

# **Arquiteturas e Infraestrutura de Sistemas Corporativos**

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# Conteúdo da disciplina

- Introdução a arquitetura
- Arquitetura orientada a serviços
- Microservices
- Cloud Computing
- Serverless
- Infrastructure as a code
- Implementações
  - ESB, BPEL, etc...

# Avaliação

- Presença e participação em sala de aula.
  - **Aula 1:** Apresentação da disciplina, e introduções, os alunos não serão avaliados.
  - **Aula 2 à 6:** 20 pontos por presença + participação

**Participação** = Interesse no conteúdo apresentado, questionamentos, execução de exercícios quando propostos.

# **Arquitetura**

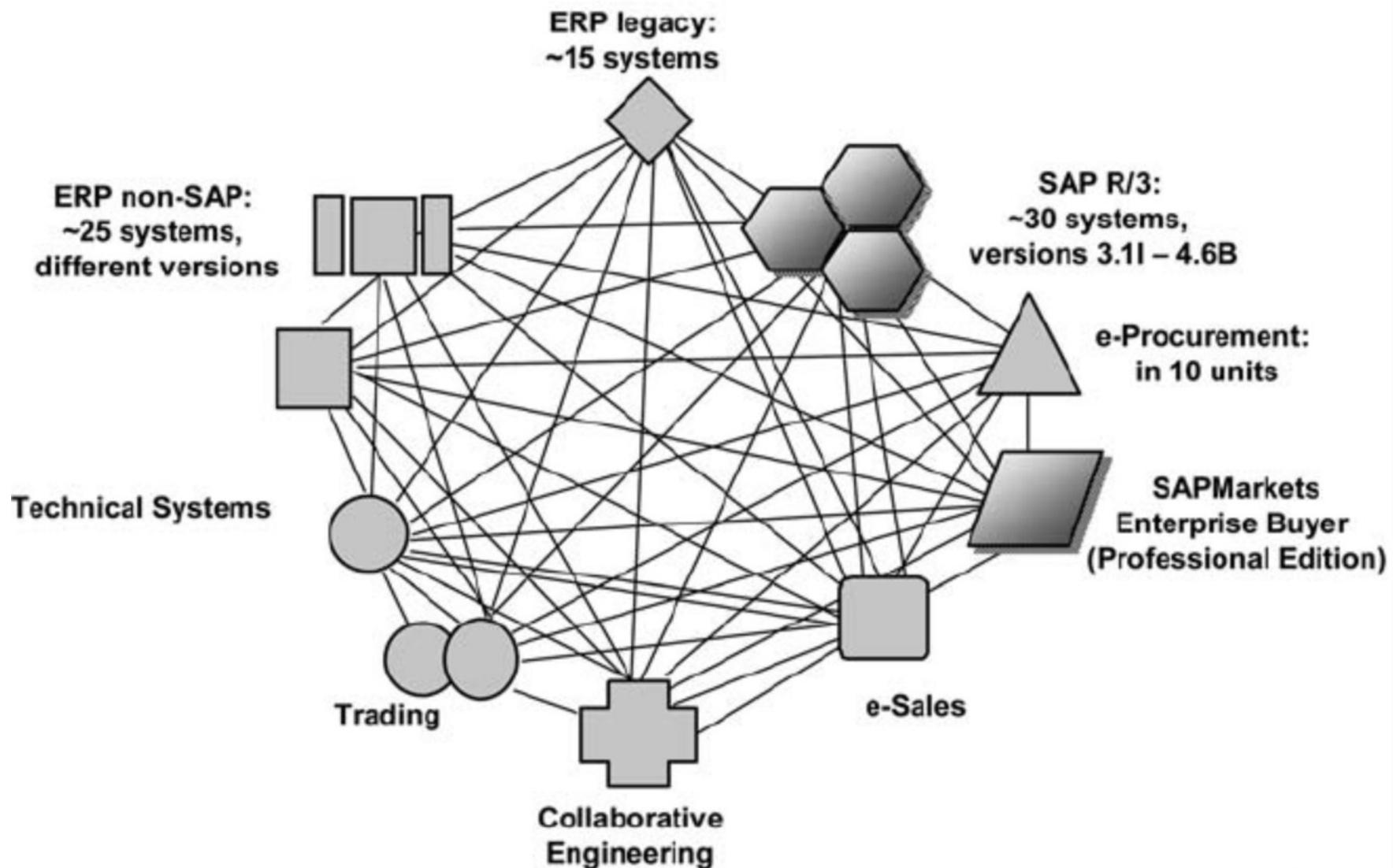
**“A software architecture is an abstraction of the run-time elements of a software system during some phase of its operation. A system may be composed of many levels of abstraction and many phases of operation, each with its own software architecture.”**

Roy Thomas Fielding

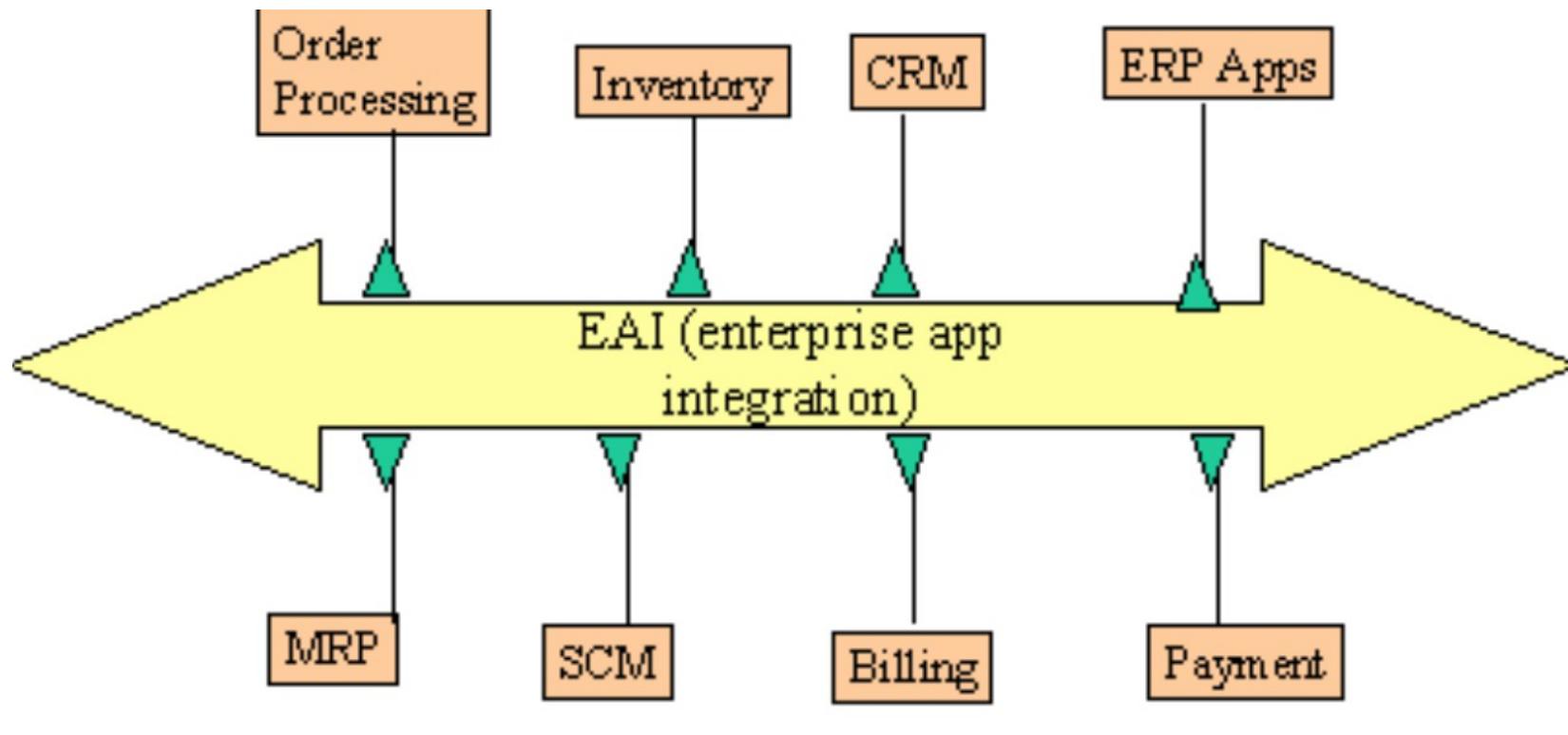
**“A software architecture is defined by a configuration of architectural elements--components, connectors, and data--constrained in their relationships in order to achieve a desired set of architectural properties.”**

Roy Thomas Fielding

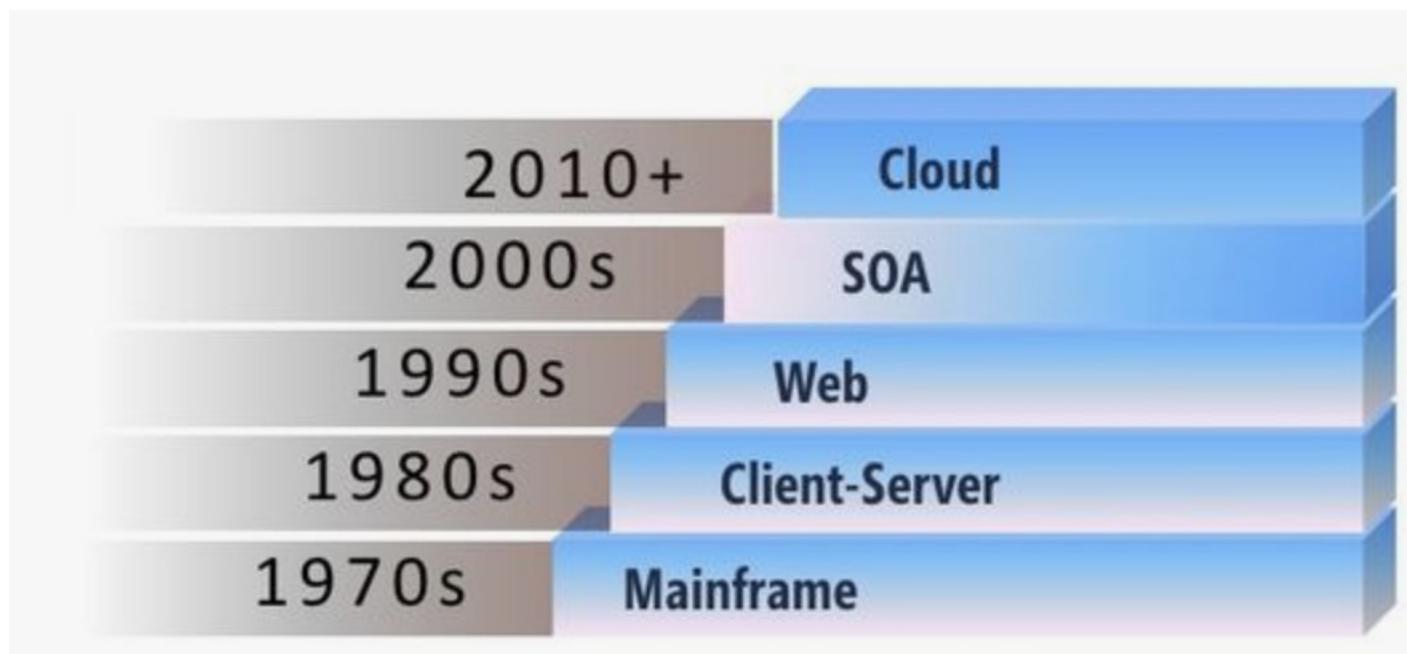
# Point-to-Point



# EAI (Enterprise Application Integration)



# Evolução



# SOA

“A Service-oriented architecture (SOA) é um padrão de mercado vagamente definido que apresenta todos os processos de negócios de uma maneira voltada para serviço. Dependências entre serviços como serviços da web, ativos de serviço do Enterprise Information System (EIS), fluxos de trabalho e bancos de dados são minimizados e a implementação de qualquer serviço é oculta.

O objetivo da arquitetura orientada a serviços é separar a lógica de integração de negócios da implementação para que um desenvolvedor de integração possa focar na montagem de um aplicativo integrado em vez de nos detalhes da implementação. Para alcançar esse objetivo, os componentes de serviço que contêm a implementação de serviços individuais requeridos pelos processos de negócios são criados.”

Fonte: [https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/pt-br/SSFPJS\\_8.6.0/com.ibm.wbpm.wid.main.doc/prodoverview/topics/csoa.html](https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/pt-br/SSFPJS_8.6.0/com.ibm.wbpm.wid.main.doc/prodoverview/topics/csoa.html)

# SOA Manifesto

Service orientation is a paradigm that frames what you do.  
Service-oriented architecture (SOA) is a type of architecture  
that results from applying service orientation.

We have been applying service orientation to help organizations  
consistently deliver sustainable business value, with increased agility  
and cost effectiveness, in line with changing business needs.

Through our work we have come to prioritize:

**Business value** over technical strategy

**Strategic goals** over project-specific benefits

**Intrinsic interoperability** over custom integration

**Shared services** over specific-purpose implementations

**Flexibility** over optimization

**Evolutionary refinement** over pursuit of initial perfection

That is, while we value the items on the right, we value the items on the left more.

