The Google Web Toolkit (GWT): JavaScript Native Interface (JSNI)
(GWT 2.5 Version)

Originals of Slides and Source Code for Examples:
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Topics in This Section

• Calling JavaScript from Java
  – Format of methods
  – The $wnd and $doc variables
  – Argument types
  – Example: using Scriptaculous effects

• JavaScript Overlay types
  – Example: JsCircle class

• JsArray
  – Example: JsArray<JsCircle>

• Calling Java from JavaScript
  – Format of method types
  – Designating overloaded methods
  – Argument types

Overview

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Idea

- **Write Java methods that call JavaScript**
  - Enclose JavaScript code in comments
    - Use $wnd variable to access window object
    - Use $doc variable to access document object
  - Pass primitives, strings, and arrays only
- **Overlay types**
  - You can wrap JSON objects in Java classes
- **JavaScript code can call Java**
  - Use JNI-like format to refer to methods and fields
- **Notes**
  - JSNI can be used only for pure client-side code
    - Method bodies ignored when used in server-side classes
  - JSNI should be used sparingly
    - Most normal JavaScript functionality available in GWT
    - Mostly used to wrap external JavaScript libraries or to process non-RPC return values (e.g., JSON from regular HTTP request)
Basic Syntax

- **Declare method native**
  - Can be private or public, static or instance

- **Use special comments for method body**
  - Start method with /*-{ 
  - End method with }-*/;
  - private native void foo(...) /*-{ JavaScript-Code }-*/;

- **Argument and return types**
  - String, numeric primitive, boolean
    - Treated normally as argument or return type
  - Array
    - Argument: only used to be passed back to Java
    - Return: only if array came from Java code
  - Object
    - Argument: special syntax for accessing (see later slide)
    - Return: only if Object came from Java code
  - JavaScriptObject
    - Argument: only if JavaScriptObject came from JavaScript code
    - Return: can only be used to pass to another JSNI method

```
private native void alert1(String message) /*-{ 
  $wnd.alert(message);
}-%*/;
```
Example Overview

• **Goal**
  – Monitor a textfield value and echo result into div
  – If value is “text1” call window.alert
• **Points**
  – Basic JSNI syntax
  – Using the $wnd variable
• **Assumed project setup already done**
  – Clicked “g” to create new Web Application Project
  – Deleted extraneous files as described in last section
  – In auto-generated HTML file, removed everything except script tag and replaced with custom HTML
  – In auto-generated Java class, removed everything except class definition and signature of onModuleLoad

Basic Syntax: Auto-Generated HTML File

```html
...<head><title>JSNI</title>
<link rel="stylesheet"
    href="./css/styles.css"
    type="text/css"/>
<script src="./scripts/prototype.js"
    type="text/javascript"></script>
<script src="./scripts/scriptaculous/scriptaculous.js?load=effects"
    type="text/javascript"></script>
<script src="./scripts/circles.js"
    type="text/javascript"></script>
<script type="text/javascript" language="javascript"
    src="gwtjsni/gwtjsni.nocache.js"></script>
</head>
...
```

Prototype and Script.aculo.us will be used in later examples. JSNI is mainly used to wrap external JavaScript libraries or to process non-RPC server return values. GWT already provides access to most JavaScript functionality, so JSNI is rarely needed for core JavaScript capabilities.
<fieldset>
<legend>Invoking Script.aculo.us Effects</legend>
<h3>Enter "test1", "test2", or "test3".</h3>
<table border="1">
<tr><th>Input</th><th>Result</th></tr>
<tr><td id="textfieldID"></td><td id="resultID"></td></tr>
</table>
</fieldset>
<p>
<legend>Using JavaScript Overlay Types</legend>
<br/>
<span id="circle-button-1"></span>&nbsp;&nbsp;
<span id="circle-button-2"></span>
<br/>
</p>
</fieldset>

The ids match arguments to RootPanel.get in Java code.

---

```java
public class GwtJsni implements EntryPoint {
    private TextBox textField;
    private HTML resultArea;

    public void onModuleLoad() {
        textField = new TextBox();
        textField.addKeyUpHandler(new TextfieldHandler());
        resultArea = new HTML("<i>Result will go here</i>");
        RootPanel.get("textfieldID").add(textField);
        RootPanel.get("resultID").add(resultArea);
        ...
    }
}
```
private class TextfieldHandler implements KeyUpHandler {
    public void onKeyUp(KeyUpEvent event) {
        String text = textfield.getText();
        resultArea.setHTML(text);
        if(text.equalsIgnoreCase("test1")) {
            alert1(text);
        } else if(text.equalsIgnoreCase("test2")) {
            highlight1("resultID");
        } else if(text.equalsIgnoreCase("test3")) {
            highlight2("resultID", text);
        }
    }
}

private native void alert1(String message) /*-{ 
    $wnd.alert(message);
}*/;
Testing in Production Mode

