Application integration with SOA and ROA

PV207 – Business Process Management

Spring 2021

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

Lecture summary

- Generations of EAI
- Motivation for SOA
- Role BPM in IT management
- Core BPM architecture
- BPM SOA relationship

- Microservices
- Web Services
 - What are WS?
 - Artifacts WS
 - WSDL
 - SOAP
 - WS standards
- WS in Java
- REST

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

• "Business" service

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- Defined by contract / service offering
- "Technical" service
 - Google provides a search for addresses of restaurants in neighbourhood
 - Defined by a User Interface / Programming interface

• "Business" service

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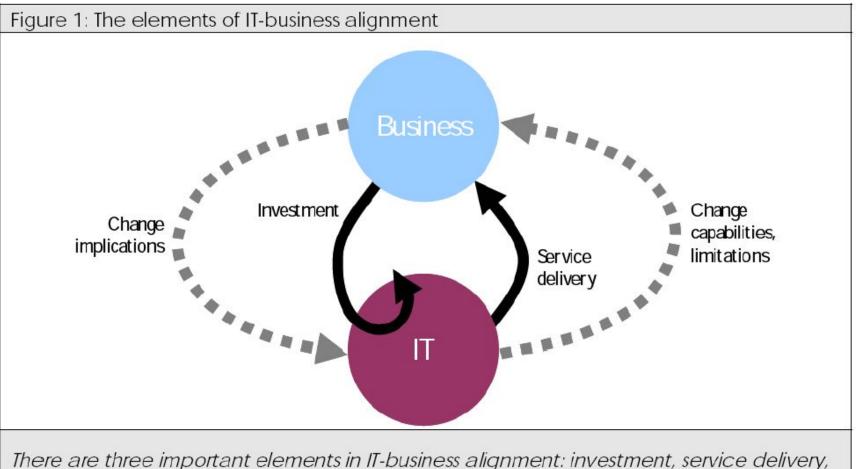
• "Technical" service

- 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



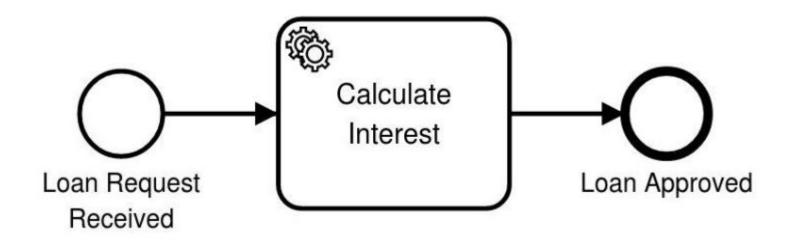
Inere are three important elements in II-business alignment: investment, service delivery, and collaboration in change management.

Macehiter Ward-Dutton

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.



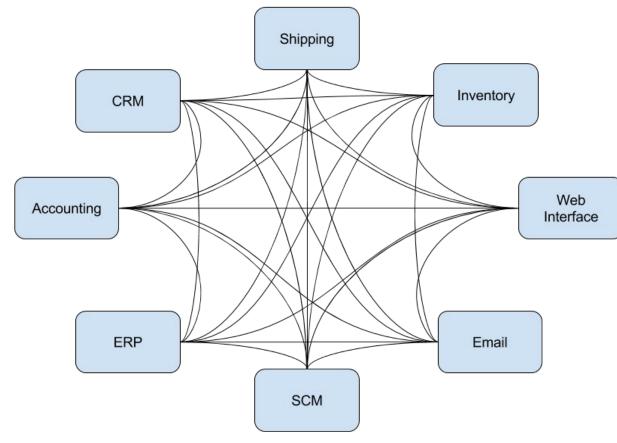
Services Examples (IT/Web)

-

Services Examples (IT/Web)

- createUserProfile
- setUserStatus
- searchFlights
- returnAccountBallance
-

EAI Generations – spaghetti



Different communication protocols and principles:

