

A spiral-bound notebook with a light brown, textured cover and a dark brown border. The spiral binding is on the left side. The text is centered on the cover.

Tapestry Design Review

Thu Apr 4 2000

Introduction

- ✓ We're still in the dark ages of web applications
- ✓ We're told:
 - Receive a request
 - Process it
 - Send a reply
- ✓ That's a lie!

Introduction

- ✓ Web applications aren't about requests
 - They're about interactivity
 - Responding to user in a custom way
 - Unifying behavior throughout application
- ✓ Most solutions focus on the request alone
 - ASP, JSP, WebMacro, XMLC, FreeMarker
 - Scripting languages
 - Unique, ugly, incompatible

Introduction

- ✓ Scripting only helps for one part of interaction
 - Each page includes “potentials” ... links and forms with some behavior
 - To build one page, you need to know how to invoke actions, some on other pages
 - Tricky URLs to encode action, parameters, etc.
 - Scripting only knows URLs, not actions
 - Different developers, different approaches

Introduction

- ✓ Scripting too weak
 - Too many easy mistakes
 - Too hard to debug
 - Too much user-written code
 - HTML full of “wierdness”
 - Little possibility for re-use (non-static)
 - Lots of plumbing for little effect

Introduction

- ✓ CGI very procedural
- ✓ Start here, do this, stop
- ✓ APIs based on CGI very procedural
- ✓ Time for objects!

Introduction

- ✓ Thus, Tapestry!
- ✓ Build app from component objects
- ✓ Let framework do “the plumbing”
- ✓ Reduce amount of code
- ✓ Increase amount of interactivity
- ✓ Eliminate bugs from ad-hoc solutions

Tapestry Goals

- ✓ Portable code (JDK 1.1, Servlets 2.1)
- ✓ Minimal HTML markup
- ✓ Tapestry handles building/parsing URLs
- ✓ Make difficult easy:
 - Debugging
 - Deployment
 - Localization
 - Reuse
 - Monitoring / performance analysis
- ✓ Robust exception support

Tapestry Goals

- ✓ Reduce amount of Java code
- ✓ Zero code generation
- ✓ Work well for failover, load balancing
- ✓ Good interfaces, simple implementations
 - Grow Tapestry by creating new implementations
 - Existing code works well into the future

Overview

- ✓ Components
- ✓ Parameters
- ✓ Pages
- ✓ Applications
- ✓ Application Servlet
- ✓ Request Cycle
- ✓ Application Services
- ✓ Persistent Page State
- ✓ Dynamic Page State

Components

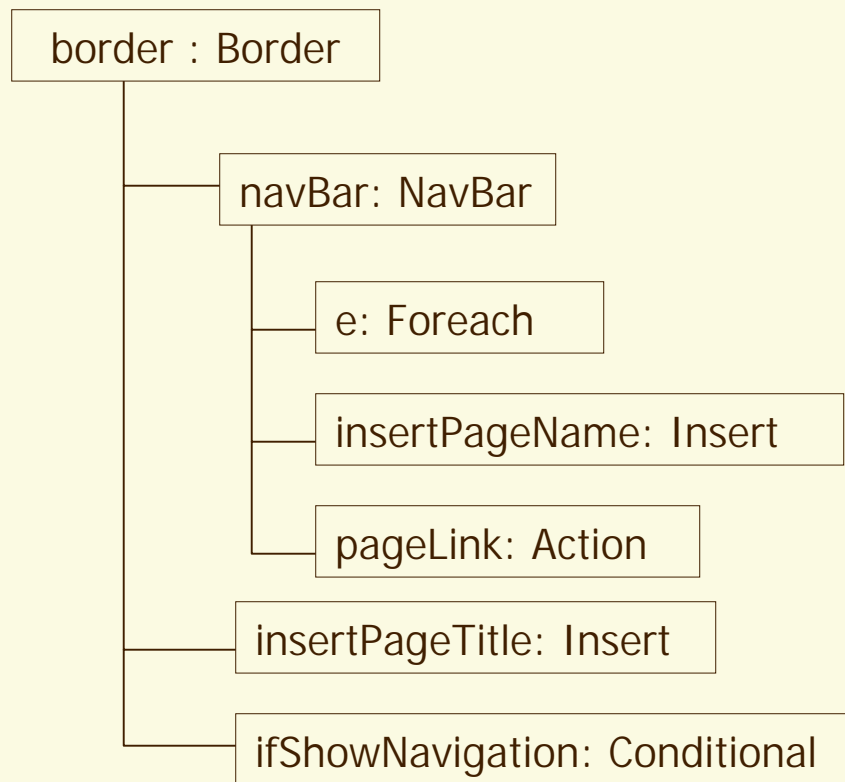
- ✓ Tapestry component
 - Specification
 - HTML template (optional)
 - Java Class (usually, not always)
- ✓ Component parameters
 - Define data needed by component
 - Ex: insert component has ‘value’
 - Dynamic: based on JavaBeans properties

Components

✓ Recursive

- Components contain other components
- Aggregation
- Part of the component specification
- Arbitrary depth
- Ex: ShoppingCartEditor contains form, textfield, insert, foreach, conditional, ...

Components



Components

✓ Re-usable

- Parameters to adapt component to page and application
- “Black box” design

Parameters

- ✓ Parameters are “plugs” in the Component black-box
- ✓ Mostly, data “pulled” into Component
 - Insert: value to insert into HTML
 - Conditional: value to evaluate
 - Action: listener to notify if action triggered
 - form components: initial value for form fields

Parameters

- ✓ Sometimes, data “pushed” out from Component
 - Foreach: current value
 - form components: updated value when form submitted

