

Spring & Remoting

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Interface21

Topics

- Discussion of remoting and RPC
- Spring's remoting architecture
- Discussion of protocols
- How to deal with security
- Advanced scenarios
- Conclusion

Discussion of remoting

- Some quotes
- When to use RPC, the short version
- Caveats, things to keep in mind
- Architecture versus infrastructure

First Law of Distributed Object Design:
Don't distribute your objects!

Martin Fowler

“Objects that interact in a distributed system need to be dealt with in ways that are intrinsically different from objects that interact in a single address space.”

Jim Waldo et al, 1994

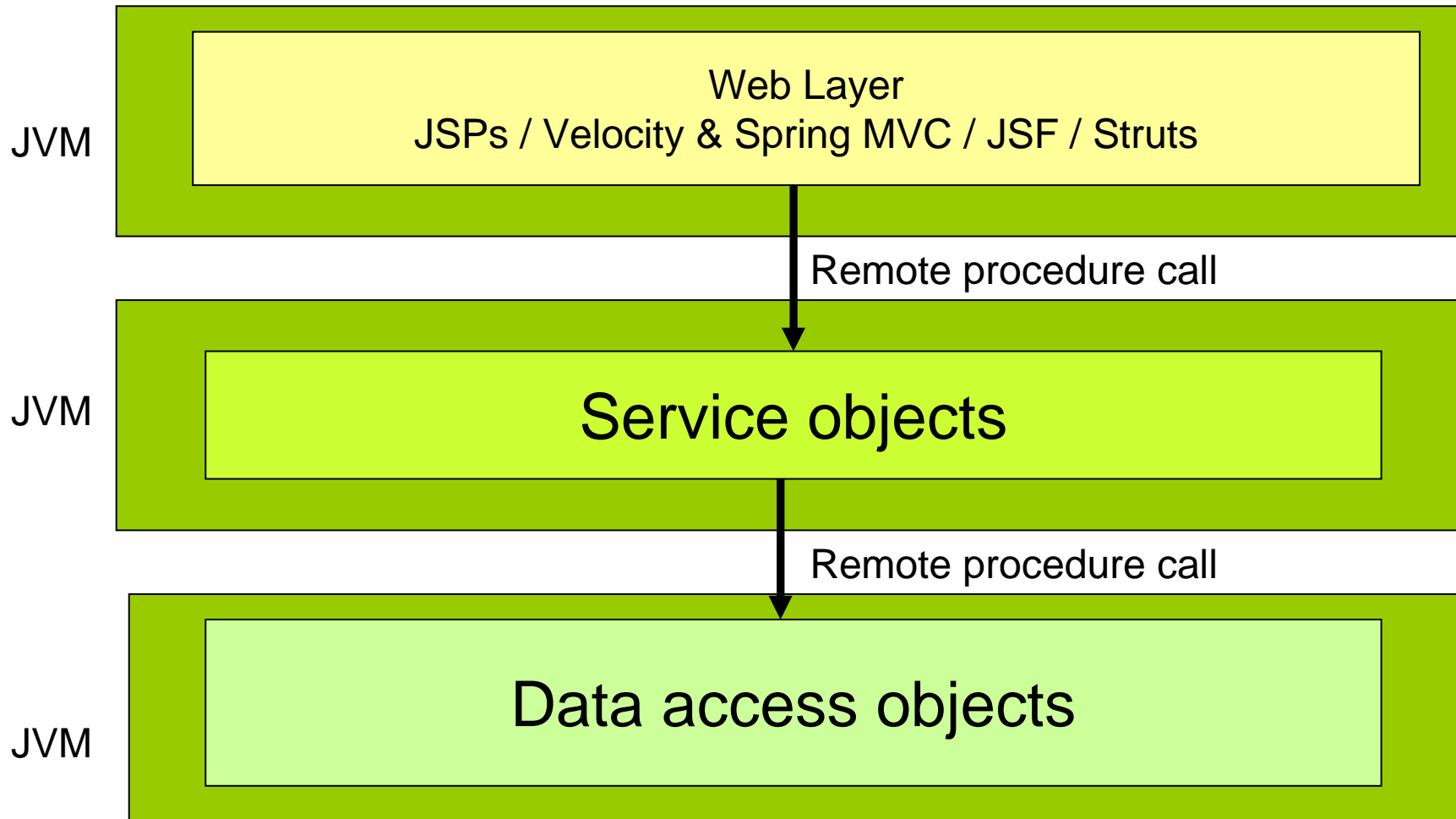
When to use RPC, the short version

Spring
from the source

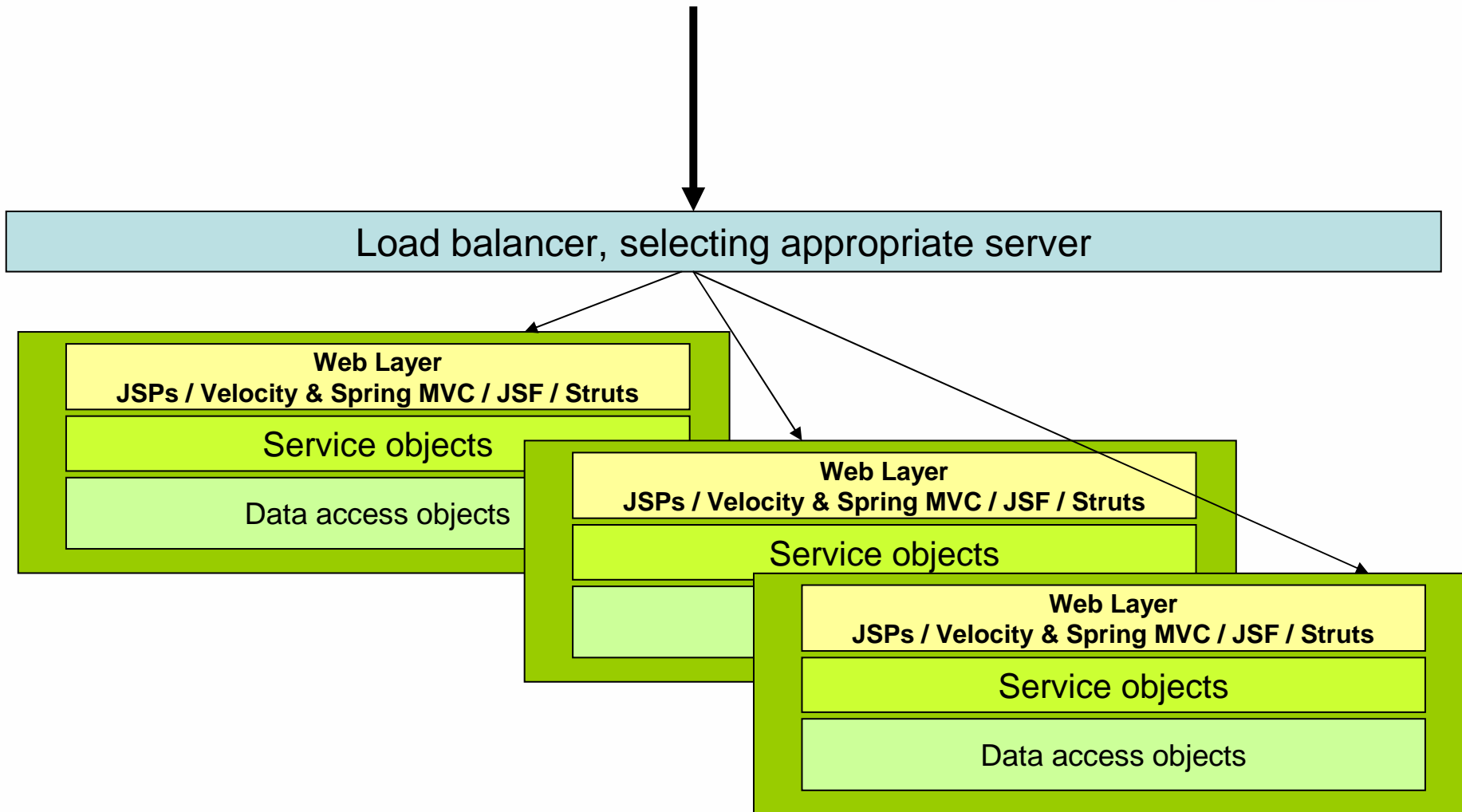
1. To support scalability within one app?
2. To integrate with remote (fat) clients?
3. To open up an application for the world?



Scalability of an application



Scalability of an application (2)



To open up an application for the world

- Other issues here
 - ◆ Latency
 - ◆ Portability (PHP vs Java vs Ruby vs .NET)
 - ◆ Contract-first rather than contract-last

- Web services have more requirements
 - ◆ Security
 - ◆ Versioning
 - ◆ Asynchronous

If we look at the typical layering from the previous slide, what defines the behavior of our application?

