**Short Assignment/In-Class Activity #3 – More JSF**

**Short Assignment 3a: Enhanced JSF application**

Objective:

1. Add data validation to an existing JSF application.
2. Add Facelets (i.e. layouts) to an existing JSF application.

Activity Directions:

Study the JSF example code from the reading for this Topic and specifically the chapters on Bean Validation and JSF Facelets. This activity will add code to the previous activity.

Update the following components in the project:

* JSF Configuration:
  + The web.xml can be configured to use a desired JSF page as the web that is invoked at the root of your application. Set the TestForm.xhtml file to your start file.

<welcome-file-list>

<welcome-file>TestForm.xhtml</welcome-file>

</welcome-file-list>

* + The web.xml needs to have the following context-param added below where the servlet and servlet mapping sections are defined.

<context-param>

<param-name>javax.faces.INTERPET\_EMPTY\_STING\_SUBMITTED\_AS\_NULL</param\_name>

<param-value>true></param-value>

</context-param>

* JSF User Model:
  + Add the @NotNull() and @Size(min=5, max=15) Bean Validation annotations above the ‘firstName’ property declaration (make sure to import these annotations from the javax.faces.beans package).
  + Add the @NotNull() and @Size(min=5, max=15) Bean Validation annotations above the ‘lastName’ property declaration.
* JSF Login Page:
  + Add a JSF validation messages tag, <h:messages /> below the closing form tag.
* Deploy the code and execute the application specifying the TestForm.jsf using the internal IDE browser. Submit the form with valid data. Submit the form with invalid data and empty fields. The login form should be displayed with data validation messages in the response. Take a screenshot.

Update the following components in the project:

* JSF Common Layout Page using Facelets:
  + Create a new folder ‘layouts’ under the WebContent folder.
  + New XHTML Page named commonLayout.xhml, located in WebContent/layouts folder, using Blank JSF Page Template.
  + New XHTML Page named commonHeader.xhml, located in WebContent/layouts folder, using Blank Facelet Template.
  + New XHTML Page named commonFooter.xhml, located in WebContent/layouts folder, using Blank Facelet Template.
  + New XHTML Page named commonContent.xhml, located in WebContent/layouts folder, using Blank Facelet Template.
* JSF Login Page:
  + Update the Login Page to use the appropriate UI Facelets tags (ui:composite and ui:define tags) to use the new Facelet Layout pages.
* JSF Response Page:
  + Update the Response Page to use the appropriate UI Facelets tags (ui:composite and ui:define tags) to use the new Facelet Layout pages.
  + Add a JSF button (use h:button tag) that navigates the user back to the Login Page.
* Styling:
  + Note, style sheets should be put in the resources/css directory under the WebContent folder. Keep in mind you are using Facets.
  + Update the Header Facelet with an Application Title ‘GCU In-Class Activity’ that is centered on the page and styled with H1 HTML tags.
  + Update the Footer Facelet with a Copyright Message ‘@Copyright Grand Canyon University’ that is centered and pinned to the bottom of the page and styled with H5 HTML tags.

Deploy the code and execute the application specifying the TestForm.jsf using the internal IDE browser. Take a screenshot. Submit the form with valid data. Take a screenshot. All pages should be displayed with the new Layout.

**Short Assignment 3b: JSF Data Grid**

Objective:

1. Utilize a JSF Data Grid in a JSF application.

Activity Directions:

Study the JSF example code from the reading for this Topic and specifically the chapters on the JSF Data Grid control. This activity will add code to the previous activity.

Add and update the following components in the project:

