

# **CDI Tools Reference Guide**

**Version: 4.2.0.Final-SNAPSHOT**

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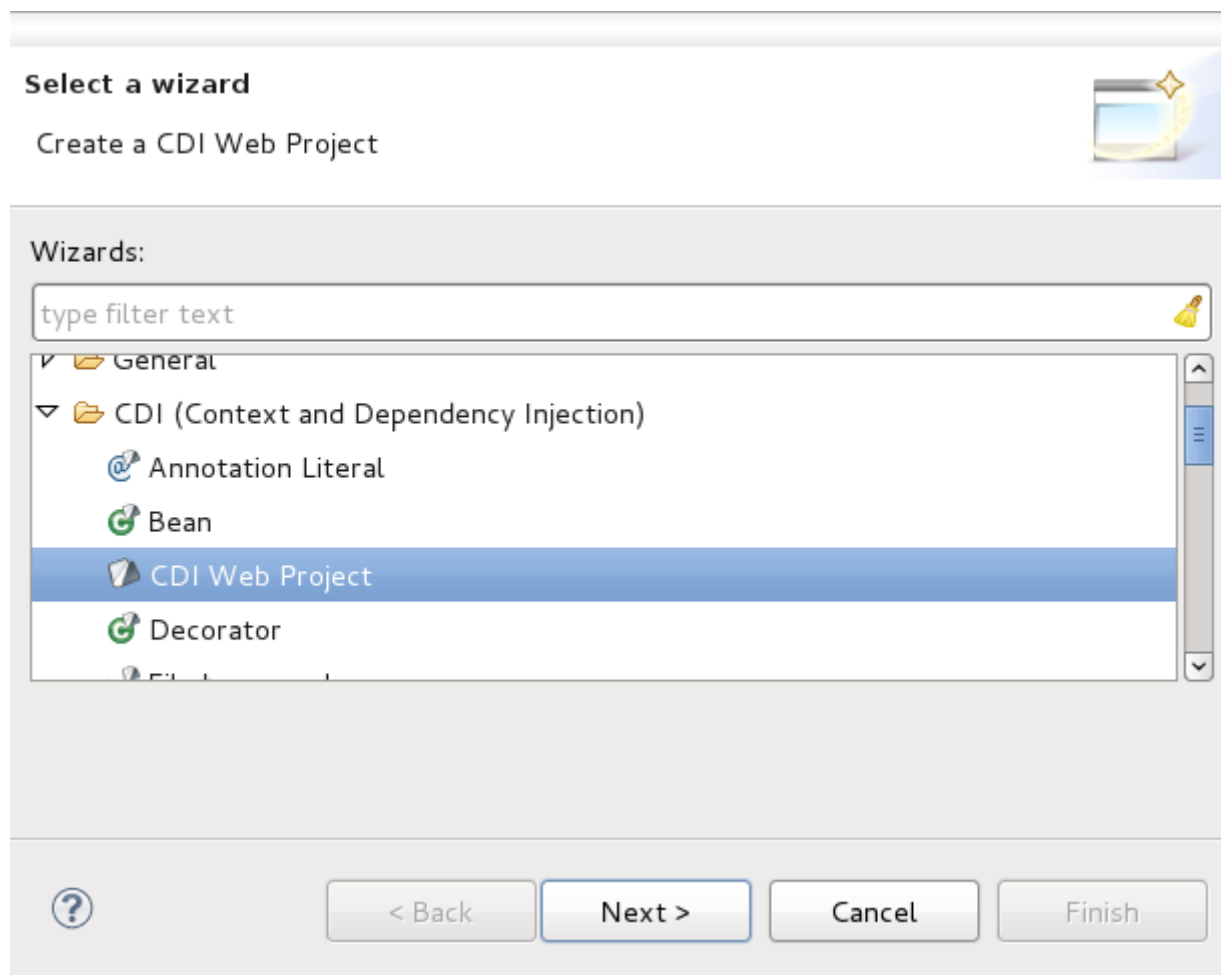
# Introduction to CDI tooling

Context and Dependency Injection (CDI) tooling allows you to easily add and work with the CDI programming model for your web-based applications. This guide demonstrates how to add CDI to existing projects and create new projects with the CDI wizard. For information on the specifics of CDI outside of the tooling, see <http://jcp.org/en/jsr/detail?id=299>.



## Creating a CDI Web Project


From the workbench go to **File** → **New** → **Other**.



**Figure 2.1. Selecting the CDI Web Project wizard**

The first screen of the wizard will ask you to define the attributes according to the options outlined in [Table 2.1, “New CDI Web Project”](#). Click the **Next** button after defining the attributes in order to continue customizing your project or click the **Finish** button to accept all other defaults and create your application.

### CDI Web Project



Create a standalone CDI Web project or add it to a new or existing Enterprise Application.

Project name:

Project location

☒ Use default location

Location:

Target runtime

Dynamic web module version

Configuration

Configures a Dynamic Web application to use Context and Dependency Injection (CDI)

EAR membership

☐ Add project to an EAR

EAR project name:

Working sets

☐ Add project to working sets

Working sets:




Figure 2.2. Main project creation screen

**Table 2.1. New CDI Web Project**

Field	Mandatory	Instruction	Description
Project name	yes	Enter a project name.	The project name can be any name you define.
Project location	yes	The <b>Use default location</b> checkbox will be selected automatically to define the project location as the Eclipse workspace. However you can define a custom path in the <b>Location</b> field by deselecting the <b>Use default location</b> checkbox.	The default location corresponds to the Eclipse workspace.
Target runtime	no	Select a pre-configured runtime from the available options or configure a new runtime environment.	The target runtime defines the server to which the application will be deployed.
Dynamic web module version	yes	Select the required web module version.	This option adds support for the Java Servlet API with module versions corresponding to JEE or J2EE levels as listed in <a href="#">Table 2.2, “New CDI Web Project - Dynamic web module version”</a> .
Configuration	yes	Select the project configuration from the available options.	The project can be based on either a custom or a set of pre-defined configurations as described in <a href="#">Table 2.3, “New CDI Web Project - Configuration”</a> .
EAR membership	no	Add the project to an existing EAR project.	The project can be added to an existing EAR project by selecting the checkbox. Once checked, a new EAR project can be defined by clicking the <b>New Project</b> button.
Working sets	no	Add the project to an existing working set.	A working set provides the ability to group projects or project attributes in a customized way to improve access. A new working set can be defined once the <b>Select</b> button has been clicked.