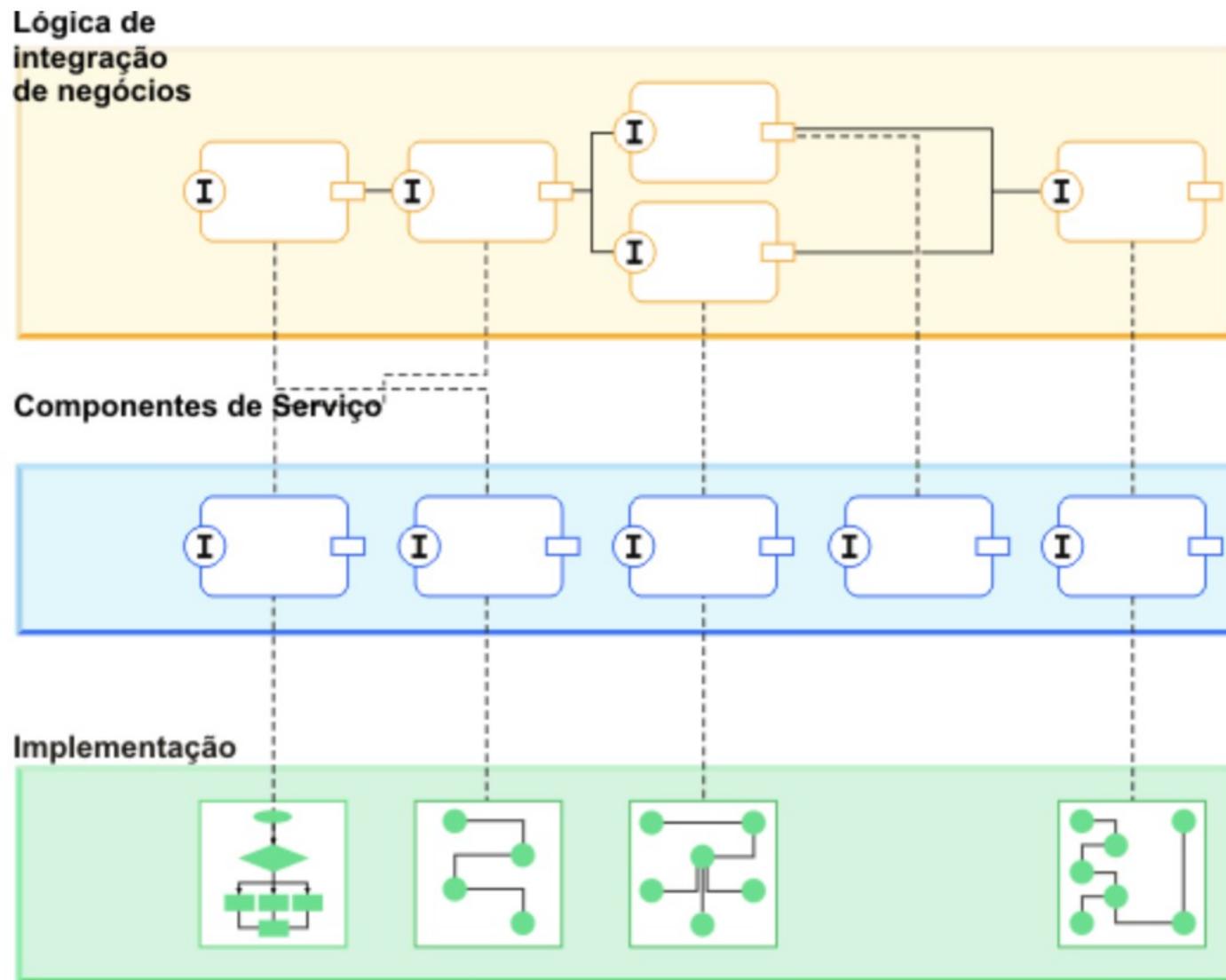
# SOA

Lógica de  
integração  
de negócios

Componentes de Serviço

Implementação

# SOA



# SOA

## Service Oriented Ambiguity

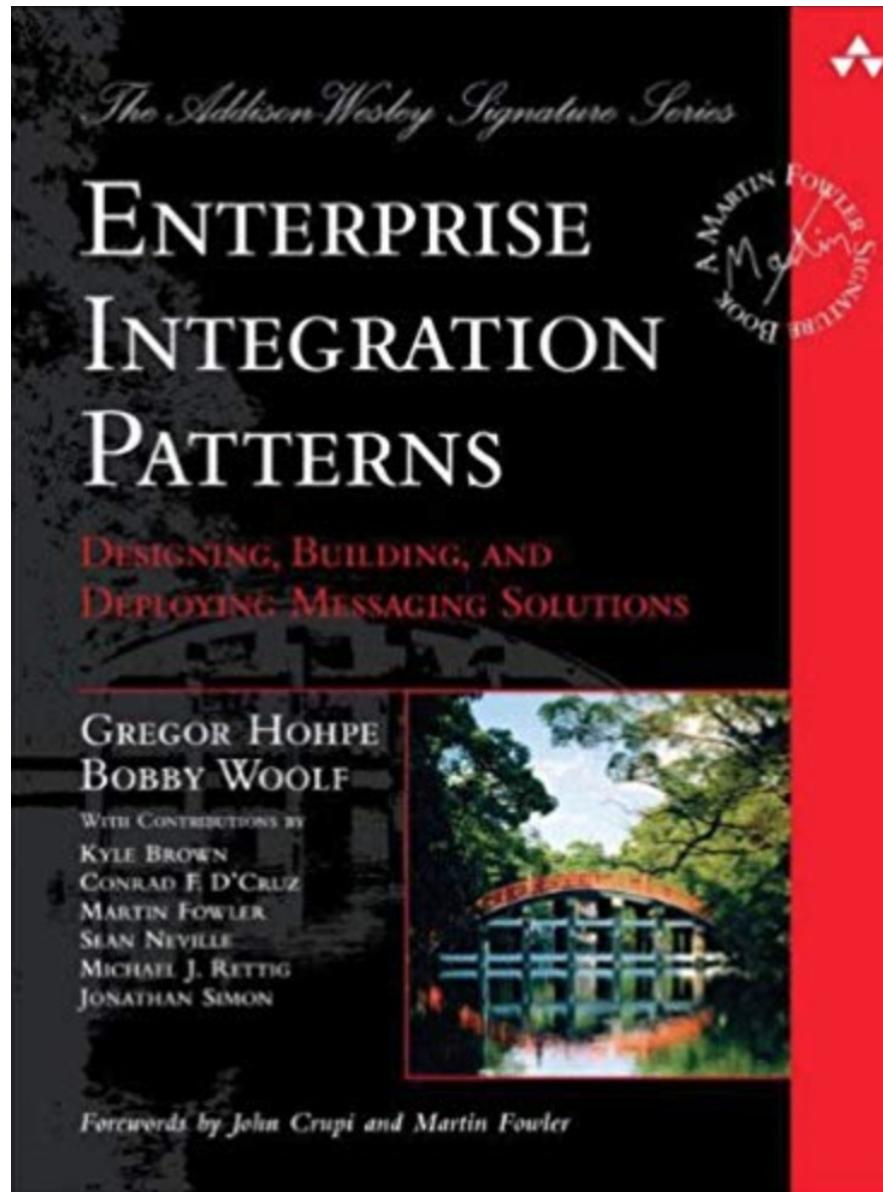


*Martin Fowler*  
1 July 2005

Whenever ThoughtWorks rashly lets me out in front of a client, one question I'm bound to be asked is "what do you think of SOA (Service Oriented Architecture)?" It's a question that's pretty much impossible to answer because SOA means so many different things to different people.

- For some SOA is about exposing software through web services. This crowd further sub-divides into those that expect the various WS-\* standards and those that will accept any form of XML over http (and maybe not even XML).
- For some SOA implies an architecture where applications disappear. Instead you have core services that supply business functionality and data separated by UI aggregators that apply presentations that aggregate together the stuff that core services provide.
- For some SOA is about allowing systems to communicate over some form of standard structure (usually XML based) with other applications. In its worse form this is "CORBA with angle brackets". In more sophisticated forms this involves coming up with some form of standard backbone for an organization and getting applications to work with this. This backbone may or may not involve http.
- For some SOA is all about using (mostly) asynchronous messaging to transfer documents between different systems. Essentially this is EAI without all the expensive EAI vendors locking you in.

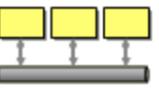
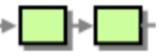
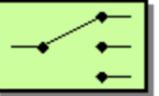
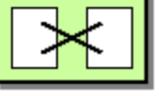
# Estilos de integração



# Estilos de integração

- Transferência de arquivos;
- Banco de Dados compartilhado;
- RPC;
- Mensageria.

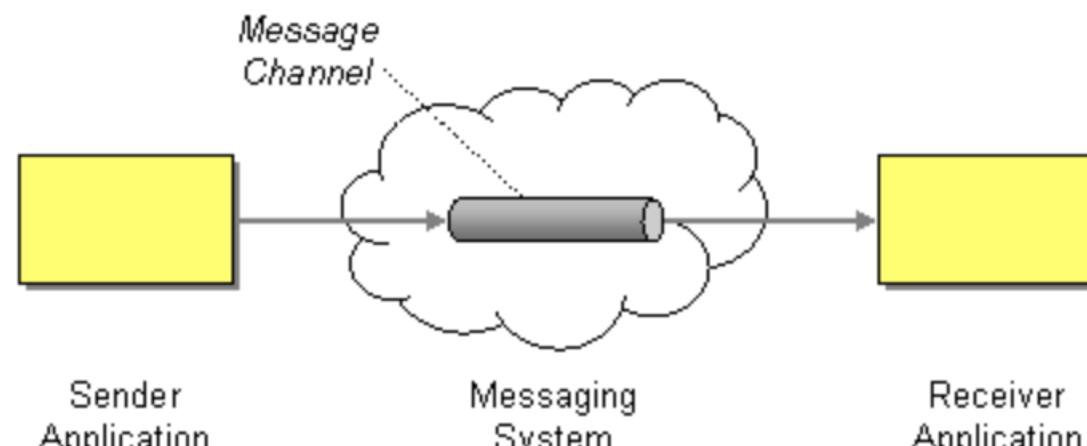
# Sistemas de mensagem

Messaging Systems		
	<a href="#"><u>Introduction to Messaging Systems</u></a>	
	<a href="#"><u>Message Channel</u></a>	How does one application communicate with another using messaging?
	<a href="#"><u>Message</u></a>	How can two applications connected by a message channel exchange a piece of information?
	<a href="#"><u>Pipes and Filters</u></a>	How can we perform complex processing on a message while maintaining independence and flexibility?
	<a href="#"><u>Message Router</u></a>	How can you decouple individual processing steps so that messages can be passed to different filters depending on a set of conditions?
	<a href="#"><u>Message Translator</u></a>	How can systems using different data formats communicate with each other using messaging?
	<a href="#"><u>Message Endpoint</u></a>	How does an application connect to a messaging channel to send and receive messages?

# Sistemas de mensagem

## Message channel

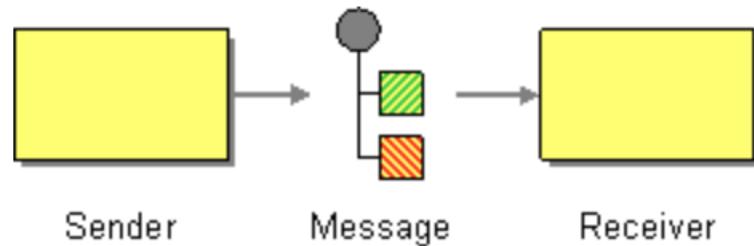
How does one application communicate with another using messaging?



# Sistemas de mensagem

## Message

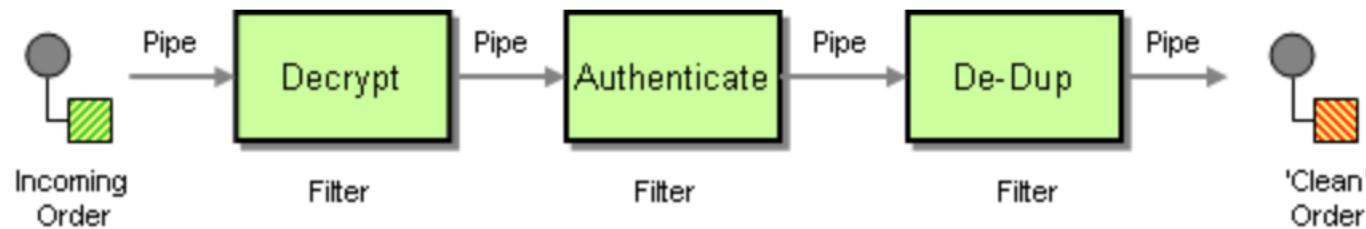
**How can two applications connected by a message channel exchange a piece of information?**



# Sistemas de mensagem

## Pipe and Filters

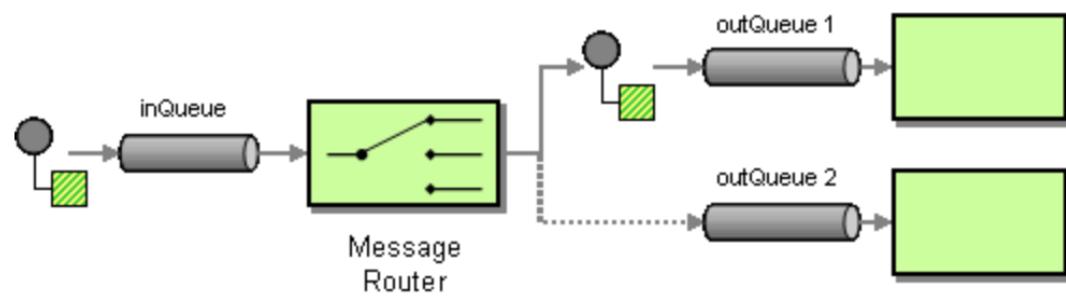
How can we perform complex processing on a message while maintaining independence and flexibility?



# Sistemas de mensagem

## Message Router

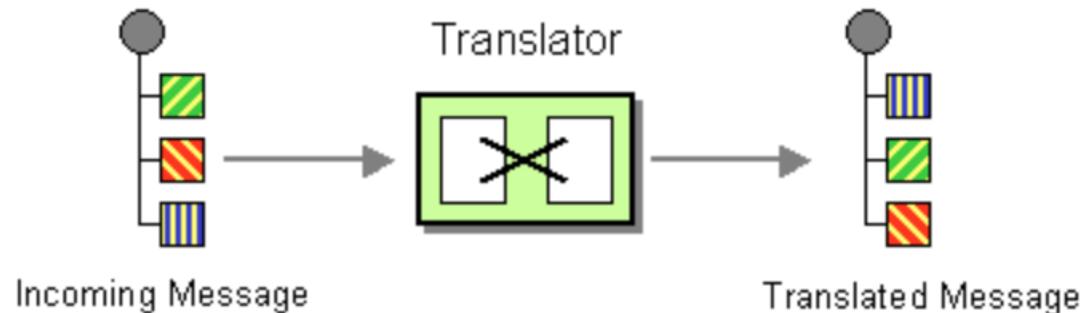
How can you decouple individual processing steps so that messages can be passed to different filters depending on a set of conditions?



# Sistemas de mensagem

## Message Translator

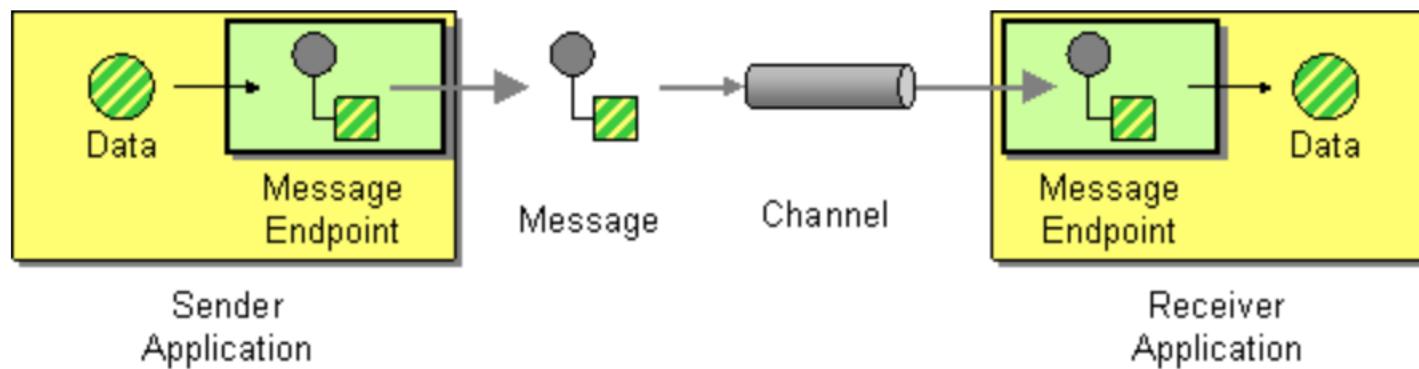
How can systems using different data formats communicate with each other using messaging?



# Sistemas de mensagem

## Message Endpoint

How does an application connect to a messaging channel to send and receive messages?



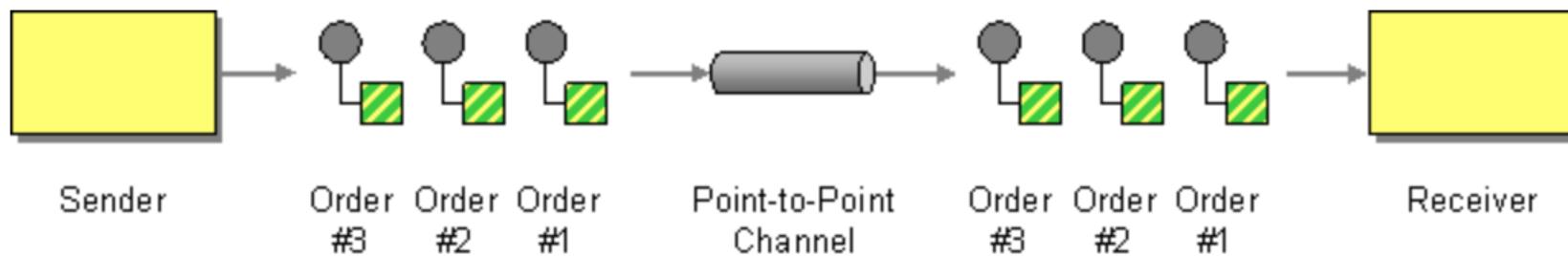
# Canais de mensagens

Messaging Channels		
	<a href="#">Introduction to Messaging Channels</a>	
	<a href="#">Point-to-Point Channel</a>	How can the caller be sure that exactly one receiver will receive the document or perform the call?
	<a href="#">Publish-Subscribe Channel</a>	How can the sender broadcast an event to all interested receivers?
	<a href="#">Datatype Channel</a>	How can the application send a data item such that the receiver will know how to process it?
	<a href="#">Invalid Message Channel</a>	How can a messaging receiver gracefully handle receiving a message that makes no sense?
	<a href="#">Dead Letter Channel</a>	What will the messaging system do with a message it cannot deliver?
	<a href="#">Guaranteed Delivery</a>	How can the sender make sure that a message will be delivered, even if the messaging system fails?
	<a href="#">Channel Adapter</a>	How can you connect an application to the messaging system so that it can send and receive messages?
	<a href="#">Messaging Bridge</a>	How can multiple messaging systems be connected so that messages available on one are also available on the others?
	<a href="#">Message Bus</a>	What is an architecture that enables separate applications to work together, but in a decoupled fashion such that applications can be easily added or removed without affecting the others?

