Don't Wait!

Develop Responsive Applications with Java EE7 Instead

Session 3085

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Focus on the server side

- "Responsive" application
 - Throughput is king (or queen)
 - Should be able to handle as many requests as we can!
- Maximize resource utilization
 - Make the best use of allocated resources
 - Take advantage of tiered services
- Technologies in EE7 can help
 - JAX-RS 2.0 async processing
 - Concurrency Utilities (JSR-236)
 - WebSocket API (JSR-356)
 - Non-blocking I/O added in Servlet 3.1

JAX-RS 2.0 Async support

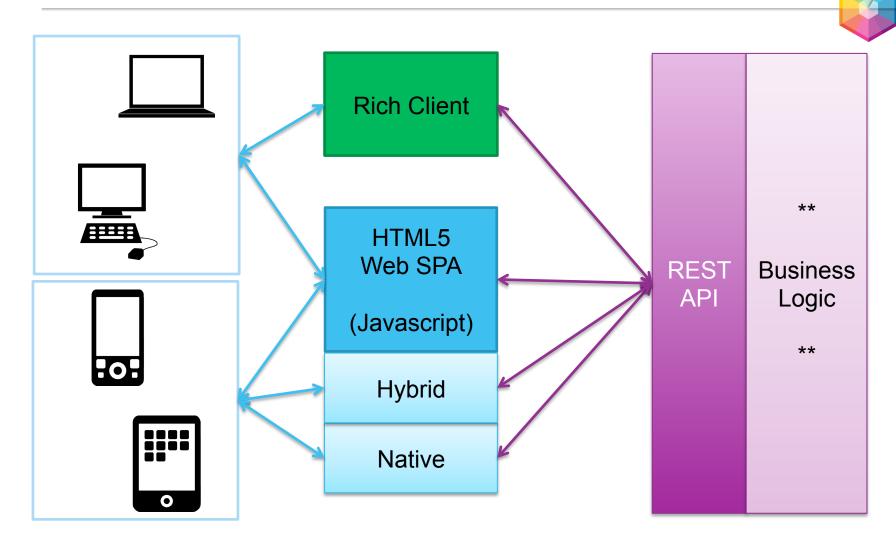
Concurrency Utilities

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"Modern Web Application" -- REST



```
@Path("items")
public class ItemResource {
    // various ways to get this guy, play nice and assume we have one
    protected ItemService itemService;
    @GET
    @Produces(MediaType.APPLICATION JSON)
    public Collection<Item> listItems() {
        return itemService.listItems():
    }
    @POST
    @Consumes(MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON)
    public void addItem(Item item) {
        itemService.addItem(item);
    }
```

```
@Path("items")
public class ItemResource {
    // various ways to get this guy, play nice
    protected ItemService itemService; <</pre>
    @GET
    @Produces(MediaType.APPLICATION JSON)
    public Collection<Item> listItems() {
         return itemService.listItems():
    }
    @P0ST
    @Consumes(MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON)
    public void addItem(Item item) {
         itemService.addItem(item);
    }
```

What if this is an encapsulation of a remote service?

```
@Path("items")
public class ItemResource {
    // various ways to get this guy, play nice
    protected ItemService itemService; <</pre>
    @GET
    @Produces(MediaType.APPLICATION JSON)
    public Collection<Item> listItems() {
         return itemService.listItems();
    @P0ST
    @Consumes(MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON)
    public void addItem(Item item) {
         itemService.addItem(item);
    }
```

What if this is an encapsulation of a remote service?

Not much changes from the client point of view: they will make a request and wait for the response either way...

```
@Path("items")
public class ItemResource {
    // various ways to get this guy, play nice
    protected ItemService itemService; 
    @GET
    @Produces(MediaType.APPLICATION JSON)
    public Collection<Item> listItems() {
         return itemService.listItems();
           If the remote service
        operation takes awhile, this
             server thread.
                               ... just sits there...
    }
```

What if this is an encapsulation of a remote service?

Not much changes from the client point of view:
they will make a request and wait for the response either way...

... waiting...

JAX-RS 2.0: Asynchronous processing

```
@GET
@Produces(MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON)
public void getItems(@Suspended final AsyncResponse ar) {
    Collection<Item> result = itemService.listItems();
    ar.resume(result );
}
```

- @Suspended annotation with AsyncResponse parameter
- void return type (to allow this method to return immediately)
 - "suspend" the connection -- NOT DISCONNECTED!
- AsyncResponse.resume(...) to send the response to the client.

