

Application Platform Services

User Guide

1.0.0

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Application Platform Services (APS)

OSGi Application Platform Services - A "smorgasbord" of OSGi services that focuses on ease of use and good enough functionality for many but won't fit all. It can be seen as osgi-ee-light-and-easy. The services are of platform type: configuration, database, JPA, etc, with companion web applications for administration.

All services that require some form of administration have an admin web application for that, that plugs into the general apsdadminweb admin web application.

All administrations web applications are WABs and thus require that the OSGi server supports WABs.

Another point of APS is to be as OSGi server independent as possible, but as said above the admin web applications do need support for WABs.

APS is made using basic OSGi functionality and is not using blueprint and other fancy stuff! Each bundle has an activator that does setup, creates trackers, loggers, and manually dependency injects them into the service providers it publishes.

Features

Current

- A configuration service that works with annotated configuration models where each config value can be described/documented. The configuration model can be structured with sub models that there can be one or many of. Each top level configuration model registered with the configuration service will be available for publishing in the admin web. The configuration service also supports different configuration environments and allows for configuration values to be different for different configuration environments, but doesn't require them to be.
- Synchronization of configurations across servers. There is currently 2 implementations for this, one that syncs using APSGroups service, one that syncs using RabbitMQ, and one that syncs via Hazelcast.
- A filesystem service that provides a persistent filesystem outside of the OSGi server. The configuration service makes use of this to store configurations. Each client can get its own filesystem area, and can't access anything outside of its area.
- A platform service that simply identifies the local installation and provides a description of it. It is basically a read only service that provides configured information about the installation.
- A JPA service that is easier and more clearly defined than the osgi-ee JPA API, and allows for multiple JPA contexts. It works as an extender picking up persistence.xml whose defined persistence unit name can then be looked up using the service. A client can only lookup its own persistence units. It is based on OpenJPA.
- A data source service. Only provides connection information, no pooling (OpenJPA provides its own pooling)!
- External protocol extender that allows more or less any OSGi service to be called remotely using any deployed protocol service and transport. Currently provides JSONRPC 1.0 & 2.0, JSONHTTP, and JSONREST protocols, and an http transport. Protocols have a defined service API whose implementations can just be dropped in to make them available. Transport providers can make use of any deployed protocol. The APSExternalProtocolService now provides support for REST services where there is a method for post, put, get, and delete, and the http transport makes use of this in conjunction with any protocol that indicates it can support REST like JSONREST.
- A group service that can send data to each member over transport safe multicast.
- A service discovery service using the group service.
- A session service (not http!). This is used by apsdadminweb to keep a session among several different administration web applications.
- An administration web service to which administration web applications can register themselves with an url and thus be available in the ../apsadminweb admin gui.
- A user service. Provides basic user management including roles/groups. Is accompanied with a admin GUI (plugged into apsdadminweb) for administration of users.
(org.osgi.service.useradmin.UserAdmin felt uncomplete. It did not provide what I wanted).
- A user authentication service. This does nothing more than authenticating a user and have a really

simple API. APS provides an implementation that makes use of the user service, but it is easy to make another implementation that authenticates against an LDAP for example or something else. The Admin web applications uses the authentication service for authenticating admin users.

- A far better service tracker that does a better job at handling services coming and going. Supports service availability wait and timeout and can be wrapped as a proxy to the service. Instead of returning null it throws an exception if no service becomes available within the timeout, and is thus much easier to handle.

Planned

- An implementation of the standard OSGi LogService since not all servers provide one.
- A log viewer web application supporting regular expression filters on log information and a live log view. This is waiting on Vaadin 7.1 which will support server push. Another alternative is to go pure GWT and use Errai for this, but I rather continue with Vaadin having all admin webs looking and feeling the same.
- Anything else relevant I come up with and consider fun to do :-).

Ideas

- A JCR (Java Content Repository) service and a content publishing GUI (following the general APS ambition - reasonable functionality and flexibility, ease of use. Will fit many, but not everyone).
- Support for being able to redeploy a web application and services live without losing session nor user transactions. With OSGi it should be theoretically possible. For a limited number of redeployments at least. It is very easy to run into the "perm gen space" problem, but according to Frank Kieviet ([ClassLoader leaks: The dreaded permgen space](#)) it is caused by bad code and can be avoided.

What is new in

1.0.0

- Bug fix in APSConfigService that was forced to make it non backwards compatible to fix. Sorry for that! Using the APSConfigService work exactly as before, but editing config have changed. **The big catch however is that the keys in the configuration files have changed and thus old saved configurations no longer work!** I had no choice. The old keys were part of the problem. I admit that I did something very stupid in the first version and that I should have known better, and in the end I had no other choice than to fix it, which came as no surprise!
- Added Hazelcast support with APS Hazelcast configuration service.
-

0.10.0

Added synchronization services and made config synchronizable.

0.9.2

- Small bug fixes.
- APSActivator has been added to aps-tools-lib and can be used as bundle activator. It uses annotations to register services and inject tracked services and other things.
- A service can now be registered with an *aps-externalizable* property with value *true* to be made externally available by aps-external-protocol-extender.

0.9.1

- Now have full REST support in aps-external-protocol-extender and aps-ext-protocol-http-transport-provider.
- Documentation have been cleaned up a bit.

Requirements

The administration web application(s) are currently WABs and thus require a server supporting WAB

deployments. I have developed/tested this on Glassfish and Virgo. I am however considering seeing if it is possible to also support both Glassfish and JBoss JEE WAR to OSGi bridges. They are unfortunately very server specific since there are no such standard. Other than that all services are basic OSGi services and should theoretically run in any R4 compatible OSGi server.

Pre Setup

The Filesystem service is part of the core and used by other services. It should preferably have its filesystem root outside of the server installation. The `BundleContext.getDataFile(String)` returns a path within the deploy cache and is only valid for as long a a bundle is deployed. The point with the FilesystemService is to have a more permanent filesystem outside of the application server installation. To provide the FilesystemService root the following system property have to be set and available in the JVM instance:

```
aps.filesystem.root=<root>
```

How to do this differs between servers. In Glassfish you can supply system properties with its admin gui.

If this system property is not set the default root will be `BundleContext.getFile()`. This can work for development setup, but not for more serious installations!

After this path has been setup and the server started, all other configuration can be done in `http://.../apsadminweb/`.

Please note that the `/apsadminweb` by default require no login! This so that "*Configurations tab, Configurations/persistence/datasources*" can be used to setup a datasource called "APSSimpleUserServiceDS" needed by APSSimpleUserService. If you use the provided APSAuthService implementation that uses APSSimpleUserService then you need to configure this datasource before APSSimpleUserService can be used. See the documentation for APSSimpleUserService further down in this document for more information on the datasource configuration. After that is setup go to "*Configurations tab, Configurations/aps/adminweb*" and enable the "requireauthentication" config. After having enabled this and saved, do a browser refresh and then provide userid and password when prompted.

Javadoc

The complete javadoc for all services can be found at <http://apidoc.natusoft.se/APS>.

APSConfigService

This is not the simple standard OSGi service configurations, but more an application config that can also be used for services. It supports structured configurations including lists of items and lists of subconfigurations. Code that uses the configuration provide one or more configuration classes with config items. These are registered with the config service, which makes them editable/publishable through an admin web app. After registration an instance of the config can be gotten containing published or default values. Alternatively the config class is specified with a fully qualified name in the *APS-Configs*: MANIFEST.MF entry. In this case the configuration service acts as an extender and automatically registers and provides an instance of the config for you, without having to call the config service.

Configuration Environments

The APSConfigService supports different configuration environments. The idea is to define one config environment per installation. Configuration values can either be configuration environment specific or the same for all environments. See @ConfigItemDescription below for more information on specifying configuration environment specific values.

Making a config class

Here is an example:

```
@APSConfigDescription(
    version="1.0",
    configId="se.natusoft.aps.example.myconfig",
    group="examples",
    description="An example configuration model"
)
public class MyConfig extends APSConfig {

    @APSConfigItemDescription(
        description="Example of simple value.",
    )
    public APSConfigValue simpleValue;

    @APSConfigItemDescription(
        description="Example of list value."
    )
    public APSConfigValueList listValue;

    @APSConfigItemDescription(
        description="One instance of MySubConfig model."
    )
    public MySubConfig mySubConfig;

    @APSConfigItemDescription(
        description="Multiple instances of MySubConfig model."
    )
    public APSConfigList<MySubConfig> listOfMySubConfigs;

    @APSConfigDescription(
        version="1.0",
        configId="se.natusoft.aps.example.myconfig.mysubconfig",
        description="Example of a subconfig model. Does not have to be inner class!"
    )
    public static class MySubConfig extends APSConfig {

        @APSConfigItemDescription(
            description="Description of values."
        )
        public APSConfigValueList listOfValues;

        @APSConfigItemDescription(
            description="Description of another value."
        )
        public APSConfigValue anotherValue;
    }
}
```


The config values

Now you might be wondering, why not an interface, and why *public* and why *APSConfigValue*, *APSConfigValueList*, and *APSConfigList*?

The reason for not using an interface and provide a `java.lang.reflect.Proxy` implementation of it is that OSGi has separate class loaders for each bundle. This means a service cannot proxy an interface provided by another bundle. Well, there are ways to go around that, but I did not want to do that unless that was the only option available. In this case it wasn't. Therefore I use the above listed *APS*Value* classes as value containers. They are public so that they can be accessed and set by the *APSConfigService*. When you get the main config class instance back from the service all values will have valid instances. Each *APS*Value* has an internal reference to its config value in the internal config store. So if the value is updated this will be immediately reflected since it is referencing the one and only instance of it in the config store.

All config values are strings! All config values are stored as strings. The **APSConfigValue** container however have *toBoolean()*, *toDate()*, *toDouble()*, *toFloat()*, *toInt()*, *toLong()*, *toByte()*, *toShort()*, and *toString()* methods on it.

The **APSConfigList<Type>** container is an *java.lang.Iterable* of <Type> type objects. The <Type> cannot however be anything. When used directly in a config model it must be <Type extends APSConfig>. That is, you can only specify other config models extending *APSConfig*. The only exception to that is **APSConfigValueList** which is defined as:

```
public interface APSConfigValueList extends APSConfigList<APSConfigValue> {}
```

- Use **APSConfigValue** for plain values.
- Use **APSConfigValueList** for a list of plain values.
- Use *** extends APSConfig** for a subconfig model.
- Use **APSConfigList<* extends APSConfig>** for a list of subconfig models.

The config annotations

The following 3 annotations are available for use on configuration models.

@APSConfigDescription

```
@APSConfigDescription(  
    version="1.0",  
    configId="se.natusoft.aps.example.myconfig",  
    group="docs.examples",  
    description="An example configuration model"  
)
```

This is an annotation for a configuration model.

version - The version of the config model. This is required.

configId - The unique id of the configuration model. Use same approach as for packages. This is required.

group - This specifies a group or rather a tree branch that the config belongs under. This is only used by the configuration admin web app to render a tree of configuration models. This is optional.

description - This describes the configuration model.

@APSConfigItemDescription

```
@APSConfigItemDescription(  
    description="Example of simple value.",  
    datePattern="yyMMdd",  
    environmentSpecific=true/false,
```

```

        isBoolean=true/false,
        validValues={"high", "medium", "low"},
    )

```

This is an annotation for a configuration item within a configuration model.

description - This describes the configuration value. The configuration admin web app uses this to explain the configuration value to the person editing the configuration. This is required.

datePattern - This is a date pattern that will be passed to SimpleDateFormat to convert the date in the string value to a java.util.Date object and is used by the *toDate()* method of APSConfigValue. This date format will also be displayed in the configuration admin web app to hint at the date format to the person editing the configuration. The configuration admin web app will also use a calendar field if this is available. The calendar field has a complete calendar popup that lets you choose a date. This is optional.

environmentSpecific - This indicates that the config value can have different values depending on which config environment is active. This defaults to false in which case the value will apply to all config environments. This is optional.

isBoolean - This indicates that the config value is of boolean type. This is used by the configuration admin web app to turn this into a checkbox rather than a text field. This defaults to false and is this optional.

validValues - This is an array of strings ({ "...", ..., "..."}) containing the only valid values for this config value. This is used by the configuration admin web app to provide a dropdown menu of the alternatives rather than a text field. This defaults to {} and is thus optional.

defaultValue - This is an array of @APSDDefaultValue annotations. See the description of this annotation below. This allows not only for providing a default value, but for providing a default value per config environment (which is why there is an array of @APSDDefaultValue annotations!). Thus you can deliver pre configured configuration for all configuration environments. If a config environment is not specified for a default value then it applies for all configuration environments. Some configuration values are better off without default values, like hosts and ports for other remote services. The application/server maintenance people responsible for an installation in general knows this information better than the developers.

@APSDDefaultValue

```

@APSDDefaultValue {
    configEnv="production",
    value="15"
}

```

configEnv - This specifies the configuration environment this default value applies to. "default" means all/any configuration environment and is the default value if not specified.

value - This is the default value of the configuration value for the configuration environment specified by configEnv.

Auto managed configurations

It is possible to let the APSConfigService act as an extender and automatically register and setup config instances on bundle deploy by adding the **APS-Configs: MANIFEST.MF** header and a comma separated list of fully qualified names of config models. There are two variants of how to define the auto managed instance.

Warning: Auto managed configurations cannot ever be accessed during bundle activation in default activation thread! If the activation code starts a new thread then it is OK to access auto managed configuration in that thread, but only with variant 2! (the thread have to put itself to sleep until the configuration becomes managed. This is described below).

Variant 1: A simple non instantiated static member of config model type

Example:

```
@APSConfigDescription(  
    version="1.0",  
    configId="se.natusoft.aps.example.myconfig",  
    group="examples",  
    description="An example configuration model"  
)  
public class MyConfig extends APSConfig {  
  
    --> public static MyConfig myConfig; <--  
  
    @APSConfigItemDescription(  
        description="Example of simple value.",  
    )  
    public APSConfigValue simpleValue;  
  
    @APSConfigItemDescription(  
        description="Example of list value."  
    )  
    public APSConfigValueList listValue;  
    ...  
}
```

To access this variant of managed config do:

```
MyConfig.myConfig.simpleValue.toString()/toInt()/toDouble()/...
```

A warning: This variant does not provide any support for determining if the configuration has become managed yet. If you access it too early it will be null. Therefore you should only use this variant if you know it will become managed before it is referenced. The other variant allows you to check and wait for a config to become managed.

Variant 2: A static instantiated ManagedConfig<ConfigModel> member.

Example:

```
@APSConfigDescription(  
    version="1.0",  
    configId="se.natusoft.aps.example.myconfig",  
    group="examples",  
    description="An example configuration model"  
)  
public class MyConfig extends APSConfig {  
  
    public static final ManagedConfig<MyConfig> managed = new ManagedConfig<MyConfig>();  
  
    @APSConfigItemDescription(  
        description="Example of simple value.",  
    )  
    public APSConfigValue simpleValue;  
  
    @APSConfigItemDescription(  
        description="Example of list value."  
    )  
    public APSConfigValueList listValue;  
    ...  
}
```

There is a possibility that code started in a bundle, especially threads might start running before the config has become managed. In such cases the following will solve that:

```
if (!MyConfig.managed.isManaged()) {
```

```
MyConfig.managed.waitUntilManaged();  
}
```

Do not ever do this during start() of a Bundle activator! That would cause a never ending dead-lock!

To access this variant of managed config do:

```
MyConfig.managed.get().simpleValue.toString()/toInt()/toDouble()/...
```

API Usages

The configuration service usage

The APSConfigService API looks like this:

```
public interface APSConfigService {  
    void registerConfiguration(Class<? extends APSConfig> configClass, boolean forService) throws  
        APSConfigException;  
    void unregisterConfiguration(Class<? extends APSConfig> configClass);  
    <Config extends APSConfig> Config getConfiguration(Class<Config> configClass) throws  
        APSConfigException;  
}
```

On bundle start you register the configuration. On bundle stop you unregister it. Inbetween you access it. It is a good idea to call getConfiguration(...) after register on bundle start and the pass this instance to your services, etc.

If the *forServices* flag is *true* then this configuration will also be registered in the standard OSGi configuration service. Please be warned however that APSConfigService stores its configuration values in properties files, but with rather complex keys. For non structured, flat configurations it might make some sense to register it with the standard osgi service also, but in most cases there is no point in doing this. I'm not even sure why I have this option!

Please note that if you are using managed configs (see above) then you never need to call this service API, not even lookup/track the APSConfigService!

The configuration admin service usage

The APSConfigAdminService only needs to be used if you implement a configuration editor. APSConfigAdminWeb uses this API for example. See the javadoc for the API.

The complete APS API

The complete APS javadoc can be found at <http://apidoc.natusoft.se/APS/>.

A word of advice

It is quite possible to make config structures of great complexity. **DON'T!** Even if it seems manageable from a code perspective it might not be that from an admin perspective. Keep it simple always apply!

Administration

The configurations managed by the APS config service can be synchronized among a group of installations. To do this you need to enable synchronization in the *aps/config* node in the config admin web, and also specify a group name that you want to synchronize with. All installations having the same group name will synch configuration with each other. The synchronization uses the APSSync service so an implementation of this must be deployed for synchronization to work. There are currently 2 implementations provided, one using APSGroups (multicast only) and one using RabbitMQ (which of course also requires a RabbitMQ installation).

APSConfigAdminWeb screenshots

Application Platform Services Admin Web [Refresh](#)

About Configuration Remote Services User Admin

Editing config environment 'default'

▼ Config Environments
 default [Active]
 Production
 tommy

▼ Configurations
 ► aps
 ► persistence
 ► network
 ► misc

Config environment name
default

Description of config environment.
This is created when env is asked for and none have been created!

Application Platform Services Admin Web [Refresh](#)

About Configuration Remote Services User Admin

▼ **Config Environments**
 default [Active]
 Production
 tommy

► Configurations

Configuration Environments

There are usually several deployment environments where some configurations do differ per environment. The APS configurations supports different values for different environments. This is the place where you define environments. A common scenario is *development*, *systemtest*, *acceptancetest*, and *production*. In some cases there might be several of each. Example: *syst1*, *syst2*, *syst3*.

To create a new configuration environment right-click on "Config Environments" and select "New config env".

▼ Config Environments
 default [Active]
 New config env

To select one configuration environment as active right-click on it in the menu and select "Set as active".

▼ Config Environments
 default [Active]
 Set as active
 Delete config env

To delete a configuration environment right-click on it in the menu and select "Delete config env".

▼ Config Environments
 default [Active]
 Set as active
 Delete config env

Application Platform Services Admin Web [Refresh](#)

About Configuration Remote Services User Admin

Config ID: **se.natsoft.osgi.aps.groups**

Edit for configuration environment:
default

▸ Config Environments
 ▾ Configurations
 ▸ aps
 ▸ persistence
 ▾ network
 ▸ service
 rpo-http-transport
 groups
 ▸ misc

▾ groups
 ▾ transport : 3
 transport : 0
 transport : 1
 transport : 2

Network configuration for APSGroups.

sendtimeout
The number of seconds to allow for a send of a message before timeout.
120

resendinterval
The number of seconds to wait before a packet is resent if not acknowledged. sendTimeout / resendInterval = the number or resends before giving up.
5

memberannounceinterval
The interval in seconds that members announce that they are (still) members. If a member has not announced itself again within this time other members of the group will drop the member.
20

+ -

Save Cancel

Application Platform Services Admin Web [Refresh](#)

About Configuration Remote Services User Admin

Config ID: **se.natsoft.osgi.aps.dsconfig.datasources**

Edit for configuration environment:
default

▸ Config Environments
 ▾ Configurations
 ▸ aps
 ▸ persistence
 datasources
 ▸ network
 ▸ misc

▾ datasources
 ▾ datasource : 1
 datasource : 0

This configures a specific data source.

name (default)
The name of the data source for referencing it.
APSSimpleUserServiceDS

connectionurl (default)
The JDBC connection URL for the database. Ex: jdbc:provider://host:port/database[;property;...]
jdbc:derby://localhost:1527/dbs/JPATestDB

connectiondrivername (default)
The JDBC driver class to use.
org.apache.derby.jdbc.ClientDriver

user (default)
The database user to login with.
derbv

+ -

Save Cancel

APSFilesystemService

This provides a filesystem for writing and reading files. This filesystem resides outside of the OSGi server and is for longterm storage, which differs from `BundleContext.getDataFile()` which resides within bundle deployment. The APSFilesystemService also does not return a `File` object! It provides a file area for each unique owner name that is accessed through an API that cannot navigate nor access any files outside of this area. The "owner" name should be either an application name or a bundle name if it is only used by one bundle.

