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Portal Application Deployment Scripting

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- What is a portal application?
- Portal application components
- Applying deployment tools
- End-to-end deployment
- Portal application release approaches
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Deployment scripting in context





What is deployment scripting?

 Automated (or partially automated) deployment of new or updated custom portal applications or solutions onto an existing infrastructure

Also referred to as staging or application release



What deployment scripting is not...

Product installation

prior installation of WebSphere Portal etc. is assumed

Product configuration

- not discussing migration of databases or directories or other such configuration tasks
- some tasks are included which some might think of as configuration (creation of pages etc.), but they are
 - > logically associated to a business solution
 - > usually performed more than once



What deployment scripting is also not...

Product version migration

 updating installations to new versions of the product, including any required updates to content

Content publishing

 web content that is published to a site is typically not treated as an application release and proceeds through an approval workflow and syndication process instead



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Classic J2EE application structure

- Single enterprise application containing
 - one or more web applications
 - EJBs
 - some server configuration dependencies, such as
 - data sources
 - shared libraries

 Can usually be deployed as a single EAR in a single step, if dependencies are met



Portal application characteristics

- Relies on the portal server for more context and services than a standalone J2EE application
 - e.g. aggregation, security, etc.
- Not usually a single portlet
- Has components that need to exist outside a single deployment unit (not everything is in one EAR)
- Has components that require the use of portalspecific deployment tools
 - e.g. portal pages

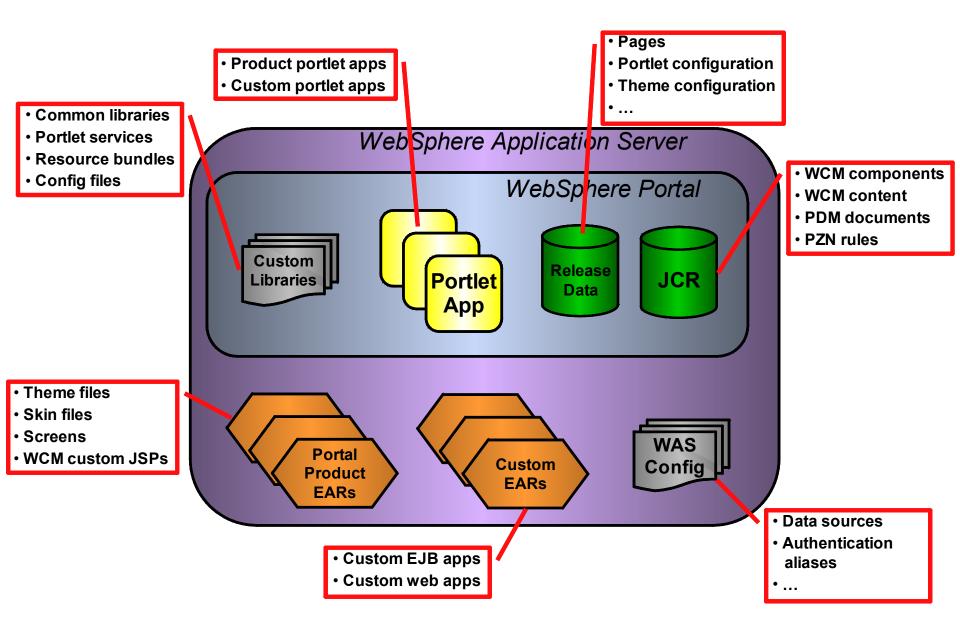


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Portal application components









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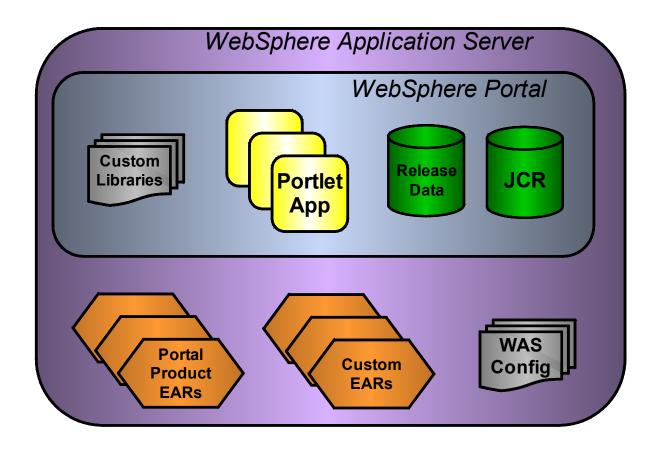
- Deployment requirements and tooling options
- Deployment tool features
- Incremental deployment support
- Deploying to a clustered environment



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Components that may need to be deployed...





