

# SOA, MSA/ROA & Web services

PV207 – Business Process Management

Spring 2019

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# Last lecture recap

- **Processes**
  - **What is business process?**

# Last lecture recap

- Processes
  - What is business process?
  - **What is BPM?**

# Business Process Management

Is a **Management discipline**, focused on systematic **definition** and **execution measurement of processes** in organizations

- **An effort to describe processes** in organisation measure results and **manage process changes** towards higher efficiency
- **"Evolution not Revolution"**

# Last lecture recap

- Processes
  - What is business process?
  - What is BPM?
  - **What is BPM adoption?**

# Last lecture recap

- **Processes**

- What is business process?
- What is BPM?
- What is BPM adoption?
- Why BPM ?
- Roles in BPM
  
- Process life-cycle
  
- Phases of process based development

- **BPMS**

- **BPMS components**

# Last lecture recap

- **Processes**

- What is business process?
- What is BPM?
- What is BPM adoption?
- Why BPM ?
- Roles in BPM
- Process life-cycle
- Phases of process based development

- **BPMS**

- BPMS components
- Architecture
- Human Tasks
- Business Rules
- BAM
- Existing BPMS

# Lecture summary

- Motivation for SOA
- Role BPM in IT management
- Core BPM architecture
- BPM – SOA relationship
  - SOA concept
  - SOA architecture
  - SOA Governance
  - SOMA
- Web Services
  - What are WS?
  - Artifacts WS
    - WSDL
    - SOAP
  - WS - standards
- WS in Java
  - Client side
  - Server side
- REST



# 3 meanings of the word "service"

- "Business" service
  - Google offers paid advertising to restaurants
  - Defined by contract / service offering

# 3 meanings of the word "service"

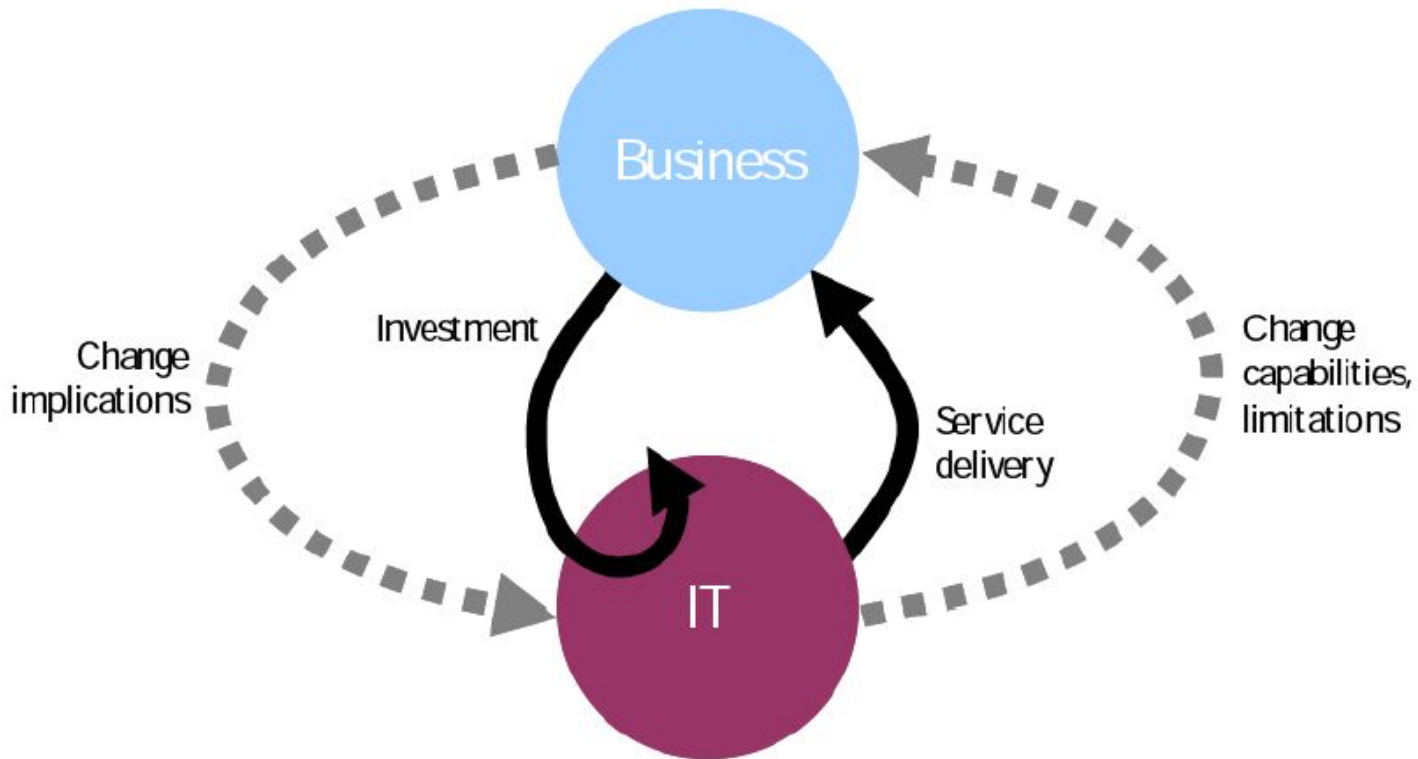
- "Business" service
  - Google offers paid advertising to restaurants
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- "Technical" service
  - Google provides a search for addresses of restaurants in neighbourhood
  - Defined by a User Interface / Programming interface

# 3 meanings of the word "service"

- "Business" service
  - Google offers paid advertising to restaurants
  - Defined by contract / service offering
- "Technical" service
  - Google provides a search for addresses of restaurants in neighbourhood
  - Defined by a User Interface / Programming interface
- Web Service
  - Google provides Web Service API for retrieving GPS coordinates of particular address
  - Defined by a WSDL/REST methods definition
  - Request - response model

# Business & IT alignment

Figure 1: The elements of IT-business alignment

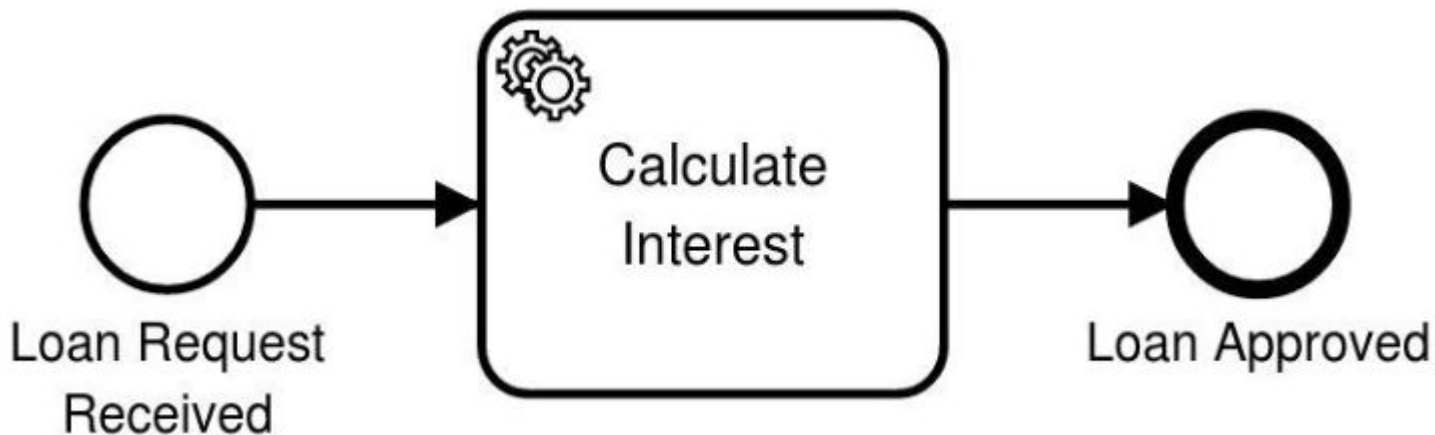


*There are three important elements in IT-business alignment: investment, service delivery, and collaboration in change management.*

# Enterprise Application Integration

## Why application integration?

- Allow different applications to share data and processes states.
- In BPMS systems we use the Service Task to directly invoke some functionality.



# Services Examples (IT/Web)

- ....

# Services Examples (IT/Web)

- createUserProfile
- setUserStatus
- searchFlights
- returnAccountBallance
- ....

# EAI Generations – spaghetti

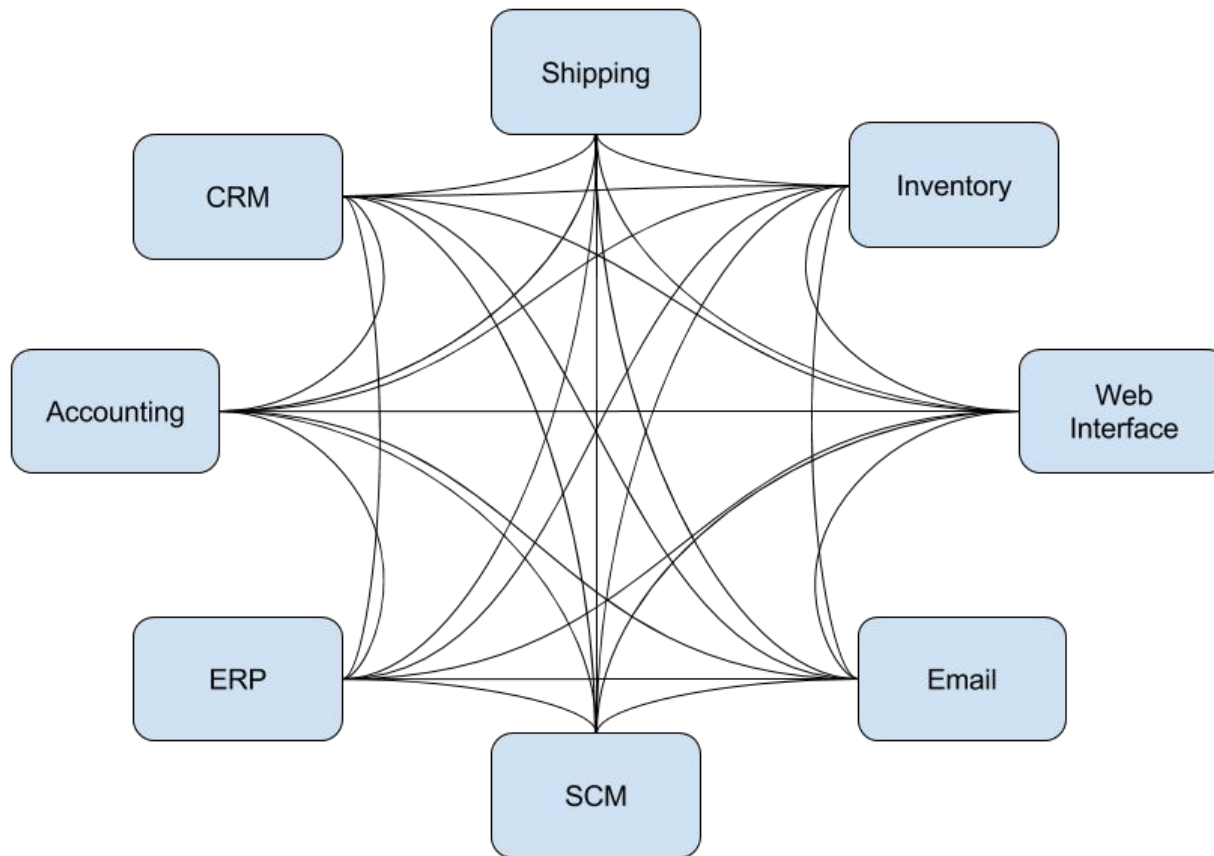


Figure 2: Spaghetti Integration

## Different communication protocols and principles:

- File exchange
- DB access
- MQ messaging
- CORBA
- Web Services
- Proprietary connectors



