第2章 软件体系结构风格 补充内容--JavaEE Tutorial

- 2.1 分布式多层应用系统
- 2.2 JavaEE Containers
- 2.3 JavaEE Application Assembly and Deployment
- 2.4 Packaging Applications
- 2.5 case:Library Application

内容来源于Sun <<JavaEE tutorial>>

- 2.1分布式多层应用系统.
- 1) JavaEE 平台是分布式多层应用系统模型(distributed multitiered application model)

下图图示了两个JavaEE应用系统被划分成多层的例子.

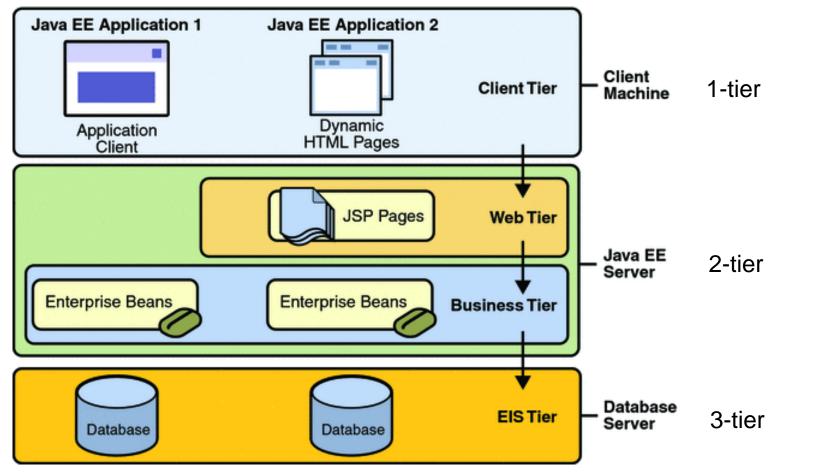


Figure 2-1 Multitiered Applications

- 2)应用系统模型依据系统功能的不同,逻辑上把应用系统划分成各个组件.
 - 这些组件共同完成系统的功能.
 - 依据组件完成系统功能的差异,这些组件被部署 在JavaEE平台的不同层上.
 - 不同层的组件可安装在不同的机器上.
 - Client-tier components run on the client machine.
 - Web-tier components run on the JavaEE server.
 - Business-tier components run on the JavaEE server.
 - Enterprise information system (EIS)-tier software runs on the EIS server.

在图中,JavaEE应用系统虽然由三层或者四层构成. 但通常来说,根据系统分布在不同的机器上,JavaEE应 用系统被认为由 3 层构成:

- client machines,
- JavaEE server machine,
- database

三层应用系统模型扩展了典型的两层应用系统模型 (client and server model):

- ➤ client and server model: 应用系统部署在 the client application and back-end storage.
- Three-tiered applications model: placing a multithreaded application server between the client application and database

- 2.1.2 JavaEE Components
- 1) JavaEE Components 概述
 - (1)JavaEE应用系统是由组件构成的.
 - (2)一个JavaEE组件是一个包含有一定功能的软件单元,它是由一些相关的文件和类构成.
 - (3) 所有的组件组合在一起构成应用系统,组件与组件之间可以相互通信.

JavaEE规范定义了以下一些JavaEE组件:

- Application clients and applets: components
 - > run on the client
- Java Servlet, JavaServer Faces, and JavaServer Pages
 (JSP): Web components.
 - > run on the server.
- •Enterprise JavaBeans(EJB) components (enterprise beans): business components.
 - run on the server.

JavaEE组件是用java编写的,并且编译过程与其它 java程序一样.

JavaEE组件与标准的java类不同之处在于:

JavaEE组件被打包(assembled)成JavaEE应用系统.

JavaEE组件需要符合JavaEE规范.

JavaEE组件被部署在服务器上,在JavaEE服务器中运行以及由JavaEE服务器管理

2) JavaEE Clients

A JavaEE client can be a Web client or an application client.

