

# *E6156 : Topics in Software Engineering Cloud and Microservice Applications*

*Donald F. Ferguson, [dff@cs.columbia.edu](mailto:dff@cs.columbia.edu)*

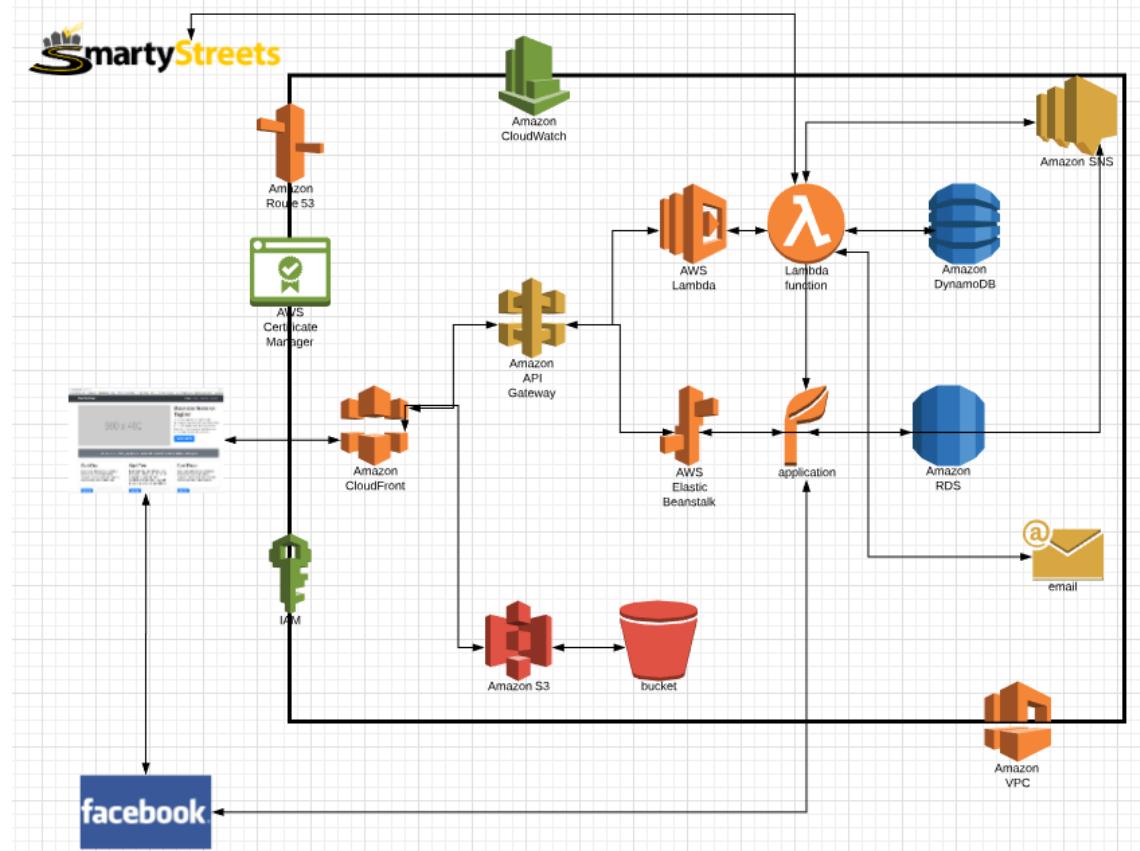
# *Contents*

# Contents

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- OAuth2
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  - Facebook Login example.
- Composition and Orchestration
  - Composition concept.
  - Activiti example.
  - AWS Workflow, AWS Step Functions

# *Status*

# Overall Project Structure



# From Lecture 1 – Objectives

Build a simple multi-tenant cloud application in a small team

- A set of microservices.
- Using elements of cloud computing:
  - PaaS
  - FaaS
  - Logging
  - Serverless
  - Cloud Database(s)
  - Security: Authentication, Authorization and Federation.
  - Message Queues, Events and Event-Driven-Architecture
  - Simple workflow and service orchestration.
  - Call cloud business APIs.
  - Email, Mobile.
  - Other cool stuff.

# Status and Roadmap

- We covered an overview of many concepts, but are behind on applying to a very basic, functioning application.
- Lecture Roadmap:
  - 09-Nov: Email verification, [Facebook](#), [Composition/Orchestration Concepts](#).
  - [16-Nov: Composition/Orchestration, Messaging – Details, Impl.](#)
  - 23-Nov: Thanksgiving.
  - 30-Nov: Graph Database, other cloud databases.
  - 07-Nov: Misc. topics.
- Final project reviews: 10-Dec to 17-Dec.

# *OAuth2*

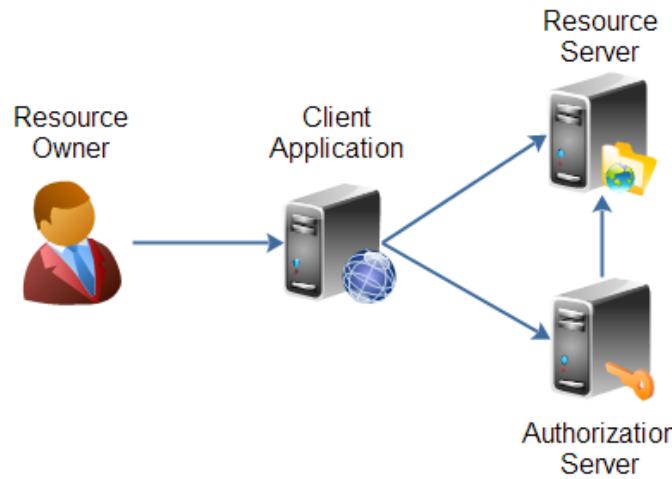
# Overview (<http://tutorials.jenkov.com/oauth2/index.html>)

- Resource Owner
  - Controls *access* to the “data.”
  - Facebook **user**, LinkedIn **user**, ...
- Resource Server
  - The website that holds/manages info.
  - Facebook, LinkedIn, ...
  - And provides access API.
- Client Application
  - “The product you implemented.”
  - Wants to read/update
    - “On your behalf”
    - The data the data that the Resource Server holds
- Authorization Server
  - Grants/rejects authorization
  - Based on Resource Owner decisions.
  - Usually (logically) the same as Resource Server

OAuth 2.0 defines the following roles of users and applications:

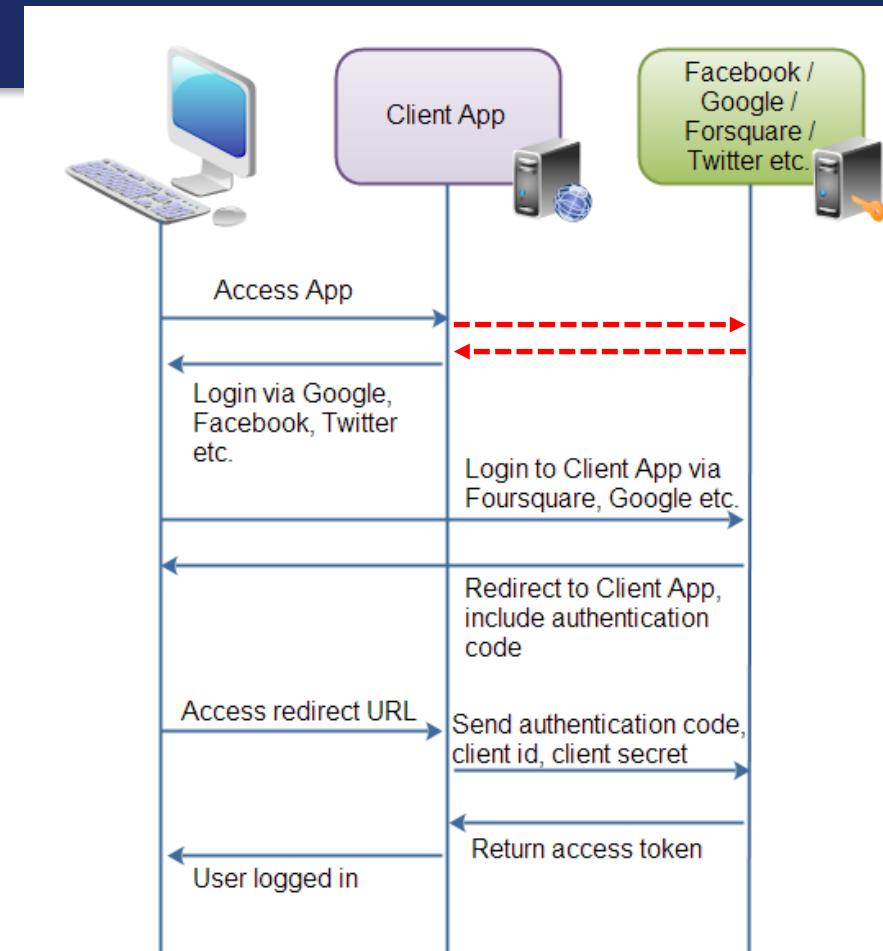
- Resource Owner
- Resource Server
- Client Application
- Authorization Server