# EAI Generations – SOA

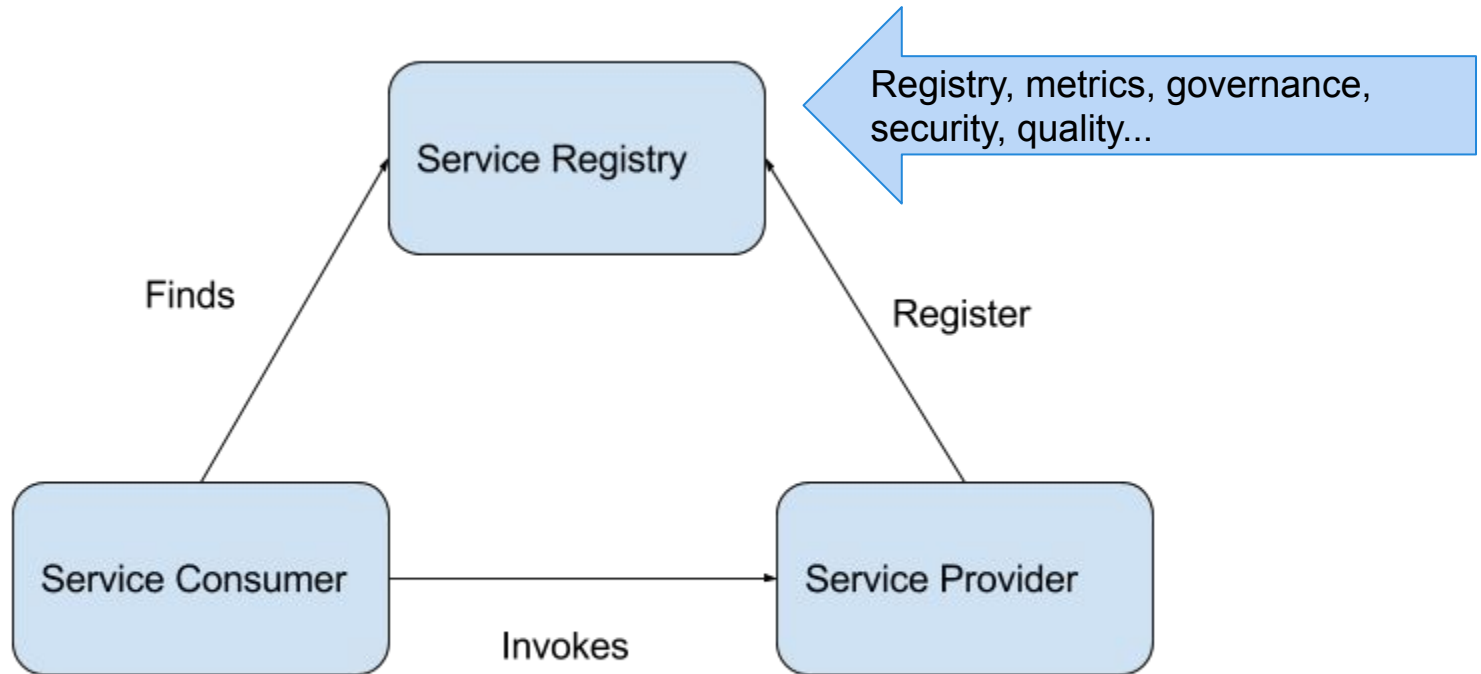


Figure 1: Service Oriented Architecture

# EAI Generations – SOA and ESB

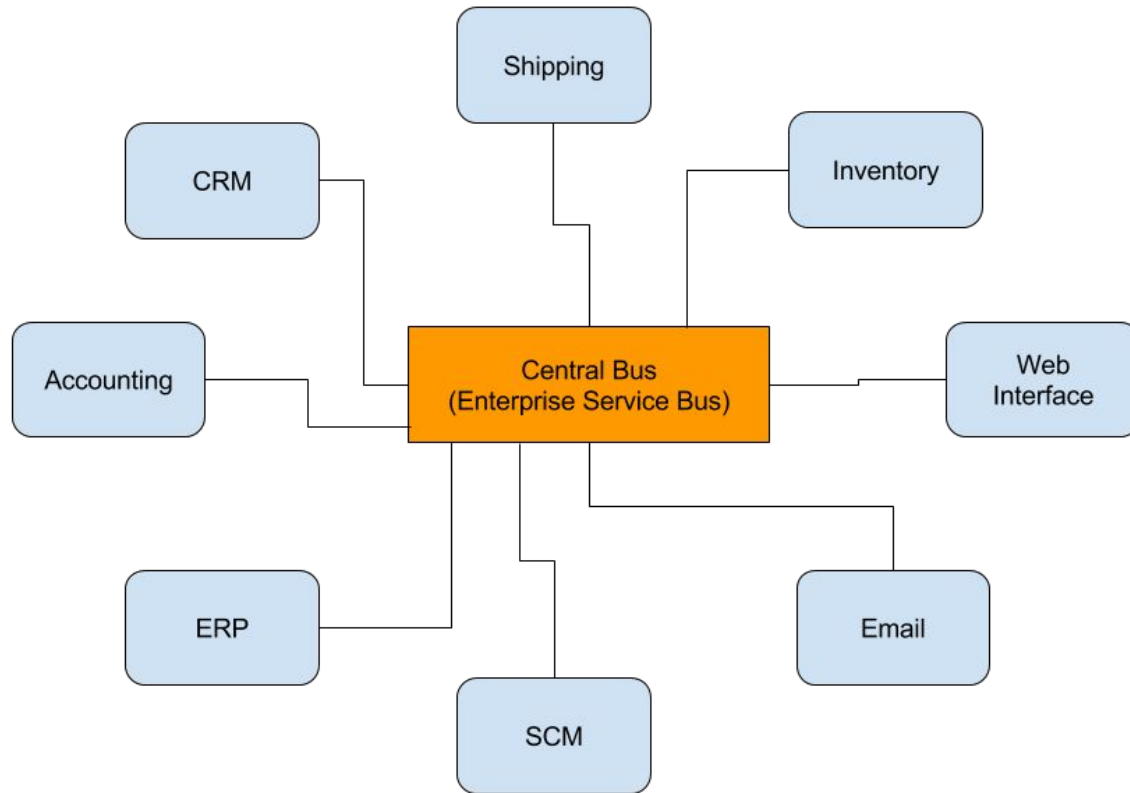


Figure 3: Bus Integration

# EAI Generations – MSA / ROA

## **MSA – Microservices Architecture**

Breaking *monolithic* application structure into set of *discrete* services (IT/web).

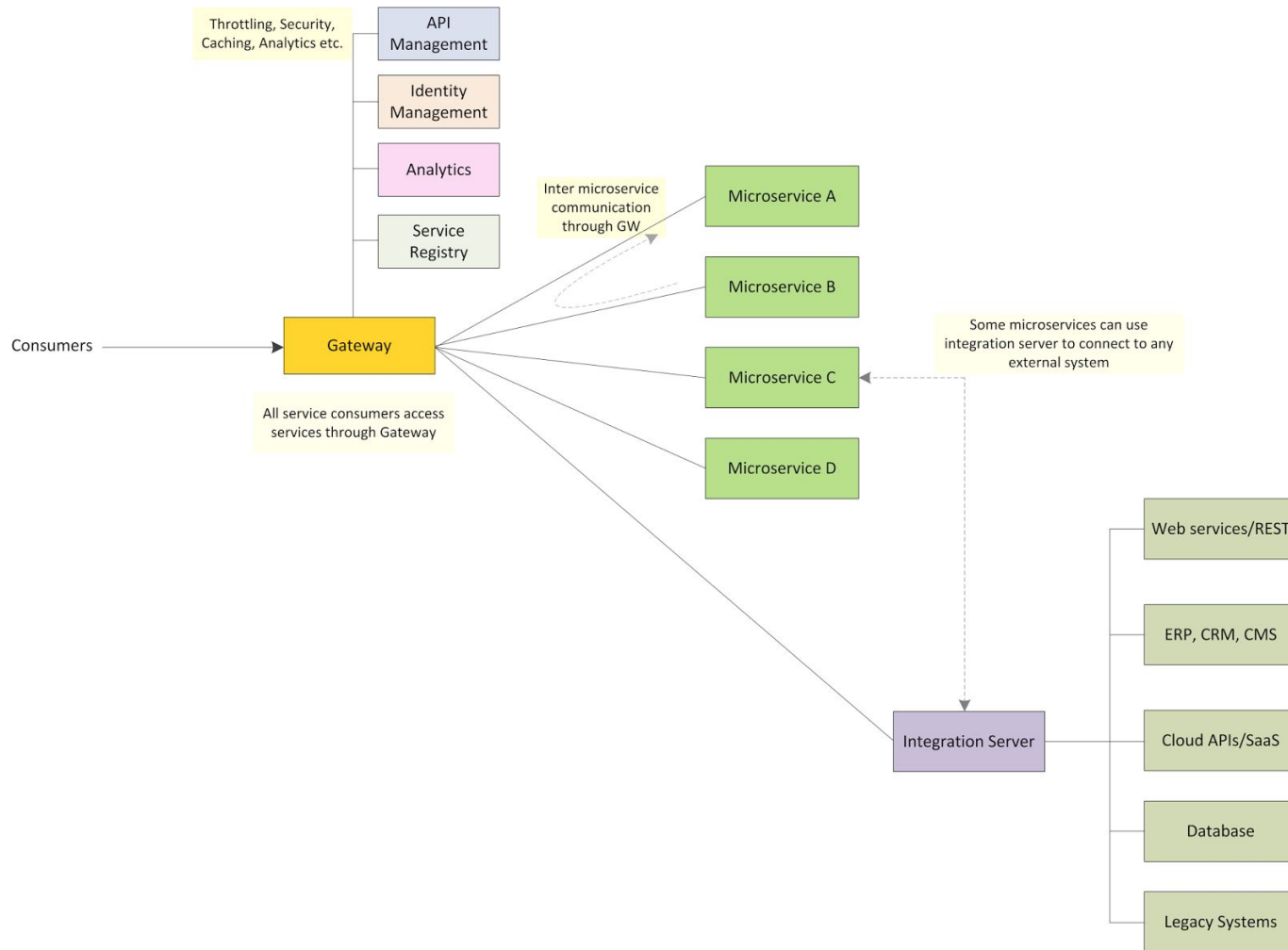
- <https://martinfowler.com/articles/microservices.html>

## **ROA – Resource oriented Architecture**

(Inter-)networking application resources accessible through *RESTful* webservices.

