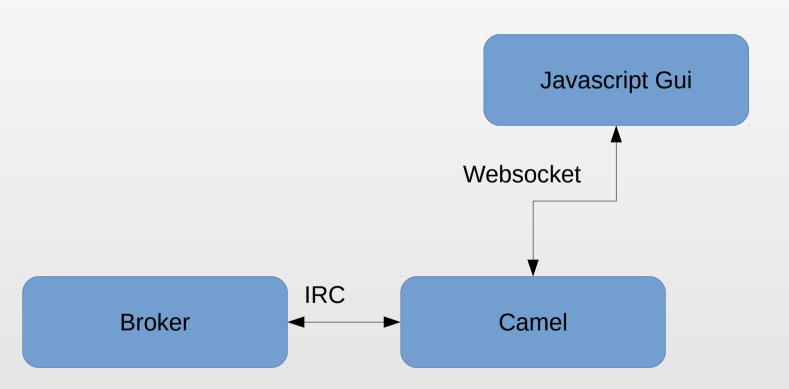
Komponententechnologien

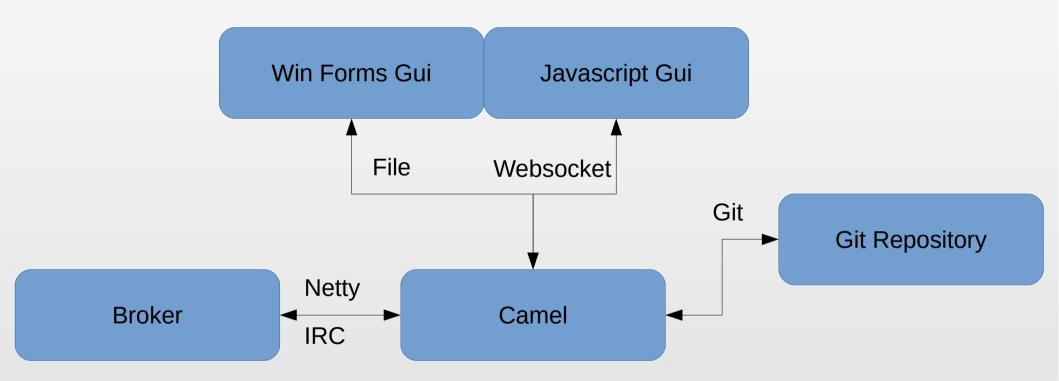
GUI0 - Part 2

André Heraucourt Marek Graca Christopher Baumann

Was bisher geschah...



... wie es weiter geht

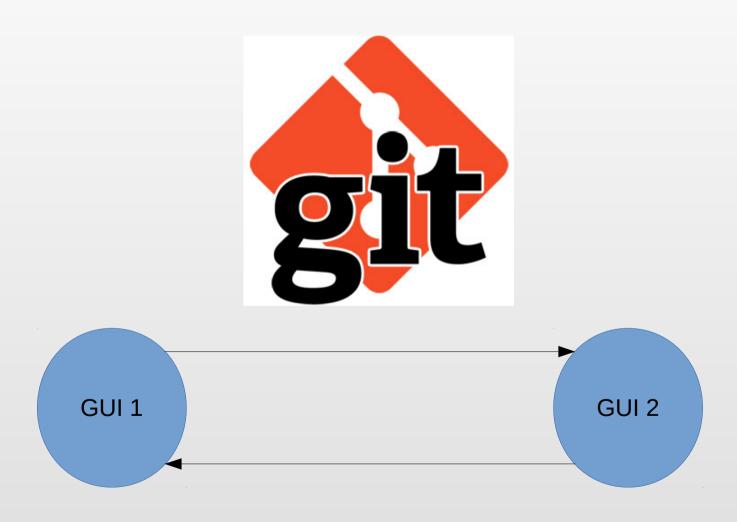


Kommunikation mit anderer GUI

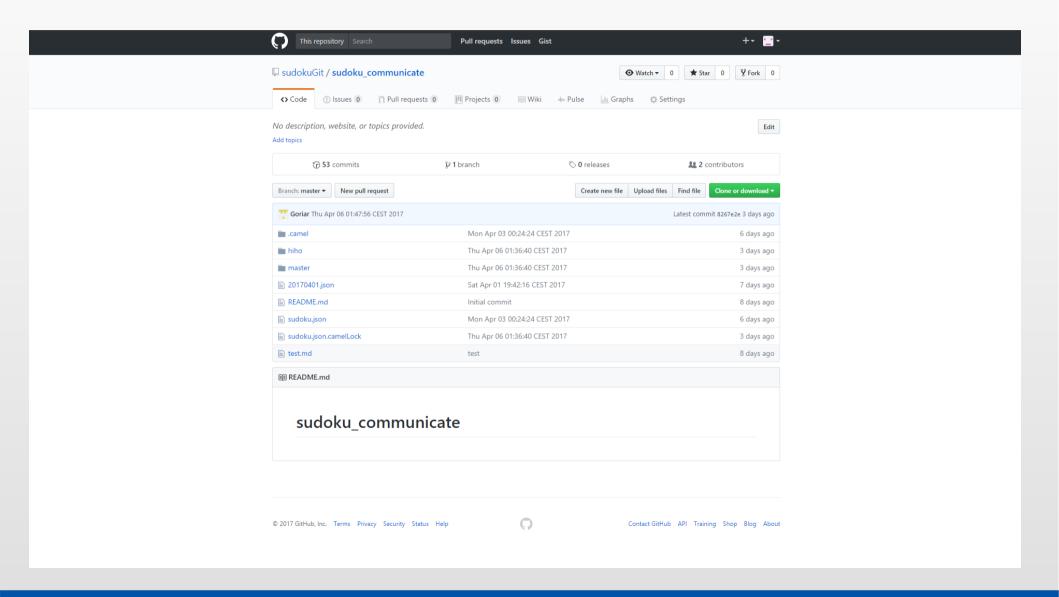




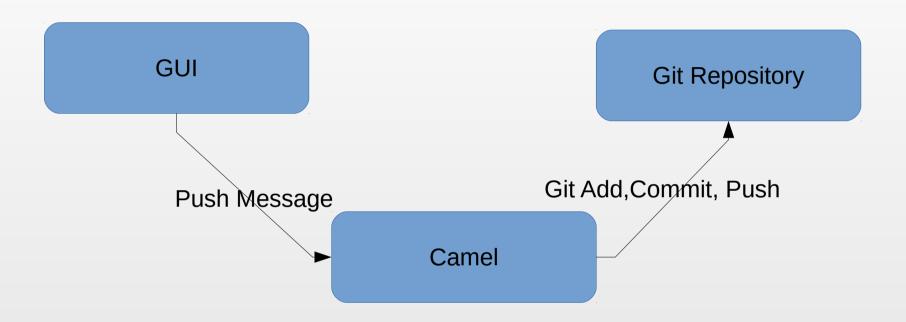
Die Antwort:



