

# Deploying Successful Enterprise Tools

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# ■■■ Abstract

**For a tool to be successful in an enterprise, it takes much more than writing a great Eclipse plug-in and tossing it out there.**

**Most tool developers focus on the early phases of PDLC such as UI design, coding functionality and performance. These are necessary, but not sufficient.**

**This presentation will cover various other aspects that drive and sustain adoption:**

- ⊕ testing**
- ⊕ deployment mechanisms**
- ⊕ usage tracking**
- ⊕ maintenance**
- ⊕ documentation**
- ⊕ support and user education**

**Joep will discuss the challenges and solutions found at eBay to make Eclipse based tools successful in a large, fast-paced organization.**



# Agenda

- 1. testing**
- 2. deployment mechanisms**
- 3. usage tracking**
- 4. maintenance**
- 5. documentation**
- 6. support and user education**

# ■ ■ ■ Testing

## ⊕ **UI testing is challenging**

- ⊕ Avoid chaining use cases even with UI testing tool.

## ⊕ **De-couple your UI from the Model/Controller**

- ⊕ Beware of unexpected dependencies on Eclipse bundles

## ⊕ **Use your tool for your own development**

## ⊕ **Use beta-testers**

- ⊕ Hard to control

# Deployment Mechanisms

## 1. Manual

- ⊕ Fixed issues re-appear

## 2. Eclipse Update Site

- ⊕ Older mechanism

## 3. P2 Repository

- ⊕ Good for latest & greatest Eclipse plug-ins
- ⊕ Need to control & notify user when to check for new version

## 4. JNLP (RCP) App

- ⊕ Good for latest & greatest
- ⊕ Great for “non-Eclipse” users

## 5. Per workspace

# Deployment Mechanisms

## 4. JNLP (RCP) App pitfalls:

- ⊕ Signing of all jars (including RCP jars) is required
- ⊕ Pack200 re-arranges jar contents which invalidates jarsigner hash:  
repack, sign, pack
- ⊕ Browser JRE plug-in version mismatch
- ⊕ 32-bit SWT libraries on Windows
- ⊕ IE Browser cache full
- ⊕ Java WS download pop-up in headless mode on Unix
  - ⊕ `javaws -import -silent <url>`
  - ⊕ `javaws -Xnosplash <url>`
- ⊕ Compatibility key
- ⊕ Classloader implementation of OSGi bundle visibility bites JDK logging
- ⊕ Eclipse <3.0 plug-ins in RCP

# ■ ■ ■ Deployment Mechanisms

1. Manual
2. Update site
3. P2 Repository
4. JNLP (RCP) App

## **5. Per workspace**

- ⊕ Plug-in coupled with code: Code generation, tools use and create libraries.
- ⊕ Requirement to roll forward and backwards
- ⊕ Requirement to have varying versions in different workspaces
- ⊕ Current solution: auto-config. Next-gen: workspace materialization

## ■ ■ ■ Per Workspace plug-ins

### **Pros:**

1. Plug-in code can keep pace with workspace version
2. When debugging code, the plug-in matches the source code
3. API's of underlying libraries can evolve (even break backwards compatibility)
4. Tool (Plug-in) can be used to determine which plug-ins need to be installed

## ■ ■ ■ Per Workspace plugins

### Cons:

1. OSGi bundle (bundle symbolic name) can be part of either Eclipse installation or workspace, but not both.
2. File->Switch workspace does not work anymore
3. Requires modification of Eclipse startup
4. Eclipse 3.4 / 3.5 P2 compatibility ok per documentation (being tested)
5. Linux / Mac compatibility TBD

## ■ ■ ■ Eclipse startup ~~hack~~ hook

### Logical steps in use case:

- a) Start Eclipse as usual
- b) Have your own “Config” plug-in
- c) Identify required per-workspace features
- d) Identify versions of features/plug-ins/jars needed
- e) Source the feature binaries
- f) Prepare install site in current workspace
- g) Restart Eclipse using additional startup parameters

## ■ ■ ■ Eclipse startup ~~hack~~ hook 2

To get per-workspace plug-ins requires the following changes to Eclipse:

### ⊕ **Modify how Eclipse starts**

- ⊕ Eclipse 3.2.x replace startup.jar
- ⊕ Eclipse 3.3.x replace org.eclipse.equinox.launcher

### ⊕ **Modify main class**

- ⊕ Rename `run` method to `basicRun`
- ⊕ Add a new `run` method to add your own startup parameters passed to `Eclipse.exe`

### ⊕ **Add runtime option -configuration**



## ■■■ Eclipse startup ~~hack~~ hook 3

```
org.eclipse.equinox.launcher.Main

public class Main {
    ...
    public int run(String[] args) {
        int result = 0;
        try { // Manipulate input arguments to add
            // workspace specific settings
            args = EbayStartupHook.beforeMain(args);
            if (args == EbayStartupHook.QUIT) {
                return 0;
            }
            // EBAY STARTUP HOOK END
            basicRun(args);
            ...
        }
    }
}
```