- R-click project, Google → GWT Compile
  - Or click project and then press red toolbox at top
- Then, change URL by erasing ?gwt.codesvr=…

Testing in Deployed Mode

- Copied workspace/GwtJsnI/war folder
  - Renamed to GwtJsnI to keep similar-looking URL
    - GwtJsnI.html is welcome-file, so filename can be omitted
  - Deployed to Tomcat on apps.coreservlets.com
    - Could have used any Java-capable server
Using JSNI to Call External JavaScript Libraries

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Using External JavaScript Libraries: Basic Steps

• **Load the library**
  – Put `<script>` tag in head of HTML page
    • (Or, put `<script>` tag in `AppName.gwt.xml` file)

• **Define JSNI method**
  – As shown previously

• **Access objects and functions via $wnd**
  – `$wnd.someFunction(args)`
  – `new $wnd.SomeObject(args)`
  – `var $wnd.newFunction = function(args) { body }`

• **Access document via $doc**
  – `$doc.title = "New Title";`
Example: Using Scriptaculous: HTML

```html
<head><title>JSNI</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="./css/styles.css" type="text/css"/>
<script src="./scripts/prototype.js" type="text/javascript"></script>
<script src="./scripts/scriptaculous/scriptaculous.js?load=effects" type="text/javascript"></script>
<script src="./scripts/circles.js" type="text/javascript"></script>
<script type="text/javascript" language="javascript" src="gwtjsni/gwtjsni.nocache.js"></script>
</head>
```

Example: Using Scriptaculous: Java

```java
private class TextfieldHandler implements KeyUpHandler {
    public void onKeyUp(KeyUpEvent event) {
        String text = textfield.getText();
        resultArea.setHTML(text);
        if(text.equalsIgnoreCase("test1")) {
            alert1(text);
        } else if(text.equalsIgnoreCase("test2")) {
            highlight1("resultID");
        } else if(text.equalsIgnoreCase("test3")) {
            highlight2("resultID", text);
        }
    }
}

private native void highlight1(String id) /*-{
    new $wnd.Effect.Highlight(id);
    new $wnd.Effect.Shake(id);
}-*/;
```
Example: Using Scriptaculous: Results (Development Mode)

Wrapping Popular JavaScript Frameworks

- This was just an example
  - There is already a complete JSNI wrapper for Scriptaculous
- Wrappers for JavaScript frameworks
  - Scriptaculous
    - http://gwt.components.googlepages.com/
  - Ext-JS
    - (This is actually a native GWT re-implementation, not a JSNI wrapper. Still, it makes EXT available in GWT.)
  - Dojo
    - http://code.google.com/p/tatami/
  - SmartClient
    - http://code.google.com/p/smartgwt/
JavaScript Overlay Types

Big Idea

• **Make Java class to wrap a JSON “class”**
  – Extend JavaScriptObject
    • All methods must be final
  – Use native methods for getters and setters that refer to JSON properties.
    • The “this” variable is automatically defined
  – Use regular (but final) methods for derived properties
    • E.g., getArea of Circle might be derived from getRadius
  – You are permitted to implement interfaces
    • New in GWT 2.x

• **Get instance**
  – Must call native method to obtain JSON object
  – Cannot call “new”

• **Use like a normal Java object**
Overlays Example Code: Underlying JSON

```javascript
var circles =
    [ { radius:  1.0 },
      { radius:  10.0 },
      { radius: 100.0 } ];
```

Overlays Example Code: Interface

```java
package coreservlets.client;

public interface Circle {
    public double getRadius();
    public void setRadius(double radius);
    public double getArea();
    public String getInfo();
}
```

By having the overlay class (next slide) implement the interface, you make it possible to make methods that support both overlay classes and either regular classes or collections that contain a mixture of both.
public class JsCircle extends JavaScriptObject implements Circle {
    // Overlay types must have protected, zero-arg constructors
    protected Circle() {}}

    public final native double getRadius() /*-{ return this.radius; }-*/;

    public final native void setRadius(double r) /*-{ this.radius = r; }-*/;

    public final double getArea() {
        return (Math.PI * Math.pow(getRadius(), 2));
    }
}

// GWT 2.x supports many Java 6 constructs,
// but not String.format. So, using explicit
// String concatenation below.

public final String getInfo() {
    String info =
        "Radius=" + getRadius() + ", " +
        "Area=" + getArea();
    return (info);
}
Overlays Example Code: Getting Instance of Circle

- **Java native method** (in GwtJsni.java)
  - You cannot call “new” on overlay class. You must get instance from JavaScript

  ```java
  private native Circle getCircle(int i) /*-{ return $wnd.circles[i]; }-*/;
  
  getCircle really returns JsCircle, but I declare it to return the interface type
  
  - **JavaScript** (shown earlier – in circles.js)
  ```javascript
  var circles =
  [   { radius: 1.0 },
      { radius: 10.0 },
      { radius: 100.0 } ];
  ```

Overlays Example Code: Button and Listener (in GwtJsni.java)

