

# EasyBeans HowTo

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# EasyBeans HowTo

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## Abstract

The HowTos provided in this guide allow the developer to discover and do some tasks with EasyBeans and some other components.

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# Chapter 1. GWT and EJB3 with EasyBeans

## Abstract

The GWT (Google Web Toolkit [<http://code.google.com/webtoolkit/>]) will be used as the framework for producing clients using the AJAX [<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/AJAX>] technique, while EJB3 will be on the server side providing some services (such as persistence).

EJB3 can help developers with the persistence aspects (with the Java Persistence API) or with the business aspects.

The source of an application, a Sudoku Game, that uses EasyBeans and GWT can be viewed on the Fisheye Sudoku EasyBeans site [<http://fisheye.easybeans.org/viewrep/EasyBeans/trunk/easybeans-sudoku>] using a browser. This howto uses some of the code from this application.

A tgz package is also provided on the EasyBeans forge [[http://forge.objectweb.org/project/showfiles.php?group\\_id=5&release\\_id=1803](http://forge.objectweb.org/project/showfiles.php?group_id=5&release_id=1803)].

**Figure 1.1. Sudoku Game demo using GWT and EasyBeans**

<title></title>



## 1.1. Requirements

### 1.1.1. JDK

A JDK 5.0 is required to use EasyBeans.



#### Tip

GWT only supports JDK 1.4 functions. Therefore, classes that will be transformed by GWT into JavaScript should not use JDK 5 features (such as annotations). Other classes can use the new features (like the EJB3).

### 1.1.2. Eclipse

GWT can be used without Eclipse. However, Eclipse [<http://www.eclipse.org/downloads/>] is used in this HowTo.

### 1.1.3. EasyBeans

This HowTo uses the EasyBeans Tomcat package. Note that it also works with the JOnAS package or any other EasyBeans package.

EasyBeans can be downloaded from the EasyBeans Web Site [<http://www.easybeans.org>].

### 1.1.4. Tomcat

Tomcat 5.5.20 was used. It should work with other versions as well. Download this software from Tomcat site [<http://tomcat.apache.org/download-55.cgi>].

### 1.1.5. Google Web Toolkit

The Toolkit can be downloaded from the Google Web Toolkit download page. [<http://code.google.com/webtoolkit/download.html>] The version used in this HowTo is the 1.3 RC1 version running on Linux. This is the first open source version of GWT released with an Apache 2.0 license.

## 1.2. Starting with GWT

### 1.2.1. Creating an Eclipse Project

GWT comes with an eclipse project creator tool. The project will have the name Sudoku and will be created in the \$HOME/workspace directory.

```
$ -cd -gwt-linux-1.3.1/  
$ -./projectCreator --eclipse -Sudoku --out -${HOME}/workspace/sudoku  
Created -directory -${HOME}/workspace/sudoku/src  
Created -file -${HOME}/workspace/sudoku/.project  
Created -file -${HOME}/workspace/sudoku/.classpath
```

### 1.2.2. Adding a GWT Application to the Eclipse Project

A GWT application must be added to the eclipse project. The application creator tool is given the name of the class to generate.

The following files will be generated:

- The Sudoku.gwt.xml file, which describes the module with entry point. Additionally, this file will be used to add the mapping for the remote service using EasyBeans.
- The Sudoku.html file, which is a skeleton page that calls the widget's examples.

- The `Sudoku.java` file, which is the class responsible to load widgets (which implements the `EntryPoint` interface).
- Additionally, there are three scripts that allow files to be launched or compiled. Note that the compile script will be replaced by an ant task in this HowTo.

```
$ ./applicationCreator --out -${HOME}/workspace/sudoku --eclipse --
out -org.objectweb.easybeans.demo.sudoku.web.client.Sudoku
Created -directory -${HOME}/workspace/sudoku/src/org/objectweb/easybeans/demo/sudoku/web
Created -directory -${HOME}/workspace/sudoku/src/org/objectweb/easybeans/demo/sudoku/web/client
Created -directory -${HOME}/workspace/sudoku/src/org/objectweb/easybeans/demo/sudoku/web/public
Created -file -${HOME}/workspace/sudoku/src/org/objectweb/easybeans/demo/sudoku/web/Sudoku.gwt.xml
Created -file -${HOME}/workspace/sudoku/src/org/objectweb/easybeans/demo/sudoku/web/public/
Sudoku.html
Created -file -${HOME}/workspace/sudoku/src/org/objectweb/easybeans/demo/sudoku/web/client/
Sudoku.java
Created -file -${HOME}/workspace/sudoku/Sudoku.launch
Created -file -${HOME}/workspace/sudoku/Sudoku-shell
Created -file -${HOME}/workspace/sudoku/Sudoku-compile
```

## 1.3. Calling EJB3 Beans with an RPC Service

### 1.3.1. Defining the Interface of the Service

The two interfaces of the service must be present in the client package. In this howto, the package name is `org.objectweb.easybeans.demo.sudoku.web.client.service`.

