

Importing Java Classes and Properties Resource Files

The **E2E Builder** supports the integration of existing Java applications. Java classes and required properties resource files can be imported into an existing or new UML model. Methods of imported Java classes can be called in the UML model with the Java adapter. The [Reference Guide](#) provides a complete [overview on the concept of the Java adapter](#).

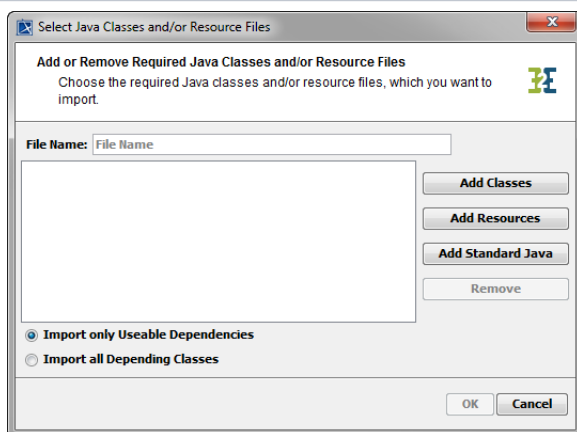
The Java Importer guides you through the following steps:

1. [Add Java classes](#) and additional resources to import.
2. If necessary, select dependent Java classes which also need to be imported.
3. If necessary, [map Java data types to Bridge base types](#).
4. Add further Java archives that are required by the Java application at runtime.
5. For each Java archive, decide if it needs to be included in the [Java boot class path](#) and [how it will be deployed](#).

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- [Adding Java Classes](#)
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 - [Adding Standard Java Classes](#)
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To import Java classes or resource files, select **Import > Java Classes / Resource Files** from the E2E Model Compiler menu.



In the following dialog, you can

- Enter a **File Name** for the imported classes and resources to be stored to.
- [add Java Classes](#)
- [add Java Resources](#) such as Java properties files
- [add Standard Java Classes](#)
- [remove classes once added](#)

The radio buttons at the bottom of the dialog refer to the list of selected classes. They allow you to decide whether the importer should import

- only the dependent classes that can be used within the model
- all depending classes (e.g. for documentation purposes).

Click **OK** to proceed.

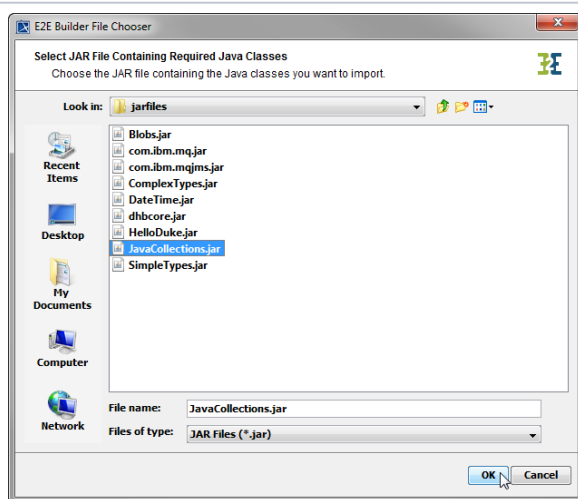
The importer will check the chosen classes and eventually pop up a dialog to [map Java data types to Bridge base types](#).

Hint for Re-Importing

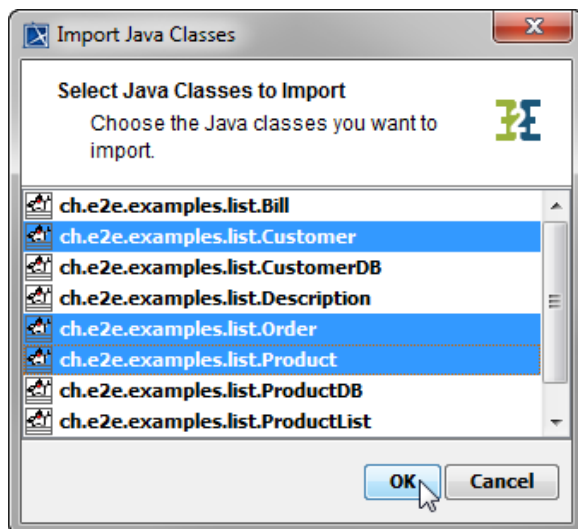
If you do not enter a **File Name**, the package name of the imported package will be derived from the first of the imported classes (in alphabetical order). So, this name may change with a re-import, if the imported classes change. Be careful to not get a second import in this case.