Parameters

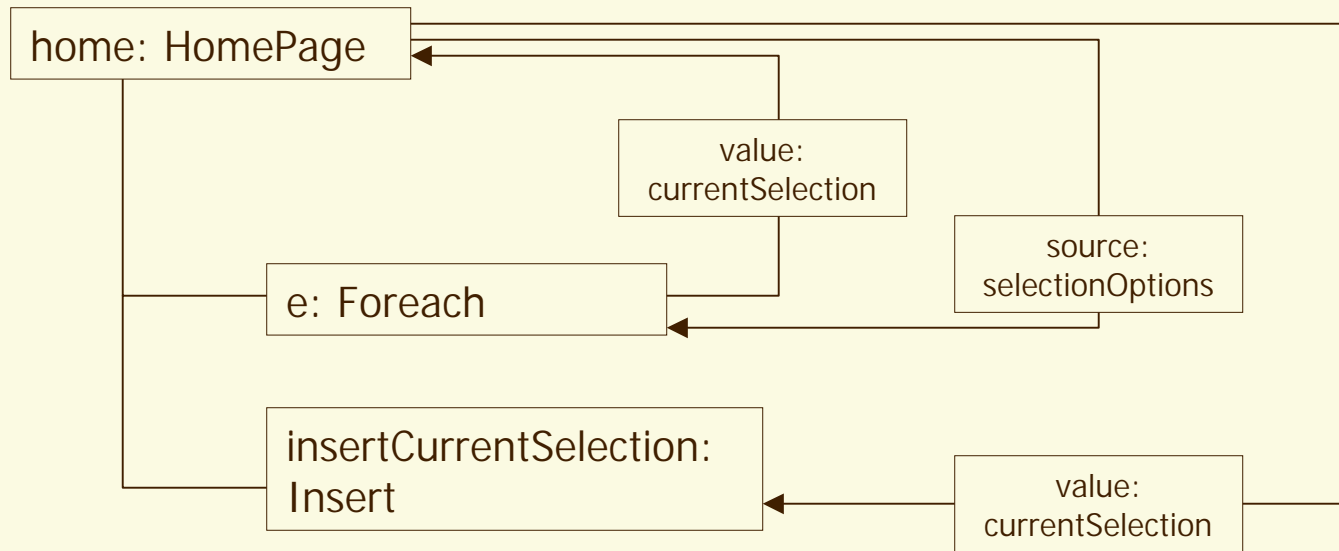
- ✓ Bindings provide values for parameters
- ✓ Specified in containing Component's specification
- ✓ Static bindings
 - Fixed string value
 - Often coerced to int or bool
 - read-only

Parameters

✓ Dynamic bindings

- Specifies JavaBeans property to get or set value
- Relative to containing Component
- read, write, read/write -- if Component implements accessors, mutators
- Can use property path
 - Ex: `page.application.specification.name`

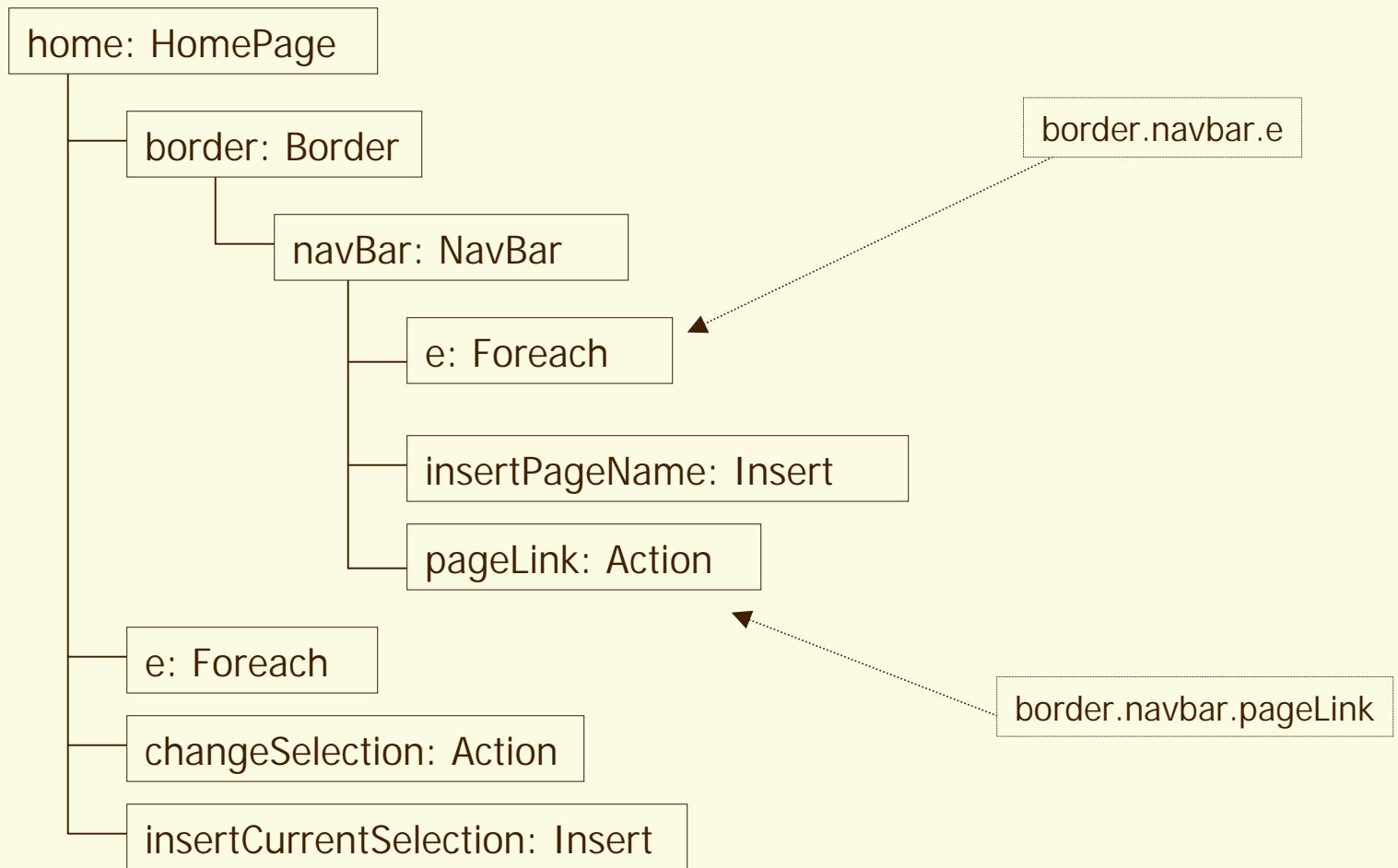
Parameters



Pages

- ✓ Specialization of Component
- ✓ Point of interaction with application
- ✓ Focus for persistence of server-side state
- ✓ Contain other components
- ✓ Specific Locale for localization
- ✓ No parameters - no containing Component

