Advanced Deployment



Architectural Composition

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Previously on Jolie

```
include "console.iol"
include "myService.iol"
```

Architectural Composition

A composition technique based on deployment abstractions.

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E.g., a service may execute other sub-services in the same execution engine for performances and resource control.

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E.g., we want proxies, redirections, and specific hierarchies to create a particular topology of a Service-Oriented Architecture (SOA)

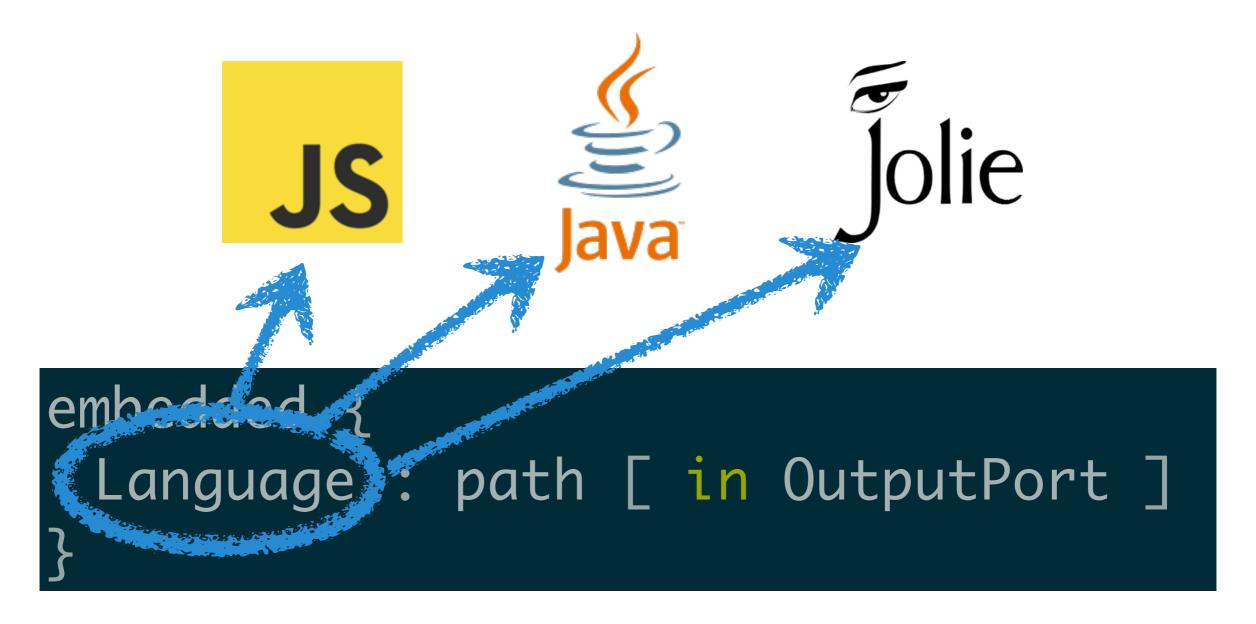
Architectural Composition - Embedding **Embedding** executes multiple services in the same virtual machine.

The **embedder** embeds an **embedded** service by targeting it with the **embedded** primitive.

```
embedded {
  Language : path [ in OutputPort ]
}
```

Architectural Composition - Embedding

Embedding executes multiple services in the same virtual machine.



```
include "twiceInterface.iol"
inputPort LocalIn {
  Location: "local"
   Interfaces: TwiceInterface
main
 twice( number )( result ) {
  result = number * 2
```

twice_service.ol

```
include "twiceInterface.iol"
include "console.iol"
outputPort TW {
 Interfaces: TwiceInterface
embedded {
 Jolie: "twice_service.ol"
  in TW
main
  twice@TW( 5 )( response );
  println@Console( response )()
```

- When embedding a Java service:
- the path URL must unambiguously identify a Java class;
- the class must be in the Java classpath of the Jolie interpreter;
- the class must **extend** the **abstract class jolie.runtime.JavaService**, offered by the Jolie library (jolie.jar) inside the Jolie installation folder.

Many services of the Jolie standard library (like **Console**) are Java services.

Each public method of the Java Service is an input operation invokable by the embedder.

If the output of the method is:

void, it will be a one-way operation

non-void, it will be a request-response operation

(@RequestResponse annotation overrides this for void-returning operations).

MyConsole.java

```
package example;
import jolie.runtime.JavaService;
public class MyConsole extends JavaService {
 public void println( String s ){
   System.out.println( s )
```

MyConsole.java

We have to compile the class into a .jar library.

