

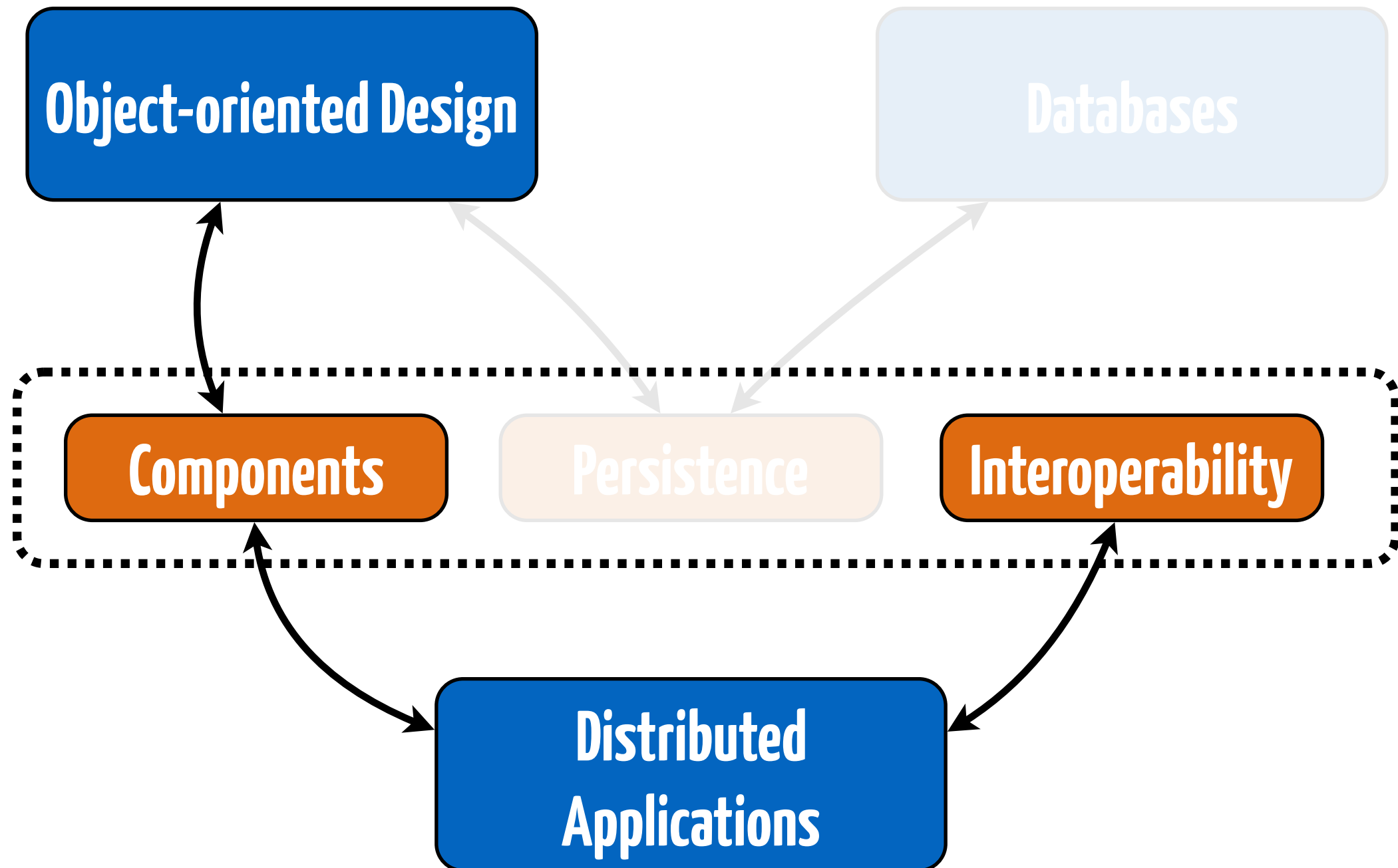


Domain Layer & EJBs: Developing **Session Beans**

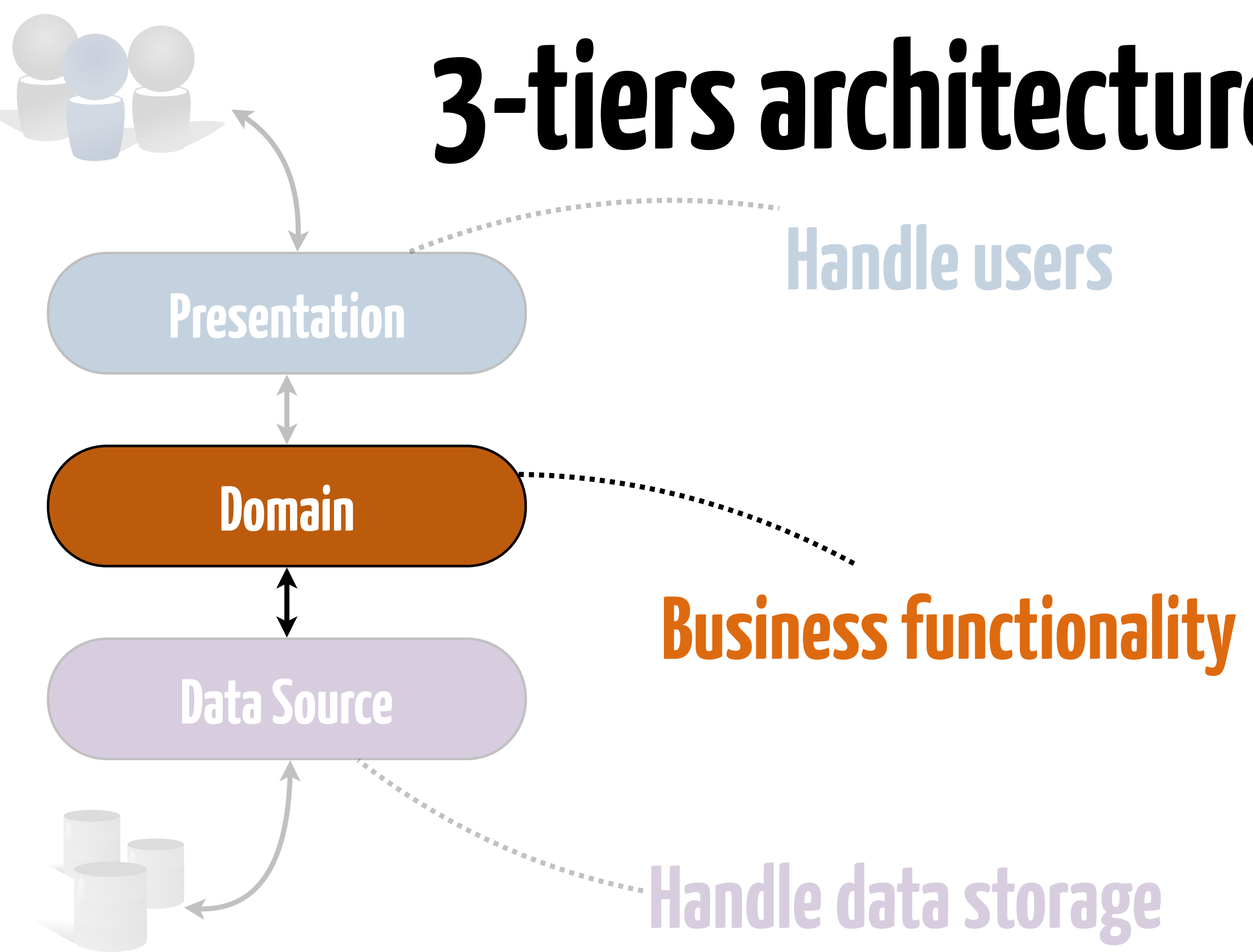
Sébastien Mosser

Lecture #2.2, 01.03.2018

Applications Server: Dependencies



