



Application Infrastructure

Objectives

- ▶ Standards, containers, APIs, and services
- ▶ Application component functionalities mapped to tiers and containers
 - ▶ Web container technologies
 - ▶ Business logic implementation technologies
 - ▶ Web service technologies
- ▶ Packaging and deployment
- ▶ Enterprise JavaBeans, managed beans, and CDI beans
 - ▶ Understanding lifecycle and memory scopes
- ▶ Linking components together with annotations, injections, and JNDI

Requirements of Enterprise Applications

- ▶ The Java EE platform:
 - ▶ Is an architecture for implementing enterprise-class applications
 - ▶ Uses Java and Internet technology
 - ▶ Has a primary goal of simplifying development of enterprise-class applications through an application model that is:
 - ▶ Vendor-neutral
 - ▶ Component-based



Separation of Business Logic from Platform Services



Build from the ground up.



Use Application Component Server.

Developer's Checklist

- ☐ Business services
- ☐ Persistence and Transaction management
- ☐ Multithreading
- ☐ Security management
- ☐ Networking

Developer's Checklist

- ☐ Business services

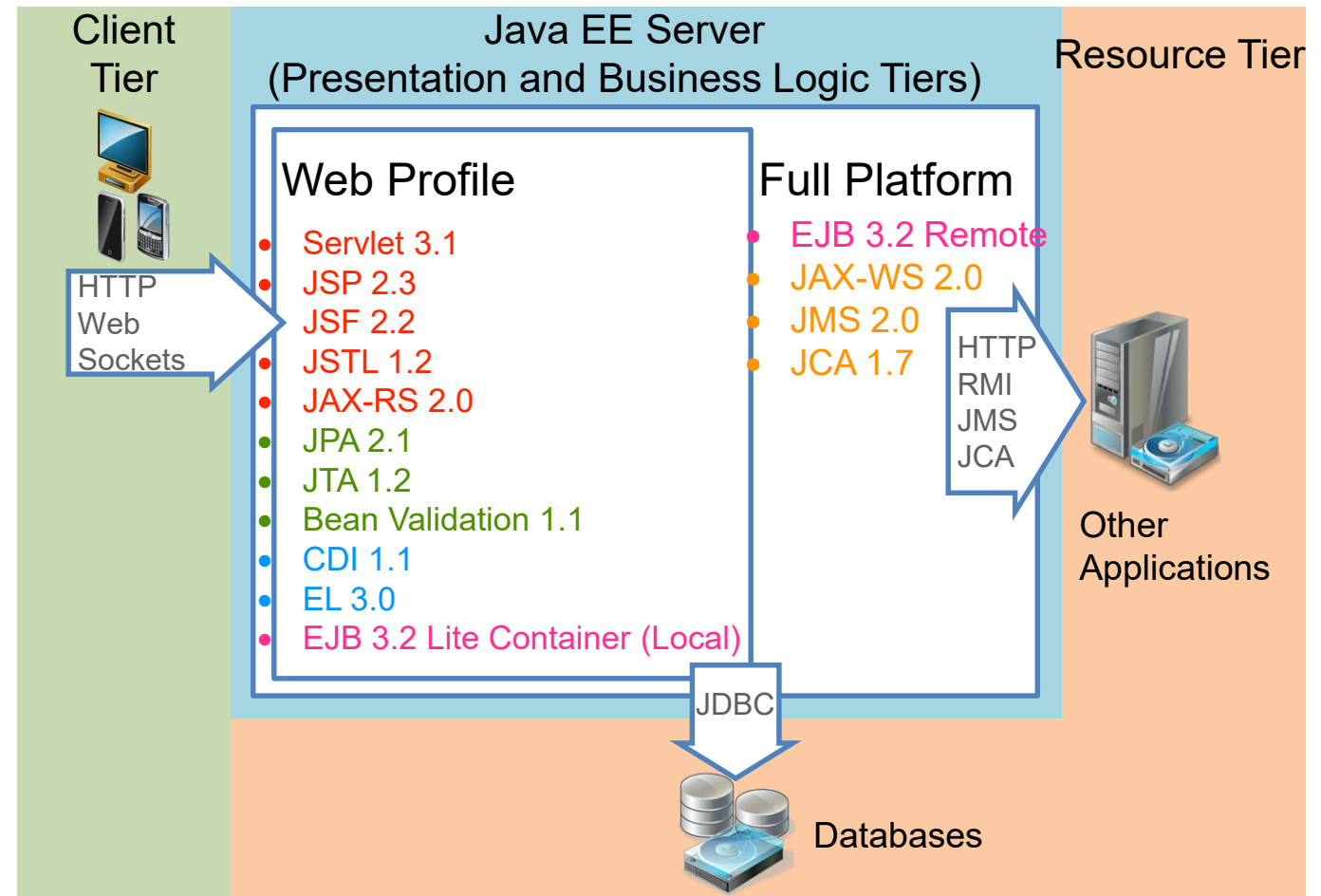
Services Provided by Server

- ☒ Persistence and Transaction management
- ☒ Multithreading
- ☒ Security management
- ☒ Networking

Structure and Purpose of Java EE 7 Server, Containers, and APIs

The Java EE platform describes Web and EJB containers and various APIs:

- Web Container Technologies
- Java SE Technologies
- Technologies in all containers
- EJB Container Technologies
- Technologies supported with Full Platform server implementation



EJB Lite and EJB Full Containers

▶ EJB Lite features:

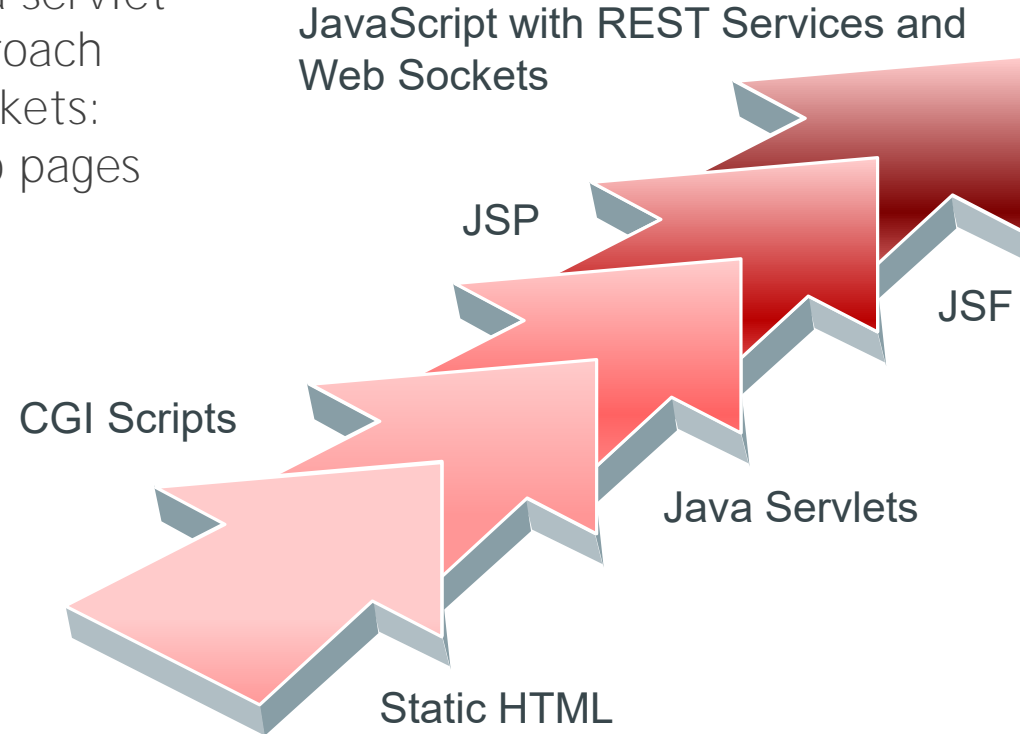
- ▶ Required by the Web Profile
- ▶ Session beans components:
 - ▶ Stateless
 - ▶ Stateful
 - ▶ Singleton
- ▶ Support local clients
- ▶ Method invocations:
 - ▶ Synchronous
 - ▶ Asynchronous
- ▶ Transaction modes:
 - ▶ Container-managed
 - ▶ Bean-managed
- ▶ Declarative and programmatic security
- ▶ Automatically created EJB timers

EJB Full = EJB Lite + additional features:

- Required by Full Platform
- Message-driven beans
- Remote and local clients
- JAX-WS web service endpoints
- Persistent EJB timer service
- Support legacy services and EJB APIs

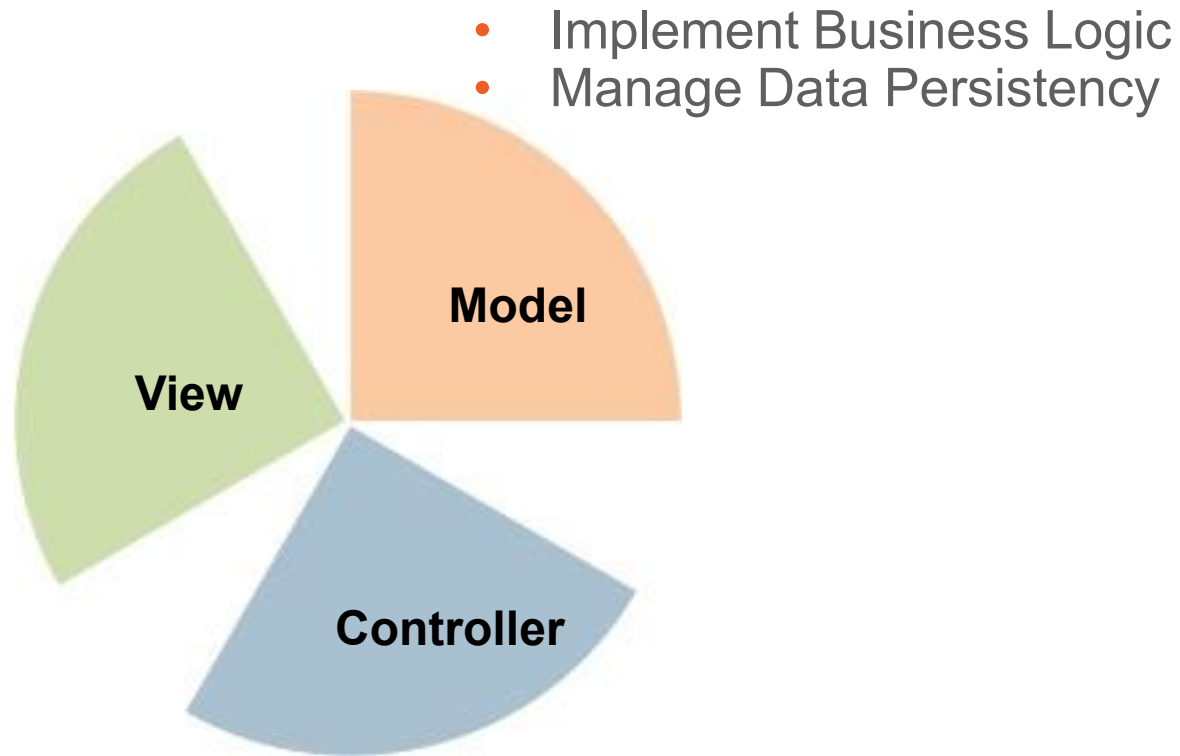
Evolution of Web Design

- ▶ Web: Started as static HTML documents
- ▶ CGI scripts: Introduced dynamically generated content
- ▶ Java servlets: Multithreaded and scalable solution
- ▶ Java Server Pages: Improved UI design of a servlet
- ▶ Java Server Faces: Implemented MVC approach
- ▶ JavaScript with REST services and web sockets: Added client-side UI and event handling to pages that are likely to be produced by using Servlet/JSP/JSF

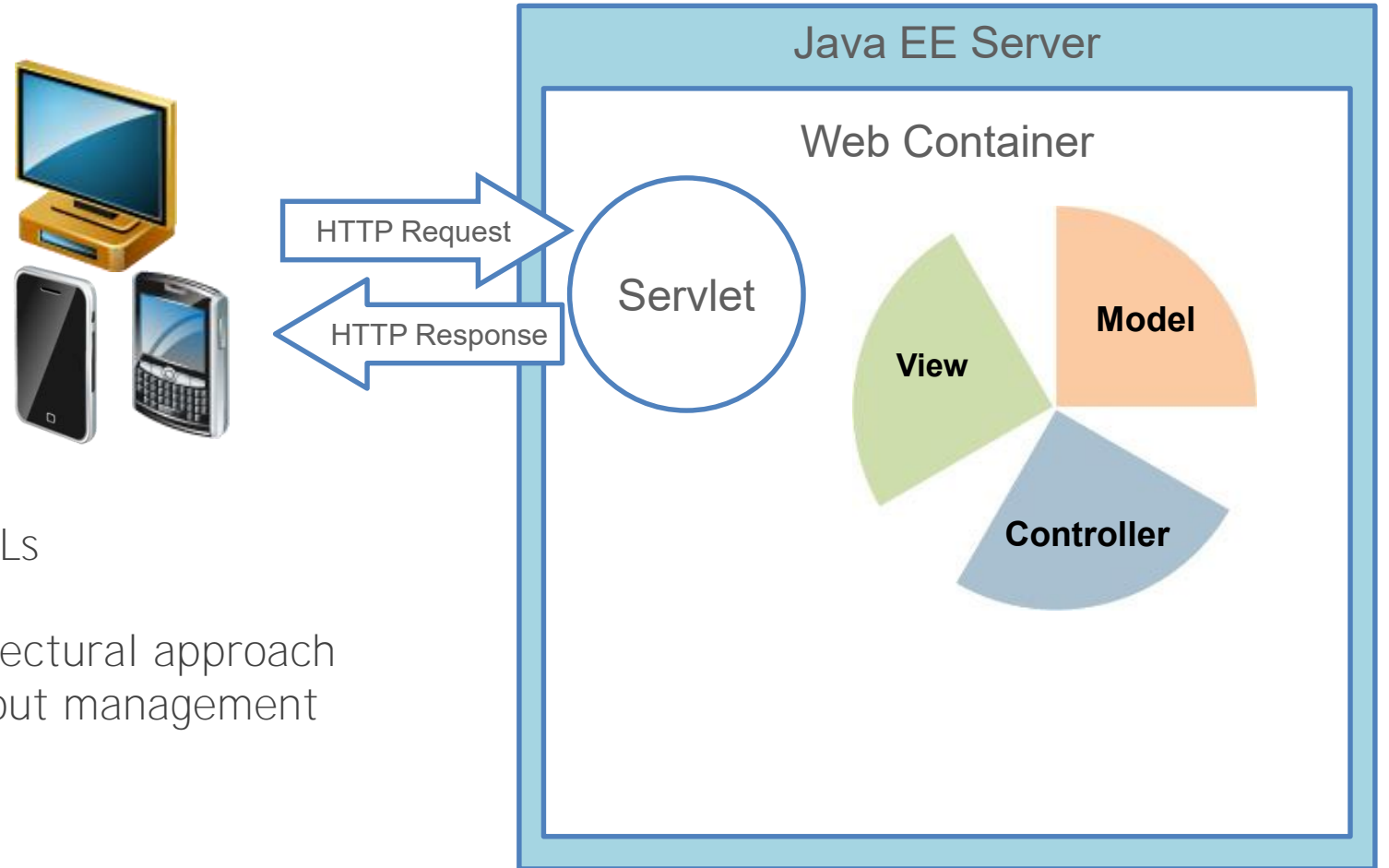


MVC (Model View Controller)