- javac -cp \$JOLIE_HOME/jolie.jarMyConsole.java;
- jar cvf example.jar example/ MyConsole.class
- then either:
 - jolie -l /path/to/example.jar myService.ol
 - jolie myService.ol (with example.jar in the folder of execution of myService.ol or in the folder "javaService" under \$JOLIE_HOME)

```
package example;
import
jolie.runtime.JavaService;

public class MyConsole
extends JavaService {

  public void
   println( String s ) {
    System.out.println( s )
   }
}
```

Value and ValueVector objects to handle a custom-typed structures in JavaServices.

```
import jolie.runtime.JavaService;
import jolie.runtime.Value;
import jolie.runtime.ValueVector;
     Value pinco = Value.create();
     pinco.getNewChild("name").setValue("Pinco");
     pinco.getNewChild("surname").setValue("Pallino");
     Value paperino = Value.create();
     paperino.getNewChild("name").setValue("Paolino");
     paperino.getNewChild("surname").setValue("Paperino");
     ValueVector response = new ValueVector();
     response.set( 0, pinco );
     response.set( 1, paperino );
```

Embedding a JavaScript Service enables to use both the **JavaScript** language **and Java** methods by importing their classes.

```
importClass( java.lang.System );
importClass( java.lang.Integer );

function twice( request )
{
   var number = request.getFirstChild("number").intValue();
   System.out.println( "'Twice' request for number: " + number );
   return Integer.parseInt(number + number);
}
```

```
importClass( java.lang.System );
importClass( java.lang.Integer );

function twice( request )
{
  var number =

request.getFirstChild("number").intValue();
  System.out.println( "'Twice' request for number: " + number );
  return Integer.parseInt(number + number);
}
```

TwiceService.js

```
include "console.iol"
outputPort TwiceService {
Interfaces: TwiceInterface
embedded {
JavaScript:
   "TwiceService.js" in TwiceService
main
  request.number = 5;
  twice@TwiceService( request )
    (response);
  println@Console( "Response: " +
    response )()
```

Architectural Composition - Dynamic Embedding

Dynamic embedding associates a **unique embedded instance** (session) to the embedder.

```
include "runtime.iol"
                                  Include the runtime.iol library
outputPort CounterService{
   Interfaces: CounterInterface
execution{ concurrent }
main
   startNewCounter();
   embedInfo.type = "Jolie";
embedInfo.filepath = "CounterService.ol";
   loadEmbeddedService@Runtime( embedInfo )( CounterService.location );
                                           loadEmbeddedService returns the
   start@CounterService();
                                        (local) location of the embedded service
```

Architectural Composition - Aggregation

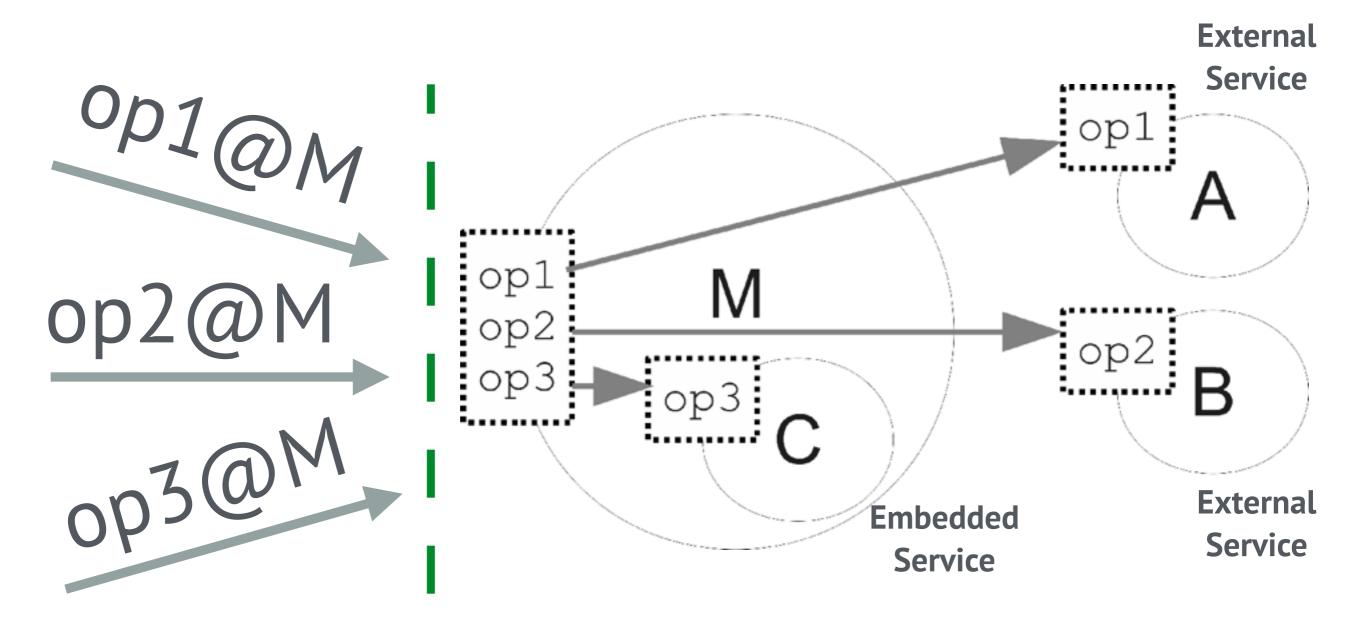
A generalisation of proxies. Allows a service to expose operations it does not implement.

