

Structuring Software Systems with OSGi

Ulf Fildebrandt

SAP AG

22.09.2011

Agenda

- OSGi: basic structure and declaration
- Interface Usage
- Layers
- Services and Layers
- Versioning
- Testing
- Assemblies

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- **OSGi: basic structure and declaration**
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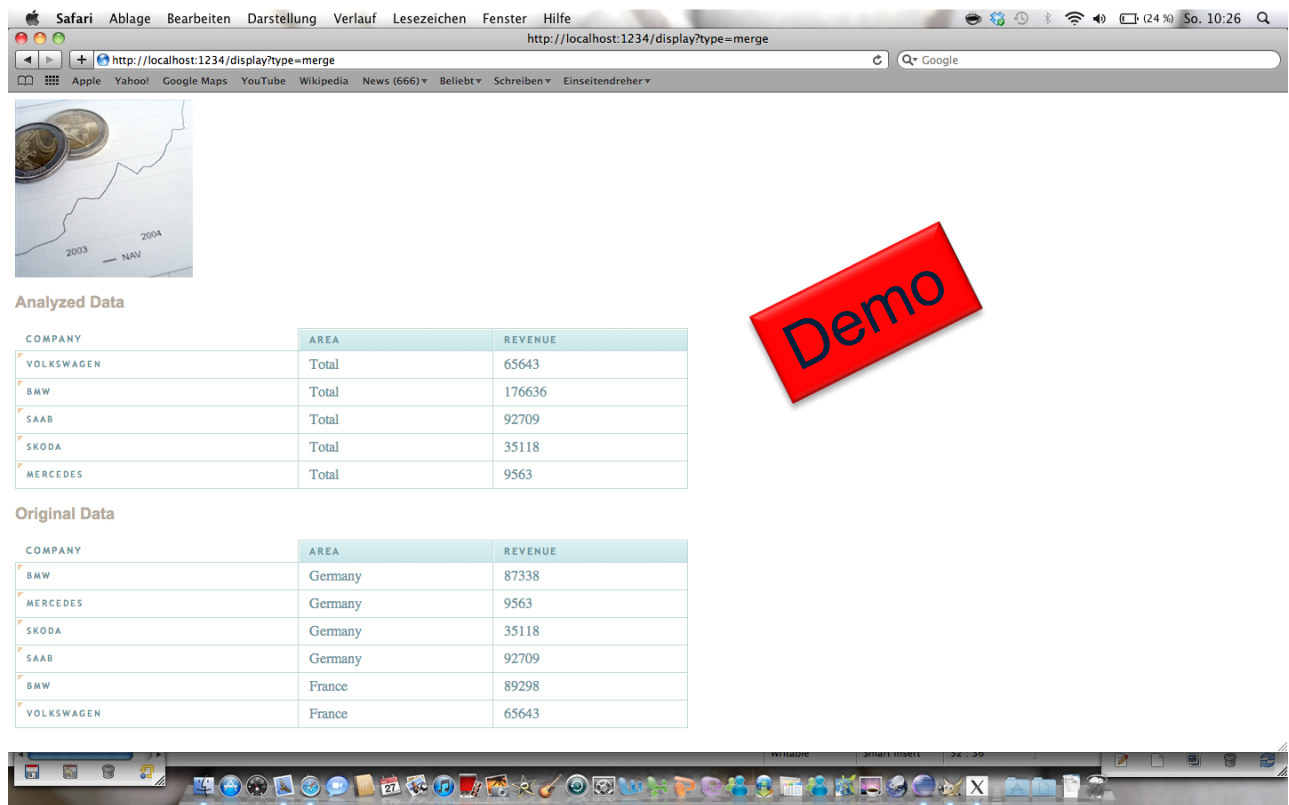
Principles of Modularity

- **Decoupling**
 - Logic has to be decoupled, otherwise the structure evolves into a monolithic block („architecture erosion“)
- **Simplicity**
 - Design the concepts as simple as possible, otherwise the system solves non-existing requirements
- **Extensibility**
 - Decoupling implies that frameworks are open for logic
 - Extensibility for logic is not the exception, but rather the common principle for all frameworks

OSGi basics

- **Bundles** are the atomic entities for structuring (containing binaries)
- **Services** are the communication means between bundles
- **Exported packages** are the public interface of bundles
- **Imported packages** define the usages of bundles

