

# *Service-Oriented Architecture*

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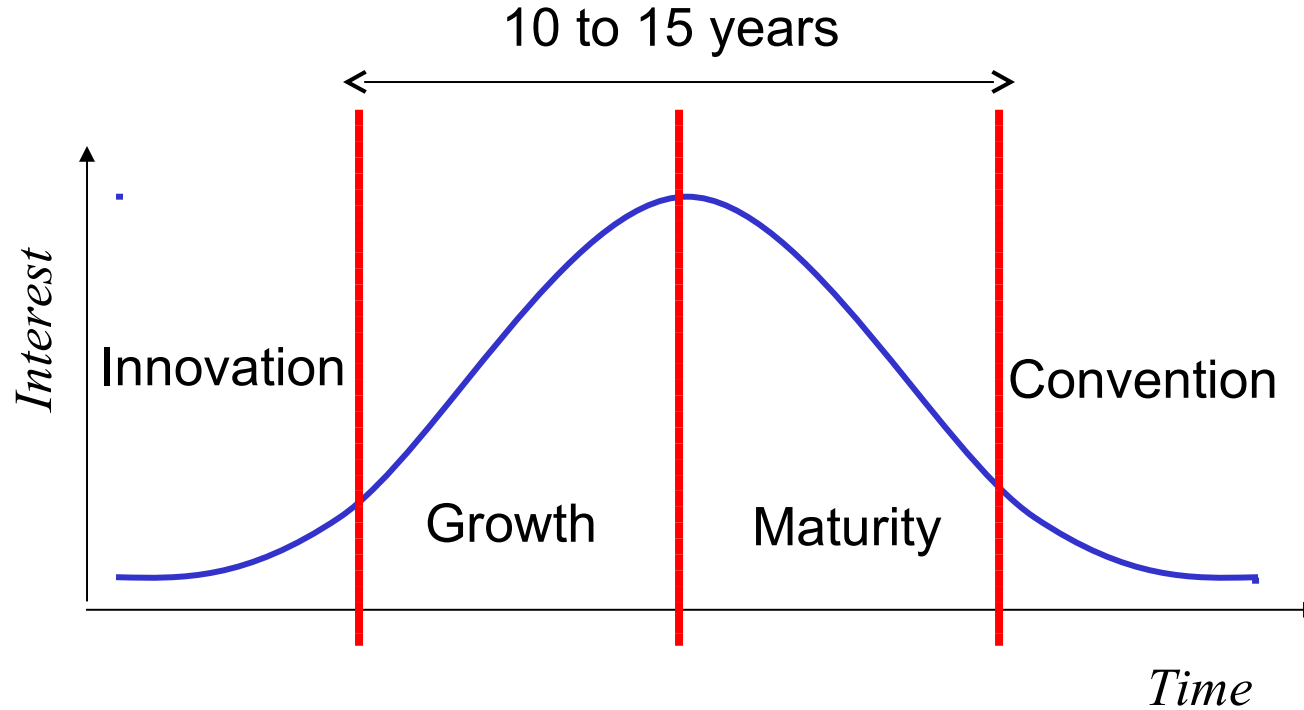
# Outline

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- Reminder
- Contracts
- SOA Entities
- Component versus Service
- SOA Administration Domains
- SOA Lifecycles
- SOA Frameworks

# Gentle Reminder

- Racoon [1997]



# Gentle Reminder

- Racoon [1997]

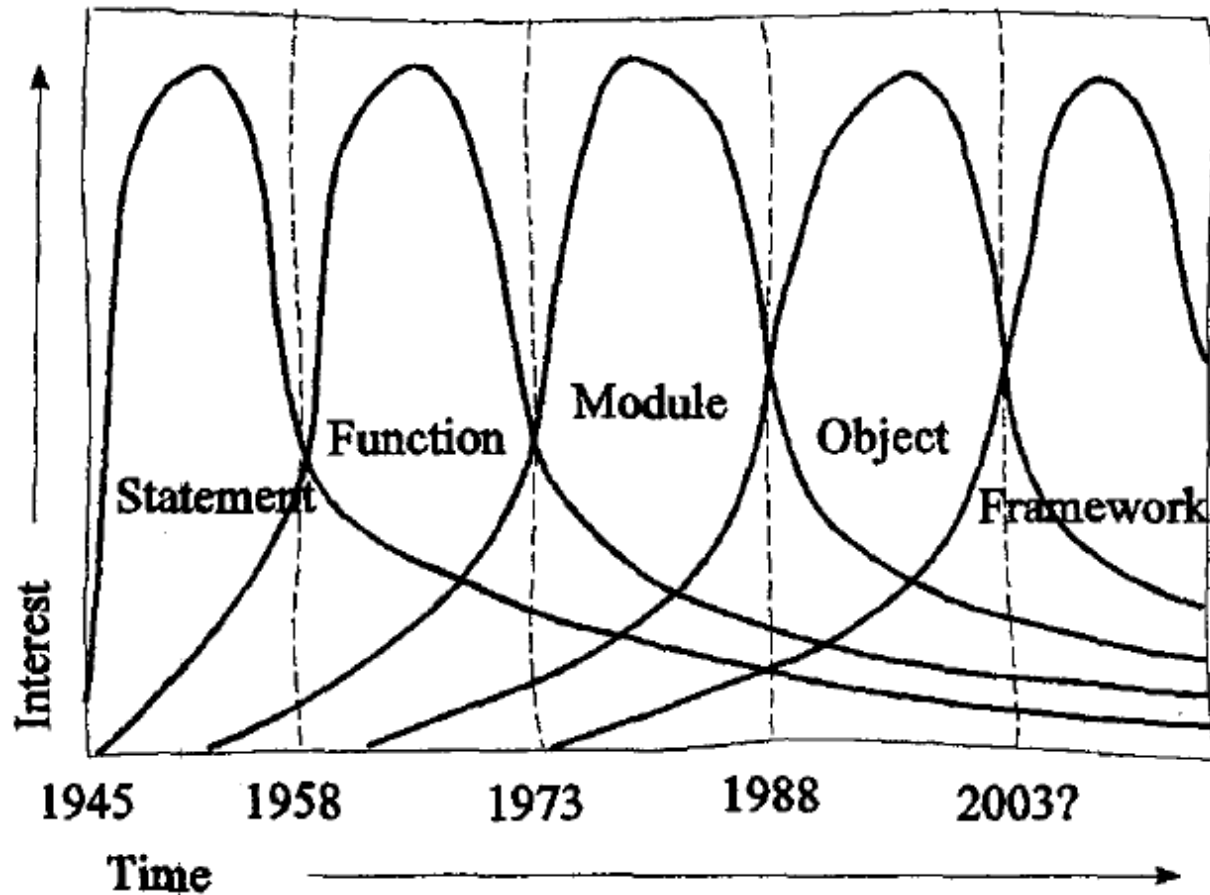
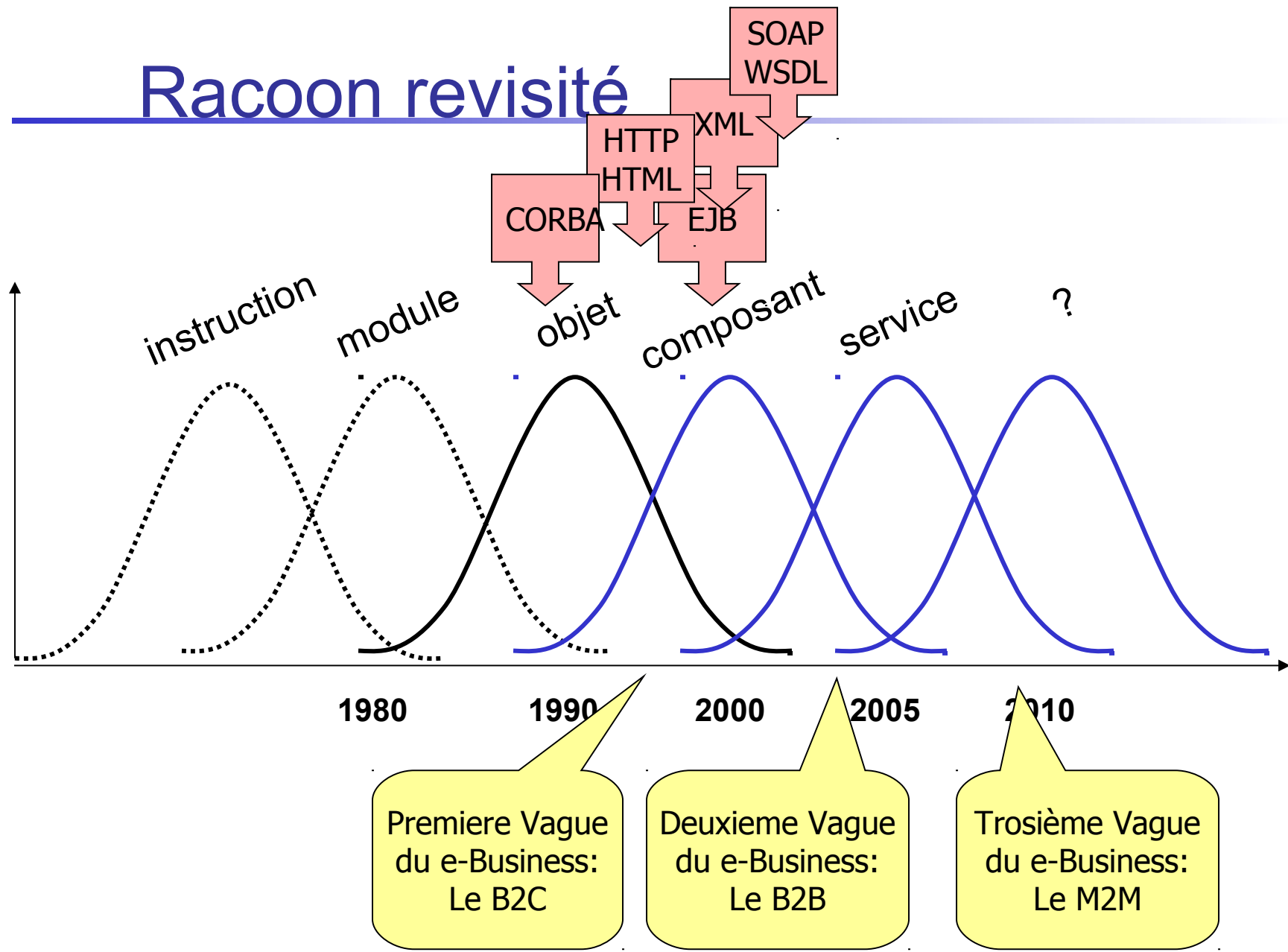
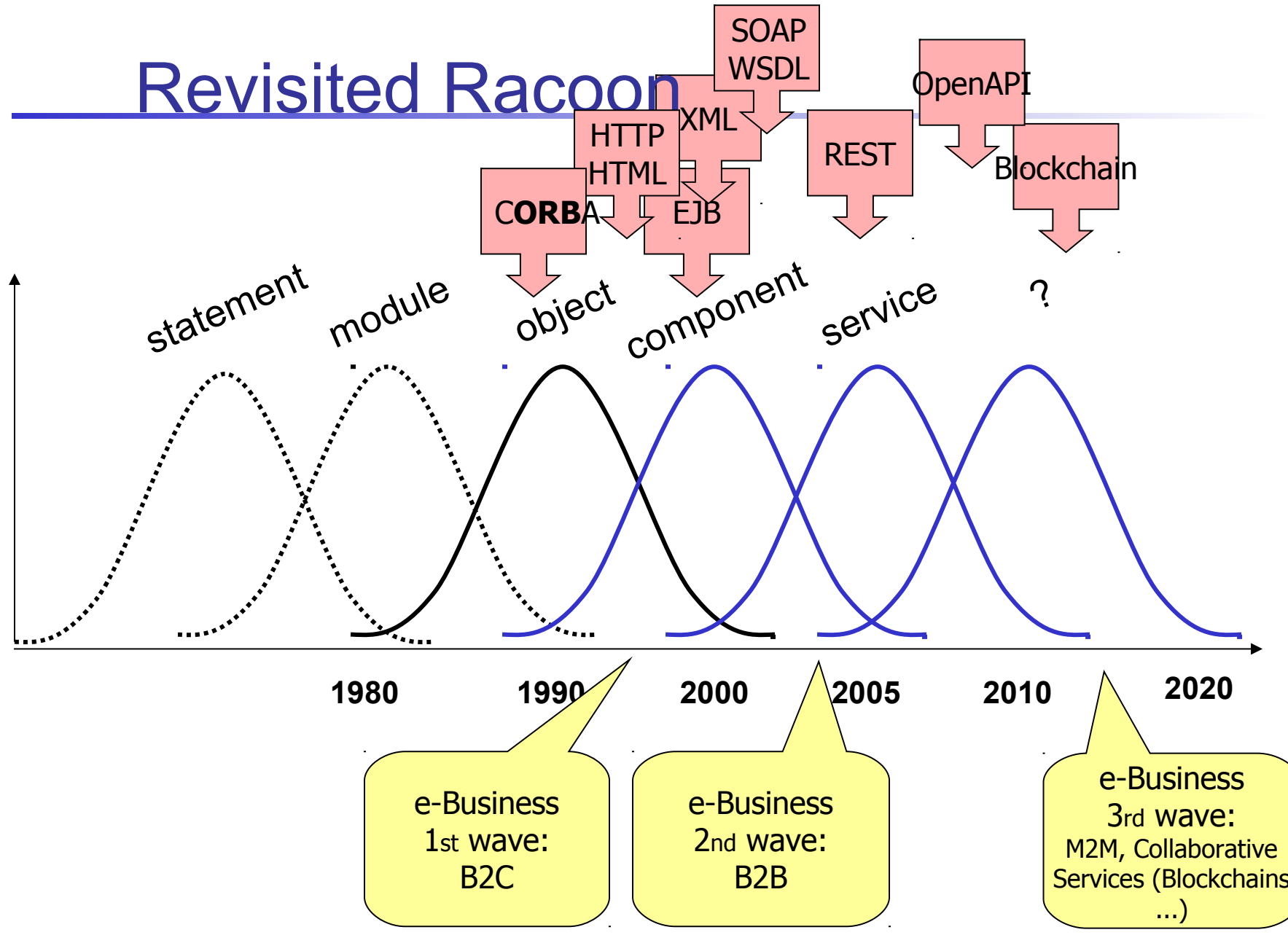


Figure 2: The Organization Stream.

# Racoon revisité



# Revisited Racoon



# 1st Wave of e-Business

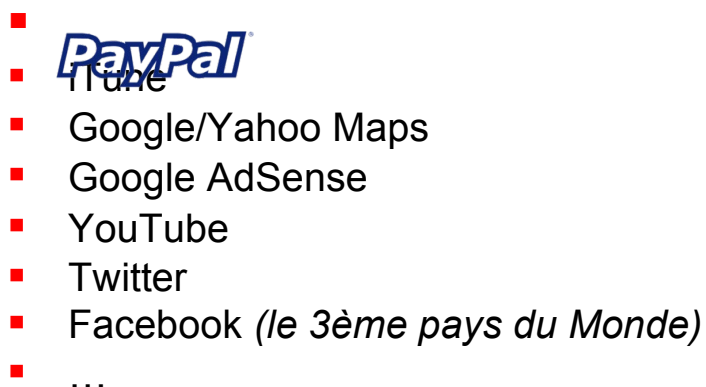
## *B2C Business to Consumer*

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- Web 1.0



- Web 2.0



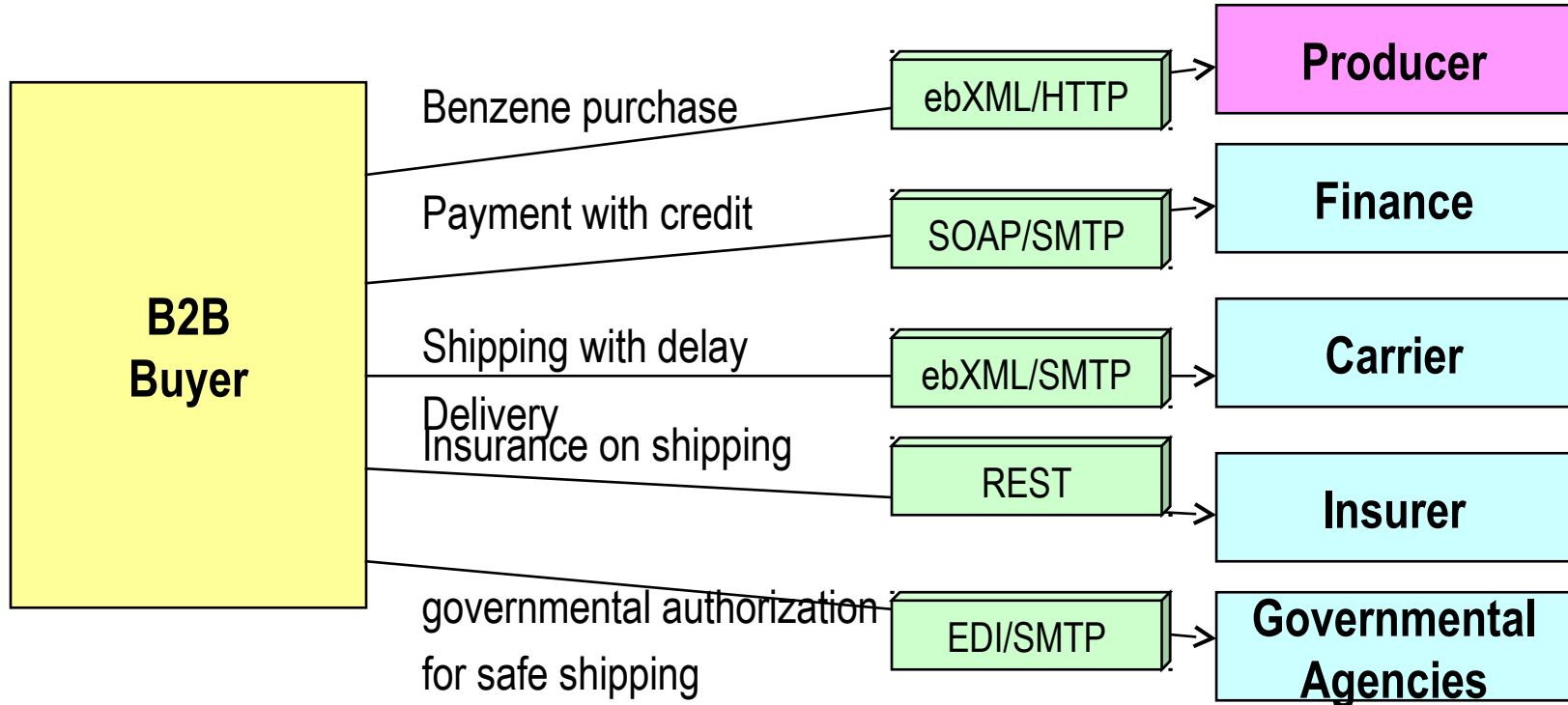
- Web 3.0



# 2nd Wave of e-Business

## Example of B2B – B2Gov Usecase

- Benzene purchase by a producer on the Web
- + Requires additional services provided by third parties





## 2.5 Wave of e-Business

### Cloud Computing

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- On-Demand Computing
  - Synonyms : Edge computing, Utility computing, Elastic computing, ...
- Trendy Acronyms XaaS
  - SaaS : **S**oftware **as as** **S**ervice
  - PaaS : **P**latform **as as** **S**ervice
  - IaaS : **I**nfrastructure **as as** **S**ervice
  - FaaS : **F**acilities **as as** **S**ervice
- World Players
  - Akamai, Amazon, Google, Azure, Alibaba, Salesforce ...
- Requirements
  - Virtualization, Autonomic Computing, Green computing, ...

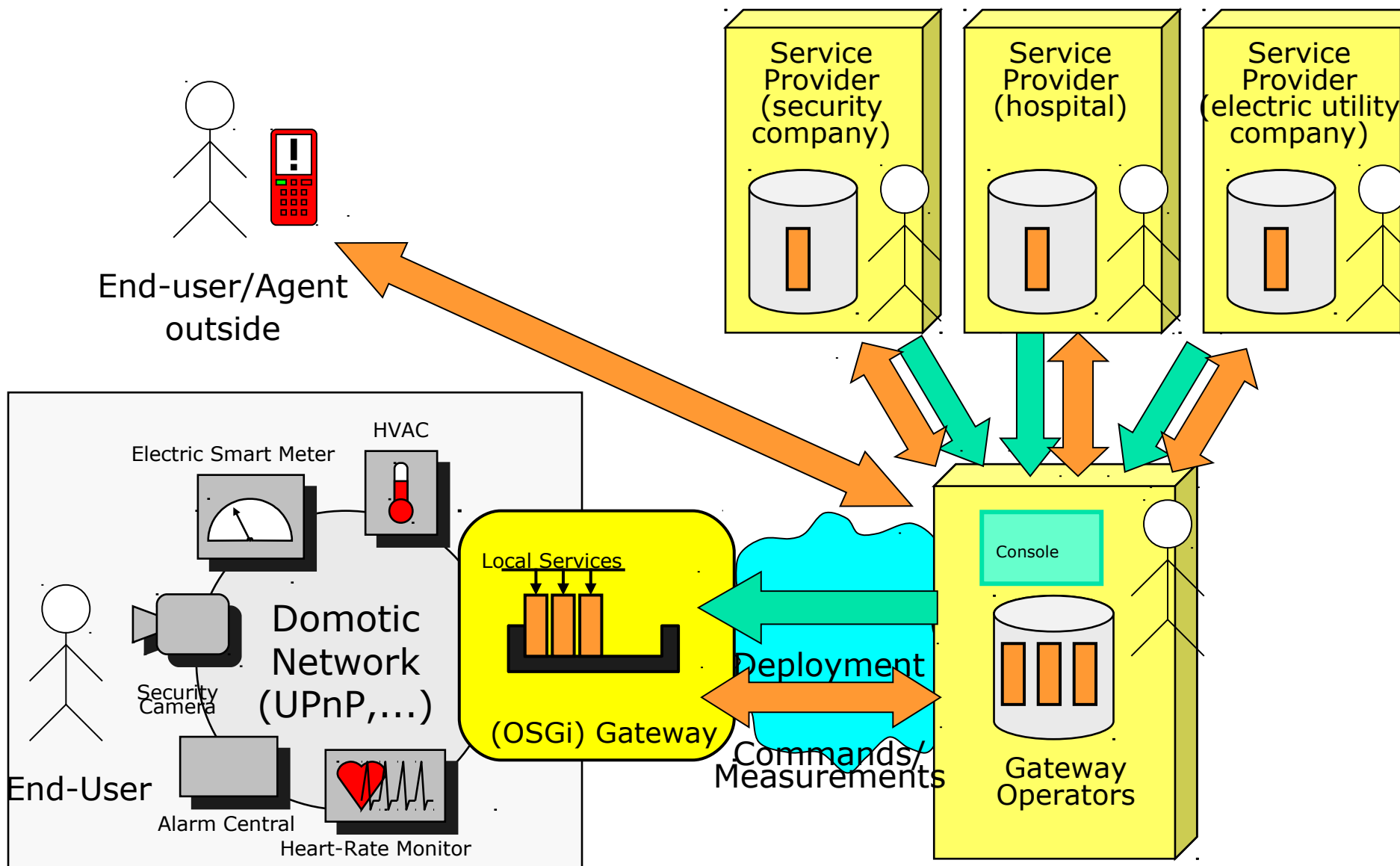
# 3rd Waves of e-Business

## Internet(s) of Data, Things and Services

- Internet of (Chatty) Things
- (Internet of) Connected Objects
- Internet of Everything
- Internet of People
- Internet of My Things
- Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT) : *Industry 4.0*
- Fog Computing
- Cyber-Physical Systems
- ...

