Lotus Expeditor 6.1 Education

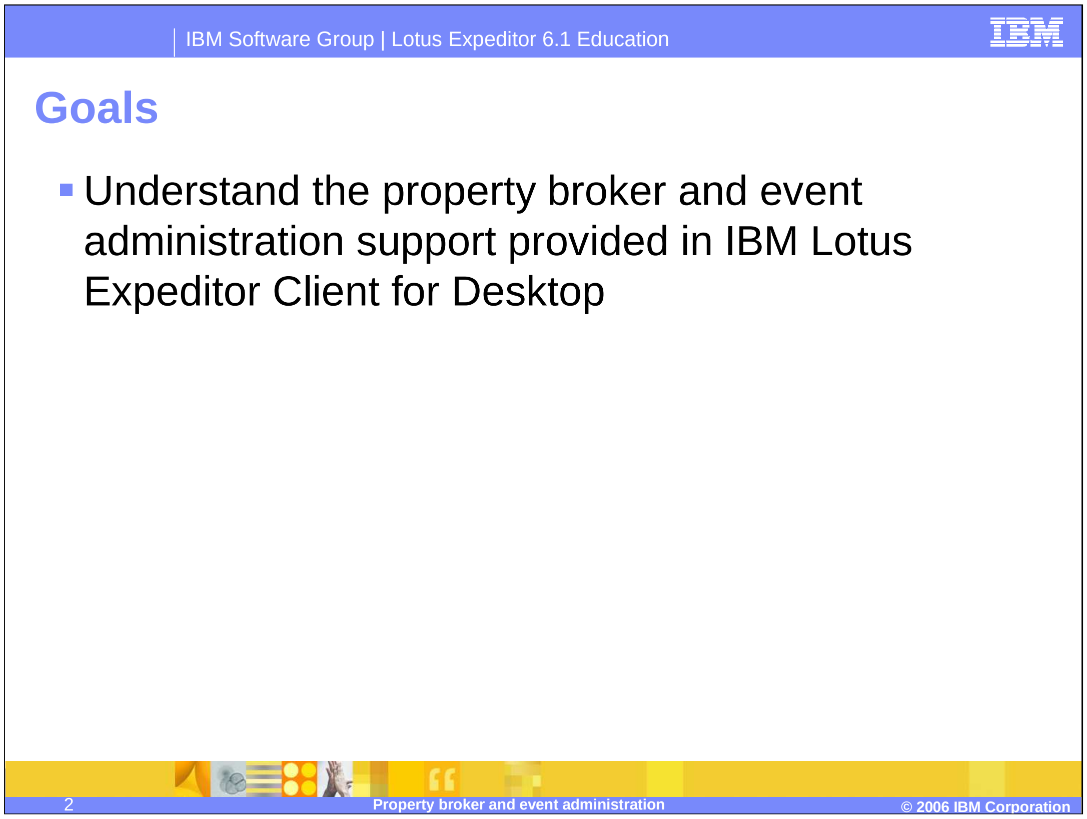
IBM® Lotus® Expeditor 6.1 Client for Desktop

Property broker and event administration

Lotus software

business on demand software

Welcome to this presentation, which explains the Property Broker in IBM Lotus Expeditor 6.1 Client for Desktop.