# Canais de mensagens

## Point-to-Point

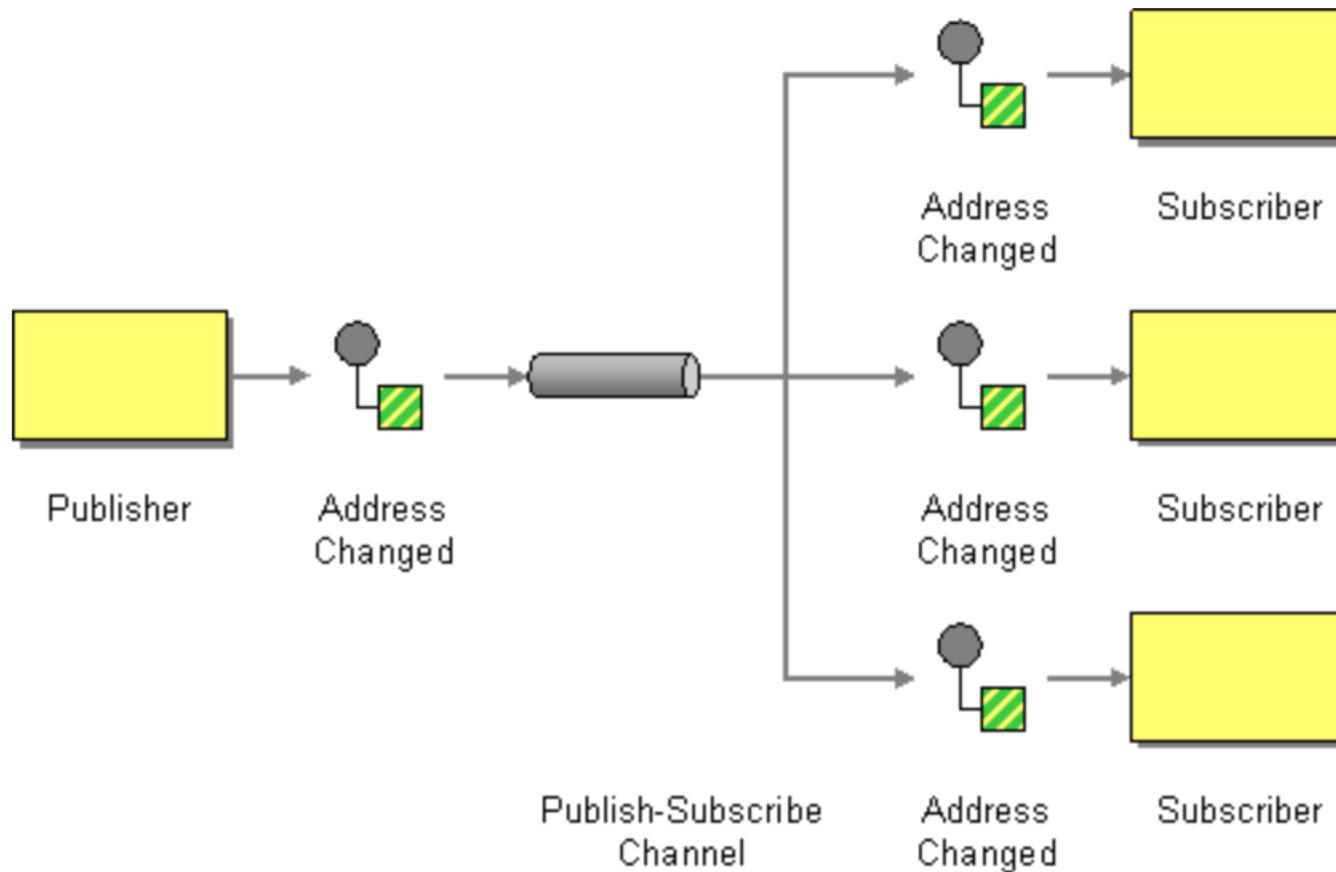
How can the caller be sure that exactly one receiver will receive the document or perform the call?



# Canais de mensagens

## Publish-Subscriber

How can the sender broadcast an event to all interested receivers?

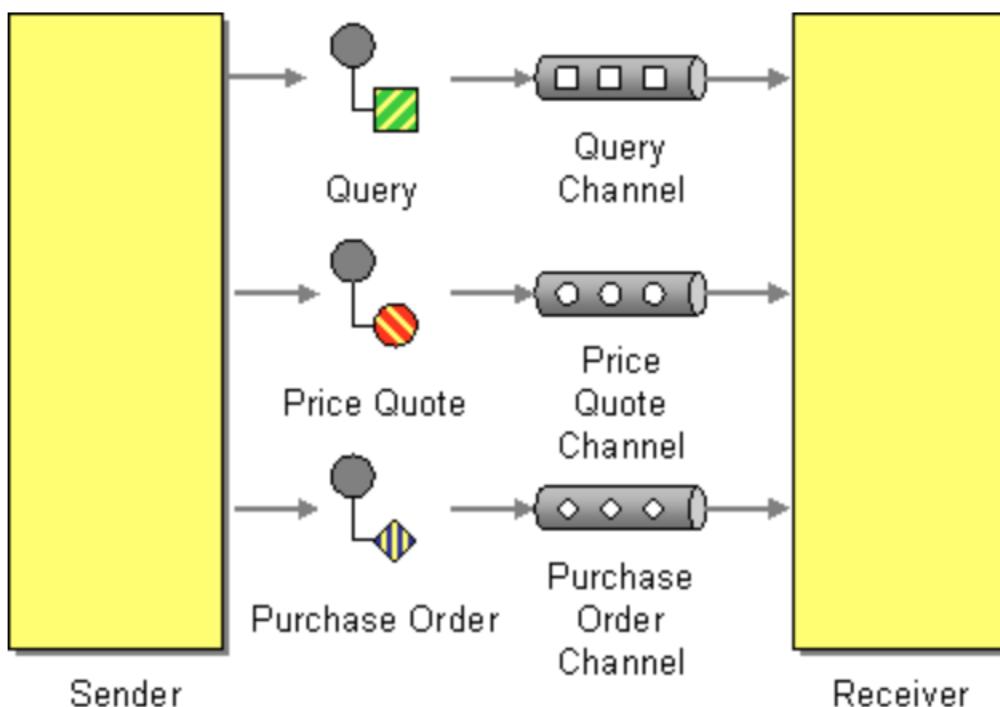


Send the event on a ***Publish-Subscribe Channel***, which delivers a copy of a particular event to each receiver.

# Canais de mensagens

## Data-type channel

How can the application send a data item such that the receiver will know how to process it?

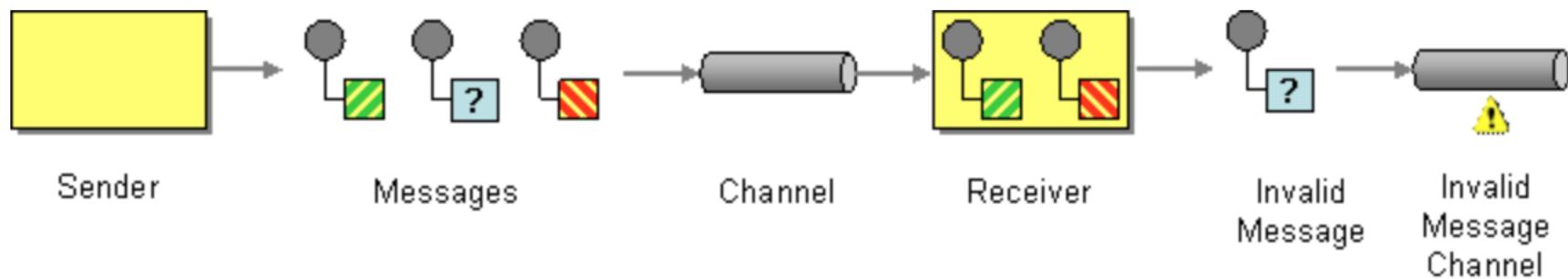


Use a separate *Datatype Channel* for each data type, so that all data on a particular channel is of the same type.

# Canais de mensagens

## Invalid message channel

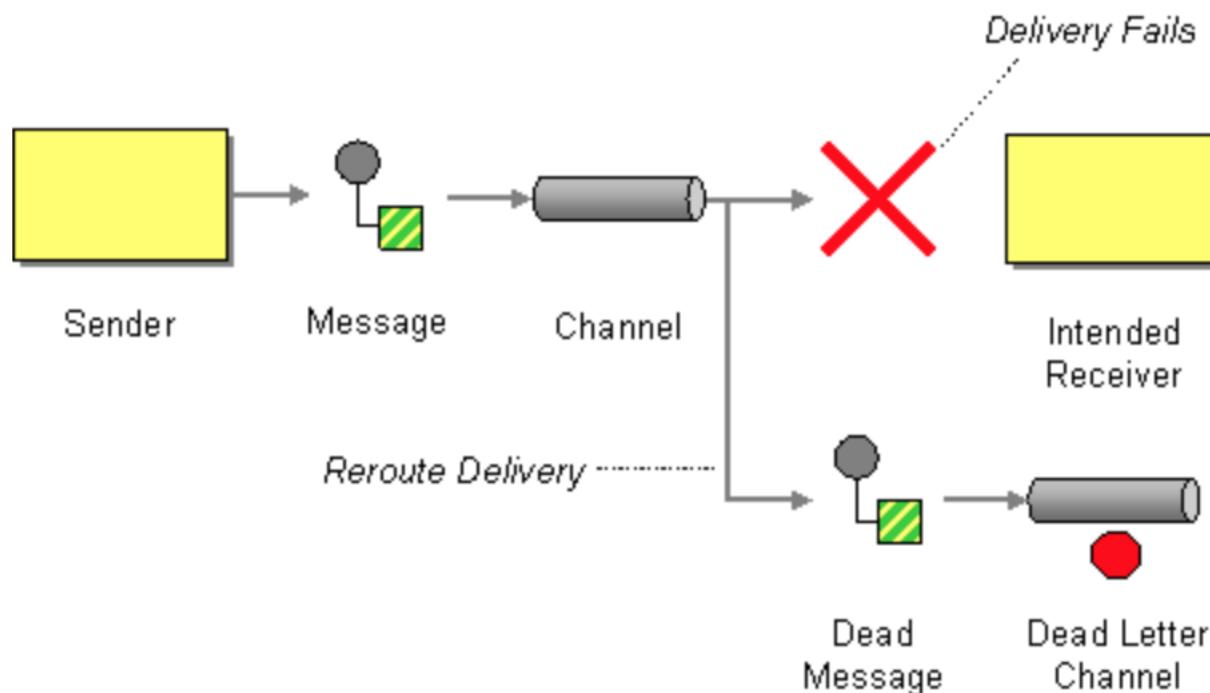
How can a messaging receiver gracefully handle receiving a message that makes no sense?



# Canais de mensagens

## Dead Letter channel

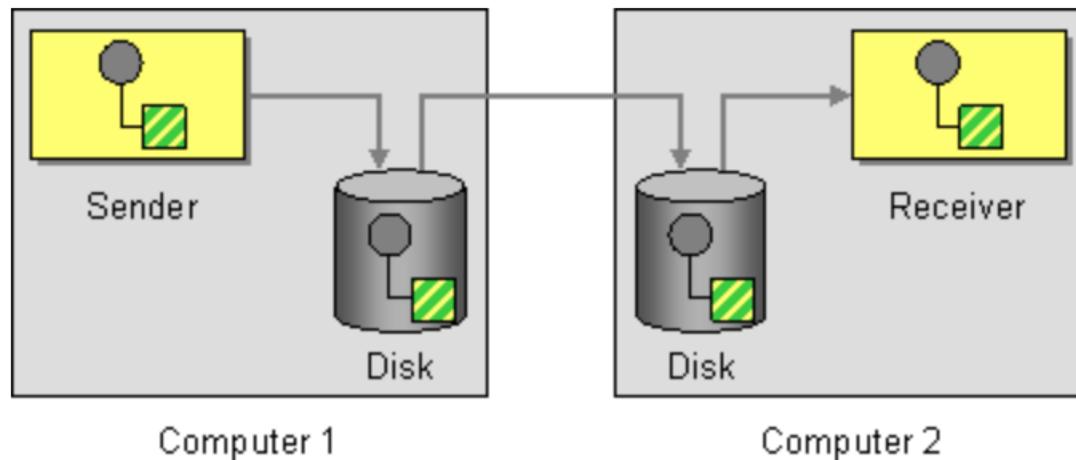
What will the messaging system do with a message it cannot deliver?



# Canais de mensagens

## Guaranteed Delivery

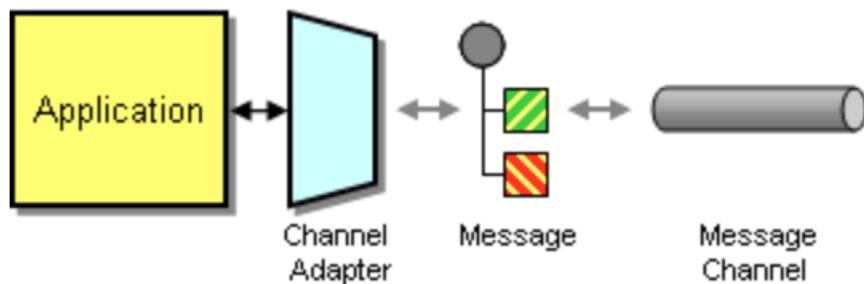
How can the sender make sure that a message will be delivered, even if the messaging system fails?



# Canais de mensagens

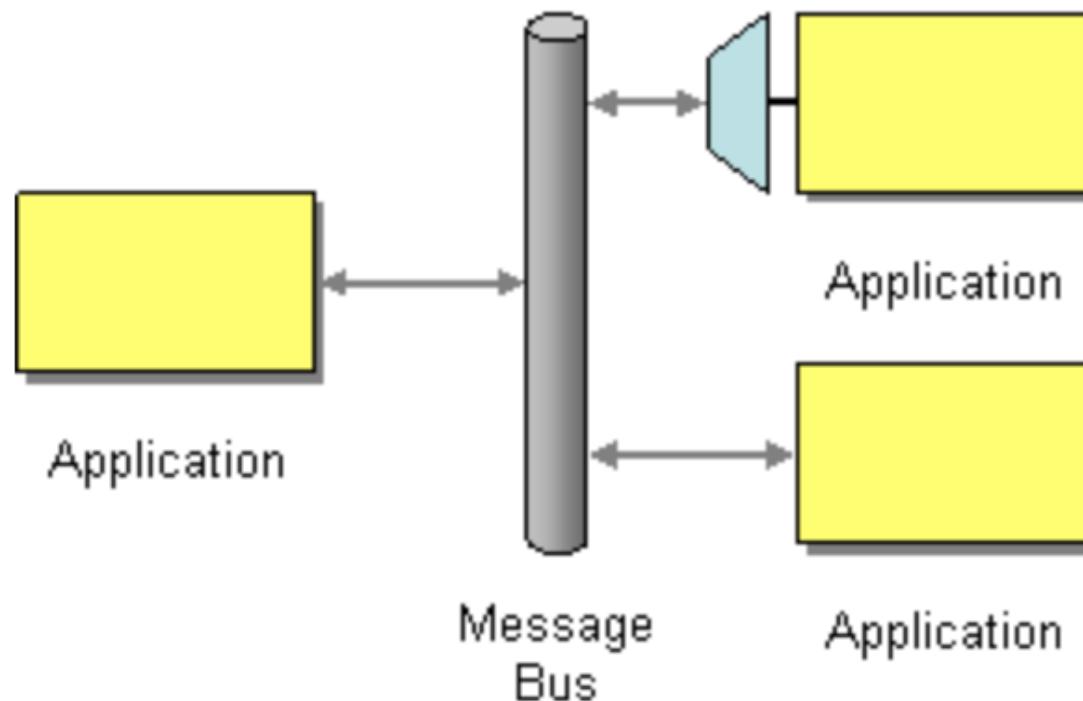
## Channel Adapter

How can you connect an application to the messaging system so that it can send and receive messages?

