

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO STUDENTS

These slides are **NOT** to be used as a replacement for student notes.
These **slides** are sometimes **vague and incomplete on purpose** to spark class discussions

Enterprise Web-based Software Architecture & Design

CS 446 / 646 ECE452
Jun 6th, 2011

Characteristics

Servers

- application server
- web server
- proxy servers

Platforms & Technologies

- heterogeneous

Focus/Scope

- usually well defined

Clients

- heterogeneous
 - users, business partners (B2B)
- scale
 - large number of clients
- distributed

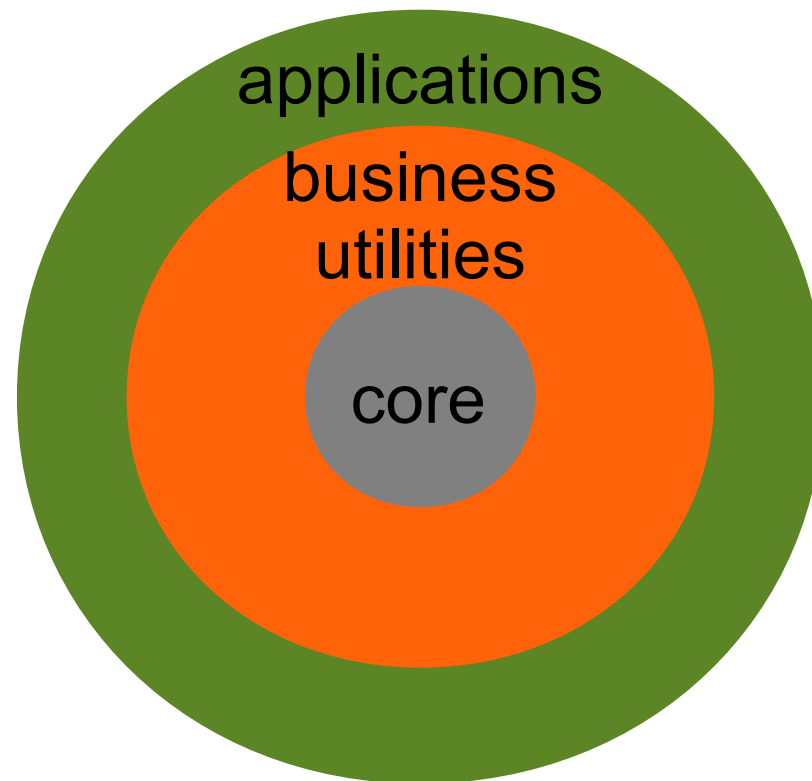
Characteristics

Data

- large amounts of data
- long-term & short term persistence
- distributed in nature
- governed by schema
 - global company wide
 - local application specific
 - complex & resistant to change (why?)

Architectural Style

Layered Style



Are you sure?

Architectural Style

Tiered Style

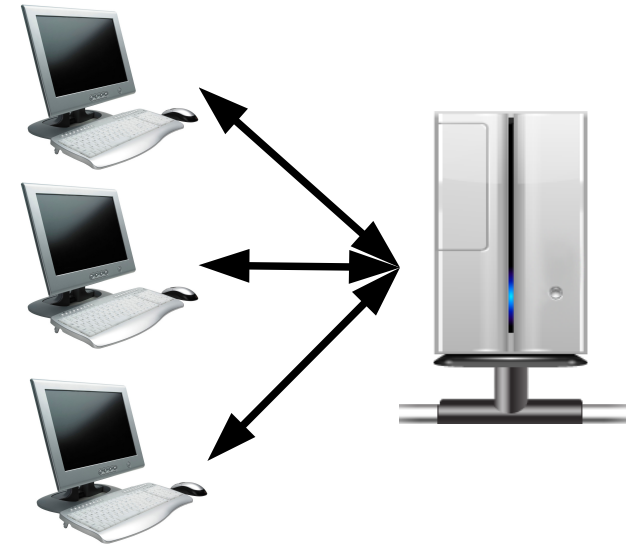
- from layered to tiered
 - physical separation
 - each tier
 - acts as a client of the tier to the right
 - provides a service to the tier on the left
- consequences?



