

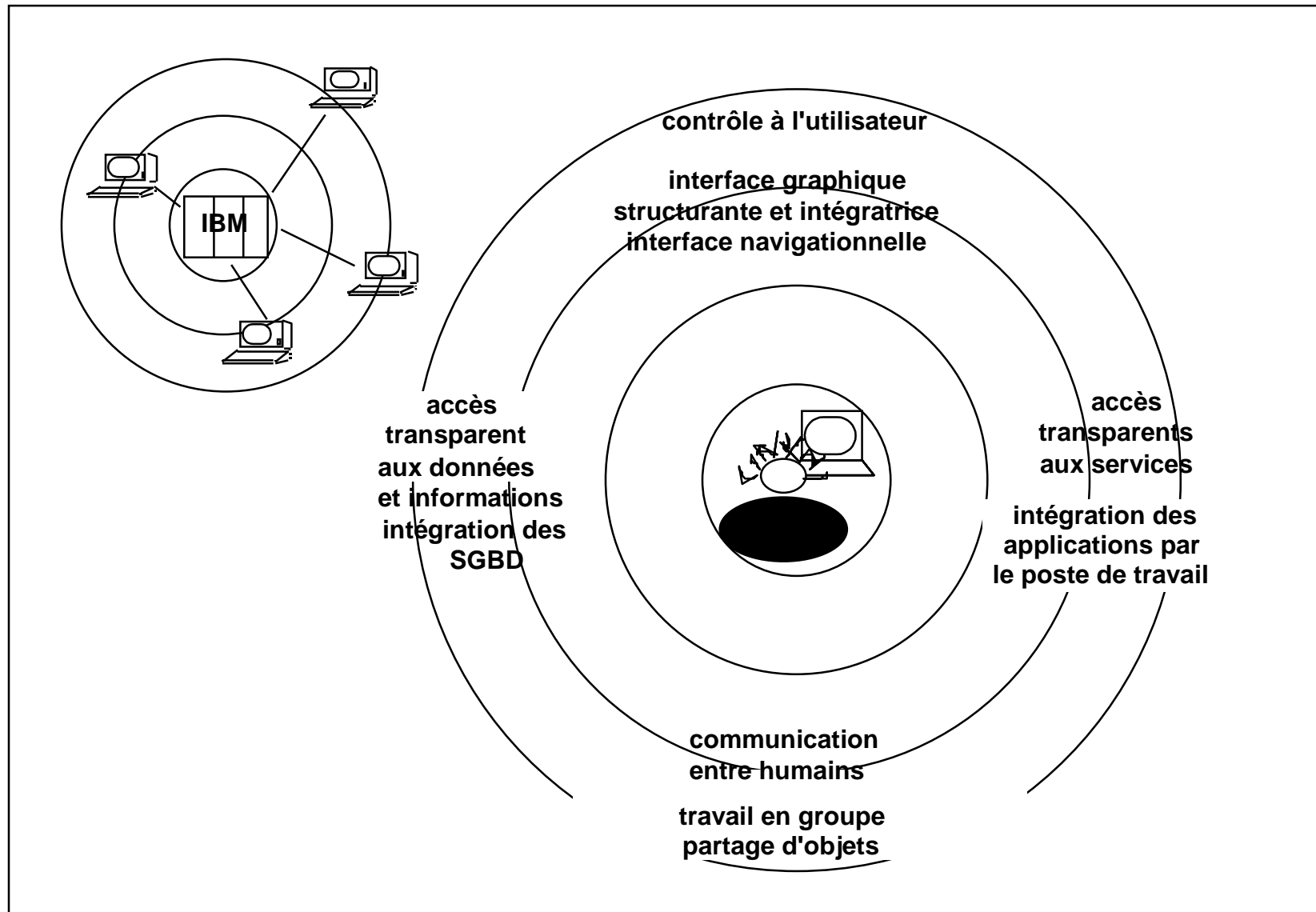
Intégration de systèmes client - serveur