Available deployment tools

WebSphere Portal tools

- xmlaccess
- Portal Scripting Interface (wpscript)
- ReleaseBuilder (incremental)
- WCM import / export and syndication

WebSphere Application Server (WAS) tools

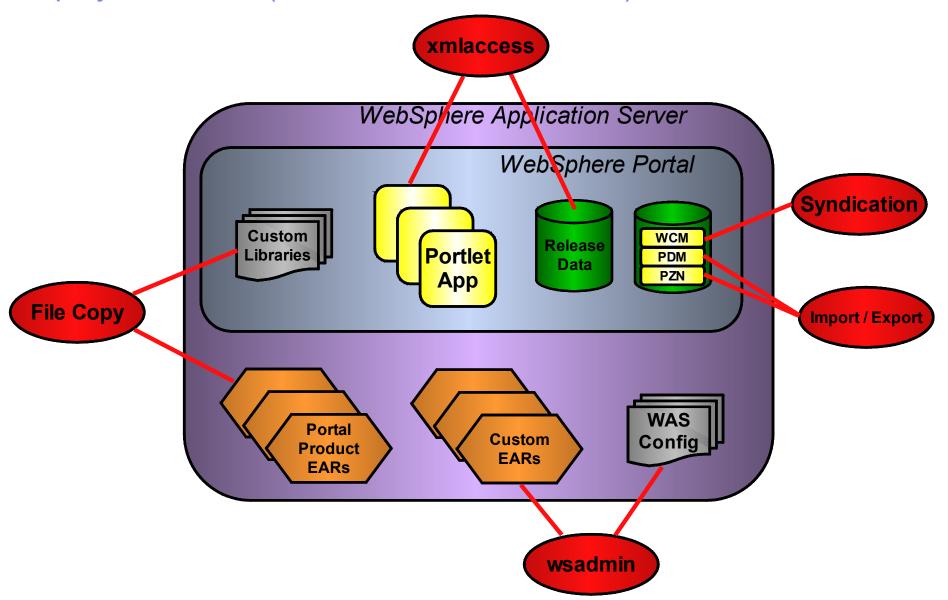
WebSphere administrative scripting program (wsadmin)

Other tools

OS-level file copy, Ant, remote file transfer, ...



Deployment tools (unclustered environment)





- Deployment requirements and tooling options
- Deployment tool features
- Incremental deployment support
- Deploying to a clustered environment



WebSphere administrative scripting program (wsadmin)

- Scripting is performed in JACL (a version of TCL) or Jython (a version of Python)
- Allows scripting of most WAS deployment and configuration tasks, including management of
 - portal product enterprise applications
 - e.g. redeploy with new themes and skins
 - custom enterprise applications
 - e.g. deploy application-specific EJBs
 - J2EE data sources



xmlaccess

- Used to import or export portal configuration artefacts as XML
 - portal artefacts only
 - configuration only, not files
- No programming language associated
 - XML import and export only
- In real deployments XML files can get very large
 - complex to understand and maintain manually
 - often best to assemble or generate with other tools



Portal Scripting Interface (wpscript)

- Extension to WebSphere administrative scripting program (wsadmin)
- Scripting is performed in JACL (version of TCL)
- Limited to a subset of the portal configuration artefacts supported by xmlaccess
 - pages
 - portlet preferences
 - access control settings
 - cannot currently install or update portlets



Import / export

WCM

- Takes a snapshot of an entire library
- Could be used for deployment but not ongoing publishing

PDM and Personalization

 Not currently scriptable; requires use of the portal administration user interface



