

Seam Dev Tools Reference Guide



Version: 3.1.0.GA

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Introduction

1.1. What is Seam?

This introduction will help you to understand what is [Seam](#).

[Seam](#) is a fully featured application framework on top of Java EE 5. It is also one of the most popular enterprise Java frameworks today. Seam deeply integrates many other standard-based or open source frameworks (e.g., JSF, EJB3, JMS, Web Services, jBPM, JBoss Rules, Ajax4jsf, RichFaces, Facelets, Spring, iText, Quartz, TestNG, etc.), and provides a single programming model for developers to "drive" those underlying frameworks via simple annotated POJOs (Plain Old Java Objects). It makes life easier for developers to tackle complex enterprise applications with many component frameworks.

1.2. Key Features of JBoss Seam

For a start, we propose you to look through the table of main features of JBoss Seam:

Table 1.1. Key Functionality for JBoss Seam

Feature	Benefit	Chapter
Integrated JSF with EJB 3.0	JBoss Seam combines the component models of EJB3 and JSF, eliminating glue code, and thus, letting the developer think about the business problem.	
Integrated AJAX	Developer can add AJAX capability to the user interface of his application without the need to write any JavaScript code as Seam supports JBoss RichFaces and ICEfaces - the best open source JSF-based AJAX solutions.	
Bijection	Bijection allows auto-assembly of stateful components by the container. It even allows a component to safely and easily manipulate the value of a context variable, just by assigning it to an attribute of the component.	
New Seam Project wizard	An easy step-by-step wizard to create a standalone Seam Web Project with a form to create runtime and server instances in order to get started creating, running, and debugging J2EE (only) applications. You may also add JSF capabilities.	New Seam Project wizard
Seam component generations options	All the Seam component generations options known from Seam-gen are available as	Seam Wizards

Feature	Benefit	Chapter
	wizards (with sensible auto-defaulting) for creating various common Seam components.	
Seam Editors	Visual Page Editor, Seam Pages Editor and Seam Components Editor provide you with a range of great possibilities and will be helpful when working with JBoss Seam.	Seam Editors
Seam Validator	A configured Seam Validator provides validation of various possible problematic definitions.	Seam Validation
CRUD Database Application Generation	JBoss Seam allows adding CRUD support to a Seam Web application.	CRUD Database Application
TestNG Framework	TestNG ("Testing, the Next Generation") is a Java unit testing framework that aims to overcome many limitations of JUnit.	Using TestNG project

1.3. Installation into Eclipse

Here, we are going to explain how to install Seam plugin into Eclipse.

Seam is a one module of JBoss Tools project. Since Seam has a dependence on other JBoss Tools modules we recommend you to install a bundle of all [JBoss Tools plug-ins](#) [<http://labs.jboss.com/tools/download.html>]. Installation instruction you can find on JBoss Wiki in [InstallingJBossTools](#) [<http://labs.jboss.com/wiki/InstallingJBossTools>] section.

1.4. Other relevant resources on the topic

The [Seam Framework](#) [<http://seamframework.org/>] - Next generation enterprise Java development.

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

There is some extra information on [JBoss Wiki](#). [<http://www.jboss.org/community/wiki/JBossSeam>]

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

You can find a set of screencasts on how to search/find references and use Seam refactoring tools in the following Max Andersen's [blog post](#) [<http://in.relation.to/12524.lace>].

Creating a New Seam Project via the New Seam Project wizard

In this chapter we provide you with the necessary steps to start working with Seam Framework.

At first, we suggest to set the specific Seam perspective that combines a number of different views and editors needed for work with resources concerned. For that select [Window > Open Perspective > Other > Seam](#) or you can also access it through the button in the right top corner.

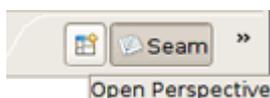


Figure 2.1. Seam Perspective Icon

Also the [Open Web Browser](#) action is directly available in the [Seam perspective](#).



Figure 2.2. Embedded Web Browser Button

2.1. Create standalone Seam Web Project

The best way to get started with Seam is to create a simple Seam Project and experiment with it.

Thus, you should select [File > New > Seam Web Project](#) to run the [New Seam Project](#) wizard. The wizard form allows you to create runtime and server instances in order to get started creating, running, and debugging J2EE (only) applications.

Seam Web Project wizard has an option for selecting the actual Server (not just WTP runtime) that will be used for the project. This allows the wizard to identify correctly where the required datasource and driver libraries need to go.

Let's get through the wizard step-by-step. First, you should enter a name and a location directory for your new project.

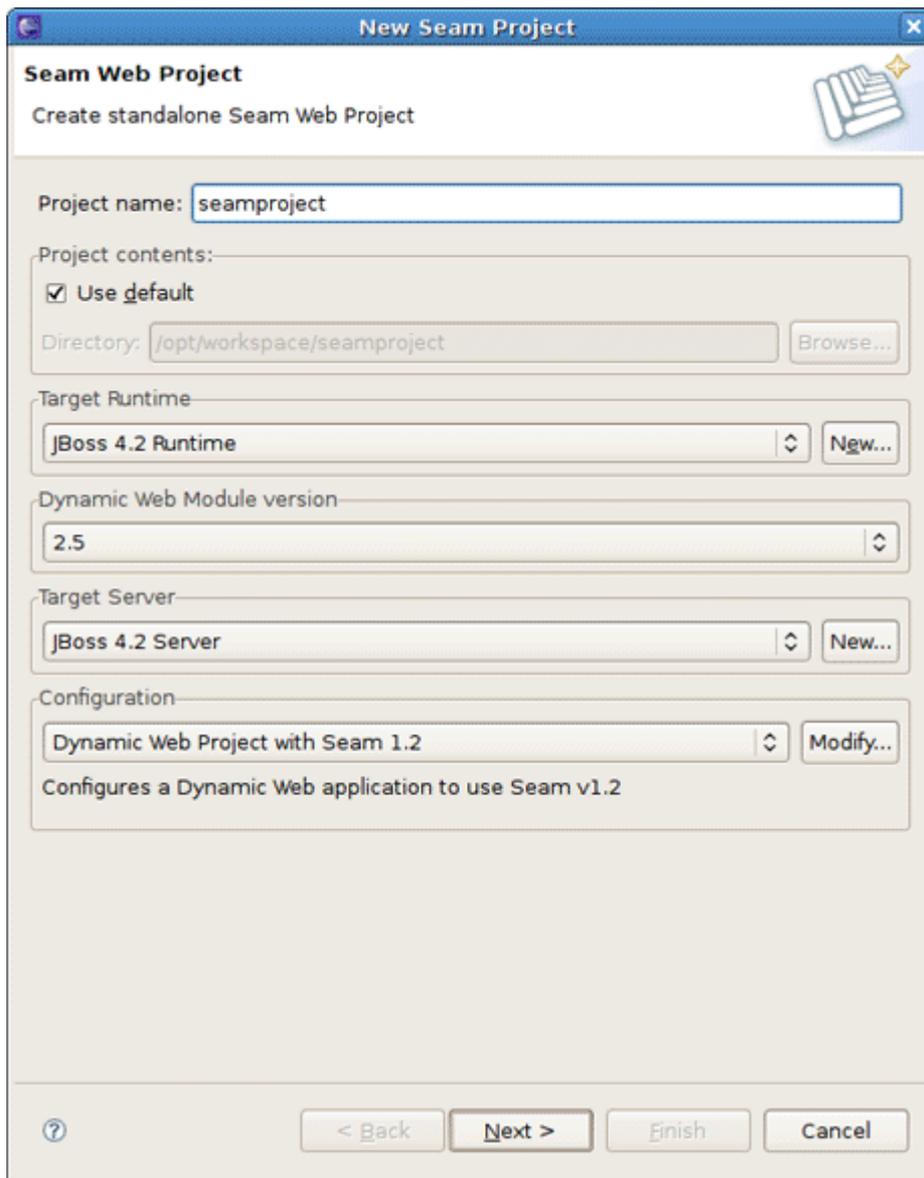


Figure 2.3. New Seam Project Wizard

On the figure above you can see the runtime and the server already created.

If you need to create a new runtime, click on the [New...](#) button in the [Target Runtime](#) section. It brings up the wizard where you can specify a new JBoss Server Runtime environment or the other type of runtime appropriate for your project configuration. Let's create one more JBoss 4.2 Runtime. Hence, after choosing it click on [Next](#) button.

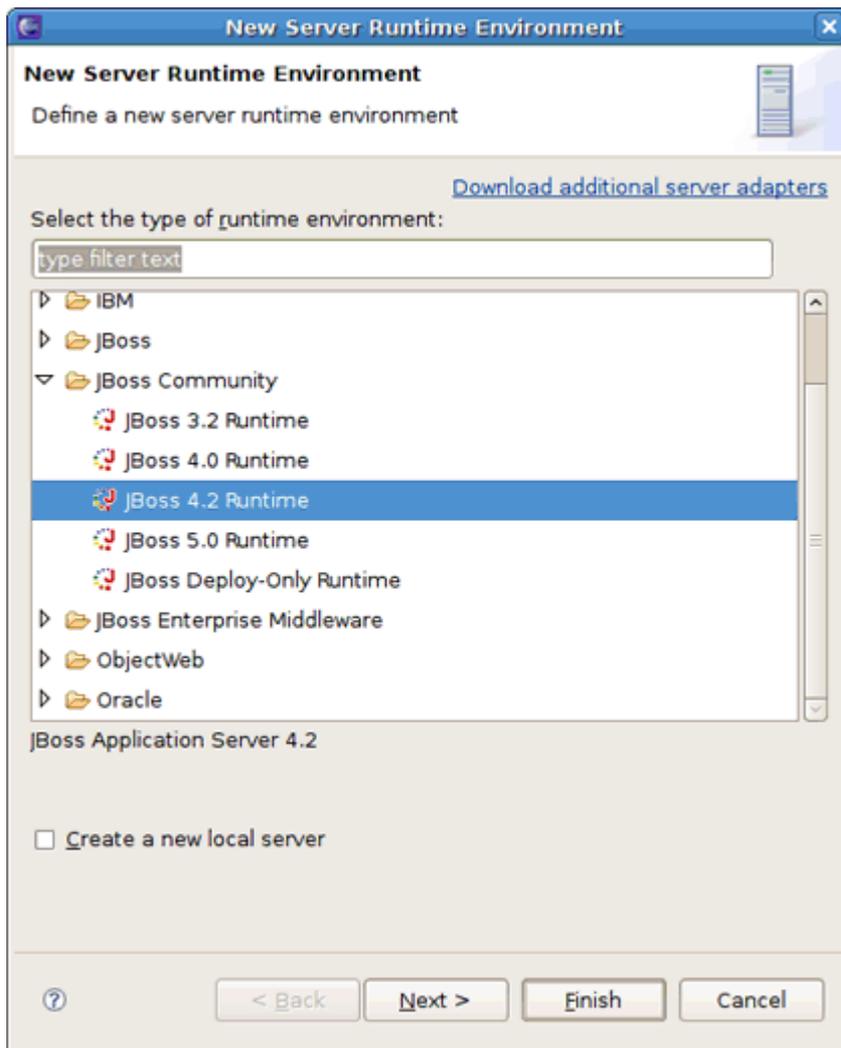


Figure 2.4. Specifying Target Runtime

All what you need here is to name runtime, type the path to its install directory or locate it by using [Browse](#) button, select a Java Runtime Environment, and select which configuration you want.

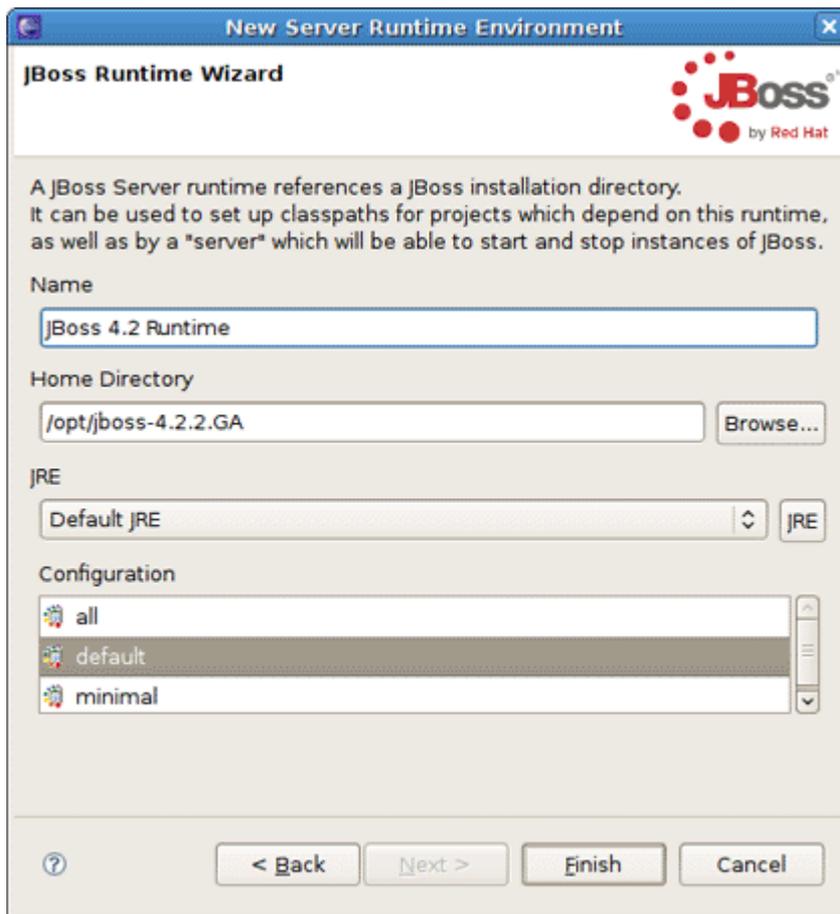


Figure 2.5. Specifying Target Runtime Configurations

Clicking on [Finish](#) returns you to the [New Seam Project wizard page](#).

The next step is to define a Server by clicking on [New...](#) button in the [Target Server](#) section. In appeared [New Server dialog](#) the last server which matches the runtime will be selected.

All declared runtimes are listed in the combo-box under the servers view. Here, you can indicate a server runtime that you need. Click [Add](#) if you want to add a new Server Runtime.

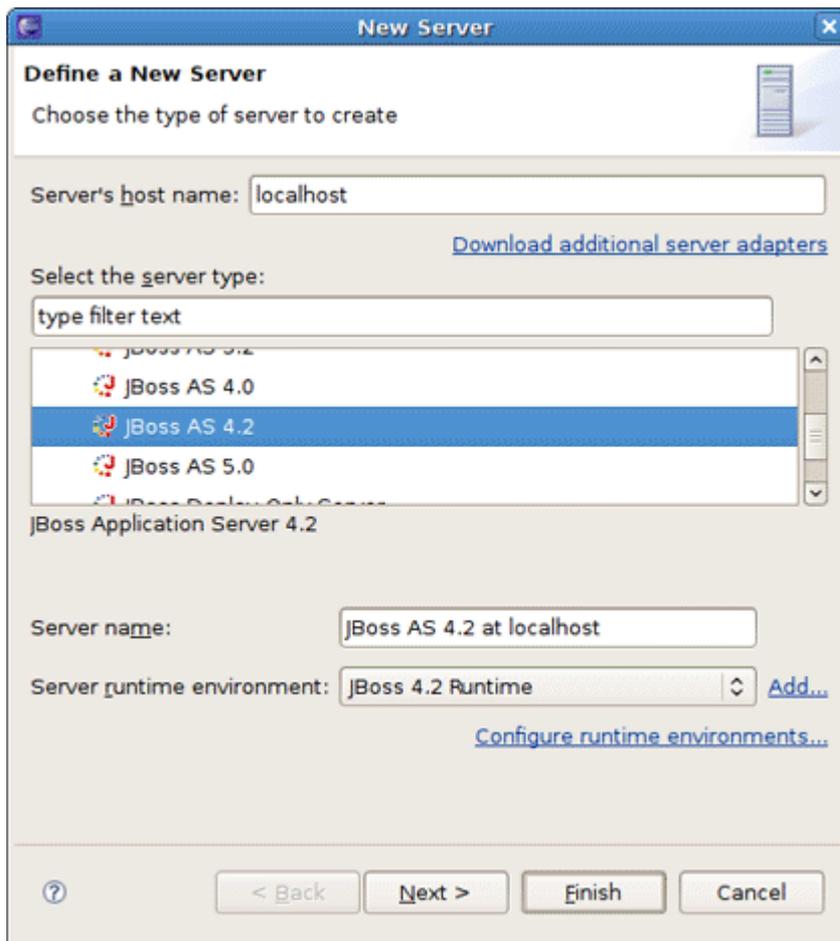


Figure 2.6. Specifying Target Server

Next page allows you to verify the information for a chosen server. Leave everything as it is and click on *Next*.

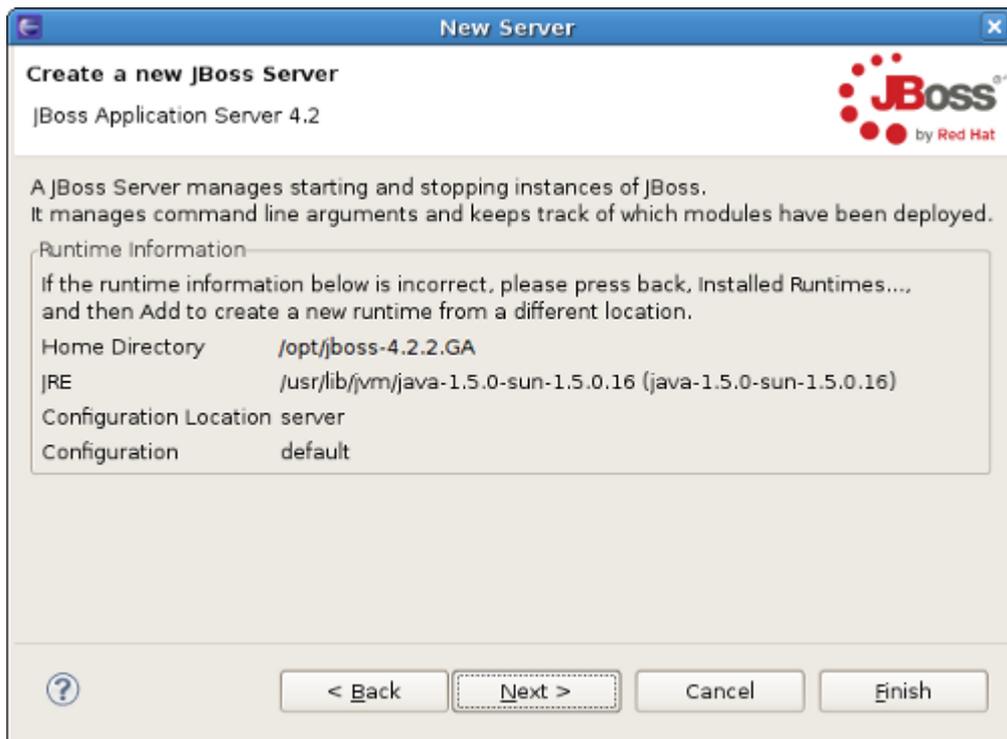


Figure 2.7. JBoss Runtime Summary

On the last wizard step you can modify your projects to configure them on the Server.

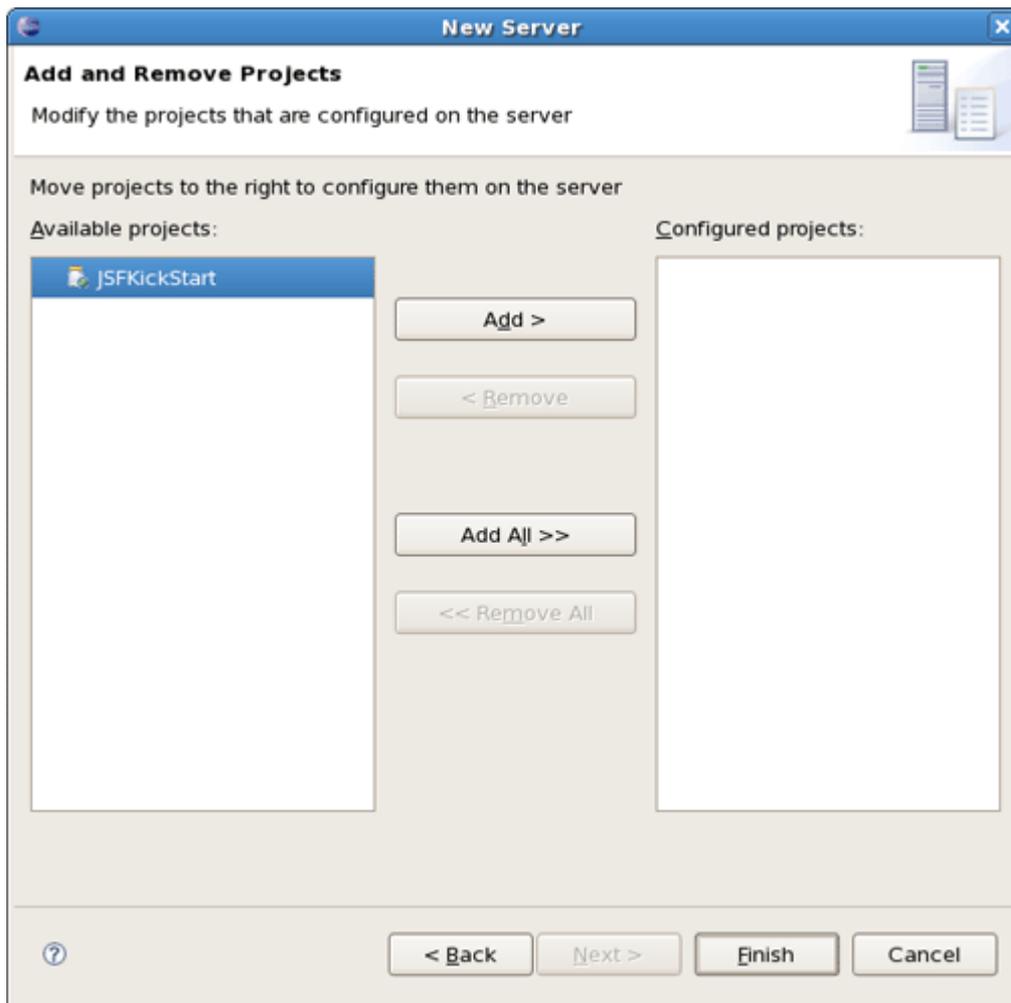


Figure 2.8. Project Modification for Configuring on the Server

Once you have the Target Server defined click on *Finish* button to return to the first page of the [New Seam Project wizard](#).



Tip:

We suggest that you look through [AS manager guide](#) [../as/html_single/index.html] to find out more about runtimes and servers.

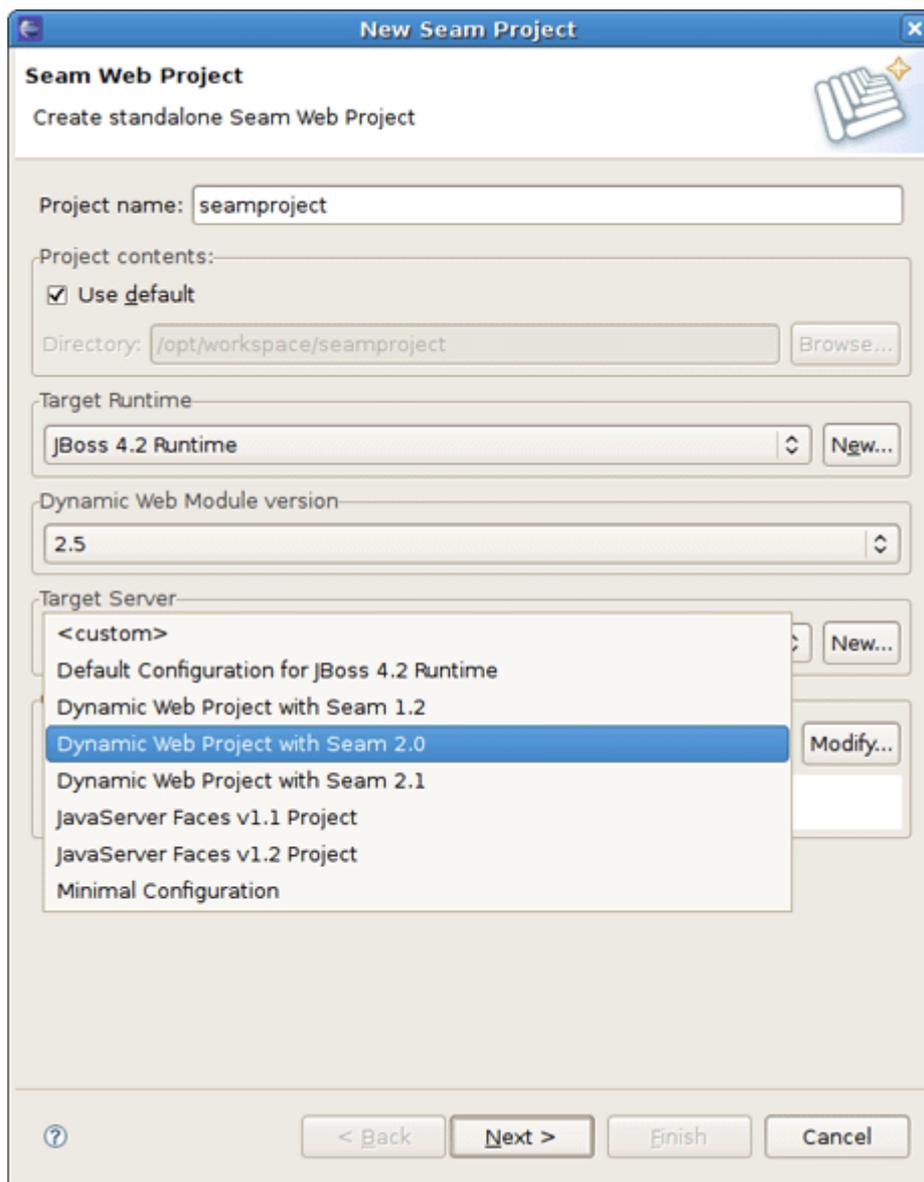


Figure 2.9. Completion of Runtime and Server Configuration

The last section on this wizard step is [Configuration](#). Here, you can select one of the pre-defined project configurations either associated with Seam 1.2, Seam 2.0 or with Seam 2.1. Furthermore, you can create your own configuration by pressing the [Modify...](#) button. It will open the dialog which allows to configure your own set of facets for adding extra functionality to your project.

Pass to the next section to find out more details on this dialog.

2.2. Selecting the Project Facets

The [Project Facets wizard](#) allows you to enable or disable specific facets which define necessary features for the project. When you switch to this wizard form, all critical facets are already checked for the chosen Configuration.

Chapter 2. Creating a New Seam Project via the New Seam Project wizard

Notice that this page of the wizard also allows you to set the necessary version for any facet.

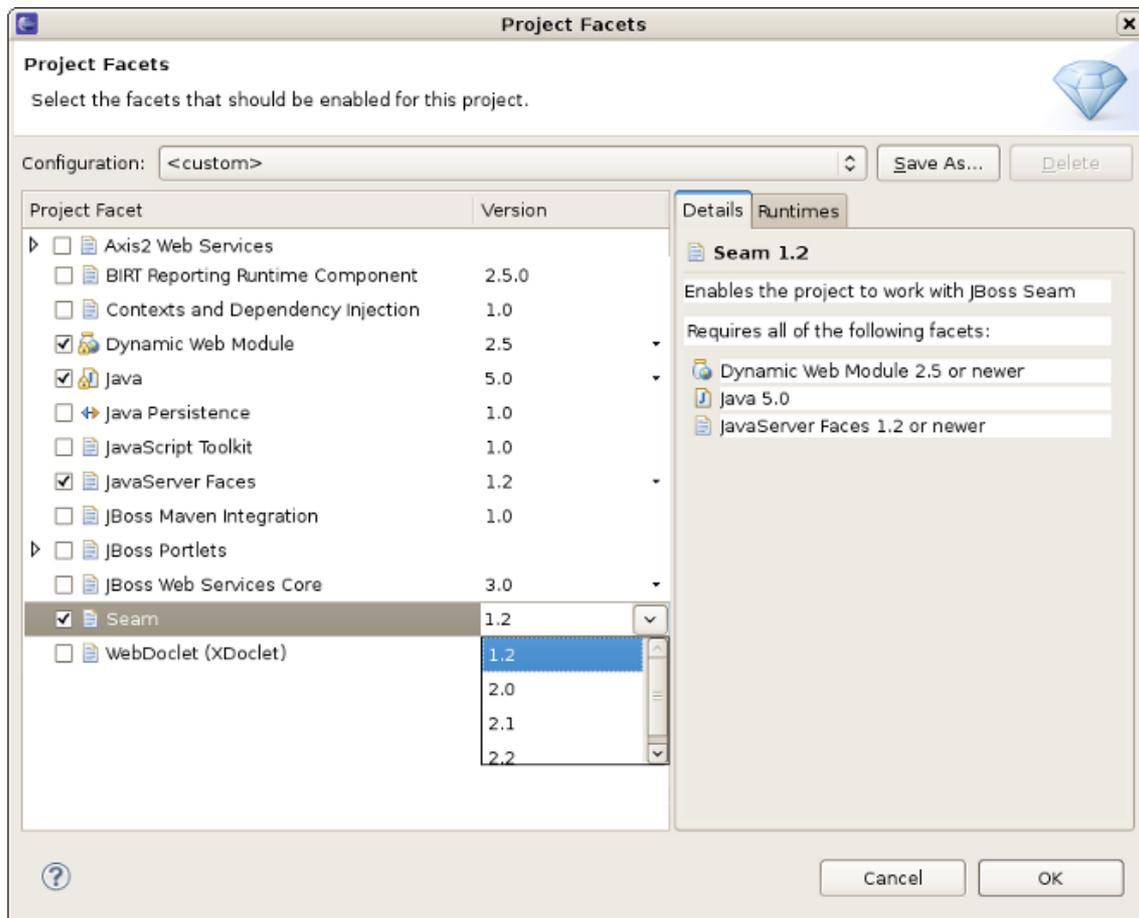


Figure 2.10. Project Facets Selection

Moreover, here you can specify your own preset of selected facets by checking needed ones in project facets window and clicking on [Save](#) button.

Chapter 2. Creating a New Seam Project via the New Seam Project wizard

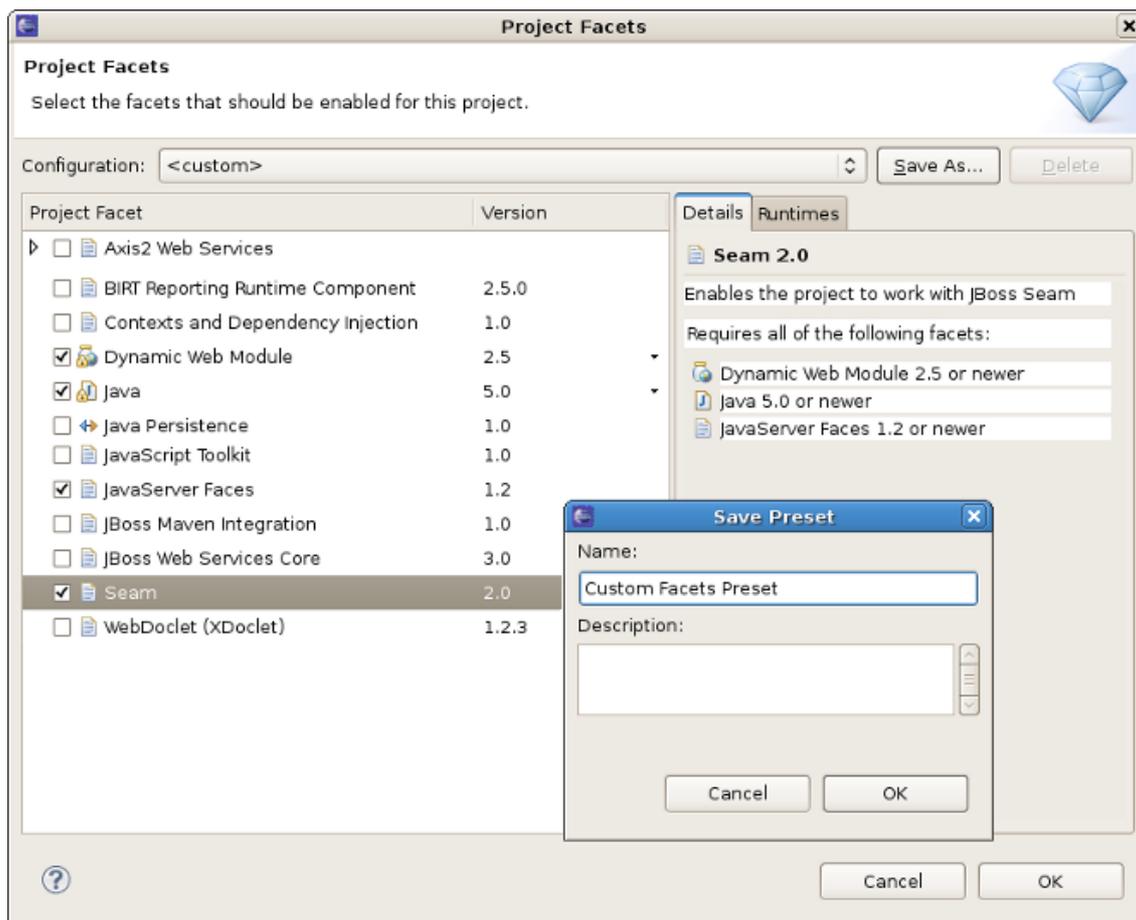


Figure 2.11. Specifying Custom Facet Preset

To see all available Server runtimes click on [Runtimes](#) tab on the left. You can create a new one using the [New](#) button. If more than one runtime is checked here, the [Make Primary](#) button won't be dimmed yet. Thus, you can make use of it to mark primary runtime.

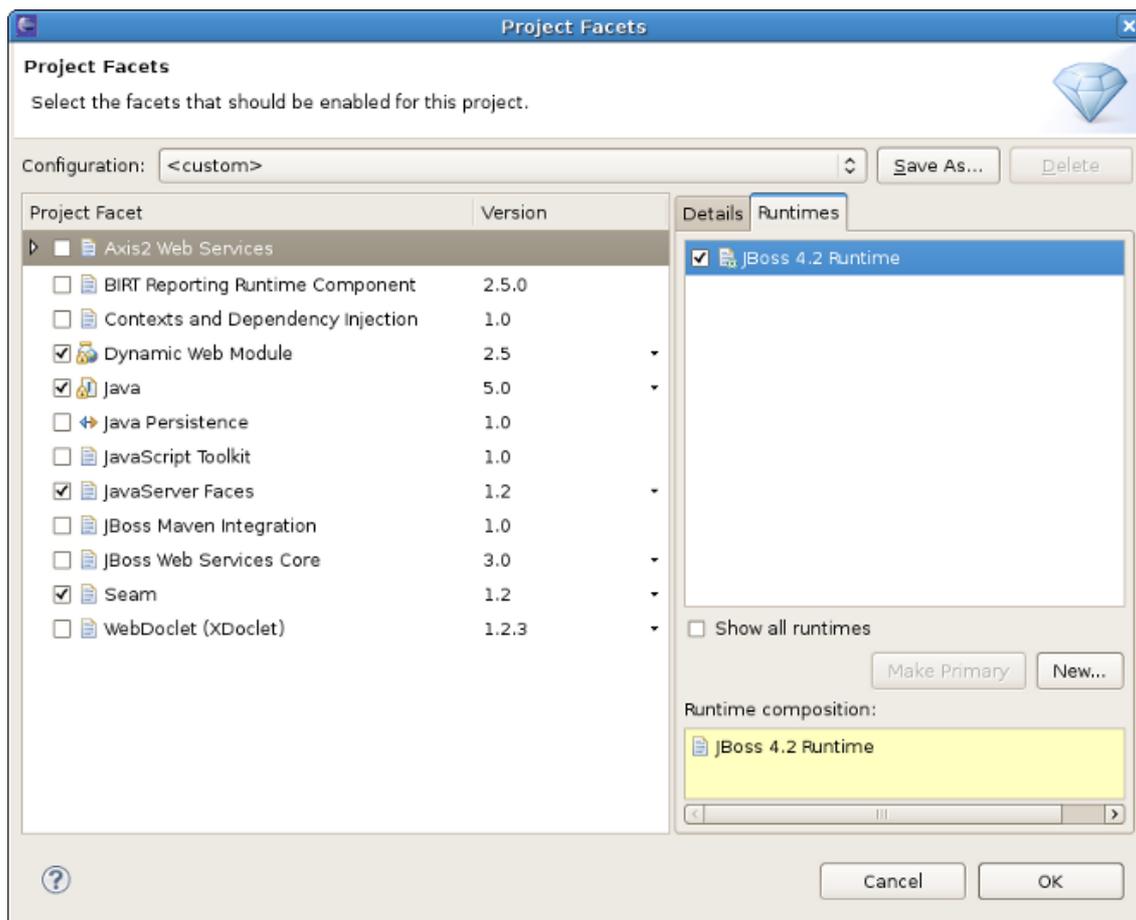


Figure 2.12. Setting Runtime

[Ok](#) button will bring you to the [Web Module](#) wizard form again.

2.2.1. Seam project with JPA facets

For creating Seam project with JPA support you need to select [Java Persistent](#) facet on [Project Facets](#) page and click [OK](#).

Then you should press [Next](#) and may leave the default value on [Java application building](#) page and [Web Module Settings](#) page.

After that you will see [JPA facet](#) page.

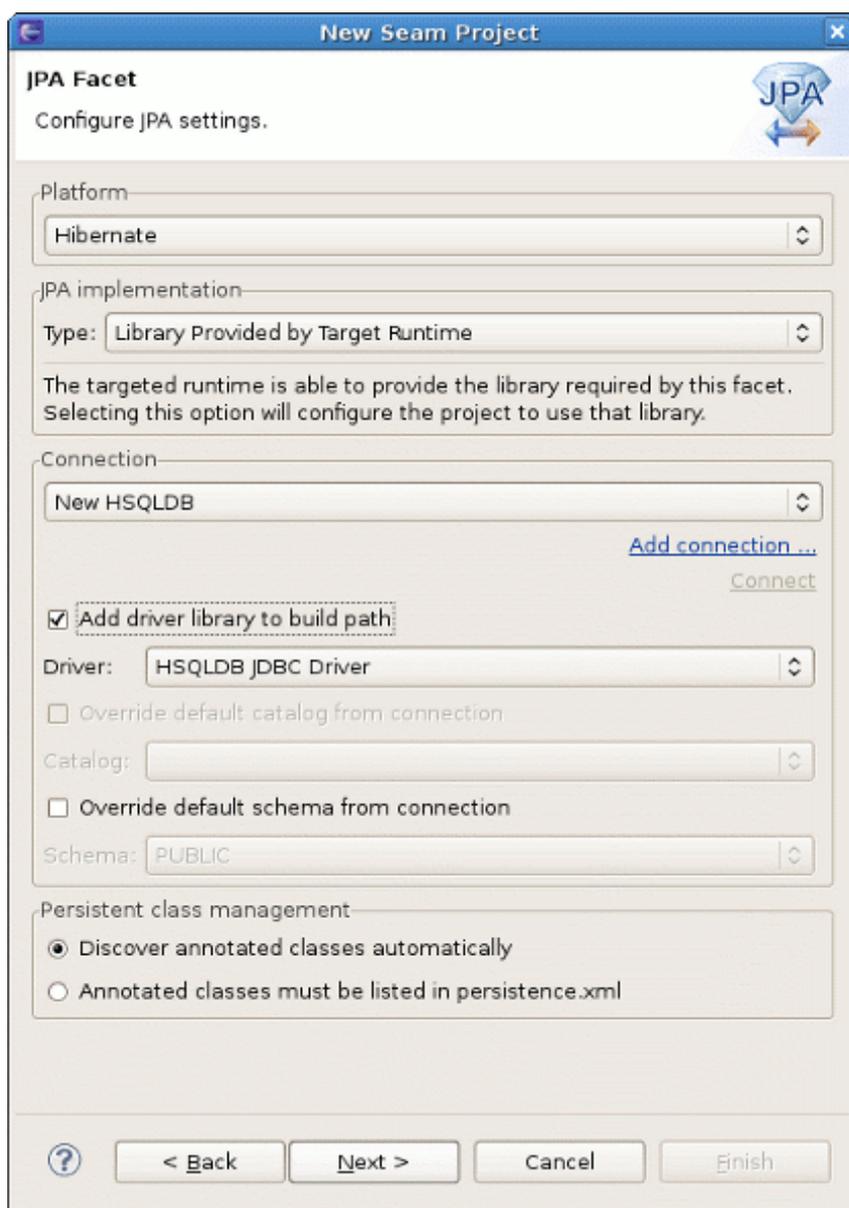


Figure 2.13. JPA Facet page

On this page you can choose [Platform](#) (vendor-specific JPA implementation) for your project, type of JPA Implementation, and configure the [Connection](#) to database in the [Connection](#) area.

More about [JPA facet](#) page you can read in [Eclipse documentation](http://help.eclipse.org/galileo/index.jsp?topic=/org.eclipse.jpt.doc.user/ref_jpa_facet.htm) [http://help.eclipse.org/galileo/index.jsp?topic=/org.eclipse.jpt.doc.user/ref_jpa_facet.htm].

On the next step you will see [JSF Capabilities](#) and [Seam facet](#) pages, which are mostly the same as in general Seam project.

2.3. Java application building configuration

With this wizard you can define Java source directories which will be generated on build path. Also you can specify a default output folder. If you are agree with default values, press [Next](#)

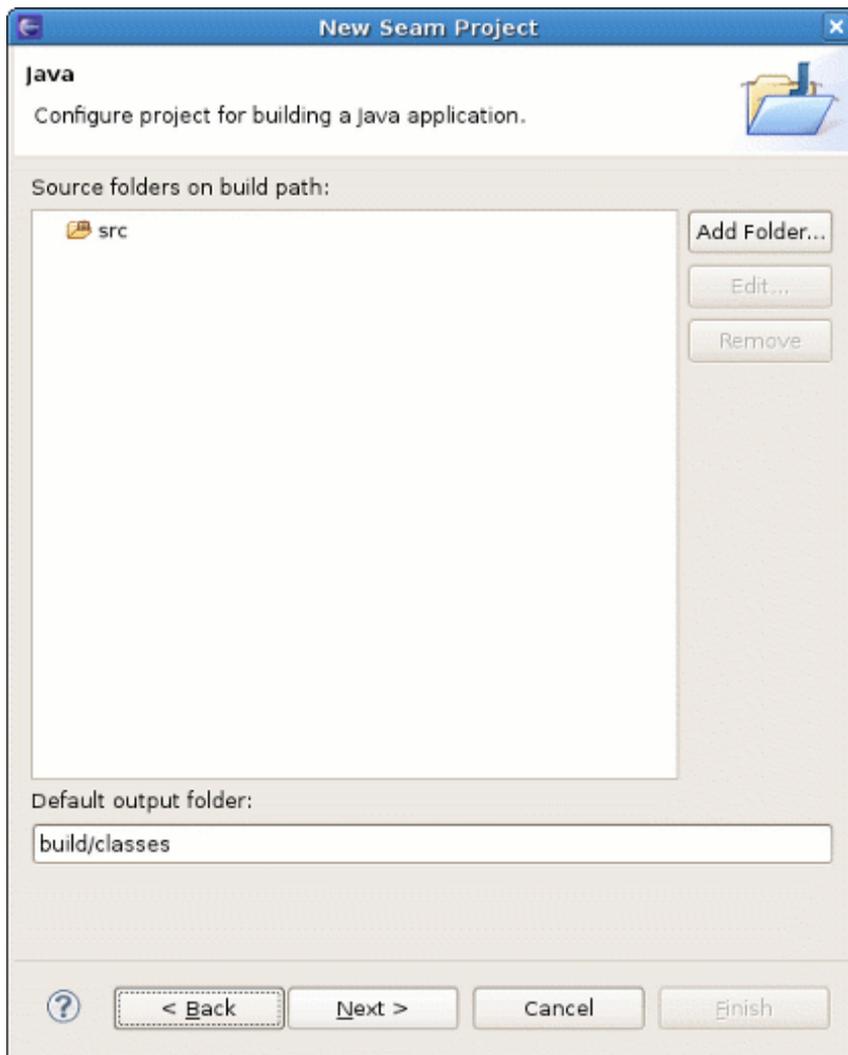


Figure 2.14. Java application building Wizard

2.4. How to Configure Web Module Settings

As we deal with a Dynamic Web Application, we should at first specify the top level directory of our application for deploying it to a server afterwards. You know, this kind of application contains Web resources. Thus, it's important to indicate the content directory. The wizard will put all those values itself, so you can leave everything as is.

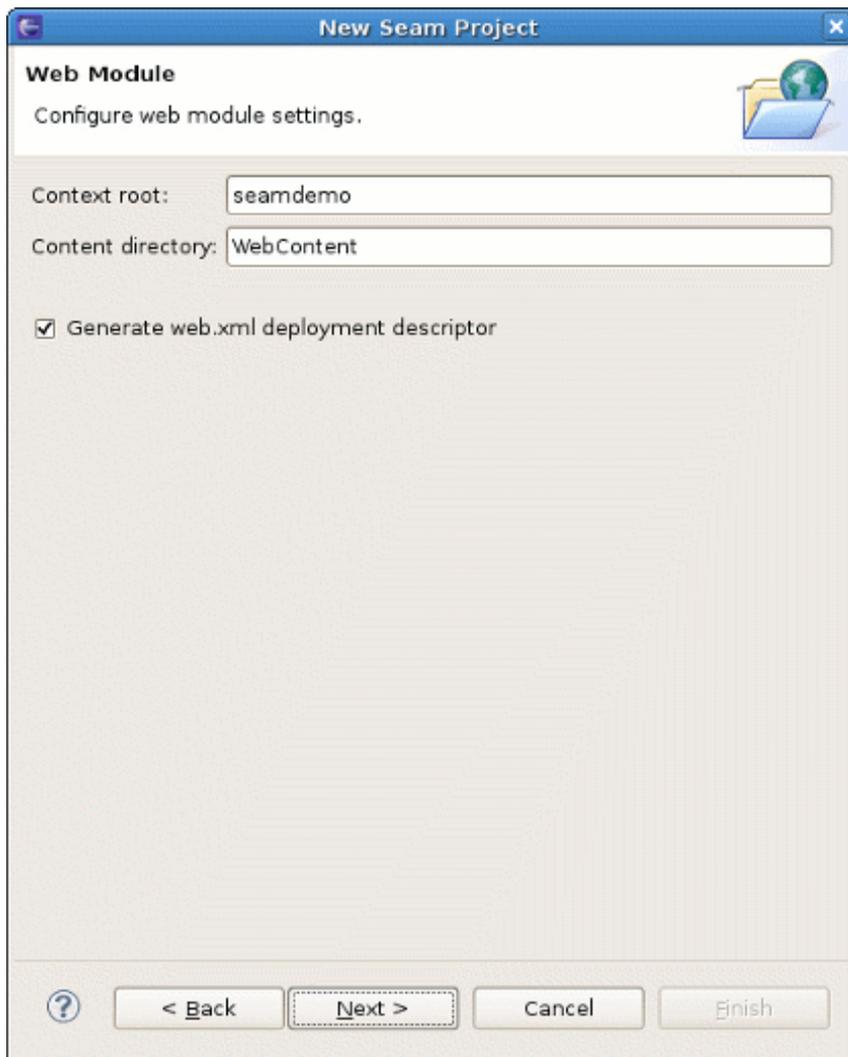


Figure 2.15. Web Module Settings

Choose *Next* to switch to the next wizard form.

2.5. Adding JSF Capabilities

This wizard helps you to add JSF capabilities to your project.

Choose *Library provided by Target Runtime* from Library Type list if you'd like to use a default JSF implementation given by the present runtime.

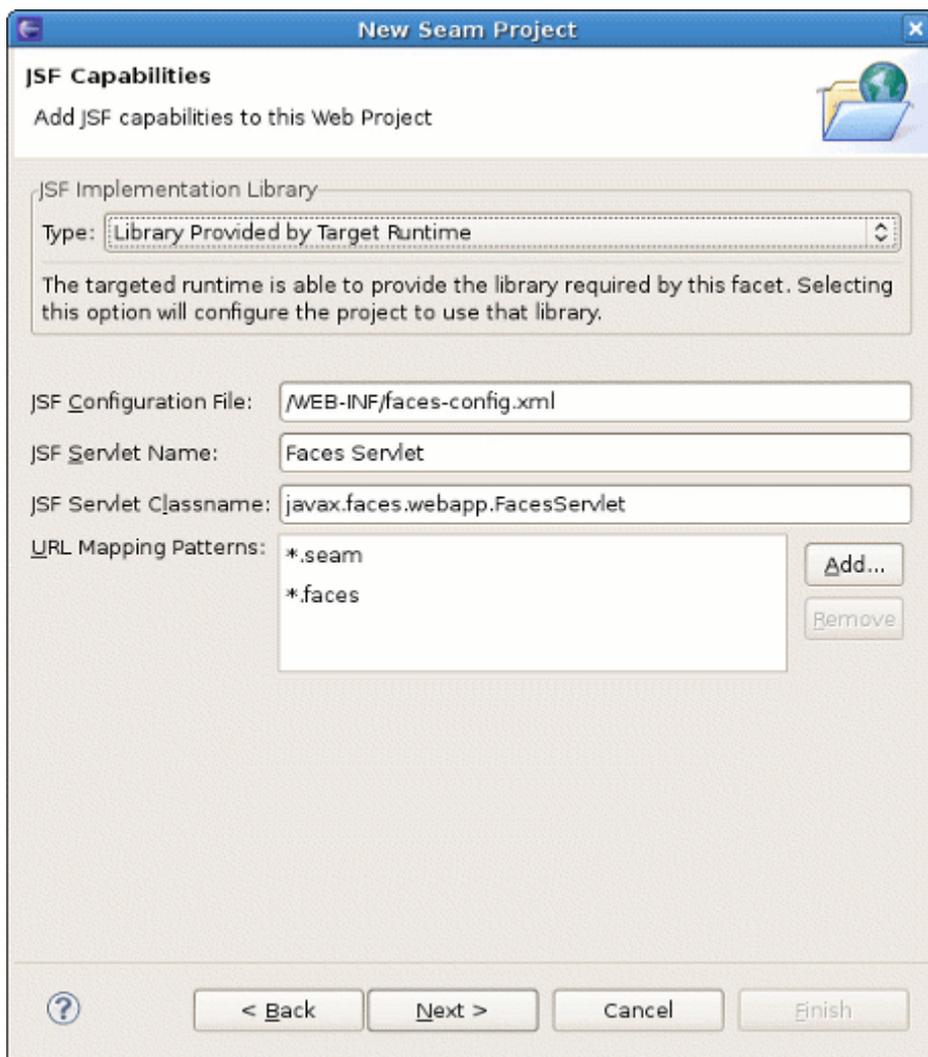


Figure 2.16. Adding JSF Capabilities to Web Project

In case if you prefer to use your custom JSF implementation, choose [User Library](#) Item from Library Type list. In User Library list you can check required library.

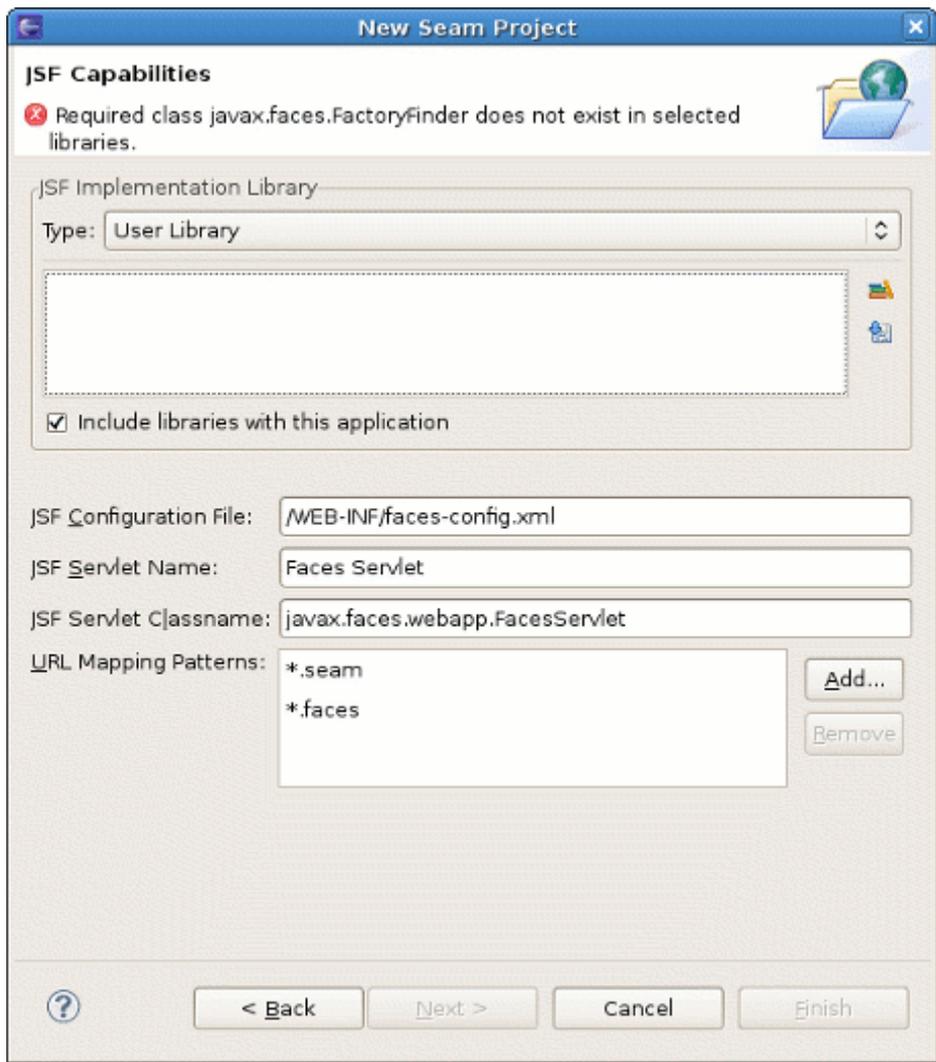


Figure 2.17. Using Custom JSF implementation Library

If a new library is required, click [Manage libraries...](#) () button. Then you should click [New](#).

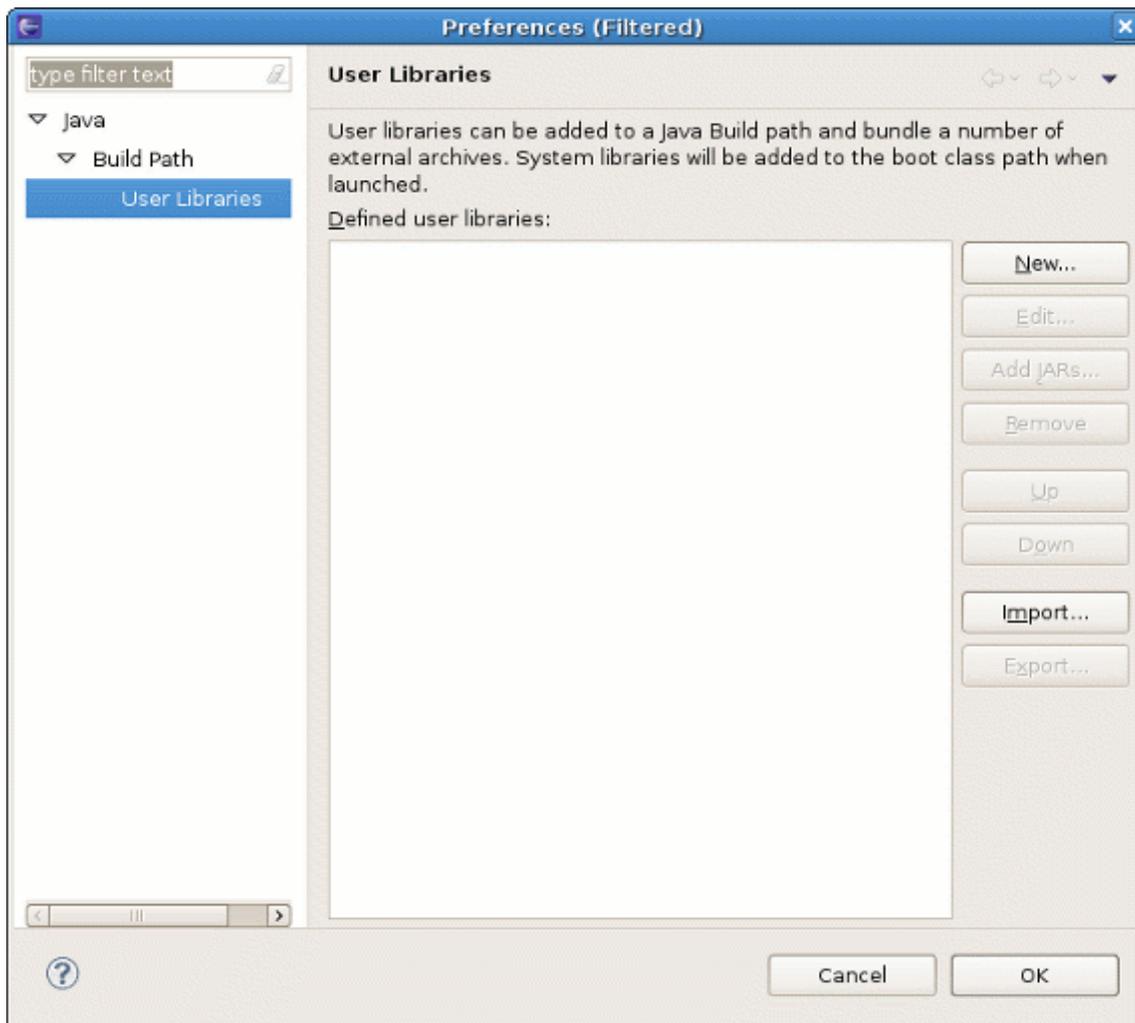


Figure 2.18. Using Custom JSF implementation Library

Here, it's necessary to type a [Library Name](#).

