

Rewriting a Plugin Architecture 3 Times to Harness the API Economy





A couple of Atlassians who are passionate about plugins

Economy

Economy



\$50,000,000



15,000,000 paying users



\$1,000,000,000

salesforce

ECONOMY

Application Programming Tuterface

> Service Crovider Interface



Atlassian Plugins 2004)



D 2 (2008)



Atlassian Connect 2014







Atlassian Plugins 2004)



Open(-ish) Source

Why it's awesome!

- Customers can "scratch their own itch"
- Atlassian devs can focus on the 90%
- Customization == stickier product
- Devs who customize, evangelize



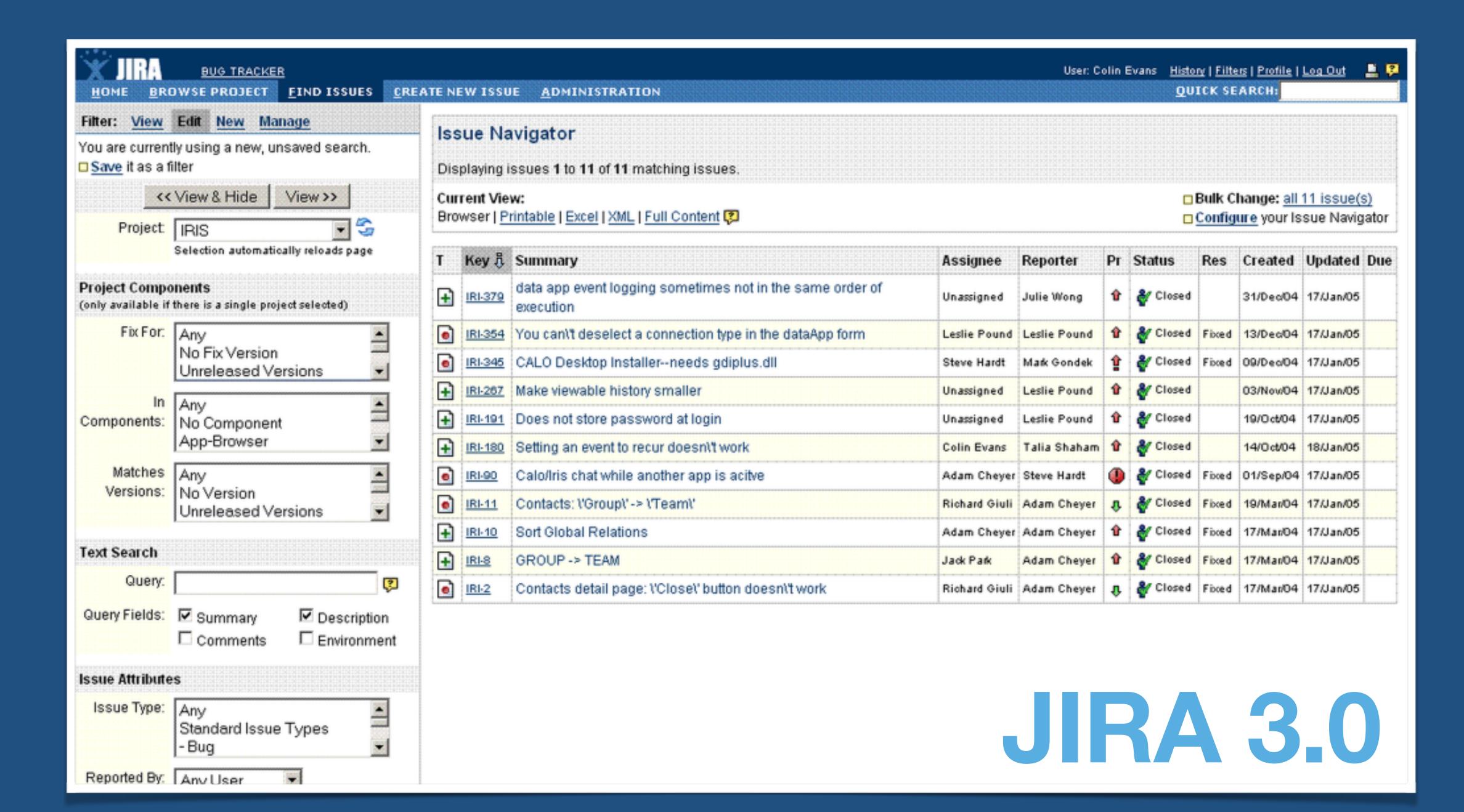
Why it sucks...

- Massive barrier to upgrade
- Pain to build the entire product
- Poor plugin UX == poor product perception
- - Developer support load



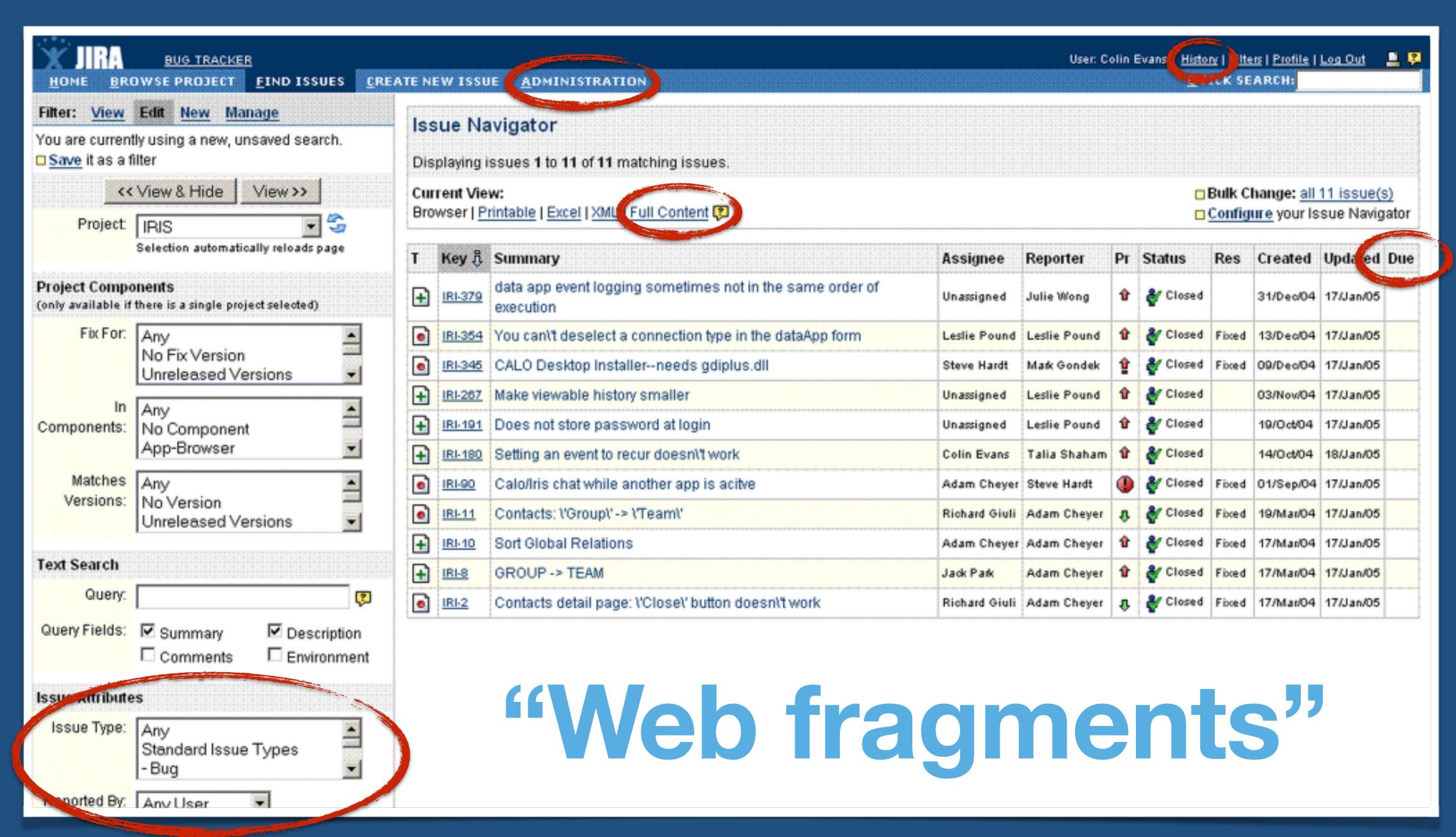


Atlassian Plugins 2004)

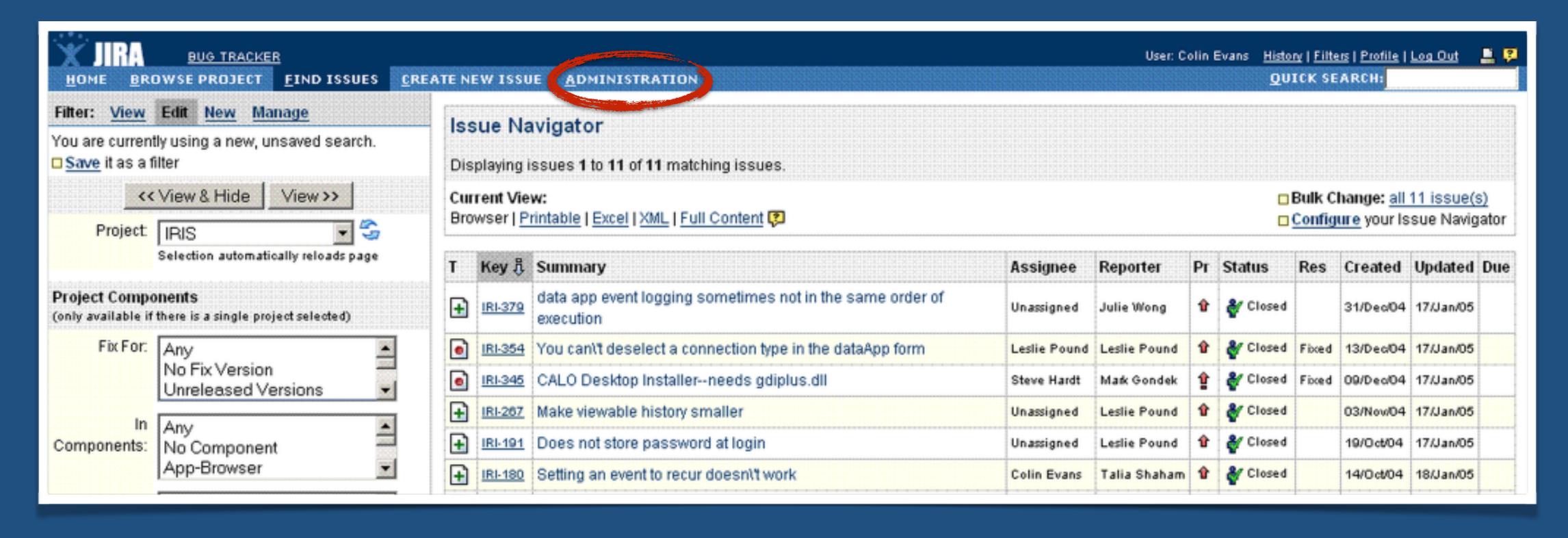


Wherever there is a collection of type FOO, let the end user inject their own implementations of FOO.