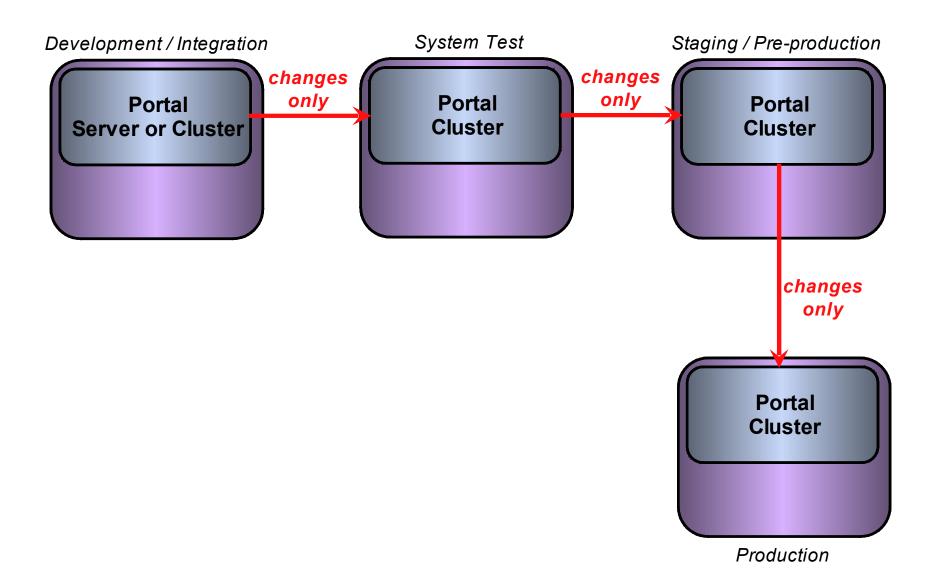
WCM syndication

- Manual or scheduled
- All or live-only items included
- Incremental synchronization of changes
 - Can force a rebuild on manual syndication
- Single or bi-directional
- All libraries on which the desired library is dependent must be included in the syndicator



- Deployment requirements and tooling options
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ReleaseBuilder features

- Compares xmlaccess exports from
 - two different portal environments
 - (better) the same portal environment at two different dates
- Produces a file of differences usable by xmlaccess
- Application of the file makes one environment "the same" as the other (but see later)
- Handles deletions as well as additions and updates
- Can create differences files for each direction to make process reversible



ReleaseBuilder considerations

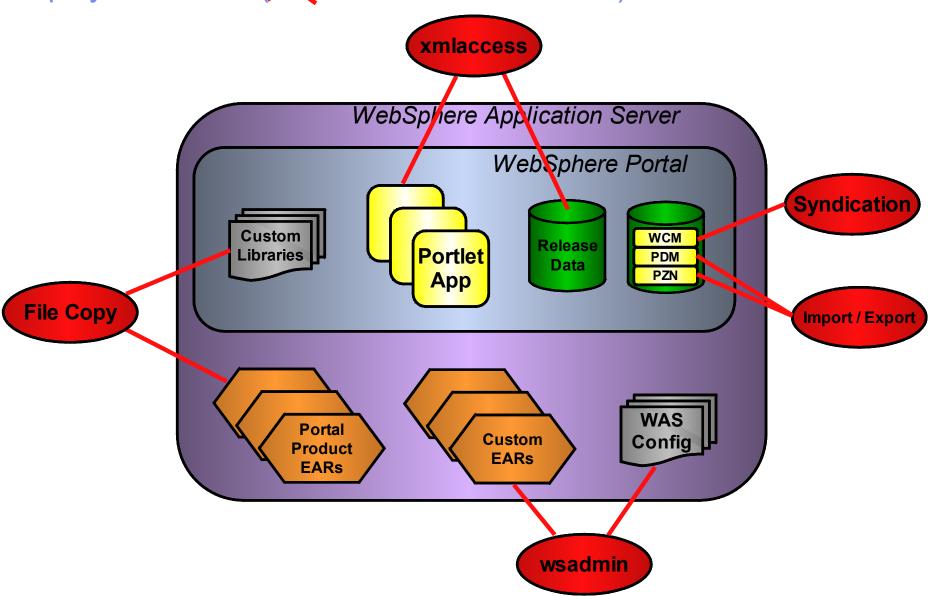
- Can deploy portlets, but only if WAR files already transferred to specific directory structure in target environment
- Only for portal configuration artefacts and does not include
 - theme and skin files
 - shared libraries and portal services
 - WAS configuration artefacts
 - WCM design and content
- May deploy configuration from preceding environment that is not wanted
 - test pages, debugging portlets etc.



