

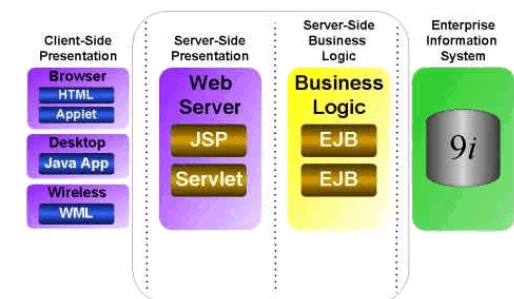
# CmpE 473 Internet Programming

Pinar Yolum  
[pinar.yolum@boun.edu.tr](mailto:pinar.yolum@boun.edu.tr)

Department of  
Computer Engineering  
Boğaziçi University

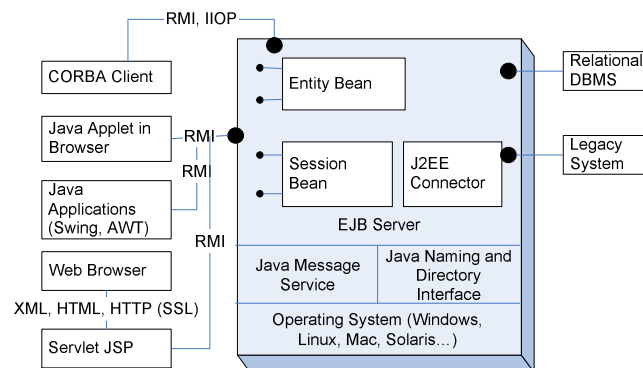
# Enterprise Java Beans

## J2EE Architecture



From [www.oracle.com](http://www.oracle.com)

## J2EE Business Tier



## Two-Tier Architecture

- Client tier
  - Access the server to get a request fulfilled
- Server tier
  - Fulfils business requests
  - User interface + Database + Business logic
  - No layers; no abstraction

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## Three-Tier Architecture

- Three separate layers
- Presentation tier
  - Runs on client
  - Provides user interface
  - Invokes business logic
- Business logic tier
  - Runs on server
  - Has application logic, business rules, etc.
- Data tier
  - Runs on a database server
  - Stores and provides access to data
- Advantages?

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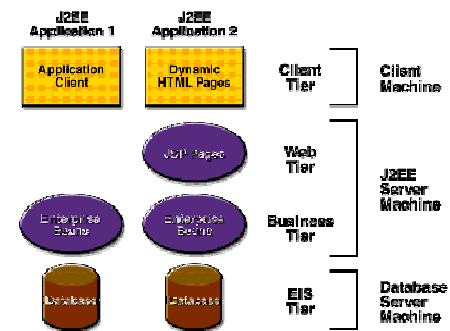
## Multi-Tier Architecture

- Client-tier components run on the client machine.
- Web-tier components run on the J2EE server.
- Business-tier *components* run on the J2EE server.
  - Divide the application logic into multiple components
  - Components may exist in different machines
- Enterprise information system (EIS)-tier software runs on the EIS server.

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## Multi-Tier Architecture



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## Component

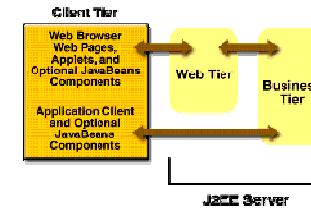
- Functional component
  - Self-contained (contains related class files)
  - Exists in an application (J2EE application)
  - Communicates with other components
- J2EE Components
  - Client components: Application clients and applets
  - Server side Web components: Servlet and JavaServer Pages (JSP)
  - Business components: Enterprise JavaBeans

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## Server Communications

- Thin client
  - Browser-based
  - Move most functionality to server
  - Easy to distribute and manage application (such as updates)
- Thick client
  - Stand alone application
  - More functionality
  - Better user experience

