

Tutorial: Spring Dynamic Modules

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Agenda

- What is Spring Dynamic Modules?
- Spring Dynamic Modules in Action
- Server-side Applications
- RCP Applications
- Summary

What is Spring Dynamic Modules?

- Project Objectives
- Introduction to key Spring concepts
- Bundles and module contexts
- Application design
- The extender pattern
- Who's using it?

Spring Dynamic Modules is...

- A open source project in the Spring portfolio
 - led by SpringSource
 - committers from BEA and Oracle
 - many non-code contributions from the community and from the OSGi EEG and CPEG

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Spring Dynamic Modules for OSGi(tm) Service Platforms

Submitted by Costin Leau on Fri, 2008-01-25 08:01.

Introduction

The Spring Dynamic Modules for OSGi(tm) Service Platforms project makes it easy to build Spring applications that run in an OSGi framework. A Spring application written in this way provides better separation of modules, the ability to dynamically add, remove, and update modules in a running system, the ability to deploy multiple versions of a module simultaneously (and have clients automatically bind to the appropriate one), and a dynamic service model.

OSGi is a registered trademark of the OSGi Alliance. Project name is used pending approval from the OSGi Alliance.

Downloads

GA release - 1.0.1

- [Download](#)
- [Reference Documentation](#)
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<http://www.springframework.org/osgi>

Project Objectives

- Bring the benefits of OSGi:
 - ◆ modularity
 - ◆ versioning
 - ◆ lifecycle support
- To enterprise application development

Design considerations (raw OSGi)

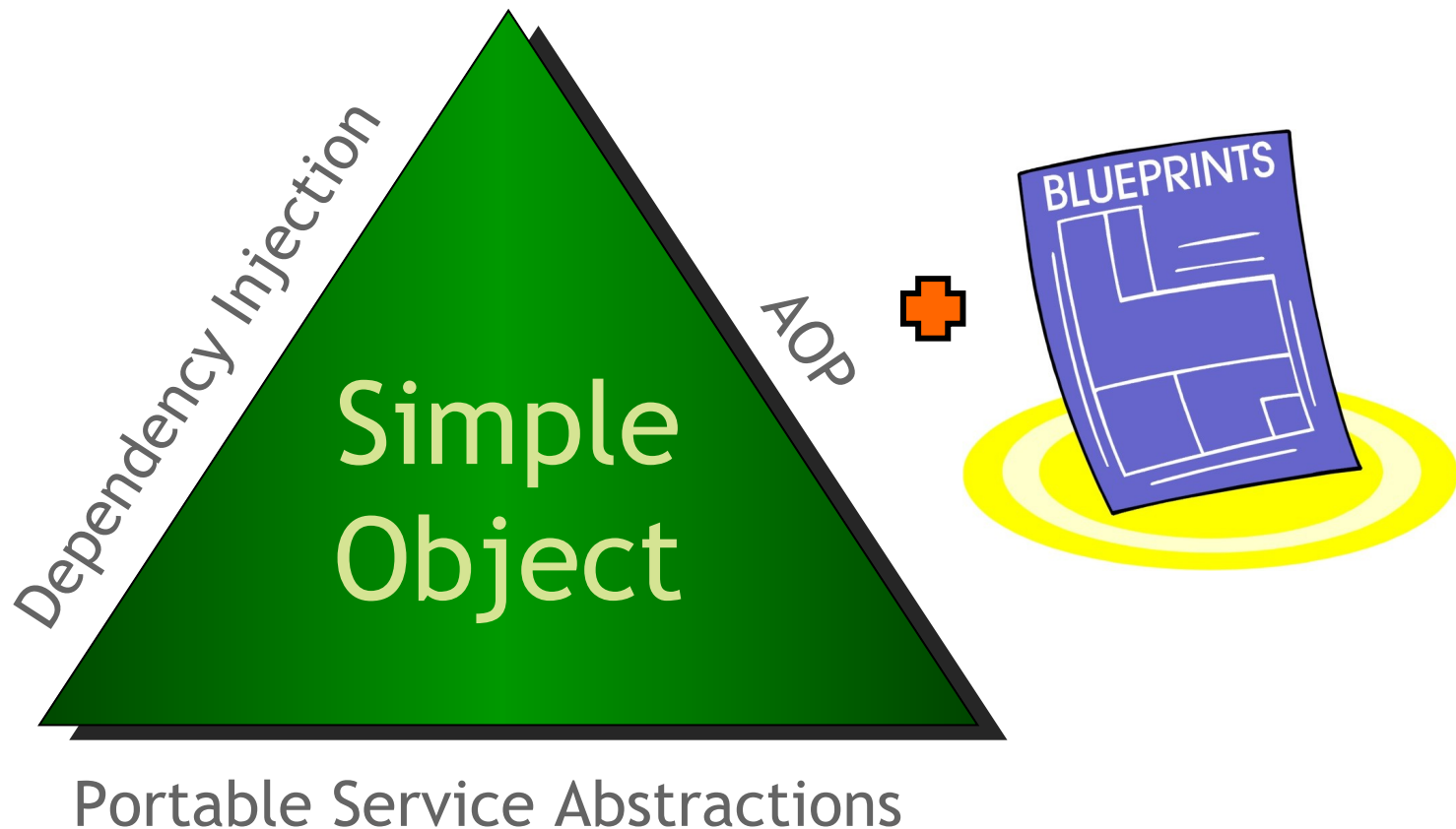
- Platform dynamics
 - services may come and go at any time
 - ServiceTracker
- Asynchronous activation
 - service dependency management
- Testing
- Concurrency and thread management

Project Objectives

- The simplicity and power of Spring...
 - with the dynamic module system of OSGi
- Modules need instantiating, configuring, decorating, assembling, ...
- Need an easy way to manage service references between modules
- Easy unit and integration testing

Bring the benefits of OSGi to enterprise applications

Key Spring Concepts

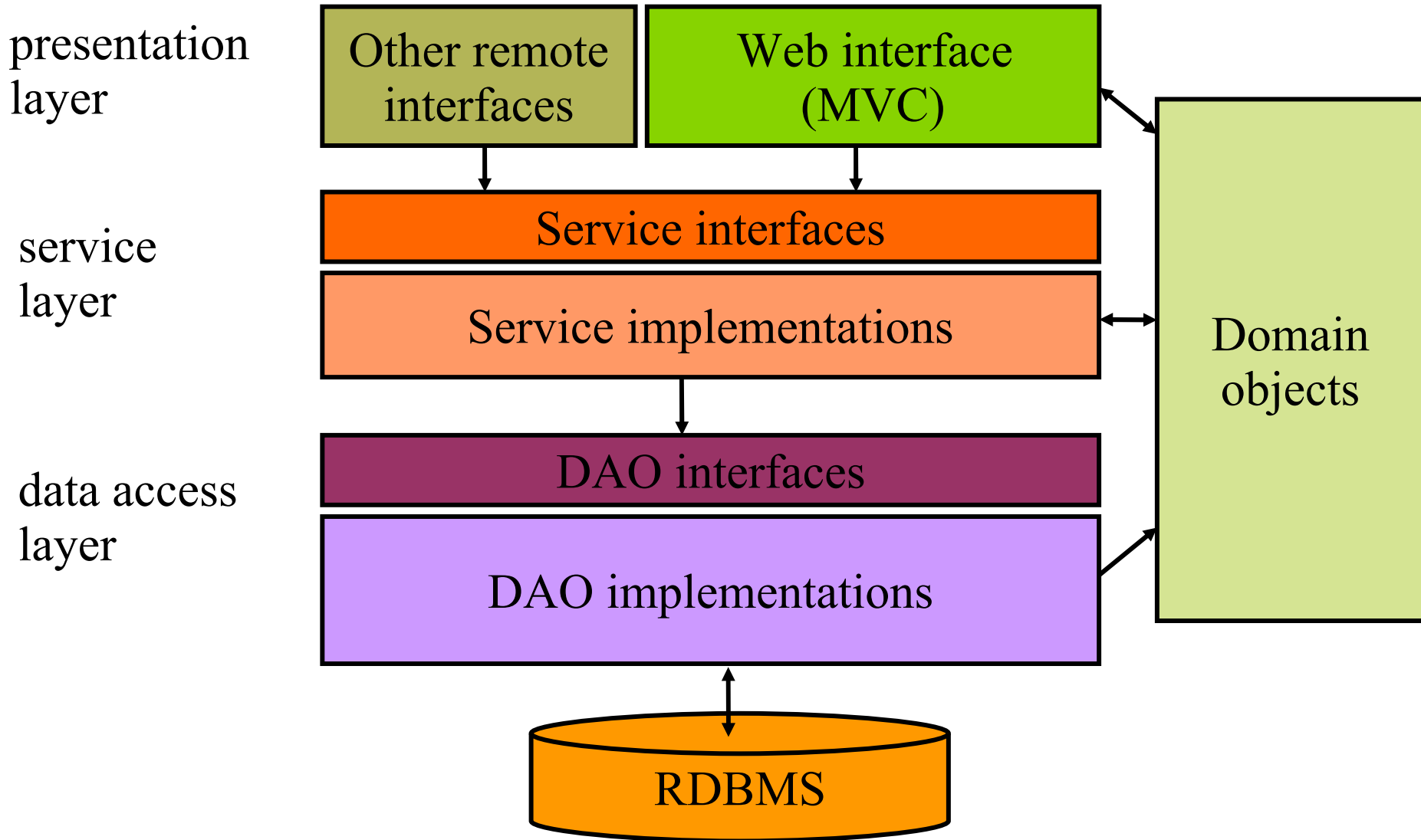


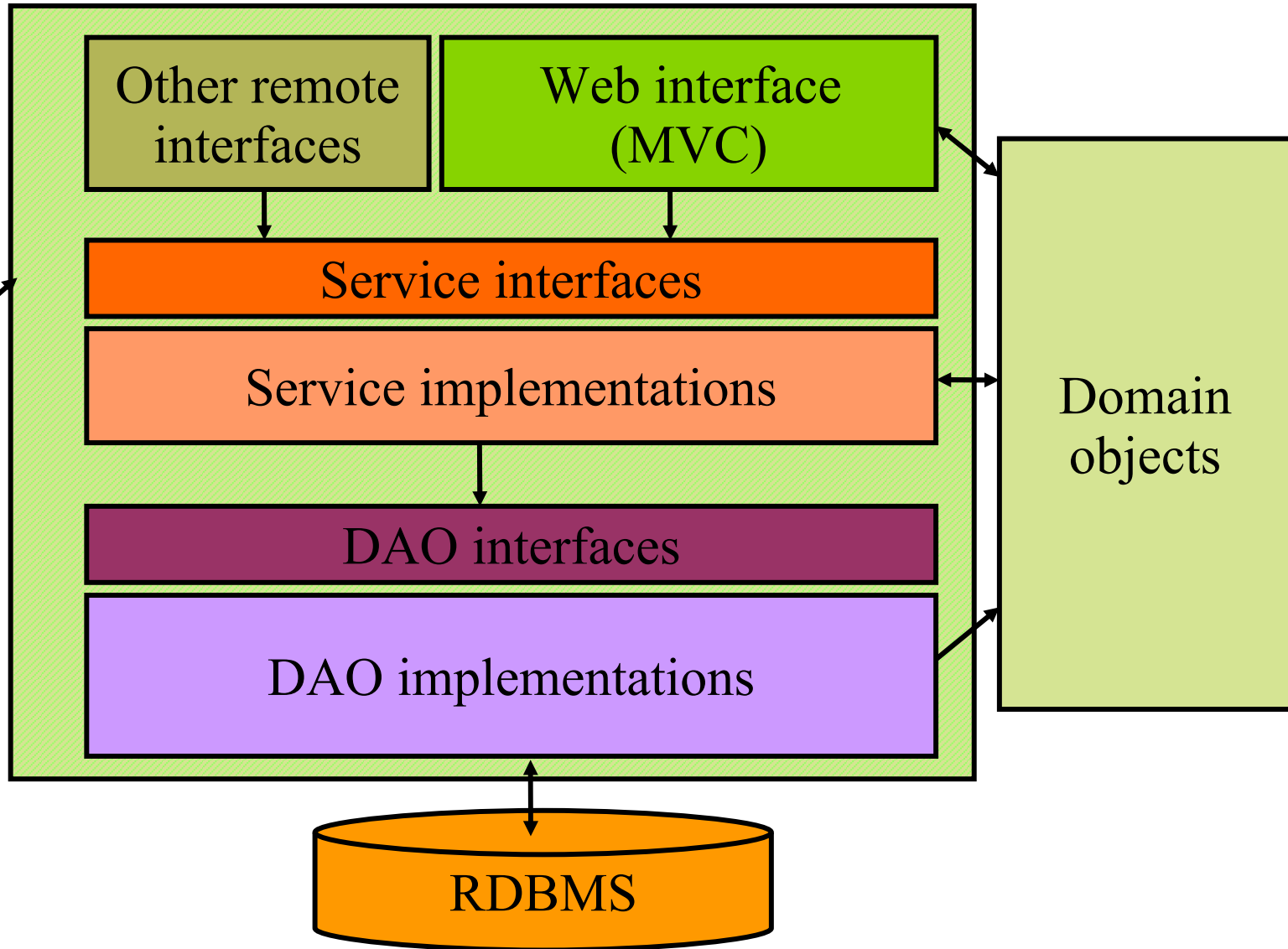
The Heart of Spring

- Lightweight container
 - Full stack, simple object based application development
- Works in any environment
 - web-app, ejb, integration test, standalone
- Provides...
 - a powerful object factory that manages the instantiation, configuration, decoration and assembly of business objects

