

Unit 6 - Ruby & Rails.



~~Ruby -~~

- scripting language designed by Yukihiko Matsumoto (Matz).
- executes on all platforms
- open source & freely available on net
- pure object oriented programming language.
- similar to Smalltalk, Python, Perl
- pattern matching feature (like Perl)
- connected to DB → MySQL, DB2 & Oracle.

a Scalar Types.

Numeric

F

Float

Integer

character string

Fixnum
(32 bit)

Bignum
(32 bit)

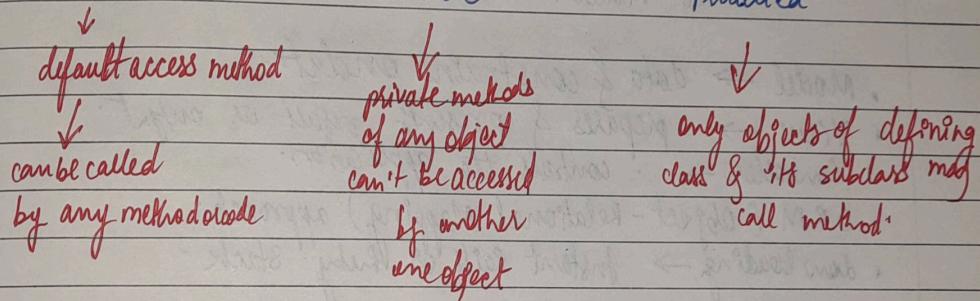
- * variables in Ruby → Case Sensitive
- * contain letters, underscore & digits.
- * variable → declared in lowercase.

Methods

- similar to functions
- block of statements repeated many → program method
- defined outside the class.
- fundamentals
 - method header
 - reserved word def
 - begin with lowercase.

Access Control -

→ Public Private Protected.



Inheritance

- two created classes are created one base class & another derived class
- object of derived class one can access methods of itself & base class both.

Pattern Matching

- operator → =~
- pattern can be placed within / /
- split method → separate out words → Interactive Ruby Interpreter.

Substitutions.

- sub → searches first pattern & replace it.
- gsub → similar to sub it replaces all occurrences of part of matched substring.

Rails -

- development framework web-based applications.
- Ruby on Rails or RoR.
- developed by David Heinemeier Hansson in early 2003 released in July 2004.
- developed under 10x times with Rails → typical Java framework
- Rails is based on MVC architecture
 i.e. Model View Controller.
 - Model → data & constraints on data
 - View → prepares & presents result or output.
 - Controller → controls the application.
 - ORM (Object-Relational Mapping) approach.
 - download → instant rails or Ruby stack
- Ruby code can be embedded with template
 - ↳ <% and %> markers
- Result inserted
 - ↳ <%= and %> markers

Rails with AJAX -

- Asynchronous Javascript & XML.
- client side changes without reloading page.
- update just parts of itself
- update information on page.

newark

EJB -

- Enterprise Java Beans.
- contains business logic & business data.
- EJB components lie in EJB container.
- EJB component is an EJB class.
- EJB developer & class implements business logic.

Java Beans

- components
- visible or invisible to user.

- Run locally
- Beans → ActiveX Control

- described with properties, Bean Info classes & customizers.