The service objects!



Service objects

- Are central to our application
- Should be insulated
 - ◆ From the data-access technology in use
 - ◆ From the way the functionality is exposed
- Should be coded as POJOs
 - ◆ While applying infrastructural services without influencing the POJOs

**Infrastructure
SHOULD NOT
influence architecture**



Clients of the service objects

Spring
from the source



Web MVC layer
(Spring MVC,
JSF, Struts)

Web services

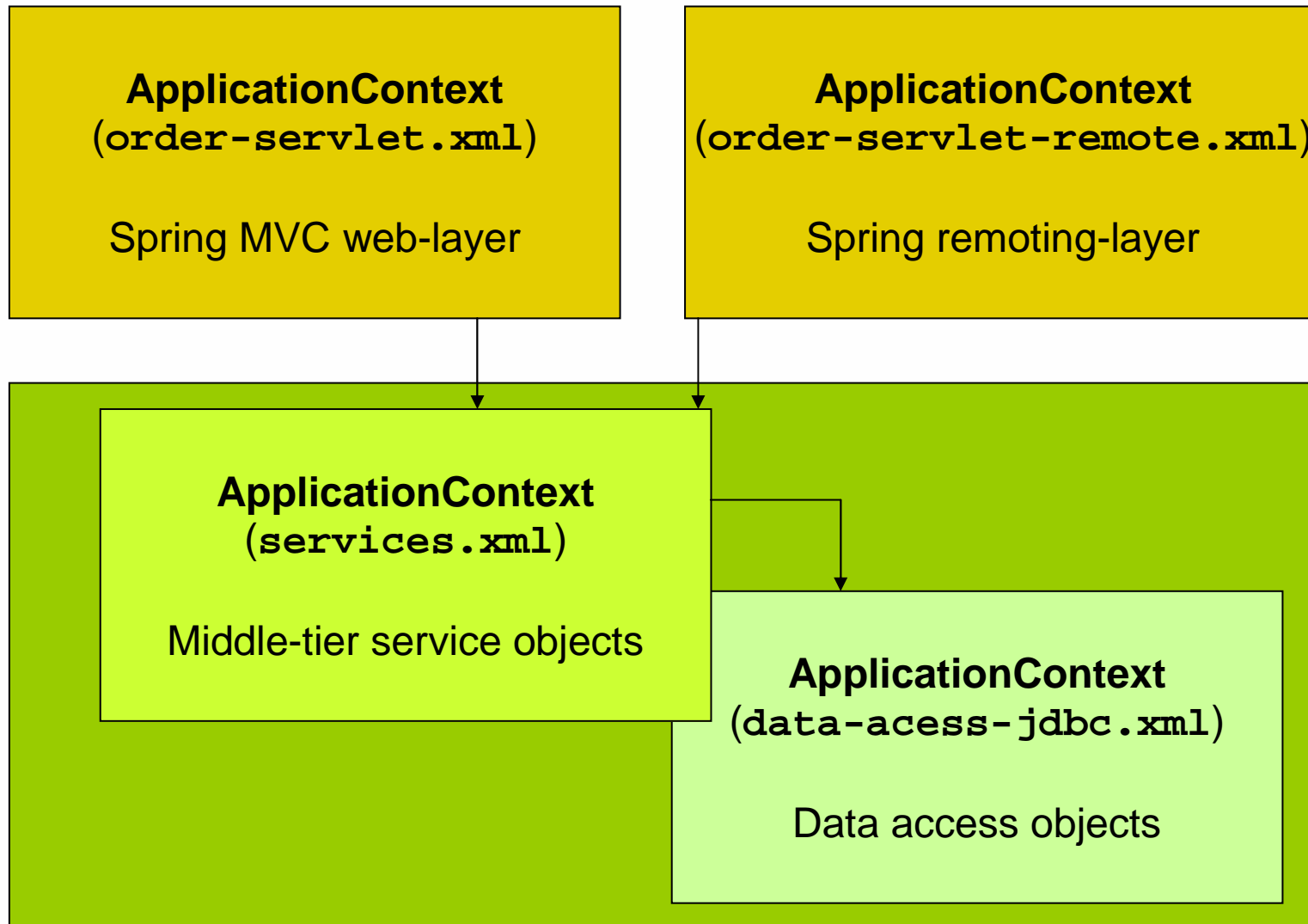
RPC

Service objects

Data access objects

