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Introduction

JSF Tools are especially designed for supporting JSF and JSF-related technologies. JSF Tools provide extensible and exemplary tools for building JSF-based applications as well as adding JSF capabilities to existing web projects, importing JSF projects and choosing any JSF implementation while developing JSF application.

In this guide we provide you with the information on JSF tooling which allows you to develop JSF applications much faster and with far fewer errors so sparing your time.
Chapter 2.

JavaServer Faces Support

We don't lock you into any one JavaServer Faces implementation. You can always select the one which is necessary for you while creating a new JSF project, adding JSF capability to any existing Eclipse project or importing existing JSF projects as well.

At this point the spacial wizard will prompt you to specify a proper JSF environment. It may be JSF 1.1.02 RI or JSF 1.2 which is integrates a number of new features and changes. The wizard also lets you select JSF implementation with a component orientation such as JSF 1.2 with Facelets or MyFaces 1.1.4.

![Figure 2.1. Choosing JSF Environment](image)

After specifying a proper JSF environment all the required libraries for the selected version will be added to your project.

2.1. Facelets Support

In this section we will focus more on all concepts that are integrated for working with Facelets.

The Facelets extends JavaServer Faces by providing a lightweight framework that radically simplifies the design of presentation pages for JSF. Facelets can be used in a variety of ways that we will consider further in this section.
2.1.1. Facelets templates

If you want to build an application using Facelets, just create a project with Facelets based on version 1.2 of the JSF Reference Implementation, i.e., select the **JSF 1.2 with Facelets** in the JSF Environment section of the New JSF Project wizard.

![Figure 2.2. Choosing Facelets Environment](image)

Once you've selected the environment, it's possible to specify the one of three available templates:
The following table lists possible templates with Facelets for any JSF project and gives a proper description for each one.

**Table 2.1. Facelets Templates**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Template</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>FaceletsBlankWithoutLibs</code></td>
<td>Some servers already provide jsf libs and you take risk of getting conflicting libraries while deploying your project. To avoid such conflicts, use a template without libs if you have a server with its own jsf libraries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>FaceletsKickStartWithRILibs</code></td>
<td>A sample application with Facelets that is ready to run</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>FaceletsKickStartWithoutLibs</code></td>
<td>A sample application without libraries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**2.1.2. Facelets components**

The **JBoss Tools Palette** comes with the Facelets components ready to use. A useful tip appears when you hover the mouse cursor over the tag, the tip includes a detailed description of the tag component, the syntax and available attributes.
Chapter 2. JavaServer Faces S...

2.1.3. Code assist for Facelets

One more feature which comes with Facelets support is code assist (Ctrl + Space). It is available for Facelets tags while editing .xhtml files.

Figure 2.5. XHTML File Code Assist

What's more, code assist is also available for "jsfc" attribute in any HTML tag.
Figure 2.6. Code Assist for Jsf Attribute

After selecting "jsfc" you get the code assist for JSF components available on a page.

Figure 2.7. Code Assist for JSF Components

When a component is chosen you will see all available attributes for it.
Finally, Eclipse’s *Open On* feature for editing Facelets files is supported. Using this feature, you can easily navigate between the Facelets templates and other parts of your projects. Just by holding down the Control key while hovering the mouse cursor over a reference to a template, the reference becomes a hyperlink to open that template.
Projects

To take an advantage of JSF firstly you should perform one of the next steps:

- Create new JSF projects
- Import (open) existing JSF projects
- Add JSF capability to any existing Eclipse project
- Import and add JSF capability to any existing project created outside Eclipse.

In this section we’re going to stop on each of them in detail.

3.1. Creating a New JSF Project

If you want your project has already contained all JSF libraries, tag libraries and JSF configuration file, just organize a new brand JSF project. It is possible to do this easily with the help of the special wizard. To get it, select File > New > Project > JBoos Tools Web > JSF > JSF Project and click Next.

Figure 3.1. Choosing a JSF Project
Chapter 3. Projects

On the next form you'll be prompted to enter Project Name and select a location for the project or just leave a default path.

Here, JSF Version also allows you to select which JSF implementation to use.

![Create JSF Project](image)

**Figure 3.2. Creating a New JSF Project**

There are a number of predefined project templates that are flexible and easily customizable. Thus you can pick a different template on which the projects Importing Existing should be based to. Almost all templates come in two variations: with jsf libraries and without ones.
Figure 3.3. Choosing JSF Templates

The table below provides description for each possible JSF template.

