



RFC 180 Portable Java SE/EE Contracts

Draft

13 Pages

Abstract

One of the promises of OSGi is the ability of a bundle to know that the runtime provides the capabilities it needs. At one level this is based on the code package required, however this is insufficient. Packages evolve over time with new methods, interfaces and classes being added. The provider of a package can express the version of the package so client can select the minimum version it needs. Making use of semantic versioning also allows the provider to make breaking API changes without affecting client bundles. This is the promise, however the Java platform itself does not version its packages. This RFC defines how bundles using Java packages can express dependencies on particular versions of Java packages.

0 Document Information

0.1 License

DISTRIBUTION AND FEEDBACK LICENSE, Version 2.0

The OSGi Alliance hereby grants you a limited copyright license to copy and display this document (the "Distribution") in any medium without fee or royalty. This Distribution license is exclusively for the purpose of reviewing and providing feedback to the OSGi Alliance. You agree not to modify the Distribution in any way and further agree to not participate in any way in the making of derivative works thereof, other than as a necessary result of reviewing and providing feedback to the Distribution. You also agree to cause this notice, along with the accompanying consent, to be included on all copies (or portions thereof) of the Distribution. The OSGi Alliance also grants you a perpetual, non-exclusive, worldwide, fully paid-up, royalty free, limited license (without the right to sublicense) under any applicable copyrights, to create and/or distribute an implementation of the Distribution that: (i) fully implements the Distribution including all its required interfaces and functionality; (ii) does not modify, subset, superset or otherwise extend the OSGi Name Space, or include any public or protected packages, classes, Java interfaces, fields or methods within the OSGi Name Space other than those required and authorized by the Distribution. An implementation that does not satisfy limitations (i)-(ii) is not considered an implementation of the Distribution, does not receive the benefits of this license, and must not be described as an implementation of the Distribution. "OSGi Name Space" shall mean the public class or interface declarations whose names begin with "org.osgi" or any recognized successors or replacements thereof. The OSGi Alliance expressly reserves all rights not granted pursuant to these limited copyright licenses including termination of the license at will at any time.

EXCEPT FOR THE LIMITED COPYRIGHT LICENSES GRANTED ABOVE, THE OSGi ALLIANCE DOES NOT GRANT, EITHER EXPRESSLY OR IMPLIEDLY, A LICENSE TO ANY INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY IT, OR ANY THIRD PARTIES, OWN OR CONTROL. Title to the copyright in the Distribution will at all times remain with the OSGi Alliance. The example companies, organizations, products, domain names, e-mail addresses, logos, people, places, and events depicted therein are fictitious. No association with any real company, organization, product, domain name, email address, logo, person, place, or event is intended or should be inferred.

THE DISTRIBUTION IS PROVIDED "AS IS," AND THE OSGi ALLIANCE (INCLUDING ANY THIRD PARTIES THAT HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THE DISTRIBUTION) MAKES NO REPRESENTATIONS OR WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, NON-INFRINGEMENT, OR TITLE; THAT THE CONTENTS OF THE DISTRIBUTION ARE SUITABLE FOR ANY PURPOSE; NOR THAT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SUCH CONTENTS WILL NOT INFRINGE ANY THIRD PARTY PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, TRADEMARKS OR OTHER RIGHTS.

NEITHER THE OSGi ALLIANCE NOR ANY THIRD PARTY WILL BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF OR RELATING TO ANY USE OR DISTRIBUTION OF THE DISTRIBUTION.

Implementation of certain elements of this Distribution may be subject to third party intellectual property rights, including without limitation, patent rights (such a third party may or may not be a member of the OSGi Alliance). The OSGi Alliance is not responsible and shall not be held responsible in any manner for identifying or failing to identify any or all such third party intellectual property rights.

The Distribution is a draft. As a result, the final product may change substantially by the time of final publication, and you are cautioned against relying on the content of this Distribution. You are encouraged to update any implementation of the Distribution if and when such Distribution becomes a final specification.

