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## Handling Application Events

# Objectives

After completing this lesson, you should be able to do the following:

- Define the types of JavaServer Faces (JSF) events
- Create event listeners for a JSF application
- Describe how the JSF life cycle handles validation
- List the types of validation provided by JSF



- The JSF Event Model is based on the event model defined by the JavaBeans specification where the event is represented by a specific class.
- An event source object fires an event by calling an event notification method on event listener objects registered to receive the event, passing a reference to the event object as a notification method argument.
- Developers can write their own event listener implementations, or reference a backing bean method by using Expression Language (EL).

# Types of Events

JSF supports:

- Action events:
  - Occur when a command component is activated—for example, when a user clicks a button or a link
  - Return a navigation case
- Value change events:
  - Occur when the local value of an input component changes—for example, when a user selects a check box
  - Are used for managing UI elements
- Phase events:
  - Execute as part of the JSF life cycle
  - Can be used to augment standard behavior

# Action Events

- Command components raise action events.
- Code can be in the backing bean or external class.
- Stub code is generated by JDeveloper on demand.
- The action is registered in the page source.
- Action events are called in the application phase of the life cycle.
- Action events are the last to fire after other listeners (for example, value change events).

# Creating Action Events

- Two ways:
  - Double-click a command component in the Visual Editor.
  - Enter a method name (including the `()`) in the Action property of the component.
- JDeveloper:
  - Creates a method in the backing bean
  - Adds the method to the Action property in the page source
- Add your custom code.
- Action methods return a string outcome.

# Value Change Events

- Input components raise value change events.
- Code can be in the backing bean or external class.
- Stub code is generated by JDeveloper.
- The value change event is registered in the page source.
- Value change events are called in the application phase of the life cycle.
- Value change events fire before action events.

# Creating Value Change Events

- Select the input component in the Visual Editor.
- Set the `valueChangeListener` property to a method name that includes `()`.
- JDeveloper:
  - Creates the method in the backing bean
  - Adds the method to the `valueChangeListener` property in the page source
- Add your custom code.



# Event Listener Classes

## ➤ Action listener:

- Is a class that wants to be notified when a command component fires an action event
- Implements `javax.faces.event.ActionListener`

## ➤ Value change listener:

- Is a class that wants to be notified when an input component fires a value change event
- Implements `javax.faces.event.ValueChangeListener`

# Handling Action Events

To listen for an action event, you need to:

- Create a class that implements a `javax.faces.event.ActionListener` interface
- Register the action listener instance on the component's `actionListener` attribute
- To register the action listener, drag an action listener from JSF > Core to the component.
- You can create multiple listeners on each component.

# Handling Value Change Events

To handle a value change event for an input component, you need to:

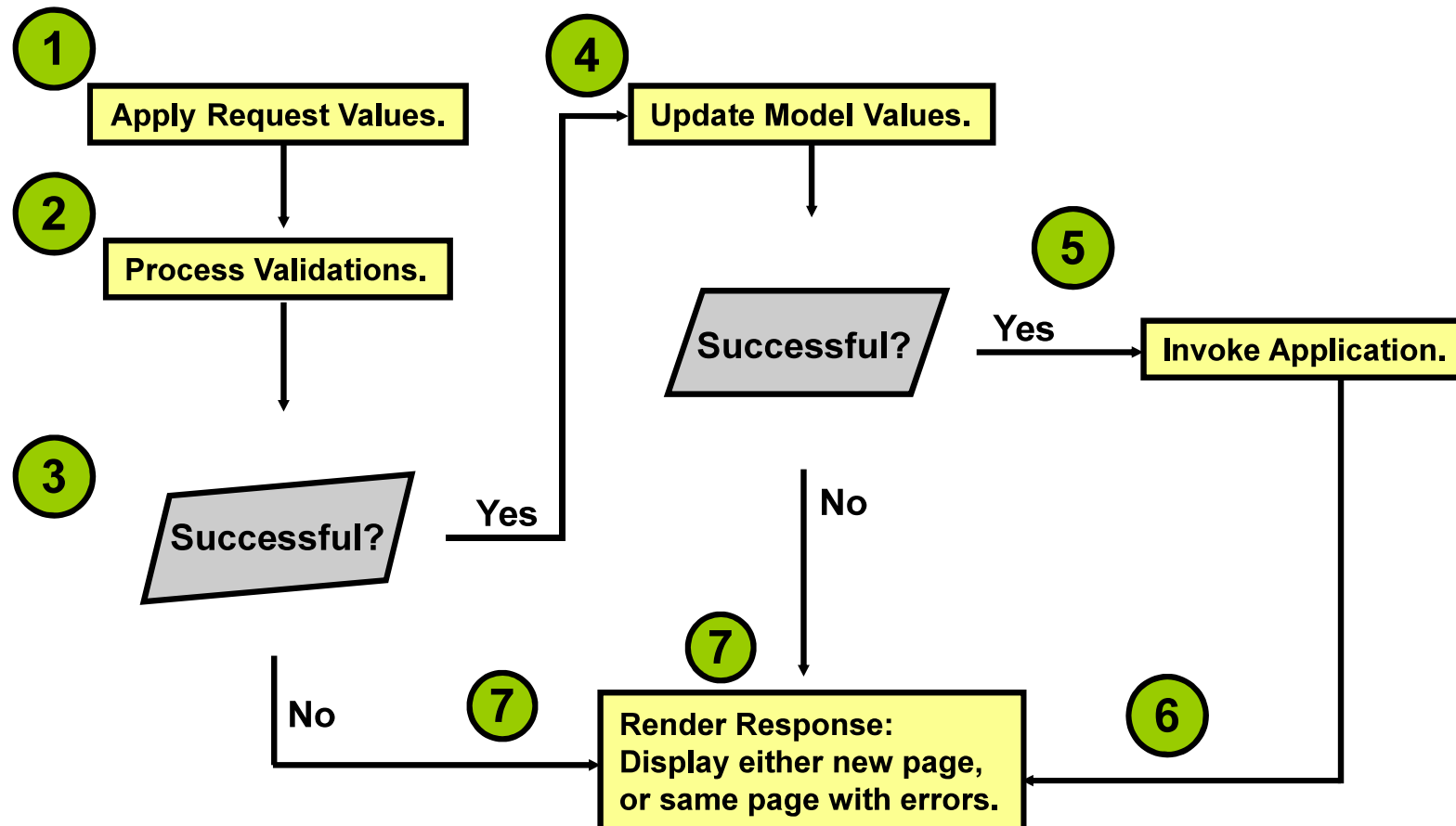
- Implement the `ValueChangeListener` interface
- Register the value change listener instance on the component (using the `f:valueChangeListener` tag)
- To register the action listener, drag a value change listener from JSF > Core to the component.
- You can create multiple value change listeners per component.

