

# Java Enterprise Edition Enterprise JavaBeans 3

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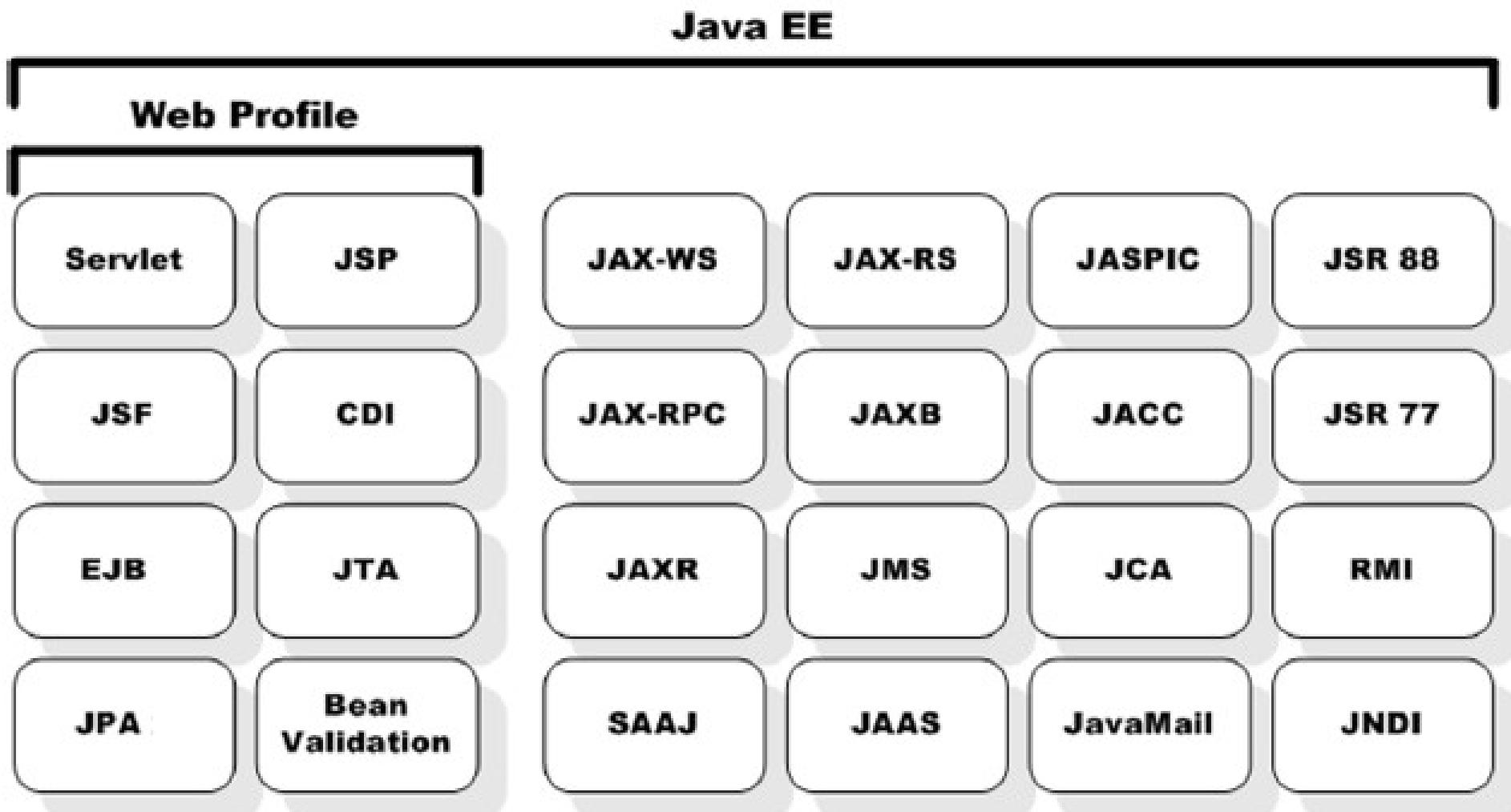
# Crédits

- Présentations réalisées avec des transparents de
  - Noël de Palma
  - Fabienne Boyer
  - Pascal Déchamboux
  - Lionel Seinturier
- Et les exemples / schémas des livres cités à la fin

# Motivations

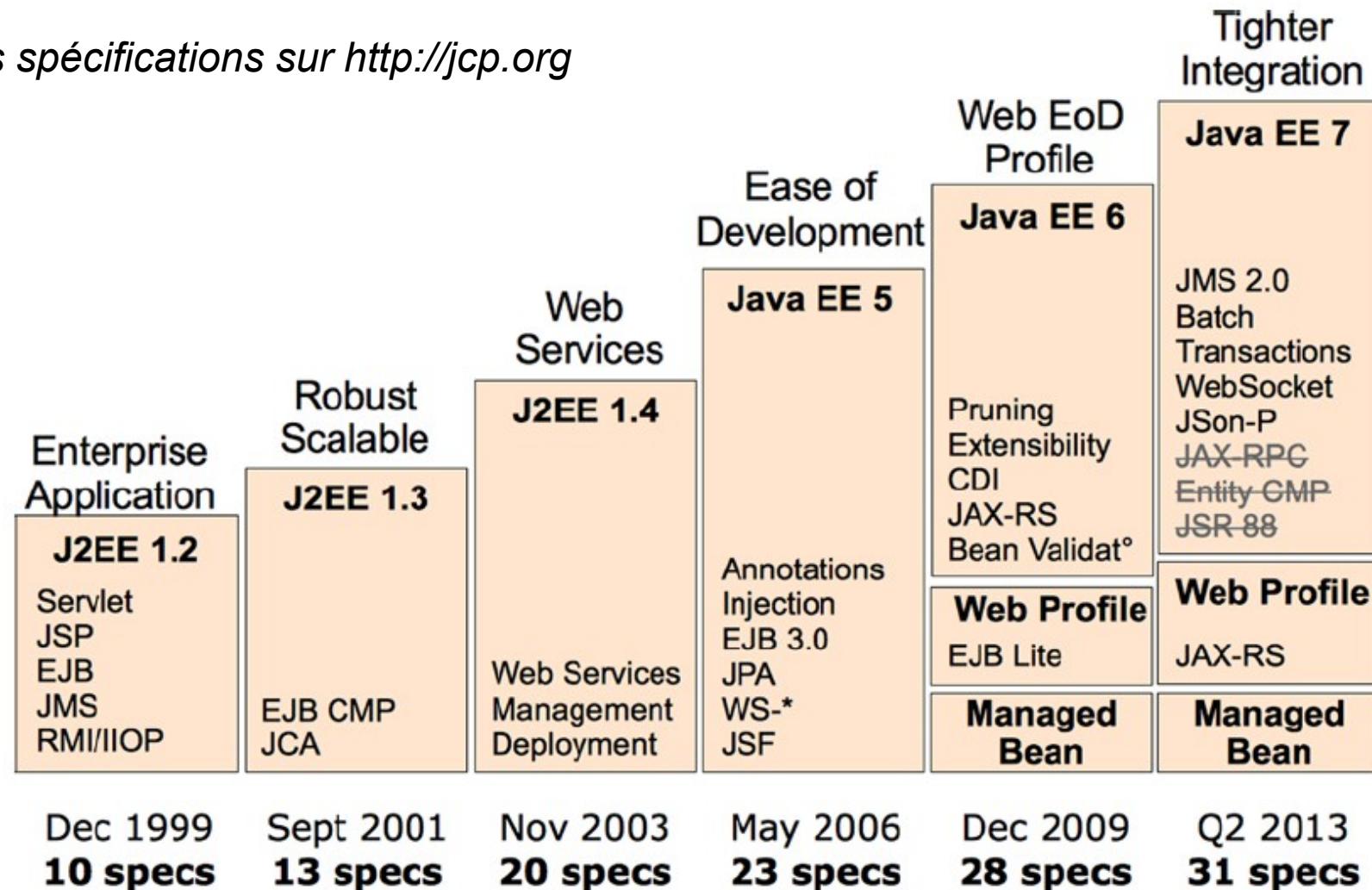
- Ensemble des spécifications pour les applications Java côté serveur
  - Architecture 3-tiers
    - Présentation + Métier + Persistance
  - Prise en charge des services non fonctionnels
    - Gestion des sessions utilisateurs, Persistance, Transaction ACID, Gestion de la concurrence, Sécurité, Scalabilité, ...
  - Connexion à des systèmes patrimoniaux
  - Domaines variés
    - e-Commerce, Finance, Telecom, ...
  - Solutions multi-vendeurs (portabilité)

