

# Deployment in dynamic environments

**José L. Ruiz**

Departamento de Ing. Telemática  
Universidad Politécnica de Madrid

Juan C. Dueñas(DIT), Fernando Usero(TELVENT), Cristina  
Díaz(Telefonica I+D)

# Index

- Introduction
- Deployment in service oriented architectures
- Deployment requirements
- Resolvit:
  - Dependency model
  - Deployment algorithm
- Related work
- Conclusions and future work

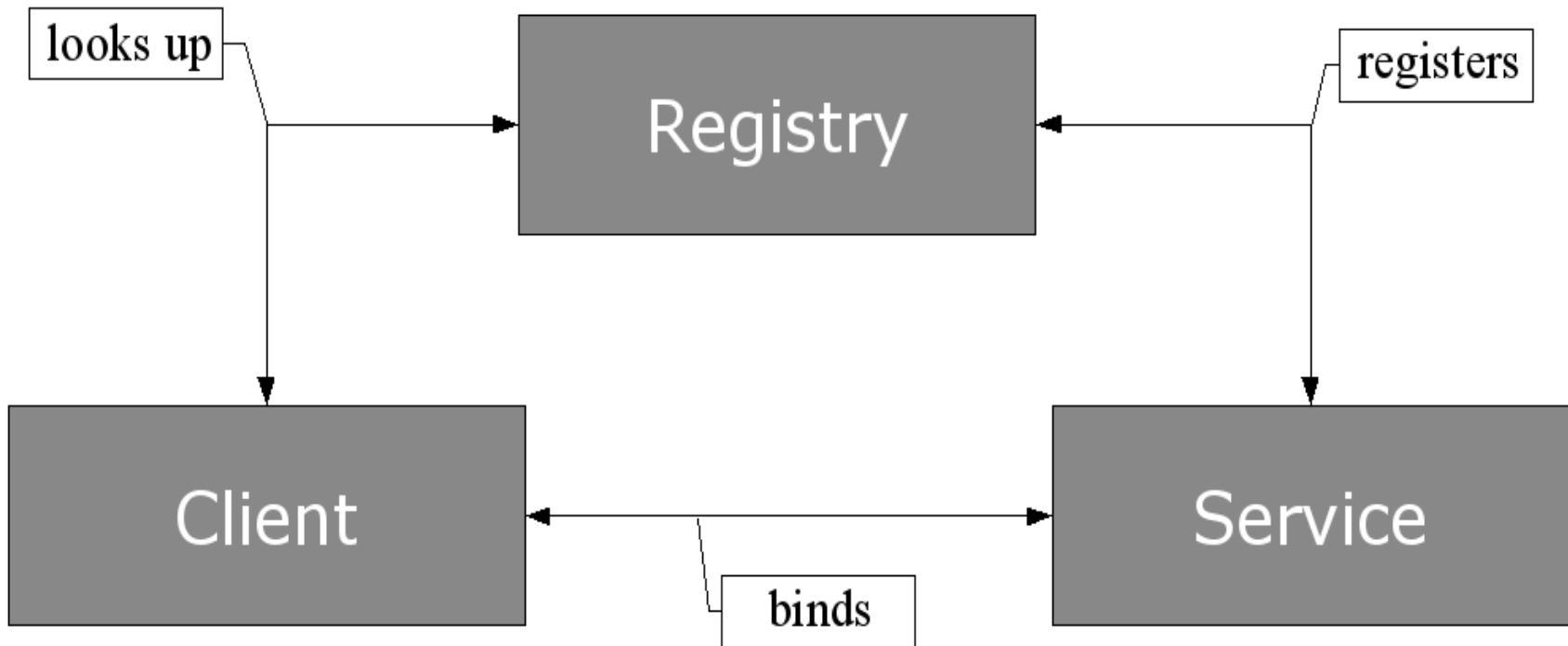
# Introduction

- Deployment is becoming a key point:
  - Evolution of consumer electronics
  - Economies of scale are reducing costs
  - Internet, the global market
  - Shorter development and release cycles
- Service oriented architectures
  - Dynamicity is the key: discover, bind and use
  - Cooperative approach:
    - Increase added value
    - ... but also a way to survive in an aggressive environment