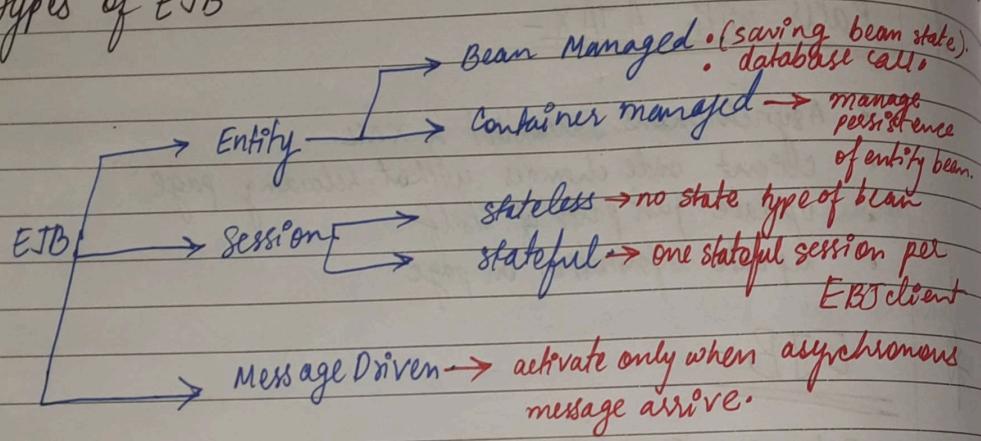
EJB

- components
- are invisible to users.

- are distributed components & always exist on servers.
- can't be used ActiveX Control.

- described using Deployment Description.

* Types of EJB -



Entity

- Persistent
- Records in database
- survive on server crash.
- client-independent

Session -

- Transient
- activities over database
- can't survive on crash
- client-independent
specific entities -

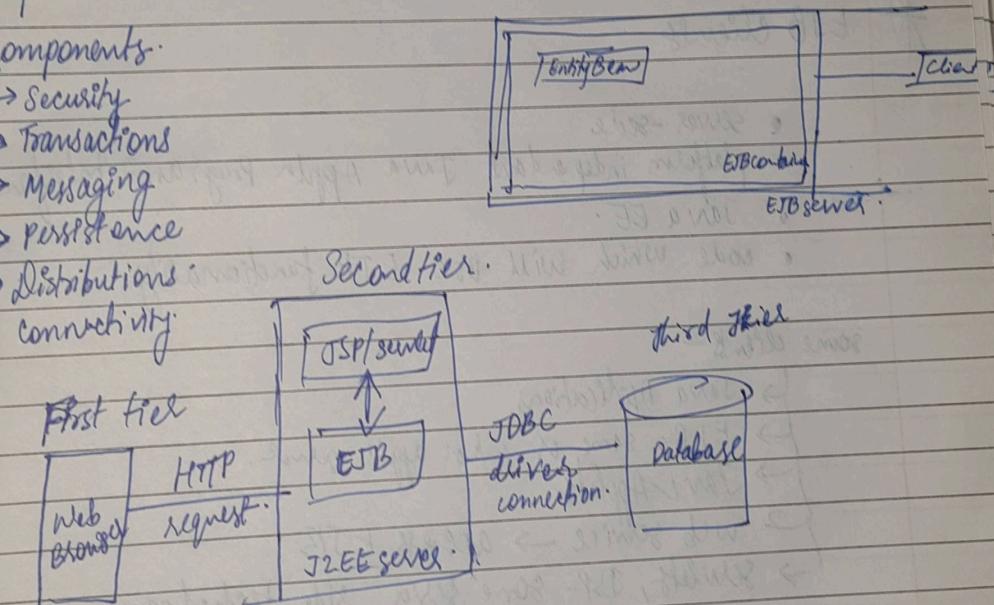
* Benefits of EJB -

- B2B e-commerce applications.
- used in web-centric
- large no. of clients involved.
- customized as per deployment
- such as transaction management & security -
- portable access EJB servers
- included in assembled application without source code.

* Architecture of EJB

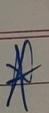
components -

- Security
- Transactions
- Messaging
- Persistence
- Distributions
- Connectivity



* EJB container & services -

- Persistence → declarative transactions
- Error Handling → component framework for business logic
- Scalability
- Portability
- Security
- Manageability



EJB Interfaces -

- Remote Interface • used by client that maybe running different machine than bean.
 - Remote Method Interface (RMI) access to bean can be made.
- Local Interface • used by clients which is running on same machine. Bean residing.



EJB clients

- server-side
- platform independent Java Applet Program Interface.
- Java EE.
- code which will use EJB functionality.

some clients -

- Java Applications
- EJBs same or another applet server
- Java Applets
- web service → access EJB
- servlets, JSP - some server side technologies -