# Java EE specifications



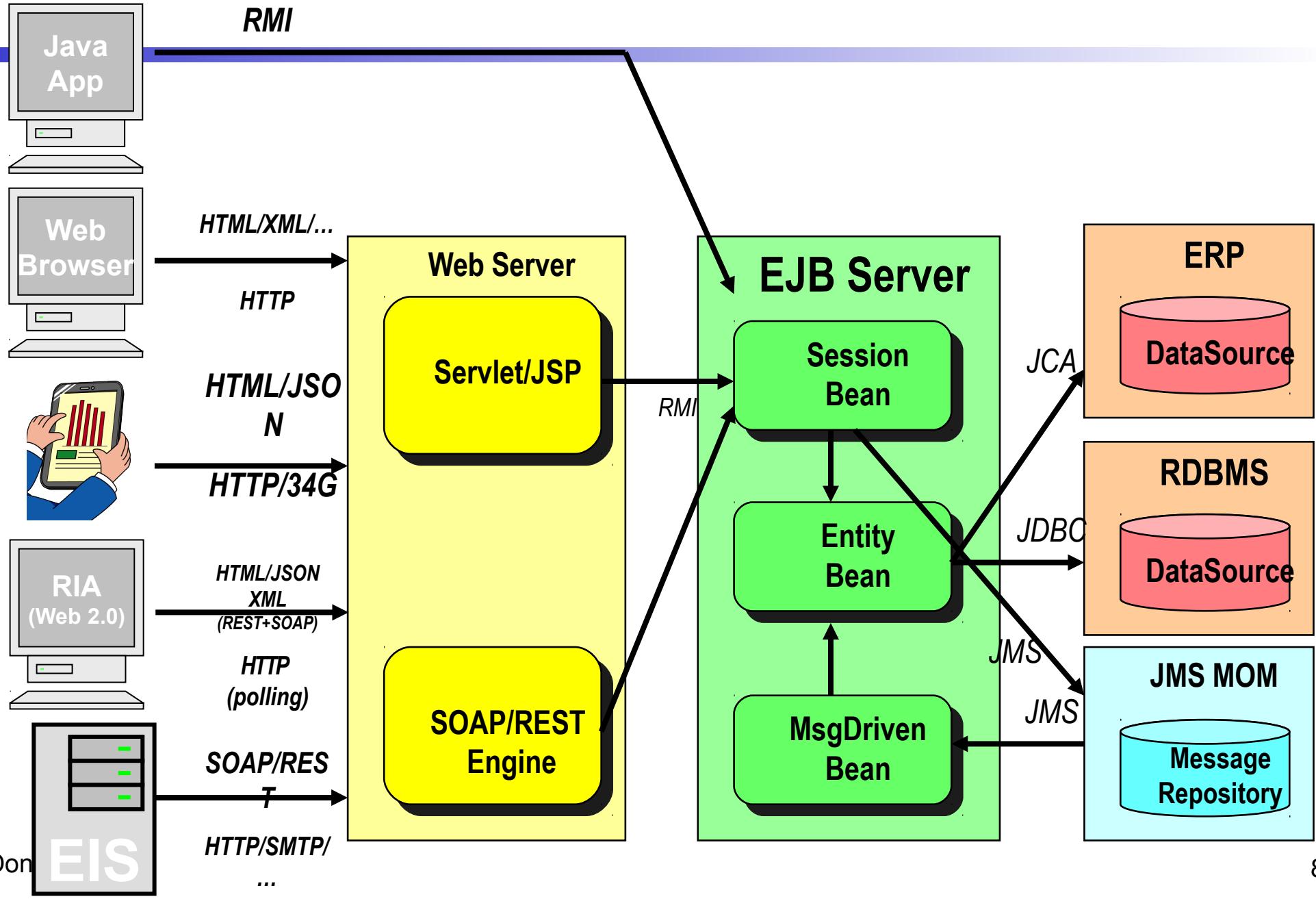
# Java EE Specifications

Voir les spécifications sur <http://jcp.org>

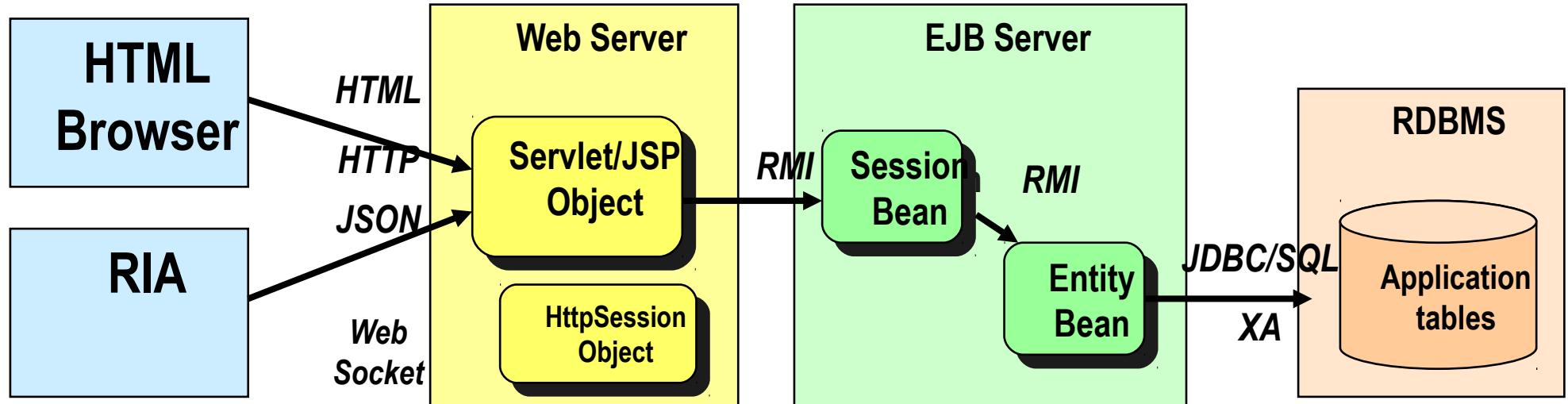
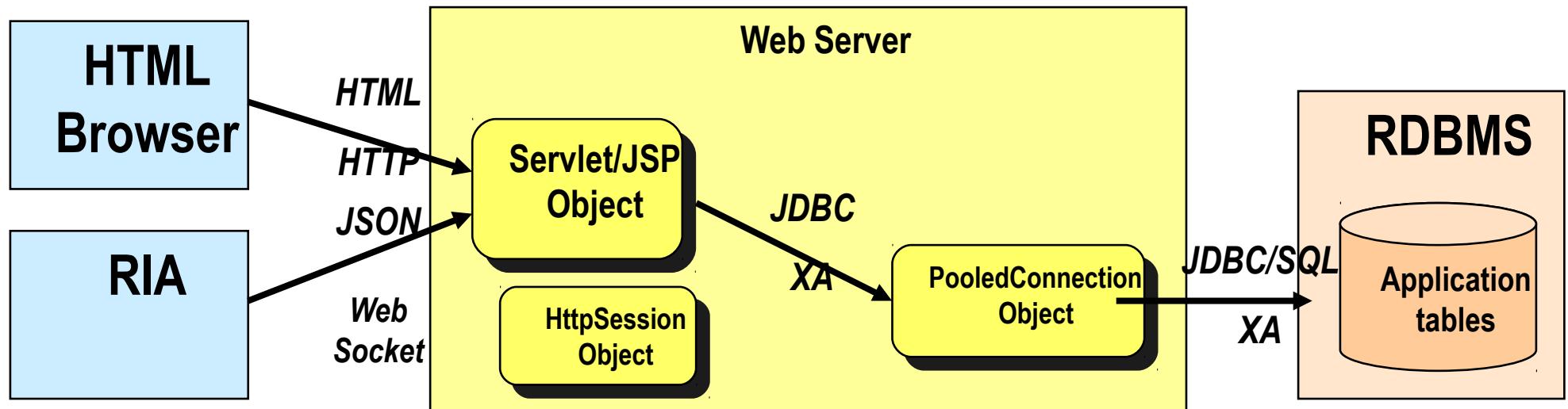


# Architecture générale d'une application JavaEE (i)

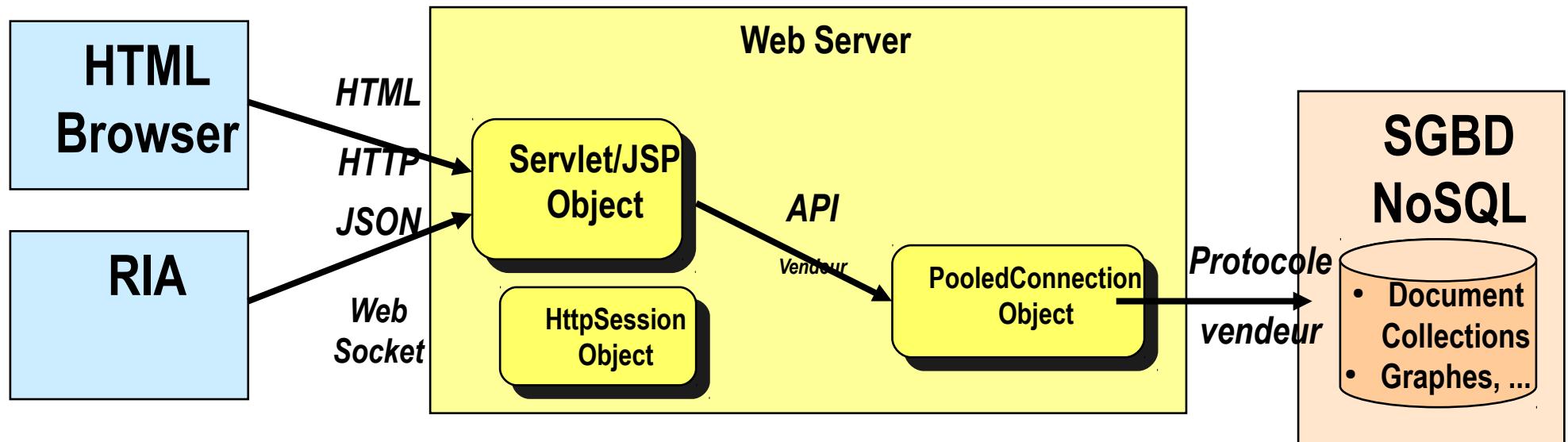
RMI



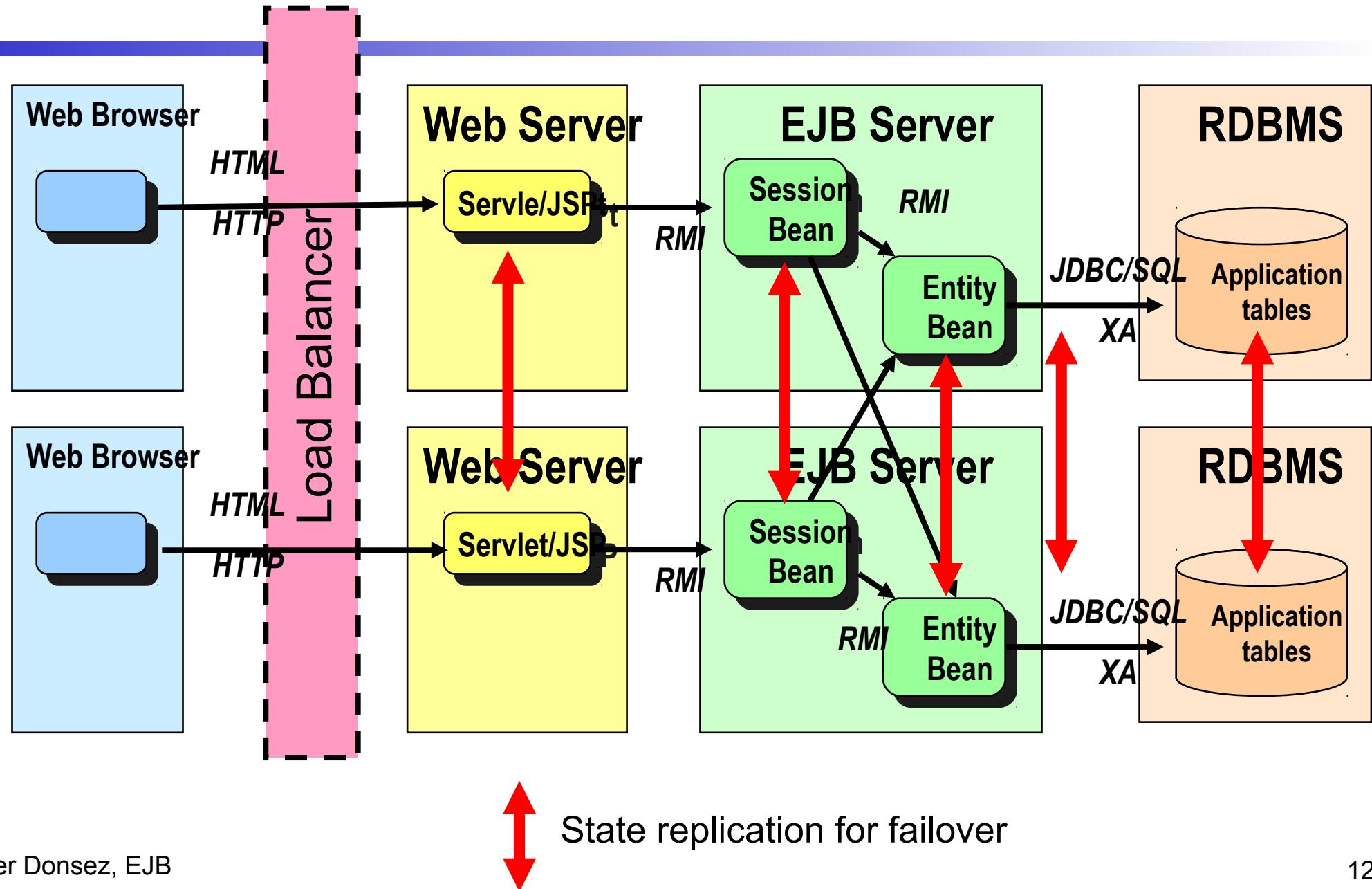
# Architecture générale d'une application JavaEE (ii)



