



OSGiTM Alliance

RFC 193 - CDI Integration

Draft

29 Pages

Abstract

While OSGi services are very powerful, some still find it challenging to use them effectively. This RFC looks at how CDI can be used to interact with the OSGi service layer. The intent is to bring the popular CDI programming model to OSGi as a way to interact with OSGi services. It will provide the convenience of CDI and allows developers familiar with the CDI technology to reuse their skills in an OSGi context.

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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/>.

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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 10.1.

Source code is shown in this typeface.

0.6 Revision History

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

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Revision	Date	Comments
Initial	12-10-16	Initial version of the draf. David Bosschaert <david@redhat.com>
2 nd draft	12-10-26	First draft of chapter 5 Paul Bakker <paul.bakker@luminis.eu>
3 rd draft	12-10-30	Life-cycle callbacks Paul Bakker < paul.bakker@luminis.eu >
4 th draft	13-01-27	Details on service dynamics Paul Bakker <paul.bakker@luminis.eu>
5 th draft	13-02-27	Comments after EEG call 2/20/2013
7th draft	09.04.13	New sections Entities, CDI container lifecycle, Requirements and Capabilities. A number of comments on existing sections. Harald Wellmann/ Rebaze < harald.wellmann@rebaze.com >
8 th draft	October, 2013	David Bosschaert, some cleanup and additions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removed OSGi prefix from classnames • Replaced API described in the text with actual Javadoc generated from classes in OSGi git • Tentatively added sections about support for scopes and support for 'bare' @Inject injection points • Tentatively added section about support for declaring @Component via manifest headers • Added section on the CdiContainer service • Added section on osgi.capability portable Java contracts
9 th draft	13-11-07	David Bosschaert, process input from call 6 th November 2013.
10 th draft	13-11-14	David Bosschaert, process input from the virtual F2F November 13, 2013.
11 th draft	14-11-05	Emily Jiang, update to CDI 1.2
12 th draft	14-11-20	Emily Jiang more update based on the comments from F2F in Los Angeles
13 th draft	15-01-17	Emily Jiang. Add lifecycle and Event
14 th draft	15-02-15	Emily Jiang, update based on the call 11 th March 2015
15 th draft	15-09-09	Emily Jiang, updated based on the call in June F2F
16 th draft	15-12-18	Emily Jiang, updated based on F2F in November
<u>17th draft</u>	<u>16-11-17</u>	<u>Raymond Augé, based on implementation experience</u>

1 Introduction

While OSGi services are very powerful, consuming them has been a challenge for many OSGi users. There have been a number of solutions to this problem both in OSGi specifications as well as in non-standardized technologies. OSGi Declarative Services and Blueprint are popular specifications in this area, however they provide new programming models that users need to learn. As of JavaEE 6, CDI (JSR 299) is included as a standard injection technology for JavaEE components. CDI becomes a core aspect of JavaEE platform. The JavaEE7 specification has further integrated CDI with many JavaEE components such as EJB, JSF, Bean Validation, JAX-RS etc. It is enabled by default. The CDI programming model seems suitable for interaction with the OSGi service layer as well and has the benefit that developers who are familiar with CDI don't need to learn a new technology in order to interact with the OSGi service registry.

This document proposes that OSGi will support CDI with the goal of creating a specification that describes how the CDI programming model can be used to interact with OSGi services.

2 Application Domain

Software developers often need to build loosely coupled applications. The need for this stems from a number of factors:

- Developing reusable services for consumption outside of the team
- Allowing those services to be easily consumed
- Unit testing of applications and services
- Allowing larger teams to work effectively together by isolating areas of development

Software developers also wish to using a standardized programming model. This promotes:

- Transferability of skill sets
- Ease of sourcing new developers and low initial overhead
- Clear understanding of correct behavior when unexpected behavior is encountered
- Consistency of programming model across the technological strata to provide a uniformity of approach to aid understanding

Finally, software developers require an environment in which the focus can be on solving business issues rather than technological issues. This allows a more responsive development process.

2.1 CDI

CDI, Contexts and Dependency Injection is first specified by JSR 299 and then CDI 1.1 by JSR346. CDI 1.2 is the maintenance release of JSR346. It defines a clean, mostly annotations-based injection model which has recently become very popular. CDI is part of JavaEE 6/7 but can also be used standalone in a JavaSE context.

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Weld (<http://weld.cdi-spec.org/>) is the Reference Implementation of JSR 299 and JSR 346.

2.1.1 Example

Although many advanced features are available, the most basic annotation used in CDI is `javax.inject.Inject` which declares the injection points for CDI.

For example the following Servlet class uses CDI injection to obtain an implementation of the `WeatherBean` interface.

```
public class CDIServlet extends HttpServlet {
    @Inject
    WeatherBean weatherBean;

    @Override
    protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest req, HttpServletResponse resp)
        throws ServletException, IOException {
        PrintWriter writer = resp.getWriter();
        writer.print("The Weather in Amsterdam: " +
            weatherBean.getDescription("Amsterdam"));

        writer.flush();
        writer.close();
    }
}
```

While for the most basic use a CDI provider does not need to be annotated, CDI will attempt to find an implementor class and instantiate it using a no argument constructor. Other mechanisms to publish a bean into CDI can be defined by using the `javax.enterprise.inject.Produces` annotation. Additionally, a number of scopes are defined that can be used to declare the lifecycle of a CDI bean.

For example, the `WeatherBean` above can be scoped to the application lifecycle by adding the `javax.enterprise.context.ApplicationScoped` annotation, as in this example:

```
@ApplicationScoped
public class WeatherBeanProducer {
    @Produces @ApplicationScoped
    public WeatherBean newWeatherBean() {
        WeatherBean wb = new WeatherBeanImpl();
        wb.initialize();
        return wb;
    }

    public void disposeWeatherBean(@Disposes WeatherBean wb) {
        wb.cleanup();
    }
}
```

For more information see the CDI specification at JSR 299 [3].Error: Reference source not found and JSR 346 [4].

2.2 Weld-OSGi

The Weld-OSGi project (<http://mathieuancelin.github.com/weld-osgi/>) has created an integration between CDI and OSGi. It allows CDI beans to be exposed as OSGi services and CDI injections to be satisfied by OSGi services. Weld-OSGi takes additional OSGi features into account such as service registration properties and the dynamic aspects of the Service Registry.

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Furthermore, Weld-OSGi provides annotation based injection for the Bundle, BundleContext, Bundle Headers and the private bundle storage facility.

Additionally Weld-OSGi provides annotations-based integration with Service and Bundle events.

2.2.1 Weld-OSGi example

Many examples can be found in the weld-osgi documentation [5].