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

Figure 2: Spaghetti Integration

EAI Generations – SOA

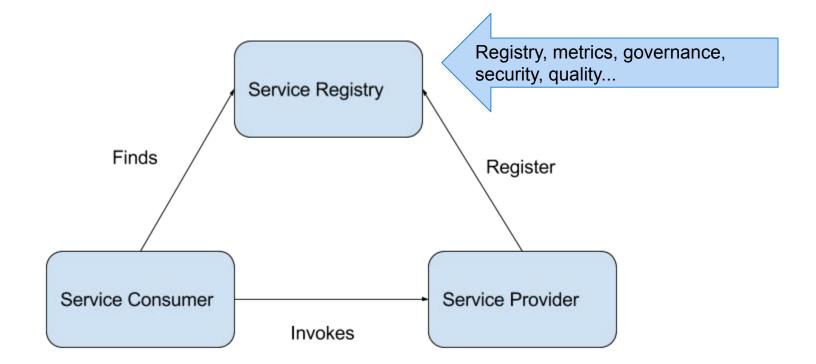


Figure 1: Service Oriented Architecture

https://dzone.com/articles/building-integration-solutions-a-rethink

EAI Generations – SOA and ESB

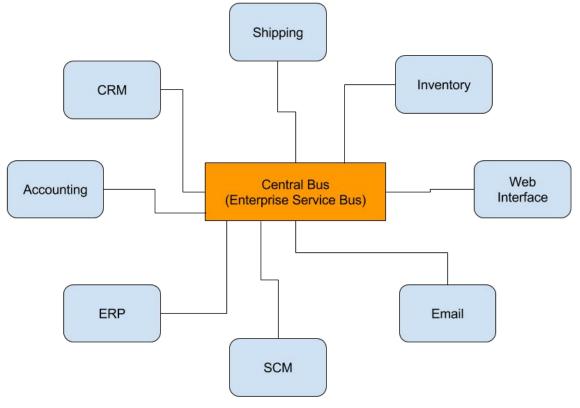
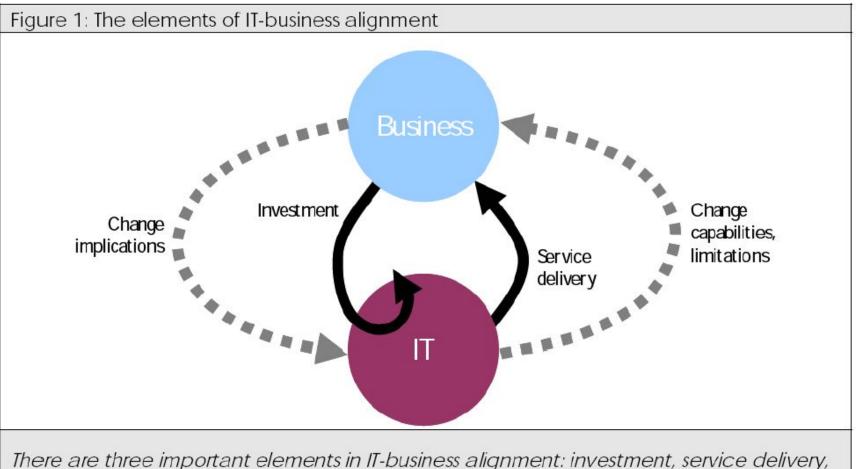


Figure 3: Bus Integration

https://dzone.com/articles/building-integration-solutions-a-rethink

Business & IT alignment



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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

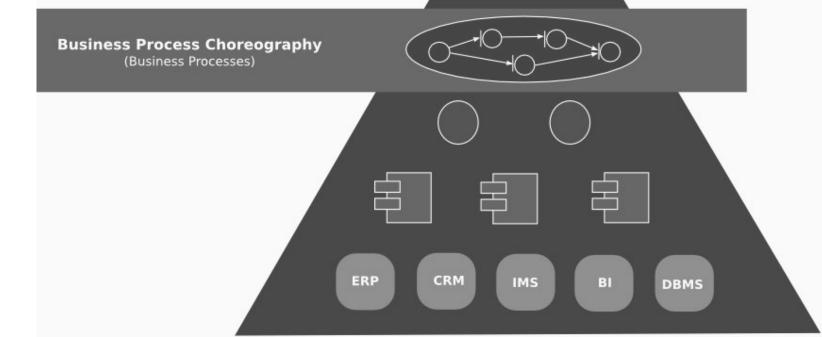
Service-Oriented Architecture (SOA) is an *architectural style* that supports *service-orientation*.

