## ENAPP 2012 - WEBSHOP

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## 1. Intro

In the module ENAPP.H12 a Webshop has to be developed. This documentation covers the most necessary information and a short overview of the architecture.

# 1.1. Technology

A short overview over the technologies used.

- J2EE 1.6 (Java Enterprise Edition)
- Java 7
- Java Server Faces (JSF)
- Java Message Service (JMS)
- SOAP Webservices
- Rest Webservices
- JDBC / JPA (MySQL)

## **1.2.** Usage

The application is more or less self-explanatory or should be. There are seperate users for administration and shopping. A already installed user can be used or a new one can be created.

# Webshop

0160.intra015.el.campus.intern:8080/enapp12-tapaoluc-web/index.xhtml

User/Password: dude/dude

# Adminpanel

0160.intra015.el.campus.intern:8080/enapp12-tapaoluc-web-admin/index.xhtml

User/Password: admin/admin

### 2. Infrastructure

This section covers information about the Infrastructure.

## **2.1.** Integration

Description of the integration plattform in the EnterpriseLab @ HSLU.

# 2.1.1. OperatingSystem

Type: Solaris

User: tapaoluc (EL User) root Password: ENAPP\_H12

# **2.1.2.** Database

Type: MySQL

Server: s0160.intra015.el.campus.intern

User: enapp Password: enapp

# **2.1.3.** Applicationserver

Type: Glassfish 3+

Adminpanel: https://s0160.intra015.el.campus.intern:4848

User: admin

Password: ENAPP\_H12

## **2.1.4.** /etc/hosts

For the connection to the Navision service an additional entry to the hosts file is needed.

#navision

10.29.2.12 icompanydb01.icompany.intern

## 2.2. Configuration.

## **2.2.1.** Database

JDBC Connection Pool

Poolname: EnappWebshopTapaolucPool Resource Type: javax.sql.DataBase

Datasource Classname: com.mysql.jdbc.jdbc2.optional.MysqlDataSource

Additional Properties on Connection Pool

password = enapp

user = enapp

servername = s0160.intra015.el.campus.intern

roleName = com.mysql.jdbc.Driver

datasourceName = jdbc:mysql://s0160.intra015.el.campus.intern:3306/enappwebshop

databaseName = enappwebshop

portNumber = 3306

Ressource

JNDI Name: jdbc/enappwebshoptapaoluc Poolname: EnappWebshopTapaolucPool

# 2.2.2. Java Message Service

Queuefactory

Poolname: jms/purchasequeuefactory

Ressource Type: javax.jms.QueueConnectionFactory

Transaction: XATransaction

Additional Property: Address List = mq://10.29.3.152:7676/jms

Queue

JNDI Name: jms/purchasequeue Physical Name: EnappQueue Resource Type: javax.jms.Queue

# **2.2.3.** Security Security - Realm Configuration: server-config

Realm Name: enappwebshoprealm

Classname: com.sun.enterprise.security.auth.realm.jdbc.JDBCRealm

JAAS Context: jdbcRealm

JNDI Name: jdbc/enappwebshoptapaoluc

Usertable: customer
Usercolumn: username
Passwordcolumn: password
Grouptable: customergroups
Grouptable-Usercolumn: username

Groupcolumn: groupname Digest algorithm: none

Encryption algorithm: none

Attention: There is no encryption so do not use your own passwords for tests!

# 2.2.4. JNDI - Custom Ressources

This setting sets the stage of the application to production.

