Service Component Architecture Java Common Annotations and APIs Specification Version 1.1

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Abstract:

The SCA Java Common Annotation and APIs specify a Java syntax for programming concepts defined in the SCA Assembly Model Specification. It specifies a set of APIs and annotations that can be used by Java-based SCA specifications.

Specifically, this specification covers:

1. Implementation metadata for specifying component services, references, and properties
2. A client and component API
3. Metadata for asynchronous services
4. Metadata for callbacks
5. Definitions of standard component implementation scopes
6. Java to WSDL and WSDL to Java mappings
7. Security policy annotations

Note that individual programming models can chose to implement their own mappings of assembly model concepts using native APIs and idioms when appropriate.

Status:

This document was last revised or approved by the OASIS Service Component Architecture / J (SCA-J) TC on the above date. The level of approval is also listed above. Check the “Latest Version” or “Latest Approved Version” location noted above for possible later revisions of this document.

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1 Introduction

The SCA Common Annotation, APIs, Client and Implementation Model specifies a Java syntax for programming concepts defined in the SCA Assembly Model Specification [ASSEMBLY]. It specifies a set of APIs and annotations that can be used by Java-based SCA specifications.

Specifically, this specification covers:

1. Implementation metadata for specifying component services, references, and properties
2. A client and component API
3. Metadata for asynchronous services
4. Metadata for callbacks
5. Definitions of standard component implementation scopes
6. Java to WSDL and WSDL to Java mappings
7. Security policy annotations

Note that individual programming models can chose to implement their own mappings of assembly model concepts using native APIs and idioms when appropriate.

The goal of specifying the annotations, APIs, client and implementation model in this specification is to promote consistency and reduce duplication across various Java-related component implementation type specifications. The annotations, APIs, client and implementation model defined in this specification are designed to be used by other SCA Java-related specifications in either a partial or complete fashion.

This document defines implementation metadata using the annotation capability from Java™ 2 Standard Edition (J2SE) 5. However, SCA also allows service clients and implementations to be written using J2SE 1.4. All metadata that is represented by annotations can also be expressed using a component type side file, as defined in the SCA Assembly Specification [ASSEMBLY].

1.1 Terminology

The key words “MUST”, “MUST NOT”, “REQUIRED”, “SHALL”, “SHALL NOT”, “SHOULD”, “SHOULD NOT”, “RECOMMENDED”, “MAY”, and “OPTIONAL” in this document are to be interpreted as described in **[RFC2119]**.

1.2 Normative References

[RFC2119]	S. Bradner, *Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels*, http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2119.txt, IETF RFC 2119, March 1997.
[ASSEMBLY]	SCA Assembly Specification, http://docs.oasis-open.org/opencsa/sca-assembly/sca-assembly-1.1-spec-cd01.pdf
[SDO]	SDO 2.1 Specification, http://www.osoa.org/download/attachments/36/Java-SDO-Spec-v2.1.0-FINAL.pdf
[JAX-B]	JAXB 2.1 Specification, http://www.jcp.org/en/jsr/detail?id=222
[WSDL]	WSDL Specification, WSDL 1.1: http://www.w3.org/TR/wsdl, WSDL 2.0: http://www.w3.org/TR/wsdl20/
[POLICY]	SCA Policy Framework, http://docs.oasis-open.org/opencsa/sca-policy/sca-policy-1.1-spec-cd-01.pdf

[JSR-250]	Common Annotation for Java Platform specification (JSR-250), http://www.jcp.org/en/jsr/detail?id=250
[JAX-WS]	JAX-WS 2.1 Specification (JSR-224), http://www.jcp.org/en/jsr/detail?id=224
[JAVABEANS]	JavaBeans 1.01 Specification, http://java.sun.com/javase/technologies/desktop/javabeans/api/

1.3 Non-Normative References

None	None

2 Implementation Metadata

This section describes SCA Java-based metadata, which applies to Java-based implementation types.

2.1 Service Metadata

2.1.1 @Service

The ***@Service annotation*** is used on a Java class to specify the interfaces of the services implemented by the implementation. Service interfaces are defined in one of the following ways:

- As a Java interface
- As a Java class
- As a Java interface generated from a Web Services Description Language [WSDL] (WSDL) portType (Java interfaces generated from a WSDL portType are always ***remotable***)

2.1.2 Java Semantics of a Remotable Service

A ***remotable service*** is defined using the @Remotable annotation on the Java interface that defines the service. Remotable services are intended to be used for ***coarse grained*** services, and the parameters are passed ***by-value***. Remotable Services are not allowed to make use of method ***overloading***.

The following snippet shows an example of a Java interface for a remote service:

```
package services.hello;
@Remotable
public interface HelloService {
   String hello(String message);
}
```

2.1.3 Java Semantics of a Local Service

A ***local service*** can only be called by clients that are deployed within the same address space as the component implementing the local service.

A local interface is defined by a Java interface with no @Remotable annotation or it is defined by a Java class.

The following snippet shows an example of a Java interface for a local service:

```
package services.hello;
public interface HelloService {
   String hello(String message);
}
```

The style of local interfaces is typically ***fine grained*** and is intended for ***tightly coupled*** interactions.

The data exchange semantic for calls to local services is ***by-reference***. This means that code must be written with the knowledge that changes made to parameters (other than simple types) by either the client or the provider of the service are visible to the other.

2.1.4 @Reference

Accessing a service using reference injection is done by defining a field, a setter method parameter, or a constructor parameter typed by the service interface and annotated with a ***@Reference*** annotation.

2.1.5 @Property

Implementations can be configured with data values through the use of properties, as defined in the SCA Assembly specification [ASSEMBLY]. The ***@Property*** annotation is used to define an SCA property.

2.2 Implementation Scopes: @Scope, @Init, @Destroy

Component implementations can either manage their own state or allow the SCA runtime to do so. In the latter case, SCA defines the concept of ***implementation scope,*** which specifies a visibility and lifecycle contract an implementation has with the SCA runtime. Invocations on a service offered by a component will be dispatched by the SCA runtime to an ***implementation instance*** according to the semantics of its implementation scope.

Scopes are specified using the ***@Scope*** annotation on the implementation class.

This document defines two scopes:

- STATELESS
- COMPOSITE

Java-based implementation types can choose to support any of these scopes, and they can define new scopes specific to their type.

An implementation type can allow component implementations to declare ***lifecycle methods*** that are called when an implementation is instantiated or the scope is expired.

@Init denotes a method called upon first use of an instance during the lifetime of the scope (except for composite scoped implementation marked to eagerly initialize, see section Composite Scope).

@Destroy specifies a method called when the scope ends.

Note that only no argument methods with a void return type can be annotated as lifecycle methods.

The following snippet is an example showing a fragment of a service implementation annotated with lifecycle methods:

```
@Init
public void start() {
      ...
}

@Destroy
public void stop() {
      ...
}
```

The following sections specify the two standard scopes which a Java-based implementation type can support.

2.2.1 Stateless scope

For stateless scope components, there is no implied correlation between implementation instances used to dispatch service requests.

The concurrency model for the stateless scope is single threaded. This means that the SCA runtime MUST ensure that a stateless scoped implementation instance object is only ever dispatched on one thread at any one time. In addition, within the SCA lifecycle of an instance, the SCA runtime MUST only make a single invocation of one business method. Note that the SCA lifecycle might not correspond to the Java object lifecycle due to runtime techniques such as pooling.

2.2.2 Composite scope

All service requests are dispatched to the same implementation instance for the lifetime of the containing composite. The lifetime of the containing composite is defined as the time it becomes active in the runtime to the time it is deactivated, either normally or abnormally.

A composite scoped implementation can also specify eager initialization using the ***@EagerInit*** annotation. When marked for eager initialization, the composite scoped instance is created when its containing component is started. If a method is marked with the @Init annotation, it is called when the instance is created.

The concurrency model for the composite scope is multi-threaded. This means that the SCA runtime MAY run multiple threads in a single composite scoped implementation instance object and it MUST NOT perform any synchronization.

2.2.3 @AllowsPassByReference

Calls to remotable services (see section 3.2) have by-value semantics. This means that input parameters passed to the service can be modified by the service without these modifications being visible to the client. Similarly, the return value or exception from the service can be modified by the client without these modifications being visible to the service implememention. For remote calls (either cross-machine or cross-process), these semantics are a consequence of marshalling input parameters, return values and exceptions "on the wire" and unmarshalling them "off the wire" which results in physical copies being made. For local method calls within the same JVM, Java language calling semantics are by-reference and therefore do not provide the correct by-value semantics for SCA remotable interfaces. To compensate for this, the SCA runtime can intervene in these calls to provide by-value semantics by making copies of any mutable objects passed.

The cost of such copying can be very high relative to the cost of making a local call, especially if the data being passed is large. Also, in many cases this copying is not needed if the implementation observes certain conventions for how input parameters, return values and exceptions are used. The @AllowsPassByReference annotation allows service method implementations and client references to be marked as "allows pass by reference" to indicate that they use input parameters, return values and exceptions in a manner that allows the SCA runtime to avoid the cost of copying mutable objects when a remotable service is called locally within the same JVM.

2.2.3.1 Marking services and references as "allows pass by reference"

Marking a service method implementation as "allows pass by reference" asserts that the method implementation observes the following restrictions:

- Method execution will not modify any input parameter before the method returns.
- The service implementation will not retain a reference to any mutable input parameter, mutable return value or mutable exception after the method returns.
- The method will observe "allows pass by value" client semantics (see below) for any callbacks that it makes.

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See section 9.1 for details of how the @AllowsPassByReference annotation is used to mark a service method implementation as "allows pass by reference".

Marking a client reference as "allows pass by reference" asserts that method calls through the reference observe the following restrictions:

- The client implementation will not modify any of the method's input parameters before the method returns. Such modifications might occur in callbacks or separate client threads.
- If the method is one-way, the client implementation will not modify any of the method's input parameters at any time after calling the method. This is because one-way method calls return immediately without waiting for the service method to complete.

See section 9.1 for details of how the @AllowsPassByReference annotation is used to mark a client reference as "allows pass by reference".

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2.2.3.2 Applying "allows pass by reference" to service proxies

Service method calls are made by clients using service proxies, which can be obtained by injection into client references or by making API calls. A service proxy is marked as "allows pass by reference" if and only if any of the following applies:

- It is injected into a reference or callback reference that is marked "allows pass by reference".
- It is obtained by calling ComponentContext.getService() or ComponentContext.getServices() with the name of a reference that is marked "allows pass by reference".
- It is obtained by calling RequestContext.getCallback() from a service implementation that is marked "allows pass by reference".
- It is obtained by calling ServiceReference.getService() on a service reference that is marked "allows pass by reference" (see definition below).

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A service reference for a remotable service call is marked "allows pass by reference" if and only if any of the following applies:

- It is injected into a reference or callback reference that is marked "allows pass by reference".
- It is obtained by calling ComponentContext.getServiceReference() or ComponentContext.getServiceReferences() with the name of a reference that is marked "allows pass by reference".
- It is obtained by calling RequestContext.getCallbackReference() from a service implementation that is marked "allows pass by reference".
- It is obtained by calling ComponentContext.cast() on a proxy that is marked "allows pass by reference".

