

B3 | Modeling Unbreakable Builds

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- 1. usage scenario: eclipse release assembly
- 2. b3 project: overview
- 3. usage scenario: enterprise provisioning



1. usage scenario: eclipse release assembly



• Eclipse starts as one project: Java IDE.

- Just one .zip file to download
- Just one update site for updates
- Extra features added manually through complex update menus and wizards
- Java IDE built using custom scripts and headless instances from IBM.



• Eclipse expands to a few core projects

- Each still responsible for own builds
- Some copy the complex Java IDE build; others use simpler custom, scripts
- Each has its own downloads and update site(s)
- Each has its own release schedule and versioning scheme
- Consumers struggle with version compatibility and ... (worse) ... assembling the pieces for a working installation



- Assembly has been a problem since the start of the software industry
- Assembly = "which source files are compiled and linked into an .exe" or "which versions of which components are packaged into coherent whole"
- Problem grew as software shifted from a single binary executable into multiple source files/ executables and then multiple libraries



- Multiple generations of tools: make, autoconf, MSBuild, cook, ant, maven, and even winzip and msi.
- Commonality: assembles result X from inputs A, B, C and dependencies.
- Result X may be:
 - a compiled binary
 - an installed program...
 - a library of compatible components



- Need: consumers wanted single Eclipse release with all the correct pieces
 - Solved by internalizing problem assembling a distro: the Callisto coordinated release.
- Consumers happy but assembling the single update site was painful
 - Committer Dave Williams (IBM) wrote set of perl, grep, awk, and ant scripts to get the bits & package them into an update site.
 - It broke more often then it worked!

new problems



• It broke due to:

- New hidden dependencies
- New explicit dependencies people forgot to declare in the xml files
- Version numbers changed
- Included old & unused (thus broken) code
- Conflicting dependencies
- It worked by:
 - loading everything into an Eclipse image
 - checking to see if it worked
 - slow and inherently error prone

ganymede and galileo (2008/09)

o "Dave-o-matic"

- Committers Thomas Hallgren and Henrik Lindberg (Cloudsmith) created new system to replace the custom assembly scripts
- Worked better because it used the (powerful) Eclipse/Buckminster technology to fetch components and resolve dependencies.
- Changing output format from the old update site (Ganymede) to new p2 site (Galileo) relatively trouble-free because descriptions stayed constant when the tool changed
- Still not perfect: custom external scripts and incomplete XML configuration files

what next?

- Simultaneous release requires same things as anyone working on complex component-based software
- Formal descriptions of.
 - components
 - dependencies
 - processing
 - "the result"
- Execution engine that understands all the different component metadata and file formats.
- o In other words, modeling!





2. b3: project overview

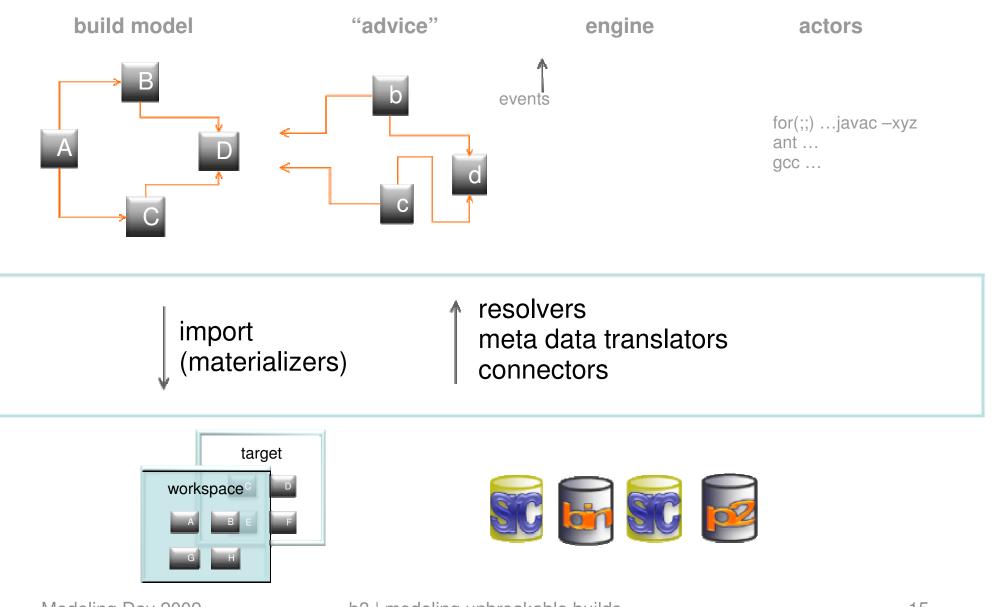
- Software is developed with the latest technology... separation of concerns, dependency injection, declarative services, OSGi, modeling, etc.
- Is built & assembled using the oldest technology...
 hand-coded and monolithic scripts created through successive hacks
- So it's no surprise everything breaks whenever something changes or someone else tries to run it