# Architecture générale d'une application JavaEE (ii)



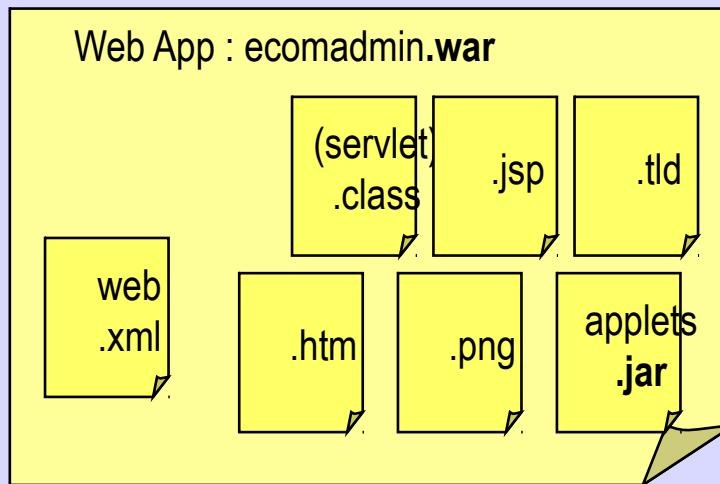
# JavaEE en cluster + failover



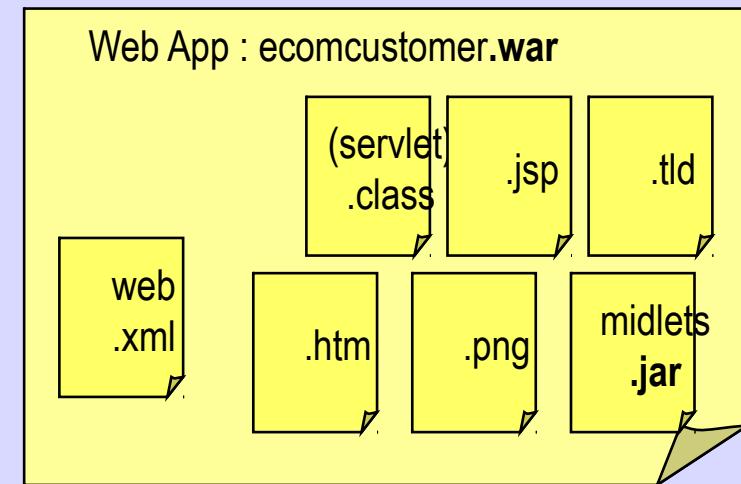
# JSR 88

## Packaging d'une application JavaEE

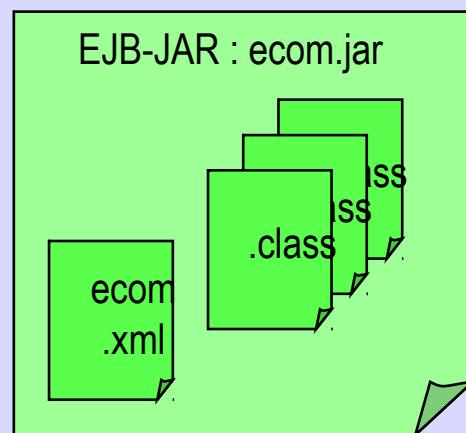
EAR : ecom.ear



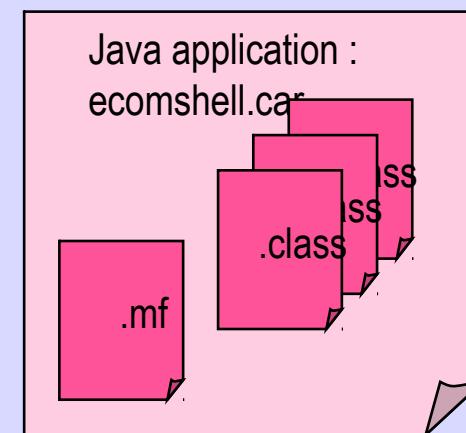
Web App : ecomcustomer.war



application.xml



Java application :  
ecomshell.car



# Enterprise JavaBeans

- Composants *métier* coté serveur
  - → Couche métier de l'architecture 3-tiers
  - → Présentation réalisée par les Servlets ou côté client
- Différents types
  - Entity Bean : données persistantes (ORM)
  - Session Bean
    - Stateless : traitement métier
    - Stateful : associé à une session utilisateur
  - Message-Driven Bean : traitant de messages JMS
  - Timed Object : traitant déclenché à date fixe (et/ou périodique)
  - EQL, JPQL : requête directe de la base relationnelle
- Interfaces distantes / locales
  - RMI, CORBA, WebService, RESTFul services, JMS

# Session Bean

## Définition

- Représente un traitement de la logique métier
- Stateless SB (sans état)
  - ne conserve pas d'information entre 2 appels successifs
  - 2 instances quelconques d'un tel bean sont équivalentes
  - Annotation `@Stateless`
- Stateful SB (avec état)
  - État conservé attaché à la session d'un client
    - 1 instance par client (pendant la durée de la session)
  - Souvent attaché à la `HttpSession` de la webapp (`Servlet/JSP`)
  - Annotation `@Stateful`

# Interfaces

## @Remote vs @Local

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- **@Remote**
  - Remote Business Method invoked via RMI, WS, .
  - Parameters/Result passed **by value**
    - need to be serializable or DTO.
- **@Local**
  - Local business interface
    - Same JVM, Same Class Loader tree
  - Parameters/Result passed **by reference** from the client to the bean.

# Session Bean Développement

- 1 ou n interfaces (@Local, @Remote, WS, REST)

## @javax.ejb.Remote

```
interface IShippingCalculator {  
    Price getShippingPrice(Address from, Address to,  
                          double weight, double volume) ;  
}
```

Opcionel :  
Nom unique dans  
l'ejbjar

## @javax.ejb.Stateless(name="fedex-shipping")

```
class FedExShippingCalculator implements IShippingCalculator {  
    Price getShippingPrice(Address from, Address to,  
                          double weight, double volume) { ... }  
}
```

# Session Bean Développement

```
public interface ItemLocal {  
    List<Book> findBooks();  
    List<CD> findCDs();  
}
```

```
public interface ItemRemote {  
    List<Book> findBooks();  
    List<CD> findCDs();  
    Book createBook(Book book);  
    CD createCD(CD cd);  
}
```

**@Stateless**

**@Remote(ItemRemote.class)**

**@Local(ItemLocal.class)**

**@LocalBean**

```
public class ItemEJB implements ItemLocal, ItemRemote {  
    // ...  
}
```

# Session Bean Développement

## **@Local**

```
public interface ItemLocal {  
    List<Book> findBooks();  
    List<CD> findCDs();  
}
```

## **@WebService**

```
public interface ItemSOAP {  
    List<Book> findBooks();  
    List<CD> findCDs();  
    Book createBook(Book book);  
    CD createCD(CD cd);  
}
```

## **@Path("/items")**

```
public interface ItemRest {  
    List<Book> findBooks();  
}
```

## **@Stateless**

```
public class ItemEJB implements ItemLocal, ItemSOAP, ItemRest {  
    // ...  
}
```

# Injection de la référence

- Injection du bean dans un client (Servlet, ...)
  - `@EJB(name="dinamé")` ou `@EJB nom par défaut`

```
public class ShippingServlet extends HttpServlet {  
    @EJB(name="fedex-shipping")  
    private IShippingCalculator fedexCalc;  
    @EJB(name="dhl-shipping")  
    private IShippingCalculator dhlCalc;  
  
    public void doGet(HttpServletRequest req, HttpServletResponse resp) {  
        resp.setContentType("text/html");  
        PrintWriter out = resp.getWriter();  
        ...  
        out.println("<tr><td>Fedex</td><td>" +  
            + fedexCalc.getShippingPrice(from,to,weight,volume) ;  
            +"</td></tr>");  
        out.println("<tr><td>DHL</td><td>" +  
            + dhlCalc.getShippingPrice(from,to,weight,volume) ;  
            +"</td></tr>");  
    ... }  
}
```

# Stateful Session Bean

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- Une instance par session client
  - Reste en mémoire tant que le client est présent
  - Expiration au bout d'un délai d'inactivité
  - Attaché à la session JSP/servlet
- Utilisation type
  - gestion d'un panier sur un site de commerce en ligne
  - rapport sur l'activité d'un client
- 2 annotations principales
  - `@Stateful` : déclare un EB avec état
  - `@Remove` : définit la méthode de fin de session
    - la session expire à l'issu de l'exécution de cette méthode