# 3rd Wave of e-Business

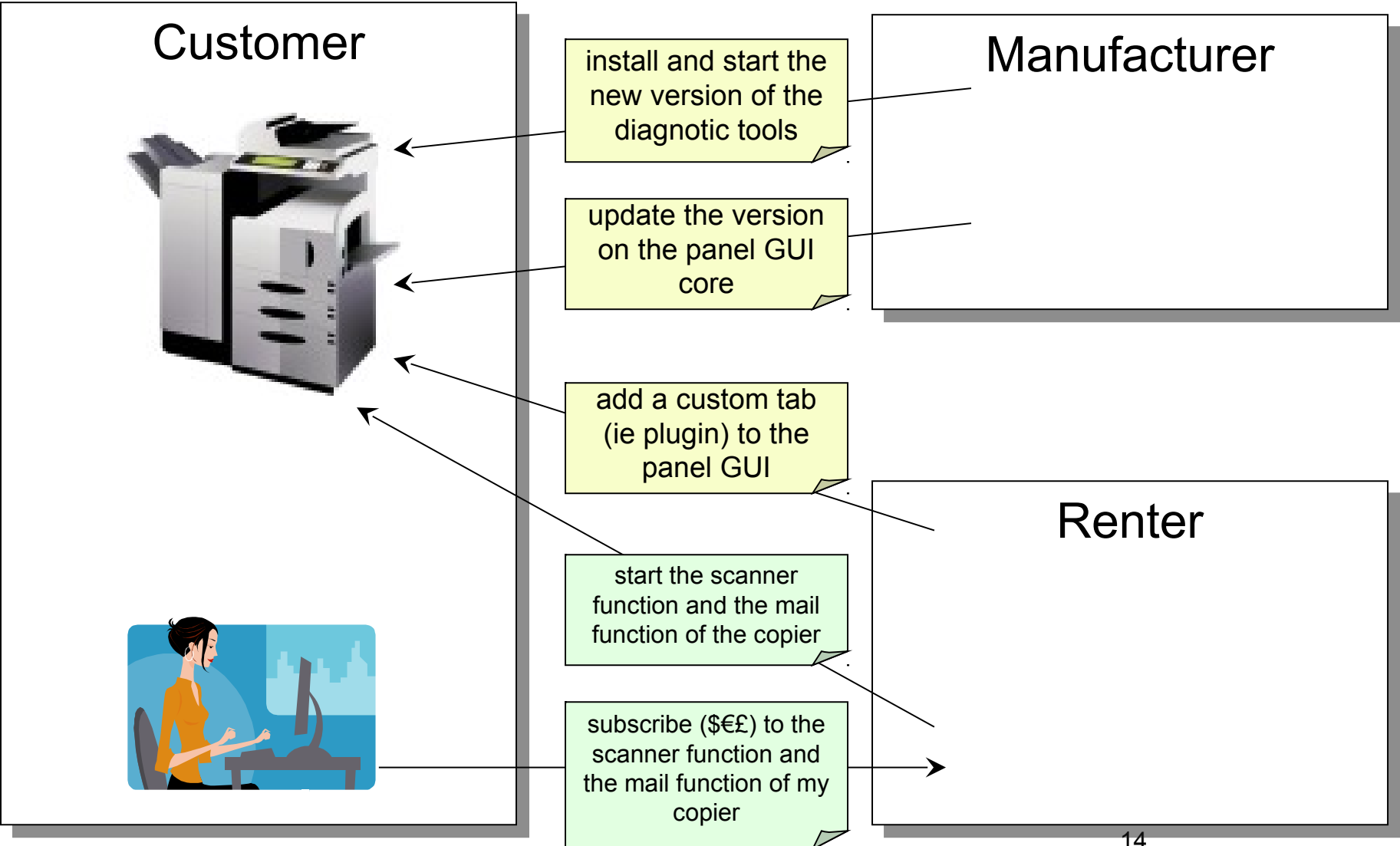
## Internet of (Every)Things (M2M, IoT, IoE, ...)





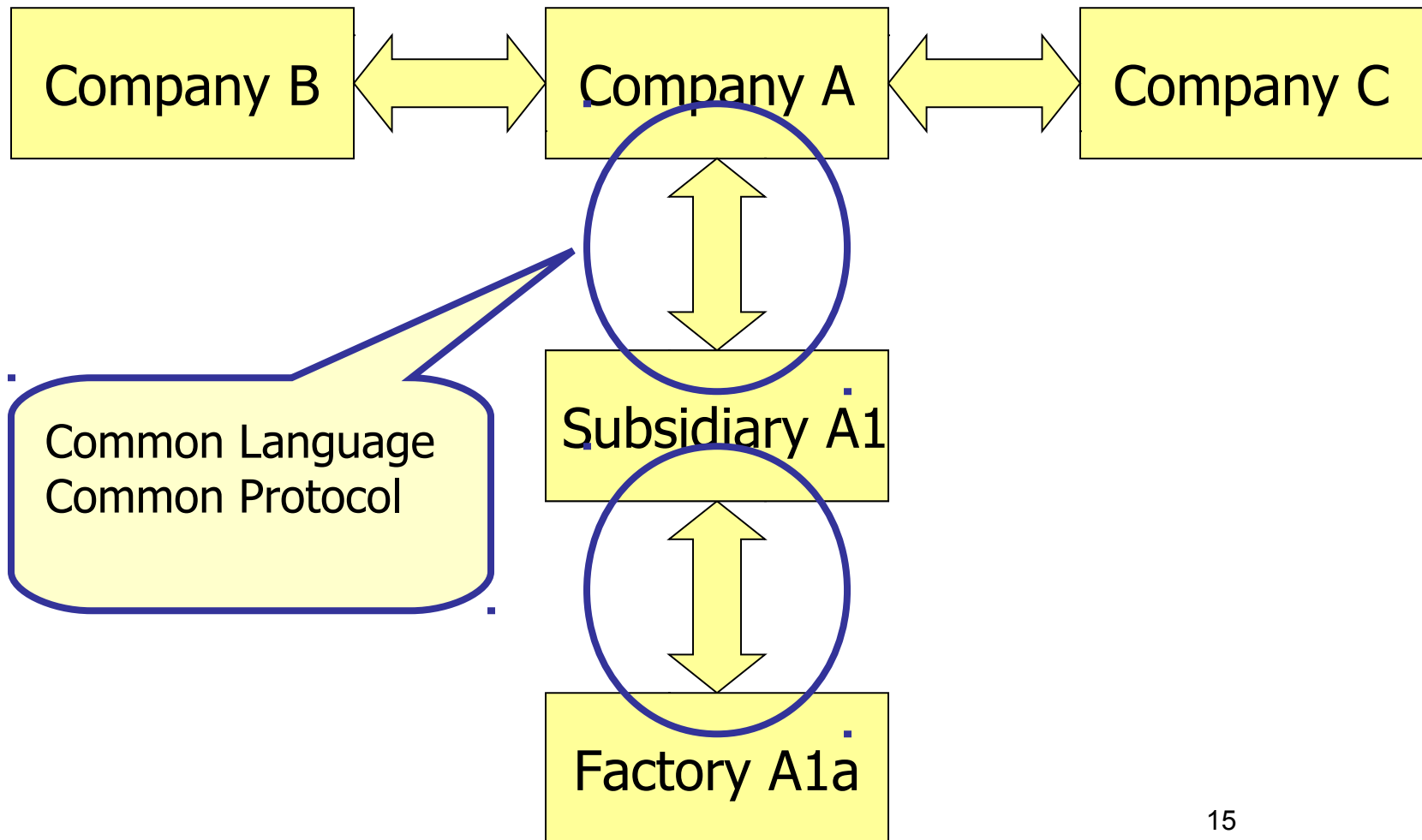
# 3rd Wave of e-Business IoT

## The copier rental



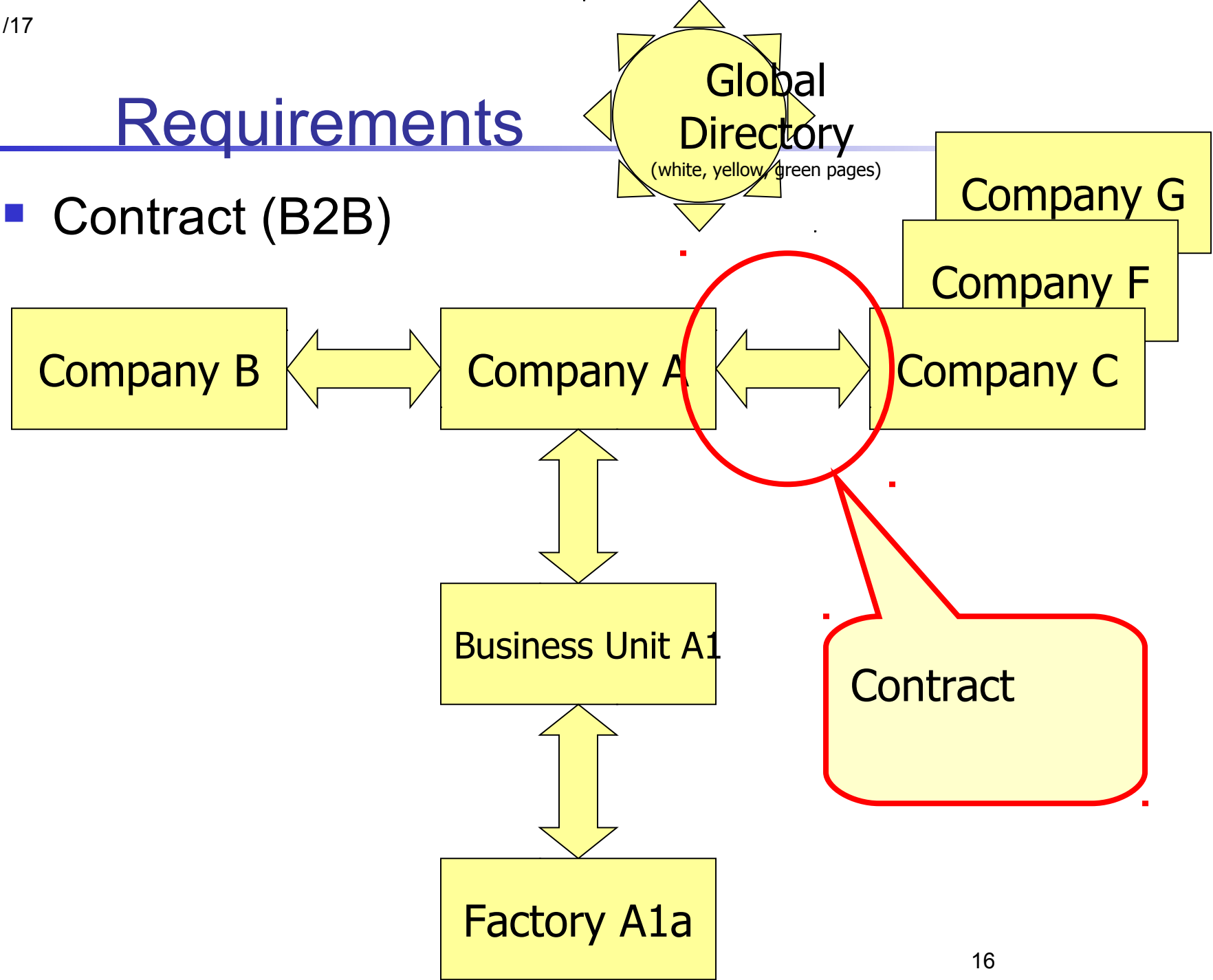
# Requirements

- Enterprise Application Integration (EAI)



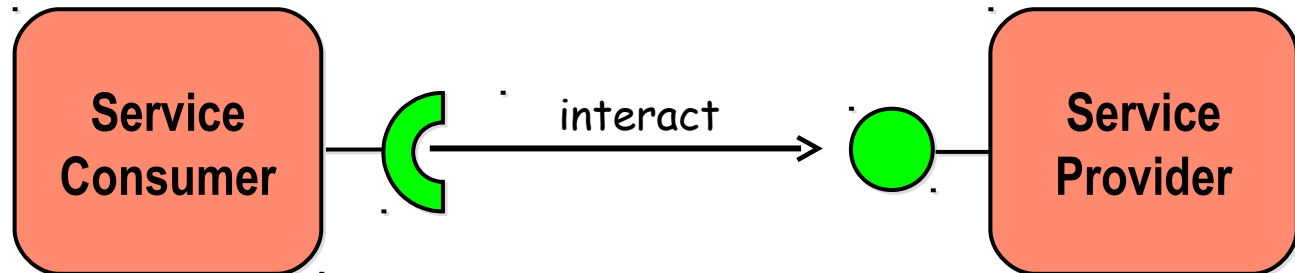
# Requirements

- Contract (B2B)



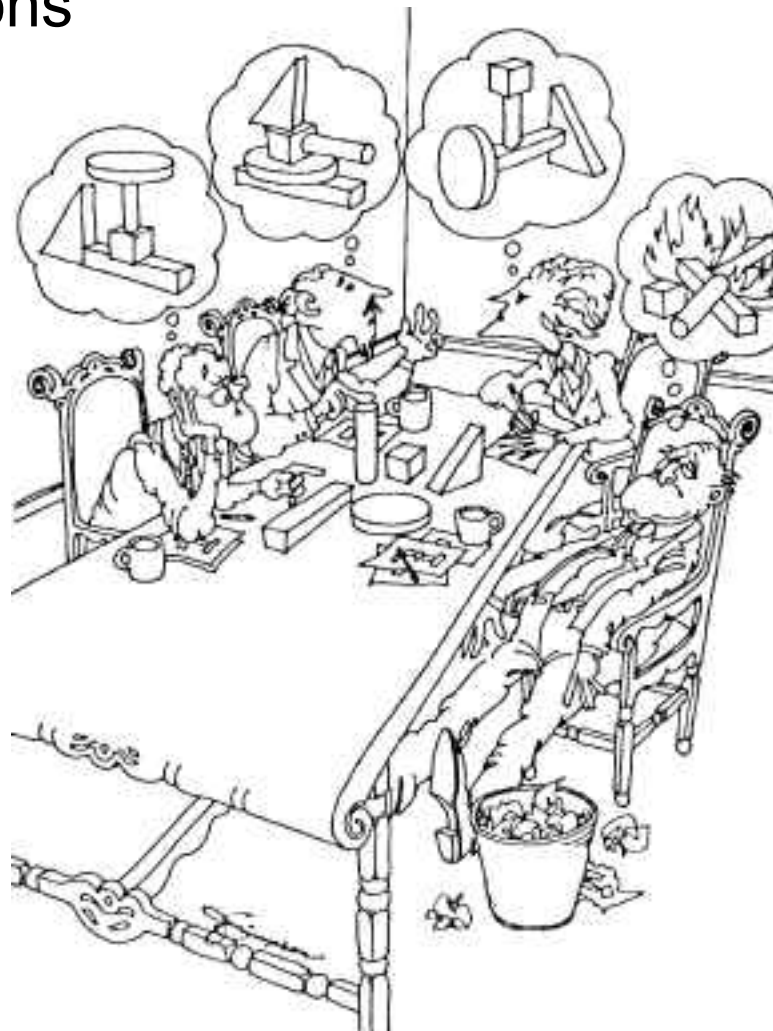
# Service Definition

- « a service is a contractually defined behavior that can be **implemented** and **provided** by **any** component for **use by any component**, based solely on the **contract**. »  
[Bieber and Carpenter 2002].



# Service Definition

- No consensus
  - Tens definitions





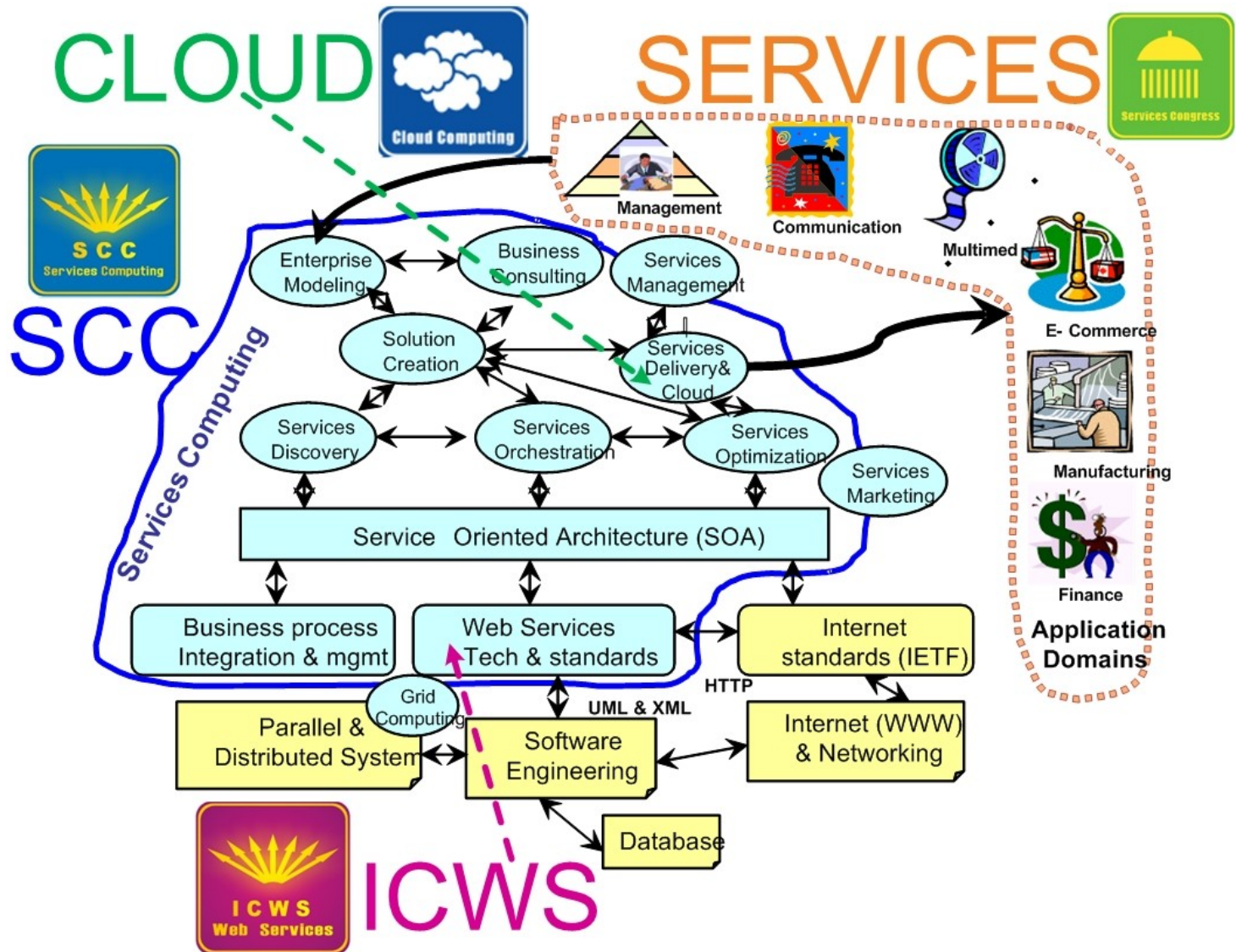
# Another definition of service

- All activity systems contain *components* and *processes*, which offer *services* via *interfaces*.

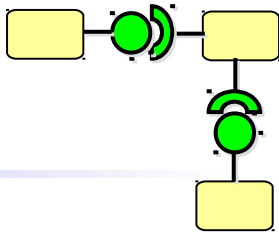
	Behaviour what the system does	Structure what the system is made of
<b>External</b> the requirements of external actors	Service	Interface
<b>Internal</b> designed to meet requirements – the workings of the system	Process	Component

From Avancier Limited

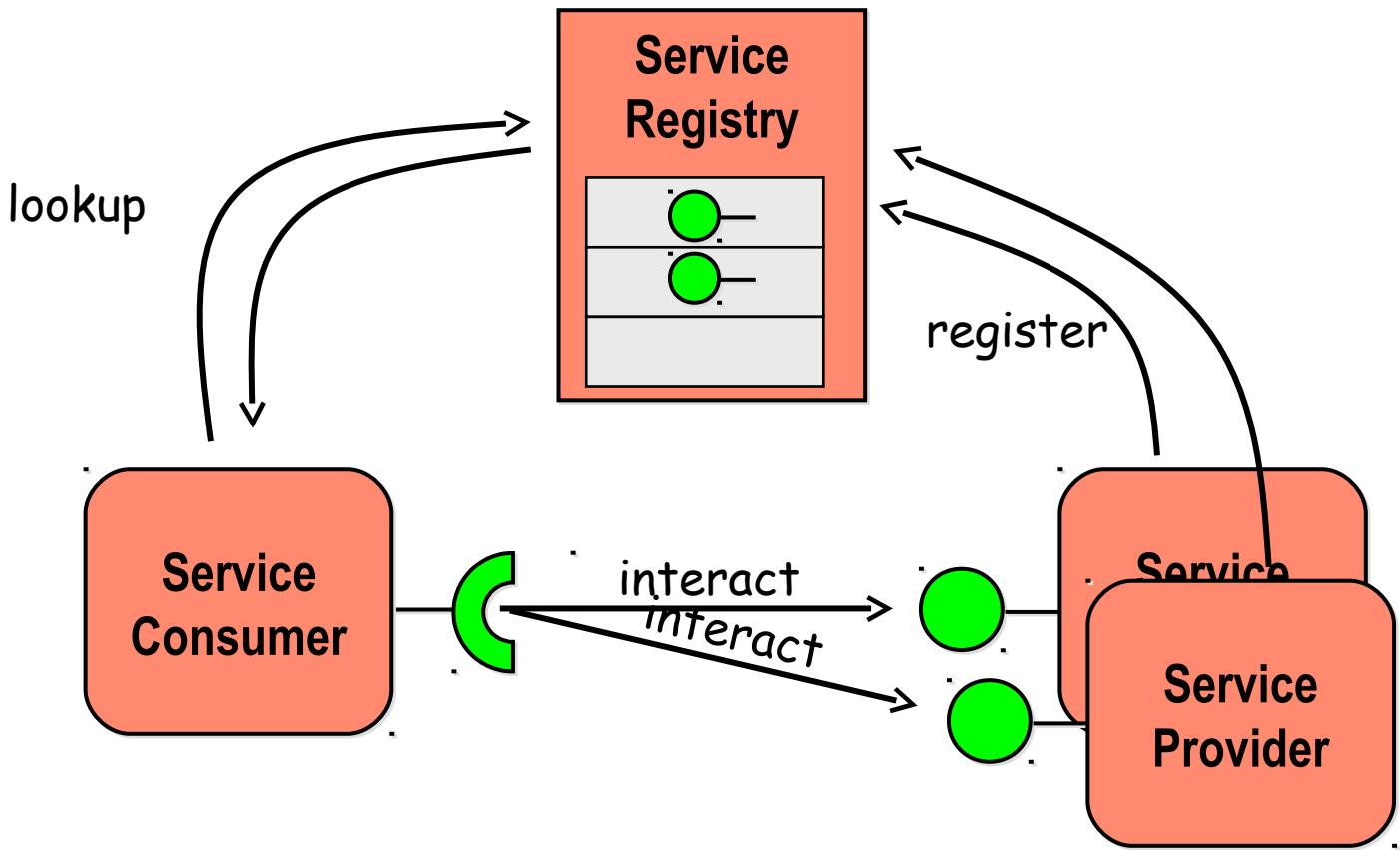
# A Big Picture :-



Didier Donsez, SOA



# 3 (Main) Entities of SOA

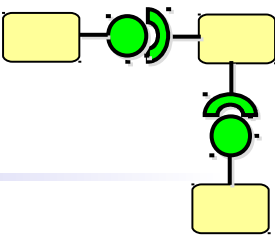


# Service Characteristics

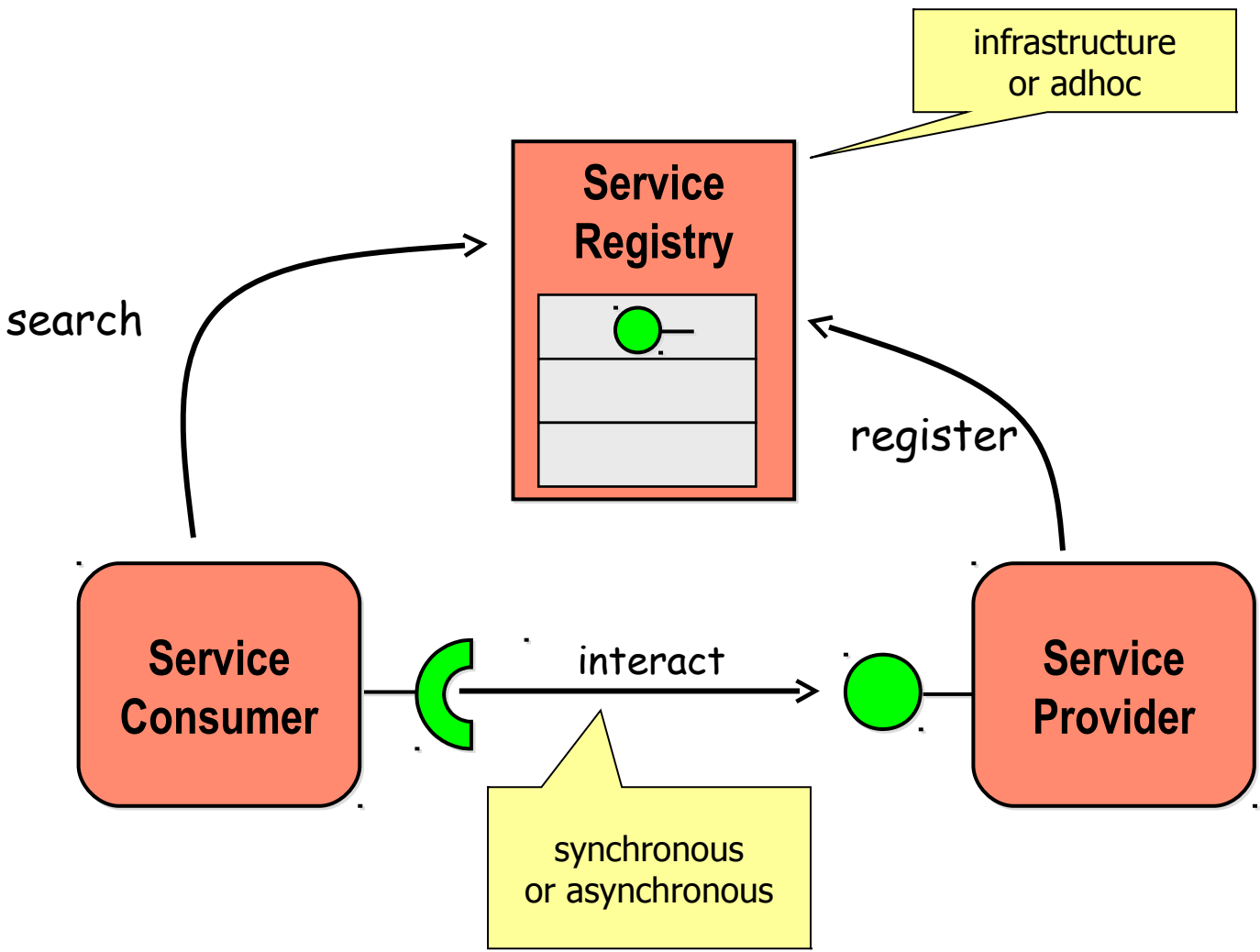
Bieber and Carpenter 2001, Stevens, Service-Oriented, 2002, Sun Microsystems,  
Jini Technology Architectural Overview 2001