The APSConfigService uses the APSFilesystemService to store its configurations.

Setup

The `aps.filesystem.root` system property must be set to point to a root where this service provides its file areas. This is either passed to the JVM at server startup or configured withing the server. Glassfish allows you to configure properties within its admin gui. Virgo does not. If this is not provided the service will use `BundleContext.getDataFile(".")` as the root, which will work for testing and playing around, but should not be used for more serious purposes since this is not a path with a long term availability.

The service

The service allows you to create or get an APSFilesystem object. From that object you can create/read/delete directories (represented by APSDirectory) and files (represented by APSFile). You can get readers, writers, input streams and output streams from files. All paths are relative to the file area represented by the APSFilesystem object.

The javadoc for the [APSFilesystemService](#).

The APIs for this service

```
public interface APSDirectory extends APSFile [se.natusoft.osgi.aps.api.core.filesystem.model] {
```

This represents a directory in an *APSFilesystem*.

Use this to create or get directories and files and list contents of directories.

Personal comment: I do prefer the term "folder" over "directory" since I think that is less ambiguous, but since Java uses the term "directory" I decided to stick with that name.

APSDirectory createDir(String name) throws IOException

Returns a newly created directory with the specified name.

Parameters

name- The name of the directory to create.

Throws

IOException- on any failure.

APSDirectory createDir(String name, String duplicateMessage) throws IOException

Returns a newly created directory with the specified name.

Parameters

name- The name of the directory to create.

duplicateMessage- The exception messaging if directory already exists.

Throws

IOException- on any failure.

APSFile createFile(String name) throws IOException

Creates a new file in the directory represented by the current *APSDirectory*.

Parameters

name- The name of the file to create.

Throws

IOException- on failure.

APSDirectory getDir(String dirname) throws FileNotFoundException

Returns the specified directory.

Parameters

dirname- The name of the directory to enter.

Throws

FileNotFoundException

APSFile getFile(String name)

Returns the named file in this directory.

Parameters

name- The name of the file to get.

void recursiveDelete() throws IOException

Performs a recursive delete of the directory represented by this *APSDirectory* and all subdirectories and files.

Throws

IOException- on any failure.

String[] list()

See

java.io.File.list()

APSFile[] listFiles()

See

java.io.File.listFiles()

}

public interface **APSFile** [se.natusoft.osgi.aps.api.core.filesystem.model] {

This represents a file in an *APSFilesystemService* provided filesystem. It provides most of the API of

java.io.File but is not a *java.io.File*! It never discloses the full path in the host filesystem, only paths relative to its *APSystem* root.

Use the `createInputStream/OutputStream/Reader/Writer` to read and write the file.

InputStream createInputStream() throws IOException

Creates a new *InputStream* to this file.

Throws

IOException

OutputStream createOutputStream() throws IOException

Creates a new *OutputStream* to this file.

Throws

IOException

Reader createReader() throws IOException

Creates a new *Reader* to this file.

Throws

IOException

Writer createWriter() throws IOException

Creates a new *Writer* to this file.

Throws

IOException

Properties loadProperties() throws IOException

If this file denotes a properties file it is loaded and returned.

Throws

IOException- on failure or if it is not a properties file.

void saveProperties(Properties properties) throws IOException

If this file denotes a properties file it is written with the specified properties.

Parameters

properties- The properties to save.

Throws

IOException- on failure or if it is not a properties file.

APSDirectory toDirectory()

If this *APSystem* represents a directory an *APSDirectory* instance will be returned. Otherwise *null* will be returned.

APSystem getAbsoluteFile()

See

java.io.File.getAbsoluteFile()

String getAbsolutePath()

Returns the absolute path relative to filesystem root.

APSFFile getCanonicalFile() throws IOException

See

java.io.File.getCanonicalFile()

String getCanonicalPath() throws IOException

See

java.io.File.getCanonicalPath()

String getParent()

See

java.io.File.getParent()

APSDirectory getParentFile()

See

java.io.File.getParentFile()

String getPath()

See

java.io.File.getPath()

boolean renameTo(APSFFile dest)

See

java.io.File.renameTo(File)

String getName()

See

java.io.File.getName()

boolean canRead()

See

java.io.File.canRead()

boolean canWrite()

See

java.io.File.canWrite()

boolean exists()

See

java.io.File.exists()

boolean exists(String name)

Checks if the named file/directory exists.

Returns

true or false.

Parameters

name- The name to check.

boolean isDirectory()

See

java.io.File.isDirectory()

boolean isFile()

See

java.io.File.isFile()

boolean isHidden()

See

java.io.File.isHidden()

long lastModified()

See

java.io.File.lastModified()

long length()

See

java.io.File.length()

boolean createNewFile() throws IOException

See

java.io.File.createNewFile()

boolean delete()

See

java.io.File.delete()

void deleteOnExit()

See

java.io.File.deleteOnExit()

String toString()

Returns a string representation of this *APSFile*.

File toFile()

This API tries to hide the real path and don't allow access outside of its root, but sometimes you just need the real path to pass on to other code requiring it. This provides that. Use it only when needed!

Returns

A File object representing the real/full path to this file.

}

```
public interface APSFilesystem [se.natusoft.osgi.aps.api.core.filesystem.model] {
```

This represents an *APSFilesystemService* filesystem.

APSDirectory getDirectory(String path) throws IOException

Returns a folder at the specified path.

Parameters

path- The path of the folder to get.

Throws

IOException- on any failure, specifically if the specified path is not a folder or doesn't exist.

APSFile getFile(String path)

Returns the file or folder of the specified path.

Parameters

path- The path of the file.

APSDirectory getRootDirectory()

Returns the root directory.

}

```
public interface APSFilesystemService [se.natusoft.osgi.aps.api.core.filesystem.service] {
```

This provides a filesystem for use by services/applications. Each filesystem has its own root that cannot be navigated outside of.

Services or application using this should do something like this in their activators:

```
APSFilesystemService fss;
APSFilesystem fs;

if (fss.hasFilesystem("my.file.system")) {
    fs = fss.getFilesystem("my.file.system");
}
else {
    fs = fss.createFilesystem("my.file.system");
}
```

```
}
```

APSFfilesystem createFilesystem(String owner) throws IOException

Creates a new filesystem for use by an application or service. Where on disk this filesystem resides is irrelevant. It is accessed using the "owner", and will exist until it is removed.

Parameters

owner- The owner of the filesystem or rather a unique identifier of it. Consider using application or service package.

Throws

IOException- on any failure. An already existing filesystem for the "owner" will cause this exception.

boolean hasFilesystem(String owner)

Returns true if the specified owner has a filesystem.

Parameters

owner- The owner of the filesystem or rather a unique identifier of it.

APSFfilesystem getFilesystem(String owner) throws IOException

Returns the filesystem for the specified owner.

Parameters

owner- The owner of the filesystem or rather a unique identifier of it.

Throws

IOException- on any failure.

void deleteFilesystem(String owner) throws IOException

Removes the filesystem and all files in it.

Parameters

owner- The owner of the filesystem to delete.

Throws

IOException- on any failure.

```
}
```

APSPPlatformService

This is a trivial little service that just returns meta data about the specific platform installation.

The returned information is configured in the */apsadminweb*.

APIs

```
public class PlatformDescription [se.natusoft.osgi.aps.api.core.platform.model] {
```

This model provides information about a platform installation.

public PlatformDescription()

Creates a new PlatformDescription.

public PlatformDescription(String identifier, String type, String description)

Creates a new PlatformDescription.

Parameters

identifier- An identifying name for the platform.

type- The type of the platform, for example "Development", "SystemTest".

description- A short description of the platform instance.

public String getIdentifier()

Returns the platform identifier.

public String getType()

Returns the type of the platform.

public String getDescription()

Returns the description of the platform.

```
}
```

```
public interface APSPPlatformService [se.natusoft.osgi.aps.api.core.platform.service] {
```

Provides information about the platform instance.

public PlatformDescription getPlatformDescription()

Returns a description of the platform instance / installation.

```
}
```

MapJsonDocValidator

This takes a schema (made up of a `Map<String, Object>`, see below) and another `Map<String, Object>` representing the JSON. So the catch here is that you need a JSON parser that allows you to get the content as a Map. The Vertx JSON parser does. This uses `Map` since it is generic, does not need to hardcode dependency on a specific parser, and maps are very easy to work with in Groovy.

Useage

```
private Map<String, Object> schema = [
    "meta/header": "meta",
    header_1: [
        type_1      : "service",
        "meta/type"  : "metadata",
        address_1    : "?aps\\.admin\\.\\.\\.*",
        classifier_1 : "?public|private"
    ],
    body_1 : [
        action_1: "get-webs"
    ],
    reply_0: [
        webs_1: [
            [
                name_1: "?.*",
                url_1: "?^https?:/\\.\\.*",
                no1_0: "#1-100",
                no2_0: "#<=10",
                no3_0: "#>100",
                no4_0: "#1.2-3.4"
            ]
        ]
    ]
] as Map<String, Object>

private MapJsonDocValidator verifier = new MapJsonDocValidator( validStructure: schema )

...

verifier.validate(myJsonMap)
```

This will throw a runtime exception on validation failure.

Schema

Keys

<key>_0 - The key is optional.

<key>_1 - The key is required.

Values

"?regexp"

The '?' indicates that the rest of the value is a regular expression. This regular expression will be applied to each value.

"<hash><range>"

This indicates that this is a number and defines the number range allowed. The following variants are available:

"#from-to" : This specifies a range of allowed values, from lowest to highest.

"#<=num" : This specifies that the numeric value must be less than or equal to the specified number.

"#>=num" : This specifies that the numeric value must be larger than or equal to the specified number.

"#<num" : This specifies that the numeric value must be less than the specified number.

"#>num" : This specifies that the numeric value must be larger than the specified number.

Note: Both floating point numbers and integers are allowed.

"bla"

This requires values to be exactly "bla".

Example

```
Map<String, Object> struct = [  
  header_1: [  
    type_1      : "service",  
    address_1   : "aps.admin.web",  
    classifier_0: "?public|private"  
  ],  
  body_1 : [  
    action_1: "get-webs"  
  ],  
  reply_0: [  
    webs_1: [  
      [  
        name_1: "?.*",  
        url_0: "?^https?://.*",  
        someNumber_0: "#0-100" // Also valid: ( ">0" "<100" ) ( ">=0" "<=100" )  
      ]  
    ]  
  ]  
]
```


APJSONLib

This is a library (exports all its packages and provides no service) for reading and writing JSON. It can also write a JavaBean object as JSON and take a JSON value or inputstream containing JSON and produce a JavaBean.

This basically provides a class representing each JSON type: JSONObject, JSONString, JSONNumber, JSONBoolean, JSONArray, JSONNull, and a JSONValue class that is the common base class for all the other. Each class knows how to read and write the JSON type it represents. Then there is a JavaToJSON and a JSONToJava class with static methods for converting back and forth. This mapping is very primitive. There has to be one to one between the JSON and the Java objects.

Changes

0.10.0

`readJSON(...)` in the **JSONValue** base class now throws `JSONEOFException` (extends `IOException`) on EOF. The reason for this is that internally it reads characters which cannot return -1 or any non JSON data valid char to represent EOF. Yes, it would be possible to replace `char` with `Character`, but that will have a greater effect on existing code using this lib. If an `JSONEOFException` comes and is not handled it is still very much more clear what happened than a `NullPointerException` would be!

APIs

Complete javadocs can be found at <http://apidoc.natusoft.se/APJSONLib/>.

```
public class JSON [se.natusoft.osgi.aps.json] {
```

This is the official API for reading and writing JSON values.

public static JSONValue read(InputStream jsonIn, JSONErrorHandler errorHandler) throws IOException

Reads any JSON object from the specified *InputStream*.

Returns

A JSONValue subclass. Which depends on what was found on the stream.

Parameters

jsonIn- The *InputStream* to read from.

errorHandler- An implementation of this interface should be supplied by the user to handle any errors during JSON parsing.

Throws

IOException- on any IO failures.

public static void write(OutputStream jsonOut, JSONValue value) throws IOException

Writes a *JSONValue* to an *OutputStream*. This will write compact output by default.

Parameters

jsonOut- The *OutputStream* to write to.

value- The value to write.

Throws

IOException- on failure.

public static void write(OutputStream jsonOut, JSONValue value, boolean compact) throws IOException

Writes a *JSONValue* to an *OutputStream*.

Parameters

jsonOut- The *OutputStream* to write to.

value- The value to write.

compact- If true the written JSON is made very compact and hard to read but produce less data.

Throws

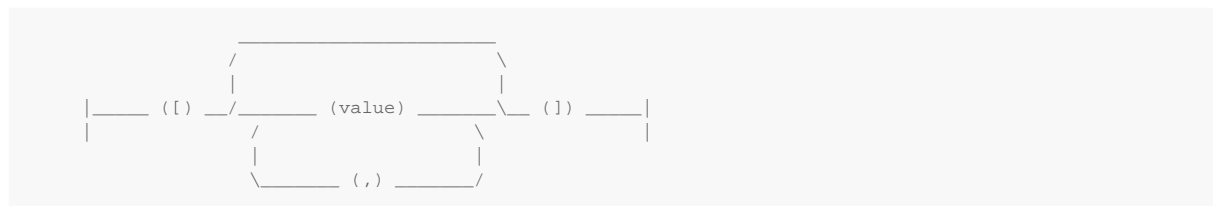
IOException

}

public class JSONArray extends *JSONValue* [se.natusoft.osgi.aps.json] {

This class is based on the structure defined on <http://www.json.org/>.

This represents the "array" diagram on the above mentioned web page:



@author Tommy Svensson

public JSONArray()

Creates a new *JSONArray* for writing JSON output.

public JSONArray(JSONErrorHandler errorHandler)

Creates a new *JSONArray* for reading JSON input and writing JSON output.

Parameters

errorHandler

public void addValue(JSONValue value)

Adds a value to the array.

Parameters

value- The value to add.

public List<JSONValue> getAsList()

Returns the array values as a *List*.

public <T extends JSONValue> List<T> getAsList(Class<T> type)

Returns the array values as a list of a specific type.

Returns

A list of specified type if type is the same as in the list.

Parameters

type- The class of the type to return values as a list of.

<T>- One of the JSONValue subclasses.

}

public class JSONBoolean extends JSONValue [se.natusoft.osgi.aps.json] {

This class is based on the structure defined on <http://www.json.org/>.

@author Tommy Svensson

public JSONBoolean(boolean value)

Creates a new JSONBoolean instance for writing JSON output.

Parameters

value- The value for this boolean.

public JSONBoolean(JSONErrorHandler errorHandler)

Creates a new JSONBoolean instance for reading JSON input or writing JSON output.

Parameters

errorHandler

public void setBooleanValue(boolean value)

Sets the value of this boolean.

Parameters

value- The value to set.

public boolean getAsBoolean()

Returns the value of this boolean.

public String toString()

Returns the value of this boolean as a String.

}

```
public class JSONEOFException extends IOException } [se.natusoft.osgi.aps.json] {
```

Thrown if a JSON structure is tried to be read from a stream that has no more data.

```
}
```

```
public interface JSONErrorHandler [se.natusoft.osgi.aps.json] {
```

This is called on warnings or failures.

@author Tommy Svensson

```
void warning(String message)
```

Warns about something.

Parameters

message- The warning message.

```
void fail(String message, Throwable cause) throws RuntimeException
```

Indicate failure.

Parameters

message- The failure message.

cause- The cause of the failure. Can be null!

Throws

RuntimeException- This method must throw a RuntimeException.

```
}
```

```
public class JSONNull extends JSONValue [se.natusoft.osgi.aps.json] {
```

This class is based on the structure defined on <http://www.json.org/>.

@author Tommy Svensson

```
public JSONNull()
```

Creates a new JSONNull instance for writing JSON output.

```
public JSONNull(JSONErrorHandler errorHandler)
```

Creates a new JSONNull instance for reading JSON input or writing JSON output.

Parameters

errorHandler

```
public String toString()
```

Returns

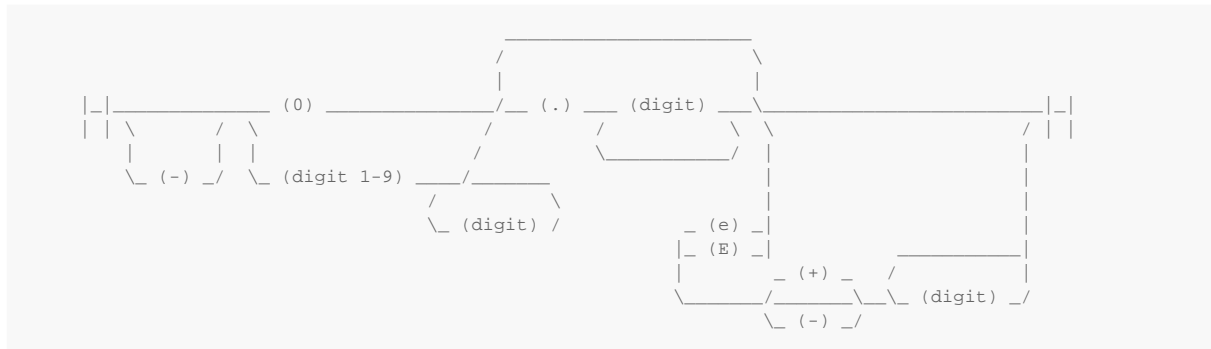
as String.

}

```
public class JSONNumber extends JSONValue [se.natusoft.osgi.aps.json] {
```

This class is based on the structure defined on <http://www.json.org/>.

This represents the "number" diagram on the above mentioned web page:



@author Tommy Svesson

public JSONNumber(Number value)

Creates a new JSONNumber instance for writing JSON output.

Parameters

value- The numeric value.

public JSONNumber(JSONErrorHandler errorHandler)

Creates a new JSONNumber instance for reading JSON input or writing JSON output.

Parameters

errorHandler- The error handle to use.

public Number toNumber()

Returns the number as a Number.

public double toDouble()

Returns the number as a double value.

public float toFloat()

Returns the number as a float value.

public int toInt()

Returns the number as an int value.

public long toLong()

Returns the number as a long value.

public short toShort()

Returns the number as a short value.

public byte toByte()

Returns the number as a byte value.

public String toString()

Returns

number as String.

public Object to(Class type)

Returns the number as a value of the type specified by the type parameter.

Parameters

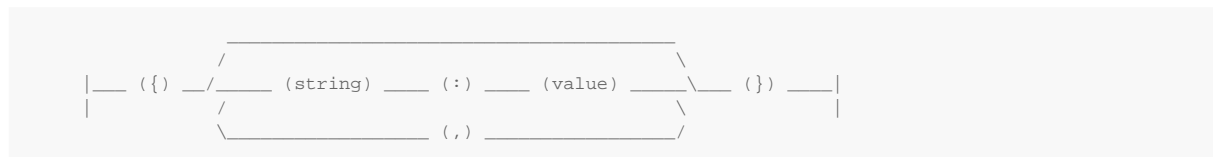
type- The type of the returned number.

}

```
public class JSONObject extends JSONValue [se.natusoft.osgi.aps.json] {
```

This class is based on the structure defined on <http://www.json.org/>.

It represents the "object" diagram on the above mentioned web page:



This is also the starting point.

To write JSON, create a new *JSONObject* (`new JSONObject()`) and call `addProperty(name, value)` for children. Then do `jsonObj.writeJSON(outputStream)`.

To read JSON, create a new *JSONObject* (`new JSONObject(jsonErrorHandler)`) and then do `jsonObj.readJSON(inputStream)`. Then use `getProperty(name)` to extract children.