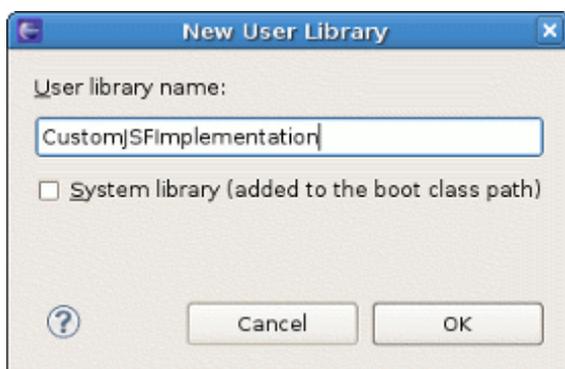


Figure 2.19. Entering New User Library Name

To add proper [Library JARs](#), click [Add JARs...](#) button and select the JARs on your hard drive.

Chapter 2. Creating a New Seam Project via the New Seam Project wizard

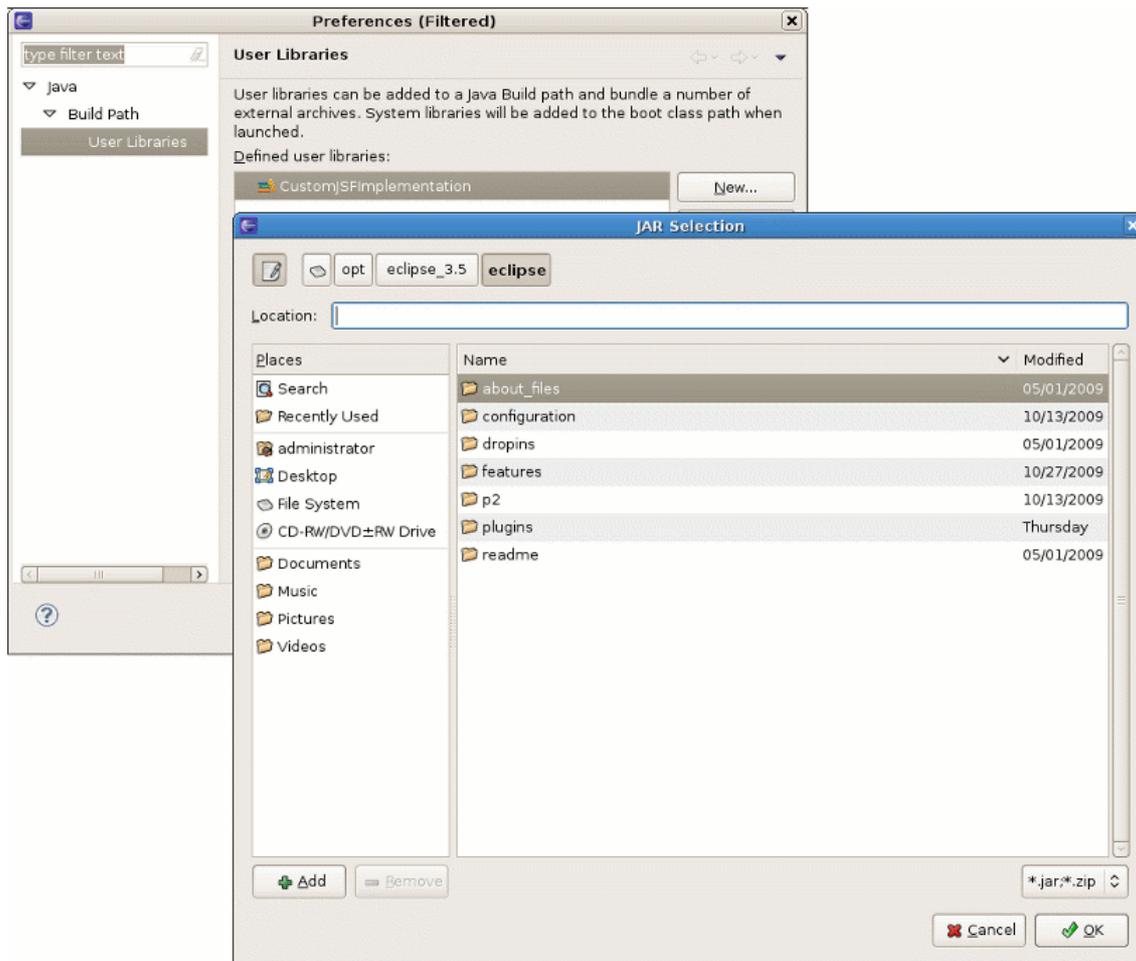


Figure 2.20. Selection Library JARs

You can download necessary JSF implementation libraries provided by Sun and Apache Foundation as well. Click [Download...](#)



(button and choose one of proposed libraries.)

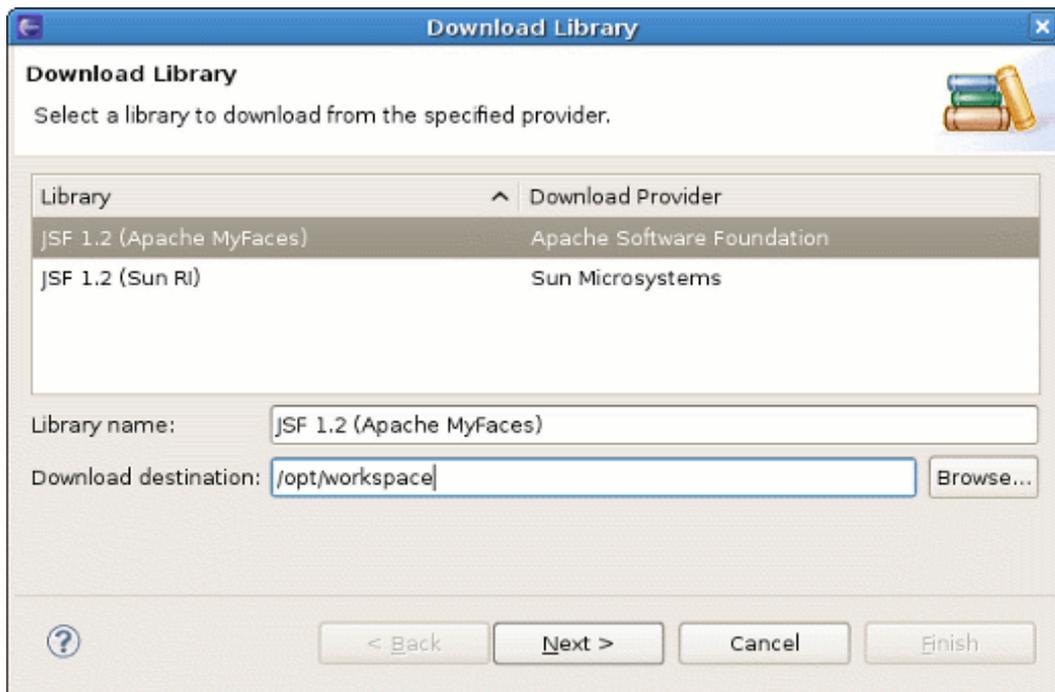


Figure 2.21. Download JSF Implementation Library

The last wizard options allows to edit a path for [JSF Configuration File](#), a name for [JSF Servlet](#), [JSF Servlet Classname](#) and change [URL Mapping Patterns](#).

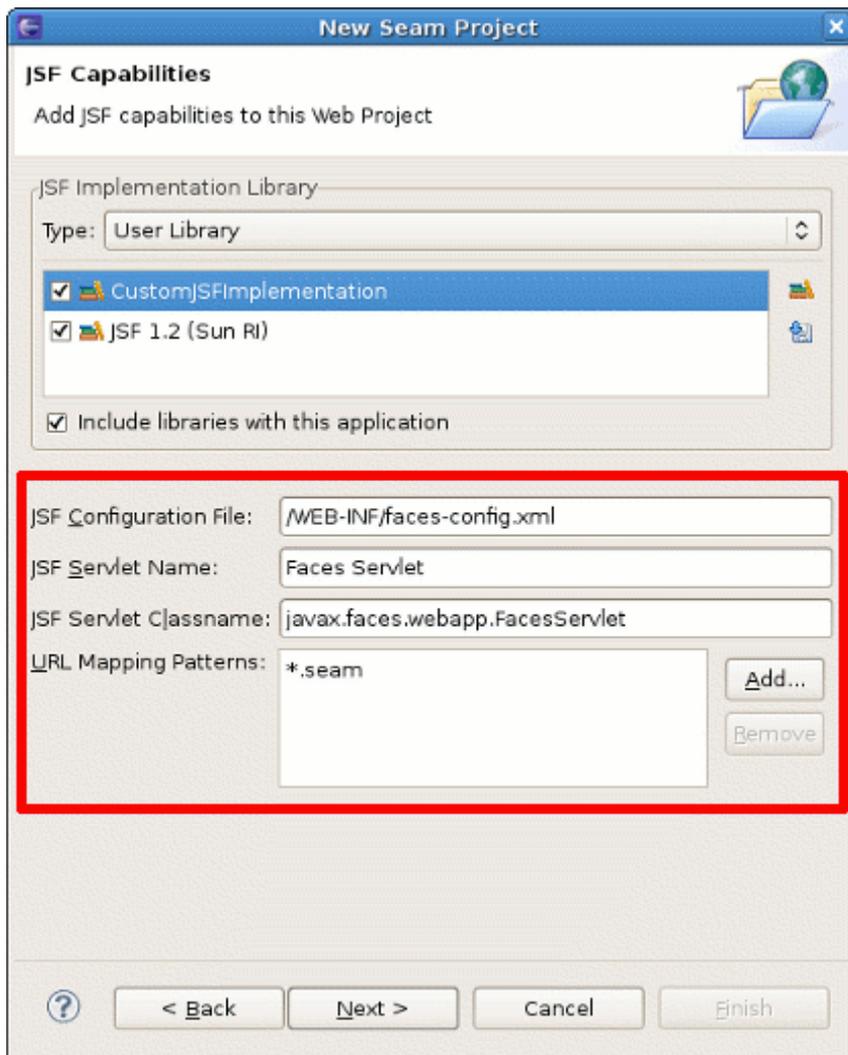


Figure 2.22. JSF Capabilities Wizard

Since we are arranging the Seam Web project, the last step we should do is to adjust project configurations associated with the Seam.

2.6. Configure Seam Facet Settings

The last wizard step is related to Seam facet and allows you to do the following:

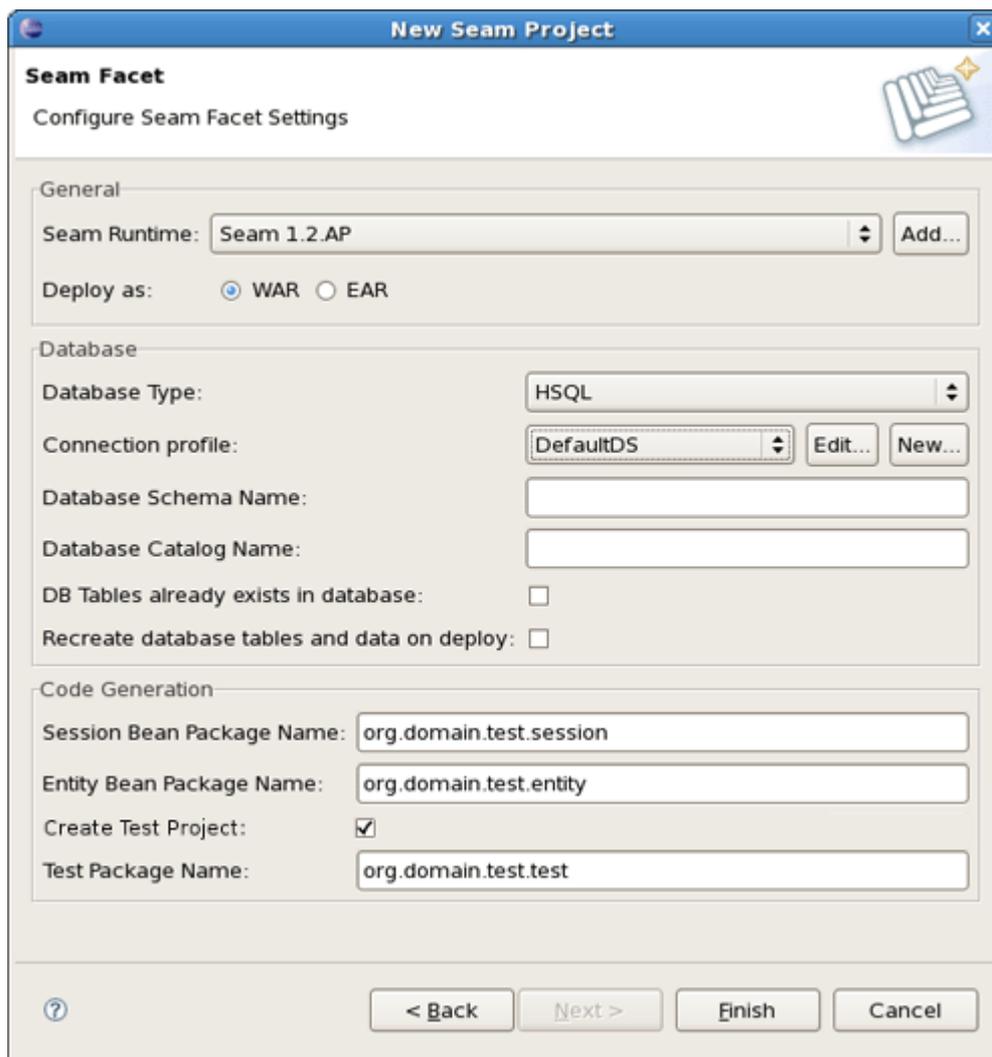


Figure 2.23. Seam Facet Settings

- Create Seam runtime and define Seam home folder.

For that click on [Add](#) button in the [General](#) section. Note, in the wizard shown below you can create a Seam runtime only for the version that was selected in the [Project Facets](#) wizard (version 1.2 in our case).

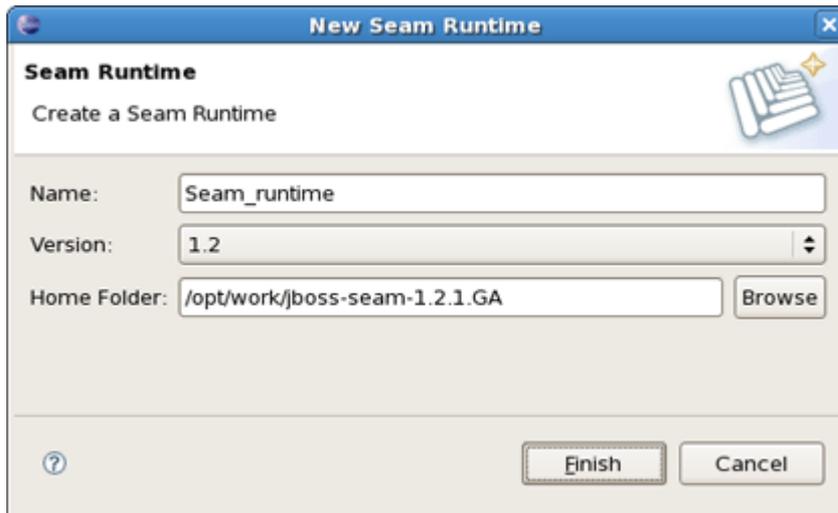


Figure 2.24. Seam Runtime Creation

- Select EAR or WAR deployment by checking a necessary radio button.
- Select a *Database Type*

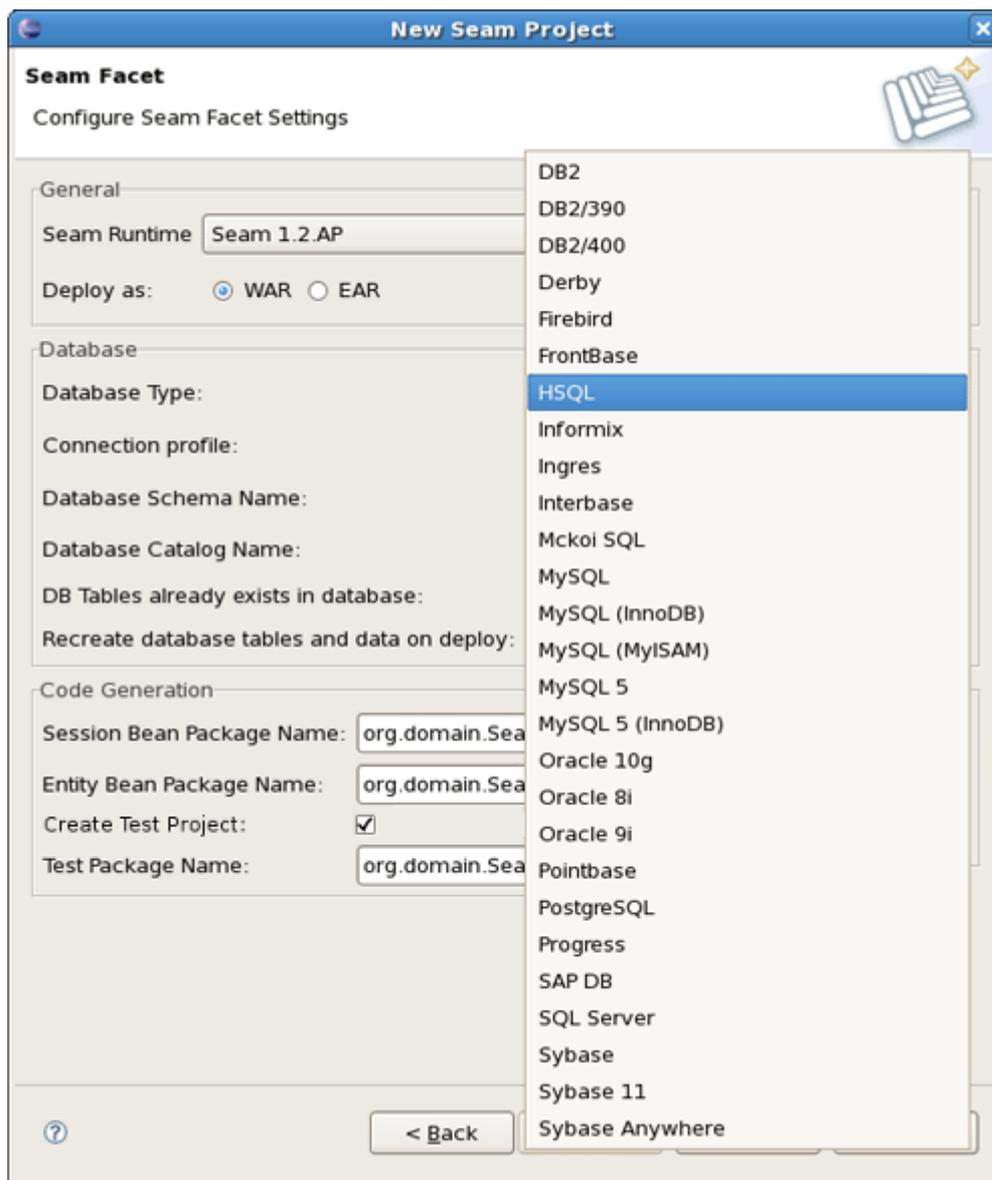


Figure 2.25. Database Type Selecting

- and then specify a [Connection profile](#) appropriate for your database.

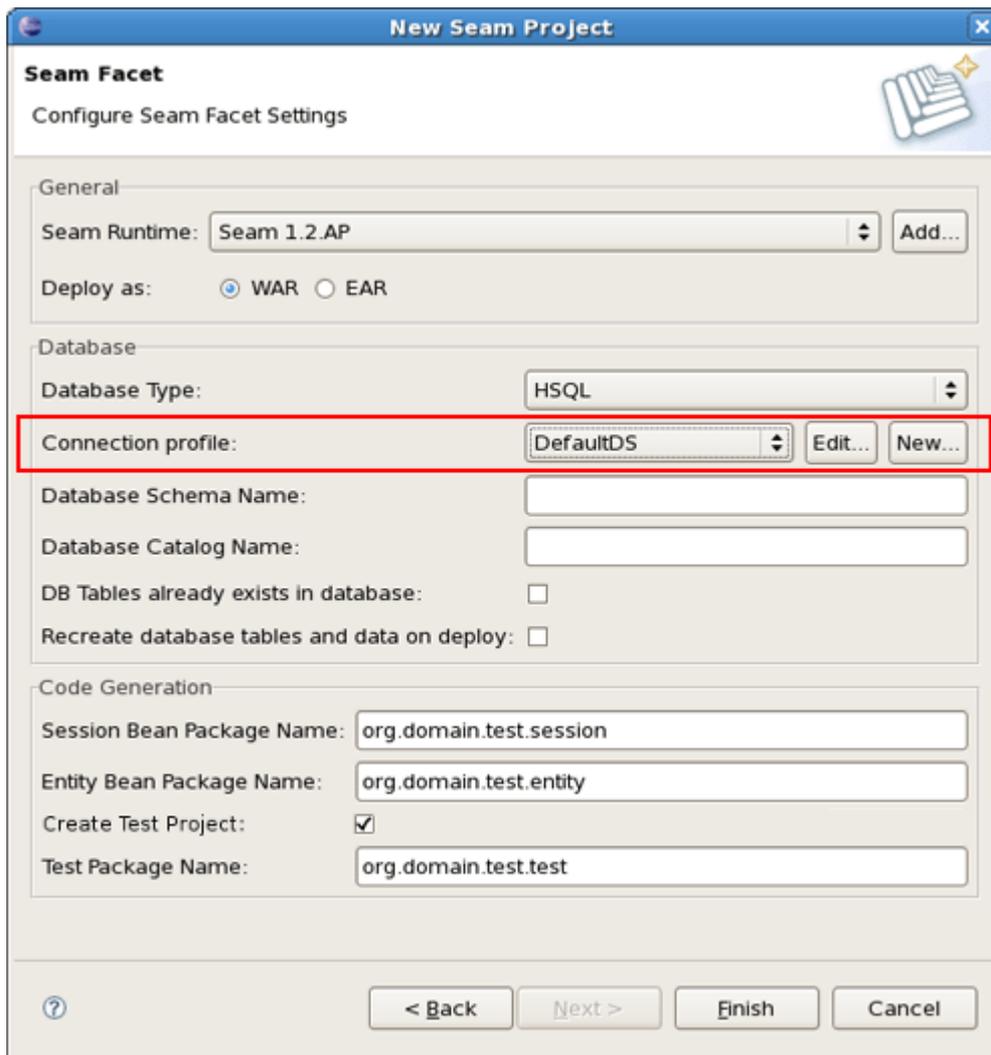


Figure 2.26. Connection Profile Options

You can edit chosen profile by using *Edit* button or organise a new one by clicking on *New* button and selecting necessary for you type of connection profile.

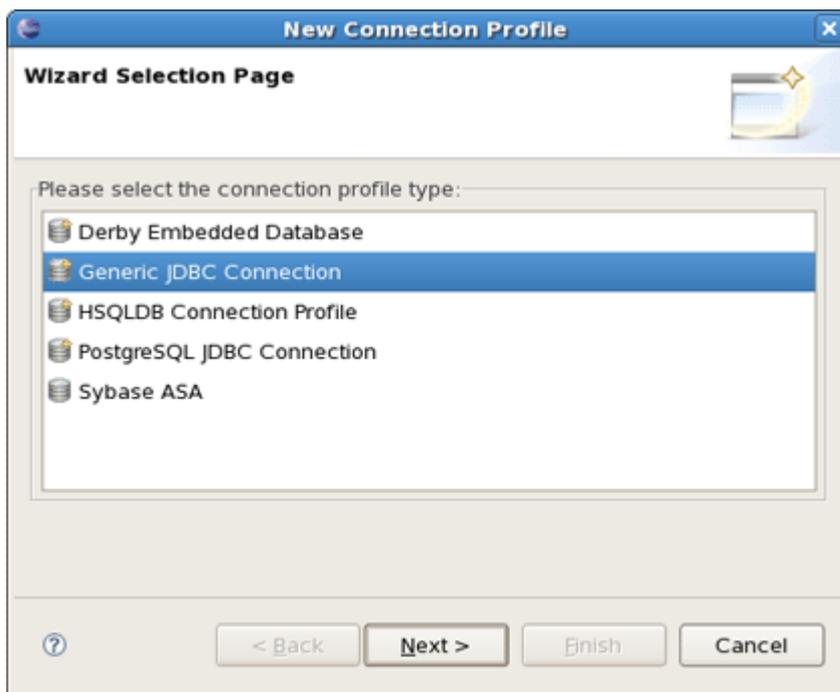


Figure 2.27. Connection Profile Selecting

On the dialog you'll be asked to enter its name and description. And then you should select a proper driver and adjust connection details. Press *Next* to preview all the adjusted settings and complete the creation of the new profile.

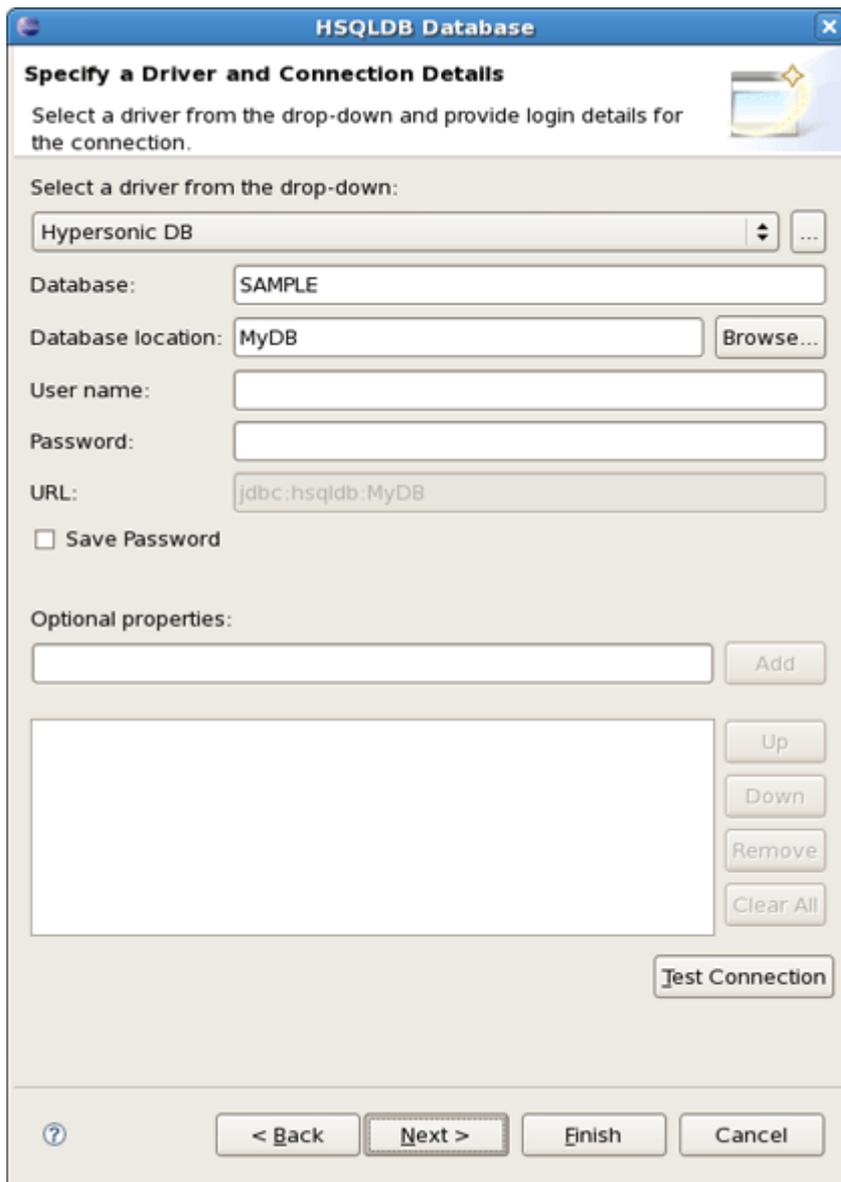
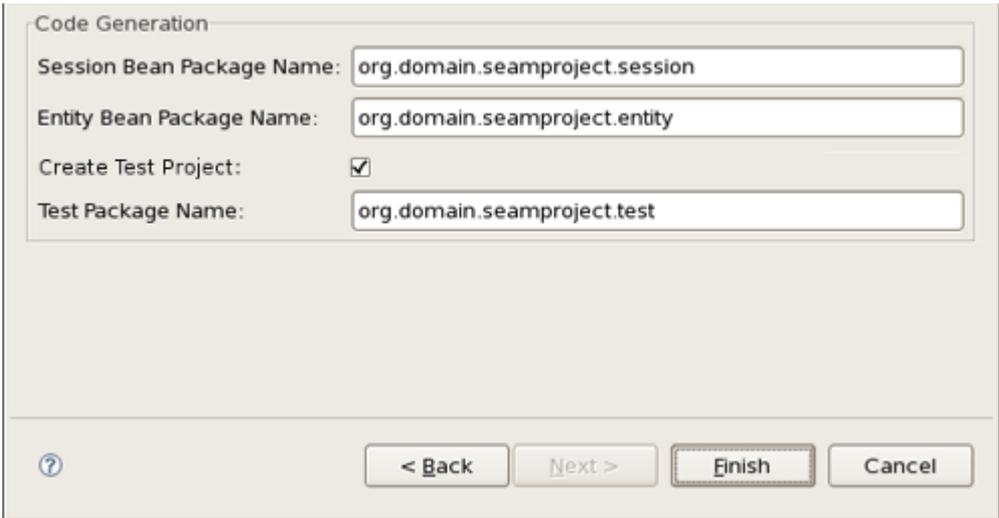


Figure 2.28. Connection Details

The next block of settings in the Seam Facet wizard are describing a Database and a connection to it.

In the [Code Generation](#) section the wizard has already provided the names for your [Session Bean](#), [Entity Bean](#) and [Test](#) packages generation (optional). Of course, you can change them on others of your choice.



The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Code Generation" with the following fields and controls:

- Session Bean Package Name:
- Entity Bean Package Name:
- Create Test Project:
- Test Package Name:

At the bottom of the dialog, there is a help icon (question mark in a circle) on the left and four buttons: "< Back", "Next >", "Finish", and "Cancel". The "Finish" button is highlighted with a darker border.

Figure 2.29. Code Generation Section

Click on *Finish* to generate a project.

Maven Integration for Seam Projects

Starting from 3.1 M2 version [JBoss Tools](#) includes new Jboss Maven Integration plug-in which now allows to create mavenized Seam projects and enable Seam tools support for imported Maven projects.

The Jboss Maven Integration requires [m2eclipse](http://m2eclipse.sonatype.org/) [http://m2eclipse.sonatype.org/] to be installed.



Note:

For M2 release of [JBoss Tools](#) it is important to use m2eclipse [stable updatesite](http://m2eclipse.sonatype.org/update/) [http://m2eclipse.sonatype.org/update/] or the [latest integration build](http://m2eclipse.sonatype.org/releases/0.9.9.200906081351) [http://m2eclipse.sonatype.org/releases/0.9.9.200906081351] that M2 was developed against. If you want to use the latest development release of m2eclipse you need to use the [nightly builds](http://download.jboss.org/jbosstools/updates/nightly/trunk/) [http://download.jboss.org/jbosstools/updates/nightly/trunk/] of [JBoss Tools](#).

3.1. Creating Maven ready Seam project

Maven Integration makes the Seam Wizard capable of creating Maven ready projects to let Maven get the libraries instead of using the Seam runtime.

To create a mavenized Seam project you should perform the following steps:

- Navigate to [File > New Seam Project](#). Give the project a meaningful name, specify a target runtime and server and select the proper configuration for your Seam project:

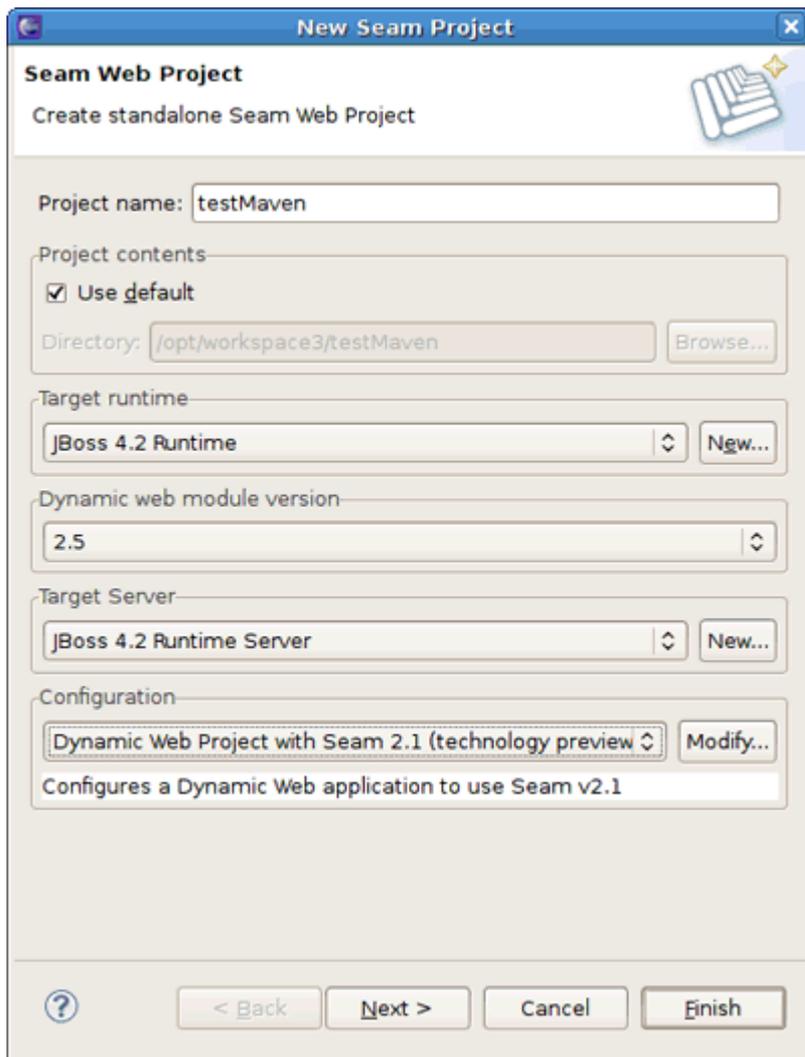


Figure 3.1. Starting the Mavenized Seam Project

- Click the *Modify* button to enable the *Jboss Maven Integration* facet:

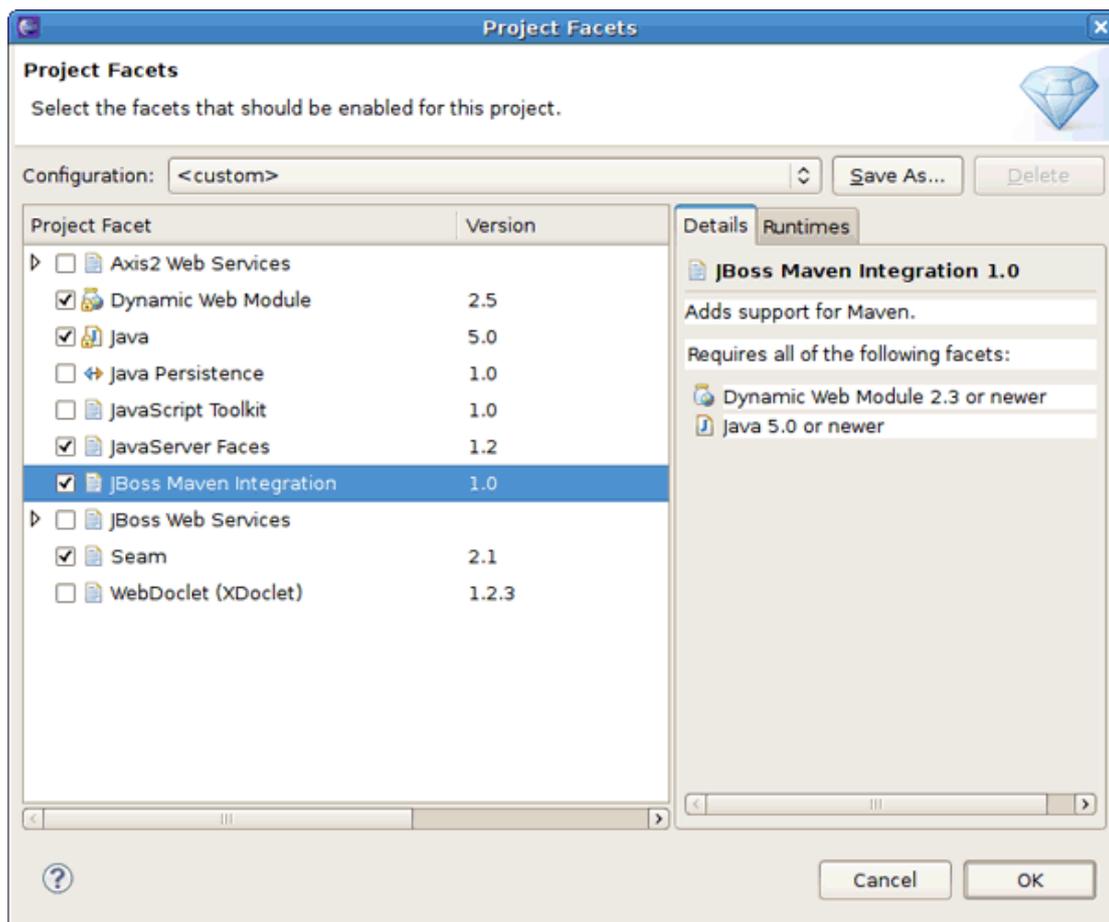


Figure 3.2. Enabling the Jboss Maven Integration Facet

- On the [JBoss M2 capabilities](#) page you'll be prompted to add the following maven properties: groupId, artifactId, version, packaging, name and description. Here it's possible to set a maven version of Seam and also decide whether to remove WTP classpath containers (where the path starts with org.eclipse.jst).

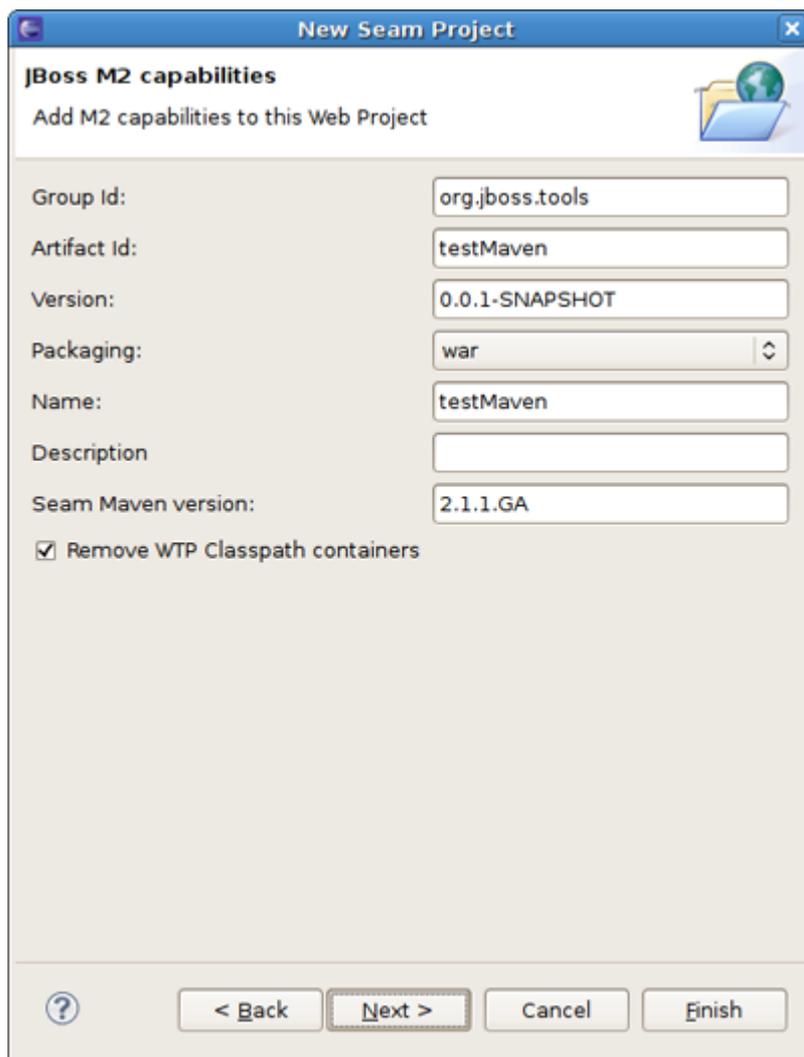


Figure 3.3. Adjusting JBoss M2 Capabilities

- On the [JSF Capabilities](#) page you can choose Maven as libraries provider. This is possible when you use Maven JSF 1.2 Libraries as type of JSF Implementing Library. Also it gives you capability to edit Dependencies and Exclusions for the mavenized Seam project directly from the wizard.

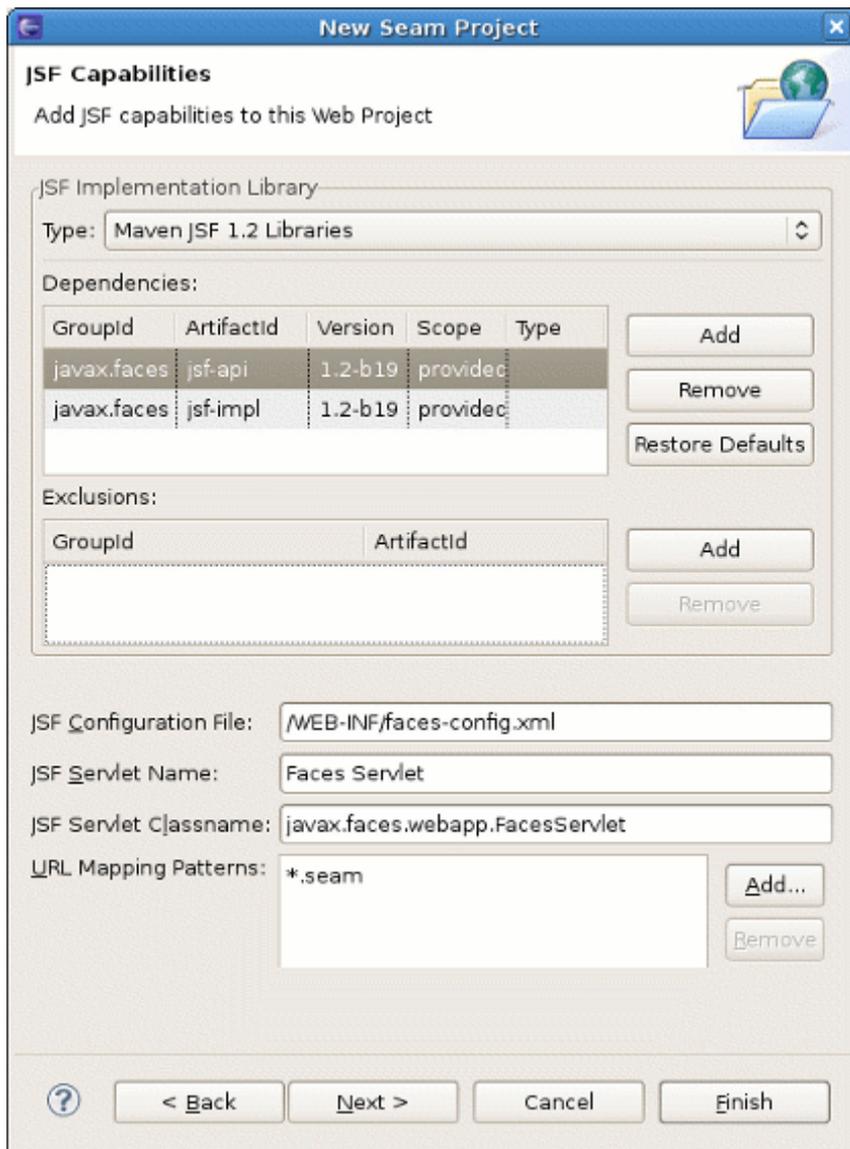


Figure 3.4. Using JSF Implementation libraries provided by Maven

- On the [Seam Facet](#) page configure the Seam Facet settings and click *Finish*:

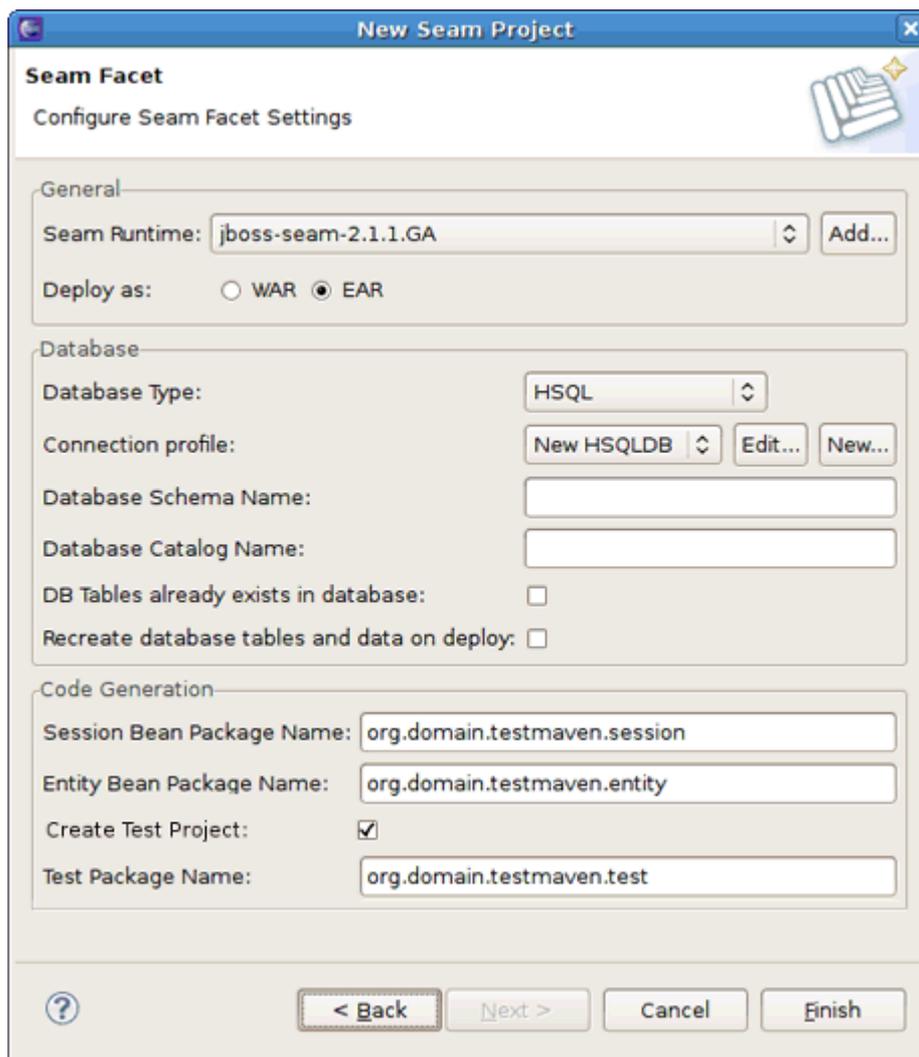


Figure 3.5. Seam Facet Settings

The organized Seam project contains five projects with the Maven nature, builder, Maven classpath and the *pom.xml* files added: projectname, projectname-ear, projectname-ejb, projectname-parent and projectname-test.

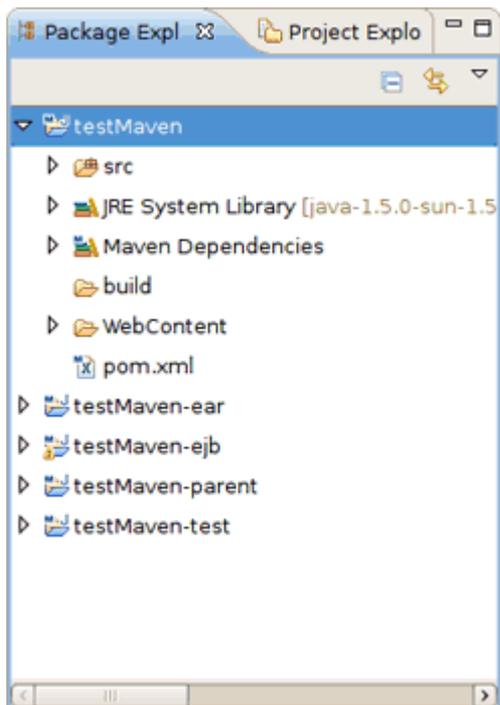


Figure 3.6. Mavenized Seam Project

3.2. Existing Maven Projects Import

Maven Integration includes the Seam Maven configurator which is called when importing a project, changing [pom.xml](#) and/or calling *Maven > Update Project Configuration*. When importing a Maven Seam project, the Seam Maven configurator picks up the settings set up in [pom.xml](#) and adds to the project the following:

- Seam nature
- Seam facet and dependent facets to the EJB, EAR and WAR projects
- JBoss Maven Integration facet if the Maven project contains a dependency with the org.jboss.seam groupId and an artifactId starting with 'jboss-seam'
- other required facets (Web Module, Java, JSF, etc.)

If the Seam version from [pom.xml](#) matches a version of a Seam runtime configured in the workspace, Seam configurator will set that runtime, otherwise no Seam runtime will be set and you'll have to set it manually under [Seam Settings in the project preferences](#).

Seam configurator recognizes the Seam artifacts in the following way: the view folder is a web content folder from the WAR project, the source folder is the first Eclipse source folder. If there is a folder containing "hot" in the name, it will be chosen as the action source folder. Package is the first package that has children or doesn't have any subpackage.

Configuring the Seam when importing a Maven project as well as a Seam Runtime, Seam artifacts and some facets could be suspended in the JBoss Maven Integration preferences ([Window > Preferences > JBoss Tools > JBoss Maven Integration](#)).

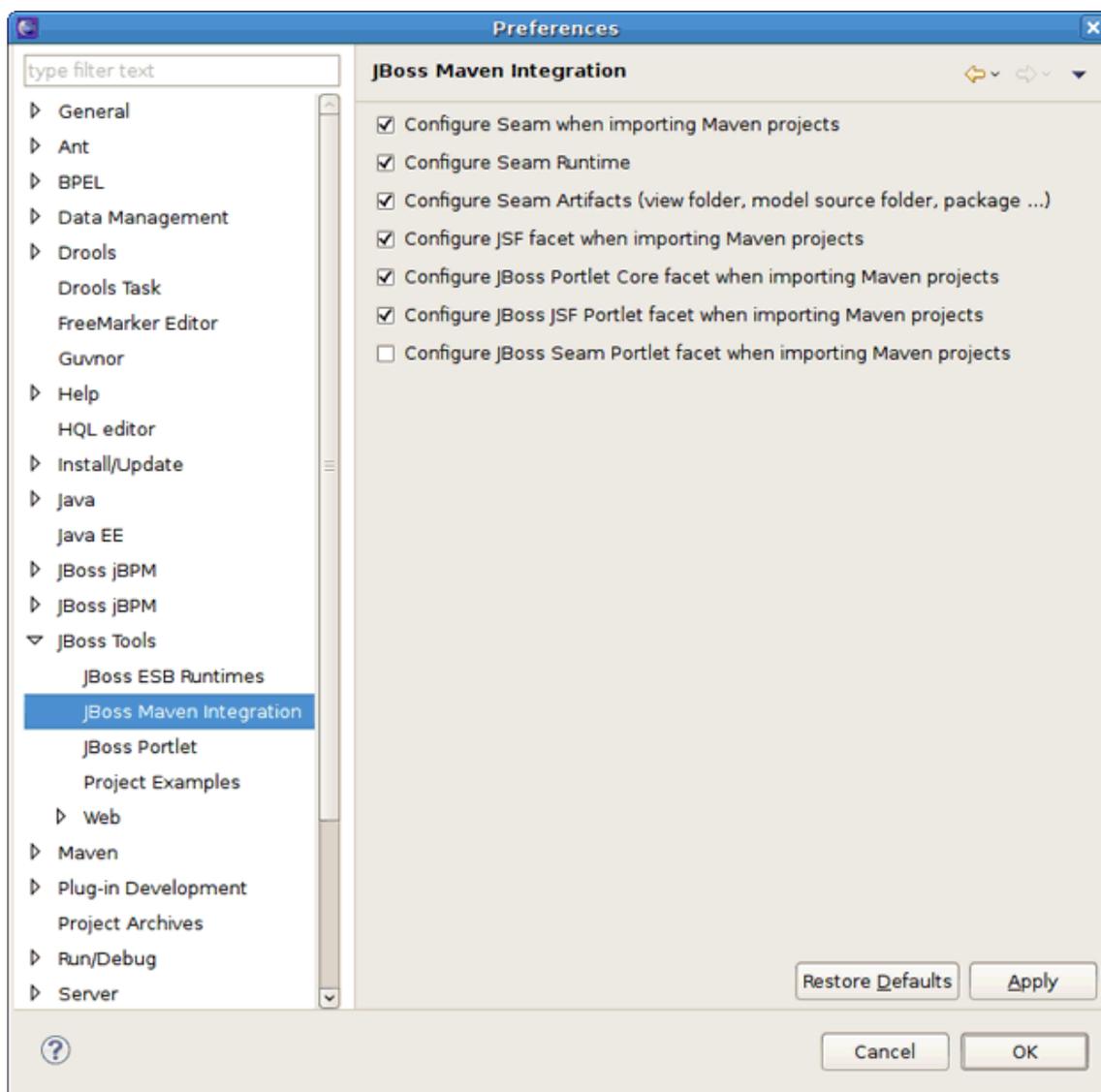


Figure 3.7. JBoss Maven Integration Preferences

3.3. Relevant Resources Links

In the [Using Maven with JBoss Tools](http://in.relation.to/Bloggers/UsingMavenWithJBossTools) [http://in.relation.to/Bloggers/UsingMavenWithJBossTools] article written by Max Andersen you'll find references to the screencasts on how to use the examples of mavenized Seam projects provided by [JBoss Tools](#).

Directory Structure of the Generated Project

In this chapter we describe where the Seam wizard puts the generated files for both EAR and WAR deployments.

The Seam Project wizard generates projects like Eclipse WTP style in order to utilize Eclipse WTP features and to have a correct classpath. To be more precise it generates one project per artifact.

4.1. WAR Deployment

The project layout for WAR projects is:

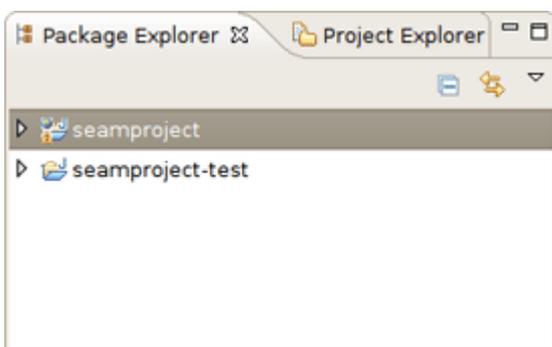


Figure 4.1. Project Layout for WAR projects

A WAR project can only use Seam JavaBean and JPA Entity bean components; it cannot use EJB3 Session beans etc.

WAR projects are generated to enable Seam war hotdeploy feature. Classes put into `src/action` will be deployed to `WEB-INF/dev` from which Seam automatically will perform hotdeploy of new components.



Note:

Because of Eclipse WTP limits the hot deployed classes also existed in `WEB-INF/classes`, but since Seam gives `WEB-INF/dev` precedence it will work.

Furthermore the Seam Project wizard generates a test project that is setup to run `TestNG` directly against the proper libraries and server runtime libraries. When the TestNG plugin is installed you can just run your tests via `Run As > TestNG Test`.

In order to deploy WAR project on server, right-click on the project and select `Run As > Run on Server`. Studio will deploy WAR project into one web application on server to `deploy` folder.

4.2. EAR Deployment

The project layout for EAR projects is:

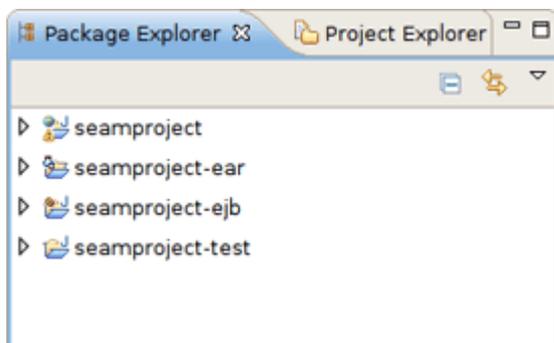


Figure 4.2. Project Layout for EAR projects

An EAR project can use the whole range of Seam components, including EJB3 Session beans.

In order to deploy EAR project on server, right-click on the project with `-ear` postfix and select *Run As > Run on Server*. Studio will take care about all modules and deploy EAR project into one enterprise application on server to `deploy` folder. EAR application keeps `ejb` and `war` modules of the EAR project.



Note:

The `WAR` generated for `EARs` is now configured to utilize Seam hot-deployment (`WEB-INF/dev`) similar to standalone `WAR` projects.

4.3. Changing the Seam Version

To upgrade or downgrade your projects Seam version use the facet preferences. You should right-click your project, open its *Properties* and choose *Project Facets* category. Next select *Seam* and change its version to needed one.

