

Lutris

WAP vs. i-mode vs. J2ME Programming Paradigms and Limitations

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 Lutris

freedom to innovate

Highlights

- **Leading Java technology**
 - Enhydra: quick-deploy Java/XML application server
 - EAS: next-generation Java/XML application server
 - Leading wireless solutions
- **Founded: July 1995**
- **Headquarters: Santa Cruz, CA**
 - European presence in London
 - Lutris KK currently being formed with Macnica
- **Employees: ~120**
- **Investors: JP Morgan Partners, Intel, Compaq, NEC, DB Alex Brown, JP Morgan H&Q, TransCosmos**

Agenda

- **Goals for this talk**
- **Introduction to each platform**
- **Quick comparison/contrast**
- **Suggested pros/cons**
- **Sample application that targets all**

Goals for this talk

- **Provide a clear introduction to the three dominant global wireless presentation technologies**
- **Provide an XML centric view of the world protocols to lessen the impact of these presentation technologies on your development**
- **Allow for the optimization of content by device/protocol, at your choice**
- **Approach the entire process in a manner which is platform neutral and standards based:**
 - XML and J2EE

Wireless Internet WAN



CDPD, Mobitex,
DataTAC, WAP



WAP



i-mode (PDC-P)

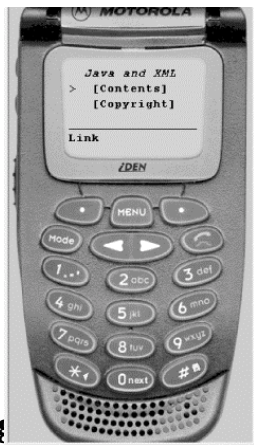


any

PROTOCOL

PRESENTATION

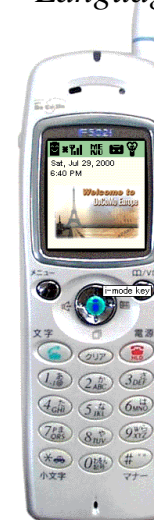
HDML & WML
*Handheld Dynamic
Markup Language*



WML
Wireless Markup Language



cHTML
*Compact Hypertext Markup
Language*

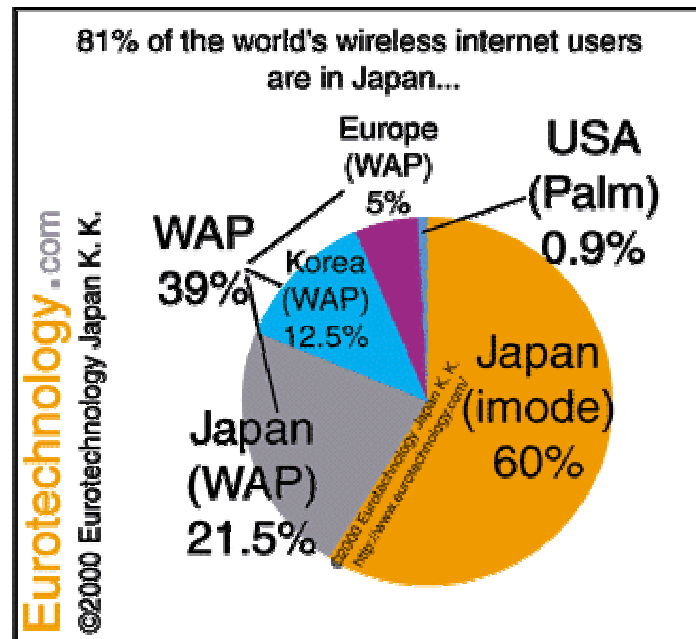


J2ME
*MIDlet GUI
Components*



What Protocols are Used Where?

