

CmpE 473 Internet Programming

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Two-Tier Architecture

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

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4

Chapter 7 Enterprise Java Beans

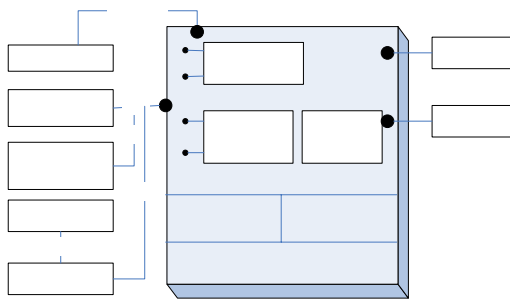
Three-Tier Architecture

- 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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5

J2EE Technology



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3

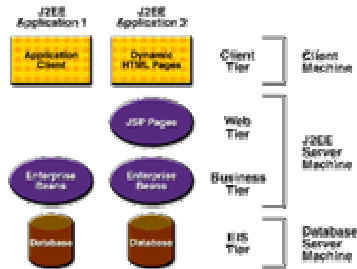
Multi-Tier Architecture

- 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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6

Multi-Tier Architecture

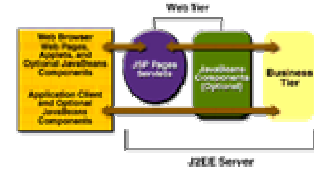


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Web components

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



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10

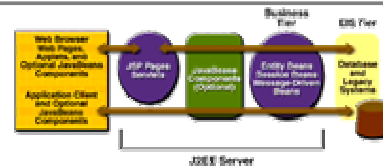
Component

- 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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8

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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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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9

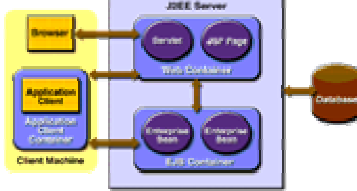
Container

- 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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12

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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13

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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16

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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14

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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17

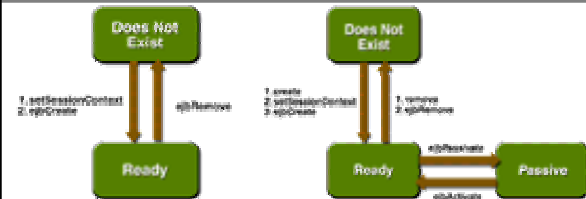
Enterprise Beans

- 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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15

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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18

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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19

Message-Driven Beans

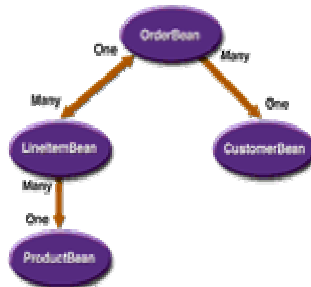
- Message listeners for a message destination
- Not accessed through interfaces
- Does not have data or state
- A single instance can process messages from multiple clients
- Message handling
 - Session and entity beans: Synchronously
 - Message-driven bean: Asynchronously

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22

Entity Beans

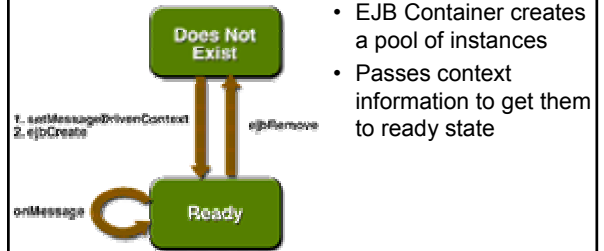
- Encapsulates data
- Abstract schema
 - Defines the persistent fields (automatically synchronized with database)
 - Defines relationship fields (similar to foreign keys in databases)



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20

Message-Driven Beans



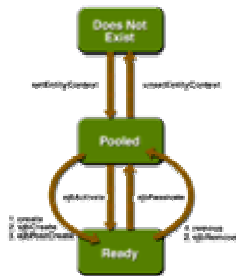
- EJB Container creates a pool of instances
- Passes context information to get them to ready state

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Entity Beans

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



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21

Isolation

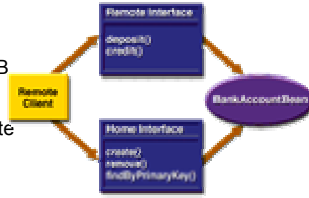
- Abstract EJB code by providing an interface to clients
- Type of client accesses (remote, local, Web service)
- Remote client
 - Runs on a different machine and JVM
 - Web component, application client, enterprise bean
 - Location of accessed EJB is transient

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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



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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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28

Local Client

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

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26

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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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

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27