Pages



Applications

- ✓ Provide support to everything else
 - Page recorder for each page
 - Page source: pool of reusable pages
 - Application services (for building URLs)
 - Runs the request cycle
 - Access to templates & specifications
- ✓ One instance for each client, stored in HttpSession

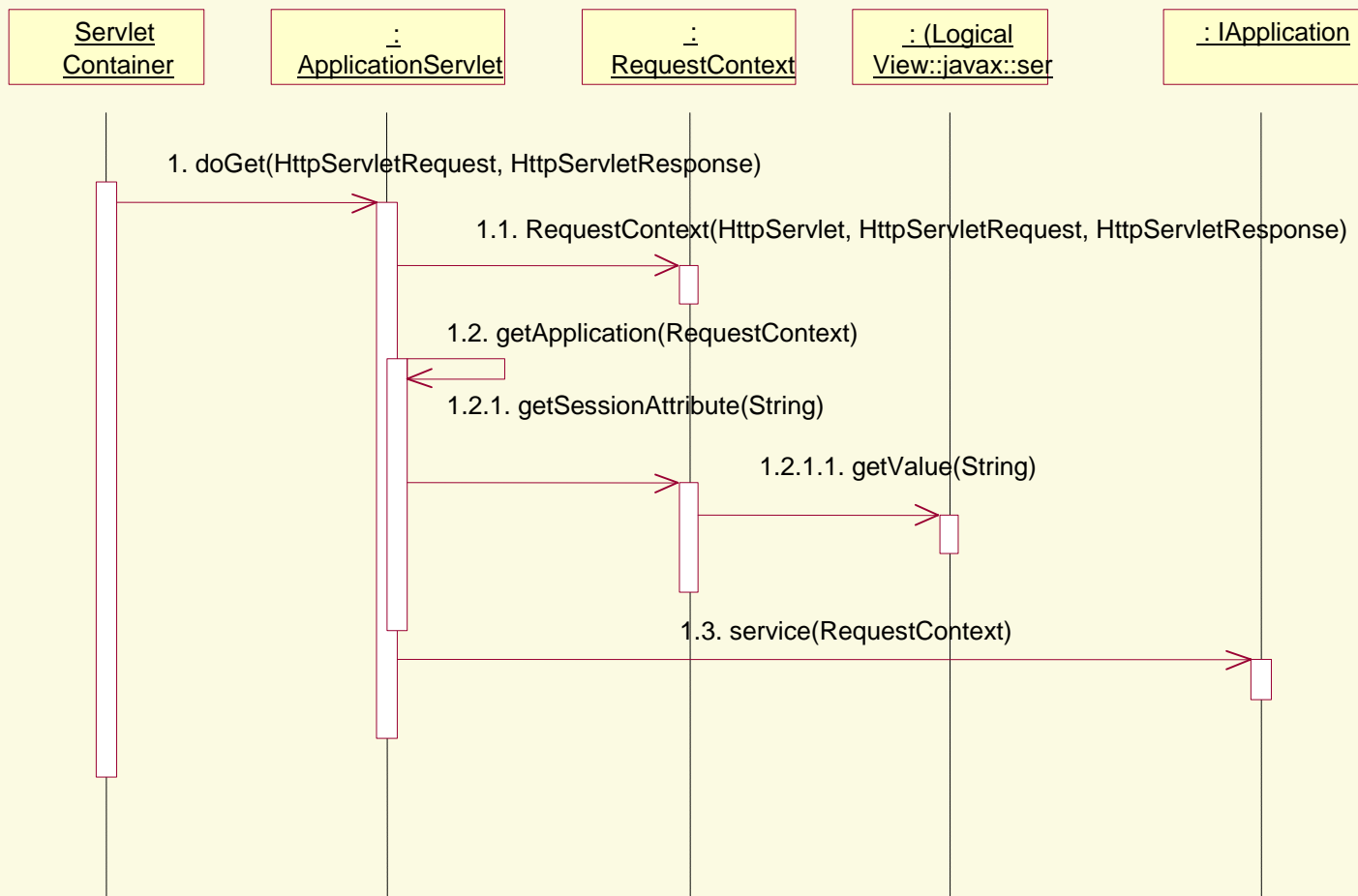
Applications

- ✓ Central location for common values and logic
- ✓ Serializable: may move to a different JVM because of failover or load balancing
- ✓ Maps page names to page components
- ✓ Provides framework for handling exceptions
- ✓ Can provide new services

Application Servlet

- ✓ Single servlet for entire application
- ✓ Very little code: locates the Application object in the HttpSession, or creates it
- ✓ Delegates everything else to the Application

