

JBoss Developer Studio 3.0

JSF Tools Tutorial

Provides information relating to the JSF Tools module.



Anatoly Fedosik

Olga Chikvina

Svetlana Mukhina

JBoss Developer Studio 3.0 JSF Tools Tutorial Provides information relating to the JSF Tools module. Edition 1.0

Author	Anatoly Fedosik	
Author	Olga Chikvina	
Author	Svetlana Mukhina	smukhina@exadel.com

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The JSF Tools Tutorial explains how to use the JSF Tools module to create a simple JSF application.

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Preface

1. Document Conventions

This manual uses several conventions to highlight certain words and phrases and draw attention to specific pieces of information.

In PDF and paper editions, this manual uses typefaces drawn from the [Liberation Fonts](https://fedorahosted.org/liberation-fonts/)¹ set. The Liberation Fonts set is also used in HTML editions if the set is installed on your system. If not, alternative but equivalent typefaces are displayed. Note: Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5 and later includes the Liberation Fonts set by default.

1.1. Typographic Conventions

Four typographic conventions are used to call attention to specific words and phrases. These conventions, and the circumstances they apply to, are as follows.

Mono-spaced Bold

Used to highlight system input, including shell commands, file names and paths. Also used to highlight keycaps and key combinations. For example:

To see the contents of the file **my_next_bestselling_novel** in your current working directory, enter the **cat my_next_bestselling_novel** command at the shell prompt and press **Enter** to execute the command.

The above includes a file name, a shell command and a keycap, all presented in mono-spaced bold and all distinguishable thanks to context.

Key combinations can be distinguished from keycaps by the hyphen connecting each part of a key combination. For example:

Press **Enter** to execute the command.

Press **Ctrl+Alt+F2** to switch to the first virtual terminal. Press **Ctrl+Alt+F1** to return to your X-Windows session.

The first paragraph highlights the particular keycap to press. The second highlights two key combinations (each a set of three keycaps with each set pressed simultaneously).

If source code is discussed, class names, methods, functions, variable names and returned values mentioned within a paragraph will be presented as above, in **mono-spaced bold**. For example:

File-related classes include **filesystem** for file systems, **file** for files, and **dir** for directories. Each class has its own associated set of permissions.

Proportional Bold

This denotes words or phrases encountered on a system, including application names; dialog box text; labeled buttons; check-box and radio button labels; menu titles and sub-menu titles. For example:

Choose **System** → **Preferences** → **Mouse** from the main menu bar to launch **Mouse Preferences**. In the **Buttons** tab, click the **Left-handed mouse** check box and click

¹ <https://fedorahosted.org/liberation-fonts/>

Close to switch the primary mouse button from the left to the right (making the mouse suitable for use in the left hand).

To insert a special character into a **gedit** file, choose **Applications** → **Accessories** → **Character Map** from the main menu bar. Next, choose **Search** → **Find...** from the **Character Map** menu bar, type the name of the character in the **Search** field and click **Next**. The character you sought will be highlighted in the **Character Table**. Double-click this highlighted character to place it in the **Text to copy** field and then click the **Copy** button. Now switch back to your document and choose **Edit** → **Paste** from the **gedit** menu bar.

The above text includes application names; system-wide menu names and items; application-specific menu names; and buttons and text found within a GUI interface, all presented in proportional bold and all distinguishable by context.

Mono-spaced Bold Italic or ***Proportional Bold Italic***

Whether mono-spaced bold or proportional bold, the addition of italics indicates replaceable or variable text. Italics denotes text you do not input literally or displayed text that changes depending on circumstance. For example:

To connect to a remote machine using ssh, type **ssh *username@domain.name*** at a shell prompt. If the remote machine is **example.com** and your username on that machine is john, type **ssh *john@example.com***.

The **mount -o remount *file-system*** command remounts the named file system. For example, to remount the **/home** file system, the command is **mount -o remount */home***.

To see the version of a currently installed package, use the **rpm -q *package*** command. It will return a result as follows: ***package-version-release***.

