

Database Application Design and Development

- Virtually all real-world user interaction with databases is indirect — it is mediated through an application
- A database application effectively adds additional layers over the database
 - ◆ User interface — presentation of data, interaction
 - ◆ Business logic — rules, control flow, restrictions, validation/verification of data
- In the end, a database application is like any other application — it just has persistent storage underneath

What You Should Know by Now

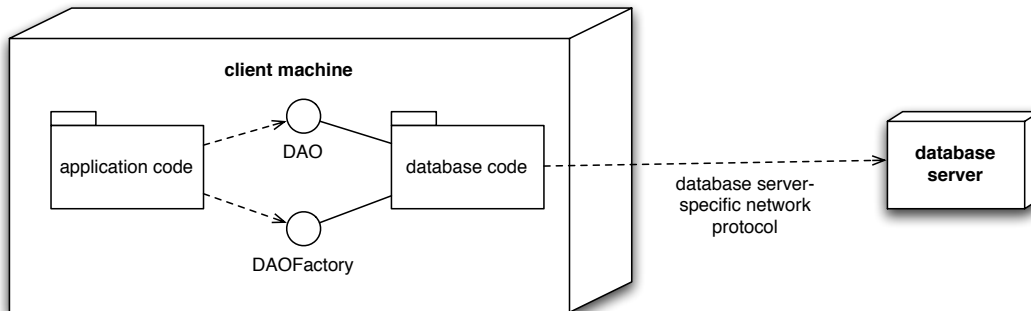
- You know how to specify, document, and design a relational database (E-R/UML, object-relational mapping, functional dependencies, normal forms)
- You know how to add/modify/delete and, most of all, *retrieve* information from that database (relational algebra, SQL)
- You know how to communicate with that database programmatically (JDBC) using a recommended design pattern (DAO)

Database Application Issues

- Databases are most useful when shared — issues and additional knowledge requirements ensue
 - ◇ Network structure and protocols
 - ◇ Security concerns
 - ◇ Concurrency and transaction management
 - ◇ Resource management — databases, network bandwidth, and server capacity are all finite
- Very prevalent “special case” — Web applications

- So, in order to write a decent end-user application for your database, you also need to know:
 - ◇ How to write a decent *non-database* end-user application to begin with
 - Standalone application: Java/Swing, others
 - Web application: XHTML, CSS, JavaScript, CGI/scripting, Web containers (JSP, ASP, etc.)
 - Other useful technologies: XML, computer graphics creation and programming (paint programs, Java2D, maybe OpenGL), application packaging/deployment (standalone downloads, Java WebStart)
 - ◇ How different processes running potentially on different machines can interact and communicate
- Then, “just add database”
 - ◇ What we’ve said before, plus additional tools that may make the database part easier (BeanUtils, Hibernate)

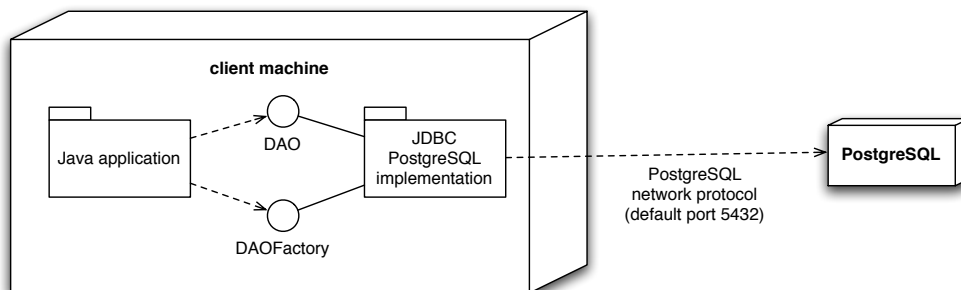
Thick Client, Plain Server



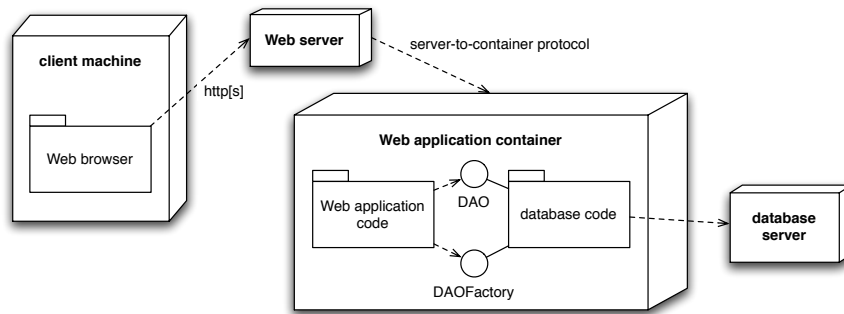
- No Web yet, just the user's machine ("client") and the database server
- Unit tests run in this environment — "client machine" is actually the "test machine"