# Index

- Introduction
- **Deployment in service oriented architectures**
- Deployment requirements
- Resolvit:
  - Dependency model
  - Deployment algorithm
- Related work
- Conclusions and future work

# Service Oriented Architectures



# OSGi Open Services Gateway initiative

- Service Oriented Java-based architecture
- Embedded systems is its main target
- Well identified domains:
  - Home gateway
  - Mobile
- New domains are appearing thanks to:
  - Dynamically install and update software
  - Class loading capabilities
- Just some details:
  - Execution environment(service framework)+ Services
  - Deployment units are bundles (JAR files)
  - Provides a registry for services, which are a Java interface
  - Resolves Java packages dependencies among installed bundles

# Deployment in SOA

- Applications are built at runtime by collaboration among services
- Services can be dynamically: bound, deployed, reconfigured, uninstalled and updated
- Our aim:

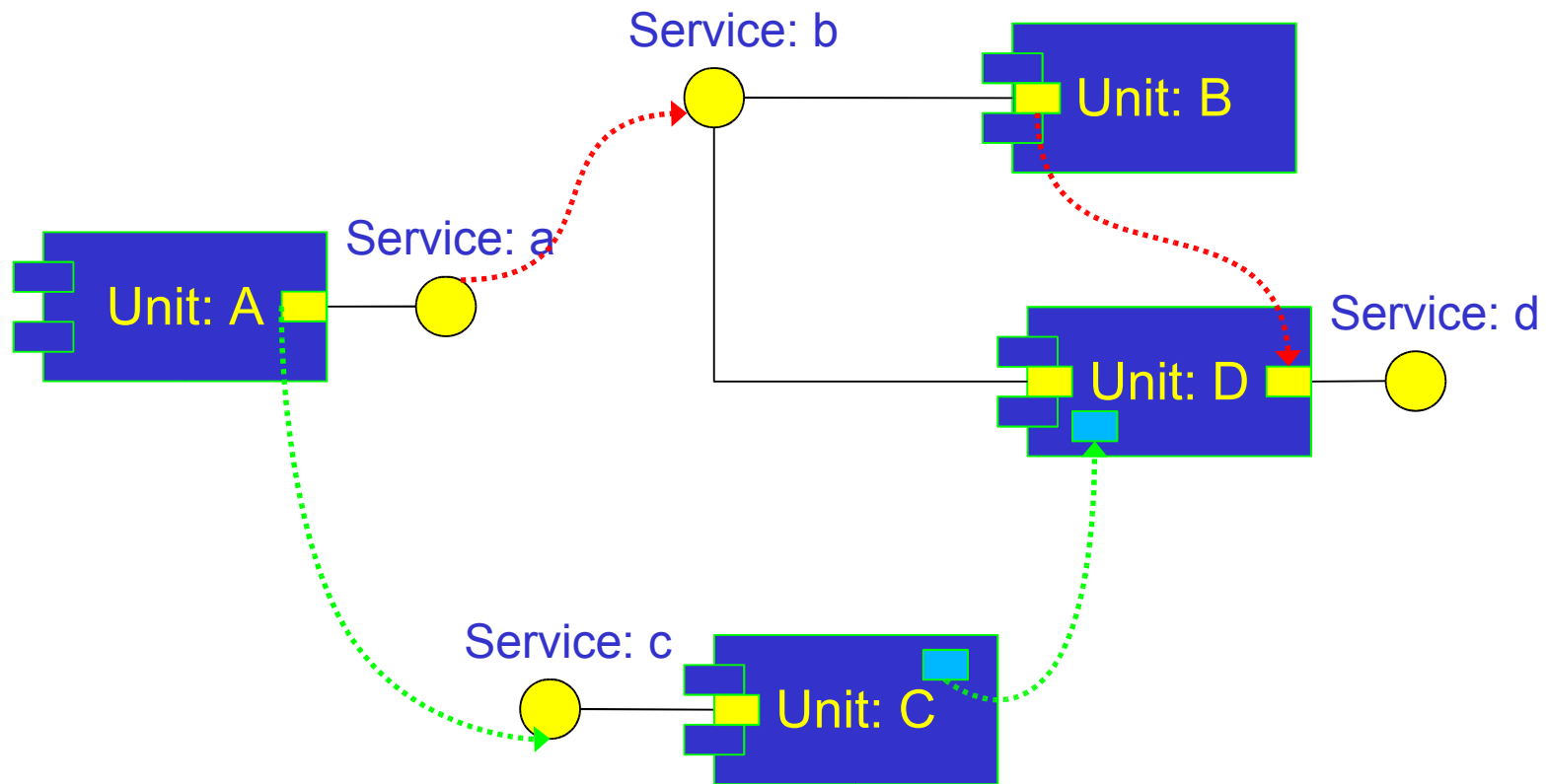
*“To develop an automated deployment engine for dynamic environments that operates without human intervention”*