Home Browse Project <!-- ... --> Administration

```
interface WebItem {
 classrfagWsbLhpkfimplements WebItem {
    string getHref() {
String getText();
          return "http://foo.com";
      public String getText() {
           return "Foo";
```



PluginAccessor

List<WebItem> getModules()



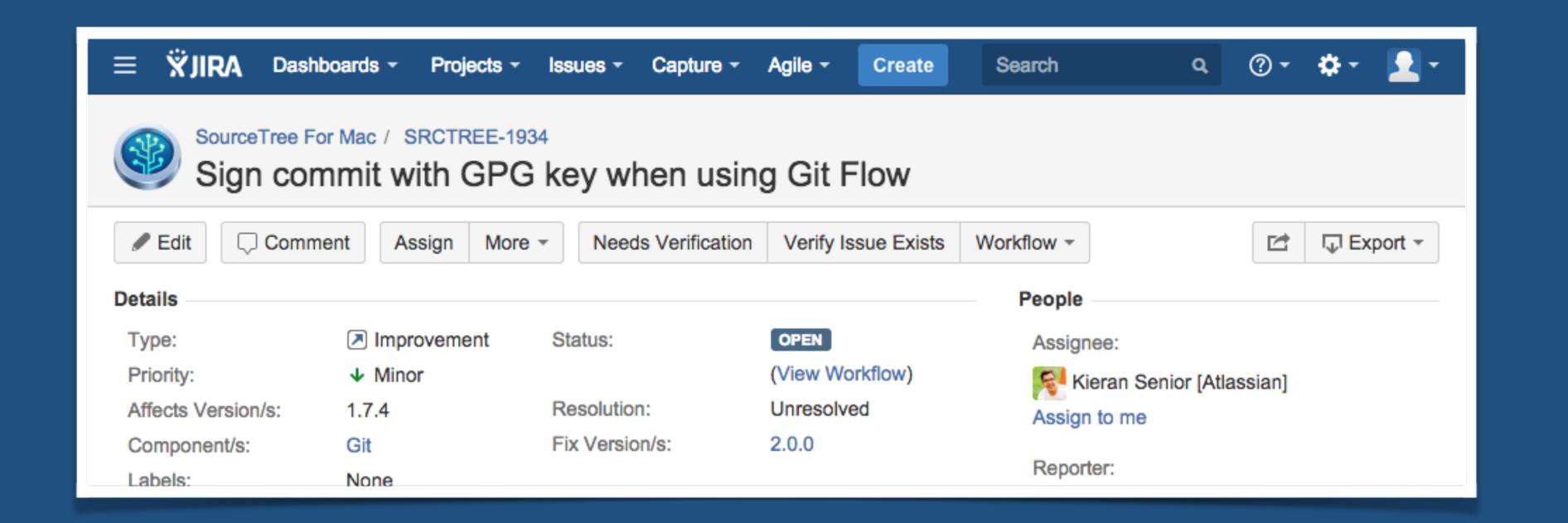
```
<u1>
 <a href="/dashboard.jspa">Home</a>
 <a href="/project.jspa">Browse Project</a>
 <!-- -->
 <a href="/admin.jspa">Administration</a>
<% for (WebItem wi : pluginAccessor.getModules()) { %>
   <1i>
    <a href="<% wi.getHref() %>">
      <% wi.getText() %>
     </a>
```





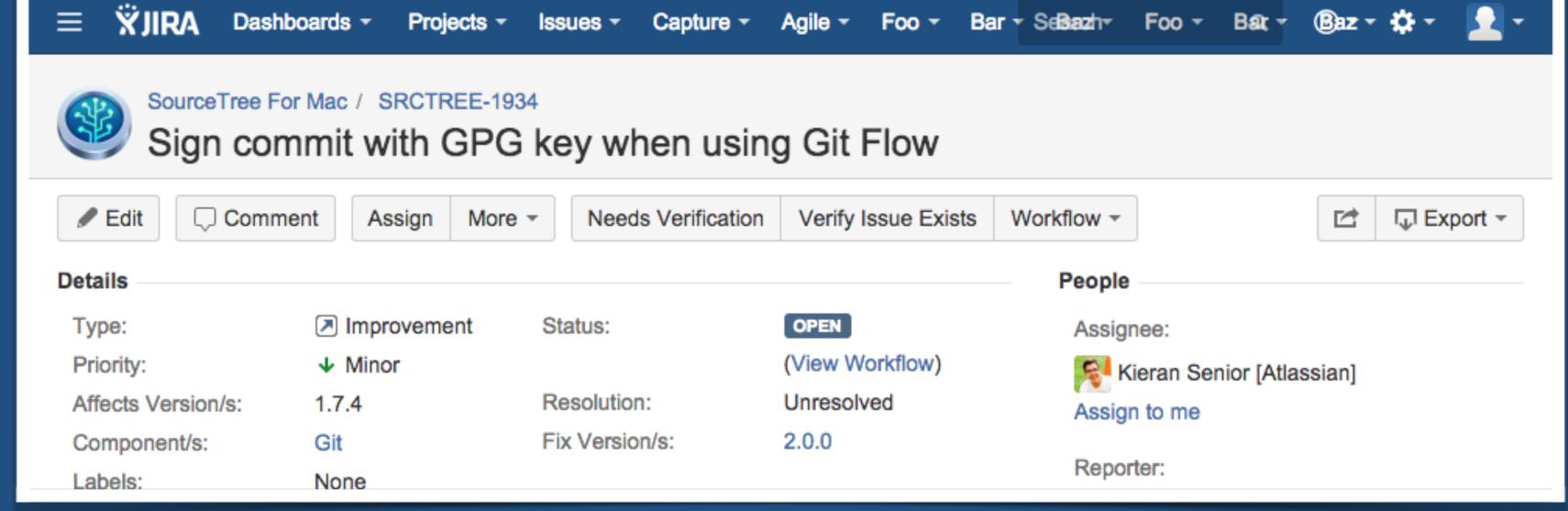
Plugins promote abstraction and enforce modular architecture!





Two plugins looks great!

3+ plugins.. not so hot.







Every (pluggable) collection is now potentially infinitely large.



PluginAccessor

Tiisets Inet tenet Meta (Tespe)



```
public void transitionIssue(Issue issue, Transition tn) {
    // update issue state
   // send email to watchers
    for (User watcher : issue.getWatchers()) {
       issue.emailTo(watcher);
```



```
public void transitionIssue(Issue issue, Transition tn) {
    // update issue state
public static interface PostFn {
    void onTransition(Issue issue);
public class EmailFn implements PostFn {
    public void onTransition(issue) {
        for (User watcher : issue.getWatchers()) {
            issue.emailTo(watcher);
```

```
public void transitionIssue(Issue issue, Transition tn) {
    // update issue state
    // trigger post functions
    for (PostFn fn : pluginAccessor.get(PostFn.class)) {
        fn.onTransition(issue);
public class EmailFn implements PostFn {
    public void onTransition(issue) {
        for (User watcher : issue.getWatchers()) {
            issue.emailTo(watcher);
```



Adding a new "plugin point" is easy if you already have good abstraction!





You SHOULD make "pluginizing" a feature as simple & quick as possible. Otherwise if there's a crunch for time, it won't happen.



```
for (PostFn fn : pluginAccessor.get(PostFn.class)) {
    fn.onTransition(issue);
}
StackOverflowError
ArithmeticException
```

OutOfMemoryError

ClassNotFoundException

ClassCastException

```
while (true) {}
```





Murphy's law:
If a plugin can fail, it will.
Horrifically.



Code defensively

```
for (PostFn fn : pluginAccessor.get(PostFn.class)) {
   log.debug("Invoking " + fn);
   try {
      fn.onTransition(issue);
   } catch (Exception e) {
      log.error("Plugin post-function failed", e);
   }
}
```





Corollary: If an API is public, it will be used. Often *incorrectly*.



Show them the way

```
/**
 * @param list a non-null, non-empty list
public void publicApiMethod(List<?> list)
  if (list == null) throw new NullPointerException (
    "list must not be null"
  if (list.isEmpty()) throw new IllegalArgumentException(
    "list must not be empty"
```



Backend

- Custom fields
- · JQL functions
- · Workflows (post-functions, conditions)
- Servlets
- · Filters
- Event listeners

 Output

 Description

 Event listeners

 Output

 Description

 Descrip



Atlassian Plugins

Source (BSD 3-clause licensed)

https://bitbucket.org/atlassian/atlassian-plugins



Embedding Guide

http://bit.ly/embedding-plugins



How it works (1 of 3)

Host application exposes some "plugin point" interfaces

```
public static interface PostFn {
    void onTransition(Issue issue);
}
```

Plugin developer provides concrete implementations

```
public class EmailFn implements PostFn {
    // send email to watchers
    for (User watcher : issue.getWatchers()) {
        issue.emailTo(watcher);
    }
}
```



How it works (2 of 3)

 Plugin developer adds an XML descriptor (remember it's 2004)

```
<post-function class="com.foo.EmailFn" weight="10" />
```

Developer packages up the class and XML in a JAR and puts it on the classpath

```
atlassian-jira/WEB-INF/lib/my-cool-plugin-1.0.jar/
    atlassian-plugin.xml
    com/foo/EmailFn.class
```



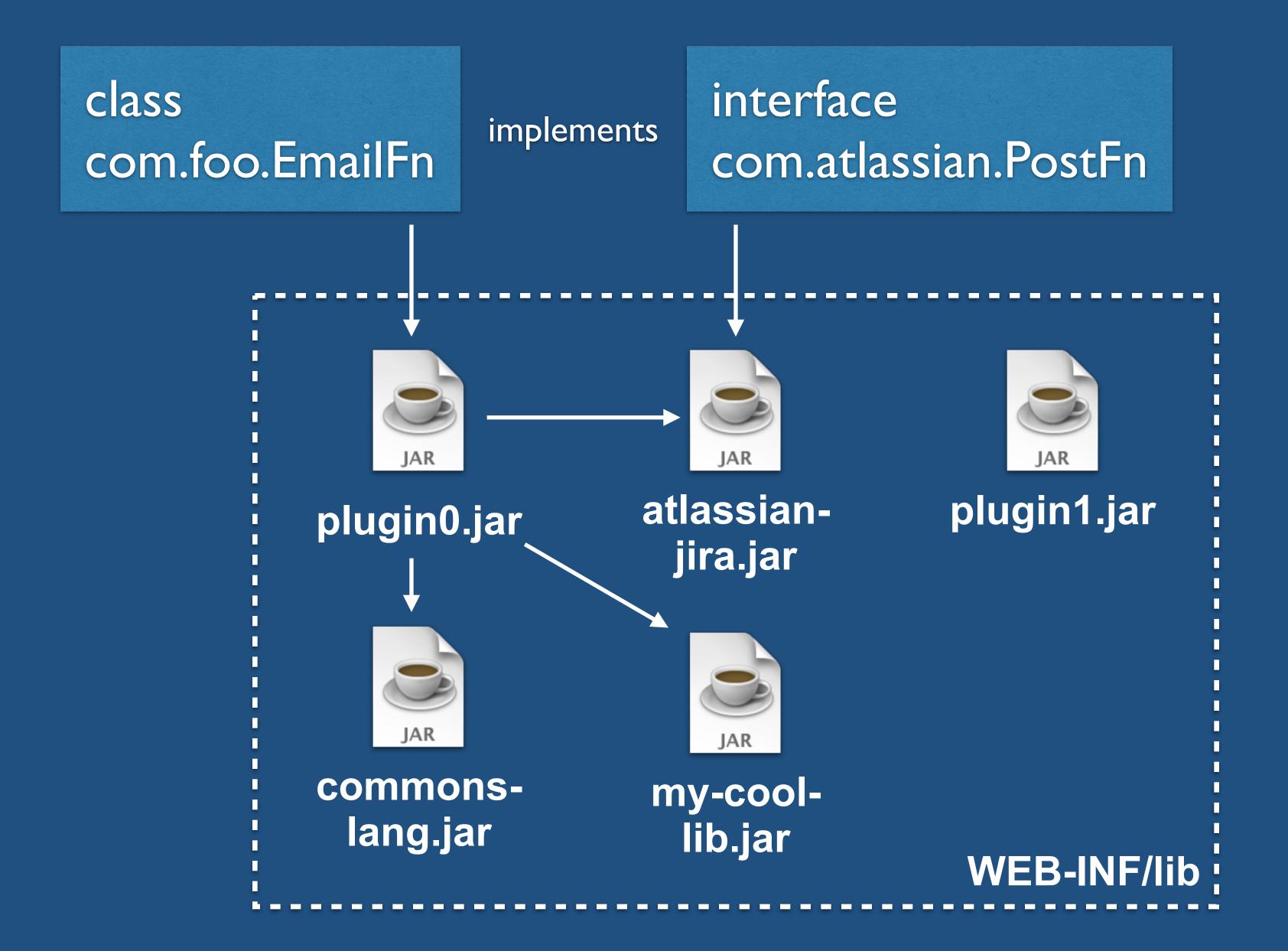
How it works (3 of 3)

On startup, plugin system parses the XML and instantiates classes with Spring DI

• The PluginAccessor is injected into other components and used to look up modules.

 Because the class path is static, the PluginAccessor caches plugins very aggressively.







Why it's awesome!

- Easier customization by end-users
- Smoother upgrades
- Improved customization UX
- Architectural benefits
- Simple to implement

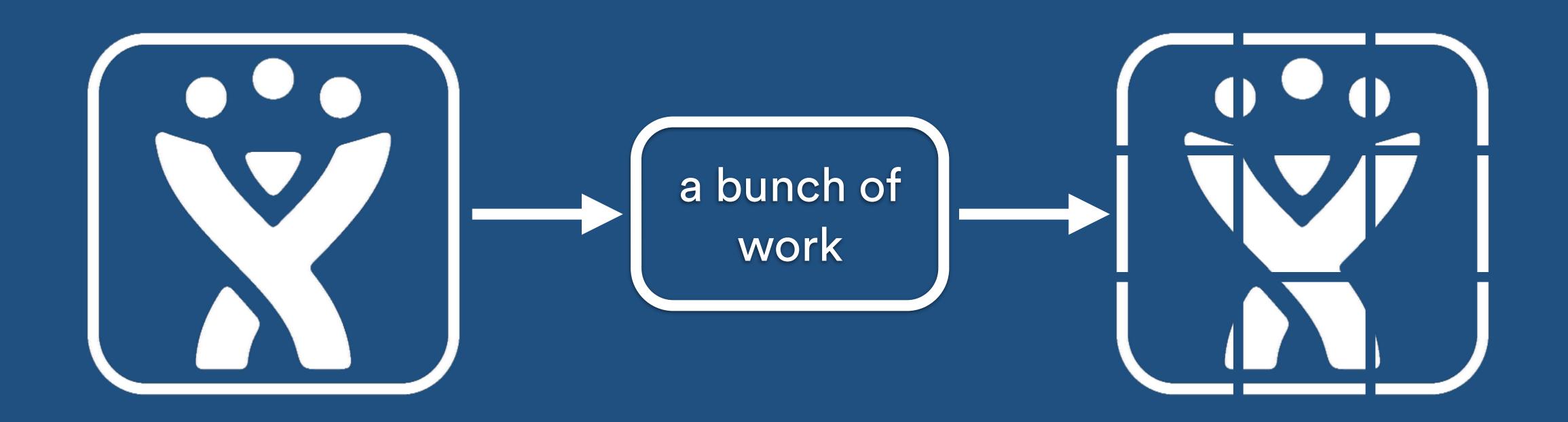


Why it sucks...