The following two interfaces must be defined:

- The interface that will be implemented by the remote service
- The asynchronous interface, which is always a void method. A new parameter must be added on the method and the name of the interface must have a suffix of `Async`.

#### 1.3.1.1. Service Interface

The following is an example of a service that takes an argument and returns an object (A solver).

```
package -org.objectweb.easybeans.demo.sudoku.web.client.service;

import -org.objectweb.easybeans.demo.sudoku.web.client.api.GridData;
import -org.objectweb.easybeans.demo.sudoku.web.client.api.ServiceException;

import -com.google.gwt.user.client.rpc.RemoteService;

/**
 * -Interface -used -to -call -the -servlet -facade -and -then -EJB3.
 * -@author -Florent -Benoit
 */
public -interface -ServletFacadeService -extends -RemoteService -{

    - - - /**
    - - - * -Solve -a -sudoku -grid -and -send -in -return -the -solved -grid.
    - - - * -@param -gridData -the -grid -to -solve
    - - - * -@return -the -solved -grid.
    - - - * -@throws -ServiceException -if -solving -fails.
    - - - */
    - - - GridData -solve(GridData -gridData) -throws -ServiceException;

    - - - /**
    - - - * -Checks -if -a -sudoku -grid -is -valid.
    - - - * -@param -gridData -the -grid -to -check
    - - - * -@throws -ServiceException -if -checking -fails.
    - - - */
    - - - void -check(GridData -gridData) -throws -ServiceException;

    - - - /**
    - - - * -Generate -a -sudoku -grid -and -send -it -in -return.
    - - - * -@return -the -generated -grid.
    - - - * -@throws -ServiceException -if -solving -fails.
    - - - */
}
```



```
- - -GridData -generate() -throws -ServiceException;
}
```



## Note

GridData must be a serializable object. However, this serialization is not JDK serialization. This class must implement the `com.google.gwt.user.client.rpc.IsSerializable` interface.

The Exception (`ServiceException`) also implements the `IsSerializable` interface.

### 1.3.1.2. Asynchronous Interface

The signature is almost the same, except for the following:

- The return type is void.
- An extra argument is added in the method signature: the `AsyncCallback` object.
- The name of the class ends with the `Async` keyword.

```
package -org.objectweb.easybeans.demo.sudoku.web.client.service;

import -org.objectweb.easybeans.demo.sudoku.web.client.api.GridData;

import -com.google.gwt.user.client.rpc.AsyncCallback;

/**
 * -Asynchronous -interface. -Same -parameters -of -interface -but -all -methods -have -an -AsyncCallback -param
 * -@author -Florent -Benoit
 */
public -interface -ServletFacadeServiceAsync -{

    - - -/**
    - - - * -Asynchronous -call -to -the -solve -method.
    - - - * -@param -gridData -the -grid -to -solve
    - - - * -@param -callback -the -callback -to -use -for -this -method
    - - - */
    - - -void -solve(GridData -gridData, -AsyncCallback -callback);

    - - -/**
    - - - * -Checks -if -a -sudoku -grid -is -valid.
    - - - * -@param -gridData -the -grid -to -check
    - - - * -@param -callback -the -callback -to -use -for -this -method
    - - - */
    - - -void -check(GridData -gridData, -AsyncCallback -callback);

    - - -/**
    - - - * -Generates -a -sudoku -grid -and -send -it -in -return.
    - - - * -@param -callback -the -callback -to -use -for -this -method
    - - - */
    - - -void -generate(AsyncCallback -callback);
}
```



## Note

The `ServiceException` is not thrown by the `solve()` method of the `Async` interface. The exceptions will be reported in the `onFailure(Throwable t)` method of the callback.