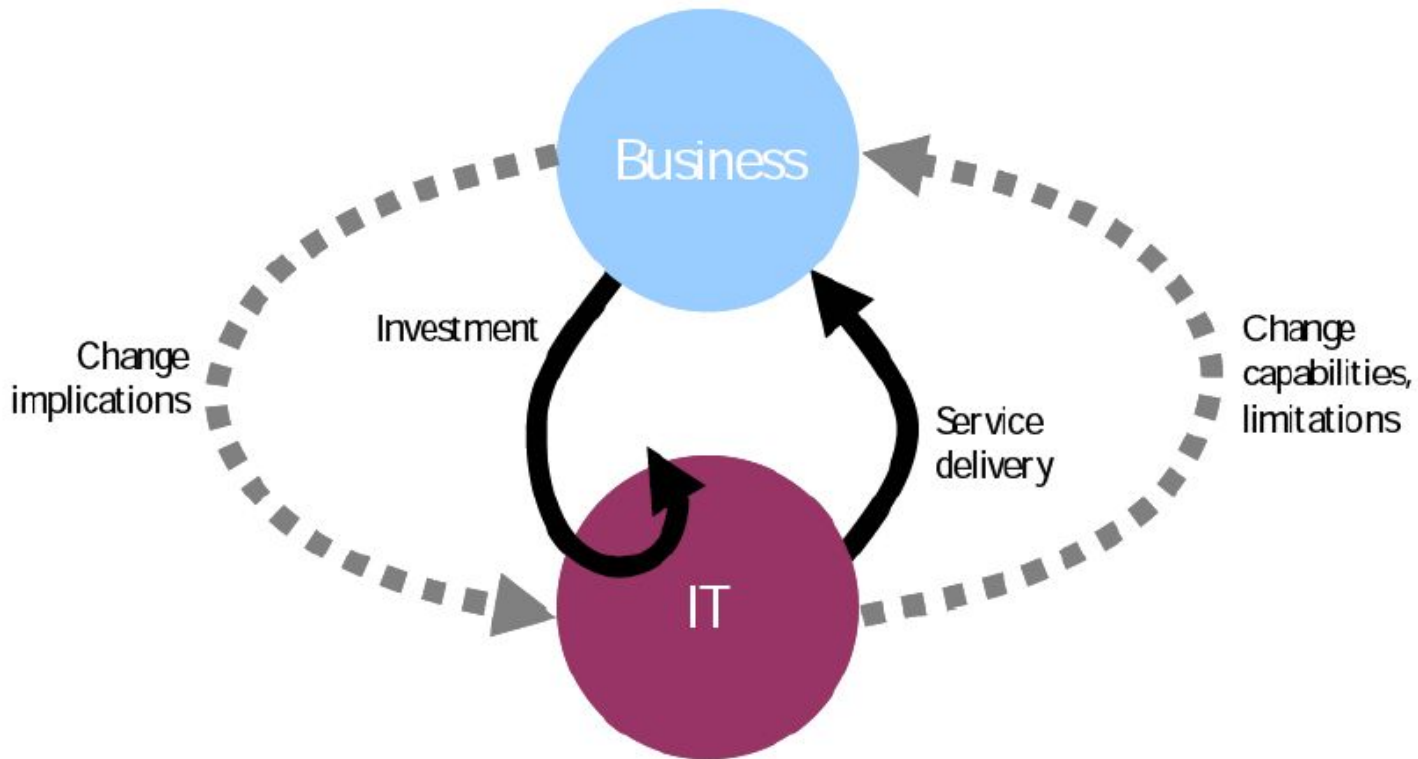
- <https://www.oreilly.com/library/view/restful-web-services/9780596529260/ch04.html>

# EAI Generations – MSA / ROA + SOA



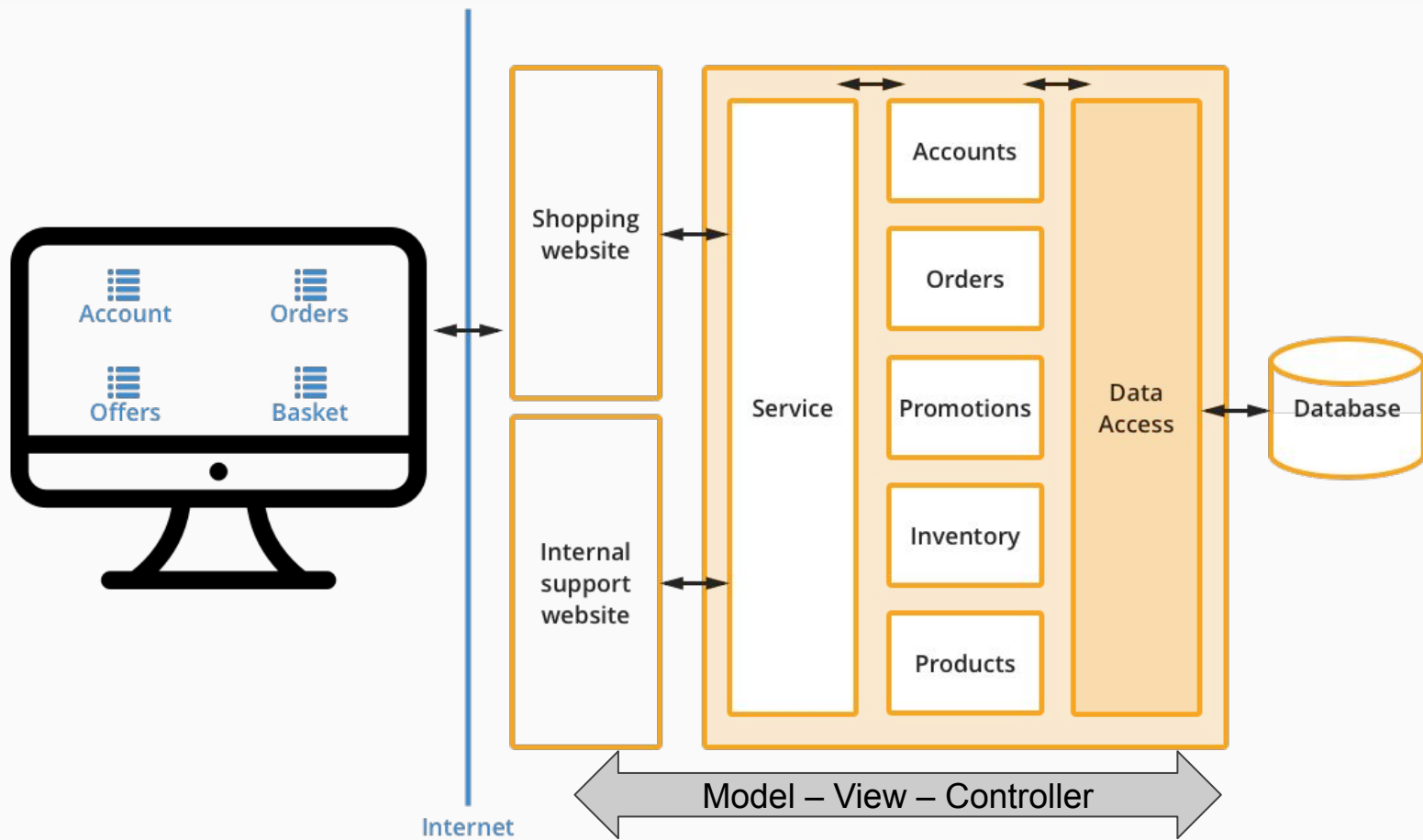
# Business & IT alignment

Figure 1: The elements of IT-business alignment



*There are three important elements in IT-business alignment: investment, service delivery, and collaboration in change management.*

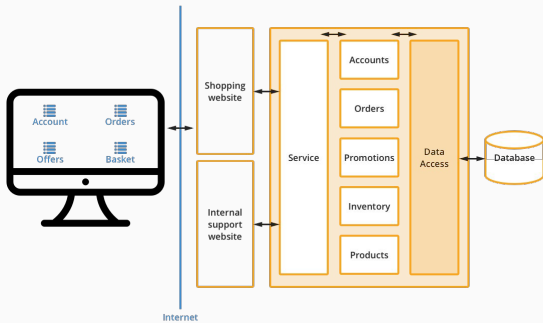
# Monolith



# Pros of monolithic architecture

## Pros

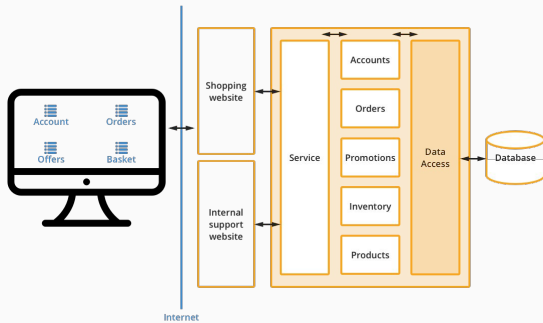
- natural evolution of system without restriction
- everything is accessible from one place
- does not push to automate infrastructure, deployment and testing



