

PrimeFaces: Charts and Graphs

Originals of slides and source code for examples: http://www.coreservlets.com/JSF-Tutorial/primefaces/
Also see the JSF 2 tutorial - http://www.coreservlets.com/JSF-Tutorial/jsf2/
and customized JSF2 and PrimeFaces training courses - http://courses.coreservlets.com/jsf-training.html

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Topics in This Section

- Overview
- Pie charts
- Line charts
- Area charts (filled line charts)
- Bar charts
- Interactive (Ajax-enabled) charts

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Overview



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Overview

Uses the jqplot library under the hood

- An open-source plugin for jQuery
- http://www.jqplot.com/

Uses HTML 5 Canvas to draw

- Works on all recent versions of Chrome, Firefox, Safari, and Opera
- Works natively in IE 9 and later
- IE 7 and 8 fall back to the excanvas library

Wrapped up as a JSF component

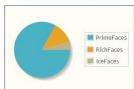
- Data is defined on the server
- Ajax support for interactively selecting graph points, bars, or pie wedges

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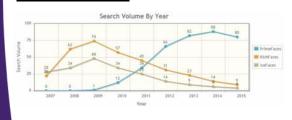
Basic Charts (Covered in this Tutorial)

Pie chart

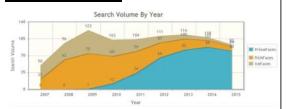
2015 Search Volume



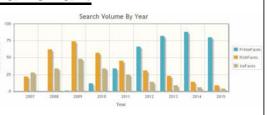
Line chart



Area chart



Bar chart



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Other Chart Types (See PrimeFaces User's Guide) Bubble Chart Combined Chart Donut Chart Donu

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Pie Charts



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Overview

Java

- Make PieChartModel
- Call set with labels and values, once for each pie wedge
- Call setTitle with overall chart title
- Call setLegendPosition with legend location
 - n, ne, e, se, s, sw, w, nw
- HTML (p:chart)
 - type
 - "pie"
 - model
 - The PieChartModel from above
 - style or styleClass
 - To control size/position of the pie chart

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Syntax Summary: HTML

```
<p:chart type="pie"
    model="#{someBean.model}"
    styleClass="optional-css-name"/>
```

Syntax Summary: Java

```
private void initializeModel() {
   model = new PieChartModel();
   model.set("Wedge label 1", wedgeValue1);
   model.set("Wedge label 2", wedgeValue2);
   ...
   model.setTitle("Overall chart title");
   model.setLegendPosition(one-of-e-w-n-s-etc);
}

public PieChartModel getModel() {
   return(model);
}
```

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Example: HTML

```
CSS File:
.medium-pie {
  width: 300px;
  height: 250px;
}
```

Example: Java (Part 1 – Setup)

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Example: Java (Part 2 – First Pie)

```
private void initialize2011() {
   model2011 = new PieChartModel();
   model2011.set("PrimeFaces", 26);
   model2011.set("RichFaces", 48);
   model2011.set("IceFaces", 27);
   model2011.setTitle("2011 Search Volume");
   model2011.setLegendPosition("e");
}

public PieChartModel getModel2011() {
   return(model2011);
}
```

Data here and in rest of tutorial taken from Google Trends: http://www.google.com/trends/

Example: Java (Part 3 – Second Pie)

```
private void initialize2013() {
   model2013 = new PieChartModel();
   model2013.set("PrimeFaces", 65);
   model2013.set("RichFaces", 22);
   model2013.set("IceFaces", 11);
   model2013.setTitle("2013 Search Volume");
   model2013.setLegendPosition("e");
}

public PieChartModel getModel2013() {
   return(model2013);
}
```