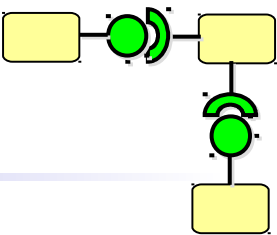
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- **Services are discoverable and dynamically bound. (Late Binding)**
- Services are self-contained and modular.
- Services stress interoperability.
- **Services are loosely coupled.**
- Services have a network-addressable interface.
- Services have coarse-grained interfaces.
- Services are location-transparent.
- Services are composable.
- Service-oriented architecture supports self-healing.
- Services are substitutable



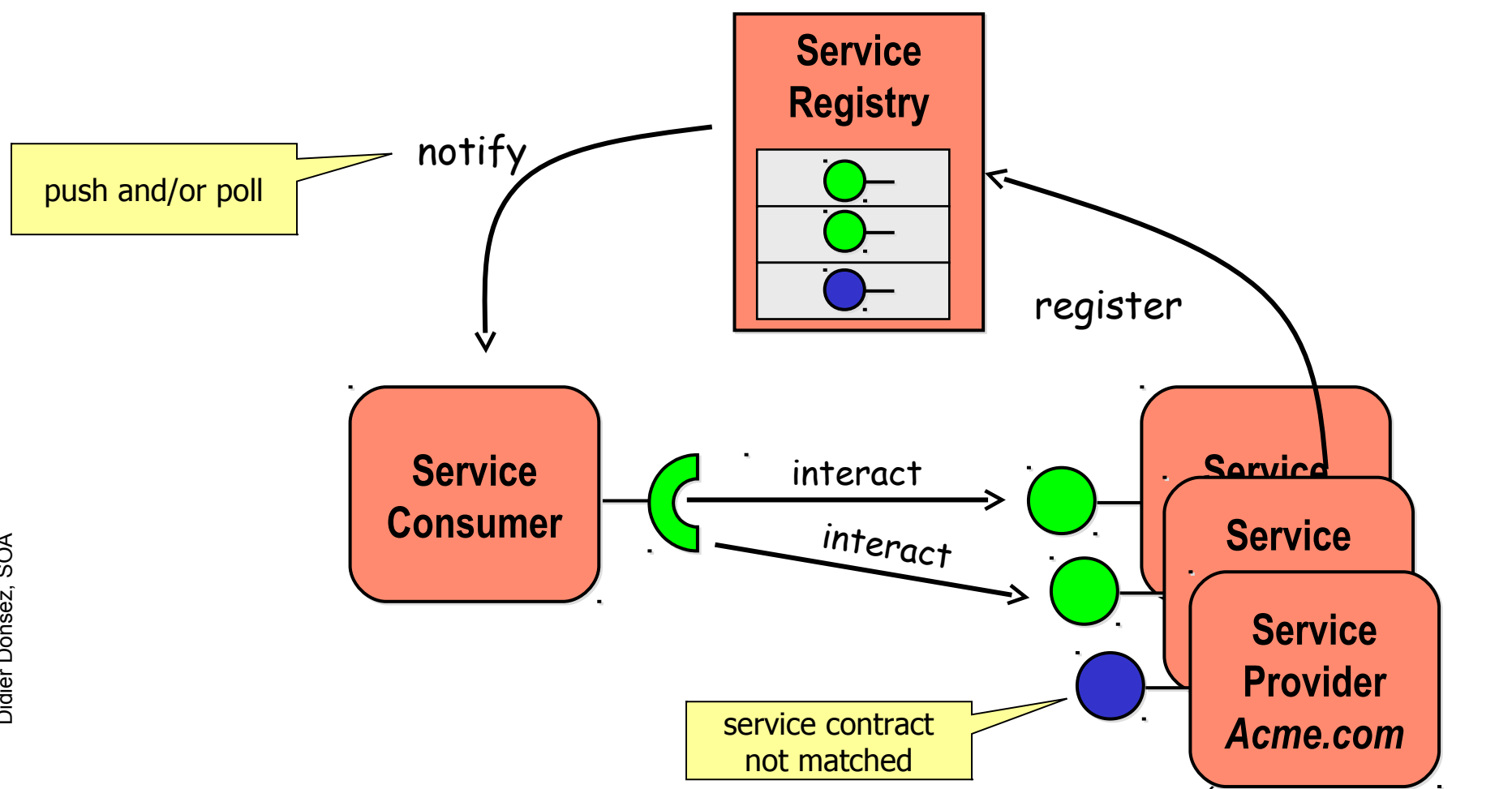
# Trading and Late Binding

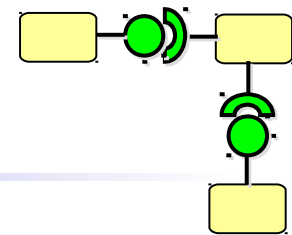




# Reconfiguration at Runtime

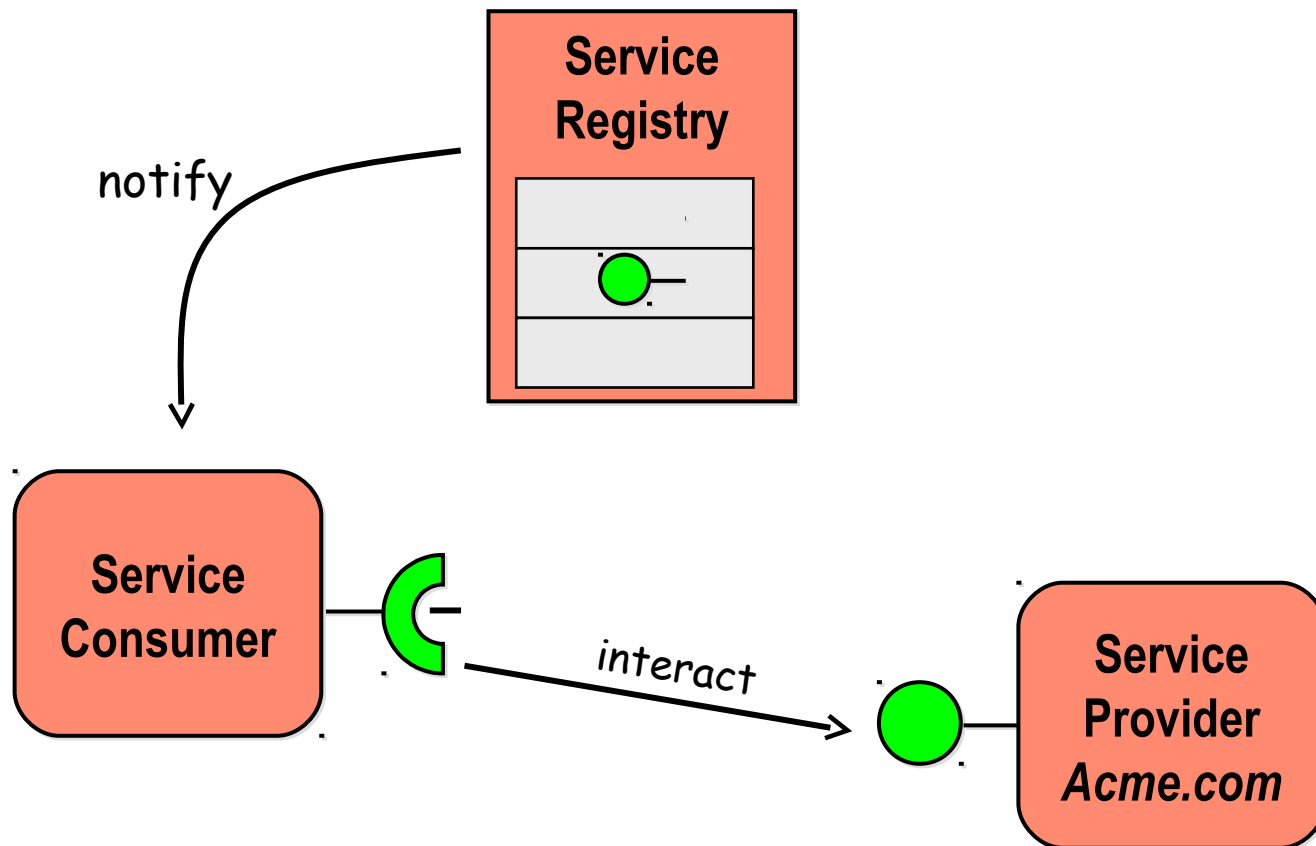
- Dynamic arrival of new services





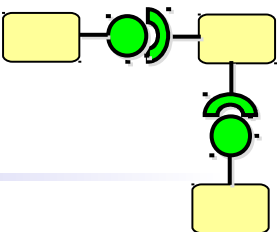
# Reconfiguration at Runtime

- Dynamic removal of in-use services

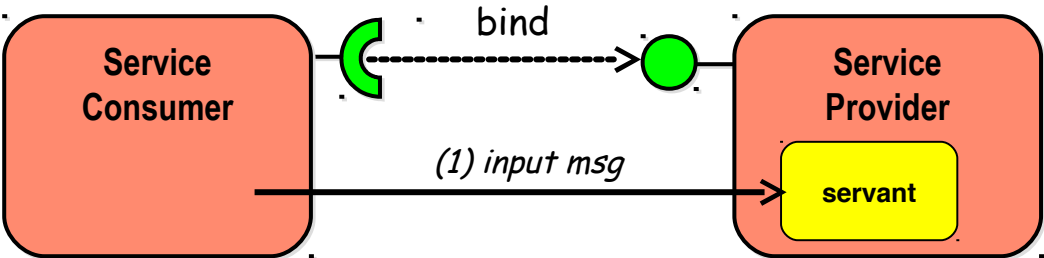


# Interaction Types

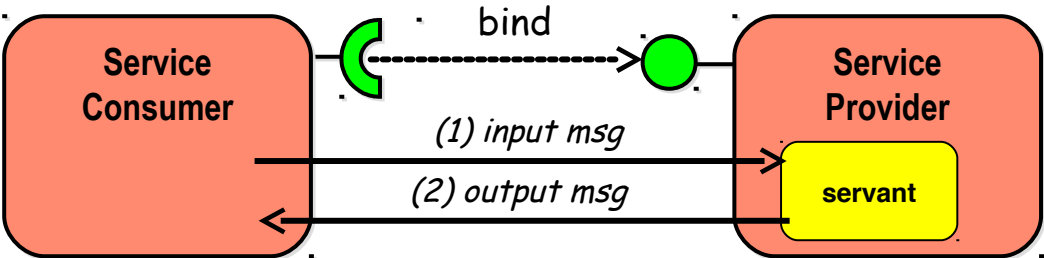
(Elément <operation> de WSDL)



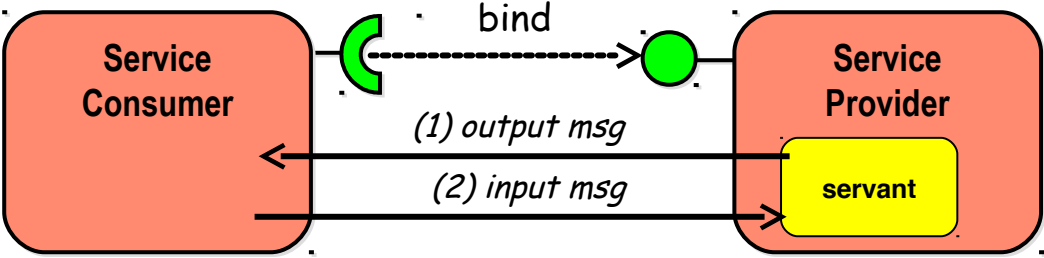
One-way



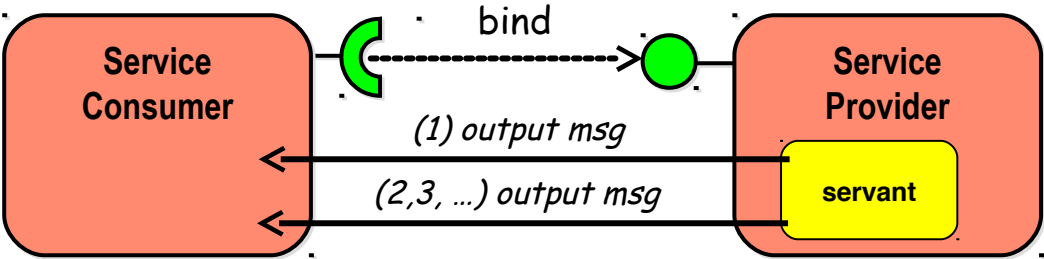
Request-Response



Solicit-Response



Notification





# Interaction Types

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- 1 request – 0..N responses (before timeout)
- PubSub
- Flow control (Wire Admin)

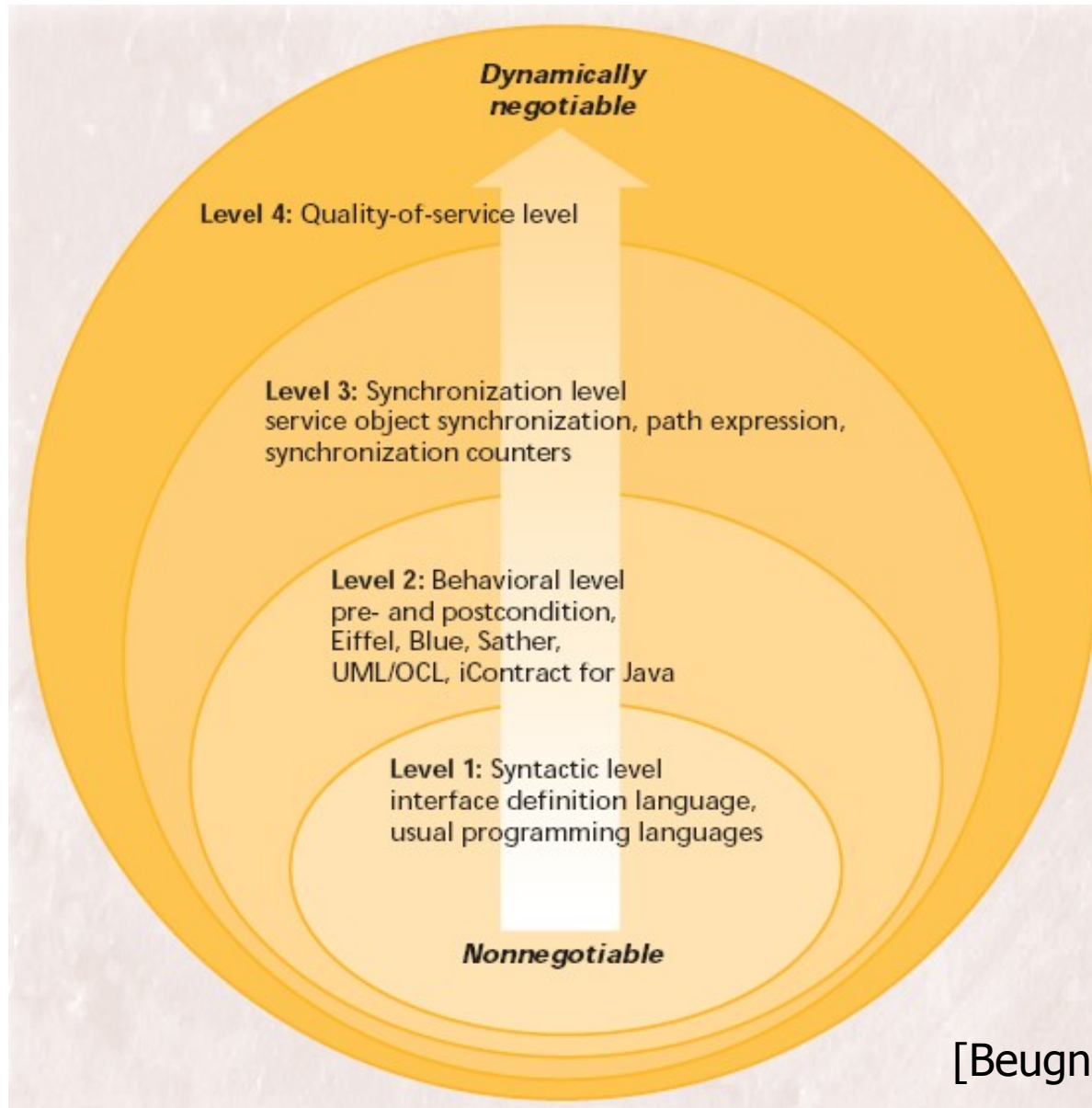
# Service

## Notion of Contract

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- Forms
  - Various Representations : Java, WSDL, JSON, ...
  - Describe
    - Syntactic (L1),
    - Behavior (L2),
    - Synchronization (L3),
    - Quality of Service (L4)
- Conformity of a Service
  - To the Contract Terms
- Service Level Agreement (SLA)
  - Legal Contracts  
between the Service Consumer and the Service Provider
- Obligation
  - The contract commits applies in both directions :  
it commits the supplier as the applicant.

# Service Notion of Contract



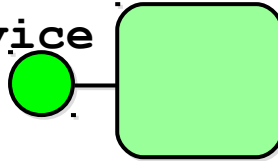
[Beugnard et al 99]

# Example of OSGi/Java Service

- A «published» Interface (L1)

Interface

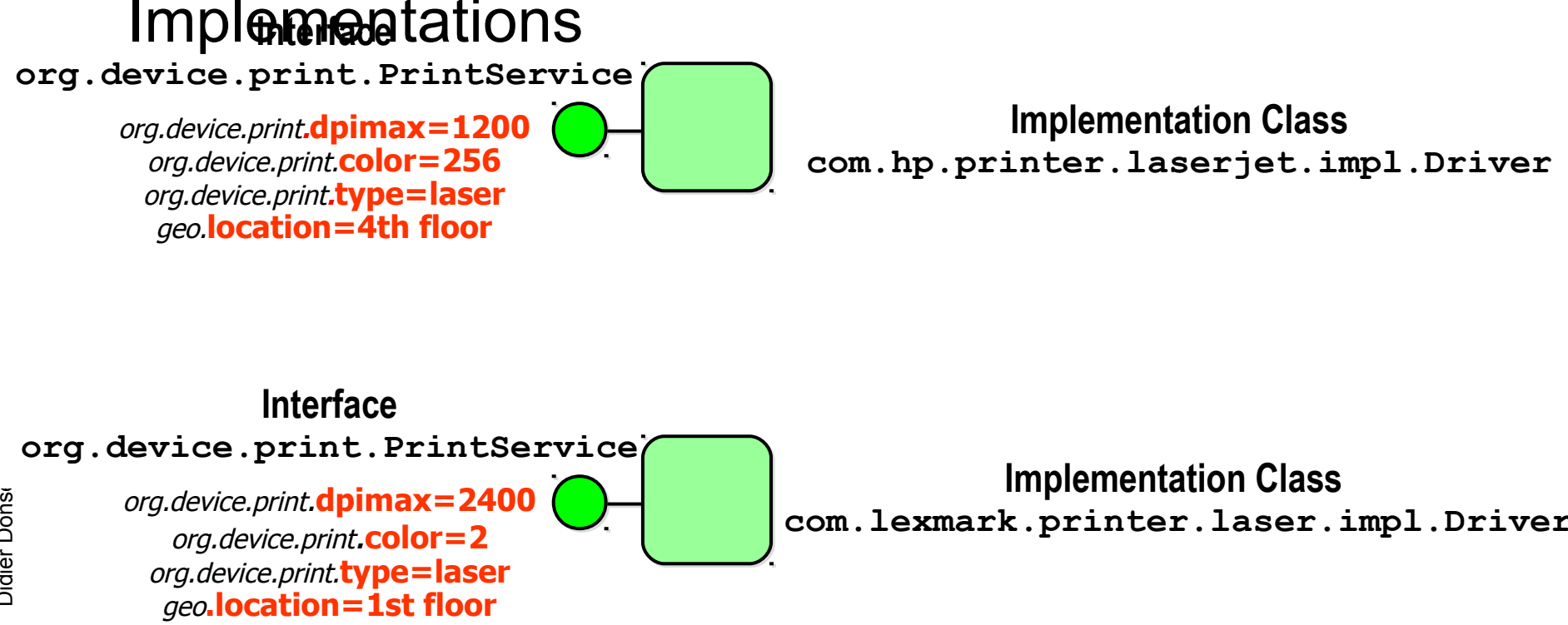
org.device.print.PrintService



```
package org.device.print;  
public interface PrintService {  
    public int print(OutputStream out,  
                    String[] printparams)  
        throws PrintException;  
    public void kill(int jobnumber)  
        throws PrintException;  
    public Job[] list()  
        throws PrintException;  
    public Job status(int jobnumber)  
        throws PrintException;  
}
```

# Example of OSGi/Java Service

- A Java «published» Interface (L1)
- Qualified by a set of properties (½ L4).
- Separation between Interface and Implementations



# Service Trading

## in OSGi/Java (Query in LDAP Syntax )

---

### ■ L1

- All Print Services
  - (objectClass=org.device.print.PrintService)
  - (objectClass=org.device.print.\*PrintService)
- All Services with a contract of org.device
  - (objectClass=org.device.\*)

### ■ L1+L4 1/2

- Some Print Services
  - (& (objectClass=org.device.print.PrintService)  
(&(type=laser)(capability=double-sided)(!(dpi<=300))(location=\*))
- Fax and Print Services at the 4th Floor
  - (&(objectClass=org.device.print.PrintService)(objectClass=org.device.fax.FaxService)  
(location=4th floor))

# Service Trading

## in OSGi/Java (Query in LDAP Syntax )

---

### ■ L4

- Color Print Services with discount / rush hour prices
- Color Print Services with priority hour prices

# Service Trading

## in OSGi/Java (Query in LDAP Syntax )

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- L3 Synchronization
  - Concurrent
    - Serializability (ACID)
  - Batch processing
    - First Arrived First Served
    - Shortest Job First



# Example of WSDL

## Web Services Description Language

- <http://www.websvcicex.net/New/>
- <http://www.websvcicex.net/New/Home/ServiceDetail/56>
- <http://www.websvcicex.net/globalweather.asmx/GetCitiesByCountry>
- <http://www.websvcicex.net/globalweather.asmx?WSDL>

# Example with WSDL

## Web Services Description Language

---

```
<definitions name="HelloService"
  targetNamespace="http://www.examples.com/wsdl/HelloService.wsdl"
  xmlns="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/"
  xmlns:soap="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/soap/"
  xmlns:tns="http://www.examples.com/wsdl/HelloService.wsdl"
  xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema">

  <message name="SayHelloRequest">
    <part name="firstName" type="xsd:string"/>
  </message>

  <message name="SayHelloResponse">
    <part name="greeting" type="xsd:string"/>
  </message>

  <portType name="Hello_PortType">
    <operation name="sayHello">
      <input message="tns:SayHelloRequest"/>
      <output message="tns:SayHelloResponse"/>
    </operation>
  </portType>
```

# Example with WSDL

## Web Services Description Language

```
<binding name="Hello_Binding" type="tns:Hello_PortType">
  <soap:binding style="rpc"
    transport="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/http"/>
  <operation name="sayHello">
    <soap:operation soapAction="sayHello"/>
    <input>
      <soap:body
        encodingStyle="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/encoding/"
        namespace="urn:examples:helloservice"
        use="encoded"/>
    </input>

    <output>
      <soap:body
        encodingStyle="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/encoding/"
        namespace="urn:examples:helloservice"
        use="encoded"/>
    </output>
  </operation>
</binding>

<service name="Hello_Service">
  <documentation>WSDL File for HelloService</documentation>
  <port binding="tns:Hello_Binding" name="Hello_Port">
    <soap:address
      location="http://www.examples.com/SayHello/" />
  </port>
</service>
</definitions>
```

# Exercise

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- Write the binding for SMTP/IMAP

# Exercise

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- Give the WSDL of 1 service provider in the Benzene usecase.