It delegates them to the services it aggregates.

```
inputPort id {
  Location: URI
  Protocol: p
  Interfaces: iface_1, ..., iface_n
  [ Aggregates: outputPort_1, outputPort_2, ... ]
}
```

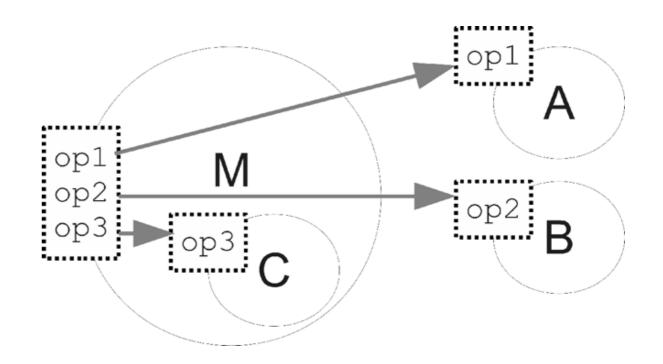
Attention: when aggregating outputPorts the **inputPort must declare** their interfaces to expose their operations.

Architectural Composition - Aggregation



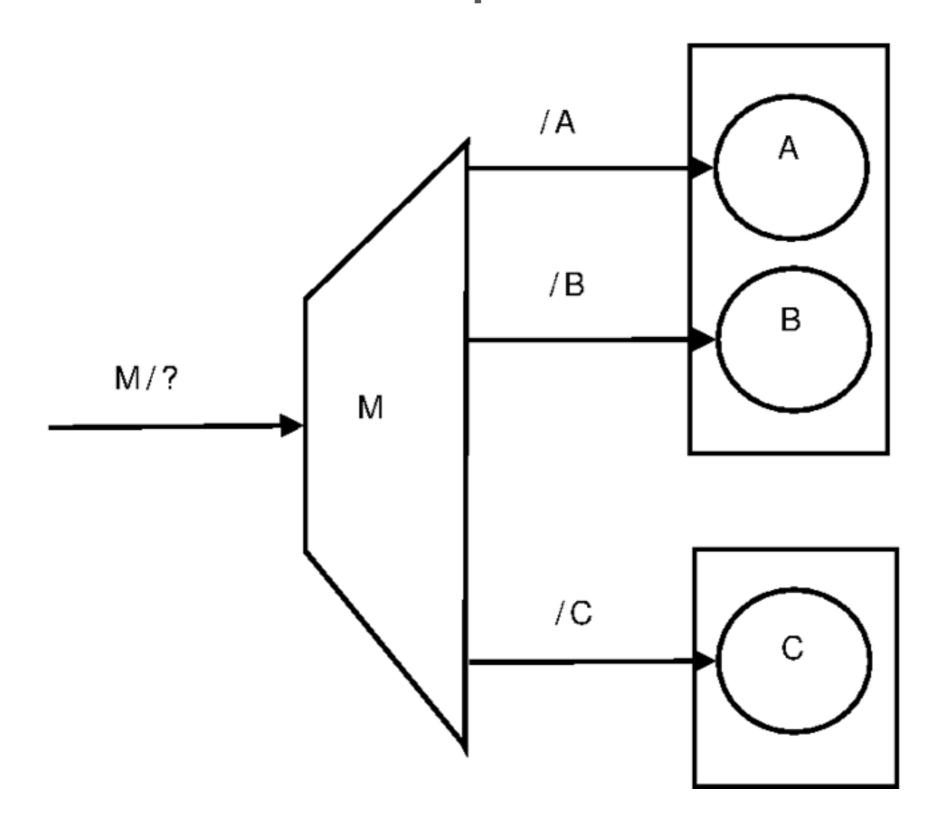
Architectural Composition - Aggregation

```
outputPort A {
   Location: "socket://someurlA.com:80/"
   Protocol: soap
   Interfaces: InterfaceA
outputPort B {
   Location: "socket://someurlB.com:80/"
   Protocol: xmlrpc
   Interfaces: InterfaceB
outputPort C {
   Interfaces: InterfaceC
embedded {
   Java: "example.serviceC" in C
inputPort M {
   Location: "socket://urlM.com:8000/"
   Protocol: sodep
   Aggregates: A, B, C
```