## 1.3.2. Classes Used by the Interfaces

### 1.3.2.1. The GridData Class

This class implements the `IsSerializable` interface.

```
package -org.objectweb.easybeans.demo.sudoku.web.client.api;

import -com.google.gwt.user.client.rpc.IsSerializable;
```

```
/**
 * -Represents -the -data -of -a -sudoku -grid.
 * -It -is -a -serializable -object -(gwt) -used -by -remote -service.
 * -@author -Florent -Benoit
 */
public -class -GridData -implements -IsSerializable -{
    - - -...
}
```

### 1.3.2.2. The ServiceException Exception

This class implements the `IsSerializable` interface and stores the message.

Additionally, an empty constructor is required for the serialization.

```
package -org.objectweb.easybeans.demo.sudoku.web.client.api;

import -com.google.gwt.user.client.rpc.IsSerializable;

/**
 * -Exception -thrown -by -the -remote -service. -<br ->
 * -Exception -needs -to -be -serializable -(gwt)
 * -@author -Florent -Benoit
 */
public -class -ServiceException -extends -Exception -implements -IsSerializable -{

    - - - /**
    - - - - * -The -message -of -the -exception.
    - - - - */
    - - - -private -String -msg;

    - - - /**
    - - - - * -Empty -message.
    - - - - */
    - - - -public -ServiceException() -{
    - - - - - -super();
    - - - -}

    - - - /**
    - - - - * -Builds -an -exception -with -a -given -message.
    - - - - * -@param -msg -the -message -of -the -exception.
    - - - - */
    - - - -public -ServiceException(final -String -msg) -{
    - - - - - -super(msg);
    - - - - - -this.msg -= -msg;
    - - - -}

    - - - /**
    - - - - * -Gets -the -message -of -the -exception.
    - - - - * -@return -the -message -of -the -exception.
    - - - - */
    - - - -public -String -getMessage() -{
    - - - - - -return -this.msg;
    - - - -}

}
```

## 1.3.3. Implementing the Service

### 1.3.3.1. Implementation Service Class

The implementation of the service will run on the server side. Therefore, it need not be present in the client package (no JavaScript transformation). The class will be in the server package.

The service is provided as a servlet. Then, the class must extend the `com.google.gwt.user.server.rpc.RemoteServiceServlet` class.

The Class will look like the following:

```
package -org.objectweb.easybeans.demo.sudoku.web.server.service;

import -org.objectweb.easybeans.demo.sudoku.web.client.api.GridData;
import -org.objectweb.easybeans.demo.sudoku.web.client.api.ServiceException;
```

```

import -com.google.gwt.user.server.rpc.RemoteServiceServlet;

/**
 * -Implementation -of -the -service -that -runs -on -the -server -side. -<br ->
 * -All -is -delegate -to -the -EJB3 -session -facade.
 * -@author -Florent -Benoit
 */
public -class -ServletFacadeServiceImpl -extends -RemoteServiceServlet -implements -ServletFacadeService -{

    - - - -/**
    - - - - * -Checks -if -a -sudoku -grid -is -valid.
    - - - - * -@param -gridData -the -grid -to -check
    - - - - * -@throws -ServiceException -if -checking -fails.
    - - - - */
    - - - - public -void -check(final -GridData -gridData) -throws -ServiceException -{
    - - - - - - - - try -{
    - - - - - - - - - - getFacade().check(gridData.getData());
    - - - - - - - - - - } -catch -(Exception -e) -{
    - - - - - - - - - - - - throw -new -ServiceException(e.getMessage());
    - - - - - - - - - - }
    - - - - - }

    - - - - /**
    - - - - * -Solve -a -sudoku -grid -and -send -in -return -the -solved -grid.
    - - - - * -@param -gridData -the -grid -to -solve
    - - - - * -@return -the -solved -grid.
    - - - - * -@throws -ServiceException -if -solving -fails.
    - - - - */
    - - - - public -GridData -solve(final -GridData -gridData) -throws -ServiceException -{
    - - - - - - - - - - int[][] -solvedData == -null;
    - - - - - - - - - - try -{
    - - - - - - - - - - - - - - solvedData == -getFacade().solve(gridData.getData());
    - - - - - - - - - - - } -catch -(Exception -e) -{
    - - - - - - - - - - - - - - throw -new -ServiceException(e.getMessage());
    - - - - - - - - - - - }
    - - - - - - - - - - -GridData -solvedGridData == -new -GridData();
    - - - - - - - - - - -solvedGridData.setData(solvedData);
    - - - - - - - - - - -return -solvedGridData;
    - - - - - }

    ...
}

```

### 1.3.3.2. Accessing an EJB3 from this Remote Service

A sessionBean facade will be used for delegating all the requests.

