



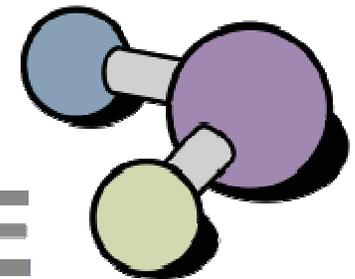
ReSTful OSGi Web Applications Tutorial

Khawaja Shams & Jeff Norris

California Institute of Technology – Jet Propulsion Lab



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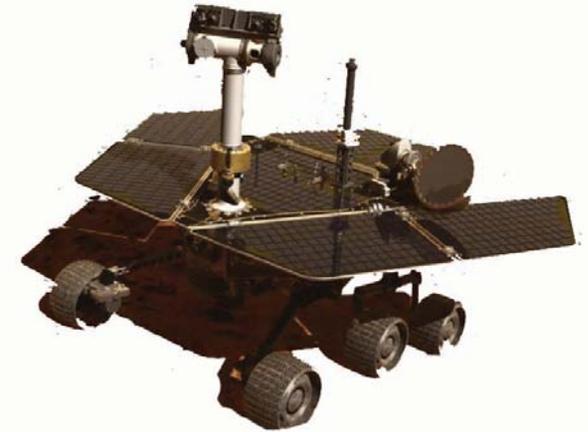


Ensemble



AGENDA

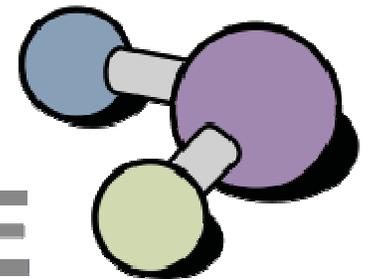
- Background and discussion on technology
- The architecture that works for us
- Brief Demo of Application
- Tutorial and Exercises
- Best Practices
- Conclusion



Background

Frameworks, Technologies, and Protocol

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HTTP

- Standard protocol for communication between a client and server
- URI
 - ◆ addressability
 - ◆ Hypermedia links
- CRUD operations
 - ◆ PUT
 - ◆ GET
 - ◆ POST
 - ◆ DELETE
- Stateless
- Cacheable

ReST and ROA

- Applications divided into resources
- Communicate through exchanging representations of resources : **Re**presentational **St**ate **T**ransfer
- Statelessness
- Uniform interface
- Addressability

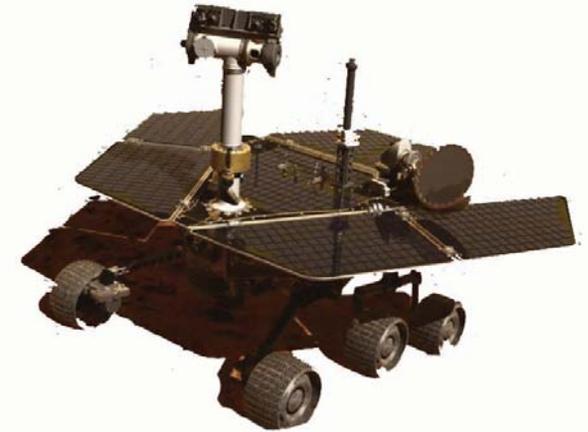
OSGi

- Revolutionary level of modularity
- Dynamic extensibility
- Scoping of modules



Technologies

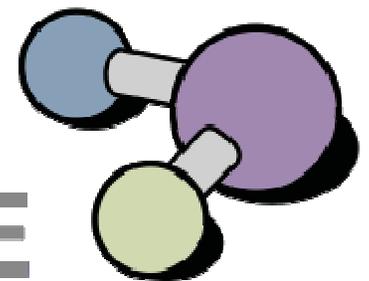
- Restlet
- Equinox
- Jetty and Apache Tomcat



Motivation

Why we went this route?

