

Play! Framework: To infinity and beyond

Nicolas Leroux • Nicolas Martignole • 21 Octobre 2011

Nicolas Leroux

- Senior solution architect and Technical Director at Lunatech in Rotterdam, the Netherlands
- Joined Lunatech Research in 2001
- Early adopter of Java EE technology EJB, JBoss Seam, Play
- Expert around the Java EE stack
- Play framework core developer
- RivieraJUG and JBoss User Group
- 2010 presentations included JavaOne, J-Fall, JavaZone, ParisJUG

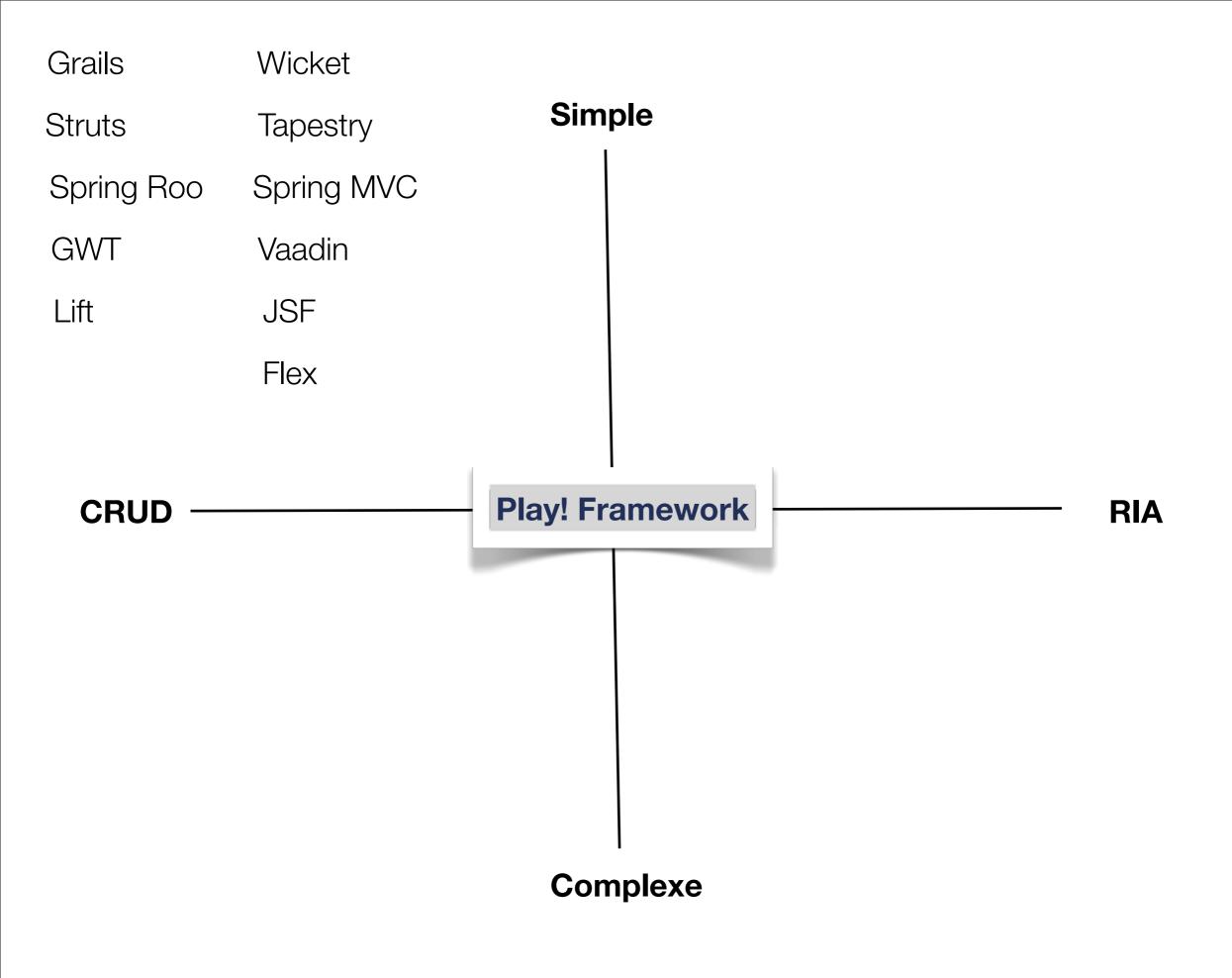


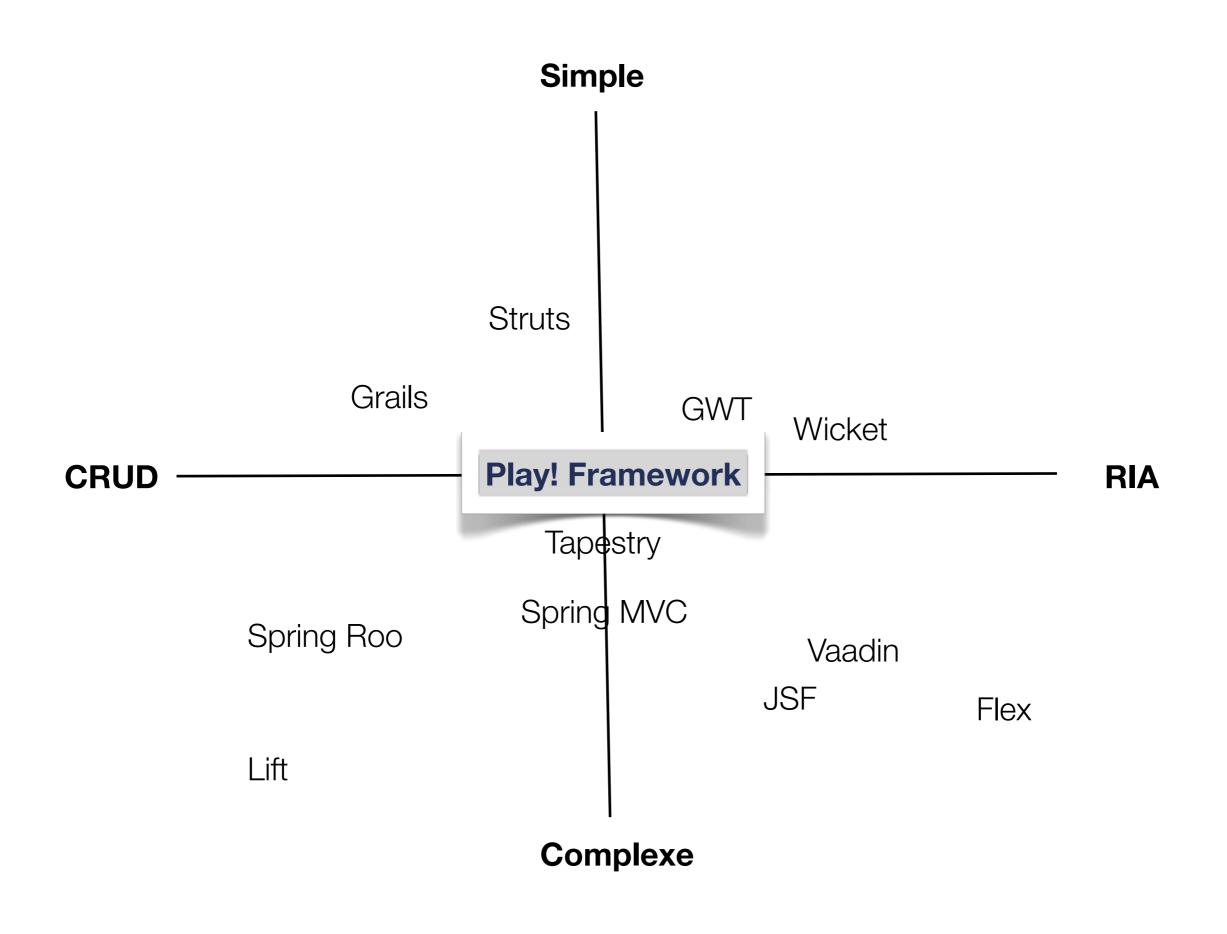