The service will use a getFacade() method. InitialContext is built, then the facade is searched and the session bean is returned. The bean can be cached to avoid getting a new bean each time.

The following is the code for this method:

```

- - - - /**
- - - - * -Gets -the -session -facade -bean.
- - - - * -@return -the -session -bean.
- - - - * -@throws -Exception -if -facade -is -not -retrieved
- - - - */
- - - - private -SudokuFacade -getFacade() -throws -Exception -{
- - - - - - - - - - SudokuFacade -sudokuFacade == -null;

- - - - - - - - - - -Context -initialContext == -null;
- - - - - - - - - - -Hashtable<String, -String> -env == -new -Hashtable<String, -String>();
- - - - - - - - - - -// -Use -the -smart -factory
- - - - - - - - - - -env.put(Context.INITIAL_CONTEXT_FACTORY, -SmartContextFactory.class.getName());
- - - - - - - - - - -// -Use -the -default -Provider -URL -port
- - - - - - - - - - -env.put(Context.PROVIDER_URL, -"smart://localhost:2503");
- - - - - - - - - - -initialContext == -new -InitialContext(env);
- - - - - - - - - - -sudokuFacade == -(SudokuFacade) -initialContext.lookup("SudokuFacade");
- - - - - - - - - - -return -sudokuFacade;
- - - - - }

```



#### Note

The JNDI name is very simple as the attribute mappedName was used on the @Stateless annotation of the EJB3. The InitialContext factory is the smart factory. This factory allow

to download the classes when they are required. The PROVIDER\_URL is the default URL of the Smart component.

### 1.3.3.3. Calling the Facade Bean from the Remote Service

When an operation must be performed on the facade session bean, it is done in the following way:

```
- - -try -{  
- - - -... == -getFacade().methodName();  
- - - -} -catch -(Exception -e) -{  
- - - - -throw -new -ServiceException(e.getMessage());  
- - - -}
```

The exception thrown is wrapped in the ServiceException. Only the message is kept and thrown to the client. The error can be printed to the error log to have a full trace on the server side.

## 1.3.4. Calling the Remote Service from the Client Side

### 1.3.4.1. The gwt.xml File

The service must be added to an xml file in order to declare it. In this howto, the file is named `Sudoku.gwt.xml`.

The servlet element is added to this file along with the class implementing the service and the endpoint of the service (/facade is the following example).

```
<module>  
- - -<!-- -Inherit -the -core -Web -Toolkit -stuff. --->  
- - -<inherits -name='com.google.gwt.user.User' />  
  
- - -<!-- -Specify -the -app -entry -point -class. --->  
- - -<entry-point -class='org.objectweb.easybeans.demo.sudoku.web.client.Sudoku' />  
  
- - -<servlet -path=' /  
facade' -class='org.objectweb.easybeans.demo.sudoku.web.server.service.ServletFacadeServiceImpl' />  
>  
</module>
```

### 1.3.4.2. Calling the Service from the Client Side

#### 1.3.4.2.1. Getting the Service on the Client Side

An endpoint must be created. The path of the endpoint will use the name of the module and then /facade (the same entry as in the gwt.xml file).

The endpoint will be something similar to "http://localhost:8080/org.objectweb.easybeans.demo/facade".

By using `GWT.getModuleBaseURL()`, the port and the host need not be known.

```
ServletFacadeServiceAsync -servletFacadeServiceAsync == -(ServletFacadeServiceAsync) -GWT  
- - - - -create(ServletFacadeService.class);  
ServiceDefTarget -endpoint == -(ServiceDefTarget) -servletFacadeServiceAsync;  
endpoint.setServiceEntryPoint(GWT.getModuleBaseURL() -+ -"/facade");
```

#### 1.3.4.2.2. Creating the Callback

Before invoking the service, a callback must be built. The asynchronous interface of the service is used. As this interface requires a callback, it must be constructed beforehand.

A callback provides two methods:

- An `onSuccess(final Object result)` method if the call completes successfully.
- An `onFailure(final Throwable caught)` method if the call fails.