@author Tommy Svensson

public JSONObject()

Creates a JSONObject instance for writing JSON output.

public JSONObject(JSONErrorHandler errorHandler)

Creates a new JSONObject instance for reading JSON input or writing JSON output.

Parameters

errorHandler- The error handler to use.

public Set<JSONString> getPropertyNames()

Returns the names of the available properties.

public JSONValue getProperty(JSONString name)

Returns the named property.

Parameters

name- The name of the property to get.

public JSONValue getProperty(String name)

Returns the named property.

Parameters

name- The name of the property to get.

public void addProperty(JSONString name, JSONValue value)

Adds a property to this JSONObject instance.

Parameters

name- The name of the property.

value- The property value.

public void addProperty(String name, JSONValue value)

Adds a property to this JSONObject instance.

Parameters

name- The name of the property.

value- The property value.

}

```
public class JSONString extends JSONValue [se.natusoft.osgi.aps.json] {
```

This class is based on the structure defined on <http://www.json.org/>.

This represents the "string" diagram on the above mentioned web page:



```

|
|_ ( \ ) _ ( " ) (quotation mark) _
|_ ( \ ) (reverse solidus) _
|_ ( / ) (solidus) _
|_ ( b ) (backspace) _
|_ ( f ) (formfeed) _
|_ ( n ) (newline) _
|_ ( r ) (carriage return) _
|_ ( t ) (horizontal tab) _
|_ ( u ) (4 hexadecimal digits) _/

```

*1: Any UNICODE character except " or \ or control character

@author Tommy Svensson

public JSONString(String value)

Creates a new JSONString for writing JSON output.

Parameters

value- The value of this JSONString.

public JSONString(JSONErrorHandler errorHandler)

Creates a new JSONString for reading JSON input and writing JSON output.

Parameters

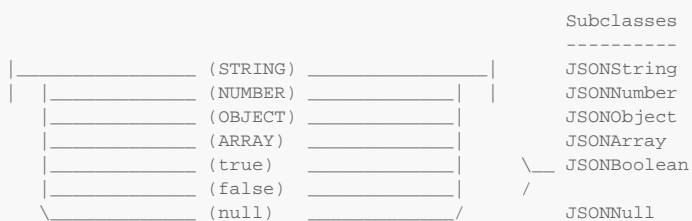
errorHandler

}

```
public abstract class JSONValue [se.natusoft.osgi.aps.json] {
```

This class is based on the structure defined on <http://www.json.org/>.

This is a base class for all other JSON* classes. It represents the "value" diagram on the above mentioned web page:



@author Tommy Svensson

protected JSONValue()

Creates a new JSONValue.

protected JSONValue(JSONErrorHandler errorHandler)

Creates a new JSONValue

protected abstract void readJSON(char c, JSONReader reader) throws IOException

This will read the value from an input stream.

Returns

the last character read.

Parameters

c- The first character already read from the input stream.

reader- The reader to read from.

Throws

IOException- on IO failure.

protected abstract void writeJSON(JSONWriter writer, boolean compact) throws IOException

This will write the data held by this JSON value in JSON format on the specified stream.

Parameters

writer- A JSONWriter instance to write with.

compact- If true write the JSON as compact as possible. false means readable, indented.

Throws

IOException- On IO failure.

protected JSONErrorHandler getErrorHandler()

Returns

The user supplied error handler.

protected void warn(String message)

Provide a warning.

Parameters

message- The warning message.

protected void fail(String message, Throwable cause)

Fails the job.

Parameters

message- The failure message.

cause- An eventual cause of the failure. Can be null.

protected void fail(String message)

Fails the job.

Parameters

message- The failure message.

public void readJSON(InputStream is) throws IOException

This will read the value from an input stream.

Parameters

is- The input stream to read from.

Throws

IOException- on IO failure.

public void writeJSON(OutputStream os) throws IOException

This writes JSON to the specified OutputStream.

Parameters

os- The outputStream to write to.

Throws

IOException- on IO failure.

public void writeJSON(OutputStream os, boolean compact) throws IOException

This writes JSON to the specified OutputStream.

Parameters

os- The outputStream to write to.

compact- If true write JSON as compact as possible. If false write it readable with indents.

Throws

IOException- on IO failure.

protected JSONReader(PushbackReader reader, JSONErrorHandler errorHandler)

Creates a new JSONReader instance.

Parameters

reader- The PushbackReader to read from.

errorHandler- The handler for errors.

protected char getChar() throws IOException

Returns the next character on the specified input stream, setting EOF state checkable with isEOF().

Throws

IOException- on IO problems.

protected char getChar(boolean handleEscapes) throws IOException

Returns the next character on the specified input stream, setting EOF state checkable with isEOF().

Parameters

*handleEscapes- If true then * escape character are handled.*

Throws

IOException- on IO problems.

protected void ungetChar(char c) throws IOException

Unreads the specified character so that the next call to getNextChar() will return it again.

Parameters

c- The character to unget.

protected char skipWhitespace(char c) throws IOException

Skips whitespace returning the first non whitespace character. This also sets the EOF flag.

Parameters

c- The first char already read from the input stream.

Throws

IOException

protected char skipWhitespace() throws IOException

Skips whitespace returning the first non whitespace character. This also sets the EOF flag.

Throws

IOException

protected char readUntil(String until, char c, StringBuilder sb, boolean handleEscapes) throws IOException

Reads until any of a specified set of characters occur.

Returns

Parameters

until- The characters to stop reading at. The stopping character will be returned unless EOF.

c- The first pre-read character.

sb- If not null read characters are added to this. The stopping character will not be included.

handleEscapes- True if we are reading a string that should handle escape characters.

Throws

IOException

protected char readUntil(String until, StringBuilder sb, boolean string) throws IOException

Reads until any of a specified set of characters occur.

Parameters

until- The characters to stop reading at. The stopping character will be returned unless EOF.

sb- If not null read characters are added to this. The stopping character will not be included.

string- True if we are reading a string that should be escaped.

Throws

IOException

protected char readUntil(String until, StringBuilder sb) throws IOException

Reads until any of a specified set of characters occur.

Parameters

until- The characters to stop reading at. The stopping character will be returned unless EOF.

sb- If not null read characters are added to this. The stopping character will not be included.

Throws

IOException

protected boolean checkValidChar(char c, String validChars)

Returns true if c is one of the characters in validChars.

Parameters

c- The character to check.

validChars- The valid characters.

protected void assertChar(char a, char e, String message)

Asserts that char a equals expected char c.

Parameters

a- The char to assert.

e- The expected value.

message- Failure message.

protected void assertChar(char a, String expected, String message)

Asserts that char a equals expected char c.

Parameters

a- The char to assert.

expected- String of valid characters.

message- Failure message.

protected static class **JSONWriter** [se.natusoft.osgi.aps.json] {

For subclasses to use in writeJSON(JSONWriter writer).

protected JSONWriter(Writer writer)

Creates a new JSONWriter instance.

Parameters

writer- The writer to write to.

protected void write(String json) throws IOException

Writes JSON output.

Parameters

json- The JSON output to write.

Throws

IOException- on IO failure.

protected void writeln(String json) throws IOException

Writes JSON output plus a newline.

Parameters

json- The JSON output to write.

Throws

IOException

}

public class **BeanInstance** [se.natusoft.osgi.aps.json.tools] {

This wraps a Java Bean instance allowing it to be populated with data using *setProperty(String, Object)* methods handling all reflection calls.

public BeanInstance(Object modelInstance)

Creates a new ModelInstance.

Parameters

modelInstance- The model instance to wrap.

public Object getModelInstance()

Returns the test model instance held by this object.

public List<String> getSettableProperties()

Returns a list of settable properties.

public List<String> getGettableProperties()

Returns a list of gettable properties.

public void setProperty(String property, Object value) throws JSONConversionException

Sets a property

Parameters

property- The name of the property to set.

value- The value to set with.

Throws

JSONConversionException- on any failure to set the property.

public Object getProperty(String property) throws JSONConversionException

Returns the value of the specified property.

Returns

The property value.

Parameters

property- The property to return value of.

Throws

JSONConversionException- on failure (probably bad property name!).

public Class getPropertyType(String property) throws JSONConversionException

Returns the type of the specified property.

Returns

The class representing the property type.

Parameters

property- The property to get the type for.

Throws

JSONConversionException- if property does not exist.

}

```
public class JavaToJSON [se.natusoft.osgi.aps.json.tools] {
```

Takes a *JavaBean* and produces a *JSONObject*.

public static JSONObject convertObject(Object javaBean) throws JSONException

Converts a *JavaBean* object into a *JSONObject*.

Returns

A JSONObject containing all values from the JavaBean.

Parameters

javaBean- The *JavaBean* object to convert.

Throws

JSONException- on converting failure.

public static JSONObject convertObject(JSONObject jsonObject, Object javaBean) throws JSONException

Converts a *JavaBean* object into a *JSONObject*.

Returns

A JSONObject containing all values from the JavaBean.

Parameters

jsonObject- The *jsonObject* to convert the bean into or null for a new *JSONObject*.

javaBean- The *JavaBean* object to convert.

Throws

JSONException- on converting failure.

public static JSONValue convertValue(Object value)

Converts a value from a java value to a *JSONValue*.

Returns

The converted JSONValue.

Parameters

value- The java value to convert. It can be one of *String*, *Number*, *Boolean*, *null*, *JavaBean*, or an array of those.

}

```
public class JSONException extends RuntimeException
[se.natusoft.osgi.aps.json.tools] {
```

This exception is thrown on failure to convert from JSON to Java or Java to JSON.

Almost all exceptions within the APS services and libraries extend either *APSEException* or *APSRuntimeException*. I decided to just extend *RuntimeException* here to avoid any other

dependencies for this library since it can be useful outside of APS and can be used as any jar if not deployed in OSGi container.

public JSONConversionException(final String message)

Creates a new *JSONConversionException*.

Parameters

message- The exception message

public JSONConversionException(final String message, final Throwable cause)

Creates a new *JSONConversionException*.

Parameters

message- The exception message

cause- The cause of this exception.

}

```
public class JSONMapConv [se.natusoft.osgi.aps.json.tools] {
```

This converts between a Java Map and JSON. Do note that this of course uses this library to read and write JSON, but this specific public API only deals with Java and JSON as String or on/in a stream. [p/](#) This class becomes more useful when used from Groovy since the latter provides much nicer usage of data in Maps. Yes, I know about JSONSlurper and JSONBuilder in Groovy. Those however does not work with @CompileStatic. Maps does.

public static Map<String, Object> jsonObjectToMap(String json) throws IOException

This takes a String containing a JSON object and returns it as a Map.

Parameters

json- The JSON content to convert to a Map.

Throws

IOException

public static Map<String, Object> jsonObjectToMap(InputStream is) throws IOException

This takes an InputStream containing a JSON object and returns it as a Map.

Parameters

is- The *InputStream* to read.

Throws

IOException

public static String mapToJSONObject(Map<String, Object> map) throws IOException

This takes a Map (as created by `jsonObjectToMap(...)`) and returns a JSON object.

Parameters

map- The Map to convert to JSON.

Throws

IOException

public static void mapToJSONObject(Map<String, Object> map, OutputStream os) throws IOException

This takes a Map (as created by `jsonObjectToMap(...)`) and writes it as JSON to the specified OutputStream.

Parameters

map- The Map to write as JSON.

os- The OutputStream to write to.

Throws

IOException

}

public class JSOToJava [se.natusoft.osgi.aps.json.tools] {

Creates a JavaBean instance and copies data from a JSON value to it.

The following mappings are made in addition to the expected ones:

- *JSONArray* only maps to an array property.
- Date properties in bean are mapped from *JSONString* "yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss".
- Enum properties in bean are mapped from *JSONString* which have to contain enum constant name.

public static <T> T convert(InputStream jsonStream, Class<T> javaClass) throws IOException, JSONConversionException

Returns an instance of a java class populated with data from a json object value read from a stream.

Returns

A populated instance of javaClass.

Parameters

jsonStream- The stream to read from.

javaClass- The java class to instantiate and populate.

Throws

IOException- on IO failures.

JSONConversionException- On JSON to Java failures.

public static <T> T convert(String json, Class<T> javaClass) throws IOException,

JSONConversionException

Returns an instance of a java class populated with data from a json object value read from a String containing JSON.

Returns

A populated instance of javaClass.

Parameters

json- The String to read from.

javaClass- The java class to instantiate and populate.

Throws

IOException- on IO failures.

JSONConversionException- On JSON to Java failures.

public static <T> T convert(JSONValue json, Class<T> javaClass) throws JSONConversionException

Returns an instance of java class populated with data from json.

Returns

A converted Java object.

Parameters

json- The json to convert to java.

javaClass- The class of the java object to convert to.

Throws

JSONConversionException- On failure to convert.

}

```
public class SystemOutErrorHandler implements JSONErrorHandler  
[se.natusoft.osgi.aps.json.tools] {
```

A simple implementation of *JSONErrorHandler* that simply displays messages on System.out and throws a *RuntimeException* on fail. This is used by the tests. In a non test case another implementation is probably preferred.

```
}
```

APSToolsLib

This is a library of utilities including a service tracker that is far better than the default one, including exception rather than null response on timeout, timeout specification, getting a proxied service implementation that automatically uses the tracker, allocating a service, calling it, and deallocating it again. This makes it trivially easy to handle a service being restarted or redeployed. It also includes a logger utility that will lookup the standard log service and log to that if found, otherwise just log to stdout.

This bundle provides no services. It just makes all its packages public. Every bundle included in APS makes use of APSToolsLib so it must be deployed for things to work.

Please note that this bundle has no dependencies! That is, it can be used as is without requiring any other APS bundle. It however requires APSOSGiTestTools to build, but that is only a test dependency.

APSServiceTracker

This does the same thing as the standard service tracker included with OSGi, but does it better with more options and flexibility. One of the differences between this tracker and the OSGi one is that this throws an *APSServiceTracker.NoServiceAvailableException* if the service is not available. Personally I think this is easier to work with than having to check for a null result. I also think that trying to keep bundles and services up are better than pulling them down as soon as one dependency goes away for a short while, for example due to redeploy of newer version. This is why APSServiceTracker takes a timeout and waits for a service to come back before failing.

There are several variants of constructors, but here is an example of one of the most used ones within the APS services:

```
APSServiceTracker<Service> tracker =
    new APSServiceTracker<Service>(context, Service.class, "20 seconds");
tracker.start();
```

Note that the third argument, which is a timeout can also be specified as an int in which case it is always in milliseconds. The string variant supports the a second word of "sec[onds]" and "min[utes]" which indicates the type of the first numeric value. "forever" means just that and requires just one word. Any other second words than those will be treated as milliseconds. The APSServiceTracker also has a set of constants for the timeout string value:

```
public static final String SHORT_TIMEOUT = "3 seconds";
public static final String MEDIUM_TIMEOUT = "30 seconds";
public static final String LARGE_TIMEOUT = "2 minutes";
public static final String VERY_LARGE_TIMEOUT = "5 minutes";
public static final String HUGE_LARGE_TIMEOUT = "10 minutes";
public static final String NO_TIMEOUT = "forever";
```

On bundle stop you should do:

```
tracker.stop(context);
```

So that the tracker unregisters itself from receiving bundle/service events.

Services and active service

The tracker tracks all instances of the service being tracked. It however have the notion of an active service. The active service is the service instance that will be returned by `allocateService()` (which is internally used by all other access methods also). On startup the active service will be the first service instance received. It will keep tracking other instances comming in, but as long as the active service does not go away it will be the one used. If the active service goes away then the the one that is at the beginning of the list of the other tracked instances will become active. If that list is empty

there will be no active, which will trigger a wait for a service to become available again if `allocateService()` is called.

Providing a logger

You can provide an `APSLLogger` (see further down about `APSLLogger`) to the tracker:

```
tracker.setLogger(apsLogger);
```

When available the tracker will log to this.

Tracker as a wrapped service

The tracker can be used as a wrapped service:

```
Service service = tracker.getWrappedService();
```

This gives you a proxied `service` instance that gets the real service, calls it, releases it and return the result. This handles transparently if a service has been restarted or one instance of the service has gone away and another came available. It will wait for the specified timeout for a service to become available and if that does not happen the `APSNServiceAvailableException` will be thrown. This is of course a runtime exception which makes the service wrapping possible without losing the possibility to handle the case where the service is not available.

Using the tracker in a similar way to the OSGi standard tracker

To get a service instance you do:

```
Service service = tracker.allocateService();
```

Note that if the tracker has a timeout set then this call will wait for the service to become available if it is currently not available until an instance becomes available or the timeout time is reached. It will throw `APSNServiceAvailableException` on failure in any case.

When done with the service do:

```
tracker.releaseService();
```

Accessing a service by tracker callback

There are a few variants to get a service instance by callback. When the callbacks are used the actual service instance will only be allocated during the callback and then released again.

onServiceAvailable

This will result in a callback when any instance of the service becomes available. If there is more than one service instance published then there will be a callback for each.

```
tracker.onServiceAvailable(new OnServiceAvailable<Service>() {
    @Override
    public void onServiceAvailable(
        Service service,
        ServiceReference serviceReference
    ) throws Exception {
        // Do something.
    }
});
```

onServiceLeaving

This will result in a callback when any instance of the service goes away. If there is more than one

service instance published then there will be a callback for each instance leaving.

```
onServiceLeaving(new OnServiceLeaving<Service>() {  
  
    @Override  
    public void onServiceLeaving(  
        ServiceReference service,  
        Class serviceAPI  
    ) throws Exception {  
        // Handle the service leaving.  
    }  
});
```

Note that since the service is already gone by this time you don't get the service instance, only its reference and the class representing its API. In most cases both of these parameters are irrelevant.

onActiveServiceAvailable

This does the same thing as `onServiceAvailable()` but only for the active service. It uses the same *OnServiceAvailable* interface.

onActiveServiceLeaving

This does the same thing as `onServiceLeaving()` but for the active service. It uses the same *OnServiceLeaving* interface.

withService

Runs the specified callback providing it with a service to use. This will wait for a service to become available if a timeout has been provided for the tracker.

Don't use this in an activator `start()` method! `onActiveServiceAvailable()` and `onActiveServiceLeaving()` are safe in a `start()` method, this is not!

```
tracker.withService(new WithService<Service>() {  
    @Override  
    public void withService(  
        Service service,  
        Object... args  
    ) throws Exception {  
        // do something here.  
    }  
}, arg1, arg2);
```

If you don't have any arguments this will also work:

```
tracker.withService(new WithService<Service>() {  
    @Override  
    public void withService(  
        Service service  
    ) throws Exception {  
        // do something here  
    }  
});
```

withServiceIfAvailable

This does the same as `withService(...)` but without waiting for a service to become available. If the service is not available at the time of the call the callback will not be called. No exception is thrown by this!

withAllAvailableServices

This is used exactly the same way as `withService(...)`, but the callback will be done for each tracked service instance, not only the active.

onTimeout (since 0.9.3)

This allows for a callback when the tracker times out waiting for a service. This callback will be called just before the *APSServiceUnavailableException* is about to be thrown.

```
tracker.onTimeout(new OnTimeout() {
    @Override
    public void onTimeout() {
        // do something here
    }
});
```

APSLogger

This provides logging functionality. The no args constructor will log to System.out by default. The OutputStream constructor will log to the specified output stream by default.

The APSLogger can be used by just creating an instance and then start using the info(...), error(...), etc methods. But in that case it will only log to System.out or the provided OutputStream. If you however do this:

```
APSLogger logger = new APSLogger();
logger.start(context);
```

then the logger will try to get hold of the standard OSGi LogService and if that is available log to that. If the log service is not available it will fallback to the OutputStream.

If you call the `setServiceReference(serviceRef);` method on the logger then information about that service will be provided with each log.

APSActivator

This is a BundleActivator implementation that uses annotations to register services and inject tracked services. Any bundle can use this activator by just importing the *se.natusoft.osgi.aps.tools* package.

