Ticket Monster Tutorial

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Part I

What is TicketMonster?

Preamble

TicketMonster is an example application that focuses on Java EE6 - JSF 2, JPA 2, CDI and JAX-RS along with HTML5, jQuery Mobile, JSF and GWT. It is a moderately complex application that demonstrates how to build modern web applications optimized for mobile & desktop. TicketMonster is representative of an online ticketing broker - providing access to events (e.g. concerts, shows, etc) with an online booking application.

Apart from being a demo, TicketMonster provides an already existing application structure that you can use as a starting point for your app. You could try out your use cases, test your own ideas, or, contribute improvements back to the community.



Fork us on GitHub!

The accompanying tutorials walk you through the various tools & technologies needed to build TicketMonster on your own. Alternatively you can download TicketMonster as a completed application and import it into your favorite IDE.

Before we dive into the code, let's discuss the requirements for the application.

Use cases

We have grouped the current use cases in two major categories: end user oriented, and administrative.

2.1 What can end users do?

The end users of the application want to attend some cool events. They will try to find shows, create bookings, or cancel bookings. The use cases are:

- look for current events;
- look for venues;
- select shows (events taking place at specific venues) and choose a performance time;
- book tickets;
- view current bookings;
- cancel bookings;



Figure 2.1: End user use cases

2.2 What can administrators do?

Administrators are more concerned the operation of the business. They will manage the *master data*: information about venues, events and shows, and will want to see how many tickets have been sold. The use cases are:

- add, remove and update events;
- add, remove and update venues (including venue layouts);
- add, remove and update shows and performances;
- monitor ticket sales for current shows;



Figure 2.2: Administration use cases

Architecture



Figure 3.1: TicketMonster architecture

The application uses Java EE 6 services to provide business logic and persistence, utilizing technologies such as CDI, EJB 3.1 and JAX-RS, JPA 2. These services back the user-facing booking process, which is implemented using HTML5 and JavaScript, with support for mobile devices through jQuery Mobile.

The administration site is centered around CRUD use cases, so instead of writing everything manually, the business layer and UI are generated by Forge, using EJB 3.1, CDI and JSF. For a better user experience, Richfaces UI components are used.

Monitoring sales requires staying in touch with the latest changes on the server side, so this part of the application will be developed in GWT and showcases Errai's support for real-time updates via client-server CDI eventing.

How can you run it?

Before building and running TicketMonster, you must generate the administration site with Forge. See the tutorial for details.

4.1 Building TicketMonster

TicketMonster can be built from Maven, by runnning the following Maven command:

mvn clean package

If you want to run the Arquillian tests as part of the build, you can enable one of the two available Arquillian profiles.

For running the tests in an already running application server instance, use the arq-jbossas-remote profile.

mvn clean package -Parq-jbossas-remote

If you want the test runner to *start* an application server instance, use the arq-jbossas-managed profile. You must set up the JBOSS_HOME property to point to the server location, or update the src/main/test/resources/arquillian.xml file.

```
mvn clean package -Parq-jbossas-managed
```

If you intend to deploy into OpenShift, you can use the postgresql-openshift profile:

mvn clean package -Ppostgresql-openshift

4.2 Running TicketMonster

You can run TicketMonster into a local JBoss AS7 instance or on OpenShift.

4.2.1 Running TicketMonster locally

First, start JBoss Enterprise Application Platform 6 or JBoss AS 7 with the Web Profile.

- 1. Open a command line and navigate to the root of the JBoss server directory.
- 2. The following shows the command line to start the server with the web profile:

For Linux: JBOSS_HOME/bin/standalone.sh For Windows: JBOSS_HOME\bin\standalone.bat

Then, deploy TicketMonster.

- 1. Make sure you have started the JBoss Server as described above.
- 2. Type this command to build and deploy the archive into a running server instance.

mvn clean package jboss-as:deploy

(You can use the arq-jbossas-remote profile for running tests as well)

- 3. This will deploy target/ticket-monster.war to the running instance of the server.
- 4. Now you can see the application running at http://localhost:8080/ticket-monster.

4.2.2 Running TicketMonster in OpenShift

First, create an OpenShift project.

- 1. Make sure that you have an OpenShift domain and you have created an application using the jbossas-7 cartridge (for more details, get started here). If you want to use PostgreSQL, add the postgresql-8.4 cartridge too.
- 2. Ensure that the Git repository of the project is checked out.

Then, build and deploy it.

- 1. Build TicketMonster using either:
 - the default profile (with H2 database support)

```
mvn clean package
```

- the postgresql-openshift profile (with PostgreSQL support) if the PostgreSQL cartrdige is enabled in OpenShift. mvn clean package -Ppostgresql-openshift
- 2. Copy the target/ticket-monster.war file in the OpenShift Git repository (located at <root-of-openshift-appli

```
cp target/ticket-monster.war
<root-of-openshift-application-git-repository>/deployments/ROOT.war
```

- 3. Navigate to <root-of-openshift-application-git-repository> folder
- 4. Remove the existing src folder and pom.xml file.

```
git rm -r src
git rm pom.xml
```

5. Add the copied file to the repository, commit and push to Openshift

```
git add deployments/ROOT.war
git commit -m "Deploy TicketMonster"
git push
```

6. Now you can see the application running at at http://<app-name>-<domain-name>.rhcloud.com

Learn more

The example is accompanied by a series of tutorials that will walk you through the process of creating the TicketMonster application from end to end.

After reading this series you will understand how to:

- set up your project;
- define the persistence layer of the application;
- design and implement the business layer and expose it to the front-end via RESTful endpoints;
- implement a mobile-ready front-end using HTML 5, JSON, JavaScript and jQuery Mobile;
- develop a JSF-based administration interface rapidly using JSF and JBoss Forge;
- thoroughly test your project using JUnit and Arquillian;

Throughout the series, you will be shown how to achieve these goals using JBoss Developer Studio.

Part II

Introduction & Getting Started

Purpose and Target Audience

The target audience for this tutorial are those individuals who do not yet have a great deal of experience with:

- Eclipse + JBoss Tools (JBoss Developer Studio)
- JBoss Enterprise Application 6 or JBoss AS 7
- Java EE 6 features like JAX-RS
- HTML5 & jQuery for building an mobile web front-end.

This tutorial sets the stage for the creation of TicketMonster - our sample application that illustrates how to bring together the best features of **Java EE 6 + HTML5 + JBoss** to create a rich, mobile-optimized and dynamic application.

TicketMonster is developed as an open source application, and you can find it at github.

If you prefer to watch instead of read, a large portion of this content is also covered in video form.

In this tutorial, we will cover the following topics:

- Working with JBoss Developer Studio (Eclipse + JBoss Tools)
- Creating of a Java EE 6 project via a Maven archetype
- Leveraging m2e and m2e-wtp
- Using Forge to create a JPA entity
- Using Hibernate Tools
- Database Schema Generation
- Deployment to a local JBoss Server
- Adding a JAX-RS endpoint
- Adding a jQuery Mobile client
- Using the Mobile BrowserSim



Figure 6.1: JBoss Developer Studio 6 with Mobile BrowserSim

Installation

The first order of business is to get your development environment setup and JBoss Developer Studio v6 installed. JBoss Developer Studio is Eclipse Juno (4.2 SR2) for Java EE Developers plus select JBoss Tools and is available for free. Visit https://devstudio.jboss.com/download/6.x.html to download it. You may also choose to install JBoss Tools 4.0.1 into your existing Eclipse for Java EE Developers installation. This document uses screenshots depicting JBoss Developer Studio.

You must have a Java Development Kit (JDK) installed, either v6 or v7 will work - whilst a JVM runtime will work for most use cases, for a developer environment it is normally best to have the full JDK. System requirements for JBoss Developer Studio are listed in the System Requirements chapter of the JBoss Developer Studio 6.0 Getting Started Guide online documentation.

Tip

If you prefer to see JBoss Developer studio being installed, then check out this video. To see JBoss Tools being installed into Eclipse, see this video.

The JBoss Developer Studio installer has a (very long!) name such as jbdevstudio-product-universal-6.0.1.GA-v20130 where the latter portion of the file name relates to build date and version information and the text near the front related to the target operating system. The "universal" installer is for any operating system. To launch the installer you may simply be able to double-click on the .jar file name or you may need to issue the following from the operating system command line:

java -jar jbdevstudio-product-universal-6.0.1.GA-v20130327-2052-B361.jar

We recommend using the "universal" installer as it handles Windows, Mac OS X and Linux - 32-bit and 64-bit versions.

Note

Even if you are installing on a 64-bit OS, you may still wish to use the 32-bit JVM for the JBoss Developer Studio (or Eclipse + JBoss Tools). Only the 32-bit version provides the Visual Page Editor - a split-pane editor that gives you a glimpse of what your HTML/XHTML (JSF, JSP, etc) will look like. Also, the 32-bit version uses less memory than the 64-bit version. You may still run your application server in 64-bit JVMs if needed to insure compatibility with the production environment whilst keeping your IDE in 32-bit mode.

00	JBoss Developer Stud	io 6.0.1.GA	
Introduction Step 1 of 9			JBoss DEVELOPER STUDIO
😰 Please read the following	information:		
This installer will guide you th	arough the installation of JBoss Dev	veloper Studio 6.0.1.GA.	
It is strongly recommended that	at you quit all programs before con	tinuing with this installation	
Click the "Next" button to pro the "Previous" button.	ceeded to the next screen. If you w	ant to change something on	a previous screen, click
You may stop this installation	at any time by clicking the "Quit"	button.	
JBoss by Red Hat			
		(Next Quit

Figure 7.1: Installation Wizard, Step 1 of 9

The rest of the steps are fairly self explanatory. If you run into trouble, please consult the videos above as they explore a few troubleshooting tips related to JRE/JDK setup.

Please make sure to say **Yes** to the prompt that says "Will you allow JBoss Tools team to receive anonymous usage statistics for this Eclipse instance with JBoss Tools?". This information is very helpful to us when it comes to prioritizing our QA efforts in terms of operating system platforms. More information concerning our usage tracking can be found at http://www.jboss.org/-tools/usage

You can skip the step in the installation wizard that allows you to install JBoss Enterprise Application Platform 6 or JBoss AS 7 as we will do this in the next step.

Creating a new Java EE 6 project with Maven

Тір

For a deeper dive into the world of Maven and how it is used with JBoss Developer Studio and JBoss Enterprise Application Platform 6 (or JBoss Tools and JBoss AS 7) review link: this video.

Now that everything is properly installed, configured, running and verified to work, let's build something "from scratch".

We recommend that you switch to the JBoss Perspective if you have not already.

Тір

If you close JBoss Central, it is only a click away - simply click on the JBoss icon in the Eclipse toolbar - it is normally the last icon, on the last row - assuming you are in the JBoss Perspective.

First, select **Create Projects** \rightarrow **Java EE Web Project** in JBoss Central. Under the covers, this uses a Maven archetype which creates a Java EE 6 web application (.war), based around Maven. The project can be built outside of the IDE, and in continuous integration solutions like Hudson/Jenkins.



Figure 8.1: JBoss Central

You will be prompted with a dialog box that verifies that JBoss Developer Studio is configured correctly. If you are in a brand new workspace, the application server will not be configured yet and you will notice the lack of a check mark on the server/runtime row.

$\Theta \bigcirc \Theta$	New Project Example
--------------------------	---------------------

Java EE Web Project

Create a Maven-based Java EE 6 web application project



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Description:

This is your project! It's a sample, deployable Maven 3 project to help you get your foot in the door developing with Java EE 6 on JBoss Enterprise Application Platform 6 or JBoss Application Server 7.1. This project is setup to allow you to create a compliant Java EE 6 application using JSF 2.0, CDI 1.0, EJB 3.1, JPA 2.0 and Bean Validation 1.0.

Project based on the org.jboss.spec.archetypes:jboss-javaee6-webapp-archetype:7.1.3.CR6 Maven archetype

Create a blank project

Target Runtime

Requirements

Туре	Description	Found?	
server/runtime	This project example requires JBoss Enterprise Appli		Install
plugin	This project example requires m2e >= 1.0.	\checkmark	Developed and Install
plugin	This project example requires m2e-wtp >= 0.16.0.	\checkmark	Download and Install
plugin	This project example requires JBoss Maven Tools.	\checkmark	
0	< Back	ext >	Cancel Finish

Figure 8.2: New Project Wizard

Note

There are several ways to add JBoss Enterprise Application Platform 6 or JBoss AS 7 to JBoss Developer Studio. The **Install...** button on the new project wizard is probably the easiest, but you can use any of the methods you are familiar with!

To add JBoss Enterprise Application Platform or JBoss AS 7, click on the **Install...** button, or if you have not yet downloaded and unzipped the server, click on the **Download and Install...** button.



Caution

The download option only works with the community application server. Although the enterprise application server is listed, it still needs to be manually downloaded.

Selecting Install... will pop up the JBoss Runtime Detection section of Preferences. You can always get back to this dialog by selecting Preferences \rightarrow JBoss Tools \rightarrow JBoss Tools Runtime Detection.

00	Preferences		
type filter text	JBoss Tools Runtime Detection		⇔•⇒•▼
 Ant Data Management Forge FreeMarker Editor Help HQL editor Install/Update 	Description Each path on this list will be automat a new workspace is created or if selec Click Edit to configure rules/filters fo Paths	ically scanned for cted at every Eclip r the search.	runtimes when se startup.
 Java EE Java Persistence JavaScript JBoss Tools CDI (Context and Dep JAX-RS JBoss Central JBoss Maven Integratic JBoss Tools Runtime E Project Examples 	Path /Applications/jbdevstudio/runtimes	Every start	Add Edit Remove Search Download
Remote Debug Remote Repositories Source Lookup Usage Reporting Web Maven Plug-in Development Project Archives Remote Systems Run/Debug Server Team Terminal TestNG Validation Web	Available runtime detectors Type Image: Seam		Link Link Link
►Web Services ►XML		Restore Default	ts Apply
?		Cancel	ОК

Figure 8.3: JBoss Tools Runtime Detection

Select the Add button which will take you to a file browser dialog where you should locate your unzipped JBoss server.



Figure 8.4: Runtime Open Dialog

Select **Open** and JBoss Developer Studio will pop up the **Searching for runtimes...** window.

me	Version	Type	Location
jboss-eap-6.1	6.1	EAP	/Applications/EAP-6.1.0/jboss-ea

Figure 8.5: Searching for runtimes window

Simply select OK. You should see the added runtime in the Paths list.





Select **OK** to close the **Preferences** dialog, and you will be returned to the **New Project Example** dialog, with the server/runtime found.



Java EE Web Project

Create a Maven-based Java EE 6 web application project



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Description:

This is your project! It's a sample, deployable Maven 3 project to help you get your foot in the door developing with Java EE 6 on JBoss Enterprise Application Platform 6 or JBoss Application Server 7.1. This project is setup to allow you to create a compliant Java EE 6 application using JSF 2.0, CDI 1.0, EJB 3.1, JPA 2.0 and Bean Validation 1.0.

Project based on the org.jboss.spec.archetypes:jboss-javaee6-webapp-archetype:7.1.3.CR6 Maven archetype

Create a blank project

Target Runtime

Requirements

Туре	Description	Found?	
server/runtime	This project example requires JBoss Enterprise Appli	✓	Instail
plugin	This project example requires m2e >= 1.0.	\checkmark	Download and Install
plugin	This project example requires m2e-wtp >= 0.16.0.	\checkmark	Download and instail
plugin	This project example requires JBoss Maven Tools.	\checkmark	
	d David	and the second s	Canada

Figure 8.7: JBoss AS 7.0/7.1 or EAP 6 Found

The **Target Runtime** allows you to choose between JBoss Enterprise Application Platform and JBoss AS 7. If it is left empty, JBoss AS 7 will be elected.



Caution

Choosing an enterprise application server as the runtime will require you to configure Maven to use the JBoss Enterprise Maven repositories. For instructions on configure the Maven repositories, visit the JBoss Enterprise Application Platform 6.1 documentation.

Select Next.

$\Theta \cap \Theta$	New Project Example	
Java EE Web F Create a Mave	roject n-based Java EE 6 web application project	
Project name	ticket-monster	•
Package	org.jboss.jdf.example.ticketmonster	v
🗹 Use default	Workspace location	
Location:		Browse
Add project	(s) to working set	
Working set:		\$ More
Advanced		
?	< Back Next > Cancel	Finish

Figure 8.8: New Project Wizard Step 2

The default **Project name** is jboss-javaee6-webapp. If this field appears blank, it is because your workspace already contains a "jboss-javaee6-webapp" in which case just provide another name for your project. Change the project name to ticket-monster, and the package name to org.jboss.jdf.example.ticketmonster.

Select Finish.

JBoss Tools/JBoss Developer Studio will now generate the template project and import it into the workspace. You will see it pop up into the Project Explorer and a message that asks if you would like to review the readme file.

00	New Project Example		
Java EE Web Project 'Java EE Web Project' Project is no	w ready		
Show the Quick Fix dialog			
Show '/ticket-monster/README.md' for further instructions			
Do not show this name again			
Do not show this page again			
\odot	Cancel	Finish	

Figure 8.9: New Project Wizard Step 3

Select Finish

Exploring the newly generated project

Using the Project Explorer, open up the generated project, and double-click on the pom.xml.

The generated project is a Maven-based project with a pom.xml in its root directory.

00	JBoss – ticket-monster/pom.xml – JBoss Develo	per Studio – /Users/vineet/workspace
11 · II ·	\$ ● \ □ <	
🏠 Project Explorer 😫 😫 Package Explorer 👘 🗖	G JBoss Central 📔 ticket-monster/pom.xml 😫	
V 😸 ticket-monster	Overview	S 😵
JAX-WS Web Services	Artifact	* Project
JAX-RS REST Web Services Deployment Descriptor: ticket-monster	Group Id: org.jboss.jdf.example.ticketmonster	Name: ticket-monster
► 1 Web Resources	Artifact Id: + ticket-monster	URL: http://jboss.org/jbossas
	Version: 0.0.1-SNAPSHOT	Description: A starter Java EE 6 webapp project for use
► m JavaScript Resources	Packaging: war 💌	jboss-javaee6-webapp archetype
Deployed Resources	🕨 Parent 🐁 😂	
pom.xml	* Properties	
► KEADME.md	@ project.build.sourceEncoding : UTF-8 Create	Inception:
▶ 🦢 target	version.jboss.maven.plugin : 7.3.Final Remove Remove	Organization
	@ version.compiler.plugin : 2.3.1	
	Modules New module element	SCM
	New module element	Issue Management
		Continuous Integration
	Overview Dependencies Dependency Hierarchy Effective POM	pom.xml
	😰 Problems 🔲 Properties 🕷 Servers 😫 🗠 Progress 😆	OpenShift Explorer
	▶ Enjboss-eap-6.1 [Stopped]	

Figure 9.1: Project Explorer

JBoss Developer Studio and JBoss Tools include m2e and m2e-wtp. m2e is the Maven Eclipse plug-in and provides a graphical editor for editing pom.xml files, along with the ability to run maven goals directly from within Eclipse. m2e-wtp allows you to deploy your Maven-based project directly to any Web Tools Project (WTP) compliant application server. This means you can drag & drop, use **Run As** \rightarrow **Run on Server** and other mechanisms to have the IDE deploy your application.

The pom.xml editor has several tabs along its bottom edge.

Overview Dependencies Dependency Hierarchy Effective POM pom.xml	
👫 Problems 🔲 Properties 👭 Servers 🕱 🕄 OpenShift Explorer	🖻 🅸 🛛 🖉 🗏 😜
▶ 🎇 jboss-eap-6.1 (Stopped)	



For this tutorial, we do not need to edit the pom.xml as it already provides the Java EE 6 APIs that we will need (e.g. JPA, JAX-RS, CDI). You should spend some time exploring the **Dependencies** and the **pom.xml** (source view) tabs.

One key element to make note of is <version.jboss.bom>1.0.4.Final</version.jboss.bom> which establishes if this project uses JBoss Enterprise Application Platform or JBoss AS dependencies. The BOM (Bill of Materials) specifies the versions of the Java EE (and other) APIs defined in the dependency section.

If you are using JBoss Enterprise Application Platform 6 and you selected that as your Target Runtime, you will find a -redhat-1 suffix on the version string. You may need to setup the JBoss Enterprise Maven repository to use the certified dependencies in your project, details of which are available here.



Caution

The specific version of the BOM (e.g. 1.0.4.Final) is likely to change, so do not be surprised if the version is slightly different.

The recommended version of the BOM for a runtime (EAP 6 or AS 7) can be obtained by visiting the JBoss Stacks site.



Figure 9.3: Project Explorer Java Packages

Using the **Project Explorer**, drill-down into src/main/java under **Java Resources**. The initial project includes the following Java packages:

.controller

contains the backing beans for # {newMember} and # {memberRegistration} in the JSF page index.xhtml

.data

contains a class which uses @Produces and @Named to return the list of members for index.xhtml

.model

contains the JPA entity class, a POJO annotated with @Entity, annotated with Bean Validation (JSR 303) constraints

.rest

contains the JAX-RS endpoints, POJOs annotated with ${\tt QPath}$

.service

handles the registration transaction for new members

.util

contains Resources.java which sets up an alias for @PersistenceContext to be injectable via @Inject

Now, let's explore the resources in the project.



Figure 9.4: Project Explorer Resources

Under src you will find:

main/resources/import.sql

contains insert statements that provides initial database data. This is particularly useful when hibernate.hbm2dll.auto=cr is set in persistence.xml.hibernate.hbm2dll.auto=create-drop causes the schema to be recreated each time the application is deployed.

main/resources/META-INF/persistence.xml

establishes that this project contains JPA entities and it identifies the datasource, which is deployed alongside the project. It also includes the hibernate.hbm2dll.auto property set to create-drop by default.

test/java/test

provides the .test package that contains MemberRegistrationTest.java, an Arquillian based test that runs both from within JBoss Developer Studio via Run $As \rightarrow JUnit$ Test and at the command line:

```
mvn test -Parq-jbossas-remote
```

Note that you will need to start the JBoss Enterprise Application Platform 6 or JBoss AS 7 server before running the test.

src/main/webapp

contains index.xhtml, the JSF-based user interface for the sample application. If you double-click on that file you will see Visual Page Editor allows you to visually navigate through the file and see the source simultaneously. Changes to the source are immediately reflected in the visual pane.
🕻 JBoss Central	index.xhtml 器	
	<pre>model class. <h:panelgrid columnclasses="titleCell" columns="3"> <h:panelgrid columnclasses="titleCell" columns="3"> <h:panelgrid columnclasses="titleCell" columns="3"> <h:panelgrid columnclasses="littleCell" columns="3"> <h:panelgrid columnettlight"<="" hr=""> <h:panelgrid <="" columnes="little" p=""> <h:panelgrid <="" columnes="little" hr=""> <h:panelgrid <="" columnes="little" p=""> <h:panelgrid <="" columnes="little" hr=""> <h:panelgrid <="" columnes="little" p=""> <h:panelgrid <="" columnes="little" p=""></h:panelgrid></h:panelgrid></h:panelgrid></h:panelgrid></h:panelgrid></h:panelgrid></h:panelgrid></h:panelgrid></h:panelgrid></h:panelgrid></h:panelgrid></h:panelgrid></h:panelgrid></h:panelgrid></h:panelgrid></h:panelgrid></h:panelgrid></h:panelgrid></h:panelgrid></h:panelgrid></h:panelgrid></h:panelgrid></h:panelgrid></h:panelgrid></h:panelgrid></h:panelgrid></h:panelgrid></h:panelgrid></h:panelgrid></h:panelgrid></h:panelgrid></h:panelgrid></h:panelgrid></h:panelgrid></h:panelgrid></h:panelgrid></h:panelgrid></h:panelgrid></h:panelgrid></h:panelgrid></h:panelgrid></h:panelgrid></h:panelgrid></h:panelgrid></h:panelgrid></h:panelgrid></pre>	>
1		n »
	÷ Font Name - ÷ Font Size - ÷	в
Member Re Enforces an	egistration	
Name:	#{newMember.name} • Error Message	
Email:	<pre>#{newMember.email}</pre>	
Phone #:	#{newMember.phoneNumbe . Error Message	
ui:composition • u	i:define 🗙 h:form 🗙 h:panelGrid 🗙 h:inputText 🗙	×
Visual/Source Source	Preview	



In src/main/webapp/WEB-INF, you will find three key files:

beans.xml

is an empty file that indicates this is a CDI capable EE6 application

faces-config.xml

is an empty file that indicates this is a JSF capable EE6 application

ticket-monster-ds.xml

when deployed, creates a new datasource within the JBoss container

Chapter 10

Adding a new entity using Forge

There are several ways to add a new JPA entity to your project:

Starting from scratch

Right-click on the .model package and select $New \rightarrow Class$. JPA entities are annotated POJOs so starting from a simple class is a common approach.

Reverse Engineering

Right-click on the "model" package and select New \rightarrow JPA Entities from Tables. For more information on this technique see this video

Using Forge

to create a new entity for your project using a CLI (we will explore this in more detail below)

Reverse Engineering with Forge

Forge has a Hibernate Tools plug-in that allows you to script the conversion of RDBMS schema into JPA entities. For more information on this technique see this video.

For the purposes of this tutorial, we will take advantage of Forge to add a new JPA entity. This requires the least keystrokes, and we do not yet have a RDBMS schema to reverse engineer. There is also an optional section for adding an entity using $New \rightarrow Class$.

Right-click on the .model package in the Project Explorer and select Show In \rightarrow Forge Console.

Project Explorer	Open Type Hie	erarchy	F4	
- Hoject Explorer by	Show In	₩¥.Σ	\mathbf{r}	Forge Console
 ticket-monster JAX-WS Web Se JAX-RS REST W Deployment Description Loading description Web Resources H JPA Content Java Resources Src/main/ja org.jbose 	Copy Copy Qualit Paste Delete Build Path Source Refactor Import Export	fied Name ter er て第S て第T onster.controller onster.data	жC жV ≥>	Properties
🕨 🤳 Memt	ା 🌮 Refresh		F5	

Figure 10.1: Show In Forge Console

Тір

Alternative methods to activate Forge include:

- Window \rightarrow Show View \rightarrow Forge Console
- Ctrl 4 (Windows) or Cmd 4 (Mac).

Note: the Show In method will issue a "pick-up" command to switch you to the right location within your project.

The first time you start Forge, you will be prompted with a Forge Not Running dialog, select Yes.



Figure 10.2: Show Forge Not Running

Tip

If you are not prompted you can always start Forge using the green arrow (or stop via the red square) in the Forge Console tab.



```
JBoss Forge, version [ 1.2.2.Final ] - JBoss, by Red Hat, Inc. [ http://forge.jboss.org ]
[no project] workspace $ pick-up /Users/vineet/workspace/ticket-monster/src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/
ticketmonster/model
Picked up type <DirectoryResource>: model
[ticket-monster] model $ |
```

Figure 10.4: Show Forge Console

Forge is a command-oriented rapid application development tool that allows you to enter commands that generate classes and code. It will automatically update the IDE for you. A key feature is "content assist" or "tab completion", activated by pressing **tab**.

To generate an entity, use these commands:

```
entity --named Event --package org.jboss.jdf.example.ticketmonster.model
field string --named name
validation setup --provider JAVA_EE
constraint NotNull --onProperty name
constraint Size --onProperty name --min 5 --max 50 --message "Must be > 5 and < 50"
field string --named description
constraint Size --onProperty description --min 20 --max 1000 --message "Must be > 20 and <
    1000"
field boolean --named major
field string --named picture</pre>
```

Let's work through this, step by step.

At the [ticket-monster] model \$ prompt, type en and hit the tab key on your keyboard. entity will fill in. Hit tab again and entity --named will appear. Type in Event and add a space — Forge can not anticipate the name of your new entity!

Hit tab again and select --package. Now, hit tab repeatedly to fill in org.jboss.jdf.example.ticketmonster. Since there are multiple entries underneath examples, Forge will display those options. Type in m and hit tab to select model.

Now hit the Enter/Return key to watch the command execute. The Event entity will be generated into the "model" package and open up inside of Eclipse.

```
35 / 275
```

```
JBoss Forge, version [ 1.2.2.Final ] - JBoss, by Red Hat, Inc. [ http://forge.jboss.org ]
[no project] workspace $ pick-up /Users/vineet/workspace/ticket-monster/src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/
ticketmonster/model
Picked up type <DirectoryResource>: model
[ticket-monster] model $ entity --named Event --package org.jboss.jdf.example.ticketmonster.
controller
                          model
                                                                 util
            data
                                       rest
                                                    service
[ticket-monster] model $ entity --named Event --package org.jboss.jdf.example.ticketmonster.model
Created @Entity [org.jboss.jdf.example.ticketmonster.model.Event]
Picked up type <JavaResource>: org.jboss.jdf.example.ticketmonster.model.Event
Wrote /Users/vineet/workspace/ticket-monster/src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/model/
Event.java
[ticket-monster] Event.java $
```





Figure 10.6: Event Entity

Note

@Entity public class is placed on the same line as `import java.lang.Override` by Forge. Using the formatter your IDE provides on the entity will make this look more like you would expect!

Forge has automatically changed the context of the CLI to Event.java, and typing ls will provide a listing of the fields and methods.



Now that the base Event entity has been created, let's add the fields and their JSR 303 Bean Validation constraints.

This next step involves adding a name property for the Event entity so that an event could hold data like "Rock Concert".

Type fie and hit tab to fill in field, if you hit **tab** again, Forge will list out the possible field types. Type in s and hit **tab**, Forge will respond with string. Hit **tab** again to get --named and type in name. You should end up with the command field string --named name, to execute it, press enter. This will add a private String name; field, and the appropriate accessor and mutator (getter and setter) methods. You should also notice that the toString method is tweaked to include name as well.



Figure 10.8: @Column name

From this point forward, we will assume you have the basics of using Forge's interactive command line. The remaining commands to run are:

```
validation setup --provider JAVA_EE
constraint NotNull --onProperty name
constraint Size --onProperty name --min 5 --max 50 --message "Must be > 5 and < 50"
field string --named description
constraint Size --onProperty description --min 20 --max 1000 --message "Must be > 20 and <
    1000"
field boolean --named major
field string --named picture
```

The easiest way to see the results of Forge operating on the Event. java JPA Entity is to use the **Outline View** of JBoss Developer Studio. It is normally on the right-side of the IDE when using the JBoss Perspective.

🗄 Outline 😫 🛟 Palette						
🕞 📮 😿 💊	×L.	$\overline{\nabla}$				
org.jboss.jdf.example.ticketmonster.mo	del					
T 🚱 Event						
id : Long						
version : int						
name : String						
description : String						
major : boolean						
picture : String						
getId() : Long						
setId(Long) : void						
getVersion() : int						
setVersion(int) : void						
equals(Object) : boolean						
● ▲ hashCode() : int						
getName() : String						
setName(String) : void						
getDescription() : String						
setDescription(String) : void						
getMajor() : boolean						
setMajor(boolean) : void						
getPicture() : String						
setPicture(String) : void						
toString() : String						

Figure 10.9: Outline View

Chapter 11

Reviewing persistence.xml & updating import.sql

By default, the entity classes generate the database schema, and is controlled by src/main/resources/persistence.xml.

The two key settings are the <jta-data-source> and the hibernate.hbm2ddl.auto property. The datasource maps to the datasource defined in src\main\webapp\ticket-monster-ds.xml.

The hibernate.hbm2ddl.auto=create-drop property indicates that all database tables will be dropped when an application is undeployed, or redeployed, and created when the application is deployed.

The import.sql file contains SQL statements that will inject sample data into your initial database structure. Add the following insert statements:

```
insert into Event (id, name, description, major, picture, version) values (1, 'Shane''s Sock
            Puppets', 'This critically acclaimed masterpiece...', true,
            'http://dl.dropbox.com/u/65660684/640px-Carnival_Puppets.jpg', 1);
insert into Event (id, name, description, major, picture, version) values (2, 'Rock concert
        of the decade', 'Get ready to rock...', true,
            'http://dl.dropbox.com/u/65660684/640px-Weir%2C_Bob_(2007)_2.jpg', 1);
```

Chapter 12

Adding a new entity using JBoss Developer Studio

Alternatively, we can add an entity with JBoss Developer Studio or JBoss Tools.

First, right-click on the .model package and select $New \rightarrow Class$. Enter the class name as Venue - our concerts & shows happen at particular stadiums, concert halls and theaters.

First, add some private fields representing the entities properties, which translate to the columns in the database table.

package org.jboss.jdf.example.ticketmonster.model;

```
public class Venue {
    private Long id;
    private String name;
    private String description;
    private int capacity;
}
```

Now, right-click on the editor itself, and from the pop-up, context menu select Source \rightarrow Generate Getters and Setters.

ticket-monster/ 🚺 Event.java 🕡	Venue.java 🖾 🐂		📴 Outli 🕴 😳 Palet 🔮
<pre>package org.jboss.jdf.example.tic public class Venue {</pre>	ketmonster.model;		E ↓ ² _Z ≥ ≥ ≤ ≤ e org.jboss.jdf.example
	G		► 🤧 Venue
Open Declaration F3 Open Type Hierarchy F4 Open Call Hierarchy ^℃H			
Show in Breadcrumb て第B Quick Outline 第O Quick Type Hierarchy 第T	Toggle Comment Remove Block Comment Generate Element Comment		%/ ^≋\ €#J
Show In ℃#W	Correct Indentation Format Format Element		第I 企業F
Copy #C Copy Qualified Name Paste #V	Add Import Organize Imports Sort Members		☆ ೫M ☆ ೫O
Quick Fix #1	Clean Up		
Source て第S ► Refactor て第T ► Local History ►	Generate Hibernate/JPA annot Override/Implement Methods Generate Getters and Setters	ations.	
References Declarations	Generate Delegate Methods Generate hashCode() and equa	als()	P = 4 4 4
Add to Snippets	Generate Constructor using Fi Generate Constructors from S	elds upercla	ss etmonster/model
Dobug Ac	Eutomoline Strings		

Figure 12.1: Generate Getters and Setters Menu

This will create accessor and mutator methods for all your fields, making them accessible properties for the entity class.

● ○ Θ	Generate Getters and Setters	
Select getters and setters to	create:	
 capacity description 	Select A	II
id id id id id id	Deselect	All
	Select Get	ters
	Select Set	ters
Allow setters for final field	ds (remove 'final' modifier from fields if necessary)	
Insertion point:		
First member		\$
Sort by:		
Fields in getter/setter pairs	S	\$
Access modifier		
• public O prote	ected 🔘 default 🔘 private	
tinal sync	chronized	
Generate method comme	ents	
The format of the getters/set	tters may be configured on the Code Templates preference	page.
i 8 of 8 selected.		
?	Cancel	

Figure 12.2: Generate Getters and Setters Dialog





Now, right-click on the editor, from the pop-up context menu select Source \rightarrow Generate Hibernate/JPA Annotations. If you are prompted to save Venue.java, simply select OK.



Figure 12.4: Save Modified Resources

The Hibernate: add JPA annotations wizard will start up. First, verify that Venue is the class you are working on.



Hibernate: add JPA annotations

Hibernate: add JPA annotations to the related set of entities

The following classes will be changed

G Class	
Class org.jboss.jdf.example.ticketmonst	
Preferred location of Annotations:	Fields +
Default string length (255 by default)	255
Enable optimistic locking:	
?	< Back Next > Cancel Finish

Figure 12.5: Hibernate: add JPA annotations

Select Next.

The next step in the wizard will provide a sampling of the refactored sources – describing the basic changes that are being made to Venue.



Figure 12.6: Hibernate: add JPA annotations Step 2

Select Finish.

Now you may wish to add the Bean Validation constraint annotations, such as @NotNull to the fields.

Chapter 13

Deployment

At this point, if you have not already deployed the application, right click on the project name in the Project Explorer and select **Run As** \rightarrow **Run on Server**. If needed, this will startup the application server instance, compile & build the application and push the application into the JBOSS_HOME/standalone/deployments directory. This directory is scanned for new deployments, so simply placing your war in the directory will cause it to be deployed.



Caution

If you have been using another application server or web server such as Tomcat, shut it down now to avoid any port conflicts.

	Show In へまW	•		
Project E 🕮 📮 Pa	Copy	жC	rsistence.Id;	
Vicket-monster Aligned Alignment Alignme	E Copy Quained Name Paste X Delete Build Path Refactor ℃#T	₩V ⊗ ►	nue { tedValue Long id; String name;	
▼ ∰ Java Resources ▼ ∰ src/main/ja ▶ ∰ org.jbos	Import Export	*	<pre>int capacity; Long getId() { urn id;</pre>	
▶ 🖶 org.jbos ▼ 🔂 org.jbos ▶ 🕖 Event ▶ 🕽 Memi	 Refresh Close Project Close Unrelated Projects 	F5	<pre>void setId(Long id) { s.id = id; String getName() {</pre>	
 ① Venu ● ⊕ org.jbos ● ⊕ org.jbos ▶ ⊕ org.jbos 	Mark as Deployable Validate Show in Remote Systems view	w	void setName(String name) {	
► 🕮 src/main/r	Run As	•	🚝 1 Run on Server	企\X R
 Src/main/reside src/test/jax Src/test/jax Src/test/reside src/test/reside src/test/	Debug As Profile As Team Compare With Restore from Local History Maven Java EE Tools JPA Tools Configure	* * * * * * * *	 ジ 2 Java Applet て第 ジ 3 Java Application て第 Ju 4 JUnit Test で第 m2 5 Maven build 企び m2 6 Maven build m2 7 Maven clean m2 8 Maven generate-sources m2 9 Maven install m2 Maven test 	て第X A て第X J て第X T 企てX M

Figure 13.1: Run As \rightarrow Run on Server

Now, deploy the h2console webapp. You can read how to do this in the h2console quickstart.

The Run As \rightarrow Run on Server option will also launch the internal Eclipse browser with the appropriate URL so that you can immediately begin interacting with the application.

🕽 Venue.java	http://	localhost:8080)/ticket-mons	ster/index.jsf ⊠	- 8
🔶 🖬 🔶 🔶	http://localh	ost:8080/ticket-	-monster/index	.jsf	🔻 🕨 🍑
We	come	e to JB	oss!		
You hav	e successfu	lly deployed a	Java EE 6 En	terprise Application.	
Your a	pplication	can run or	n:		
JBOSS [.] APPL	ENTERPRISE	PLATFORM (Supported)	- 8 -	JBoss Application	Server 7 mmunity)
Problems	Properties	鄡 Servers 🛛	Progress	3 OpenShift Explorer	Forge Console
Jboss-eap-	6.1 [Started,	Synchronized]			
licket−n licket−n licket−n licket	nonster [Start	ed, Synchronize	d]		
XML Co	nfiguration				

Figure 13.2: Eclipse Browser after Run As \rightarrow Run on Server

Now, go to http://localhost:8080/h2console to start up the h2 console.

Inttp://localhost:8080/h2console/console/login.jsp?jsessionid=8859bd32 English Preferences Tools Help Login
English
Login
Saved Settings: Generic H2 (Embedded)
Setting Name: Generic H2 (Embedded) Save Remove
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Driver Class: org.h2.Driver
JDBC URL: jdbc:h2:mem:ticket-monster
User Name: sa
Password:
Connect Test Connection

Figure 13.3: h2console in browser

Use jdbc:h2:mem:ticket-monster as the JDBC URL (this is defined in src/main/webapp/WEB-INF/ticket-monste sa as the username and sa as the password.