Goals

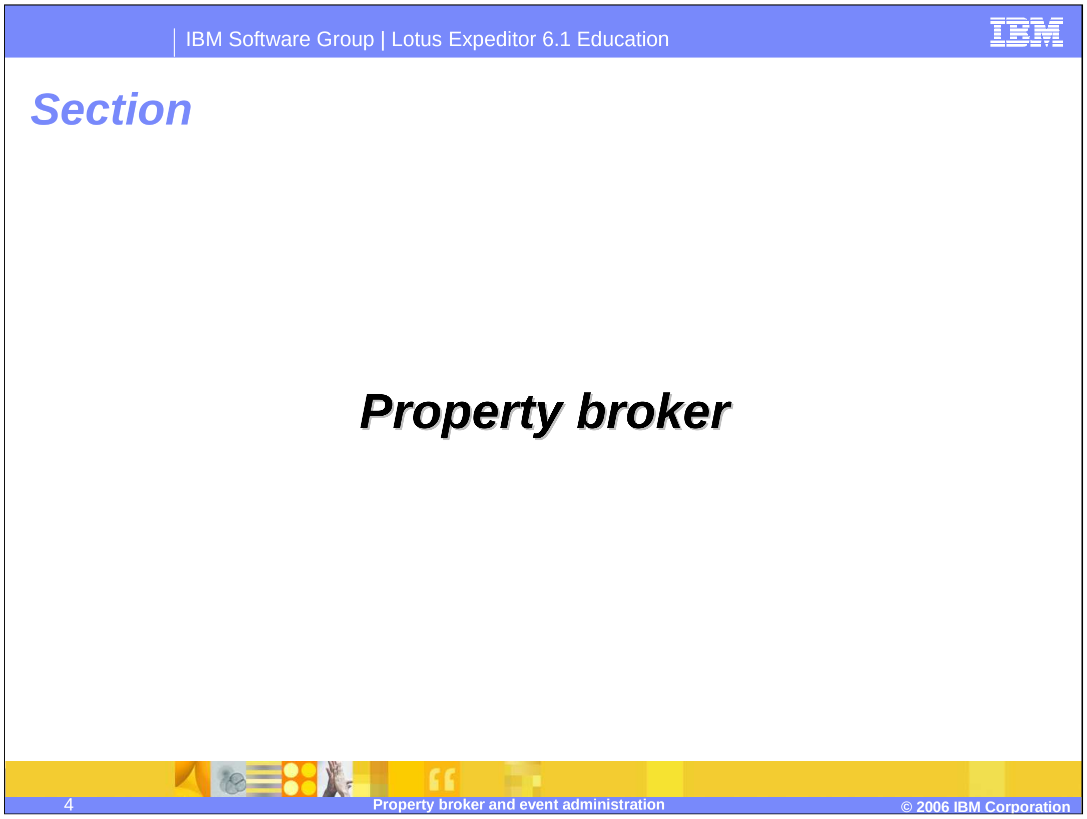
- Understand the property broker and event administration support provided in IBM Lotus Expeditor Client for Desktop

The goal of this presentation is to help you understand the property broker and event administration provided in IBM Lotus Expeditor 6.1 Client for Desktop.

Agenda

- Property Broker
- Event Administration

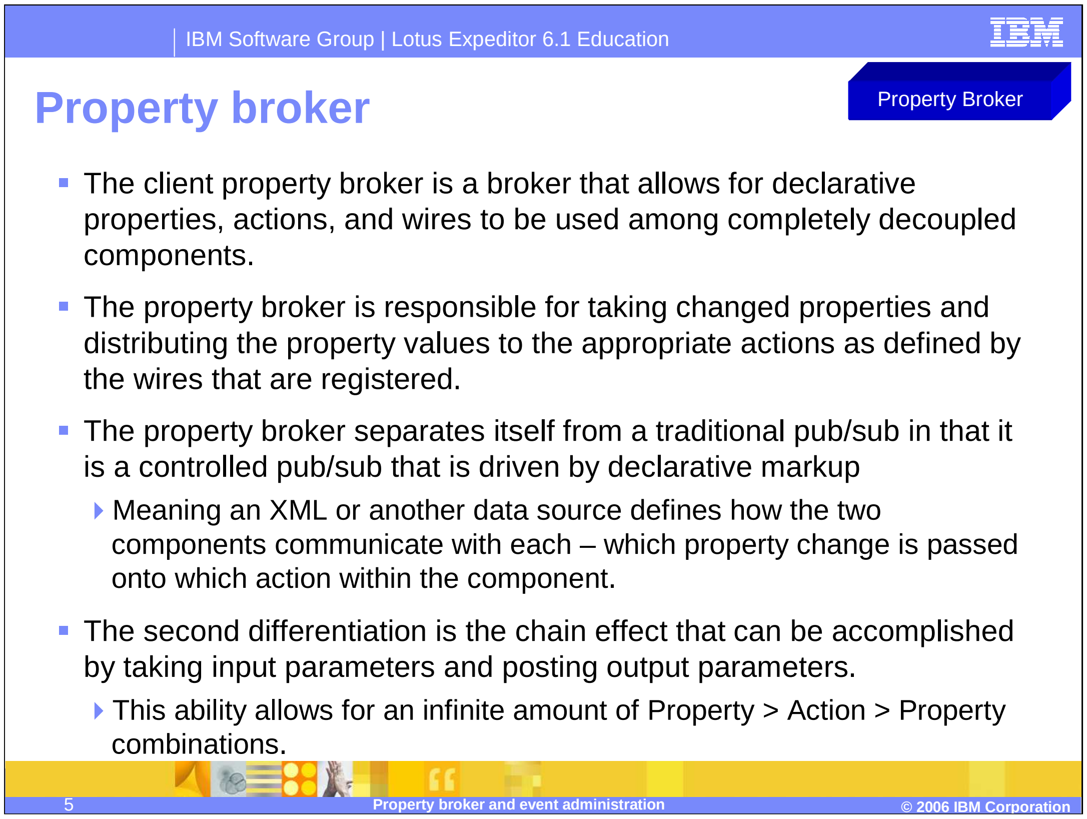
The agenda of this presentation is to explain the Property Broker and Event Administration capabilities which the client platform provides to you, the infrastructure and plug-ins that enable these capabilities, and details about the property broker and event administration supported by IBM Lotus Expeditor 6.1 Client for Desktop.