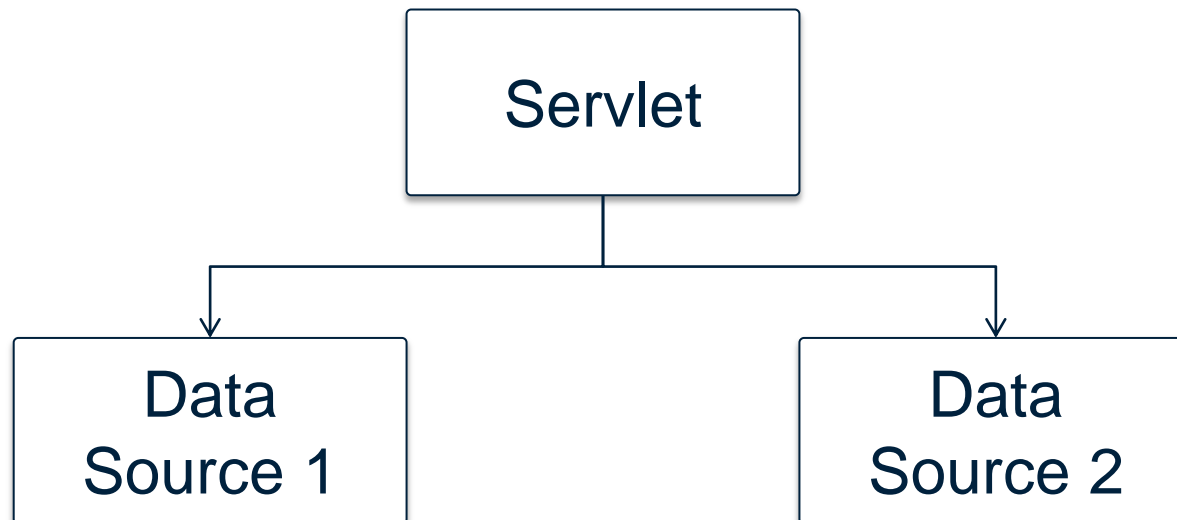
Example



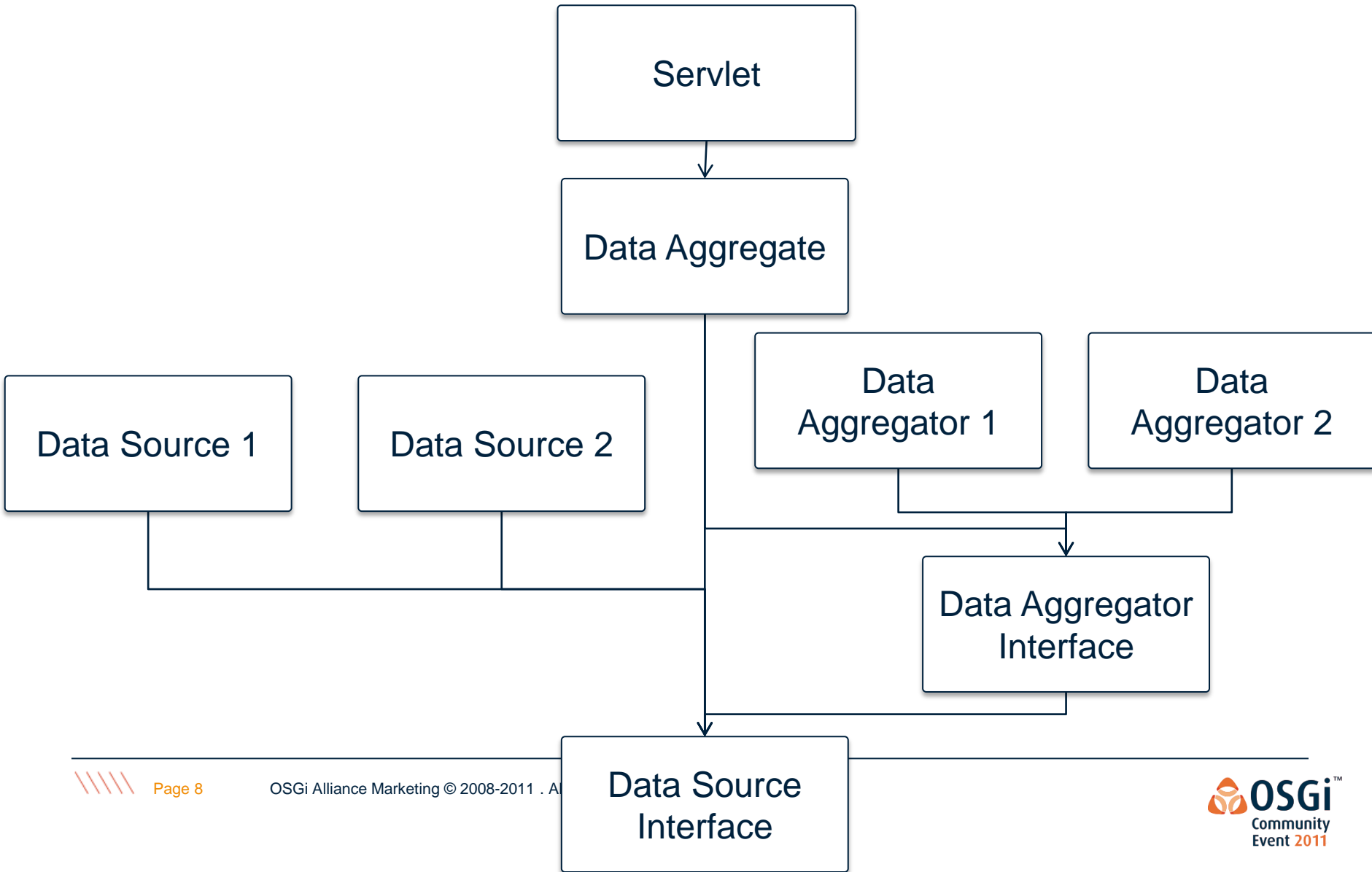
- Web application to analyze data
- OSGi bundles, services, and exported packages are used to structure the application

Structure of Application

- Fulfills the business requirements, but no modularity (decoupling, extensibility)