- **imode**: 60% of the world's wireless internet users
- **WAP**: 39% of the world's wireless internet users
- **PALM**: 1% of the world's wireless internet users



•November 2000 – Source: Eurotechnology Japan KK

Introduction to WML/WAP

- **WAP Forum alliance of carriers & handset manufacturers, promising uniformity of deployment**
- **WML Derived from Phone.com's HDML**
 - HDML not XML nor HTML-based, but is entrenched in the USA
- **WML is an XML language, subsequent benefits**
 - Documents can be forced to be valid & well-formed
 - Can be dynamically generated according to DTD
- **WAP incorporates its own scripting language, security stack, etc.**
 - Optimized for network constraints [cards, decks, compiled]
 - Bearer independent [works on circuit & packet switched networks]
 - WAP in USA & Europe is far more limited than WAP in Japan

Introduction to i-mode

- **A presentation language, a protocol, and a carrier all in one**
- **NTT has a near monopoly [3x closest competitor, 29mm]**
- **Packet Network – 9.6kbs [64-384kbs begin 05/31], always on**
- **Accessibility to i-mode applications:**
 - Official providers - ‘premium area’ – right to charge - ~1,000 9/00
 - Unofficial providers –right to charge with 3rd party billing - ~36k as of 11/00
- **Devices are RIGIDLY enforced to i-mode specs**
 - NTT sets the standards, the handset manufacturers comply
 - Guaranteed 16 chars [8 double-byte chars] by 6 lines
 - GIF file format support [87, 87a, 89a formats; 94 x 72 dots]
 - i-mode compatible HTML 2.0 [502i series devices] support superset of HTML 1.0 of 501i devices (forward compatible).
- **Because there are no gateways, the phones have an IP stack, and most offer SSL / TLS support**

Introduction to J2ME

- **The smallest of the Java continuum**
 - J2EE -> J2SE -> J2ME
- **Targeting mobile devices, runtime of equivalent size to WAP 2.0 / imode 3.0 browser stacks**
 - Devices need 1-2MB min RAM
 - 400kb stack, room for MIDlets
- **MIDlets installed via a Palm-like synchronization**
 - Over the air install in future releases
- **MIDlets offer persistence, offline use**
 - Cost benefits, Coverage benefits, etc.
- **Licensing of J2ME requires passing compatibility test suite**

Pros/Cons of WAP and WML

- **Pros**

- 2nd largest global penetration to end users, ubiquity in Europe, not USA
- Carrier and handset independent – 500 members in WAPforum
- Provides light-weight scripting language
- Likely to be moving toward XHTML-basic in v. 2.0 [not yet committed]

- **Cons**

- Geoworks Patent – all providers must currently pay royalties
- Gateway required [transcoding occurs, unpredictably between vendors]
- Difficult debugging [browser & server implementations vary]
- No compatibility tests to ensure common deployment environment
- Security hole between WAP and Web [fixed in WAP 2.0 in Q3/01]
- 1k page size, nominal graphics, no color [except Japan!]
- Language not scaleable [no easy path to HTML until v2.0]
- Language not open [no W3C spec], no push [fixed in v 2.0]
- Language not consistently implemented – especially USA
- Existing HTML sites must be rewritten, code optimized per device

Pros/Cons of i-mode & cHTML

- **Pros**

- Strongest WW penetration – 20.9 million subscribers, 30,000+ sites
- Revenue sharing [monthly only, 300 yen/mo. max, 9% fee], per packet fees
- Location-aware today [provided only to government agencies]
- Language is scaleable: HTML and cHTML use existing web-based tools.
- Packet Network means push and pull, today
- Moving to XHTML-Basic in i-mode 3.0, Q2/01
- Large 5k per page capability (<2K recommended)
 - Color support, animated GIF support on 502i color models
- Gateway / Security / VPN– no gateway required, https supported
- I-Appli, released 01/26/01, supports MIDlets & full https support, 1mm!!!!

- **Cons**

- Led and directed by a dictatorship ☺
- i-mode is only by NTT DoCoMo [roaming now in Africa/EC/ AT&T,etc.]
- No scripting language like WMLScript, i-mode email limited to 500 bytes
- cHTML a proposed W3C standard, but really controlled by i-mode

Pros/Cons of J2ME

- **Pros**
 - Security [supports https protocol for e2e security]
 - No gateways [lower costs, simpler testing, etc.]
 - MIDlet GUI offers uniform behavior across devices
 - Adopted by handset manufacturers and carriers globally
 - MIDlet GUI components familiar to Swing developers
- **Cons**
 - Nominal penetration: 230k devices released since 02/01
 - Security: in this release, handset maker has option NOT to do SSL
 - Existing HTML sites/solutions must be re-written [same as WAP]
 - Extremely limited GUI components [2 GUIs, simple and gaming]
 - Installation overhead
 - MIDlet must be installed in device
 - Over the air in future, available in Japan today
 - Requires different UI designer, as HTML designers are of zero value in developing presentations