Application Servlet



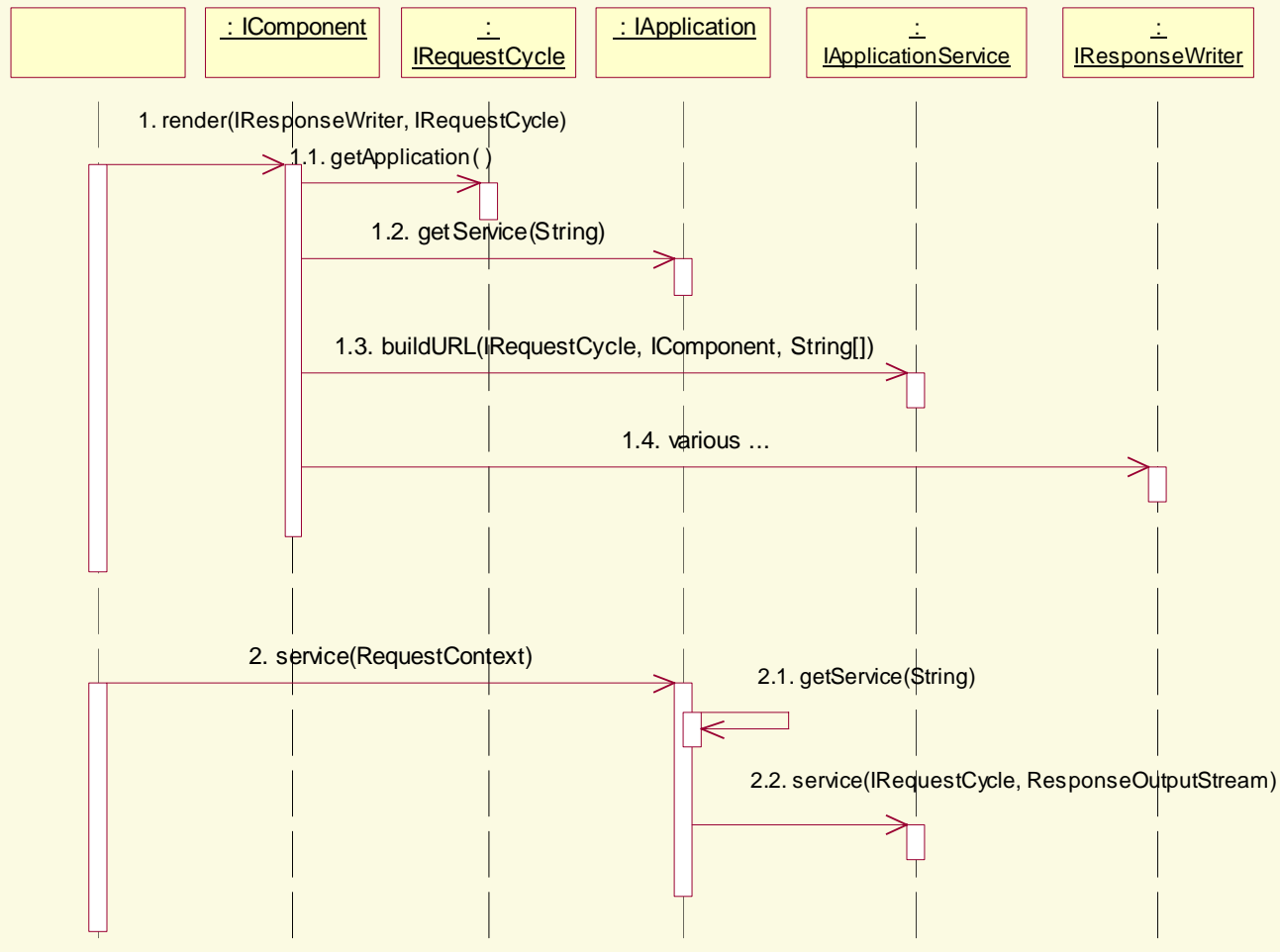
Request Cycle

- ✓ Represents processing a single request and rendering a response HTML page
- ✓ Tracks state of components
- ✓ Knows 'where on the page' during rendering ... needed to build URLs

Application Service

- ✓ Builds URLs for components
- ✓ Later, parses URL and kicks off request cycle
- ✓ URLs:
 - *servlet path / service name / service info*
 - Each service defines its own service info
 - Ex: Page service, info is name of page
- ✓ Usually linked to a specific Component

Application Service



Persistent Page State

- ✓ Pages have server-side state
- ✓ Data specific to state
- ✓ Lifespan is same as session
- ✓ Examples:
 - Show / hide details
 - Form data, or errors in submitted form
 - Navigation through complicated data
 - Handles of EJBs, database connections, etc.
- ✓ Rich state for rich interaction

Persistent Page State

- ✓ Traditionally (Servlets, JSPs)
 - A lot of “plumbing”
 - Stored as session attributes, cookies, hidden form fields, encoded URLs, etc.
 - Lots of ‘ad-hoc’, buggy solutions
 - Life span of data hard to control

Persistent Page State

- ✓ Stored in instance variables of page
- ✓ Problem:
 - Pages are complicated to build ... whole tree of components, bindings, templates ...
 - Pages are pooled between requests
 - Pooled pages shared between client sessions
 - Need to separate page state from instances of pages

Persistent Page State

- ✓ Page Recorders
- ✓ Notified of changes to persistent properties

```
public void setActiveSelection(String value)
{
    activeSelection = value;
    fireObservedChange("activeSelection", value);
}
```

- ✓ Can rollback a page to a prior state
- ✓ Components can use their page's recorder

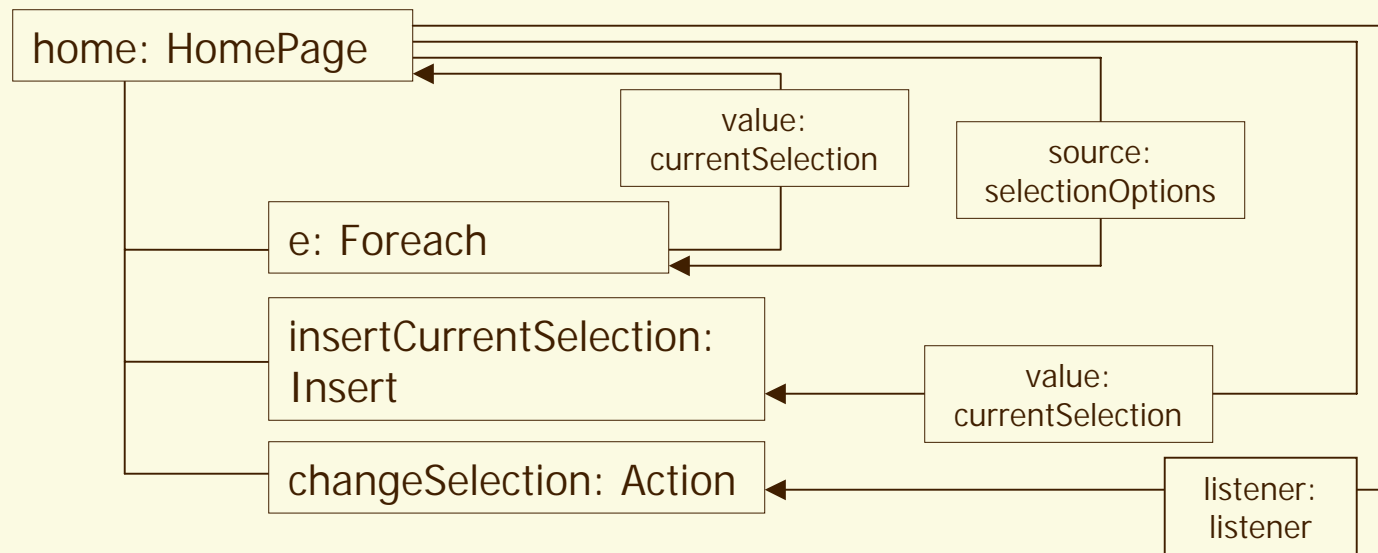
Persistent Page State

- ✓ Page Recorders have a version number
- ✓ Incremented every request cycle if a property changes
- ✓ Incorporated into URLs
- ✓ Used to identify “stale links”

Dynamic Page State

- ✓ State that changes during rendering a page
- ✓ Examples:
 - Iterating a list of line items in a shopping cart
 - Building an option list of answers in a survey
- ✓ Same components used multiple times in same render
- ✓ Parameters different each time

Dynamic Page State



✓ Problem: actions

- Knowing component id not enough
- What is dynamic state (ex: currentSelection)?

