

# Asynchronous Ajax for Revolutionary Web Applications

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**ICEfaces**



**GlassFish**



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## **Join the Asynchronous Web Revolution!**

**Easily develop multi-user collaboration features in NetBeans with Ajax Push and Comet using Dojo, DWR, or ICEfaces.**

**Deploy and scale on Jetty, Tomcat, or GlassFish.**



# Agenda

- **Web2.0™**
- **Multi-user Ajax Demo**
- **Asynchronous HTTP on the Wire**
- **Asynchronous HTTP and the Server**
- **Developing Asynchronous Applications**
- **ICEfaces Details**
- **Conclusion**



# What sort of revolution?

**"And yet it moves."**



American Revolution

**Dump everything**



French Revolution

**the Bastille**



Scientific Revolution

**Experimentation and Rationality**



# Web2.0™

## A Web by the people, for the people.

- Documents on the web increasingly generated by users



WIKIPEDIA



- Out of the Information Age, into the Participation Age
- As a whole, the World Wide Web is a collaborative environment, but individual pages are only weakly so
- Are web user interfaces becoming more powerful?
- Is the user an HTTP client?



# Ajax

## Ajax is a state of mind.

- It was AJAX (Asynchronous JavaScript with XML)
  - or Asynchronous JavaScript with XMLHttpRequest
  - now it's Ajax (not an acronym) because many different techniques satisfied the same goals
  - coined by Jesse James Garrett in 2005 to sell an insurance company on re-writing all their software
- Is the web defined by the W3C or by browser implementers? (Ajax does not exist in W3C universe yet.)
- Ajax decouples user interface from network protocol
- Ajax is the leading edge of the user interface possible with current popular browsers
- The user experience is important



# The Asynchronous Web Revolution

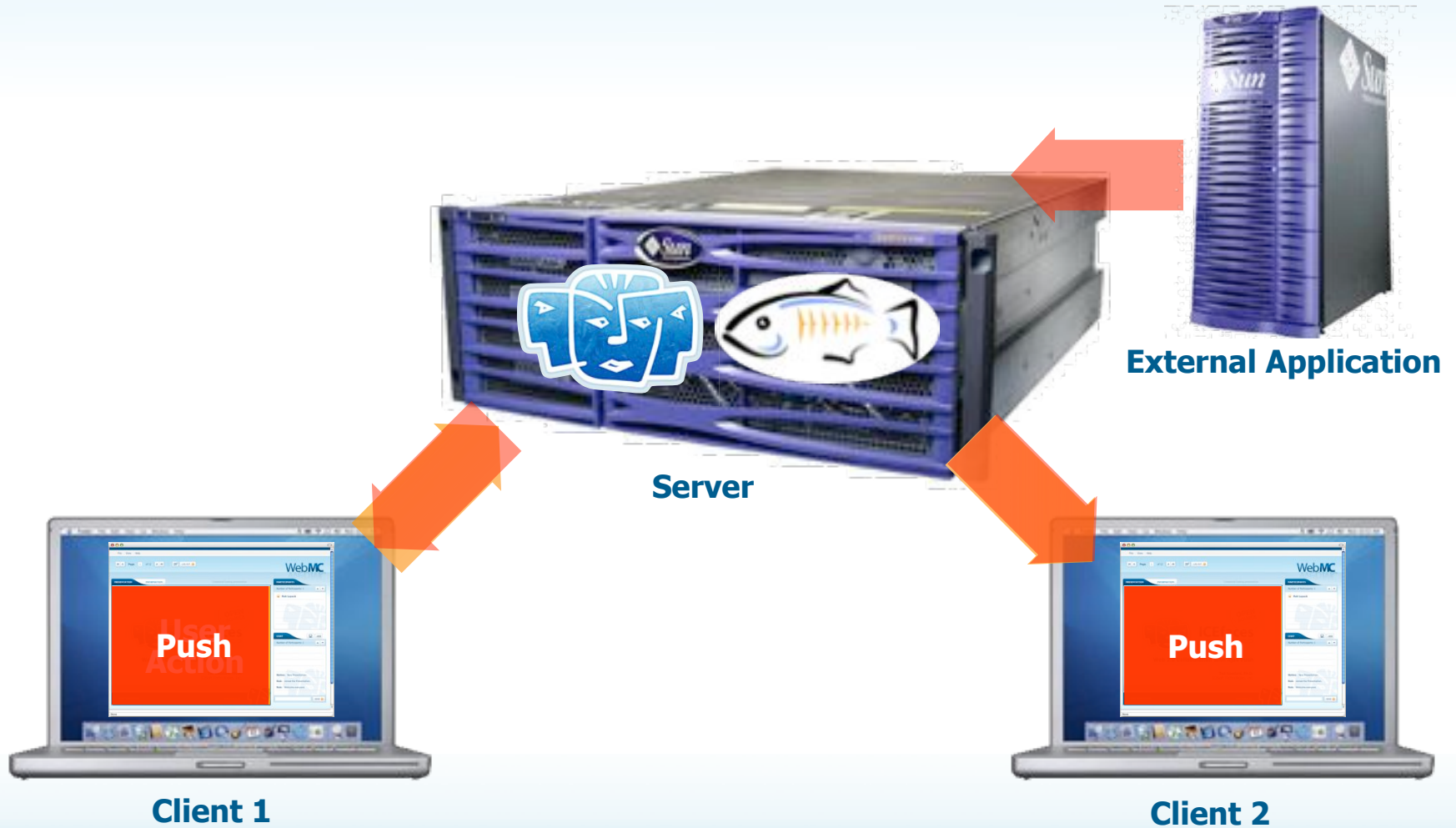
## The Web enters the Participation Age.

