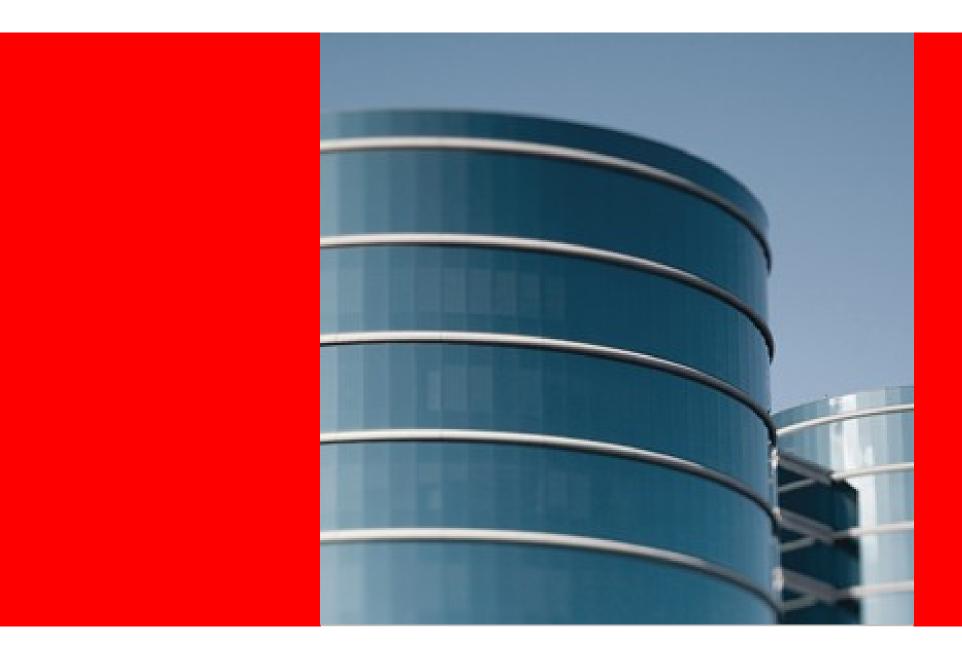
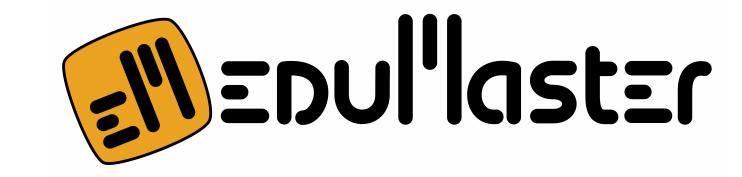
Java Developers Solaris Administrators









Guide to Architecture of JEE Applications

Zdeněk Troníček Edumaster s.r.o.

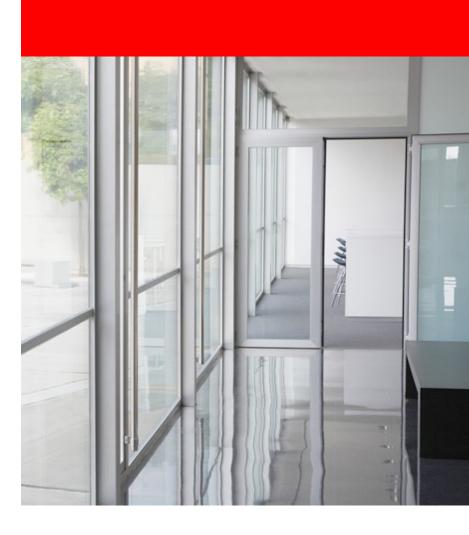
Zdeněk Troníček

- Assistant professor at Faculty of Information Technology,
 Czech Technical University in Prague
- 10+ years experience with Java trainings
- Certifications:
 - Sun Certified Java Programmer
 - Sun Certified Web Component Developer
 - Sun Certified Business Component Developer
 - Sun Certified Specialist for NetBeans IDE
- Blog
 - http://www.java.cz/blog/tronicek
- Project
 - http://kenai.com/projects/refactoringng