Spring-based development

- View application as a set of components
 - ◆ with clear layering
- Each component is a simple object
 - ◆ Testable in isolation
- Container manages component configuration and assembly
- Container decorates your components at runtime





Spring Framework

- Dependency injection
- Integration with persistence technologies (JDBC, Hibernate)
- Web application support Spring MVC, JSF and Struts
- Enterprise service abstractions
 - ◆ Transactions
 - ◆ Messaging
- Aspect Oriented Programming support

Without dependency injection

```
public class TransferServiceImpl implements TransferService {
    private AccountRepository accountRepository;

    public TransferServiceImpl() {
        DataSource ds = (DataSource)
            ctx.lookup("myAppserverDS");
        accountRepository = new JdbcAccountRepository(ds);
    }
    ...
}
```

Tied to Jdbc implementation
Tied to application server JNDI
Hard to test. Hard to reuse

Dependency Injection

```
public class JdbcAccountRepository implements  
    AccountRepository {  
    ...  
}
```

Implements a service interface

```
public class TransferServiceImpl implements TransferService {  
    private final AccountRepository accountRepository;  
  
    public TransferServiceImpl(AccountRepository ar) {  
        this.accountRepository = ar;  
    }  
    ...  
}
```

Depends on service interface;
conceals complexity of implementation;
allows for swapping out implementation

Spring Blueprint

```
<beans>

  <bean id="transferService" class="app.impl.TransferServiceImpl">
    <constructor-arg ref="accountRepository" />
  </bean>

  <bean id="accountRepository" class="app.impl.JdbcAccountRepository">
    <constructor-arg ref="dataSource" />
  </bean>

  <bean id="dataSource" class="com.oracle.jdbc.pool.OracleDataSource">
    <property name="URL" value="jdbc:oracle:thin:@localhost:1521:BANK" />
    <property name="user" value="moneytransfer-app" />
  </bean>

</beans>
```


Bundles and Module Contexts

- OSGi bundle \Leftrightarrow Spring Application Context
 - ◆ we call it a *module context*
- Module context created when bundle is started
- destroyed when bundle is stopped

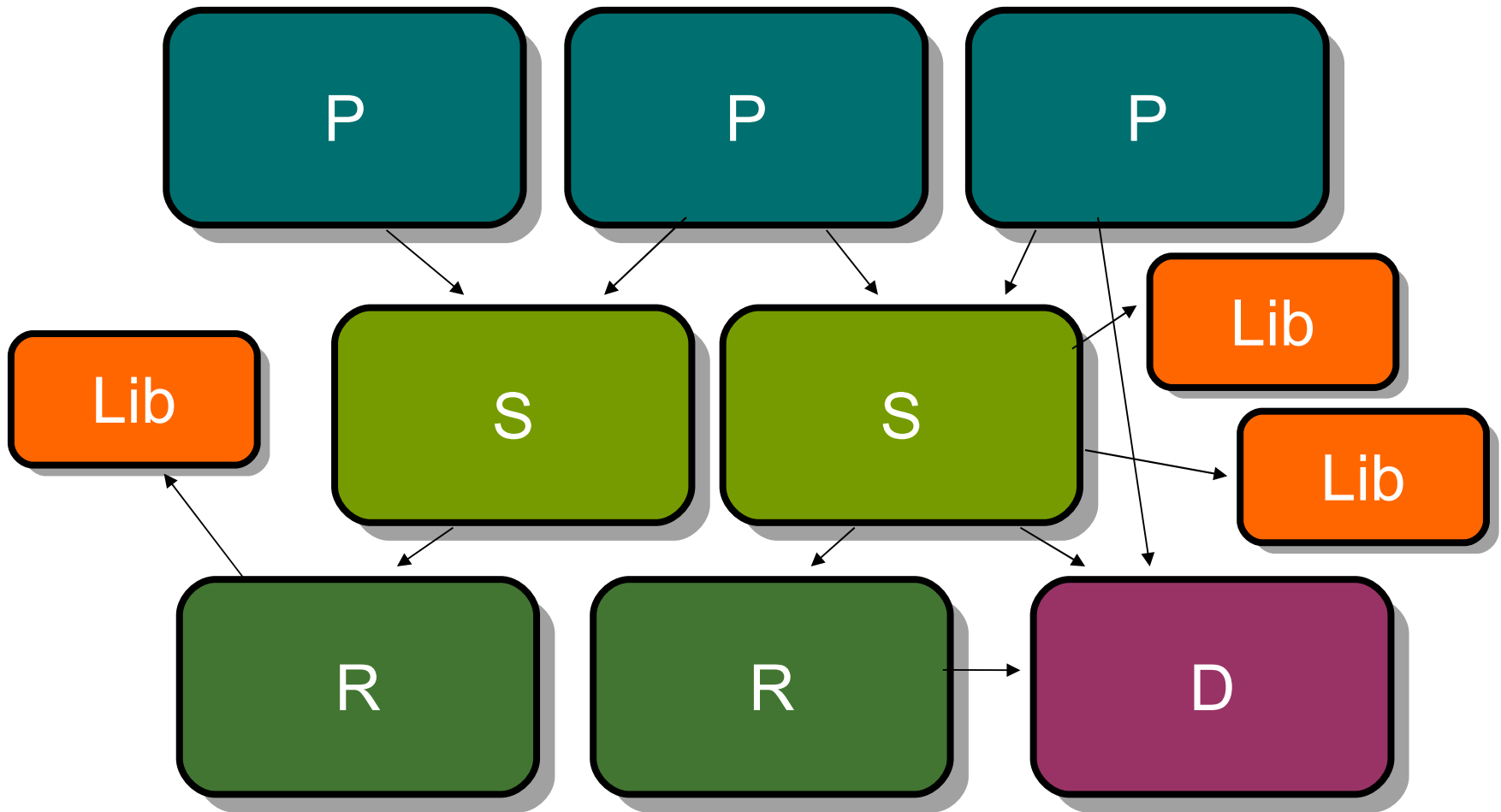
- Module components \Leftrightarrow Spring beans
 - ◆ instantiated, configured, decorated, assembled by Spring

- Components can be imported / exported from OSGi service registry

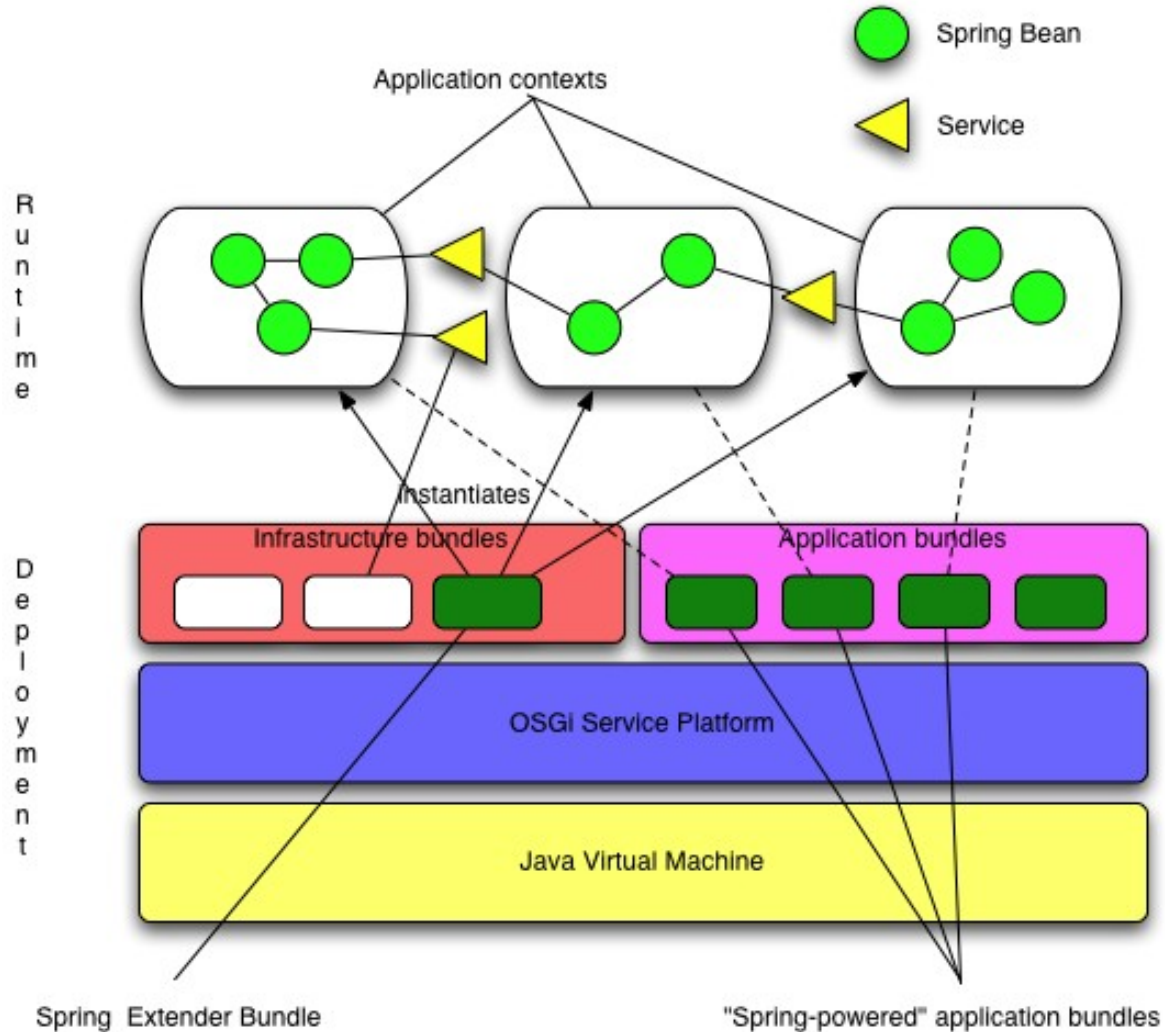
Application Design

- Application becomes a set of co-operating bundles
 - vertical decomposition first
 - then horizontal
- Communication via service registry

Application wiring



Spring Dynamic Modules



The Extender pattern

- “The OSGi Extender Model”
 - ◆ Peter Kriens, Feb. 2007
 - ◆ <http://www.osgi.org/blog/2007/02/osgi-extender-model.html>
- [A]synchronous bundle listener
 - ◆ listen to install, update, uninstall events
 - ◆ inspect bundle content
 - ◆ Take appropriate action on behalf of the bundle
- Spring Dynamic Modules extender bundle:
 - ◆ `org.springframework.osgi.bundles.extender`
 - ◆ must be installed and active for module contexts to be created

Spring Dynamic Modules Users

- Oracle
 - ◆ building next generation middleware platform on OSGi and Spring DM
- BEA
 - ◆ WebLogic Event Server 2.0 built on Spring Dynamic Modules
- Over 1000 subscribers on mailing list

Google Groups



Spring and OSGi

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✎ [\[Re: Roadmap for Spring-OSGi V1 \(included in Spring 2.1\) ?](#)

By s_gilou - Feb 10 2007 - 2 authors - 1 reply

[osgi:list cardinality not satified report message](#)