```java
public void onModuleLoad() {

  Button circleButton =
  new Button("Show Circle Areas (1)";
  circleButton.addClickHandler(new CircleAreaHandler1());
  RootPanel.get("circle-button-1").add(circleButton);
}

private class CircleAreaHandler1 implements ClickHandler {
  public void onClick(ClickEvent event) {
    int numCircles = 3; // Hard-coded length
    for(int i=0; i<numCircles; i++) {
      Circle circle = getCircle(i);
      showCircleAlert(circle);
    }
  }
}
```
private void showCircleAlert(Circle circle) {
    String info = "Original Circle: " + circle.getInfo() + "\n";
    circle.setRadius(Math.random() * 100);
    info += "Modified Circle: " + circle.getInfo();
    Window.alert(info);
}

Since the event handler changes the radius of the Circle objects, the above output assumes that this was the first time either button was pressed. On later presses, the “Original Circle” will reflect the radius from the previous invocation.
JsArray

Idea

• Problem with last example
  – Number of circles in array was hardcoded into event handler. If JavaScript changed, Java code could easily be out of sync.
  – But, you cannot treat JavaScript array as Java array

• Solution
  – You can treat JavaScript array as JsArray<OverlayType>
  – JsArray has length method (not field)

• Minor deficiencies
  – JsArray does not implement Iterable
    • So you cannot use for(BlahType b: jsArrayOfBlahs) {...}
  – You must say JsArray<RealOverlayType>
    • Not JsArray<InterfaceType>
Method to Return JsArray

private native Circle getCircle(int i) /*-{
    return $wnd.circles[i];
}*/;

private native JsArray<JsCircle> getCircles() /*-{
    return $wnd.circles;
}*/;

This was method used in previous example: return one Circle at a time.

This is new and improved version: return entire array.

Event Handler

private class CircleAreaHandler2 implements ClickHandler {
    public void onClick(ClickEvent event) {
        JsArray<JsCircle> circles = getCircles();
        for(int i=0; i<circles.length(); i++) {
            Circle circle = circles.get(i);
            showCircleAlert(circle);
        }
    }
}
Again, since the event handler changes the radius of the Circle objects, the above output assumes that this was the first time either button was pressed. On later presses, the “Original Circle” will reflect the radius from the previous invocation.
Calling Java from JavaScript:
Overview

- **Follows Java Native Interface (JNI) format**
  - Summary here. Details: see JNI reference or GWT docs.
- **Format for static methods**
  - `@className::methodName(paramSignature)(args)`
    - `className`: fully qualified name
    - `methodName`: normal name
    - `paramSignature`: JNI parameter signature (see next page)
    - `args`: argument names
- **Format for instance methods**
  - `this.@className::methodName(paramSignature)(args)`
  - `obj.@className::methodName(paramSignature)(args)`
    - `obj` must be passed in from Java
- **Format for field access**
  - `obj.@className::fieldName`

Parameter Signatures

- **Separated by semicolons, not commas**
- **Special format for types (copied from JNI)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Real Type</th>
<th>Param Sig</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>Z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>double</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>String</td>
<td>Ljava/lang/String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BlahObject</td>
<td>Lpackage1/package2/BlahObject</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blah[]</td>
<td>[sig]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Example**
  - Real method (class is test.client.SomeClass)
    - `public double foo(double d, String s) { ...}`
  - JSNI call
    - `var value = this.@test.client.SomeClass::foo(D; Ljava/lang/String)(2.5, "hi");`
private class TextfieldHandler implements KeyUpHandler {
    public void onKeyUp(KeyUpEvent event) {
        String text = textfield.getText();
        resultArea.setHTML(text);
        if (text.equalsIgnoreCase("test1")) {
            alert1(text);
        } else if (text.equalsIgnoreCase("test2")) {
            highlight1("resultID");
        } else if (text.equalsIgnoreCase("test3")) {
            highlight2("resultID", text);
        }
    }
}

private double randomTime(double n) {
    return (Math.random() * n);
}

private void alert2(String text) {
    Window.alert("Value: " + text);
}

private native void highlight2(String id, String text) /*-
var time =
this.@coreservlets.client.GwtJsniApp::randomTime(D)(10);
this.@coreservlets.client.GwtJsniApp::alert2
(Ljava/lang/String;)(text);
new $wnd.Effect.Highlight(id, { duration: time});
new $wnd.Effect.Shake(id, { duration: time});
}*/;
Wrap-Up
Summary

• **Approach**
  – Declare final native
  – Enclose body in /*-{ … }*/;
  – Use $wnd to access window object
  – Use JNI format to call Java from JavaScript

• **Example**
  ```java
  private native void alert1(String message) /*-{
     $wnd.alert(message);
  }-*/;
  ```

• **Purposes**
  – Mostly for wrapping existing JavaScript libraries or handling non-RPC JSON server response data
  – Most standard JS tasks can be done directly in GWT