Section

Property broker

So, let’s describe more details about the Property Broker



Property broker

Property Broker

- The client property broker is a broker that allows for declarative properties, actions, and wires to be used among completely decoupled components.
- The property broker is responsible for taking changed properties and distributing the property values to the appropriate actions as defined by the wires that are registered.
- The property broker separates itself from a traditional pub/sub in that it is a controlled pub/sub that is driven by declarative markup
  - Meaning an XML or another data source defines how the two components communicate with each – which property change is passed onto which action within the component.
- The second differentiation is the chain effect that can be accomplished by taking input parameters and posting output parameters.
  - This ability allows for an infinite amount of Property > Action > Property combinations.

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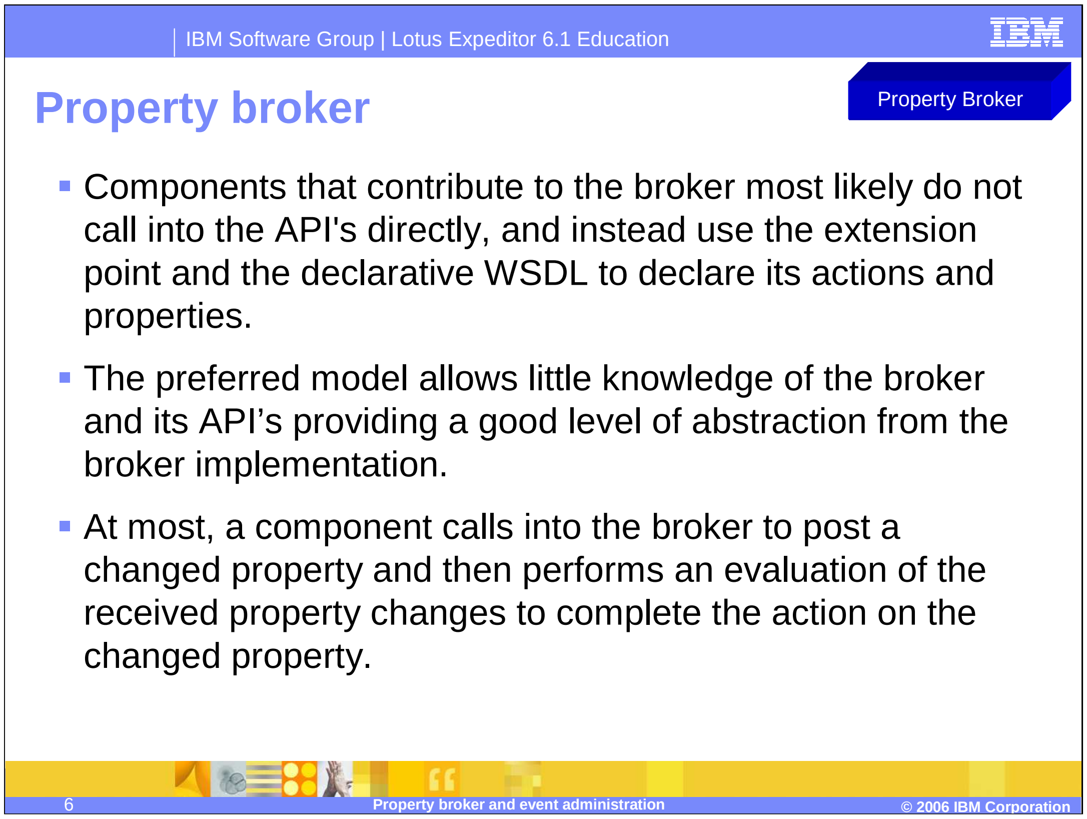

Property broker

Property Broker

- Components that contribute to the broker most likely do not call into the API's directly, and instead use the extension point and the declarative WSDL to declare its actions and properties.
- The preferred model allows little knowledge of the broker and its API’s providing a good level of abstraction from the broker implementation.
- At most, a component calls into the broker to post a changed property and then performs an evaluation of the received property changes to complete the action on the changed property.