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Requirements

- Serve a diverse Set of consumers
 - ◆ Standalone java, C, C++ applications
 - ◆ RCP Applications
 - ◆ Perl
 - ◆ Shell Scripts
- Collaborative development from three NASA centers (Ensemble)
- Rapid prototyping, development, and deployment of services and clients
- Decoupling Services (Untangling the Web)
- Security
- High performance

Ensemble ReST leverages... Eclipse and OSGi

- Eclipse
 - ◆ Rapid development within Eclipse
 - ◆ Eclipse Debugger
 - ◆ Test application from within Eclipse
 - ◆ Easy export process to production servers
- OSGi
 - ◆ Modularity in code
 - ◆ Runtime extensibility
 - ◆ Changes can be limited to specific modules
 - Rapid deployment of modifications
 - Minimizes risks when redeploying

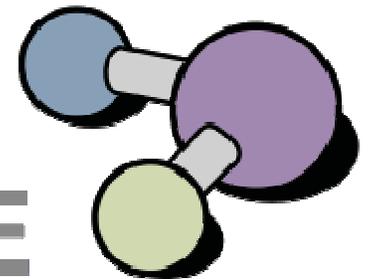
Ensemble ReST leverages ... HTTP and ReST

- HTTP Protocol
 - ◆ Widely supported
 - Programming Languages
 - Web Browsers
 - ◆ Resources are completely decoupled
 - ◆ Fast performance, especially for binary transfers
 - ◆ Standardized authentication and encryption schemes
- ReST
 - ◆ Uniform interface to do operations on resources
 - ◆ Hierarchical URIs makes writing and consuming sources more intuitive
 - ◆ Addressability
 - ◆ Statelessness is great for performance



Tutorial

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Scenario

- Restbots
 - ◆ Goal and Direction
 - ◆ Charges
- Restbot Arena
- Server Application
- RCP Application
- Java Restbot installer

Exercise 1

- Goals:

- ◆ Learn how to :

- accept updates to a resource
 - write a client that updates a resource

- Tasks:

- ◆ Modify ReSTlet code to accept updates in Restbot goals
 - ◆ Modify RCP application to update Restbot goals on click

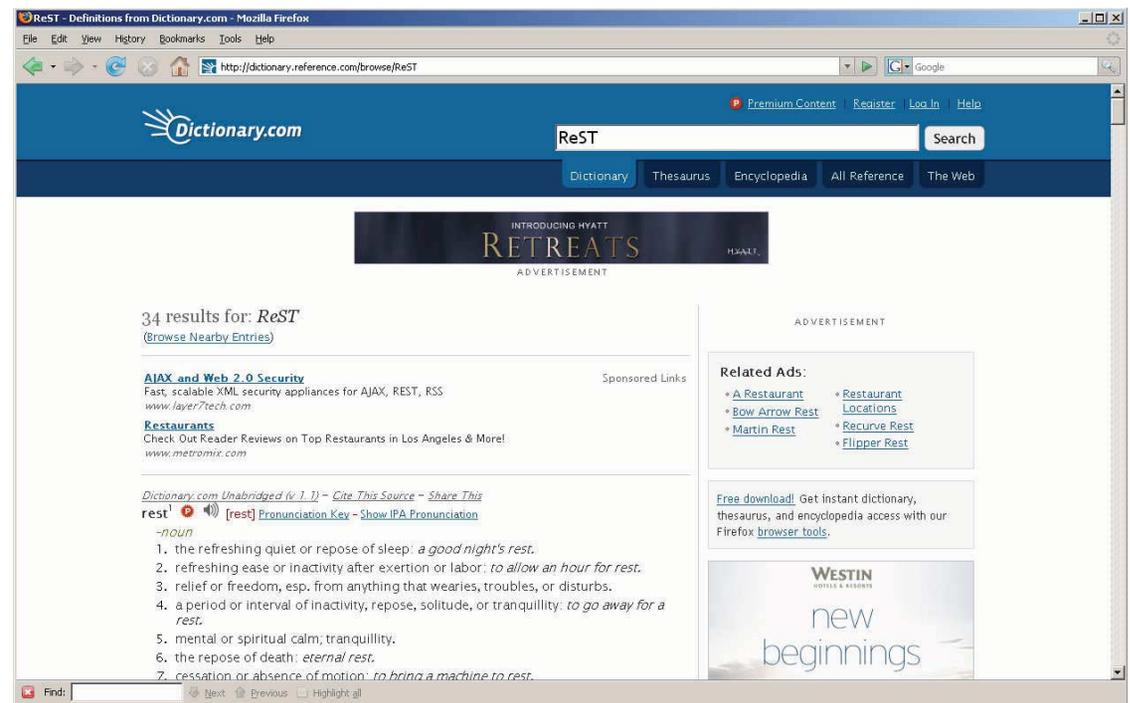
What happens to my request after launch?

