

TEKZONEFORUM036

MO. 25. AUG. 2003, 17:00 UHR

MIDDLEWARE FOR DISTRIBUTED COMPUTING

DIE QUAL DER WAHL:

OBJEKTE ODER PROZEDUREN?

MIT ROUNDTABLE-DISKUSSION

WIRD PRÄSENTIERT VON

netcetera

MEDIENPARTNER

netzwo⁷che

Middleware for Distributed Computing

Die Qual der Wahl: Objekte oder Prozeduren

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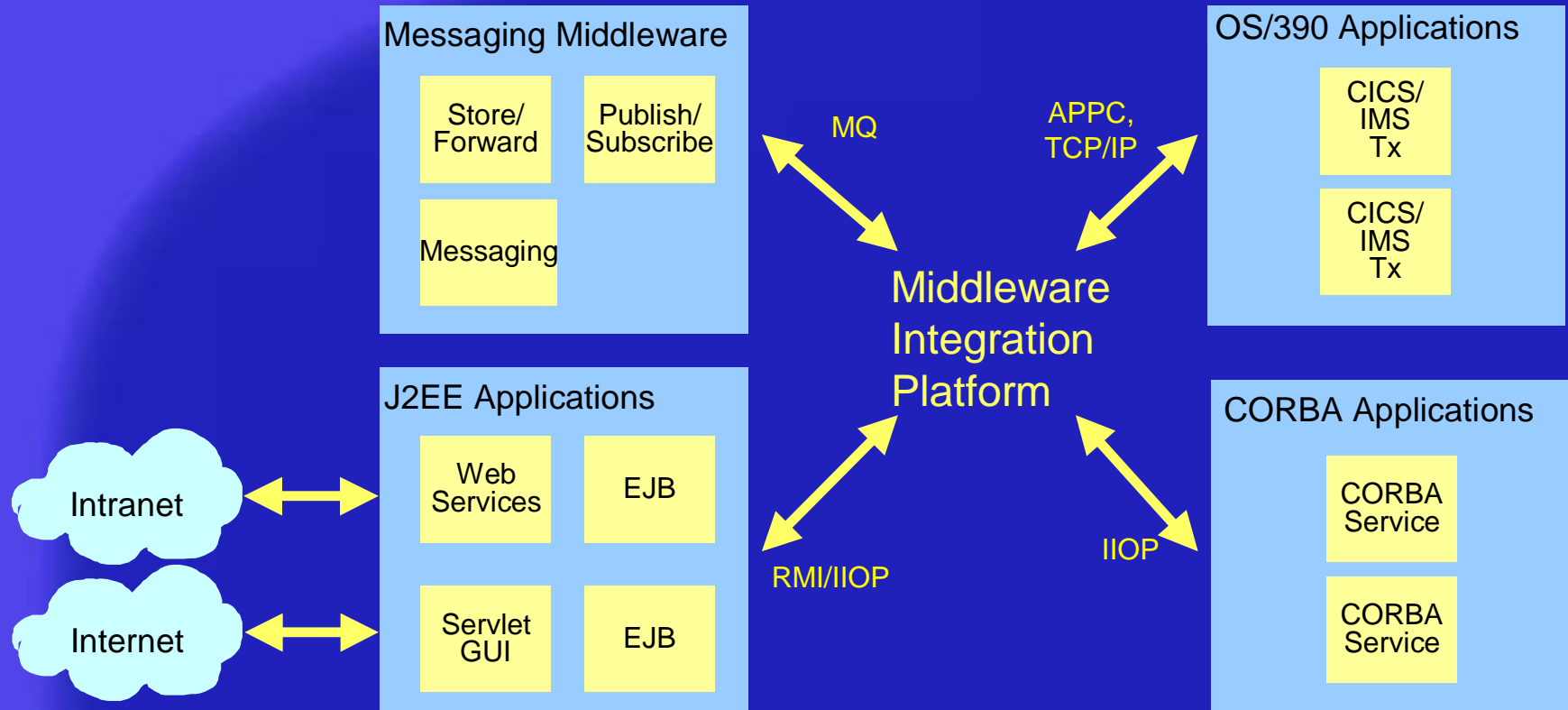


Why Distributed Computing?