Nicolas Martignole

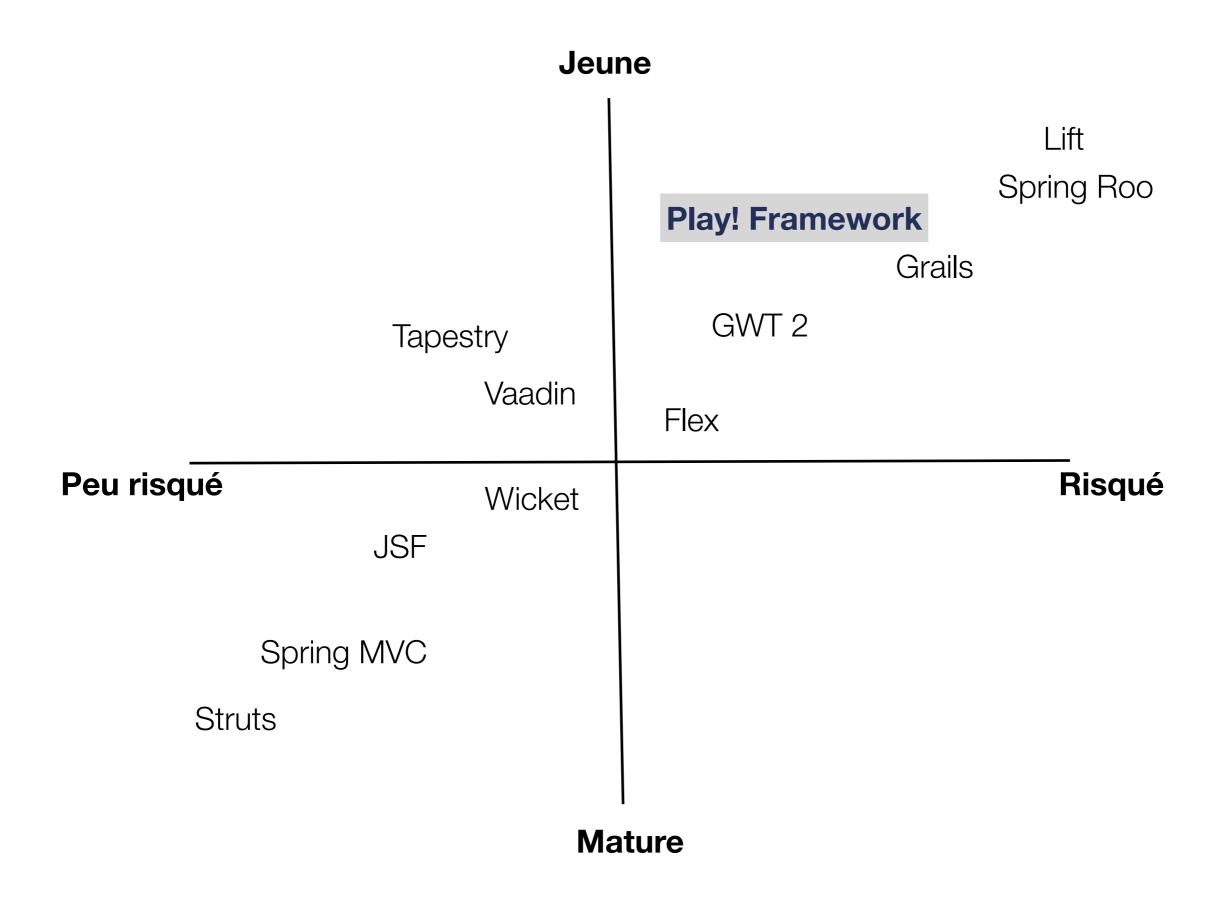
- Freelancer, based in Paris, member of the Paris JUG
- Famous blog http://www.touilleur-express.fr/
- Job board for Geek developed with Play! Framework
- Play framework evangelist and committer



Play is a web framework







About Play! framework

- Founded by Guillaume Bort in 2008
- 379,181+ downloads
- 3056+ members
- 60+ e-mails per day
- Trends++
- 100 modules and growing



Play is made by web developers for web developers

Are you a web developer?