- Ajax still typically synchronous with user events
- Full asynchrony has updates pushed from server any time
- Update pages after they load
- Send users notifications
- Allow users to communicate and collaborate within the web application
- Called "Ajax Push", "Comet", or "Reverse Ajax"
  - This is the full realization of Ajax, now fully asynchronous



# Server-mediated Collaboration

## The full realization of Ajax.





# Applications in the Participation Age

## Application-mediated communication.

- Distance learning
- Collaborative authoring
- Auctions
- Shared WebDAV filesystem
- Blogging and reader comments
- SIP-coordinated mobile applications
- Hybrid chat/email/discussion forums
- Customer assistance on sales/support pages
- Multi-step business process made collaborative
- Shared trip planner or restaurant selector with maps
- Shared calendar, "to do" list, project plan
- Games



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## Asynchronous Ajax Demo with ICEfaces and GlassFish Grizzly

<http://webmc.icefaces.org>



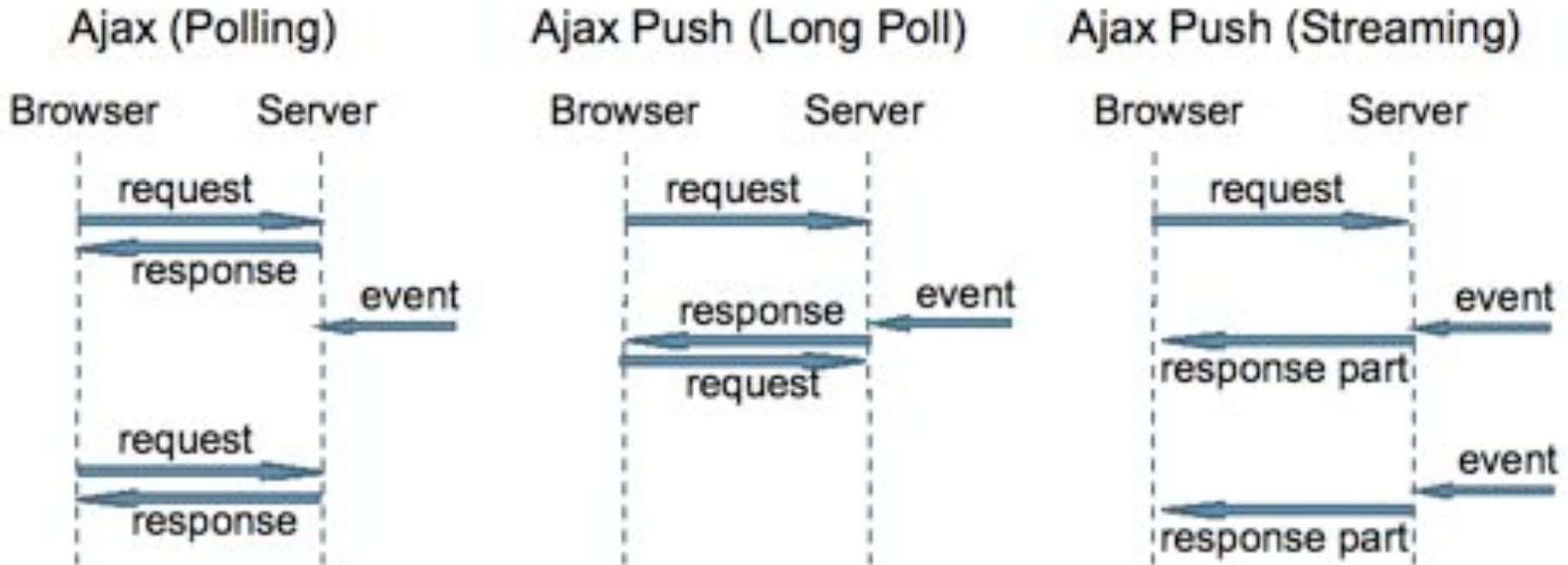
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# Ajax Poll vs Ajax Push

## Bending the rules of HTTP.



# Ajax Poll vs Ajax Push

## Bending the rules of HTTP.

- **Poll:**
  - Send a request to the server every X seconds.
  - The response is “empty” if there is no update.
- **Long Poll:**
  - Send a request to the server, wait for an event to happen, then send the response.
  - The response is never empty.
  - HTTP specification satisfied: indistinguishable from “slow” server
- **Http Streaming:**
  - Send a request, wait for events, stream multi-part/chunked response, and then wait for the events.
  - The response is continually appended to.