# Cons of monolithic architecture

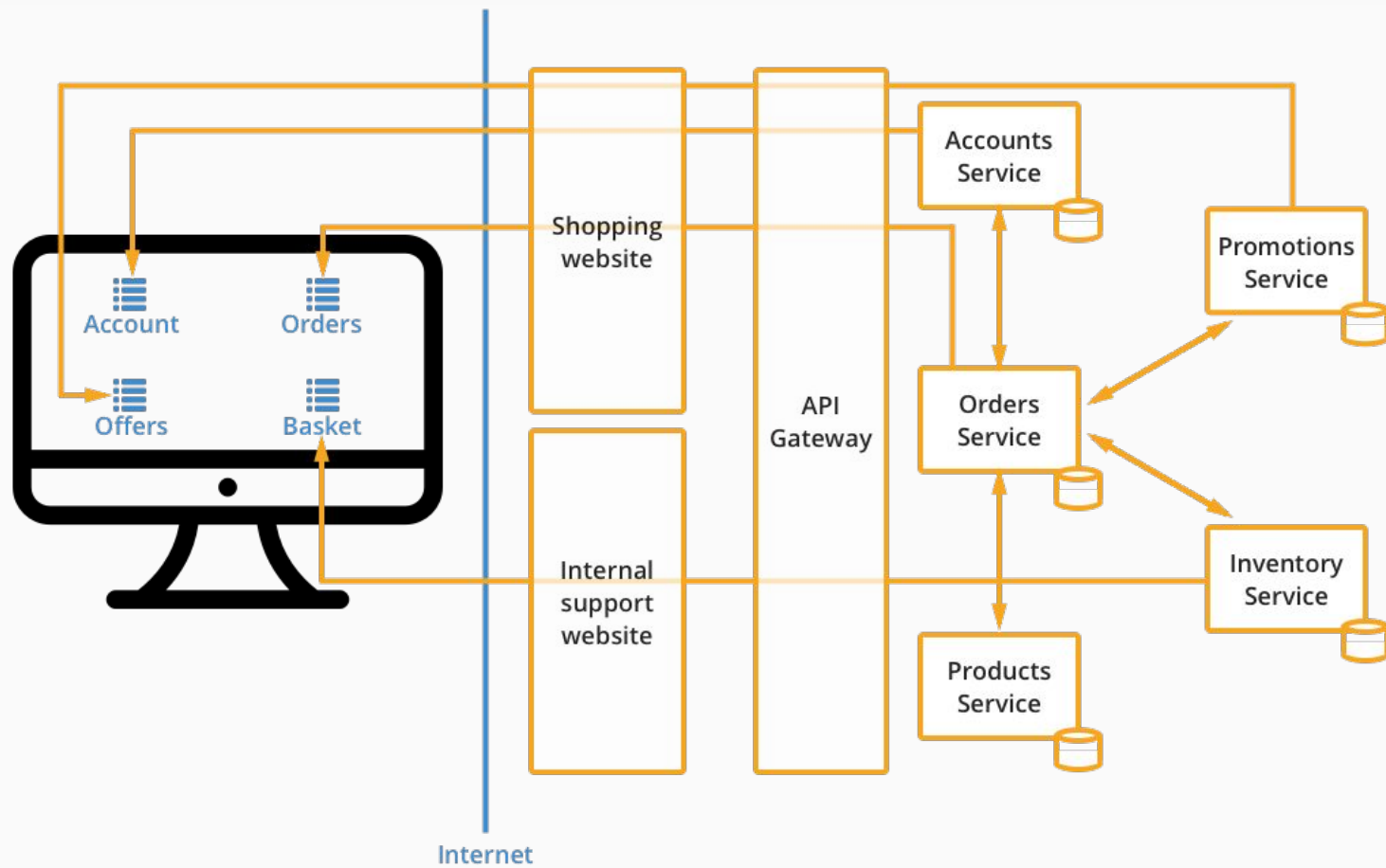
## Cons

- large codebase
- deploy takes too long
- one fix means deploy the whole system and test everything
- hard to scale just single part of the system
- one failure usually equals downtime of the whole system
- team has to understand everything



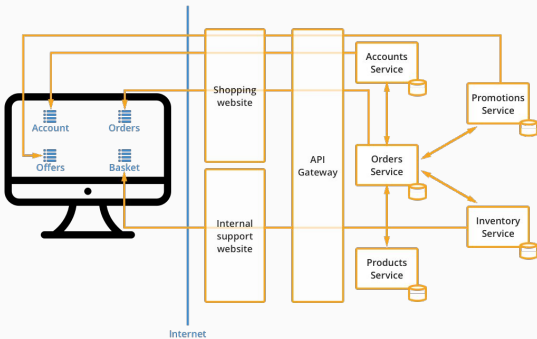


# Microservices



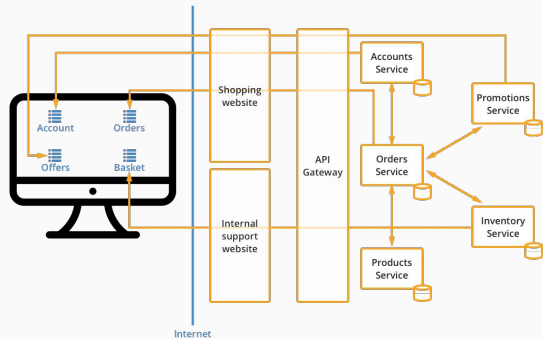
# Pros of microservice architecture

## Pros



- deploy of single service is easy
- scaling a service is possible
- one team is responsible for single service
- service can be created or changed in short amount of time
- slowdown or downtime of a service does not block the whole system
- services can be aligned to support new business needs in short amount of time
- APIs have to be defined

# Cons of microservice architecture

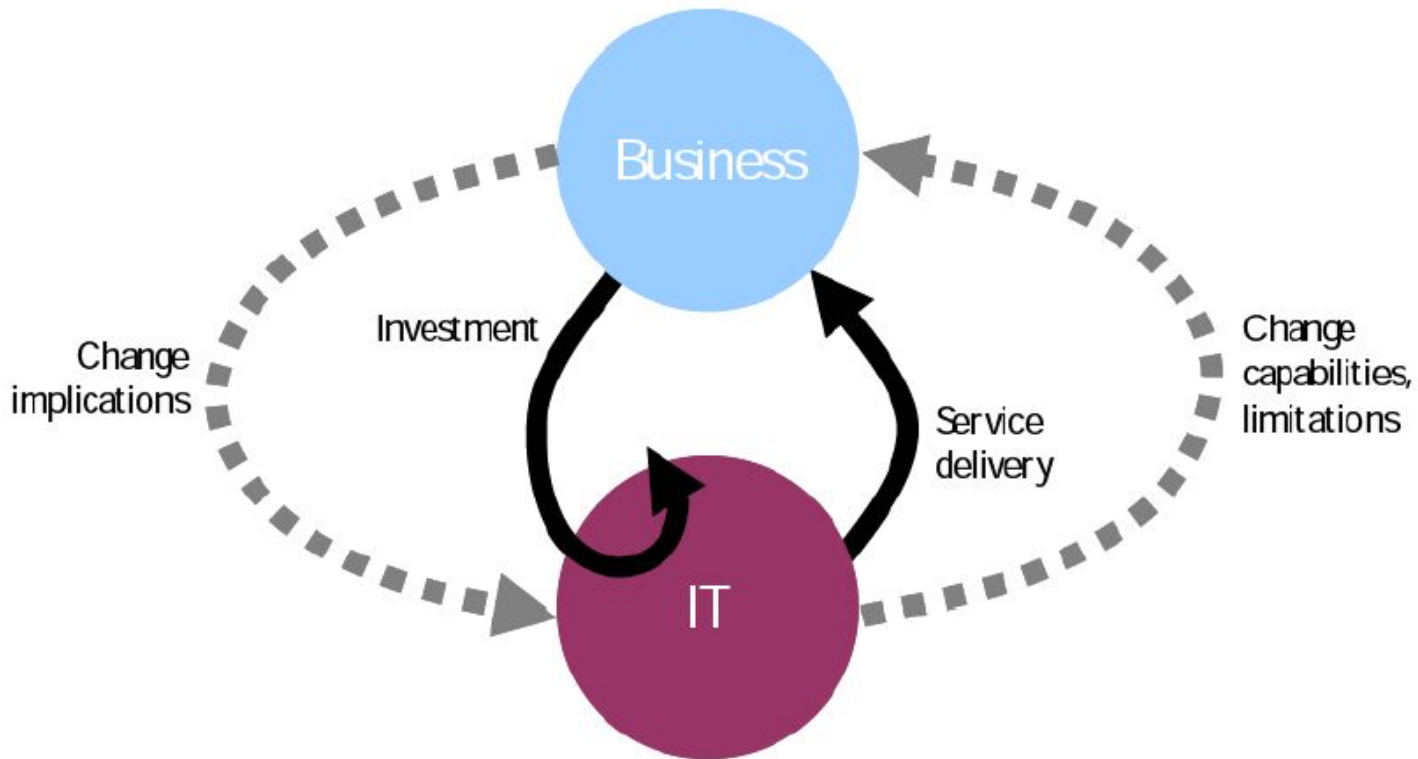


## Cons

- deployment and versioning is complex
- more automation and DevOps knowledge is needed
- possible technology overhead
- team does not have to know other parts of the whole system, only their services and related APIs
- there is performance overhead
- no one know how the whole system works if business processes are not documented/automated
- tooling for API design and management are often necessary

# Business & IT alignment

Figure 1: The elements of IT-business alignment



*There are three important elements in IT-business alignment: investment, service delivery, and collaboration in change management.*

# SOA motivation

- **Reduction of costs** on development and integration
- **Efficient maintenance and integration** across various systems
- **Component/service reusability**
- **Integration of Legacy applications**
- **Efficient management and monitoring**
- **Just-in-time management** (real time business)

# SOA definition

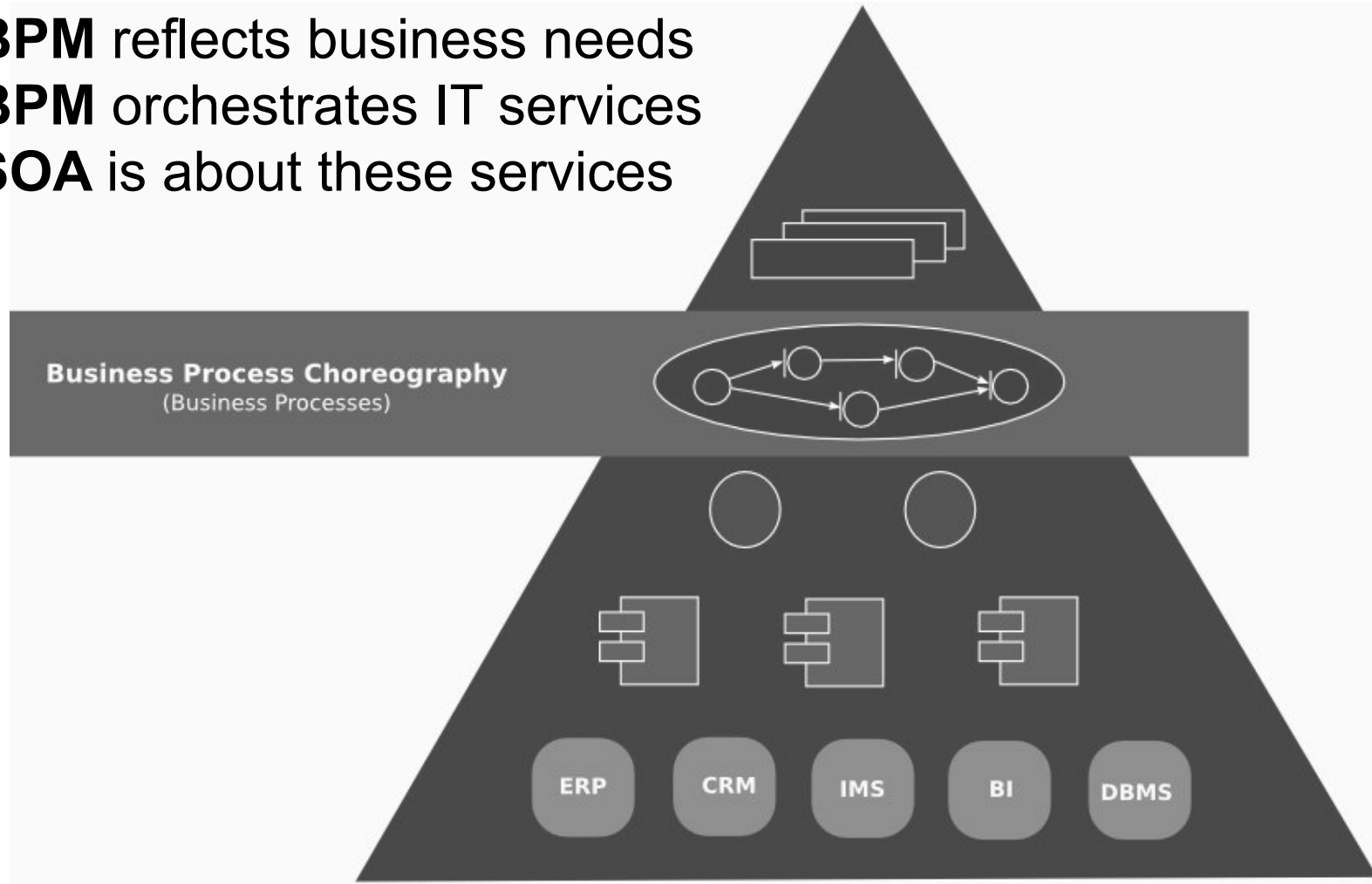
***Service-Oriented Architecture (SOA)*** is an *architectural style* that supports *service-orientation*.

