

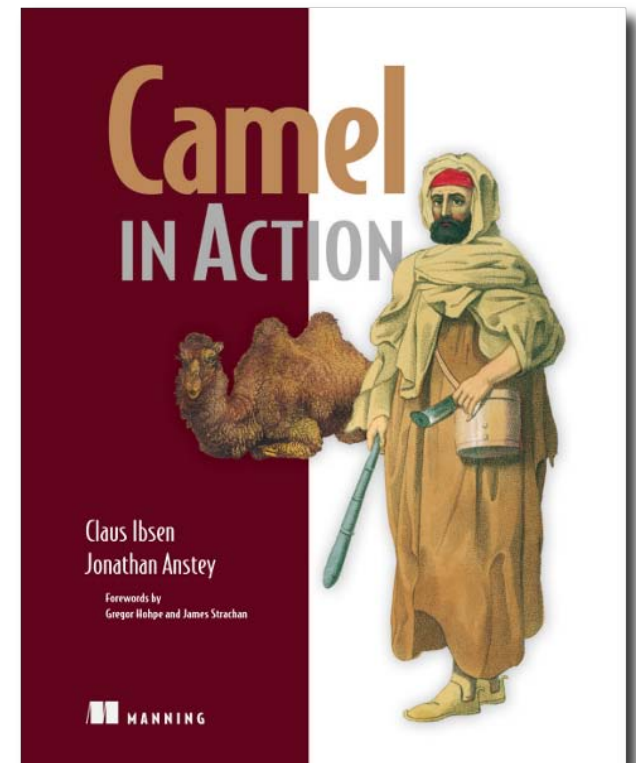
Getting the most out of your ServiceMix deployment of Camel

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Your Presenter is: Jonathan Anstey

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- Co-author of Camel in Action

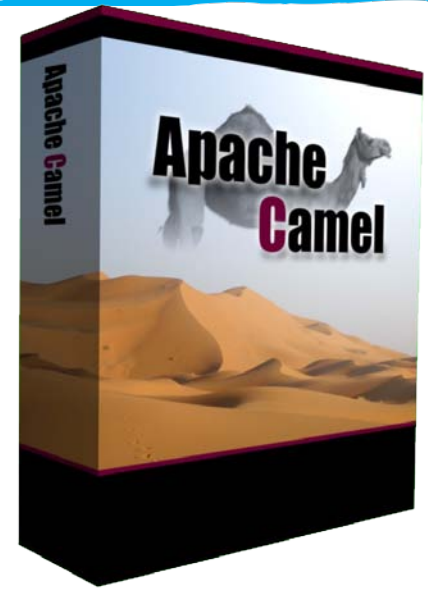


Agenda

- What is Apache Camel?
- What is Apache ServiceMix?
- Rider Auto Parts example
- Best practices for deploying into ServiceMix

What is Camel?

- Apache Camel focuses on making integration easier by having:
 - Implementations of the Enterprise Integration Patterns (EIPs)
 - Connectivity to many transports and APIs
 - Easy to use Domain Specific Language (DSL) to wire EIPs and transports together
 - No container dependency



Known Deployment Containers

- Apache ServiceMix / Fuse ESB
- Apache Karaf
- Apache ActiveMQ / Fuse MB
- Apache Tomcat
- Jetty
- JBoss
- OpenESB
- Etc...
- Sonic ESB
- IBM WebSphere
- Oracle WebLogic
- Oracle OC4j
- Google App Engine
- Amazon EC2
- Etc...

What is ServiceMix?

- Open source container useful for integration and SOA – an ESB.
 - EIP-style integration flows
 - SOAP & REST web services
 - Business processes
 - Reliable messaging