Dynamic Page State

- ✓ Solution: encode in URL info needed to restore dynamic state
- ✓ How?
 - Allocate *action ids* during render
 - Simple ascending sequence
 - Automatically accounts for Foreach, Conditional, etc.

Dynamic Page State

- ✓ Restoring page state:
 - Roll back page state
 - Re-render page, discarding output
 - Action ids allocated again
 - When current action id matches encoded action id, state has been restored
 - Action component invokes `actionTriggered()` on its listener
 - Called “rewind stage”

In Detail

- ✓ Understanding the Request Cycle
- ✓ Application Services
 - page
 - direct
 - action
- ✓ HTML Templates
- ✓ Component Specification
- ✓ Application Specification

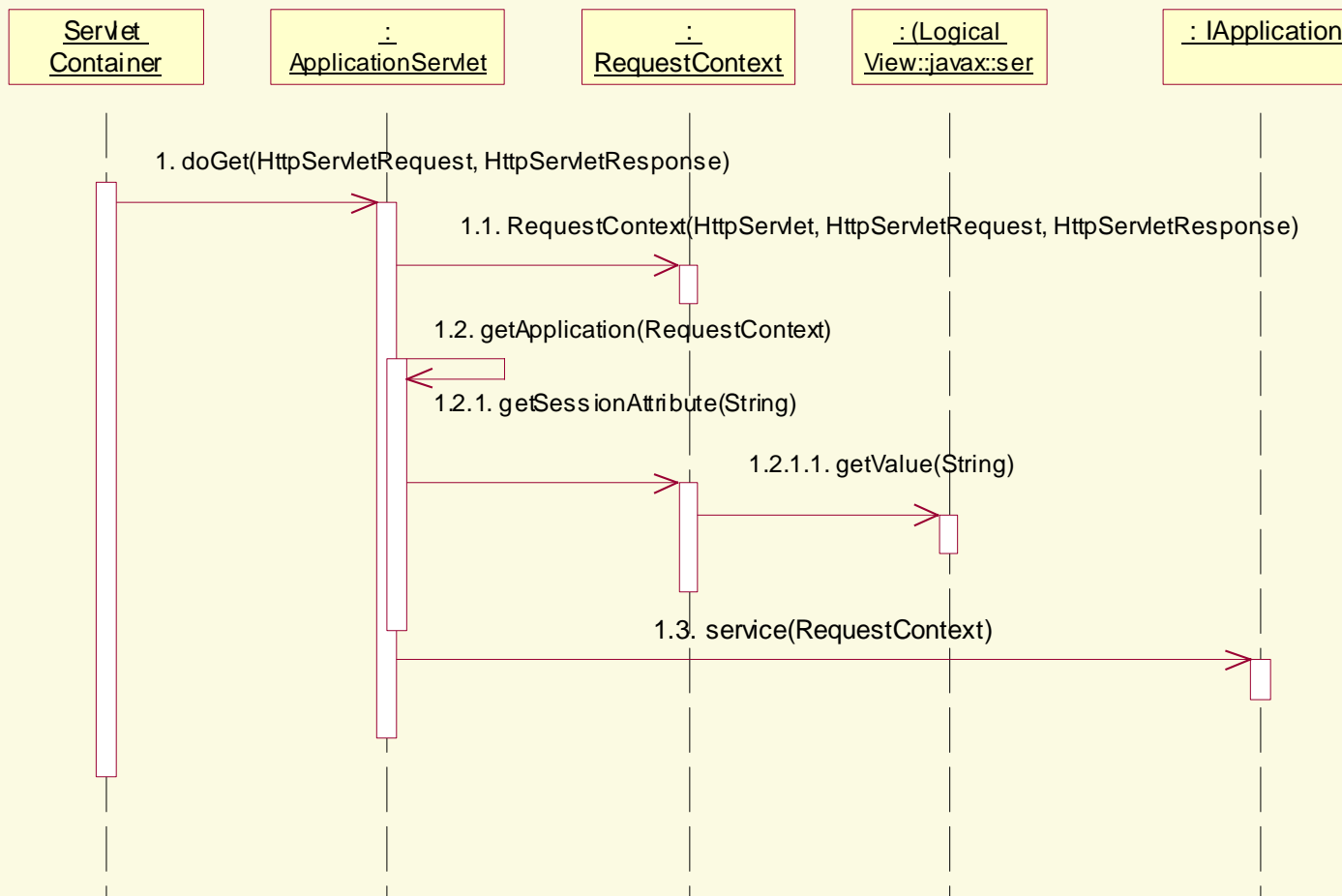
Understanding the Request Cycle

- ✓ Servlet Container invokes Application Servlet
- ✓ Servlet locates/creates Application object, invokes service()
- ✓ Application digs service out of URL
- ✓ Application finds correct Application Service, invokes service()

Understanding the Request Cycle

- ✓ Service runs rest of request cycle
- ✓ Generally:
 - Load page, restore its state
 - Find component identified in URL
 - Invoke component's listener's `actionTriggered()`
 - Render a result page