# HTTP Polling

Regularly checking for updates.

```
GET /chatLog HTTP/1.1
Accept: */*
Connection: keep-alive

<message>One</message>
```

- Uses the HTTP protocol in a standard way, but requests are regularly invoked

```
setTimeout('poll()', 10000);
```



# Asynchronous HTTP Streaming

## The long response.

```
GET /chatLog HTTP/1.1
Accept: */*
Connection: keep-alive

<message>One</message>
<message>Two</message>
<message>Three</message>
<message>Four</message>
```

- Parse most recent message in JavaScript (not shown here)
- The original 1999 “Push” technique (Netscape 1.1)





# Ajax Push

## HTTP message flow inversion.

GET /auctionMonitor/block/receive-updates?icefacesID=1209765435 HTTP/1.1

Accept: \*/\*

Cookie: JSESSIONID=75CF2BF3E03F0F9C6D2E8EFE1A6884F4

Connection: keep-alive

Host: vorlon.ice:18080

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Content-Type: text/xml; charset=UTF-8

Content-Length: 180

Date: Thu, 27 Apr 2006 16:45:25 GMT

Server: Apache-Coyote/1.1

← Chat message "Howdy"

```
<updates>
```

```
  <update address="_id0:_id5:0:chatText">
```

```
    <span id="_id0:_id5:0:chatText">Howdy</span>
```

```
  </update>
```

```
</updates>
```



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# Architecture Challenge

## Can Push scale?

- A blocking, synchronous technology will result in a blocked thread for each open connection that is “waiting”
- Every blocked thread will consume memory
- This lowers scalability and can affect performance
- To get the Java Virtual Machine (JVM™) to scale to 10,000 threads and up needs specific tuning and is not an efficient way of solving this
- Servlets 2.5 are an example of blocking, synchronous technology



