

Configuration impérative

↳ fichiers de configuration séparés

Configuration déclarative

↳ utilisation des annotations dans le code

## Java 1.4

→ tout était déclaré  
techniquement

→ code "pur"

→ fichiers sont de  
liaison

→ lourd, bcp de fichiers  
syntaxe à connaître

→ Centralisé

## JEE St

→ possibilité de  
passer par annotation  
Ⓞ << annotation >>

→ Simplifier la conf par  
annotations → - de fichiers  
et de code

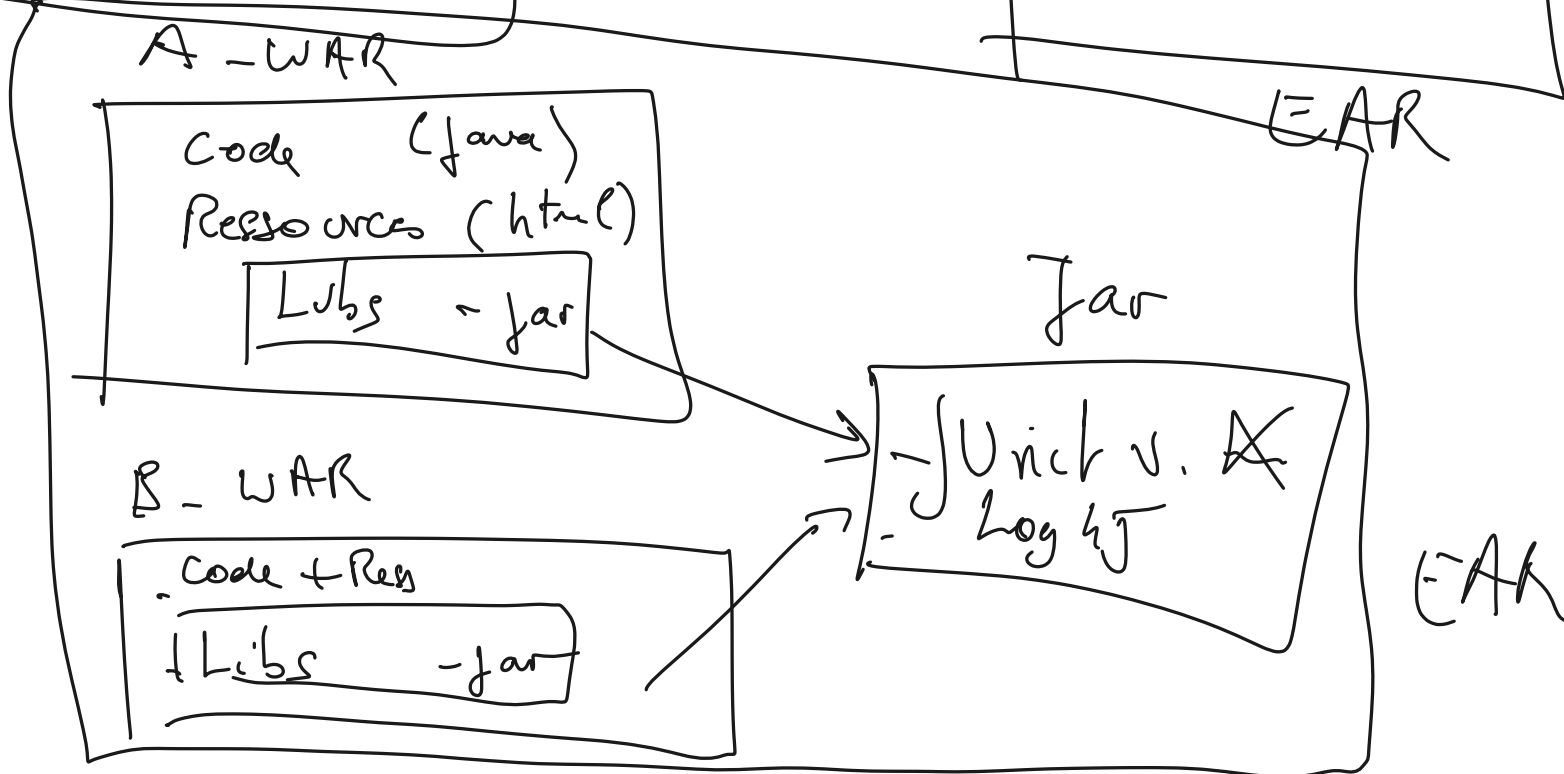
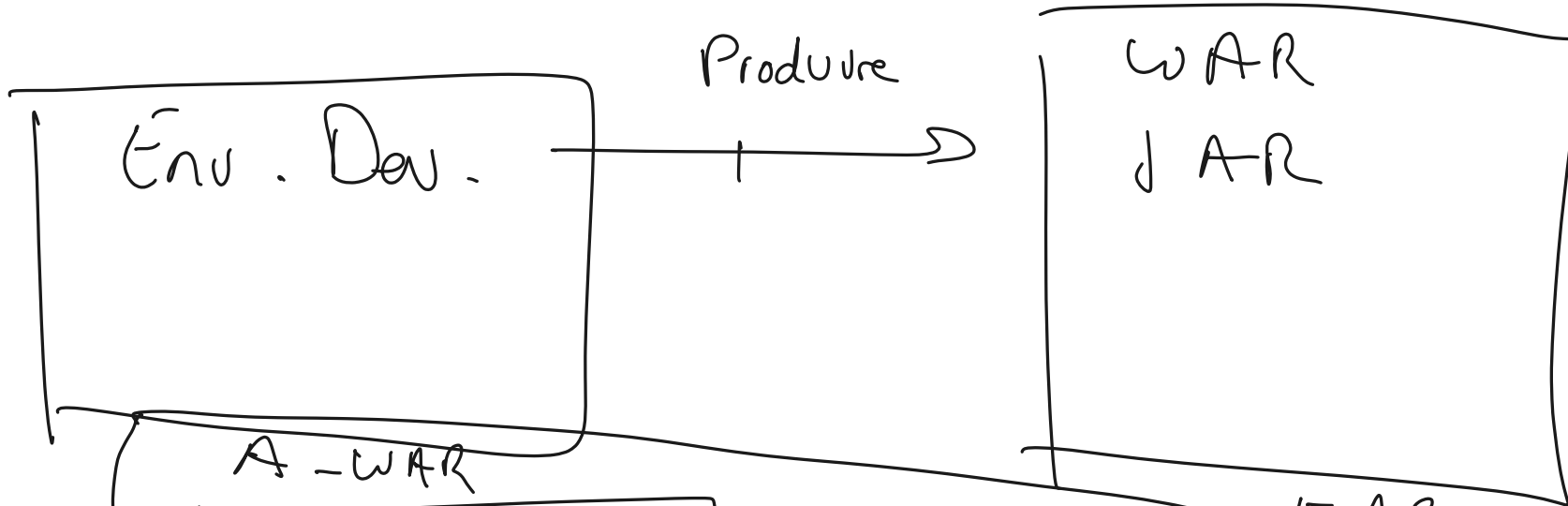
→ DÉCENTRALISÉ

Archive Java = fichier Zip

Java AR → ~~Java SE~~  
EJB, Bibliothèques

Web AR → Conteneur Web

Enterprise AR → Livre de JAR et WAR  
ensemble





Page HTML /  
JavaScript

- HTML / Ajax  
- board / JSon

Client App Java

- Petriphétique Mobile  
- interactive Web App

→ JSF, etc....

clients

- clients boards
- Orchestrateur ESB
- Techno concurrentes (.net)

# Design Patterns

GoF → par objet

Singleton

Facade

Iteration

factory

Bowler

Divers

ECB

architecture

ECB

hibernate → JPA → EclipseLink  
↳ H.bernate

MVC

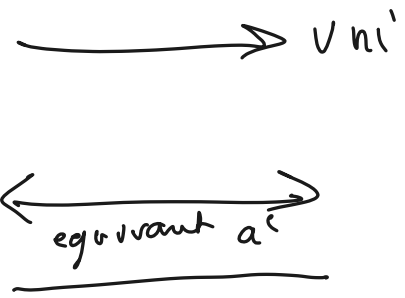
ORM

IOC

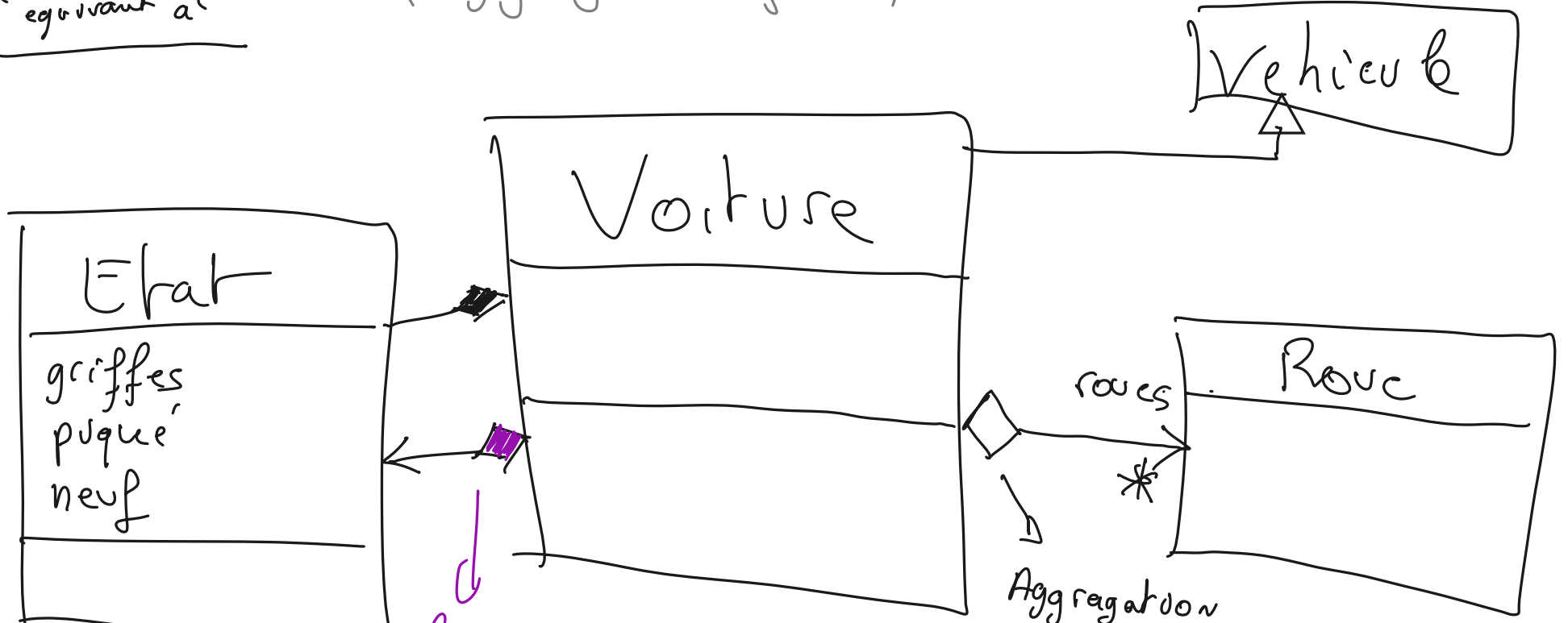
struts → Spring MVC  
↳ JSF

Spring IOC → CDI

Grasp (bonne pratiques  
général)



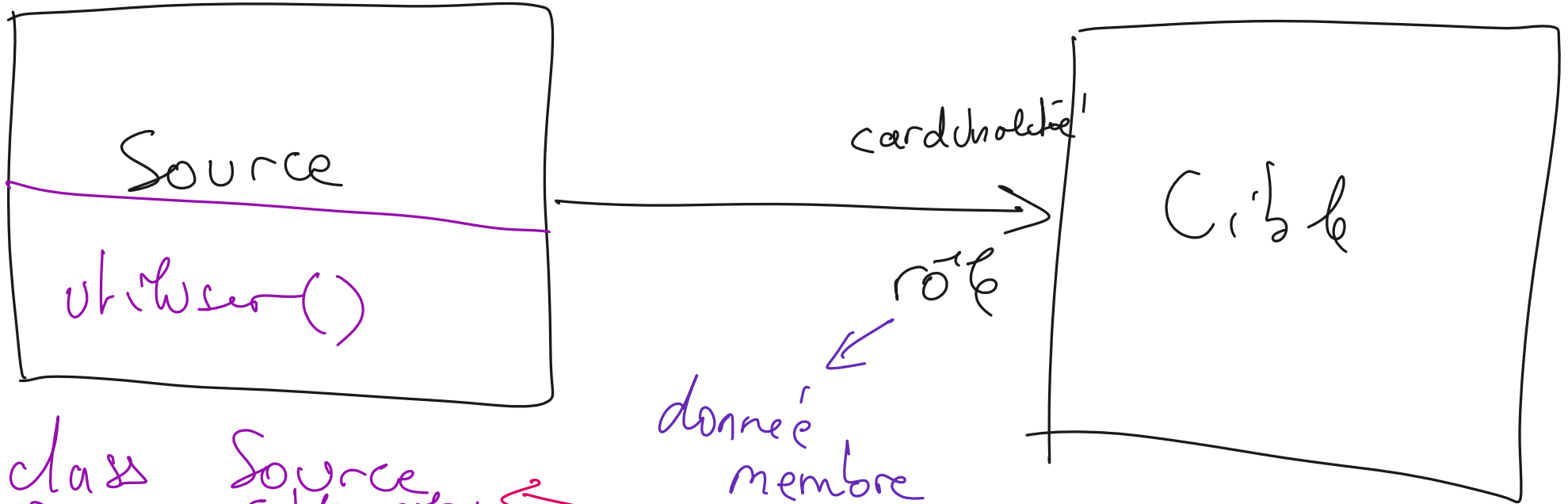
Aggregation / Composition  
 (aggregation faible) (aggregation forte)



losange plein = composition = la voiture instancie l'état

losange vide = Aggregation faible (la Voiture ne crée pas la roue)