Part of our daily job

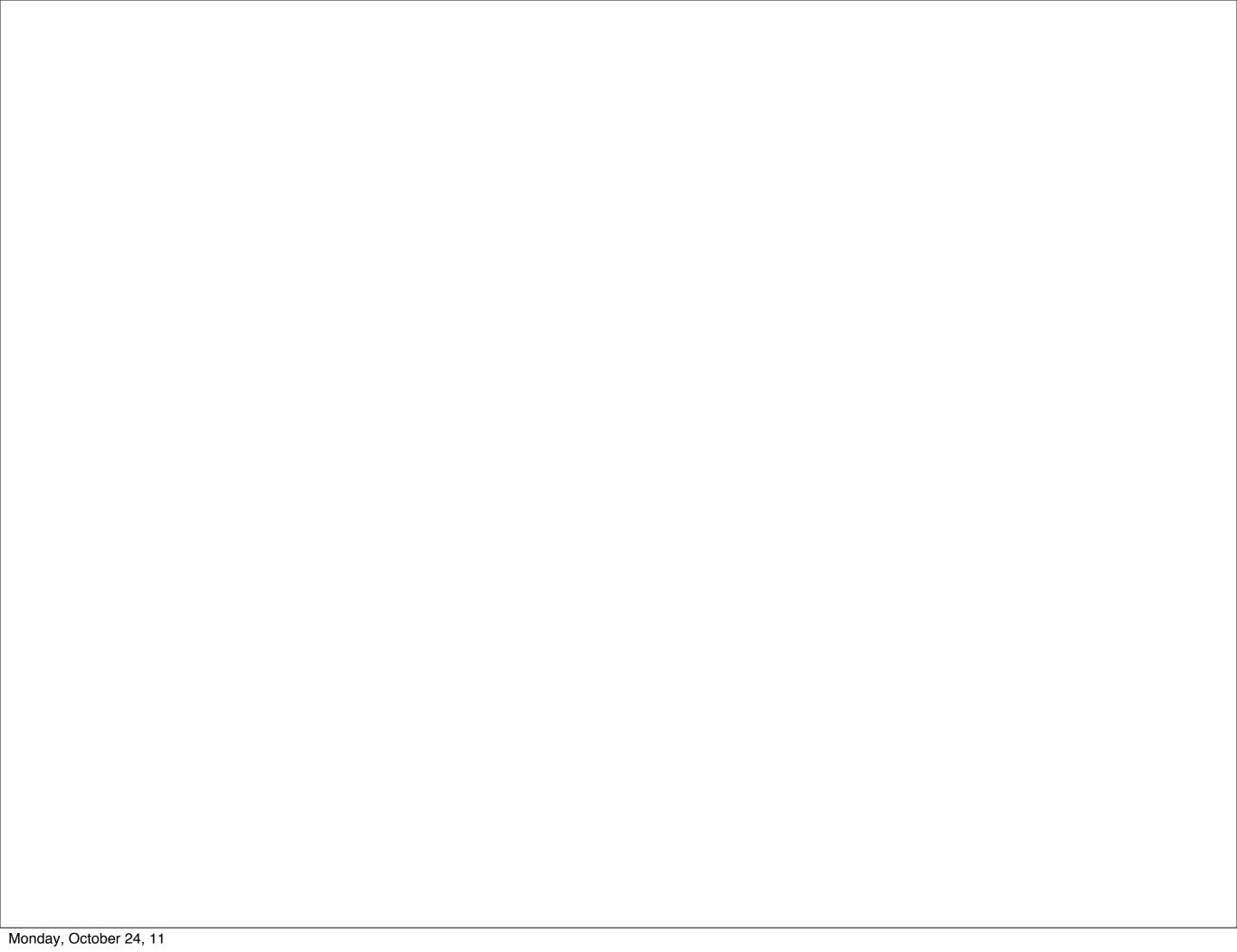




You need laser vision...