Structure Of Application



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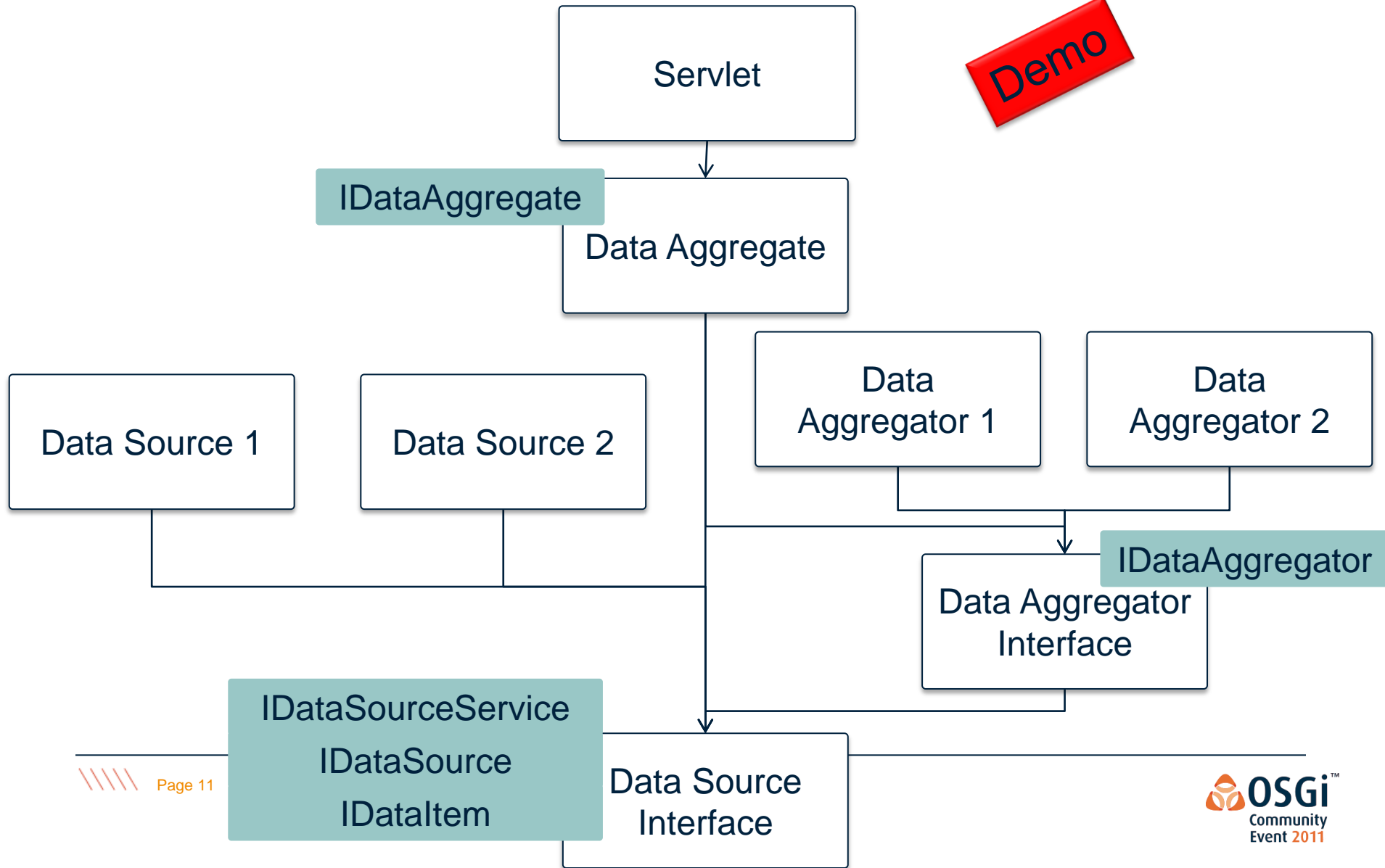
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Interface Usage

- Implementation should only use interfaces → Services in OSGi
- Services are difficult to implement in OSGi fulfilling all lifecycle requirements (Service Tracker, Service Listener) → „boilerplate coding“
- Frameworks: **Declarative Services** (DS) is part of the OSGi specification, Blueprint, etc.
 - DS are meant to declare the dependencies of services and service usage
 - DS is a mechanism to bring dependency injection into OSGi