Weld-OSGi typically uses additional annotations to interact with the OSGi service Registry. For example, the `org.osgi.cdi.api.extension.annotation.Publish` annotation publishes the CDI bean in the OSGi Service Registry:

```
@Publish
@ApplicationScoped
public class MyServiceImpl implements MyService {
    @Override
    public void doSomething() { ... }
}
```

To have a CDI injection come from the OSGi Service Registry, use the `OSGiService` annotation:

```
@Inject @OSGiService MyService service;
```

OSGi Services can also be selected by using LDAP filters:

```
@Inject @OSGiService @Filter("&(lang=EN)(country=US)") MyService service;
```

For more examples, see the weld-osgi documentation.

2.3 Declarative Services, Blueprint and CDI

In JavaEE, the EJB and CDI containers are able to collaborate such that EJB manages an EJB component's life-cycle, whilst CDI manages its runtime dependencies. For example, when a new EJB is created it can be handed over to the CDI container for it to process the injections (`@Inject`) before finally being made available for use. This relationship helps ensure a complementary positioning between the different component models and reduces runtime duplication (EJB is not required to handle `@Inject` processing itself).

OSGi has two existing component models in the form of Declarative Services and Blueprint. Each has its own mechanism for injection of services and Blueprint also supports bean injection within a bundle. Neither has standards support for runtime annotations for injection, although there is some Blueprint prototype work in Apache Aries. In addressing any requirements for runtime annotations support, serious consideration should be given to the use of existing annotations, such as `@Inject`. It also makes sense to consider creating similar complementary relationship between their containers and the CDI container for runtime injection processing, thus reducing duplication between various component model containers.

2.4 Terminology + Abbreviations

CDI – Context and Dependency Injection for JavaEE. Specified in JSR 299 and JSR 346.

3 Problem Description

CDI provides a standardized, type-safe, loosely coupled programming model for JavaEE 6 and above. Furthermore, it introduces powerful extensibility into the JavaEE programming model, and promotes an ecosystem of “portable extensions”.

CDI is declarative, with metadata provided via annotations. This allows developers to locate all logic and metadata in a single location, allowing easier comprehension of the application.

CDI does not specify any modularity or inter-application communication, relying instead on the JavaEE platform to provide this.

OSGi provides the de-facto standard within Java for modular, service orientated programming.

Use of CDI in the context of OSGi provides a very compelling programming model. However, today there is no standard way to achieve this. A standard for leveraging CDI in OSGi will provide a migration path between JavaEE and OSGi where developers familiar with CDI can reuse their skills in both contexts without being locked in to a particular implementation.

4 Requirements

4.1 Functional Requirements

CDI001 – The specification **MUST** make it possible to use the CDI annotations and XML descriptor in an OSGi bundle to expose and consume CDI beans.

CDI003 – The specification **MUST** make it possible to consume OSGi services in CDI `@Inject` injection points in an OSGi bundle.

CDI004 – The specification **MUST** make it possible to select OSGi services used in CDI beans based on OSGi filters.

CDI005 – The specification **MUST** make it possible to consider CDI qualifiers when looking up CDI beans in the OSGi Service Registry.

CDI014 – The specification **MUST** provide a mechanism to specify additional OSGi service registration properties for CDI beans when published as an OSGi service.

CDI006 – The specification **MUST** make it possible to write a portable CDI jar that runs both in JavaEE as well as in OSGi.

CDI007 – The specification **MUST** consider the thread-safety issues that can arise when migrating CDI beans from JavaEE to OSGi.

CDI008 – The specification **MUST** consider the issues that can arise in relation to the dynamic bundle lifecycle in OSGi.

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CDI015 – The specification **MUST** consider the issues that can arise with OSGi service dynamism when these services are dependencies of the CDI container.

CDI009 – The specification **MUST** make it possible to take advantage of the dynamic service capabilities of OSGi.

CDI016 – The specification **MUST** extend the life-cycle of the CDI container to support the dynamic life-cycle provided by OSGi services. For example, it **MUST NOT** be fatal to deploy a CDI container that does not have all its service dependencies initially satisfied and it **MUST** be possible to change service dependencies without requiring the CDI bundle to be redeployed or restarted.

CDI018 – The specification **MUST** provide a mechanism to consume multiple matching OSGi services of a given type in an injection point. For example via the `@Inject Instance<T>` mechanism. Service optionality should result from an empty number of matching services.

CDI019 – The specification **MUST** support CDI events as defined by the CDI specification.

CDI021 – The specification **MAY** provide a deep integration between CDI events and OSGi events or other OSGi mechanism.

CDI020 – The specification **MUST** support CDI extensions as defined by the CDI specification but the extension should not be required to contain the file of `META-INF/services/javax.enterprise.inject.spi.Extension`. It should discover the extension via the service registry service of `javax.enterprise.inject.spi.Extension`.

CDI022 – the specification **MAY** provide a deep integration between CDI extensions and OSGi services or other OSGi mechanism.

CDI010 – The specification **MAY** introduce additional annotations.

CDI011 – The specification **MUST** define the behavior in case of incorrect CDI metadata.

CDI012 – The specification **MUST NOT** prevent the use of `@Inject` (and other common Java annotations) in other component models/technologies present in the OSGi Framework.

CDI013 – The specification **MUST** define an opt-in mechanism. Bundles not opting in **MUST** not be considered by the CDI - OSGi integration layer.

CDI023 – All the inter-bundle interaction between CDI beans **MUST** go through the OSGi Service Registry.

CDI024 – The specification **MUST** make it possible to access the `BundleContext` from inside a CDI bean in an OSGi Framework.

CDI025 – The specification **MUST** provide support for `@PostConstruct` and `@PreDestroy` activation and deactivation callbacks.

CDI026 – The specification **SHOULD** consider defining behavior for relevant CDI scopes.

CDI027 – The solution **MAY** define new scopes for use with CDI inside an OSGi Framework.

CDI028 – The specification **MUST** define an opt-in mechanism for CDI extensions.

CDI029 – The specification **MUST** consider the issues that arise from dynamically adding CDI extensions to the system.

CDI030 – The specification **MUST** support the inclusion of CDI beans and descriptors in a Web Application Bundle in the same way they can be included in a WAR -.

CDI032 – The specification **MUST** support the OSGi Service Permission security model when publishing OSGi services from CDI beans and injecting services into CDI beans. It needs to take into account that the CDI extender acts on behalf of other bundles and uses the permissions associated with those.

CDI033 – The specification implementation **MUST** support CDI 1,2 but may support CDI 1,0.

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CDI034a – The specification MUST comply with CDI specification bean defining annotation for honoring a CDI bean not requiring the existence of beans.xml.

CDI034b – The specification SHOULD choose a service when multiple services are available for a particular instead of throwing `AmbiguousResolutionException` specified by CDI specification

CDI035 – The specification MUST exclude the classes from considering to be CDI beans if the classes are listed in the beans.xml under excludes elements.