- Shared classpath
- No API delineation
- Need to restart to install plugins
- Totally bespoke, non-standard



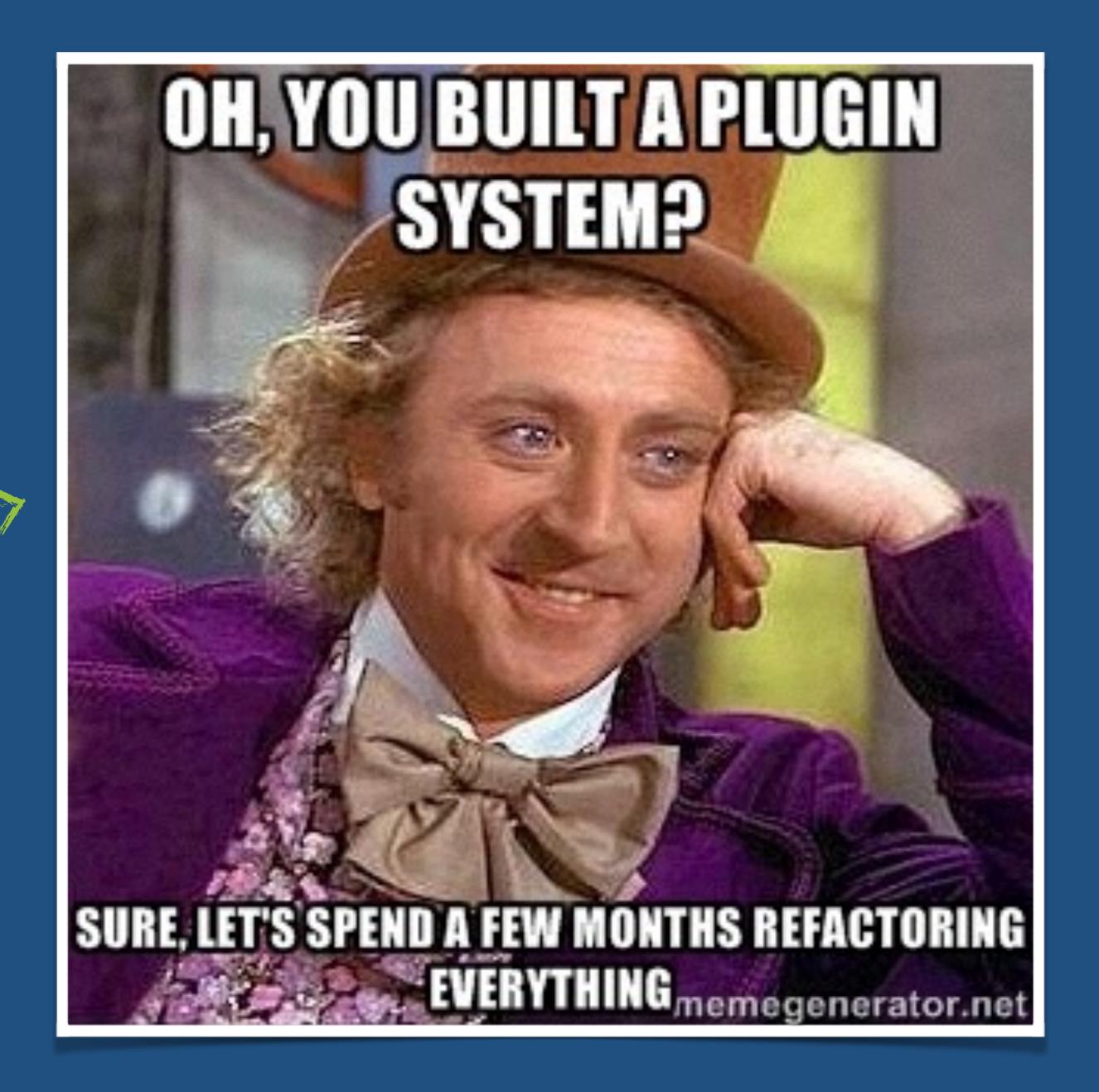
Re-architecting as plugins







modager





"PM friendly" benefits!

- Release plugins out of band
- Ship "dark features"
- Customers can turn stuff off
- Release paid plugins (\$\$\$)
- Architecture == velocity





Make sure your plugin system works.

Nothing turns off a plugin developer like a broken API or an unstable platform.





D 2 (2008)



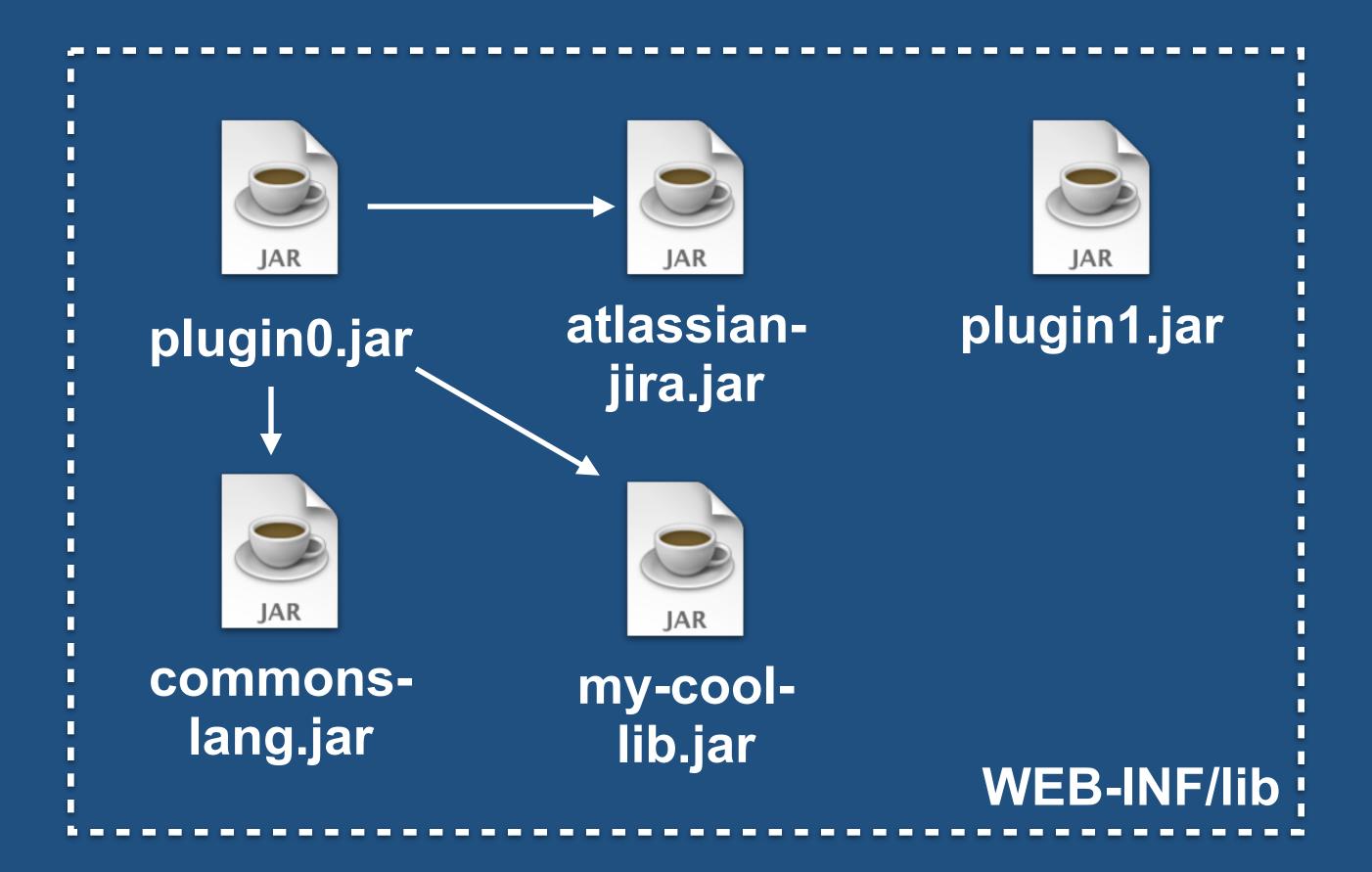
D 2 (2008)

Why plugins suck...

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- No API delineation
- Need to restart to install plugins
- - Totally bespoke, non-standard



SGI











my-cool- commonslib.jar lang-3.3.jar

Import-Package:

com.atlassian.jira;version="5.0",

Export-Package:

org.apache;version="3.3"

MANIFEST.MF

plugin0.jar





atlassianjira.jar commonslang-3.1.jar

Export-Package: com.atlassian.jira;version="5.0", org.apache;version="3.1",

MANIFEST.MF

WEB-INF/lib:



Import-Package: org.apache;version="3.3"

MANIFEST.MF

plugin1.jar



Why it sucks...

- Shared classpath
- 8 No API delineation
- Need to restart to install plugins
- Totally bespoke, non-standard



Why it sucks...









Manifest-Version: 1.0

Export-Package: com.pyxis.greenhopper.charts.report;uses:="com.atlassi an.jira.issue"; version="6.3.13.1", com.pyxis.greenhopper.charts.render er;uses:="com.pyxis.greenhopper.charts.context,org.jfree.chart,org.jf ree.chart.labels.org.jfree.ui.org.jfree.chart.annotations.org.jfree.c hart.axis,org.jfree.chart.plot,com.pyxis.burndown,com.pyxis.greenhopp er.charts,org.jfree.data.category,com.atlassian.jira.charts.jfreechar t.util,org.jfree.chart.renderer.category,com.pyxis.greenhopper.jira.u til,org.jfree.chart.renderer.xy,org.jfree.data.xy";version="6.3.13.1" ,com.pyxis.greenhopper.jira.customfields;uses:="com.atlassian.jira.is sue.search.managers,com.atlassian.jira.jql.operand,com.atlassian.jira .util,com.atlassian.jira.issue.customfields.converters,com.atlassian. jira.web,com.atlassian.jira.issue.customfields.searchers.transformer, com.atlassian.jira.issue.customfields.searchers.org.apache.log4j.com. pyxis.greenhopper.jira.util,com.atlassian.crowd.embedded.api,com.atla ssian.jira.event.issue,com.atlassian.jira.issue,com.atlassian.jira.pr oject,com.atlassian.jira.project.version,org.ofbiz.core.entity,com.py xis.greenhopper.jira.listeners.com.atlassian.jira.issue.customfields. persistence,com.atlassian.jira.issue.customfields.manager,com.atlassi an.jira.issue.customfields.impl,com.atlassian.jira.issue.fields,com.a tlassian.jira.security,com.atlassian.jira.issue.fields.rest.json.bean s,com.atlassian.jira.issue.fields.util,com.atlassian.jira,com.atlassi an.jira.issue.search.searchers.transformer,com.atlassian.jira.jql.val idator,com.atlassian.jira.jql.resolver,com.atlassian.jira.jql.context ";version="6.3.13.1",com.pyxis.greenhopper.jira.util.collector;uses:= "org.apache.lucene.document,org.apache.lucene.search,com.atlassian.ji ra.issue.statistics.util,com.atlassian.jira.issue,com.pyxis.greenhopp er.jira.configurations.taskboard,com.pyxis.greenhopper.jira.boards,co m.pyxis.greenhopper.jira.util,com.atlassian.jira.project,com.pyxis.gr eenhopper.jira.boards.context,com.atlassian.jira,com.atlassian.jira.i ssue.issuetype,com.atlassian.jira.config,com.pyxis.greenhopper.jira.b oards.stats,com.atlassian.greenhopper.model.stats,org.apache.log4j";v ersion="6.3.13.1",com.pyxis.greenhopper.jira.conditions;uses:="com.at lassian.jira.plugin.webfragment.model,com.atlassian.jira.plugin.webfr agment.conditions,com.atlassian.greenhopper.upgrade,org.springframewo rk.beans.factory.annotation.com.atlassian.crowd.embedded.api,com.atla ssian.extras.common,com.pyxis.greenhopper.jira.license,com.atlassian. greenhopper.service.analytics,com.atlassian.greenhopper.service.confi MANIFEST.MF

