

## 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

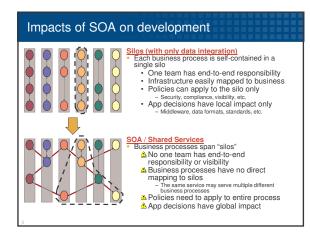
# About FUSE

- 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
<ul> <li>FUSE ESB Based on Apa</li> <li>FUSE Mess Based on Apa</li> <li>FUSE Servi Based on Apa</li> <li>FUSE Media Based on Apa</li> <li>FUSE Integ Eclipse tooling</li> <li>FUSE HQ</li> </ul>	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

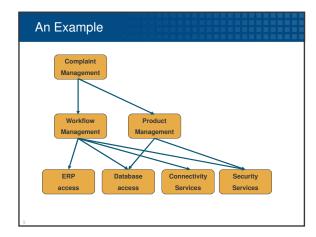


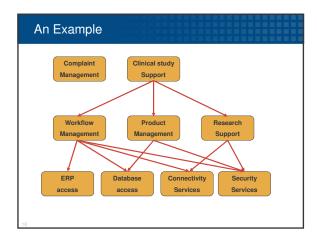
# Definitions: Business application

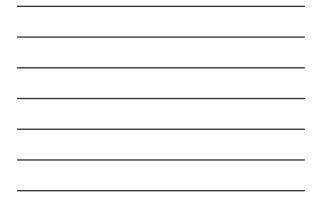
- A Business application is a collection of modules that solves a given business problem.
- It is:
  - Versioned
  - Documented
  - · Tailorable to different runtime environments
  - Specified in terms of business requirements
- A Business application is composed of Services
- Examples:
  - Equity Management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

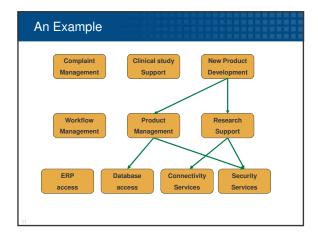
# Definitions: Service

- 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<sup>®</sup> Services
  - Sonic ESB Generic Processes
  - Backend AdapterCustomer Database access logic

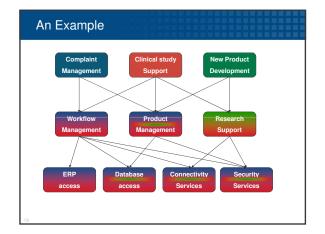


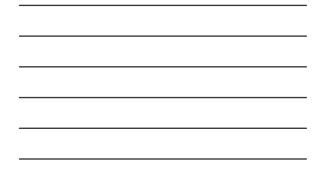












#### Team challenges in SOA applications

- 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**

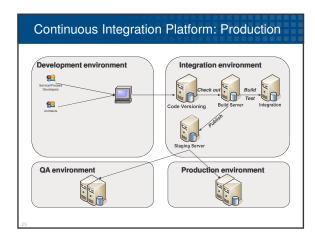
- Continuous integration aims to speed up the software delivery by decreasing integration times
- A code repository allows multiple developers to work on the same project
- Build automation reduces the time to build the software for testing purposes
- Test automation allows tests to be run as part of 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)

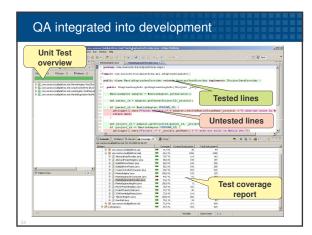
#### http://checkstyle.sourceforge.net/

- 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<sup>™</sup>
   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