CDI036 – The specification SHOULD define a means of interacting with configuration admin.

CDI037 – The specification SHOULD provide necessary aspects such as to avoid requiring runtime bytecode scanning.

4.2 Non-functional Requirements

CDI050 – The specification MUST NOT prevent an implementation from injecting OSGi services into CDI beans which are not deployed as OSGi bundles.

CDI051 – The specification SHOULD adhere to the current CDI programming model as much as possible.

4.3 Requirements from RFP 98 (OSGi/JavaEE umbrella RFP)

JEE001 – A Java EE/OSGi system SHOULD enable the standard Java EE application artifacts (e.g. web application) to remain installed when a supporting Java EE runtime element (e.g. web container) is dynamically replaced.

JEE002 – RFCs that refer to one or more Java EE technologies MUST NOT impede the ability of an OSGi-compliant implementation to also be compliant with the Java EE specification.

JEE003 – RFCs that refer to one or more Java EE technologies MAY define the additional aspects of the technology that are required for the technology to be properly integrated in an OSGi framework but MUST NOT make any syntactic changes to the Java interfaces defined by those Java EE specifications.

JEE004 – RFCs whose primary purpose is integration with Java EE technologies MUST NOT require an OSGi Execution Environment greater than that which satisfies only the signatures of those Java EE technologies.

5 Technical Solution

5.1 Entities

- CDI – Contexts and Dependency Injection 1.0 (JSR-299), Contexts and Dependency Injection 1.1/1.2 (JSR346).
- CDI Provider – An implementation of the CDI 1.2 specification.

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- CDI OSGi adapter – Adapts a given CDI Provider to the OSGi environment. This entity is implementation dependent and may or may not be separate from the CDI provider.
- CDI Bundle – An OSGi bundle containing CDI metadata and beans.
- CDI Container – A container for managed beans in a CDI Bundle. Each CDI Bundle has its own CDI container.
- CDI Extender – An application of the extender pattern to discover CDI Bundles and to manage the CDI container life-cycle on behalf of CDI Bundles. This entity is implementation dependent and may or may not be separate from the CDI OSGi adapter.
- CDI Portable Extension – A portable extension as defined in CDI 1.2.
- CDI Portable Extension Bundle – A bundle providing one or more CDI portable extensions. An extension bundle may or may not be a CDI bundle at the same time.

5.2 Extender Capability and Opt-In

Bean deployment archives according to CDI 1.0 are required to opt in to OSGi enrichment by the CDI Extender. However, opting in may have no effect at all if a would-be CDI Bundle is installed and started in a system where no CDI Extender is available.

This kind of dependency can be made explicit using capabilities. For these reasons, this specification defines an `osgi.extender` capability called `osgi.cdi`.

A CDI Bundle MUST require the OSGi CDI extender capability, e.g.

```
Require-Capability:\
  osgi.extender;\
  filter:="(&(osgi.extender=osgi.cdi) (version>=1.0) (! (version>=2.0))) "
```

Note that this is not a *sufficient* condition for a bundle to be a CDI Bundle. A CDI Bundle must also be a bean deployment archive:

- a) It contains a `beans.xml` descriptor in one of the defined locations with a version number of 1.1 or later with the `bean-discovery-mode` set to 'all'
- b) It contains a `beans.xml` descriptor in one of the defined locations with no version number or is an empty file.
- c) It declares an attribute `beans` on the `osgi.cdi` extender requirement who's type is `List<String>` and who's value is a list of bean class names where the classes must be contained in the CDI bundle, e.g.

```
Require-Capability:\
  osgi.extender;\
  filter:="(&(osgi.extender=osgi.cdi) (version>=1.0) (! (version>=2.0))) "; \
  beans:List<String>="foo.A,foo.B"
```

The bean classes may be filtered based on the `beans.xml`. e.g.

If `foo.A` is excluded by `beans.xml`, `foo.A` will not be included. If there is no `beans.xml`, the above defined list will be the bean classes of the bundle. If no list is provided and no `beans.xml` exists, all bundle classes will be considered.

Note that if the `beans.xml` has its `bean-discovery-mode` mode set to 'annotated' this condition should be ignored in favor of having populated the `beans` attribute of the requirement with this same list of classes. This could be implemented in build tooling.

A CDI Extender implementation MUST provide the `osgi.extender` capability named `osgi.cdi` with version 1.0, e.g.

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```
Provide-Capability: osgi.extender; osgi.extender=osgi.cdi; version:Version=1.0
```

Future versions of this specification will require higher version numbers.

5.3 CDI Portable Extensions

A CDI portable extension is a mechanism by which a third party may integrate with the CDI container by:

- Providing its own beans, interceptors and decorators to the container
- Injecting dependencies into its own objects using the dependency injection service
- Providing a context implementation for a custom scope
- Augmenting or overriding the annotation-based metadata with metadata from some other source

Use of the API associated with an extension may not be sufficient to express the requirement for the extension's implementation and perhaps an extension does not provide an API at all. Capabilities are useful to express such loose dependencies. Therefore a capability namespace `osgi.cdi.extension` is defined for use by CDI Portable Extensions and CDI Bundles. This covers the following use case:

CDI Bundle A works with a CDI extension with an annotation API defined in bundle B and an extension implementation in bundle C. A has a package dependency on B, but not on C. There is only an implicit runtime dependency on C. C needs to be resolved when the CDI container for A is constructed, so that the extension can modify the set of managed beans, but C may not be available at all.

CDI Portable Extension Bundles MUST therefore provide an `osgi.cdi.extension` capability with an attribute `osgi.cdi.extension` of type `String` holding a distinctive name for the extension. It must also define a `version` attribute of type `Version`, e.g.

```
Provide-Capability:\
  osgi.cdi.extension; osgi.cdi.extension=frobicator; version:Version=1.0
```

The extension name `osgi.cdi` is reserved by this specification in case a CDI OSGi adapter chooses to implement its functionality using the extension model.

A CDI Bundle may depend on CDI portable extensions. To express this requirement the CDI Bundle MUST declare the requirement using the `osgi.cdi.extension` namespace with a filter matching the CDI extension's Capability attributes, e.g.