Chapter 4. Directory Structure of the Generated Project

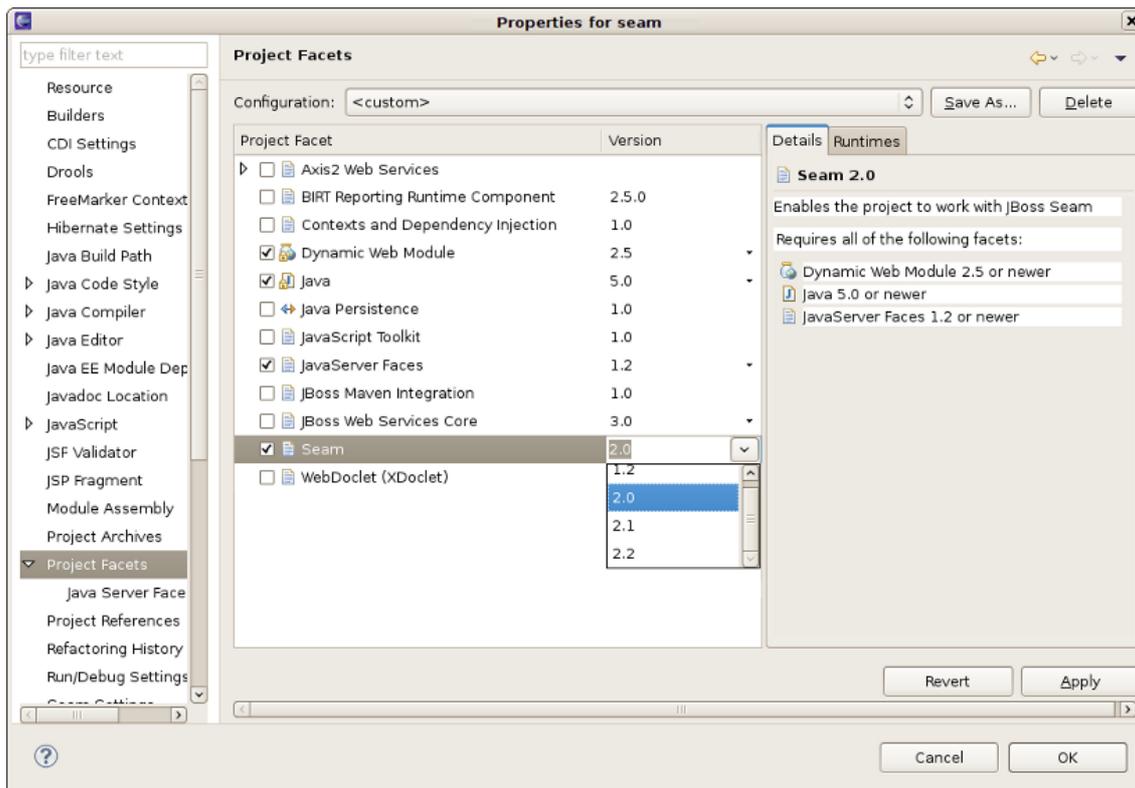


Figure 4.3. Changing the Seam Facet Version

After pressing [Apply](#) the wizard for adjusting new Seam runtime settings appears.

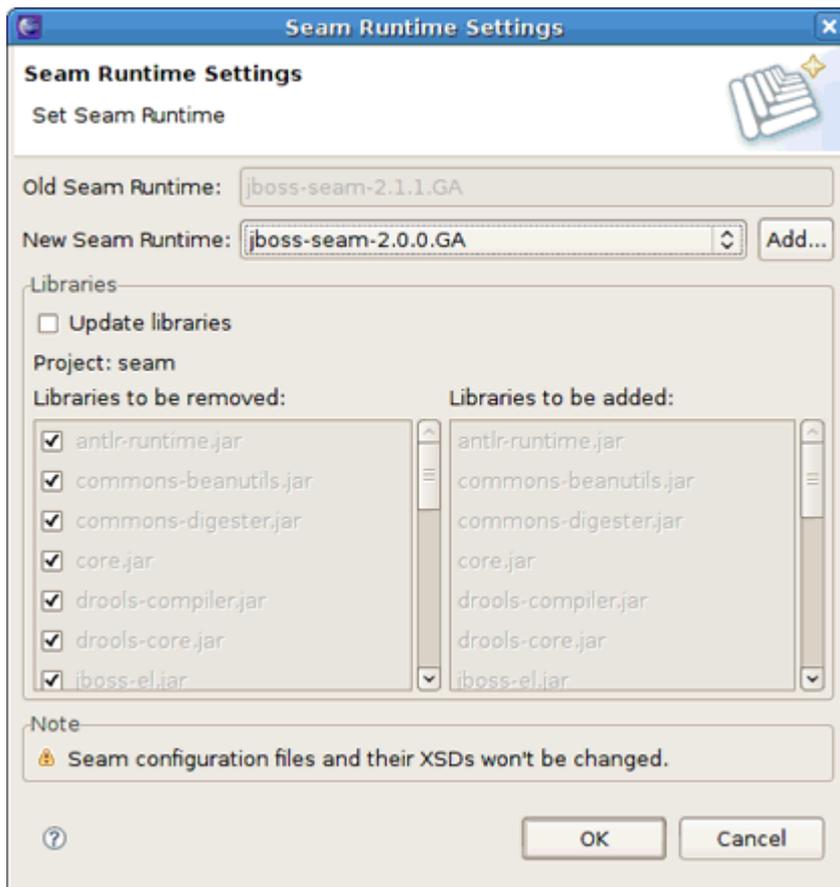


Figure 4.4. Changing the Seam Facet Version

If you need to update the libraries for your project, check the [Update libraries](#) option. All libraries you checked will be removed and the libraries from the new Seam distribution will be added after clicking [Ok](#).

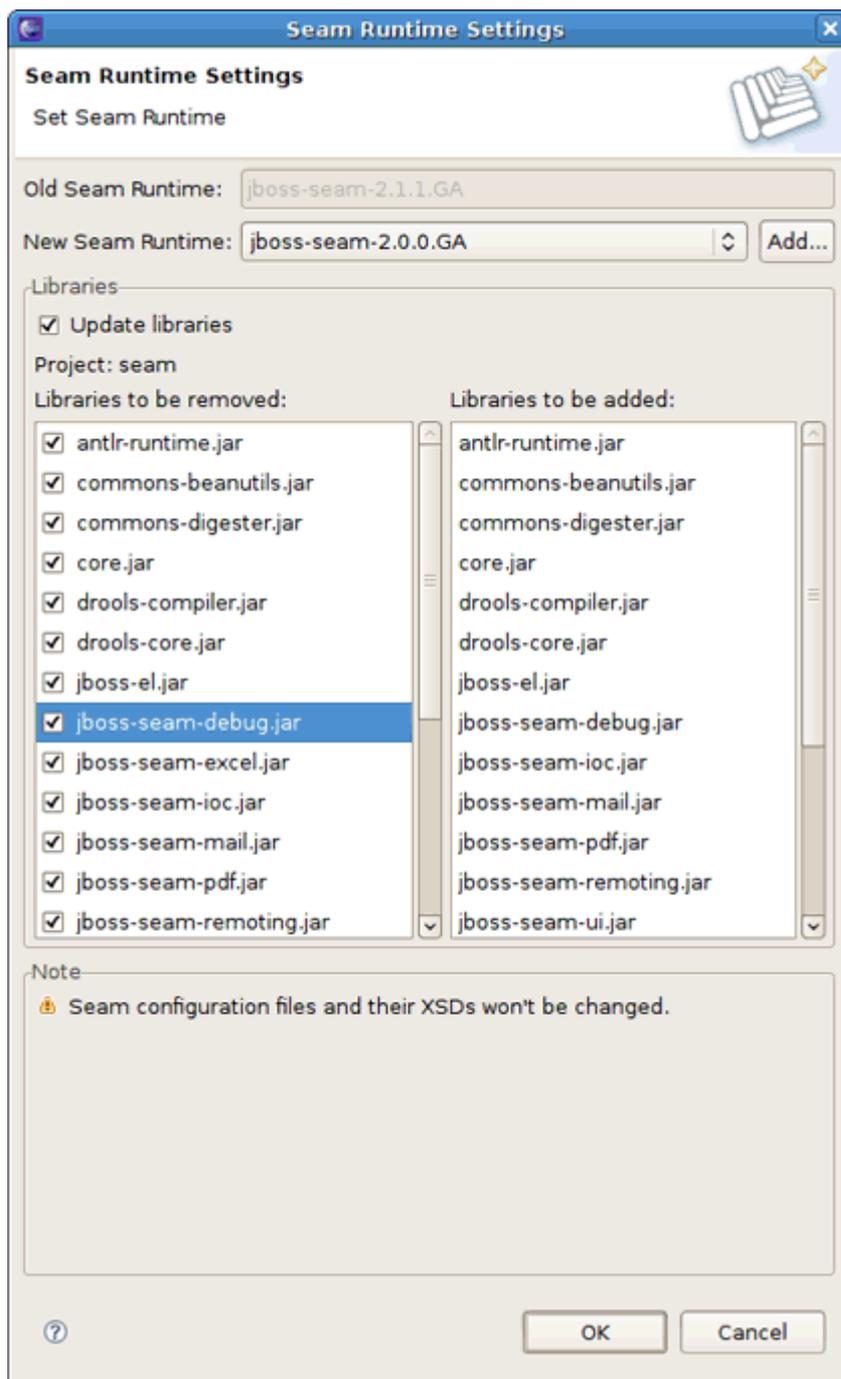


Figure 4.5. Changing the Seam Facet Version



Note:

The note "Seam configuration files and their XSDs won't be changed" is meant that the libraries, Seam facet and runtime version will be changed, but configuration files that refer to the old version will have to be manually updated.

4.4. Changing Seam Parent Project

Starting from the 2.0.0.CR2 version of [JBoss Tools](#) it is possible to change the Seam parent project. In earlier versions this was only controllable at a project creation time, now it can be changed for existing projects too.

Go to your project preferences and select [Seam Settings](#) category on the left. Press the [Browse](#) button next to the [Main Seam Project](#) section to select the other Seam parent project.

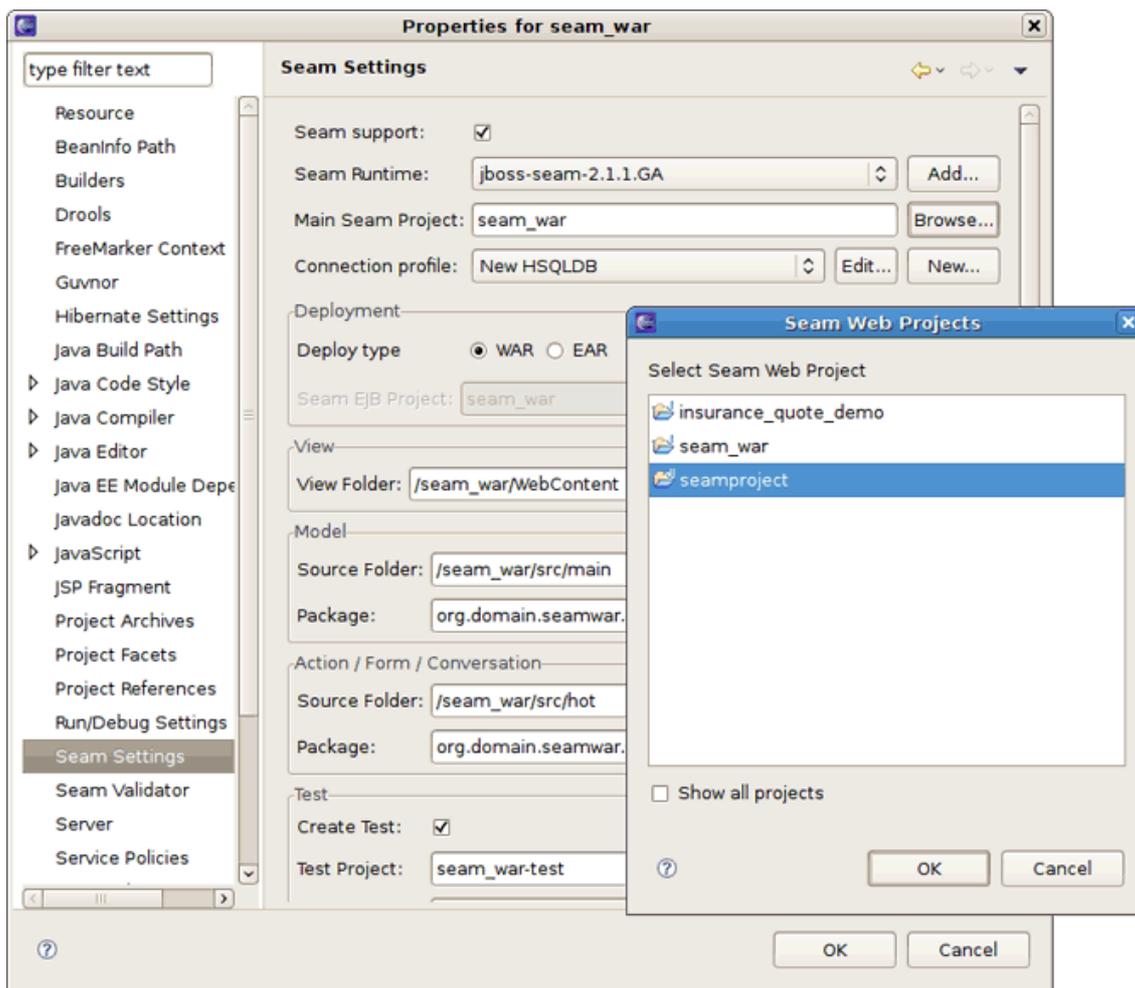


Figure 4.6. Changing Seam Parent Project

4.5. Renaming the Projects and Folders

If you need to rename one of the Seam Project artifacts (`<project_name>`, `<project_name>-test`, `<project_name>-test` or `<project_name>-ejb`) or any entire folder like `<project_name>/WebContent`, `<project_name>/ejbModule`, `<project_name>-test/test-src`, or project name in packages `org.domain.<project_name>.session`, `org.domain.<project_name>.entity`, you can do this by bringing the context menu and navigating [Refactor > Rename...](#) or just pressing [Shift + Alt + R](#) under the chosen resource.

Chapter 4. Directory Structure of the Generated Project

Use *Refactor > Move...* (or *Shift + Alt + V*), if you need to move `<project_name>/WebContent` folder, `<project_name>/ejbModule` folder or `<project_name>/test-src` folder in the other place within the Project structure.

Seam Menus and Actions

In this chapter we provide a description of Seam actions that are available from

- Menu bar
- Toolbar
- Context menus in views

5.1. File Menu Actions

In a Seam perspective, by default there are the following actions in [File > New](#) submenu

Table 5.1. Seam Actions in the New Submenu

Name	Function
Seam Web Project	Runs New Seam Project wizard for creating a new Seam project
Seam Action	Runs New Seam Action wizard for creating a new Seam action
Seam Form	Runs New Seam Form wizard for creating a new Seam form
Seam Entity	Runs New Seam Entity wizard for creating a new Seam entity
Seam Conversation	Runs New Seam Conversation wizard for creating a new Seam conversation
Seam Generate Entities	Runs Generate Seam Entities wizard

5.2. Navigate Menu Actions

In the next sections we are going to describe Seam actions which can help you to easily navigate through the source code.

5.2.1. Find Seam References/Declarations

To find EL expressions both in [.java](#) and [.xhtml](#) files use Find Seam References/Declarations actions. For that, in the main menu bar click on [Search > Find Seam References](#) or [Find Seam Declarations](#).

Look at the description of the actions in the table below.

Table 5.2. Find Seam References/Declarations actions

Name	Function	Keyboard Shortcut
Find Seam References	Find all references and declarations to the selected element. It's available for EL expressions in both .java	Ctrl+G

Name	Function	Keyboard Shortcut
Find Seam Declarations	and .xhtml files. Differs from normal Eclipse Find References/Declarations by showing an EL or Seam references in the Search View.	Ctrl+Shift+G also Ctrl + 1 for .java files

On the screenshot example below you could see that the search results are listed in the [Search view](#).

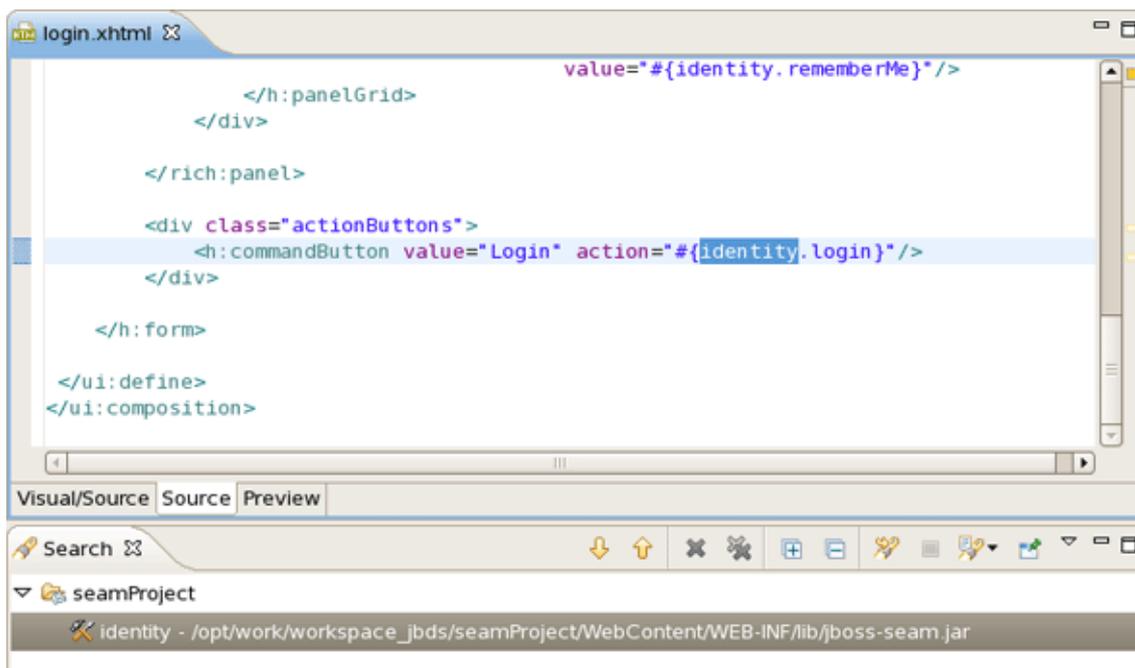


Figure 5.1. Find Seam Declaration for "Identity"

You can also use Ctrl + 1 in .java files to activate the actions:

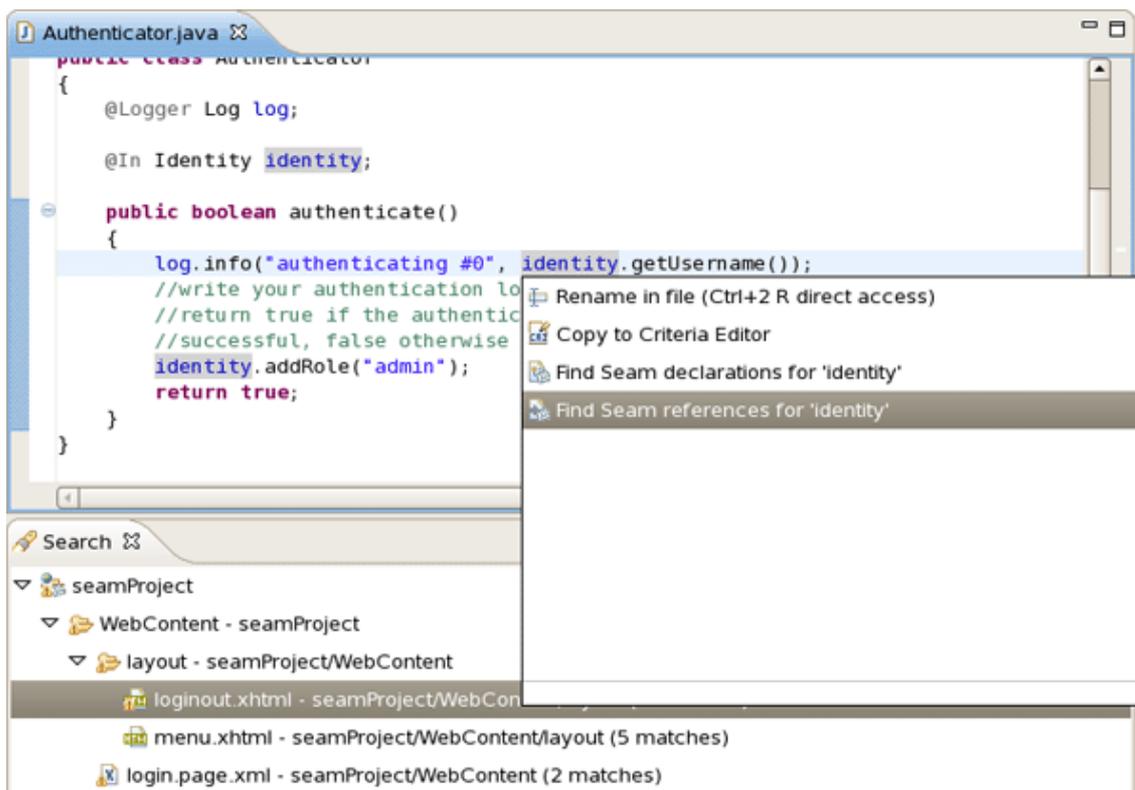


Figure 5.2. Find Seam References for "Identity"

5.2.2. Open Seam Component

To open Seam Components click on *Navigate > Open Seam Component* in the main menu bar. This dialog is also available from toolbar icon or with hot keys combination "Ctrl+Shift+Z".



Figure 5.3. Open Seam Components icon

In the table below read a description about the dialog.

Table 5.3. Open Seam Components Dialog

Name	Function	Keyboard Shortcut
Open Seam Components	Brings up the Open Seam Component dialog to open a component in the editor. The Open Seam Component selection dialog shows all Seam components existing in the workspace. You can search the components via their short, imported or full name.	Ctrl+Shift+Z

Enter a name in the text field and see the results as it shown on screenshot:

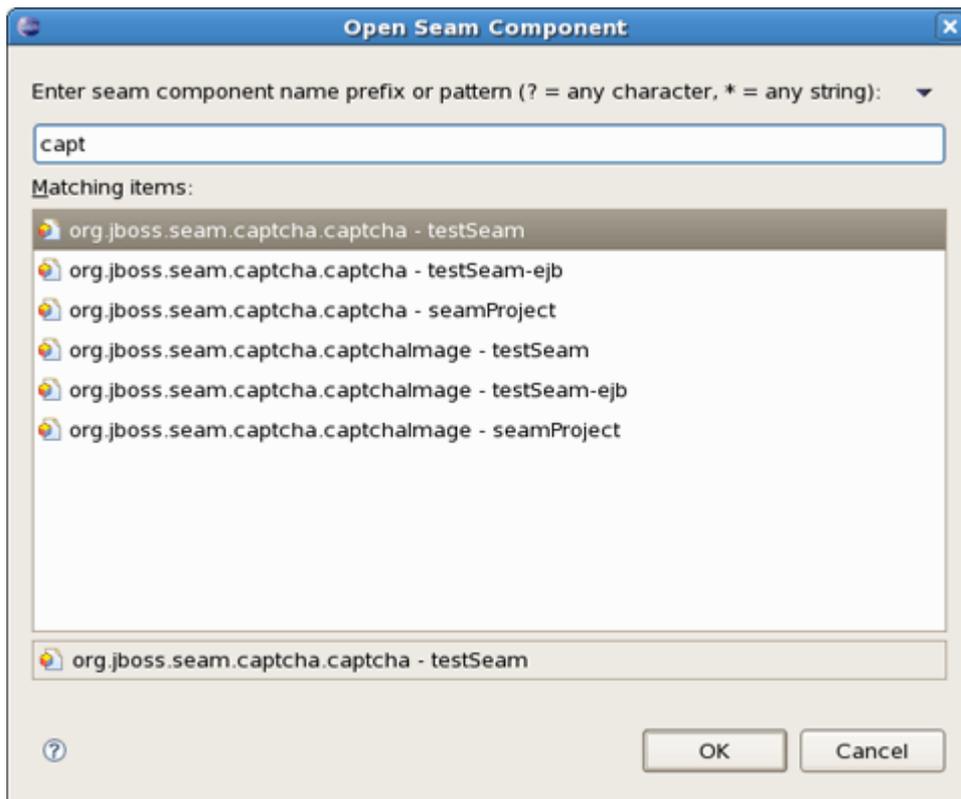


Figure 5.4. Open Seam Components Dialog

You can also open Seam Component from the other component where the required one is declared in `@In` by using [OpenOn](#) (`Ctrl + left click` and select [Open Declaration of Seam Component for seam_component in Seam_class.java](#)).

Seam Wizards

This chapter introduces you with Seam Components.

All the Seam component generations options known from Seam-gen are available as wizards (with sensible auto-defaulting) for creating various common Seam components:

- [Seam Action](#)
- [Seam Form](#)
- [Seam Entity](#)
- [Seam Conversation](#)

Go to [File > New](#) and select the component wizard.

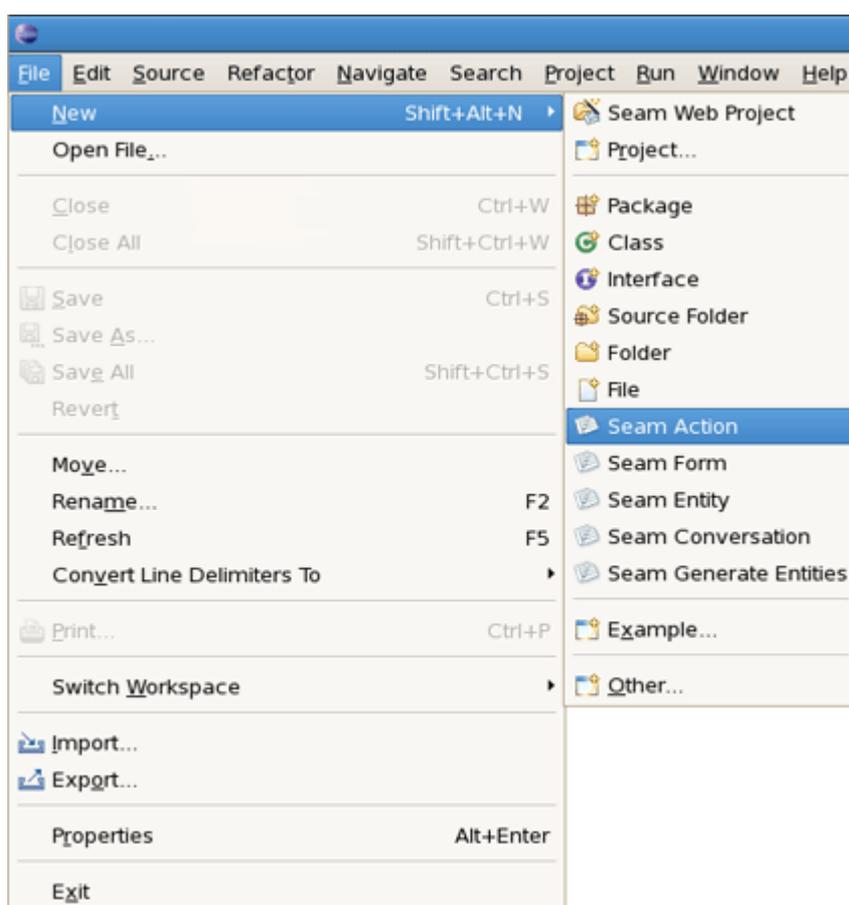


Figure 6.1. Seam Component Wizards

The wizards create multiple resources and place it in the appropriate folders depending on your project structure (WAR or EAR).

Let's create a WAR project using the New Seam Project wizard.

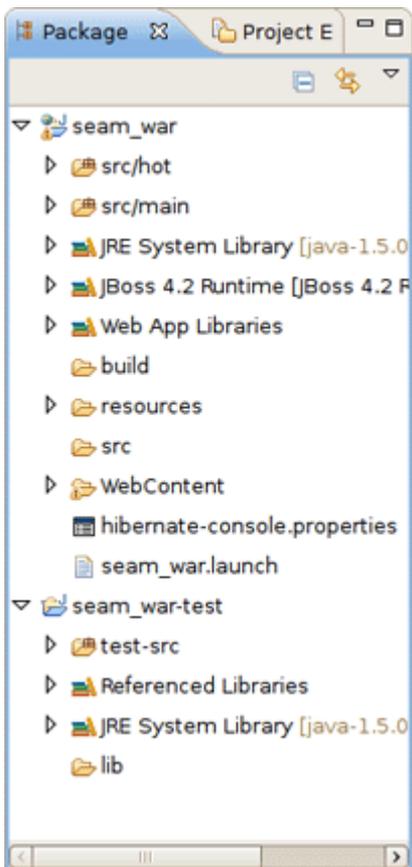


Figure 6.2. Seam Project WAR Deployment

After the project is created you need deploy it on server.

6.1. New Seam Action

In this and following sections you can see example creating Seam Components.

To create a New Seam Action you should select a necessary project, type a name for [Seam component](#), [POJO class](#), [Method](#), [Page](#) and select a [Package](#) using the [Browse](#) button.

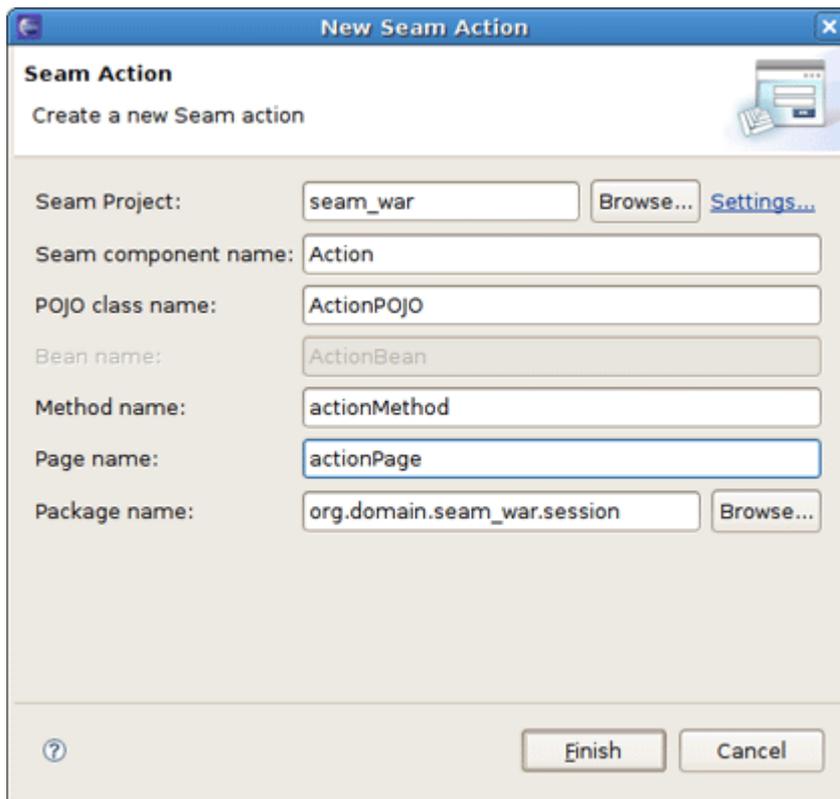


Figure 6.3. New Seam Action Wizard

If you specify a class which already exists, the wizard will warn you about it.

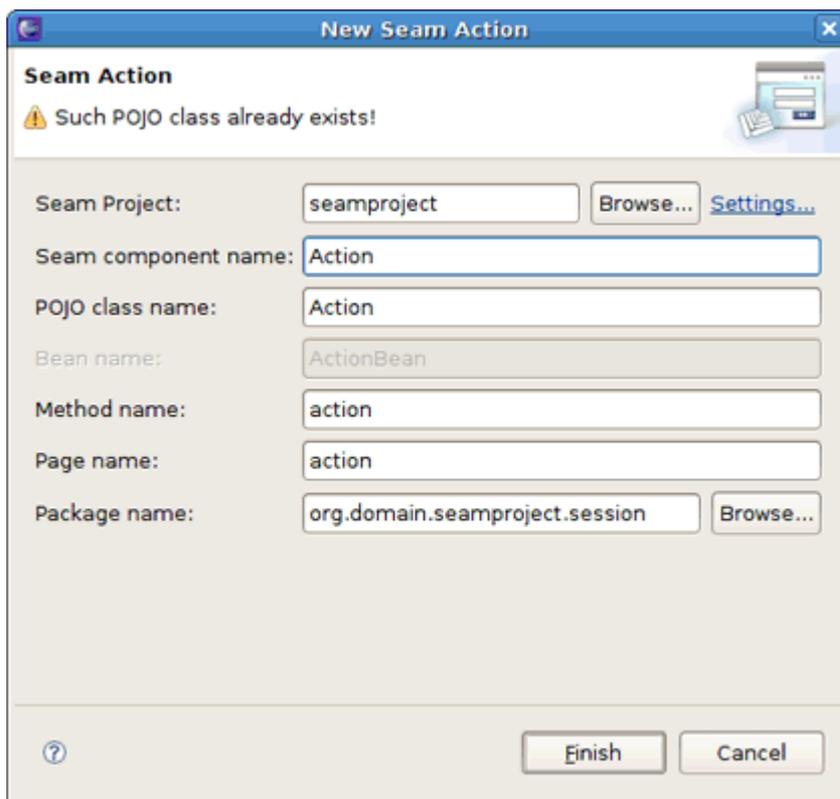


Figure 6.4. Wizard Warning against Existing File

You can see the action page in [WebContent](#) folder. Click on it to open in JBoss Tools HTML Editor.

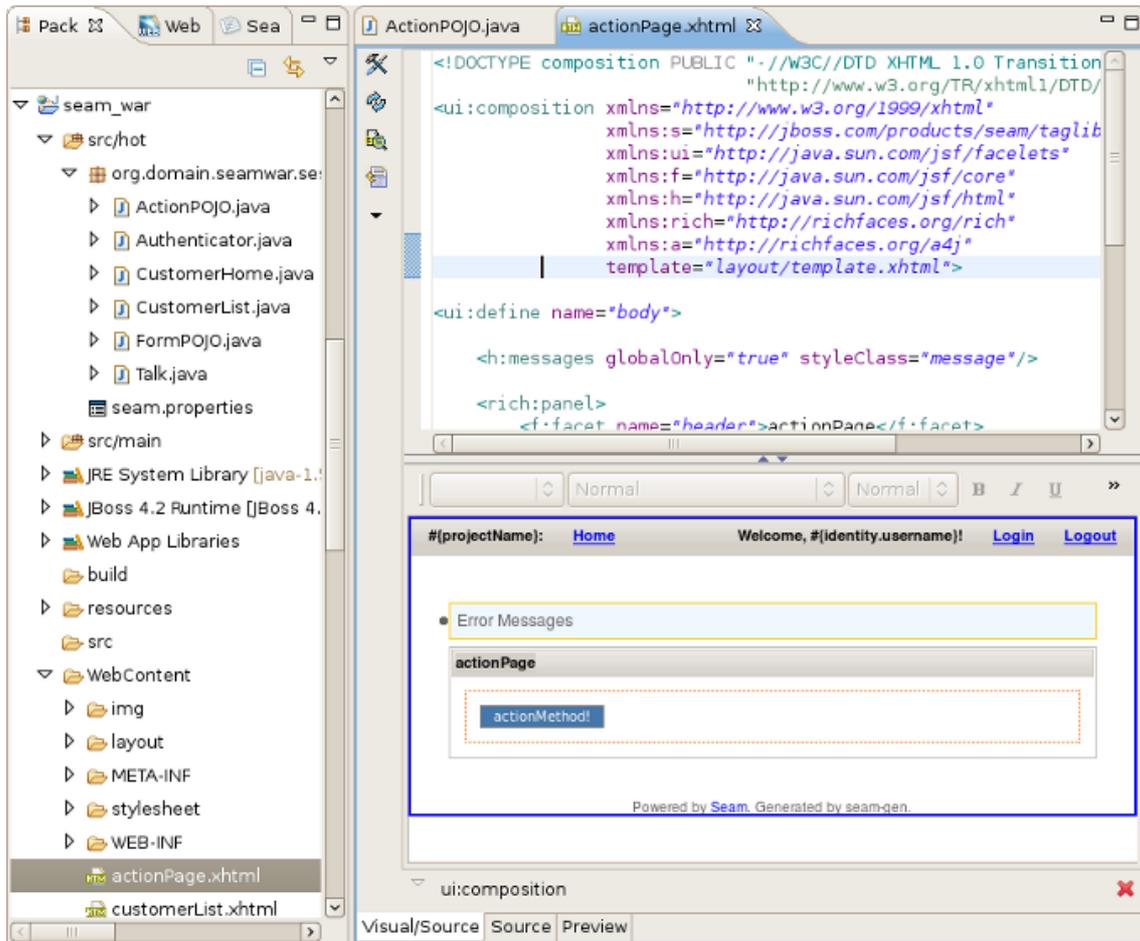


Figure 6.5. Action Page in JBoss Tools HTML Editor.

Note:

You don't need to restart the server to see how the action component works. Just use context menu *Run As > Run On Server*.

Action component was hot-deployed. Forms and Conversations will work the same way.

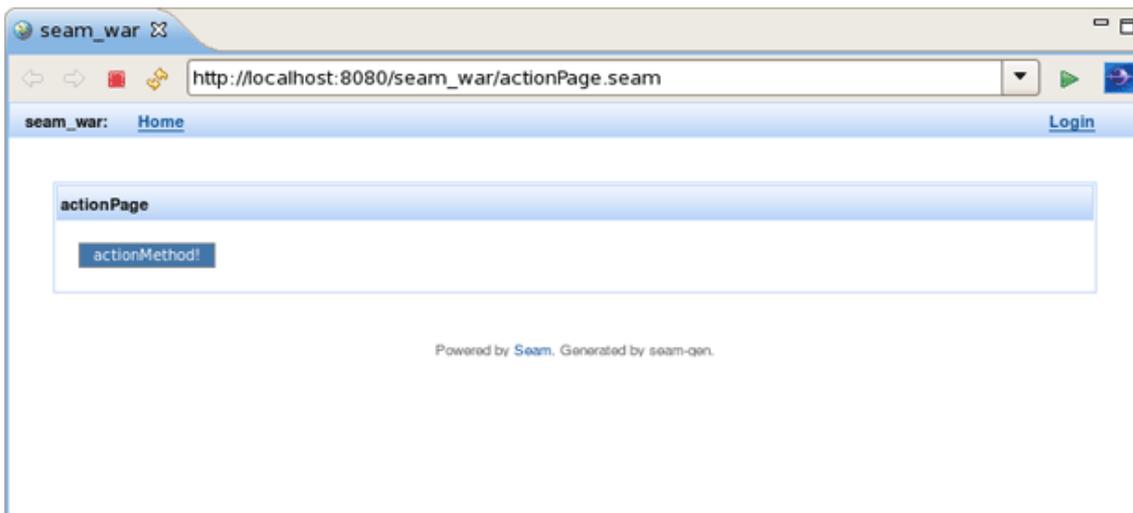


Figure 6.6. Action Component

6.2. New Seam Form

Click on [actionMethod](#) in the internal browser and add a form in your project using the New Seam Form wizard *File > New > Seam Form*.

Select a necessary project, type a name for [Seam component](#), [POJO class](#), [Method](#), [Page](#) and select a [Package](#) using [Browse](#) button.

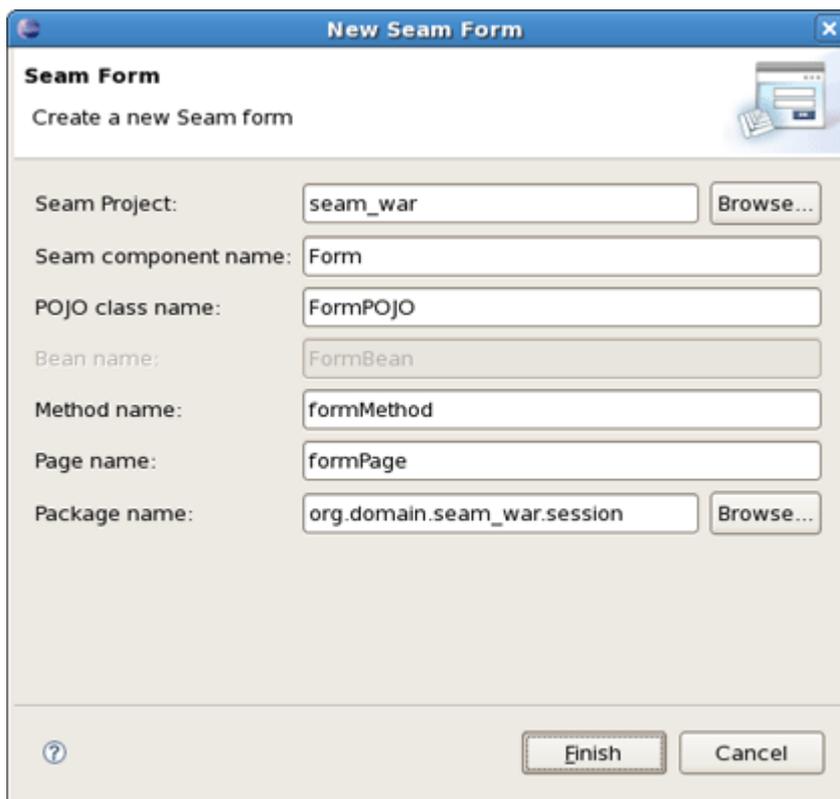


Figure 6.7. New Seam Form Wizard

If you specify a class which already exists, the wizard will warn you about it.

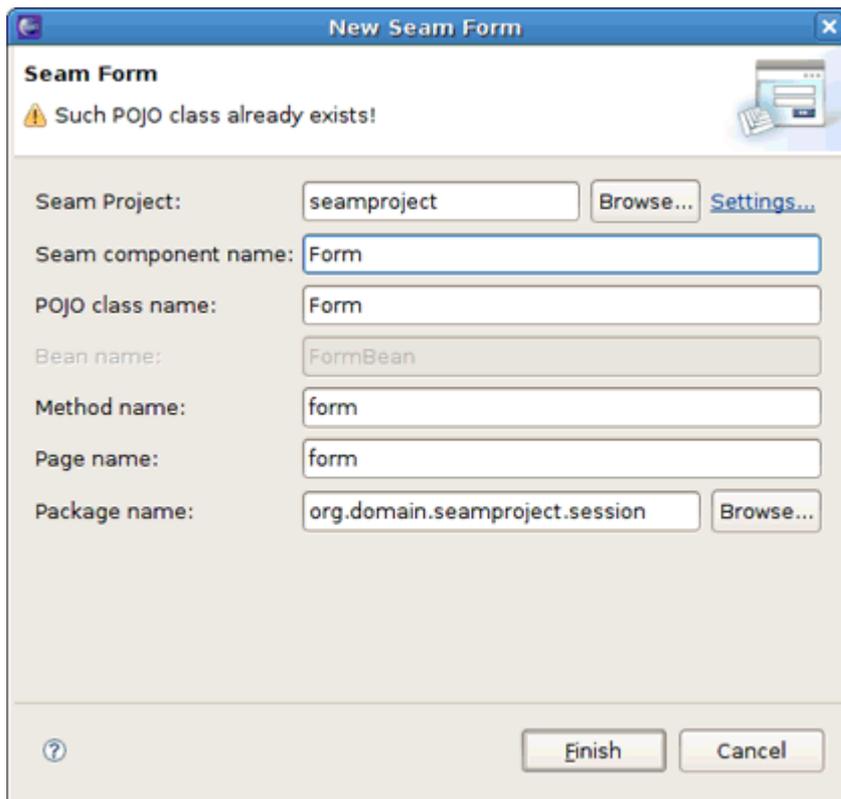


Figure 6.8. Wizard Warning against Existing File

The Form Page was created in [WebContent](#) folder.

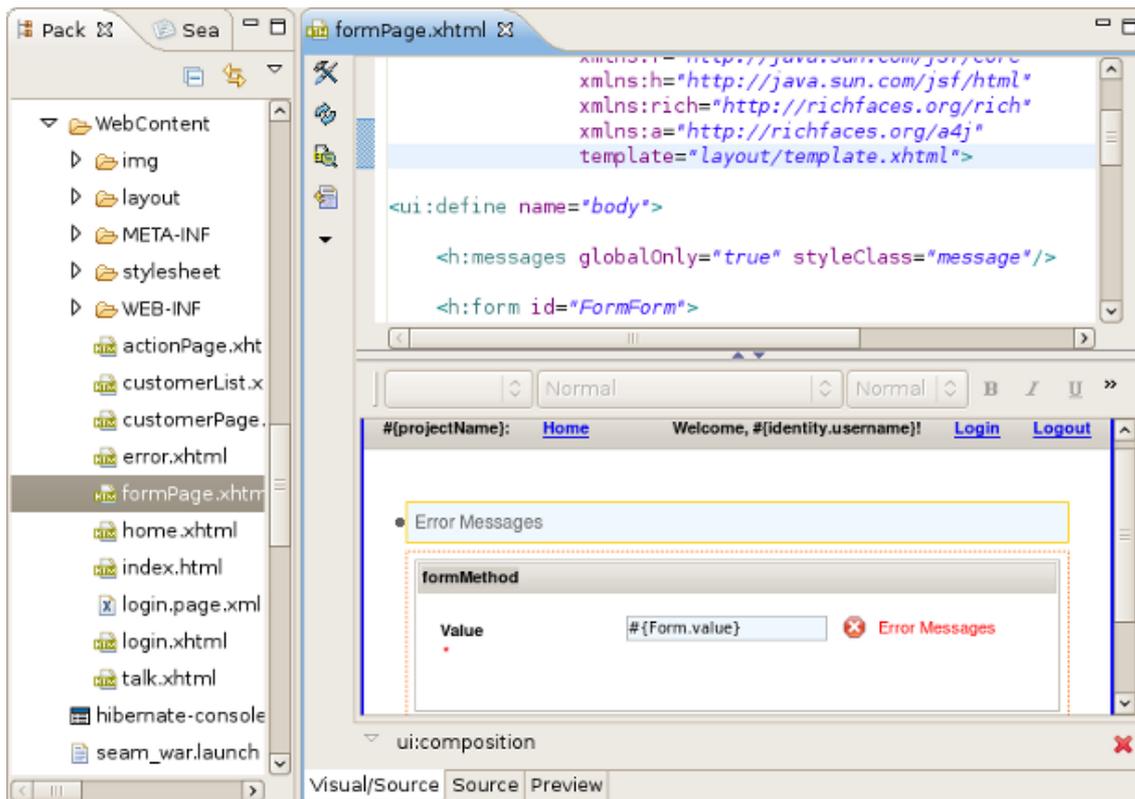


Figure 6.9. Form Page in JBoss Tools HTML Editor.

Deploy the form on server. Right click on Form Page, select *Run As > Run On Server*.

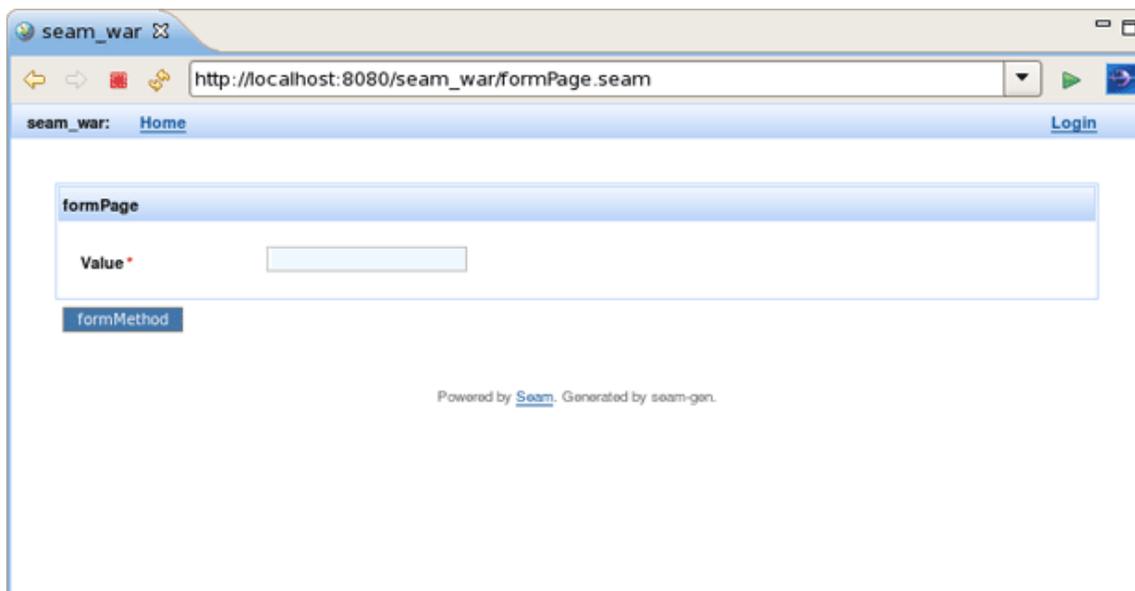


Figure 6.10. Form Component

Form component was hot-deployed.

6.3. New Seam Conversation

Enter some value in the text field (e.g. `value1`) and click on `formMethod`.

Add a conversation using the New Seam Conversation wizard *File > New > Seam Form*.

You should select a necessary project, type a name for `Seam component`, `POJO class`, `Method`, `Page` and select a `Package` using *Browse* button.

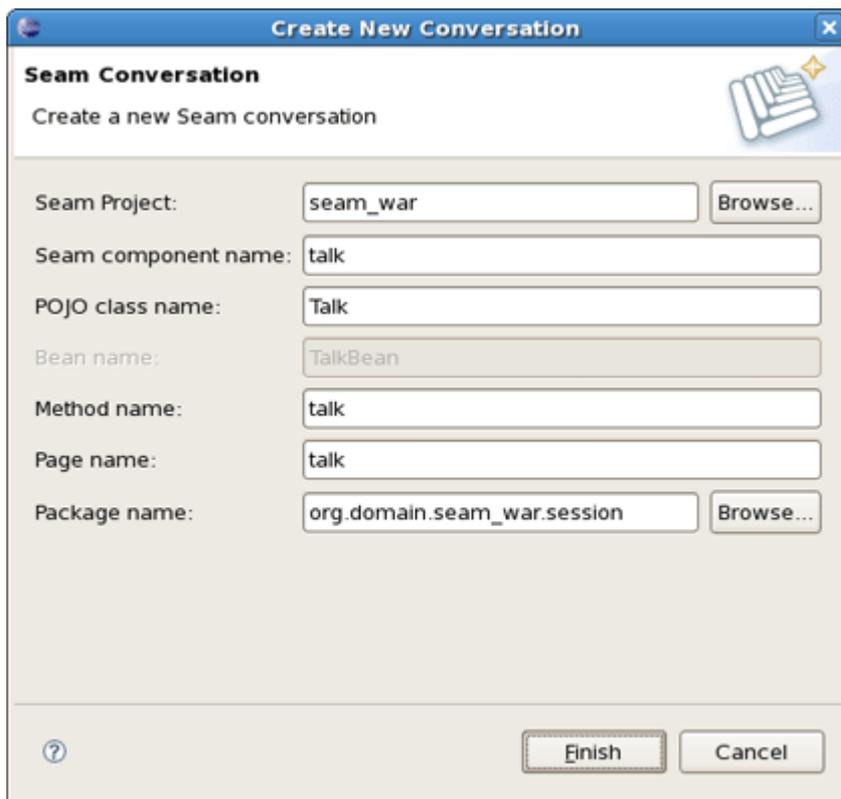


Figure 6.11. New Seam Conversation Wizard

If you specify a class which already exists, the wizard will warn you about it.

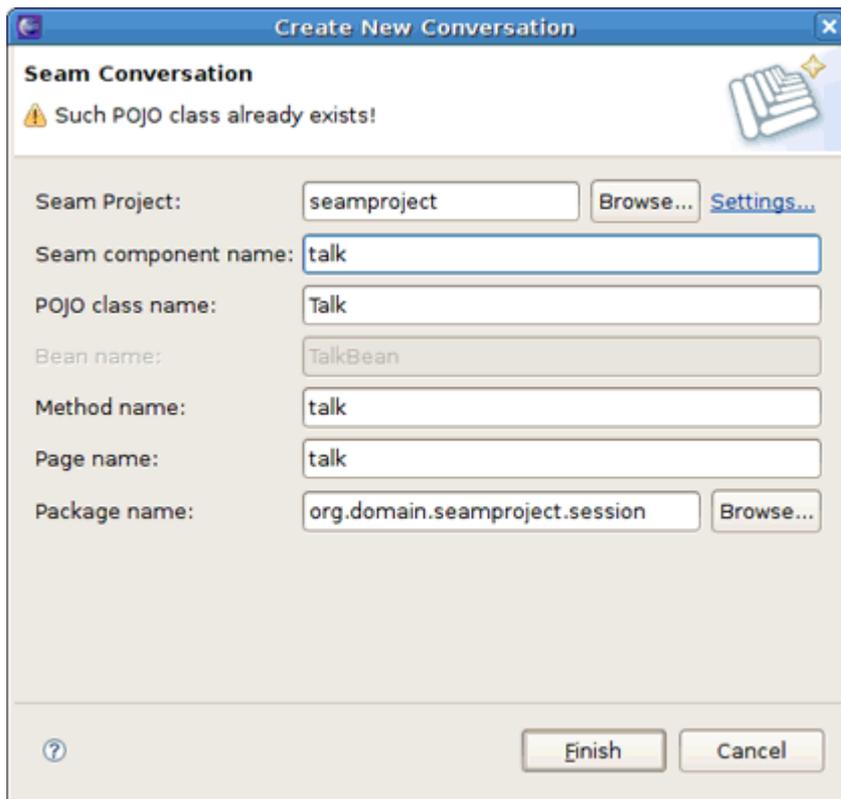


Figure 6.12. Wizard Warning against Existing File

Conversation page was created in [WebContent](#) folder.

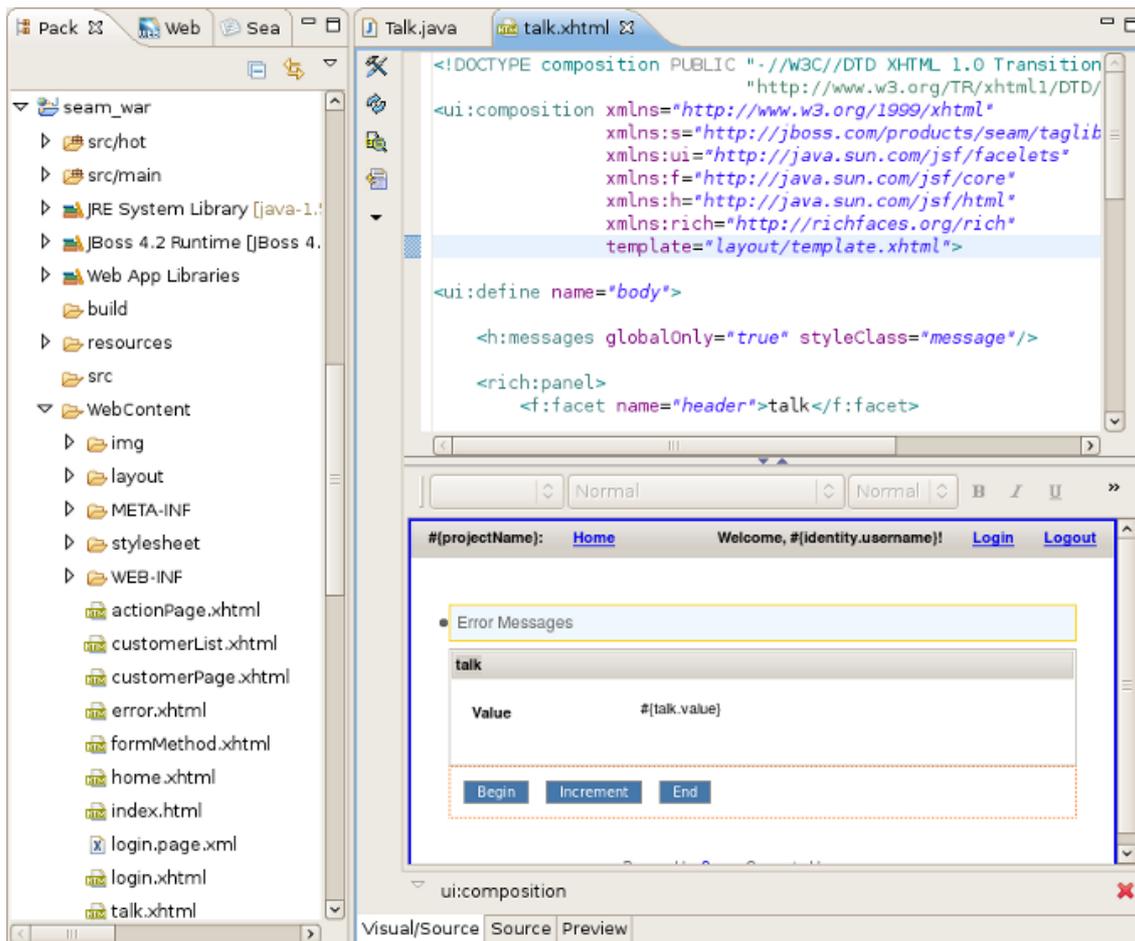


Figure 6.13. Conversation Page in JBoss Tools HTML Editor.

Right click on Conversation page, select *Run As > Run On Server*.

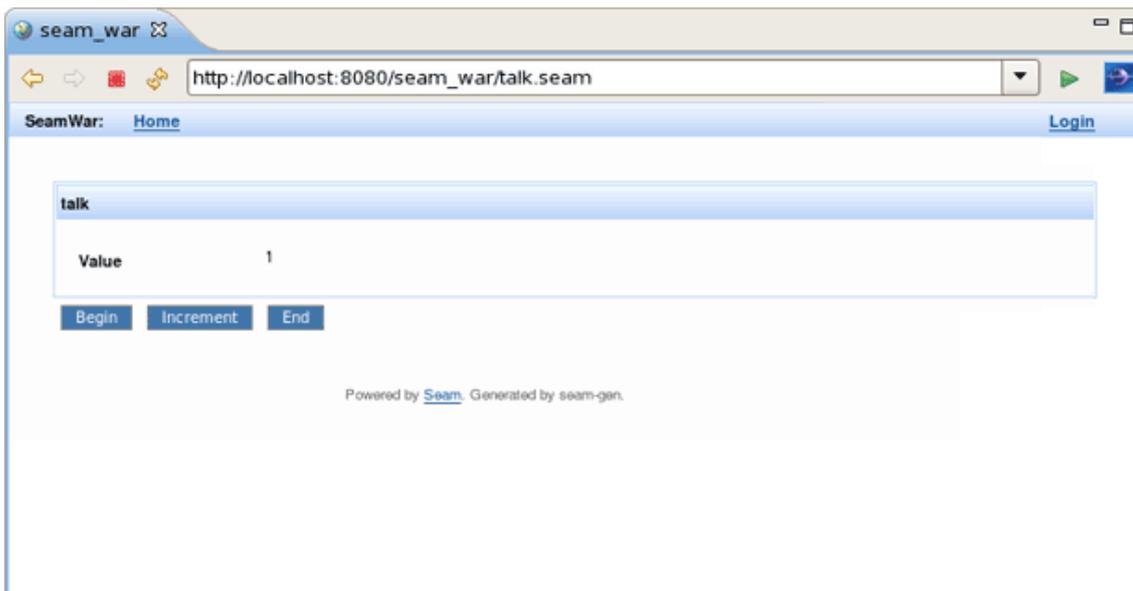


Figure 6.14. Conversation Component

Conversation component was hot-deployed.

Click on [Begin](#) and [Increment](#) buttons to check the conversation functionality.

