

Application of Microservice Architecture to B2B Processes

(IBM Watson Customer Engagement)

by

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Introduction

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IBM aims to bring Businesses closer and smarter than ever with the help of their state of the art enterprise software product called B2B Sterling Integrator. IBM B2B Integrator helps companies integrate complex B2B (Business to Business) / EDI (Electronic Data Exchange) processes with their partner communities. IBM aims to transform the B2B Sterling product into Microservice architecture.

Brief Overview

During the duration of my last report, I deployed B2Bi-API WAR (Web Application Archive) file on the SI platform. Building services and adapters requires a solid understanding of the sterling integrator system. I got myself acquainted with the following list of Resources which includes the prerequisite knowledge and experience necessary for successfully creating custom services and adapters (In my case, Rest API client service):

- Java (J2SE) programming knowledge
- General operational and architectural knowledge of the SI system.
- Eclipse IDE programming experience.
- XML Understanding specifically for writing custom Business process definitions.
- API endpoint usage and general understanding of JSON/XML data resources.
- Understanding of RESTful services.
- Multi-threaded programming experience in Java
- Exception Handling in Java
- Ability to write custom APIs

In this Report, I implemented the GET Rest operation for the Rest Client Service.

Report on the Present Investigation

(Progress during this 15-days period)

Creating a REST API Client Service for the B2Bi APIs

Abstract

On a very basic level, to write a custom service for SI platform, there are two ways to deploy a service.

1. Create a pre-packaged Jar Service package consisting of all the service resources and install it later using InstallService shell script file.
2. Manually, copy the required service definition java files and Business Processes to their respective product asset folders. Now, building the Assets and finally install the patch.

The service structure for our REST API client is described as shown –

The **genericrest.jar (The service package file)** file contains:

```
META-INF
  MANIFEST.MF
testservice
  jars
    testservice
      1_0
        genericrest.jar
  bpml
    genericrest.bpml.in
  servicedefs
    genericrest.xml
genericrest.java
RestRequestHandler.java
RestAPIClientGET.java
genericrestserver.java
genericrestserverImpl.java
serviceinstances.xml
```

These files are explained in the next section.

Service definition (Deployment Descriptor)

The deployment descriptor is in the servicedefs subdirectory. It defines the name of the service, it has a description and a label. The description and label are just references to the language property file that is in the files/properties/lang/en/ directory. This allows you to have language property files for different languages. The deployment descriptor also has the name of the starting Java class in your custom code.

Service definition basically defines the service/adaptor. In our case, the genericrest.xml file contains the definition for the service. It has important information like the implementation class of the service and the type of service. In this example, type = "Basic" defines it as a service, type = "Adapter" defines it as an adaptor.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<SERVICES>
<SERVICE name="genericrest"
description="genericrest.description"
label="genericrest.label"
implementationType="CLASS"
JNDIName="com.sterlingcommerce.woodstock.services.genericrest.genericrest"
type="Adapter"
adapterType="STATELESS"
adapterClass="com.sterlingcommerce.woodstock.services.genericrest.genericrestserverImpl"
version="1.0"
SystemService="NO">

<VARS type="global">
</VARS>

<VARS type="wfd">
<GROUP title="Service Parameters" instructions="Enter the URL of the API endpoint. And select the request type." >
    <VARDEF varname="restoperation" type="String" htmlType="select" label="Action"
options="requesttype" />
    <VARDEF varname="url" type="String" htmlType="text" label="URL" maxsize="2048" />
</GROUP>
</VARS>

<VARS type="instance">
</VARS>
</SERVICE>
<OPTION name="requesttype">
<ELE value="GET" displayname="GET"/>
<ELE value="POST" displayname="POST"/>
```

```
<ELE value="PUT" displayname="PUT"/>
<ELE value="DELETE" displayname="DELETE"/>
</OPTION>
</SERVICES>
```

The Service Definition File contains 3 Var Sections: global, instance and wfd. This reflects on which layer the parameters are defined.

- Global is a global setting for all instances of this type of service. You configure them in the dashboard under ->Services->Installation/Setup.
- Instance is a setting specific to one instance of this service. You configure this in the dashboard under Deployment->Services->Configuration.
- wfd describes a set of parameters that you can only set during runtime of the process

Service Instance

The service instance defines an instance of the service. The serviceinstances.xml file contains the service instance. It has information like the display name and the target of the service. Because you can manually define a service through the user interface, this file is optional.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<services>
<service parentdefname="genericrest" name="genericrest"
  displayname="genericrest"
  description="Acts as a generic rest API client to the REST APIs"
  targetenv="all"
  activestatus="1"
  systemservice="0"
  parentdefid="-1">
</service>
</services>
```

Implementation of the service

Class definition

The file genericrest.jar provides the class definition. This JAR file contains following three files (In the proper package hierarchy)–

```
com
  sterlingcommerce
    woodstock
      services
        genericrest
          genericrest.java
          RestRequestHandler.java
          RestAPIClientGET.java
          genericrestserver.java
          genericrestserverImpl.java
```

When installed, these files will be appended to the **<Install_Directory>/install/properties/dynamicclasspath.cfg** file.

genericrest.java – The service which actually acts as a gateway to handle the upcoming requests depending upon the input parameters from the process data.