# Dependencies in SOA

- Service definition: may be understood as any piece of software that offers a certain functionality, specified by means of an interface
- Dependencies, two types:
  - Visible in the service interface
  - Invisible in the service inter
- We have to deal with both!!



# Understanding dependencies



# Resolving dependencies

- Do not forget it is not just a functional/code aspect
- To deal with invisible dependencies:
  - Introspection
  - Metadata files
- Metadata files:
  - Clear separation between deployer and developer
  - Packaged with the deployment unit and available separately:
    - Dependencies' analysis without unit download
    - Optimize through caching

# Index

- Introduction
- Deployment in service oriented architectures
- **Deployment requirements**
- Resolvit:
  - Dependency model
  - Deployment algorithm
- Related work
- Conclusions and future work

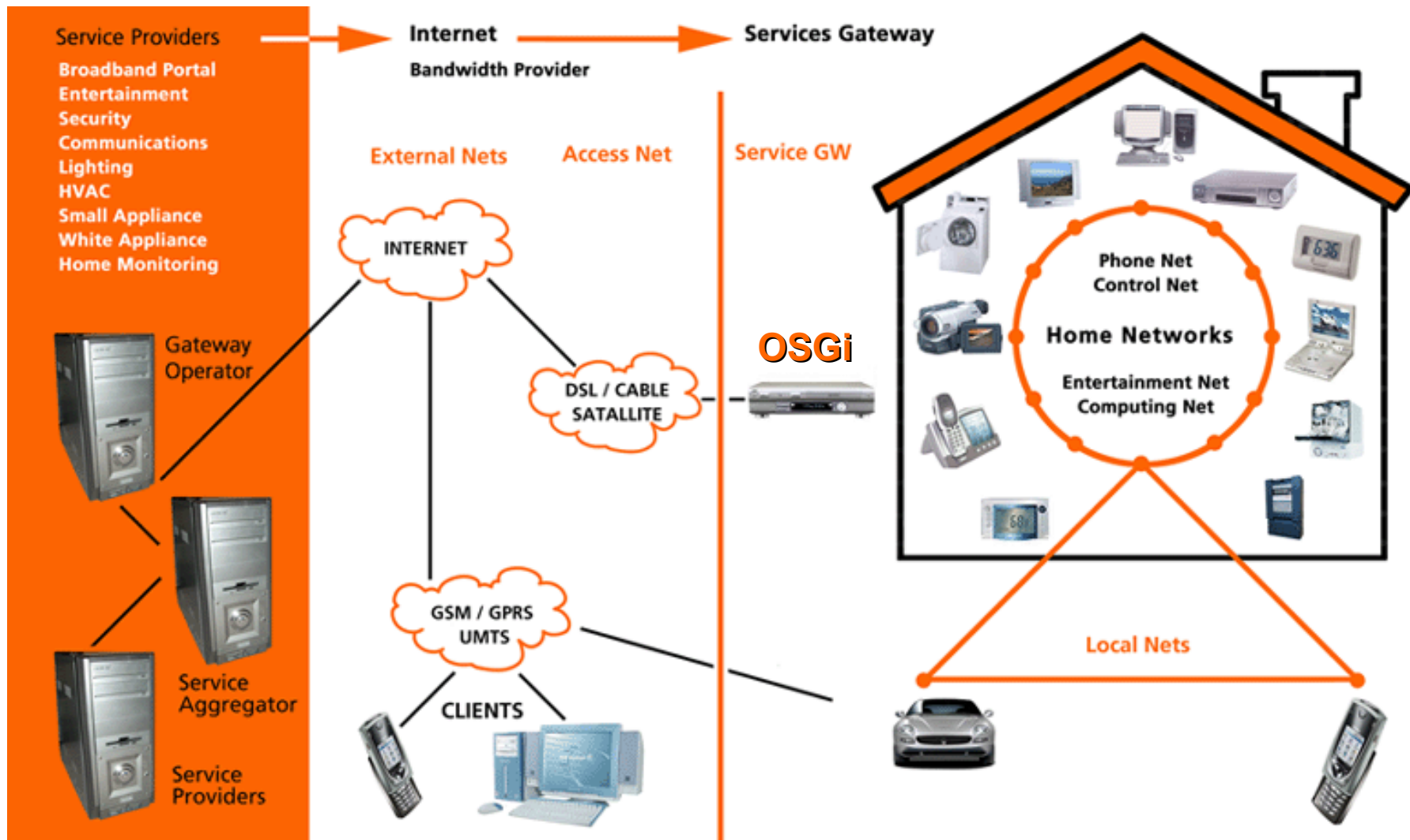
# Deployment requirements

- The **status** of the platform must be stored
- It must be **complete** and therefore:
  - We need means to express dependencies
  - Deployment must span **multiple layers** of the platform
- Software **evolution** must be supported:
  - Version aware deployment
- It must be **safe** and **reliable**
- Deployment process should be **distributable**
- It should be **context and cost aware**
- It must support:
  - **Multi-vendor** provisioning

# Index

- Introduction
- Deployment in service oriented architectures
- Deployment requirements
- **Resolvit:**
  - Dependency model
  - Deployment algorithm
- Related work
- Conclusions and future work

