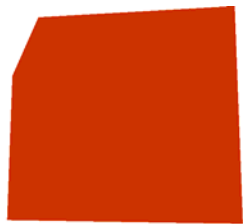


EL4J: Introduction

an mini introduction presentation

by Philipp H. Oser

26.10.2005



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ELCA

- Overview
- Build system: EL4Ant
- Module abstraction
- Remoting
- Other features

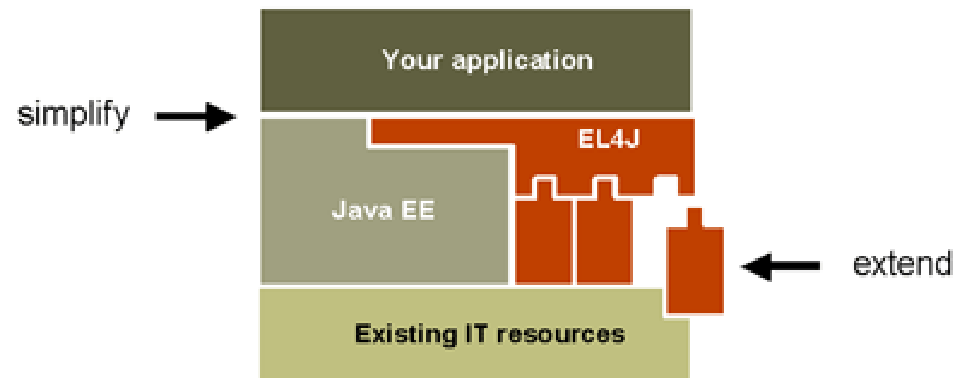


EL4J is the Enterprise Library for the J2EE

It adds incremental enhancements to the Spring Java framework

Initial publication: October 2005

Used in 10+ projects



<http://el4j.sourceforge.net/>



Manages development, build, and run tasks

Uses standard Ant (generates a standard build.xml file)

Module abstraction

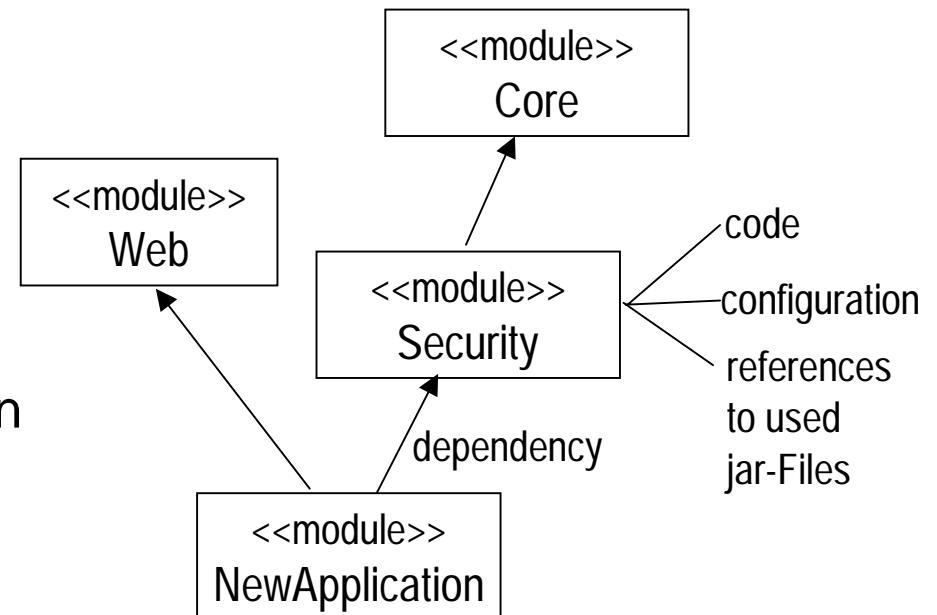
- Organizes code and configuration
- Manages *transitive* dependencies
- Dependencies are taken into account, when launching operation on a module
- Binary and source modules