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

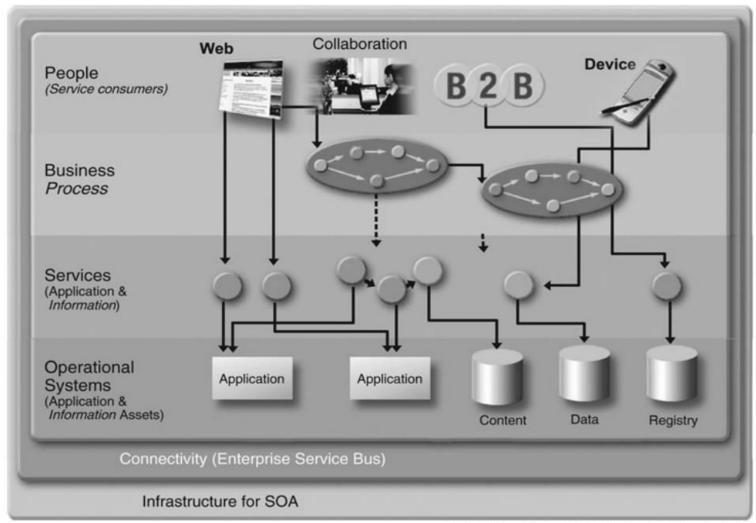
-- The Open Group

How is BPM and SOA related?

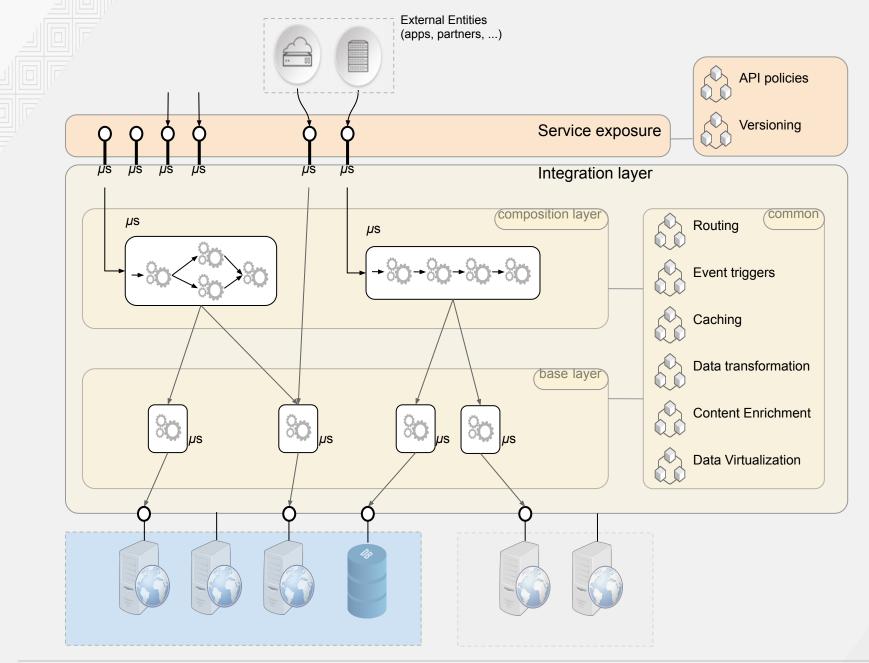
- BPM stands between IT and business
 - **BPM** reflects business needs
 - **BPM** orchestrates IT services
 - **SOA** is about these services



SOA Architecture



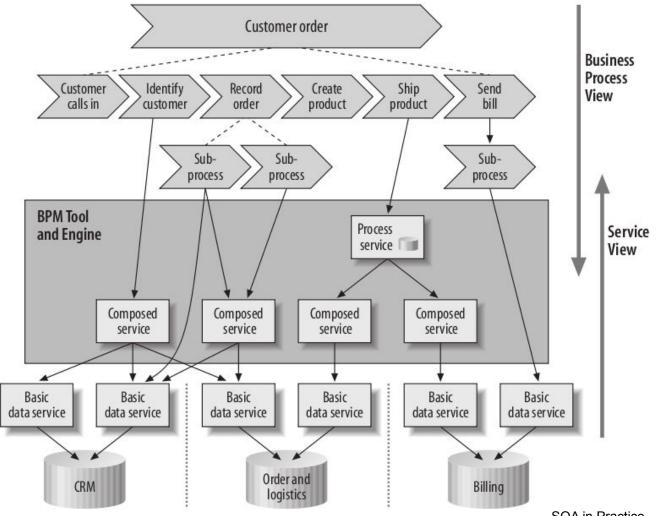
Source: SOA Community of Practice, SOA Solution Stack Project