- New generation of Eclipse technology to supporting build & assembly processes that are simple, repeatable, and adaptable:
 - declarative, model-driven, DSL-based process definition
 - support for discoverable, reusable build/assembly actions
 - support for composable build/assembly processes
 - separation between process definition and execution (who/where/when)
 - debuggable processes
- Project will deliver a successor to current PDE/Build and consolidate/clarify related technologies (p2, Buckminster, Athena, etc.)

b3 functional overview



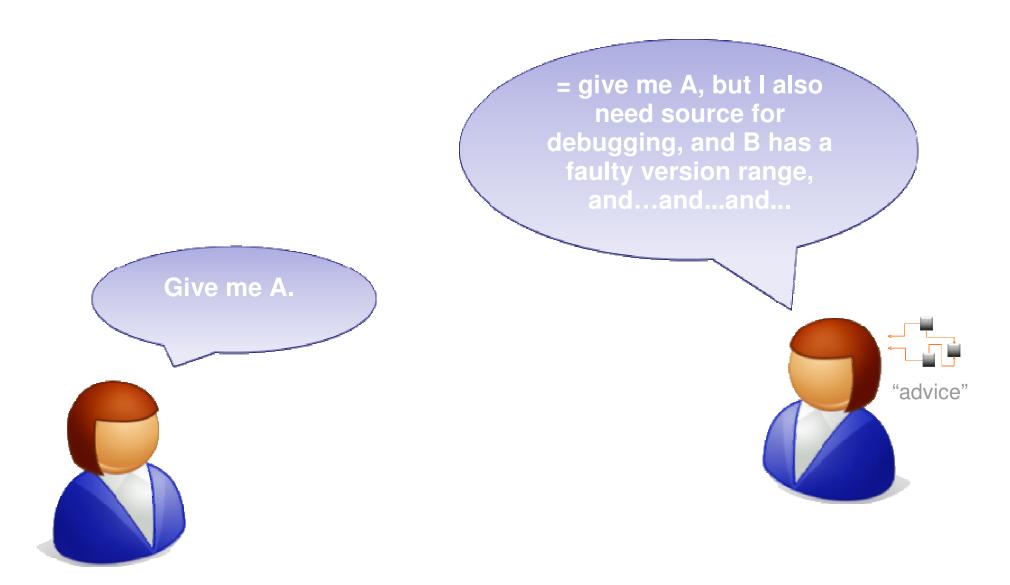


Modeling Day 2009

b3 | modeling unbreakable builds

goal: maximal simplicity





drill-down: b3 DSL



- B3 build files contain info about:
 - how the environment should be set up
 - how the model should be advised
 - what actions can be performed on the build file
- B3 build files are an XText DSL
 - concise, powerful way to specify build details based on "advice"
 - comparison: XML-based approaches
 - Alternatives to the build file are also possible (i.e. programmatically using EMF, MoDisco, Xtext)

drill-down: b3 DSL



- Declarative syntax for
 - build unit (name, version, visibility, parallel or sequential execution)
 - build unit interfaces (compare to p2 BU namespace)
 - provided and required capabilities
 - build part structure
 - properties
 - advice
 - repositories (and more advanced resolution support)
- Script syntax for build part actions
 - javascript like syntax for imperative programming
 - functional programming additions
 - literal queries (selecting model features, files, results etc.)
 - set operations, select, reject, collect, exists, foreach

build file example



```
unit {
    requires {
        eclipse.feature/org.myorg.myproj/1.0;
    }
```

repositories {

```
platform:plugin:/;
platform:resource:/;
p2:http://www.someplace.good/updates-3.5;
svn:svn+ssh://org.myorg.repo/productx;
}
```

main {

```
input { org.myorg.myproj#siteP2;
    org.myorg.myproj.packaging;
    }
}
```

broad implications



- "Building" is more than just producing a binary from source
 - Assembling components
 - Producing a single exe
 - Producing an Eclipse update site for features
 - Producing an msi installable unit
 - Installing an msi on a computer (!)
 - Producing an internal library of "blessed" & compatible components