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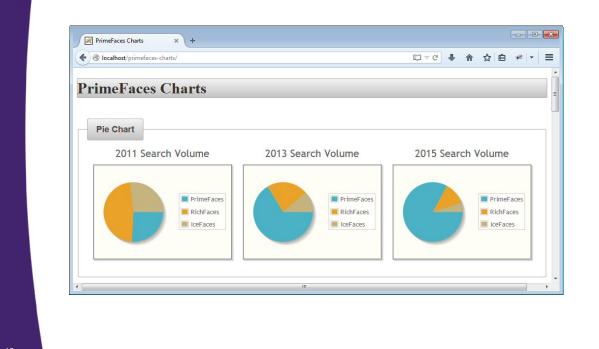
Example: Java (Part 4 – Third Pie)

```
private void initialize2015() {
   model2015 = new PieChartModel();
   model2015.set("PrimeFaces", 68);
   model2015.set("RichFaces", 10);
   model2015.set("IceFaces", 4);
   model2015.setTitle("2015 Search Volume");
   model2015.setLegendPosition("e");
}

public PieChartModel getModel2015() {
   return(model2015);
}
```

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Example: Results



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Line Charts (Line Graphs)



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Overview

Java

- Make LineChartSeries
 - Label entire line with getLabel
 - Specify data points with set(xValue, yValue). The x values can be any strings: they just become consecutive labels on the x axis. The y values must be numbers.
- Make LineChartModel
 - Set axis information and legend position
 - Call addSeries for each LineChartSeries from above
- HTML (p:chart)
 - type: "line"
 - model: the LineChartModel from above

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Syntax Summary: HTML

```
<p:chart type="line"
    model="#{someBean.model}"
    styleClass="optional-css-name"/>
```

Syntax Summary: Java (Part 1 – LineChartSeries)

```
private void initializeSeries1() {
    series1 = new LineChartSeries();
    series1.setLabel("Series 1");
    series1.set("Q1", 2);
    series1.set("Q2", 3);
    ...
}

private void initializeSeries1() {
    series2 = new LineChartSeries();
    series2.setLabel("Series 1");
    series2.setLabel("Series 1");
    series1.set("Q1", 5);
    series1.set("Q2", 3);
    ...
}

The first argument to set (the x values) can be numbers or strings.
    If they are numbers, you should not use a category axis, and the exact x values listed will be category labels.
```

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Syntax Summary: Java (Part 2 – LineChartModel)

```
private void initializeModel() {
   model = new LineChartModel();
   setAxisInfo();
   model.addSeries(series1);
   model.addSeries(series2);
   ...
}

public LineChartModel getModel() {
   return(model);
}
```

Syntax Summary: Java (Part 3 – Axis Information)

Omit this if using numbers (rather than Strings) for the x values. If using a numeric x axis (rather than a category axis), see also setTickInterval at http://www.primefaces.org/docs/api/5.1/org/primefaces/model/chart/Axis.html

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Example: HTML

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Example: Java (Part 1A – Chart Data Part 1)

This is in a separate class because the next graphs use the same series data.

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Example: Java (Part 1B – Chart Data Part 2)

```
private void buildLineChartSeries() {
  primeFacesSeries = new LineChartSeries();
  primeFacesSeries.setLabel("PrimeFaces");
  richFacesSeries = new LineChartSeries();
  richFacesSeries.setLabel("RichFaces");
  iceFacesSeries = new LineChartSeries();
  iceFacesSeries.setLabel("IceFaces");
  int numYears = primeFacesNumbers.length;
  for(int i=0; i<numYears; i++) {</pre>
    String xValue = String.valueOf(i + START YEAR);
    int yValue = primeFacesNumbers[i];
    primeFacesSeries.set(xValue, yValue);
    yValue = richFacesNumbers[i];
    richFacesSeries.set(xValue, yValue);
    yValue = iceFacesNumbers[i];
    iceFacesSeries.set(xValue, yValue);
                               Notice that the x values are strings ("2007", "2008", etc.)
```

Example: Java (Part 1C – Chart Data Part 3)

```
public LineChartSeries primeFacesSeries() {
   return(primeFacesSeries);
}

public LineChartSeries richFacesSeries() {
   return(richFacesSeries);
}

public LineChartSeries iceFacesSeries() {
   return(iceFacesSeries);
}
```