Note the words in bold italics above — *username*, *domain.name*, *file-system*, *package*, *version* and *release*. Each word is a placeholder, either for text you enter when issuing a command or for text displayed by the system.

Aside from standard usage for presenting the title of a work, italics denotes the first use of a new and important term. For example:

Publican is a *DocBook* publishing system.

1.2. Pull-quote Conventions

Terminal output and source code listings are set off visually from the surrounding text.

Output sent to a terminal is set in **mono-spaced roman** and presented thus:

```
books      Desktop  documentation  drafts  mss    photos  stuff  svn
books_tests Desktop1  downloads      images  notes  scripts  svgs
```

Source-code listings are also set in **mono-spaced roman** but add syntax highlighting as follows:

```
package org.jboss.book.jca.ex1;
import javax.naming.InitialContext;
```

```

public class ExClient
{
    public static void main(String args[])
        throws Exception
    {
        InitialContext iniCtx = new InitialContext();
        Object          ref    = iniCtx.lookup("EchoBean");
        EchoHome        home   = (EchoHome) ref;
        Echo             echo   = home.create();

        System.out.println("Created Echo");

        System.out.println("Echo.echo('Hello') = " + echo.echo("Hello"));
    }
}

```

1.3. Notes and Warnings

Finally, we use three visual styles to draw attention to information that might otherwise be overlooked.



Note

Notes are tips, shortcuts or alternative approaches to the task at hand. Ignoring a note should have no negative consequences, but you might miss out on a trick that makes your life easier.



Important

Important boxes detail things that are easily missed: configuration changes that only apply to the current session, or services that need restarting before an update will apply. Ignoring a box labeled 'Important' will not cause data loss but may cause irritation and frustration.



Warning

Warnings should not be ignored. Ignoring warnings will most likely cause data loss.

2. We Need Feedback!

If you find a typographical error in this manual, or if you have thought of a way to make this manual better, we would love to hear from you! Please submit a report in JIRA against JBoss Developer Studio: <https://jira.jboss.org/jira/secure/CreateInfo.jspa?pid=12310500&issuetype=1>

When submitting a bug report, be sure to mention the manual's name and to select the "documentation" component.

If you have a suggestion for improving the documentation, try to be as specific as possible when describing it. If you have found an error, please include the section number and some of the surrounding text so we can find it easily.

Introduction

The following chapters describe how to deal with classic/old style of JSF development. We recommend users to use JBoss Seam to simplify development, but until then you can read about classical JSF usage here.

Thus, in this document we are going to show you how to create a simple JSF application using JBoss Tools plugins for Eclipse. The completed application will ask a user to enter a name and click a button. The resulting new page will display the familiar message, "Hello <name>!" This tutorial will show you how to create and run such an application from the beginning along the way demonstrating some of the powerful features of JBoss Tools.

1.1. Key Features of JSF Tools

Here, we provide you with a key functionality which is integrated in JSF tooling.

Table 1.1. Key Functionality for JSF Tools

Feature	Benefit
JSF and Facelets support	Step-by-step wizards for creating new JSF and Facelets projects with a number of predefined templates, importing existing ones and adding JSF capabilities to non-jsf web projects.
Flexible and customizable project template management	Jump-start development with out-of-the-box templates or easily customized templates for re-use.
Support for JSF Configuration File	Working on file using three modes: diagram, tree and source. Synchronization between the modes and full control over the code. Easy moving around the diagram using the Diagram Navigator.
Support for Managed Beans	Adding new managed beans, generating code for attributes, properties and getter/setter methods.
Support for Custom Converters and Validators	Fast creating of custom converters and validators with tree view of faces-config.xml file.
Verification and Validation	All occurring errors will be immediately reported by verification feature, no matter in what view you are working. Constant validation and errors checking allows to catch many of the errors during development process that significantly reduces development time.