Click Connect

You will see both the EVENT table, the VENUE table and the MEMBER tables have been added to the H2 schema.

And if you enter the SQL statement: select * from event and select the **Run** (Ctrl-Enter) button, it will display the data you entered in the import.sql file in a previous step. With these relatively simple steps, you have verified that your new EE 6 JPA entities have been added to the system and deployed successfully, creating the supporting RDBMS schema as needed.

🕖 Venue.java 🛛 🚱 H2 Console	3					- 0
🔶 🍚 🔳 🤣 http://localhost:808	0/h2	console/console/	login.do?j	sessionid	=8859bd32d928ae9414b155bf822f4 🔻	▶ 🔄
💦 🔗 🧭 Auto commit 🔌 🏼 🖉	Ma	x rows: 1000	• 0	• 😩	Auto complete Normal +	
 jdbc:h2:mem:ticket-monster EVENT MEMBER VENUE INFORMATION_SCHEMA 	Run	(Ctrl+Enter) Cli	ear SQL	statement	5	
 B Guences B (M) Users B H2 1.3.168-redhat-2 (2012-07-1) 						
	sele	ct * from event;				
	ID	DESCRIPTION	MAJOR	NAME	PICTURE	VERSION
	1	This critically acclaimed masterpiece	TRUE	Shane's Sock Puppets	http://dl.dropbox.com/u/65660684/640px- Carnival_Puppets.jpg	1
	2	Get ready to rock	TRUE	Rock concert of the decade	http://dl.dropbox.com/u/65660684/640px- Weir%2C_Bob_(2007)_2.jpg	1
	(2 rd	ows, 80 ms)				
	Ed	it				
	_					

Figure 13.4: h2console Select * from Event

Chapter 14

Adding a JAX-RS RESTful web service

The goal of this section of the tutorial is to walk you through the creation of a POJO with the JAX-RS annotations.

Right-click on the .rest package, select New \rightarrow Class from the context menu, and enter EventService as the class name.

● ○ ●	New Java Class	
Java Class Create a new Java o	class.	C
Source folder:	ticket-monster/src/main/java	Browse
Package:	org.jboss.jdf.example.ticketmonster.rest	Browse
Enclosing type:		Browse
Name:	EventService]
Modifiers:	• public Odefault Oprivate Oprotected	
	abstract final static	
Superclass:	java.lang.Object	Browse
Interfaces:		Add
		Remove
Which method stub	s would you like to create?	1
	public static void main(String[] args)	
	Constructors from superclass	
	Inherited abstract methods	
Do you want to add	comments? (Configure templates and default value here)	
	Generate comments	
?	Cancel	Finish

Figure 14.1: New Class EventService

Select Finish.

Replace the contents of the class with this sample code:

This class is a JAX-RS endpoint that returns all Events.

12

Sea.

V 🖂 🖯

12

13

12

12

23

See.

}

}



Figure 14.2: EventService after Copy and Paste

You'll notice a lot of errors, relating to missing imports. The easiest way to solve this is to right-click inside the editor and select Source \rightarrow Organize Imports from the context menu.

Se Se	Show in Breadcrumb Quick Outline Quick Type Hierarchy Open With		第日 第日 第日 第日 第日 第日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日		米/ へ光/ て光J	
	Show In	עות ⊂%W		Correct Indentation	жI	
	Cut Copy		жx жC	Format Format Element	仓₩F	
	Copy Qualified Na	ame		Add Import	ΰ 能 M	
	Paste		жv	Organize Imports	企業O	
	Quick Fix		ж1	Sort Members Clean Up		
	Source	~₩S		clean op	_	
	Refactor	∼жт	•	Generate Hibernate/JPA annotations		
	Local History		•	Override/Implement Methods		
_				Generate Getters and Setters		

Figure 14.3: Source \rightarrow Organize \rightarrow Imports

Some of the class names are not unique. Eclipse will prompt you with any decisions around what class is intended. Select the following:

- javax.ws.rs.core.MediaType
- org.jboss.jdf.example.ticketmonster.model.Event
- javax.ws.rs.Produces
- java.util.List
- java.inject.Inject
- java.enterprise.context.RequestScoped

The following screenshots illustrate how you handle these decisions. The Figure description indicates the name of the class you should select.

$\Theta \cap \Theta$	Organize Imp	oorts	
Choose type to import:			Page 1 of 6
G ^F java.awt.PageAttributes.	MediaType		
G javax.ws.rs.core.MediaTy	/pe		
2 Rack	Nexts	Cancel	Finish
	Incat 2		THIISH

Figure 14.4: javax.ws.rs.core.MediaType

Organize Imports	
Choose type to import:	Page 2 of 6
G java.awt.Event	
Javax.enterprise.event.Event	
org.jboss.arguillian.core.spi.event.Event	
G org.jboss.jdf.example.ticketmonster.model.Event	
G org.osgi.service.event.Event	
Org.w3c.dom.events.Event	
(?) < Back Next > Cancel	Finish

Figure 14.5: org.jboss.jdf.example.ticketmonster.model.Event

● ○ ○	Organize Imp	orts	
Choose type to import:			Page 3 of 6
javax.enterprise.inject.Pr	roduces		
🦉 javax.ws.rs.Produces			
Sack	Next >	Cancel	Finish

Figure 14.6: javax.ws.rs.Produces

$\Theta \cap \Theta$	Organize Imp	orts	
Choose type to import:			Page 4 of 6
⊙ java.awt.List			
😻 java.util.List			
? < Back	Next >	Cancel	Finish

Figure 14.7: java.util.List

Organize Imports	
Choose type to import:	Page 5 of 6
javax.inject.Inject	
org.jboss.arquillian.core.api.annotation.Inject	
? < Back Next > Cancel	Finish

Figure 14.8: javax.inject.Inject



Figure 14.9: javax.enterprise.context.RequestScoped

You should end up with these imports:

```
import java.util.List;
import javax.enterprise.context.RequestScoped;
import javax.inject.Inject;
import javax.persistence.EntityManager;
import javax.ws.rs.GET;
import javax.ws.rs.Path;
import javax.ws.rs.Produces;
import javax.ws.rs.core.MediaType;
import org.jboss.jdf.example.ticketmonster.model.Event;
```

Once these import statements are in place you should have no more compilation errors. When you save EventService.java, you will see it listed in JAX-RS REST Web Services in the Project Explorer.



Figure 14.10: Project Explorer JAX-RS Services

This feature of JBoss Developer Studio and JBoss Tools provides a nice visual indicator that you have successfully configured your JAX-RS endpoint.

You should now redeploy your project via $Run As \rightarrow Run on Server$, or by right clicking on the project in the Servers tab and select Full Publish.

Problems Properties Tiposs-eap-6.1 [Starped]	嶋 Servers 図 New Show In	n Progress て第W	8	OpenShift Explorer
 ticket-monster [State Filesets XML Configuration 	 Start Stop Restart Remove Increment Full Publis 	a tal Publish sh	×	
	Properties	H	1	:



Using a browser, visit http://localhost:8080/ticket-monster/rest/events to see the results of the query, formatted as JSON (JavaScript Object Notation).



Figure 14.12: JSON Response

Note

The rest prefix is setup in a file called JaxRsActivator.java which contains a small bit of code that sets up the application for JAX-RS endpoints.

Chapter 15

Adding a jQuery Mobile client application

Now, it is time to add a HTML5, jQuery based client application that is optimized for the mobile web experience.

There are numerous JavaScript libraries that help you optimize the end-user experience on a mobile web browser. We have found that jQuery Mobile is one of the easier ones to get started with but as your skills mature, you might investigate solutions like Sencha Touch, Zepto or Jo. This tutorial focuses on jQuery Mobile as the basis for creating the UI layer of the application.

The UI components interact with the JAX-RS RESTful services (e.g. EventService.java).

Tip

For more information on building HTML5 + REST applications with JBoss technologies, check out Aerogear.

These next steps will guide you through the creation of a file called mobile.html that provides a mobile friendly version of the application, using jQuery Mobile.

First, using the Project Explorer, navigate to src/main/webapp, and right-click on webapp, and choose New HTML file.

F	New		Project
en Ib So	Go Into		
it D	Show In てまW	•	🗋 File
rces	Сору	жС	🖪 SQL File
rces Reso	Copy Qualified Name Paste	жv	📑 JPA ORM Mapping File
₹€ SO	🗙 Delete	\boxtimes	🔂 HTML File
d	Build Path Move	•	🞯 JSP File 🌃 XHTML Page
Ŀ	kename		🔐 File beans.xml
urce Ir o	import [™] Export		📬 Example
	Tresh	F5	📬 Other ೫N

Figure 15.1: New HTML File



Caution

In certain versions of JBoss Developer Studio, the New HTML File Wizard may start off with your target location being m2e-wtp/web-resources, this is an incorrect location and it is a bug, JBIDE-11472. It has been corrected in JBoss Developer Studio 6.

Change directory to ticket-monster/src/main/webapp and enter name the file mobile.html.

● ○ ●	New HTML File	
HTML Create a new HTML file.		<>
Enter or select the parent folder:		
ticket-monster/src/main/webapp		
 RemoteSystemsTempFiles RemoteSystemsTempFiles ticket-monster settings settings settings settings settings java java java resources webapp test target 		
File name: mobile.html Advanced >>		
Sack	Next > Canc	el Finish

Figure 15.2: New HTML File src/main/webapp

Select Next.

On the **Select HTML Template** page of the **New HTML File** wizard, select **HTML5 jQuery Mobile Page**. This template will get you off to a fast start using jQuery Mobile.
$\langle \rangle$



Select HTML Template

Select a template as initial content in the HTML page.

Subse HTML Template

Templates:

Name	Description		
Facelets XHTML Page	Facelets XHTML Page Template		
HTML5 jQuery Mobile Page	HTML5 jQuery Mobile Template		
New Facelet Composition Page	Creates a new Facelet page for use with a t		
New Facelet Footer	Creates a footer for use with the Facelet te		
New Facelet Header	Creates a header for use with the Facelet t		
New Facelet Template	Creates a basic header/content/footer Fac		
New HTML File (4.01 frameset)	html 4.01 frameset		
New HTML File (4.01 strict)	html 4.01 strict		
New HTML File (4.01 transitional)	html 4.01 transitional		
New Facelet Template Creates a basic header/content/footer Face New HTML File (4.01 frameset) html 4.01 frameset New HTML File (4.01 strict) html 4.01 strict New HTML File (4.01 transitional) html 4.01 transitional			

Preview:



Templates are 'New HTML' templates found in the HTML Templates preference page.



Figure 15.3: Select HTML5 jQuery Mobile Template

Select Finish.

The document must start with <!DOCTYPE html> as this identifies the page as HTML 5 based. For this particular phase of the tutorial, we are not introducing a bunch of HTML 5 specific concepts like the new form fields (type=email), websockets or the new CSS capabilities. For now, we simply wish to get our mobile application completed as soon as possible. The good news is that jQuery and jQuery Mobile make the consumption of a RESTful endpoint very simple.

You might notice that in the **Visual Page Editor**, the visual portion is not that attractive, this is because the majority of jQuery Mobile magic happens at runtime and our visual page editor simply displays the HTML without embellishment.

Visit http://localhost:8080/ticket-monster/mobile.html.

Note

Note: Normally HTML files are deployed automatically, if you find it missing, just use Full Publish or Run As Run on Server as demonstrated in previous steps.

As soon as the page loads, you will be prompted with an alert box with "Ready to Go". This alert box is generated from JavaScript that is associated with the pageinit event.

🍥 jQuery Mobile Template 🐹 📠 mobile.html	
🔶 🍚 🔳 🦑 http://localhost:8080/ticket-monster/mobile.html	🔹 🕨 🍑
jQuery Mobile	
• Filter items	
One	O
Тwo	Ø
Three	Θ
www.jboss.org/developer	

Figure 15.4: jQuery Mobile Template

One side benefit of using a HTML5 + jQuery-based front-end to your application is that it allows for fast turnaround in development. Simply edit the HTML file, save the file and refresh your browser.

Now the secret sauce to connecting your front-end to your back-end is simply editing the pageinit JavaScript event and including an invocation of the previously created Events JAX-RS service.

Insert the following block of code directly below the alert()

```
$.getJSON("rest/events", function(events) {
    // console.log("returned are " + events);
    var listOfEvents = $("#listOfItems");
    listOfEvents.empty();
    $.each(events, function(index, event) {
```

```
// console.log(event.name);
listOfEvents.append("<a href='#'>" + event.name + "</a>");
});
listOfEvents.listview("refresh");
});
```

Note:

- using \$.getJSON("rest/events") to hit the EventService.java
- a commented out // console.log, causes problems in IE
- Getting a reference to listOfItems which is declared in the HTML using an id attribute
- Calling .empty on that list removing the exiting One, Two, Three items
- For each event based on what is returned in step 1
- another commented out // console.log
- append the found event to the UL in the HTML
- refresh the listOfItems

Note

You may find the . append("...") syntax unattractive, embedding HTML inside of the JS .append method, this can be corrected using various JS templating techniques.

The result is ready for the average mobile phone. Simply refresh your browser to see the results.



Figure 15.5: jQuery Mobile REST Results

JBoss Developer Studio and JBoss Tools includes BrowerSim to help you better understand what your mobile application will look like. Look for a "phone" icon in the toolbar, visible in the JBoss Perspective.



Figure 15.6: Mobile BrowserSim icon in Eclipse Toolbar

Note

The BrowserSim tool takes advantage of a locally installed Safari (Mac & Windows) on your workstation. It does not package a whole browser by itself. You will need to install Safari on Windows to leverage this feature – but that is more economical than having to purchase a MacBook to quickly look at your mobile-web focused application!



Figure 15.7: Mobile BrowserSim

The Mobile BrowserSim has a Devices menu, on Mac it is in the top menu bar and on Windows it is available via right-click as a pop-up menu. This menu allows you to change user-agent and dimensions of the browser, plus change the orientation of the device.

File	Devices	
١	Desktop (Default User-Agent)	
	Apple iPad 2	
-	Apple iPhone 3	
	Apple iPhone 4	
	✓ Apple iPhone 5	
	RIM BlackBerry Bold Touch 9900	
12:34	Samsung Galaxy S II	
Mobil	Samsung Galaxy Nexus	
20 (6) -	Galaxy Note II	
SU/tic	Samsung Galaxy Tab 10.1	
ery N	✓ Use Skins	
	Turn Left	
	Turn Right	

Figure 15.8: Mobile BrowserSim Devices Menu



Figure 15.9: Mobile BrowserSim on Windows 7

You can also add your own custom device/browser types.

00			Preferences			
Devices						
Name	Width	Height	Pixel Ratio	User-Agent	Skin	Add
Desktop (Default User-A	1024	768	1	DEFAULT	None	
Apple iPad 2	768	1024	1	Mozilla/5.0 (iPad; U;	iPhone 4	Edit
Apple iPhone 3	320	480	1	Mozilla/5.0 (iPhone;	iPhone 3	
Apple iPhone 4	640	960	2	Mozilla/5.0 (iPhone;	iPhone 4	Remove
Apple iPhone 5	640	1136	2	Mozilla/5.0 (iPhone;	iPhone 4	
RIM BlackBerry Bold Tou	640	480	1	Mozilla/5.0 (BlackBe	iPhone 3	Revert All
Samsung Galaxy S II	480	800	1.5	Mozilla/5.0 (Linux;	Galaxy N.	
Samsung Galaxy Nexus	720	1280	2	Mozilla/5.0 (Linux;	Galaxy N.	
Galaxy Note II	720	1280	2	Mozilla/5.0 (Linux;	Galaxy N.	
Samsung Galaxy Tab 10.1	800	1280	1.5	Mozilla/5.0 (Linux;	Galaxy N.	
Skins options						
🗹 Use skins						
Truncate the device window whe	en it does n	ot fit display				
○ Always truncate ○ Neve	r truncate	e 💿 Prompt				
						Load Defaults
				OK		Cancel
				ОК		Cancel

Figure 15.10: Mobile BrowserSim Custom Devices Window

Under the **File** menu, you will find a **View Page Source** option that will open up the mobile-version of the website's source code inside of JBoss Developer Studio. This is a very useful feature for learning how other developers are creating their mobile web presence.



Figure 15.11: Mobile BrowserSim View Source

Chapter 16

Conclusion

This concludes our introduction to building HTML5 Mobile Web applications using Java EE 6 with Forge and JBoss Developer Studio. At this point, you should feel confident enough to tackle any of the additional exercises to learn how the TicketMonster sample application is constructed.

16.1 Cleaning up the generated code

Before we proceed with the tutorial and implement TicketMonster, we need to clean up some of the archetype-generated code. The Member management code, while useful for illustrating the general setup of a Java EE 6 web application, will not be part of TicketMonster, so we can safely remove some packages, classes, and resources:

• All the Member-related persistence and business code:

- src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/controller
- src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/data
- src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/model/Member.java
- src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/rest/MemberResourceRESTService.java
- src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/service/MemberRegistration.java
- Generated web content
 - src/main/webapp/index.html
 - src/main/webapp/index.xhtml
 - src/main/webapp/WEB-INF/templates/default.xhtml
- JSF configuration (we will re-add it via Forge)
 - src/main/webapp/WEB-INF/faces-config.xml
- Prototype mobile application (we will generate a proper mobile interface)
 - src/main/webapp/mobile.html

Also, we will update the src/main/resources/import.sql file and remove the Member entity insertion:

insert into Member (id, name, email, phone_number) values (0, 'John Smith',
 'john.smith@mailinator.com', '2125551212'

The data file should contain only the Event data import:

insert into Event (id, name, description, major, picture, version) values (1, 'Shane''s Sock
 Puppets', 'This critically acclaimed masterpiece...', true,
 'http://dl.dropbox.com/u/65660684/640px-Carnival_Puppets.jpg', 1);

insert into Event (id, name, description, major, picture, version) values (2, 'Rock concert
 of the decade', 'Get ready to rock...', true,

'http://dl.dropbox.com/u/65660684/640px-Weir%2C_Bob_(2007)_2.jpg', 1);

Part III

Building the persistence layer with JPA2 and Bean Validation

Chapter 17

What will you learn here?

You have set up your project successfully. Now it is time to begin working on the TicketMonster application, and the first step is adding the persistence layer. After reading this guide, you'll understand what design and implementation choices to make. Topics covered include:

- RDBMS design using JPA entity beans
- How to validate your entities using Bean Validation
- How to populate test data
- Basic unit testing using JUnit

We'll round out the guide by revealing the required, yet short and sweet, configuration.

The tutorial will show you how to perform all these steps in JBoss Developer Studio, including screenshots that guide you through. For those of you who prefer to watch and learn, the included videos show you how we performed all the steps.

TicketMonster contains 14 entities, of varying complexity. In the introduction, you have seen the basic steps for creating a couple of entities (Event and Venue) and interacting with them. In this tutorial we'll go deeper into domain model design, we'll classify the entities, and walk through designing and creating one of each group.

Chapter 18

Your first entity

The simplest kind of entities are often those representing lookup tables. TicketCategory is a classic lookup table that defines the ticket types available (e.g. Adult, Child, Pensioner). A ticket category has one property - *description*.

What's in a name?

Using a consistent naming scheme for your entities can help another developer get up to speed with your code base. We've named all our lookup tables XXXCategory to allow us to easily spot them.

Let's start by creating a JavaBean to represent the ticket category:

src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/model/TicketCategory.java

```
public class TicketCategory {
    /* Declaration of fields */
    /**
     * 
     * The description of the of ticket category.
     * 
     */
    private String description;
    /* Boilerplate getters and setters */
    public String getDescription() {
        return description;
    }
    public void setDescription(String description) {
        this.description = description;
    }
    QOverride
    public String toString() {
        return description;
    }
}
```

We're going to want to keep the ticket category in collections (for example, to present it as part of drop down in the UI), so it's important that we properly implement equals () and hashCode (). At this point, we need to define a property (or group of properties) that uniquely identifies the ticket category. We refer to these properties as the "entity's natural identity".

Defining an entity's natural identity

Using an ORM introduces additional constraints on object identity. Defining the properties that make up an entity's natural identity can be tricky, but is very important. Using the object's identity, or the synthetic identity (database generated primary key) identity can introduce unexpected bugs into your application, so you should always ensure you use a natural identity. You can read more about the issue at https://community.jboss.org/wiki/EqualsAndHashCode.

For ticket category, the choice of natural identity is easy and obvious - it must be the one property, *description* that the entity has! Having identified the natural identity, adding an equals() and hashCode() method is easy. In Eclipse, choose $Source \rightarrow Generate hashCode()$ and equals()...



Figure 18.1: Generate hashCode() and equals() in Eclipse

Now, select the properties to include:



Figure 18.2: Generate hashCode() and equals() in Eclipse

Now that we have a JavaBean, let's proceed to make it an entity. First, add the @Entity annotation to the class: src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/model/TicketCategory.java

```
@Entity
public class TicketCategory {
    ...
}
```

And, add the synthetic id:

src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/model/TicketCategory.java

```
@Entity
public class TicketCategory {
    /* Declaration of fields */
    /**
     * The synthetic id of the object.
     */
    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
    private Long id;
    . . .
    /* Boilerplate getters and setters */
    public Long getId() {
        return id;
    }
    public void setId(Long id) {
        this.id = id;
    }
    . . .
}
```

As we decided that our natural identifier was the description, we should introduce a unique constraint on the property:

```
src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/model/TicketCategory.java
```

```
@Entity
public class TicketCategory {
    /* Declaration of fields */
    ...
    /**
    * 
    * The description of the of ticket category.
    * 
    *
    * 
    * The description forms the natural id of the ticket category, and so must be unique.
    * 
    *
    * 
    *
    *
```

```
@Column(unique = true)
private String description;
...
```

It's very important that any data you place in the database is of the highest quality - this data is probably one of your organisations most valuable assets! To ensure that bad data doesn't get saved to the database by mistake, we'll use Bean Validation to enforce constraints on our properties.

What is Bean Validation?

Bean Validation (JSR 303) is a Java EE specification which:

- · provides a unified way of declaring and defining constraints on an object model.
- · defines a runtime engine to validate objects

Bean Validation includes integration with other Java EE specifications, such as JPA. Bean Validation constraints are automatically applied before data is persisted to the database, as a last line of defence against bad data.

The *description* of the ticket category should not be empty for two reasons. Firstly, an empty ticket category description is no use to a person trying to book a ticket - it doesn't convey any information. Secondly, as the description forms the natural identity, we need to make sure the property is always populated.

Let's add the Bean Validation constraint @NotEmpty:

src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/model/TicketCategory.java

```
@Entity
public class TicketCategory {
    /* Declaration of fields */
    . . .
    /**
    * 
     * The description of the of ticket category.
     * 
     * 
     \star The description forms the natural id of the ticket category, and so must be unique.
     * 
     * 
     * The description must not be null and must be one or more characters, the Bean
   Validation constraint <code>@NotEmpty</code>
     * enforces this.
     * 
     */
    @Column(unique = true)
    @NotEmpty
    private String description;
    . . .
}
```

And that is our first entity! Here is the complete entity:

src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/model/TicketCategory.java

```
/**
* 
 * A lookup table containing the various ticket categories. E.g. Adult, Child, Pensioner, etc.
* 
*/
@Entity
public class TicketCategory {
   /* Declaration of fields */
    /**
     * The synthetic id of the object.
    */
    QId
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
   private Long id;
    /**
    * 
     * The description of the of ticket category.
     * 
     * 
     \star The description forms the natural id of the ticket category, and so must be unique.
     * 
    * 
     \star The description must not be null and must be one or more characters, the Bean
   Validation constraint <code>@NotEmpty</code>
     * enforces this.
     * 
     *
    */
    @Column(unique = true)
    @NotEmpty
   private String description;
   /* Boilerplate getters and setters */
   public Long getId() {
       return id;
    }
    public void setId(Long id) {
       this.id = id;
    }
    public String getDescription() {
       return description;
    }
    public void setDescription(String description) {
       this.description = description;
    }
    /* toString(), equals() and hashCode() for TicketCategory, using the natural identity of
   the object */
    00verride
   public boolean equals(Object o) {
      if (this == 0)
```

```
return true;
        if (o == null || getClass() != o.getClass())
            return false;
        TicketCategory that = (TicketCategory) o;
        if (description != null ? !description.equals(that.description) : that.description !=
    null)
            return false;
       return true;
   }
   @Override
   public int hashCode() {
       return description != null ? description.hashCode() : 0;
    }
   @Override
   public String toString() {
        return description;
    }
}
```

TicketMonster contains another lookup tables, EventCategory. It's pretty much identical to TicketCategory, so we leave it as an exercise to the reader to investigate, and understand. If you are building the application whilst following this tutorial, copy the source over from the TicketMonster example.

Chapter 19

Database design & relationships

First, let's understand the the entity design.

An Event may occur at any number of venues, on various days and at various times. The intersection between an event and a venue is a Show, and each show can have a Performance which is associated with a date and time.

Venues are a separate grouping of entities, which, as mentioned, intersect with events via shows. Each venue consists of groupings of seats, each known as a Section.

Every section, in every show is associated with a ticket category via the TicketPrice entity.

Users must be able to book tickets for performances. A Booking is associated with a performance, and contains a collection of tickets.

Finally, both events and venues can have "media items", such as images or videos attached.



Figure 19.1: Entity-Relationship Diagram

19.1 Media items

Storing large binary objects, such as images or videos in the database isn't advisable (as it can lead to performance issues), and playback of videos can also be tricky, as it depends on browser capabilities. For TicketMonster, we decided to make use of existing services to host images and videos, such as YouTube or Flickr. All we store in the database is the URL the application should use to access the media item, and the type of the media item (note that the URL forms a media items natural identifier). We need to know the type of the media item in order to render the media correctly in the view layer.

In order for a view layer to correctly render the media item (e.g. display an image, embed a media player), it's likely that special code has had to have been added. For this reason we represent the types of media that TicketMonster understands as a closed set, unmodifiable at runtime. An enum is perfect for this!

Luckily, JPA has native support for enums, all we need to do is add the @Enumerated annotation:

src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/model/MediaItem.java

```
/**
 * 
 * The type of the media, required to render the media item correctly.
 * 
 *
```

*
* The media type is a closed set - as each different type of media requires
support coded into the view layers, it
* cannot be expanded upon without rebuilding the application. It is therefore
represented by an enumeration. We instruct
* JPA to store the enum value using it's String representation, so that we can later
reorder the enum members, without
* changing the data. Of course, this does mean we can't change the names of media items
once the app is put into
* production.
*
*/
@Enumerated(STRING)
private MediaType mediaType;
....

@Enumerated(STRING) or @Enumerated(ORDINAL)?

JPA can store an enum value using it's ordinal (position in the list of declared enums) or it's STRING (the name it is given). If you choose to store an ordinal, you musn't alter the order of the list. If you choose to store the name, you musn't change the enum name. The choice is yours!

The rest of MediaItem shouldn't present a challenge to you. If you are building the application whilst following this tutorial, copy both MediaItem and MediaType from the TicketMonster project.

19.2 Events

In Chapter 18 we saw how to build simple entities with properties, identify and apply constraints using Bean Validation, identify the natural id and add a synthetic id. From now on we'll assume you know how to build simple entities - for each new entity that we build, we will start with it's basic structure and properties filled in.

So, here is our starting point for Event (where we left at the end of the introduction, and including some comments reflecting the explanations above):

src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/model/Event.java

```
@Entity
public class Event {
    /* Declaration of fields */
    /**
     * The synthetic ID of the object.
     */
    QID
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
    private Long id;
    / * *
     * 
     \star The name of the event.
     * 
     < <p><
     * The name of the event forms it's natural identity and cannot be shared between events.
     *
```

```
<a>< *</a>
 * Two constraints are applied using Bean Validation
 * 
 * <01>
 * <code>@NotNull</code> &mdash; the name must not be null.
 * <code>@Size</code> &mdash; the name must be at least 5 characters and no more than
 50 characters. This allows for
 * better formatting consistency in the view layer.
 * 
 */
@Column(unique = true)
@NotNull
@Size(min = 5, max = 50, message = "An event's name must contain between 5 and 50
characters")
private String name;
/**
 * 
 * A description of the event.
 * 
 * 
 * Two constraints are applied using Bean Validation
 * 
 * 
 * <code>@NotNull</code> &mdash; the description must not be null.
 * <code>@Size</code> &mdash; the name must be at least 20 characters and no more
than 1000 characters. This allows for
 \star better formatting consistency in the view layer, and also ensures that event
organisers provide at least some description
 * - a classic example of a business constraint.
 * 
 */
@NotNull
@Size(min = 20, max = 1000, message = "An event's name must contain between 20 and 1000
characters")
private String description;
/* Boilerplate getters and setters */
public Long getId() {
   return id;
}
public void setId(Long id) {
   this.id = id;
}
public String getName() {
   return name;
}
public void setName(String name) {
   this.name = name;
}
public String getDescription() {
   return description;
```

```
public void setDescription(String description) {
    this.description = description;
}
/\star toString(), equals() and hashCode() for Event, using the natural identity of the
object */
00verride
public boolean equals(Object o) {
    if (this == \circ)
        return true;
    if (o == null || getClass() != o.getClass())
        return false;
    Event event = (Event) o;
    if (name != null ? !name.equals(event.name) : event.name != null)
        return false;
    return true;
}
00verride
public int hashCode() {
    return name != null ? name.hashCode() : 0;
}
@Override
public String toString() {
    return name;
}
```

First, let's add a media item to Event. As multiple events (or venues) could share the same media item, we'll model the relationship as *many-to-one* - many events can reference the same media item.

Relationships supported by JPA

}

JPA can model four types of relationship between entities - one-to-one, one-to-many, many-to-one and many-to-many. A relationship may be bi-directional (both sides of the relationship know about each other) or uni-directional (only one side knows about the relationship).

Many database models are hierarchical (parent-child), as is TicketMonster's. As a result, you'll probably find you mostly use one-to-many and many-to-one relationships, which allow building parent-child models.

Creating a many-to-one relationship is very easy in JPA. Just add the @ManyToOne annotation to the field. JPA will take care of the rest. Here's the property for Event:

src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/model/Event.java

```
/**
 * 
 * A media item, such as an image, which can be used to entice a browser to book a ticket.
 * 
 *
 * 
 * Media items can be shared between events, so this is modeled as a
<code>@ManyToOne</code> relationship.
 *
```

```
* 
* Adding a media item is optional, and the view layer will adapt if none is provided.
* 
*
*/
@ManyToOne
private MediaItem mediaItem;
....
public MediaItem getMediaItem() {
    return mediaItem;
}
public void setMediaItem(MediaItem picture) {
    this.mediaItem = picture;
}
```

There is no need for a media item to know who references it (in fact, this would be a poor design, as it would reduce the reusability of MediaItem), so we can leave this as a uni-directional relationship.

An event will also have a category. Once again, many events can belong to the same event category, and there is no need for an event category to know what events are in it. To add this relationship, we add the eventCategory property, and annotate it with <code>@ManyToOne</code>, just as we did for <code>MediaItem</code>.

And that's Event created. Here is the full source:

src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/model/Event.java

```
/**
* 
 * Represents an event, which may have multiple performances with different dates and venues.
 * 
 * 
 * Event's principle members are it's relationship to {@link EventCategory} - specifying the
   type of event it is - and
 \star {@link MediaItem} - providing the ability to add media (such as a picture) to the event
   for display. It also contains
 * meta-data about the event, such as it's name and a description.
 * 
 *
*/
@Entity
public class Event {
    /* Declaration of fields */
    /**
    * The synthetic ID of the object.
    */
    QID
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
   private Long id;
    /**
    * 
    * The name of the event.
     *
```

```
<a>< *</a>
 * The name of the event forms it's natural identity and cannot be shared between events.
 * 
 * 
 * Two constraints are applied using Bean Validation
 * 
 * 
 * <code>@NotNull</code> &mdash; the name must not be null.
  < <code>@Size</code> &mdash; the name must be at least 5 characters and no more than
50 characters. This allows for
 * better formatting consistency in the view layer.
 * 
 */
@Column(unique = true)
@NotNull
@Size(min = 5, max = 50, message = "An event's name must contain between 5 and 50
characters")
private String name;
/**
 * 
 * A description of the event.
 * 
 * 
 * Two constraints are applied using Bean Validation
 * 
 * 
 * <code>@NotNull</code> &mdash; the description must not be null.
 * <code>@Size</code> &mdash; the name must be at least 20 characters and no more
than 1000 characters. This allows for
 * better formatting consistency in the view layer, and also ensures that event
organisers provide at least some description
 * - a classic example of a business constraint.
 * 
 */
@NotNull
@Size(min = 20, max = 1000, message = "An event's name must contain between 20 and 1000
characters")
private String description;
/**
 * 
 \star A media item, such as an image, which can be used to entice a browser to book a ticket.
 * 
 * 
 \star Media items can be shared between events, so this is modeled as a
<code>@ManyToOne</code> relationship.
* 
 * 
 * Adding a media item is optional, and the view layer will adapt if none is provided.
 * 
 */
@ManyToOne
private MediaItem mediaItem;
```

```
/**
 * 
 * The category of the event
 * 
 * 
 \star Event categories are used to ease searching of available of events, and hence this is
modeled as a relationship
 * 
 * 
 * The Bean Validation constraint <code>@NotNull</code> indicates that the event category
must be specified.
 */
@ManyToOne
@NotNull
private EventCategory category;
/* Boilerplate getters and setters */
public Long getId() {
   return id;
}
public void setId(Long id) {
    this.id = id;
}
public String getName() {
   return name;
}
public void setName(String name) {
    this.name = name;
}
public MediaItem getMediaItem() {
   return mediaItem;
}
public void setMediaItem(MediaItem picture) {
    this.mediaItem = picture;
}
public EventCategory getCategory() {
    return category;
}
public void setCategory(EventCategory category) {
    this.category = category;
}
public String getDescription() {
   return description;
}
public void setDescription(String description) {
    this.description = description;
}
/\star toString(), equals() and hashCode() for Event, using the natural identity of the
object */
```

```
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```

```
00verride
public boolean equals(Object o) {
    if (this == 0)
        return true;
    if (o == null || getClass() != o.getClass())
        return false;
    Event event = (Event) o;
    if (name != null ? !name.equals(event.name) : event.name != null)
        return false;
    return true;
}
@Override
public int hashCode() {
    return name != null ? name.hashCode() : 0;
}
@Override
public String toString() {
    return name;
}
```

19.3 Shows

A show is an event at a venue. It consists of a set of performances of the show. A show also contains the list of ticket prices available.

Let's start building Show. Here's is our starting point:

src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/model/Show.java

```
/**
* 
\star A show is an instance of an event taking place at a particular venue. A show can have
   multiple performances.
 * 
 */
@Entity
public class Show {
    /* Declaration of fields */
    /**
    * The synthetic id of the object.
    */
   0Id
   @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
   private Long id;
    /**
    * 
     * The event of which this show is an instance. The <code>@ManyToOne<code> JPA mapping
   establishes this relationship.
    *
```

```
<a>> *
 * The <code>@NotNull</code> Bean Validation constraint means that the event must be
specified.
 * 
*/
@ManyToOne
@NotNull
private Event event;
/**
* 
 * The venue where this show takes place. The <code>@ManyToOne<code> JPA mapping
establishes this relationship.
* 
 * 
 * The <code>@NotNull</code> Bean Validation constraint means that the venue must be
specified.
 * 
*/
@ManyToOne
@NotNull
private Venue venue;
/* Boilerplate getters and setters */
public Long getId() {
    return id;
}
public void setId(Long id) {
   this.id = id;
}
public Event getEvent() {
   return event;
}
public void setEvent(Event event) {
   this.event = event;
}
public Venue getVenue() {
   return venue;
}
public void setVenue(Venue venue) {
   this.venue = venue;
}
/* toString(), equals() and hashCode() for Show, using the natural identity of the object
*/
00verride
public boolean equals(Object o) {
    if (this == \circ)
        return true;
    if (o == null || getClass() != o.getClass())
       return false;
    Show show = (Show) o;
    if (event != null ? !event.equals(show.event) : show.event != null)
```

```
return false;
        if (venue != null ? !venue.equals(show.venue) : show.venue != null)
            return false;
        return true;
    }
   00verride
   public int hashCode() {
       int result = event != null ? event.hashCode() : 0;
       result = 31 * result + (venue != null ? venue.hashCode() : 0);
        return result;
    }
   00verride
   public String toString() {
        return event + " at " + venue;
    }
}
```

If you've been paying attention, you'll notice that there is a problem here. We've identified that the natural identity of this entity is formed of two properties - the *event* and the *venue*, and we've correctly coded the equals() and hashCode() methods (or had them generated for us!). However, we haven't told JPA that these two properties, in combination, must be unique. As there are two properties involved, we can no longer use the @Column annotation (which operates on a single property/table column), but now must use the class level @Table annotation (which operates on the whole entity/table). Change the class definition to read:

src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/model/Show.java

```
...
@Entity
@Table(uniqueConstraints = @UniqueConstraint(columnNames = { "event_id", "venue_id" }))
public class Show {
    ...
}
```

You'll notice that JPA requires us to use the column names, rather than property names here. The column names used in the @UniqueConstraint annotation are those generated by default for properties called event and venue.

Now, let's add the set of performances to the event. Unlike previous relationships we've seen, the relationship between a show and it's performances is bi-directional. We chose to model this as a bi-directional relationship in order to improve the generated database schema (otherwise you end with complicated mapping tables which makes updates to collections hard). Let's add the set of performances:

src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/model/Show.java

```
/**
 * 
 * The set of performances of this show.
 * 
 * The set of performances of this show.
 * 
 *
 * 
 * The <code>@OneToMany<code> JPA mapping establishes this relationship. Collection
 members
 * are fetched eagerly, so that they can be accessed even after the entity has become
 detached.
 * This relationship is bi-directional (a performance knows which show it is part of),
 and the <code>mappedBy</code>
```

```
* attribute establishes this.
* 
*
*/
@OneToMany(fetch=EAGER, mappedBy = "show", cascade = ALL)
@OrderBy("date")
private Set<Performance> performances = new HashSet<Performance>();
...
public Set<Performance> getPerformances() {
    return performances;
}
public void setPerformances(Set<Performance> performances) {
    this.performances = performances;
...
```

As the relationship is bi-directional, we specify the mappedBy attribute on the @OneToMany annotation, which informs JPA to create a bi-directional relationship. The value of the attribute is name of property which forms the other side of the relationship - in this case, not unsuprisingly show!

As Show is the owner of Performance (and without a show, a performance cannot exist), we add the cascade = ALL attribute to the @OneToMany annotation. As a result, any persistence operation that occurs on a show, will be propagated to it's performances. For example, if a show is removed, any associated performances will be removed as well.

When retrieving a show, we will also retrieve its associated performances by adding the fetch = EAGER attribute to the @OneToMany annotation. This is a design decision which required careful consideration. In general, you should favour the default lazy initialization of collections: their content should be accessible on demand. However, in this case we intend to marshal the contents of the collection and pass it across the wire in the JAX-RS layer, after the entity has become detached, and cannot initialize its members on demand.

We'll also need to add the set of ticket prices available for this show. Once more, this is a bi-directional relationship, owned by the show. It looks just like the set of performances.

Here's the full source for Show:

src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/model/Show.java

