

AN ARCHITECTURAL PATTERN FOR ADAPTABLE MIDDLEWARE INFRASTRUCTURE

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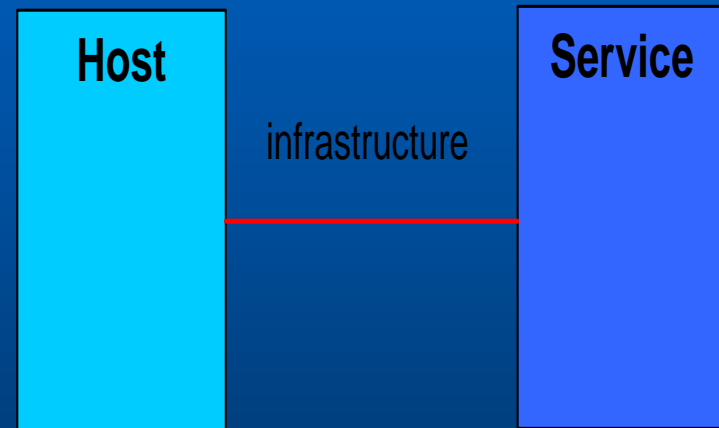
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Project Goals

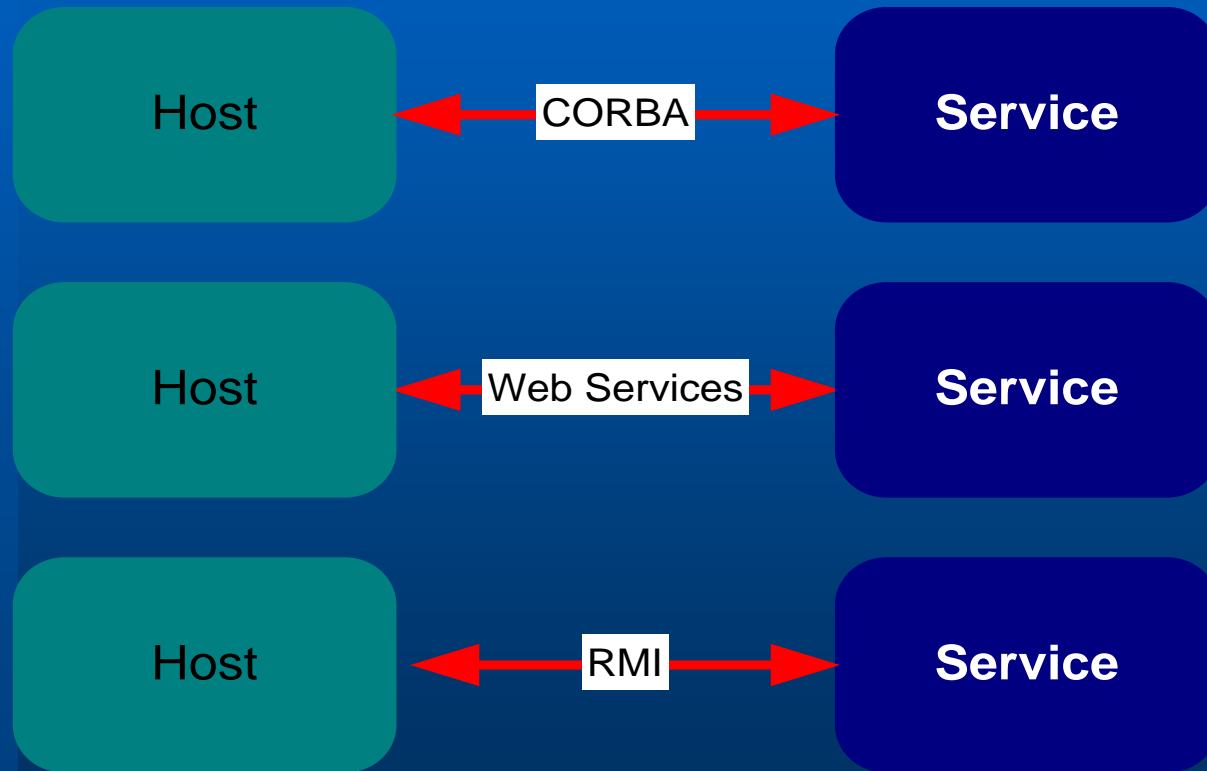
- **To define an architectural pattern that allows applications to adapt to new middlewares easily.**
 - **Separates the operations of the logic from the technology used to facilitate distributed communications**
 - **Minimal effort to adapt and stabilize.**

Problem Domain

- **Distributed computing**
 - Accomplished with some middleware
 - Must have code in place on both sides to support infrastructure



Common Implementation





Disadvantages

- **Infrastructure coupled with business logic**
 - The business logic is intimately tied to the middleware API.
 - The messages are defined by the interface definition of the language for marshaling purposes.



1st Problem: Direct Access to API

- **RMI**

- **Client**

- Obtain reference to rmi stub
 - Pass it around and invoke remote methods on it

- **Server**

- Implement business logic in implementation of rmi interface (after all it is an interface)

- **CORBA**

- **Client**

- Narrow your reference
 - Pass it around and invoke methods on it

- **Server**

- Implement logic directly



2nd Problem: Message Marshaling

- **Complex types must be marshaled across the network.**
 - **RMI**
 - Messages are serialized java types
 - Define a message type
 - Now the messaging is tied to the infrastructure
 - **CORBA**
 - Complex types are defined by the interface definition language.
 - The middleware does the marshaling of the complex types.

