JavaServer[™] Faces Web Apps: Part 2



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Whatever is in any way beautiful hath its source of beauty in itself, and is complete in itself; praise forms no part of it.

-Marcus Aurelius Antoninus

There is something in a face, An air, and a peculiar grace, Which boldest painters cannot trace.

-William Somerville

Cato said the best way to keep good acts in memory was to refresh them with new.

—Francis Bacon

I never forget a face, but in your case I'll make an exception.

—Groucho Marx

Objectives

In this chapter you'll learn:

- To access databases from JSF applications.
- The basic principles and advantages of Ajax technology.
- To use Ajax in a JSF web app.

Self-Review Exercise

30.1	Fill in the blanks in each of the following statements.				
	a) Ajax is an acronym for				
	ANS: Asynchronous JavaScript and XML.				
	b) A(n) allows the server to manage a limited number of database connections and share them among requests.				
	ANS: connection pool.				
	c) is a technology for locating application components (such as databases) in a				
	distributed application.				
	ANS: JNDI (Java Naming and Directory Interface).				
	d) A(n) enables a web application to obtain a Connection to a database.				
	ANS: DataSource.				
	e) The annotation can be used to inject a DataSource object into a managed bean.				
	ANS: @Resource.				
	f) A(n) element displays a collection of objects in tabular format.				
	ANS: h:dataTable.				
	g) An h:commandButton's attribute can specify the name of another page in the web app that should be returned to the client.				
	ANS: action.				
	h) To specify headers or footers for the columns in h:dataTables, use elements nested with their name attributes set to and, respectively.				
	ANS: f:facet, "header", "footer".				
	 i) separates the user interaction portion of an application from its server interaction, enabling both to proceed asynchronously in parallel. 				
	ANS: Ajax.				
	j) help make web applications more responsive, making them feel more like desktop applications.				
	ANS: partial page updates.				
	k) The f:ajax element's attribute specifies a space-separated list of element ids—the values of these elements are submitted as part of the Ajax request.				
	ANS: execute.				
	l) The f:ajax element's attribute specifies a space-separated list of element ids for the elements that should be updated via partial page updates.				
	ANS: render.				

Exercises

NOTE: Solutions to the programming exercises are located in the ch30solutions folder. Each exercise has its own folder named Ex30_## where ## is a two-digit number representing the exercise number. For example, exercise 30.3's solution is located in the folder Ex30_03.

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