```
Require-Capability:\
  osgi.cdi.extension;\
  filter:="(&(extension=frobicator) (version>=1.0) (! (version>=2.0)))"
```

5.4 CDI Container Life-Cycle

The CDI Extender tracks all bundles becoming `ACTIVE`. When a tracked bundle is identified as a CDI Bundle, the CDI Extender creates a CDI Container for this bundle. When a tracked CDI Bundle is stopped, the CDI Extender stops the CDI Container for the given bundle.

5.4.1 Initialization of a CDI Container

A CDI extender manages the life cycle of a CDI Bundle based on:

- The CDI Bundle state
- The CDI extender's bundle state

All activities on behalf of the CDI bundle must use the `BundleContext` of the CDI bundle. All dynamic class loads must use the CDI bundle's `Bundle.loadClass` method.

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5.4.1.1 Identifying bean candidate classes

Starting a CDI container requires identifying managed bean candidate classes. Class loading scenarios are far more complex in OSGi than in JavaEE or Java SE, due to the modular and dynamic nature of the OSGi environment.

The bean class locator needs to consider all classes on the bundle classpath of the CDI Bundle, including any embedded archives and fragments. This maps to the resources returned via the method call:

```
BundleWiring.listResources(  
    "/", "*.class",  
    BundleWiring.LISTRESOURCES_LOCAL | BundleWiring.LISTRESOURCES_RECURSE);
```

Classes from imported packages will not be included as beans.

The set of candidate bean classes determined by the bean scanner is *not* equal to the set of managed beans in the bean container: The CDI Provider discards all candidate classes that do not satisfy the requirements for managed beans. The set of managed beans may be restricted further by the `beans.xml` file and even further extended or modified by CDI portable extensions.

5.4.1.2 Initialization steps

The following is a description of the initialization steps. The CDI Container will update its state. State changes are broadcast as events [5.11.1]

If any failures occurs during initialization, or the CDI bundle or CDI extender bundle is stopped, the CDI container must be destroyed.

The initialization process of a CDI Container is defined in the following steps:

1. Wait until a CDI bundle is ready. A CDI bundle is ready when it is in the ACTIVE state, and for CDI bundles that have a lazy activation policy, also in the STARTING state.
2. The CDI container service is published with the service property `osgi.cdi.container.state = CREATING` and the `Creating` CDI event is fired
3. If the CDI bundle depends on any extensions, the CDI container's `osgi.cdi.container.state` property is updated to `WAITING_FOR_EXTENSIONS`, the `WaitingForExtensions` CDI event is fired and the CDI container waits for extensions to be resolved (this MUST not be a busy, blocking wait).
4. The CDI bundle's beans are processed and during processing `@org.osgi.service.cdi.annotations.Reference` and `@org.osgi.service.cdi.annotations.Service` annotations are collected.
5. If `@org.osgi.service.cdi.annotations.Reference` annotations were found the CDI container's `osgi.cdi.container.state` property is updated to `WAITING_FOR_SERVICES`, the `WaitingForServices` CDI event is fired and the CDI container waits for referenced services to be resolved (this MUST not be a busy, blocking wait).
6. The CDI container's `osgi.cdi.container.state` property is updated to `SATISFIED` and the `Satisfied` CDI event is fired.
7. If `@org.osgi.service.cdi.annotations.Service` annotations were found the beans having the annotations are published into the OSGi service registry using whatever service properties accompanied the annotation and under the correct OSGi service scope depending on their CDI scope.
8. The CDI container's `javax.enterprise.inject.spi.BeanManager` service is published into the OSGi service registry. The CDI container's `osgi.cdi.container.state` property is updated to `CREATED` and the `Created` CDI event is fired.

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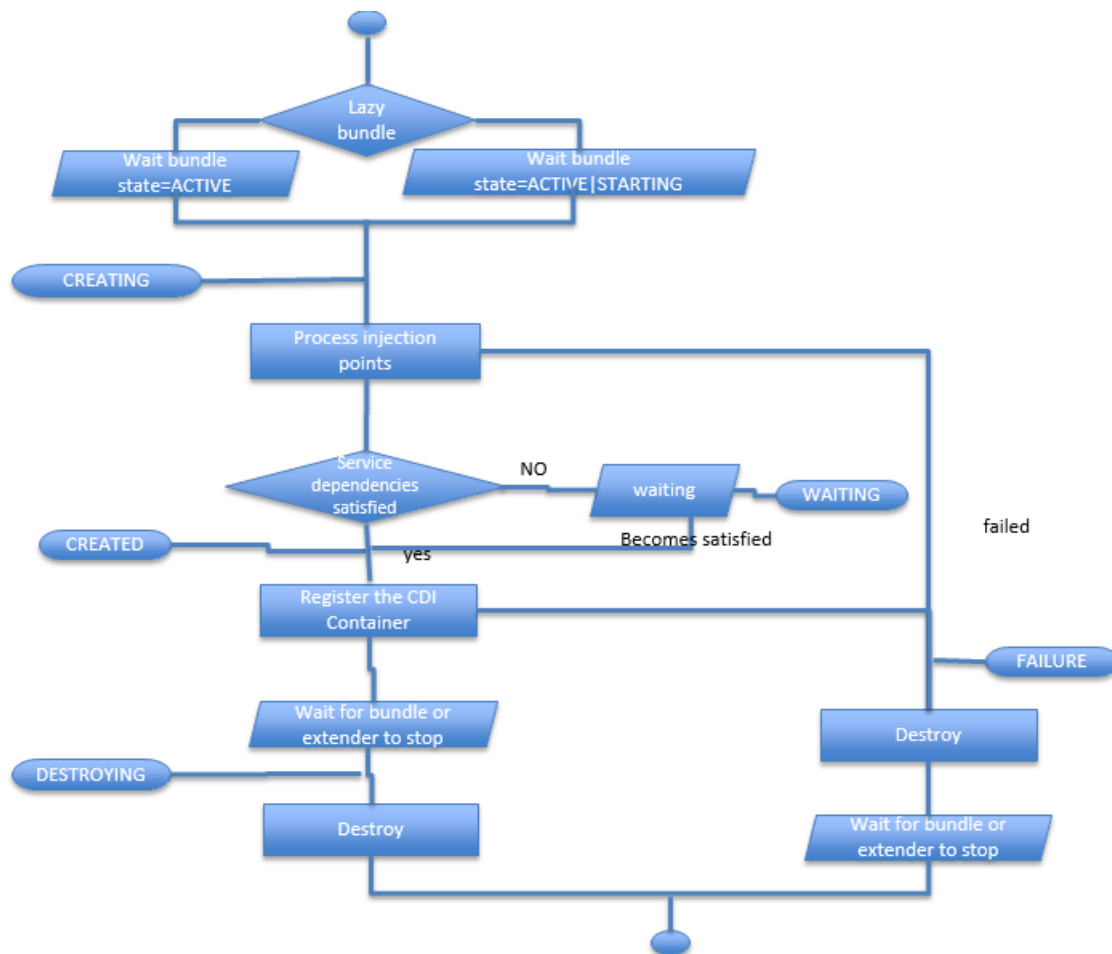
9. The CDI beans are now active and perform their function until the CDI bundle or the CDI extender bundle are stopped.
10. When the CDI bundle is stopped OR the CDI extender bundle is stopped, the CDI container's `osgi.cdi.container.state` property is updated to `DESTROYING` and the `Destroying` CDI event is fired.
11. The CDI container's published bean services are unpublished.
12. The CDI container's service dependencies are released.
13. The CDI container's extensions are released.
14. The CDI container's `osgi.cdi.container.state` property is updated to `DESTROYED` and the `Destroyed` CDI event is fired.
15. The CDI container is unpublished from the service registry.
16. At any time between the `CREATED` and `DESTROYING` state if any dependent service goes away, the container must return to the `WAITING_FOR_SERVICES` state making sure to unpublish it's services and destroy it's beans.
17. The moment service dependencies are again satisfied the CDI container may proceed through initialization as described above.
18. At any time between the `CREATED` and `DESTROYING` state if any dependent extension goes away, the container must return to the `WAITING_FOR_EXTENSIONS` state making sure to unpublish it's services and destroy it's beans.
19. The moment extension dependencies are again satisfied the CDI container may proceed through initialization as described above.

5.4.1.3 Failure

If at any time there is a failure, the CDI Container must perform the following steps:

1. The CDI container's `osgi.cdi.container.state` property is updated to `FAILURE` and the `Failure` CDI event is fired.
2. Unregister the CDI container service
3. Destroy the CDI container
4. Wait for the CDI bundle to be stopped

5.4.1.4 Diagram



5.4.1.5 CDI container service

The CDI Container must be registered as a service with the following service property:

`osgi.cdi.container.state` – (`CdiContainer.State` enum value) The state of the CDI container

5.4.1.6 Destroy the CDI Container

The CDI Container must be destroyed when any of the following condition becomes true:

- The CDI bundle is stopped.
- The CDI extender is stopped
- One of the initialization phases failed.

Destroying the CDI Container means:

- The CDI container's published bean services are unpublished.

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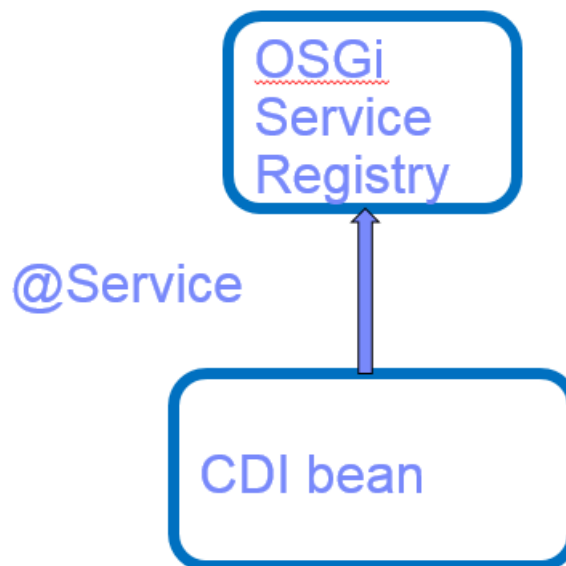
- The CDI container's service dependencies are released.
- The CDI container's extensions are released.
- Destroying all beans
- Unregistering the CDI Container service

A CDI Container must continue to follow the destruction even when exceptions or other problems occur. These errors should be logged.

If the CDI extender is stopped, then all its active CDI containers must be destroyed in an orderly fashion, synchronously with the stopping of the CDI extender bundle. The shutdown of many CDI containers, which the CDI extender should handle, **MUST** be safe to perform serially and without deadlocks as the cascade effect of having interdependent services should cause CDI containers not yet processed to safely degrade into one of the `WAITING_FOR_*` states making it safe to destroy when their turn arrives to be processed.

5.5 Managed Beans and OSGi Services

Publishing a service in OSGi



A class can be published to the OSGi service registry using the `@org.osgi.service.cdi.annotations.Service` annotation, e.g.