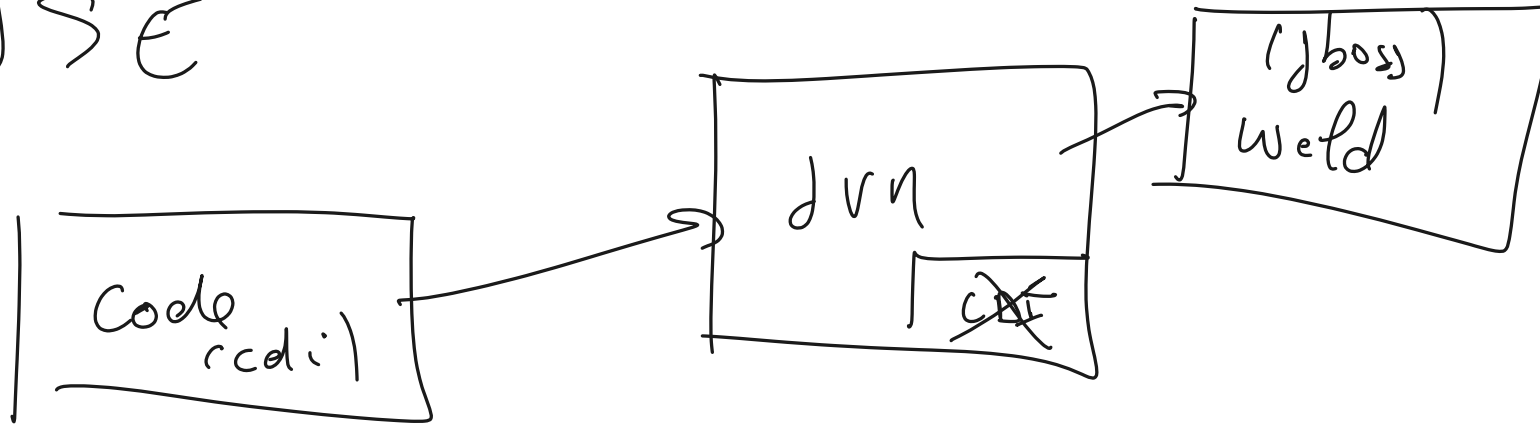
```

class Source {
  public Source() {
    rôle = new Cible();
  }
  utiliser() { rôle.operation(); }
}
  
```

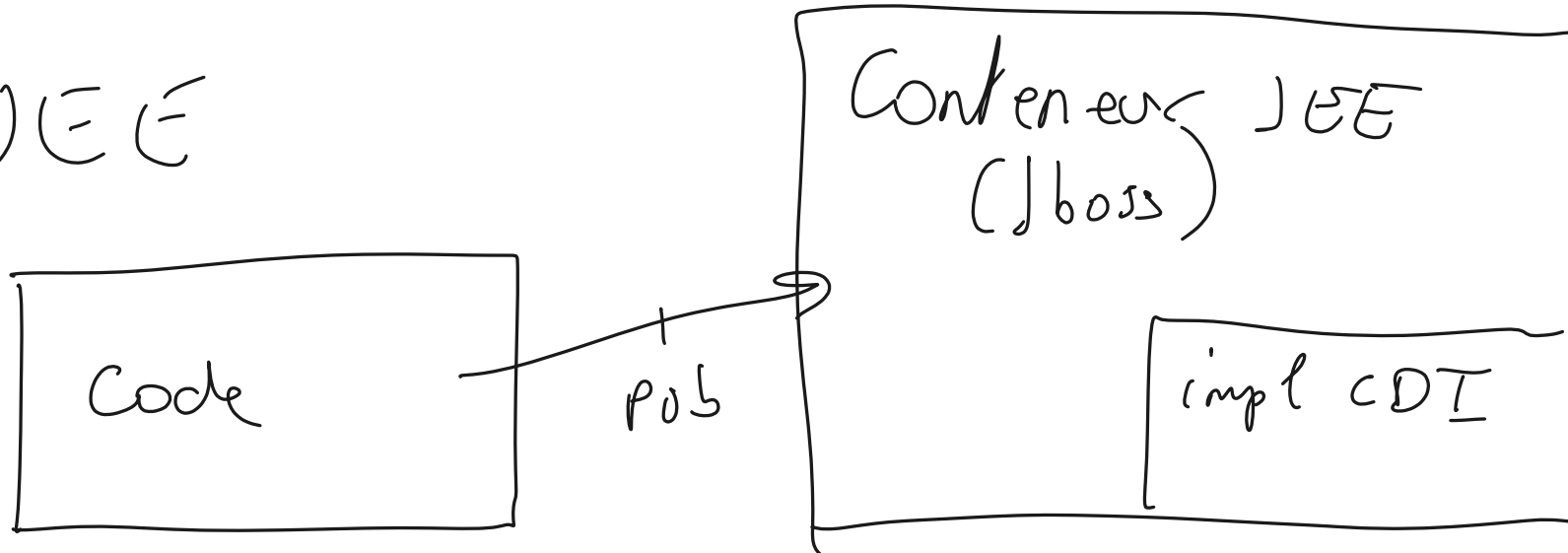
obtenir une instance  
par injection.

donnée  
membre

JSE

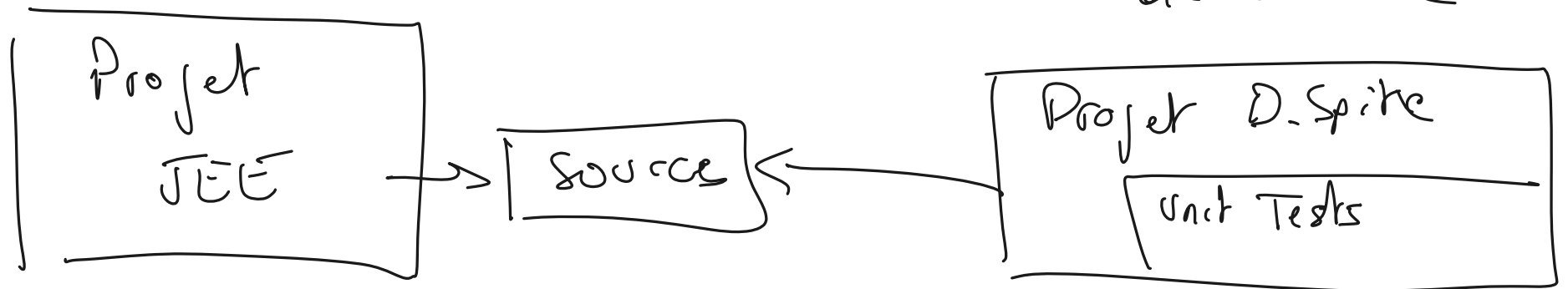


JEE

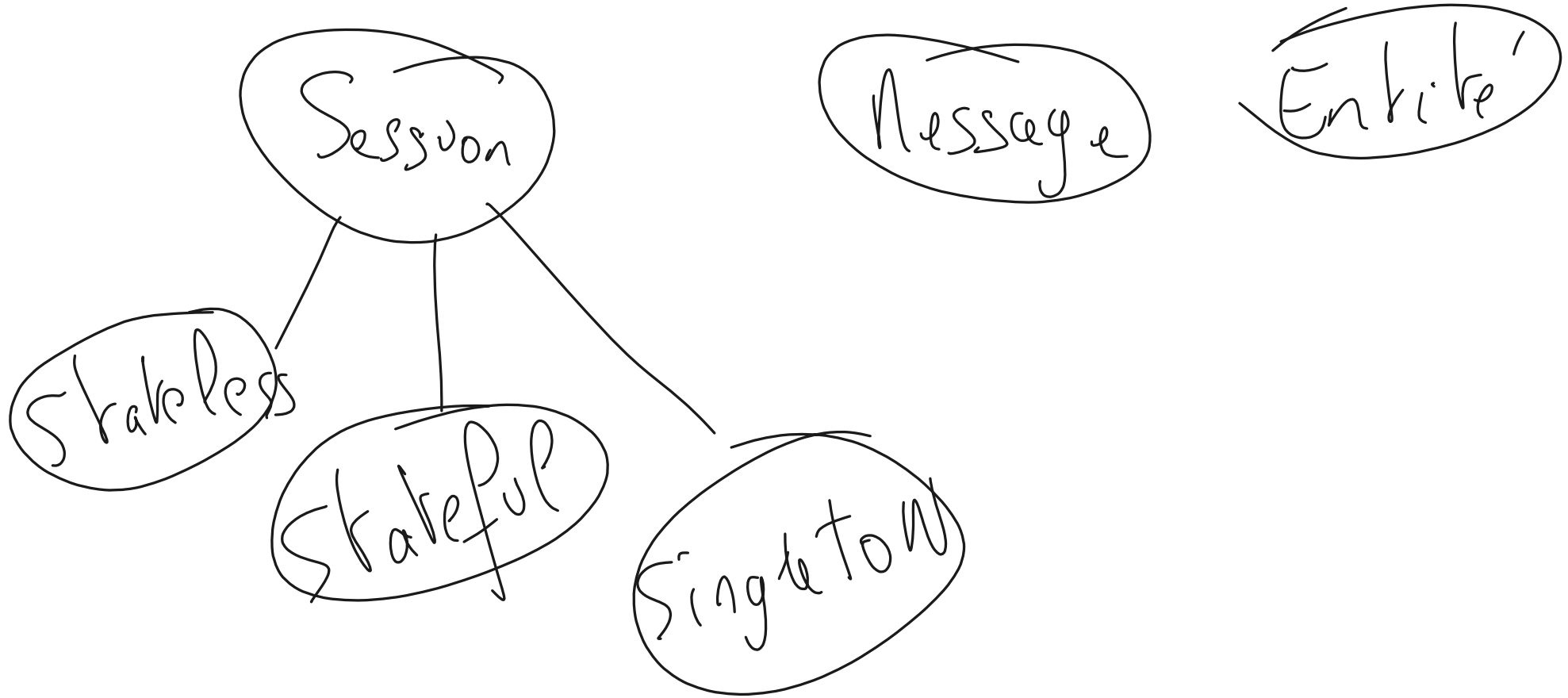


# Tests unitaire des Beans Via Delta Spike:

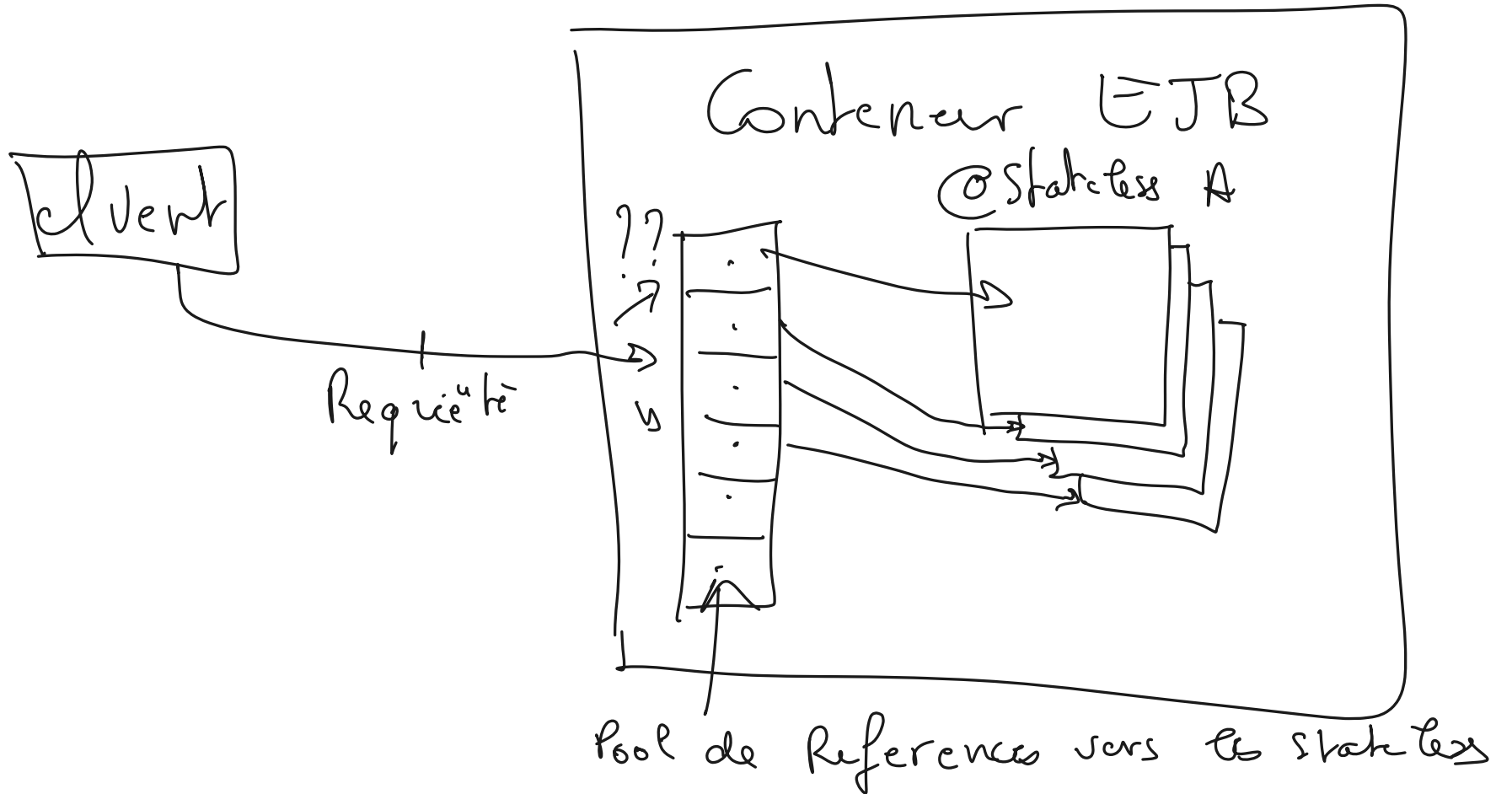
Objectif: Implémenter un conteneur  
CDI permettant l'exécution de  
tests unitaires via JUnit,  
Beaucoup plus léger qu'un conteneur  
de service