# Stateful Session Bean

```
@Stateful
```

```
@StatefulTimeout(value = 15, unit = TimeUnit.MINUTES)
```

```
public class ShoppingCartBean implements IShoppingCart {  
    private List<Item> cartItems = new ArrayList<>();  
    public void addItem(Item item) { if (!cartItems.contains(item)) cartItems.add(item); }  
    public void removeItem(Item item) { if (cartItems.contains(item)) cartItems.remove(item); }  
    public Integer getNumberOfItems() { if (cartItems == null || cartItems.isEmpty()) return 0;  
        return cartItems.size(); }  
    public Float getTotal() {  
        if (cartItems == null || cartItems.isEmpty()) return 0f;  
        Float total = 0f; for (Item cartItem : cartItems) { total += (cartItem.getPrice()); } return total;  
    }  
    public void empty() { cartItems.clear(); }  
    @Remove  
    public void checkout() { cartItems.clear(); }  
}
```

# Singleton Session Bean

**Pattern Singleton (1 instance par application → Partagé par tous)**

**@Singleton**

**@Lock(LockType.WRITE) // contrôle de concurrence**

**// pour toutes les méthodes sauf getFromCache**

**@AccessTimeout(value = 20, unit = TimeUnit.SECONDS)**

```
public class CacheBean {  
    private Map<Long, Object> cache = new HashMap<>();  
    public void addToCache(Long id, Object object) {  
        if (!cache.containsKey(id)) cache.put(id, object);  
    }  
    public void removeFromCache(Long id) {  
        if (cache.containsKey(id)) cache.remove(id);  
    }  
@Lock(LockType.READ)  
    public Object getFromCache(Long id) {  
        if (cache.containsKey(id)) return cache.get(id); else return null;  
    }  
}
```

# Méthodes Asynchrones

- Gestion des traitements (longs/lents)

**@Stateless**

```
public class OrderBean {
```

**@Resource**

```
SessionContext ctx;
```

**@Asynchronous**

```
    public void sendEmailOrderComplete(Order order, Customer customer) { /* Very Long task */}
```

**@Asynchronous**

```
    public Future<Integer> sendOrderToWorkflow(Order order) {
```

```
        Integer status = 0;
```

```
        // processing
```

```
        status = 1;
```

```
        if (ctx.wasCancelCalled()) {
```

```
            return new AsyncResult<>(2);
```

```
        }
```

```
        // processing
```

```
        return new AsyncResult<>(status);
```

```
    }}
```

# Timed Object (i)

- Motivation
  - déclenchement d'actions périodiques
- Usage
  - ...
- Méthodes
  - Par Injection @Schedule
  - Programmatique via la ressource TimeService

# Timed Object (ii) Par Injection

```
public class NewsletterBean {  
    @Schedule(second = "0", minute = "0", hour = "0", dayOfMonth = "1", month = "*", year = "")  
    public void sendMonthlyNewsletter() {  
        // sends out the newsletter  
    }  
    @Schedules({  
        @Schedule(second = "0", minute = "0", hour = "12",  
                  dayOfMonth = "Last Thu", month = "Nov", year = "*"),  
        @Schedule(second = "0", minute = "0", hour = "12",  
                  dayOfMonth = "18", month = "Dec", year = "*")  
    })  
    @TransactionAttribute(TransactionAttributeType.REQUIRES_NEW)  
    public void sendHolidayNewsletter() {  
        // Sends out a holiday newsletter...  
    }  
}
```

# Timed Object (iii) via TimeService

```
@Stateless
public class BirthDayBean {
    @Resource
    TimerService timerService;
    @PersistenceContext(unitName = "bookshop")
    private EntityManager em;
    public void createCustomer(Customer customer) {
        em.persist(customer);
        ScheduleExpression birthDay = new ScheduleExpression()
            .dayOfMonth(customer.getBirthDay())
            .month(customer.getBirthMonth());
        timerService.createCalendarTimer(birthDay, new TimerConfig(customer, true));
    }
    @Timeout
    public void sendBirthdayEmail(Timer timer) {
        Customer customer = (Customer) timer.getInfo();
        // ...
    }
}
```

# Entity Bean

## Définition

- Représentation d'une donnée persistante manipulée par l'application
  - stockée dans un SGBD (via l'API JDBC, API JPA)
  - Gestion automatique de chargement en mémoire et de la sauvegarde
  - Gestion des transactions ACID
  - Gestion de la concurrence (forte, faible)
- Correspondance objet – tuple relationnel (~~Mapping~~)
  - Notion d'@Id (clés primaires)
  - Notion de relations (1-1, 1-N, N-M)  
unidirectionnelles / bidirectionnelles entre des Entity Beans
  - Requêtage via JPQL

# Entity Bean Développement

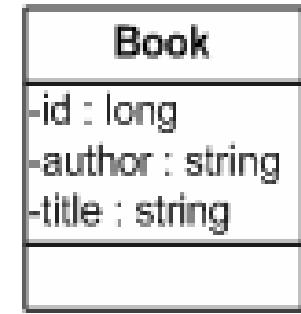
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- POJO avec getter/setter + annotations
  - `@Entity` : déclare une classe correspondant à un EB
  - `@Table(name="...")` : optionnel, désigne la table
  - `@Id` : définit de la clé primaire
  - `@Column(name="...")` optionnel, désigne la colonne
- 2 modes (exclusif) de définition des colonnes des tables
  - property-based access : annotation des getters
  - field-based access : annotation des champs

# Entity Bean Développement

## @Entity

```
public class Book {  
    private long id;  
    private String author;  
    private String title;  
    public Book() {}  
    public Book(String author, String title) {  
        this.author = author;  
        this.title = title; }
```



## @Id

```
public long getId() { return id; }  
public void setId(long id) { this.id = id; }  
public String getAuthor() { return author; }  
public void setAuthor(String author) { this.author = author; }  
public String getTitle() { return title; }  
public void setTitle(String title) { this.title = title; }
```

# Entity Bean

## Clés (i)

- Identifie la donnée (ligne) dans la table
- Clé primaire simple
  - @Id private String sku
- Clé générée (unique)
  - @Id @GeneratedValue(strategy=GenerationType.AUTO) // par le conteneur
  - @Id @GeneratedValue(strategy=GenerationType.SEQUENCE) / séquence à définir
- Clé Composite
  - @Id private String newsId ;
  - @Id private String lang ;

# Entity Bean Clés (ii)

- Clé Composite (suite)

**@Embeddable**

```
public class NewsId {  
    private String title;  
    private String language;  
}
```

**@Entity**

```
public class News {  
    @EmbeddedId private NewsId id;  
    private String content;  
    ...  
}
```

```
NewsId pk = new NewsId("Richard Wright ...", "EN")  
News news = em.find(News.class, pk);
```

# Entity Beans - DB Mapping (i)

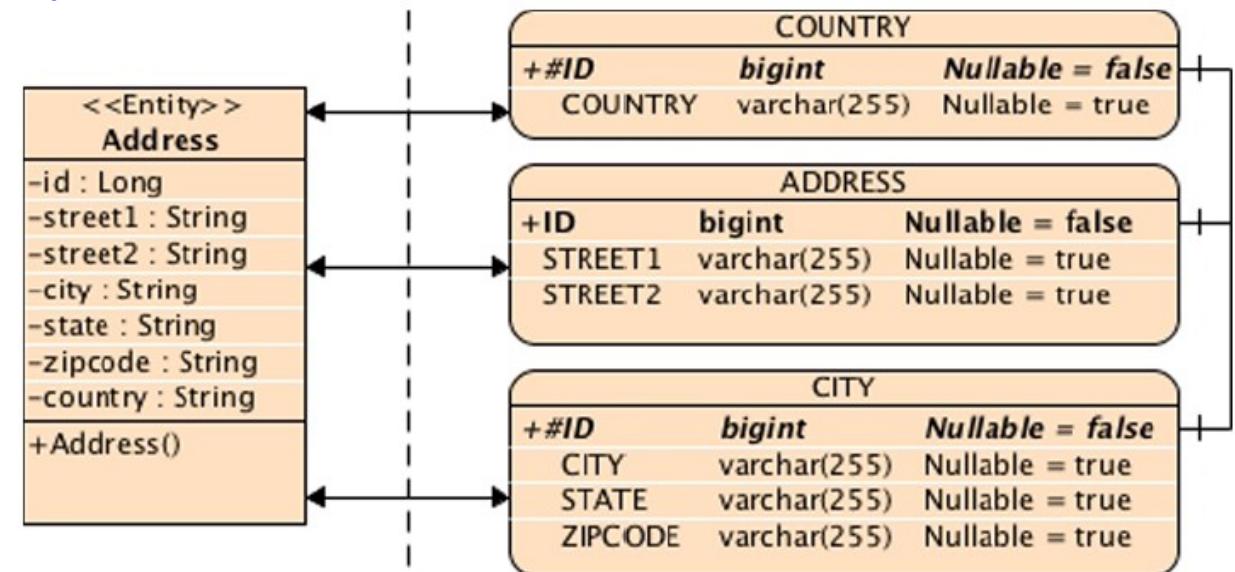
```
@Entity  
@Table(name="SHIPPING_REQUEST")  
public class ExpressShippingRequest implements Serializable {  
    private static final long serialVersionUID = 1L;  
    @Id @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.AUTO) private Long id ;  
    @Column(name = "ITEM_ID") private String item;  
    @Column(name = "SHIP_ADDRESS") private String shippingAddress;  
    @Column(name = "SHIP_METHOD") private String shippingMethod;  
    @Column(name = "SHIP_INSURANCE_DOLLARS") private double insuranceAmount;  
  
    public Long getId() { return id; }  
    public void setId(Long id) { this.id = id; }  
    public String getItem() { return item; }
```

# Entity Beans - DB Mapping (ii)

```

@Entity
@SecondaryTables({
    @SecondaryTable(name = "city"),
    @SecondaryTable(name = "country")
})
public class Address {
    @Id
    private Long id;
    private String street1;
    private String street2;
    @Column(table = "city")
    private String city;
    @Column(table = "city")
    private String state;
    @Column(table = "city")
    private String zipcode;
    @Column(table = "country")
    private String country;
    // Constructors, getters, setters
}

```



# Entity Beans - DB Mapping (iii)

- Stratégies de chargement
  - EAGER et LAZY
- Exemple

```
@Entity public class CDTrack {  
    @Id private String title;  
    private String description ; private int duration ;  
    @Basic(fetch = FetchType.LAZY) // chargement à l'invocation de getWav()  
    @Lob // SQL Long Object  
    private byte[] wav;  
    ...  
}
```