6.4. New Seam Entity

Entities cannot be hot-deployed, so we need to stop the server.

Create an Entity using the New Entity wizard *File > New > Seam Entity*.

You should select a necessary project, type a name for [Entity class](#), select a [Package](#) using [Browse](#) button, type a name for [Master Page](#) and [Page](#).

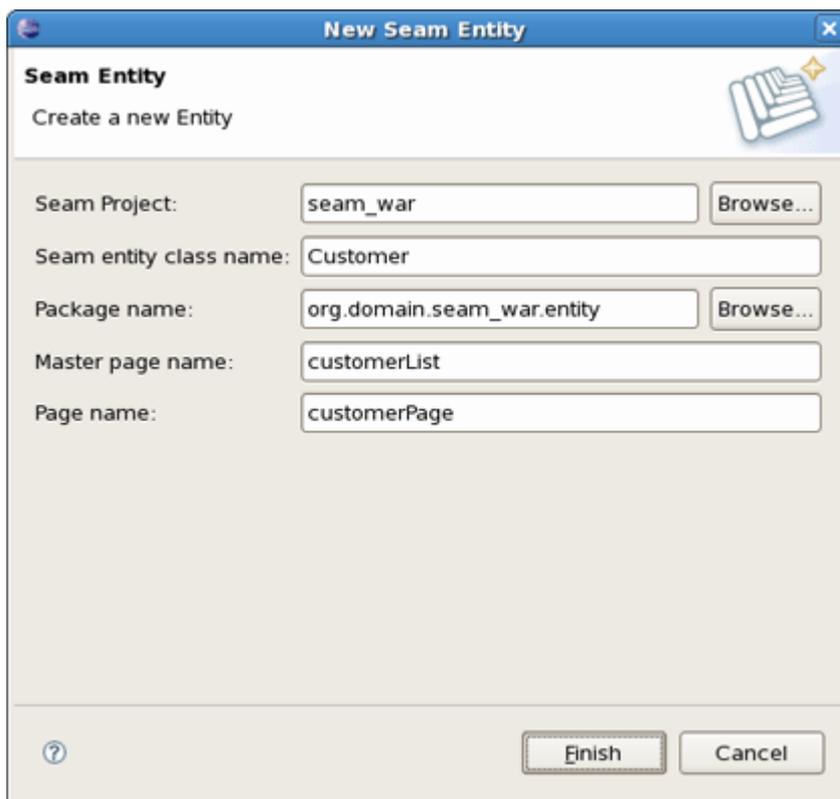


Figure 6.15. New Seam Entity Wizard

If you specify a class which already exists, the wizard will warn you about it.

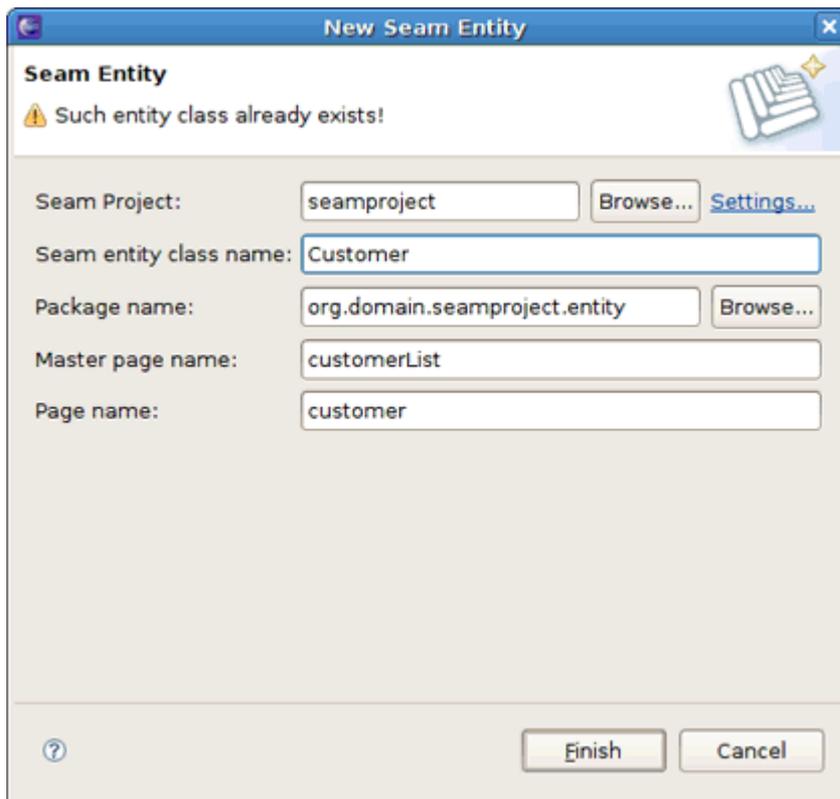


Figure 6.16. Wizard Warning against Existing File

The Master Page and the Entity were created in [WebContent](#) folder.

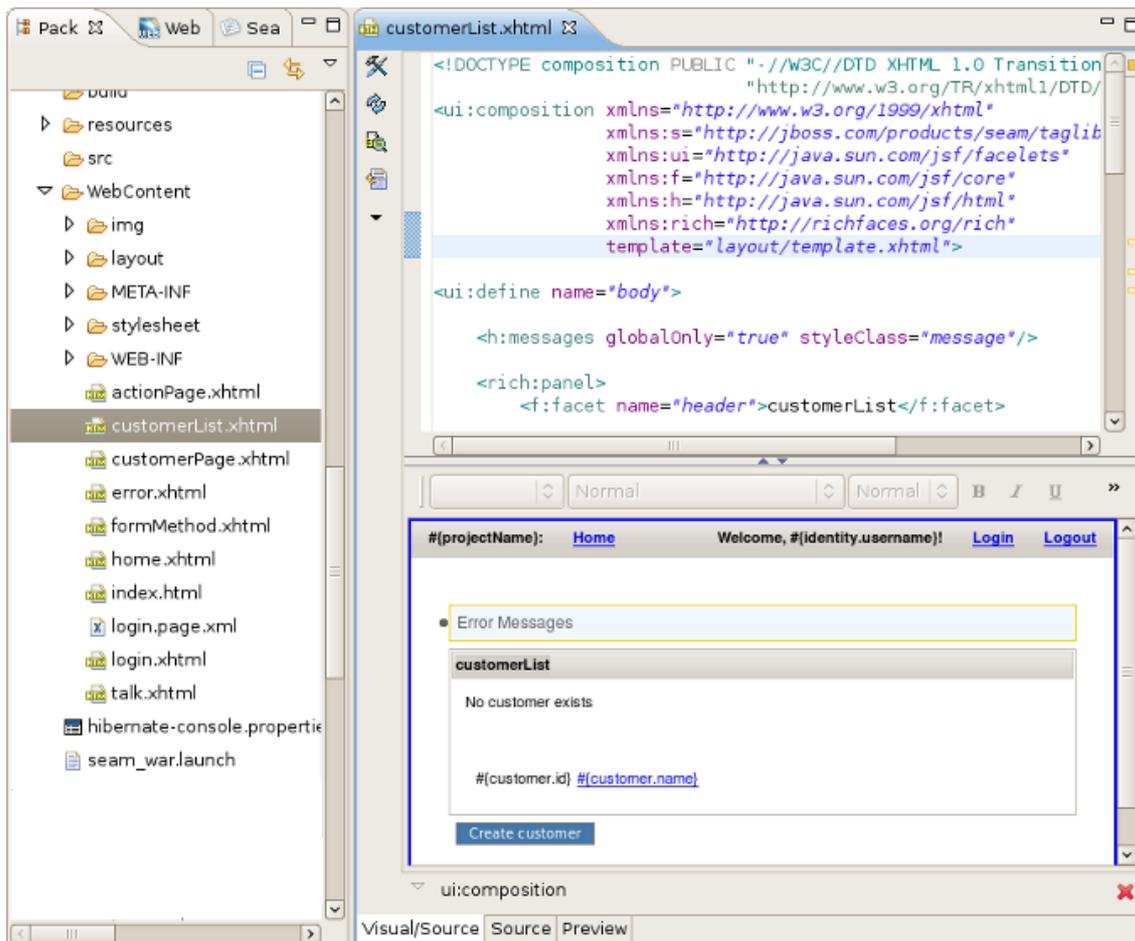


Figure 6.17. Master Page in JBoss Tools HTML Editor.

The Entity page is:

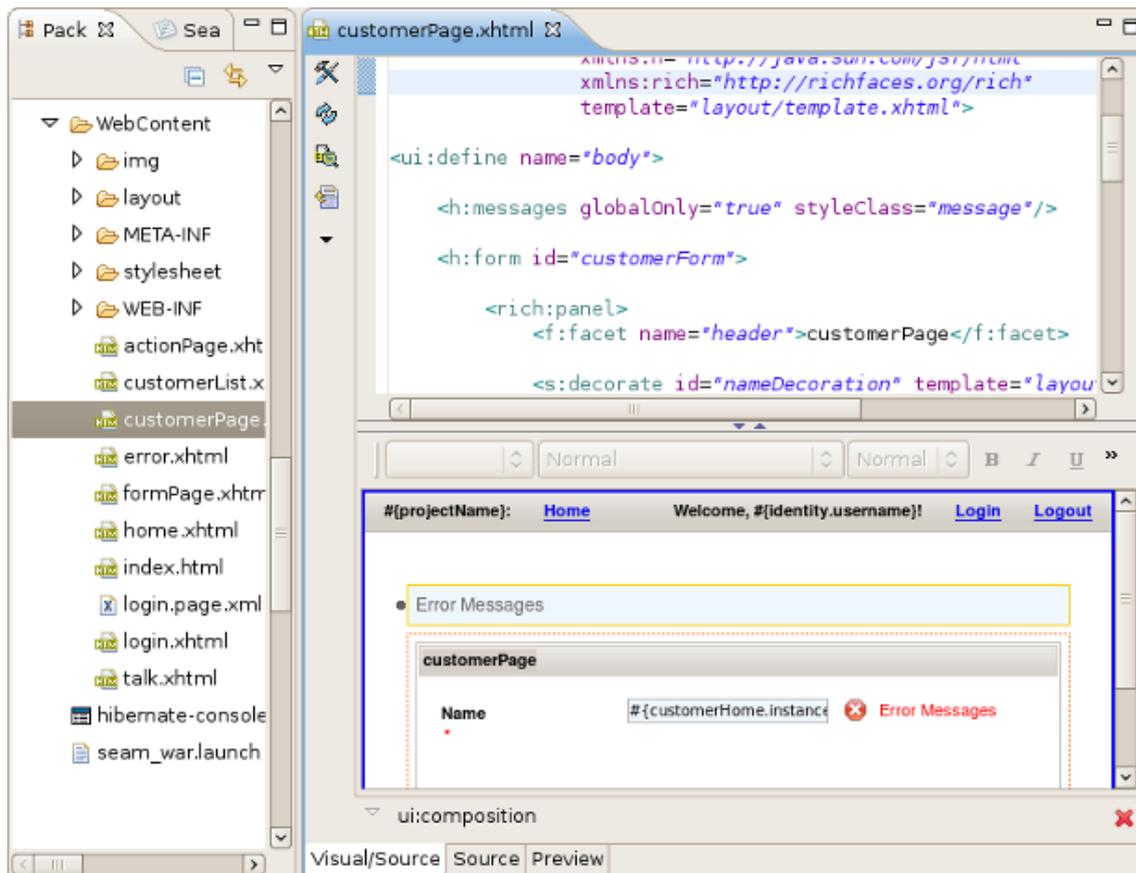


Figure 6.18. Entity Page in JBoss Tools HTML Editor.

Run the Entity page on server. This is what you get:

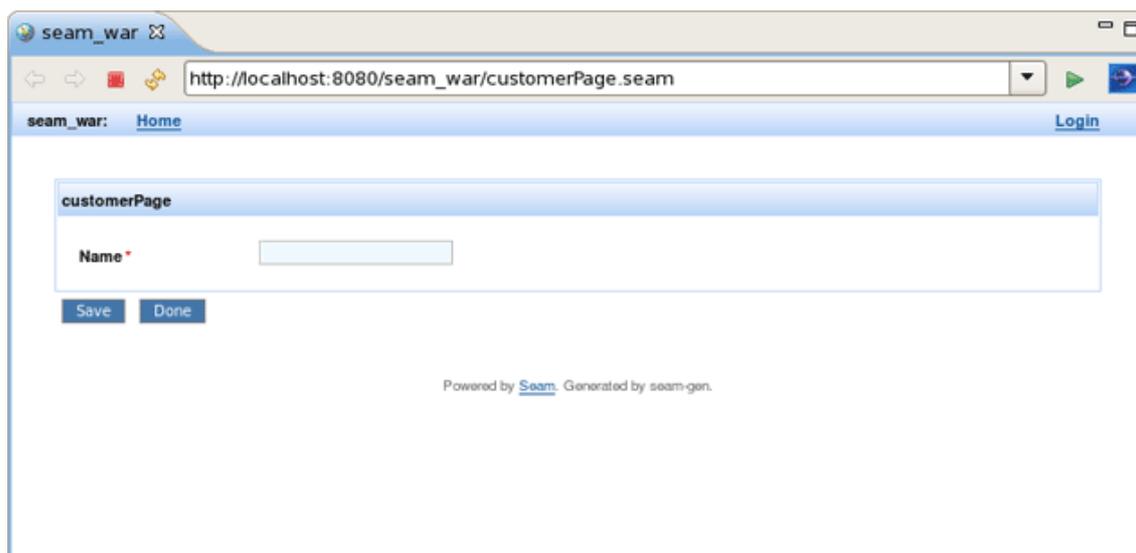


Figure 6.19. Customer Page

Let's create two customers **c1** and **c2**. Enter the name in the text field and press the **Save** button. Customer should be successfully created. Press **Done**. Do the same for **c2** customer. The result should be:

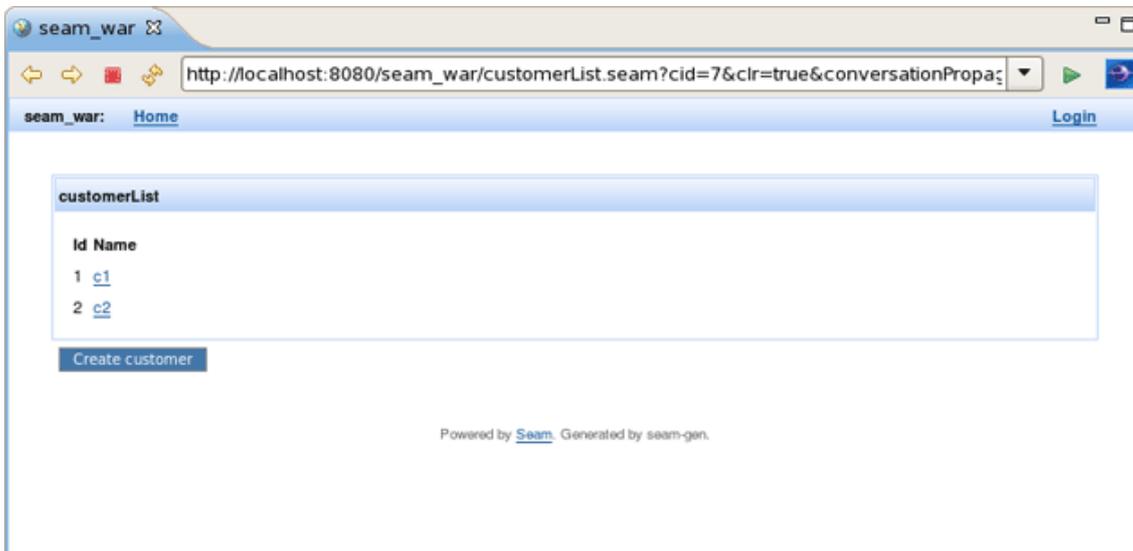


Figure 6.20. Two Customers Are Created

Seam Generate Entities

The main purpose of this chapter is to tell you about Seam Generate Entities.

Generate Entities is available directly from Eclipse using Hibernate Tools plugin for the standard seam-gen generation.

The wizard generates a set of CRUD Seam components and web pages based on existing tables in a database or on existing entities in your application.

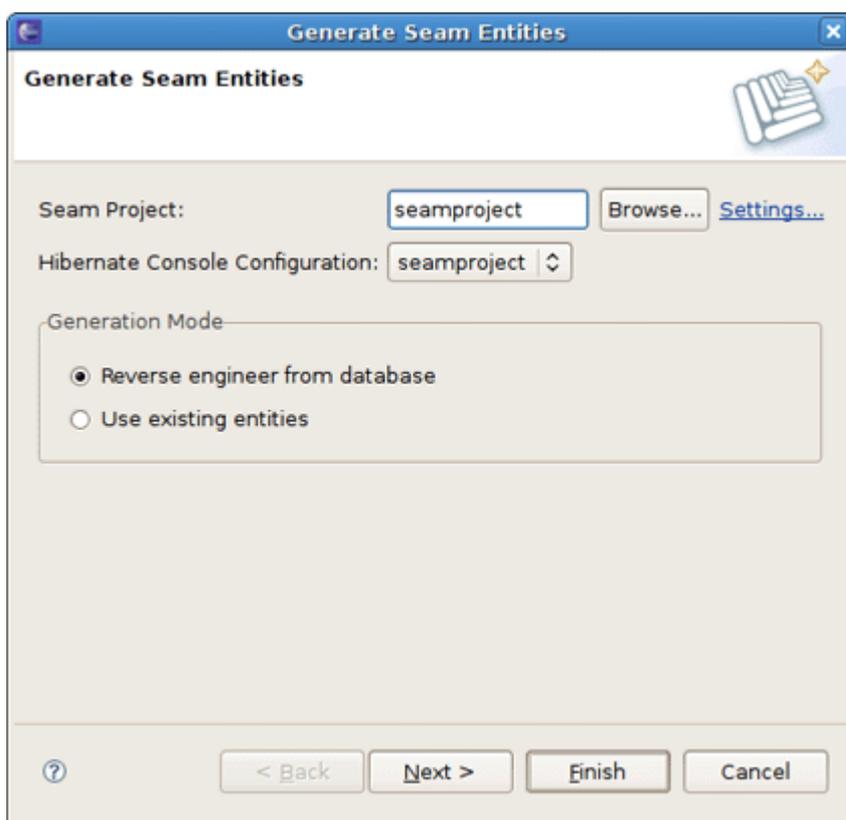


Figure 7.1. Generate Seam Entities Wizard

By default, the generation mode is set to *Reverse engineer from database*. The reverse engineering from a database could be described in four steps:

1. The wizard gets in database, extracts the tables and their connections
2. On basis of this metainfomation the Entity classes are generated into `org.domain.project.entity` package
3. For the entities from step 2 the classes `EntityList` and `EntityHome` are generated into `org.domain.project.session` package
4. The xhtml pages are generated.



Note:

The entities are generated from a database based on the console configuration that is created automatically during a Seam project creation. (Read more about [console configuration](#) [../hibernatetools/html_single/index.html#console_conf]). The created console configuration is based on the connection profile set on the [Seam Facets wizard page](#) while creating a project. Configured connection profile settings are hold in the generated `hibernate-console.properties`. To change the connection profile, double-click the console configuration. It could be found in the [Hibernate Configurations](#) view ([Window > Show view > Other > Hibernate > Hibernate Configurations](#) or just switch to the [Hibernate](#) perspective).

Checking the [Use existing entities](#) mode the wizard executes only 3 and 4 steps. It generates missing classes and xhtml pages.

Read the [Generate a CRUD Database Application](#) chapter in order to see how the [Generate Seam Entities](#) wizard can be used.

Seam Editors

This chapter tells about Seam Editors and their features.

8.1. Visual Page Editor

Visual Page Editor fits perfectly for authoring view Seam pages. The major features of VPE are listed in [Main Features of Seam Editors](#)

You can also read more about Visual Page Editor in [Visual Page Editor](http://download.jboss.org/jbosstools/nightly-docs/en/jsf/html/editors.html#visual_page) [http://download.jboss.org/jbosstools/nightly-docs/en/jsf/html/editors.html#visual_page] chapter of "Visual Web Tools Reference Guide".

8.2. Seam Pages Editor

[Seam Pages Editor](#) provides a handy way to edit the `pages.xml` file.

You can edit the `pages.xml` file in three modes: Graphical, Tree and Source.

Seam Pages Editor supports synchronization with Package Explorer. This means that while renaming files in the Package Explorer all the changes immediately affect the `pages.xml` file.

8.2.1. Graphical Mode

Graphical mode provides you with a set of visual tools to organize your project pageflow, exception handling etc.

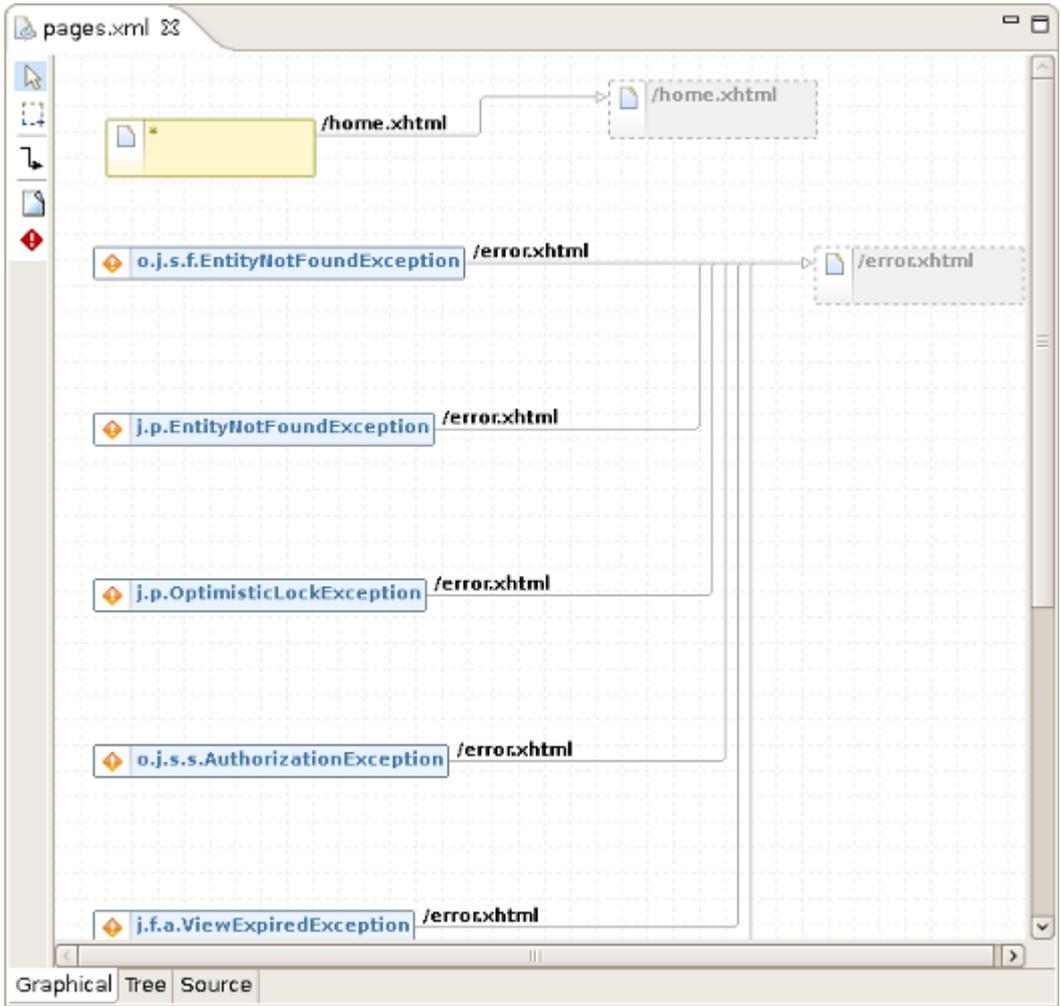


Figure 8.1. Seam Pages Editor: Graphical View

The Graphical part of the editor has some visual elements. The table below shows graphical representation of the elements and explains their meanings.

Table 8.1. Pages Editor: Graphical View. Visual elements

Element	Description
	A yellow box with a solid border represents a <code><page></code> element.
	Pressing on the plus icon (⊕) on the <code><page></code> element reveals a box that lists the parameters for the page.

Element	Description
	A red cross in the upper left corner of the page box indicates that the view-id is not found in the project.
	A gray box with a dashed border represents a page that has navigation (navigation rule) to but the page is not defined in the page.xml file.
	An <code><exception></code> is represented by a blue box with an orange diamond.

Pageflow relations are shown with gray arrows, when you select a relationship the arrow is changed to orange.

On the lefthand side of the Graphical view of [Seam Page Editor](#) you can find a toolbar with a set of icons for the most frequently used commands.

Table 8.2. Pages Editor: Graphical View. Commands Icons

Icon Image	Command
	Select a page element
	Marquee a page item
	Add a page relationship
	Add an exception rule

Context menus are also available when you click either on an item or a blank space.

A context menu called on a blank space of the diagram provides the following options:

- **Page** creates a new page element on the diagram
- **Exception** creates a new exception element on the diagram
- **Auto Layout** formats the layout of the diagram automatically
- **Select Element** calls the [Select Element Wizard](#) with a filter to perform a quick search through the [pages.xml](#) file

Rightclicking on a selected `<page>` element calls a context menu where you can choose the following options if you click on the **New** menu item:

- **Rule** opens the [Add Navigation Rule](#) dialog in which you can browse your project for a view page to set the view-id in the navigation rule and specify **render** or **redirect** navigation options

- **Param** calls a dialog box where you can define a parameter (using the `<param>` tag) for the `<page>` element

8.2.1.1. Seam Pages Diagram Preferences

In order to customize the layout of Diagram you can go to [Window > Preferences > JBoss Tools > Web > Seam > Editors > Seam Pages Diagram](#).

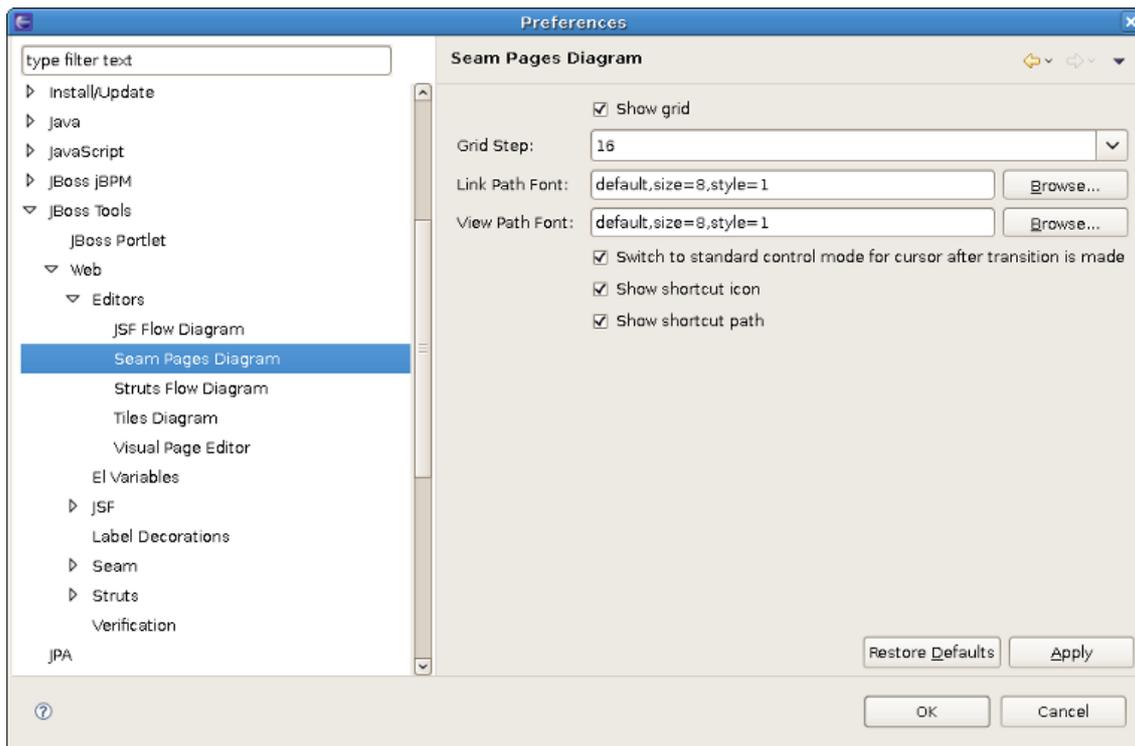


Figure 8.2. Preferences of Seam Pages Diagram

8.2.2. Tree Mode

Tree Mode provides a wider range of options and way to edit and modify the pages.xml file.

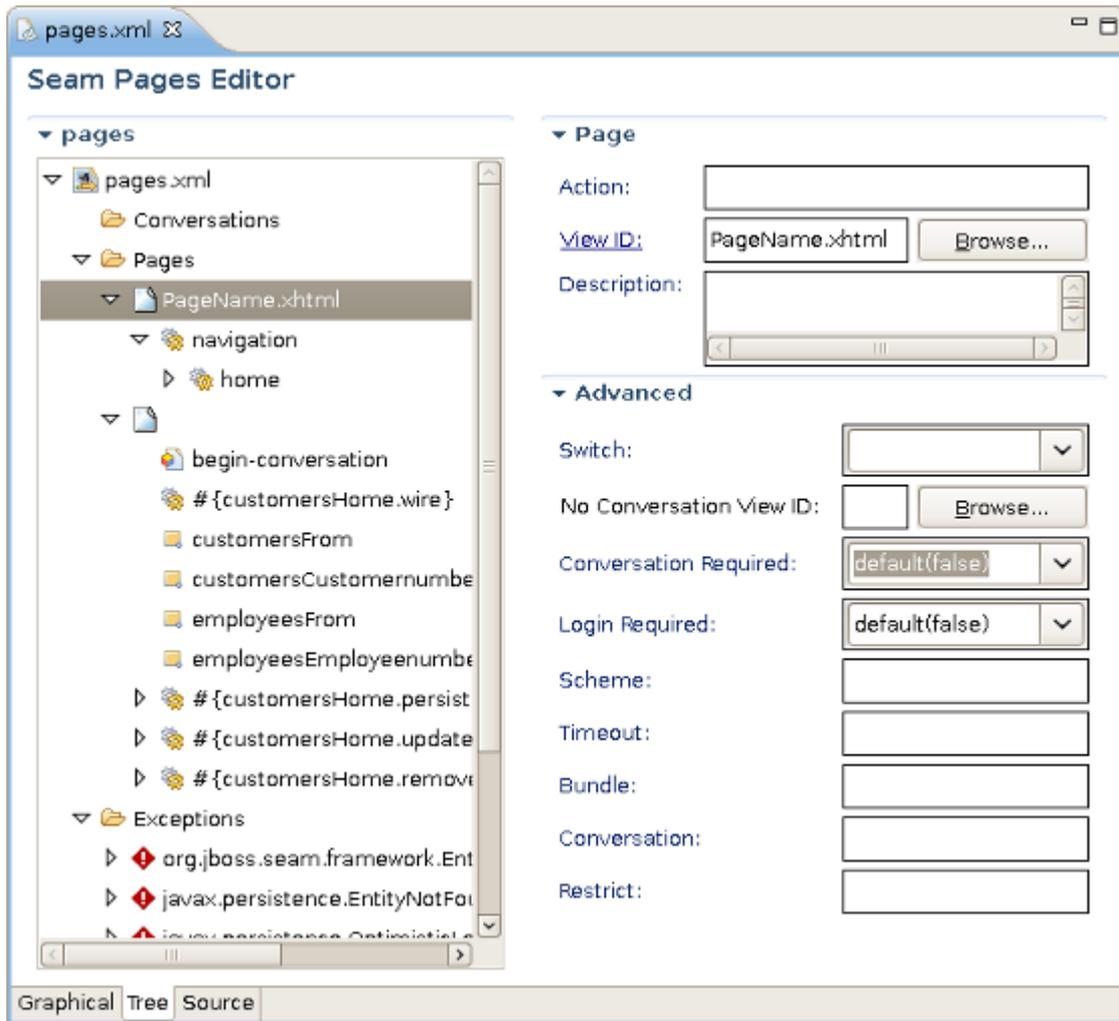


Figure 8.3. Seam Pages Editor: Tree View

In this mode all elements and attributes of the page.xml file can be viewed and edited in a visual, user friendly way.

8.2.3. Outline Support for Seam Pages Editor

Seam Pages Editor provides [Outline](#) view support. You can explore the pages.xml using Outline view in two modes: [Tree](#) () and [Diagram Navigation](#) ().

The Diagram Navigation mode of Outline view gives a birds-view of the layout to allow quick navigation for large-scale applications.

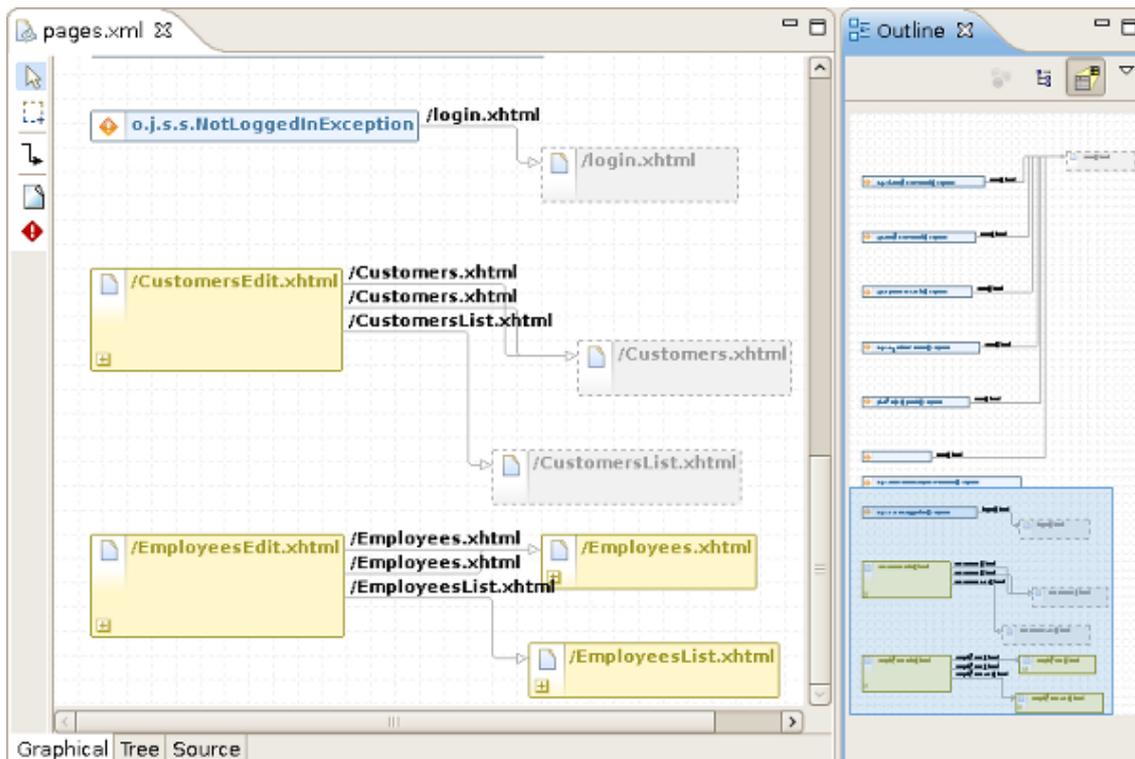


Figure 8.4. Outline view: Diagram Navigation mode

The Tree mode shows a tree for every element in the pages.xml file. You can get a quick overview of the whole file. When selecting an element in the Outline view the related element is highlighted in the Graphical, Tree or Source page of Seam Pages Editor.

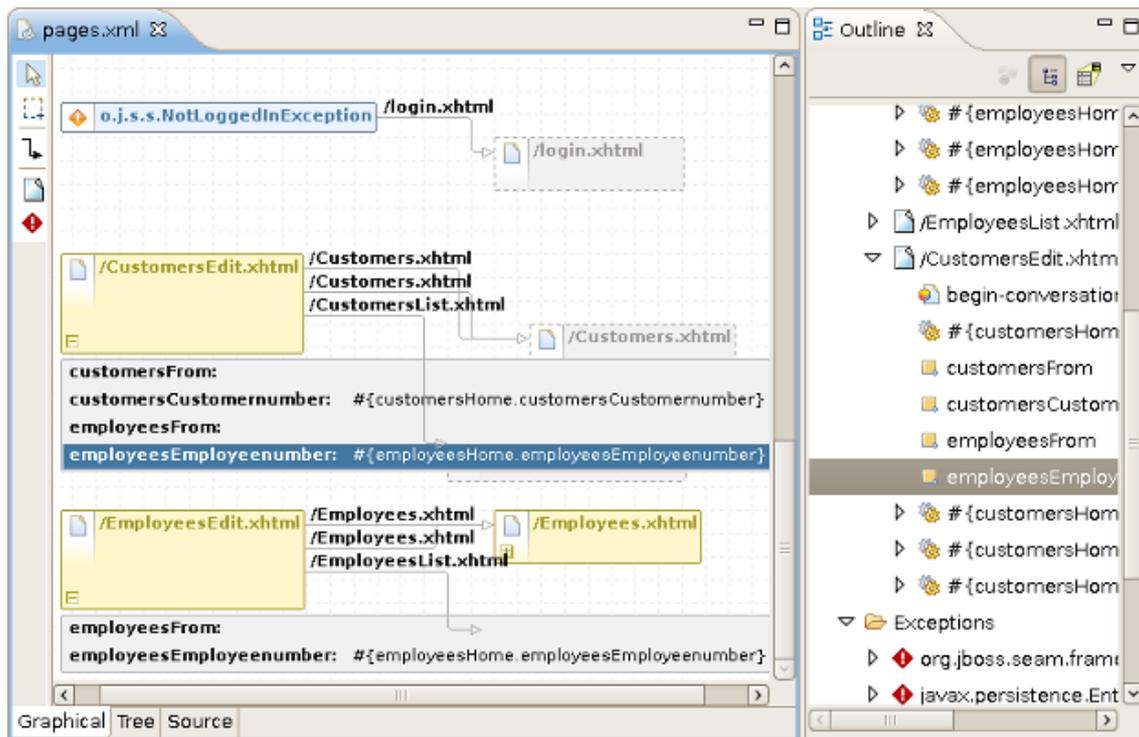


Figure 8.5. Outline view: Tree mode

8.3. Seam Components Editor

When editing `components.xml` a structured tree editor is available in addition to pure source editing. It has a graphical view (Tree tab) and source (Source tab).

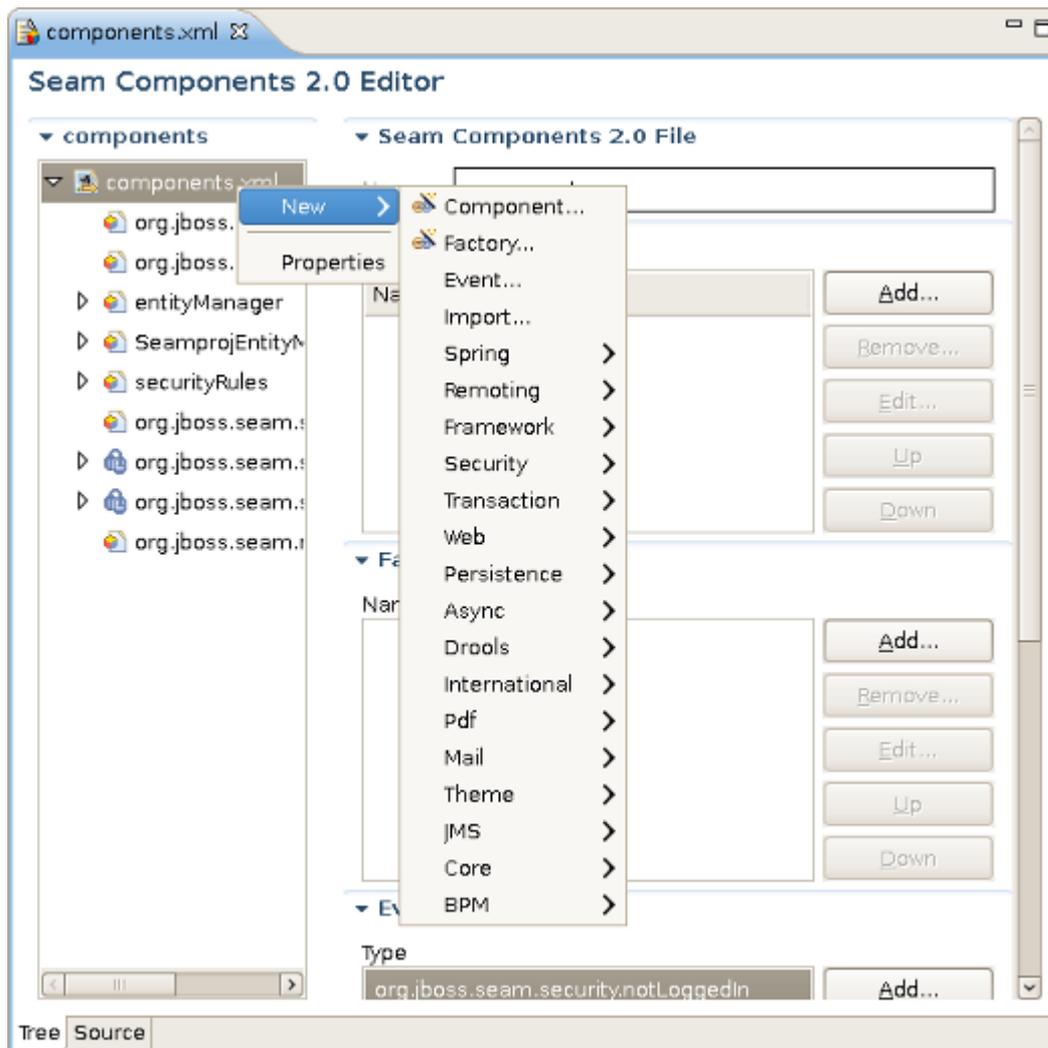


Figure 8.6. component.xml Editor



Note:

You can view and edit [components.xml](#) and other xml files directly in the Project Explorer and Properties sheet without opening the components.xml editor.

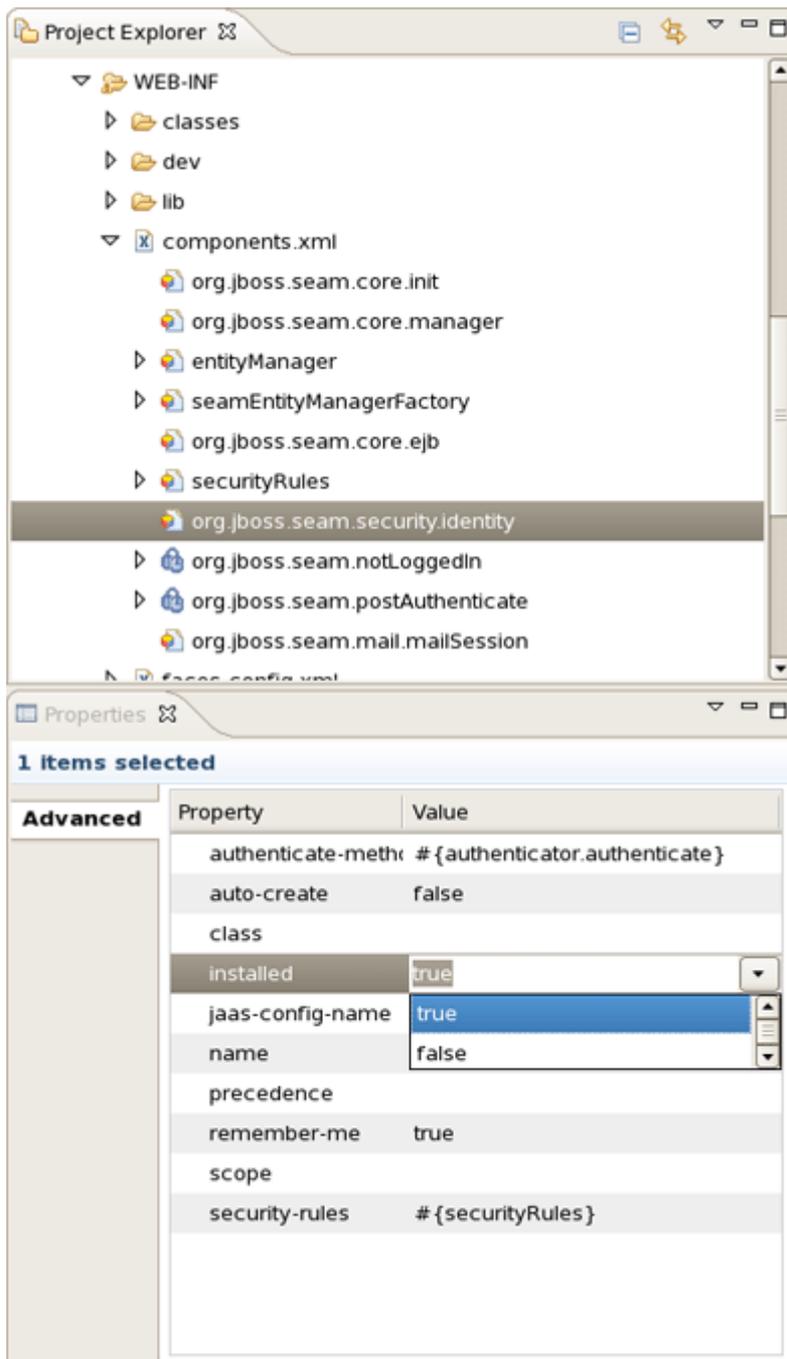


Figure 8.7. component.xml Editor

8.4. Main Features of Seam Editors

In this chapter you will know what Seam Editors features are and how to work with them.

8.4.1. Content Assist

[Content Assist](#) (Ctrl + Space) is available when using EL expressions in the following file formats:

- JSP
- XHTML
- XML
- JAVA

Notice, the code completion for the Seam components shows the proposals marked with Seam icon.

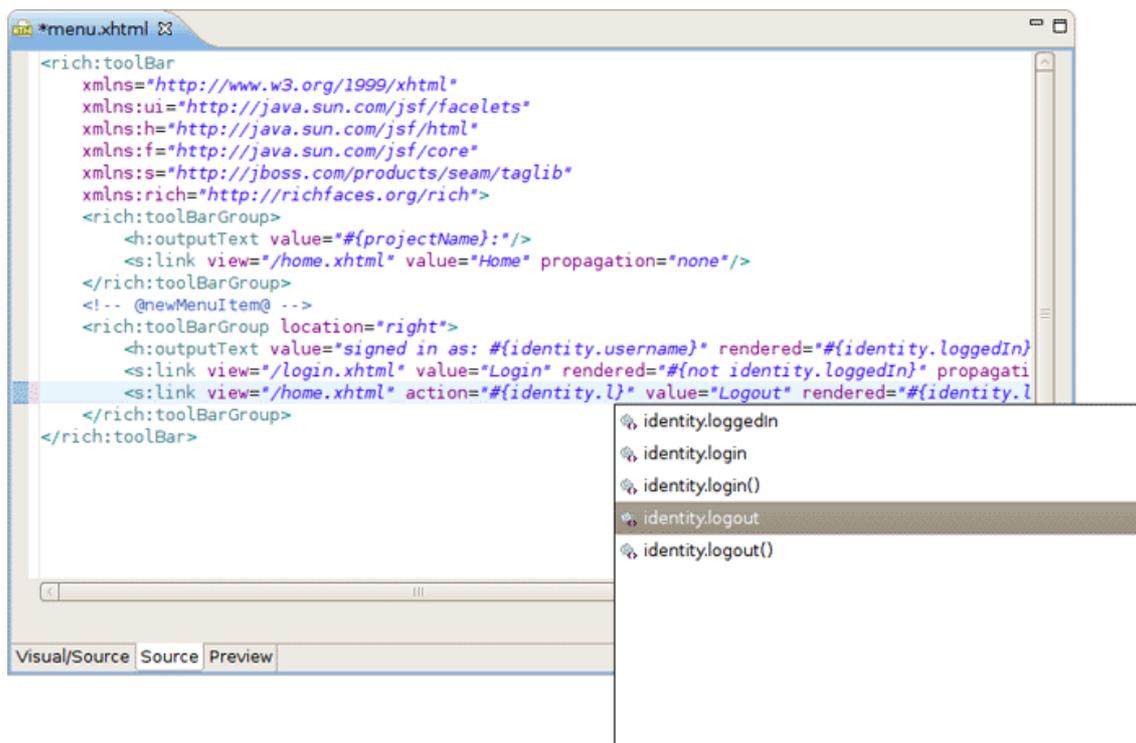


Figure 8.8. Content Assist

Content Assist is also available for the "jsfc" attribute, it lets you select from a list of possible attribute values. Whereas, JSF components appear above all other components in the list.

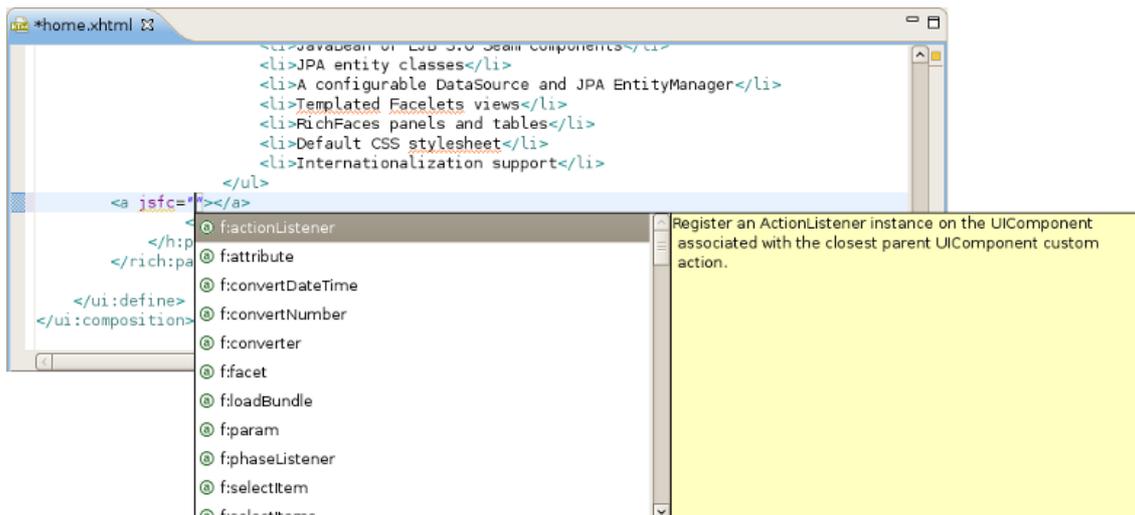


Figure 8.9. Content Assist for the "jsfc" attribute



Note:

To get Code Assist available for an externally generated and imported project, don't forget to enable Seam features and configure Seam Settings in [Project Preferences](#).

8.4.1.1. Content Assist for components.xml

While you are editing a *components.xml* file you can make use of the Content Assist for inserting needed elements.

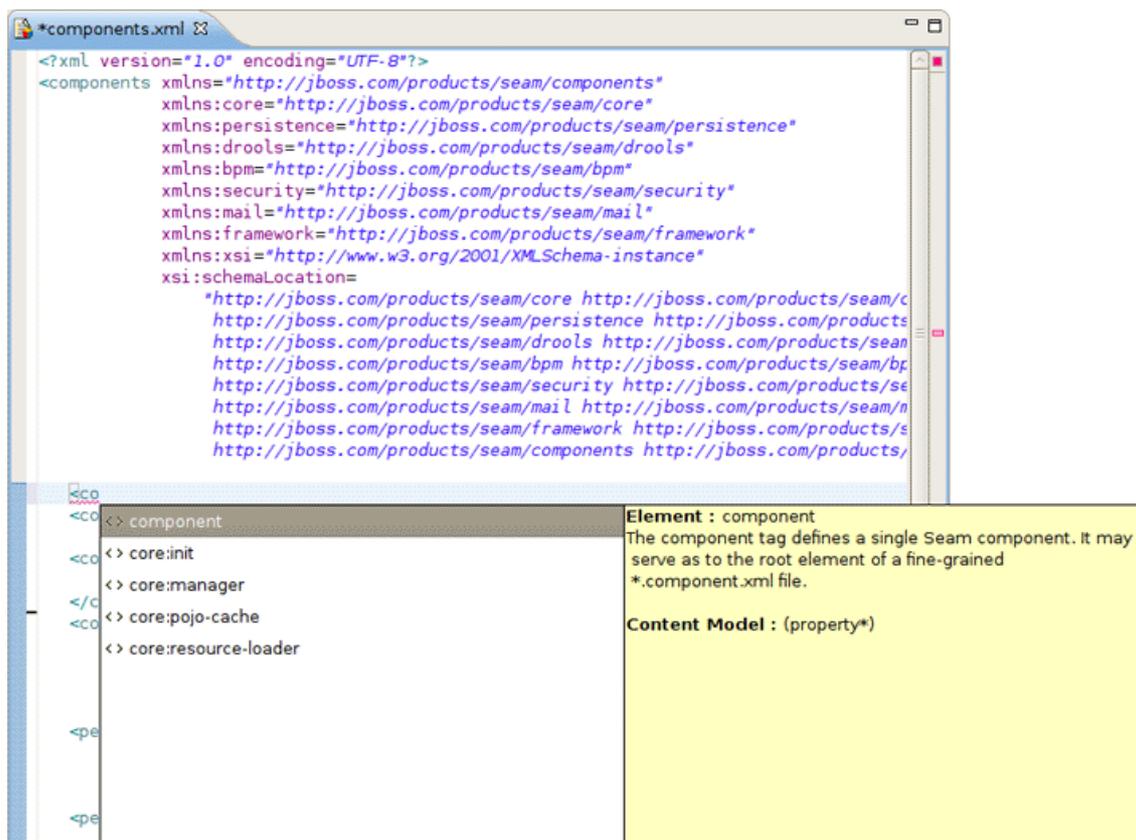


Figure 8.10. Content Assist in the component.xml Editor

The editor also makes code completion aware of methods/attributes for EntityQuery component.

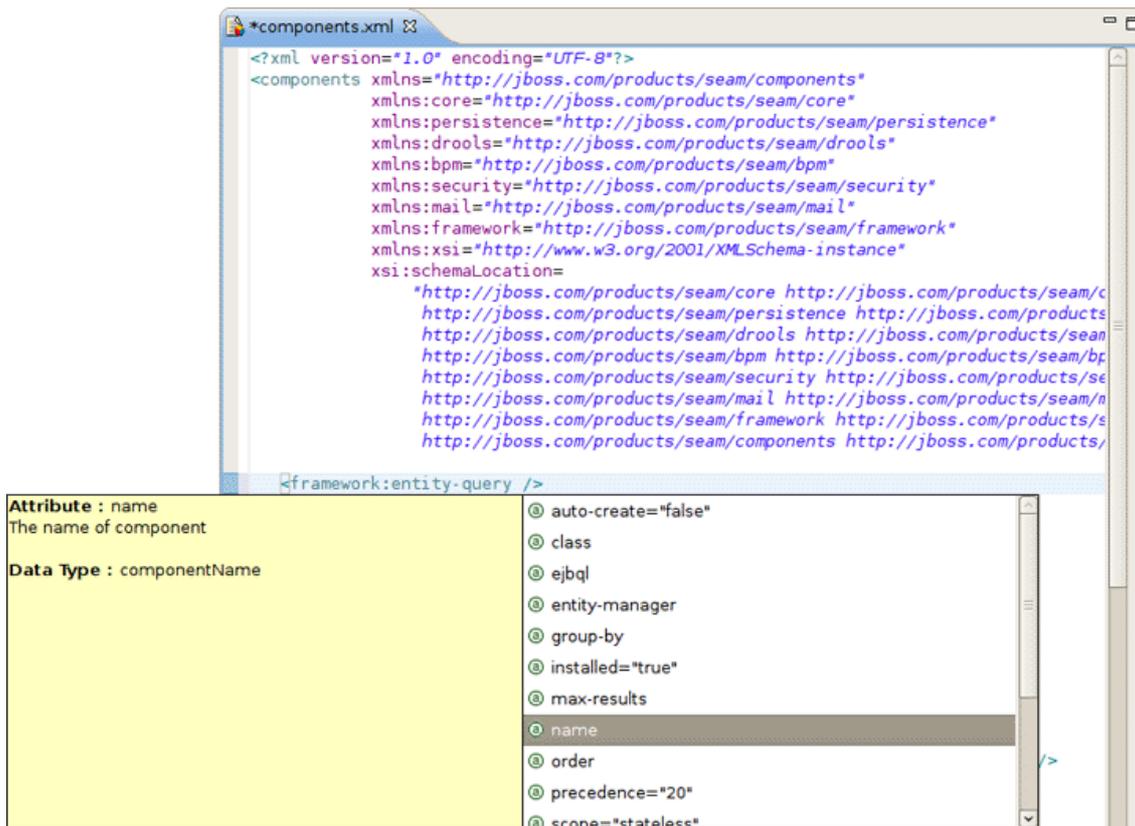


Figure 8.11. Content Assist for EntityQuery Component

8.4.2. Content Assist for Page Descriptors

Content Assist (CA) is available for Page Descriptors, `.page.xml` and `page.xml` files. Content Assist lets you easily compose a Page Descriptor file by suggesting elements and attributes. The suggestions are context dependent, which means that CA provides only the elements, attributes and in some cases values for the attributes, suitable in a particular place of your Page Descriptor.

Seam Pages Editor also supports code completion in EL-expressions suggesting you possible bean properties and methods.

8.4.3. OpenOn

OpenOn lets you easily navigate through your project without using the Package Explorer or Project Explorer. After pressing `Ctrl + left click` (or just F3) you will see a corresponding method or class.



```
<rich:toolbar
  xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"
  xmlns:ui="http://java.sun.com/jsf/facelets"
  xmlns:h="http://java.sun.com/jsf/html"
  xmlns:f="http://java.sun.com/jsf/core"
  xmlns:s="http://jboss.com/products/seam/taglib"
  xmlns:rich="http://richfaces.ajax4jsf.org/rich">
  <rich:toolbarGroup>
    <h:outputText value="#{projectName}:" />
    <s:link view="/home.xhtml" value="Home" />
  </rich:toolbarGroup>
  <rich:toolbarGroup location="right">
    <h:outputText value="Welcome, #{identity.username}" rendered="#{identity.loggedIn}" />
    <s:link view="/login.xhtml" value="Login" rendered="#{not identity.}" />
    <s:link view="/home.xhtml" action="#{identity.logout}" value="Logout" rendered="#{ident
  </rich:toolbarGroup>
</rich:toolbar>
```

Figure 8.12. OpenOn

OpenOn is available for the following files:

- [XML files](#)
- [JSP/XHTML Pages](#)
- [Java files](#)

**Note:**

In this section we described only use cases special for Seam applications. For general information please read [OpenOn section in Visual Web Tools Reference Guide](http://download.jboss.org/jbosstools/nightly-docs/en/jsf/html/editors.html#OpenOnSelection4Hyperlinknavigation) [http://download.jboss.org/jbosstools/nightly-docs/en/jsf/html/editors.html#OpenOnSelection4Hyperlinknavigation].