... to spot the error

```
13:07:55,796 ERROR [[PersonServlet]] Servlet.service() for servlet
PersonServlet threw exception
javax.ejb.EJBException: null; CausedByException is:
      null
      at org.jboss.ejb3.tx.Ejb3TxPolicy.handleExceptionInOurTx(Ejb3TxPolicy.java:46)
      at org.jboss.aspects.tx.TxPolicy.invokeInOurTx(TxPolicy.java:70)
      at org.jboss.aspects.tx.TxInterceptor$Required.invoke(TxInterceptor.java:134)
      at org.jboss.aop.joinpoint.MethodInvocation.invokeNext(MethodInvocation.java:98)
      at org.jboss.aspects.tx.TxPropagationInterceptor.invoke(TxPropagationInterceptor.java:61)
      at org.jboss.aop.joinpoint.MethodInvocation.invokeNext(MethodInvocation.java:98)
      at org.jboss.ejb3.stateless.StatelessInstanceInterceptor.invoke(StatelessInstanceInterceptor.java:39)
      at org.jboss.aop.joinpoint.MethodInvocation.invokeNext(MethodInvocation.java:98)
      at org.jboss.aspects.security.AuthenticationInterceptor.invoke(AuthenticationInterceptor.java:63)
      at org.jboss.aop.joinpoint.MethodInvocation.invokeNext(MethodInvocation.java:98)
      at org.jboss.ejb3.ENCPropagationInterceptor.invoke(ENCPropagationInterceptor.java:32)
      at org.jboss.aop.joinpoint.MethodInvocation.invokeNext(MethodInvocation.java:98)
      at org.jboss.ejb3.asynchronous.AsynchronousInterceptor.invoke(AsynchronousInterceptor.java:91)
      at org.jboss.aop.joinpoint.MethodInvocation.invokeNext(MethodInvocation.java:98)
      at org.jboss.ejb3.stateless.StatelessContainer.dynamicInvoke(StatelessContainer.java:189)
      at org.jboss.aop.Dispatcher.invoke(Dispatcher.java:107)
      at org.jboss.ejb3.remoting.IsLocalInterceptor.invoke(IsLocalInterceptor.java:37)
      at org.jboss.aop.joinpoint.MethodInvocation.invokeNext(MethodInvocation.java:98)
      at org.jboss.ejb3.stateless.StatelessRemoteProxy.invoke(StatelessRemoteProxy.java:88)
      at $Proxy76.getAllPeople(Unknown Source)
      at uk.co.mediaport.web.PersonServlet.showTelephones(PersonServlet.java:54)
      at uk.co.mediaport.web.PersonServlet.doPost(PersonServlet.java:45)
      at uk.co.mediaport.web.PersonServlet.doGet(PersonServlet.java:34)
      at javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet.service(HttpServlet.java:697)