Architectural Style

Client-Server Style

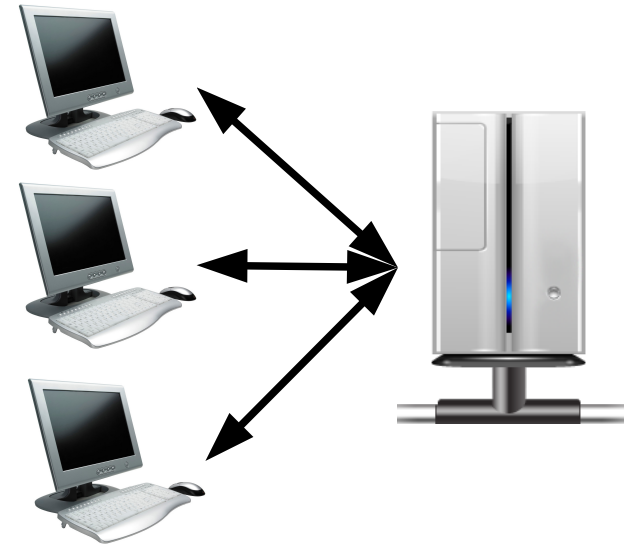
- distributed heterogeneous clients
 - thick & thin
 - isolated from each other
- centralized servers
 - computationally powerful
 - one server to support many clients
- design considerations?



Architectural Style

Client-Server Style

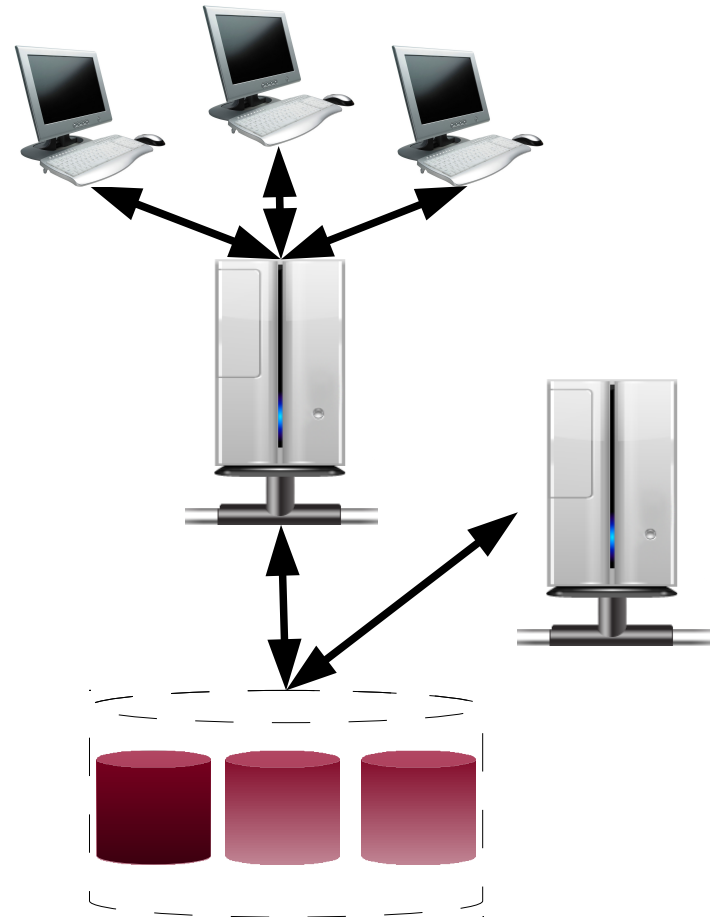
- observations
 - main functionality processed at the central server
 - user interface at each client
 - flows
 - data flows from server to client
 - control flows from client to server
 - *did some body say data?*



Architectural Style

Repository Style

- central repository
 - multiple data-sources
 - generally database type (why?)
- data is shared across
 - clients
 - applications
- data is dynamic