1.2. Other relevant resources on the topic

All JBoss Developer Studio/JBoss Tools release documentation you can find at <http://docs.jboss.org/tools>¹ in the corresponding release directory.

The latest documentation builds are available at <http://download.jboss.org/jbosstools/nightly-docs>².

¹ [http://docs.jboss.org/tools/](http://docs.jboss.org/tools)

² <http://download.jboss.org/jbosstools/nightly-docs/>

Creating a Simple JSF Application

Firstly, we assume that you have already launched Eclipse with JBoss Tools plug-ins installed and also that the Web Development perspective is the current one. (If not, make it active by selecting *Window > Open Perspective > Web Development* from the menu bar or by selecting *Window > Open Perspective > Other...* from the menu bar and then selecting *Web Development* from the Select Perspective dialog box.)

2.1. Setting Up the Project

Now we are going to create a new project for the application.

- For that go to the menu bar and select *File > New > Project...*
- Select *JBoss Tools Web > JSF > JSF Project* in the New Project dialog box
- Click *Next*
- Enter "jsfHello" as the project name.
- Leave everything else as is, and click *Finish*

2.2. JSF Configuration File

A jsfHello node should appear in the upper-left Package Explorer view.

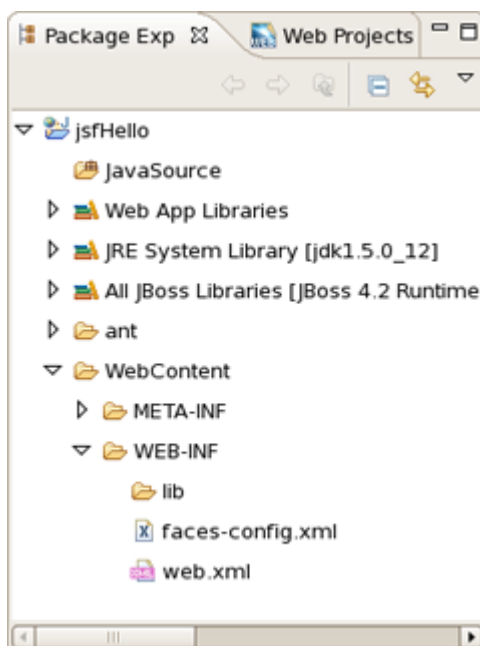


Figure 2.1. Package Explorer View

- Click the plus sign next to *jsfHello* to reveal the child nodes
- Click the plus sign next to *WebContent* under *jsfHello*
- Click the plus sign next to *WEB-INF* under *WebContent*
- Then double-click on the *faces-config.xml* node to display the JSF application configuration file editor