Comparing and Contrasting the APIs

- **One Sample app**
- **4 presentations [HTML, cHTML, WAP, J2ME]**
- **Easily extensible to your own types of query based applications**

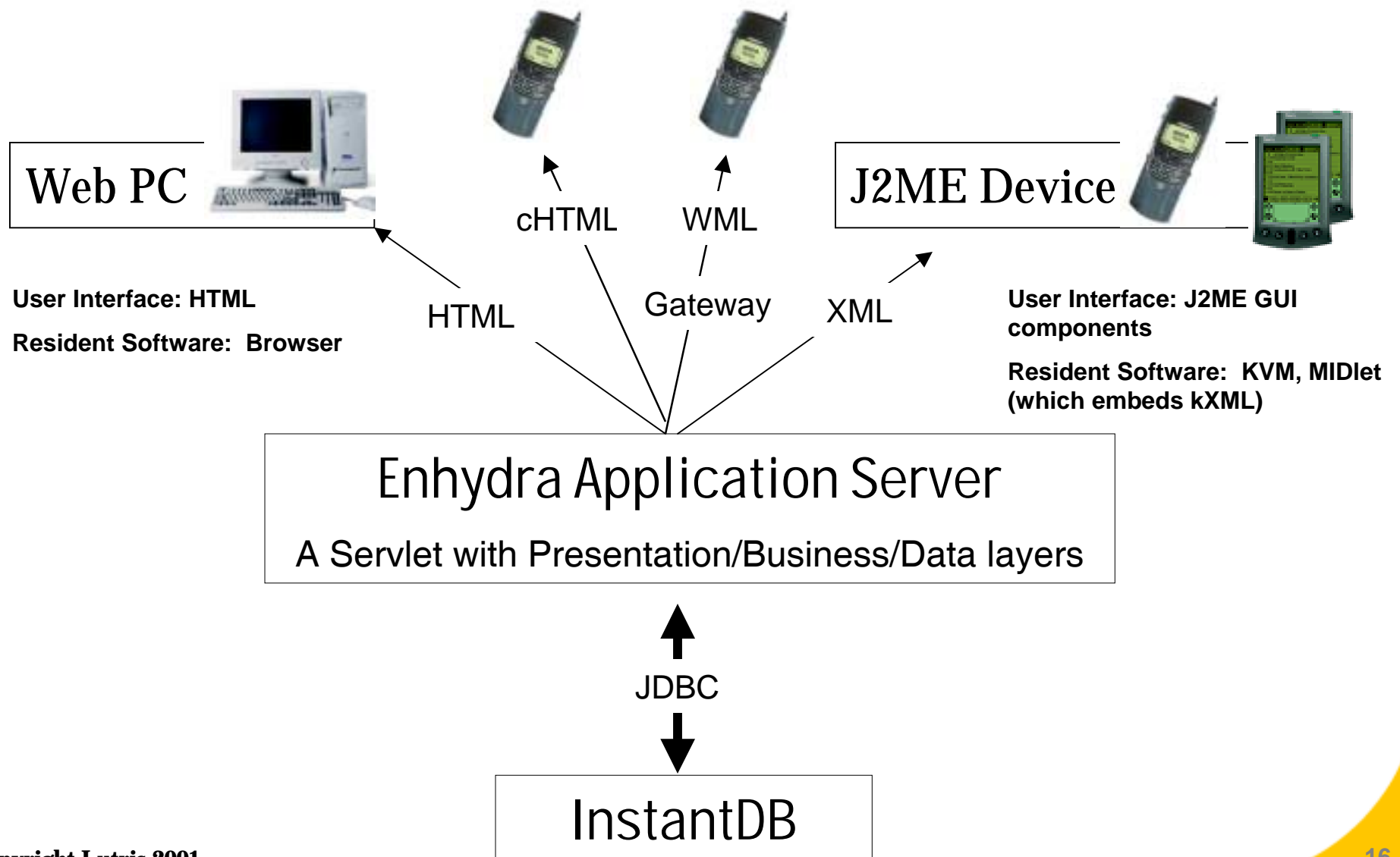
Why Open Source for the Sample?

