

SOA, REST & JSON

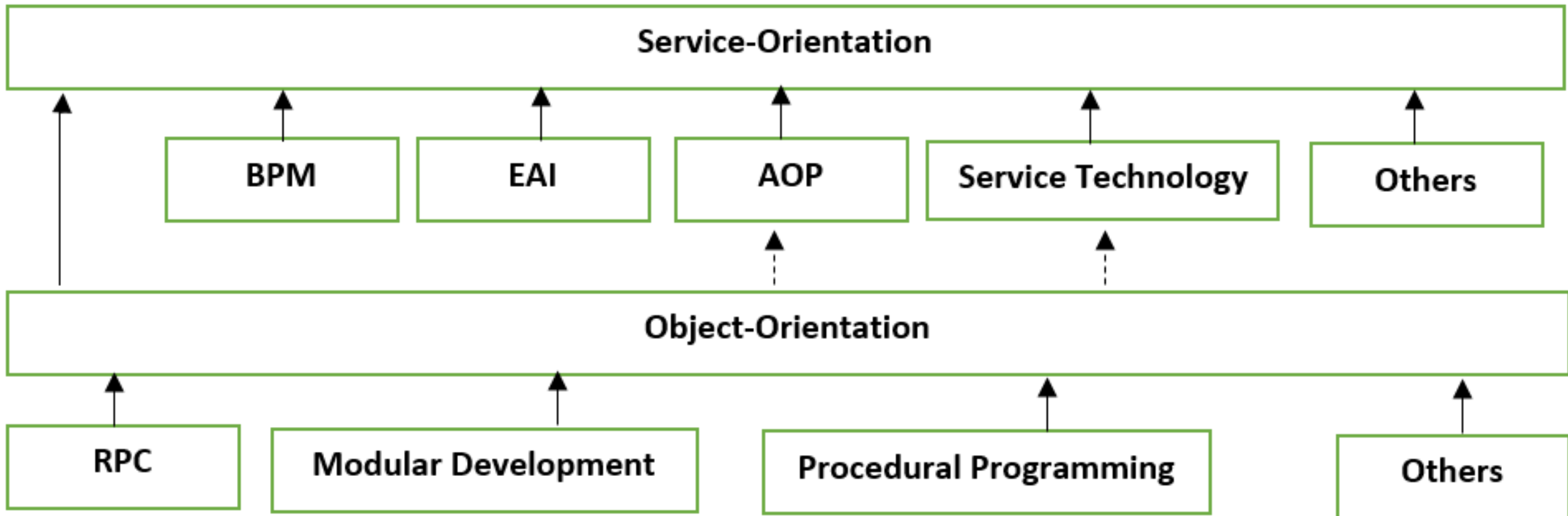
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2015-03-20

Service Oriented Architecture

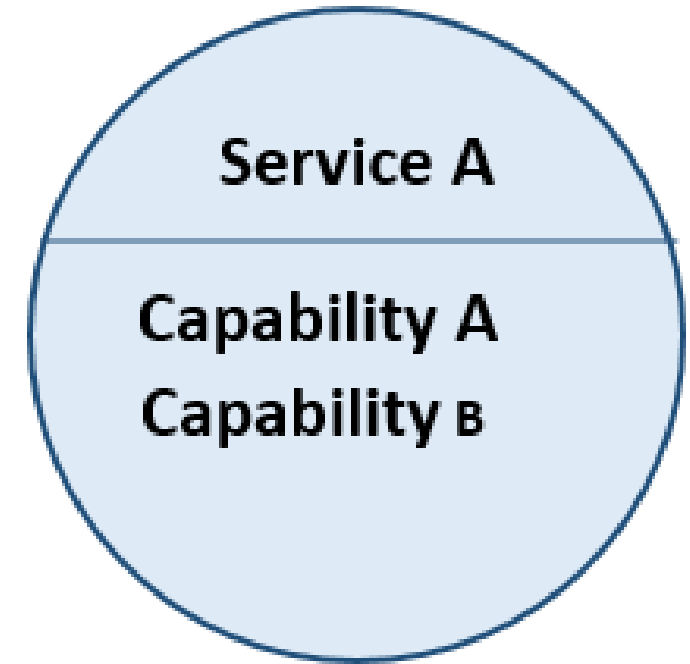
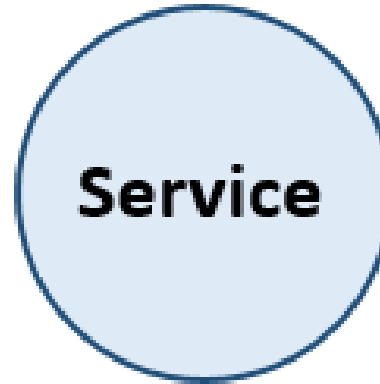
- Service – Orientation
- Service Oriented Computing
- Actors
- Platforms
- Success Formula
- Contributors