This is actually a rather trivial class that just scans the bundle for classes and inspects all classes for annotations and act on them. Most methods are protected making it easy to subclass this class and expand on its functionality.

Please note that it does *class.getDeclaredFields()* and *class.getDeclaredMethods()*! This means that it will only see the bottom class of an inheritance hierarchy!

The following annotations are available:

@OSGiServiceProvider - This should be specified on a class that implements a service interface and should be registered as an OSGi service. *Please note* that the first declared implemented interface is used as service interface unless you specify `serviceAPIs={Svc.class, ...}`.

```
public @interface OSGiProperty {
    String name();
    String value();
}

public @interface OSGiServiceInstance {

    /** Extra properties to register the service with. */
    OSGiProperty[] properties() default {};

    /**
     * The service API to register instance with. If not specified the first
     * implemented interface will be used.
     */
    Class[] serviceAPIs() default {};
}
```

```

public @interface OSGiServiceProvider {
    /** Extra properties to register the service with. */
    OSGiProperty[] properties() default {};

    /**
     * The service API to register instance with. If not specified the first
     * implemented interface will be used.
     */
    Class[] serviceAPIs() default {};

    /**
     * This can be used as an alternative to properties() and also supports
     * several instances.
     */
    OSGiServiceInstance[] instances() default {};

    /**
     * An alternative to providing static information. This class will be
     * instantiated if specified and provideServiceInstancesSetup() will
     * be called to provide implemented service APIs, service properties,
     * and a service instance. In this last, it differs from
     * instanceFactoryClass() since that does not provide an instance.
     * This allows for more easy configuration of each instance.
     */
    Class<? extends APSActivatorServiceSetupProvider>
        serviceSetupProvider()
        default APSActivatorServiceSetupProvider.class;

    /**
     * This can be used as an alternative and will instantiate the
     * specified factory class which will deliver one set of
     * Properties per instance.
     */
    Class<? extends APSActivator.InstanceFactory> instanceFactoryClass()
        default APSActivator.InstanceFactory.class;

    /**
     * If true this service will be started in a separate thread.
     * This means the bundle start will continue in parallel and
     * that any failures in startup will be logged, but will
     * not stop the bundle from being started. If this is true
     * it wins over required service dependencies of the service
     * class. Specifying this as true allows you to do things that
     * cannot be done in a bundle activator start method, like
     * calling a service tracked by APSServiceTracker, without
     * causing a deadlock.
     */
    boolean threadStart() default false;
}

```

Do note that for the *serviceSetupProvider()* another solution is to use the *@BundleStart* (see below) and just create instances of your service and register them with the BundleContext. But if you use *@OSGiServiceProvider* to instantiate and register other "one instance" services, then using *serviceSetupProvider()* would look a bit more consistent.

@APSExternalizable, @APSRremoteService - These 2 annotations are synonyms and have no properties. They should be used on a service implementation class. When either of these are specified the "aps-externalizable=true" property will be set when the service is registered with the OSGi container. The APSExternalProtocolExtender will react on this property and make the service externally accessible.

@OSGiService - This should be specified on a field having a type of a service interface to have a service of that type injected, and continuously tracked. Any call to the service will throw an APSNoServiceAvailableException (runtime) if no service has become available before the specified timeout. It is also possible to have APSServiceTracker as field type in which case the underlying configured tracker will be injected instead.

If *required=true* is specified and this field is in a class annotated with *@OSGiServiceProvider* then the class will not be registered as a service until the service dependency is actually available, and will also be unregistered if the tracker for the service does a timeout waiting for a service to become

available. It will then be reregistered again when the dependent service becomes available again. Please note that unlike iPOJO the bundle is never stopped on dependent service unavailability, only the actual service is unregistered as an OSGi service. A bundle might have more than one service registered and when a dependency that is only required by one service goes away the other service is still available.

```
public @interface OSGiService {

    /**
     * The timeout for a service to become available. Defaults
     * to 30 seconds.
     */
    String timeout() default "30 seconds";

    /**
     * Any additional search criteria. Should start with
     * '(' and end with ')'. Defaults to none.
     */
    String additionalSearchCriteria() default "";

    /**
     * This should specify a Class implementing
     * APSActivatorSearchCriteriaProvider. If specified it will
     * be used instead of additionalSearchCriteria() by
     * instantiating the Class and calling its method to get
     * a search criteria back. This allows for search criteria
     * coming from configuration, which a static annotation String
     * does not.
     */
    Class<? extends APSActivatorSearchCriteriaProvider>
        searchCriteriaProvider()
        default APSActivatorSearchCriteriaProvider.class;

    /**
     * If set to true the service using this service will not
     * be registered until the service becomes available.
     */
    boolean required() default false;
}
```

@Managed - This will have an instance managed and injected. There will be a unique instance for each name specified with the default name of "default" being used if none is specified. There are 2 field types handled specially: BundleContext and APSLogger. A BundleContext field will get the bundles context injected. For an APSLogger instance the 'loggingFor' annotation property can be specified. Please note that any other type must have a default constructor to be instantiated and injected!

```
public @interface Managed {

    /**
     * The name of the instance to inject. If the same is used
     * in multiple classes the same instance will be injected.
     */
    String name() default "default";

    /**
     * A label indicating who is logging. If not specified the
     * bundle name will be used. This is only
     * relevant if the injected type is APSLogger.
     */
    String loggingFor() default "";
}
```

@ExecutorSvc - This should always be used in conjunction with @Managed! This also assumes that the annotated field is of type ExecutorService or ScheduledExecutorService. This annotation provides some configuration for the ExecutorService that will be injected.

```
@Retention(RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME)
@Target(ElementType.FIELD)
public @interface ExecutorSvc {
```



```

enum ExecutorType {
    FixedSize,
    WorkStealing,
    Single,
    Cached,
    Scheduled,
    SingleScheduled
}

/** This is loosely the number of concurrent threads. */
int parallelism() default 10;

/** The type of ExecutorService wanted. */
ExecutorType type() default ExecutorType.FixedSize;

/** If true the created ExecutorService will be wrapped with a delegate that disallows
configuration. */
boolean unConfigurable() default false;
}

```

@Schedule - Schedules a Runnable using a ScheduledExecutionService. Indifferent from @ExecutorSvc this does not require an @Managed also, but do work with @Managed if that is used to inject an instance of Runnable to be scheduled. @Schedule is handled after all injections have been done.

```

@Retention(RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME)
@Target(ElementType.FIELD)
public @interface Schedule {

    /**
     * The defined executor service to schedule this on. This should be the name of it. If left
     blank an internal
     * ScheduledExecutorService will be used.
     */
    String on() default "";

    /** The amount of time to wait for the (first) execution. */
    long delay();

    /** If specified how long to wait between runs. */
    long repeat();

    /** The time unit used for the above values. Defaults to seconds. */
    TimeUnit timeUnit() default TimeUnit.SECONDS;

    /** Possibility to affect the size of the thread pool when such is created internally for
    this (on="..." not provided!). */
    int poolSize() default 2;
}

```

@BundleStart - This should be used on a method and will be called on bundle start. The method should take no arguments. If you need a BundleContext just inject it with @Managed. The use of this annotation is only needed for things not supported by this activator. Please note that a method annotated with this annotation can be static (in which case the class it belongs to will not be instantiated). You can provide this annotation on as many methods in as many classes as you want. They will all be called (in the order classes are discovered in the bundle).

```

public @interface BundleStart {

    /**
     * If true the start method will run in a new thread.
     * Any failures in this case will not fail
     * the bundle startup, but will be logged.
     */
    boolean thread() default false;
}

```

@BundleStop - This should be used on a method and will be called on bundle stop. The method should take no arguments. This should probably be used if @BundleStart is used. Please note that a

method annotated with this annotation can be static!

```
public @interface BundleStop {}
```

Usage as BundleActivator

The *APSActivator* class has 2 constructors. The default constructor without arguments are used for BundleActivator usage. In this case you just specify this class as your bundles activator, and then use the annotations described above. Thats it!

Other Usage

Since the activator usage will manage and create instances of all annotated classes this will not always work in all situations. One example is web applications where the web container is responsible for creating servlets. If you specify APSActivator as an activator for a WAB bundle and then use the annotations in a servlet then APSActivator will have a managed instance of the servlet, but it will not be the same instance as the web container will run.

Therefore APSActivator has another constructor that takes a vararg of instances: `public APSActivator(Object... instances)`. There is also a `public void addManagedInstance(Object instance)` method. These allow you to add an already existing instance to be managed by APSActivator. In addition to the provided existing instances it will still scan the bundle for classes to manage. It will however not double manage any class for which an existing instance of has already been provided. Any annotated class for which existing instances has not been provided will be instantiated by APSActivator.

Please note that if you create an instance of APSActivator in a servlet and provide the servlet instance to it and start it (you still need to do *start(BundleContext)* and *stop(BundleContext)* when used this way!), then you need to catch the close of the servlet and do *stop* then.

There are 2 support classes:

- [APSVaadinWebTools]: APSVaadinOSGiApplication - This is subclassed by your Vaading application.
- [APSWebTools]: APSOSGiSupport - You create an instance of this in a servlet and let your servlet implement the *APSOSGiSupportCallbacks* interface which is then passed to the constructor of APSOSGiSupport.

Both of these creates and manages an APSActivator internally and catches shutdown to take it down. They also provide other utilities like providing the BundleContext. See *APSWebTools* for more information.

APSActivatorPlugin

Any implementing classes of this interface can be specified in META-INF/services/se.natusoft.osgi.aps.tools.APSActivatorPlugin file, one per line. These are loaded by java.util.ServiceLoader. The implementation can be provided by another bundle which should then export the relevant packages which can then be imported in the using bundle.

The APSActivatorPlugin API looks like this:

```
public interface APSActivatorPlugin {  
  
    interface ActivatorInteraction {  
        void addManagedInstance(Object instance, Class forClass);  
    }  
  
    void analyseBundleClass(ActivatorInteraction activatorInteraction, Class bundleClass);  
}
```

Be warned that this is currently very untested! No APS code uses this yet.

APSGlobalContextWrapper

This provides a static wrap(...) method:

```
Service providedService = APSGlobalContextWrapper.wrap(serviceProvider, Service.class);
```

where *serviceProvider* is an instance of a class that implements *Service*. The resulting instance is a `java.lang.reflect.Proxy` implementation of *Service* that ensures that the *serviceProvider* `ClassLoader` is the context class loader during each call to all service methods that are annotated with `@APSRunInBundlesContext` annotation in *Service*. The wrapped instance can then be registered as the OSGi service provider.

Normally the threads context class loader is the original service callers context class loader. For a web application it would be the web containers context class loader. If a service needs its own bundles class loader during its execution then this wrapper can be used.

ID generators

There is one interface:

```
/**
 * This is a generic interface for representing IDs.
 */
public interface ID extends Comparable<ID> {

    /**
     * Creates a new unique ID.
     *
     * @return A newly created ID.
     */
    public ID newID();

    /**
     * Tests for equality.
     *
     * @param obj The object to compare with.
     *
     * @return true if equal, false otherwise.
     */
    @Override
    public boolean equals(Object obj);

    /**
     * @return The hash code.
     */
    @Override
    public int hashCode();
}
```

that have 2 implementations:

- `IntID` - Produces int ids.
- `UUID` - Produces `java.util.UUID` Ids.

Javadoc

The javadoc for this can be found at <http://apidoc.natusoft.se/APSToolsLib/>.

APSWebTools

This is not an OSGi bundle! This is a plain jar containing utilities for web applications. Specifically APS administration web applications. This jar has to be included in each web application that wants to use it.

Among other things it provides support for being part of the APS administration web login (APSAdminWebLoginHandler). Since the APS administration web is built using Vaadin it has Vaadin support classes. APSVaadinOSGiApplication is a base class used by all APS administration webs.

APIs

The following are the APIs for a few selected classes. The complete javadoc for this library can be found at <http://apidoc.natusoft.se/APSWebTools/>.

```
public class APSAdminWebLoginHandler extends APSLoginHandler implements  
APSLoginHandler.HandlerInfo [se.natusoft.osgi.aps.tools.web] {
```

This is a login handler to use by any admin web registering with the *APSAdminWeb* to validate that there is a valid login available.

public APSAdminWebLoginHandler(BundleContext context)

Creates a new *APSAdminWebLoginHandler*.

Parameters

context- The bundle context.

public void setSessionIdFromRequestCookie(HttpServletRequest request)

Sets the session id from a cookie in the specified request.

Parameters

request- The request to get the session id cookie from.

public void setSessionIdFromRequestCookie(CookieTool.CookieReader cookieReader)

Sets the session id from a cookie in the specified request.

Parameters

cookieReader- The cookie reader to get the session id cookie from.

public void saveSessionIdOnResponse(HttpServletResponse response)

Saves the current session id on the specified response.

Parameters

response- The response to save the session id cookie on.

public void saveSessionIdOnResponse(CookieTool.CookieWriter cookieWriter)

Saves the current session id on the specified response.

Parameters

cookieWriter- The cookie writer to save the session id cookie on.

}

```
public class APSLoginHandler implements LoginHandler [se.natusoft.osgi.aps.tools.web] {
```

This class validates if there is a valid logged in user and also provides a simple login if no valid logged in user exists.

This utility makes use of APSAuthService to login auth and APSSessionService for session handling. Trackers for these services are created internally which requires the shutdown() method to be called when no longer used to cleanup.

The bundle needs to import the following packages for this class to work:

```
se.natusoft.osgi.aps.api.auth.user;version="[0.9,2)",  
se.natusoft.osgi.aps.api.misc.session;version="[0.9,2)"
```

protected void setHandlerInfo(HandlerInfo handlerInfo)

Sets the handler info when not provided in constructor.

Parameters

handlerInfo- The handler info to set.

public void shutdown()

Since this class internally creates and starts service trackers this method needs to be called on shutdown to cleanup!

public String getLoggedInUser()

This returns the currently logged in user or null if none are logged in.

public boolean hasValidLogin()

Returns true if this handler sits on a valid login.

public boolean login(String userId, String pw)

Logs in with a userid and a password.

This method does not use or modify any internal state of this object! It only uses the APSAuthService that this object sits on. This allows code sitting on an instance of this class to use this method for validating a user without having to setup its own service tracker for the *APSAuthService* when this object is already available due to the code also being an *APSAdminWeb* member. It is basically a convenience.

Returns

true if successfully logged in, false otherwise.

Parameters

userId- The id of the user to login.

pw- The password of the user to login.

public boolean login(String userId, String pw, String requiredRole)

Logs in with a userid and a password, and a required role.

This method does not use or modify any internal state of this object! It only uses the APSAuthService that this object sits on. This allows code sitting on an instance of this class to use this method for validating a user without having to setup its own service tracker for the APSAuthService when this object is already available due to the code also being an APSAdminWeb member. It is basically a convenience.

Returns

a valid User object on success or null on failure.

Parameters

userId- The id of the user to login.

pw- The password of the user to login.

requiredRole- If non null the user is required to have this role for a successful login. If it doesn't null will

public static interface HandlerInfo [se.natusoft.osgi.aps.tools.web] {

Config values for the login handler.

String getSessionId()

Returns

An id to an APSSessionService session.

void setSessionId(String sessionId)

Sets a new session id.

Parameters

sessionId- The session id to set.

String getUserSessionName()

Returns

The name of the session data containing the logged in user if any.

String getRequiredRole()

Returns

The required role of the user for it to be considered logged in.

}

```
public interface LoginHandler [se.natusoft.osgi.aps.tools.web] {
```

This is a simple API for doing a login.

```
public boolean hasValidLogin()
```

Returns true if this handler sits on a valid login.

```
boolean login(String userId, String pw)
```

Logs in with a userid and a password.

Returns

true if successfully logged in, false otherwise.

Parameters

userId- The id of the user to login.

pw- The password of the user to login.

```
public void shutdown()
```

If the handler creates service trackers or other things that needs to be shutdown when no longer used this method needs to be called when the handler is no longer needed.

```
}
```

APSAuthService

This is a very simple little service that only does authentication of users. This service is currently used by the APS administration web (/apsadminweb) and APSExtProtocolHTTPTransportProvider for remote calls to services over http.

The idea behind this service is that it should be easy to provide an implementation of this that uses whatever authentication scheme you want/need. If you have an LDAP server you want to authenticate against for example, provide an implementation that looks up and authenticates the user against the LDAP server.

See this a little bit like an authentication plugin.

The APS web applications that use this only uses password authentication.

APSSimpleUserServiceAuthServiceProvider

This provides an APSAuthService that uses the APSSimpleUserService to authenticate users. It only supports password authentication. If you don't have your own implementation of APSAuthService then you can deploy this one along with APSSimpleUserService, and probably APSUserAdminWeb.

Please note however that the standard implementation of APSSimpleUserService can register several instances with an "instance=name" property where name is unique for each instance, and each instance can reference a different data source. This is configured under *persistence/dsrefs* in the configuration. If no instances are configured an instance of "aps-admin-web" will be created by default. If instances are configured the default will not be created. And now the the point: APSSimpleUserServiceAuthServiceProvider will as of now track the "aps-admin-web" instance of APSSimpleUserService! If no such instance is configured it will fail after a timeout of not finding a service!

API

```
public interface APSAuthService<Credential> [se.natusoft.osgi.aps.api.auth.user] {
```

This is intended to be used as a wrapper to other means of authentication. Things in APS that needs authentication uses this service.

Implementations can lookup the user in an LDAP for example, or use some other user service.

APS supplies an *APSSimpleUserServiceAuthServiceProvider* that uses the *APSSimpleUserService* to authenticate. It is provided in its own bundle.

Properties `authUser(String userId, Credential credentials, AuthMethod authMethod)` throws **APSAuthMethodNotSupportedException**

This authenticates a user. A Properties object is returned on successful authentication. null is returned on failure. The Properties object returned contains misc information about the user. It can contain anything or nothing at all. There can be no assumptions about its contents!

Returns

User properties on success, null on failure.

Parameters

userId- The id of the user to authenticate.

credentials- What this is depends on the value of AuthMethod. It is up to the service implementation to resolve this.

authMethod- This hints at how to interpret the credentials.

Throws

APSAuthMethodNotSupportedException- If the specified authMethod is not supported by the implementation.

Properties authUser(String userId, Credential credentials, AuthMethod authMethod, String role) throws APSAuthMethodNotSupportedException

This authenticates a user. A Properties object is returned on successful authentication. *null* is returned on failure. The Properties object returned contains misc information about the user. It can contain anything or nothing at all. There can be no assumptions about its contents!

Returns

User properties on success, null on failure.

Parameters

userId- The id of the user to authenticate.

credentials- What this is depends on the value of AuthMethod. It is up to the service implementation to resolve this.

authMethod- This hints at how to interpret the credentials.

role- The specified user must have this role for authentication to succeed. Please note that the APS admin webs will pass "apsadmin" for the role. The implementation might need to translate this to another role.

Throws

APSAuthMethodNotSupportedException- If the specified authMethod is not supported by the implementation.

AuthMethod[] getSupportedAuthMethods()

Returns an array of the AuthMethods supported by the implementation.

```
public static enum AuthMethod [se.natusoft.osgi.aps.api.auth.user] {
```

This hints at how to use the credentials.

NONE

Only userid is required.

PASSWORD

toString() on the credentials object should return a password.

KEY

The credential object is a key of some sort.

CERTIFICATE

The credential object is a certificate of some sort.

DIGEST

The credential object is a digest password.

SSO

The credential object contains information for participating in a single sign on.

}

APSSimpleUserService

This is an simple, easy to use service for handling logged in users. It provides two services: APSSimpleUserService and APSSimpleUserServiceAdmin. The latter handles all creation, editing, and deletion of roles and users. This service in itself does not require any authentication to use! Thereby you have to trust all code in the server! The APSUserAdminWeb WAB bundle however does require a user with role *apsadmin* to be logged in or it will simply repsond with a 401 (UNAUTHORIZED).

So why this and not org.osgi.service.useradmin ? Well, maybe I'm just stupid, but *useradmin* does not make sense to me. It seems to be missing things, specially for creating. You can create a role, but you cannot create a user. There is no obvious authentication of users. Maybee that should be done via the credentials Dictionary, but what are the expected keys in there ?