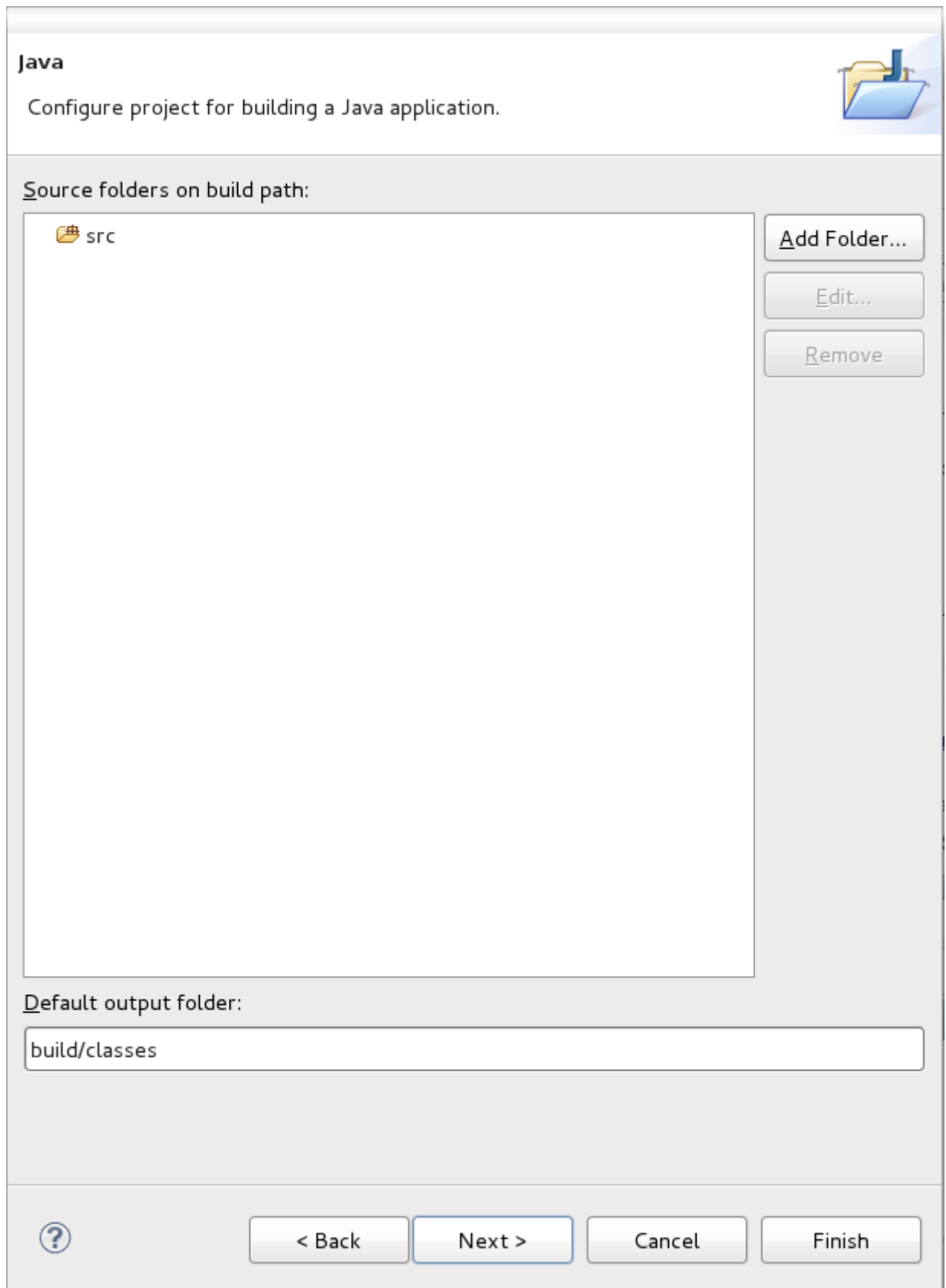
**Table 2.2. New CDI Web Project - Dynamic web module version**

Option	Description
3.0	This web module version corresponds to the JEE 6 implementation.
2.5	This web module version corresponds to the JEE 5 implementation.
2.4	This web module version corresponds to the J2EE 1.4 implementation.
2.3	This web module version corresponds to the J2EE 1.3 implementation.
2.2	This web module version corresponds to the J2EE 1.2 implementation.

**Table 2.3. New CDI Web Project - Configuration**

Option	Description
Dynamic Web Project with CDI	The default configuration option. Choosing this configuration will create a Dynamic Web Project with the CDI facet enabled.
Default configuration for the runtime specified in <b>Target runtime</b>	Depending on the runtime configuration, you may have to manually add CDI facet support through the <b>Modify</b> button.
JavaServer Faces v2.0 Project	Configures a project to use JSF v2.0. You will need to manually add CDI support to this configuration through the <b>Modify</b> button.
Minimal Configuration	The minimum required facets are installed. You will need to manually add CDI support to this configuration through the <b>Modify</b> button.
<custom>	Total manual configuration is required through the <b>Modify</b> button. Ensure you enable the CDI facet for CDI Web Project creation to succeed.


The **Java** configuration screen allows you to define **Source folders on the build path** and the **Default output folder**. The defaults for each are recommended, however you have the option to change them as you see fit.



**Figure 2.3. Java configuration screen**

The **Web Module** configuration screen allows you to define the **Context root** and the **Content directory** to be created, the option to **Generate web.xml deployment descriptor** is selected by default. The defaults for each are recommended, however you have the option to change them as you see fit.

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**Web Module**

Configure web module settings.


Context root:

testCDI

Content directory:

WebContent

☒ Generate web.xml deployment descriptor



< Back

Next >

Cancel

Finish

**Figure 2.4. Web Module configuration screen**

The **Context and Dependency Injection (CDI) Facet** settings configuration screen allows you to **Generate beans.xml file**, selected by default. The `beans.xml` file is a bean archive descriptor that allows you to enable CDI services for a bean archive. It is recommended that you leave the option selected.



**Figure 2.5. Web Module configuration screen**

The final screen of the wizard pertains to **JSF Capabilities** configuration.

## JSF Capabilities

Add JSF capabilities to this Web Project



### JSF Implementation Library

Type: Library Provided by Target Runtime

The targeted runtime is able to provide the library required by this facet. Selecting this option will configure the project to use that library.

☒ Configure JSF servlet in deployment descriptor

JSF Configuration File: /WEB-INF/faces-config.xml

JSF Servlet Name: Faces Servlet

JSF Servlet Class Name: javax.faces.webapp.FacesServlet

URL Mapping Patterns: \*.seam

Add...