3-tiers architecture



1

Principles

State(less|ful) beans

2

3

Example

Principles



Rule of Thumb

Domain Bean interfaces as **Verbs**

DataSource Beans as **Nouns**

Domain



Place bid



View bids



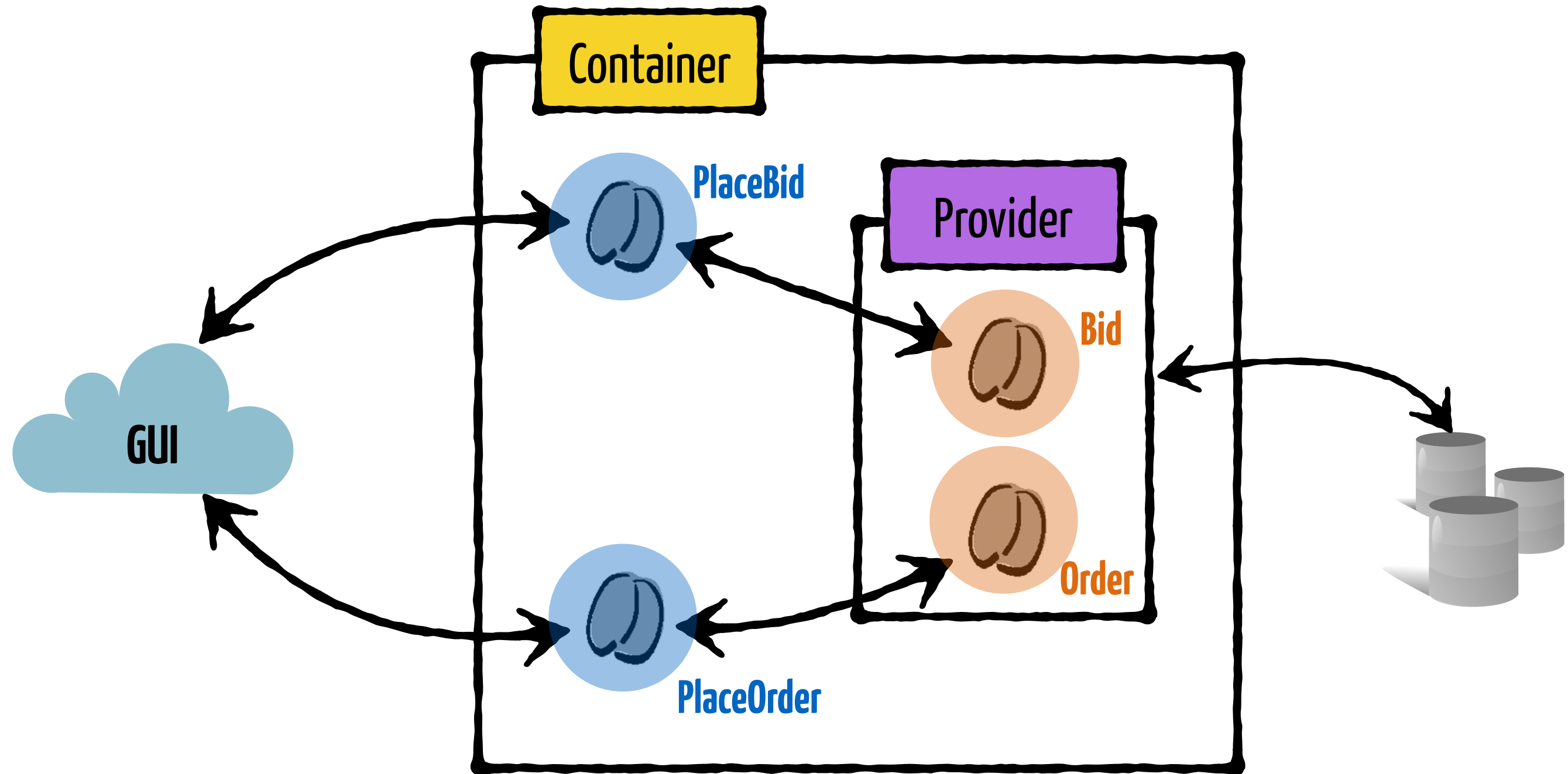
Delete bid

DataSource



Bids

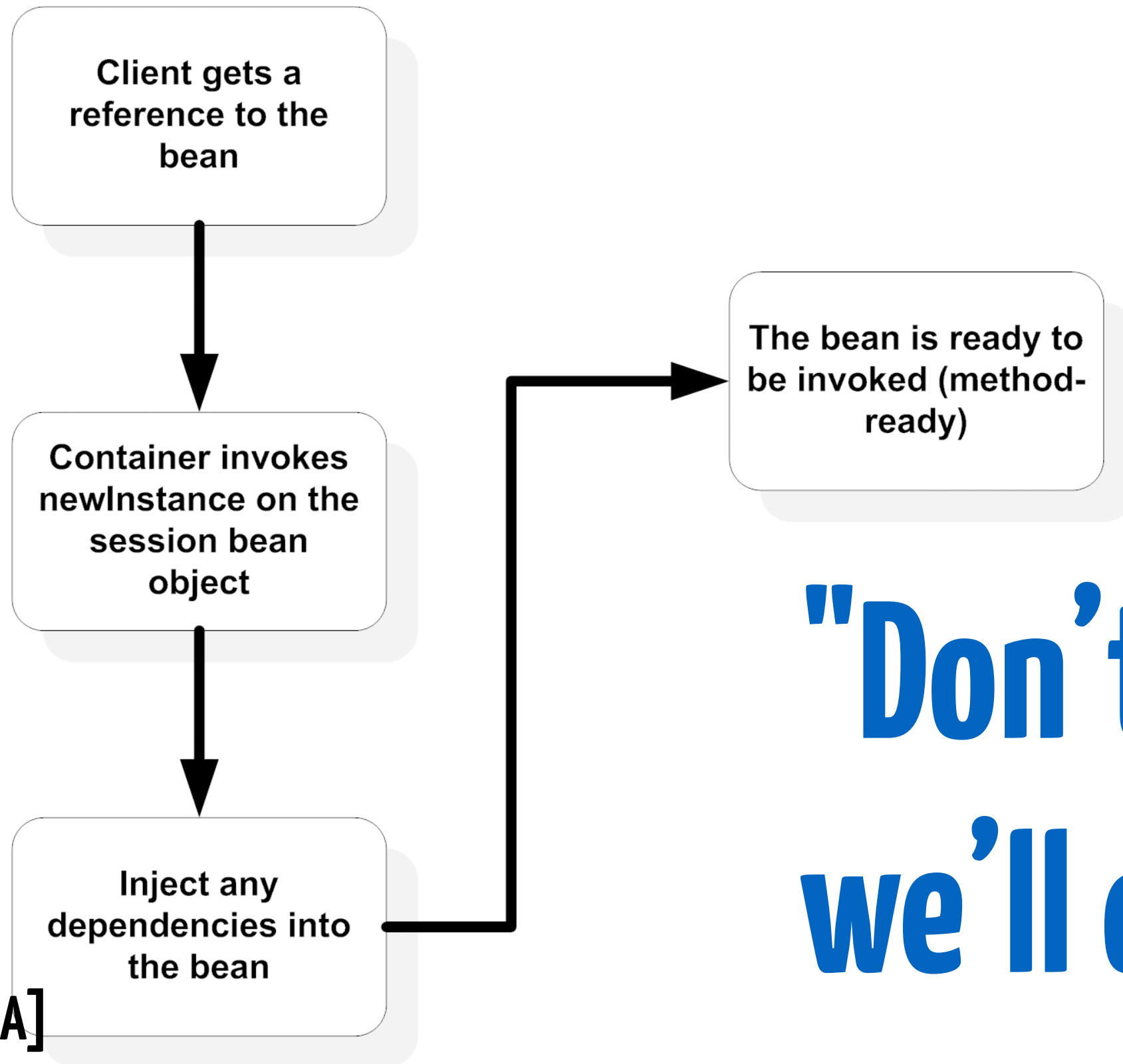
Client **never calls** a datasource directly



You'll **never** instantiate a domain bean.