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Example: Java (Part 2A – Model Main Settings)

```
@ManagedBean
@ApplicationScoped
public class LineChart {
  private LineChartModel yearModel;
  public LineChart() {
   yearModel = new LineChartModel();
    setAxisInfo();
    ChartData sampleData = new ChartData();
   LineChartSeries primeFacesSeries = sampleData.primeFacesSeries();
   yearModel.addSeries(primeFacesSeries);
   LineChartSeries richFacesSeries = sampleData.richFacesSeries();
    yearModel.addSeries(richFacesSeries);
   LineChartSeries iceFacesSeries = sampleData.iceFacesSeries();
    yearModel.addSeries(iceFacesSeries);
 public LineChartModel getYearModel() {
    return(yearModel);
```

Example: Java (Part 2B – Model Axis Settings)

```
private void setAxisInfo() {
    yearModel.setTitle("Search Volume By Year");
    yearModel.setLegendPosition("e");
    yearModel.setShowPointLabels(true);
    yearModel.getAxes().put(AxisType.X, new CategoryAxis("Year"));
    Axis yAxis = yearModel.getAxis(AxisType.Y);
    yAxis.setMin(0);
    yAxis.setMax(100);
    yAxis.setLabel("Search Volume");
}
```

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Example: Results





Area Charts (Filled/Stacked Line Graphs)



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Overview

- Java
 - Make LineChartSeries
 - Same as last example
 - Make LineChartModel
 - · Set axis information and legend position
 - Same as last example
 - Call setFill(true) on each LineChartSeries from above
 - Call addSeries for each LineChartSeries from above
 - Same as last example
 - Call setStacked(true) on the model
- HTML (p:chart)
 - type: "line"
 - model: the LineChartModel from above
 - Same as last example

Syntax Summary: HTML

```
<p:chart type="line"
    model="#{someBean.model}"
    styleClass="optional-css-name"/>
```

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Syntax Summary: Java (Part 1 – LineChartSeries)

```
private void initializeSeries1() {
    series1 = new LineChartSeries();
    series1.setLabel("Series 1");
    series1.set("Q1", 2);
    series1.set("Q2", 3);
    ...
}

private void initializeSeries1() {
    series2 = new LineChartSeries();
    series2.setLabel("Series 1");
    series2.set("Q1", 5);
    series1.set("Q2", 3);
    ...
}
```

Same in every way as for non-filled line charts

Syntax Summary: Java (Part 2 – LineChartModel)

```
private void initializeModel() {
   model = new LineChartModel();
   setAxisInfo();
   series1.setFill(true);
   model.addSeries(series1);
   series2.setFill(true);
   model.addSeries(series2);
   ...
   model.setStacked(true);
}

public LineChartModel getModel() {
   return(model);
}
```

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Syntax Summary: Java (Part 3 – Axis Information)

Same in every way as for non-filled line charts

Example: HTML

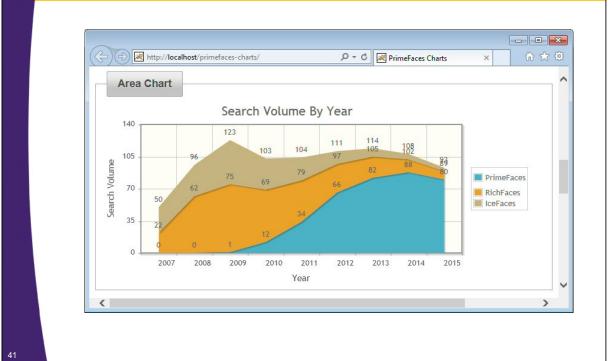
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Example: Java (Model)

```
@ManagedBean
@ApplicationScoped
public class AreaChart extends LineChart {
   public AreaChart() {
     LineChartModel yearModel = getYearModel();
     List<ChartSeries> seriesList = yearModel.getSeries();
     for(ChartSeries series: seriesList) {
        LineChartSeries lcSeries = (LineChartSeries)series;
        lcSeries.setFill(true);
     }
     yearModel.getAxis(AxisType.Y).setMax(140);
     yearModel.setStacked(true);
  }
}
```

I just extend the previous line chart example, call setFill(true) on each of the LineChartSeries, change the maximum y value slightly, and call setStacked(true) on the main model.