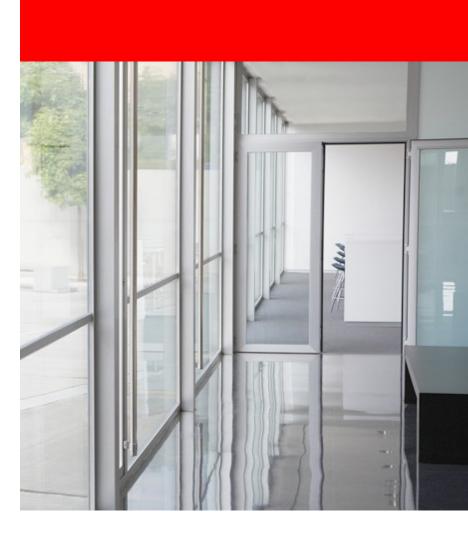
Agenda

- Introduction
- Architecture decisions
- Application server
- Conclusion



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Software architecture IEEE 1471

"The fundamental organization of a system embodied in its components, their relationships to each other, and to the environment, and the principles guiding its design and evolution."





Architecture vs. Design

	Architecture	Design
Abstraction level	High and broad focus on a few details	Low and specific focus on many details
Deliverables	System and subsystem plans, architectural prototype	Component design, code specifications
Area of focus	Non-functional requirements, risk management	Functional requirements



Non-functional requirements

Business rules

e.g. verification against a given database

Constraints

e.g. access through HTTP

Systemic qualities

e.g. performance, availability, usability, scalability, flexibility

4+1 Architectural View Model

Class diagram
Communication diagram
Sequence diagram

Logical view

Development view

Component diagram Package diagram

Scenarios

Use case diagram

Activity diagram

Process view

Physical view

Deployment diagram



Architecture styles

- Service Oriented Architecture, Message bus
- Client / server, N-Tier, 3-Tier
- Component-based, Layered



High Level Concerns

- How will the users be using the application?
- How will the application be deployed into production?
- What are the systemic quality requirements?
- How can we design the application to be flexible and maintainable over time?



Key Architecture Principles

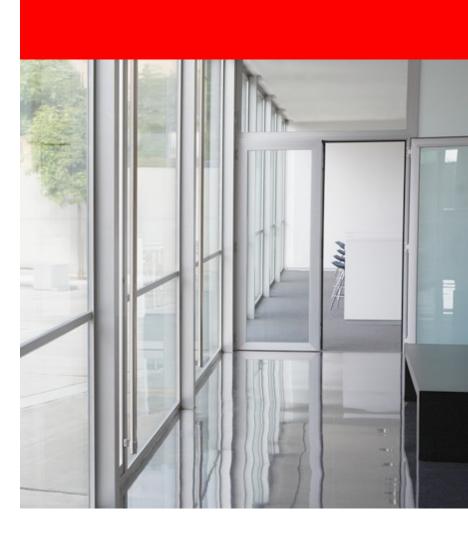
- Design to change, not to last
- Identify risks and reduce them
- Use models and visualizations

Key Design Principles

- Separation of concerns
- Single responsibility principle
- Principle of least knowledge
- Don't repeat yourself

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Major Decisions

- Application type
- Deployment strategy
- Technologies
- Systemic qualities
- Crosscutting concerns