- Key benefits of distributed computing:
 - Enabler for migration & evolution of IT systems
 - Allows integration of heterogeneous platforms
 - Increases flexibility & reusability of applications

Distributed Computing

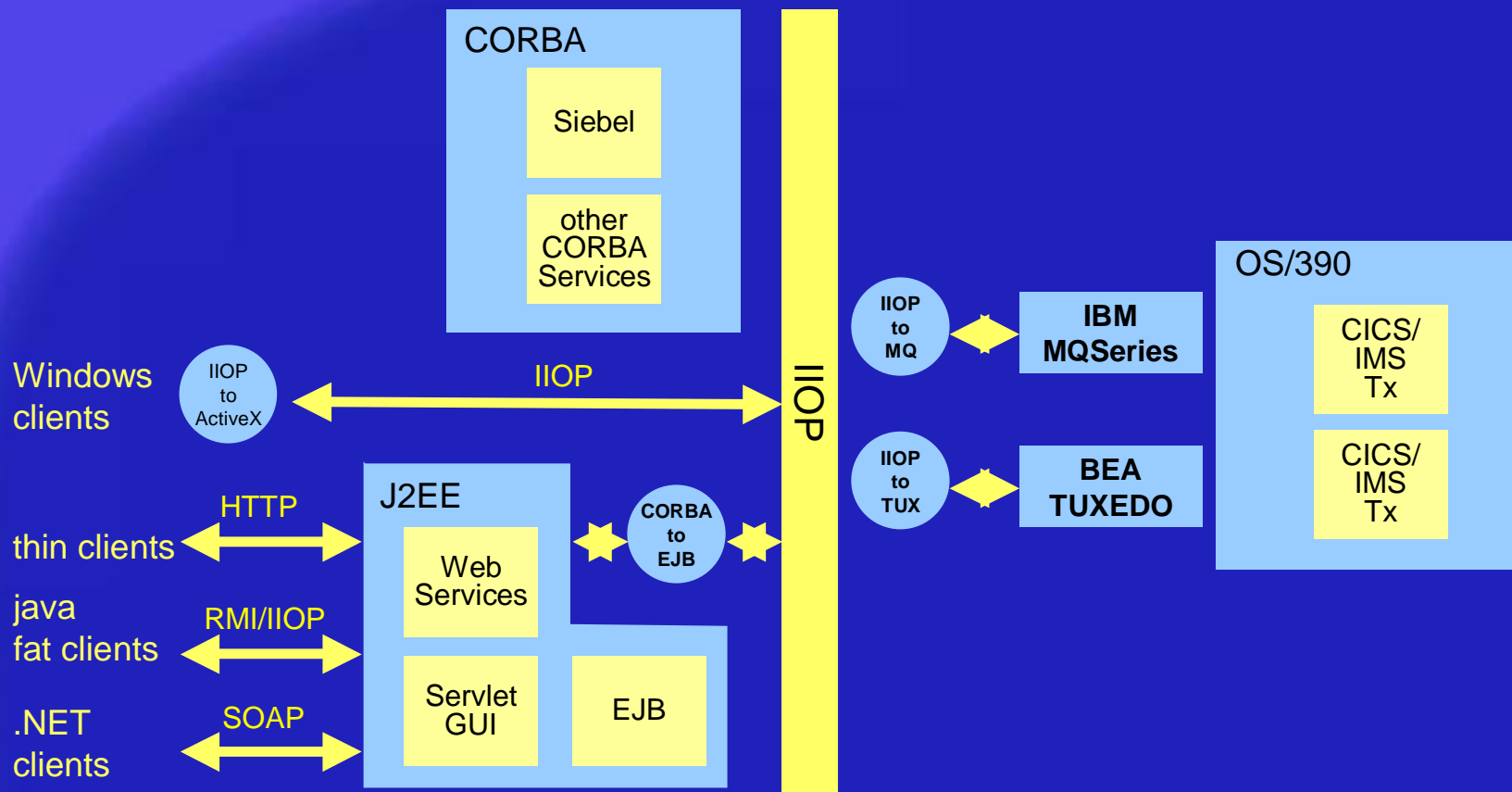
Middleware integrates complex IT environments



