Welcome to the presentation of building Gantt Displays for the web. With JViews Gantt Faces components and JavaScript, you can develop a new generation of highly responsive and interactive Web applications. We will show you how to use the components of JViews Gantt Faces to create JavaServer Pages (JSP) that are compliant with JavaServer Faces (JSF).

Before you watch this presentation, we recommend you visit the following presentations first. They are JViews Gantt Introduction, Gantt Tool Chain Demonstration, Building Gantt Display for the Desktop and Java Server Faces Support presentations. In this presentation, we will reuse the style sheet and implementation of data model that are created in toolchain demo and the presentation of building gantt desktop display.

We are going to start with a demo, showing the web application we are building in our presentation. We will then talk about the process of building Gantt chart view, by covering the topics of declaring the namespaces and gantt chart view, using JViews Gantt designer project and using data source binding. In our example, we are creating a Gantt component in managed bean. We will also show how to style the Gantt chart with CSS. Last but not the least, we add interactivity to the Gantt display.

Let's watch the demo first…

This is a simple gantt chart thin client web application. The view includes three sections: Gantt activity table is on the left hand side; and on the right hand side, we have time scale at the top and Gantt sheet in the center. The activity table displays the activities, with horizontal scrollbar at the bottom. We can select each activity in the table. The Gantt sheet displays the activities and constraints along the time scale. We can edit the gantt chart by selecting and moving the activities.

To develop a thinclient web application, we need to first declare the namespace in the JavaServer Page. The namespace "jvf" is for JViews Framework, and "jvgf" is for JViews Gantt chart. The view component is the central component of a JViews Faces application. All the other components depend on or interact with this view. Next, we declare the gantt chart view of 950 by 680 pixel. We use the style to specify the width and height.

The easiest way to configure the style and the data source of a Gantt chart or Schedule chart is to set a JViews Gantt Designer project to the Gantt view component. This is done with the data attribute of the tag that points to a JViews Gantt project file.

Instead of setting the Gantt project, you can also set a data source component to the Gantt chart. In our example, we specify the data source to use a value binding. The Gantt chart is provided by a bean property. Here the IlvGanttChart component is created directly by the server-side bean instance and we set the data source in the bean code in the getter: "getGantt".

To use the value binding attribute, the bean must be declared in the faces-config.xml file or the managed-beans.xml file.

After we set the data source, we can customize the way Gantt chart is displayed. We use Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) to style the data. CSS can be applied with a styleSheets attribute.

Now we install interactors on the view. In this example, we install select interactor on the table and sheet views. We can select and move the graphics over the view. There are also other interactors available, for example, row expand or collapse, scroll and zoom.

We have presented how to build gantt display for the web. We started with a demo, and we showed how to build gantt chart view. We covered the topics of namespace and gantt chart view declaration, showed how to integrate the designer project, and how to use data source value binding. Code sample is also given to show how to style the gantt chart with CSS and add rich interactivity on the client-side JavaServerPage.

We have sample source code for this presentation. It is available from the page that hosts this video. Good luck with your JViews Gantt project.