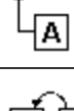
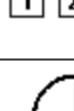


# Canais de mensagens

## Message Bus



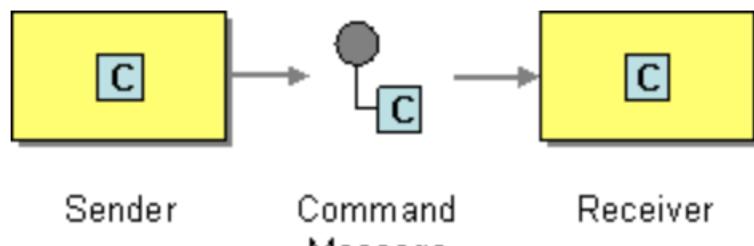
# Construção de mensagens

Message Construction		
	<a href="#"><u>Introduction to Message Construction</u></a>	
	<a href="#"><u>Command Message</u></a>	How can messaging be used to invoke a procedure in another application?
	<a href="#"><u>Document Message</u></a>	How can messaging be used to transfer data between applications?
	<a href="#"><u>Event Message</u></a>	How can messaging be used to transmit events from one application to another?
	<a href="#"><u>Request-Reply</u></a>	When an application sends a message, how can it get a response from the receiver?
	<a href="#"><u>Return Address</u></a>	How does a replier know where to send the reply?
	<a href="#"><u>Correlation Identifier</u></a>	How does a requestor that has received a reply know which request this is the reply for?
	<a href="#"><u>Message Sequence</u></a>	How can messaging transmit an arbitrarily large amount of data?
	<a href="#"><u>Message Expiration</u></a>	How can a sender indicate when a message should be considered stale and thus shouldn't be processed?
	<a href="#"><u>Format Indicator</u></a>	How can a message's data format be designed to allow for possible future changes?

# Construção de mensagens

## Command Message

How can messaging be used to invoke a procedure in another application?



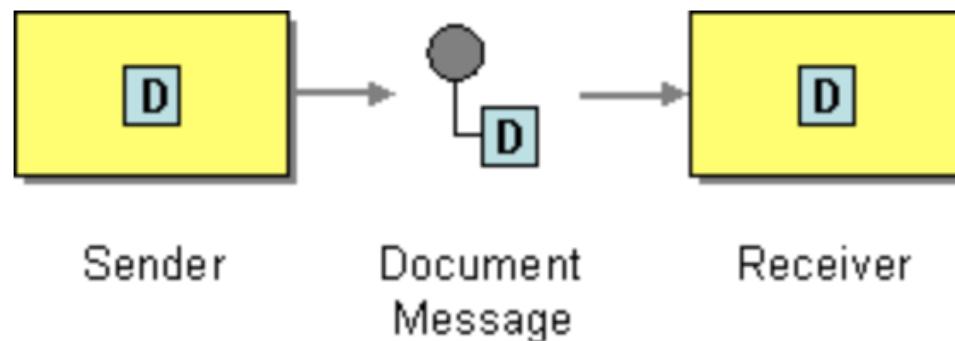
**C** = getLastTradePrice("DIS");

Use a *Command Message* to reliably invoke a procedure in another application.

# Construção de mensagens

## Document Message

How can messaging be used to transfer data between applications?

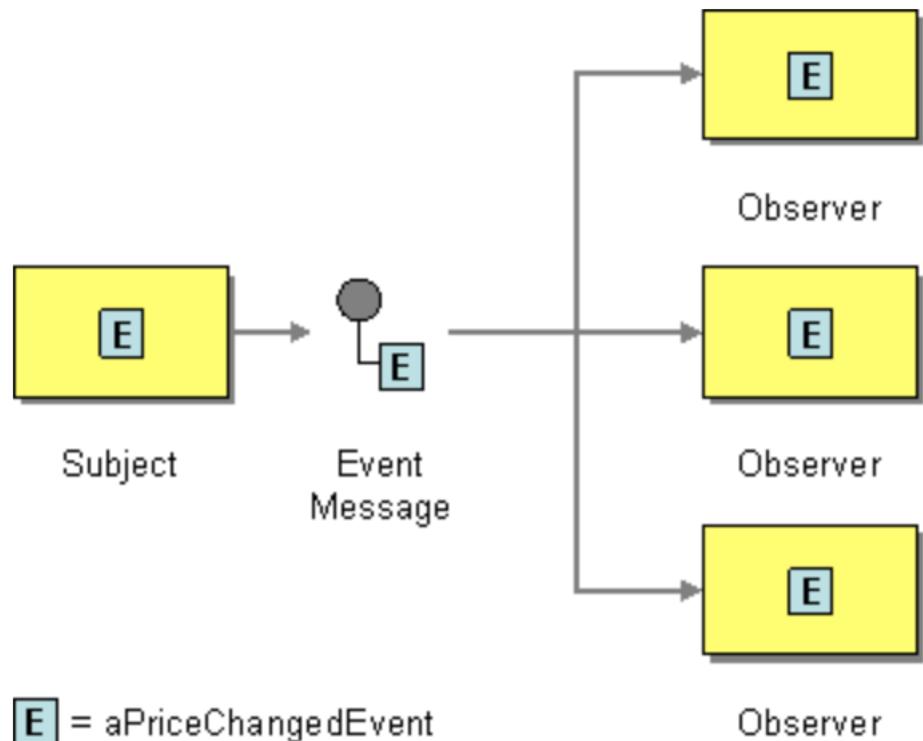


**D** = aPurchaseOrder

# Construção de mensagens

## Event Message

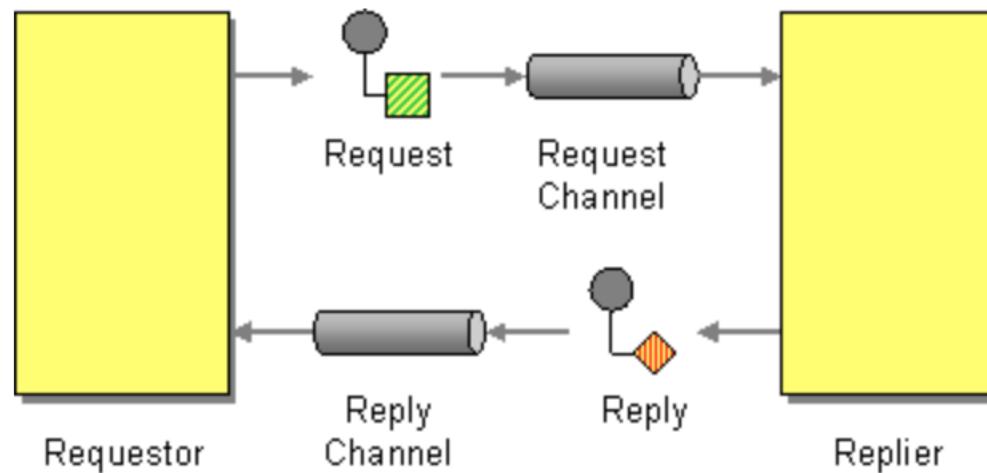
How can messaging be used to transmit events from one application to another?



# Construção de mensagens

## Request/Reply

When an application sends a message, how can it get a response from the receiver?

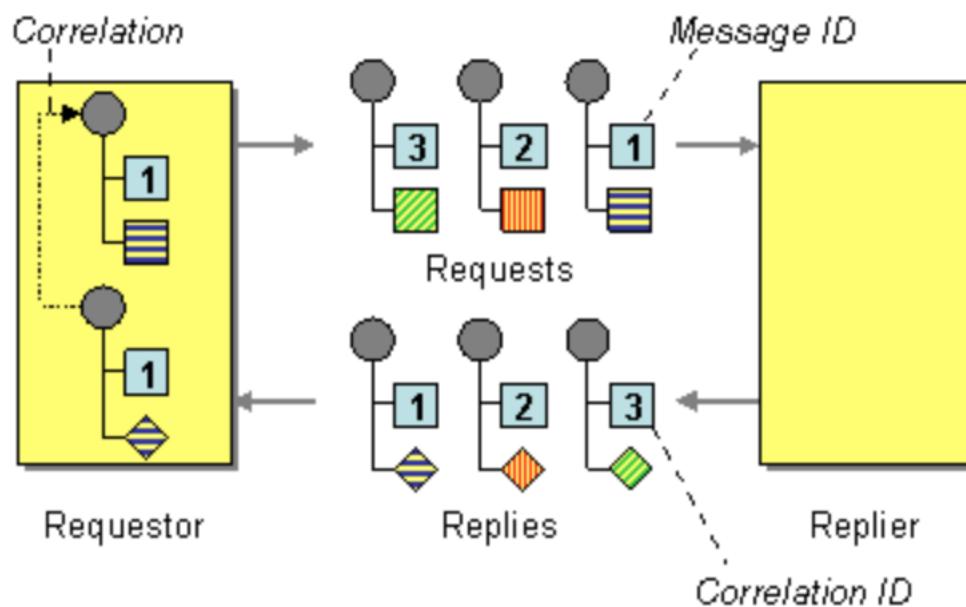


Send a pair of *Request-Reply* messages, each on its own channel.

# Construção de mensagens

## Correlation Identifier

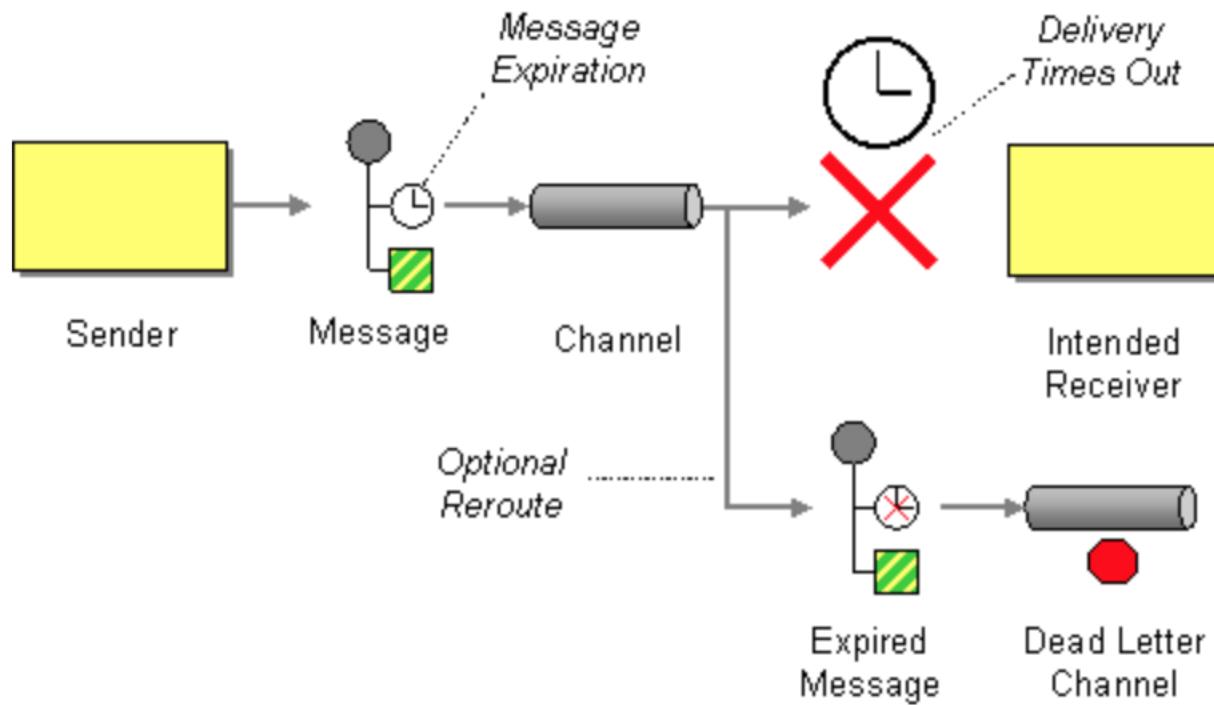
How does a requestor that has received a reply know which request this is the reply for?



# Construção de mensagens

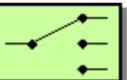
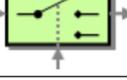
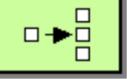
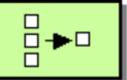
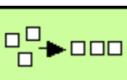
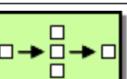
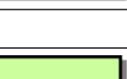
## Message Expiration

How can a sender indicate when a message should be considered stale and thus shouldn't be processed?



Set the ***Message Expiration*** to specify a time limit how long the message is viable.

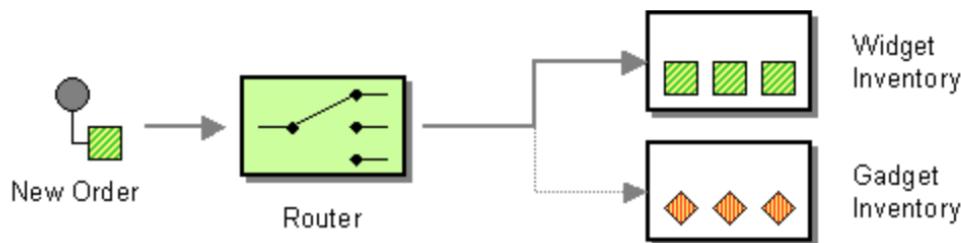
# Roteamento de mensagens

Message Routing		
	<a href="#">Introduction to Message Routing</a>	
	<a href="#">Content-Based Router</a>	How do we handle a situation where the implementation of a single logical function (e.g., inventory check) is spread across multiple physical systems?
	<a href="#">Message Filter</a>	How can a component avoid receiving uninteresting messages?
	<a href="#">Dynamic Router</a>	How can you avoid the dependency of the router on all possible destinations while maintaining its efficiency?
	<a href="#">Recipient List</a>	How do we route a message to a list of dynamically specified recipients?
	<a href="#">Splitter</a>	How can we process a message if it contains multiple elements, each of which may have to be processed in a different way?
	<a href="#">Aggregator</a>	How do we combine the results of individual, but related messages so that they can be processed as a whole?
	<a href="#">Resequencer</a>	How can we get a stream of related but out-of-sequence messages back into the correct order?
	<a href="#">Composed Message Processor</a>	How can you maintain the overall message flow when processing a message consisting of multiple elements, each of which may require different processing?
	<a href="#">Scatter-Gather</a>	How do you maintain the overall message flow when a message needs to be sent to multiple recipients, each of which may send a reply?
	<a href="#">Routing Slip</a>	How do we route a message consecutively through a series of processing steps when the sequence of steps is not known at design-time and may vary for each message?
	<a href="#">Process Manager</a>	How do we route a message through multiple processing steps when the required steps may not be known at design-time and may not be sequential?
	<a href="#">Message Broker</a>	How can you decouple the destination of a message from the sender and maintain central control over the flow of messages?

# Roteamento de mensagens

## Content-based

How do we handle a situation where the implementation of a single logical function (e.g., inventory check) is spread across multiple physical systems?

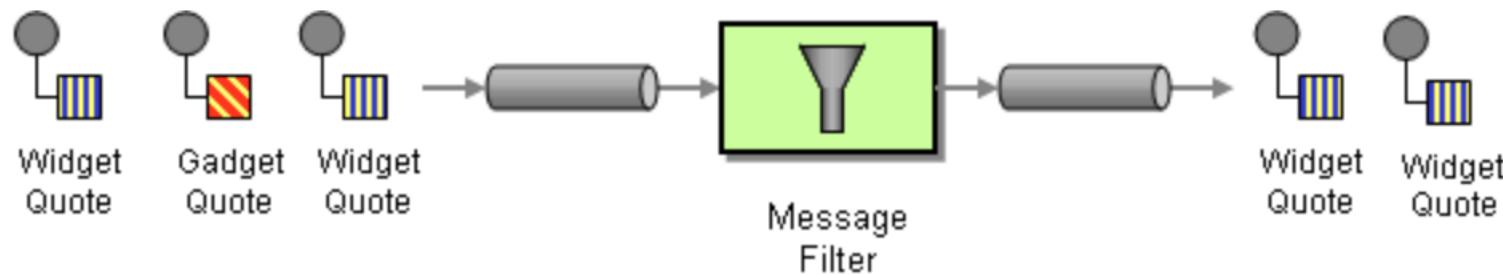


Use a *Content-Based Router* to route each message to the correct recipient based on message content.

