

Tutorial: Google App Engine

SYSTEMATIC THOUGHT LEADERSHIP FOR INNOVATIVE BUSINESS



Benjamin Schmeling, SAP Research/Technical University Darmstadt

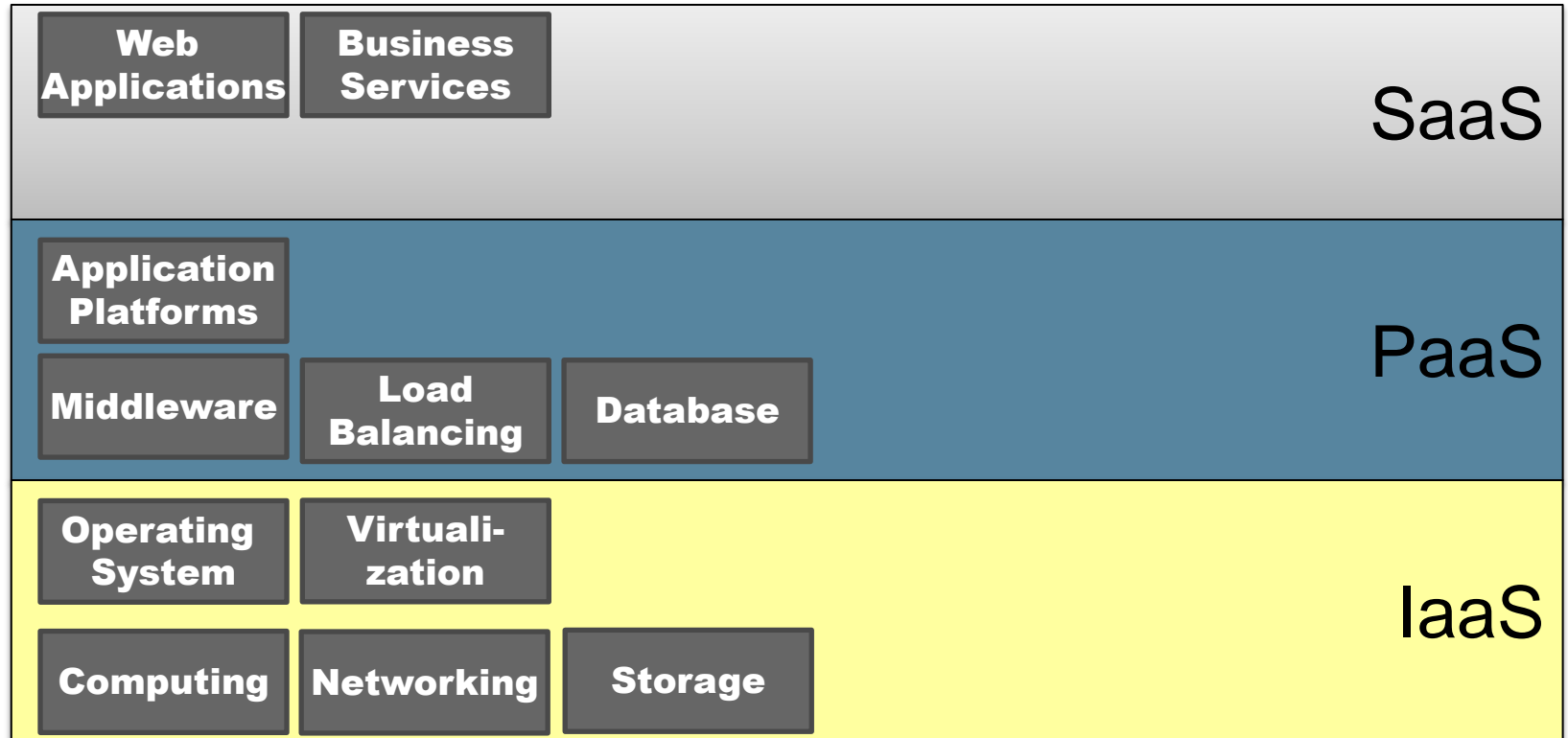
4th DAAD Summer School on Current Trends in Distributed Systems

Sousse. Tunisia, September 6th 2012

- Introduction to Google App Engine
- Creating a new project
- Persistence using NoSQL Data Store
 - Datastore API
 - JPA
- Creating a Web Service
- (Web User Interface with JSF/Richfaces)
- (Management of deployed Applications)

