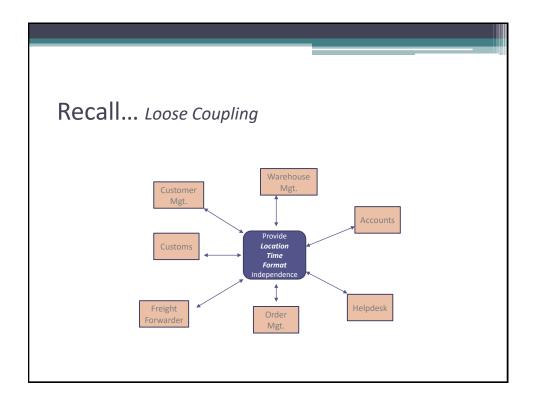
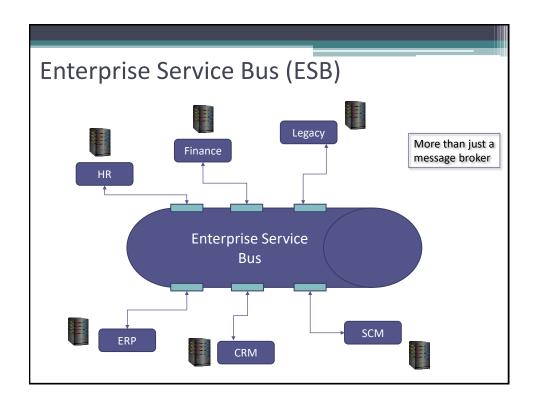
# Enterprise Systems & Architecture Enterprise Service Bus





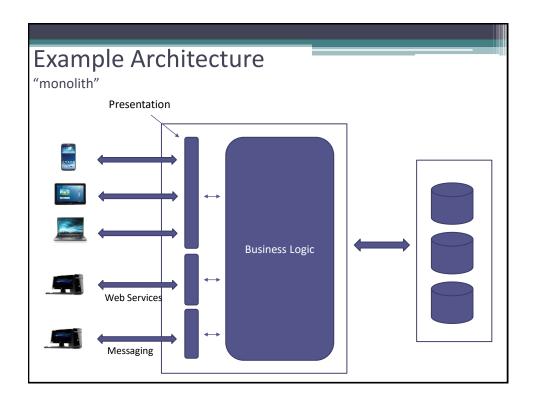
# **Enterprise Service Bus**

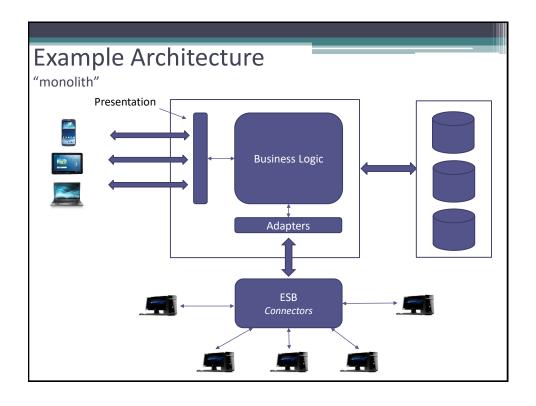
- An Architecture
- Integrate various applications over a bus-like infrastructure
- Decouple applications from each other by providing middleware to handle communication paths and workflows