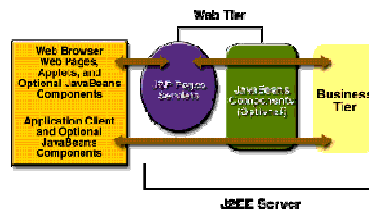


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## Web components

- Servlet
  - Java classes
  - Process requests dynamically
- JavaServer Pages
  - Text-based but execute like servlets
  - Include static content easily

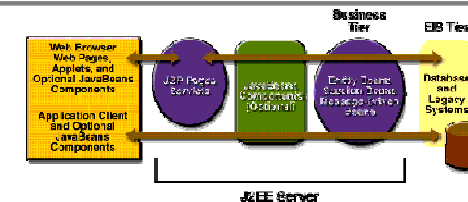


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## Business components

- Enterprise beans
  - Business logic: banking, course registration
  - Receive data from clients, process, and store in EIS and vice versa
  - EIS: Database system, ERP



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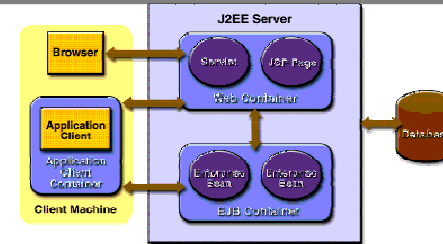
## Container

- Division of work
  - Many details related to underlying architecture
  - Operating system details
  - Communication with system resources
  - Focus on business logic
- Container
  - Support components
  - Provide interface to system functionality
  - No need to know the underlying details
- Assemble all components into a J2EE module
- Deploy them in containers

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## Container



- Customize container support for components
  - Configure a web component to give access to authorized users only
- Non-configurable services
  - Data persistence
  - Servlet life-cycle
- Containers depend on the tiers

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## Design of Business Logic

- Components for each functionality
  - May run on different servers
  - Location may need to be transparent
- Should support transactions
  - Ensure data integrity
  - Concurrent access to data
- Must be independent of client architecture
  - Thin clients over browsers
  - Thick clients
- Must be scalable
  - Serve many clients at the same time

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## Enterprise Beans

- Session beans
  - Transient interactions with client
  - Data gone after the execution
- Entity bean
  - Persistent interactions with client
  - Data stored after the client exits
- Message-driven bean
  - Session bean + JMS message listener
  - Allow business components to receive messages (asynchronously)

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## Session Beans

- Interactive session with a client
- Serves one client at a time
- Stateless (no conversational state)
  - During the invocation variables get values
  - Dropped after invocation
  - Any instance can be assigned to a client
  - Never stored in secondary storage
- Stateful
  - Holds state between method invocations
  - The values of variable represent unique state

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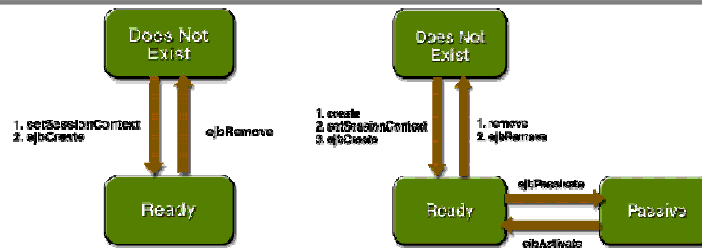
## Session Beans

- When to capture state?
  - If the bean is an intermediary between the client and other components
  - If the bean coordinates the activities of multiple enterprise beans
- When not to capture state?
  - If the bean data is not specific to client
  - No relation between method invocations
  - The bean delivers the same information to clients

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## Session Beans



- Stateful:
  - Client invokes create method and EJB container initiates the bean
  - Passivate: Move to secondary storage (LRU)
  - Create and remove: Handled by application programmer

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## Entity Beans

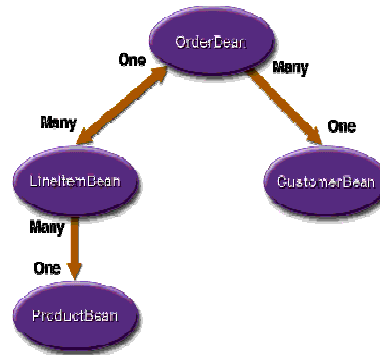
- Persistent
  - Stateful and state saved in storage
  - State exists even after the client exits
  - Similar to data in databases
- Shared by many clients
  - May access same data
- Primary key
  - Identified uniquely
  - Help clients locate entity beans
- Relationship
  - Beans may be related to each other
  - Instructorbean and CourseBean

