

# Java Server Faces & PrimeFaces

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# Agenda

Understanding  
JSF

JSF Features  
and  
Architecture

JSF Page  
Lifecycle

Ajax in JSF

Primefaces

Primefaces  
Core  
Components

Primefaces  
Styles &  
Themes

Primefaces  
Data  
Components

Navigation

Validation,  
Converters and  
Error Handling

Ajax Support

Event Handling

Custom UI  
Components

Composite  
Components

Configuration  
and  
Deployment

# Software



JDK 1.7 or higher



Eclipse IDE for Java EE Developers



Apache Tomcat 8.0 or higher



Apache MyFaces (<http://myfaces.apache.org/>)



PrimeFaces (<http://primefaces.org/>)

# Java Server Faces

- ❖ JSF is a ***component-based framework*** for building the user interface of a web application.
- ❖ It is the view layer in the Java EE standard.
- ❖ Based on the *Model-View-Controller* architecture.

# Java Server Faces

## JSF Parts

A set of prefabricated UI components

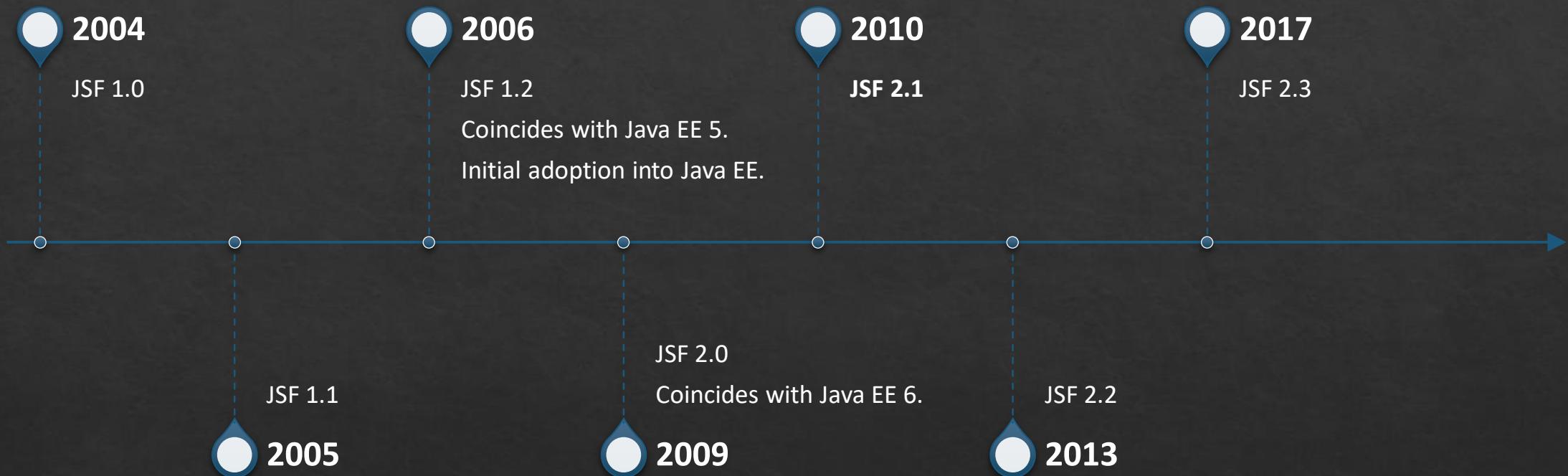
An event driven programming model

A component model(for building component libraries)

# Benefits of JSF

- ❖ JSF provides a built-in UI component library, which handles most of the user interface management.
- ❖ Offers a clean separation between behavior and presentation.
- ❖ Manages the component state
- ❖ JSF provides a validation framework
- ❖ Robust event handling mechanism.
- ❖ Allows rendering of UI to any client format. The default is HTML.
- ❖ JSF also supports internationalization and accessibility
- ❖ Supports AJAX
- ❖ Offers multiple, standardized vendor implementations

# JSF Version



# JSF Implementations

## Oracle Mojarra

- Implementation from Oracle

## Apache MyFaces

- Opensource from Apache

## PrimeFaces

- Ajax framework with JSF components

## ICEfaces

- open-source JSF extension framework

## JBoss RichFaces

- Ajax-enabled JSF components for layout, file upload, forms, inputs and many other features.