Adding Java Classes

In order to add Java classes, click **Add Classes**. Java classes need to follow the JavaBeans™ specification to be imported. For more details, refer to [Requirements for Importing Java Classes](#).



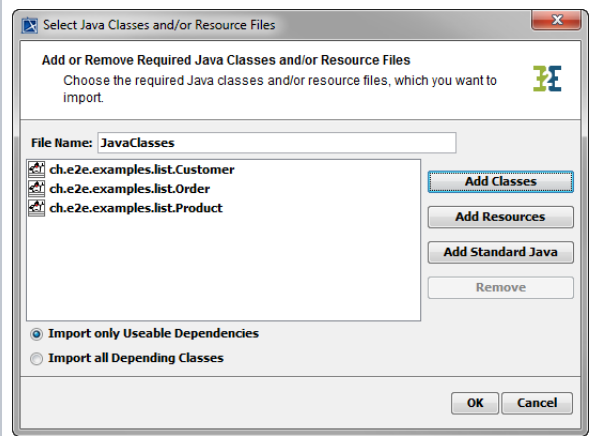
Select the Java archive file that contains the Java classes you want to import and click **OK**.



The next dialog displays all classes contained in the Java archive. Select the classes you want to import and click **OK**.

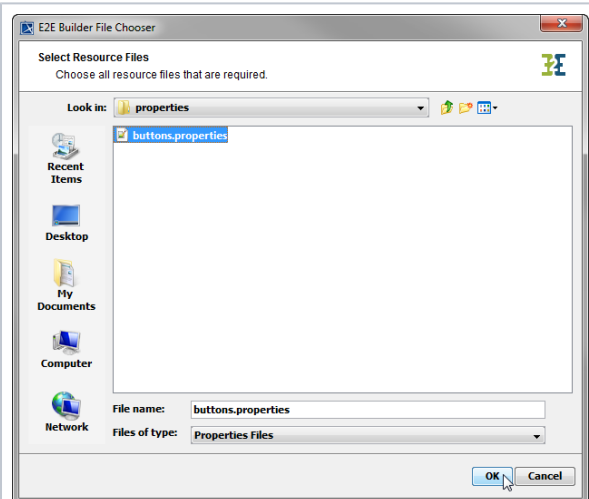
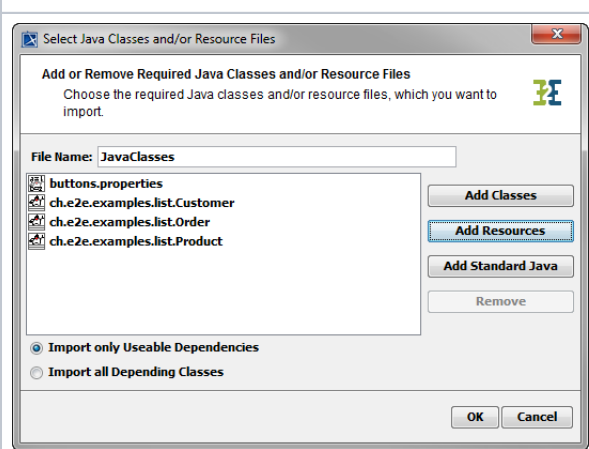
The Java Importer examines the classes you want to import. For dependent classes that cannot be found in the current Java archive, you will be prompted to select another one. You may also refrain from importing the dependent class by clicking the **Ignore** button.

If you do not import the dependent class, the UML may not compile or run properly.

	<p>The selected classes are displayed in the list. Select one or multiple classes or resources and click Remove to remove them from the list of elements to import.</p> <p>You may proceed by adding resource files or standard Java classes to be imported (see Adding Java Properties Resource Files or Adding Standard Java Classes) or by clicking OK to proceed with the import process.</p>
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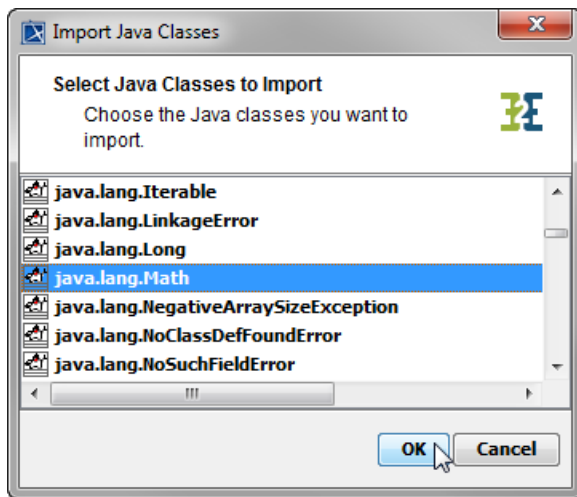
Adding Java Properties Resource Files

In order to add Java properties resource files, click **Add Resources**.