      at javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet.service(HttpServlet.java:810)
      at org.apache.catalina.core.ApplicationFilterChain.internalDoFilter(ApplicationFilterChain.java:252)
      at org.apache.catalina.core.ApplicationFilterChain.doFilter(ApplicationFilterChain.java:173)
      at org.jboss.web.tomcat.filters.ReplyHeaderFilter.doFilter(ReplyHeaderFilter.java:81)
      at org.apache.catalina.core.ApplicationFilterChain.internalDoFilter(ApplicationFilterChain.java:202)
      at org.apache.catalina.core.ApplicationFilterChain.doFilter(ApplicationFilterChain.java:173)
      at org.apache.catalina.core.StandardWrapperValve.invoke(StandardWrapperValve.java:213)
      at org.apache.catalina.core.StandardContextValve.invoke(StandardContextValve.java:178)
      at org.jboss.web.tomcat.security.CustomPrincipalValve.invoke(CustomPrincipalValve.java:39)
      at org.jboss.web.tomcat.security.SecurityAssociationValve.invoke(SecurityAssociationValve.java:159)
      at org.jboss.web.tomcat.security.JaccContextValve.invoke(JaccContextValve.java:59)
```

```
at org.apache.catalina.core.StandardHostValve.invoke(StandardHostValve.java:126)
at org.apache.catalina.valves.ErrorReportValve.invoke(ErrorReportValve.java:105)
at org.apache.catalina.core.StandardEngineValve.invoke(StandardEngineValve.java:107)
at org.apache.catalina.connector.CoyoteAdapter.service(CoyoteAdapter.java:148)
at org.apache.coyote.http11.Http11Processor.process(Http11Processor.java:856)
at org.apache.coyote.http11.Http11Protocol$Http11ConnectionHandler.processConnection(Http11Protocol.java:744)
at org.apache.tomcat.util.net.PoolTcpEndpoint.processSocket(PoolTcpEndpoint.java:527)
at org.apache.tomcat.util.net.MasterSlaveWorkerThread.run(MasterSlaveWorkerThread.java:112)
at java.lang.Thread.run(Thread.java:595)
java.lang.NullPointerException
at uk.co.mediaport.core.PeopleBean.getAllPeople(PeopleBean.java:33)
at sun.reflect.NativeMethodAccessorImpl.invoke0(Native Method)
at sun.reflect.NativeMethodAccessorImpl.invoke(NativeMethodAccessorImpl.java:39)
at sun.reflect.DelegatingMethodAccessorImpl.invoke(DelegatingMethodAccessorImpl.java:25)
at java.lang.reflect.Method.invoke(Method.java:585)