* JSF Model as a Managed Bean:
  + New Java class.
  + Java class in a package ‘beans’.
  + Java class name is Order.
  + Java class has an Order Number and Product Name properties of type String, Price property of type float, and Quantity property of type int, all with getter/setters. These 2 properties should all be initialized to blank or 0 values.
  + Java class has a non-default constructor that allows all properties to be initialized via the constructor.
* JSF Model as a Managed Bean:
  + New Java class.
  + Java class in a package ‘beans’.
  + Java class name is Orders.
  + Java class is marked with the @ManagedBean annotation and @ViewScoped annotation (make sure to import these annotations from the javax.faces.beans package).
  + Java class has a single property orders that is of List<Orders> with a getter and setter. The List of Orders can simply be initialized to “dummy” test data in its public default constructor.
* JSF Response Page:
  + Update the Response Page to render a label ‘Hello [your name]. Your Orders are:’.
  + Update the Response Page to render a JSF Data Table with all the columns and rows to display the data from the Orders Managed Bean. The Data Table should be placed below the “Hello” label and above the Login Again command button.
* Styling:
  + Research various CSS options that are available to style the JSF Data Table. Style the table headers, columns, and the rows to non-default values using a CSS stylesheet. Note, style sheets should be put in the resources/css directory under the WebContent folder. Keep in mind you are using Facets.

Deploy the code and execute the application specifying the TestForm.jsf using the internal IDE browser. Submit the form with valid data. Take a screenshot. The Data Table should be displayed and styled properly.

Developer Notes & Best Practices:

* It is typical to map any files with an xhtml file extension and jsf file extension to the JSF Servlet.
* At the top of all xhtml JSF pages there are a number of name space and tag declarations. This is how the JSF tag prefixes are established. The h tags are for all the core HTML tags. The ui tags are for all the Facelets tags. You should go thru the chapters in your reading and make sure you understand all the JSF HTML and Facelet tags as they are key to building your JSF pages.
* Any Java bean that is managed by the JSF runtime and referenced in any JSF pages needs to be have its class marked with the @ManagedBean annotation. A Managed Bean is instantiated and destroyed by the JSF runtime per a managed beans lifecycle rules.
* Each Managed Bean should also define its scope. Unless you have a good reason to use a scope with a longer lifetime, such as the Application scope, Session scope, Conversation scope, or Custom scope, you should always mark the class with a @RequestScope or @ViewScope annotation.
* Data binding (bi-directional) between JSF Form and a Managed Bean can be easily done by using the #{bean.property} syntax in your JSF page. Actions can also be specified using the same syntax except you reference a method name (with no parenthesis) rather than a property name.
* Even though lots of code examples and books do not reinforce this concept it is recommended that you separate your Object Model managed bean classes from your Controller managed bean classes. JSF is powerful and flexible enough so that you can use multiple beans on a page so you can bind your Object Model (data containers) managed beans to your page and then bind your Controllers action methods to appropriate JSF action buttons. This approach also adheres to a pure and cleaner implementation of the MVC design pattern. This approach also allows you to apply appropriate data annotations to your Object Model managed bean classes again supporting a cleaner implementation.
* If you want to obtain a managed bean from with the method of a Controller simply use the evaluateExpressionGet() from the Faces Context and specify the name of the managed mean you wish to retrieve.
* If you have a @RequestScope or @ViewScope that want extended and passed from a Controller class to another View (as part of the Controllers response) you can use the getRequestMap().put() methods from the Faces Context within the implementation of the Controller method.
* Get in the habit of following good package naming and class naming conventions. Put all your Object Model managed bean classes in a packaged called *beans* or *models*. Put all your Controller managed bean classes in a package called *controllers*. You should also consider using Postfix names for your Object Model and Controller classes. End your Object Model class names with *Model* and end all your *Controller* class names with Controller. Also be aware that your Object Model and Controller class names and all other classes should be named using a noun from your business name. If your Object Model holds a list of models then make your class name plural.
* One of the powerful features of JSF is that the standard defines a true UI component model that enables other developers to build reusable and redistributable UI components. You should research the available JSF Component Libraries that are available on the market. Some of the libraries are free and some are commercial with a license fee.

Deliverables and Submission:

1. A Project report containing the following:
   * Cover sheet with name of class, assignment, date, and your name.
   * BitBucket URL.
   * Brief theory of operation explaining the approach to design and implementation, including a detailed list of all classes, methods, variables, and pages.
   * Project report with all screenshots showing execution of applications.
2. Upload code to BitBucket
3. Upload code as a zip file to LoudCloud
4. Upload Project report to LoudCloud.

This assignment utilizes a rubric. Please review the rubric prior to beginning the assignment to become familiar with the expectations for successful completion.