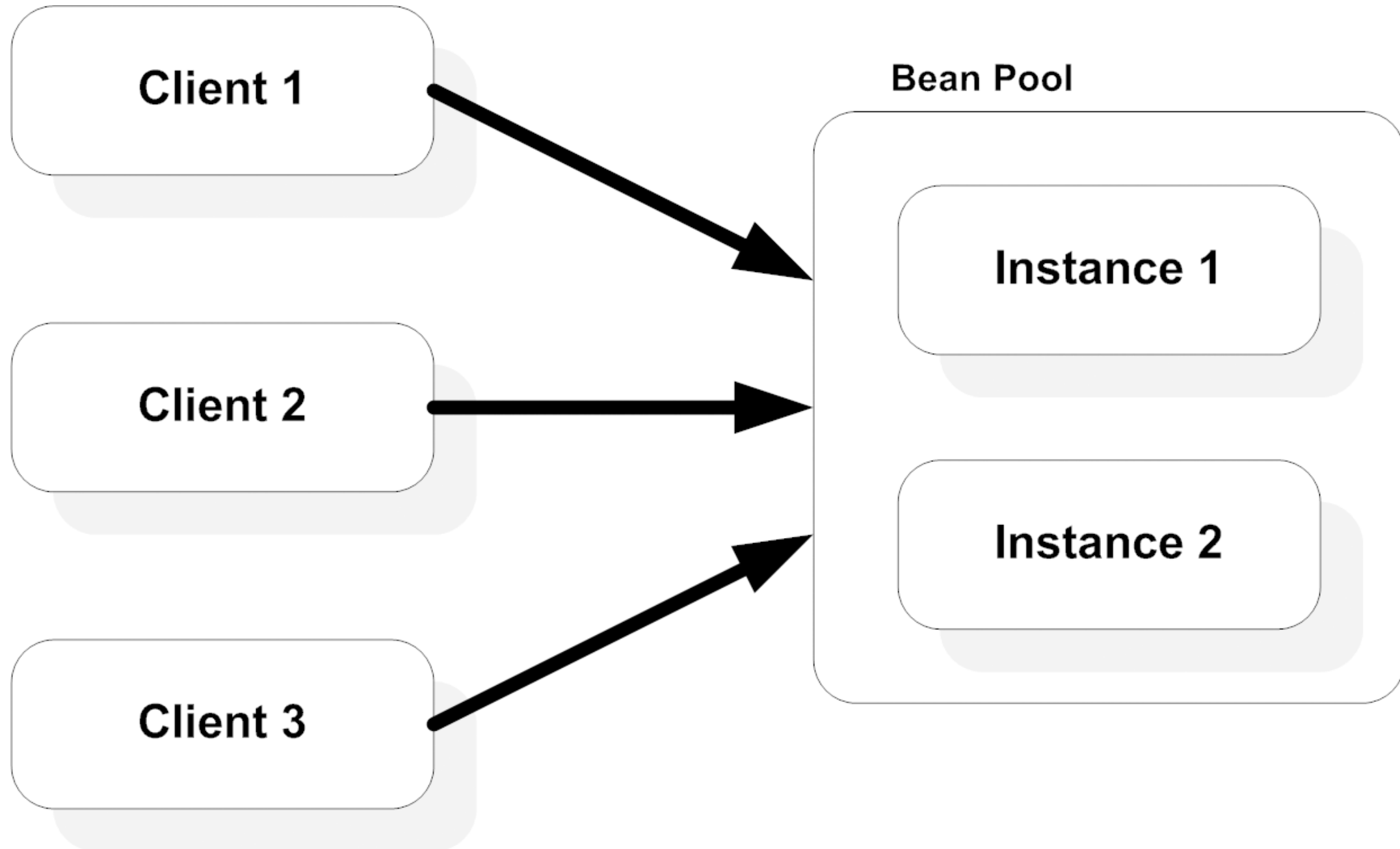
NEVER

EJB's Lifecycle: **Inversion of Control**

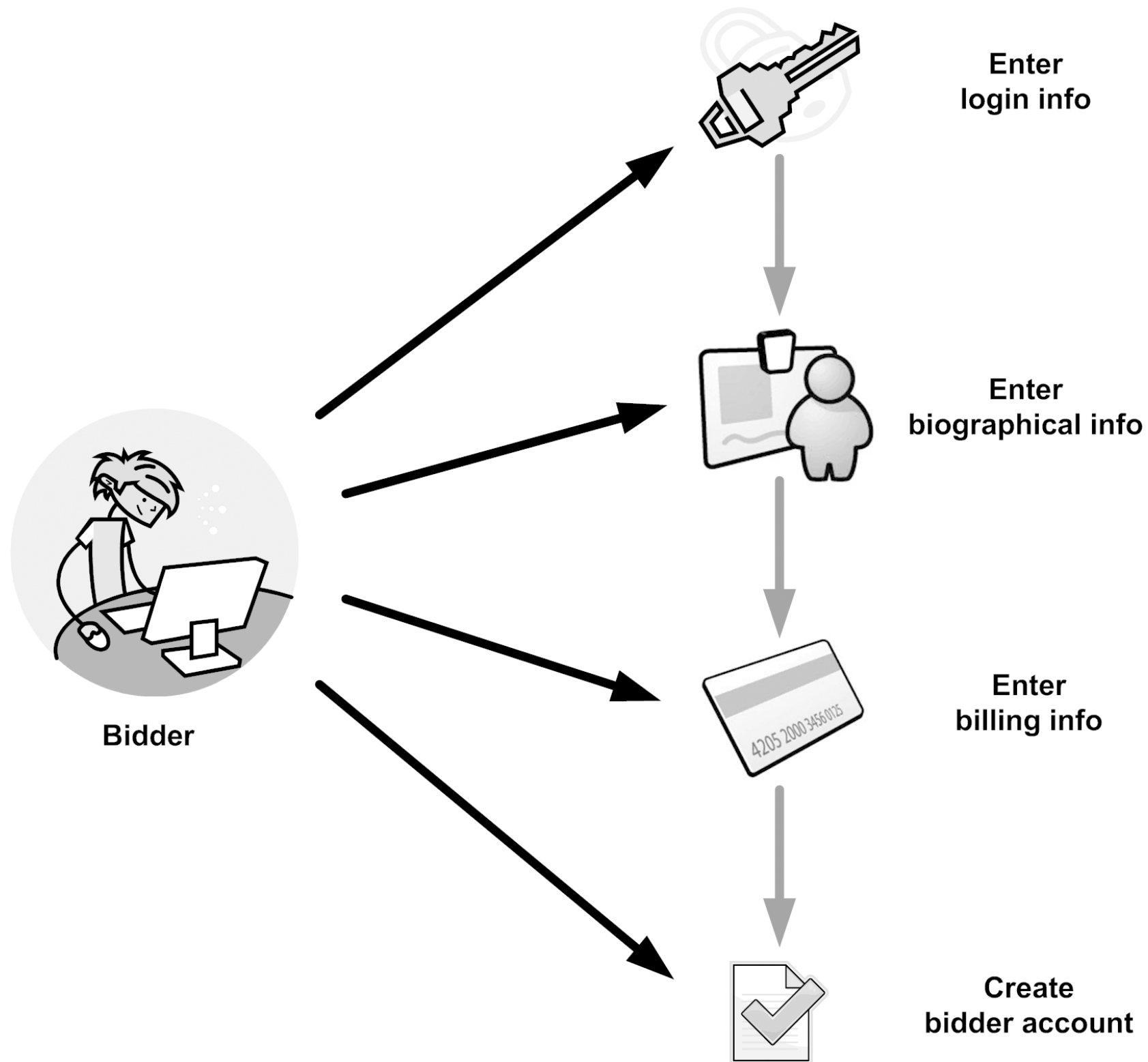


**"Don't call us,
we'll call you"**

EJBs live in a "pool"



Domain beans live during a **Session**



**State(less|ful)
beans**



Stateless beans : POJO + Annotations



Interface

```
public interface PetManager {  
    public Pet create(String name);  
}
```

@Stateless

```
public class PetManagerBean implements PetManager {
```

@PersistenceContext

```
