



# Play Framework

One Web Framework to rule  
them all

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# Agenda

Yet another web framework?

Introduction for Java devs

Demo

Summary



Yet another web framework?

# Yet another web framework?

- Why do we need another web framework?
- Existing solutions: Servlets, Ruby on Rails, Grails, Django, node.js

# Yet another web framework?

## **Threaded**

- 1 thread per request
- threads may block during request processing

## **Evented**

- 1 thread per cpu core
- threads shall never block

# Yet another web framework?

## **Threaded**

- Servlets
- Ruby on Rails
- Grails
- Django

## **Evented**

- Node.js
- Play Framework



# Yet another web framework?

- Play is completely asynchronous
- horizontally scalable out of the box

and a lot other goodies...



# Introduction for Java devs

# Play Framework

- MVC pattern
- Scala and Java API
- asset compiler for CoffeeScript and LESS
  - + Google Closure Compiler
  - + require.js

# Play Console

- `play new <appName>`
- `play compile|test|run|debug`
- `play ~compile|test|run`

# Application structure

- app directory contains source code, templates and assets
- standard packages based on MVC:
  - app/controllers
  - app/models
  - app/views

# Application structure

- public directory is default for assets as css and javascript files
  - public/stylesheets
  - public/javascripts
  - public/images
- served directly by web server

# Routes configuration

- contains url to controller mapping
- statically typed
- pattern: <HTTP method> <url> <controller>

```
routes
# Routes
# This file defines all application routes (Higher priority routes first)
# ~~~

# The home page
GET / controllers.Projects.index()

# Authentication
GET /login controllers.Application.login()
POST /login controllers.Application.authenticate()
GET /logout controllers.Application.logout()

# Projects
POST /projects controllers.Projects.add()

POST /projects/groups controllers.Projects.addGroup()
DELETE /projects/groups controllers.Projects.deleteGroup(group: String)
PUT /projects/groups controllers.Projects.renameGroup(group: String)

DELETE /projects/:project controllers.Projects.delete(project: Long)
PUT /projects/:project controllers.Projects.rename(project: Long)

POST /projects/:project/team controllers.Projects.addUser(project: Long)
DELETE /projects/:project/team controllers.Projects.removeUser(project: Long)

# Tasks
GET /projects/:project/tasks controllers.Tasks.index(project: Long)
POST /projects/:project/tasks controllers.Tasks.add(project: Long, folder: String)
PUT /tasks/:task controllers.Tasks.update(task: Long)
DELETE /tasks/:task controllers.Tasks.delete(task: Long)

POST /tasks/folder controllers.Tasks.addFolder()
DELETE /projects/:project/tasks/folder controllers.Tasks.deleteFolder(project: Long, folder: String)
PUT /project/:project/tasks/folder controllers.Tasks.renameFolder(project: Long, folder: String)

# Javascript routing
GET /assets/javascripts/routes controllers.Application.javascriptRoutes()

# Map static resources from the /public folder to the /public path
GET /assets/*file controllers.Assets.at(path="/public", file)
```

# Controllers

```
import play.mvc.*;

public class Application extends Controller {

    public static Result index() {
        return ok("It works!");
    }
}
```

# Templates

- built-in Scala based template engine
- templates are type safe
- templates are just functions

# Templates

```
@(customer: Customer, orders: List[Order])  
  
<h1>Welcome @customer.name!</h1>  
  
<ul>  
  @for(order <- orders) {  
    <li>@order.getTitle()</li>  
  }  
</ul>
```

# Models

- are just POJOs
- getters and setters are generated by Play
- often Active Record pattern
- Ebean as default ORM

# State in Play

- session state is stored only client-side
- cookie is used for this (4KB per user)
- cookie is signed with secret key

# State in Play

- session is added to each http request
- session is not invalidated automatically
- Flash scope: state for the next request, cookie is not signed

# Testing Support

- Play comes with decent testing support
- Helper classes for mocking and faking everything
- Selenium and FluentLenium for browser testing

# Testing Support

```
@Test
public void callAction() {
    Result result = callAction(
        controllers.routes.ref.Application.index()
    );

    assertThat(status(result)).isEqualTo(OK);
    assertThat(contentType(result))
        .isEqualTo("text/html");
    assertThat(contentAsString(result))
        .contains("It works");
}
```

# Testing Support

```
running(
  testServer(3333,
    fakeApplication(inMemoryDatabase())),
  HTMLUNIT,
  new Callback<TestBrowser>() {
    public void invoke(TestBrowser browser) {
      browser.goTo("http://localhost:3333");
      assertThat(browser.pageSource())
        .contains("application is ready");
    }
  }
);
```

# Deployment

- `play start` for interactive mode
- `play stage` for automated deployments
- `play dist` for standalone distributions

# Deployment

- or deploy in Java EE web container:

[github.com/dlecan/play2-war-plugin](https://github.com/dlecan/play2-war-plugin)

# Async Features

- never block, especially when dealing with long computations or legacy 3rd party web services
- return the promise of a result: Promise<Result>
- only the client will be blocked while waiting for response

# Async Features

```
public static Promise<Result> asyncComp() {
    Promise<Double> promiseOfPi = Promise.promise(
        new Function0<Double>() {
            public Double apply() { return Math.PI; }
        });

    return promiseOfPi.map(
        new Function<Double, Result>() {
            public Result apply(Double pi) {
                return ok("Got PI! " + pi);
            }
        });
}
```



Demo



# Summary

# Summary

- Play is a modern web framework on the JVM
- has great developer experience
- facilitates the right patterns for the cloud and enterprise environments



# Thank you! Questions?

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