Case Studies

Oxford University Software Engineering Programme Sep 2015

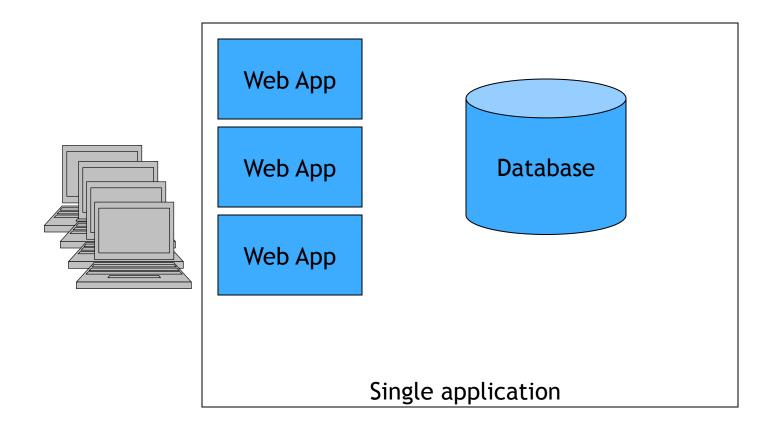




Source: Interview with Werner Vogels, ACM Queue



"Obidos"





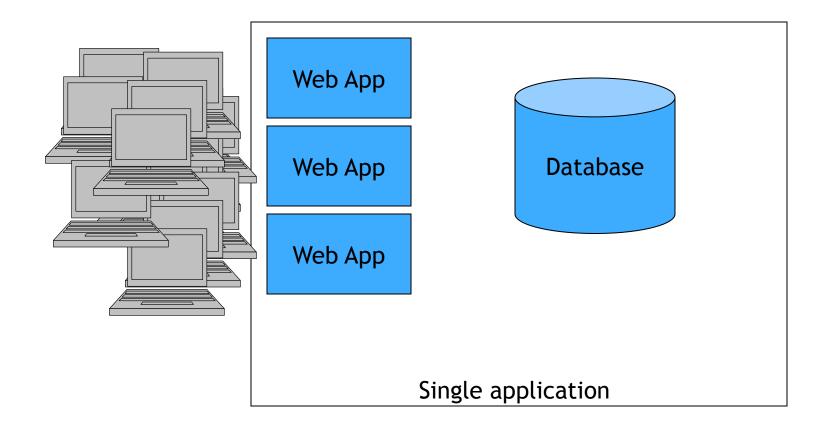
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But it was Successful!



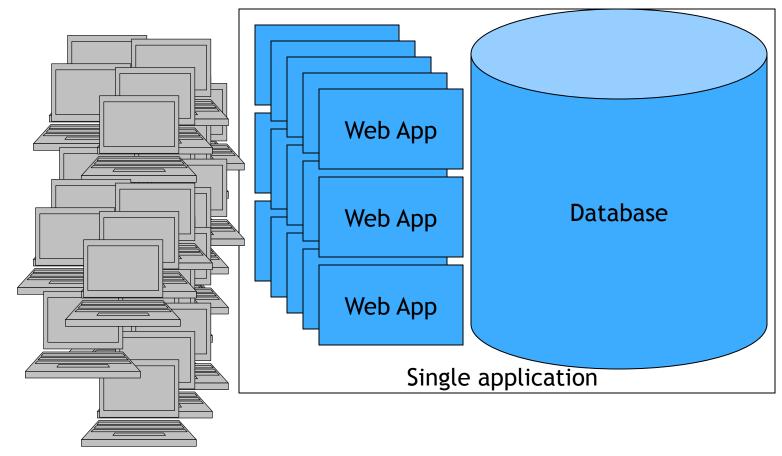


Internet Scale Up





... to bursting point





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Problems

- Too many complex pieces of software in a single system
- No evolution possible
- Need to scale independently
 - Parts sharing resources with other unknown code paths
- No isolation
- No clear ownership



Database scaling

- Databases a shared resource
- Hard to scale-out
- Front-end and backend shared by
 - Too many teams
 - Too many processes



A new model

- In 2001 decided on a new approach
- SOA based even before the term was in common usage
- Encapsulating the data with the business logic that operates on the data
- Only access through a published service interface
- No direct database access is allowed from outside the service
- No data sharing among the services.