- Using OpenOn in .xhtml files you can open:
 - components or properties resolved using an EL expression;
 - all actions described in pages.xml;
 - other .xhtml files that paths are specified in a current file;
 - image files that paths are set in the *value* property. The files will be opened in the default system graphical editor.
- OpenOn is also supported in Page Descriptors ([.page.xml](#) and [pages.xml](#)). OpenOn allows you to navigate to Java beans as well as to view pages. You can **Ctrl + left click** on a bean or on view page file (e.g. XHTML file) to navigate to the file you clicked on.

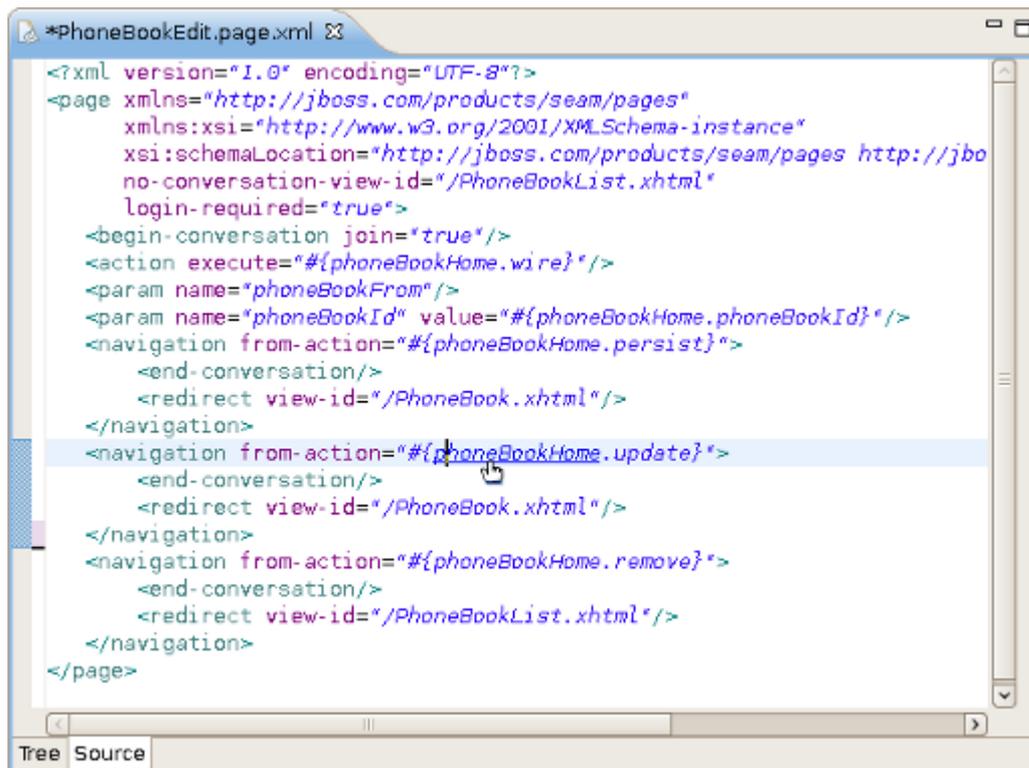


Figure 8.13. OpenOn in .page.xml file

If you use Rule-based authorization with Drools in your Seam application you can apply OpenOn in `components.xml` to open the files containing rule definitions in the `"rule-files"` tag.

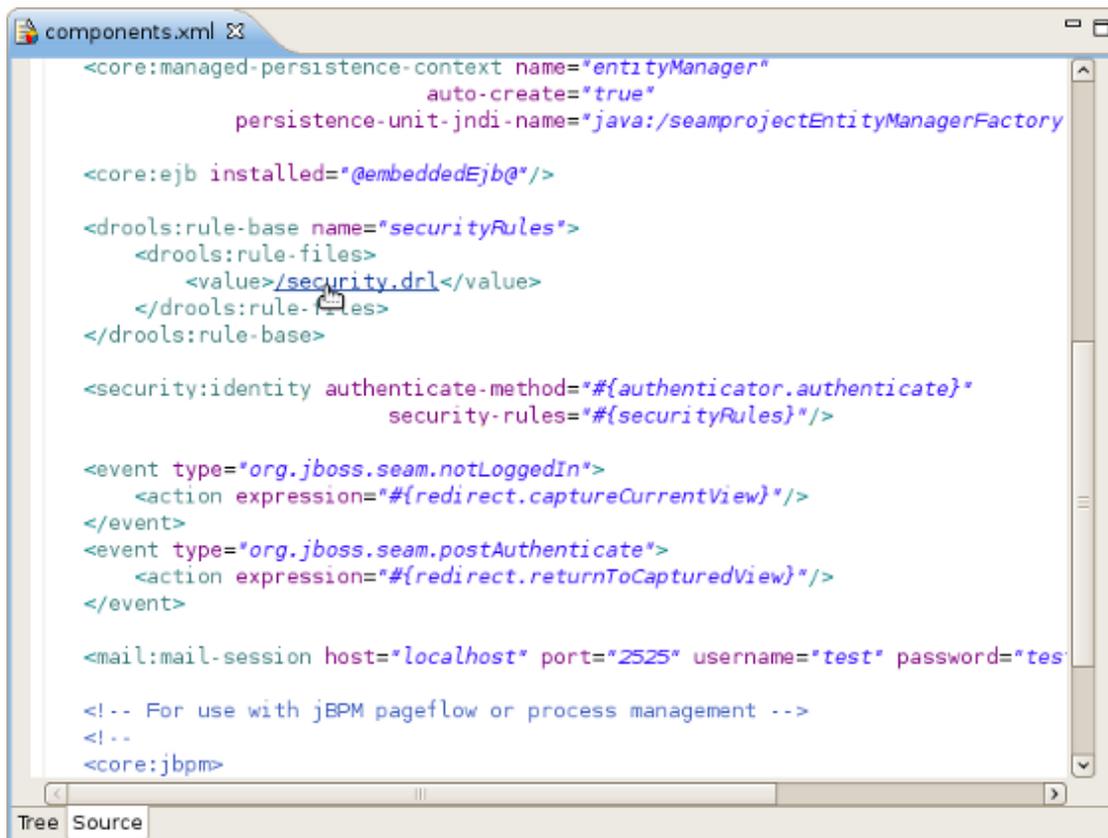


Figure 8.14. OpenOn in components.xml file

You can also use `OpenOn` to open jBPM components that are described in Seam component descriptor. Two places where it works are available:

- inside `<component>` definition;

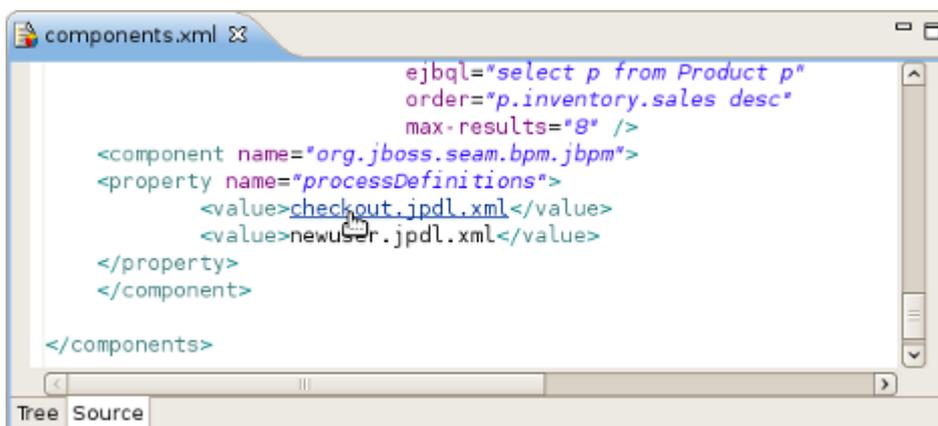


Figure 8.15. OpenOn in components.xml file

- inside `jbpm` tags;

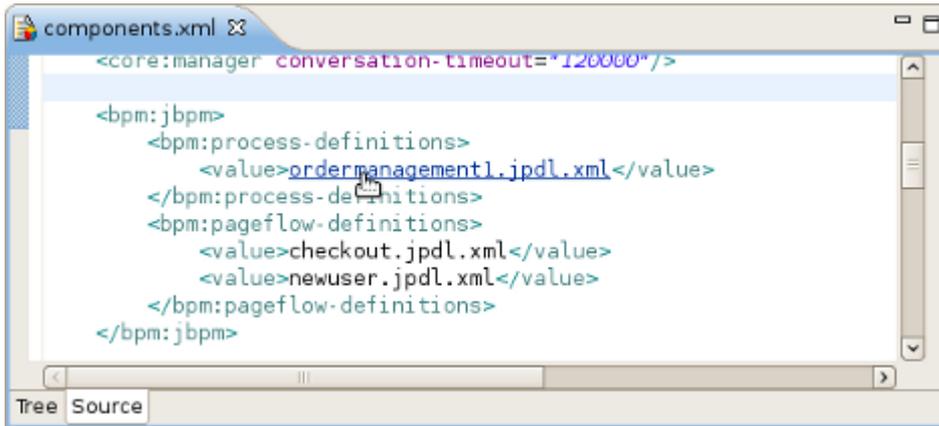


Figure 8.16. OpenOn in components.xml file

- OpenOn is also supported in seam components where [In annotation](#) is presented. After pressing **Ctrl + left click** on the seam component specified in @In you will get the possibility to open the file where the component is declared as well as all of the seam components where it is used in the next declarations:

- @Out
- @DataModel
- @Role
- @Roles

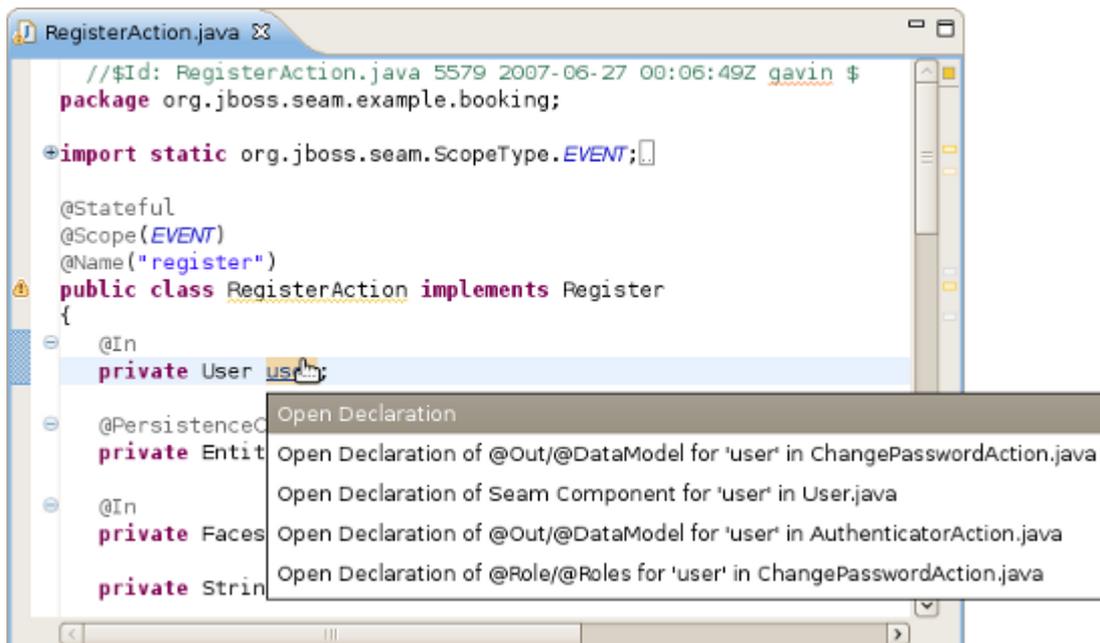


Figure 8.17. OpenOn in Seam Component

8.4.4. Seam Validation

Validation of various possible problematic definitions is implemented for Seam applications.

If an issue is found it will be shown in the standard [Problems View](#).

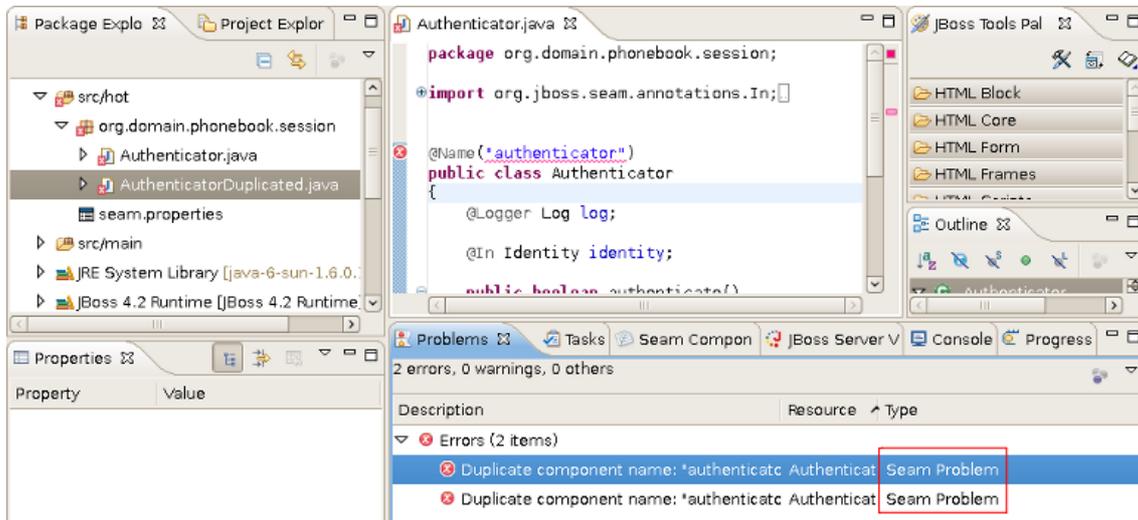


Figure 8.18. Seam Validation



Note:

Please note, only files within source path and web content are validated, meaning temporary files or test files are not included.

In the preferences page for Seam Validator you can see and modify the validator behavior. Go to [Window > Preferences > JBoss Tools > Web > Seam > Validator](#) and select the severity level for the optional Seam Validator problem.

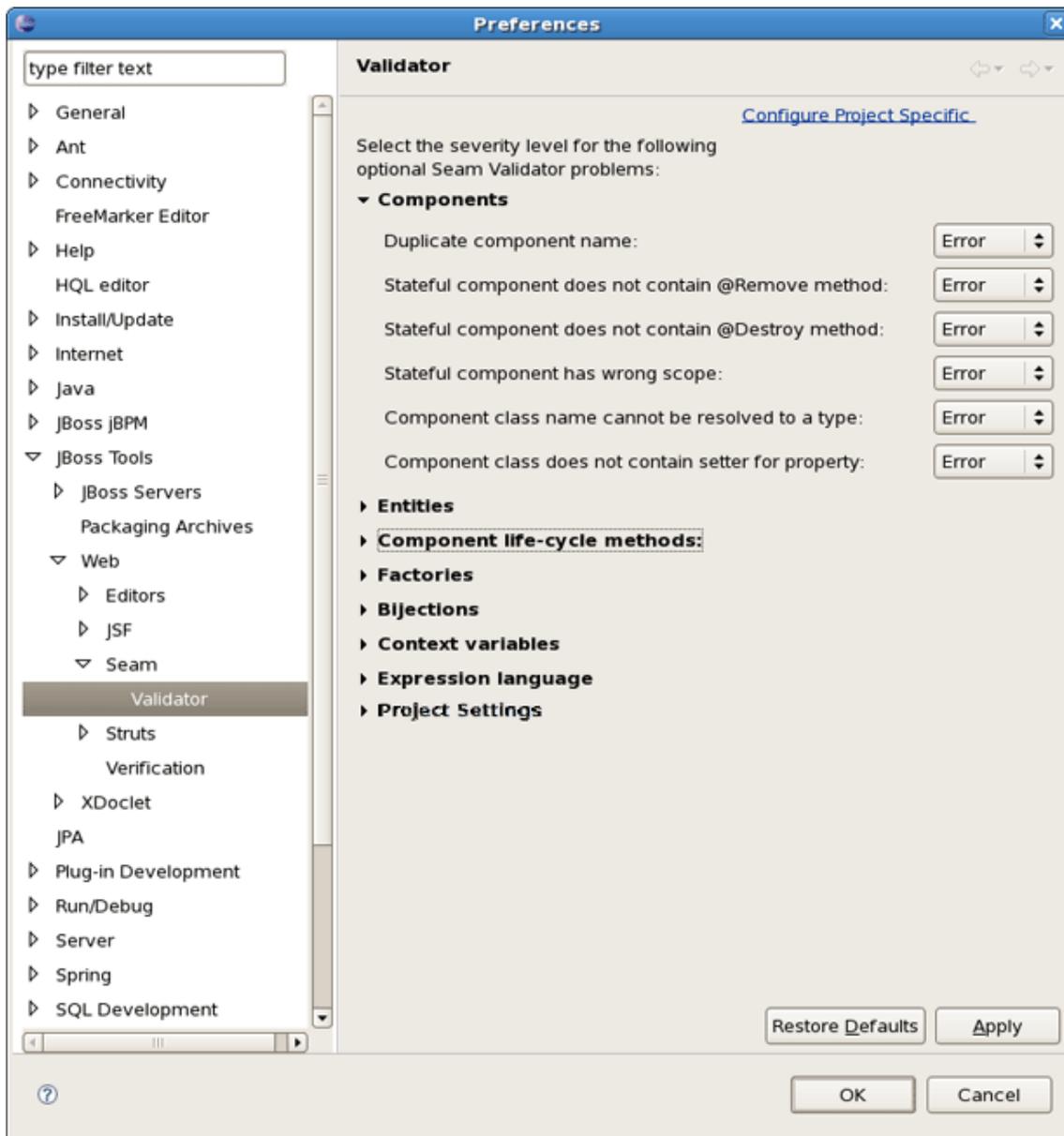


Figure 8.19. Seam Validator Preferences

On WTP projects validation are enabled by default and thus executed automatically, but on normal Java projects you will have to go and add the Validation builder of your project . It is available in the properties of your project under *Validation*.

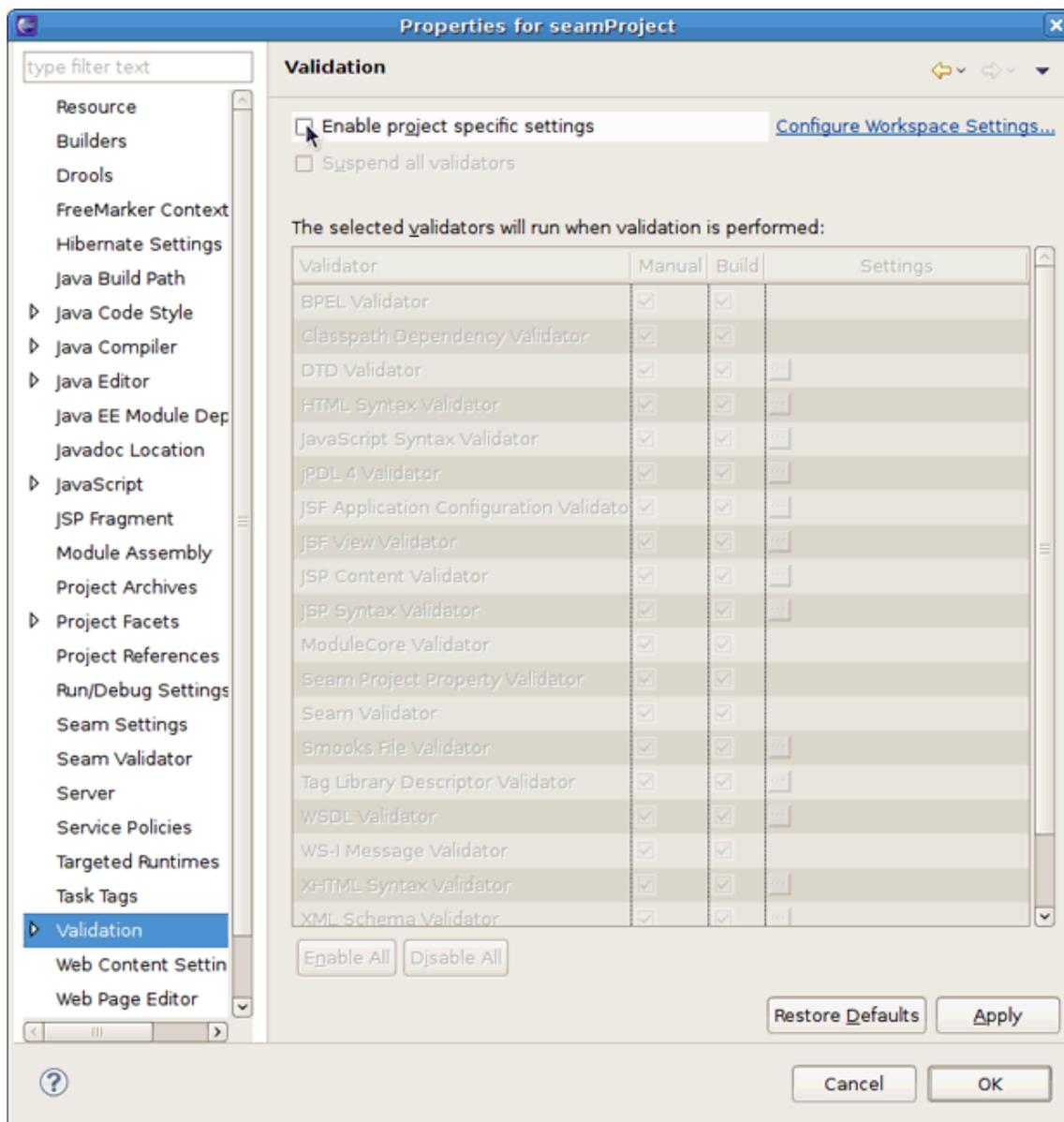


Figure 8.20. Enabling the Validation Builder

The validations can be run manually by clicking *Validate* via the context menu on your project (folder or file inside your project) which will execute all the active WTP validations. Following to the project's preferences under *Validation* it's possible to enable/disable any validator.

It's also possible to turn off the validation for some resource (a file, folder) inside your project via the *Exclude Validation* context menu option.

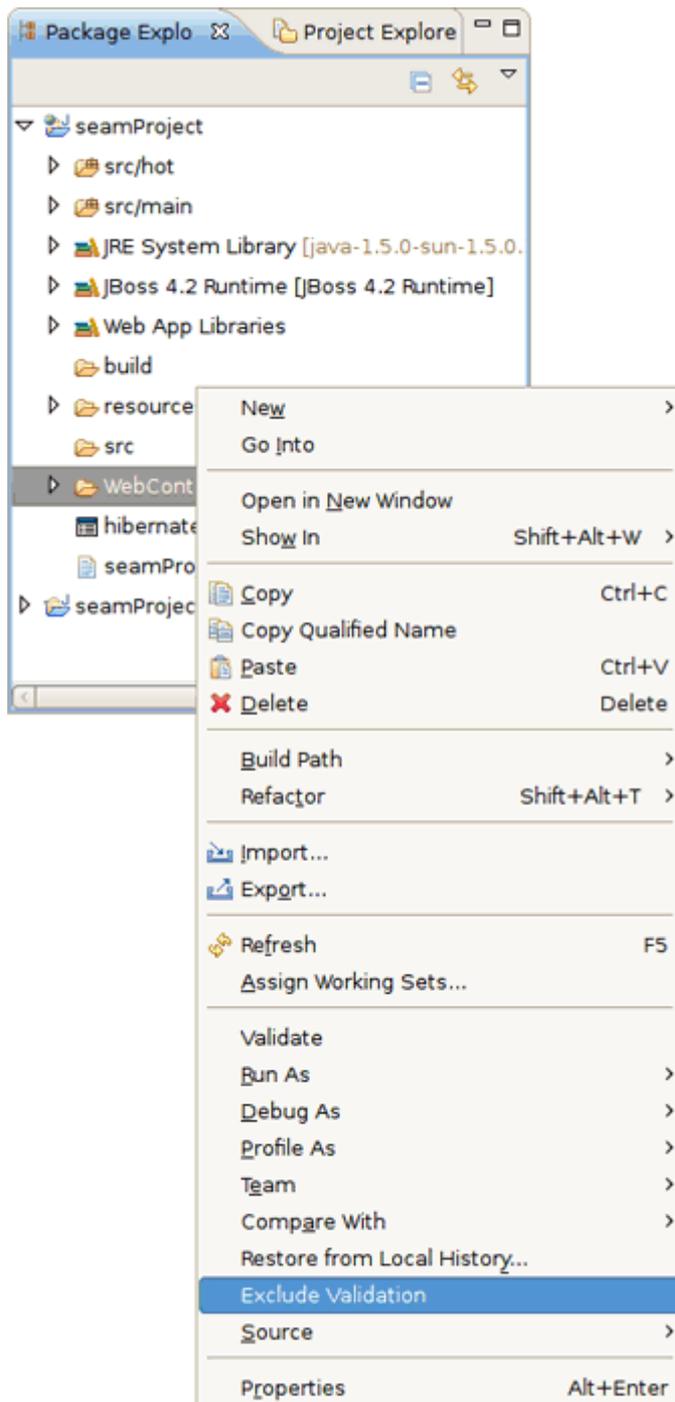


Figure 8.21. Excluding Validation for the WebContent Folder

As a result, if you've turned off the validation for a folder (or file), it is put to the excluded group of the Validation filters and be ignored during the validation.

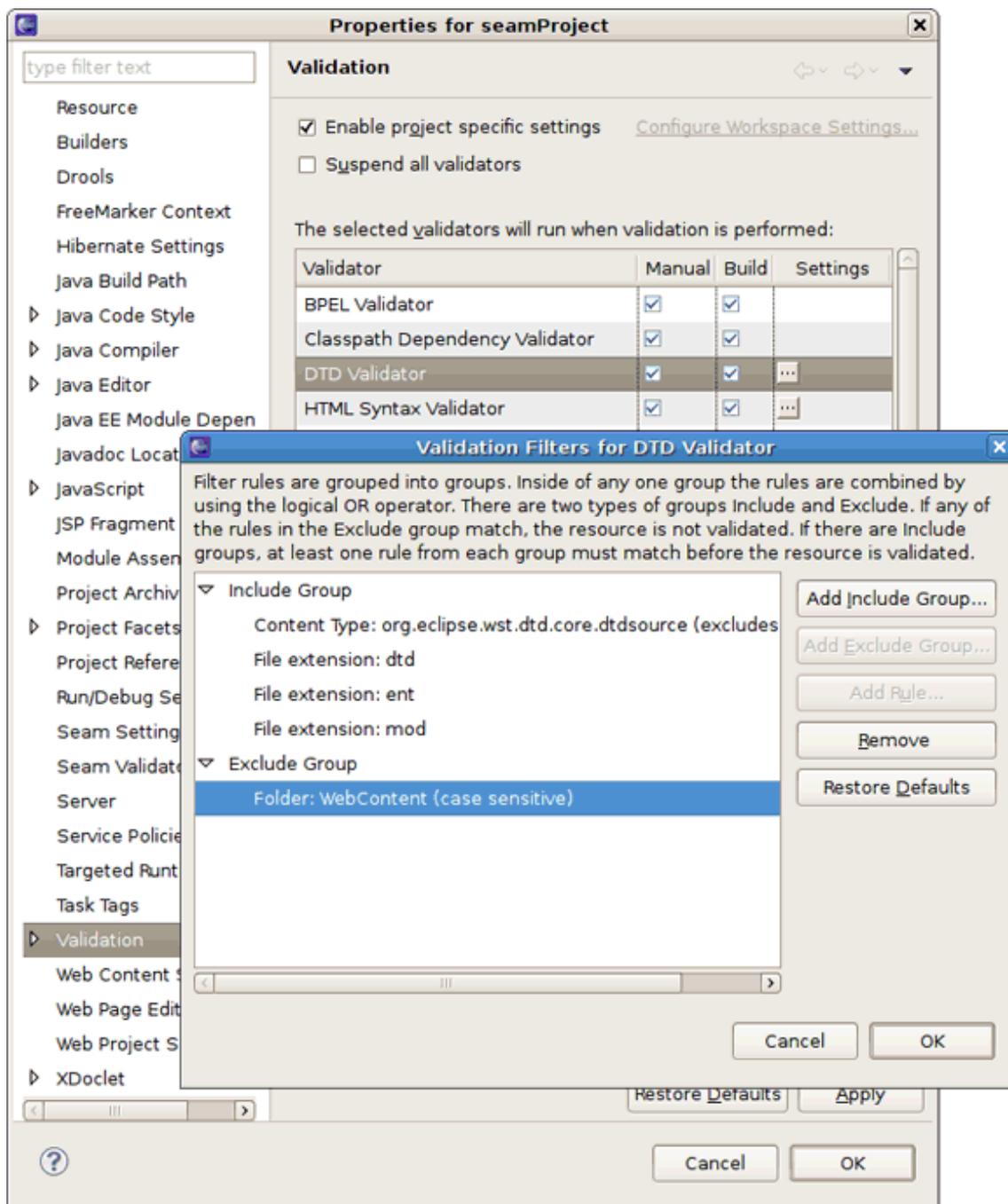


Figure 8.22. Validation Filters

Seam Views

9.1. Seam Components View

This chapter introduces you with Seam Components View.

The [Seam Components View](#) is available from Seam perspective. It provides a list of seam components found in a project.



Figure 9.1. Seam Components View

The Seam Components View can show a components default scope in two ways:

- as labels on each component (click on the triangular symbol at the top of the Seam Components View page and select [Scope Presentation > Label](#))

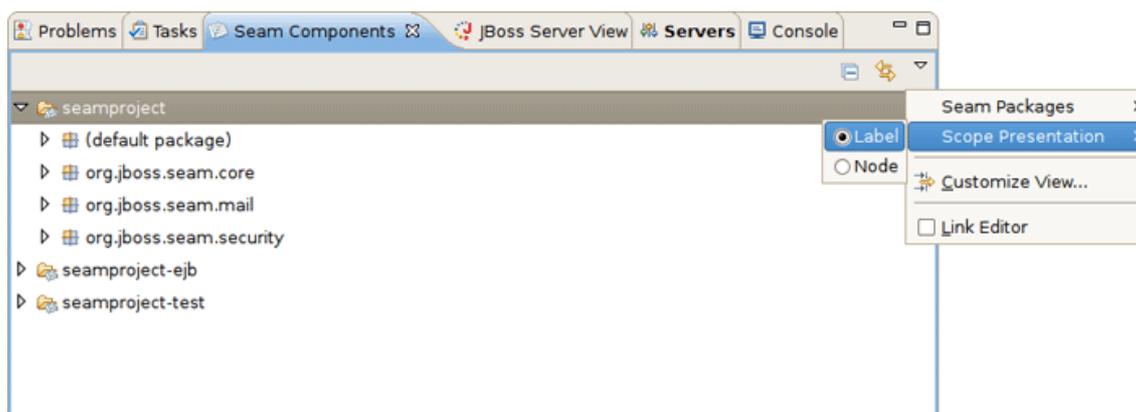


Figure 9.2. Label Scope Presentation of Seam Components

- as a node per scope where the components are grouped under a node representing its default scope.

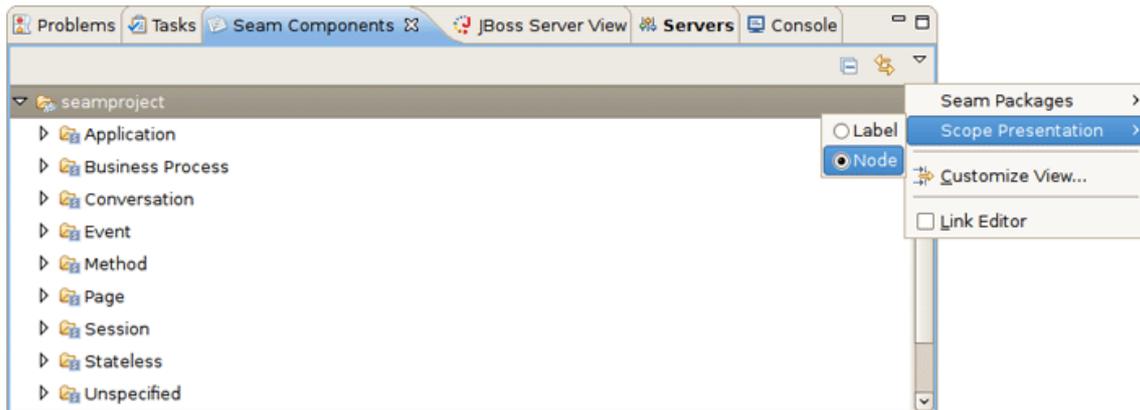


Figure 9.3. Node Scope Presentation of Seam Components

The Seam Packages can be presented in two ways:

- Flat

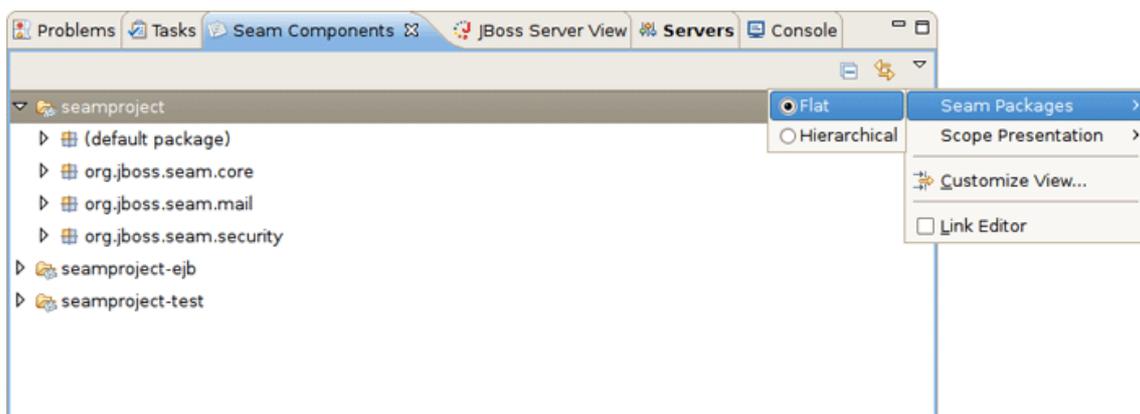


Figure 9.4. Flat Presentation of Seam Packages

- Hierarchical

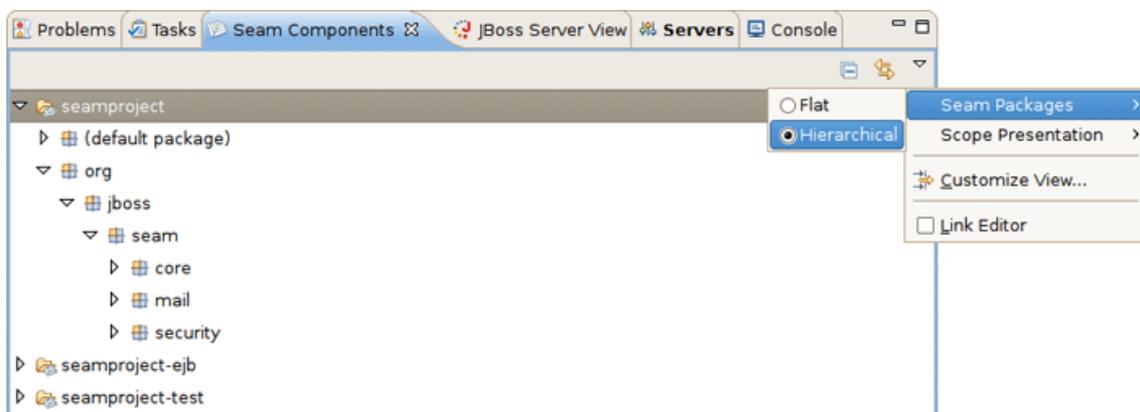


Figure 9.5. Hierarchical Presentation of Seam Packages

The Seam Component View can be filtered by choosing [Customize View](#).

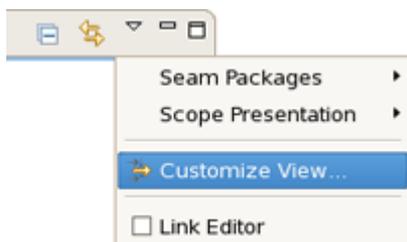


Figure 9.6. Customize View

Select the [Seam Components from Libraries](#) under the Filters tab. This will make the view ignore components defined in jars. This will hide the many built-in Seam components and leave only those that are actually defined in the project or have been actively configured via components.xml. Therefore, deselecting the filter will show you all available components.

Selecting the [Seam Components from Referenced Projects](#) will hide the components that dependent on other project.

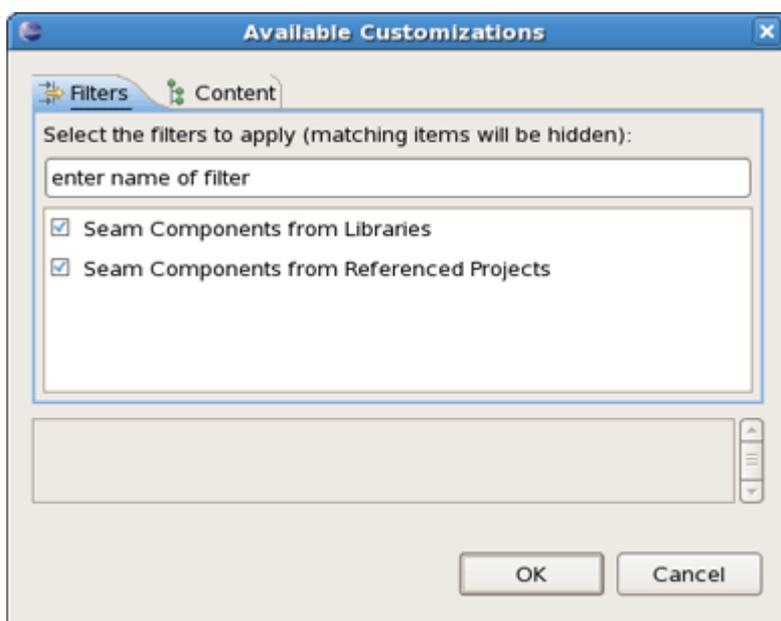


Figure 9.7. Available Seam Component View Customizations

9.2. Project Explorer integration

If you don't like to have a view for every piece of information in Eclipse, the content of the Seam Components view is also available as a node in the built-in Project Explorer (not Package Explorer!) view in Eclipse.

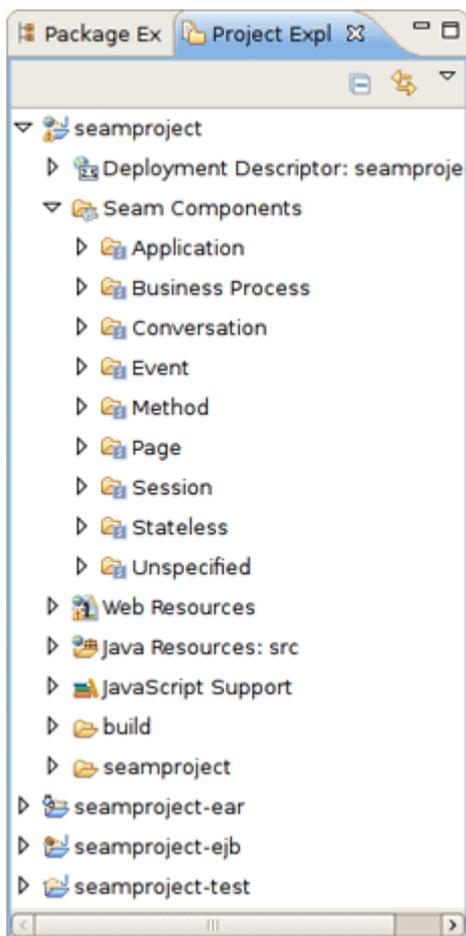


Figure 9.8. Seam Components in Project Explorer

Seam Preferences

In this chapter you get to know how Seam preferences can be modified during the development process.

10.1. General Preferences

Seam preferences can be set using the Seam preference page. Click on [Window > Preferences > JBoss Tools > Web > Seam](#).

On this page you can manage the Seam Runtime. Use the appropriate buttons to [Add](#) more runtimes or to [Remove](#) those that are not needed.

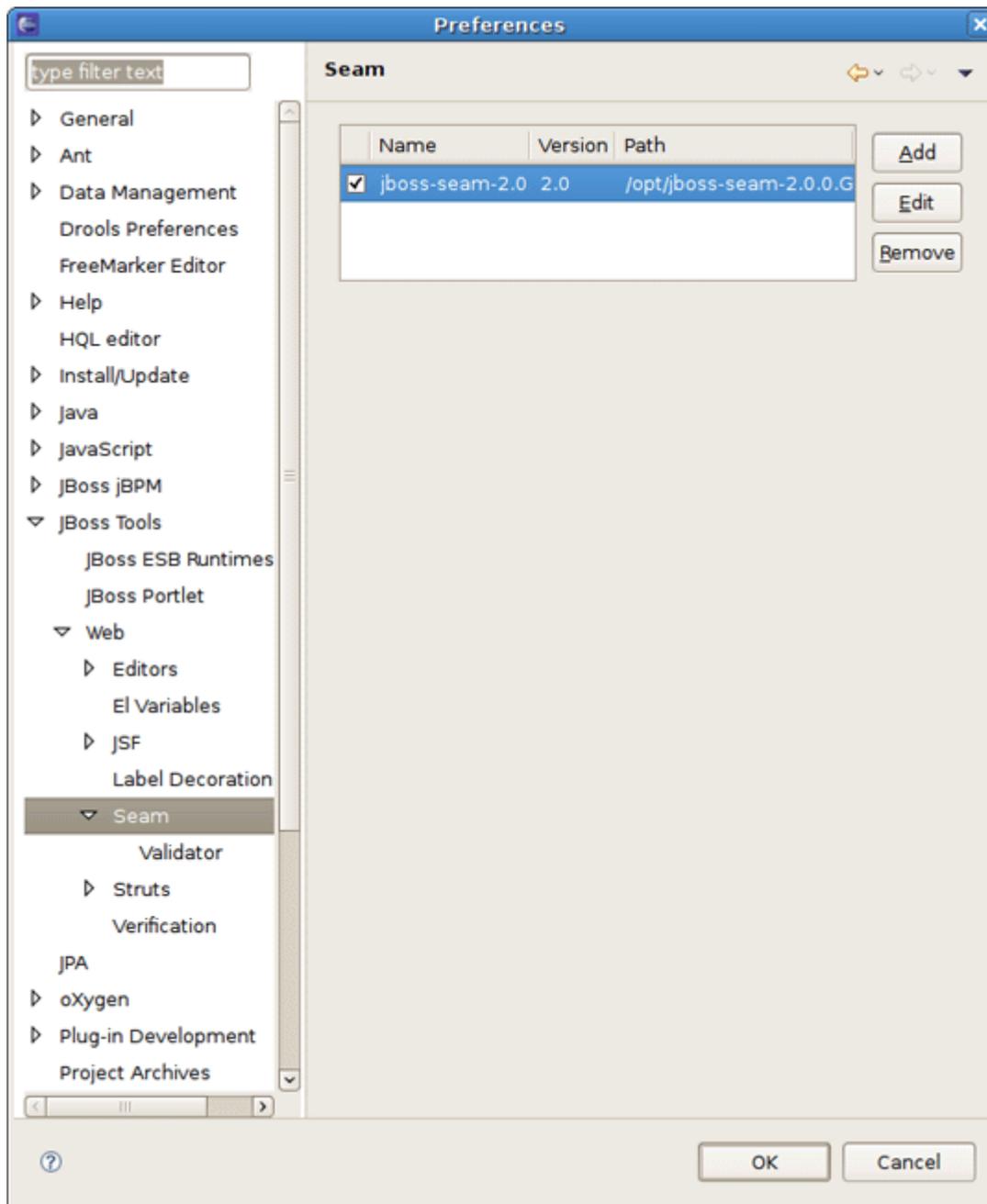


Figure 10.1. Seam Preferences Page

Clicking on [Edit](#) button you get the form where you can change the path of Seam runtime home folder, modify name and version. Press [Finish](#) to apply the changes.

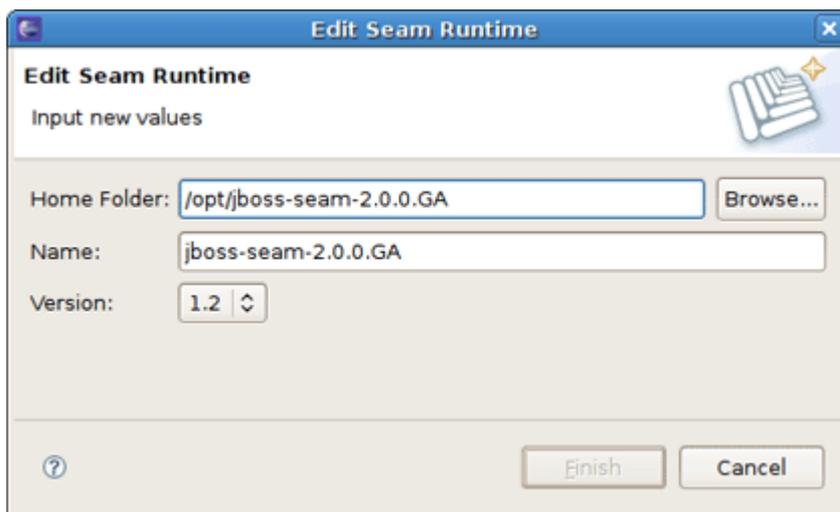


Figure 10.2. Edit Seam Runtime



Tip:

If you try to delete the Seam Runtime that is already in use by some project in the current workspace, then a warning message will appear. To confirm the removal press **OK**

Besides, when you right-click on your Seam project with deleted runtime in Project Explorer and select **Properties > Seam Settings** the error message "Runtime <runtime_name> does not exist" will appear.

10.1.1. Validator Preferences

Seam preference page includes a subsection **Validator**. See [Window > Preferences > JBoss Tools > Web > Seam > Validator](#).

On this page you can choose a severity level for the various Seam validator problems. For example, if you want to ignore the case when component name is duplicated expand the **Components** node and select **Ignore** next to **Duplicate component name**. After that you won't see the error.

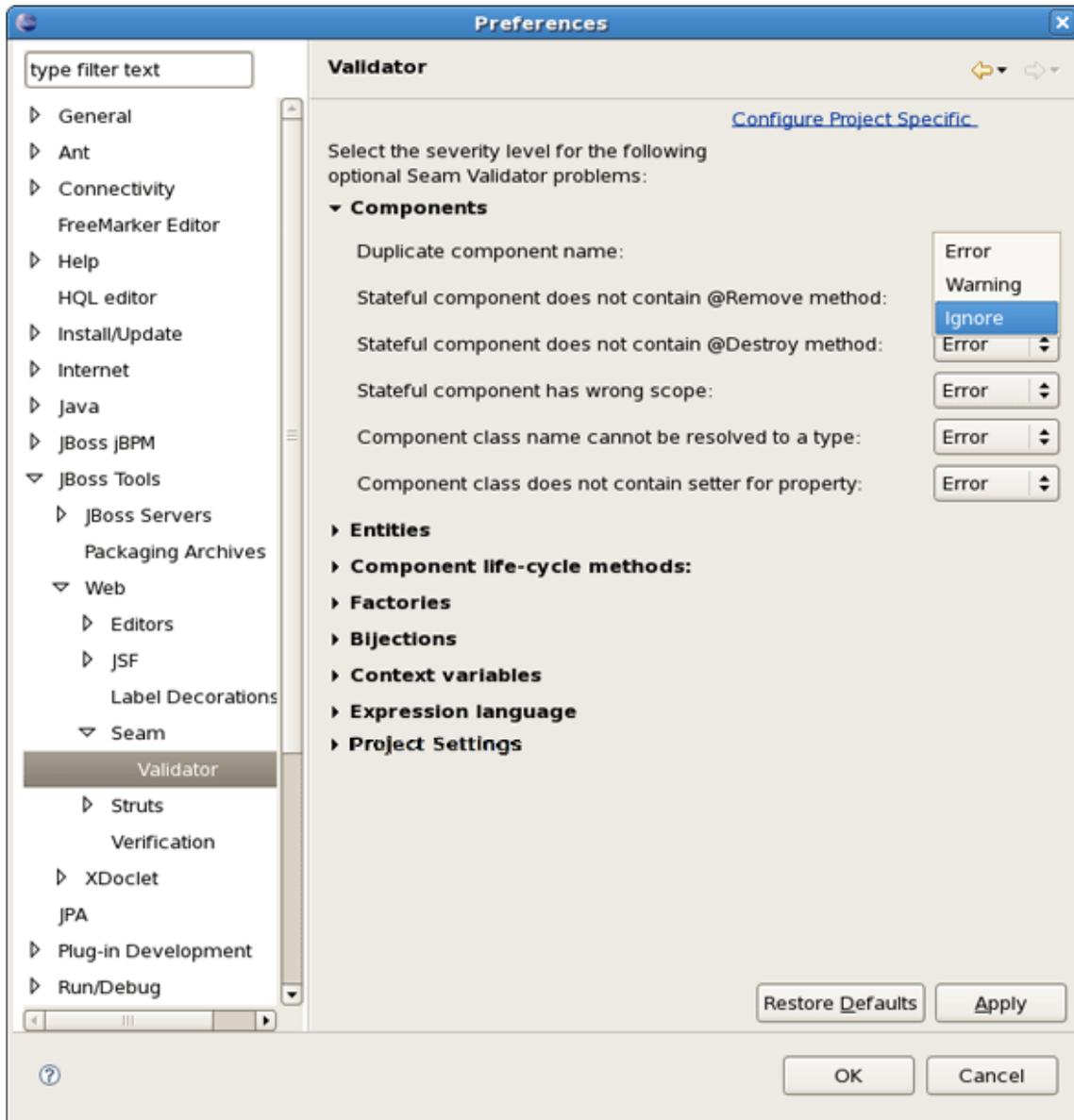


Figure 10.3. Seam Validator Preference Page

Notice, that in the *Expression language* section there is now a preference for setting severity of EL Syntax. You can select whether the Seam validator displays an error, a warning or just ignore the EL Syntax error.



Note

There are references made between each EL and variable name, so you can revalidate a particular EL if a context variable was changed. This makes parsing of each resource with referenced ELs much faster.

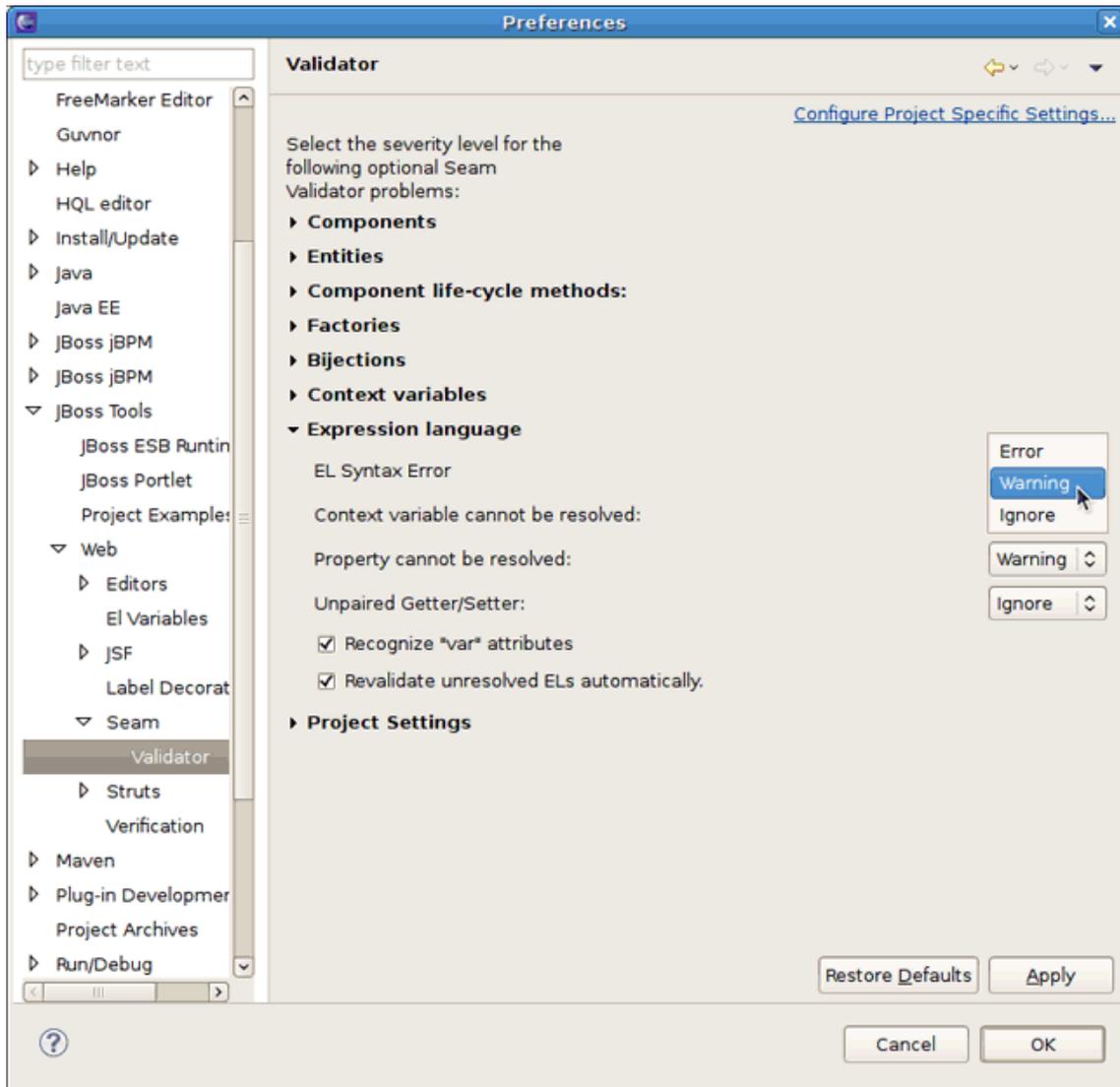


Figure 10.4. Severity Preference for EL Syntax

The *Revalidate unresolved ELs automatically* option is enabled by default. If necessary, you can uncheck it. It may increase a performance for big complex projects.

In the upper right corner of the Seam Validator preferences page there is a *Configure Project Specific Settings* link. Clicking on it you get the form where you can choose a project for specific setting. Project specific configuration allows you to have different validator settings for each project. Check the *Show only projects with project specific settings* if you want to see the projects that have been already set. Click on *Ok*.

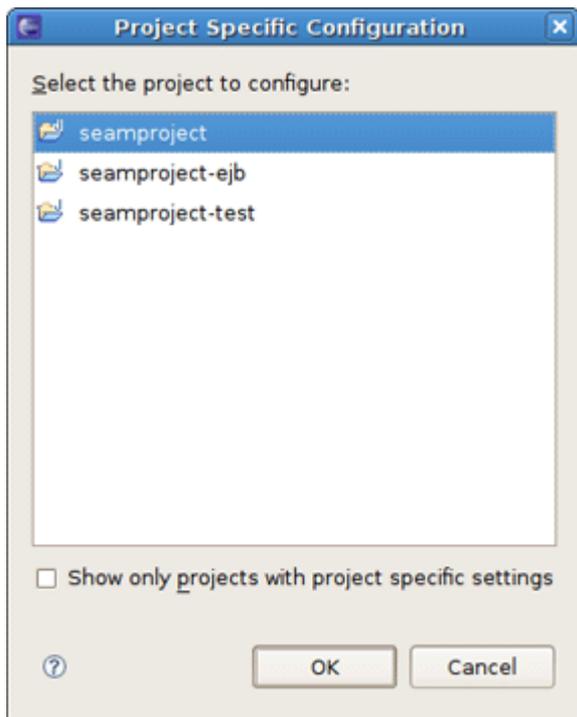


Figure 10.5. Project Specific Configuration

You get the validator properties page for chosen project. Check the [Enable project specific settings](#) to be able to change the settings.



Note:

You can open the same page by right clicking on the needed project in Package Explorer, then [Properties > Seam Validator](#).

