Jakarta EE: The First Parts

Introduction to Prime Jakarta EE APIs

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Time:

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Hashtag on Twitter: #jjug_ccc





Today's Speaker



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Table of Contents

- 1. Where's main method of Jakarta EE application?
- 2. Jakarta REST
- 3. Jakarta CDI
- 4. MicroProfile Config (See Example)

Examples: https://github.com/khasunuma/jee-first-parts

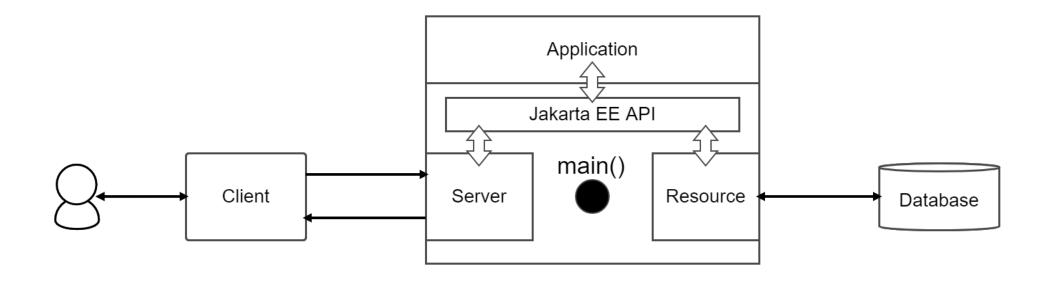


Introduction

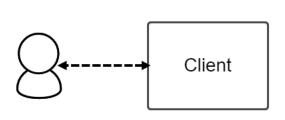
Where's main method of Jakarta EE application?