The OSGi Alliance is willing to receive input, suggestions and other feedback ("Feedback") on the Distribution. By providing such Feedback to the OSGi Alliance, you grant to the OSGi Alliance and all its Members a non-exclusive, non-transferable,

worldwide, perpetual, irrevocable, royalty-free copyright license to copy, publish, license, modify, sublicense or otherwise distribute and exploit your Feedback for any purpose. Likewise, if incorporation of your Feedback would cause an implementation of the Distribution, including as it may be modified, amended, or published at any point in the future ("Future Specification"), to necessarily infringe a patent or patent application that you own or control, you hereby commit to grant to all implementers of such Distribution or Future Specification an irrevocable, worldwide, sublicenseable, royalty free license under such patent or patent application to make, have made, use, sell, offer for sale, import and export products or services that implement such Distribution or Future Specification. You warrant that (a) to the best of your knowledge you have the right to provide this Feedback, and if you are providing Feedback on behalf of a company, you have the rights to provide Feedback on behalf of your company; (b) the Feedback is not confidential to you and does not violate the copyright or trade secret interests of another; and (c) to the best of your knowledge, use of the Feedback would not cause an implementation of the Distribution or a Future Specification to necessarily infringe any third-party patent or patent application known to you. You also acknowledge that the OSGi Alliance is not required to incorporate your Feedback into any version of the Distribution or a Future Specification.

I HEREBY ACKNOWLEDGE AND AGREE TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS DELINEATED ABOVE.

0.2 Trademarks

OSGi™ is a trademark, registered trademark, or service mark of the OSGi Alliance in the US and other countries. Java is a trademark, registered trademark, or service mark of Oracle Corporation in the US and other countries. All other trademarks, registered trademarks, or service marks used in this document are the property of their respective owners and are hereby recognized.

0.3 Feedback

This document can be downloaded from the OSGi Alliance design repository at <https://github.com/osgi/design> The public can provide feedback about this document by opening a bug at <https://www.osgi.org/bugzilla/>.

0.4 Table of Contents

0 Document Information.....	2
0.1 License.....	2
0.2 Trademarks.....	3
0.3 Feedback.....	3
0.4 Table of Contents.....	3
0.5 Terminology and Document Conventions.....	4
0.6 Revision History.....	4
1 Introduction.....	4
2 Application Domain.....	5
3 Problem Description.....	5
4 Requirements.....	6
5 Technical Solution.....	6
6 Considered Alternatives.....	12
7 Security Considerations.....	12
8 Document Support.....	12

8.1 References.....	12
8.2 Author's Address.....	13
8.3 Acronyms and Abbreviations.....	13
8.4 End of Document.....	13

0.5 Terminology and Document Conventions

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "NOT RECOMMENDED", "MAY" and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in 1.

Source code is shown in this typeface.

0.6 Revision History

The last named individual in this history is currently responsible for this document.

Revision	Date	Comments
0	06/22/12	Initial Draft Alasdair Nottingham, IBM, not@uk.ibm.com
0.1	28/09/12	Updates from Basel face to face
0.2	4 th April 2013	Updates for draft publication (largely contract name style) Graham Charters, IBM, charters@uk.ibm.com

1 Introduction

As Enterprise OSGi gains adoption in the industry it is important to ensure that there is a clear statement of how a client bundle obtains access to the Java EE packages in a safe and compatible way. For example, it is important that a Web Application Bundle that requires Servlet 3.0 packages can express the requirement such that it will not resolve if the WAB extender only supports Servlet 2.5. It is also important that having written an application against one vendors extender that the Web Application Bundle can then be run using an alternative vendors implementation. Although the Web Application Bundle specification is Servlet 2.5 only many implementations of the specification support Servlet 3, however they take different approaches to versioning the package. Some version semantically from the WAB specification (i.e. 2.6), some version according to the JSR version (3.0). This inhibits portability and produces confusion in the development community.

This RFC seeks to bring clarity to the current confusion around Java platform package versioning such that client bundles can be written to declare their dependency on Java platform packages in a version compatible and portable way.

2 Application Domain

Enterprise application development has traditionally made extensive use of a set of Java standards collectively known as Java Enterprise Edition. Typically applications written to use these standards are deployed into an application server. There are various different popular application servers and a key value of the Java EE standards is the ability to easily move an application between different servers. This means compatibility is a key requirement for application server vendors.