Des approches client-serveur à l'urbanisation
Quelques transparents introductifs

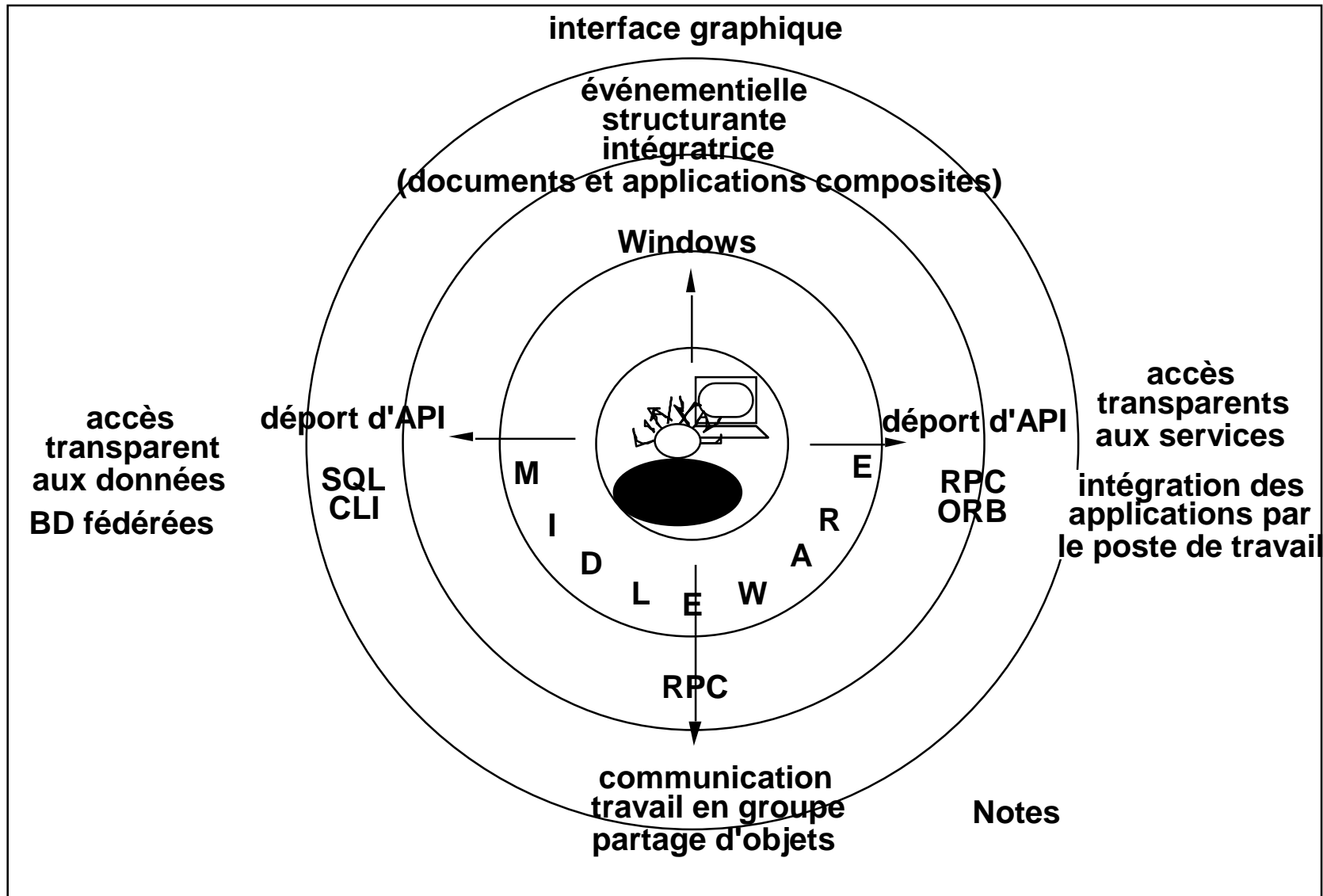
Jean-Pierre Meinadier

Professeur du CNAM,
meinadier@cnam.fr

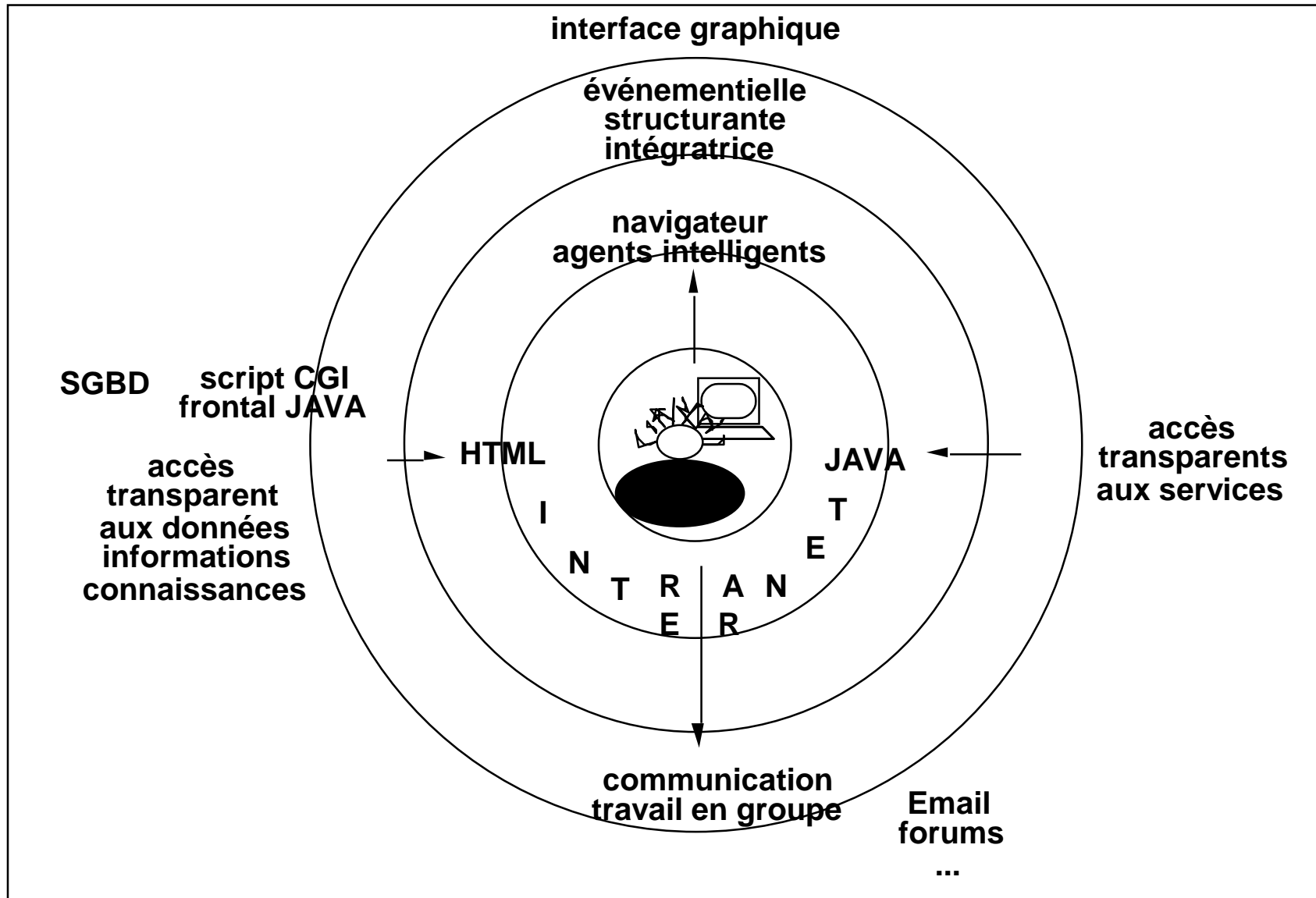
Révolution CS : l'utilisateur au centre du système