Growth

- Amazon services in the hundreds
- A typical visit to the homepage may include calls to 100 services
- Caching reduces the actual network traffic
- Fully distributed, decentralized
- The web servers are just one client into the service fabric

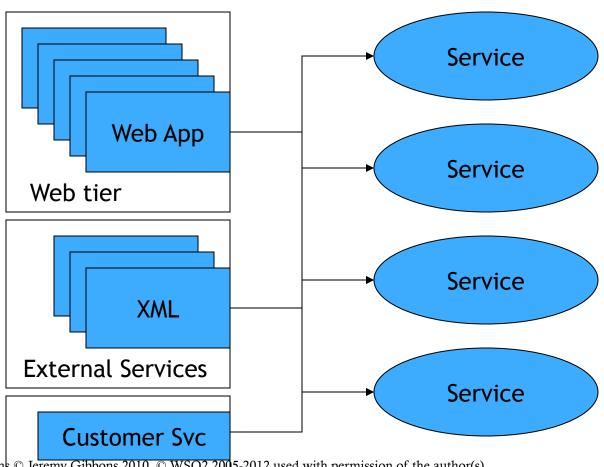


Matched by business growth

- Amazon is supporting many new businesses
- Books, CDs, Electronics, Toys, Tools and Hardware,...
- Plus millions of independent retailers sharing the Amazon platform



New architecture





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Lessons learnt

- Isolation
 - Service Orientation promotes ownership and control
- Scalability
 - By preventing direct database access, can scale the services without affecting clients
- Need a common service-access mechanism
 - Aggregation
 - Routing
 - Tracking



Organization

- "Each service has a team associated with it, and that team is completely responsible for the service—from scoping out the functionality, to architecting it, to building it, and operating it… *You build it, you run it*" Werner Vogels, CTO, Amazon
 - Promotes Customer Focus and Innovation
 - Gives developers direct access to customers
 - And experience of how their code performs







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Integration at the glass





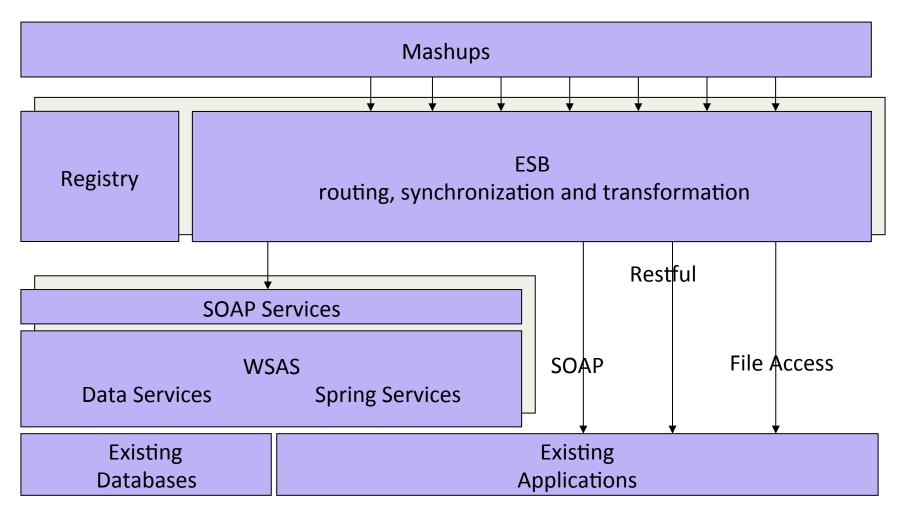
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Concur

- Concur is an online expense management company
 - >\$200m revenue
 - Multiple legacy systems:
 - Customer Relationship Management
 - ERP
 - Sales Force Automation
 - In house HR employee application
 - Main requirement enable better reporting across applications
 - Internal project only not in the direct flow of external customer systems
 - Needed an approach that supported:
 - Iterative development
 - Support changes to the underlying systems
 - Flexible



Architecture



Bug Tracking / ITIL Ticket / CRM / SFA / HR / (10 systems in all and growing)



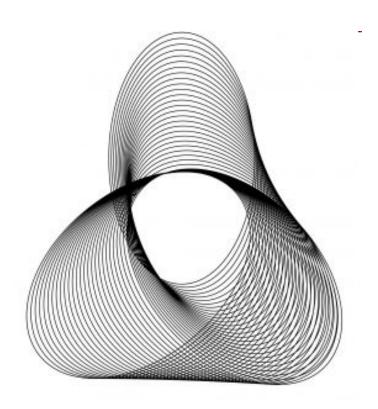
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Technical details