These roles are illustrated in this diagram:

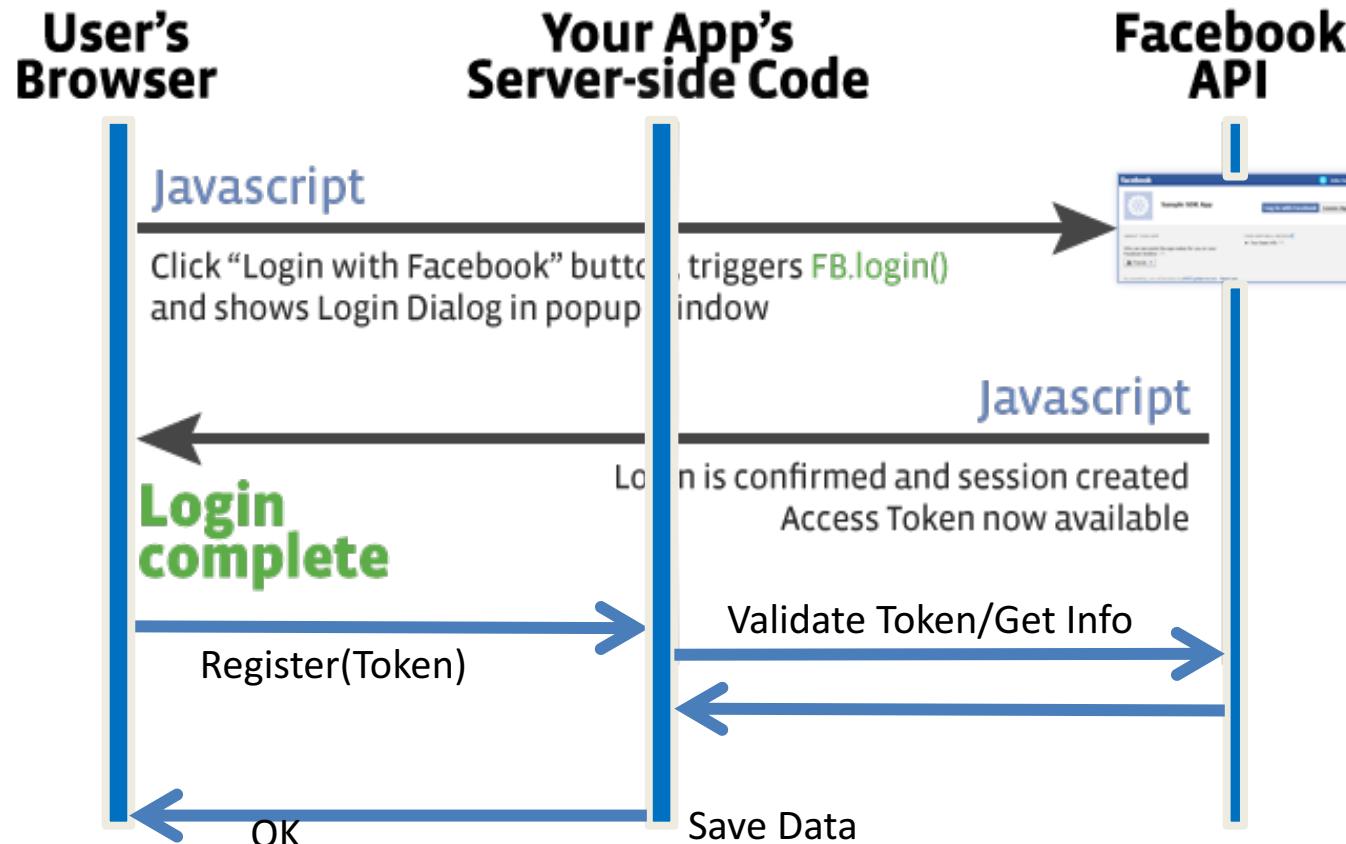


# Roles/Flows

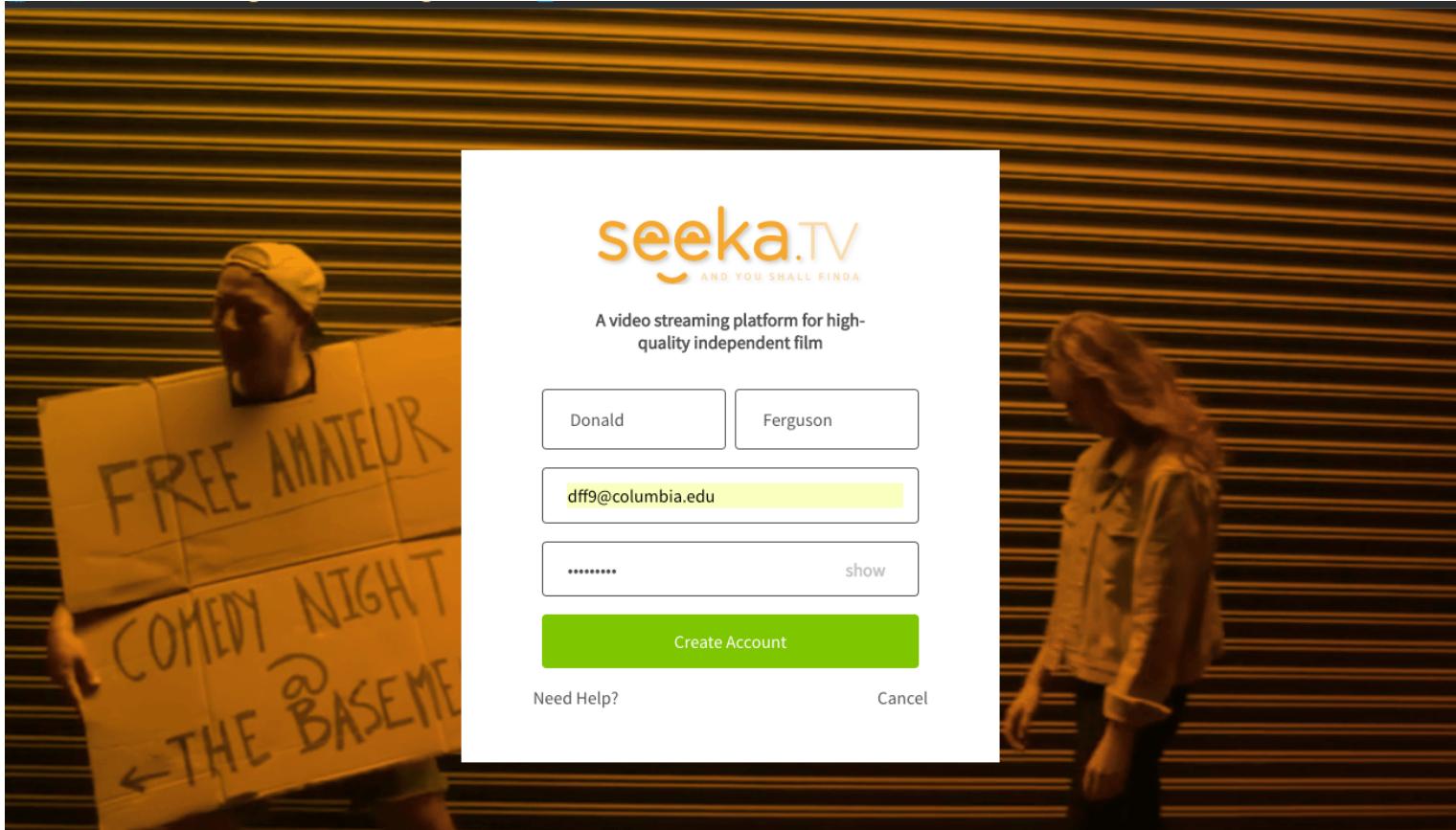
- User Clicks “Logon with XXX”
  - Redirect user to XXX
  - With Client App application ID.
  - And permissions app requests.
  - **Code MAY have to call Resource Server to get a token to include in redirect URL.**
- Browser redirected to XXX
  - Logon on to XXX prompt.
  - Followed by “do you grant permission to ...”
  - Clicking button drives a redirect back to Client App. URL contains a temporary token.
- User/Browser
  - Redirected to Client App URL with token.
  - Client App calls XXX API
  - Obtains access token.
  - Returns to User.
- Client App can use access token on API calls.