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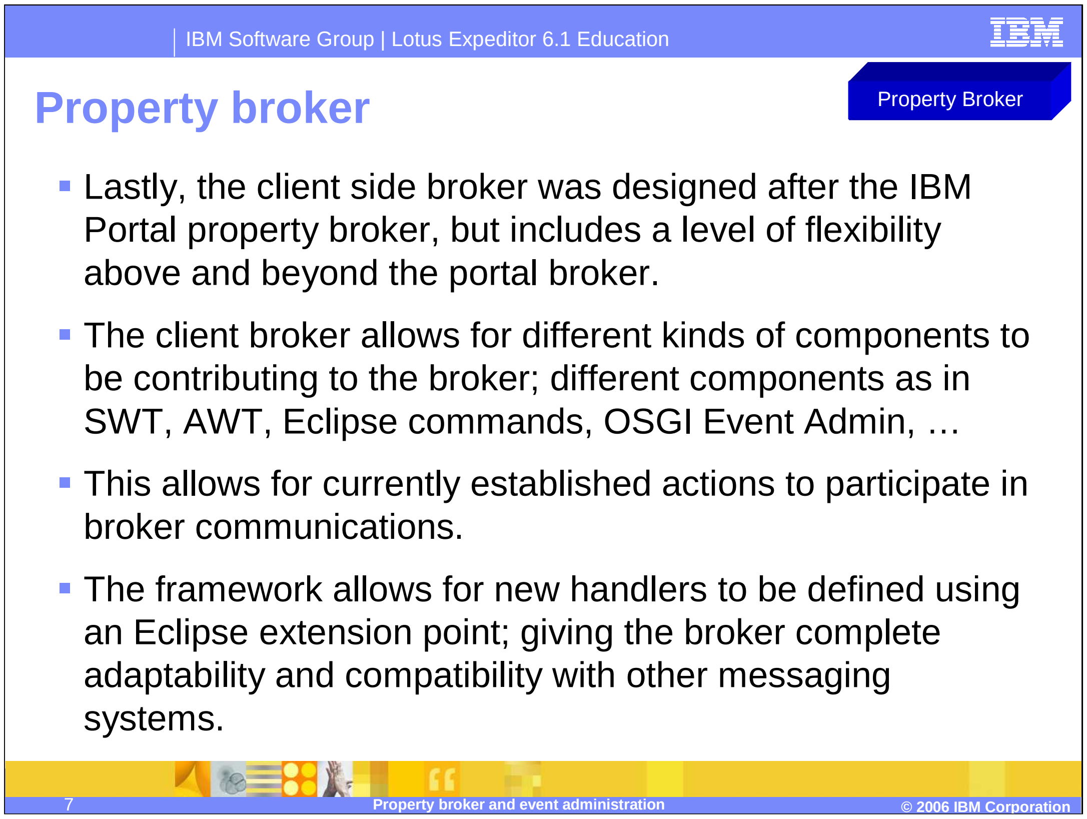

Property broker

Property Broker

- Lastly, the client side broker was designed after the IBM Portal property broker, but includes a level of flexibility above and beyond the portal broker.
- The client broker allows for different kinds of components to be contributing to the broker; different components as in SWT, AWT, Eclipse commands, OSGI Event Admin, …
- This allows for currently established actions to participate in broker communications.
- The framework allows for new handlers to be defined using an Eclipse extension point; giving the broker complete adaptability and compatibility with other messaging systems.