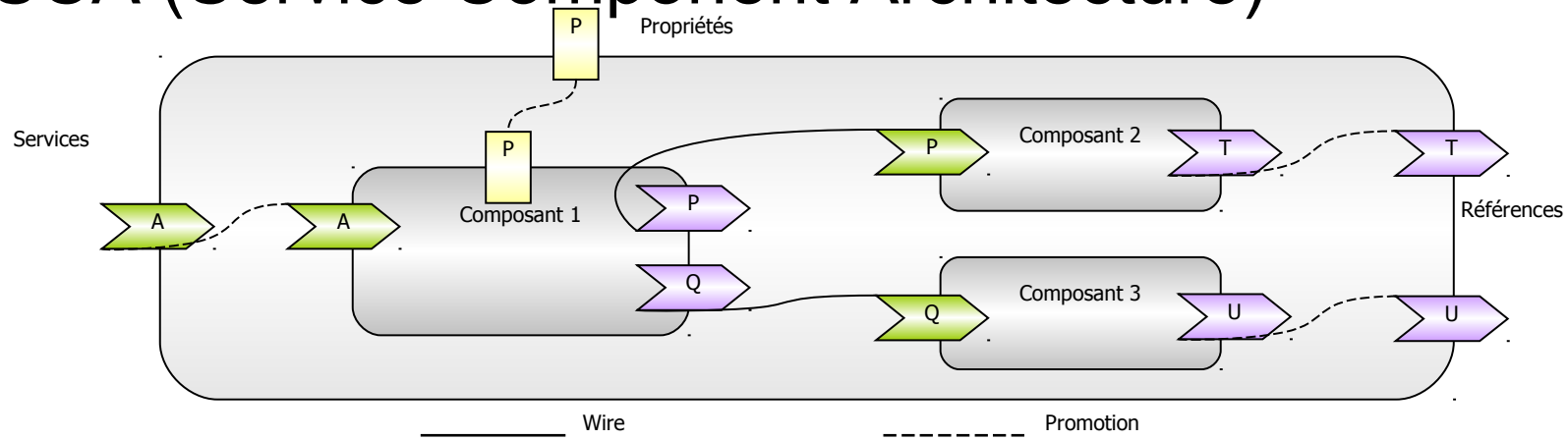
# Service Composition

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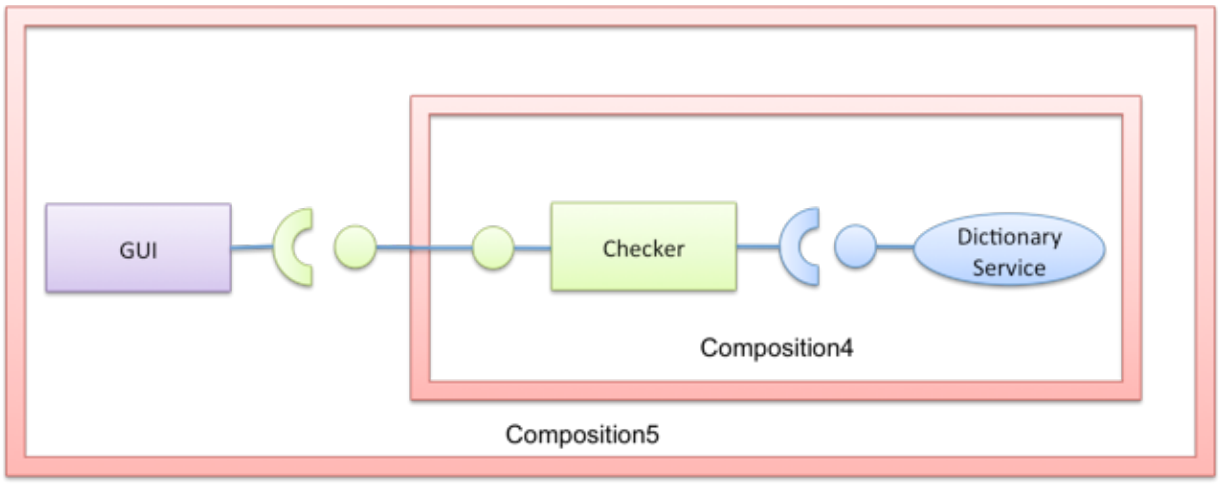
- Vertical Composition
  - Structural Composition
- Horizontal Composition
  - Composition by Process

# Structural Composition

- SCA (Service Component Architecture)



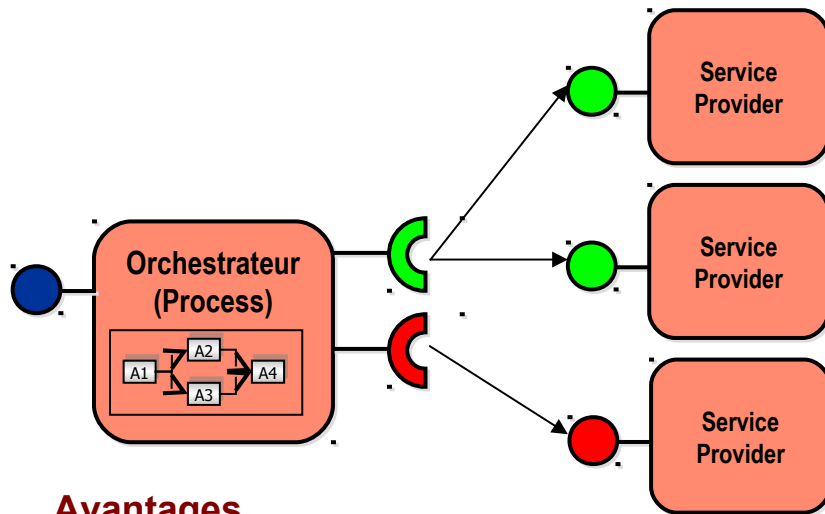
- iPOJO



Thanks to Gabriel Pedraza

# Composition by Process

- Orchestration versus Choreography
  - BPM, BPEL, XPD, FOCAS

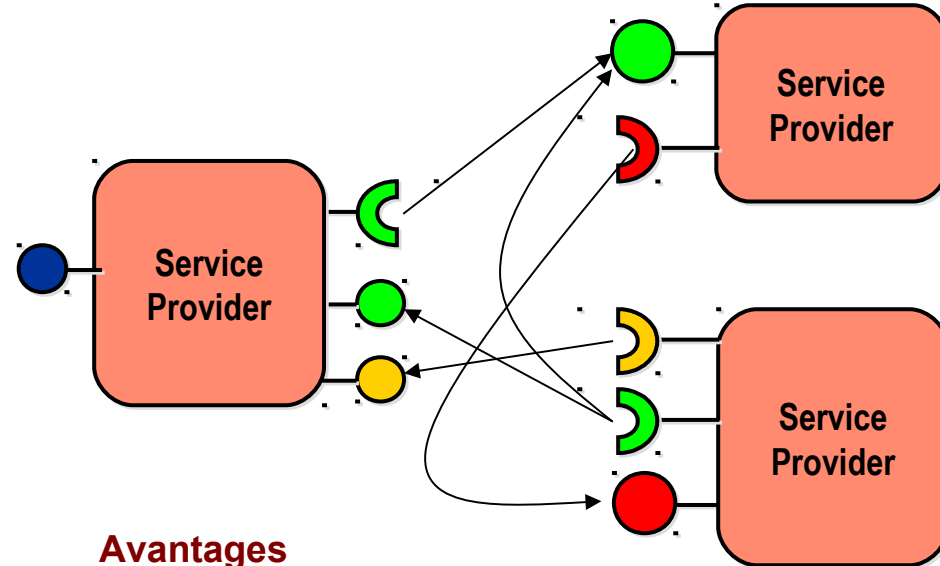


## Advantages

- Easy modeling
- Monitoring, Management

## Drawbacks

- Bottleneck
- Application Performance
- Scalability



## Advantages

- Scalability
- Performance

## Drawbacks

- Modelling
- Top Down Execution



# Composition by Process Example

## 5.1 Shipment Process of a Hardware Retailer

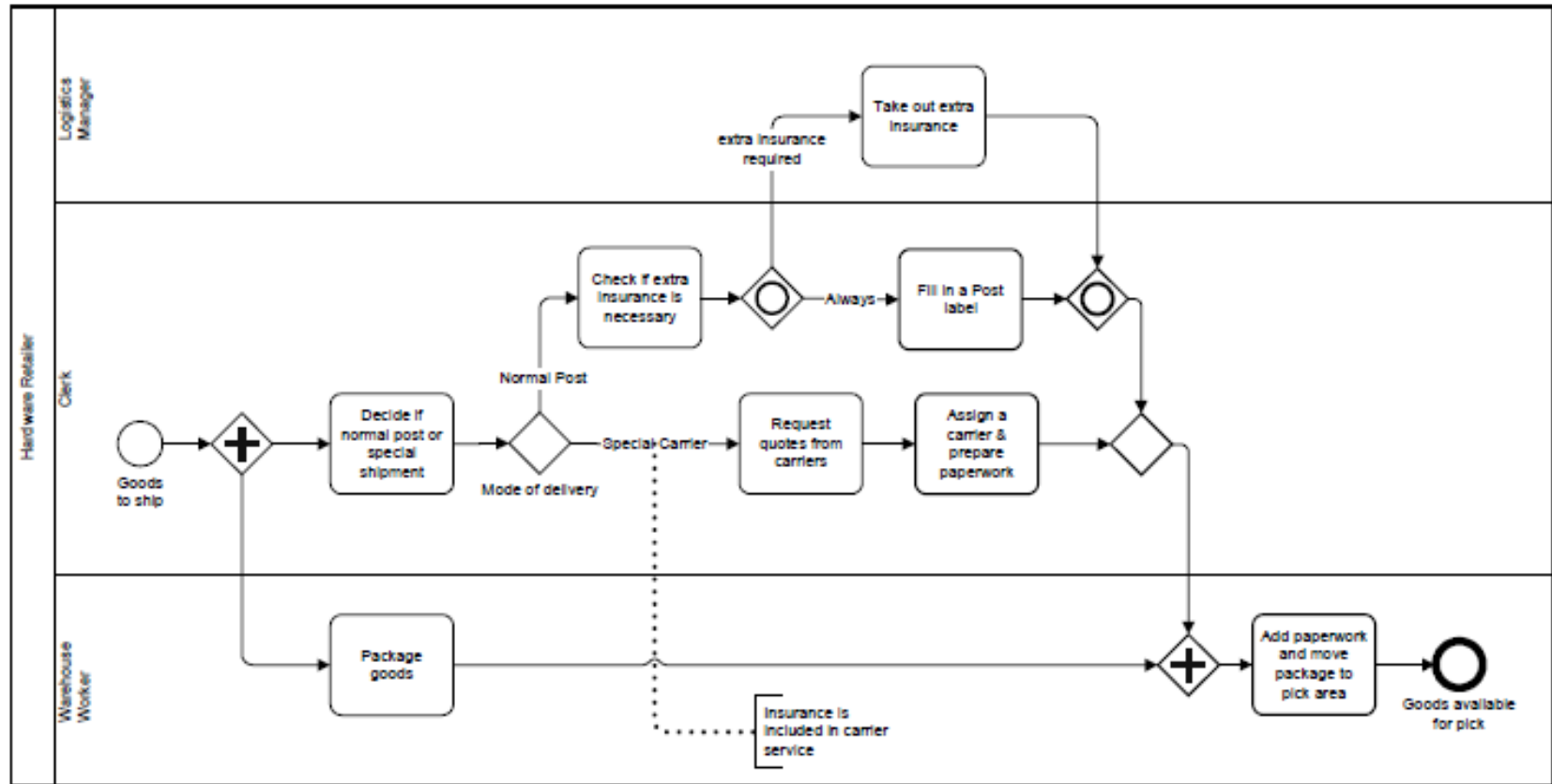


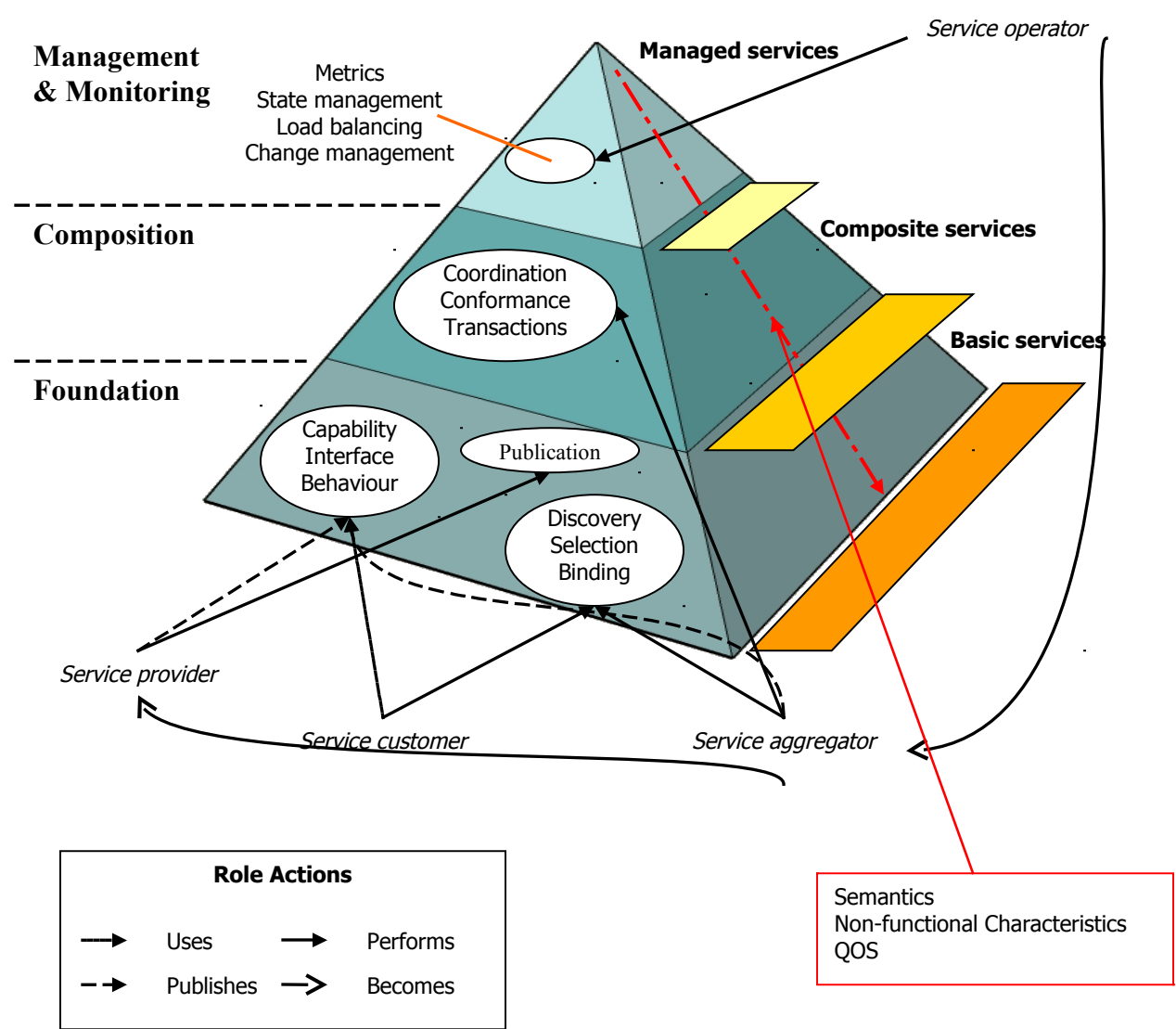
Figure 5.1: Shipment Process of a hardware retailer

# Exercice

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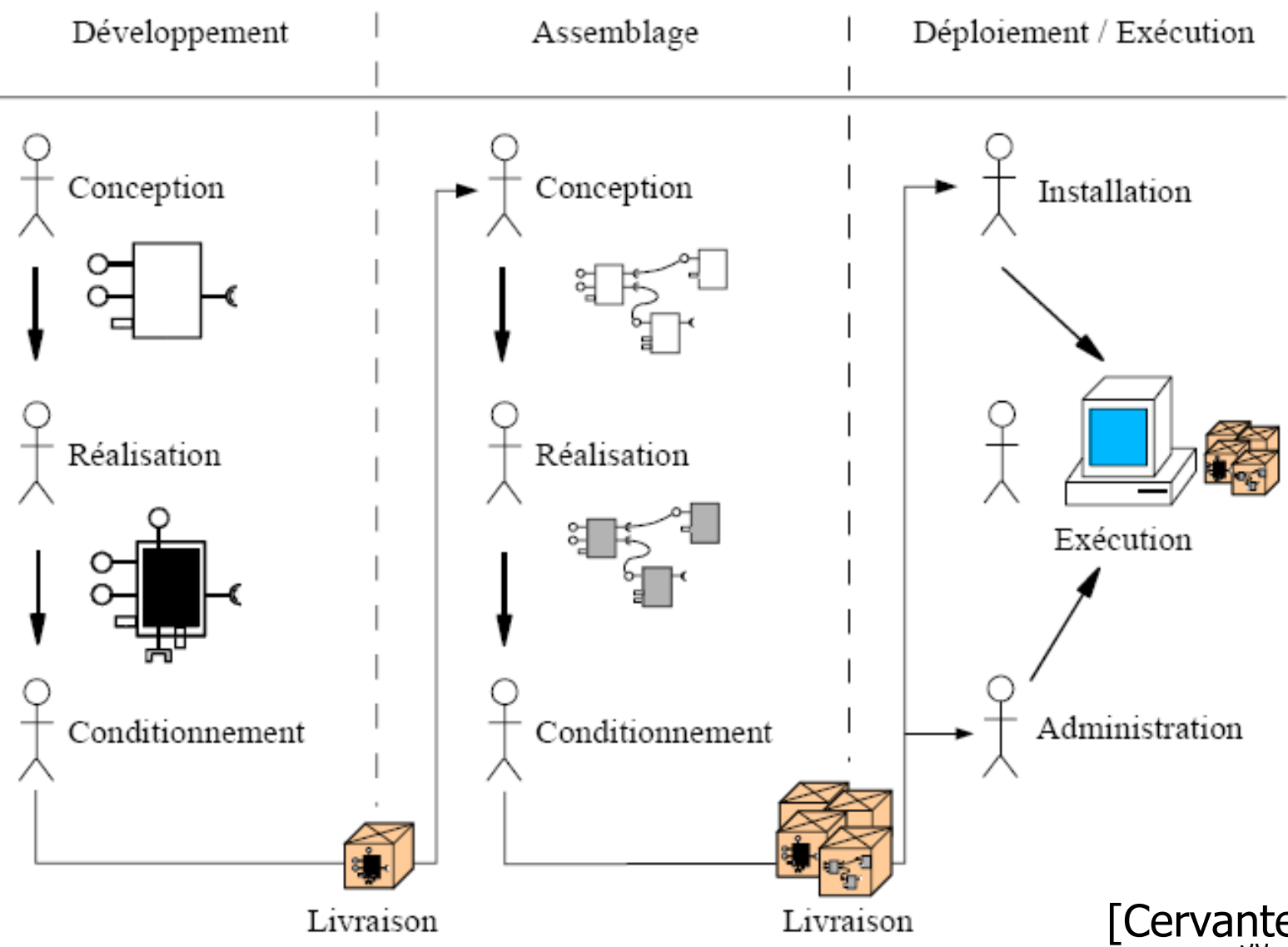
- Modeling the Benzene use-case with
- 1 orchestration
- 1 choreography
- 1 structural composition

# SOA Pyramid [Papazougou]

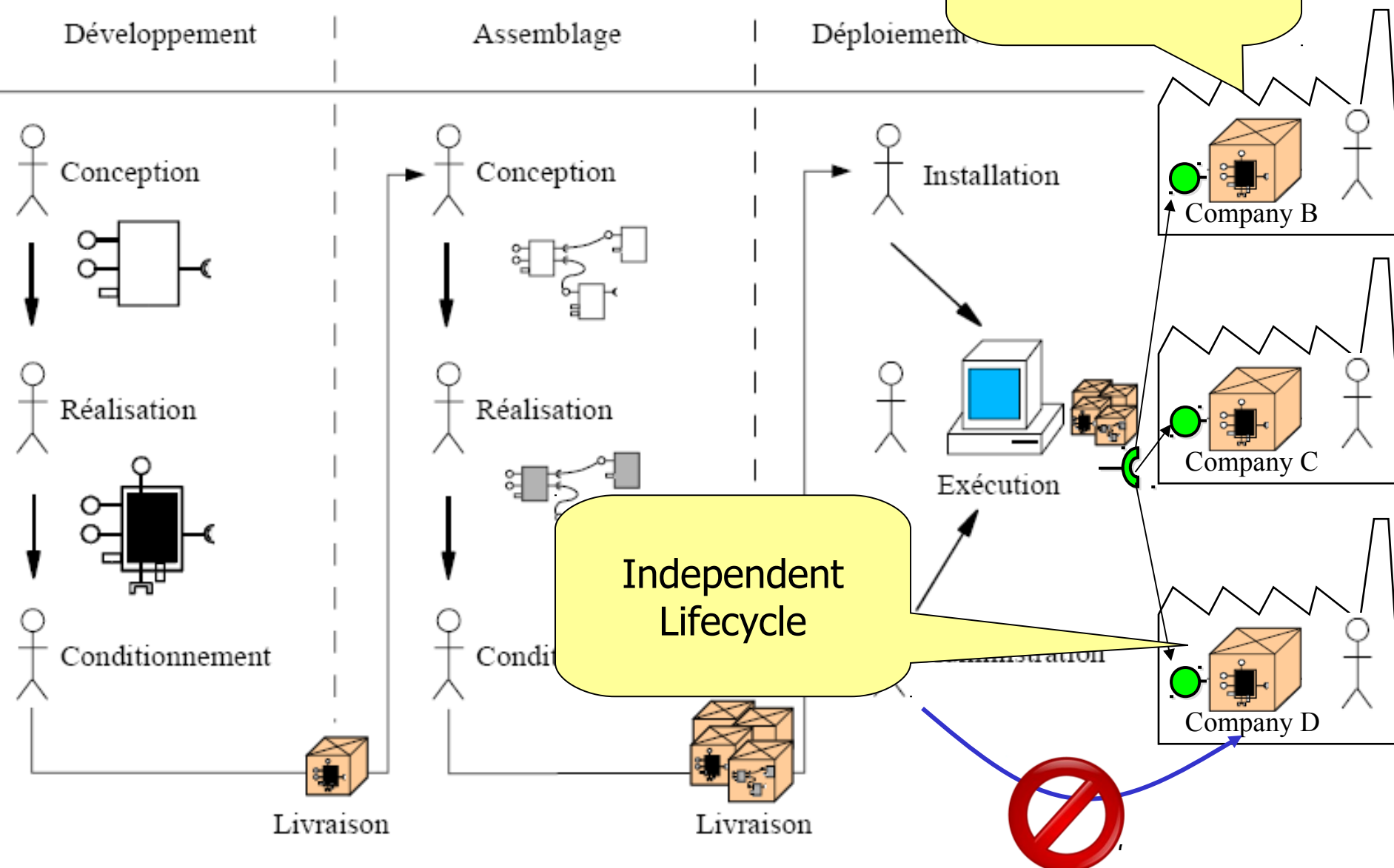


Didier Donsez, SOA

# Reminder : Component Lifecycle



# SOA Lifecycle



# Service-Level-Agreement

- Contract between service provider and service requester/consumer
  - Price of the Service
  - Quality of Service expected by the consumer

# A brief history of SLA

## Network QoS

- Autonomous system
- Telecom
- Throughput, response time, jitter, ...