By Hal Hildebrand - Mar 9 - 3 authors - 5 replies

[Any examples of OSGi-fied Spring MVC app](#)

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Agenda

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- **Spring Dynamic Modules in Action**
- Server-side Applications
- RCP Applications
- Summary

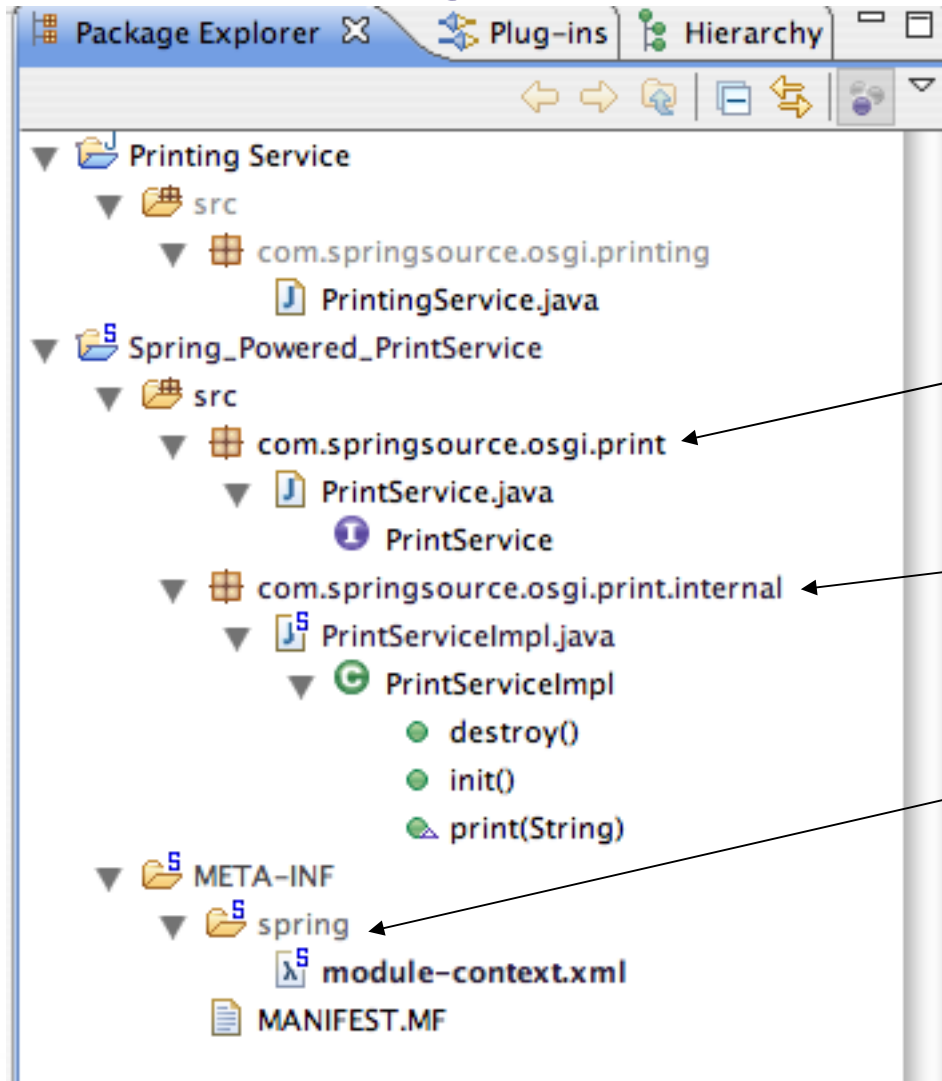
Spring Dynamic Modules in Action

- Creating a Spring-powered bundle
- Importing and exporting services
- The whiteboard pattern
- Dynamics
- Startup and shutdown

Spring-powered bundles

- Spring module context (app context) per bundle (module)
 - created automatically for you by Spring extender bundle
 - no need to depend on any OSGi APIs
- META-INF/spring/*.xml
- or Spring-Context header in MANIFEST.MF

Demo: Spring-powered bundle



Published interfaces

Protected implementations

Spring configuration files

Getting log output

- Spring uses Jakarta Commons Logging
- Commons logging doesn't behave well under OSGi
 - ◆ Use SLF4J binding instead
 - Simple Logging Facade for Java (<http://www.slf4j.org/>)
- Bundles:
 - ◆ jcl104.over.slf4j (static binding of jcl to slf4j)
 - ◆ slf4j.api (the slf4j API)
 - ◆ slf4j.log4j12 (implementation of slf4j over log4j)

Getting log output

```
osgi> log4j:WARN No appenders could be found for logger  
      (org.springframework.util.ClassUtils).
```

```
log4j:WARN Please initialize the log4j system properly.
```

- Where to put log4j.properties?
 - ◆ which bundle is it that looks for this file?
 - ◆ how do we make it visible to that bundle?

Getting log output

- Use a *Fragment Bundle*

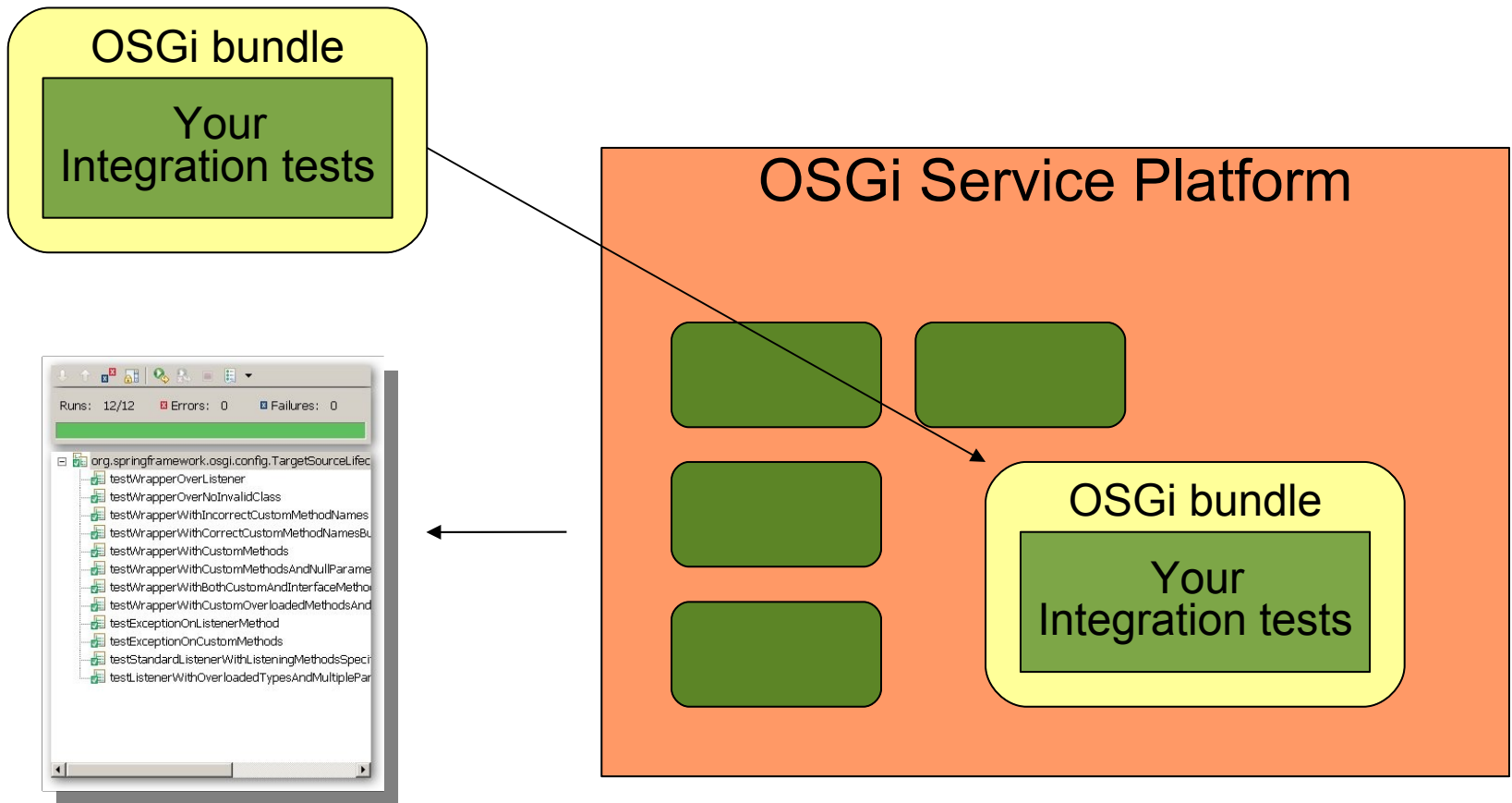
- ◆ “*Fragments are bundles that are attached to a host bundle by the Framework.*” - OSGi Core Specification, 3.14

```
Manifest-Version: 1.0
Bundle-ManifestVersion: 2
Bundle-Name: Logging Configuration Fragment
Bundle-SymbolicName: com.springsource.logging.config
Bundle-Version: 1.0.0
Bundle-Vendor: SpringSource
Fragment-Host: org.springframework.osgi.log4j.osgi;
bundle-version="1.2.15.SNAPSHOT"
Bundle-RequiredExecutionEnvironment: J2SE-1.5
```

Testing

- Unit testing is easy...
- Integration testing
 - ◆ verify module behaves as expected
 - ◆ running *inside* OSGi Service Platform
 - ◆ kick-off tests in standard fashion
 - JUnit: IDE, ant, maven, ...
- Spring Dynamic Modules integration test support...

Integration test support



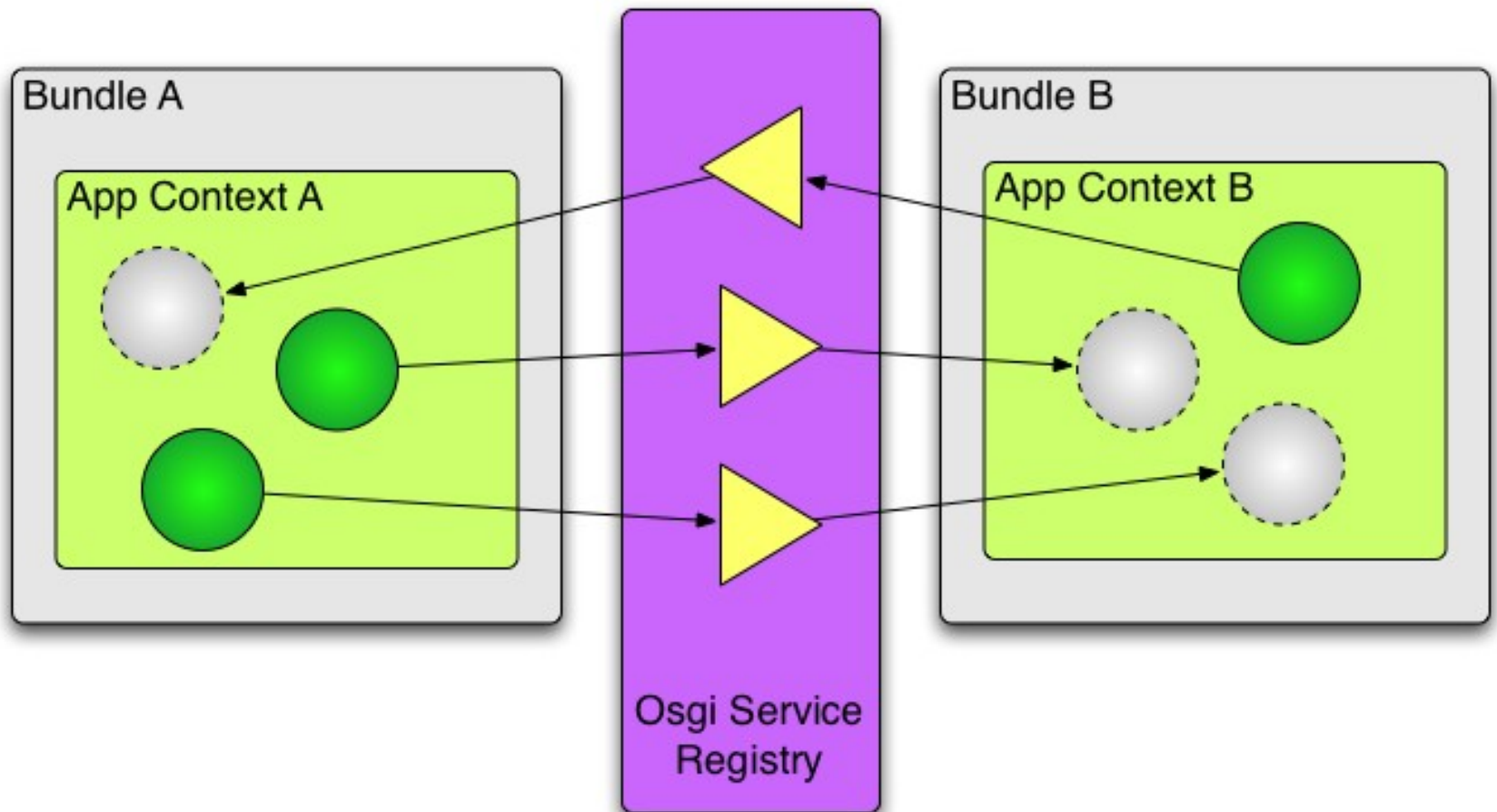
Spring Dynamic Modules in Action

- Creating a Spring-powered bundle
- **Importing and exporting services**
- The whiteboard pattern
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Services

