

IBM Software Lab Services

Developing Web 2.0 user interfaces with iWidgets and the Dojo Toolkit

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The session will introduce the the IBM recommended approach for developing Web 2.0 user interfaces

- The agenda for this session is:
 - An introduction to Web 2.0 and the key IBM products in the Web 2.0 space.
 - The Dojo Toolkit and its core concepts.
 - iWidget concepts and developing iWidgets for IBM Mashup Center.
 - Questions.



Web 2.0 builds on the solid underpinning of enterprise SOA



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Web 2.0 technologies provide simple mechanisms for rapid (re)assembly of applications and new services





- Feeds streams of information formatted to agreed standards providing a regular stream of updates
- REST simple prescriptions for service design that increase the accessibility and re-usability of internet services
- Widgets interoperable and reusable user interface components for flexible construction of the user interface



 AJAX – simple technologies used cleverly to create rich user interfaces that are rewarding to use in a browser



 Mashups – applications consisting of services and information that are rapidly assembled to meet dynamic needs



IBM client strategy for Web 2.0

- Key themes for the IBM strategy for Web 2.0 user interfaces are
 - Open, standards-based
 - W3C, DOM, CSS and JavaScript
 - Leverage core browser technology as the platform and augment with AJAX frameworks
 - Dojo Toolkit
- Accommodates proprietary third party technology without mandating wholesale adoption of a proprietary runtime.
 - Flash, Flex, Silverlight...





The Web 2.0 user interface evolution

Traditional web interaction



- "Round tripping" provision of the user interface client/server interaction obvious to the user.
- •User interface flow logic managed on the server.
- •Application server primarily serves HTML pages.
- •Reuse only within the application server infrastructure.



Web 2.0 AJAX interaction

- •Smooth user experience client/server interactions achieved without a full page refresh.
- •User interface flow logic managed on the client.
- •Application server primarily serves data.

Web Page,

Client Application

 Reuse through modular AJAX toolkits on the client and RESTful services.

Shared data model



An example of a modern JEE architecture for Web 2.0





What are AJAX frameworks and why do we need them?

- There are a number of challenges posed by the browser environment including
 - differences between browser brands
 - lack of a consistent component/packaging model
 - limitations of the standard HTML widgets
 - extensions to UI behaviour always require scripting
 - lack of a natural separation of concerns between presentation and data
- AJAX frameworks raise the level of abstraction above the base HTML/JavaScript runtime.
- There are in the order of hundreds currently available today, by and large through Open Source.



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Introducing the Dojo Toolkit

- The Dojo Toolkit is IBM's choice as best of breed AJAX framework.
 - Open source, freely available from <u>http://www.dojotoolkit.org</u>
 - Built on open web standards such as HTML, JavaScript and CSS.
 - Seeks to insulate the developer from browser differences and quirks and promote modular, open web UIs.
- Key features include:
 - Extensible and flexible component model
 - Allows declarative UI extensions
 - Rich user interface components and themes.
 - Support for accessibility and internationalisation.









Dojo Architecture

Base

- Component model and packaging.
- Inheritance, dependencies and class model.

Core

- Commonly used foundation services.
- XMLHTTPRequest Wrappers.
- Wipes/slides.
- Pub/sub event model.
- Dijit
 - "Dojo" + "Widget" = "Dijit"
 - Rich user interface widgets.

DojoX

- New extensions to the framework.
- Charting.
- Rich data grids.
- Util
 - A collection of Dojo utilities including compression, math and offline storage.