- **Community, Control, Cost & Quality**
 - Forte for Java IDE – 675K downloads in 1 year
 - Enhydra, #1 Java/XML Open Source Application Server
 - 120,000+ Downloads
 - 100s of thousands of copies distributed by SCO, HP, SUN, RedHat
 - InstantDB – all Java RDBMS with JDBC 2
 - 10s of thousands of downloads
 - Used by IBM, Nortel, Allaire and others
 - kXML – all Java XML parser for the KVM
- **You can remove any element and use your own tools, appserver, database, etc.,**
- **All emulators are closed source [Motorola/Sun/Yospace/Pixo]**

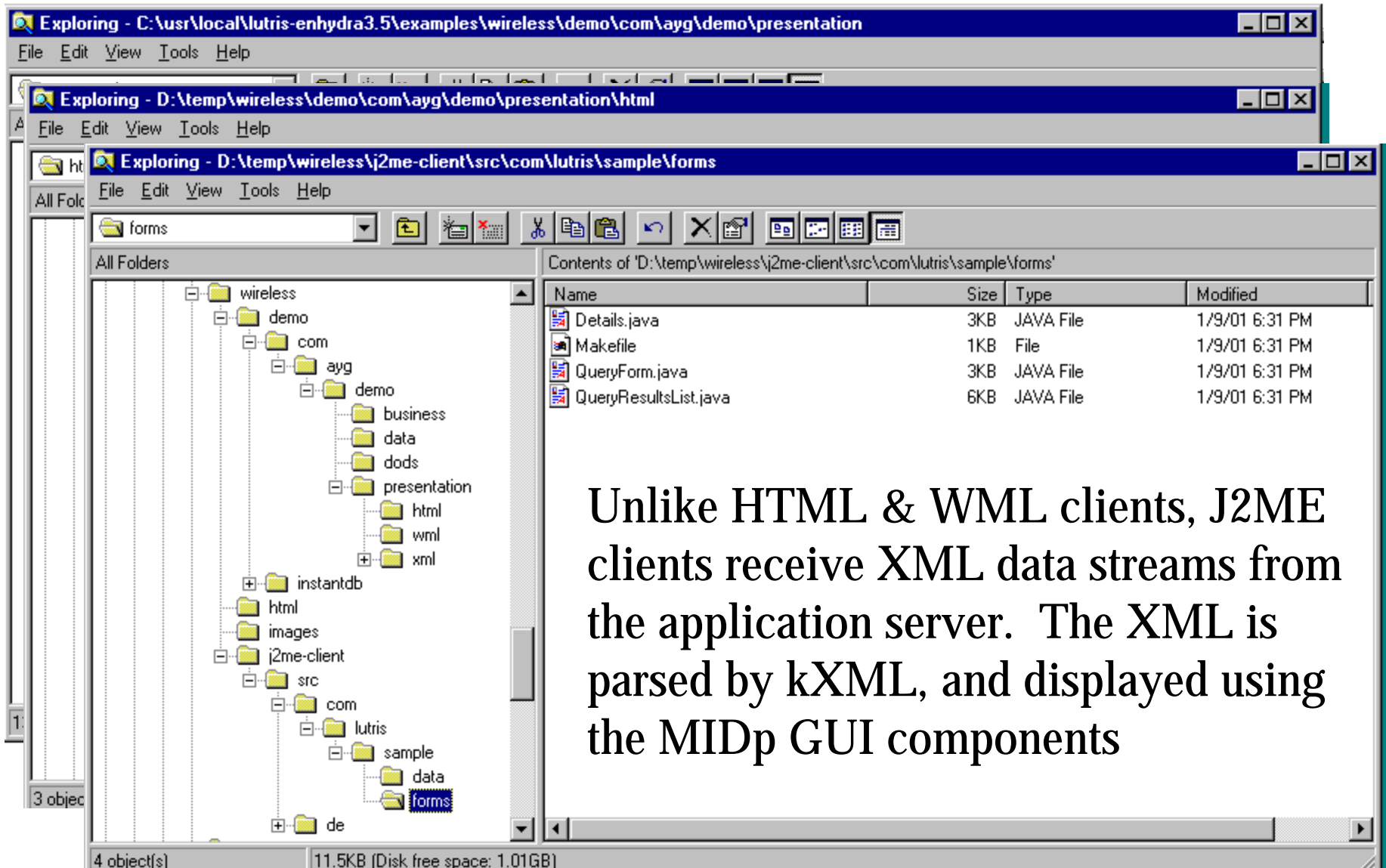
Simple Tutorial – An Address Book

- **Open Source, so share it!**
 - Original Contributors Victor, Keith, Joe, & Robert
- **Easily extensible for other needs**
 - Local restaurants [query by city & type]
 - Local movies [query by city & time]
 - Your UPS package [query by name & ID]
- **Sample Application**
 - Phone Book Servlet – retrieve contact information
 - Supports 4 client types
 - HTML – web browser
 - WML – WAP phone browser
 - XML – J2ME client application
 - cHTML – imode browser
 - Demonstrates how device independence is implemented
 - Demonstrates adding a J2ME client to an existing application

High Level Address Book Architecture



Sample Application Structure



The screenshot displays a Windows Explorer window showing the file structure of a J2ME application. The main window shows the directory 'D:\temp\wireless\j2me-client\src\com\lutris\sample\forms' containing the following files:

Name	Size	Type	Modified
Details.java	3KB	JAVA File	1/9/01 6:31 PM
Makefile	1KB	File	1/9/01 6:31 PM
QueryForm.java	3KB	JAVA File	1/9/01 6:31 PM
QueryResultsList.java	6KB	JAVA File	1/9/01 6:31 PM

The left pane shows a tree view of the project structure, including folders like 'wireless', 'demo', 'com', 'ayg', 'demo', 'business', 'data', 'dods', 'presentation', 'html', 'wml', 'xml', 'instantdb', 'html', 'images', 'j2me-client', 'src', 'com', 'lutris', 'sample', 'data', 'forms', and 'de'.

Unlike HTML & WML clients, J2ME clients receive XML data streams from the application server. The XML is parsed by kXML, and displayed using the MIDp GUI components

