



JavaServer Faces

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JSF Presentations at CSS

- *“Extending JSF to Build a Product-specific UI Framework”* - Bryan Basham
- *“Comparing Java Frameworks”* - Matt Raible



What is JSF?

- JavaServer Faces is a Java-based user-interface framework
 - Creates a model for user interface components
 - Manages the state of user interface components
 - Creates an event model for notification of user interface changes, similar to Swing or SWT
 - Handles input validation and conversion



What is JSF?

- JavaServer Faces is *(continued)*
 - Handles page navigation
 - Handles the construction of POJOs *via* dependency injection
- JSF is the J2EE web development standard



JSF is NOT...

- ...an application framework
 - No controller (as in MVC)
 - Scope is primarily user-interface
 - Some support for navigation
 - Some support for POJO construction
- ...JSPs
 - The reference implementation *uses* JSPs for rendering, but that is not a requirement
- JSF is at a much higher level of abstraction



Comparison to Struts

- Model-View-Controller
 - Struts includes an MVC controller
 - JSF does not have a controller, but provides a mechanism for page navigation
- UI Model
 - Struts is form-based. That is, it processes one page at a time.
 - JSF is component based. Each component (*e.g.* button, list box) can have associated actions and events.



Brief History

- JSF 1.0 (2004-03-11) under JSR 127
 - JSF 1.1 (2004-05-27)
 - Bug fixes
 - Note two *month* span between 1.0 and 1.1
 - JSF 1.2 (2006-05-11) under JSR 252
 - Support for multi-frame, multi-window designs
 - Facelet support
 - Bug fixes, especially for Portlets, duplicate
- press



Brief History

- JSF 1.2_03 (2006-12-04)
 - Bug Fixes
- JSF 1.2_04 (2007-03-5)
- JSF 1.2_05 (2007-10-17)



Criticisms

- Initial implementation was weak.
 - Need to distinguish architecture from implementation.
 - Architecture is very robust
 - Initial implementation was very weak
- Heavier Memory Requirements
 - Must manage a component tree
 - Heavier than Struts where mainly a wrapper over the POST data is maintained



JSF Implementations

- Open Source choices exist other than the reference implementation:
 - ICEfaces
 - JBoss RichFaces
 - MyFaces Tomahawk from Apache
- Commercial choices:
 - Infragistics NetAdvantage
 - IBM Rational Application Developer



Architecture

- Models user-interface at the component level
 - Supports component-level actions and events
 - Similar conceptually to Swing or SWT
- Separates the description of a component from the implementation
 - Reference implementation uses JSP
 - Implementations could render WML, HTML, XHTML, XUL, *etc.*



Architecture

- Component Model
 - Class that implements the tag (*e.g.* SpinnerTag)
 - Class that implements the component class (*e.g.* UISpinner):
 - Maintains state
 - Renders the implementation of user interface
 - Processes the user input (*e.g.* HTTP POST values)



Architecture

- Components can delegate rendering and input processing
 - Allows for plugging in different UI technologies such as WML, XUL
 - Highly recommended for custom components



Architecture

- Data Conversion Framework
 - HTTP POST contains String values
 - Built-in conversions for Java data types
 - int, Integer, Date, *etc.*
 - Supports custom converters. For example:
 - Phone number. Parsing and formatting special chars
 - Credit cards. Parsing and formatting blanks
 - Declared in **faces-config.xml**



Architecture

- Data Validation Framework
 - Similar to data conversion, but can validate data as well



Architecture

- Support for internationalization *via* resource bundles.

```
<f:loadBundle basename="com.acme.msgs" var="msgs" />  
<f:outputText value="{msgs.useridLabel}" />
```




Architecture

- Support for visual development environments
 - Eclipse has a JSF project in development
 - MyEclipse has a visual development environment for MyFaces
 - IBM RAD has a visual development environment for their JSF implementation
 - Not open source
 - Poorly documented
 - Some components poorly implemented



Architecture

- Managed beans
 - Uses the JavaBean specification
 - Configured in the `faces-config.xml`
 - Name
 - Scope
 - Class
 - Automatically factory-constructed with dependency injection
 - Name is used in EL in the JSP:



```
<h:outputText value="#{user.name}" />
```



Architecture

- Backing beans
 - Java object that contains the UIComponent objects that are the Java representation of the components on a given page
 - Typically generated by a visual development environment (VDE).
 - Should be used as a binding between the component as HTML and the component as a Java object.
 - Should not contain business rules



Architecture

- JSF Lifecycle consists of six phases:
 - Restore view
 - Apply request values
 - Process validations
 - Update model values
 - Invoke application (actions and events)
 - Render response
- Applications can get callbacks before and after each phase by implementing a phase listener