Functional Concerns

Application {functional components}

- collection of business functionality
- generally divided over multiple tiers

Data

- transactional
 - ACID
 - atomicity – all or nothing
 - consistency – from one consistent state to another consistent state
 - isolation – interaction of other operations with the modified data
 - durability – data after a successful transaction is never lost

Non-functional Concerns

- concurrency
- availability
- security
- performance
- fault-tolerance
- application distribution & deployment
- evolution
- re-usability

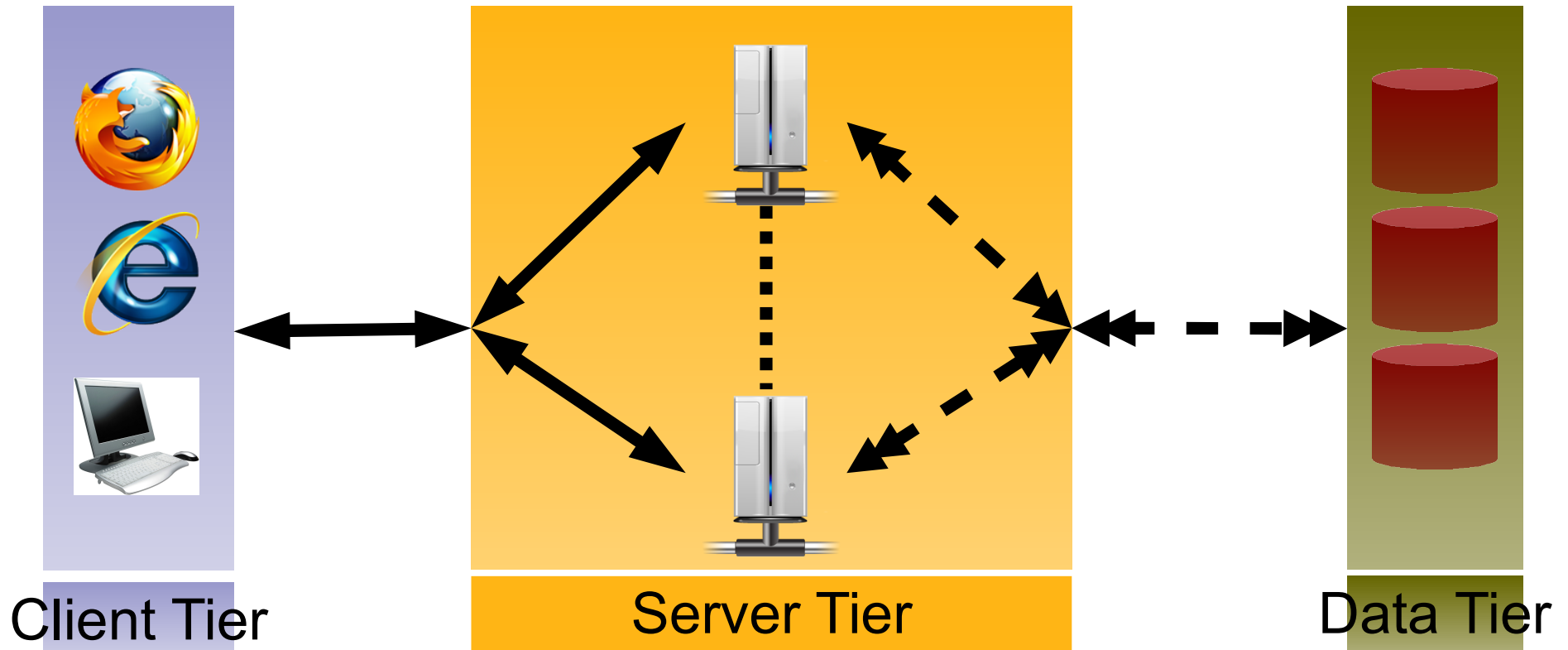
Mostly Honoured

Non-functional Concerns

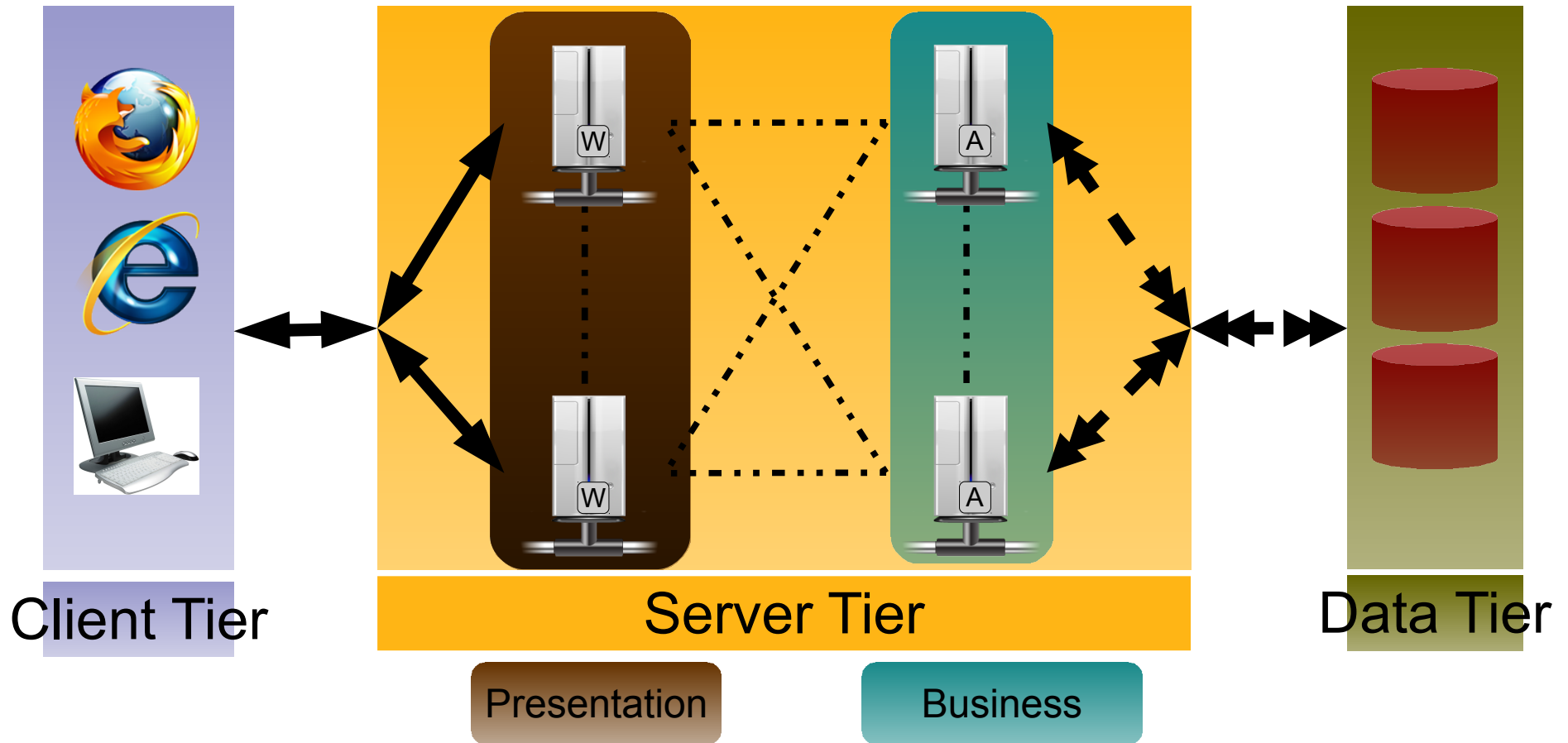
- cost
- ease of use
- interoperability
- portability
- throughput