Structure Of Application

Demo

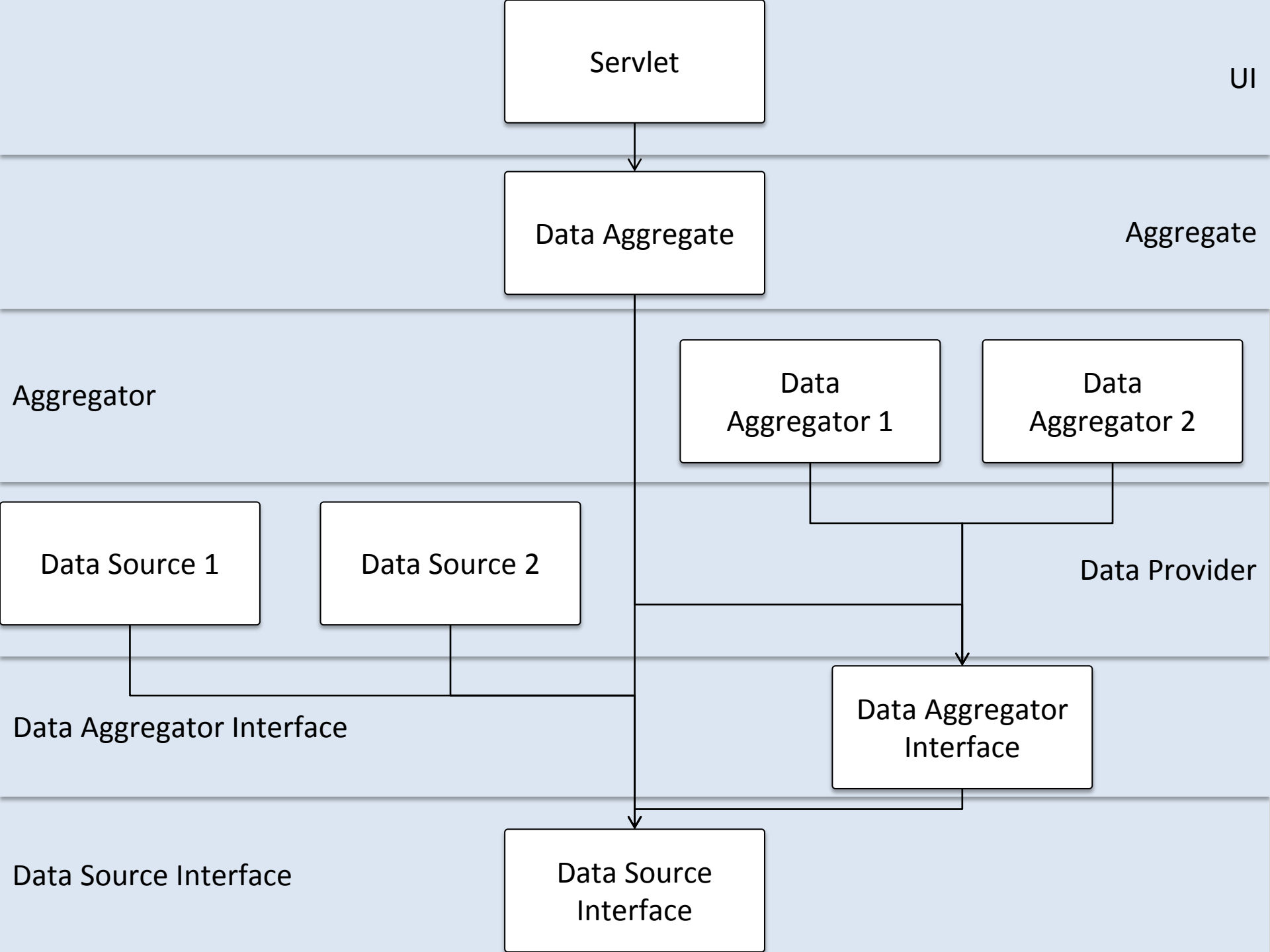


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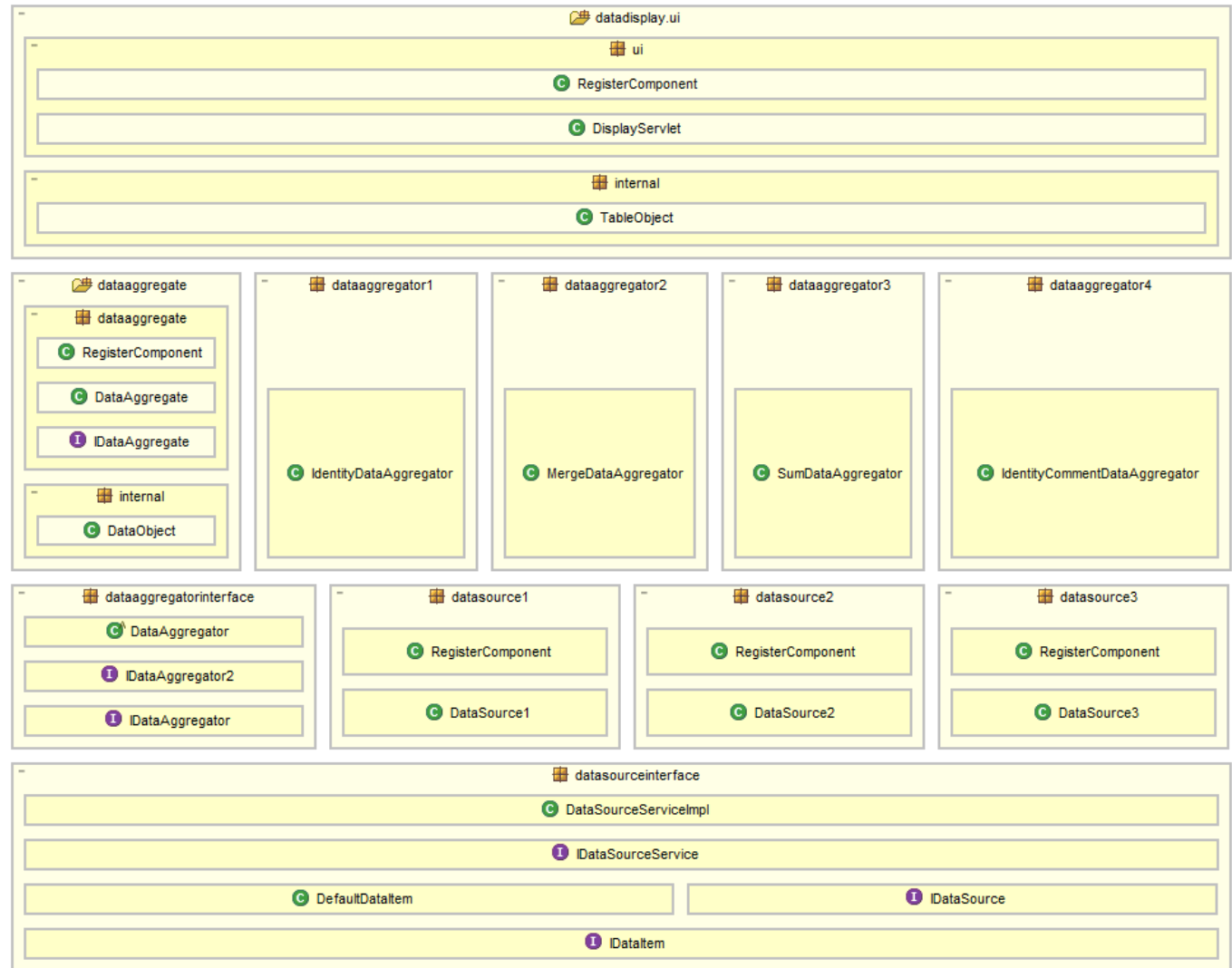
Layers