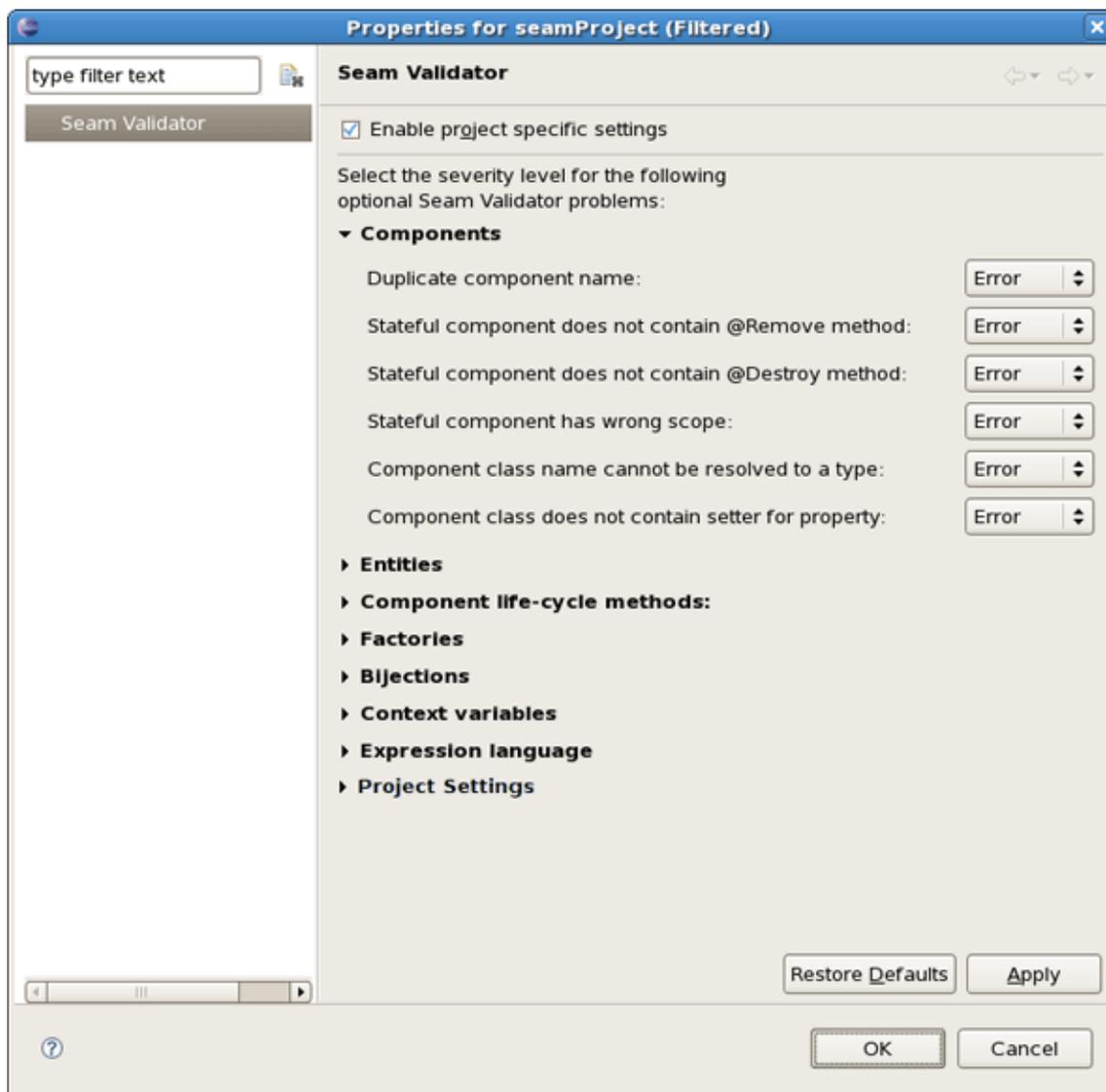


Figure 10.6. Validator Properties Page for Chosen Project

10.2. Project Preferences

Once Seam project is created you can modify its settings. Right click on Seam project in Project Explorer and select *Properties > Seam Settings*.

This project properties page allows you to have a flexible project layout. It means that you are not restricted with a specific project structure. You can use the Seam wizards (New Action, Form, Entity, etc.) on Maven, command line seam-gen or your own project structure.

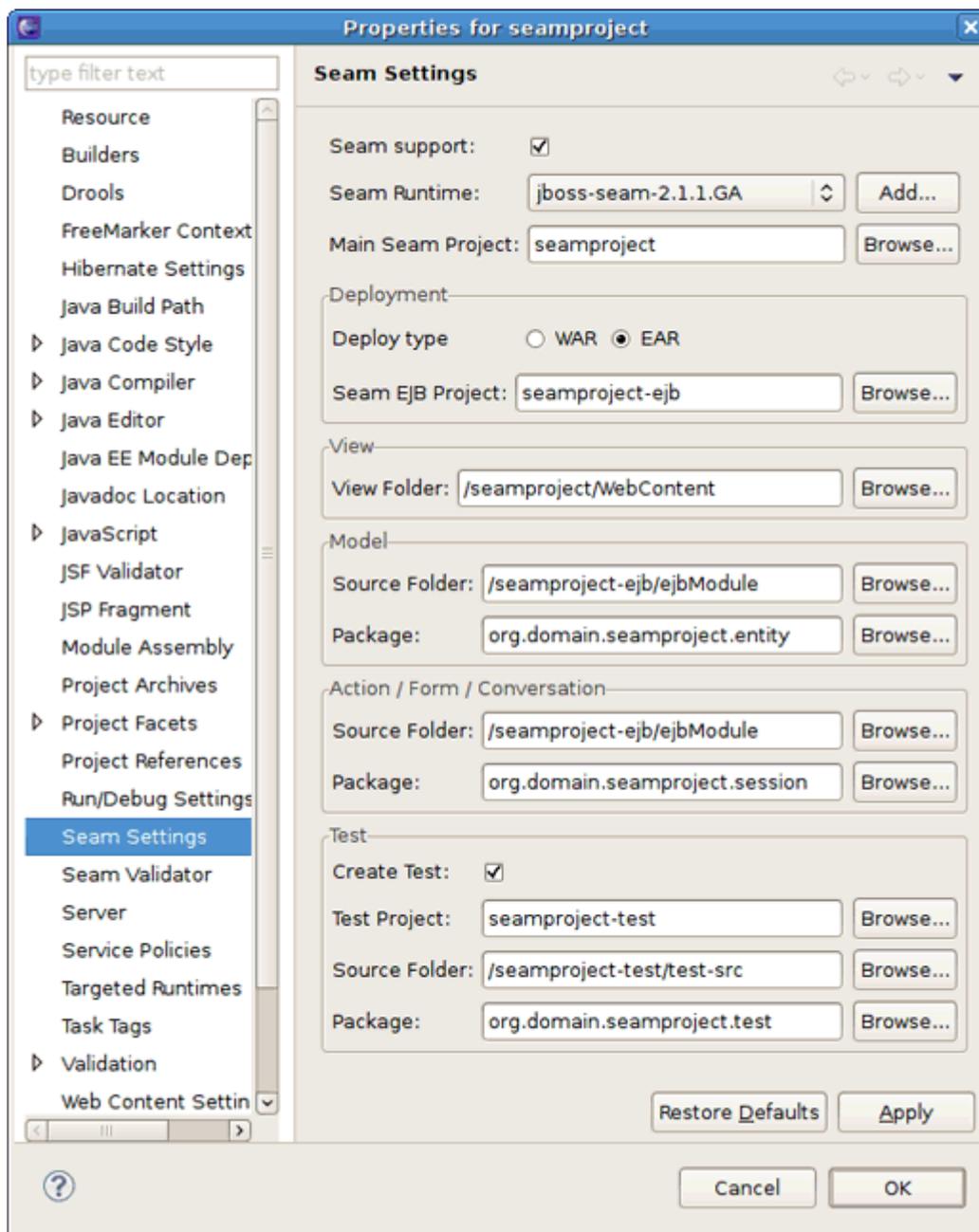


Figure 10.7. Properties for Seam Project

**Tip:**

The wizard doesn't allow the renaming of the artifacts listed in the Seam Settings. It's possible to do in the [Package Explorer](#). See [Renaming the Projects and Folders](#).

Also notice, you are not required to use the [New Seam Project wizard](#) to benefit from Seam artifact wizards. You can just enable Seam on your existing project by checking [Seam Support](#) and targeting to Seam Runtime, and then configure the folders as you want.

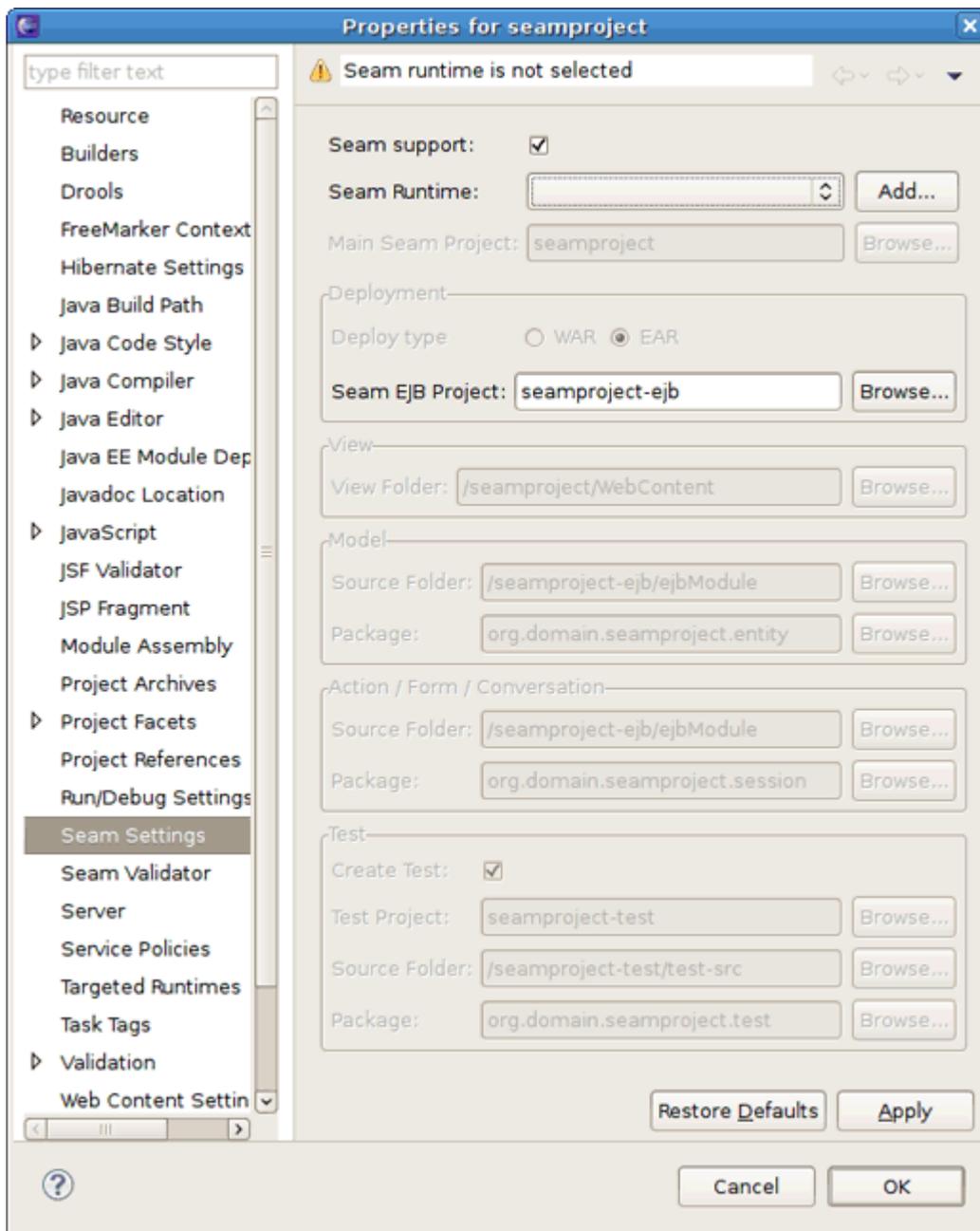


Figure 10.8. Properties for Seam Project when Seam runtime is not selected

 **Tip:** On the figure above fields for configuring Seam artifacts are unavailable because Seam Runtime is not selected.

In Seam Wizards (New Action, Form, Entity, Conversation, Generate Entities) you can get a quick access to project settings using the [Settings](#) link in the upper right corner of each wizard.

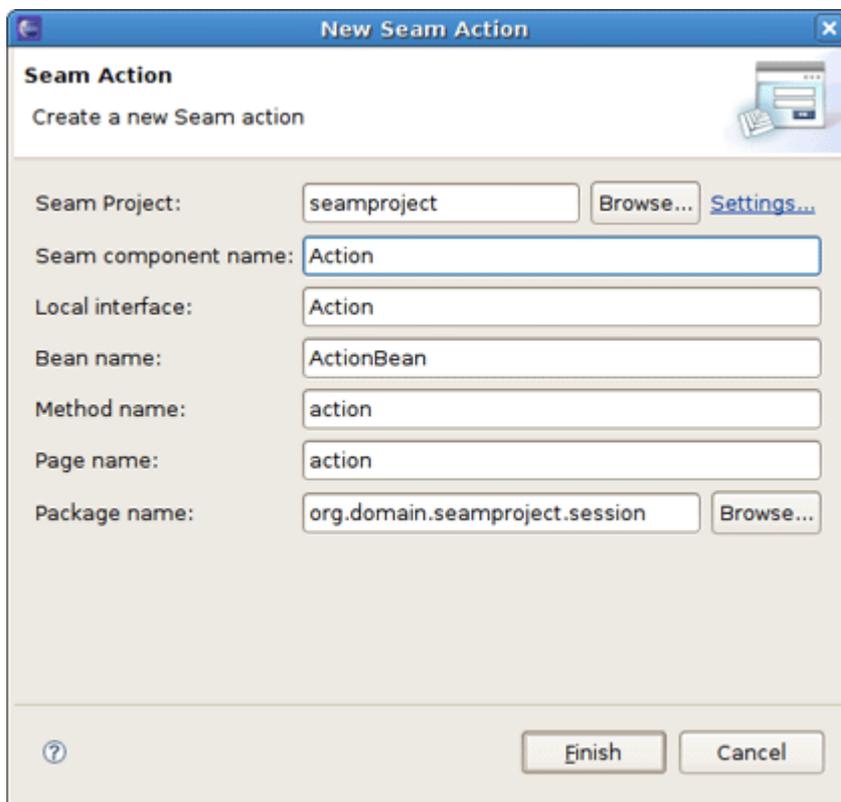


Figure 10.9. Quick Setting Link In Seam Wizards

10.3. Adding Custom Capabilities

[JBoss Tools](#) provides a possibility to add custom capabilities to any Seam project, i.e. add a support of additional frameworks built on top of JSF, such as

- ADF
- Facelets
- JBoss Rich Faces (versions 3.1, 3.2, 3.3)

To enable it, you should call the context menu for a Seam project and select [JBoss Tools > Add Custom Capabilities](#). Then check the needed modules and press [Finish](#).

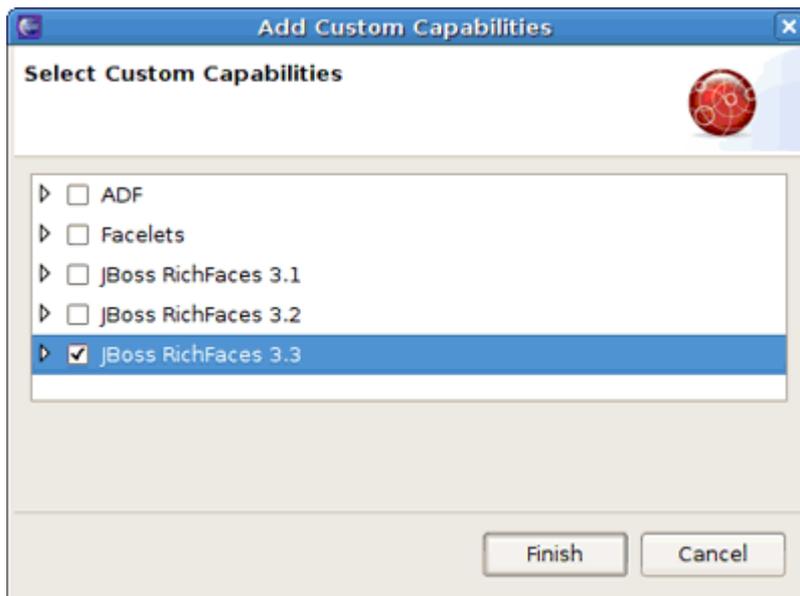


Figure 10.10. Custom Capabilities be added to Seam Project

The next page displays all the updates that have been made to the project.

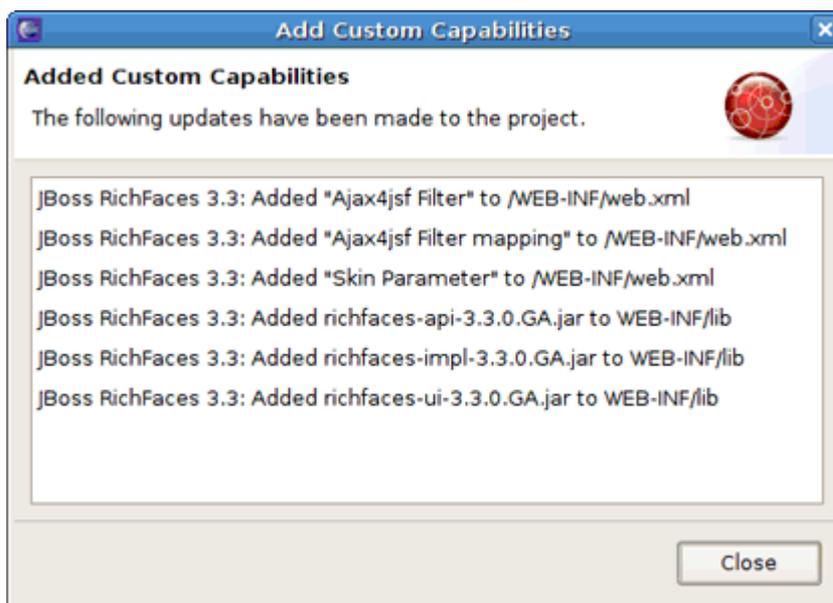


Figure 10.11. Adding Custom Capabilities to Seam Project

Seam Refactoring Tools

The goal of Seam components refactoring is to make system-wide code changes without affecting the behavior of the program. The Seam module of [JBoss Tools](#) provides assistance in easily code refactoring.

Starting from Jboss Tools M4 refactoring functionality became also available for managed beans, method and properties used in ELs. Thus now Seam refactoring tools include the next refactoring operations:

- [Renaming Seam components](#)
- [Renaming Seam context variables in EL](#)

Refactoring commands are available from the context menus of several views and editors and use a standard Eclipse refactoring wizard. For details, see ["Using the Refactoring Wizard"](#) later in this chapter.



Note:

Seam refactoring could be only performed in the file that is not marked as *Read only* in its properties.

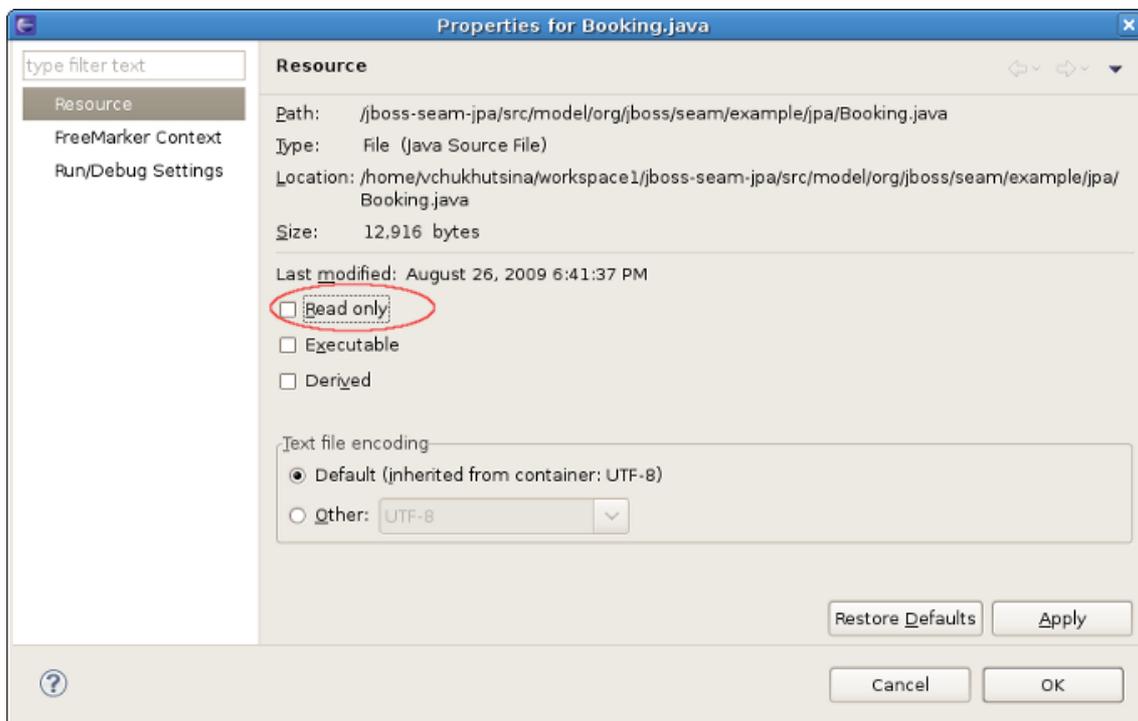


Figure 11.1. Properties View for Java File

11.1. Using the Refactorinig Wizard

This wizard is opened always when the user clicks the [Rename Seam Component](#), [Rename Seam Context Variable](#) or [Rename](#) command in any of the views/editors mentioned later in this chapter.

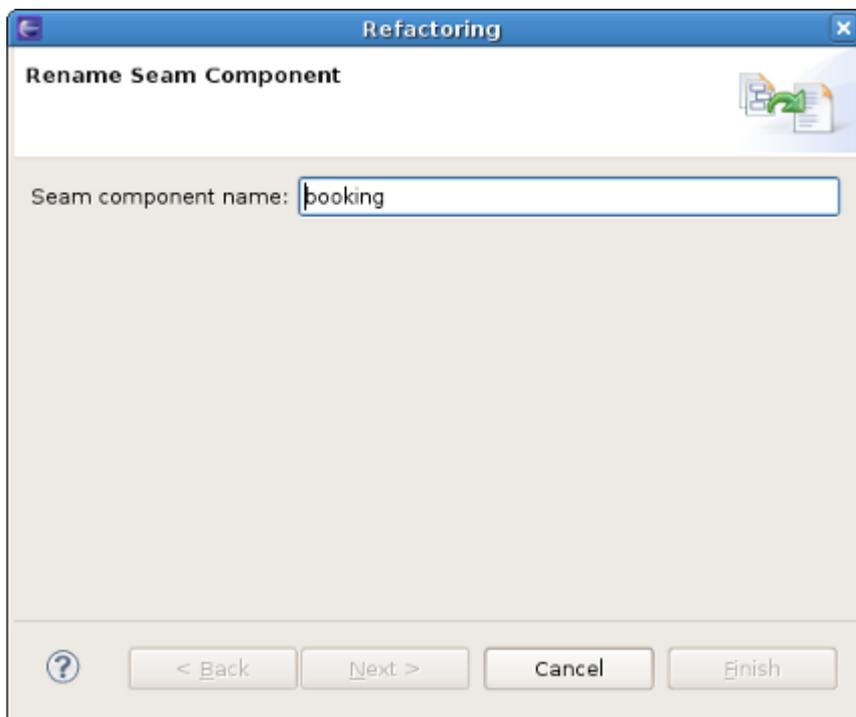


Figure 11.2. Refactoring Wizard

In the [Seam Components name](#) field you should enter a new name of the component, then click [Next](#) and follow the next wizard steps:

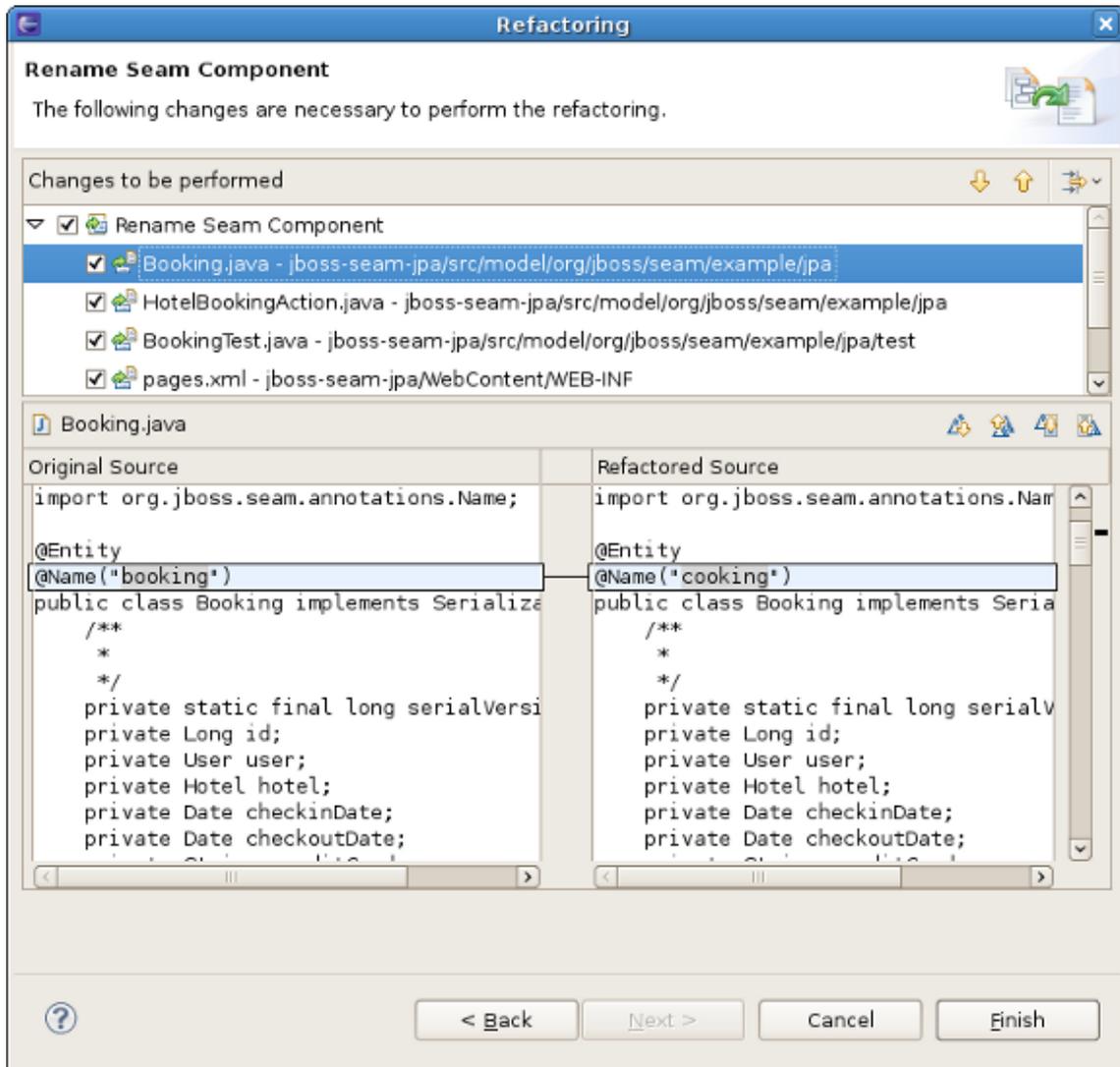


Figure 11.3. Navigating Between the Differences

As you see, when performing a refactoring operation, you can preview all of the changes resulting from a refactoring action before you choose to carry them out.

The view represents two windows: one with the original source code and the other with refactored one.

With the help of



buttons you can quickly navigate between the differences in the code. If you don't agree with some changes you can't undo them but you can remove the class from the list of classes that need refactoring.

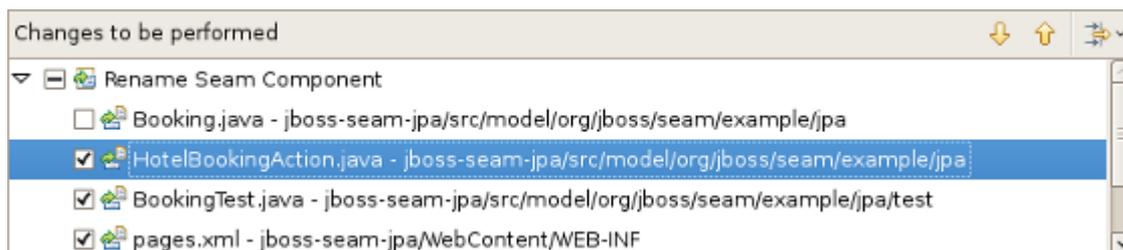


Figure 11.4. List of classes that need refactoring

To apply the changes click [Finish](#).

Renaming the selected seam component corrects all references to the component (also in other files in the project). Renaming a type doesn't allow to rename similarly named variables and methods.

11.2. Renaming Seam Components

Renaming a Seam component could be performed in the:

- [Java editor](#)
- [Seam Components view](#)
- [Tree view of the components.xml editor](#)

11.2.1. Renaming Seam Components in the Java Editor

If you want to rename certain seam component using Java editor, first of all it's necessary to open it. If you don't know, where the seam component is declared, use [Open Seam Components](#) icon.

To rename a Seam component in the Java editor it's necessary to select the component, left click the file and then select [Seam Refactor > Rename Seam Component](#).

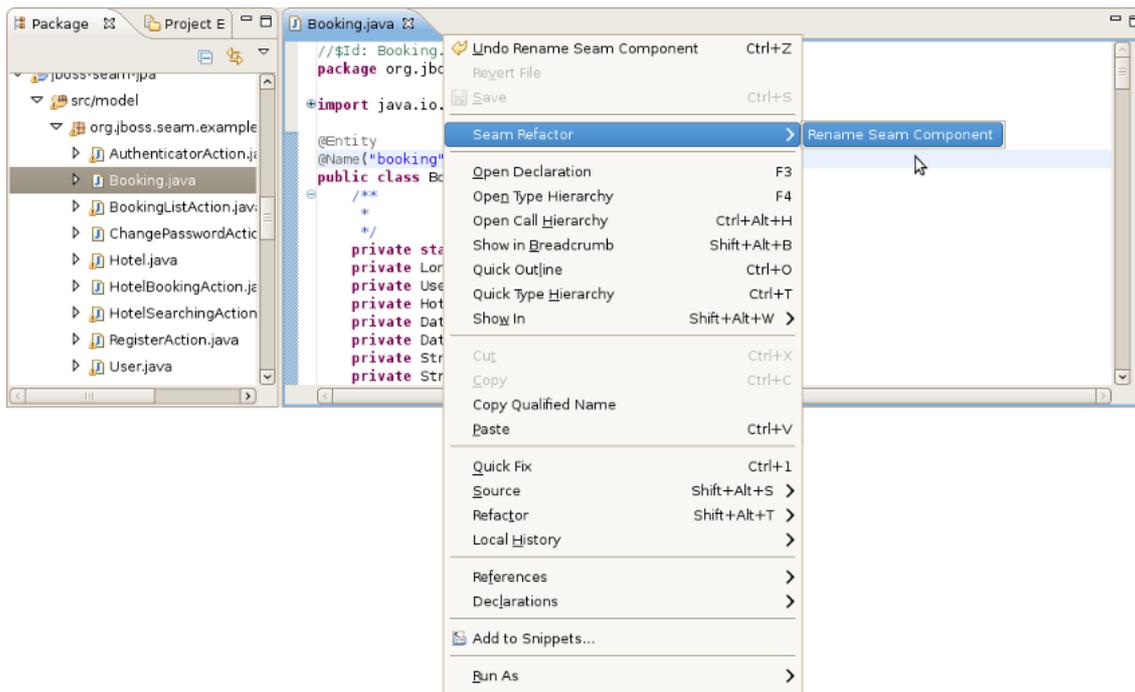


Figure 11.5. Opening Refactoring Wizard in Java Editor

For details, see also the movie, ["Renaming a Seam component in the Java Editor"](http://docs.jboss.org/tools/movies/demos/rename_seam_components_java/rename_seam_components_java.htm) [http://docs.jboss.org/tools/movies/demos/rename_seam_components_java/rename_seam_components_java.htm].

11.2.2. Renaming Seam Components in the Seam Components View

To open the Refactoring wizard in the Seam Components view you should left click the component you want to open and choose Rename Seam Component option.

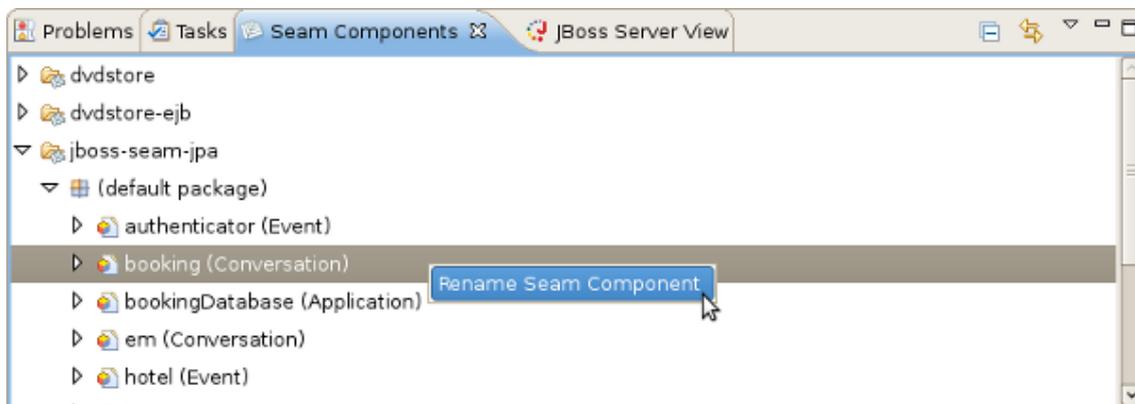


Figure 11.6. Opening Refactoring Wizard in Seam Components View

For details, see also the movie, ["Renaming a Seam component in the Seam Components view"](http://docs.jboss.org/tools/movies/demos/rename_seam_components_comp_view/rename_seam_components_comp_view.htm) [http://docs.jboss.org/tools/movies/demos/rename_seam_components_comp_view/rename_seam_components_comp_view.htm].

11.2.3. Renaming Seam Components in the Seam Components Editor

When you open `components.xml` file using [JBoss Tools XML Editor](#), open the [Refactoring](#) wizard in the Tree tab by left-clicking the component in `components` area and choosing [Rename](#) option.

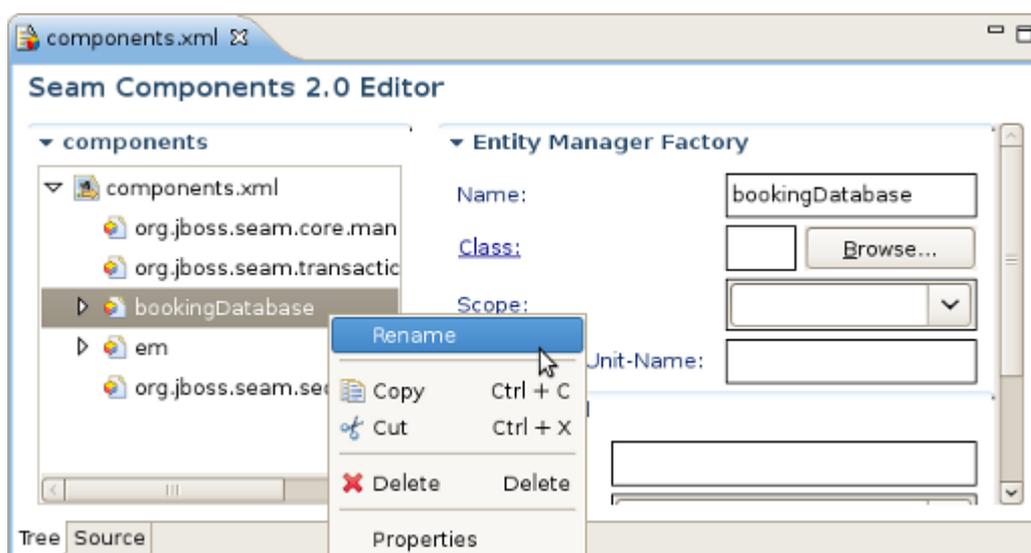


Figure 11.7. Opening Refactoring Wizard in `components.xml` File

For details, see also the movie, ["Renaming a Seam component in the components.xml file"](http://docs.jboss.org/tools/movies/demos/rename_seam_components_comp_xml/rename_seam_components_comp_xml.htm) [http://docs.jboss.org/tools/movies/demos/rename_seam_components_comp_xml/rename_seam_components_comp_xml.htm].

11.3. Renaming Seam Context Variables in EL

Renaming a Seam context variables in EL could be executed in `.java`, `.xml`, `.jsp`, `.xhtml` and `.properties` files in Seam projects using the context menu command [Seam Refactor > Rename Seam Context Variable](#).

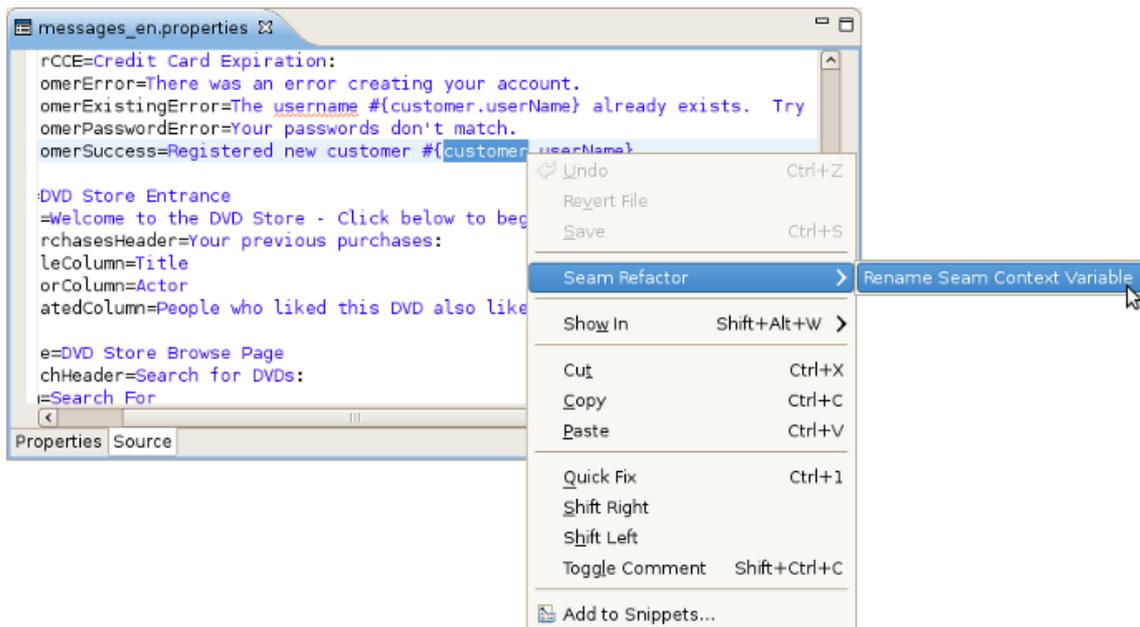


Figure 11.8. Refactoring Seam Context Variable in .properties File

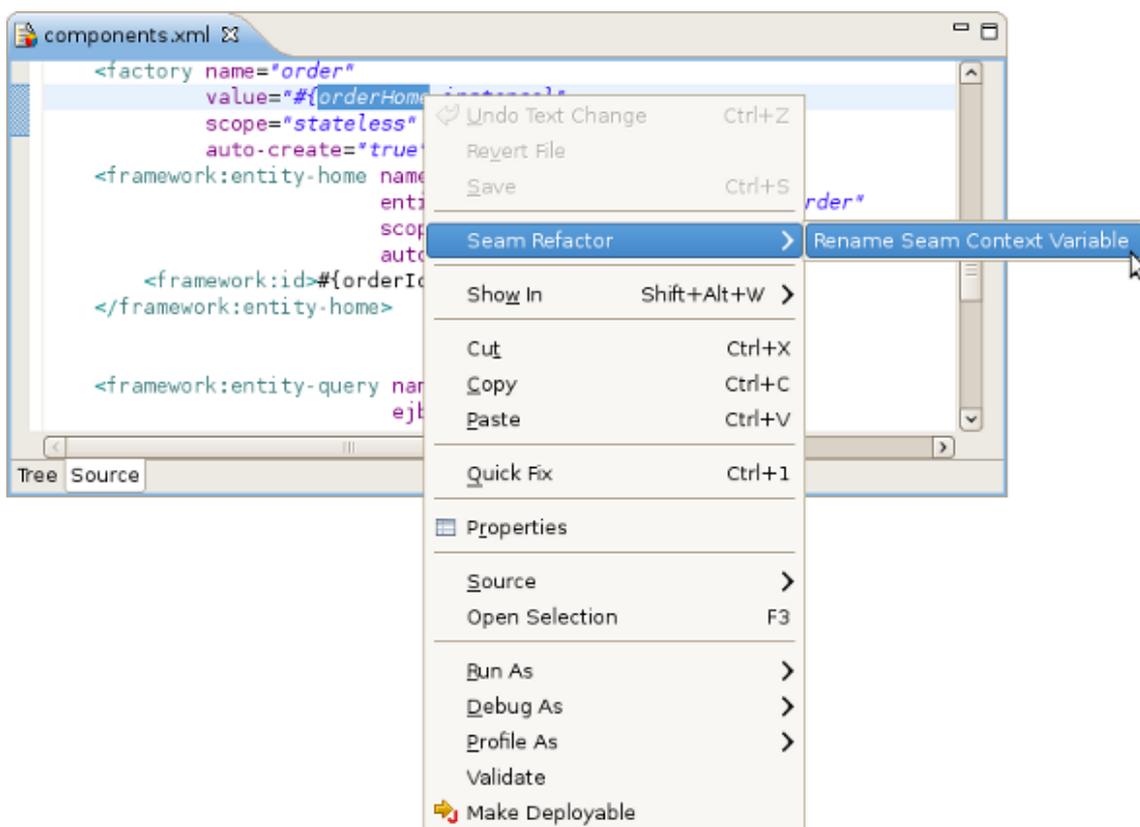


Figure 11.9. Opening Refactoring wizard in components.xml file

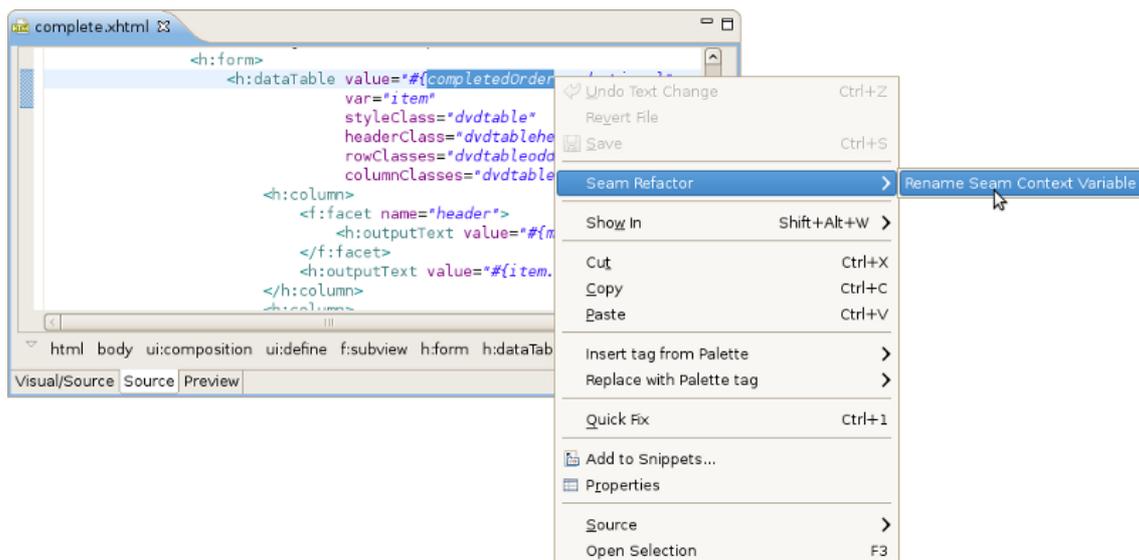


Figure 11.10. Opening Refactoring wizard in .html file

For details, see also a set of movies about renaming Seam context variables in EL in different locations:

- [In the Java editor](http://docs.jboss.org/tools/movies/demos/rename_context_variables_java/rename_context_variables_java.htm) [http://docs.jboss.org/tools/movies/demos/rename_context_variables_java/rename_context_variables_java.htm]
- [In the JBoss Tools Properties Editor](http://docs.jboss.org/tools/movies/demos/rename_context_variables_properties/rename_context_variables_properties.htm) [http://docs.jboss.org/tools/movies/demos/rename_context_variables_properties/rename_context_variables_properties.htm]
- [In the XML editor](http://docs.jboss.org/tools/movies/demos/rename_context_variables_xml/rename_context_variables_xml.htm) [http://docs.jboss.org/tools/movies/demos/rename_context_variables_xml/rename_context_variables_xml.htm]
- [In the Visual Page Editor](http://docs.jboss.org/tools/movies/demos/rename_context_variables_vpe/rename_context_variables_vpe.htm) [http://docs.jboss.org/tools/movies/demos/rename_context_variables_vpe/rename_context_variables_vpe.htm]

Adding Seam support to EAR project

From this chapter you will find out how to add Seam support to EAR project

For example you have several WTP projects:

- seamproject-ear (You can create WTP EAR project using New -> Project -> Java EE -> Enterprise Application Project wizard)
- seamproject-ejb (You can create WTP EJB project using New -> Project -> EJB -> EJB Project wizard)
- seamproject-war (You can create WTP WEB project using New -> Project -> Web -> Dynamic Web Project wizard)



Tip

You can add as many EJBs modules as you want just doing the same for each EJB project.

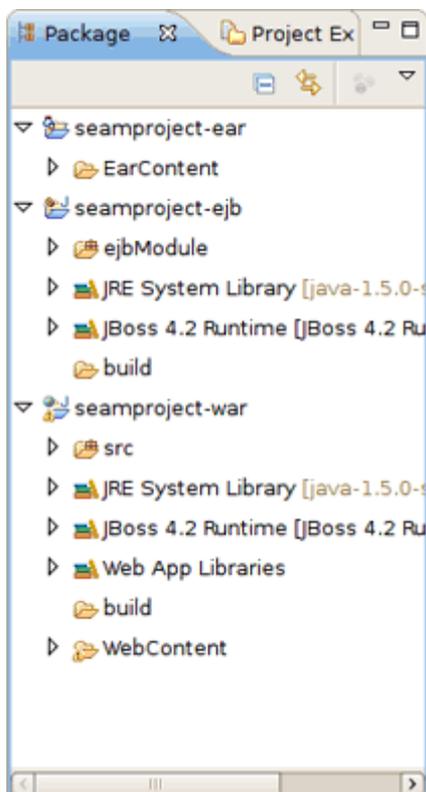


Figure 12.1. WTP Projects

Make sure EJB and WAR are included in EAR as modules (Properties for seamproject-ear -> Java EE Module Dependencies)

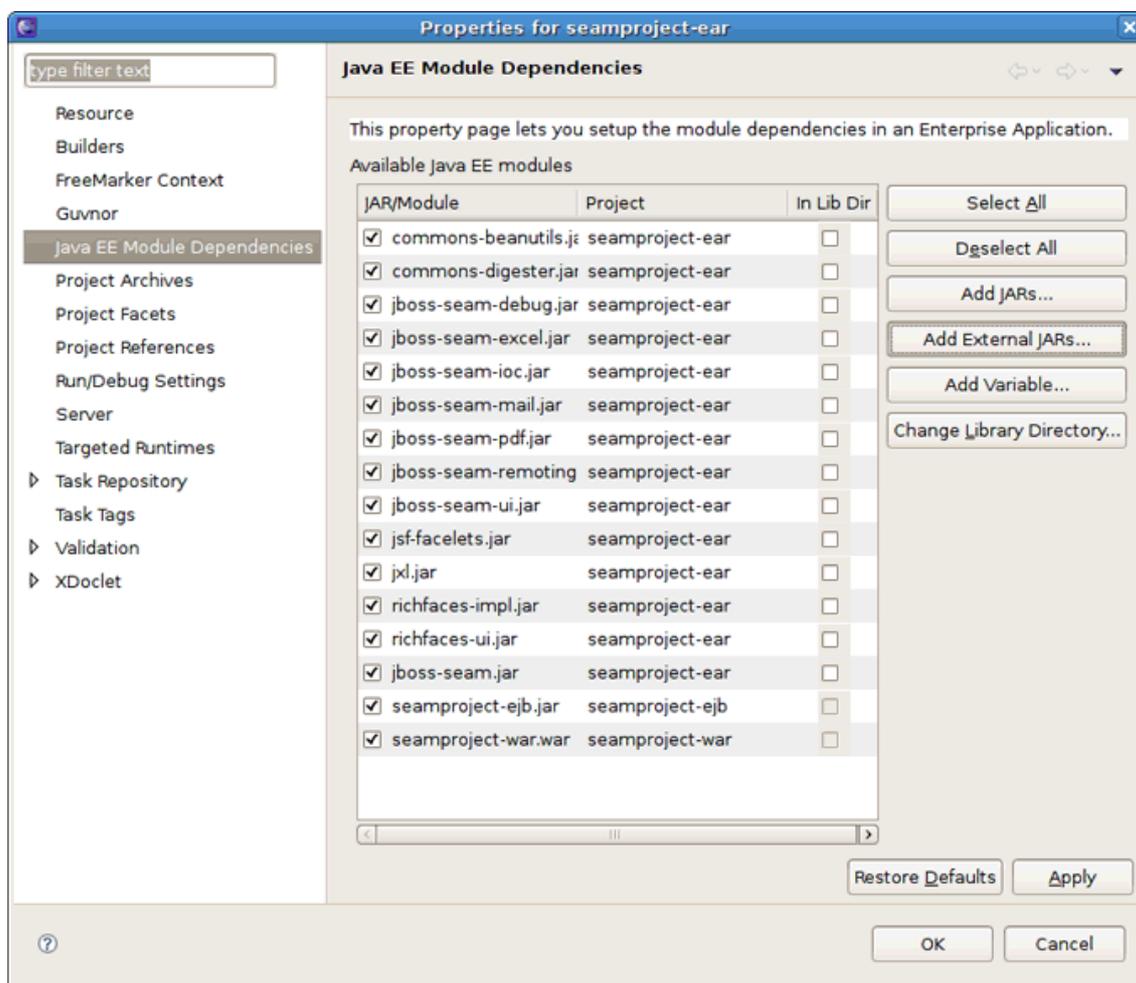


Figure 12.2. Java EE Module Dependencies

Make sure there is jboss-seam.jar in application.xml as well:

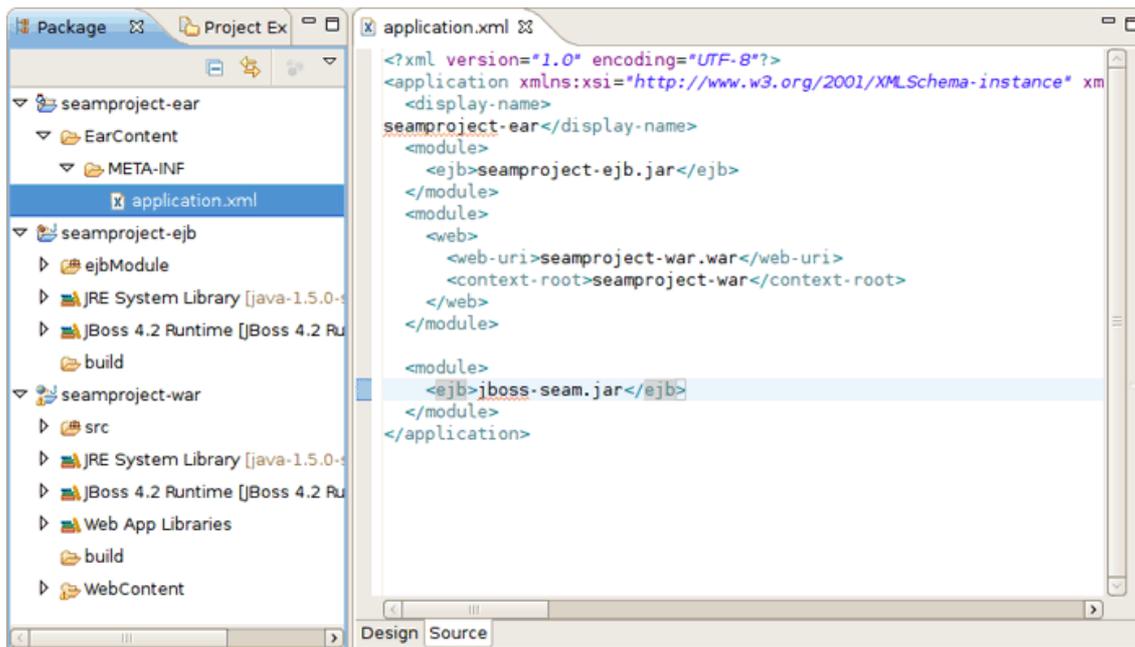


Figure 12.3. Java EE Module Dependencies

Then include libs from EAR to EJB Manifest Class-Path (Properties for seamproject-ejb -> Java EE Module Dependencies)

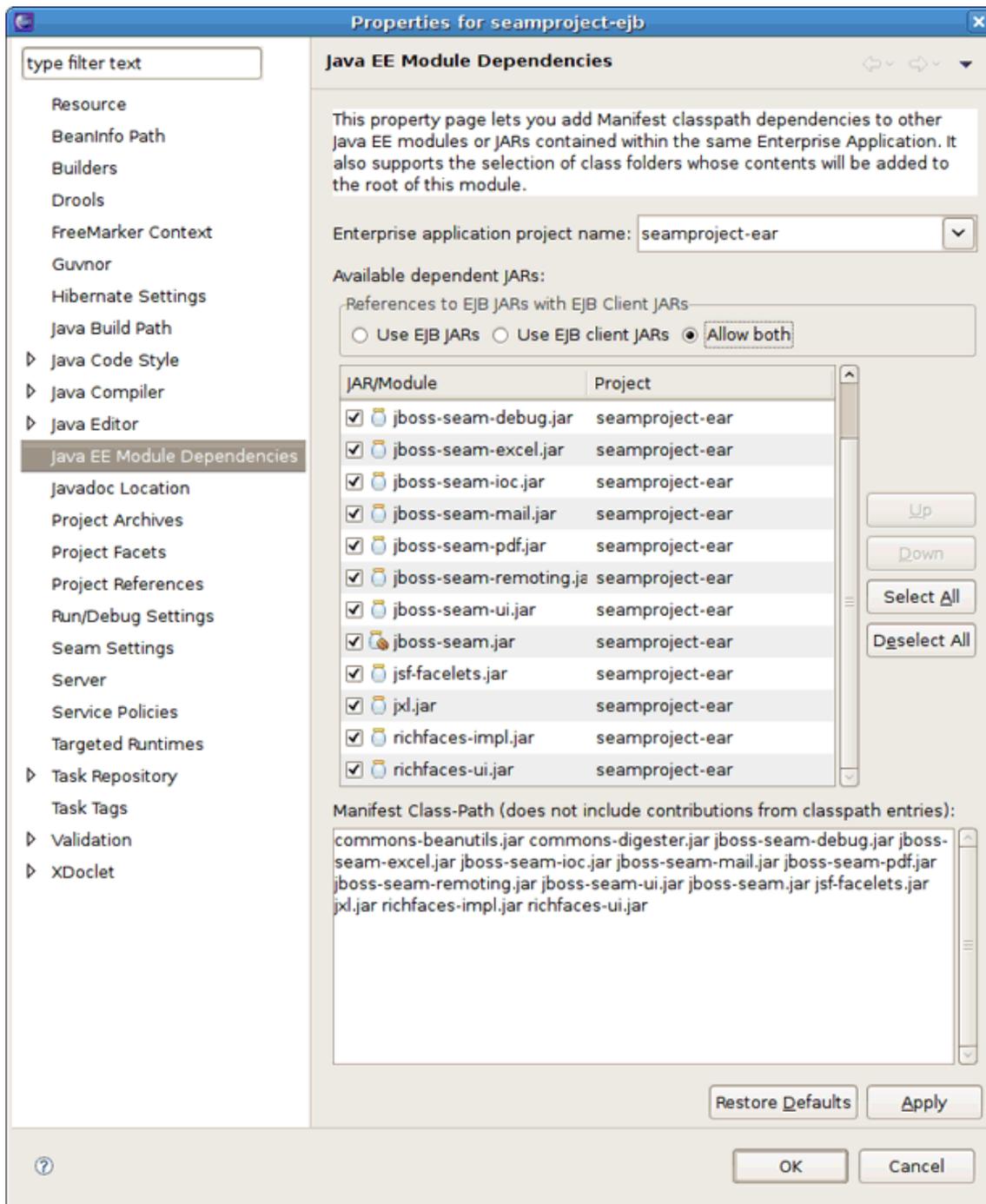


Figure 12.4. Including Libs from EAR to EJB Manifest Class-Path

Include libs from EAR and seamproject-ejb.jar to WAR Manifest Class-Path (Properties for seamproject-war -> Java EE Module Dependencies)

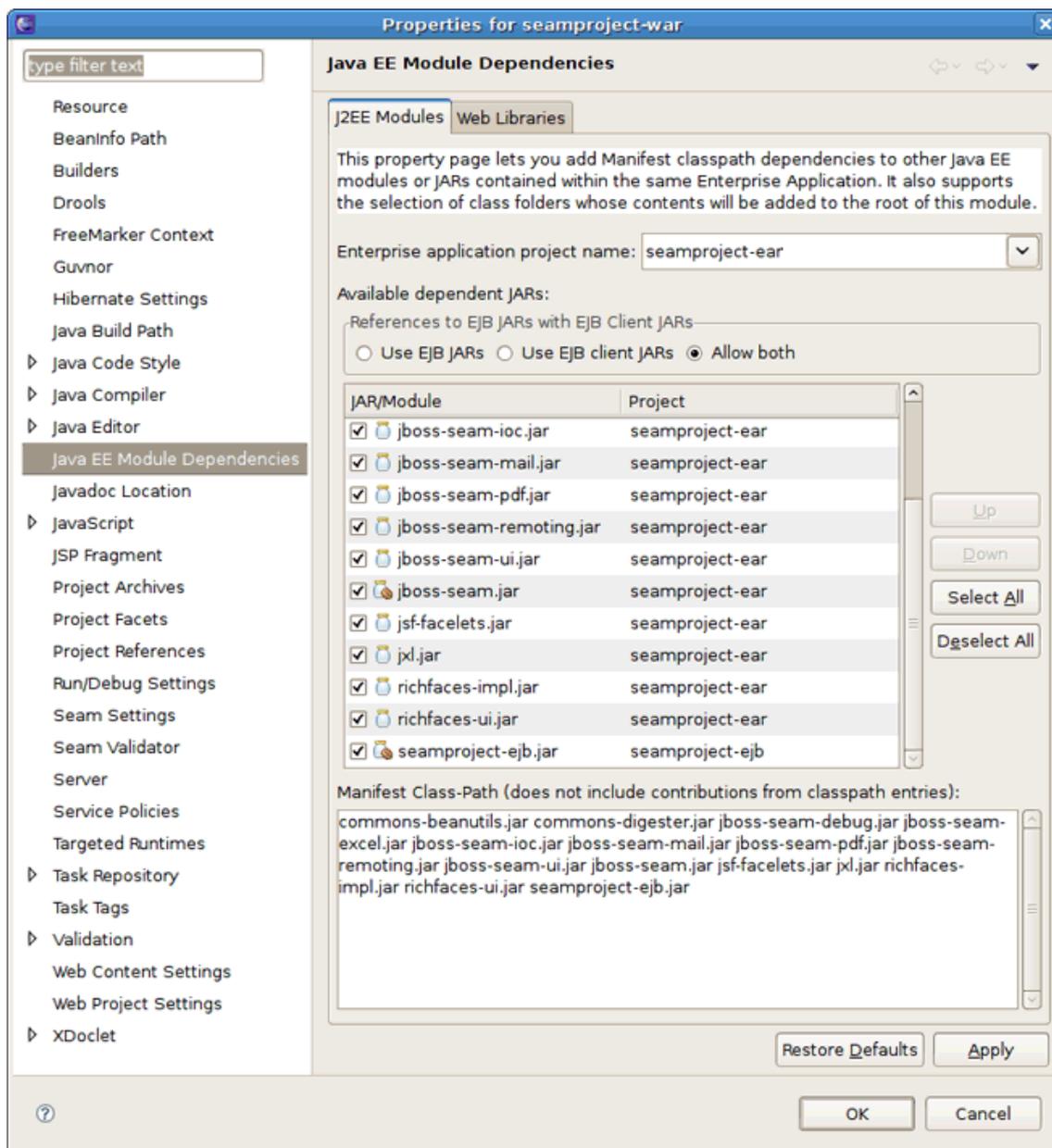


Figure 12.5. Including Libs from EAR and seamproject-ejb.jar to WAR Manifest Class-Path

Thus we have set our WTP EAR/EJB/WAR projects and now we are ready to add Seam support to them:

First you have to add Seam support to WAR project: Properties for seamproject-war -> Seam Settings

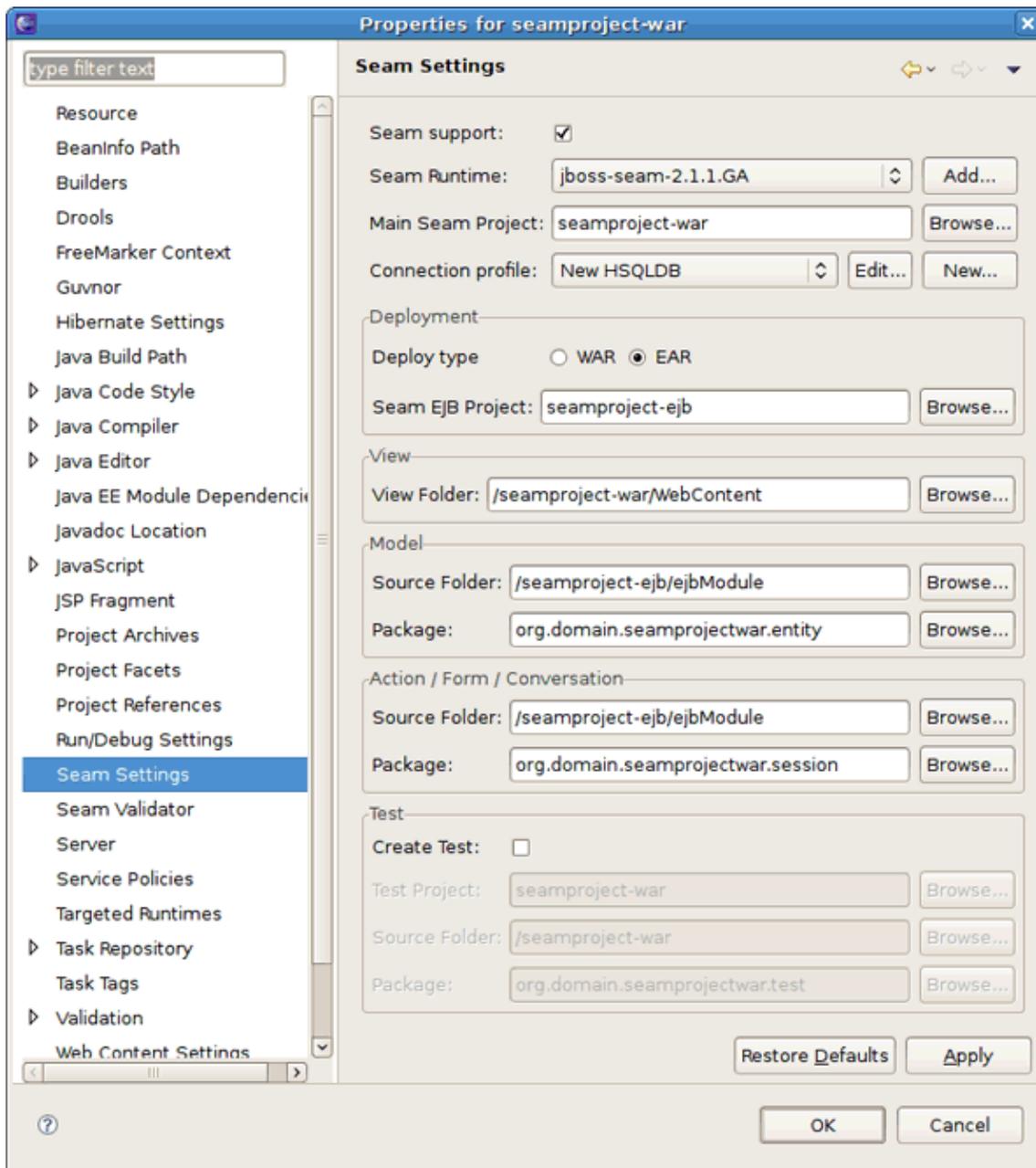


Figure 12.6. Adding Seam Support to WAR Project

Set seamproject-war as Main Seam project. All other settings mostly are used by New Seam Entity/Action/Form/Conversation/... Wizards. Thus you can set them as you wish.