- ▶ Produce User Interface
- ▶ Manage Presentation
- ▶ Generate Events



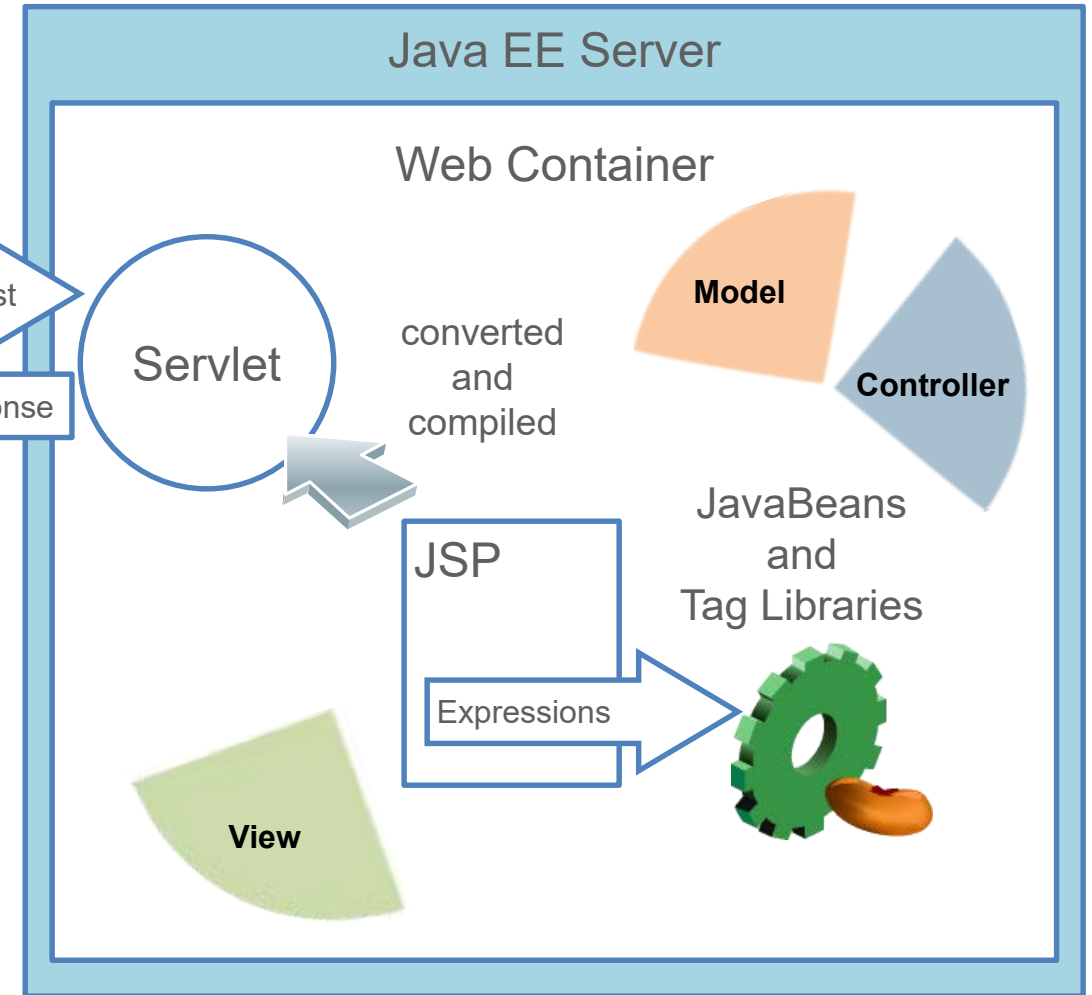
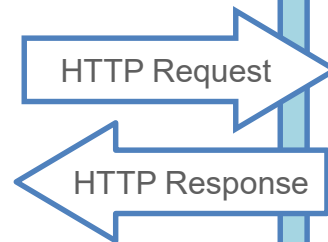
Java EE Web Container Components: Servlets



- ▶ Servlets:
 - ▶ Are Java classes mapped to URLs
 - ▶ Are typically invoked via HTTP
 - ▶ Utilize request-response architectural approach
 - ▶ Can mix business logic and layout management

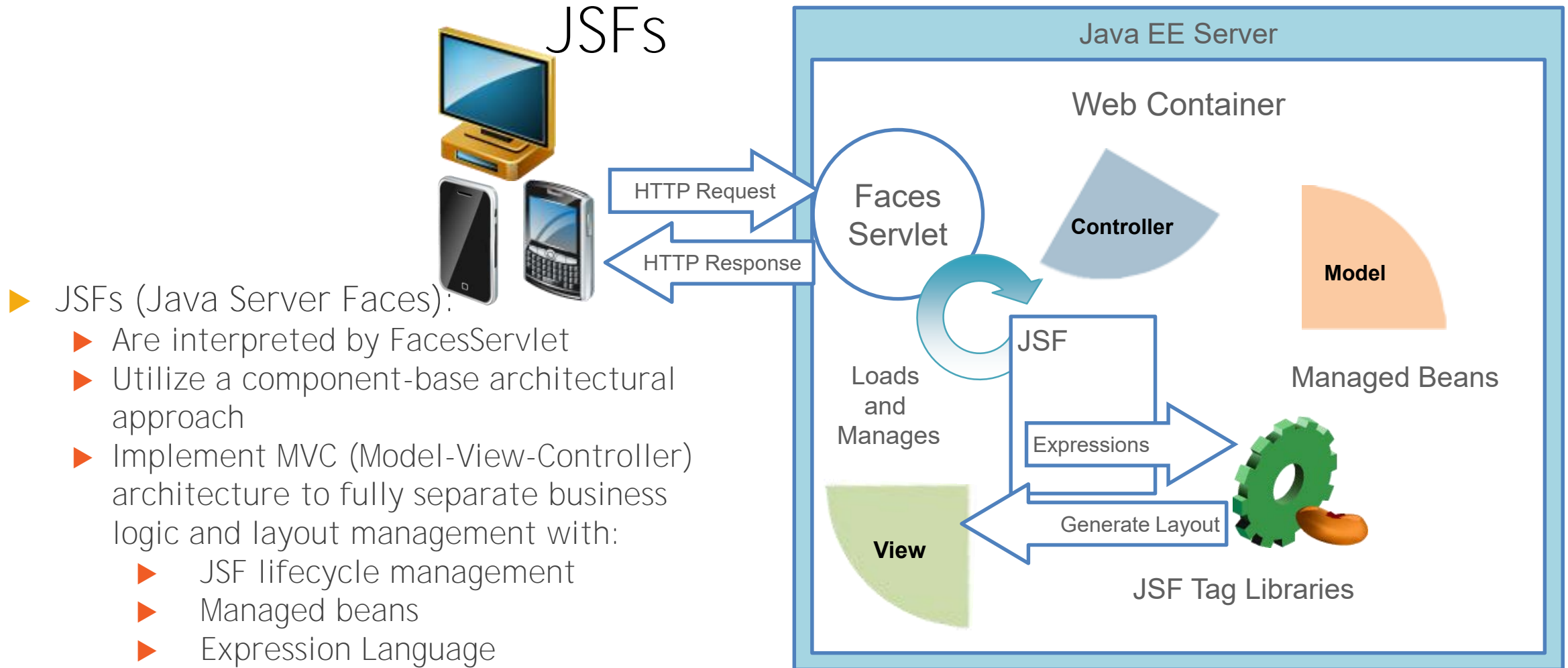
Java EE Web Container Components:

JSPs



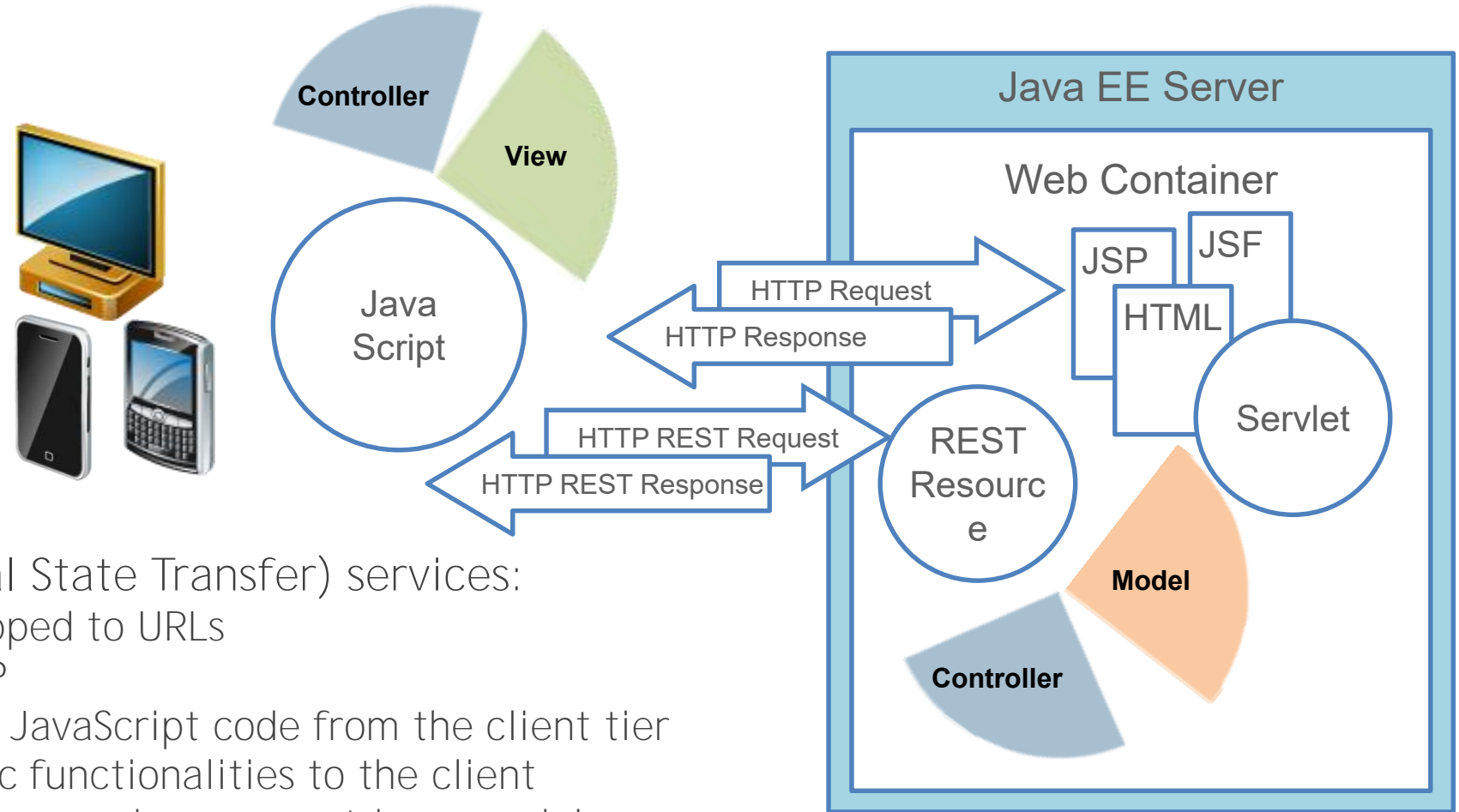
- ▶ JSPs (Java Server Pages):
 - ▶ Are turned into servlets (so all servlet abilities still apply)
 - ▶ Offer better separation of business logic and layout management with:
 - ▶ JavaBeans
 - ▶ Tag libraries
 - ▶ Expression Language

Java EE Web Container Components:



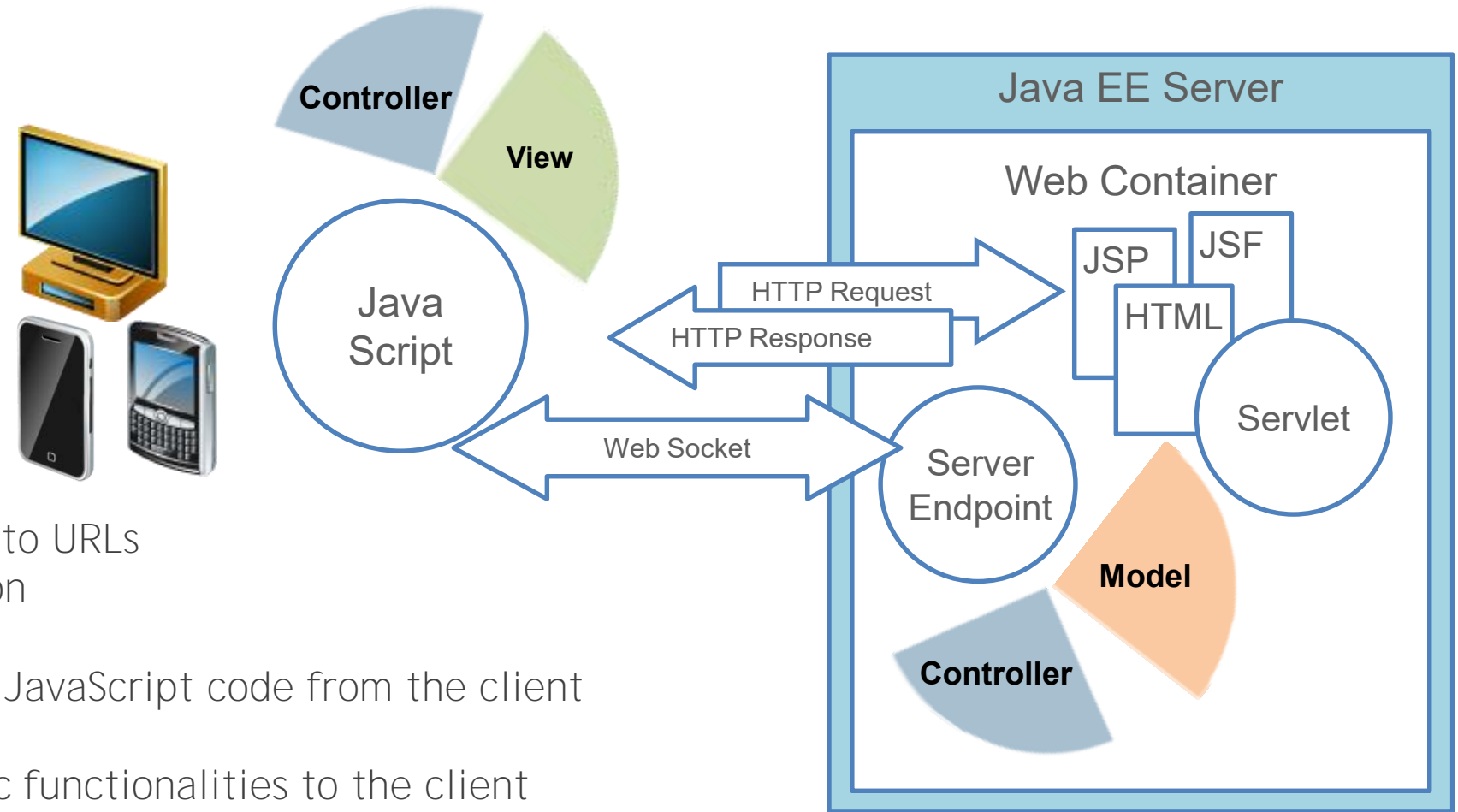
- ▶ JSFs (Java Server Faces):
 - ▶ Are interpreted by FacesServlet
 - ▶ Utilize a component-base architectural approach
 - ▶ Implement MVC (Model-View-Controller) architecture to fully separate business logic and layout management with:
 - ▶ JSF lifecycle management
 - ▶ Managed beans
 - ▶ Expression Language