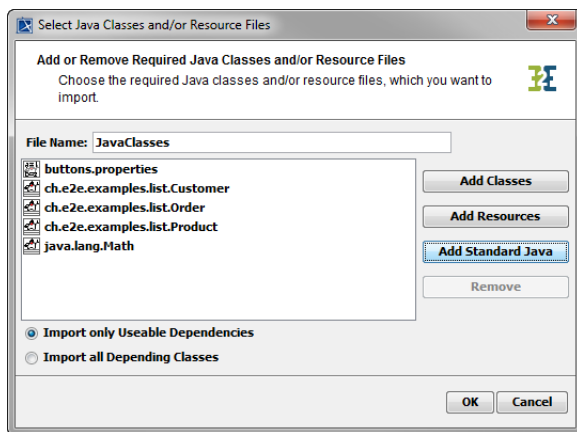
	<p>Select the resource files that are required by the Java application.</p>
	<p>The selected resources are displayed in the list. Select one or multiple classes or resources and click Remove to remove them from the list of elements to import.</p> <p>You may proceed by adding further classes or resources to be imported (see Adding Java Classes and Adding Standard Java Classes) or by clicking OK to proceed with the import process.</p>

Adding Standard Java Classes

In order to add standard Java classes, click **Add Standard Java**.



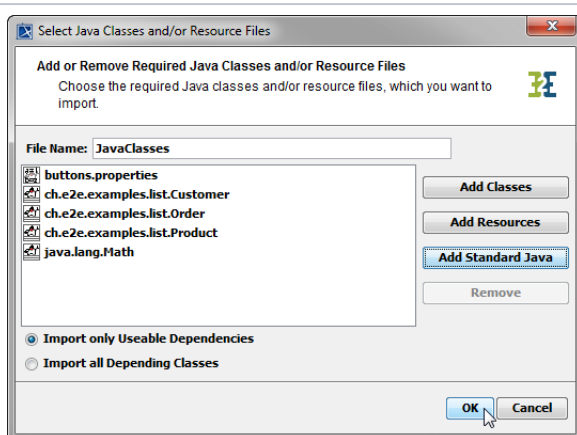
Select one or more Java classes to import from the list and click **OK**.



The selected classes are displayed in the list. Select a class and click **Remove** to remove it from the list of classes to import.

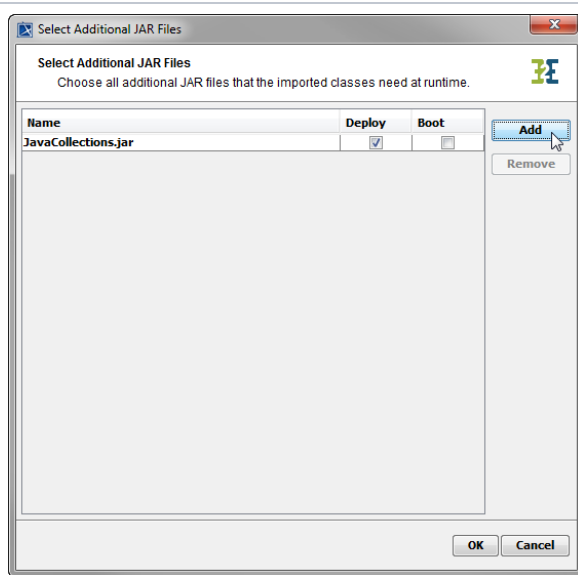
You may proceed by adding further classes or resources to be imported (see [Adding Java Classes](#) and [Adding Java Properties Resource Files](#)) or by clicking **OK** to proceed with the import process.

Finalize Java Import

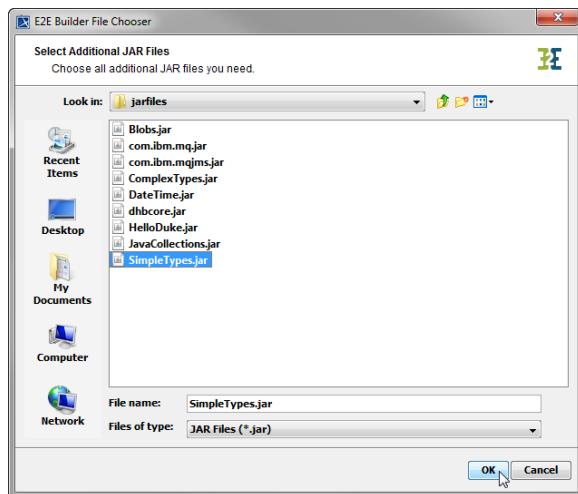


All classes and resources to import are displayed in the list. To remove elements from the list, select one or more of them and click **Remove**.

