

Intro to Web Application Architecture

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Architecture

Architecture is an abstract plan that can include design patterns, modules, and their interactions.

In this course we will focus on

Architecture **Implementation or Realization**

which incorporates

Frameworks - *architected* "physical" structures on which you build your application.

specifically we will use

The **Spring Framework** and **React Framework, Enterprise Application** Development environment for building large scale enterprise applications.

Enterprise Application

Large

- Large-scale, multi-tiered, scalable, reliable, and secure network applications. Designed to solve the problems encountered by large enterprises.

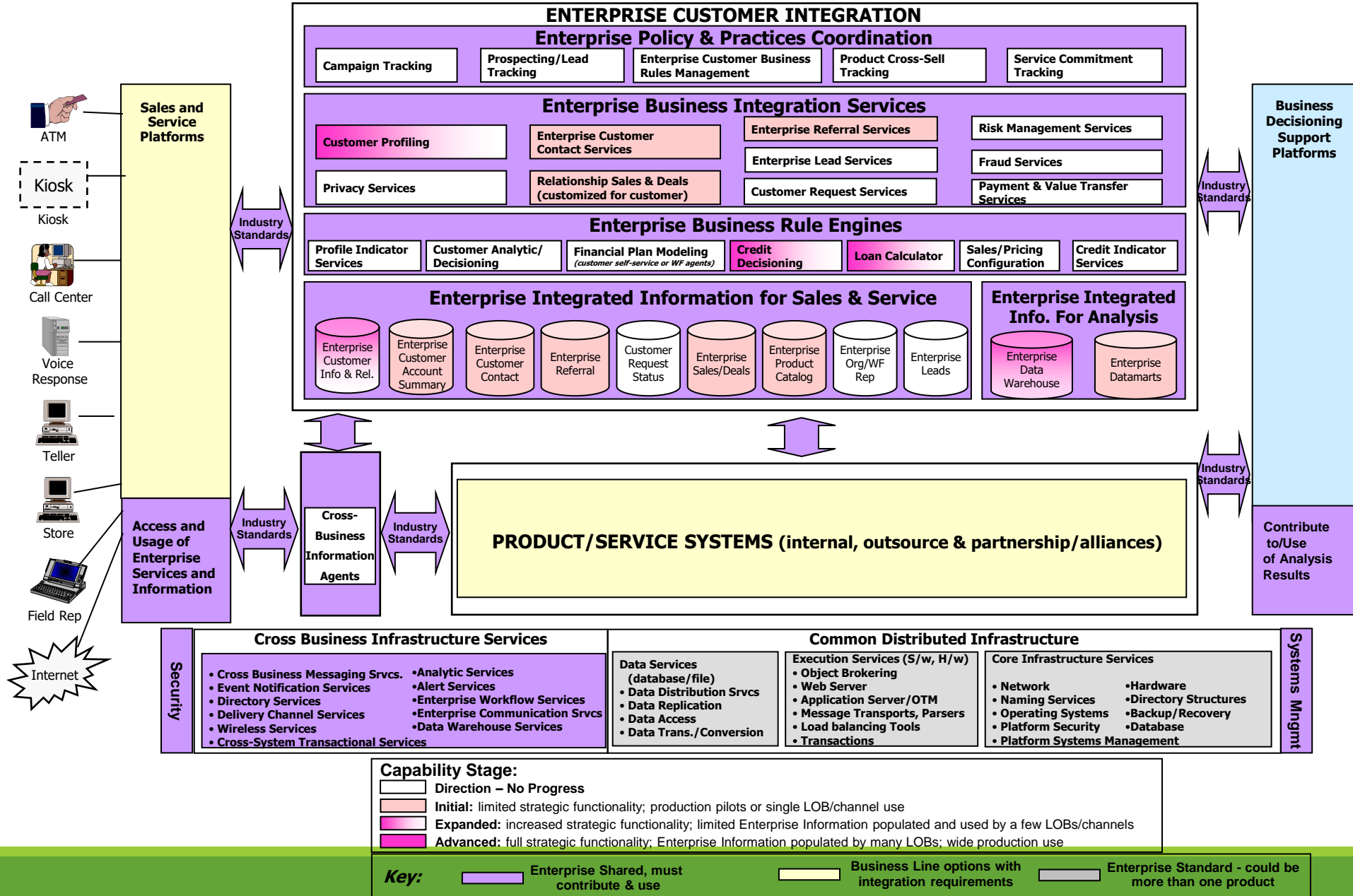
Business Oriented

- Meets specific business requirements; business policies, processes, rules, and entities.

Mission Critical

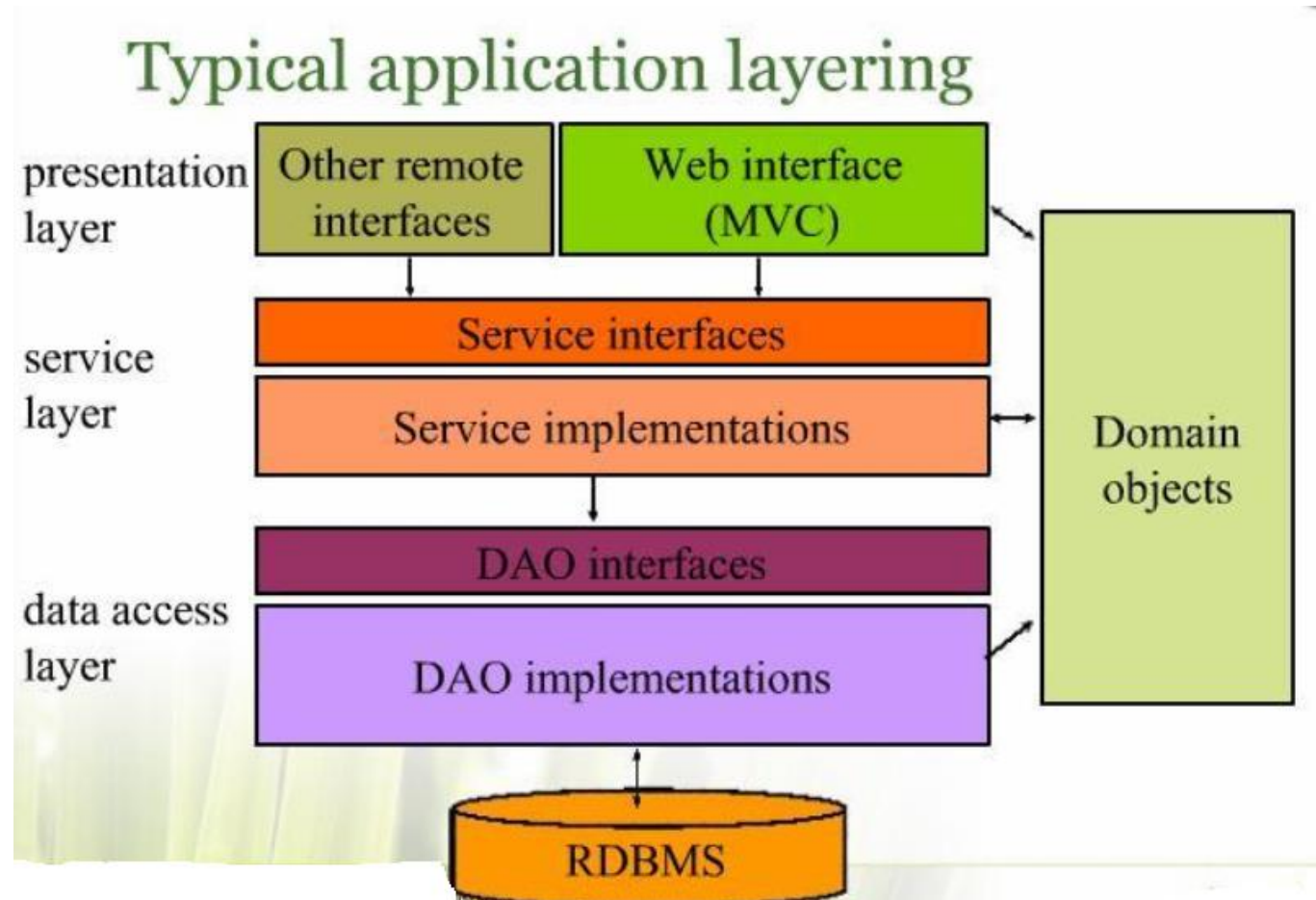
- Sustain continuous operation, scalable and deployment, provide for maintenance, monitoring, and administration.