JIRA Agile's MANIFEST.MF

175Kb of text



```
<post-function class="com.foo.EmailFn"
weight="10" />
```



public class EmailFn implements PostFn {..}



a working plugin

```
<post-function class="com.foo.EmailFn"</pre>
                  weight="10" />
public class EmailFn implements PostFn {..}
    Import-Package:
    com.atlassian.jira;version="5.0",
    Export-Package:
    org.apache;version="3.3"
                <component>
                </component>
```

a working plugin ... maybe



Abstracting OSGi (and a few other things...)

```
/**
 * Gets the default list of transform stages performed by the transformer. Clients wishing to add stages to the
 * transformation process should use this list as a template rather than creating their own from scratch.
 */
public static ArrayList<TransformStage> getDefaultTransformStages()
    return new ArrayList<TransformStage>(Arrays.asList(
            new AddBundleOverridesStage(),
            new ScanInnerJarsStage(),
            new ComponentImportSpringStage(),
            new ComponentSpringStage(),
            new ScanDescriptorForHostClassesStage(),
            new ModuleTypeSpringStage(),
            new HostComponentSpringStage(),
            new GenerateManifestStage()
    ));
```

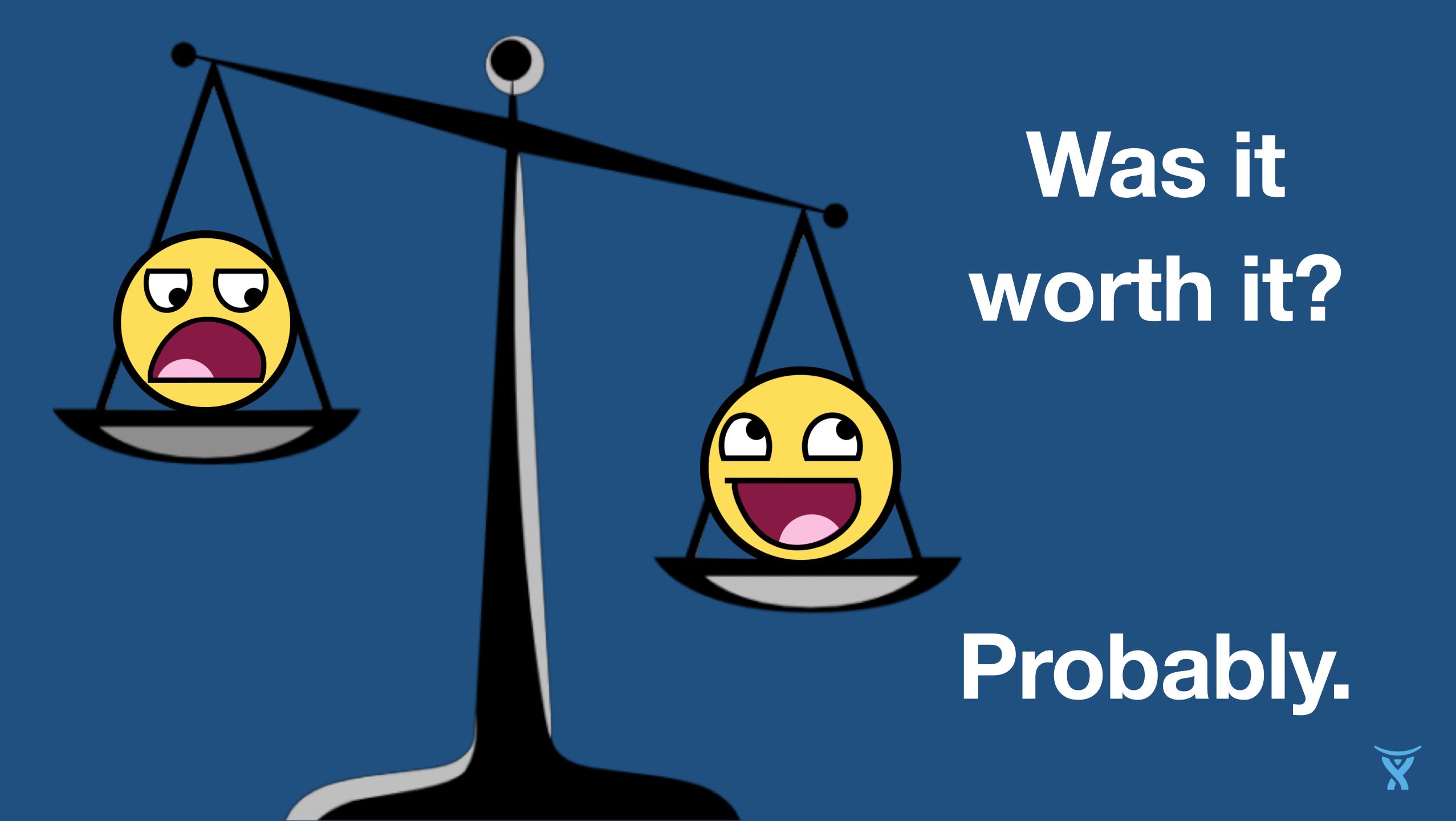


- · Less upgrade pain
- Easy onboarding for new users



- Startup time
- Leaky abstraction
- Non-standard use of standard tech
- Proxies all the way down
- · Complexities







Q

Find, try, and buy add-ons for Atlassian products

Search add-ons

Search

FILTER ADD-ONS BY PRODUCT

JIRA

CONFLUENCE

DEV TOOLS

Top selling for JIRA











Good for devs!

- Paint-by-numbers marketing
- Pricing & licensing APIs
- Feedback
- Tracking & analytics



Good for customers!

- Central authority for add-ons
- Less fragmented UX
- Ratings & reviews
- Unified billing





Focus shifts from user to vendor customization





Building a marketplace is non-trivial



Stash Docs 3771

Developer documentation for extending Stash through plugins or our remote APIs



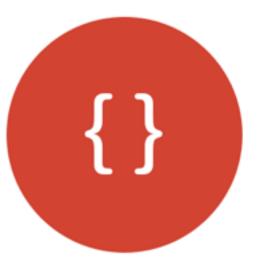
Highlights

Creating a Stash plugin Stash plugin video tutorial Open source Stash plugins...



Plugin types

Hosting Application Events Global Hooks Respository Hooks Global Merge conditions Repository Merge conditions Adding commit metadata



REST APIs

Stash Core REST API **Audit REST API** Build Integration REST API JIRA Integration REST API SSH REST API **Branch Permissions REST API** Branch Utils REST API Comment Likes REST API



Reference

API Changes in Stash 3.7 NEW Java API JavaScript API Web UI API Plugin Module Types **Tutorials and Examples**

Tim's top tip for dev docs



Keep your documentation as close to the code as possible.



Bind the code...

```
response.representation.401.example {@link com.atlassian.stash.rest.data.RestErrors#EXAMPLE}
   @response.representation.401.doc The currently authenticated user has insufficient permissions to view the
                                    specified pull request.
   eresponse.representation.404.mediaType application/json
   @response.representation.404.qname errors
   @response.representation.404.example {@link com.atlassian.stash.rest.data.RestErrors#EXAMPLE}
* @response.representation.404.doc The specified repository or pull request does not exist.
@GET
public Response getPullRequests(@Context Repository repository,
                                @QueryParam("direction") @DefaultValue("incoming") String direction,
                                @QueryParam("at") String at,
                                @QueryParam("state") String state,
                                @QueryParam("order") String order,
                                @QueryParam("withAttributes") @DefaultValue("true") Boolean withAttributes,
                                @QueryParam("withProperties") @DefaultValue("true") Boolean withProperties,
                                @Context PageRequest pageRequest) {
    PullRequestDirection prDirection = toDirection(direction);
    PullRequestState prState = toPullRequestState(state);
    PullRequestOrder resultOrder = fromString(order, getDefaultOrderForState(prState));
    return ResponseFactory.ok(
            new RestPage<>(pullRequestService.
```



..to the docs!

GET

/rest/api/1.0/projects/{projectKey}/repos/{repositorySlug}/pull-requests?direction&at&state&order&withAttributes&withProperties

This is a paged API. This API can also be invoked via a user-centric URL when addressing repositories in personal projects.

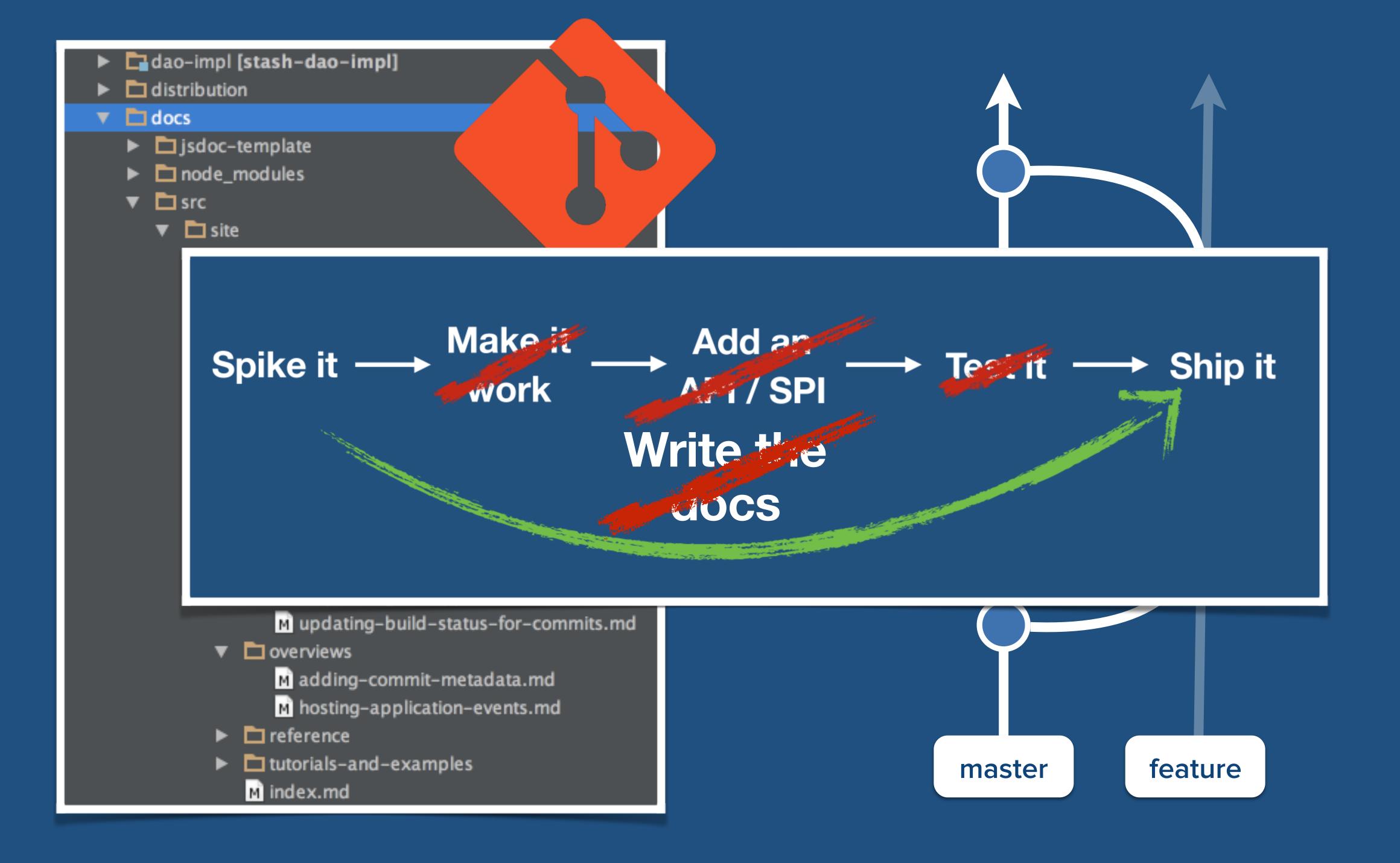
Retrieve a page of pull requests to or from the specified repository.

The authenticated user must have REPO_READ permission for the specified repository to call this resource.

request query parameters

parameter	value description			
direction	string Default: incoming	(optional, defaults to INCOMING) the direction relative to the specified repository. Either INCOMING or OUTGOING.		
at	string	(optional) a fully-qualified branch ID to find pull requests to or from, such as {@code refs/heads/master}		
state	string	(optional, defaults to OPEN). Supply ALL to return pull request in any state. If a state is supplied only pull requests in the specified state will be returned. Either OPEN, DECLINED or MERGED.		
order	string	(optional) the order to return pull requests in, either OLDEST (as in: "oldest first") or NEWEST.		
withAttributes	boolean Default: true	(optional) defaults to true, whether to return additional pull request attributes		
withProperties	boolean Default: true	(optional) defaults to true, whether to return additional pull request properties		







Code talks!