# JSF Components(Based on MC)



## FacesServlet

The front controller in JSF that handles all requests and defines its lifecycle.

Implementation class: *javax.faces.webapp.FacesServlet*



## Views

The presentation layer.

In JSF 1.1 & 1.2, the views are JSP pages

In JSF 2.0 onwards they are facelets(.xhtml) file.



## Model

Represents the state

Handles the application logic, Data access, etc.

# JSF Components

## Managed Beans

- Specialized JavaBeans that collect values from UI components and implement event listener methods.
- They can also hold references to UI components.

## UI Components

- A stateful object, maintained on the server, that provides specific functionality for interacting with an end user.
- UI components are JavaBeans with properties, methods, and events.

# JSF Components

## Renderer

- Responsible for displaying a UI component and translating a user's input into the component's value.

## Validators

- Responsible for ensuring that the value entered by a user is acceptable.
- One or more validators can be associated with a single UI component.

## Converters

- Converts a component's value to and from a string for display.
- A UI component can be associated with a single converter.

## Events and Listeners

- JSF uses the JavaBeans event/listener model.
- UI Components generate events, and listeners can be registered to handle those events.

# JSF Components

## Messages

- Information that's displayed back to the user.

## Navigation Rules

- The ability to move from one page to the next.
- JSF has a powerful navigation system that's integrated with specialized event listeners.

## Configuration Files

- A XML based file to configure various JSF Features and components

# JSF Tag Libraries

## Core

- <http://java.sun.com/jsf/core>
- The core library contains the tags that are independent of HTML rendering.
- Validation, Converters, Ajax etc

## Html

- <http://java.sun.com/jsf/html>
- This library contains the tags to render HTML
- Input, Output, table etc