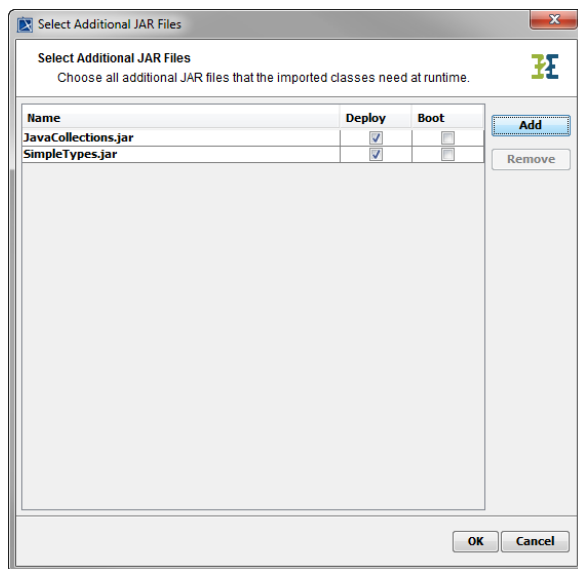
Click **OK** to proceed with the import process.



In the next dialog, you may add additional java archives containing classes that the Java application needs at runtime by clicking **Add**.



Select the Java archives that are required by the Java application.



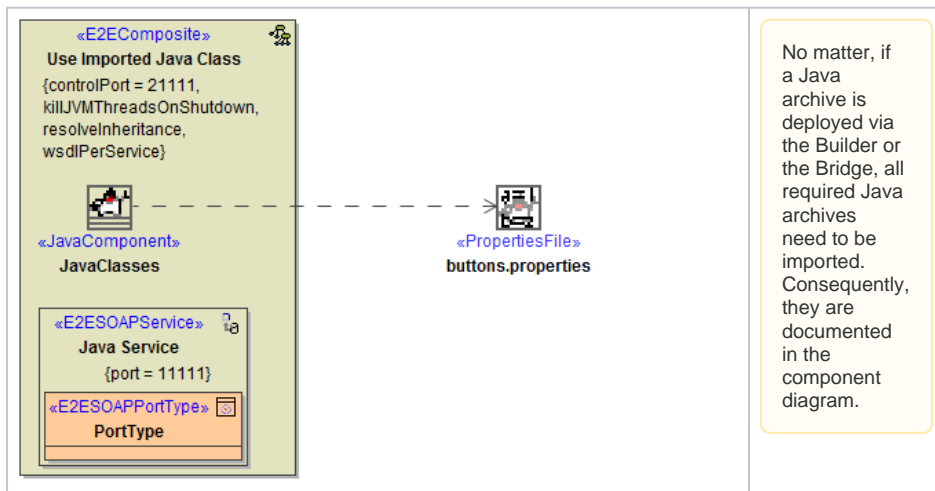
If the list is complete, you can decide for each Java archive whether it needs to be contained in the Java boot class path and how it will be deployed.

Select the **Boot** checkbox of each archive you want include into the Java boot class path.

If the **Deploy** checkbox is selected, it will be deployed together with the xUML service repository via the **E2E Builder**. This may be of interest, if you want to encapsulate the xUML service.

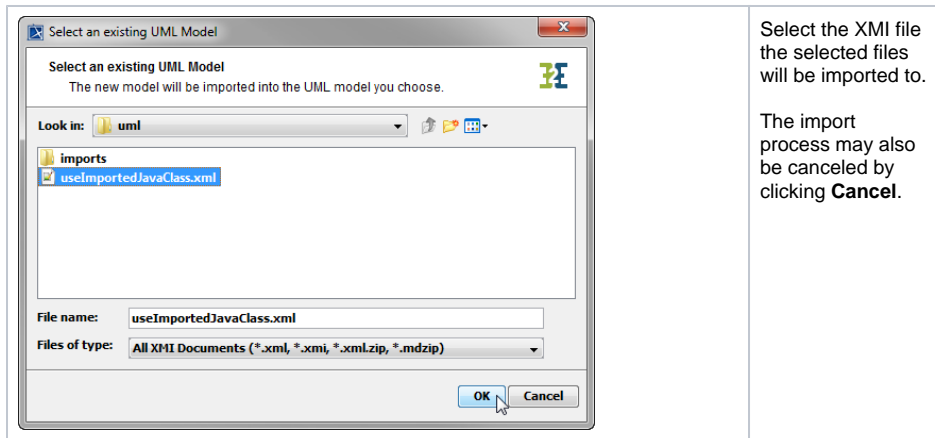
If you choose to not deploy a Java archive, the Java archive needs to be deployed via the **E2E Bridge**. Deploying archives via the Bridge has two advantages:

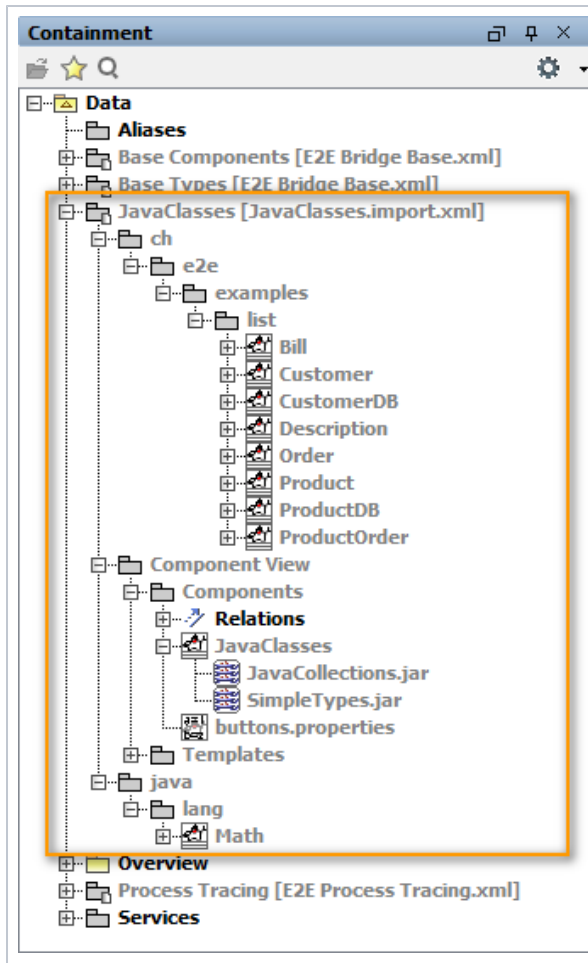
- It prevents transferring big amounts of data during deployment. At development time it may be annoying when each deployment takes some time if big Java archives have to be deployed.
- Deploying Java archives via the Builder means that they are used only by the deployed xUML service. Deploying them via the Bridge means that they are not stored locally (with the service) but globally, so that they can be used by all deployed xUML services of the current node instance. For more details on deploying Java archives via the Bridge, refer to [Deploying and Managing Java Archives](#) in the Bridge User's Guide.



Click **OK** to start the import process.

Java data types will be mapped to Bridge base types automatically if possible. If the mapping rules cannot be identified automatically, the Importer will prompt you to define the mappings yourself. For more information on type mapping refer to [Mapping Java Data Types to Bridge Base Types](#).

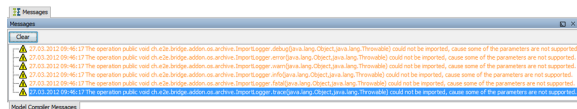




After having imported Java classes into a new or an existing UML model, you will find the classes in packages that correspond to the classes' fully qualified package name.

The JAR files of the imported Java classes have been copied to the following location: **<Builder project name>\jarfiles** - no matter if they are deployed with the xUML service, or not.

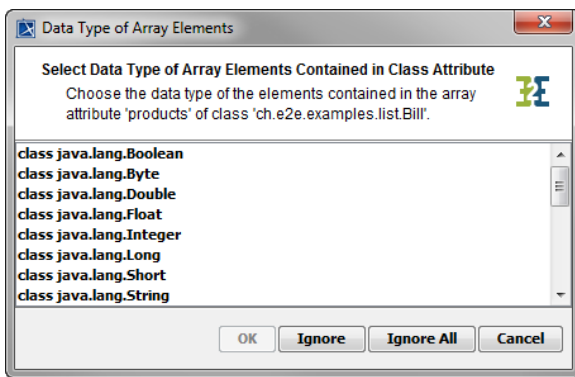
The Model Compiler Messages window reports any issues and warnings that occurred during the import.