Remove



< Back

Next >

Cancel

Finish

Figure 2.6. Web Module configuration screen

**Table 2.4. JSF Capabilities**

Field	Mandatory	Instruction	Description
JSF Implementation Library Type	yes	Select an implementation library from the list provided.	This option adds support for the JSF implementation library, required for the project to function correctly. For a description of available options see: <a href="#">Table 2.5, “JSF Capabilities - JSF Implementation Library”</a> .
Configure JSF servlet in deployment descriptor	no	Selected by default, decide whether to configure the deployment descriptor for the JSF servlet or not.	This option, if selected, opens up the ability to configure various deployment descriptor fields. For a description of fields see: <a href="#">Table 2.6, “JSF Capabilities - JSF Servlet Configuration”</a> .

**Table 2.5. JSF Capabilities - JSF Implementation Library**

Option	Description
Library Provided by Target Runtime	If you selected a target runtime on the first screen, this option will configure the project to use the required facet library that is provided by the target runtime.
User Library	Selecting the <b>User Library</b> option allows you to specify one or more custom user libraries to be used. At least one must be selected for the wizard to complete successfully.
Disable Library Configuration	If you choose to disable library configuration you will have to configure the project classpath at a later time, by alternate means, before running the project.

**Table 2.6. JSF Capabilities - JSF Servlet Configuration**

Field	Mandatory	Instruction	Description
JSF Configuration File	Yes	Enter the location of the JSF configuration file (the default is usually correct).	You must specify where the JSF configuration file is located.
JSF Servlet Name	Yes	Specify a name for your JSF servlet	The name of the servlet.
JSF Servlet Class Name	No	Specify a name for your servlet class.	Naming your servlet class will allow for easy reference to it when you are coding for your project in the future.

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Field	Mandatory	Instruction	Description
URL Mapping Patters	No	A default mapping pattern is provided. You are able to remove and add patterns as you wish.	This option allows for the creation of constant, readable URLs, based on patterns, that map to your project.

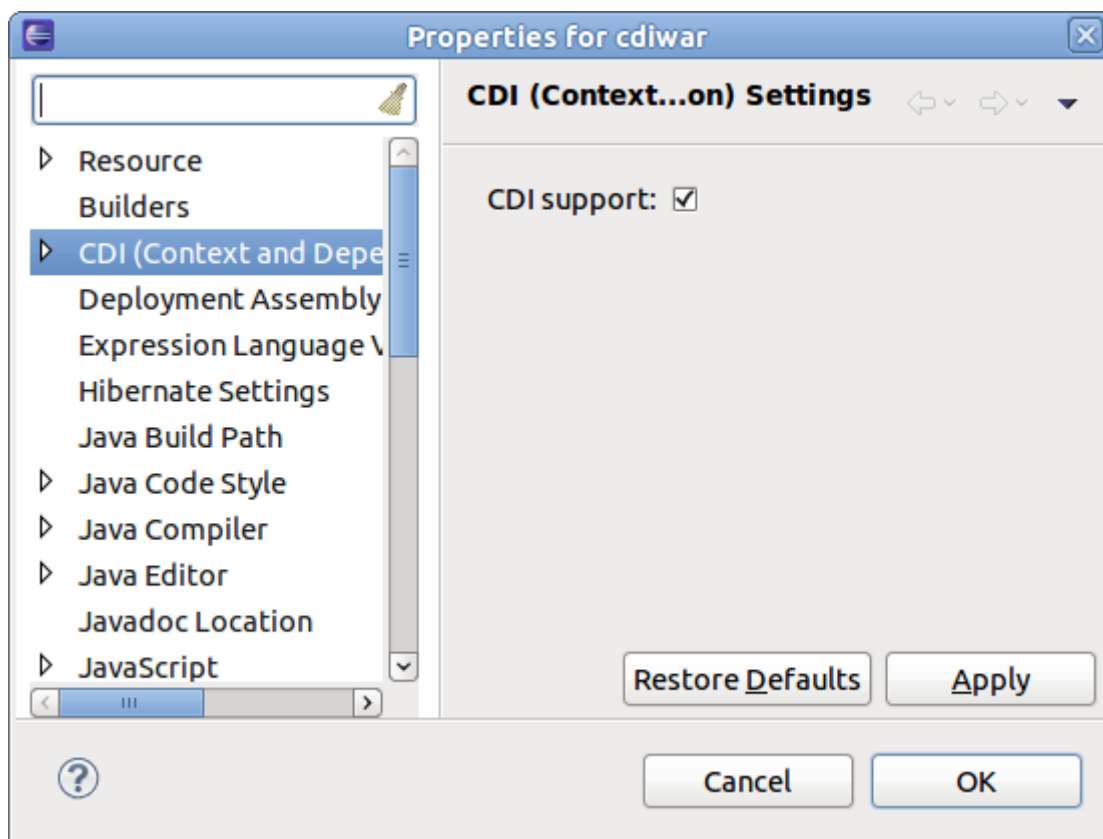
Click the **Finish** button to create your CDI Web Project.



## Adding CDI Support to a project

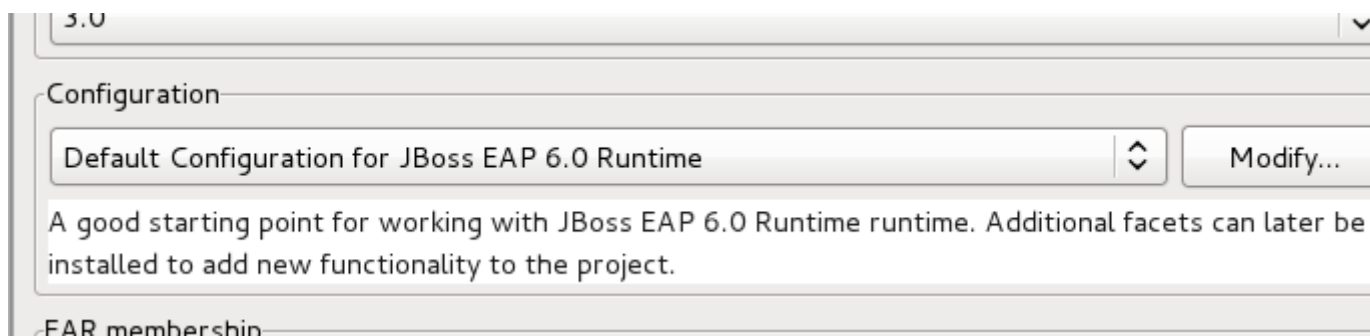
CDI support can be added either to an existing project or during project creation.

