

Software Architecture

Distributed Architecture

Types of Distributed Architecture Style

- Client-server
- Multitier
- Proxy
- Dispatcher (Load Balancer)
- P2P
- Broker
- Service-oriented architecture
- Microservice architecture

Proxy Architecture Style

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Proxy: Synopsis

- The proxy forces method calls to an object to occur indirectly through a proxy object that acts as a surrogate for the other object, delegating method calls to that object
- Proxy objects generally share a common interface or superclass with the service-providing object

Proxy: Context

- Transparent management of another object's services is the basic reason for using a proxy.

transparency :

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- Different types of service management
 - A proxy makes a method that can take a long time to complete appear to return immediately
 - A proxy creates the illusion that an object that exists on a different machine is an ordinary local object (Remote Proxy)
 - A proxy controls access to a service-providing object (Access Proxy)
 - A proxy creates the illusion that a service object exists before it actually does (Virtual Proxy)

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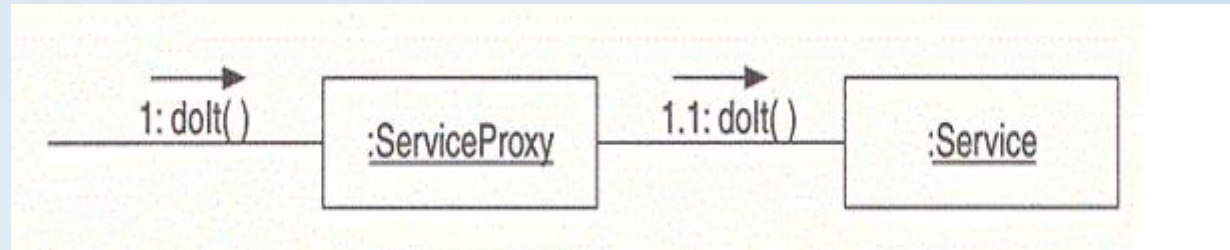
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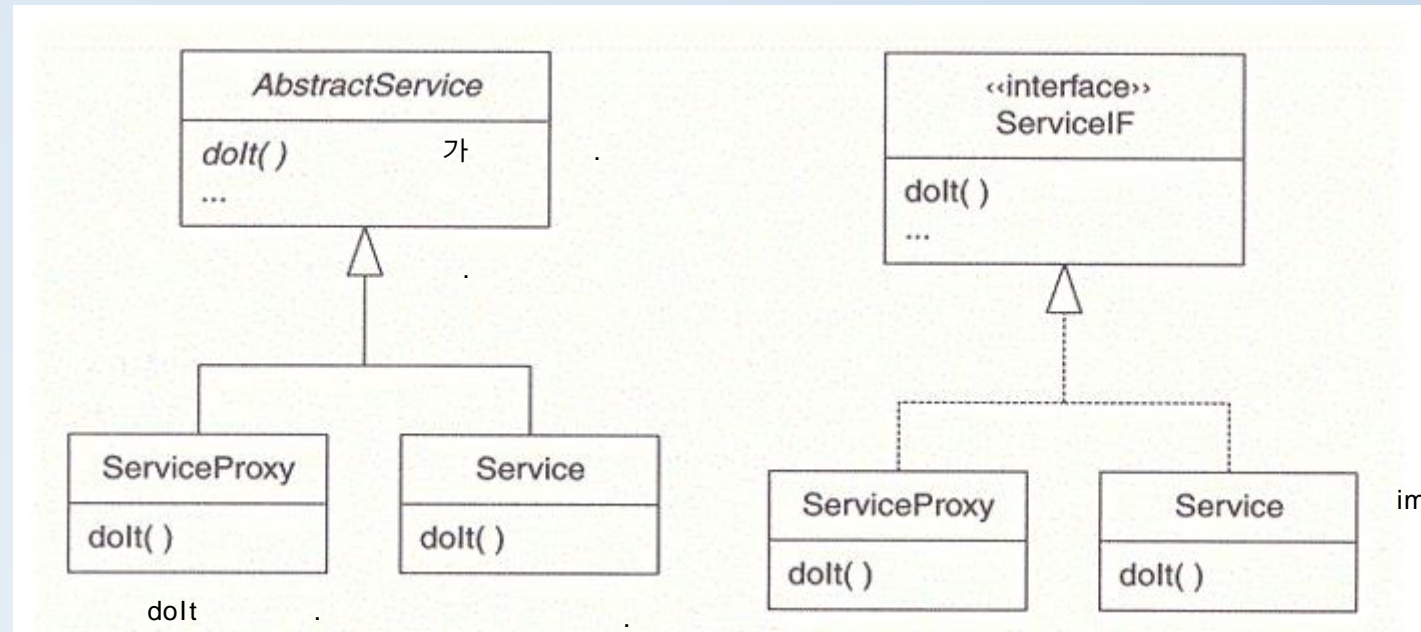
Proxy: Context