# Entity Manager

Point d'entrée principal du service de persistance

- permet de faire persister les beans
- permet d'exécuter des requêtes
- Accessible via une injection de dépendance
  - attribut de type javax.persistence.EntityManager
  - annoté par @PersistenceContext
- Méthode de javax.persistence.EntityManager
  - void persist(Object o)
  - void remove(Object o)
  - <T> T find(Class<T> aClass, Object o)
  - Query createQuery(String query)
  - <T> T merge(T t) // pour rattacher l'entity au container ejb (s'il a été sérialisé)

# Entity Manager

```
@Stateless
```

```
public class LibraryBean implements ILibrary {
```

```
    @PersistenceContext
```

```
    private EntityManager em;
```

```
    public int createBook(String author, String title, int year) {
```

```
        Book b = new Book(author, title, year);
```

```
        em.persist(b);
```

```
        return b.getId();
```

```
}
```

```
    public Book findBook(int id) {
```

```
        Book b = en.find(Book.class, id);
```

```
        if (b==null) ....
```

```
        return b;
```

```
}
```

```
....
```

```
}
```

- `IllegalArgumentException`
  - si 1er paramètre n'est pas une classe d'EB
  - si 2ème paramètre ne correspond pas au type de la clé primaire

# Entity Manager

---

```
@PersistenceContext  
private EntityManager em;  
  
...  
  
public void updateBook(int id, String author, String title) {  
    Book b = en.find(Book.class, id) ;  
    if (b==null) return ;  
    if (author!=null) b.setAuthor(author);  
    if (title!=null) b.setTitle(title);  
}  
  
public void updateBook(Book b) {  
    em.merge(b);  
}
```

# Entity Bean (Gestionnaire d'entités)

---

- Recherche par requête
  - requêtes SELECT dans une syntaxe dite EJB-QL étendue
  - paramètres nommés (prefixés par :) pour configurer la requête

```
Query q = em.createQuery("select OBJECT(b) from Book b where b.author = :au");
String nom = "Honore de Balzac";
q.setParameter("au",nom);
List<Book> list = (List<Book>) q.getResultList();
```

- méthode getSingleResult() pour récupérer un résultat unique
  - NonUniqueResultException en cas de non unicité

# Entity Bean (Gestionnaire d'entités)

---

- Recherche par requête pré-compilée

➤ création d'une requête nommée attachée à l'EB

```
@Entity
```

```
@NamedQuery(name="allbooks",query="select OBJECT(b) from Book b")  
public class Book { ... }
```

```
Query q = em.createNamedQuery("allbooks");  
List<Book> list = (List<Book>) q.getResultList();
```

➤ paramètres peuvent être spécifiés (voir transparent précédent)

➤ plusieurs requêtes nommées peuvent être définies

```
@Entity
```

```
@NamedQueries(value={ @NamedQuery("q1","..."), @NamedQuery("q2","...") })  
public class Book { ... }
```

# Entity Bean (Relation)

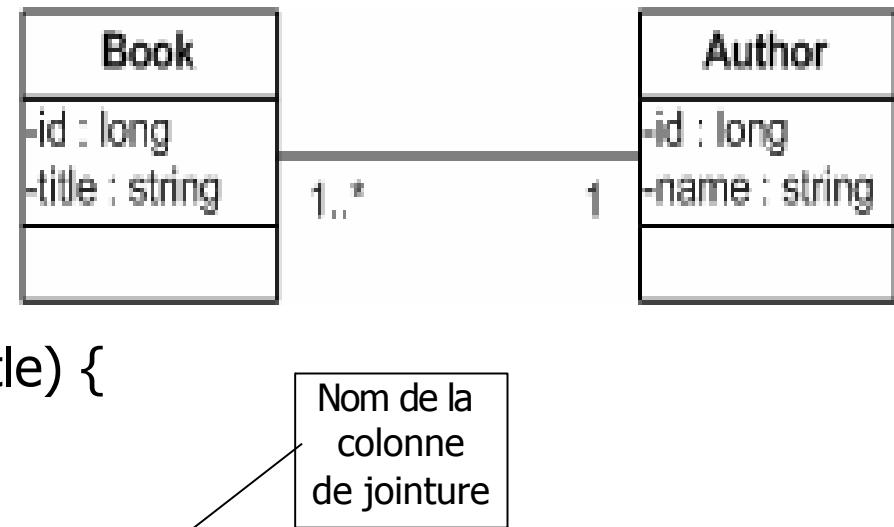
- Représente les relations entre les EBs
- @OneToOne, @OneToMany, @ManyToOne, @ManyToMany

```
@Entity
public class Author {
    private long id;
    private String name;
    private Collection<Book> books;
    public Author() { books = new ArrayList<Book>(); }
    public Author(String name) { this.name = name; }
    @OneToMany(mappedBy="author")
    public Collection<Book> getBooks() { return books; }
    public void setBooks(Collection<Book> books) { this.books=books; }
    ...
}
```

The diagram illustrates a many-to-one relationship between the Book and Author entities. The Book entity is represented by a box containing attributes: id (long) and title (string). The Author entity is represented by a box containing attributes: id (long) and name (string). A line connects the two entities, labeled '1..\*' at the Book end and '1' at the Author end, indicating that one Author can be associated with multiple Books.

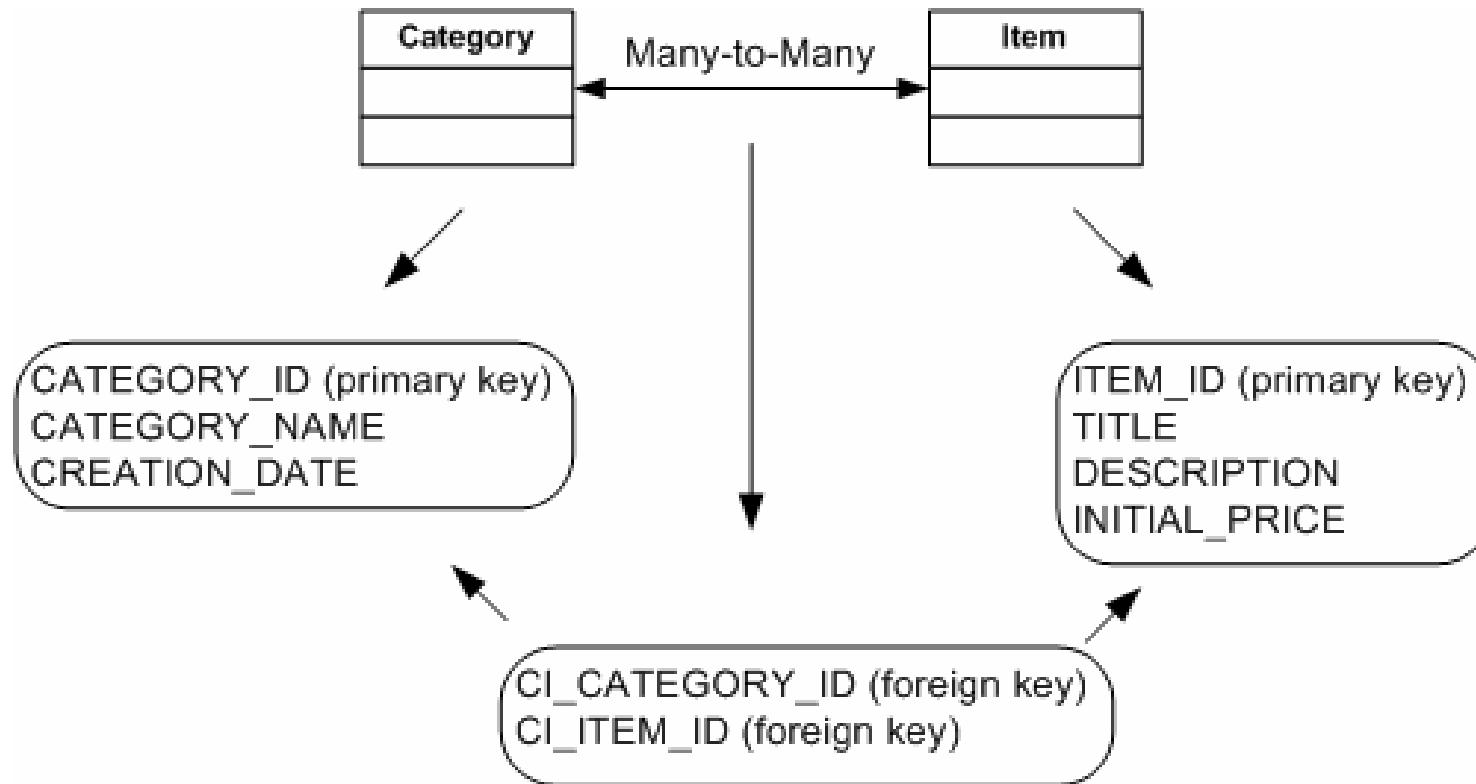
# Entity Bean (Relation 1-n)

```
@Entity  
public class Book {  
    private long id;  
private Author author;  
    private String title;  
    public Book() {}  
    public Book(Author author, String title) {  
        this.author = author;  
        this.title = title; }  
@ManyToOne  
@JoinColumn(name="Author_id")  
    public Author getAuthor() { return author; }  
    public void setAuthor(Author author) { this.author = author; }  
    public String getTitle() { return title; }  
    public void setTitle(String title) { this.title = title; }  
    ...  
}
```



# Entity Bean (Relation n-n)

- Notion de table de jointure



# Entity Bean (Relation n-n)

```
@Entity  
public class Category {  
    @Id  
    @Column(name="CATEGORY_ID")  
    protected long categoryId;  
    @ManyToMany  
    @JoinTable(name="CATEGORIES_ITEMS",  
              JoinColumns=@JoinColumn(  
                  name="CI_CATEGORY_ID",  
                  referencedColumnName="CATEGORY_ID"),  
              inverseJoinColumns=@JoinColumn(  
                  name="CI_ITEM_ID",  
                  referencedColumnName="ITEM_ID"))  
    protected Set<Item> items;
```

```
@Entity  
public class Item {  
    @Id  
    @Column(name="ITEM_ID")  
    protected long itemId;  
    @ManyToMany(mappedBy="items")  
    protected Set<Category> categories;
```

# Entity Bean (annotations liées aux relations)

---

- **Mode de chargement d'une relation**
  - Attribut Fetch sur l'annotation d'une relation
  - EAGER ou LAZY
- **Persistiance ou suppression en cascade pour une relation**
  - Attribut Cascade sur l'annotation d'une relation
  - CascadeType.ALL, CascadeType.PERSIST ...

ex :

```
@OneToOne(fetch = FetchType.EAGER, cascade = CascadeType.ALL)
```

# Entity Bean (Autres annotations)

---

- @Enumerated : définit une colonne avec des valeurs énumérées
  - EnumType : ORDINAL (valeur stockée sous forme int), STRING

```
public enum UserType {STUDENT, TEACHER, SYSADMIN};  
@Enumerated(value=EnumType.ORDINAL)  
protected UserType userType;
```
- @Lob : données binaires
  - ```
@Lob  
protected byte[] picture;
```
- @Temporal : dates
  - TemporalType : DATE (java.sql.Date), TIME (java.sql.Time), TIMESTAMP (java.sql.Timestamp)

```
@Temporal(TemporalType.DATE)  
protected java.util.Date creationDate;
```
- ...