Table 3.1. JSF Project Templates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Template</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JSFBlankWithLibs</td>
<td>This template will create a standard Web project structure with all JSF capabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSFKickStartWithLibs</td>
<td>This template will create a standard Web project structure but will also include a sample application that is ready to run</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSFKickStartWithoutLibs</td>
<td>Some servers already provide jsf libs and you take risk of getting conflicting libraries while deploying your project. To avoid such conflicts, use a template without libs if you have a server with its own jsf libraries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the next screen select what **Servlet version** to use and whether to register this application with JBoss AS (or other server) for running and testing of your application.

The **Context Path** is the name under which the application will be deployed.

The **Runtime** value tells Eclipse where to find Web libraries in order to build (compile) the project. It is not possible to finish project creation without selecting Runtime. If you don't have any values, select **New...** to add new Runtime.
Chapter 3. Projects

The *Target Server* allows you specifying whether to deploy the application. The Target Server corresponds to the Runtime value selected above. If you don't want to deploy the application, uncheck this value.

![New JSF Project](image)

**Figure 3.4. Registering the Project on Server**

When you are all done, you should have the project that has been appeared in the Package Explorer view:
At this point you can open `faces-config.xml` and start working on your application. There are a lot of features to develop JSF applications. We will describe the features further.

3.2. Importing Existing JSF Projects with Any Structure

For detailed information on migration projects see [Migration Guide](../../Exadel-migration/html_single/index.html).

3.3. Adding JSF Capability to Any Existing Eclipse Project

It’s also possible to add JSF capability (JSF libraries, tag libraries) to any existing Eclipse project in your workspace. After that you’ll be able to make use of such editors as JSF configuration editor, JBoss Tools JSP editor and any others.

Right click the project and select *JBoss Tools > Add JSF Capabilities*. This will start the process of adding all necessary libraries, files to make this a Web JSF project.
Figure 3.6. Adding JSF Capabilities

The wizard will first ask you to show the web.xml file location and the project name.
Figure 3.7. Project Location

On the last form you can set the different folders for your project as well as register this application with a servlet container.

Make sure to select Add Libraries to add all required JSF related libraries to this project.

The Context Path is the name under which the application will be deployed.

The Runtime value tells Eclipse where to find Web libraries in order to build (compile) the project. It is not possible to finish project import without selecting Runtime. If you don't have any values, select New... to add new Runtime.

The Target Server allows you to specify whether to deploy the application. The Target Server corresponds to the Runtime value selected above. If you don't want to deploy the application, uncheck this value.
Figure 3.8. Project Folders

Once your project is imported you can see that JSF related libraries have been added to your project: jsf-api.jar and jsf-impl.jar.

Note:

Some application servers provide their own jsf implementation libraries. So, to avoid conflicts you should not add jsf libraries while adding jsf capabilities.

You are now ready to work with JSF by creating a new JSF configuration file:
## 3.4. Adding Your Own Project Templates

Template is a set of files that serve as a basis to facilitate the creation of a new project. Project templates provide content and structure for a project.

There is a powerful templating capability for creating new and importing existing Struts and JSF projects. This templating facility has a variety of aspects to consider. But, let's start with the most straightforward case and consider the process of creating a template from your existing JSF project.

Let's say you have a project that you want to use as the basis for a new template. Follow these steps to make a template out of it:

---

**Figure 3.9. Creating a New JSF Configuration File**

Once the file has been created, it should be open in a special *Faces Config Editor*.
• In the Web Projects view, right-click the project and select *JBoss Tools JSF > Save As Template*

![Figure 3.10. Saving Your Project as Template](image)

• In the first dialog box, you can choose a name for the template (defaults to the project name) and confirm what run-time implementation of the project's technology will be used

![Figure 3.11. Define Template Properties](image)

• Select *Next* and you will be sent to a dialog box with your project structure displayed with check boxes. Here you can check only those parts and files in your project directory that should be part of the template
Adding Your Own Project Templates

Figure 3.12. Define Template Properties

• At this point, unless you want to designate some extra files as having Velocity template coding inside them, you should click *Finish*.

That’s it. Now, you can use this template with any new or imported project that uses the same run-time implementation as the project you turned into a template.

At this point, you have a fully configured project and now you can bring some new logic to it starting from JSF configuration file.
JSF Configuration File

First, we should mention that JSF configuration file (faces-config.xml) is intended for registering JSF application resources such as Converters, Validators, Managed Beans and page-to-page navigation rules.

Now, let's look at how you can easily configure this file by means of a special graphical editor for JSF configuration file. The editor has three main views:

- Diagram
- Tree
- Source

They can be selected via the tabs at the bottom of the editor.

4.1. Diagram view

Here, we will show you how to work with JSF configuration file through the Diagram view of the editor.