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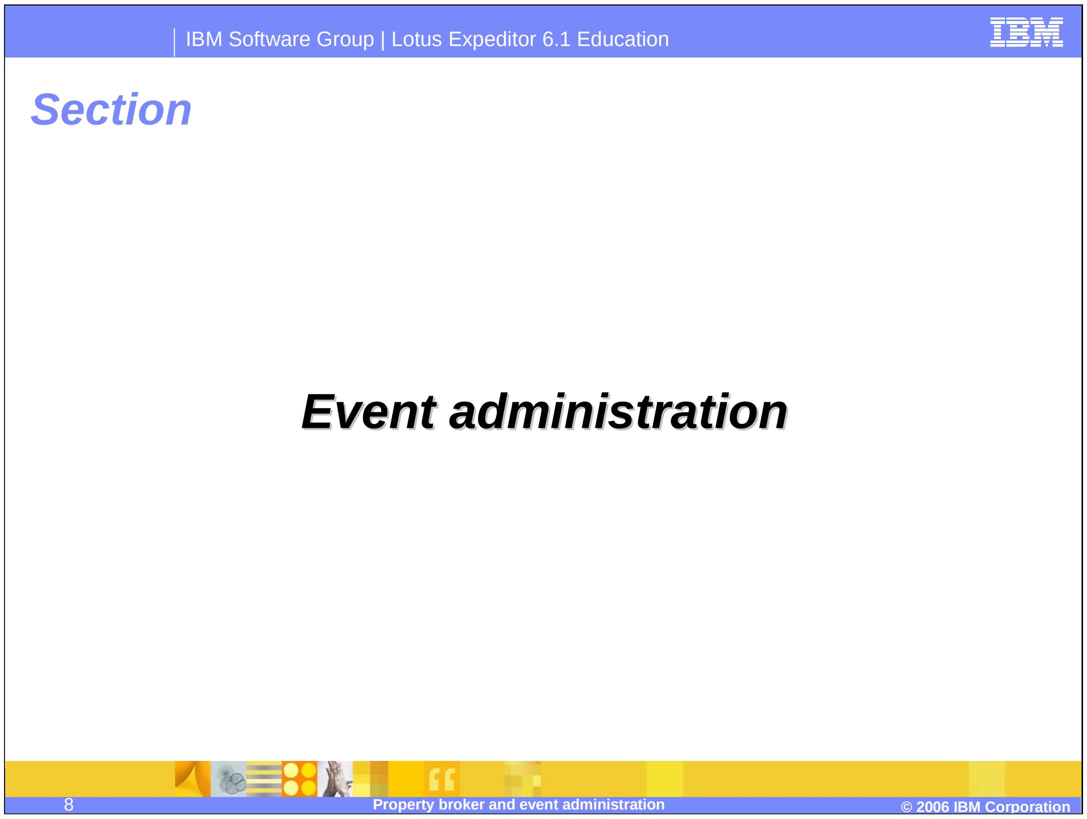
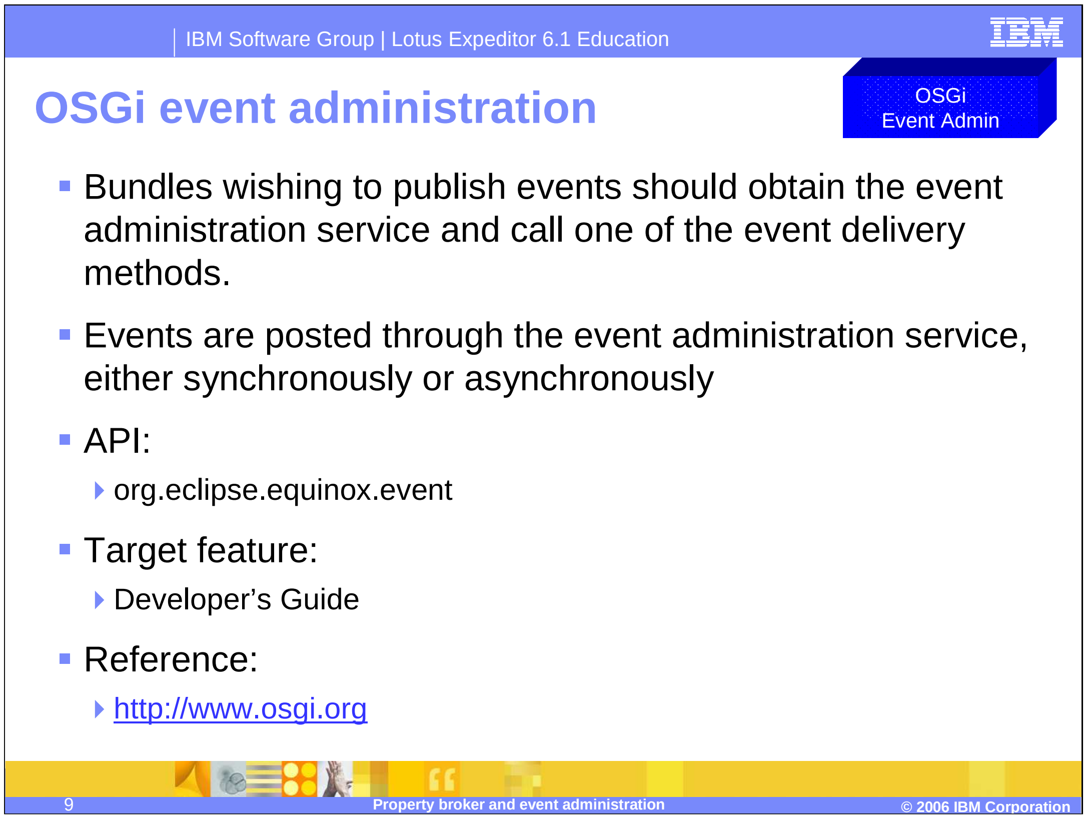