Example: Results



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Bar Charts



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Overview

Java

- Make BarChartSeries
 - Same basic syntax as for LineChartSeries: make BarChartSeries and call set(xValue, yValue) repeatedly
- Make BarChartModel
 - Set axis information and legend position
 - Mostly same as for line charts, but simpler X axis
 - Call addSeries for each BarChartSeries from above
 - Same basic syntax as for LineChartModel
- HTML (p:chart)
 - type: "bar"
 - model: the BarChartModel from above

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Syntax Summary: HTML

```
<p:chart type="bar"
    model="#{someBean.model}"
    styleClass="optional-css-name"/>
```

Syntax Summary: Java (Part 1 – BarChartSeries)

```
private void initializeSeries1() {
  series1 = new BarChartSeries();
  series1.setLabel("Series 1");
  series1.set("Q1", 2);
  series1.set("Q2", 3);
}
private void initializeSeries1() {
  series2 = new BarChartSeries();
  series2.setLabel("Series 1");
  series2.set("Q1", 5);
  series1.set("Q2", 3);
}
     Same as for line charts except the type is BarChartSeries instead of LineChartSeries.
```

You can also use ChartSeries here instead of BarChartSeries, but you cannot use ChartSeries instead of LineChartSeries for the two previous line examples. So, despite the identical syntax, you cannot completely share the code for the series data for a line chart and a bar chart.

Syntax Summary: Java (Part 2 – BarChartModel)

```
private void initializeModel() {
 model = new BarChartModel();
  setAxisInfo();
 model.addSeries(series1);
 model.addSeries(series2);
}
public BarChartModel getModel() {
 return(model);
```

Syntax Summary: Java (Part 3 – Axis Information)

```
private void setAxisInfo() {
   model.setTitle("Overall Graph Title");
   model.setLegendPosition("e"); // Or w, s, etc.
   Axis xAxis = yearModel.getAxis(AxisType.X);
   xAxis.setLabel("Year");
   Axis yAxis = model.getAxis(AxisType.Y);
   yAxis.setMin(minValue);
   yAxis.setMax(maxValue);
   yAxis.setLabel("y-axis-title");
   ...
}
```

You don't call setShowPointLabels, and you get the X axis and set its label in a slightly different way. Otherwise, this is the same as for line charts.

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Example: HTML

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Example: Java (Chart Data)

```
private void buildBarChartSeriesFromLineChartSeries() {
   primeFacesSeries2 = new BarChartSeries();
   primeFacesSeries2.setData(primeFacesSeries.getData());
   primeFacesSeries2.setLabel(primeFacesSeries.getLabel());
   richFacesSeries2 = new BarChartSeries();
   richFacesSeries2.setData(richFacesSeries.getData());
   richFacesSeries2.setLabel(richFacesSeries.getLabel());
   iceFacesSeries2 = new BarChartSeries();
   iceFacesSeries2.setData(iceFacesSeries.getData());
   iceFacesSeries2.setLabel(iceFacesSeries.getLabel());
}
```

You cannot use a LineChartSeries in a bar chart. But, it is repetitive to repeat practically identical code. So, I just copy the data and labels from my previous LineChartSeries.

If you have a bar chart that does <u>not</u> share the data points with a line chart, then just make a BarChartSeries, set the label, and repeatedly call set(xValue, yValue), just as with a LineChartSeries.

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Example: Java (Model)

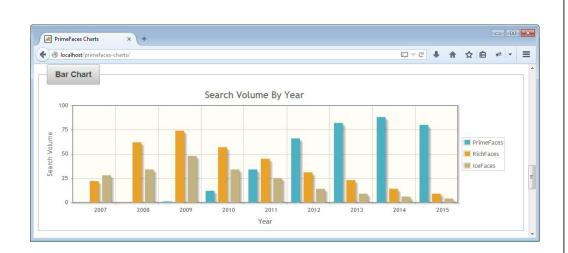
```
@ManagedBean
@ApplicationScoped
public class BarChart {
  private BarChartModel yearModel;
  public BarChart() {
    yearModel = new BarChartModel();
    setAxisInfo();
    ChartData sampleData = new ChartData();
    BarChartSeries primeFacesSeries = sampleData.primeFacesSeries2();
    yearModel.addSeries(primeFacesSeries);
    BarChartSeries richFacesSeries = sampleData.richFacesSeries2();
    yearModel.addSeries(richFacesSeries);
    BarChartSeries iceFacesSeries = sampleData.iceFacesSeries2();
    yearModel.addSeries(iceFacesSeries);
  }
  public BarChartModel getYearModel() {
    return(yearModel);
                                       Except for the highlighted class names, practically the same as the first
                                       line chart example
```

