

About the Author

 Principal Architect PROGRESS - Open Source Center of Competence



- Degree in Computer Science from the University of the German Forces 1992
- Working with middleware like MOMs, CORBA, J2EE, WS and ESBs ever since for Sterling Software, Iona Technologies and PROGRESS
- Specialized on ESB based architectures since 2002

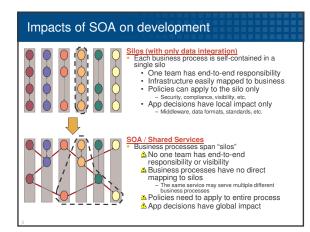
About FUSE

- The examples are based on the <u>FUSE</u> releases of Apache ServiceMix and Apache ActiveMQ
- The FUSE community provides
 - Access to Committers as many Apache commiters are employed by the FUSE team
 - Enterprise support Open source adaption in the enterprise requires 24x7 reliable support
 - Increased testing on a CI environment maintained by the FUSE team
 - Enterprise qualities of service Ensuring sensible Enterprise deployment and backwards compatibility
 - Documentation and training for the Apache projects released under the FUSE brand
 - Backed by large, enterprise company

FUSE pro	oducts
 FUSE ESB Based on Apa FUSE Mess Based on Apa FUSE Servi Based on Apa FUSE Media Based on Apa FUSE Integ Eclipse tooling FUSE HQ 	che Service Mix 3 4 che Service Mix 4 sage Broker che ActiveMQ ces Framework che CXF ation Router

Agenda

- A closer look at SOA applications
- Platform components
- Tools enforcing project standards
- Project Lifecycle
- Conclusion

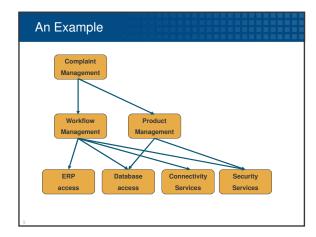


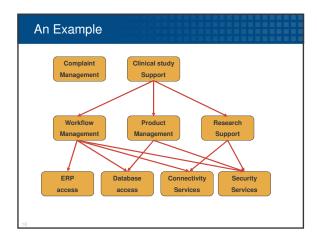
Definitions: Business application

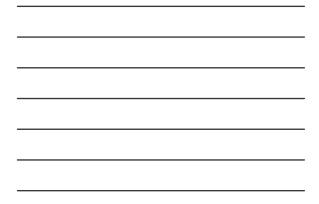
- A Business application is a collection of modules that solves a given business problem.
- It is:
 - Versioned
 - Documented
 - · Tailorable to different runtime environments
 - Specified in terms of business requirements
- A Business application is composed of Services
- Examples:
 - Equity Management in Finance
 - Service Provisioning in TelCo
 - Complaint Management in Pharma

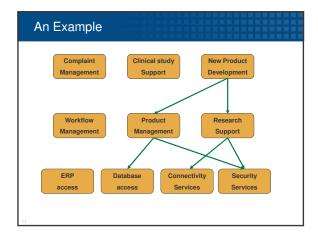
Definitions: Service

- A Service has a well defined interface and encapsulates a piece of application logic or hides the complexity of a technology used
- It is:
 - VersionedDocumented
 - Tailorable to different runtime environments
 - · Well specified in terms of interfaces
 - · Free of any side effects
- A Service may be stand-alone or be composed of other services
- Examples
 - Sonic ESB[®] Services
 - Sonic ESB Generic Processes
 - Backend AdapterCustomer Database access logic

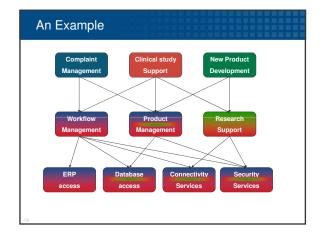


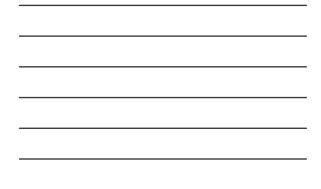












Team challenges in SOA applications

- Requirements change very fast
- Multiple development teams may exist due to acquisitions or mergers
- Language barriers as teams might be multinational
- Knowledge distribution not all team members on the same skill level
- Missing trust in each others competences
- Increased overhead handing over components into QA or production

Addressing the challenges

- A well defined and distributed development process needs to be established
 - Use a well defined set of tools
 - Define project standards that make the teams life easier rather than hardee
- Encourage regular interaction as early as possible
- Virtual team meetings (IRC, Webmeetings etc.)
- Knowledge sharing platforms
- Encourage collaboration rather than competition
- Take different mentalities into account
- Make everyone in the team know his/her function
- A proper development platform can address the technical aspects of a distributed team

Requirements development platform

- Services shall be reusable in different business applications
- The developers should be focused on developing their
- service(s)Unit Testing, Integration testing must be part of the development cycle
- Knowledge sharing must be inherent to the proposed solution
- Dependency management must be integral part of the solution
- The packaging process must resolve versioned dependencies.
- The software packages shall be built and tested regularly and automatically using a continuous integration server