# Event and Listener Execution Order

Events and listeners fire in the following order:

- Conversions and Then Validators
- Value change listeners
- Action listeners
- Action events

# Validation in the JSF Life Cycle





Validation can be performed through:

- Separate validator components (classes), which provide a high degree of reusability
- Backing bean code
  - Simpler to understand because code is co-located with the subject
  - Not reusable
- JSF Reference Implementation (RI). It provides default validator components.
  - No client-side validation code, such as JavaScript, is generated.
  - Multiple validators can be used on one input item.

# Creating Backing Bean Validation

The screenshot displays the NetBeans IDE interface for a web application. The main window shows the design view of a JSP page named 'Dept.jsp'. It features a form with several input fields and buttons. The 'Messages' panel is visible at the top. The 'Dept.java' file is open in the source view, showing a method named 'validateDepartmentId'. A red arrow points from the 'Validator' property in the 'Properties' window to the 'validateDepartmentId()' method in the source code.

**Messages**

# {bindings.DepartmentId.label}	# {bindings.DepartmentId.inputValue}
# {bindings.DepartmentName.label}	# {bindings.DepartmentName.inputValue}
# {bindings.ManagerId.label}	# {bindings.ManagerId.inputValue}
# {bindings.DepartmentsView1.LocationId.label}	

First Previous Next Last Submit

<af:html#html1> <af:body#body1> <h:form#form1> <af:panelForm#panelForm1> <af:inputText#inputText1>

Design Source History

Dept.java

Components: None Events: None

```
public void validateDepartmentId(FacesContext facesContext,
                                UIComponent uiComponent, Object object) {
    // Add event code here...
}
```

Source Design History

**Properties**

InputText - #{bindings.DepartmentI... - Prope...

**General**

Label	#{bindings.Department...
Columns	#{bindings.Department...
RequiredMessageDetail	
Rows	1
Validator	validateDepartmentId()
Value	#{bindings.Department...
ValueChangeListener	
AccessKey	
AttributeChangeListe...	
AutoSubmit	false
Disabled	false
Id	inputText1
Immediate	false

[Go to Page Definition...](#) [Edit Binding...](#)



## Backing Bean Validator: Code Example

```
public void validateDepartmentId(FacesContext
    facesContext, UIComponent uiComponent, Object object)
{
    String expr = "[^0-9]{1,10}";
    Pattern p = Pattern.compile(expr);
    Matcher m = p.matcher((String)object);
    //write message if input is invalid
    if (!m.find()){
        facesContext.addMessage("RegExError", new
            FacesMessage(
                FacesMessage.SEVERITY_ERROR, "InvalidValue
                Provided for Deptno", null));
        facesContext.getApplication().getViewHandler().
            restoreView(facesContext, "/Dept.jsp");
    }
}
```

- Use input validation to:
  - Avoid “garbage in, garbage out” applications
  - Block bad user input
  - Avoid attacks
  - Avoid misuse of form fields
- JavaServer Faces and ADF provide the following options for validation:
  - ADF binding validation
  - JSF validator components
  - Backing bean “coded” validation

# Summary

In this lesson, you should have learned how to:

- Describe how the JSF event model enables developers to write their own event listener implementations
- Use action events to fire when a component is activated and value change events when the local value of an input component has changed
- Use managed beans as the state holder of user input and the component's data
- Describe how the JSF life cycle handles validation



# Practice 1: Overview

This practice covers the following topics:

- Adding a SelectionListener for the Category Tree
- Coordinating the values of two components
- Connecting multiple pages with shared values
- Adding Validators
- Creating an Edit page