To add CDI support to an existing project, select the project, and right-click to bring up the context menu. From the menu select **Configure** → **Add CDI support**. The following preferences page will now display:



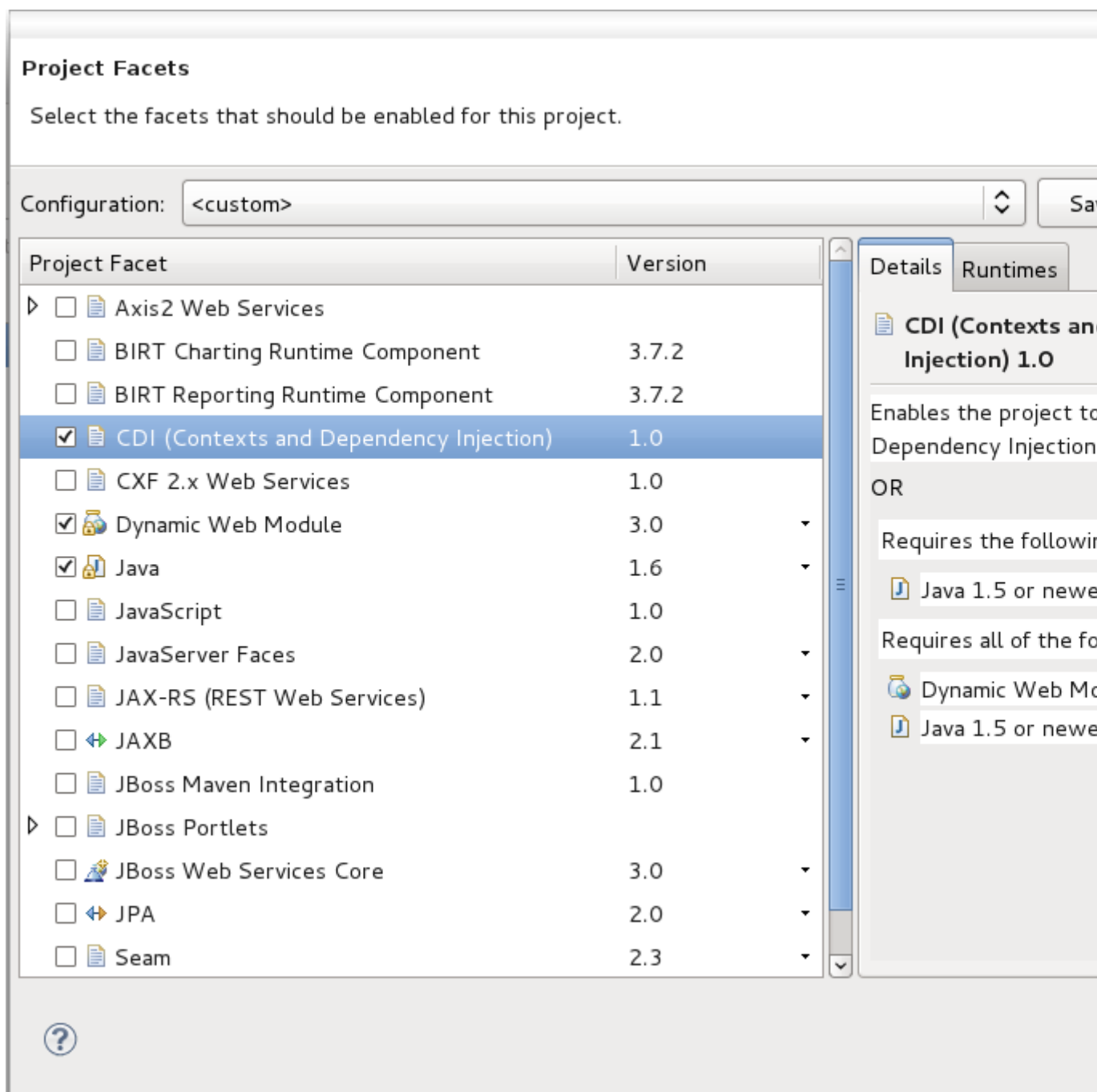
**Figure 3.1. CDI project settings**

You can also add CDI support to a project during project creation. To do so, click the **Modify** button beside the selected **Configuration** on the first screen of the project wizard.



**Figure 3.2. Modifying project configuration**

From the **Project Facets** screen, add CDI to the project by selecting the checkbox beside the facet **CDI (Contexts and Dependency Injection)**. Click the **OK** button to accept the configuration change and return to the project creation wizard.



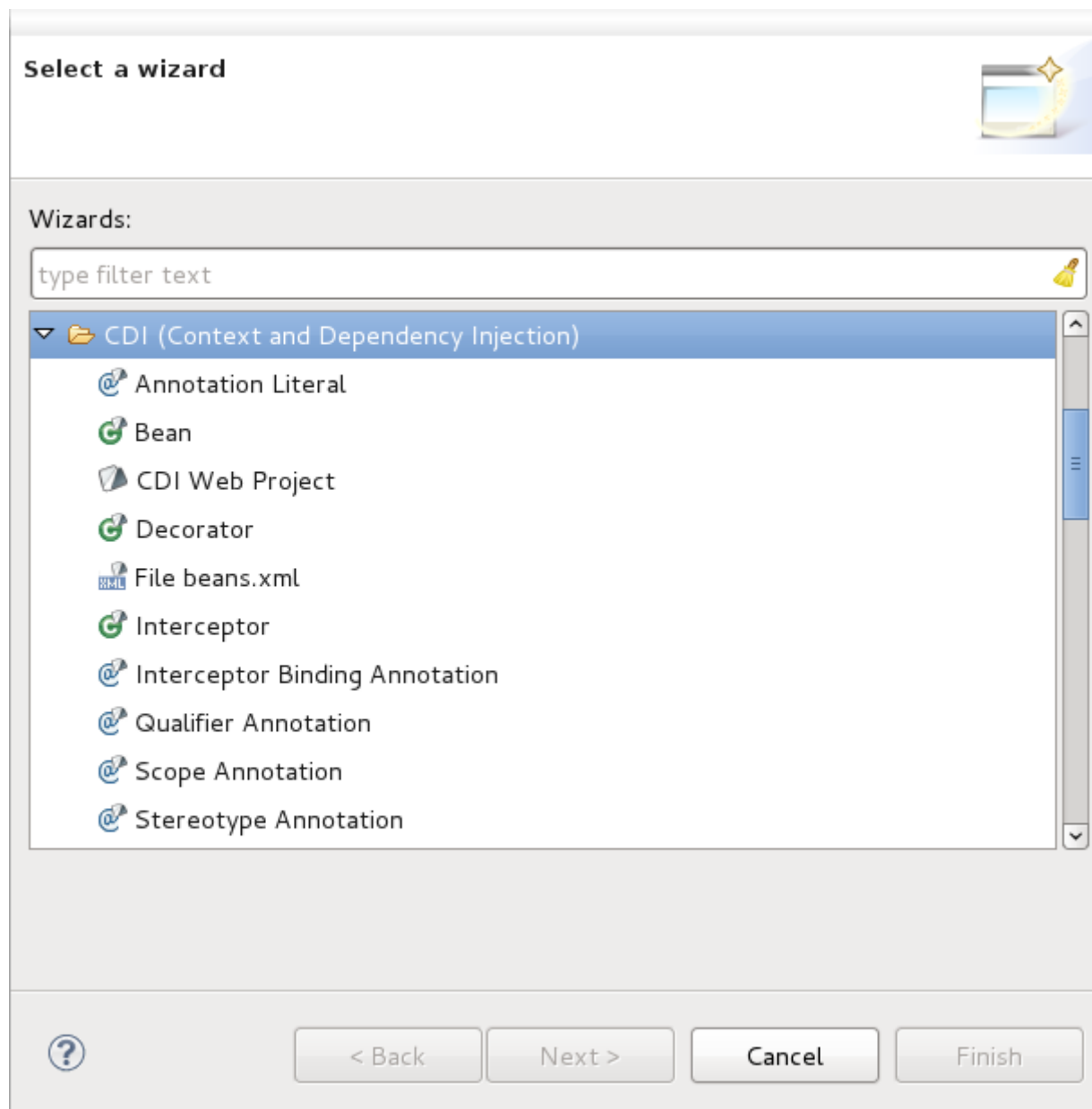
**Figure 3.3.** Adding CDI facet support