External Services (e.g Partners)

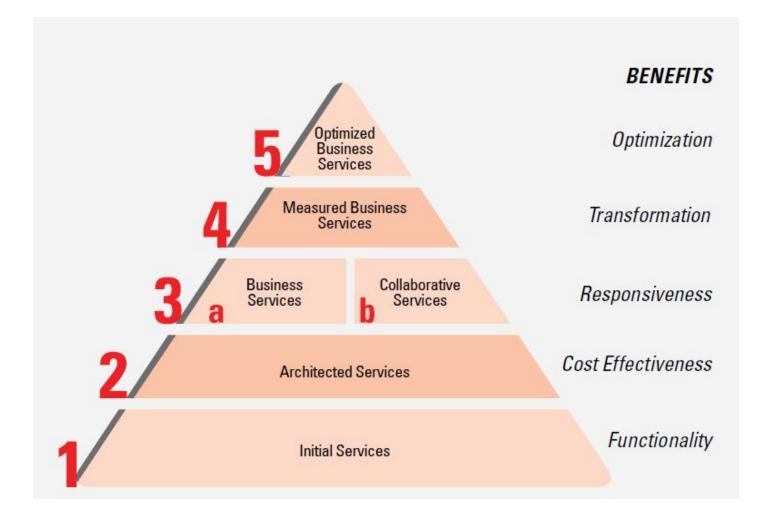


BPM and SOA Relationship



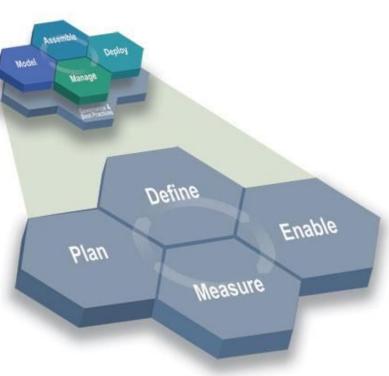
SOA in Practice, , Nicolai M. Josuttis

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

EAI Generations – MSA / ROA

MSA – Microservices Architecture

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

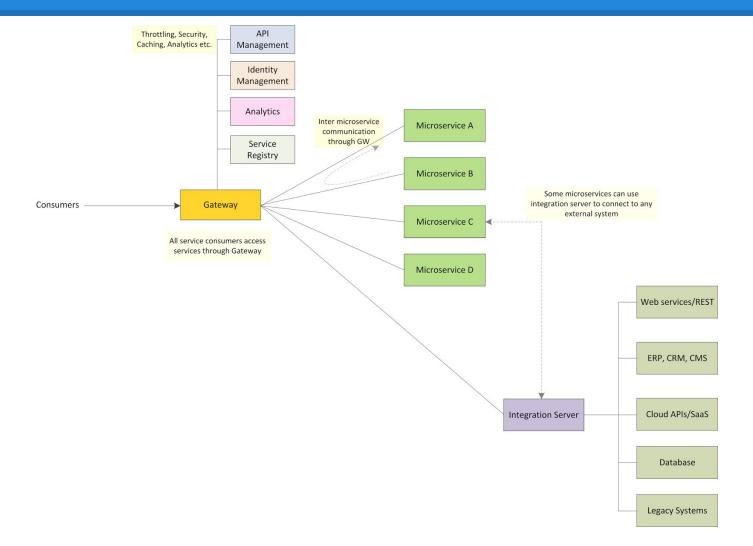
• https://martinfowler.com/articles/microservices.html