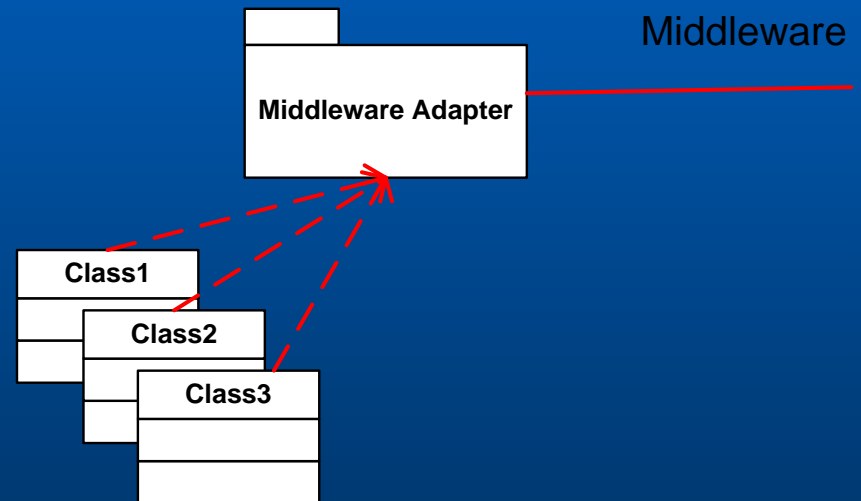


Solution

- **Apply a behavioral pattern to both sides to decouple the infrastructure**
 - **Centralize and abstract the API to the middleware from the host application using it.**
 - **Decouple the message interpretation of complex types from the middleware infrastructure.**

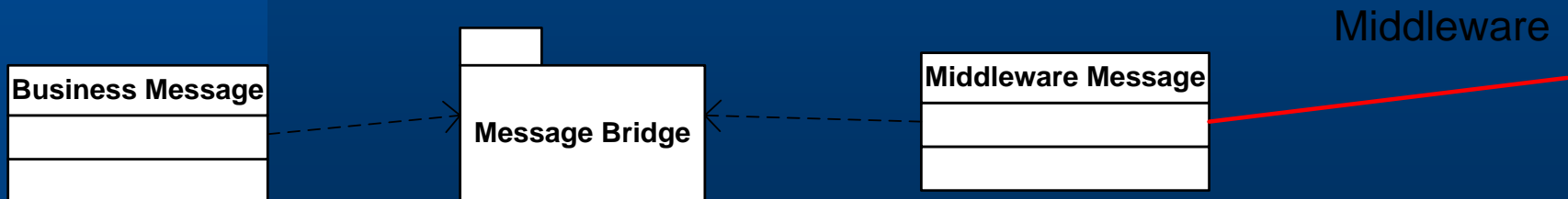
Centralize the Infrastructure

- **Wrap the middleware and never expose the API**
 - This will decouple the technology from either side
- **Use an adapter pattern to allow for new technologies**



Decouple the Message Passing

- Interpret the complex types in the host application.
 - Perform message mapping to internal proprietary types
 - Use some message bridge to map the objects into a common form understood by all middlewares.



Client Side Application Code

```
public Team GetTeamById(int teamId)

// obtain proxy to server object
ITeamService teamService = GetRemoteTeamServiceObject();

GetTeamReq req = new GetTeamReq();
req.teamId = teamId;

// get request string
string request = AppServices.ConvertObjectToString(req);

string response = teamService.GetTeamById(request);

// convert string response into team object
Team team = (Team)AppServices.ConvertStringToObject(response,typeof(Team));

// return object
return team;
```

Server Side Web Service Code

```
[WebMethod]
public string GetTeamById(string request)
{
    // forward the request to the business layer
    return new TeamService().GetTeamById(request);
}
```

Server Side Application Code

```
public string GetTeamById(string request)
{
    // this is how we convert a string into our
    // application logic request object
    GetTeamReq req = (GetTeamReq) AppServices.ConvertStringToObject(request,typeof(GetTeamReq));

    // now using a team (entity) manager obtain it's info
    TeamMgr mgr = new TeamMgr();
    Team team = mgr.GetTeamById(req.teamId);

    // now serialize the team object back into a string
    string response = AppServices.ConvertObjectToString(team);

    return response;
}
```

Conclusions

- Only had to map message interpretation once.
- Each new middleware didn't change any of my application logic.
 - No re-compiling
 - No re-testing
- We were able to adapt to each new middleware easier.

References

- Mullender, Maarten. *Some Architectural Patterns for the Enterprise*, Webcast, Microsoft 2002.
 - See <http://www.microsoft.com/usa/webcasts/ondemand/960.asp>
- .NET Remoting, Tutorial, Microsoft 2002.
 - See <http://msdn.microsoft.com/library/default.asp?url=/library/en-us/dndotnet/html/hawkremoting.asp>
- .NET Remoting, Tutorial, 2002.
 - See <http://www.dotnetremoting.cc/>