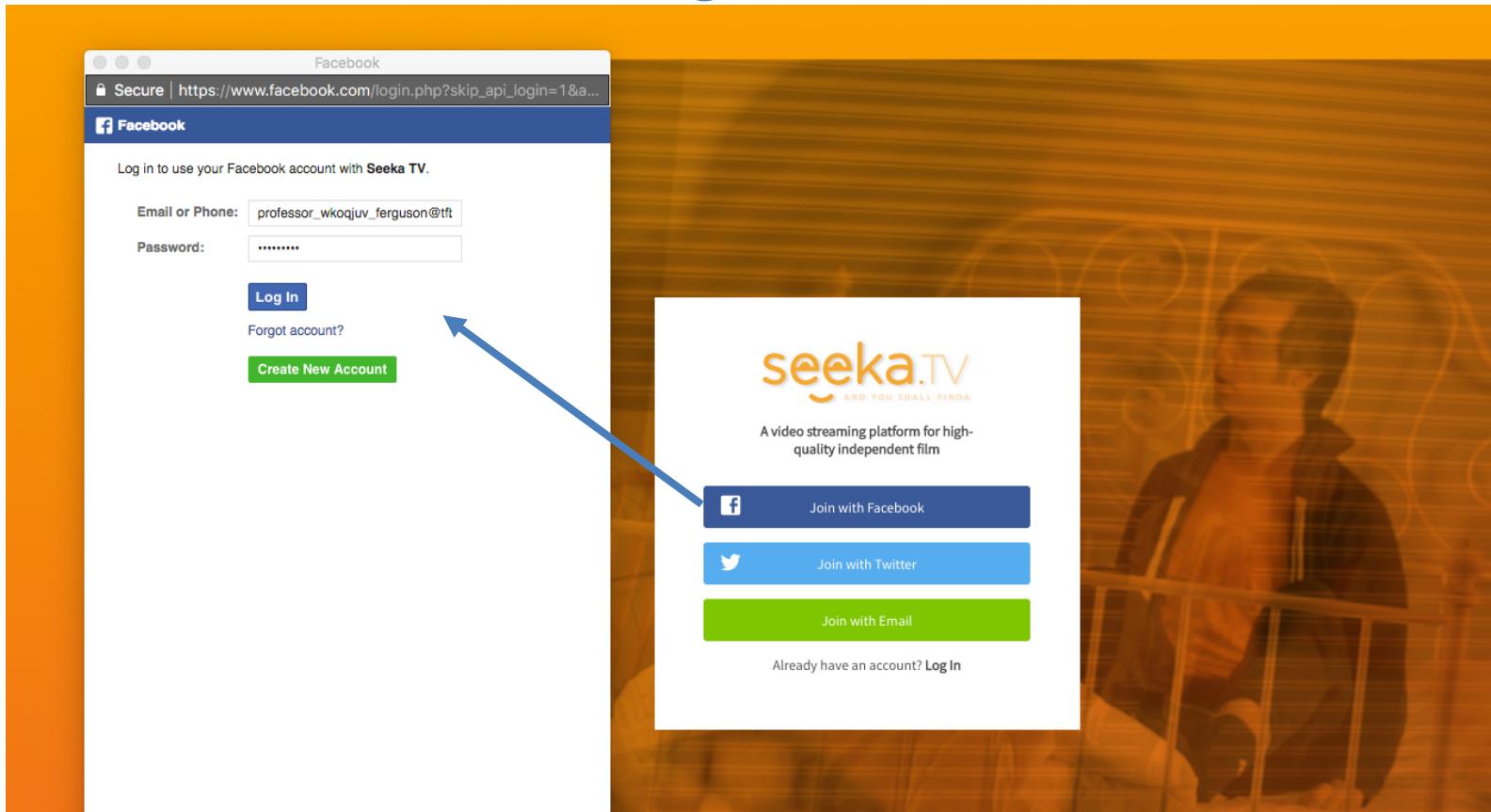
# Facebook



# Registration



# Registration



# Registration

Log in With Facebook

Secure | https://www.facebook.com/v2.6/dialog/oauth?channel=https%3A%2F%2Fsta...

**Log in With Facebook**

**ee**

**Seeka.TV** will receive:

your public profile, friend list, timeline posts, likes and email address. [?](#)

[Edit This](#)

**Continue as Professor**

**Cancel**

✖ This doesn't let the app post to Facebook

[App Terms](#) · [Privacy Policy](#)

**seeka.TV**  
AND YOU SHALL FINDA

A video streaming platform for high-quality independent film

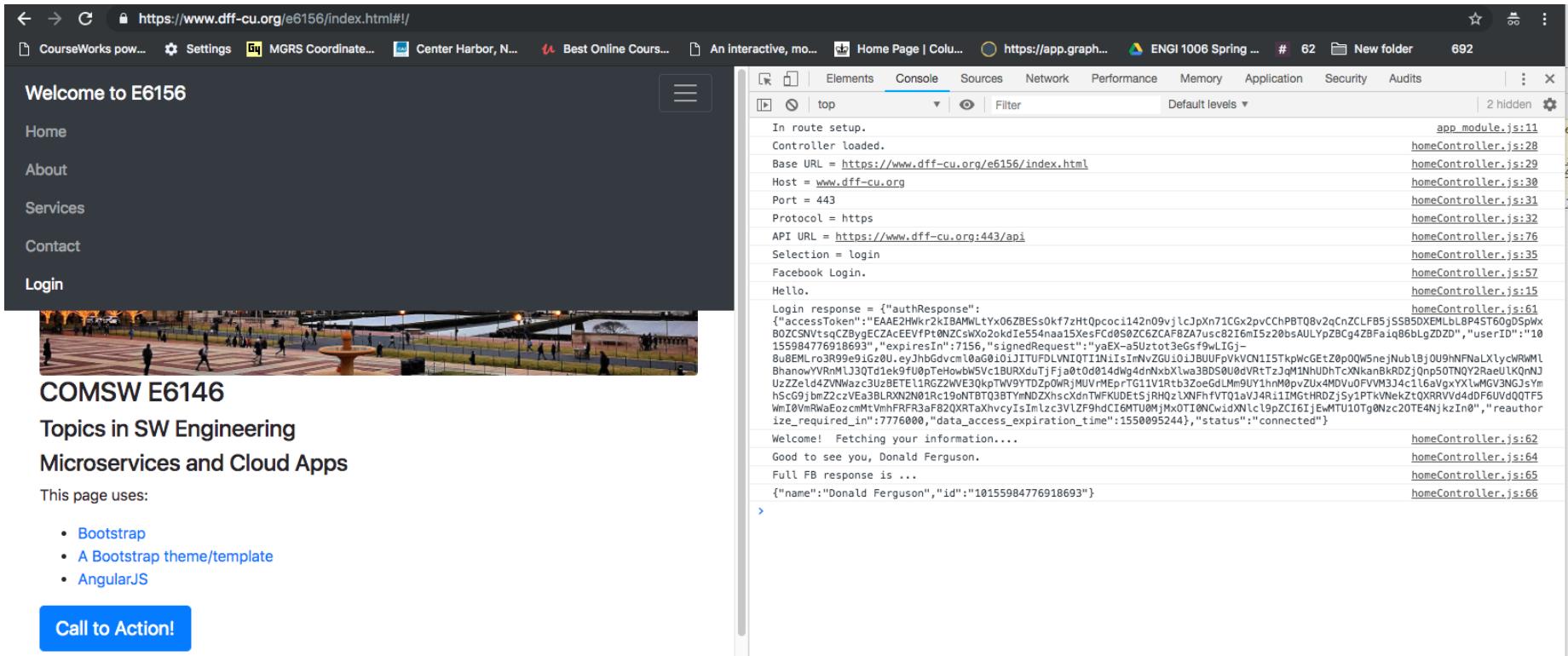
**Join with Facebook**

**Join with Twitter**

**Join with Email**

Already have an account? [Log In](#)