```
/**
* 
* A show is an instance of an event taking place at a particular venue. A show can have
   multiple performances.
* 
 <a>> *</a>
* A show contains a set of performances, and a set of ticket prices for each section of the
   venue for this show.
* 
* 
* The event and venue form the natural id of this entity, and therefore must be unique. JPA
   requires us to use the class level
* <code>@Table</code> constraint.
* 
*/
/*
* We suppress the warning about not specifying a serialVersionUID, as we are still
   developing this app, and want the JVM to
  generate the serialVersionUID for us. When we put this app into production, we'll generate
   and embed the serialVersionUID
```

```
*/
@SuppressWarnings("serial")
@Entity
@Table(uniqueConstraints = @UniqueConstraint(columnNames = { "event_id", "venue_id" }))
public class Show implements Serializable {
   /* Declaration of fields */
    /**
    * The synthetic id of the object.
    */
   0Id
   @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
   private Long id;
   / * *
    * 
    * The event of which this show is an instance. The <code>@ManyToOne<code> JPA mapping
   establishes this relationship.
    * 
    * 
    * The <code>@NotNull</code> Bean Validation constraint means that the event must be
   specified.
    * 
    */
   @ManyToOne
   @NotNull
   private Event event;
   /**
    * 
    * The event of which this show is an instance. The <code>@ManyToOne<code> JPA mapping
   establishes this relationship.
    * 
    *
    * 
    * The <code>@NotNull</code> Bean Validation constraint means that the event must be
   specified.
    * 
    */
   @ManyToOne
   @NotNull
   private Venue venue;
    /**
    * 
    * The set of performances of this show.
    * 
    * 
    * The <code>@OneToMany<code> JPA mapping establishes this relationship. TODO Explain
   EAGER fetch.
    * This relationship is bi-directional (a performance knows which show it is part of),
   and the <code>mappedBy</code>
    * attribute establishes this. We cascade all persistence operations to the set of
   performances, so, for example if a show
    * is removed, then all of it's performances will also be removed.
    * 
    * 
    * Normally a collection is loaded from the database in the order of the rows, but here
```

```
we want to make sure that
 * performances are ordered by date - we let the RDBMS do the heavy lifting. The
 * <code>@OrderBy<code> annotation instructs JPA to do this.
 * 
 */
@OneToMany(fetch = EAGER, mappedBy = "show", cascade = ALL)
@OrderBy("date")
private Set<Performance> performances = new HashSet<Performance>();
/**
 * 
 * The set of ticket prices available for this show.
 * 
 * 
 * The <code>@OneToMany<code> JPA mapping establishes this relationship.
 \star This relationship is bi-directional (a ticket price category knows which show it is
part of), and the <code>mappedBy</code>
 \star attribute establishes this. We cascade all persistence operations to the set of
performances, so, for example if a show
 \star is removed, then all of it's ticket price categories are also removed.
 * 
 */
@OneToMany(mappedBy = "show", cascade = ALL, fetch = EAGER)
private Set<TicketPrice> ticketPrices = new HashSet<TicketPrice>();
/* Boilerplate getters and setters */
public Long getId() {
    return id;
}
public void setId(Long id) {
    this.id = id;
}
public Event getEvent() {
    return event;
}
public void setEvent(Event event) {
    this.event = event;
}
public Set<Performance> getPerformances() {
    return performances;
}
public void setPerformances(Set<Performance> performances) {
    this.performances = performances;
}
public Venue getVenue() {
    return venue;
}
public void setVenue(Venue venue) {
    this.venue = venue;
}
public Set<TicketPrice> getTicketPrices() {
   return ticketPrices;
```

```
public void setTicketPrices(Set<TicketPrice> ticketPrices) {
    this.ticketPrices = ticketPrices;
}
/* toString(), equals() and hashCode() for Show, using the natural identity of the object
*/
00verride
public boolean equals(Object o) {
    if (this == \circ)
       return true;
    if (o == null || getClass() != o.getClass())
        return false;
    Show show = (Show) \circ;
    if (event != null ? !event.equals(show.event) : show.event != null)
        return false;
    if (venue != null ? !venue.equals(show.venue) : show.venue != null)
        return false;
    return true;
}
@Override
public int hashCode() {
    int result = event != null ? event.hashCode() : 0;
    result = 31 * result + (venue != null ? venue.hashCode() : 0);
    return result;
}
00verride
public String toString() {
    return event + " at " + venue;
}
```

19.4 Performances

}

Finally, let's create the Performance class, which represents an instance of a Show. Performance is pretty straightforward. It contains the date and time of the performance, and the show of which it is a performance. Together, the show, and the date and time, make up the natural identity of the performance. Here's the source for Performance:

src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/model/Performance.java

```
/**
 * 
 * A performance represents a single instance of a show.
 * 
 *
 * 
 *
 * 
 *
 * 
 *
 * <code>@Table </code> constraint.
 * 
 *
 */
@Entity
@Table(uniqueConstraints = @UniqueConstraint(columnNames = { "date", "show_id" }))
```

```
public class Performance {
    /* Declaration of fields */
    /**
    * The synthetic id of the object.
    */
   QID
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
   private Long id;
    /**
    * 
     * The date and start time of the performance.
     * 
     * 
     \star A Java {@link Date} object represents both a date and a time, whilst an RDBMS splits
   out Date, Time and Timestamp.
    \star Therefore we instruct JPA to store this date as a timestamp using the
   <code>@Temporal(TIMESTAMP)</code> annotation.
    * 
    * 
    * The date and time of the performance is required, and the Bean Validation constraint
   <code>@NotNull</code> enforces this.
    * 
    */
    @Temporal(TIMESTAMP)
    @NotNull
   private Date date;
   /**
    * 
    * The show of which this is a performance. The <code>@ManyToOne<code> JPA mapping
   establishes this relationship.
    * 
     *
    * 
     \star The show of which this is a performance is required, and the Bean Validation
   constraint <code>@NotNull</code> enforces
    * this.
    * 
    */
    @ManyToOne
    @NotNull
    private Show show;
    /* Boilerplate getters and setters */
   public Long getId() {
       return id;
    }
    public void setId(Long id) {
       this.id = id;
    }
    public void setShow(Show show) {
       this.show = show;
    }
```

```
public Show getShow() {
    return show;
}
public Date getDate() {
    return date;
}
public void setDate(Date date) {
    this.date = date;
/* equals() and hashCode() for Performance, using the natural identity of the object */
00verride
public boolean equals(Object o) {
    if (this == 0)
        return true;
    if (o == null || getClass() != o.getClass())
        return false;
    Performance that = (Performance) o;
    if (date != null ? !date.equals(that.date) : that.date != null)
        return false;
    if (show != null ? !show.equals(that.show) : that.show != null)
        return false;
    return true;
}
00verride
public int hashCode() {
    int result = date != null ? date.hashCode() : 0;
    result = 31 * result + (show != null ? show.hashCode() : 0);
    return result;
}
```

Of interest here is the storage of the date and time.

A Java Date represents "a specific instance in time, with millisecond precision" and is the recommended construct for representing date and time in the JDK. A RDBMS's *DATE* type typically has day precision only, and uses the *DATETIME* or *TIMESTAMP* types to represent an instance in time, and often only to second precision.

As the mapping between Java date and time, and database date and time isn't straightforward, JPA requires us to use the @Temporal annotation on any property of type Date, and to specify whether the Date should be stored as a date, a time or a timestamp (date and time).

19.5 Venue

Now, let's build out the entities to represent the venue.

We start by adding an entity to represent the venue. A venue needs to have a name, a description, a capacity, an address, an associated media item and a set sections in which people can sit. If you completed the introduction chapter, you should already have some of these properties set, so we will update the Venue class to look like in the definition below.

src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/model/Venue.java

```
/**
*
```

}
```
* Represents a single venue
 * 
*
*/
@Entity
public class Venue {
   /* Declaration of fields */
    /**
    * The synthetic id of the object.
    */
    0Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
   private Long id;
    /**
    * 
     * The name of the event.
     * 
    * 
     * The name of the event forms it's natural identity and cannot be shared between events.
     * 
    * 
     \star The name must not be null and must be one or more characters, the Bean Validation
     * constraint <code>@NotEmpty</code> enforces this.
     * 
    */
    @Column(unique = true)
    @NotEmpty
   private String name;
    /**
    * The address of the venue
    */
    @Embedded
    private Address address = new Address();
    /**
    * A description of the venue
    */
   private String description;
    /**
    * 
    \star A set of sections in the venue
     * 
     * 
     * The <code>@OneToMany<code> JPA mapping establishes this relationship.
     * Collection members are fetched eagerly, so that they can be accessed even after the
     * entity has become detached. This relationship is bi-directional (a section knows which
     * venue it is part of), and the <code>mappedBy</code> attribute establishes this. We
     * cascade all persistence operations to the set of performances, so, for example if a
   venue
     \star is removed, then all of it's sections will also be removed.
     * 
    */
    @OneToMany(cascade = ALL, fetch = EAGER, mappedBy = "venue")
   private Set<Section> sections = new HashSet<Section>();
```

```
/**
* The capacity of the venue
*/
private int capacity;
/**
* An optional media item to entice punters to the venue. The <code>@ManyToOne</code>
establishes the relationship.
*/
@ManyToOne
private MediaItem mediaItem;
/* Boilerplate getters and setters */
public Long getId() {
   return id;
}
public void setId(Long id) {
   this.id = id;
}
public String getName() {
    return name;
}
public void setName(String name) {
    this.name = name;
}
public Address getAddress() {
   return address;
}
public void setAddress(Address address) {
   this.address = address;
}
public MediaItem getMediaItem() {
   return mediaItem;
}
public void setMediaItem(MediaItem description) {
   this.mediaItem = description;
}
public String getDescription() {
   return description;
}
public void setDescription(String description) {
   this.description = description;
}
public Set<Section> getSections() {
   return sections;
}
public void setSections(Set<Section> sections) {
    this.sections = sections;
```

}

```
public int getCapacity() {
    return capacity;
}
public void setCapacity(int capacity) {
    this.capacity = capacity;
/* toString(), equals() and hashCode() for Venue, using the natural identity of the
object */
@Override
public boolean equals(Object o) {
    if (this == \circ)
        return true;
    if (o == null || getClass() != o.getClass())
        return false;
    Venue venue = (Venue) o;
    if (address != null ? !address.equals(venue.address) : venue.address != null)
        return false;
    if (name != null ? !name.equals(venue.name) : venue.name != null)
        return false;
    return true;
}
Override
public int hashCode() {
    int result = name != null ? name.hashCode() : 0;
    result = 31 * result + (address != null ? address.hashCode() : 0);
    return result;
}
@Override
public String toString() {
   return name;
}
```

In creating this entity, we've followed all the design and implementation decisions previously discussed, with one new concept. Rather than add the properties for street, city, postal code etc. to this object, we've extracted them into the Address object, and included it in the Venue object using composition. This would allow us to reuse the Address object in other places (such as a customer's address).

A RDBMS doesn't have a similar concept to composition, so we need to choose whether to represent the address as a separate entity, and create a relationship between the venue and the address, or whether to map the properties from Address to the table for the owning entity, in this case Venue. It doesn't make much sense for an address to be a full entity - we're not going to want to run queries against the address in isolation, nor do we want to be able to delete or update an address in isolation - in essence, the address doesn't have a standalone identity outside of the object into which it is composed.

To *embed* the Address into Venue we add the @Embeddable annotation to the Address class. However, unlike a full entity, there is no need to add an identifier. Here's the source for Address:

src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/model/Address.java

```
/**
 * 
 * A reusable representation of an address.
 *
```

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```
* 
 * Addresses are used in many places in an application, so to observe the DRY principle, we
   model Address as an embeddable
 \star entity. An embeddable entity appears as a child in the object model, but no relationship
   is established in the RDBMS..
 * 
 */
@Embeddable
public class Address {
    /* Declaration of fields */
   private String street;
   private String city;
   private String country;
    /* Declaration of boilerplate getters and setters */
    public String getStreet() {
       return street;
    }
    public void setStreet(String street) {
        this.street = street;
    }
    public String getCity() {
        return city;
    }
    public void setCity(String city) {
       this.city = city;
    }
    public String getCountry() {
       return country;
    }
    public void setCountry(String country) {
       this.country = country;
    }
    /* toString(), equals() and hashCode() for Address, using the natural identity of the
   object */
    00verride
    public boolean equals(Object o) {
        if (this == 0)
            return true;
        if (o == null || getClass() != o.getClass())
            return false;
        Address address = (Address) o;
        if (city != null ? !city.equals(address.city) : address.city != null)
            return false;
        if (country != null ? !country.equals(address.country) : address.country != null)
            return false;
        if (street != null ? !street.equals(address.street) : address.street != null)
           return false;
        return true;
```

```
@Override
public int hashCode() {
    int result = street != null ? street.hashCode() : 0;
    result = 31 * result + (city != null ? city.hashCode() : 0);
    result = 31 * result + (country != null ? country.hashCode() : 0);
    return result;
}
@Override
public String toString() {
    return street + ", " + city + ", " + country;
}
```

19.6 Sections

A venue consists of a number of seating sections. Each seating section has a name, a description, the number of rows in the section, and the number of seats in a row. It's natural identifier is the name of section combined with the venue (a venue can't have two sections with the same name). Section doesn't introduce any new concepts, so go ahead and copy the source in, if you are building the application whilst following this tutorial.

19.7 Booking, Ticket & Seat

There aren't many new concepts to explore in Booking, Ticket and Seat, so if you are following along with the tutorial, you should copy in the Booking, Ticket and Seat classes.

Once the user has selected an event, identified the venue, and selected a performance, they have the opportunity to request a number of seats in a given section, and select the category of tickets required. Once they chosen their seats, and entered their email address, a Booking is created.

A booking consists of the date the booking was created, an email address (as TicketMonster doesn't yet have fully fledged user management), a set of tickets and the associated performance. The set of tickets shows us how to create a uni-directional one-to-many relationship:

src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/model/Booking.java

```
. . .
/**
 * 
 * The set of tickets contained within the booking. The <code>@OneToMany<code> JPA
mapping establishes this relationship.
 * 
 *
 * 
 * The set of tickets is eagerly loaded because FIXME . All operations are cascaded to
each ticket, so for example if a
 \star booking is removed, then all associated tickets will be removed.
 * 
 * 
 * This relationship is uni-directional, so we need to inform JPA to create a foreign key
 mapping. The foreign key mapping
 * is not visible in the {@link Ticket} entity despite being present in the database.
 *
```

```
*/
@OneToMany(fetch = EAGER, cascade = ALL)
@JoinColumn @NotEmpty
@Valid
private Set<Ticket> tickets = new HashSet<Ticket>();
...
```

We add the @JoinColumn annotation, which sets up a foreign key in Ticket, but doesn't expose the booking on Ticket. This prevents the use of messy mapping tables, whilst preserving the integrity of the entity model.

A ticket embeds the seat allocated, and contains a reference to the category under which it was sold. It also contains the price at which it was sold.

Connecting to the database

In this example, we are using the in-memory H2 database, which is very easy to set up on JBoss AS. JBoss AS allows you deploy a datasource inside your application's WEB-INF directory. You can locate the source in src/main/webapp/WEB-INF/ticket-mon

src/main/webapp/WEB-INF/ticket-monster-ds.xml

```
<datasources xmlns="http://www.jboss.org/ironjacamar/schema"</pre>
   xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
   xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.jboss.org/ironjacamar/schema
   http://docs.jboss.org/ironjacamar/schema/datasources_1_0.xsd">
    <!-- The datasource is bound into JNDI at this location. We reference
       this in META-INF/persistence.xml -->
    <datasource jndi-name="java:jboss/datasources/ticket-monsterDS"</pre>
       pool-name="ticket-monster" enabled="true" use-java-context="true">
        <connection-url>
            jdbc:h2:mem:ticket-monster;DB_CLOSE_ON_EXIT=FALSE;DB_CLOSE_DELAY=-1
        </connection-url>
        <driver>h2</driver>
        <security>
           <user-name>sa</user-name>
            <password>sa</password>
        </security>
    </datasource>
</datasources>
```

The datasource configures an H2 in-memory database, called *ticket-monster*, and registers a datasource in JNDI at the address:

```
java: jboss/datasources/ticket-monsterDS
```

Now we need to configure JPA to use the datasource. This is done in src/main/resources/META-INF/persistence.xml:

src/main/resources/persistence.xml

```
<persistence version="2.0"
xmlns="http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/persistence"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xsi:schemaLocation="
    http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/persistence
    http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/persistence/persistence_2_0.xsd">

    versistence-unit name="primary">
        <!-- If you are running in a production environment, add a managed
            data source, this example data source is just for development and testing! -->
        <!-- The datasource is deployed as WEB-INF/ticket-monster-ds.xml, you
            can find it in the source at src/main/webapp/WEB-INF/ticket-monster-ds.xml -->
        <jta-data-source>java:jboss/datasources/ticket-monsterDS
```

```
<properties>
    <!-- Properties for Hibernate -->
    <property name="hibernate.hbm2ddl.auto" value="create-drop" />
    <property name="hibernate.show_sql" value="false" />
    </properties>
    </persistence-unit>
</persistence>
```

As our application has only one datasource, and hence one persistence unit, the name given to the persistence unit doesn't really matter. We call ours primary, but you can change this as you like. We tell JPA about the datasource bound in JNDI.

Hibernate includes the ability to generate tables from entities, which here we have configured. We don't recommend using this outside of development. Updates to databases in production should be done manually.

Populating test data

Whilst we develop our application, it's useful to be able to populate the database with test data. Luckily, Hibernate makes this easy. Just add a file called import.sql onto the classpath of your application (we keep it in src/main/resources/import.sql In it, we just write standard sql statements suitable for the database we are using. To do this, you need to know the generated column and table names for your entities. The best way to work these out is to look at the h2console.

The h2console is included in the JBoss AS quickstarts, along with instructions on how to use it. For more information, see http://jboss.org/jdf/quickstarts/jboss-as-quickstart/h2-console/

Where do I look for my data?

The database URL is jdbc:h2:mem:ticket-monster. After you have downloaded h2console.war and deployed it on the server, make sure that the application is running on the server and use this value to connect to your running application's database.

English	Preferences Tools Help
Login	
Saved Settings:	Generic H2 (Server) +
Setting Name:	Generic H2 (Server) Save Remove
Driver Class:	org.h2.Driver
JDBC URL:	jdbc:h2:mem:ticket-monster
User Name:	sa
Password:	••
	Connect Test Connection

Figure 21.1: h2console settings

Conclusion

You now have a working data model for your TicketMonster application, our next tutorial will show you how to create the business services layer or something like that - it seems to end abruptly.

Part IV

Building The Business Services With JAX-RS

What Will You Learn Here?

We've just defined the domain model of the application and created its persistence layer. Now we need to define the services that implement the business logic of the application and expose them to the front-end. After reading this, you'll understand how to design the business layer and what choices to make while developing it. Topics covered include:

- Encapsulating business logic in services and integrating with the persistence tier
- Using CDI for integrating individual services
- Integration testing using Arquillian
- Exposing RESTful services via JAX-RS

The tutorial will show you how to perform all these steps in JBoss Developer Studio, including screenshots that guide you through.

Business Services And Their Relationships

TicketMonster's business logic is implemented by a number of classes, with different responsibilities:

- · managing media items
- · allocating tickets
- handling information on ticket availability
- remote access through a RESTful interface

The services are consumed by various other layers of the application:

- the media management and ticket allocation services encapsulate complex functionality, which in turn is exposed externally by RESTful services that wrap them
- RESTful services are mainly used by the HTML5 view layer
- the ticket availability service is used by the Errai-based view layer

Where to draw the line?

A business service is an encapsulated, reusable logical component that groups together a number of well-defined cohesive business operations. Business services perform business operations, and may coordinate infrastructure services such as persistence units, or even other business services as well. The boundaries drawn between them should take into account whether the newly created services represent, potentially reusable components.

As you can see, some of the services are intended to be consumed within the business layer of the application, while others provide an external interface as JAX-RS services. We will start by implementing the former, and we'll finish up with the latter. During this process, you will discover how CDI, EJB and JAX-RS make it easy to define and wire together our services.

Preparations

25.1 Adding Jackson Core

The first step for setting up our service architecture is to add Jackson Core as a dependency in the project. Adding Jackson Core as a provided dependency will enable you to use the Jackson annotations in the project. This is necessary to obtain a certain degree of control over the content of the JSON responses.

pom.xml

```
<project ...>
...
<dependencies>
<i-- This is the dependency for Jackson Core, which we use for
fine tuning the content of the JSON responses -->
<dependency>
<groupId>org.codehaus.jackson</groupId>
<artifactId>jackson-core-asl</artifactId>
<version>1.8.1</version>
<scope>provided</scope>
</dependency>
</dependency>
</dependencies>
...
</project>
```

Why do you need the Jackson annotations?

JAX-RS does not specify mediatype-agnostic annotations for certain use cases. You will encounter atleast one of them in the project. The object graph contains cyclic/bi-directional relationships among entities like Venue, Section, Show, Performance and TicketPrice. JSON representations for these objects will need tweaking to avoid stack oVerflow errors and the like, at runtime.

JBoss Enterprise Application 6 and JBoss AS 7 uses Jackson to perform serialization and dserialization of objects, thus requiring use of Jackson annotations to modify this behavior. @JsonIgnoreProperties from Jackson will be used to suppress serialization and deserialization of one of the fields involved in the cycle.

25.2 Verifying the versions of the JBoss BOMs

The next step is to verify if we're using the right version of the JBoss BOMs in the project. Using the right versions of the BOMs ensures that you work against a known set of tested dependencies. Verify that the property jboss.bom.version contains the value 1.0.7.CR8 or higher:

pom.xml

```
<project ...>
...
<properties>
...
<jboss.bom.version>1.0.7.CR8</jboss.bom.version>
...
</properties>
...
</properties>
...
</project>
```

Doing so will ensure that ShrinkWrap Resolvers 2.0.0. Final is present in the test classpath. This would be used in the Arquillian tests for the application.

25.3 Enabling CDI

The next step is to enable CDI in the deployment by creating a beans.xml file in the WEB-INF folder of the web application.

src/main/webapp/WEB-INF/beans.xml

</beans>

If you used the Maven archetype

If you used the Maven archetype to create the project, this file will exist already in the project - it is added automatically.

You may wonder why the file is empty! Whilst beans.xml can specify various deployment-time configuration (e.g. activation of interceptors, decorators or alternatives), it can also act as a marker file, telling the container to enable CDI for the deployment (which it doesn't do, unless beans.xml is present).

Contexts and Dependency Injection (CDI)

As it's name suggests, CDI is the contexts and dependency injection standard for Java EE. By enabling CDI in your application, deployed classes become managed components and their lifecycle and wiring becomes the responsibility of the Java EE server. In this way, we can reduce coupling between components, which is a requirement o a well-designed architecture. Now, we can focus on implementing the responsibilities of the components and describing their dependencies in a declarative fashion. The runtime will do the rest for you: instantiating and wiring them together, as well as disposing of them as needed.

25.4 Adding utility classes

Next, we add some helper classes providing low-level utilities for the application. We won't get in their implementation details here, but you can study their source code for details.

Copy the following classes from the original example to src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/uti

- Base64
- ForwardingMap
- MultivaluedHashMap
- Reflections
- Resources

Internal Services

We begin the service implementation by implementing some helper services.

26.1 The Media Manager

First, let's add support for managing media items, such as images. The persistence layer simply stores URLs, referencing media items stored by online services. The URL look like http://dl.dropbox.com/u/65660684/640px-Roy_Thomson_Hall_Toronto.jpg.

Now, we could use the URLs in our application, and retrieve these media items from the provider. However, we would prefer to cache these media items in order to improve application performance and increase resilience to external failures - this will allow us to run the application successfully even if the provider is down. The MediaManager is a good illustration of a business service; it performs the retrieval and caching of media objects, encapsulating the operation from the rest of the application.

We begin by creating MediaManager:

src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/service/MediaManager.java

```
/ * *
* 
 * The media manager is responsible for taking a media item, and returning either the URL
 * of the cached version (if the application cannot load the item from the URL), or the
 * original URL.
 * 
 * 
 st The media manager also transparently caches the media items on first load.
 * 
 * 
 * The computed URLs are cached for the duration of a request. This provides a good balance
 * between consuming heap space, and computational time.
 * 
 */
public class MediaManager {
    /**
     \star Locate the tmp directory for the machine
     */
   private static final File tmpDir;
    static {
        String dataDir = System.getenv("OPENSHIFT_DATA_DIR");
        String parentDir = dataDir != null ? dataDir : System.getProperty("java.io.tmpdir");
```

```
tmpDir = new File(parentDir, "org.jboss.jdf.examples.ticket-monster");
    if (tmpDir.exists()) {
        if (tmpDir.isFile())
            throw new IllegalStateException(tmpDir.getAbsolutePath() + " already exists,
and is a file. Remove it.");
    } else {
        tmpDir.mkdir();
    }
}
/**
 * A request scoped cache of computed URLs of media items.
private final Map<MediaItem, MediaPath> cache;
public MediaManager() {
    this.cache = new HashMap<MediaItem, MediaPath>();
}
/**
 * Load a cached file by name
 * @param fileName
 * @return
 */
public File getCachedFile(String fileName) {
    return new File(tmpDir, fileName);
}
/**
 * Obtain the URL of the media item. If the URL h has already been computed in this
     * request, it will be looked up in the request scoped cache, otherwise it will be
     * computed, and placed in the request scoped cache.
 */
public MediaPath getPath(MediaItem mediaItem) {
    if (cache.containsKey(mediaItem)) {
        return cache.get(mediaItem);
    } else {
        MediaPath mediaPath = createPath(mediaItem);
        cache.put(mediaItem, mediaPath);
        return mediaPath;
    }
}
/**
 \star Compute the URL to a media item. If the media item is not cacheable, then, as long
     * as the resource can be loaded, the original URL is returned. If the resource is not
     * available, then a placeholder image replaces it. If the media item is cachable, it
     \star is first cached in the tmp directory, and then path to load it is returned.
 +/
private MediaPath createPath(MediaItem mediaItem) {
    if(mediaItem == null) {
        return
createCachedMedia(Reflections.getResource("not_available.jpg").toExternalForm(), IMAGE);
    } else if (!mediaItem.getMediaType().isCacheable()) {
        if (checkResourceAvailable(mediaItem)) {
            return new MediaPath(mediaItem.getUrl(), false, mediaItem.getMediaType());
        } else {
            return
createCachedMedia(Reflections.getResource("not_available.jpg").toExternalForm(), IMAGE);
```

```
} else {
       return createCachedMedia(mediaItem);
    }
}
/**
 * Check if a media item can be loaded from it's URL, using the JDK URLConnection classes.
 */
private boolean checkResourceAvailable(MediaItem mediaItem) {
    URL url = null;
    try {
        url = new URL(mediaItem.getUrl());
    } catch (MalformedURLException e) {
    }
    if (url != null) {
        try {
            URLConnection connection = url.openConnection();
            if (connection instanceof HttpURLConnection) {
                return ((HttpURLConnection) connection).getResponseCode() ==
HttpURLConnection.HTTP_OK;
            } else {
                return connection.getContentLength() > 0;
            }
        } catch (IOException e) {
    }
    return false;
}
/**
 * The cached file name is a base64 encoded version of the URL. This means we don't need
to maintain a database of cached
 * files.
 */
private String getCachedFileName(String url) {
   return Base64.encodeToString(url.getBytes(), false);
}
/**
 * Check to see if the file is already cached.
 */
private boolean alreadyCached(String cachedFileName) {
    File cache = getCachedFile(cachedFileName);
    if (cache.exists()) {
        if (cache.isDirectory()) {
            throw new IllegalStateException(cache.getAbsolutePath() + " already exists,
and is a directory. Remove it.");
        }
        return true;
    } else {
        return false;
    }
}
/**
 \star To cache a media item we first load it from the net, then write it to disk.
 */
private MediaPath createCachedMedia(String url, MediaType mediaType) {
    String cachedFileName = getCachedFileName(url);
    if (!alreadyCached(cachedFileName)) {
      URL _url = null;
```

}

```
trv {
            _url = new URL(url);
        } catch (MalformedURLException e) {
            throw new IllegalStateException("Error reading URL " + url);
        try {
            InputStream is = null;
            OutputStream os = null;
            try {
                is = new BufferedInputStream(_url.openStream());
                os = new BufferedOutputStream(getCachedOutputStream(cachedFileName));
                while (true) {
                    int data = is.read();
                    if (data == -1)
                        break;
                    os.write(data);
                }
            } finally {
                if (is != null)
                    is.close();
                if (os != null)
                    os.close();
            }
        } catch (IOException e) {
            throw new IllegalStateException("Error caching " +
mediaType.getDescription(), e);
        }
    }
    return new MediaPath(cachedFileName, true, mediaType);
}
private MediaPath createCachedMedia(MediaItem mediaItem) {
    return createCachedMedia(mediaItem.getUrl(), mediaItem.getMediaType());
private OutputStream getCachedOutputStream(String fileName) {
    try {
        return new FileOutputStream(getCachedFile(fileName));
    } catch (FileNotFoundException e) {
        throw new IllegalStateException("Error creating cached file", e);
    }
}
```

The service delegates to a number of internal methods that do the heavy lifting, but exposes a simple API, to the external observer it simply converts the MediaItem entities into MediaPath data structures, that can be used by the application to load the binary data of the media item. The service will retrieve and cache the data locally in the filesystem, if possible (e.g. streamed videos aren't cacheable!).

src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/service/MediaPath.java

```
public class MediaPath {
    private final String url;
    private final boolean cached;
    private final MediaType mediaType;
    public MediaPath(String url, boolean cached, MediaType mediaType) {
        this.url = url;
        this.cached = cached;
    }
}
```

}

```
123 / 275
```

```
this.mediaType = mediaType;
}
public String getUrl() {
   return url;
}
public boolean isCached() {
   return cached;
}
public MediaType getMediaType() {
   return mediaType;
}
```

The service can be injected by type into the components that depend on it. However, in order to make it available to JSF views, we add a @Named annotation, which means the bean can be referenced as mediaManager as well.

We should also control the lifecycle of this service. The MediaManager stores request-specific state, so should be scoped to the web request, the CDI @RequestScoped is perfect.

src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/service/MediaManager.java

```
...
@Named
@RequestScoped
public class MediaManager {
    ...
}
```

26.2 The Seat Allocation Service

The seat allocation service finds free seats at booking time, in a given section of the venue. It is a good example of how a service can coordinate infrastructure services (using the injected persistence unit to get access to the ServiceAllocation instance) and domain objects (by invoking the allocateSeats method on a concrete allocation instance).

Isolating this functionality in a service class makes it possible to write simpler, self-explanatory code in the layers above and opens the possibility of replacing this code at a later date with a more advanced implementation (for example one using an in-memory cache).

src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/service/SeatAllocationService.java

```
@SuppressWarnings("serial")
public class SeatAllocationService implements Serializable {
    @Inject
    EntityManager entityManager;
    public AllocatedSeats allocateSeats(Section section, Performance performance, int
    seatCount, boolean contiguous) {
        SectionAllocation sectionAllocation = retrieveSectionAllocationExclusively(section,
        performance);
        List<Seat> seats = sectionAllocation.allocateSeats(seatCount, contiguous);
        return new AllocatedSeats(section Allocation, seats);
    }
    public void deallocateSeats(Section section, Performance performance, List<Seat> seats) {
        SectionAllocation sectionAllocation = retrieveSectionAllocationExclusively(section,
        performance);
    }
}
```

```
for (Seat seat : seats) {
            if (!seat.getSection().equals(section)) {
               throw new SeatAllocationException ("All seats must be in the same section!");
            sectionAllocation.deallocate(seat);
        }
   }
   private SectionAllocation retrieveSectionAllocationExclusively(Section section,
   Performance performance) {
       SectionAllocation sectionAllocationStatus = (SectionAllocation)
   entityManager.createQuery(
               "select s from SectionAllocation s where " +
               "s.performance.id = :performanceId and " +
               "s.section.id = :sectionId")
               .setParameter("performanceId", performance.getId())
               .setParameter("sectionId", section.getId())
              .getSingleResult();
       entityManager.lock(sectionAllocationStatus, LockModeType.PESSIMISTIC_WRITE);
       return sectionAllocationStatus;
   }
}
```

Next, we define the AllocatedSeats class that we use for storing seat reservations for a booking, before they are made persistent.

src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/service/AllocatedSeats.java

```
public class AllocatedSeats {
    private final SectionAllocation sectionAllocation;
    private final List<Seat> seats;
    public AllocatedSeats(SectionAllocation sectionAllocation, List<Seat> seats) {
        this.sectionAllocation = sectionAllocation;
        this.seats = seats;
    }
    public SectionAllocation getSectionAllocation() {
        return sectionAllocation;
    }
    public List<Seat> getSeats() {
        return seats;
    }
    public void markOccupied() {
        sectionAllocation.markOccupied(seats);
    }
}
```

26.3 Booking Monitor Service

The last service that we create provides data about the current shows and their ticket availability status. It is accessed remotely by Errai through a dedicated RPC mechanism, which requires us to define and implement a service interface. We begin by adding the interface first, using the @Remote annotation from Errai to indicate its purpose.

src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/monitor/client/shared/BookingMonitorService.java

```
/**
* A service used by the booking monitor for retrieving status information.
 * Errai's @Remote annotation indicates that the Service implementation can
 * be used as an RPC endpoint and that this interface can be used on the
 * client for type safe method invocation on this endpoint.
 */
@Remote
public interface BookingMonitorService {
    /**
    * Lists all active {@link Show}s (shows with future performances).
    * @return list of shows found.
    */
   public List<Show> retrieveShows();
    /**
    * Constructs a map of performance IDs to the total number of sold tickets.
     * @return map of performance IDs to the total number of sold tickets.
    */
   public Map<Long, Long> retrieveOccupiedCounts();
}
```

After doing so, we create the service implementation, using the @Service annotation to indicate that it should be exposed externally by Errai.

src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/service/BookingMonitorServiceImpl.java

```
/**
* Implementation of {@link BookingMonitorService}.
 * Errai's @Service annotation exposes this service as an RPC endpoint.
*/
@ApplicationScoped
@Service
@SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
public class BookingMonitorServiceImpl implements BookingMonitorService {
    @Inject
    private EntityManager entityManager;
    @Override
    public List<Show> retrieveShows() {
        Query showQuery = entityManager.createQuery(
                "select DISTINCT s from Show s JOIN s.performances p " +
                "WHERE p.date > current_timestamp");
        return showQuery.getResultList();
    }
    @Override
    public Map<Long, Long> retrieveOccupiedCounts() {
       Map <Long, Long> occupiedCounts = new HashMap<Long, Long>();
```

```
Query occupiedCountsQuery = entityManager.createQuery(
                "select s.performance.id, SUM(s.occupiedCount) from SectionAllocation
s " +
                "where s.performance.date > current_timestamp GROUP BY
s.performance.id");
List<Object[] results = occupiedCountsQuery.getResultList();
for (Object[] result : results) {
        occupiedCounts.put((Long) result[0], (Long) result[1]);
    }
    return occupiedCounts;
}</pre>
```

Implement an interface or not?

}

You will find yourself very often facing a dilemma: add an interface for a service or not? As you have seen so far and will continue to see next, most of the services in TicketMonster do not implement interfaces, except wherever it is a requirement of the framework in use (e.g. Errai in this case). In Java EE 6 the requirements for business services to implement interfaces have been relaxed significantly, therefore unless there are valid reasons for creating an abstraction (such as multiple possible implementations), we skipped adding interfaces to our services.

JAX-RS Services

The majority of services in the application are JAX-RS web services. They are critical part of the design, as they next service is used for provide communication with the HTML5 view layer. The JAX-RS services range from simple CRUD to processing bookings and media items.

To pass data across the wire we use JSON as the data marshalling format, as it is less verbose and easier to process than XML by the JavaScript client-side framework.

27.1 Initializing JAX-RS

To activate JAX-RS we add the class below, which instructs the container to look for JAX-RS annotated classes and install them as endpoints. This class should exist already in your project, as it is generated by the archetype, so make sure that it is there and it contains the code below:

src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/rest/JaxRsActivator.java

```
@ApplicationPath("/rest")
public class JaxRsActivator extends Application {
    /* class body intentionally left blank */
}
```

All the JAX-RS services are mapped relative to the /rest path, as defined by the @ApplicationPath annotation.

27.2 A Base Service For Read Operations

Most JAX-RS services must provide both a (filtered) list of entities or individual entity (e.g. events, venues and bookings). Instead of duplicating the implementation into each individual service we create a base service class and wire the helper objects in.

src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/rest/BaseEntityService.java

```
* 
 *
 * 
 * <code>
 * @Path("/widgets")
 * public class WidgetService extends BaseEntityService<Widget> {
  . . .
 * }
 * </code>
 * 
 * 
   will support the following methods:
 *
 * 
 * 
 * <code>
   GET /widgets
 *
   GET /widgets/:id
 *
 *
   GET /widgets/count
 * </code>
 * 
 *
   *
      Subclasses may specify various criteria for filtering entities when retrieving a list
   of them, by supporting
      custom query parameters. Pagination is supported by default through the query
   parameters <code>first</code>
 *
      and <code>maxResults</code>.
 * 
 < <p><
     The class is abstract because it is not intended to be used directly, but subclassed
  by actual JAX-RS
     endpoints.
 * 
 */
public abstract class BaseEntityService<T> {
   @Inject
   private EntityManager entityManager;
   private Class<T> entityClass;
   public BaseEntityService() {}
   public BaseEntityService(Class<T> entityClass) {
       this.entityClass = entityClass;
    }
   public EntityManager getEntityManager() {
       return entityManager;
    }
}
```

Now we add a method to retrieve all entities of a given type:

src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/rest/BaseEntityService.java

public abstract class BaseEntityService<T> {

```
. . .
/**
 * 
     A method for retrieving all entities of a given type. Supports the query parameters
    <code>first</code>
     and <code>maxResults</code> for pagination.
 * 
   @param uriInfo application and request context information (see {@see UriInfo} class
   information for more details)
   @return
 */
@GET
@Produces(MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON)
public List<T> getAll(@Context UriInfo uriInfo) {
    return getAll(uriInfo.getQueryParameters());
}
public List<T> getAll(MultivaluedMap<String, String> queryParameters) {
    final CriteriaBuilder criteriaBuilder = entityManager.getCriteriaBuilder();
    final CriteriaQuery<T> criteriaQuery = criteriaBuilder.createQuery(entityClass);
    Root<T> root = criteriaQuery.from(entityClass);
    Predicate[] predicates = extractPredicates(queryParameters, criteriaBuilder, root);
    criteriaQuery.select(criteriaQuery.getSelection()).where(predicates);
    criteriaQuery.orderBy(criteriaBuilder.asc(root.get("id")));
    TypedQuery<T> query = entityManager.createQuery(criteriaQuery);
    if (queryParameters.containsKey("first")) {
            Integer firstRecord = Integer.parseInt(queryParameters.getFirst("first"))-1;
            query.setFirstResult(firstRecord);
    if (queryParameters.containsKey("maxResults")) {
            Integer maxResults = Integer.parseInt(queryParameters.getFirst("maxResults"));
            query.setMaxResults(maxResults);
    }
            return query.getResultList();
}
/**
 <a>> *</a>
 *
      Subclasses may choose to expand the set of supported query parameters (for adding
more filtering
      criteria) by overriding this method.
 *
 < </p>
 \star @param queryParameters - the HTTP query parameters received by the endpoint
 * @param criteriaBuilder - @{link CriteriaBuilder} used by the invoker
 * @param root @{link Root} used by the invoker
 * @return a list of {@link Predicate}s that will added as query parameters
 */
protected Predicate[] extractPredicates(MultivaluedMap<String, String> queryParameters,
                                         CriteriaBuilder criteriaBuilder, Root<T> root) {
    return new Predicate[]{};
}
```

The newly added method 'getAll' is annotated with @GET which instructs JAX-RS to call it when a GET HTTP requests on the JAX-RS' endpoint base URL /rest/<entityRoot> is performed. But remember, this is not a true JAX-RS endpoint. It is an abstract class and it is not mapped to a path. The classes that extend it are JAX-RS endpoints, and will have to be mapped to a path, and are able to process requests.

