

Connecting Software

An overview about challenges, solutions and the need for software-based integration tools.

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Outline

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- Modularize Software

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- How does it work

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Software Requirements



Software should be:

- Functional
- Reliable
- Extendable
- Performant
- Predictable
- User friendly

Source: edgeup.asus.com

Software grows

New Functions

Support Social Media

Adding a In-App Store

Adpot new Technologies

HTML5

IPv6

Extended Plattform support

Support for Android

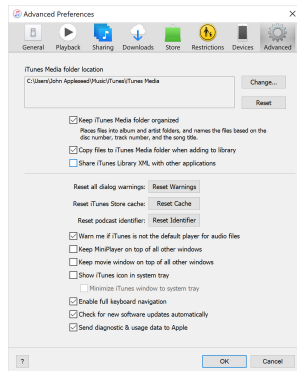
Support for IOS

Bloated Software

Remember the „all-rounder“ nero or discontinued iTunes?

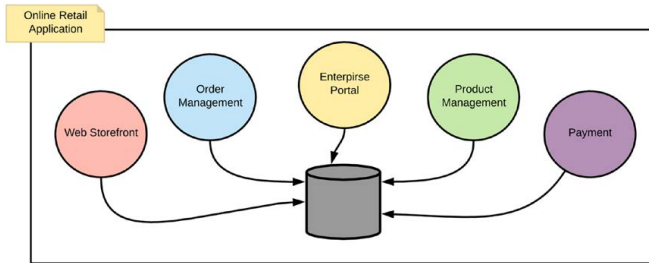


Source: winfuture.de



Source: support.apple.com

In enterprise



Source: [IS18]

⇒ Won't result in ONE good application

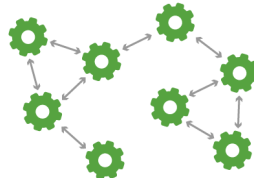
SOA and MSA

2000's SERVICE ORIENTED ARCHITECTURE



SOA based applications are compromised of more loosely coupled components that use an Enterprise Services Bus messaging protocol to communicate between themselves.

2010's MICROSERVICES ARCHITECTURE



Microservices are a number of independent application services delivering one single functionality in a loosely connected and self-contained fashion, communicating through light-weight messaging protocols such as HTTP, REST or Thrift API.

Source: dzone.com

Solutions

SOA

- Service \equiv Component
- Self-contained Services
- One service per business logic
- Communication through an ESB

MSA

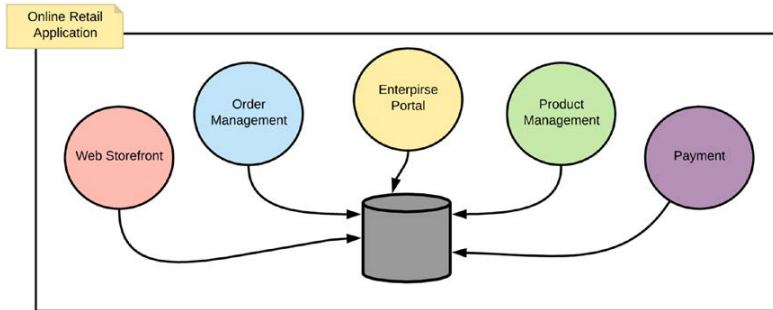
- Finer grained
- Independent Services
- Allows different technologies
- No central component
- Independent deployable

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Integration Problems

Web-Frontend sends order to Backend.
What could go wrong?



Source: [IS18]

Integration Problems

A LOT

Direct integration

Advantages:

- Tightly coupled:
 - Same data format
 - Same platform
 - Direct API calls
- No extra application
- Homogeneously service environment
- Existing structure

Problems:

- Platform and framework restrictions
- Effort increases by growing components
- Single point of failure.
- Lack of scalability
- Hard to adopt new technologies

Network Problems

Little Endian

IBM 80x86

Port 4242



1000010010010

≠

Big Endian

Sun (Ultra) Sparc

Port 2337



100100100001

Network Problems

Networks are slow

Networks are unreliable

32 bit Int vs 64 bit Int

IPv4 vs IPv6

...

Many more

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Enterprise Service Bus

How does an ESB solve this?

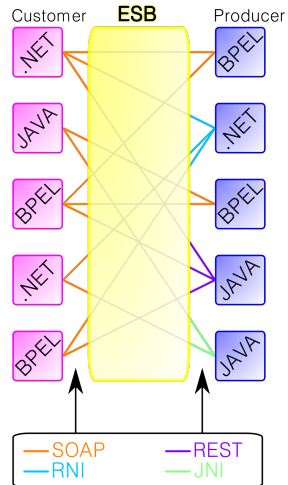
Enterprise Service Bus

Avoids Point to Point communication

An ESB adds abstraction layers

It solves most of the network problems

Uses self-describing data structures



Source: WikiMedia

ESB DEMO

List of Protocols

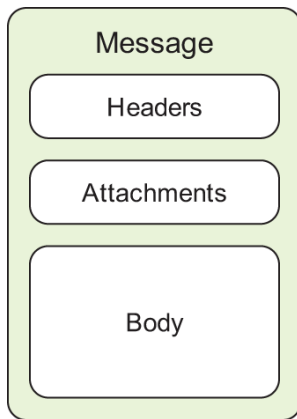
- Atmos
- AWS DynamoDB
- AWS S3 Storage
- Bean
- Box
- Cassandra CQL
- CouchDB
- DigitalOcean
- DNS
- Docker
- Dropbox
- Facebook
- File
- FTP
- Git
- Google Calendar
- Google Drive
- Google Mail
- Google Sheets
- GraphQL
- HTTP
- Jira
- JSON
- Kubernetes
- LDAP
- Mail
- MongoDB
- PDF
- PostgreSQL
- Printer
- REST
- RSS
- SAP
- Slack
- Spark
- Splunk
- Spring
- SQL
- SSH
- Telegramm
- Twitter
- WordPress

Enterprise Service Bus

How does it work internally?