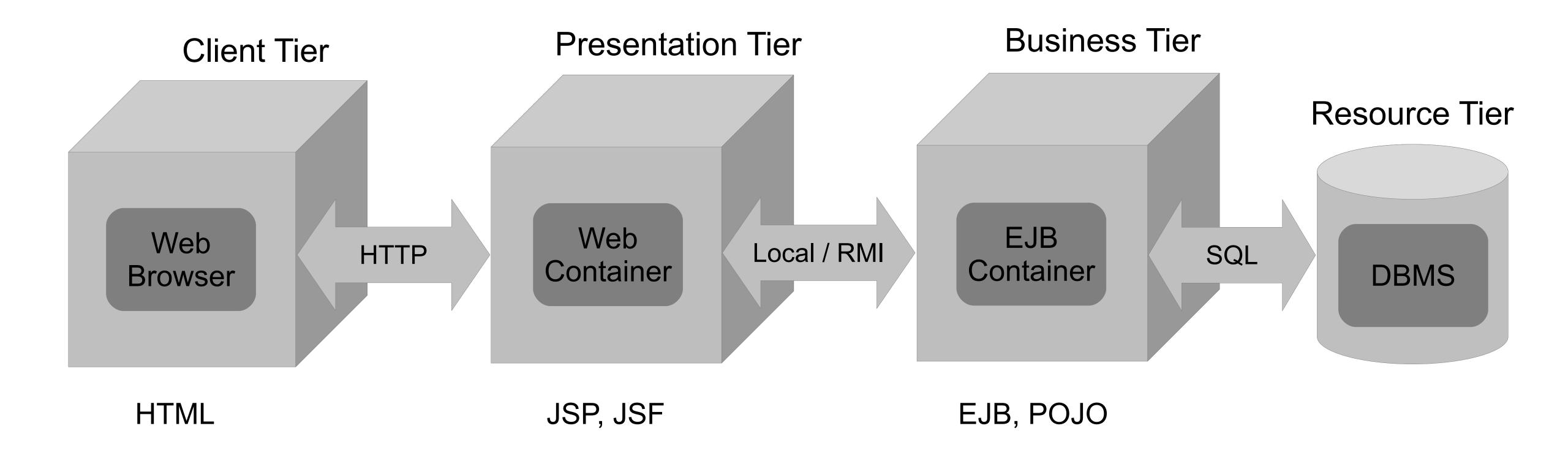


Archetypes

- Web application
- Rich Internet application
- Rich client application
- Mobile application
- Service application



Web Application



- + modest client hardware
- + portability

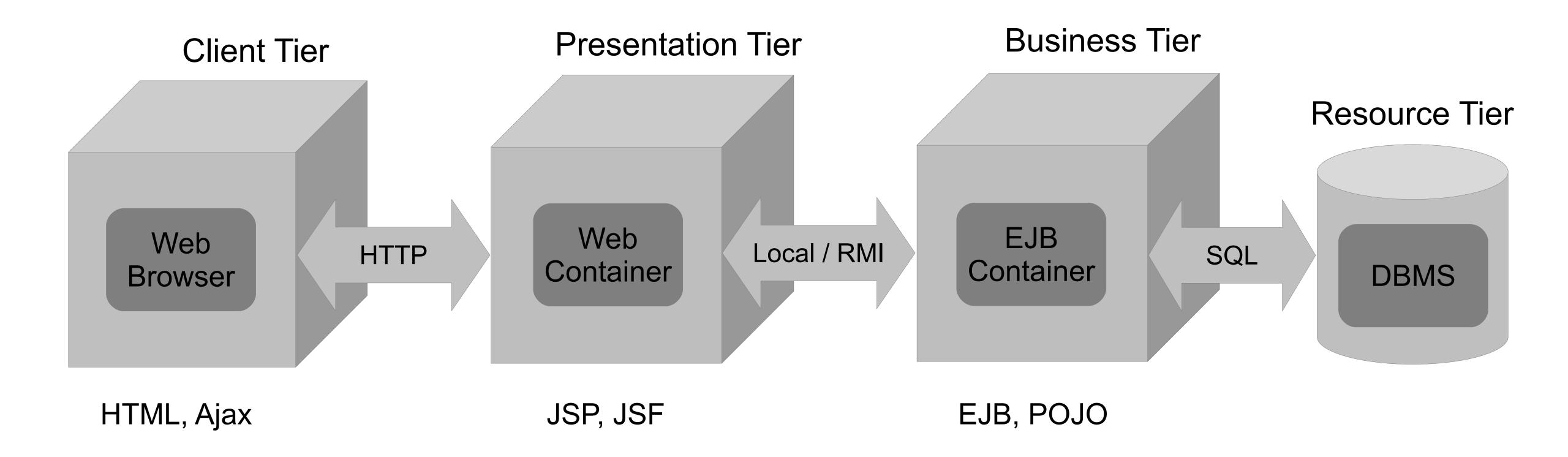
- + simple upgrade
- + simple management