The @Produces annotation defines that the response sent back by the server is in JSON format. The JAX-RS implementation will automatically convert the result returned by the method (a list of entities) into JSON format.

As well as configuring the marshaling strategy, the annotation affects content negotiation and method resolution. If the client requests JSON content specifically, this method will be invoked.

Note

}

Even though it is not shown in this example, you may have multiple methods that handle a specific URL and HTTP method, whilst consuming and producing different types of content (JSON, HTML, XML or others).

Subclasses can also override the extractPredicates method and add own support for additional query parameters to GET /rest/<entityRoot> which can act as filter criteria.

The getAll method supports retrieving a range of entities, which is especially useful when we need to handle very large sets of data, and use pagination. In those cases, we need to support counting entities as well, so we add a method that retrieves the entity count:

src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/rest/BaseEntityService.java

```
public abstract class BaseEntityService<T> {
    . . .
    /**
     * 
       A method for counting all entities of a given type
     *
     * 
     * @param uriInfo application and request context information (see {@see UriInfo} class
   information for more details)
     * @return
     */
    @GET
    @Path("/count")
    @Produces (MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON)
    public Map<String, Long> getCount(@Context UriInfo uriInfo) {
        CriteriaBuilder criteriaBuilder = entityManager.getCriteriaBuilder();
        CriteriaQuery<Long> criteriaQuery = criteriaBuilder.createQuery(Long.class);
        Root<T> root = criteriaQuery.from(entityClass);
        criteriaQuery.select(criteriaBuilder.count(root));
        Predicate[] predicates = extractPredicates(uriInfo.getQueryParameters(),
   criteriaBuilder, root);
        criteriaQuery.where(predicates);
        Map<String, Long> result = new HashMap<String, Long>();
        result.put("count", entityManager.createQuery(criteriaQuery).getSingleResult());
        return result;
    }
```

We use the @Path annotation to map the new method to a sub-path of /rest/<entityRoot>. Now all the JAX-RS endpoints that subclass BaseEntityService will be able to get entity counts from '/rest/<entityRoot>/count. Just like getAll, this method also delegates to extractPredicates, so any customizations done there by subclasses

Next, we add a method for retrieving individual entities.

src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/rest/BaseEntityService.java

```
public abstract class BaseEntityService<T> {
```

```
. . .
/**
 * 
       A method for retrieving individual entity instances.
 *
 * 
 * @param id entity id
 * @return
 */
@GET
@Path("/{id:[0-9][0-9]*}")
@Produces(MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON)
public T getSingleInstance(@PathParam("id") Long id) {
    final CriteriaBuilder criteriaBuilder = entityManager.getCriteriaBuilder();
    final CriteriaQuery<T> criteriaQuery = criteriaBuilder.createQuery(entityClass);
    Root<T> root = criteriaQuery.from(entityClass);
    Predicate condition = criteriaBuilder.equal(root.get("id"), id);
criteriaQuery.select(criteriaBuilder.createQuery(entityClass).getSelection()).where(condition);
    return entityManager.createQuery(criteriaQuery).getSingleResult();
}
```

This method is similar to getAll and getCount, and we use the @Path annotation to map it to a sub-path of */rest/<entityRoot>*. The annotation attribute identifies the expected format of the URL (here, the last segment has to be a number) and binds a portion of the URL to a variable (here named id). The @PathParam annotation allows the value of the variable to be passed as a method argument. Data conversion is performed automatically.

Now, all the JAX-RS endpoints that subclass BaseEntityService will get two operations for free:

GET /rest/<entityRoot>

}

retrieves all entities of a given type

GET /rest/<entityRoot>/<id>

27.3 Retrieving Venues

Adding support for retrieving venues is now extremely simple. We refactor the class we created during the introduction, and make it extend BaseEntityService, passing the entity type to the superclass constructor. We remove the old retrieval code, which is not needed anymore.

src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/rest/VenueService.java

```
/**
* 
      A JAX-RS endpoint for handling {@link Venue}s. Inherits the actual
*
 *
      methods from {@link BaseEntityService}.
 * 
 */
@Path("/venues")
/**
* 
      This is a stateless service, so a single shared instance can be used in this case.
*
 * 
 */
@Stateless
public class VenueService extends BaseEntityService<Venue> {
  public VenueService() {
```

```
super(Venue.class);
}
```

We add the <code>@Path</code> annotation to the class, to indicate that this is a JAX-RS resource which can serve URLs starting with /rest/venues.

We define this service (along with all the other JAX-RS services) as an EJB (see how simple is that in Java EE 6!) to benefit from automatic transaction enrollment. Since the service is fundamentally stateless, we take advantage of the new EJB 3.1 singleton feature.

Now, we can retrieve venues from URLs like /rest/venues or rest/venues/1.

27.4 Retrieving Events

Just like VenueService, the EventService implementation we use for TicketMonster is a direct subclass of BaseEntityServi Refactor the existing class, remove the old retrieval code and make it extend BaseEntityService.

One additional functionality we will implement is querying events by category. We can use URLs like /rest/events?category=1 to retrieve all concerts, for example (1 is the category id of concerts). This is done by overriding the extractPredicates method to handle any query parameters (in this case, the category parameter).

src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/rest/EventService.java

```
/**
 * 
       A JAX-RS endpoint for handling {@link Event}s. Inherits the actual
 *
       methods from {@link BaseEntityService}, but implements additional search
       criteria.
 *
 * 
 */
@Path("/events")
/**
* 
       This is a stateless service, we declare it as an EJB for transaction demarcation
 *
 * 
 */
@Stateless
public class EventService extends BaseEntityService<Event> {
    public EventService() {
        super(Event.class);
    }
    /**
     * 
         We override the method from parent in order to add support for additional search
         criteria for events.
     <q/> *
     * @param queryParameters - the HTTP query parameters received by the endpoint
     * @param criteriaBuilder - @{link CriteriaBuilder} used by the invoker
     * @param root @{link Root} used by the invoker
     * @return
     */
    @Override
    protected Predicate[] extractPredicates(
           MultivaluedMap<String, String> queryParameters,
            CriteriaBuilder criteriaBuilder,
            Root<Event> root) {
        List<Predicate> predicates = new ArrayList<Predicate>() ;
```

```
if (queryParameters.containsKey("category")) {
    String category = queryParameters.getFirst("category");
    predicates.add(criteriaBuilder.equal(root.get("category").get("id"), category));
    }
    return predicates.toArray(new Predicate[]{});
}
```

The ShowService and BookingService follow the same pattern and we leave the implementation as an exercise to the reader (knowing that its contents can always be copied over to the appropriate folder).

Of course, we also want to change data with our services - we want to create and delete bookings as well!

27.5 Creating and deleting bookings

To create a booking, we add a new method, which handles POST requests to /rest/bookings. This is not a simple CRUD method, as the client does not send a booking, but a booking request. It is the responsibility of the service to process the request, reserve the seats and return the full booking details to the invoker.

src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/rest/BookingService.java

```
/**
* 
      A JAX-RS endpoint for handling {@link Booking}s. Inherits the GET
      methods from {@link BaseEntityService}, and implements additional REST methods.
 *
 * 
*/
@Path("/bookings")
/**
<a> *
      This is a stateless service, we declare it as an EJB for transaction demarcation
*
* 
*/
@Stateless
public class BookingService extends BaseEntityService<Booking> {
   @Inject
   SeatAllocationService seatAllocationService;
   @Inject @Created
   private Event<Booking> newBookingEvent;
   public BookingService() {
       super(Booking.class);
    }
   /**
    * 
    *
       Create a booking. Data is contained in the bookingRequest object
    * 
    * @param bookingRequest
    * @return
    */
   @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
   @POST
    /**
    *  Data is received in JSON format. For easy handling, it will be unmarshalled in the
    support
```

```
* {@link BookingRequest} class.
 */
@Consumes(MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON)
public Response createBooking(BookingRequest bookingRequest) {
    try {
        // identify the ticket price categories in this request
        Set<Long> priceCategoryIds = bookingRequest.getUniquePriceCategoryIds();
        // load the entities that make up this booking's relationships
        Performance performance = getEntityManager().find(Performance.class,
bookingRequest.getPerformance());
        // As we can have a mix of ticket types in a booking, we need to load all of them
that are relevant,
        // id
        Map<Long, TicketPrice> ticketPricesById = loadTicketPrices(priceCategoryIds);
        // Now, start to create the booking from the posted data
        // Set the simple stuff first!
        Booking booking = new Booking();
        booking.setContactEmail(bookingRequest.getEmail());
        booking.setPerformance(performance);
        booking.setCancellationCode("abc");
        // Now, we iterate over each ticket that was requested, and organize them by
section and category
        // we want to allocate ticket requests that belong to the same section
contiguously
        Map<Section, Map<TicketCategory, TicketRequest>> ticketRequestsPerSection
                = new TreeMap<Section, java.util.Map<TicketCategory,</pre>
TicketRequest>>(SectionComparator.instance());
        for (TicketRequest ticketRequest : bookingRequest.getTicketRequests()) {
            final TicketPrice ticketPrice =
ticketPricesById.get(ticketRequest.getTicketPrice());
            if (!ticketRequestsPerSection.containsKey(ticketPrice.getSection())) {
                ticketRequestsPerSection
                        .put(ticketPrice.getSection(), new HashMap<TicketCategory,
TicketRequest>());
            ticketRequestsPerSection.get(ticketPrice.getSection()).put(
ticketPricesById.get(ticketRequest.getTicketPrice()).getTicketCategory(), ticketRequest);
        }
        // Now, we can allocate the tickets
        // Iterate over the sections, finding the candidate seats for allocation
        // The process will acquire a write lock for a given section and performance
        // Use deterministic ordering of sections to prevent deadlocks
        Map<Section, AllocatedSeats> seatsPerSection =
                           new TreeMap<Section,</pre>
org.jboss.jdf.example.ticketmonster.service.AllocatedSeats>(SectionComparator.instance());
        List<Section> failedSections = new ArrayList<Section>();
        for (Section section : ticketRequestsPerSection.keySet()) {
            int totalTicketsRequestedPerSection = 0;
            // Compute the total number of tickets required (a ticket category doesn't
impact the actual seat!)
            final Map<TicketCategory, TicketRequest> ticketRequestsByCategories =
ticketRequestsPerSection.get(section);
            // calculate the total quantity of tickets to be allocated in this section
            for (TicketRequest ticketRequest : ticketRequestsByCategories.values()) {
                totalTicketsRequestedPerSection += ticketRequest.getQuantity();
```

```
// try to allocate seats
            AllocatedSeats allocatedSeats =
                                  seatAllocationService.allocateSeats(section,
performance, totalTicketsRequestedPerSection, true);
            if (allocatedSeats.getSeats().size() == totalTicketsRequestedPerSection) {
                seatsPerSection.put(section, allocatedSeats);
            } else {
                failedSections.add(section);
        if (failedSections.isEmpty()) {
            for (Section section : seatsPerSection.keySet()) {
                // allocation was successful, begin generating tickets
                // associate each allocated seat with a ticket, assigning a price
category to it
                final Map<TicketCategory, TicketRequest> ticketRequestsByCategories =
ticketRequestsPerSection.get(section);
                AllocatedSeats allocatedSeats = seatsPerSection.get(section);
                allocatedSeats.markOccupied();
                int seatCounter = 0;
                 // Now, add a ticket for each requested ticket to the booking
                for (TicketCategory ticketCategory :
ticketRequestsByCategories.keySet()) {
                    final TicketRequest ticketRequest =
ticketRequestsByCategories.get(ticketCategory);
                    final TicketPrice ticketPrice =
ticketPricesById.get(ticketRequest.getTicketPrice());
                    for (int i = 0; i < ticketRequest.getQuantity(); i++) {</pre>
                        Ticket ticket =
                                                           new
Ticket(allocatedSeats.getSeats().get(seatCounter + i), ticketCategory,
ticketPrice.getPrice());
                         // getEntityManager().persist(ticket);
                        booking.getTickets().add(ticket);
                     }
                    seatCounter += ticketRequest.getQuantity();
                }
            }
            // Persist the booking, including cascaded relationships
            booking.setPerformance(performance);
            booking.setCancellationCode("abc");
            getEntityManager().persist(booking);
            newBookingEvent.fire(booking);
            return
Response.ok().entity(booking).type(MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON_TYPE).build();
        } else {
            Map<String, Object> responseEntity = new HashMap<String, Object>();
            responseEntity.put("errors", Collections.singletonList("Cannot allocate the
requested number of seats!"));
            return
Response.status(Response.Status.BAD_REQUEST).entity(responseEntity).build();
        }
    } catch (ConstraintViolationException e) {
        // If validation of the data failed using Bean Validation, then send an error
        Map<String, Object> errors = new HashMap<String, Object>();
        List<String> errorMessages = new ArrayList<String>();
        for (ConstraintViolation<?> constraintViolation : e.getConstraintViolations()) {
            errorMessages.add(constraintViolation.getMessage());
        }
        errors.put("errors", errorMessages);
        // A WebApplicationException can wrap a response
```

}

```
// Throwing the exception causes an automatic rollback
        throw new
WebApplicationException(Response.status(Response.Status.BAD_REQUEST).entity(errors).build());
    } catch (Exception e) {
        // Finally, handle unexpected exceptions
        Map<String, Object> errors = new HashMap<String, Object>();
        errors.put("errors", Collections.singletonList(e.getMessage()));
        // A WebApplicationException can wrap a response
        \ensuremath{//} Throwing the exception causes an automatic rollback
        throw new
WebApplicationException(Response.status(Response.Status.BAD_REQUEST).entity(errors).build());
    }
}
/**
 * Utility method for loading ticket prices
 * @param priceCategoryIds
 * @return
 */
private Map<Long, TicketPrice> loadTicketPrices(Set<Long> priceCategoryIds) {
    List<TicketPrice> ticketPrices = (List<TicketPrice>) getEntityManager()
            .createQuery("select p from TicketPrice p where p.id in :ids")
            .setParameter("ids", priceCategoryIds).getResultList();
    // Now, map them by id
    Map<Long, TicketPrice> ticketPricesById = new HashMap<Long, TicketPrice>();
    for (TicketPrice ticketPrice : ticketPrices) {
        ticketPricesById.put(ticketPrice.getId(), ticketPrice);
    }
    return ticketPricesById;
}
```

We won't get into the details of the inner workings of the method - it implements a fairly complex algorithm - but we'd like to draw attention to a few particular items.

We use the @POST annotation to indicate that this method is executed on inbound HTTP POST requests. When implementing a set of RESTful services, it is important that the semantic of HTTP methods are observed in the mappings. Creating new resources (e.g. bookings) is typically associated with HTTP POST invocations. The @Consumes annotation indicates that the type of the request content is JSON and identifies the correct unmarshalling strategy, as well as content negotiation.

The BookingService delegates to the SeatAllocationService to find seats in the requested section, the required SeatAllocationService instance is initialized and supplied by the container as needed. The only thing that our service does is to specify the dependency in form of an injection point - the field annotated with @Inject.

We would like other parts of the application to be aware of the fact that a new booking has been created, therefore we use the CDI to fire an event. We do so by injecting an Event<Booking> instance into the service (indicating that its payload will be a booking). In order to individually identify this event as referring to event creation, we use a CDI qualifier, which we need to add:

src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/monitor/client/shared/qualifier/Created.java

```
/**
 * {@link Qualifier} to mark a Booking as new (created).
 */
@Qualifier
@Target({ElementType.FIELD,ElementType.PARAMETER,ElementType.METHOD,ElementType.TYPE})
@Retention(RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME)
public @interface Created {
}
```

What are qualifiers?

CDI uses a type-based resolution mechanism for injection and observers. In order to distinguish between implementations of an interface, you can use qualifiers, a type of annotations, to disambiguate. Injection points and event observers can use qualifiers to narrow down the set of candidates

We also need allow the removal of bookings, so we add a method:

```
src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/rest/BookingService.java
```

```
@Singleton
public class BookingService extends BaseEntityService<Booking> {
        . . .
    @Inject @Cancelled
    private Event<Booking> cancelledBookingEvent;
    . . .
    /**
     * 
     * Delete a booking by id
     * 
     * @param id
     * @return
     */
    @DELETE
    @Path("/{id:[0-9][0-9]*}")
    public Response deleteBooking(@PathParam("id") Long id) {
        Booking booking = getEntityManager().find(Booking.class, id);
        if (booking == null) {
            return Response.status(Response.Status.NOT_FOUND).build();
        }
        getEntityManager().remove(booking);
        cancelledBookingEvent.fire(booking);
        return Response.ok().build();
    }
}
```

We use the @DELETE annotation to indicate that it will be executed as the result of an HTTP DELETE request (again, the use of the DELETE HTTP verb is a matter of convention).

We need to notify the other components of the cancellation of the booking, so we fire an event, with a different qualifier.

src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/monitor/client/shared/qualifier/Cancelled.java

```
/**
 * {@link Qualifier} to mark a Booking as cancelled.
 */
@Qualifier
@Target({ElementType.FIELD,ElementType.PARAMETER,ElementType.METHOD,ElementType.TYPE})
@Retention(RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME)
public @interface Cancelled {
}
```

The other services, including the MediaService that handles media items follow roughly the same patterns as above, so we leave them as an exercise to the reader.

Testing the services

We've now finished implementing the services and there is a significant amount of functionality in the application. Before taking any step forward, you need to make sure the services work correctly: we need to test them.

Testing enterprise services be a complex task as the implementation is based on services provided by a container: dependency injection, access to infrastructure services such as persistence, transactions etc.. Unit testing frameworks, whilst offering a valuable infrastructure for running tests, do not provide these capabilities.

One of the traditional approaches has been the use of mocking frameworks to simulate *what will happen* in the runtime environment. While certainly providing a solution mocking brings its own set of problems (e.g. the additional effort required to provide a proper simulation or the risk of introducing errors in the test suite by incorrectly implemented mocks.

Fortunately, Arquillian provides the means to testing your application code within the container, with access to all the services and container features. In this section we will show you how to create a few Arquillian tests for your business services.

What to test?

A common asked question is: how much application functionality should we test? The truth is, you can never test too much. That being said, resources are always limited and tradeoffs are part of an engineer's work. Generally speaking, trivial functionality (setters/getters/toString methods) is a big concern compared to the actual business code, so you probably want to focus your efforts on the business code. Testing should include individual parts (unit testing), as well as aggregates (integration testing).

28.1 A Basic Deployment Class

In order to create Arquillian tests, we need to define the deployment. The code under test, as well as its dependencies is packaged and deployed in the container.

Much of the deployment contents is common for all tests, so we create a helper class with a method that creates the base deployment with all the general content.

src/test/java/org/jboss/jdf/ticketmonster/test/TicketMonsterDeployment.java

```
public class TicketMonsterDeployment {
    public static WebArchive deployment() {
        return ShrinkWrap
            .create(WebArchive.class, "test.war")
            .addPackage(Resources.class.getPackage())
            .addAsResource("META-INF/test-persistence.xml", "META-INF/persistence.xml")
            .addAsResource("import.sql")
            .addAsWebInfResource(EmptyAsset.INSTANCE, "beans.xml")
            // Deploy our test datasource
            .addAsWebInfResource("test-ds.xml");
            // Deploy our test datasource
```
1

Arquillian uses Shrinkwrap to define the contents of the deployment.

28.2 Writing RESTful service tests

For testing our JAX-RS RESTful services, we need to add the corresponding application classes to the deployment. Since we need to do that for each test we create, we abide by the DRY principles and create a utility class.

src/test/java/org/jboss/jdf/ticketmonster/test/rest/RESTDeployment.java

```
public class RESTDeployment {
    public static WebArchive deployment() {
        return TicketMonsterDeployment.deployment()
            .addPackage(Booking.class.getPackage())
            .addPackage(BaseEntityService.class.getPackage())
            .addPackage(MockMultivaluedMap.class.getPackage())
            .addClass(SeatAllocationService.class)
            .addClass(AllocatedSeats.class)
            .addClass(MediaPath.class)
            .addClass(MediaManager.class);
        }
}
```

Now, we create the first test to validate the proper retrieval of individual events.

```
src/test/java/org/jboss/jdf/ticketmonster/test/rest/VenueServiceTest.java
```

```
@RunWith(Arguillian.class)
public class VenueServiceTest {
    @Deployment
    public static WebArchive deployment() {
        return RESTDeployment.deployment();
    }
    @Inject
   private VenueService venueService;
    0Test
    public void testGetVenueById() {
        // Test loading a single venue
        Venue venue = venueService.getSingleInstance(11);
        assertNotNull(venue);
        assertEquals("Roy Thomson Hall", venue.getName());
    }
}
```

In the class above we specify the deployment, and we define the test method. The test supports CDI injection - one of the strengths of Arquillian is the ability to inject the object being tested.

Now, we test a more complicated use cases, query parameters for pagination.

src/test/java/org/jboss/jdf/ticketmonster/test/rest/VenueServiceTest.java

```
. . .
@RunWith(Arguillian.class)
public class VenueServiceTest {
    . . .
    @Test
    public void testPagination() {
        // Test pagination logic
        MultivaluedMap<String, String> queryParameters = new MultivaluedHashMap<String,
    String>();
        queryParameters.add("first", "2");
        queryParameters.add("maxResults", "1");
        List<Venue> venues = venueService.getAll(queryParameters);
        assertNotNull(venues);
        assertEquals(1, venues.size());
        assertEquals("Sydney Opera House", venues.get(0).getName());
    }
}
```

We add another test method (testPagination), which tests the retrieval of all venues, passing the search criteria as parameters. We use a Map to simulate the passing of query parameters.

Now, we test more advanced use cases such as the creation of a new booking. We do so by adding a new test for bookings

src/test/java/org/jboss/jdf/ticketmonster/test/rest/BookingServiceTest.java

```
@RunWith(Arquillian.class)
public class BookingServiceTest {
    @Deployment
    public static WebArchive deployment() {
        return RESTDeployment.deployment();
    }
    @Inject
    private BookingService bookingService;
    @Inject
    private ShowService showService;
    @Test
    @InSequence(1)
    public void testCreateBookings() {
        BookingRequest br = createBookingRequest(11, 0, 0, 1, 3);
        bookingService.createBooking(br);
        BookingRequest br2 = createBookingRequest(21, 1, 2, 4, 9);
        bookingService.createBooking(br2);
        BookingRequest br3 = createBookingRequest(31, 0, 0, 1);
        bookingService.createBooking(br3);
    }
    @Test
    @InSequence(10)
    public void testGetBookings() {
        checkBooking1();
```

```
checkBooking2();
    checkBooking3();
}
private void checkBooking1() {
    Booking booking = bookingService.getSingleInstance(11);
    assertNotNull(booking);
    assertEquals("Roy Thomson Hall",
booking.getPerformance().getShow().getVenue().getName());
    assertEquals("Rock concert of the decade",
booking.getPerformance().getShow().getEvent().getName());
    assertEquals("bob@acme.com", booking.getContactEmail());
    // Test the ticket requests created
    assertEquals(3 + 2 + 1, booking.getTickets().size());
    List<String> requiredTickets = new ArrayList<String>();
    requiredTickets.add("A @ 219.5 (Adult)");
    requiredTickets.add("A @ 219.5 (Adult)");
    requiredTickets.add("D @ 149.5 (Adult)");
    requiredTickets.add("C @ 179.5 (Adult)");
    requiredTickets.add("C @ 179.5 (Adult)");
    requiredTickets.add("C @ 179.5 (Adult)");
    checkTickets(requiredTickets, booking);
private void checkBooking2() {
    Booking booking = bookingService.getSingleInstance(21);
    assertNotNull(booking);
    assertEquals ("Sydney Opera House",
booking.getPerformance().getShow().getVenue().getName());
    assertEquals("Rock concert of the decade",
booking.getPerformance().getShow().getEvent().getName());
    assertEquals("bob@acme.com", booking.getContactEmail());
    assertEquals(3 + 2 + 1, booking.getTickets().size());
    List<String> requiredTickets = new ArrayList<String>();
    requiredTickets.add("S2 @ 197.75 (Adult)");
    requiredTickets.add("S6 @ 145.0 (Child 0-14yrs)");
    requiredTickets.add("S6 @ 145.0 (Child 0-14yrs)");
    requiredTickets.add("S4 @ 145.0 (Child 0-14yrs)");
    requiredTickets.add("S6 @ 145.0 (Child 0-14yrs)");
    requiredTickets.add("S4 @ 145.0 (Child 0-14yrs)");
    checkTickets(requiredTickets, booking);
}
private void checkBooking3() {
    Booking booking = bookingService.getSingleInstance(31);
    assertNotNull(booking);
    assertEquals ("Roy Thomson Hall",
booking.getPerformance().getShow().getVenue().getName());
    assertEquals("Shane's Sock Puppets",
booking.getPerformance().getShow().getEvent().getName());
    assertEquals("bob@acme.com", booking.getContactEmail());
    assertEquals(2 + 1, booking.getTickets().size());
    List<String> requiredTickets = new ArrayList<String>();
```

```
requiredTickets.add("B @ 199.5 (Adult)");
    requiredTickets.add("D @ 149.5 (Adult)");
    requiredTickets.add("B @ 199.5 (Adult)");
    checkTickets(requiredTickets, booking);
}
GTest
@InSequence(10)
public void testPagination() {
    // Test pagination logic
    MultivaluedMap<String, String> queryParameters = new
MultivaluedHashMap<java.lang.String, java.lang.String>();
    queryParameters.add("first", "2");
    queryParameters.add("maxResults", "1");
    List<Booking> bookings = bookingService.getAll(queryParameters);
    assertNotNull(bookings);
    assertEquals(1, bookings.size());
    assertEquals ("Sydney Opera House",
bookings.get(0).getPerformance().getShow().getVenue().getName());
    assertEquals("Rock concert of the decade",
bookings.get(0).getPerformance().getShow().getEvent().getName());
}
@Test
@InSequence(20)
public void testDelete() {
    bookingService.deleteBooking(21);
    checkBooking1();
    checkBooking3();
    try {
        bookingService.getSingleInstance(21);
    } catch (Exception e) {
        if (e.getCause() instanceof NoResultException) {
            return;
        }
    fail("Expected NoResultException did not occur.");
}
private BookingRequest createBookingRequest(Long showId, int performanceNo, int...
ticketPriceNos) {
    Show show = showService.getSingleInstance(showId);
    Performance performance = new
ArrayList<Performance>(show.getPerformances()).get(performanceNo);
    BookingRequest bookingRequest = new BookingRequest (performance, "bob@acme.com");
    List<TicketPrice> possibleTicketPrices = new
ArrayList<TicketPrice>(show.getTicketPrices());
    int i = 1;
    for (int index : ticketPriceNos) {
        bookingRequest.addTicketRequest(new
TicketRequest(possibleTicketPrices.get(index), i));
        i++;
    }
    return bookingRequest;
```

```
}
private void checkTickets(List<String> requiredTickets, Booking booking) {
   List<String> bookedTickets = new ArrayList<String>();
   for (Ticket t : booking.getTickets()) {
      bookedTickets.add(new StringBuilder().append(t.getSeat().getSection()).append(" @
   ").append(t.getPrice()).append("
   (").append(t.getTicketCategory()).append(")").toString());
    }
   System.out.println(bookedTickets);
   for (String requiredTicket : requiredTickets) {
      Assert.assertTrue("Required ticket not present: " + requiredTicket,
   bookedTickets.contains(requiredTicket));
   }
}
```

First we test booking creation in a test method of its own (testCreateBookings). Then, we test that the previously created bookings are retrieved correctly (testGetBookings and testPagination). Finally, we test that deletion takes place correctly (testDelete).

The other tests in the application follow roughly the same pattern and are left as an exercise to the reader.

28.3 Running the tests

If you have followed the instructions in the introduction and used the Maven archetype to generate the project structure, you should have two profiles already defined in your application.

/pom.xml

}

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<project xmlns="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0"</pre>
   xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
         xsi:schemaLocation="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0
   http://maven.apache.org/maven-v4_0_0.xsd">
    <modelVersion>4.0.0</modelVersion>
        <profile>
            <!-- An optional Arquillian testing profile that executes tests
                in your JBoss AS instance -->
            <!-- This profile will start a new JBoss AS instance, and execute
               the test, shutting it down when done -->
            <!-- Run with: mvn clean test -Parg-jbossas-managed -->
            <id>arq-jbossas-managed</id>
            <dependencies>
                <dependency>
                    <groupId>org.jboss.as</groupId>
                    <artifactId>jboss-as-arquillian-container-managed</artifactId>
                    <scope>test</scope>
                </dependency>
            </dependencies>
        </profile>
        <profile>
            <!-- An optional Arquillian testing profile that executes tests
                in a remote JBoss AS instance -->
            <!-- Run with: mvn clean test -Parq-jbossas-remote -->
            <id>arq-jbossas-remote</id>
```

If you haven't used the archetype, or the profiles don't exist, create them.

Each profile defines a different Arquillian container. In both cases the tests execute in an application server instance. In one case (arq-jbossas-managed) the server instance is started and stopped by the test suite, while in the other (arq-jbossas-remote), the test suite expects an already started server instance.

Once these profiles are defined, we can execute the tests in two ways:

- from the command-line build
- from an IDE

28.3.1 Executing tests from the command line

You can now execute the test suite from the command line by running the Maven build with the appropriate target and profile, as in one of the following examples.

After ensuring that the JBOSS_HOME environment variable is set to a valid JBoss AS7 installation directory), you can run the following command:

mvn clean test -Parq-jbossas-managed

Or, after starting a JBoss AS7 instance, you can run the following command

mvn clean test -Parq-jbossas-remote

These tests execute as part of the Maven build and can be easily included in an automated build and test harness.

28.3.2 Running Arquillian tests from within Eclipse

Running the entire test suite as part of the build is an important part of the development process - you may want to make sure that everything is working fine before releasing a new milestone, or just before committing new code. However, running the entire test suite all the time can be a productivity drain, especially when you're trying to focus on a particular problem. Also, when debugging, you don't want to leave the comfort of your IDE for running the tests.

Running Arquillian tests from JBoss Developer Studio or JBoss tools is very simple as Arquillian builds on JUnit (or TestNG).

First enable one of the two profiles in the project. In Eclipse, open the project properties, and from the *Maven* tab, add the profile as shown in the picture below.

$\Theta \cap \Theta$	Properties for ticket-monster	
type filter text	Maven	⇔ + ⇒ + +
 Resource Builders CDI (Context and Dependen Deployment Assembly 	Active Maven Profiles (comma separated): arq-jbossas-remote	
Expression Language Valida FreeMarker Context Dogle Hibernate Settings	 Kesoive dependencies from workspace projects 	
Java Build Path Java Code Style Java Compiler		
▶Java Editor Javadoc Location ▶JavaScript		
▶JBoss Tools Knowledge Base ▶JPA JSF Validation JSP Fragment		
▼Maven Lifecycle Mapping WTP Integration		

Figure 28.1: Update Maven profiles in Eclipse

The project configuration will be updated automatically.

Now, you can click right on one of your test classes, and select Run As \rightarrow JUnit Test.

The test suite will run, deploying the test classes to the application server, executing the tests and finally producing the much coveted green bar.

🖹 Markers 🗇 Properties 🆓 Servers 🙀 Data Source Explorer 📔 Snippets 💏 JUnit 😫 📮 Console	- 0
Finished after 2.461 seconds	- 아 🖉 🚮 🔍 🚷 🔳 🗒 • 🍸
Runs: 2/2 B Errors: 0 B Failures: 0	
# jijorg.jboss.jdf.ticketmonster.test.rest.VenueServiceTest [Runner: JUnit jij EtstGetVenueByd (0.064 s) jij EtstPagination (0.062 s)	3

Figure 28.2: Running the tests

Part V

Building The User UI Using HTML5

What Will You Learn Here?

We've just implemented the business services of our application, and exposed them through RESTful endpoints. Now we need to implement a flexible user interface that can be easily used with both desktop and mobile clients. After reading this tutorial, you will understand our front-end design and the choices that we made in its implementation. Topics covered include:

- Creating single-page applications using HTML5, JavaScript and JSON
- Using JavaScript frameworks for invoking RESTful endpoints and manipulating page content
- Feature and device detection
- Implementing a version of the user interface that is optimized for mobile clients using JavaScript frameworks such as jQuery mobile

The tutorial will show you how to perform all these steps in JBoss Developer Studio, including screenshots that guide you through.

First, the basics

In this tutorial, we will build a single-page application. All the necessary code: HTML, CSS and JavaScript is retrieved within a single page load. Rather than refreshing the page every time the user changes a view, the content of the page will be redrawn by manipulating the DOM in JavaScript. The application uses REST calls to retrieve data from the server.



Figure 30.1: Single page application

30.1 Client-side MVC Support

Because this is a moderately complex example, which involves multiple views and different types of data, we will use a client-side MVC framework to structure the application, which provides amongst others:

- routing support within the single page application;
- event-driven interaction between views and data;
- simplified CRUD invocations on RESTful services.

In this application we use the client-side MVC framework "backbone.js".



Figure 30.2: Backbone architecture

30.2 Modularity

In order to provide good separation of concerns, we split the JavaScript code into modules. Ensuring that all the modules of the application are loaded properly at runtime becomes a complex task, as the application size increases. To conquer this complexity, we use the Asynchronous Module Definition mechanism as implemented by the "require.js" library.

Asynchronous Module Definition

The Asynchronous Module Definition (AMD) API specifies a mechanism for defining modules such that the module, and its dependencies, can be asynchronously loaded. This is particularly well suited for the browser where synchronous loading of modules incurs performance, usability, debugging, and cross-domain access problems.

30.3 Templating

Instead of manipulating the DOM directly, and mixing up HTML with the JavaScript code, we create HTML markup fragments separately as templates which are applied when the application views are rendered.

In this application we use the templating support provided by "underscore.js".

30.4 Mobile and desktop versions

The page flow and structure, as well as feature set, are slightly different for mobile and desktop, and therefore we will build two variants of the single-page-application, one for desktop and one for mobile. As the application variants are very similar, we will cover the desktop version of the application first, and then we will explain what is different in the mobile version.

Setting up the structure

Before we start developing the user interface, we need to set up the general application structure and add the JavaScript libraries. First, we create the directory structure:



Figure 31.1: File structure for our web application

We put stylesheets in resources/css folder, images in resources/img, and HTML view templates in resources/template resources/js contains the JavaScript code, split between resources/js/libs - which contains the libraries used by the application, resources/js/app - which contains the application code, and resources/js/configurations which contains module definitions for the different versions of the application - i.e. mobile and desktop. The resources/js/app folder will contain the application modules, in subsequent subdirectories, for models, collections, routers and views.

The first step in implementing our solution is adding the stylesheets and JavaScript libraries to the resources/css and resources/js/libs:

require.js

AMD support, along with the plugins:

- · text for loading text files, in our case the HTML templates
- · order for enforcing load ordering if necessary

jQuery

general purpose library for HTML traversal and manipulation

Underscore

JavaScript utility library (and a dependency of Backbone)

Backbone

Client-side MVC framework

Bootstrap

UI components and stylesheets for page structuring

Now, we create the main page of the application (which is the URL loaded by the browser):

src/main/webapp/index.html

As you can see, the page does not contain much. It loads Modernizr (for HTML5 and CSS3 feature detection) and RequireJS (for loading JavaScript modules in an asynchronous manner). Once RequireJS is loaded by the browser, it will configure itself to use a baseUrl of resources/js/configurations (specified via the data-main attribute on the script tag). All scripts loaded by RequireJS will use this baseUrl unless specified otherwise.

RequireJS will then load a script having a module ID of loader (again, specified via the data-main attribute):

src/main/webapp/resources/js/configurations/loader.js

```
//detect the appropriate module to load
define(function () {
    /*
    A simple check on the client. For touch devices or small-resolution screens)
    show the mobile client. By enabling the mobile client on a small-resolution screen
    we allow for testing outside a mobile device (like for example the Mobile Browser
    simulator in JBoss Tools and JBoss Developer Studio).
    */
    var environment;
    if (Modernizr.touch || Modernizr.mg("only all and (max-width: 480px)")) {
```

```
environment = "mobile"
} else {
    environment = "desktop"
}
require([environment]);
});
```

This script detects the current client (mobile or desktop) based on its capabilities (touch or not) and loads another JavaScript module (desktop or mobile) defined in the resources/js/configurations folder (aka the baseUrl) depending on the detected features. In the case of the desktop client, the code is loaded from resources/js/configurations/desktop.js.

src/main/webapp/resources/js/configurations/desktop.js

```
/**
 * Shortcut alias definitions - will come in handy when declaring dependencies
 * Also, they allow you to keep the code free of any knowledge about library
 * locations and versions
 */
requirejs.config({
    baseUrl: "resources/js",
    paths: {
        jquery: 'libs/jquery-1.9.1',
        underscore: 'libs/underscore',
        text:'libs/text',
        order: 'libs/order',
        bootstrap: 'libs/bootstrap',
        backbone: 'libs/backbone',
        utilities: 'app/utilities',
        router: 'app/router/desktop/router'
    },
    // We shim Backbone since it doesn't declare an AMD module
    shim: {
        'backbone': {
            deps: ['jquery', 'underscore'],
            exports: 'Backbone'
        }
    }
});
define("initializer", ["jquery"],
    function ($) {
    $('head').append('<link type="text/css" rel="stylesheet"</pre>
   href="resources/css/screen.css"/>');
    $('head').append('<link rel="stylesheet" href="resources/css/bootstrap.css"
    type="text/css" media="all"/>');
    $('head').append('<link rel="stylesheet" href="resources/css/custom.css" type="text/css"
   media="all">');
    $('head').append('<link href="http://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Rokkitt"</pre>
    rel="stylesheet" type="text/css">');
});
\ensuremath{{//}} Now we declare all the dependencies
require([
    'order!initializer',
    'order!router'
], function() {
});
define("configuration", {
    baseUrl : ""
});
```

The module loads all the utility libraries, converting them to AMD modules where necessary (like it is the case for Backbone). It also defines two modules of its own - an initializer that loads the application stylesheets for the page, and the configuration module that allows customizing the REST service URLs (this will become in handy in a further tutorial).

Before we add any functionality, let us create a first landing page. We will begin by setting up a critical piece of the application, the router.

31.1 Routing

The router allows for navigation in our application via bookmarkable URLs, and we will define it as follows:

src/main/webapp/resources/js/app/router/desktop/router.js