# End 2 end provisioning



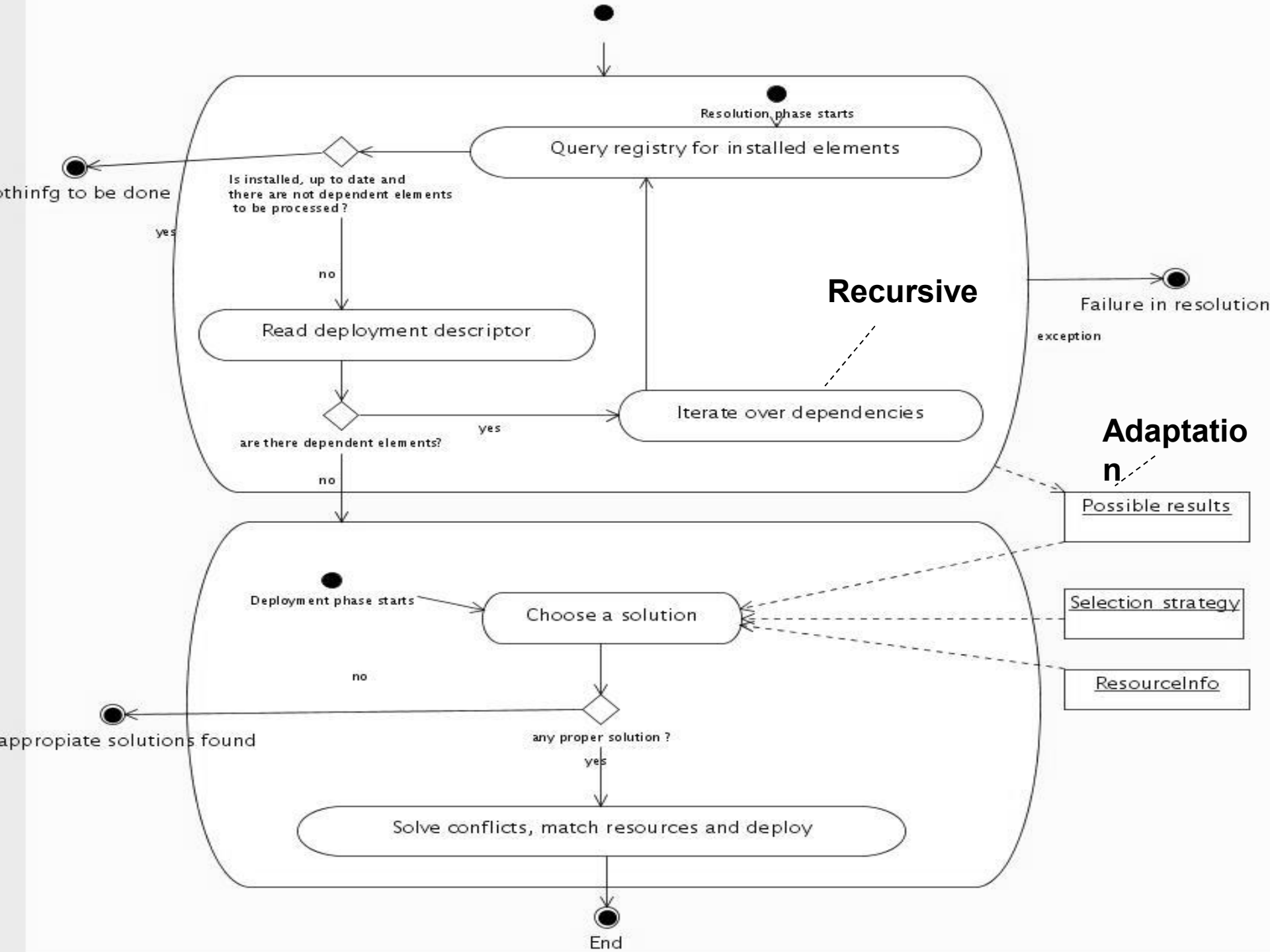
# Resolvit

- Deployment engine for OSGI enabled devices
- Features:
  - Dependency model driven resolver
  - Multilayer deployer: native and OSGi
  - XML metadata specified by an XML Schema
  - Metadata files are packaged with the bundles but also available separately

# Dependency Model

- Dependencies are defined by means of Sources and EndPoints:
  - Source, identifies a deployment unit
  - EndPoint identifies either a deployment unit or something contained inside one
- Boole's algebra operators:
  - AND, this type will be used to link a source with endpoint elements that are mandatory for the source's correct execution. Endpoints will have to be deployed before the source on the platform.
  - NOT, whenever an identified conflict between a source and a certain endpoint is known. If the endpoint resource is already deployed on the platform, then the deployment engine will have to take a decision, because both elements cannot live together.
  - OR, this type will be used when one or more resources can be selected at the same time.
  - XOR, this type will be used when either the source or the endpoint may be chosen, but not at the same time.





# Index

- Introduction
- Deployment in service oriented architectures
- Deployment requirements
- Resolvit:
  - Dependency model
  - Deployment algorithm
- Related work
- Conclusions and future work

# Related Work

- Operative systems:
  - Windows update
  - Debian GNU/Linux
- OMG Deployment and configuration for component oriented distributed applications
- OBR Oscar Bundle Repository

# Conclusions

- Overview of deployment issues in dynamic environments:
  - Dependencies:
    - Visible and invisible
    - Not only a functional aspect
  - Identified requirements
- Resolvit:
  - Deployment engine for OSGi enabled devices
  - Dependency model
  - Deployment algorithm

# Future work

- Define the architecture for a more intelligent repository
- Implement policies:
  - QoS aware
  - Context aware
  - Oriented to the user

# Thanks

Jose L Ruiz, [jlruiz@dit.upm.es](mailto:jlruiz@dit.upm.es)  
Telemática, ETSI Telecomunicación  
Ciudad Universitaria, sn, Madrid, E-28040 Spain