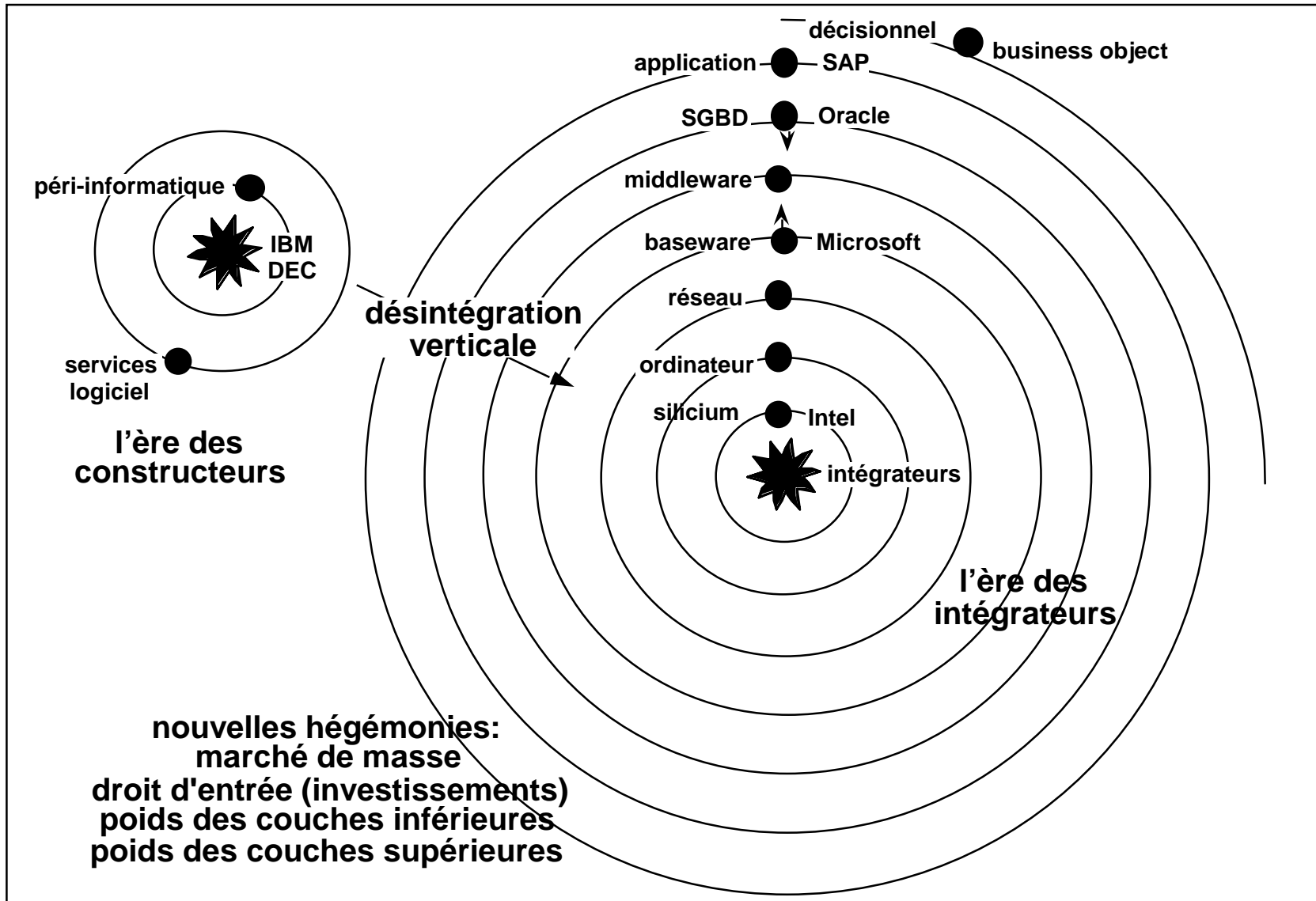
CS version 1 : le déport d'API



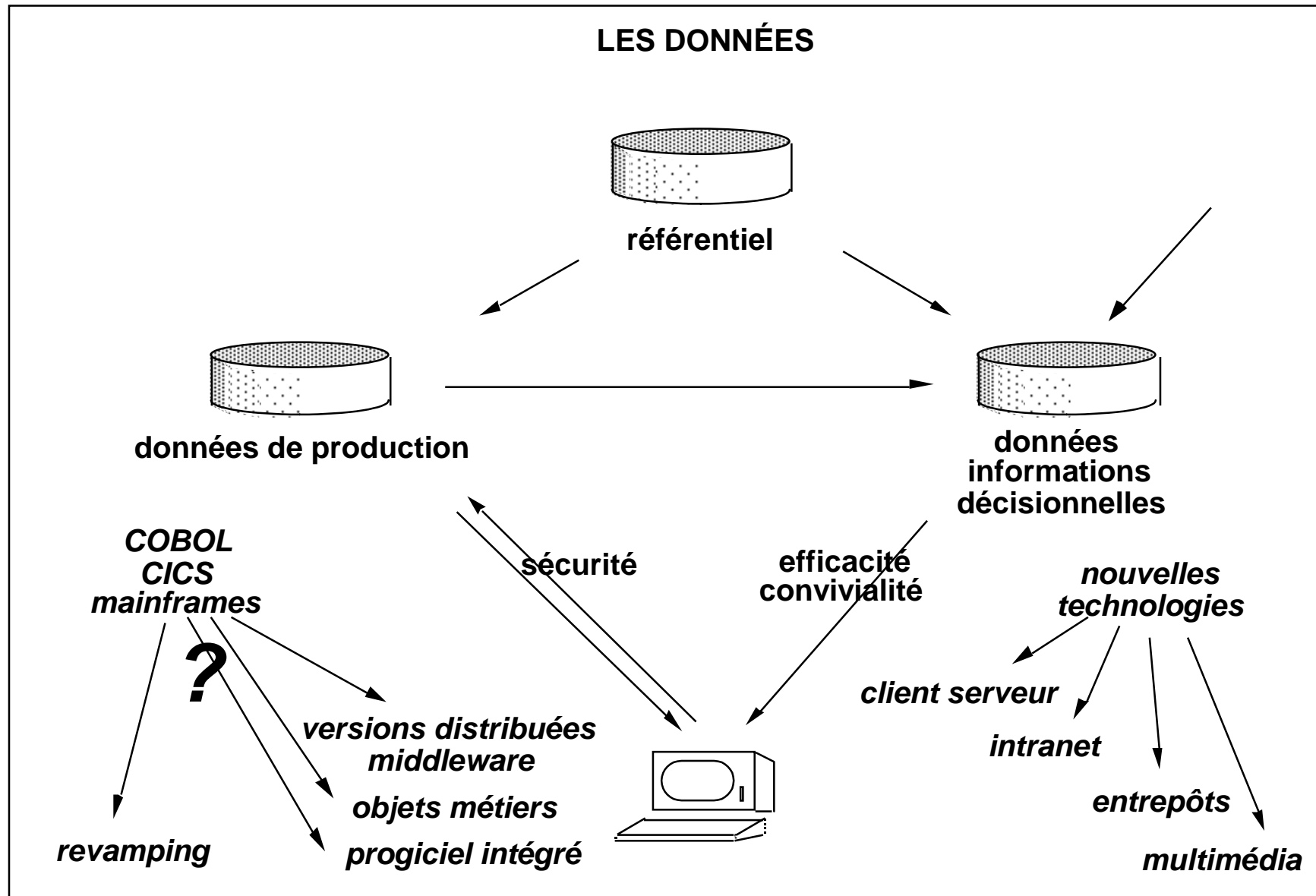
CS version 2 : inter(tran)net et le client universel