# E6156 Client Demo



Welcome to E6156

Home

About

Services

Contact

Login



COMSW E6146

Topics in SW Engineering

Microservices and Cloud Apps

This page uses:

- Bootstrap
- A Bootstrap theme/template
- AngularJS

Call to Action!

Console

```
In route setup.
Controller loaded.
Base URL = https://www.dff-cu.org/e6156/index.html
Host = www.dff-cu.org
Port = 443
Protocol = https
API URL = https://www.dff-cu.org:443/api
Selection = login
Facebook Login.
Hello.

Login response = {"authResponse": {"accessToken": "EAE2HMr2kIBAMNLtYx06ZBESs0kf7zHt0pcoci142n09vjlcpXn71CGx2pvCChPBt08v2qCnZCLFB5jSSB5DXEMlL8P45T60gDSpVlx0ZC9NVtsqCZByEcZAcEEVfp0NZCsWkoZokd1e554naa15XesFc059ZCZCAFB8ZA7usc8Zt6mI5z20bsAULYpZBCg4ZBFaiq86blgZDZD", "userId": "10155984776918693", "expiresIn": 7156, "signedRequest": "yaEx-a5Uztot3eGsf9wLiGj-8u8EMLr0399e9IG20U.eyJhbGvcmV0aG10iJtUfDlVNtQTIN1iStNvZGU10iJBUpfVKnVn15TkpkWcGETz0p00W5neJNub1Bj0U9hNPNalXlychRWmlBhanowYVRnM1J3Q1d1ek9fU0pTeHowbW5Vc18URXduTfjFja0t0d14dwg4dnxbXlw3BDS0U0dVrtTzJqMInNUhDtcXNkanbKR0ZjOnp50TNOQ2Raef1kQhNjUzzZel42VNWaz3Uz2ETEL1RGZ2WE30kpTW9YTDZp0RjMUvMEpTGT1V1Rtb32oGdLm9U1Y1hM0pVZuX4MDVu0fVFM314c1L6avgxXlwMGV3NgsyMhScG9jbm22czVEa3BLRXZN01Rc19nNTBtQ3BTYmNDZhscxdnTWfKUDETSjRHqzLXnPfVTQ1avJ4R11MgtHRD2jSy1PTKvNek2ztQXRvVd4dP6UVdQQTf5WnI0VmRwEozcmMtVmhRFR3af82QKRTXhvcyis1mz3VLZP9hdC16MTU0MjMx0T10Nciw1XN1c19pZC16j1ewMTU10Tg0Nzc20TE4NjzkzIn0", "status": "connected"}}

Welcome! Fetching your information....
Good to see you, Donald Ferguson.
Full FB response is ...
{"name": "Donald Ferguson", "id": "10155984776918693"}
```

# Facebook Login Controller Code

```
$scope.doFacebook = function() {
  console.log("Facebook Login.");
  FB.login(function(response) {
    if (response.authResponse) {
      $("#loginModal").modal("hide");
      console.log("Login response = " + JSON.stringify(response));
      console.log('Welcome! Fetching your information....');
      FB.api('/me', function(response) {
        console.log('Good to see you, ' + response.name + '.');
        console.log("Full FB response is ...");
        console.log(JSON.stringify(response));
      })
    } else {
      console.log('User cancelled login or did not fully authorize.');
    }
  });
};
```

I would call my Beanstalk application to obtain a token from my application, just like for user ID/PW login.

# Sample Backend Code

```
import facebook

def validate(social_media_id, token):
    rsp = None
    try:
        graph = facebook.GraphAPI(access_token=token)
        rsp = graph.get_object(id=social_media_id, fields="first_name,last_name,email")
        print("FB said ...", rsp)
    except Exception as e:
        print("FB error = ", e)
        rsp = None

    return rsp
```

# Continued

```
app = Flask(__name__)

def encode_token(info):
    try:
        result = jwt.encode(info, secret)
    except Exception as e:
        print("Error decoding info = ", info)
        print("Exception e = ", e)

    return result

@app.route('/verifyfb', methods=['POST'])
def verify():
    if request.data:
        try:
            dd = json.loads(request.data)
            print("Data = ", json.dumps(dd))
            result = facebooksvc.validate(dd['social_id'], dd["social_token"])
        except Exception as e:
            print("Exception, e = ", e)
            result = None

        if result is not None:
            token = encode_token(result)
            result = json.dumps(result)
            return result, 200, {'Content-Type': 'application/json; charset=utf-8',
                                'authentication': token}
        else:
            return "Internal error.", 500, {'Content-Type': 'application/text; charset=utf-8'}
    else:
        return "No body.", 500, {'Content-Type': 'application/text; charset=utf-8'}
```

# Sample Token Exchange Response

The screenshot shows a Postman API request for 'localhost:5000/verifyfb'. The 'Body' tab is selected, showing a JSON payload with 'social\_id' and 'social\_token' fields. The response status is 200 OK with a 173 ms time. Headers include authentication, content-length, content-type, date, and server.

POST localhost:5000/verifyfb

Params

Send Save

Authorization Headers (1) Body ● Pre-request Script Tests Code

form-data x-www-form-urlencoded raw binary JSON (application/json)

```
1 {  
2   "social_id" : "10155984776918693",  
3   "social_token": "EAAE2HWkr2kIBALncwvKsQLlkDCsbWzAd8KicC5sbwUxa8tpdJ551ABxNRPoxgvZB0C6Ygaaeoc6kTi4E4Kml67UM8RCgcQuaPDK57q3IUKUiCuyuNak8IHt9hx1SJHmAbWT4wK4uHZAZBaAUpERevcbScFqgBr5SAEZA2hv5v9Eo8EYkZntlKEbBllSyUZD"  
4 }  
5 }
```

Body Cookies Headers (5) Test Results Status: 200 OK Time: 173 ms

authentication → eyJ0eXAiOiJKV1QiLCJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiJ9.eyJmaXJzdF9uYW1ljoIRG9uYWxkliwibGFzdF9uYW1ljoIRmVyZ3Vzb24iLCJlbWFpbCl6ImRvbmZmMkBhb2wuY29tliw

content-length → 103

content-type → application/json; charset=utf-8

date → Thu, 15 Nov 2018 21:29:15 GMT

server → Werkzeug/0.14.1 Python/3.6.1

# Facebook/Social Media Login

- My application does not maintain security credentials.
- Facebook is the authentication provider.
- For email and password, my database maintains
  - User ID, email
  - Password hash
- For social media, my database:
  - Just maintains the social provider, social ID for the user ID.
  - Relies on the social media provider to authenticate the user.
- In either case,
  - I can use the ID for profile and other keys into my data model.
  - Still generate an access token for my environment to grant rights, store session information, etc.