# Wizards and Dialogs

## 4.1. Wizards

A set of wizards are available for creating a range of basic CDI artifacts. The wizards available are for the following types:

- Annotation Literal
- Bean
- Decorator
- Interceptor
- Interceptor Binding Annotation
- Qualifier Annotation
- Scope Annotation
- Stereotype Annotation

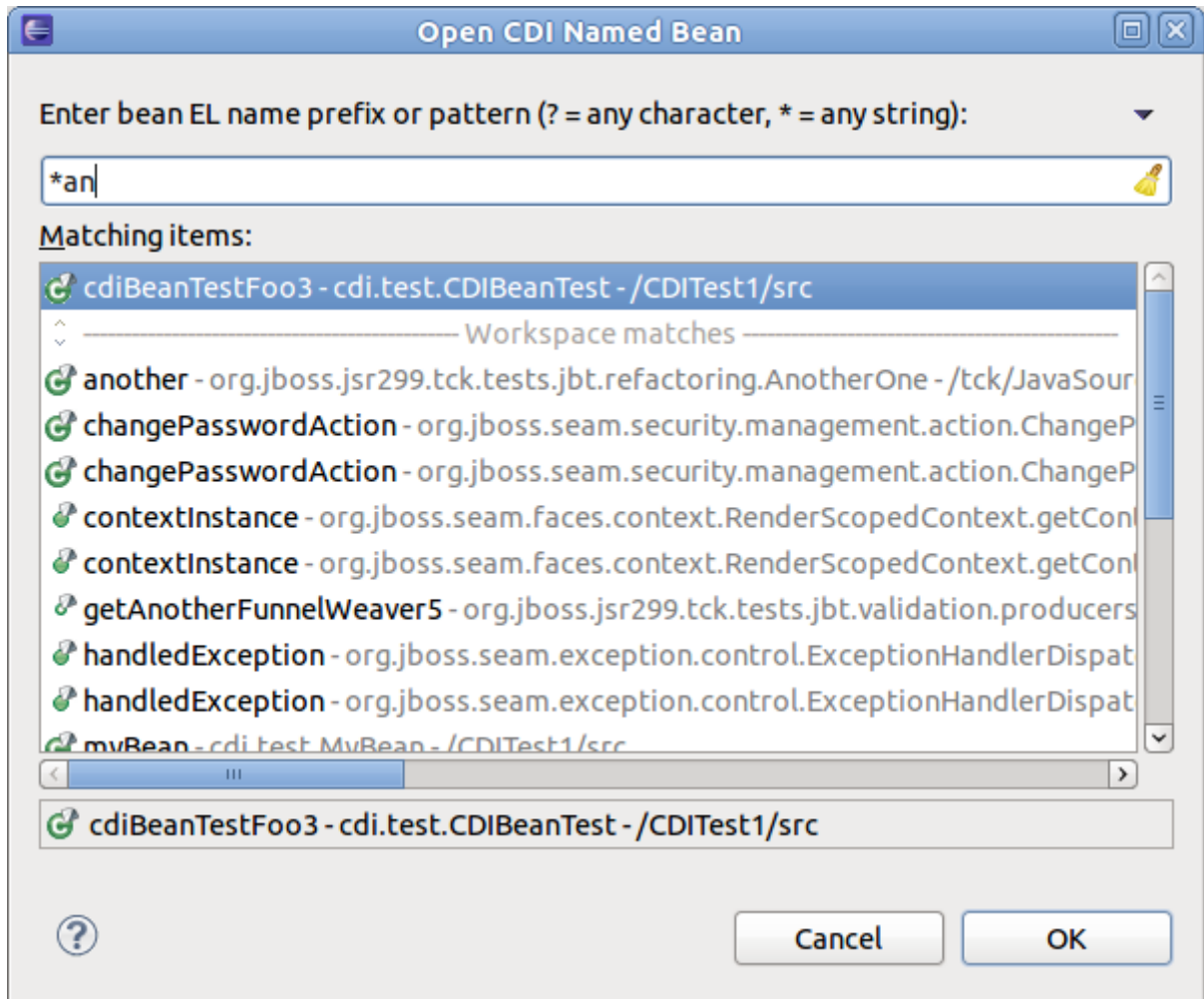


**Figure 4.1. Artifact wizard options**

## 4.2. Dialogs

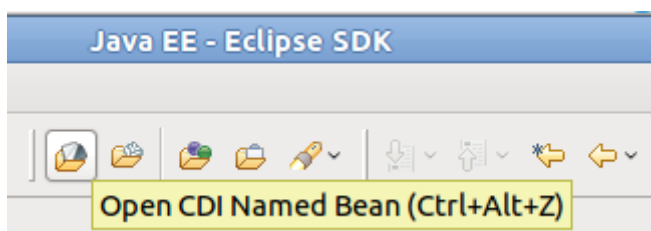
### 4.2.1. Open CDI Named Bean

The **Open CDI Named Bean** dialog allows you to open the resource which declares a specified expression language (EL) bean name.