Java EE Web Container Components: REST Services



- ▶ REST (Representational State Transfer) services:
 - ▶ Are Java Classes mapped to URLs
 - ▶ Are invoked via HTTP
 - ▶ Are typically used by JavaScript code from the client tier
 - ▶ Present business-logic functionalities to the client
 - ▶ Utilize request-response and component-base models

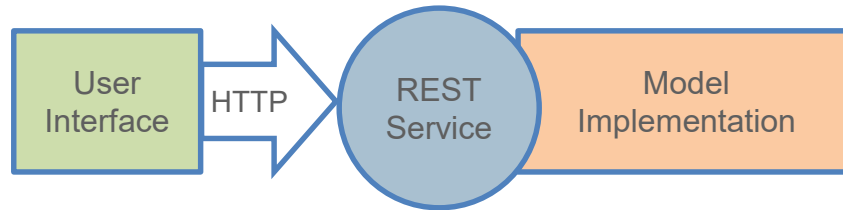
Java EE Web Container Components: Web Sockets



- ▶ Web sockets:
 - ▶ Java classes mapped to URLs
 - ▶ Full duplex connection
 - ▶ Can use server push
 - ▶ Are typically used by JavaScript code from the client tier
 - ▶ Present business-logic functionalities to the client
 - ▶ Utilize component-base models

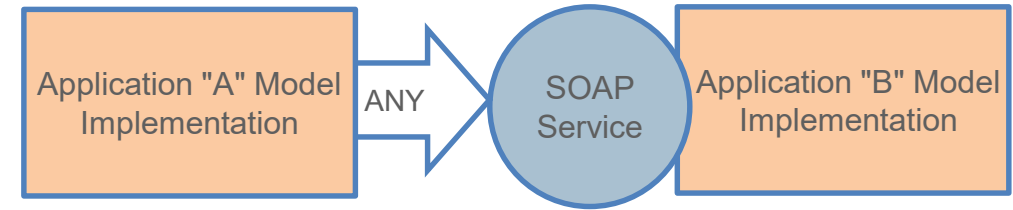
Java EE 7 Web Services

- ▶ All Web Services provide business functionalities in a way that disguises their implementation.



JAX-RS (REST services):

- Utilize HTTP protocol methods, such as:
 - GET
 - PUT
 - POST
 - DELETE
- Can transport any data, for example:
 - XML
 - JSON
- Typically used by browser and mobile UI



JAX-WS (SOAP services):

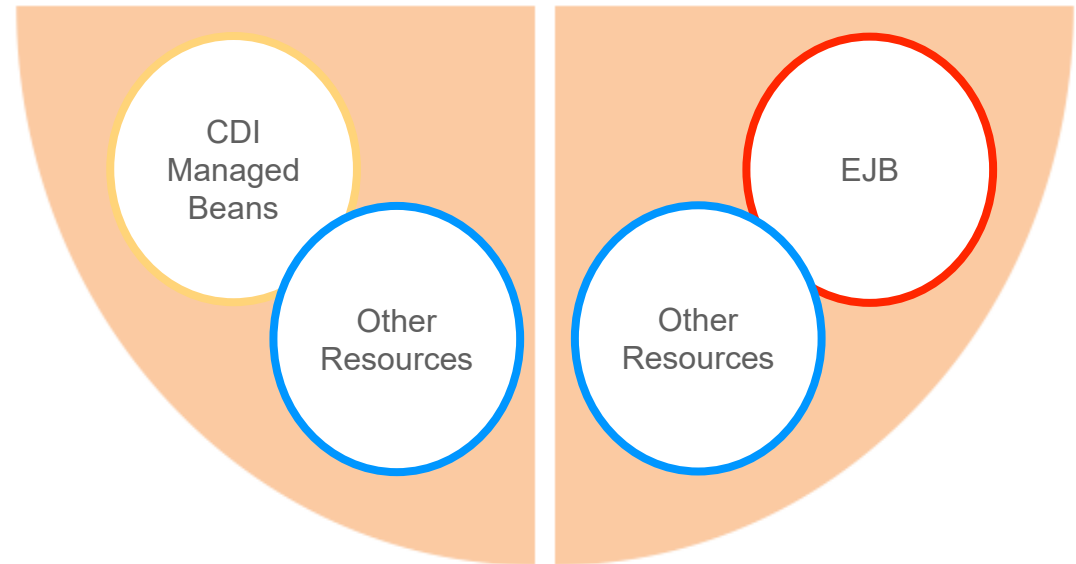
- Are transport protocol-independent
- Use standard WSDL descriptors
- Can transport XML described via XSD
- Provide a range of WS-* standard policies, such as:
 - WS-Security
 - WS-Reliability
 - WS-Addressing
 - WS-Transactions
- Typically used for system integration purposes and in SOA architecture

Java EE 7 Business Logic Handling Technologies

- ▶ CDI managed bean:
 - ▶ Life cycle determined by memory scope context: Request, View, Session, Application, Dependent, Conversation, and so on
 - ▶ Can be invoked only locally
- ▶ EJB (Enterprise JavaBean):
 - ▶ Life cycle determined by the type of bean:
 - ▶ Session Beans: Stateless, Stateful, Singleton
 - ▶ Message Beans: Message-Driven
 - ▶ Can be invoked locally or remotely
- ▶ Other resources:
 - ▶ EntityManager, JMS Queue or Topic, DataSource, EJBContext and so on represent container-managed resources.

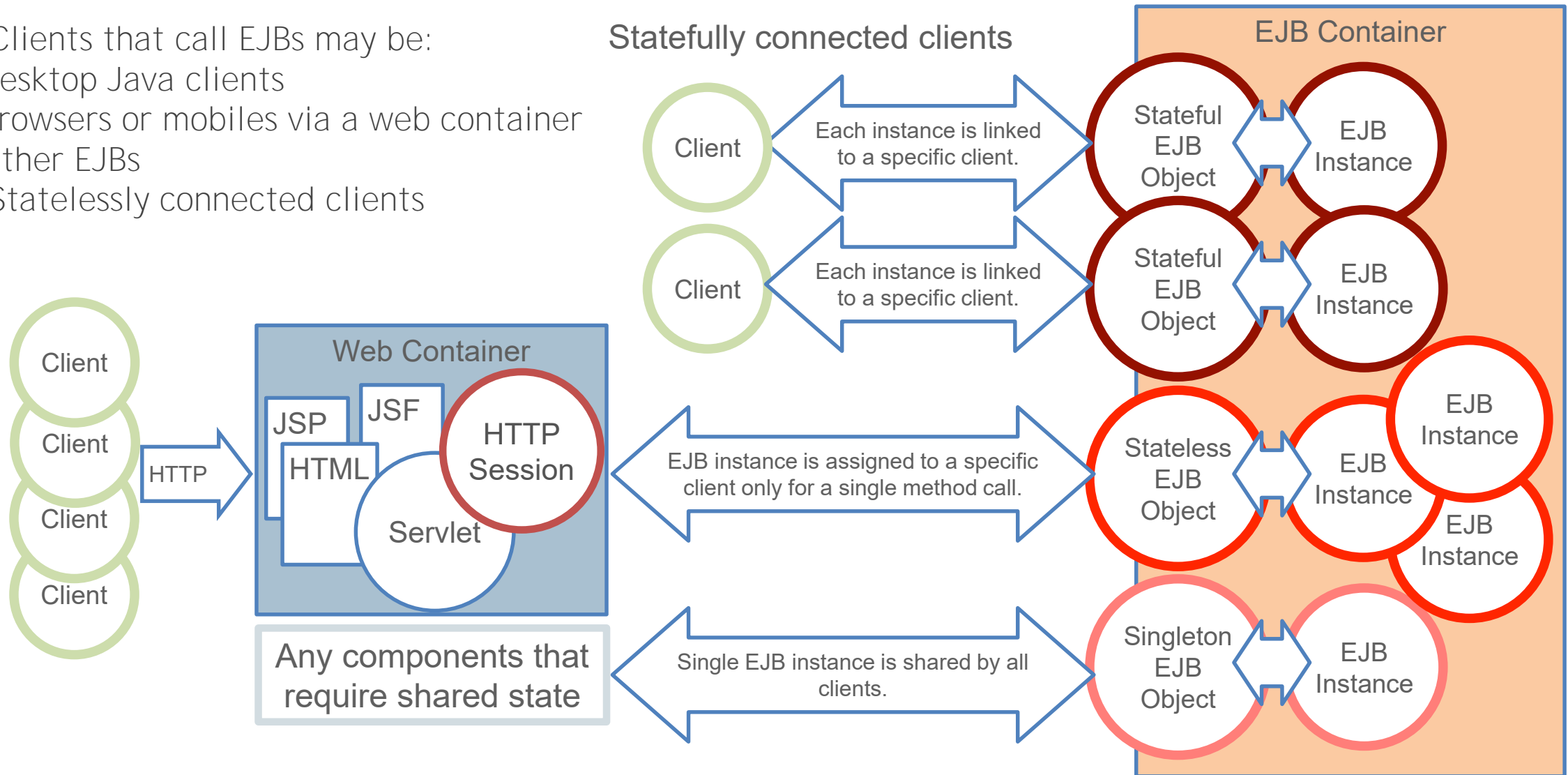
Model implementation:

- Contains your business logic
- Contained within CDI managed beans
- or Enterprise JavaBeans
- or both



Session EJB Types

- ▶ Clients that call EJBs may be:
 - ▶ Desktop Java clients
 - ▶ Browsers or mobiles via a web container
 - ▶ Other EJBs
- ▶ Statelessly connected clients

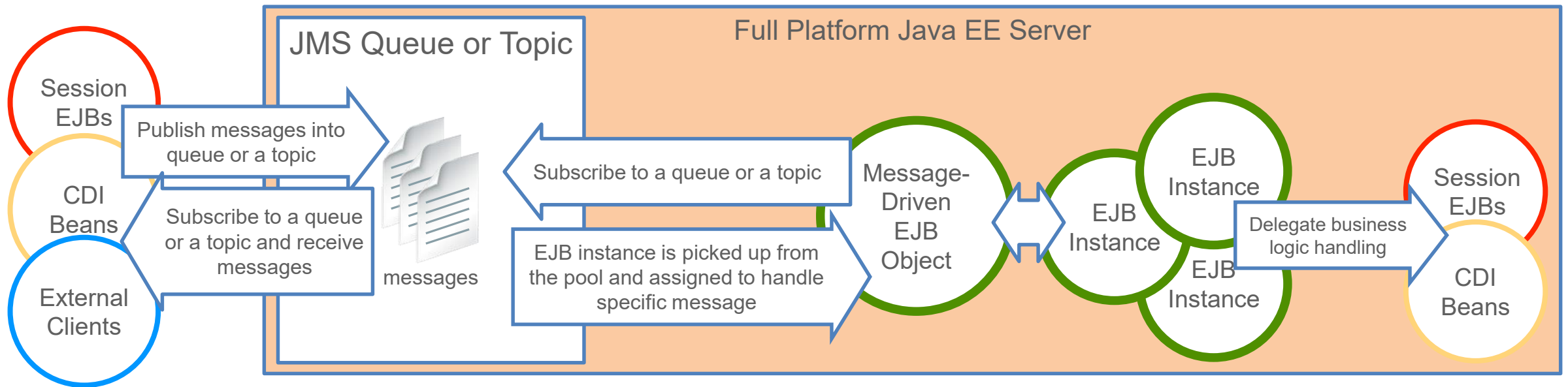


Message-Driven EJB

- ▶ Message producers and consumers:
 - ▶ Java EE components
 - ▶ External clients

Message-driven bean:

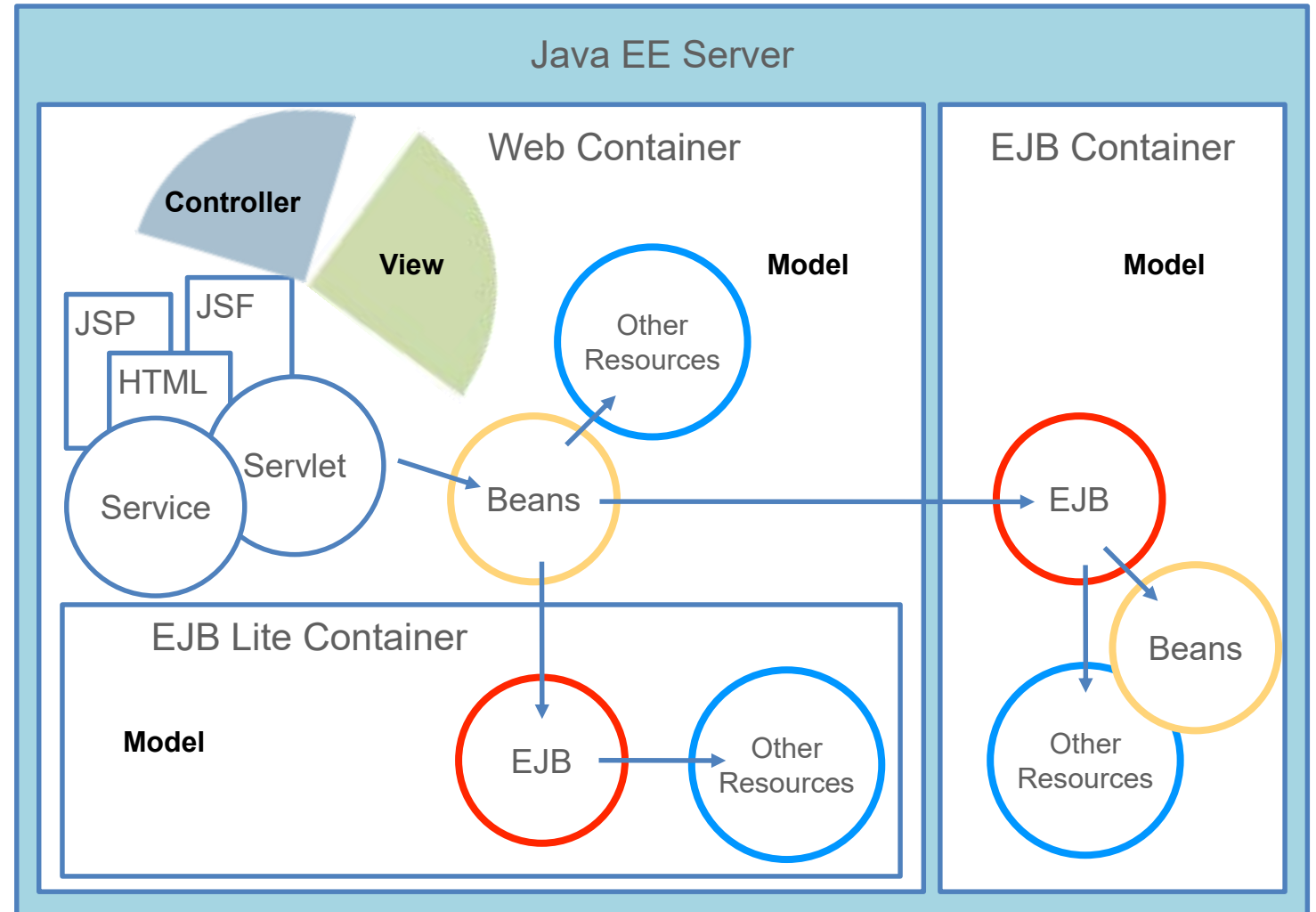
- Stateless asynchronous message consumer
- Can be subscribed to receive messages from queues or topics
- Can never be directly invoked by a client
- Typically is responsible for acquiring, validating, and preparing messages before passing on the business logic handling classes



