

# JEE 6 - Is JEE development finally less painful ?

Romain PELISSE - [romain@redhat.com](mailto:romain@redhat.com)

Red Hat Gmbh - Aarhus GOTO 2012



# About me...

## Romain PELISSE

- ▶ **Middleware Consultant** at [Red Hat](#) (2011)
  - ▶ Architect Middleware JBoss
  - ▶ Red Hat Enterprise Linux Expert
- ▶ Committer [PMD](#) and [XRadar](#)
- ▶ Translation for [HgBook](#)
- ▶ Teacher at
  - ▶ Build and OPP @[ESME Sudria](#), Paris
  - ▶ Basic programming @[Humboldt University](#), Berlin
  - ▶ Introduction to Middleware @[ISEP](#), Paris
- ▶ Technical author for [GNU/Linux Magazine France](#)
- ▶ Clearly, I don't sleep enough...

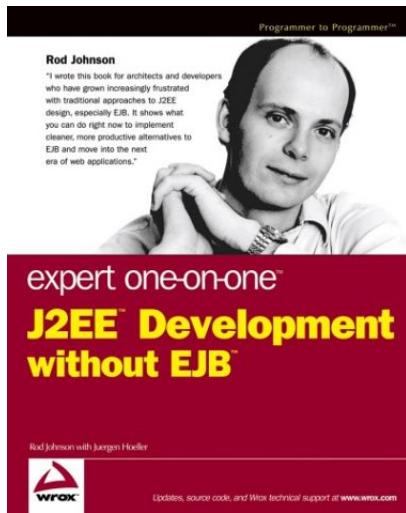


What is JEE?

What is JEE?



# What is JEE?



# What is JEE?

- ▶ a **standard**
  - ▶ a (large) set of JSR plus an umbrella specification
  - ▶ designed by committee (JCP)
  - ▶ performances varies upon vendor
  - ▶ more than 10 years old now (J2EE 1.2, December 12, 1999)
- ▶ big **adoption** success during first release
  - ▶ EJB programming model
  - ▶ high hopes in the *container managed* approach
- ▶ but end up being **painful**
  - ▶ too complex
  - ▶ too many XML descriptor
  - ▶ impossible to test outside container
  - ▶ ...



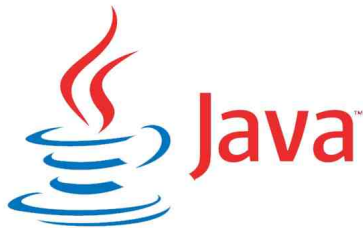
# Why do I need JEE?

Maybe you don't...

- ▶ JEE is about :
  - ▶ distributing programming
  - ▶ transaction
  - ▶ security
  - ▶ asynchronous messaging
- ▶ those are, by essence, **complex** to deal with :
  - ▶ exception handling
  - ▶ rollback for failed transaction
  - ▶ manage messages queues
- ▶ so, if you don't need this, I don't need JEE ?
  - ▶ (Can I go now?)
- ▶ you may still like to have
  - ▶ standard
  - ▶ programming model



## Simplification brought by JEE 5



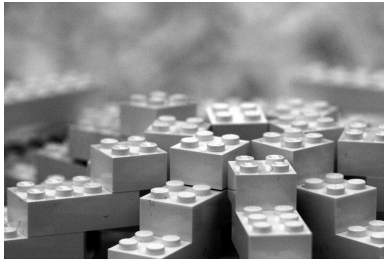
- ▶ reduce needs for XML by introducing annotation
- ▶ replace CMP by JPA (an Hibernate inspired API)
- ▶ introduced CDI for **dependency injection** - inspired by Spring
- ▶ ...

If JEE 5 already simplified greatly JEE applications development, what did bring JEE 6 ?



## JEE 6 - Going even farther...

What JEE 6 brings, in term of **simplification** ?





## JEE 6 - Going even farther...



### Overall strategy

- ▶ **convention** over configuration
  - ▶ sane default
  - ▶ extra configuration only if required
- ▶ annotated POJO
- ▶ JEE 5 changes applied to the *Web Layer*



# JEE 6 - Going even farther...

## Key features 1/2

- ▶ introduce **profile**
  - ▶ **Web Profile 1.0**
  - ▶ maybe other profile in upcoming release (messaging?)
- ▶ increase **portability**
- ▶ **EJB Lite**
  - ▶ allow to use some of the EJB features...
  - ▶ ... but within a simple web app (WAR)
- ▶ New EJB features
  - ▶ Asynchronous calls
  - ▶ Planned tasks
- ▶ But also :
  - ▶ JSF : (faces-config.xml, facelets,...)
  - ▶ ReST : Add the JAX-RS 1.0 specification
  - ▶ JPA : Update to 2.0 (Collection, JPQL)
- ▶ ...



# JEE 6 - Going even farther...

## Key features 2/2

- ▶ ...
- ▶ And let's not forget the JDK 6
  - ▶ a **lot** of new libraries
  - ▶ script easy
  - ▶ NIO
  - ▶ ...