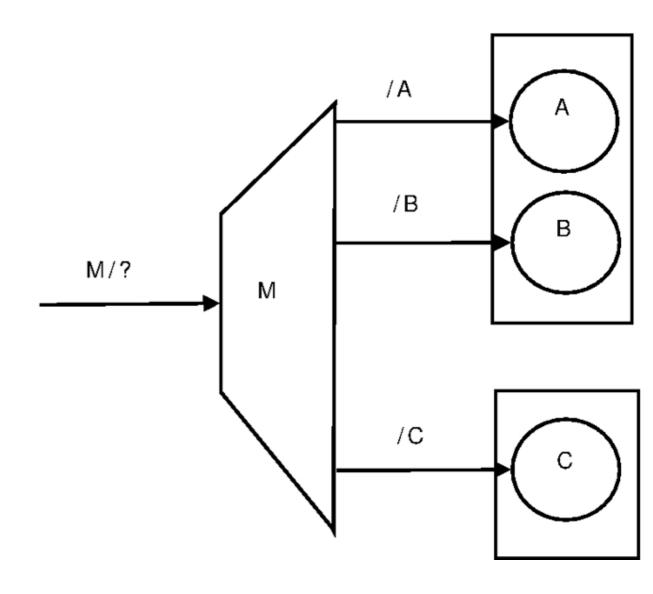


Allows the creation of a master service acting as a single communication endpoint to multiple service, called resources.

```
inputPort id {
  Location: URI
  Protocol: p
  Redirects:
    res1 => OutputPortToService1,
    // ...
    resN => OutputPortToServiceN
}
```



```
outputPort ServiceA {
   Location: "socket://A.com/"
   Protocol: soap
   Interfaces: A_interface
outputPort ServiceB {
   Location: "socket://B.com/"
   Protocol: sodep
   Interfaces: B_interface
outputPort ServiceC {
   Location: "socket://C.com/"
   Protocol: http
   Interfaces: C_interface
inputPort M {
   Location: "socket://M.com:8000/"
   Protocol: sodep
   Redirects:
      A => ServiceA,
      B => ServiceB,
      C => ServiceC
```



```
outputPort A{
  Location:
        "socket://M.com/8000/!/A"
  Protocol: sodep
  Interfaces: A_interface
}
```

The address of a resource declared by a master service is **the** location of the master followed by the resource name separator !/ and the name of the resource.

```
outputPort ServiceA {
   Location: "socket://A.com/"
   Protocol: soap
   Interfaces: A_interface
outputPort ServiceB {
   Location: "socket://B.com/"
   Protocol: sodep
   Interfaces: B_interface
outputPort ServiceC {
   Location: "socket://C.com/"
   Protocol: http
   Interfaces: C_interface
inputPort M {
   Location: "socket://M.com:8000/"
   Protocol: sodep
   Redirects:
       A => ServiceA,
       B => ServiceB,
       C => ServiceC
```

Redirection can be changed dynamically changing the binding of its outputPort.

```
outputPort SumService {
 Interfaces: SumInterface
inputPort MyService {
Location: "socket://localhost:2000/"
OneWay: balance( void )
 // no need to declare SumInterface
Protocol: sodep
Redirects: Sum => SumService
main
sumService[0].location = "socket://S1.com:2001";
 sumService[0].protocol = "soap";
 sumService[1].location = "socket://S2.com:2002";
 sumService[1].protocol = "sodep";
SumService << sumService[ i ];</pre>
while( true ){
 balance();
 SumService << sumService[ i++%2 ]</pre>
```