

Introduction to the Jolie Programming Language

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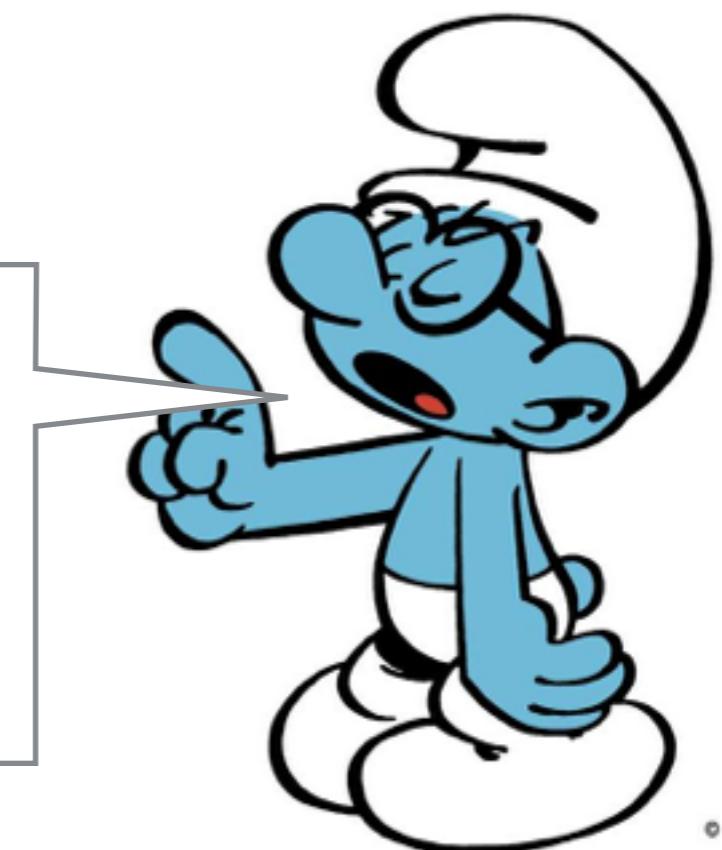
What is Jolie?

A Service-Oriented
Programming Language

Why SOC and Jolie?

Jolie is perfect for fast prototyping. In little time a small team of developers can build up a full-fledged distributed system.

But I already know Java!
Why shall I use Jolie?



Why SOC and Jolie?

```
SocketChannel socketChannel = SocketChannel.open();
socketChannel.connect(
new InetSocketAddress("http://someurl.com", 80));
Buffer buffer = . . .; // byte buffer
while( buffer.hasRemaining() ) {
    channel.write( buffer );
}
```

Happy?

Ok, but you did not even close
the channel or handled
exceptions



Why SOC and Jolie?

```
SocketChannel socketChannel = SocketChannel.open();
try {
    socketChannel.connect(new InetSocketAddress("http://someurl.com",
80));
    Buffer buffer = . . .; // byte buffer
    while( buffer.hasRemaining() ) {
        channel.write( buffer );
    }
} catch( UnresolvedAddressException e ) { . . . }
catch( SecurityException e ) { . . . }
/* . . . many catches later . . . */
catch( IOException e ) { . . . }
finally { channel.close(); }
```

Happier now?



Yes, but what about the
server?

Why SOC and Jolie?

```
Selector selector = Selector.open();
channel.configureBlocking(false);
SelectionKey key = channel.register(selector, SelectionKey.OP_READ);
while(true) {
    int readyChannels = selector.select();
    if(readyChannels == 0) continue;
    Set<SelectionKey> selectedKeys = selector.selectedKeys();
    Iterator<SelectionKey> keyIterator = selectedKeys.iterator();
    while(keyIterator.hasNext()) {
        SelectionKey key = keyIterator.next();
        if(key.isAcceptable()) {
            // a connection was accepted by a ServerSocketChannel.
        } else if (key.isConnectable()) {
            // a connection was established with a remote server.
        } else if (key.isReadable()) {
            // a channel is ready for reading
        } else if (key.isWritable()) {
            // a channel is ready for writing
        }
        keyIterator.remove();
    }
}
```

Here you are



Why SOC and Jolie?

Well, ok, but again, you are not **handling exceptions**.
And what about if **different operations** use the **same channel**?

And if we wanted to use **RMIs** instead of **Sockets**?

In what **format** are you transmitting data? And if we need to **change the format** after we wrote the application? Do you **check the type of data** you receive/send?



Why SOC and Jolie?

Programming distributed systems is usually harder than programming non distributed ones.

Concerns of **concurrent** programming.

Plus (not exhaustive):

- handling **communications**;
- handling **heterogeneity**;
- handling **faults**;
- handling the **evolution** of systems.

Why SOC and Jolie?

Applications in a distributed system can perform a **distributed transaction**.

Example:

- a client asks a store to buy some music;
- the store opens a request for handling a payment on a bank;
- the client sends his credentials to the bank for closing the payment;
- the store sends the goods to the client.