Integration possible either through native middleware protocols (IIOP, RMI/IIOP, SOAP) or through specific middleware integration adapters.

Distributed Computing

Real-world sample



Middleware Infrastructure

Standards and Technologies

- **Middleware Standards and Technologies:**
 - **RPC**. Remote Procedure Call from SUN (and others)
 - **WebServices**: WSDL (Web service description language) and SOAP (simple object access protocol) defined by W3C.
 - **CORBA**: Common Object Request Broker Architecture from OMG (Object Management Group)
 - **J2EE/EJB**: Enterprise Java Beans from SUN.
 - ... and many others



Middleware Infrastructure

Problems solved by Middleware

- Which problems does middleware solve?
 - How to find remote services?
 - How to communicate with remote services?
 - How to handle (de-)marshaling issues?
 - How to activate remote services?
 - How to keep state persistent and consistent?
 - How to solve security issues?
 - How to solve failover?
 - How to solve scalability?
 - ...

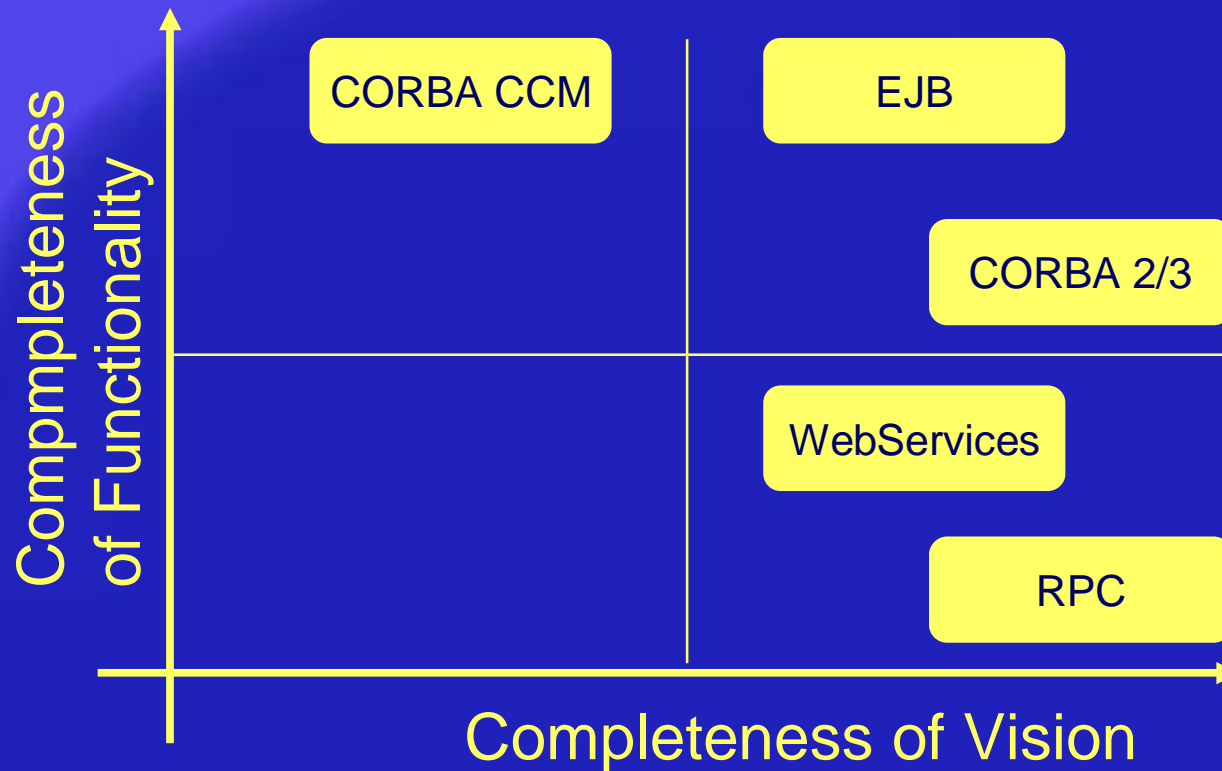


Middleware Infrastructure

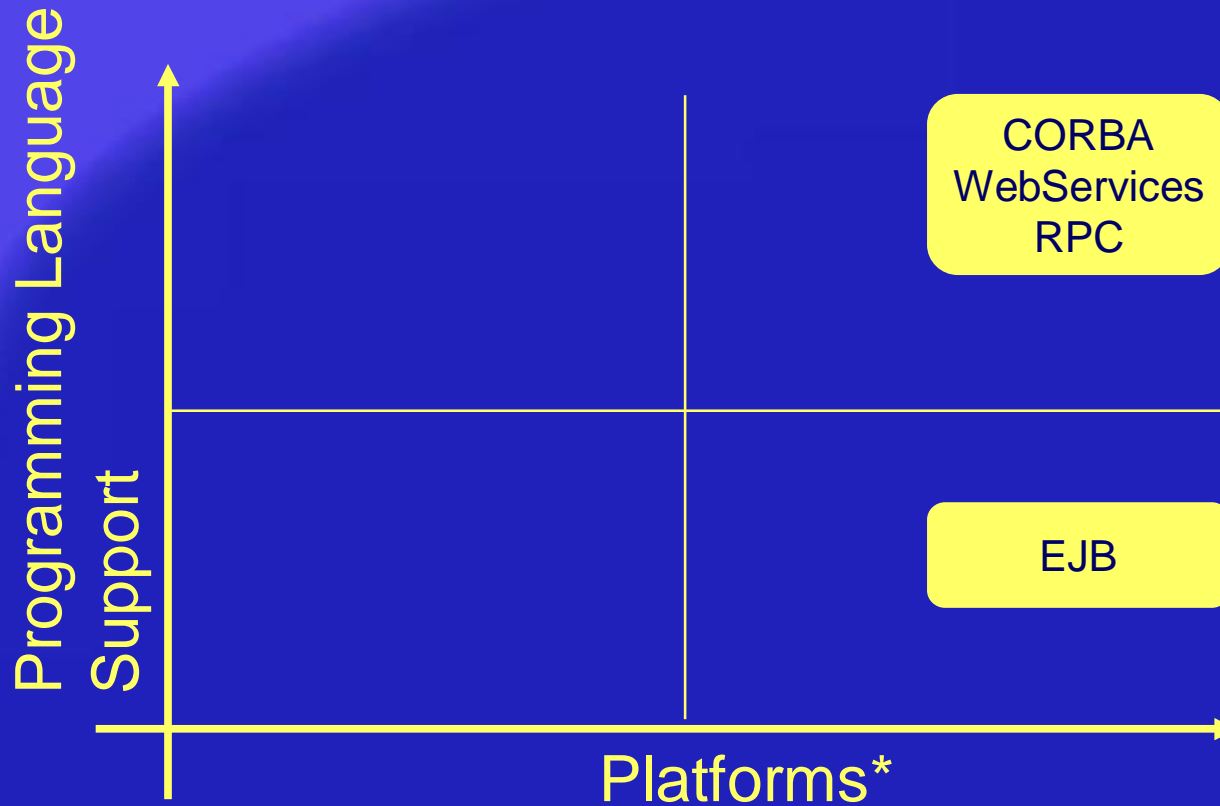
Types of Services

- Middleware such as CORBA, EJB, WebServices, RPC all support one or more of the following service types:
 - **Service interaction:**
 - request/response
 - callbacks
 - asynchronous invocation
 - store and forward
 - publish and subscribe
 - **Service state:**
 - stateless
 - during a session
 - persistent
 - **Service granularity:**
 - process (e.g. AddressManager)
 - application object (Address with id '0815')