# Roteamento de mensagens

## Message filter

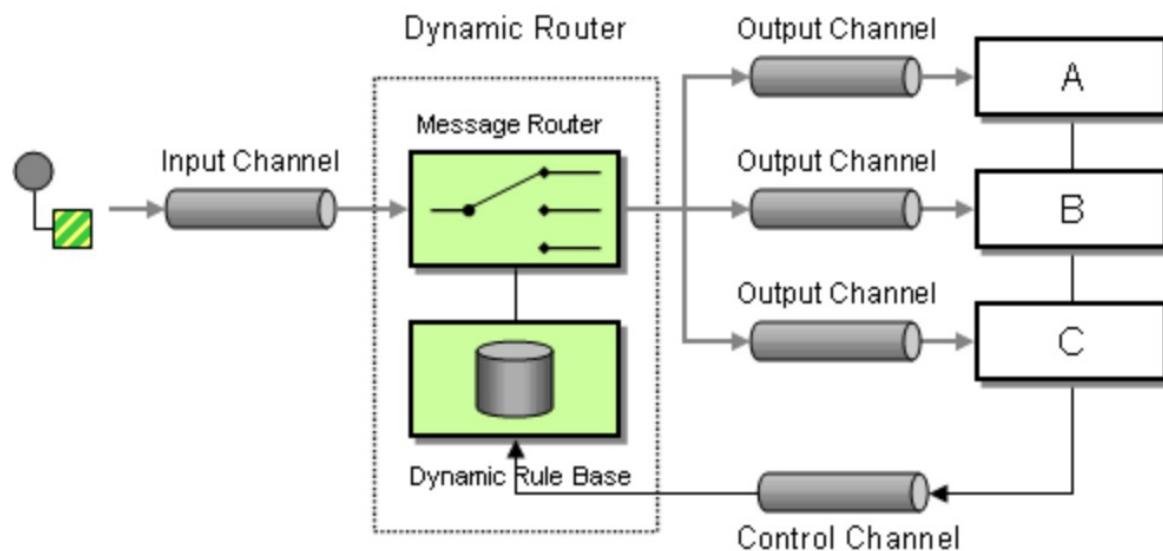
How can a component avoid receiving uninteresting messages?



# Roteamento de mensagens

## Dynamic router

How can you avoid the dependency of the router on all possible destinations while maintaining its efficiency?

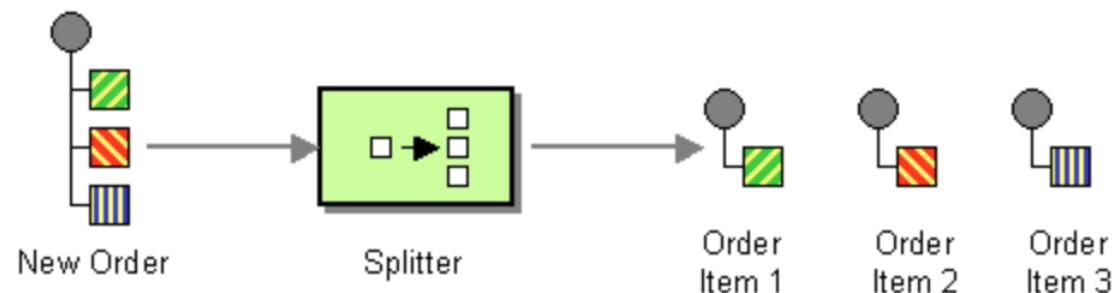


Use a *Dynamic Router*, a Router that can self-configure based on special configuration messages from participating destinations.

# Roteamento de mensagens

## Splitter

How can we process a message if it contains multiple elements, each of which may have to be processed in a different way?

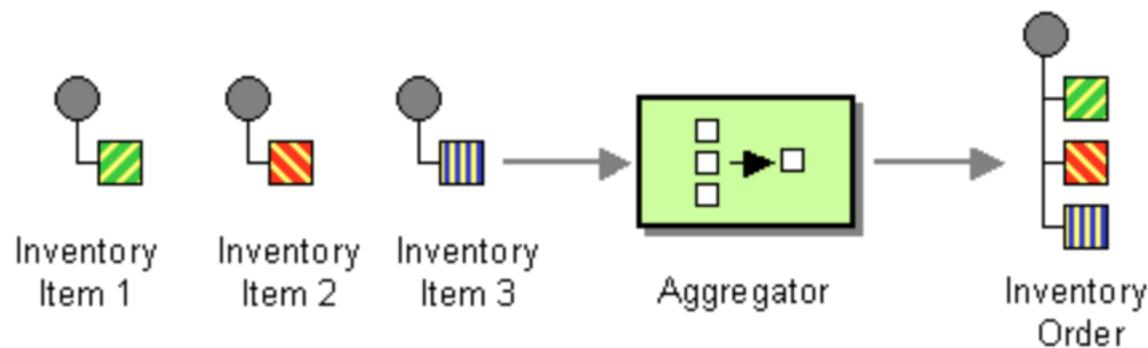


Use a *Splitter* to break out the composite message into a series of individual messages, each containing data related to one item.

# Roteamento de mensagens

## Aggregator

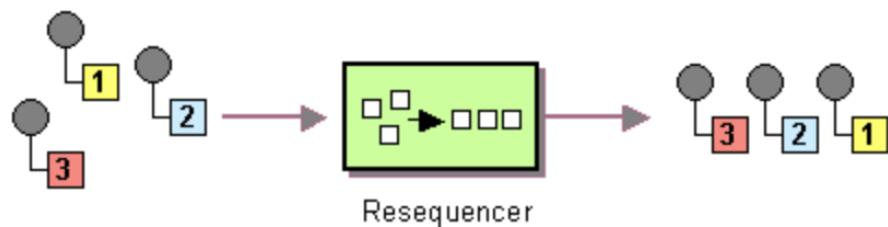
How do we combine the results of individual, but related messages so that they can be processed as a whole?



# Roteamento de mensagens

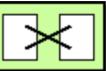
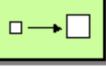
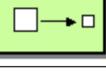
## Resequencer

How can we get a stream of related but out-of-sequence messages back into the correct order?



Use a stateful filter, a *Resequencer*, to collect and re-order messages so that they can be published to the output channel in a specified order.

# Transformação de mensagens

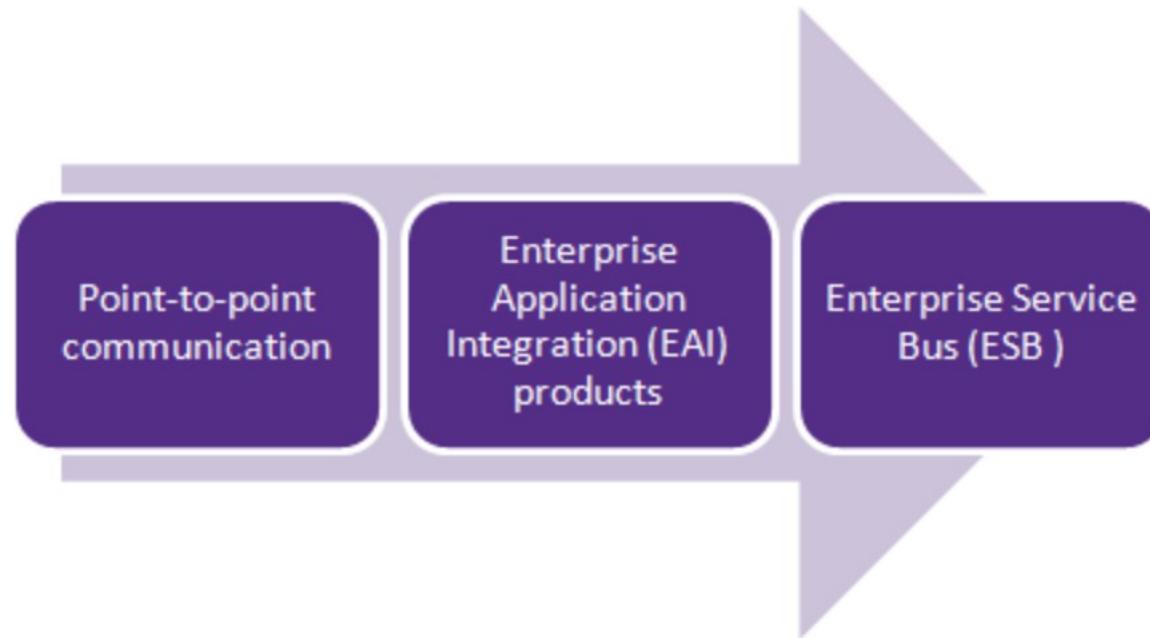
Message Transformation		
	<a href="#">Introduction to Message Transformation</a>	
	<a href="#">Envelope Wrapper</a>	How can existing systems participate in a messaging exchange that places specific requirements on the message format, such as message header fields or encryption?
	<a href="#">Content Enricher</a>	How do we communicate with another system if the message originator does not have all the required data items available?
	<a href="#">Content Filter</a>	How do you simplify dealing with a large message, when you are interested only in a few data items?
	<a href="#">Claim Check</a>	How can we reduce the data volume of message sent across the system without sacrificing information content?
	<a href="#">Normalizer</a>	How do you process messages that are semantically equivalent, but arrive in a different format?
	<a href="#">Canonical Data Model</a>	How can you minimize dependencies when integrating applications that use different data formats?

# Endpoints

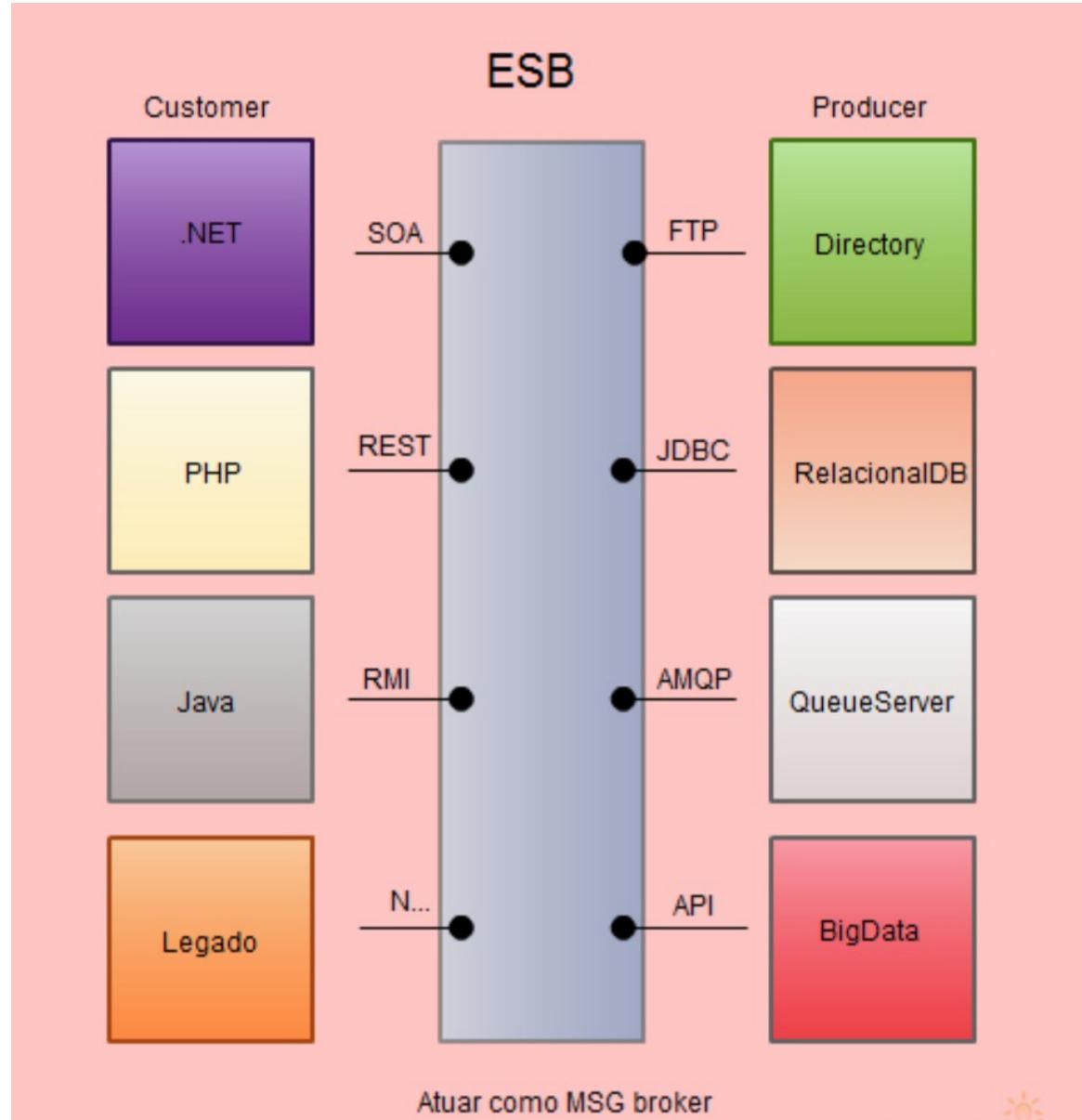
Messaging Endpoints		
	<a href="#">Introduction to Messaging Endpoints</a>	
	<a href="#">Messaging Gateway</a>	How do you encapsulate access to the messaging system from the rest of the application?
	<a href="#">Messaging Mapper</a>	How do you move data between domain objects and the messaging infrastructure while keeping the two independent of each other?
	<a href="#">Transactional Client</a>	How can a client control its transactions with the messaging system?
	<a href="#">Polling Consumer</a>	How can an application consume a message when the application is ready?
	<a href="#">Event-Driven Consumer</a>	How can an application automatically consume messages as they become available?
	<a href="#">Competing Consumers</a>	How can a messaging client process multiple messages concurrently?
	<a href="#">Message Dispatcher</a>	How can multiple consumers on a single channel coordinate their message processing?
	<a href="#">Selective Consumer</a>	How can a message consumer select which messages it wishes to receive?
	<a href="#">Durable Subscriber</a>	How can a subscriber avoid missing messages while it's not listening for them?
	<a href="#">Idempotent Receiver</a>	How can a message receiver deal with duplicate messages?
	<a href="#">Service Activator</a>	How can an application design a service to be invoked both via various messaging technologies and via non-messaging techniques?

# **Implementações**

# ESB



# ESB

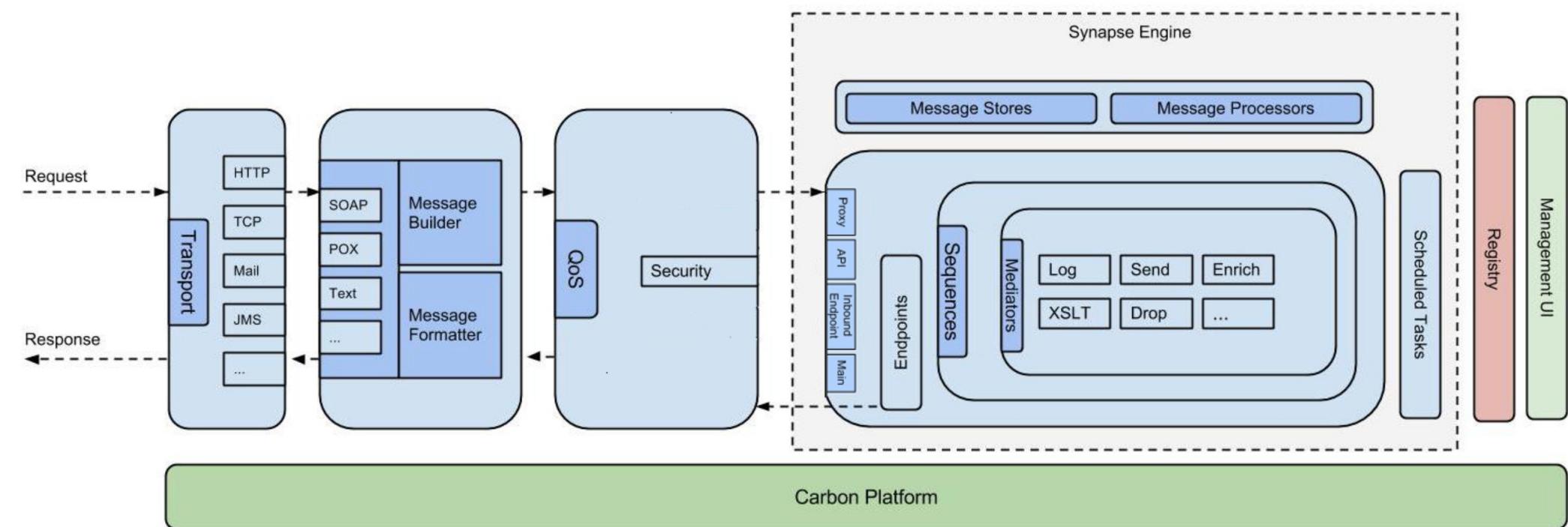


# ESB

- WSO2 ESB:
  - Download:
    - <https://wso2.com/integration/previous-releases>  
utm\_source=esb\_page&utm\_medium=esb\_page&  
utm\_campaign=esb\_page
    - Versão 5.0.0

# ESB

## Arquitetura WSO2 ESB



# ESB

- WSO2 ESB:
  - Após feito o download e a descompactação, entre no diretório raiz do WSO2 ESB, depois no diretório bin e execute:
    - ./wso2server.sh (linux) ou wso2server.bat (windows)
    - Exemplo: \$WSO2\_ESB\_HOME/bin/wso2server.sh

# ESB

WSO2 Enterprise Service Bus **EIP Guide**

Search all WSO2 documentation  Log in 

WSO2 Documentation

Training

Community

Search this documentation 

Expand all Collapse all

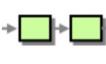
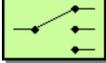
- Setting up the Environment
- › Messaging Systems
- › Messaging Channels
- › Message Construction
- › Message Routing
- › Message Transformation
- › Messaging Endpoints
- › System Management

## Enterprise Integration Patterns with WSO2 ESB

Enterprise Application Integration (EAI) is key to connecting business applications with heterogeneous systems. Over the years, architects of integration solutions have invented their own blend of patterns in a variety of ways. But most of these architectures have similarities, initiating a set of widely accepted standards in architecting integration patterns. Most of these standards are described in the [Enterprise Integration Patterns Catalog](http://www.eapatterns.com/toc.html) available at: <http://www.eapatterns.com/toc.html>.