## Facelets

- <http://java.sun.com/jsf/facelets>

# JSF Tag Libraries

## Composite components

- <http://java.sun.com/jsf/composite>

## Passthrough

- <http://xmlns.jcp.org/jsf/passthrough>
- HTML5 Support

## JSTL Core

- <http://java.sun.com/jsp/jstl/core>

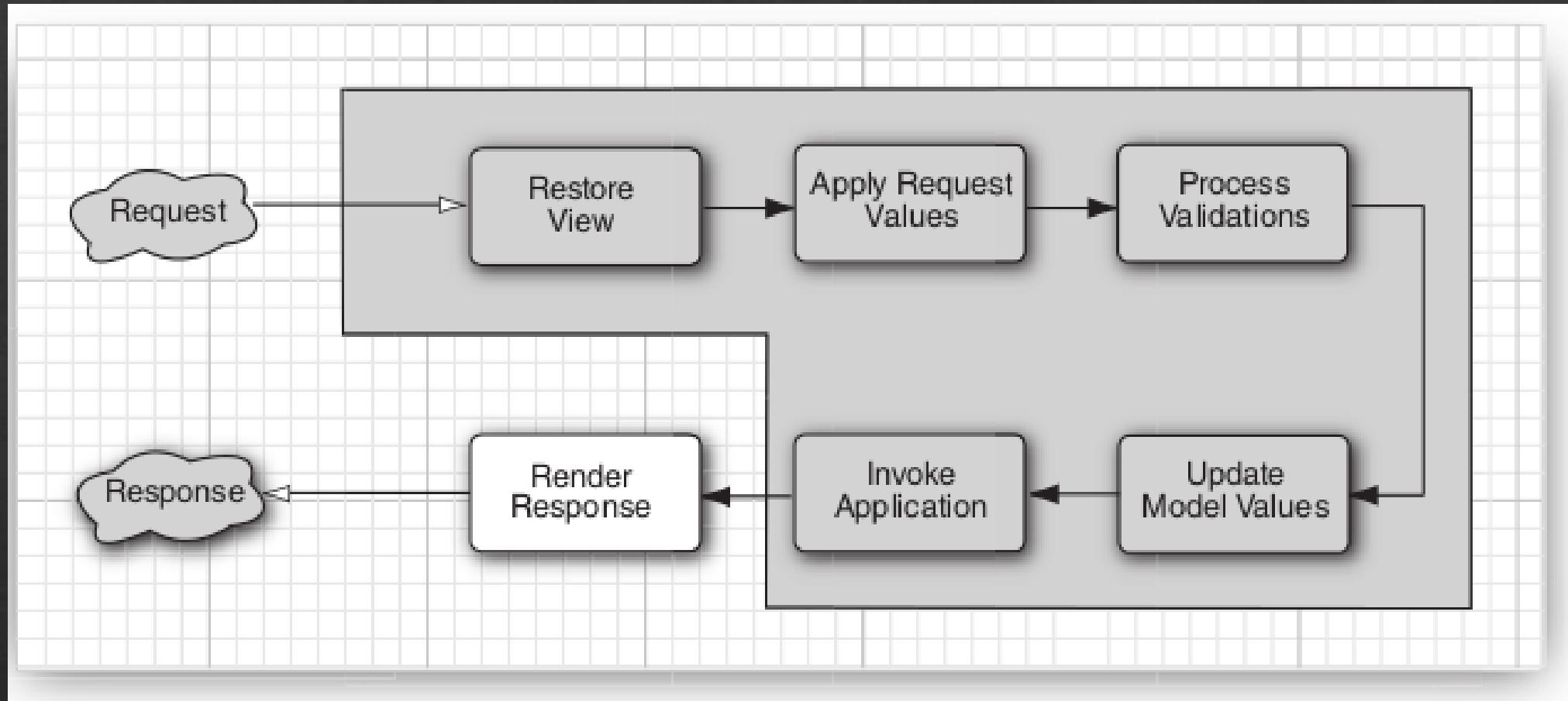
## JSTL Functions

- <http://java.sun.com/jsp/jstl/functions>

# Request Life Cycle

- ❖ The lifecycle consists of two main phases
  - ❖ **Execute**
  - ❖ **Render**
- ❖ Execute phase
  - ❖ The application view is built or restored.
  - ❖ The request parameter values are applied.
  - ❖ Conversions and validations are performed for component values.
  - ❖ Managed beans are updated with component values.
  - ❖ Application logic is invoked.
- ❖ Render phase
  - ❖ The requested view is rendered as a response to the client.

# Lifecycle Stages



Created By Anil Joseph(anil.jos@gmail.com)

# FacesContext

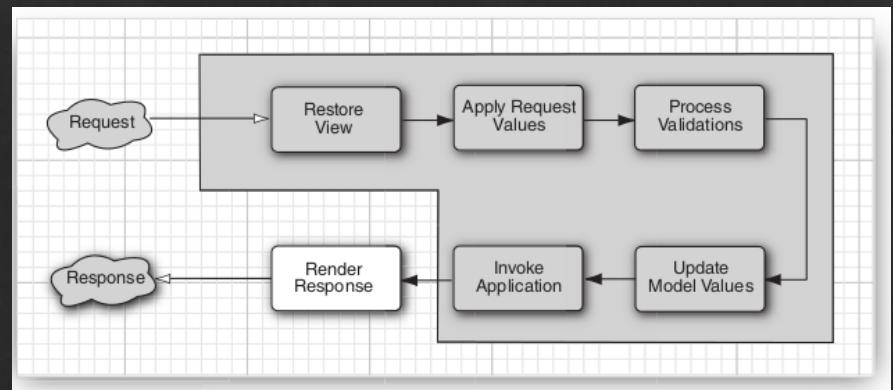
- ❖ The FacesContext holds all contextual information necessary for processing a request and generating a response.
- ❖ Accessing Context
  - ❖ `FacesContext.getCurrentInstance()`

