From A(valon) to O(SGi) The Future of Modular (Web)Applications

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About Felix Meschberger

- Committer in some Apache Projects
 - Jackrabbit, Felix, Sling
 - PMC: Felix, Jackrabbit
- Core Developer at Day Software



About Carsten Ziegeler



- Apache Software Foundation Member
 - Cocoon, Excalibur, Pluto, Felix, Incubator, Sling, Sanselan
 - PMC: Cocoon, Incubator, Portals, Felix, Excalibur (Chair)
- Senior Developer at Day Software
- Article/Book Author, Technical Reviewer

JSR 286 spec group (Portlet API 2.0)

Foreword

- A plethora of "component"/"service" frameworks
 - Making the right decision...
 - Focus on the components not the framework
 - We'll go from A to Ω (Avalon to OSGi)
 - Basic concepts over details

Agenda

- Background: General Concepts of COP
- Past: Apache Avalon
- Present: OSGi and Apache Felix
- Future: Spring and Apache Sling
- Summary

Managing Large Systems

GENERAL CONCEPTS OF COP



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Managing Complexity

- Modularization
 - Improved quality / robustness
 - Team work
 - Easier problem location
 - Aids deployment and maintenance
 - Extensibility
 - Dynamic systems

Component oriented programming

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A Component

- Consists of two parts
 - Service/Role (offered functionality) (Java)Interface
 - (Java)Implementation
 - Client knows only about service/role
 - Behaviour
 - Separation of concerns

Managed by a container

Component Container

- Manages components
 - Central repository
 - Central configuration
 - Connects services with implementations
 - Usually through dependency injection

Dependency Injection

- Favours loose coupling
- Makes implementation replacement easy
 - Even at runtime
- Breaks the dreaded "everything depends on everything" problem



IoC = Inversion of Control

- Everything is managed by the container
 - Creation of components
 - Configuration/Initialization of a component
 - Component lifecycle
 - Destruction of components
- Simple but effective pattern for development



IoC – Setter Injection

• Required information is passed using setter methods

called before the

component can be used!

- Configuration
- Other Components

Sample: Scheduler

public class SchedulerImpl implements Scheduler {

public void setParser(SAXParser parser) { ... }
public void setConfigFile (String path) { ... }

IoC – Constructor Injection

- Required information is passed in constructor
 - Configuration
 - Other Components

Constructors can get complex and ambiguous!

Sample: Scheduler ("Good Citizens")

public class SchedulerImpl implements Scheduler {

public SchedulerImpl (SAXParser parser, String path) { ... }

IoC – Interface Injection

• Information is passed using special interfaces

 Sample: Scheduler

 public class SchedulerImpl

 implements Scheduler, Serviceable, Configurable{

 public void service(ServiceManager manager) {

 LOOKUP PARSER

 public void configure(Configuration conf) {

 GET FILENAME

Inversion of Control – Use It!

"The choice between Service Locator [Interface Injection]and Dependency Injection is less important than the principle of separating service configuration from the use of services within an application."

Martin Fowler

(http://martinfowler.com/articles/injection.html)

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Flexibility and Modularity

- A good container should
 - be as invisible as possible
 - not impose restrictions on the components
 - offer an API for registering components
- Modularity
 - Updates of (sets of) components
 - Changes during runtime
 - Classloader management

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Motivation

"If you ever worked with Avalon, you know the feeling: at first it doesn't make any sense at all. It's a mess of stupid and very abstract interfaces...but after a while, a pattern emerges and it sticks."

Stefano Mazzocchi

ASF Member

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The Past

CALCENT OF A CHE AVALON PROJECT

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History of Avalon

- Creation of a Java server framework
- Apache Initiative
- Reuse of code and components from the various Java Apache projects (1999)
- Later renamed to Avalon (at Jakarta)
- Renamed again to Excalibur S
- Top Level Project (excalibur.apache.org)

Original Goals

- Java based framework
 - Interfaces, abstract classes, shared modules, patterns
 - Reusable components
 - Shared code
- Web Server Development !
 - Dynamic composition

Optimized for multi-threaded environments

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Features

- Separating the application into common Components
 - Accessible using interfaces
 - Different implementations
 - Component lifecycle
- Central configuration
- Can be easily integrated with any J2EE framework

IoC in Avalon

- Interface injection for several concerns
- Service locator
- Constructor injection can be used
 - For some aspects
 - Setter injection can be used (config)
 - Dynamic coupling of components
 - IoC is combined with SoC ③





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Component/Role Definition

Parser Role

package org.apache.excalibur.xml.sax;

import org.xml.sax.*;

public interface SAXParser

String ROLE = SAXParser.class.getName();

void parse(InputSource in, ContentHandler consumer) **throws** SAXException;

Using a Component

- Importing the role Interface
- Looking up the role from the service manager
 - Using the component
- Releasing the component

Using a Component

Pattern for using a Service Manager

import org.apache.excalibur.xml.sax.SAXParser;

import org.xml.sax.*;

public void parse(InputSource document)

SAXParser parser = (SAXParser) **this**.serviceManager.lookup(SAXParser.ROLE); **try** {

parser.parse(document, this);

} catch (Exception ignore) {
} finally {

this.serviceManager.release(parser);

Different Weights of a Role

• Role = Component

role/key)

- Parser, XSLT Processor, Session Manager
- Role = Set of components with common behaviour
 - Store (Memory, Disk, MRU), Media Handler (gif, jpeg)
- Distinguished by the lookup role (role vs.



