

Web Development: Frameworks

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(Based on material from Atle Geitung, 2021)

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Agenda: Using Web Frameworks

- What is a framework?
- Pros and cons: Why use frameworks?
- Types of Web Framworks
- Action Based Web Frameworks
- Component Based Web Framework
- Introduction to Spring Web MVC (later)
- Introduction to Thymeleaf (later)

What is a Framwork?

Definition from wiki: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Framework

"A framework is a generic term commonly referring to an essential **supporting** structure which other things are built on top of."

What is a Web Framwork?

Definition from wiki: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_framework

"A software framework that is designed to **support the development of web applications** including web services, web resources, and web APIs.

Web frameworks provide a **standard way to build and deploy** web applications on the World Wide Web, and aim to **automate the overhead associated with common activities** performed in web development."

Pros:

- Supposed to simply the development.
- Faster and more robust code (but faster is not always better).
- Common architecture that project/ team/ department follows.
- Less own code to maintain.
- Comunitity: Get help or assistance from other users.
- Offers:
 - Easy and flexible way to configure (XML, Annotations, property files etc)
 - Tab library (for instance validating input in Ajax)
 - Class libraries
 - And much more ...

Cons:

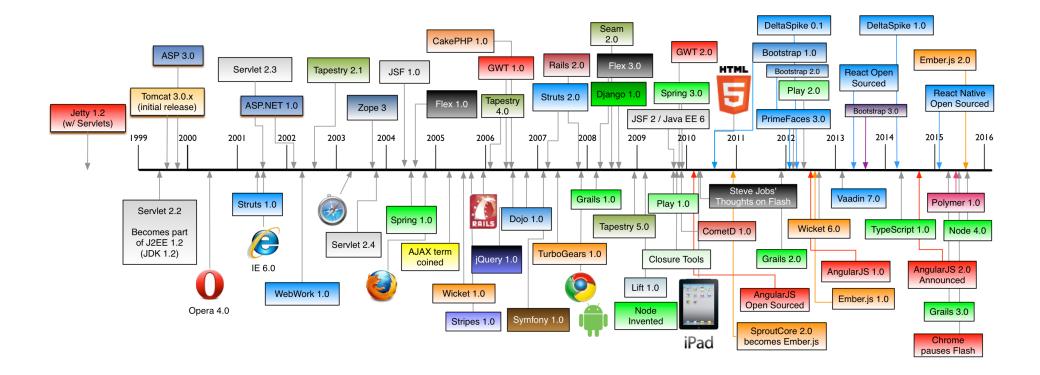
- High startup cost: a lot to learn.
- Many frameworks to choose from.
- Framework implementation might not be the best approach for ALL your problems.
- Dependency/ "lock-in".

Types of Web Frameworks

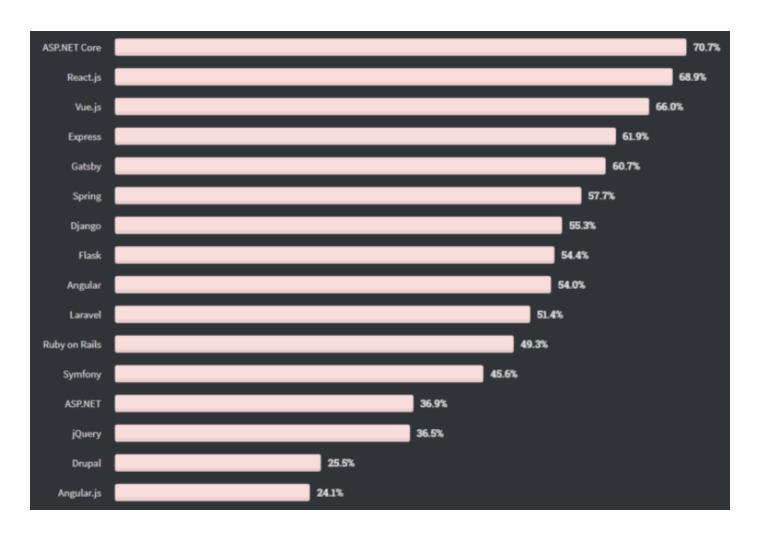
- Types:
 - Client-side Web Frameworks: For instance: Angular, Vue, React (you have looked at React earlier).
 - Server-side Web Frameworks: Todays agenda.