- Your application is constructed as a set of bundles, each with their own module context
- How do we reference beans in other modules?
 - use the OSGi Service Registry
 - advertise public services
 - import references to external services

Beans and services



Demo: service import/export

Exporting context:

```
<bean id="printService"  
  class="com.springsource.osgi.print.internal.PrintServiceImpl"  
  init-method="init"  
  destroy-method="destroy"/>  
  
<osgi:service ref="printService"  
  interface="com.springsource.osgi.print.PrintService"/>
```

Importing context:

```
<bean id="printClient"  
  class="com.springsource.osgi.print.client.Client"  
  init-method="init">  
  <property name="printService" ref="printService"/>  
</bean>  
  
<osgi:reference id="printService"  
  interface="com.springsource.osgi.print.PrintService"/>
```

Exporting a service

```
<bean id="printService"  
  class="com.springsource.osgi.print.internal.PrintServiceImpl"  
  init-method="init"  
  destroy-method="destroy"/>  
  
<osgi:service ref="printService"  
  interface="com.springsource.osgi.print.PrintService"/>
```

- *any* Spring bean can be exported as OSGi service
- offers access to the ServiceRegistration object

Importing a service

```
<bean id="printClient"  
  class="com.springsource.osgi.print.client.Client"  
  init-method="init">  
  <property name="printService" ref="printService"/>  
</bean>  
  
<osgi:reference id="printService"  
  interface="com.springsource.osgi.print.PrintService"/>
```

- locates the best OSGi service that matches the description
- handles the service dynamics internally

Controlling Service Exporting

- Which interface(s) should the service be registered under?
 - ◆ a single interface, use the `interface` attribute
 - ◆ multiple interfaces, use the nested `interfaces` element
 - ◆ Or... have Spring Dynamic Modules calculate the exported interface set for you automatically.

```
<osgi:reference id="printService" auto-export="interfaces"/>
```

- auto-export values are `interfaces`, `class-hierarchy`, or `all-classes`.

Controlling Service Exporting

- Service always has service property
 - ◆ org.springframework.osgi.bean.name
 - ◆ (set to bean name)
- Specify additional service properties explicitly if needed

```
<osgi:service ref="printService"
    interface="com.springsource.osgi.print.PrintService">
  <osgi:service-properties>
    <entry key="aKey" value="someValue"/>
    <entry key="aKey" value-ref="someBeanName"/>
  </osgi:service-properties>
</osgi:service>
```

Controlling Service Importing

- Use filter expressions
 - ◆ RFC 1960: A String representation of LDAP Search Filters

```
<osgi:reference id="printService"  
  interface="com.springsource.osgi.print.PrintService"  
  filter="(colour=true)"/>
```

- Special attribute **bean-name** matches on `org.springframework.osgi.bean.name` property
 - ◆ condition anded with filter expression if present
- Can specify multiple interfaces using nested **interfaces** element.

Spring Dynamic Modules in Action

- Creating a Spring-powered bundle
- Importing and exporting services
- **The whiteboard pattern**
- Dynamics
- Startup and shutdown

The Whiteboard Pattern

- “Listeners Considered Harmful: The Whiteboard Pattern”
 - ◆ OSGi Alliance Technical Whitepaper, 2004
 - ◆ <http://www.osgi.org/wiki/uploads/Links/whiteboard.pdf>
- Lifecycle issues around listener registration
- Solution: whiteboard
 - ◆ event source is not registered as a service
 - ◆ listeners register as services using well-known interface
 - ◆ event source uses a tracker to track listener services

Importing a set of services

```
<bean id="printClient"  
  class="com.springsource.osgi.print.client.Client"  
  init-method="init">  
  <property name="printService" ref="printService"/>  
</bean>  
  
<osgi:set id="printService"  
  interface="com.springsource.osgi.print.PrintService"/>
```

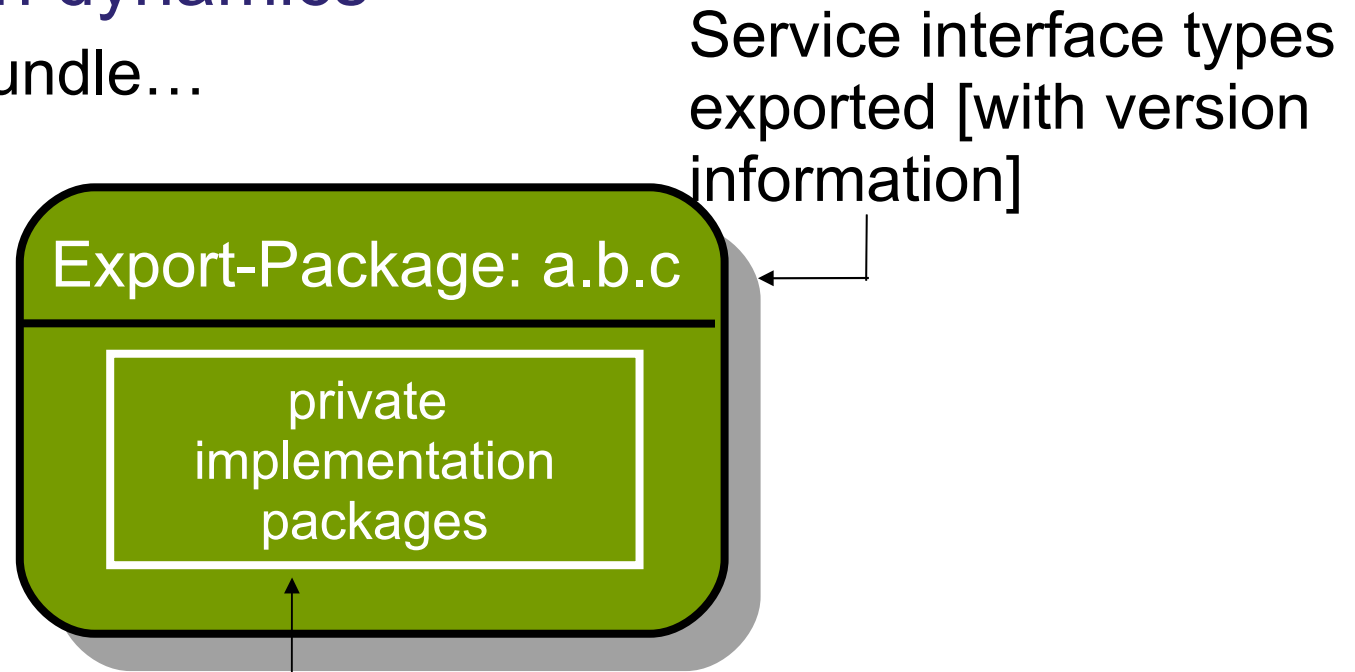
- locates *all* OSGi services that match the description
- handles the service dynamics internally
- See also: `<osgi:list... />`

Spring Dynamic Modules in Action

- Creating a Spring-powered bundle
- Importing and exporting services
- The whiteboard pattern
- **Dynamics**
- Startup and shutdown

Dealing with dynamics

A service bundle...



Service implementation locked away

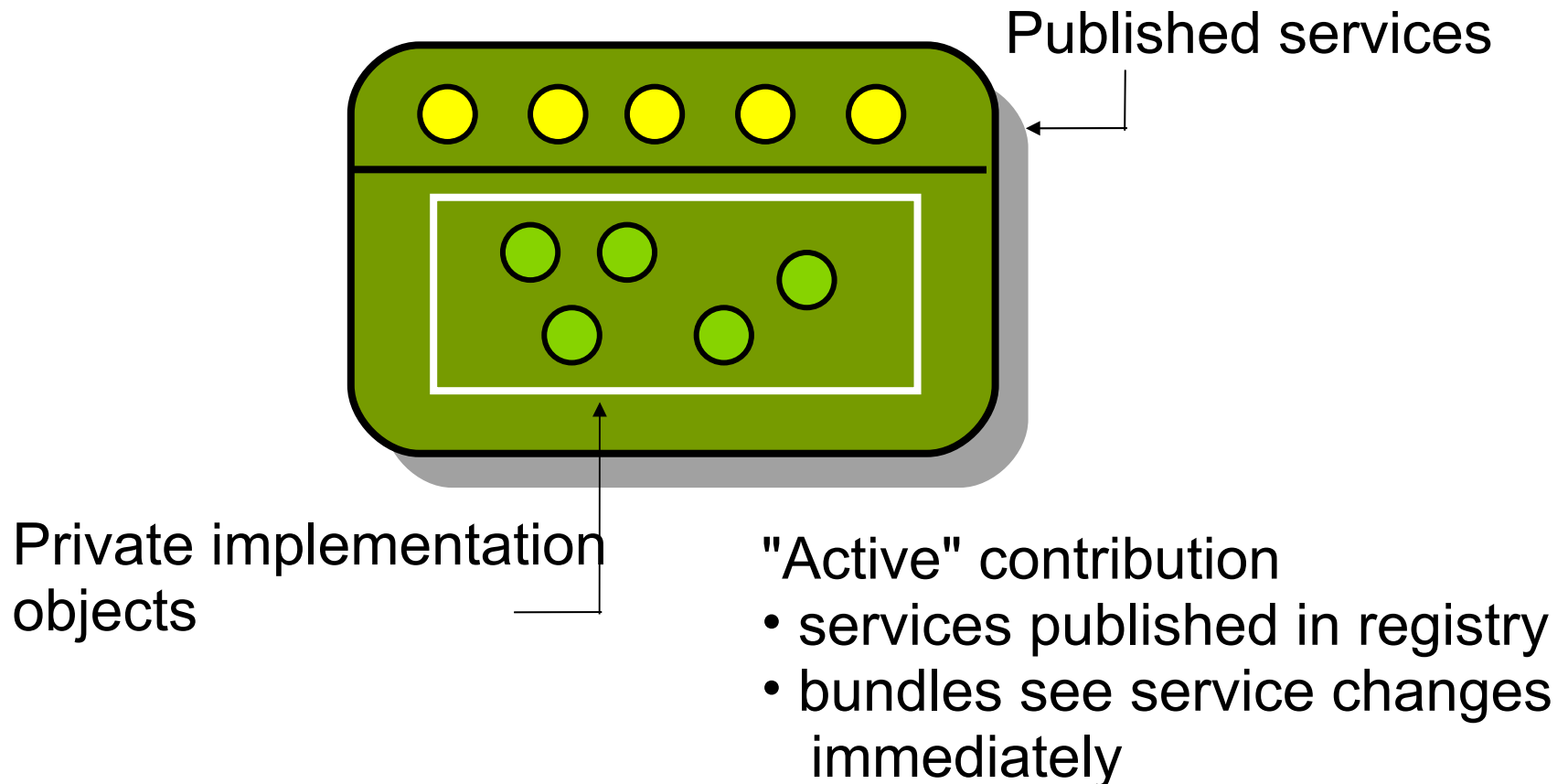
"Passive" contribution

- types added to type space
- bundles see new version on resolution after install/refresh