The Presentation Layer

- **Detects incoming client type**
- **Requires the developer to create unique presentations for each presentation technology**
 - WML
 - cHTML
 - HTML
 - J2ME/MIDp

The Business Layer

- **Focus on business logic at this level**
 - Decision making processes happen here.
 - Main workflow is clear in this layer.
 - The ‘meat’ of the application
- **Resist temptation to put any presentation or data specific code into this layer.**

The Data Layer

- **DODS (Data Object Design Studio) is an open source GUI tool for Object to Relational mapping.**
 - <http://dods.enhydra.org>
- **Use DODS to create data objects (DOs) to encapsulate access to the database**
- **The value of DODS is in removing specific database dependencies from your core app, makes porting easier.**
- **DOs access the data base (in the sample, InstantDB)**
- **Focus on persistence and storage at this layer**

Great introduction to DODS at:

<http://www.enhydra.org/software/documentation/index.html>



Data Layer is Created Automatically

The screenshot shows the Data Object Design Studio interface. The title bar reads "Data Object Design Studio - C:\usr\local\lutris-enhydra3.5.2\examples\wireless\demo\com\ayg\demo\dods\demoDODS.doml". The menu bar includes "File", "Edit", "View", "Insert", "Database", and "Help". The toolbar contains various icons for file operations and development tools. On the left, a tree view shows the package structure: "com" containing "ayg", which contains "demo", which contains "data", and finally "Person". The main workspace displays a table of attributes for the "Person" class.

	Name	Java Type	db Type	Size	Initial Value
	firstName	String	VARCHAR	255	
	lastName	String	VARCHAR	255	
	phone	String	VARCHAR	255	
	fax	String	VARCHAR	255	
	position	String	VARCHAR	255	

4 Principles For Device Independence

- **Compiling XML to reduce device dependence**
- **Device specific templates.**
- **Common XMLC API.**
- **Template selection mechanism.**
- **Generic DOM template manipulation.**

Enhydra XMLC™ - What is it?