EntityManager entityManager;
```

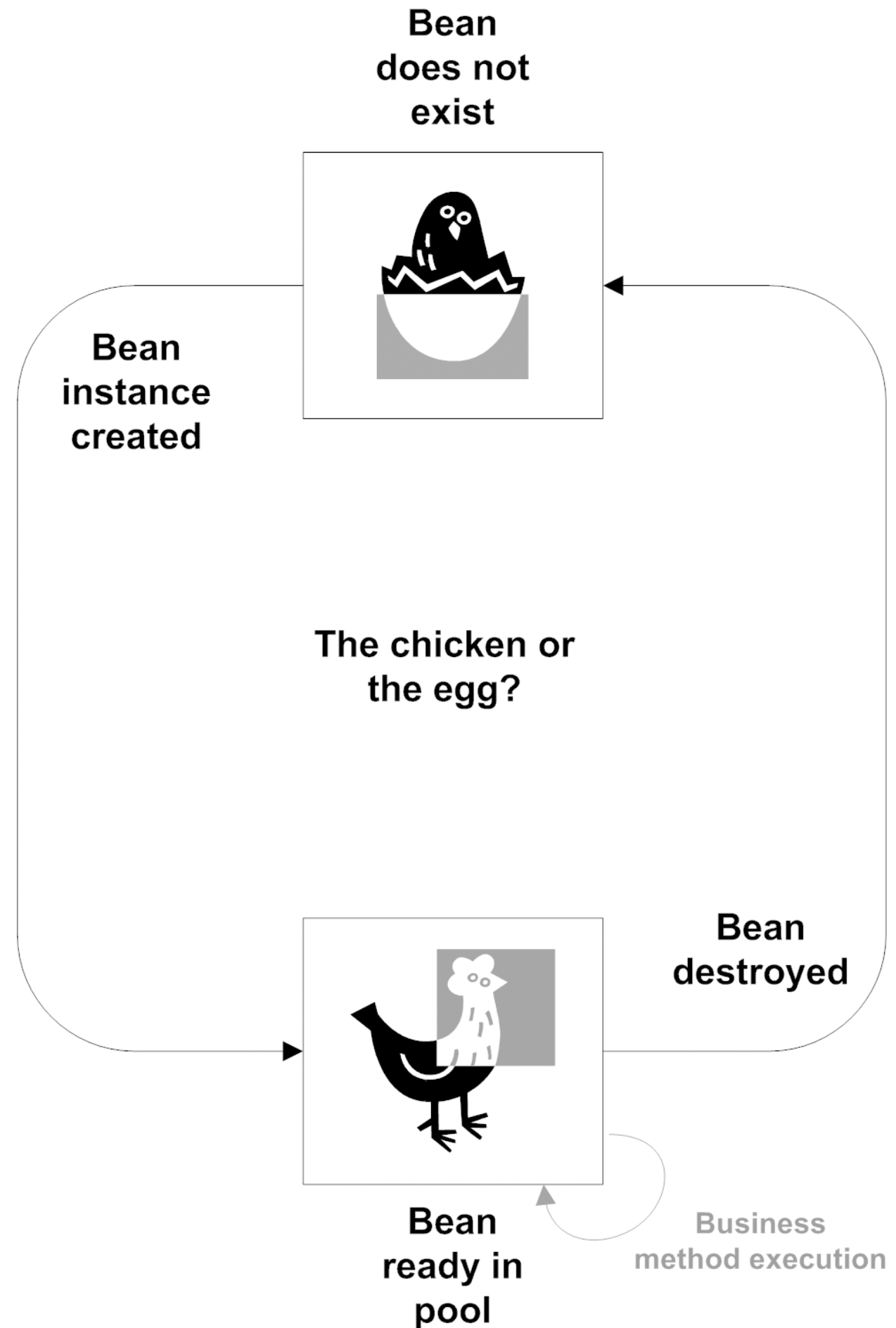
@Override

```
public Pet create(String name) {  
    Pet p = new Pet(name);  
    entityManager.persist(p);  
    return p;  
}
```

```
}
```

Lifecycle

**Handled by
the container**



Lifecycle **Hooks**: Construct, Destroy

@PostConstruct

```
public void initialize() {  
    System.out.println("Initializing PetManager");  
}
```

@PreDestroy

```
public void cleanup() {  
    System.out.println("Destroying PetManager");  
}
```