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```
<html>
<head>
   <title>IBM Gauge Widget</title>
   <style>
      @import "./dojo/dijit/themes/tundra.css";
   </style
   <script type="text/javascript"</pre>
      src="./dojo/dojo/dojo.js"></script>
                                                                      },
   <script language="JavaScript">
      dojo.require("ibm gauge.widget.AnalogGauge");
   </script>
</head>
<body>
   <div dojoType="ibm gauge.widget.AnalogGauge"</pre>
      id="testGauge"
      gaugeWidth="300"
      gaugeHeight="200"
      cx="150"
      cy="175"
      radius="125"/>
</body>
                                                                   });
```

HTML page (.html file)

```
dojo.provide("ibm gauge.widget.AnalogGauge");
dojo.require("dojox.gfx");
dojo.require("ibm gauge.widget. Gauge");
dojo.declare("ibm gauge.widget.AnalogGauge",
             ibm gauge.widget. Gauge, {
   constructor: function(args) {
      this.id = args.id;
      this.radius = args.radius;
   postCreate: function() {
      dojo.subscribe(
         "ibm/widgets/gauge/"+this.id+"/set",
         this,
         function(value) {
            this.setGaugeValue(value);
            dojo.publish("events/changed",
                         [value]);
```

Dojo Widget class (.js file)





A more advanced sample



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WebSphere Application Server Feature Pack for Web 2.0



WebSphere sMash

- WebSphere sMash is an Agile Web Application Platform
 - Architected around Dynamic Scripting, REST, Rich Web Interfaces, AJAX, and Feeds
 - Optimized for
 - Speed •
 - Simplicity
 - Agility
- **Key Scenarios**
 - Composing, and "cobbling together" pre-existing assets (PHP assets, services, feeds, code snippets) using dynamic scripting languages and simple consumption principles based on REST.
 - Rapid development of dynamic web applications that are assembled from enterprise assets and publicly available APIs.









Business/IT challenges in the Web 2.0 world





What is a Mashup?

A "mashup" is a lightweight web application created by combining information or capabilities from more than one existing source to deliver new functions & insights.



- Rapid creation (days not months)
- Reuses existing capabilities, but delivers new functions + insights
- Requires limited to no technical skills
- Often mixes internal and external sources

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IBM Mashup Center

A comprehensive mashup platform, supporting line of business assembly of simple, flexible, and dynamic web applications – with the management, security, and governance capabilities IT requires

- Create new applications by reusing existing data and services
- Unlock Enterprise, Web, Personal and Departmental Information
- Develop widgets from enterprise systems
- Discover and share mashups, widgets, feeds, and services
- Transform information into new feeds





IBM Mashup Center Components



Lotus Mashups: Quickly and easily create and assemble mashups on-the-glass. Create dynamic widgets.

Common Catalog: Sharing & discovery of mashable assets.

Information InfoSphere MashupHub: unlock and Centric share web, departmental, personal and enterprise information for use in REST-style Web2.0 applications. MashupHub includes visual tools for transforming and re-mixing RESTstyle feeds.



Mashups build on top of AJAX frameworks to provide coarse grained components for visualising data

- Flexible applications such as mashups bring together data feeds with AJAX widgets that render the information in a consumable form in a browser environment.
- The visualisation widgets must be sufficiently flexible and "wireable" to adapt to different feeds and scenarios.
 - A variety of different data feed sources and styles.
 - A variety of different application scenarios.
- For the broadest choice, the mashup user should be able to choose from feeds and widgets developed both in house and by third parties.
- In order for these components to be consumed with the minimum integration effort, a standard interface is required.



What are iWidgets?

- iWidget is IBM-developed standard to describe reusable and configurable browser UI components.
- An iWidget
 - shares the page with other components.
 - is usually designed to be wired to other components on the page.
 - is often constructed from finer-grained widgets from a toolkit such as Dojo
- The iWidget specification builds on XML, web standards and AJAX toolkits to define meta-data describing
 - modes of operation for the component (view, edit)
 - any application events emitted and consumed.
 - configurable attributes understood by the component.
- iWidgets are the application building blocks in IBM Mashup Center





Components of an iWidget

- An iWidget is instantiated in a supporting iWidget runtime environment e.g.
 - IBM Mashup Center
 - WebSphere Portal with the iWidget Portlet
- An iWidget typically consists of
 - an XML meta-data descriptor and rendering markup
 - a JavaScript class called the iScope to provide the programmatic logic for the widget such as
 - responding to and emitting events from its surrounding framework known as the iContext.
 - managing the lifecycle of the iWidget.
 - application logic to underpin the user interface.
- At runtime, the iContext supplied to the iScope by the runtime environment provides the means for the iWidget instance to interact with its surroundings such as
 - a localised getElementById() method for accessing UI elements.
 - accessors for attributes defined for the specific iWidget instance.





Components of the iWidget XML definition

- The XML definition describes the widget configuration with details such as
 - the viewing modes the iWidget supports.
 - view is the most commonly used mode and is the mode in which the iWidget displays its UI.
 - edit to modify settings about the iWidget.
 - help to provide help to the user of the iWidget.
 - References to any required resources such as JavaScript files or CSS style sheets.
 - iWidgets often have at least one referenced resource which is the .JS file containing the iscope class.
 - Markup content for each of the required modes. This is the basic display logic for the iWidget and can contain other widgets within it.
- The name of the JavaScript class implementing the programmatic logic for the widget as the iScope.

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An example iWidget definition