Looks good, but a lot of things **may go wrong**, for instance:

- the store (or the bank) could be offline;
- the client may not have enough money in his bank account;
- the store may encounter a problem in sending the goods.

Why SOC and Jolie?

Things can be made easier by **hiding the low-level details**.

Two main approaches:

- make a library/tool/framework for an existing programming language;
- make a new programming language.

Can you tell the difference between the two approaches?

Service-Oriented Programming

3 Commandments

- Everything is a **service**;
- A service is an application that offers **operations**;
- A service can **invoke** another service by calling one of its operations.



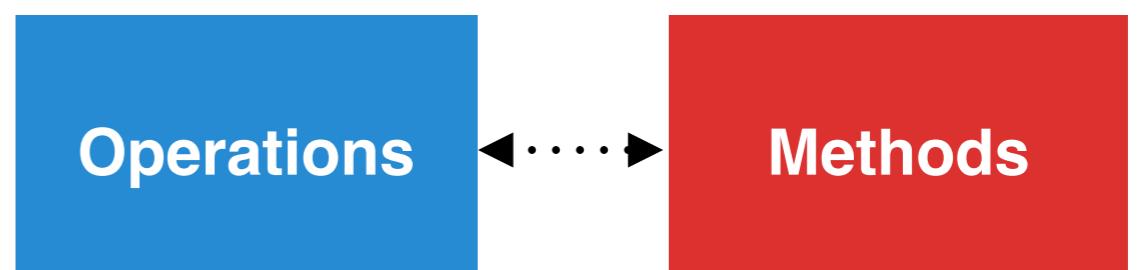
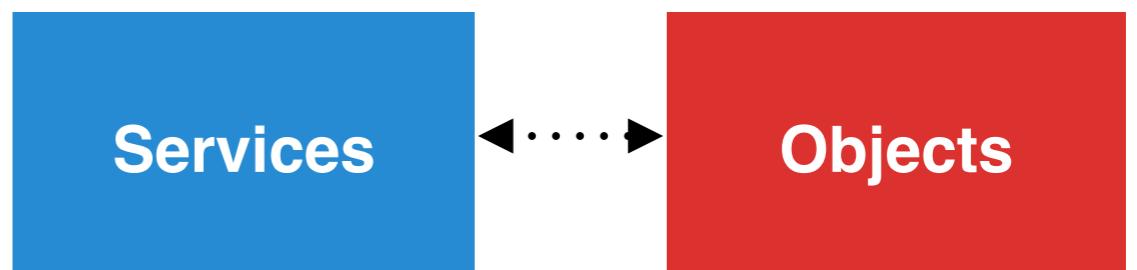
Service-Oriented Programming

3 Commandments

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Recalling the
Object-Oriented creed

Service-Oriented Object-Oriented



Why Jolie?

A Service-Oriented Programming Language

Service-Oriented

Object-Oriented

Services

Objects

Operations

Methods

Why Jolie?

Because it is “Full Stack”

Formal foundations from Academia



Taught
also in:



Why Jolie?

Because it is “Full Stack”

Tested and used in the **Real World**



Why Jolie?

Because it is “Full Stack”

It is a live **open source** project with continuous updates and a well documented codebase

<https://github.com/jolie/jolie>

“This *is* the programming language you are looking for”



Why Jolie?

Because it is “Full Stack”

Comprehensive and ever-growing
documentation and **Standard Library**.

<http://docs.jolie-lang.org>



Why Jolie?

Because it is “Full Stack”

Cool Logo



Hello World! in Jolie

Let us get our hands dirty.

“Hello World!” is enough to let you see some of the main features of Jolie and Service-Oriented Programming.

```
include "console.iol"
main
{
    println@Console( "Hello, world!" )()
}
```

Include a service

program entry point

operation

service

The diagram illustrates the structure of a Jolie 'Hello World' program. The code is contained within a dark teal box:

```
include "console.iol"
main
{
    println@Console( "Hello, world!" )()
}
```

Annotations with blue arrows explain the components:

- An arrow from the text "Include a service" points to the line `include "console.iol"`.
- An arrow from the text "program entry point" points to the word `main`.
- An arrow from the text "operation" points to the part `println@Console`.
- An arrow from the text "service" points to the word `Console`.