APSSimpleUserService is intended to make user and role handling simple and clear.

Basic example

To login a user do something like this:

```
APSSimpleUserService userService ...
...
User user = userService.getUser(userId);
if (user == null) {
    throw new AuthException("Bad login!");
}
if (!userService.authenticateUser(user, password, APSSimpleUserService.AUTH_METHOD_PASSWORD)) {
    throw new AuthException("Bad login!");
}
...
if (user.isAuthenticated() && user.hasRole("apsadmin")) {
    ...
}
```

Setup

The following SQL is needed to create the database tables used by the service.

```
/*
 * This represents one role.
 */
create table role (
    /* The id and key of the role. */
    id varchar(50) not null primary key,

    /* A short description of what the role represents. */
    description varchar(200),

    /* 1 == master role, 0 == sub-role. */
    master int
);

/*
 * This represents one user.
 */
create table svcuser (
    /* User id and also key. */
    id varchar(50) not null primary key,

    /* For the provided implementation this is a password. */
    auth varchar(2000),

    /*
     * The service stores string properties for the user here as one long string.
     * These are not meant to be searchable only to provide information about the
     * user.
     *
     * You might want to adapt this size to the amount of data you will be adding
     * to a user.
     */
    ...
);
```

```

        user_data varchar(4000)
    );

/*
 * A user can have one or more roles.
 */
create table user_role (
    user_id varchar(50) not null,
    role_id varchar(50) not null,
    primary key (user_id, role_id),
    foreign key (user_id) references svcuser (id),
    foreign key (role_id) references role (id)
);

/*
 * A role can have one ore more sub-roles.
 */
create table role_role (
    master_role_id varchar(50) not null,
    role_id varchar(50) not null,
    primary key (master_role_id, role_id),
    foreign key (master_role_id) references role (id),
    foreign key (role_id) references role (id)
);

/*
 * ---- This part is mostly an example ----
 * WARNING: You do however need a role called 'apsadmin' to be able to login to
 * /apsadminweb! The name of the user having that role does not matter. As long
 * as it is possible to login to /apsadminweb new roles and users can be created
 * there.
 */

/* The following adds an admin user. */
insert into role VALUES ('apsadmin', 'Default admin for APS', 1);
insert into svcuser VALUES ('apsadmin', 'admin', '');
insert into user_role VALUES ('apsadmin', 'apsadmin');

/* This adds a role for non admin users. */
insert into role VALUES ('user', 'Plain user', 1);

```

After the tables have been created you need to configure a datasource for it in /apsadminweb configuration tab:

The screenshot shows the 'Application Platform Services Admin Web' interface. The top navigation bar includes 'About', 'Configuration', 'Remote Services', and 'User Admin'. The 'Configuration' tab is active. On the left, a tree view shows the configuration hierarchy: 'Config Environments' > 'Configurations' > 'aps' > 'persistence' > 'datasources'. The 'datasources' item is selected. The main content area is titled 'Config ID: se.natusoft.osgi.aps.dsconfig.datasources'. It features a dropdown for 'Edit for configuration environment:' set to 'default'. Below this is a list of data sources under the 'datasources' group, with 'datasource : 1' and 'datasource : 0' visible. The 'datasource : 0' entry is selected. To the right of the list, a form titled 'This configures a specific data source.' contains several fields: 'name (default)' with value 'APSSimpleUserServiceDS', 'connectionurl (default)' with value 'jdbc:derby://localhost:1527/dbs/JPATestDB', 'connectiondrivername (default)' with value 'org.apache.derby.jdbc.ClientDriver', 'user (default)' with value 'derby', and 'password (default)' with value 'pass'. At the bottom of the form are 'Save' and 'Cancel' buttons.

Please note that the above picture is just an example. The data source name *APSSimpleUserServiceDS* in this example should be configured in the *persistence/dsRefs* config where you provide a name and a datasource reference. The service will be looking up the entry with that name, and use the specified datasource! For example:

```
name: aps-admin-web
dsRef: APSSimpleUserServiceDS
```

This example happens to be the default if no instances have been configured and is required if you want to use authentication for the APS admin web. You should probably define your own instance if you are going to use this service. The *dsRef* part is exactly the same name as defined in the data source configuration (*persistence/datasources*).

The rest of the datasource entry in the picture above depends on your database and where it is running. Also note that the "(default)" after the field names in the above picture are the name of the currently selected configuration environment. This configuration is configuration environment specific. You can point out different database servers for different environments for example.

When the datasource is configured and saved then you can go to "Configuration tab, Configurations/aps/adminweb" and enable the "requireauthentication" config. **If you do this before setting up the datasource and you have chosen to use the provided implementation of APSAuthService that uses APSSimpleUserService to login then you will be completely locked out!**

Troubleshooting

If you have managed to lock yourself out of /apsadminweb as described above then I suggest editing the *APSSystemService* root /filesystems/se.natusoft.osgi.aps.core.config.service.APSSystemServiceProvider/apsconfig-se.natusoft.aps.adminweb-1 file and changing the following line:

```
se.natusoft.aps.adminweb_1.0_requireauthentication=true
```

to *false* instead. Then restart the server. Also see the *APSSystemService* documentation for more information. The *APSSystemService* is using that service to store its configurations.

JDBC Drivers

There is a catch with OSGi and its classpath isolation. The *APSSimpleUserService* makes use of the *APSSJPAService* whose implementation *APSSOpenJPAProvider* cheats OSGi a bit by using *MultiBundleClassLoader* (is available in aps-tools-library bundle) and merges the service classpath with the client classpath which is a requirement for the JPA framework to work (it needs access to both framework code in the service classpath and client entities in the client classpath). This also has the side effect that the client can provide a JDBC driver in its bundle. The *APSSimpleUserService* do provide a JDBC driver for *Derby 10.9.1.0*.

Another catch with this is that users of *APSSimpleUserService* are not part of this collective classpath and can thereby not make drivers available in their bundles, or at least not right off, there is however a workaround to this. There is a nasty way that you can pass on the client bundle class loader right through the *APSSimpleUserService* to *APSSJPAService* by creating an instance of *MultiBundleClassLoader* and set it as context classloader:

```
MultiBundleClassLoader mbClassLoader = new
    MultiBundleClassLoader(bundleContext.getBundle());
Thread.currentThread().setContextClassLoader(mbClassLoader);
```

Do this before the first call to *APSSimpleUserService*. The *APSSJPAService* will check if the current context class loader is a *MultiBundleClassLoader* and if so extract the bundles from it and add to its own *MultiBundleClassLoader*. This way you have extended the classpath that the JPA framework will see to 3 bundles: aps-openjpa-provider, aps-simple-user-service-provider, and your client bundle, which can then contain a JDBC driver.

The catches are unfortunately not over yet! You also need to configure your own instance of *APSSimpleUserService* with its own data source in the configuration, and your client needs to add the name of this configuration to the tracker for the *APSSimpleUserService* :

```
APSServiceTracker<APSSimpleUserService> userServiceTracker =
    new APSServiceTracker<>(bundleContext, APSSimpleUserService.class, "(instance=instName)", "30
seconds");
```

or

```
@OSGiService(additionalSearchCriteria="(instance=instName)", timeout="30 seconds")
APSSimpleUserService userService;
```

where *instName* is whatever name you gave the instance in the configuration. Then try to have only one bundle call this service since each different bundle calling the service will extend the service classpath with that bundle!

APIs

```
public interface APSSimpleUserService [se.natusoft.osgi.aps.api.auth.user] {
```

This is the API of a simple user service that provide basic user handling that will probably be enough

in many cases, but not all.

Please note that this API does not declare any exceptions! In the case of an exception being needed the APSSimpleUserServiceException should be thrown. This is a runtime exception.

public static final String AUTH_METHOD_PASSWORD = "password"

Password authentication method for authenticateUser().

public Role getRole(String roleId)

Gets a role by its id.

Returns

A Role object representing the role or null if role was not found.

Parameters

roleId- The id of the role to get.

public User getUser(String userId)

Gets a user by its id.

Returns

A User object representing the user or null if userId was not found.

Parameters

userId- The id of the user to get.

public boolean authenticateUser(User user, Object authentication, String authMethod)

Authenticates a user using its user id and user provided authentication.

Returns

true if authenticated, false otherwise. If true user.isAuthenticated() will also return true.

Parameters

user- The User object representing the user to authenticate.

authentication- The user provided authentication data. For example if AuthMethod is AUTH_METHOD_PASSWORD

authMethod- Specifies what authentication method is wanted.

}

public interface APSSimpleUserServiceAdmin extends APSSimpleUserService
[se.natusoft.osgi.aps.api.auth.user] {

Admin API for APSSimpleUserService.

public RoleAdmin createRole(String name, String description)

Creates a new role.

Returns

a new Role object representing the role.

Parameters

name- The name of the role. This is also the key and cannot be changed.

description- A description of the role. This can be updated afterwards.

public void updateRole(Role role)

Updates a role.

Parameters

role- The role to update.

public void deleteRole(Role role)

Deletes a role.

Parameters

role- The role to delete. This will likely fail if there are users still having this role!

public List<RoleAdmin> getRoles()

Returns all available roles.

public UserAdmin createUser(String id)

Creates a new user. Please note that you get an empty user back. You probably want to add roles and also possibly properties to the user. After you have done that call *updateUser(user)*.

Returns

A User object representing the new user.

Parameters

id- The id of the user. This is key so it must be unique.

public void updateUser(User user)

Updates a user.

Parameters

user- The user to update.

public void deleteUser(User user)

Deletes a user.

Parameters

user- The user to delete.

public List<UserAdmin> getUsers()

Returns all users.

public void setUserAuthentication(User user, String authentication)

Sets authentication for the user.

Parameters

user- The user to set authentication for.

authentication- The authentication to set.

}

```
public class APSAuthMethodNotSupportedException extends APSRuntimeException  
[se.natusoft.osgi.aps.api.auth.user.exceptions] {
```

This is thrown by APSAuthService when the implementation does not support the selected auth method.

public APSAuthMethodNotSupportedException(String message)

Creates a new APSAuthMethodNotSupportedException instance.

Parameters

message- The exception messaging.

public APSAuthMethodNotSupportedException(String message, Throwable cause)

Creates a new APSAuthMethodNotSupportedException instance.

Parameters

message- The exception messaging.

cause- The exception that is the cause of this one.

}

```
public class APSSimpleUserServiceException extends APSRuntimeException  
[se.natusoft.osgi.aps.api.auth.user.exceptions] {
```

Indicates a problem with the APSSimpleUserService.

public APSSimpleUserServiceException(String message)

Creates a new APSSimpleUserServiceException instance.

Parameters

message- The exception messaging.

public APSSimpleUserServiceException(String message, Throwable cause)

Creates a new APSSimpleUserServiceException instance.

Parameters

message- The exception messaging.

cause- The cause of the exception.

}

```
public interface Role extends Comparable<Role> [se.natusoft.osgi.aps.api.auth.user.model] {
```

This defines a role.

```
public String getId()
```

Returns

The id of the role.

```
public String getDescription()
```

Returns

A description of the role.

```
public boolean hasRole(String roleName)
```

Returns true if the role has the specified sub role name.

Parameters

roleName- The name of the role to check for.

```
boolean isMasterRole()
```

Returns

true if this role is a master role. Only master roles can be added to users.

}

```
public interface RoleAdmin extends Role [se.natusoft.osgi.aps.api.auth.user.model] {
```

Provides update API for Role.

```
public void setDescription(String description)
```

Changes the description of the role.

Parameters

description- The new description.

```
public List<Role> getRoles()
```

Returns all sub roles for this role.

```
public void addRole(Role role)
```

Adds a sub role to this role.

Parameters

role- The role to add.

public void removeRole(Role role)

Removes a sub role from this role.

Parameters

role- The role to remove.

public void setMasterRole(boolean masterRole)

Sets whether this is a master role or not.

Parameters

masterRole- true for master role.

}

public interface User extends Comparable<User> [se.natusoft.osgi.aps.api.auth.user.model] {

This defines a User.

public String getId()

Returns the unique id of the user.

public boolean isAuthenticated()

Returns true if this user is authenticated.

public boolean hasRole(String roleName)

Returns true if the user has the specified role name.

Parameters

roleName- The name of the role to check for.

public Properties getUserProperties()

This provides whatever extra information about the user you want. How to use this is up to the user of the service. There are some constants in this class that provide potential keys for the user properties.

Please note that the returned properties are read only!

public static final String USER_NAME = "name"

Optional suggestion for user properties key.

public static final String USER_PHONE = "phone"

Optional suggestion for user properties key.

public static final String USER_PHONE_WORK = "phone.work"

Optional suggestion for user properties key.

public static final String USER_PHONE_HOME = "phone.home"

Optional suggestion for user properties key.

```
public static final String USER_EMAIL = "email"
```

Optional suggestion for user properties key.

```
}
```

```
public interface UserAdmin extends User [se.natusoft.osgi.aps.api.auth.user.model] {
```

Provides update API for the User.

```
public List<Role> getRoles()
```

Returns all roles for this user.

```
public void addRole(Role role)
```

Adds a role to this user.

Parameters

role- The role to add.

```
public void removeRole(Role role)
```

Removes a role from this user.

Parameters

role- The role to remove.

```
public void addUserProperty(String key, String value)
```

Adds a user property.

Parameters

key- The key of the property.

value- The value of the property.

```
public void removeUserProperty(String key)
```

Removes a user property.

Parameters

key- The key of the property to remove.

```
public void setUserProperties(Properties properties)
```

Sets properties for the user.

To update the user properties either first do *getProperties()*, do your changes, and then call this method with the changed properties or just use the *addUserProperty()* and *removeUserProperty()* methods.

Parameters

properties- The properties to set.

}

APSDDataSource

This is a service that provides named data source definitions. It does **not** provide pooled *javax.sql.DataSource* instances! It only provides definitions with connection url, driver name, user and password. This service can be used by other services that provide DataSource pooling for example. The APSSimpleUserServiceProvider makes use of this service by looking up "APSSimpleUserServiceDS" passing the information on to the APSJPAService in its properties. Not everything can make use of an *javax.sql.DataSource*, but everything can make use of the information provided by this service.

The actual data source definitions are configured in the */apsadminweb* under configuration group "persistence".

APIs

The complete APS javadoc can be found at <http://apidoc.natusoft.se/APS/>.

```
public interface DataSourceDef [se.natusoft.osgi.aps.api.data.jdbc.model] {
```

This represents information required for setting up a JDBC data source.

String getName()

Returns

The name of this data source definition. This information is optional and can return null!

String getConnectionString()

Returns

The JDBC connection URL. Ex: jdbc:provider://host:port/database[:properties].

String getConnectionDriveName()

Returns

The fully qualified class name of the JDBC driver to use.

String getConnectionUserName()

Returns

The name of the database user to login as.

String getConnectionPassword()

Returns

The password for the database user.

```
}
```

```
public interface APSDataSourceDefService [se.natusoft.osgi.aps.api.data.jdbc.service] {
```

This service provides lookup of configured data source definitions. These can be used to setup connection pools, JPA, ...

DataSourceDef lookupByName(String name)

Looks up a data source definition by its configured name.

Returns

A DataSourceDef or null if name was not valid.

Parameters

name- The name to lookup.

List<DataSourceDef> getAllDefinitions()

Returns

All available definitions.

}

APSJPAService

This provides JPA to services and applications. It has a slightly more OSGi friendly API than the `org.osgi.service.jpa.EntityManagerFactoryBuilder`. The `APSOpenJPAProvider` however returns an `APSJPAService` instance that also implements `EntityManagerFactoryBuilder`. For some reason I haven't figured out yet, it cannot be registered as a service with the `EntityManagerFactoryBuilder` interface! The bundle fails to deploy if that is done.

The provided service is using OpenJPA. The service works partly as an extender inspecting deployed bundles for a `META-INF/persistence.xml` file. When found this is read and some setup is done already there. The `persistenceUnitName` from the `persistence.xml` file is used to connect the client later with its configuration. When a JPA using bundle is shut down its JPA setup is automatically cleaned.

Here is an example of usage:

```
private APSJPAEntityManagerProvider emp = null;
...
private APSJPAEntityManagerProvider getEMP() {
    if (this.emp == null || !this.emp.isValid()) {
        DataSourceDef dsDef = this.dataSourceDefService.lookupByName("MyDS");
        if (dsDef == null) {
            throw new SomeException("Could not find an 'MyDs' in 'persistence/datasources'
configuration!");
        }
        Map<String, String> props = new HashMap<String, String>();
        props.put("javax.persistence.jdbc.user", dsDef.getConnectionUserName());
        props.put("javax.persistence.jdbc.password", dsDef.getConnectionPassword());
        props.put("javax.persistence.jdbc.url", dsDef.getConnectionURL());
        props.put("javax.persistence.jdbc.driver", dsDef.getConnectionDriveName());
        this.emp = this.jpaService.initialize(this.bundleContext, "myPersistenceUnitName",
props);
    }
    return this.emp;
}
...
EntityManager em = getEMP().createEntityManager();
em.getTransaction().begin();

try {
    RoleEntity role = new RoleEntity(id);
    role.setDescription(description);
    em.persist(role);
    em.getTransaction().commit();
}
catch (RuntimeException re) {
    em.getTransaction().rollback();
    throw re;
}
finally {
    em.close();
}
```

This code example handles the `APSJPAService` having been restarted or redeployed. When `emp.isValid()` returns false then all you need to do is to call `jpaService.initialize(...)` again. The rest is just POJPA (Plain Old JPA :-)).

APIs

```
public interface APSJPAService [se.natusoft.osgi.aps.api.data.jpa.service] {
```

This service allows an JPA *EntityManager* to be gotten for a persistent unit name.

So why is this done this way ? Why is not an *EntityManagerFactory* returned?

The answer to that is that the *EntityManagerFactory* is internal to the service who is responsible for creating it and for closing it at sometime (stopping of bundle). The client only needs an *EntityManager* for which the client is responsible after its creation.

The creation of the *EntityManagerFactory* is delayed until the call to *initialize(...)*. Creating the EMF along with the persistence provider at persistence bundle discovery would limit database connection properties to the persistence.xml file which is less than optimal to put it mildly. This way a client can make use of the *APSDDataSourceDefService* to get the JDBC properties which it can pass along to this service.

The default provider implementation of this service uses OpenJPA which provides its own connection pooling.

APSJPAEntityManagerProvider initialize(BundleContext bundleContext, String persistenceUnitName, Map<String, String> props) throws APSResourceNotFoundException

Initializes and returns a provider from the specified properties.

Returns

A configured EntityManager.

Parameters

bundleContext- The context of the client bundle. It is used to locate its persistence provider.

persistenceUnitName- The name of the persistent unit defined in persistence.xml.

props- Custom properties to configure database, etc.

```
public static interface APSJPAEntityManagerProvider [se.natusoft.osgi.aps.api.data.jpa.service] {
```

Once you get this it is valid until the *APSJPAService* is stopped (which will happen if the service is redeployed!).

public boolean isValid()

Returns true if this instance is valid. If not call *APSJPAService.initialize(...)* again to get a new instance. It will be invalid if the *APSJPAService* provider have been restarted.

EntityManager createEntityManager()

Creates a new *EntityManager*. You are responsible for closing it!

Please note that the *EntityManager* caches all referenced entities. If you keep and reuse it for a longer time it can use more memory. For example at http://docs.jboss.org/ejb3/app-server/tutorial/extended_pc/extended.html it says that "Usually, an *EntityManager* in JBoss EJB 3.0 lives and dies within a JTA transaction". This indicates how long-lived the *EntityManager* should preferably be.

Returns

A configured EntityManager.

EntityManagerFactory getEntityManagerFactory()

Returns the underlying *EntityManagerFactory*. This will return null if *isValid()* return false!

Be very careful what you do with this! It is managed by this service!

```
}
```

APSJSONService

This provides exactly the same functionality as APSJSONLib. It actually wraps the library as a service. The reason for that is that I wanted to be able to redeploy the library without forcing a redeploy of the Bunde using it. A redeploy of the library will force a redeploy of this service, but not the client of this service. The APS clients of this service uses APSServiceTracker wrapped as a service and thus handles this service leaving and returning without having to care about it.