Demo: update vs. refresh

Dealing with dynamics

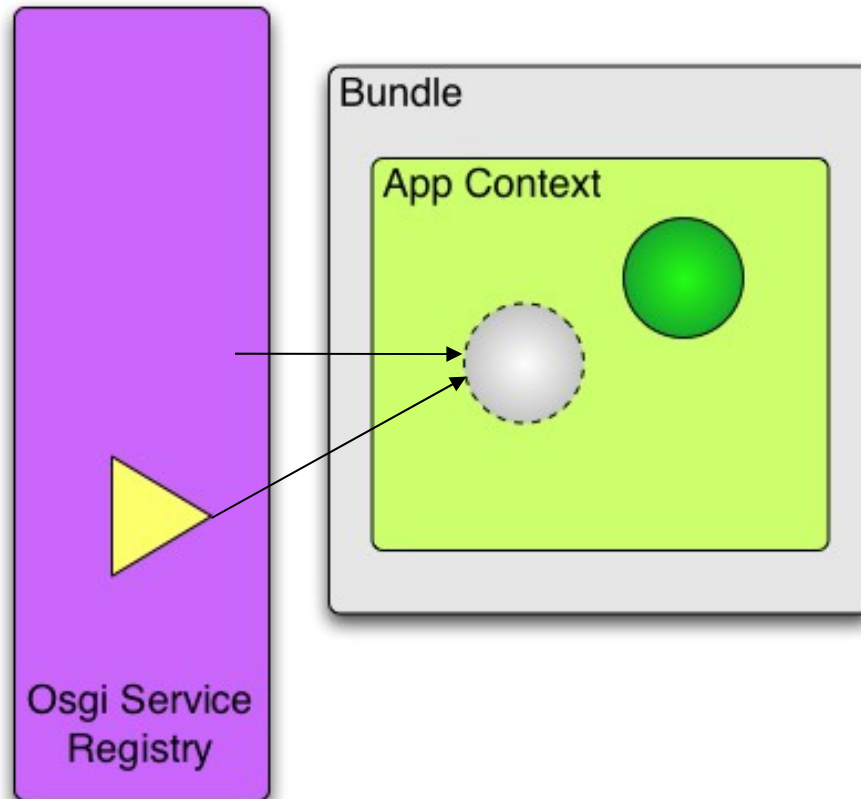
A service bundle...



Service Dynamics

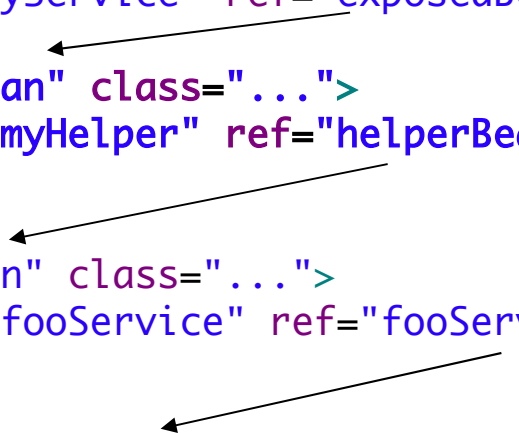
- What happens when a service goes away?
 - osgi:reference `cardinality="0..1"`
 - track replacement and retarget proxy when suitable target found
 - `ServiceUnavailableException` after timeout if invoked
 - osgi:reference `cardinality="1..1"`
 - as above, plus
 - unregister any exported services that depend on the unsatisfied reference

Cardinality (single reference)



Registration management

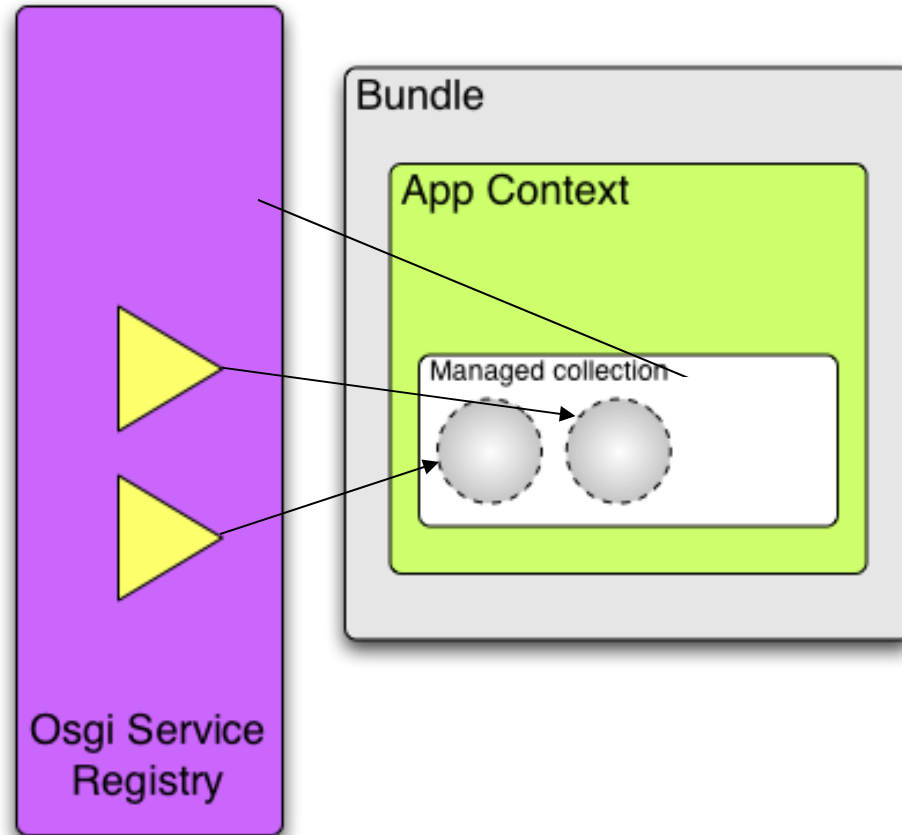
```
<osgi:service id="myService" ref="exposedBean"/>
<bean id="exposedBean" class="...">
  <property name="myHelper" ref="helperBean"/>
</bean>
<bean id="helperBean" class="...">
  <property name="fooService" ref="fooService"/>
</bean>
<osgi:reference id="fooService" interface="..."/>
```



Service Dynamics

- What happens when a service goes away?
 - osgi:set/list `cardinality="0..n"`
 - service is removed from the set
 - Iterator contract is honored
 - osgi:set/list `cardinality="1..n"`
 - as above, plus
 - unregister any exported services that depend on the unsatisfied service reference

Cardinality - many



Listening

- You work with a constant reference
 - Proxy / Set / List
- Spring Dynamic Modules manages the target backing service(s) for you
- You can optionally listen to bind / unbind events
- You can optionally listen to register / unregister events

Reference listeners

```
<osgi:reference id="printService"
    interface="com.springsource.osgi.print.PrintService">
    <osgi:listener bind-method="onBind"
        unbind-method="onUnbind">
        <beans:bean class="MyCustomListener"/>
    </osgi:listener>
</osgi:reference>
```

```
class MyCustomListener {
    public void onBind(PrintService service, Map serviceProperties) {...}
    public void onBind(FastPrintService service, Map serviceProps) {...}
    public void onUnbind(ColorPrintService service, Map props) {...}
}
```

Registration listeners

```
<osgi:service id="printService"
    interface="com.springsource.osgi.print.PrintService">

    <osgi:registration-listener
        registration-method="registered"
        unregistration-method="unregistered"
        ref="printServiceListener"/>

</osgi:service>
```

```
class MyCustomListener {

    public void registered(PrintService service, Map serviceProps) {...}

    public void unregistered(PrintService service, Map serviceProps) {...}

}
```

Spring Dynamic Modules in Action

- Creating a Spring-powered bundle
- Importing and exporting services
- The whiteboard pattern
- Dynamics
- **Startup and shutdown**

Startup

- Context creation
 - blocks until all mandatory service references are satisfied
 - simply start your bundles and let Spring Dynamic Modules figure it out
- Control via Spring-Context manifest header directives
 - wait-for-dependencies:=[true|false]
 - timeout:=[seconds]
- E.g.
 - **Spring-Context:** *;wait-for-dependencies:=false

Shutdown

- Module contexts disposed when bundle is stopped
- Stopping the extender bundle disposes of all module contexts created by it
 - ◆ First those bundles that do not export any referenced services (in reverse bundle id order)
 - ◆ Cycles broken first by ranking, then by service id

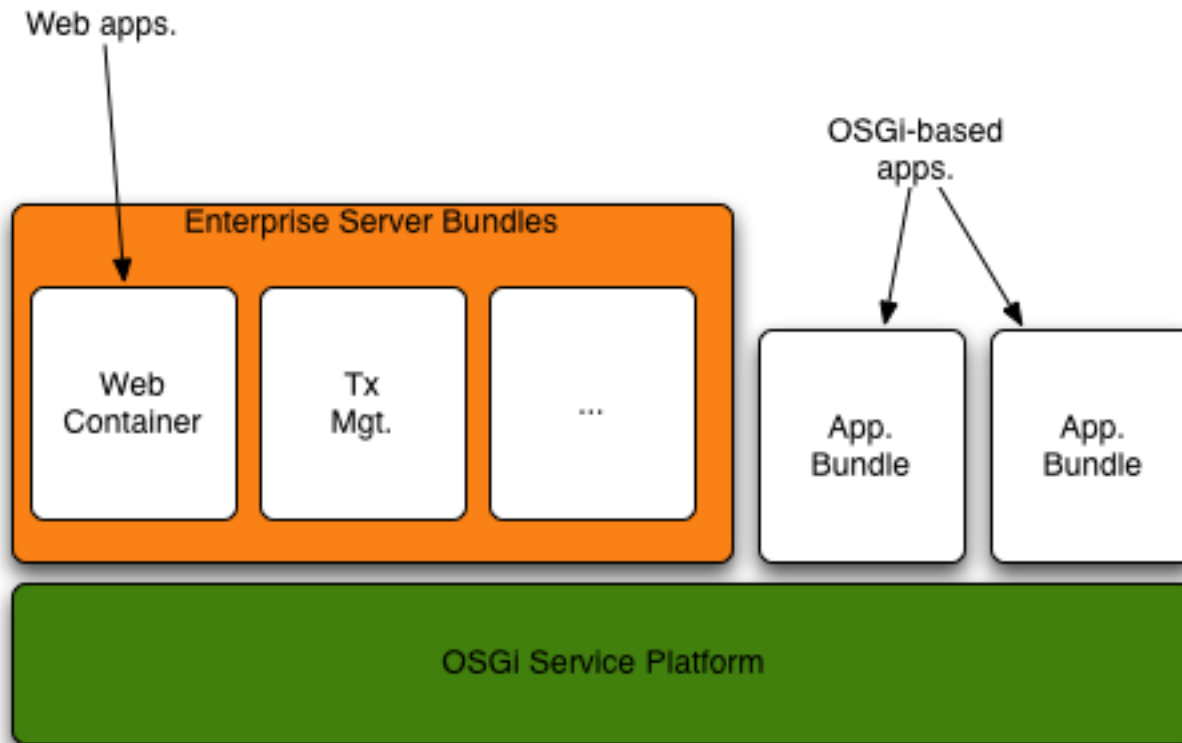
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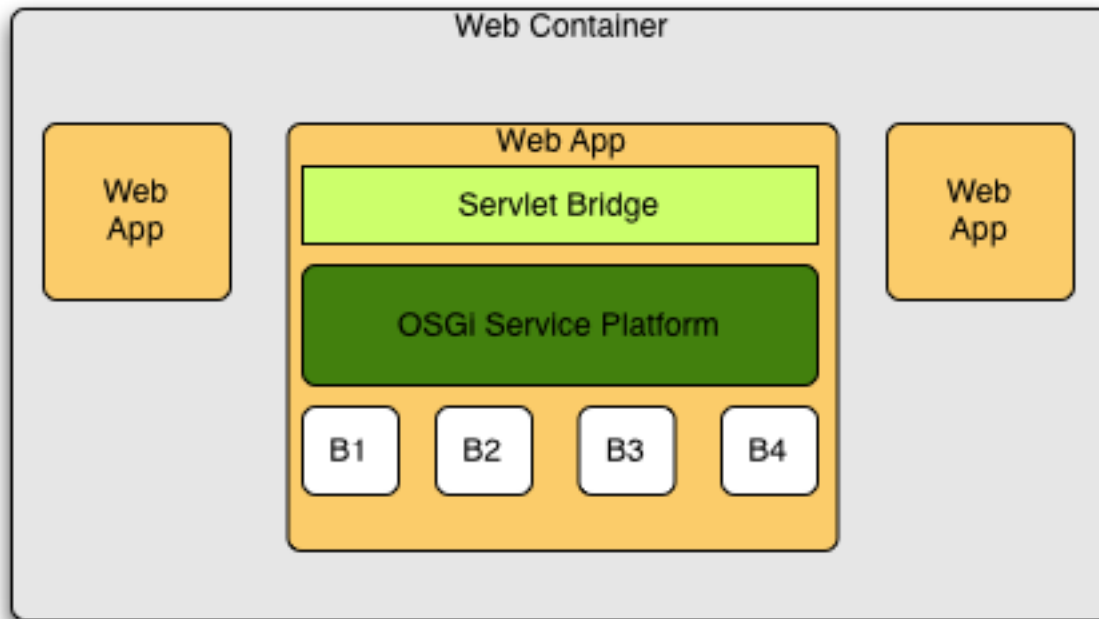
Server-side Applications