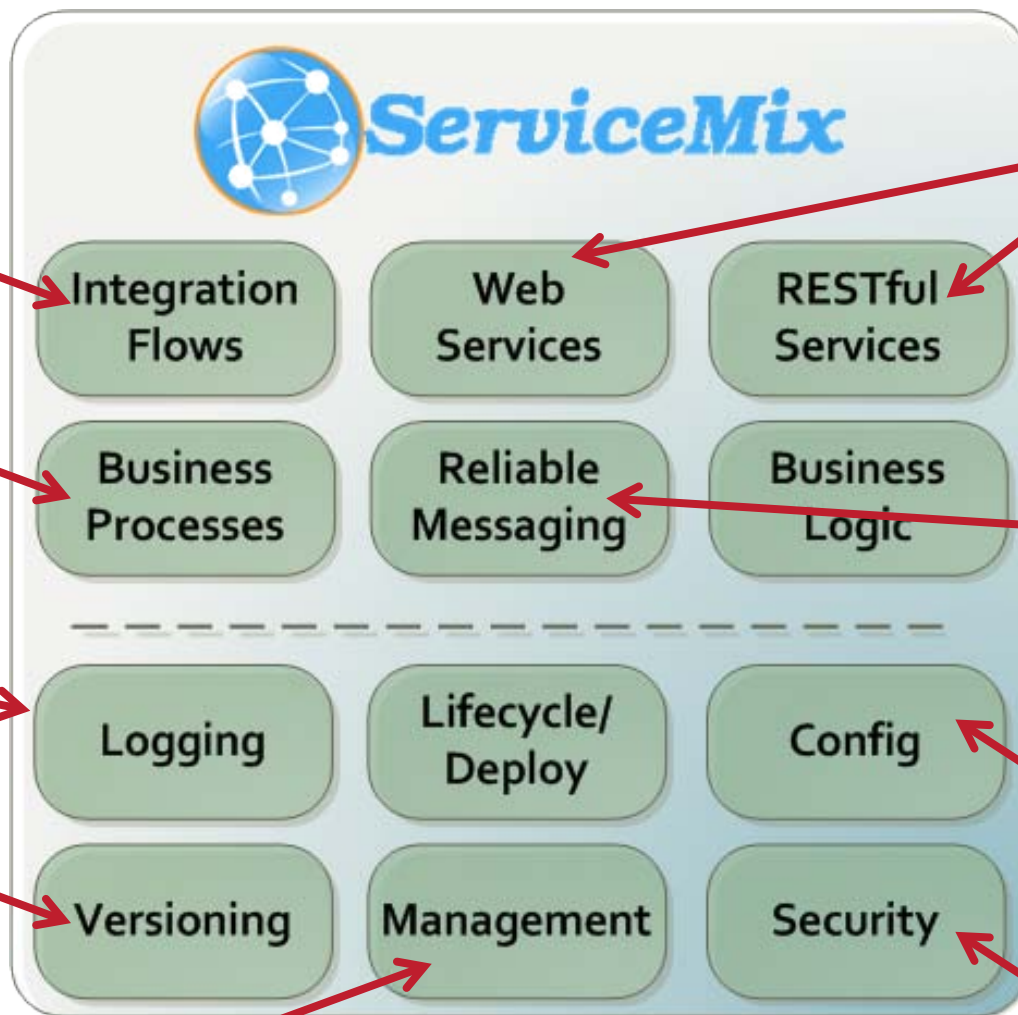


What is ServiceMix?

- Support for various cross-functional concerns
 - Logging
 - Lifecycle and deployment
 - Configuration
 - Versioning & Dependency Mgmt
 - Management
 - Security
 - Transactions