Example: Java (Axis Info)

```
private void setAxisInfo() {
    yearModel.setTitle("Search Volume By Year");
    yearModel.setLegendPosition("e");
    Axis xAxis = yearModel.getAxis(AxisType.X);
    xAxis.setLabel("Year");
    Axis yAxis = yearModel.getAxis(AxisType.Y);
    yAxis.setMin(0);
    yAxis.setMax(100);
    yAxis.setLabel("Search Volume");
}
```

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Example: Results





Interactive (Ajax-Enabled) Charts



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Overview

- Idea: you can fire Ajax requests on clicks
 - You designate a server-side method that takes an ItemSelectEvent as an argument. From the event, you can get two important values
 - Series index (event.getSeriesIndex())
 - Item index (event.getItemIndex())
- Java

```
public void someMethod(ItemSelectEvent event) { ... }
```

HTML

Series Index and Item Index: Overview

For line chart

- The series index identifies the line. For a bar chart, this identifies which set of bars (color) was clicked.
- The item index identifies the x value in that line (and you can look up the y value based on that x value)

For bar chart

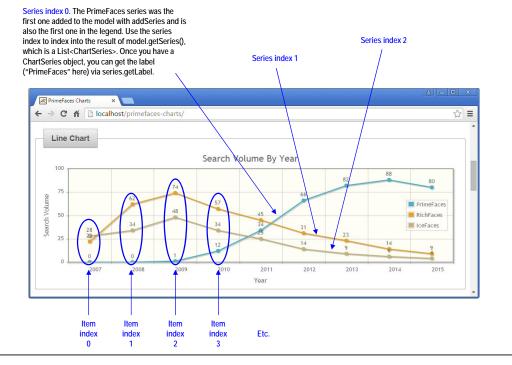
- The series index identifies the bar color
- The item index identifies the x value: the set of bars (and you can look up the y value [bar height] based on that x value)

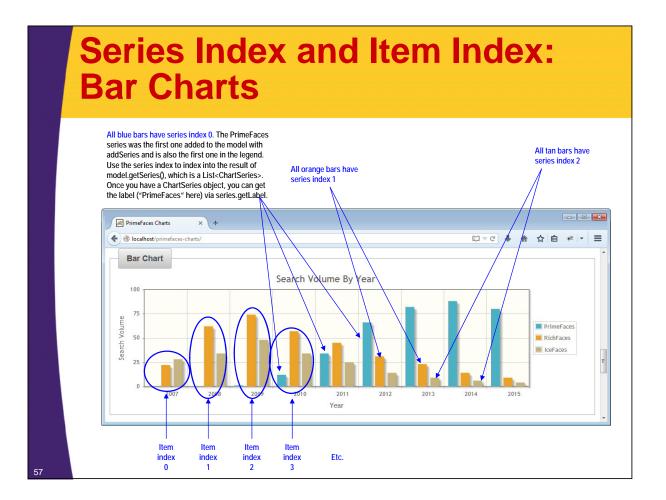
For pie chart

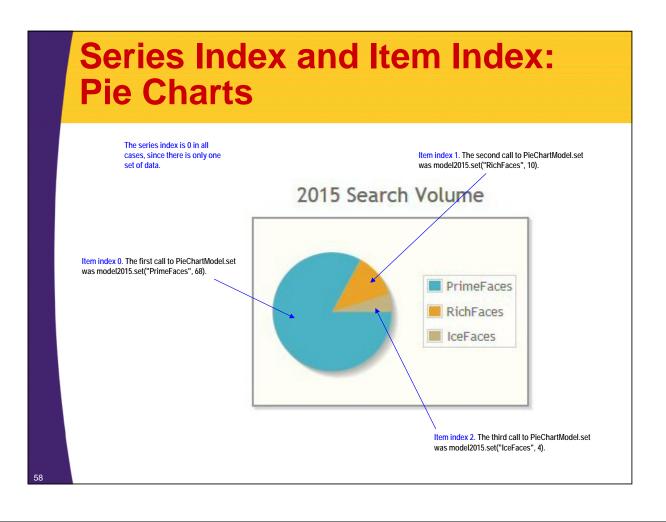
- The series index is always 0
- The item index identifies the value (size of pie wedge)