```
/**
* A module for the router of the desktop application
*/
define("router", [
    'jquery',
    'underscore',
    'configuration',
    'utilities',
    'text!../templates/desktop/main.html'
],function ($,
            config,
            utilities,
            MainTemplate) {
    $(document).ready(new function() {
       utilities.applyTemplate($('body'), MainTemplate)
    })
    1 * *
     * The Router class contains all the routes within the application -
     * i.e. URLs and the actions that will be taken as a result.
     * @type {Router}
     */
    var Router = Backbone.Router.extend({
        routes:{
        }
    });
    // Create a router instance
    var router = new Router();
    //Begin routing
    Backbone.history.start();
    return router;
});
```

Remember, this is a single page application. You can either navigate using urls such as http://localhost:8080/ticket-monst or using relative urls (from within the application, this being exactly what the main menu does). The fragment after the hash sign represents the url within the single page, on which the router will act, according to the mappings set up in the routes property.

The main module needs to load it. Because the router depends on all the other components (models, collections and views) of the application, directly or indirectly, it is the only component that is explicitly loaded in the desktop definition, which we change as follows:

src/main/webapp/resources/js/configurations/desktop.js

```
requirejs.config({
    baseUrl: "resources/js",
    paths: {
        jquery: 'libs/jquery-1.9.1',
        underscore: 'libs/underscore',
        text:'libs/text',
        order: 'libs/order',
        bootstrap: 'libs/bootstrap',
        backbone: 'libs/backbone',
        utilities: 'app/utilities'
        router: 'app/router/desktop/router'
    },
    // We shim Backbone since it doesn't declare an AMD module
    shim: {
         'backbone': {
            deps: ['jquery', 'underscore'],
            exports: 'Backbone'
        }
    }
});
  . . .
require([
    'order!initializer',
    'order!underscore',
    'order!backbone',
    'order!router'
], function() {
});
```

During the router set up, we load the page template for the entire application. TicketMonster uses a templating library in order to separate application logic from it's actual graphical content. The actual HTML is described in template files, which are applied by the application, when necessary, on a DOM element - effectively populating it's content. So the general content of the page, as described in the body element is described in a template file too. Let us define it.

/src/main/webapp/resources/templates/desktop/main.html

```
<!--
       The main layout of the page - contains the menu and the 'content' <div/&gt; in which
       all the
        views will render the content.
-->
<div id="logo"><div class="wrap"><h1>Ticket Monster</h1></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></ti>
<div id="container">
        <div id="menu">
                <div class="navbar">
                         <div class="navbar-inner">
                                 <div class="container">
                                         <a href="#about">About</a>
                                                 <a href="#events">Events</a>
                                                 <a href="#venues">Venues</a>
                                                 <a href="#bookings">Bookings</a>
                                                  <a href="booking-monitor.html">Monitor</a>
                                                  <a href="admin">Administration</a>
                                         </11]>
                                 </div>
                        </div>
                </div>
        </div>
        <div id="content" class="container-fluid">
```

```
</div>
</div>
<footer style="">
    <div style="text-align: center;"><img src="resources/img/dualbrand_as7eap.png"
    alt="HTML5"/></div>
</footer>
```

The actual HTML code of the template contains a menu definition which will be present on all the pages, as well as an empty element named content, which is the placeholder for the application views. When a view is displayed, it will apply a template and populate the content element.

Setting up the initial views

Let us complete our application setup by creating an initial landing page. The first thing that we will need to do is to add a view component.

src/main/resources/js/app/views/desktop/home.js

```
/**
 * The About view
 */
define([
    'utilities',
    'text!../../../templates/desktop/home.html'
], function (utilities, HomeTemplate) {
    var HomeView = Backbone.View.extend({
        render:function () {
            utilities.applyTemplate($(this.el),HomeTemplate,{});
            return this;
        }
    });
    return HomeView;
});
```

Functionally, this is a very basic component - it only renders the splash page of the application, but it helps us introduce a new concept that will be heavily used throughout the application views. One main role of a view is to describe the logic for manipulating the page content. It will do so by defining a function named render which will be invoked by the application. In this very simple case, all that the view does is to create the content of the splash page. You can proceed by copying the content of src/main/webapp/resources/templates/desktop/home.html to your project.

Backbone Views

Views are logical representations of user interface elements that can interact with data components, such as models in an event-driven fashion. Apart from defining the logical structure of your user interface, views handle events resulting from the user interaction (e.g. clicking a DOM element or selecting an element into a list), translating them into logical actions inside the application.

Once we defined a view, we must tell the router to navigate to it whenever requested. We will add the following mapping to the router:

src/main/webapp/resources/js/app/router/desktop/router.js

```
var Router = Backbone.Router.extend({
    routes : {
```

```
"":"home",
    "about":"home"
},
home : function () {
    utilities.viewManager.showView(new HomeView({el:$("#content")}));
});
});
```

We have just told the router to invoke the home function whenever the user navigates to the root of the application or uses a #about hash. The method will simply cause the HomeView defined above to render.

Now you can navigate to http://localhost:8080/ticket-monster/#about or http://localhost:8080/ticket-and see the results.

Displaying Events

The first use case that we implement is event navigation. The users will be able to view the list of events and select the one that they want to attend. After doing so, they will select a venue, and will be able to choose a performance date and time.

33.1 The Event model

We define a Backbone model for holding event data. Nearly all domain entities (booking, event, venue) are represented by a corresponding Backbone model:

src/main/webapp/resources/js/app/models/event.js

```
/**
 * Module for the Event model
 */
define([
    'configuration'
], function (config) {
    /**
     * The Event model class definition
     * Used for CRUD operations against individual events
     */
    var Event = Backbone.Model.extend({
        urlRoot: config.baseUrl + 'rest/events' // the URL for performing CRUD operations
    });
    // export the Event class
    return Event;
});
```

The Event model can perform CRUD operations against the REST services we defined earlier.

Backbone Models

Backbone models contain data as well as much of the logic surrounding it: conversions, validations, computed properties, and access control. They also perform CRUD operations with the REST service.

33.2 The Events collection

We define a Backbone collection for handling groups of events (like the events list):

src/main/webapp/resources/js/app/collections/events.js

```
/**
 * Module for the Events collection
 */
define([
    // The collection element type and configuration are dependencies
    'app/models/event',
    'configuration'
], function (Event, config) {
    /**
        Here we define the Bookings collection
     *
        We will use it for CRUD operations on Bookings
     */
    var Events = Backbone.Collection.extend({
        url: config.baseUrl + "rest/events", // the URL for performing CRUD operations
        model: Event,
        id: "id", // the 'id' property of the model is the identifier
        comparator:function (model) {
            return model.get('category').id;
        }
    });
    return Events;
});
```

By mapping the model and collection to a REST endpoint you can perform CRUD operations without having to invoke the services explicitly. You will see how that works a bit later.

Backbone Collections

Collections are ordered sets of models. They can handle events which are fired as a result of a change to a individual member, and can perform CRUD operations for syncing up contents against RESTful services.

33.3 The EventsView view

Now that we have implemented the data components of the example, we need to create the view that displays them.

src/main/webapp/resources/js/app/views/desktop/events.js

```
define([
    'utilities',
    'text!../../../templates/desktop/events.html'
], function (
    utilities,
    eventsTemplate) {
    var EventsView = Backbone.View.extend({
        events:{
            "click a": "update"
        },
        render:function () {
            var categories = _.uniq(
                _.map(this.model.models, function(model){
                    return model.get('category')
                }), false, function(item) {
                    return item.id
                });
            utilities.applyTemplate($(this.el), eventsTemplate, {categories:categories,
   model:this.model})
            $(this.el).find('.item:first').addClass('active');
```

```
$(".carousel").carousel();
$(".collapse").collapse();
$("a[rel='popover']").popover({trigger: 'hover', container: 'body'});
return this;
},
update:function () {
$("a[rel='popover']").popover('hide')
}
});
return EventsView;
});
```

As we explained, earlier, the view is attached to a DOM element (the el property). When the render method is invoked, it manipulates the DOM and renders the view. We could have achieved this by writing these instructions directly in the method, but that would make it hard to change the page design later on. Instead, we create a template and apply it, thus separating the HTML view code from the view implementation.

```
src/main/webapp/resources/templates/desktop/events.html
```

```
<div class="row-fluid">
    <div class="span3">
        <div id="itemMenu">
            < %
            _.each(categories, function (category) {
            2>
            <div class="accordion-group">
                <div class="accordion-heading">
                    <a class="accordion-toggle"
                       data-target="#category-<%=category.id%>-collapsible"
   data-toggle="collapse"
                       data-parent="#itemMenu"><%= category.description %></a>
                </div>
                <div id="category-<%=category.id%>-collapsible" class="collapse in
   accordion-body">
                    <div id="category-<%- category.id%>" class="accordion-inner">
                        <%
                        _.each(model.models, function (model) {
                        if (model.get('category').id == category.id) {
                        8>
                        <a href="#events/<%- model.attributes.id%>" rel="popover"
                              data-content="<%- model.attributes.description%>"
                              data-original-title="<%-
   model.attributes.name%>"><%=model.attributes.name%></a>
                        <% }
                        });
                        %>
                    </div>
                </div>
            </div>
            <% }); %>
        </div>
    </div>
    <div id='itemSummary' class="span9">
        <div class="row-fluid">
            <div class="span11">
                <div id="eventCarousel" class="carousel">
                    <!-- Carousel items -->
                    <div class="carousel-inner">
```

```
<%_.each(model.models, function(model) { %>
                       <div class="item">
                           <img src='rest/media/<%=model.attributes.mediaItem.id%>'/>
                           <div class="carousel-caption">
                               <h4><%=model.attributes.name%></h4>
                               <%=model.attributes.description%>
                               <a class="btn btn-danger" href="#events/<%=model.id%>">Book
   tickets</a>
                           </div>
                       </div>
                       <응 }) 응>
                   </div>
                   <!-- Carousel nav -->
                   <a class="carousel-control left" href="#eventCarousel"
   data-slide="prev">‹</a>
                   <a class="carousel-control right" href="#eventCarousel"
   data-slide="next">›</a>
               </div>
           </div>
       </div>
   </div>
</div>
```

As well as applying the template and preparing the data that will be used to fill it in (the categories and model entries in the map), the render method also performs the JavaScript calls that are required to initialize the UI components (in this case the Bootstrap carousel and popover).

A view can also listen to events fired by the children of it's root element (el). In this case, the update method is configured to listen to clicks on anchors. The configuration occurs within the events property of the class.

Now that the views are in place, we need to add another routing rule to the application.

src/main/webapp/resources/js/app/router/desktop/router.js

```
var Router = Backbone.Router.extend({
    routes : {
        ...,
        "events":"events"
    },
    ...,
    events:function () {
        var events = new Events();
        var eventsView = new EventsView({model:events, el:$("#content")});
        events.bind("reset",
            function () {
                utilities.viewManager.showView(eventsView);
               }).fetch();
    }
});
```

The events function handles the #events fragment and will retrieve the events in our application via a REST call. We don't manually perform the REST call as it is triggered the by invocation of fetch on the Events collection, as discussed earlier.

The reset event on the collection is invoked when the data from the server is received, and the collection is populated. This triggers the rendering of the events view (which is bound to the #content div).

The whole process is event orientated - the models, views and controllers interact through events.

Viewing a single event

With the events list view now in place, we can add a view to display the details of each individual event, allowing the user to select a venue and performance time.

We already have the models in place so all we need to do is to create the additional view and expand the router. First, we'll implement the view:

src/main/webapp/resources/js/app/views/desktop/event-detail.js

```
define([
    'utilities',
    'require',
    'text!../../../templates/desktop/event-detail.html',
    'text!../../../templates/desktop/media.html',
    'text!../../../templates/desktop/event-venue-description.html',
    'configuration',
    'bootstrap'
], function (
   utilities,
   require,
   eventDetailTemplate,
   mediaTemplate,
   eventVenueDescriptionTemplate,
   config,
   Bootstrap) {
    var EventDetail = Backbone.View.extend({
        events:{
            "click input[name='bookButton']":"beginBooking",
            "change select[id='venueSelector']":"refreshShows",
            "change select[id='dayPicker']":"refreshTimes"
        },
        render:function () {
            $(this.el).empty()
            utilities.applyTemplate($(this.el), eventDetailTemplate, this.model.attributes);
            $("#bookingOption").hide();
            $("#venueSelector").attr('disabled', true);
            $("#dayPicker").empty();
            $("#dayPicker").attr('disabled', true)
            $("#performanceTimes").empty();
            $("#performanceTimes").attr('disabled', true)
            var self = this
            $.getJSON(config.baseUrl + "rest/shows?event=" + this.model.get('id'), function
   (shows) {
```

```
self.shows = shows
            $("#venueSelector").empty().append("<option value='0' selected>Select a
venue</option>");
            $.each(shows, function (i, show) {
                $("#venueSelector").append("<option value='" + show.id + "'>" +
show.venue.address.city + " : " + show.venue.name + "</option>")
            });
            $("#venueSelector").removeAttr('disabled')
        })
        return this;
    },
    beginBooking:function () {
        require("router").navigate('/book/' + $("#venueSelector option:selected").val() +
 '/' + $("#performanceTimes").val(), true)
    },
    refreshShows:function (event) {
        event.stopPropagation();
        $("#dayPicker").empty();
        var selectedShowId = event.currentTarget.value;
        if (selectedShowId != 0) {
            var selectedShow = _.find(this.shows, function (show) {
                return show.id == selectedShowId
            });
            this.selectedShow = selectedShow;
            utilities.applyTemplate($("#eventVenueDescription"),
eventVenueDescriptionTemplate, {venue:selectedShow.venue});
            var times = _.uniq(_.sortBy(_.map(selectedShow.performances, function
(performance) {
                return (new Date(performance.date).withoutTimeOfDay()).getTime()
            }), function (item) {
                return item
            }));
            utilities.applyTemplate($("#venueMedia"), mediaTemplate, selectedShow.venue)
            $("#dayPicker").removeAttr('disabled')
            $("#performanceTimes").removeAttr('disabled')
            _.each(times, function (time) {
                var date = new Date(time)
                $("#dayPicker").append("<option value='" + date.toYMD() + "'>" +
date.toPrettyStringWithoutTime() + "</option>")
            });
            this.refreshTimes()
            $("#bookingWhen").show(100)
        } else {
            $("#bookingWhen").hide(100)
            $("#bookingOption").hide()
            $("#dayPicker").empty()
            $("#venueMedia").empty()
            $("#eventVenueDescription").empty()
            $("#dayPicker").attr('disabled', true)
            $("#performanceTimes").empty()
            $("#performanceTimes").attr('disabled', true)
        }
    }.
    refreshTimes:function () {
        var selectedDate = $("#dayPicker").val();
        $("#performanceTimes").empty()
        if (selectedDate) {
            $.each(this.selectedShow.performances, function (i, performance) {
                var performanceDate = new Date(performance.date);
```

This view is more complex than the global events view, as portions of the page need to be updated when the user chooses a venue.







Create booking

Figure 34.1: On the event details page some fragments are re-rendered when the user selects a venue

The view responds to three different events:

• changing the current venue triggers a reload of the venue details and the venue image, as well as the performance times. The

application retrieves the performance times through a REST call.

- · changing the day of the performance causes the performance time selector to reload.
- once the venue and performance date and time have been selected, the user can navigate to the booking page.

The corresponding templates for the three fragments rendered above are:

```
src/main/webapp/resources/templates/desktop/event-detail.html
```

```
<div class="row-fluid" xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/html">
    <h2 class="page-header special-title light-font"><%=name%></h2>
</div>
<div class="row-fluid">
    <div class="span4 well">
        <div class="row-fluid"><h3 class="page-header span6">What?</h3>
            <img width="100" src='rest/media/<%=mediaItem.id%>'/></div>
        <div class="row-fluid">
             
            <div class="span12"><%= description %></div>
        </div>
    </div>
    <div class="span4 well">
        <div class="row-fluid"><h3 class="page-header span6">Where?</h3>
            <div class="span6" id='venueMedia'/>
        </div>
        <div class='row-fluid'><select id='venueSelector'/>
            <div id="eventVenueDescription"/>
        </div>
    </div>
    <div id='bookingWhen' style="display: none;" class="span4 well">
        <h3 class="page-header">When?</h3>
        <select class="span6" id="dayPicker"/>
        <select class="span6" id="performanceTimes"/>
        <div id='bookingOption'><input name="bookButton" class="btn btn-primary" type="button"</pre>
                                       value="Order tickets"></div>
   </div>
</div>
```

src/main/webapp/resources/templates/desktop/event-venue-description.html

```
<address>
    <%= venue.description %>
    <strong>Address:</strong>
    <%= venue.address.street %>
    <%= venue.address.city %>, <%= venue.address.country %>
</address>
```

Now that the view exists, we add it to the router:

```
src/main/webapp/resources/js/app/router/desktop/router.js
```

```
/**
 * A module for the router of the desktop application
 */
define("router", [
 ...
 'app/models/event',
 ...,
 'app/views/desktop/event-detail',
```

```
. . .
],function (
                         . . .
            Event,
            . . .
            EventDetailView,
            ...) {
    var Router = Backbone.Router.extend({
        routes:{
             . . .
             "events/:id": "eventDetail",
        },
        . . .
        eventDetail:function (id) {
            var model = new Event({id:id});
            var eventDetailView = new EventDetailView({model:model, el:$("#content")});
            model.bind("change",
                 function () {
                     utilities.viewManager.showView(eventDetailView);
                 }).fetch();
        }
});
```

As you can see, this is very similar to the previous view and route, except that now the application can accept parameterized URLs (e.g. http://localhost:8080/ticket-monster/desktop-index#events/1). This URL can be entered directly into the browser, or it can be navigated to as a relative path (e.g. #events/1) from within the applicaton.

With this in place, all that remains is to implement the final view of this use case, creating the bookings.

Creating Bookings

The user has chosen the event, the venue and the performance time, and must now create the booking. Users can select one of the available sections for the show's venue, and then enter the number of tickets required for each category available for this show (Adult, Child, etc.). They then add the tickets to the current order, which causes the summary view to be updated. Users can also remove tickets from the order. When the order is complete, they enter their contact information (e-mail address) and submit the order to the server.

First, we add the new view:

src/main/webapp/resources/js/app/views/desktop/create-booking.js

```
define([
    'utilities',
    'require',
    'configuration',
    'text!../../../templates/desktop/booking-confirmation.html',
    'text!../../../templates/desktop/create-booking.html',
    'text!../../../templates/desktop/ticket-categories.html',
    'text!../../../templates/desktop/ticket-summary-view.html',
    'bootstrap'
],function (
    utilities,
    require,
    config,
    bookingConfirmationTemplate,
    createBookingTemplate,
    ticketEntriesTemplate,
    ticketSummaryViewTemplate) {
    var TicketCategoriesView = Backbone.View.extend({
        id:'categoriesView',
        events:{
            "keyup input": "onChange"
        },
        render:function () {
            if (this.model != null) {
                var ticketPrices = _.map(this.model, function (item) {
                    return item.ticketPrice;
                });
                utilities.applyTemplate($(this.el), ticketEntriesTemplate,
    {ticketPrices:ticketPrices});
            } else {
                $(this.el).empty();
            }
            return this;
```

```
},
    onChange:function (event) {
        var value = event.currentTarget.value;
        var ticketPriceId = $(event.currentTarget).data("tm-id");
        var modifiedModelEntry = _.find(this.model, function (item) {
            return item.ticketPrice.id == ticketPriceId
        });
        // update model
        if ($.isNumeric(value) && value > 0) {
            modifiedModelEntry.quantity = parseInt(value);
        }
        else {
            delete modifiedModelEntry.quantity;
        }
        // display error messages
        if (value.length > 0 &&
                (!$.isNumeric(value) // is a non-number, other than empty string
                     || value <= 0 // is negative</pre>
                     || parseFloat(value) != parseInt(value))) { // is not an integer
            $("#error-input-"+ticketPriceId).empty().append("Please enter a positive
integer value");
            $("#ticket-category-fieldset-"+ticketPriceId).addClass("error")
        } else {
            $("#error-input-"+ticketPriceId).empty();
            $("#ticket-category-fieldset-"+ticketPriceId).removeClass("error")
         }
        // are there any outstanding errors after this update?
        // if yes, disable the input button
        if (
           $("div[id^='ticket-category-fieldset-']").hasClass("error") ||
               _.isUndefined(modifiedModelEntry.quantity)) {
          $("input[name='add']").attr("disabled", true)
        } else {
          $("input[name='add']").removeAttr("disabled")
        }
    }
});
var TicketSummaryView = Backbone.View.extend({
    tagName:'tr',
    events:{
        "click i": "removeEntry"
    },
    render:function () {
        var self = this;
        utilities.applyTemplate($(this.el), ticketSummaryViewTemplate,
this.model.bookingRequest);
    },
    removeEntry:function (event) {
       var index = $(event.currentTarget).data("index");
       var ticketPriceId =
this.model.bookingRequest.seatAllocations[index].ticketRequest.ticketPrice.id;
       var self = this;
       $.ajax({url: (config.baseUrl + "rest/carts/" + this.model.cartId),
            data: JSON.stringify([{ticketPrice:ticketPriceId, quantity:-1}]),
            type: "POST",
            dataType: "json",
            contentType: "application/json",
            success: function(cart) {
                self.owner.refreshSummary(cart, self.owner)
            }
       });
```

```
});
var CreateBookingView = Backbone.View.extend({
    events:{
        "click input[name='submit']":"save",
        "change select[id='sectionSelect']": "refreshPrices",
        "keyup #email":"updateEmail",
        "change #email": "updateEmail",
        "click input[name='add']":"addQuantities"
    },
    render:function () {
        var self = this;
        $.ajax({url: (config.baseUrl + "rest/carts"),
                data:JSON.stringify({performance:this.model.performanceId}),
                type: "POST",
                dataType:"json",
                contentType: "application/json",
                success: function (cart) {
                     self.model.cartId = cart.id;
                    $.getJSON(config.baseUrl + "rest/shows/" + self.model.showId,
function (selectedShow) {
                        self.currentPerformance = _.find(selectedShow.performances,
function (item) {
                             return item.id == self.model.performanceId;
                         });
                        var id = function (item) {return item.id;};
                         // prepare a list of sections to populate the dropdown
                        var sections = _.uniq(_.sortBy(_.pluck(selectedShow.ticketPrices,
 'section'), id), true, id);
                        utilities.applyTemplate($(self.el), createBookingTemplate, {
                             sections:sections,
                             show:selectedShow,
                            performance:self.currentPerformance});
                        self.ticketCategoriesView = new TicketCategoriesView({model:{},
el:$("#ticketCategoriesViewPlaceholder")});
                        self.ticketSummaryView = new TicketSummaryView({model:self.model,
 el:$("#ticketSummaryView")});
                        self.ticketSummaryView.owner = self;
                        self.show = selectedShow;
                        self.ticketCategoriesView.render();
                         self.ticketSummaryView.render();
                         $("#sectionSelector").change();
                     });
                }
            }
        );
        return this;
    },
    refreshPrices:function (event) {
        var ticketPrices = _.filter(this.show.ticketPrices, function (item) {
            return item.section.id == event.currentTarget.value;
        });
        var sortedTicketPrices = _.sortBy(ticketPrices, function(ticketPrice) {
            return ticketPrice.ticketCategory.description;
        });
        var ticketPriceInputs = new Array();
        _.each(sortedTicketPrices, function (ticketPrice) {
```

```
ticketPriceInputs.push({ticketPrice:ticketPrice});
        });
        this.ticketCategoriesView.model = ticketPriceInputs;
        this.ticketCategoriesView.render();
    },
    save:function (event) {
        var bookingRequest = {ticketRequests:[]};
        var self = this;
        bookingRequest.email = this.model.bookingRequest.email;
        bookingRequest.performance = this.model.performanceId
        $("input[name='submit']").attr("disabled", true)
        $.ajax({url: (config.baseUrl + "rest/carts/" + this.model.cartId + "/checkout"),
            data:JSON.stringify({email:this.model.bookingRequest.email}),
            type: "POST",
            dataType:"json",
            contentType: "application/json",
            success:function (booking) {
                this.model = {}
                $.getJSON(config.baseUrl +'rest/shows/performance/' +
booking.performance.id, function (retrievedPerformance) {
                    utilities.applyTemplate($(self.el), bookingConfirmationTemplate,
{booking:booking, performance:retrievedPerformance })
                });
            }).error(function (error) {
                if (error.status == 400 || error.status == 409) {
                    var errors = $.parseJSON(error.responseText).errors;
                    _.each(errors, function (errorMessage) {
                        $("#request-summary").append('<div class="alert alert-error"><a
class="close" data-dismiss="alert">$\times$</a><strong>Error!</strong> ' + errorMessage +
'</div>')
                    });
                } else {
                    $("#request-summary").append('<div class="alert alert-error"><a
class="close" data-dismiss="alert">$\times$</a><strong>Error! </strong>An error has
occured</div>')
                $("input[name='submit']").removeAttr("disabled");
            })
    },
    calculateTotals:function () {
        // make sure that tickets are sorted by section and ticket category
        this.model.bookingRequest.seatAllocations.sort(function (t1, t2) {
            if (t1.ticketRequest.ticketPrice.section.id !=
t2.ticketRequest.ticketPrice.section.id) {
                return t1.ticketRequest.ticketPrice.section.id -
t2.ticketRequest.ticketPrice.section.id;
            else {
                return t1.ticketRequest.ticketPrice.ticketCategory.id -
t2.ticketRequest.ticketPrice.ticketCategory.id;
            }
        });
        this.model.bookingRequest.totals =
_.reduce(this.model.bookingRequest.seatAllocations, function (totals, seatAllocation) {
            var ticketRequest = seatAllocation.ticketRequest;
            return {
                tickets:totals.tickets + ticketRequest.quantity,
                price:totals.price + ticketRequest.quantity *
ticketRequest.ticketPrice.price
     };
```

```
}, {tickets:0, price:0.0});
    },
    addQuantities:function () {
        var self = this;
        var ticketRequests = [];
        _.each(this.ticketCategoriesView.model, function (model) {
            if (model.quantity != undefined) {
                ticketRequests.push({ticketPrice:model.ticketPrice.id,
quantity:model.quantity})
            }
        });
        $.ajax({url: (config.baseUrl + "rest/carts/" + this.model.cartId),
            data:JSON.stringify(ticketRequests),
            type: "POST",
            dataType:"json",
            contentType: "application/json",
            success: function(cart) {
               self.refreshSummary(cart, self)
            } }
        );
    },
    refreshSummary: function(cart, view) {
        view.model.bookingRequest.seatAllocations = cart.seatAllocations;
        view.ticketCategoriesView.model = null;
        $('option:selected', 'select').removeAttr('selected');
        view.calculateTotals();
        view.ticketCategoriesView.render();
        view.ticketSummaryView.render();
        view.setCheckoutStatus();
    },
    updateEmail:function (event) {
        // jQuery 1.9 does not handle pseudo CSS selectors like :valid :invalid, anymore
        var validElements;
        try {
            validElements = $(".form-search").get(0).querySelectorAll(":valid");
            for (var ctr=0; ctr < validElements.length; ctr++) {</pre>
                if (event.currentTarget === validElements[ctr]) {
                    this.model.bookingRequest.email = event.currentTarget.value;
                    $("#error-email").empty();
                 } else {
                    $("#error-email").empty().append("Please enter a valid e-mail
address");
                    delete this.model.bookingRequest.email;
                }
            }
        }
        catch(e) {
            // For browsers like IE9 that do fail on querySelectorAll for CSS pseudo
selectors,
            // we use the regex defined in the HTML5 spec.
            var emailRegex = new
RegExp("[a-zA-Z0-9.!#$%&'*+/=?^_`{|}~-]+@[a-zA-Z0-9-]+(?:\.[a-zA-Z0-9-]+)*");
            if(emailRegex.test(event.currentTarget.value)) {
                this.model.bookingRequest.email = event.currentTarget.value;
                $("#error-email").empty();
            } else {
                $("#error-email").empty().append("Please enter a valid e-mail address");
                delete this.model.bookingRequest.email;
            }
        }
        this.setCheckoutStatus();
    },
```

The code above may be surprising! After all, we said that we were going to add a single view, but instead, we added three! This view makes use of two subviews (TicketCategoriesView and TicketSummaryView) for re-rendering parts of the main view. Whenever the user changes the current section, the list of available tickets is updated. Whenever the user adds the tickets to the booking, the booking summary is re-rendered. Changes in quantities or the target email may enable or disable the submission button - the booking is validated whenever changes to it are made. We do not create separate modules for the subviews, since they are not referenced outside the module itself.

The booking submission is handled by the save method which constructs a JSON object, as required by a POST to http://localho. and performs the AJAX call. In case of a successful response, a confirmation view is rendered. On failure, a warning is displayed and the user may continue to edit the form.

The corresponding templates for the views above are shown below:

```
src/main/webapp/resources/templates/desktop/booking-confirmation.html
```

```
<div class="row-fluid">
   <h2 class="special-title light-font">Booking #<%=booking.id%> confirmed!</h2>
</div>
<div class="row-fluid">
   <div class="span5 well">
      <h4 class="page-header">Checkout information</h4>
      <strong>Email: </strong><%= booking.contactEmail %>
      <strong>Event: </strong> <%= performance.event.name %>
      <strong>Venue: </strong><%= performance.venue.name %>
      <strong>Date: </strong><%= new Date(booking.performance.date).toPrettyString()
   %>
      <strong>Created on: </strong><%= new Date(booking.createdOn).toPrettyString()
  %>
   </div>
   <div class="span5 well">
      <h4 class="page-header">Ticket allocations</h4>
      <thead>
          \langle tr \rangle
             Ticket #
             Category
             Section
             Row
             Seat
          </thead>
          <% $.each(_.sortBy(booking.tickets, function(ticket) {return ticket.id}),
   function (i, ticket) { %>
          \langle tr \rangle
             <%= ticket.id %>
             <%=ticket.ticketCategory.description%>
             <%=ticket.seat.section.name%>
```
src/main/webapp/resources/templates/desktop/create-booking.html

```
<div class="row-fluid">
   <div class="span12">
       <h2 class="special-title light-font"><%=show.event.name%>
           <small><%=show.venue.name%>, <%=new
   Date(performance.date).toPrettyString()%></small>
       </h2>
   </div>
</div>
<div class="row-fluid">
   <div class="span6 well">
      <h3 class="page-header">Select tickets</h3>
       <form class="form-horizontal">
       <div id="sectionSelectorPlaceholder">
           <div class="control-group">
               <label class="control-label"
   for="sectionSelect"><strong>Section</strong></label>
               <div class="controls">
                   <select id="sectionSelect">
                       <option value="-1" selected="true">Choose a section</option>
                       <% _.each(sections, function(section) { %>
                       <option value="<%=section.id%>"><%=section.name%> -
   <%=section.description%></option>
                       <% }) %>
                   </select>
               </div>
           </div>
       </div>
       </form>
       <div id="ticketCategoriesViewPlaceholder"></div>
   </div>
   <div id="request-summary" class="span5 offset1 well">
       <h3 class="page-header">Order summary</h3>
       <div id="ticketSummaryView" class="row-fluid"/>
       <h3 class="page-header">Checkout</h3>
       <div class="row-fluid">
           <form class="form-search">
           <input type='email' id="email" placeholder="Email" required/>
           <input type='button' class="btn btn-primary" name="submit" value="Checkout"
                  disabled="true"/>
           </form>
       </div>
   </div>
</div>
```

src/main/webapp/resources/templates/desktop/ticket-categories.html

<% if (ticketPrices.length > 0) { %>

```
<form class="form-horizontal">
   <% _.each(ticketPrices, function(ticketPrice) { %>
   <div class="control-group" id="ticket-category-fieldset-<%=ticketPrice.id%>">
       <label
   class="control-label"><strong><%=ticketPrice.ticketCategory.description%></strong></label>
       <div class="controls">
           <div class="input-append">
              <input class="span6" rel="tooltip" title="Enter value"
                     data-tm-id="<%=ticketPrice.id%>"
                     placeholder="Number of tickets"
                     name="tickets-<%=ticketPrice.ticketCategory.id%>"/>
              <span class="add-on">@ $<%=ticketPrice.price%></span>
              ">
           </div>
       </div>
   </div>
    
<div class="control-group">
   <label class="control-label"/>
   <div class="controls">
       <input type="button" class="btn btn-primary" disabled="true" name="add" value="Add
   tickets"/>
   </div>
</div>
</div>
</form>
<응 } 응>
```

src/main/webapp/resources/templates/desktop/ticket-summary-view.html

```
<div class="span12">
  <% if (tickets.length>0) { %>
  <table class="table table-bordered table-condensed row-fluid" style="background-color:
  #fffffa; ">
     <thead>
     \langle tr \rangle
        <strong>Requested tickets</strong>
     \langle tr \rangle
        Section
        Category
        Quantity
        Price
        </thead>
     <% _.each(tickets, function (ticketRequest, index, tickets) { %>
     \langle tr \rangle
        .rame %>
        <%= ticketRequest.quantity %>
        $<%=ticketRequest.ticketPrice.price%>
        <i class="icon-trash"/>
     <% }); %>
```

```
<div class= "row-fluid">
<div class= "span5"><strong>Total ticket count:</strong> <%= totals.tickets %></div>
<div class= "span5"><strong>Total price:</strong> $<%=totals.price%></div>
<% } else { %>
No tickets requested.
<% } %>
</div>
```

Finally, once the view is available, we can add it's corresponding routing rule:

src/main/webapp/resources/js/app/router/desktop/router.js

```
/**
 * A module for the router of the desktop application
*/
define("router", [
    . . .
    'app/views/desktop/create-booking',
        . . .
],function (
                          . . .
             CreateBooking
             . . .
             ) {
    var Router = Backbone.Router.extend({
        routes:{
             . . .
             "book/:showId/:performanceId": "bookTickets",
        },
         . . .
        bookTickets:function (showId, performanceId) {
            var createBookingView =
                new CreateBookingView({
                     model:{ showId:showId,
                              performanceId:performanceId,
                             bookingRequest:{tickets:[]}},
                             el:$("#content")
                             });
             utilities.viewManager.showView(createBookingView);
        }
});
```

This concludes the implementation of the booking use case. We started by listing the available events, continued by selecting a venue and performance time, and ended by choosing tickets and completing the order.

The other use cases: a booking starting from venues and view existing bookings are conceptually similar, so you can just copy the remaining files in the src/main/webapp/resources/js/app/models, src/main/webapp/resources/js/app/col src/main/webapp/resources/js/app/views/desktop and the remainder of src/main/webapp/views/desktop and the remainder of src/main/webapp/views/desktop

Mobile view

The mobile version of the application uses approximately the same architecture as the desktop version. Any differences are due to the functional changes in the mobile version and the use of jQuery mobile.

36.1 Setting up the structure

The first step in implementing our solution is to copy the CSS and JavaScript libraries to resources/css and resources/js/lib.

require.js

AMD support, along with the plugins:

- text for loading text files, in our case the HTML templates
- · order for enforcing load ordering if necessary

jQuery

general purpose library for HTML traversal and manipulation

Underscore

JavaScript utility library (and a dependency of Backbone)

Backbone

Client-side MVC framework

jQuery Mobile

user interface system for mobile devices;

(If you have already built the desktop application, some files may already be in place.)

For mobile clients, the main page will display the mobile version of the application, by loading the mobile AMD module of the application. Let us create it.

/src/main/webapp/resources/js/configurations/mobile.js

```
/**
 * Shortcut alias definitions - will come in handy when declaring dependencies
 * Also, they allow you to keep the code free of any knowledge about library
 * locations and versions
 */
require.config({
    baseUrl:"resources/js",
    paths: {
        jquery:'libs/jquery-1.9.1',
        jquerymobile:'libs/jquery.mobile-1.3.1',
```

```
text: 'libs/text',
        underscore: 'libs/underscore',
        backbone: 'libs/backbone',
        order: 'libs/order',
        utilities: 'app/utilities',
        router: 'app/router/mobile/router'
    },
    // We shim Backbone since it doesn't declare an AMD module
    shim: {
        'backbone': {
            deps: ['underscore', 'jquery'],
            exports: 'Backbone'
        }
    }
});
define("configuration", function() {
    if (window.TicketMonster != undefined && TicketMonster.config != undefined) {
        return {
            baseUrl: TicketMonster.config.baseRESTUrl
        };
    } else {
        return {
            baseUrl: ""
        }
    }
});
define("initializer", [
    'jquery',
    'utilities',
    'text!../templates/mobile/main.html'
], function ($,
             utilities,
             MainTemplate) {
    $('head').append('<link rel="stylesheet" href="resources/css/jquery.mobile-1.3.1.css"/>');
    $('head').append('<link rel="stylesheet" href="resources/css/m.screen.css"/>');
    $(document).bind("mobileinit", function () {
        utilities.applyTemplate($('body'), MainTemplate)
    });
});
// Now we declare all the dependencies
require(['order!initializer',
          'order!underscore',
          'order!backbone',
          'order!router'],
    function() {
});
define(["configuration"], function(configuration) {
    return {config: configuration };
});
```

In this application, we combine Backbone and jQuery Mobile. Each framework has its own strengths; jQuery Mobile provides UI components and touch support, whilst Backbone provides MVC support. There is some overlap between the two, as jQuery Mobile provides its own navigation mechanism which we disable.

We also define a special initializer module (initializer) that, when loaded, adds the stylesheets and applies the template for the general structure of the page in the body element. Let us add the template definition.

We also define a configuration module which allows the customization of the base URLs for RESTful invocations. This module does not play any role in the mobile web version. We will come to it, however, when discussing hybrid applications.

src/main/webapp/resources/templates/mobile/main.html

```
<!--
The main layout of the page - contains the menu and the 'content' &lt;div/&gt; in which
all the
views will render the content.
-->
<div id="container" data-role="page" data-ajax="false"></div>
```

Next, we create the application router.