# Servlet Thread Catastrophe

## Strangled by a thread for every client.



GET /updates HTTP/1.1  
Connection: keep-alive



GET /updates HTTP/1.1  
Connection: keep-alive



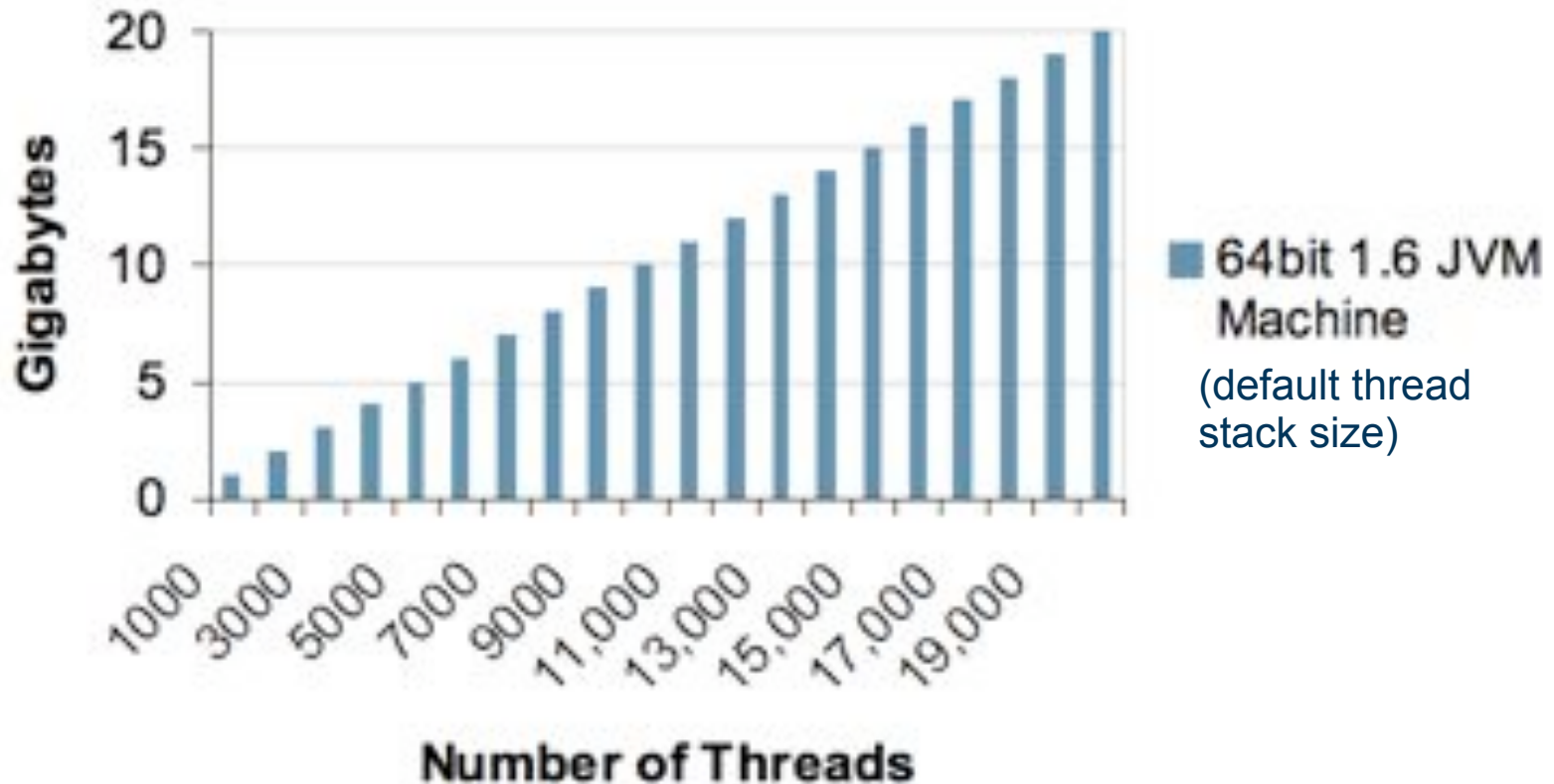
GET /updates HTTP/1.1  
Connection: keep-alive



# Architecture Challenges

The serious effect of blocking threads.