Types of Web Frameworks

- A common classification of web frameworks is based on the "programming model" being offered the developer.
- Web applications have a core with a programming model based on the **request-response** over a stateless protocol, HTTP (Servlet).
- Types:
 - **Action-based**: Frameworks that exposes the request-response model, linking "actions" up to URLs (requests).
 - **Component-based**: Frameworks that hides the request-response model behind UI components (+events).
 - Also more specialized frameworks, for example RIA (Client-Side: Angular, React, Vue).
- Note! Not always a clear distinction.



Use of frameworks 2022

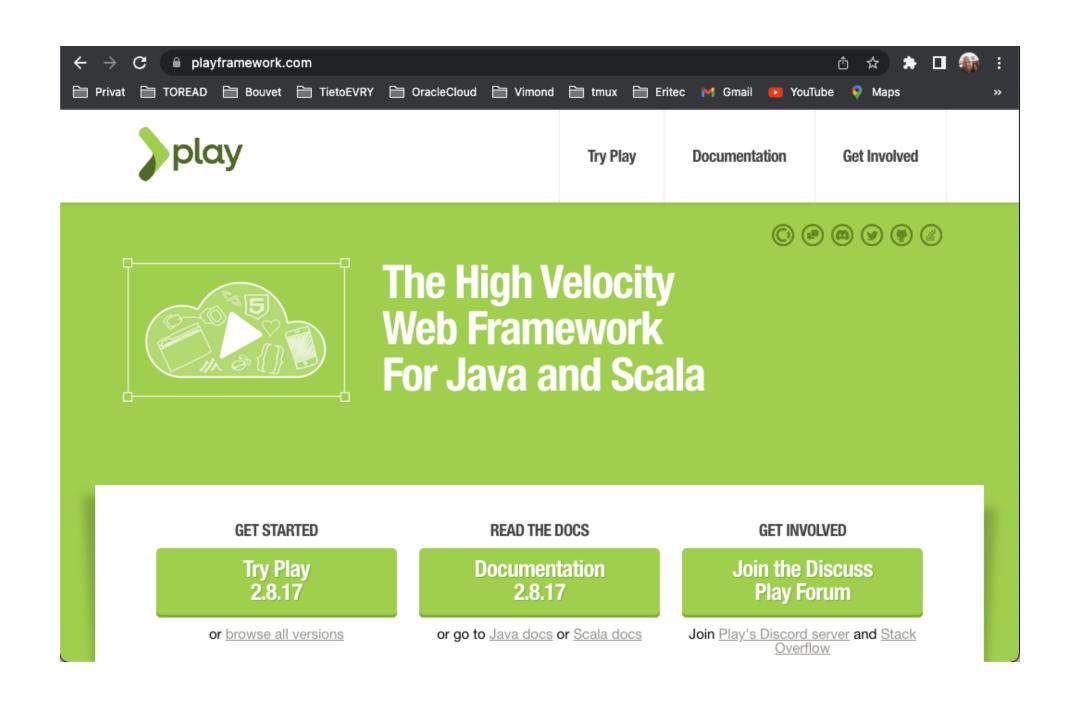


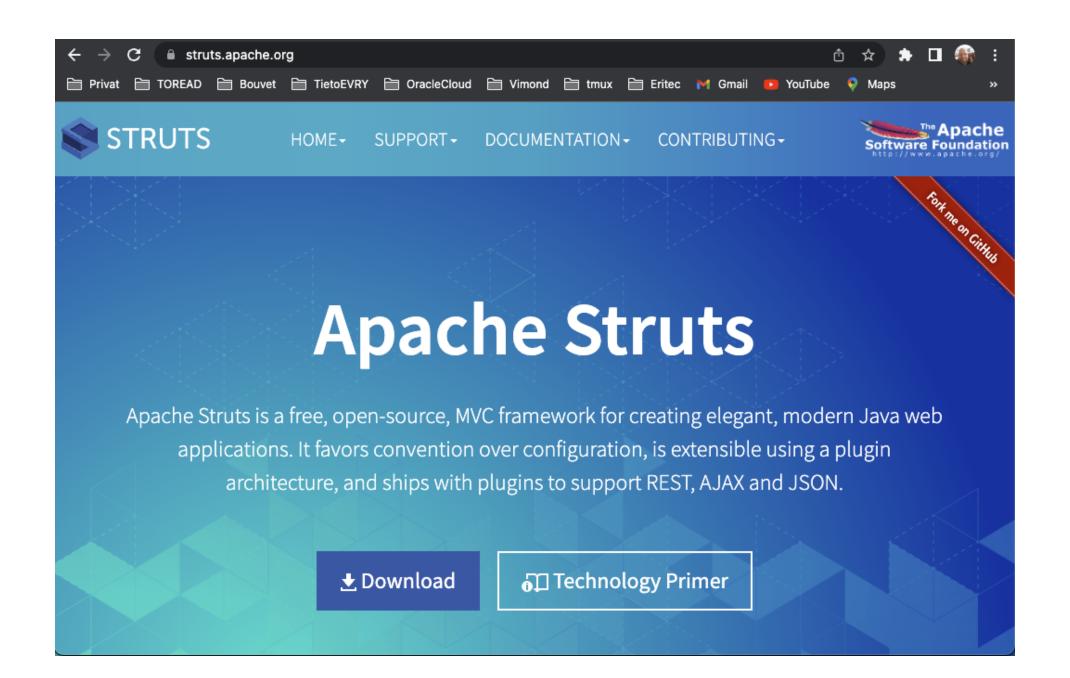
https://www.monocubed.com/blog/most-popular-web-frameworks/

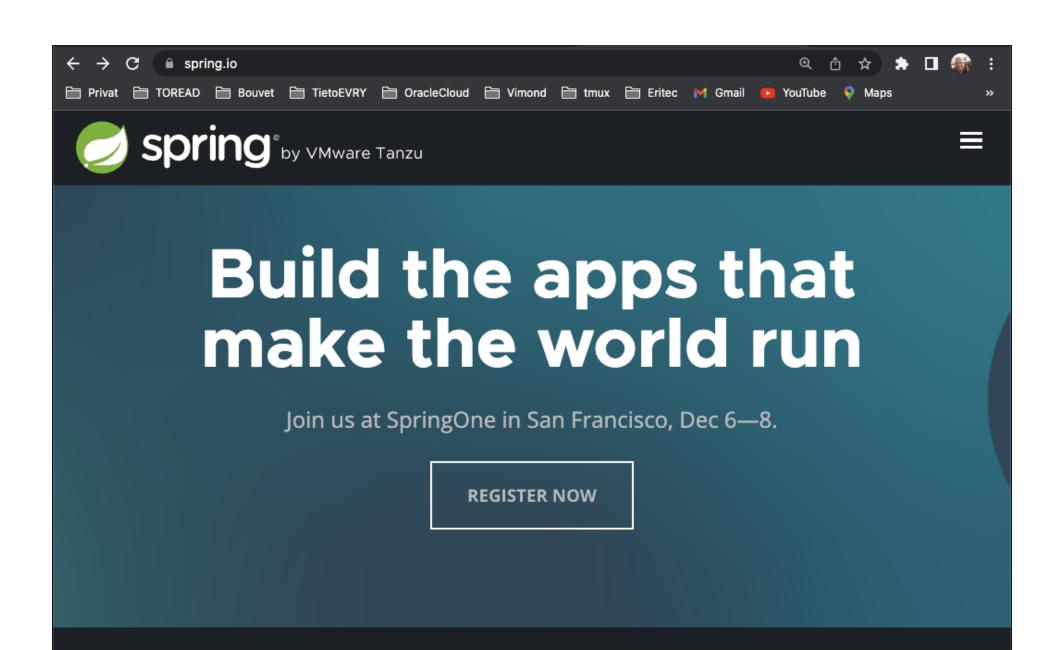
Action based Web Frameworks (MVC)