Consuming a Bean: Inversion of Control

@EJB

```
private PetManager manager;
```

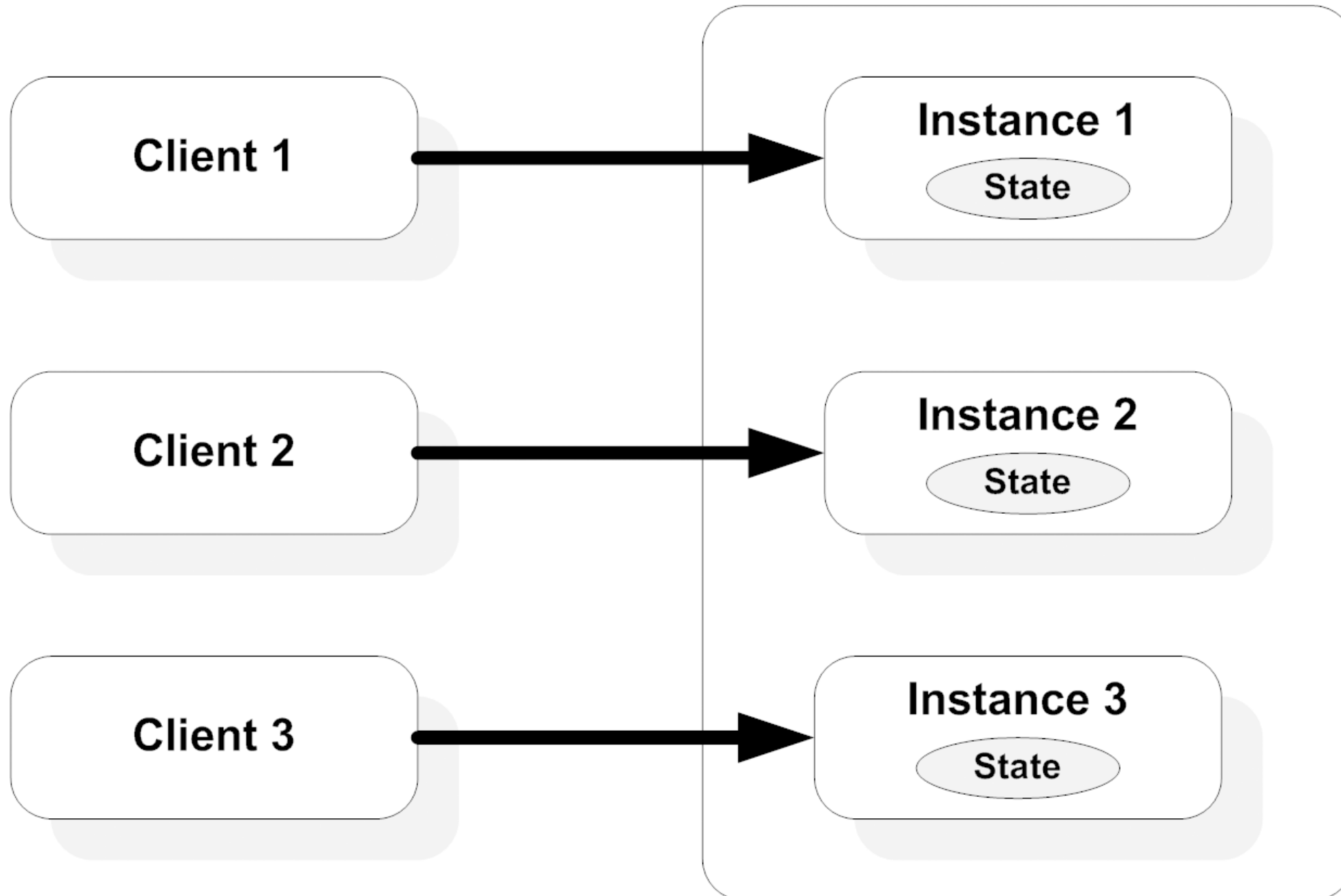
Interface



@Test

```
public void testCreation() throws Exception {  
    Pet jinx = manager.create("Jinx");  
    assertEquals(jinx.name, "Jinx");  
}
```


Maintaining **States** during **Sessions**



Stateful Bean:Classical Interface

```
public interface PetCart {  
  
    public void addPet(Pet p);  
  
    public List<Pet> getContents();  
  
}
```