Then you can add Seam support to EJB project: Properties for seamproject-war -> Seam Settings

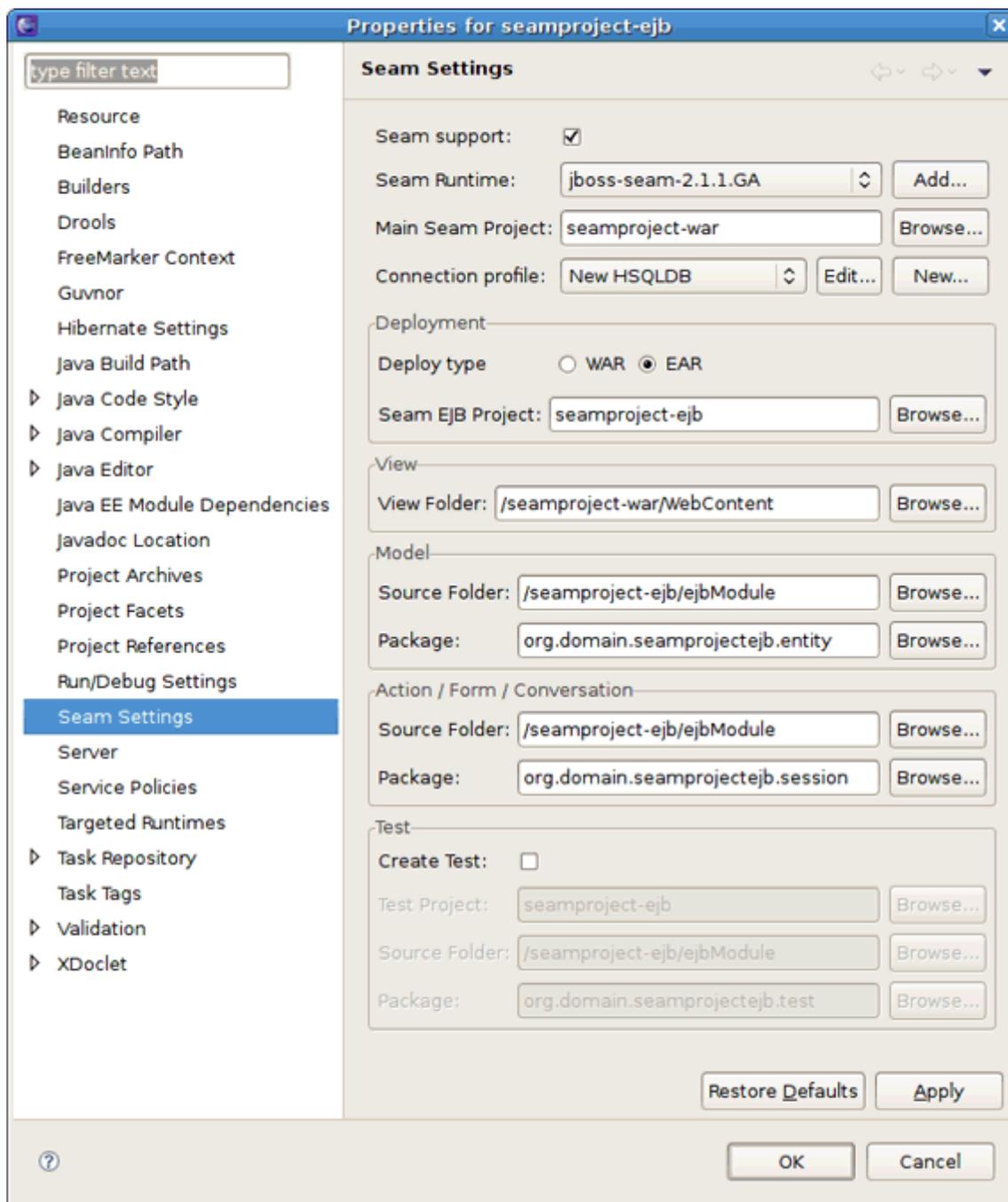


Figure 12.7. Adding Seam Support to EJB Project

It's important to set seamproject-war project as main Seam project there.

It will allow Seam Tools to use one common Seam model for seamproject-ejb and seamproject-war projects.

The last step is to clean/build the projects

That is all. You have added Seam support to your EAR project.

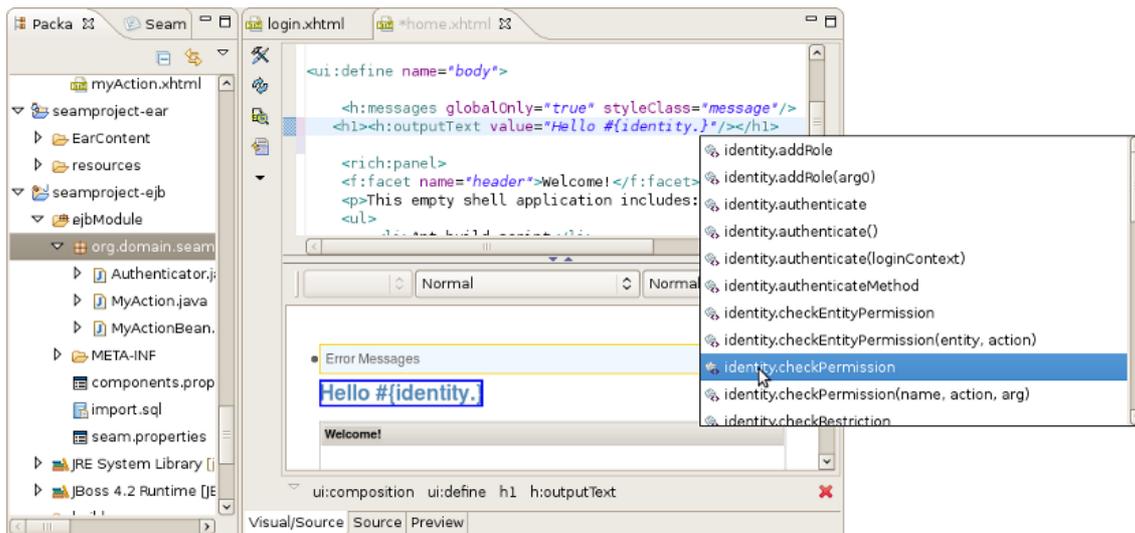


Figure 12.8. Added Seam Support to EAR Project

Generate a CRUD Database Application

13.1. What is CRUD?

CRUD is an acronym for the four basic types of SQL commands: *Create*, *Read*, *Update*, *Delete*. Most applications have some kind of **CRUD** functionality, and we can assume that every programmer had to deal with **CRUD** at some point. A **CRUD** application is one that uses forms to get data into and out of a database.

In the next section we will create *Seam* Web application, connect it to the *HSQL* [<http://www.hsqldb.org/>] database and add **CRUD** support.

13.2. How to create the CRUD Database Application with Seam

- First, you should [download](http://docs.jboss.org/tools/resources/) a database and start it by running `./runDBServer.sh` or `runDBServer.bat` from the database directory.
- Create a new Seam Web Project using [New Seam Project wizard](#) or main menu *File > New > Seam Web Project*.

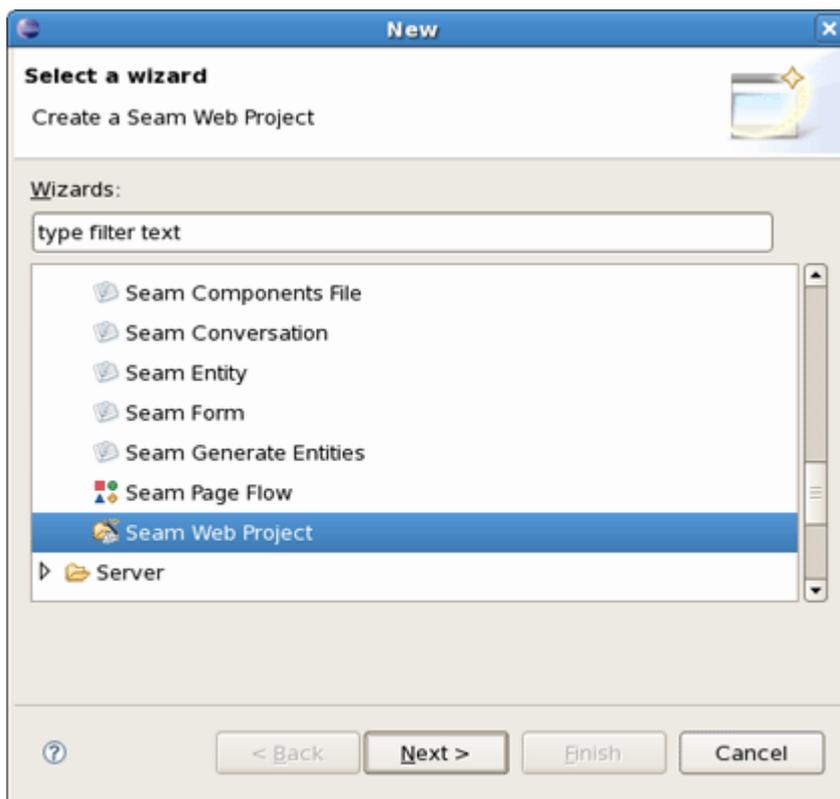


Figure 13.1. Seam Web Project Creation

- Name your project as `crudapp`, specify Target Runtime, Server and Seam Runtime configuration. Then press `Next` and follow the next wizard steps keeping default settings.

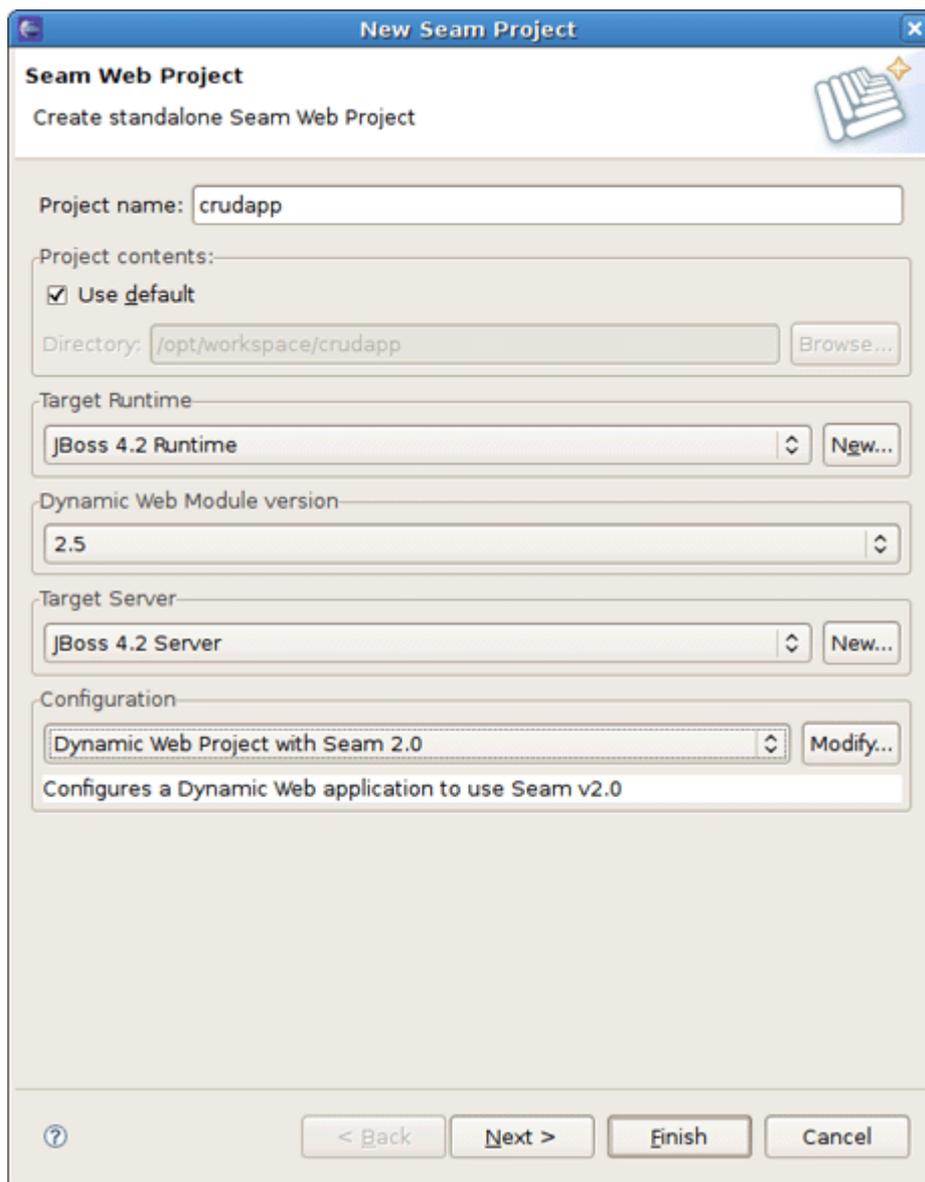


Figure 13.2. New Seam Project Wizard



Tip:

Please have a look [here](#) how to create Target Runtime and Seam Runtime in order to get started creating, running, and debugging J2EE applications.

- On [Seam Facet](#) page click [New...](#) next to the [Connection profile](#) section to create a new [Connection profile](#).

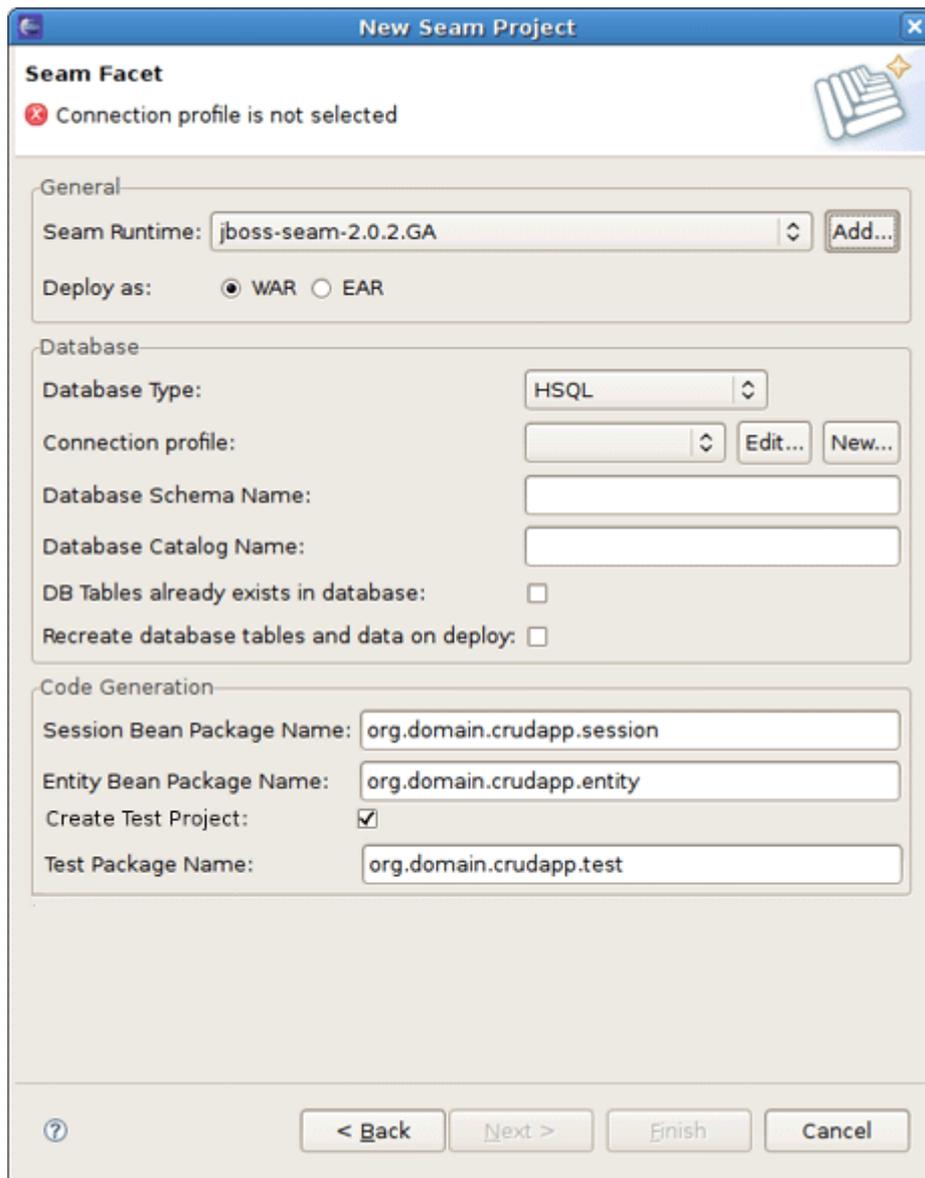


Figure 13.3. Seam Facet page

- On [New Connection Profile](#) dialog select the *HSQldb* connection profile type, name it *cruddb* and click *Next*.

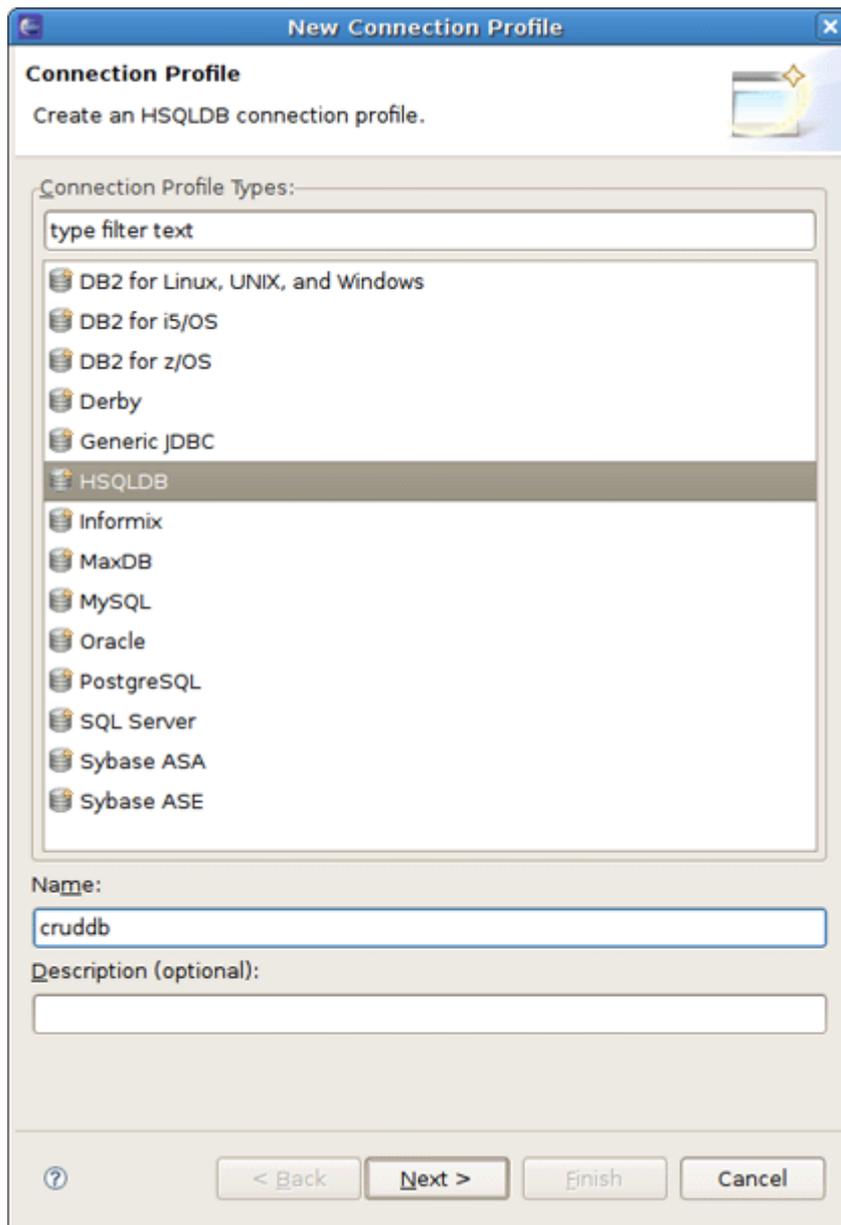


Figure 13.4. New JDBC Connection Profile

- On the next page click the round icon next to the *Drivers* field to select a database driver.

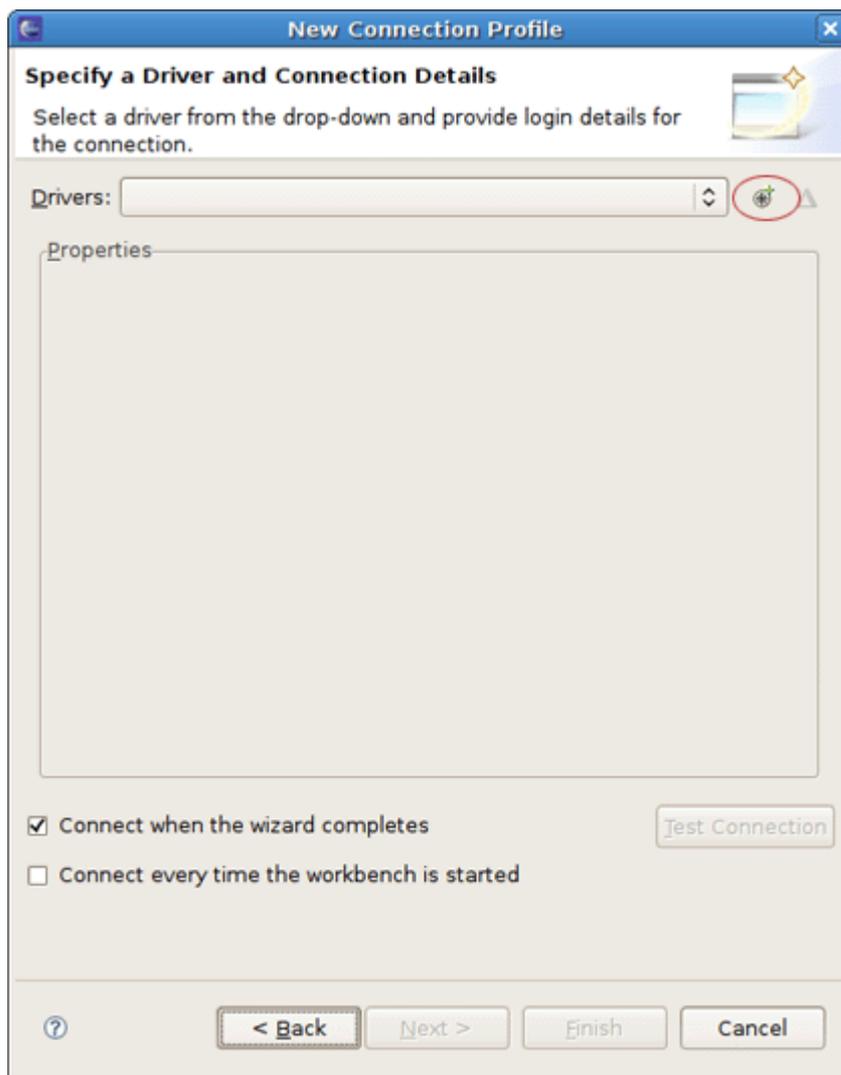


Figure 13.5. New JDBC Connection Profile Database Driver

- Now you should see the [New Driver Definition](#) dialog. On the first tab select the [HSQLDB JDBC Driver](#). Underneath in the [Driver name](#) field you can change its name if you need.

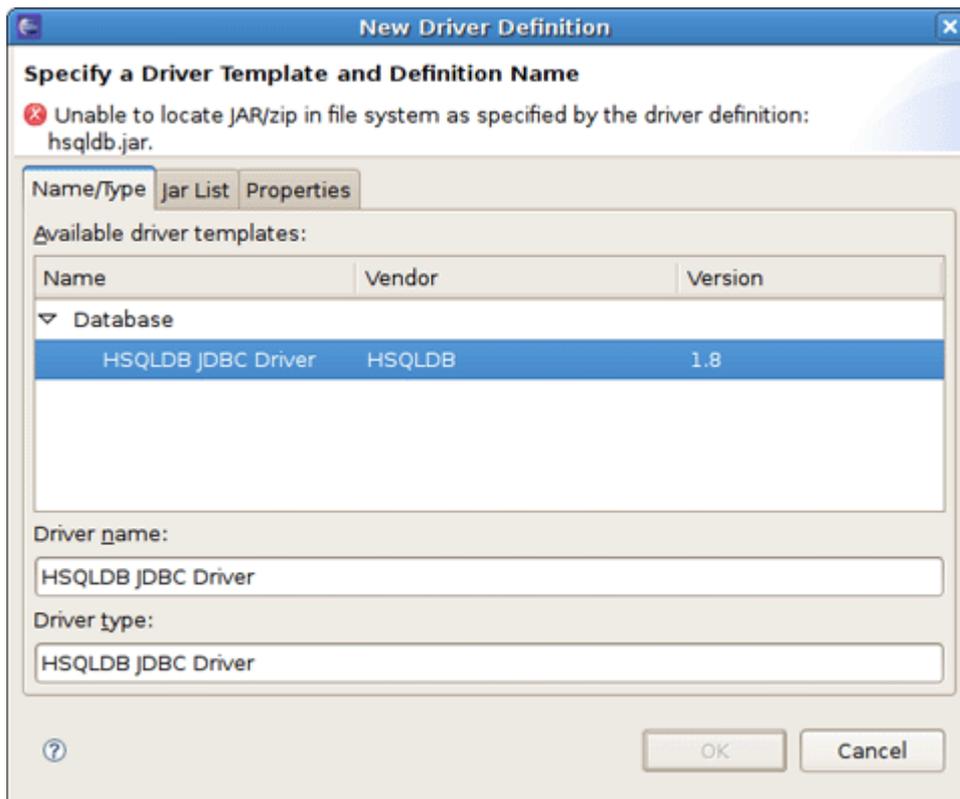


Figure 13.6. Database Driver Type

- You may notice the note on the previous figure. It prompts that you should specify the driver of the type you pointed. Set the location of the driver by switching to the next tab and press [Add JAR/Zip](#) button.

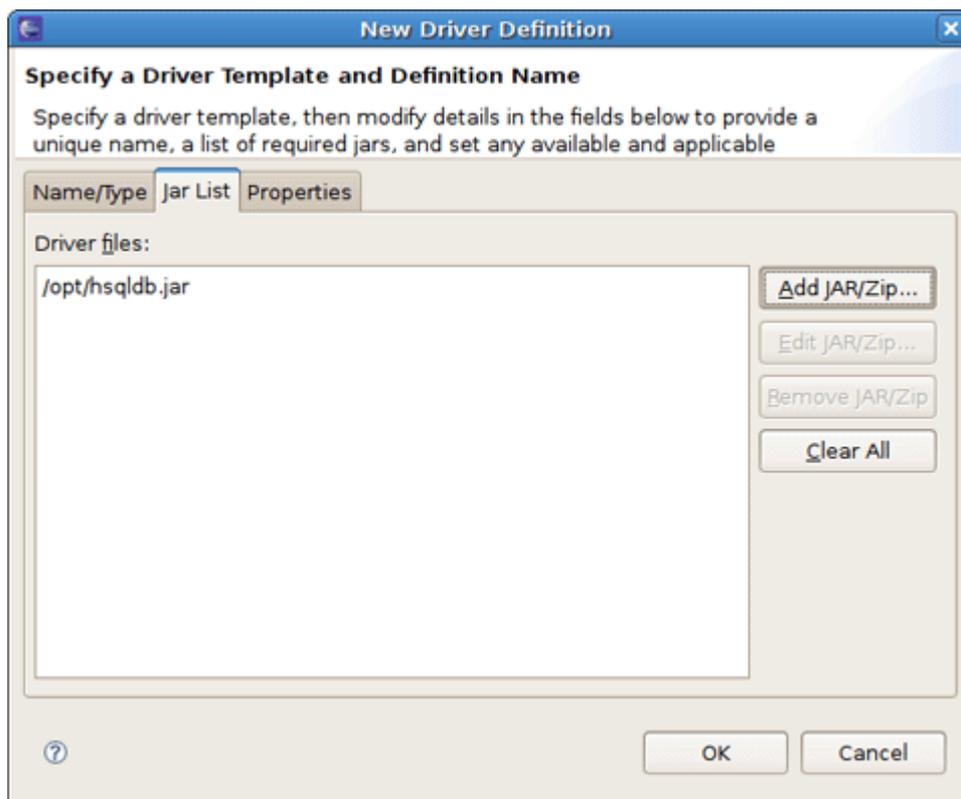


Figure 13.7. Driver Definition

- On the [Properties](#) tab set the [Connection URL](#), [Database Name](#) and [User ID](#) and click [OK](#).

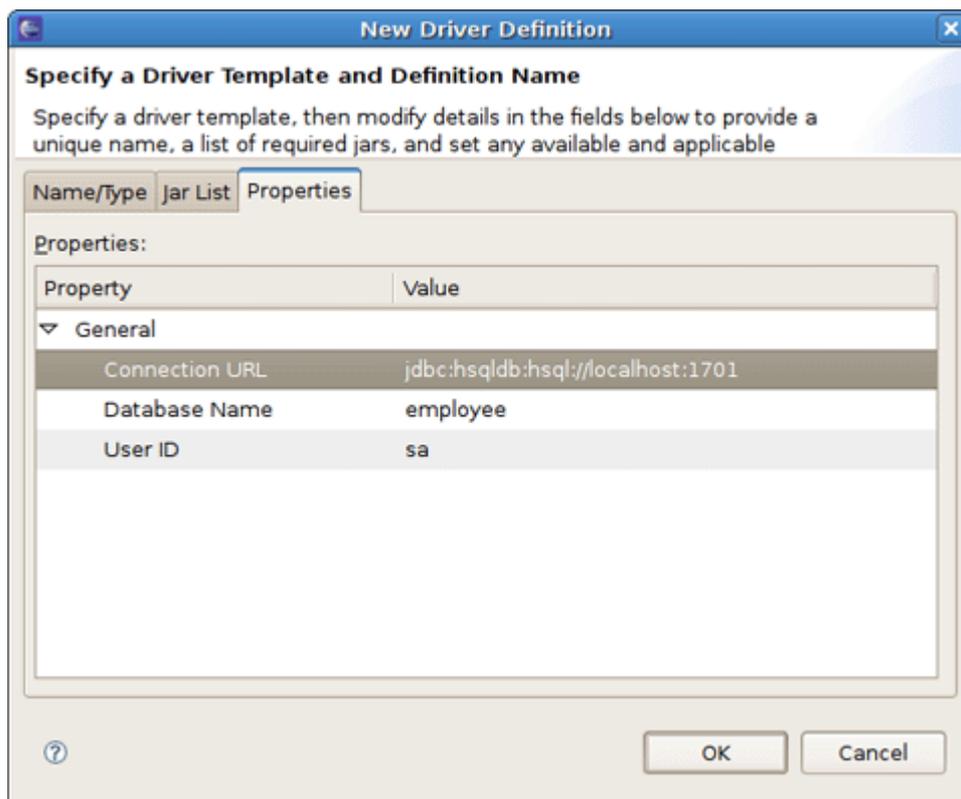


Figure 13.8. Driver Definitions Properties

- After clicking [OK](#) to submit the newly created driver you can observe and if you need edit all specified connection details.

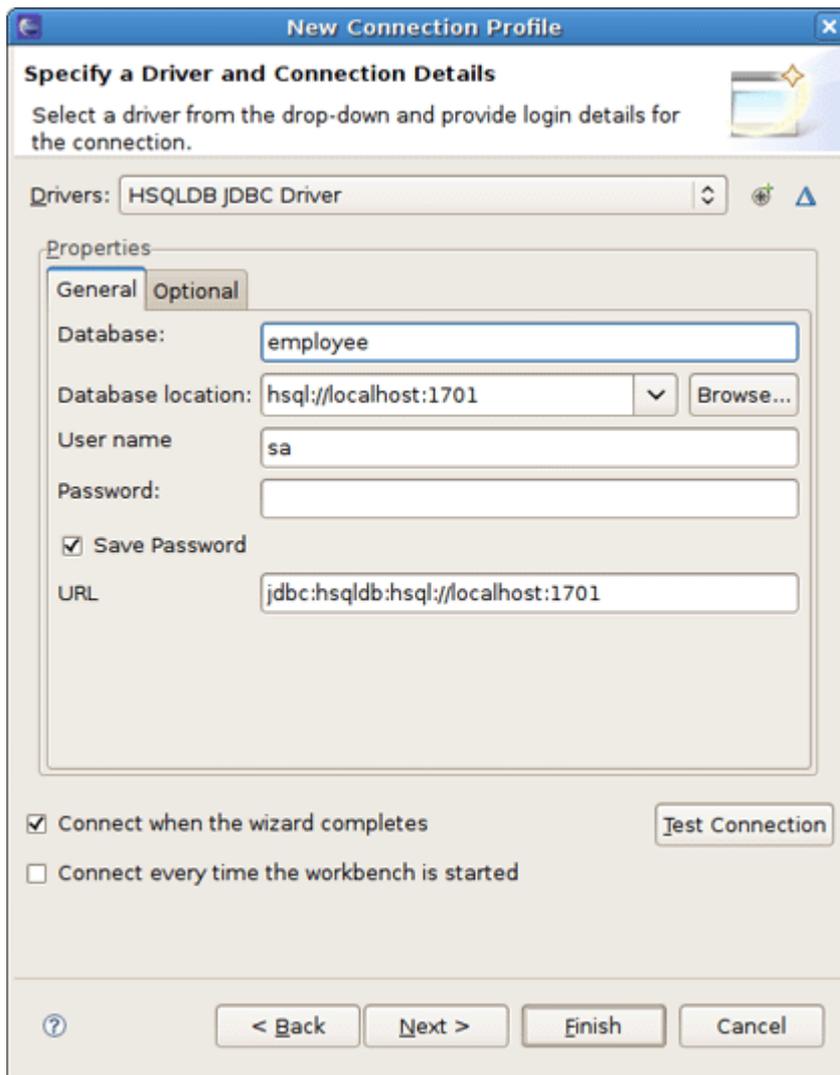


Figure 13.9. Driver and Connection Details

- Now click [Test Connection](#) to be sure that connection can be established.

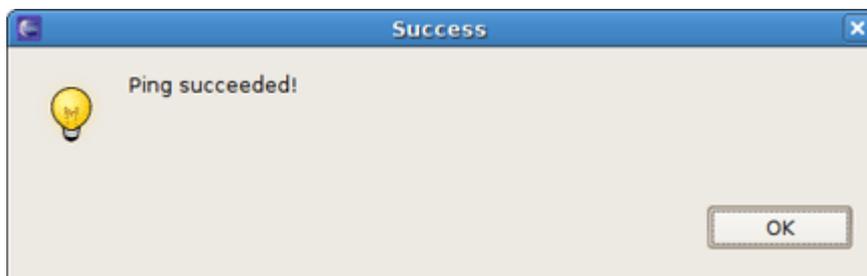


Figure 13.10. JDBC Connection is OK

- Validate [JDBC Connection profile](#) settings and press [Finish](#) or [Back](#) if something is wrong.

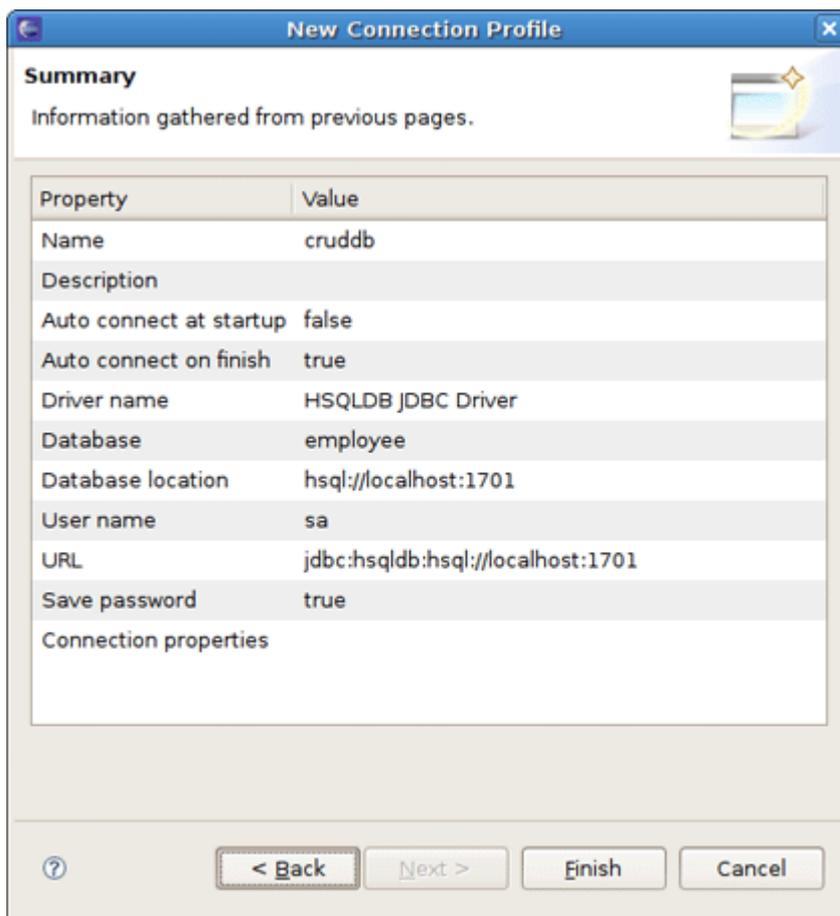


Figure 13.11. Validate JDBC Connection settings

- After clicking *Finish* two projects *crudapp* and *crudapp-test* will be created.

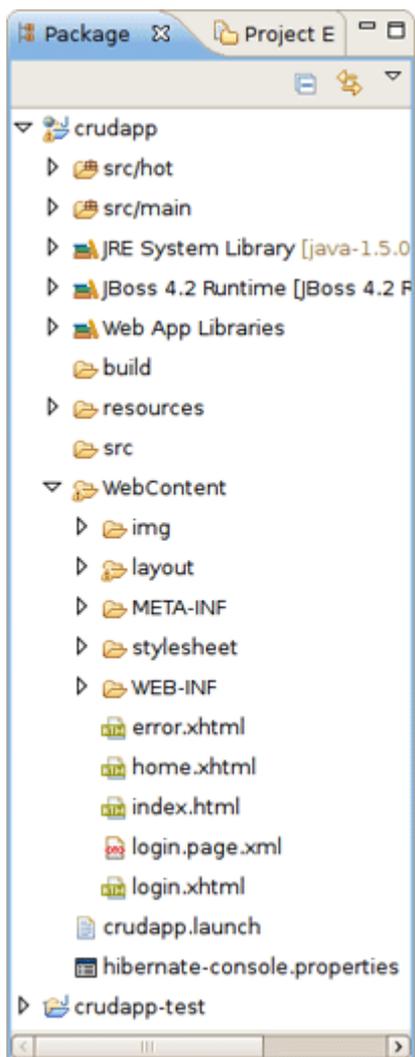


Figure 13.12. CRUDAPP Seam Project

- Have a look at the created projects. You can expand `WEB_CONTENT` folder and open `home.xhtml` or `login.xhtml` with [JBoss Visual Editor](#).

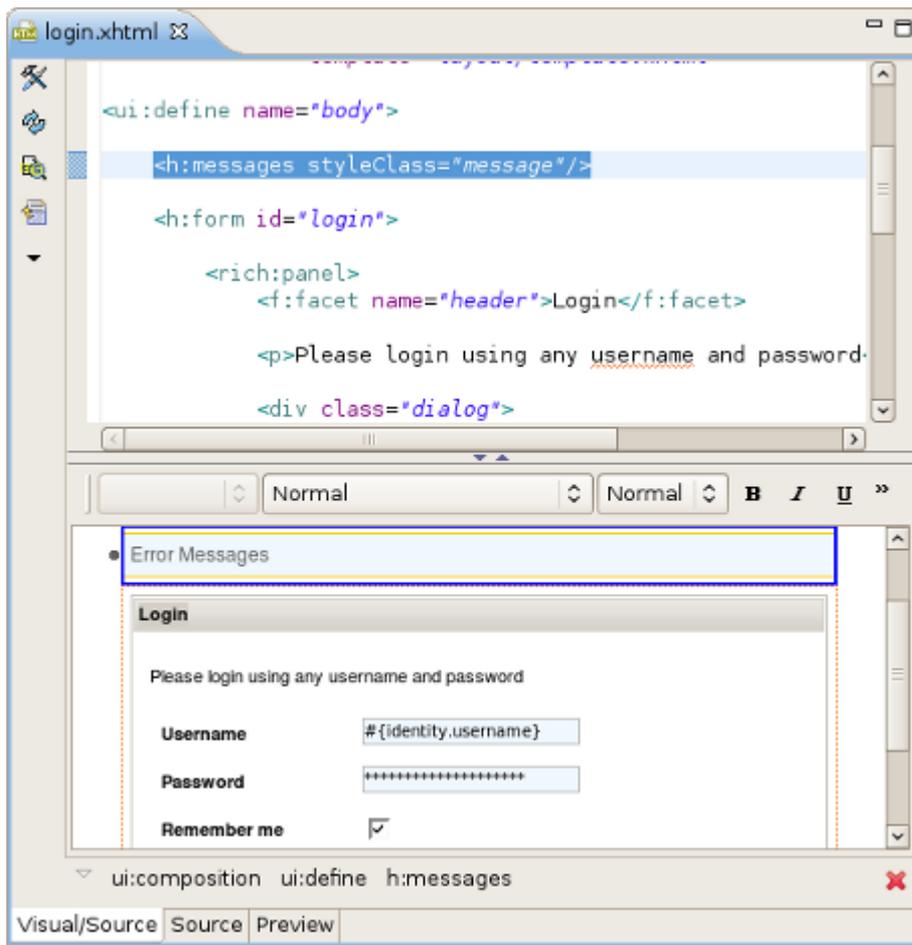


Figure 13.13. login.xhtml in VPE

- Switch to [Database Development](#) perspective with *Window->Open Perspective->Other...* and connect to the *crudb* database.

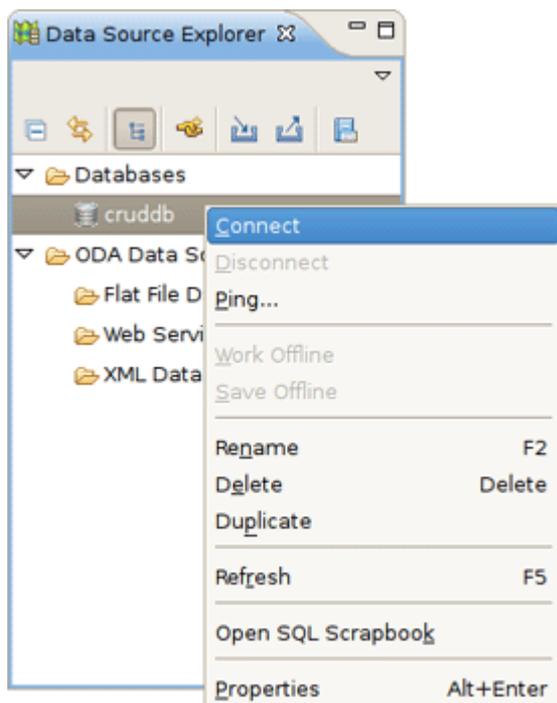


Figure 13.14. Connecting to the CRUDDB database

- Expand *cruddb* nodes to view its *Schemas*, *Tables*, *Columns* etc.

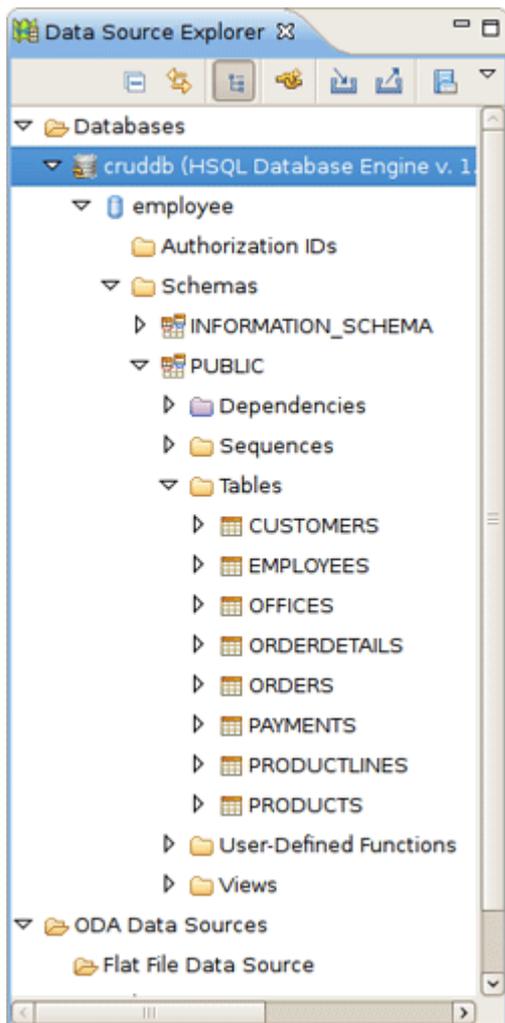


Figure 13.15. CRUDDB Database

- Switch back to the [Seam](#) perspective. From the toolbar select [New->Seam Generate Entities](#) to create a set of **CRUD** Seam components and web pages based on existing tables in the database. On the first page of [Generate Seam Entities](#) wizard keep everything by default and press [Next](#).

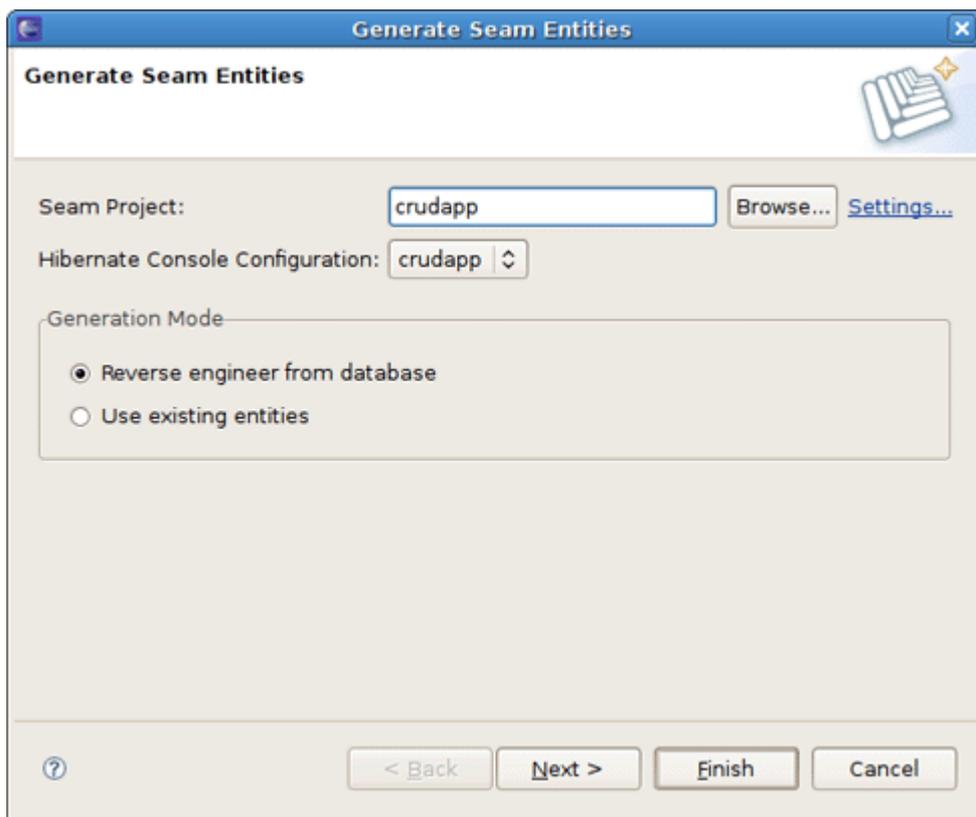


Figure 13.16. Generate Seam Entities

- Click [Refresh](#) to display all the tables from the database.

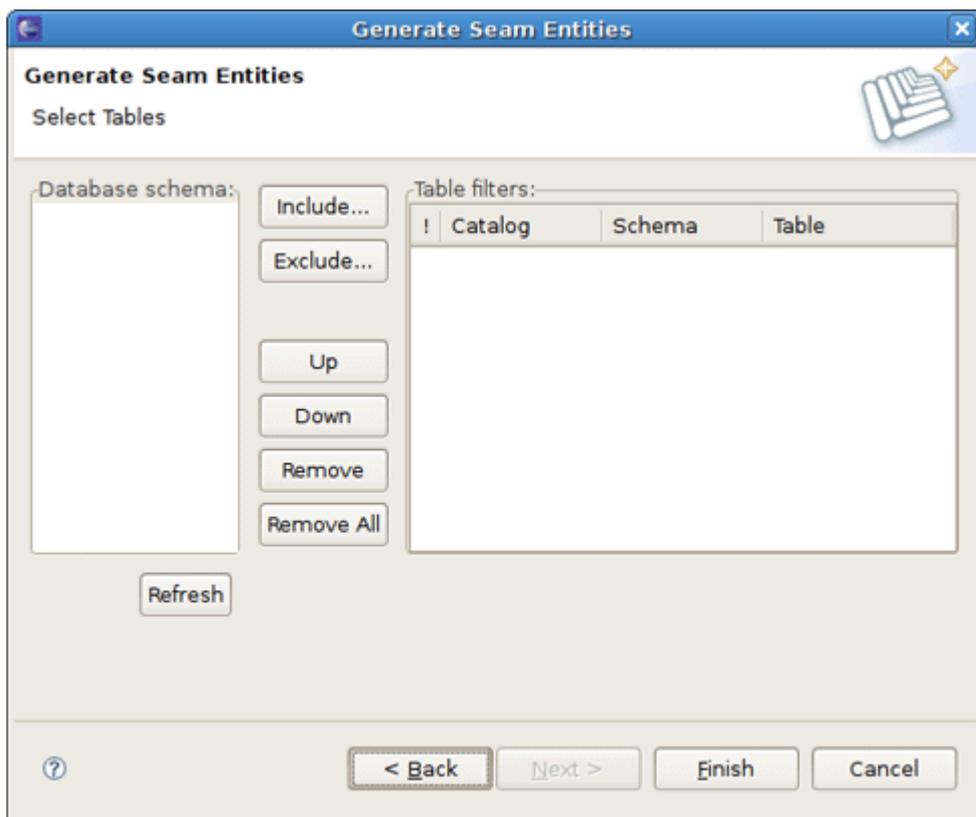


Figure 13.17. Dialog for Selecting Tables

- Now you can filter the tables. Use the *Include* button to include only necessary ones.