ROA – Resource oriented Architecture

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

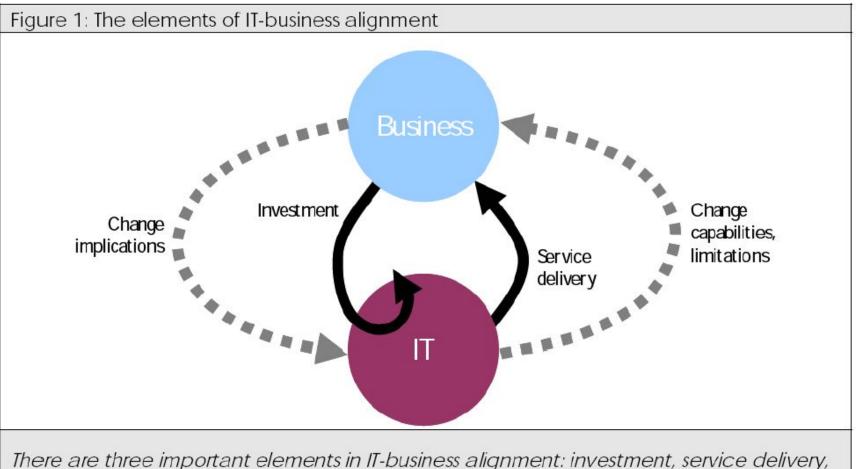
 https://www.oreilly.com/library/view/restful-web-services/97 80596529260/ch04.html

EAI Generations – MSA / ROA + SOA



https://dzone.com/articles/building-integration-solutions-a-rethink

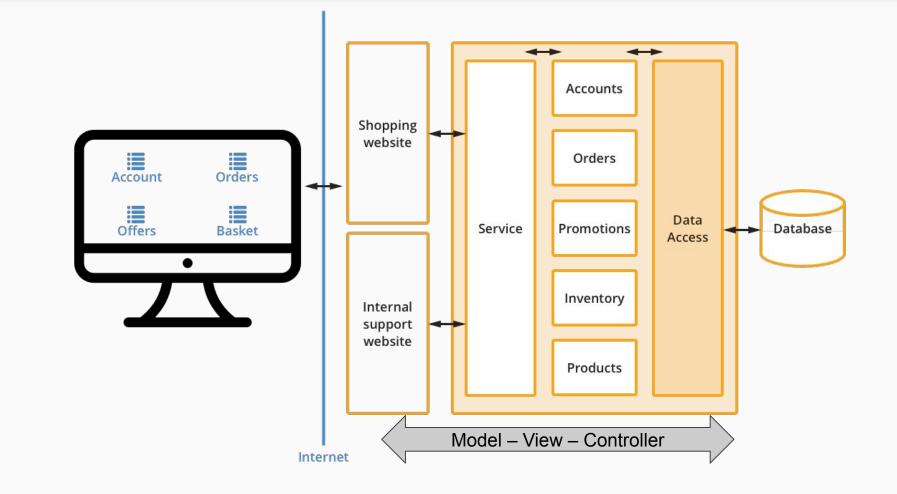
Business & IT alignment



Inere are three important elements in II-business alignment: investment, service delivery, and collaboration in change management.