Assembling Application Components with CDIs

- ▶ Context Dependency Injections and annotations are used to reference objects such as:

- ▶ POJOs
- ▶ JSF managed beans or CDI beans
- ▶ EJBs
- ▶ Other resources such as
 - ▶ EntityManager
 - ▶ JMS queues or topics
 - ▶ EJBContext
 - ▶ ServletContext
 - ▶ And so on



JSF Managed Beans, CDI Beans, EJBs

- ▶ Enterprise JavaBeans (EJBs):
 - ▶ Described by the `javax.ejb` package
 - ▶ Can be used in the EJB Java EE container
 - ▶ Can be called locally and remotely
 - ▶ Can be stateful and be passivated
 - ▶ Can work with timers
 - ▶ Can be invoked asynchronously

CDI beans:

- Described by the `javax.enterprise.context` package
- Can be used in all Java EE Containers—not limited to JSF
- Support interceptors, events, and so on, and are more flexible than JSF Managed Beans
- In addition to annotations, may use `beans.xml` deployment descriptor

JSF managed beans:

- Described by the `javax.faces.bean` package
- Used in the web container by JSF Components
- CDI Beans "evolved" from JSF managed beans

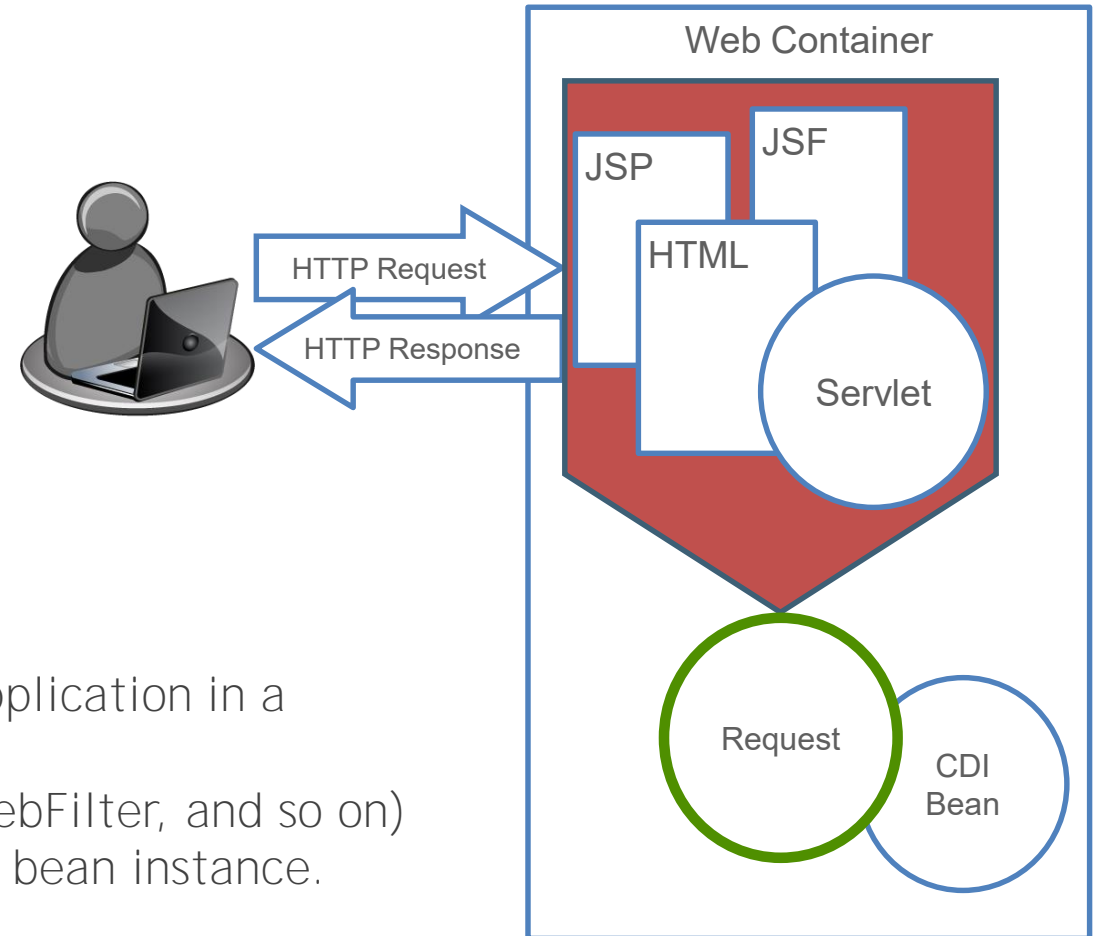
❖ The following examples demonstrate the use of CDI beans in a context of a web container. However, they could also be used in EJB container.

Request Scope

```
package demos;

import javax.enterprise.context.*;

@RequestScoped
public class MyBean {
    public void doSomething() {
        //...
    }
}
```



- ▶ Request scoped beans:
 - ▶ Instantiated once per user's interaction with a web application in a single HTTP request
 - ▶ More than one server component (servlet, JSP, JSF, WebFilter, and so on) can handle the same client request, sharing the same bean instance.

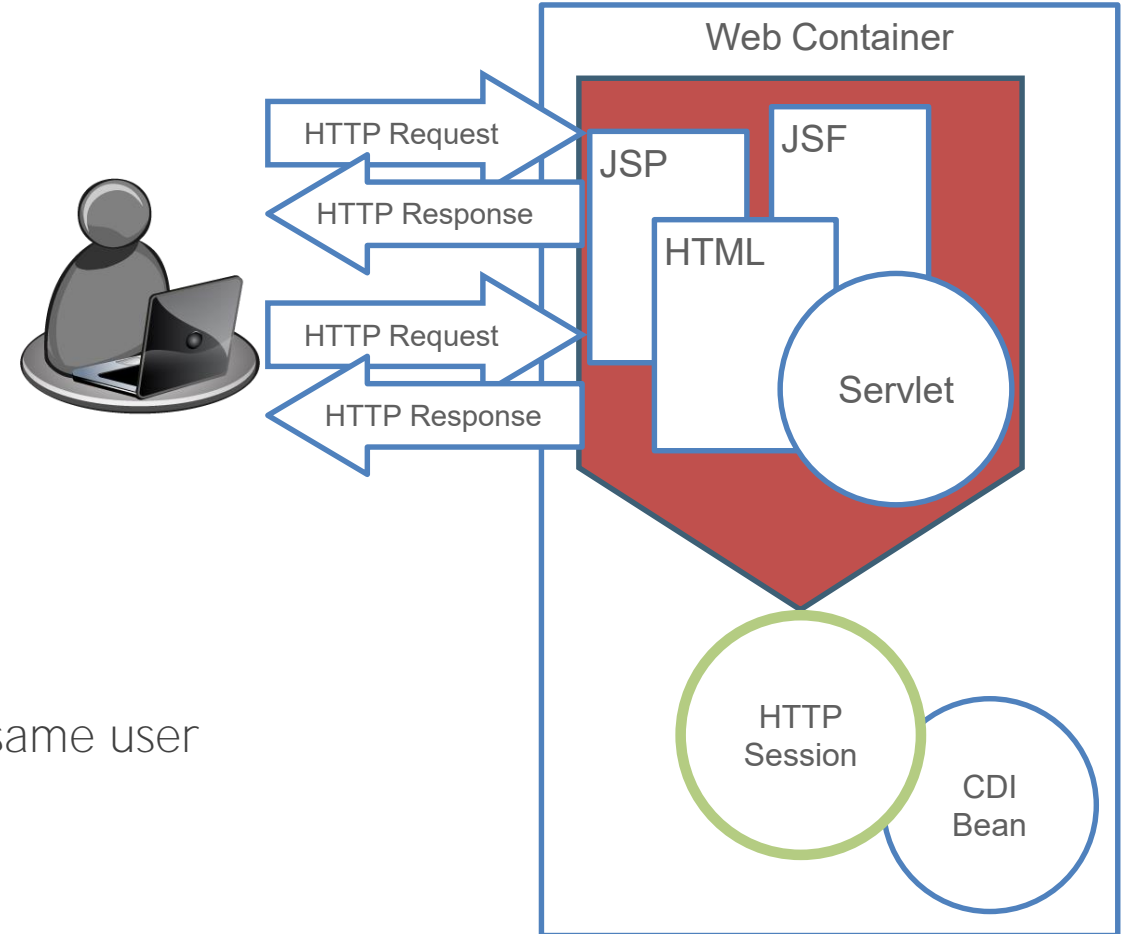
Session Scope

```
package demos;

import javax.enterprise.context.*;
import java.io.Serializable;

@SessionScoped
public class MyBean implements Serializable {
    public void doSomething()
        //...
    }
}
```

- ▶ Session Scoped Beans:
 - ▶ Instantiated once per user session
 - ▶ Shared across multiple HTTP requests from the same user



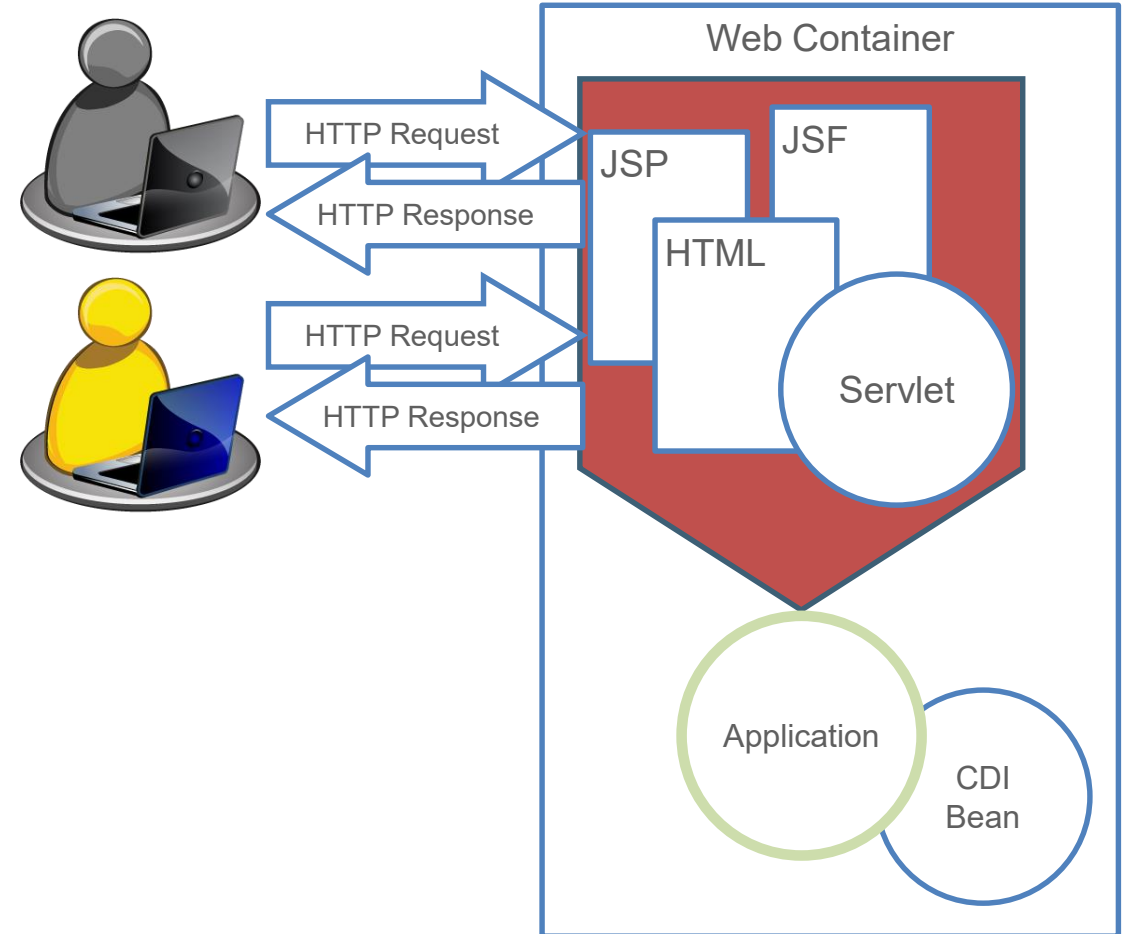
Application Scope

```
package demos;

import javax.enterprise.context.*;

@ApplicationScoped
public class MyBean {
    public void doSomething() {
        //...
    }
}
```

- ▶ Application Scoped Beans:
 - ▶ Instantiated once per application
 - ▶ Shared by all application users



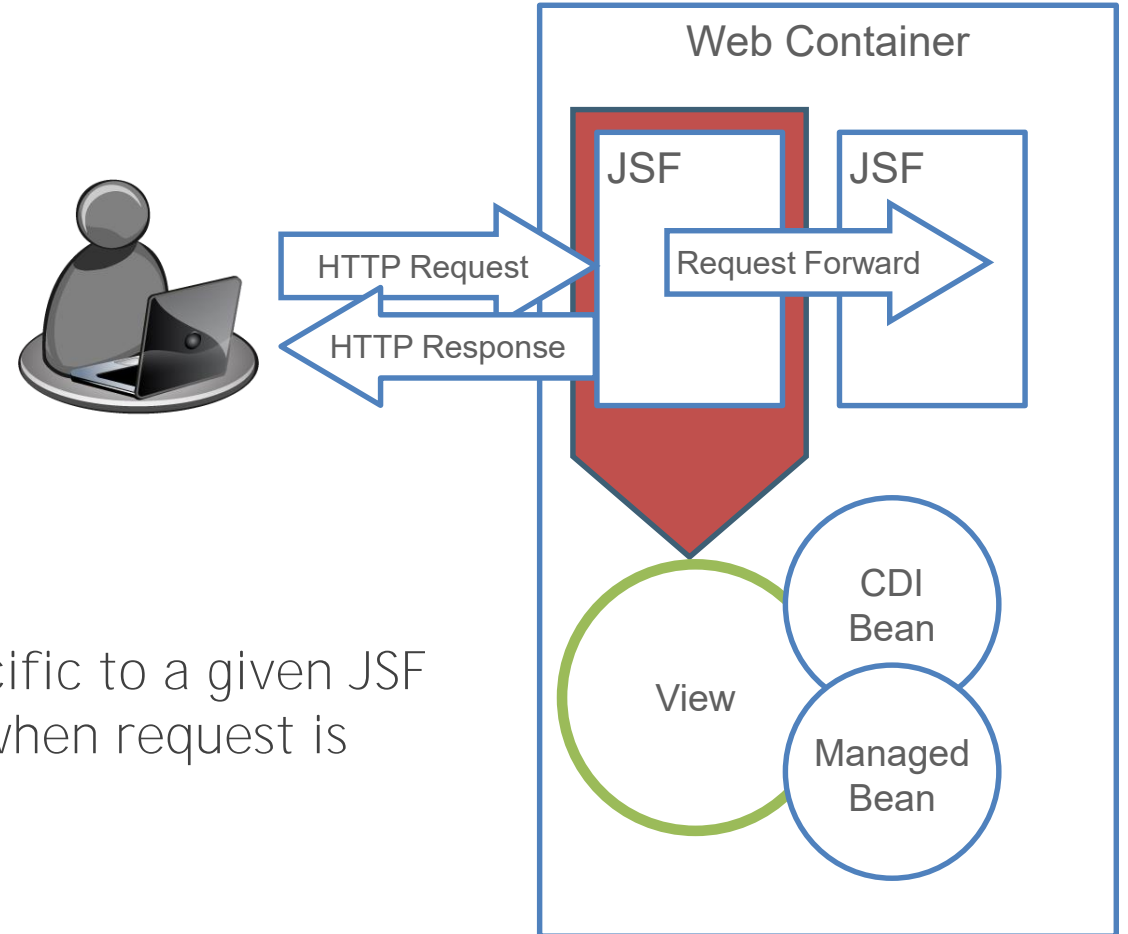
View Scope

```
package demos;  
import javax.inject.*;  
import javax.faces.view.*;  
@Named("aBean")  
@ViewScoped  
public class MyCDIBean { ... }
```

OR

```
package demos;  
import javax.faces.bean.*;  
@ManagedBean("bBean")  
@ViewScoped  
public class MyManagedBean { ... }
```

- ▶ View Scoped is a JSF-specific scope that is specific to a given JSF page. It is not "shared" with another JSF page when request is forwarded to it during navigation.