Examples of action-based framworks:

- Struts2 (Java)
- Spring Web MVC (Java/ Kotlin/ Groovy)
- PlayFramework (Java / Scala)
- Rails (Ruby)
- Grails (Groovy)



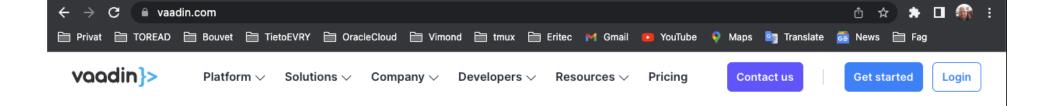




Component Based Web Frameworks

Examples of component-based frameworks:

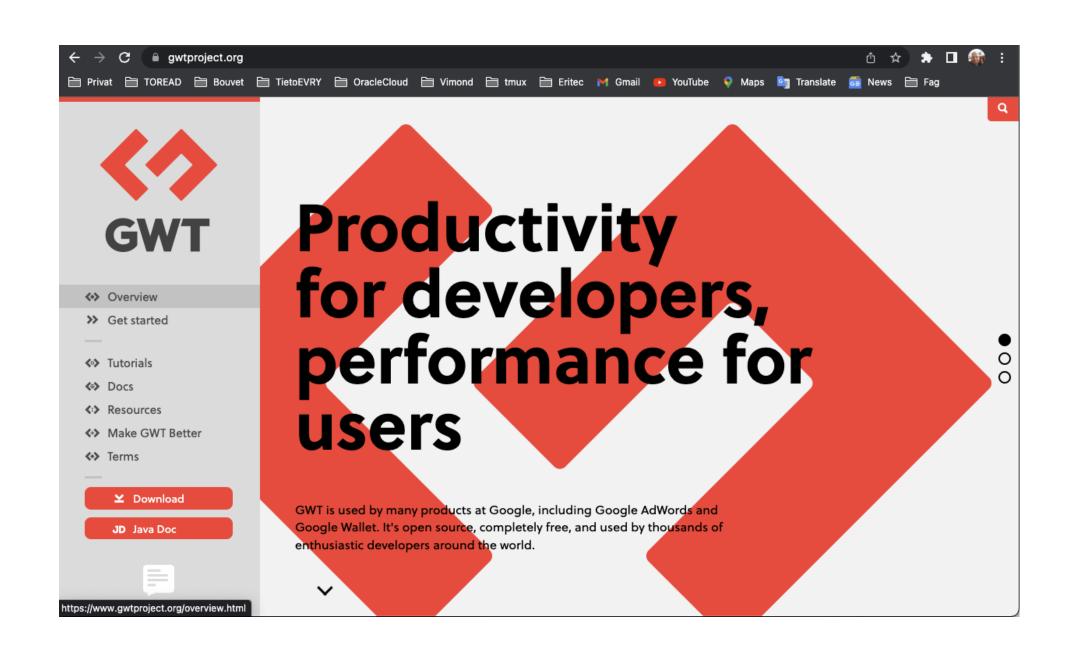
- Vaadin (Java): We'll have a quick look at this.
- GWT (Java): GWT is a development toolkit for building and optimizing complex browser-based applications.
- ASP.NET WebForms (MVVM): a part of the ASP.NET web application framework



The modern web application platform for Java

Vaadin is a web app **development platform for Java**. It helps you **build reliable web apps with great UX** faster than before.