Service Oriented Architecture



Service

- Unit of logic
- SOA Design Principles Applied
- Clearly defined function
- Description of the functionality



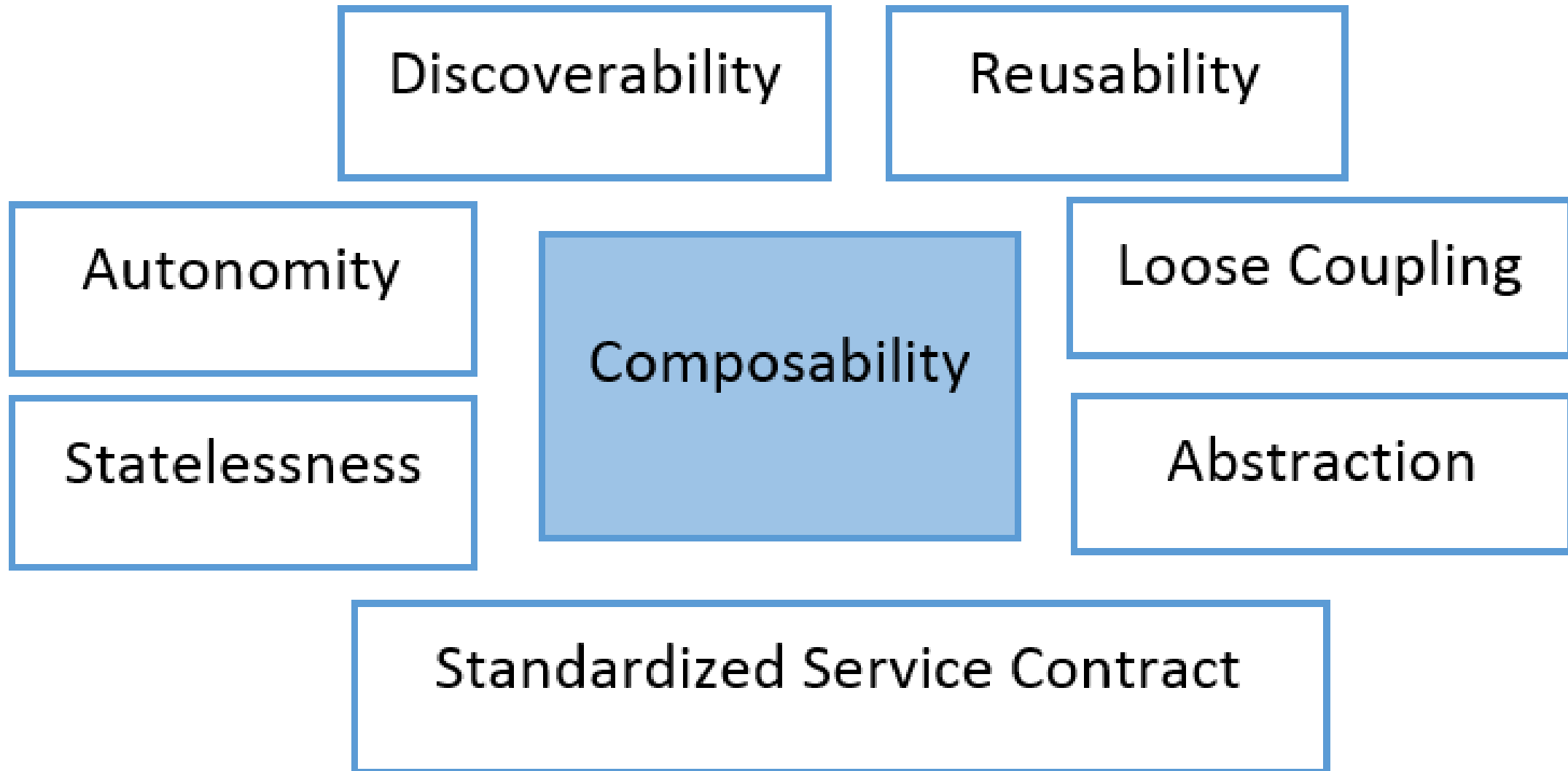
Problems?