# FacesContext

- ❖ Holds the current component tree and application configuration objects.
- ❖ Provides generic access to the external context.
- ❖ Allows to alter the sequential execution of life-cycle phases.
  - ❖ renderResponse
  - ❖ renderComplete
- ❖ Gives access to locale of the current client request.
- ❖ Holds a queue of messages(error) during the life-cycle.

# Restore View

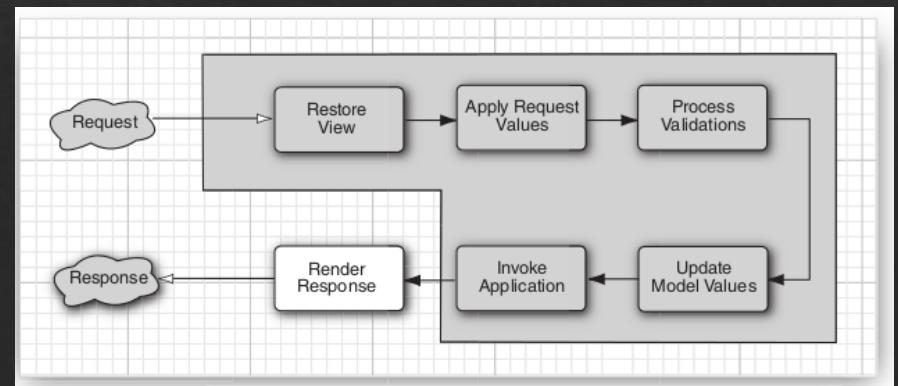
- ❖ During this phase, JSF builds the view of the page, wires event handlers and validators to components in the view, and saves the view in the ***FacesContext*** instance
- ❖ If the request for the page is an ***initial request***, the lifecycle advances to the ***Render Response phase***.
- ❖ If the request for the page is a ***postback***, the view is restored from the FacesContext and proceeds to the ***Apply Request Values*** stage.



# Apply Request Values

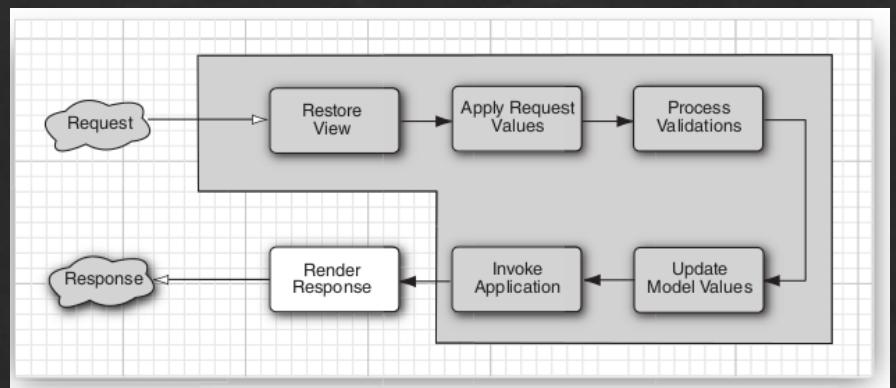
Created By Anil Joseph(anil.jos@gmail.com)

- ❖ In this stage each component in the tree extracts its new value from the request parameters.
  - ❖ The method invoked is ***processDecodes()***
  - ❖ The mechanism is called decoding
  - ❖ The value is then stored locally on each component.
- ❖ If any decode methods or event listeners invokes ***renderResponse***, then it proceeds to the ***Render Response phase***.
- ❖ If a components has set the immediate attribute to true, the it processes the
  - ❖ Validations
  - ❖ Conversions
  - ❖ Events