# Pros and Cons of Social Media Logon

- Pros
  - One password for many services: Some people hate making up passwords
  - Familiarity: People trust Facebook and may not want to give you info.
  - Added convenience drives business: “Forced registration is a major cause of checkout abandonment, with [a quarter \(26%\) of respondents in a recent Econsultancy survey](#) stating that being forced to register would cause them to abandon a purchase.”
  - Sharing: Simplifies customers sharing their use of your site → drives awareness.
  - Access to profile data: Do not require users to enter a new profile.
  - Your site does not have to have code for password reset, locked account, etc.
- Cons
  - Some users don’t want everything to be connected.
  - Some people don’t use Facebook.
  - Muddying your brand image.

(<https://econsultancy.com/blog/61911-the-pros-and-cons-of-a-facebook-login-on-ecommerce-sites>)

# Define Application

APP ID: 3177 [REDACTED] [View Analytics](#)

Tools & Support Docs 

**Dashboard**

Settings  
Roles  
Alerts  
App Review

**PRODUCTS**

Facebook Login  
+ Add Product

**Dashboard**

**ColumbiaCourse** 

This app is in development mode and can only be used by app admins, developers and testers [?]

API Version [\[?\]](#) App ID  
v2.7 3177 [REDACTED]

App Secret  [Show](#)

 **Get Started with the Facebook SDK** x

Use our quick start guides to set up the Facebook SDK for your iOS or Android app, Facebook Web Game or website.

[Choose Platform](#)

**Facebook Analytics**

**Set up Analytics**

Analytics helps you grow your business and learn about the actions people take in your app. It only takes 5 minutes to set up.

[Try Demo](#) [View Quickstart Guide](#)

facebook for developers 

# Graph API Explorer Demo

facebook for developers

Products Docs Tools & Support News Videos

Search

Create App

## Graph API Explorer

Application: [?] Graph API Explorer ▾

Access Token:  EAAEgZBNkl0dcBAJ42WhcVNgF9dOy8r5QJNnDiordFcMHNDgdmIXfQnANlkr1aPbtZBVn5dw2riO9kKeD9RWaZBQktfVKckYV8wsqftJsHIY [Get Token](#)

 [GET](#) → /v2.10 /me?fields=birthday,devices,name  [Submit](#)

[Learn more about the Graph API syntax](#)

Node: me

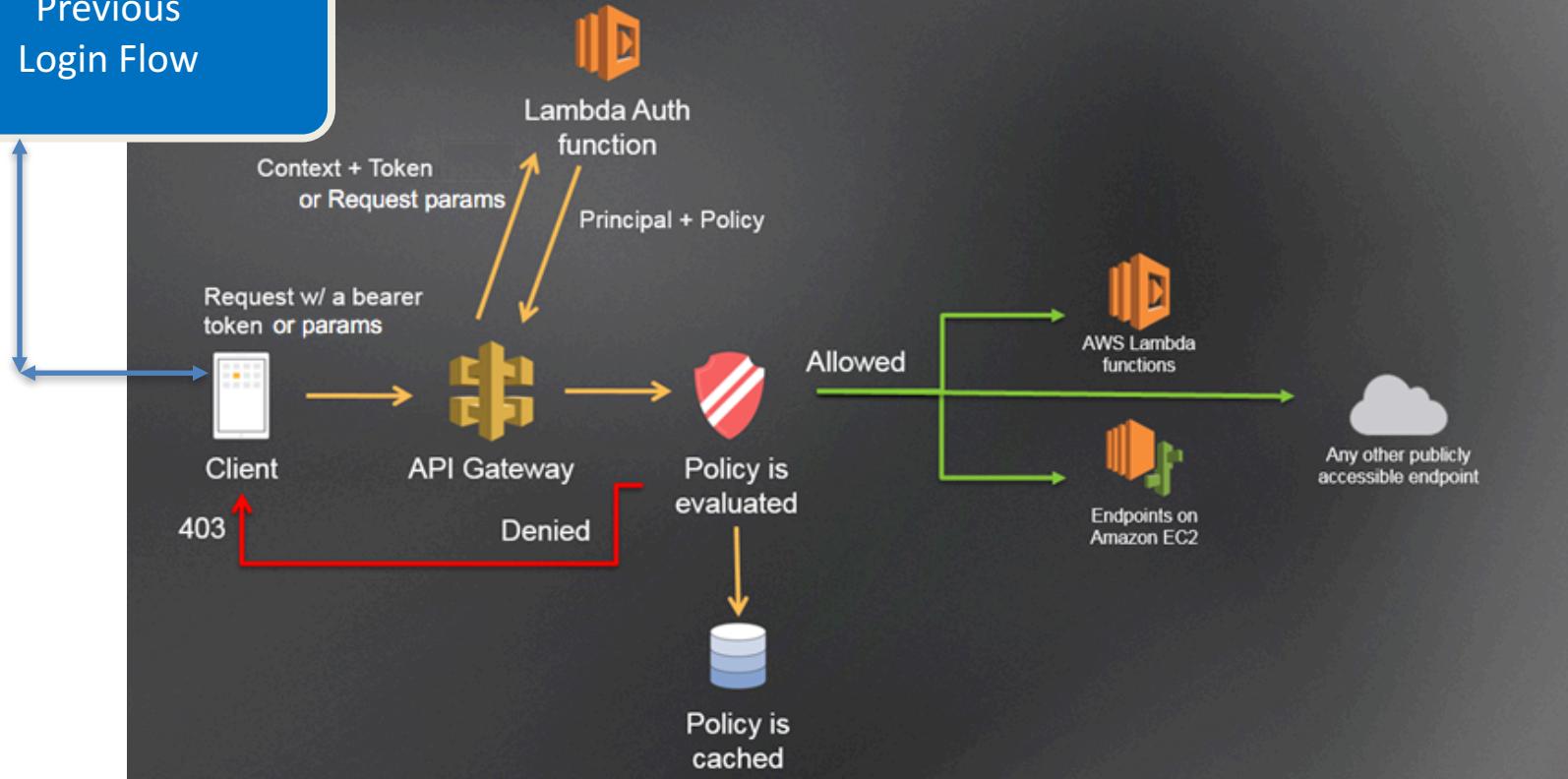
+ Search for a field

### 1 Debug Message (Show)

```
{  
  "name": "Professor Ferguson",  
  "id": _____  
}
```

# API Gateway Custom Authorizer

Previous  
Login Flow



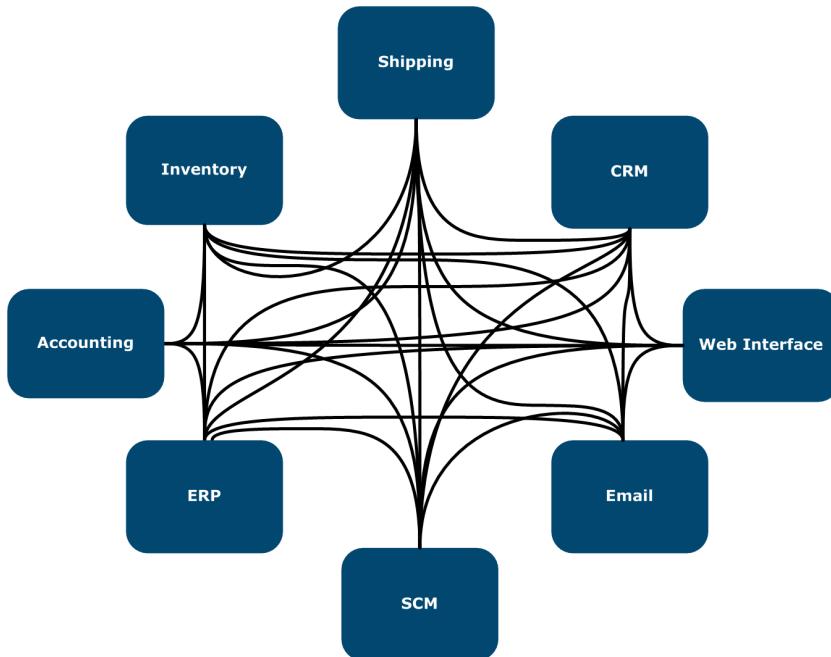
# Authorization

- 1<sup>st</sup> check occurs at perimeter in API GW Authorization
  - Based on (bearer token) JWT token
  - Is this role authorized to invoke this URL?
  - Implementation
    - Lambda function that ...
    - Checks an authorization table (role, URL)
    - Or the rights are encoded in the token.
- All down stream microservices
  - Receive the JWT token and perform their own authorization decisions.
  - Run with a set of AWS roles and permissions that determine if AWS allows access, which may include user role.
- We may have time to implement this scenario this semester.