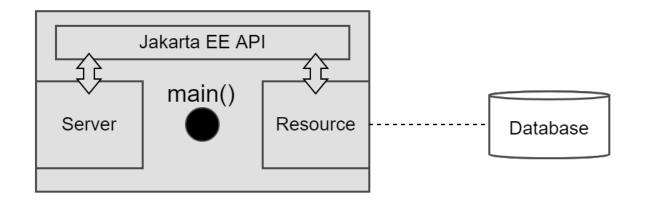






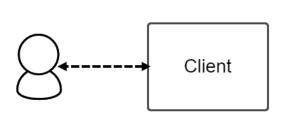


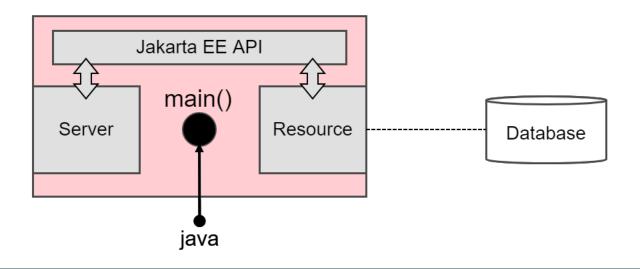






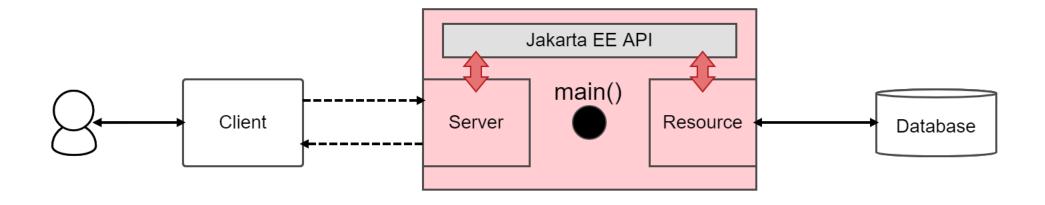




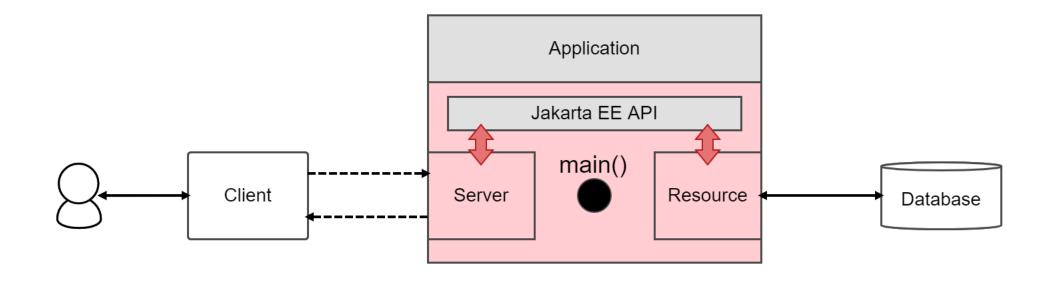


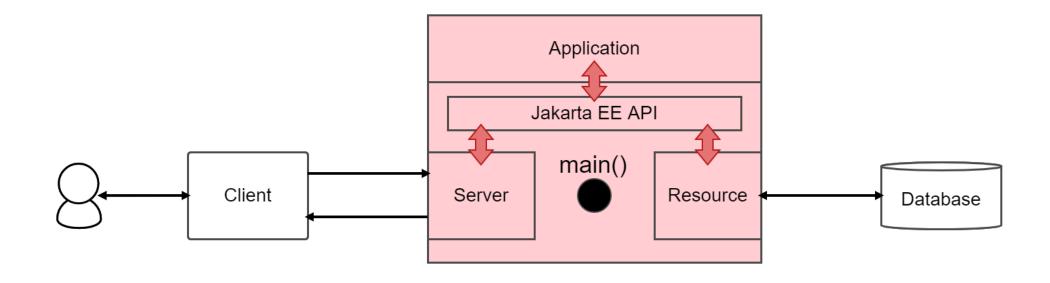














Dependency of Jakarta EE Platform

```
<dependency>
    <groupId>jakarta.platform</groupId>
    <artifactId>jakarta.jakartaee-api</artifactId>
    <version>8.0.0</version>
    <scope>provided</scope>
</dependency>
```



Jakarta REST

Where we and Jakarta EE meet





What's Jakarta REST

Jakarta REST (Jakarta RESTful Web Services) is a technology to handle each HTTP requests:

- Easy to use
- Intuitive, Flexible and Expandable
- In most cases, better alternative of Servlets



What's REST

- Primitive idea for Web Applications
 - See in detail: Fielding, T., "Architectural Styles and Design of Networkbased Software Architectures", 2000

The 3 elements of REST:

- Resource What (HTML, XML, JSON, Image, etc.)
- URL Where
- Method How (GET, POST, PUT, DELETE, etc.)



URL syntax – in case of Jakarta EE

http://hostname:8080/context-root/path?query

Protocol "http" / "https"

Port Number (Omissible)

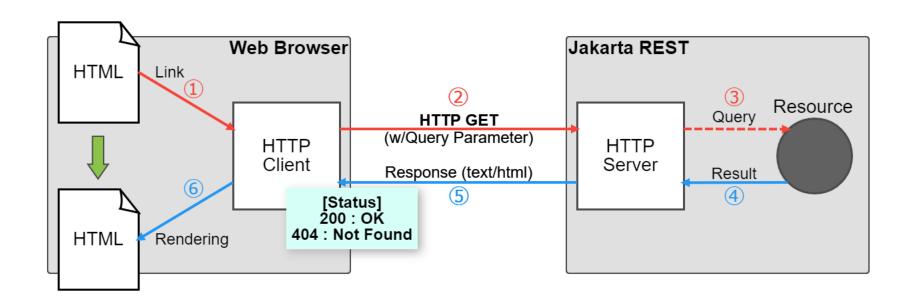
The path element to identify which application

Parameters (Omissible)



