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Developing Service-Oriented Architecture Applications with OSGi

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BOF-5846



Overview

- Using OSGi in real-world Service Oriented Infrastructures
 - Some use cases
 - What's good and bad about OSGi in these situations
 - What could be improved
- Q&A

Speaker Background – Mark Little

- Director of Engineering for JBoss SOA Platform
 - Ex-lead of JBossESB and JBossTS
- Co-author of many WS-* specifications and standards
 - WS-Context, WS-Addressing, WS-Transactions
 - SCA
- Member of JBI 2.0
- OSGi expert group
- 20+ years working on architecting and building reliable distributed systems

Speaker Background – Keith Babo

- Architect and developer in SOA / Business Integration organisation at Sun
 - Java CAPS
 - Open ESB
- Member of JBI 1.0 (JSR 208) and JBI 2.0 (JSR 312) Expert Groups
- Exposure to OSGi through Project Fuji
 - JBI framework implementation based on OSGi
 - Core SOA runtime for Open ESB v3 and Glassfish ESB
 - <http://fuji.dev.java.net>

Speaker Background – Kevin Conner

- Project Lead and Architect for JBoss ESB
- OSGi development as part of our next major ESB release
 - OSGi is a core framework in our ESB implementation.
 - Will be included in the JBoss SOA Platform.
 - <http://www.jboss.org/jbossesb/>

Speaker Background – Alexandre Alves

- Representative at the BPEL TC at OASIS
- Architect for BEA Weblogic Event Server (WL EvS)
- WL EvS
 - *Domain-specific* application server for real-time event processing
 - Completely built on top of OSGi technology
 - All components in WL EvS, both system and application components, are OSGi bundles

Requirements

- Service as the unit of re-use
 - Loose coupling
 - Cohesive services
 - Interoperability
 - Portability
- Deployment
 - One service per process (VM)
 - Multiple services per process

More requirements

- Versioning of services
 - Not necessarily in the same VM
- Enterprise features
 - transactions, security, reliability, etc.
- Widely deployable environments
 - Not just “fat” clients or services, e.g., mobile phones
 - Secret of cloud computing
- Language agnostic
 - Well ...

Q&A

- > How are these requirements realised in OSGi?
- > Lessons learnt from using OSGi for SOA?
- > Pros and Cons of using OSGi for SOA?
 - What would you like to see improved?
- > Questions from the audience ...

Q&A

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The Role of OSGi in a SOA Runtime

> Pluggability

- Ability to extend the runtime with additional functionality (services, containers, etc.)