✦ Fairly simple, not so many pieces

- Database server is exposed directly; needs to be able to scale to however many simultaneous clients are expected for the application
- Each client has a copy of the database access code
- Fading paradigm: doesn't easily accommodate Web layer (you may as well write a whole new program)

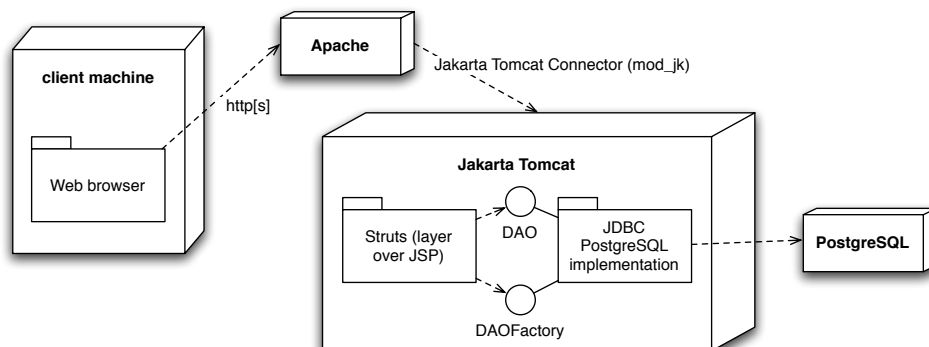


Web-Only Application

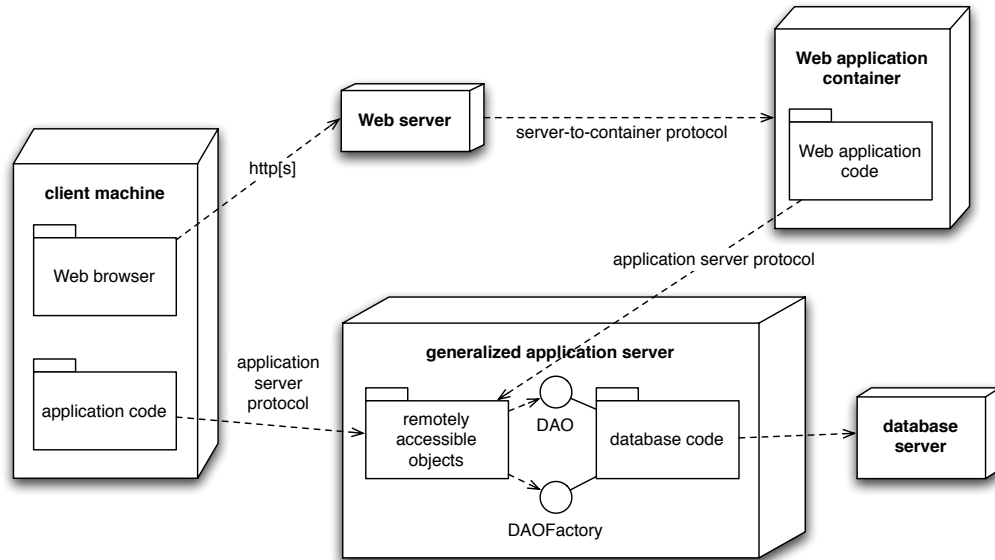


- Follows Web paradigm exactly: *http[s]* protocol, Web pages for responses, PUTs/POSTs/URLs for requests
- “Web application container” ranges from no container at all — standalone CGI scripts — to full-blown environments (PHP, servlets, JSP)

- + The archetypal “thin client” — the user only needs a Web browser; no need to download anything else
- + Majority of code is in the Web application container
- + / — Primary bottleneck is now the Web server
- Web browser metaphor is typically stateless; require ways to maintain state (cookies, JavaScript, Web application container features)



“Enterprise-Wide” Application Server



- Centralized application server abstracts out the database, encapsulates business logic
- Web and standalone applications that communicate with this server are distilled as pure presentation/ interaction mechanisms
- + Provides maximum flexibility, very clear separation of tasks, potentially efficient distribution of work
- + Once setup, can lead to rapid application development due to clean separation of concerns
- Lots of parts to coordinate
 - ◆ Tools are emerging to help automate the development of these types of applications
- May vertically lock you into specific technology trains (J2EE, .NET, WebObjects)

Java-Centric Enterprise Architecture Arsenal

- *JBoss*: open source application server, based on J2EE/EJB standards; includes *Tomcat* Web application container (reference implementation for servlet/JSP standards)
- *Hibernate*: object-relational mapper, significantly decreases the need for direct JDBC/SQL; uses XML to define how relations map to classes and vice versa
- *XDoclet*: Java source code preprocessor; allows automated generation of source code (particularly useful for EJB and Hibernate)
- *Struts*: Web application framework; layer over JSP
- *Ant*: build automation system; for this type of application, build automation is an absolute necessity
- *CruiseControl*: continuous-integration tool; enables unattended, automated building and testing