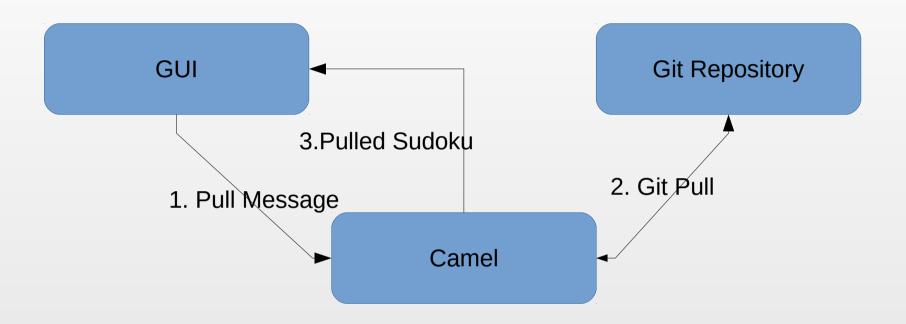
Social Sudoku



Push durch Camel

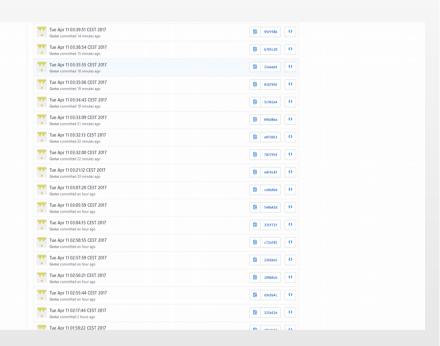


Pull durch Camel



Camel-Git

- Consumer:
 3 verschieden Typen: Commit,
 Branch, Tag
- Producer:
 Wichtigste Git-Operationen
 (Push, Pull, Clone, Branch, etc.)



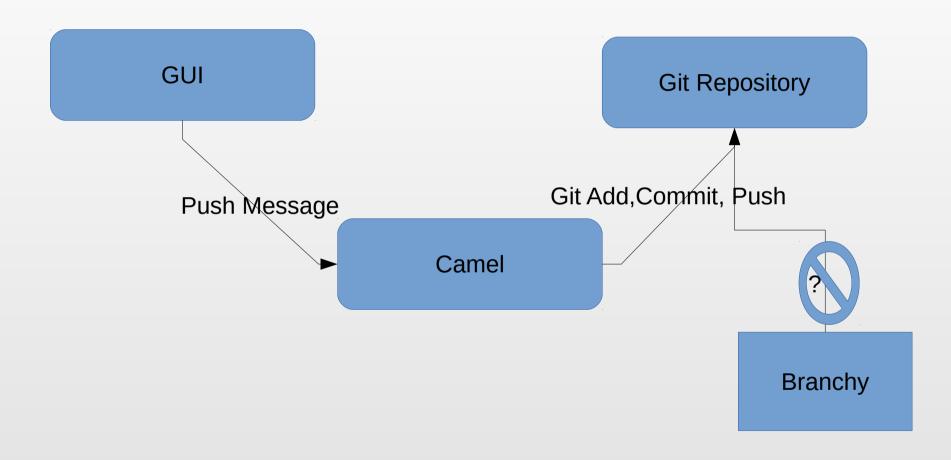
Camel-Git

Header Optionen:

- Commit bezogene Informationen
- Dateien, für Add-Operation
- Operationen

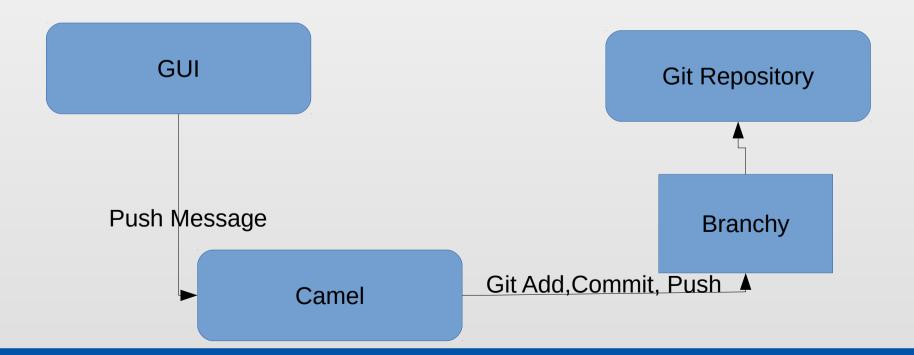


Push durch Camel

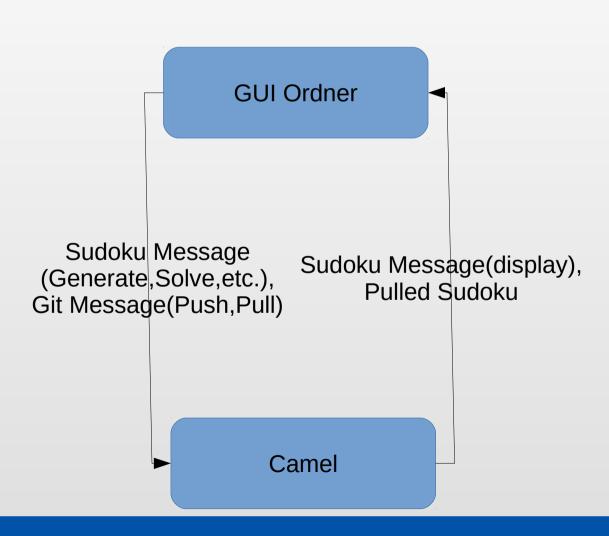


Problem in der Route

- Kein Checkout, kein Merge
- Branch muss fest in Route eingetragen werden



File Lösung



Aufbau einer Git-Route

Git-Route für WForms-GUI

```
public void configure() {
     from(windowsFormGitOut).convertBodyTo(byte[].class).process(new Processor() {
    @Override
     public void process(Exchange arg0) throws Exception {
          Message m = arg0.getIn();
          byte[] s = (byte[]) m.getBody();
          String in string = new String(s, Charset.forName("UTF-8"));
          Gson gson = new Gson();
          try {
               GitMessage recv_msg_obj = gson.fromJson(in string, GitMessage.class):
               branch = recv_msg_obj.getBranch();
               m.setHeader("operation", recv_msg_obj.getOperation());
               if(recv msg obj.getOperation().equals("push")){
                    m.setHeader(GitConstants.GIT COMMIT MESSAGE, new Date().toString());
          } catch (JsonSyntaxException ex) {
               System.err.println("Message was RUBBISH and will be dropped");
      }).choice().when(header("operation").contains("pull")).to(git pull).endChoice().otherwise()
                         .<u>setHeader</u>(GitConstants.GIT FILE NAME, constant(".")).to(qit add)
                         .to(qit commit)
                         .to(git push).endChoice().end();
```

Camel

- Integrationshilfe
 - Enterprise Integration Patterns (EIPs)
- Komponenten
 - 13 Core Komponenten
 - 80 weitere Komponenten
 - Integrierte und nicht Integrierte Komponenten

Twitter

- Integriert
- URI
 - twitter://endpoint[?options]
- Probleme:
 - Twitter hat nur 140 Zeichen
 - Für Developer Nutzer wird Handynummer benötigt

Twitter

Tweet erzeugen

```
from("direct:foo").to("twitter://timeline/user?
consumerKey=[s]&consumerSecret=[s]&accessToken=[s]&accessTokenSecret=[s]")
;
```

Account pollen

```
from("twitter://timeline/home?
type=polling&delay=60&consumerKey=[s]&consumerSecret=[s]&accessToken=[s]&a
ccessTokenSecret=[s]").to("bean:blah");
```