Light & usable w/o EL4J

Plugin-extendable

Published under
<http://el4ant.sourceforge.net/>

Sample use of modules:



Plugins (basic)

- Compile, run, website
- Javadoc: generate javadoc
- Checkstyle: verify checks on code
- Junit: auto test execution and report
- Emma: code coverage
- J2EE-war: make and deploy war files, control web container
- Eclipse plugin: use from within eclipse, with dependencies

Newer features

- Distributed tests: tests with more than 1 JVM, reuses junit plugin
- Multi-Environment support: say start.web instead of start.tomcat
- ear support
- EJB support (in collaboration with ejbRemoting)
- Manage SQL scripts
- Macker: check code usage rules (e.g. for layering enforcement)



EL4J brings the module abstraction of EL4Ant on the level of spring

- One can split applications in modules
- Each module can have its own code, configuration and dependencies

Rationale:

- Modularity: organize work in smaller sub-parts, to simplify & separate development
- Provide default configuration for modules: reduce complexity
- Dependency management (1): each module lists its requirements (other modules and jar files). These dependencies are then automatically managed (downloaded if needed, added to the classpath, added to deployment packages such as WAR, EAR or zip files)
- Dependency management (2): only resources of the dependent modules are visible (you can e.g. hide server-side jar files during compilation of client-side code, ensure they are not used)



How is the module abstraction implemented?

- the module abstraction of EL4Ant (the build system)
- the ModuleApplicationContext (a light wrapper for the standard Spring application context, this is optional)
- a convention on how to organize configuration information within each module



POJO remoting with SOAP and EJB

- Don't write a EJB session bean facade by hand for POJOs

Implicit context passing (optional)

- Add implicit information to remote calls -- transparent for the user
- Sample usage: security context, performance measurement data, identity on whose behalf we make a request, ...

Simplification in the remoting configuration

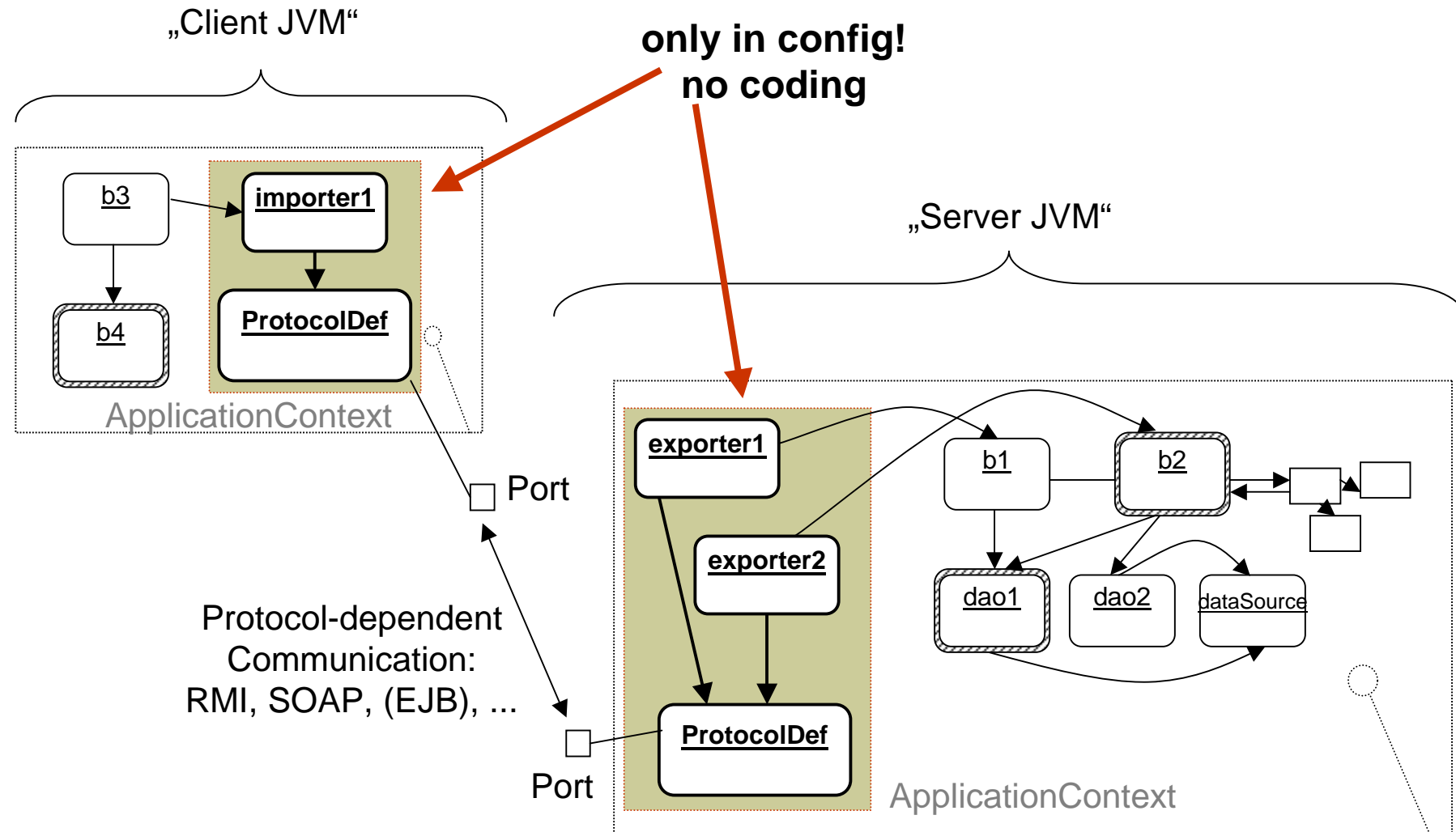
- Make switching between protocols easier