For the `onSuccess` method, the result parameter can be cast to `GridData`, which is the return type of the original method's interface.

```
final -AsyncCallback -solvedCallback == -new -AsyncCallback() -{
- - -/**
- - - - * -Called -when -an -asynchronous -call -completes -successfully. -It -is
- - - - * -always -safe -to -downcast -the -parameter -(of -type
- - - - * -<code>Object</code>) -to -the -return -type -of -the -original -method
- - - - * -for -which -this -is -a -callback.
- - - - */
- - -public -void -onSuccess(final -Object -result) -{
- - - - -GridData -solvedGridData == -(GridData) -result;
- - - - -...
- - -}

- - -/**
- - - - * -Called -when -an -asynchronous -call -fails -to -complete -normally.
- - - - * -@param -caught -the -failure.
- - - - */
- - -public -void -onFailure(final -Throwable -caught) -{
- - - - -...
- - -}
- -}
};
```

#### 1.3.4.2.3. Invoking the Service

The service can be invoked by providing the arguments of the original method, one of which is the callback on the asynchronous interface.

```
serviceAsync.solve(gridData, -solvedCallback);
```

## 1.4. Packaging of the Application for Running on a Web Container

### 1.4.1. Creating the web.xml File

A `web.xml` file must be created to define a servlet for the remote service that was defined and the mapping must be done. The mapping must be the same as that used in the client when it was searching for the endpoint to use.

The following is an example of the xml file:

```
<?xml -version="1.0" -encoding="ISO-8859-1">
<web-app -xmlns="http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/j2ee"
- - - - -xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
- - - - -xsi:schemaLocation="http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/j2ee -http://java.sun.com/xml/
ns/j2ee/web-app_2_4.xsd"
- - - - -version="2.4">

- -<servlet>
- - - -<servlet-name>ServletFacadeService</servlet-name>
- - - -<servlet-
class>org.objectweb.easybeans.demo.sudoku.web.server.service.ServletFacadeServiceImpl</servlet-
class>
- -</servlet>

- -<servlet-mapping>
- - - -<servlet-name>ServletFacadeService</servlet-name>
- - - -<url-pattern>/facade</url-pattern>
- -</servlet-mapping>

</web-app>
```

### 1.4.2. Generating the AJAX Client that Will Be Embedded in the War File

GWT provides some shell scripts to generate the client side. However, it is recommended that an ant task be used.

First, define a classpath. This classpath should include GWT libraries and the path to the source code of the Entry point:

```
- <path -id="gwt.classpath">
-   - <pathelement -location="${project.dir}/src" -/>
-   - <pathelement -location="${gwt.sdk.location}/gwt-user.jar" -/>
-   - <pathelement -location="${gwt.sdk.location}/gwt-dev-windows.jar" -/>
- </path>
```

Then, compile the code:

```
- <target -name="compile" -description="Compile -demo" -depends="init">
-   - <javac -srcdir="${src.dir}" -destdir="${classes.dir}" -debug="on">
-     - <classpath -refid="base.classpath" -/>
-   - </javac>
- </target>
```

Finally, generate the GWT:

```
- <target -name="generate-gwt" -depends="compile">
-   - <java -classname="com.google.gwt.dev.GWTCompiler" -fork="true">
-     - <arg -value="-out" -/>
-     - <arg -value="${dist.www.dir}" -/>
-     - <arg -value="org.objectweb.easybeans.demo.sudoku.web.Sudoku" -/>
-     - <classpath -refid="base.classpath" -/>
-   - </java>
- </target>
```

### 1.4.3. Packaging of the .war File

The AJAX client will be bundled in a war file and will contain the GWT runtime library.

The war task of ant can be used to create the package.

The output generated by the GWT compiler is added at the root of the WAR file; the libraries go in the WEB-INF/lib folder, and all classes go in the WEB-INF/classes folder.

```
- <target -name="build.war"
-   - <description="Build -war -file"
-   - <depends="compile, -generate-gwt">
-   - <war -jarfile="${dist.webapps.dir}/sudoku.war"
-     - <webxml="${resources.dir}/web.xml" ->
-     - <fileset -dir="${dist.www.dir}/org.objectweb.easybeans.demo.sudoku.web.Sudoku" -/>
-     - <lib -dir="${lib.dir}" ->
-       - <include -name="gwt-servlet.jar" -/>
-       - <include -name="ow_easybeans_component_smartclient.jar" -/>
-     - </lib>
-     - <classes -dir="${classes.dir}" ->
-       - <include -name="**/*" -/>
-     - </classes>
-   - </war>
- </target>
```



#### Warning

The gwt-servlet.jar is used and not the gwt-user.jar file. This is because gwt-user.jar provided by Google contains javax.servlet.\* classes, and thus it cannot be deployed on a Tomcat container.