Web Clients:

- 一个 Web client由两部分构成:
- (1)动态web页面:各种标记语言 (HTML, XML等等) 由运行在Web tier上的Web components产生的.
- (2)一个Web browser:显示从服务器上接受到的页面.

thin client:不执行heavyweight operations (EJB完成)

- **Application Clients**
- 1)runs on the client machine
- 2)一般是GUI(graphical user interface) ,但命令行式的 Application Clients不需要GUI.
- 3)可以直接访问enterprise beans 注明:如果有安全方面的需求,JavaEE客户端可以通过servlet访问EJB
- 4)可以是non-Java languages(JavaEE平台也可以与之交互).

3) Java Beans Component

- ①Server tier和client tier可以包含JavaBeans component
- ②JavaBeans component: 可以管理application client 与 components running on the JavaEE server 间的数据流,也可以管理server components与 database间的数据流.
- ③JavaBeans components are not considered JavaEE components by the JavaEE specification.
- ④naming and design conventions: get和set方法.

4) JavaEE Server Communications

Figure 2-2说明了可构成client tier的各种元素.

- 1) Client可以直接与JavaEE server 的business tier 通信.
- 2)Client(运行在browser中)可以通过运行在Web tier中的jsp或servlet间接与JavaEE server 的business tier 通

讯.

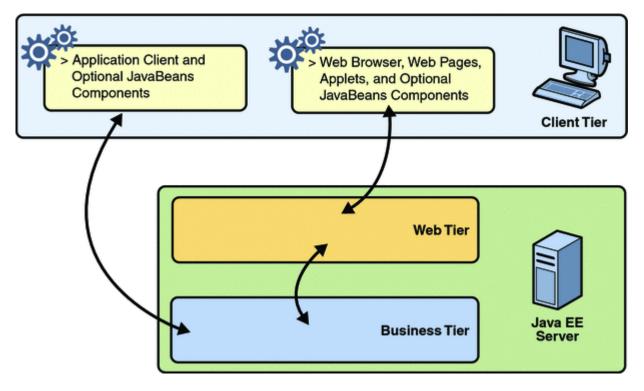


Figure 2-2 Server Communications

- 5) Web Components
 JavaEE Web components可以是servlets、 JSP pages、JavaServer Faces.
 - (1)Servlets是java语言编写的类,它可以动态地处理请求 (requests)和创建响应(responses).
 - (2) JSP pages are text-based documents JSP pages execute as servlets JSP pages allow a more natural approach to creating static content.
 - (3) JavaServer Faces technology builds on servlets and JSP technology and provides a user interface component framework for web applications.

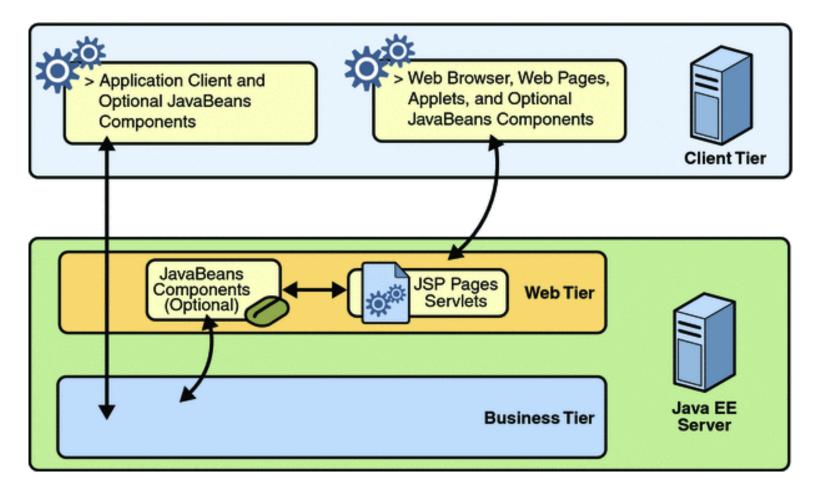


Figure 2-3 Web Tier and JavaEE Application

说明:

在系统assembly 的时候,Static HTML pages 、 applets、Server-side utility classes是和Web components 捆绑在一起的,但是JavaEE specification认为它们不是Web components 的一部分.