Documentation of remoting semantics



New features: Remoting

8



- No-effort publication of all spring beans and their config to JMX
- Daemon manager to supervise and manage long-running daemons
- An exception handling framework implementing a safety façade
- Various little helpers for the Spring core
- Documentation and guidelines



Agent View [JDMK5.1_r01]

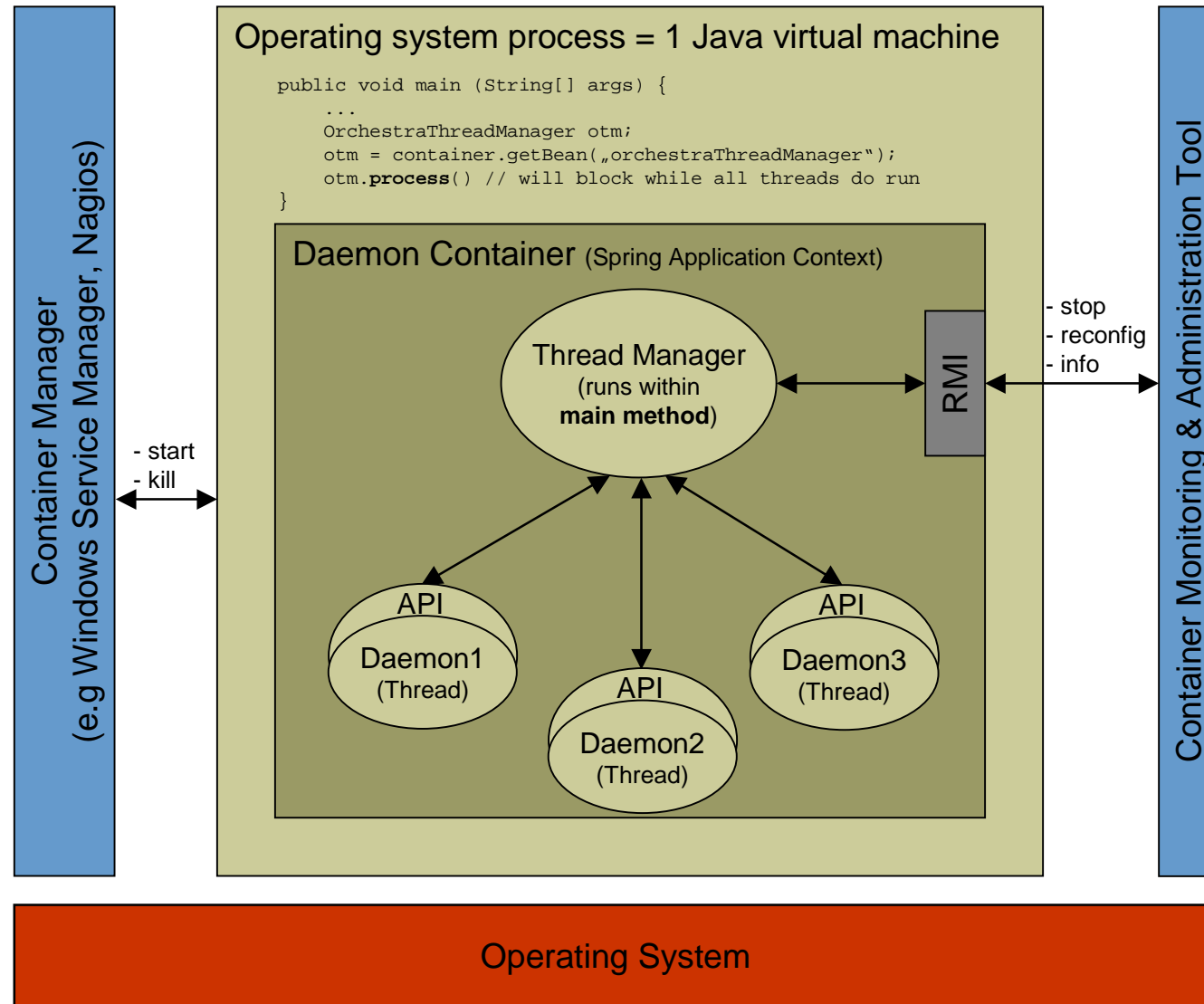
Filter by object name:

This agent is registered on the domain *foobar1*.
This page contains 18 MBean(s). Admin