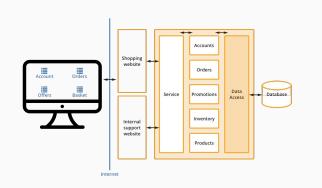
Macehiter Ward-Dutton

Monolith



Pros of monolithic architecture

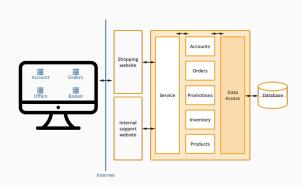
Pros



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

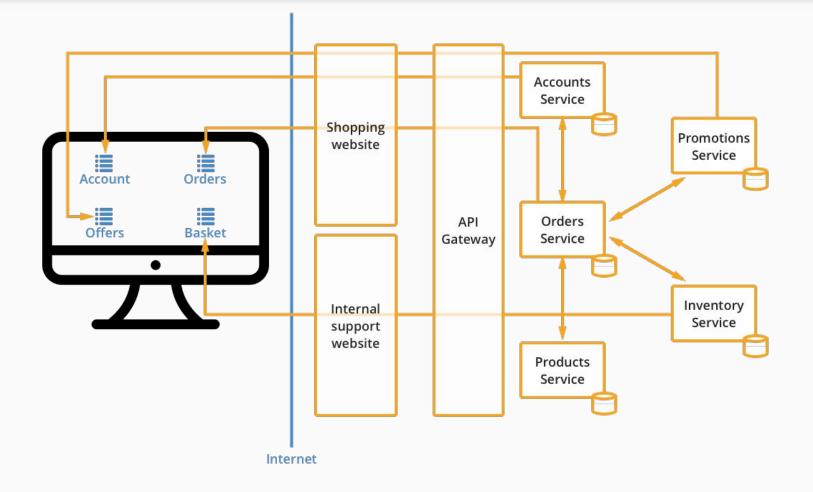
Cons of monolithic architecture

Cons



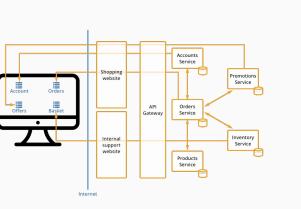
- large codebase
- deploy takes too long
- one fix means deploy the whole system and test everything
- hard to scale just single part of the system
- one failure usually equals downtime of the whole system
- team has to understand everything

Microservices



Pros of microservice architecture

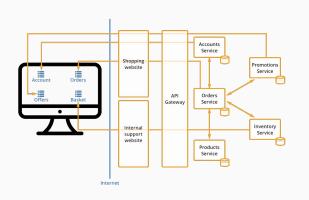
Pros



- 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

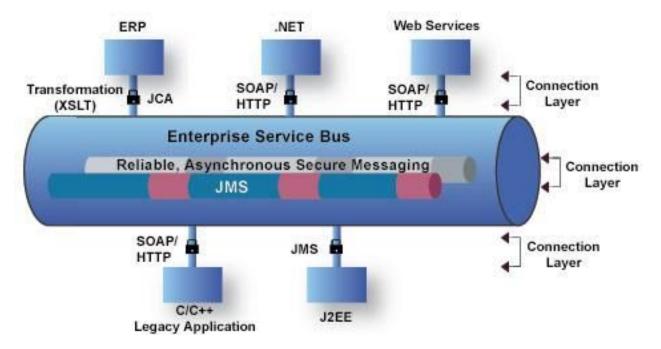


- deployment and versioning is complex
- more automation and DevOps knowledge is needed
- Architecture, technology and performance overhead
- team does not have to know other parts of the whole system, only their services and related APIs
- no one know how the whole system works if business processes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

Questions? Break 10mins

SOA in practice: ESB – Enterprise Service Bus

- Message routing
- Protocol conversion
- Security, reliability



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 (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 (<u>http://kore.muni.cz:1666/My</u> 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>

<!-- volatelné 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>



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

<env:Header/>
<env:Body>
<jePrvocislo xmIns="urn:mojeURI">
<cislo xsi:type="xsd:long">1987</cislo>
</jePrvocislo>
</env:Body>
</env:Envelope>

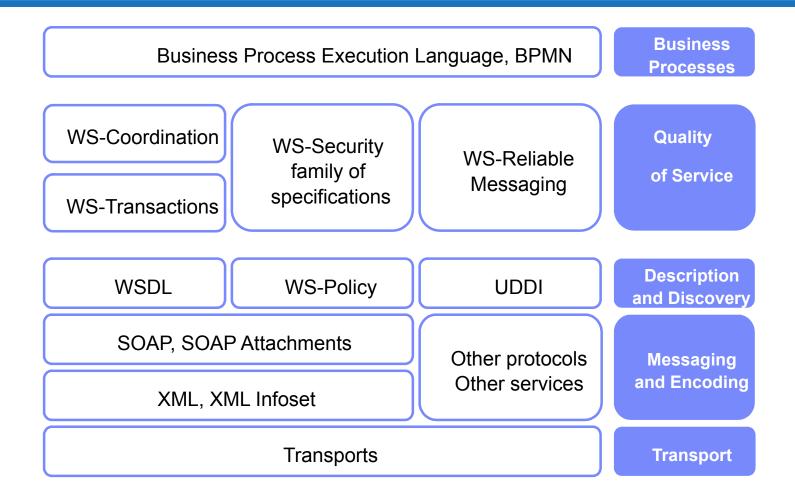
HTTP/1.1 200 OK Content-Type: text/xml; charset=utf-8 Content-Length: 468 Connection: close