Keyword Suche

```
from("direct:foo").to("twitter://search?
keywords=camel&consumerKey=[s]&consumerSecret=[s]&accessToken=[s]&accessTo
kenSecret=[s]");
```

Netty4

- Integriert
- Ist eine einfache Socketverbindung
- URI
 - netty4:tcp://localhost:99999[?options]

Java TCP Server

```
// Socket erstellen
ServerSocket welcomeSocket = new ServerSocket(8888);
while (true) {
// Auf Verbindung warten
Socket connectionSocket = welcomeSocket.accept();
// In- und Out- Channel erzeugen
BufferedReader inFromClient = new BufferedReader(new
InputStreamReader(connectionSocket.getInputStream()));
DataOutputStream outToClient = new DataOutputStream(connectionSocket.getOutputStream());
// Empfangen und Versenden
clientSentence = inFromClient.readLine();
System.out.println("Received: " + clientSentence);
capitalizedSentence = clientSentence.toUpperCase() + '\n';
outToClient.writeBytes(capitalizedSentence);
```

Java TCP Client

```
// Socket erstellen
Socket clientSocket = new Socket("192.168.56.101", 80);
// In- und Out- Channel erzeugen
BufferedReader inFromUser = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));
DataOutputStream outToServer = new DataOutputStream(clientSocket.getOutputStream());
BufferedReader inFromServer = new BufferedReader(new
InputStreamReader(clientSocket.getInputStream()));
// Versenden und Empfangen
sentence = inFromUser.readLine();
outToServer.writeBytes(sentence + '\n');
modifiedSentence = inFromServer.readLine();
System.out.println("FROM SERVER: " + modifiedSentence);
clientSocket.close();
```

Probleme mit Broker

- Message zum Broker ging
- Rückverbindung fehlgeschlagen
- Test über eigenen Testbroker mit TCP Verbindungen

Broker Code

```
// Netty Broker Empfangs route
from("netty4:tcp://localhost:5555").process(new
RouteExtractProcessor()).to("file://camel/echo/");
// Netty Broker Versands route
from("file://camel/echo/").process(new
EchoMessageProcessor(msg)).to(toRoute);
```

Client Code

```
// Netty Client Versands route
from("file://camel/input").process(new
MyTestProcessor()).to("netty4:tcp://192.168.56.101
:5555");

// Netty Client Empfangs route
from("netty4:tcp://localhost:8888/").process(new
NettyTestRespProcessor()).to("stream:out");
```

netstat

 Protokollstatistik und aktuelle TCP/IP Verbindungen

C:\Users\marek>netstat -an find /I "abhören"						
	TCP	0.0.0.0:135	0.0.0.0:0	ABHÖREN		
	TCP	0.0.0.0:445	0.0.0.0:0	ABHÖREN		
	TCP	0.0.0.0:5357	0.0.0.0:0	ABHÖREN		
	TCP	0.0.0.0:49674	0.0.0.0:0	ABHÖREN		
	TCP	0.0.0.0:52563	0.0.0.0:0	ABHÖREN		
	TCP	127.0.0.1:5555	0.0.0.0:0	ABHÖREN		
	TCP	127.0.0.1:44430	0.0.0.0:0	ABHÖREN		
	TCP	127.0.0.1:61100	0.0.0.0:0	ABHÖREN		
	TCP	127.0.0.1:62514	0.0.0.0:0	ABHÖREN		
	TCP	192.168.0.7:139	0.0.0.0:0	ABHÖREN		
	TCP	192.168.56.1:139	0.0.0.0:0	ABHÖREN		
	TCP	[::]:135	[::]:0	ABHÖREN		
	TCP	[::]:445	[::]:0	ABHÖREN		
	TCP	[::]:5357	[::]:0	ABHÖREN		
	TCP	[::]:49674	[::]:0	ABHÖREN		
	TCP	[::]:52563	[::]:0	ABHÖREN		

netstat

netty4:tcp://0.0.0.0:5555/

C:\Users\marek>netstat -an find /I "abhören"							
	TCP	0.0.0.0:135	0.0.0.0:0	ABHÖREN			
	TCP	0.0.0.0:445	0.0.0.0:0	ABHÖREN			
	TCP	0.0.0.0:5357	0.0.0.0:0	ABHÖREN			
	TCP	0.0.0.0:5555	0.0.0.0:0	ABHÖREN			
	TCP	0.0.0.0:49674	0.0.0.0:0	ABHÖREN			
	TCP	127.0.0.1:44430	0.0.0.0:0	ABHÖREN			
	TCP	127.0.0.1:61100	0.0.0.0:0	ABHÖREN			
	TCP	127.0.0.1:62514	0.0.0.0:0	ABHÖREN			
	TCP	192.168.0.7:139	0.0.0.0:0	ABHÖREN			
	TCP	192.168.56.1:139	0.0.0.0:0	ABHÖREN			
	TCP	[::]:135	[::]:0	ABHÖREN			
	TCP	[::]:445	[::]:0	ABHÖREN			
	TCP	[::]:5357	[::]:0	ABHÖREN			
	TCP	[::]:5555	[::]:0	ABHÖREN			
	TCP	[::]:49674	[::]:0	ABHÖREN			

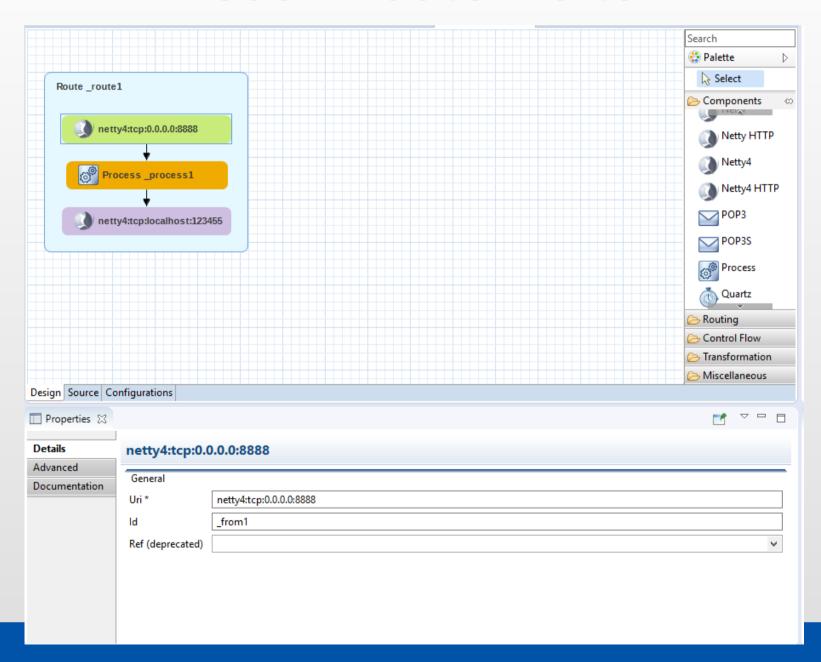
JBoss / WildFly

- Application Server
- JBoss Developer Studio
- JBoss Tools
- Camel Unterstützung