ServiceMix – the Technologies



EIP via Camel

BPEL via ODE

OSGi, JCL, JUL, Log4j, Slf4j

OSGi

JMX, web console, SSH

JAX-WS and JAX-RS via CXF

JMS via ActiveMQ

OSGi Config Admin

JAAS, SSH, HTTPS, TLS, etc

Modular Deployment with OSGi bundles

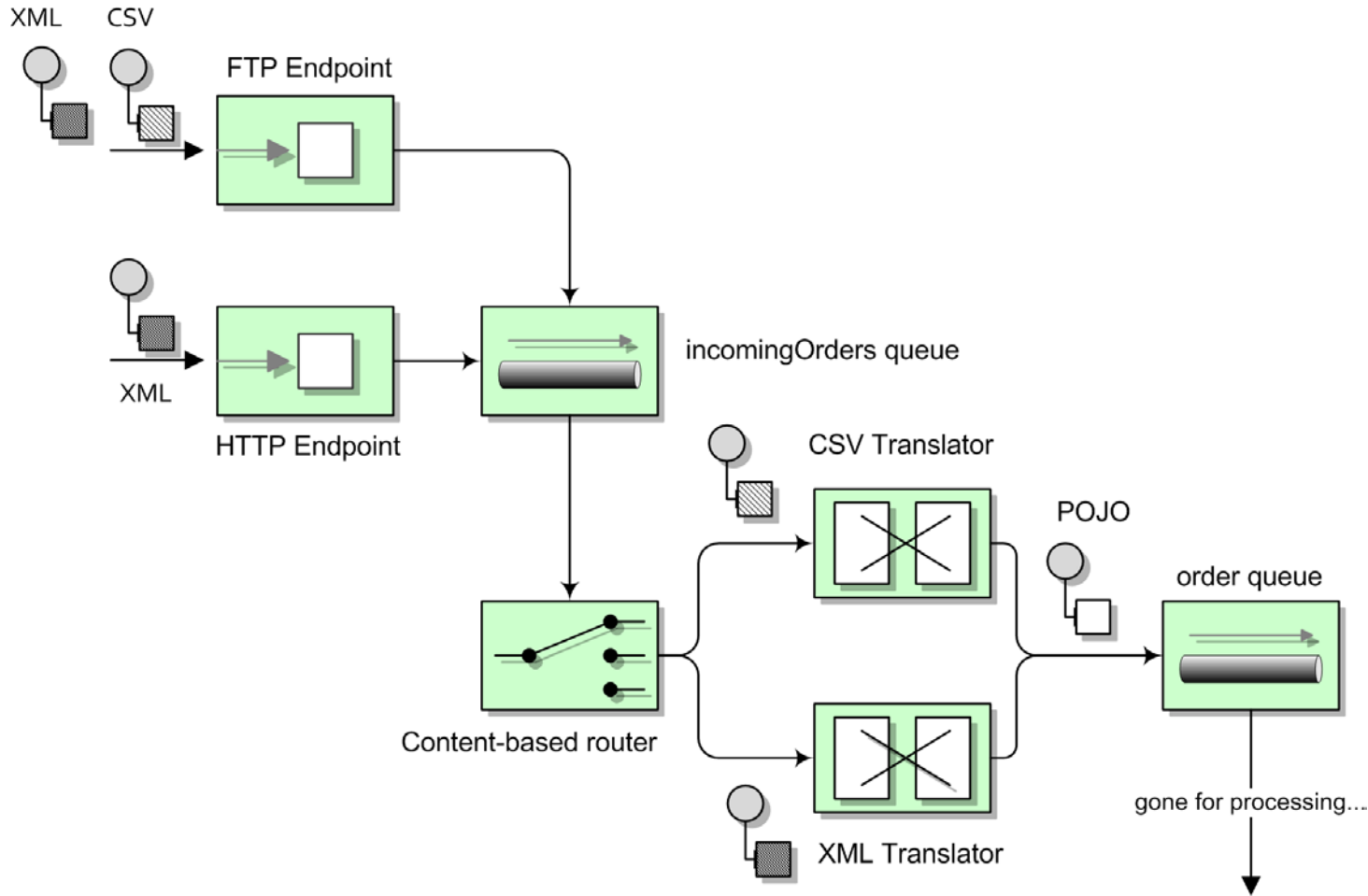
- ServiceMix will deploy almost anything
 - OSGi bundles, JBI, WARS, Spring , JARs, etc
- Prefer to create Java modules as OSGi bundles
 - Precise control over classloading
 - Builtin versioning support
 - Lifecycle: load, start, stop bundles
 - Dependency management
 - Highly dynamic: upgrade your application without bringing the whole app server down
- OSGi bundles are just a JAR + MANIFEST enties



Let's look at the example...