- **An Open Source development tool**
- **A Lutris innovation**
- **A member of the Enhydra Open Source family of technologies**
- **A methodology for...**
 - generating content (e.g., HTML, WML, J2ME) dynamically from Java
 - leveraging XML to build easy to maintain Web application presentations.
 - building device-independent application presentations
 - Building presentations that can be reworked without modifications to Java code
- **A portable presentation technology (e.g., Enhydra, BEA)**

Enhydra XMLC Key Elements

- **XML – more than just data transport**
 - Defined by W3C
 - Foundation for evolving standards, e.g. VoiceXML, WML, XHTML, CML)
- **DOM – Document Object Model**
 - Defined by W3C
 - How a program represents an XML/HTML document in memory
 - A hierarchical representation of an XML/HTML document as represented in a software programming language, e.g. Java
 - Library for traversing, pruning, accessing portions of the DOM “tree”
- **XML Parser (from Apache Xerces Project)**
 - Parses an XML text file, turning the results into a Java DOM tree in memory.
- **Net Result**
 - presentation templates with id tags for dynamic elements are compiled to Java and become a resource to the application server

Creating a Presentation with XMLC

- **Designer and Developer agree on common IDs.**
 - IDs represent areas of dynamic content
 - E.g., `<TABLE id=Customers>`, `<TR id=CustomerInfo>`,
`John Doe`
 - Designer & Developer only re-group if ID changes are required.
- **Designer and Developer part ways.**
- **Developer passes preliminary document through Enhydra XMLC compiler**
 - Generates accessor methods, e.g. `SetTextCustomers()`,
`SetRowElement()` to begin development
- **Designer evolves document design/layout**
 - Review, rework according to customer requirements/feedback
- **Auto-recompile detects changes**

4 Principles For Device Independence

- Compiling XML to reduce device dependence
- **Device specific templates.**
- Common XMLC API.
- Template selection mechanism.
- **Generic DOM template manipulation.**

Device Specific Templates

HTML - Details.html

```
...
<p id="person">
<b><em id="name">Johh Doe</em></b><br />
<b>Position: </b><em
  id="position">President</em><br />
<b>Phone: </b><em id="phone">111.2222</em><br />
<b>Fax: </b><em id="fax">222.3333</em><br />
</p>
...
```

XML - Details.xml

```
...
<Person id="person">
  <Name id='name'>John Doe</Name>
  <Phone id='phone'>111.2222</Phone>
  <Position
    id='position'>President</Position>
  <Fax id='fax'>222.3333</Fax>
</Person>
```

WML - Details.wml

```
...
<card id="indexTemplate" title="Details">
  <p id="person">
    <b><em id="name">John Doe</em></b><br />
    <b>Position: </b><em
      id="position">President</em><br />
    <b>Phone: </b><em id="phone">111.2222</em><br
      />
    <b>Fax: </b><em id="fax">222.3333</em><br />
  </p>
</card>
...
```

cHTML - Details.chtml

```
...
<p id="person">
<b><em id="name">John Doe</em></b><br />
<b>Position: </b><em id="position">President</em><br />
<b>Phone: </b><em id="phone">111.2222</em><br />
<b>Fax: </b><em id="fax">222.3333</em><br />
</p>
...
```

Continued...

Device Specific Templates (Cont.)

XML - Details.xml

```
...
<Person id="person">
  <Name id='name'>Hal</Name>
  <Phone id='phone'>2222222</Phone>
  <Position
    id='position'>President</Position>
  <Fax id='fax'>1111111</Fax>
</Person>
```

sample.dtd

```
...
<!ELEMENT Person (Name, Phone,
  Position, Fax)>
<!ATTLIST Person id ID #IMPLIED>

<!ELEMENT Name (#PCDATA)>
<!ATTLIST Name id ID #IMPLIED>

<!ELEMENT Phone (#PCDATA)>
<!ATTLIST Phone id ID #IMPLIED>

<!ELEMENT Position (#PCDATA)>
<!ATTLIST Position id ID #IMPLIED>

<!ELEMENT Fax (#PCDATA)>
<!ATTLIST Fax id ID #IMPLIED>
```

J2ME HTTPConnection

```
/**
 * Retrieves the contact information for a particular person
 */
public Person getDetails(String oid)
    throws IOException
{
    HttpURLConnection con = null;
    InputStream in = null;
    Document document = null;

    try {
        StringBuffer detailsURL = new StringBuffer(DETAILS_SERVICE);
        detailsURL.append("?id=");
        detailsURL.append(oid);

        con = (HttpURLConnection) Connector.open(detailsURL.toString(),
            Connector.READ, true);
        con.setRequestMethod(HttpURLConnection.GET);
        con.setRequestProperty("Accept", "text/xml");
        con.setRequestProperty("Content-Language", "en-US");
        in = con.openInputStream();
    }
}
```