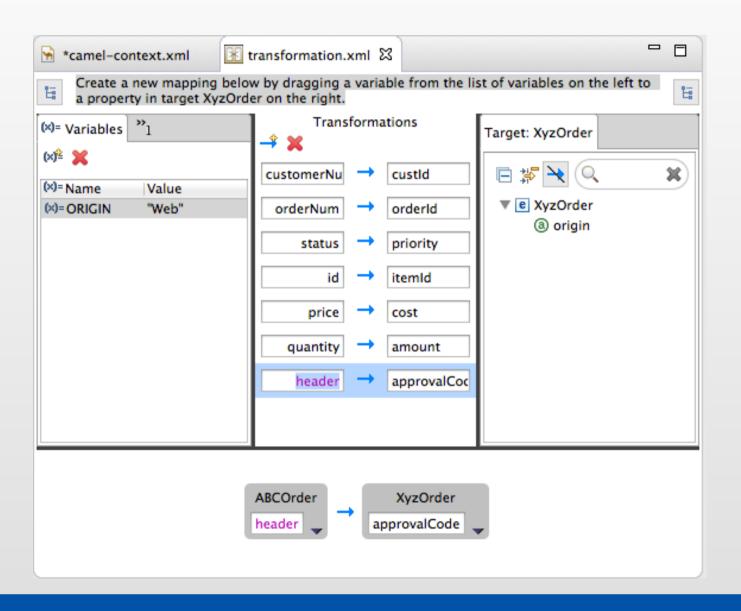
JBoss Tools Integration Stack

- Camel Developer Tools
 - Visual Route Editor
 - Visual Data Mapper
 - Test and monitor
 - Debugging
 - Deploying

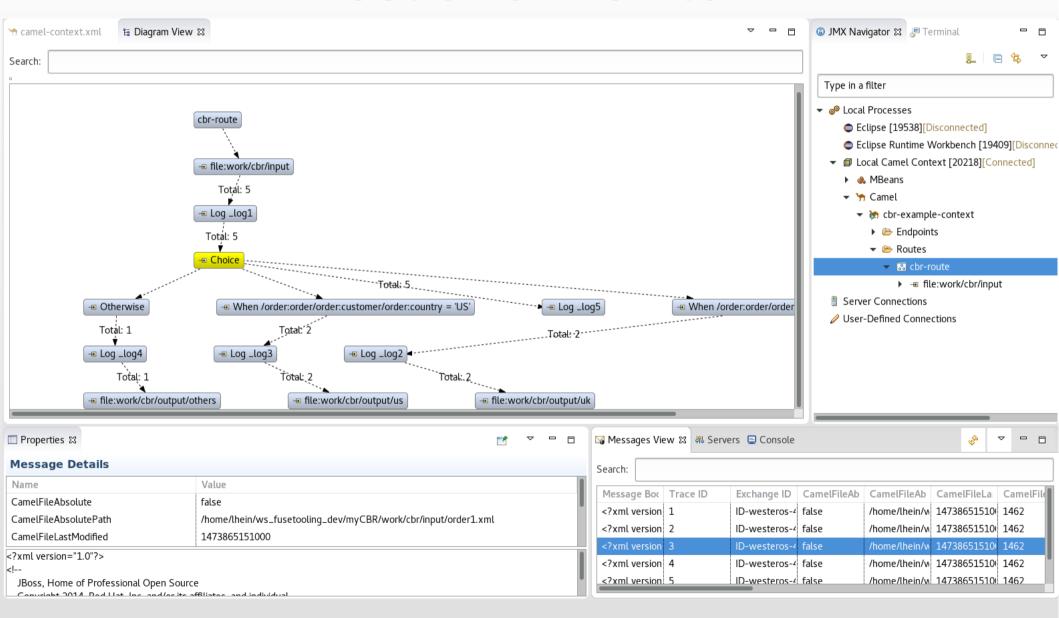
Visual Route Editor



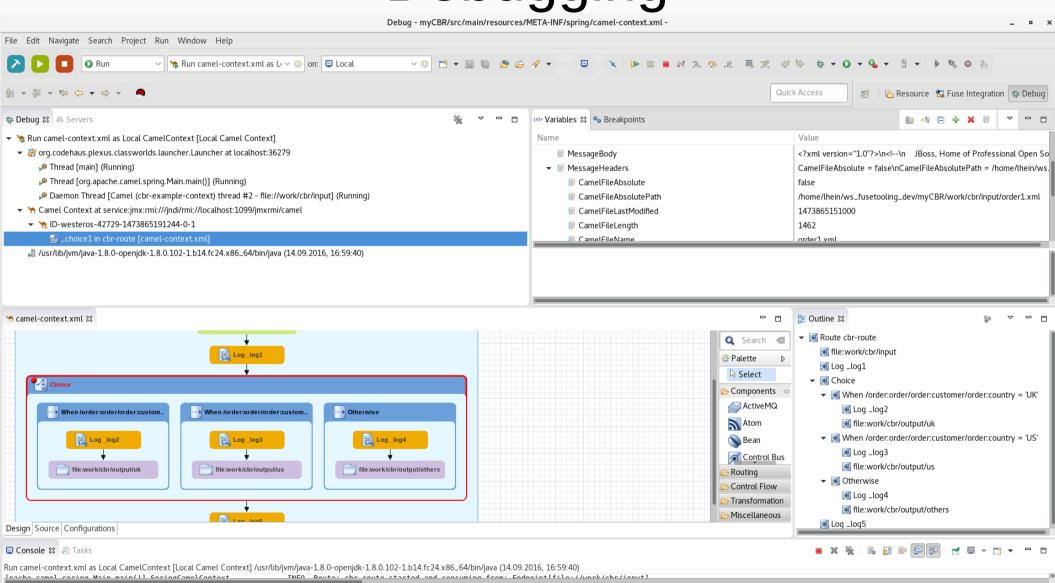
Visual Data Mapper



Test and monitor



Debugging

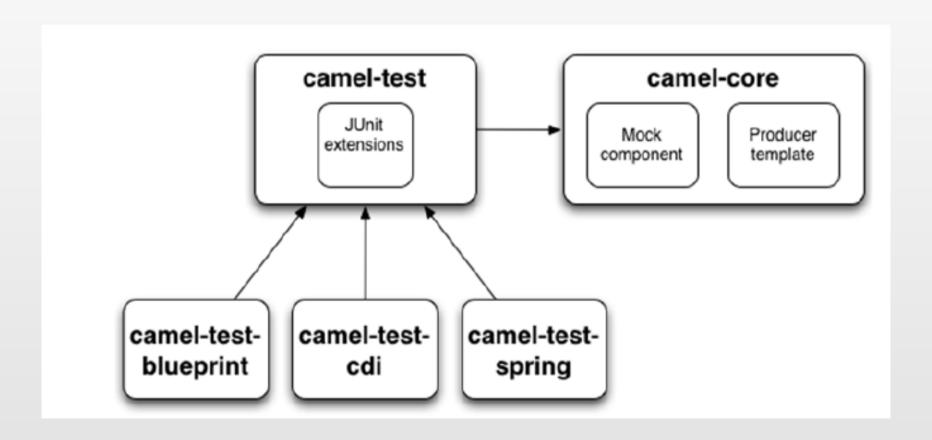


Fragen

Wie teste ich das Programmverhalten?

Simulation von Komponenten?