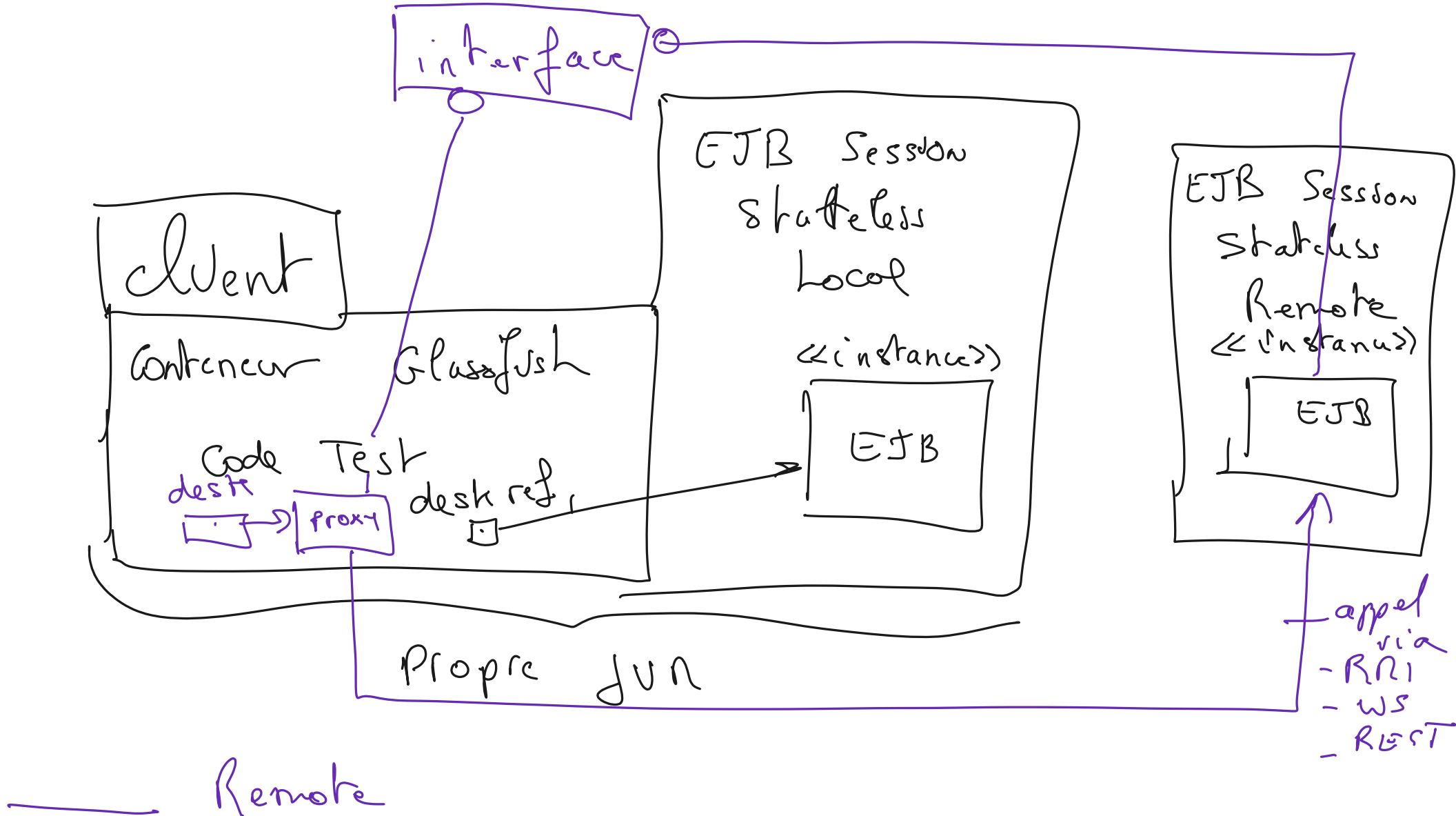


# Types d'EJB



# EJB Session Stateless

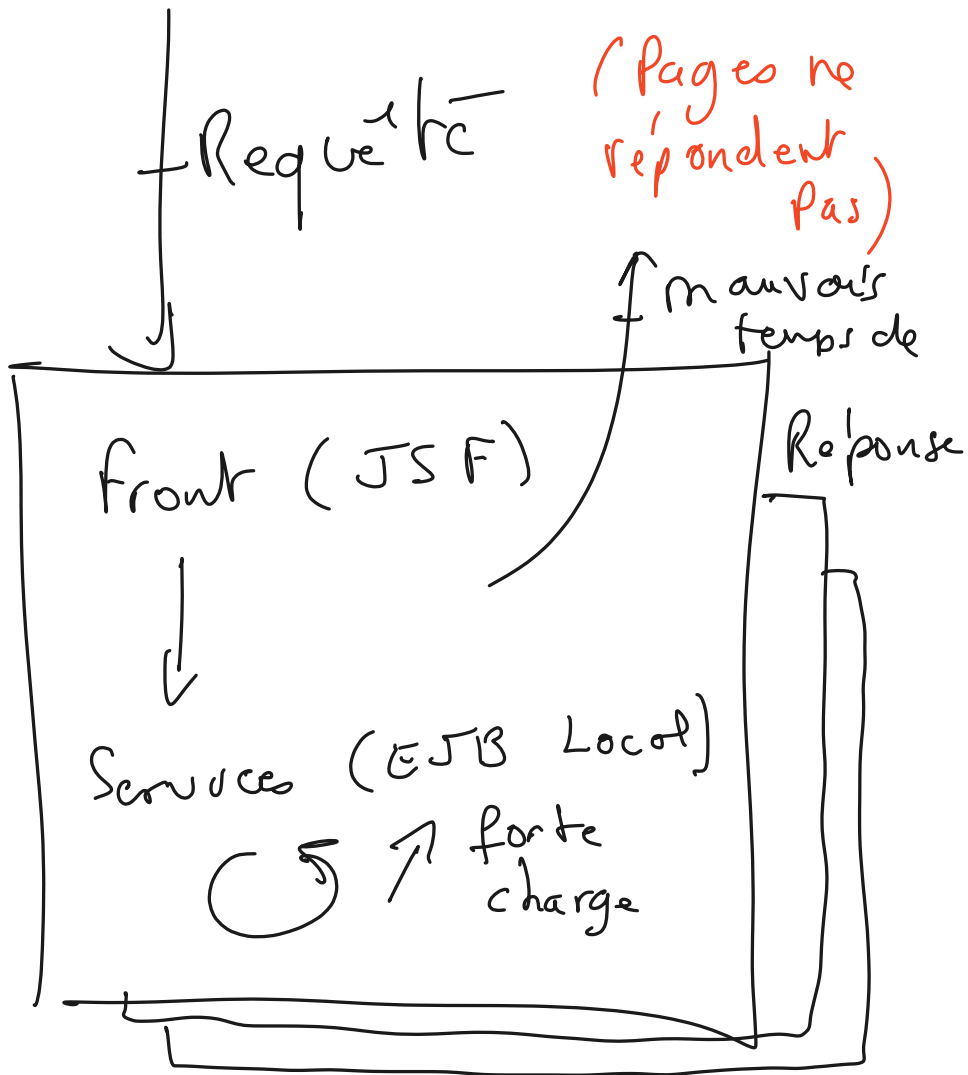




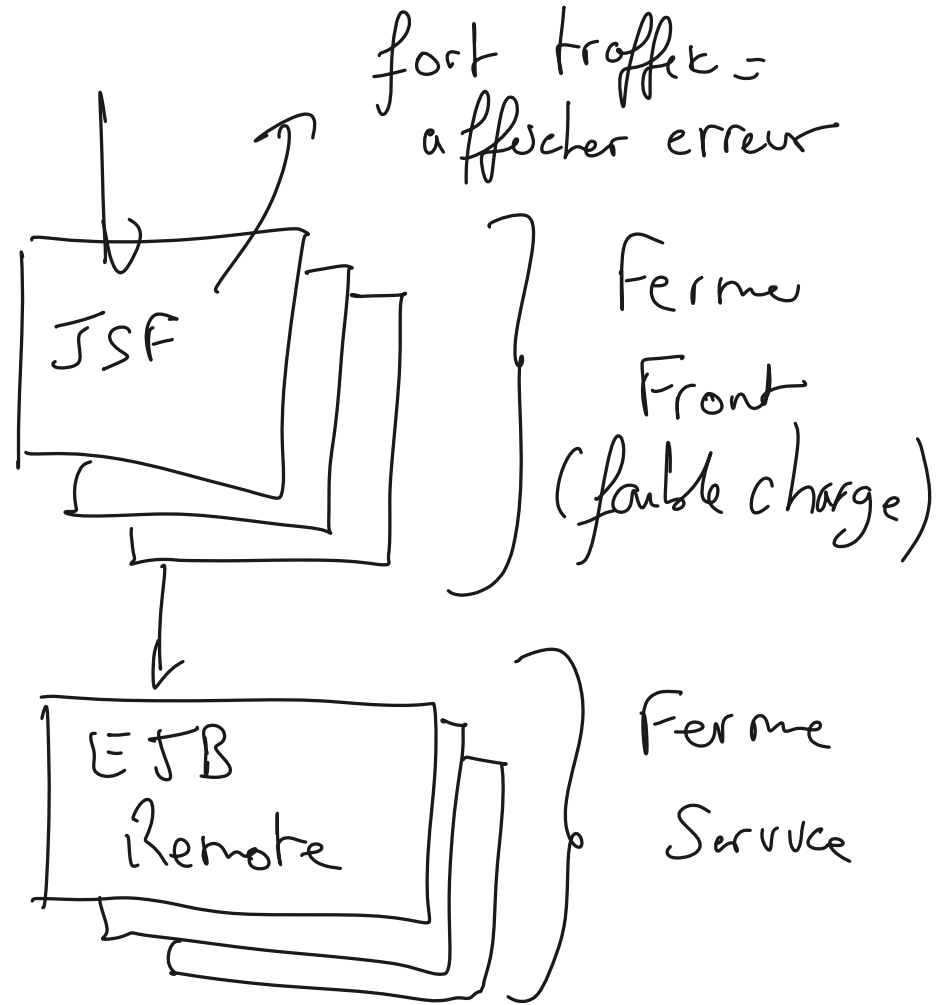
# Exercice EJB Stateless

- créez un Bean "Personne" avec  
Nom et Prénom en String
- créez un stateless Session Bean qui  
prends un Type Personne, et renvoie  
une personne avec le nom en majuscule
- Testez cet EJB
- obtenez 3 instances de cet EJB  
→ est-ce 3 instances différentes ?