- Options for using OSGi on the server-side
- Enterprise library "gotchas"
- Context class loader management
- Petclinic application

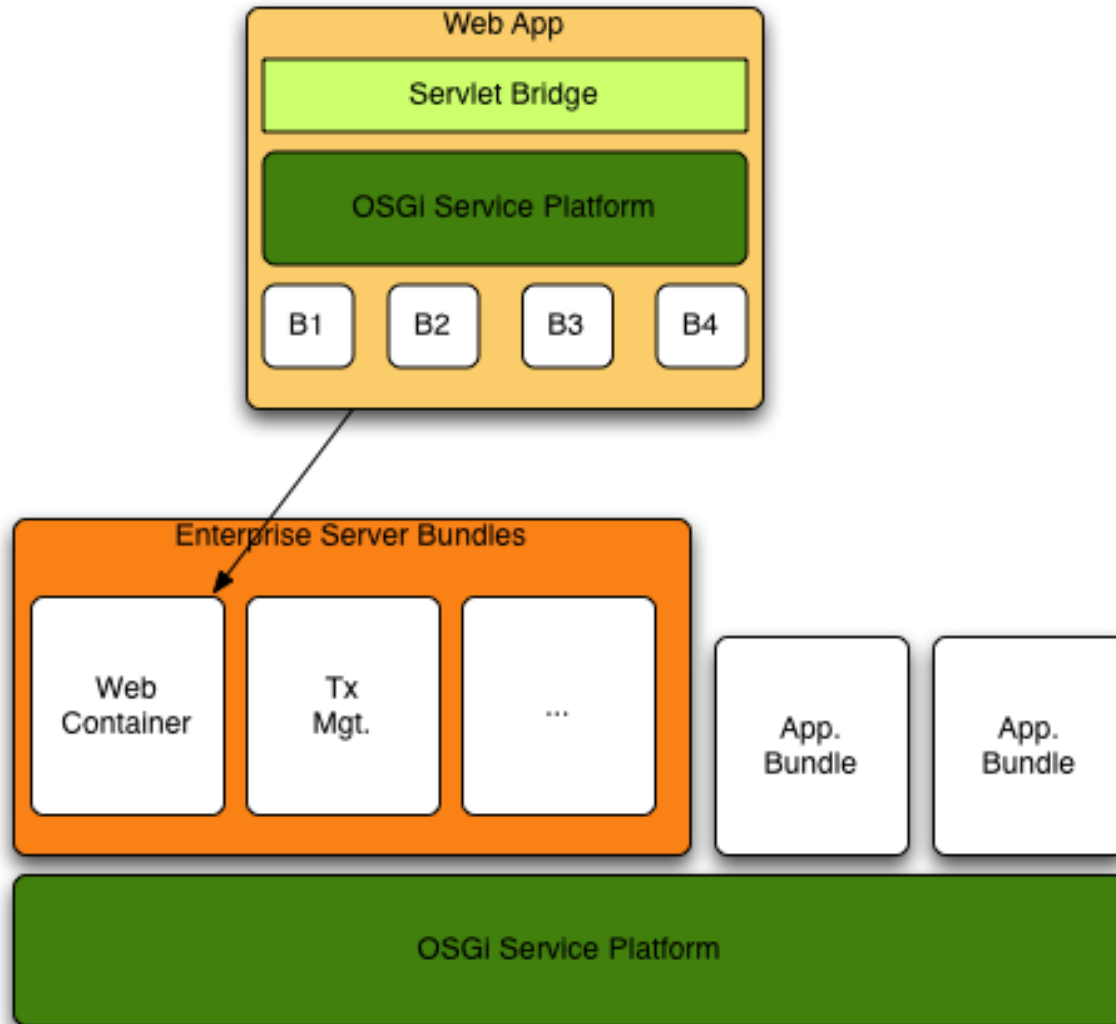
OSGi as a server platform



Embedded OSGi



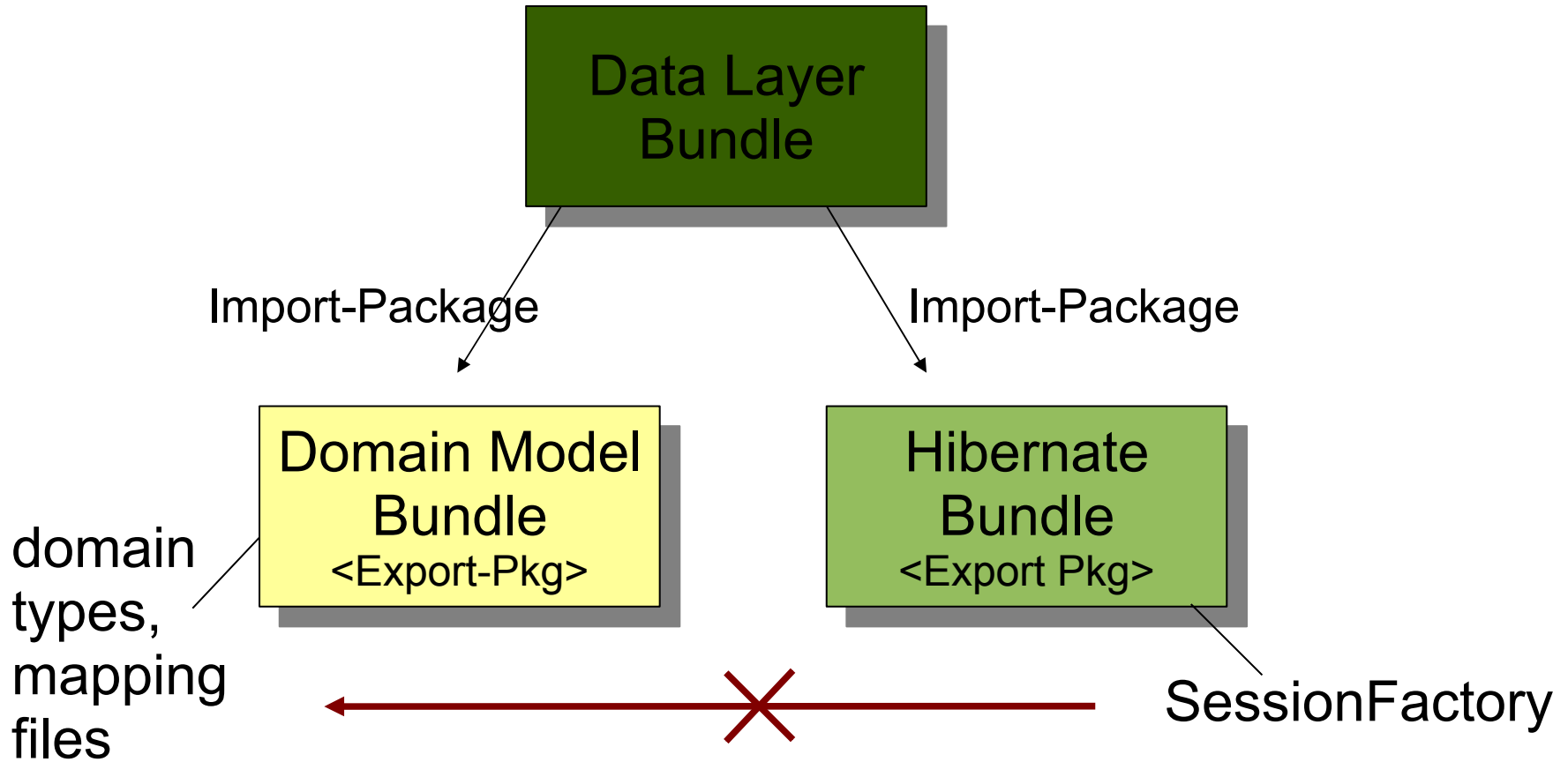
Nested OSGi



Enterprise Libraries under OSGi

- class and resource-loading problems
 - class visibility
 - `Class.forName`
 - context class loader
- Good news: Spring 2.5 is OSGi-ready
 - modules shipped as bundles
 - all class loading behaves correctly under OSGi

Example: Class visibility

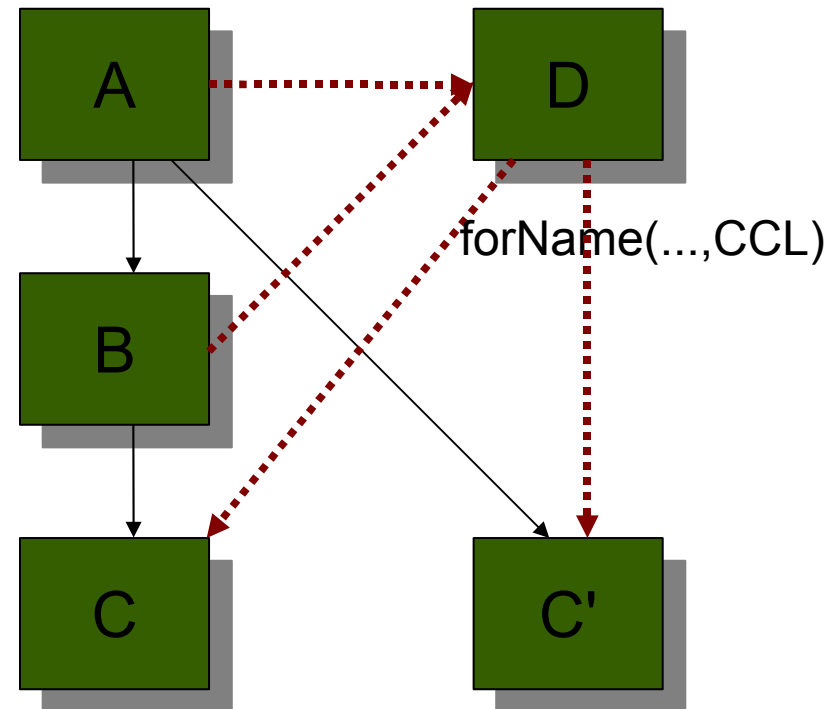


Class visibility solutions

- **Dynamic-ImportPackage**
 - a last resort, too broad a scope
 - does not affect module resolution
- **Equinox Buddy Policy**
 - In Hibernate bundle manifest:
 - Eclipse-BuddyPolicy : registered
 - In domain model bundle manifest:
 - Eclipse-RegisterBuddy : org.hibernate
 - Import-Package: org.hibernate
- **Attach a Fragment Bundle**
 - ◆ With required Import-Package headers

Class.forName

- Caches the returned class in the initiating class loader
 - native, vm-level cache
- Can cause class loading errors
- Prefer `ClassLoader.loadClass`



Context Class Loader

- Heavily used in enterprise Java
- Expected to have visibility of application types + classpath
- ContextClassLoader is undefined in OSGi!
 - No notion of “context”; No notion of “application”
- Solutions:
 - Eclipse Equinox: Context Finder
 - Spring Dynamic Modules : CCL management

Context ClassLoader Management

- Context ClassLoader guaranteed to have visibility of bundle classpath when the module context for a bundle is created
- Control CCL on service invocation:
 - ◆ client-side (attribute of reference element)
 - context-class-loader="client|service-provider|**unmanaged**"
 - ◆ service-side (attribute of service element)
 - context-class-loader="service-provider|**unmanaged**"