## Web hosting

- 99,999 % availability
  - 5 nines → 5.26 minutes/year of downtime
- 1 Gb storage space

## Outsourcing

- Applications hosting

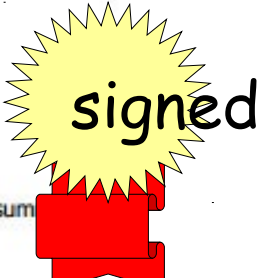
# Service Level Agreement

*This sample is a short form contract used to both document the SLA and report monthly on its status. One of these is produced for each service provided.*

<b>Between IT Department And ABC Department</b>			<b>Date: MM/YY</b>		
<b>Contacts:</b> IT Department: _____  ABC Department: _____			<b>Effective Dates: From MM/YY to MM/YY</b>		
<b>Approvals:</b> IT Department: _____  ABC Department: _____					
<b>CICS Service</b>	<b>Service Level Agreement</b>			<b>Actual</b>	<b>Difference</b>
	<b>Availat</b>			100%	2%
	<b>Response</b>	% of response within 2 seconds (internal)	90%	95%	5%
		% of response within 2 seconds (internal)	95%	95%	0%
	<b>Load</b>	Transactions/min during peak (9 am – 11 am)	300	250	-50
		Daily CPU hours	3.5	3.0	-.5
	<b>Accuracy</b>	Errors due to DC Problems	0	0	0
		Errors due to Applications	0	0	0
	<b>Batch Service</b>	Class S: % turnaround in 30 minutes	95%	85%	-10%
		Class T: % turnaround in 15 minutes	98%	100%	2%

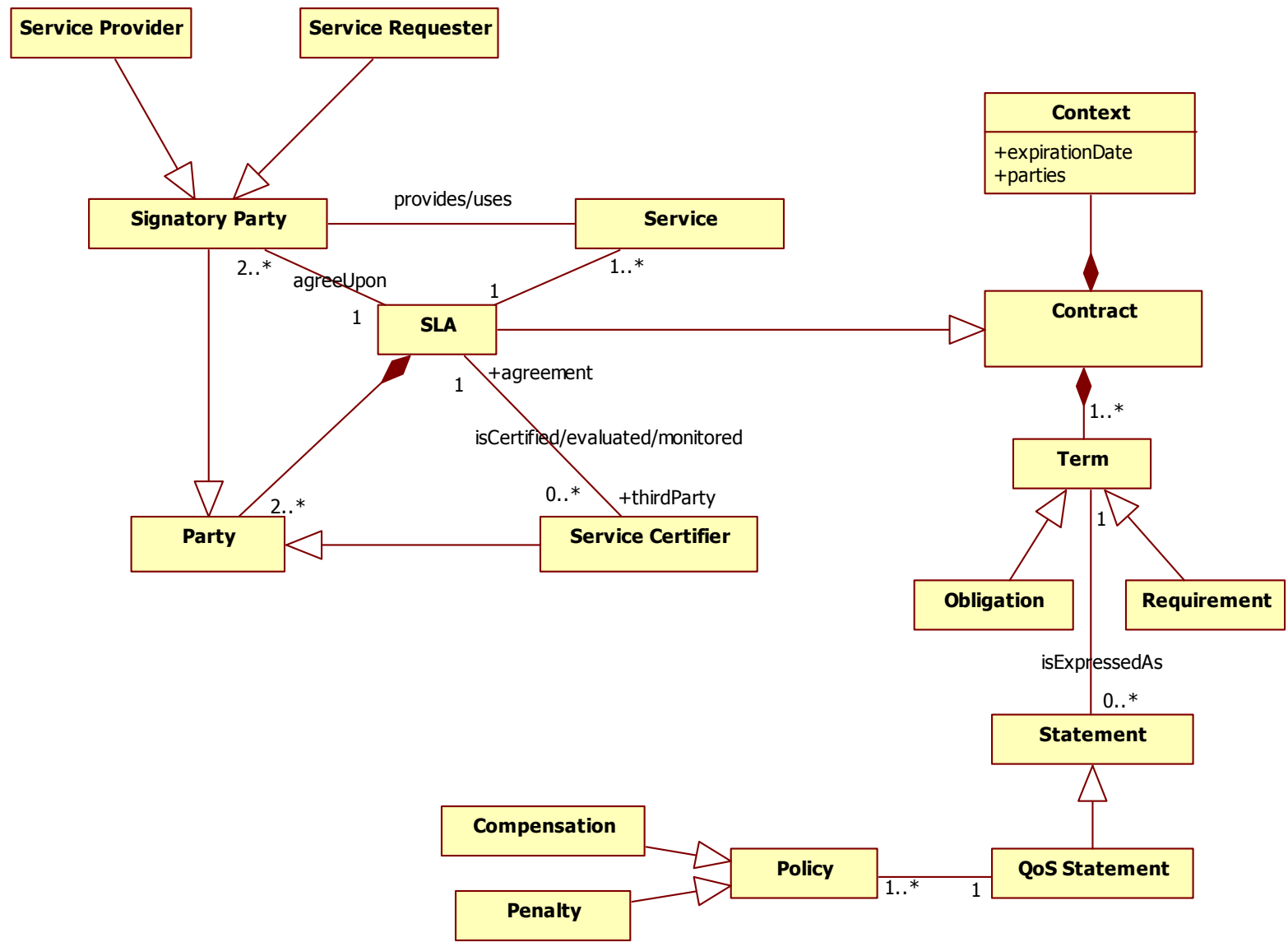
**SLA Criteria:**

- 1) Availability based on CICSPROD up and files open.
- 2) Penalties for missed services:
  - a) 10% reduction in billing for 2% missed service unless miss caused by user.
- 3) Penalties for exceeded loads:
  - a) 10% increase in billing and no penalty for missed service.
- 4) Reporting: Data Center will provide this report by 8 am each day. Weekly report will sum service for the week.





# SLA concepts



# Domain-specific SLAs

N e t w o r k	V i d e o	W e b h o s t i n g	R e s s o u r c e s	S e r v i c e d i s r u p t i o n s
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• T h r o u g h p u t</li> <li>• R e s p o n s e   t i m e</li> <li>• L a t e n c y</li> <li>• J i t t e r</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• F r a m e s   /   s e c</li> <li>• R e s o l u t i o n</li> <li>• C o d e c</li> <li>• E r r o r   r a t e</li> <li>• T i m e - s h i f t i n g</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R e s p o n s e   t i m e</li> <li>• M a x   c l i e n t s</li> <li>• H i t s   /   s e c</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• C P U</li> <li>• E s p a c e m é m o i r e</li> <li>• M o d e a l i m e n t a t i o n</li> <li>• A u t o n o m i e</li> <li>• E m p r e i n t e p h y s i q u e</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• U p t i m e</li> <li>• D o w n t i m e</li> <li>• A v a i l a b i l i t y</li> <li>• M a x i n t e r r u p t i o n t i m e   /   d a y</li> <li>• M i n t i m e b e t w e e n   2 i n t e r r u p t i o n s</li> <li>• ...</li> </ul>

# SLA phases

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SLA description

Formalisms, semantics, content

SLA negotiation

Service Level Management activities

Compliance monitoring

Policies enforcement, reactions

Penalties, compensations

Contract termination

# Negotiation

---

## 1<sup>st</sup> level : selection

Service provider publishes its *specification*

Extended service specification (functional & extra-functional)

QoS-level contract (Beugnard, 1999)

A service is selected according to its *specification*

Scoring

Service ranking

# Negotiation

---

## 2<sup>nd</sup> level : customization

Service provider publishes pre-defined offers

Fixed QoS levels

e.g. Premium, gold, silver, best-effort

Or non-fixed contract terms

Negotiable

Range of QoS properties

can modify pricing for example

# Negotiation

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## 3<sup>rd</sup> level : discussion

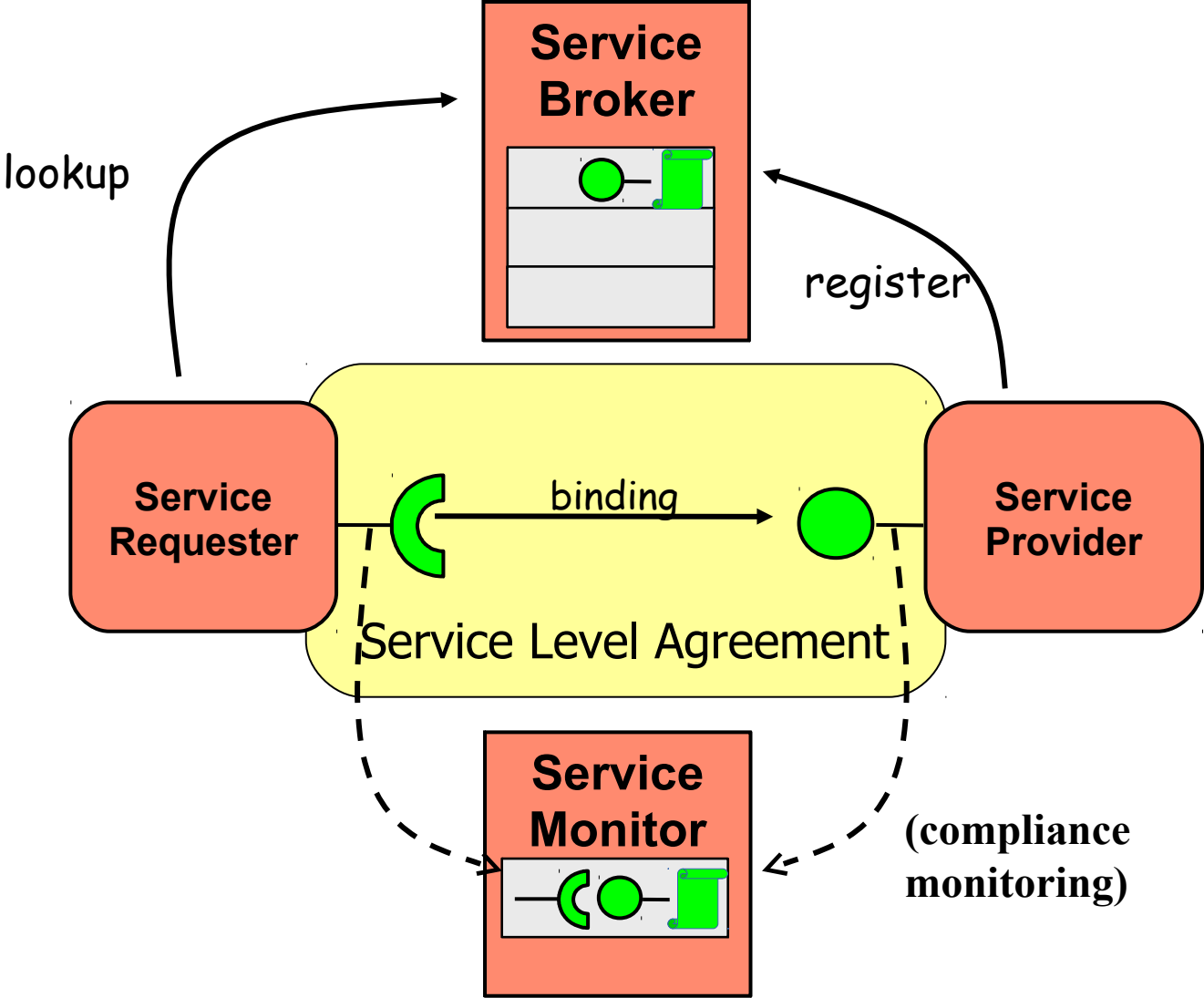
### Actual negotiation

Parties go through a complete negotiation process

A service provider may reevaluate its service specification in order to meet the requester's requirements

A requester may lower its requirements in order to use a service

# Service Level Management



- Monitoring
- Logging
- Reporting
- Billing
- ...

# State of the Art

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## Formalisms

SLAng

Rule-based SLA

WSLA (Web Service Level Agreement) specification

## Frameworks

ContractLog

Compliance monitor (WSLA)

## WS-Agreement specification

Main standard

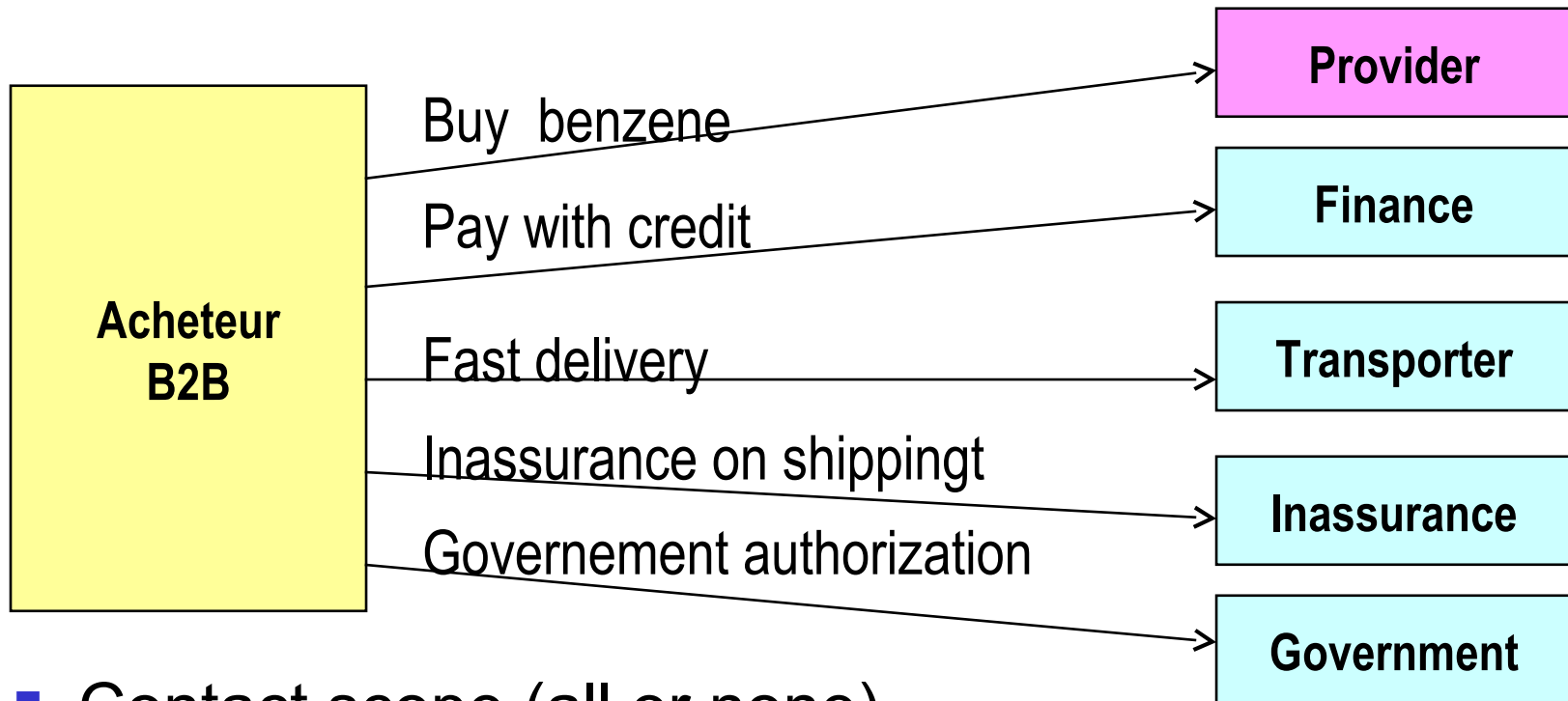
Cremona framework (IBM)



# Case of Multi-party Contract

## ■ Example

- Buy Benzene to a provider
- require additionnal services provided by thrid-parties



## ■ Contact scope (all or none)

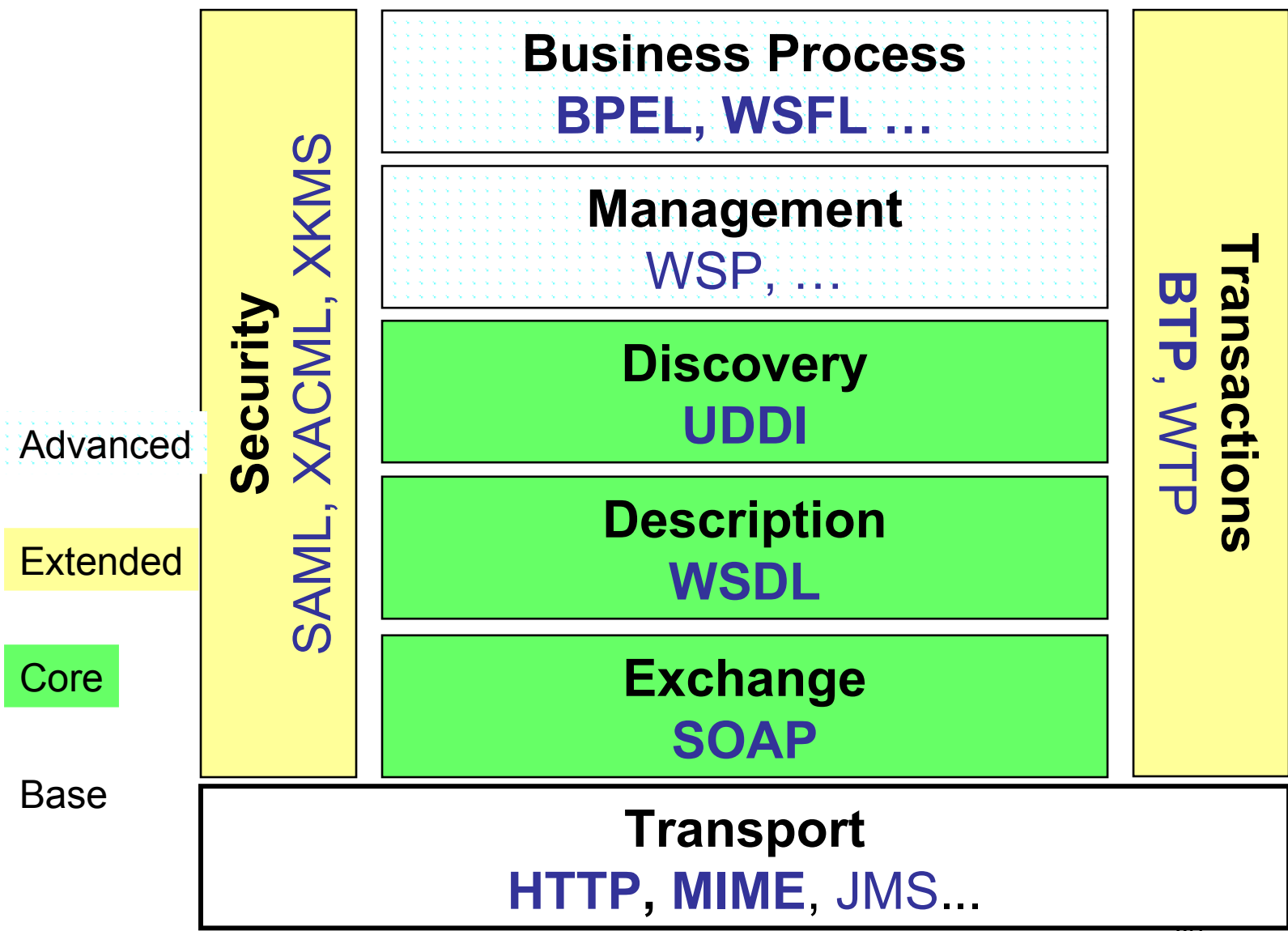
- Multi-Party Agreement

# Main Real Life Specifications and Frameworks

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- Distributed
  - Web Services (W3C, OASIS, ...)
  - UPnP (Universal Plug and Play), DPWS, DLNA
  - *DNS-SD*
  - *SLP*
  - *JINI*
- *Centralized*
  - OSGi (for Java)
- *Similar but ...*
  - *REST*
  - *ESB (Event-Driven SOA)*

# Web Services Global picture



# UPnP : Universal Plug and Play

- SOA for (IP-enabled ) Consumer Electronic
  - Smart TV, ASDL Boxes, Media Servers, Security Cameras ...
  - Basic specification for well-known DLNA