- simple UI
- connected scenarios only





Rich Internet Application



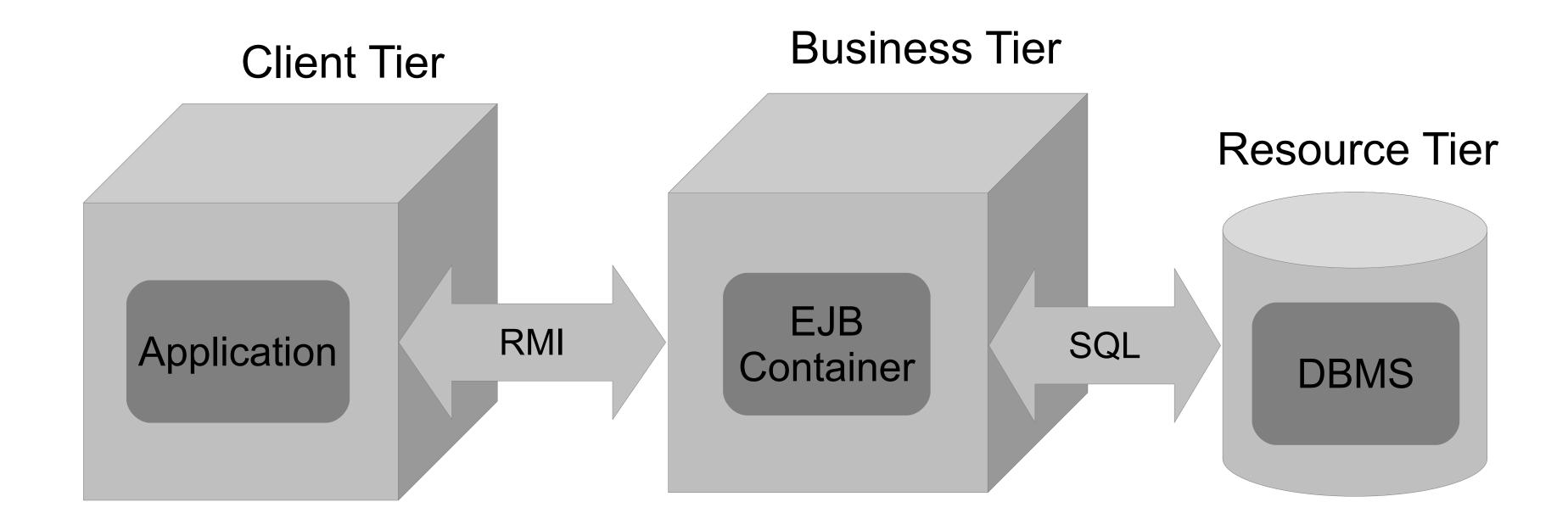
- + rich UI
- + support for streaming media
- + simple upgrade
- + simple management