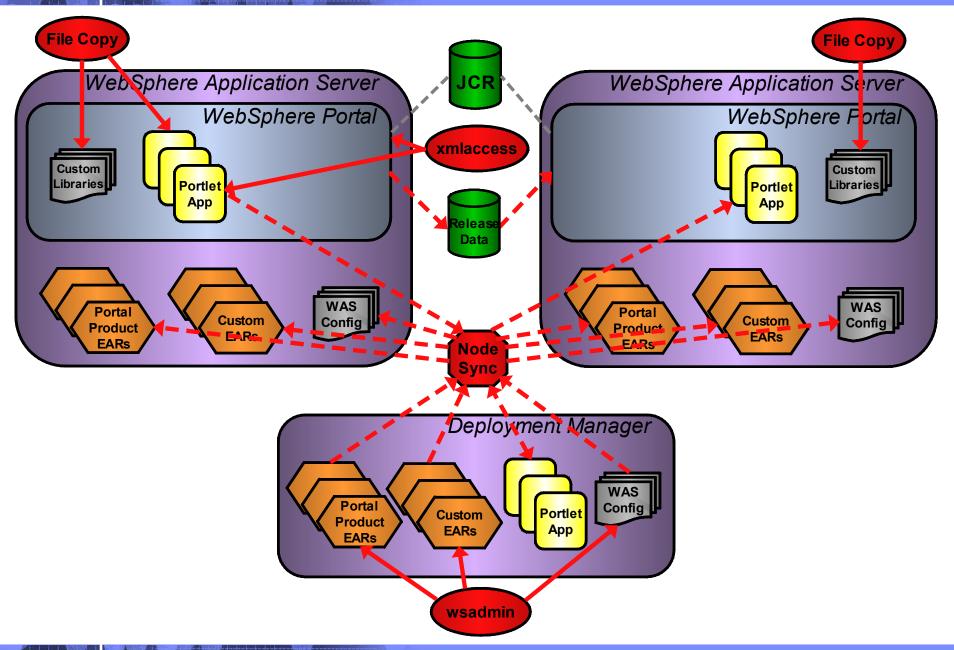
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Deployment tools (Declustered environment)









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- Determining a suitable level of automation
 - Automation decision factors

- Considerations when creating a deployment suite
 - Tooling
 - Repeatability and rollback
 - Service availability
 - Testing and validation
 - Restrictions on automation



- Determining a suitable level of automation
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Determining a suitable level of automation

Varies for each organisation and sometimes for each environment

- Can usually increase the level of automation over time
 - no need to do everything for the first deployment

A number of factors to consider...



Automation decision factors

- Need for repeatability or rollback
- Restriction on manual changes in production environment
- Cost of developing automation processes versus cost of manual deployment over time
- Complexity and number of applications to be deployed
- Complexity and number of environments
- Environmental restrictions on automation (e.g. firewalls)



- Determining a suitable level of automation
 - Automation decision factors

- Considerations when creating a deployment suite
 - Tooling
 - Repeatability and rollback
 - Service availability
 - Testing and validation
 - Restrictions on automation



Deployment suite tooling - components

- May need to include build and test tools
 - Ant, jUnit, ...
- Will likely need remote execution and/or file transfer tools
 - preferably platform-independent (FTP, SCP, ...)
- Further miscellaneous tools may need to be incorporated
 - EARExpander, zip, etc.



Deployment suite tooling - frameworks

- Need to chain together the deployment tools and other utilities
- Often need to cater for differences in environments
 - platforms (e.g. dev is on Linux, production on AIX)
 - different product configurations (e.g. clustered vs. unclustered)
- Tools exist to do this
 - a version of Ant ships with WAS and has some custom tasks for WAS and portal operations



Repeatability and rollback

Automation allows repeatability in deployments

Can also allow rollback

- if scripts are coded to be transactional or partially reversible in case of failures
 - much greater effort to create in this way
- or if previous builds can be reapplied over the top of partial deployments
 - requires a "full" rather than incremental deployment approach



Service availability

- Some deployments may require portal to be restarted
 - e.g. theme / skin deployment
- Deployments may mean certain components are temporarily unavailable
 - e.g. portlet updates in a cluster
- Multiple clusters can stop users being affected if load balancers are aware
- A "fallback" site or "sorry" page can be brought online during deployments



Testing and validation

- Automated component testing can be incorporated in a build process (e.g. jUnit)
- Logging is important
 - consolidated logs ease checking
 - can automate checks somewhat with searches for specific strings
- Final check of site / application most important
 - manual test plan is typically most complete approach
 - automated hits on specific test pages and validation of content returned is a possibility



Restrictions on automation

- Security-based restrictions are the most common
 - firewalls and other blocks on particular protocols prevent remote operations
 - necessitates copying and execution of deployment kits locally on multiple servers
 - even transfer of files may need manual intervention
 - greater need for manual orchestration of the deployment process in this case
 - consider whether / where passwords are stored!
- Difficulties in detecting completion of asynchronous tasks