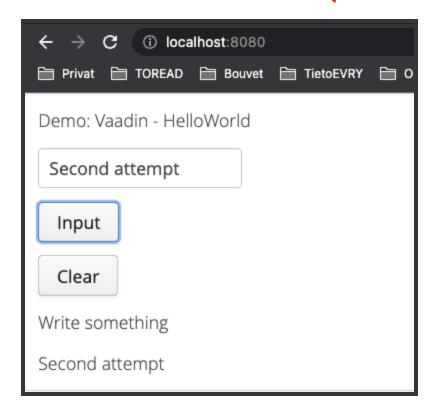
Component Based Web Frameworks

Also some Component-based **Desktop** Frameworks:

- **Java Swing**: a GUI widget toolkit for Java. It is part of Oracle's Java Foundation Classes (JFC) an API for providing a graphical user interface (GUI) for Java programs.
- **JavaFX**: (https://openjfx.io/) an open source, next generation client application platform for desktop, mobile and embedded systems built on Java.
- **Java SWT** (https://www.eclipse.org/swt/): an open source widget toolkit for Java designed to provide efficient, portable access to the user-interface facilities of the operating systems on which it is implemented.
- **Qt** (C++, Python, etc)

- Intro application with a few simple components (Label, TextField, Button).
- We are NOT going to code with Vaadin.
 (Code in this section: Only to show the concept).

Code: demo-component-based-vaadin.zip (see course overview).



src/main/java/no/hvl/dat152/helloworld/HelloWorldUI.java

```
1 @Theme("mytheme")
 2 public class HelloWorldUI extends UI {
      private static final long serialVersionUID = 1L;
      @Override
      protected void init(VaadinRequest vaadinRequest) {
         Panel contentPane = new Panel();
         VerticalLayout layout = new VerticalLayout();
10
         Label lblHeading = new Label();
11
12
         helloworldLabel.setValue("Demo: Vaadin - HelloWorld");
13
         layout.addComponent(lblHeading);
14
15
         contentPane.setContent(layout);
16
         setContent(contentPane);
17
18
      @WebServlet(urlPatterns = "/*", name = "HelloWorldUIServlet", asyncSupporte
19
      @VaadinServletConfiguration(ui = HelloWorldUI.class, productionMode = false
20
21
      public static class HelloWorldUIServlet extends VaadinServlet {
22
         private static final long serialVersionUID = 1L;
23
24 }
```

src/main/java/no/hvl/dat152/helloworld/HelloWorldUI.java

```
1 @Override
 2 protected void init(VaadinRequest vaadinRequest) {
         Panel contentPane = new Panel();
         VerticalLayout layout = new VerticalLayout();
         Label lblHeading = new Label();
         lblHeading.setValue("Demo: Vaadin - HelloWorld");
         TextField textField = new TextField();
         textField.setValue("Write something");
10
11
12
         Button okButton = new Button("Input");
13
14
15
         Button clearButton = new Button("Clear");
16
          . . .
17
         layout.addComponent(lblHeading);
18
19
         layout.addComponent(textField);
20
         layout.addComponent(okButton);
21
         layout.addComponent(clearButton);
22
23
         contentPane.setContent(layout);
24
         setContent(contentPane);
```

src/main/java/no/hvl/dat152/helloworld/HelloWorldUI.java

```
1 @Override
   protected void init(VaadinRequest vaadinRequest) {
         Button okButton = new Button("Input");
         okButton.addClickListener(event -> {
            Label newLabel = new Label();
            newLabel.setValue(textField.getValue());
            layout.addComponent(newLabel);
         } );
10
         Button clearButton = new Button("Clear");
11
12
         clearButton.addClickListener(event -> {
13
            layout.removeAllComponents();
14
            layout.addComponent(lblHeading);
15
            layout.addComponent(textField);
16
            layout.addComponent(okButton);
17
            layout.addComponent(clearButton);
18
         } );
19
20
         layout.addComponent(lblHeading);
21
22
         contentPane.setContent(layout);
23
         setContent(contentPane);
24 }
```

Let's look at the code in Eclipse, and run.

Code: demo-component-based-vaadin.zip (see course overview).

Summary: Web Development: Frameworks

Where are we now?

- Frameworks are there to assist in our daily programming life.
- A lot of frameworks to choose from.
- Most often the project or company choose the frameworks to be used.

Next

Web Services: The Spring Framework

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