- Everything deployed on Windows 2003 running on VMWare
- Internal systems so limited security
 - Basic authentication
 - Some use of digital signature
- Running in a blade server to simplify test and scaling
 - Currently Hot/Cold but moving to Hot/Hot
- \sim 75,000 transactions a day
 - 95% SOAP, 5% Restful at this point
- WSDLs and Schema's stored in WSO2 Registry
 - Embedded in the ESB
- Currently 18 services across 10 backends with 120 operations
 - Growing
- Looking at moving to a more event-based approach in the future



Iterative development





Project Approach

- Planned for iterative development over phases
- Staff self-educated on SOA and looked at Open Source systems before talking to vendors
- One week "kickstart" education and POC session
 - Built a data synchronization application
- Proof to the business:
 - Concur built a prototype that offered real value to executives:
 - Single customer view mashup pulled open CRM tickets, ERP and CRM data.
 - The demo was an "instant hit" gaining an executive sponsor
- Team identified re-usable services
 - Put extra effort into the design
- Several refactoring iterations



Benefits

- Lower cost of licenses/users on SaaS systems
 - Previously were using licenses for occasional users
- Intermittent users were being trained on systems that they rarely used the new mashups replaced this requirement
- The SOA design has allowed incremental replacement of some legacy systems
 - Existing test plans for Sarbanes-Oxley could be re-used
- Open source meant that a POC could prove the benefits to the business without upfront expenditure



Lessons Learnt

- Keep it Simple
- In-house expertise has paid off
 - Steeper learning curve but
 - Better technology selection
 - Lower overall cost
 - More agility
- Use of open source projects has
 - Reduced cost
 - Been more flexible
 - Given better access to the community and developers







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OIO SOI



OIO SOI

- Danish Government wanted to simplify electronic business
 - Especially for Business-to-Government (B2G)
- Potential savings of 630m Euros by digitalizing business
- Requirements
 - Reliable delivery
 - Secure encrypted and signed messages
 - Support small businesses



OIO SOI

- Several aspects
 - A registry for service lookup
 - A profile of transport protocols
 - Open Source toolkits for Java and .NET
 - A reference implementation of a message handler
 - A legal framework
- Some existing framework
 - A nationwide digital certificate framework
 - A standard XML syntax for invoices and orders (UBL2)



Registry

- A profile of OASIS UDDI v3.0
- A central registry run by the Danish Government
 - https://publish.uddi.ehandel.gov.dk:12443/registry/uddi/web
- Designed to be used by electronic clients
 - Not to be browsed by humans!
- Requires a Danish Certified Certificate to publish







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RASP

Reliable Asynchronous Secure Profile

- A profile of
 - SOAP 1.2
 - WS-Security 1.1
 - WS-ReliableMessaging 1.0
 - WS-Addressing
- Two bindings: HTTP and SMTP
- Why SMTP?
 - To allow small businesses to communicate
 - No requirement to host a web server
 - No 24x7 operation
 - No firewall configuration
 - Only an email address



RASP capabilities

- Authentication
- Confidentiality
- Integrity
- Non-repudiation / proof of delivery
- Support for intermediaries
- Asynchronisity



Interoperability

- RASP includes libraries for both
 - .NET based on WCF 3.0
 - Java based on Apache Axis2
- Defined a set of tests and run using a continuous test environment
- Biggest problems were found with
 - WSRM and SMTP



NITA Interop

No RM, No Sec			HTTP		SMTP	
	Description	Axis2->.NET	.NET->Axis2	Axis2->.NET	.NET->Axis2	
1	Basic success	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
2	Resending	NA	NA	NA	NA	
3	Timeout	NA	NA	NA	NA	
4	Incomplete stack fault	NA	NA	NA	NA	
5	Clock Skew	NA	NA	NA	NA	
6	Custom Headers	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
7	Mail Binding validity	NA	NA			
RM Only		нттр		SMTP		
Scenario	Description	Axis2->.NET	.NET->Axis2	Axis2->.NET	.NET->Axis2	
1	Basic success	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
2	Resending	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
3	Timeout	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
4	Incomplete stack fault	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
5	Clock Skew	NA	NA	NA	NA	
6	Custom Headers	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
7	Mail Binding validity	NA	NA			
Sec only		HTTP		SMTP		
	Description	Axis2->.NET	.NET->Axis2	Axis2->.NET	.NET->Axis2	
	Basic success	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	Resending	NA	NA	NA	NA	
3	Timeout	NA	NA	NA	NA	
4	Incomplete stack fault	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
5	Clock Skew	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
6	Custom Headers	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
7	Mail Binding validity	NA	NA			
RM+Sec			HTTP		SMTP	
Scenario	Description	Axis2->.NET	.NET->Axis2	Axis2->.NET	.NET->Axis2	
	Basic success	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	Resending	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	Timeout	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	Incomplete stack fault	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	Clock Skew	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	Custom Headers	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
7	Mail Binding validity	NA	NA			