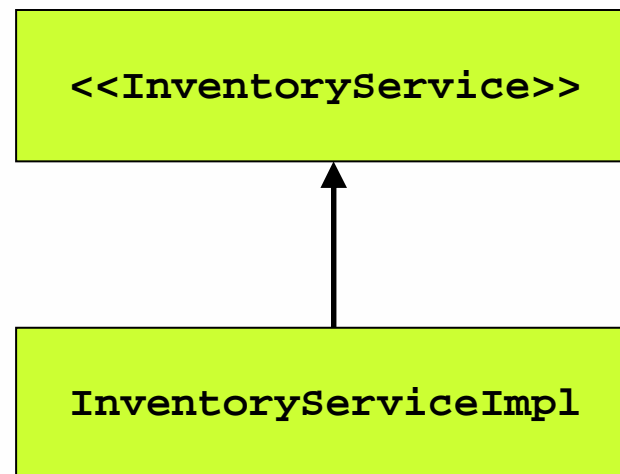


Infrastructure separated from architecture



Sample service

```
public interface InventoryService {  
    List<String> getProductNames();  
    Product getProduct(String name);  
    void updateStock(Product product, int amount);  
}
```



Spring Remoting

Spring
from the source

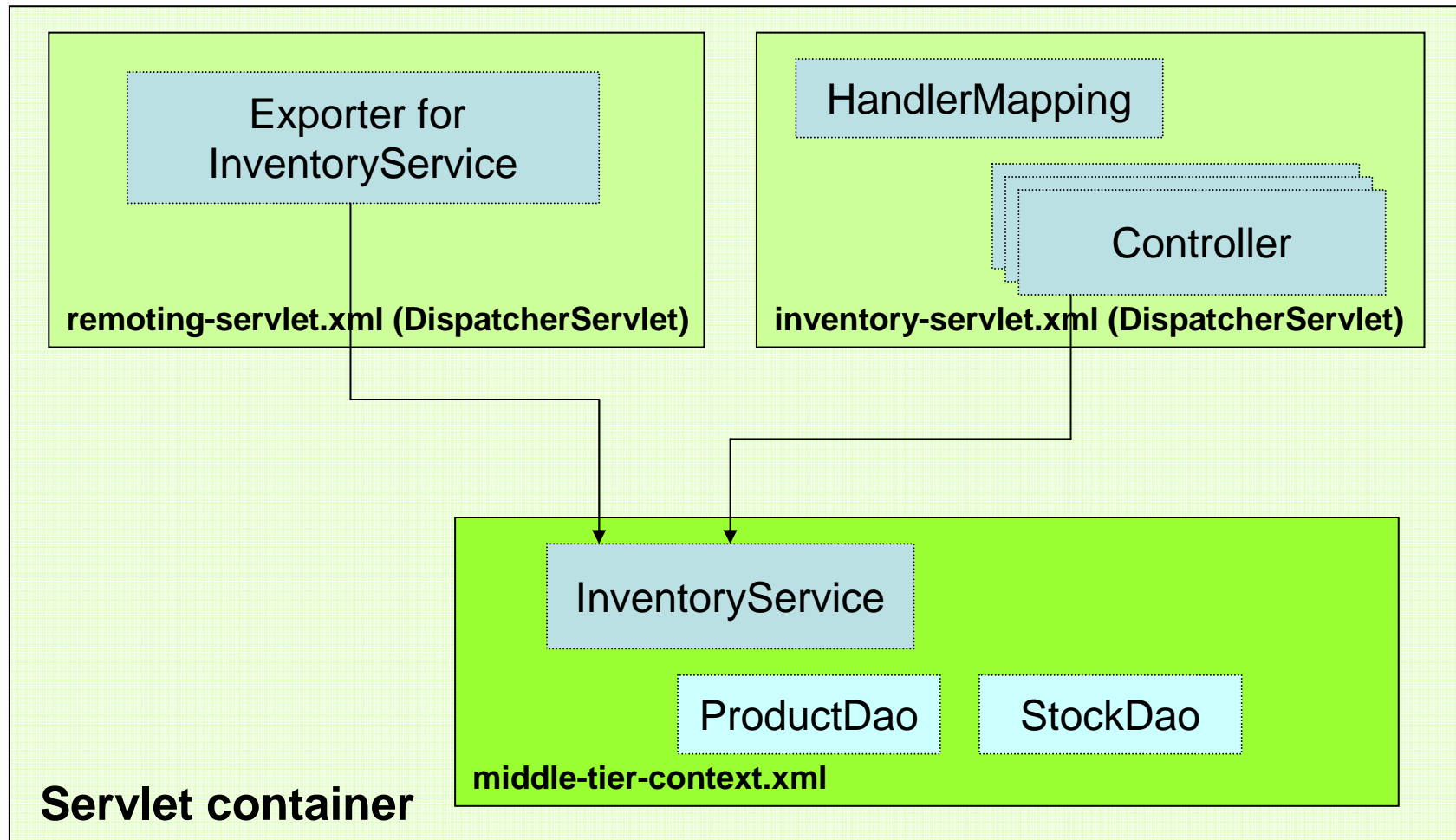
- Seamless remote access to your middle-tier services
- Marshalling and unmarshalling of
 - ◆ Method arguments
 - ◆ Return values
 - ◆ Any exceptions thrown