**Figure 4.2. Open CDI Named Bean dialog**

This dialog is available from the Java EE perspective's tool bar.



**Figure 4.3. Toolbar icon**



# Validation

CDI validation covers nearly all of the rules declared in the JSR-299 specification. For every type of validation rule, you can set if it should be interpreted as an error, warning or just ignored. This is achieved by navigating to **Window** → **Preferences** → **JBoss Tools** → **CDI** → **CDI Validator**.

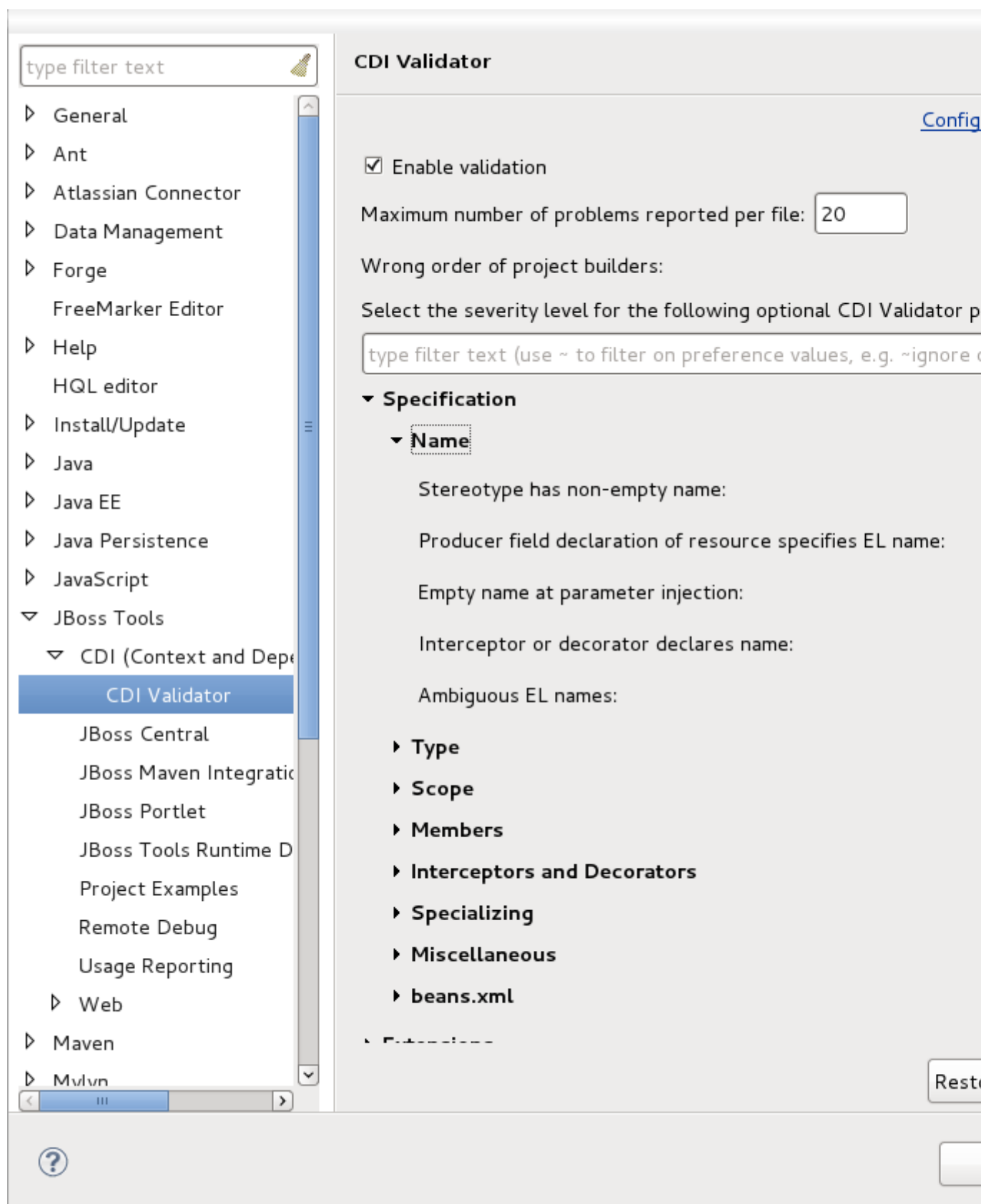


Figure 5.1. Validation settings

The CDI validator can check JSP, XHTML, beans.xml and java source files. Some validation issues can be fixed through the Quick Fixes menu (Ctrl+1).