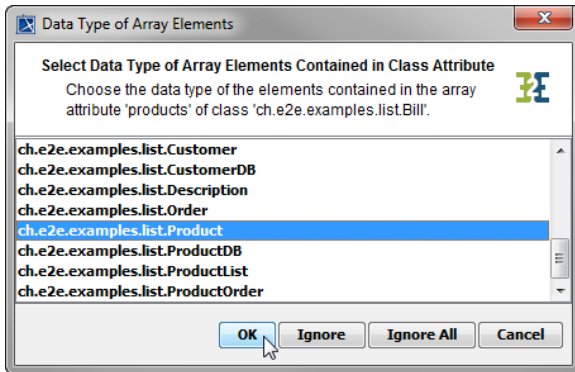
Mapping Java Data Types to Bridge Base Types

Java data types will be mapped to Bridge base types automatically if possible. If the mapping rules cannot be identified automatically, the Importer will prompt you to define the mappings yourself. This will be the case when types of Java Array elements or key-value pairs of a Java Map need to be mapped for class attributes, method parameters, or return values.

It is important to define the correct data type mappings, otherwise, the xUML service will not run properly. Refer to the Java documentation provided by the developer of the Java application you want to import.



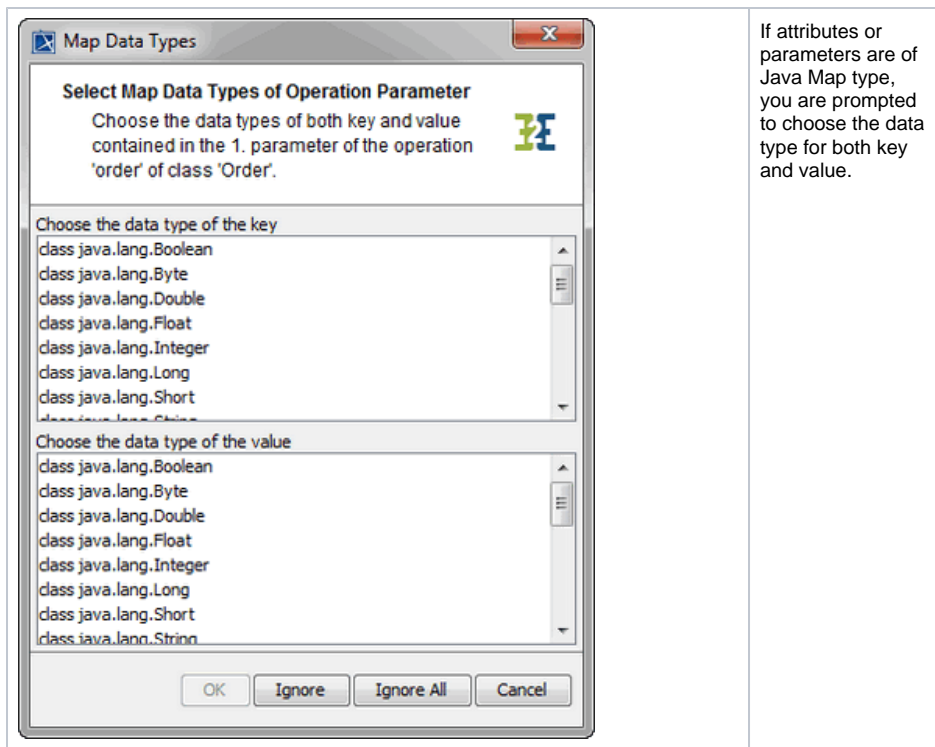
For instance, suppose a class **Bill** having an attribute **products**, which is of type **ArrayList**. You are prompted to choose the data type of the **ArrayList** elements, because it is not known.



You need to consult the Java documentation to choose the correct data type. In the above case, the documentation of attribute **products** says:
"The list of ordered products. All elements in this list are of type **ch.e2e.examples.list.Product**."

Select the appropriate type from the list of available types.

Always read the dialog description carefully, to give the correct answer. The description specifies exactly, which information you need to provide, as the following example points out.



By clicking **Cancel** the import process is aborted.

Clicking **Ignore** results in the unknown type being assigned to the **Any** type. This may work if the class is not used in the model, but may cause runtime errors if the class is used. So it is advisable to be careful using the Ignore button.

Ignore All leads to all further requests for type mapping being ignored. All types that you have assigned yet stay assigned.