at org.jboss.aop.joinpoint.MethodInvocation.invokeNext(MethodInvocation.java:109)
at org.jboss.ejb3.AllowedOperationsInterceptor.invoke(AllowedOperationsInterceptor.java:32)
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```

Incredible force...





... to link all those together

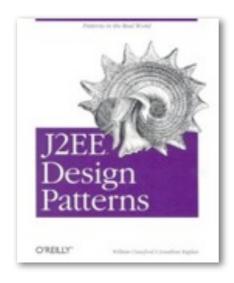


















Sometimes you need to fight hard to get them working together



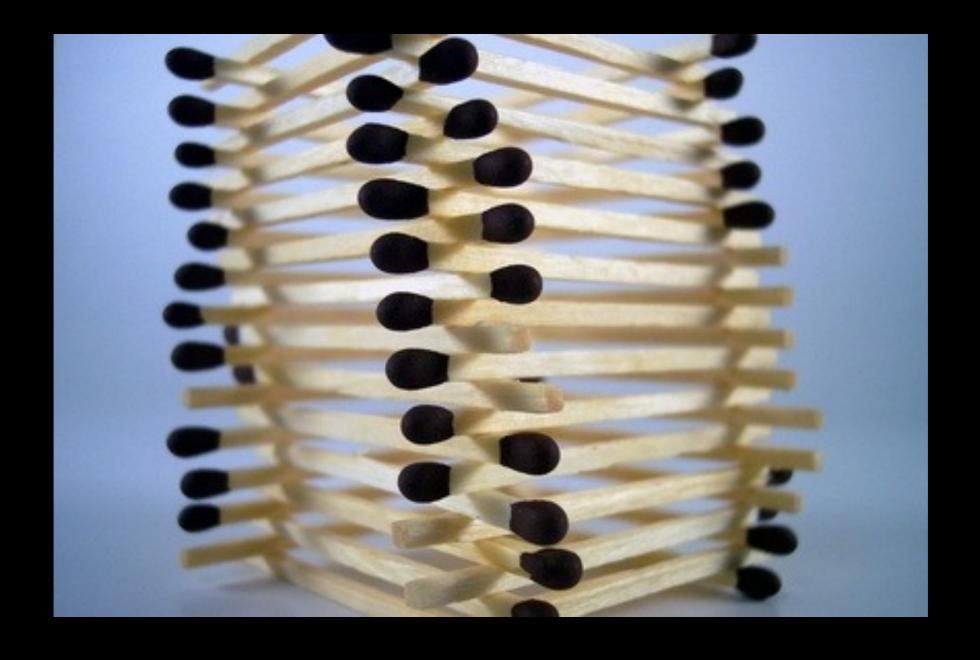


Sometimes, there is only one solution



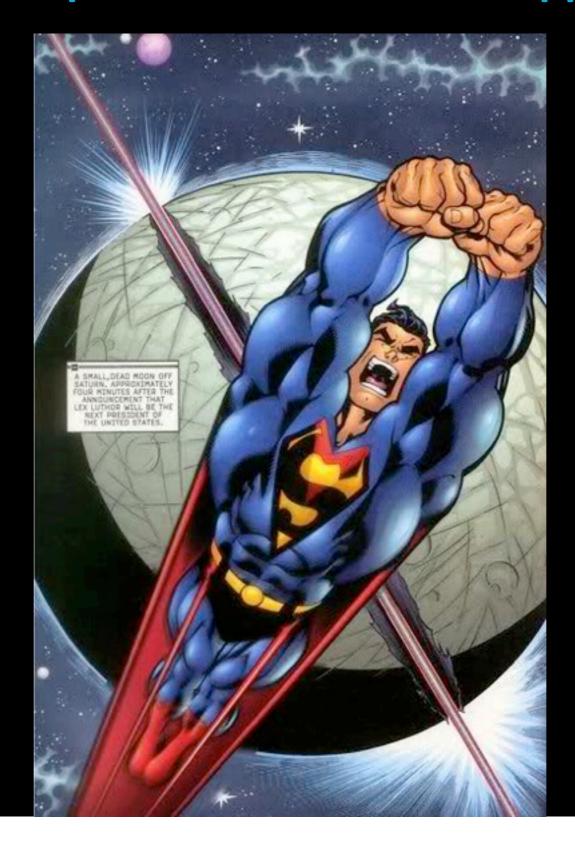


And pray that it all works out!



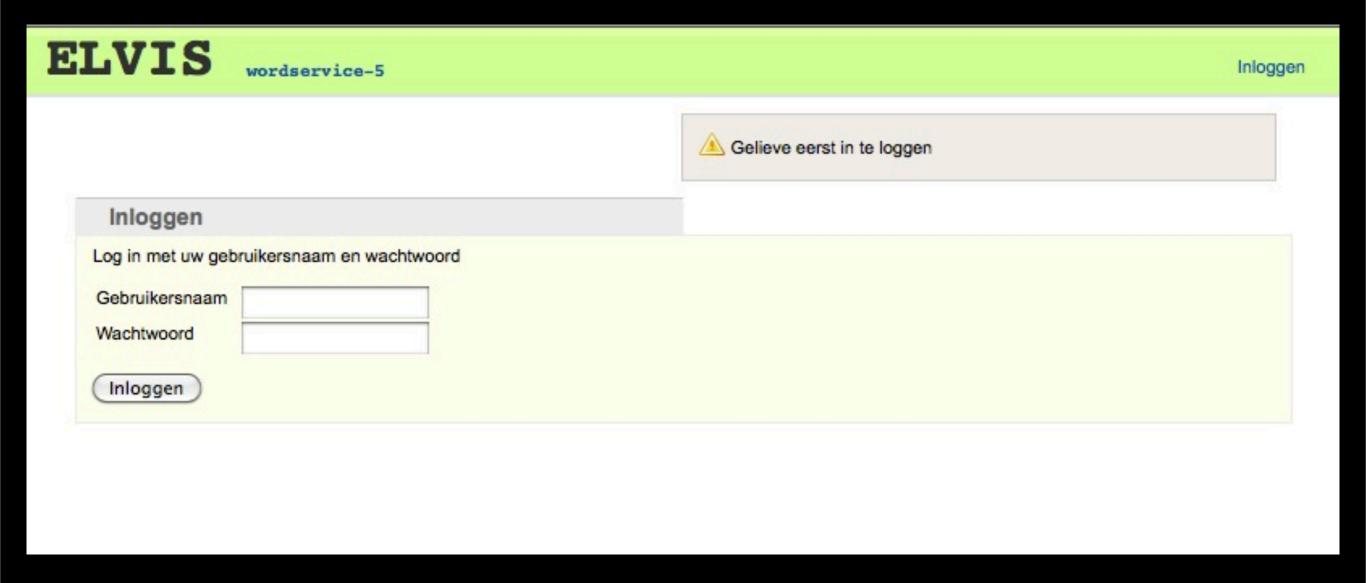


You need incredible speed to build the web app





Typical Java web app. We can do better...







Also part of your job

- Asynchronous jobs
- URL routing
- Testing
- File upload
- PDF generation
- Validation
- Dependency management
- Persistence



Being superman is hard work for little recognition





And you might really end up like him





You should not need to be Superman to create a web application

(obvious conclusion)

This is exactly what the Play framework focuses on

(the real conclusion)

Thank you!

Play focuses on creating simplicity

Play is stateless... like the web

Any changes to the application are automatically reloaded when you hit your browser's 'reload' button

(yes any changes: DB, Controller, views, etc...)

http://www.myapp.com/WarRootDire ctory1/ServletsOnAMoFoPlane?session Id=x81ndj38avngjLOLdxpanewq&actio n=NextPage&Mykel=Alvis&entityId=12 99124&processName=UnladenSwallow Computation&role=peon&date=03%2F 01%2F1999&flagSettings=0101000111 0110&returnPage=%2FServletThatRing

URLs for perfectionists

- e.g. http://www.myapp.com/items/323
 - Read it
 - Bookmark it
 - Tweet it



So you can be RESTful

- URLs are important.
 - Fully realise the meaning of HTTP as a protocol not just a transport layer.
 - Take care of side effects & idempotence.
 - Hypermedia as the engine of application state (no server side navigation state).



Play is not Servlet based

HTTP ____ Fast HTTP server

Map HTTP data to Java objects

Your code



http://www.myapp.com/items/{id}

http://www.myapp.com/items/{id}

GET /items/{id} Application.show