- In architecture, layers are used to structure the software
- Entities within a layer can only have dependencies to lower layers
- Bundles in OSGi belong to one layer only
- In reality more coarse grained frameworks are used
 - Feature (P2, Eclipse)
 - Application (Aries)
 - OSGi sub system specification
- For simplicity in these examples only bundles are used



Class Structure

- Classes fit to bundle structure



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Interface of a Layer

- Layers should have a clear interface
- API (Application Programming Interface)
 - is defining the publicly available functionality
 - is an interface
 - is implemented as service in OSGi
 - Example: IDataAggregate, IDataSourceService
- SPI (Service Provider Interface)
 - is defining the extension point
 - is implemented as service in OSGi in a separate bundle
 - Example: IDataSource, IDataAggregator

Demo

Demo

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Versioning in OSGi

- Bundles and exported packages are versioned
- Usage of versioning is different for implementation, API, SPI
 - Implementation: can be replaced easily, because interface is not changed
 - API: can be evolved in a compatible way, but implementation has to be adapted, too
 - SPI: evolution is difficult, because if interfaces are extended, then the old implementations are not valid any more
 - Java evolution: `Ix` → `Ix2`, e.g. `IDataAggregator` → `IDataAggregator2` in the same package

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Testing

- Layers have to be separately testable
 - Mock objects (Easy Mock)
- Example: DataAggregate layer