*Service-orientation* is a way of thinking in terms of services and service-based development and the outcomes of services.

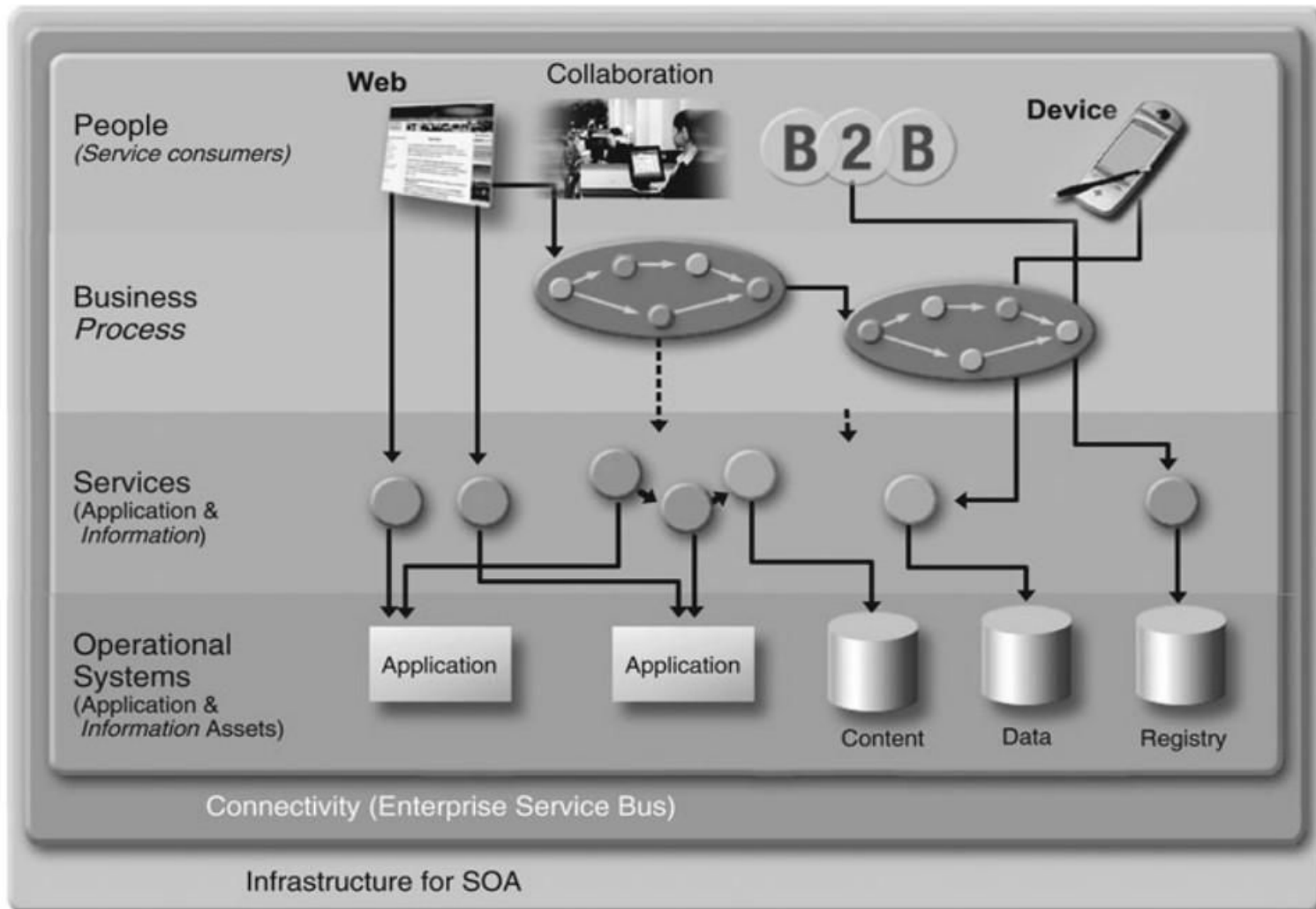
-- The Open Group

# How is BPM and SOA related?

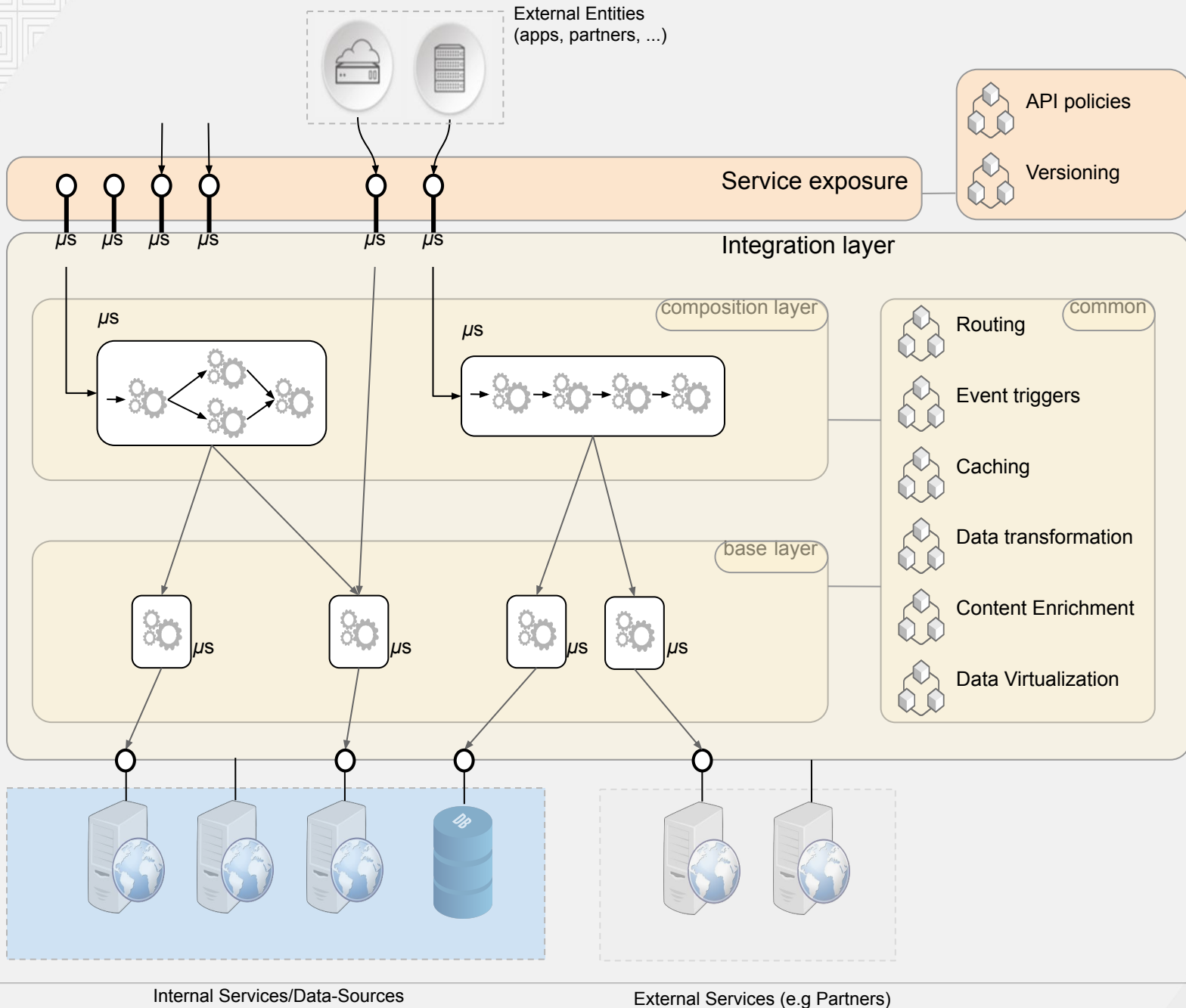
- BPM stands between IT and business
  - **BPM** reflects business needs
  - **BPM** orchestrates IT services
  - **SOA** is about these services