RestRequestHandler.java – The java file which distributes the current request depending upon the request type.

RestAPIClientGET.java – The java file which executes the GET request.

genericrestserver.java – The java file that is responsible for restarting, shutdown; etc of the genericrest service.

genericrestserverImpl.java – The java file that implements the genericrestserver class.

Updating Classpath for external Jars

The genericrest is implemented in Java. It requires some JAR files.

- hamcrest-core-1.1.jar
- json-simple-1.1.1.jar
- junit-4.10.jar

These files are basically required for JSON parsing of the response obtained from the APIs. To avoid build failures, these files must be added to the Java Class path.

Workflow (Business Process) to test the genericrest service

The file genericrest.bpml.in is a test workflow for testing the service. When it is executed, it sets the **requesttype** and **url** from the user interface into the process data, and then genericrest service is executed. Following is the Code for the Business process-

```
<process name="genericrest">
  <sequence>
    <operation name="Request">
      <participant name='genericrest'/>
      <output message='xout'>
        <assign to='url'> http://dublr024vm.devlab.ibm.com:60633/B2BAPIs/svc/cadigitalcertificates/</assign>
        <assign to='restoperation'>GET</assign>
        <assign to='.' from='*' />
      </output>
      <input message="xin">
        <assign to='.' from='*' />
      </input>
    </operation>
  </sequence>
</process>
```

Installing and using the genericrest service

Depending upon the way you chose to build the service in the Abstract section, you have two different ways of installing the service.

1. Pre-package the application (jar) In the directory format specified above. Use the InstallService.sh or Install Service.cmd file to install the genericrest.jar file. For information about the InstallService file, see bin Directory Files.
2. Or, you can put the resource and the source files of your service in their respective folders inside the assets/product/src and assets/product/resources directory.

In our case, following are the source (src) and resources files –

Source (src)

```
assets
  product
    src
      com
        sterlingcommerce
          woodstock
            services
              genericrest
                genericrest.java
                RestRequestHandler.java
                RestAPIClientGET.java
                genericrestserver.java
                genericrestserverImpl.java
```

Resources

```
assets
  product
    resources
      genericrest
        bpml
```

```

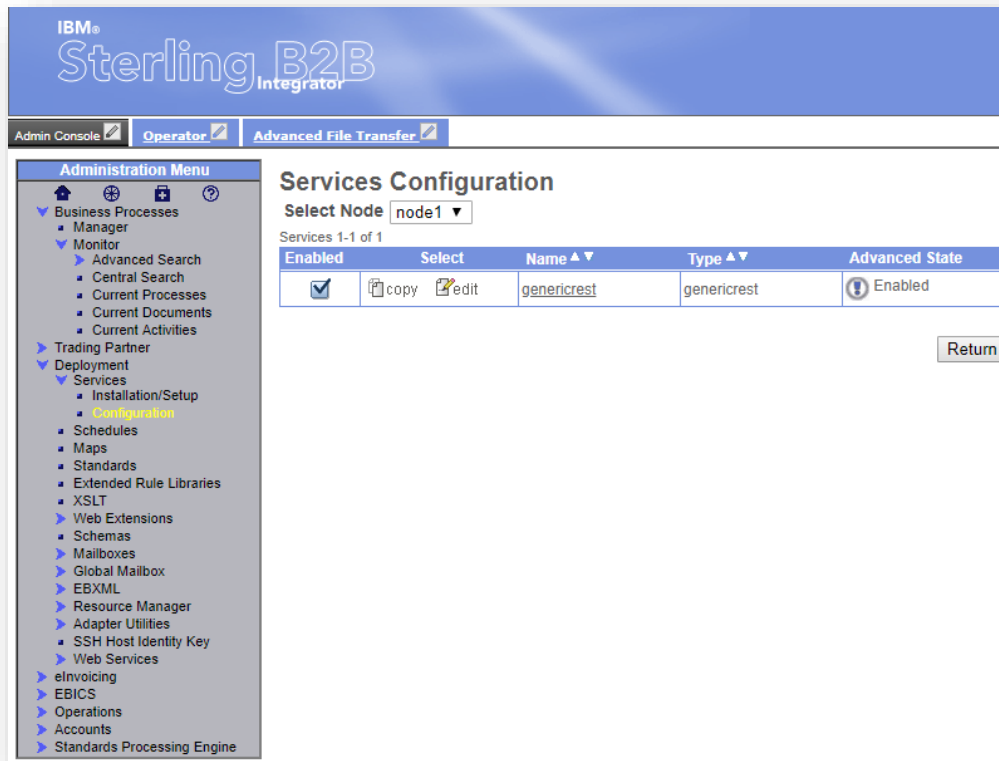
genericcrest.bpmml
files
  properties
    lang
    en
genericcrest.properties
servicedefs
genericcrest.xml.in
serviceinstances.xml.in