- HTTP Status Codes
- Successful Codes (2XX):
 - ◆ 200 OK
 - ◆ 201 Created
 - ◆ 202 Accepted
 - ◆ 204 No Content
- Redirection Codes (3XX):
 - ◆ 301 Moved Permanently
 - ◆ 304 Not Modified
- Client Error (4xx)
 - ◆ 400 Bad Request
 - ◆ 401 Unauthorized
 - ◆ 403 Forbidden
 - ◆ 404 Not Found
 - ◆ 405 Method Not Allowed
- Server Errors (5xx)
 - ◆ 500 Internal Server Error



What is a resource?

- Addressability
- CRUD
- Statelessness



Exercise 2 : Your own resource

- Goals:

- ◆ Learn:

- How to create, register, and develop a new resource
 - How to leverage ReSTlet API for operating on the resource
 - How to leverage HTTP status codes

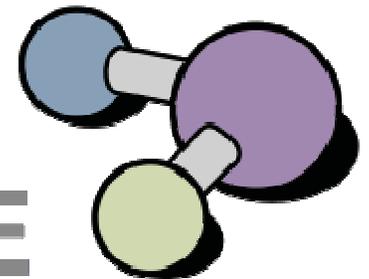
- Tasks:

- ◆ Create a new resource
 - ◆ Register the resource through extension point
 - ◆ Implement required methods
 - ◆ Modify client to access the resource
 - ◆ Add status codes to your resource
 - ◆ Modify client to interpret and handle status codes



Best Practices

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HTTP Methods

- Safe Methods
 - ◆ GET
 - ◆ HEAD
- Idempotent methods
 - ◆ GET
 - ◆ HEAD
 - ◆ PUT
 - ◆ DELETE
- Unsafe and non-idempotent method:
 - ◆ POST
- Why this is important?

Apache HTTP Client Performance

- Use only one client for your entire application
- Application multithreaded?
 - ◆ Use `MultiThreadedHttpConnectionManager`
- Release a connection after you are done with the request; eg: `get.releaseConnection()`
- Request and Response Streaming

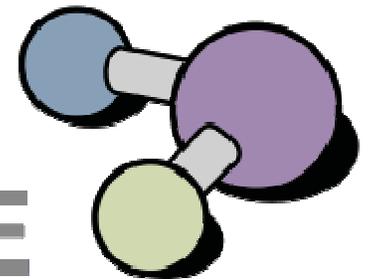
Recipe for ReSTful Web Applications

- Identify Resources that you would like to expose
- Address addressability
- Decide which operations should be allowed
- Develop the resources (make extensive use of the status codes)
- Test and Deploy



Conclusion

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Key Development Considerations

- How modular is your code base? (OSGI)
- How easy is it to access you application? (ReST)
- How hard is it to debug the application (Eclipse)
- What impact does adding a resource have on:
 - ◆ Existing clients
 - ◆ Existing applications
- How can you test your application?
 - ◆ JUnit
 - ◆ Firefox Poster Plugin
- How to secure the application and still make it accessible? (HTTP, SSL)

For more information...

- ReSTful Web Services in Perl
 - ◆ <http://www.onlamp.com/pub/a/onlamp/2008/02/19/developing-restful-web-services-in-perl.html>
- OSGi on the Server Side
 - ◆ <http://dev2dev.bea.com/pub/a/2007/12/osgi-introduction.html>
- RESTful Web Services