Continuous Integration

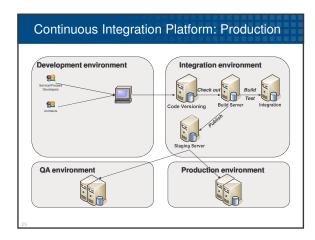
- Continuous integration aims to speed up the software delivery by decreasing integration times
- A code repository allows multiple developers to work on the same project
- Build automation reduces the time to build the software for testing purposes
- Test automation allows tests to be run as part of the build process for immediate feedback
- Automated deployment enables the staging of the software in Test-, Integration- and Production environments

A Continuous Integration platform for SOA

- A CIP provides a version control and dependency management facility for the services
- It also supports build, test and integration automation
- It gives the developer immediate feedback about any issues encountered due to module dependencies
- It provides an automated packaging and distribution mechanism for binaries and documentation

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Does a build platform address the problems

- The platform allows all team members o work on any component independently of their location
- Test, documentation and development teams work collaboratively on the same artifacts
- Test results, documentation, source code and development metrics are available after each automated build
- Automated build process requires project standards to be set
- A defined project life cycle is required and must be communicated to all team members

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Project Structuring

http://maven.apache.org/

- Common project elements and build rules in a common master model
 - · Version control location
 - · Web page location
 - · Project infrastructure
- Loosely coupled projects with up-to-date dependencies
 - · Repository based build platform
 - · Distributed repositories possible

Version Control

http://subversion.tigris.org/

- Open Source Version Control System
- Allows also versioning of directories (as opposed to CVS)
- Server available on Windows / Unix platforms
 - Leverages WebDAV protocol provided by Apache to enforce SSL and authentication
- Many clients available
 - Eclipse, Windows Explorer (Tortoise), WinSVN, command line, ANT, Maven etc.

Continuous Build component

http://continuum.apache.org

- Rebuilds and Retests registered projects upon committed changes
- Updates the Snapshot repository
- Rebuilds and Re-deploys the Project Web page
- Rebuilds and Retests project dependencies
- Notifies developers upon build errors to take corrective action

Documentation Elements

- Project related documentation in Maven format (apt, xdoc, ...)
 - Apt is very easy for developers
- Javadoc
- Maven project reports
 - Test report
 - Checkstyle report
 - Test coverage report
 - Source reference

QA elements (1)

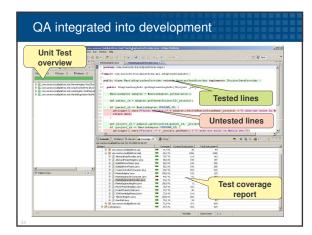
http://checkstyle.sourceforge.net/

- Checkstyle rules integrated in Maven 2
- Checkstyle violations reported in standard project documentation
- Should be addressed in code maintenance
- Makes code exchangeable across team members
- Enforces Javadoc documentation
- Checkstyle checker available as Eclipse Plug-in

QA elements (2)

http://www.junit.org/index.htm

- Open Source Test Framework for Java[™]
 De Facto Standard for Java Testing
- Supported in Eclipse
- Automatically executed by Maven 2
- Generated Test report on Project Web Page
- Test Coverage analysis in Maven 2 by cobertura (<u>http://cobertura.sourceforge.net/</u>)



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Project Lifecycle

Development Phase

- Producing
 - Code artifacts including documentation
 - Unit test cases
 - Additional documentation
- Committing
 - Regularly to update Snapshot builds (Share early, Share often)
- Feature Driven
 - Working towards feature completeness before moving to RC1

Project Lifecycle

Review Phase (RC1)

- Ideally done by different person
 - Using the tagging mechanism to tag RC1Review & Amend documentation (completeness,
 - quality)Review & Amend test cases (test coverage, execution)
- Commit / Merge changes back to Snapshot branch

Project Lifecycle

Release

- Use the tagging mechanism to tag final release
- Rebuild the new release and populate download page with release
- Publish Release Web Page
- Remove Release Version from Continuous build

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Conclusion

- As SOA moves into practice, a build management system is essential to reliably build reliable Business Applications.
- A properly configured build management system must go hand-in-hand with the developer's mind set.
- The build management should impact the single developer only to a minimal degree in terms of effort and to a maximum degree in terms of benefits.
- Reusing versioned components is virtually impossible without a build management system.
- Reusing components grants the ROI for introducing a build management system.
- Built-In communication and sharing minimizes fear and distrust in distributed teams
- Virtual team meetings can be held using the information on the CIP

Conclusion ctd.

- Reuse of components due to the repository management of the build platform
- Better tested software due to module reusage and more test cases for more scenarios.
- Increased speed of development by standardized view of individual projects.
- Automated deployment into Q&A environments are achievable due to standardization