```
@Service
public class ExampleComponent {}
```

Note that classes that are already CDI beans, are not automatically published to the service registry; the `@org.osgi.service.cdi.annotations.Service` annotation or metadata as described in section 5.5.1 is always required for this. The requirement to explicitly declare a bean to be an OSGi component is necessary for the following reasons:

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1. In CDI 1.2 every class is a potential CDI bean, no annotations are required for this. The container uses the classes as defined in [5.4.1.1] as beans. A CDI container in OSGi is scoped to a single bundle, and will only know about injection points in that bundle. OSGi services however can be used by other bundles as well. Although it is technically possible to find injection points in all bundles, this would be very hard to reason about for end users.
2. Not each CDI bean should be registered to the service registry. CDI is often used to inject tightly coupled classes into each other. This is fine for internal bundle usage, but should not be reflected in the service registry.
3. Not all CDI beans might be exported. It's useless to publish services of types that other bundles can't have access to.

This behavior is different then the behavior described in the EJB integration specification, where all EJBs are published as OSGi services by default. Although technically EJBs and CDI beans are very similar, their usage in practice is often very different. EJBs tend to be used in a similar granularity as OSGi services, while CDI beans are not.

OSGi services are published specifying the type under which they are available. In order to support this model the `@org.osgi.service.cdi.annotations.Service` annotation provides a `type` property of type `Class<?>[]`, e.g.

```
@Service(type=A.class)
public class MyBean implements A,B {}
```

The `type` property is optional. If not specified the component is registered in the OSGi Service Registry under all the interfaces it directly implements. If the component does not directly implement any interfaces it will be registered under its implementation class.

Service properties can be defined on the `@org.osgi.service.cdi.annotations.Service` annotation using the `properties` argument, e.g.

```
@Service(properties={
    @ServiceProperty(key = "foo", value = "bar"),
    @ServiceProperty(
        key = "timestamp", value = "1480706423", type = PropertyType.Long)
})
public class MyBean {}
```

The `properties` argument takes an array of `@org.osgi.service.cdi.annotations.ServiceProperty` annotations. The `@org.osgi.service.cdi.annotations.ServiceProperty` annotation requires a `key` and `value` to be set, both of type `String`. An optional `type` element can be used to specify the data type of the property value using the `PropertyType` enum.

5.5.1 Publishing plain CDI beans in the Service Registry

To support integration of existing CDI beans with OSGi, an alternative to the `@org.osgi.service.cdi.annotations.Service` annotation is available via the CDI extender capability. This allows beans that act as providers in plain CDI environments to be exposed as services without having to change and recompile them. A class can be declared as a service in the manifest through the `service` directive on the CDI extender requirement using a comma delimited value, e.g.