Enterprise Architecture



N-Tier Software Architecture

- Separation of Concerns
- Domain Model
 - Central, organizing component
- Design to Interfaces



MVC & the N-tier architecture

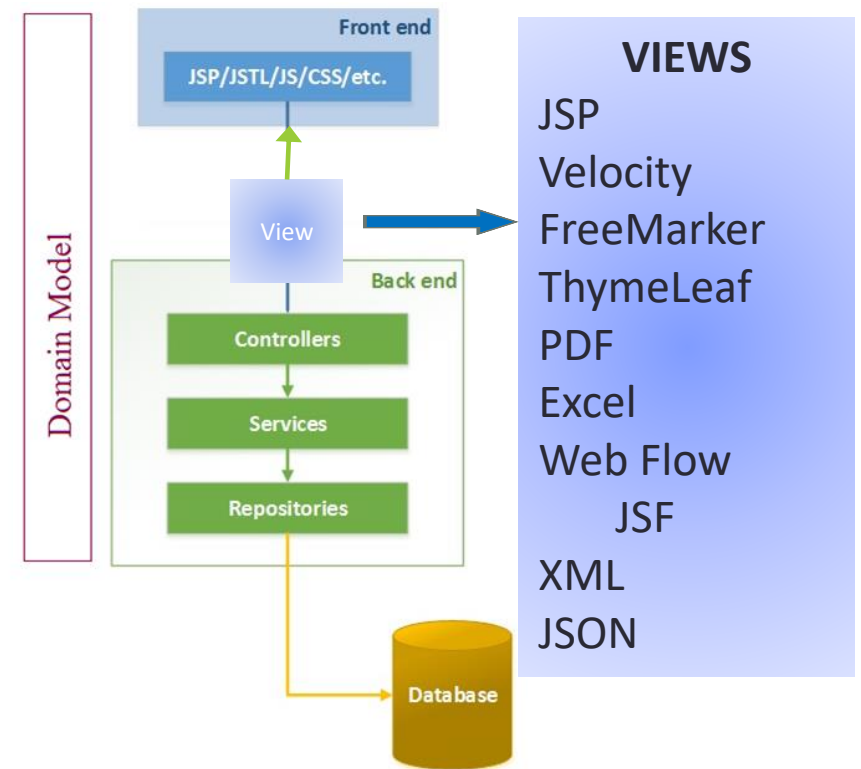
MVC is the primary “pattern” associated with the presentation tier

It is commonly identified as page rendering on the server

The growth of the **Consumer Web[2.0]** has emphasized alternative solutions, specifically:

- SPA & **microservices**

“Classic” Spring MVC



SPA & Microservices Definitions

A SPA is a web application or web site that interacts with the user by dynamically rewriting the current page rather than loading entire new pages from a server. This approach avoids interruption of the user experience between successive pages, making the application behave more like a desktop application.

Microservices is a variant of the service-oriented architecture (SOA) architectural style that structures an application as a collection of loosely coupled services. In a microservices architecture, services should be fine-grained and the protocols should be lightweight.

- single business goal
- simple, well-defined communication interface
- runs a unique process
- manages[usually] its **own database**.

What are we going to learn in this course?