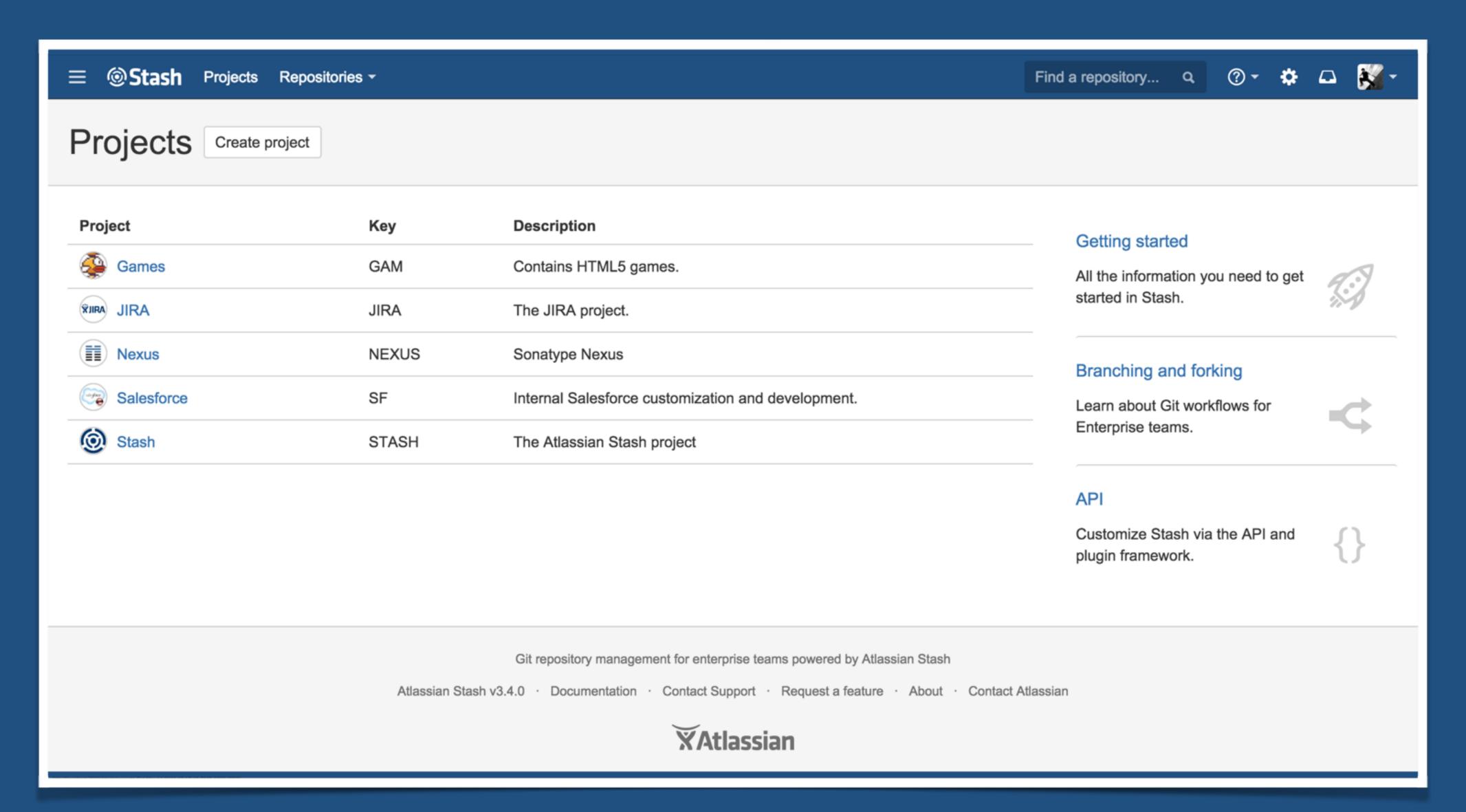
Make sure you have a simple process for open sourcing *and* liberally licensing example add-ons.



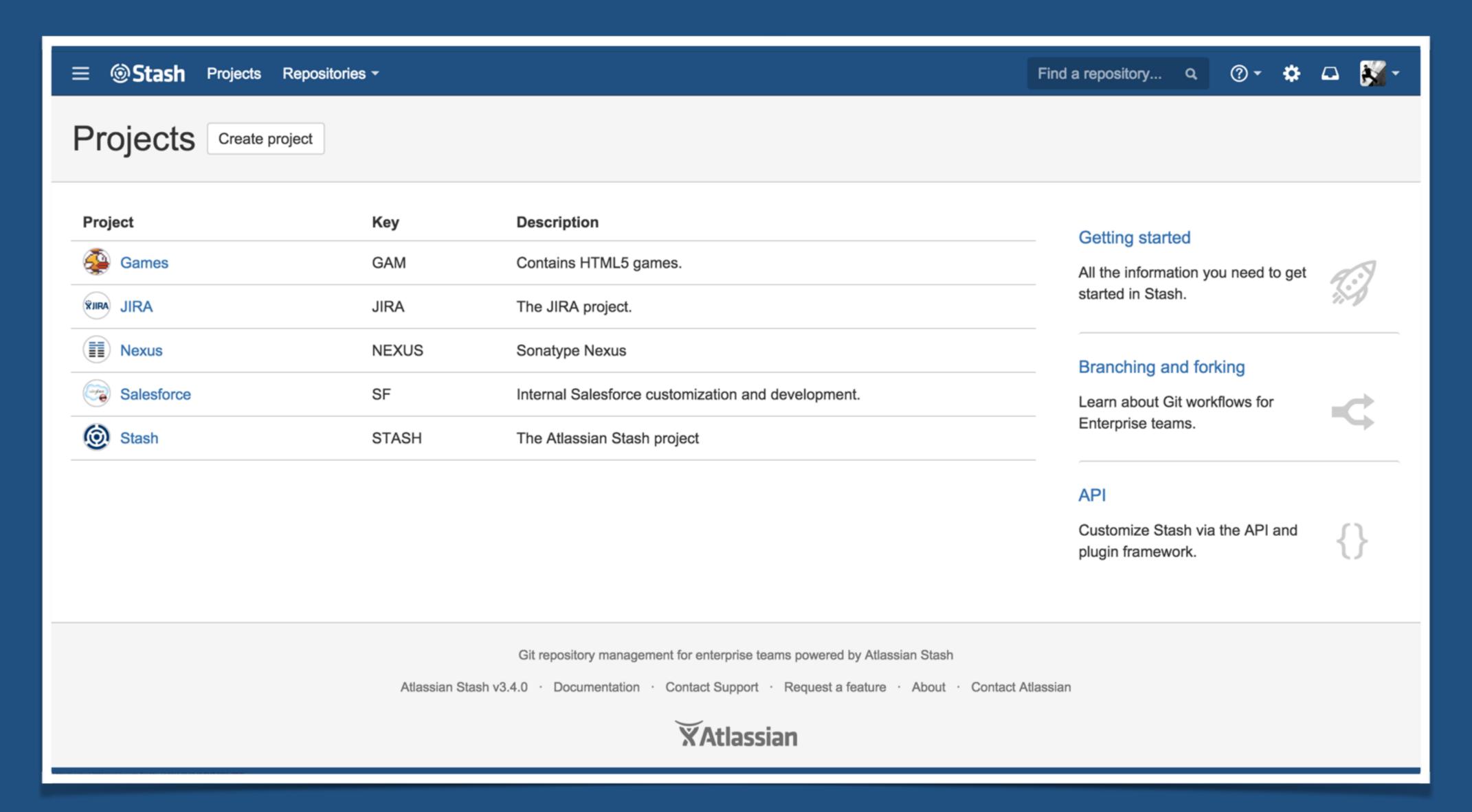


- Fully automate plugin ALM
- Spin up products in "developer mode"
- Tight development loop
- Provide realistic test data
- Dogfood it!