Middleware Comparison [1]

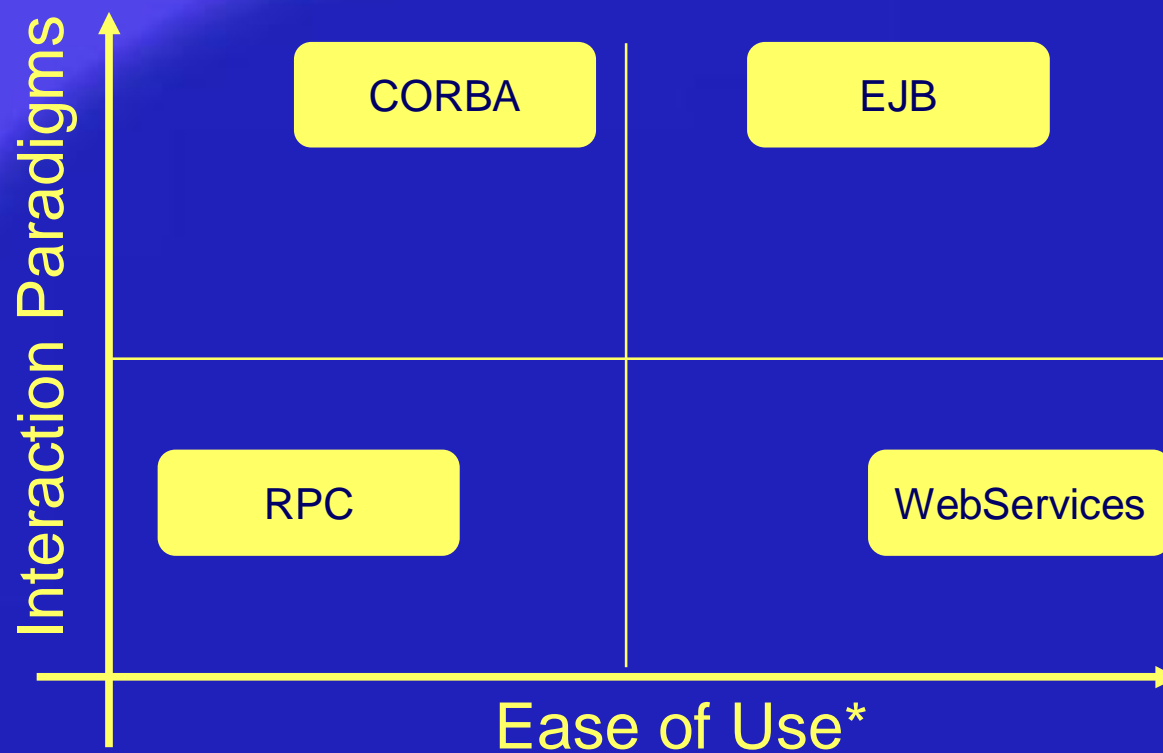


Middleware Comparison [2]