JAX-RS 2.0: Asynchronous processing



```
@GET
@Produces(MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON)
public void getItems(@Suspended final AsyncResponse ar) {
    Collection<Item> result = itemService.listItems();
    ar.resume(result );
                                      Hmm...I don't see any
                                    threading stuff. How is this
                                          asynchronous?
          Good catch!
So far, all we've achieved is parity
                                                                  æly)
   with what we had before...
                                   Choices, choices.
                                   How to queue long-running
                                   work onto a different thread?
AsyncResponse.resume(...)
                                                                    client.
```

JAX-RS 2.0 and....



```
@GET
@Produces(MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON)
public void getItems(@Suspended final AsyncResponse ar) {
    Executors.newSingleThreadExecutor().submit(new Runnable() {
        Collection<Item> result = itemService.listItems();
        Response resp = Response.ok(result).build();
        ar.resume(resp);
    });
}
```

This would totally work: The long-running operation is definitely on a different thread.

Hopefully we also know that this is a horrible idea!

#notcontainerfriendly

JAX-RS 2.0 and EJB

For an EJB, use the @Asynchronous method annotation.

```
@Stateless
@Path("ejbitems")
public class ItemEJBResource {
    ...
    @GET
    @Asynchronous
    @Produces(MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON)
    public void getItems(@Suspended final AsyncResponse ar) {
        Collection<Item> result = itemService.listItems();
        Response resp = Response.ok(result).build();
        ar.resume(resp);
    }
    ...
}
```

The EJB Container will dispatch to a different thread before invoking the method.

JAX-RS 2.0 and CDI and Concurrency Utilities



Enable CDI (beans.xml), and have an Executor provided

```
@Path("cdiexecitems")
public class ItemsCDIExecutorResource {
    @Resource
    ManagedExecutorService executor;
    @GET
    @Produces(MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON)
    public void getItems(@Suspended final AsyncResponse ar) {
        executor.submit(new Runnable() {
            public void run() {
                Collection<Item> result = itemService.listItems();
                Response resp = Response.ok(result).build();
                ar.resume(resp);
        });
    }
```

JAX-RS 2.0 and Concurrency Utilities

```
@Path("execitems")
public class ItemsExecutorResource {
    private ExecutorService getExecutor() throws NamingException {
        return (ExecutorService) new InitialContext()
                 .lookup("java:comp/DefaultManagedExecutorService");
                                                        JNDI lookup for
    @GET
                                                      managed executor
    @Produces(MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON)
    public void getItems(@Suspended final AsyncResponse ar) {
        Runnable r = new Runnable() {...};
        try {
            ExecutorService executor = getExecutor();
            executor.submit(r);
        } catch (NamingException e) {
            r.run();
```

JAX-RS 2.0: Time out!

```
@Path("cdiexecitemsTimeout")
public class ItemsCDIExecutorResourceTimeout {
    public void getItems(@Suspended final AsyncResponse ar) {
        ar.setTimeout(500, TimeUnit.MILLISECONDS);
        ar.setTimeoutHandler(new TimeoutHandler() {
            public void handleTimeout(AsyncResponse arg0) {
                ar.resume(Response.ok("Backup plan!").build());
       });
        executor.submit(new Runnable() {
            public void run() {
                Collection<Item> result = itemService.listItems();
                Response resp = Response.ok(result).build();
                ar.resume(resp);
        });
```



JAX-RS 2.0: Callbacks



Register callbacks on AsyncResponse:

```
ar.register(new CompletionCallback() {
     @Override
     public void onComplete(Throwable t) {
         System.out.println("DONE! ");
         if ( t != null ) {
             t.printStackTrace();
 });
 ar.register(new ConnectionCallback() {
     @Override
     public void onDisconnect(AsyncResponse ar) {
         System.out.println("Disconnected: " + ar);
 });
```

ConnectionCallback is optionally supported, YMMV

Concurrency Utilities

- Extension of java.util.concurrent (familiar API)
 - ManagedExecutorService java:comp/DefaultManagedExecutorService
 - ManagedScheduledExecutorService
 java:comp/DefaultManagedScheduledExecutorService
 - ManagedThreadFactory java:comp/DefaultManagedThreadFactory
 - ContextService
 java:comp/DefaultContextService
- Container-friendly mechanisms to queue and manage work
 - Java EE Context propagation
 - JNDI, classloader, security, etc.
 - Allows container to manage async work, too!

