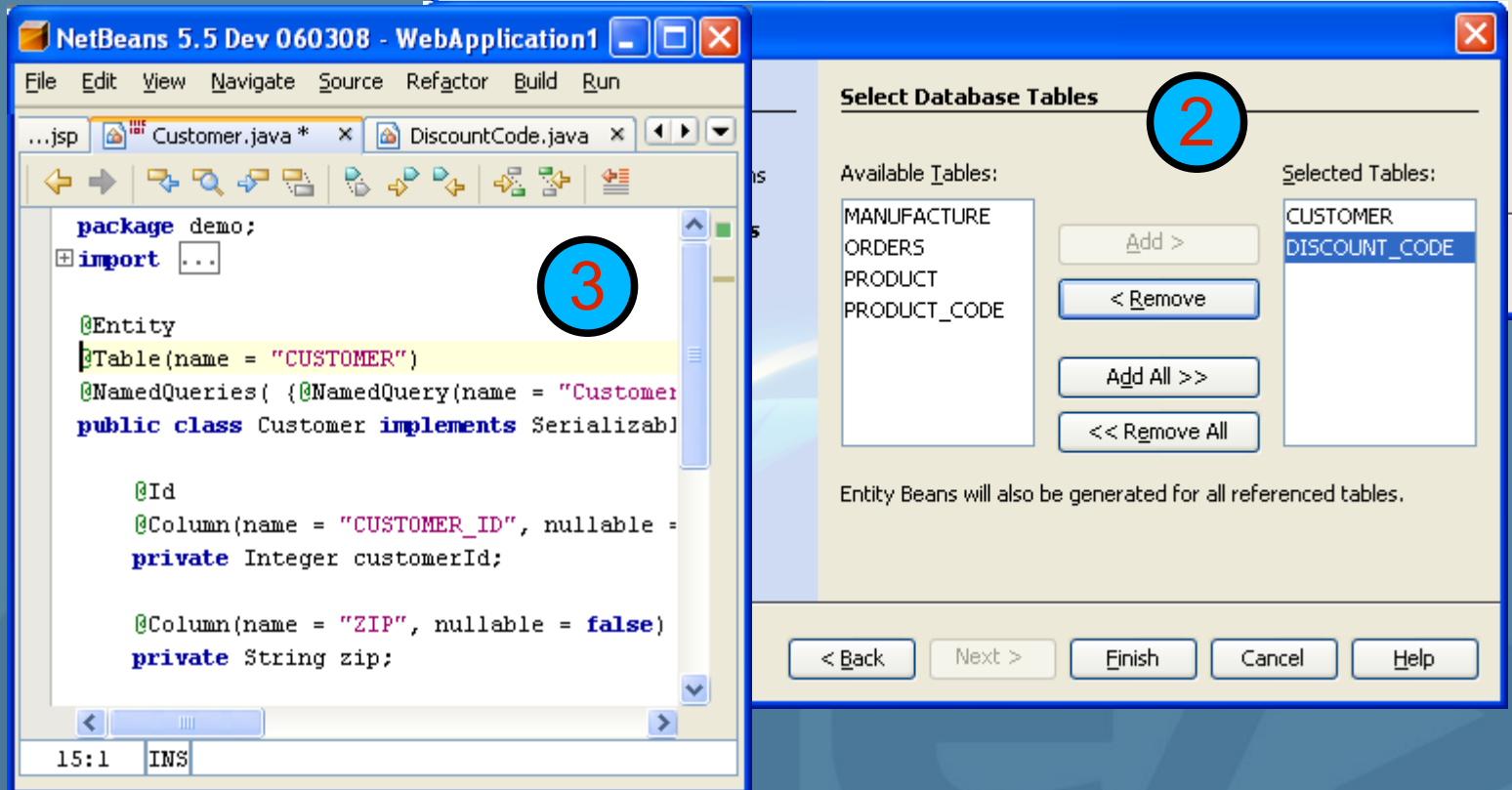
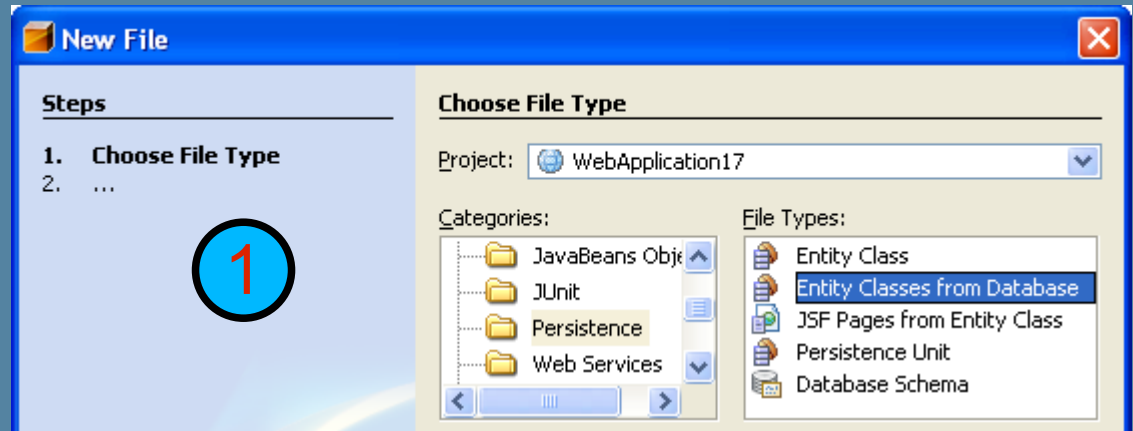


Java Persistence API in NetBeans IDE

How Does NetBeans IDE Help You?