HelloWorldServlet.java

HelloWorldJSP.jsp

- 6) Business Components
- (1)Business code是用来解决和处理部分商业领域 (banking, retail, or finance)需求的logic.
- (2)Business code is handled by enterprise beans running in the business tier.

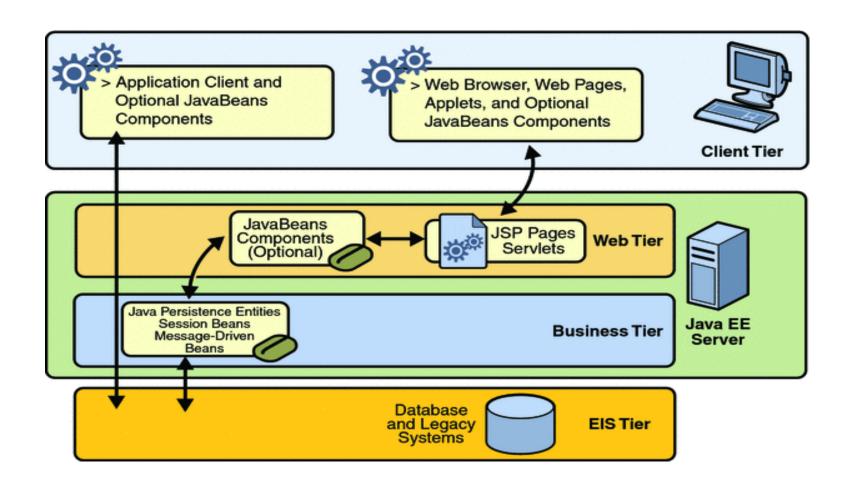


Figure 2-4 Business and EIS Tiers

- (3)三种类型的enterprise beans: session beans, entity beans, and message-driven beans.
 - A session bean represents a transient conversation with a client.

When the client finishes executing, the session bean and its data are gone.

- an entity bean represents persistent data stored in one row of a database table.
 - If the client terminates or if the server shuts down, the underlying services ensure that the entity bean data is saved.

A message-driven bean combines features of a session bean and a Java Message Service ("JMS") message listener, allowing a business component to receive JMS messages asynchronously (异步).

说明:

- (1) entity beans 被 Java persistence API entities替代.
- (2) An entity represents persistent data stored in one row of a database table.

If the client terminates, or if the server shuts down, the persistence manager ensures that the entity data is saved.

7) Enterprise Information System Tier

database

2.2 JavaEE Containers

Business Logic: component
Transaction
state management
multithreading
resource pooling, and
other complex low-level details: ?

Container

Containers are the interface between a component and the low-level platform-specific functionality that supports the component.