Web Applications

- OSGi HttpService (Servlet 2.1 - 1998)
 - registerServlets and resources under aliases
 - programmatic configuration
- Equinox Http Registry bundle
 - register servlets and resources using eclipse extension registry
- OPS4J
 - (<http://wiki.ops4j.org/confluence/display/ops4j/Pax>)
 - Pax Web (Servlet 2.5, based on Jetty)
 - Pax Web Extender – War
- Focus of Spring Dynamic Modules v1.1

Extension Registry

```
<plugin>
```

```
<extension point="org.eclipse.equinox.http.registry.resources">  
  <resource  
    alias="/files"  
    base-name="/web_files"/>  
</extension>
```

```
<extension point="org.eclipse.equinox.http.registry.servlets">  
  <servlet  
    alias="/test"  
    class="com.example.servlet.MyServlet"/>  
</extension>
```

```
</plugin>
```

Case Study: Petclinic

Petclinic under OSGi

- Spring Framework 2.5 petclinic sample
- Database: hsqldb
- Persistence: JPA (Toplink Essentials)
- Middle-tier
 - context:load-time weaving
- Web-tier: JSP, Spring-MVC
 - annotation-driven approach
- Web container: Jetty

Bundles

- database bundle
 - starts hsqldb
 - exports DataSource
- application bundle
 - exports Clinic
 - uses JPA, load-time weaving
- web bundle
 - registers DispatcherServlet

Demo: db layer

```
<bean id="dataSource" class=
    "org.springframework.jdbc.datasource.DriverManagerDataSource"
    depends-on="hsqldb">
    <property name="driverClassName" value="org.hsqldb.jdbcDriver"/>
    <property name="url" value="jdbc:hsqldb:hsqldb://localhost:9001"/>
    <property name="username" value="sa"/>
    <property name="password" value=""/>
</bean>

<!-- expose the data source for other modules to use -->
<osgi:service ref="dataSource" interface="javax.sql.DataSource"/>
```

Demo: middle-tier

```
<!-- pull in dataSource from db bundle -->
<osgi:reference id="dataSource" interface="javax.sql.DataSource"/>

<!-- JPA EntityManagerFactory -->
<bean id="entityManagerFactory" class=
    "org.springframework.orm.jpa.LocalContainerEntityManagerFactoryBean"
    p:dataSource-ref="dataSource">
  <property name="jpaVendorAdapter">
    <bean class="org.springframework.orm.jpa.vendor.TopLinkJpaVendorAdapter"
      p:databasePlatform="{jpa.databasePlatform}"
      p:showSql="{jpa.showSql}"/>
  </property>
  <property name="persistenceXmlLocation"
    value="classpath:org/springframework/.../jpa/persistence.xml"/>
</bean>

...
```

JPA class-visibility

- TopLink entity manager bundle can't see the Petclinic types
- In petclinic bundle:
 - **Eclipse-RegisterBuddy**:
`oracle.toplink.essentials`
- In TopLink Essentials bundle:
 - **Eclipse-BuddyPolicy**: registered

Import what you Export

- IncompatibleClassChangeError
 - TopLink Essentials bundles javax.persistence inside its jar
- Version seen by TopLink classes different to version used by Petclinic bundle
- Solution: (in TopLink Bundle)
 - **Import-Package**: javax.persistence, javax.persistence.spi

Load-time weaving agent

- TopLink needs instrumentation agent

```
<!--  
Activates a load-time weaver for the context. Any bean within the context that  
implements LoadTimeWeaverAware (such as LocalContainerEntityManagerFactoryBean)  
will receive a reference to the autodetected load-time weaver.  
-->  
<context:load-time-weaver/>
```

- -javaagent:spring-agent.jar
- Must configure Eclipse to delegate to application classpath first

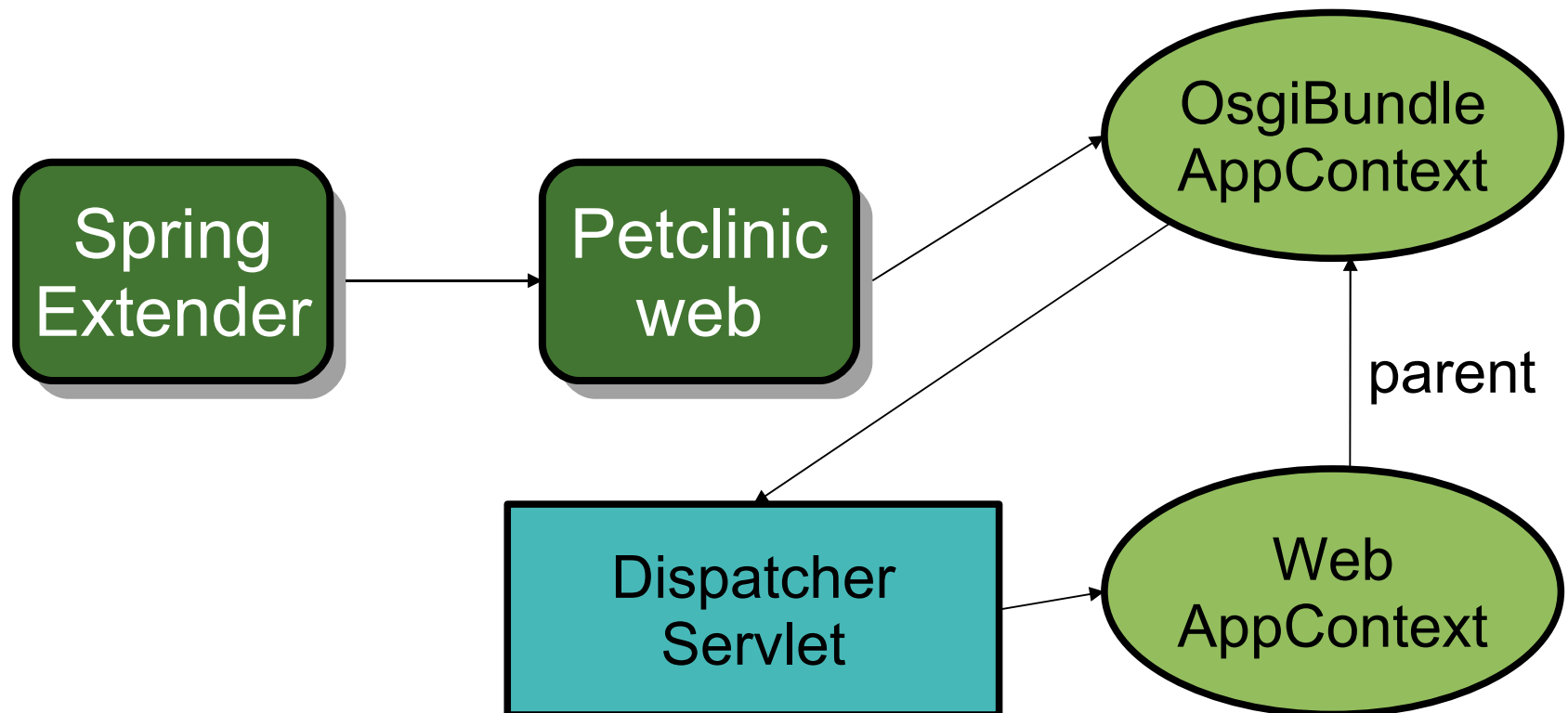
Demo: web-tier

```
<osgi:reference id="clinic"
  interface="org.springframework.samples.petclinic.Clinic"/>

<osgi:reference id="httpClient" interface="org.osgi.service.http.HttpService"/>

<bean id="servletRegistration"
  class="org.springframework...registration.ServletRegistration"
  init-method="register" destroy-method="unregister">
  <property name="httpClient" ref="httpClient"/>
  <property name="alias" value="petclinic"/>
  <property name="jspLocation" value="/WEB-INF/jsp"/>
  <property name="resourceAliases">
    <map>
      <entry key="images" value="/WEB-INF/images"/>
      <entry key="styles" value="/WEB-INF/styles"/>
      <entry key="html" value="/WEB-INF/html"/>
      <entry key="docs" value="/WEB-INF/docs"/>
    </map>
  </property>
</bean>
```


Web application context



Supporting JSPs

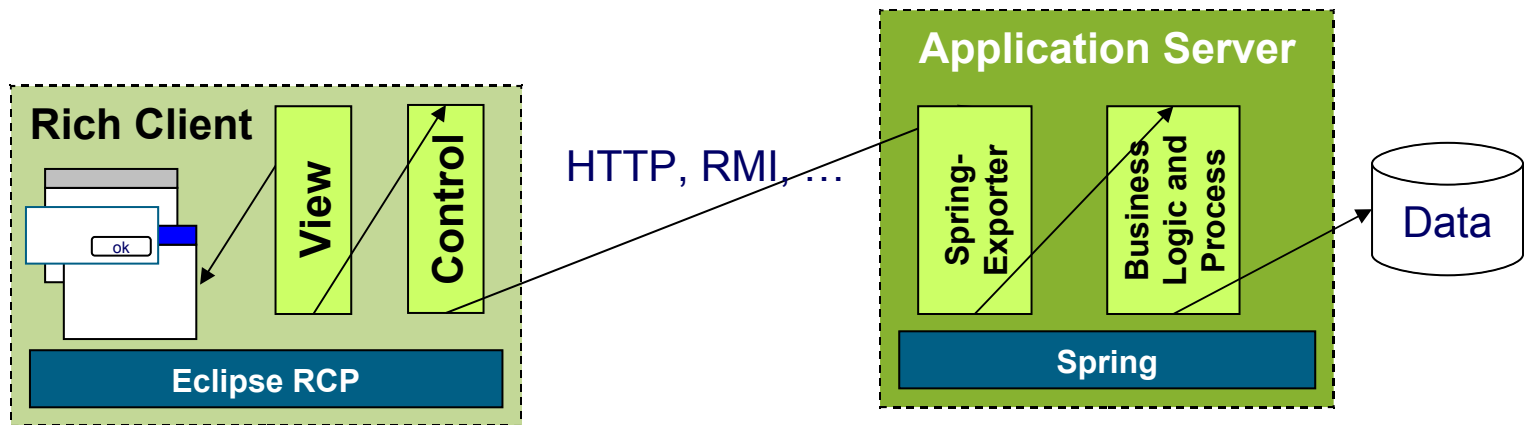
- Register JasperServlet with HttpService
- Bundles:
 - org.eclipse.equinox.jsp.jasper
 - org.apache.jasper
 - org.apache.commons.el
 - java.servlet.jsp

Agenda

- What is Spring Dynamic Modules?
- Spring Dynamic Modules in Action
- Server-side Applications
- **RCP Applications**
- Summary

Pure RCP Client for a Spring Backend

- Server provides REST/SOAP services, client consumes via HTTP
- Server provides services via RMI, client consumes via RMI



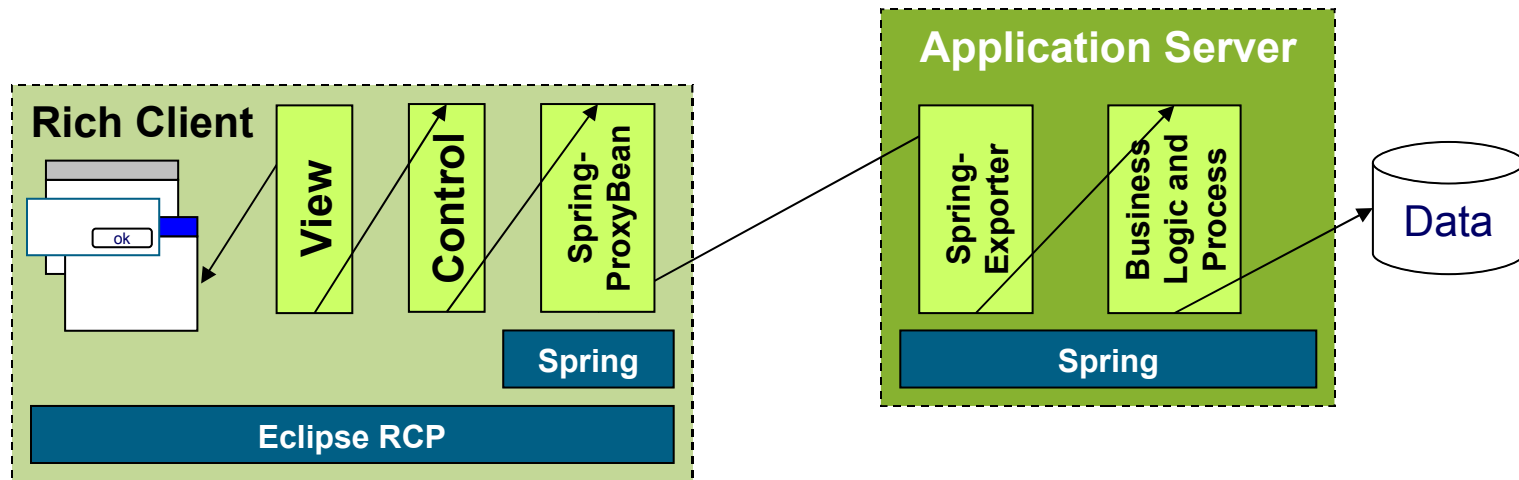
Evaluation

- + Unrestricted usage of Spring on the server
- + Unrestricted usage of RCP on the client

- Different deployment and programming models (OSGi bundles on the client, typical WAR/EAR files on the server)
 - ◆ Good for highly decoupled systems
 - ◆ Difficult for more integrated systems

RCP & Spring on the Client, Spring Backend

- Uses Spring/Remoting for remote communication
- With all the possible variations (RMI, HTTPInvoker, Hessian, Burlap, etc.)