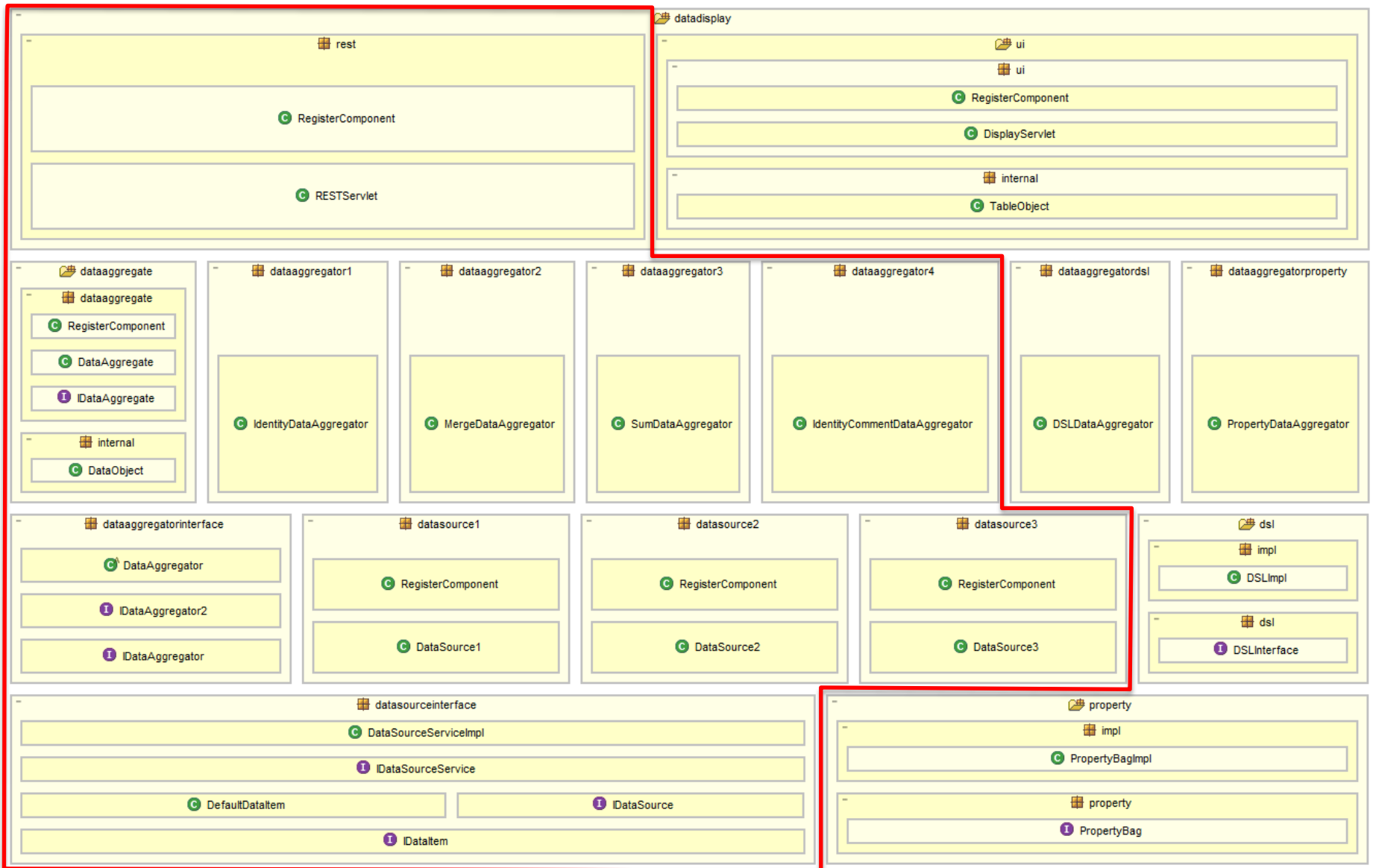
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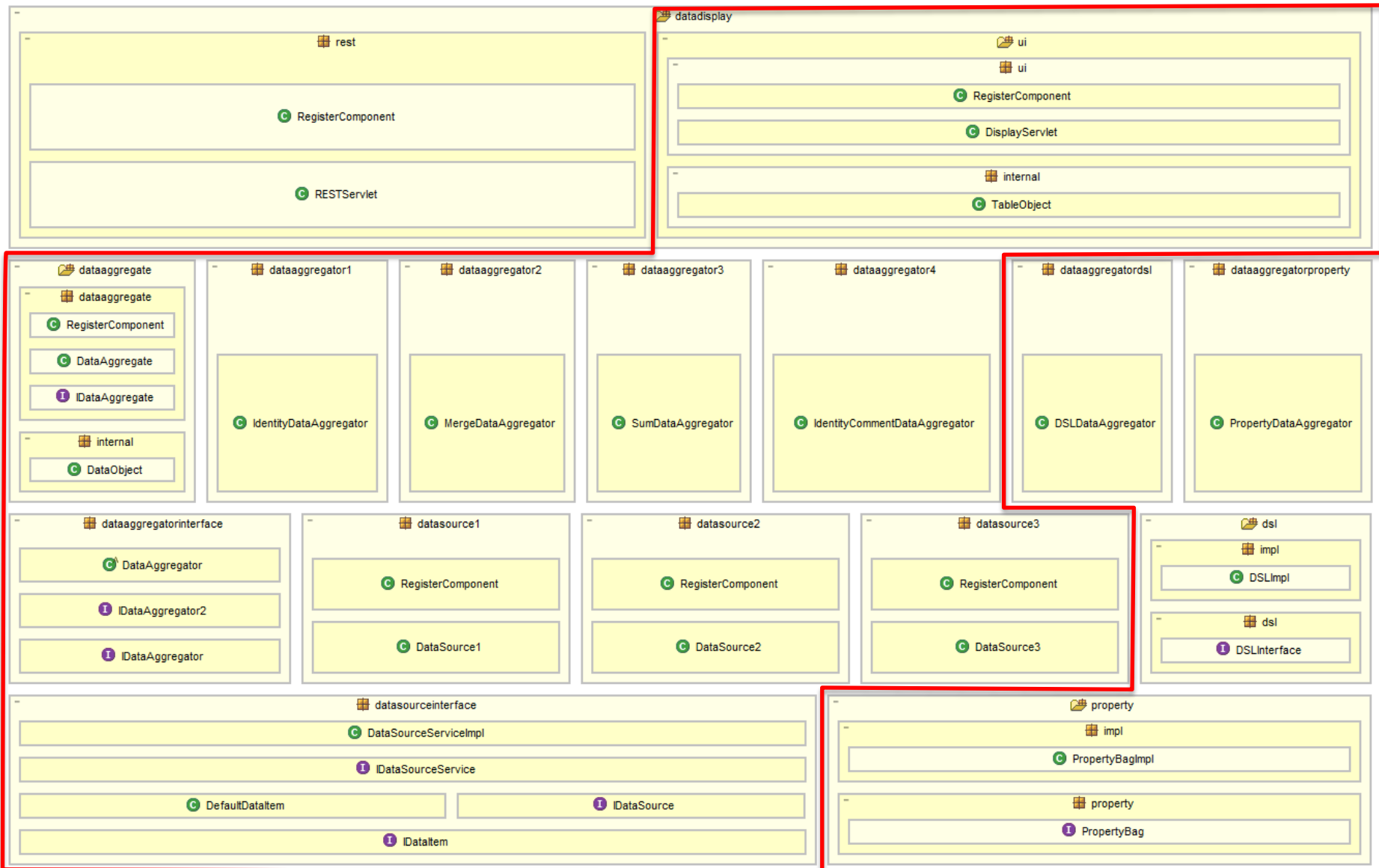
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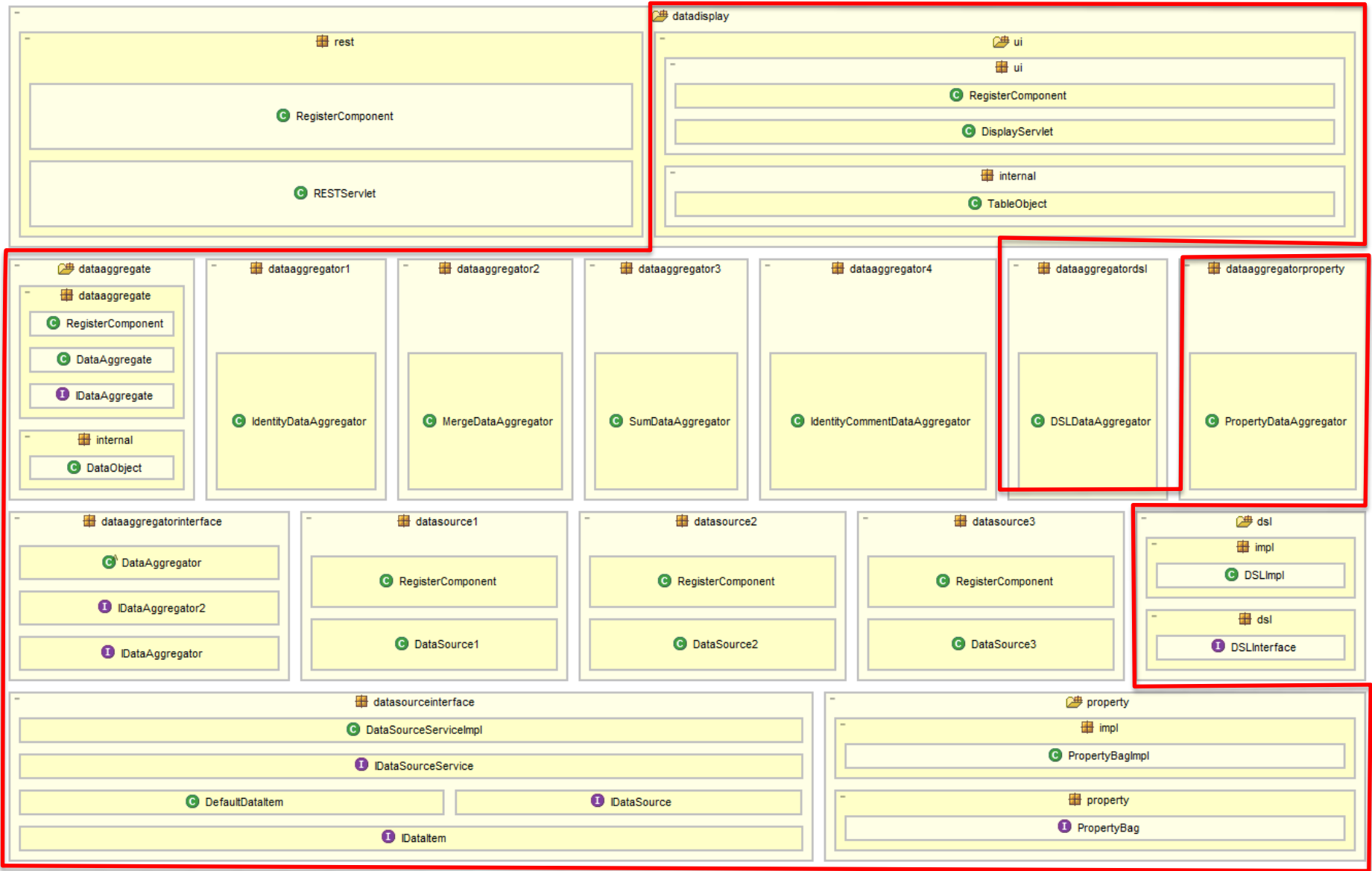
Multiple assemblies