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2.2.3.3 Using "allows pass by reference" to optimize remotable calls

The SCA runtime MAY use by-reference semantics when passing input parameters, return values or exceptions on calls to remotable services within the same JVM if both the service method implementation and the service proxy used by the client are marked "allows pass by reference".

The SCA runtime MUST use by-value semantics when passing input parameters, return values and exceptions on calls to remotable services within the same JVM if the service method implementation is not marked "allows pass by reference" or the service proxy used by the client is not marked "allows pass by reference".

3 Interface

This section describes the SCA Java interface element and the SCA metadata for Java interfaces.

3.1 Java interface element – <interface.java>

The Java interface element is used in SCDL files in places where an interface is declared in terms of a Java interface class. The Java interface element identifies the Java interface class and optionally identifies a callback interface, where the first Java interface represents the forward (service) call interface and the second interface represents the interface used to call back from the service to the client.

The following is the pseudo-schema for the interface.java element

```
<interface.java interface="NCName" callbackInterface="NCName"? />
```

The interface.java element has the following attributes:

- ***interface (1..1)*** – the Java interface class to use for the service interface. @interface MUST be the fully qualified name of the Java interface class [JCA30001]
- ***callbackInterface (0..1)*** – the Java interface class to use for the callback interface. @callbackInterface MUST be the fully qualified name of a Java interface used for callbacks [JCA30002]

The following snippet shows an example of the Java interface element:

```
<interface.java interface="services.stockquote.StockQuoteService"
      callbackInterface="services.stockquote.StockQuoteServiceCallback"/>
```

Here, the Java interface is defined in the Java class file ./services/stockquote/StockQuoteService.class, where the root directory is defined by the contribution in which the interface exists. Similarly, the callback interface is defined in the Java class file ./services/stockquote/StockQuoteServiceCallback.class.

Note that the Java interface class identified by the @interface attribute can contain a Java @Callback annotation which identifies a callback interface. If this is the case, then it is not necessary to provide the @callbackInterface attribute. However, if the Java interface class identified by the @interface attribute does contain a Java @Callback annotation, then the Java interface class identified by the @callbackInterface attribute MUST be the same interface class. [JCA30003]

For the Java interface type system, parameters and return types of the service methods are described using Java classes or simple Java types. It is recommended that the Java Classes used conform to the requirements of either JAXB [JAX-B] or of Service Data Objects [SDO] because of their integration with XML technologies.

3.2 @Remotable

The ***@Remotable*** annotation on a Java interface indicates that the interface is designed to be used for remote communication. Remotable interfaces are intended to be used for ***coarse grained*** services. Operations' parameters, return values and exceptions are passed ***by-value***. Remotable Services are not allowed to make use of method ***overloading***.

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3.3 @Callback

A callback interface is declared by using a @Callback annotation on a Java service interface, with the Java Class object of the callback interface as a parameter. There is another form of the @Callback annotation, without any parameters, that specifies callback injection for a setter method or a field of an implementation.

4 Client API

This section describes how SCA services can be programmatically accessed from components and also from non-managed code, i.e. code not running as an SCA component.

4.1 Accessing Services from an SCA Component

An SCA component can obtain a service reference either through injection or programmatically through the ***ComponentContext*** API. Using reference injection is the recommended way to access a service, since it results in code with minimal use of middleware APIs. The ComponentContext API is provided for use in cases where reference injection is not possible.

4.1.1 Using the Component Context API

When a component implementation needs access to a service where the reference to the service is not known at compile time, the reference can be located using the component's ComponentContext.

4.2 Accessing Services from non-SCA component implementations

This section describes how Java code not running as an SCA component that is part of an SCA composite accesses SCA services via references.

4.2.1 ComponentContext

Non-SCA client code can use the ComponentContext API to perform operations against a component in an SCA domain. How client code obtains a reference to a ComponentContext is runtime specific.

The following example demonstrates the use of the component Context API by non-SCA code:

```
ComponentContext context = // obtained via host environment-specific means
HelloService helloService =
                context.getService(HelloService.class,"HelloService");
String result = helloService.hello("Hello World!");
```

5 Error Handling

Clients calling service methods can experience business exceptions and SCA runtime exceptions.

Business exceptions are thrown by the implementation of the called service method, and are defined as checked exceptions on the interface that types the service.

SCA runtime exceptions are raised by the SCA runtime and signal problems in management of component execution or problems interacting with remote services. The SCA runtime exceptions are defined in the Java API section.

6 Asynchronous Programming

Asynchronous programming of a service is where a client invokes a service and carries on executing without waiting for the service to execute. Typically, the invoked service executes at some later time. Output from the invoked service, if any, must be fed back to the client through a separate mechanism, since no output is available at the point where the service is invoked. This is in contrast to the call-and-return style of synchronous programming, where the invoked service executes and returns any output to the client before the client continues. The SCA asynchronous programming model consists of:

- support for non-blocking method calls
- callbacks

Each of these topics is discussed in the following sections.

6.1 @OneWay

Nonblocking calls represent the simplest form of asynchronous programming, where the client of the service invokes the service and continues processing immediately, without waiting for the service to execute.

Any method with a void return type and has no declared exceptions may be marked with a ***@OneWay*** annotation. This means that the method is non-blocking and communication with the service provider may use a binding that buffers the requests and sends it at some later time.

For a Java client to make a non-blocking call to methods that either return values or which throw exceptions, a Java client can use the JAX-WS asynchronous client API model that is described in section 9. It is considered to be a best practice that service designers define one-way methods as often as possible, in order to give the greatest degree of binding flexibility to deployers.

6.2 Callbacks

A ***callback service*** is a service that is used for ***asynchronous*** communication from a service provider back to its client, in contrast to the communication through return values from synchronous operations. Callbacks are used by ***bidirectional services***, which are services that have two interfaces:

- an interface for the provided service
- a callback interface that must be provided by the client

Callbacks can be used for both remotable and local services. Either both interfaces of a bidirectional service must be remotable, or both must be local. It is illegal to mix the two.

A callback interface is declared by using a ***@Callback*** annotation on a service interface, with the Java Class object of the interface as a parameter. The annotation can also be applied to a method or to a field of an implementation, which is used in order to have a callback injected, as explained in the next section.

6.2.1 Using Callbacks

Bidirectional interfaces and callbacks are used when a simple request/response pattern isn't sufficient to capture the business semantics of a service interaction. Callbacks are well suited for cases when a service request can result in multiple responses or new requests from the service back to the client, or where the service might respond to the client some time after the original request has completed.

The following example shows a scenario in which bidirectional interfaces and callbacks could be used. A client requests a quotation from a supplier. To process the enquiry and return the quotation, some suppliers might need additional information from the client. The client does not

know which additional items of information will be needed by different suppliers. This interaction can be modeled as a bidirectional interface with callback requests to obtain the additional information.

```
package somepackage;
import org.osoa.sca.annotation.Callback;
import org.osoa.sca.annotation.Remotable;
@Remotable
@Callback(QuotationCallback.class)
public interface Quotation {h
    double requestQuotation(String productCode, int quantity);
}

@Remotable
public interface QuotationCallback {
    String getState();
    String getZipCode();
    String getCreditRating();
}
```

In this example, the `requestQuotation` operation requests a quotation to supply a given quantity of a specified product. The QuotationCallBack interface provides a number of operations that the supplier can use to obtain additional information about the client making the request. For example, some suppliers might quote different prices based on the state or the zip code to which the order will be shipped, and some suppliers might quote a lower price if the ordering company has a good credit rating. Other suppliers might quote a standard price without requesting any additional information from the client.

The following code snippet illustrates a possible implementation of the example service, using the @Callback annotation to request that a callback proxy be injected.

```
@Callback
protected QuotationCallback callback;

public double requestQuotation(String productCode, int quantity) {
    double price = getPrice(productQuote, quantity);
    double discount = 0;
    if (quantity > 1000 && callback.getState().equals("FL")) {
        discount = 0.05;
    }
    if (quantity > 10000 && callback.getCreditRating().charAt(0) == 'A') {
        discount += 0.05;
    }
    return price * (1-discount);
}
```

The code snippet below is taken from the client of this example service. The client's service implementation class implements the methods of the QuotationCallback interface as well as those of its own service interface ClientService.

```
public class ClientImpl implements ClientService, QuotationCallback {

    private QuotationService myService;

    @Reference
    public void setMyService(QuotationService service) {
        myService = service;
    }
```

```
        public void aClientMethod() {
            ...
            double quote = myService.requestQuotation(“AB123”, 2000);
            ...
        }

        public String getState() {
            return “TX”;
        }
        public String getZipCode() {
            return “78746”;
        }
        public String getCreditRating() {
            return “AA”;
        }
    }
```

In this example the callback is ***stateless***, i.e., the callback requests do not need any information relating to the original service request. For a callback that needs information relating to the original service request (a ***stateful*** callback), this information can be passed to the client by the service provider as parameters on the callback request..

6.2.2 Callback Instance Management

Instance management for callback requests received by the client of the bidirectional service is handled in the same way as instance management for regular service requests. If the client implementation has STATELESS scope, the callback is dispatched using a newly initialized instance. If the client implementation has COMPOSITE scope, the callback is dispatched using the same shared instance that is used to dispatch regular service requests.

As described in section 6.7.1, a stateful callback can obtain information relating to the original service request from parameters on the callback request. Alternatively, a composite-scoped client could store information relating to the original request as instance data and retrieve it when the callback request is received. These approaches could be combined by using a key passed on the callback request (e.g., an order ID) to retrieve information that was stored in a composite-scoped instance by the client code that made the original request.

6.2.3 Implementing Multiple Bidirectional Interfaces

Since it is possible for a single implementation class to implement multiple services, it is also possible for callbacks to be defined for each of the services that it implements. The service implementation can include an injected field for each of its callbacks. The runtime injects the callback onto the appropriate field based on the type of the callback. The following shows the declaration of two fields, each of which corresponds to a particular service offered by the implementation.

```
@Callback
protected MyService1Callback callback1;

@Callback
protected MyService2Callback callback2;
```

If a single callback has a type that is compatible with multiple declared callback fields, then all of them will be set.

6.2.4 Accessing Callbacks

In addition to injecting a reference to a callback service, it is also possible to obtain a reference to a Callback instance by annotating a field or method of type ***ServiceReference*** with the ***@Callback*** annotation.

A reference implementing the callback service interface can be obtained using `ServiceReference.getService()`.

The following example fragments come from a service implementation that uses the callback API:

```
@Callback
protected ServiceReference<MyCallback> callback;

public void someMethod() {

   MyCallback myCallback = callback.getCallback();    …

   myCallback.receiveResult(theResult);
}
```

Because ServiceReference objects are serializable, they can be stored persistently and retrieved at a later time to make a callback invocation after the associated service request has completed. ServiceReference objects can also be passed as parameters on service invocations, enabling the responsibility for making the callback to be delegated to another service.