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Series Index and Item Index: Line Charts







Line and Bar Charts: Getting Y Value from Series and Item Index

- Get ChartSeries object from series index
 - model.getSeries returns a List<ChartSeries>, use thatList.get(seriesIndex) to get ChartSeries object
- Get x value from item index
 - Transform the item index into the value actually used when you called yourChartSeries.set(xValue, yValue)
 - E.g., in our examples, if the index is 0, the x value is 2007, if the index is 1, the x value is 2008, etc. So, use String.valueOf(2007 + itemIndex).
- Get Map that links x values to y values
 - Map<Object,Number> seriesMap = selectedSeries.getData();
- Get the y value
 - seriesMap.get(xValue)

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Example: HTML

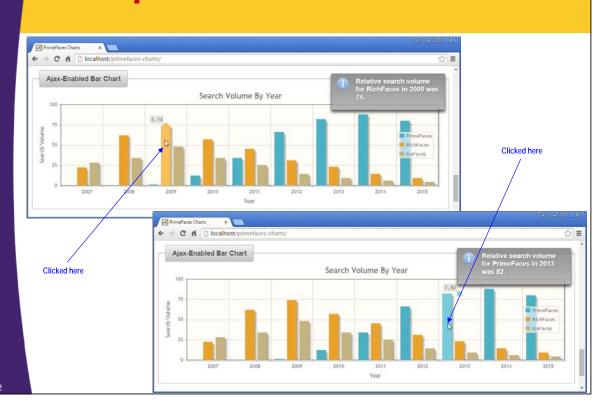
Notice that the chart must be inside h:form. Non-interactive charts have no such requirement.

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Example: Java

```
@ManagedBean
@ApplicationScoped
public class AjaxBarChart extends BarChart {
  public void handleItemSelect(ItemSelectEvent event) {
    BarChartModel model = getYearModel(); // From parent class
    int seriesIndex = event.getSeriesIndex();
    int itemIndex = event.getItemIndex();
   List<ChartSeries> allSeries = model.getSeries();
    ChartSeries selectedSeries = allSeries.get(seriesIndex);
   Map<Object,Number> seriesMap = selectedSeries.getData();
    String componentLibraryName = selectedSeries.getLabel();
    String mapKey = String.valueOf(ChartData.START_YEAR + itemIndex);
   Number mapValue = seriesMap.get(mapKey);
    String messageText =
      String.format("Relative search volume for %s in %s was %s.",
                    componentLibraryName, mapKey, mapValue);
   FacesMessage message = new FacesMessage(messageText);
   message.setSeverity(FacesMessage.SEVERITY_INFO);
    FacesContext.getCurrentInstance().addMessage(null, message);
```

Example: Results





Wrap-Up



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Summary: Line Charts

Make series

```
LineChartSeries data1 = new LineChartSeries();
data1.add(xValue1, yValue1);
data1.add(xValue2, yValue2);
...
LineChartSeries data2 = new LineChartSeries();
...
```

Make model

```
LineChartModel model = LineChartModel();
model.addSeries(data1);
model.addSeries(data2);
setUpAxisInformation();
```

Refer to model in HTML

```
<p:chart type="line" model="#{chartBean.model}"/>
```

Summary: Other Charts

Area charts

- Call setFilled(true) on each of the series
- Call setStacked(true) on the model

Bar charts

 On previous slide, replace LineChartSeries with BarChartSeries and LineChartModel with BarChartModel

Interactive charts

- Use p:ajax to refer to method that takes ItemSelectEvent
- Use series index and item index to get y value

Pie charts

No separate series. Call set(wedgeLabel, wedgeValue)

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Questions?

More i

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