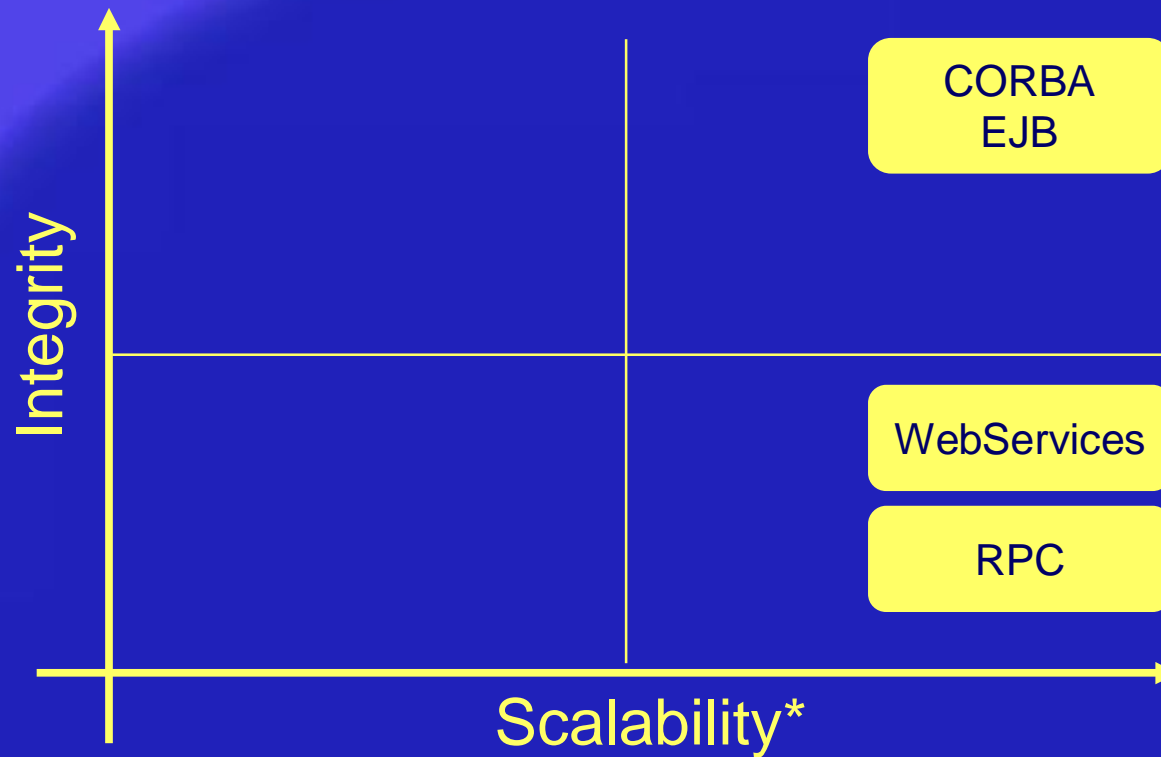
*NOTE: a standard designed for multi-platform support does not imply that products implementing the standard are available on all possible platforms.

Middleware Comparison [3]



*NOTE: development and operations.

Middleware Comparison [4]



*NOTE: a standard designed for scalability does not imply that products implementing the standard do always scale well.



Middleware Comparison

Difficulties

- Application programming is difficult (learn CORBA, EJB, WebServices, ...)
- Application integration is even more difficult
- Application code is non-portable (CORBA application can not easily be ported to EJB)
- **==> SW development projects put a lot of effort in middleware technologies instead of application logic**