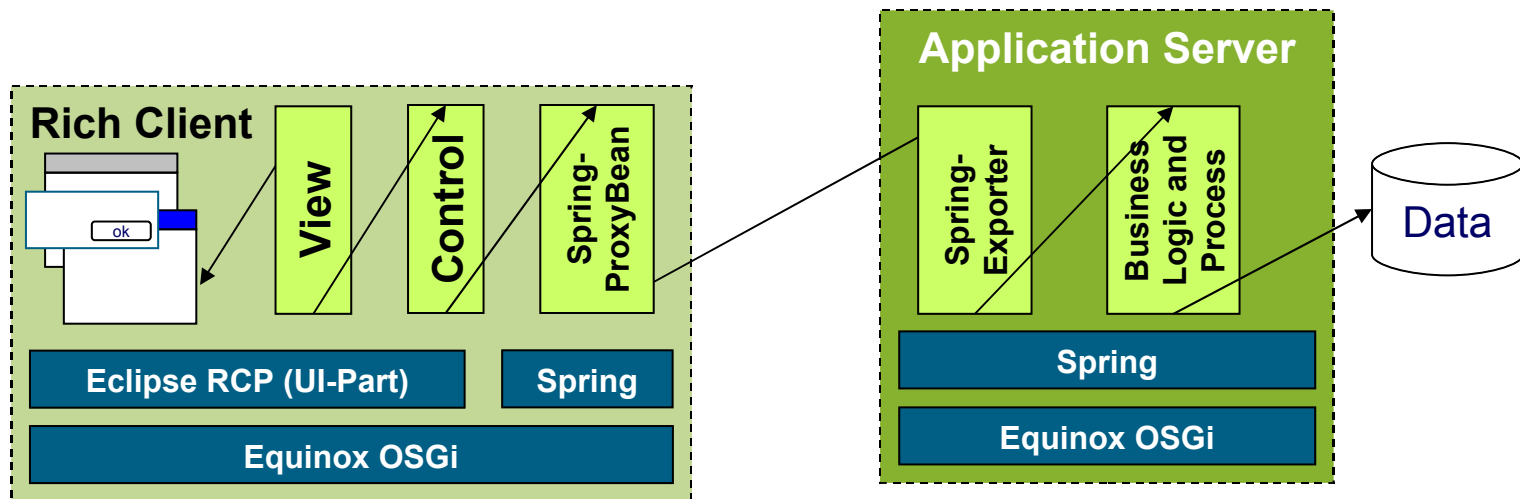


Evaluation

- + Unrestricted usage of Spring on the client **and** the server
- + Unrestricted usage of RCP on the client
- + Easy remote communication via Spring/Remoting
- Still different deployment and programming models (OSGi bundles on the client, typical WAR/EAR files on the server)
 - ◆ Although most likely classes are shared between client and server

Spring & OSGi everywhere

- Equinox/OSGi can be used to implement middle-tiers
 - ◆ Same component model on both sides
 - ◆ Same extensibility for both sides
- Client and server shares components



Evaluation

- + Full OSGi power on client and server
- + Full Spring power on client and server
- + Homogeneous programming model for client and server

More Spring on the Rich Client

- Dependency injection and all other technology abstractions usable as well
 - ◆ Just straight forward using Spring Dynamic Modules
- How to incorporate this with the Extension-Registry?
 - ◆ For example, inject dependencies into views and editors?

Alternative 1: Views with dependencies

- Define the View in the Spring context
 - ◆ Using Spring for dependency injection
 - Define the Extension using an extension factory
 - ◆ Which delegates the creation to the Spring context
- + Dependency injection for general extensions
- Cumbersome manual programming for each extension

Alternative 2: Auto wiring

- Define the View in the Spring context
 - ◆ Using Spring for dependency injection
 - Add a call to the auto wiring factory from the views constructor
-
- + Dependency injection for general extensions
 - Still some manual extra code for each extension

Alternative 3: @Configurable

- Define the View in the Spring context
 - ◆ Using Spring for dependency injection
 - Add the @Configurable annotation to the view implementation
-
- + Dependency injection for general extensions
 - + No additional code necessary
 - Does not work out of the box
 - Adds load-time weaving overhead

Summary

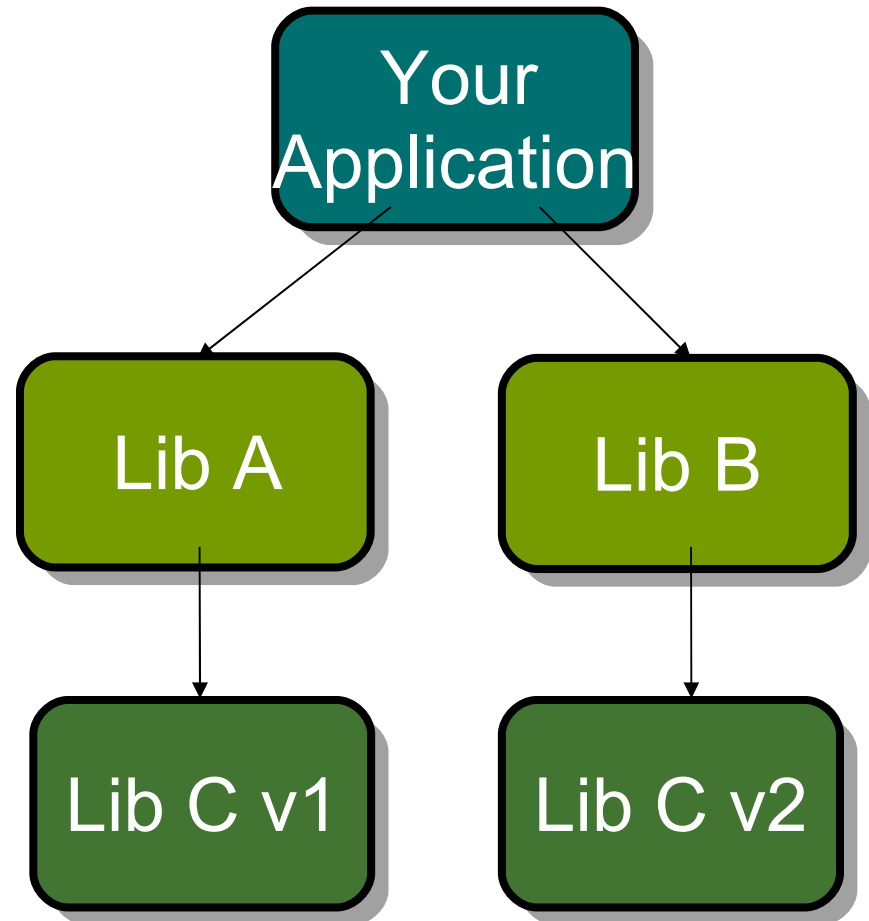
Summary

- Spring Dynamic Modules brings the familiar Spring model to the OSGi platform
- Associates module context with a bundle
- Import and export of services with management of dynamics
- A new approach for constructing enterprise applications
- ... and Rich Client Platform applications

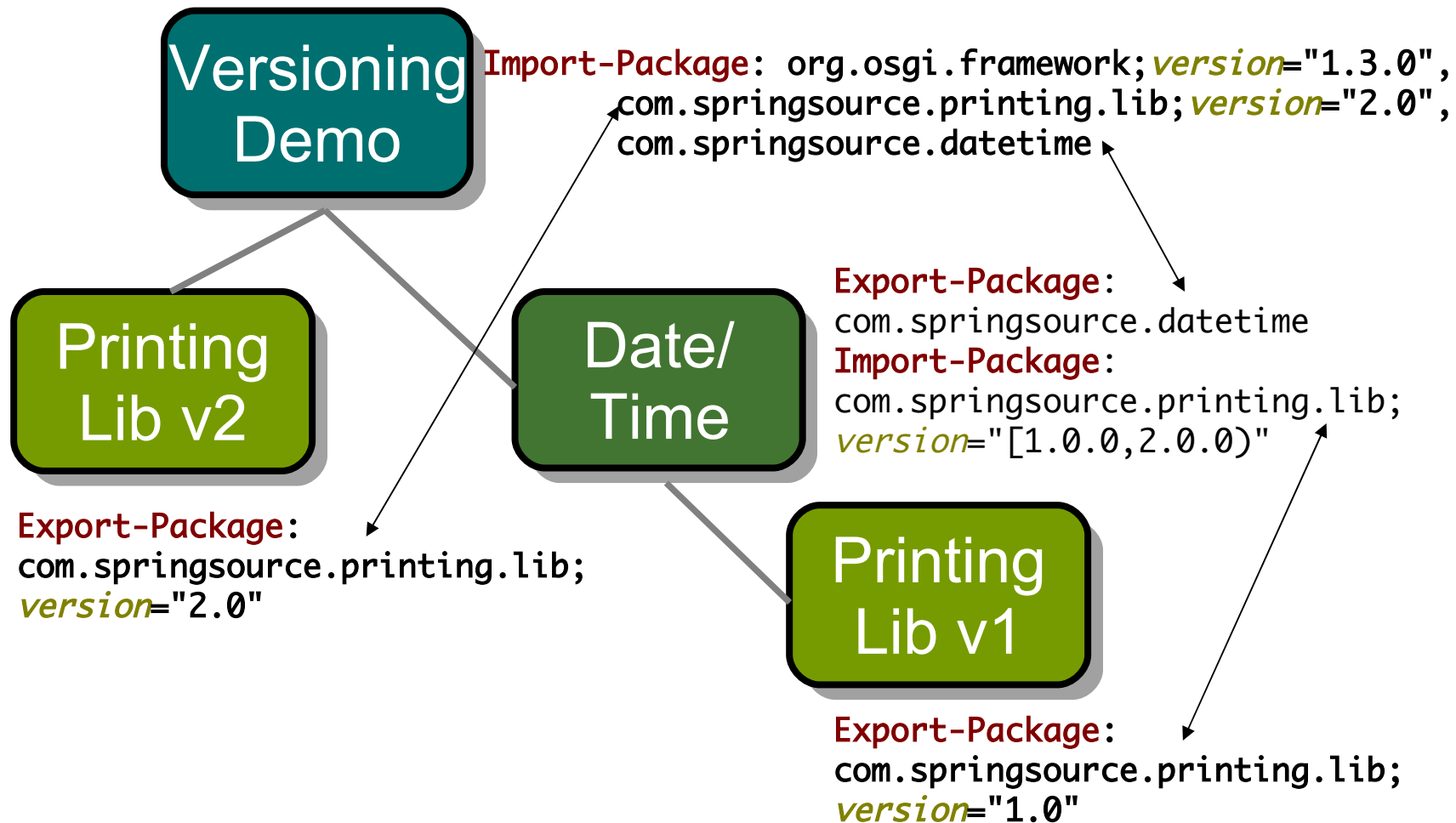
Backup Materials

Versioning

- Packages are imported
 - optionally with version information
- Can have multiple versions of same package concurrently



Try it: versioning



Compendium Services

- supported by the “osgix” namespace
- currently only Configuration Admin service

```
<osgix:property-placeholder id="osgi-props"  
    persistent-id="com.springsource.osgi.print"/>  
  
<bean id="printService" ... >  
    <property name="queueSize" value="{queue.size}"/>  
</bean>
```

- Support will be extended in future releases