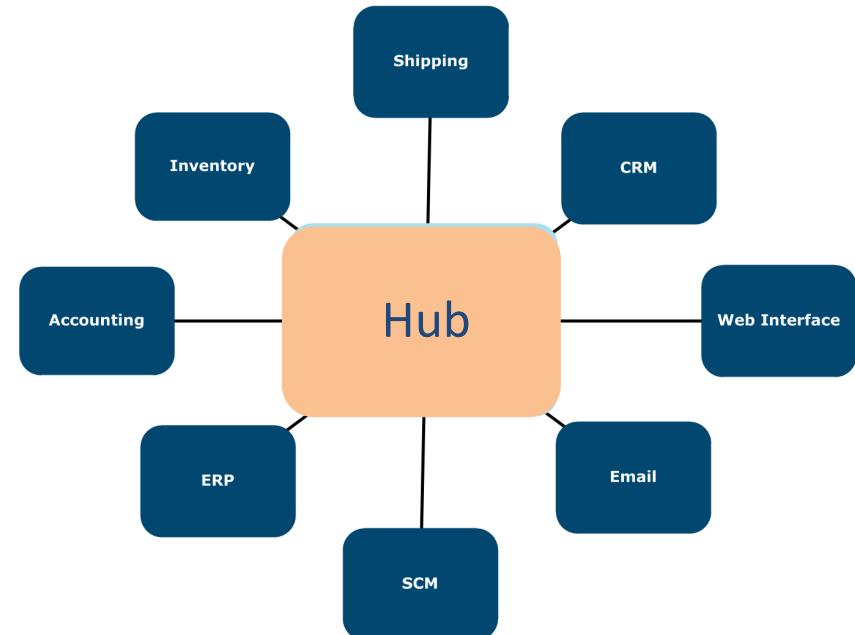
# *Orchestration -- Introduction*

# Serverless Functions and Micro-Service Integration Patterns

Bad, Bad, Bad, AAAARGH!



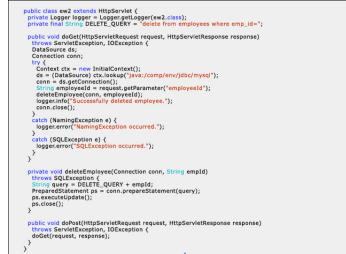
Pub/Sub or Message Hub



# Integration/Composition Patterns

IPaaS and High-Level Abstractions

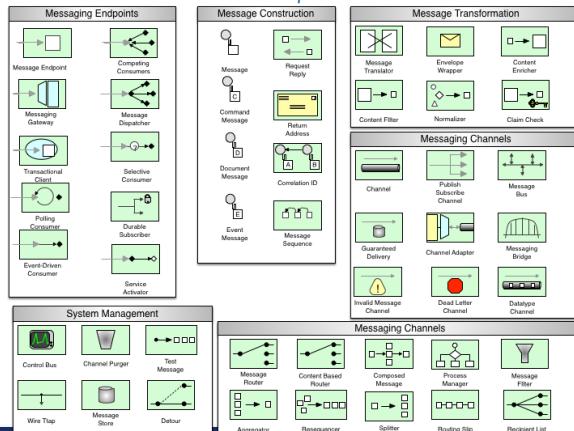
“Code”