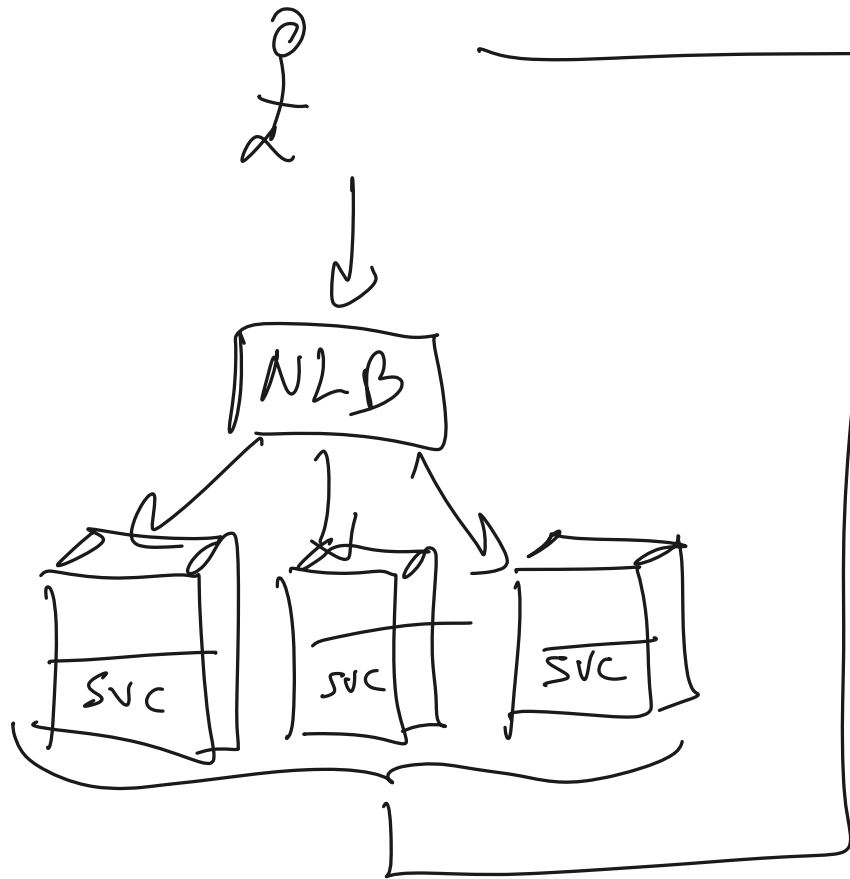
# Local



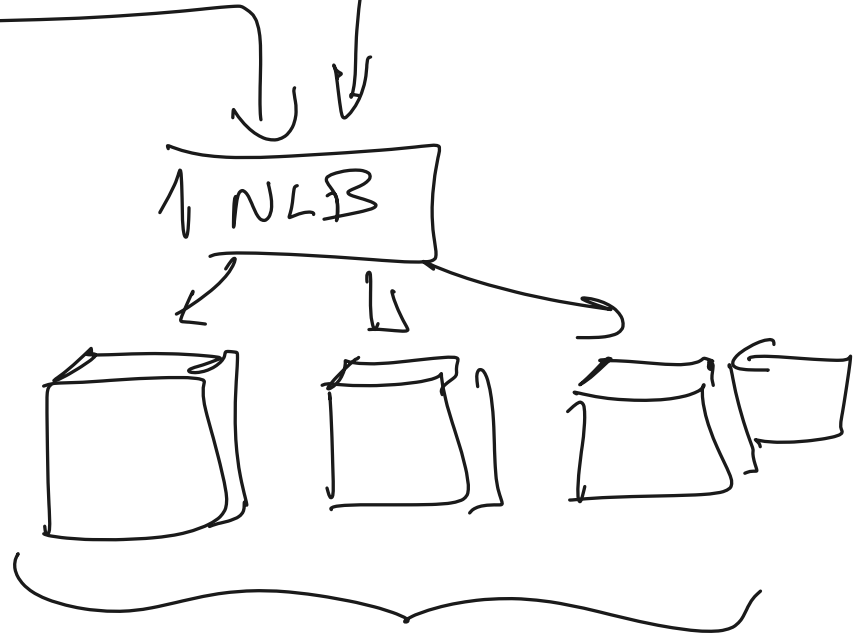
# Remote







Front web



Front Service  
REST

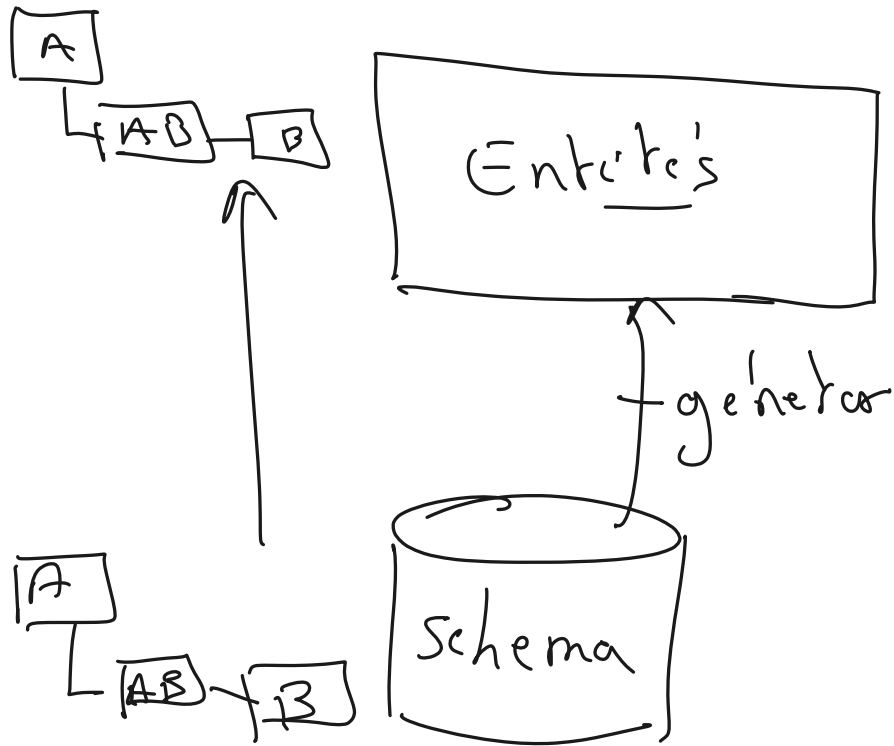
# Exercice ETB Session Statifule

Créer un ETB StackOfStrings

- quo peut
- recevoir une chaîne et ajouter à la pile (FIFO ou LIFO ou ...)
  - retourner une chaîne de la pile
  - obtenir un tableau des chaînes
- instancer

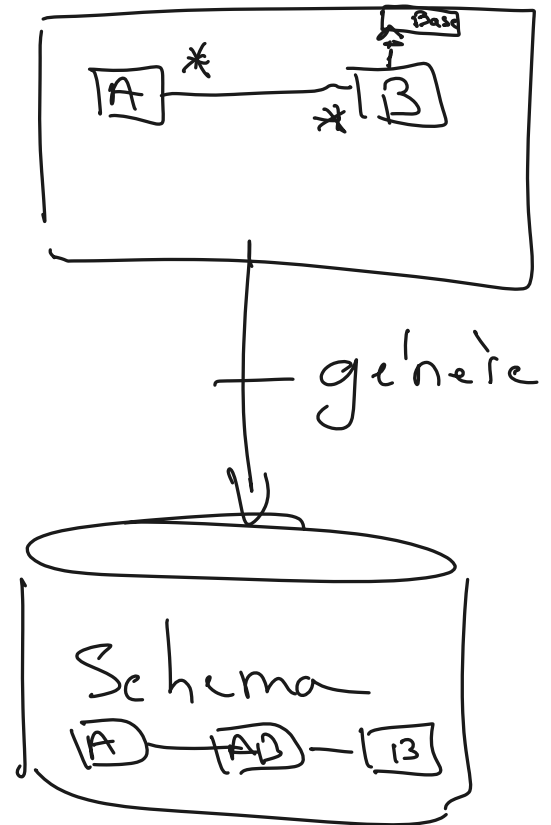
# Database first / Bottom Up

→ lorsque la BDD existe déjà



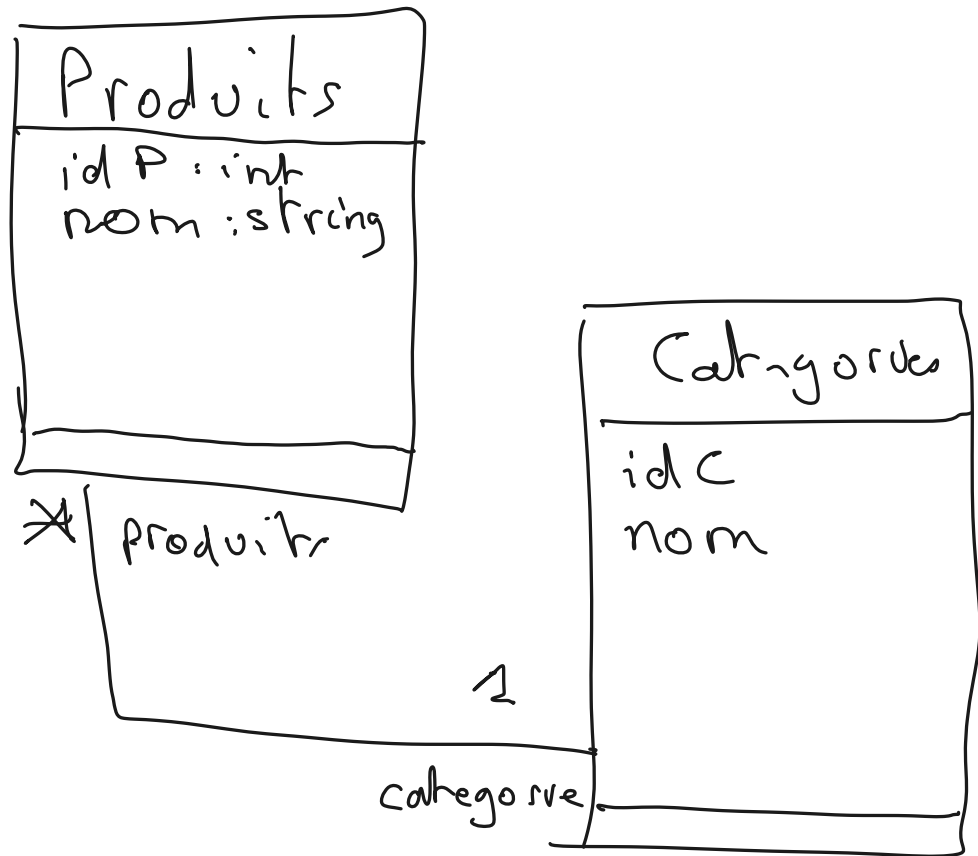
# Model First / Top Down

→ focalise sur le modèle (pur)

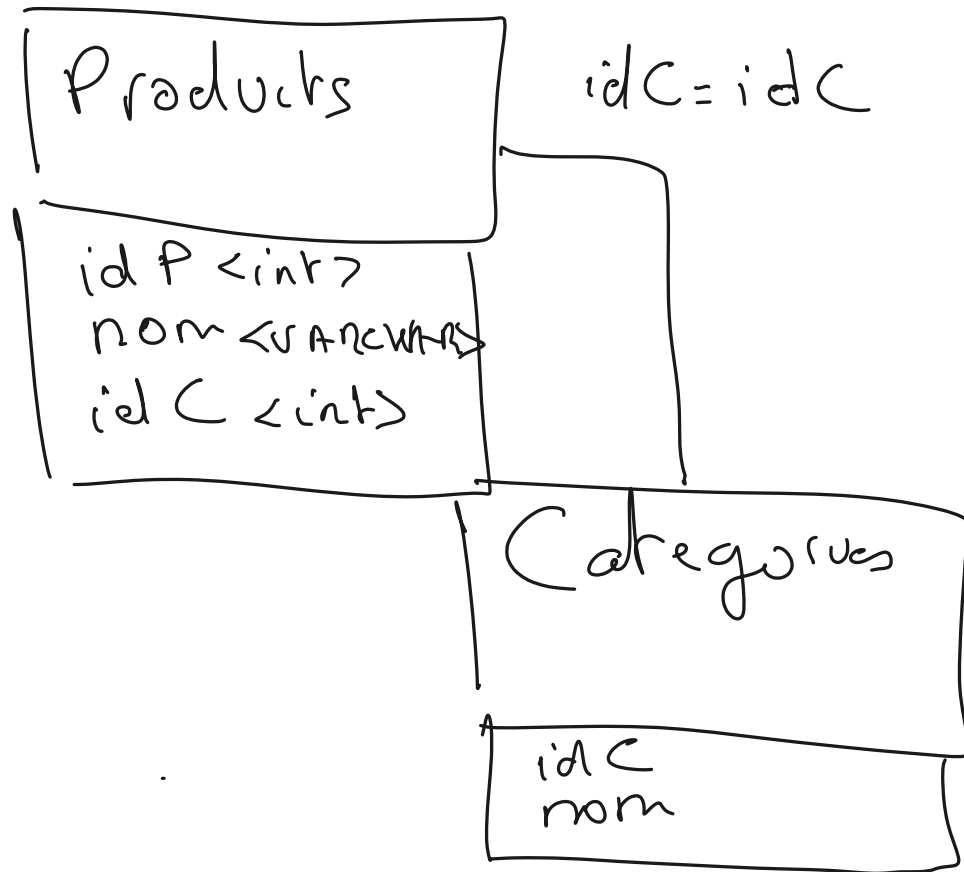


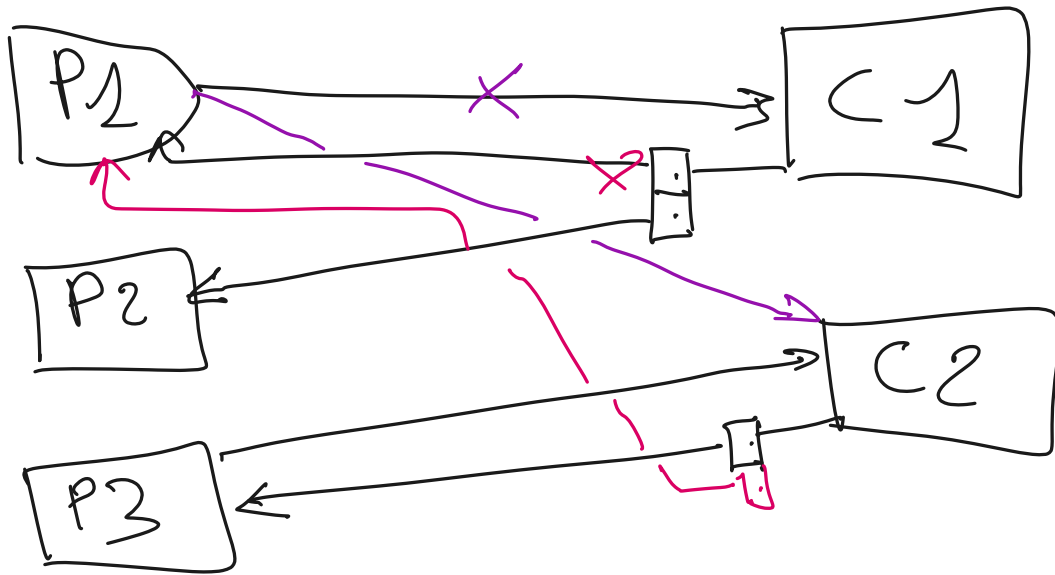
# UNL (ORN)