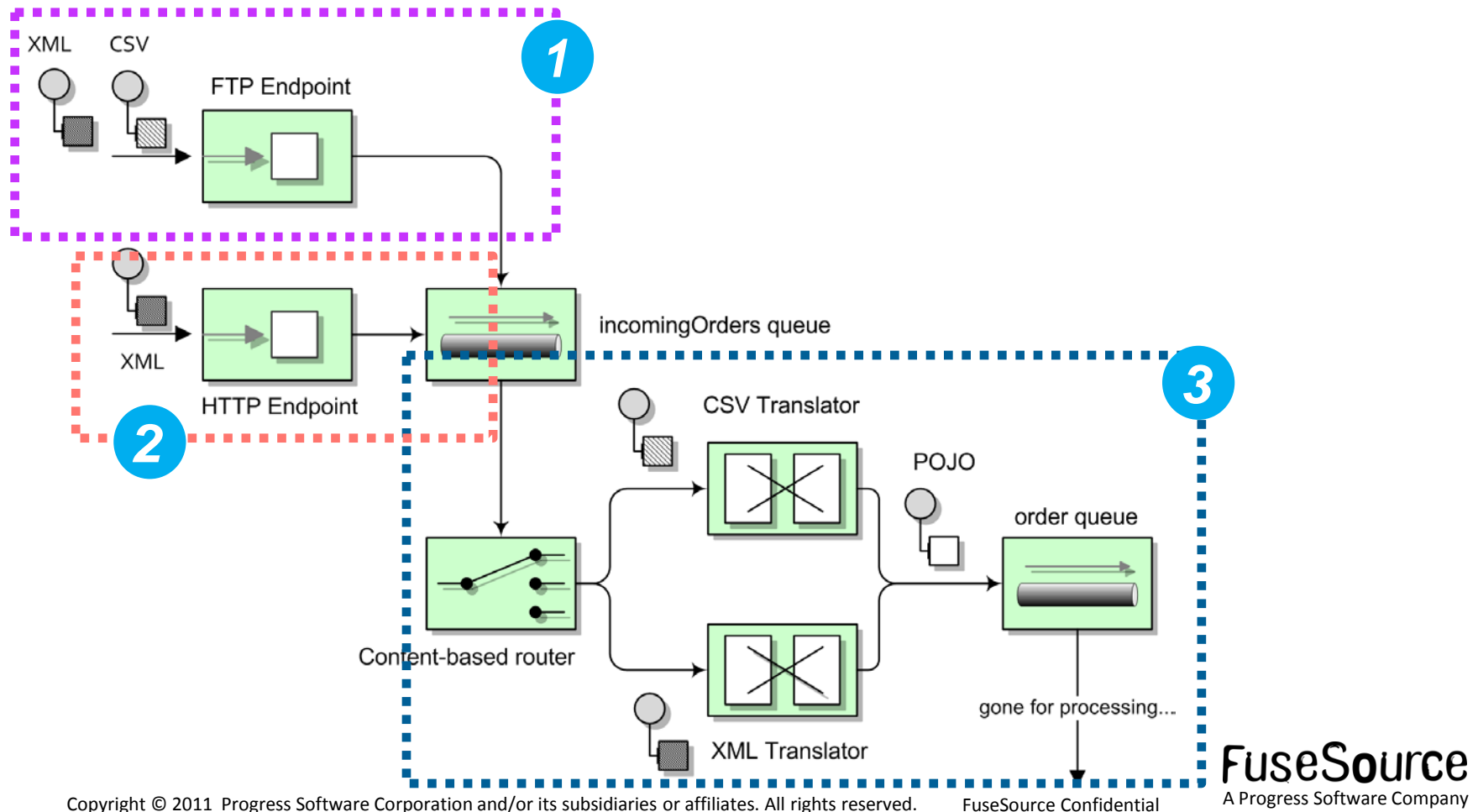
Rider Auto Parts Example

- <http://java.dzone.com/articles/open-source-integration-apache>

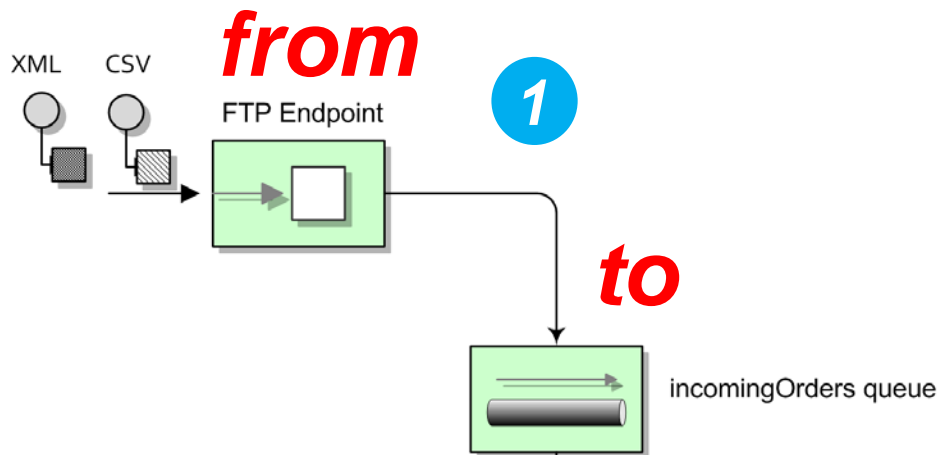


Rider Auto Parts Example

- Rider Auto Parts Example - 3 Routes