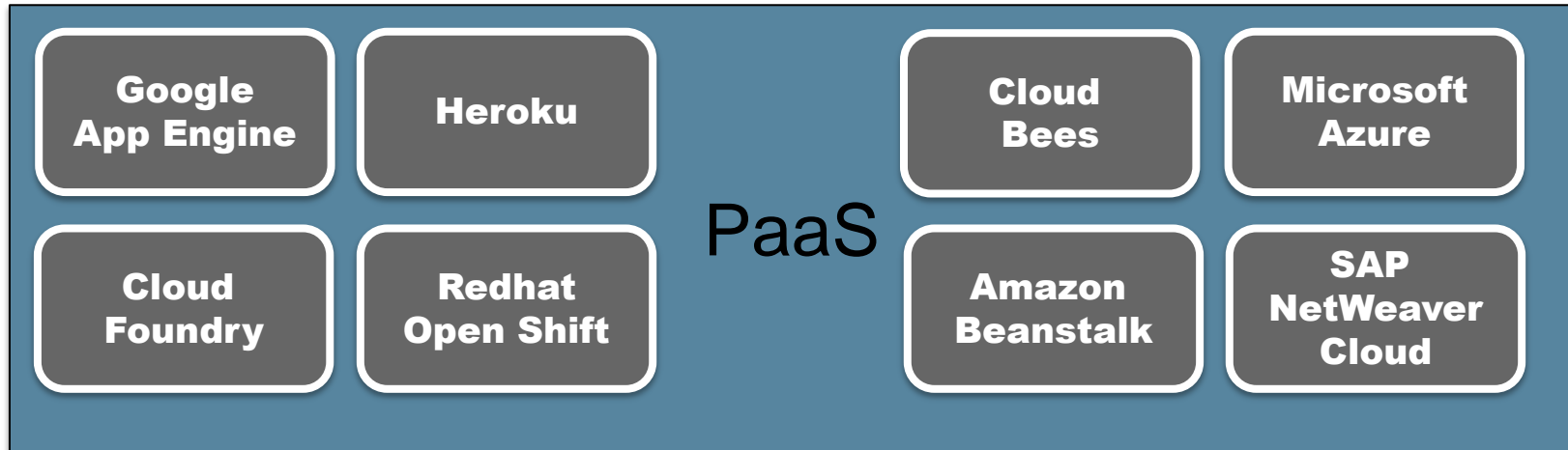
Introduction

Platform as a Service



Introduction

Platform as a Service Providers



■ Providers offer support for different...

- Programming Languages (Java, C#, Python, PHP, Groovy, Ruby, ...)
- Databases (MySQL, PostgreSQL, Cassandra, MongoDB, HSQL, MS SQL, ..)
- Platform Services (Authentication, Email, Payment/Billing, ...)
- Pricing (Free, Bandwidth, Storage per Time, CPU Time, Email, ...)

Introduction

Why Google App Engine?



- Web Applications on Google's infrastructure
 - Platform as a Service (PaaS) offering
 - Scalable in terms of data and computing power
 - Different programming languages supported:
 - Java
 - Python
 - Go
 - Pure pay-per-use model based on bandwidth and storage
 - 1GB storage 5 million page views for free

- JRE
 - Java 5 or 6 supported
 - [Java Data Objects](#) (JDO) and [Java Persistence API](#) (JPA) can be used for persistence
 - Java Mail API can be used
- Data Store
 - Distributed NoSQL data storage service
 - Transactional (ACID)
 - No Database Schema
- Every application runs in a reliable and secure sandbox
 - An application can only access other computers on the Internet through the provided URL fetch and email services
 - Only HTTP (or HTTPS) on standard ports is supported to access applications
 - Applications cannot write to the file system
 - Only files can be read which have been uploaded with the application code
 - For persistence App Engine datastore, memcache or other services have to be used
 - App must return response data within 60 seconds

- Users Authentication based on Google Accounts
- Multitenancy
- Capabilities
- URL fetch to access resources on the Internet (e.g. web services)
- Mail
- App Identity
- LogService
- Memcache
- Image Manipulation such as resize, crop, rotate flip JPEG and PNG images
- Conversion
- OAuth
- Search
- Prospective Search
- XMPP

Getting started

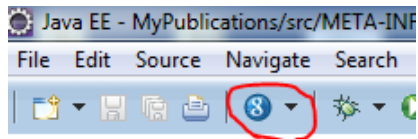
IDE Installation



- Download Eclipse Juno JEE from <http://www.eclipse.org/downloads/>
- Add Update Site <http://dl.google.com/eclipse/plugin/4.2>
- Install features
 - Google Plugin for Eclipse
 - Google App Engine Java SDK
 - Google Web Toolkit SDK

Getting started

Creating a new Project



New Web Application Project

Create a Web Application project in the workspace or in an external location

Project name:
MyPublicationList

Package: (e.g. com.example.myproject)
com.sap.research

Location
☒ Create new project in workspace
☐ Create new project in:
Directory: C:\Users\d053224\Documents\Ppresentations\Summerschool 2012\eclipse-jee-juno-win32-x86_64\workspace Browse...