Camel Test Kit



Korrektheit der eigenen Komponente	

JUnit

Programmteile isoliert testen

Wiederholbar, da selbstprüfend

Testfälle direkt in Java programmiert

Beispiel JUnit

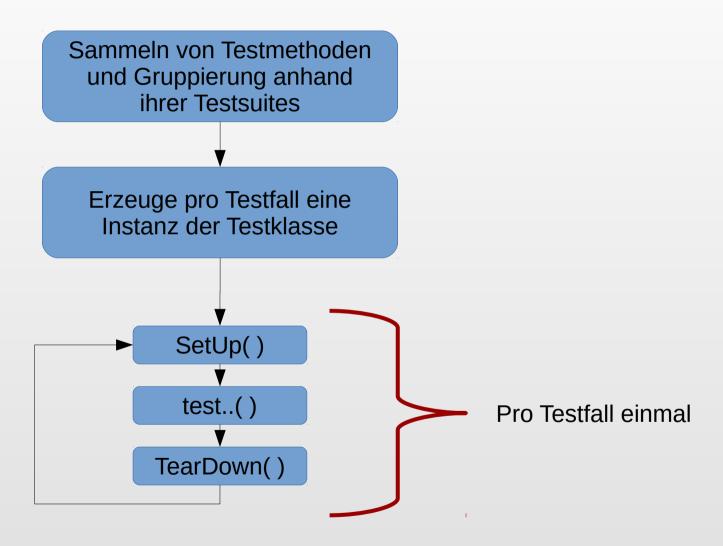
```
import junit.framework.*;
public class EuroTest extends TestCase {
 public EuroTest(String name) {
    super(name);
 public void testAmount() {
    Euro two = new Euro(2.00);
   assertTrue(2.00 == two.getAmount());
 public static void main(String[] args) {
    junit.swingui.TestRunner.run(EuroTest.class);
```

Weiteres

Testsuites

- Fixtures
 - SetUp()
 - TearDown()

Testfall Lebenszyklus



Testen von CamelRouten

1) Definiere Expectations

2) Sende In- Message

3) Verifiziere Ergebnis

Weitere Abweichungen

Listing 6.1 A first unit test using the Camel Test Kit

Defines route to test
 Creates hello.txt file
 Verifies file is moved

```
package camelinaction;
import java.io.File;
import org.apache.camel.Exchange;
import org.apache.camel.builder.RouteBuilder;
import org.apache.camel.test.junit4.CamelTestSupport;
import org.junit.Test;
public class FirstTest extends CamelTestSupport
  @Override
  protected RouteBuilder createRouteBuilder() throws Exception {
    return new RouteBuilder() {
      public void configure() throws Exception {
        from("file://target/inbox")
          .to("file://target/outbox");
 @Test
  public void testMoveFile() throws Exception {
    template.sendBodyAndHeader("file://target/inbox", "Hello World",
                 Exchange.FILE NAME, "hello.txt");
    Thread.sleep(2000);
    File target = new File("target/outbox/hello.txt");
    assertTrue("File not moved", target.exists());
```

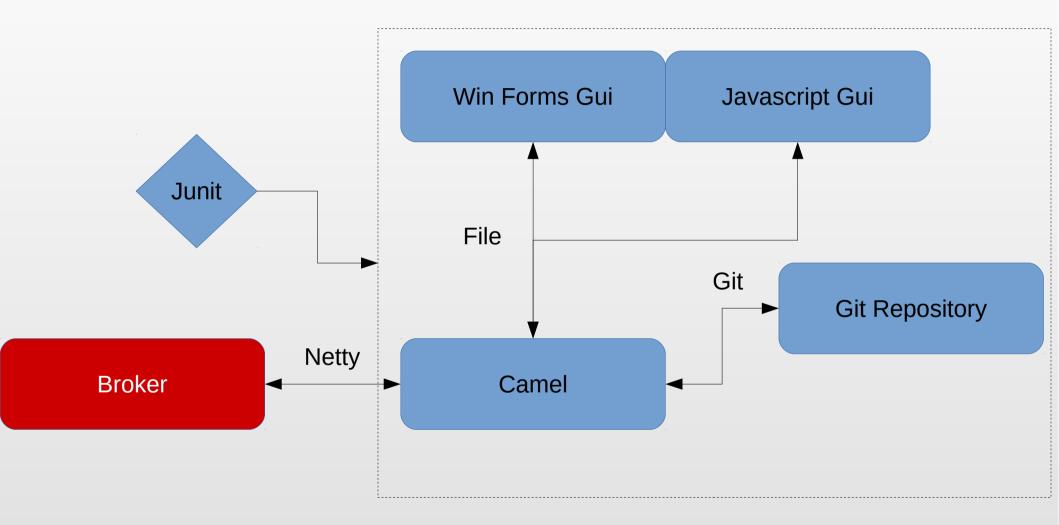
Mock- Komponente

 Erlaubt Formulierung von Expectations für Endpoints

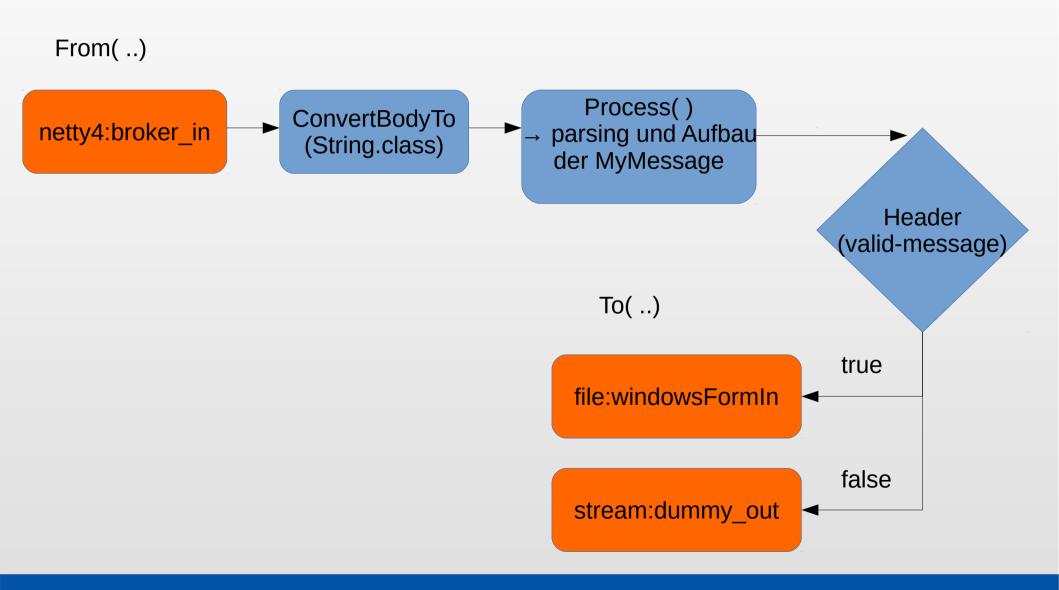
unter anderem korrekte...