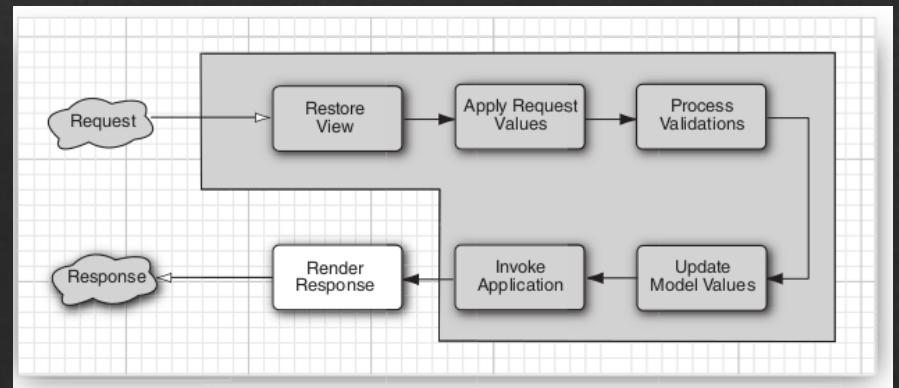
# Process Validations

- ❖ Processes all validators registered on the components in the tree.
  - ❖ The method invoked is ***processValidators***.
- ❖ If a validation fails
  - ❖ An error messages is added to the FacesContext
  - ❖ Lifecycle advances directly to the ***Render Response phase***
  - ❖ In effect the same page with error messages would be displayed.



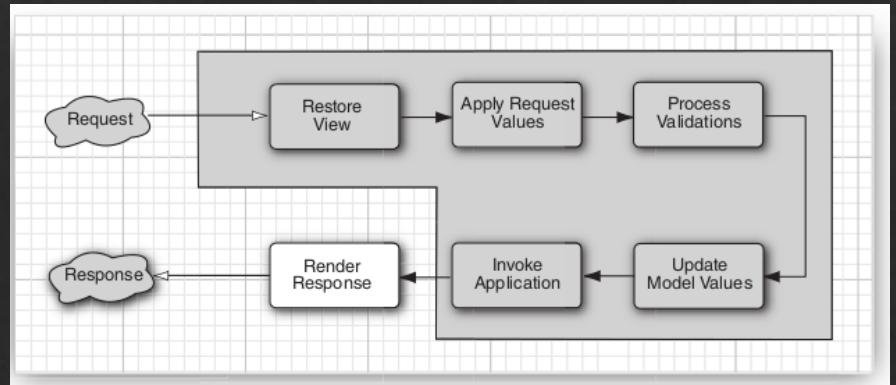
# Update Model Values

- ❖ In this stage, JSF sets the corresponding server-side object properties to the components' local values.
- ❖ If the local data cannot be converted to the types specified by the bean properties, the lifecycle proceeds to the ***Render Response phase***.



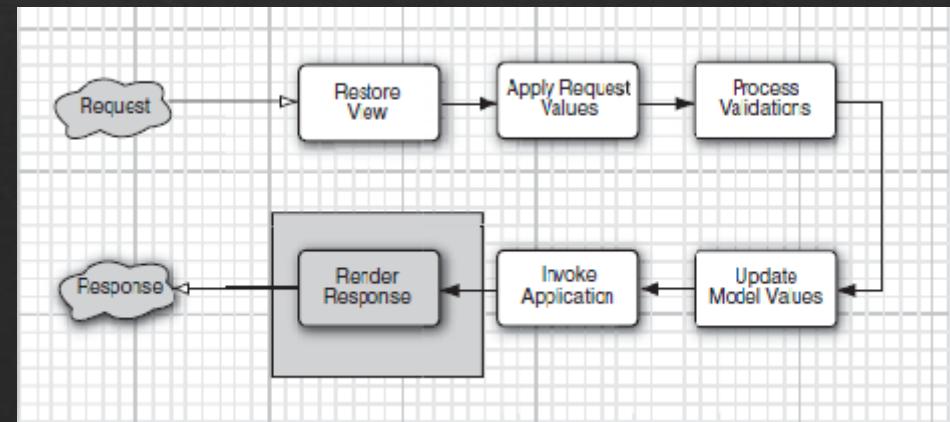
# Invoke Application

- ❖ During this phase, the JSF handles any application-level events, such as submitting a form or linking to another page.
- ❖ Finally, the JSF transfers control to the ***Render Response phase***.