Alternatively, a callback can be retrieved programmatically using the ***RequestContext*** API. The snippet below shows how to retrieve a callback in a method programmatically:

```
public void someMethod() {

   MyCallback myCallback =
         ComponentContext.getRequestContext().getCallback();

       …

   myCallback.receiveResult(theResult);
}
```

On the client side, the service that implements the callback can access the callback ID that was returned with the callback operation by accessing the request context, as follows:

```
@Context
protected RequestContext requestContext;

void receiveResult(Object theResult) {

    Object refParams =
            requestContext.getServiceReference().getCallbackID();
       …
}
```

This is necessary if the service implementation has COMPOSITE scope, because callback injection is not performed for composite-scoped implementations.

7 Policy Annotations for Java

SCA provides facilities for the attachment of policy-related metadata to SCA assemblies, which influence how implementations, services and references behave at runtime. The policy facilities are described in the SCA Policy Framework specification [POLICY]. In particular, the facilities include Intents and Policy Sets, where intents express abstract, high-level policy requirements and policy sets express low-level detailed concrete policies.

Policy metadata can be added to SCA assemblies through the means of declarative statements placed into Composite documents and into Component Type documents. These annotations are completely independent of implementation code, allowing policy to be applied during the assembly and deployment phases of application development.

However, it can be useful and more natural to attach policy metadata directly to the code of implementations. This is particularly important where the policies concerned are relied on by the code itself. An example of this from the Security domain is where the implementation code expects to run under a specific security Role and where any service operations invoked on the implementation must be authorized to ensure that the client has the correct rights to use the operations concerned. By annotating the code with appropriate policy metadata, the developer can rest assured that this metadata is not lost or forgotten during the assembly and deployment phases.

The SCA Java Common Annotations specification provides a series of annotations which provide the capability for the developer to attach policy information to Java implementation code. The annotations concerned first provide general facilities for attaching SCA Intents and Policy Sets to Java code. Secondly, there are further specific annotations that deal with particular policy intents for certain policy domains such as Security.

The SCA Java Common Annotations specification supports using the Common Annotation for Java Platform specification (JSR-250) [JSR-250]. An implication of adopting the common annotation for Java platform specification is that the SCA Java specification support consistent annotation and Java class inheritance relationships.

7.1 General Intent Annotations

SCA provides the annotation ***@Requires*** for the attachment of any intent to a Java class, to a Java interface or to elements within classes and interfaces such as methods and fields.

The @Requires annotation can attach one or multiple intents in a single statement.

Each intent is expressed as a string. Intents are XML QNames, which consist of a Namespace URI followed by the name of the Intent. The precise form used follows the string representation used by the javax.xml.namespace.QName class, which is as follows:

"{" + Namespace URI + "}" + intentname

Intents can be qualified, in which case the string consists of the base intent name, followed by a ".", followed by the name of the qualifier. There can also be multiple levels of qualification.

This representation is quite verbose, so we expect that reusable String constants will be defined for the namespace part of this string, as well as for each intent that is used by Java code. SCA defines constants for intents such as the following:

```
public static final String SCA_PREFIX=
                        "{http://docs.oasis-open.org/ns/opencsa/sca/200712}";
public static final String CONFIDENTIALITY = SCA_PREFIX + “confidentiality”;
public static final String CONFIDENTIALITY_MESSAGE = CONFIDENTIALITY + “.message”;
```

Notice that, by convention, qualified intents include the qualifier as part of the name of the constant, separated by an underscore. These intent constants are defined in the file that defines an annotation for the intent (annotations for intents, and the formal definition of these constants, are covered in a following section).

Multiple intents (qualified or not) are expressed as separate strings within an array declaration.

An example of the @Requires annotation with 2 qualified intents (from the Security domain) follows:

```
@Requires({CONFIDENTIALITY_MESSAGE, INTEGRITY_MESSAGE})
```

This attaches the intents "confidentiality.message" and "integrity.message".

The following is an example of a reference requiring support for confidentiality:

```
package com.foo;

import static org.oasisopen.sca.annotation.Confidentiality.*;
import static org.oasisopen.sca.annotation.Requires;
import static org.oasisopen.sca.annotation.Reference;

public class Foo {
   @Requires(CONFIDENTIALITY)
   @Reference
   public void setBar(Bar bar) {
      …
   }
}
```

Users can also choose to only use constants for the namespace part of the QName, so that they can add new intents without having to define new constants. In that case, this definition would instead look like this:

```
package com.foo;

import static org.oasisopen.sca.Constants.*;
import static org.oasisopen.sca.annotation.Reference;
import static org.oasisopen.sca.annotation.Requires;

public class Foo {
   @Requires(SCA_PREFIX+”confidentiality”)
   @Reference
   public void setBar(Bar bar) {
      …
   }
}
```

The formal syntax for the @Requires annotation follows:

@Requires(“qualifiedIntent” (, “qualifiedIntent”)*)

where

qualifiedIntent ::= QName(.qualifier)*

See section @Requires for the formal definition of the @Requires annotation.

7.2 Specific Intent Annotations

In addition to the general intent annotation supplied by the @Requires annotation described above, it is also possible to have Java annotations that correspond to specific policy intents. SCA provides a number of these specific intent annotations and it is also possible to create new specific intent annotations for any intent.

The general form of these specific intent annotations is an annotation with a name derived from the name of the intent itself. If the intent is a qualified intent, qualifiers are supplied as an attribute to the annotation in the form of a string or an array of strings.

For example, the SCA confidentiality intent described in the section on General Intent Annotations using the @Requires(CONFIDENTIALITY) intent can also be specified with the specific @Confidentiality intent annotation. The specific intent annotation for the "integrity" security intent is:

```
@Integrity
```

An example of a qualified specific intent for the "authentication" intent is:

```
@Authentication( {“message”, “transport”} )
```

This annotation attaches the pair of qualified intents: "authentication.message" and "authentication.transport" (the sca: namespace is assumed in this both of these cases – "http://docs.oasis-open.org/ns/opencsa/sca/200712").

The general form of specific intent annotations is:

```
@<Intent>[(qualifiers)]
```

where Intent is an NCName that denotes a particular type of intent.

```
Intent      ::= NCName
qualifiers  ::= “qualifier” (, “qualifier”)*
qualifier   ::= NCName(.qualifier)?
```

7.2.1 How to Create Specific Intent Annotations

SCA identifies annotations that correspond to intents by providing an @Intent annotation which must be used in the definition of an intent annotation.

The @Intent annotation takes a single parameter, which (like the @Requires annotation) is the String form of the QName of the intent. As part of the intent definition, it is good practice (although not required) to also create String constants for the Namespace, the Intent and for Qualified versions of the Intent (if defined). These String constants are then available for use with the @Requires annotation and it is also possible to use one or more of them as parameters to the specific intent annotation.

Alternatively, the QName of the intent can be specified using separate parameters for the targetNamespace and the localPart for example:

```
@Intent(targetNamespace=SCA_NS, localPart=”confidentiality”).
```

See section @Intent for the formal definition of the @Intent annotation.

When an intent can be qualified, it is good practice for the first attribute of the annotation to be a string (or an array of strings) which holds one or more qualifiers.

In this case, the attribute’s definition should be marked with the @Qualifier annotation. The @Qualifier tells SCA that the value of the attribute should be treated as a qualifier for the intent represented by the whole annotation. If more than one qualifier value is specified in an annotation, it means that multiple qualified forms are required. For example:

```
@Confidentiality({“message”,”transport”})
```

implies that both of the qualified intents ”confidentiality.message" and "confidentiality.transport” are set for the element to which the confidentiality intent is attached.

See section @Qualifier for the formal definition of the @Qualifier annotation.

Examples of the use of the @Intent and the @Qualifier annotations in the definition of specific intent annotations are shown in the section dealing with Security Interaction Policy.

7.3 Application of Intent Annotations

The SCA Intent annotations can be applied to the following Java elements:

- Java class
- Java interface
- Method
- Field
- Constructor parameter

Where multiple intent annotations (general or specific) are applied to the same Java element, they are additive in effect. An example of multiple policy annotations being used together follows:

```
@Authentication
@Requires({CONFIDENTIALITY_MESSAGE, INTEGRITY_MESSAGE})
```

In this case, the effective intents are "authentication", “confidentiality.message” and “integrity.message”.

If an annotation is specified at both the class/interface level and the method or field level, then the method or field level annotation completely overrides the class level annotation of the same base intent name.

The intent annotation can be applied either to classes or to class methods when adding annotated policy on SCA services. Applying an intent to the setter method in a reference injection approach allows intents to be defined at references.

7.3.1 Inheritance And Annotation

The inheritance rules for annotations are consistent with the common annotation specification, JSR 250.

The following example shows the inheritance relations of intents on classes, operations, and super classes.

```
package services.hello;
import org.oasisopen.sca.annotation.Remotable;
import org.oasisopen.sca.annotation.Integrity;
import org.oasisopen.sca.annotation.Authentication;

@Integrity(“transport”)
@Authentication
public class HelloService {
      @Integrity
      @Authentication(“message”)
      public String hello(String message) {...}

      @Integrity
      @Authentication(“transport”)
      public String helloThere() {...}
}

package services.hello;
import org.oasisopen.sca.annotation.Remotable;
import org.oasisopen.sca.annotation.Confidentiality;
import org.oasisopen.sca.annotation.Authentication;
```

```
@Confidentiality(“message”)
public class HelloChildService extends HelloService {
      @Confidentiality(“transport”)
      public String hello(String message) {...}
      @Authentication
      String helloWorld() {...}
}
```

Example 2a. Usage example of annotated policy and inheritance.

The effective intent annotation on the helloWorld method is Integrity(“transport”), @Authentication, and @Confidentiality(“message”).

The effective intent annotation on the hello method of the HelloChildService is @Integrity(“transport”), @Authentication, and @Confidentiality(“transport”),

The effective intent annotation on the helloThere method of the HelloChildService is @Integrity and @Authentication(“transport”), the same as in HelloService class.

The effective intent annotation on the hello method of the HelloService is @Integrity and @Authentication(“message”)

The listing below contains the equivalent declarative security interaction policy of the HelloService and HelloChildService implementation corresponding to the Java interfaces and classes shown in Example 2a.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ASCII"?>
<composite  xmlns="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ns/opencsa/sca/200712"
                  name="HelloServiceComposite" >
      <service name=”HelloService” requires=”integrity/transport
            authentication”>
            …
      </service>
      <service name=”HelloChildService” requires=”integrity/transport
            authentication confidentiality/message”>
      …
      </service>
      ...

      <component name="HelloServiceComponent">*
            <implementation.java class="services.hello.HelloService"/>
                        <operation name=”hello” requires=”integrity
                              authentication/message”/>
                        <operation name=”helloThere”
                              requires=”integrity
                              authentication/transport”/>
      </component>
      <component name="HelloChildServiceComponent">*
            <implementation.java
                class="services.hello.HelloChildService" />
            <operation name=”hello”
                requires=”confidentiality/transport”/>
            <operation name=”helloThere” requires=” integrity/transport
                  authentication”/>
            <operation name=helloWorld” requires=”authentication”/>
      </component>
```

```
            ...