Currently the OSGi Alliance is standardizing how to integrate various Java EE standards into an OSGi environment, however many vendors are implementing ahead of the standards and are therefore making decisions and choices which impact portability when future standards are defined. An example of this exists within the Web Application Bundle chapter of the OSGi Enterprise Specification. This defines the version of the Servlet 2.5 packages, but does not speak about the versions for Servlet 3.0, or the as yet unreleased 3.1. Application server vendors have still provided implementations of the Web Application Bundle specification based on Servlet 3, but have chosen different versioning mechanisms for the packages. This mismatch is counter to the goals and principals of Java EE and OSGi which seek to promote portability between runtimes. This incompatibility is likely to be a significant inhibitor to the uptake of Enterprise OSGi.

3 Problem Description

How can an OSGi application express a dependency on a Java EE standard without being tied to a particular provider of its packages. In the absense of a definitive statement from either the JCP or the OSGi Alliance on what version a specific package should be exported at in OSGi we have ended up with different vendors taking different views on the appropriate version. Typically one of the following approaches has been taken by providers:

- Version semantically from a baseline. In some cases a baseline is defined, javax.servlet 2.5 is defined in the Web Application Bundle specification, in some cases a baseline was arbitrarily chosen.
- Version packages based on the Java EE specification marketing version.
- Do both of the previous two.

4 Requirements

10 – The specification **MUST** provide a portable mechanism by which bundles can express dependencies on Java EE packages.

20 – The specification **MUST** provide a portable package dependency mechanism in a way that accommodates different vendors using different versioning schemes for individual Java EE packages.

5 Technical Solution

Rather than define package versions for each individual package in all Java platform packages, a task that will be neither fun, nor will produce consensus. This RFC will propose a set of OSGi contracts for the specifications. These will then be versioned according to the JSR version. A client bundle will then import the packages required with no version and express a dependency on the OSGi contract that defines the packages and the exact specification version required. A provider of the contract then expresses every version of the contract they support.