@Stateful

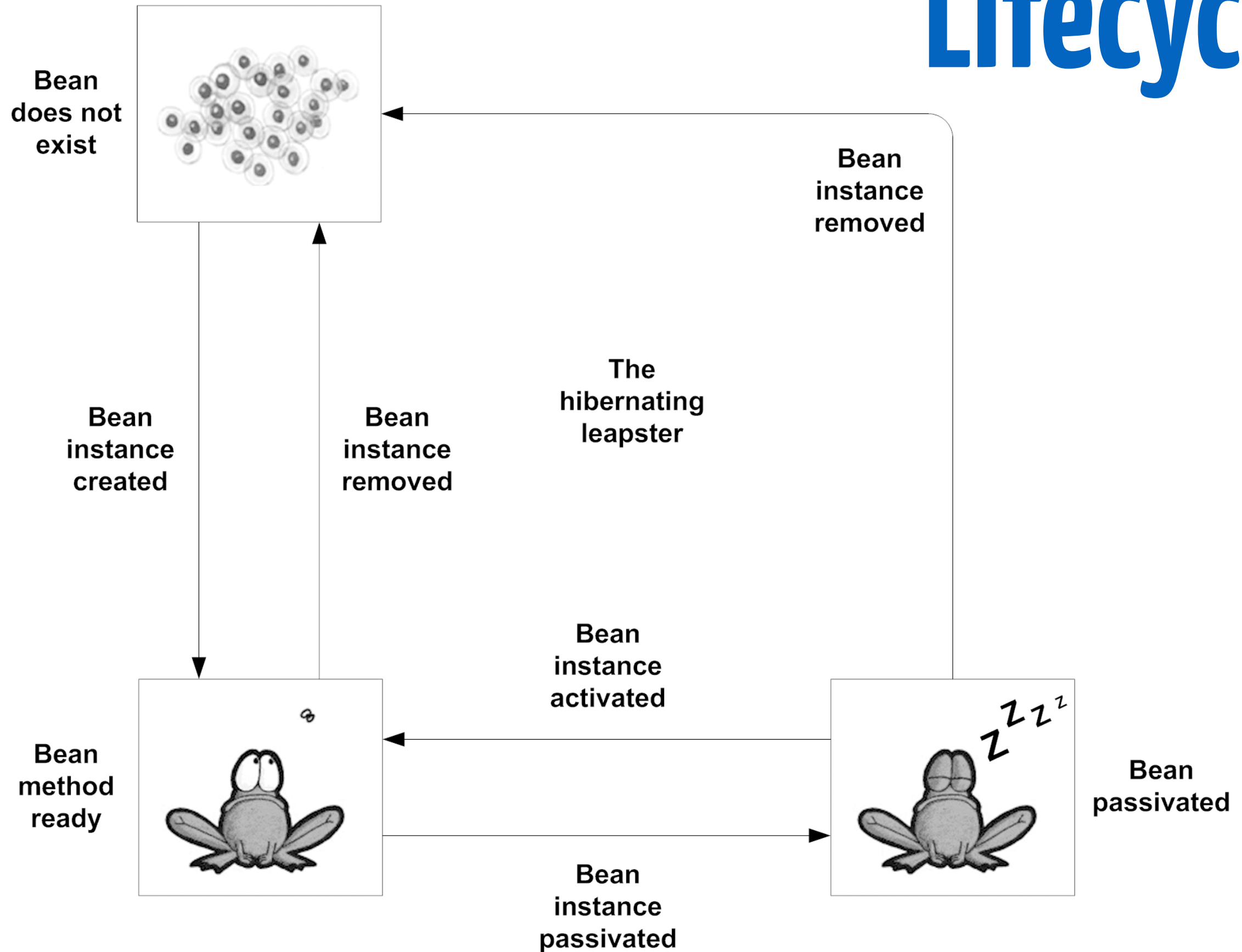
```
public class PetCartBean implements PetCart {

    private ArrayList<Pet> _contents =
        new ArrayList<Pet>();

    @Override
    public void addPet(Pet p) {
        _contents.add(p);
    }

    @Override
    public List<Pet> getContents() {
        return _contents;
    }
}
```

Lifecycle



Lifecycle **Hooks**: Stateless + Passivate

@PostConstruct

@PreDestroy

@PrePassivate

@PostActivate

Stateless versus Stateful beans

Features	Stateless	Stateful
Conversational state	No	Yes
Pooling	Yes	No
Performance problems	Unlikely	Possible
Lifecycle events	PostConstruct, PreDestroy	PostConstruct, PreDestroy, PrePassivate, PostActivate
Timer (discussed in chapter 5)	Yes	No
SessionSynchronization for transactions (discussed in chapter 6)	No	Yes
Web services	Yes	No
Extended PersistenceContext (discussed in chapter 9)	No	Yes