Hello World! in Jolie

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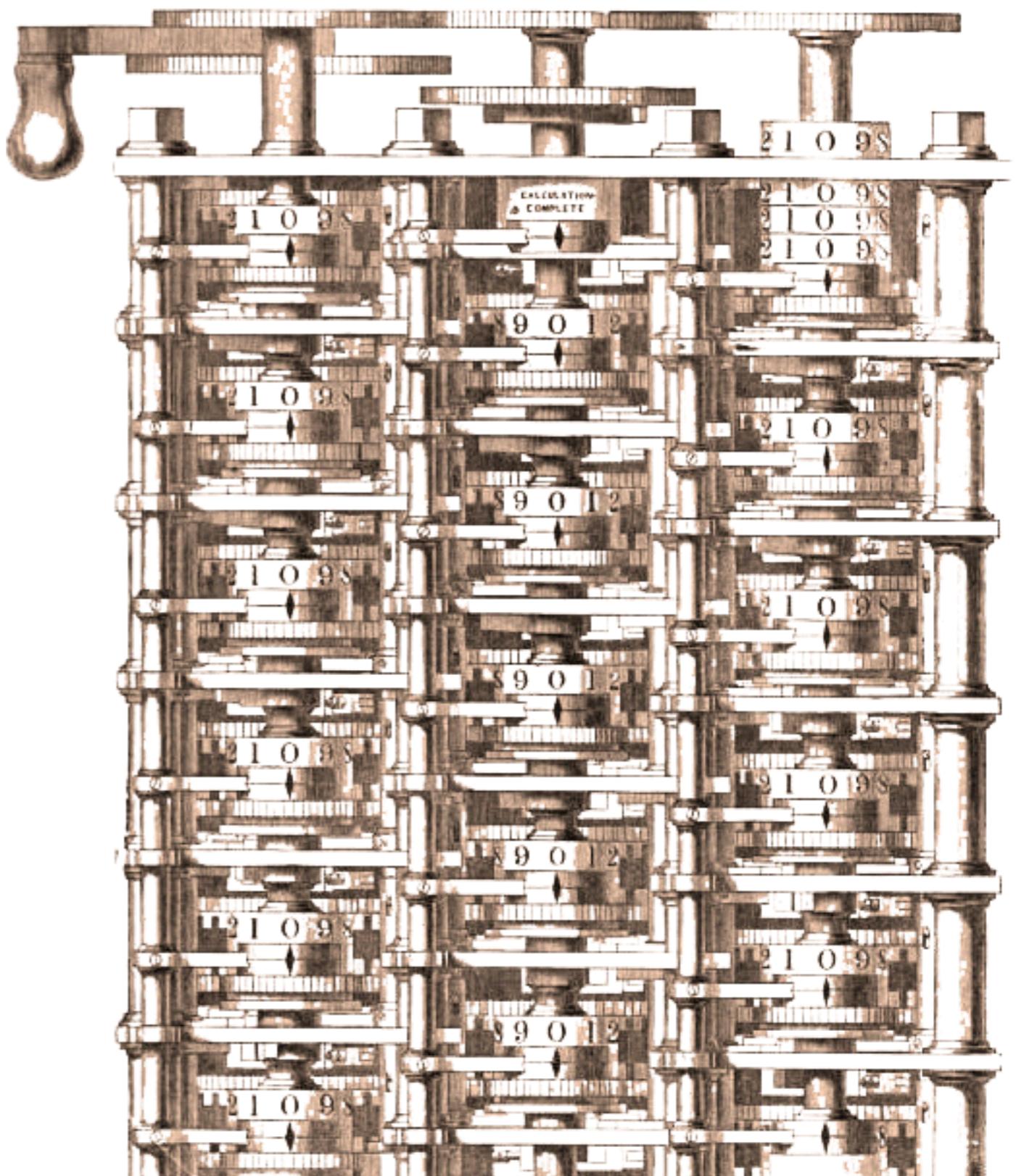
```
include "console.iol"

main
{
    println@Console( "Hello, world!" )()
}
```

hello_world.ol

Let us see some Jolie in Action

Everything starts
with a **calculator...**



Resources | Online

- Official Website:
 - <http://www.jolie-lang.org>
- Official Docs:
 - <http://docs.jolie-lang.org>
- Official Codebase:
 - <https://github.com/jolie/jolie>

Resources | The Jolie Interpreter

Last release

<http://www.jolie-lang.org/downloads.html>

- Requires JRE 1.6+
- Download jolie-installer.jar
- open a console and run

```
java -jar jolie-installer.jar
```

Resources | The Jolie Interpreter

Compile the last version from the repository (requires JDK1.6+ and ant)

```
$ git clone https://github.com/jolie/jolie.git  
$ cd jolie  
$ ant && sudo ant install
```

Resources | Editors

Sublime Text

[https://github.com/thesave/
sublime-Jolie](https://github.com/thesave/sublime-Jolie)

+

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[https://github.com/thesave/
SublimeLinter-jolint](https://github.com/thesave/SublimeLinter-jolint)

The screenshot shows a Sublime Text window with a file named 'test.ol'. The code is a Jolie script:

```
1 include "console.iol"
2
3 interface MyInterface {
4     OneWay: testOW( string )
5     RequestResponse: testRR( string )( string )
6 }
7
8 inputPort MyPort {
9     Location: "socket://localhost:1000"
10    Protocol: sodep
11    Interfaces: MyInterface
12 }
13
14 main
15 {
16     println@Console( hello );
17     testOW( c )( ){ nullProcess }
18 }
```

There are two red error markers on line 16, indicating that the 'println' operation is not declared in the 'Console' interface. The status bar at the bottom of the editor window displays the message: "22 Words, 1 of 2 errors: OneWay operation 'println' not declared in outputPort Console, Line 16, Column 282".