    </composite>
```

Example 2b. Declaratives intents equivalent to annotated intents in Example 2a.

7.4 Relationship of Declarative And Annotated Intents

Annotated intents on a Java class cannot be overridden by declarative intents in a composite document which uses the class as an implementation. This rule follows the general rule for intents that they represent requirements of an implementation in the form of a restriction that cannot be relaxed.

However, a restriction can be made more restrictive so that an unqualified version of an intent expressed through an annotation in the Java class can be qualified by a declarative intent in a using composite document.

7.5 Policy Set Annotations

The SCA Policy Framework uses Policy Sets to capture detailed low-level concrete policies (for example, a concrete policy is the specific encryption algorithm to use when encrypting messages when using a specific communication protocol to link a reference to a service).

Policy Sets can be applied directly to Java implementations using the ***@PolicySets*** annotation. The @PolicySets annotation either takes the QName of a single policy set as a string or the name of two or more policy sets as an array of strings:

```
@PolicySets( “<policy set QName>” |
             { “<policy set QName>” [, “<policy set QName>”] })
```

As for intents, PolicySet names are QNames – in the form of “{Namespace-URI}localPart”.

An example of the @PolicySets annotation:

```
@Reference(name="helloService", required=true)
@PolicySets({ MY_NS + “WS_Encryption_Policy",
              MY_NS + "WS_Authentication_Policy" })
public setHelloService(HelloService service) {
      . . .
}
```

In this case, the Policy Sets WS_Encryption_Policy and WS_Authentication_Policy are applied, both using the namespace defined for the constant MY_NS.

PolicySets must satisfy intents expressed for the implementation when both are present, according to the rules defined in the Policy Framework specification [POLICY].

The SCA Policy Set annotation can be applied to the following Java elements:

- Java class
- Java interface
- Method
- Field
- Constructor parameter

7.6 Security Policy Annotations

This section introduces annotations for SCA's security intents, as defined in the SCA Policy Framework specification [POLICY].

7.6.1 Security Interaction Policy

The following interaction policy Intents and qualifiers are defined for Security Policy, which apply to the operation of services and references of an implementation:

- @Integrity
- @Confidentiality
- @Authentication

All three of these intents have the same pair of Qualifiers:

- message
- transport

The formal definitions of the @Authentication, @Confidentality and @Integrity annotations are found in the sections @Authentication, @Confidentiality and @Integrity.

The following example shows an example of applying an intent to the setter method used to inject a reference. Accessing the hello operation of the referenced HelloService requires both "integrity.message" and "authentication.message" intents to be honored.

```
package services.hello;
//Interface for HelloService
public interface HelloService {
      String hello(String helloMsg);
}

package services.client;
// Interface for ClientService
public interface ClientService {
      public void clientMethod();
}

// Implementation class for ClientService
package services.client;

import services.hello.HelloService;
import org.oasisopen.sca.annotation.*;

@Service(ClientService.class)
public class ClientServiceImpl implements ClientService {

      private HelloService helloService;

      @Reference(name="helloService", required=true)
      @Integrity("message")
      @Authentication("message")
      public void setHelloService(HelloService service) {
            helloService = service;
      }

      public void clientMethod() {
            String result = helloService.hello("Hello World!");
```

```
                    …
            }
    }
```

Example 1. Usage of annotated intents on a reference.

7.6.2 Security Implementation Policy

SCA defines a number of security policy annotations that apply as policies to implementations themselves. These annotations mostly have to do with authorization and security identity. The following authorization and security identity annotations (as defined in JSR 250) are supported:

- RunAs

  Takes as a parameter a string which is the name of a Security role.
  eg. @RunAs("Manager")
- Code marked with this annotation will execute with the Security permissions of the identified role.
- RolesAllowed

  Takes as a parameter a single string or an array of strings which represent one or more role names. When present, the implementation can only be accessed by principals whose role corresponds to one of the role names listed in the @roles attribute. How role names are mapped to security principals is implementation dependent (SCA does not define this).
  eg. @RolesAllowed({"Manager", "Employee"})
- PermitAll

  No parameters. When present, grants access to all roles.
- DenyAll

  No parameters. When present, denies access to all roles.
- DeclareRoles

  Takes as a parameter a string or an array of strings which identify one or more role names that form the set of roles used by the implementation.
  eg. @DeclareRoles({"Manager", "Employee", "Customer"})

(all these are declared in the Java package javax.annotation.security)

For a full explanation of these intents, see the Policy Framework specification [POLICY].

7.6.2.1 Annotated Implementation Policy Example

The following is an example showing annotated security implementation policy:

```
package services.account;
@Remotable
public interface AccountService {
      AccountReport getAccountReport(String customerID);
}
```

The following is a full listing of the AccountServiceImpl class, showing the Service it implements, plus the service references it makes and the settable properties that it has, along with a set of implementation policy annotations:

```
package services.account;
import java.util.List;
import commonj.sdo.DataFactory;
import org.oasisopen.sca.annotation.Property;
import org.oasisopen.sca.annotation.Reference;
import org.oasisopen.sca.annotation.RolesAllowed;
import org.oasisopen.sca.annotation.RunAs;
import org.oasisopen.sca.annotation.PermitAll;
import services.accountdata.AccountDataService;
import services.accountdata.CheckingAccount;
import services.accountdata.SavingsAccount;
import services.accountdata.StockAccount;
import services.stockquote.StockQuoteService;
@RolesAllowed(“customers”)
@RunAs(“accountants” )
public class AccountServiceImpl implements AccountService {

   @Property
   protected String currency = "USD";

   @Reference
   protected AccountDataService accountDataService;
   @Reference
   protected StockQuoteService stockQuoteService;

   @RolesAllowed({“customers”, “accountants”})
   public AccountReport getAccountReport(String customerID) {

    DataFactory dataFactory = DataFactory.INSTANCE;
    AccountReport accountReport =
         (AccountReport)dataFactory.create(AccountReport.class);
    List accountSummaries = accountReport.getAccountSummaries();

    CheckingAccount checkingAccount =
         accountDataService.getCheckingAccount(customerID);
    AccountSummary checkingAccountSummary =
         (AccountSummary)dataFactory.create(AccountSummary.class);

checkingAccountSummary.setAccountNumber(checkingAccount.getAccountNumber()
);
    checkingAccountSummary.setAccountType("checking");
    checkingAccountSummary.setBalance(fromUSDollarToCurrency
         (checkingAccount.getBalance()));
    accountSummaries.add(checkingAccountSummary);

    SavingsAccount savingsAccount =
         accountDataService.getSavingsAccount(customerID);
    AccountSummary savingsAccountSummary =
         (AccountSummary)dataFactory.create(AccountSummary.class);

savingsAccountSummary.setAccountNumber(savingsAccount.getAccountNumber());
    savingsAccountSummary.setAccountType("savings");
    savingsAccountSummary.setBalance(fromUSDollarToCurrency
         (savingsAccount.getBalance()));
    accountSummaries.add(savingsAccountSummary);

    StockAccount stockAccount =
accountDataService.getStockAccount(customerID);
```

```
        AccountSummary stockAccountSummary =
             (AccountSummary)dataFactory.create(AccountSummary.class);
        stockAccountSummary.setAccountNumber(stockAccount.getAccountNumber());
        stockAccountSummary.setAccountType("stock");
        float balance= (stockQuoteService.getQuote(stockAccount.getSymbol()))*
                        stockAccount.getQuantity();
        stockAccountSummary.setBalance(fromUSDollarToCurrency(balance));
        accountSummaries.add(stockAccountSummary);

        return accountReport;
      }

      @PermitAll
      public float fromUSDollarToCurrency(float value) {

        if (currency.equals("USD")) return value; else
        if (currency.equals("EURO")) return value * 0.8f; else
        return 0.0f;
      }
    }
```

Example 3. Usage of annotated security implementation policy for the java language.

In this example, the implementation class as a whole is marked:

- @RolesAllowed(“customers”) - indicating that customers have access to the implementation as a whole
- @RunAs(“accountants”) – indicating that the code in the implementation runs with the permissions of accountants

The getAccountReport(..) method is marked with @RolesAllowed({“customers”, “accountants”}), which indicates that this method can be called by both customers and accountants.

The fromUSDollarToCurrency() method is marked with @PermitAll, which means that this method can be called by any role.

8 Java API

This section provides a reference for the Java API offered by SCA.

8.1 Component Context

The following Java code defines the ***ComponentContext*** interface:

```
package org.oasisopen.sca;

public interface ComponentContext {

    String getURI();

   <B> B getService(Class<B> businessInterface, String referenceName);

   <B> ServiceReference<B> getServiceReference(Class<B> businessInterface,
                                                String referenceName);
   <B> Collection<B> getServices(Class<B> businessInterface,
         String referenceName);

   <B> Collection<ServiceReference<B>> getServiceReferences(Class<B>
         businessInterface, String referenceName);

   <B> ServiceReference<B> createSelfReference(Class<B>
         businessInterface);

   <B> ServiceReference<B> createSelfReference(Class<B> businessInterface,
                                               String serviceName);

   <B> B getProperty(Class<B> type, String propertyName);

  <B, R extends ServiceReference<B>> R cast(B target)
                throws  IllegalArgumentException;

   RequestContext getRequestContext();


}
```

- ***getURI()*** - returns the absolute URI of the component within the SCA domain
- ***getService(Class<B> businessInterface, String referenceName)*** – Returns a proxy for the reference defined by the current component. The getService() method takes as its input arguments the Java type used to represent the target service on the client and the name of the service reference. It returns an object providing access to the service. The returned object implements the Java interface the service is typed with. This method MUST throw an IllegalArgumentException if the reference has multiplicity greater than one.
- ***getServiceReference(Class<B> businessInterface, String referenceName)*** – Returns a ServiceReference defined by the current component. This method MUST throw an IllegalArgumentException if the reference has multiplicity greater than one.

- ***getServices(Class<B> businessInterface, String referenceName)*** – Returns a list of typed service proxies for a business interface type and a reference name.
- ***getServiceReferences(Class<B> businessInterface, String referenceName)*** –Returns a list typed service references for a business interface type and a reference name.
- ***createSelfReference(Class<B> businessInterface)*** – Returns a ServiceReference that can be used to invoke this component over the designated service.
- ***createSelfReference(Class<B> businessInterface, String serviceName)*** – Returns a ServiceReference that can be used to invoke this component over the designated service. Service name explicitly declares the service name to invoke
- ***getProperty*** (***Class<B> type, String propertyName***) - Returns the value of an SCA property defined by this component.
- ***getRequestContext()*** - Returns the context for the current SCA service request, or null if there is no current request or if the context is unavailable. This method MUST return non-null when invoked during the execution of a Java business method for a service operation or callback operation, on the same thread that the SCA runtime provided, and MUST return null in all other cases.
- ***cast***(***B target***) - Casts a type-safe reference to a ServiceReference

A component can access its component context by defining a field or setter method typed by ***org.oasisopen.sca.ComponentContext*** and annotated with ***@Context***. To access the target service, the component uses ***ComponentContext.getService(..).***

The following shows an example of component context usage in a Java class using the @Context annotation.