OpenJDK



# A few words on Portability

- ▶ first of all : it's there - JEE apps **are** already *portable* across container
- ▶ JNDI names standardization
- ▶ outside container testing for EJB



# EJB Lite - the rock star of JEE 6

## Why such such a subset ?

- ▶ EJB programming model enthusiasm
- ▶ bean life cycle (singleton, session bean, ...)
- ▶ interceptors (AOP capabilities)
- ▶ brings to web app :
  - ▶ **support for proper transaction support**
  - ▶ **security**
- ▶ ... but removes :
  - ▶ **message driven bean** (MDB) and JMS
  - ▶ remote interface and distributed feature such as
    - ▶ Web Services (JAX-WS)
    - ▶ ReST (JAX-RS)
    - ▶ Remote Procedure Call (JAX-RPC)



# EJB Lite - the rock star of JEE 6

## Embedded

- ▶ EJB are managed by the container, so they need a container to run
- ▶ make **unit testing** difficult at best
- ▶ JEE 6 and its **EJB lite** feature, makes them **embeddable**
- ▶ EJB lite container can be executed **outside** the container, as part of unit test
- ▶ simplifies greatly development
  - ▶ allow use of local debugger
  - ▶ "*EJB logic*" is tested during tests



# EJB Lite - the rock star of JEE 6

## Deploy in WAR

- ▶ prior to JEE 6, deploying EJB based app required a EAR artifact
- ▶ most people prefer WAR or are simply not use to EAR
- ▶ EAR can only be deployed by JEE Application Server, not Servlet container (Tomcat)

**EJB lite leverage the real success of EJB adoption : the programming model, by enabling one to use EJB for none distributed application**



## JPA : Going in production...

- ▶ JPA 1.0 was a standardization of ORM
  - ▶ based on the success of *Hibernate*
  - ▶ focus on consensus
  - ▶ and portability
  - ▶ already quite simple to use
- ▶ JPA 2.0 features show a growth in **maturity**
  - ▶ add locking strategy - such as PESSIMISTIC
  - ▶ cache
  - ▶ query API
- ▶ JEE 6 makes JPA - **operation ready**

**SQL portability is a now a reality**





# JSF : Easier, more integrated

- ▶ **Java Server Faces** - the only JEE standard web framework
  - ▶ strong programming model
  - ▶ handles life cycle
  - ▶ validation
- ▶ designed to build **web applications**...
  - ▶ powerful validation
  - ▶ interface builds like native UI (assembling components)
  - ▶ managed bean life cycle
- ▶ ... but not **website**
  - ▶ poor URL scheme
  - ▶ session based - not stateless
  - ▶ server side validation



# JSF : Easier, more integrated

- ▶ infamous `faces-config.xml` becomes **optional**!
  - ▶ annotation, sane default
- ▶ no more JSP - integration of **facelets**
  - ▶ simple XHTML pages - with extra name spaces for UI component
- ▶ AJAX support

Easier to use and implement, lightweight, but probably still too  
*"application centered"*



## Dive in - Asynchronous calls



# Dive in - Asynchronous call

```
@Stateless
public class Async {

    @Asynchronous
    private void sendOrder(Order order) {
        // ...
    }

    public void processOrder(...) {
        Order order = new Order();
        // ... fill up instance and process order
        sendOrder(order);
        // ... keep going
    }
}
```



# Dive in - Unit test for Asynchronous call

```
public class TestAsync {  
  
    @Test  
    public void testSendOrder() {  
        Async async = new Async();  
        // ...  
        async.processOrder(...);  
        // ...  
    }  
}
```



# Dive in - ReST service

```
import javax.ws.rs.GET;
import javax.ws.rs.Path;
import javax.ws.rs.PathParam;
import javax.ws.rs.Produces;

@Path("/async")
public class ReST {

    @GET
    @Produces("text/plain")
    public String pushOrder(@PathParam("orderId") String orderId) {
        new Async().processOrder(orderId);
        return "Order " + orderId + " created.";
    }
}
```



## JEE 6 and JBoss AS

How JBoss Application Server aligns with all the changes and simplification of JEE 6 ?



## JEE 6 and JBoss AS 7.x

- ▶ JBoss AS 7.x is JEE 6 **fully** compliant
  - ▶ web profile
  - ▶ full JEE 6
- ▶ Red Hat supported version - **JBoss EAP 6.0.0**
- ▶ products redesigned and adhere to JEE 6 philosophy :
  - ▶ lightweight
    - ▶ lazy loaded services - **on demand**
    - ▶ kernel no longer based on JMX
    - ▶ services runs in **parallel**
  - ▶ simplified **configuration**
    - ▶ better internal/user configuration separation
    - ▶ one configuration file *"... to rule'em all!"*

JBoss AS redesigned matches the simplification strategy adopted  
for JEE 6





And so ?



## To conclude

- ▶ JEE is ...
  - ▶ ... a **standard**, **proven** and **lightweight** technology
  - ▶ ... that has never been as **simple** to use
  - ▶ ... and handle quite a lot of **complexity** on your behalf
- ▶ but there is still some **pain** because
  - ▶ distributed and scalable apps are just not easy to build
  - ▶ a lot of pruning still to do, and backwards compatibility is a b\*tch
  - ▶ fear and resentment are long to disappear



# Questions and (hopefully) Answers