Mostly commonly violated

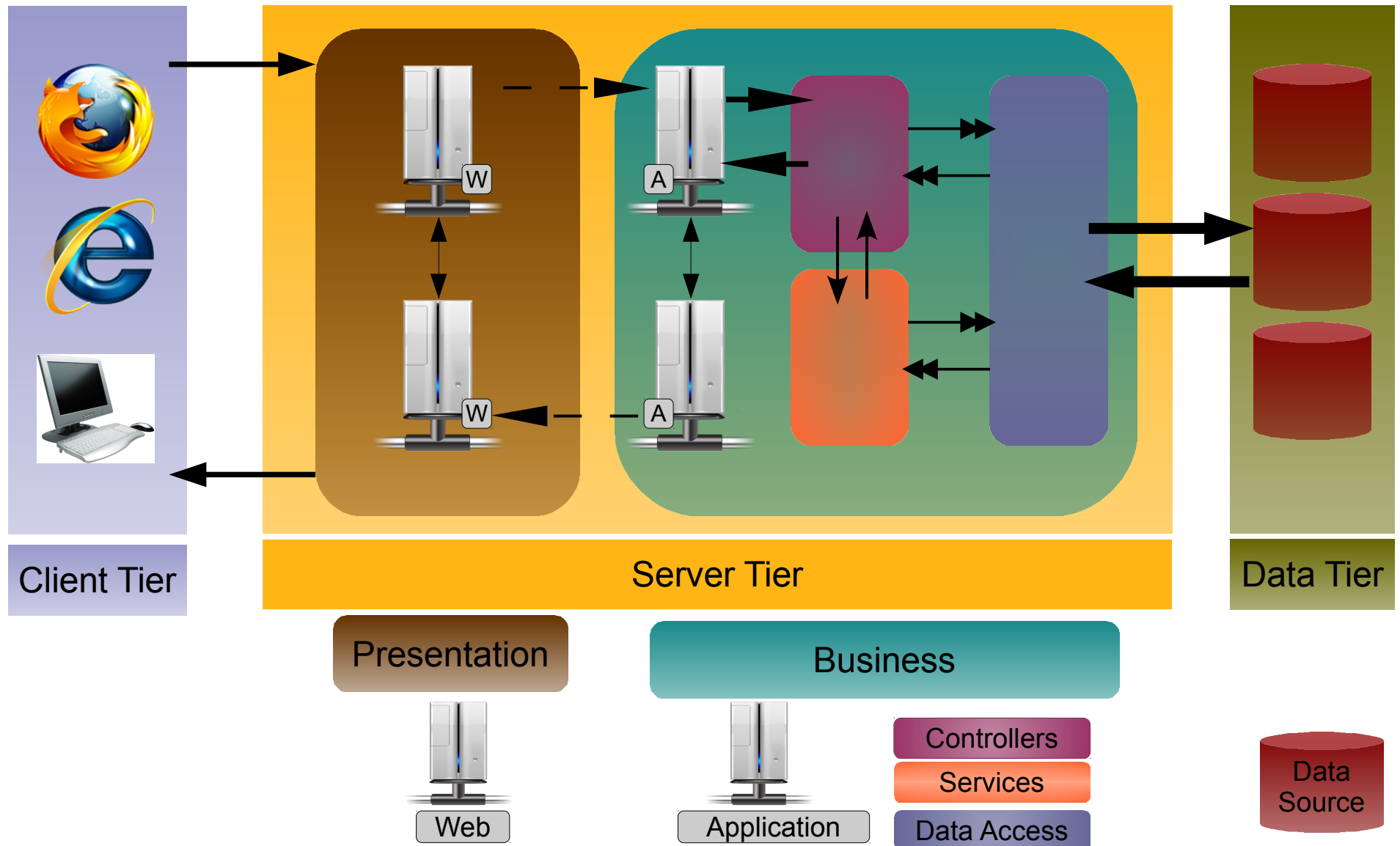
Putting it all Together



Putting it all Together



Putting it all Together



Web-based Enterprise Apps

Why web applications?

- what non-functional requirements are we solving?

Web-based Enterprise Apps

Why web applications?