```
http://www.myapp.com/items/{id}
GET /items/{id}
                    Application.show
public static show(String id) {
  Item item = Item.findById(id);
   render(item);
```

```
http://www.myapp.com/items/{id}
GET /items/{id} Application.show
public static show(String id) {
   Item item = Item.findById(id);
   render(item);
<div><b>Item : </b>${item.name}</div>
```

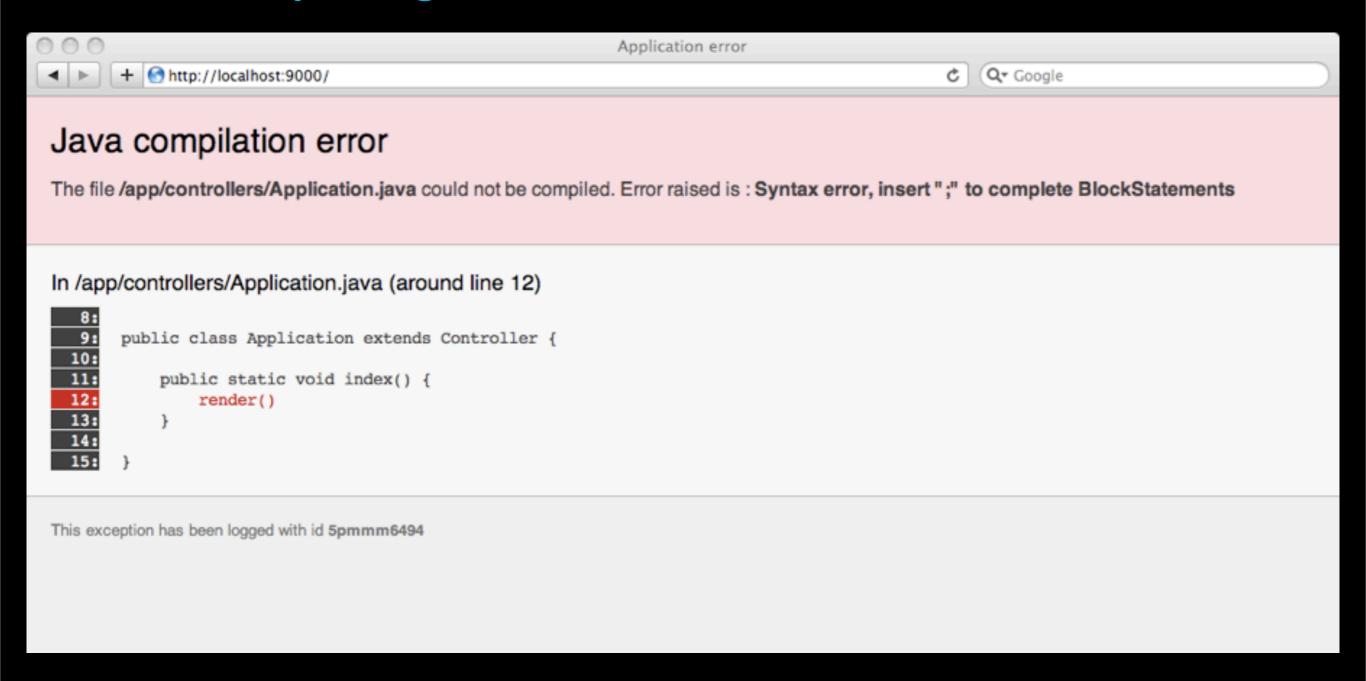
POST /items/save

Application.save