# Message-Driven Bean

---

- Rappel : Java Messaging Service
  - API asynchrone d'envoi et de réception de message entre applications via un MOM
  - 2 Modèles
    - Topics : Publish / Subscribe
      - Un message publié est reçu par tous les abonnés
    - Queue : Producer / Consumer
      - Un message produit n'est reçu que par un consommateur
- Usages
  - Désynchroniser des traitements dans l'application
    - Performance
  - EAI Patterns (ESB, ...)

# Message-Driven Bean

- Représente un consommateur / souscripteur à une Queue / Topic dans l'application (ejb-jar)
  - Annotation `@MessageDriven`
  - Implante `Interface MessageListener { void onMessage(Message m); }`
- Exemple de Consommateur

```
@MessageDriven(ActivationConfig={  
    @ActivationConfigProperty(  
        propertyName= "destination", propertyValue="ShippingRequestQueue"),  
    @ActivationConfigProperty(  
        propertyName= "destinationType", propertyValue="javax.jms.Queue"),  
})  
public class ShippingProcessBean implements MessageListener {  
    @Resource  
    private MessageDrivenContext mdc;  
    public void onMessage( Message m ) {  
        TextMessage message = (TextMessage) m;  
        ...  
    }  
}
```

# Producteur JMS

- Injection des Ressources JMS
- Exemple

```
@Stateless
public class OrderProcessBean{
    @Resource(name="jms/QueueConnectionFactory") // l'id de la factory
    private ConnectionFactory connectionFactory;
    @Resource(name="jms/ShippingRequestQueue") // l'id de la queue
    private Destination destination;

    public void ship(Order order) {
        Connection connection = connectionFactory.createConnection();
        Session session =
            connection.createSession(true,Session.AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE)
        MessageProducer producer = session.createProducer(destination);

        TextMessage message = session.createTextMessage();
        message.setText(order.toJSON());
        producer.send(message);

        session.close();
        connection.close();
    }
}
```

# Service de Nommage JNDI

- Références vers composants ou vers services techniques
  - accès distant
  - accès local
    - javax.naming.Context ic = new InitialContext();
  - Recherche
    - Object o = ic.lookup("url");
- URL JNDI
  - type : chemin/nom
  - RMI-IIOP iiop://myhost.com/myBean
  - LDAP ldap://localhost:389
  - Contexte local Java EE : java:comp/env/
    - java:comp/env/myOtherBean
    - java:comp/env/javax.user.Transaction

# EJB References

- JNDI Lookup

```
Context context = new InitialContext();
HelloUserBean helloUser = (HelloUserBean) context.lookup("java:module/HelloUserBean");
helloUser.sayHello("George");
```

- EJB Injection

```
@EJB
private HelloUserBean helloUser;
void hello(){
    helloUser.sayHello("George");
}
```

- CDI Dependency Injection

```
@Inject
private HelloUserBean helloUser;
void hello(){
    helloUser.sayHello("George");
}
```

# Transaction Gestion Declarative

- Support de l'architecture XA (X/Open DTP)
  - extensions standards à JDBC 2.0, JCA
  - Java Transaction API (JTA) sur des ressources XA
    - SGBD-R, Queue et Topic JMS, ...
- Modèle de transaction plat ACID
  - pas de transactions imbriquées (nested)
- Gestion de la démarcation des transactions
  - Container-Managed Transaction (CMT)
    - Prise en charge par le container en fonction du contexte transaction de l'appelant
  - Bean-Managed Transaction (BMT)
    - Contrôle de la démarcation par le développeur via JTA
- Ressources XA
  - Entity Beans, les Stateful Session Beans, Message-Driven Beans

# Transaction

## Container-Managed Transaction (CMT)

- Démarcation prise en charge par le conteneur
- Exemple

```
@Stateless  
@TransactionManagement(TransactionManagementType.CONTAINER)  
public class BankBean implements IBank {  
    @PersistenceContext private EntityManager em;  
    @Resource private UserTransaction ut;  
  
    @TransactionAttribute(TransactionAttributeType.SUPPORTS)  
    public int getBalance(String iban) {  
        Account a = em.find(Account.class, iban);  
        return a.getBalance();  
    }  
    @TransactionAttribute(TransactionAttributeType.REQUIRED)  
    public void transfert(String ibanFrom, String ibanTo,int amount) {  
        try {  
            Account af = em.find(Account.class, ibanFrom);  
            Account at = em.find(Account.class, ibanTo);  
            at.credit(amount);  
            af.withdraw(amount);  
        } catch( Exception e ) {  
            sc.setRollbackOnly();  
        } } }
```

# Transaction CMT

## Démarcation @TransactionAttribute(TransactionAttributeType.XXX)

| <b>Beans Transaction Attribute TransactionAttributeType.</b> | <b>Client's Transaction</b> | <b>Transaction associated bean's method</b> |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| TX_NOT_SUPPORTED                                             | None<br>T1                  | None<br>None                                |
| TX_NEVER                                                     | None<br>T1                  | None<br>Error                               |
| TX_REQUIRED                                                  | None<br>T1                  | T2<br>T1                                    |
| TX_SUPPORTS                                                  | None<br>T1                  | None<br>T1                                  |
| TX_REQUIRES_NEW                                              | None<br>T1                  | T2<br>T2                                    |
| TX_MANDATORY                                                 | None<br>T1                  | Error<br>T1                                 |
| TX_BEAN_MANAGED                                              | None<br>T1                  |                                             |

# Transaction

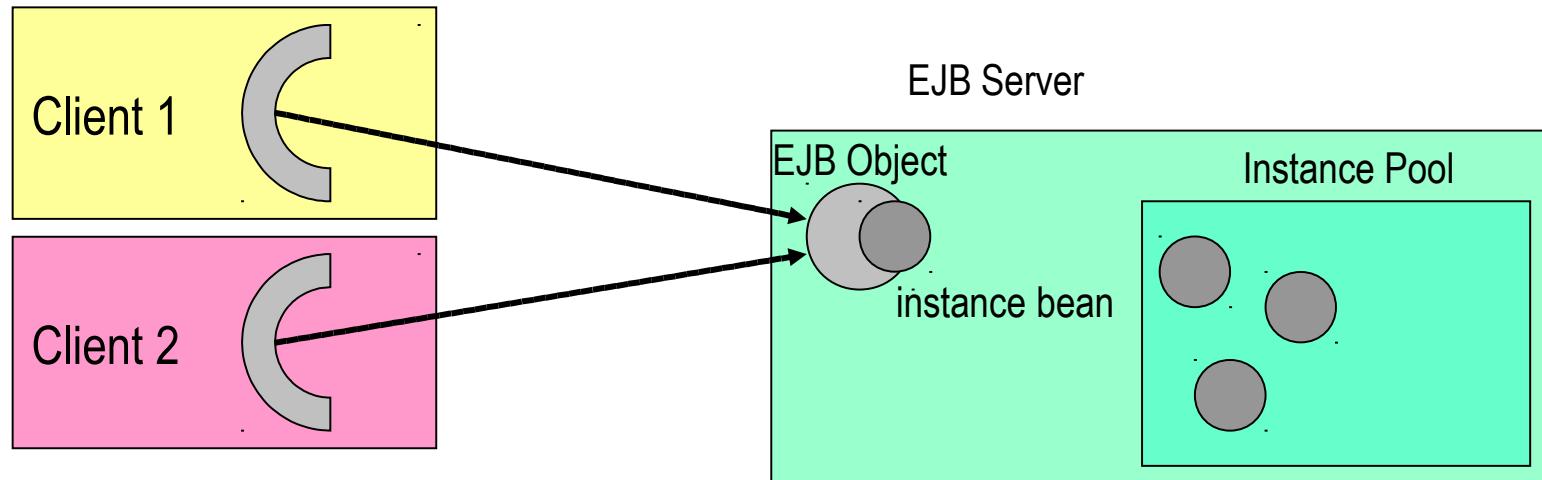
## Bean-Managed Transaction (BMT)

- Démarcation explicite l'API JTA begin/commit/rollback
  - granularité plus fine qu'en CMT
- Exemple

```
@Stateless
@Transactional(TransactionManagementType.BEAN)
public class BankBean implements IBank {
    @PersistenceContext private EntityManager em;
    @Resource private SessionContext sc;
    public void transfert(String ibanFrom, String ibanTo,int amount) {
        try {
            ut.begin();
            Account af = em.find(Account.class, ibanFrom);
            Account at = em.find(Account.class, ibanTo);
            at.credit(amont);
            af.withdraw(amont);
            ut.commit();
        } catch( Exception e ) {
            ut.rollback();
        }
    }
}
```

# Gestion de la Concurrence

- Accès de plusieurs clients à un Entity Bean



- Plusieurs problèmes
  - Lecture Sale (Dirty Read)
    - lecture des modifications d 'une autre transaction qui avortera
  - Lecture non répétable (Non repeatable read)
    - la transaction lit successivement deux valeurs différentes d 'une même donnée
  - Lecture Fantôme (Phantom Read)
    - une transaction ne lit pas des données insérées précédemment

# Gestion de la Concurrence

---

- La source de données « verrouille » la donnée correspondant en fonction du type d 'accès
  - Read Lock
    - la valeur n 'est pas changée par les autres transactions
  - Write Lock
    - la valeur n 'est pas changée par d 'autres transactions
  - Exclusive Write Lock
    - les autres transactions sont bloquées jusqu 'au relâchement
  - Snapshot
    - chaque transaction possède une valeur figée
- Une transaction sera bloquée jusqu 'au relâchement du verrou en fonction du niveau d 'isolation souhaité