HTTP Connection, Cont'd

```
Parser parser = new DefaultParser(new InputStreamReader(in));
document = new Document();
document.parse(parser);
```

```
    Person p =
XMLServices.getInstance().deserializePerson(document);
    return p;
} finally {
    if (in != null) {
        in.close();
    }
    if (con != null) {
        con.close();
    }
}
```

J2ME GUI for Details.java

```
/**
 * Builds the screen with the information of a particular
 * Person.
 */
private void buildPersonInfo(Object person) {
    if (size() != 0) {
        clearScreen();
    }

    Person p = (Person) person;
    setTitle(p.getName());
    append("Phone: " + p.getPhone(), null);
    append("Position: " + p.getPosition(), null);
    append("Fax: " + p.getFax(), null);
}
```

4 Principles For Device Independence

- Compiling XML to reduce device dependence
- Device specific templates
- Common XMLC API
- **Template selection mechanism**
- Generic DOM template manipulation

Define a Common XMLC API

DetailsPage.java

```
public interface DetailsPage extends XMLObject {  
    public Element getTagPerson();  
    public Element getTagName();  
    public Element getTagPosition();  
    public Element getTagPhone();  
    public Element getTagFax();  
  
    public void setTextName(String name);  
    public void setTextPosition(String position);  
    public void setTextPhone(String phone);  
    public void setTextFax(String fax);  
}
```

Template Selection Mechanism

BasePO.java – all other POs extend BasePO

```
public String getPageName(HttpPresentationComms comms, String poName) {  
    ...  
    try {  
        if ((header = comms.request.getHeader("Accept")) == null) {  
            return null;  
        } else if (header.indexOf("text/xml") != -1) {  
            return poName + "XML";  
        } else if (header.indexOf("text/vnd.wap.wml") != -1) {  
            return poName + "WML";  
        } else if (userAgent != null && userAgent.indexOf("Pixo") != -1) {  
            return poName + "CHTML"; // For development purposes...  
        } else if (header.indexOf("text/chtml") != -1) {  
            return poName + "CHTML";  
        } else {  
            return poName + "HTML";  
        }  
    } catch (Exception e) {  
        ...  
    }  
}
```

Generic DOM Manipulation

Details.java

```
public class Details extends BasePO {
    public void run(HttpPresentationComms comms)
        throws HttpPresentationException
    {
        DetailsPage details = (DetailsPage)
            create(comms, "com.ayg.demo.presentation.Details");
        // RETRIEVE PERSON'S INFORMATION FROM DATABASE
        // IF PERSON NOT IN DATABASE
        Element personElement = details.getTagPerson();
        Node personContainer = personElement.getParentNode();
        Node errMsg = details.createElement("em");
        errMsg.appendChild(details
            .createTextNode("Error retrieving database info.));
        personContainer.replaceChild(errMsg, personElement);
        comms.response.writeDOM(details);
        return;
    }
}
```

Continued...