- what non-functional requirements are we solving?

concurrency

availability

security

performance

fault-tolerance

application distribution

application deployment

evolution

re-usability

cost

ease of use

interoperability

portability

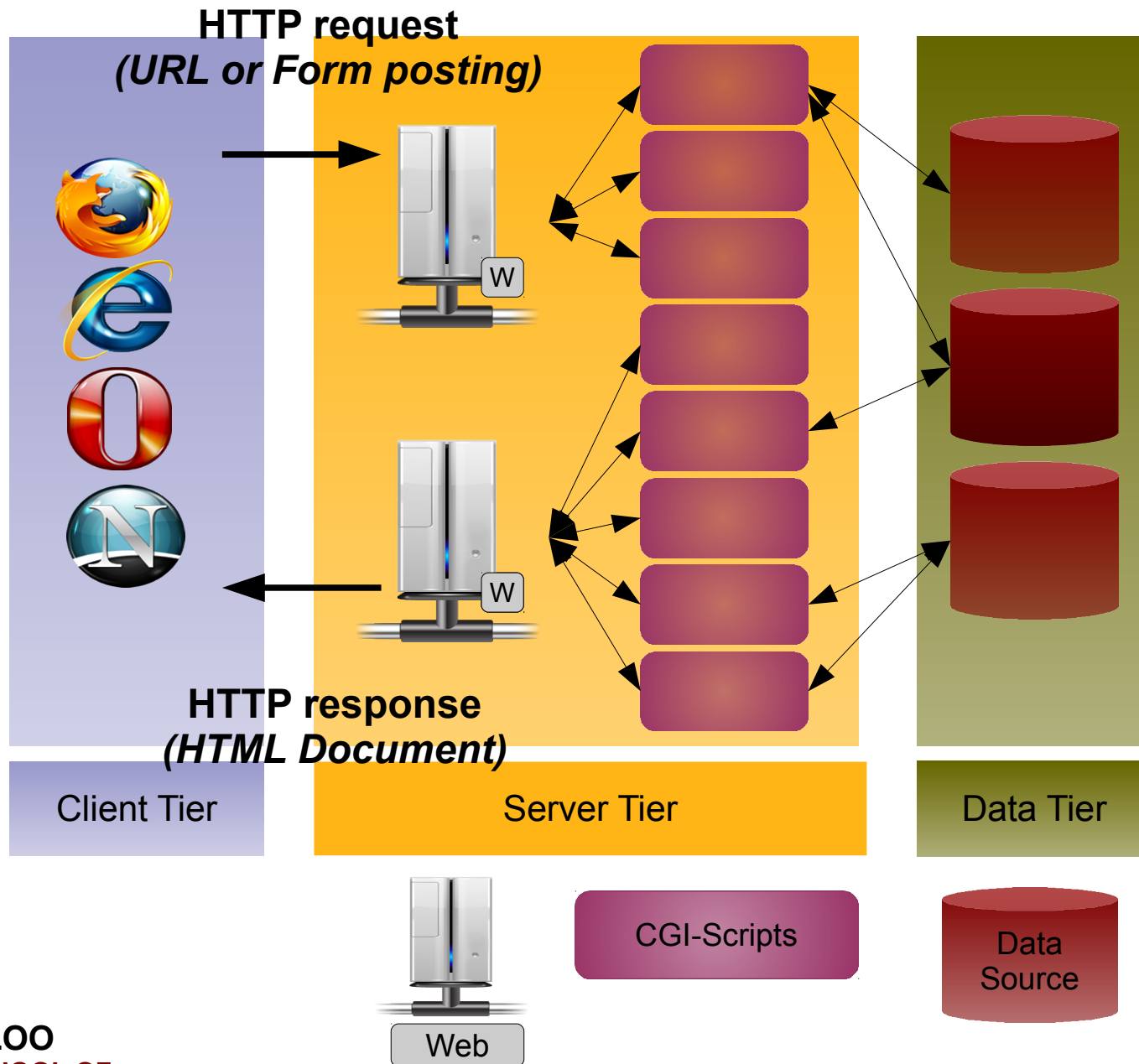
throughput

Web-based Enterprise Apps

Key Attributes

- thin clients – web browsers
 - computationally challenged
- user interface – HTML, javascript, css
 - simple & static (mostly)
 - resides at client tier
- communication
 - synchronous request response cycle
 - HTTP over TCP/IP
 - what about data