#TeamStateless

versus

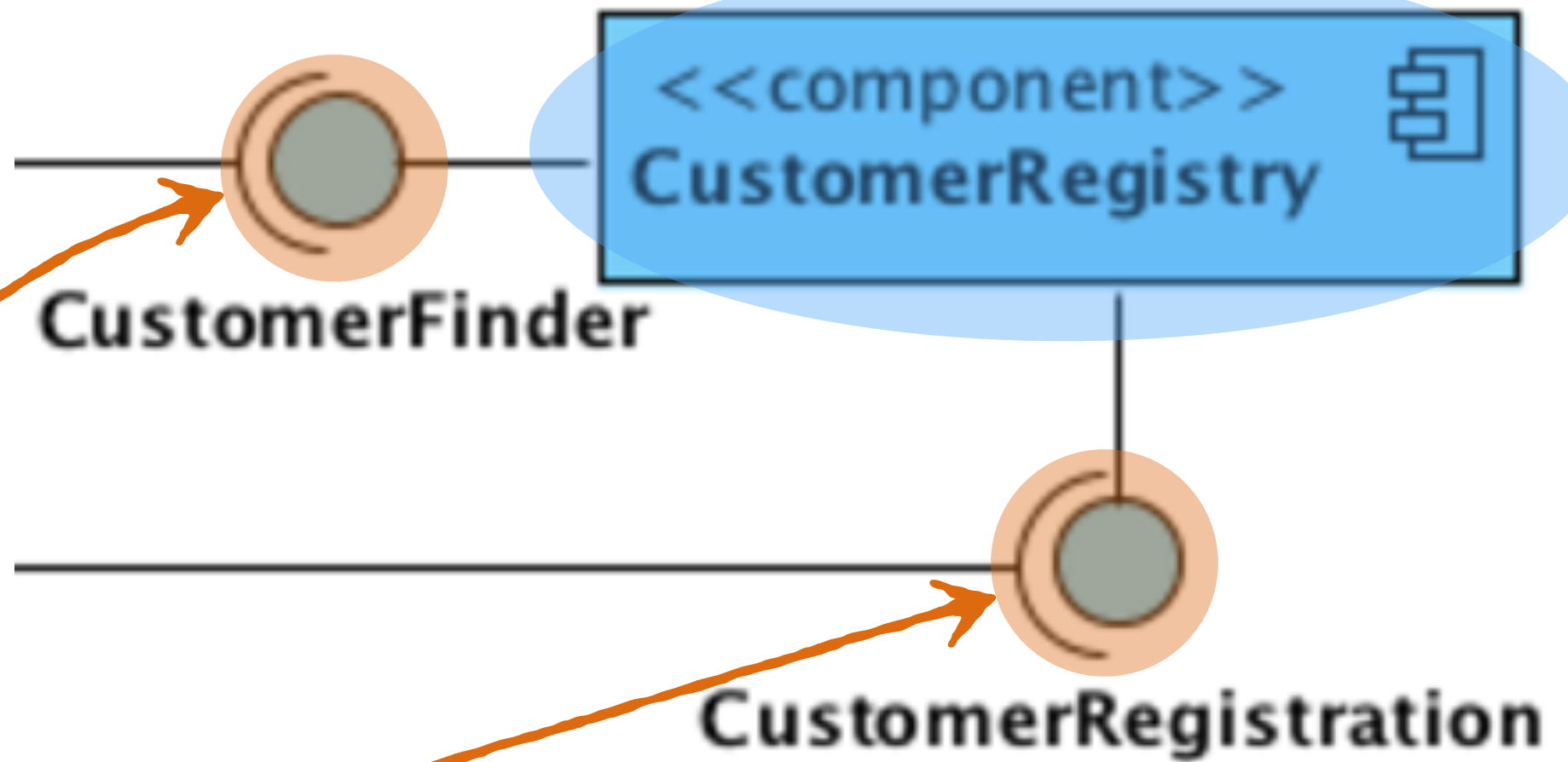
#TeamStateful



Example



Stateless Bean



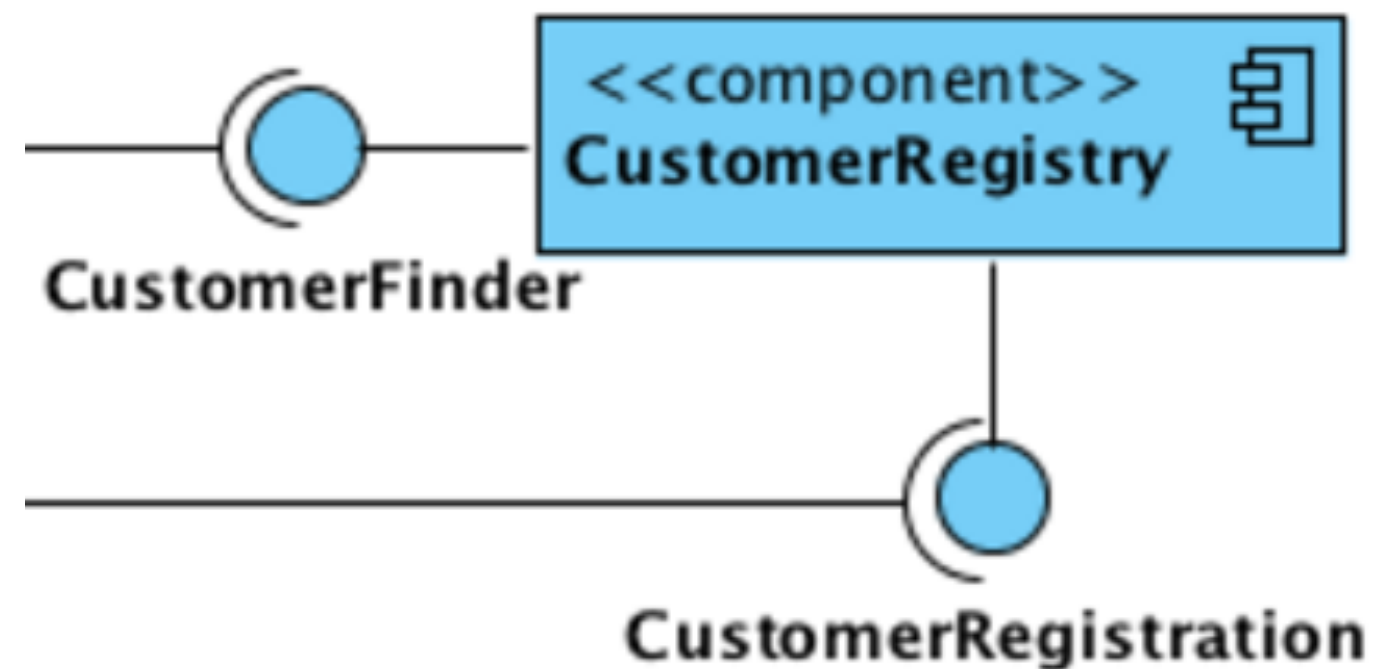
Interface

@Local

```
public interface CustomerFinder {
```

```
    Optional<Customer> findByName(String name);
```

```
}
```



@Local

```
public interface CustomerRegistration {
```

```
    void register(String name, String creditCard)  
        throws AlreadyExistingCustomerException;
```

```
}
```

Inversion of control

```
@Stateless
public class CustomerRegistryBean
    implements CustomerRegistration, CustomerFinder {
```

```
@EJB
```

```
private Database memory;
```

Persistence mock

```
/* Customer Registration implementation */
*****/
```

```
@Override
```

```
public void register(String name, String creditCard)
    throws AlreadyExistingCustomerException {
    if (findByName(name).isPresent())
        throw new AlreadyExistingCustomerException(name);
    memory.getCustomers().put(name, new Customer(name, creditCard));
}
```

```
/* Customer Finder implementation */
*****/
```

```
@Override
```

```
public Optional<Customer> findByName(String name) {
    if (memory.getCustomers().containsKey(name))
        return Optional.of(memory.getCustomers().get(name));
    else
        return Optional.empty();
}
```

```
}
```