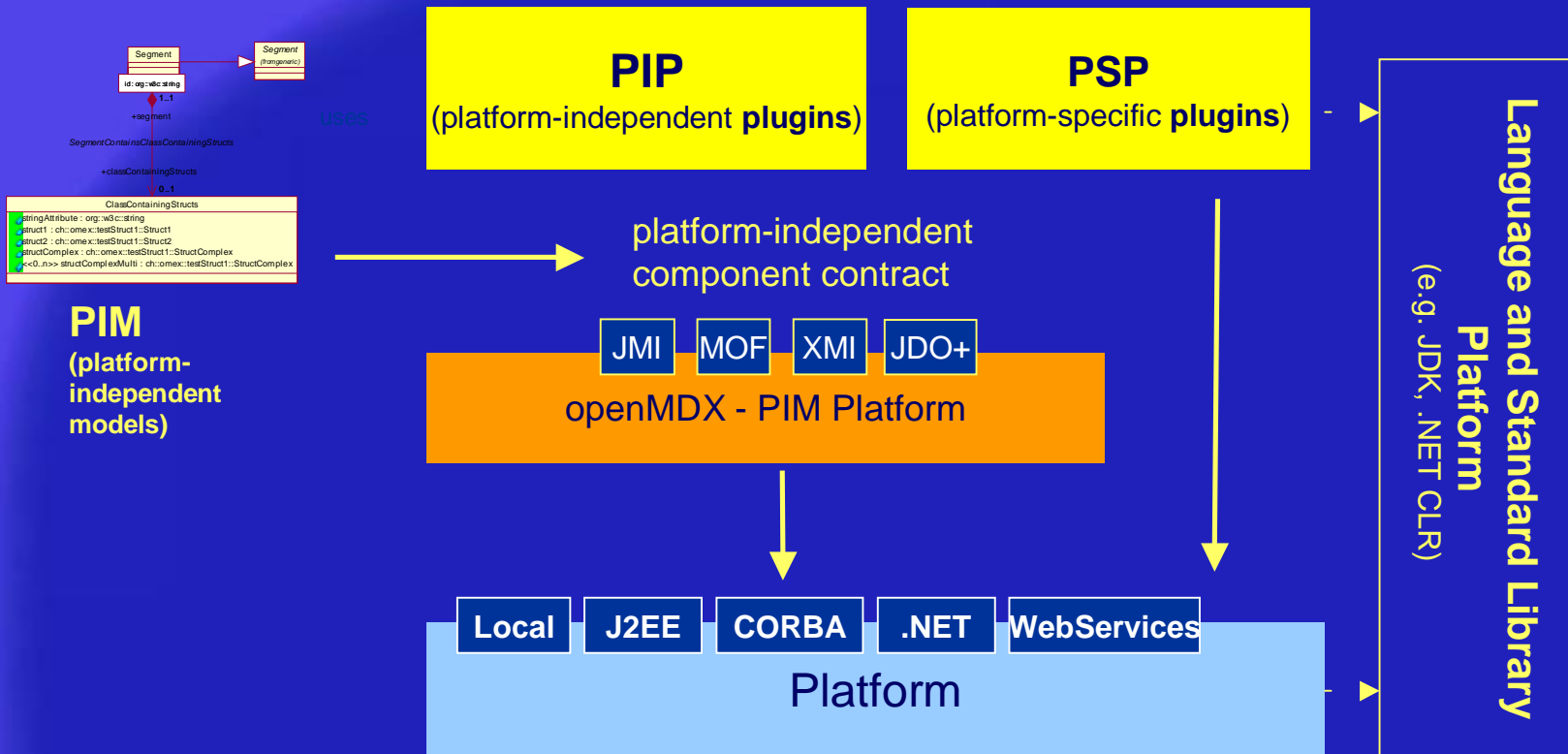
Next Generation Middleware

The Model Driven Approach - MDA

- OMG's model driven architecture (MDA) initiative abstracts from middleware technologies.
- Application are modeled and implemented platform/middleware independent
- **Platform-independent model** is **transformed** at development or runtime to a specific platform e.g. EJB, CORBA, WebServices.

Next Generation Middleware

MDA with openMDX



*NOTE: minimal use of generators, application-logic implemented in Java (no new 4GL, ...)



Next Generation Middleware

MDA with openMDX

// openMDX JMI sample

```
List addresses = person.getAddress();
for(
    Iterator i = addresses.iterator();
    i.hasNext();
) {
    Address address = (Address)i.next();
    System.out.println("address=" + address.getLine(0);
    System.out.println("address=" + address.getCity();
    System.out.println("address=" + address.refGetValue("country"));
}
```

NOTE:

- standard JDK APIs (no CORBA, EJB, WebServices interfaces)
- Iterator implementations of openMDX are batching (handling of large input and result sets)
- Behaviour configured at deployment time