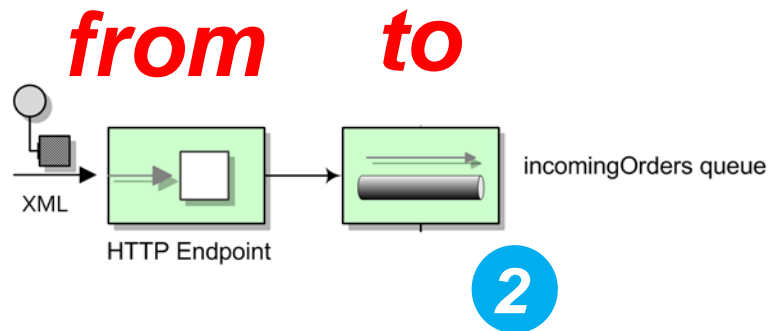


Rider Auto Parts Example



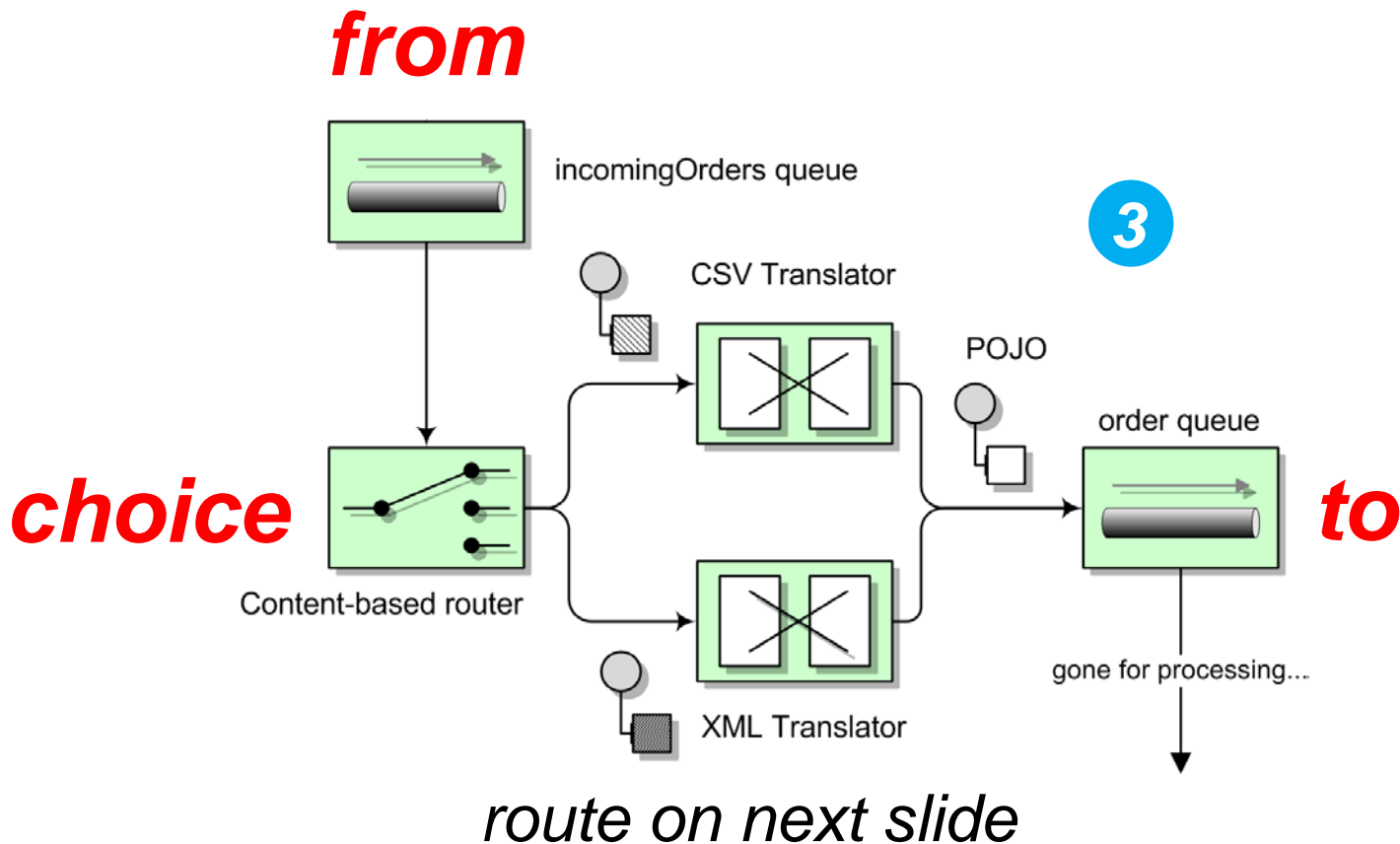
```
<route id="FileToJMS">  
  <from uri="file:target/placeorder"/>  
  <to uri="jms:incomingOrders"/>  
</route>
```