# Render Response

- ❖ During this phase, JSF builds the view and delegates authority to the appropriate resource for rendering the pages.
- ❖ In case of an initial request
  - ❖ the components that are represented on the page will be added to the component tree
- ❖ In case of a postback request
  - ❖ the components are already added to the tree.
- ❖ Finally the state of the response is saved so that subsequent requests can access it.



# Managed Beans

- ❖ Managed Beans store the state of web pages.
- ❖ Bean creation and manipulation is under the control of the JSF implementation
- ❖ JSF does the following
  - ❖ Creates and discards beans as needed (hence the term “managed beans”)
  - ❖ Reads bean properties when displaying a web page
  - ❖ Sets bean properties when a form is posted.

# Bean Scopes



Scopes define the lifetime of a bean.



Application Scope

@ApplicationScope

Available for the lifetime of the application.



Session Scope

@SessionScope

Available for a session(user).



Request Scope

@RequestScope

Available for a single request.



View Scope

@ViewScope

Available while the same JSF page is  
redisplayed

Useful for Ajax applications



Custom Scope

@CustomScope

Application defined scope

# CDI Beans

- ❖ JSF pioneered the concept of “managed beans” in web applications.
- ❖ CDI(“Contexts and Dependency Injection”) defines a more flexible model for beans.
- ❖ CDI beans are managed by the application server.
- ❖ CDI specifies mechanisms for
  - ❖ injecting beans, intercepting
  - ❖ decorating method calls
  - ❖ firing and observing events
- ❖ Recommended to use CDI beans, if the application is hosted in a application server.

