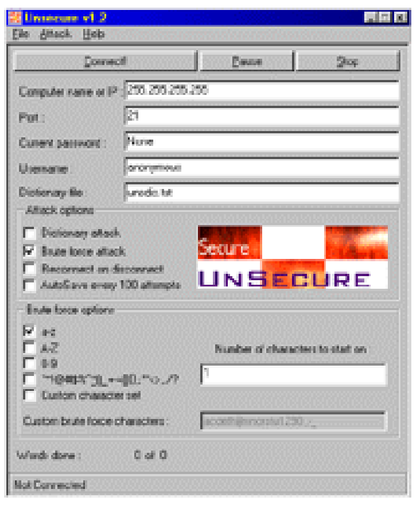
Unsecure V1 2

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For the most part, the standard Java process is adequate to start and stop an application within a container. However, if the application requires a persistent JVM, you should use a Java process lifecycle feature called a “Java applet.” The Java Applet control has recently been removed from the Java Plug-in. You can download the Java code from Oracle’s Java web site. This article walks through the process of converting a Java applet into a Java app. This process is fairly simple and includes an example. Step 1: Modify the Source The first step in this process is to modify the source of the Java applet. This is done by modifying the applet’s Web page and JavaScript code. Figure 1-1 shows the Java applet code. The classes used in the code are quite complex. However, the code is highly structured, and it is fairly easy to understand what each class does. This code is written in a programming language called “Java.” FIGURE 1-1 To add the functionality of a Java applet to a Web page, you need to create a JavaScript object. This JavaScript object is referred to as the JavaObject object. The following sample code shows a JavaScript code for creating the JavaObject object. In this sample code, you can see that an object has been created. This object is then attached to the Web page. This object is created by calling the createJavaObject() function. The following function parameters are used in the createJavaObject() function: To create a Java object called JavaObject, three parameters are passed to the createJavaObject() function. The first parameter is the identifier of the Java object that is created. The second parameter is the object’s class. The third parameter specifies a value for the constructor. The default constructor is a simple no-argument constructor. It simply creates an empty object. If you want to create a constructor with some parameters, you must use the createJavaObject() function with a reference to a function. For example, you can create a function that takes two arguments to create the JavaObject. You can then pass these arguments to the createJavaObject() function. The example uses three methods for creating the Java object, as follows: The setAttrib() function specifies the name of the attribute in the JavaScript object. In this case, it is the id attribute. The get 82157476af

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