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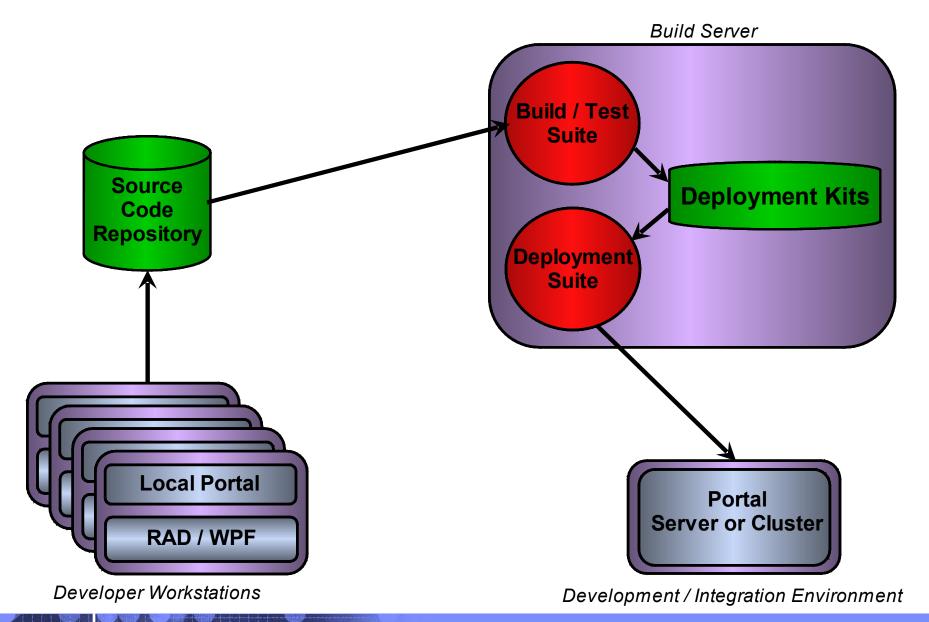


- Continuous integration in development
- Environment gatekeepers
- Deployment from central repository vs. preceding environment



- Continuous integration in development
- Environment gatekeepers
- Deployment from central repository vs. preceding environment







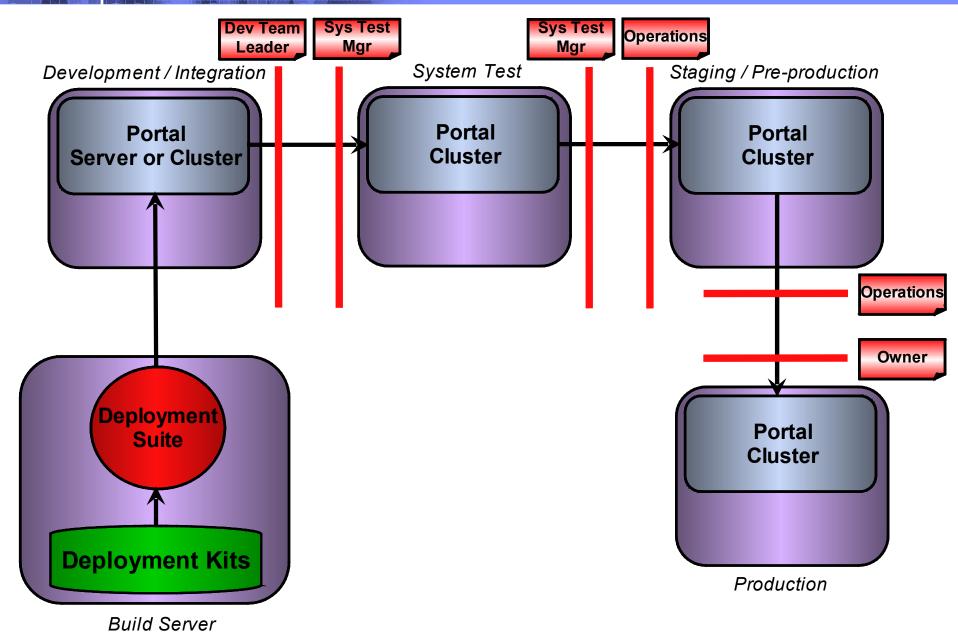
Continuous integration benefits

- Interface issues surfaced early
- Automated tests are run regularly
- Test coverage can be checked
- Team leader can monitor current progress of application as a whole
- Reduces "surprises" in system test



- Continuous integration in development
- Environment gatekeepers
- Deployment from central repository vs. preceding environment