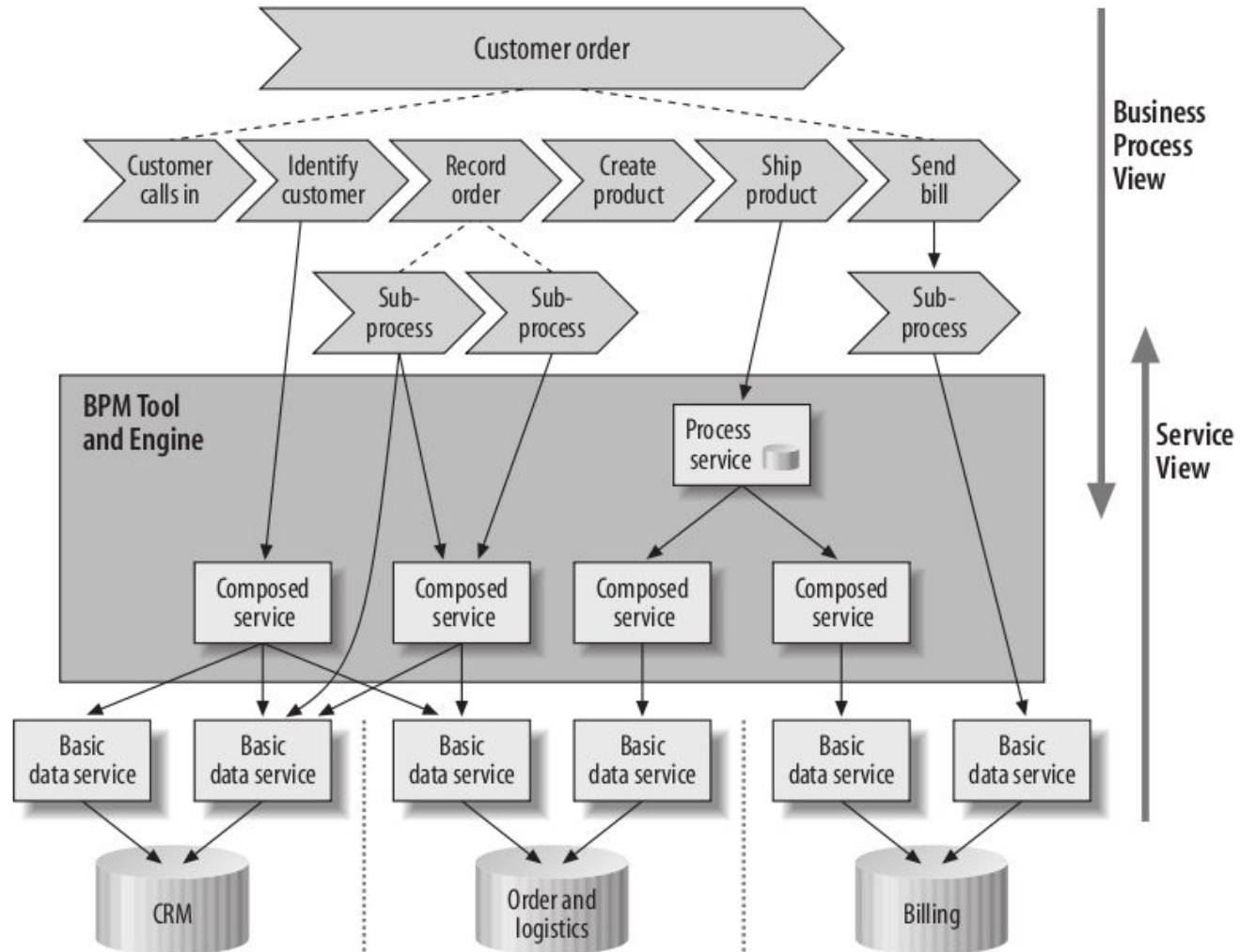
# SOA Architecture



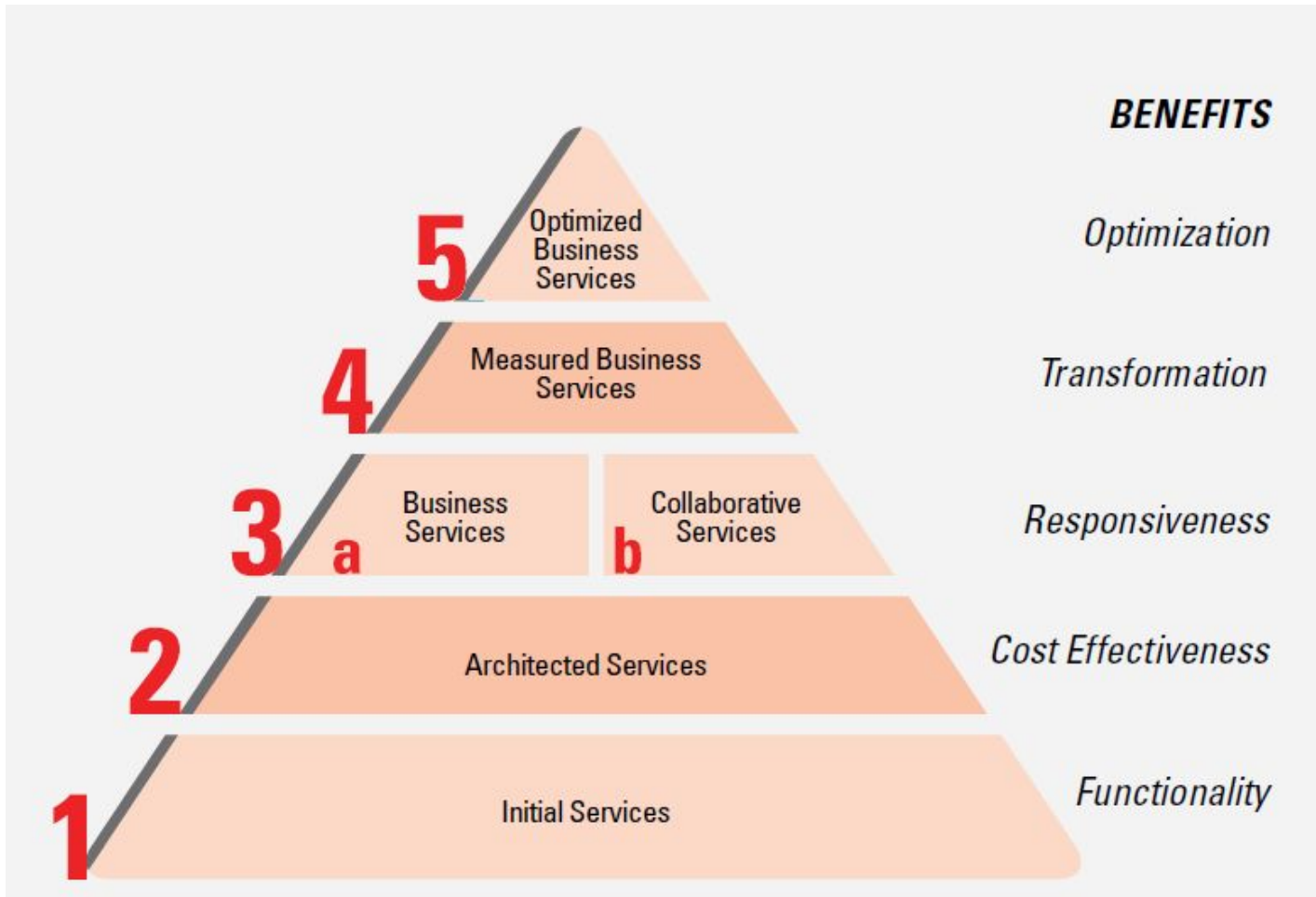




# BPM and SOA Relationship

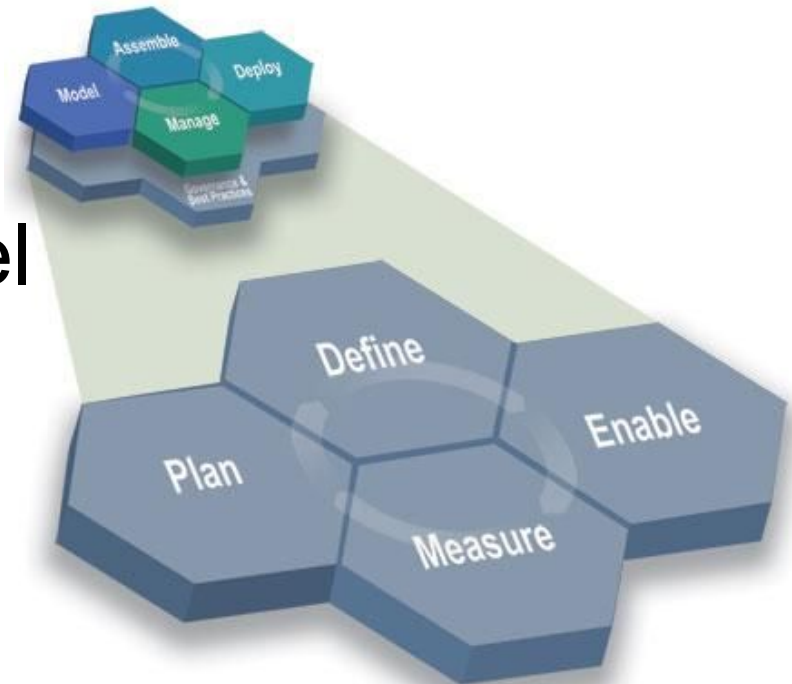


# SOA – Maturity Model



# SOA Governance

- Service definition
- Service deployment life cycle
- Service versioning
- Service migration
- Service registries
- Service message model
- Service monitoring
- Service ownership
- Service testing
- Service security



# SOA – Methodologies

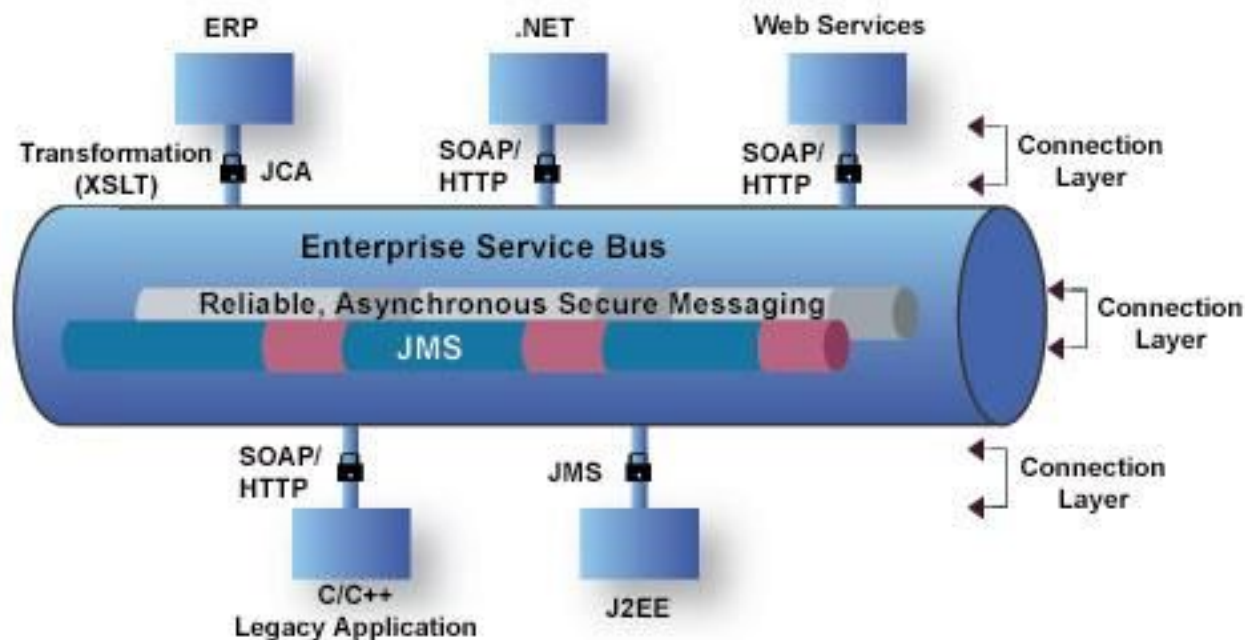
- **SOA methodologies**
  - IBM SOAD (Proprietary)
  - IBM SOMA (Proprietary)
  - SOA RQ (Proprietary)
  - CBDI-SAE
  - SOAF
- **SOMA**
  - Service-oriented modeling and architecture

--Ali Arsanjani, Chief Architect,  
SOA and Web services Center of Excellence,  
IBM, Software Group