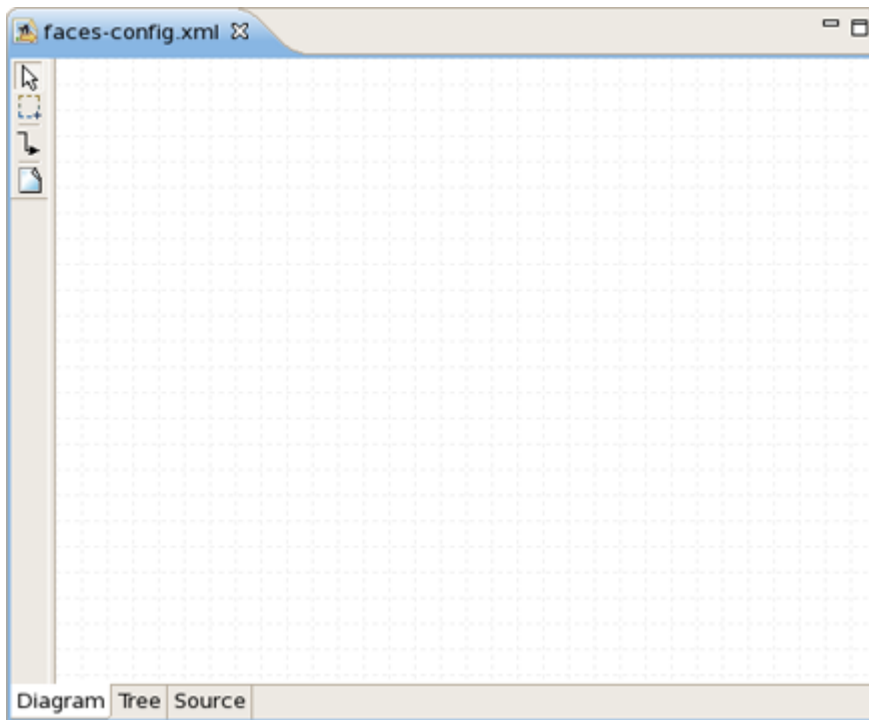


Figure 2.2. Configuration File Editor

Adding Navigation to the Application

In our simple application, the flow is defined as a single navigation rule connecting two views (presentation files). At this point, we will create the placeholders for the two JSP presentation files and then the navigation rule to connect them as views. Later, we will complete the coding for the JSP presentation files. We can do all of this in the Diagram mode of the configuration file editor.


3.1. Adding Two Views (JSP Pages)

- Right-click anywhere on the diagram and select *New View...* from the pop-up menu
- In the dialog box, type *pages/inputname* as the value for From-view-id
- Leave everything else as is
- Click *Finish*

If you look in the Package Explorer view you should see a *pages* folder under WebContent. Opening it will reveal the JSP file you just created

- Back on the diagram, right-click anywhere and select *New View...* from the pop-up menu
- In the dialog box, type *pages/greeting* as the value for From-view-id
- Leave everything else as is
- Click *Finish*

3.2. Creating the Transition (Navigation Rule)

- In the diagram, select the connection icon third from the top along the upper left side of the diagram () to get an arrow cursor with a two-pronged plug at the arrow's bottom.
- Click on the *pages/inputname* page icon and then click on the *pages/greeting* page icon

A transition should appear between the two icons.

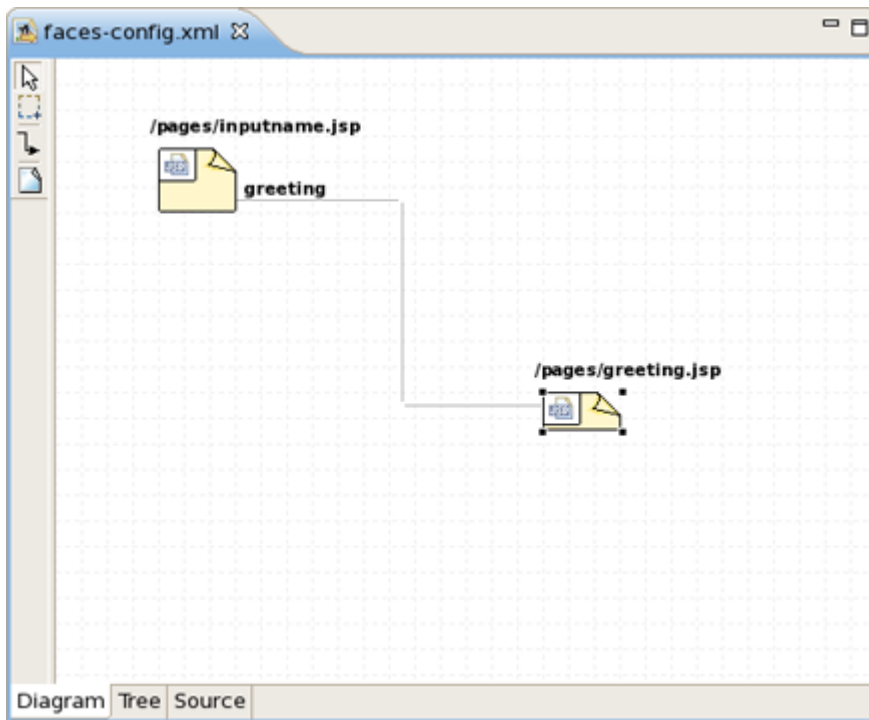


Figure 3.1. Transition Between Two Icons

- Select *File > Save* from the menu bar

Adding a Managed Bean to the Application

To store data in the application, we will use a managed bean.