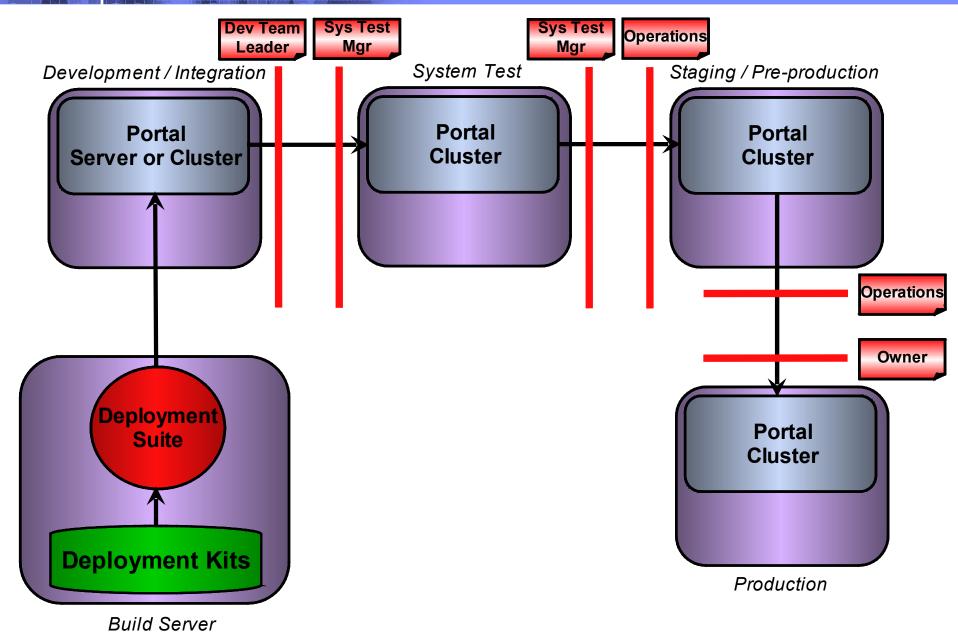




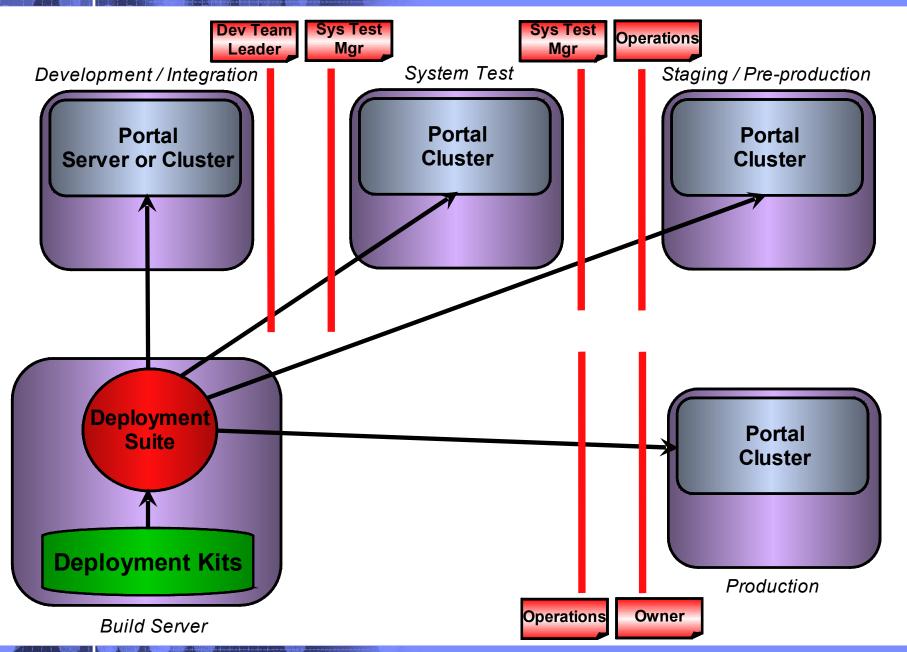


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Customer example



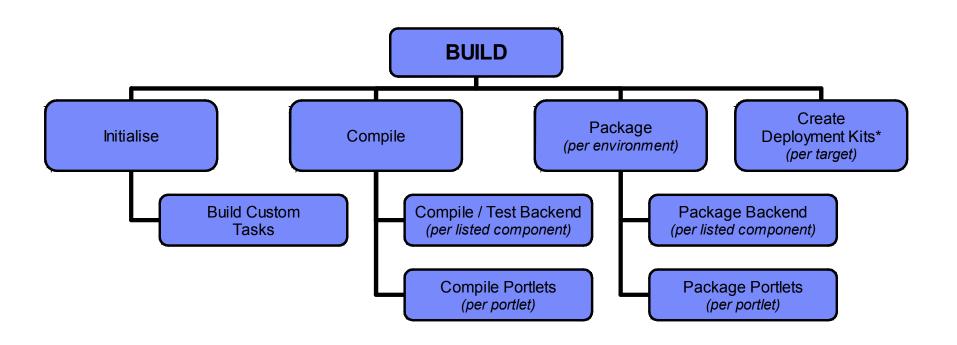


Customer example

- Build automated as well as deployment
- Multiple environments, some clustered some not
- Multiple platforms (Windows and AIX)
- Site included a substantial WCM component, including custom JSPs
- Deployment scripts generated dynamically from configuration in source code control system
- Automated via Apache Ant with custom tasks