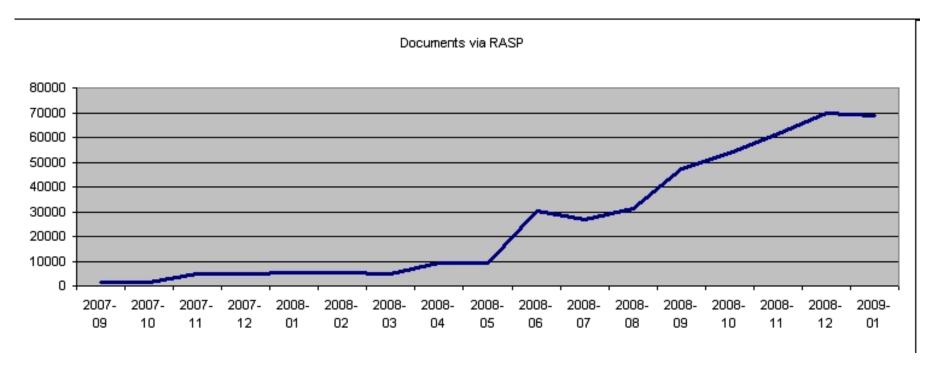
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Logical architecture

- This is logically a complete peer-to-peer architecture
 - With only a central registry
- Any company can talk to any other company
- Even those with only mail accounts
- Cannot track all the requests!



Results



18,500 companies sending invoices via RASP Mandatory to send invoices to all government agencies Scanning companies and a web gateway allow bridging



Lessons learnt

- SMTP in the real world is tricky
 - Spam filters can modify or drop messages
 - Our email accounts got shut down for "spamming"
 - i.e. sending many messages in a short time
 - Timeouts were too long for the RM system
 - We made mistakes layering SMTP and WS-Addressing
- Publishing interoperable reference implementations was a big win
 - Proved interoperability
 - Formed the basis for other implementations to test against
- The RASP team is now working on a European initiative:
 - PEPPOL http://peppol.eu
 - Trying to bring the same results across Europe







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Netflix

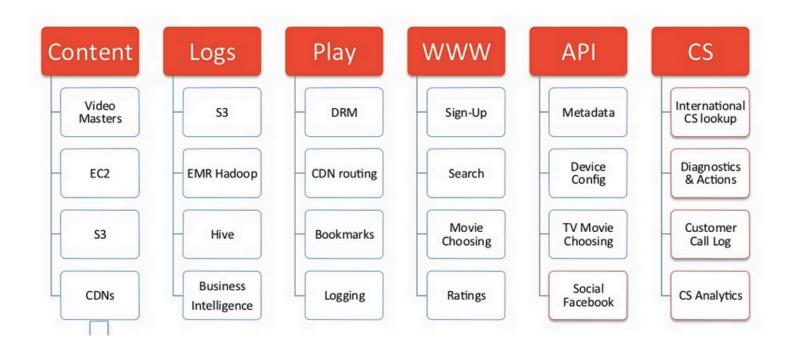
- A REST and Cloud based SOA approach
- Continuous Delivery
- 100% Based in the cloud
- See excellent presentations from Adrian Cockcroft
 - e.g.

http://www.slideshare.net/adrianco/global-netflix-platform



Netflix Deployed on AWS







Platform Services

- Discovery service registry for "applications"
- Introspection Entrypoints
- Cryptex Dynamic security key management
- Geo Geographic IP lookup
- Platformservice Dynamic property configuration
- Localization manage and lookup local translations
- Evcache eccentric volatile (mem)cached
- Cassandra Persistence
- Zookeeper Coordination
- Various proxies access to old datacenter stuff



The (in)famous Chaos Monkey

- Randomly kills machines
- Yes, production systems
- Proves that the system is resilient





Twitter Architecture

- Open Sourced their technology:
 - Finagle
 - http://twitter.github.io/finagle/
 - Called an RPC system, but completely asynchronous
 - Based on "Services"



http://monkey.org/~marius/talks/ twittersystems/#4

Late 2012 architecture

Many **open source** components

- Memcache, redis, MySQL, etc.
- Necessarily heterogeneous

Organized around **services**

- Distinct responsibilities
- Isolated from each other
- Distributed computation and data
- RPC between systems