```
src/main/webapp/resources/js/app/router/mobile/router.js
```

```
/**
* A module for the router of the desktop application.
*/
define("router",[
    'jquery',
    'jquerymobile',
    'underscore',
    'utilities',
    'text!../templates/mobile/home-view.html'
],function ($,
            jqm,
            _/
            utilities,
            HomeViewTemplate) {
   // prior to creating an starting the router, we disable jQuery Mobile's own routing
   mechanism
   $.mobile.hashListeningEnabled = false;
    $.mobile.linkBindingEnabled = false;
    $.mobile.pushStateEnabled = false;
    /**
    \star The Router class contains all the routes within the application - i.e. URLs and the
   actions
     * that will be taken as a result.
     *
     * @type {Router}
     */
    var Router = Backbone.Router.extend({
        defaultHandler:function (actions) {
            if ("" != actions) {
                $.mobile.changePage("#" + actions, {transition:'slide', changeHash:false,
   allowSamePageTransition:true});
            }
        }
    });
    // Create a router instance
   var router = new Router();
    // Begin routing
    Backbone.history.start();
    return router;
});
```

In the router code we make customizations in order to get the two frameworks working together - disabling the jQuery Mobile navigation and adding the defaultHandler to the router for handling jQuery Mobile transitions between internal pages (such as the ones generated by a nested listview).

Next, we need to create a first page.

36.2 The landing page

The first page in our application is the landing page. First, we add the template for it:

```
src/main/webapp/resources/templates/mobile/home-view.html
```

Now we have to add the page to the router:

```
src/main/webapp/resources/js/app/router/mobile/router.js
```

```
/**
 * A module for the router of the desktop application.
 *
 */
define("router",[
    'text!../templates/mobile/home-view.html'
],function (
                 . . .
        HomeViewTemplate) {
        . . .
    var Router = Backbone.Router.extend({
        routes:{
            "": "home"
        },
         . . .
        home:function () {
            utilities.applyTemplate($("#container"), HomeViewTemplate);
            try {
                 $("#container").trigger('pagecreate');
            } catch (e) {
                 // workaround for a spurious error thrown when creating the page initially
             }
        }
    });
});
```

Because jQuery Mobile navigation is disabled, we must tell jQuery Mobile explicitly to enhance the page content in order to create the mobile view. Here, we trigger the jQuery Mobile pagecreate event explicitly to ensure that the page gets the appropriate look and feel.

36.3 The events view

First, we display a list of events (just as in the desktop view). Since mobile interfaces are more constrained, we will just show a simple list view:

src/main/webapp/resources/js/app/views/mobile/events.js

```
define([
    'utilities',
    'text!../../../templates/mobile/events.html'
], function (
   utilities,
    eventsView) {
    var EventsView = Backbone.View.extend({
        render:function () {
            var categories = _.uniq(
                _.map(this.model.models, function(model) {
                    return model.get('category')
                }), false, function(item){
                    return item.id
                });
            utilities.applyTemplate($(this.el), eventsView, {categories:categories,
   model:this.model})
            $(this.el).trigger('pagecreate');
            return this;
        }
    });
    return EventsView;
});
```

As you can see, the view is very similar to the desktop view, the main difference being the explicit hint to jQuery mobile through the pagecreate event invocation.

Next, we add the template for rendering the view:

src/main/webapp/resources/templates/mobile/events.html

```
<div data-role="header">
   <a data-role="button" data-icon="home" href="#">Home</a>
   <h3>Categories</h3>
</div>
<div data-role="content" id='itemMenu'>
   <div id='categoryMenu' data-role='listview' data-filter='true'</pre>
   data-filter-placeholder='Event category name ...'>
       < %
       _.each(categories, function (category) {
       %>
       <1i>
           <a href="#"><%= category.description %></a>
           ">
               < %
                _.each(model.models, function (model) {
               if (model.get('category').id == category.id) {
               응>
               <1i>
```

And finally, we need to instruct the router to invoke the page:

```
src/main/webapp/resources/js/app/router/mobile/router.js
```

```
/**
\star A module for the router of the desktop application.
*/
define("router",[
    . . .
         'app/collections/events',
         . . .
         'app/views/mobile/events'
         . . .
],function (
        ...,
        Events,
        ...,
        EventsView,
        ...) {
         . . .
    var Router = Backbone.Router.extend({
        routes:{
                 . . .
             "events": "events"
             . . .
        },
         . . .
        events:function () {
             var events = new Events;
             var eventsView = new EventsView({model:events, el:$("#container")});
             events.bind("reset",
                 function () {
                     utilities.viewManager.showView(eventsView);
                 }).fetch();
        }
         . . .
    });
    . . .
});
```

Just as in the case of the desktop application, the list of events will be accessible at #events (i.e. http://localhost:8080/tick

36.4 Displaying an individual event

Now, we create the view to display an event:

src/main/webapp/resources/js/app/views/mobile/event-detail.js

```
define([
    'utilities',
    'require',
    'configuration',
    'text!../../../templates/mobile/event-detail.html',
    'text!../../../templates/mobile/event-venue-description.html'
], function (
    utilities,
    require,
    config,
    eventDetail,
    eventVenueDescription) {
    var EventDetailView = Backbone.View.extend({
        events:{
            "click a[id='bookButton']": "beginBooking",
            "change select[id='showSelector']":"refreshShows",
            "change select[id='performanceTimes']": "performanceSelected",
            "change select[id='dayPicker']":'refreshTimes'
        },
        render:function () {
            $(this.el).empty()
            utilities.applyTemplate($(this.el), eventDetail, this.model.attributes)
            $(this.el).trigger('create')
            $("#bookButton").addClass("ui-disabled")
            var self = this;
            $.getJSON(config.baseUrl + "rest/shows?event=" + this.model.get('id'), function
    (shows) {
                self.shows = shows;
                $("#showSelector").empty().append("<option data-placeholder='true'>Choose a
    venue ...</option>");
                $.each(shows, function (i, show) {
                    $("#showSelector").append("<option value='" + show.id + "'>" +
   show.venue.address.city + " : " + show.venue.name + "</option>");
                });
                $("#showSelector").selectmenu('refresh', true)
                $("#dayPicker").selectmenu('disable')
                $("#dayPicker").empty().append("<option data-placeholder='true'>Choose a show
    date ...</option>")
                $("#performanceTimes").selectmenu('disable')
                $("#performanceTimes").empty().append("<option data-placeholder='true'>Choose
    a show time ... </option>")
            });
            $("#dayPicker").empty();
            $("#dayPicker").selectmenu('disable');
            $("#performanceTimes").empty();
            $("#performanceTimes").selectmenu('disable');
            $(this.el).trigger('pagecreate');
            return this;
        },
        performanceSelected:function () {
            if ($("#performanceTimes").val() != 'Choose a show time ...') {
                $("#bookButton").removeClass("ui-disabled")
            } else {
                $("#bookButton").addClass("ui-disabled")
            }
        },
        beginBooking:function () {
            require('router').navigate('book/' + $("#showSelector option:selected").val() +
    '/' + $("#performanceTimes").val(), true)
        },
```

```
refreshShows:function (event) {
        var selectedShowId = event.currentTarget.value;
        if (selectedShowId != 'Choose a venue ...') {
            var selectedShow = _.find(this.shows, function (show) {
                return show.id == selectedShowId
            });
            this.selectedShow = selectedShow;
            var times = _.uniq(_.sortBy(_.map(selectedShow.performances, function
(performance) {
                return (new Date(performance.date).withoutTimeOfDay()).getTime()
            }), function (item) {
                return item
            }));
            utilities.applyTemplate($("#eventVenueDescription"), eventVenueDescription,
{venue:selectedShow.venue});
            $("#detailsCollapsible").show()
            $("#dayPicker").removeAttr('disabled')
            $("#performanceTimes").removeAttr('disabled')
            $("#dayPicker").empty().append("<option data-placeholder='true'>Choose a show
date .../option>")
            _.each(times, function (time) {
                var date = new Date(time)
                $("#dayPicker").append("<option value='" + date.toYMD() + "'>" +
date.toPrettyStringWithoutTime() + "</option>")
            $("#dayPicker").selectmenu('refresh')
            $("#dayPicker").selectmenu('enable')
            this.refreshTimes()
        } else {
            $("#detailsCollapsible").hide()
            $("#eventVenueDescription").empty()
            $("#dayPicker").empty()
            $("#dayPicker").selectmenu('disable')
            $("#performanceTimes").empty()
            $("#performanceTimes").selectmenu('disable')
        }
    },
    refreshTimes:function () {
        var selectedDate = $("#dayPicker").val();
        $("#performanceTimes").empty().append("<option data-placeholder='true'>Choose a
show time ...</option>")
        if (selectedDate) {
            $.each(this.selectedShow.performances, function (i, performance) {
                var performanceDate = new Date(performance.date);
                if (_.isEqual(performanceDate.toYMD(), selectedDate)) {
                    $("#performanceTimes").append("<option value='" + performance.id +</pre>
"'>" + performanceDate.getHours().toZeroPaddedString(2) + ":" +
performanceDate.getMinutes().toZeroPaddedString(2) + "</option>")
                }
            })
            $("#performanceTimes").selectmenu('enable')
        $("#performanceTimes").selectmenu('refresh')
        this.performanceSelected()
    }
});
```

```
return EventDetailView;
});
```

Once again, this is very similar to the desktop version. Now we add the page templates:

src/main/webapp/resources/templates/mobile/event-detail.html

```
<div data-role="header">
   <h3>Book tickets</h3>
</div>
<div data-role="content">
   <h3><%=name%></h3>
   <img width='100px' src='rest/media/<%=mediaItem.id%>'/>
   <%=description%>
   <div data-role="fieldcontain">
        <label for="showSelector"><strong>Where</strong></label>
        <select id='showSelector' data-mini='true'/>
   </div>
   <div data-role="collapsible" data-content-theme="c" style="display: none;"
        id="detailsCollapsible">
       <h3>Venue details</h3>
       <div id="eventVenueDescription">
       </div>
   </div>
   <div data-role='fieldcontain'>
        <fieldset data-role='controlgroup'>
            <legend><strong>When</strong></legend>
            <label for="dayPicker">When:</label>
            <select id='dayPicker' data-mini='true'/>
            <label for="performanceTimes">When:</label>
            <select id="performanceTimes" data-mini='true'/>
       </fieldset>
   </div>
</div>
<div data-role="footer" class="ui-bar ui-grid-c">
   <div class="ui-block-a"></div>
   <div class="ui-block-b"></div>
   <div class="ui-block-c"></div>
   <a id='bookButton' class="ui-block-e" data-theme='b' data-role="button"
   data-icon="check">Book</a>
</div>
```

src/main/webapp/resources/templates/mobile/event-venue-description.html

```
<img width="100" src="rest/media/<%=venue.mediaItem.id%>"/>
<%= venue.description %>
<address>
    <strong>Address:</strong>
    <%= venue.address.street %>
    <%= venue.address.city %>, <%= venue.address.country %>
</address>
```

Finally, we add this to the router, explicitly indicating to jQuery Mobile that a transition has to take place after the view is rendered - in order to allow the page to render correctly after it has been invoked from the listview.

src/main/webapp/resources/js/app/router/mobile/router.js

```
/**
 * A module for the router of the desktop application.
*/
define("router",[
    . . .
         'app/model/event',
        . . .
         'app/views/mobile/event-detail'
        . . .
],function (
        . . . ,
        Event,
        ...,
        EventDetailView,
        ...) {
        . . .
    var Router = Backbone.Router.extend({
        routes:{
                 . . .
             "events/:id": "eventDetail",
             . . .
        },
        . . .
        eventDetail:function (id) {
            var model = new Event({id:id});
            var eventDetailView = new EventDetailView({model:model, el:$("#container")});
            model.bind("change",
                 function () {
                     utilities.viewManager.showView(eventDetailView);
                     $.mobile.changePage($("#container"), {transition:'slide',
    changeHash:false});
                 }).fetch();
        }
        . . .
    });
    . . .
});
```

Just as the desktop version, the mobile event detail view allows users to choose a venue and a performance time. The next step is to allow the user to book some tickets.

36.5 Booking tickets

The views to book tickets are simpler than the desktop version. Users can select a section and enter the number of tickets for each category however, there is no way to add or remove tickets from an order. Once the form is filled out, the user can only submit it.

First, we create the views:

src/main/webapp/resources/js/app/views/mobile/create-booking.js

```
define([
    'utilities',
    'configuration',
    'require',
    'text!../../../templates/mobile/booking-details.html',
    'text!../../../templates/mobile/create-booking.html',
    'text!../../../templates/mobile/confirm-booking.html',
```

```
'text!../../../templates/mobile/ticket-entries.html',
    'text!../../../templates/mobile/ticket-summary-view.html'
], function (
   utilities,
    config,
    require,
    bookingDetailsTemplate,
    createBookingTemplate,
    confirmBookingTemplate,
    ticketEntriesTemplate,
    ticketSummaryViewTemplate) {
    var TicketCategoriesView = Backbone.View.extend({
        id: 'categoriesView',
        events:{
            "change input": "onChange"
        },
        render:function () {
            var views = {};
            if (this.model != null) {
                var ticketPrices = _.map(this.model, function (item) {
                    return item.ticketPrice;
                });
                utilities.applyTemplate($(this.el), ticketEntriesTemplate,
    {ticketPrices:ticketPrices});
            } else {
                $(this.el).empty();
            $(this.el).trigger('pagecreate');
            return this;
        },
        onChange:function (event) {
            var value = event.currentTarget.value;
            var ticketPriceId = $(event.currentTarget).data("tm-id");
            var modifiedModelEntry = _.find(this.model, function(item) { return
   item.ticketPrice.id == ticketPriceId});
            if ($.isNumeric(value) && value > 0) {
               modifiedModelEntry.quantity = parseInt(value);
            }
            else {
               delete modifiedModelEntry.quantity;
            }
        }
    });
     var TicketSummaryView = Backbone.View.extend({
        render:function () {
           utilities.applyTemplate($(this.el), ticketSummaryViewTemplate,
   this.model.bookingRequest)
       }
    });
    var ConfirmBookingView = Backbone.View.extend({
        events:{
            "click a[id='saveBooking']":"save",
            "click a[id='goBack']":"back"
        },
        render:function () {
            utilities.applyTemplate($(this.el), confirmBookingTemplate, this.model)
            this.ticketSummaryView = new TicketSummaryView({model:this.model,
   el:$("#ticketSummaryView")});
```

```
this.ticketSummaryView.render();
        $(this.el).trigger('pagecreate')
    },
    back:function () {
        require("router").navigate('book/' + this.model.bookingRequest.show.id + '/' +
this.model.bookingRequest.performance.id, true)
    }, save:function (event) {
        var bookingRequest = {ticketRequests:[]};
        var self = this;
        _.each(this.model.bookingRequest.tickets, function (collection) {
            _.each(collection, function (model) {
                if (model.quantity != undefined) {
                    bookingRequest.ticketRequests.push({ticketPrice:model.ticketPrice.id,
 quantity:model.quantity})
                };
            })
        });
        bookingRequest.email = this.model.email;
        bookingRequest.performance = this.model.performanceId;
        $.ajax({url:(config.baseUrl + "rest/bookings"),
            data:JSON.stringify(bookingRequest),
            type: "POST",
            dataType: "json",
            contentType: "application/json",
            success:function (booking) {
                utilities.applyTemplate($(self.el), bookingDetailsTemplate, booking)
                $(self.el).trigger('pagecreate');
            }).error(function (error) {
                alert (error);
            });
        this.model = {};
    }
});
var CreateBookingView = Backbone.View.extend({
    events:{
        "click a[id='confirmBooking']":"checkout",
        "change select": "refreshPrices",
         "blur input[type='number']": "updateForm",
        "blur input[name='email']": "updateForm"
    },
    render:function () {
        var self = this;
        $.getJSON(config.baseUrl + "rest/shows/" + this.model.showId, function
(selectedShow) {
            self.model.performance = _.find(selectedShow.performances, function (item) {
                return item.id == self.model.performanceId;
            });
            var id = function (item) {return item.id;};
            // prepare a list of sections to populate the dropdown
            var sections = _.uniq(_.sortBy(_.pluck(selectedShow.ticketPrices, 'section'),
 id), true, id);
            utilities.applyTemplate($(self.el), createBookingTemplate, {
show:selectedShow,
               performance:self.model.performance,
```

```
sections:sections});
                $(self.el).trigger('pagecreate');
                self.ticketCategoriesView = new TicketCategoriesView({model:{},
   el:$("#ticketCategoriesViewPlaceholder") });
                self.model.show = selectedShow;
                self.ticketCategoriesView.render();
                $('a[id="confirmBooking"]').addClass('ui-disabled');
                $("#sectionSelector").change();
            });
        },
        refreshPrices:function (event) {
            if (event.currentTarget.value != "Choose a section") {
                var ticketPrices = _.filter(this.model.show.ticketPrices, function (item) {
                    return item.section.id == event.currentTarget.value;
                });
                var ticketPriceInputs = new Array();
                _.each(ticketPrices, function (ticketPrice) {
                    var model = {};
                    model.ticketPrice = ticketPrice;
                    ticketPriceInputs.push(model);
                });
                $("#ticketCategoriesViewPlaceholder").show();
                this.ticketCategoriesView.model = ticketPriceInputs;
                this.ticketCategoriesView.render();
                $(this.el).trigger('pagecreate');
            } else {
                $("#ticketCategoriesViewPlaceholder").hide();
                this.ticketCategoriesView.model = new Array();
                this.updateForm();
            }
        }.
        checkout:function () {
            this.model.bookingRequest.tickets.push(this.ticketCategoriesView.model);
            this.model.performance = new ConfirmBookingView({model:this.model,
   el:$("#container")}).render();
            $("#container").trigger('pagecreate');
        },
        updateForm:function () {
            var totals = _.reduce(this.ticketCategoriesView.model, function (partial, model) {
                if (model.quantity != undefined) {
                    partial.tickets += model.quantity;
                    partial.price += model.quantity * model.ticketPrice.price;
                    return partial;
            }, {tickets:0, price:0.0});
            this.model.email = $("input[type='email']").val();
            this.model.bookingRequest.totals = totals;
            if (totals.tickets > 0 && $("input[type='email']").val()) {
                $('a[id="confirmBooking"]').removeClass('ui-disabled');
            } else {
                $('a[id="confirmBooking"]').addClass('ui-disabled');
            }
        }
   });
    return CreateBookingView;
});
```

The views follow the structure the desktop application, except that the summary view is not rendered inline but after a page transition.

Next, we create the page fragment templates. First, the actual page:

```
src/main/webapp/resources/templates/mobile/create-booking.html
```

```
<div data-role="header">
    <h1>Book tickets</h1>
</div>
<div data-role="content">
    <p>
       <h3><%=show.event.name%></h3>
    </p>
    <q>
     <%=show.venue.name%>
    <p>
    <p>
      <small><%=new Date(performance.date).toPrettyString()%></small>
    </p>
    <div id="sectionSelectorPlaceholder">
        <div data-role="fieldcontain">
            <label for="sectionSelect">Section</label>
            <select id="sectionSelect">
                <option value="-1" selected="true">Choose a section</option>
                <% _.each(sections, function(section) { %>
                <option value="<%=section.id%>"><%=section.name%> -
   <%=section.description%></option>
                <% }) %>
            </select>
        </div>
    </div>
    <div id="ticketCategoriesViewPlaceholder" style="display:none;"/>
    <div class="fieldcontain">
        <label>Contact email</label>
        <input type='email' name='email' placeholder="Email"/>
    </div>
</div>
<div data-role="footer" class="ui-bar">
    <a href="#" data-role="button" data-icon="delete">Cancel</a>
    <a id="confirmBooking" data-icon="check" data-role="button" disabled>Checkout</a>
</div>
```

Next, the fragment that contains the input form for tickets, which is re-rendered whenever the section is changed:

src/main/webapp/resources/templates/mobile/ticket-entries.html

<응 } 응>

Before submitting the request to the server, the order is confirmed:

src/main/webapp/resources/templates/mobile/confirm-booking.html

```
<div data-role="header">
    <h1>Confirm order</h1>
</div>
<div data-role="content">
    <h3><%=show.event.name%></h3>
    <%=show.venue.name%>
    <small><%=new Date(performance.date).toPrettyString()%></small>
    <strong>Buyer:</strong> <emphasis><%=email%></emphasis>
    <div id="ticketSummaryView"/>
</div>
<div data-role="footer" class="ui-bar">
    <div class="ui-grid-b">
        <div class="ui-block-a"><a id="cancel" href="#" data-role="button"</pre>
   data-icon="delete">Cancel</a></div>
        <div class="ui-block-b"><a id="goBack" data-role="button"
   data-icon="back">Back</a></div>
        <div class="ui-block-c"><a id="saveBooking" data-icon="check"</pre>
   data-role="button">Buy!</a></div>
   </div>
</div>
```

The confirmation page contains a summary subview:

```
src/main/webapp/resources/templates/mobile/ticket-summary-view.html
```

```
<thead>
   \langle tr \rangle
      Section
      Category
      Price
      Quantity
   </thead>
   <% _.each(tickets, function(ticketRequest) { %>
      _.each(ticketRequest, function(model) { %>
   < %
   <% if (model.quantity != undefined) { %>
   \langle tr \rangle
      ><%= model.ticketPrice.section.name %>
      <%= model.ticketPrice.ticketCategory.description %>
      $<%= model.ticketPrice.price %>
      <%= model.quantity %>
   <응 } 응>
   <% }) %>
   <div data-theme="c">
   <h4>Totals</h4>
   <strong>Total tickets: </strong><%= totals.tickets %>
    <strong>Total price: $</strong><%= totals.price %>
</div>
```

Finally, we create the page that displays the booking confirmation:

src/main/webapp/resources/templates/mobile/booking-details.html

```
<div data-role="header">
   <h1>Booking complete</h1>
</div>
<div data-role="content">
   <thead>
      <strong>Booking <%=id%></strong>
      \langle tr \rangle
      Ticket #
         Category
         Section
         Row
         Seat
      </thead>
      <% $.each(_.sortBy(tickets, function(ticket) {return ticket.id}), function (i,
  ticket) { %>
      <tr>
         <%= ticket.id %>
         <%=ticket.ticketCategory.description%>
         <%=ticket.seat.section.name%>
         <%=ticket.seat.rowNumber%>
         <%=ticket.seat.number%>
      <응 }) 응>
      </div>
<div data-role="footer" class="ui-bar">
   <div class="ui-block-b"><a id="back" href="#" data-role="button"
  data-icon="back">Back</a></div>
```

```
</div>
```

The last step is registering the view with the router:

src/main/webapp/resources/js/app/router/desktop/router.js

```
/**
\star A module for the router of the desktop application
*/
define("router", [
    'app/views/mobile/create-booking',
    . . .
],function (
                          . . .
             CreateBookingView
             ...) {
    var Router = Backbone.Router.extend({
        routes:{
             . . .
             "book/:showId/:performanceId": "bookTickets",
             . . .
         },
```

});

```
...
bookTickets:function (showId, performanceId) {
    var createBookingView =
        new CreateBookingView(
            { model: {
                showId:showId,
                performanceId:performanceId,
                bookingRequest:{tickets:[]}},
                el:$("#container")
        });
    utilities.viewManager.showView(createBookingView);
},
...
);
```

More Resources

To learn more about writing HTML5 + REST applications with JBoss, take a look at the Aerogear project.

Part VI

Building the Administration UI using Forge

What Will You Learn Here?

You've just defined the domain model of your application, and all the entities managed directly by the end-users. Now it's time to build an administration GUI for the TicketMonster application using JSF and RichFaces. After reading this guide, you'll understand how to use JBoss Forge to create the views from the entities and how to "soup up" the UI using RichFaces.

We'll round out the guide by revealing the required, yet short and sweet, configuration.

The tutorial will show you how to perform all these steps in JBoss Developer Studio, including screenshots that guide you through. For those of you who prefer to watch and learn, the included video shows you how we performed all the steps.

Setting up Forge

39.1 JBoss Enterprise Application Platform 6

If you are using JBoss Enterprise Application Platform 6, Forge is available in JBoss Developer Studio 5 (Beta1 or newer).

To show the Forge Console, navigate to $Window \rightarrow Show View \rightarrow Other$, locate Forge Console and click OK. Then click the Start button in top right corner of the view.

39.2 JBoss AS 7

If you are using JBoss AS 7, you should install JBoss Forge version 1.0.2. Final or higher. Follow the instructions at Installing Forge.

Open a command line and navigate to the root directory of this quickstart.

Launch Forge by typing the following command:

forge

39.3 Required Forge Plugins

Forge comes with a number of built in plugins, including the "scaffold" plugin, which is able to generate a full CRUD UI from JPA entities. The generated UI uses JSF as the view layer, backed by CDI beans. Internally, Forge uses Metawidget to create the CRUD screens.

Forge also includes a powerful plugin management system. The RichFaces plugin isn't bundled with Forge, but it's easy to install. First use the forge find-plugin command to locate it

forge find-plugin richfaces

In this case, the plugin is just called richfaces - easy! We can install it using the forge install-plugin command:

forge install-plugin richfaces

This will download, compile and install the RichFaces plugin.

Getting started with Forge

Forge is a powerful rapid application development (aimed at Java EE 6) and project comprehension tool. It can operate both on projects it creates, and on existing projects, such as TicketMonster. If you want to learn more about Forge ...

When you cd into a project with Forge, it inspects the project, and detects what technologies you are using in the project. Let's see this in action:

project list-facets

Those facets detected are colored green.

```
[ticket-monster] ticket-monster-1 $ project list-facets
forge.spec.jaxrs.webxml
forge.spec.jms
forge.spec.jpa
forge.maven.JavaSourceFacet
forge.spec.jsf
forge.maven.ResourceFacet
forge.spec.validation
forge.spec.cdi
forge.maven.MavenCoreFacet
forge.maven.MavenDependencyFacet
forge.spec.jta
forge.spec.servlet
forge.spec.jstl
forge.maven.MetadataFacet
forge.spec.jaxrs
forge.spec.ejb
forge.spec.jaxrs.applicationclass
org.richfaces
forge.maven.MavenPluginFacet
faces
forge.api
forge.spec.jaxws
forge.spec.jsf.api
forge.maven.PackagingFacet
forge.maven.JavaExecutionFacet
forge.maven.WebResourceFacet
[ticket-monster] ticket-monster-1 $
```

Figure 40.1: Output of project list-facets

As you can see, Forge has detected all the technologies we are using, such as JPA, JAX-RS, CDI and Bean Validation.

Generating the CRUD UI

Forge Scripts

Forge supports the execution of scripts. The generation of the CRUD UI is provided as a Forge script in TicketMonster, so you don't need to type the commands everytime you want to regenerate the Admin UI. The script will also prompt you to applyTo run the script:

run admin_layer.fsh

41.1 Update the project

First, we need to add Scaffold to the project. Run:

scaffold setup --targetDir admin

to instruct Forge to generate the css, images and templates used by the scaffolded UI. Forge also adds an error page to be used when a 404 or a 500 error is encountered.

```
[ticket-monster] ticket-monster-1 $ scaffold setup --targetDir admin
***INFO*** Using currently installed scaffold [faces]
Warning: The encoding 'UTF-8' is not supported by the Java runtime.
Warning: The encoding 'UTF-8' is not supported by the Java runtime.
Warning: The encoding 'UTF-8' is not supported by the Java runtime.
Warning: The encoding 'UTF-8' is not supported by the Java runtime.
Warning: The encoding 'UTF-8' is not supported by the Java runtime.
Warning: The encoding 'UTF-8' is not supported by the Java runtime.
Wrote /Users/pmuir/workspace/ticket-monster-1/src/main/webapp/resources/scaffold/paginator.xh
Wrote /Users/pmuir/workspace/ticket-monster-1/src/main/webapp/resources/scaffold/pageTemplate
Wrote /Users/pmuir/workspace/ticket-monster-1/src/main/webapp/admin/index.html
Wrote /Users/pmuir/workspace/ticket-monster-1/src/main/webapp/admin/index.xhtml
Wrote /Users/pmuir/workspace/ticket-monster-1/src/main/webapp/error.xhtml
Wrote /Users/pmuir/workspace/ticket-monster-1/src/main/webapp/resources/add.png
Wrote /Users/pmuir/workspace/ticket-monster-1/src/main/webapp/resources/background.gif
Wrote /Users/pmuir/workspace/ticket-monster-1/src/main/webapp/resources/false.png
Wrote /Users/pmuir/workspace/ticket-monster-1/src/main/webapp/resources/favicon.ico
Wrote /Users/pmuir/workspace/ticket-monster-1/src/main/webapp/resources/forge-logo.png
Wrote /Users/pmuir/workspace/ticket-monster-1/src/main/webapp/resources/forge-style.css
Wrote /Users/pmuir/workspace/ticket-monster-1/src/main/webapp/resources/jboss-community.png
Wrote /Users/pmuir/workspace/ticket-monster-1/src/main/webapp/resources/remove.png
Wrote /Users/pmuir/workspace/ticket-monster-1/src/main/webapp/resources/search.png
Wrote /Users/pmuir/workspace/ticket-monster-1/src/main/webapp/resources/true.png
Wrote /Users/pmuir/workspace/ticket-monster-1/src/main/webapp/WEB-INF/web.xml
```

Figure 41.1: Output of scaffold setup

Now, we need to add RichFaces to the project. Run:

richfaces setup

You'll be prompted for the version of RichFaces to use. Choose version 4.0.0.Final (the default), by pressing Enter.

```
[ticket-monster] ticket-monster-1 $ richfaces setup
Which version of RichFaces?
1 - [RichFaces 4.0.0.Final]*
2 - [RichFaces 3.3.3.Final]
? Choose an option by typing the number of the selection [*-default] [0]
Warning: The encoding 'UTF-8' is not supported by the Java runtime.
Warning: The encoding 'UTF-8' is not supported by the Java runtime.
***SUCCESS*** Installed [org.richfaces] successfully.
***SUCCESS*** RichFacesFacet is configured.
Wrote /Users/pmuir/workspace/ticket-monster-1/pom.xml
Wrote /Users/pmuir/workspace/ticket-monster-1/src/main/webapp/WEB-INF/web.xml
```

Figure 41.2: Output of richfaces setup

41.2 Scaffold the view from the JPA entities

You can either scaffold the entities one-by-one, which allows to control which UIs are generated, or you can generate a CRUD UI for all the entities. We'll do the latter:

scaffold from-entity org.jboss.jdf.example.ticketmonster.model.* --targetDir admin --overwrite

Forge asks us whether we want to overwrite every file - which gets a bit tedious! Specifying --overwrite allows Forge to overwrite files without prompt - much better!

We now have a CRUD UI for all the entities used in TicketMonster!

Test the CRUD UI

Let's test our UI on our local JBoss AS instance. As usual, we'll build and deploy using Maven:

mvn clean package jboss-as:deploy

Make some changes to the UI

Let's add support for images to the Admin UI. TicketMonster doesn't provide support for storing images, but allows you to reference images from hosting sites on the internet. TicketMonster caches the images, so you can still use the application when you aren't connected to the internet.

We'll use JSF 2's composite components, which allow to easily create new components.

/src/main/webapp/resources/tm/image.xhtml

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"
      xmlns:h="http://java.sun.com/jsf/html"
     xmlns:composite="http://java.sun.com/jsf/composite">
<head>
<title>Cached Image</title>
</head>
<body>
<composite:interface>
   <composite:attribute name="media"
   type="org.jboss.jdf.example.ticketmonster.services.MediaPath"/>
    <composite:attribute name="id" type="java.lang.String" />
</composite:interface>
<composite:implementation>
    <h:graphicImage value="#{cc.attrs.media.url}" rendered="#{!cc.attrs.media.cached}"/>
    <h:graphicImage value="/rest/media/cache/#{cc.attrs.media.url}"
   rendered="#{cc.attrs.media.cached}"/>
</composite:implementation>
</body>
</html>
```

The image composite component encapsulates the rendering of the image, pulling it from the remote location if the item is available and not cached, or pulling it from the cache if otherwise.

Adding this file to /src/main/webapp/resources/tm/ automatically registers the component with JSF, using the namespace xmlns:tm="http://java.sun.com/jsf/composite/tm.

Let's go ahead and use this component to display the image in src/main/webapp/admin/event/view.xhtml - the
page an admin uses to view an event before editing it. Open up the file in JBoss Developer Studio (or your favourite IDE
or text editor). Forge has generated an entry in panel grid to display the image URL, so we can just add <tm:image
media="#{mediaManager.getPath(eventBean.event.picture)}" /> to the <h:link> with the id eventBeanEve
We need to register the namespace as well, so add xmlns:tm="http://java.sun.com/jsf/composite/tm" to the
<ui:composition> tag. You should end up with a file that looks a bit like:

/src/main/webapp/admin/event/view.xhtml

```
<?xml version='1.0' encoding='UTF-8' ?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
    "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<ui:composition xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"
   xmlns:h="http://java.sun.com/jsf/html"
   xmlns:f="http://java.sun.com/jsf/core"
   xmlns:ui="http://java.sun.com/jsf/facelets"
   xmlns:tm="http://java.sun.com/jsf/composite/tm"
   template="/resources/scaffold/pageTemplate.xhtml">
   <f:metadata>
        <f:viewParam name="id" value="#{eventBean.id}" />
        <f:event type="preRenderView" listener="#{eventBean.retrieve}" />
    </f:metadata>
    <ui:param name="pageTitle" value="View Event" />
    <ui:define name="header">
                Event
        </ui:define>
   <ui:define name="subheader">
                View existing Event
        </ui:define>
    <ui:define name="footer" />
    <ui:define name="main">
        <h:panelGrid columnClasses="label, component, required"
            columns="3">
            <h:outputLabel for="eventBeanEventName" value="Name:" />
            <h:outputText id="eventBeanEventName"
                value="#{eventBean.event.name}" />
            <h:outputText />
            <h:outputLabel for="eventBeanEventPicture" value="Picture:" />
            <h:link id="eventBeanEventPicture"
                outcome="/admin/mediaItem/view"
                value="#{eventBean.event.picture}">
                <tm:image
                    media= "#{mediaManager.getPath(eventBean.event.picture)}" />
                <f:param name="id" value="#{eventBean.event.picture.id}" />
            </h:link>
            <h:outputText />
            <h:outputLabel for="eventBeanEventCategory"
                value="Category:" />
            <h:link id="eventBeanEventCategory"
                outcome="/admin/eventCategory/view"
                value="#{eventBean.event.category}">
                <f:param name="id"
                    value="#{eventBean.event.category.id}" />
            </h:link>
            <h:outputText />
            <h:outputLabel for="eventBeanEventDescription"
                value="Description:" />
            <h:outputText id="eventBeanEventDescription"
                value="#{eventBean.event.description}" />
            <h:outputText />
            <h:outputLabel value="Major:" />
            <h:outputText
```

```
</ui:composition>
```

We can test these changes by running

mvn clean package jboss-as:deploy

as usual.

Part VII

Building The Statistics Dashboard Using GWT And Errai

What Will You Learn Here?

You've just built the administration view, and would like to collect real-time information about ticket sales and attendance. Now it would be good to implement a dashboard that can collect data and receive real-time updates. After reading this tutorial, you will understand our dashboard design and the choices that we made in its implementation. Topics covered include:

- · Adding GWT to your application
- Setting up CDI server-client eventing using Errai
- Testing GWT applications

The tutorial will show you how to perform all these steps in JBoss Developer Studio, including screenshots that guide you through. For those of you who prefer to watch and learn, the included video shows you how we performed all the steps.

In this tutorial, we will create a booking monitor using Errai and GWT, and add it to the TicketMonster application. It will show live updates on the booking status of all performances and shows. These live updates are powered by CDI events crossing the client-server boundary, a feature provided by the Errai Framework.

44.1 Before we start

Let us quickly review the starting point of this chapter. If you are re-creating TicketMonster as part of reading this tutorial, this is a good time to check that all the prerequisites are in place. If you are not re-creating TicketMonster on your own, then you can skip this section.

Before everything, make sure that you have read and created the code described in chapter Part IV.

Afterwards, make sure that Errai is properly configured in the application.