This service and the library exists for internal use. It is here and can be used by anyone, but in most cases like serializing java beans back and forth to JSON (which this can do) Jacksson would still be a better choice and offers more flexibility. In the long run I'm going to see if I can replace the internal use of this with Jacksson as well.

aps-persistent-named-queue-provider

This provides an implementation of **APSNamedQueueService** that makes use of **APSFileSystemService** for storage. Clients just create or get a queue by a unique name. It is then possible to push bytes to the queue or to pull bytes from the queue. It is rather simple.

APIS

```
public interface APSNamedQueueService [se.natusoft.osgi.aps.api.misc.queue] {
```

A named queue as a service. How long lived it is depends on the implementation.

Note that there can be only one receiver per queue. Once an item is delivered it is gone from the queue!

APSQueue createQueue(String name) throws APSIOException

Creates a new queue.

Parameters

name- The name of the queue to create. If the named queue already exists, it is just returned,

Throws

APSIOException- on failure to create queue.

void removeQueue(String name) throws APSResourceNotFoundException

Removes the named queue.

Parameters

name- The name of the queue to remove.

Throws

APSResourceNotFoundException- on failure to remove the queue.

APSQueue getQueue(String name) throws APSResourceNotFoundException

Returns the named queue. If it does not exist, it is created.

Parameters

name- The name of the queue to get.

Throws

APSResourceNotFoundException- on failure to get queue.

```
}
```

void push(byte[] item) throws APSIOException

Pushes a new item to the end of the list.

Parameters

item- The item to add to the list.

Throws

APSIException- on any failure to do this operation.

byte[] pull(long timeout) throws APSIException

Pulls the first item in the queue, removing it from the queue.

Returns

The pulled item.

Parameters

timeout- A value of 0 will cause an immediate APSIException if the queue is empty. Any

Throws

APSIException- on any failure to do this operation.

byte[] peek() throws APSIException, UnsupportedOperationException

Looks at, but does not remove the first item in the queue.

Returns

The first item in the queue.

Throws

APSIException- on any failure to do this operation.

UnsupportedOperationException- If this operation is not supported by the implementation.

int size() throws APSIException, UnsupportedOperationException

Returns the number of items in the queue.

Throws

APSIException- on any failure to do this operation.

UnsupportedOperationException- If this operation is not supported by the implementation.

boolean isEmpty() throws APSIException

Returns true if this queue is empty.

Throws

APSIException- on any failure to do this operation.

void release()

Releases this APSQueue instance to free up resources. After this call this specific instance will be invalid and a new one have to be gotten from APSNamedQueueService.

}

APSResolvingBundleDeployer

This is a bundle deployer that is intended as an alternative to the server provided deployer.

This bundle deployer will try to automatically resolve deploy dependencies. It does this by having a fail threshold. If the deploy of a bundle fails it just keeps quiet and put the bundle at the end of the list of bundles to deploy. It updates the try count for the bundle however. Next time the bundle is up for deploy it might have the dependencies it needs and will deploy. If not it goes back to the end of the list again and its retry count is incremented again. This repeats until the retry count reaches the threshold value in which case an error is logged and the bundle will not be attempted to be deployed again unless it gets a new timestamp on disk.

Glassfish does something similar, but Virgo fails completely unless bundles are deployed in the correct order. You have to provide a par file for Virgo to deploy correctly.

There is one catch to using this deployer: It does not handle WAB bundles! Neither Glassfish nor Virgo seems to handle WAB deployment using the OSGi extender pattern. If they did they would recognize a WAB being deployed even though it is deployed by this deployer and handle it. They dont!

Configuration

The following configuration is available for this deployer. Edit this in /apsadminweb "Configurations" tab under the *aps* node.

deployDirectory - The directory to deploy bundles from. All bundles in this directory will be attempted to be deployed.

failThreshold - The number of failed deploys before giving up. The more bundles and the more dependencies among them the higher the value should be. The default value is 8.

APSSessionService

This service provides session storage functionality. You can create a session, get an existing session by its id, and close a session. Each session can hold any number of named objects.

Why a session service ? To begin with, this is not an HttpSession! That said, it was created to handle a single session among several web applications. This for the APS administration web which are made up of several web applications working together. This is explained in detail in the APSAdminWeb documentation.

APIs

```
public interface APSSession [se.natusoft.osgi.aps.api.misc.session] {
```

This represents an active session.

String getId()

Returns

The id of this session.

boolean isValid()

Returns

true if this session is still valid.

void saveObject(String name, Object object)

Saves an object in the session. Will do nothing if the session is no longer valid.

Parameters

name- The name to store the object under.

object- An object to store in the session.

Object retrieveObject(String name)

Returns a object stored under the specified name or null if no object is stored under that name.

If isValid() returns false then this will always return null.

Parameters

name- The name of the object to get.

```
}
```

```
public interface APSSessionService [se.natusoft.osgi.aps.api.misc.session] {
```

This is not a http session! It is a simple session that can be used by any code running in the same OSGi server.

APSSession createSession(int timeoutInMinutes)

Creates a new session.

Parameters

timeoutInMinutes- The timeout in minutes.

APSSession createSession(String sessionId, int timeoutInMinutes)

Creates a new session.

The idea behind this variant is to support distributed sessions. The implementation must use a session id that is unique enough to support this. The APS implementation uses java.util.UUID.

Parameters

sessionId- The id of the session to create.

timeoutInMinutes- The timeout in minutes.

APSSession getSession(String sessionId)

Looks up an existing session by its id.

Returns

A valid session having the specified id or null.

Parameters

sessionId- The id of the session to lookup.

void closeSession(String sessionId)

Closes the session represented by the specified id. After this call APSSession.isValid() on an APSSession representing this session will return false.

Parameters

sessionId- The id of the session to leaveSyncGroup.

}

APSDDefaultDiscoveryServiceProvider

This is a simple service where you can publish and unpublish service information. This information will be distributed to all other nodes that are configured to be part of the discovery.

Service data can be configured to be shared by Multicast, or TCP. The *APSTCPIPService* is used to send and receive data.

Discovery information

The discovery information is just a Properties object. Anything you want can be put into it, but the following keys are suggested for interoperability:

```
public class DiscoveryKeys {

    /** A name of the service. */
    public static final String NAME = "name";

    /** The version of the service. */
    public static final String VERSION = "version";

    /** An URI as used by APSTcpipService. */
    public static final String APS_URI = "apsURI";

    /** A URL for accessing the service. */
    public static final String URL = "url";

    /** The port of the service. */
    public static final String PORT = "port";

    /** The host of the service. */
    public static final String HOST = "host";

    /** An informative description of the service. */
    public static final String DESCRIPTION = "description";

    /** This is used by APSClusterService to announce cluster members. */
    public static final String APS_CLUSTER_NAME = "apsClusterName";

    /** The protocol of the service, like TCP, UDP, Multicast */
    public static final String PROTOCOL = "protocol";

    /** Some description of the type of the content provided by the service. */
    public static final String CONTENT_TYPE = "contentType";

    /** A timestamp of when the entry was last updated. */
    public static final String LAST_UPDATED = "lastUpdated";
}
```

Transport data format

The data is transported over the network in JSON format:

```
{
  action: "ADD" / "REMOVE",
  serviceDescription: {
    name: "myservice",
    version: "1.5.4",
    apsURI: "tcp://myhost:5564"
    ...
  }
}
```

API

```
/**
 * A network service discovery.
 *
 * There are many such services available in general, a bit less from a java
 * perspective, but the intention with this is not to compete with any of
 * the others, but to provide an extremely simple way to discover remote
```



```

* services in an as simple an primitive way as possible. Basically a way
* to have multiple hosts running APS based code find each other easily,
* may it be by simple configuration or by multicast or TCP, or wrapping
* some other service.
*/
public interface APSSimpleDiscoveryService {

    //
    // Methods
    //

    /**
     * On a null filter all services are returned. The filter is otherwise
     * of LDAP type: (&(this=that)(something=pizza)).
     *
     * @param filter The filter to narrow the results.
     */
    Set<Properties> getServices(String filter);

    /**
     * Publishes a local service. This will announce it to other known
     * APSSimpleDiscoveryService instances.
     *
     * @param serviceProps This is a set of properties describing the
     *                      service. There are some suggested keys in
     *                      DiscoveryKeys for general compatibility.
     *
     * @throws APSDiscoveryException on problems to publish (note:
     *                               this is a runtime exception!).
     */
    void publishService(Properties serviceProps) throws APSDiscoveryException;

    /**
     * Recalls the locally published service, announcing to other known
     * APSSimpleDiscoveryService instances that this service is no longer available.
     *
     * @param unpublishFilter An LDAP type filter that matches an entry or entries
     *                        to unpublish. Any non locally published services caught
     *                        in the filter will be ignored.
     *
     * @throws APSDiscoveryException on problems to publish (note: this is a
     *                               runtime exception!).
     */
    void unpublishService(String unpublishFilter) throws APSDiscoveryException;
}

```

APSExternalProtocolExtender

This is an OSGi bundle that makes use of the OSGi extender pattern. It listens to services being registered and unregistered and if the services bundles *MANIFEST.MF* contains `APS-Externalizable: true` all services published by the bundle is made externally available. If the *MANIFEST.MF* contains `APS-Externalizable: false` however making services externally available is forbidden. It is also possible as an alternative to true/false specify a list of fully qualified service names to make only those services externally available. This overrides any other specification.

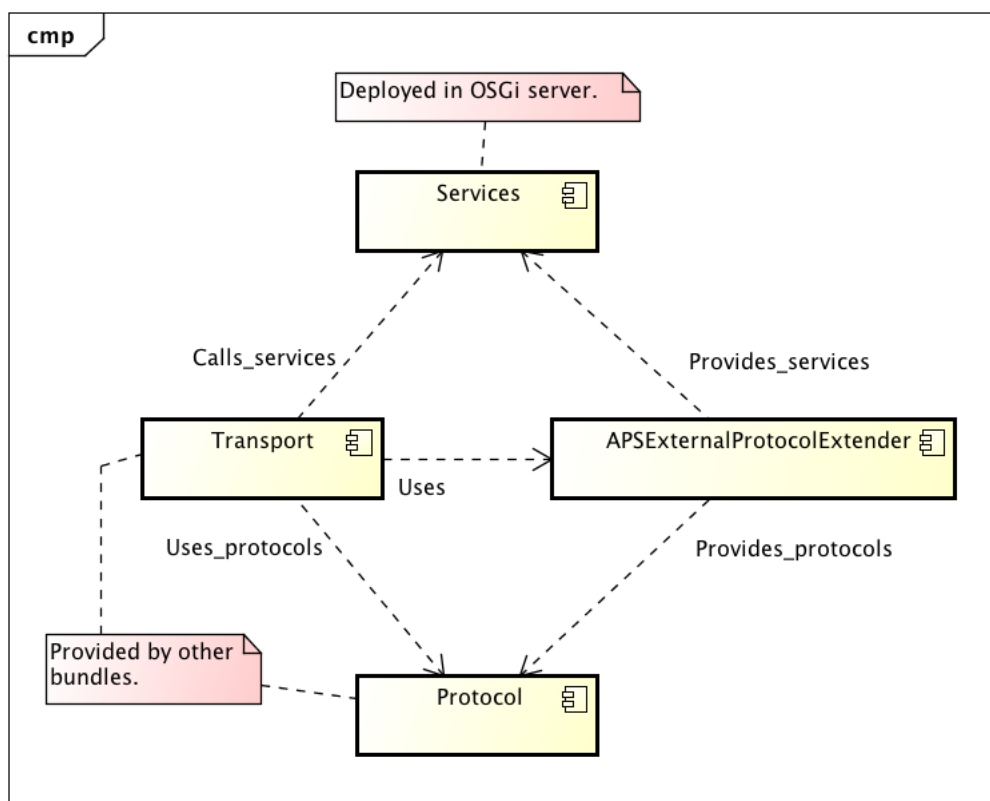
A specific service can also be registered containing an *aps-externalizable* property with value *true* to be externalizable. If your bundle uses APSActivator (APSToolsLib) as bundle activator then any of `@APSExternalizable` and `@APSRemoteService` on the class will make APSActivator set the *aps-externalizable* property to true when registering the service.

The external protocol extender also provides a configuration where services can be specified with their fully qualified name to be made externally available. If a bundle however have specifically specified false for the above manifest entry then the config entry will be ignored.

So, what is meant by *made externally available* ? Well what this bundle does is to analyze with reflection all services that are in one way or the other specified as being externalizable (manifest or config) and for all callable methods of the service an *APSExternallyCallable* object will be created and saved locally with the service name. *APSExternallyCallable* extends *java.util.concurrent.Callable*, and adds the possibility to add parameters to calls and also provides meta data for the service method, and the bundle it belongs to. There is also an *APSRESTCallable* that extends *APSExternallyCallable* and also takes an http method and maps that to a appropriate service method.

The overall structure

The complete picture for making services externally callable looks like this:



This bundle provides the glue between the services and the protocols. Transports and protocols have to be provided by other bundles.

The flow is like this:

1. Transport gets some request and an `InputStream`.
2. Transport gets some user selected protocol (The `APSExtProtocolHTTPTransportProvider` allows specification of both protocol, protocol version, and service to call in the URL).
3. Transport calls `APSEExternalProtocolService` to get requested protocol.
4. Transport calls protocol to parse `InputStream` and it returns an `RPCRequest`.
5. Transport uses the information in the `RPCRequest` to call a service using `APSEExternalProtocolService`.
6. Transport takes the result from the call and passes to the protocol along with an `OutputStream` to write response on.

APSEExternalProtocolService

This bundle registers an `APSEExternalProtocolService` that will provide all `APSEExternallyCallable` instances (or rather copies of them since you can modify the one you get back by providing arguments). This service also provides getters for available remote protocols and you can register with it to receive information about changes for services and protocols.

Protocols

There is a base API for protocols: `RPCProtocol`. APIs for different types of protocols should extend this. The protocol type APIs are service APIs and services implementing them must be provided by other bundles. This bundle looks for and keeps track of all such service providers.

The `StreamedRPCProtocol` extends `RPCProtocol` and provides a method for parsing a request from an `InputStream` returning an `RPCRequest` object. This request object contains the name of the service, the method, and the parameters. This is enough for using `APSEExternalProtocolService` to do a call to the service. The request object is also used to write the call response on an `OutputStream`. There is also a method to write an error response.

It is the responsibility of the transport provider to use a protocol to read and write requests and responses and to use the request information to call a service method. An exception is the case of http transports supporting REST that must take the responsibility for returning an http status.

Getting information about services and protocols.

A transport provider can register themselves with the `APSEExternalProtocolService` by implementing the `APSEExternalProtocolListener` interface. They will then be notified when a new externalizable service becomes available or is leaving and when a protocol becomes available or is leaving.

WARNING - Non backwards compatible changes!

This version have non backwards compatible changes! `StreamedRPCProtocol` have changed in parameters for `parseRequest(...)` and `isRest()` is gone. `RPCProtocol` have changes in parameters for `createRPCError(...)`. The error code is now gone. These changes was a necessity! The old was really bad and tried to solve REST support in a very stupid way. It is now handled very much more elegantly without any special support for it with `ismethods`!

The `APSExtProtocolHTTPTransportProvider` now checks if an `RPCError` (returned by `createRPCError(...)`) object actually is an `HTTPError` subclass providing an HTTP error code to return.

`parseRequest(...)` parameters now also contain the class of the service and a new `RequestIntention` enum. The service class is only for inspecting methods for annotations or other possible meta data. The JSONREST protocol for example uses this to find annotations indicating GET, PUT, DELETE, etc methods, which is far more flexible than the old solution of requiring a `get()`, `put()`, etc method. The `RequestIntention` enum provides the following values: CREATE, READ, UPDATE, DELETE, UNKNOWN. That is CRUD + UNKNOWN. It will be UNKNOWN if the transport cannot determine such information. These are basically to support REST protocols without being too HTTP specific. Other transports can possible also make use of them.

See also

APSExtProtocolHTTPTransportProvider - Provides a HTTP transport.

APSSStreamedJSONRPCProtocolProvider - Provides version 1.0 and 2.0 of JSONRPC, JSONHTTP and JSONREST.

APIs

```
public interface APSExternalProtocolService [se.natusoft.osgi.aps.api.external.extprotocolsvc] {
```

This service makes the currently available externalizable services available for calling. It should be used by a bundle providing an externally available way of calling a service (JSON over http for example) to translate and forward calls to the local service. The locally called service is not required to be aware that it is called externally.

Never cache any result of this service! Always make a new call to get the current state. Also note that it is possible that the service represented by an *APSExternallyCallable* have gone away after it was returned, but before you do *call()* on it! In that case an *APSNServiceAvailableException* will be thrown. Note that you can register as an *APSExternalProtocolListener* to receive notifications about externalizable services coming and going, and also protocols coming and going to keep up to date with the current state of things.

```
public Set<String> getAvailableServices()
```

Returns all currently available services.

```
public List<APSExternallyCallable> getCallables(String serviceName)
```

Returns all *APSExternallyCallable* for the named service object.

Parameters

serviceName- The name of the service to get callables for.

```
public Set<String> getAvailableServiceFunctionNames(String serviceName)
```

Returns the names of all available functions of the specified service.

Parameters

serviceName- The service to get functions for.

```
public APSExternallyCallable getCallable(String serviceName, String serviceName)
```

Gets an *APSExternallyCallable* for a specified service name and service function name.

Returns

An *APSExternallyCallable* instance or null if the combination of service and serviceFunction is not available.

Parameters

serviceName- The name of the service object to get callable for.

serviceName- The name of the service function of the service object to get callable for.

```
public List<RPCProtocol> getAllProtocols()
```

Returns

All currently deployed providers of *RPCProtocol*.

public RPCProtocol getProtocolByNameAndVersion(String name, String version)

Returns an RPCProtocol provider by protocol name and version.

Returns

Any matching protocol or null if nothing matches.

Parameters

name- The name of the protocol to get.

version- The version of the protocol to get.

public List<StreamedRPCProtocol> getAllStreamedProtocols()

Returns

All currently deployed providers of StreamedRPCProtocol.

public StreamedRPCProtocol getStreamedProtocolByNameAndVersion(String name, String version)

Returns a StreamedRPCProtocol provider by protocol name and version.

Returns

Any matching protocol or null if nothing matches.

Parameters

name- The name of the streamed protocol to get.

version- The version of the streamed protocol to get.

public void addExternalProtocolListener(APSEExternalProtocolListener externalServiceListener)

Add a listener for externally available services.

Parameters

externalServiceListener- The listener to add.

public void removeExternalProtocolListener(APSEExternalProtocolListener externalServiceListener)

Removes a listener for externally available services.

Parameters

externalServiceListener- The listener to remove.

}

public interface APSEExternallyCallable<ReturnType> extends Callable<ReturnType> [se.natusoft.osgi.aps.api.external.extprotocolsvc.model] {

This API represents one callable service method.

public String getServiceName()

Returns

The name of the service this callable is part of.

public String getServiceFunctionName()

Returns

The name of the service function this callable represents.

public DataTypeDescription getReturnDataDescription()

Returns

A description of the return type.

public List<ParameterDataTypeDescription> getParameterDataDescriptions()

Returns

A description of each parameter type.

public Bundle getServiceBundle()

Returns

The bundle the service belongs to.

public Class getServiceClass()

Returns the class of the service implementation.

ReturnType call(Object... arguments) throws Exception

Calls the service method represented by this APSEexternallyCallable.

Returns

The return value of the method call if any or null otherwise.

Parameters

arguments- Possible arguments to the call.

Throws

Exception- Any exception the called service method threw.

}

public interface APSEExternalProtocolListener
[se.natusoft.osgi.aps.api.external.extprotocolsvc.model] {

A listener for externally available services. Please note that this means that the service is available for potential external protocol exposure! For it to be truly available there also has to be a protocol and transport available. It is probably only transports that are interested in this information!

public void externalServiceAvailable(String service, String version)

This gets called when a new externally available service becomes available.