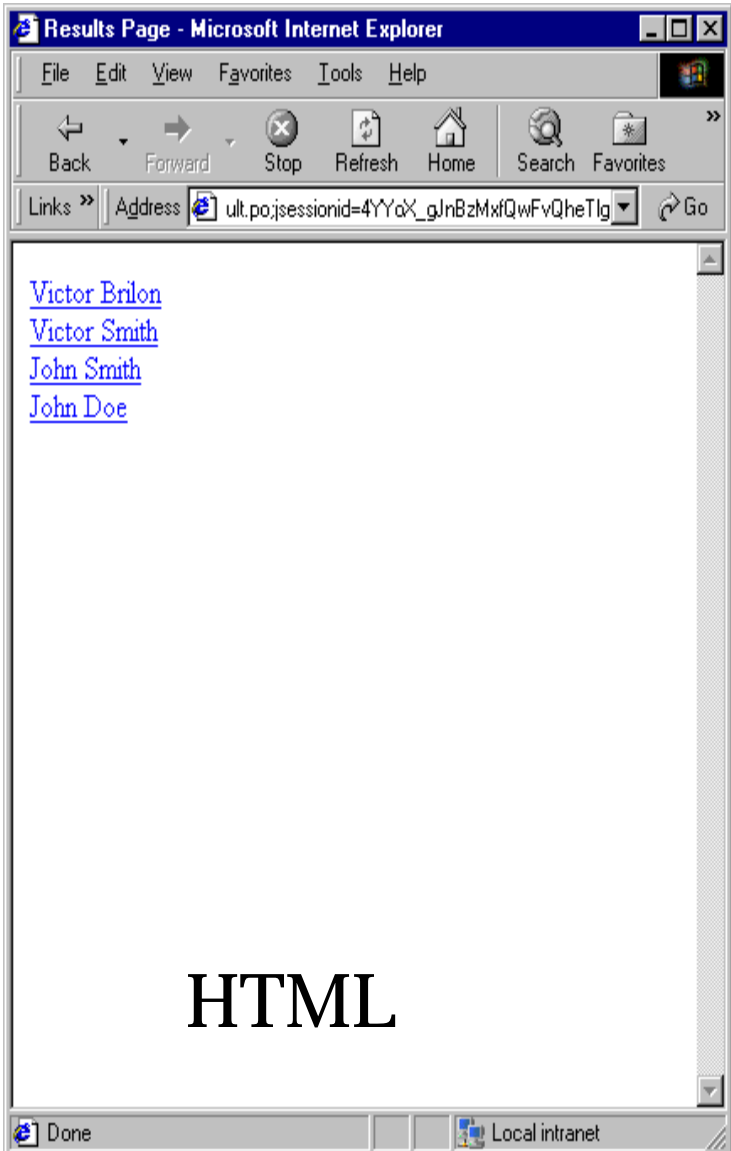
Generic DOM Manipulation (Cont.)

Details.java - continued...

```
try {
    String name = person.getFirstName() + " " +
person.getLastName();
    String phone = person.getPhone();
    String position = person.getPosition();
    String fax = person.getFax();

    details.setTextName(name);
    details.setTextPhone(phone);
    details.setTextPosition(position);
    details.setTextFax(fax);
} catch (Exception e) {
    ...
}
comms.response.writeDOM(details);
```

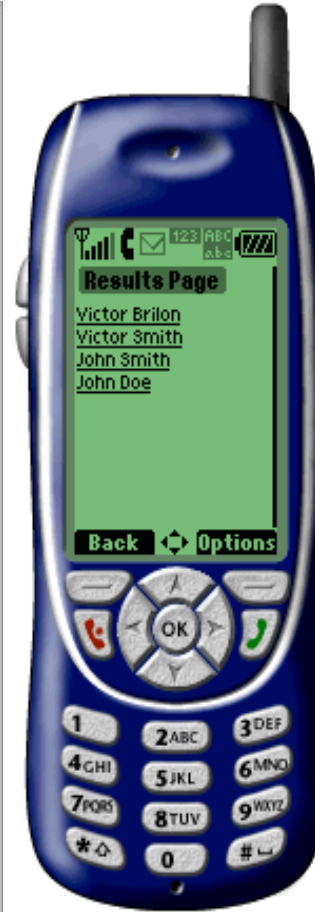
Our Sample, Everywhere



HTML



J2ME



CHTML



WAP

Installing / Configuring

1. **Download the tutorial at**
 - <http://www.lutris.com/marketing/addressbookdl/index.html>
2. **Install Enhydra**
 1. Corporate developers: <http://www.lutris.com/products>
 2. Open source developers: <http://www.enhydra.org>
3. **Install an IDE, or use the command-line tools**
 - www.sun.com, www.borland.com
4. **Install phone emulators**
 - Motorola J2ME Emulator (www.motorola.com/idendev)
 - Consider installing WAP emulator for comparison (www.yospace.com)
5. **Install the sample tutorial – webinar.zip from Step 1**
6. **Follow the “QuickStart” guide to run the application!**

Resources

- **The tutorial!**
- **Become an Enhydra/J2ME/kXML developer:**
 - enhydra@enhydra.org
 - kXML@enhydra.org
- **Emulators**
 - i-mode: www.pixo.com
 - WAP: Nokia.com, Phone.com, Yospace.com
 - J2ME: java.sun.com/j2me, www.idendev.com
- **Language references**
 - cHTML - <http://www.nttdocomo.com/i/tag/lineup.html>
<http://www.w3.org/Submission/1998/04/>
 - WML – <http://www.wapforum.org/>
 - J2ME – java.sun.com/j2me
- **Keith.Bigelow@lutris.com**

QUESTIONS?