- Click on the *Tree* tab at the bottom of the editing window
- Select the *Managed Beans* node and then click the *Add...* button displayed along the right side of the editor window
- Type in *jsfHello.PersonBean* for Class and *personBean* for Name. Leave Scope as is and Generate Source Code as is (checked)
- Click *Finish*
- *personBean* will now be selected and three sections of information: *Managed Bean* , *Properties* , and *Advanced* , will be displayed about it. Under the Properties section, click the *Add...* button
- Type in *name* for Property-Name. Leave everything else as is. (When Property- Class is not filled in, String is the assumed type)
- Click *Finish*
- Select the *personBean* node in the tree

You should see this now:

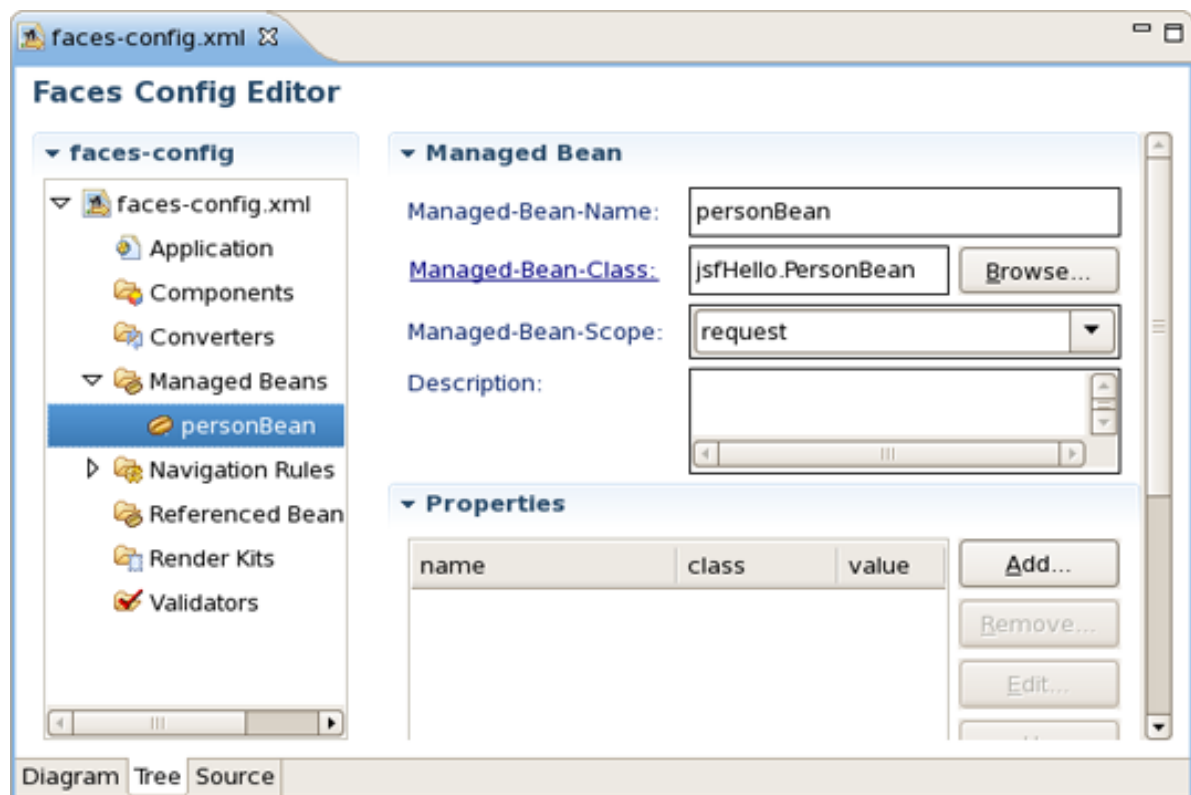


Figure 4.1. Tree View in Config Editor

- Select *File > Save* from the menu bar

You have now registered the *managed bean* and created a *stub-coded class* file for it.