3. usage scenario: enterprise provisioning



- Enterprise constraints & consequences
- Enterprise provisioning challenges
- Past: delivering 3.2 3.4 with internal solution
- Present: delivering 3.5 using b3 predecessor
- Future: building on b3



- Constraints: cannot allow developers free access to external Eclipse environment
 - Against firm policy
 - Risky (malware, legal & licensing)
 - Inefficient, chaotic & hard to support
- Consequences: restrict users to private Eclipse inside the firewall
- Requirements:
 - Easy to keep up to date
 - "Clean" IP and safe to use
 - Provides transitive closure of all dependencies

provisioning challenges

• Objectives:

- Provide everything our developers need.
- Ensure internal environment is stable and reliable.
- Reduce Eclipse TCO

• Requirements

- Security & Legal Requirements
- Repository aggregation & Mirroring Requirements
- Installation Requirements



- Primary requirement: restrict user access to internal repos for browsing, installs and updates
- Secondary requirement: purify repositories of malicious code and problematic IP



- Mirror Eclipse Platform + 'Jupiter Moon' repositories (core stuff)
- Shopping list of 3rd party software from: update sites; p2 repositories; downloads (update site, p2 repository, feature, plugin)
- Ensure all dependencies are met internally
- Add homegrown stuff to the mix
- Keep resulting configuration up to date
 - Reduce lag between external and internal updates
 - Ideally, get updates automatically
- Expose updated configuration to users in stages
- Edit the configuration easily (add/remove software)



• Eclipse installer must:

- install a version of eclipse based on a custom profile (e.g. a shopping list of different plug-ins sourced from internal repositories)
- enable the install to be run in a custom environment (e.g. perforce executables on PATH so plugin will work)
- install an arbitrary selection of "other stuff" with Eclipse install (e.g. JDKs)
- create a "default" install configured with standard global preferences (e.g. java code format, installed JREs)
- support desktop shortcuts, etc.
- be reliable & easy to configure and maintain

past: internal solution for 3.2 - 3.4



• Internal solution was basically, a nightmare!

- Mirroring: did it work? Gave up all Eclipse-based mirroring tools for Ganymede SR2 (used wget from unixheads...)
- Proprietary mirroring tools not much help
- Test process was manual and awkward (install everything into a vanilla Eclipse!)
- Complex ant scripts needed to post-process mirrored repos
 - · prevent Eclipse from "phoning home"
 - · hard coded to unstable Eclipse implementation internals
 - · generate p2 metadata
- Installer was a hack
- Four internal repositories to be kept in sycn
- Could take 3 days to update the main 3rd party repo



- B3 predecessor technologies (Buckminster Aggregator + P2 director) makes it manageable
 - Use Buckminster Aggregator for mirroring, verification, testing, etc.
 - Only two repositories needed to create releases: private Galileo base repo + public "mega" repo aggregating everything else
 - Only maintain 2 build models needed: one for each repo.
 - Installer uses P2 director to install straight from the mega repo. Much simpler.
 - Can build new release of the mega repo in 2-3 hours instead of days



- Use b3 models to drive/simplify entire Eclipse delivery process
 - Model build from revision control to source repository (input for aggregation)
 - Add heuristics for coping with aggregation build problems: missing repositories, IUs, artifacts.
 - Add heuristics for auto-update of pre-defined aggregation model
 - Model more of the installation (non-eclipse IUs, global preferences, etc.)
 - Intelligent error reporting: "this is what I found" ... "this is what I fixed; this"
 ... "this is what I couldn't fix and why"
 - ->Ultimately, just run it all headlessly, once a week.!
 - B3 IDE easy-to-use tools for designing, running, testing and debugging b3 builds
- Extend into other build/assembly domains: Java; C++; .Net, etc..



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