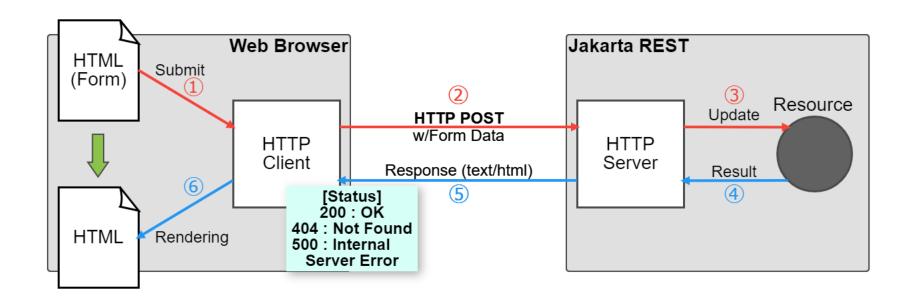


How to send and receive HTTP GET





How to send and receive HTTP POST





Register Jakarta REST

```
@ApplicationPath("app")
public class MyApplication extends Application {
}
```



Resource Class



Handle GET method

```
@GET
@Consumes("application/x-www-form-urlencoded")
@Produces("text/html")
public String handle(@QueryParam("id") String id) {
    // 1. Query Parameter ("id") -> Argument ("id") [0..N]
    // 2. Create a response
    // 3. Return value (String) -> Response (HTML)
    ...
}
```



Handle POST method

```
@POST
@Consumes("application/x-www-form-urlencoded")
@Produces("text/html")
public String handle(@FormParam("data") String data) {
    // 1. Form Parameter ("data") -> Argument ("data") [1..N]
    // 2. Create a response
    // 3. Return value (String) -> Response (HTML)
    ...
}
```



Basic Error Handling

Throw the following exception if an error is occurred:

- WebApplicationException specified HTTP Status
 - NotFoundException (HTTP 404)
 - InternalServerErrorException (HTTP 500)
 - etc.

No exception, then respond successfully (HTTP 200)



Other Jakarta REST Features

- XML / JSON Binding Integration for Web Services
- HTTP Client API
- Server Sent Events
- Use ServletContext for low-level access
- Extensions of each implementation (Not standard)





Jakarta CDI

How to divide a complex thing to simple parts





What's Jakarta CDI

Jakarta CDI is a technology that couples each components:

- View / User Interface
- Compute / Business Logic
- External Interface (e.g. Database, Messaging)
- Structure Value (e.g. Session Object)

etc.



Benefits of Jakarta CDI

- Split components as suitable size
- Choose "Alternative" (additional configuration is required)
 - e.g. stub for test environment
- Combine components with different lifecycles ("Scope")
 - @RequestScoped created for each request
 - @SessionScoped created and kept between a HTTP session
 - @ApplicationScoped created and kept until end of the application
- Call implicitly pre-processes and post-processes ("Interceptor")
 - e.g. @Transactional begin and commit/rollback transaction



Dependency Injection by CDI

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Inject an instance



Integration REST with CDI

```
@Path("some") Resource / CDI Bean
@RequestScoped // Scope
                                                                           CDI Bean
                                                   @Named // Qualifier
public class SomeResource {
                                                   @RequestScoped // Scope
                                  Inject an instance
    @Inject // Injection Point
                                                   public class Bean {
    private Bean bean;
    @get
                                                        public String execute() {
    @Produces("text/html")
    public String handle() {
        return bean.execute();
```



Next Steps

- Jakarta EE provides various APIs for your applications:
 - Jakarta Persistence Database Access
 - Jakarta Messaging Message Queue Access
 - Jakarta Mail Connection to Mail Servers
 - Jakarta Server Faces Framework for creating Rich UI
 - Jakarta Security Security Features
- How to learn Jakarta EE APIs?
 - Each application only uses some part of Jakarta EE
 - You may learn when it is needed for you



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