- #erhaltenerNachrichten
- Reihenfolge
- Payloads
- Zeitspanne der Tests

Anwendungsbeispiel: Brokerkommunikation

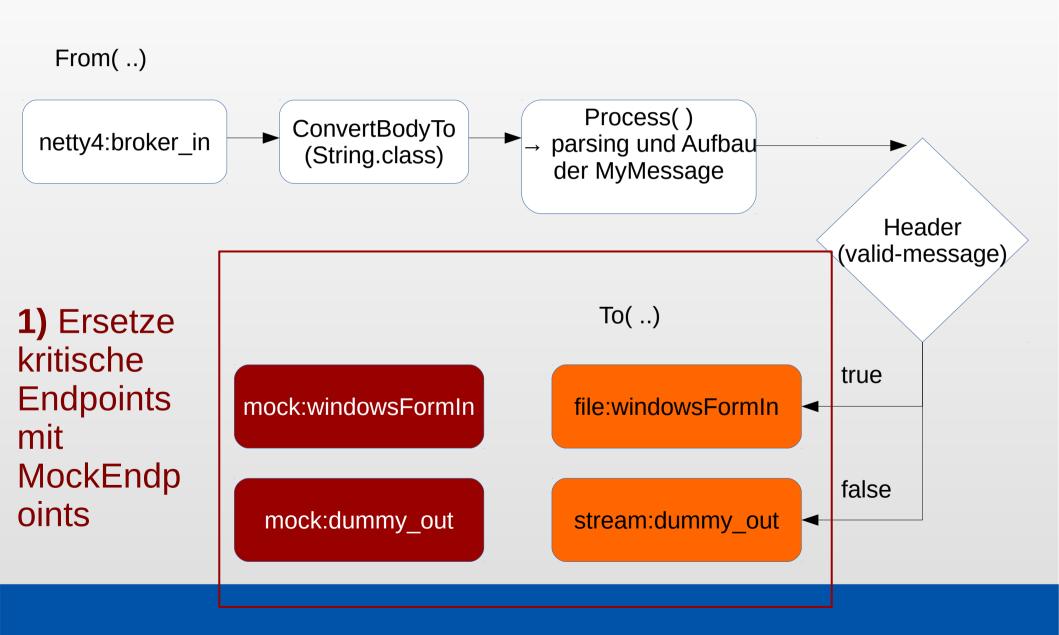


Brokerkommunikation - Detailansicht



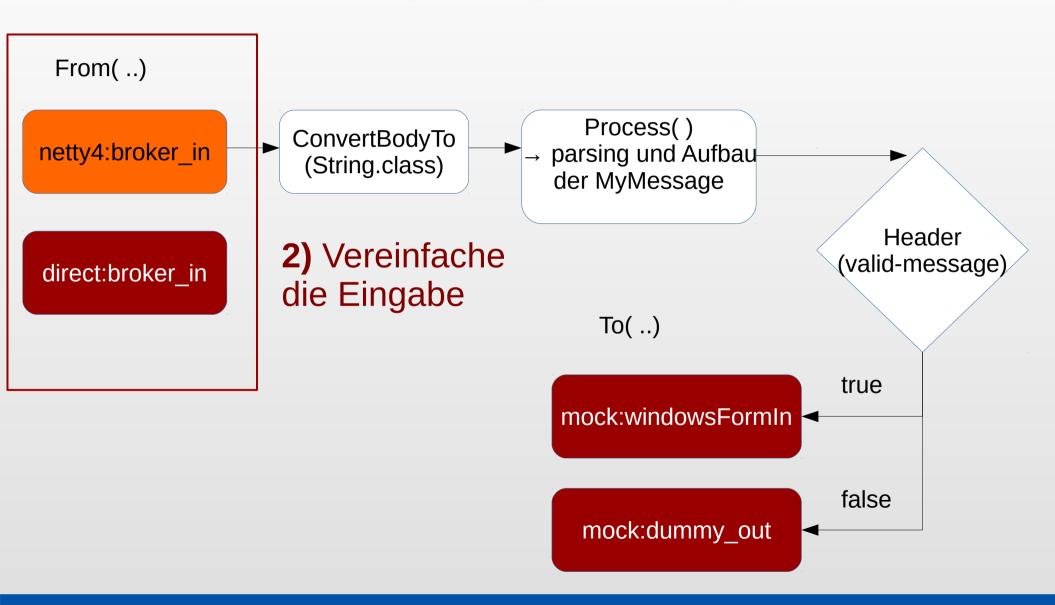
Werden die Nachrichten vom Broker korrekt gefiltert?

Vereinfachung/ Anpassung der Route



Werden die Nachrichten vom Broker korrekt gefiltert?

Vereinfachung/ Anpassung der Route



RouteTest - Code

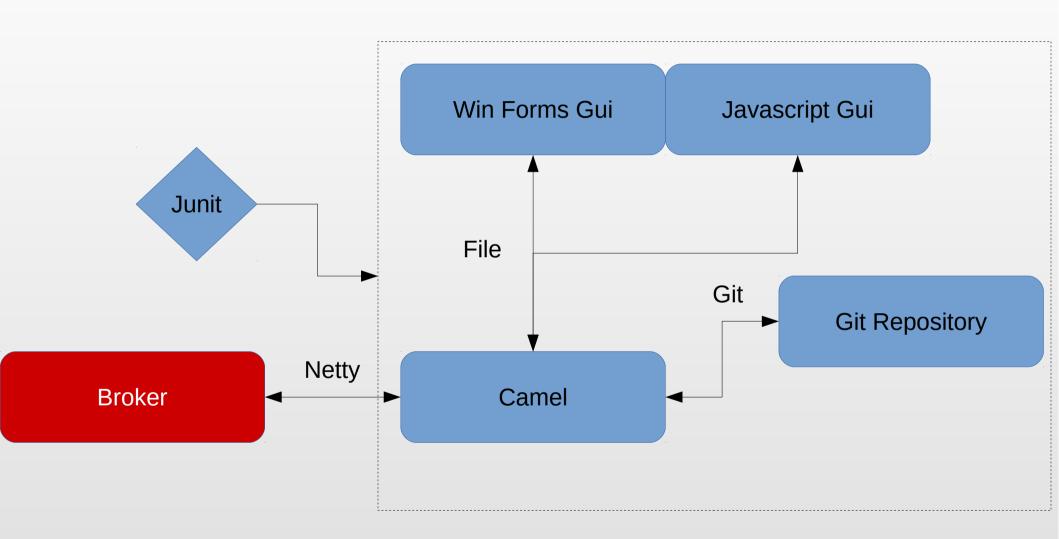
```
☑ RouteTest.iava 
☒

  1 package qui0.tests;
  3 import org.apache.camel.builder.RouteBuilder;
 10
 11 public class RouteTest extends CamelTestSupport{
 12
 13
 14
        //1. Erstelle vereinfachte Route
 15⊜
        @Override
<del>^</del>16
        protected RouteBuilder createRouteBuilder() throws Exception
17⊝
            return new RouteBuilder()
                 public void configure() throws Exception
△18⊝
19
                     from("direct:broker in")
                         .convertBodyTo(String.class).process(new parsingProcessor())
 20
                         .choice().when(header("valid-message").isEqualTo(true))
 21
 22
                         .to("mock:windowsFormIn").otherwise().to("mock:dummy out");
 23
            };
 24
 25
 26
 27
28
        //2. Schreibe Test
```