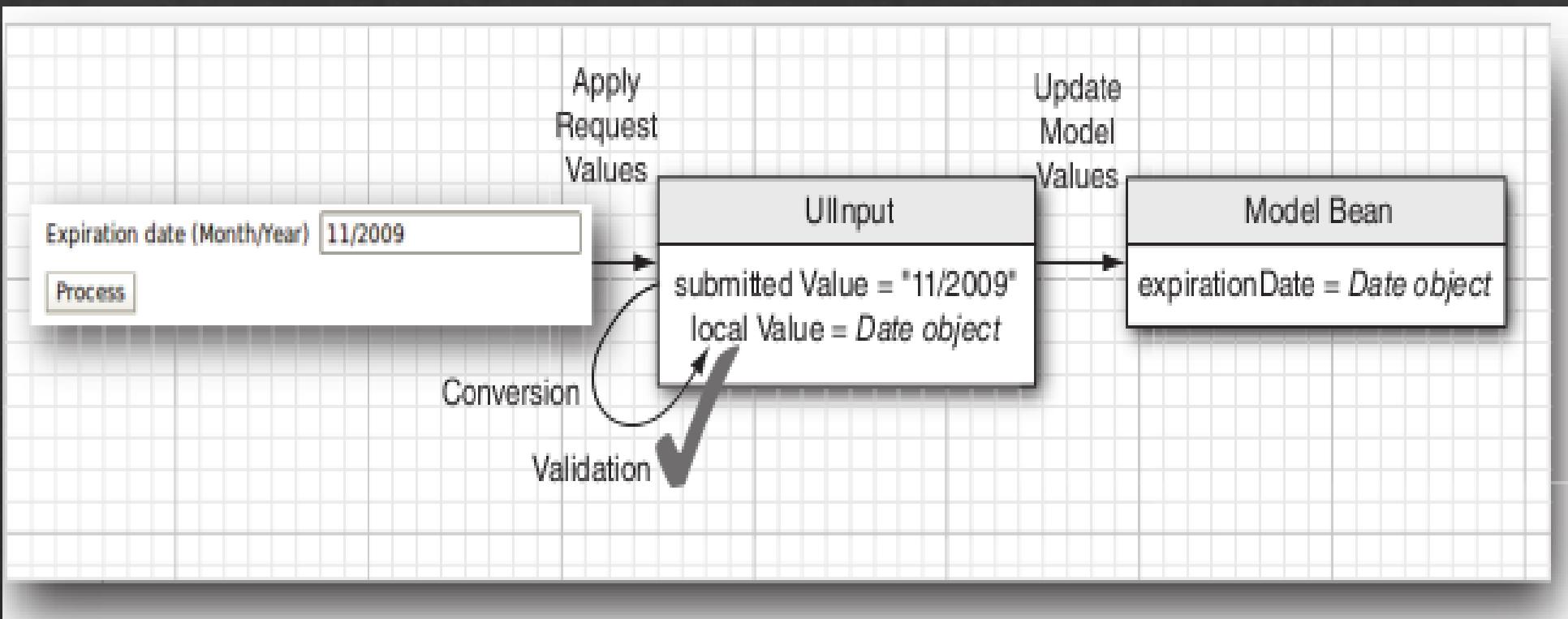
# Facelets

- ❖ Facelets is a powerful but lightweight page declaration language that is used to build JSF 2.0 views
- ❖ Facelets are the default view technology of JSF 2.0.
- ❖ It provides a better and easy view technology than JSP's.
- ❖ Based on pure XML templates.

# Converters & Validators

- ❖ A *conversion* process transforms the incoming strings to the arbitrary types of the web application.
- ❖ The validation process verifies the data submitted against rules defined by the application.
- ❖ Conversions & Validations are executed at the ***Process Validations*** phase.

# Converters & Validators



# Standard Converters

- ❖ f:convertNumber
  - ❖ Converts strings to numbers and vice-versa
  - ❖ Attributes
    - ❖ type: *number (default), currency, or percent*
    - ❖ maxFractionDigits, minFractionDigits
    - ❖ integerOnly
    - ❖ currencyCode: *USD, EUR etc*
    - ❖ currencySymbol
    - ❖ groupingUsed: *true, false*
- ❖ f:convertDateTime
  - ❖ Converts strings to datetime and vice-versa
  - ❖ Attributes
    - ❖ type: date (default), time, or both
    - ❖ pattern: Formatting pattern, as defined in *java.text.SimpleDateFormat*

# Standard Validators

- ❖ f:validateDoubleRange
  - ❖ DoubleRangeValidator
  - ❖ A double value within an optional range
- ❖ f:validateLongRange
  - ❖ LongRangeValidator
  - ❖ A long value within an optional range
- ❖ f:validateLength
  - ❖ LengthValidator
  - ❖ A String with a minimum and maximum number of characters

# Standard Validators

- ❖ f:validateRequired
  - ❖ RequiredValidator
  - ❖ The presence of a value
- ❖ f:validateRegex
  - ❖ RegexValidator pattern
  - ❖ A String against a regular expression
- ❖ f:validateBean
  - ❖ BeanValidator
  - ❖ Specifies validation groups for bean validators
  - ❖ JSR 303

# Bean Validation(JSR 303)

- ❖ @Null, @NotNull
  - ❖ Check that a value is null or not null.
- ❖ @Min, @Max
  - ❖ Check that a value is at least or at most the given bound.
  - ❖ The type must be one of int, long, short, byte and their wrappers, BigInteger, BigDecimal.
- ❖ @DecimalMin, @DecimalMax
- ❖ @Digits
  - ❖ Check that a value has, at most, the given number of integer or fractional digits.
  - ❖ Applies to int, long, short, byte and their wrappers, BigInteger, BigDecimal, String.