Editing the JSP View Files

Now we will finish editing the JSP files for our two "views" using JSP Visual Page.

5.1. inputname.jsp

- Click on the *Diagram* tab for the configuration file editor
- Open the editor for this first JSP file by double-clicking on the */pages/inputname.jsp* icon

The Visual Page Editor will open in a screen split between source code along the top and a WYSIWIG view along the bottom:

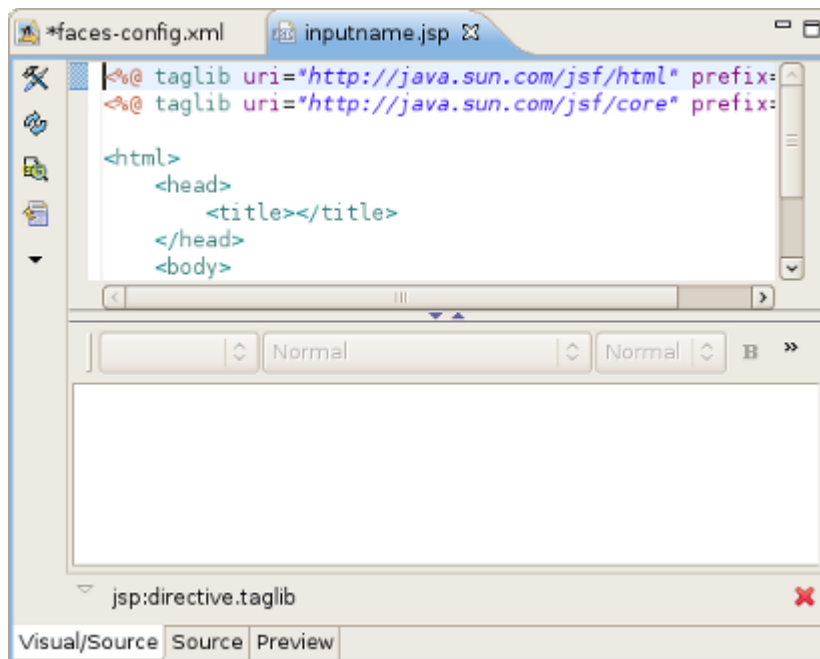


Figure 5.1. Visual Page Editor

Some JSF code is already in the file, because we have chosen a template to create a page.

- Select the *Visual* tab, so we can work with the editor completely in its WYSIWYG mode
- To the right of the editor, in the JBoss Tools Palette, expand the *JSF HTML* palette folder by selecting it