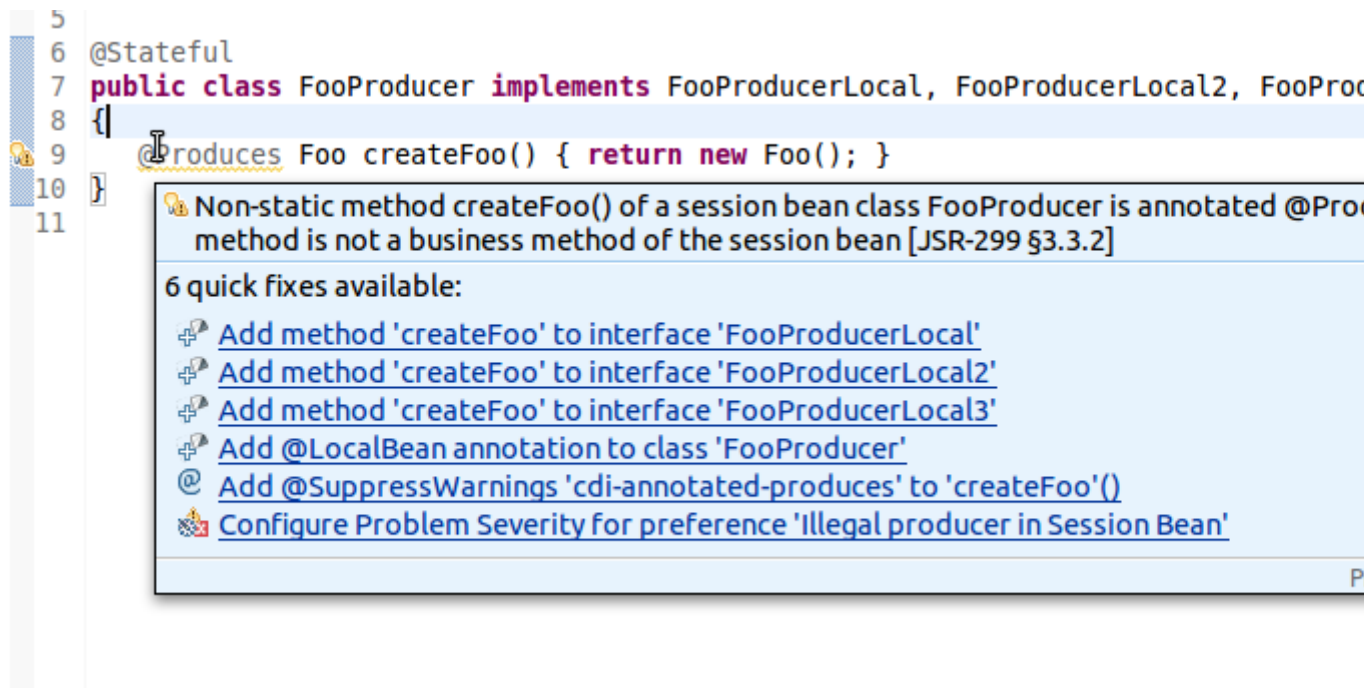


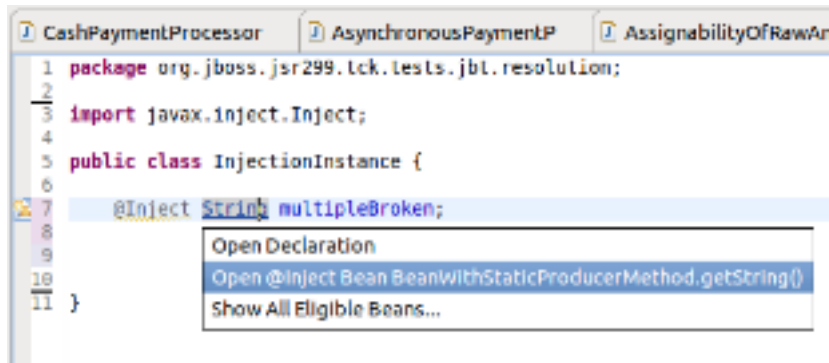
Figure 5.2. Quick Fixes



## Hyperlink navigation

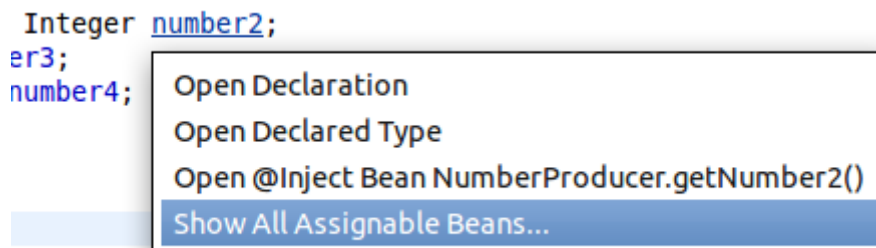
Hyperlinks (OpenOn integration) allows you to quickly navigate between source files. Pressing Ctrl+Left-Click or F3 on any expression language (EL) declaration will navigate you to the corresponding java source.

CDI Tools offers you a list of navigation alternatives for the bean that will be injected.



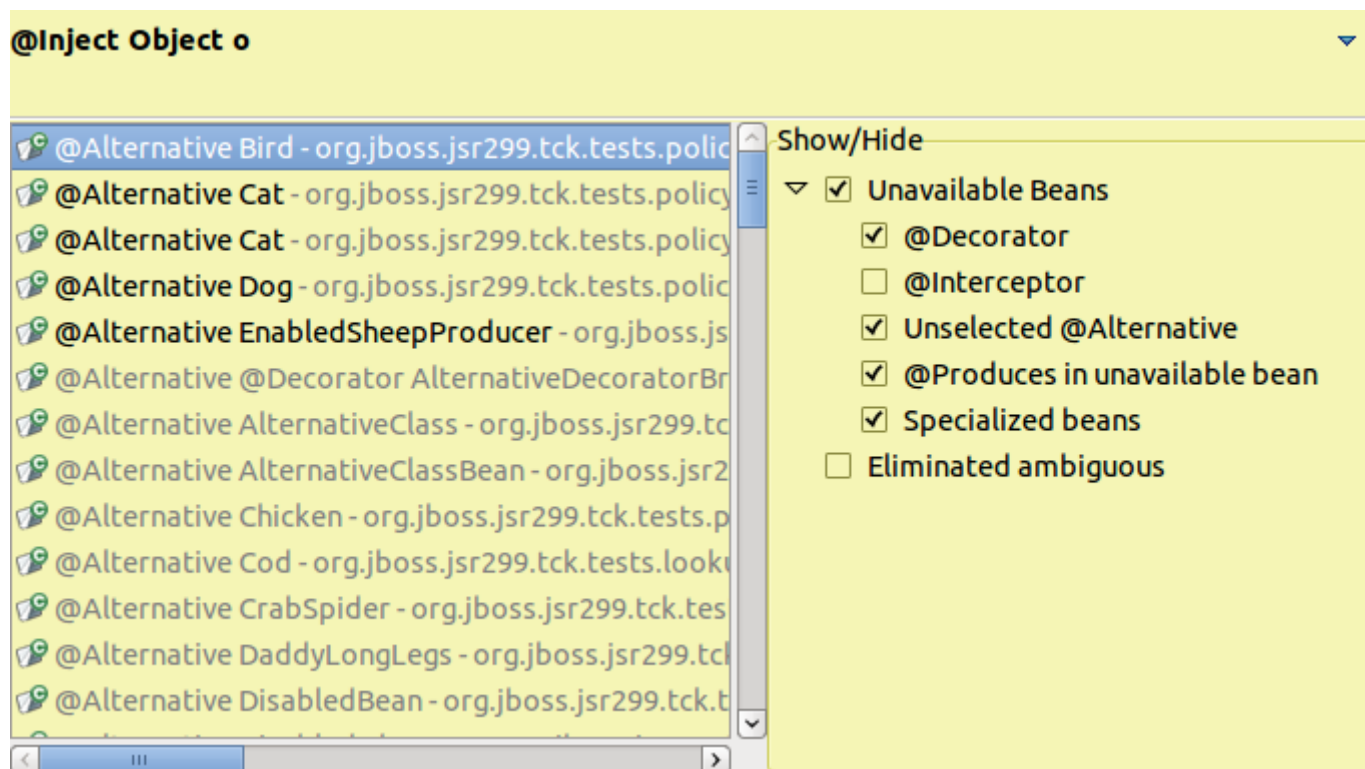
**Figure 6.1. Example of navigation alternatives**

If multiple eligible beans are detected for the injection, you will see an option to **Show All Assignable Beans**.