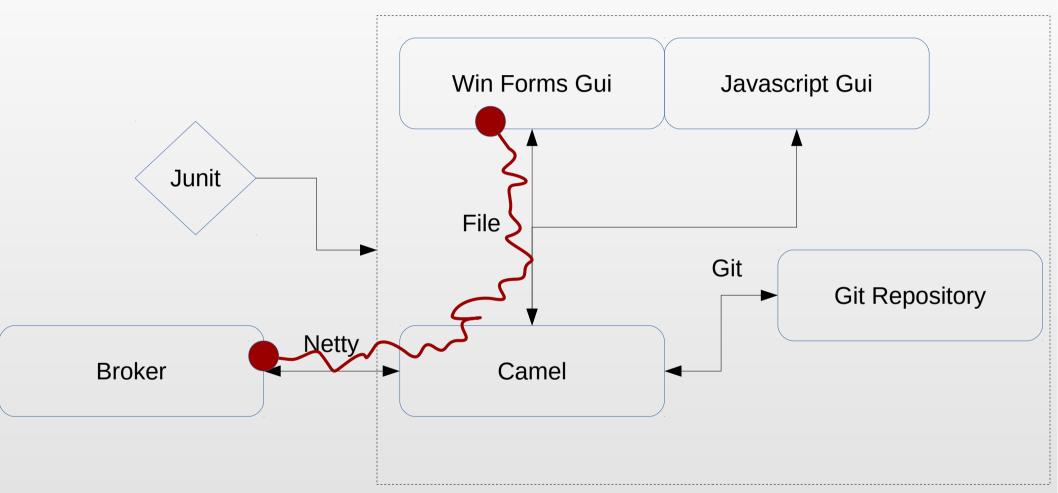
RouteTest -Code f.

```
//2. Schreibe Test
@Test
public void testRoute() throws Exception
    //nutze Methode der Basistestklasse, um auf die richtigen MockEndpoints zuzugreifen
    MockEndpoint mockWindowsFormsIn = getMockEndpoint("mock:windowsFormIn");
    MockEndpoint mockDummyOut = getMockEndpoint("mock:dummy out");
    //2.1 Formuliere Expectations der Mocks
    //Sende im folgenden eine syntaktisch korrekte und zwei nicht korrekte Nachrichten
    mockWindowsFormsIn.expectedMessageCount(1);
    mockDummyOut.expectedMessageCount(2);
    //2.2 Initialisiere den Test durch senden einer In-Message
    template.sendBody("direct:broker in", "Testnachricht -> dummyOut");
    template.sendBody("direct:broker in", "Testnachricht -> dummyOut");
    //JsonTestObject
    MyMessage testMessage = new MyMessage();
    testMessage.setInstruction("register:qui");
    testMessage.setSender("netty4:test");
    template.sendBody("direct:broker in", testMessage.toJSON());
    Thread.sleep(2000); //lasse Camel Zeit um die Nachricht zu verarbeiten
    //2.3 Verifiziere die MockEndpoints
    assertMockEndpointsSatisfied();
```

)	Simulation von Komponenten	

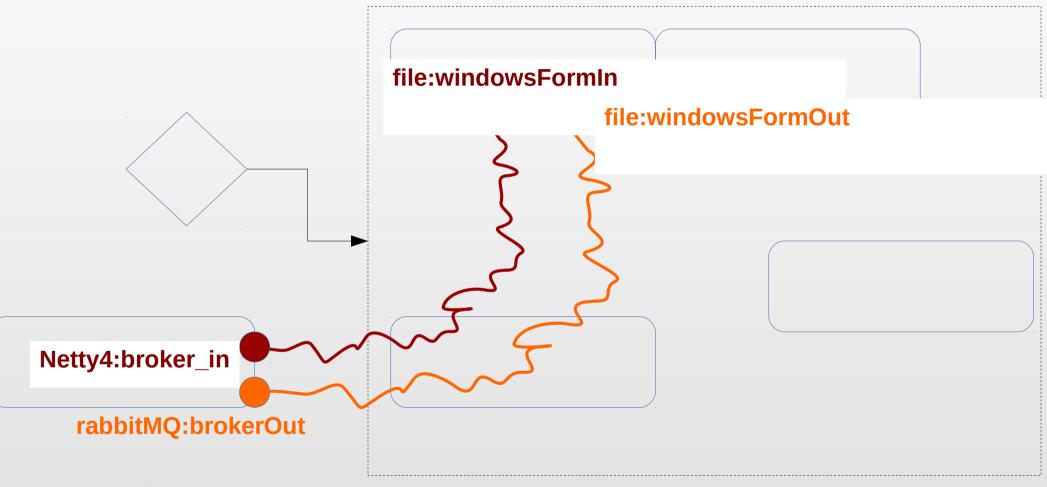


Untersuchte Route: vom Broker zur Windows GUI



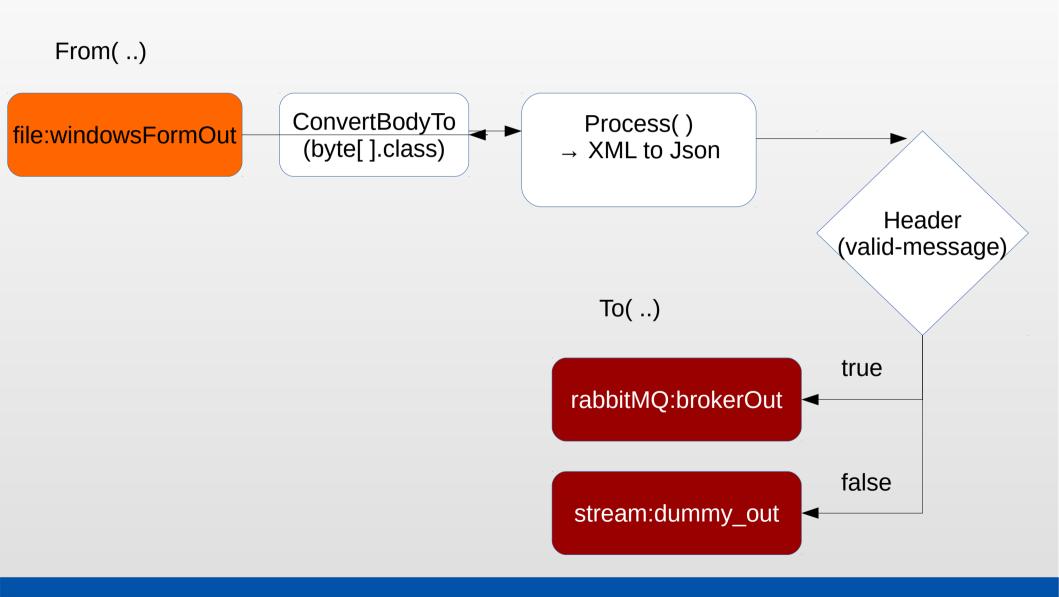
- rot: Broker zu WindowsGUI
- orange: Windows GUI zu Broker