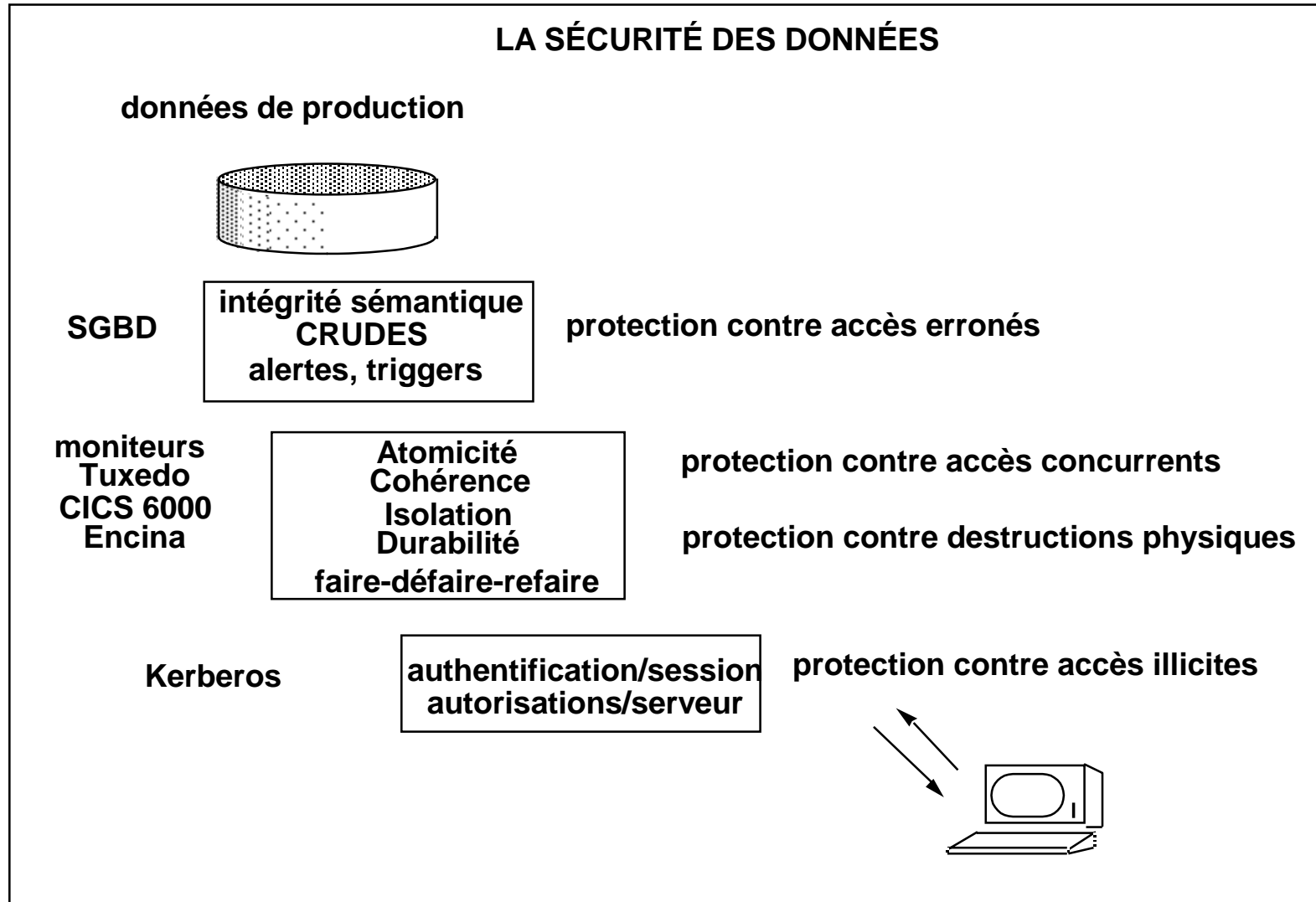
CS : révolution industrielle



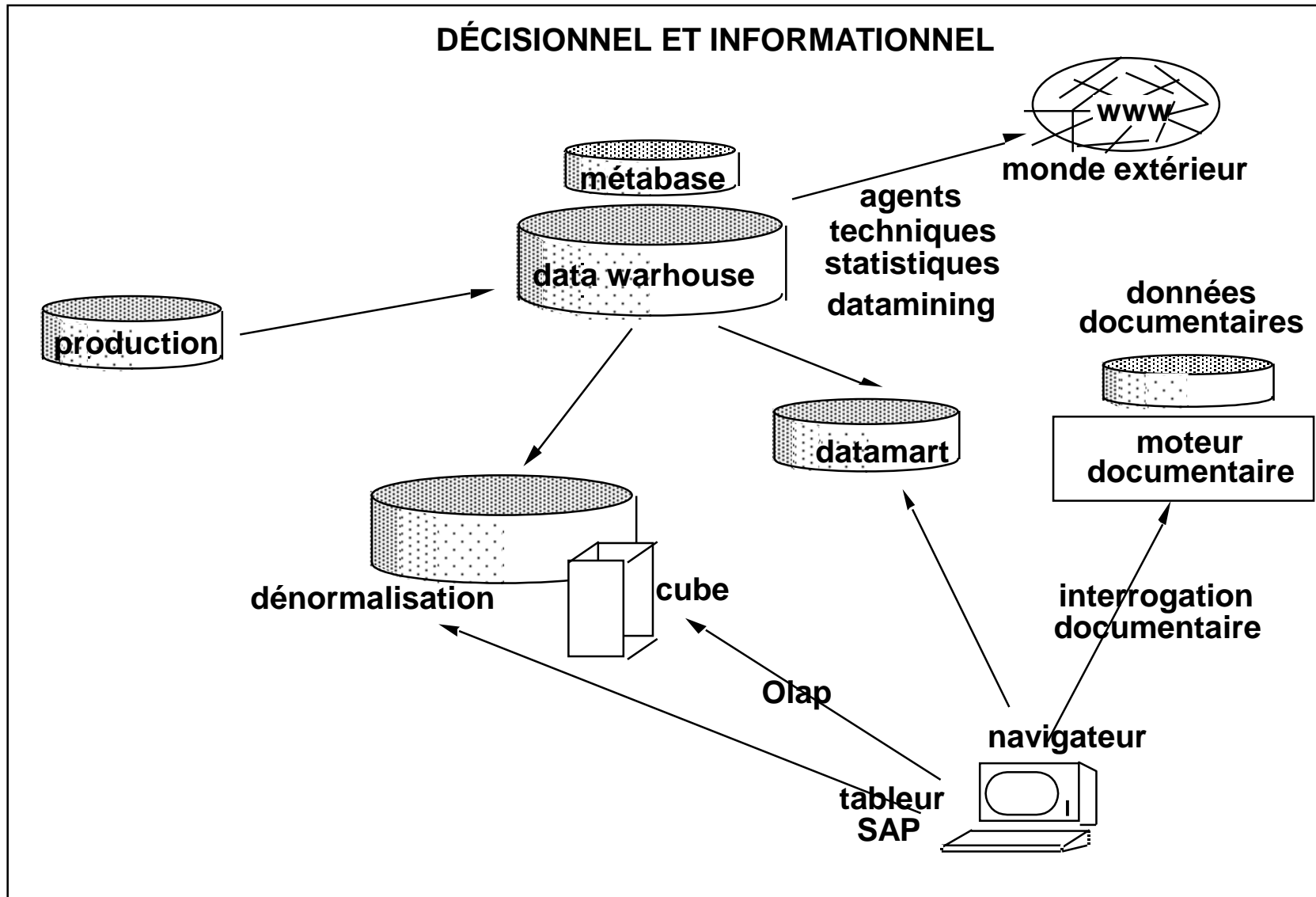
Données de l'entreprise et architecture



Modèle d'architecture CS : la production des données



Modèle d'architecture CS : La décision

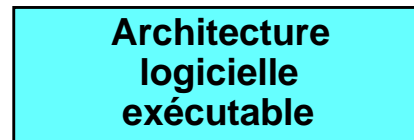