/stash/projects



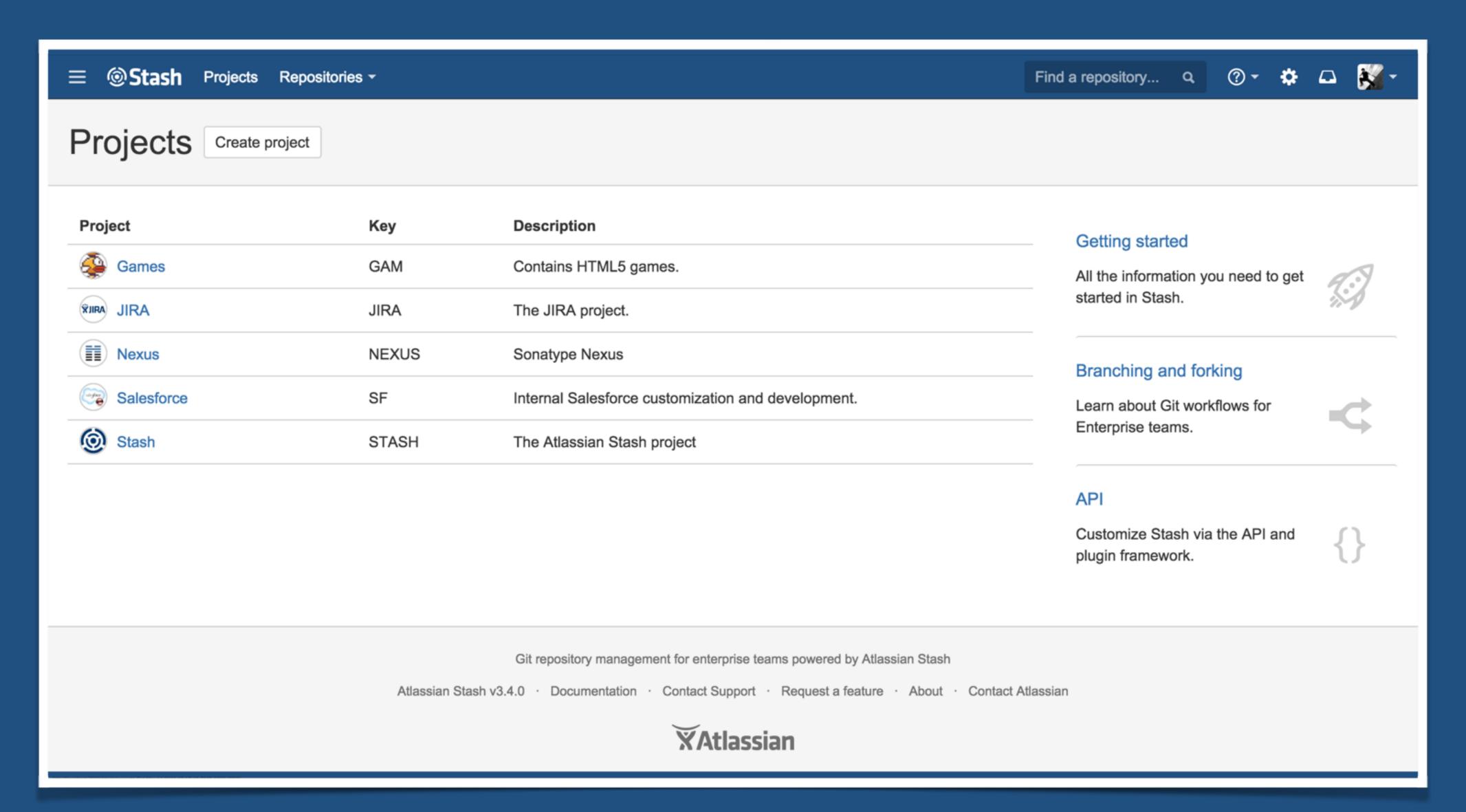
/stash/rest/api/1.0/projects



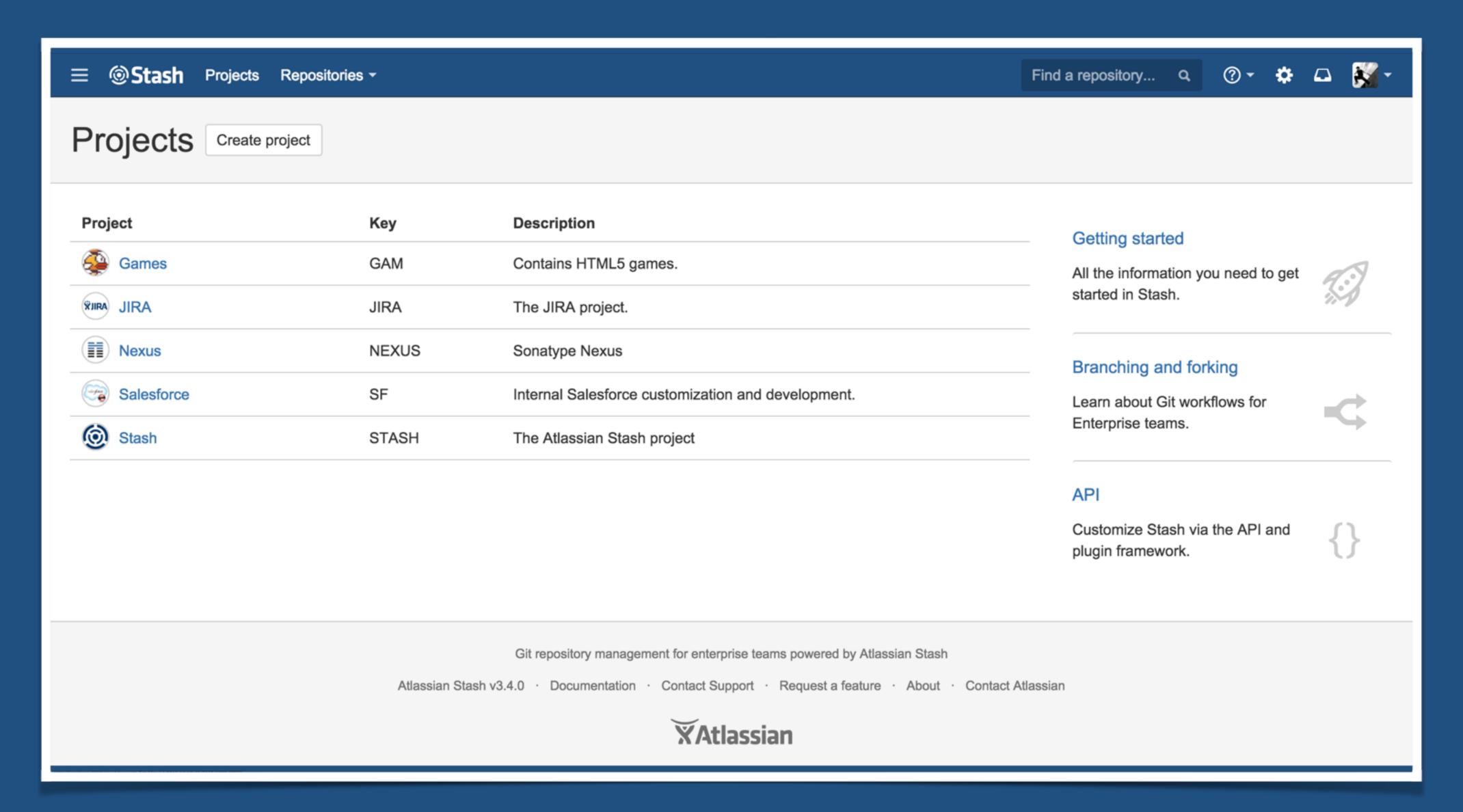
/stash/rest/api/1.0/projects

```
+ - View source #
  size: 25,
 limit: 25,
 isLastPage: false,
- values: [
   - {
         key: "ACE",
         id: 1383,
         name: "ACE",
         description: "Atlassian Communications Engine",
         public: false,
         type: "NORMAL",
       - link: {
             url: "/projects/ACE",
             rel: "self"
       - links: {
           - self: [
                    href: "https://stash.atlassian.com/projects/ACE"
         key: "ATLASSIAN",
         id: 22,
         name: "atlassian",
         description: "Location for repositories being mirrored from bitbucket's atlassian account. Nothin in here should ever be pushed to!",
         public: false,
         type: "NORMAL",
       - link: {
            url: "/projects/ATLASSIAN",
             rel: "self"
         },
```

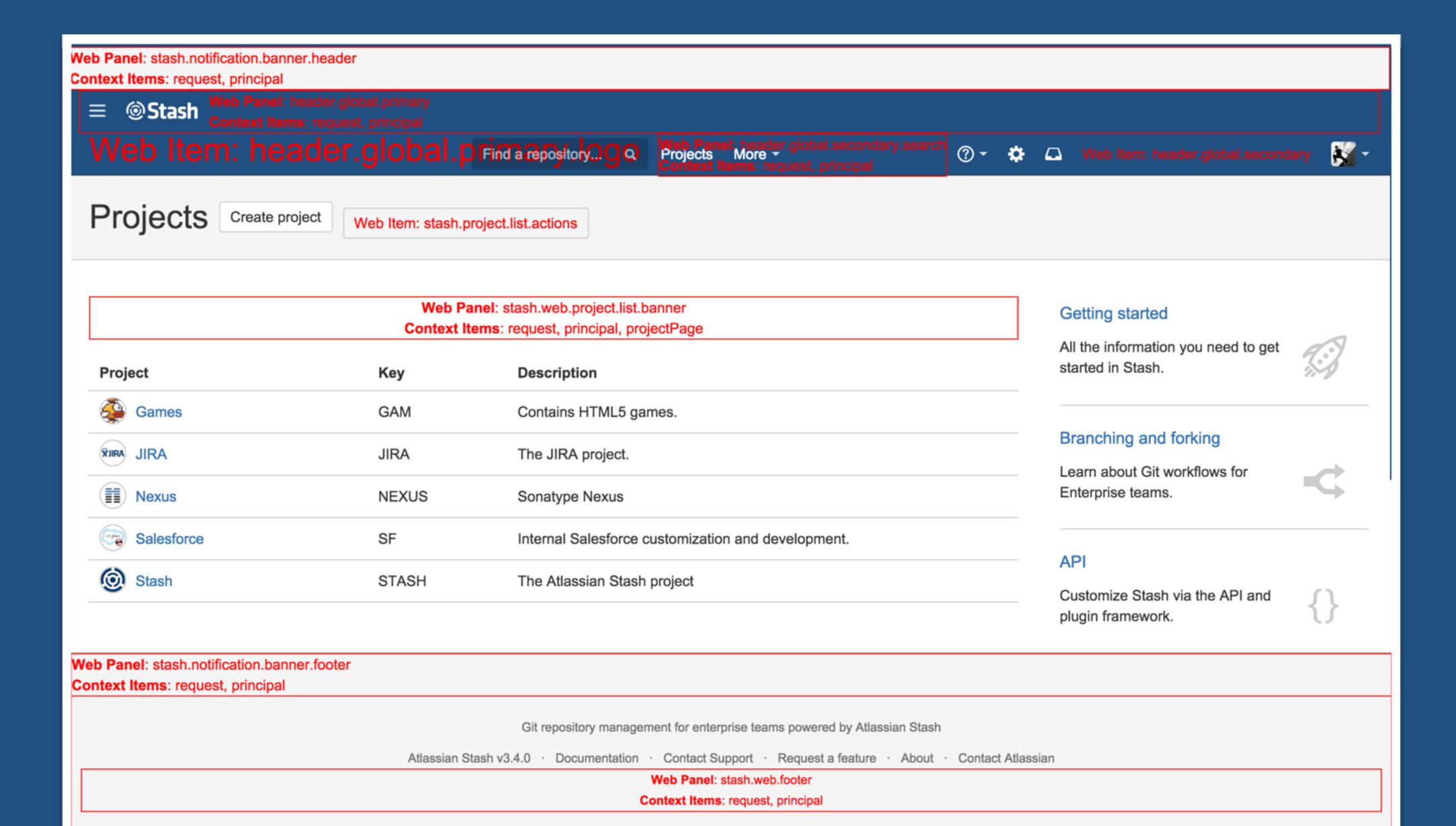
/stash/projects



/stash/projects?web.panels&web.items



/stash/projects?web.panels&web.items



Developer Mode

- Trim out dev speed killers (websudo, etc)
- Expose logs & debug info
- Add in custom "dev mode" plugins
- Release your own internal productivity tools

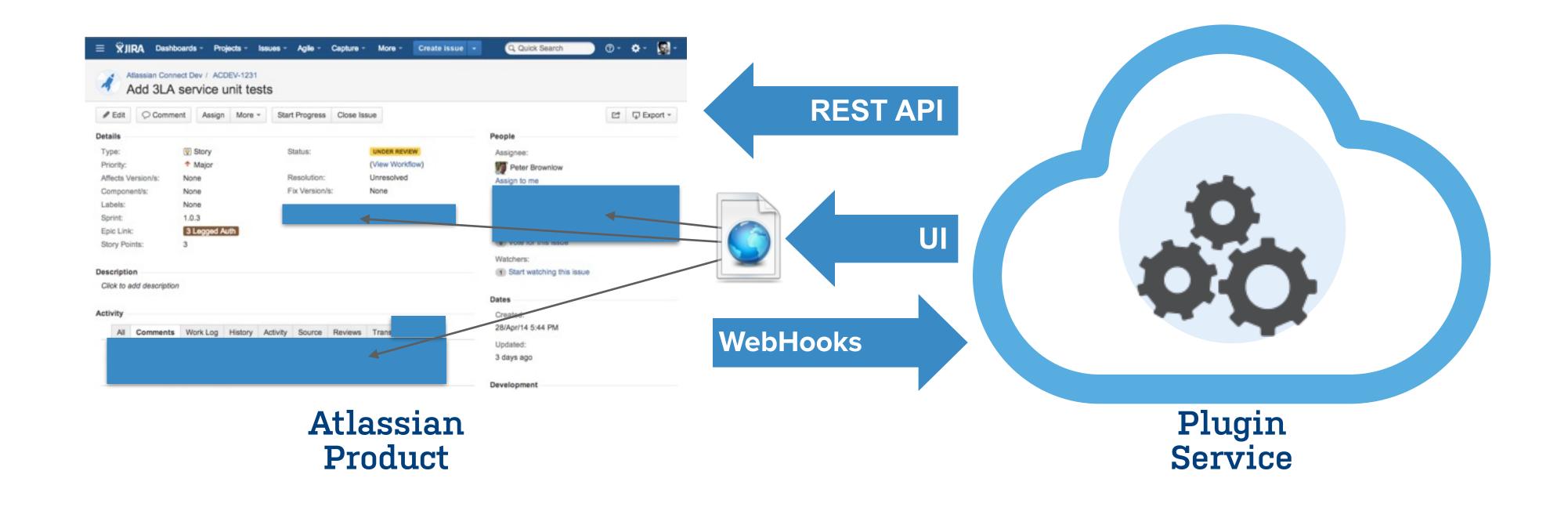




What is Atlassian Connect?

Remote Plagins Adda CMS

- Drive the product via its REST API
- Receive notifications from the product via WebHooks
- Inject content into the product UI via iframes



- Atlassian Cloud (SaaS)
- Run 3rd party code out-of-process
- Improved customization UX (yet again)
- Architectural benefits





Building up

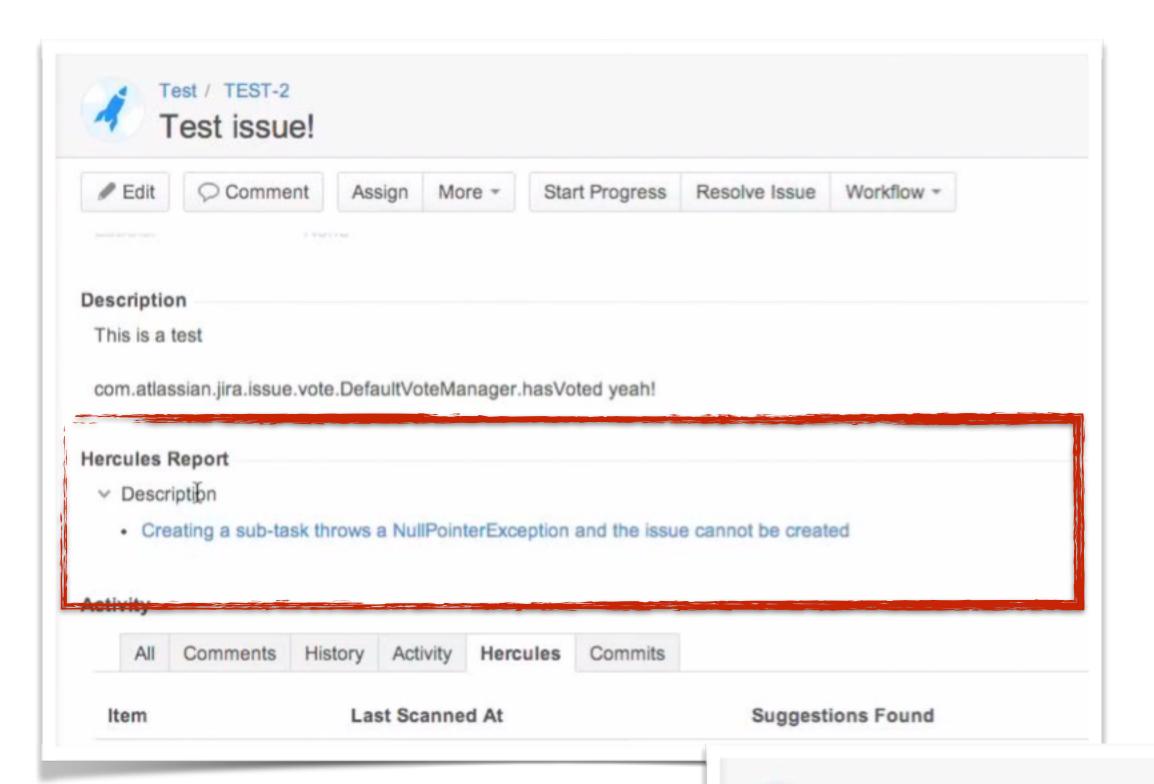
- Connect is a new layer on top of the older plugin model.
- Same Marketplace serves up Connect plugins.
- Same plugins still available in the Marketplace.
- Same REST APIs still available for both Server and Cloud.
- Connect adds a new mode of integration.