In this guide, we have shown how each pattern in the patterns catalog can be simulated using various constructs in **WSO2 ESB 4.9.0**. Click on a topic in the list below for details.

### Messaging Systems

	<b>Message Channels</b>	How one application communicates with another using messaging.
	<b>Message</b>	How two applications connected by a message channel exchange a piece of information.
	<b>Pipes and Filters</b>	How to perform complex processing on a message while maintaining independence and flexibility.
	<b>Message Router</b>	How to decouple individual processing steps so that messages can be passed to different filters depending on conditions.

# Evoluçãọes

# Evolução Tecnológica dos Últimos 50 anos

- Computação Distribuídas
- Redes de Computadores

- Browsers Netscape, Internet Explorer, Google
- E-mail, E-commerce, Wi-Fi, Web 2.0, Hosting

- Redes Sociais, virtualização.
- Internet of Everything

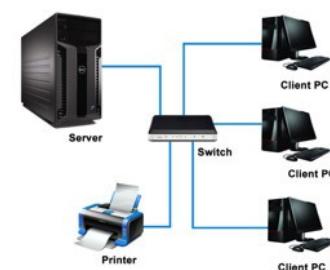
- Pacote MS Office, Windows
- Computação "stand-alone".

- Empresas de Grande Porte;
- Computação Centralizada.

- Mainframe  
• Anos 60 e 70



- PC e Aplicações  
• 1980 a 1985



- Client / Server  
• 1985 a 1995

- Internet  
• Após 1995  
Inícios dos  
anos 2000

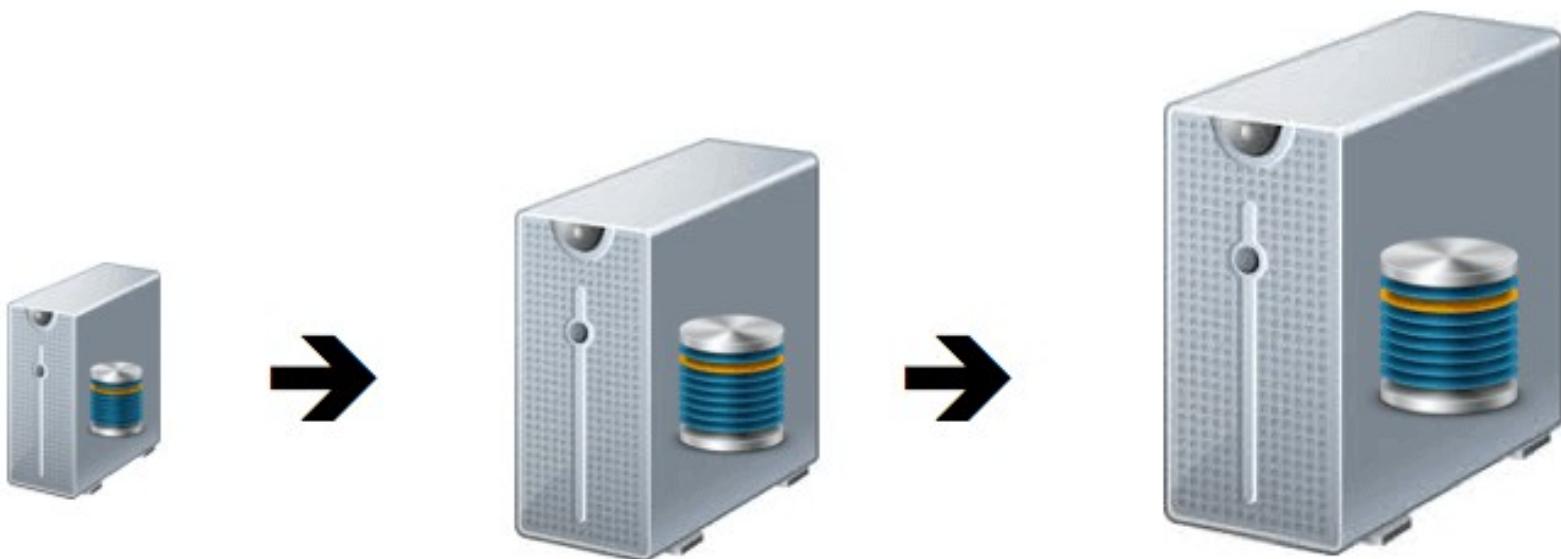


Cloud Computing  
Dias atuais

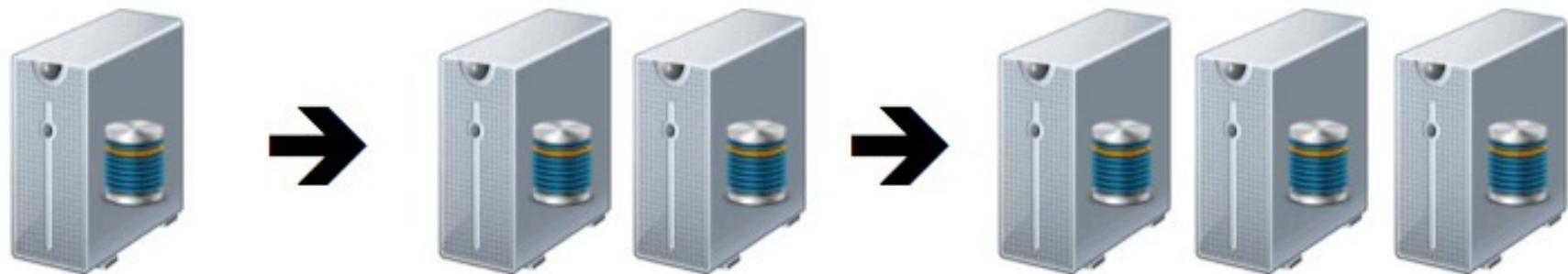


# **Escalabilidade**

Scale-Up



Scale-Out



**Aplicação  
Monolítica**



**Microserviço**

**Microserviço**

**Microserviço**

**Função**

**Função**

**Função**

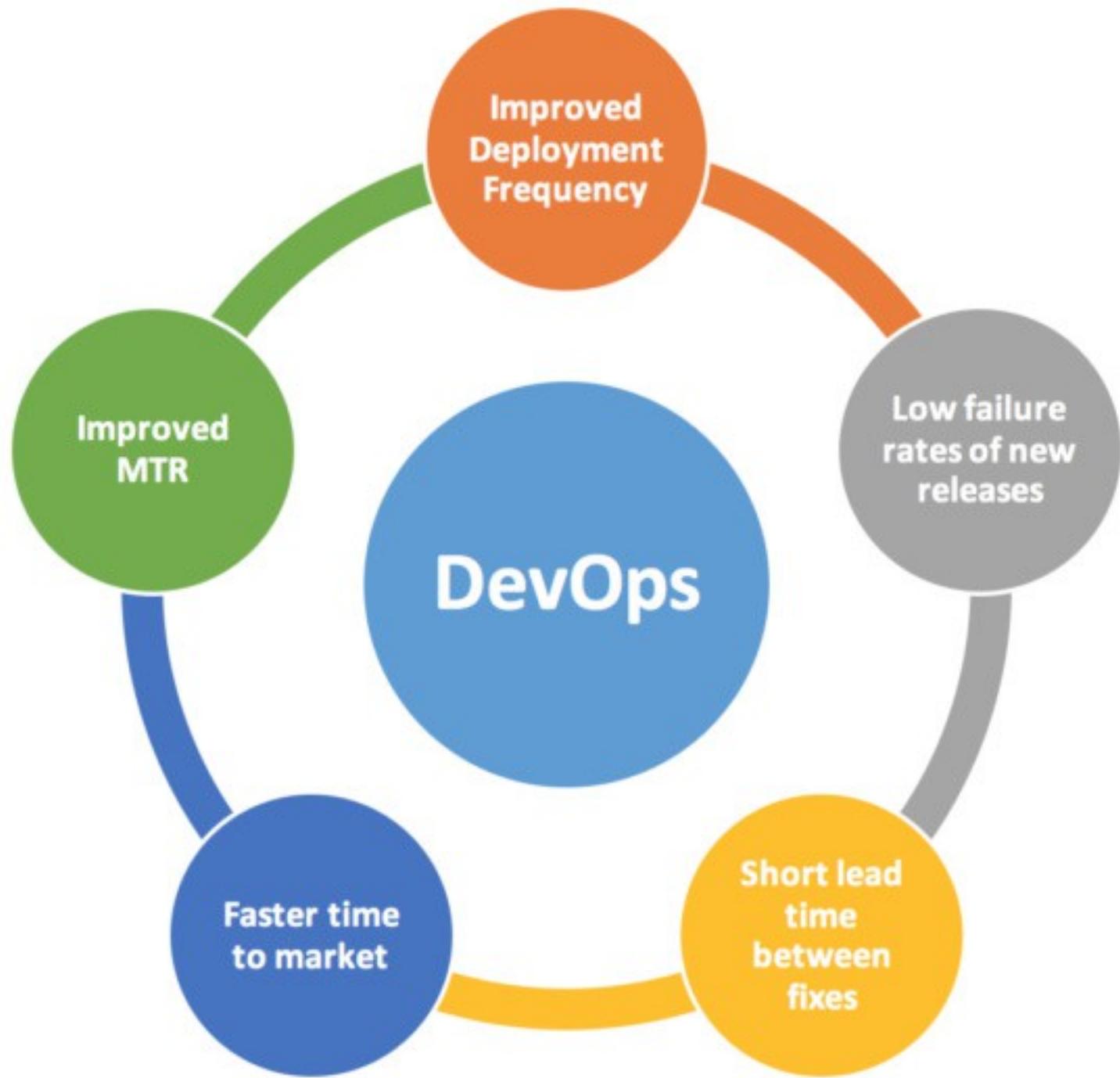
**Função**

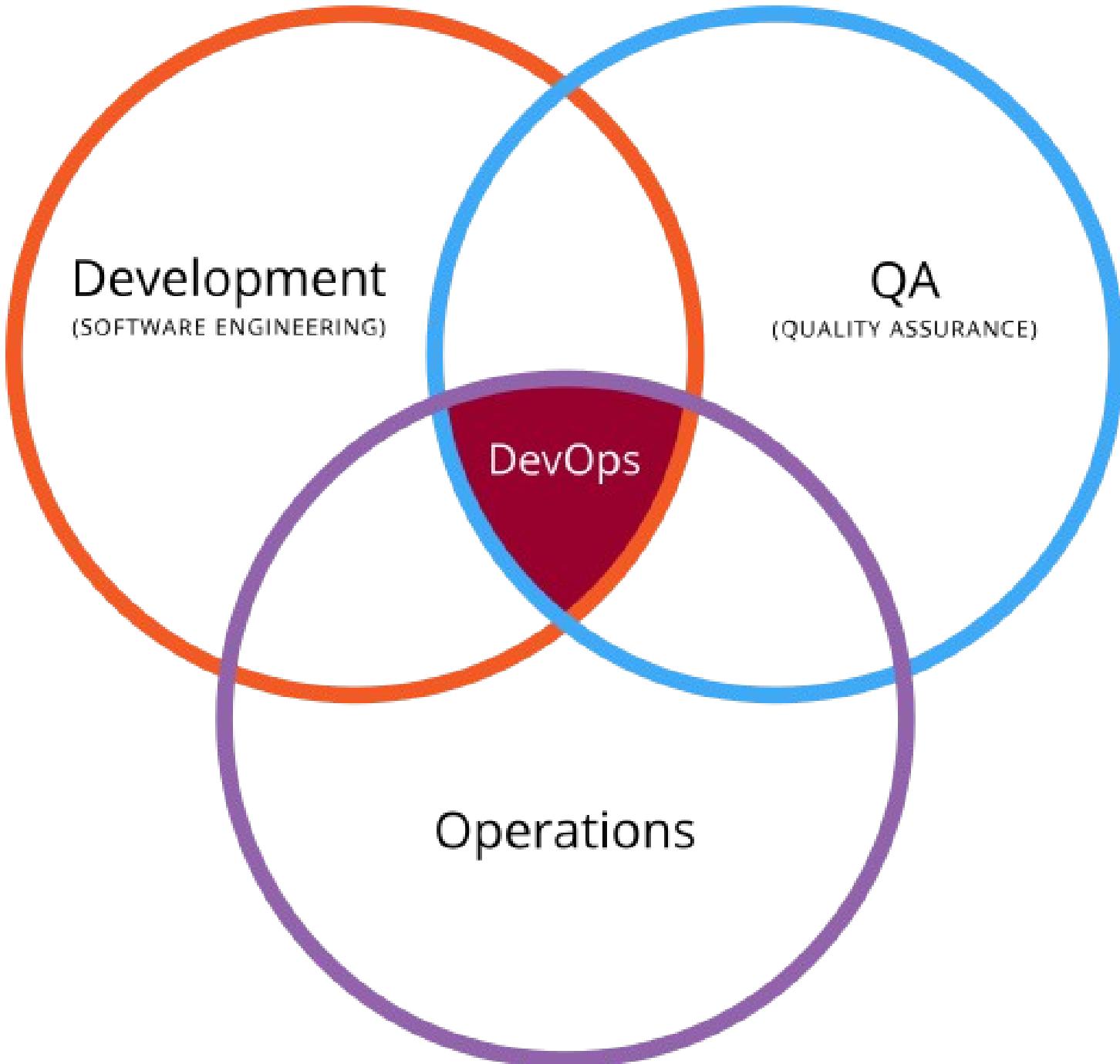
**Função**

# Desafios

- Monitoramento
- Logging
- Manipulação de estado
  - Aplicações Stateful e Stateless
- Controle transacional
- Autenticação / Autorização
- Relação Operação e Desenvolvimento