Rider Auto Parts Example



```
<route id="HTTPtoJMS">
  <from uri="jetty:http://0.0.0.0:8888/placeorder"/>
  <inOnly uri="jms:incomingOrders"/>
  <transform>
    <constant>OK</constant>
  </transform>
</route>
```

Rider Auto Parts Example



Rider Auto Parts Example

```
<route id="NormalizeMessageData">
  <from uri="jms:incomingOrders" />
  <convertBodyTo type="java.lang.String" />
  <choice>
    <when>
      <simple>${body} contains '?xml'</simple>
      <unmarshal>
        <jaxb contextPath="org.fusesource.camel.model" />
      </unmarshal>
    </when>
    <otherwise>
      <unmarshal>
        <bindy packages="org.fusesource.camel.model" type="Csv" />
      </unmarshal>
    </otherwise>
  </choice>
  <to uri="jms:orders" />
</route>
```


Rider Auto Parts Example

The image shows a project tree in an IDE for the project 'org.fusesource.examples.rider-auto-spring'. The tree structure is as follows:

- org.fusesource.examples.rider-auto-spring
 - src/main/java
 - org.fusesource.camel
 - Order.java ← **JAXB & Bindy annotated POJO**
 - src/main/resources
 - META-INF
 - spring
 - camel-context.xml ← **Spring CamelContext**
 - org
 - log4j.properties
 - src/test/java
 - JRE System Library [J2SE-1.5]
 - Maven Dependencies
 - src
 - target
 - pom.xml ← **Maven-based build**
 - ReadMe.txt



Best practices for deploying to ServiceMix...

OSGi-ifying the example

- Change Maven POM packaging type
 - `<packaging>bundle</packaging>`
- Use the maven-bundle-plugin to generate OSGi entries in the JAR's MANIFEST

```
<plugin>  
  <groupId>org.apache.felix</groupId>  
  <artifactId>maven-bundle-plugin</artifactId>  
  <extensions>true</extensions>  
</plugin>
```

- This will automatically import and export the necessary packages.

OSGi-ifying the example

- Usually best to NOT export implementation packages however.
- If we had Java DSL routes in `org.fusesource.camel.impl`, we could tell the bundle plugin to not export those routes.

```
<plugin>
  <groupId>org.apache.felix</groupId>
  <artifactId>maven-bundle-plugin</artifactId>
  <extensions>>true</extensions>
  <configuration>
    <instructions>
      <Import-Package>*</Import-Package>
      <Export-Package>
        org.fusesource.camel.model,
        !org.fusesource.camel.impl
      </Export-Package>
    </instructions>
  </configuration>
</plugin>
```



Using Blueprint...

Using Blueprint

- Spring-DM is an OSGi add-on to Spring
- Blueprint from the Apache Aries project is a standardized version of Spring-DM
- Better integration with OSGi
 - Ability to wait on bundles with custom namespaces prior to starting
 - Don't need tons of schema imports
 - Version of Camel namespace used determined at runtime

Using Blueprint

- Blueprint file should be placed in OSGI-INF/blueprint
- Syntax within the camelContext is identical to plain Spring deployment

```
<blueprint xmlns="http://www.osgi.org/xmlns/blueprint/v1.0.0">
```

```
<camelContext id="rider-auto-orders" xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/blueprint">  
  <route id="HTTPtoJMS">  
    <from uri="{httpEndpoint}" />  
    <inOnly uri="jms:incomingOrders" />  
    <transform>  
      <constant>OK</constant>  
    </transform>  
  </route>
```