- Resistant to change
- Communication and data transmission
- Vendor dependency
- Not enough support to BPM

SOA Manifesto

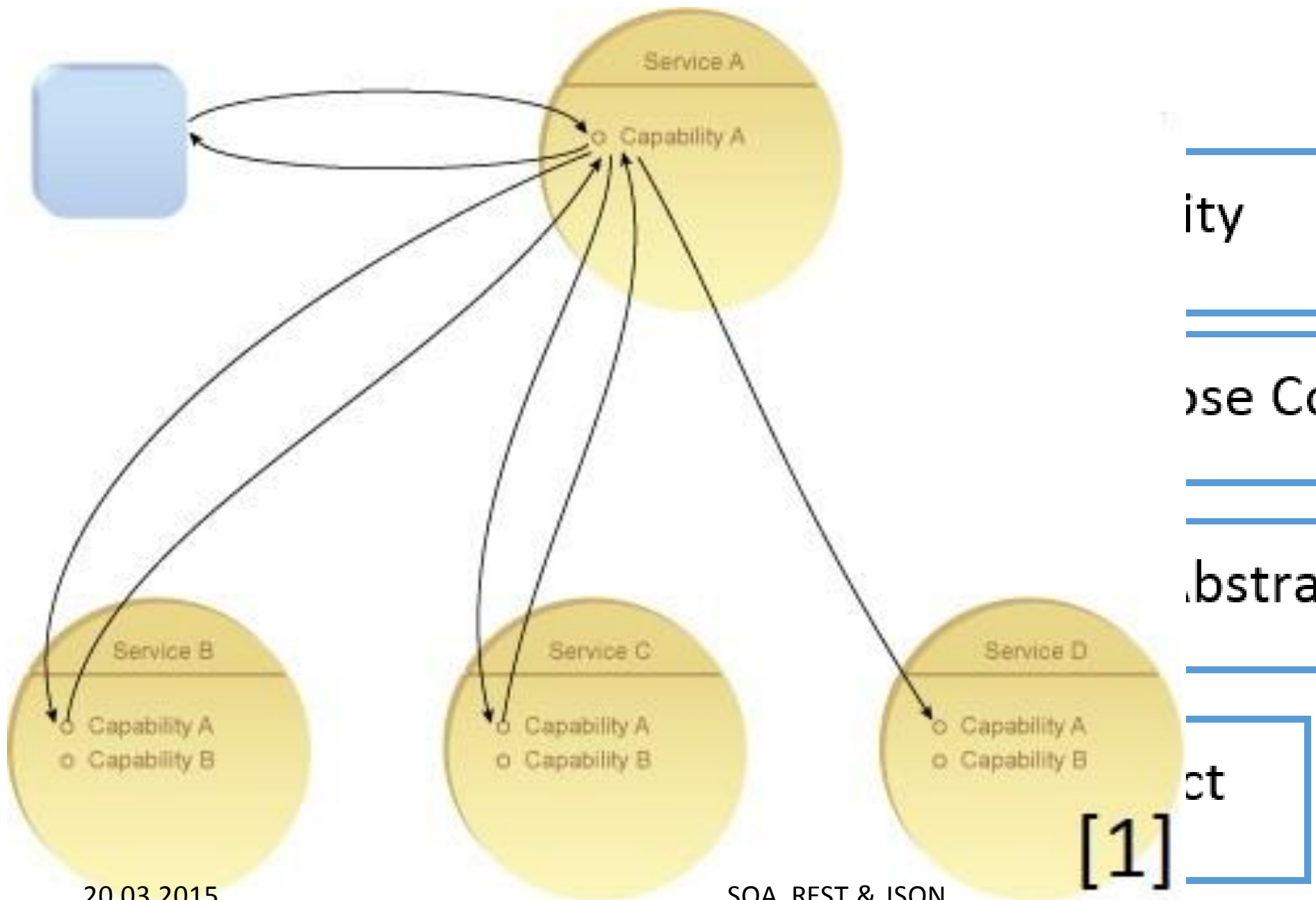
- Business value over technical strategy
- Strategic goals over project-specific benefits
- Intrinsic interoperability over custom integration
- Shared services over specific-purpose implementations
- Flexibility over optimization
- Evolutionary refinement over pursuit of initial perfection