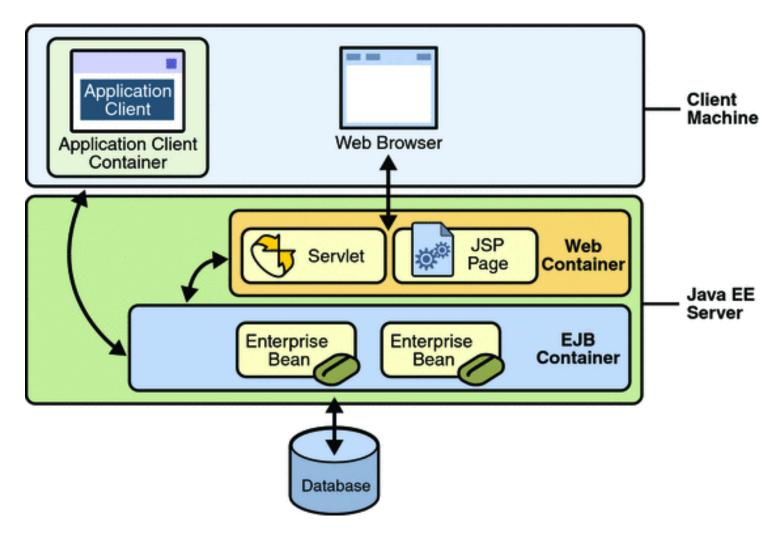


Figure 2-5 JavaEE Server and Containers

2.2.1 Container Services

- 1) a Web, enterprise bean, or application client component必 须被打包成 (assembled)JavaEE module ,该module部署在 container中.
- 2) 打包过程(assembly process)包括每个component及JavaEE application在container中的配置:

定制 JavaEE server 的底层服务支持:

security: 通过配置使得只有授权的用户才能访问相关的组件。 transaction management: 方法中的transaction当作一个原子操作。

Java Naming and Directory Interface (JNDI) lookups: 访问各种命名和目录服务的统一接口。

remote connectivity:访问EJB就像访问本地对象一样。

说明: Container也包含一些不可配置的services:

- (1) enterprise bean and servlet life cycles,
- (2) database connection resource pooling,
- (3)data persistence, and
- (4)access to the JavaEE platform APIs

2.2.2 Container Types

部署过程: 安装components 于Container中.

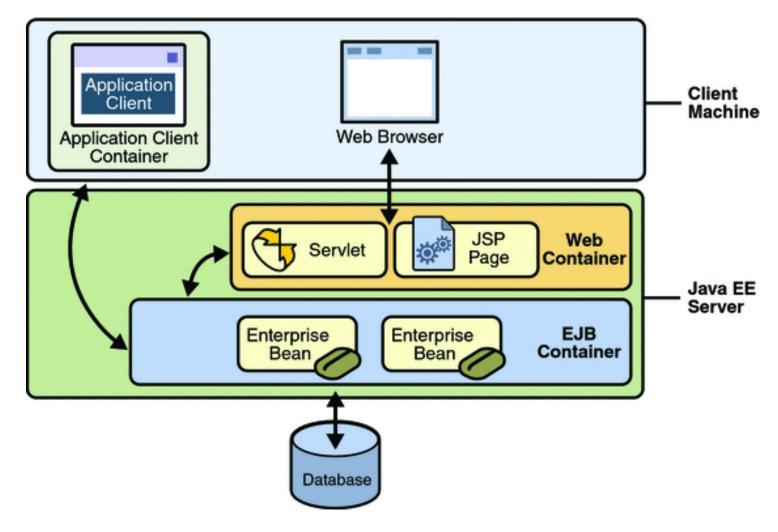


Figure 2-5 JavaEE Server and Containers

1) JavaEE server

The runtime portion of a JavaEE product.

A JavaEE server provides EJB and Web containers.

2) Enterprise JavaBeans (EJB) container

Manages the execution of enterprise beans for JavaEE applications.

Enterprise beans and their container run on the JavaEE server.

3) Web container

Manages the execution of JSP page and servlet components for JavaEE applications.

Web components and their container run on the JavaEE server.

4) Application client container

Manages the execution of application client components.

Application clients and their container run on the client.