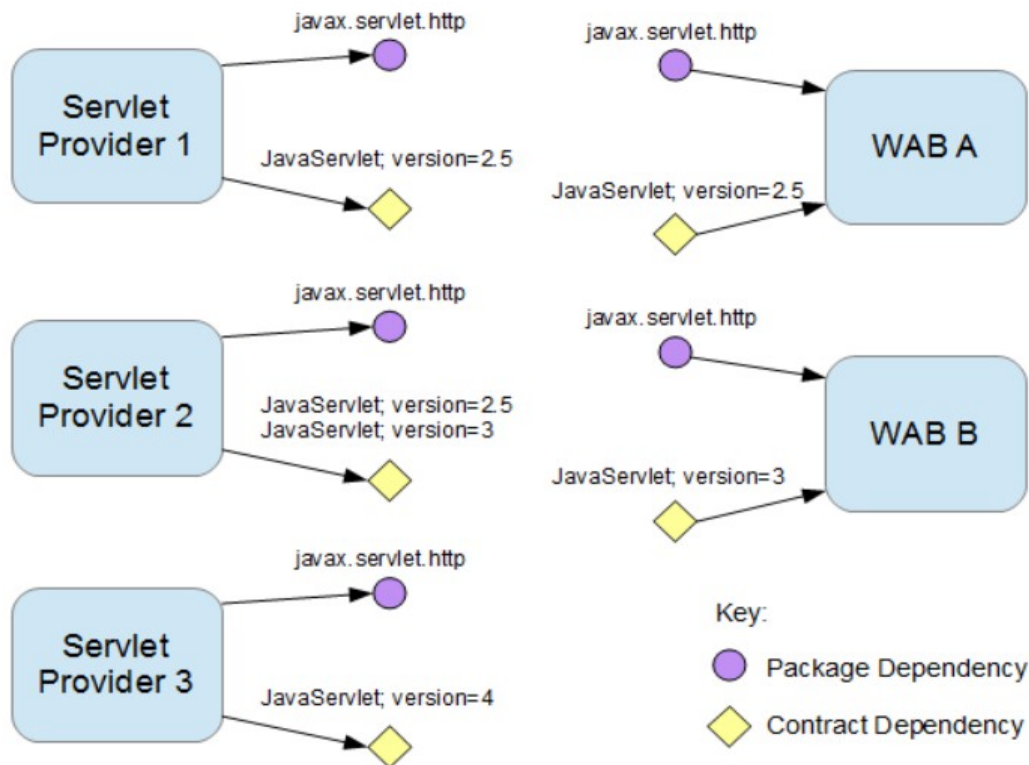


Figure 1: Example of using contracts for using Servlet APIs

As show in figure 1 we have three providers of the JavaServlet contract. The first provides JavaServlet 2.5, the second provides JavaServlet 3.0. The Servlet 3.0 specification is specifically written to be backwardly compatible, so a Servlet 3.0 runtime can support Servlet 2.5 applications. As a result it provides two contracts, one for JavaServlet at 2.5 and one for JavaServlet at 3.0. The third one provides a mythical JavaServlet at version 4 that is NOT compatible with JavaServlet 3.0 and JavaServlet 2.5. In this example WAB A can run against Servlet Provider 1 and 2, WAB B can run against Servlet provider 2, neither can run against Servlet Provider 3. By inverting the versioning scheme for these contracts, when compared with semantic versions for packages, we remove from the client the risk associated with the undefined mechanism the Java Community Process and the JSR committees use when choosing new versions for their specifications. Vendors are then free to version individual packages in accordance with their existing schemes, thus allowing compatibility between their releases, while being able to support portability across different vendors too. The JCP typically versions specifications based more on marketing considerations rather than based on making a statement about the new specifications compatibility with previous releases of the specifications.

OSGi contract names are advised to be upper camel case (aka Pascal case) with the first segment or segments corresponding to a namespace to ensure uniqueness. The OSGi alliance reserves the first segment “OSGi”. Similarly this design uses the first segment “Java” to define contracts corresponding to the Java based standards defined by the JCP. The “Javax” prefix is also reserved, but is not used. What follows is the set of contracts:

Name	Version	Packages	Comments
JavaEJB	2.1	javax.ejb javax.ejb.spi	

Name	Version	Packages	Comments
JavaEJB	3	javax.ejb javax.ejb.spi	Compatible with 2.1
JavaEJB	3.1	javax.ejb javax.ejb.embeddable javax.ejb.spi javax.interceptor	Compatible with 3, 2.1
JavaEJB Lite	3.1	javax.ejb javax.interceptor	EJB Lite is a subset of the EJB specification. The package content is logically subset. A provider of java.ejb is required to also provide this contract. A provider of java.ejb.lite is not required to provide java.ejb.
JavaExpressionLanguage	2.1	javax.el	
JavaExpressionLanguage	2.2	javax.el	Compatible with 2.1
JavaCDI	1	javax.decorator javax.enterprise.context javax.enterprise.context.spi javax.enterprise.event javax.enterprise.inject javax.enterprise.inject.spi javax.enterprise.util	
JavaJMS	1.1	javax.jms	
JavaJPA	1	javax.persistence javax.persistence.spi	
JavaJPA	2	javax.persistence javax.persistence.criteria javax.persistence.metamodel javax.persistence.spi	Compatible with 1
JavaJCA	1.5	javax.resource javax.resource.cci javax.resource.spi javax.resource.spi.endpoint javax.resource.spi.security javax.resource.spi.work	
JavaJCA	1.6	javax.resource javax.resource.cci javax.resource.spi javax.resource.spi.endpoint javax.resource.spi.security javax.resource.spi.work	Compatible with 1.5
JavaJASPIC	1	javax.security.auth.message javax.security.auth.message.callback javax.security.auth.message.config javax.security.auth.message.module	
JavaJACC	1.1	javax.security.jacc	
JavaJACC	1.4	javax.security.jacc	Compatible with 1.1
JavaServlet	2.5	javax.servlet javax.servlet.http javax.servlet.resources	
JavaServlet	3	javax.servlet	Compatible with 2.5