First, we check if pom.xml contains a reference to the Bill Of Materials (BOM) that describes the correct version for the Errai artifacts. Make sure that you have the following in the dependencyManagement section:

pom.xml

```
<project ...>
...
<dependencyManagement>
<dependencies>
...
<dependency>
<groupId>org.jboss.bom</groupId>
<artifactId>jboss-javaee-6.0-with-errai</artifactId>
<version>${jboss.bom.version}</version>
<type>pom</type>
<scope>import</scope>
```

```
</dependency>
</dependencies>
</dependencyManagement>
</project>
```

Next, we check if the GWT and Errai artifacts are included in the project.

pom.xml

```
<project ...>
  . . .
  <dependencies>
    <!-- The next set of dependencies are for Errai, which we use for
           the TicketMonster booking monitor -->
   <dependency>
       <groupId>org.jboss.errai</groupId>
       <artifactId>errai-bus</artifactId>
       <exclusions>
           <exclusion>
               <proupId>javax.inject</proupId>
               <artifactId>javax.inject</artifactId>
           </exclusion>
           <exclusion>
               <groupId>javax.annotation</groupId>
               <artifactId>jsr250-api</artifactId>
           </exclusion>
       </exclusions>
   </dependency>
   <dependency>
       <proupId>org.jboss.errai</proupId>
       <artifactId>errai-ioc</artifactId>
       <exclusions>
           <exclusion>
               <proupId>javax.inject</proupId>
               <artifactId>javax.inject</artifactId>
           </exclusion>
           <exclusion>
               <groupId>javax.annotation</groupId>
               <artifactId>jsr250-api</artifactId>
           </exclusion>
       </exclusions>
   </dependency>
   <dependency>
       <groupId>org.jboss.errai</groupId>
       <artifactId>errai-tools</artifactId>
   </dependency>
   <dependency>
       <groupId>org.mvel</groupId>
       <artifactId>mvel2</artifactId>
   </dependency>
   <!-- CDI/ Errai Integration Modules -->
   <dependency>
       <groupId>org.jboss.errai</groupId>
       <artifactId>errai-cdi-client</artifactId>
   </dependency>
   <dependency>
       <proupId>org.jboss.errai</proupId>
       <artifactId>errai-javax-enterprise</artifactId>
       <scope>provided</scope>
```
</dependency>

```
<dependency>
  <proupId>org.jboss.errai</proupId>
  <artifactId>errai-weld-integration</artifactId>
  <exclusions>
    <exclusion>
      <groupId>org.jboss.weld.servlet</groupId>
      <artifactId>weld-servlet</artifactId>
    </exclusion>
  </exclusions>
</dependency>
<dependency>
 <groupId>com.google.gwt</groupId>
 <artifactId>gwt-user</artifactId>
  <scope>provided</scope>
</dependency>
 <dependency>
    <groupId>com.google.gwt</groupId>
    <artifactId>gwt-dev</artifactId>
    <scope>provided</scope>
  </dependency>
</dependencies>
. . .
```

</project>

Make sure that the appropriate Maven plugins are configured too, and your build configuration contains the following: **pom.xml**

```
<build>
   <!-- Maven will append the \ensuremath{\textbf{version}} to the finalName (which is the
  name given to the generated war, and hence the context root) -->
   <finalName>${project.artifactId}</finalName>
   <pluginManagement>
        <plugins>
            <!-- Compiler plugin enforces Java 1.6 compatibility and activates
          annotation processors -->
            <plugin>
                <artifactId>maven-compiler-plugin</artifactId>
                <version>2.3.1</version>
                <configuration>
                    <source>1.6</source>
                    <target>1.6</target>
                </configuration>
            </plugin>
            <plugin>
                <artifactId>maven-war-plugin</artifactId>
                <version>2.1.1</version>
                <configuration>
                    <!-- We must exclude GWT client local classes from the
               deployment, or classpath scanners such as Hibernate and Weld get confused
               when the webapp is bootstrapping. -->
   <packagingExcludes>**/javax/**/*.*,**/client/local/**/*.class</packagingExcludes>
                    <archive>
                         <manifestEntries>
```

<Dependencies>org.jboss.as.naming,org.jboss.as.server,org.jboss.msc</Dependencies>

```
</manifestEntries>
                </archive>
            </configuration>
        </plugin>
        <!-- The JBoss AS plugin deploys your war to a local JBoss AS container -->
        <!-- To use run: mvn package jboss-as:deploy -->
        <plugin>
            <proupId>org.jboss.as.plugins</proupId>
            <artifactId>jboss-as-maven-plugin</artifactId>
            <version>7.1.1.Final</version>
        </plugin>
        <plugin>
            <proupId>org.apache.maven.plugins</proupId>
            <artifactId>maven-clean-plugin</artifactId>
            <version>2.4.1</version>
            <configuration>
                <filesets>
                    <fileset>
                        <directory>.errai</directory>
                        <includes>
                             <include>**</include>
                        </includes>
                    </fileset>
                </filesets>
            </configuration>
        </plugin>
        <!-- m2e (Maven integration for Eclipse) requires the following
            configuration -->
        <plugin>
            <groupId>org.eclipse.m2e</groupId>
            <artifactId>lifecycle-mapping</artifactId>
            <version>1.0.0</version>
            <configuration>
                <lifecycleMappingMetadata>
                    <pluginExecutions>
                        <pluginExecution>
                            <pluginExecutionFilter>
                                <groupId>org.codehaus.mojo</groupId>
                                <artifactId>gwt-maven-plugin</artifactId>
                                <versionRange>[2.3.0,)</versionRange>
                                <goals>
                                     <goal>resources</goal>
                                </goals>
                            </pluginExecutionFilter>
                            <action>
                                <execute/>
                            </action>
                        </pluginExecution>
                    </pluginExecutions>
                </lifecycleMappingMetadata>
            </configuration>
        </plugin>
    </plugins>
</pluginManagement>
<plugins>
    <!-- GWT plugin to compile client-side java code to javascript
    and to run GWT development mode -->
    <plugin>
        <groupId>org.codehaus.mojo</groupId>
        <artifactId>gwt-maven-plugin</artifactId>
```

```
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```

```
<version>2.4.0</version>
            <configuration>
                <inplace>true</inplace>
                <logLevel>INFO</logLevel>
                <extraJvmArgs>-Xmx512m</extraJvmArgs>
                <draftCompile>true</draftCompile>
                <!-- Configure GWT's development mode (formerly known
                as hosted mode) to not start the default server (embedded jetty), but to
                download the HTML host page from the configured runTarget. -->
                <noServer>true</noServer>
   <runTarget>http://localhost:8080/ticket-monster/booking-monitor.html</runTarget>
            </configuration>
            <executions>
                <execution>
                    <goals>
                        <goal>resources</goal>
                        <goal>compile</goal>
                    </goals>
                </execution>
                <execution>
                    <id>gwt-clean</id>
                    <phase>clean</phase>
                    <goals>
                        <goal>clean</goal>
                    </goals>
                </execution>
            </executions>
        </plugin>
    </plugins>
</build>
```

If one or more of the above is not true, please make the appropriate changes.

Module definition

The first step is to add a GWT module descriptor (a .gwt.xml file) which defines the GWT module, its dependencies and configures the client source paths. Only classes in these source paths will be compiled to JavaScript by the GWT compiler. Here's the BookingMonitor.gwt.xml file:

src/main/resources/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/BookingMonitor.gwt.xml

```
<!DOCTYPE module PUBLIC "-//Google Inc.//DTD Google Web Toolkit 1.6//EN"
    "http://google-web-toolkit.googlecode.com/svn/releases/1.6/distro-source/core/src/gwt-module.dtd
<!--
  This file declares the Errai/GWT module for the TicketMonster booking monitor,
  which shares the model classes with the user-facing part of the app, but defines
  its own user interface for TicketMonster administrators.
-->
<module rename-to="BookingMonitor">
   <inherits name="org.jboss.errai.common.ErraiCommon"/>
   <inherits name="org.jboss.errai.bus.ErraiBus"/>
   <inherits name="org.jboss.errai.ioc.Container"/>
   <inherits name="org.jboss.errai.enterprise.CDI"/>
   <!-- Model classes that are shared with the rest of the application -->
   <source path="model"/>
   <!-- Classes that are specific to 'booking monitor' features; not shared with rest of app
    -->
    <source path="monitor"/>
   <!-- Limit the supported browsers for the sake of this demo -->
    <set-property name="user.agent" value="ie8,ie9,safari,gecko1_8"/>
</module>
```

The rename-to attribute specifies the output directory and file name of the resulting JavaScript file. In this case we specified that the BookingMonitor module will be compiled into BookingMonitor/BookingMonitor.nocache.js in the project's output directory. The module further inherits the required Errai modules, and specifies the already existing model package as source path, as well as a new package named monitor, which will contain all the client source code specific to the booking monitor.

Host page

In the next step we add a *host HTML page* which includes the generated JavaScript and all required CSS files for the booking monitor. It further specifies a <div> element with id content which will be used as a container for the booking monitor's user interface.

src/main/webapp/booking-monitor.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
     <title>Ticket Monster Administration</title>
      <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8" />
     <link type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" href="resources/css/screen.css"/>
      <link rel="stylesheet" href="resources/css/bootstrap.css" type="text/css" media="all"/>
      <link rel="stylesheet" href="resources/css/custom.css" type="text/css" media="all">
     <link href='http://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Rokkitt' rel='stylesheet'</pre>
     type='text/css'>
     <script type="text/javascript" src="BookingMonitor/BookingMonitor.nocache.js"></script>
</head>
<body>
     <div id="logo"><div class="wrap"><h1>Ticket Monster</h1></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></ti>
     <div id="container">
           <div id="menu">
                  <div class="navbar">
                       <div class="navbar-inner">
                             <div class="container">
                                    <a href="index.html#about">About</a>
                                          <a href="index.html#events">Events</a>
                                          <a href="index.html#venues">Venues</a>
                                          <a href="index.html#bookings">Bookings</a>
                                          <a href="#">Monitor</a>
                                          <a href="admin">Administration</a>
                                    </11>
                             </div>
                        </div>
                  </div>
            </div>
            <div class="container-fluid">
```

```
<div class="row">
                <div class="span7">
                <h3 class="page-header light-font special-title">Booking status</h3>
                <div id="content">
                </div>
              </div>
            <div class="span5">
                <h3 class="page-header light-font special-title">Bot</h3>
                <div id="bot-content"></div>
             </div>
            </div>
        </div>
   </div>
   <footer style="">
       <div style="text-align: center;"><img src="resources/img/dualbrand_as7eap.png"</pre>
   alt="HTML5"/></div>
   </footer>
</body>
</html>
```

Enabling Errai

For enabling Errai in our application we will add an ErraiApp.properties marker file. When it is detected inside a JAR or at the top of any classpath, the subdirectories are scanned for deployable components. As such, all Errai application modules in a project must contain an ErraiApp.properties at the root of all classpaths that you wish to be scanned, in this case src/main/resources.

We will also add an ErraiService.properties file, which contains basic configuration for the bus itself. Unlike ErraiApp.pro there should be at most one ErraiService.properties file on the classpath of a deployed application.

src/main/resources/ErraiService.properties

```
#
# Request dispatcher implementation (default is SimpleDispatcher)
#
errai.dispatcher_implementation=org.jboss.errai.bus.server.SimpleDispatcher
```

Preparing the wire objects

One of the strengths of Errai is the ability to use domain objects for communication across the wire. In order for that to be possible, all model classes that are transferred using Errai RPC or Errai CDI need to be annotated with the Errai-specific annotation @Portable. We will begin by annotating the Booking class which used as an the event payload.

src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/model/Booking.java

```
import org.jboss.errai.common.client.api.annotations.Portable;
...
@Portable
public class Booking implements Serializable {
...
}
```

You should do the same for the other model classes.

The EntryPoint

We are set up now and ready to start coding. The first class we need is the EntryPoint into the GWT application. Using Errai, all it takes is to create a POJO and annotate it with @EntryPoint.

src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/monitor/client/local/BookingMonitor.java

```
package org.jboss.jdf.example.ticketmonster.monitor.client.local;
import java.util.Collections;
import java.util.Comparator;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;
import javax.enterprise.event.Observes;
import javax.inject.Inject;
import org.jboss.errai.bus.client.api.RemoteCallback;
import org.jboss.errai.ioc.client.api.AfterInitialization;
import org.jboss.errai.ioc.client.api.Caller;
import org.jboss.errai.ioc.client.api.EntryPoint;
import org.jboss.jdf.example.ticketmonster.monitor.client.shared.BookingMonitorService;
import org.jboss.jdf.example.ticketmonster.monitor.client.shared.qualifier.Cancelled;
import org.jboss.jdf.example.ticketmonster.monitor.client.shared.qualifier.Created;
import org.jboss.jdf.example.ticketmonster.model.Booking;
import org.jboss.jdf.example.ticketmonster.model.Performance;
import org.jboss.jdf.example.ticketmonster.model.Show;
import com.google.gwt.user.client.ui.RootPanel;
/**
* The entry point into the TicketMonster booking monitor.
 * The {@code @EntryPoint} annotation indicates to the Errai framework that
 * this class should be instantiated inside the web browser when the web page
 * is first loaded.
 */
@EntryPoint
public class BookingMonitor {
    /*;
    * This map caches the number of sold tickets for each {@link Performance} using
     * the performance id as key.
     */
   private static Map<Long, Long> occupiedCounts;
    /**
```

```
* This is the client-side proxy to the {@link BookingMonitorService}.
 * The proxy is generated at build time, and injected into this field when the page loads.
*/
@Inject
private Caller<BookingMonitorService> monitorService;
/**
* We store references to {@link ShowStatusWidget}s in this map, so we can update
* these widgets when {@link Booking}s are received for the corresponding {@link Show}.
*/
private Map<Show, ShowStatusWidget> shows = new HashMap<Show, ShowStatusWidget>();
/**
* This method constructs the UI.
 * Methods annotated with Errai's {@link AfterInitialization} are only called once
 * everything is up and running, including the communication channel to the server.
*/
@AfterInitialization
public void createAndShowUI() {
    // Retrieve the number of sold tickets for each performance.
   monitorService.call(new RemoteCallback<Map<Long, Long>>() {
        @Override
        public void callback(Map<Long, Long> occupiedCounts) {
            BookingMonitor.occupiedCounts = occupiedCounts;
            listShows();
        }
    }).retrieveOccupiedCounts();
}
private void listShows() {
    // Retrieve all shows
    monitorService.call(new RemoteCallback<List<Show>>() {
        @Override
        public void callback(List<Show> shows) {
            // Sort based on event name
            Collections.sort(shows, new Comparator<Show>() {
                @Override
                public int compare(Show s0, Show s1) {
                    return s0.getEvent().getName().compareTo(s1.getEvent().getName());
                }
            });
            // Create a show status widget for each show
            for (Show show : shows) {
                ShowStatusWidget sw = new ShowStatusWidget(show);
                BookingMonitor.this.shows.put(show, sw);
                RootPanel.get("content").add(sw);
            }
        }
    }).retrieveShows();
}
```

As soon as Errai has completed its initialization process, the Booking Monitor#createAndShowUI() method is invoked (@AfterInitialization tells Errai to call it). In this case the method will fetch initial data from the server using Errai RPC and construct the user interface. To carry out the remote procedure call, we use an injected Caller for the remote interface BookingMonitorService which is part of the org.jboss.jdf.example.ticketmonster.monitor.client.share package and whose implementation BookingMonitorServiceImpl has been explained in the previous chapter. In order for the booking status to be updated in real-time, the class must be notified when a change has occurred. If you have built the service layer already, you may remember that the JAX-RS BookingService class will fire CDI events whenever a booking has been created or cancelled. Now we need to listen to those events.

src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/monitor/client/local/BookingMonitor.java

```
public class BookingMonitor {
        /**
     * Responds to the CDI event that's fired on the server when a {@link Booking} is created.
     * @param booking the create booking
     */
    public void onNewBooking(@Observes @Created Booking booking) {
        updateBooking(booking, false);
    }
    /**
     * Responds to the CDI event that's fired on the server when a {@link Booking} is
   cancelled.
     * @param booking the cancelled booking
     */
    public void onCancelledBooking(@Observes @Cancelled Booking booking) {
        updateBooking(booking, true);
    }
    // update the UI widget to reflect the new or cancelled booking
    private void updateBooking(Booking booking, boolean cancellation) {
        ShowStatusWidget sw = shows.get(booking.getPerformance().getShow());
        if (sw != null) {
            long count = getOccupiedCountForPerformance(booking.getPerformance());
            count += (cancellation) ? -booking.getTickets().size() :
   booking.getTickets().size();
            occupiedCounts.put(booking.getPerformance().getId(), count);
            sw.updatePerformance(booking.getPerformance());
        }
    }
    /**
     * Retrieve the sold ticket count for the given {@link Performance}.
     * @param p the performance
     * @return number of sold tickets.
     */
    public static long getOccupiedCountForPerformance(Performance p) {
        Long count = occupiedCounts.get(p.getId());
        return (count == null) ? 0 : count.intValue();
    }
}
```

The newly created methods onNewBooking and onCancelledBooking are *event listeners*. They are identified as such by the @Observes annotation applied to their parameters. By using the @Created and @Cancelled qualifiers that we have defined in our application, we narrow down the range of events that they listen.

The widgets

Next, we will define the widget classes that are responsible for rendering the user interface. First, we will create the widget class for an individual performance.

src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/monitor/client/local/PerformanceStatusWidget.java

```
package org.jboss.jdf.example.ticketmonster.monitor.client.local;
import org.jboss.jdf.example.ticketmonster.model.Performance;
import com.google.gwt.i18n.client.DateTimeFormat;
import com.google.gwt.i18n.client.DateTimeFormat.PredefinedFormat;
import com.google.gwt.user.client.ui.Composite;
import com.google.gwt.user.client.ui.HorizontalPanel;
import com.google.gwt.user.client.ui.Label;
/ * *
* A UI component to display the status of a {@link Performance}.
*/
public class PerformanceStatusWidget extends Composite {
   private Label bookingStatusLabel = new Label();
   private HorizontalPanel progressBar = new HorizontalPanel();
   private Label soldPercentLabel;
   private Label availablePercentLabel;
   private Performance performance;
   private long soldTickets;
   private int capacity;
    public PerformanceStatusWidget(Performance performance) {
        this.performance = performance;
        soldTickets = BookingMonitor.getOccupiedCountForPerformance(performance);
        capacity = performance.getShow().getVenue().getCapacity();
        setBookingStatus();
        setProgress();
        HorizontalPanel performancePanel = new HorizontalPanel();
        String date =
   DateTimeFormat.getFormat(PredefinedFormat.DATE_TIME_SHORT).format(performance.getDate());
        performancePanel.add(new Label(date));
        performancePanel.add(progressBar);
        performancePanel.add(bookingStatusLabel);
```

}

```
performancePanel.setStyleName("performance-status");
    initWidget(performancePanel);
}
/**
 * Updates the booking status (progress bar and corresponding text) of the {@link
Performance }
 \star associated with this widget based on the number of sold tickets cached in {@link
BookingMonitor}.
 */
public void updateBookingStatus() {
    this.soldTickets = BookingMonitor.getOccupiedCountForPerformance(performance);
    setBookingStatus();
    setProgress();
}
private void setBookingStatus() {
    bookingStatusLabel.setText(soldTickets + " of " + capacity + " tickets booked");
private void setProgress() {
    int soldPercent = Math.round((soldTickets / (float) capacity) * 100);
    if (soldPercentLabel != null) {
        progressBar.remove(soldPercentLabel);
    }
    if (availablePercentLabel != null) {
        progressBar.remove(availablePercentLabel);
    }
    soldPercentLabel = new Label();
    soldPercentLabel.setStyleName("performance-status-progress-sold");
    soldPercentLabel.setWidth(soldPercent + "px");
    availablePercentLabel = new Label();
    availablePercentLabel.setStyleName("performance-status-progress-available");
    availablePercentLabel.setWidth((100 - soldPercent) + "px");
    progressBar.add(soldPercentLabel);
    progressBar.add(availablePercentLabel);
}
```

A show has multiple performances, so we will create a ShowStatusWidget to contains a PerformanceStatusWidget for each performance.

src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/monitor/client/local/ShowStatusWidget.java

```
package org.jboss.jdf.example.ticketmonster.monitor.client.local;
import java.util.Date;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import org.jboss.jdf.example.ticketmonster.model.Performance;
import org.jboss.jdf.example.ticketmonster.model.Show;
import com.google.gwt.user.client.ui.Composite;
import com.google.gwt.user.client.ui.Label;
import com.google.gwt.user.client.ui.VerticalPanel;
```

```
/**
 * A UI component to display the status of a {@link Show}.
 */
public class ShowStatusWidget extends Composite {
    private Map<Long, PerformanceStatusWidget> performances = new HashMap<Long,</pre>
   PerformanceStatusWidget>();
    public ShowStatusWidget(Show show) {
        VerticalPanel widgetPanel = new VerticalPanel();
        widgetPanel.setStyleName("show-status");
        Label showStatusHeader = new Label(show.getEvent().getName() + " @ " +
   show.getVenue());
        showStatusHeader.setStyleName("show-status-header");
        widgetPanel.add(showStatusHeader);
        //\ {\rm Add} a performance status widget for each performance of the show
        for (Performance performance : show.getPerformances()) {
            if (performance.getDate().getTime() > new Date().getTime()) {
                PerformanceStatusWidget psw = new PerformanceStatusWidget(performance);
                performances.put(performance.getId(), psw);
                widgetPanel.add(psw);
            }
        }
        initWidget(widgetPanel);
    }
    /**
     * Triggers an update of the {@link PerformanceStatusWidget} associated with
     * the provided {@link Performance}.
     * @param performance
     */
    public void updatePerformance(Performance performance) {
        PerformanceStatusWidget pw = performances.get(performance.getId());
        if (pw != null) {
           pw.updateBookingStatus();
        }
    }
}
```

This class is has two responsibilities. First, it will to display together all the performances that belong to a given show. Also, it will update its PerformanceStatusWidget children whenever a booking event is received on the client (through the observer method defined above).

Part VIII

Creating hybrid mobile versions of the application with Apache Cordova

What will you learn here?

You finished creating the front-end for your application, and it has mobile support. You would now like to provide native client applications that your users can download from an application store. After reading this tutorial, you will understand how to reuse the existing HTML5 code for create native mobile clients for each target platform with Apache Cordova.

You will learn how to:

- make changes to an existing web application to allow it to be deployed as a hybrid mobile application;
- create a native application for Android with Apache Cordova;
- create a native application for iOS with Apache Cordova;

What are hybrid mobile applications?

Hybrid mobile applications are developed in HTML5 - unlike native applications that are compiled to platform-specific binaries. The client code - which consists exclusively of HTML, CSS, and JavaScript - is packaged and installed on the client device just as any native application, and executes in a browser process created by a surrounding native shell.

Besides wrapping the browser process, the native shell also allows access to native device capabilities, such as the accelerometer, GPS, contact list, etc., made available to the application through JavaScript libraries.

In this example, we use Apache Cordova to implement a hybrid application using the existing HTML5 mobile front-end for TicketMonster, interacting with the RESTful services of a TicketMonster deployment running on JBoss A7 or JBoss EAP.



Figure 52.1: Architecture of hybrid TicketMonster

Tweak your application for remote access

Before we make the application hybrid, we need to make some changes in the way in which it accesses remote services. Note that the changes have already been implemented in the user front end, here we show you the code that we needed to modify.

In the web version of the application the client code is deployed together with the server-side code, so the models and collections (and generally any piece of code that will perform REST service invocations) can use URLs relative to the root of the application: all resources are serviced from the same server, so the browser will do the correct invocation. This also respects the same origin policy enforced by default by browsers, to prevent cross-site scripting attacks.

If the client code is deployed separately from the services, the REST invocations must use absolute URLs (we will cover the impact on the same-origin policy later). Furthermore, since we want to be able to deploy the application to different hosts without rebuilding the source, it must be configurable.

You already caught a glimpse of this in the user front end chapter, where we defined the configuration module for the mobile version of the application.

src/main/webapp/resources/js/configurations/mobile.js

```
define("configuration", function() {
    if (window.TicketMonster != undefined && TicketMonster.config != undefined) {
        return {
            baseUrl: TicketMonster.config.baseRESTUrl
        };
    } else {
        return {
            baseUrl: ""
        }
    }
})
...
```

This module has a baseURL property that is either set to an empty string for relative URLs or to a prefix, such as a domain name, depending on whether a global variable named TicketMonster has already been defined, and it has a baseRESTUrl property.

All our code that performs REST services invocations depends on this module, thus the base REST URL can be configured in a single place and injected throughout the code, as in the following code example:

src/main/webapp/resources/js/app/models/event.js

```
/**
 * Module for the Event model
 */
define([
    'configuration',
    'backbone'
```

```
], function (config) {
    /**
    * The Event model class definition
    * Used for CRUD operations against individual events
    */
    var Event = Backbone.Model.extend({
        urlRoot: config.baseUrl + 'rest/events' // the URL for performing CRUD operations
    });
    // export the Event class
    return Event;
});
```

The prefix is used in a similar fashion by all the other modules that perform REST service invocations. You don't need to do anything right now, because the code we created in the user front end tutorial was written like this originally. Be warned, if you have a mobile web application that uses any relative URLs, you will need to refactor them to include some form of URL configuration.

Downloading Apache Cordova

The next step is downloading and installing Apache Cordova. Download the distribution from http://phonegap.com/download and unzip it.



Figure 54.1: Apache Cordova distribution

While migrating TicketMonster, we will work with the files in the lib directory. They contain native libraries for each of the supported platforms, as well JavaScript libraries. We have highlighted the contents of the android folder. The folders for the other platforms have similar content.

Creating an Android hybrid mobile application

What do you need for Android?

For building the Android version of the application you need to install the Android Developer Tools, which require an Eclipse instance (3.6.2 or later), and can run on Windows (XP, Vista, 7), Mac OS X (10.5.8 or later), Linux (with GNU C Library - glibc 2.7 or later, 64-bit distributions having installed the libraries for running 32-bit applications).

55.1 Creating an Android project using Apache Cordova

First, we will create an Android project in JBDS. The prerequisites for that are having the Android SDK installed locally, as well as the Android (ADT) plugin for Eclipse installed in JBDS.

For the former, download the Android SDK from *http://developer.android.com/sdk/index.html* and unzip it in a directory of your choice, remembering its location.

For the latter, select $Help \rightarrow Install New Software$ from the menu, using the URL https://dl-ssl.google.com/android/ecl and selecting the **Developer Tools** option. Restart Eclipse.

Now we can create a new Android project.

- 1. Select $File \rightarrow New \rightarrow Other$ and selecting Android Application Project.
- 2. Enter the project information: application name, project name, package.

Application Name TicketMonster

Project Name TicketMonster

package org.jboss.jdf.ticketmonster.android

000	New Android Application	Le ²⁰
New Android Applicatio Creates a new Android Ap	n plication	()
Application Name: 0 Project Name: 0 Package Name: 0 Minimum Required SDK: 0 Target SDK: 0 Compile With: 0 Theme: 0	TicketMonster org.jboss.jdf.ticketmonster.android API 8: Android 2.2 (Froyo) API 17: Android 4.2 (Jelly Bean) API 17: Android 4.2 (Jelly Bean) Holo Light with Dark Action Bar	
?	< Back Next > Cancel	Finish

Figure 55.1: Entering the application name, project name and package

- 3. Select default values for the next couple of screens (Configure New Project, Launcher icon).
- 4. Select BlankActivity as the activity type.



5. Name the newly created activity TicketMonsterActivity.

000	Ν	lew Android Application		12 ²⁰
Blank Activity				
Creates a new blar horizontal swipe.	nk activity, with an action	bar and optional navigational	elements such as tabs	s or
			(↓ 1
Activity Name 🗊	TicketMonsterActivity		1	
Layout Name 0	activity ticket monster		1	
Navigation Type 🛙	None	\$	Ĵ	
?		<pre>< Back Next ></pre>	Cancel	Finish

Figure 55.3: Name the new activity

A final step involves adding the Apache Cordova library to the project. Copy the lib/android/cordova-2.7.0.jar file from the Cordova distribution into the libs folder of the project.



Figure 55.4: Add the Cordova jar

Once you have finished creating the project, navigate to the assets directory. Now we need to create a www directory, that will contain the HTML5 code of the application. Since we are reusing the TicketMonster code you can simply create a symbolic link to the webapp directory of TicketMonster. Alternatively, you can copy the code of TicketMonster and make all necessary changes there (however, in that case you will have to maintain the code of the application).

\$ ln -s \$TICKET_MONSTER_HOME/demo/src/main/webapp www

Inside the Android project, modify permissions and additional configurations to AndroidManifest.xml to look as follows

AndroidManifest.xml

```
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
   package="org.jboss.jdf.ticketmonster.android"
   android:versionCode="1"
   android:versionName="1.0" >
   <uses-sdk
       android:minSdkVersion="8"
       android:targetSdkVersion="17" />
   <supports-screens
       android:anyDensity="true"
       android:largeScreens="true"
       android:normalScreens="true"
       android:resizeable="true"
       android:smallScreens="true" />
   <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.VIBRATE" />
   <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.ACCESS_COARSE_LOCATION" />
   <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.ACCESS_FINE_LOCATION" />
   <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.ACCESS_LOCATION_EXTRA_COMMANDS" />
   <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.READ_PHONE_STATE" />
   <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.INTERNET" />
   <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.RECEIVE_SMS" />
   <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.RECORD_AUDIO" />
   <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.MODIFY_AUDIO_SETTINGS" />
   <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.READ_CONTACTS" />
```

```
<uses-permission android:name="android.permission.WRITE_CONTACTS" />
   <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.WRITE_EXTERNAL_STORAGE" />
    <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.ACCESS_NETWORK_STATE" />
    <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.GET_ACCOUNTS" />
    <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.BROADCAST_STICKY" />
    <application
        android:icon="@drawable/ic_launcher"
        android:label="@string/app_name"
        android:theme="@style/AppTheme"
        android:configChanges="orientation/keyboardHidden/keyboard/screenSize/locale">
        <activity
            android:name=".TicketMonsterActivity"
            android:label="@string/title_activity_ticket_monster" >
            <intent-filter>
                <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />
                <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />
            </intent-filter>
        </activity>
   </application>
</manifest>
```

We also need to copy the xml directory containing the Cordova project configuration file - config.xml, from the Cordova distribution to the res directory of the project.



Figure 55.5: Add the Cordova project configuration file

We will add our REST service URL to the domain whitelist in the config.xml file (you can use " * " too, for simplicity, during development) :

res/xml/config.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<cordova>
    ...
    <!--
    access elements control the Android whitelist.
    Domains are assumed blocked unless set otherwise
    -->
    <access origin="http://localhost"/> <!-- allow local pages -->
    <access origin="http://ticketmonster-jdf.rhcloud.com"/>
```

</cordova>

Finally, we will update the Android TicketMonsterActivity class, the entry point of our Android application.

```
src/org/jboss/jdf/ticketmonster/android/TicketMonsterActivity.java
```

```
package org.jboss.jdf.ticketmonster.android;
import org.apache.cordova.DroidGap;
import android.os.Bundle;
import android.webkit.WebSettings;
public class TicketMonsterActivity extends DroidGap {
    @Override
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        super.loadUrl("file:///android_asset/www/index.html");
    }
    00verride
    public void init() {
     super.init();
     WebSettings settings = this.appView.getSettings();
     settings.setUserAgentString("TicketMonster Cordova Webview Android");
}
```

Note how we customize the user agent information for the wrapped browser. This will allow us to identify that the application runs in Cordova, on an Android platform, which will be useful later on.

55.2 Adding Apache Cordova to TicketMonster

First, we will copy the Apache Cordova JavaScript library to the project. From the directory where you unzipped the distribution, copy the lib\android\cordova-2.7.0.js file to the src/main/webapp/resources/js/libs folder, renaming it to cordova-android-2.7.0.js, to avoid naming conflicts with other platforms (such as iOS which we will also implement as part of this tutorial).

Next, we need to load the library in the application. We will create a separate module, that will load the rest of the mobile application, as well as the Apache Cordova JavaScript library for Android. We also need to configure a base URL for the application. For this example, we will use the URL of the cloud deployment of TicketMonster.

src/main/webapp/resources/js/libs/hybrid-android.js

```
// override configuration for RESTful services
var TicketMonster = {
    config:{
        baseRESTUrl: "http://ticketmonster-jdf.rhcloud.com/"
    }
}
require (["resources/js/libs/cordova-android-2.7.0.js", "mobile"], function() {
});
```

The final step will involve adjusting src/main/webapp/resources/js/configurations/loader.js to load this module when running on Android, using the user agent setting we have already configured in the project.

src/main/webapp/resources/js/configurations/loader.js

```
//detect the appropriate module to load
define(function () {
    /*
    A simple check on the client. For touch devices or small-resolution screens)
    show the mobile client. By enabling the mobile client on a small-resolution screen
    we allow for testing outside a mobile device (like for example the Mobile Browser
    simulator in JBoss Tools and JBoss Developer Studio).
     */
   var environment;
    if (navigator.userAgent.indexOf("TicketMonster Cordova Webview Android") > -1) {
        environment = "hybrid-android"
    else if (Modernizr.touch || Modernizr.mq("only all and (max-width: 480px)")) {
        environment = "mobile"
    } else {
        environment = "desktop"
    }
    require([environment]);
});
```

Now you are ready to run the application. Right-click on project Run as → Android Application.

Creating an iOS hybrid mobile application

In order to create the iOS hybrid mobile version of the application make you sure you have the following software installed:

- Xcode 4.5+
- XCode Command Line Tools

You need a Mac OS X for this

Creating the iOS hybrid mobile version of the application requires a system running Mac OS X Lion or later (10.7+), mainly for running Xcode.

Also, we assume that you have installed and extracted Apache Cordova already as described in a previous section.

56.1 Creating an iOS project using Apache Cordova

First, we need to create an iOS project. In order to do so we run the create command, to be found in the lib/ios/bin of your Apache Cordova distribution. Run the command with the following parameters:

\$ \$LIB_IOS_BIN/create \$TICKET_MONSTER_HOME/cordova/ios org.jboss.ticketmonster.cordova.ios TicketMonster

For the purpose of this tutorial, we assume that the *cordova* directory which is the parent of the *ios* directory where the project is created, is at the same level as the directory where the original project exists.

Note

The create script for Cordova/iOS will create a www sub-directory in the *ios* directory. This *www* sub-directory will need to be deleted since we're sharing the sources from the TicketMonster project.

Delete the www sub-directory under the TicketMonster, since we will not be using the underlying sources

\$ rm -rf \$TICKET_MONSTER_HOME/cordova/ios/www

We then create a symbolic link inside the *ios* directory to the original TicketMonster project, with the name www.

\$ ln -s \$TICKET_MONSTER_HOME/demo/src/main/webapp www

Now we open the created project in Xcode.

Just as in the case of the Android application, we customize the user agent information that gets passed on to the browser. We will use this information to load the proper JavaScript library. So we will adjust the initialize method in the generated code to that effect.

Classes/AppDelegate.m

The Cordova library for iOS is already included in the generated project.

56.2 Adding Apache Cordova for iOS to TicketMonster

First, we copy the Apache Cordova JavaScript library to the project. From the directory where you unzipped the distribution, copy the lib\ios\CordovaLib\cordova.ios.js file to the src/main/webapp/resources/js/libs folder, renaming it to cordova-ios-2.7.0.js, to avoid naming conflicts with other platforms (such as Android which we already implemented as part of this tutorial.

Next, we need to load the library in the application. We will create a separate module, that will load the rest of the mobile application, as well as the Apache Cordova JavaScript library for iOS. We also need to configure a base URL for the application. For this example, we will use the URL of the cloud deployment of TicketMonster.

Note

The cordova.io.js is typically present as cordova-2.7.0.js in Cordova/iOS projects. The aforementioned Cordova create script renames the file during project creation to cordova-2.7.0.js. This is why we propose renaming it to avoid potential conflicts.

src/main/webapp/resources/js/libs/hybrid-ios.js

```
// override configuration for RESTful services
var TicketMonster = {
    config:{
        baseRESTUrl: "http://ticketmonster-jdf.rhcloud.com/"
    }
}
require (["resources/js/libs/cordova-ios-2.7.0.js", "mobile"], function() {
});
```

Finally, we once again edit the JavaScript loader module to add support for iOS.

src/main/webapp/resources/js/configurations/loader.js

//detect the appropriate module to load
define(function () {

```
/*
    A simple check on the client. For touch devices or small-resolution screens)
     show the mobile client. By enabling the mobile client on a small-resolution screen
     we allow for testing outside a mobile device (like for example the Mobile Browser
     simulator in JBoss Tools and JBoss Developer Studio).
     */
   var environment;
   if (navigator.userAgent.indexOf("TicketMonster Cordova Webview iOS") > -1) {
        environment = "hybrid-ios"
    }
   else if (navigator.userAgent.indexOf("TicketMonster Cordova Webview Android") > -1) {
        environment = "hybrid-android"
    }
    else if (Modernizr.touch || Modernizr.mq("only all and (max-width: 480px)")) {
        environment = "mobile"
    } else {
        environment = "desktop"
    }
   require([environment]);
});
```

Now you are ready to run the application. Select a simulator and run (Cmd-R).

Conclusion

This concludes our tutorial for building a hybrid application with Apache Cordova. You have seen how we have turned a working HTML5 web application into one that can run natively on Android and iOS.

For more details, as well as an example of deploying to a physical device, consult the Aerogear tutorial on the same topic.

Part IX

Adding a data grid

What Will You Learn Here?

You've just finished implementing TicketMonster, and are wondering how can you improve its concurrency and scalability. One possible solution is to reconsider the storage strategy and use a data grid, at least for a part of your application data. In this tutorial, you will learn how to:

- Add JBoss Data Grid to your web application;
- Configure caches programmatically;
- Use caches to implement scalable server-side stateful components such as shopping carts;
- Use caches to implement a highly-concurrent data access mechanism for seat allocations.

The problem at hand

When it comes to performance, TicketMonster has a few special requirements:

High concurrency

tickets will sell out very fast, maybe in 5 minutes;

High volume

there may be thousands of shows with thousands of tickets to sell, each;

Location awareness

shows can take place all around the world, and we'd like the data to be available in the same region where the show takes place.

So far, in the tutorial we have used exclusively a database. While it works as an initial implementation, we plan to address the concerns above with a better-suited solution. We will do this by adding Infinispan to our project, thus addressing the above concerns as follows:

High concurrency

In-memory data access and optimized locking;

High volume

The application can handle increasingly large data amounts by adding new data grid nodes;

Location awareness

A multi-node data grid can be configured so that data is stored on specific nodes.

What is a data grid? What is Infinispan?

A data grid is a cluster of (typically commodity) servers, normally residing on a single local-area network, connected to each other using IP based networking. Data grids behave as a single resource, exposing the aggregate storage capacity of all servers in the cluster. Data stored in the grid is usually partitioned, using a variety of techniques, to balance load across all servers in the cluster as evenly as possible. Data is often redundantly stored in the grid to provide resilience to individual servers in the grid failing i.e. more than one copy is stored in the grid, transparently to the application.

Infinispan is an extremely scalable, highly available key/value NoSQL datastore and distributed data grid platform - 100% open source, and written in Java. The purpose of Infinispan is to expose a data structure that is highly concurrent, designed groundup to make the most of modern multi-processor/multi-core architectures while at the same time providing distributed cache capabilities.

link
Adding Infinispan

First, you need to decide how you will use Infinispan in the project. You can opt between two access patterns:

Library

The data grid nodes are embedded in the application. In this case, we need to add the core data grid libraries as a dependency to the project.

Remote client-server

The data grid nodes are started separately and accessed through a client library. Only the client library is added as a dependency.

For TicketMonster, we will use the library access pattern, as in this particular case we can benefit from the simpler setup. For a more detailed description of the pros and cons of each access pattern, you can read a more detailed explanation in the product documentation. In any case, switching from one mode to the other is non-intrusive, the only major difference being the infrastructure setup.

Next, we will begin by adding the JBoss Developer Framework Bill of Materials (BOM) that describes the correct version for the Infinispan artifacts.

pom.xml

```
<project ...>
...
<dependencyManagement>
<dependencies>
...
<dependency>
<groupId>org.jboss.bom</groupId>
<artifactId>jboss-javaee-6.0-with-infinispan</artifactId>
<version>${jboss.bom.version}</version>
<type>pom</type>
<scope>import</scope>
</dependency>
</dependencies>
</dependencies>
</dependencies>
</dependencyManagement>
</project>
```

Next, we will add the infinispan-core library to the project.

Next, we will include the Infinispan library in the project.

pom.xml

```
<project ...>
...
<dependencies>
```

Configuring the infrastructure

First, we will create a producer and disposer for the Infinispan cache manager, where we define the global cache configuration and set up default options for the caches used in the application. The cache manager is unique for the application and to the data grid node, so we will create it as an application scoped bean.

src/main/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/util/CacheProducer.java

```
/**
 * Producer for the {@link EmbeddedCacheManager} instance used by the application. Defines
* the default configuration for caches.
*/
@ApplicationScoped
public class CacheProducer {
    @Inject @DataDir
    private String dataDir;
    @Produces
    @ApplicationScoped
    public EmbeddedCacheManager getCacheContainer() {
        GlobalConfiguration glob = new GlobalConfigurationBuilder()
                .nonClusteredDefault() //Helper method that gets you a default constructed
   GlobalConfiguration, preconfigured for use in LOCAL mode
                .globalJmxStatistics().enable() //This method allows enables the jmx
   statistics of the global configuration.
                .build(); //Builds the GlobalConfiguration object
        Configuration loc = new ConfigurationBuilder()
                .jmxStatistics().enable() //Enable JMX statistics
                .clustering().cacheMode(CacheMode.LOCAL) //Set Cache mode to LOCAL - Data is
   not replicated.
                .transaction().transactionMode(TransactionMode.TRANSACTIONAL)
                .transactionManagerLookup(new GenericTransactionManagerLookup())
                .lockingMode(LockingMode.PESSIMISTIC)
                .locking().isolationLevel(IsolationLevel.REPEATABLE_READ) //Sets the
   isolation level of locking
                .eviction().maxEntries(4).strategy(EvictionStrategy.LIRS) //Sets 4 as
   maximum number of entries in a cache instance and uses the LIRS strategy - an efficient
   low inter-reference recency set replacement policy to improve buffer cache performance
                .loaders().passivation(false).addFileCacheStore().location(dataDir +
   File.separator + "TicketMonster-CacheStore").purgeOnStartup(true) //Disable passivation
   and adds a FileCacheStore that is Purged on Startup
                .build(); //Builds the Configuration object
        return new DefaultCacheManager(glob, loc, true);
    }
```

```
public void cleanUp(@Disposes EmbeddedCacheManager manager) {
    manager.stop();
}
```

We will inject the cache manager instance in various services that use the data grid, which will use it in turn to get access to application caches.

Using caches for seat reservations

First, we are going to change the existing implementation of the SeatAllocationService to use the Infinispan datagrid. Rather than storing the seat allocations in a database, we will store them as data grid entries.

This requires a few changes to our existing classes. If in the database implementation we used properties of the SectionAllocation class to identify the entity that corresponds to a given Section and Performance, for the datagrid implementation we will create a key class, making sure that its equals () and hashCode () methods are implemented correctly.

```
src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/service/SectionAllocationKey.java
```

```
public class SectionAllocationKey implements Serializable {
    private final Section section;
    private final Performance performance;
    private SectionAllocationKey(Section section, Performance performance) {
        this.section = section;
        this.performance = performance;
    }
    public static SectionAllocationKey of (Section section, Performance performance) {
        return new SectionAllocationKey(section, performance);
    }
    public Section getSection() {
       return section;
    }
    public Performance getPerformance() {
        return performance;
    }
    @Override
    public boolean equals(Object o) {
        if (this == 0) return true;
        if (o == null || getClass() != o.getClass()) return false;
        SectionAllocationKey that = (SectionAllocationKey) o;
        if (performance != null ? !performance.equals(that.performance) : that.performance !=
    null) return false;
       if (section != null ? !section.equals(that.section) : that.section != null) return
   false;
```

```
return true;
}
@Override
public int hashCode() {
    int result = section != null ? section.hashCode() : 0;
    result = 31 * result + (performance != null ? performance.hashCode() : 0);
    return result;
}
```

Now we can proceed with modifying the SeatAllocationService. Since we are not persisting seat allocations in the database, we will remove the EntityManager reference and use a cache acquired from the cache manager. We inject the cache manager instance produced previously and create a SeatAllocation-specific cache in the constructor.