## 1.5. Deploying Applications for GWT/EasyBeans

The war file generated by Ant should be copied to the CATALINA\_HOME/webapps folder, and the EJB3 implementation should be copied to the CATALINA\_HOME/ejb3s folder.

Documentation about how to start Tomcat/EasyBeans is located in the documentation section [<http://wiki.easybeans.org/xwiki/bin/Main/Documentation>] of the EasyBeans web site.

## 1.6. Launching the Google Web Toolkit Tools

The GWT toolkit creates a .launch script that allows launching of an embedded browser and an embedded web container for debugging applications within Eclipse. This script must be modified for EasyBeans access.

The following lines have been added:

```
<listAttribute -key="org.eclipse.jdt.launching.CLASSPATH">
<listEntry -value="<?xml -version="&quot;1.0&quot; -encoding="&quot;UTF-
8&quot;?&gt;&#13;&#10;&lt;runtimeClasspathEntry -containerPath="&quot;org.eclipse.jdt.launching.JRE_CONTAINER&quot;
&gt;&#13;&#10;" />
<listEntry -value="<?xml -version="&quot;1.0&quot; -encoding="&quot;UTF-
8&quot;?&gt;&#13;&#10;&lt;runtimeClasspathEntry -internalArchive="&quot;/easybeans-sudoku/src/
java&quot; -path="&quot;3&quot; -type="&quot;2&quot; /&gt;&#13;&#10;" />
<listEntry -value="<?xml -version="&quot;1.0&quot; -encoding="&quot;UTF-
8&quot;?&gt;&#13;&#10;&lt;runtimeClasspathEntry -internalArchive="&quot;/easybeans-sudoku/output-
eclipse&quot; -path="&quot;3&quot; -type="&quot;2&quot; /&gt;&#13;&#10;" />
<listEntry -value="<?xml -version="&quot;1.0&quot; -encoding="&quot;UTF-
8&quot;?&gt;&#13;&#10;&lt;runtimeClasspathEntry -externalArchive="&quot;/easybeans-sudoku/lib/
gwt-user.jar&quot; -path="&quot;3&quot; -type="&quot;2&quot; /&gt;&#13;&#10;" />
<listEntry -value="<?xml -version="&quot;1.0&quot; -encoding="&quot;UTF-
8&quot;?&gt;&#13;&#10;&lt;runtimeClasspathEntry -externalArchive="&quot;/easybeans-sudoku/lib/
gwt-dev-linux.jar&quot; -path="&quot;3&quot; -type="&quot;2&quot; /&gt;&#13;&#10;" />
<listEntry -value="<?xml -version="&quot;1.0&quot; -encoding="&quot;UTF-
8&quot;?&gt;&#13;&#10;&lt;runtimeClasspathEntry -externalArchive="&quot;/easybeans-sudoku/lib/
ow_ejb3_core_api.jar&quot; -path="&quot;3&quot; -type="&quot;2&quot; /&gt;&#13;&#10;" />
<listEntry -value="<?xml -version="&quot;1.0&quot; -encoding="&quot;UTF-
8&quot;?&gt;&#13;&#10;&lt;runtimeClasspathEntry -externalArchive="&quot;/easybeans-sudoku/lib/
ow_ejb3_persistence_api.jar&quot; -path="&quot;3&quot; -type="&quot;2&quot; /&gt;&#13;&#10;" />
<listEntry -value="<?xml -version="&quot;1.0&quot; -encoding="&quot;UTF-
8&quot;?&gt;&#13;&#10;&lt;runtimeClasspathEntry -externalArchive="&quot;/easybeans-sudoku/lib/
ow_easybeans_component_smartclient.jar&quot; -path="&quot;3&quot; -type="&quot;2&quot; /
&gt;&#13;&#10;" />
</listAttribute>
```

These libraries are used to access the EasyBeans services. It includes the gwt-user.jar, gwt-dev-linux.jar, EJB3 API (ow\_ejb3\_core\_api.jar and ow\_ejb3\_persistence\_api.jar) and the Smart factory ow\_easybeans\_component\_smartclient.jar.

## 1.7. Comments

Although this guide may not answer all questions, it should still be possible to complete the HowTo. The intent of this HowTo is to illustrate how to call remote EJB3s running on EasyBeans using the Google Web Toolkit.

The EasyBeans user guide [<http://wiki.easybeans.org/xwiki/bin/Main/Documentation>] provides help for developing EJB3 components.