Abstraction

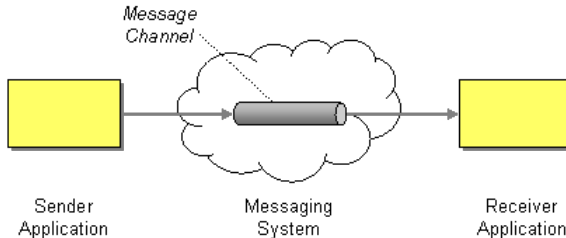
Data to share =



Source: [IA18]

Transportation

Transportation of a message:

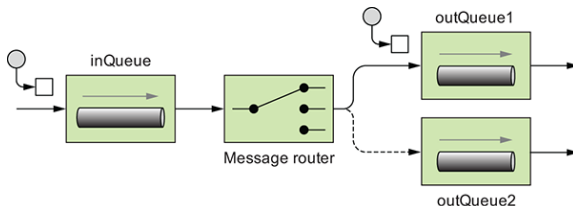


WWW.EAIPATTERNS.COM

Source: [HW04]

Routing

Routing from one channel to others:



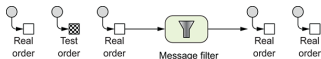
Source: [IA18]

Filter & Transform

Between channels and routing you can:

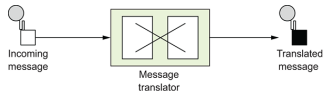


Filter



Source: [IA18]

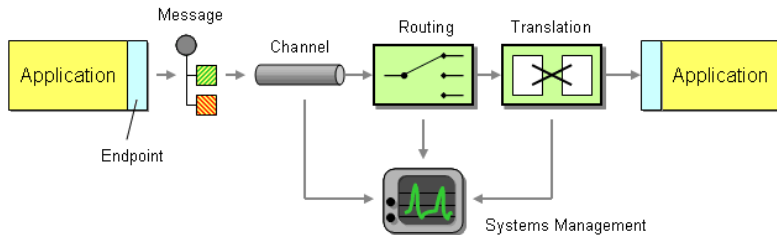
Transform



Source: [IA18]

Put everything together:

ESB-Model



Source: [HW04]

ESB in short

- 1** Connector use the native application API
- 2** Adds a communication layer between applications
- 3** Transportation by channels
- 4** Routing between channels
- 5** Messages can be queued, filtered and transformed

ESB DEMO

Routing

```
15 <camelContext xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">
16   <route>
17     <from uri="ftp://rider.com/orders?username=rider&
        password=secret"/>
18     <to uri="jms:incomingOrders"/>
19   </route>
20 </camelContext>
```

Listing 1: Camel XML Route

Options

Use XML for routing

Use several ESB instances

Use own components and Endpoints

Additional integration tools

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Other ESBs



Source: redhat.com



Source: medium.com



Source: mulesoft.com

1 Fuse

- Integration framework by RedHat.
- Based on Apache Camel.
- Extends RedHat Services and focuses on cloud infrastructure.

2 Spring Integrating

- Part of Spring Framework.
- Aims for Plain Old Java Object.
- Ships with commons endpoints.

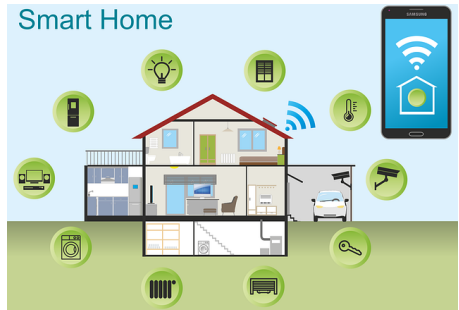
3 Mule

- Application specific ESB.
- For enterprise software like SAP.
- More service orientated.

Home Usage

Why should I?

- Extends functionality
- Variety manufacturers
- Avoids locked-in
- Automation
- Control
- Comfort



Source: it-wegweiser.de

Home Services



Microsoft Flow

Source: bluedock.dk



Source: a1blog.net



Source: zapier.com

1 Flow

- Connects different webservises
- Templates for common services.
- Trigger - Event based.

2 IFTTT

- More general alternative to Flow.
- Automates recurring tasks.
- Supports IoT and SmartHome devices.

3 Zapier

- More business orientated.
- Over 1500 Connector.
- Greater customization.

FLOW DEMO

Questions?

Thank you for your attention!
Any questions?

References I

-  Gregor Hohpe and Bobby Woolf.
Enterprise integration patterns: Designing, building, and deploying messaging solutions.
Addison-Wesley Professional, 2004.
-  Claus Ibsen and Jonathan Anstey.
Camel in action.
Manning Publications Co., 2018.
-  Kasun Indrasiri and Prabath Siriwardena.
Microservices for the enterprise.
Apress, Berkeley, 2018.

Routing

```

1 <beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
2   xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
3   xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
4     http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd
5     http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring
6     http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring/camel-spring.xsd">
7
8   <bean id="jms" class="org.apache.camel.component.jms.JmsComponent">
9     <property name="connectionFactory">
10       <bean class="org.apache.activemq.ActiveMQConnectionFactory">
11         <property name="brokerURL" value="vm://localhost" />
12       </bean>
13     </property>
14   </bean>
15   <camelContext xmlns="http://camel.apache.org/schema/spring">
16     <route>
17       <from uri="ftp://rider.com/orders?username=rider&password=secret"/>
18       <to uri="jms:incomingOrders"/>
19     </route>
20   </camelContext>
21 </beans>

```

Listing 2: Camel XML Route - Full