- Wizards for entity classes
 - Create new entity or convert an existing class to entity
 - Generate entity classes from an existing database
- Editor hints and error messages, verification kit
 - Detect and mark code that will compile but not run
 - Help to fix it
- Special code completion—DB tables, columns
- Helps to configure persistence unit, data sources

DEMO



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EJB 3.0 Specification—Simplified

- EJB beans as regular Java classes (POJO)
 - `@Stateless`, `@Stateful`, `@MessageDriven` annotations
 - Standard interface inheritance can be used
- Transactions, security, lifecycle—interceptors
- Dependency injections
 - Instead of using JNDI™ API to locate components and resources let the container set resources in code
- Entity beans replaced with Java Persistence API
 - In EJB module: simpler transactions, security

EJB 3.0 Specification—Example

`@Local`

```
public interface Calculator {  
    int add(int a, int b);  
}
```

`@Stateless`

```
public class CalculatorBean implements Calculator {  
    public int add(int a, int b) {  
        return a+b;  
    }  
}
```

`// Calling EJBs from other EJBs or Web apps - Injection`

```
@EJB Calculator calculator;
```

```
...
```

```
int i = calculator.add(1, 2);
```

Simplified Development

	EJB 2.1 API	EJB 3.0 API
Number of Java files	17	7
Number of XML files	9	2
Lines of code (Java language)	987	716
Lines of code (XML)	792	26

Source: Raghu Kodali

www.jroller.com/comments/raghukodali/Weblog/does_ejb_3_0_really

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Web Apps in NetBeans IDE

- Java EE 5: JavaServer Pages™/Servlet 2.5, JavaServer Faces 1.2 technologies
 - Injection of resources in web apps,
- Advanced JavaServer Pages specification editor
 - Code completion for JavaServer Pages, JavaServer Faces, Java Standard Tag Library technologies and any tag libraries added by the user
 - Integrated documentation in a similar Javadoc™ tool format
 - **Expression language code completion**
 - HTML, JavaServer Pages and JavaServer Faces component palette

Web Apps—JavaServer Pages/ JavaServer Faces Technology Editing

The screenshot displays the NetBeans IDE interface for editing a JSP file. The main editor shows the following XML code:

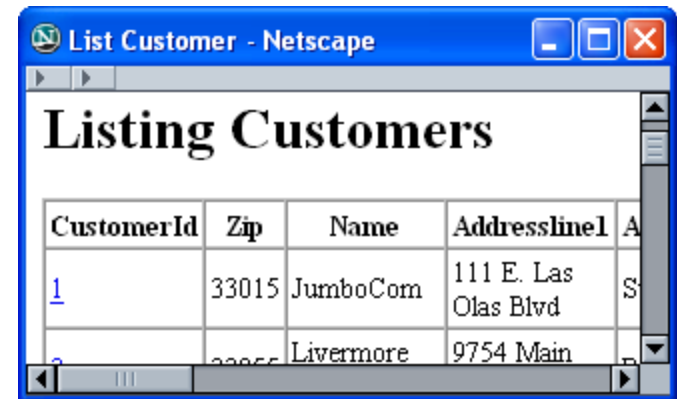
```
<h:outputText>SalesDate (MM/dd/yyyy):</h:outputText>
<h:inputText id="salesDate" value="#{orders.salesDate}"
  <f:convertDateTime type="DATE" value="#{salesDate}" />
</h:inputText>
<h:outputText>ShippingDate (MM/dd/yyyy):</h:outputText>
<h:inputText id="shippingDate" value="#{orders.shippingDate}"
  <f:convertDateTime type="DATE" value="#{shippingDate}" />
</h:inputText>
<h:outputText>FreightCompany:</h:outputText>
<h:inputText id="freightCompany" value="#{orders.freightCompany}" />
<h:outputText>CustomerId:</h:outputText>
<h:selectOneMenu id="customerId" value="#{orders.customerId}"
  <f:selectItems value="#{orders.customerIds}" />
</h:selectOneMenu>
<h:outputText>ProductId:</h:outputText>
<h:selectOneMenu id="productId" value="#{orders.productId}"
  <f:selectItems value="#{orders.productIds}" />
</h:selectOneMenu>
```

A context menu is open over the `<f:selectItems value="#{orders.customerIds}" />` tag, listing various actions such as create, createSetup, customerIds, destroy, detailSetup, edit, editSetup, orders, ordersFromRequestParam, orderss, and productIds.