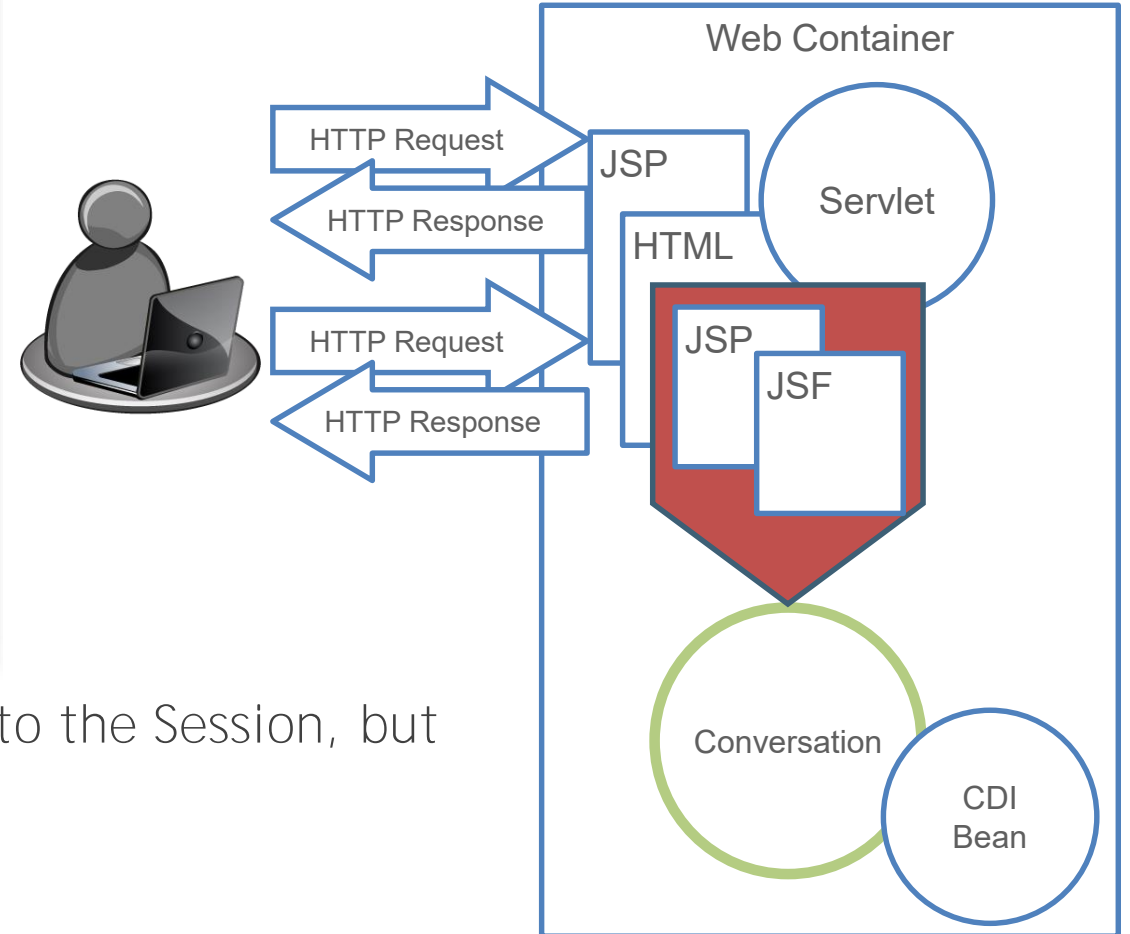
Conversation Scope

```
package demos;

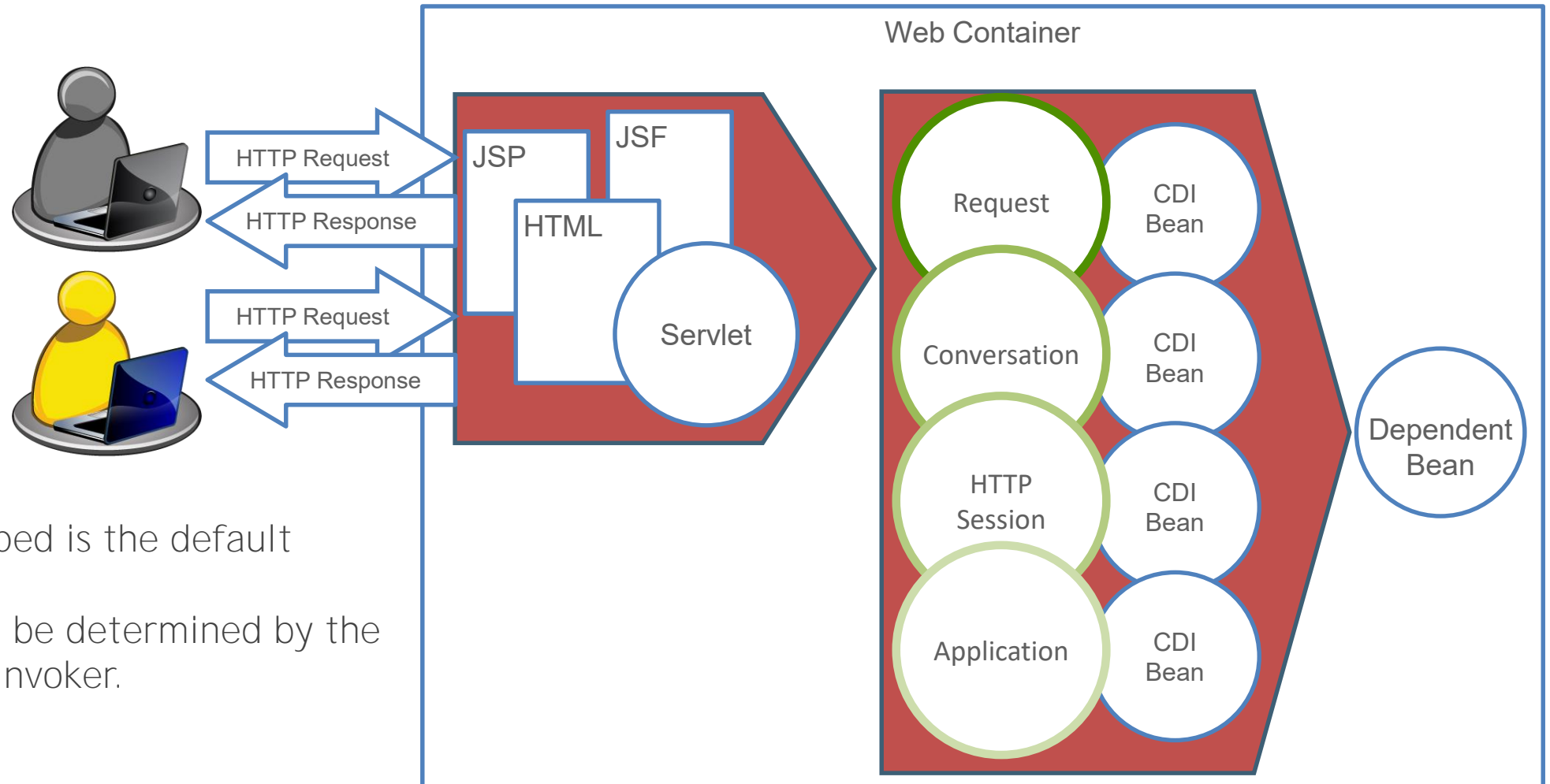
import javax.enterprise.context.*;
import java.io.Serializable;

@ConversationScoped
public class MyBean implements Serializable {
    @Inject
    private Conversation conversation;
    public void startConversation() {
        conversation.begin();
    }
    public void endConversation() {
        conversation.end();
    }
}
```

- Conversation Scoped is a custom scope similar to the Session, but can be limited to specific part of application.



Dependent Scope



- ▶ Dependent Scoped is the default scope.
- ▶ Bean scope will be determined by the context of the invoker.

Injecting Beans

ProductOrder bean definition with "Product" property, "placeOrder" operation, and optional alias "order":

```
package demos;
@Named("order")
@RequestScoped
public class ProductOrder {
    private String productName;
    public String getProduct() {
        return productName;
    }
    public void setProduct(String name) {
        productName = name;
    }
    public void placeOrder() {
        //...
    }
}
```

Injection of the ProductOrder bean into JSF page using "order" alias:

```
<h:form>
  <h:inputText id="name" value="#{order.product}"/>
  <h:commandButton value="Ok" action="#{order.placeOrder}"/>
</h:form>
```

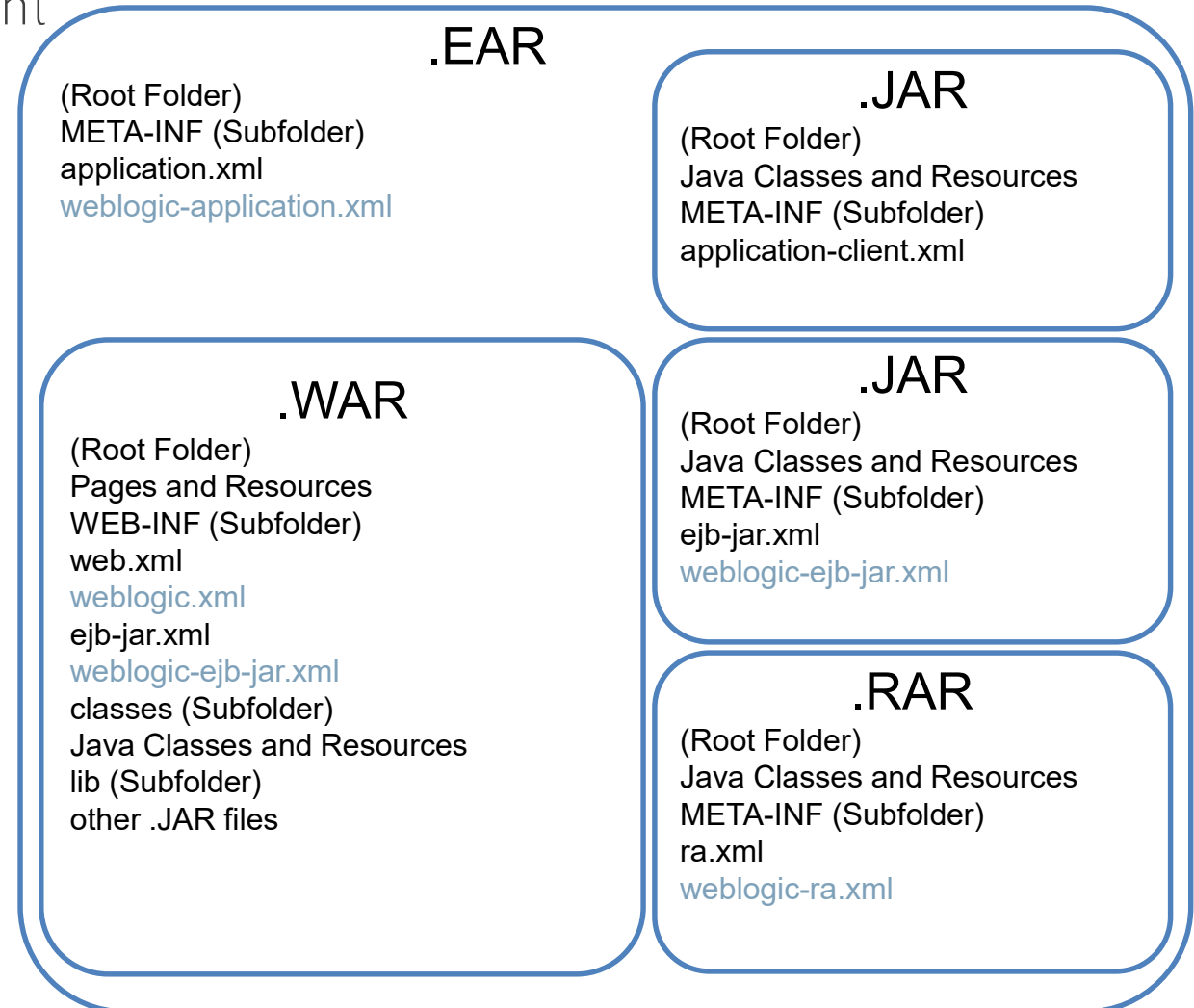
Injection of the ProductOrder bean into OrderManagement class:

```
package demos;
public class OrderManagement {
    @Inject;
    private ProductOrder productOrder;
    public void handleOrder() {
        String name = productOrder.getProduct();
        productOrder.placeOrder();
    }
}
```

Java EE Packaging and Deployment

▶ JSR 88: Java EE Application Deployment

- ▶ Enterprise Archive
 - ▶ Packaged as EAR files
 - ▶ Contains other modules
- ▶ Web Module - WAR files
 - ▶ Packaged as WAR files
 - ▶ Contains web content such as HTML, servlet, JSP, JSF etc..
 - ▶ May contain library or EJB JAR files
- ▶ EJB Module
 - ▶ Packaged as JAR files
 - ▶ Contains Enterprise JavaBeans
- ▶ Resource Adapter Module
 - ▶ Packaged as RAR files
 - ▶ Contains JCA adapters
- ▶ Application Client Module
 - ▶ Packaged as JAR files
 - ▶ Contains Java client applications



Annotations or Deployment Descriptors

- ▶ In Java EE 7, deployment descriptors are optional - a developer may use annotations instead.
- ▶ This example shows an EJB component described both ways.

Using Annotations:

```
package demos;

@Stateless(name="Orders")
public class OrderEntry {
    public void placeOrder() {
        //...
    }
}
```

These two options are available for all Java EE components.