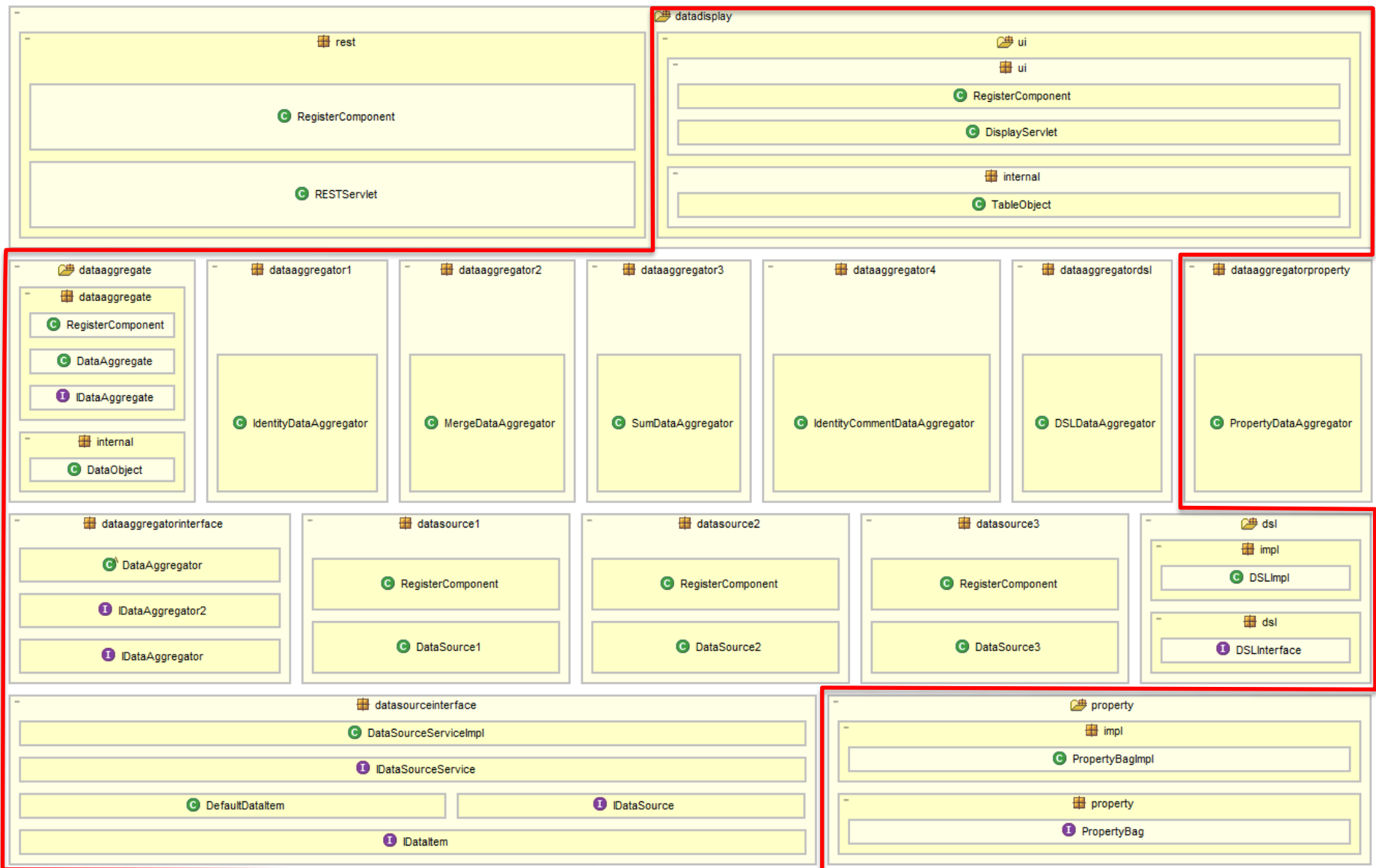
- Bundles assembled into multiple assemblies (e.g. products)
- An assembly contains bundles from different layers
 - A layer does not have to be used completely
- Examples:
 - Other access layer (REST)
 - Configuration data aggregator
 - DSL data aggregator