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## Entity Beans

- Encapsulates data
- Abstract schema
  - Defines the persistent fields (automatically synchronized with database)
  - Defines relationship fields (similar to foreign keys in databases)

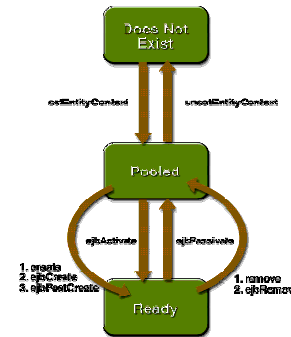


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## Entity Beans

- Pooled
  - No object identity assigned
- Ready
  - Client calls create
  - EJBContainer invokes ejbActivate



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## Message-Driven Beans

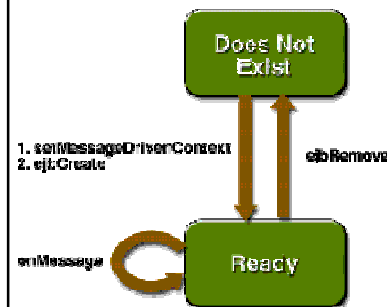
- Message listeners for a message destination
- Not accessed through interfaces
- Does not have data or state
- A single instance can process messages from multiple clients
- Message handling
  - Session and entity beans: Synchronously
  - Message-driven bean: Asynchronously

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## Message-Driven Beans

- EJB Container creates a pool of instances
- Passes context information to get them to ready state



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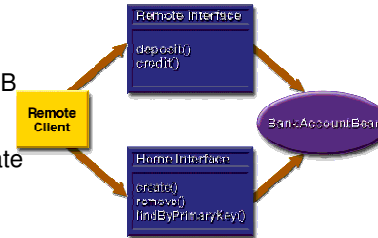
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## Isolation

- Abstract EJB code by providing an interface to clients
- Type of client accesses (remote, local, Web service)
- Remote client
  - Runs on a different machine and JVM
  - Web component, application client, enterprise bean
  - Location of accessed EJB is transient

## Remote Client

- Remote interface
  - Business methods of EJB
- Home interface
  - Life-cycle methods (Create and remove)
  - Finder methods (Locate entity beans)
  - Invoked on all instances of EJB



## Local Client

- Runs in the same JVM
- Web component or another EJB
- Accesses the EJB knowing its location (not transparent)
- Usually an EJB with relationship to another EJB
- Local interface
  - Business methods
- Home interface
  - Finder methods; life-cycle methods

## Choosing Type of Access

- Container-managed relationship
- Coupling of related beans
  - StudentBean and CourseBean are tightly coupled
- Type of client
  - Application clients can only do remote access
- Component distribution
  - Server-side components can exist on different machines
- Performance
  - Remote calls are slower
  - Distribution improves performance

## Contents of an EJB

- Deployment descriptor: XML file that describes the EJB; persistence type, attributes
- Enterprise bean class: Compiled class
- Interfaces: Remote (or local) and home interfaces
- Helper classes: Need to be accessed; exception classes
- Stored in EJB JAR file
- One or more EJB JARs are packaged into EAR file
- Deploy EAR → Deploy EJB on the Application Server

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## Naming Conventions

Item	Syntax	Example
Enterprise bean name (DD)	<name>Bean	AccountBean
EJB JAR display name (DD)	<name>JAR	AccountJAR
Enterprise bean class	<name>Bean	AccountBean
Home interface	<name>Home	AccountHome
Remote interface	<name>	Account
Local home interface	<name>LocalHome	AccountLocalHome
Local interface	<name>Local	AccountLocal
Abstract schema (DD)	<name>	Account

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