```
Application.save
POST /items/save
public void save(Item item) {
   item.save();
   show(item.id);
<form action="@{Application.save}" >
   <input type="hidden" name="item.id" value="$</pre>
{item.id}">
   <input type="text" name="item.name" />
</form>
```

```
Application.save
POST /items/save
public void save(Item item) {
   item.save();
   show(item.id);
<form action="@{Application.save}" >
   <input type="hidden" name="item.id" value="$</pre>
{item.id}">
   <input type="text" name="item.name" />
</form>
```

Clear error reporting





Excellent documentation

Documentation

Welcome to the Play framework documentation. This documentation is intended for the 1.2 release and may significantly differ from previous framework versions' documentation.

Check the version 1.2 release notes.

Getting started

Your first steps with Play and your first 5 minutes of fun.

- 1. Play framework overview
- 2. Watch the screencast
- 3. Five cool things you can do with Play
- 4. Usability details matter as much as features
- 5. Frequently Asked Questions
- 6. Installation guide
- 7. Setting-up your preferred IDE
- 8. Your first application the 'Hello World' tutorial
- 9. Sample applications

Tutorial - Play guide, a real world app step-by-step

Learn Play by coding 'Yet Another Blog Engine', from start to finish. Each chapter will be a chance to learn one more cool Play feature.

- 1. Starting up the project
- 2. A first iteration of the data model
- 3. Building the first screen
- 4. The comments page
- 5. Setting up a Captcha
- Add tagging support
- 7. A basic admin area using CRUD
- 8. Adding authentication



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 - The template engine
 - HTTP form data validation
 - The domain object model
 - JPA persistence
 - Play libs
 - Asynchronous Jobs
 - Asynchronous programming with HTTP
 - Ajax requests
 - Internationalization
 - Cache
 - Sending e-mail
 - Testing the application
 - Security Guide
 - Modules and the module repository
 - Dependency management
 - Managing your database evolutions
 - Logging configuration





Play is full stack

- Development & production
 NIO server
- Incremental compiler
- MVC stack with a template system
- Persistence engine
- Complete test runner
- Powerful web services client

- Asynchronous task management
- Extension point through modules
- Dependency management
- Validation
- Websocket support
- Asynchronous features



Play is extendable

- Scala module
- PDF module
- Excel module
- MongoDB
- Cobertura
- CoffeeScript
- elasticsearch
- 100 modules and counting

- Cloud ready
 - Heroku
 - Cloudbees
 - Google App Engine
 - Playapps



TDD

Tests runner

Select the tests to run, then click [Start] and pray

Start!

3 tests to run (Bookmark this link to save this configuration) - Unselect all

There is 1 unit test,

+ BasicTest

1 functional test,

ApplicationTest

testThatIndexPageWorks

Failure, Response status expected:<200> but was:<302>
In /test/ApplicationTest.java, line 12:
assertIsOk(response);

14 ms

and 1 selenium test,

Application



Not for the javascript haters

 It only manages the server side. Use any client technologies you want (but favour HTML5).













Let's code an application!

Live coding demo...

Features are nice, but they should empower not distract

Play philosophy

Simple to start with, easy to learn





Play philosophy

Little by little, assemble simple pieces





Play philosophy

Build awesome web applications





Introducing Play 2.0 by Guillaume Bort, Play project's lead developer.

Since 2007, we have been working on making Java web application development easier. Play started as an internal project at Zenexity and was heavily influenced by our way of doing web projects: focusing on developer productivity, respecting Web architecture, and using from the start a fresh approach to packaging conventions - breaking so-called JEE best practices where it made sense.

In 2009, we decided to share these ideas with the community as an open source project. The immediate feedback was extremely positive and the project gained a lot of traction. Today - after two years of active development - Play has several versions, an active community of 3,000 people, with a growing number of applications running in production all over the globe.

Opening a project to the world containly mappe more feedback but

have worked to fix all of these kind of issues, as well as to integrate new features to support a wider range of scenarios. As the project has grown, we have learned a lot from our community and from our own experience - using Play in more and more complex and varied projects.

In the meantime, technology and the Web have continued to evolve. The Web has become the central point of all applications. HTML, CSS and Javascript technologies have evolved quickly - making it almost impossible for a server-side framework to follow. The whole Web architecture is fast moving towards real-time, and the emerging requirements of today's project profiles mean SQL no longer works as the exclusive datastore technology. At the programming language level we've witnessed some monumental

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