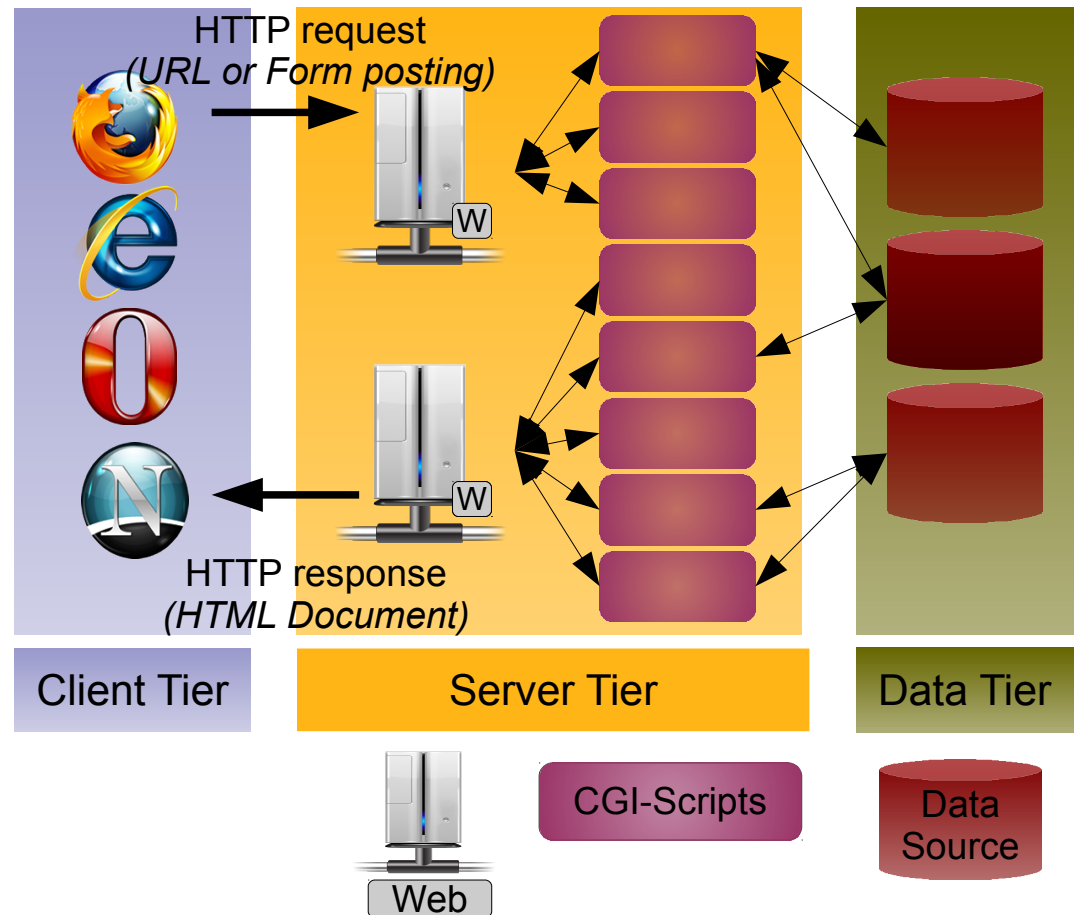
First Generation



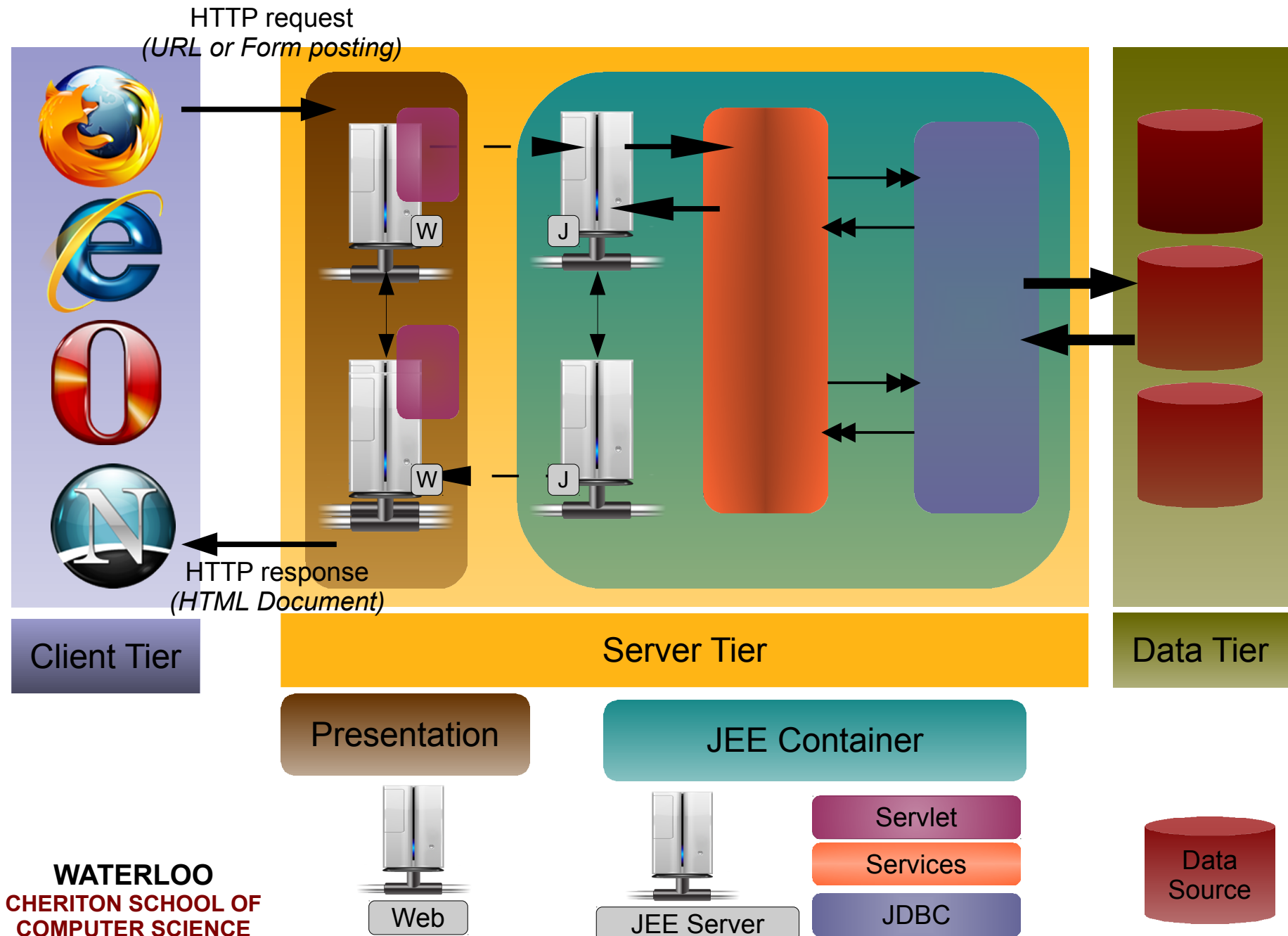
First Generation

Observations

- simple design
- client-tier
 - building blocks are?
- business tier
 - aggregation of scripts
 - scripts are
 - independent
 - stateless
- lacks organic growth (how?)
- security nightmare



Second Generation



Second Generation

Observations

- not so simple anymore
- improves business tier only
 - high level frameworks
 - JEE servlets, struts, spring MVC
 - applications server standardization
 - design by contract
 - provides various services (**like what?**)
- negative impact on
 - request-response cycle (**why?**)
 - user interface (**why?**)