As you can see on the figure below, the Diagram view displays the navigation rules in the faces-config.xml:
Figure 4.1. Diagram View

If your diagram is large, make use of the Outline view. Within it you can switch to a Diagram Navigator mode by selecting the middle icon at the top of the view window. It allows you to easily move around the diagram. Just move the blue area in any direction, and the diagram on the left will also move:

Figure 4.2. Outline View for Diagram

To create a new page here, you should click the page icon (View Template) on the toolbar from the left and then click anywhere on the diagram. A New Page Wizard will appear.

To create a transition for connecting pages:
• Select the transition icon from the toolbar (New Connection).

• Click the source page.

• Click the target page.

A transition will appear between the two pages:

**Figure 4.3. Transition Between JSP Pages**

It is also possible to create a new page with context menu by right-clicking anywhere on the diagram and selecting *New View.*

**Figure 4.4. Creating a New View**

To edit an existing transition, first select the transition line. Then, place the mouse cursor over the last black dot (on the target page). The mouse cursor will change to a big +. At this point, drag the line to a new target page:
4.2. Tree View

The Tree view for the editor displays all JSF application artifacts referenced in the configuration file in a tree format. By selecting any node you can see and edit its properties which will appear in the right-hand area. For example, a Managed Bean:

To edit some artifact, right-click any node and select one of the available actions in the context menu. You can also edit in the properties window to the right:
Figure 4.7. Editing in Tree View

The same way you can create a new artifact:
Figure 4.8. Creating a New Artifact in Tree View

In the Tree view you can also edit the properties of the selected element with the help of the Properties view as shown below:

Figure 4.9. Properties View

4.3. Source View

Here, we'll discuss how you can configure your faces-config.xml with the help of Source View.
The Source view for the editor displays a text content of the JSF configuration file. It is always synchronized with other two views, so any changes made in one of the views will immediately appear in the other:

![Source View](image)

**Figure 4.10. Source View**

You can also work in the Source view with the help of the **Outline view**. The Outline view shows a tree structure of the JSF configuration file. Simply select any element in the Outline view, and it will jump to the same place in the Source editor, so you can navigate through the source code with Outline view.

![Outline View](image)

**Figure 4.11. Outline View**

### 4.3.1. Code Assist and Open On

Code Assist provides pop-up tip to help you complete your code statements. It allows you to write your code faster and with more accuracy.
Chapter 4. JSF Configuration File

Code assist is always available in the Source mode:

![Code Assist in Source View](image)

**Figure 4.12. Code Assist in Source View**

The JSF configuration editor also comes with a very useful OpenOn [../../jsf/html_single/index.html#OpenOnSelection4Hyperlinknavigation] selection feature.

### 4.3.2. Error Reporting

When you are developing your project, error checking is constantly provided. This greatly reduces your development time as it allows you to catch many of the errors during development.

Errors will be reported by verification facility:

![Error Reporting in Source View](image)

**Figure 4.13. Error Reporting in Source View**

Other errors are also reported.
Figure 4.14. Other Errors Reporting
Managed Beans

There is lots of power to work with managed beans.

• Add and generate code for new managed beans
  • Generate code for attributes and getter/setter methods
• Add existing managed beans to JSF configuration file

Thus, in this section we will guide you through all these possibilities.

5.1. Code Generation for Managed Beans

To start, create a new managed bean in JSF configuration file editor, in the Tree view.

Figure 5.1. Creation of New Managed Bean

Note:

When you define a new managed bean, make sure that Generate Source Code is checked as shown in the figure below.
Figure 5.2. New Managed Bean

After the "Java" class has been generated you can open it for additional editing. There are two ways to open the "Java" class:

- click on Managed-Bean-Class link in the editor

or

- right click the managed bean and select Open Source

Figure 5.3. Opening of Created Managed Bean
The generated Java source should look as follows:

```
package example;

/**
 * @author root
 */
public class carBean {
    public carBean() {
    }
}
```

**Figure 5.4. Java Source Code**

You can also generate source code for properties, also includes "getter" and "setter" methods. Right click on the bean and select *New > Property*. You will see Add Property dialog.
Figure 5.5. Generation of Source Code for Properties

When the form is open make sure that all the check boxes are selected:

- Add Java property
- Generate Getter
- Generate Setter
5.2. Add Existing Java Beans to a JSF Configuration File

If you already have a Java bean you can easily add it to a JSF configuration file.

Figure 5.6. "Add Property" Form

Once the generation is complete, you can open the file and see the added property with "get" and "set" methods:

Figure 5.7. Generated Java Source Code for Property

Thus, we’ve discussed everything which comes to creating a new Managed Bean. The next section will show you how to add an existing Bean into a JSF configuration file.
You should start the same way you create a new managed bean. Use the *Browse...* button to add your existing Java class.

![New Managed Bean Form](image)

**Figure 5.8. New Managed Bean Form**

Once the class is set, its *Name* will be set as well. But you can easily substitute it for the other one. Notice that *Generate Source Code* option is not available as the “Java” class already exists.