**Figure 6.2. Show All Assignable Beans**

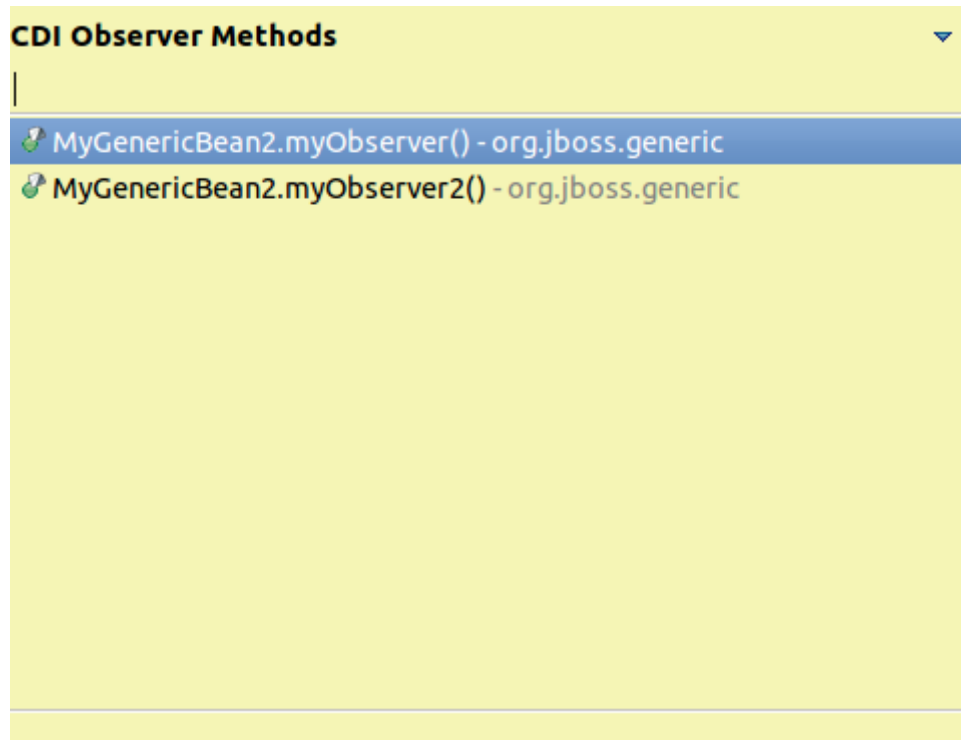
Selecting this option will display a dialog containing all eligible beans.



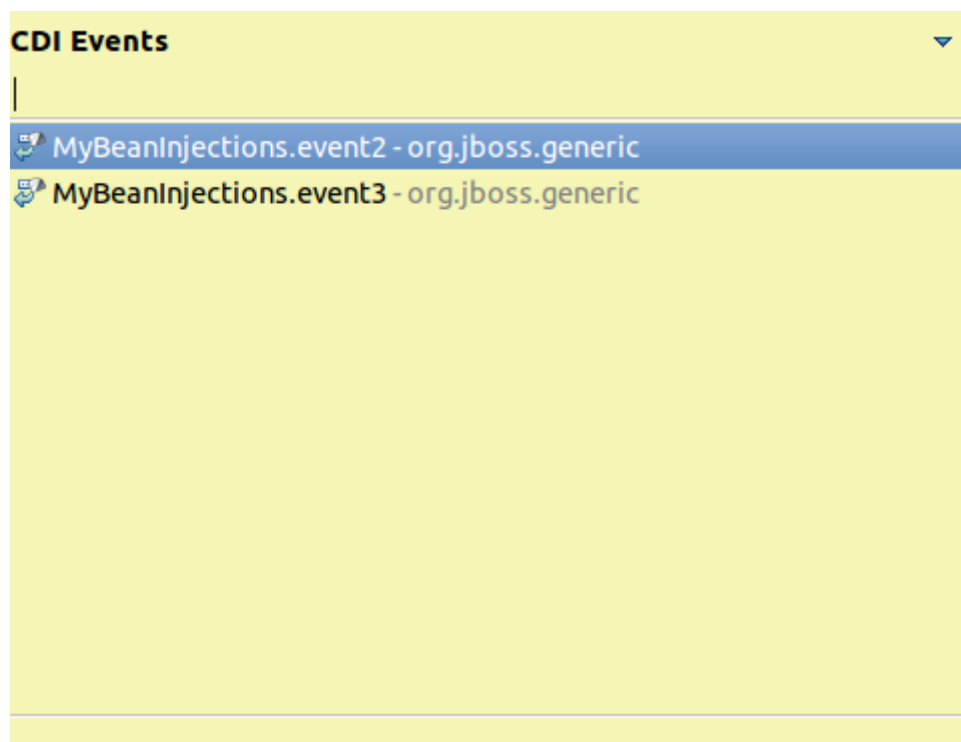
**Figure 6.3. Multiple eligible beans**

Corresponding classes and interfaces that are mentioned in `beans.xml` can be opened through pressing **Ctrl+Left-Click** on the type name.

Observers and Events can be navigated to through the same method as well; **Show CDI Observer Methods** and **Show CDI Events**.



**Figure 6.4. Observers example**



**Figure 6.5. Events example**

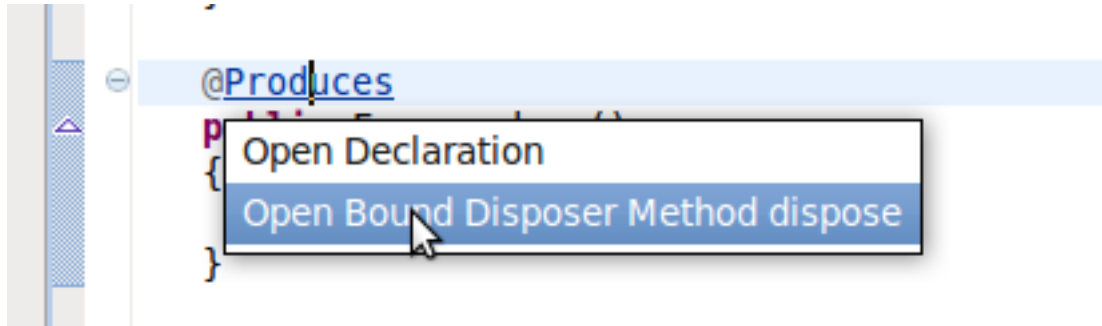
Producer and Disposer methods, if available, will appear in the context menu for an injection.

```
public void dispose(@Disposes Foo foo)
{
    disposedC
}

/**
 * @return the disposedCorrectly
 */
```



Figure 6.6. Producer example



```
@Produces
public void dispose()
{
}
```

Figure 6.7. Disposer example