> Isolation

- Total control over the packages you expose and consume

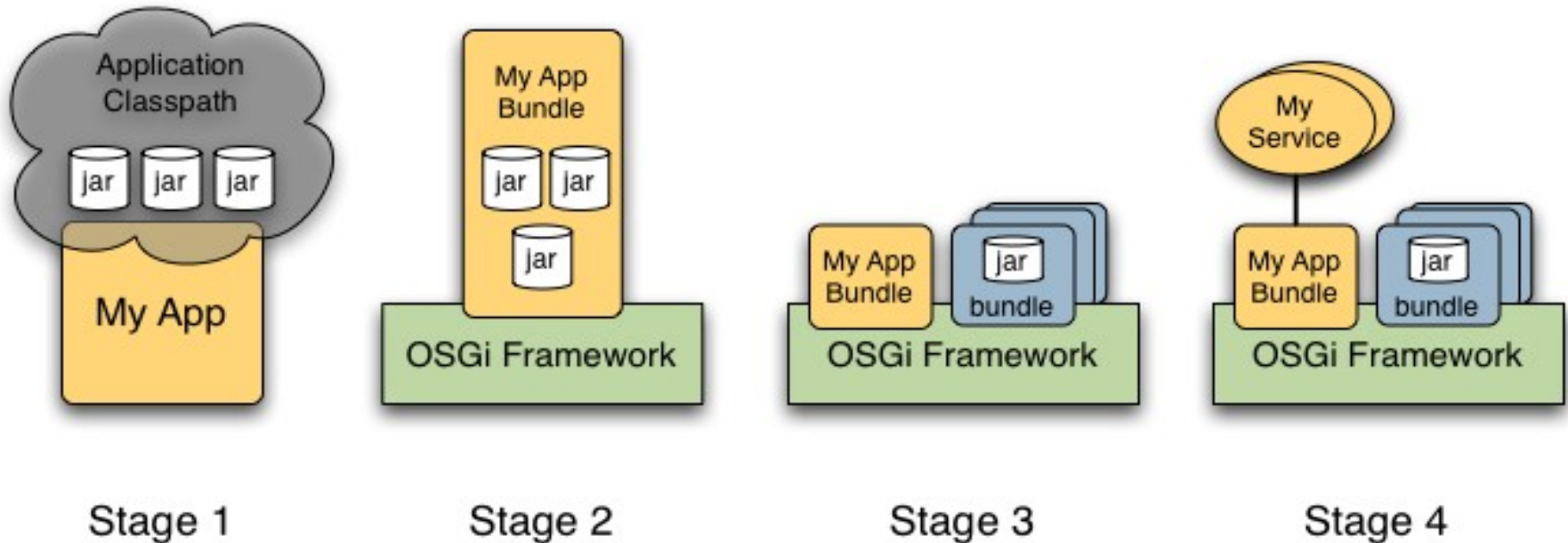
> Dynamism

- Bundles have a life cycle independent of the virtual machine

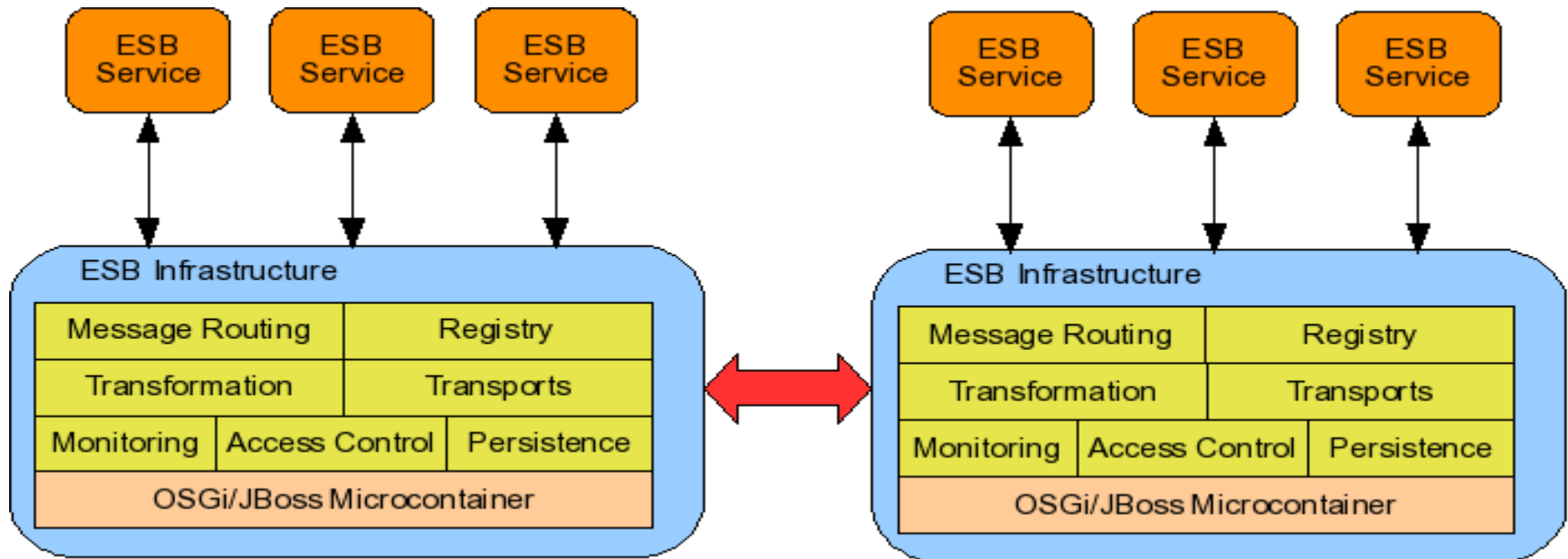
> Dependency Management

- First and worst form of coupling you encounter
- Coupling between services
- Coupling between a service and its underlying runtime