Google SDKs
☐ Use Google Web Toolkit
☒ Use default SDK (GWT - 2.4.0) [Configure SDKs...](#)
☐ Use specific SDK: GWT - 2.4.0

☒ Use Google App Engine
☒ Use default SDK (App Engine - 1.7.0) [Configure SDKs...](#)
☐ Use specific SDK: App Engine - 1.7.0

The project will use App Engine's [High Replication Datastore \(HRD\)](#) by default.

Google Apps Marketplace
☐ Add support for listing on Google Apps Marketplace

Sample Code
☒ Generate project sample code

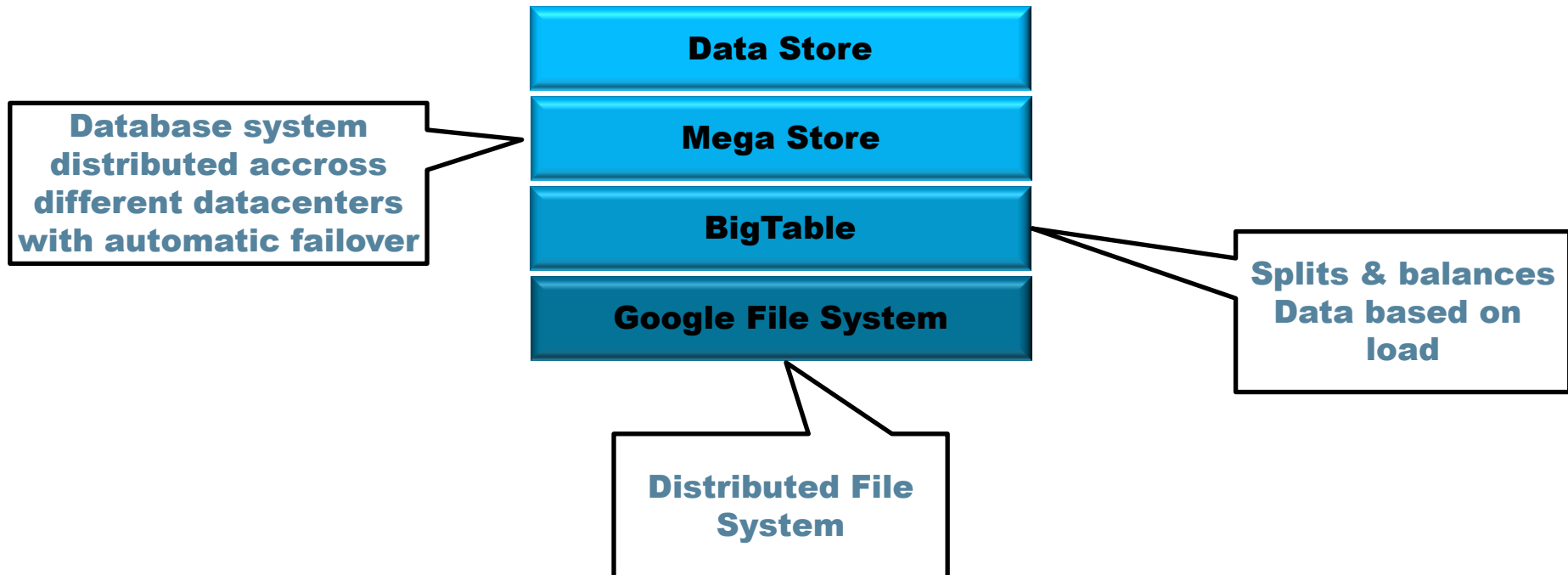
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- There are three ways to store data in GAE
 - **App Engine Datastore**
 - NoSQL
 - *High Replication Datastore (HRD)*
 - Google Cloud SQL
 - Relational SQL Database based on MySQL
 - Charged Service (per package or per use)
 - Google Cloud Storage
 - Storage for large objects and files in buckets
 - Modification of objects not possible (overwrite required)
 - RESTful API