Configuration (Components)

<components> <xml-parser>

<parameter name="validate" value="false"/>
<parameter name="namespace-prefixes" value="false"/>
<parameter name="stop-on-warning" value="true"/>
<parameter name="stop-on-recoverable-error" value="true"/>
<parameter name="reuse-parsers" value="false"/>

</xml-parser>

</components>

Hard-coded alias (in roles file) xml-parser <-> org.apache.excalibur.xml.Parser

Avalon – The Server Framework

- Dynamic component lookup/assembly
 - Often needed for dynamic request/response based systems



The Present

OSGI AND APACHE FELIX



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OSGi Alliance

- Formerly known as the Open Services Gateway Initiative
- Specification of a framework
 - Dynamic services
 - Simple component model
 - Component lifecycle management
 - Service registration
 - Uses the concept of bundles

An OSGi Bundle I

- Leverages the Java packaging mechanism: JAR file
- Contains Java classes and resources
 - Additional meta-data
 - dependencies to other bundles
 - package imports/exports

An OSGi Bundle II

- Bundle Activator concept
 - Custom object notified on bundle startup
- Can register services
 - and use other services
- Automatical wiring of bundles
- Solves many modularity problems of todays (web)apps

Modularity Requirements I

- A bundle contains more than public classes/API
 - Well defined boundaries (packages)
 - A bundle depends on other classes/frameworks etc.
 - Well defined dependencies (packages)

Modularity Requirements II

- A bundle has a version
 - OSGi supports versioning and multi-versions
- Classpath for a bundle is generated by OSGi based on the above information



Services

- OSGi offers an API to register services
 - Service is registered by its interface name
 - Implementation is bundle private
 - Several components for same service possible
 - Bundles can query services
 - By interface name
 - With additional filters

Configuration Styles

- Jar contains "just" code
 - Additional configuration required
 - Avalon, Spring
 - Cocoon 2.1.x

Cocoon 2.2

- Jar contains code and configuration
 - Automatic service registration
 - OSGi, Spring + Cocoon Spring Configurator

The OSGi Core

- Minimal but sufficient API for services
 - Minimal overhead: Good for simple bundles
 - Requires sometimes a lot of Java coding
 - No support for component management
 - No support for configuration management
- Additional (optional) extensions
 - Declarative Service Specification

Configuration Admin Service Specification

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Declarative Service Specification

- XML format for services
 - Services, implementation and references
- Automatic registration on bundle startup
 - Deregistration on bundle stop
 - Usage is very straightforward
 - Implementation
 - requires set/unset methods for references
 - might contain special (de)activation methods

Configuration Admin Service Spec

- Central service for
 - storing and delivering service configurations
 - persistent storage
 - API for querying and changing configurations
 - services are updated
 - XML meta data description for component **configuration**

Apache Felix

- Open source implementation of OSGi R4
 - Framework (Core)
 - Services (Compendium)
 - Package Admin, Start Level, Configuration Admin, Declarative Services, Event Admin, Preferences
 - Maven Plugins
 - Shell and other config tools
 - OSGi Bundle Repository (OBR)

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The Maven Bundle Plugin

- Creates a JAR which can be used as a bundle
- Additional meta data
 - is calculated (as far as possible)
 - can be specified in the pom
- Integrates nicely and seamlessly

The Maven SCR Plugin

- Generates descriptor files based on annotations
 - Component, service
 - References
 - Class enhancements for simpler usage
- Additional support for the configuration admin

Properties

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Developing with Apache Felix

- Maven 2
- Maven Bundle Plugin
- Maven SCR Plugin
- (Maven OBR Plugin)



Example Service

- Registering a servlet in a running OSGi environment
- Using provided services
 - LogService for logging
 - HttpService for registering servlets



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Servlet Service I

public class SimpleSlingServlet extends HttpServlet {

private LogService log;
private HttpService httpService;

protected void doGet(....) {
 // nothing Sling/OSGi specific in this method

// 1. Log
log.log(LogService.LOG_DEBUG,
"Processing request, path info=" + req.getPathInfo());

// 2. Create response

Servlet Service II

/**

* @scr.component
*/
public class SimpleSlingServlet extends HttpServlet {

/** @scr.reference */
private LogService log;

/** @scr.reference */
private HttpService httpService;

protected void bindLog(LogService 1) {

protected void unbindLog(LogService 1) {

Servlet Service III

public class SimpleSlingServlet extends HttpServlet {

protected void activate(ComponentContext ctx) {
 httpService.registerServlet("/test", this, null, null);

protected void deactivate(ComponentContext ctx) {
 httpService.unregister("/test");





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Maven Plugin Usage I

<plugin>
<groupId>org.apache.felix</groupId>
<artifactId>maven-scr-plugin</artifactId>
<executions>
 <execution>
 <id>generate-scr-scrdescriptor</id>
 <goals><goal>scr</goal></goals>
 </execution>
 </executions>
</plugin>



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Maven Plugin Usage II

<plugin>

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OSGi

- OSGi solves many common problems
 - Classloader hell
 - Dynamic systems
 - Updates and management of an installation
 - Use frameworks/tools on top of OSGi
 - SCR, Spring-OSGi, Apache Sling

The Future





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The Spring Framework

- Set of frameworks, libraries and tools
- The traditional Spring Container
 - API for registering services
 - XML configuration layer
 - Simplified Java layer
 - (Avalon to Spring Bridge)
 - Spring-OSGi subproject

Using Spring inside an OSGi bundle

Apache Sling (Incubator)

- Web application framework
 - based on REST principles
 - content-oriented applications (through JCR)
 - runs in an OSGi environment
 - Layered in bundles
 - separation of concerns





Summary

- Component oriented programming
 - Managing complex systems
 - Allows loose coupling
 - OSGi
 - Dynamic systems
 - Updates and management of an installation
 - Use frameworks/tools on top of OSGi
 - SCR, Spring-OSGi, Apache Sling