```
Require-Capability: osgi.extender;
    filter:="(osgi.extender=osgi.cdi)";
    service:="org.acme.MyComponent,org.acme.ExampleComponent"
```

5.6 Scopes for beans annotated as `@Service`

The following table outlines the CDI scopes and their support by this specification:

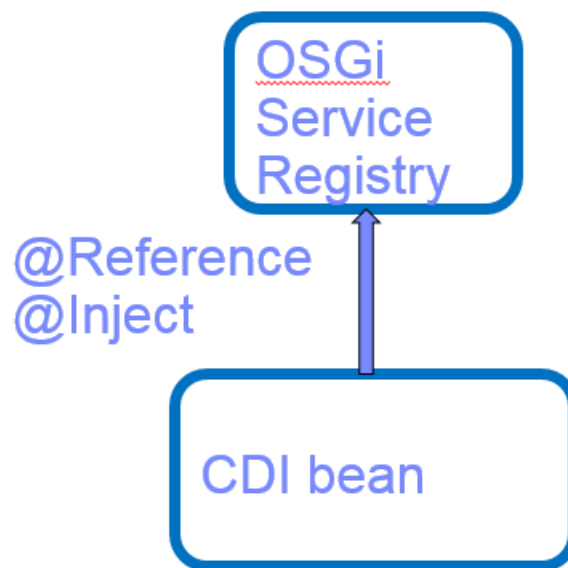
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@ApplicationScoped	service.scope = bundle (ServiceFactory)
@Singleton	service.scope = singleton
all others	service.scope = prototype (PrototypeServiceFactory)

5.7 Injecting OSGi Services into beans

Inject OSGi services in CDI beans



CDI beans using the standard `@Inject` annotation may declare that the intended injection target is an OSGi service. By default, a CDI bean has one of a variety of different scopes which means it's lifecycle is bound by the Context in which that scope is defined. In order to ensure that the OSGi services are adequately handled to suite the scope of the bean having the service reference the OSGi `ServiceObjects` API should be used.

Another difference is that there may be multiple OSGi services publishing the same interface, a client may or may not choose a specific instance using service properties and ordering. Natural ordering of OSGi `ServiceReferences` will be used if multiple candidates are found that match the reference.

Beans must always use `@org.osgi.service.cdi.annotations.Reference` annotation to instruct the CDI container (and the developer) that we are dealing with a specific type of bean, where different rules may apply. When the `@org.osgi.service.cdi.annotations.Reference` annotation is used, the CDI container will lookup the OSGi service in the service registry and inject it's instance into the CDI bean.

Any OSGi service registered in the service registry can be injected using CDI, even if the service was not registered using CDI but with the low level service API or DS for example.

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5.7.1 Allowing Service Injections in vanilla CDI injection points

As described in previous sections, the life-cycle and dynamics of OSGi makes this a fundamentally different environment to the JavaEE container for which CDI was originally designed. This is one of the key reasons for introducing the `@Reference` annotation to go with the `@Inject` annotation.

However in certain scenarios it may be desirable allow injections from the OSGi service registry into plain `@Inject` injection points. This is to allow migration paths from pure JavaEE to configurations where unmodified CDI beans are injected with services from the OSGi service registry. Clearly such a situations introduce risks and analysis of the system is necessary beforehand to ensure that no fatal situations can occur by the introduced dynamics.

Once satisfied that the system can cope in the OSGi environment, injection into pure `@Inject` points can be enabled by setting a directive on the extender requirement in the CDI Bundle:

```
Require-Capability: osgi.extender;  
    filter:="(osgi.extender=osgi.cdi)";  
at-service:="optional"
```

5.7.2

5.7.3 Service Filters

Service filtering can be done using the `@Reference` value parameter using the standard OSGi service filter (LDAP like) syntax:

```
@Reference("(somekey=somevalue")
```

As a convenience alternatively the same could be done using CDI Qualifiers:

```
@Qualifier  
@ReferenceFilter  
public @interface SomeKey {  
    String value();  
}  
  
@Inject @Reference @SomeKey("somevalue")  
MyService service;
```

The name of the qualifier is used as the name of the property, the value passed into the qualifier annotation the value. If the value is not a String (e.g. an enum value), the String representation of the value is used. If the qualifier has a default value, the annotation can be used without specifying a value. In the following example the used filter is "(somekey=somevalue)". This mechanism provides a slightly more type-safe approach to using service filters.

```
@Qualifier  
@ReferenceFilter  
public @interface SomeKey {  
    String value() default "somevalue";  
}  
  
@Inject @Reference @SomeKey  
MyService service;
```

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It is possible to combine multiple qualifiers to create AND filters. In the following example both annotations are qualifiers, and the resulting filter is “(&(somekey=somevalue)(someotherkey=someothervalue))”.

```
@Inject @Reference @SomeKey("somevalue") @SomeOtherKey("someothervalue")
```

```
MyService service;
```

More complex filters are not supported using qualifiers, the standard filter syntax should be used instead with the `@Reference` annotation.

When using OSGi service filters it is common to use dots in property names, e.g. 'service.ranking'. It is not possible however to use dots in a Java Annotation type name. To work around this issue the Annotation type name is parsed and certain markers in the name are interpreted as dots. Because service properties are case insensitive, camel casing can be used as a marker.

For example the qualifier `@MyServiceProperty("example")` translates to “(my.service.property=example)”. The first character is lowercased. Each following capital is translated to a dot.

Requiring configuration

An `@Service` can require a Config Admin Configuration object with a specific PID. The component will only become available when a configuration object with the specified PID is found. This is useful when a component does not have usable default configuration values. If the configuration object is not available, the behaviour is the same as for a unavailable required service dependency.

A configuration dependency can be configured as follows:

```
@Service(requireConfiguration="PID.of.configuration")
```

5.8 BundleContext injection

It's possible to inject the BundleContext using CDI annotations.

```
@Inject BundleContext context;
```

This will always inject the BundleContext of the bundle that registered the component, even if the component's class was imported from another bundle. For example we could have the following scenario. Although the `@Inject BundleContext` annotation is declared in a class exported by Bundle A, Bundle B does the actual component registration. This means that the BundleContext of bundle B will be injected.

Bundle A

```
public abstract class MyBaseClass {  
    @Inject BundleContext bundleContext;  
}
```

Bundle B