Using Blueprint – Caveats

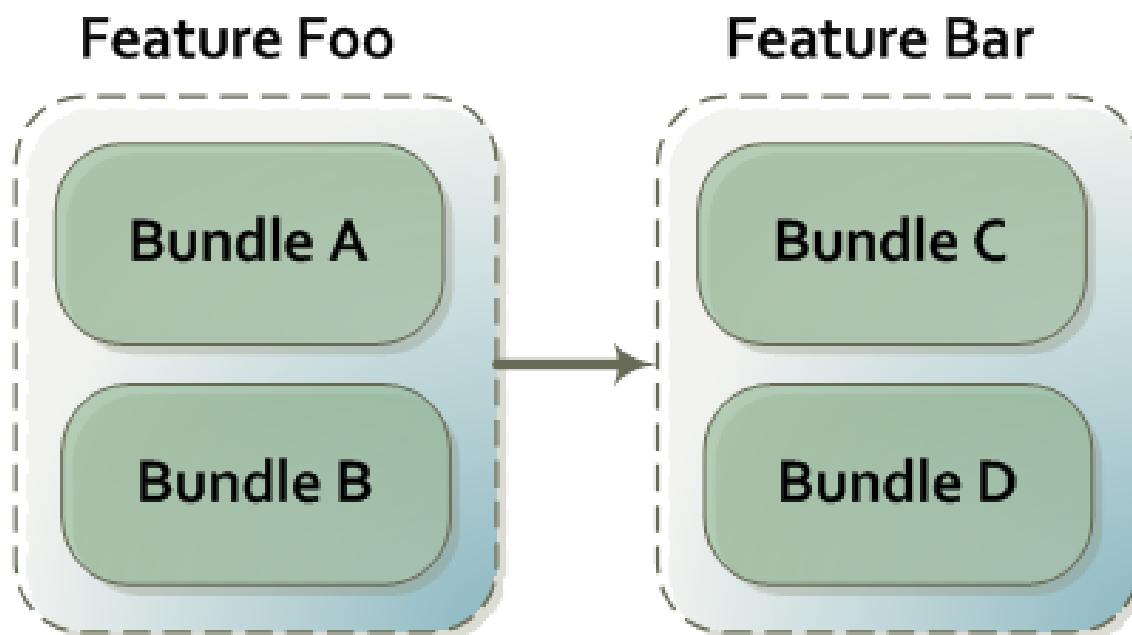
- Blueprint support across all components in Camel is not complete in current releases
 - Ex. Camel-cxf component will start having Blueprint support in Camel 2.8
- Best practice
 - Keep Spring-DM in place for already developed projects
 - Consider Blueprint for new projects



Grouping bundles...

Deploy with features

- Features group bundles into a logical unit of deployment
- Installing feature "Foo" would install bundles A, B, C and D



Deploy with features

- You should specify existing features in ServiceMix to depend on rather than individual bundles.

```
<features name="rider-auto-osgi"
  xmlns="http://karaf.apache.org/xmlns/features/v1.0.0">
  <feature version="${project.version}" name="rider-auto-osgi">
    <feature>camel-core</feature>
    <feature>camel-blueprint</feature>
    <feature>camel-activemq</feature>
    <feature>camel-jaxb</feature>
    <feature>camel-bindy</feature>
    <feature>camel-jetty</feature>
    <bundle>mvn:org.fusesource.examples/rider-auto-osgi/${project.version}</bundle>
  </feature>
</features>
```




Configuring your routes...

Take advantage of OSGi Config Admin

- The Config Admin service provides an easy way of getting configuration into your bundle

```
<cm:property-placeholder persistent-id="org.fusesource.camel-config">
  <cm:default-properties>
    <cm:property name="httpEndpoint" value="jetty:http://0.0.0.0:8888/placeorder" />
    <cm:property name="fileEndpoint" value="file:target/placeorder" />
  </cm:default-properties>
</cm:property-placeholder>
```

- You can then use these properties in your routes

```
<camelContext id="rider-auto-orders" xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/blueprint">
  <route id="HTTPtoJMS">
    <from uri="{{httpEndpoint}}" />
    <inOnly uri="jms:incomingOrders" />
    <transform>
      <constant>OK</constant>
    </transform>
  </route>
```

Take advantage of OSGi Config Admin

- You can update properties in the command shell or by modifying a properties file.
- Updating the HTTP endpoint at runtime is simple:

```
smx@root> config:edit org.fusesource.camel-config  
smx@root> config:propset httpEndpoint jetty:http://0.0.0.0:7777/placeorder  
smx@root> config:update  
smx@root> osgi:restart 111
```



Reference existing services...

Reference existing services

- You should reuse existing services rather than rolling your own
- Reference ActiveMQ ConnectionFactory for JMS messaging

```
<reference id="connectionFactory" interface="javax.jms.ConnectionFactory"
  filter="(name=localhost)" />
```

```
<bean id="jms" class="org.apache.activemq.camel.component.ActiveMQComponent">
  <property name="connectionFactory" ref="connectionFactory" />
</bean>
```

- Reference Aries TransactionManager for transactions

```
<reference id="transactionManager" interface="javax.transaction.TransactionManager" />
```




Deploying only what you need...