# Gestion de la Concurrence

- Définition des niveaux d 'isolation de la transaction
  - ISOLATION LEVEL (même définition que SQL et JDBC)

| Isolation Level              | Sale | Non Répétable | Fantômes |
|------------------------------|------|---------------|----------|
| TRANSACTION_READ_UNCOMMITTED | oui  | oui           | oui      |
| TRANSACTION_READ_COMMITTED   | non  | oui           | oui      |
| TRANSACTION_REPEATABLE_READ  | non  | non           | oui      |
| TRANSACTION_SERIALIZABLE     | non  | non           | non      |

# Bean Validation

- Motivation
  - Contraintes sur les valeurs de champs
- Contraintes génériques (*builtins*)
  - @NotNull @Size @Min @ Max @Past ...
- Contraintes applicatives
  - @Email @ISBN10 @CreditCard @VISCreditCard, @ChronologicalDates

# Bean Validation

## Builtin Constraints

| Constraint  | Accepted Types                                                                        | Description                                                   |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| AssertFalse | Boolean, boolean                                                                      | The annotated element must be either false or true            |
| AssertTrue  |                                                                                       |                                                               |
| DecimalMax  | BigDecimal, BigInteger, CharSequence, byte, short, int, long, and respective wrappers | The element must be greater or lower than the specified value |
| DecimalMin  |                                                                                       |                                                               |
| Future      | Calendar, Date                                                                        | The annotated element must be a date in the future            |
| Past        |                                                                                       | or in the past                                                |
| Max         | BigDecimal, BigInteger, byte, short, int, long, and their wrappers                    | The element must be greater or lower than the specified value |
| Min         |                                                                                       |                                                               |
| Null        | Object                                                                                | The annotated element must be null or not                     |
| NotNull     |                                                                                       |                                                               |
| Pattern     | CharSequence                                                                          | The element must match the specified regular expression       |
| Digits      | BigDecimal, BigInteger, CharSequence, byte, short, int, long, and respective wrappers | The annotated element must be a number within accepted range  |
| Size        | Object[], CharSequence, Collection<?>, Map<?, ?>                                      | The element size must be between the specified boundaries     |

# Bean Validation Constraints examples

```
public class Customer {  
  
    @NotNull @Pattern(regexp = "^[A-Za-z0-9]+$")  
  
    private String userId;  
  
    @NotNull @Size(min = 4, max = 50, message = "Firstname should be between {min} and {max}")  
  
    private String firstName;  
  
    private String lastName;  
  
    @Email(message = "Recovery email is not a valid email address")  
  
    private String recoveryEmail;  
  
    @Pattern(regexp="^\\(\\d{3}\\)\\)?[- ]?(\\d{3})[- ]?(\\d{4})$", message="{invalid.phonenumber}")  
  
    private String phoneNumber;  
  
    @Min(value = 18, message = "Customer is too young. Should be older than {value}")  
  
    private Integer age;  
  
    @CreditCard(message = "{value} is an incorrect card number")  
  
    private String creditCardNumber;  
  
    // Constructors, getters, setters  
  
}
```

# Bean Validation Date Constraints

**@ChronologicalDates**

```
public class Order {  
    ...  
    private Date creationDate;  
    private Date paymentDate;  
    private Date deliveryDate;  
    public Order@PastDate creationDate) {  
        this.creationDate = creationDate;  
    }  
}
```

# Bean Validation

## Custom Validator

```

@Pattern.List({
    @Pattern(regexp = "[a-z0-9!#$%&'*+/=?^_`{|}~-]+(?:\\."
        +"[a-z0-9!#$%&'*+/=?^_`{|}~-]+)*"
        +"(?:[a-z0-9](?:[a-z0-9-]*[a-z0-9])?\\.)+[a-z0-9](?:[a-z0-9-]*[a-z0-9])?")
})
    @Constraint(validatedBy = {})
    @Documented
    @Target({ElementType.METHOD,
        ElementType.FIELD,
        ElementType.ANNOTATION_TYPE,
        ElementType.CONSTRUCTOR,
        ElementType.PARAMETER})
    @Retention(RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME)
public @interface Email {
    String message() default "{invalid.email}";
    Class<?>[] groups() default {};
    Class<? extends Payload>[] payload() default {};
    @Target({ElementType.METHOD,
        ElementType.FIELD,
        ElementType.ANNOTATION_TYPE,
        ElementType.CONSTRUCTOR,
        ElementType.PARAMETER})
    @Retention(RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME)
    @Documented
    @interface List {
        Email[] value();
    }
}

```

# Design Pattern (DP)

## Problèmes de conception récurrents

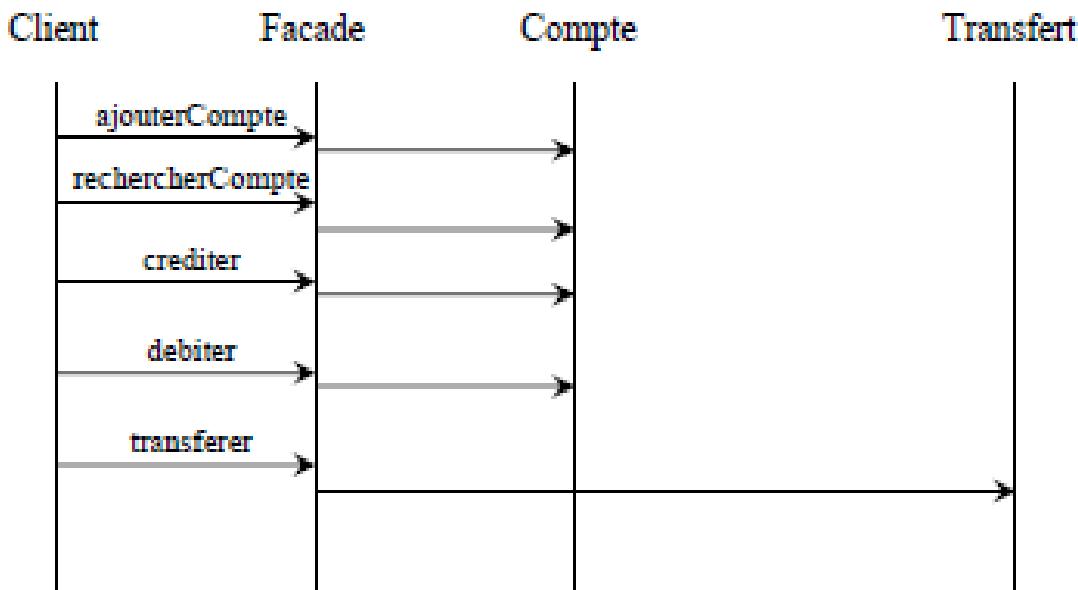
### → Design pattern (DP)

- solutions reconnues (et cataloguées) d'organisation du code
- Objectifs
  - améliorer la clarté et la compréhension du code
  - mettre en avant des éléments d'architecture logicielle
- DP pour Java EE
  - Facade (stateless vs stateful)
  - Data Tranfert Object (DTO)

# Design Pattern

## DP Session facade

- Pb : nombreuses dépendances entre les clients et les beans
- Solution : présenter aux clients **une seule interface façade** (*stateless session bean*)
- Expose les traitements minimaux
- Eventuellement plusieurs façades (multiple rôles)