DTO



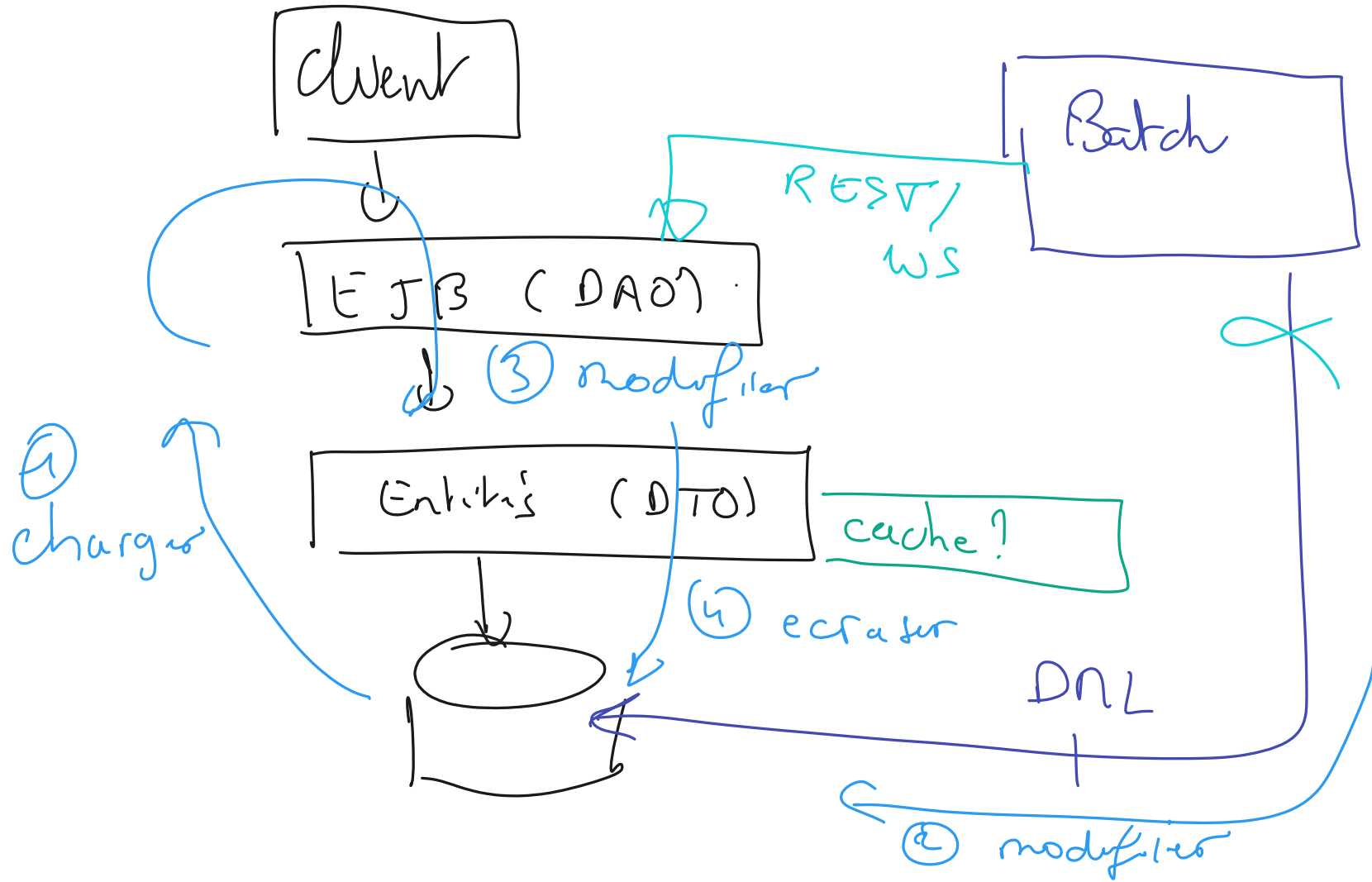
# Meruse





$P_1 \rightarrow C_1$   
 $P_2 \rightarrow C_1$   
 $P_3 \rightarrow C_2$   
  
 $\hookrightarrow P_1 \rightarrow C_2$

$P_1$ . category =  $C_2$ ;  
 $C_1$ . products.remove( $P_1$ );  $C_2$ . products.add( $P_1$ );

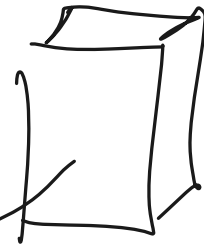


# JSP/Servlet

class java



Requête →



conteneur web

Code

→ Servlet

- do Get
- do Post
- ...



← HTML



JSF = implémentation du MVC

2000 (hibernate  
+ Struts) → 2010 (JPA(hib)  
+ Spring(MVC))

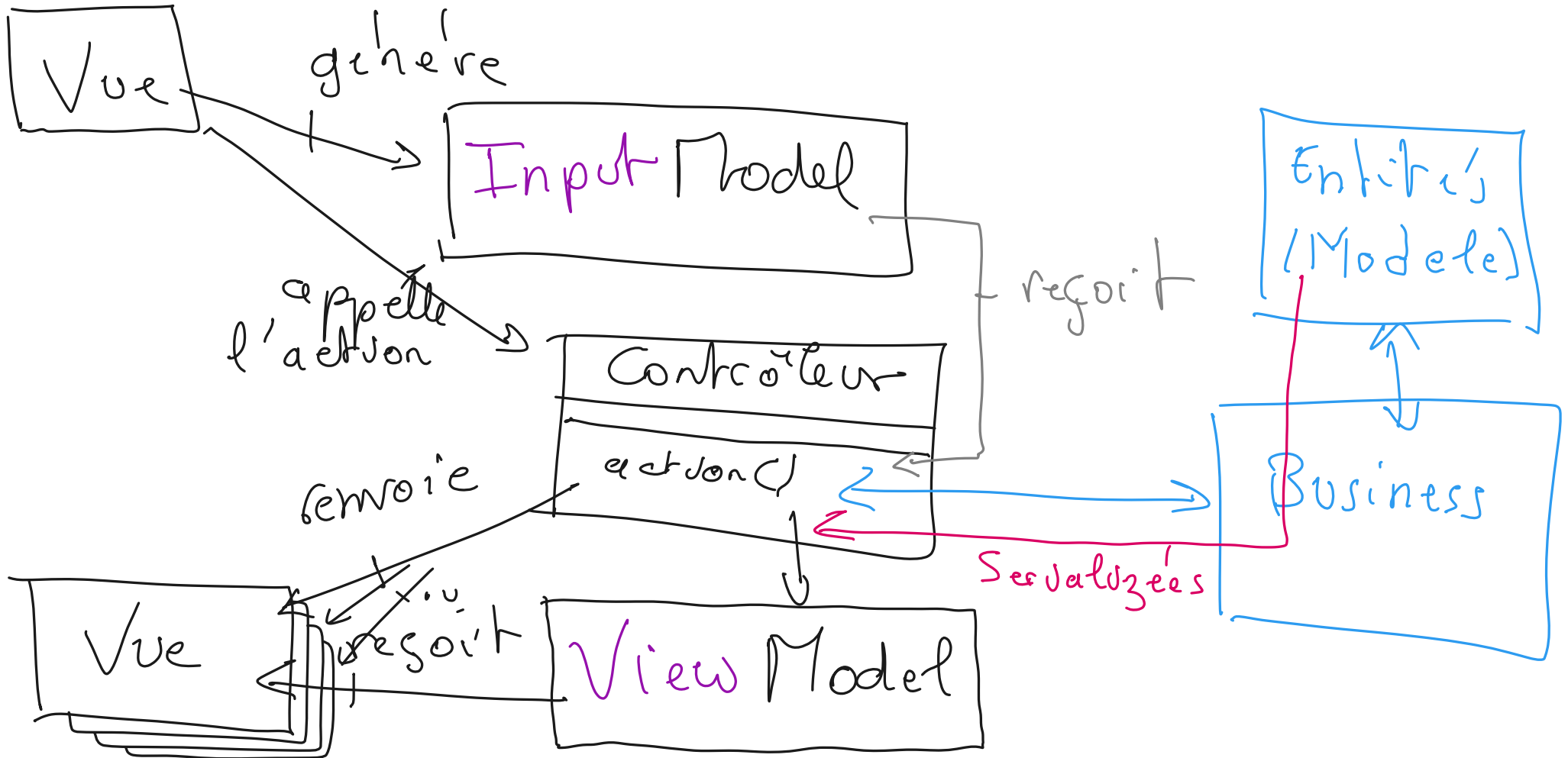
Modèle = Données passées entre la vue  
et le contrôleur (deux sens)

Vue = Affichage des données (évitance de code)

Contrôleur = interface entre la vue et  
le métier (EJB)