Name	Version	Packages	Comments
		javax.servlet.annotation javax.servlet.descriptor javax.servlet.http javax.servlet.resources	
JavaJSP	2	javax.servlet.jsp javax.servlet.jsp.el javax.servlet.jsp.resources javax.servlet.jsp.tagext	
JavaJSP	2.1	javax.servlet.jsp javax.servlet.jsp.el javax.servlet.jsp.resources javax.servlet.jsp.tagext	Compatible with 2
JavaJSP	2.2	javax.servlet.jsp javax.servlet.jsp.el javax.servlet.jsp.resources javax.servlet.jsp.tagext	Compatible with 2.1, 2
JavaJSTL	1	javax.servlet.jsp.jstl.core javax.servlet.jsp.jstl.fmt javax.servlet.jsp.jstl.sql javax.servlet.jsp.jstl.tlv	
JavaJSTL	1.1	javax.servlet.jsp.jstl.core javax.servlet.jsp.jstl.fmt javax.servlet.jsp.jstl.sql javax.servlet.jsp.jstl.tlv	Compatible with 1
JavaJSTL	1.2	javax.servlet.jsp.jstl.core javax.servlet.jsp.jstl.fmt javax.servlet.jsp.jstl.sql javax.servlet.jsp.jstl.tlv	Compatible with 1.1
JavaJTA	1.1	javax.transaction javax.transaction.xa	
JavaJTAJRE	1.1	javax.transaction javax.transaction.xa	This contains a subset of the package javax.transaction. It only contains 3 exceptions. A provider of java.jta MUST also provide this contract. The OSGi system bundle MUST provide this contract.
JavaBeanValidation	1	javax.validation javax.validation.bootstrap javax.validation.constraints javax.validation.groups javax.validation.metadata javax.validation.spi	
JavaJAXRS	1.1	javax.ws.rs javax.ws.rs.core javax.ws.rs.ext	
JavaJAXWS	2.1	javax.xml.ws javax.xml.ws.handler javax.xml.ws.handler.soap javax.xml.ws.http javax.xml.ws.soap javax.xml.ws.spi javax.xml.ws.wsaddressing	
JavaJAXWS	2.2	javax.xml.ws javax.xml.ws.handler	Compatible with 2.1

Name	Version	Packages	Comments
		javax.xml.ws.handler.soap javax.xml.ws.http javax.xml.ws.soap javax.xml.ws.spi javax.xml.ws.spi.http javax.xml.ws.wsaddressing	
JavaJAXBBinding	2.1	javax.xml.bind javax.xml.bind.annotation javax.xml.bind.annotation.adapters javax.xml.bind.attachment javax.xml.bind.helpers javax.xml.bind.util	
JavaJAXBBinding	2.2	javax.xml.bind javax.xml.bind.annotation javax.xml.bind.annotation.adapters javax.xml.bind.attachment javax.xml.bind.helpers javax.xml.bind.util	Compatible with 2.1
JavaAnnotation	1	javax.annotation javax.annotation.security	
JavaAnnotation	1.1	javax.annotation javax.annotation.security javax.annotation.sql	Compatible with 1
JavaInject	1	javax.inject	

Examples

In this example a bundle is written to use the Servlet 3 API. It expresses the dependencies in the Bundle headings shown in listing 1.

```
Bundle-SymbolicName: my.company.wab
Bundle-Version: 2
Import-Package: javax.servlet, javax.servlet.http
Require-Capability: osgi.contract; filter:="(&(osgi.contract=JavaServlet)
(version=3.0))"
```

Listing 1: A bundle that uses JavaServlet 3.