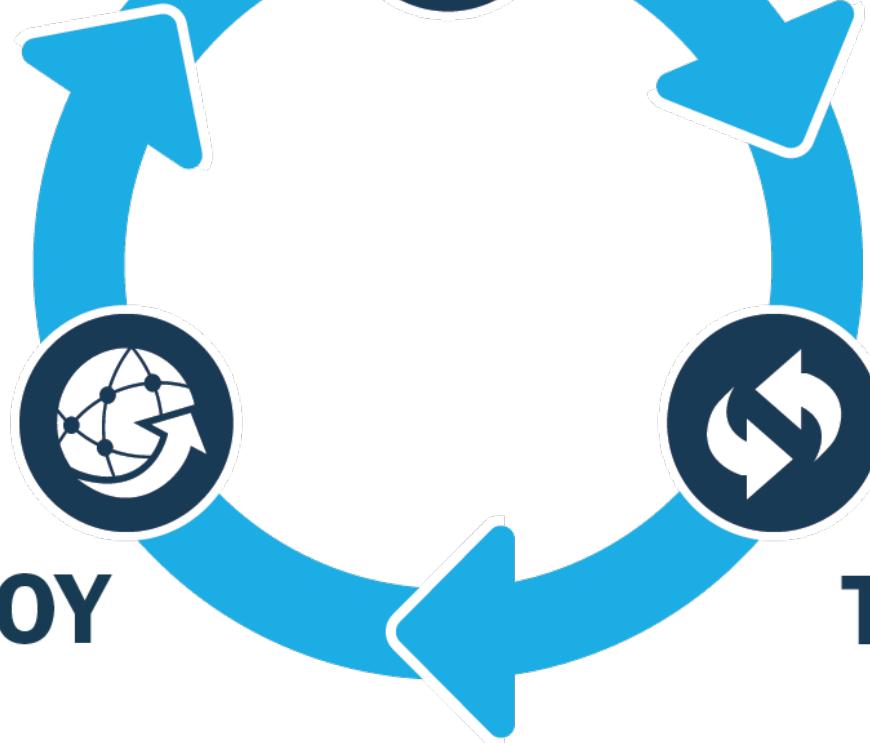
# **DevOps**





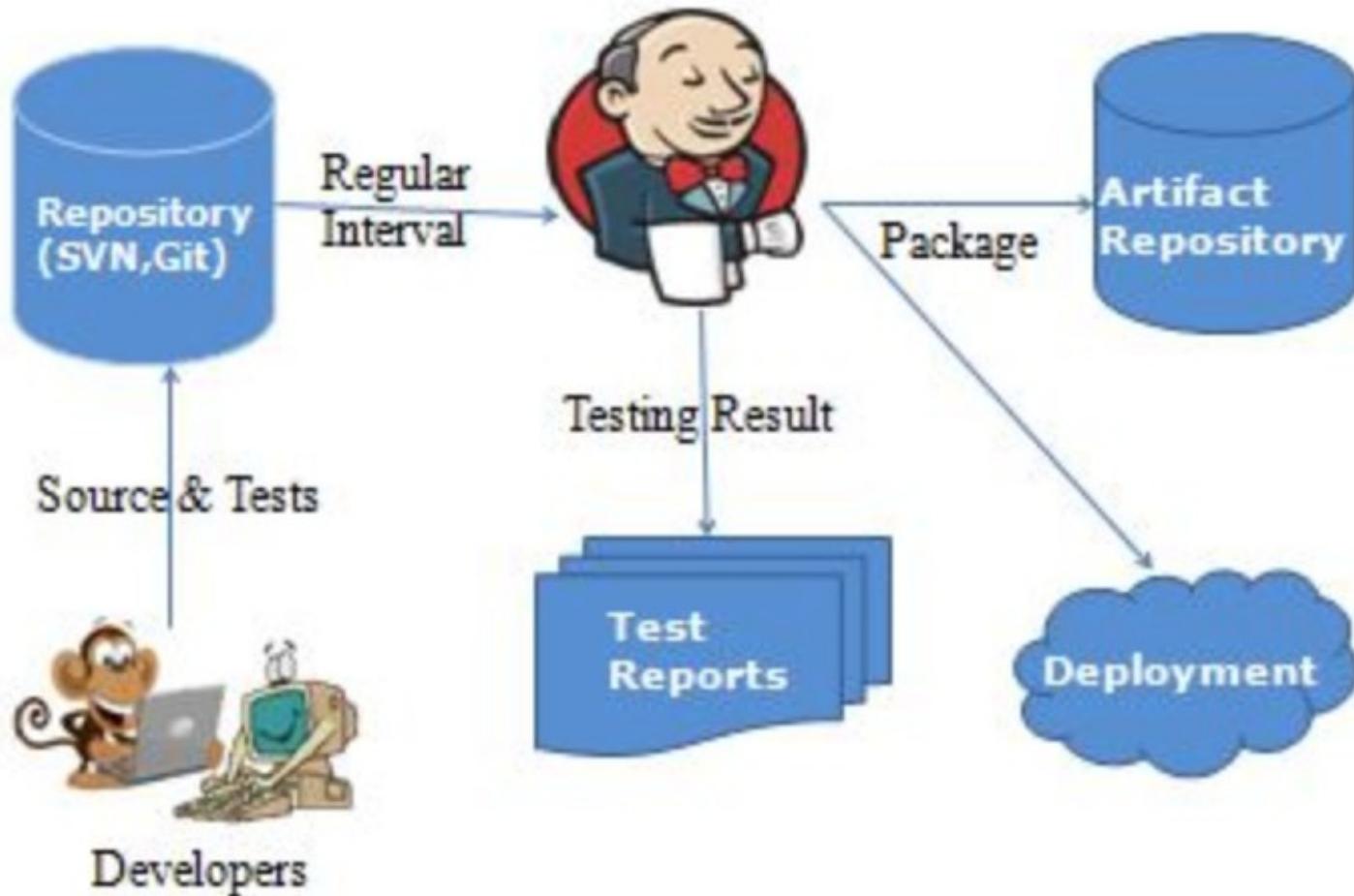
# **Continuous Integration**

# DEVELOP

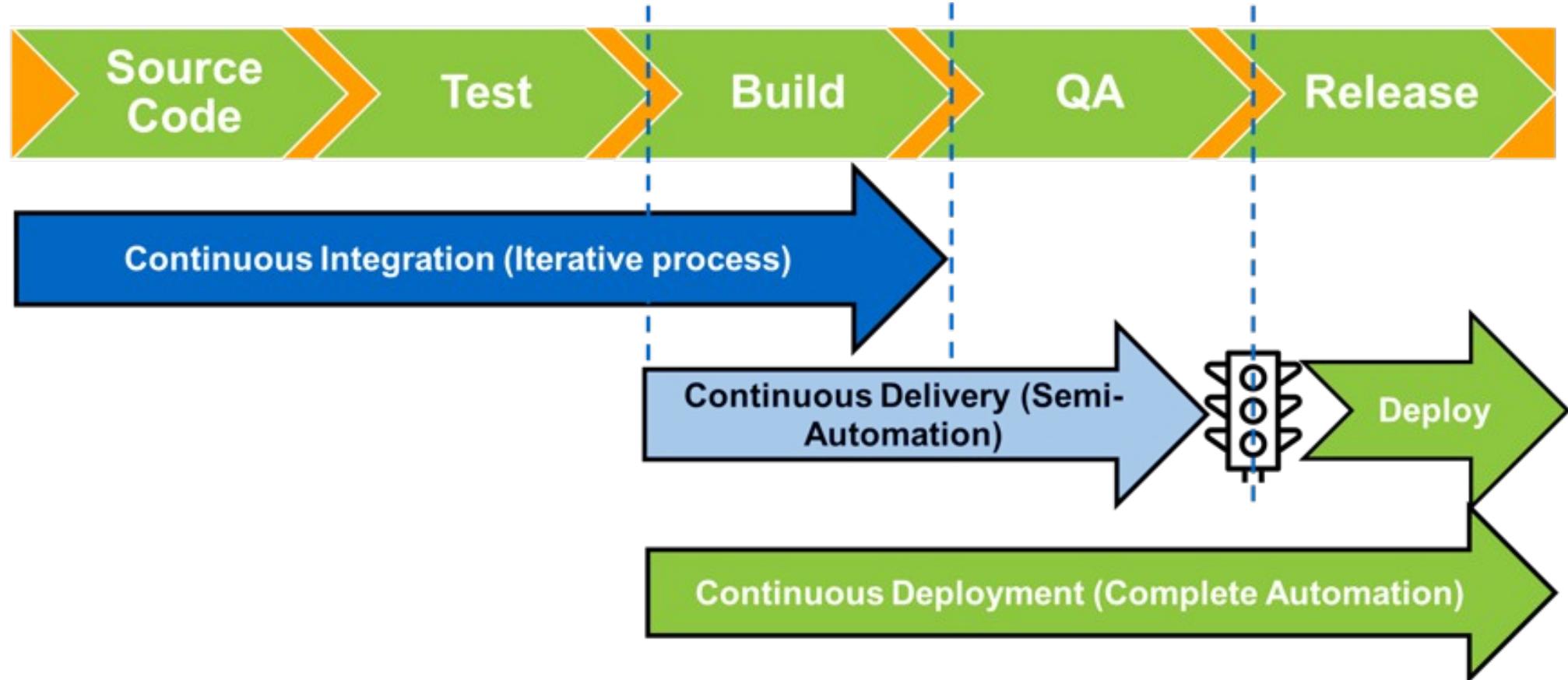


# DEPLOY

# TEST



# **Continuous Delivery**





Jenkins

© bhargavamin.com

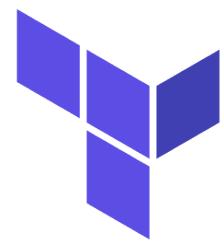


# **Infrastructure as a Code**

**Infraestrutura como código** é o processo de gerenciamento e provisionamento de centros de processamentos dados usando arquivos de configuração ao invés de configurações físicas de hardware ou ferramentas de configuração interativas.

A infraestrutura de TI envolvida consiste tanto de equipamentos físicos (servidores de metal), assim como máquinas virtuais e outros recursos associados.

A principal característica da IaC é o uso de scripts ou definições declarativas ao invés de processos manuais, mas o termo é usado com mais frequência para promover abordagens declarativas. Como se tratam de arquivos, as definições podem ser armazenadas em um sistema de controle de versões.



HashiCorp  
**Terraform**



**CHEF**<sup>TM</sup>

 **puppet**

The Puppet logo icon is a yellow square divided into four quadrants by black lines, with small black squares in the center of each quadrant.

 **ANSIBLE**

The Ansible logo icon is a white letter 'A' inside a solid black circle.

# **Logging**





Apache - Total Visitors

**4,931,584**

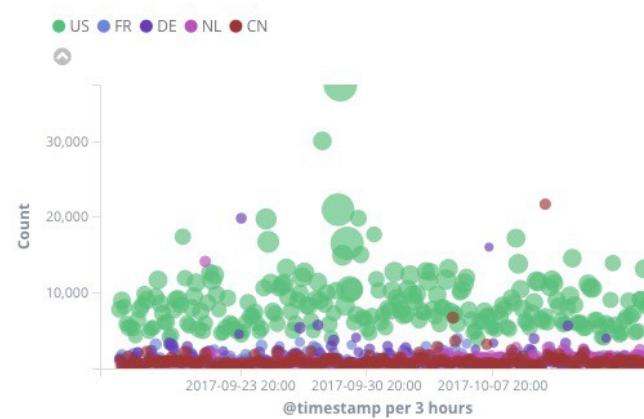
Apache - Unique Visitors

**29,740**

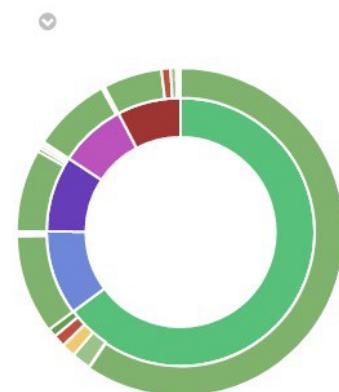
Apache - Unique Visitors ...

City	Unique Visitors
Beijing	562
Redmond	445
Ashburn	400
Chicago	373
Los Angeles	245
Seattle	233
San Jose	232
Singapore	208

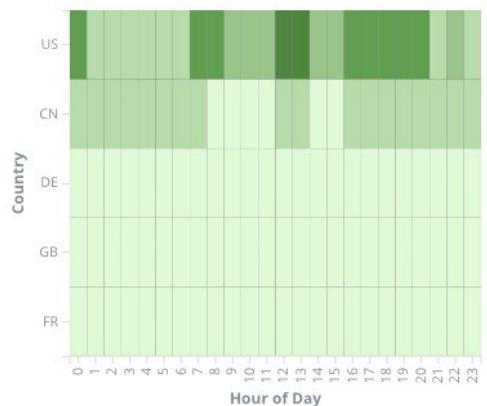
Apache - Bytes and Count



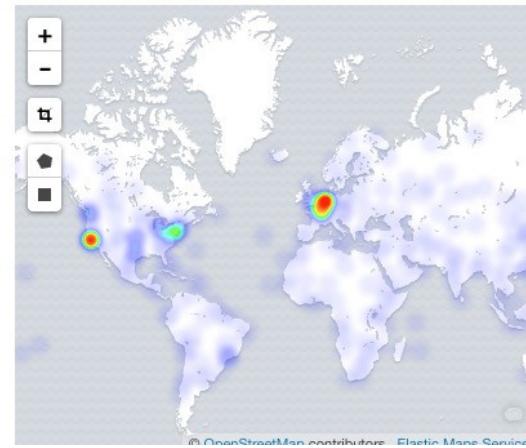
Apache - Country and Status



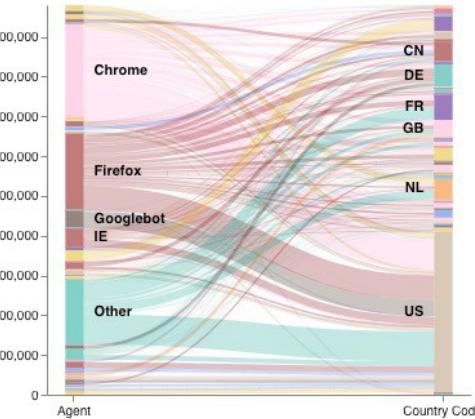
Apache - Country traffic by hour



Apache - Visitor Map (geocentroid)



Apache - Browser to Country (vega)





Kibana



Elasticsearch



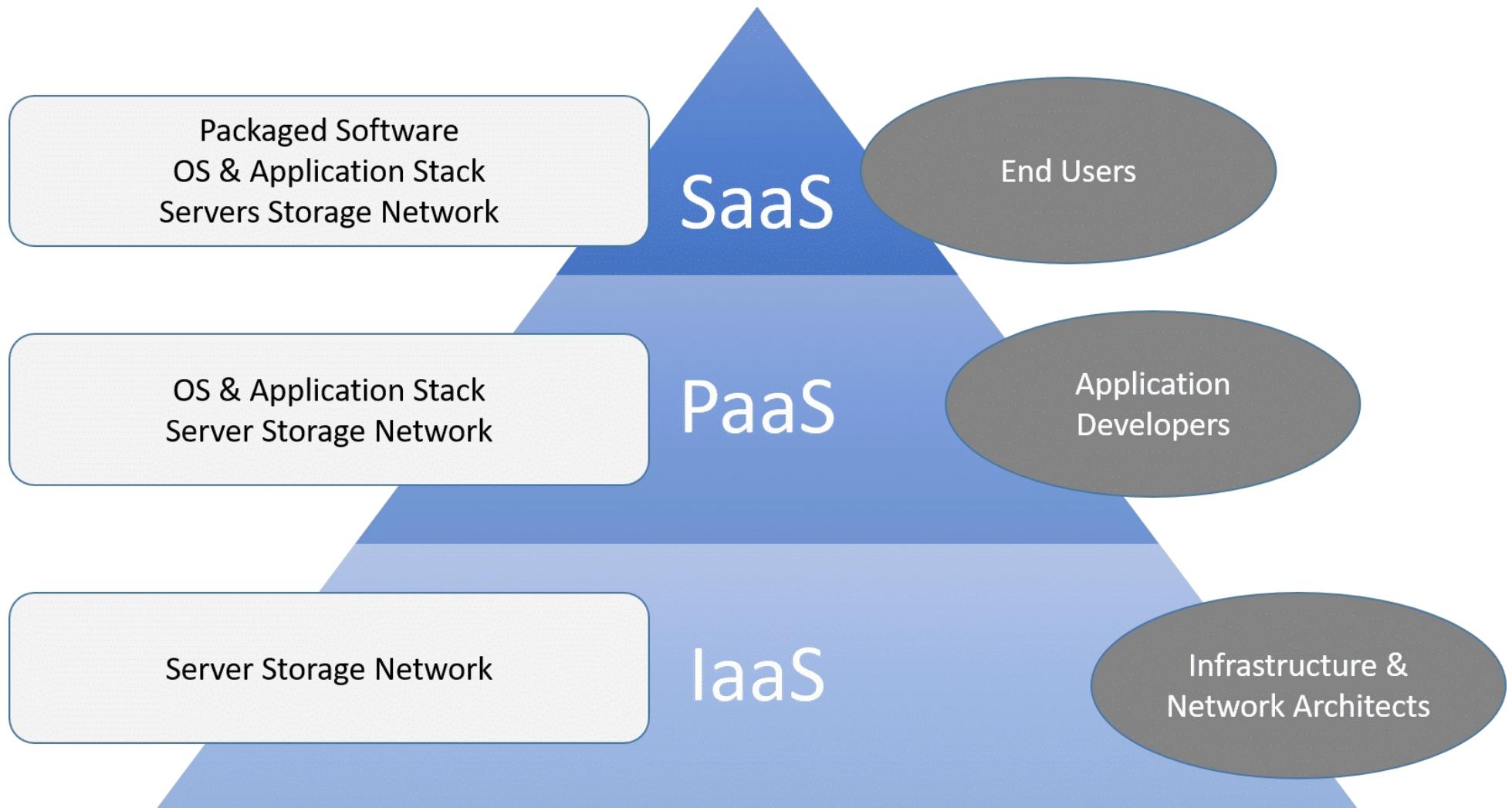
Logstash



Kibana

# **Cloud Computing**

# Cloud Service Models



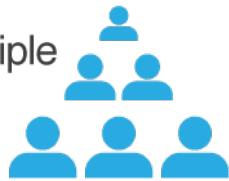


**VS**



Publically Shared  
Virtualised Resources

Supports multiple  
customers



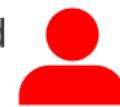
Supports connectivity  
over the internet