Exemple : architecture informatique

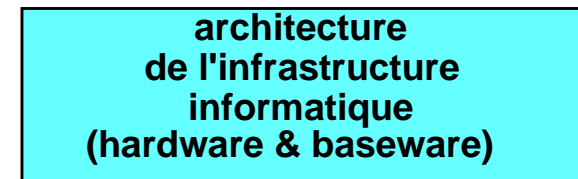
exigences fonctionnelles



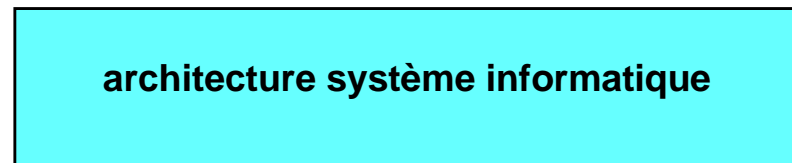
+ middleware

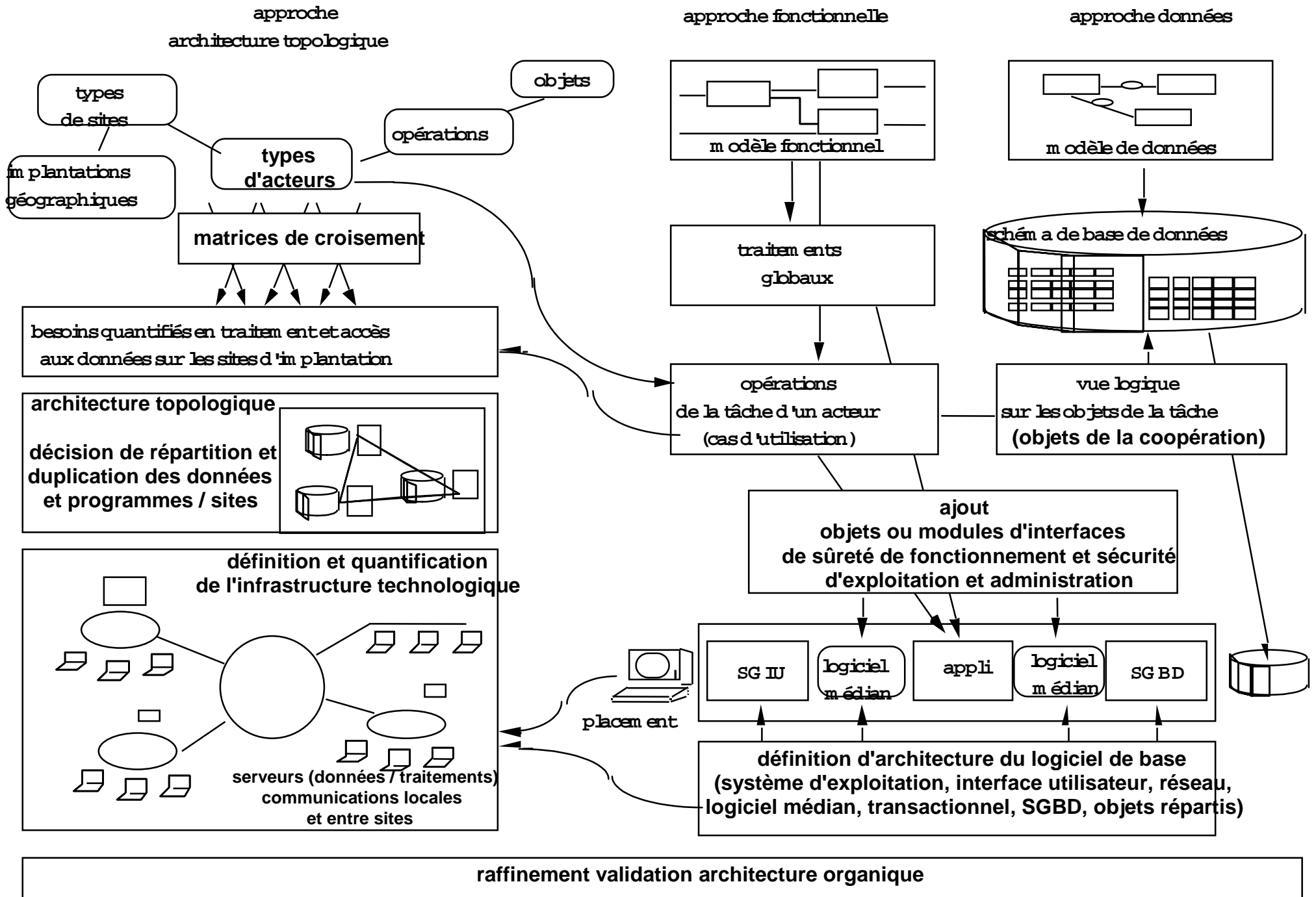


projection
(répartition
duplications
réplications)