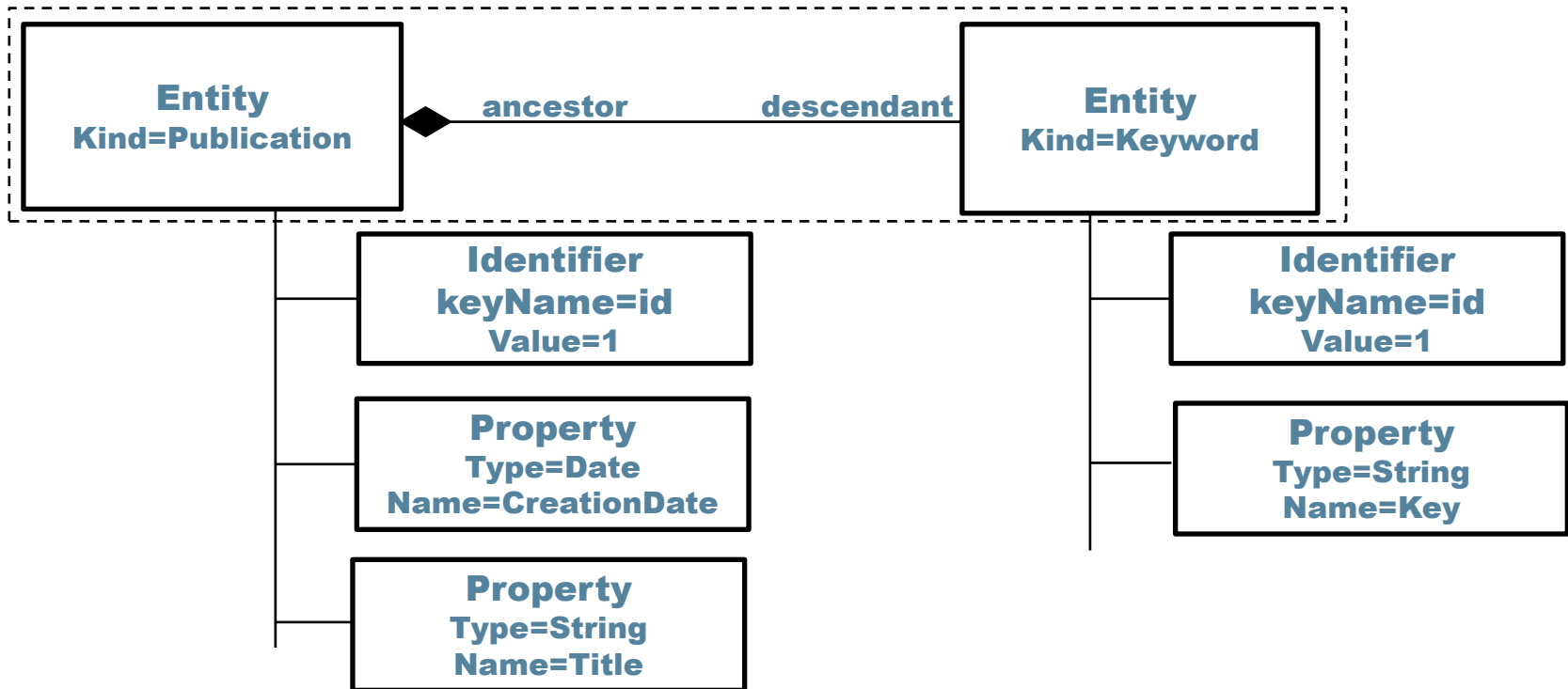
App Engine Datastore vs. Cloud SQL



Criterion	App Engine Datastore	Cloud SQL
Queries	(SQL)/MapReduce	Full SQL, Aggregations, Joins
Transactions	Entity Groups/5 Cross-Entity	ACID Transactions
Consistency	Eventual Consistency	Strict Consistency
Scalability	Accross Different Datacenters	Master/Slave (synchronous)
Management	Easy (No Schema)	SQL (Create, Alter ...)
Schema	Can Be Enforced By App	Strictly Enforced



Entity Group



- Implementation based on
 - javax.xml.soap
 - javax.xml.bind.JAXB
- Skeleton and Stub Generation based on
 - javax.jws and wsimport

JSF and AppEngine

Modified JSF Impl required



```
java.lang.NoClassDefFoundError: javax.naming.InitialContext is a restricted class.  
Please see the Google App Engine developer's guide for more details at  
com.google.appengine.tools.development.agent.runtime.Runtime.reject(Runtime.java:51)  
  
at  
com.sun.faces.config.WebConfiguration.processIndiEntries(WebConfiguration.java:685)  
  
at com.sun.faces.config.WebConfiguration.<init>(WebConfiguration.java:134)  
at com.sun.faces.config.WebConfiguration.getInstance(WebConfiguration.java:194)  
at  
com.sun.faces.config.ConfigureListener.contextInitialized(ConfigureListener.java:163)  
at org.mortbay.jetty.handler.ContextHandler.startContext(ContextHandler.java:548)
```

- Add libs to WEB-INF/lib folder
 - richfaces-components-api.jar
 - richfaces-components-ui.jar
 - richfaces-core-api.jar
 - richfaces-core-impl.jar
 - cssparser.jar
 - sac.jar
 - guava.jar

- Richfaces Showcase: <http://showcase.richfaces.org/richfaces/component-sample.jsf>
- <https://community.jboss.org/wiki/HowToUseRichFaces40WithGoogleAppEngine>