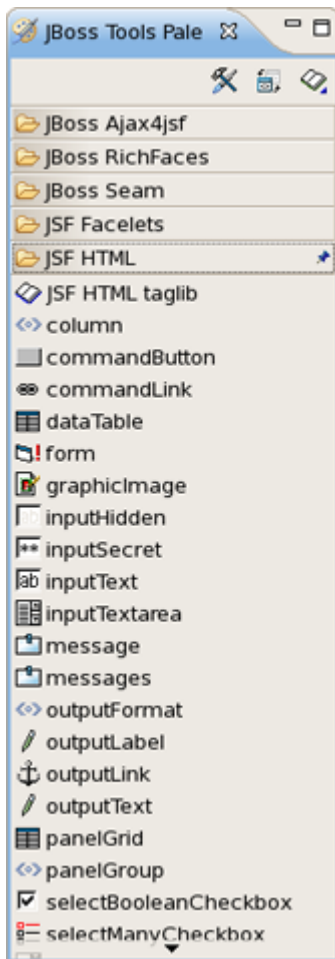


Figure 5.2. JBoss Tools Palette

- Click on *form* within this folder, drag the cursor over to the editor, and drop it inside the red box in the editor
- Another red box will appear inside the first red box
- Right-click on the innermost box and select **<h:form>** Attributes from the menu
- In the value field next to id, type *greeting* and click on the *Close* button
- Type "Please enter name:" inside the boxes
- Select *inputText* within the JSF HTML palette folder and drag it into the innermost box in the editor after "Please enter name:"
- In the attributes dialog, click in the *value* field next to the value attribute and click on the ... button
- Then, select the *Managed Beans > personBean > name* node and click on the *Ok* button
- Back in the attributes dialog, select the *Advanced* tab, type in *name* as the value for the "*id*" attribute, and then click on the *Finish* button
- Select *commandButton* within the JSF HTML palette folder and drag it into the innermost box in the editor after the input box
- In the attributes dialog, click in the value field next to the "*action*" attribute and click on the ... button
- Then, select the *View Actions > greeting* node and click on the *OK* button

- Back in the attributes dialog box, type in "Say Hello" as the value for the value attribute ("Say Hello") and then click on the *Finish* button

The source coding should be something like this now:

```
<%@ taglib uri="http://java.sun.com/jsf/html" prefix="h" %>
<%@ taglib uri="http://java.sun.com/jsf/core" prefix="f" %>
<html>
<head>
<title></title>
</head>
<body>
<f:view>
<h:form id="greeting">
Please enter name:
<h:inputText id="name" value="#{personBean.name}"/>
<h:commandButton value=" Say Hello " action="greeting"/>
</h:form>
</f:view>
</body>
</html>
```

The editor should look like this:

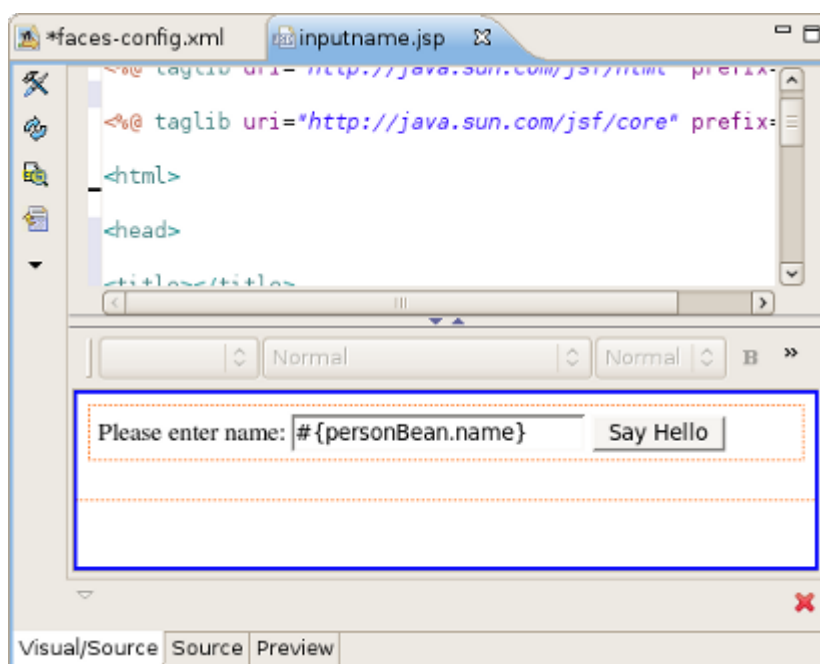


Figure 5.3. Visual Page Editor

- Save the file by selecting *File > Save* from the menu bar

5.2. greeting.jsp

- Click on the *faces-config.xml* tab to bring the diagram back
- Open the editor for the second file by double-clicking on the */pages/greeting.jsp* icon
- Select the *Visual* tab, so we can work with the editor completely in its WYSIWYG mode
- Type "Hello "(note space after Hello) into the box