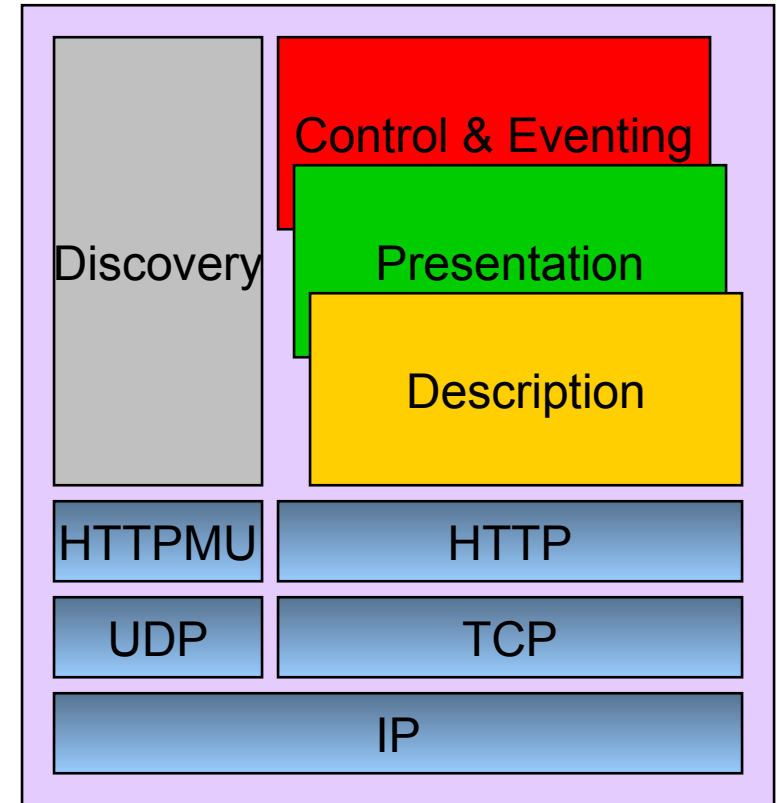
- Main entities

- Devices
  - provide 1..N services
    - Standard devices and services
    - Extensible
- Control Points
  - discover devices
  - consume services



# Anatomy of a UPnP Device

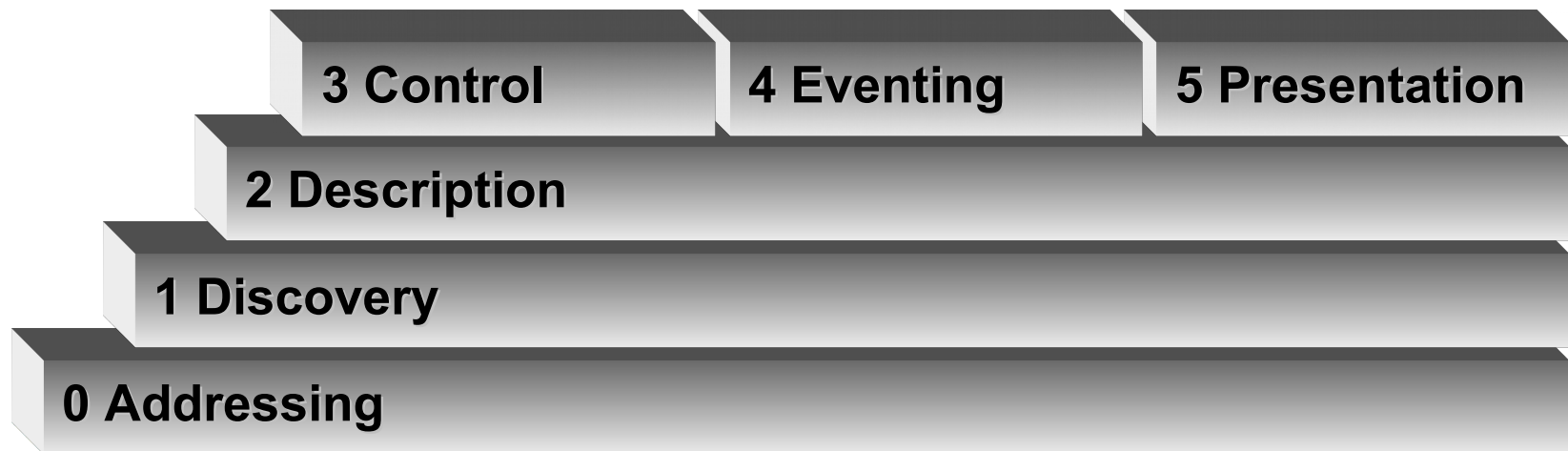
- Networking stack
- Discovery server
- Description server
- Presentation server
- Control & Eventing Services



# UPnP

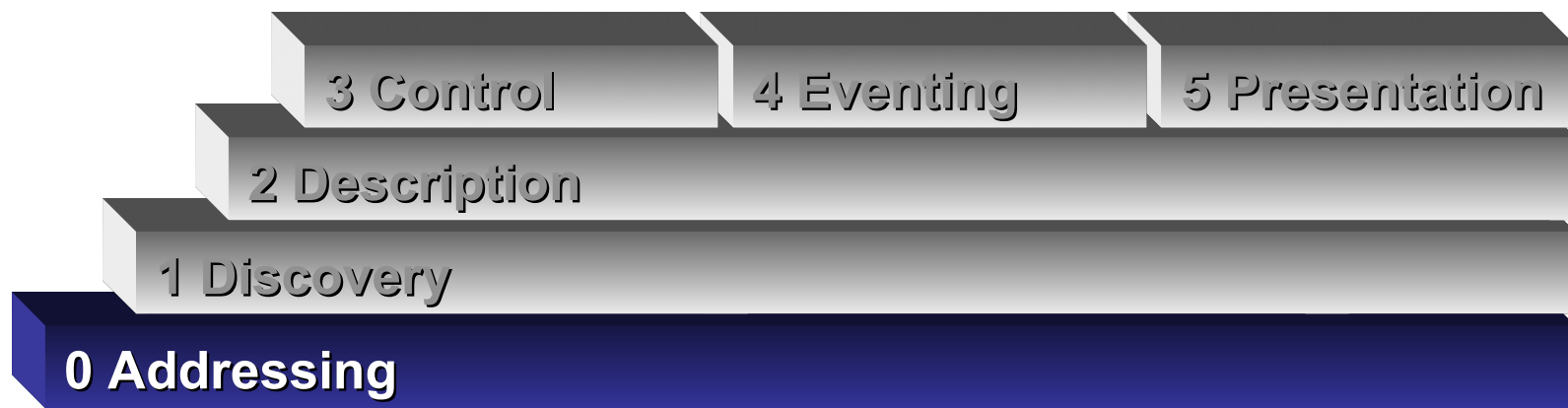
## How Does It Work ?

---



- 0 Devices and control points get a local address in the LAN
- 1 The control point discovers the available devices in the LAN
- 2 The control point inspects the device capabilities
- 3 The control point invoke (remotely) an action of the device
- 4 The control point is notified of value changes of the state variables of the device
- 5 A web browser can display the webpage from the webserver embedded in the device

# 0 Addressing: DHCP or AutoIP (ARP)



*UPnP Network*

Didier Donsez, SOA



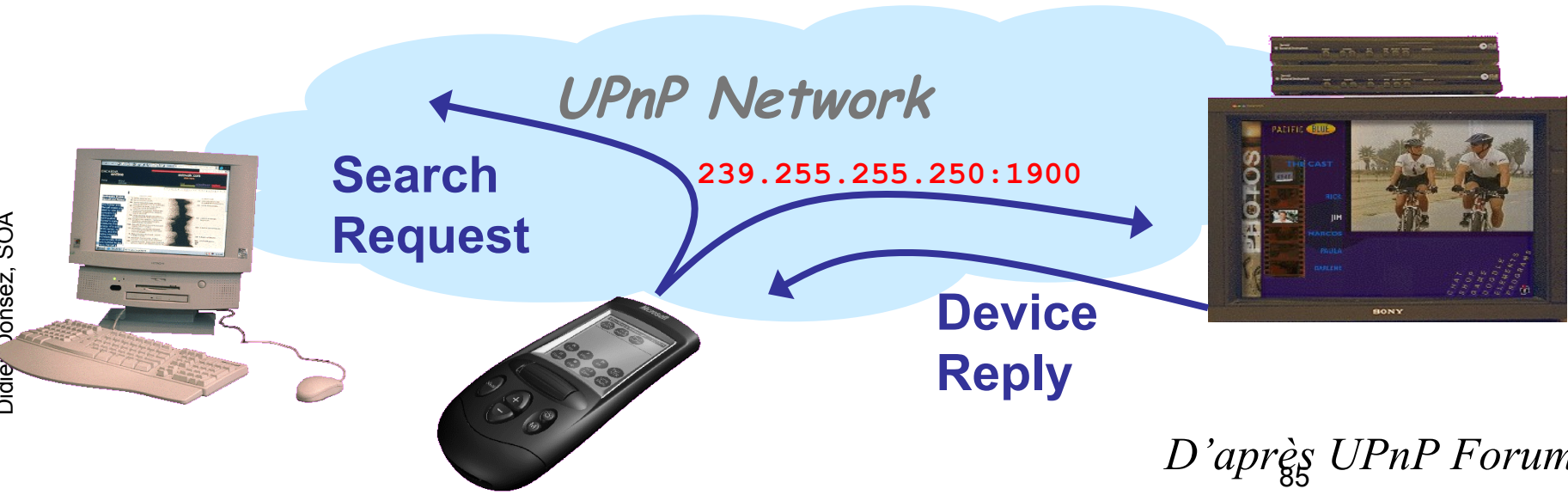
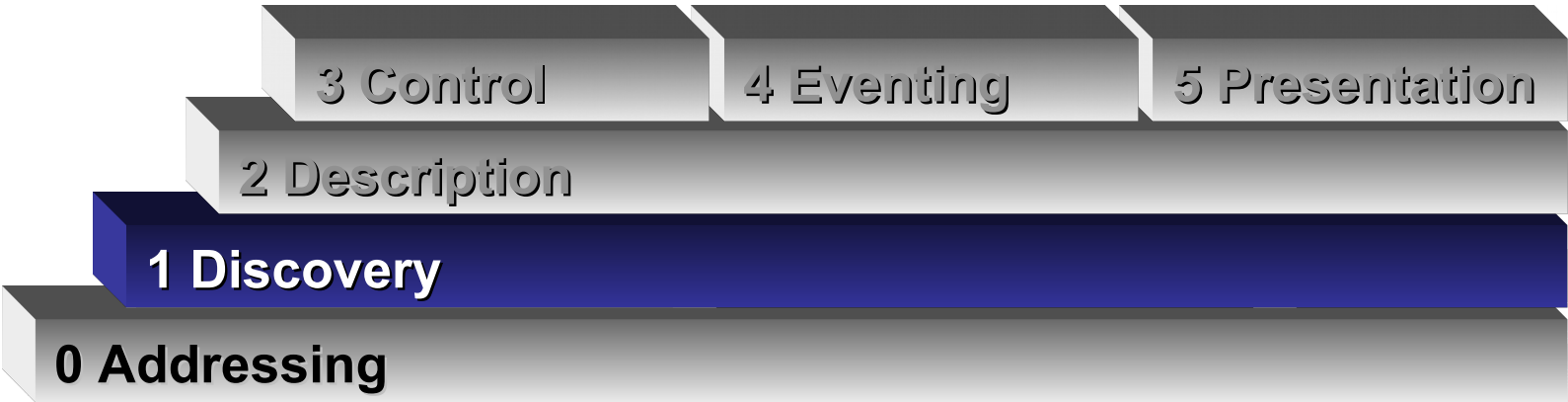
192.70.234.11