...Der Rückweg



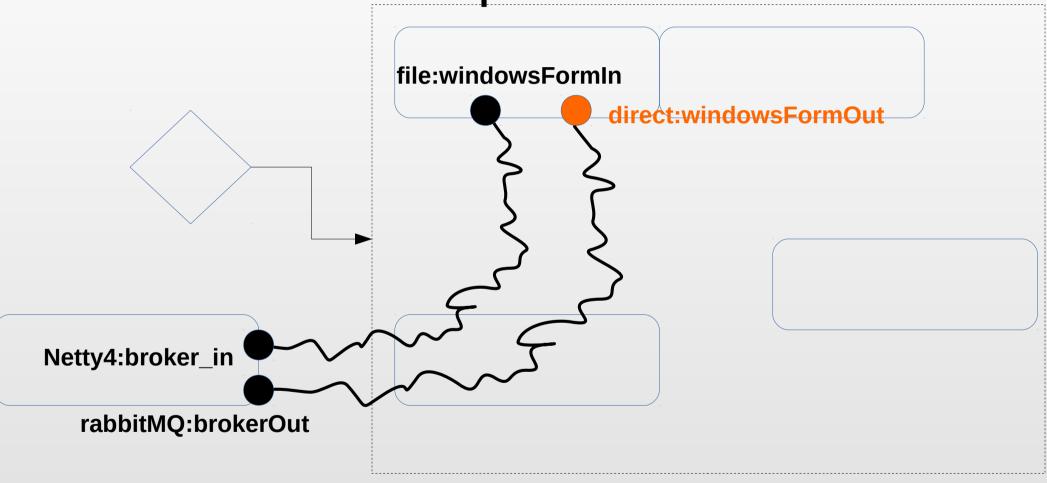
- rot: Broker zu WindowsGUI
- orange: Windows GUI zu Broker

Route: GUI zu Broker



Vereinfachte Route

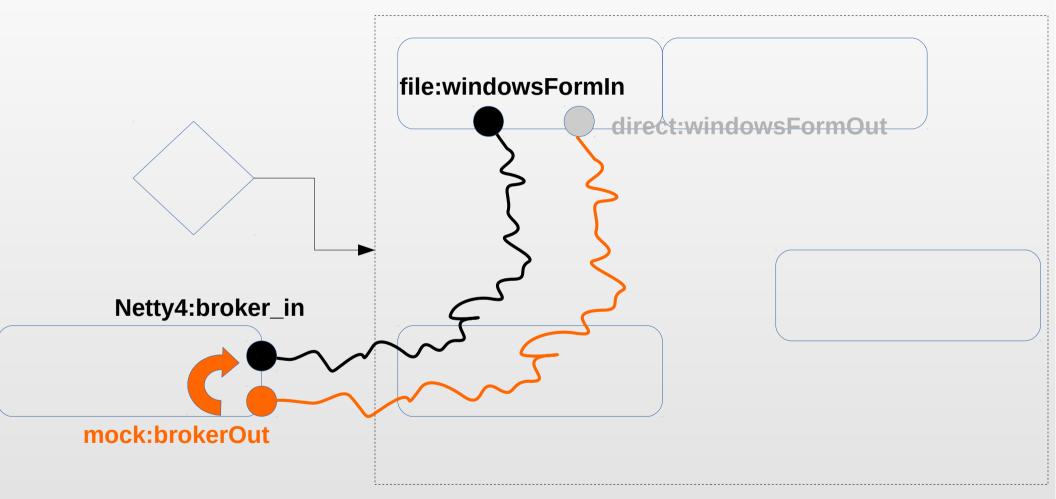
 Nachrichteneingang über direct Komponente



- rot: Broker zu WindowsGUI
- orange: Windows GUI zu Broker

Vereinfachte Route

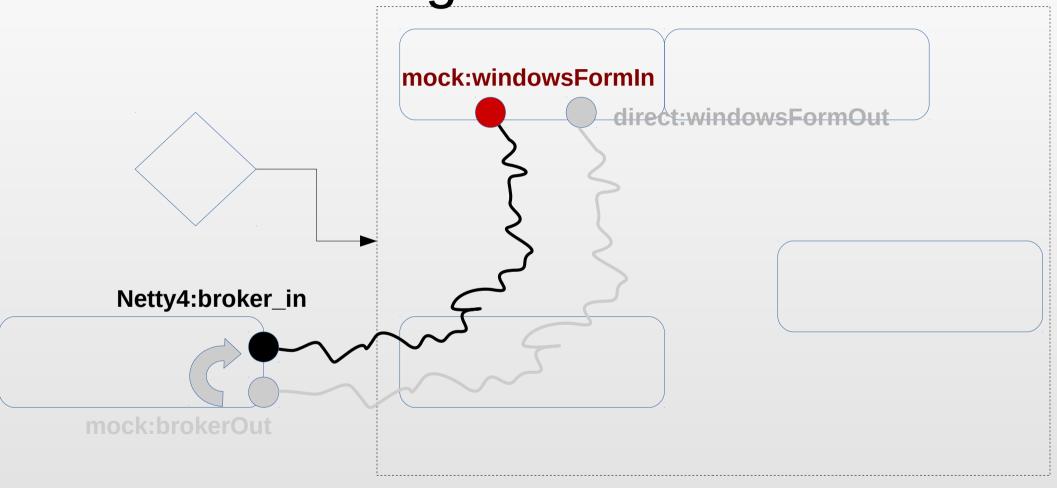
- Mock simuliert Komponente



- rot: Broker zu WindowsGUI
- orange: Windows GUI zu Broker

Vereinfachte Route

- Mock zur Verfizierung des Ergebnisses



- rot: Broker zu WindowsGUI
- orange: Windows GUI zu Broker

```
//2. Schreibe Test
@Test
public void testRoute() throws Exception {
//nutze Methode der Basistestklasse, um auf die richtigen MockEndpoints zuzugreifen
MockEndpoint mockWindowsFormsIn = getMockEndpoint("mock:windowsFormIn");
MockEndpoint mockDummyOut = getMockEndpoint("mock:dummy out");
//2.1 Formuliere Expectations der Mocks
//Sende im folgenden eine syntaktisch korrekte und zwei nicht korrekte Nachrichten
mockWindowsFormsIn.expectedMessageCount(1);
mockDummyOut.expectedMessageCount(2);
//Mock Komponente "broker out" simuliert die Komponente Broker
MockEndpoint mockBroker out = getMockEndpoint("mock:broker out");
mockBroker out.whenAnyExchangeReceived(new simulierterBrokerProcessor());
//2.2 <u>Initialisiere</u> den Test <u>durch senden einer</u> In-Message
template.sendBody("direct:windowsFormOut", "Testnachricht -> dummyOut");
template.sendBody("direct:windowsFormOut", "Testnachricht -> dummyOut");
```

```
//2.2 Initialisiere den Test durch senden einer In-Message
template.sendBody("direct:windowsFormOut", "Testnachricht -> dummyOut");
template.sendBody("direct:windowsFormOut", "Testnachricht -> dummyOut");

//JsonTestObject
MyMessage testMessage = new MyMessage();
testMessage.setInstruction("register:gui");
testMessage.setSender("netty4:test");

template.sendBody("direct:windowsFormOut", testMessage.toJSON());

Thread.sleep(2000); //lasse Camel Zeit um die Nachricht zu verarbeiten

//2.3 Verifiziere die MockEndpoints
assertMockEndpointsSatisfied();
```

```
package gui0.tests;
import org.apache.camel.Exchange;
import org.apache.camel.Processor;
import org.apache.camel.ProducerTemplate;
import org.apache.camel.test.junit4.CamelTestSupport;
public class simulierterBrokerProcessor implements Processor {
   @Override
   public void process(Exchange exchange) throws Exception {
      ProducerTemplate template = exchange.getContext().createProducerTemplate();
      System.out.println("simulierender Broker leitet die Nachricht weiter");
      template.sendBody("netty4:tcp://localhost:8888?textline=true", exchange.getIn().getBody());
```

Noch Fragen?