# Couches

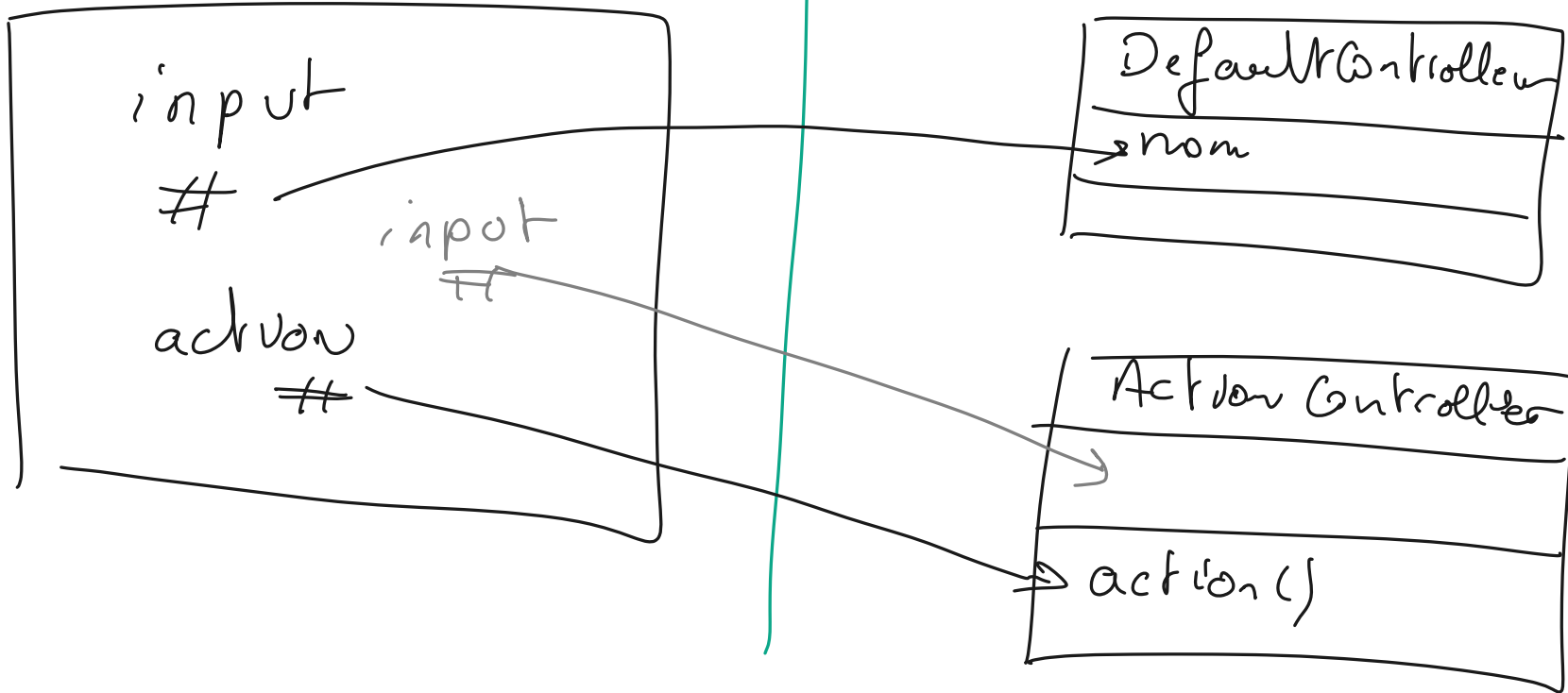


Vues

M Beans

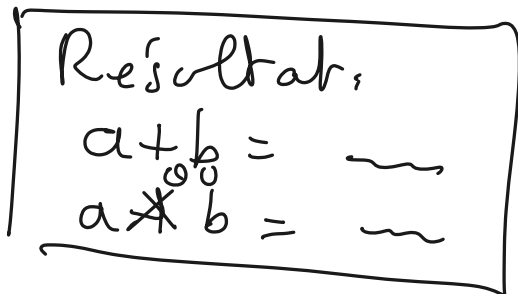
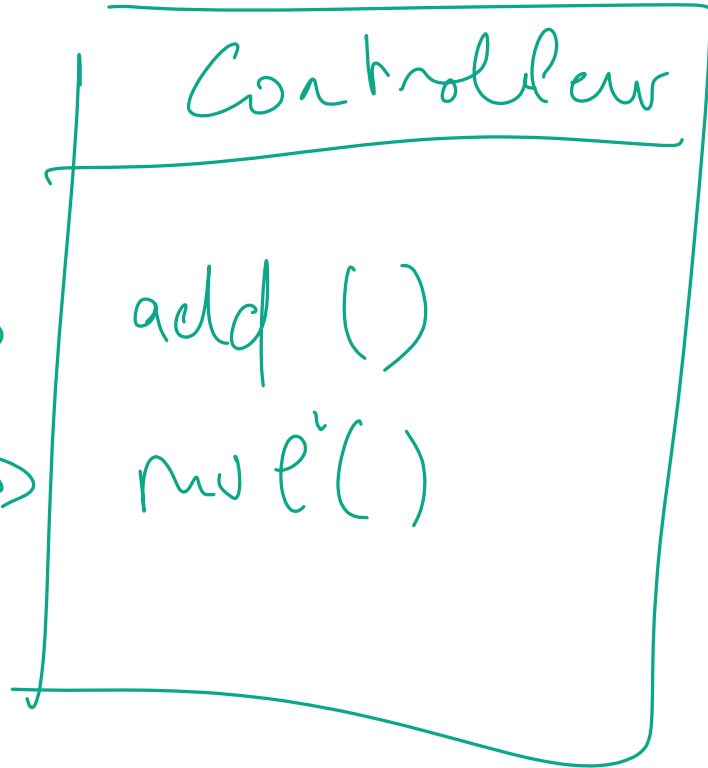
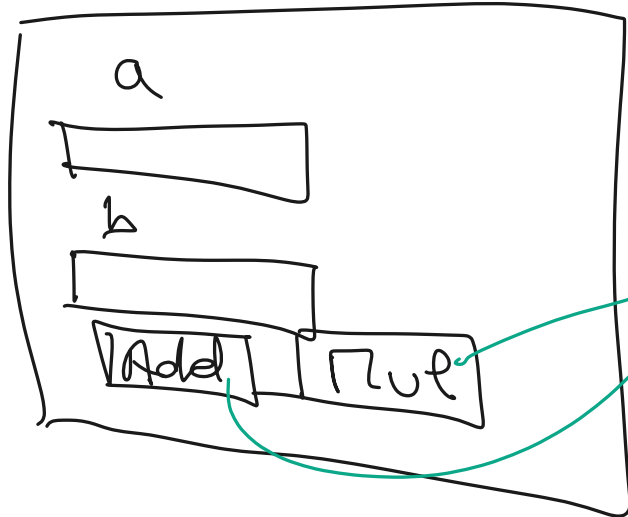
→ Models