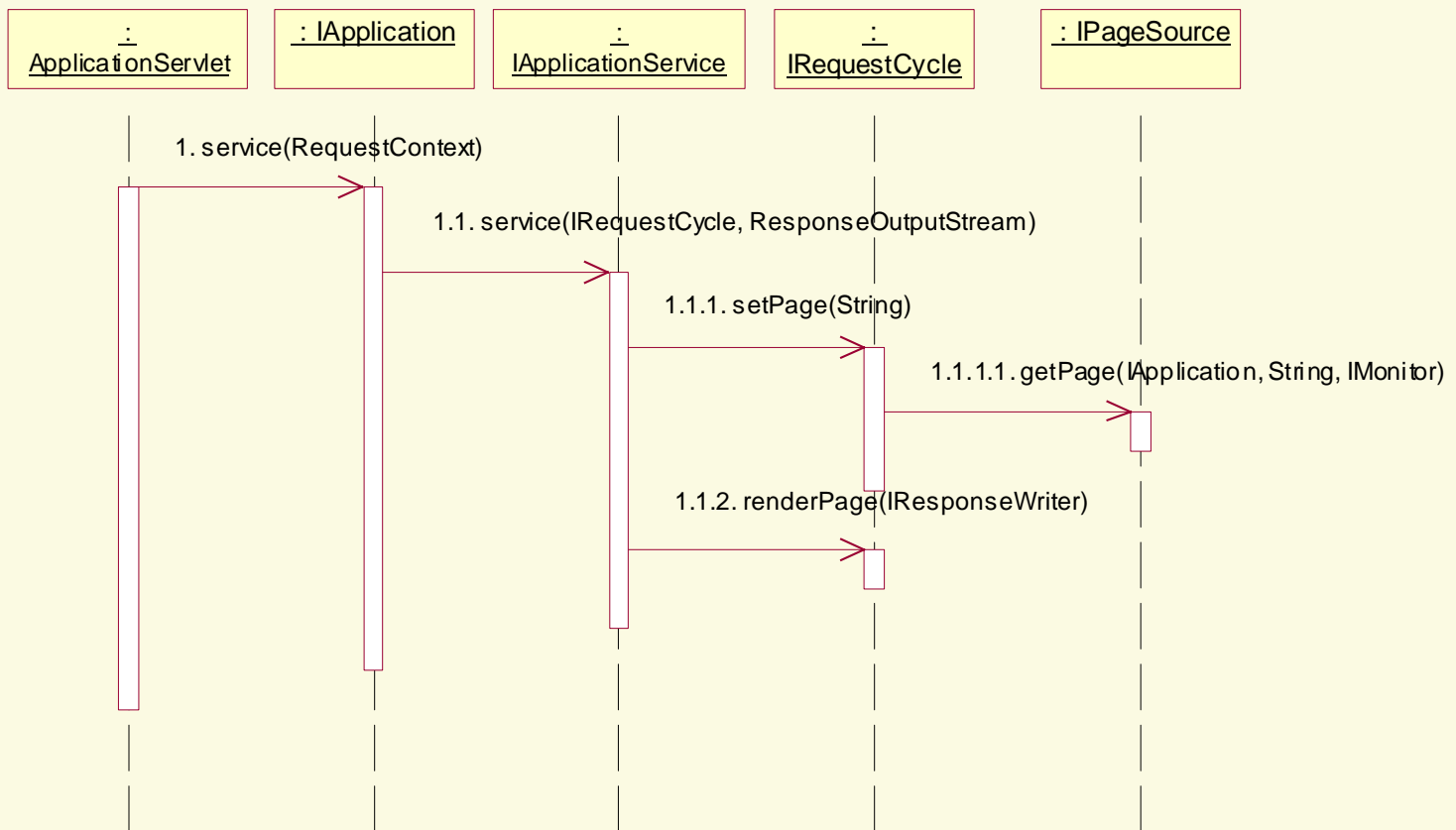
Understanding the Request Cycle



Application Service: page

- ✓ Simple, used for basic navigation
- ✓ URL:
servlet path / page / page name
- ✓ Restores page's persistent state
- ✓ Doesn't need to find component, just renders response page