Parameters

service- The fully qualified name of the newly available service.

version- The version of the service.

public void externalServiceLeaving(String service, String version)

This gets called when an externally available service no longer is available.

Parameters

service- The fully qualified name of the service leaving.

version- The version of the service.

public void protocolAvailable(String protocolName, String protocolVersion)

This gets called when a new protocol becomes available.

Parameters

protocolName- The name of the protocol.

protocolVersion- The version of the protocol.

public void protocolLeaving(String protocolName, String protocolVersion)

This gets called when a new protocol is leaving.

Parameters

protocolName- The name of the protocol.

protocolVersion- The version of the protocol.

}

```
public interface APSRESTCallable extends APSEexternallyCallable  
[se.natusoft.osgi.aps.api.external.extprotocolsvc.model] {
```

This is a special variant of APSEexternallyCallable that supports a HTTP REST call.

This is only available when a service have zero or one method whose name starts with put, zero or one method whose name starts with post, and so on. There has to be at least one method of put, post, get or delete.

APSEExternalProtocolService can provide an instance of this is a service matches the criteria.

This is only of use for HTTP transports! aps-ext-protocol-http-transport-provider does make use of this for protocols that indicate they support REST.

public boolean supportsPut()

Returns

true if the service supports the PUT method.

public boolean supportsPost()

Returns

true if the service supports the POST method.

public boolean supportsGet()

Returns

true if the service supports the GET method.

public boolean supportsDelete()

Returns

true if the service supports the DELETE method.

public void selectMethod(HttpMethod method)

This selects the method to call with this callable.

Parameters

method- The selected method to call.

```
public static enum HttpMethod [se.natusoft.osgi.aps.api.external.extprotocolsvc.model] {
```

This defines the valid choices for selectMethod(...).

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
public class APSRESTException extends APSRuntimeException  
[se.natusoft.osgi.aps.api.net.rpc.errors] {
```

This is a special exception that services can throw if they are intended to be available as REST services through the aps-external-protocol-extender + aps-ext-protocol-http-transport-provider. This allows for better control over status codes returned by the service call.

public APSRESTException(int httpStatusCode)

Creates a new *APSRESTException*.

Parameters

httpStatusCode- The http status code to return.

public APSRESTException(int httpStatusCode, String message)

Creates a new *APSRESTException*.

Parameters

httpStatusCode- The http status code to return.

message- An error messaging.

public int getHttpStatusCode()

Returns the http status code.

}

public enum ErrorType [se.natusoft.osgi.aps.api.net.rpc.errors] {

This defines what I think is a rather well thought through set of error types applicable for an RPC call. No they are not mine, they come from Matt Morley in his JSONRPC 2.0 specification at <http://jsonrpc.org/spec.html>.

I did however add the following:

- **SERVICE_NOT_FOUND** - Simply because this can happen in this case!
- **AUTHORIZATION_REQUIRED** - This is also a clear possibility.
- **BAD_AUTHORIZATION**

PARSE_ERROR

Invalid input was received by the server. An error occurred on the server while parsing request data.

INVALID_REQUEST

The request data sent is not a valid.

METHOD_NOT_FOUND

The called method does not exist / is not available.

SERVICE_NOT_FOUND

The called service does not exist / is not available.

INVALID_PARAMS

The parameters to the method are invalid.

INTERNAL_ERROR

Internal protocol error.

SERVER_ERROR

Server related error.

AUTHORIZATION_REQUIRED

Authorization is required, but none was supplied.

BAD_AUTHORIZATION

Bad authorization was supplied.

}

```
public interface HTTPError extends RPCError [se.natusoft.osgi.aps.api.net.rpc.errors] {
```

Extends *RPCError* with an HTTP status code. HTTP transports can make use of this information.

```
public int getHttpStatusCode()
```

Returns

Returns an http status code.

```
}
```

```
public interface RPCError [se.natusoft.osgi.aps.api.net.rpc.errors] {
```

This represents an error in servicing an RPC request.

```
public ErrorType getErrorType()
```

The type of the error.

```
public String getErrorCode()
```

A potential error code.

```
public String getMessage()
```

Returns an error messaging. This is also optional.

```
public boolean hasOptionalData()
```

True if there is optional data available. An example of optional data would be a stack trace for example.

```
public String getOptionalData()
```

The optional data.

```
}
```

```
public class RequestedParamNotAvailableException extends APSRuntimeException  
[se.natusoft.osgi.aps.api.net.rpc.exceptions] {
```

This exception is thrown when a parameter request cannot be fulfilled.

```
public RequestedParamNotAvailableException(String message)
```

Creates a new *RequestedParamNotAvailableException* instance.

Parameters

message- The exception messaging.

```
public RequestedParamNotAvailableException(String message, Throwable cause)
```

Creates a new *RequestedParamNotAvailableException* instance.

Parameters

message- The exception messaging.

cause- The cause of this exception.

}

public *abstract class* **AbstractRPCRequest** implements `RPCRequest`
[`se.natusoft.osgi.aps.api.net.rpc.model`] {

This provides a partial implementation of `RPCRequest`.

public AbstractRPCRequest(String method)

Creates a new `AbstractRPCRequest`.

Parameters

method- The method to call.

public AbstractRPCRequest(RPCError error)

Creates a new `AbstractRPCRequest`.

Parameters

error- An `RPCError` indicating a request problem, most probably of `ErrorType.PARSE_ERROR` type.

public AbstractRPCRequest(String method, Object callId)

Creates a new `AbstractRPCRequest`.

Parameters

method- The method to call.

callId- The callId of the call.

protected Map<String, Object> getNamedParameters()

Returns

The named parameters.

protected List<Object> getParameters()

Returns

The sequential parameters.

public void setServiceQName(String serviceQName)

Sets the fully qualified name of the service to call. This is optional since not all protocol delivers a service name this way.

Parameters

serviceName- The service name to set.

public void addParameter(Object parameter)

Adds a parameter. This is mutually exclusive with addParameter(name, parameter)!

Parameters

parameter- The parameter to add.

}

public enum RequestIntention [se.natusoft.osgi.aps.api.net.rpc.model] {

The intention of a request.

}

public interface RPCExceptionConverter [se.natusoft.osgi.aps.api.net.rpc.model] {

An instance of this can be passed to RPCRequest to convert the caught exception to an RPCError.

RPCError convertException(Exception e)

This should be called on any service exception to convert the exception to an RPCError.

Parameters

e- The exception to convert.

}

public interface RPCRequest [se.natusoft.osgi.aps.api.net.rpc.model] {

This represents a request returned by protocol implementations.

boolean isValid()

Returns true if this request is valid. If this returns false all information except *getError()* is **invalid**, and *getError()* should return a valid *RPCError* object.

RPCError getError()

Returns an *RPCError* object if `isValid() == false`, *null* otherwise.

RPCExceptionConverter getExceptionConverter()

If an exception occurred during the request call, and this returns non null, then the returned converter should be called with the occurred exception to provide an RPCError.

This allows for a specific protocol implementation to handle its own exceptions and provide an appropriate RPCError.

String getServiceQName()

Returns a fully qualified name of service to call. This will be null for protocols where service name is not provided this way. So this cannot be taken for given!

String getMethod()

Returns the method to call. This can return *null* if the method is provided by other means, for example a REST protocol where it will be part of the URL.

boolean hasCallId()

Returns true if there is a call id available in the request.

A call id is something that is received with a request and passed back with the response to the request. Some RPC implementations will require this and some wont.

Object getCallId()

Returns the method call call Id.

A call id is something that is received with a request and passed back with the response to the request. Some RPC implementations will require this and some wont.

RequestIntention getRequestIntention()

Returns the intention of the request.

int getNumberOfParameters()

Return the number of parameters available.

<T> T getIndexedParameter(int index, Class<T> paramClass) throws RequestedParamNotAvailableException

Returns the parameter at the specified index.

Returns

The parameter object or null if indexed parameters cannot be delivered.

Parameters

index- The index of the parameter to get.

paramClass- The expected class of the parameter.

Throws

RequestedParamNotAvailableException- if requested parameter is not available.

}

```
public interface RPCProtocol [se.natusoft.osgi.aps.api.net.rpc.service] {
```

This represents an RPC protocol provider. This API is not enough in itself, it is a common base for different protocols.

String getServiceProtocolName()

Returns

The name of the provided protocol.

String getServiceProtocolVersion()

Returns

The version of the implemented protocol.

String getRequestContentType()

Returns

The expected content type of a request. This should be verified by the transport if it has content type availability.

String getResponseContentType()

Returns

The content type of the response for when such can be provided.

String getRPCProtocolDescription()

Returns

A short description of the provided service. This should be in plain text.

RPCError createRPCError(ErrorType errorType, String message, String optionalData, Throwable cause)

Factory method to create an error object.

Returns

An RPCError implementation or null if not handled by the protocol implementation.

Parameters

errorType- The type of the error.

message- An error messaging.

optionalData- Whatever optional data you want to pass along or null.

cause- The cause of the error.

```
}
```

```
public interface StreamedRPCProtocol extends RPCProtocol
```

```
[se.natusoft.osgi.aps.api.net.rpc.service] {
```

This represents an RPC protocol provider that provide client/service calls with requests read from an InputStream or having parameters passes as strings and responses written to an OutputStream.

HTTP transports can support both *parseRequests(...)* and *parseRequest(...)* while other transports probably can handle only *parseRequests(...)*. **A protocol provider can return null for either of these!** Most protocol providers will support *parseRequests(...)* and some also *parseRequest(...)*.

List<RPCRequest> parseRequests(String serviceQName, Class serviceClass, String method, InputStream requestStream, RequestIntention requestIntention) throws IOException

Parses a request from the provided InputStream and returns 1 or more RPCRequest objects.

Returns

The parsed requests.

Parameters

serviceQName- A fully qualified name to the service to call. This can be null if service name is provided on the stream.

serviceClass- The class of the service to call. Intended for looking for method annotations! Don't try to be "smart" here!

method- The method to call. This can be null if method name is provided on the stream.

requestStream- The stream to parse request from.

requestIntention- The intention of the request (CRUD + UNKNOWN).

Throws

IOException- on IO failure.

RPCRequest parseRequest(String serviceQName, Class serviceClass, String method, Map<String, String> parameters, RequestIntention requestIntention) throws IOException

Provides an RPCRequest based on in-parameters. This variant supports HTTP transports.

Return null for this if the protocol does not support this!

Returns

The parsed requests.

Parameters

serviceQName- A fully qualified name to the service to call. This can be null if service name is provided on the stream.

serviceClass- The class of the service to call. Intended for looking for method annotations! Don't try to be "smart" here!

method- The method to call. This can be null if method name is provided on the stream.

parameters- parameters passed as a

requestIntention- The intention of the request (CRUD + UNKNOWN).

Throws

IOException- on IO failure.

**void writeResponse(Object result, RPCRequest request, OutputStream responseStream)
throws IOException**

Writes a successful response to the specified OutputStream.

Parameters

result- The resulting object of the RPC call or null if void return. If is possible a non void method also returns null!

request- The request this is a response to.

responseStream- The OutputStream to write the response to.

Throws

IOException- on IO failure.

**boolean writeErrorResponse(RPCError error, RPCRequest request, OutputStream
responseStream) throws IOException**

Writes an error response.

Returns

true if this call was handled and an error response was written. It returns false otherwise.

Parameters

error- The error to pass back.

request- The request that this is a response to.

responseStream- The OutputStream to write the response to.

Throws

IOException- on IO failure.

}

APSExtProtocolHTTPTransportProvider

This provides an http transport for simple remote requests to OSGi services that have "APS-Externalizable: true" in their META-INF/MANIFEST.MF. This follows the OSGi extender pattern and makes any registered OSGi services of bundles having the above manifest entry available for remote calls over HTTP. This transport makes use of the `aps-external-protocol-extender` which exposes services with the above mentioned manifest entry with each service method available as an `APSExternallyCallable`. The `aps-ext-protocol-http-transport-provider` for example acts as a mediator between the protocol implementations and `aps-external-protocol-extender` for requests over HTTP.

Please note that depending on protocol not every service method will be callable. It depends on its arguments and return value. It mostly depends on how well the protocol handles types and can convert between the caller and the service.

This does not provide any protocol, only transport! For services to be able to be called at least one protocol is needed. Protocols are provided by providing an implementation of `se.natusoft.osgi.aps.api.net.rpc.service.StreamedRPCProtocol` and registering it as an OSGi service. The `StreamedRPCProtocol` API provides a protocol name and protocol version getter which is used to identify it. A call to an RPC service looks like this:

`http://host:port/apsrpc/protocol/version[/service][[/method]]`

protocol - This is the name of the protocol to use. An implementation of that protocol must of course be available for this to work. If it isn't you will get a 404 back! The protocol service (`RPCProtocol<StreamedRPCProtocol`) provides a name for each protocol. It is this name that is referenced.

version - This is the version of the protocol. If this doesn't match any protocols available you will also get a 404 back.

service - This is the service to call. Depending on the protocol you might not need this. But for protocols that only provide method in the stream data like JSONRPC for example, then this is needed. When provided it has to be a fully qualified service interface class name.

method - This is the method to call. The need for this also depends on the protocol. A REST protocol would need it. The JSONRPC protocol does not. When this is specified in the URL then it will be used even if the protocol provides the method in the request! Please note that a method can be specified on two ways:

- `method(type,...)`
- `method`

The method will be resolved in that order. The parameter type specifying version is required when there are several methods with the same name but different parameters. The method name only will give you the last one in that case.

Examples

See examples under the **APSStreamedJSONRPCProtocolProvider** section.

Authentication

Authentication for services are provided in 2 ways. Both require a userid and a password and both validate the user using the `APSAuthService`.

The 2 alternatives are:

- `http://.../apsrpc/auth:user:password/protocol/...`
- Basic HTTP authentication using header: `'Authorization: Basic {base 64 encoded user:password}'`.

One of these will be required if the `requireAuthentication` configuration have been enabled.

The help web

Opening the `http://.../apsrpc/_help/` URL will give you a web page that provides a lot of information. This page requires authentication since it register itself with the APSAdminWeb (`/apsadminweb`) as "Remote Services" and appears there as a tab, and thus joins in with the APSAdminWeb authentication.

In addition to much of the same information as in this documentation it also lists all protocols tracked by the *APSEExternalProtocolExtender* with their name, version, description, and other properties. Next it lists all services that *APSEExternalProtocolExtender* provides as callable. Each of these services are a link that can be clicked. Clicking on a service will show all the methods of the service and then list the call url for each method per protocol. Each method listed is also a link, and clicking that link will give you a page where you can provide arguments and then press execute to call the service. The result will be displayed as JSON on the same page. This is very useful for testing and debugging services.

See Also

Also look at the documentation for *APSEExternalProtocolExtender*.

APS RabbitMQ Message Service Provider

This service provides an implementation of APSMessageService using [RabbitMQ](#).

Note: This implementation does not support *contentType* in the API. When sending messages the *contentType* will be ignored, and when messages are received the *contentType* will always be "UNKNOWN".

A good suggestion is to always use JSON or XML as content.

APSMessageService API

[Javadoc](#)

APSSStreamedJSONRPCProtocolProvider

This provides JSONRPC protocol. It provides both version 1.0 and 2.0 of the protocol. It requires a transport that uses it and services provided by `aps-external-protocol-extender` to be useful.

The URL format for all of these looks like this:

```
http(s)://host:port/apsrpc/{protocol}/{protocol version}/{service}/{method}[[?params=...]]
```

Where:

{protocol} is one of the below described protocols.

{protocol version} is the version of the specified protocol.

{service} is the name of the service to call. Safest is to use a fully qualified name, that is including package since that will make the service specification unique. It is however possible to only specify the name of the service in which case the first matching will be used.

{method} is the method of the service to call. In the case of JSONREST the method can be skipped and a method will be found based on the HTTP method used to make the call.

JSONRPC version 1.0

This protocol is described at <http://json-rpc.org/wiki/specification>.

JSONRPC version 2.0

This protocol is described at <http://jsonrpc.org/spec.html>.

JSONHTTP version 1.0

This is not any standard protocol at all. It requires both service name and method name on the url, and in case of HTTP GET or DELETE also arguments as `?params=arg:...:arg` where values are strings or primitives. For POST, and PUT a JSON array of values need to be written on the stream.

JSONREST version 1.0

This provides a loose API of REST type. It will return HTTP error code on any failure. It has several options for calling. It is possible to specify both service and method to call, but if the method is omitted then a method will be deduced by the HTTP method used.

For HTTP method POST methods starting with one of the following will be matched: *create*, *post*, *new*.

For HTTP method GET methods starting with one of the following will be matched: *read*, *get*.

For HTTP method PUT methods starting with one of the following will be matched: *update*, *put*, *set*, *write*.

For HTTP method DELETE methods starting with one of the following will be matched: *delete*, *remove*.

JSONREST actually extends JSONHTTP and inherits some of its features, like the *params=arg:...:arg* parameter. It however adds an own parameter feature: If a service method takes one Map [String](#), [String](#) as parameter, all specified HTTP GET parameters will be provided in this Map.

Also note that for GET and DELETE '`...?params=...`' must be used to provide parameters to the call, with the above mentioned exception, while for POST and PUT JSON must be provided on the request stream.

Examples

Here is some examples calling services over http with different protocols using curl (*requires `aps-ext-protocol-http-transport-provider.jar` and the called services to be deployed, and specified as externalizable via configuration (Network/service/external-protocol-extender)*):

```
curl --data '{"jsonrpc": "2.0", "method": "getPlatformDescription", "params": [], "id": 1}'
http://localhost:8080/apsrpc/JSONRPC/2.0/se.natusoft.osgi.aps.api.core.platform.service.APSPlatformService
```

yields

```
{"id": 1, "result": {"description": "My personal development environment.", "type":
  "Development", "identifier": "MyDev"}, "jsonrpc": "2.0"}
```

while

```
curl --get
http://localhost:8080/apsrpc/JSONHTTP/1.0/se.natusoft.osgi.aps.api.core.platform.service.APSPlatformService/getPla
```

yields

```
{"description": "My personal development environment.", "type": "Development", "identifier":
  "MyDev"}
```

and

```
curl --get
http://localhost:8080/apsrpc/JSONHTTP/1.0/se.natusoft.osgi.aps.api.misc.session.APSSessionService/createSession\(|
```

yields

```
{"id": "6d25d646-11fc-44c3-b74d-29b3d5c94920", "valid": true}
```

In this case we didn't just use `createSession` as method name, but `createSession(Integer)` though with parentheses escaped to not confuse the shell. This is because there is 2 variants of `createSession`: `createSession(String, Integer)` and `createSession(Integer)`. If we don't specify clearly we might get the wrong one and in this case that happens and will fail due to missing second parameter. Also note the `params=5`. On get we cannot pass any data on the stream to the service, we can only pass parameters on the URL which is done by specifying url parameter `params` with a colon (:) separated list of parameters as value. In this case only String and primitives are supported for parameters.

The following is also valid:

```
curl --get
http://localhost:8080/apsrpc/JSONHTTP/1.0/APSPPlatformService/getPlatformDescription
```

Note that this is much shorter. It does not provide a fully qualified name for the `APSPPlatformService`. This is OK. As long as the service name is unique even without package it will be found correctly. The odds of having 2 services with the same name in different packages are quite small so this is rather safe to do.

Note: These examples only works if you have disabled the `requireAuthentication` configuration (network/rpc-http-transport).

See also

See the documentation for `APSExtProtocolHTTPTransportProvider` for an HTTP transport through which these protocols can be used.

See the documentation for *APSExternalProtocolExtender* for a description of how services are made available and what services it provides for transport providers.

APSTCPIPService

This service provides, in ways of communication, plain simple TCP/IP communication. Users of this service will however have very little contact with the java.net classes.

The following are the points of this service:

- Simple TCP/IP usage.
- Makes use of an URI to provide what I call a "connection point". tcp:, udp:, and multicast: are supported protocols.

Do note that you do need to have a basic understanding of TCP/IP to use this service!

Security

Makes use of 2 separate services if available for security: *APSTCPSecurityService* and *APSUDPSecurityService*. Neither these nor APSTCPIPService makes any assumptions nor demands on the what and how of the security services implementations. The *APSTCPSecurityService* must provide secure versions of *Socket* and *ServerSocket*, while *APSUDPSecureService* have 2 methods, one to encrypt the data and one to decrypt the data in a *DatagramPacket*.

APS currently does not provide any implementation of the *APS(TCP/UDP)SecurityService*.

Connection Point URIs

The service makes use of URIs to specify where to connect for sending or receiving.

The URI format is this:

protocol://host:port#fragment,fragment

Protocols:

tcp, udp, multicast, named

The *named* protocol just provides a name for the *host* part of the URI. This is not however a hostname! It is a name that has been entered in the service configuration and which has an URI value which will be used instead. So *named://mysvc* will lookup a config value having "mysvc" as destination name and use its destination URI as connection URI. So the valid URI protocols in the configuration is then tcp, udp, and multicast.

Fragments:

secure - If specified then one of the *APS(TCP/UDP)SecurityService* services will be used.

async (only valid on *tcp* protocol)

Examples

TCP

Write

```
APSTCPIPService tcpipSvc;  
...  
tcpipSvc.sendStreamedRequest(new URI("tcp://localhost:9999"), new StreamedRequest() {  
    void sendRequest(URI connectionPoint, OutputStream requestStream, InputStream responseStream)  
        throws IOException {  
        // write to requestStream ...  
  