```
<iw:iwidget id="samplewidget" xmlns:iw=http://www.ibm.com/xmlns/prod/iWidget
  iScope="lm.samplewidget" allowInstanceContent="true" supportedModes="view edit"
  mode="view" lang="en">
     <iw:resource uri="samplewidget.js" />
     <iw:content mode="view">
        <! [CDATA [
          <div id="container">Value: <span id="valueNode">0</span>
          </div>
        11>
     </iw:content>
     <iw:content mode="edit">
        <! [CDATA]
          <div style="background-color: white; padding: 2px; border: solid #4078C2 1px;">

                   <h2>Data feed</h2>
                      </t.r>
                   Poll interval (secs):
                     <input id="pollInterval" size="5">
                  <span style="margin-right:12px">
                <a href="javascript:iContext.iScope().cancel();"
                                                                          e: 23
                  id=" IWID CONF CANCEL" class="lotusAction">Cancel</a>
             </span>
             <input id=" IWID CONF SAVE" title="Save settings"</pre>
                class="lotusFormButton" style="margin-right:10px;"
                type="button" value="Save" name="save"
                onclick="iContext.iScope().saveParams();return false;"/>
          </div>
        11>
     </iw:content>
</iw:iwidget>
```







The iScope class

- In model-view-controller terms you can think of the iScope JavaScript class as the controller for the iWidget.
- The iscope orchestrates how the iWidget responds to events, retrieves its data and manipulates the UI.
- An iscope defines a set of standard lifecycle events for an iWidget such as
 - onLoad fired when the iWidget instance has fully loaded.
 - onView fired when the view mode has been rendered.
 - onEdit fired when the edit mode has been rendered.
- The iScope also contains any event handlers for the iWidget to react to events occurring within the iContext.
 - The handlers may be wired using the XML descriptor.





Some snippets from a sample iScope class

```
onLoad: function() {
   this.feedURL =
      this.iContext.getiWidgetAttributes().
      getItemValue("feedURL");
      console.info("feedURL = "+this.feedURL);
      this.domID = "_" +
           this.iContext.widgetId + "_";
      dojo.subscribe (
         "events/"+this.domID+"/poll",
         this, "pollForData");
}
```





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Core services provided by the iContext

- The iContext is the view of the iWidget instance context supplied at runtime.
- The iContext provides two core mechanisms of co-ordination with other iWidgets on the page.
 - iEvents that can be propagated to and consumed by other iWidgets depending on their capabilities.
 - Shared state for the instance that can be interrogated or listened to by other iWidgets.
- The iContext also provides a number of services to the iWidget instance to facilitate participation in a shared page
 - getElementById(), getElementByClass() for DOM manipulation local to the iWidget.
 - requires() for loading resources used by an iWidget, including versioning and caching.



Packaging the iWidget for deployment in IBM Mashup Center

- iWidgets can be deployed to IBM Mashup Center in two ways.
 - A standard JEE WAR file.
 - An OSGi bundle.
- The WAR structure is augmented with two additional configuration files for deployment in the Mashup Center.
 - A properties file indicating the context root for the iWidget.
 - A catalogue descriptor telling Mashup Center the labelling and categorisation for the iWidget in the catalog.





Deploying an iWidget in IBM Mashup Center



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Any questions?



Thank you 🙂

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