remember web fragments

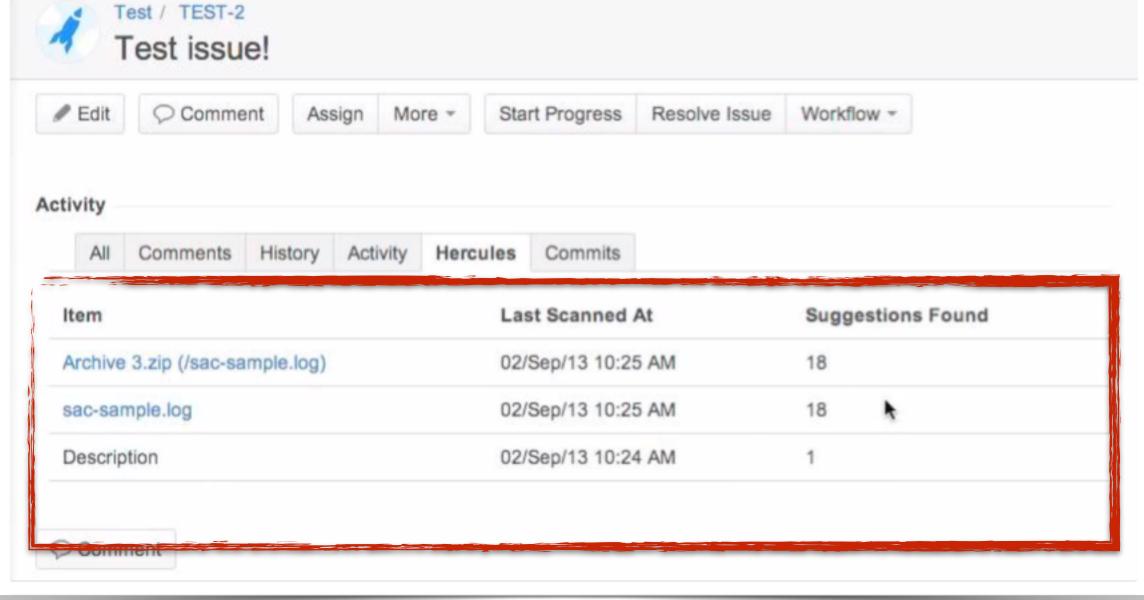
Wherever a module is called, let a third-party inject a new feature.





AC WebPanel

AC IssueTab





How to author a Connect Plugin

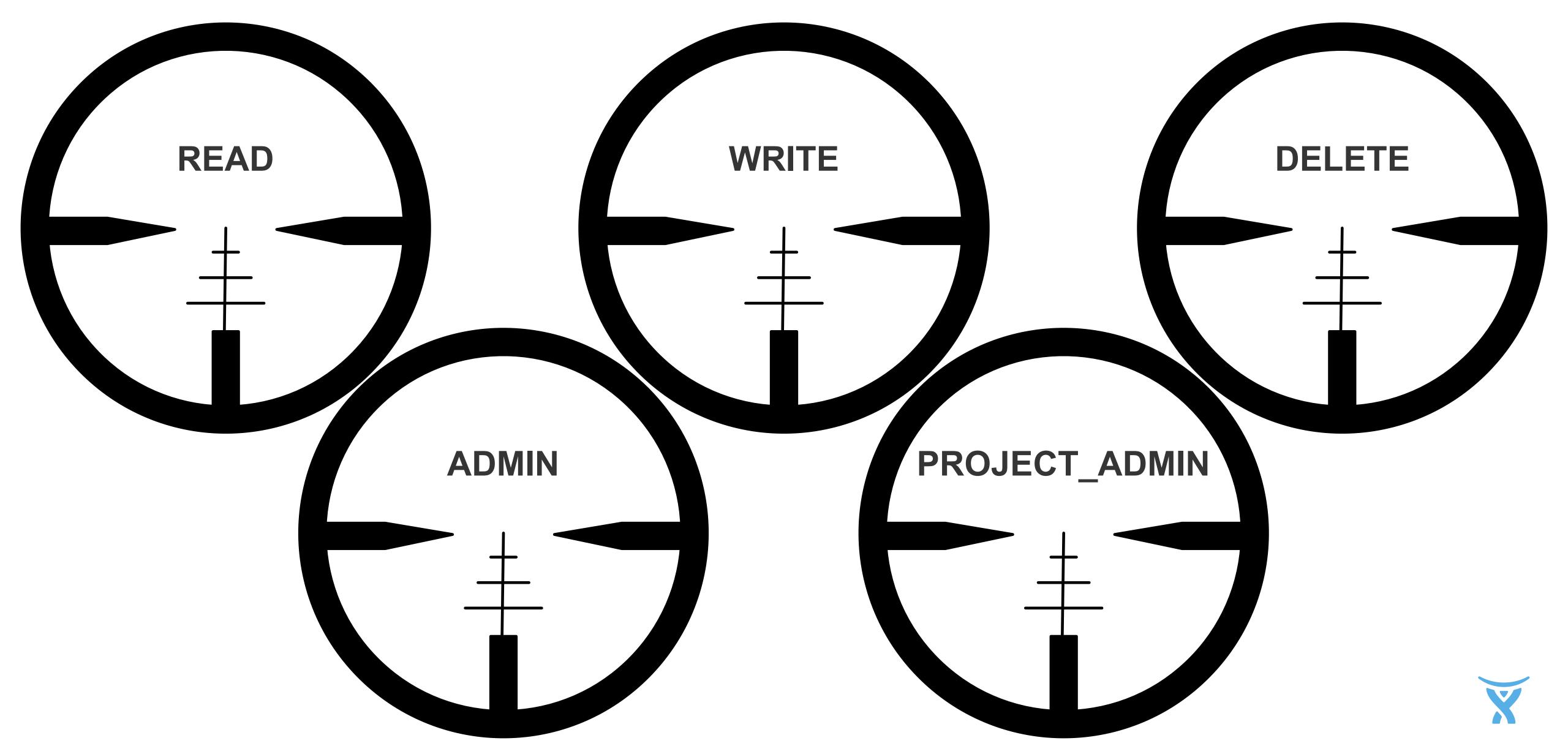
- Declare plugin with a descriptor.
- Extend the Atlassian application UI with modules.
- Request appropriate scopes.
- Recognize the user.
- Call the Atlassian application's REST API.
- Respond to the Atlassian application's webhooks.
- · Register on the Atlassian Marketplace.
- Respect plugin licensing.



```
"name": "Hello World", "description": "...",
"key": "com.example.myaddon", "apiVersion": 1,
"baseUrl": "http://example.com/myaddon", - where it is hosted
"modules": { - which modules it uses
  "generalPages": [{
    "name": { "value": "Greeting" }, "key": "hello-world",
    "location": "system.top.navigation.bar",
    "url": "/helloworld.html"
"scopes": [ "read", "write" ], — which scopes it needs
"authentication": { "type": "jwt" }, <-- recognize the user
"lifecycle": { "installed": "/add-on-installed-callback" }
```



Example Scopes for JIRA



Recognizing the user with JWT

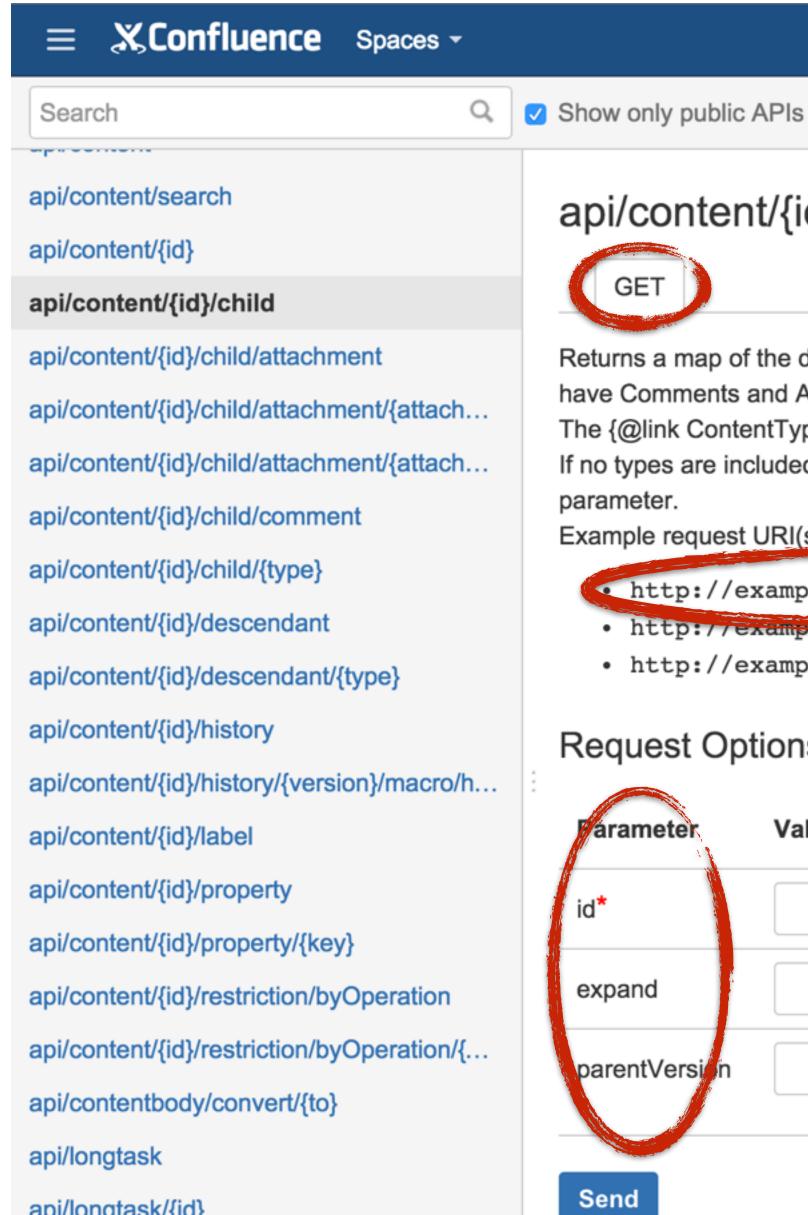
```
GET /myaddon?jwt=<jwt-token> http/1.1
```

```
POST /jira/rest/api/2/issue/AC-1/attachments http/1.1
Authorization: JWT <jwt-token>
```



Example REST API for Confluence

- URLs for resources
- HTTP verbs
- Parmeters filter collections
- JSON data
- HAL(ish) links (newer APIs)



api/content/{id}/child PUBLIC

Returns a map of the direct children of a piece of Content. Content can have multiple types of children have Comments and Attachments.

The {@link ContentType}(s) of the children returned is specified by the "expand" query parameter If no types are included in the expand parameter, the map returned will just list the child types that parameter.