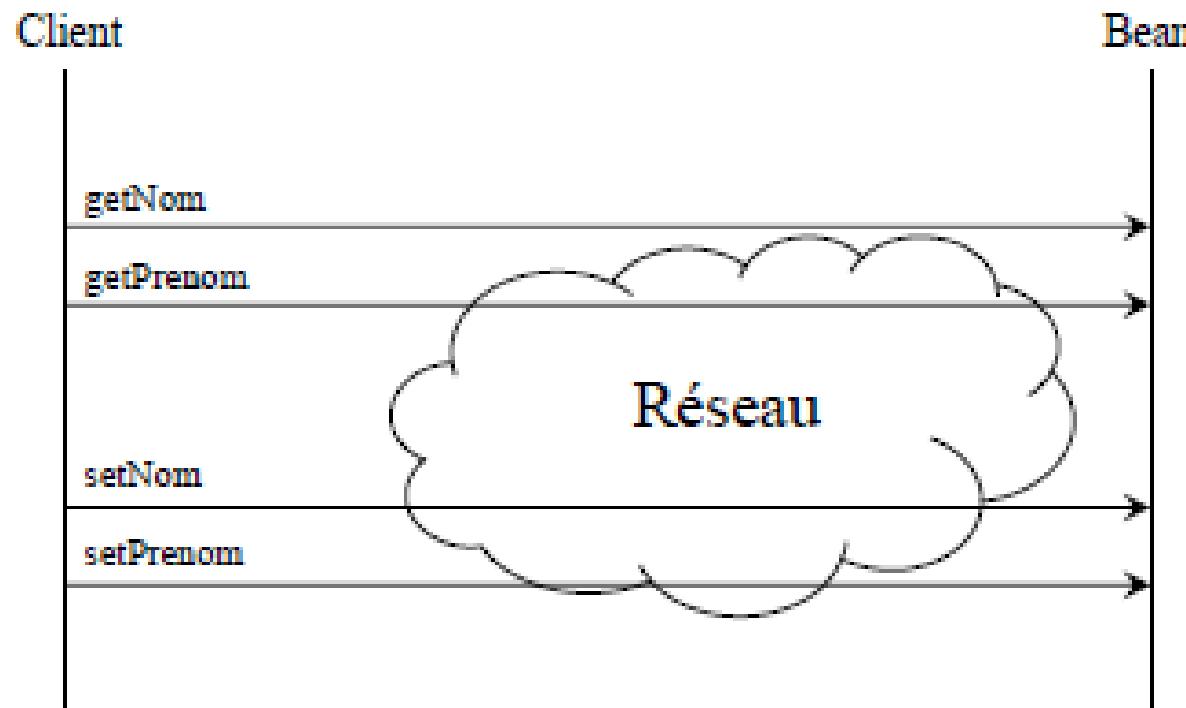


# Design Patterns : DTO

Data Transfert Object

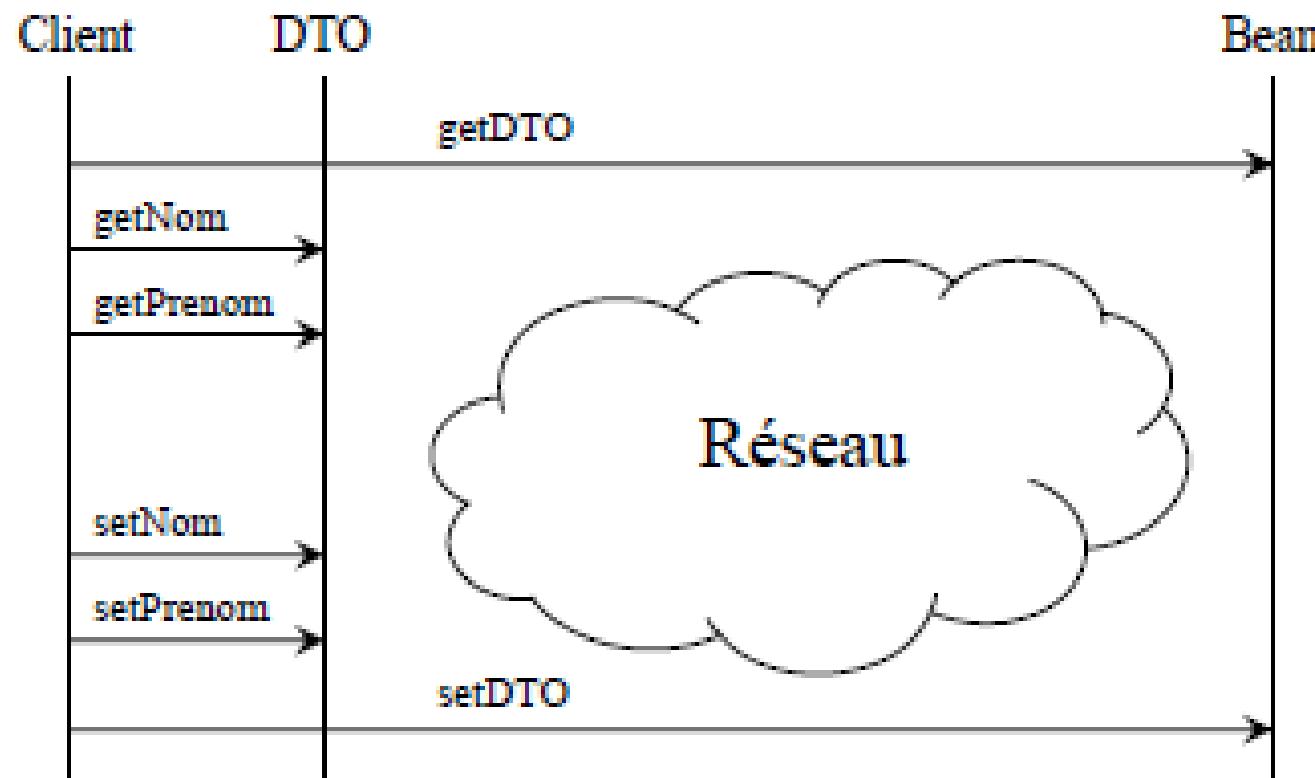
Aussi connu sous le terme : Value Object

Pb : nombreux échanges réseaux pour de simples get/set



# Design Patterns : DTO

Solution : transmettre une instance par valeur



# Testable POJO components

```
@RunWith(Arquillian.class)
public class HelloUserBeanTest {
    @EJB
    private HelloUser helloUser;
    @Deployment
    public static Archive<?> createDeployment() {
        return ShrinkWrap.create(JavaArchive.class, "hello.jar")
            .addClasses(HelloUserBean.class);
    }
    @Test
    public void testSayHello() {
        String helloMessage = helloUser.sayHello("George");
        Assert.assertEquals("Hello George", helloMessage);
    }
}
```

# Conclusion

---

- Applications complexes “facile” à écrire
  - gestion de la persistance
  - gestion des transactions de manière déclarative
  - gestion intégré de la sécurité
  - gestion de la répartition
- Indépendance entre applications et plate-formes
- Mais
  - Evolution permanente ...

# Livres EJB

- 
- Debu Panda, Reza Rahman, Ryan Cuprak, and Michael Remijan, EJB 3 in Action, Second Edition, March 2014, ISBN: 9781935182993,
  - Andrew Lee Rubinger, Bill Burke, Enterprise JavaBeans 3.1, 6th Edition, O'Reilly Media, Final Release Date: September 2010, Pages

# Livres Java EE

- Arun Gupta, Java EE 7 Essentials, Enterprise Developer Handbook, O'Reilly Media, August 2013
- Antonio Goncalves, Beginning JavaEE 7, APress, 2013
- Mick Knutson, Java EE6 Cookbook for securing, tuning, and extending enterprise applications, Packt Publishing, June 2012

# Extra

# Annotations vs XML

| Annotation              | Type                                      | Annotation Element | Corresponding Descriptor Element |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| @Stateless              | EJB type                                  | name               | <session-type>Stateless          |
|                         |                                           |                    | ejb-name                         |
| @Stateful               | EJB type                                  | name               | <session-type>Stateful           |
|                         |                                           |                    | ejb-name                         |
| @MessageDriven          | EJB type                                  | name               | message-driven                   |
|                         |                                           |                    | ejb-name                         |
| @Remote                 | Interface type                            |                    | remote                           |
| @Local                  | Interface type                            |                    | local                            |
| @Transaction-Management | Transaction management type at bean level |                    | transaction-type                 |

# Annotations vs XML

| Annotation                   | Type                        | Annotation Element | Corresponding Descriptor Element      |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|
| @Transaction-Attribute       | Transaction settings method |                    | container-transaction trans-attribute |
| @Interceptors                | Interceptors                |                    | interceptor-binding interceptor-class |
| @ExcludeClass-Interceptors   | Interceptors                |                    | exclude-class-interceptor             |
| @ExcludeDefault-Interceptors | Interceptors                |                    | exclude-default-interceptors          |
| @AroundInvoke                | Custom interceptor          |                    | around-invoke                         |
| @PreConstruct                | Lifecycle method            |                    | pre-construct                         |
| @PostDestroy                 | Lifecycle method            |                    | post-destroy                          |
| @PostActivate                | Lifecycle method            |                    | post-activate                         |
| @PrePassivate                | Lifecycle method            |                    | pre-passivate                         |

# Annotations vs XML

| Annotation           | Type                                                                 | Annotation Element        | Corresponding Descriptor Element                                       |
|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| @DeclareRoles        | Security setting                                                     |                           | security-role                                                          |
| @RolesAllowed        | Security setting                                                     |                           | method-permission                                                      |
| @PermitAll           | Security setting                                                     |                           | unchecked                                                              |
| @DenyAll             | Security setting                                                     |                           | exclude-list                                                           |
| @RunAs               | Security setting                                                     |                           | security-identity<br>run-as                                            |
| @Resource            | Resource references<br>(DataSource, JMS,<br>Environment, mail, etc.) |                           | resource-ref<br>resource-env-ref<br>message-destination-ref<br>env-ref |
|                      | Resource injection                                                   | Setter/field<br>injection | injection-target                                                       |
| @EJB                 | EJB references                                                       |                           | ejb-ref<br>ejb-local-ref                                               |
| @Persistence-Context | Persistence context<br>reference                                     |                           | persistence-context-ref                                                |
| @PersistenceUnit     | Persistence unit reference                                           |                           | persistence-unit-ref                                                   |

# Annotations vs XML

| Annotations Grouped by Type | XML Element       |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| <b>Object type</b>          |                   |
| @Entity                     | entity            |
| @MappedSuperClass           | mapped-superclass |
| @Embedded                   | embedded          |
| @Embeddable                 | embeddable        |
| <b>Table mapping</b>        |                   |
| @Table                      | table             |
| @SecondaryTable             | secondary-table   |

# Annotations vs XML

| Annotations Grouped by Type           | XML Element             |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Query</b>                          |                         |
| @NamedQuery                           | named-query             |
| @NamedNativeQuery                     | named-native-query      |
| @SqlResultSetMapping                  | sql-result-set-mapping  |
| <b>Primary key and column mapping</b> |                         |
| @Id                                   | id                      |
| @IdClass                              | id-class                |
| @EmbeddedId                           | embedded-id             |
| @TableGenerator                       | table-generator         |
| @SequenceGenerator                    | sequence-generator      |
| @Column                               | column                  |
| @PrimaryKeyJoinColumn                 | primary-key-join-column |
| @GeneratedValue                       | generated-value         |

# Annotations vs XML

| Annotations Grouped by Type | XML Element                  |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Relationship mapping</b> |                              |
| @ManyToMany                 | many-to-many                 |
| @OneToOne                   | one-to-one                   |
| @OneToMany                  | one-to-many                  |
| @ManyToOne                  | many-to-one                  |
| @JoinTable                  | join-table                   |
| @JoinColumn                 | join-column                  |
| @InverseJoinColumn          | inverse-join-column          |
| <b>Listeners</b>            |                              |
| @ExcludeDefaultListeners    | exclude-default-listeners    |
| @ExcludeSuperClassListeners | exclude-superclass-listeners |
| @PreUpdate                  | pre-update                   |

# Annotations vs XML

| Annotations Grouped by Type  | XML Element  |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| <b>Listeners (continued)</b> |              |
| @PostUpdate                  | post-update  |
| @PrePersist                  | pre-persist  |
| @PostPersist                 | post-persist |
| @PreRemove                   | pre-remove   |
| @PostRemove                  | post-remove  |
| @PostLoad                    | post-load    |

# EJB Lite vs EJB

| Feature                | EJB Lite | EJB | Feature                   | EJB Lite | EJB |
|------------------------|----------|-----|---------------------------|----------|-----|
| Stateless beans        | ✓        | ✓   | Asynchronous invocation   | ✓        | ✓   |
| Stateful beans         | ✓        | ✓   | Interceptors              | ✓        | ✓   |
| Singleton beans        | ✓        | ✓   | Declarative security      | ✓        | ✓   |
| Message-driven beans   |          | ✓   | Declarative transactions  | ✓        | ✓   |
| No interfaces          | ✓        | ✓   | Programmatic transactions | ✓        | ✓   |
| Local interfaces       | ✓        | ✓   | Timer service             | ✓        | ✓   |
| Remote interfaces      |          | ✓   | EJB 2.x support           |          | ✓   |
| Web service interfaces |          | ✓   | CORBA interoperability    |          | ✓   |