```
@Service  
public class MySubClass extends MyBaseClass {  
}
```

5.9 BeanManager service

The implementation will register a service registered under the `javax.enterprise.inject.spi.BeanManager` interface. The BeanManager provides a standard portable introspective interfaces into the CDI container.

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The BeanManager service is registered under the Bundle Context of the associated CDI bundle, as each CDI bundle has its own container. As a result many CdiContainer services will be present in the system.

5.10 `osgi.contract` Capability

The OSGi Enterprise specification version 5 defines the `osgi.contract` capability namespace and RFC 180 defines mappings of JSR-defined technologies to these capabilities. Relevant technologies from RFC 180 to this specification are the `JavaCDI` and `JavaInject` API contracts.

An implementation of this specification is not required to export the associated `javax.**` packages, but if it does, it must also provide the `JavaCDI` and `JavaInject` capabilities in the `osgi.contract` namespace.

5.11 Events

The CDI Container must track all CDI Listener services and keep the listeners updated of the progress of all its managed bundles.

CDI Events must be sent to each registered CDI Listeners service. The service has the following method:

- `cdiEvent(CdiEvent)` – notify the listener of a new CDI Event synchronously.

5.11.1 CDI Event

The CDI Event supports the following event types:

- **CREATING** - The CDI extender has started creating a CDI Container for the bundle.
- **CREATED** - The CDI Container is ready. The application is now running.
- **WAITING** - A service reference is blocking because of unsatisfied mandatory dependencies. This event can happen multiple times in a row.
- **DESTROYING** - The CDI Container is being destroyed because the CDI bundle or CDI extender has stopped.
- **DESTROYED** - The CDI Container is completely destroyed.
- **FAILURE** - An error occurred during the creation of the CDI Container.

The CDI Event provides the following methods:

- `getBundle()` - The CDI bundle
- `getCause()` - Any occurred exception or null
- `getDependencies()` - A list of filters that specify the unsatisfied mandatory references.
- `getExtenderBundle()` - The CDI extender bundle.
- `getTimestamp()` - The time the event occurred
- `getType()` - The type of the event.
- `isReplay()` - Indicates if the event is a replay (`true`) or if it is a new event (`false`)

5.11.2 Replay

The CDI Extender must remember the last CDI Event for each ready bundle that it manages. The replay event must be delivered to the CDI Listener service as the first event, before any other event is delivered , during the registration of the CDI Listener service. The `CDIEvent` object for a replay event must return `true` for the `isReplay()` method in this situation, and `false` in all other situations.

6 Data Transfer Objects

RFC 185 defines Data Transfer Objects as a generic means for management solutions to interact with runtime entities in an OSGi Framework. DTOs provides a common, easily serializable representation of the technology.

For all new functionality added to the OSGi Framework the question should be asked: would this feature benefit from a DTO? The expectation is that in most cases it would.

The DTOs for the design in this RFC should be described here and if there are no DTOs being defined an explanation should be given explaining why this is not applicable in this case.

This section is optional and could also be provided in a separate RFC.

7 Javadoc

8 Considered Alternatives

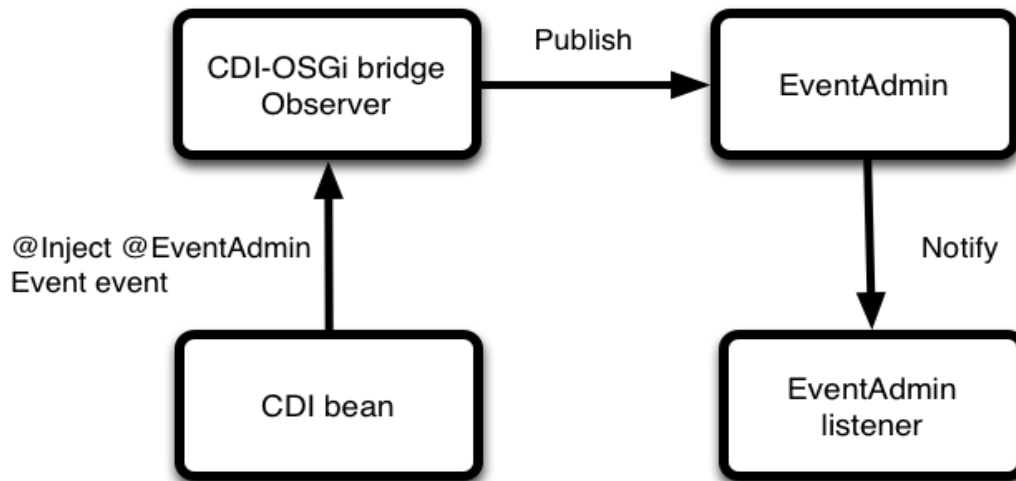
8.1 EventAdmin integration

This section has moved into the Considered Alternatives chapter as it's postponed to a later release.

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Send EventAdmin event using CDI events



EventAdmin and CDI events are conceptually similar. The CDI programming model is much more user-friendly however. EventAdmin events can both be produced and observed using CDI annotations. Because not every event should be published to EventAdmin the developer has to use the `@EventAdmin` annotation. The value of this annotation should also contain the name of the *Topic*, or alternatively you can define your own qualifier that extends `@EventAdmin` to define the Topic.

The following is an example of using the `@EventAdmin` qualifier.

```

@Inject @EventAdmin("MyTopic") Event<MyEvent> event;

public void send() {
    event.fire(new MyEvent("example"));
}
  
```

The following is an example of extending the EventAdmin qualifier.

```

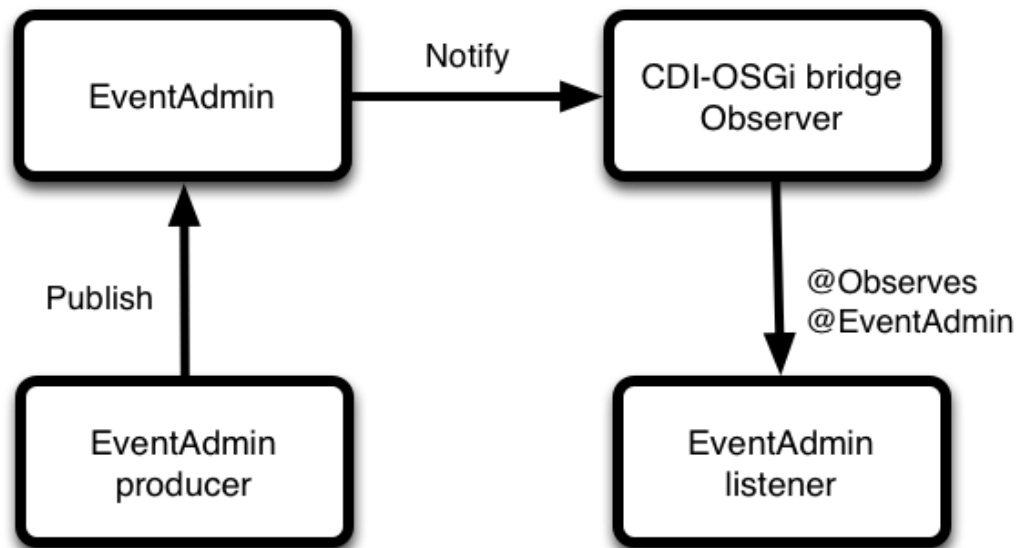
@EventAdmin
public @interface Demo {
    String value();
}

@Inject @Demo Event<MyEvent> event;

public void send() {
    event.fire(new MyEvent("example"));
}
  
```

The CDI-OSGi bridge observes `@EventAdmin` events and republish them as EventAdmin events.

Listener to EventAdmin events using CDI observers



EventAdmin events can be observed using the CDI `@Observes` annotation. Similar to publishing EventAdmin events we need the `@EventAdmin` qualifier to specify the Topic name.