→ Controllers

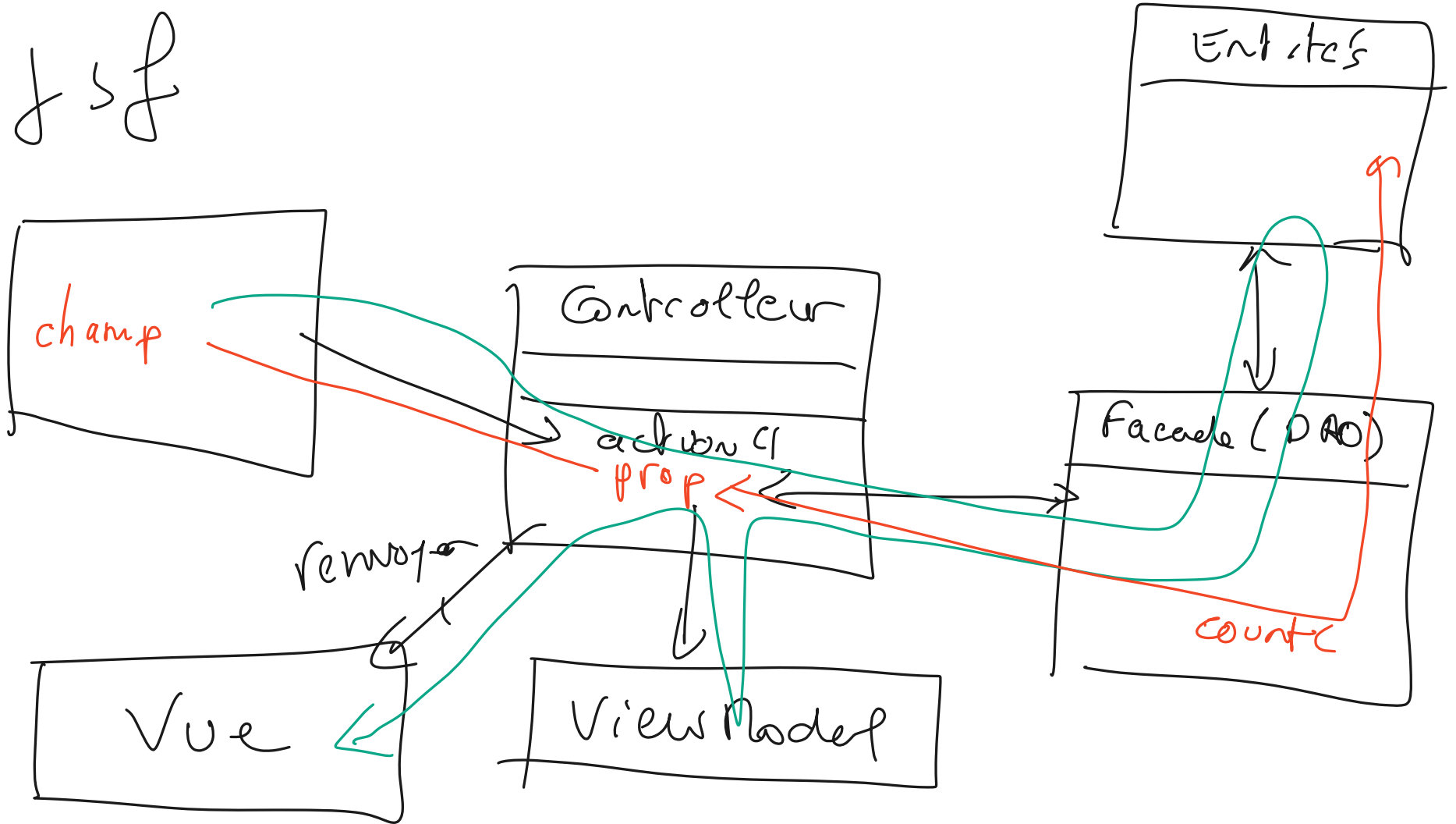


Re'a user use calculator

index



Jsf



Vues

# Diagramme de la Solution

show product  
button

ProductsController

displayProduct(): vue

→ cherche le produit  
→ le fixe dans le  
view Model

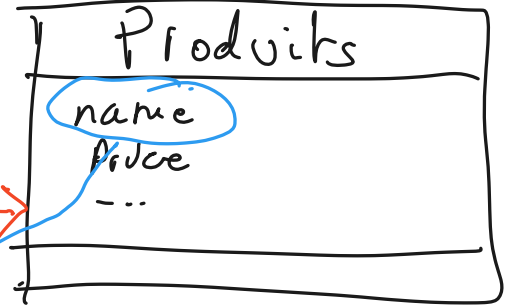
display Product

model

Products View Model

model

DTO



DAO

ProductsFacadeLocal

Abstract Facade

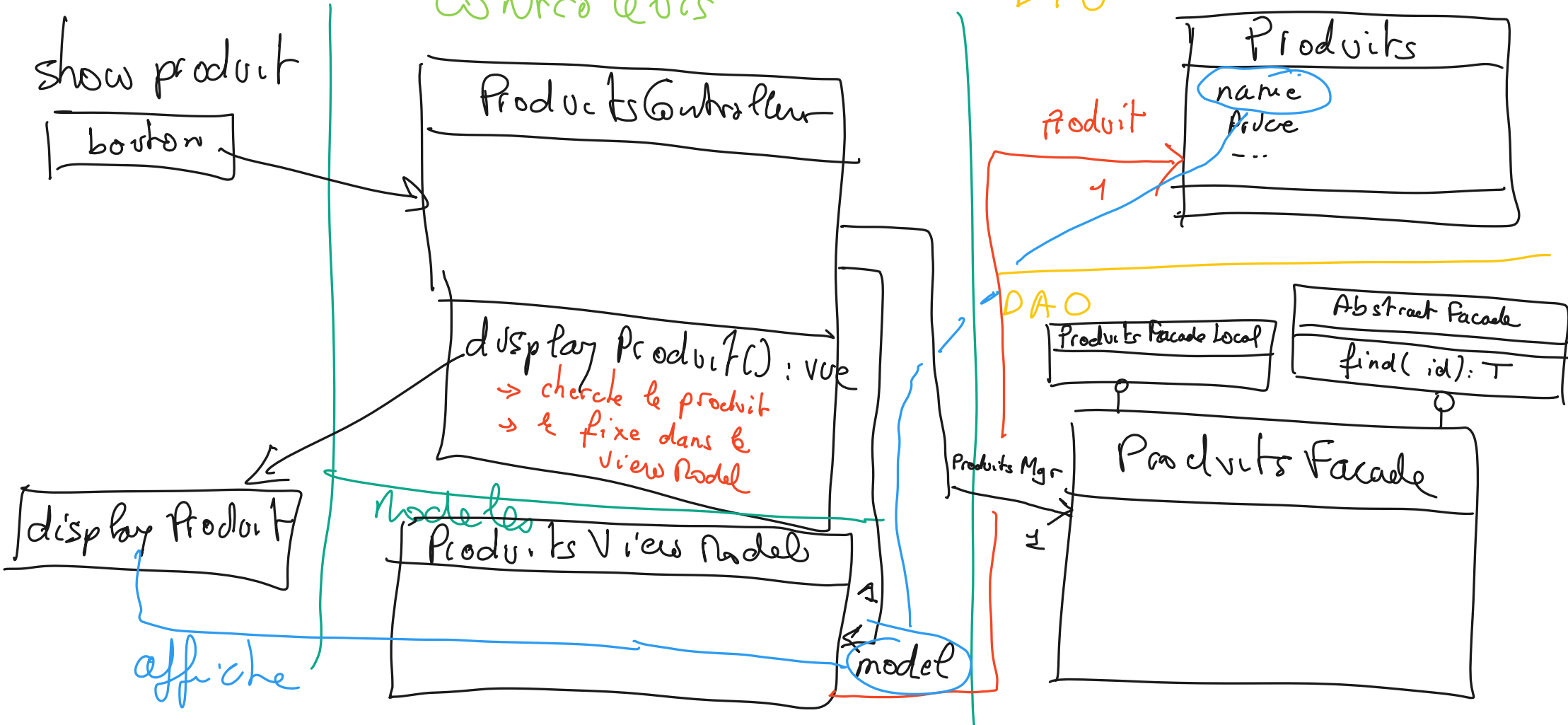
find(id): T

Products Mgr

Products Facade

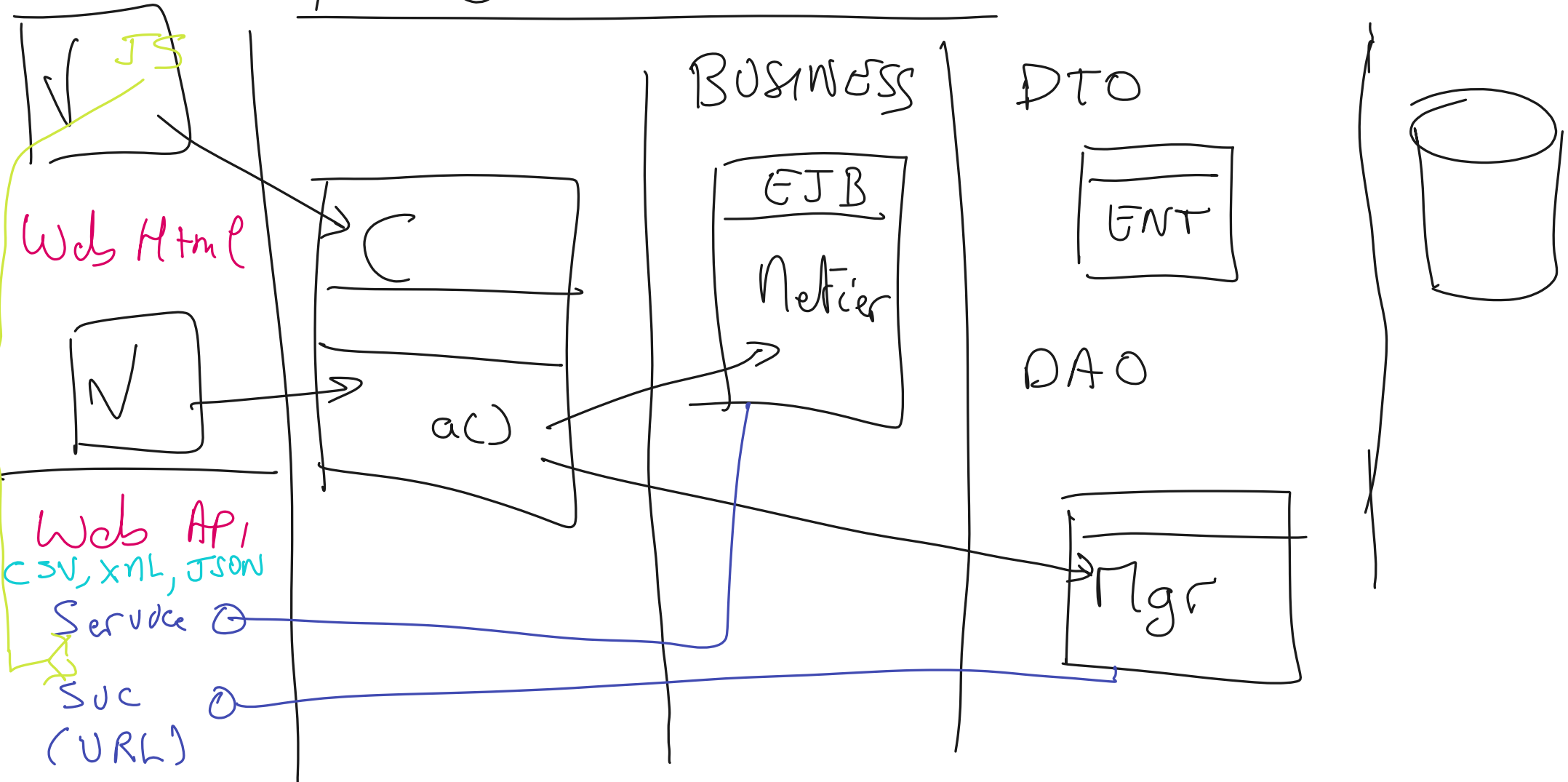
1

affiche



FRONT

# A JOUT API:



# Micro Services (concept)

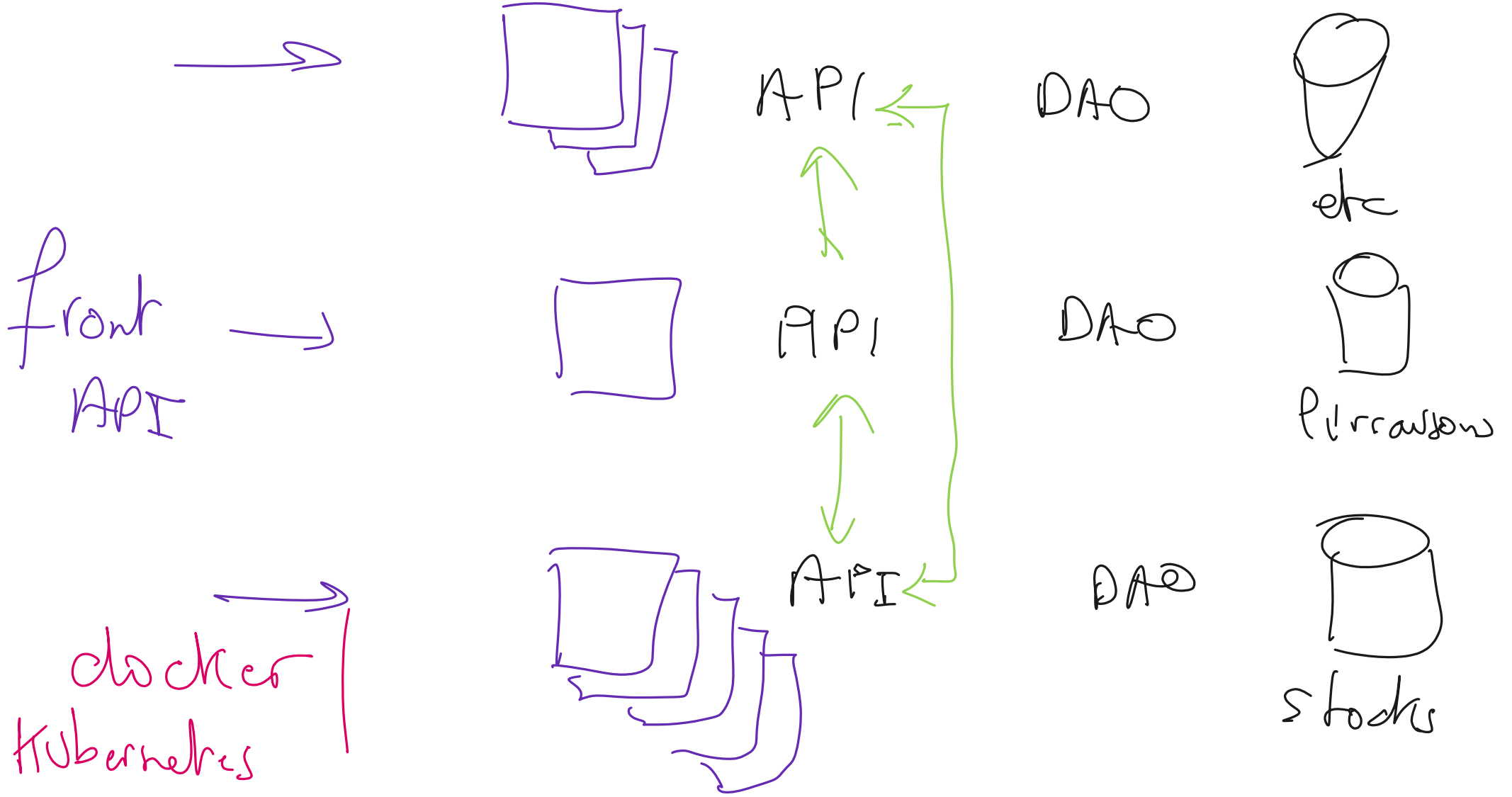
Appel → API → domaine fonctionnels

→ Auth

→ gestion clients

→ " stocks

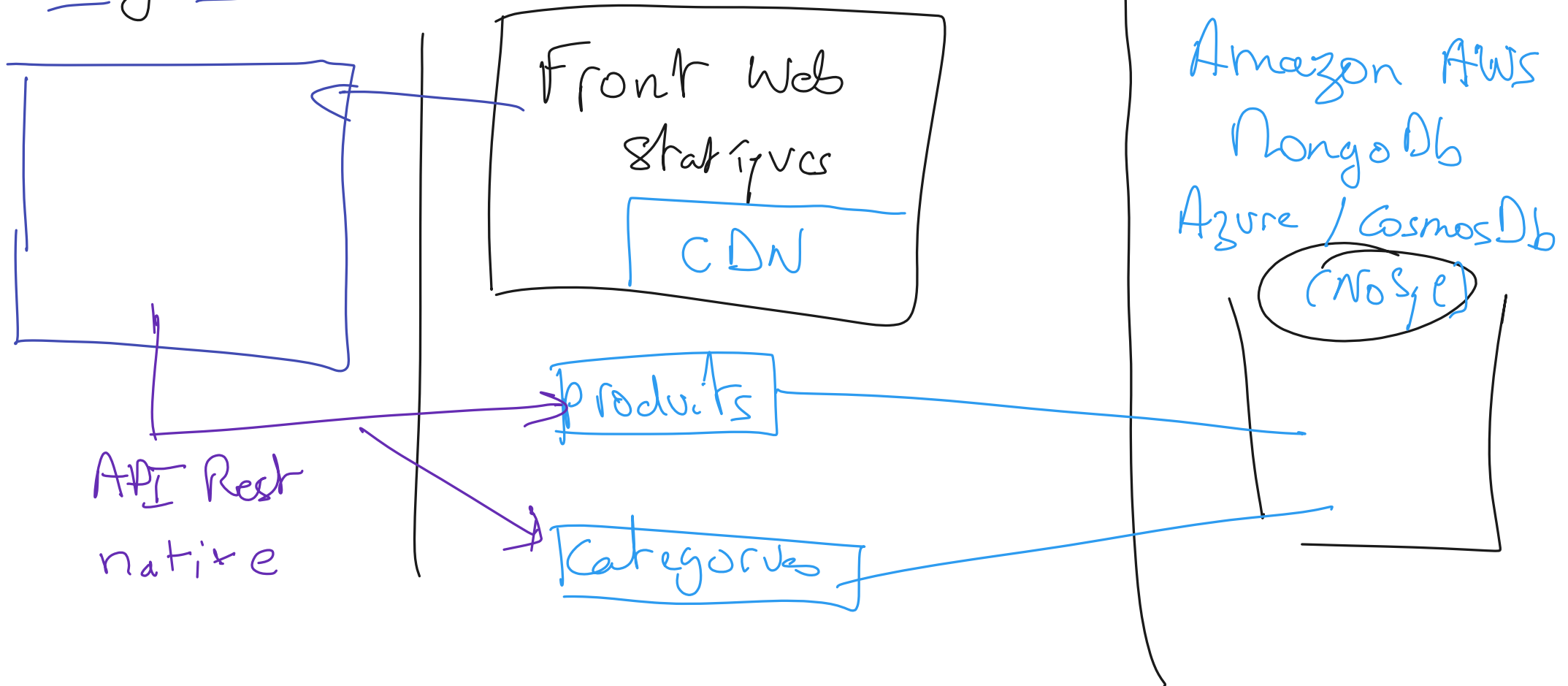
→ " livraisons -



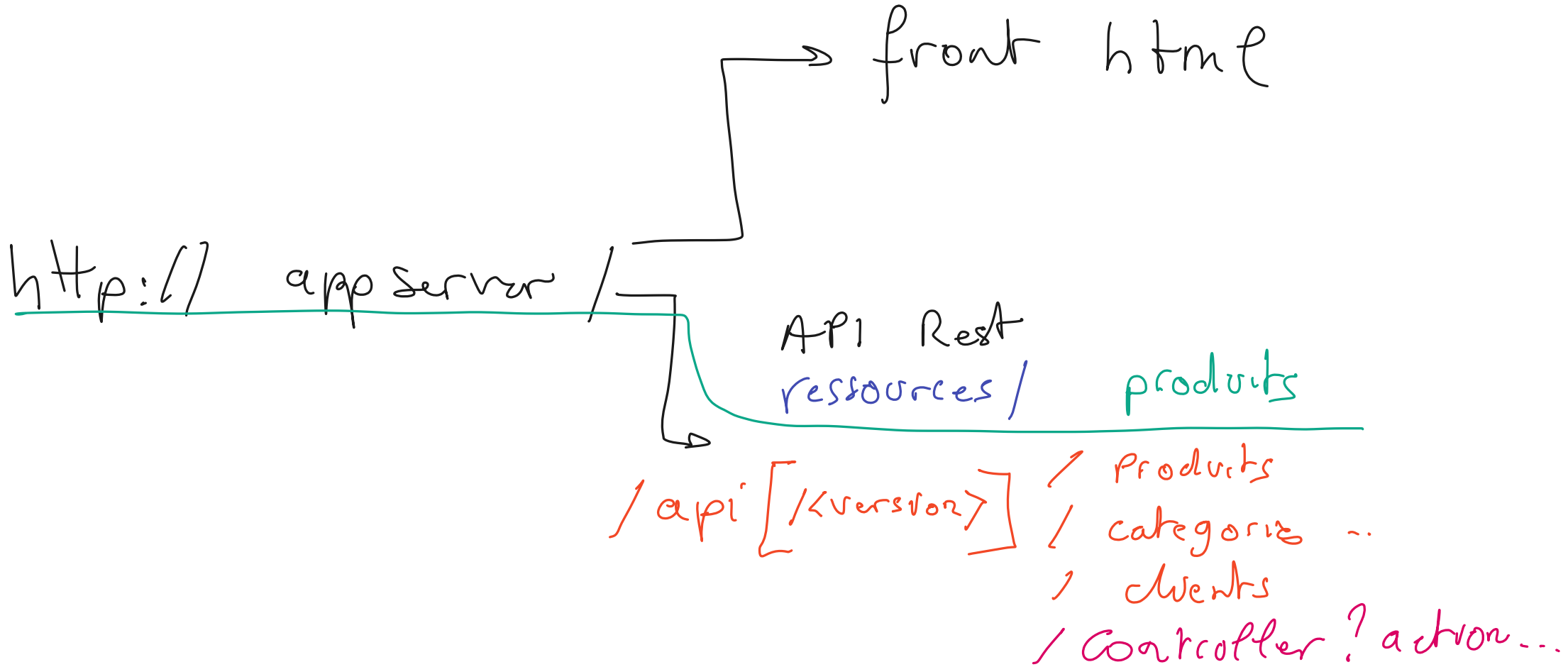


# Autras arquitecturas de Services cloud

Angular



# Conventions d'URL

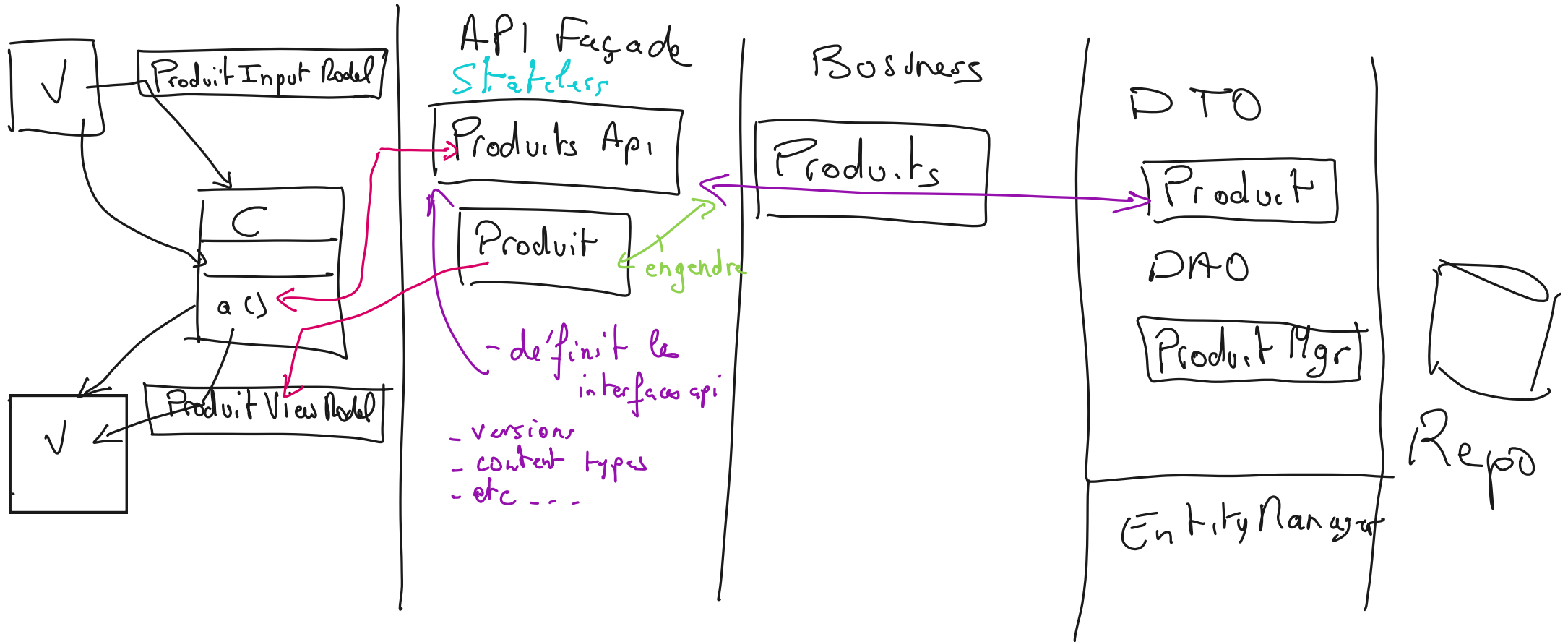


chemins d'ORL

/api/clients/1 / pays / ville

/api/clients/1 ? column = pays & column = ville

# Diagramme avec Façades



# Securisation de la couche Service

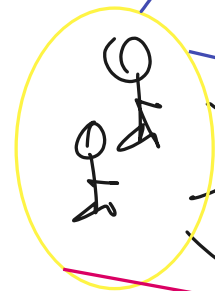
R → Accès

① Protocole

http / TLS (https)