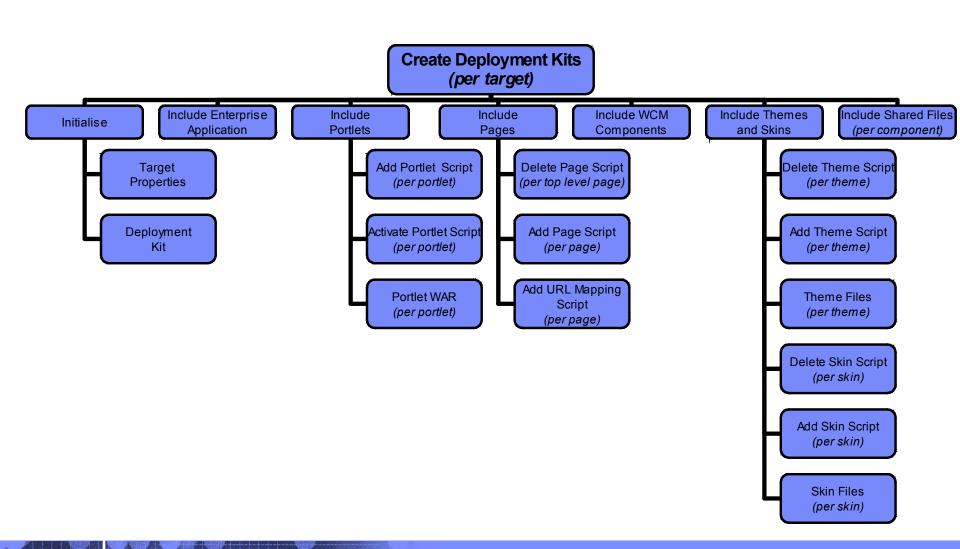
Build process - Top level





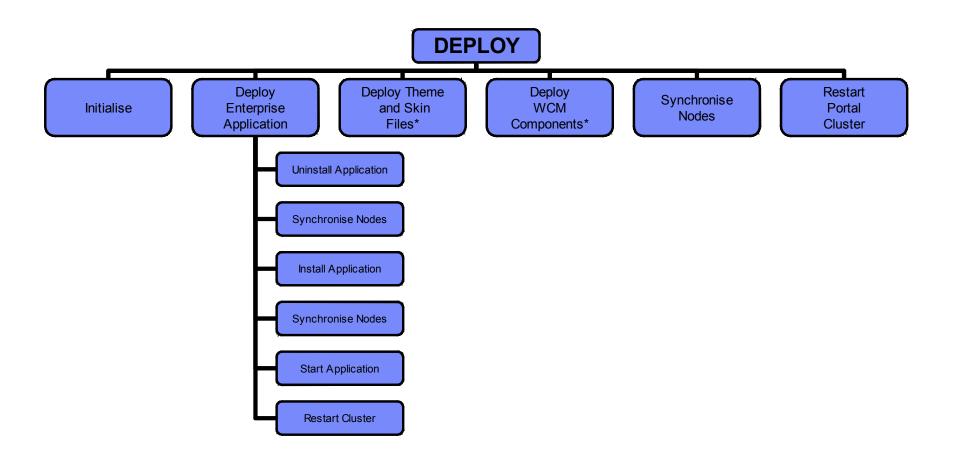
Build process

- Create deployment kits



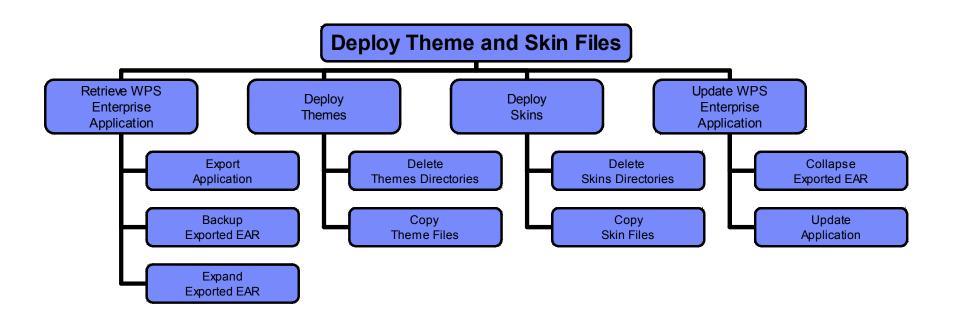


Deployment process (clustered environment) - Deployment manager target



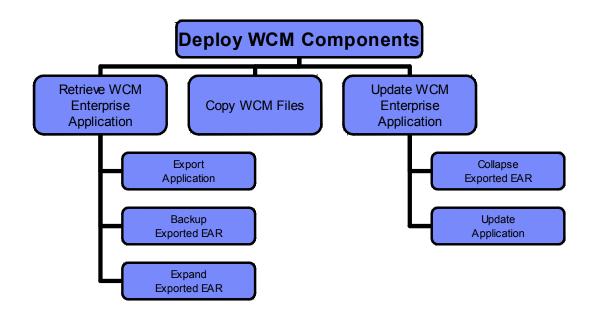


Deployment process (clustered environment) - Deploy theme and skin files



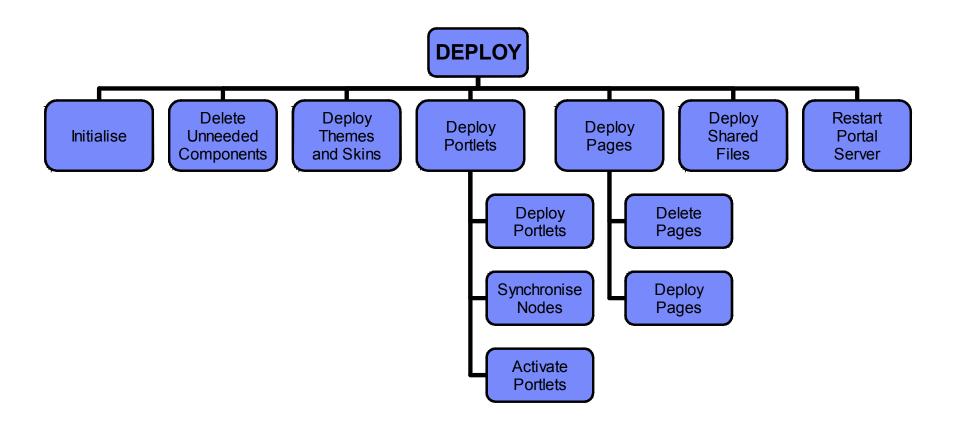


Deployment process (clustered environment) - Deploy WCM components



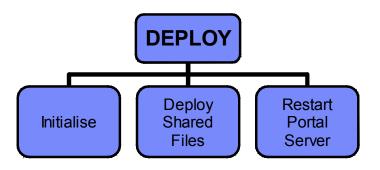


Deployment process (clustered environment) - Main portal node target



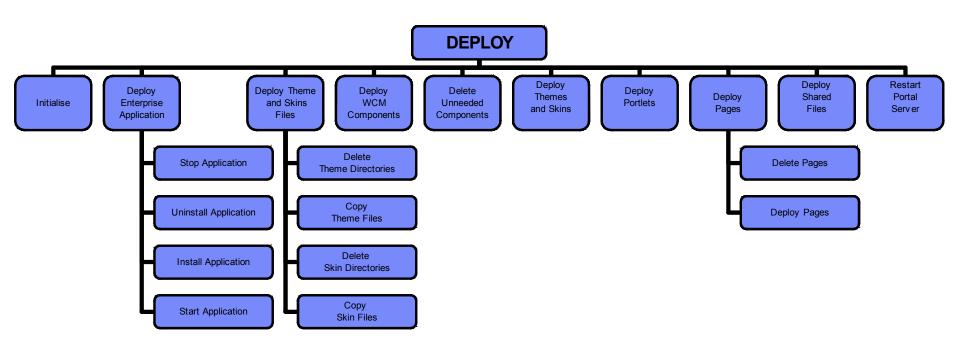


Deployment process (clustered environment) - Subsidiary portal node target





Deployment process (unclustered environment)





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Planned enhancements in WebSphere Portal 6.1





Theme deployment

- Themes can be packaged and hence deployed and updated – as separate web applications
- Theme configuration in Portal specifies a context path
- Allows simplified management in a cluster via wsadmin



Site management

- Page definitions treated as "content" (but not WCM content)
- Publish / promote / demote process
- Newly published version available for preview
- Visibility controlled by rules
- Previous version kept for rollback (demote)
- Resource Manager portlet provided as UI
- Scriptable via Java or JACL



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Questions?