Example request URI(s):

- http://example.com/rest/api/content/1234/child
- http://example.com/libit/api/content/1234/child?expand=page.body.VIE
- http://example.com/rest/api/content/1234/child?expand=page&start=20

Request Options

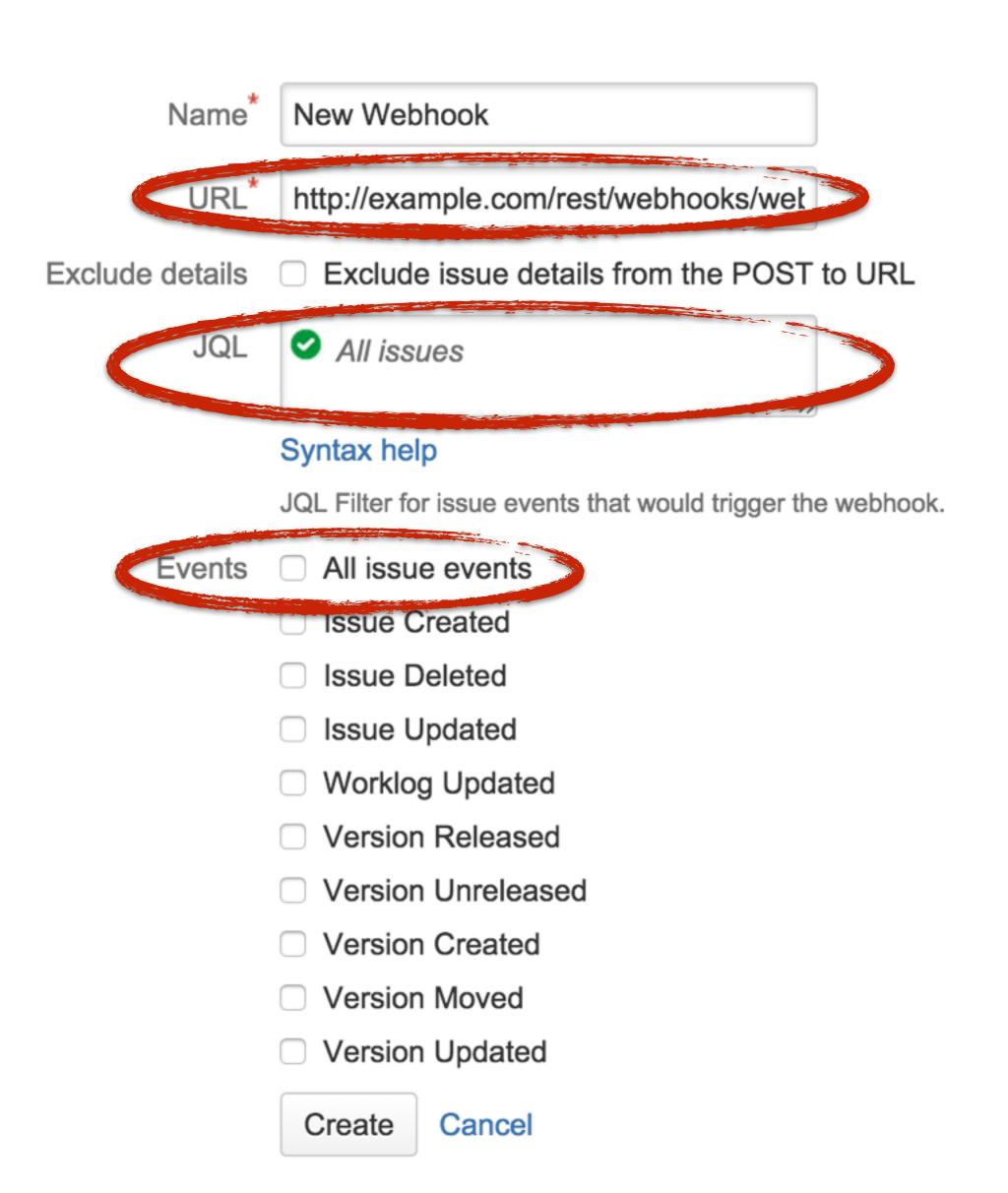
	arameter	Value	Туре	Style	Descr
	id*		string	template	a strin
	expand		string	query	a com
P	parentVersion		int	query	an int

Example JIRA WebHooks



- HTTP callback to a URL
- Filtered by JQL
- When specific event occurs

```
"modules": {
    "webhooks": [{
        "event": "jira:issue_created",
        "url": "/issue-created"
    }]
}
```

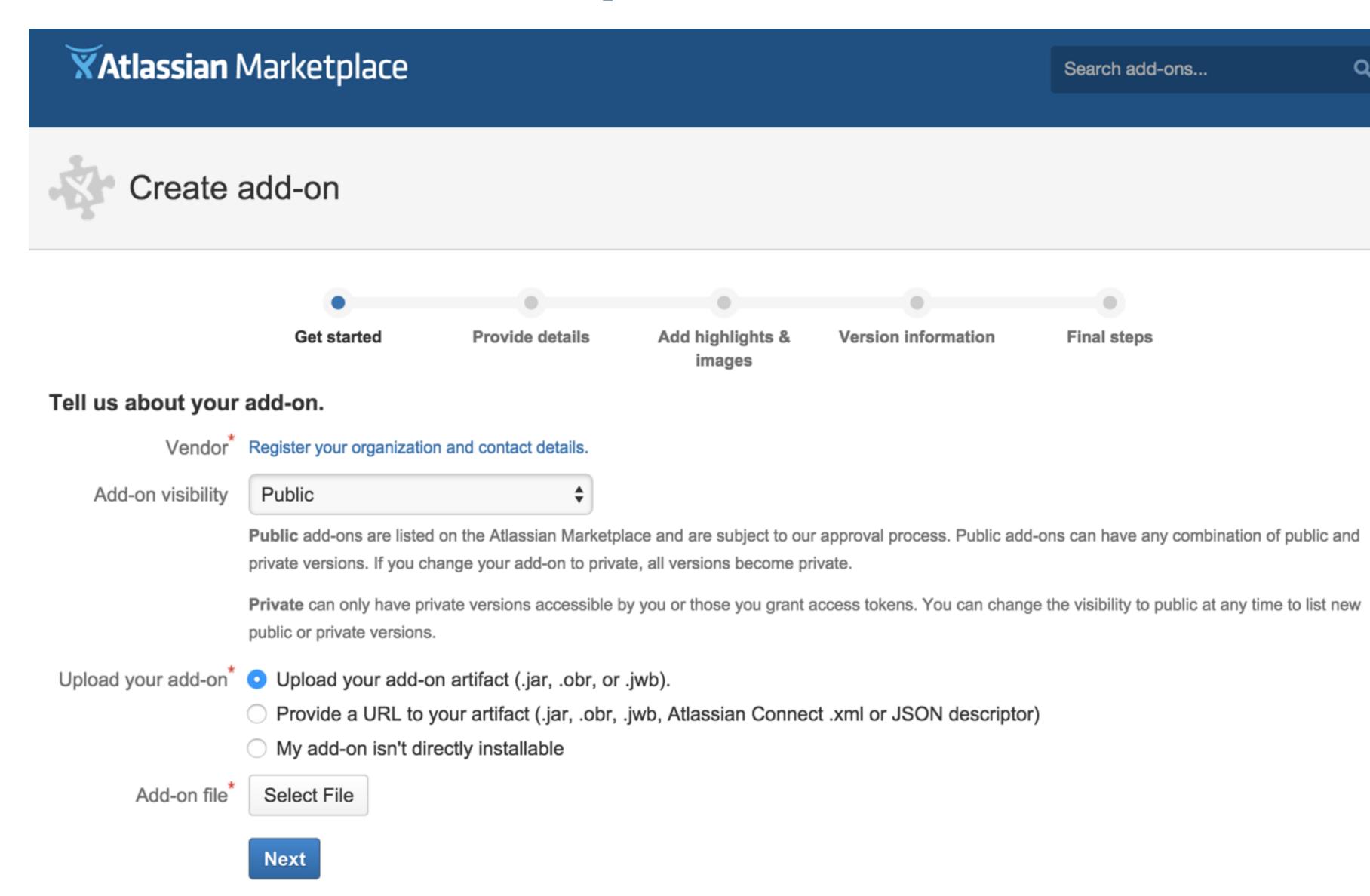


Register on the Atlassian Marketplace

 Find: in context catalog of add-ons

Try: manage leads

 Buy: manage sales and licensing



Developer Tools for Atlassian Connect

- Vagrant Box for local development
- JSON descriptor validator
- JWT decoder
- Marketplace wizard to create a Connect listing
- Access Token model for private plugins
- Webhook Inspector

XAtlassian Connect

Documentation

Introduction

Getting started

Tutorial: JIRA activity

Tutorial: Confluence Gardener NEW!

Connect cookbook

CORE CONCEPTS

Security

Authentication

Understanding JWT

Conditions

Context parameters

Styling add-ons with AUI

Licensing

Cloud development

Hosted data storage NEW!

DEVELOPING AND DEPLOYING

Developing locally

What is Atlassian Connect?

You can use the Atlassian Connect framework to build add-ons for At Confluence. An add-on could be an integration with another existing application, or even a new product that runs within the Atlassian application. To learn how, check out the HipChat add-on documentation

What is an Atlassian Connect add-on?

Simply understood, Atlassian Connect add-ons are web applications. over HTTP and can be written with any programming language and w

Fundamentally, Atlassian Connect add-ons have three major capabili

- 1. Insert content in certain defined places in the Atlassian applica
- 2. Make calls to the Atlassian application's REST API.
- 3. Listen and respond to WebHooks fired by the Atlassian applica

What does an Atlassian Connect add-on

Declare itself with a descriptor. The add-on descriptor is a JS
about the add-on. In the descriptor, an add-on declares where
and which scopes it will need.

- · Code in any language
- Use any build & dev tools
- Use anything:
 databases, search
 indexes, caching
 services, etc

GINS

- Host and scale a service
- No automated devloop (P2 SDK)
- Provide everything: databases, search indexes, caching services, etc



Why it's awesome!

- BYOS (Bring your own stack)
- More services, than products
- Sandboxing
- Ul Design
- Aligned with microservice thinking



Why it sucks...

- More interfaces must be stable
- More developer tools, not just docs
- Harder to create concrete examples
- Complex to troubleshoot



Remember









F2



F1

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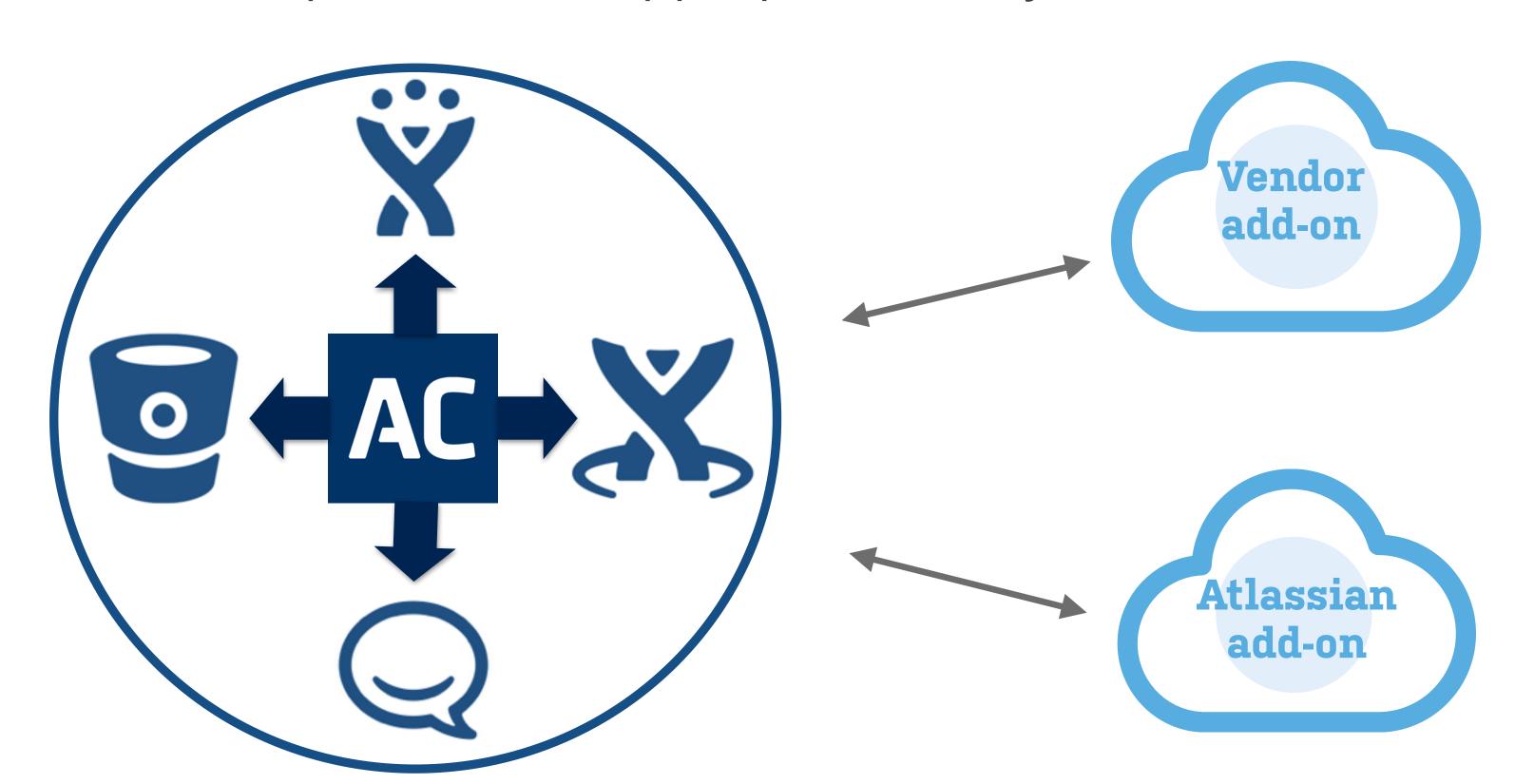
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What's Next?

Consolidate and expand

- Extend Bitbucket and HipChat
- Build integrations between Atlassian applications
- Build complex vertical apps: powered by Atlassian





Questions?





A couple of Atlassians who are passionate about plugins