```
private ComponentContext componentContext;

@Context
public void setContext(ComponentContext context) {
   componentContext = context;
}

public void doSomething() {
   HelloWorld service =
   componentContext.getService(HelloWorld.class,”HelloWorldComponent”);
   service.hello(“hello”);
}
```

Similarly, non-SCA client code can use the ComponentContext API to perform operations against a component in an SCA domain. How the non-SCA client code obtains a reference to a ComponentContext is runtime specific.

8.2 Request Context

The following shows the ***RequestContext*** interface:

```
package org.oasisopen.sca;

import javax.security.auth.Subject;

public interface RequestContext {

   Subject getSecuritySubject();

   String getServiceName();
```

```
    <CB> ServiceReference<CB> getCallbackReference();
    <CB> CB getCallback();
    <B> ServiceReference<B> getServiceReference();

}
```

The RequestContext interface has the following methods:

- ***getSecuritySubject()*** – Returns the JAAS Subject of the current request
- ***getServiceName()*** – Returns the name of the service on the Java implementation the request came in on
- ***getCallbackReference()*** – Returns a service reference to the callback as specified by the caller. This method returns null when called for a service request whose interface is not bidirectional or when called for a callback request.
- ***getCallback()*** – Returns a proxy for the callback as specified by the caller. Similar to the getCallbackReference() method, this method returns null when called for a service request whose interface is not bidirectional or when called for a callback request.
- ***getServiceReference()*** – When invoked during the execution of a service operation, this method MUST return a ServiceReference that represents the service that was invoked. When invoked during the execution of a callback operation, this method MUST return a CallableReference that represents the callback that was invoked.

8.3 ServiceReference

ServiceReferences can be injected using the @Reference annotation on a field, a setter method, or constructor parameter taking the type ServiceReference. The detailed description of the usage of these methods is described in the section on Asynchronous Programming in this document.

The following Java code defines the ***ServiceReference*** interface:

```
package org.oasisopen.sca;

public interface ServiceReference<B> extends java.io.Serializable {

    B getService();
    Class<B> getBusinessInterface();
}
```

The ServiceReference interface has the following methods:

- **getService()** - Returns a type-safe reference to the target of this reference. The instance returned is guaranteed to implement the business interface for this reference. The value returned is a proxy to the target that implements the business interface associated with this reference.
- **getBusinessInterface()** – Returns the Java class for the business interface associated with this reference.

8.4 ServiceRuntimeException

The following snippet shows the ***ServiceRuntimeException***.

```
package org.oasisopen.sca;

public class ServiceRuntimeException extends RuntimeException {
```

```
    …
}
```

This exception signals problems in the management of SCA component execution.

8.5 ServiceUnavailableException

The following snippet shows the ***ServiceUnavailableException***.

```
package org.oasisopen.sca;

public class ServiceUnavailableException extends ServiceRuntimeException {
    …
}
```

This exception signals problems in the interaction with remote services. These are exceptions that can be transient, so retrying is appropriate. Any exception that is a ServiceRuntimeException that is *not* a ServiceUnavailableException is unlikely to be resolved by retrying the operation, since it most likely requires human intervention

8.6 InvalidServiceException

The following snippet shows the ***InvalidServiceException***.

```
package org.oasisopen.sca;

public class InvalidServiceException extends ServiceRuntimeException {
    …
}
```

This exception signals that the ServiceReference is no longer valid. This can happen when the target of the reference is undeployed. This exception is not transient and therefore is unlikely to be resolved by retrying the operation and will most likely require human intervention.

8.7 Constants

The SCA ***Constants*** interface defines a number of constant values that are used in the SCA Java APIs and Annotations. The following snippet shows the Constants interface:

```
package org.oasisopen.sca;

public interface Constants {
    String SCA_NS="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ns/opencsa/sca/200712";
    String SCA_PREFIX = "{"+SCA_NS+"}";
}
```

9 Java Annotations

This section provides definitions of all the Java annotations which apply to SCA.

This specification places constraints on some annotations that are not detectable by a Java compiler. For example, the definition of the @Property and @Reference annotations indicate that they are allowed on parameters, but sections 8.14 and 8.15 constrain those definitions to constructor parameters. An SCA runtime MUST verify the proper use of all annotations and if an annotation is improperly used, the SCA runtime MUST NOT run the component which uses the invalid implementation code.

SCA annotations are not allowed on static methods and static fields. It is an error to use an SCA annotation on a static method or a static field of an implementation class and the SCA runtime MUST NOT instantiate such an implementation class.

9.1 @AllowsPassByReference

The following Java code defines the ***@AllowsPassByReference*** annotation:

```
package org.oasisopen.sca.annotation;

import static java.lang.annotation.ElementType.FIELD;
import static java.lang.annotation.ElementType.METHOD;
import static java.lang.annotation.ElementType.PARAMETER;
import static java.lang.annotation.ElementType.TYPE;
import static java.lang.annotation.RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME;
import java.lang.annotation.Retention;
import java.lang.annotation.Target;

@Target({TYPE, METHOD, FIELD, PARAMETER})
@Retention(RUNTIME)
public @interface AllowsPassByReference {

    boolean value() default true;
}
```

The @AllowsPassByReference annotation allows service method implementations and client references to be marked as "allows pass by reference" to indicate that they use input parameters, return values and exceptions in a manner that allows the SCA runtime to avoid the cost of copying mutable objects when a remotable service is called locally within the same JVM.

The @AllowsPassByReference annotation has the following attribute:

- ***value*** – specifies whether the "allows pass by reference" marker applies to the service implementation class, service implementation method, or client reference to which this annotation applies; if not specified, defaults to true.

The @AllowsPassByReference annotation MAY be placed on an individual method of a remotable service implementation, on a service implementation class, or on an individual reference for a remotable service. When applied to a reference, it MAY appear anywhere that the @Remotable annotation MAY appear. It MUST NOT appear anywhere else.

The "allows pass by reference" marking of a method implementation of a remotable service is determined as follows:

1. If the method has an @AllowsPassByReference annotation, the method is marked "allows pass by reference" if and only if the value of the method's annotation is true.

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@AllowsPassByReference has no attributes

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2. Otheriwse, if the class has an @AllowsPassByReference annotation, the method is marked "allows pass by reference" if and only if the value of the class's annotation is true.

3. Otherwise, the method is not marked "allows pass by reference".

The "allows pass by reference" marking of a reference for a remotable service is determined as follows:

1. If the reference has an @AllowsPassByReference annotation, the reference is marked "allows pass by reference" if and only if the value of the reference's annotation is true.

2. Otherwise, if the service implementation class containing the reference has an @AllowsPassByReference annotation, the reference is marked "allows pass by reference" if and only if the value of the class's annotation is true.

3. Otherwise, the reference is not marked "allows pass by reference".

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The following snippet shows a sample where @AllowsPassByReference is defined for the implementation of a service method on the Java component implementation class.

```
@AllowsPassByReference
public String hello(String message) {
    …
}
```

The following snippet shows a sample where @AllowsPassByReference is defined for a client reference of a Java component implementation class.

```
@AllowsPassByReference
@Reference
private StockQuoteService stockQuote;
```

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9.2 @Authentication

The following Java code defines the ***@Authentication*** annotation:

```
package org.oasisopen.sca.annotation;

import static java.lang.annotation.ElementType.FIELD;
import static java.lang.annotation.ElementType.METHOD;
import static java.lang.annotation.ElementType.PARAMETER;
import static java.lang.annotation.ElementType.TYPE;
import static java.lang.annotation.RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME;
import static org.oasisopen.sca.Constants.SCA_PREFIX;

import java.lang.annotation.Inherited;
import java.lang.annotation.Retention;
import java.lang.annotation.Target;

@Inherited
@Target({TYPE, FIELD, METHOD, PARAMETER})
@Retention(RUNTIME)
@Intent(Authentication.AUTHENTICATION)
public @interface Authentication {
    String AUTHENTICATION = SCA_PREFIX + "authentication";
    String AUTHENTICATION_MESSAGE = AUTHENTICATION + ".message";
    String AUTHENTICATION_TRANSPORT = AUTHENTICATION + ".transport";
```

```
        /**
         * List of authentication qualifiers (such as "message"
         * or "transport").
         *
         * @return authentication qualifiers
         */
        @Qualifier
        String[] value() default "";
    }
```

The ***@Authentication*** annotation is used to indicate that the invocation requires authentication. See the section on Application of Intent Annotations for samples and details.

9.3 @Callback

The following Java code defines shows the ***@Callback*** annotation:

```
package org.oasisopen.sca.annotation;

import static java.lang.annotation.ElementType.TYPE;
import static java.lang.annotation.ElementType.METHOD;
import static java.lang.annotation.ElementType.FIELD;
import static java.lang.annotation.RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME;
import java.lang.annotation.Retention;
import java.lang.annotation.Target;

@Target(TYPE, METHOD, FIELD)
@Retention(RUNTIME)
public @interface Callback {

   Class<?> value() default Void.class;
}
```

The @Callback annotation is used to annotate a service interface with a callback interface, which takes the Java Class object of the callback interface as a parameter.

The @Callback annotation has the following attribute:

- ***value*** – the name of a Java class file containing the callback interface

The @Callback annotation can also be used to annotate a method or a field of an SCA implementation class, in order to have a callback object injected

The following snippet shows a @Callback annotation on an interface:

```
@Remotable
@Callback(MyServiceCallback.class)
public interface MyService {

    void someAsyncMethod(String arg);
}
```

An example use of the @Callback annotation to declare a callback interface follows:

```
package somepackage;
import org.oasisopen.sca.annotation.Callback;
import org.oasisopen.sca.annotation.Remotable;
@Remotable
@Callback(MyServiceCallback.class)
public interface MyService {

    void someMethod(String arg);
}

@Remotable
public interface MyServiceCallback {

    void receiveResult(String result);
}
```

In this example, the implied component type is:

```
<componentType xmlns="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ns/opencsa/sca/200712" >

   <service name="MyService">
         <interface.java interface="somepackage.MyService"
                callbackInterface="somepackage.MyServiceCallback"/>
   </service>
</componentType>
```

9.4 @ComponentName

The following Java code defines the ***@ComponentName*** annotation:

```
package org.oasisopen.sca.annotation;

import static java.lang.annotation.ElementType.METHOD;
import static java.lang.annotation.ElementType.FIELD;
import static java.lang.annotation.RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME;
import java.lang.annotation.Retention;
import java.lang.annotation.Target;

@Target({METHOD, FIELD})
@Retention(RUNTIME)
public @interface ComponentName {

}
```

The @ComponentName annotation is used to denote a Java class field or setter method that is used to inject the component name.

The following snippet shows a component name field definition sample.

```
@ComponentName
private String componentName;
```

The following snippet shows a component name setter method sample.