# Bean Validation(JSR 303)

- ❖ @AssertTrue, @AssertFalse
  - ❖ Check that a Boolean value is true or false.
- ❖ @Past, @Future
  - ❖ Check that a date is in the past or in the future.
- ❖ @Size
  - ❖ Check that the size of a string, array collection, or map is at least or at most the given bound.
- ❖ @Pattern
  - ❖ A regular expression and optional compilation flags.

# Custom Converters & Validators

- ❖ A converter must implement the *javax.faces.convert.Converter* interface.
- ❖ The **Converter** interface has two methods:
  - ❖ `Object getAsObject(FacesContext context, UIComponent component, String newValue)`
  - ❖ `String getAsString(FacesContext context, UIComponent component, Object value)`
- ❖ `ConverterException` to be thrown, if conversion fails
- ❖ `@FacesConverter` annotation to configure a class as a converter implementation.

# Custom Converters & Validators

- ❖ A validator must implement the interface ***javax.faces.validator.Validator*** interface.
- ❖ The interface has a single method
  - ❖ `void validate(FacesContext context, UIComponent component, Object value)`
- ❖ On the event of validation errors, throw the ***ValidatorException***.
- ❖ `@FacesValidator` annotation to configure a class as a validator implementation.

# AJAX

- ❖ JSF 2.0 integrates Ajax into its lifecycle.
- ❖ This integration lets us handle Ajax requests in the same manner as other requests.
- ❖ Behaviors like conversions, validations, events handling work in the same way.

# AJAX

- ❖ The JSF 6-phase life cycle is divided into two parts
  - ❖ **Execute**
  - ❖ **Render.**
- ❖ During the execute part, for every component on the server it
  - ❖ Converts and validates the component's value (if the component is an input)
  - ❖ Pushes valid input values to the model (if the component is wired to a bean property)
  - ❖ Executes actions and action listeners (if the component is an action):
- ❖ The render part of the life cycle
  - ❖ Renders components on the client

# JSF Ajax

- ❖ To use Ajax with JSF, consider the following
  - ❖ Associate a component and an event with an Ajax request.
  - ❖ Identify components to execute on the server during the Ajax request.
  - ❖ Identify components to render after the Ajax request(once the response is generated).

# Ajax Tag

- ❖ Ajax is part of the core library.
  - ❖ xmlns:f=<http://java.sun.com/jsf/core>
- ❖ f:ajax
  - ❖ The tag adds ajax behavior to a JSF component.
- ❖ Attributes
  - ❖ event
    - ❖ The event that triggers the Ajax request
  - ❖ execute
    - ❖ A space-separated list of components that JSF executes on the server during the Ajax call.
  - ❖ render
    - ❖ A space-separated list of components that JSF renders on the client after the Ajax call returns from the server.
  - ❖ onerror
    - ❖ A JavaScript function that JSF calls if the Ajax call results in an error.

# PrimeFaces

- ❖ PrimeFaces is an open source JSF component suite with various extensions.
- ❖ Rich set of components (HtmlEditor, Dialog, AutoComplete, Charts and many more).
- ❖ Built-in Ajax based on standard JSF 2.0 Ajax APIs.
- ❖ Lightweight, one jar, zero-configuration.
- ❖ Ajax Push support via websockets.
- ❖ Mobile UI kit to create mobile web applications for handheld devices.
- ❖ Skinning Framework with 35+ built-in themes and support for visual theme designer tool.

# Setup

- ❖ PrimeFaces only requires a JAVA 5+ runtime and a JSF 2.x implementation as mandatory dependencies.
- ❖ Single jar file to be added to the web application.
  - ❖ primefaces-6.0.jar
  - ❖ primefaces-{version}.jar
- ❖ PrimeFaces namespace is <http://primefaces.org/ui>
  - ❖ xmlns:p="http://primefaces.org/ui"