- requires runtime framework





Rich Client Application

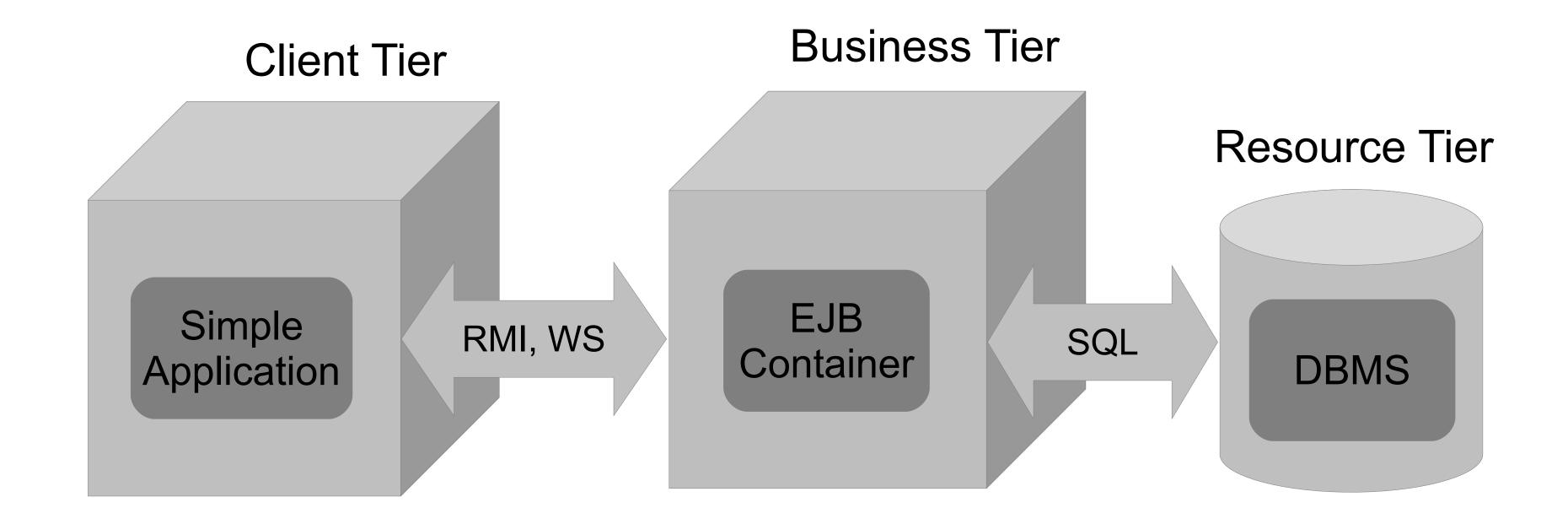


- + rich UI
- + interactive and responsive UI
- + offline support

- upgrade
- management



Mobile Application

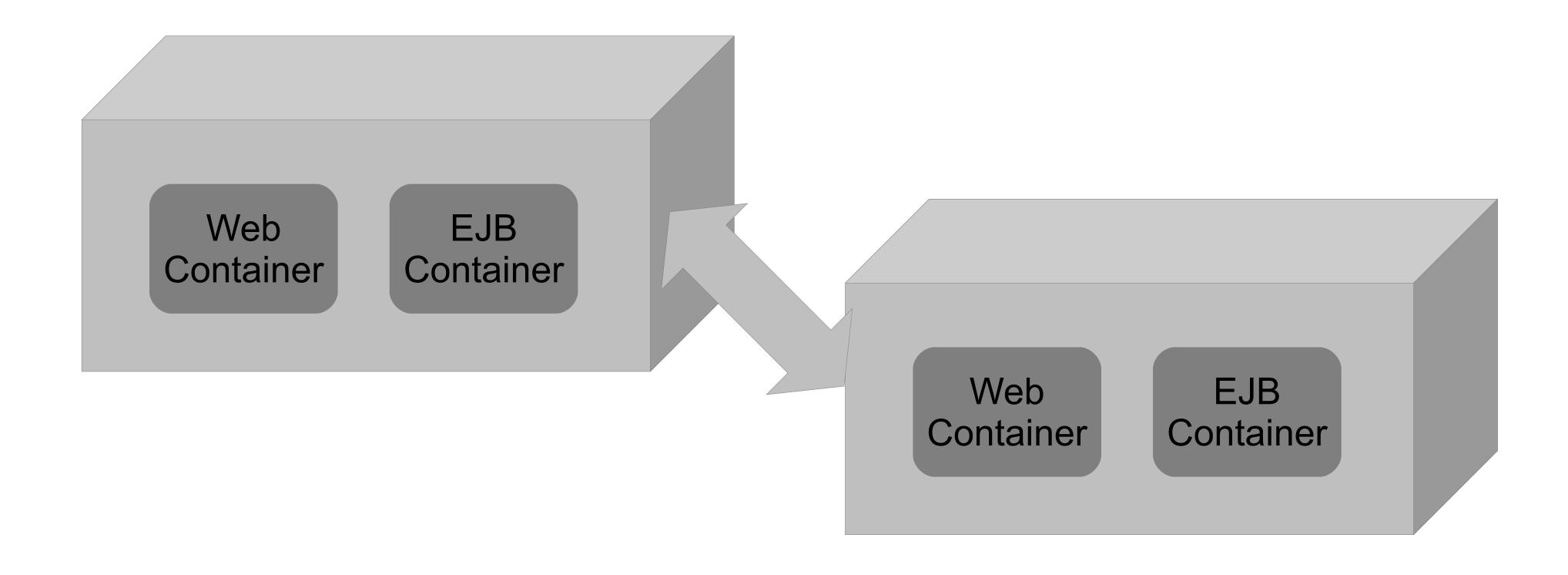


- + support for handheld devices
- + offline support

- simple UI
- upgrade
- management



Service Application



- + loose coupling
- + no UI

- XML processing



Deployment strategy

Deployment patterns

- Client-server deployment
- 3-tier deployment
- 4-tier deployment
- Load-balanced cluster
- Failover cluster



Technologies

What should you consider?

- Application type
- Deployment topology
- Architecture style
- Organization policies
- Infrastructure limitations
- Team skills



Systemic qualities

- What are the key systemic qualities?
- What are the requirements for these qualities? Are they quantifiable?
- What are the acceptance criteria for these qualities?
- Tradeoffs: e.g. security vs. performance, availability vs. manageability

Crosscutting concerns

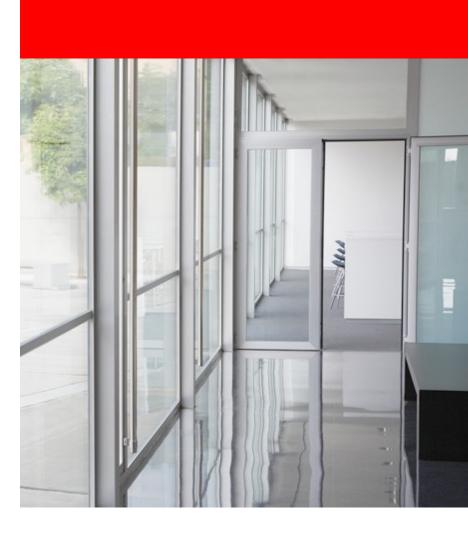
Crosscutting concerns are key areas that are not related to a specific layer. For example:

- Logging
- Authentication and authorization
- Exception management
- Communication
- Caching



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JEE profiles

Full profile vs. Web profile:

- EJB Lite (no MDB, no remote beans, no EJB timers,...)
- Java Message Service
- Java Mail
- Connector
- Web Services (JAX-WS, JAX-RS)
- JAXB
- JACC
- •



Application server selection criteria

- Is the server compliant with JEE 6?
- What are the license costs? Is technical support available?
- What version of JRE is the server running on? Can JRE be upgraded?
- What are the published values for systemic qualities (scalability, availability,...)?
- Can you run multiple instances on a single physical server (virtual servers)?
- Does the server support remote application monitoring?
- How flexible the server is? For example, can you tune the number of threads?
- Does the application server support clustering?



Final question

Are you a JEE architect yet?





Questions & answers