Suited for less  
confidential information



Privately Shared  
Virtualised Resources

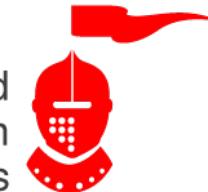
Cluster of dedicated  
customers



Connectivity over  
internet, fibre and private network



Suited for secured  
confidential information  
& core systems



# THE TWELVE FACTORS

## I. Codebase

One codebase tracked in revision control, many deploys

## II. Dependencies

Explicitly declare and isolate dependencies

## III. Config

Store config in the environment

## IV. Backing services

Treat backing services as attached resources

## V. Build, release, run

Strictly separate build and run stages

## VI. Processes

Execute the app as one or more stateless processes

## VII. Port binding

Export services via port binding

## VIII. Concurrency

Scale out via the process model

## IX. Disposability

Maximize robustness with fast startup and graceful shutdown

## X. Dev/prod parity

Keep development, staging, and production as similar as possible

## XI. Logs

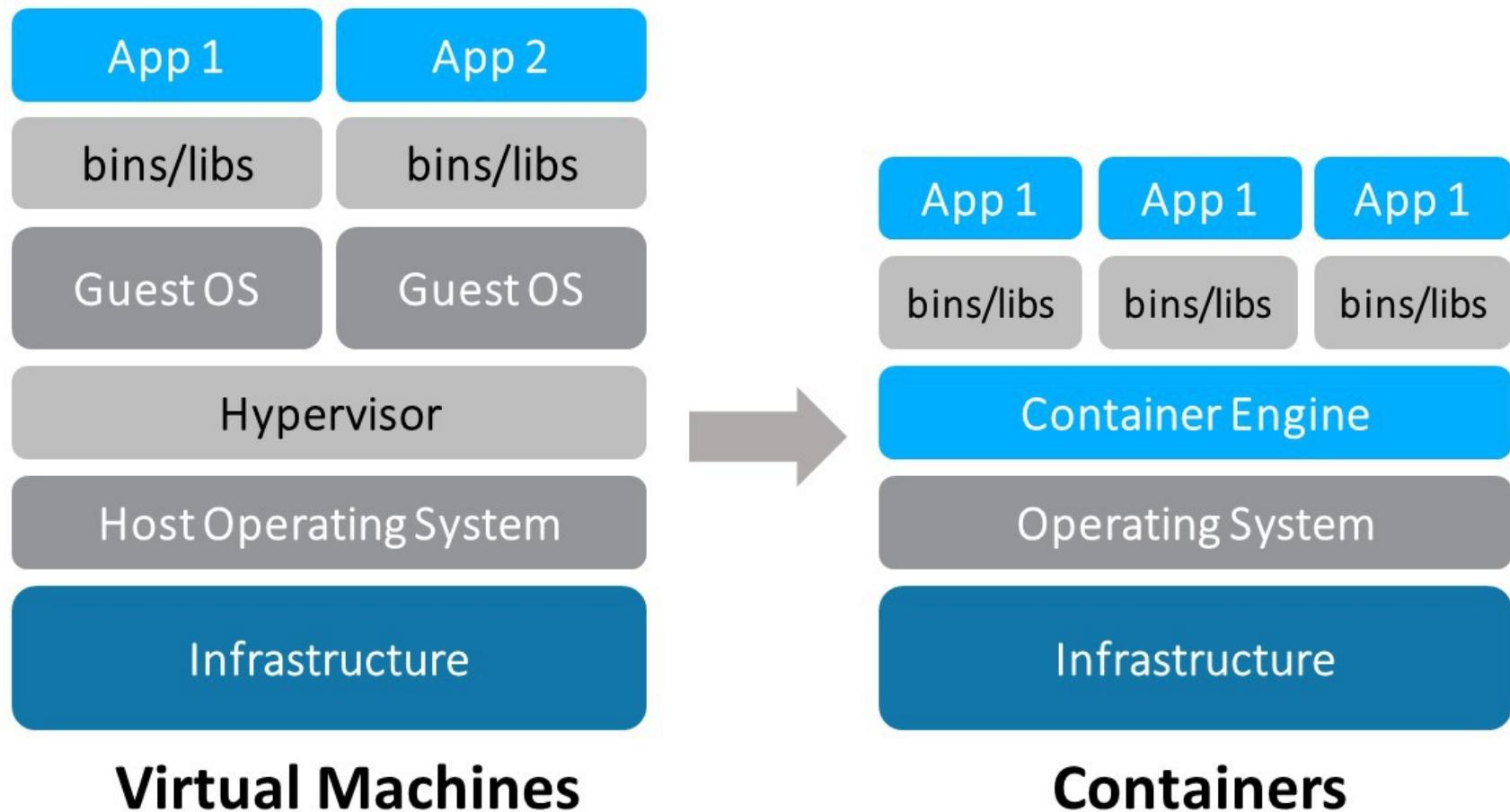
Treat logs as event streams

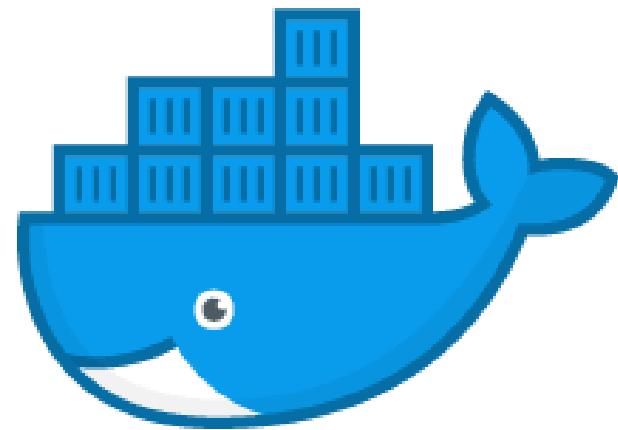
## XII. Admin processes

Run admin/management tasks as one-off processes

<https://12factor.net/>

# **Containers**



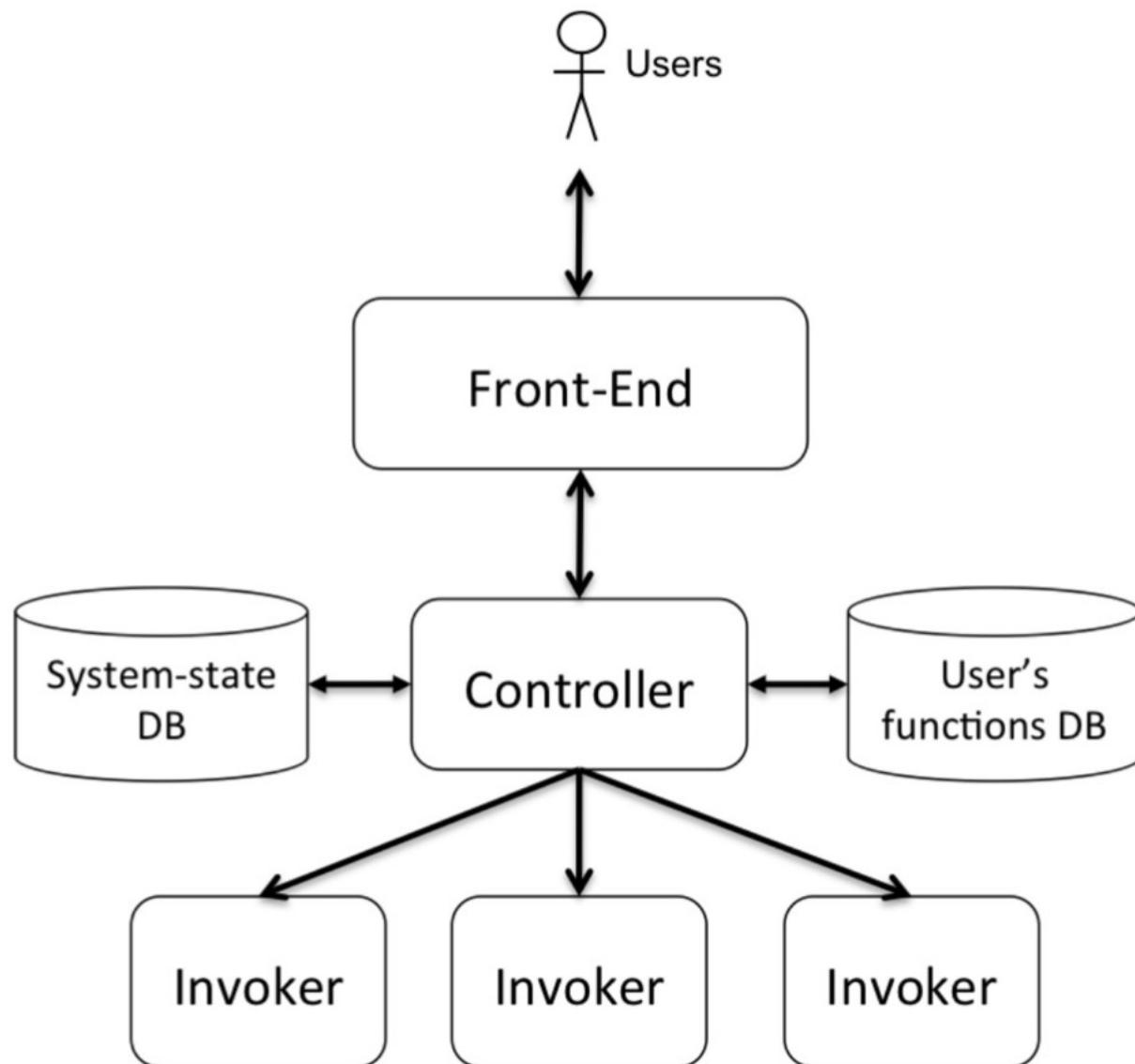


**docker**

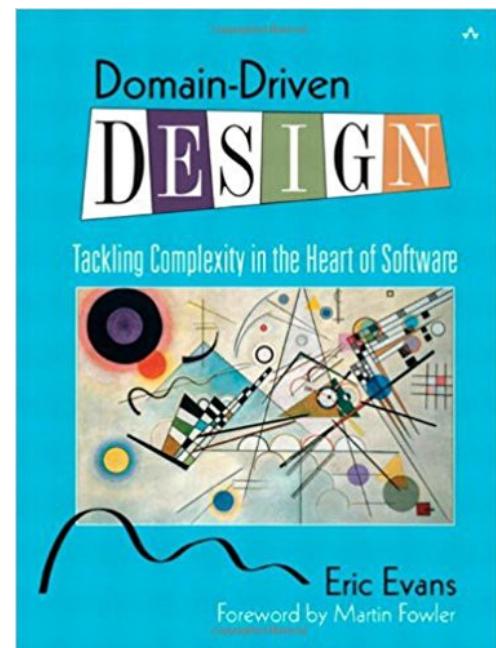
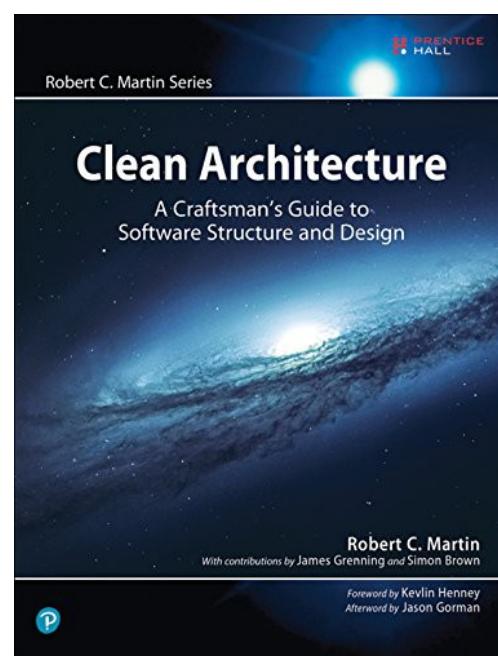
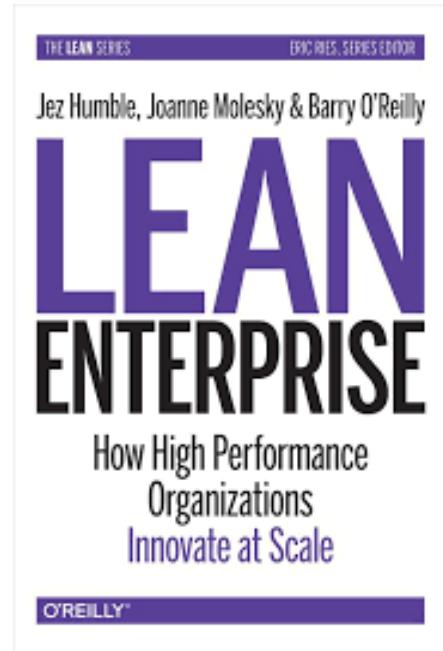
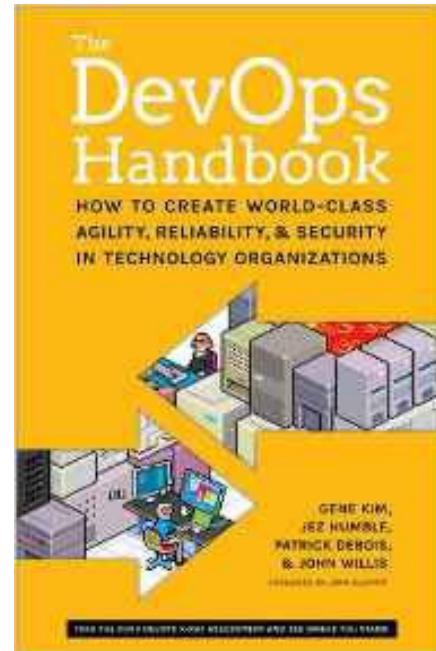
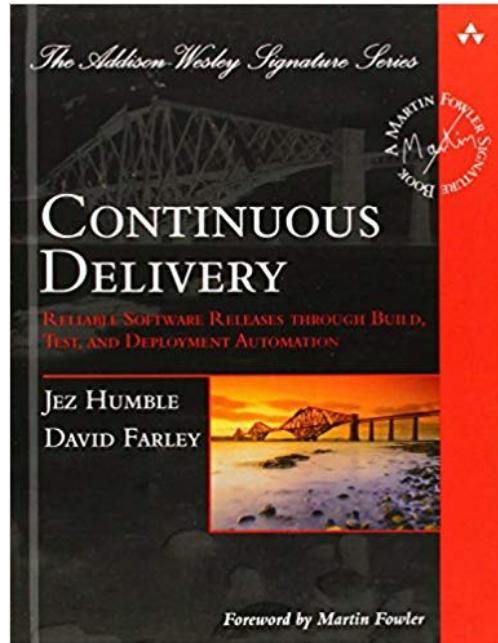
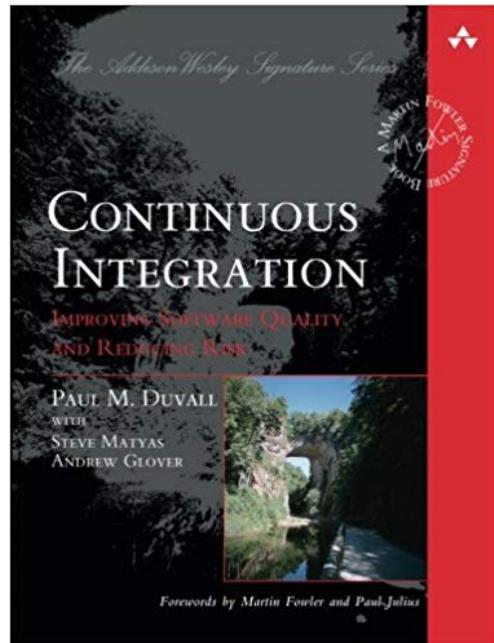
# **Serverless**

- **Baseado no modelo event driven**
- **Gerenciamento completo do ciclo de vida de uma requisição e container**
- **Diminuição do custo e complexidade operacional**
- **Auxilia na redução da superfície de possíveis ataques**
- **Possibilita um modelo de cobrança por tempo de processamento**
- **Evolução natural de PaaS**

“ [...] capacidade de obter funcionalidade sob demanda, de forma transparente, onde o usuário da referida funcionalidade não está ciente da complexidade subjacente envolvida em alcançá-lo.”



# **Leituras recomendadas**



**Obrigado!**