## Stack Memory Requirements



# Server-side Ajax Push: Who supports what

## The asynchronicity matrix.

Container	Asynchronous IO	Suspendible Request/Response	Delivery Guarantee
Jetty		X	
Tomcat	X	X	
GlassFish	X	X	X
Resin		X	
WebLogic		X	



# Jetty

**service() will resume shortly.**

```
import org.mortbay.util.ajax.Continuation;  
  
service(request, response) {  
    Continuation continuation = ContinuationSupport  
        .getContinuation(request, this);  
    ...  
    continuation.suspend();  
    response.getWriter().write(message);  
}
```

Asynchronously and elsewhere in the application ...

```
message.setValue("Howdy");  
continuation.resume();
```



# Tomcat 6

## Eventful Comet.

```
import org.apache.catalina.CometProcessor;

public class Processor implements CometProcessor {

    public void event(CometEvent event) {
        request = event.getHttpServletRequest();
        response = event.getHttpServletResponse();

        if (event.getEventType() == EventType.BEGIN) { ...
        if (event.getEventType() == EventType.READ) { ...
        if (event.getEventType() == EventType.END) { ...
        if (event.getEventType() == EventType.ERROR) { ...
    }
}
```

Asynchronously and elsewhere in the application ...

```
message.setValue("Howdy");
response.getWriter().write(message);
event.close();
```





# Resin

## Suspend, Wake, and Resume with Resin.

```
public class CometServlet extends GenericCometServlet {
    public boolean service(ServletRequest request,
                          ServletResponse response,
                          CometController cometController)
    {
        ...
        return true;           Suspend
    }

    public boolean resume(ServletRequest request,
                        ServletResponse response,
                        CometController cometController)
    {
        PrintWriter out = res.getWriter();
        out.write(message);
        return false;         Resume
    }
}
```

## Asynchronously and elsewhere in the application ...

```
message.setValue("Howdy");
cometController.wake();
```



# WebLogic

## doRequest() and doResponse() separated by notify().

```
import weblogic.servlet.http.AbstractAsyncServlet;  
import weblogic.servlet.http.RequestResponseKey;  
  
class Async extends AbstractAsyncServlet {  
  
    boolean doRequest(RequestResponseKey rrk) {  
        ... = rrk;  
        return false;  
    }  
  
    void doResponse(RequestResponseKey rrk, Object message) {  
        rrk.getResponse().getWriter().write(message);  
    }  
}
```

Asynchronously and elsewhere in the application ...

```
message.setValue("Howdy");  
AbstractAsyncServlet.notify(rrk, message);
```



# GlassFish

## Suspend with Grizzly.

```
CometContext context =  
    CometEngine.getEngine().register(contextPath);  
context.setExpirationDelay(20 * 1000);  
SuspendableHandler handler = new SuspendableHandler();  
handler.attach(response);  
cometContext.addCometHandler(handler);
```

```
class SuspendableHandler implements CometHandler {  
    public void onEvent(CometEvent event) {  
        response.getWriter().println(event.attachment());  
        cometContext.resumeCometHandler(this);  
    }  
}
```

Asynchronously and elsewhere in the application ...

```
message.setValue("Howdy");  
cometContext.notify(message);
```



# Servlet 3.0

## Future Asynchronous Standard.

- Defined by JSR-315 Expert Group
- DWR, Jetty, Tomcat, GlassFish and ICEfaces participants
- Standard asynchronous processing API being defined
  - Asynchronous I/O
  - Suspendible Request
  - Not included: Delivery Guarantee
- Will improve portability of DWR, Cometd, and ICEfaces
- (But unless you write Servlets today, this API will be hidden by your chosen Ajax framework.)