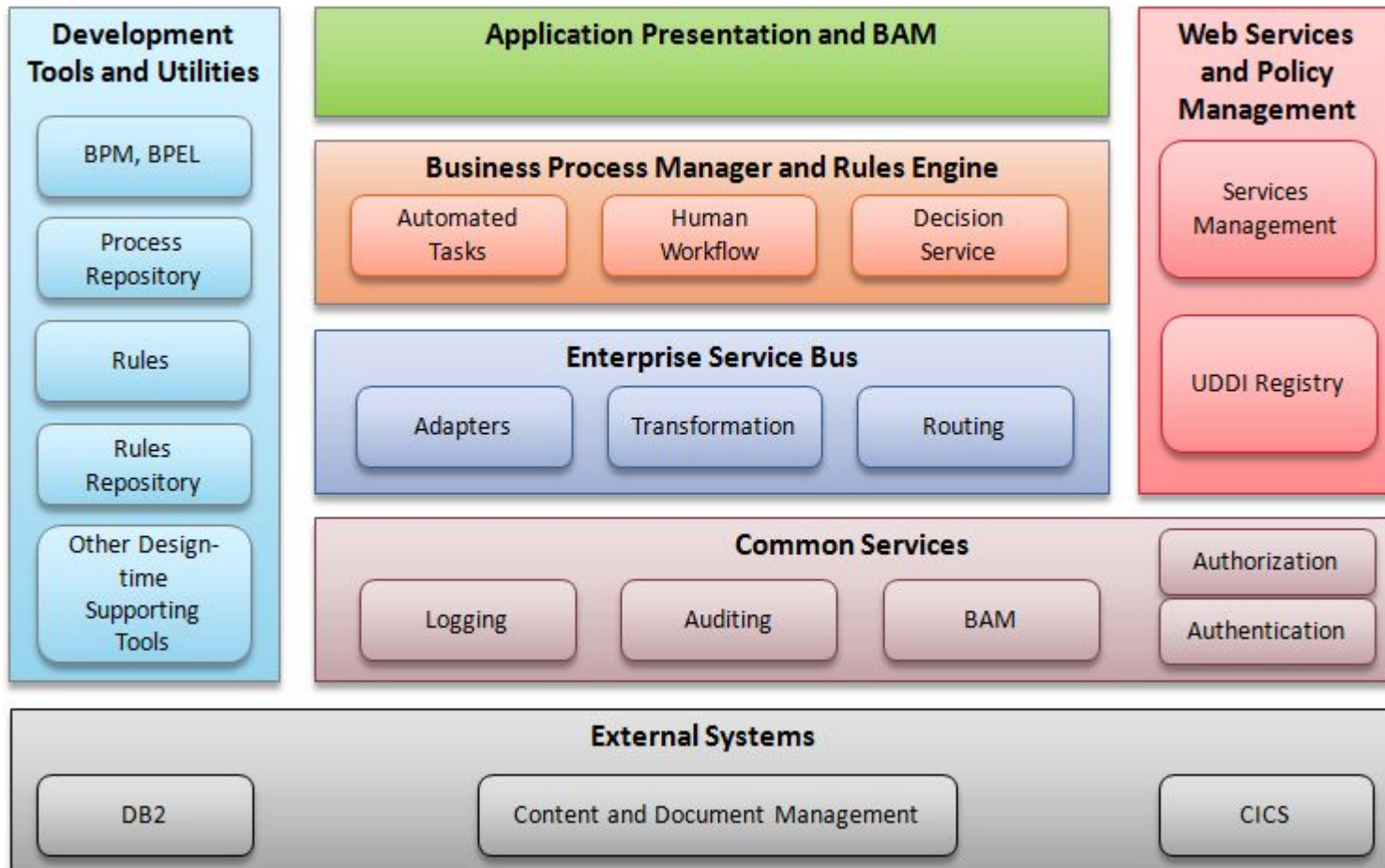
**Questions?**  
**Break 10mins**

# SOA in practice: ESB – Enterprise Service Bus

- Message routing
- Protocol conversion
- Security, reliability



# SOA in practice: ESB – Enterprise Service Bus





# 3 meanings of word "service"

- "Business" service
  - Restaurant owner can register his restaurant to Google database and be shown in Google Maps
  - Defined by contract / service offering
- "Technical" service
  - Users can search for their favourite restaurant in Google Maps
  - User interface for "Human task"
- **Web Service**
  - Google provide Web Service API for retrieving location of certain address
  - WSDL interface definition
  - Request - response model

# Web Service

- Service for message transport and remote procedure calls
- Messages are transported in XML format
- Transport protocol is HTTP/HTTPS (mostly)
- Web service define:
  - Operations (method) a and their parameters
  - Return types

# WSDL

## WSDL (Web Service Description Language)

- Describes basic interface of the service
- Methods
- Parameters and their types
- Return values
- Specify **where** is WS available
  - Protocol (HTTP/HTTPS/SMTP)
  - Port (:1666)
  - machine (kore.muni.cz)
  - URL (<http://kore.muni.cz:1666/My> Service)

# WSDL example

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<definitions name="PrvniSluzba"
  targetNamespace="urn:mojeURI"
  xmlns:tns="urn:mojeURI"

  xmlns:SOAP-ENV="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/"
  "

  xmlns:SOAP-ENC="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/encoding/"
  "

  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
  xmlns:ns1="urn:mojeURI"
  xmlns:SOAP="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/soap/"
  xmlns:WSDL="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/"
  xmlns="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/">

<!-- definice typů -->
<types>
  <schema targetNamespace="urn:mojeURI"
    xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
    xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
    elementFormDefault="unqualified"
    attributeFormDefault="unqualified">
    <element name="cislo" type="xsd:long"/>
    <element name="vysledek" type="xsd:boolean"/>
  </schema>
</types>

<!-- komunikační zprávy -->
<message name="jePrvocisloRequest">
  <part name="cislo" element="ns1:cislo"/>
</message>
<message name="jePrvocisloResponse">
  <part name="vysledek" element="ns1:vysledek"/>
</message>
```

```
<!-- dostupné operace -->
<portType name="Cisilka">
  <operation name="jePrvocislo">
    <documentation>Operace jePrvocislo()</documentation>
    <input message="tns:jePrvocisloRequest"/>
    <output message="tns:jePrvocisloResponse"/>
  </operation>
</portType>

<!-- volitelné přes HTTP -->
<binding name="PrvniSluzba" type="tns:Cisilka">
  <SOAP:binding style="rpc"
  transport="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/http"/>
  <operation name="jePrvocislo">
    <SOAP:operation style="rpc" soapAction=""/>
    <input>
      <SOAP:body use="literal" namespace="urn:mojeURI"/>
    </input>
    <output>
      <SOAP:body use="literal" namespace="urn:mojeURI"/>
    </output>
  </operation>
</binding>