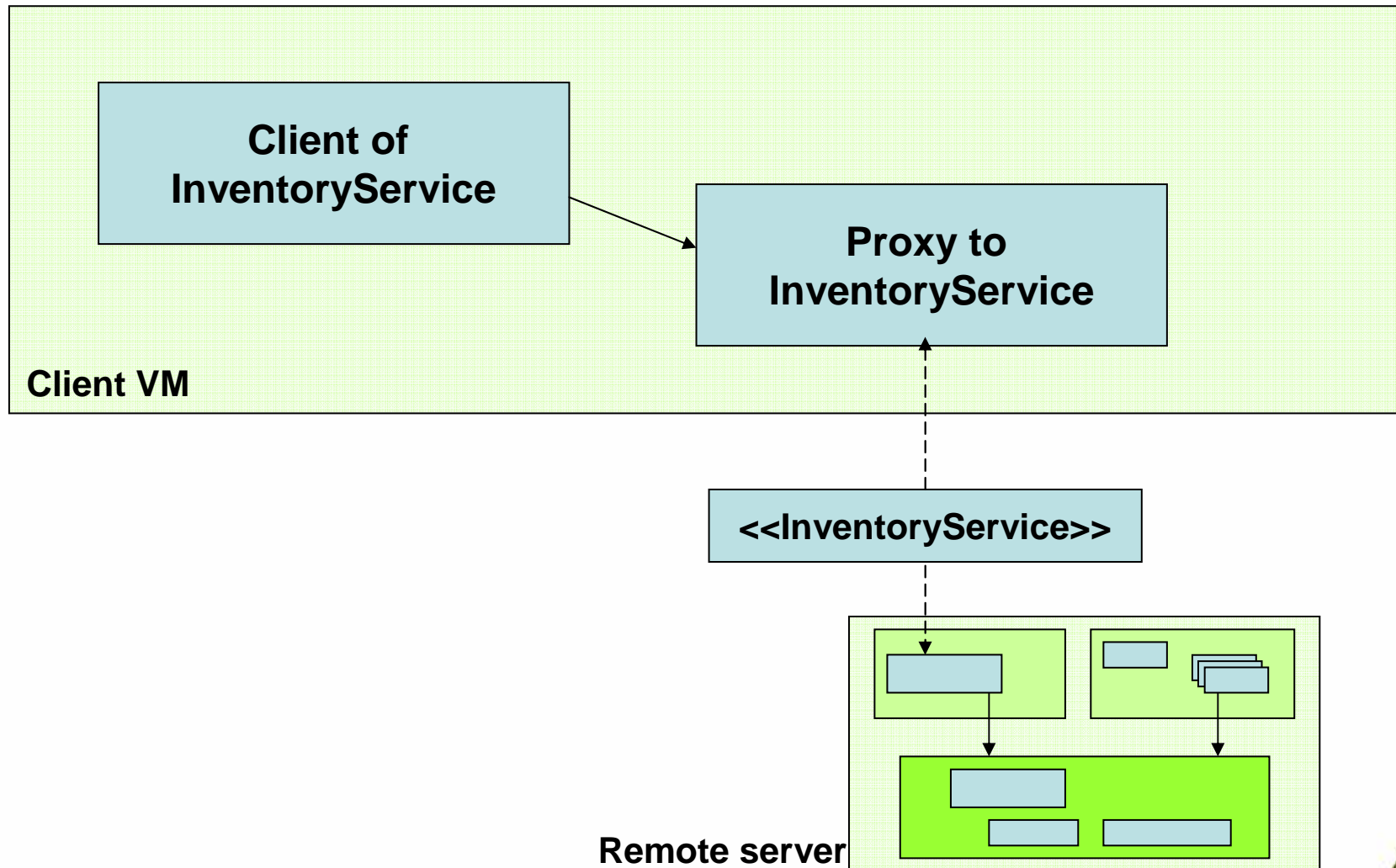
- (Remote) Exporters
 - ◆ Create endpoints for remote clients
 - ◆ Manage registries