## ■■■ Eclipse startup ~~hack~~ hook 4

```
com.ebay.tools.startup.EbayStartupHook

public class EbayStartupHook{
    ...
    public static String[] beforeMain(String[] input) {
        ...
        // Given arguments -data {workspace},
        // add -configuration {workspace}/ebay-local-configuration.
        ...
    }
}
```

# ■ ■ ■ Eclipse startup ~~hack~~ hook 5

- ⊕ **Configuration (-configuration) {osgi.configuration.area} [@none, @noDefault, @user.home, @user.dir, filepath, url]**
  - ⊕ Configuration locations contain files which identify and manage the (sub)set of an install to run. As such, there may be many configurations per install. Installs may come with a default configuration area but typical startup scenarios involve the runtime attempting to find a more writable configuration location.
- ⊕ **Instance (-data) {osgi.instance.area} [@none, @noDefault, @user.home, @user.dir, filepath, url]**
  - ⊕ Instance locations contain user-defined data artifacts. For example, the Resources plug-in uses the instance area as the workspace location and thus the default home for projects. Other plugins are free to write whatever files they like in this location.

<http://help.eclipse.org/ganymede/index.jsp?topic=/org.eclipse.platform.doc.isv/reference/misc/runtime-options.html>

<http://help.eclipse.org/galileo/index.jsp?topic=/org.eclipse.platform.doc.isv/reference/misc/runtime-options.html>

## ■ ■ ■ Usage tracking

**Expect the unexpected; anecdotes from the “the real world”:**

- ⊕ **Weather balloons strapped to lawn-chair**

- ⊕ Solution: fine & disclaimers

- ⊕ **Storing coins in an ashtray**

- ⊕ Solution: alternate storage and supervision

- ⊕ ...

## ■ ■ ■ Usage tracking

**Unexpected usage “in the software world”:**

⊕ **Web Service query meant to retrieve daily changes called in a 1 second polling loop.**

⊕ Solution: creating a call-back mechanism

⊕ **Automated build used to create & check-in thousands of jars for a release used by developer on daily basis causing capacity issues**

⊕ Solution: authorization/authentication & user education

⊕ **Infrequent use of little known features; re-creation of same functionality in multiple tools**

⊕ Solution: tracking, user education, dedicated tools team



## ■ ■ ■ Usage tracking

**Knowing who is using what/when/how is important!**

- ⊕ **With software tracking is relatively easy**
- ⊕ **Light-weight low-overhead trumps ultimate accuracy**
  
- ⊕ **Combine usage, performance, coarse grained logging**
  - ⊕ Central: Log Events (errors, exceptions, usage), Log Transaction, Heartbeat
  - ⊕ Local: verbose outputs too expensive to send over the network or not interesting until a specific bug is getting researched with the user.
  
- ⊕ **Track centrally if you can, locally where you must**

## ■ ■ ■ Usage tracking

**Combined approach allows you to answer many important questions:**

- ⊕ Who uses what functionality, how often and when?**
- ⊕ Why should management spend resources on tooling?**
- ⊕ Where do you need to more user training / education?**
- ⊕ What is the performance?**
- ⊕ What errors occur in the users' environment?**
- ⊕ Which versions of the plug-ins / tools are used?**
- ⊕ When a user does file a bug, what exactly happened?**

## ■ ■ ■ Maintenance

- ⊕ **Maintenance is required to adapt to changing environment**
  - ⊕ Stale tools get abandoned or waste users' time
- ⊕ **Release effort depends on deployment options chosen**
- ⊕ **Separate production bug fixes from development stream**
- ⊕ **Usage tracking / central logging lets you make informed decisions about bug fixes and new feature development**
  - ⊕ Don't just give users what they ask for, figure out what they really need

# ■ ■ ■ Documentation

⊕ **Proper documentation is first line of defense in battle to keep your users informed of functionality**

⊕ **Keep it up to date**

⊕ Much outdated documentation can be worse than less documentation which is actually accurate

⊕ **Use the various mechanisms to provide documentation:**

⊕ Micro-help / mouse-over bubbles

⊕ Context sensitive help

⊕ Eclipse Help shipped & and standalone on web-site

⊕ **Do not forget release notes**



## ■ ■ ■ Support and user education

**Support and user education is critical. Use every option available.**

### **Self-help:**

- ⊕ **FAQ**
- ⊕ **Forum**
- ⊕ **Wiki - beware of stale information**
- ⊕ **(Recorded) training brown-bag training session**
- ⊕ **(Recorded) how-to's**

## ■ ■ ■ Support and user education

- ⊕ **See every interaction with user as an opportunity**
  - ⊕ Follow up
- ⊕ **Personal / boots on the ground approach**
- ⊕ **Responsiveness to “squeaky wheel”**
- ⊕ **Turnaround time of bugs and (small) enhancements**
  - ⊕ Perception is reality
- ⊕ **Public tracking of new feature requests**

## ■ ■ ■ Conclusion

**If you want your tools to be successful in the enterprise, it takes much more effort than coding a few cool Eclipse plug-ins.**

**This requires attention to many details of various other aspects that drive adoption as discussed in this presentation.**

# Questions

## **Deploying Successful Enterprise Tools**

Joep Rottinghuis, eBay