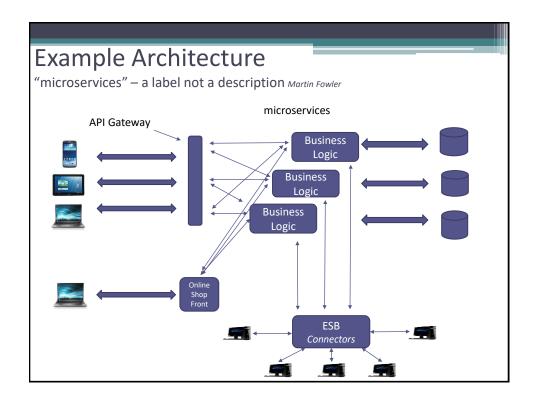
# **Integration Principles**

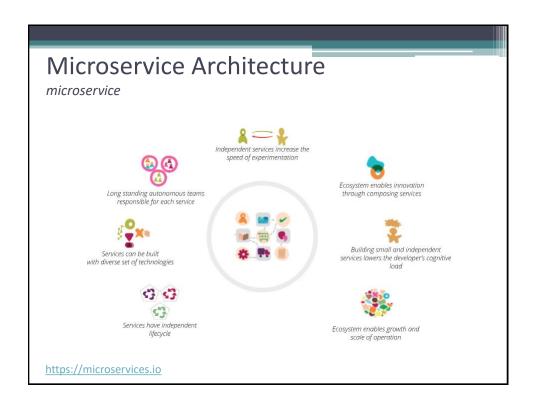
- Orchestration
- Transformation
- Transportation
- Mediation

Integra	ation Principles
Orchestration	Composing several existing fine-grained components into a single higher order composite service. This can be done to achieve appropriate "granularity" of services and promote reuse and manageability of the underlying components.
Transformation	Data transformation between canonical data formats and specific data formats required by each ESB connector. An example of this would be transforming between CSV, Cobol copybook or EDI formats to either SOAP/XML or JSON. Canonical data formats can greatly simplify the transformation requirements associated with a large ESB implementation where there are many consumers and providers, each with their own data formats and definitions.
Transportation	Transport protocol negotiation between multiple formats (such as HTTP, JMS, JDBC). Note: Mule treats databases like another "service" by making JDBC just another transport (or endpoint) where data can be accessed.
Mediation	Providing multiple interfaces for the purpose of a) supporting multiple versions of a service for backwards compatibility or alternatively, b) to allow for multiple channels to the same underlying component implementation. This second requirement may involve providing multiple interfaces to the same component, one legacy interface (flat file) and one standards compliant (SOAP/XML) interface.
Non-functional consistency	For a typical ESB initiative, this can include consistency around the way security and monitoring policies are applied and implemented. Additionally the goals of scalability and availability can be achieved by using multiple instances of an ESB to provide increased throughput (scalability) and eliminate single-points-of-failure (SPOFs), which is the key objective for highly available systems.









## **Enterprise Architecture**

### Monolith versus Microservices

- Monolith Advantages
  - Simple to develop (once developers familiar with codebase)
  - Simple to deploy
  - Simple to scale (though data volumes might cause issues)
- Monolith Disadvantages
  - Steep learning curve for new developers can exist
  - Overloaded containers can impact developers
  - Continuous deployment is difficult
- · Microservice Advantages
  - Highly maintainable / testable
  - Loose coupling
  - Independent deployment
- Microservice Disadvantages
  - Complexity of a distributed system
  - Data consistency
  - Query's that span data managed by multiple services

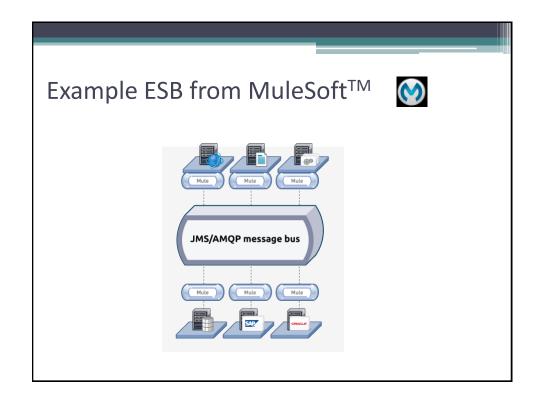
# Moving from Monolith to Microservices

- Decompose by domain-driven design subdomain.
- Decompose by verb or use case and define services that are responsible for particular actions. e.g. a Shipping Service that's responsible for shipping complete orders.
- Decompose by nouns or resources by defining a service that is responsible for all operations on entities/resources of a given type. e.g. an Account Service that is responsible for managing user accounts

https://microservices.io

# **Example ESB Products**

- IBM WebSphere ESB
- Microsoft BizTalk Server
- Oracle Enterprise Service Bus
- Sonic ESB
- Red Hat JBoss Fuse
- Mule ESB (Community / Enterprise Edition)



# **Anypoint Studio IDE**





- Eclipse based development tool from Mulesoft
- Embedded Mule Server
- Visual & XML application editor