- (Remote) ProxyFactoryBeans
 - ◆ Create proxies for remote clients to use
 - ◆ Using service interface (InventoryService)

Example: remoting on the server



Example: remoting on the client



Example configuration on the server



```
<bean name="/inventoryService.html"
  class="org.springframework.remoting.httpinvoker.HttpInvokerServiceExporter">
  <property name="serviceInterface" value="example.InventoryService"/>
  <property name="service" ref="inventoryService"/>
</bean>
```

inventory-remote-servlet.xml

```
<bean id="inventoryService" class="example.InventoryService">
  <property name="productDao" ref="productDao"/>
  <property name="stockDao" ref="stockDao"/>
</bean>
```

```
<bean id="stockDao" class="example.JdbcStockDao">
  <property name="dataSource" ref="dataSource"/>
</bean>
```

```
<bean id="productDao" class="example.JdbcProductDao">
  <property name="dataSource" ref="dataSource"/>
</bean>
```

middle-tier-context.xml



Example configuration on the client

```
<bean id="inventoryService"
  class="org.sprfr.remoting.httpinvoker.HttpInvokerProxyFactoryBean">
  <property name="serviceInterface" value="example.InventoryService"/>
  <property name="serviceUrl"
    ref="http://remotehost.com/inventoryService.html"/>
</bean>

<bean id="client" class="com.mycompany.MyClient">
  <property name="inventoryService" ref="inventoryService"/>
</bean>
```

client-context.xml

```
public class MyClient {
  private InventoryService service;
  public void setInventoryService(InventoryService service) {
    this.service = service;
  }
  // business methods using the inventory service
}
```

inventory-remote-servlet.xml

Spring & Remoting

Protocols

- Lightweight binary protocol by Caucho
- HTTP-based
- Uses custom serialization mechanism
- Support for several platforms
 - ◆ PHP / Python / C++ / C# / Ruby / Java
- Problematic when using for example Hibernate lazy loading without OSIV
- HessianServiceExporter
- HessianProxyFactoryBean

- XML-based lightweight protocol (Caucho)
- HTTP-based
- Uses custom serialization mechanism
- Known support only for Java
- Problematic when using for example Hibernate lazy loading without OSIV

- Spring-based Java-to-Java remoting
- HTTP-based
- Uses Java serialization just like RMI
- Easy to setup
(no HTTP tunneling as with RMI)
- HttpInvokerServiceExporter
- HttpInvokerProxyFactoryBean

- Plain-and-simple RMI
- With some additions:
 - ◆ Converts *checked* RemoteExceptions to *unchecked* RemoteAccessExceptions
 - ◆ Supports exposing plain Java interfaces
- Client support for both Spring-exposed as well as conventional RMI endpoints
- RmiServiceExporter
- RmiProxyFactoryBean

- Ability to use RMI-IIOP implementation from vendor (see demo)
- Of course with the need for stubs and skeletons
- With a Spring-based client, still no need for `java.rmi.Remote`
- `JndiRmiServiceExporter`
- `JndiRmiProxyFactoryBean`

When to use what

- Both client and server under control
 - ◆ Both Spring: HttpInvoker, Hessian, Burlap
 - ◆ Low bandwidth: Hessian, Burlap (beware of complex object graphs)
 - ◆ No servlet container: RMI(-IIOP)
- Only server under control: RMI
- Multiple client platforms: Hessian (or web services)
- Need for security: HttpInvoker or RMI

- Basic security for HTTP-based protocols using Servlet specification security
- Method-level security w/ Spring Security
 - ◆ Authentication
 - ◆ Method-level authorization
 - ◆ Integrates with HttpInvoker and RMI

Spring & Remoting

Demo