Using ejb-jar.xml Deployment Descriptor:

```
<ejb-jar xmlns="http://xmlns.jcp.org/xml/ns/javaee"
         xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
         xsi:schemaLocation="http://xmlns.jcp.org/xml/ns/javaee
         http://xmlns.jcp.org/xml/ns/javaee/ejb-jar_3_2.xsd"
         version="3.2">
  <enterprise-beans>
    <session>
      <ejb-name>Orders</ejb-name>
      <ejb-class>demos.OrderEntry</ejb-class>
      <session-type>Stateless</session-type>
      <transaction-type>Container</transaction-type>
    </session>
  </enterprise-beans>
</ejb-jar>
```

Annotations with Deployment Descriptors

- ▶ Deployment descriptors and annotation can be used together.
 - ▶ Annotations are convenient.
 - ▶ Descriptors are flexible.
 - ▶ Properties and behaviors of all
 - ▶ Java EE components can be
 - ▶ adjusted via XML descriptors
 - ▶ without changing annotations
 - ▶ in the source code.

```
package demos;

@Stateless(name="Orders")
public class OrderEntry {
    @Resource(name="mailhost")
    String mailServer;
    public void placeOrder() {
        //...
    }
}
```

```
<ejb-jar xmlns="http://xmlns.jcp.org/xml/ns/javaee"
         xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
         xsi:schemaLocation="http://xmlns.jcp.org/xml/ns/javaee
         http://xmlns.jcp.org/xml/ns/javaee/ejb-jar_3_2.xsd"
         version="3.2">
  <enterprise-beans>
    <session>
      <ejb-name>Orders</ejb-name>
      <ejb-class>demos.OrderEntry</ejb-class>
      <session-type>Stateless</session-type>
      <transaction-type>Container</transaction-type>
      <env-entry>
        <description>EMail server host</description>
        <env-entry-name>mailhost</env-entry-name>
        <env-entry-type>java.lang.String</env-entry-type>
        <env-entry-value>smtp.example.com</env-entry-value>
      </env-entry>
    </session>
  </enterprise-beans>
</ejb-jar>
```

Java Naming Directory Interface Objects

▶ JNDI is used to catalog various types of objects, such as:

- ▶ EJBs
- ▶ JMS queues, topics, connection factories
- ▶ Data sources
- ▶ LDAP objects
- ▶ etc...

```
@Stateless  
public class OrderManagement {...}
```

```
@DataSourceDefinition (  
    name="java:global/ProductsApp/productDB",  
    className="org.apache.derby.jdbc.ClientDataSource",  
    url="jdbc:derby://localhost:1527/ProductDB",  
    user="...",  
    password="...",  
    databaseName="ProductDB"  
)
```

Global JNDI naming convention:

```
java:global/<application-name>/<module-name>/<bean-name>  
      java:app/<module-name>/<bean-name>  
            java:module/<bean-name>  
                  <bean-name>
```

Container-Managed Injections

- ▶ Components in Java EE environment use annotations to inject resources and dependencies.
- ▶ Injecting Resources:
 - ▶ Data sources
 - ▶ JMS queues, topics
 - ▶ etc...

```
@Resource(lookup="java:global/ProductsApp/productDB")  
private DataSource myDB;
```

Defining Components:

- CDI beans
- Enterprise JavaBeans

```
@RequestScoped  
public class ProductOrder {...}
```

```
@Stateless  
public class OrderManagement {...}
```

Injecting Dependencies:

- CDI beans
- Enterprise JavaBeans

```
@Inject  
private ProductOrder po;
```

```
@EJB  
private OrderManagement om;
```

JNDI Lookups

- ▶ Components outside of the Java EE container environment perform explicit JNDI lookups.
- ▶ Create Initial Context Object to reference JNDI:
 - ▶ Using Java code to set server context properties:

```
Hashtable env = new Hashtable();  
env.put(Context.INITIAL_CONTEXT_FACTORY,  
        "weblogic.jndi.WLInitialContextFactory");  
env.put(Context.PROVIDER_URL,  
        "t3://localhost:7001");  
Context context = new InitialContext(env);
```

- ▶ Or using the `jdni.properties` file:

```
java.naming.factory.initial=weblogic.jndi.WLInitialContextFactory  
java.naming.provider.url=t3://localhost:7001
```

Perform lookups using JNDI object names.

```
Context context = new InitialContext();
```

```
DataSource ds = (DataSource)context.lookup("<data-source-name>");  
OrderManager om = (OrderManager)context.lookup("<ejb-name>");
```


Summary

- ▶ In this lesson, you studied the fundamentals of Java EE 7 Architecture and its components. After completing this lesson, you should have learned how to describe:
 - ▶ Standards, containers, APIs, and services
 - ▶ Application component functionalities mapped to tiers and containers
 - ▶ Web container technologies
 - ▶ Business logic implementation technologies
 - ▶ Web service technologies
 - ▶ Packaging and deployment
 - ▶ Enterprise JavaBeans, managed beans, and CDI beans
 - ▶ Understanding lifecycle and memory scopes
 - ▶ Linking components together with annotations, injections, and JNDI

Agenda

- ▶ Tuning Web Applications
- ▶ Tuning Enterprise JavaBeans



What Is a JavaServer Page?

▶ JavaServer Pages:

- ▶ Are templates for dynamic content
- ▶ Extend HTML with custom Java code
- ▶ Are compiled into servlets by WebLogic Server (WLS)
- ▶ Allow for the division of labor into content production and programming

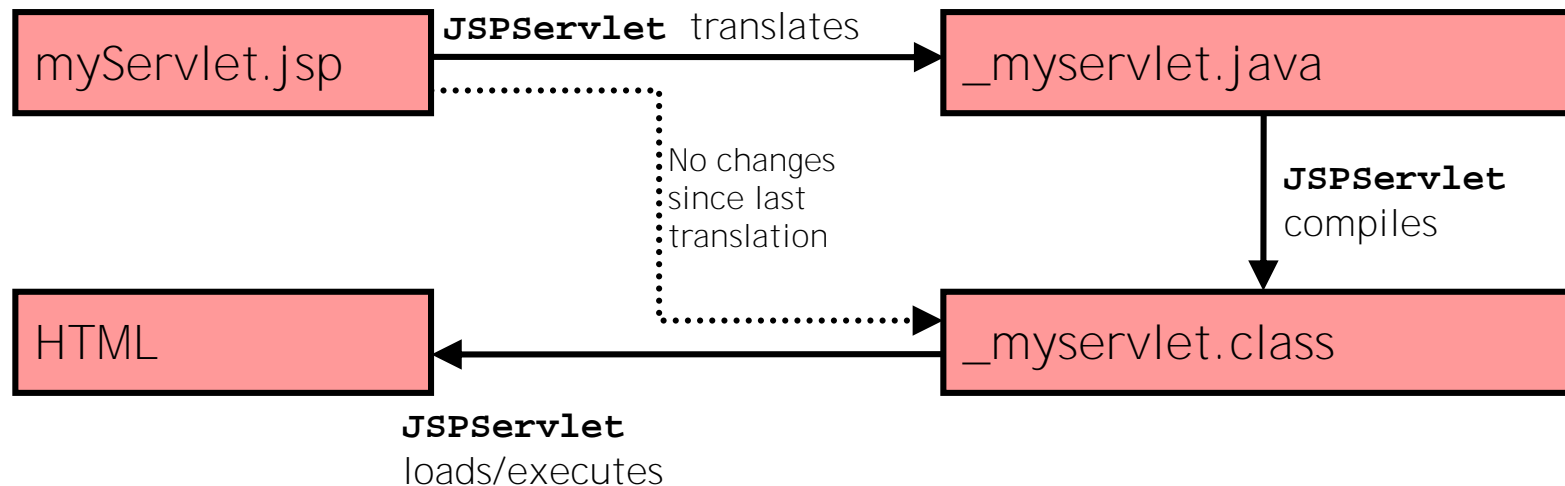
```
<H1>Today is:</H1> <%= new java.util.Date() %>
```



Today is: Mon May 09 17:10:25 EDT 2006

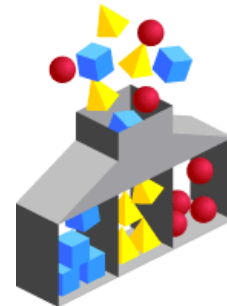
JSP Request Processing

- ▶ Requests for JSPs are handled by a special WLS servlet called `JSPServlet`, which handles:
 - ▶ Translation of JSP into a servlet
 - ▶ Compilation of a resulting servlet into a class
 - ▶ Execution of JSP



Precompiled JSP

- ▶ Precompiling JSPs save:
 - ▶ Initial time for the server translation and compilation
 - ▶ Memory required for noncompiled JSPs
 - ▶ Management related to noncompiled JSPs
- ▶ JSP precompilation can be done:
 - ▶ Manually, using WebLogic compilers such as `weblogic.appc`
 - ▶ Automatically, using the precompile option in `weblogic.xml`
 - ▶ If the precompile option is turned ON, recompilation
- ▶ of JSPs occurs each time the server restarts.



The `appc` Application Compiler

- ▶ The `appc` compiler compiles EJBs and JSPs, and generates the classes needed to deploy to WebLogic Server.
- ▶ The `appc` compiler provides the following benefits:
 - ▶ Flexibility of compiling all modules of an application
 - ▶ Validation checks throughout an entire application as well as individual modules
 - ▶ Easier identification and correction of errors
 - ▶ Reduction in time and effort in repeated compilations—when deploying to multiple servers
- ▶ Syntax for using `appc`:

```
$> java weblogic.appc -options <application archive file or  
directory>
```

Using the `precompile` Parameter

- ▶ You can configure WebLogic Server to precompile your JSPs when a web application is deployed or redeployed.
- ▶ Set the `precompile` parameter to true in the
- ▶ `<jsp-descriptor>` element of the `weblogic.xml` deployment descriptor.
- ▶ Snippet from `WEB-INF/weblogic.xml`:

In UNIX environments, the following parameter would help address mixed-case JSP names:

- ▶ `-Dweblogic.jsp.windows.caseSensitive=true`

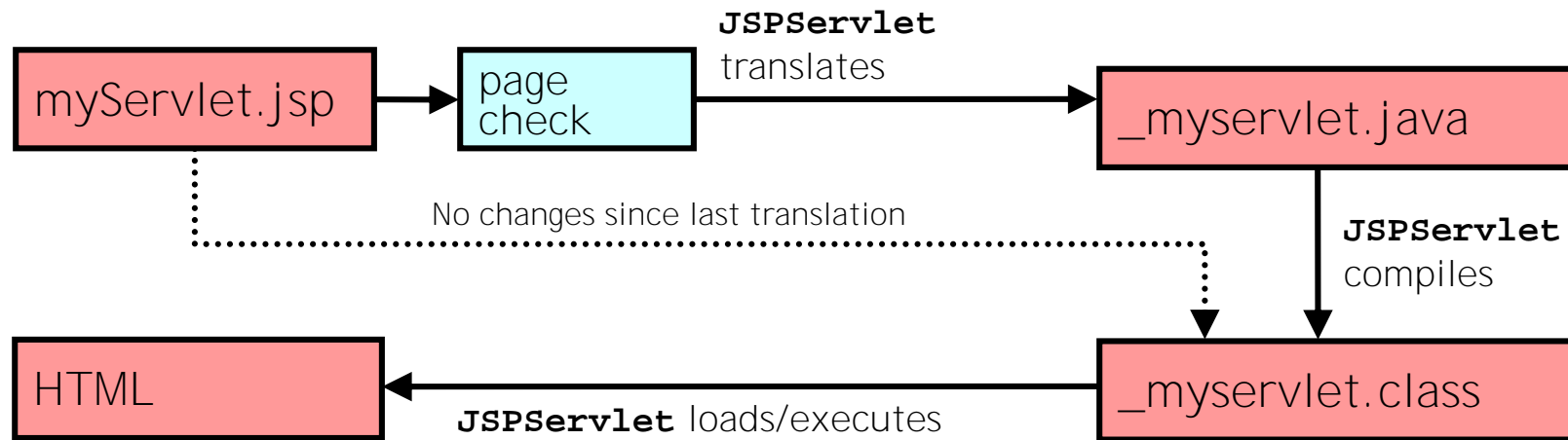
```
<jsp-descriptor>  
    <precompile>true</precompile>  
</jsp-descriptor>
```

HttpSession Replication Tuning

- ▶ **WebLogic Server replicates only the session's new/changed attributes.**
- ▶ Keep session objects as small as possible.
- ▶ It is better to store lots of attributes rather than one.
- ▶ Put only Serializable objects in the session.
 - ▶ Failure to do so will prevent replication
- ▶ Monitor primary distributions across the cluster.
 - ▶ **Uneven distributions likely means the Load Balancer/Proxy isn't properly distributing the load.**

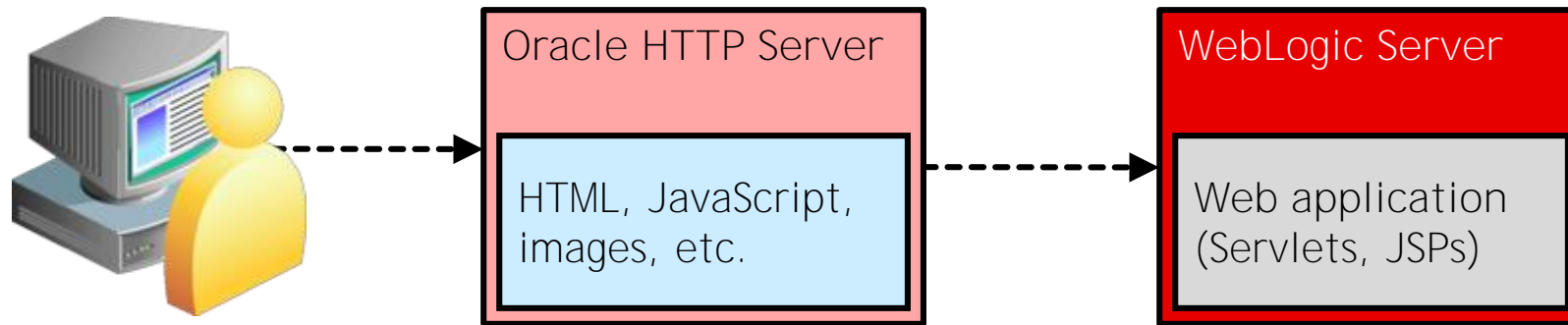
Page Check Interval

- ▶ Whenever a JSP or a servlet have been modified, it must be recompiled by the server.
- ▶ The frequency at which a server checks for modifications to JSPs or servlets can affect performance.



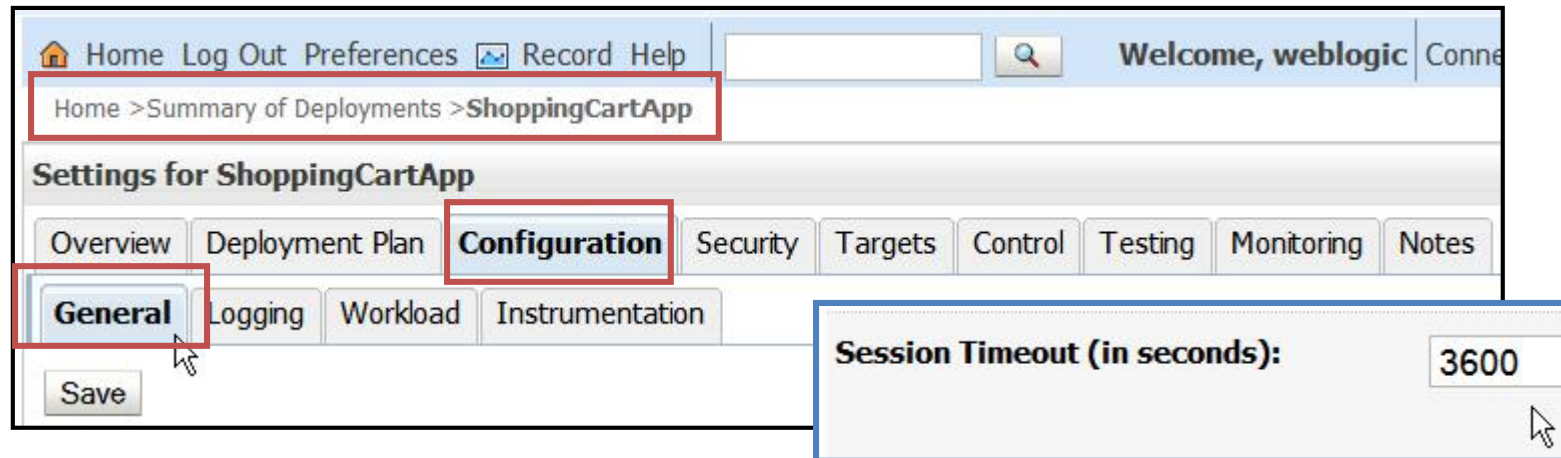
Using Web Servers for Static Content

- ▶ Front application servers and clusters with a dedicated web tier to serve static content such as HTML and image files
- ▶ Proxy requests for servlets and JSPs to application servers
- ▶ Perform additional optimizations at the web tier, such as caching.