Evolution of a Modular Application



JBoss ESB Architecture



Modularization

- Explicit dependencies
 - Helped with the modularization effort in WLS
 - WLS provides over 100 bundles to other products
- Improves automation of build process
- Versioning and name ratification
 - Helped manage the promotion of individual features, rather than release all-or-nothing
- Feature-Sets
 - Grouping of features (e.g. enterprise, messaging) so that end-user can profile runtime
 - **“Just-Enough App Server for ...”**

Services

- De-coupling of interface and implementation allows the selection of different implementation providers
 - Cache
 - Native implementation from WLS, Tangosol, etc
 - Web-containers
 - Jetty, Tomcat
 - Authentication/Authorization providers
 - LDAP, file-system
- Service Management
 - Runtime monitor of services, offending services can be un-registered, and swapped

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What have we learned?

- Do not use OSGi directly.
- Be dynamic.
 - Use ServiceTracker.
- Test with multiple implementations
 - Felix.
 - Equinox.
 - JBoss Microcontainer.
- Restrict your execution environment.
- Use 'bnd' to generate bundles
 - We do not use eclipse PDE.

What We Get Out of OSGi

- Completely replaced our own modularity layer with OSGi
 - OSGi R4 API is fantastic!
 - API covered 90% of what we needed, other 10% can be worked around.
- Everything is a bundle
 - Containers
 - Composite Applications
 - Framework
- OSGi service registry was a nice bonus feature
 - Whiteboard pattern

Extensibility and Portability

- **WL EvS provides Service Provider Interface**
 - Vendors can plug-in different processing engines, cache providers, etc.
- **SPI implemented using the Whiteboard pattern**
 - Vendors implement service interfaces and register providers in the OSGi registry
 - Infrastructure selects services based upon ranking and properties
 - Simple, easy, and powerful (dynamic)
- **WL EvS applications are bundles**
 - Standard-based deployment unit (although services being used are not standard today)

Greater Re-use of Core Infrastructure

- HTTP Service
- Service Tracker
- Initial Provisioning
- Declarative Services using Spring-DM
- Start Level Service
- ... Event Admin Service, Conditional Permission Admin

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Why do we like OSGi?

- Improved modularization
- Service management
- Extensibility and portability
- Greater potential for re-use of infrastructure

Challenges

- Very large *Import-Packages*
 - Hard to get correct, especially when reflection is used (e.g. Kodo)
- Complex class-path resolving
 - *instanceof* fails... Hard to debug and find problem
- Service availability race-conditions
 - Client applications referencing to services that have not been bound it
 - Particularly a problem during start-up

What's Missing?

- No BundleEvent.UNINSTALLING?
 - I need to perform some cleanup before a bundle is removed
 - By the time BundleEvent.UNINSTALLED fires, the bundle is long gone
- Service Provisioning Life Cycle
 - Services life cycle today : registered, unregistered
 - Would like to see a two-phase life cycle that separates consuming and providing services
- Message-based interaction between services
 - Synchronous call-through on a Java interface still couples your service

Why do we like OSGi?

- Class Loading Architecture
 - Explicit control over the classes being consumed and exposed.
 - Dependencies are based on versions.
 - Multiple versions can co-exist.
- Dynamic Bundles
 - A well defined lifecycle.
 - Programmatic control.
- Services & Registry
 - Used for our core infrastructure.
- The adoption of OSGi is growing.
 - Mobile through to enterprise platforms

What do we think is missing?

- Enterprise features
 - Transactions, JCA etc.
- Standardised remote access to services
- Asynchronous invocations

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