Deploying only what you need

- You should reduce the boot features to only what you need.
 - `featuresBoot` property in `etc/org.apache.karaf.features.cfg`
- Vanilla install of ServiceMix 4.4 loads **249 bundles**
- For our example we were able to reduce that to **88 bundles**

Deploying only what you need

- Features we kept:
 - config – Config Admin shell
 - camel – core Camel support
 - activemq-broker – Embedded ActiveMQ broker
 - camel-activemq – ActiveMQ support in Camel
- Features we removed:
 - camel-nmr – didn't initially need NMR support
 - camel-cxf – we are not using CXF
 - jbi-cluster, servicemix-* – not using JBI at all
 - war – we didn't deploy any WAR



Making sure you don't need internet access
at deploy time...

Making sure you don't need internet access at deploy time

- Maven is great for development time as you never have to go out and download a library yourself – it just downloads from repositories on the Internet.
- In a production environment however, you should make sure all libraries are already available locally to the ESB.
 - You may not have Internet access in your environment
 - Having all libraries locally available reduces the risk of failure at deploy time

Making sure you don't need internet access at deploy time

- Use the features-maven-plugin to package up all 3rd party dependencies of your application.

```
<plugin>
<groupId>org.apache.karaf.tooling</groupId>
<artifactId>features-maven-plugin</artifactId>
<executions>
  <execution>
    <id>add-features-to-repo</id>
    <phase>generate-resources</phase>
    <goals>
      <goal>add-features-to-repo</goal>
    </goals>
    <configuration>
      <descriptors>
        <descriptor>mvn:org.apache.camel.karaf/apache-camel/${camel-version}/xml/features</descriptor>
        <descriptor>mvn:org.apache.servicemix/apache-servicemix/${servicemix-version}/xml/features</descriptor>
        <descriptor>mvn:org.apache.activemq/activemq-karaf/${activemq-version}/xml/features</descriptor>
        <descriptor>file:${basedir}/target/classes/features.xml</descriptor>
      </descriptors>
      <features>
        <feature>rider-auto-osgi</feature>
      </features>
      <repository>target/repo</repository>
    </configuration>
  </execution>
</executions>
</plugin>
```

Making sure you don't need internet access at deploy time

- These dependencies should then be made available to ServiceMix by adding its URL to the `org.ops4j.pax.url.mvn.repositories` property in `etc/org.ops4j.pax.url.mvn.cfg`
 - Could be a local file system directory or a repository manager that you import the archive into.
- Future versions of Karaf/ServiceMix will have this process automated by using new Maven plugins and KAR files
 - KAR - think feature descriptor + dependencies in a ZIP



Cross bundle routing with the NMR...

Cross bundle routing with the NMR

- The NMR stands for Normalized Message Router.
- The name is artifact of the JBI origins of ServiceMix – payloads don't need to be normalized if you are not communicating with JBI components.
 - Send whatever payload you like
- Useful as a fast in-memory communication link between routes that exist in the same or separate bundles.

Cross bundle routing with the NMR

- For example we could switch to using NMR in between the routes in our example.

```
<route id="HTTPtoJMS">
  <from uri="{{httpEndpoint}}"/>
  <inOnly uri="nmr:incomingOrders"/>
  <transform>
    <constant>OK</constant>
  </transform>
</route>

<route id="FileToJMS">
  <from uri="{{fileEndpoint}}"/>
  <to uri="nmr:incomingOrders"/>
</route>

<route id="NormalizeMessageData">
  <from uri="nmr:incomingOrders"/>
  <convertBodyTo type="java.lang.String"/>
  <choice>
```

Recap

- Apache ServiceMix/Fuse ESB is a great container for Camel.
- Try to let the tooling generate your OSGi MANIFEST unless you need to override options.
- Keep Spring-DM for now but consider Blueprint for new projects.
- Use features to group your bundles.
- Use the ConfigAdmin OSGi service to configure your routes.

Recap

- Reduce boot features in ServiceMix to only what your application requires.
- Reference existing services.
- Make your feature's dependencies available locally to the ESB rather than relying on Maven downloads from the Internet.
- Use the NMR for communication between routes in the container.

Useful references

- FuseSource - <http://fusesource.com>
 - <http://fusesource.com/products/enterprise-servicemix/#documentation>
- <http://java.dzone.com/articles/open-source-integration-apache>
- Camel in Action - <http://manning.com/ibsen/>
- OSGi in Action - <http://www.manning.com/hall/>

Any Questions?