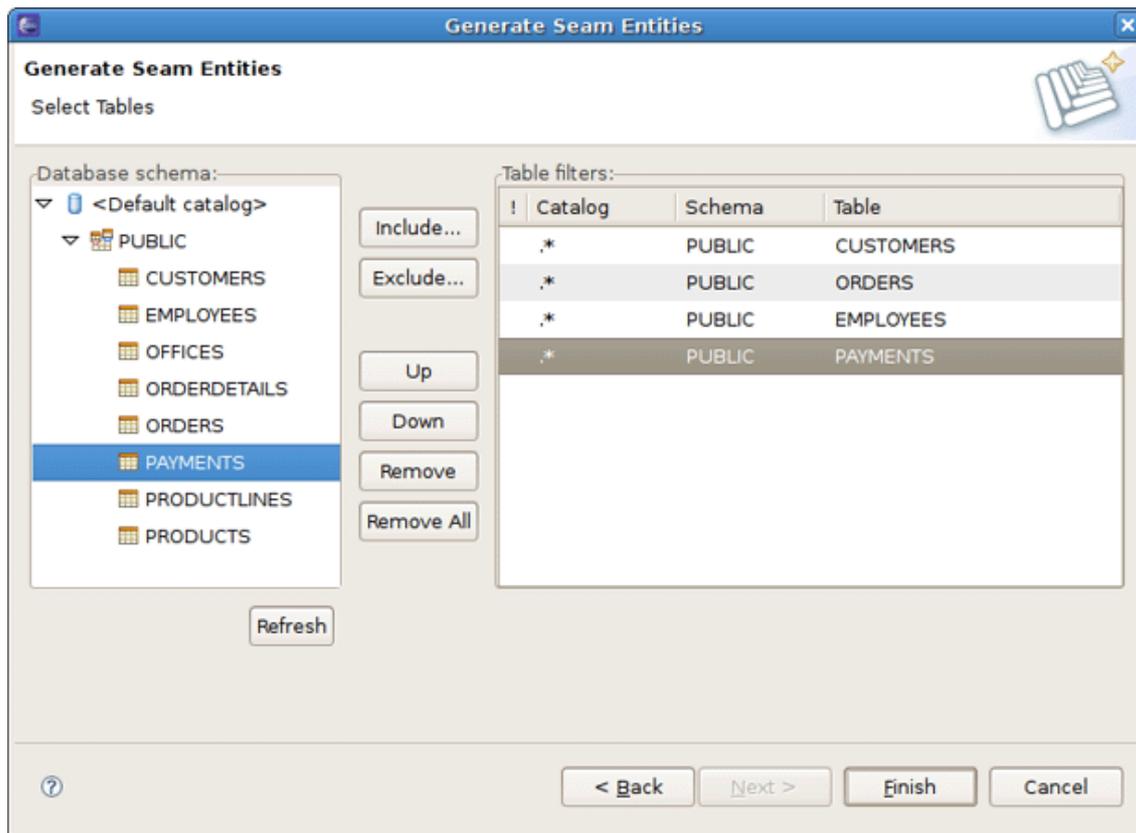


Figure 13.18. Selecting Tables

- Under *WebContent* folder you can find all generated *xhtml* files:

Chapter 13. Generate a CRUD Database Application

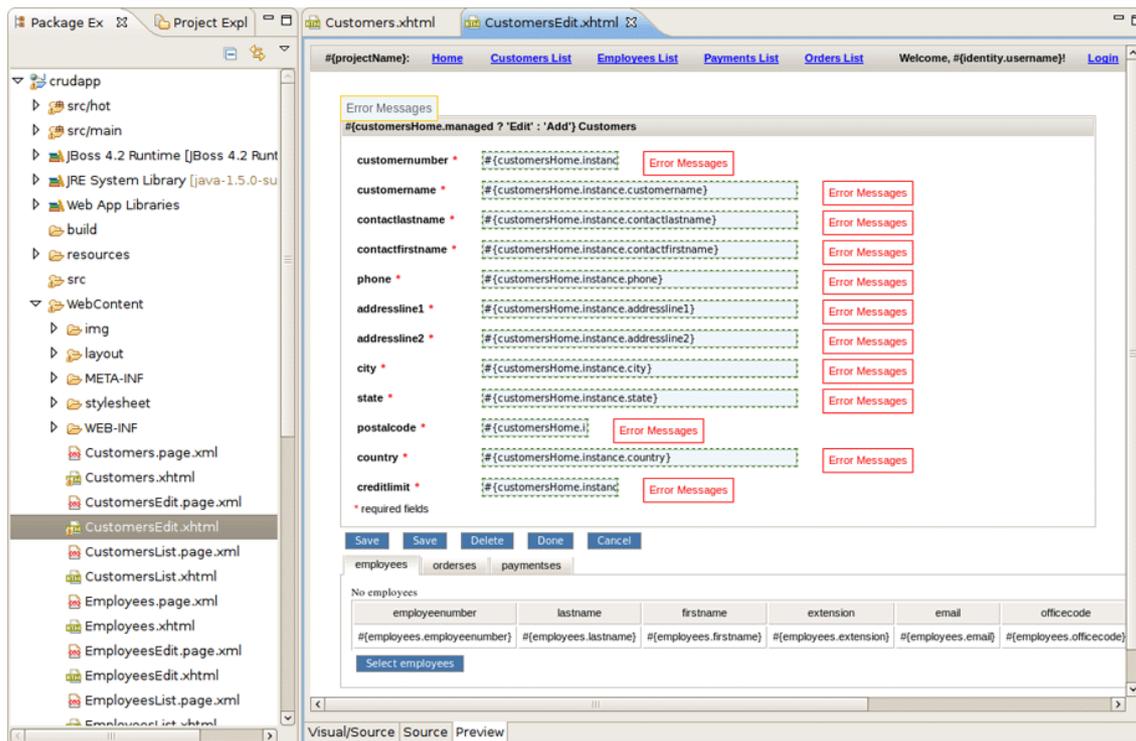


Figure 13.19. Entities Web Pages

- And under `src` folder java classes are created.

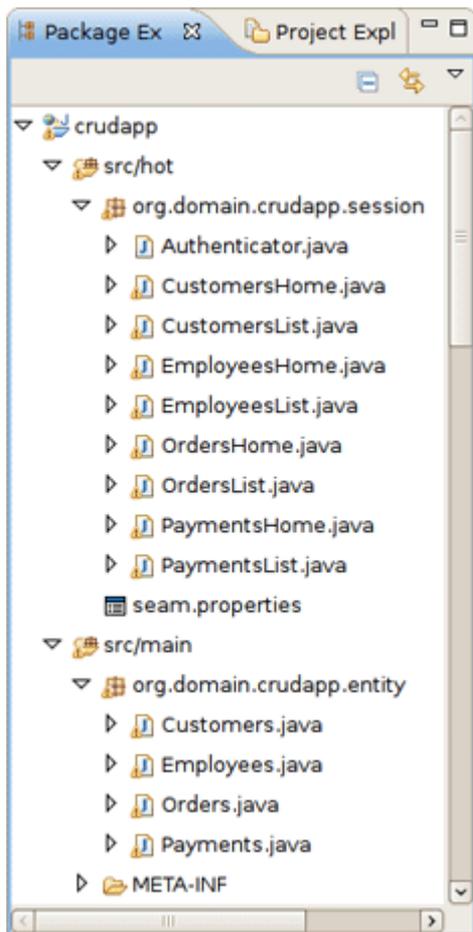


Figure 13.20. Entities Java Classes

- Switch to [Hibernate](#) perspective with [Window->Open Perspective->Other....](#) On [Hibernate Configurations](#) view expand the [crudapp](#) configuration. Right click on [Customers](#) and select [Open Mapping Diagram](#) from the popup menu.

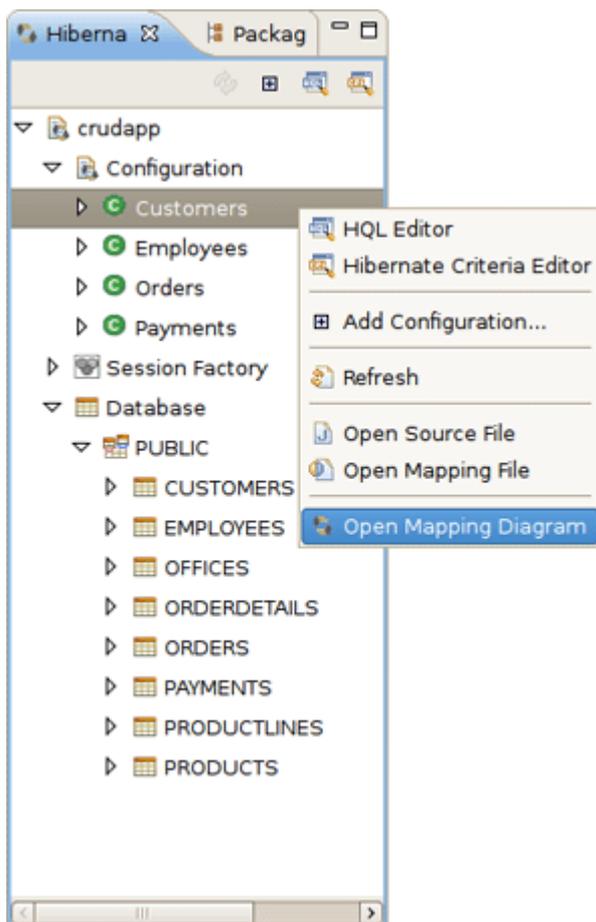


Figure 13.21. Hibernate Configurations View

- Observe the [Mapping Diagram](#) opened in the editor. Here you can see the relations between models and database tables. For better navigating on the diagram use the [Outline view](#).

Chapter 13. Generate a CRUD Database Application

Application

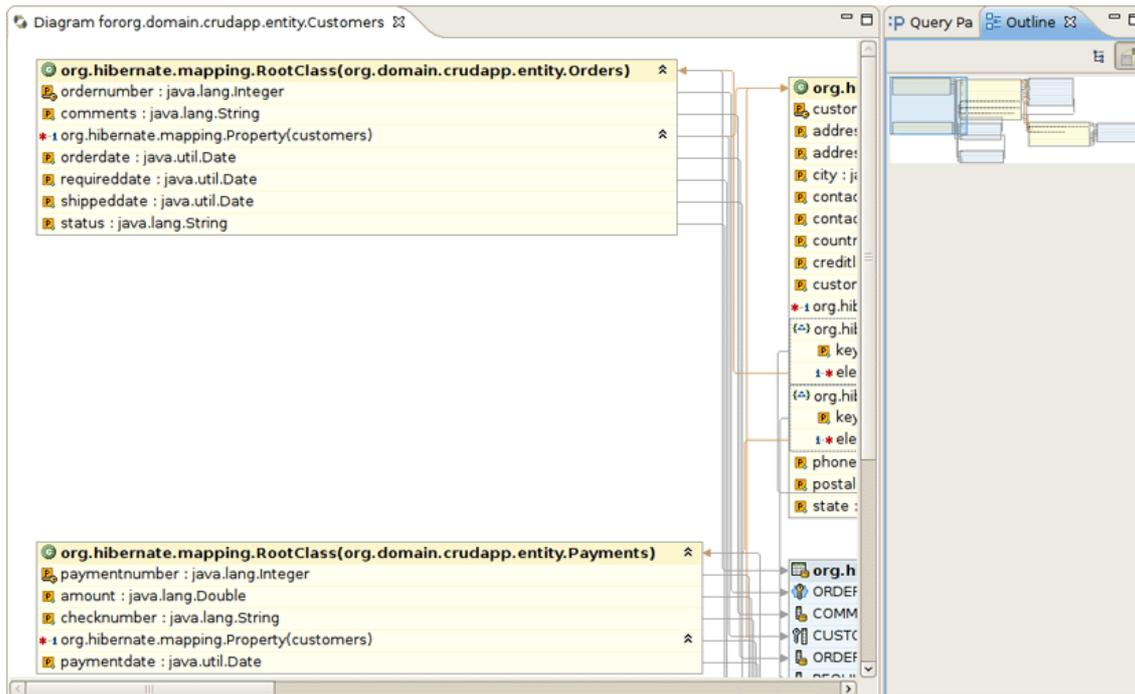


Figure 13.22. Mapping Diagram

- For example, select [Customers](#) entity, right click and select [Open Source File](#). This will open the [Customers.java](#) file in the java editor. You can also do this by right-clicking on the same entity on the [Mapping Diagram](#).

```
/**
 * Customers generated by hbm2java
 */
@Entity
@Table(name = "CUSTOMERS", schema = "PUBLIC")
public class Customers implements java.io.Serializable {
    private int customernumber;
    private Employees employees;
    private String customername;
    private String contactlastname;
    private String contactfirstname;
    private String phone;
    private String addressline1;
    private String addressline2;
    private String city;
    private String state;
    private String postalcode;
    private String country;
    private Double creditlimit;
    private Set<Orders> orderses = new HashSet<Orders>(0);
    private Set<Payments> paymentses = new HashSet<Payments>(0);

    public Customers() {
    }

    public Customers(int customernumber, String customername,
        String contactlastname, String contactfirstname, String phone,
        Double creditlimit, Set<Orders> orderses, Set<Payments> paymentses) {
        this.customernumber = customernumber;
        this.customername = customername;
        this.contactlastname = contactlastname;
        this.contactfirstname = contactfirstname;
        this.phone = phone;
        this.creditlimit = creditlimit;
        this.orderses = orderses;
        this.paymentses = paymentses;
    }
}
```

Figure 13.23. Entity class from Mapping Diagram

Chapter 13. Generate a CRUD Database Application

So far, you are ready to deploy your application to JBoss Application Server. This is described in the next chapter.

The CRUD Application Walkthrough

After you familiarized oneself with example of creating the CRUD Database Application with Seam, you can read this charter.

14.1. Using CRUD Application

To run your CRUD Application you should do the following steps:

- Run a project on the Server.

On *Package Explorer View* right click on the *crudapp* project, select *Run As > Run on Server*.

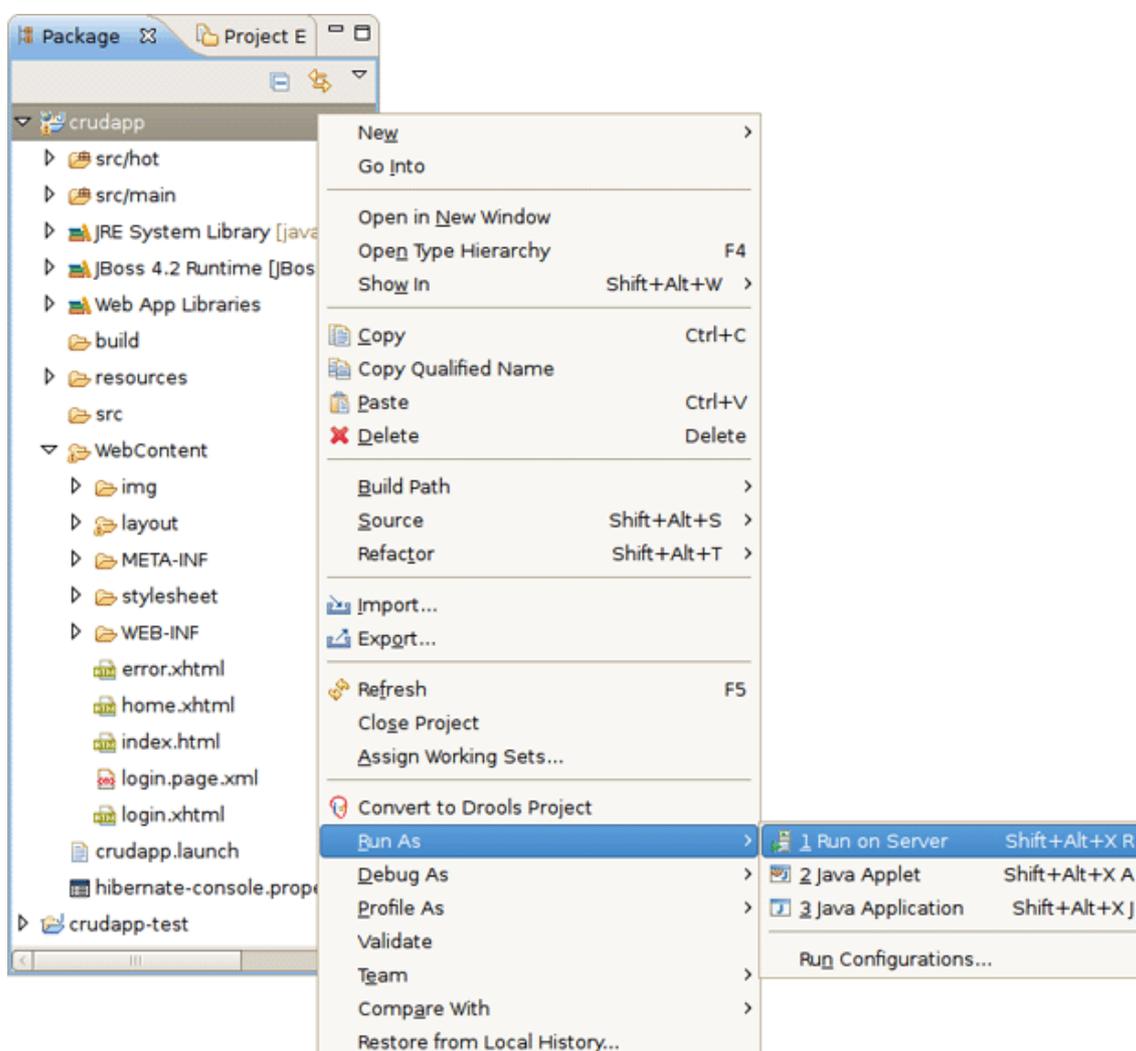


Figure 14.1. Run Project on Server

Select a Server and click [Finish](#)

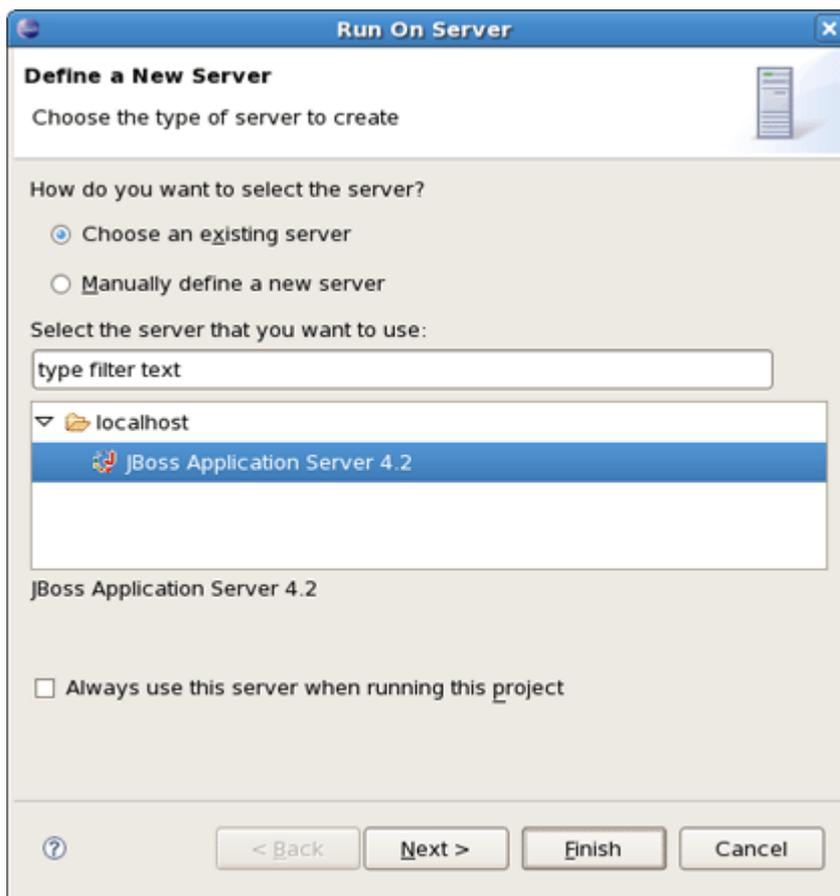


Figure 14.2. Select a Server

Home page of the [crudapp](#) project should appear in [Web Browser](#) .

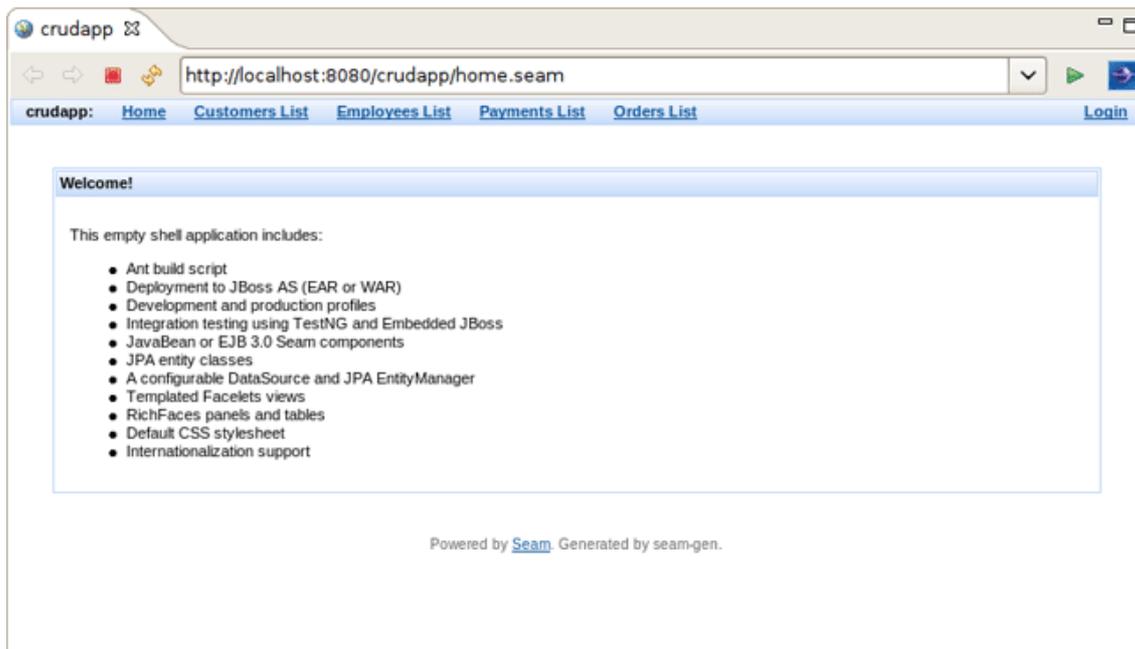


Figure 14.3. Home page

After that you can use CRUD application with "employee" database.

You can use internal JBDS Web Browser or your external Web Browser with the same link (<http://localhost:8080/crudapp/home.seam>).

Click on the [Employees List](#) link and observe that data from [employee](#) database is displayed.

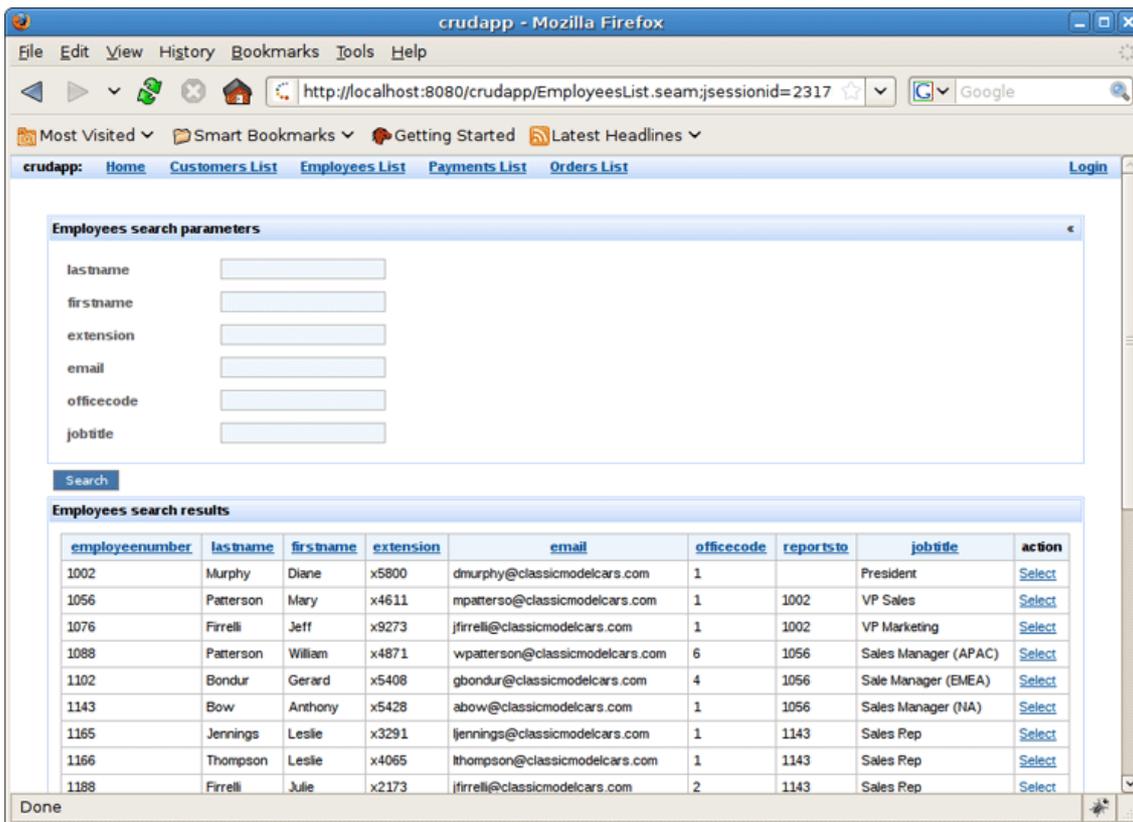


Figure 14.4. Employees List Page

Use [Employees search parameters](#) fields to filter the selected list.

Press [Select](#) opposite one of employees.

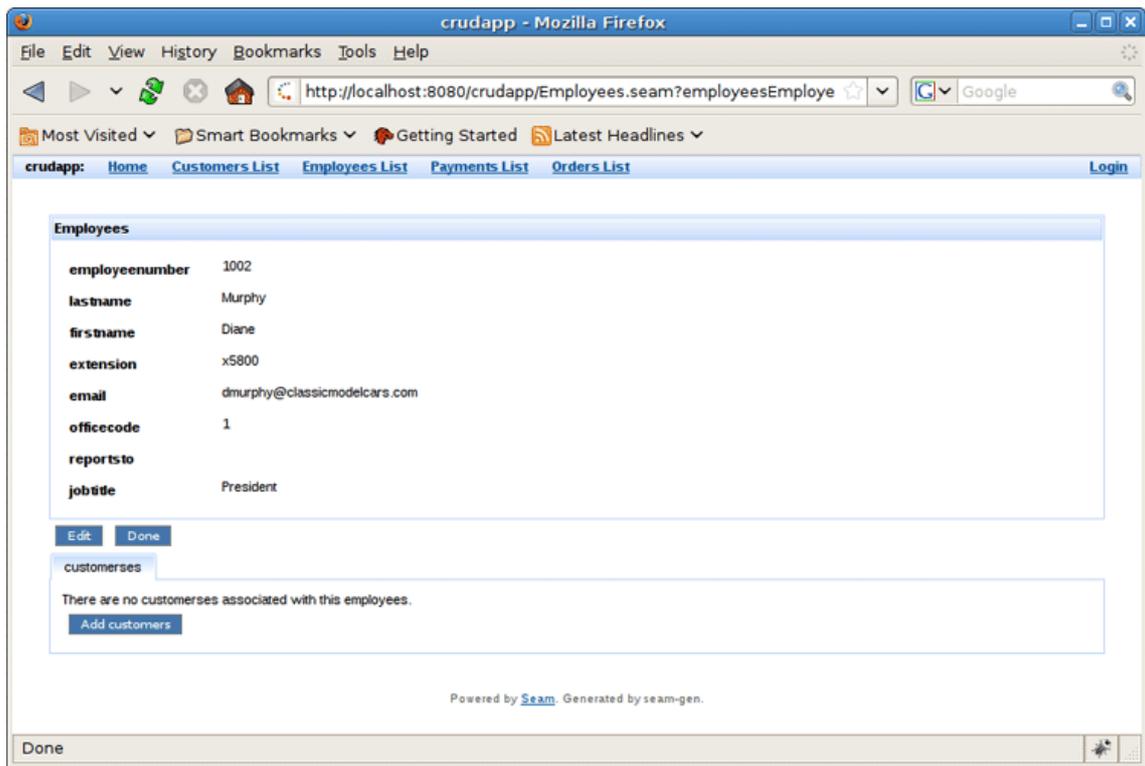


Figure 14.5. Employee details Page

Press [Edit](#) to edit employee fields.

Enter [Login](#) and [Password](#) to login. (Use "crudapp-user"/"secret" for example)

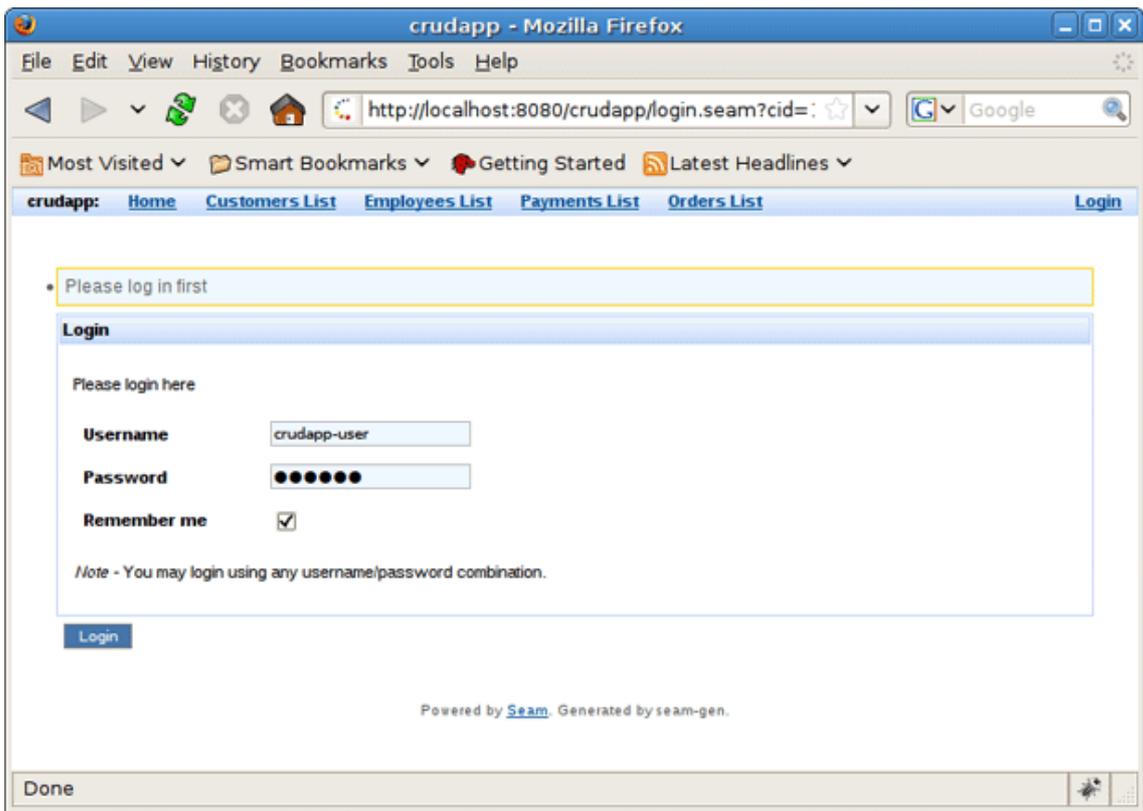


Figure 14.6. Login page

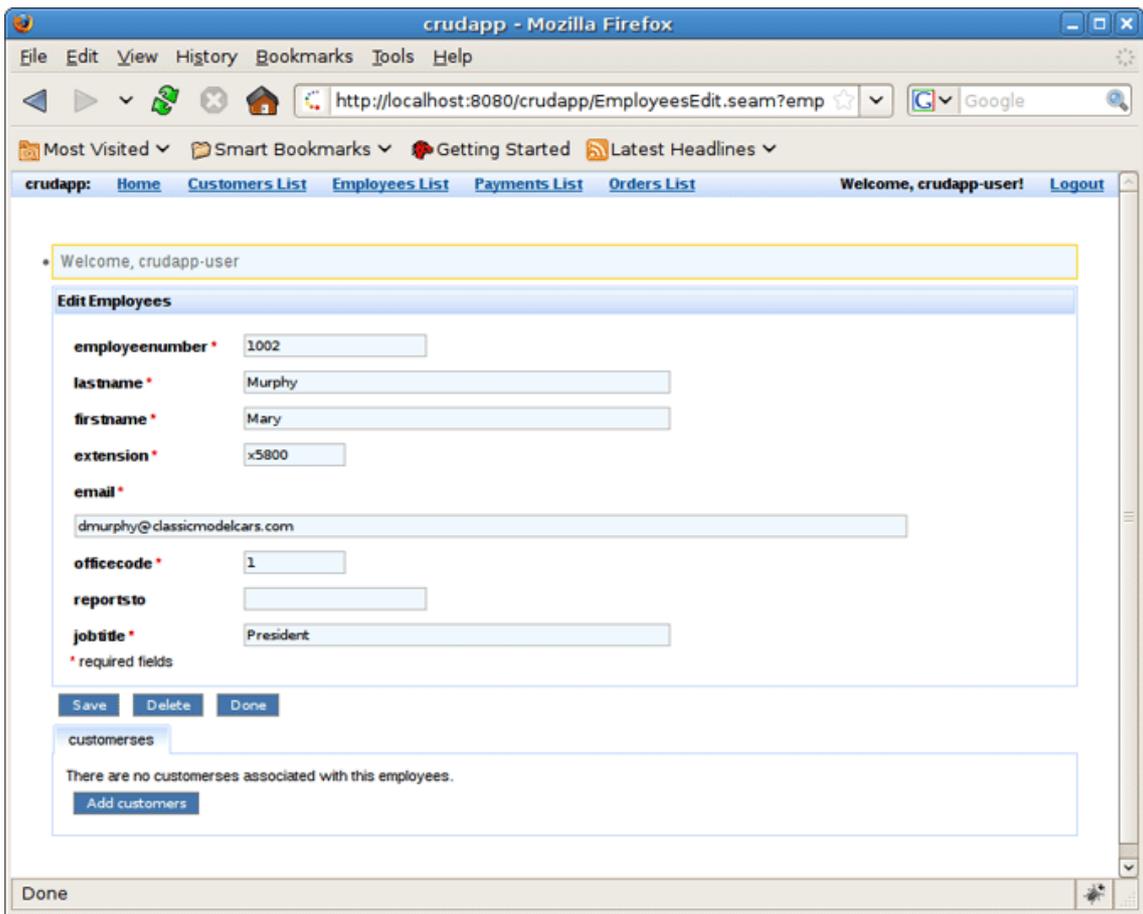


Figure 14.7. Edit Employee

Fill in *firstname* and press *Save*.

Database will be updated.

Using TestNG project

With the help this chapter you will get to know with TestNG.

15.1. What is TestNG?

TestNG ("Testing, the Next Generation") is a Java unit testing framework that aims to overcome many limitations of JUnit. TestNG introduces some new functionalities that make it more powerful and easier to use, such as:

- JDK 5 Annotations (JDK 1.4 is also supported with JavaDoc annotations)
- Flexible test configuration
- Support for data-driven testing (with @DataProvider)
- Support for parameters
- Allows distribution of tests on slave machines
- Powerful execution model (no more TestSuite)
- Supported by a variety of tools and plug-ins (Eclipse, IDEA, Maven, etc...)
- Embeds BeanShell for further flexibility
- Default JDK functions for runtime and logging (no dependencies)
- Dependent methods for application server testing

More information can be found on home page: www.testng.org [http://testng.org]

15.2. Other relevant resources on the topic

[Next-Generation Testing with TestNG \(An Interview with Cedric Beust\)](http://www.artima.com/lejava/articles/testng.html) [http://www.artima.com/lejava/articles/testng.html]

[TestNG: The next generation of unit testing](http://www.javaworld.com/javaworld/jw-04-2005/jw-0404-testng.html) [http://www.javaworld.com/javaworld/jw-04-2005/jw-0404-testng.html]

[Test Categorization Techniques with TestNG](http://dev2dev.bea.com/pub/a/2006/09/testng-categorization.html) [http://dev2dev.bea.com/pub/a/2006/09/testng-categorization.html]

[TestNG makes Java unit testing a breeze](http://www-128.ibm.com/developerworks/java/library/j-testng/) [http://www-128.ibm.com/developerworks/java/library/j-testng/]

[In pursuit of code quality: JUnit 4 vs. TestNG](http://www-128.ibm.com/developerworks/java/library/j-cq08296/index.html) [http://www-128.ibm.com/developerworks/java/library/j-cq08296/index.html]

15.3. How to use the generated Seam-test project to run Seam tests?

- Create a new Seam Web Project with EAR deployment using the New Seam Project wizard.
- After a project is created you will have the generated Seam-test project that is setup to run TestNG directly against the proper libraries and server runtime libraries.

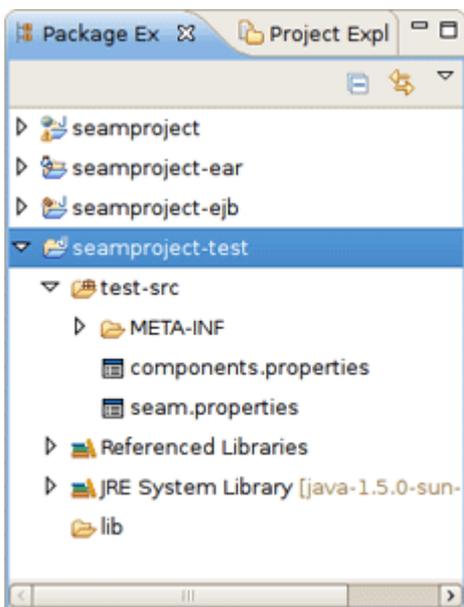


Figure 15.1. Seam-test Project

- Add Seam Action to your project via *File > New > Seam Action*.

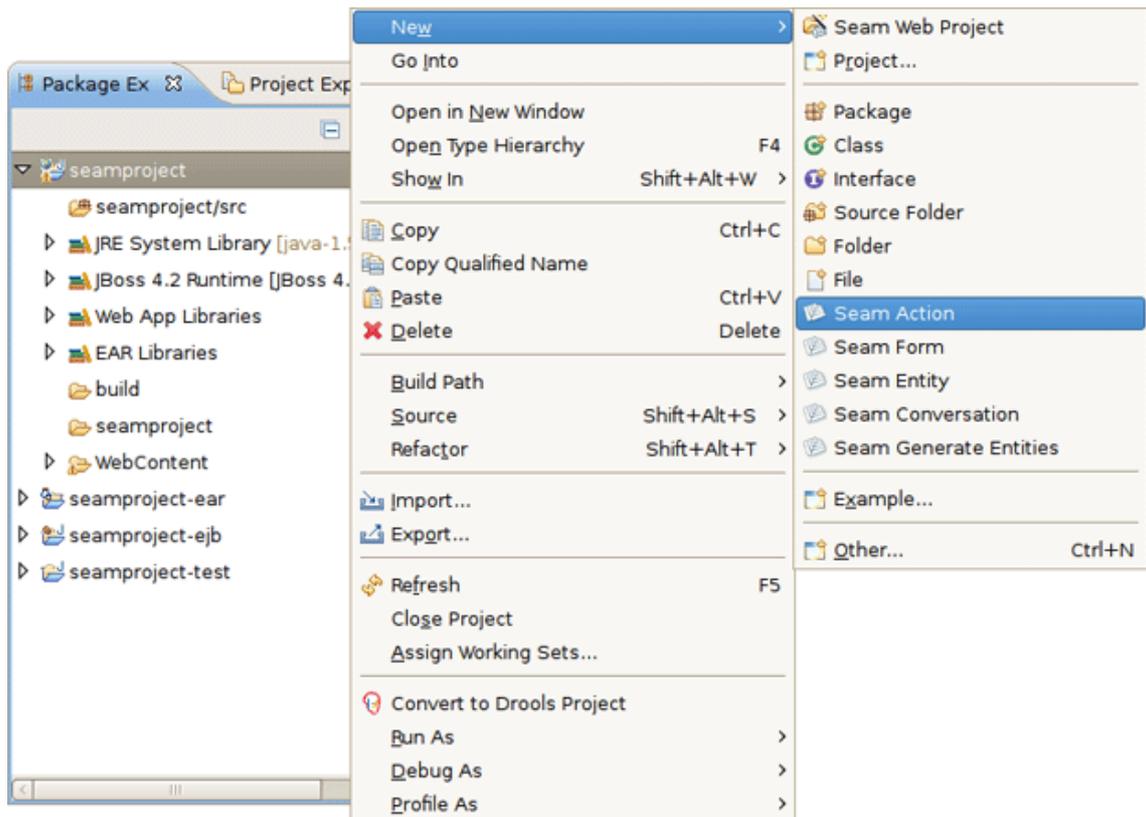


Figure 15.2. Seam Action Creation

- Fill out the wizard fields. New Seam Action wizard will create resources and place them in the appropriate folders dependent on EAR project structure.

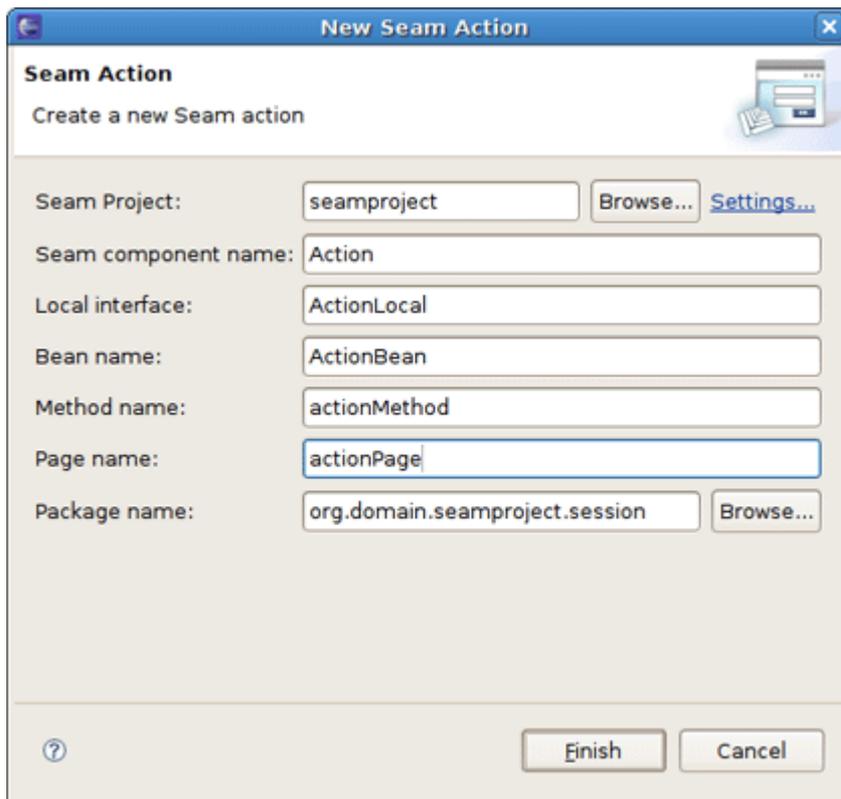


Figure 15.3. New Seam Action Wizard

- When Action is created you will see [actionPage.xhtml](#) in Package Explorer view. [ActionBean.java](#) will be automatically opened in Java Editor.



Figure 15.4. Created Action

- Select `ActionLocalTest.xml` in Seam-test project and run the test with right click *Run As > TestNG Suite*.

 **Tip**
OpenOn is available in testNG XML files opened in JBoss XML Editor

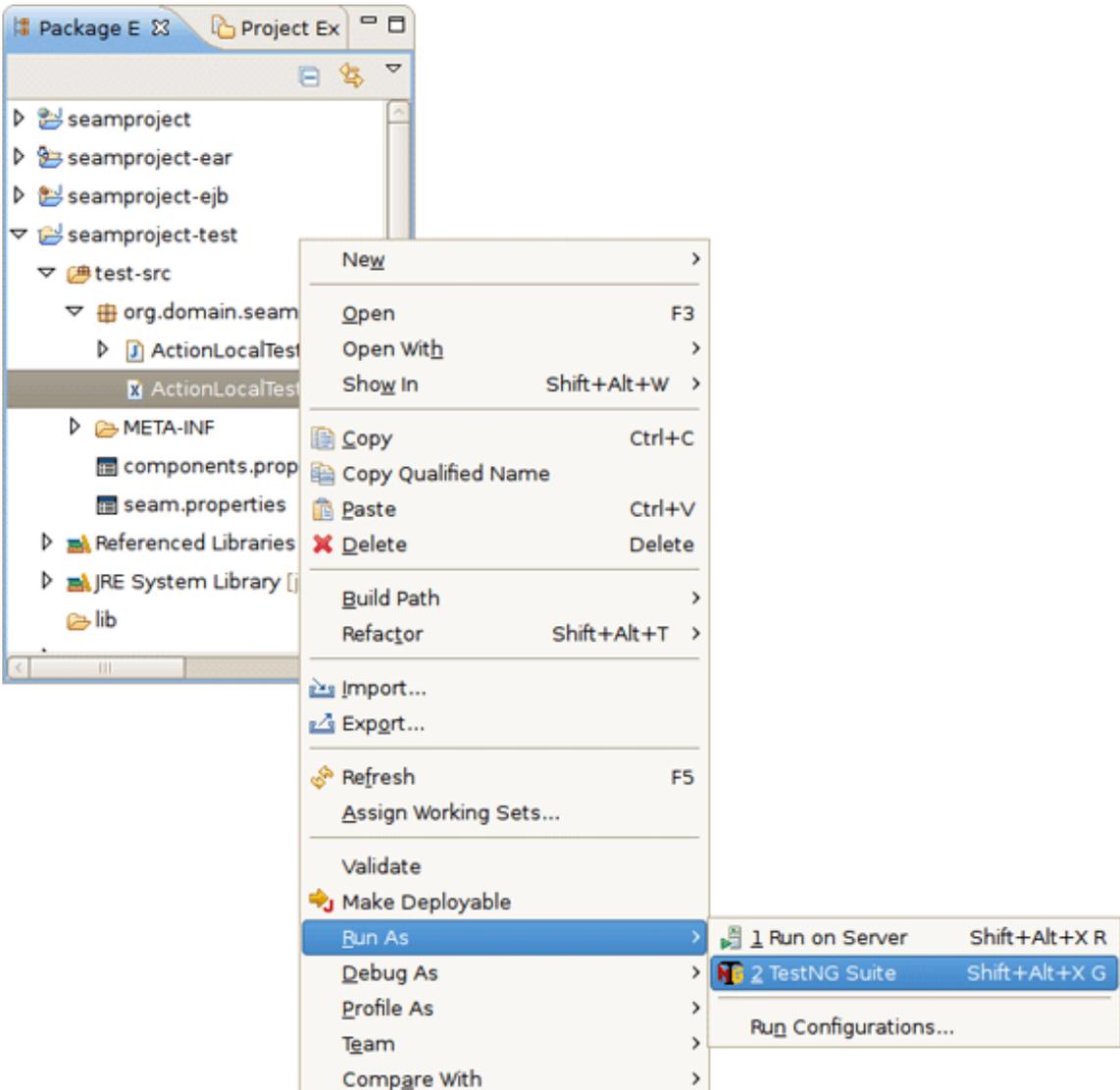


Figure 15.5. Running TestNG

The test process will start and its output will be written in Console View.

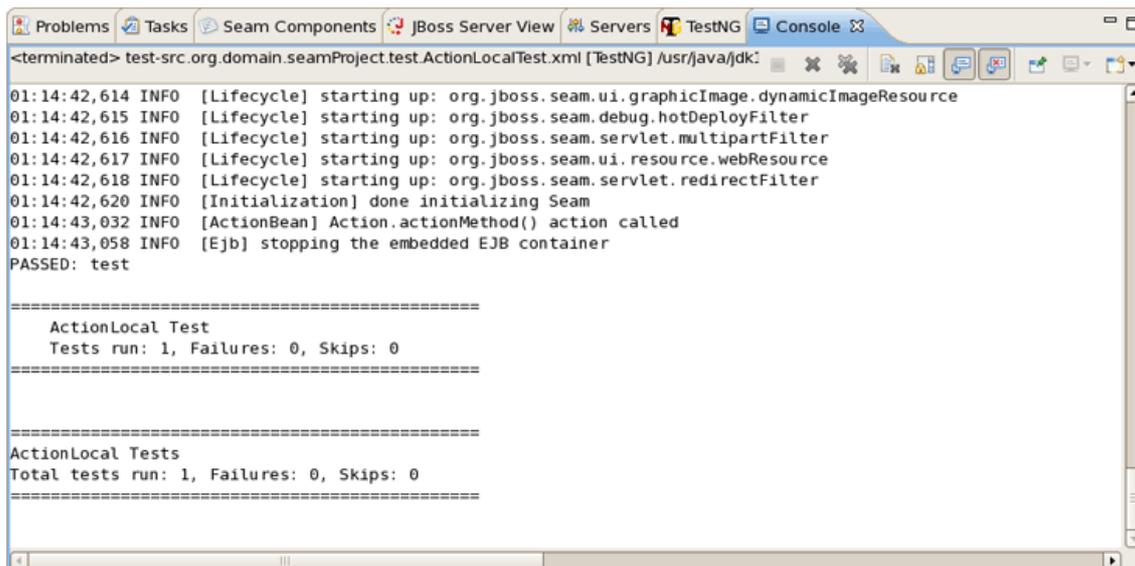


Figure 15.6. Test is Finished

- After running TestNG you will have the test results in `test-output` folder in Seam-test project (press F5 to refresh the Package Explorer view). Open `index.html` file with Web Browser or simply use the TestNG view.

The below view shows a successful run of the test.

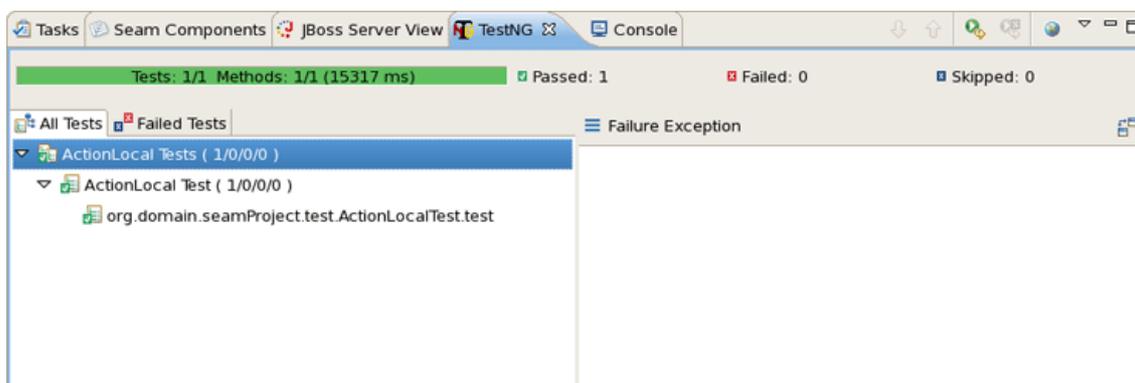


Figure 15.7. Viewing the Test Results

You can see the test results in Web Browser.

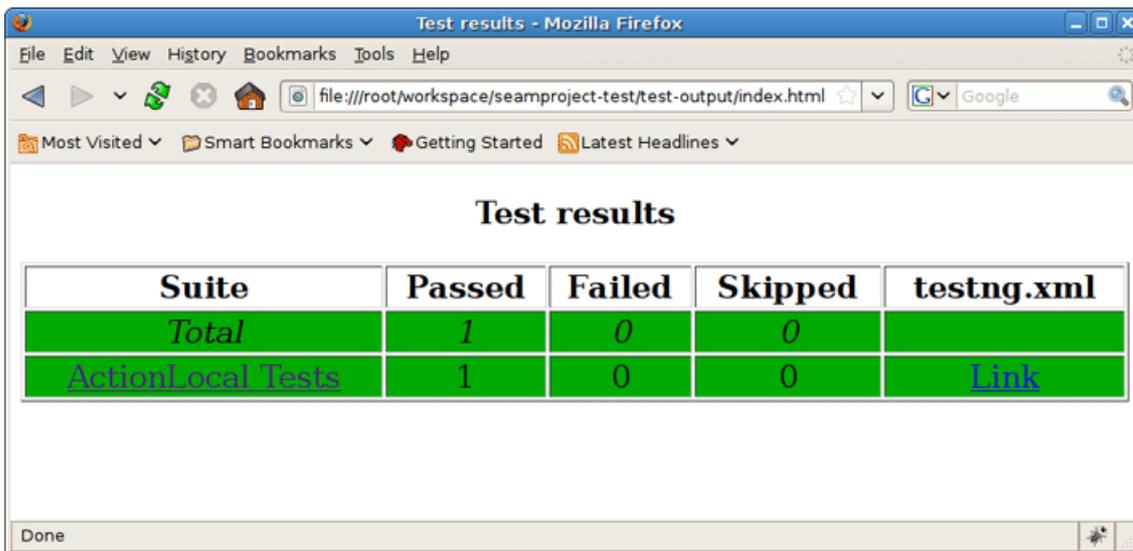


Figure 15.8. Test Results in Browser

After clicking on [ActionLocal Tests](#) link you will see the Results for ActionLocal Tests.

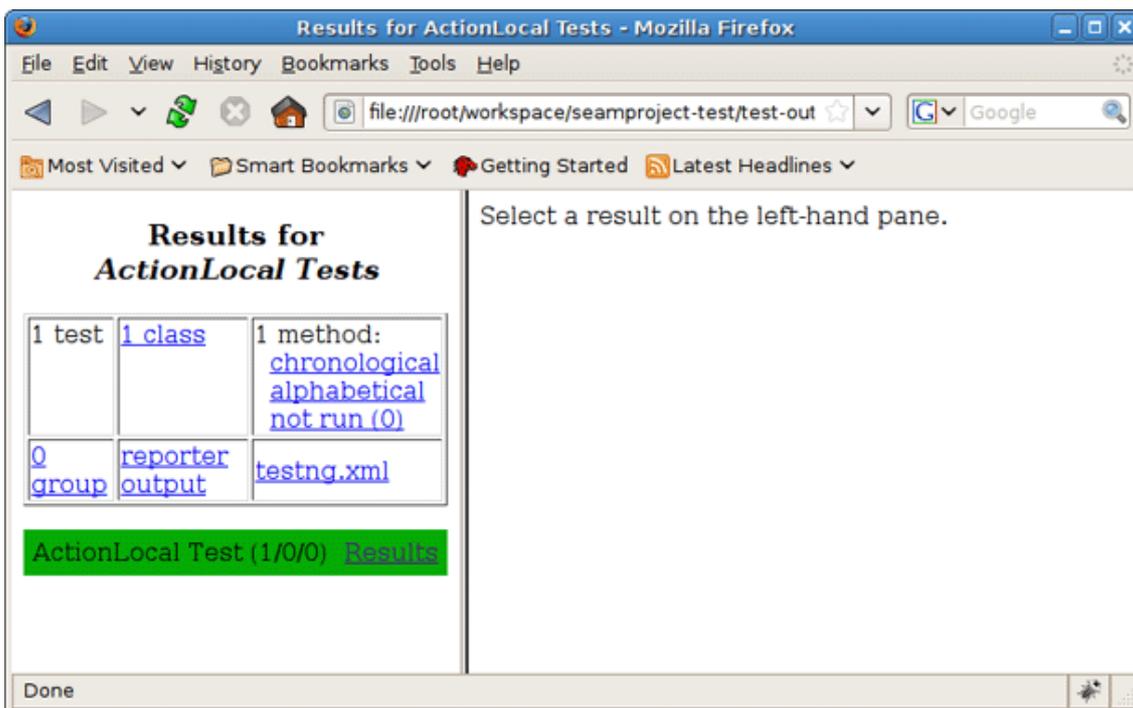


Figure 15.9. Test Information

Select a result on the left-hand pane and its details will be displayed on the right-hand one.

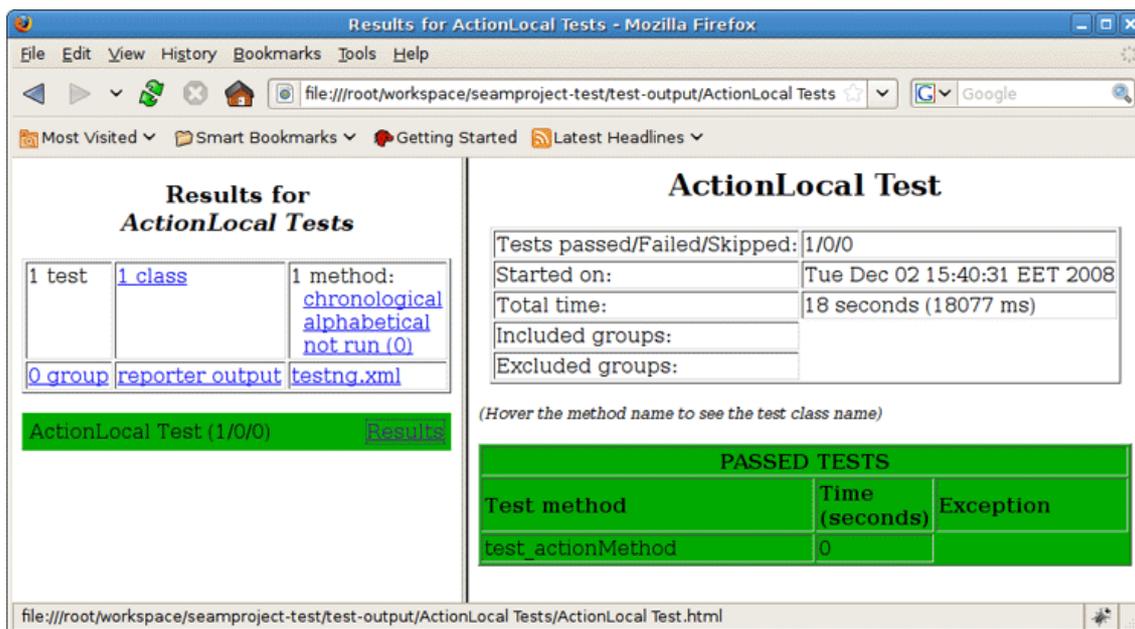


Figure 15.10. ActionLocal Test Details

Thus with Seam tooling you can easily take advantage of TestNG framework. As you can see, it generates its own TestNG project as a separate module within which you can easily monitor the tests execution and their output.

FAQ

16.1. How to get Code Assist for Seam specific resources in an externally generated project?

To get Code Assist for Seam specific resources in an externally generated project, you should enable Seam features in Project Preferences. Right click an imported project and navigate [Properties > Seam Settings](#). Check [Seam support](#) box to enable all available [Seam Settings](#).

16.2. How to import an example Seam project from jboss-eap directory?

To import an example Seam project from [jboss-eap](#) into your working directory, you should perform the following steps:

- Go to [New > Other > Java Project from Existing Buildfile](#)
- Point to the [build.xml](#) of any chosen project by pressing [Browse](#) button
- Hit [Finish](#) to open the project

As these seam examples are non WTP projects, next you should enable Seam support for them. To do that, right click the project and go to [Properties > Seam Settings](#).

16.3. How to change the deploy folders for Seam source code from src/hot and src/main?

You should right-click the project, select [Properties > Java Build Path](#), then switch to the [Source tab](#), select the output folder for [src/hot](#) ([src/main](#)) and click [Edit](#) to change their output location.

In conclusion, the main goal of this document is to get you know with a full featureset that [JBoss Tools](#) provides to support Seam development. Thus if you have some questions, comments or suggestions on the topic, please fell free to ask in the [JBoss Tools Forum](#) [<http://www.jboss.com/index.html?module=bb&op=viewforum&f=201>]. You can also influence on how you want to see JBoss Tools docs in future leaving your vote on the article [Overview of the improvements required by JBossTools/JBDS Docs users](#) [<http://wiki.jboss.org/wiki/JBossToolsDocsFuture>].

A set of movies on Seam tooling is available on [Seam movies page](#) [<http://docs.jboss.org/tools/movies>].