Chapter 5. Editing the JSP View Files

- Select *outputText* within the JSF HTML palette folder and drag it into the innermost box in the editor after "Hello"
- In the attributes dialog, click in *value* field next to the value attribute and click on the ... (Browse) button
- Then, select the *Managed Beans > personBean > name* node, click on the *Ok* button, and then click on the *Finish* button
- Right after the output field, type an *exclamation point (!)*

The source coding should be something like this now:

```
<%@ taglib uri="http://java.sun.com/jsf/html" prefix="h" %>
<%@ taglib uri="http://java.sun.com/jsf/core" prefix="f" %>
<html>
<head>
<title></title>
</head>
<body>
<f:view>
Hello <h:outputText value="#{personBean.name}"/>!
</f:view>
</body>
</html>
```

- Save the file

Creating the Start Page

You also need to create a start page as an entry point into the application.

- In the Package Explorer view to the left, right-click *jsfHello > WebContent* and select *New > JSP File*
- For Name type in *index* , for Template select *JSPRedirect* and click *Finish*

A JSP editor will open up on the newly created file.

- In the Source part of the split screen, type */pages/inputname.jsf* in between the quotes for the page attribute

The source coding should look like this now:

```
<!doctype html public "-//w3c//dtd html 4.0 transitional//en">
<html>
<head></head>
<body>
<jsp:forward page="/pages/inputname.jsf" />
</body>
</html>
```

Note the *.jsf* extension for the file name. This is a mapping defined in the *web.xml* file for the project for invoking JavaServer Faces when you run the application.

- Select *File > Save* from the menu bar

Running the Application

Everything is now ready for running our application by using the JBoss engine. For controlling JBoss server there is JBoss Server view:

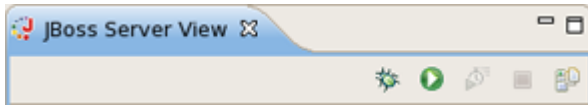



Figure 7.1. JBoss Server View

- Start up JBoss by clicking on the icon in JBoss Server view. (If JBoss is already running, stop it by clicking on the red icon and then start it again. Remember, the JSF run-time requires restarting the servlet engine when any changes have been made.) After the messages in the Console tabbed view stop scrolling, JBoss is available

- Click the Run icon() or right click your project folder and select *Run As > Run on Server* :

This is the equivalent of launching the browser and typing `http://localhost:8080/jsfHello` into your browser. Our JSF application should now appear.

Other Relevant Resources on the topic

JSF on Sun: [JavaServer Faces Technology](#)¹

Core JSF: [Core JavaServer Faces](#)²

API: [JSF API](#)³

JSF Tags: [JSF Core Tags](#)⁴

HTML Tags Reference: [JSF HTML Tags Reference](#)⁵

JSF Central: [JSF Central - Your JavaServer Faces Community](#)⁶

FAQ: [JSF FAQ](#)⁷

Download: [JavaServer Faces Technology - Download](#)⁸

In summary, with this tutorial you should now know how to organize JSF sample application using the wizards provided by JBoss Tools, configure its stuff and finally run it on the JBoss Server.

Find out more features on JSF tooling in our JSF Tools Reference Guide. If you have questions and suggestions, please refer to [JBoss Tools Forum](#)⁹.

¹ <http://java.sun.com/javaee/jaserverfaces/>

² <http://www.horstmann.com/corejsf/>

³ <http://java.sun.com/javaee/jaserverfaces/1.1/docs/api/index.html>

⁴ <http://www.horstmann.com/corejsf/jsf-tags.html>

⁵ <http://www.exadel.com/tutorial/jsf/jsftags-guide.html>

⁶ <http://www.jsfcentral.com/>

⁷ <http://wiki.java.net/bin/view/Projects/JavaServerFacesSpecFAQ>

⁸ <http://java.sun.com/javaee/jaserverfaces/download.html>

⁹ <http://www.jboss.com/index.html?module=bb&op=viewforum&f=201>

Appendix A. Revision History

Revision 0 Fri Nov 20 2009

Isaac Rooskov irooskov@redhat.com

Initial creation of book by publican