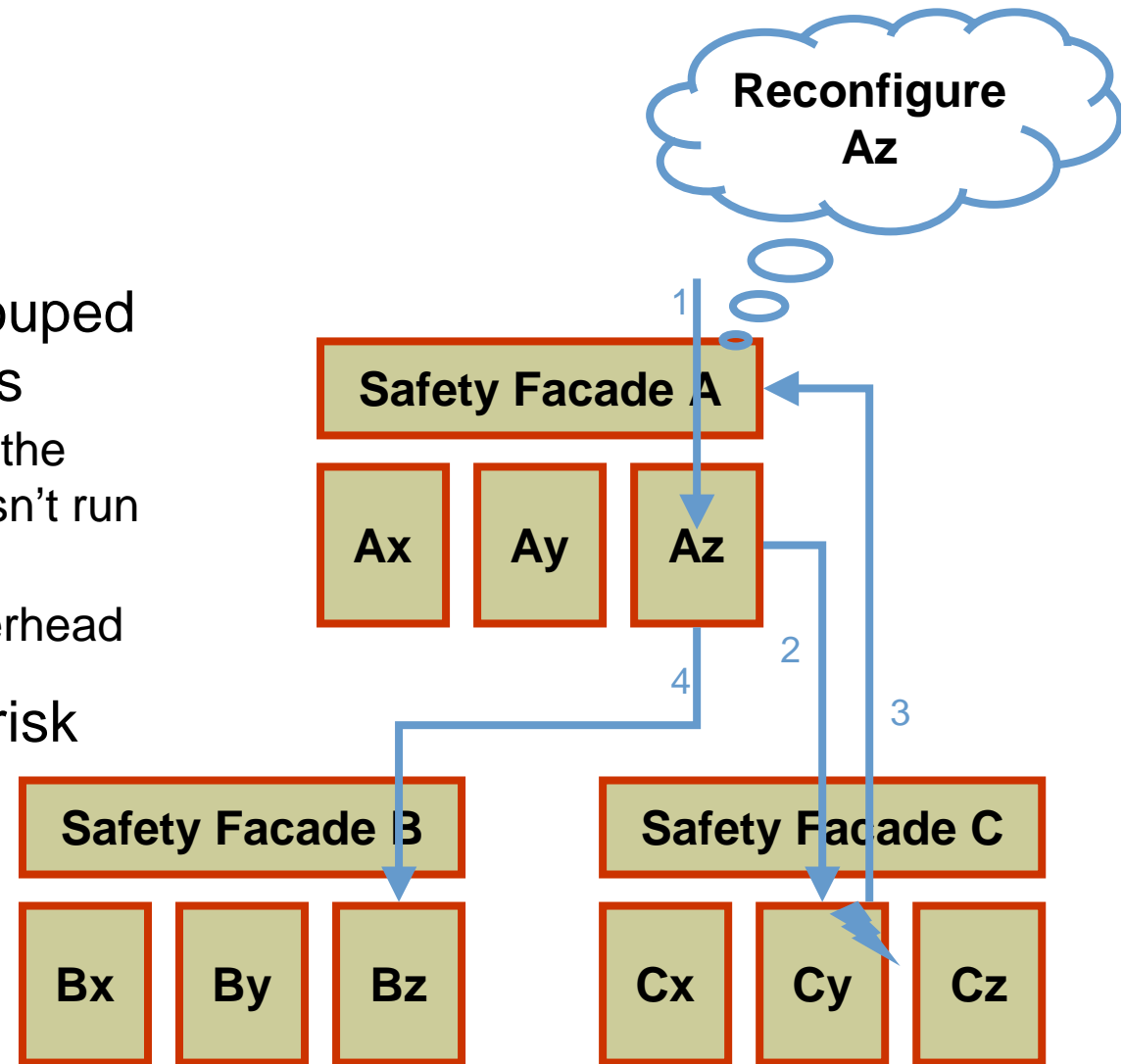
List of registered MBeans by domain:

- ◊ **ApplicationContext**
 - ◆ [name=1 - ch.elca.leaf3.core.context.LeafApplicationContext;hashCode 12285029](#)
 - ◆ [name=2 - ch.elca.leaf3.core.context.LeafApplicationContext;hashCode 29751107](#)
- ◊ **HtmlAdapter**
 - ◆ [name=HtmlAdapter1](#)
 - ◆ [name=HtmlAdapter2](#)
- ◊ **JMIImplementation**
 - ◆ [type=MBeanServerDelegate](#)
- ◊ **JVM-monitor**
 - ◆ [name=root 1](#)
- ◊ **MBean**
 - ◆ [name=foo1](#)
 - ◆ [name=foo2](#)
- ◊ **SpringBean1**
 - ◆ [name=foo1](#)
 - ◆ [name=htmlAdapter](#)
 - ◆ [name=jmxLoader](#)
 - ◆ [name=mBeanExporter](#)
 - ◆ [name=mBeanServer](#)
- ◊ **SpringBean2**
 - ◆ [name=foo2](#)

Done



- Safety façade handles technical exceptions for “normal code”
 - Separation of concern
- Components can be grouped to build risk communities
 - Accessing components of the same risk community doesn't run through the safety facade
 - Reduces performance overhead
- Hierarchies of different risk communities
 - Flexible configuration
 - Autonomic reconfiguration



<http://el4j.sourceforge.net/>

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Thank you for your attention

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