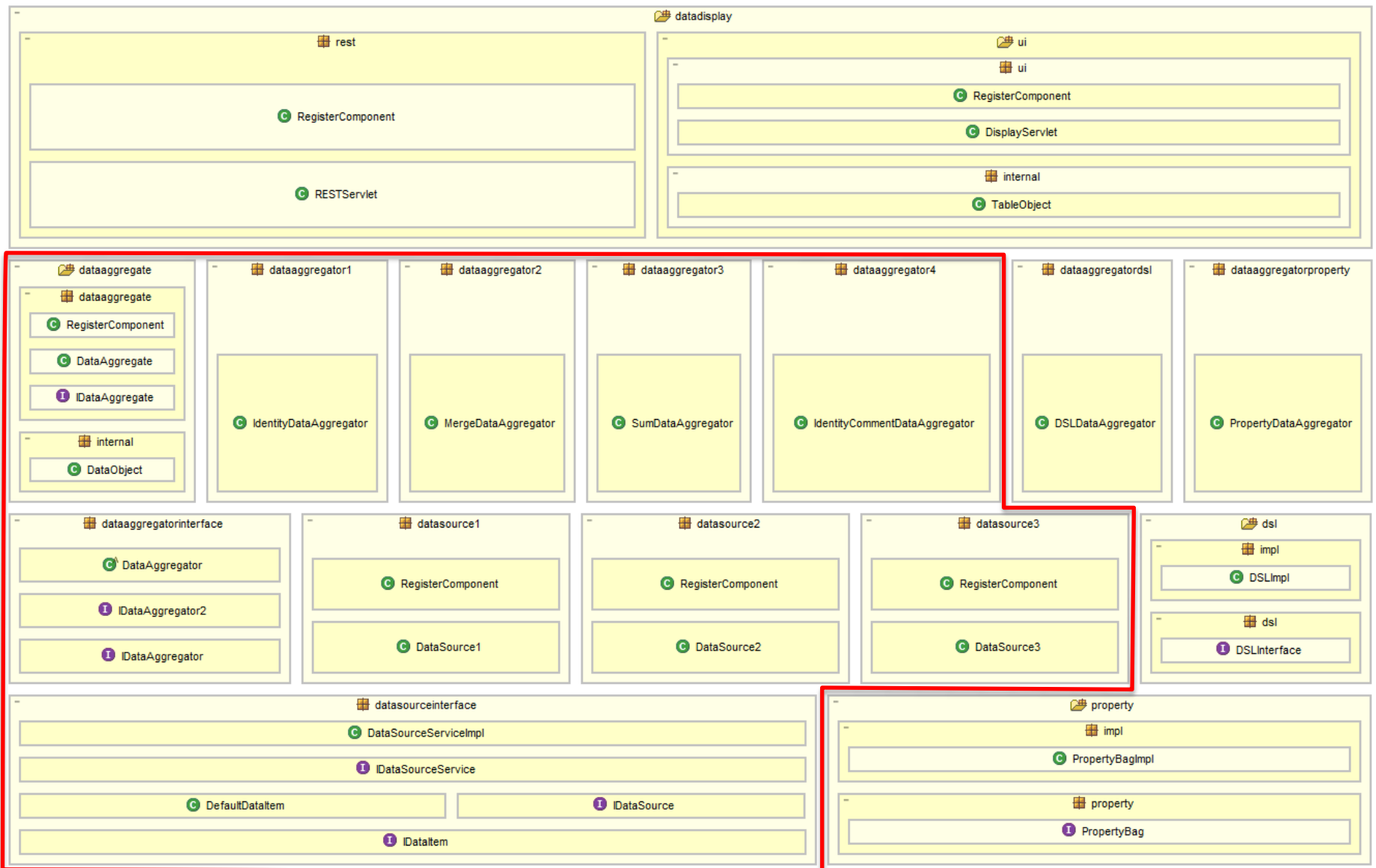












Summary

- Module and service concepts should be used to structure software
- Bundles expose clear interfaces
- Communications works by using services (minimum requirement between layers)
- Layers are testable separately
- Different assemblies should be possible