2.3 Java EE Application Assembly and Deployment

• 一个Java EE Application (JavaEE应用系统)被打包成一个或多个标准unit,这些unit能够被部署到JavaEE服务器中。

每个 unit 包含:

- 1)一个或多个components (EJB, JSP page, servlet, applet)
- 2)一个可选择的 deployment descriptor: 用来描述unit的内容。
- 部署(Deployment): 一般通过部署工具完成。

部署的目的: specify location-specific information

如: 能够访问unit的local users

local database的名字。

一旦部署完成,应用系统就可运行。

2.4 Packaging Applications

2.4.1 Java EE application 以EAR (Enterprise Archive)文件部署在服务器中。

EAR文件: 由Java EE modules 、 deployment descriptors构成。

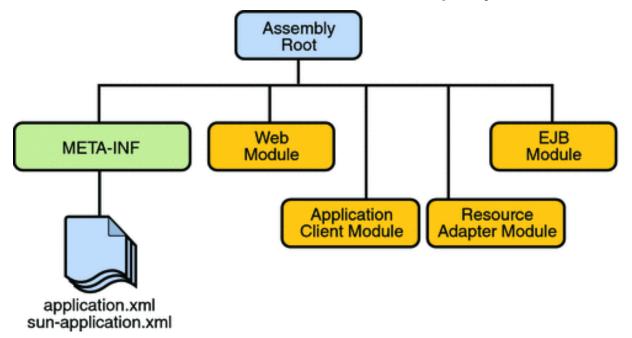


FIGURE 2-6 EAR File Structure

deployment descriptor: 描述an application, a module, or a component 的部署设置。

2.4.2 Java EE module:

- 1)由一个或多个Java EE components、一个 component deployment descriptor构成。
- 2) 可以作为一个独立的运行模块(*stand-alone* module)部署 在服务器。
- 3) 类型:

EJB modules: EJB类和EJB部署文件.