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# JavaScript Polling

Are we there yet? Are we there yet? Are we there yet? ...

```
function poll() {
    setTimeout('poll()', 10000);
    req = new XMLHttpRequest();
    req.onreadystatechange = update();
    req.open("POST", "http://server/getMessage.jsp");
}

function update() {
    chatLog.innerHTML = req.responseText;
}

poll();
```



# Cometd

## Distributed, loosely coupled scripting

```
function update(message) {  
    chatLog.innerHTML = message.data.value;  
}
```

JavaScript

```
...  
cometd.subscribe("chat", remoteTopics, "update")  
cometd.publish("chat", message)
```

```
import dox.cometd.*;
```

Java

```
Channel channel = Bayeux.getChannel("chat", create);  
channel.subscribe(client);
```

Asynchronously and elsewhere in the application ...

```
message.setValue("Howdy");  
channel.publish(client, message, "chat text");
```



# Bayeux/Cometd

## JSON Pub/Sub.

```
[
  {
    "channel": "/some/name",
    "clientId": "83js73jsh29sjd92",
    "data": { "myapp" : "specific data", value: 100 }
  }
]
```

- JSON Messages are published on specified channels
- Channel operations: connect, subscribe, unsubscribe, etc.
- Multiple transports: polling, long-polling, iframe, flash
- Server implementations: Perl, Python, Java
- Server-side reflector with no server-side application possible





# Grizzly Messages Bus

- The Grizzly Messages Bus implements the Grizzly Comet Protocol (GCP).
- The GCP protocol is a very basic protocol that can be used by browser to share data, using the comet technique, between several clients without having to poll for it.
- The protocol is very simple. First, a client must subscribe to a topic:
  - > `http://host:port/contextPath?subscribe=[topic name]&cometTechnique=[polling|log-polling|http-streaming]&message=[text]`
- When issuing the URL above, the connection will be automatically suspended based on the cometTechnique specified



# Grizzly Messages Bus

- To share data between applications, a browser just need to send the following request:
  - > `http://host:port/contextPath?publish=[topic name]&message=[text]`
- The Servlet can be used as it is or extended to add extra features like filtering messages, security, login, etc.
- Quite easy to write games using the Grizzly Messages Bus. No server side implementation required, just client side!



# DWR

## JavaScript RPC

```
import org.directwebremoting.proxy.dwr.Util;  
  
scriptSessions =  
    webContext.getScriptSessionsByPage(currentPage);  
    util = new Util(scriptSessions);
```

To “Reverse Ajax” and invoke arbitrary JavaScript:

```
util.addScript(ScriptBuffer script);
```

Asynchronously and elsewhere in the application ...

```
util.setValue("form:chat:_id3", "Howdy");
```



# ICEfaces

## Preserve MVC with JSF and Transparent Ajax.

### PageBean.java

```
public class PageBean {
    String text;

    public String getText() {
        return text;
    }

    public void setText(String text) {
        this.text = text;
    }
}
```

### Presentation Model

### Page.xhtml

```
<f:view
    xmlns:f="http://java.sun.com/jsf/core"
    xmlns:h="http://java.sun.com/jsf/html"
    >
    <html>
    <body>
    <h:form>
        <h:inputText value="#{pageBean.text}" /
    >
    </h:form>
    </body>
    </html>
</f:view>
```

### Declarative User Interface

A language for Ajax Push that preserves Designer and Developer roles



# ICEfaces

## High level push.

```
import org.icefaces.application.SessionRenderer;
```

One line of code for basic Ajax Push in standard JSF:

```
SessionRenderer.render(SessionRenderer.ALL_SESSIONS);
```

Or to keep track of groups of users:

```
SessionRenderer.addCurrentSession("chat");
```

Asynchronously and elsewhere in the application ...

```
message.setValue("Howdy");  
SessionRenderer.render("chat");
```

The JSF lifecycle runs and each user's page is updated from the component tree.