```
@ComponentName
public void setComponentName(String name) {
 //…
}
```

9.5 @Confidentiality

The following Java code defines the ***@Confidentiality*** annotation:

```
package org.oasisopen.sca.annotations;

import static java.lang.annotation.ElementType.FIELD;
import static java.lang.annotation.ElementType.METHOD;
import static java.lang.annotation.ElementType.PARAMETER;
import static java.lang.annotation.ElementType.TYPE;
import static java.lang.annotation.RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME;
import static org.oasisopen.sca.Constants.SCA_PREFIX;

import java.lang.annotation.Inherited;
import java.lang.annotation.Retention;
import java.lang.annotation.Target;

@Inherited
@Target({TYPE, FIELD, METHOD, PARAMETER})
@Retention(RUNTIME)
@Intent(Confidentiality.CONFIDENTIALITY)
public @interface Confidentiality {
    String CONFIDENTIALITY = SCA_PREFIX + "confidentiality";
    String CONFIDENTIALITY_MESSAGE = CONFIDENTIALITY + ".message";
    String CONFIDENTIALITY_TRANSPORT = CONFIDENTIALITY + ".transport";

    /**
     * List of confidentiality qualifiers (such as "message" or
"transport").
     *
     * @return confidentiality qualifiers
     */
    @Qualifier
    String[] value() default "";
}
```

The ***@Confidentiality*** annotation is used to indicate that the invocation requires confidentiality.

See the section on Application of Intent Annotations for samples and details.

9.6 @Constructor

The following Java code defines the ***@Constructor*** annotation:

```
package org.oasisopen.sca.annotation;

import static java.lang.annotation.ElementType.CONSTRUCTOR;
import static java.lang.annotation.RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME;
import java.lang.annotation.Retention;
import java.lang.annotation.Target;

@Target(CONSTRUCTOR)
```

```
@Retention(RUNTIME)
public @interface Constructor { }
```

The @Constructor annotation is used to mark a particular constructor to use when instantiating a Java component implementation. If this constructor has parameters, each of these parameters MUST have either a @Property annotation or a @Reference annotation.

The following snippet shows a sample for the @Constructor annotation.

```
public class HelloServiceImpl implements HelloService {

   public HelloServiceImpl(){
    ...
    }

    @Constructor
    public HelloServiceImpl(@Property(name="someProperty") String
someProperty ){
    ...
    }

     public String hello(String message) {
         ...
      }
}
```

9.7 @Context

The following Java code defines the ***@Context*** annotation:

```
package org.oasisopen.sca.annotation;

import static java.lang.annotation.ElementType.METHOD;
import static java.lang.annotation.ElementType.FIELD;
import static java.lang.annotation.RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME;
import java.lang.annotation.Retention;
import java.lang.annotation.Target;

@Target({METHOD, FIELD})
@Retention(RUNTIME)
public @interface Context {

}
```

The @Context annotation is used to denote a Java class field or a setter method that is used to inject a composite context for the component. The type of context to be injected is defined by the type of the Java class field or type of the setter method input argument; the type is either ***ComponentContext*** or ***RequestContext***.

The @Context annotation has no attributes.

The following snippet shows a ComponentContext field definition sample.

```
@Context
```

```
    protected ComponentContext context;
```

The following snippet shows a RequestContext field definition sample.

```
    @Context
    protected RequestContext context;
```

9.8 @Destroy

The following Java code defines the ***@Destroy*** annotation:

```
package org.oasisopen.sca.annotation;

import static java.lang.annotation.ElementType.METHOD;
import static java.lang.annotation.RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME;
import java.lang.annotation.Retention;
import java.lang.annotation.Target;

@Target(METHOD)
@Retention(RUNTIME)
public @interface Destroy {

}
```

The @Destroy annotation is used to denote a single Java class method that will be called when the scope defined for the implementation class ends. The method MAY have any access modifier and MUST have a void return type and no arguments.

If there is a method that matches these criteria, the SCA runtime MUST call the annotated method when the scope defined for the implementation class ends. If the implementation class has a method with an @Destroy annotation that does not match these criteria, the SCA runtime MUST NOT instantiate the implementation class.

The following snippet shows a sample for a destroy method definition.

```
@Destroy
public void myDestroyMethod() {
   …
}
```

9.9 @EagerInit

The following Java code defines the ***@EagerInit*** annotation:

```
package org.oasisopen.sca.annotation;

import static java.lang.annotation.ElementType.TYPE;
import static java.lang.annotation.RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME;
import java.lang.annotation.Retention;
import java.lang.annotation.Target;

@Target(TYPE)
@Retention(RUNTIME)
public @interface EagerInit {
```

```
}
```

The ***@EagerInit*** annotation is used to annotate the Java class of a COMPOSITE scoped implementation for eager initialization. When marked for eager initialization, the composite scoped instance is created when its containing component is started.

9.10 @Init

The following Java code defines the ***@Init*** annotation:

```
package org.oasisopen.sca.annotation;

import static java.lang.annotation.ElementType.METHOD;
import static java.lang.annotation.RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME;
import java.lang.annotation.Retention;
import java.lang.annotation.Target;

@Target(METHOD)
@Retention(RUNTIME)
public @interface Init {


}
```

The @Init annotation is used to denote a single Java class method that is called when the scope defined for the implementation class starts. The method MAY have any access modifier and MUST have a void return type and no arguments.

If there is a method that matches these criteria, the SCA runtime MUST call the annotated method after all property and reference injection is complete. If the implementation class has a method with an @Init annotation that does not match these criteria, the SCA runtime MUST NOT instantiate the implementation class.

The following snippet shows an example of an init method definition.

```
@Init
public void myInitMethod() {
   …
}
```

9.11 @Integrity

The following Java code defines the ***@Integrity*** annotation:

```
package org.oasisopen.sca.annotation;

import static java.lang.annotation.ElementType.FIELD;
import static java.lang.annotation.ElementType.METHOD;
import static java.lang.annotation.ElementType.PARAMETER;
import static java.lang.annotation.ElementType.TYPE;
import static java.lang.annotation.RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME;
import static org.oasisopen.Constants.SCA_PREFIX;

import java.lang.annotation.Inherited;
import java.lang.annotation.Retention;
```

```
import java.lang.annotation.Target;

@Inherited
@Target({TYPE, FIELD, METHOD, PARAMETER})
@Retention(RUNTIME)
@Intent(Integrity.INTEGRITY)
public @interface Integrity {
    String INTEGRITY = SCA_PREFIX + "integrity";
    String INTEGRITY_MESSAGE = INTEGRITY + ".message";
    String INTEGRITY_TRANSPORT = INTEGRITY + ".transport";

    /**
     * List of integrity qualifiers (such as "message" or "transport").
     *
     * @return integrity qualifiers
     */
    @Qualifier
    String[] value() default "";
}
```

The ***@Integrity*** annotation is used to indicate that the invocation requires integrity (ie no tampering of the messages between client and service).

See the section on Application of Intent Annotations for samples and details.

9.12 @Intent

The following Java code defines the ***@Intent*** annotation:

```
package org.oasisopen.sca.annotation;

import static java.lang.annotation.ElementType.ANNOTATION_TYPE;
import static java.lang.annotation.RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME;
import java.lang.annotation.Retention;
import java.lang.annotation.Target;

@Target({ANNOTATION_TYPE})
@Retention(RUNTIME)
public @interface Intent {
    /**
     * The qualified name of the intent, in the form defined by
     * {@link javax.xml.namespace.QName#toString}.
     * @return the qualified name of the intent
     */
    String value() default "";

    /**
     * The XML namespace for the intent.
     * @return the XML namespace for the intent
     */
    String targetNamespace() default "";

    /**
     * The name of the intent within its namespace.
     * @return name of the intent within its namespace
     */
    String localPart() default "";
}
```

The @Intent annotation is used for the creation of new annotations for specific intents. It is not expected that the @Intent annotation will be used in application code.

See the section "How to Create Specific Intent Annotations" for details and samples of how to define new intent annotations.

9.13 @OneWay

The following Java code defines the ***@OneWay*** annotation:

```
package org.oasisopen.sca.annotation;

import static java.lang.annotation.ElementType.METHOD;
import static java.lang.annotation.RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME;
import java.lang.annotation.Retention;
import java.lang.annotation.Target;

@Target(METHOD)
@Retention(RUNTIME)
public @interface OneWay {


}
```

The @OneWay annotation is used on a Java interface or class method to indicate that invocations will be dispatched in a non-blocking fashion as described in the section on Asynchronous Programming.

The @OneWay annotation has no attributes.

The following snippet shows the use of the @OneWay annotation on an interface.

```
package services.hello;

import org.oasisopen.sca.annotation.OneWay;

public interface HelloService {
    @OneWay
    void hello(String name);
}
```

9.14 @PolicySet

The following Java code defines the ***@PolicySets*** annotation:

```
package org.oasisopen.sca.annotation;

import static java.lang.annotation.ElementType.FIELD;
import static java.lang.annotation.ElementType.METHOD;
import static java.lang.annotation.ElementType.PARAMETER;
import static java.lang.annotation.ElementType.TYPE;
import static java.lang.annotation.RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME;

import java.lang.annotation.Retention;
import java.lang.annotation.Target;

@Target({TYPE, FIELD, METHOD, PARAMETER})
```

```
@Retention(RUNTIME)
public @interface PolicySets {
    /**
     * Returns the policy sets to be applied.
     *
     * @return the policy sets to be applied
     */
    String[] value() default "";
}
```

The ***@PolicySet*** annotation is used to attach an SCA Policy Set to a Java implementation class or to one of its subelements.

See the section "Policy Set Annotations" for details and samples.

9.15 @Property

The following Java code defines the ***@Property*** annotation:

```
package org.oasisopen.sca.annotation;

import static java.lang.annotation.ElementType.METHOD;
import static java.lang.annotation.ElementType.FIELD;
import static java.lang.annotation.ElementType.PARAMETER;
import static java.lang.annotation.RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME;
import java.lang.annotation.Retention;
import java.lang.annotation.Target;

@Target({METHOD, FIELD, PARAMETER})
@Retention(RUNTIME)
public @interface Property {

   String name() default "";
   boolean required() default true;
}
```

The @Property annotation is used to denote a Java class field, a setter method, or a constructor parameter that is used to inject an SCA property value. The type of the property injected, which can be a simple Java type or a complex Java type, is defined by the type of the Java class field or the type of the input parameter of the setter method or constructor.

The @Property annotation can be used on fields, on setter methods or on a constructor method parameter. However, the @Property annotation MUST NOT be used on a class field that is declared as final.

Properties can also be injected via setter methods even when the @Property annotation is not present. However, the @Property annotation must be used in order to inject a property onto a non-public field. In the case where there is no @Property annotation, the name of the property is the same as the name of the field or setter.

Where there is both a setter method and a field for a property, the setter method is used.

The @Property annotation has the following attributes:

- ***name (optional)*** – the name of the property. For a field annotation, the default is the name of the field of the Java class. For a setter method annotation, the default is the JavaBeans property name [JAVABEANS] corresponding to the setter method name. For a constructor parameter annotation, there is no default and the name attribute MUST be present.
- ***required (optional)*** – specifies whether injection is required, defaults to true. For a constructor parameter annotation, this attribute MUST have the value true.

The following snippet shows a property field definition sample.