被打包为jar文件

Web modules: servlet, JSP, 公共类, GIF、HTML和WEB部署文件。

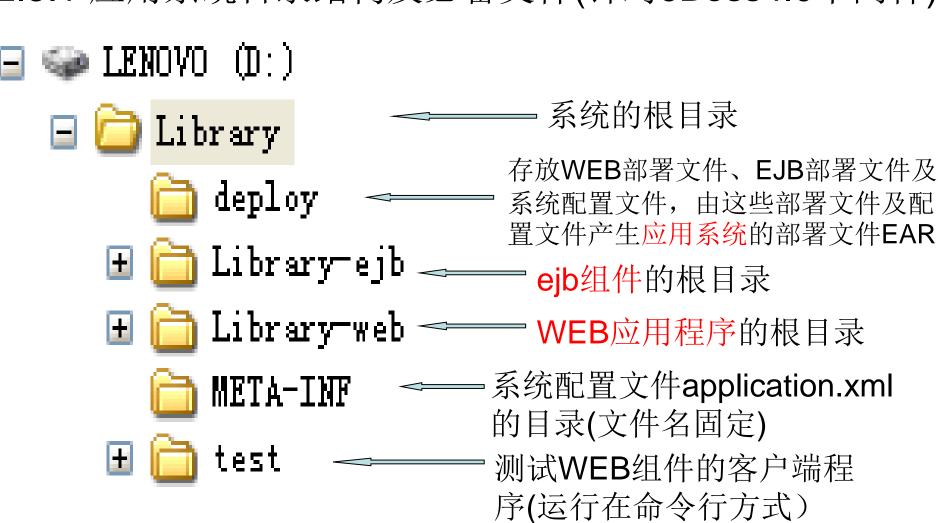
被打包为war文件

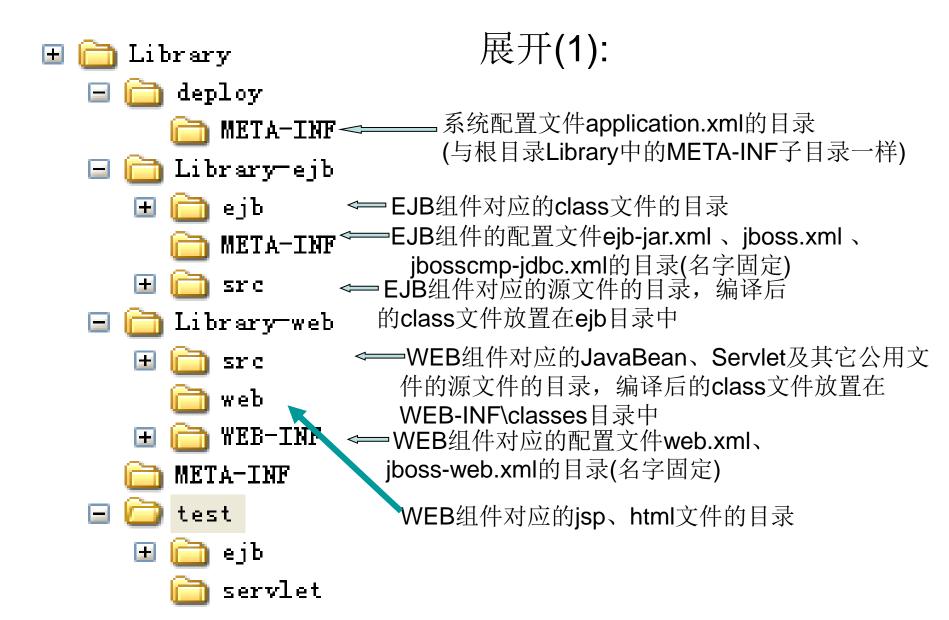
Application client modules: 类和application client部署文件 被打包为jar文件

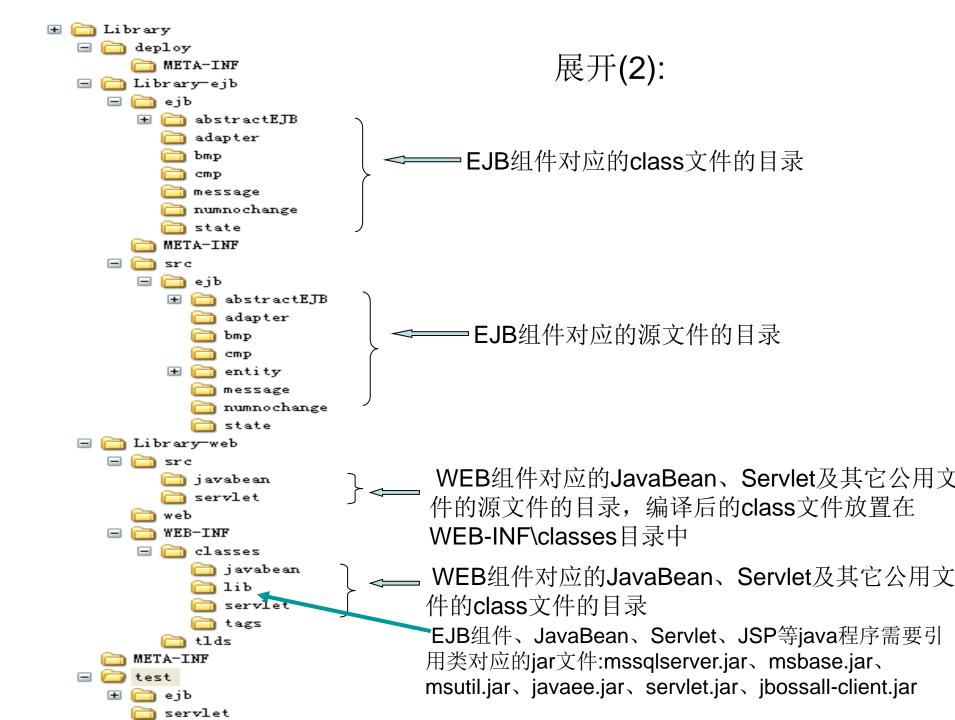
Resource adapter modules: interfaces, classes, native libraries, and other documentation, resource adapter部署文件.
被打包为rar文件

2.5 case:Library Application

2.5.1 应用系统目录结构及必备文件(针对JBoss4.0中间件)







附录: Java EE 5 APIs