## SessionRenderer Details

### Framework-managed Ajax Push.

- Sessions are removed from groups upon expiry
- Session groups are created upon first join
- Session groups are removed when empty
- Inefficient to render all windows in a session?
- All views but the caller are rendered



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# ICEfaces Open Source Ajax Components

File Size:  
 File Name:  
 Mime Type:

**ICEfaces**

The industry's first standards-compliant AJAX based solution for rapidly creating all Java rich web applications that are easily maintained, extended, and scaled, at very low cost.

Text can be set to show on every tab

File Edit View

- Zoom In
- Zoom Out
- Fit In Window
- Actual Size

Press the "Start" button to simulate a long-running process:

60 %

38 persons found, displaying 5 persons, from 1 to 5. Page 1 / 8.

First Name	Last Name	Phone	Email
Sandra	Adams	0629-1470	sandra.adams@icesoft.com
George	Baker	9272-8939	george.baker@icesoft.com
Linda	Brown	1035-4736	linda.brown@icesoft.com
Kenneth	Carter	8262-9766	kenneth.carter@icesoft.com
Dorothy	Clark	7271-0703	dorothy.clark@icesoft.com

Idle Active Caution Disconnected

XP

Royale

- Node 1 - Copy
  - Node 2 - Delete - Copy
    - Node 3 - Delete - Copy
    - Node 4 - Delete - Copy
    - Node 5 - Delete - Copy
  - Node 6 - Delete - Copy
  - Node 7 - Delete - Copy
  - Node 8 - Delete - Copy

Selected Date: 05/11/2006

May						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

**Draggable Popup Panel**

This Popup is draggable. It has a header facet with an Icon, a Title and a Close button. This popup can be toggled on and off.

Item List

- Name: ice\_berg  
 Price: \$1.99  
 Quantity:  -    
 \$0.00
- Name: ice\_castle  
 Price: \$0.99  
 Quantity:  -    
 \$0.00
- Name: ice\_sailer  
 Price: \$4.99  
 Quantity:  -    
 \$0.00



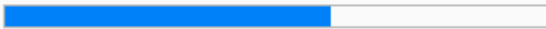


# Asynchronous Progress Bar

Press the "Start" button to simulate a long-running process:

Start

60 %



# RFC 2616: HTTP 1.1

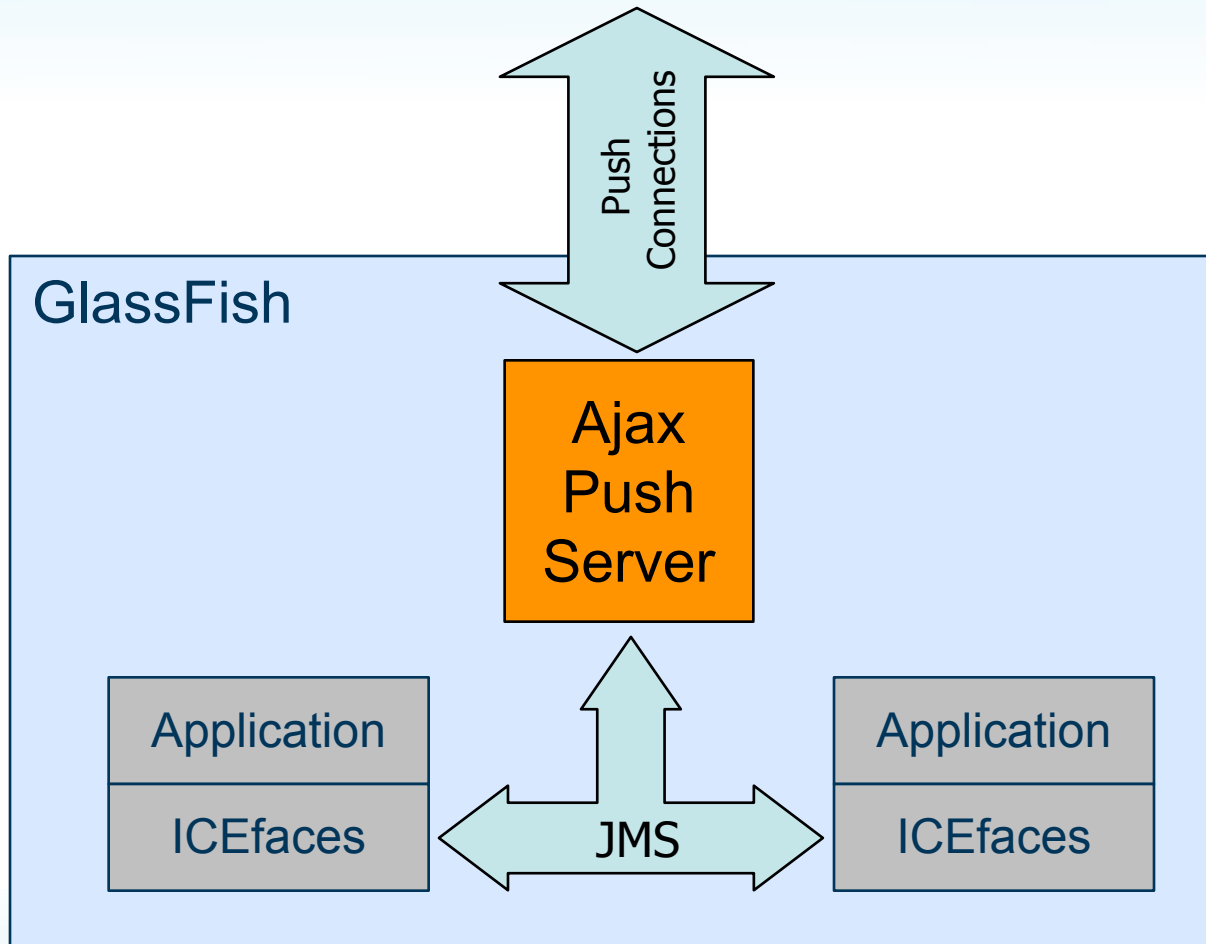
Clients that use persistent connections **SHOULD limit** the number of simultaneous connections that they maintain to a given server. A single-user client SHOULD NOT maintain more than **2 connections with any server** or proxy. ... These **guidelines** are intended to improve HTTP response times and avoid congestion.

- Two-connection limit is a guideline
- Is a "client" a browser or a window?
  - windows have isolated JavaScript memory spaces
- "Share" a single connection across windows
  - notify windows of updates via cookie polling
  - easier to implement with `postMessage()`



# Ajax Push Server

http:// host / ajaxpush /



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# Summary

## The Asynchronous Web Revolution is Now

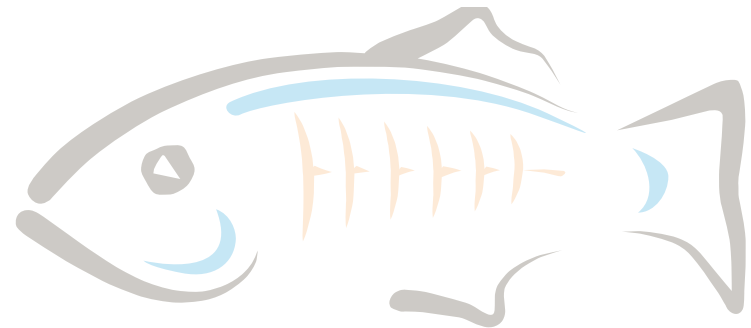
- The Asynchronous Web will revolutionize human interaction
- Push can scale with Asynchronous Request Processing
- With ICEfaces, GlassFish, and Grizzly, the revolution begins with your applications today
- Get ready for Servlet 3.0



# Asynchronous Ajax for Revolutionary Web Applications



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**Thank You**

