

# PEOPLESOFT AND J2EE: INTEGRATION APPROACHES

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# BEFORE WE BEGIN...

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- Sample code for the presentation:
- `http://github.com/alwold/schedule-demo`
- `svn co http://svn.github.com/alwold/schedule-demo.git  
schedule-demo`
- If you have Maven installed, you have everything you need to run it.



# WHY INTEGRATE WITH JAVA

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- Better looking UI
- More authentication options
- Integration with other applications



# PEOPLESOFT DATABASE

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- Standard database structure, except...
- No primary keys
- No foreign keys
- Effective dating



# ASU: HISTORICAL APPROACHES

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- Ogate - app to proxy queries
- Oracle DBLink
- Replication with Integration Broker
- Direct SQL access



# WHY NOT HIBERNATE?

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- Effective dating is tricky
- Non-standard relation mapping
  - Primary key is composed of identifying info plus effective date
- Hibernate is probably usable in reality, but difficult to set up



# SPRING JDBC

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- Eliminates the (error prone) try-catch-finally block that is normally needed to do JDBC
- Simplifies the extraction of data from the result set



# STANDARD JDBC

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```
Connection conn = null;
PreparedStatement ps = null;
ResultSet rs = null;
try {
    conn = new InitialContext().lookup("java:comp/env/jdbc/MyDataSource").getConnection();
    ps = conn.prepareStatement("SELECT 1 FROM dual");
    rs = ps.executeQuery();
    if (rs.next()) {
        int one = rs.getInt(1);
    }
} catch (Exception e) {
    // do stuff
} finally {
    try {
        rs.close();
    } catch (Exception e) {}
    try {
        ps.close();
    } catch (Exception e) {}
    try {
        conn.close();
    } catch (Exception e) {}
}
```



# SPRING JDBC

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```
public class MyDao extends GenericDaoSupport {  
    public int getOne () {  
        return getJdbcTemplate().queryForInt("SELECT 1 FROM dual");  
    }  
}
```

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```
<bean id="myDataSource" class="org.springframework.jndi.JndiObjectFactoryBean">  
    <property name="jndiName" value="java:comp/env/jdbc/MyDataSource"/>  
</bean>  
  
<bean id="myDao" class="MyDao">  
    <property name="dataSource" ref="myDataSource"/>  
</bean>
```



# INTRO TO SPRING

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- Inversion of Control (IoC)
- Bean container
- Configuration file
- How to access in web app
- Integrations: tapestry



# TYING IT ALL TOGETHER

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- Devise the necessary query (PS developer?)
- Put file in classpath (e.g. in sql directory)
- Inject SQL file as resource with Spring and load via commons-io (IOUtils.toString)
- Write a RowMapper or ResultSetExtractor
- Call it from your app



# MAVEN: 30 SECOND OVERVIEW

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- Well defined directory structure
- pom.xml defines project parameters and dependencies
- Automatic download of dependencies
- Strict naming / versioning
- Concept of repositories
- Different packaging types (jar, war)
- Plugins: Jetty to run webapps (mvn jetty:run)
- mvn clean install



# SCHEDULE DEMO: DATABASE TABLES

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- App designer
  - PS\_CLASS\_TBL
  - PS\_CLASS\_INSTR
  - PS\_NAMES
  - PS\_CLASS\_MTG\_PAT
- ASU Catalog search view



# WRITING TO PEOPLESOFT

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- Writing to provided tables is risky, but you may be able to do this on custom tables
- Integration Broker
  - Requires development on both PS/Java sides
  - Can be unreliable



# LEARN MORE

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- Spring JDBC: <http://static.springsource.org/spring/docs/3.0.x/spring-framework-reference/html/jdbc.html>
- Maven: <http://maven.apache.org/>
- Derby: <http://db.apache.org/derby/>
- Using JUnit with Spring: <http://static.springsource.org/spring/docs/3.0.x/spring-framework-reference/html/testing.html>