On the left, a 'Tag inputText' palette is visible, showing the description: 'Renders an HTML "input" element of "type" attribute. Decode Behavior. Obtain the Map from the "request" ExternalContext. If the request is not null, pass the value of the entry to the value attribute.'

Web Apps—JavaServer Faces Technology Generation

- Generation of JavaServer Faces applications
 - Start with Java Persistence API entity classes
 - Generates JavaServer Faces pages—list, detail, edit, create
 - JavaServer Faces managed bean: controller and access to entities
 - JavaServer Faces converters for entities
 - Creates navigation rules
 - Code is easy to read/change
- Helps to learn the patterns
- Gets you started quickly
- Compare to Ruby On Rails...



DEMO

The image shows a NetBeans IDE window titled "NetBeans 5.5 Dev 060308 - WebApplication1" with the "Customer.java" file open. The code defines a JPA entity named "Customer" with a primary key "CUSTOMER_ID" and a "zip" attribute. A red circle with the number "1" highlights the package and import statements. Below the IDE, a Netscape browser window titled "List Customer - Netscape" displays a web page titled "Listing Customers" with a table of customer data. A red circle with the number "2" highlights the table. The table has columns for CustomerId, Zip, Name, and Addressline1. The first row shows a customer with CustomerId 1, Zip 33015, Name JumboCom, and Addressline1 111 E. Las Olas Blvd.

```
package demo;
import ...

@Entity
@Table(name = "CUSTOMER")
@NamedQueries( { @NamedQuery(name = "Customer", ...) } )
public class Customer implements Serializable {

    @Id
    @Column(name = "CUSTOMER_ID", nullable = false)
    private Integer customerId;

    @Column(name = "ZIP", nullable = false)
    private String zip;
}
```

CustomerId	Zip	Name	Addressline1
1	33015	JumboCom	111 E. Las Olas Blvd
2	98055	Livermore	9754 Main

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Web Services 2.0

- Web Services is a regular Java class (POJO)
 - `@WebService`, `@WebMethod`, `@WebClient`
 - Use injection to call web services
 - Asynchronous web services
- Web Service client in Java SE 6 platform

```
@WebService()  
public class Calculator {  
    @WebMethod()  
    public int add(int a, int b) {  
        return a + b;  
    }  
}
```

Web Services 2.0 in NetBeans IDE

- Wizards for web services and web service clients
 - Start from annotated Java classes
 - Start from WSDL and XML schema
- Editor: special code verification and hints for web services
- Testing of web services in application server

DEMO

The image shows a Netscape browser window titled "MyFirstWs Web Service Tester" and a "New File" dialog box. The browser window displays the title "MyFirstWs Web Service Tester" and a description: "This form will allow you to test your web service implementation (WSDL File)". Below this, it says "To invoke an operation, fill the method parameter(s) input boxes and click on the button labeled with the method name." Under the heading "Methods :", there is a code snippet: `public abstract int demo.MyFirstWs.add(int,int)`. Below the code, there is a form with a button labeled "add" and two input boxes. The first input box contains the number "12" and the second input box contains the number "5". The "New File" dialog box is open over the browser window. It has a title bar "New File" and a "Choose File Type" section. The "Project:" field is set to "WsDemo2". The "Categories:" list includes "JUnit", "Persistence", "Web Services" (which is selected), and "Sun Resources". The "File Types:" list includes "Web Service", "Web Service Client", "Message Handler", and "WSDL File". The "Description:" field contains text about web services. At the bottom of the dialog box, there are buttons for "< Back", "Next >", "Finish", "Cancel", and "Help".

MyFirstWs Web Service Tester - Netscape

MyFirstWs Web Service Tester

MyFirstWs Web Service Tester

This form will allow you to test your web service implementation ([WSDL File](#))

To invoke an operation, fill the method parameter(s) input boxes and click on the button labeled with the method name.

Methods :

```
public abstract int demo.MyFirstWs.add(int,int)
```

add (12, 5)

New File

Choose File Type

Project: WsDemo2

Categories:

- JUnit
- Persistence
- Web Services
- Sun Resources

File Types:

- Web Service
- Web Service Client
- Message Handler
- WSDL File

Description:

ates a skeleton web service. Web services are reusable software components that semantically encapsulate discrete functionality. Web services are accessible over standard protocols such as SOAP. The web

< Back Next > Finish Cancel Help

Summary

- Java EE 5 platform = Developer's life is easier
 - POJO, annotations, dependency injection
 - Java Persistence API—standard for ORM in Java SE, Web and EJB platforms
 - Simplification of EJB specification and Web Services
- NetBeans IDE helps you to be more productive
- NetBeans 5.5 software supports Java EE 5 platform

TODAY!

For More Information

- NetBeans and Java EE platforms at JavaOneSM conference
 - BOF-2807: JavaTM Persistence API in the NetBeansTM IDE
 - BOF-2835: Creating an IDE for Your Favorite Web Framework
 - BOF-2549: Debugging and Profiling J2EE/Java EE 5 Applications
- Learn more at
 - <http://j2ee.netbeans.org/>
 - <http://java.sun.com/javaee/5/>

Q&A