<!-- adresy komunikačních bodů -->
<service name="PrvniSluzba">
  <documentation>Sluzba pocitajici
  prvocisla</documentation>
  <port name="PrvniSluzba" binding="tns:PrvniSluzba">
    <SOAP:address location="http://localhost:10000"/>
  </port>
</service>
</definitions>
```

# SOAP

- Protocol for **transfer of XML messages**
- Used for **communication between service and its consumer** (client)
- Common use of HTTP/HTTPS as a transport protocol
- Request – Response communication model

# SOAP example

POST / HTTP/1.1

Content-Type: text/xml; charset=utf-8

Content-Length: 423

Connection: close

SOAPAction: ""

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>

**<env:Envelope**

xmlns:env="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/"

xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"  
xmlns:xsi=""

**<env:Header/>**

**<env:Body>**

**<jePrvocislo xmlns="urn:mojeURI">**

**<cislo xsi:type="xsd:long">1987</cislo>**

**</jePrvocislo>**

**</env:Body>**

**</env:Envelope>**

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Content-Type: text/xml; charset=utf-8

Content-Length: 468

Connection: close

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>

<env:Envelope

xmlns:env="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/" xmlns:xsi=""

xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema">

**<env:Body>**

**<jePrvocisloResponse xmlns="urn:mojeURI">**

**<vysledek**

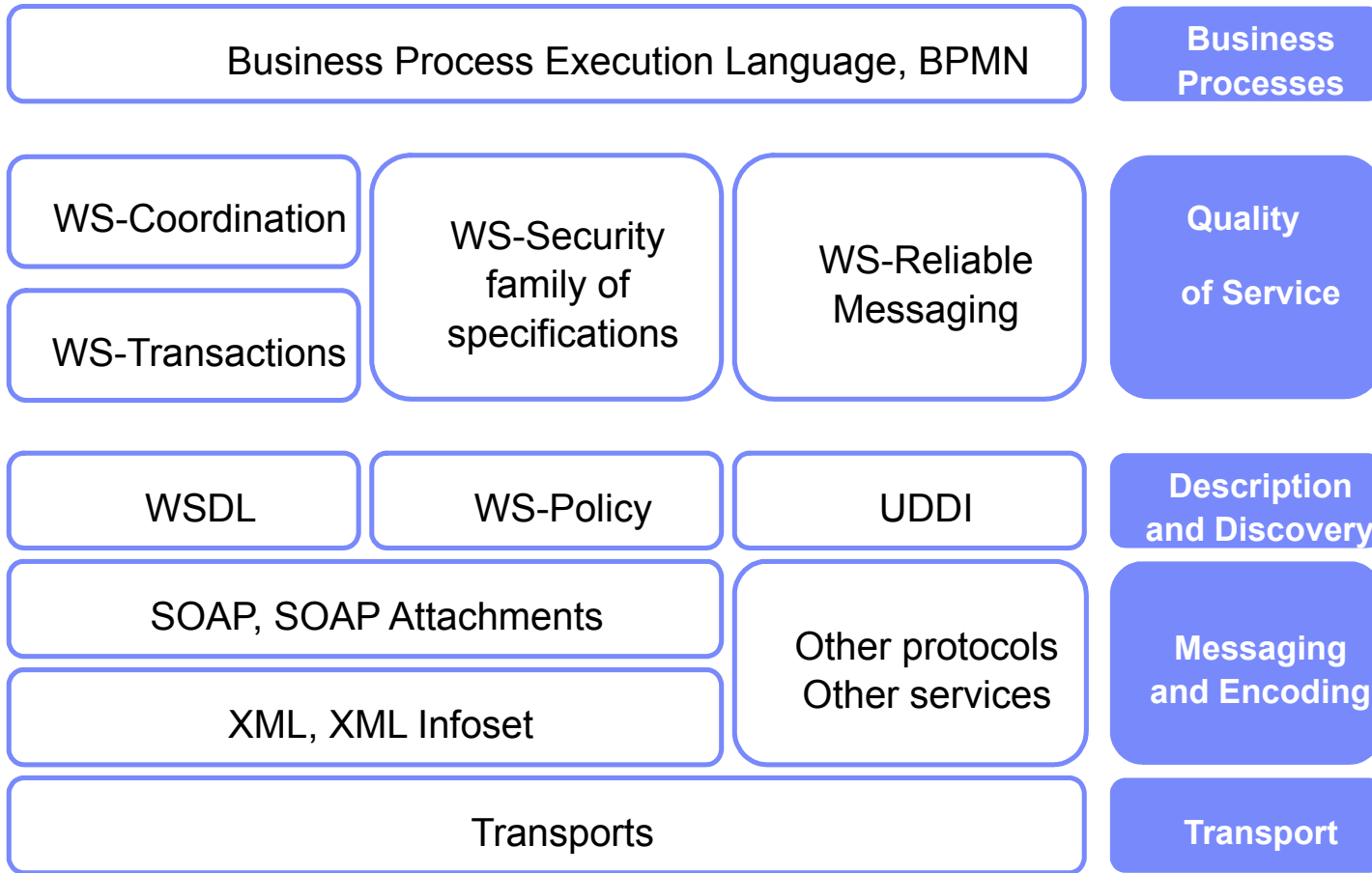
**xsi:type="xsd:boolean">true</vysledek>**

**</jePrvocisloResponse>**

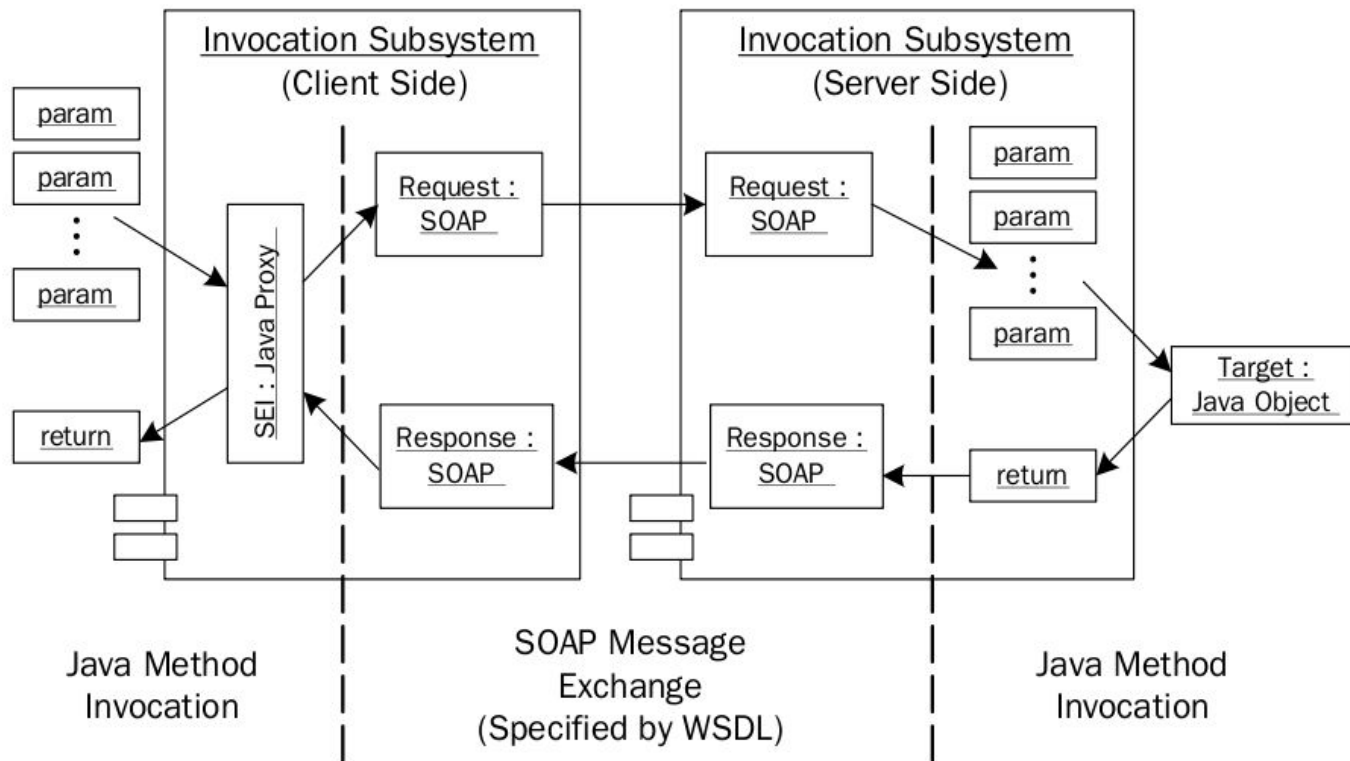
**</env:Body>**

**</env:Envelope>**

# WS - Standards



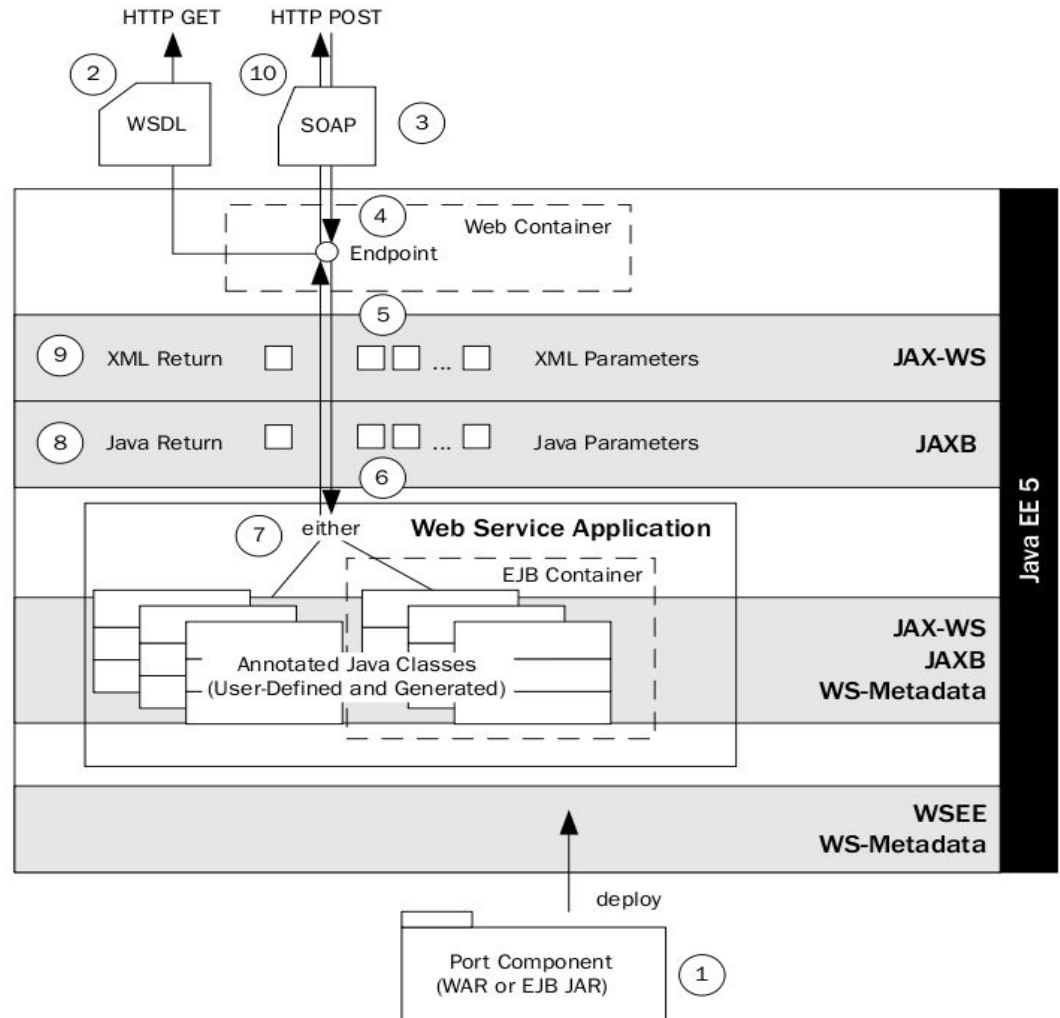
# Web Services in Java





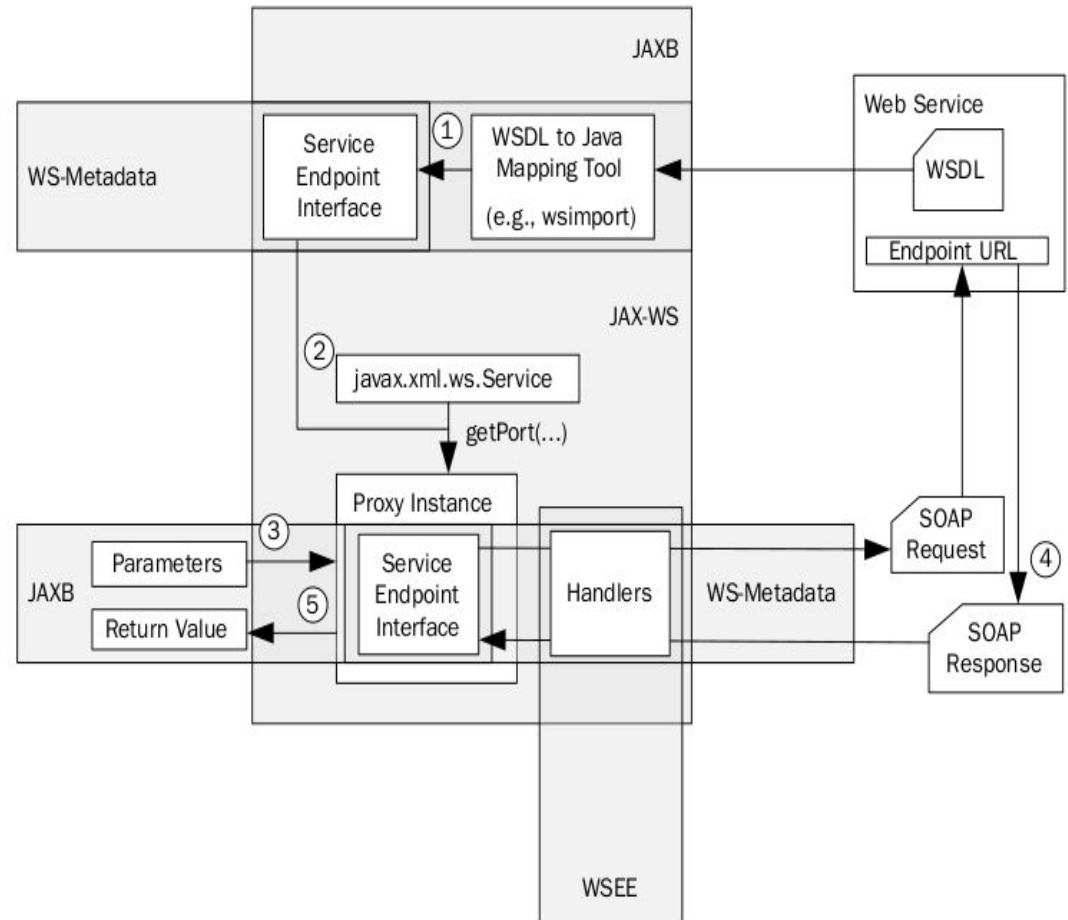
# WS in Java - Server

- JAX-WS
- JAXB
- WS-Metadata
- REST



# WS in Java - Client

- JAX-WS
- JAXB
- WS-Metadata
- REST



# RESTful Web Service

## Representational State Transfer

- Uniform resource interface (a set of constraints)
- Client-server separation
- Stateless
- Cacheable resources
- Layered system
- Code on demand (optional – JavaScript)

# RESTful Web Service

## RESTful Web Services characteristics:

- HTTP/HTTPS protocols
- Only POST, GET, PUT & DELETE verbs (or only others from HTTP specification)
- XML, JSON, YAML text formats as resources representations
- OpenAPI (swagger), RAML, API Blueprint, WADL, HAL specification formats and tools

# WS Standards

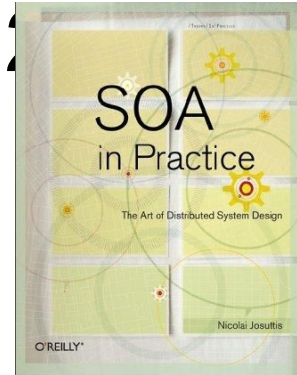
- JAX-WS (JSR-224)
- JAX-RS (JSR-311)
  
- Apache Axis, Axis2
- Apache CXF
- Jersey
  
- Spring Boot MSA framework

# Web Service tutorials

- Web Services
  - <http://netbeans.org/kb/docs/websvc/jax-ws.html>
- REST
  - <http://netbeans.org/kb/docs/websvc/rest.html>
- NetBeans Trail
  - <http://netbeans.org/kb/trails/web.html>

# SOA - Information Resources

- SOA in Practice, Nicolai M. Josuttis, 2007, ISBN-13: 978-0596529550



- IBM Systems Journal, Volume 47, Number 3, 2008



# FIN

## Questions?

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