The bundle can then make use of the Servlet API provided by the following providers of the API

```
Bundle-SymbolicName: jee.vendor1
Bundle-Version: 3
Export-Package: javax.servlet, javax.servlet.http
Provide-Capability: osgi.contract; osgi.contract=JavaServlet; version:Version=3;
uses:="javax.servlet, javax.servlet.http", osgi.contract;
osgi.contract=JavaServlet; version:Version=2.5; uses:="javax.servlet,
javax.servlet.http"
```

Listing 2: A bundle that provides servlet packages unversioned

```
Bundle-SymbolicName: jee.vendor2
Bundle-Version: 3
Export-Package: javax.servlet; version=2.6, javax.servlet.http; version=2.6
Provide-Capability: osgi.contract; osgi.contract=javax.servlet; version:Version=3;
  uses:="javax.servlet, javax.servlet.http", osgi.contract;
  osgi.contract=javax.servlet; version:Version=2.5; uses:="javax.servlet,
  javax.servlet.http"
```

Listing 3: A bundle that provides servlet packages using semantic versions

```
Bundle-SymbolicName: jee.vendor3
Bundle-Version: 3
Export-Package: javax.servlet; version=3, javax.servlet.http; version=3
Provide-Capability: osgi.contract; osgi.contract=javax.servlet; version:Version=3;
  uses:="javax.servlet, javax.servlet.http", osgi.contract;
  osgi.contract=javax.servlet; version:Version=2.5; uses:="javax.servlet,
  javax.servlet.http"
```

Listing 4: A bundle that provides servlet packages using marketing versions

The bundle would not wire to the provider shown in Listing 5 because it does not support javax.servlet at version 3.

```
Bundle-SymbolicName: jee.vendor4
Bundle-Version: 2.5
Export-Package: javax.servlet; version=2.5, javax.servlet.http; version:Version=2.5
Provide-Capability: osgi.contract; osgi.contract=javax.servlet; version:Version=2.5;
  uses:="javax.servlet, javax.servlet.http"
```

Listing 5: A bundle that provides javax.servlet 2.5, but not 3

The bundle shown in listing 6 would be able to use the providers from listing 2-5.

```
Bundle-SymbolicName: my.company.wab2
Bundle-Version: 2
Import-Package: javax.servlet, javax.servlet.http
Require-Capability: osgi.contract; filter:="(&(osgi.contract=javax.servlet)
  (version=2.5))"
```

Listing 6: A bundle that uses javax.servlet 2.5.

The bundle shown in listing 6 would not match the bundle shown in listing 7 because it provides javax.servlet 3 compatibility, but not javax.servlet 2.5. This is in reality invalid, but it does illustrate how versioning works with this scheme.

```
Bundle-SymbolicName: jee.vendor5
Bundle-Version: 3
Export-Package: javax.servlet; version=3, javax.servlet.http; version=3
Provide-Capability: osgi.contract; osgi.contract=javax.servlet; version:Version=3;
  uses:="javax.servlet, javax.servlet.http"
```

Listing 7: A bundle that provides javax.servlet 3, but not javax.servlet 2.5

6 Considered Alternatives

Many alternatives were discussed and discounted. The following proposals were made:

1. Version packages according to the JSR marketing version. This was not liked because it violates the semantic versioning best practice.
2. Version packages semantically. This follows the precedent set by the JPA specification which versioned the `javax.persistence` package from JPA 2.0 at 1.1. Applying this to Servlet 3.0 would result in `javax.servlet` being at 2.6.
3. Version packages using the JSR version, but adding 100 to the version. This would result in things like Servlet 3 being 102.6, Servlet 2.5 being 102.5. This was not liked because it isn't obvious and looks ridiculous.

Fundamentally these options were all discounted because agreement on a good solution couldn't be reached. There were essentially two groups in the argument. The first group believes that package versions should be semantically done. The second group believes that Java platform packages are an exception and semantic versioning shouldn't apply and the JSR marketing version should instead. A major argument on this side was that Java EE developers are too stupid to get semantic versions. Both groups could agree on option 3, but it was felt the solution was ridiculous so it was abandoned.

7 Security Considerations

TBD

8 Document Support

8.1 References

- [1]. Bradner, S., Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels, RFC2119, March 1997.

[2]. Software Requirements & Specifications. Michael Jackson. ISBN 0-201-87712-0

8.2 Author's Address

Name	Alasdair Nottingham
Company	IBM
e-mail	not@uk.ibm.com

8.3 Acronyms and Abbreviations

8.4 End of Document