```

Now, after placing these files as shown above, follow these set of steps

1. Go to assets directory and then run **./build.sh**
This will build and package all the newly copied files (new service files) into jar files. These jar files will be created in the assets/dist/ directory.
2. Now, go to .../<Install_Directory>/install/bin/ and run the following command –
./InstallService.sh <path of the newly created asset jar>
In our case, this command is –
./InstallService.sh /asset/dist/patch/patch_asset_4060603.jar
3. In the same directory, run **./hardstop.sh** followed by **./run.sh**
This will restart the ISBI server.

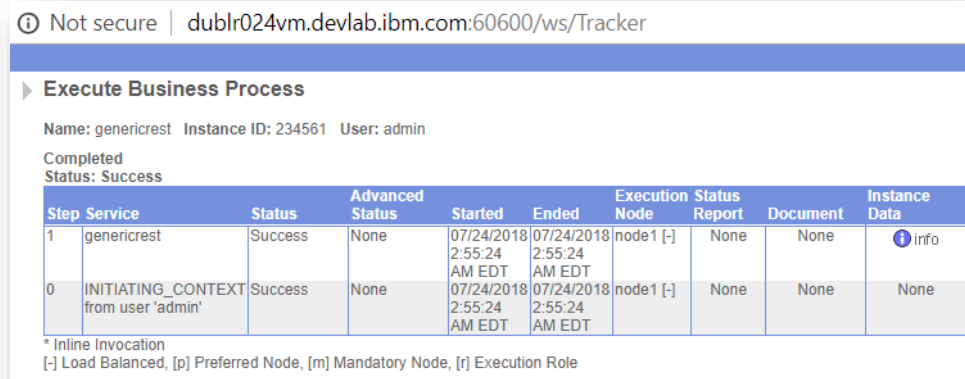
Following either of the two ways mentioned above, A service called **genericcrest Service** will be shown created in the ISBI dashboard. This service can be seen by going to the **Deployment>>Services>>Configuration** from the left panel menu.



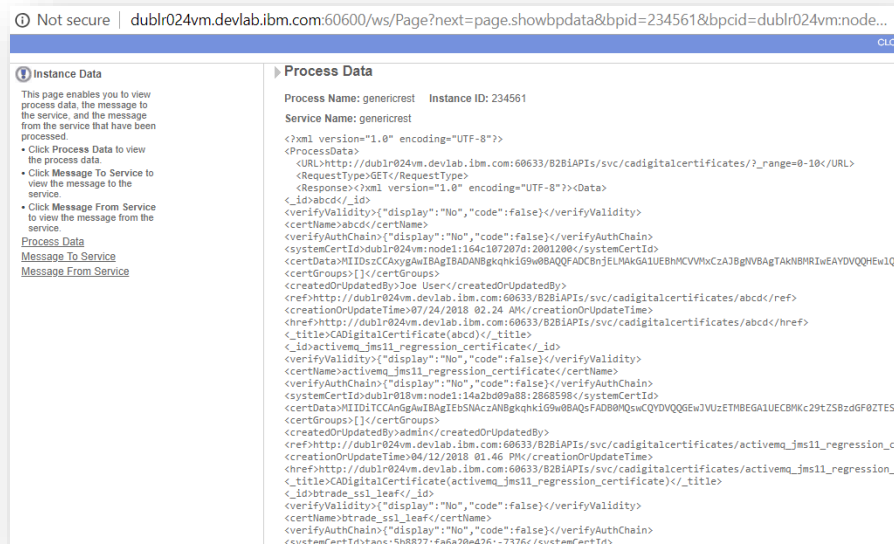
A workflow (business process) called **genericcrest** will also be created. You can test the service by executing this business process. The response from the Service will be specified in the Process Data itself.



Business process has been created.



Successful execution of the Business process.



Process data returned after the successful completion of the Business process.

Results and Discussions

B2Bi REST implementation allows user to programmatically Create, Read, Update and Delete resources in B2Bi. JSON and XML supported as input and output formats. The Rest Client service that I have created will allow the user to place the REST requests on the B2B resources. Also, this service can be further upgraded to have multiple simultaneous calls on several URLs. Further, Input feeding from the user can be made more dynamic in practice. Currently, a Workflow (Business Process) is hardcoded to handle a single request only. A dynamic input will allow the user to fetch input dynamically from the process data of some other process.

Conclusions

During past few weeks, I Created a REST Client Service for the Sterling Integrator. This will allow the End Users to place the REST API calls to the B2Bi APIs using the SI Dashboard. Up to this point, I have completed the implementation of the GET request.

Next Target

My target for the next 15 days is to complete this REST Client service by adding the POST, PUT and DELETE request functionalities too.