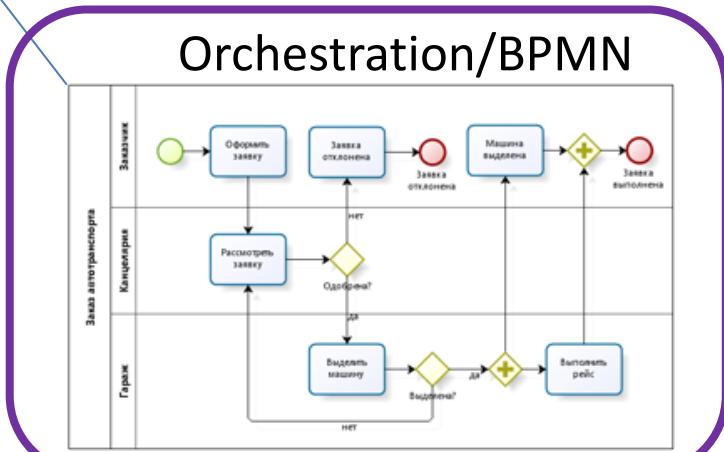
## Hub



Boomi



## “Patterns”



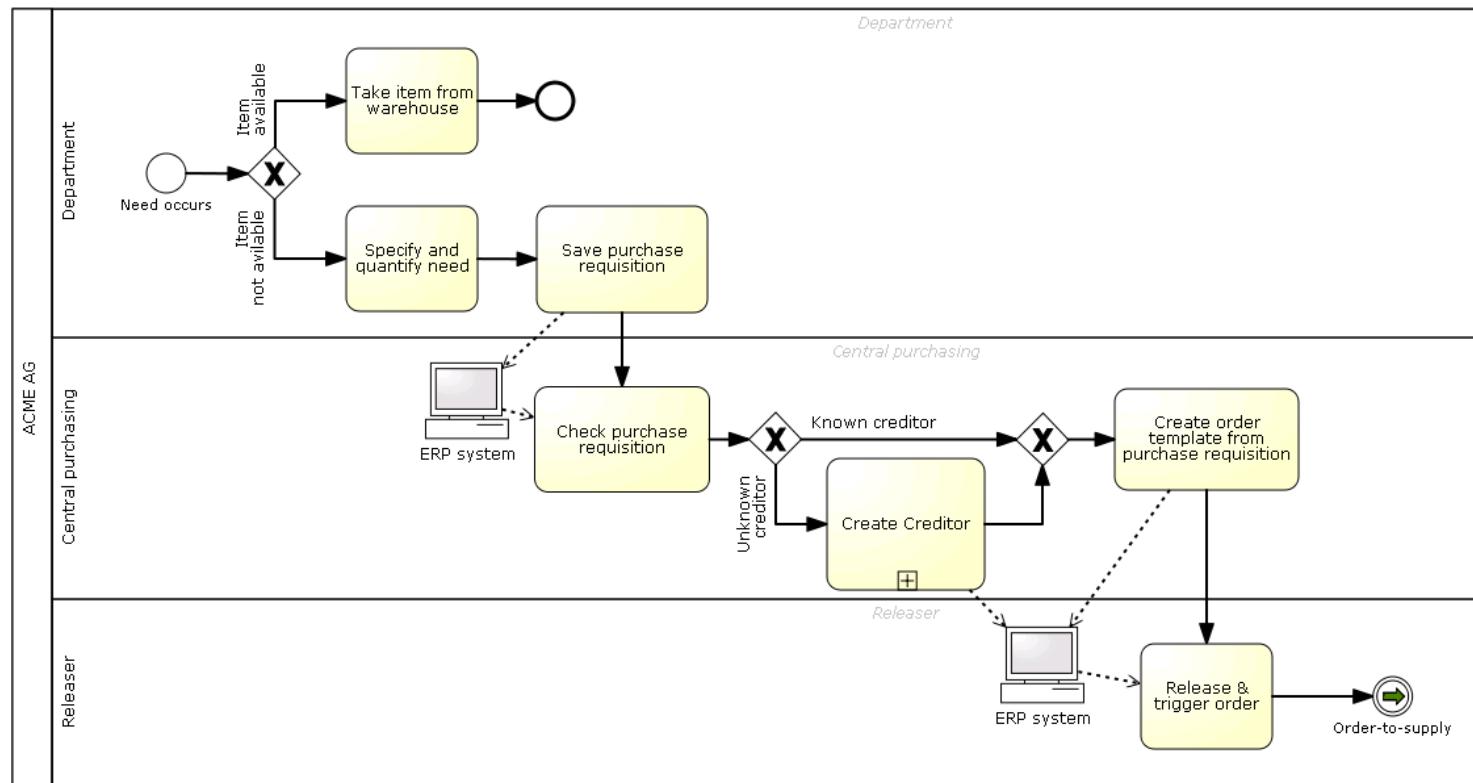
28

# Workflow/Orchestration

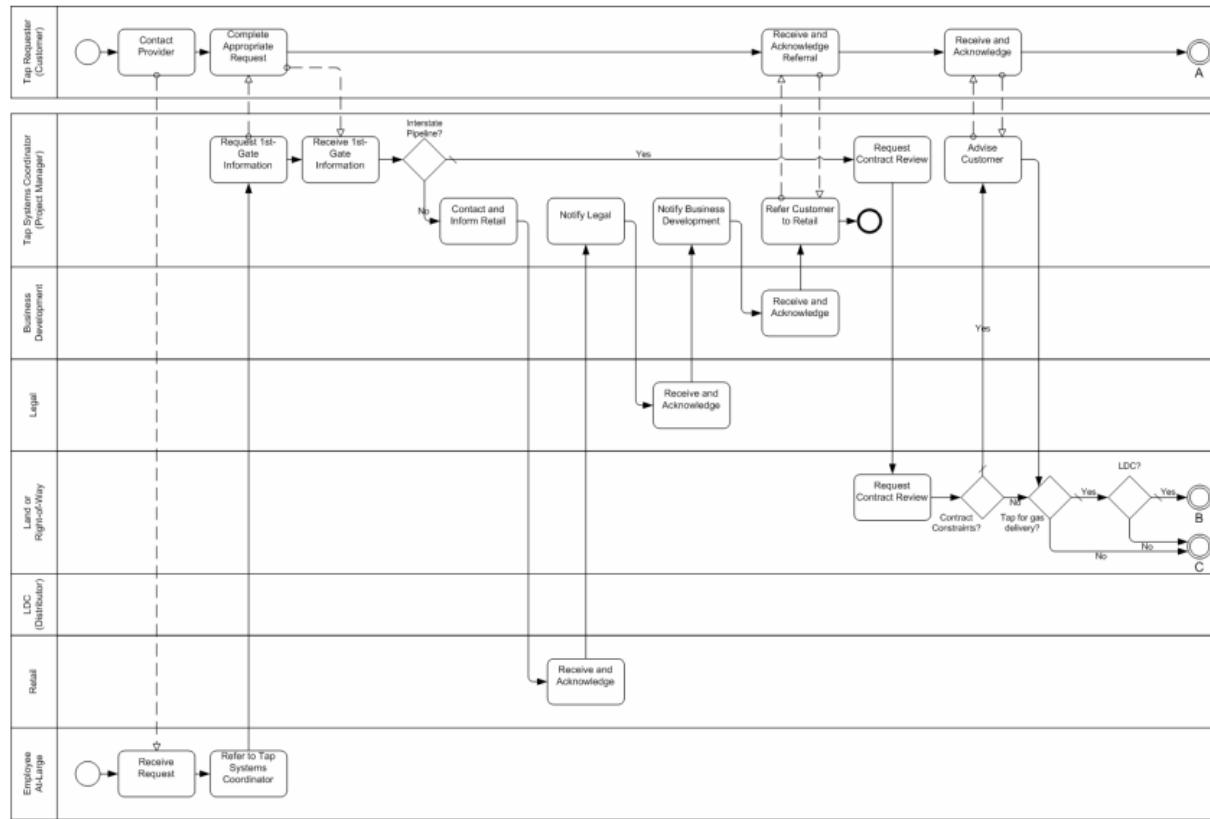
“A **workflow** consists of an orchestrated and repeatable pattern of business activity enabled by the systematic organization of resources into processes that transform materials, provide services, or process information.<sup>[1]</sup> It can be depicted as a sequence of operations, declared as work of a person or group,<sup>[2]</sup> an organization of staff, or one or more simple or complex mechanisms.” (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Workflow>)

“Cloud computing introduces more-granular and specific meanings of the terms "workflows" and "processes" as used in different domains. Processes can be identified at both the level of inter-company business and the level of wide area network ("the cloud") operations. An "orchestrator" is understood to be the entity which manages complex cross-domain (system, enterprise, firewall) processes and handles exceptions. Since an orchestrator is valuable in fulfillment, assurance, and billing processes,<sup>[4]</sup> service-aware incarnations of an orchestrator should be capable of adjustments based on feedback from monitoring tools. At the most basic level, an orchestrator is a human.” ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orchestration\\_\(computing\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orchestration_(computing)))

# Simple BPMN Diagram



# And You can Define Processes



# BPMN – How do you Implement?

Notify a person/role.

Have them do something.

Have the use an app that calls the engine to tell you they are done.



Send an email.

POST a document etc.

Decision table  
Call Drools  
etc.

Insert into a DB

Call a web service

Run a Java app.

etc.

Run some JavaScript or Java or ...

Right at this point in the workflow/process

And manipulate the data/documents/control.

## Modeling Benefits

### Manage Complexity

Modeling is essential in complexity management. Modeling benefits include:

- Viewing systems from multiple perspectives
- Discovering causes and effects using model traceability
- Improving system understanding through visual analysis
- Discovering errors earlier and reducing system defects
- Exploring alternatives earlier in the system lifecycle
- Improving impact analysis, identifying potential consequences of a change, or estimating modifications to implement a change
- Simulating system solutions without code generation

# Modeling/Pictures (an aside)

## Preserve Knowledge and Corporate Memory

Modeling helps enterprises preserve knowledge and corporate memory by:

- Storing the corporate memory in a versioned repository
- Enabling quick and easy understanding of your systems within an organization by all members of your teams
- Assisting new team members in getting up to speed quickly

## Reuse

Modeling helps you reuse parts of existing information and knowledge in your new projects, saving time and money.

## Automate

Modeling facilitates automation including these examples:

- Automate generation of a real working system or part of a system from models
- Automate repeatable tasks by writing scripts
- Use thousands of shortcuts and features for getting the expected results in a single click

# AWS Step Functions



## Productivity:

### Build Applications Quickly

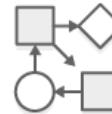
AWS Step Functions includes a visual console and blueprints for commonly-used workflows that make it easy to coordinate the components of distributed applications into parallel and/or sequential steps. You can build applications in a matter of minutes, and then visualize and track the execution of each step to help ensure the application is operating as intended.



## Resilience:

### Scale and Recover Reliably

AWS Step Functions automatically triggers each step so your application executes in order and as expected. It can handle millions of steps simultaneously to help ensure your application is available as demand increases. Step Functions tracks the state of each step and handles errors with built-in retry and fallback, whether the step takes seconds or months to complete.



## Agility:

### Evolve Applications Easily

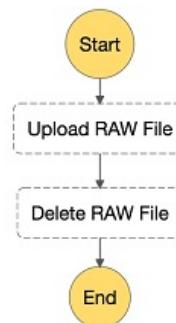
AWS Step Functions makes it easy to change workflows and edit the sequence of steps without revising the entire application. You can re-use components and steps without even changing their code to experiment and innovate faster. Your workflow can support thousands of individual components and steps, so you can freely build increasingly complex applications.

# Concepts

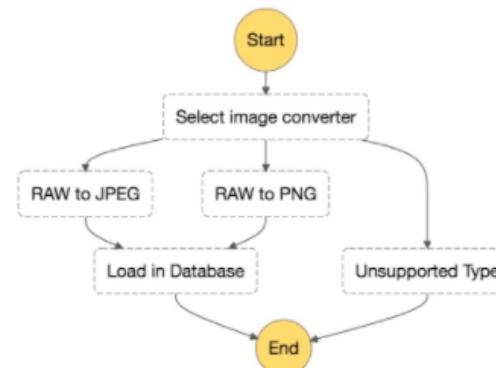
## 1. Define your Application Visually as a Series of Steps

Define your application workflow as a series of steps. The visual console automatically graphs each step in the order of execution, making it easy to design complex workflows for multi-step applications. The following diagrams provide examples of the flow of steps – including sequential, branching and parallel steps, for a photo sharing application.