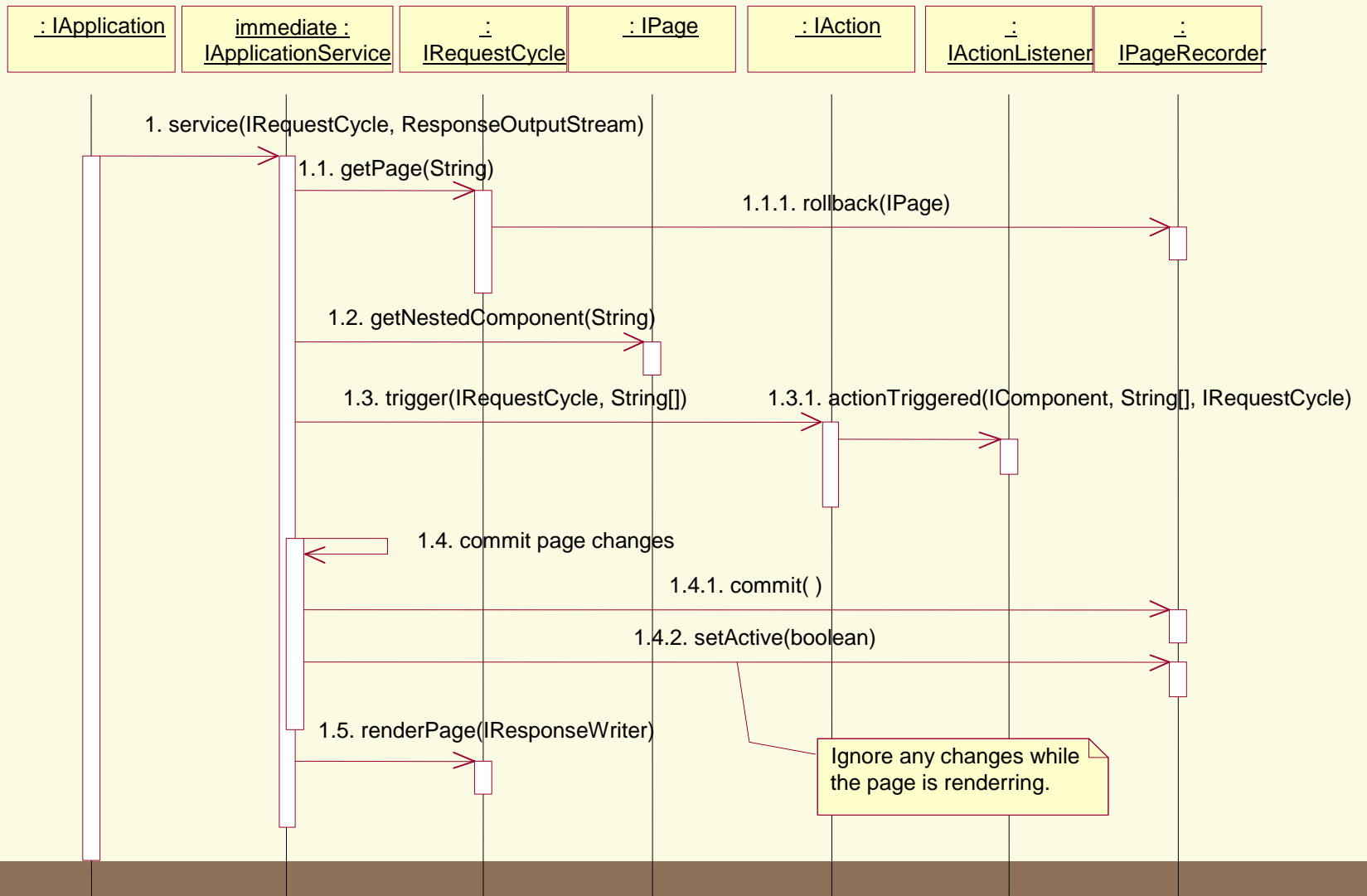
Application Service: page



Application Service: direct

- ✓ For links & buttons on page that don't rely on dynamic state of page
- ✓ URL:
*servlet path / **direct** / page name / page version / component id path / additional parameters*
- ✓ Invokes trigger() on the component
- ✓ Component invokes actionTriggered() on its listener
- ✓ Can carry additional parameters in URL

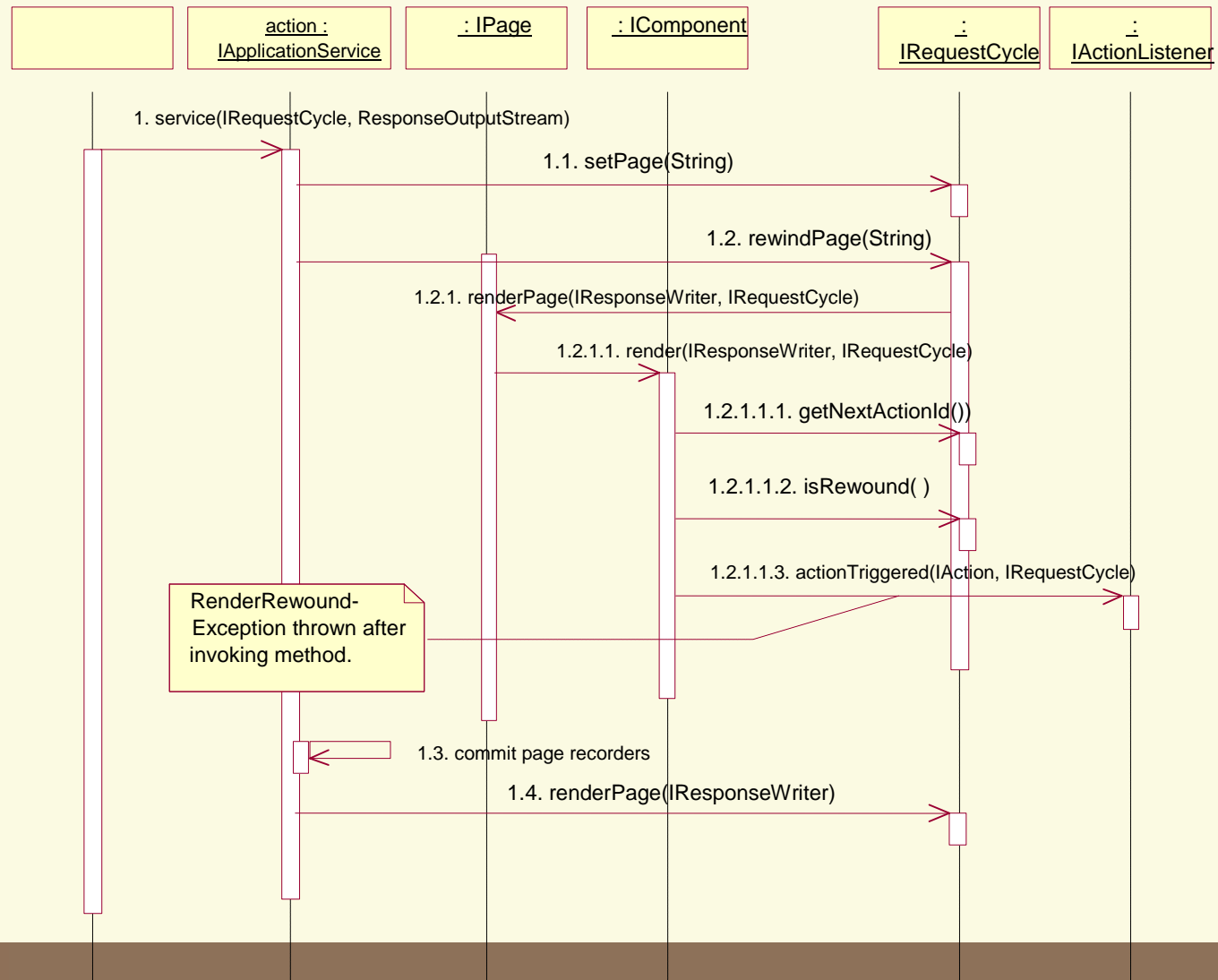
Application Service: direct



Application Service: action

- ✓ Used with forms and with actions sensitive to dynamic page state
- ✓ URL:
*servlet path / **action** / page name / page version / action id*
- ✓ Rolls the page back, then rewinds it
- ✓ The action component invokes `actionTriggered()` on its listener

Application Service: action



HTML Templates

✓ Goals:

- Easy localization
- Minimal HTML markup
- Efficiency

✓ Each component has a single template

✓ Template may be chosen based on Locale

✓ Templates are resources packaged in the JAR with classes and specifications

HTML Templates

- ✓ Templates are excerpts of standard HTML documents
- ✓ Add a single element:
`<jwc>`
Java Web Component
- ✓ Just a placeholder for the location of of the component

HTML Templates

✓ Usage:

- `<jwc id=“component id”> ... </jwc>`
- `<jwc id=“component id”/>`

✓ Components may *wrap* static HTML and other components

✓ Affects the order in which components are rendered (the component trace)

HTML Templates

HomePage.html

```
<p>Change it to:  
<ul>  
<jwc id="e">  
  <li><jwc id="changeSelection">  
    <jwc id="insertCurrentSelection"/>  
  </jwc>  
</jwc>  
</ul>
```

HTML Templates

- ✓ Each component id in the template matches against a contained component in the specification
- ✓ Pages have templates, but are not contained inside other components
- ✓ Pages do contain other components

Component Specification

- ✓ Specifications are XML files
- ✓ Stored with class in JAR file
- ✓ Describe type of component
- ✓ Describe parameters of component
- ✓ Describe components contained within component

Component Specification

✓ Structure:

```
<specification>  
  <class>class name</class>  
  parameters  
  components  
  assets  
</specification>
```

Component Specification

- ✓ Class is the Java Class to instantiate
- ✓ Classes which use a template don't specify the path to the template ... it is assumed to be a neighbor of the specification (with the .jwc extension changed to .html).

Component Specification

✓ *Parameters*

```
<allow-body>boolean</allow-body>
<allow-informal-parameters>boolean
  </allow-informal-parameters>

<parameter>
  <name>name</name>
  <type>type</type>
  <required>boolean</required>
</parameter>
```


Component Specification

✓ <allow-body>

- Some components may not wrap other elements
- ex: textfield, insert
- Defaults to true if not specified

Component Specification

✓ <allow-informal-parameters>

- Allows additional bindings beyond the defined parameters
- Each becomes one attribute of the tag created by the component
- Only makes sense when the component maps directly to a single HTML element
- Used for JavaScript, CSS
- Defaults to true if not specified

Component Specification

✓ <parameter>

- One for each parameter
- Name should be a valid JavaBeans property name (alphanumeric)
- Type is a class, or omit for Object (I.e., match any)
- Required defaults to false; if true then binding must be specified

Component Specification

✓ Embedded components:

```
<component>  
  <id>id</id>  
  <type>type</type>  
  bindings  
</component>
```

✓ Id must match `<jwc>` tag in template

✓ Type is either a specification path, or a well known alias

✓ Built in components all have aliases

Component Specification

- ✓ Components have bindings that match their parameters
- ✓ Three types:
 - dynamic
 - static
 - inherited

Component Specification

✓ Dynamic binding:

```
<binding>  
  <name>name</name>  
  <property-path>property path  
</property-path>  
</binding>
```

- ✓ Property path is relative to containing component
- ✓ May be read, write or read/write depending on component

Component Specification

✓ Static binding:

```
<static-binding>  
  <name>name</name>  
  <value>value</value>  
</static-binding>
```

✓ Value will be the String value for the parameter

✓ Read-only

✓ Often coerced to int or boolean

Component Specification

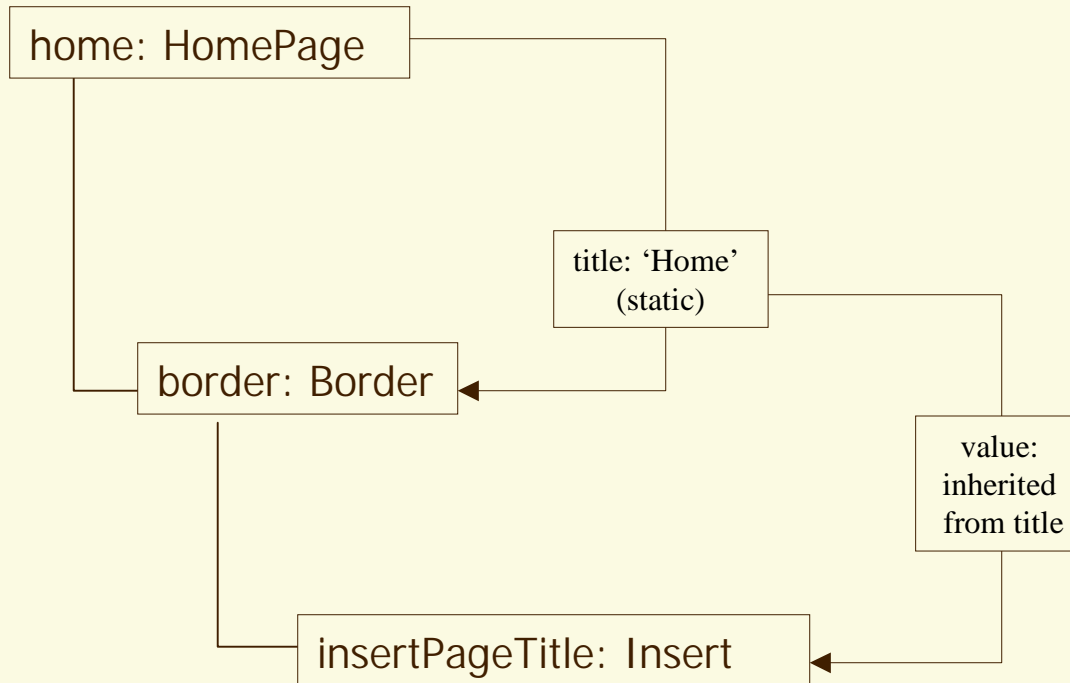
✓ Inherited binding:

```
<inherited-binding>  
  <name>name</name>  
  <parameter-name>parameter name  
  </parameter-name>  
</inherited-binding>
```

✓ Used often with aggregation

✓ Contained component shares a parameter with its container

Component Specification



Component Specification

✓ Assets

- Allow images, sounds, etc. to be packaged with a component
- Supports re-use
- Described elsewhere

Application Specification

- ✓ Another XML file
- ✓ Specifies
 - Name of application
 - Map from page name to page component
 - Short aliases for common components
 - ex: 'NavBar' instead of '/tests/tapestry/NavBar.jwc'