After adding your class *Next* button will be activated. Pressing it you’ll get *Managed Properties* dialog where all corresponding properties are displayed. Check the necessary ones to add them into your JSF Configuration File.
Figure 5.9. Selection of Bean’s Properties.

If you don’t want to add any, just click Finish.

Above-listed steps have demonstrated how you can specify an existing Bean in the JSF configuration file, i.e. faces-config.xml. In the next chapter you'll know how to organize and register another kind of artifacts.
Creation and Registration

6.1. Create and Register a Custom Converter

It's also possible to create a custom Converter in order to specify your own converting rules. Let's look at how you can do this.

To create and register a custom converter it's necessary to go through the following steps:

- In the Project Explorer view open `faces-config.xml` and select `Tree` tab.

**Figure 6.1. Converters**

- Select `Converters` and click on `Add` button.

- On the form type the name of your converter in the `Converter-id` field and name of the class for converters. After clicking `Finish` button your custom converter is registered under the entered name.
Now you can create "converter" class. In the Converter section you should see your Converter-id and Converter-class. Click on Converter-class to generate the source code.

A usual wizard for creating a Java class will appear. All needed fields here will be adjusted automatically. Just leave everything without changes and click Finish.
Figure 6.4. New Java Class Form

- To open a converter class click again on *Converter-class* link in the Converter section.
6.2. Create and Register a Custom Validator

It's also quite easy to develop your own custom Validators. You should perform the actions similar to previous. Go through the following steps:

- In the Project Explorer view open `faces-config.xml` and select `Tree` tab.
Create and Register a Custom Validator

- Select **Validators** and click on **Add** button.

- Type the name of your validator in the **Validator-id** field and name of the class for validators. After clicking **Finish** button your custom validator is registered under the entered name.
Figure 6.7. Adding Validator

Now you can create the "validator" class.

- In the Validator section you can see your Validator-id and Validator-class. To generate the source code click on Validator-class.
Figure 6.8. Creating Validator Class

- Java class will be created automatically. Leave everything without changes and click Finish.
Figure 6.9. New Java Class Form

- To open validator class click again on **Validator-Class** link in the Validator section. Now you are able to write a business logic of validator in the Java editor.
Create and Register Referenced Beans

6.3. Create and Register Referenced Beans

Creation of Referenced Beans is similar to creation of Custom Validator as well. To perform this, let's walk through the necessary steps.

- In the Project Explorer view open faces-config.xml and select Tree tab.
• Select Referenced Beans and click on Add button.

• Type in the name of your Referenced Bean and type in or select Referenced-Bean-Class by using Browse button.

Figure 6.11. Referenced Beans in Faces Config Editor
Figure 6.12. Add Referenced Bean

- In the Referenced Bean section you should see your Referenced-Bean-Name and Referenced-Bean-Class. Click on the link to open the Java creation wizard.
Figure 6.13. Create Referenced Bean Class

- Java class will be created automatically. Leave everything without changes and click *Finish.*
Figure 6.14. New Java Class Form

- To open Referenced Bean class click again on Referenced-Bean-Class in the Referenced Bean section. Now you are able to write business logic of Referenced Bean in the Java editor.
Figure 6.15. Referenced Bean Class Editing

```java
package test;

public class ReferencedBean {
    public ReferencedBean() {
        // TODO Auto-generated constructor stub
    }
}
```
In this chapter we'll discuss a possible verification that you can take advantage of.

Many different rules are checked for a JSF project that can be configured by selecting *Window > Preferences* from the menu bar, selecting *JBoss Tools > Web > Verification* from the Preferences dialog box and then expanding the JSF Rules node.

![Figure 7.1. JSF Rules](image)

Suppose you are working in the Source viewer for a JSF configuration file as shown below:
Figure 7.2. Faces-config.xml File

While typing a class name, you might make a minor typo (like “jsfHello.PersonBean9” instead of “jsfHello.PersonBean”). After saving the file, verification checks to make sure everything is correct and finds the error below:

Figure 7.3. Error in Source View

Notice that the Package Explorer View shows a marked folder and a marked file where the error is.

You can place the cursor over the line with an error message and get a detailed error message:

Figure 7.4. Error Message
Verification also checks navigation rules:

**Figure 7.5. Checking Navigation Rules**

If you provide a page name that does not exist, verification will let you know about that:

**Figure 7.6. Page Name Verification**

You can always call up verification explicitly by right-clicking any element in the tree and selecting Verify from the context menu. This works from both the Tree and Diagram viewers for the JSF configuration file editor. You can also invoke verification from the Web Projects view. Below we are checking all of the elements in the configuration file.
Figure 7.7. Verify Command