- ▶ Method calls through a proxy

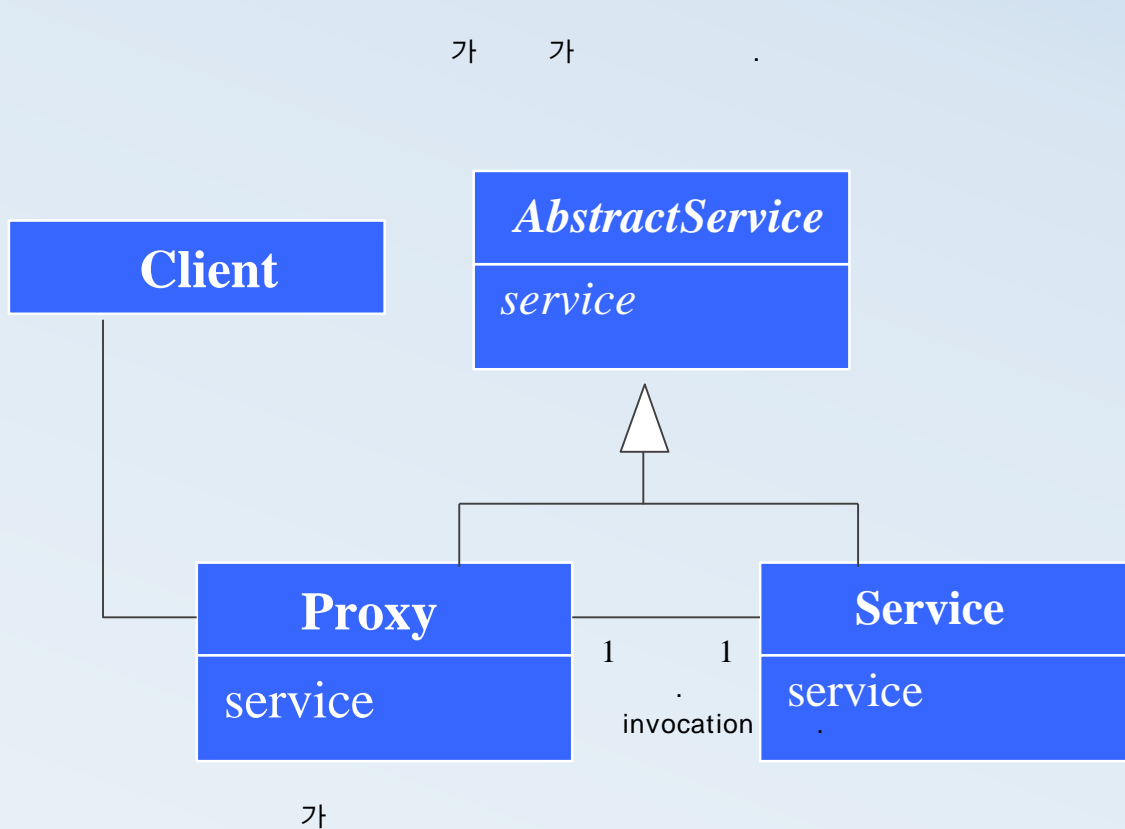


Proxy: Structure 1

▶ Proxy class diagram



Proxy: Structure 2

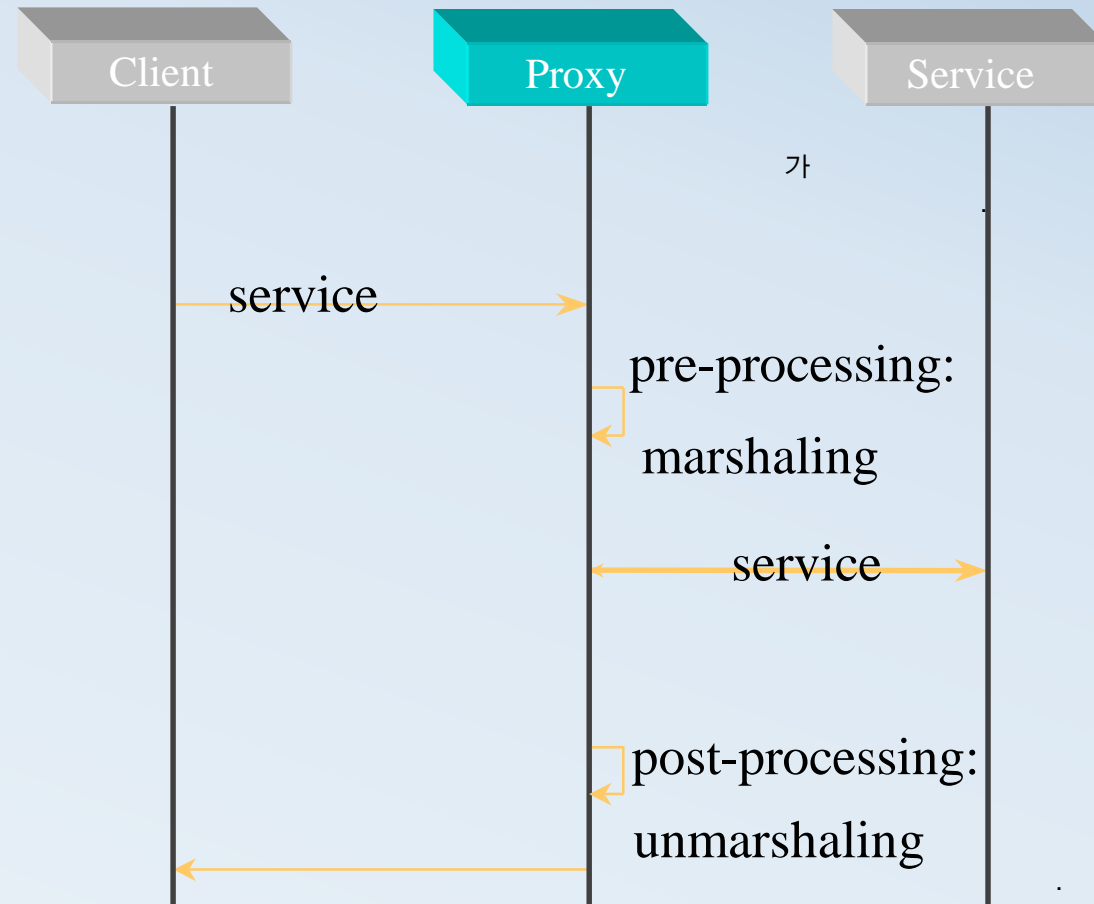


• Solution

(placeholder)

- Provide a placeholder for the object through which clients can access it
- A *Service* implements the object which is not directly accessible.
- A *Proxy* represents the *Service* and ensures the correct access to it. The Proxy offers the same interface as the Service. indirect
- *Clients* use the Proxy to get access to the Service.

Dynamics



Benefits and Liabilities

- Benefits

- Access control to originals.
- Memory savings.
- Performance gaining (cache proxy).
- Separation of housekeeping and functionality.

- ▶ Liabilities

- Potential overkill, if proxies include overly sophisticated functionality.
- Level of indirection.