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

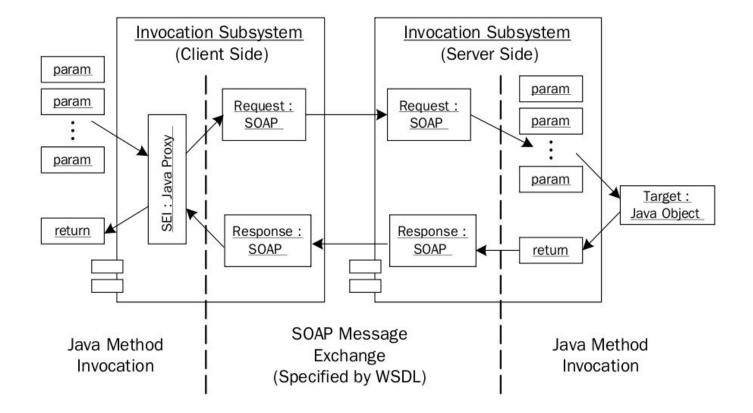
xmlns:env="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envel ope/" xmlns:xsi="" xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema">

<env:Body> <jePrvocisloResponse xmlns="urn:mojeURI"> <vysledek xsi:type="xsd:boolean">true</vysledek> </jePrvocisloResponse> </env:Body> </env:Envelope>

WS - Standards

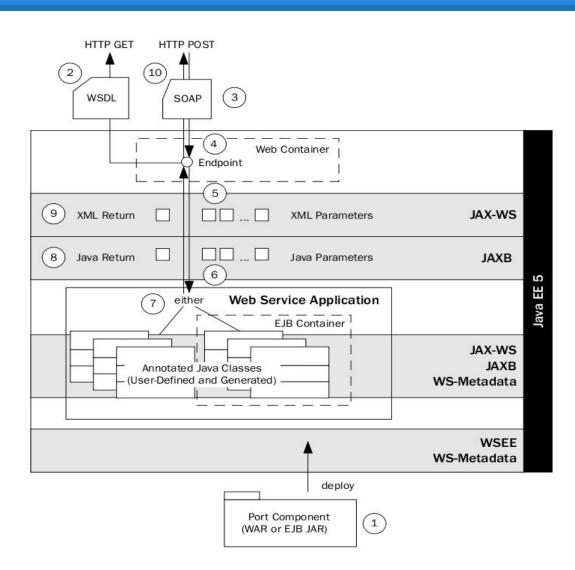


Web Services in Java



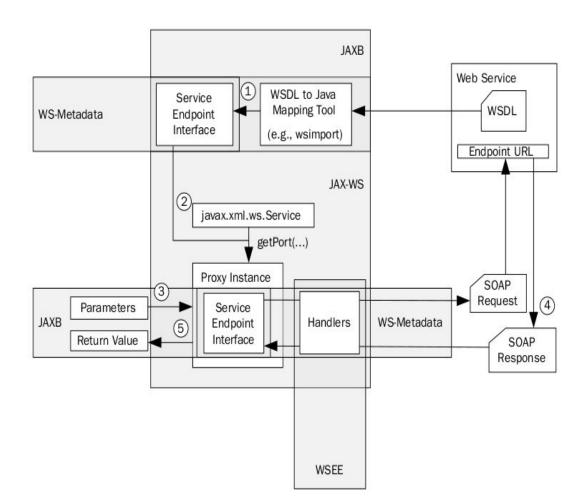
WS in Java - Server

- . 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:

- Using URI for resource identification
- Only POST, GET, PUT & DELETE (CRUD)verbs (or only others from HTTP specification)
- HTTP Status Codes as flow control
- XML, JSON, YAML text formats as resources representations
- OpenAPI (swagger), RAML, API Blueprint, WADL, HAL specification formats and tools