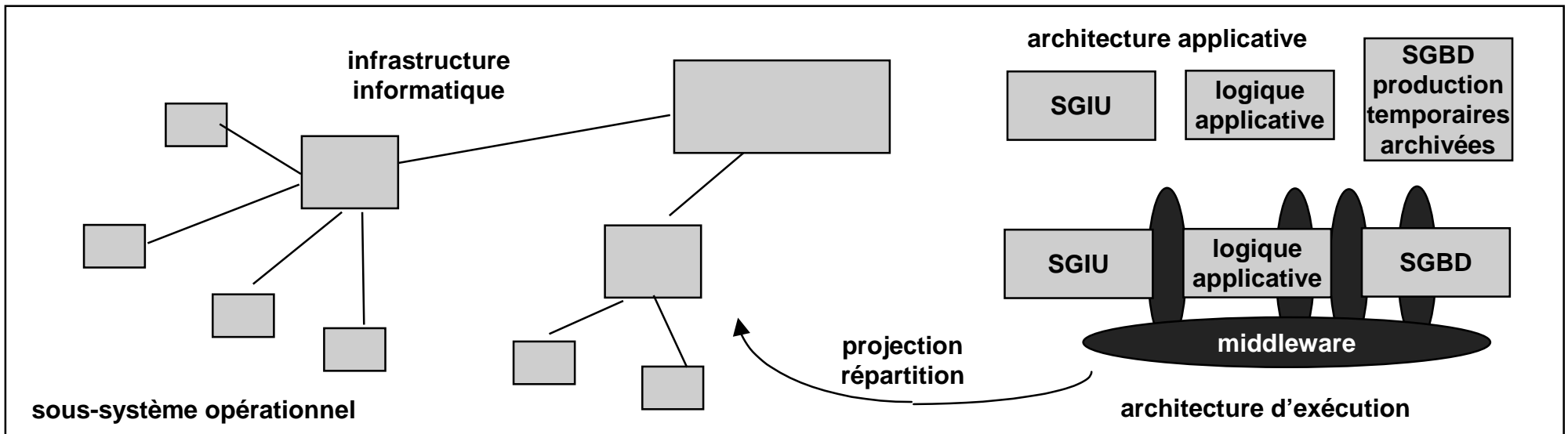
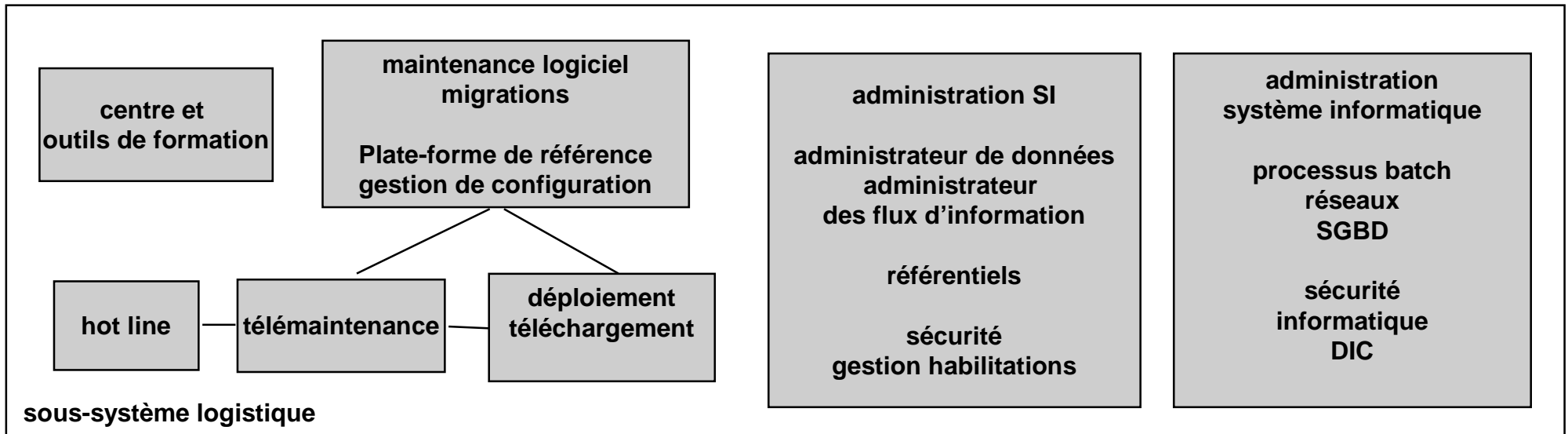


exigences opérationnelles, organisationnelles, d'environnement géographique, de performances globales