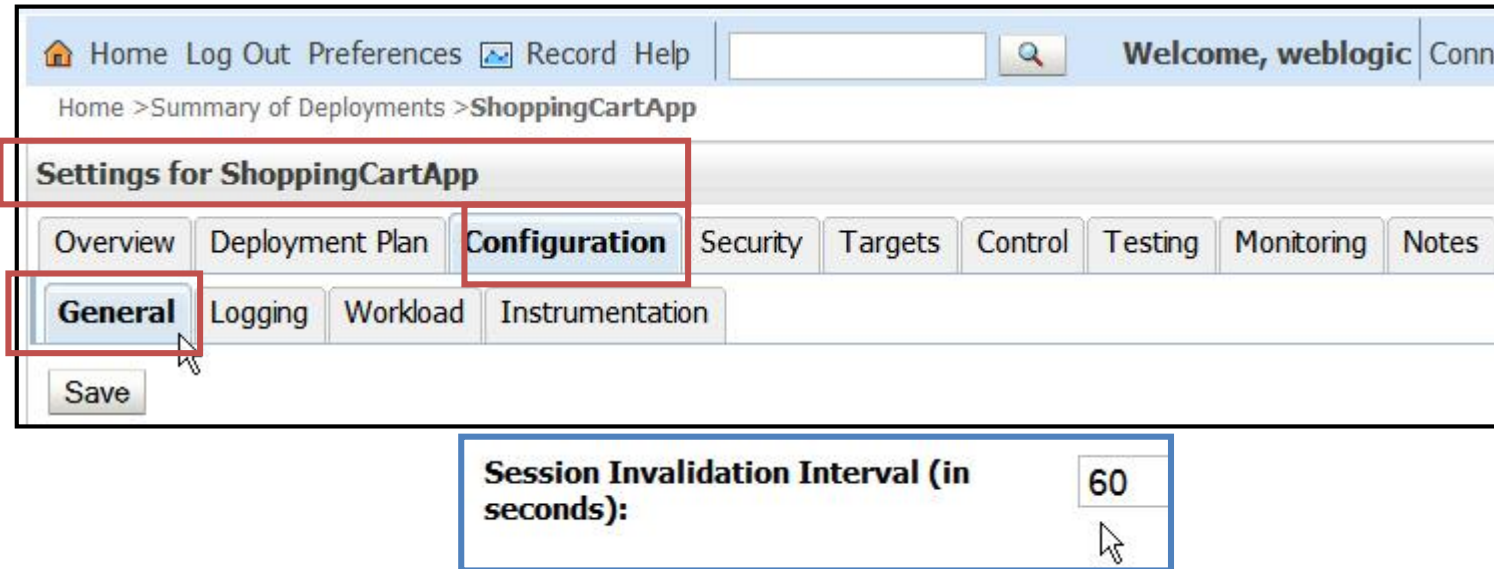
Session Timeout

- ▶ Whenever an HTTP session object is created, it resides in memory until:
 - ▶ The session object is invalidated
 - ▶ The server removes it after a certain period of time (`session timeout`)
 - ▶ The server comes down
- ▶ You can set the session timeout parameter by using the Administration Console:



Session Invalidation

- ▶ Set the `invalidation-interval-secs` parameter to an appropriate value.
- ▶ Tuning this parameter can improve the performance of applications that have high traffic.



Using Custom JSP Tags

- ▶ **Oracle provides three specialized JSP tags that you can use in your JSPs:**
 - ▶ **cache:** Enables caching the work that is done within the body of the tag
 - ▶ **process:** Enables you to control the flow of query parameter-based JSPs
 - ▶ **repeat:** Enables you to iterate over many different types of sets, including Enumerations, Iterators, Collections, and Arrays of Objects

Using the WebLogic `cache` Tag

- ▶ Caching data can boost performance significantly.
- ▶ The WebLogic `cache` tag enables caching the work that is done within the body of the `<wl:cache>` tag.
- ▶ The `cache` tag supports both output and input caching.
- ▶ The tag supports refreshing and flushing the cache at various scopes.
- ▶ **Example of using the WebLogic `cache` tag:**

```
<wl:cache name="holidaycache"  
    key="parameter.holidaytable"scope="application">  
    // Retrieve Holidays and output it to the page  
</wl:cache>
```

Web Application Tuning JSP and Servlet

Output Buffer Tuning

- ▶ Web Container buffers output while building response:
 - ▶ Data flushed to client once buffer is full
 - ▶ Cannot forward request once data sent to client
 - ▶ Set buffer size accordingly
- ▶ **`ServletResponse.setBufferSize(int)`**
- ▶ **`<@page contentType="text/html; buffer="64kb" %>`**
 - ▶ WLS default buffer size is 8 kb.
 - ▶ WLS default buffer size on Exalogic is 64 kb.
- ▶ Avoid calling **`flush()`** and **`close()`** on **`ServletOutputStream`**

Agenda

- ▶ Tuning Web Applications
- ▶ Tuning Enterprise JavaBeans



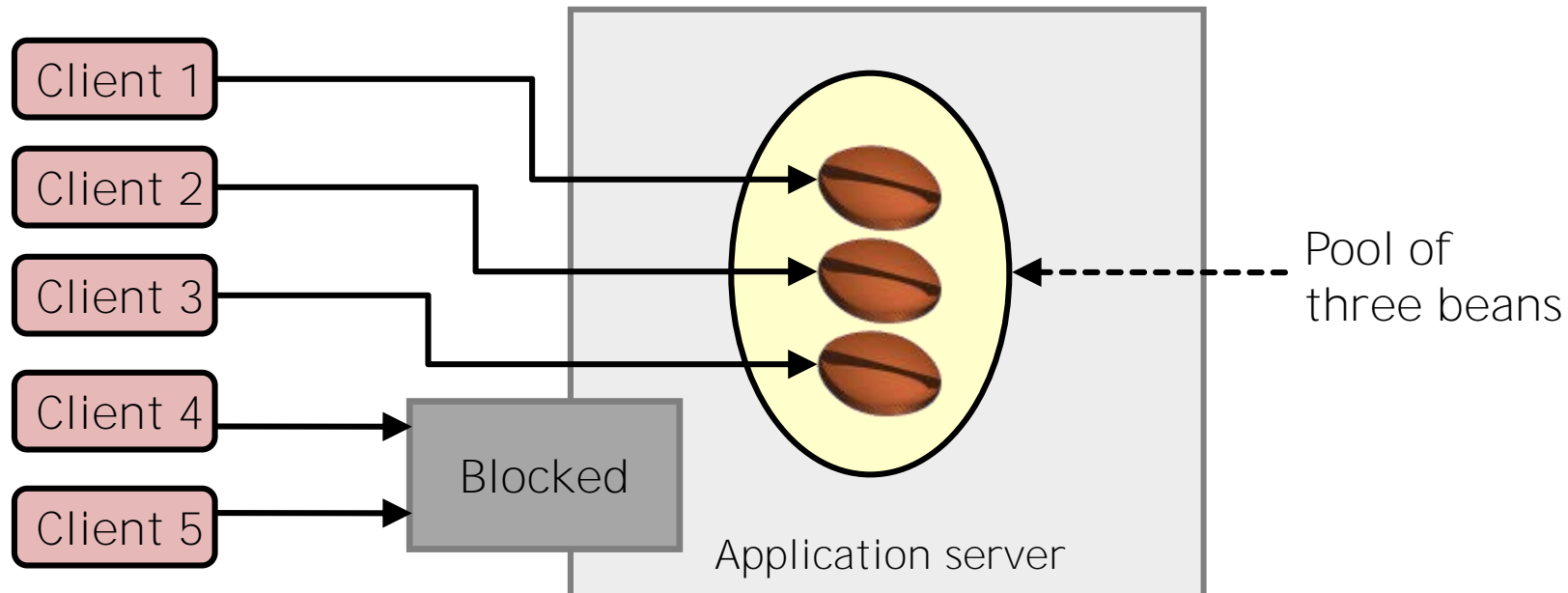
Enterprise JavaBeans

- ▶ Enterprise JavaBeans (EJBs) standardize the development and deployment of server components built in Java.
- ▶ The EJB specification discusses four types of objects:
 - ▶ Stateless session beans
 - ▶ Stateful session beans
 - ▶ Singleton session beans
 - ▶ Message-driven beans
- ▶ Note that entity beans specifications are considered legacy and are not present in the current Java EE specifications.



Stateless Session Beans

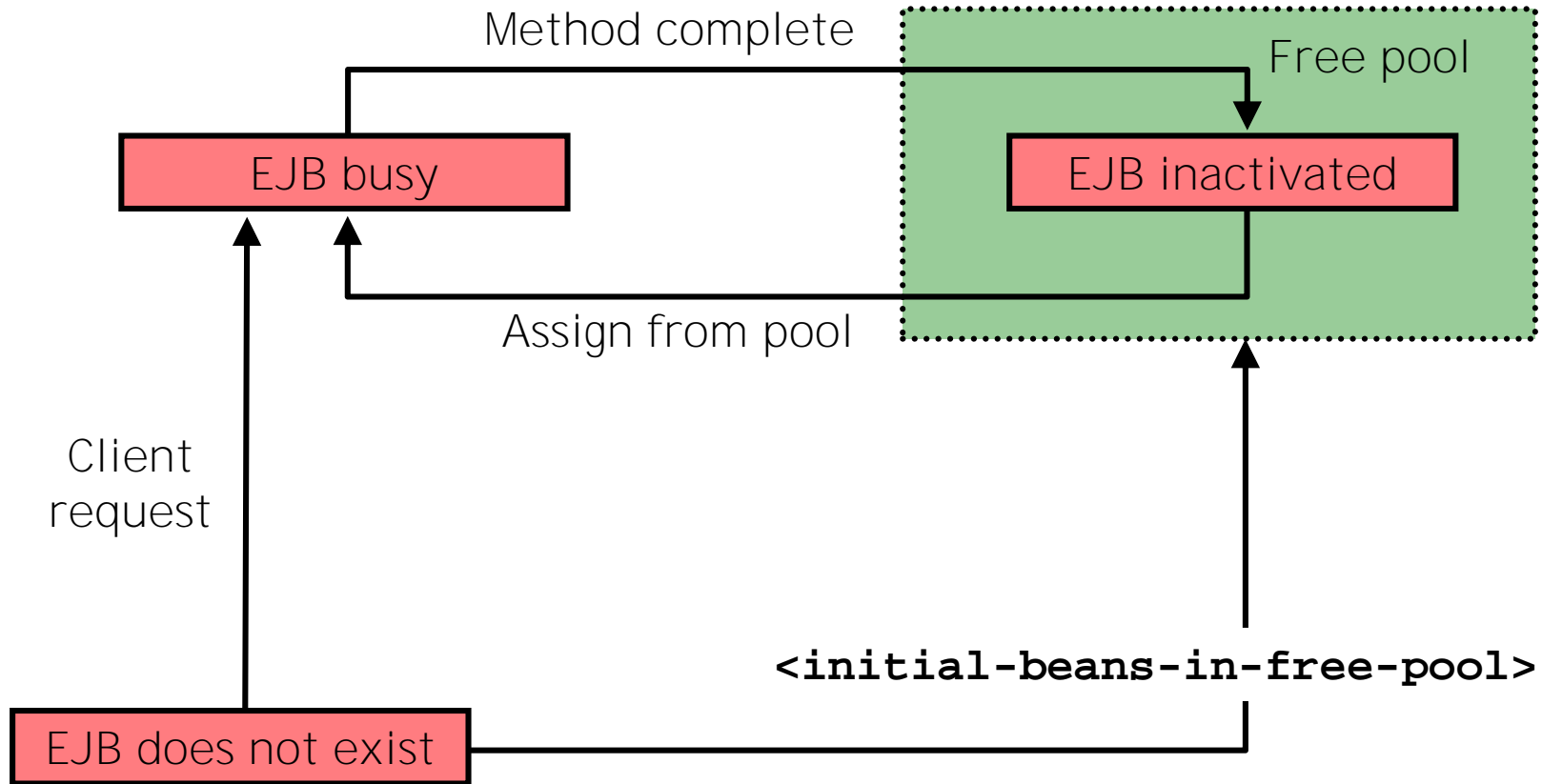
- ▶ Stateless session beans are maintained as a pool in memory.
- ▶ If the pool size is three, and if five clients attempt to use one EJB type, two clients are blocked.
- ▶ Stateless EJBs in a pool are identical. So a server can assign any *available* EJB to any client.



Stateless Session Beans Tuning

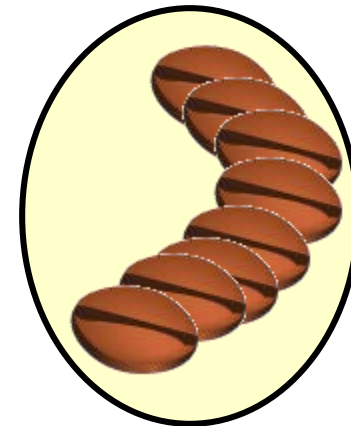
- ▶ The defaults are typically good enough.
 - ▶ `<initial-beans-in-free-pool> = 0`
 - ▶ `<max-beans-in-free-pool> = 1000`
 - ▶ There is a cost with creating a new instance in the pool. Thus, tuning the initial-beans-in-free-pool might be beneficial if the runtime cost is too much.
 - ▶ This may increase the time to start up, but reduces the runtime cost.