Architecture

- JSF includes an event model:
 - Value change events are attached *via* the `valueChangeListener` attribute of a component.
 - These should submit the form *via* JavaScript `onchange` events.
 - Provides access to the old value and the new value
 - Action listeners called during normal HTTP POST via button or command hyperlink



Architecture

- Action Events

- These are generated *via* submit buttons or command links.
- These action events are bound to any no-arg method on any Java object in any scope.
 - This should be bound to an explicit controller method, but there is no controller as a part of JSF.
- This is the primary way in which information gets from the browser to the application



Architecture

- Navigation
 - Actions on user interface components run code that returns a String that is an outcome name. (Similar to Struts)
 - The string is matched to an outcome in the Faces configuration along with the current view ID (*i.e.* JSP)
 - Also can map to global outcomes, which map a logical name to a JSP. (More like Struts).



Architecture

- Navigation
 - An invalid or null outcome will stay on the same page
 - ***I will show an example of Faces config...***



Facelets

- Introduced in JSF 1.2
- Provides templating
- Does not use JSPs
 - JSF and JSP lifecycle were in conflict at times.
 - Uses the new EL-API that will be in JSP 2.1 without requiring JSP 2.1
- Eliminates **view** and **subView**
 - Compensated for JSP binding issues





Configuring Facelets

- `jsf-facelets.jar` must be in classpath
- `faces-config.xml` override view handler:

```
<faces-config>
  <application>
    <view-handler>
      com.sun.facelets.FaceletViewHandler
    </view-handler>
  </application>
</faces-config>
```



Configuring Facelets

- **web.xml** - Change file type for defining views from JSPs (*.jsp) to XHTML:

```
<context-param>  
  <param-name>javax.faces.DEFAULT_SUFFIX</param-name>  
  <param-value>.xhtml</param-value>  
</context-param>
```



Facelet Aliasing

- You can specify references to JSF components in the facelet much like a JSP.
- If HTML comes from a design group, you can alias

```
<input type="text"  
      jsfc="h:inputText"  
      value="#{credentials.userid}" />
```



Facelets Reference

<http://www.ibm.com/developerworks/java/library/j-facelets/>





Let's Take a Look

- Code with Facelets and JSF 1.2 RI



Techniques

- Overcoming some diagnostic deficiencies
 - Reference implementation has verbose debug logging using commons-logging
 - Recommend a phase listener



Techniques

- JSF is supportive of MVC, but doesn't provide a controller implementation.
 - You should implement an explicit controller
 - You can (but shouldn't) implement implicit controllers, which is what most JSF examples show.



Techniques

- The controller should:
 - Provide a navigation outcome
 - Become the anchor point for non-functional requirements:
 - Logging, authorization, performance metrics, serialization checking, *etc.*



Techniques

- Use JSP includes appropriately as you would in a Struts or plain JSP application. (Better to use facelets):
 - Headers
 - Footers
 - Navigation bars
 - Groups of controls for which you don't want to build a custom component
 - Use the `<f:view>` tag to avoid rendering multiple `<body>` tags.



Techniques

- Backing bean *vs.* Updating state on view objects.
 - Backing beans are typically generated by visual development environments (VDEs)
 - VDEs may update the backing bean with business rules entered in the VDE.
 - My recommendation is to not use them



Techniques

- Favor global navigation outcomes over view-to-view navigations:
 - This pushes navigation into your controller implementation
 - Avoids the combinatorial explosion problem when supporting multiple destinations



Techniques

- Strive for 100% JSF tags in the JSP.
 - Mixing JSF tags and other JSP tags, like JSTL, cause problems because both write to the response stream.
 - Don't use tables – use DataTable JSF objects instead.
 - Wrap HTML in `<f:verbatim>` tags.
 - Almost no HTML is needed.
 - `<script>` tags, `<link>` to CSS only, `<meta>`, `<title>`



➤ Note some VDEs drop HTML into the page



Techniques

- Push styling into CSS
 - All JSF components have references to one or more style sheets
 - Some JSF components directly support HTML styling, such as width, but I tend to stay away from those so that look-and-feel is external to the application.
- That's a recommendation for non-JSF web applications as well.
 - See <http://www.csszengarden.com/>



Techniques

- Most web applications involve some DHTML.
- These aren't JSF-specific, but are worth mentioning:
 - Firefox with the FireBug plugin is useful for debugging JavaScript
 - JSF confuses FireBug because the URL doesn't change with the view change.



Discussion

- Any questions?
- Comments or advice from your experiences?
- Comparison with Struts or other web frameworks.
- ***Thank you for taking the time to learn about JSF.***