REST example

```
curl -i -X POST
"http://localhost:3000/api/personal/users/4c617f2b-2bad-498b-a9c6-4e9a8c303798/bookmarks"
-H "accept: */*" -H "Authorization: Bearer eyJhbGci0iJ...."
-H "Content-Type: application/json" -d
"{\"name\":....,\"public\":true,\"lastAccessedAt\":\"2020-03-06T20:14:28.101Z\",\"likeCount\":0}"
```

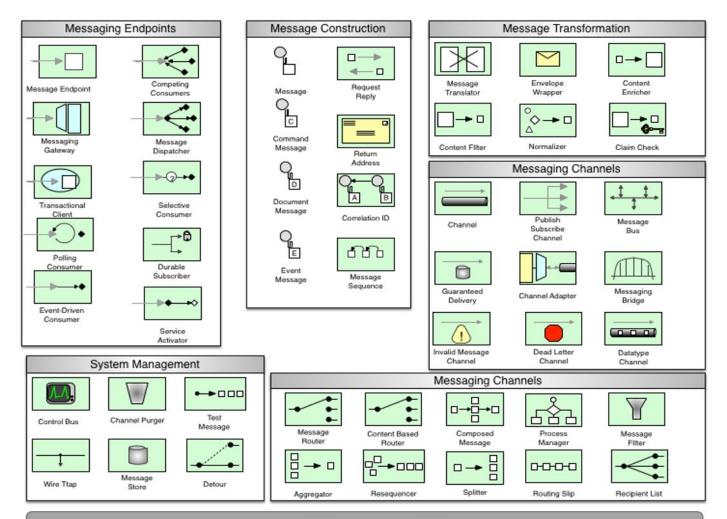
HTTP/1.1 201 Created X-Powered-By: Express Access-Control-Allow-Origin: * Access-Control-Allow-Methods: POST, GET, PUT, PATCH, DELETE, OPTIONS Access-Control-Allow-Headers: Content-Type, Authorization, Location Access-Control-Expose-Headers: Content-Type, Authorization, Location Location: http://localhost:3000/api/personal/users/4c617f2b-2bad-498b-a9c6-4e9a8c303798/bookmarks/5e62b18b59770b5 487a4c741 Content-Type: application/json; charset=utf-8 Content-Length: 79 ETag: W/"4f-26GcBfsvgN8d+T+zqq13Y5R+R18" Date: Fri, 06 Mar 2020 20:24:44 GMT Connection: keep-alive

{"response":"Bookmark created for userId 4c617f2b-2bad-498b-a9c6-4e9a8c303798"}

WS Standards

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

Other options EIP as microservices



Enterprise Integration Patterns

Project service implementation tips

Mock your webservice

• Use existing public APIs:

- SOAP <u>https://documenter.getpostman.com/view/8854915/Szf26WHn?version=latest</u>
- REST <u>https://documenter.getpostman.com/view/8854915/Szf7znEe</u>

Use mocking framework

- I.e. Mockito for Java <u>https://site.mockito.org</u>
- Online service i.e. <u>https://www.mockable.io</u>

Implement your web service

Spring Boot REST Example

```
@RestController
public class HelloBootController {
```

```
@GetMapping("/whereami")
public String whereami(@Value("${message.prefix}") String prefix) {
    String resp = String.format("%s from %s", prefix,
        System.getenv().getOrDefault("HOSTNAME", "localhost"));
    return resp;
}
```

}

- There are many frameworks available for popular modern development platforms....
- If you implement your own microservices (not-trivial with some db backend), you can receive some bonus help for final evaluation :-)

Web Service tutorials

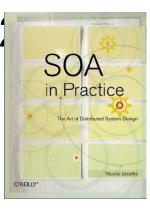
- Web Services
 - <u>http://netbeans.org/kb/docs/websvc/jax-ws.html</u>
- REST
 - <u>http://netbeans.org/kb/docs/websvc/rest.html</u>
- NetBeans Trail
 - <u>http://netbeans.org/kb/trails/web.html</u>

SOA - Information Resources

 SOA in Practice, Nicolai M. Josuttis, 2 ISBN-13: 978-0596529550

 IBM Systems Journal, Volume 47, Number 3, 2008





FIN Questions?

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