② Authentification (login/pass)

↳ ③ Autorisations RBAC  
Role Based Auth. Con.



lo coma  
ldap.



→ auto



→ auto

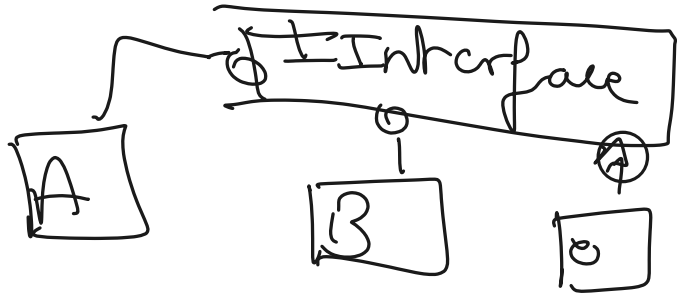
R/W → quoi



# CDI+

```
@Inject IInterface obj;
```

```
@Inject @Any Instance < IInterface > services;
```



iterable de instances

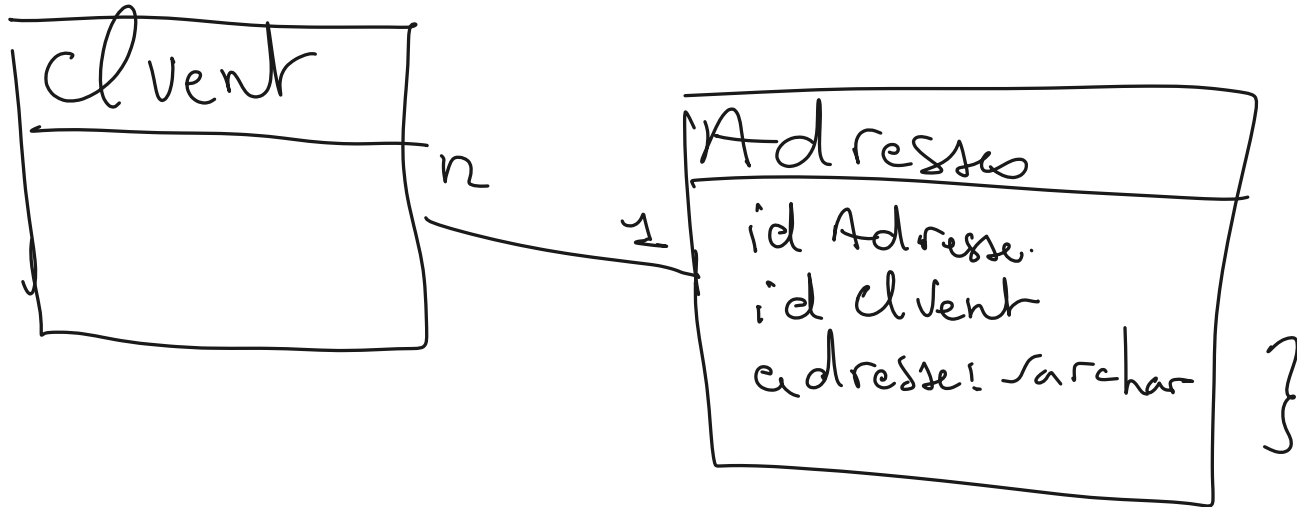
```
for( IInterface e: services)
```

→ 3 iterations =  
instances de A, B, C

@Id → PK a colonne unique

@Embedded Id → PK Composé

```
class Client {
```



```
@ElementCollection
List<String> adresses
```

# EJB Stateless / Singleton et accès concurrents

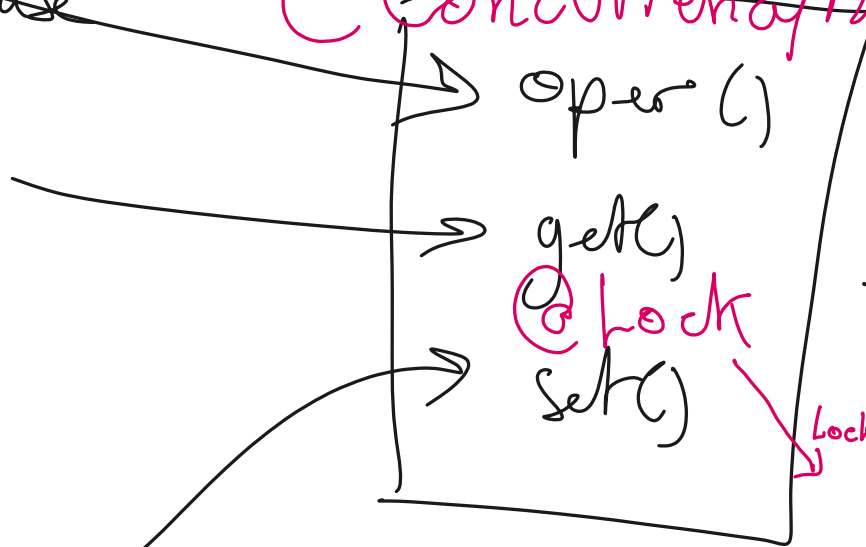
Java garantit  
granularité de base  
pour accès  
concurrents

(it+ → pbm en C++)  
→ pas en pbm en  
Java

→ Java applique `@AccessTimeout`  
les verrous —

→ concurrence gérée par le  
conteneur par  
défaut  
CIT

`@ConcurrencyManagement`



→ Bean (à  
la main)  
LockType: READ  
WRITE  
BNT

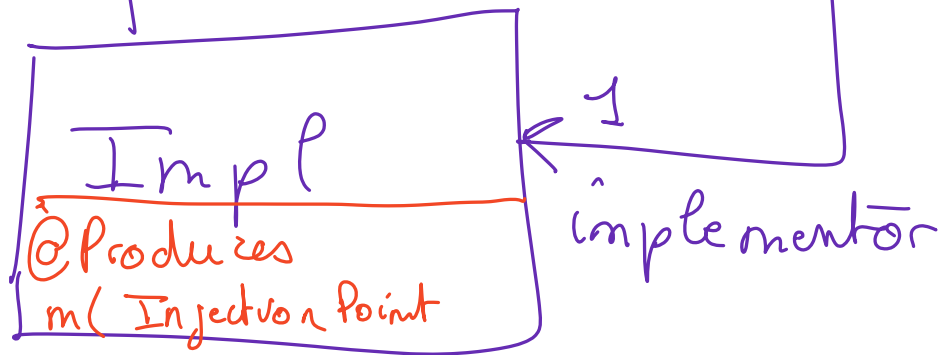
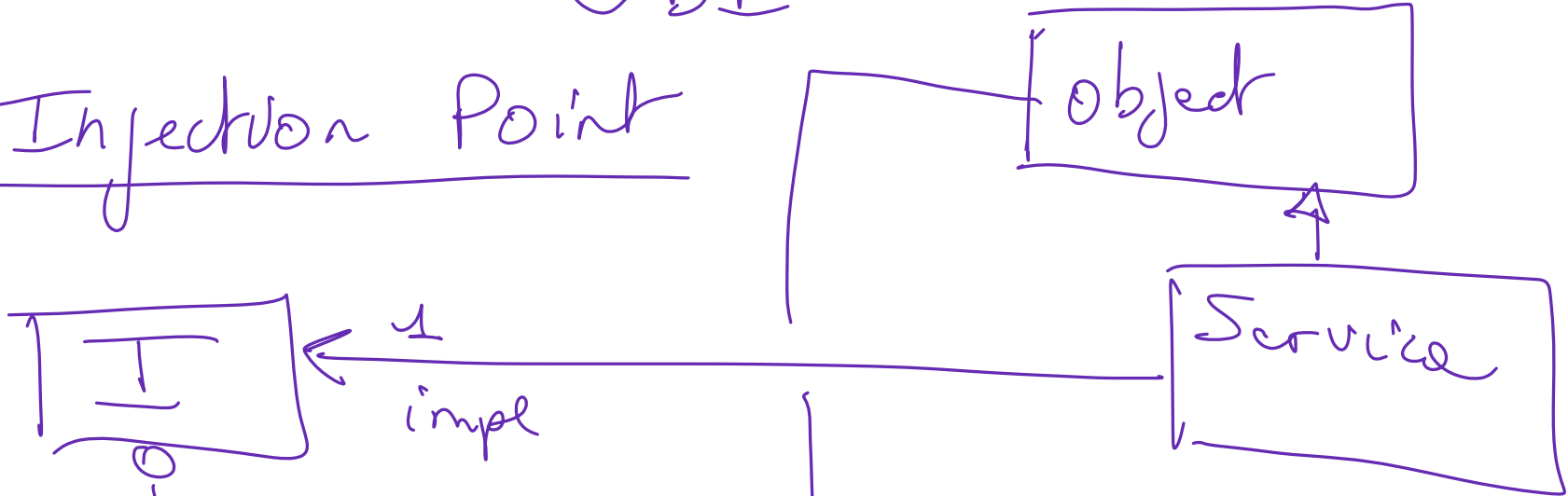
CIT

get → pas de verrou  
set → verrouillent



# CDI

@Injection Point



@Inject I impl;

@

# Pattern Java

@Executor → pattern Asynchrone

@Decorator → Delegate

@Observer → Events