```
src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/service/SeatAllocationService.java
```

```
public class SeatAllocationService {
    public static final String ALLOCATIONS = "TICKETMONSTER_ALLOCATIONS";
    private Cache<SectionAllocationKey, SectionAllocation> cache;
    /**
     * We inject the {@link EmbeddedCacheManager} and retrieve a {@link Cache} instance.
     * @param manager
     */
    @Inject
    public SeatAllocationService(EmbeddedCacheManager manager) {
        Configuration allocation = new ConfigurationBuilder()
                .transaction().transactionMode(TransactionMode.TRANSACTIONAL)
                .transactionManagerLookup(new JBossTransactionManagerLookup())
                 .lockingMode (LockingMode.PESSIMISTIC)
                .loaders().addFileCacheStore().purgeOnStartup(true)
                .build();
        manager.defineConfiguration(ALLOCATIONS, allocation);
        this.cache = manager.getCache(ALLOCATIONS);
    }
    . . . . .
}
```

Now, we can proceed with changing the implementation of the rest of the class.

```
src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/service/SeatAllocationService.java
```

public void deallocateSeats(Section section, Performance performance, List<Seat> seats) {

```
SectionAllocationKey sectionAllocationKey = SectionAllocationKey.of(section,
performance);
    SectionAllocation sectionAllocation = getSectionAllocation(sectionAllocationKey);
    for (Seat seat : seats) {
        if (!seat.getSection().equals(section)) {
            throw new SeatAllocationException ("All seats must be in the same section!");
        }
        sectionAllocation.deallocate(seat);
    }
    cache.replace(sectionAllocationKey, sectionAllocation);
}
/**
 * Mark the seats as being allocated
 * @param allocatedSeats
 */
public void finalizeAllocation(AllocatedSeats allocatedSeats) {
    allocatedSeats.markOccupied();
}
/**
 * Mark the seats as being allocated
 * @param performance
 * @param allocatedSeats
 */
public void finalizeAllocation(Performance performance, List<Seat> allocatedSeats) {
    SectionAllocation sectionAllocation = cache.get(
            SectionAllocationKey.of(allocatedSeats.get(0).getSection(), performance));
    sectionAllocation.markOccupied(allocatedSeats);
}
/**
 * Retrieve a {@link SectionAllocation} instance for a given {@link Performance} and
 * {@link Section} (embedded in the {@link SectionAllocationKey}). Lock it for the scope
 * of the current transaction.
 * @param sectionAllocationKey - wrapper for a {@link Performance} and {@link Section}
pair
 * @return the corresponding {@link SectionAllocation}
 */
private SectionAllocation getSectionAllocation(SectionAllocationKey
sectionAllocationKey) {
    SectionAllocation newAllocation = new
SectionAllocation(sectionAllocationKey.getPerformance(),
            sectionAllocationKey.getSection());
    SectionAllocation sectionAllocation = cache.putIfAbsent(sectionAllocationKey,
            newAllocation);
    cache.getAdvancedCache().lock(sectionAllocationKey);
    return sectionAllocation == null?newAllocation:sectionAllocation;
}
```

Implementing carts

Once we have stored our allocation status in the data grid, we can move on to implementing a cart system for TicketMonster. Rather than composing the orders on the client and sending the entire order as a single requests, users will be able to add and remove seats to their orders while they're shopping.

We will store the carts in the datagrid, thus ensuring that they're accessible across the cluster, without the complications of using a web session.

```
src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/model/Cart.java
```

```
public class Cart implements Serializable {
    private String id;
    private Performance performance;
    private ArrayList<SeatAllocation> seatAllocations = new ArrayList<SeatAllocation>();
    /**
     * Constructor for deserialization
     */
    private Cart() {
    private Cart(String id) {
        this.id = id;
    }
    public static Cart initialize() {
        return new Cart(UUID.randomUUID().toString());
    }
    public String getId() {
        return id;
    }
    public Performance getPerformance() {
        return performance;
    }
    public void setPerformance(Performance performance) {
        this.performance = performance;
    }
    public ArrayList<SeatAllocation> getSeatAllocations() {
       return seatAllocations;
```

}

A Cart contains SeatAllocation`s - collections of `Seats`s corresponding to a particular `Ticke (which represents a number of seats requested for a particular performance).

src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/model/SeatAllocation.java

```
public class SeatAllocation {
    private TicketRequest ticketRequest;
    private ArrayList<Seat> allocatedSeats;
    public SeatAllocation(TicketRequest ticketRequest, ArrayList<Seat> allocatedSeats) {
        this.ticketRequest = ticketRequest;
        this.allocatedSeats = allocatedSeats;
    }
    public TicketRequest getTicketRequest() {
        return ticketRequest;
    }
    public ArrayList<Seat> getAllocatedSeats() {
        return allocatedSeats;
    }
}
```

We use this structure so that we can easily add or update seats to the cart, when the client issues a new request.

We will update the SectionAllocation class, introducing an expiration time for each allocated seat. With this implementation, seats can have three different states:

free

The seat has not been allocated;

allocated permanently

The seat has been sold and remains allocated until the ticket is canceled;

allocated temporarily

The seat is allocated, but can be re-allocated after a specific time.

So, when a cart expires and is removed from the cache, the seats it held become available again. With these changes, the updated implementation of the SectionAllocation class will be as follows:

src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/model/SectionAllocation.java

```
@Entity
@Table(uniqueConstraints = @UniqueConstraint(columnNames = { "performance_id", "section_id"
}))
public class SectionAllocation implements Serializable {
    public static final int EXPIRATION_TIME = 60 * 1000;
    /* Declaration of fields */
    /**
    * The synthetic id of the object.
    */
    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = IDENTITY)
    private Long id;
```

/** * * The version used to optimistically lock this entity. * * \star Adding this field enables optimistic locking. As we don't access this field in the application, we need to suppress the * warnings the java compiler gives us about not using the field! * */ @SuppressWarnings("unused") @Version private long version; /** * \star The performance to which this allocation relates. The <code>@ManyToOne<code> JPA mapping establishes this relationship. * * * * The performance must be specified, so we add the Bean Validation constrain <code>@NotNull</code> * */ @ManyToOne @NotNull private Performance performance; /** * * The section to which this allocation relates. The <code>@ManyToOne<code> JPA mapping establishes this relationship. * * * The section must be specified, so we add the Bean Validation constrain <code>@NotNull</code> * */ @ManyToOne @NotNull private Section section; /** * * A two dimensional matrix of allocated seats in a section, represented by a 2 dimensional array. * * * A two dimensional array doesn't have a natural RDBMS mapping, so we simply store this a binary object in the database, an * approach which requires no additional mapping logic. Any analysis of which seats within a section are allocated is done \star in the business logic, below, not by the RDBMS. * * \star <code>@Lob</code> instructs JPA to map this a large object in the database

```
* 
 */
 @Lob
 private long allocated[][];
 /**
 * 
       The number of occupied seats in a section. It is updated whenever tickets are sold
 or canceled.
  * 
 * 
      This field contains a summary of the information found in the
  *
 <code>allocated</code> fields, and
  *
      it is intended to be used for analytics purposes only.
  * 
  */
 private int occupiedCount = 0;
 /**
  * Constructor for persistence
  */
 public SectionAllocation() {
 }
 public SectionAllocation(Performance performance, Section section) {
     this.performance = performance;
     this.section = section;
     this.allocated = new long[section.getNumberOfRows()][section.getRowCapacity()];
     for (long[] seatStates : allocated) {
         Arrays.fill(seatStates, 01);
     }
 }
 /**
  * Post-load callback method initializes the allocation table if it not populated already
  * for the entity
  */
 @PostLoad
 void initialize() {
  if (this.allocated == null) {
    this.allocated = new
long[this.section.getNumberOfRows()][this.section.getRowCapacity()];
        for (long[] seatStates : allocated) {
            Arrays.fill(seatStates, 01);
         }
    }
 }
 /**
 * Check if a particular seat is allocated in this section for this performance.
  * @return true if the seat is allocated, otherwise false
  */
 public boolean isAllocated(Seat s) {
    // Examine the allocation matrix, using the row and seat number as indices
     return allocated[s.getRowNumber() - 1][s.getNumber() - 1] != 0;
 }
 /**
 \star Allocate the specified number seats within this section for this performance.
Optionally allocate them in a contiguous
```

```
* block.
 * @param seatCount the number of seats to allocate
 * @param contiguous whether the seats must be allocated in a contiguous block or not
 * @return the allocated seats
 */
public ArrayList<Seat> allocateSeats(int seatCount, boolean contiguous) {
    // The list of seats allocated
    ArrayList<Seat> seats = new ArrayList<Seat>();
    // The seat allocation algorithm starts by iterating through the rows in this section
    for (int rowCounter = 0; rowCounter < section.getNumberOfRows(); rowCounter++) {</pre>
        if (contiguous) {
            // identify the first block of free seats of the requested size
            int startSeat = findFreeGapStart(rowCounter, 0, seatCount);
            // if a large enough block of seats is available
            if (startSeat >= 0) {
                // Create the list of allocated seats to return
                for (int i = 1; i <= seatCount; i++) {</pre>
                    seats.add(new Seat(section, rowCounter + 1, startSeat + i));
                }
                // Seats are allocated now, so we can stop checking rows
                break:
            }
        } else {
            // As we aren't allocating contiguously, allocate each seat needed, one at a
time
            int startSeat = findFreeGapStart(rowCounter, 0, 1);
            // if a seat is found
            if (startSeat >= 0) {
                do {
                    // Create the seat to return to the user
                    seats.add(new Seat(section, rowCounter + 1, startSeat + 1));
                    // Find the next free seat in the row
                    startSeat = findFreeGapStart(rowCounter, startSeat, 1);
                 } while (startSeat >= 0 && seats.size() < seatCount);</pre>
                if (seats.size() == seatCount) {
                    break;
                }
            }
        }
    }
    // Simple check to make sure we could actually allocate the required number of seats
    if (seats.size() == seatCount) {
        for (Seat seat : seats) {
            allocate(seat.getRowNumber() - 1, seat.getNumber() - 1, 1,
expirationTimestamp());
        return seats;
    } else {
        return new ArrayList<Seat>(0);
    }
}
public void markOccupied(List<Seat> seats) {
    for (Seat seat : seats) {
        allocate(seat.getRowNumber() - 1, seat.getNumber() - 1, 1, -1);
    }
}
```

```
/**
 * Helper method which can locate blocks of seats
 * @param row The row number to check
 * @param startSeat The seat to start with in the row
 * @param size The size of the block to locate
 * @return
 */
private int findFreeGapStart(int row, int startSeat, int size) {
    // An array of occupied seats in the row
    long[] occupied = allocated[row];
    int candidateStart = -1;
    // Iterate over the seats, and locate the first free seat block
    for (int i = startSeat; i < occupied.length; i++) {</pre>
        // if the seat isn't allocated
        long currentTimestamp = System.currentTimeMillis();
        if (occupied[i] >=0 && currentTimestamp > occupied[i]) {
            \ensuremath{{//}} then set this as a possible start
            if (candidateStart == -1) {
                candidateStart = i;
            // if we've counted out enough seats since the possible start, then we are
done
            if ((size == (i - candidateStart + 1))) {
                return candidateStart;
            }
        } else {
            candidateStart = -1;
        }
    }
    return -1;
}
/**
 \star Helper method to allocate a specific block of seats
 * @param row the row in which the seat should be allocated
 * @param start the seat number to start allocating from
 * @param size the size of the block to allocate
 * @throws SeatAllocationException if less than 1 seat is to be allocated
 \star @throws SeatAllocationException if the first seat to allocate is more than the number
of seats in the row
 * @throws SeatAllocationException if the last seat to allocate is more than the number
of seats in the row
 * @throws SeatAllocationException if the seats are already occupied.
private void allocate (int row, int start, int size, long finalState) throws
SeatAllocationException {
    long[] occupied = allocated[row];
    if (size <= 0) {
        throw new SeatAllocationException ("Number of seats must be greater than zero");
    if (start < 0 || start >= occupied.length) {
        throw new SeatAllocationException ("Seat number must be betwen 1 and " +
occupied.length);
    }
    if ((start + size) > occupied.length) {
        throw new SeatAllocationException ("Cannot allocate seats above row capacity");
    }
```

}

```
// Now that we know we can allocate the seats, set them to occupied in the allocation
matrix
    for (int i = start; i < (start + size); i++) {</pre>
        occupied[i] = finalState;
        occupiedCount++;
    }
}
/**
 * Dellocate a seat within this section for this performance.
 * Oparam seat the seats that need to be deallocated
 */
public void deallocate(Seat seat) {
    if (!isAllocated(seat)) {
        throw new SeatAllocationException("Trying to deallocate an unallocated seat!");
    }
    this.allocated[seat.getRowNumber()-1][seat.getNumber()-1] = 0;
    occupiedCount --;
}
/* Boilerplate getters and setters */
public int getOccupiedCount() {
    return occupiedCount;
}
public Performance getPerformance() {
    return performance;
}
public Section getSection() {
   return section;
}
public Long getId() {
    return id;
}
private long expirationTimestamp() {
    return System.currentTimeMillis() + EXPIRATION_TIME;
}
```

Next, we will implement a cart store service for cart CRUD operations. Since users may open as many carts as they want, but not complete the purchase, we will store them as temporary entries, with an expiration time, leaving the job of removing them automatically to the data grid middleware itself. Thus, you don't have to worry about cleaning up your data.

src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/service/CartStore.java

```
public class CartStore {
    public static final String CARTS_CACHE = "TICKETMONSTER_CARTS";
    private final Cache<String, Cart> cartsCache;
    @Inject
    public CartStore(EmbeddedCacheManager manager) {
        this.cartsCache = manager.getCache(CARTS_CACHE);
    }
```

```
public Cart getCart(String cartId) {
        return this.cartsCache.get(cartId);
    }
    /**
     * Saves or updates a cart, setting an expiration time.
     * @param cart - the cart to be saved
     */
   public void saveCart(Cart cart) {
        this.cartsCache.put(cart.getId(), cart, 10, TimeUnit.MINUTES);
    }
    /**
     * Removes a cart
     * @param cart - the cart to be removed
     */
    public void delete(Cart cart) {
        this.cartsCache.remove(cart.getId());
    }
}
```

Now we can go on and implement the RESTful service for managing carts.

First, we will implement the CRUD operations - adding and reading carts, as a thin layer on top of the CartStore. Because cart data is not tied to a web session, users can create as many carts as they want without having to worry about cleaning up the web session. Moreover, the web component of the application has a stateless architecture, which means that it can scale elastically across multiple machines - the responsibility of distributing data across nodes falling to the data grid itself.

```
src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/rest/CartService.java
```

```
@Path("/carts")
@Stateless
public class CartService {
    public static final String CARTS_CACHE = "CARTS";
    0Inject
    private CartStore cartStore;
    /**
     * Creates a new cart for a given performance, passed in as a JSON document.
     * @param data
     * @return
     */
    @POST
    public Cart openCart(Map<String, String> data) {
        Cart cart = Cart.initialize();
        cart.setPerformance(entityManager.find(Performance.class,
               Long.parseLong(data.get("performance"))));
        cartStore.saveCart(cart);
        return cart;
    }
    /**
     * Retrieves a cart by its id.
     * @param id
     * @return
     */
```

```
@GET
@Path("/{id}")
public Cart getCart(String id) {
    Cart cart = cartStore.getCart(id);
    if (cart != null) {
        return cart;
    } else {
        throw new RestServiceException(Response.Status.NOT_FOUND);
    }
}
```

The openCart method allows opening a cart by posting a simple JSON document containing the reference to a an existing performance to http://localhost:8080/ticket-monster/rest/carts. The getCart method allows accessing the cart contents from an URL of the form http://localhost:8080/ticket-monster/rest/carts/cartId>. Thus, the carts themselves become web resources. In true RESTful fashion, if the cart cannot be found, a "Resource Not Found" error will be thrown by the server.

Next, we will add the ability of adding or removing seats from a cart. This will be done as an additional RESTful endpoint, that allows user to post ticket (or seat) requests to an existing cart, at the URL http://localhost:8080/ticket-monster/rest/ca Whenever such a POST request is received, the CartService will delegate to the SeatAllocationService to adjust the current allocation, returning the cart contents (including the temporarily assigned seats) at the end.

src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/rest/CartService.java

```
@Path("/carts")
@Stateless
public class CartService {
            // already added code ommitted
            @Inject
            private EntityManager entityManager;
            @Inject
           private SeatAllocationService seatAllocationService;
            // already added code ommitted
            /**
               * Add or remove tickets to the cart. Also reserves and frees seats as tickets are added
                * and removed.
                * @param id
               * @param ticketRequests
               * @return
              */
            @POST
            @Path("/{id}")
            @Consumes(MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON)
            public Cart addTicketRequest(@PathParam("id") String id, TicketReservationRequest...
           ticketRequests) {
                        Cart cart = cartStore.getCart(id);
                         for (TicketReservationRequest ticketRequest : ticketRequests) {
                                    TicketPrice ticketPrice = entityManager.find(TicketPrice.class,
           ticketRequest.getTicketPrice());
                                    Iterator<SeatAllocation> iterator = cart.getSeatAllocations().iterator();
                                    while (iterator.hasNext()) {
                                                SeatAllocation seatAllocation = iterator.next();
                                                if
            (seatAllocation.getTicketRequest().getTicketPrice().getId().equals(ticketRequest.getTicketPrice().getId().equals(ticketRequest.getTicketPrice().getId().getId().equals(ticketRequest.getTicketPrice().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().getId().
```

}

```
seatAllocationService.deallocateSeats(ticketPrice.getSection(),
cart.getPerformance(), seatAllocation.getAllocatedSeats());
                ticketRequest.setQuantity(ticketRequest.getQuantity() +
seatAllocation.getTicketRequest().getQuantity());
                iterator.remove();
            }
        }
        if (ticketRequest.getQuantity() > 0 ) {
        AllocatedSeats allocatedSeats
seatAllocationService.allocateSeats(ticketPrice.getSection(), cart.getPerformance(),
ticketRequest.getQuantity(), true);
       cart.getSeatAllocations().add(new SeatAllocation(new TicketRequest(ticketPrice,
ticketRequest.getQuantity()), allocatedSeats.getSeats()));
        }
    }
    return cart;
}
```

Finally, when the user has finished reserving seats, they must complete the purchase. To that end, you will add another RESTful endpoint, at the URL http://localhost:8080/ticket-monster/rest/carts/<cartId>/checkout. Posting the final purchase data (like e-mail, and in the future, payment information) will trigger the checkout process, ticket allocation and making the seat reservations permanent.

src/main/java/org/jboss/jdf/example/ticketmonster/rest/CartService.java

```
@Path("/carts")
@Stateless
public class CartService {
   /**
    * 
     * Create a booking.
    * 
     * @param cartId
     * @param data
     * @return
    */
    @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
    @POST
    /**
    *  Data is received in JSON format. For easy handling, it will be unmarshalled in the
    support
     * {@link BookingRequest} class.
     */
    @Consumes(MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON)
    @Path("/{id}/checkout")
    public Response createBookingFromCart(@PathParam("id") String cartId, Map<String, String>
    data) {
        try {
            // identify the ticket price categories in this request
            Cart cart = cartStore.getCart(cartId);
            // load the entities that make up this booking's relationships
            // Now, start to create the booking from the posted data
            // Set the simple stuff first!
            Booking booking = new Booking();
            booking.setContactEmail(data.get("email"));
```

```
booking.setPerformance(cart.getPerformance());
        booking.setCancellationCode("abc");
        for (SeatAllocation seatAllocation : cart.getSeatAllocations()) {
            for (Seat seat : seatAllocation.getAllocatedSeats()) {
                TicketPrice ticketPrice =
seatAllocation.getTicketRequest().getTicketPrice();
                booking.getTickets().add(new Ticket(seat,
ticketPrice.getTicketCategory(), ticketPrice.getPrice()));
            seatAllocationService.finalizeAllocation(cart.getPerformance(),
seatAllocation.getAllocatedSeats());
        }
        booking.setCancellationCode("abc");
        entityManager.persist(booking);
        cartStore.delete(cart);
        newBookingEvent.fire(booking);
        return
Response.ok().entity(booking).type(MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON_TYPE).build();
    } catch (ConstraintViolationException e) {
        // If validation of the data failed using Bean Validation, then send an error
        Map<String, Object> errors = new HashMap<String, Object>();
        List<String> errorMessages = new ArrayList<String>();
        for (ConstraintViolation<?> constraintViolation : e.getConstraintViolations()) {
            errorMessages.add(constraintViolation.getMessage());
        }
        errors.put("errors", errorMessages);
        // A WebApplicationException can wrap a response
        // Throwing the exception causes an automatic rollback
        throw new
RestServiceException(Response.status(Response.Status.BAD_REQUEST).entity(errors).build());
    } catch (Exception e) {
        // Finally, handle unexpected exceptions
        Map<String, Object> errors = new HashMap<String, Object>();
        errors.put("errors", Collections.singletonList(e.getMessage()));
        // A WebApplicationException can wrap a response
        // Throwing the exception causes an automatic rollback
        throw new
RestServiceException(Response.status(Response.Status.BAD_REQUEST).entity(errors).build());
    }
}
```

Now, all that remains is modifying the client side of the application to adapt the changes in the web service structure. During the ticket booking process, as tickets are added and removed to the cart, the CreateBookingView will invoke the RESTful endpoints to allocate seats and will display the outcome to the user in the updated TicketSummaryView. Here is how the JavaScript code will change.

src/main/webapp/resources/js/app/views/desktop/create-booking.js

```
define([
    'utilities',
    'require',
    'configuration',
    'text!../../../templates/desktop/booking-confirmation.html',
    'text!../../../templates/desktop/create-booking.html',
    'text!../../../templates/desktop/ticket-categories.html',
    'text!../../../templates/desktop/ticket-summary-view.html',
    'bootstrap'
],function (
    utilities,
```

```
require,
config,
bookingConfirmationTemplate,
createBookingTemplate,
ticketEntriesTemplate,
ticketSummaryViewTemplate) {
var TicketCategoriesView = Backbone.View.extend({
    id: 'categoriesView',
    events:{
         "keyup input": "onChange"
    },
    render:function () {
         if (this.model != null) {
             var ticketPrices = _.map(this.model, function (item) {
                 return item.ticketPrice;
             });
             utilities.applyTemplate($(this.el), ticketEntriesTemplate,
{ticketPrices:ticketPrices});
         } else {
             $(this.el).empty();
         }
        return this;
    },
    onChange:function (event) {
         var value = event.currentTarget.value;
         var ticketPriceId = $(event.currentTarget).data("tm-id");
         var modifiedModelEntry = _.find(this.model, function (item) {
             return item.ticketPrice.id == ticketPriceId
        }):
         // update model
         if ($.isNumeric(value) && value > 0) {
             modifiedModelEntry.quantity = parseInt(value);
         }
         else {
            delete modifiedModelEntry.quantity;
         }
         // display error messages
        if (value.length > 0 &&
                (!$.isNumeric(value) // is a non-number, other than empty string
                      || value <= 0 // is negative</pre>
                      || parseFloat(value) != parseInt(value))) { // is not an integer
             $("#error-input-"+ticketPriceId).empty().append("Please enter a positive
integer value");
             $("#ticket-category-fieldset-"+ticketPriceId).addClass("error")
         } else {
             $("#error-input-"+ticketPriceId).empty();
             $("#ticket-category-fieldset-"+ticketPriceId).removeClass("error")
         }
         \ensuremath{{//}} are there any outstanding errors after this update?
         //% \left( {{{\left( {{{\left( {{{\left( {{{\left( {1 \right)}}} \right)}} \right)}_{0}}}}}} \right)} \right) disable the input button
         if (
            $("div[id^='ticket-category-fieldset-']").hasClass("error") ||
                _.isUndefined(modifiedModelEntry.quantity)) {
           $("input[name='add']").attr("disabled", true)
         } else {
           $("input[name='add']").removeAttr("disabled")
    }
});
```

```
var TicketSummaryView = Backbone.View.extend({
    tagName: 'tr',
    events:{
        "click i": "removeEntry"
    },
    render:function () {
        var self = this;
        utilities.applyTemplate($(this.el), ticketSummaryViewTemplate,
this.model.bookingRequest);
    },
    removeEntry:function (event) {
       var index = $(event.currentTarget).data("index");
       var ticketPriceId =
this.model.bookingRequest.seatAllocations[index].ticketRequest.ticketPrice.id;
       var self = this;
       $.ajax({url: (config.baseUrl + "rest/carts/" + this.model.cartId),
            data: JSON.stringify([{ticketPrice:ticketPriceId, quantity:-1}]),
            type: "POST",
            dataType: "json",
            contentType: "application/json",
            success: function(cart) {
                self.owner.refreshSummary(cart, self.owner)
       });
    }
});
var CreateBookingView = Backbone.View.extend({
    events:{
         "click input[name='submit']":"save",
         "change select[id='sectionSelect']": "refreshPrices",
         "keyup #email": "updateEmail",
         "change #email": "updateEmail",
         "click input[name='add']":"addQuantities"
    },
    render:function () {
        var self = this;
        $.ajax({url: (config.baseUrl + "rest/carts"),
                data:JSON.stringify({performance:this.model.performanceId}),
                type: "POST",
                dataType: "json",
                contentType: "application/json",
                success: function (cart) {
                     self.model.cartId = cart.id;
                     $.getJSON(config.baseUrl + "rest/shows/" + self.model.showId,
function (selectedShow) {
                         self.currentPerformance = _.find(selectedShow.performances,
function (item) {
                             return item.id == self.model.performanceId;
                         });
                         var id = function (item) {return item.id;};
                         // prepare a list of sections to populate the dropdown
                         var sections = _.uniq(_.sortBy(_.pluck(selectedShow.ticketPrices,
 'section'), id), true, id);
                         utilities.applyTemplate($(self.el), createBookingTemplate, {
                             sections:sections,
                             show:selectedShow,
                             performance:self.currentPerformance});
```

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```
self.ticketCategoriesView = new TicketCategoriesView({model:{},
el:$("#ticketCategoriesViewPlaceholder")});
                         self.ticketSummaryView = new TicketSummaryView({model:self.model,
 el:$("#ticketSummaryView")});
                         self.ticketSummaryView.owner = self;
                         self.show = selectedShow;
                         self.ticketCategoriesView.render();
                         self.ticketSummaryView.render();
                         $("#sectionSelector").change();
                     });
                 }
            }
        );
        return this;
    },
    refreshPrices:function (event) {
        var ticketPrices = _.filter(this.show.ticketPrices, function (item) {
            return item.section.id == event.currentTarget.value;
        });
        var sortedTicketPrices = _.sortBy(ticketPrices, function(ticketPrice) {
            return ticketPrice.ticketCategory.description;
        });
        var ticketPriceInputs = new Array();
        _.each(sortedTicketPrices, function (ticketPrice) {
            ticketPriceInputs.push({ticketPrice:ticketPrice});
        });
        this.ticketCategoriesView.model = ticketPriceInputs;
        this.ticketCategoriesView.render();
    },
    save:function (event) {
        var bookingRequest = {ticketRequests:[]};
        var self = this;
        bookingRequest.email = this.model.bookingRequest.email;
        bookingRequest.performance = this.model.performanceId
        $("input[name='submit']").attr("disabled", true)
        $.ajax({url: (config.baseUrl + "rest/carts/" + this.model.cartId + "/checkout"),
            data:JSON.stringify({email:this.model.bookingRequest.email}),
            type: "POST",
            dataType:"json",
            contentType: "application/json",
            success:function (booking) {
                this.model = {}
                $.getJSON(config.baseUrl +'rest/shows/performance/' +
booking.performance.id, function (retrievedPerformance) {
                    utilities.applyTemplate($(self.el), bookingConfirmationTemplate,
{booking:booking, performance:retrievedPerformance })
                 });
            }).error(function (error) {
                if (error.status == 400 || error.status == 409) {
                     var errors = $.parseJSON(error.responseText).errors;
                     _.each(errors, function (errorMessage) {
                         $("#request-summary").append('<div class="alert alert-error"><a</pre>
class="close" data-dismiss="alert">$\times$</a><strong>Error!</strong> ' + errorMessage +
'</div>')
                     });
                 } else {
                     $("#request-summary").append('<div class="alert alert-error"><a
class="close" data-dismiss="alert">$\times$</a><strong>Error! </strong>An error has
occured</div>')
                $("input[name='submit']").removeAttr("disabled");
             })
```

```
},
    calculateTotals:function () {
         // make sure that tickets are sorted by section and ticket category
        this.model.bookingRequest.seatAllocations.sort(function (t1, t2) {
            if (t1.ticketRequest.ticketPrice.section.id !=
t2.ticketRequest.ticketPrice.section.id) {
                return t1.ticketRequest.ticketPrice.section.id -
t2.ticketRequest.ticketPrice.section.id;
            }
            else {
                return t1.ticketRequest.ticketPrice.ticketCategory.id -
t2.ticketRequest.ticketPrice.ticketCategory.id;
            }
        });
        this.model.bookingRequest.totals =
_.reduce(this.model.bookingRequest.seatAllocations, function (totals, seatAllocation) {
            var ticketRequest = seatAllocation.ticketRequest;
            return {
                tickets:totals.tickets + ticketRequest.quantity,
                price:totals.price + ticketRequest.quantity *
ticketRequest.ticketPrice.price
            };
        }, {tickets:0, price:0.0});
    },
    addQuantities:function () {
        var self = this;
        var ticketRequests = [];
        _.each(this.ticketCategoriesView.model, function (model) {
            if (model.quantity != undefined) {
                ticketRequests.push({ticketPrice:model.ticketPrice.id,
quantity:model.quantity})
            }
        });
        $.ajax({url: (config.baseUrl + "rest/carts/" + this.model.cartId),
            data:JSON.stringify(ticketRequests),
            type: "POST",
            dataType:"json",
            contentType: "application/json",
            success: function(cart) {
               self.refreshSummary(cart, self)
            } }
        );
    },
    refreshSummary: function(cart, view) {
        view.model.bookingRequest.seatAllocations = cart.seatAllocations;
        view.ticketCategoriesView.model = null;
        $('option:selected', 'select').removeAttr('selected');
        view.calculateTotals();
        view.ticketCategoriesView.render();
        view.ticketSummaryView.render();
        view.setCheckoutStatus();
    },
    updateEmail:function (event) {
        if ($(event.currentTarget).is(':valid')) {
            this.model.bookingRequest.email = event.currentTarget.value;
            $("#error-email").empty();
        } else {
            $("#error-email").empty().append("Please enter a valid e-mail address");
            delete this.model.bookingRequest.email;
```

Also, we need to update the router code as well.

```
src/main/webapp/resources/js/app/router/desktop/router.js
```

```
/**
* A module for the router of the desktop application
*/
define("router", [
    'jquery',
    'underscore',
    'configuration',
    'utilities',
    'app/models/booking',
    'app/models/event',
    'app/models/venue',
    'app/collections/bookings',
    'app/collections/events',
    'app/collections/venues',
    'app/views/desktop/home',
    'app/views/desktop/events',
    'app/views/desktop/venues',
    'app/views/desktop/create-booking',
    'app/views/desktop/bookings',
    'app/views/desktop/event-detail',
    'app/views/desktop/venue-detail',
    'app/views/desktop/booking-detail',
    'text!../templates/desktop/main.html'
],function ($,
            config,
            utilities,
            Booking,
            Event,
            Venue,
            Bookings,
            Events,
            Venues,
            HomeView,
            EventsView,
            VenuesView,
            CreateBookingView,
            BookingsView,
            EventDetailView,
            VenueDetailView,
            BookingDetailView,
```

```
MainTemplate) {
$(document).ready(new function() {
   utilities.applyTemplate($('body'), MainTemplate)
})
/**
 \star The Router class contains all the routes within the application -
 * i.e. URLs and the actions that will be taken as a result.
 * @type {Router}
 */
var Router = Backbone.Router.extend({
    routes:{
        "": "home",
        "about": "home",
        "events": "events",
        "events/:id": "eventDetail",
        "venues": "venues",
        "venues/:id": "venueDetail",
        "book/:showId/:performanceId": "bookTickets",
        "bookings": "listBookings",
        "bookings/:id": "bookingDetail",
        "ignore": "ignore",
        "*actions": "defaultHandler"
    },
    events:function () {
        var events = new Events();
        var eventsView = new EventsView({model:events, el:$("#content")});
        events.bind("reset",
            function () {
                utilities.viewManager.showView(eventsView);
            }).fetch();
    },
    venues:function () {
        var venues = new Venues;
        var venuesView = new VenuesView({model:venues, el:$("#content")});
        venues.bind("reset",
            function () {
                utilities.viewManager.showView(venuesView);
            }).fetch();
    },
    home:function () {
        utilities.viewManager.showView(new HomeView({el:$("#content")}));
    },
    bookTickets:function (showId, performanceId) {
        var createBookingView =
          new CreateBookingView({
            model:{ showId:showId,
                  performanceId:performanceId,
                  bookingRequest:{seatAllocations:[]}},
                  el:$("#content")
                 });
        utilities.viewManager.showView(createBookingView);
    },
    listBookings:function () {
        $.get(
            config.baseUrl + "rest/bookings/count",
            function (data) {
                var bookings = new Bookings;
                var bookingsView = new BookingsView({
```

```
model:{bookings: bookings},
                     el:$("#content"),
                     pageSize: 10,
                     page: 1,
                     count:data.count});
                bookings.bind("destroy",
                     function () {
                         bookingsView.refreshPage();
                     });
                bookings.fetch({data:{first:1, maxResults:10},
                     processData:true, success:function () {
                         utilities.viewManager.showView(bookingsView);
                     });
            }
        );
    },
    eventDetail:function (id) {
        var model = new Event({id:id});
        var eventDetailView = new EventDetailView({model:model, el:$("#content")});
        model.bind("change",
            function () {
                utilities.viewManager.showView(eventDetailView);
            }).fetch();
    },
    venueDetail:function (id) {
        var model = new Venue({id:id});
        var venueDetailView = new VenueDetailView({model:model, el:$("#content")});
        model.bind("change",
            function () {
                utilities.viewManager.showView(venueDetailView);
            }).fetch();
    },
    bookingDetail:function (id) {
        var bookingModel = new Booking({id:id});
        var bookingDetailView = new BookingDetailView({model:bookingModel,
el:$("#content")});
        bookingModel.bind("change",
            function () {
                utilities.viewManager.showView(bookingDetailView);
            }).fetch();
    }
});
// Create a router instance
var router = new Router();
//Begin routing
Backbone.history.start();
return router;
```

Finally, we need to update a few templates to account for the changes in code. First, we will allow for displaying the seats in the ticket summary view as they are allocated.

src/main/webapp/resources/templates/desktop/ticket-summary-view.html

});

```
<table class="table table-bordered table-condensed row-fluid" style="background-color:
     #fffffa;">
           <thead>
           <strong>Requested tickets</strong>
           \langle tr \rangle
                Section
                Category
                Quantity
                Price
                Row
                Seat

           </thead>
           <% _.each(seatAllocations, function (seatAllocation, index, seatAllocations) { %>
           \langle tr \rangle
                <%= seatAllocation.ticketRequest.ticketPrice.section.name %>
                ><%= seatAllocation.ticketRequest.ticketPrice.ticketCategory.description
     %>
                <%= seatAllocation.ticketRequest.quantity %>
                $<%= seatAllocation.ticketRequest.ticketPrice.price%>
                .rowNumber %>
                <<td>.each(seatAllocation.allocatedSeats, function (ticketRequest, index,
     seat) { %>
                      <% if (index > 0) { %><% } %><%=
     seatAllocation.allocatedSeats[index].number%>
               <% }); %>
                <i class="icon-trash" data-index='<%= index %>'/>
           < 8 }); 8>
           >
     <div class="row-fluid">
           <div class="span5"><strong>Total ticket count:</strong> <%= totals.tickets %></div>
           <div class="span5"><strong>Total price:</strong> $<%=totals.price%></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div>
     <% } else { %>
     No tickets requested.
     <응 } 응>
</div>
```

Next, we will update the booking details view template.

src/main/webapp/resources/templates/desktop/booking-details.html

```
<strong>Created on: </strong><%= new Date(booking.createdOn).toPrettyString()</p>
  %>
   </div>
   <div class="span5 well">
      <h4 class="page-header">Ticket allocations</h4>
      \langle thead \rangle
         Ticket #
            Category
            Section
            Row
            Seat
         </thead>
         <% $.each(_.sortBy(booking.tickets, function(ticket) {return
  ticket.seat.section.id*1000
                                 + ticket.seat.rowNumber*100
                                 + ticket.seat.number}), function (i, ticket) { %>
         <%= ticket.id %>
            <%=ticket.ticketCategory.description%>
            <%=ticket.seat.section.name%>
            <%=ticket.seat.rowNumber%>
            <%=ticket.seat.number%>
         < ~ }) ~ ~ ~
         </div>
</div>
<div class="row-fluid" style="padding-bottom:30px;">
   <div class="span2"><a href="#bookings">Back</a></div>
</div>
```

Finally, we will need to update the booking confirmation page.

```
src/main/webapp/resources/templates/desktop/booking-confirmation.html
```

```
<div class="row-fluid">
   <h2 class="special-title light-font">Booking #<%=booking.id%> confirmed!</h2>
</div>
<div class="row-fluid">
   <div class="span5 well">
       <h4 class="page-header">Checkout information</h4>
       <strong>Email: </strong><%= booking.contactEmail %>
       <strong>Event: </strong> <%= performance.event.name %>
       <strong>Venue: </strong><%= performance.venue.name %>
       <strong>Date: </strong><%= new Date(booking.performance.date).toPrettyString()
   %></p>
       <strong>Created on: </strong><%= new Date(booking.createdOn).toPrettyString()</p>
   %>
   </div>
   <div class="span5 well">
       <h4 class="page-header">Ticket allocations</h4>
       \langle thead \rangle
          \langle tr \rangle
              Ticket #
```

```
Category
           Section
           Row
           Seat
        </thead>
        <% $.each(_.sortBy(booking.tickets, function(ticket) {return
  ticket.seat.section.id*1000
        + ticket.seat.rowNumber*100
        + ticket.seat.number}), function (i, ticket) { %>
        <tr>
           <%= ticket.id %>
           .description
           <%=ticket.seat.section.name%>
           <<=ticket.seat.rowNumber%>
           <<td>>
        <응 }) 응>
        </div>
</div>
<div class="row-fluid" style="padding-bottom:30px;">
   <div class="span2"><a href="#">Home</a></div>
</div>
```

This is it!

Conclusion

You have successfully converted your application from one that relies exclusively on relational persistence to using a NoSQL (key-value) data store for a part of its data. You have identified the use cases where the switch is mostly likely to result in performance improvements, including the changes in application functionality that can benefit from this conversion. You have learned how to set up the infrastructure, distinguish between the different configuration options, and use the API.