```
@Property(name="currency", required=true)
protected String currency;
```

The following snippet shows a property setter sample

```
@Property(name="currency", required=true)
public void setCurrency( String theCurrency ) {
    ....
}
```

If the property is defined as an array or as any type that extends or implements ***java.util.Collection***, then the implied component type has a property with a ***many*** attribute set to true.

The following snippet shows the definition of a configuration property using the @Property annotation for a collection.

```
...
private List<String> helloConfigurationProperty;

@Property(required=true)
public void setHelloConfigurationProperty(List<String> property) {
         helloConfigurationProperty = property;
}
...
```

9.16 @Qualifier

The following Java code defines the ***@Qualifier*** annotation:

```
package org.oasisopen.sca.annotation;

import static java.lang.annotation.ElementType.METHOD;
import static java.lang.annotation.RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME;

import java.lang.annotation.Retention;
import java.lang.annotation.Target;

@Target(METHOD)
@Retention(RUNTIME)
public @interface Qualifier {
}
```

The @Qualifier annotation is applied to an attribute of a specific intent annotation definition, defined using the @Intent annotation, to indicate that the attribute provides qualifiers for the intent. The @Qualifier annotation MUST be used in a specific intent annotation definition where the intent has qualifiers.

See the section "How to Create Specific Intent Annotations" for details and samples of how to define new intent annotations.

9.17 @Reference

The following Java code defines the ***@Reference*** annotation:

```
package org.oasisopen.sca.annotation;

import static java.lang.annotation.ElementType.METHOD;
import static java.lang.annotation.ElementType.FIELD;
import static java.lang.annotation.ElementType.PARAMETER;
import static java.lang.annotation.RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME;
import java.lang.annotation.Retention;
import java.lang.annotation.Target;
@Target({METHOD, FIELD, PARAMETER})
@Retention(RUNTIME)
public @interface Reference {

   String name() default "";
   boolean required() default true;
}
```

The @Reference annotation type is used to annotate a Java class field, a setter method, or a constructor parameter that is used to inject a service that resolves the reference. The interface of the service injected is defined by the type of the Java class field or the type of the input parameter of the setter method or constructor.

The @Reference annotation MUST NOT be used on a class field that is declared as final.

References can also be injected via setter methods even when the @Reference annotation is not present. However, the @Reference annotation must be used in order to inject a reference onto a non-public field. In the case where there is no @Reference annotation, the name of the reference is the same as the name of the field or setter.

Where there is both a setter method and a field for a reference, the setter method is used.

The @Reference annotation has the following attributes:

- ***name (optional)*** – the name of the reference. For a field annotation, the default is the name of the field of the Java class. For a setter method annotation, the default is the JavaBeans property name corresponding to the setter method name. For a constructor parameter annotation, there is no default and the name attribute MUST be present.
- ***required (optional)*** – whether injection of service or services is required. Defaults to true. For a constructor parameter annotation, this attribute MUST have the value true.

The following snippet shows a reference field definition sample.

```
@Reference(name="stockQuote", required=true)
protected StockQuoteService stockQuote;
```

The following snippet shows a reference setter sample

```
@Reference(name="stockQuote", required=true)
public void setStockQuote( StockQuoteService theSQService ) {
    ...
}
```

The following fragment from a component implementation shows a sample of a service reference using the @Reference annotation. The name of the reference is “helloService” and its type is HelloService. The clientMethod() calls the “hello” operation of the service referenced by the helloService reference.

```
package services.hello;

private HelloService helloService;

@Reference(name="helloService", required=true)
public setHelloService(HelloService service) {
        helloService = service;
}

public void clientMethod() {
        String result = helloService.hello("Hello World!");
        …
}
```

The presence of a @Reference annotation is reflected in the componentType information that the runtime generates through reflection on the implementation class. The following snippet shows the component type for the above component implementation fragment.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ASCII"?>
<componentType xmlns="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ns/opencsa/sca/200712">

   <!-- Any services offered by the component would be listed here -->
   <reference name="helloService" multiplicity=”1..1”>
        <interface.java interface="services.hello.HelloService"/>
   </reference>

</componentType>
```

If the reference is not an array or collection, then the implied component type has a reference with a multiplicity of either 0..1 or 1..1 depending on the value of the @Reference ***required*** attribute – 1..1 applies if required=true.

If the reference is defined as an array or as any type that extends or implements ***java.util.Collection***, then the implied component type has a reference with a ***multiplicity*** of either ***1..n or 0..n***, depending on whether the ***required*** attribute of the **@Reference** annotation is set to true or false – 1..n applies if required=true.

The following fragment from a component implementation shows a sample of a service reference definition using the @Reference annotation on a java.util.List. The name of the reference is “helloServices” and its type is HelloService. The clientMethod() calls the “hello” operation of all the services referenced by the helloServices reference. In this case, at least one HelloService should be present, so ***required*** is true.

```
   @Reference(name="helloServices", required=true)
   protected List<HelloService> helloServices;

   public void clientMethod() {
```

```
        …
        for (int index = 0; index < helloServices.size(); index++) {
              HelloService helloService =
                    (HelloService)helloServices.get(index);
              String result = helloService.hello("Hello World!");
        }
        …
    }
```

The following snippet shows the XML representation of the component type reflected from for the former component implementation fragment. There is no need to author this component type in this case since it can be reflected from the Java class.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ASCII"?>
<componentType xmlns="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ns/opencsa/sca/200712">

   <!-- Any services offered by the component would be listed here -->
   <reference name="helloServices" multiplicity="1..n">
         <interface.java interface="services.hello.HelloService"/>
   </reference>

</componentType>
```

At runtime, the representation of an unwired reference depends on the reference's multiplicity. An unwired reference with a multiplicity of 0..1 must be null. An unwired reference with a multiplicity of 0..N must be an empty array or collection.

9.17.1 Reinjection

References MAY be reinjected after the initial creation of a component if the reference target changes due to a change in wiring that has occurred since the component was initialized. In order for reinjection to occur, the following MUST be true:

1. The component MUST NOT be STATELESS scoped.
2. The reference MUST use either field-based injection or setter injection. References that are injected through constructor injection MUST NOT be changed. Setter injection allows for code in the setter method to perform processing in reaction to a change.

If a reference target changes and the reference is not reinjected, the reference MUST continue to work as if the reference target was not changed.

If an operation is called on a reference where the target of that reference has been undeployed, the SCA runtime SHOULD throw InvalidServiceException. If an operation is called on a reference where the target of the reference has become unavailable for some reason, the SCA runtime SHOULD throw ServiceUnavailableException. If the target of the reference is changed, the reference MAY continue to work, depending on the runtime and the type of change that was made. If it doesn't work, the exception thrown will depend on the runtime and the cause of the failure.

A ServiceReference that has been obtained from a reference by ComponentContext.cast() corresponds to the reference that is passed as a parameter to cast(). If the reference is subsequently reinjected, the ServiceReference obtained from the original reference MUST continue to work as if the reference target was not changed. If the target of a ServiceReference has been undeployed, the SCA runtime SHOULD throw InvalidServiceException when an operation is invoked on the ServiceReference. If the target of a ServiceReference has become unavailable, the SCA runtime SHOULD throw ServiceUnavailableException when an operation is invoked on the ServiceReference. If the target of a ServiceReference is changed, the reference MAY continue to work, depending on the runtime and the type of change that was made. If it doesn't work, the exception thrown will depend on the runtime and the cause of the failure.

A reference or ServiceReference accessed through the component context by calling getService() or getServiceReference() MUST correspond to the current configuration of the domain. This applies whether or not reinjection has taken place. If the target has been undeployed or has become unavailable, the result SHOULD be a reference to the undeployed or unavailable service, and attempts to call business methods SHOULD throw an exception as described above. If the target has changed, the result SHOULD be a reference to the changed service.

The rules for reference reinjection also apply to references with a multiplicity of 0..N or 1..N. This means that in the cases listed above where reference reinjection is not allowed, the array or Collection for the reference MUST NOT change its contents. In cases where the contents of a reference collection MAY change, then for references that use setter injection, the setter method MUST be called for any change to the contents. The reinjected array or Collection MUST NOT be the same array or Collection object previously injected to the component.

	Effect on		
Change event	Reference	Existing ServiceReference Object	Subsequent invocations of ComponentContext.getServiceReference() or getService()
Change to the target of the reference	MAY be reinjected (if other conditions* apply). If not reinjected, then it MUST continue to work as if the reference target was not changed.	MUST continue to work as if the reference target was not changed.	Result corresponds to the current configuration of the domain.
Target service undeployed	Business methods SHOULD throw InvalidServiceException.	Business methods SHOULD throw InvalidServiceException.	Result SHOULD be a reference to the undeployed or unavailable service. Business methods SHOULD throw InvalidServiceException.
Target service changed	MAY continue to work, depending on the runtime and the type of change that was made. If it doesn't work, the exception thrown will depend on the runtime and the cause of the failure.	MAY continue to work, depending on the runtime and the type of change that was made. If it doesn't work, the exception thrown will depend on the runtime and the cause of the failure.	Result SHOULD be a reference to the changed service.

* Other conditions:

1. The component MUST NOT be STATELESS scoped.
2. The reference MUST use either field-based injection or setter injection. References that are injected through constructor injection MUST NOT be changed.

** Result of invoking ComponentContext.cast() corresponds to the reference that is passed as a parameter to cast().

9.18 @Remotable

The following Java code defines the ***@Remotable*** annotation:

```
package org.oasisopen.sca.annotation;
```

```
import static java.lang.annotation.ElementType.TYPE;
import static java.lang.annotation.RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME;
import java.lang.annotation.Retention;
import java.lang.annotation.Target;


@Target(TYPE)
@Retention(RUNTIME)
public @interface Remotable {

}
```

The @Remotable annotation is used to specify a Java service interface as remotable. A remotable service can be published externally as a service and must be translatable into a WSDL portType.

The @Remotable annotation has no attributes.

The following snippet shows the Java interface for a remotable service with its @Remotable annotation.

```
package services.hello;

import org.oasisopen.sca.annotation.*;

@Remotable
public interface HelloService {

   String hello(String message);
}
```

The style of remotable interfaces is typically ***coarse grained*** and intended for ***loosely coupled*** interactions. Remotable service interfaces are not allowed to make use of method ***overloading***.

Complex data types exchanged via remotable service interfaces MUST be compatible with the marshalling technology used by the service binding. For example, if the service is going to be exposed using the standard Web Service binding, then the parameters MAY be JAXB [JAX-B] types or Service Data Objects (SDOs) [SDO].

Independent of whether the remotable service is called from outside of the composite that contains it or from another component in the same composite, the data exchange semantics are ***by-value***.

Implementations of remotable services can modify input data during or after an invocation and can modify return data after the invocation. If a remotable service is called locally or remotely, the SCA container is responsible for making sure that no modification of input data or post-invocation modifications to return data are seen by the caller.

The following snippet shows a remotable Java service interface.