Section

Event administration

So, let’s describe more details about the Event Administration

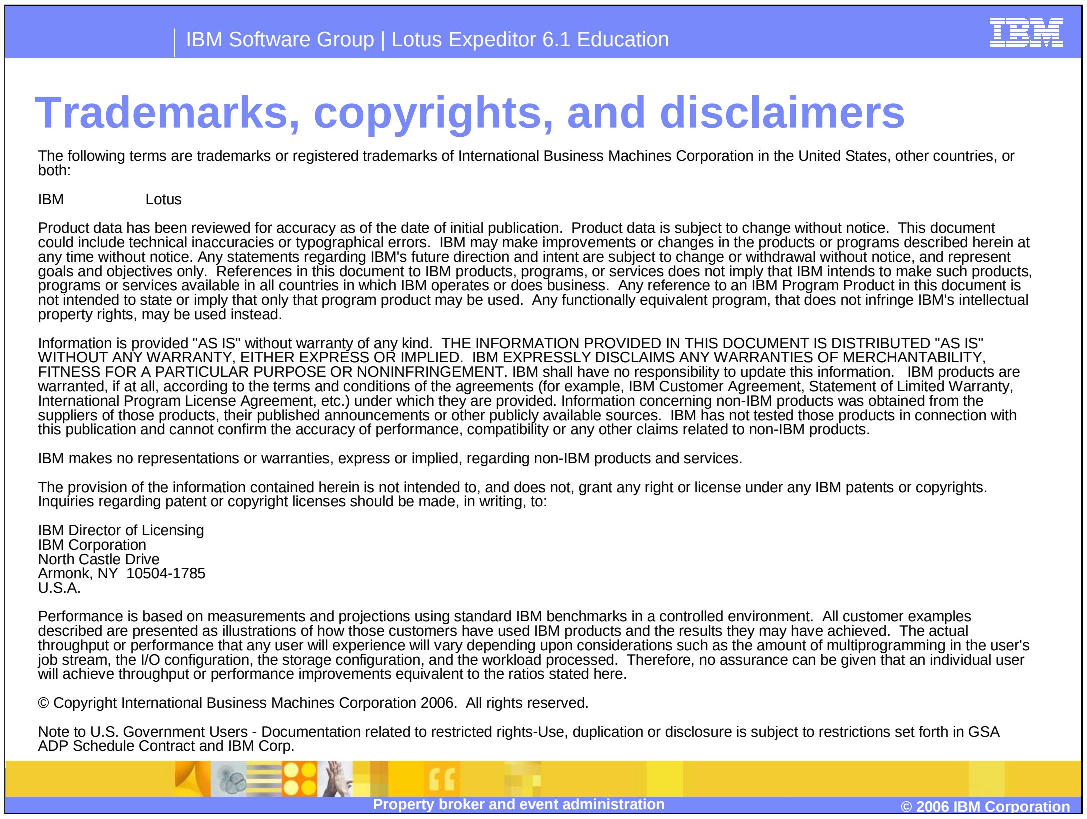


OSGi event administration

OSGi
Event Admin

- Bundles wishing to publish events should obtain the event administration service and call one of the event delivery methods.
- Events are posted through the event administration service, either synchronously or asynchronously
- API:
  - org.eclipse.equinox.event
- Target feature:
  - Developer's Guide
- Reference:
  - http://www.osgi.org

Nearly all the bundles in an OSGi framework must deal with events, either as an event publisher or as an event handler. The Event Admin service provides an inter-bundle communication mechanism. It is based on an event publish and subscribe model, popular in many message based systems.



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This concludes the presentation