JNDI Name: javax.faces.PROJECT\_STAGE

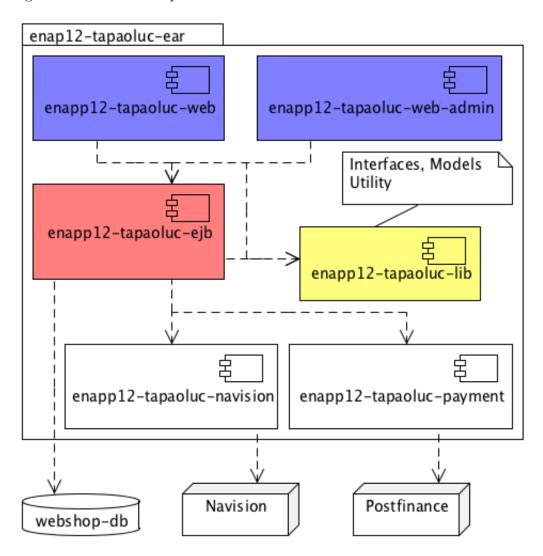
Ressource Type: java.lang.String

Factory Class: org.glassfish.resources.custom.factory.PrimitivesAndStringFactory

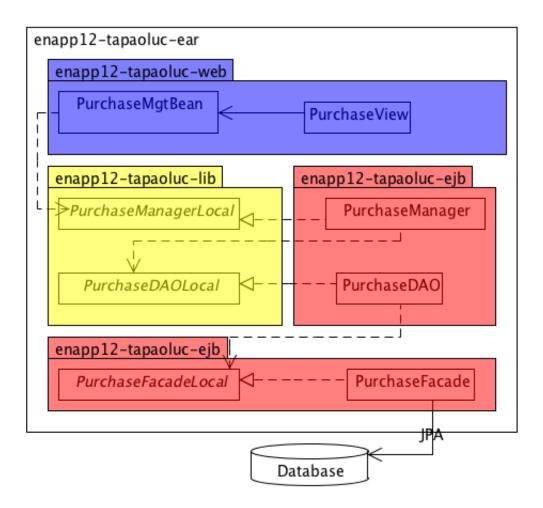
Property: stage = production

## 3. Architecture

Below is an overview of the webshop. It is a component based architecture. All accesses to other components are done via Interfaces defined in enapp12-tapaoluc-lib. The general idea of this architecture is to avoid any changes in business logic when the datasource changes. For example when the purchase is sent to a JMS queue insted of stored in a relational database, in general there shouldn't be any changes insted of some annotations tellig CDI that another implementation is needed.



Inside the EJB component a "Entity Controller Boundary" pattern is implemented. Below there is a sample from the Purchase.



The JSF Managed Bean accesses the PurchaseManager via the Interface PurchaseManager-Local. The PurchaseManager has the BusinessLogic implemented and gets hist Data from PurchaseDAO via PurchaseDAOLocal. The implementations are injected via the Context and Dependency Injection.

In code it looks like this (this ist not the actual code but it shows the general idea):

```
/* PurchaseMgmtBean.java (web)*/
@Inject
private PurchaseManagerLocal pml;
public void checkoutPurchase(){
        // collect data entered from user and send it to ejb
        this.pml.checkoutPurchase(purchase);
}
/* PurchaseManager.java (ejb)*/
@Inject
@JMSPurchaseDAO
private PurchaseDAOLocal dao;
@Inject
@PostfinancePayment
private CreditCardPayment payment;
private boolean anythingWentWrong;
public void checkoutPurchase(Purchase purchase){
        // do the payment
        payment.pay();
        // store purchase
        dao.storePurchase(purchase);
        // send feedback if neccesary
        if (anythingWentWrong) {
                throw new BusinessException ("something wrong");
        }
}
/* PurchaseDAO (JMS impl) */
@StatelessBean
@JMSPurchaseDAO
public class JMSPurchaseDataAccess implements PurchaseDAOLocal{}
```

When the Interface to the Purchase service changes for example to a Rest service there is only the Annotation @JMSPurchaseDAO changed to @RestPurchaseDAO which points to the Rest implemenation.

# **3.1.** Project Structure

Below the structure of the project is visualized. At the end everything is packed into one EAR (Enterprise Archtive). In the enapp12-tapaoluc-lib project in packages boundary and dataaccess are only interfaces not implementations.