```
package services.hello;

import org.oasisopen.sca.annotation.*;

@Remotable
public interface HelloService {

   String hello(String message);
}
```

```
package services.hello;

import org.oasisopen.sca.annotation.*;

@Service(HelloService.class)
public class HelloServiceImpl implements HelloService {

   public String hello(String message) {
         ...
   }
}
```

9.19 @Requires

The following Java code defines the ***@Requires*** annotation:

```
package org.oasisopen.sca.annotation;

import static java.lang.annotation.ElementType.FIELD;
import static java.lang.annotation.ElementType.METHOD;
import static java.lang.annotation.ElementType.PARAMETER;
import static java.lang.annotation.ElementType.TYPE;
import static java.lang.annotation.RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME;

import java.lang.annotation.Inherited;
import java.lang.annotation.Retention;
import java.lang.annotation.Target;

@Inherited
@Retention(RUNTIME)
@Target({TYPE, METHOD, FIELD, PARAMETER})
public @interface Requires {
    /**
     * Returns the attached intents.
     *
     * @return the attached intents
     */
    String[] value() default "";
}
```

The ***@Requires*** annotation supports general purpose intents specified as strings. Users can also define specific intents using the @Intent annotation.

See the section "General Intent Annotations" for details and samples.

9.20 @Scope

The following Java code defines the ***@Scope*** annotation:

```
package org.oasisopen.sca.annotation;

import static java.lang.annotation.ElementType.TYPE;
import static java.lang.annotation.RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME;
import java.lang.annotation.Retention;
import java.lang.annotation.Target;

@Target(TYPE)
@Retention(RUNTIME)
```

```
public @interface Scope {

   String value() default "STATELESS";
}
```

The @Scope annotation MUST only be used on a service's implementation class. It is an error to use this annotation on an interface.

The @Scope annotation has the following attribute:

- ***value*** – the name of the scope.
  For 'STATELESS' implementations, a different implementation instance can be used to service each request. Implementation instances can be newly created or be drawn from a pool of instances.
  SCA defines the following scope names, but others can be defined by particular Java-based implementation types:
  STATELESS
  COMPOSITE

The default value is STATELESS.

The following snippet shows a sample for a COMPOSITE scoped service implementation:

```
package services.hello;

import org.oasisopen.sca.annotation.*;

@Service(HelloService.class)
@Scope("COMPOSITE")
public class HelloServiceImpl implements HelloService {

   public String hello(String message) {
         ...
   }
}
```

9.21 @Service

The following Java code defines the ***@Service*** annotation:

```
package org.oasisopen.sca.annotation;

import static java.lang.annotation.ElementType.TYPE;
import static java.lang.annotation.RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME;
import java.lang.annotation.Retention;
import java.lang.annotation.Target;

@Target(TYPE)
@Retention(RUNTIME)
public @interface Service {

   Class<?>[] interfaces() default {};
   Class<?> value() default Void.class;
}
```

The @Service annotation is used on a component implementation class to specify the SCA services offered by the implementation. The class need not be declared as implementing all of the interfaces implied by the services, but all methods of the service interfaces must be present. A class used as the implementation of a service is not required to have a @Service annotation. If a class has no @Service annotation, then the rules determining which services are offered and what interfaces those services have are determined by the specific implementation type.

The @Service annotation has the following attributes:

- ***interfaces*** – The value is an array of interface or class objects that should be exposed as services by this component.
- ***value*** – A shortcut for the case when the class provides only a single service interface.

Only one of these attributes should be specified.

A @Service annotation with no attributes is meaningless, it is the same as not having the annotation there at all.

The ***service names*** of the defined services default to the names of the interfaces or class, without the package name.

A component MUST NOT have two services with the same Java simple name. If a Java implementation needs to realize two services with the same Java simple name then this can be achieved through subclassing of the interface.

The following snippet shows an implementation of the HelloService marked with the @Service annotation.

```
package services.hello;

import org.oasisopen.sca.annotation.Service;

@Service(HelloService.class)
public class HelloServiceImpl implements HelloService {

    public void hello(String name) {
        System.out.println("Hello " + name);
    }
}
```

10 WSDL to Java and Java to WSDL

The SCA Client and Implementation Model for Java applies the WSDL to Java and Java to WSDL mapping rules as defined by the JAX-WS specification [JAX-WS] for generating remotable Java interfaces from WSDL portTypes and vice versa.

For the purposes of the Java-to-WSDL mapping algorithm, the interface is treated as if it had a @WebService annotation on the class, even if it doesn't, and the @org.oasisopen.sca.annotation.OneWay annotation should be treated as a synonym for the @javax.jws.OneWay annotation. For the WSDL-to-Java mapping, the generated @WebService annotation implies that the interface is @Remotable.

For the mapping from Java types to XML schema types, SCA permits both the JAXB 2.1 [JAX-B] mapping and the SDO 2.1 [SDO] mapping. SCA runtimes MUST support the JAXB 2.1 mapping and MAY support the SDO 2.1 mapping. Having a choice of binding technologies is allowed, as noted in the first paragraph of section 5 of the JSR 181 (version 2) specification, which is referenced by the JAX-WS specification.

The JAX-WS mappings are applied with the following restrictions:

- No support for holders

Note: This specification needs more examples and discussion of how JAX-WS's client asynchronous model is used.

10.1 JAX-WS Client Asynchronous API for a Synchronous Service

The JAX-WS specification defines a mapping of a synchronous service invocation, which provides a client application with a means of invoking that service asynchronously, so that the client can invoke a service operation and proceed to do other work without waiting for the service operation to complete its processing. The client application can retrieve the results of the service either through a polling mechanism or via a callback method which is invoked when the operation completes.

For SCA reference interfaces defined using interface.java, the Java interface MAY contain the additional client-side asynchronous polling and callback methods defined by JAX-WS. For SCA service interfaces defined using interface.java, the Java interface MUST NOT contain these methods. If these methods are present, SCA Runtimes MUST NOT include them in the SCA reference interface as defined by the Assembly specification. These methods are recognized as follows.

For each method M in the interface, if another method P in the interface has

a. a method name that is M's method name with the characters "Async" appended, and

b. the same parameter signature as M, and

c. a return type of Response<R> where R is the return type of M

then P is a JAX-WS polling method that isn't part of the SCA interface contract.

For each method M in the interface, if another method C in the interface has

a. a method name that is M's method name with the characters "Async" appended, and

b. a parameter signature that is M's parameter signature with an additional final parameter of type AsyncHandler<R> where R is the return type of M, and

c. a return type of Future<?>

then C is a JAX-WS callback method that isn't part of the SCA interface contract.

As an example, an interface can be defined in WSDL as follows:

```
<!-- WSDL extract -->
<message name="getPrice">
```

```
 <part name="ticker" type="xsd:string"/>
</message>

<message name="getPriceResponse">
 <part name="price" type="xsd:float"/>
</message>

<portType name="StockQuote">
 <operation name="getPrice">
    <input message="tns:getPrice"/>
    <output message="tns:getPriceResponse"/>
 </operation>
</portType>
```

The JAX-WS asynchronous mapping will produce the following Java interface:

```
// asynchronous mapping
@WebService
public interface StockQuote {
 float getPrice(String ticker);
 Response<Float> getPriceAsync(String ticker);
 Future<?> getPriceAsync(String ticker, AsyncHandler<Float>);
}
```

For SCA interface definition purposes, this is treated as equivalent to the following:

```
// synchronous mapping
@WebService
public interface StockQuote {
 float getPrice(String ticker);
}
```

SCA runtimes MUST support the use of the JAX-WS client asynchronous model. In the above example, if the client implementation uses the asynchronous form of the interface, the two additional getPriceAsync() methods can be used for polling and callbacks as defined by the JAX-WS specification.

A. XML Schema: sca-interface-java.xsd

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!-- (c) Copyright SCA Collaboration 2006 -->
<schema xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
    targetNamespace="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ns/opencsa/sca/200712"
    xmlns:sca="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ns/opencsa/sca/200712"
        elementFormDefault="qualified">

    <include schemaLocation="sca-core.xsd"/>

    <element name="interface.java" type="sca:JavaInterface"
                  substitutionGroup="sca:interface"/>
    <complexType name="JavaInterface">
        <complexContent>
            <extension base="sca:Interface">
                <sequence>
                    <any namespace="##other" processContents="lax"
                       minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
                </sequence>
                <attribute name="interface" type="NCName" use="required"/>
                <attribute name="callbackInterface" type="NCName"
                    use="optional"/>
                <anyAttribute namespace="##any" processContents="lax"/>
            </extension>
        </complexContent>
    </complexType>
</schema>
```

B. Conformance Items

This section contains a list of conformance items for the SCA Java Common Annotations and APIs specification.

Conformance ID	Description
[JCA30001]	@interface MUST be the fully qualified name of the Java interface class
[JCA30002]	@callbackInterface MUST be the fully qualified name of a Java interface used for callbacks
[JCA30003]	However, if the Java interface class identified by the @interface attribute does contain a Java @Callback annotation, then the Java interface class identified by the @callbackInterface attribute MUST be the same interface class.

C. Acknowledgements

The following individuals have participated in the creation of this specification and are gratefully acknowledged:

Participants:

[Participant Name, Affiliation | Individual Member]

[Participant Name, Affiliation | Individual Member]

D. Non-Normative Text

E. Revision History

[optional; should not be included in OASIS Standards]

Revision	Date	Editor	Changes Made
1	2007-09-26	Anish Karmarkar	Applied the OASIS template + related changes to the Submission
2	2008-02-28	Anish Karmarkar	Applied resolution of issues: 4, 11, and 26
3	2008-04-17	Mike Edwards	Ed changes
4	2008-05-27	Anish Karmarkar David Booz Mark Combellack	Added InvalidServiceException in Section 7 Various editorial updates
WD04	2008-08-15	Anish Karmarkar	* Applied resolution of issue 9 (it was applied before, not sure by whom, but it was applied incorrectly) * Applied resolution of issue 12, 22, 23, 29, 31, 35, 36, 37, 44, 45 * Note that issue 33 was applied, but not noted, in a previous version * Replaced the osoa.org NS with the oasis-open.org NS
WD05	2008-10-03	Anish Karmarkar	* Fixed the resolution of issue 37 but re-adding the sentence: "However, the @... annotation must be used in order to inject a property onto a non-public field. -- in the @Property and @Reference section * resolution of issue 9 was applied incorrectly. Fixed that -- removed the requirement for throwing an exception on ComponentContext.getServiceReferences() when multiplicity of references > 1 * minor ed changes
cd01-rev1	2008-12-11	Anish Karmarkar	* Fixed reference style to [RFC2119] instead of [1]. * Applied resolutions of issues 20, 21, 41, 42, 43, 47, 48, 49.
cd01-rev2	2008-12-12	Anish Karmarkar	* Applied resolutions of issues 61, 71, 72, 73, 79, 81, 82, 84, 112
cd01-rev3	2008-12-16	David Booz	* Applied resolution of issues 56, 75, 111
cd01-rev4	2009-01-18	Anish Karmarkar	* Applied resolutions of issues 28, 52, 94, 96, 99, 101
cd02	2009-01-26	Mike Edwards	Minor editorial cleanup. All changes accepted.

			All comments removed.
cd02-rev1	2009-02-03	Mike Edwards	Issues 25+95 Issue 120

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