Non-blocking I/O Servlet 3.1



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Non-blocking I/O in Servlet 3.1

- Builds on Asynchronous processing from Servlet 3.0
 - Only works for async-enabled apps
- Enables reading/writing data without blocking a thread
 - ReadListener on ServletInputStream
 - WriteListener on ServletOutputStream
- Best used with slow clients
 - For clients that are slow to read data, use a WriteListener
 - For clients that are slow to write data, use a ReadListener

Code Samples – Aync Servlet Listener



```
// start asvnc
AsyncContext ac = request.startAsync();
// set up <u>async listener</u>
ac.addListener(new AsyncListener() {
    @Override
    public void onComplete(AsyncEvent event) throws IOException {
        System.out.println("AsyncServlet onComplete() called");
    @Override
    public void onError(AsyncEvent event) {
        System.out.println("AsyncServlet onError() " + event.getThrowable());
    @Override
    public void onStartAsync(AsyncEvent event) {
        System.out.println("AsyncServlet onStartAsync()");
    @Override
    public void onTimeout(AsyncEvent event) {
        System.out.println("AsyncServlet onTimeout()");
}, request, response);
```

Code Samples – Non-Blocking I/O

```
final ServletInputStream is = request.getInputStream();
// Start NIO Mode!! May only be called once...
// Can not use regular <u>servlet input stream read/write after this</u>
is.setReadListener(new AsyncReadListener(...));
public class AsyncReadListener implements ReadListener {
@Override
    public void onDataAvailable() throws IOException {
        System.out.println("AsyncReadListener: data available ");
    @Override
    public void onAllDataRead() throws IOException {
        System.out.println("AsyncReadListener: All data read.. ");
    @Override
    public void onError(Throwable t) {
        System.out.println("AsyncReadListener onError() " + t);
        t.printStackTrace();
        ac.complete();
```

Code Samples – Non-Blocking I/O

```
final ServletOutputStream os = response.getOutputStream();
// Start NIO Mode!! May only be called once...
// Can not use regular <u>servlet input stream read/write after this</u>
os.setWriteListener(new AsyncWriteListener(...));
public class AsyncWriteListener implements WriteListener {
@Override
    public void onWritePossible() throws IOException {
        System.out.println("AsyncWriteListener: onWritePossible.. ");
        // At some point, you know you're all done..
        ac.complete();
    @Override
    public void onError(Throwable t) {
        System.out.println("AsyncWriteListener onError() " + t);
        t.printStackTrace();
        ac.complete();
```

WebSocket API



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Server Endpoint: Annotated

- Simple POJO with @ServerEndpoint annotation
 - value is the URI relative to your app's context root,
 e.g. ws://localhost/myapp/SimpleAnnotated
- Annotations for notifications: lifecycle and messages

```
@ServerEndpoint(value = "/SimpleAnnotated")
public class SimpleEndpoint {
    @OnOpen
    public void onOpen(Session session, EndpointConfig ec) {
   @OnClose
    public void onClose(Session session, CloseReason reason) {
    @OnMessage
    public void receiveMessage(String message, Session session) {
    @OnError
    public void onError(Throwable t) {
}
```



Server Endpoint: Programmatic

- Class extends Endpoint
- Callback methods for lifecycle event notifications
- Message notifications require a MessageHandler

```
public class ExtendedEndpoint extends Endpoint {
    @Override
    public void onOpen(Session session, EndpointConfig ec) {
        session.addMessageHandler(new MessageHandler.Whole<String>() {
            @Override
          public void onMessage(String message) {
        });
    @Override
    public void onClose(Session session, CloseReason reason) {
    @Override
    public void onError(Session session, Throwable t) {
```

- @OnMessage method is called when a message is received
 - If message is 'stop': close the session
 - Otherwise, echo the message along with a hit count

```
int count = 0;
@OnMessage
public void receiveMessage(String message, Session session) throws IOException {
   if ( "stop".equals(message) ) {
      session.close();
   } else {
      int id = count++;
      for (Session s : session.getOpenSessions() ) {
            s.getBasicRemote().sendText("Echo " + id + ": " + message);
      }
}
```

Broadcast – iterate over open sessions

Simple echo + delay...

```
@OnMessage
public void receiveMessage(final String message, final Session session)
throws IOException {
    if ( "stop".equals(message) ) {
        session.close();
    } else {
        System.out.println(message + ", " + executor);
        final int id = count++;
        broadcast(session, "Echo " + id + ": " + message);
        executor.submit(new Runnable() {
            @Override
            public void run() {
                try {
                    Thread. sleep(500):
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                broadcast(session, "Delayed " + id + ": " + message);
                Svstem.out.println("executor -- send " + message);
        });
    }
}
```

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