Multiplexing HTTP frontend

Crucial for modularity, load balancing



Anti-patterns

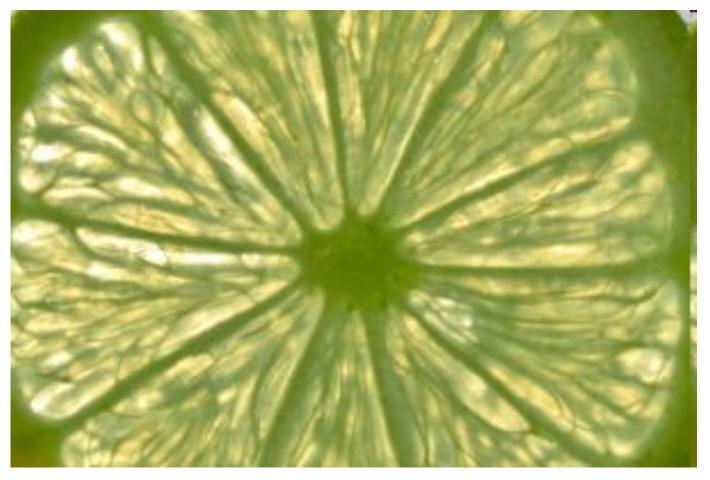
- Use a full waterfall model
- Don't budget time for integration test
 - Assume that standard coding unit test->integration test will work
- Build unit tests that don't test interoperability
 - E.g. Simulate XML request/response inside the calling system rather than calling a remote system
- Wait until all the systems are ready before starting any integration test
 - A delay to one system will hold up testing all the others
- Don't bother with continuous build and test
 - Even better build by hand
 - Even better test by hand too
- Have a nice complex process to hand over from development to test
 - That way each defect will take a long time
- Wait until the project is failing to find out your team doesn't have the skills



Conclusions



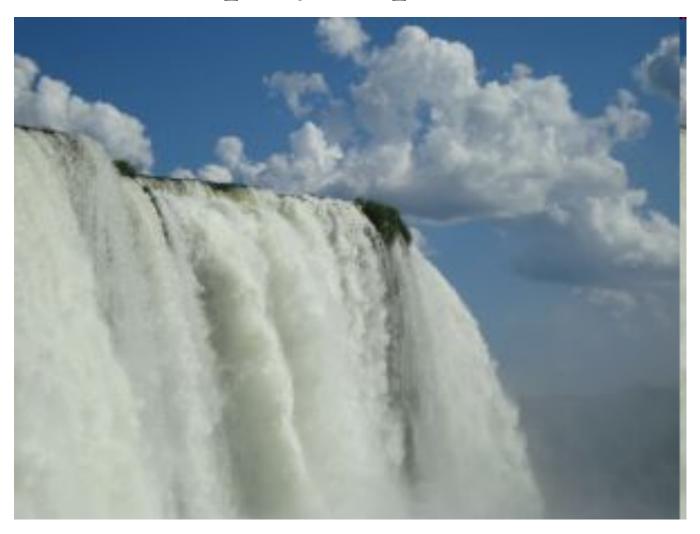
Thin slice prototyping is always a good idea





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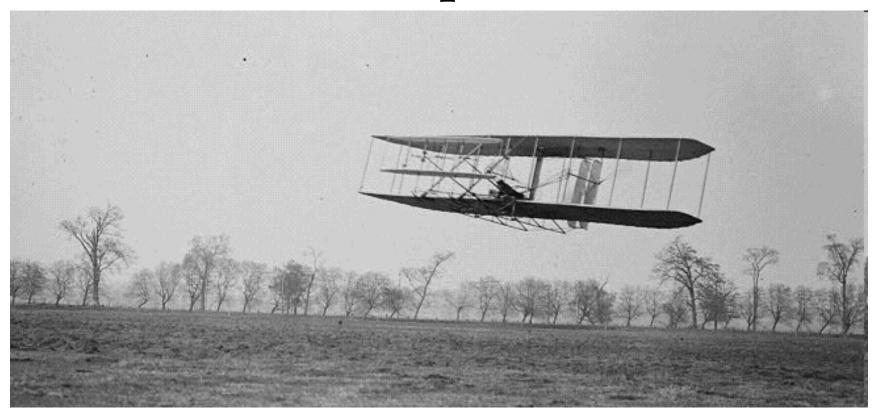
Iterative project plans are essential





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Prove the concept to the business





KISS



Questions?