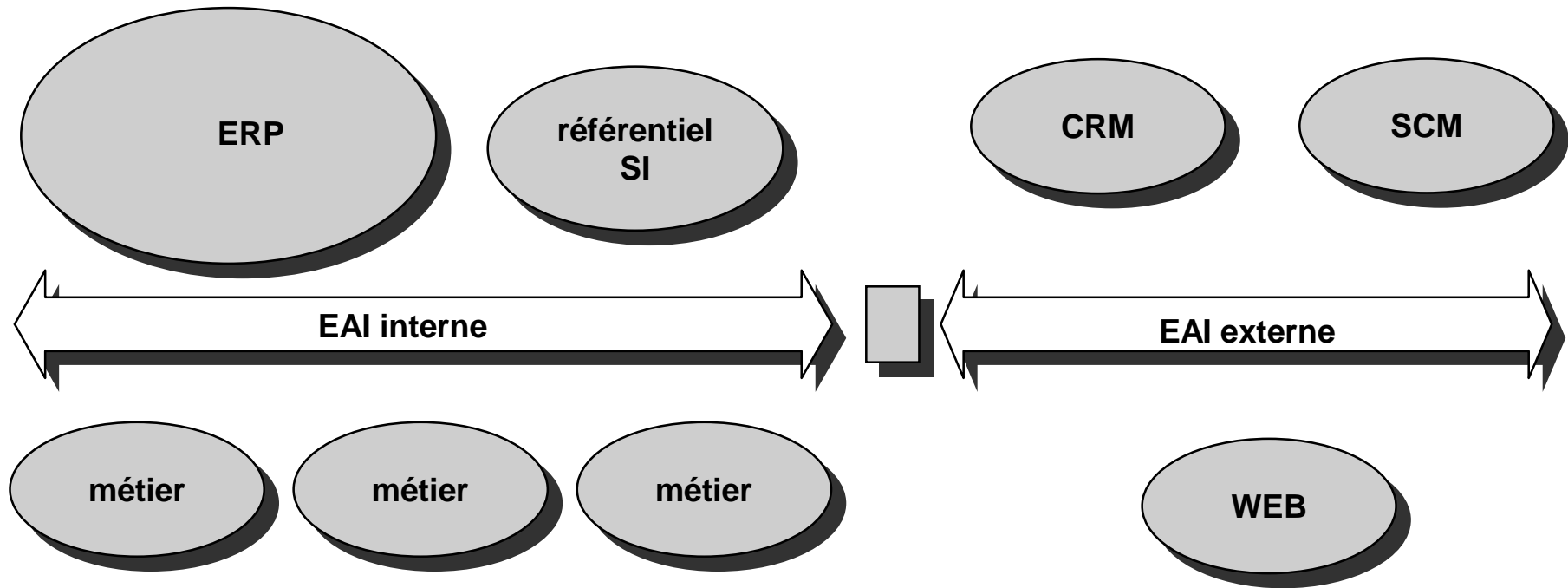




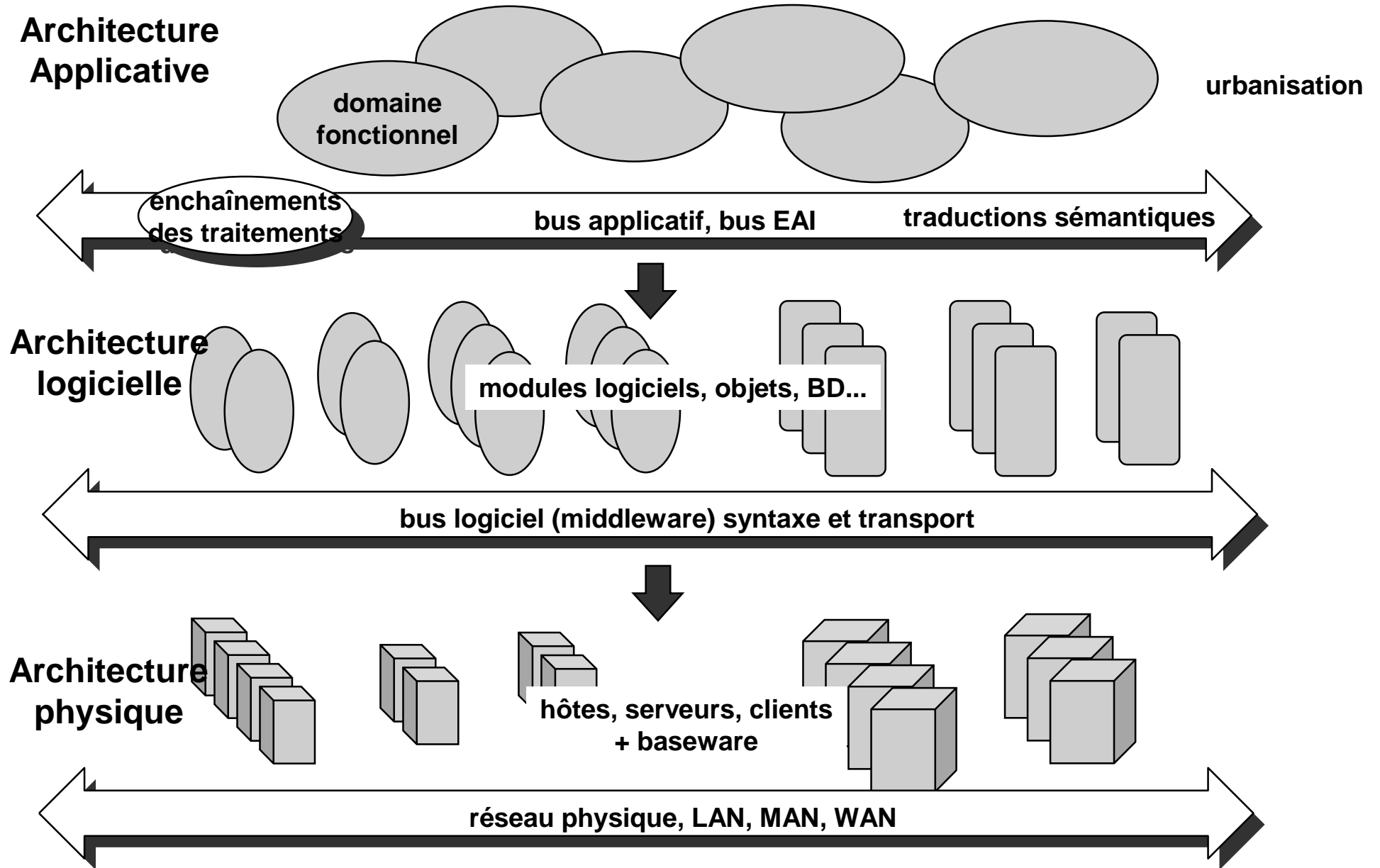
Développement client serveur



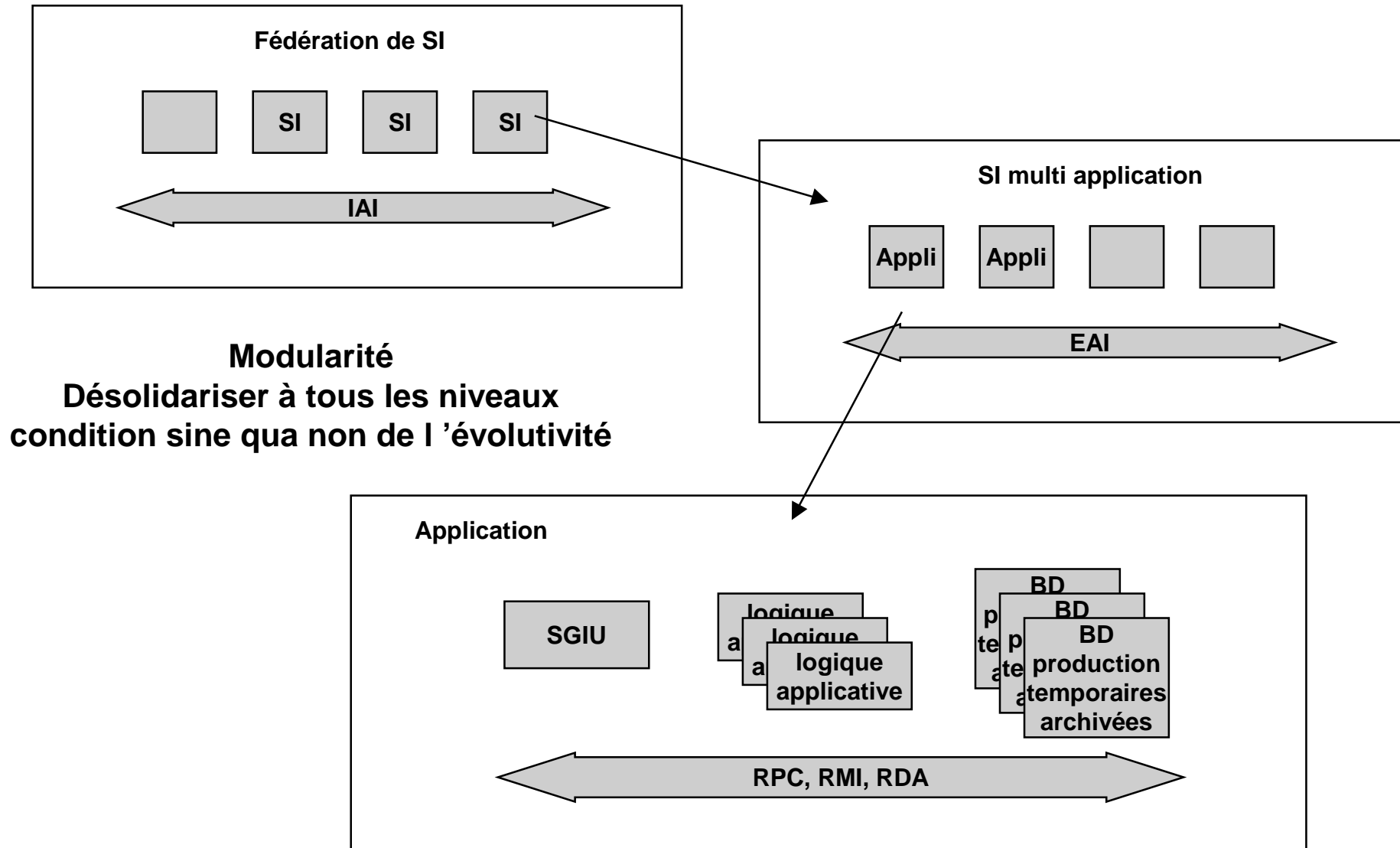
Modèle d'architecture SI



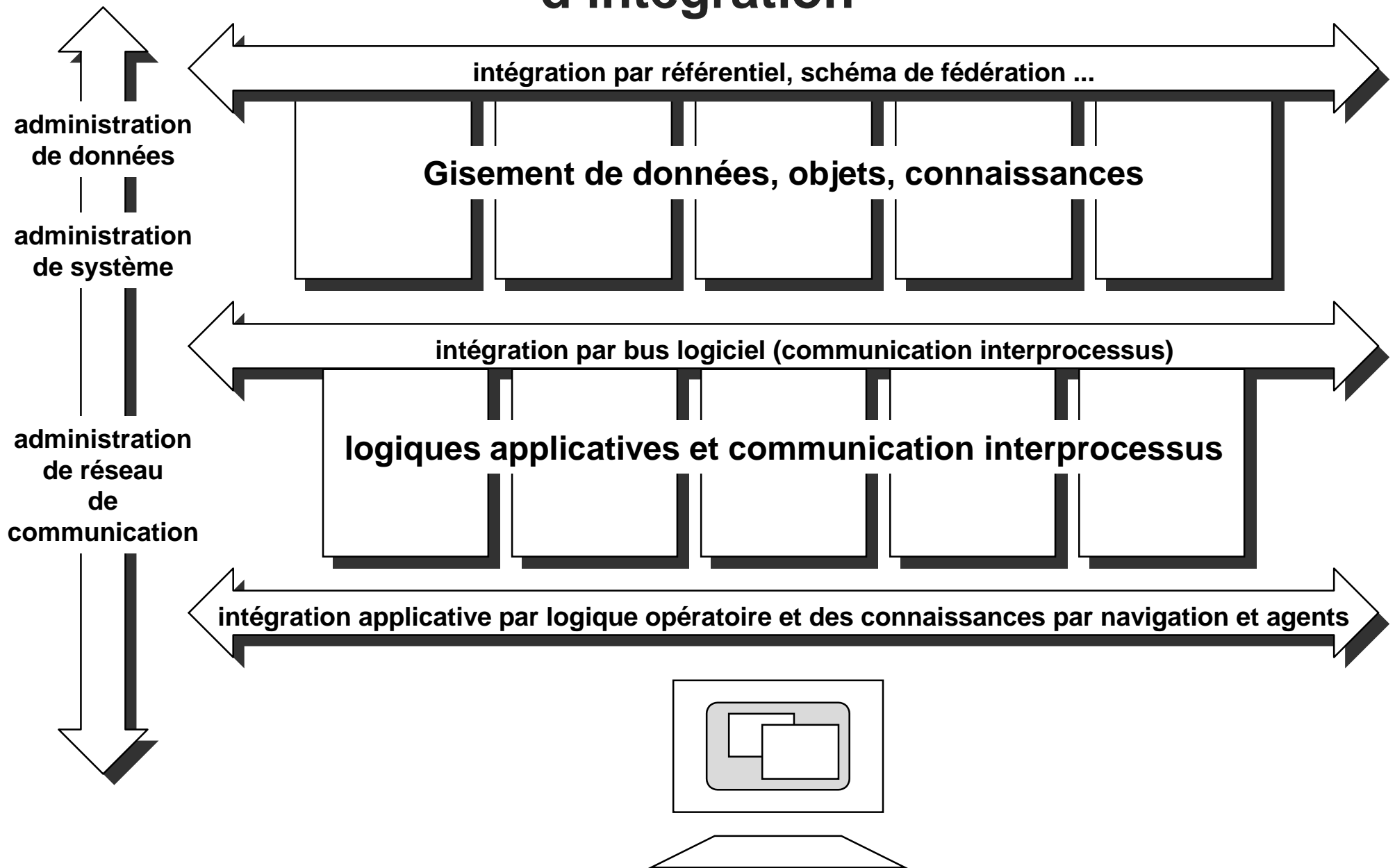
Niveaux d'architecture



Approche client-serveur généralisée structurée par niveaux organisationnels



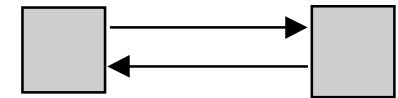
Bases techniques d'une architecture d'intégration



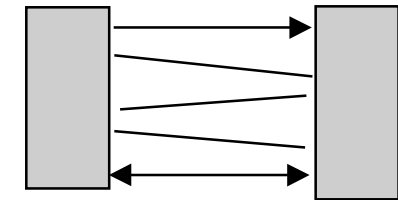
Modèles de communication

- synchrone : RPC, CORBA, COM, RMI, HTTP, IBM APPC LU 6.2
- asynchrone / IBM MQ series, Microsoft MSMQ, Tibco

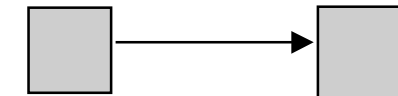
Mode question réponse (synchrone) ex: RPC,



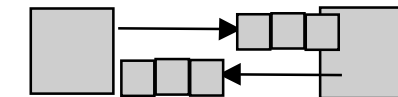
Mode conversationnel (peer to peer) ex LU 6.2



Mode passage de message



Mode file d'attente de message (MOM)



Mode éditeur-abonné (publish & suscribe)



Message broker