```

public class EventExample {
    public void process(@Observes @EventAdmin("MyTopic") MyEvent event) {}
}
  
```

Alternatively, similar with publishing events, a qualifier can be used to define the topic name.

```

@EventAdmin
public @interface Demo {
    String value();
}
  
```

```

public class EventExample {
    public void process(@Observes @Demo MyEvent event) {}
}
  
```

8.2 Required dependencies (@Service only)

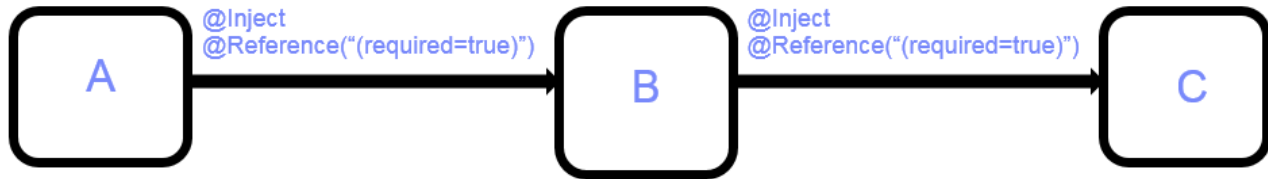
This was moved to considered alternatives because all References will be required by default.

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Require a dependency; the component will not be registered when a required dependency is not available. This is the default behavior. When all dependencies becomes available, the component will be registered. If at some point during runtime a required dependency becomes unavailable, the component will be deregistered again. This model handles service dynamics correctly, while the code doesn't have to handle the case where dependencies are not available.

As an example we have the dependency structure:



When C becomes unavailable, B will become unavailable as well, and so will A. When C becomes available again, so will be B, and so will A.

8.3 Additional OSGi CDI Scopes

The additional OSGi CDI scopes was moved to considered alternatives because it was deemed acceptable that the OSGi service scopes of singleton, bundle, and prototype could be mapped to `@Singleton`, `@ApplicationScoped`, and `@Dependent`.

The following table lists OSGi-defined scopes and associated behavior. These scopes are only relevant for CDI beans registered in the OSGi Service Registry:

<code>@BundleScoped</code>	Maps to OSGi Service Factory
<code>@PrototypeScoped</code>	Maps to OSGi Prototype Service Factory
<code>@SingletonScoped</code>	

8.4 Service and bundle registration observers

This was moved to considered alternatives due to the removal of the dynamic service update requirements.

In most situations service dependencies are injected directly into a field. Sometimes some extra code needs to be executed however. This can be done using callback methods. There is a callback method for service registration and a callback for service deregistration. The parameters of the observer method should be the type of the service.

Only events fired while the bundle containing the observer methods are delivered. Events fired while the bundle was not active are ignored.

```

void serviceAdded(@Observes @ServiceAdded SomeService) ;
void serviceRemoved(@Observes @ServiceRemoved SomeService) ;
void serviceModified(@Observes @ServiceModified SomeService) ;
  
```

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In some cases it's useful to also have access to the `ServiceReference` representing a service. For this case a special event type is introduced:

```
public class ServiceCdiEvent<T> {
    private ServiceReference<T> reference;
    private T service;
    // constructor and getters etc.
}
```

```
void serviceAdded(@Observes @ServiceAdded ServiceCdiEvent<SomeService> event)
void serviceRemoved(@Observes @ServiceRemoved ServiceCdiEvent<SomeService> event)
```

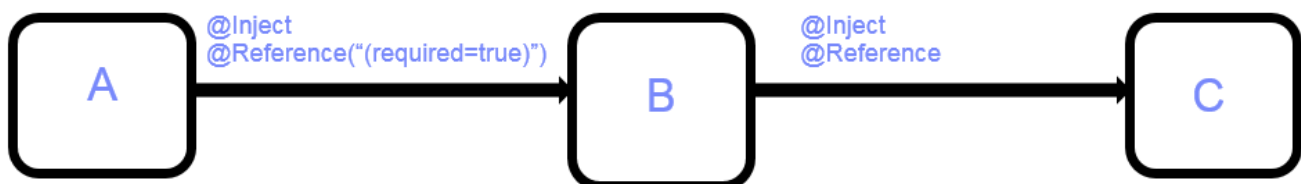
The `@ServiceAdded` and `@ServiceRemoved` annotations have the same service filtering semantics as `@Reference` described in the following section.

8.5 Optional Dependencies

To deal with service dynamics a proxy is injected instead of the real reference to the service. The proxy is by default a null-object, every method invocation should return null. The code that uses an optional dependency must deal with the possibility that the service is not available and handle null values properly.

Alternatively the `@Reference` supports a configuration parameter “proxyType” that can be used to configure the proxy to throw a `org.osgi.cdi.ServiceNotAvailableException` when the proxy is invoked while the service is not available. This way clients can handle null values returned by the real service differently than the situation where the service is not available.

Optional and required dependencies can be mixed in a single component and in the dependency graph of a component. Take the following example again, note that the dependency on C is now optional.



When C becomes unavailable, B should still be available, and therefore A as well. When B becomes unavailable, A should still become unavailable as well. Because the dependency on C is now optional, the code of B should be handling the fact that method invocations on C might return null or throw exceptions.

CDI does not support dynamic dependencies. All beans must be registered and all dependencies must be resolved at container startup. For normal CDI beans the container should resolve `@Inject` `@Reference` injection points immediately with proxies as described for optional dependencies. Required dependencies are not required to be implemented by the container for normal CDI beans; the container may throw an exception to inform the developer that the required attribute is not supported. A CDI container may implement required dependencies for normal CDI beans as well too however.

For components registered with the `@Service` annotation, required dependencies must be supported. An `@Service` with unavailable dependencies must not be registered to the OSGi service registry, and it's `@PostConstruct` method must not be invoked. If the component was active before the dependency became unavailable, the `@PreDestroy` method must be called and the service must be de-registered from the service registry.

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Because OSGi services are dynamic, a developer should make the explicit choice to inject beans using the OSGi service registry by using the `@Reference` qualifier. If the `@Reference` qualifier is not used, the container should not query the service registry. `@Reference` can be used on fields or method parameters.

9 Security Considerations

Description of all known vulnerabilities this may either introduce or address as well as scenarios of how the weaknesses could be circumvented.

10 Document Support

10.1 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
- [3]. **JSR 299: Contexts and Dependency Injection for Java EE platform**
- [4]. **JSR 346: Conexts and Dependency Injection for Java EE**
- [5]. **Weld OSGi Reference: <http://docs.jboss.org/weld/reference/1.2.0.Beta1/weld-osgi/user-guide/html/ch01.html>**

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10.3 Acronyms and Abbreviations

10.4 End of Document