192.70.234.10

*D'après UPnP Forum*

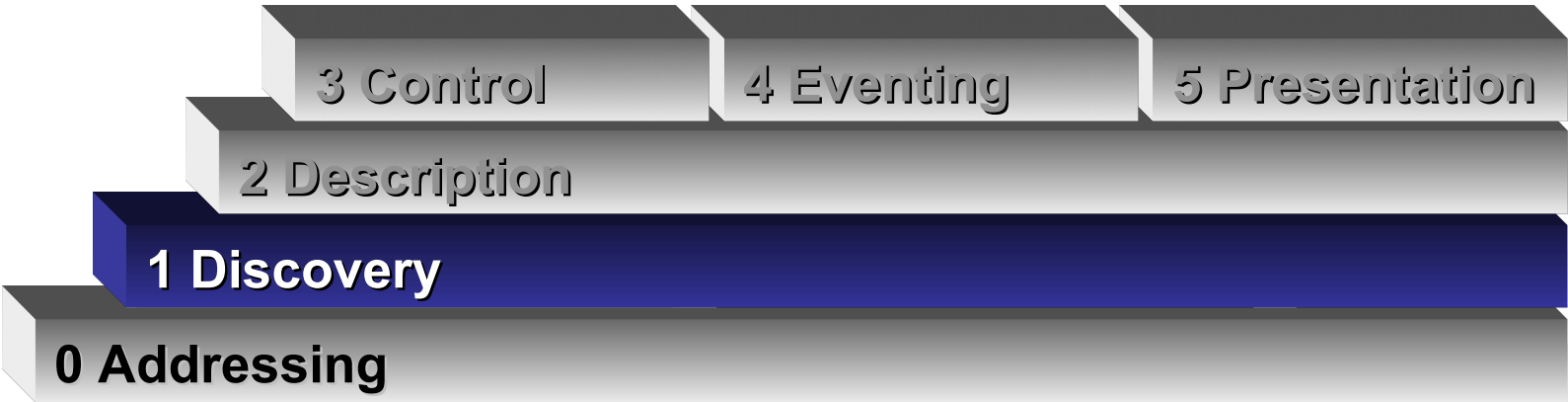
# 1 Discovery: SSDP



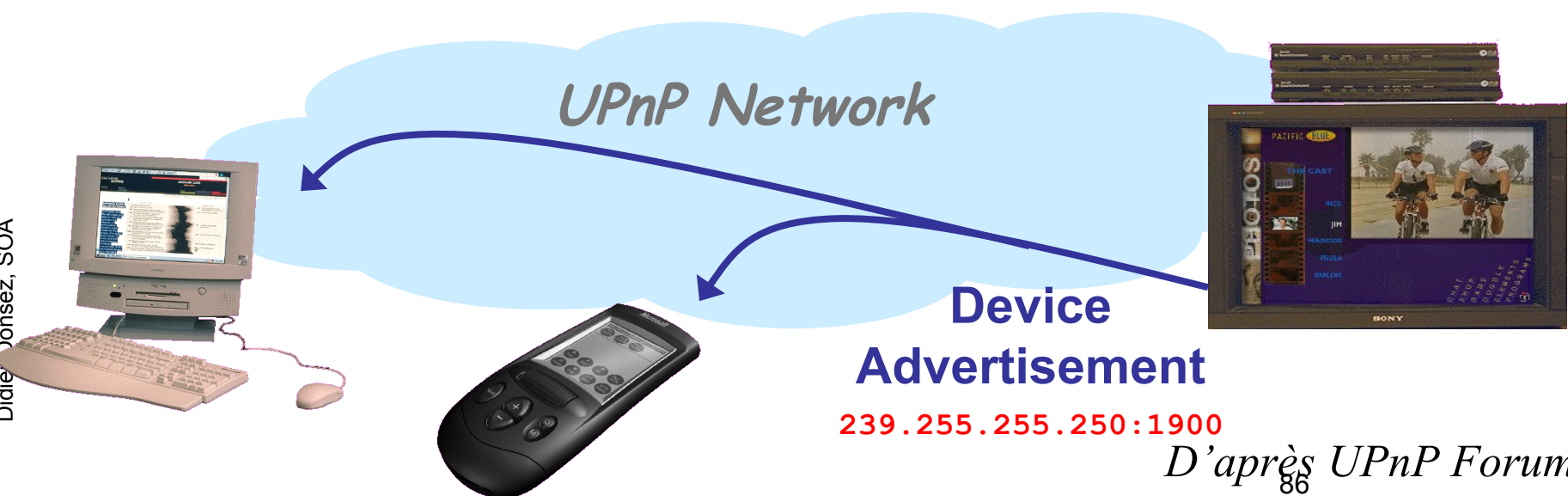
*D'après UPnP Forum*



# 1 Discovery: SSDP



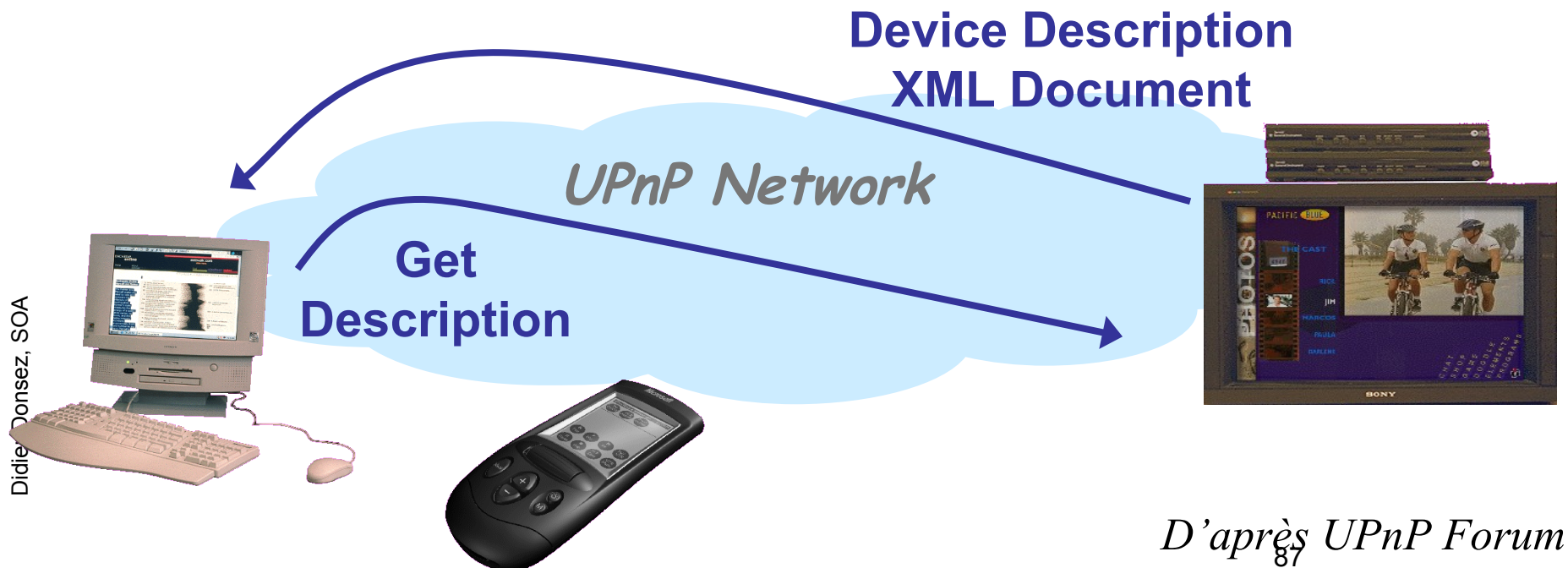
Didier Donsez, SOA



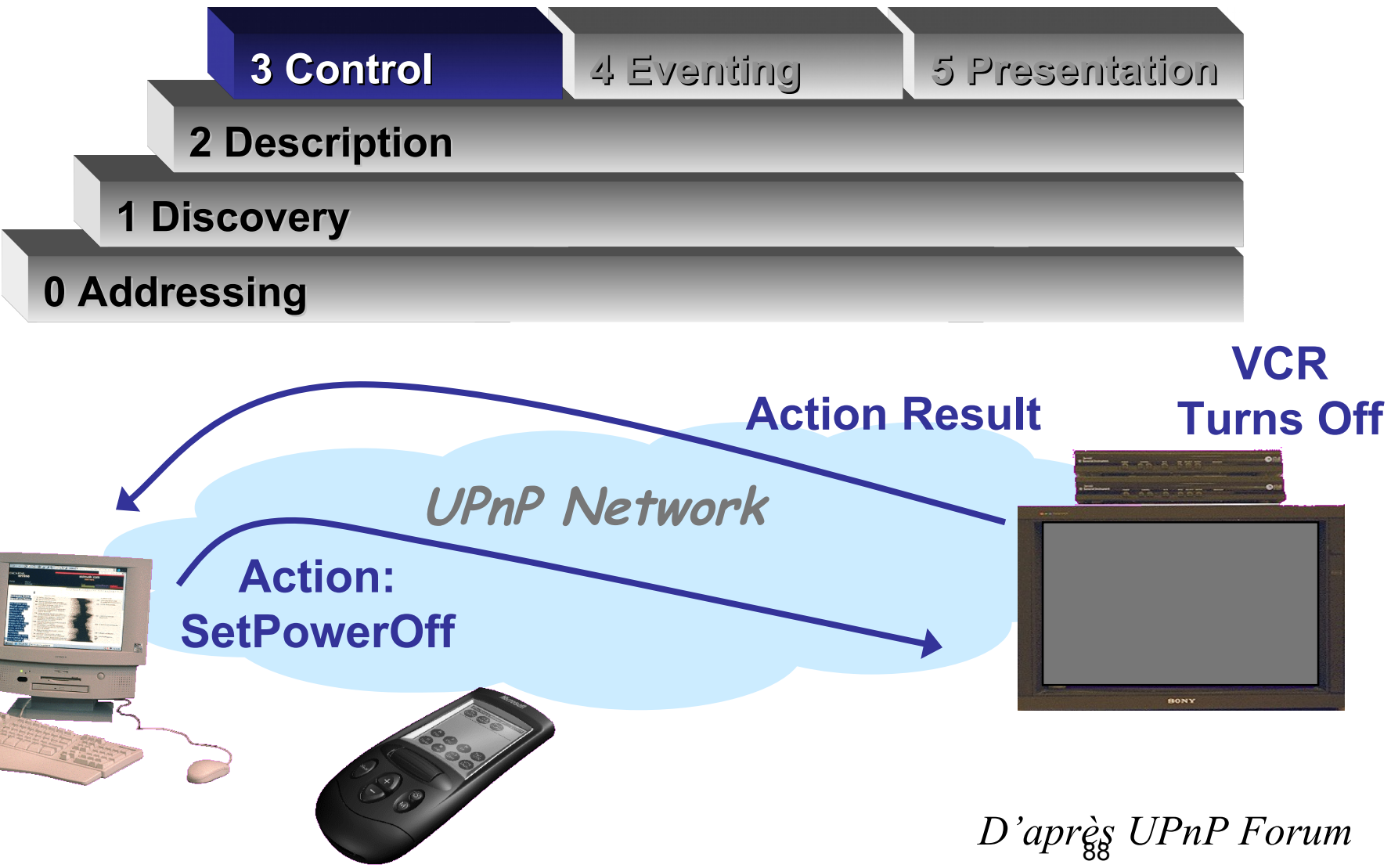
239.255.255.250:1900

D'après UPnP Forum  
86

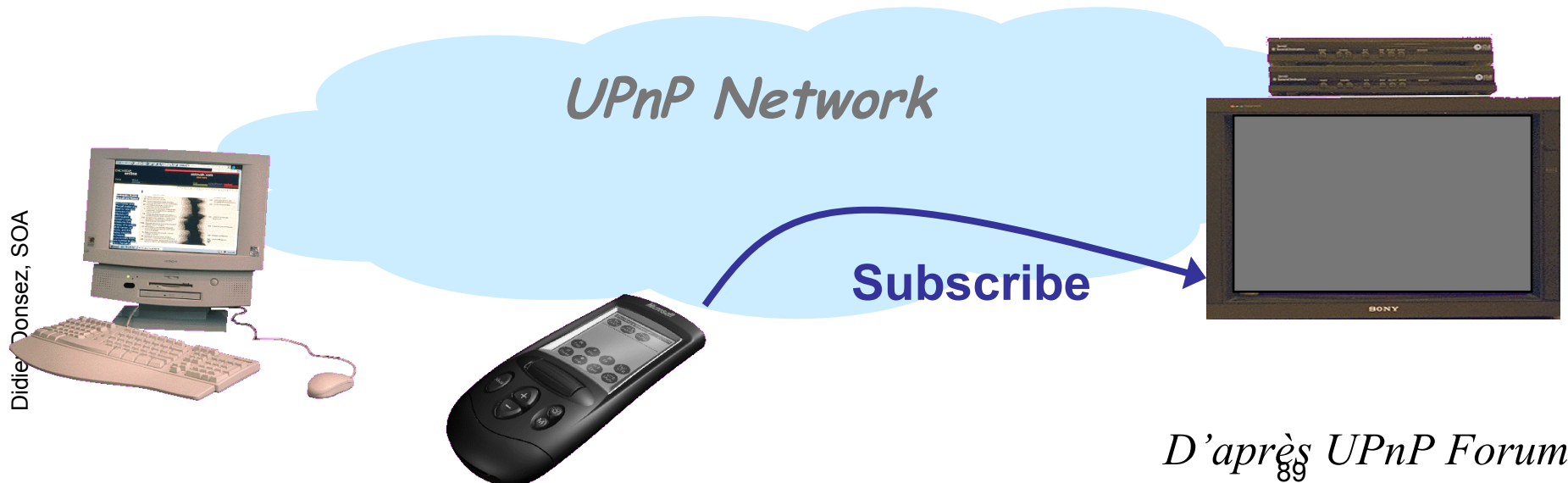
# 2 Description: XML



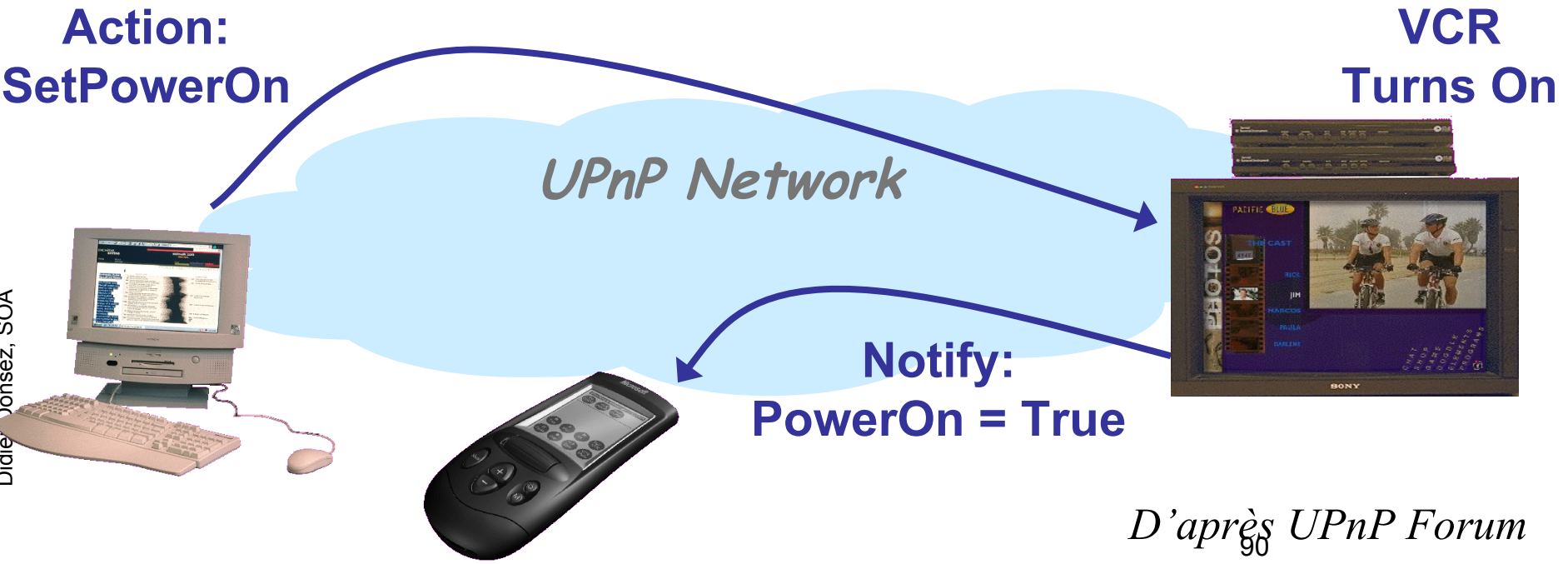
# 3 Control: SOAP



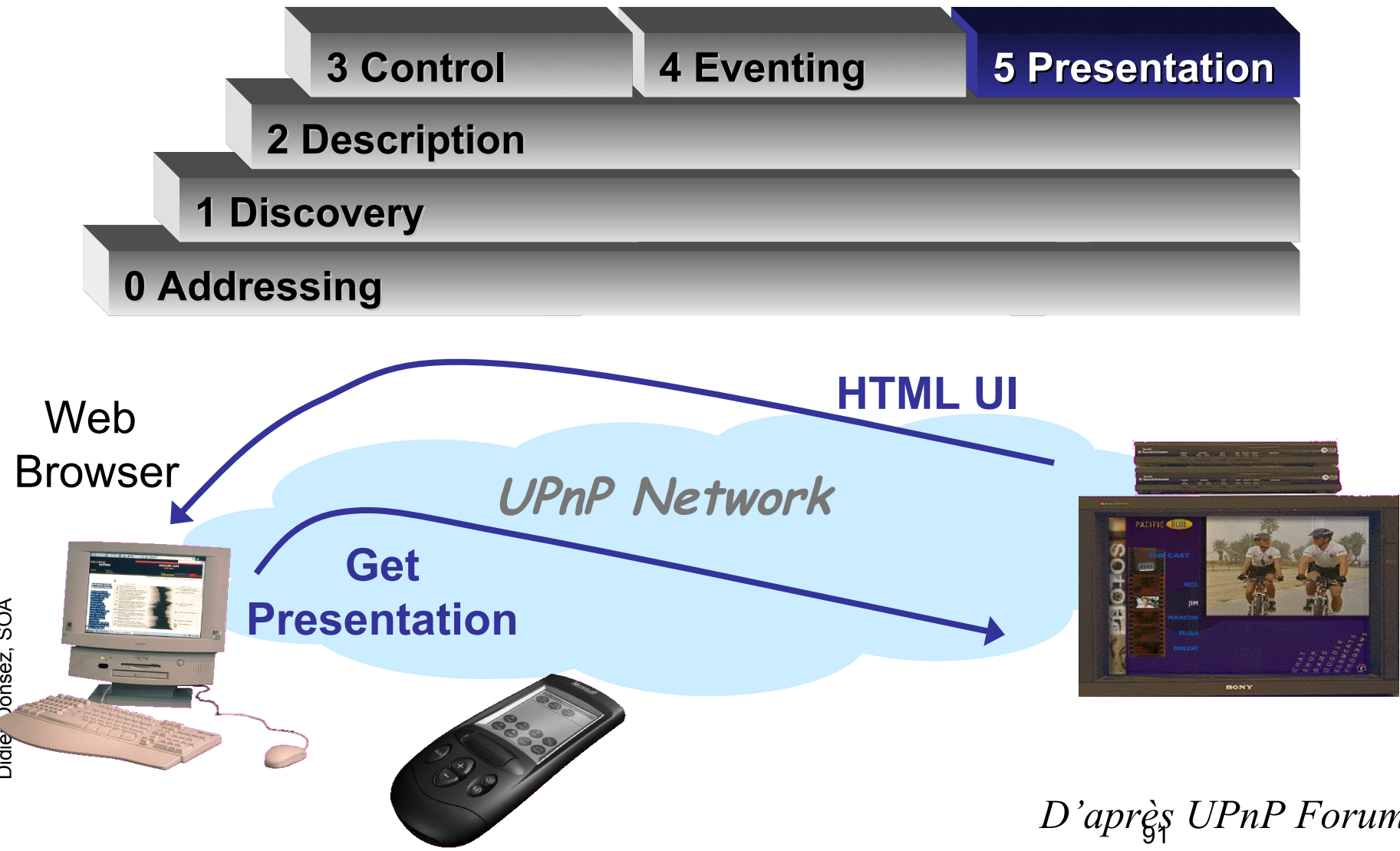
# 4 Eventing: GENA



# 4 Eventing: GENA

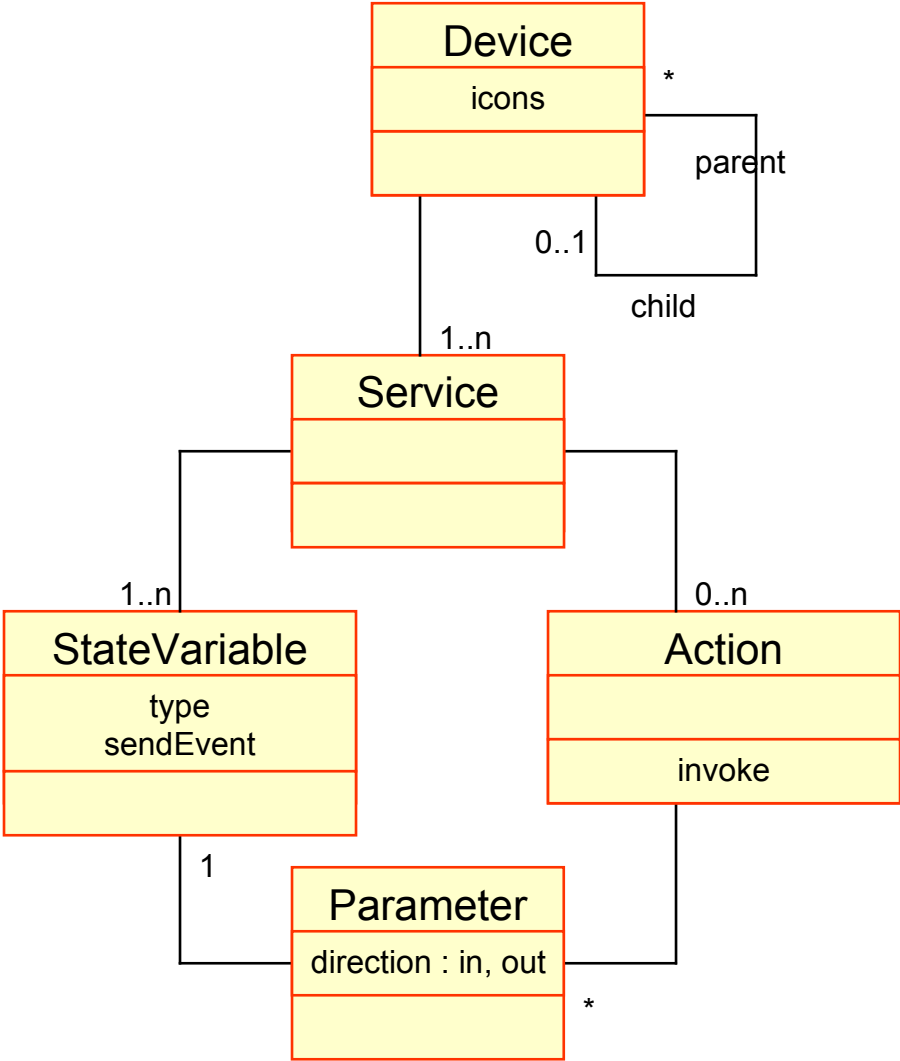


# 5 Presentation: HTML



Didier Donsez, SOA

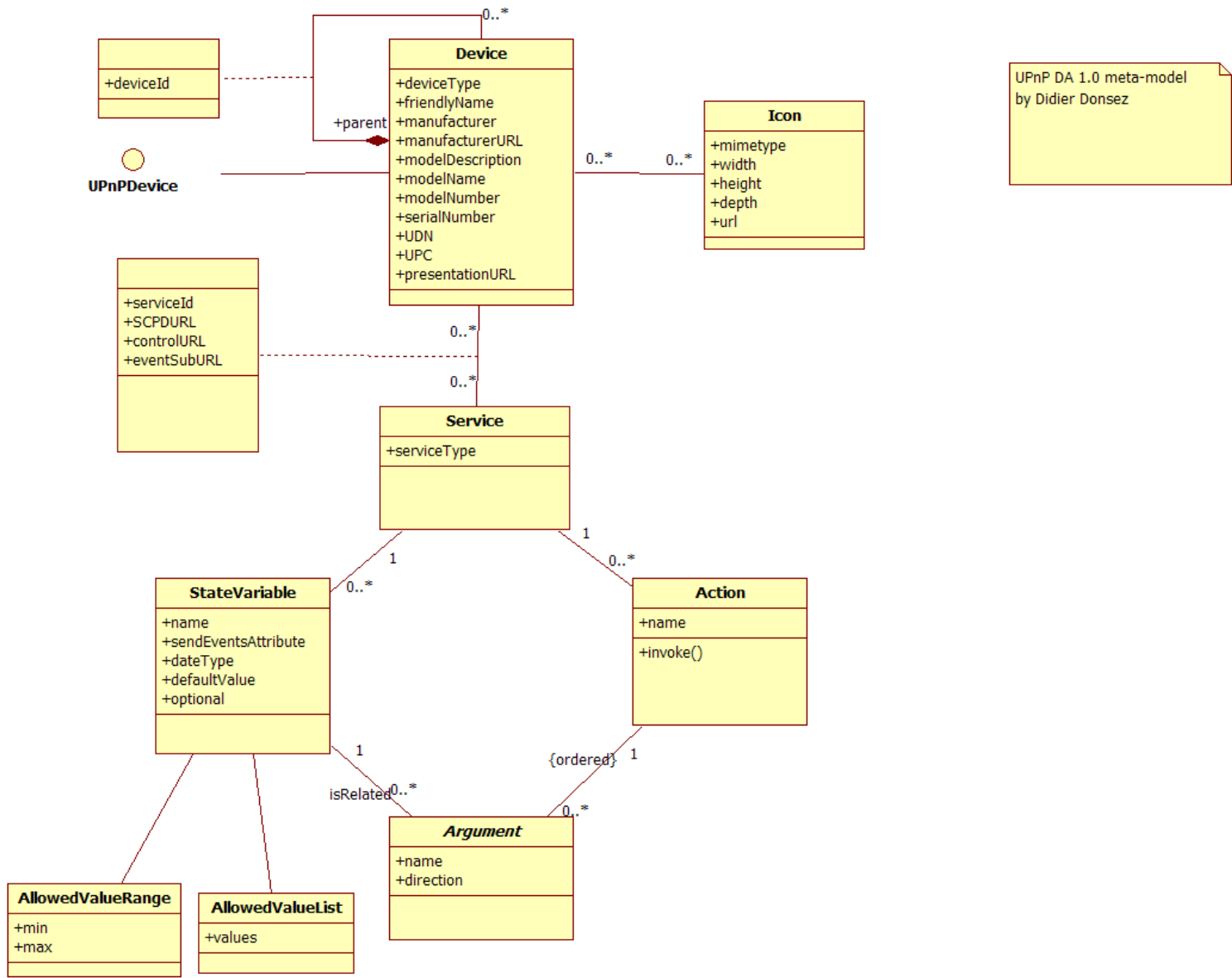
# Service Model (Simplified)



Document device.xml

Document sdcg.xml

# Service Model (Full)





# Example

## Lighting Control

---

- Device *BinaryLight*
  - 1 service
    - *SwitchPower*
- Device *DimmableLight*
  - 1 service
    - *SwitchPower*
    - *DimmingService*



# Example

## Lighting Control

---

- Homework
  - Design an additional device (and service) for RGB Leds





# Explorateur Réseau Intel pour Technologie UPnP

Fichiers Visualization Aide

UPnP Devices

- Intel Media Renderer (PABLO)
- Intel MicroLight (PABLO)
- Intel's Media Server (PABLO)
- Lumière (PABLO)
- Lumière (RUBY)
  - um:schemas-upnp-org:service:DimmingService
    - State variables
      - GetLoadLevelStatus(ui1 RetLoadLevelSt;
      - GetMinLevel(ui1 MinLevel)
      - SetLoadLevelTarget(ui1 NewLoadLevelT
    - um:schemas-upnp-org:service:SwitchPower:1
      - State variables
        - Status
        - Target
        - GetStatus(boolean ResultStatus)**
        - Set Target(boolean new TargetValue)**

# Example

## Lighting Control

### ■ Service *SwitchPower*

- 2 state variables
  - Target
  - Status (observable !)
- 3 actions
  - SetTarget / GetTarget
  - GetStatus (no setter)

Explication:

La mise sous/hors tension d'un équipement électrique peut n'être effective que plusieurs secondes après l'invocation du *SetTarget*

Quand la mise sous/hors tension est effective, la variable Status notifie son chg d'état

### ■ Service *DimmingService*

- 3 state variables
  - LoadLevelStatus, LoadLevelTarget, MinLevel





# Explorateur Réseau Intel pour Technologie UPnP

Fichiers Visualization Aide

UPnP Devices

Intel Media Renderer (PABLO)

Intel MicroLight (PABLO)

Intel's Media Server (PABLO)

Lumière (PABLO)

Lumière (RUBY)

um:schemas-upnp-org:service:DimmingService

State variables

GetLoadLevelStatus(ui1 RetLoadLevelSt;

GetMinLevel(ui1 MinLevel)

SetLoadLevelTarget(ui1 NewLoadLevelT

 um:schemas-upnp-org:service:SwitchPower:1

State variables

Status

Target

**GetStatus(boolean ResultStatus)**

Set Target(boolean new TargetValue)





# Explorateur Réseau Intel pour Technologie UPnP

Fichiers Visualization Aide

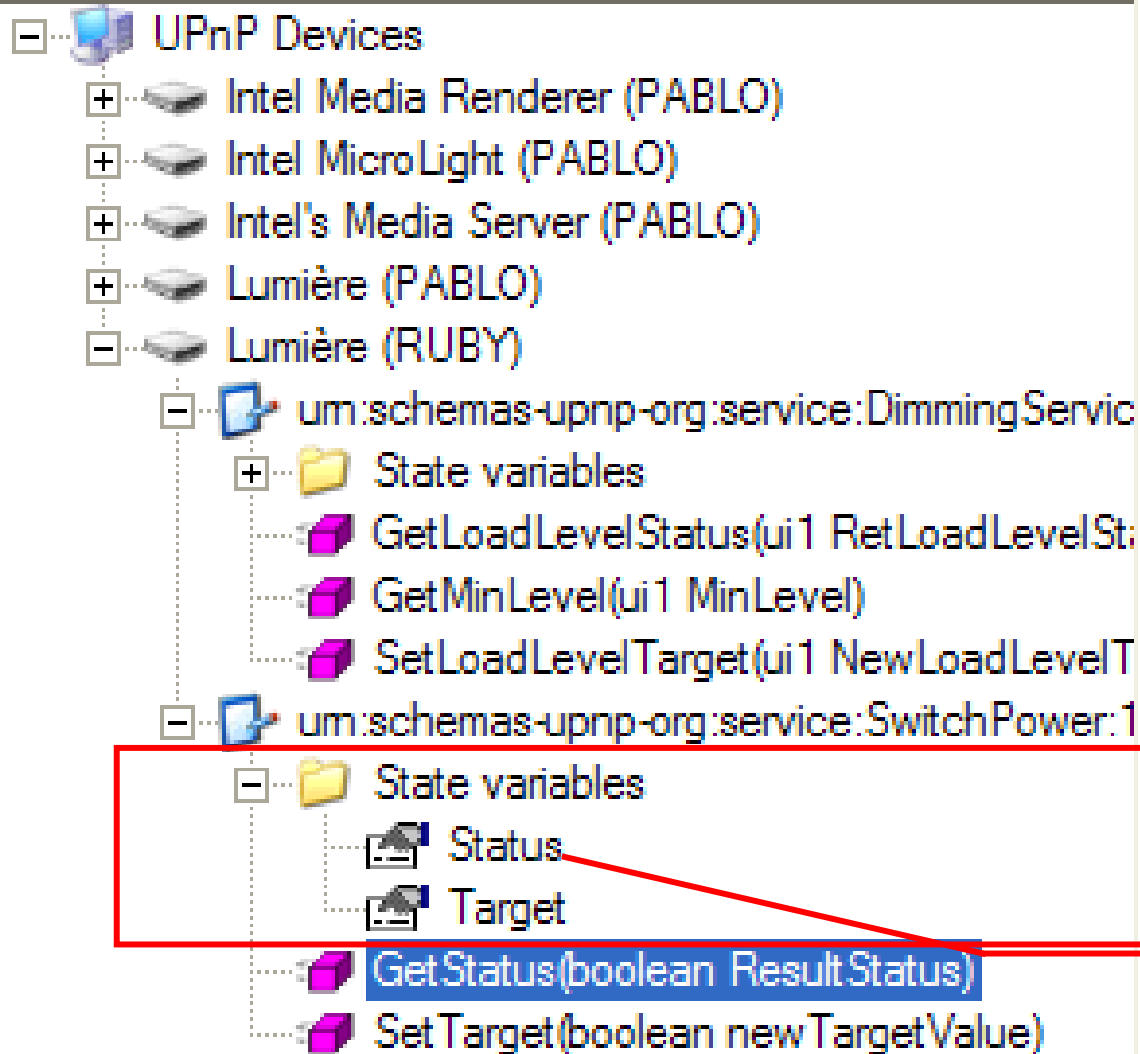
- [-] UPnP Devices
  - [+] Intel Media Renderer (PABLO)
  - [+] Intel MicroLight (PABLO)
  - [+] Intel's Media Server (PABLO)
  - [+] Lumière (PABLO)
  - [-] Lumière (RUBY)
    - [-] um:schemas-upnp-org:service:DimmingService
      - [+] State variables
        - GetLoadLevelStatus(ui1 RetLoadLevelSt;
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        - SetLoadLevelTarget(ui1 NewLoadLevelT
    - [-] um:schemas-upnp-org:service:SwitchPower:1
      - [-] State variables
        - Status
        - Target
      - GetStatus(boolean ResultStatus)
      - Set Target(boolean new TargetValue)

Standard name  
for standard  
services



# Explorateur Réseau Intel pour Technologie UPnP

Fichiers Visualization Aide



Only 24 primitif types :

boolean  
ui1, ui2, i1, i2, i4, int, ui4  
r4, float, r8, number,  
fixed.14.4  
char, string  
uri, uuid  
time, time.tz, date,  
dateTime, dateTime.tz  
bin.base64, bin.hex

**No array**  
**No struct**

State variable  
notifying  
its value changes



# Explorateur Réseau Intel pour Technologie UPnP

Fichiers Visualization Aide

UPnP Devices

- Intel Media Renderer (PABLO)
- Intel MicroLight (PABLO)
- Intel's Media Server (PABLO)
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    - um:schemas-upnp-org:service:SwitchPower:1
      - State variables
        - Status
        - Target
        - GetStatus(boolean ResultStatus)**
        - Set Target(boolean new TargetValue)**



# UPnP Homework

---

- Install Kody Media Server (and activate DLNA/UPnP)
- Discover UPnP devices and associated services with Node UPnP Client
  - <https://www.npmjs.com/package/node-upnp-client>
- Design a UPnP node for Node-RED platform
  - Choose the configurable properties
  - Choose the payload
- Implement it (optional)
- Try it (optional)
- Contribute it (optional)

# OSGi : SOA for Java Programming

# Why the Java/OSGi stack are promising ?

---

- Why Java ?

It is object Oriented

It has a huge standard API

It is dynamic:

New objects can be used at run-time

New classes can be defined at run-time

It is secured

Types are known at compile time and at run-time

A security Manager can control access to sensible methods

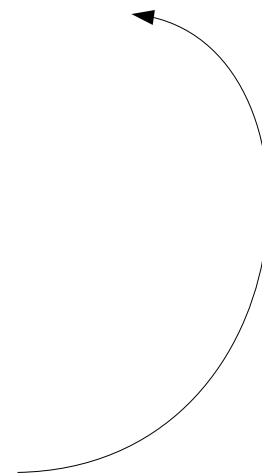
- Why OSGi ?

It is component Based

It has service-oriented programming features

=> It is simplifying Java dynamicity integration

It defines standard services



# OSGi Main Concepts



Framework:

Bundles execution environment

Felix (Apache), Equinox (Eclipse), ...