Pool Management



Determining the Pool Size

- ▶ You can improve performance by tuning the number of bean instances in this free pool.
- ▶ Factors to consider to determine how many EJBs should be in the pool include:
 - ▶ The number of threads set in WebLogic Server (WLS)
 - ▶ The number of concurrent clients
 - ▶ The number of dependent back-end resources (for example, database connections)



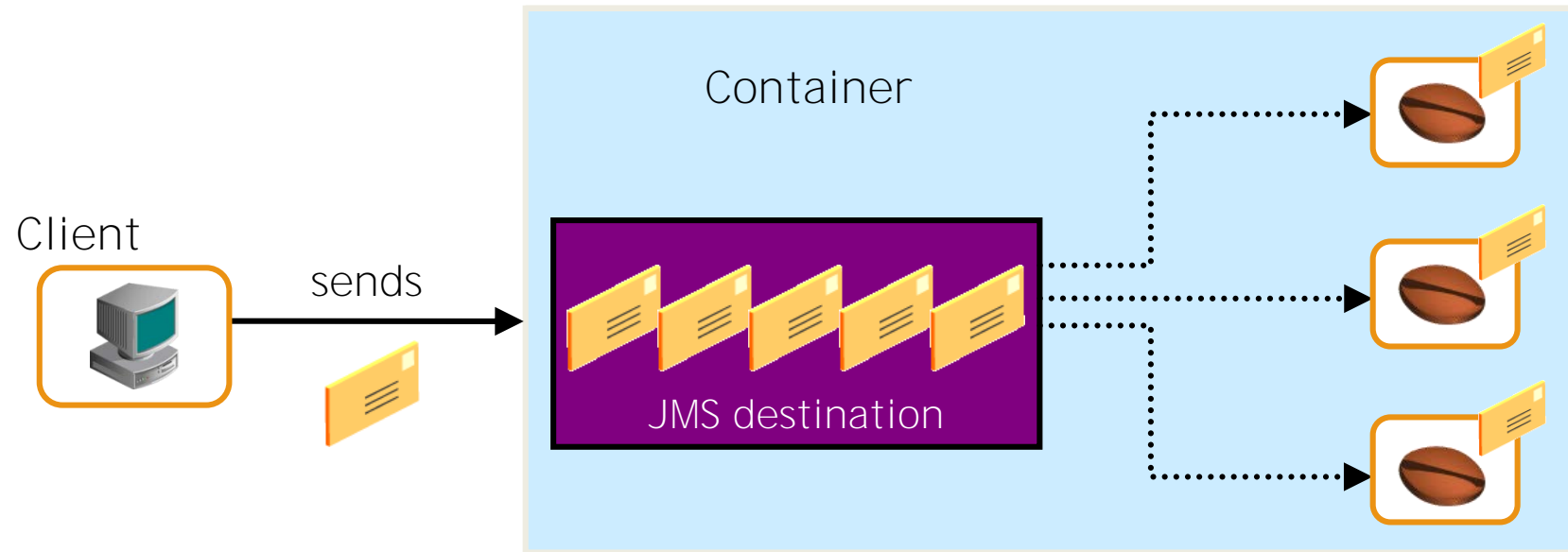
Configuring a Stateless Session EJB Pool

- ▶ You can manage the stateless session EJB pool by:
 - ▶ Capping the number of instances
 - ▶ Setting an initial pool size

```
<weblogic-enterprise-bean>
  <ejb-name>InsuranceQuoteBean</ejb-name>
  <stateless-session-descriptor>
    <pool>
      <max-beans-in-free-pool>15</max-beans-in-free-pool>
      <initial-beans-in-free-pool>5</initial-beans-in-free-
pool>
    </pool>
  </stateless-session-descriptor>
  ...
</weblogic-enterprise-bean>
OR
@Stateless(name="InsuranceQuoteBean", maxBeansInFreePool="15",
  initialBeansInFreePool="5")
```

Message-Driven Beans

- ▶ **Message-driven beans (MDBs) are:**
 - ▶ Asynchronous stateless components
 - ▶ JMS message consumers
 - ▶ Clients do not interact directly with MDBs.



Configuring an MDB Pool

- ▶ You can manage the message-driven EJB pool by setting:
 - ▶ The initial pool size
 - ▶ The maximum size
 - ▶ `idle-timeout-seconds`

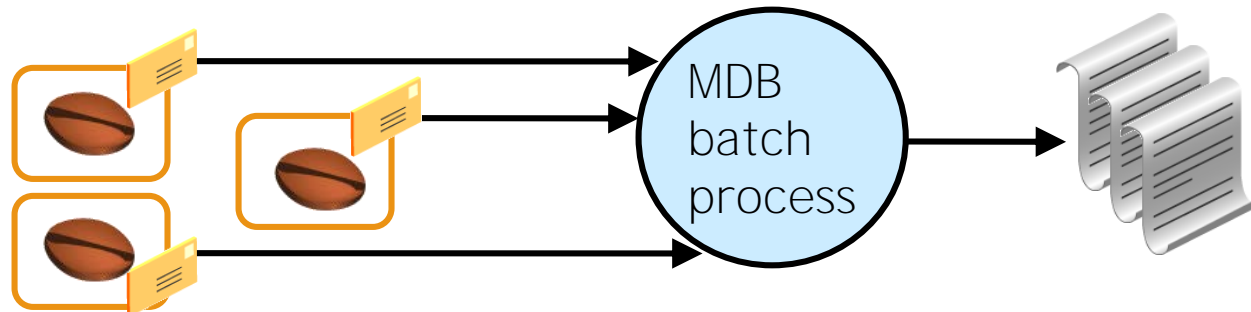
```
<weblogic-enterprise-bean>
  <ejb-name>InsuranceQuoteBean</ejb-name>
  <message-driven-descriptor>
    <pool>
      <max-beans-in-free-pool>15</max-beans-in-free-pool>
      <initial-beans-in-free-pool>5</initial-beans-in-free-pool>
    </pool>
  </message-driven-descriptor>
</weblogic-enterprise-bean>
```

OR

```
@MessageDriven(name="InsuranceQuoteBean",
    maxBeansInFreePool="15", initialBeansInFreePool="5")
```


Configuring to Use Batching with an MDB

- ▶ Group transactions to reduce writing transaction logs.
- ▶ You can configure these parameters in `weblogic-ejb-jar.xml` to optimize MDB processing:
 - ▶ `max-messages-in-transaction`
 - ▶ `trans-timeout-seconds`
 - ▶ Each MDB listening on topic uses a dedicated
- ▶ daemon-polling thread.
- ▶ Each MDB listening on queue uses at least one thread from the dispatch policy.



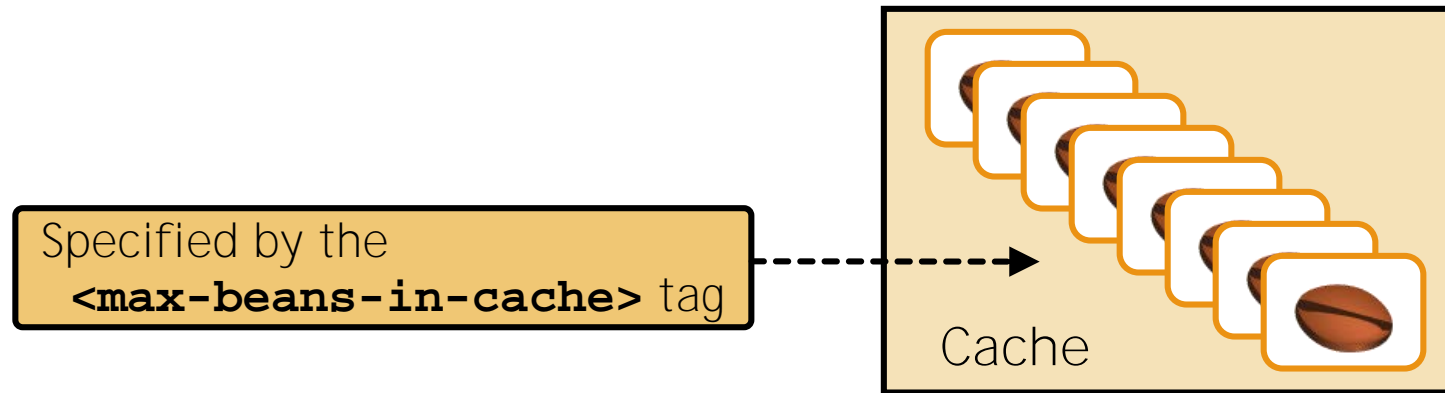
Stateful Session Beans

- ▶ Stateful session EJBs:
 - ▶ Provide conversational interaction
 - ▶ Store state on behalf of the client
 - ▶ Are associated with a single client
 - ▶ Are synchronous
 - ▶ Are maintained in memory
- ▶ Processing time includes passivation and activation.

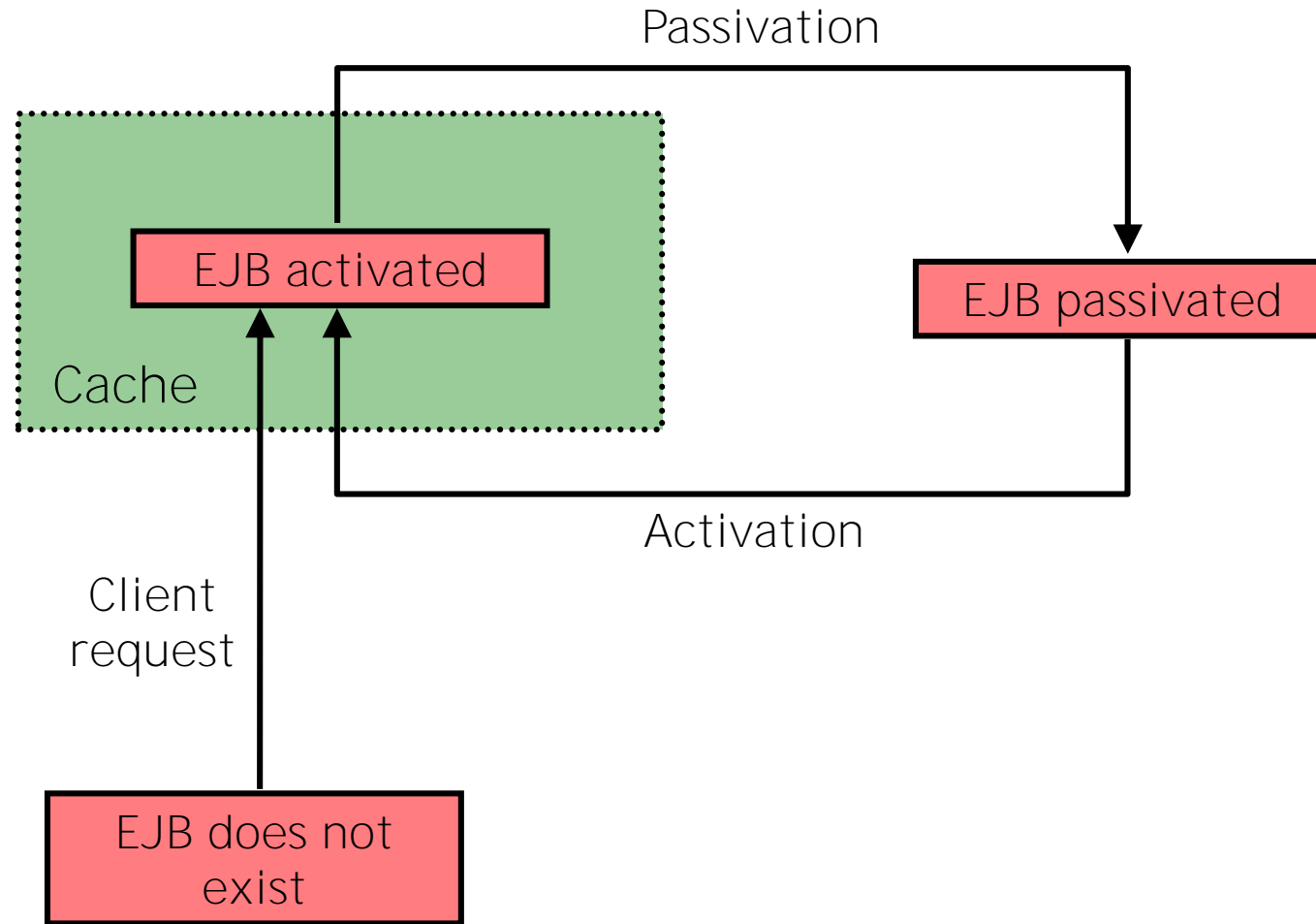


Cache Management

- ▶ You can specify the maximum number of stateful session EJB instances allowed in memory for each EJB class.



Cache Management



What Happens When the Cache Fills Up?

- ▶ WLS has two options to make additional memory available in the cache:
 - ▶ Destroy timed-out EJBs.
 - ▶ Passivate eligible EJBs to the hard drive.
- ▶ Passivation is the act of removing a bean instance from the cache and writing it to a temporary store.
- ▶ A passivated bean is activated when the requesting client comes back.
- ▶ Activation is the act of retrieving the bean instance from the temporary store to the cache.

Determining the Cache Size

- ▶ Tuning this cache can have a significant impact on performance.
- ▶ The criteria that affect the size of a cache include:
 - ▶ The total amount of Java heap space available in the VM
 - ▶ The number of different stateful sessions
 - ▶ The amount of memory that one stateful session bean consumes while active
 - ▶ The number of concurrent clients

Idle Timeout and Eligibility

- ▶ An EJB that exceeds its `<idle-timeout-seconds>` value can be destroyed by the WLS.
- ▶ An EJB is eligible for passivation if it:
 - ▶ Has not exceeded its `<idle-timeout-seconds>`
 - ▶ Is not currently executing a method
 - ▶ Is not participating in a transaction
- ▶ You can tune the `<idle-timeout-seconds>` value for optimal performance.



Cache Type

- ▶ The cache type specifies the order in which EJBs are removed from the cache.
- ▶ It includes:
 - ▶ Not recently used (NRU), known as lazy passivation
 - ▶ Least recently used (LRU), known as eager passivation
- ▶ The `idle-timeout-seconds` and `max-beans-in-cache` elements also affect passivation and removal behaviors, based on the value of the cache type.

Configuring a Stateful Session EJB Cache

- ▶ You can manage the stateful session EJB cache by:
 - ▶ Capping the number of instances
 - ▶ Setting an `idle-timeout` period
 - ▶ Setting the passivation strategy for the cached EJBs

```
<weblogic-enterprise-bean>
  <ejb-name>ShoppingCartBean</ejb-name>
  <stateful-session-descriptor>
    <stateful-session-cache>
      <max-beans-in-cache>1000</max-beans-in-cache>
      <idle-timeout-seconds>60</idle-timeout-seconds>
    </stateful-session-cache>
  </stateful-session-descriptor>
</weblogic-enterprise-bean>
OR
@Stateful(name="ShoppingCartBean",
  cacheType=Session.CacheType.N_R_U)
@CacheConfig(maxSize=100000, idleTimeoutSeconds=300,
  removalTimeoutSeconds=0)
```

Using Filtering ClassLoaders

- ▶ Use a Filtering ClassLoader to reduce the number of JAR files WebLogic will search while trying to load a class or resource:
 - ▶ Loading class from the current application still has to search all the way up to the system classloader before working its way **down to the application's classloader.**
 - ▶ WLS has hundreds of jar files, making this a somewhat expensive operation.
 - ▶ A Filtering ClassLoader short circuits this by searching the Application ClassLoader for configured classes.
 - ▶ It will not search parent class loaders for filtered classes!
 - ▶ The same concept applies for resources that you know exist only in the application.

General Application Performance Problems

- ▶ Most application performance issues are typically contention-related:
 - ▶ Overuse of synchronization
 - ▶ Insufficient resources (for example, database connections)
 - ▶ Overloaded back-end systems:
 - ▶ Load testing can identify most contention
 - ▶ Take thread dumps at regular intervals (5-10 secs)
 - ▶ Attach a profiler, such as HPROF or VisualVM

EJBs: Coding for Performance

- ▶ **Cache JNDI InitialContext, Data Source, JMS Connection Factory and Destination objects:**
 - ▶ Use the Service Locator pattern to cache lookups.
 - ▶ Use Dependency Injection.
 - ▶ Use Coherence to cache frequently used data:
 - ▶ Can be used explicitly in your application
 - ▶ Can be used as a JPA Level 2 cache



Q/A?