        // read from response stream ...  
    }  
})
```

Read

```
APSTCPIPService tcpipSvc;
...
tcpipSvc.setStreamedRequestListener(new URI("tcp://localhost:9999"), this);
...
void requestReceived(URI receivePoint, InputStream requestStream, OutputStream responseStream) {
    // Read request from reqStream ...

    // Write response to respStream ...
}
```

Note that there can only be one listener per URI.

UDP / Multicast

Since Multicast uses UDP packets there is no difference between host and port connected UDP or Multicast. The only difference is in the URI where "udp://" is specified for UDP packets and "multicast://" is specified for multicast packets.

Write

```
APSTCPIPService tcpipSvc;
...
bytes[] bytes = "Some data".getBytes();
tcpipSvc.sendDataPacket(new URI("udp://localhost:9999"), bytes);
```

or

```
tcpipSvc.sendDataPacket(new URI("multicast://all-systems.mcast.net:9999"), bytes);
```

READ

```
APSTCPIPService tcpipSvc;
...
tcpipSvc.addDataPacketListener(new URI("udp://localhost:9999"), this);
...
void dataBlockReceived(URI receivePoint, DatagramPacket packet) {
    byte[] bytes = packet.getData();
    ...
}
```

aps-vertex-event-bus-messaging-provider

This provides an implementation of *APSMessagingService* that uses the Vertx event bus for sending and receiving messages on the Vertx cluster. The topics are used as addresses in this case.

For more information on Vertx see: <http://vertx.io/docs/vertx-core/groovy/>

APSVertexTCPMessagingProvider

This is an implementation of *APSMessagingService* that uses Vert.x to provide the TCP communication. It is dependent on the **aps-vertex-provider** bundle which provides reusable *Vertx* instances.

Configuration

This bundle exposes a service interface: *APSVertexTCPMessagingOptions*. This should be implemented and published as an OSGi service. This provider will look for an implementation of that service and configure itself according to the supplied configuration.

Here is the API:

```
package se.natusoft.osgi.aps.net.messaging.vertx.api
```



```

/**
 * This is a service API for providers of options to provide an implementation of.
 */
interface APSVertxTCPMessagingOptions {

    /**
     * @return A Map containing Vert.x Net server options. Contents: name, value
     */
    Map<String, Object> getServerOptions()

    /**
     * @return A Map containing Vert.x Net client options. Contents: name, value.
     */
    Map<String, Object> getClientOptions()

    /**
     * @return Mappings between topic and the URI for the topic.
     */
    Map<String, String> getTopicToURIMapping()
}

```

Since this is build on top of Vert.x it takes Vertx options Map:s. See the Vertx [documentation](#) for more info.

The topic to URI mapping is a simple mapping per topic what it should listen to for received messages and where it should send published messages.

Here is an example from the test code:

```

Map<String, String> getTopicToURIMapping() {
    return [
        testOne:
        "tcp://localhost:13987?inst=4#in,tcp://localhost:13988/?inst=2#out,tcp://localhost:13989/#out",
        testTwo:
        "tcp://localhost:13988?inst=2#in,tcp://localhost:13987/#out,tcp://localhost:13989/#out",
        testThree:
        "tcp://localhost:13989/#in,tcp://localhost:13988/#out,tcp://localhost:13987/#out"
    ]
}

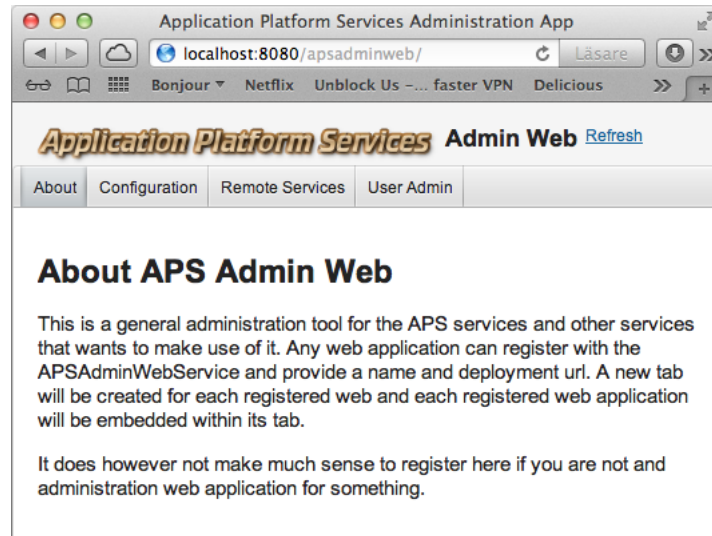
```

Note that this is Groovy syntax, but it should be self explanatory what is topic and what is URIs :-).

- There are commas between each URI.
- The protocol is always 'tcp'.
- The fragment part (#) has either an "in" or and "out". This is required. There should always only be one #in, and one or more #out.
- The only query is *inst=n* This is optional.
 - For an #in *inst* number of services listening on host and port of the URI will be created. This is how Vert.x distributes service jobs across processor cores. There should be at least as many as there are cores if you want to utilize the processor to its fullest.
 - For an #out there will be a pool of clients that will hold at most *inst* number of clients. This is for multiple threads to be able to send messages to the same topic. Each client instance will have its own connection to the receiving service. If the pool gets full and no clients are free then a new client will be created, and then deleted again. A warning will be displayed on the log in this case.

As can be seen in the example above, each topic has one service (#in) and 2 clients (#out), one for each of the other 2 topics. So these 3 topics send their messages to the other 2, whatever is sent by one the other 2 will get.

APSAdminWeb



This is a web app for administration of APS. It is really only a shell for different administration webs. It relies on the *aps-admin-web-service-provider* bundle which publishes the *APSAdminWebService*. Other bundles providing administration web apps register themselves with this service and for each registration APSAdminWeb creates a tab in its gui. See *APIs* further down for the APSAdminService API. Clicking on "Refresh" will make APSAdminWeb reload the admin webs registered in *APSAdminWebService*.

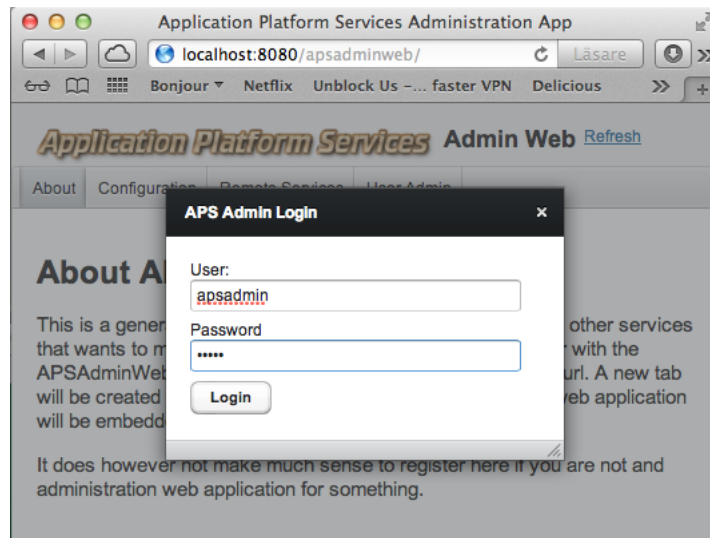
The APSAdminWeb is accessed at **http://host:port/apsadminweb**. What you see there depends on what other admin webs are deployed. Anybody can make an admin web and register it with the *APSAdminWebService*. The admin webs delivered with APS are mainly done using Vaadin. This is in no way a requirement for an admin web. An admin web app can be made in any way what so ever. A side effect of this is that different tabs might have different look and feel. But I choose flexibility over beauty!

The following APS bundles provides a tab in APSAdminWeb:

- *aps-config-admin-web.war* - Allows advanced configuration of bundles/services using *APSConfigService*.
- *aps-user-admin-web.war* - Administration of users and groups for *APSSimpleUserService*.
- *aps-ext-protocol-http-transport-provider.war* - Provides a web gui with help for setting up and calling services remotely, and also shows all available services and allows calling them from the web gui for testing/debugging purposes.

Authentication

If "Configuration tab, Configurations/aps/adminweb/requireauthentication" property is enabled then the APSAdminWeb requires a login to be accessed. A userid and a password will be asked for. The entered information will be validated by the *APSAAuthService*. The *aps-simple-user-service-auth-service-provider.jar* bundle provides an implementation of this service that uses the *APSSimpleUserService* service. The *APSAAuthService* is however simple enough to implement yourself to provide login to whatever you want/need.



Making an admin web participating in the APSAdminWeb login.

There is an `APSSessionService` that was made just for handling this. It is not a HTTP session, just a service handling sessions. It is provided by the `aps-session-service-provider.jar` bundle. When a session is created you get a session id (an UUID) that needs to be passed along to the other admin webs through a cookie. `APSWebTools` (`aps-web-tools.jar` (not a bundle!)) provides the `APSAdminWebLoginHandler` class implementing the `LoginHandler` interface and handles all this for you.

You need to provide it with a `BundleContext` on creation since it will be calling both the `APSAuthService` and `APSSessionService`:

```
this.loginHandler = new APSAdminWebLoginHandler(bundleContext);
```

Then to validate that there is a valid login do:

```
this.loginHandler.setSessionIdFromRequestCookie(request);
if (this.loginHandler.isValidLogin()) {
    ...
}
else {
    ...
}
```

APSAdminWebService APIs

```
public interface APSAdminWebService [se.natusoft.osgi.aps.apsadminweb.service] {
```

This service registers other specific administration web applications to make them available under a common administration gui.

```
public void registerAdminWeb(AdminWebReg adminWebReg) throws
IllegalArgumentException
```

Registers an admin web application.

Parameters

adminWebReg- Registration information for the admin web.

Throws

IllegalArgumentException- if the admin web has already been registered or if it is using the

public void unregisterAdminWeb(AdminWebReg adminWebReg)

Unregisters a previously registered admin web. This is failsafe. If it has not been registered nothing happens.

Parameters

adminWebReg- Registration information for the admin web. Use the same as registered with.

public List<AdminWebReg> getRegisteredAdminWebs()

Returns

All currently registered admin webs.

}

public class AdminWebReg [se.natusoft.osgi.aps.apsadminweb.service.model] {

This model holds information about a registered admin web application.

public AdminWebReg(String name, String version, String description, String url)

Creates a new AdminWebReg instance.

Parameters

name- A (short) name of the admin web.

version- The version of the admin web.

description- A longer description of the admin web.

url- The deployment url of the admin web.

public String getName()

Returns

The (short) name of the admin web.

public String getVersion()

Returns

The version of the admin web.

public String getDescription()

Returns

The description of the admin web.

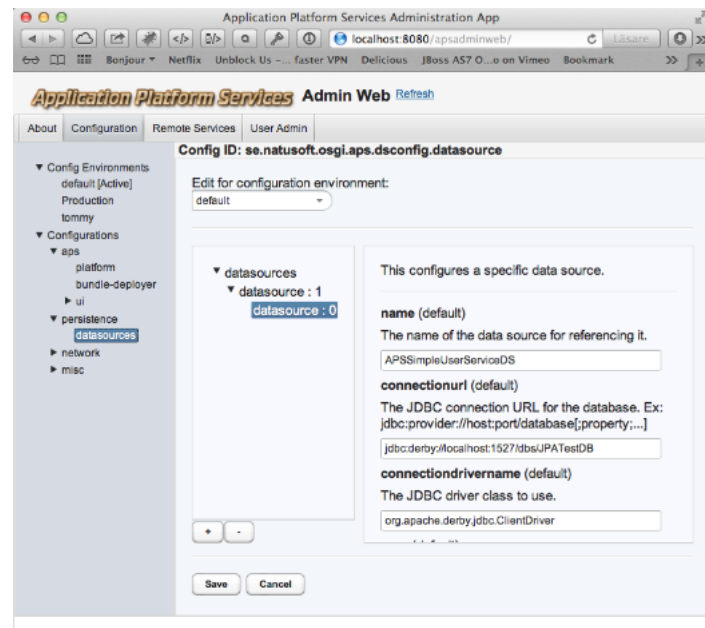
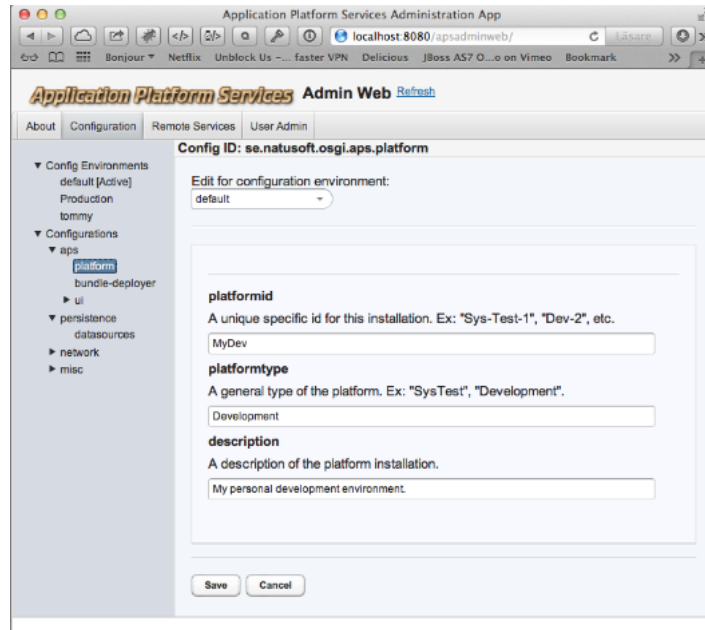
public String getUrl()

Returns

The deployment url of the admin web.

}

APSConfigAdminWeb



This allows editing configurations registered with the *APSConfigService*. Configurations are only available in the *APSConfigAdminWeb* while the bundle providing the configuration model are deployed. The actual saved configurations live on disk and remains after a bundle is stopped. It will be available again when the bundle is started again. But the bundle have to be running and regisitering its configuration with the *APSConfigService* for them to be editable in this admin app!

As can be seen in the screenshots above it provides a simpler gui for simple configs, and a more advanced gui for structured configurations containing list of other configuration models.

Config Environments

Under this node all available configuration environments are listed. Right clicking on the node will drop down a menu alternative to create a new configuration environment. Right clicking on a configuration environment pops up a menu that allows it to be set as active configuration environment or to delete the configuration environment. Just clicking on a configuration environment

allows it to be edited on the right side. The active configuration environment cannot however be edited, only viewed.

Configurations

This tree cannot be edited. What is here is the configurations registered by bundles. They can be selected to edit the selected configuration to the right. The screenshots above shows 2 examples of such. Please note that the screenshots were taken on a Mac with Mountain Lion and thus does not show scrollbars unless scrolling. The right side of the second screenshot where things are slightly cutoff at the bottom are scrollable!

On top of the right side box there is a dropdown menu that shows/selects the configuration environment you are editing configuration values for. Only configuration values that are marked in the configuration model as being configuration environment specific will get different values per configuration environment. Those values that are configuration environment specific are identified by having the configuration environment in parenthesis after the configuration value key. If you switch the configuration environment in the top dropdown menu you will see that these values change.

Boolean configuration values will be shown as checkboxes. Date configuration values will have a date field where the user can write a date or click the button on the end to bring up a calendar to select from. Date configuration values can also specify the date format (as described [here](#)) in the configuration model. This is used to display the date in the field and parse any entered date. So different date fields can have different formats!

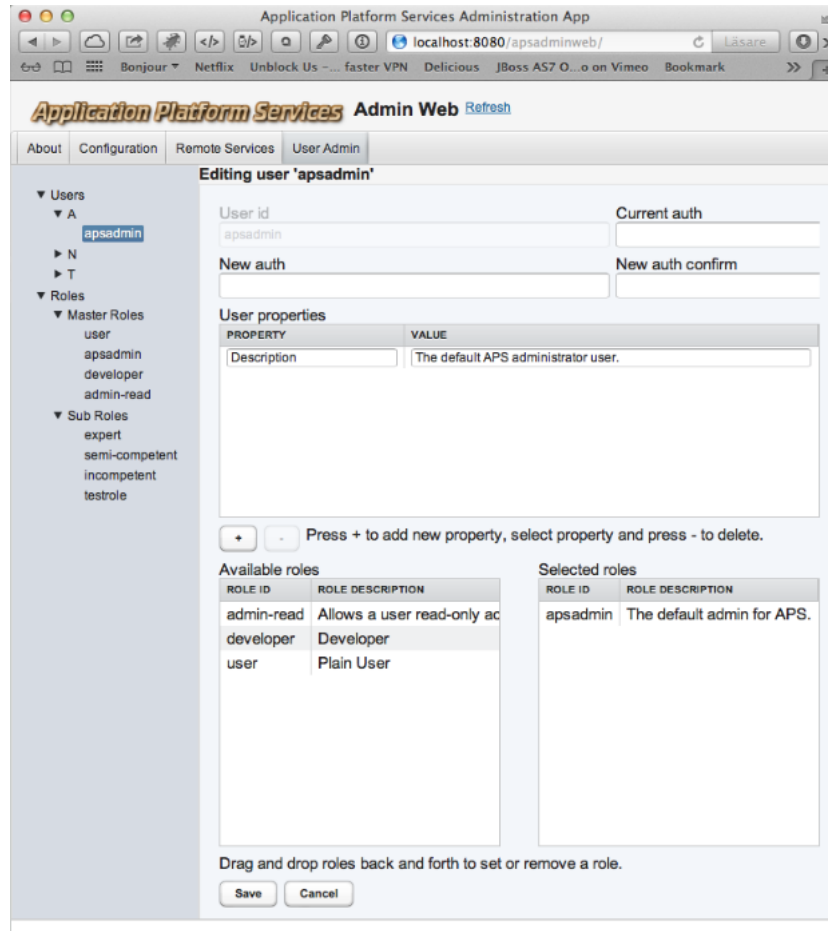
The configuration models are annotated and provide descriptions of the values which are shown in the gui to make it easy for the person doing the configuration to know what the configuration is about.

As soon as the configuration changes are saved they become active. The code using the configurations doesn't need to do anything. The next reference to a configuration value will return the new value.

See also

Also see the APSConfigService documentation.

APSSUserAdminWeb



APSSUserAdminWeb provides user and group administration for the *APSSimpleUserService*.

Users are split into groups of the first character in the userid to make them a little bit easier to find if there are many. So all userids starting with 'a' or 'A' will be under Users/A and so on.

Right click on the *Users* node to create a new user.

Right click on the *Roles* node to create a new role.

Warning: For the roles it is fully possible to create circular dependencies! **Dont!** (There is room for improvement on this point!)

There is not anything more to say about this. It should be selfexplanatory!

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The following third party products are using this license:

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