Event notification

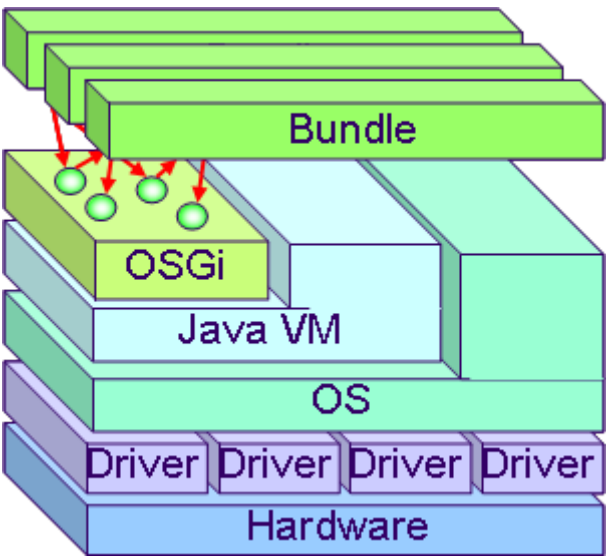
Bundles:



Services diffusion  
and deployment unit

Services:

Java Object implementing  
a well define contract



Didier Donsez, SOA

# Middleware and Application Packaging

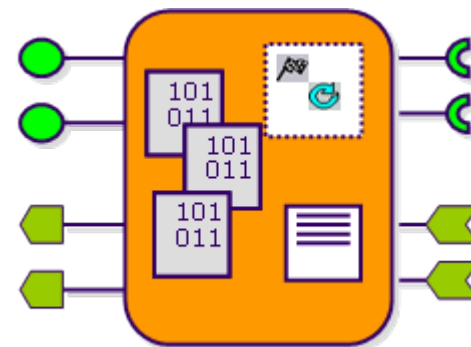
Modularize the middleware/application

Distribute the different middleware services

Better component visibility

Need of a deployment container

Partial update without restart all



Implementation

Based on Jarfile and Manifest entries

Explicit Package dependencies and Versioning (range)

De-facto standard for modular Java applications

- Eclipse platforms, JavaEE middlewares (Glassfish, Jboss, ...)
- Overtake JNLP(JSR-56), JavaEE EAR ...  
and Java 1.9 Jigsaw Module System

# Vices and virtues

## Vertues

Lightweight

Clean Packaging

Avoid CLASSPATH Hell

Dynamicity at run-time

Non-stop VM (long-live Java applications)

## Vices

Programatic approach

Event programming is painfull

No non-functionnal services

Centralized approach

# Service-Oriented Components for OSGi Development

---

- Service Binder
  - Service Component Runtime (aka scr)
  - Dependency Manager
  - Blueprint
  - iPOJO
- 
- More CM
    - iPOPO (iPOJO like CM for Python programs), uBu (javascript, ...)

# Apache Felix iPOJO

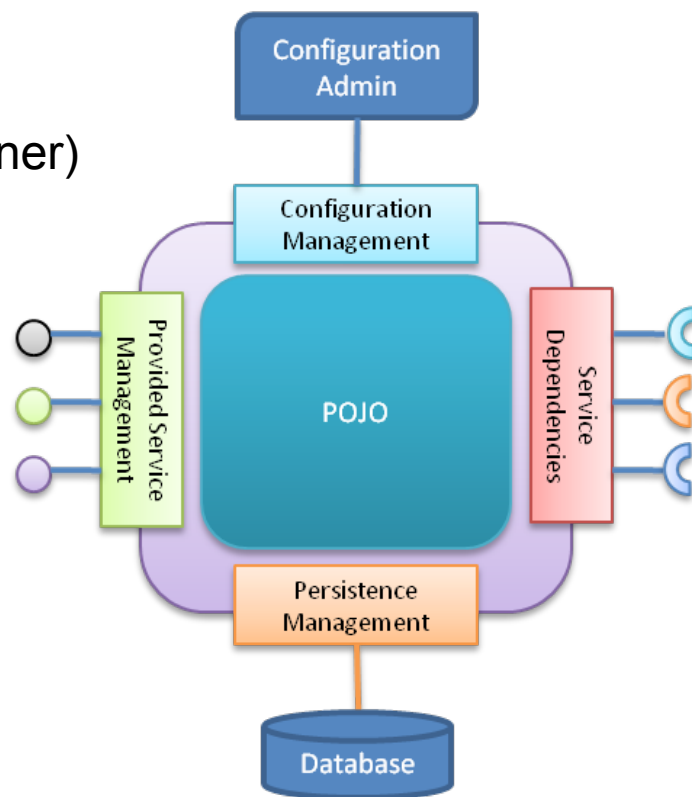


## □ A service-oriented component model

- Supporting structural compositions
  - Hierarchical
- Built applications are natively dynamic
- Extensible (implemented with an open container)

## □ Key concepts

- Service implementations and instances
- A service specification model
- A service dependency model
- Service context





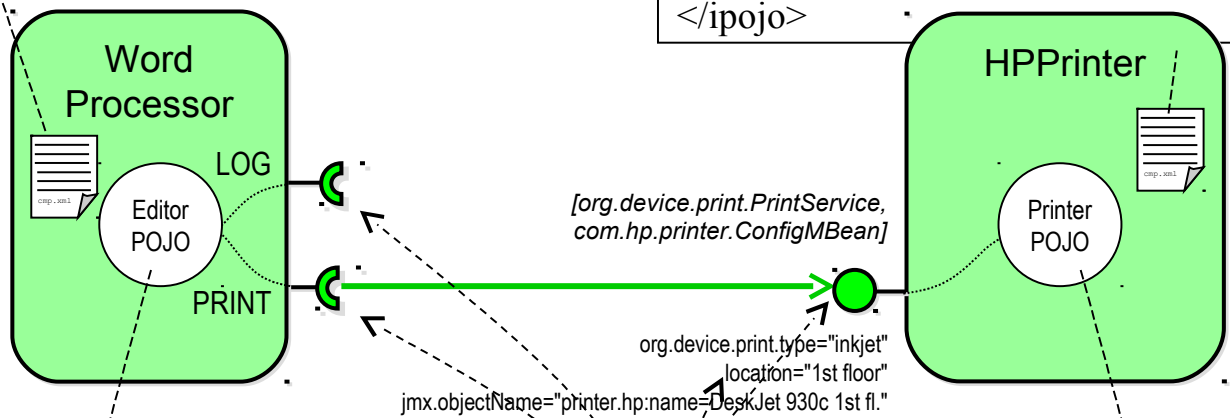
# iPOJO example

```
<ipojo>
  <instance component="EditorType"
    name="Editor"/>
</ipojo>
```

/metadata.xml

```
<ipojo>
  <instance component="HPPrinterType"
    name="HPPrinter">
    <property name="location" value="1st floor"/>
    <property name="org.device.print.type" value="inkjet"/>
    <property name="jmx.objectName"
      value="printer.hp.name=DeskJet 930c 1st fl."/>
    </instance>
  </ipojo>
```

/metadata.xml



```
@Component(name="EditorType", immediate=true)
public class EditorComp {
  @Requires(filter="(&(location=*)(org.device.print.type=inkjet))")
  private List<PrintService> printServices;
  @Requires()
  private LogService logService;

  // business methods
  ...
}
```

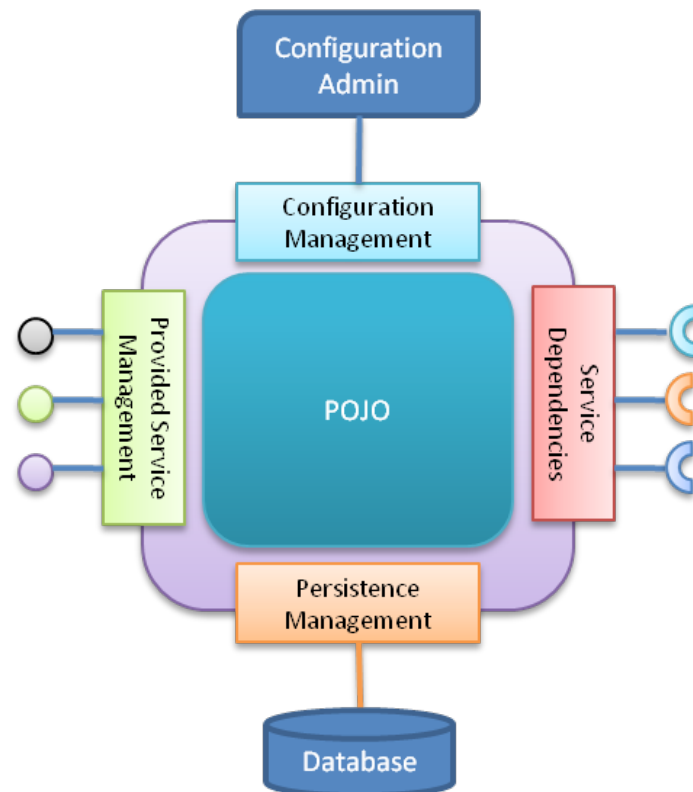
```
@Component(name="HPPrinterType", immediate=true)
@Provides()
public class PrinterComp
  implements PrintService, ConfigMBean {

  @ServiceProperty(name="location")
  private String position;

  // méthodes de PrintService
  ...
}
```

# iPOJO Handlers

- Provide
- Service Requirement
  - Method injection and Field injection
  - Nullable object, Default implementation
- Temporal Service Requirement
- Lifecycle callback
- Config
- JMX
- Event
- Extender Pattern
- Whiteboard Pattern
- Custom ones ...



# iPOJO Architecture handler

---

- Disable architecture

- `<component  
  classname="fr.imag.adele.escoffier.hello.impl.HelloServiceImp  
  l" architecture="false">`

- Command

- `ipojo:factories` - Display iPOJO factories
- `ipojo:factory` - Display the information about a specific factory
- `ipojo:handlers` - Display iPOJO handlers
- `ipojo:instance` - Display the architecture of a specific instance
- `ipojo:instances` - Display iPOJO instances

# iPOJO Configuration Handler

## ■ Add a CM ManagedService

```

<iPOJO>
<Component className="system.impl.DiskServiceImpl">
  <Provides>
    <Property name="quota" field="m_quota"/>
  </Provides>
  <Properties propagation="true"
    updated="afterReconfiguration"
  />
  <Property name="quota" field="m_quota"/>
  <Property name="threshold" method="updateThresholdArray"/>
  <Property name="disk.name" type="java.lang.String"/>
</Properties>
</Component>
<instance component="system.impl.DiskServiceImpl" name="DiskService">
  <property name="quota" value="100"/>
  <property name="threshold" value="{10, 20, 30}"/>
  <property name="disk.name" value="D"/>
  <property name="managed.service.pid" value="com.acme.system.disk.D"/>
</instance>
</iPOJO>

```

Updates are propagated to the Service Registration

Invoke the method on update

Static property

Instance level

service.pid

```

class DiskServiceImpl implement DiskService {
  int m_quota;
  public void updateThresholdArray(int[] a) { ... }
  public void afterReconfiguration(Dictionary config) { ... }
}

```

# iPOJO JMX Handler

---

- XML

```
<ipojo xmlns:jmx="org.apache.felix.ipojo.handlers.jmx">
  ...
  <jmx:config>
    <jmx:property name="quota" field="m_quota"
      rights="r" notification="true"/>
    <jmx:method name="setQuota"/>
  </jmx:config>
</ipojo>
```

- @nnotations (not JSR 255 JMX annotations)

```
@Component
@Config(domain="my-domain", usesMOSGi=false)
public class Disk {
  @Property(name="quota", notification=true, rights="r", description="Disk quota")
  private String m_quota;
  @Method(description="set the quota") // Method published in the MBean
  public void setQuota(int q) {
    if(q>0) m_quota = q;
  }
}
```

# iPOJO Event Handler

## Example

---

- Publication

```
@org.apache.felix.ipoj.hndlers.event.Publisher(name="p3", synchronous=true, topics="bar")
org.apache.felix.ipoj.hndlers.event.publisher.Publisher publisher3;
```

```
public void doSomething() {
    Dictionary d = new Properties();
    // Fill out the even
    publisher3.send(d); // Send event
}
```

- Subscription

```
@Subscriber(name="s1", data_key="data")
public void receive1(Object o) { // Nothing }

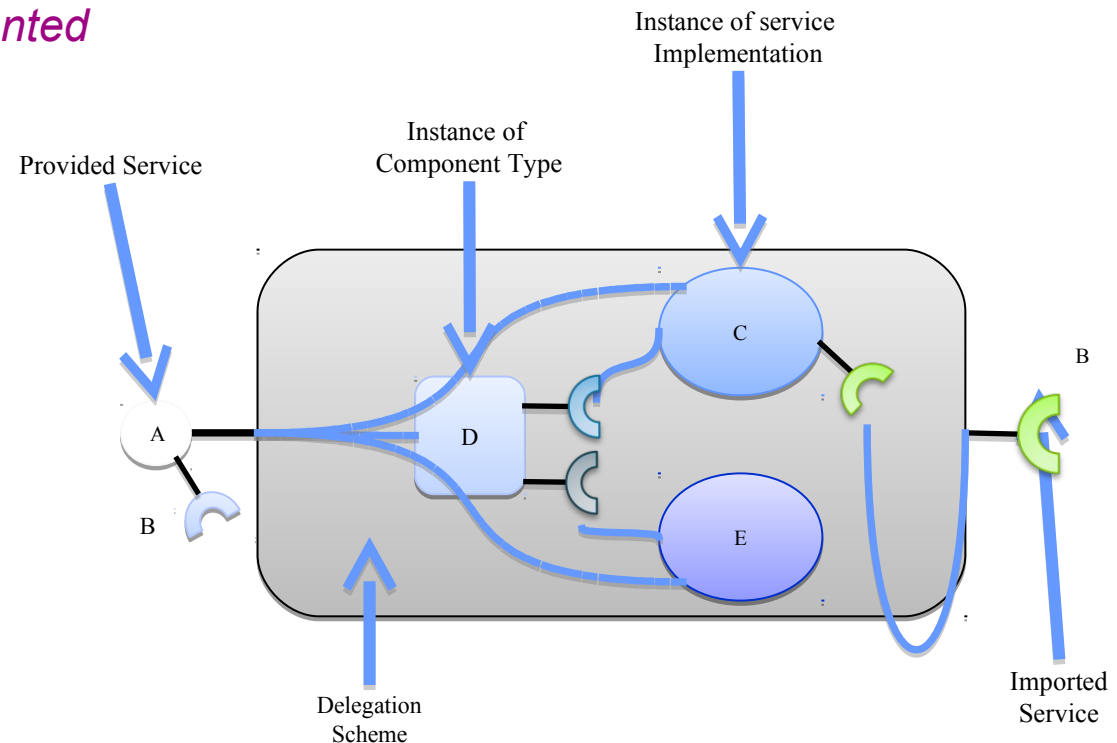
@Subscriber(name="s2", topics="foo,bar", filter="(data=DIDIER*)")
public void receive2(Event e) { // Nothing }

@Subscriber(name="s3", topics="foo", data_key="data", data_type="java.lang.String")
public void receive3(String s) { // Nothing }
```

# iPOJO Composite

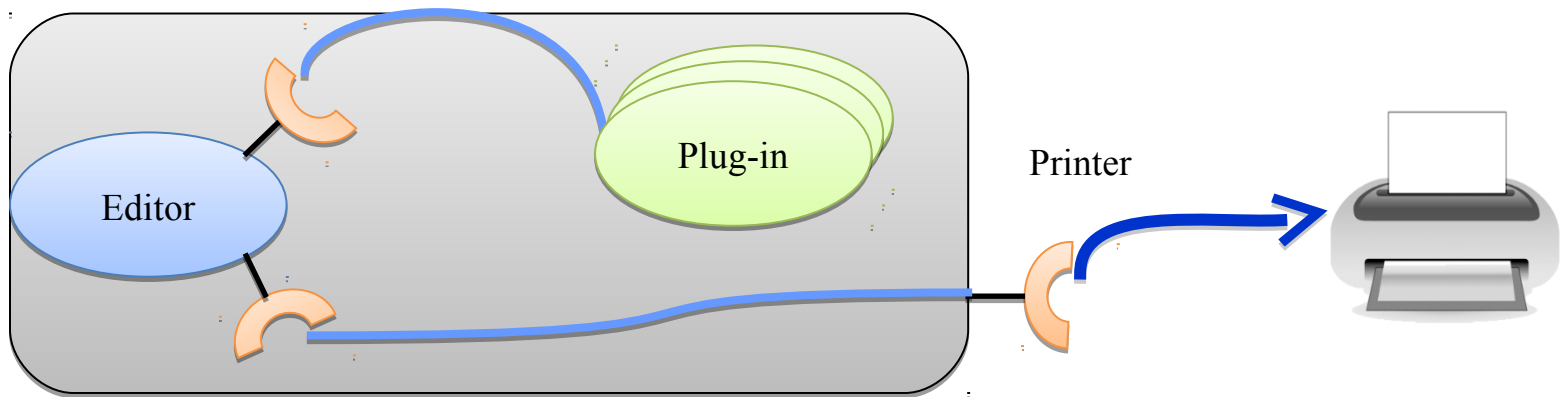
## Architecture Description Language for

- Required Service Specifications
  - Instantiated and Imported
- Provided Service Specifications
  - Exported and *Implemented*
- Component Types



# iPOJO Composite Example

```
<composite name="Editor1">
  <subservice action="instantiate"
    specification="...Editor"/>
  <subservice action="instantiate"
    specification="... Plugin" aggregate="true" />
  <subservice action="import"
    specification="...Printer" optional="true"/>
</composite>
```

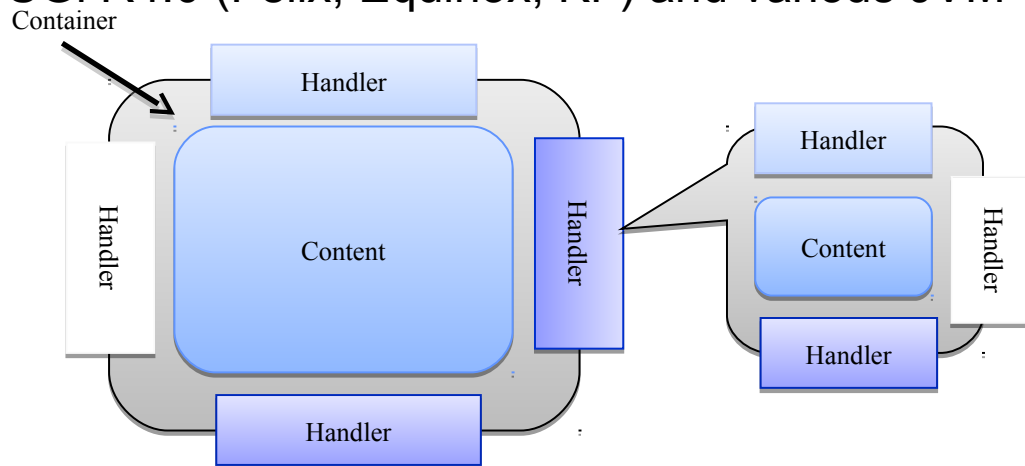




# iPOJO implementation

## □ Main features

- *Bytecode* manipulation (ASM)
- Extensible through *Handlers*
  - *Handlers are iPOJO instances*
  - *Natively support dynamism*
- Heavy use of threads and synchronization constructions
- on top of OSGi R4.0 (Felix, Equinox, KF) and various JVM 1.4, 1.5+



from Clément Escoffier' thesis defense

# OSGi + UPnP Homework

---

- Launch Felix
- Install and start UPnP bundles
  - UPnP Base Driver, UPnP Extra, UPnP Tester
    - With OBR
    - From repo
- Build and install device samples
  - <https://github.com/apache/felix/tree/trunk/upnp/samples>

# OSGi Homework

---

- Install and run Eclipse SmartHome demo
  - <https://www.eclipse.org/smarthome>
- Launch the OSGi console
  - Inspect bundles
  - Inspect services
  - Listen to events (Event Admin)

# REST - Representational State Transfer

- Fielding, Roy Thomas. *Architectural Styles and the Design of Network-based Software Architectures*. Doctoral dissertation, University of California, Irvine, 2000.
- KIS (Keep It Simple) for RIA, mashups, Web 2.0 ...
- Vision CRUD de ce que doit être un service
  - Retour au client-serveur SQL (années 90)
- Richardson Maturity Model
- Web Technologies
  - Transport HTTP/HTTPS
  - Sans état (*stateless*)
    - encore moins transactionnel
  - Requêtes: POST/GET/PUT/DELETE for CRUD
  - Réponses: what you want (XML, HTML, JSON, ...) + status code
  - REST conformance : swagger

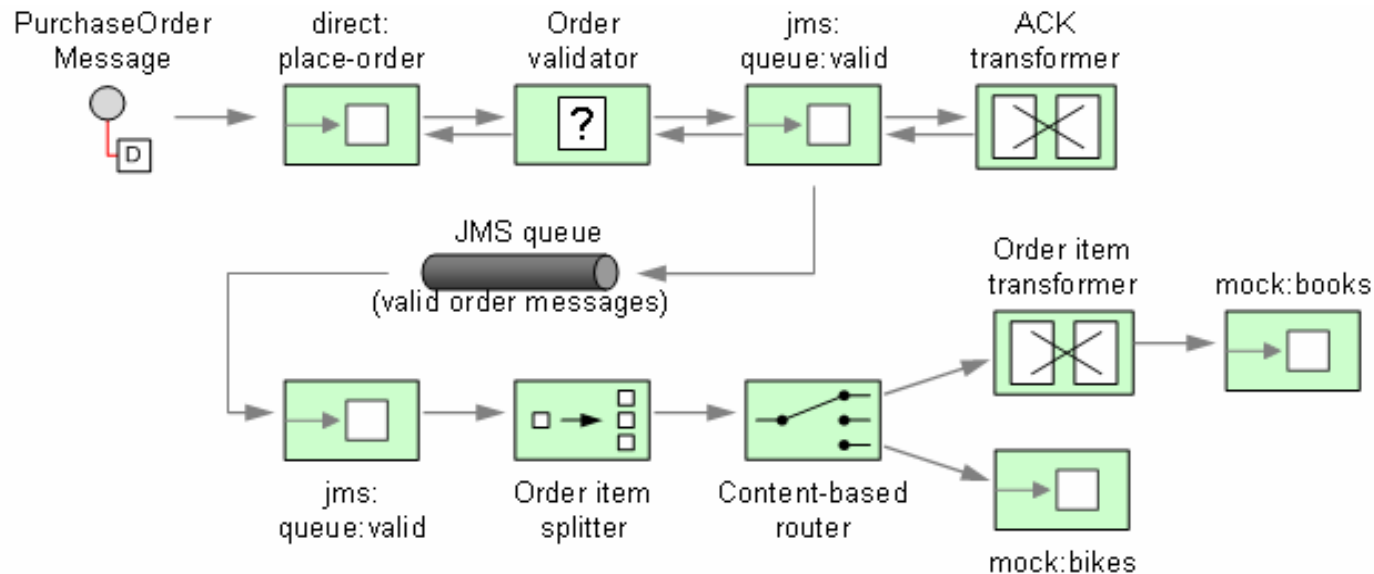
# Event-driven SOA

---

- Event-driven SOA
  - Loose-Coupling (pub/sub)
  - Event routing
  - Processes are triggered on event reception
  
- Enterprise Service Bus
  - API : JBI (Java Business Integration (JSR 208, ...))
  - Products : Apache Camel, Mule, ...

# Event-Driven SOA

## Example with Apache Camel



```

// order placement route (main route)
val placeOrderRoute = validateOrder >> oneway >> to("jms:queue:valid") >> {
  m: Message => m.setBody("order accepted")
}

// order placement route consuming from direct:place-order endpoint (incl. error han
from("direct:place-order") {
  attempt { placeOrderRoute } fallback {
    case e: ValidationException => { m: Message => m.setBody("order validation failed") }
    case e: Exception           => { m: Message => m.setBody("general processing error") }
  }
}

// order processing route
from("jms:queue:valid") {
  split { m: Message => for (item <- m.bodyAs[PurchaseOrder].items) yield m.setBody(
    case Message(PurchaseOrderItem(_, "books", _, _), _) => orderItemToTuple >> to(
    case Message(PurchaseOrderItem(_, "bikes", _, _), _) => to("mock:bikes")
  ) >> { m: Message => println("received order item = %s" format m.body); m }
}

```

# Bibliography

---

- Conferences & Journals
  - ICSOC, SCC, ICWS, IEEE Trans. on SOC