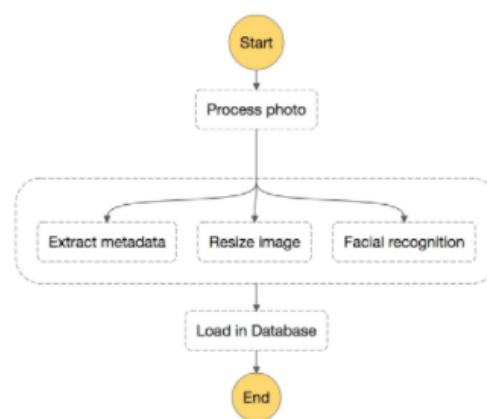
**Sequential Steps**



**Branching Steps (Choice of Path)**



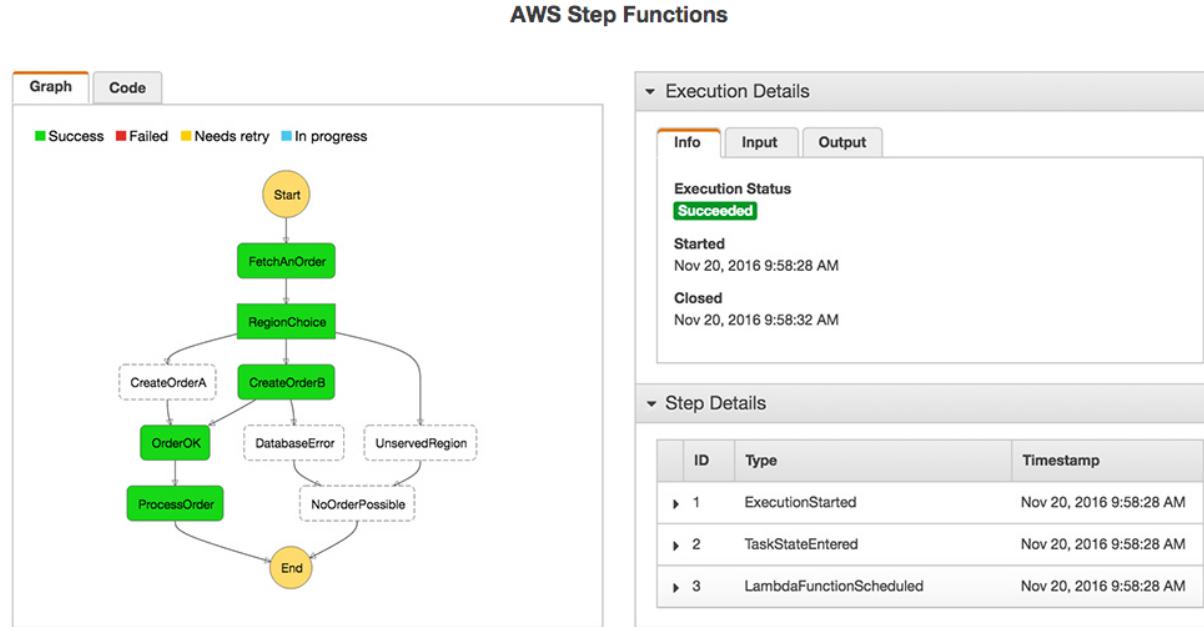
**Parallel Steps**



# Execute and Monitor

## 2. Verify Everything is Operating as Intended

Start an execution to visualize and verify the steps of your application are operating as intended. The console highlights the real-time status of each step and provides a detailed history of every execution.



# Simple Example

Graph Code

Success Failed Cancelled In progress

```
graph TD; Start((Start)) --> InvokeLambda1[InvokeLambda]; InvokeLambda1 --> InvokeLambda2[InvokeLambda2]; InvokeLambda2 --> End((End))
```

Execution Details

Info Input Output

Execution Status: Succeeded

State Machine Arn: arn:aws:states:us-east-1:832720255830:stateMachine:secondmachine

Execution ID: arn:aws:states:us-east-1:832720255830:execution:secondmachine:dc977240-d68a-86ca-e4eb-375648105405

Started: Jan 28, 2017 11:00:36 AM

Closed: Jan 28, 2017 11:00:37 AM

Step Details

ID	Type	Timestamp
1	ExecutionStarted	Jan 28, 2017 11:00:36 AM
2	TaskStateEntered	Jan 28, 2017 11:00:36 AM
3	LambdaFunctionScheduled	Jan 28, 2017 11:00:36 AM
4	LambdaFunctionStarted	Jan 28, 2017 11:00:36 AM
5	LambdaFunctionSucceeded	Jan 28, 2017 11:00:36 AM
6	TaskStateExited	Jan 28, 2017 11:00:36 AM
7	TaskStateEntered	Jan 28, 2017 11:00:36 AM

# Simple Example

Graph Code

```
1  {
2      "Comment": "A Hello World example of the Amazon States Language using an AWS Lambda
3      Function",
4      "StartAt": "InvokeLambda",
5      "States": {
6          "InvokeLambda": {
7              "Type": "Task",
8              "Resource": "arn:aws:lambda:us-east-1:832720255830:function:helloworld",
9              "Next": "InvokeLambda2"
10         },
11         "InvokeLambda2": {
12             "Type": "Task",
13             "Resource": "arn:aws:lambda:us-east-1:832720255830:function:columbiaecho",
14             "End": true
15         }
16     }
17 }
```

## ■ AWS Step Functions Concepts

- Amazon States Language
- States
- Tasks
- Transitions
- State Machine Data
- Executions
- Error Handling
- Creating IAM Roles for Use with AWS Step Functions

```
{  
  "Comment": "An Amazon States Language example using a Choice state.",  
  "StartAt": "FirstState",  
  "States": {  
    "FirstState": {  
      "Type": "Task",  
      "Resource": "arn:aws:lambda:us-east-1:123456789012:function:FUNCTION_NAME",  
      "Next": "ChoiceState"  
    },  
    "ChoiceState": {  
      "Type": "Choice",  
      "Choices": [  
        {  
          "Variable": "$.foo",  
          "NumericEquals": 1,  
          "Next": "FirstMatchState"  
        },  
        {  
          "Variable": "$.foo",  
          "NumericEquals": 2,  
          "Next": "SecondMatchState"  
        }  
      ],  
      "Default": "DefaultState"  
    },  
    "FirstMatchState": {  
      "Type": "Task",  
      "Resource": "arn:aws:lambda:us-east-1:123456789012:function:OnFirstMatch",  
      "Next": "NextState"  
    },  
    "SecondMatchState": {  
      "Type": "Task",  
      "Resource": "arn:aws:lambda:us-east-1:123456789012:function:OnSecondMatch",  
      "Next": "NextState"  
    },  
    "DefaultState": {  
      "Type": "Pass",  
      "Next": "NextState"  
    },  
    "NextState": {  
      "Type": "End",  
      "End": true  
    }  
  }  
}
```

# Tasks and Activities

## Tasks

All work in your state machine is done by *tasks*. A task can be:

- An **Activity**, which can consist of any code in any language. Activities can be hosted on EC2, ECS, mobile devices—basically anywhere. Activities must poll AWS Step Functions using the `GetActivityTask` and `SendTask*` API calls. (Ultimately, an activity can even be a human task—a task that waits for a human to perform some action and then continues.)
- A **Lambda function**, which is a completely cloud-based task that runs on the [Lambda](#) service. Lambda functions can be written in JavaScript (which you can write using the AWS Management Console or upload to Lambda), or in Java or Python (uploaded to Lambda).

Tasks are represented in Amazon States Language by setting a state's type to `Task` and providing it with the ARN of the created activity or Lambda function. For details about how to specify different task types, see [Task](#) in the [Amazon States Language Overview](#).