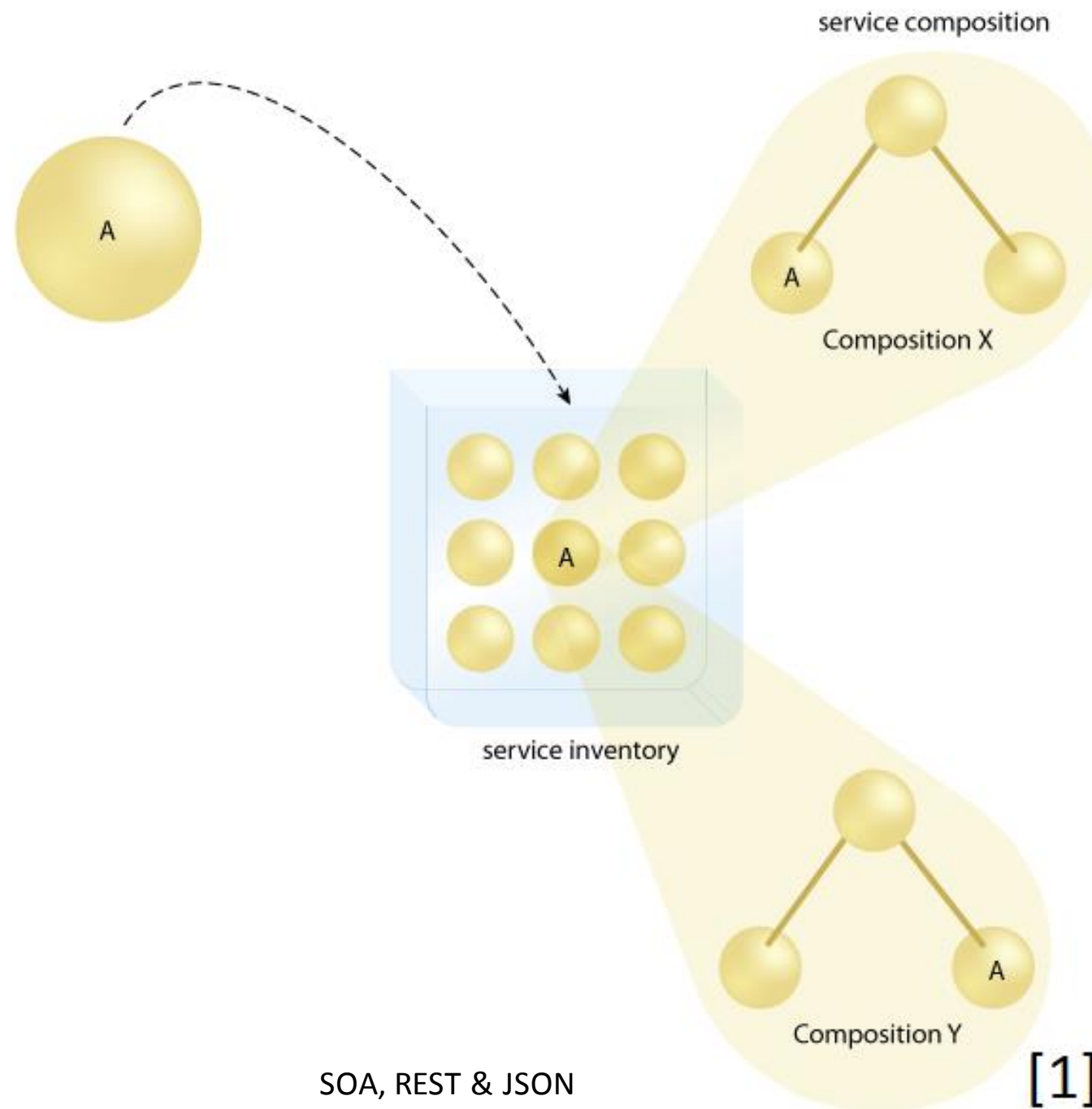
Design Principles



Design Principles



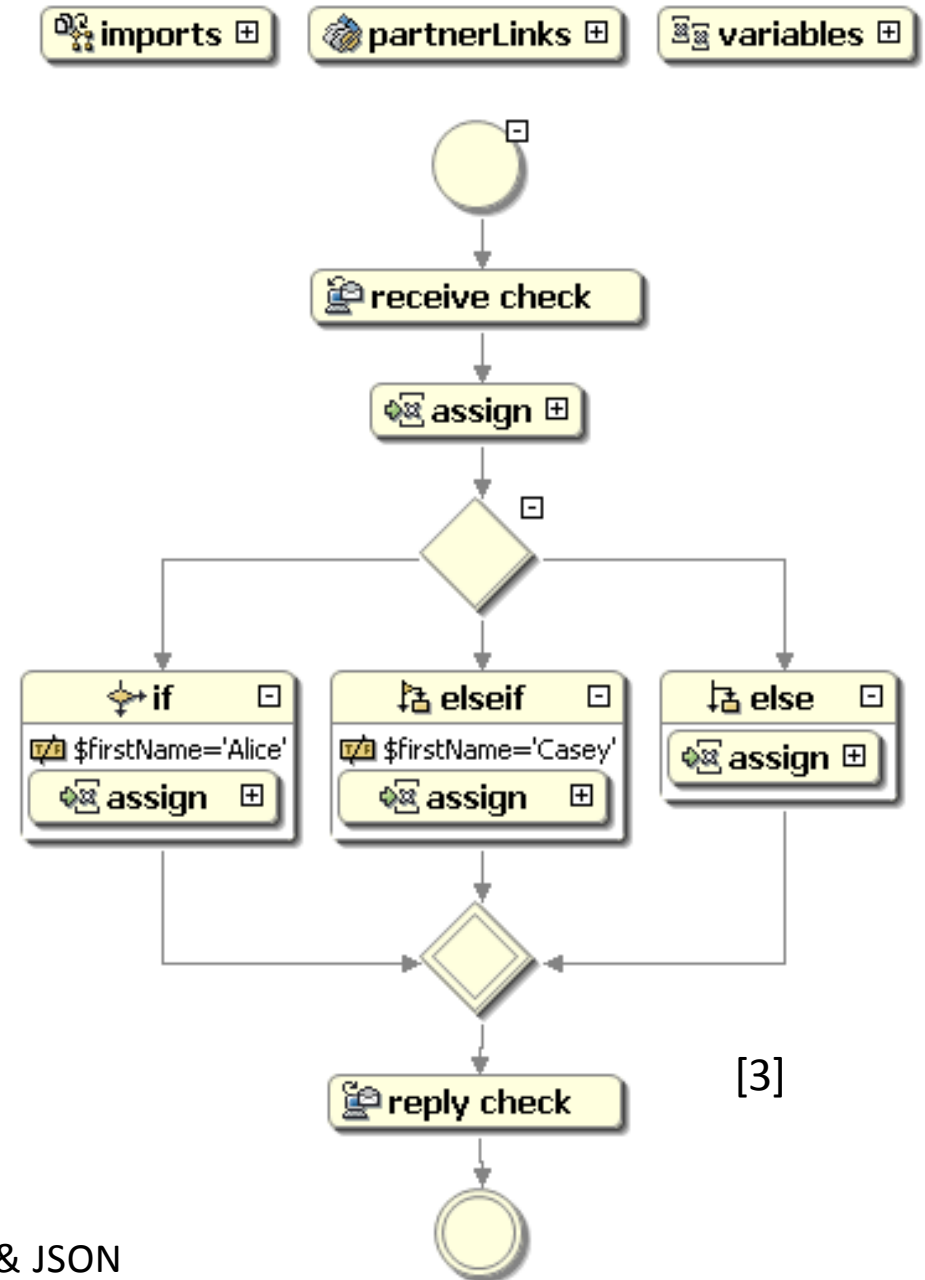




Orchestration

- BPEL
- Graphically composing services from a very business process view
- Generating new processes without coding
- Generating compositions
- Power of SOA

BPEL

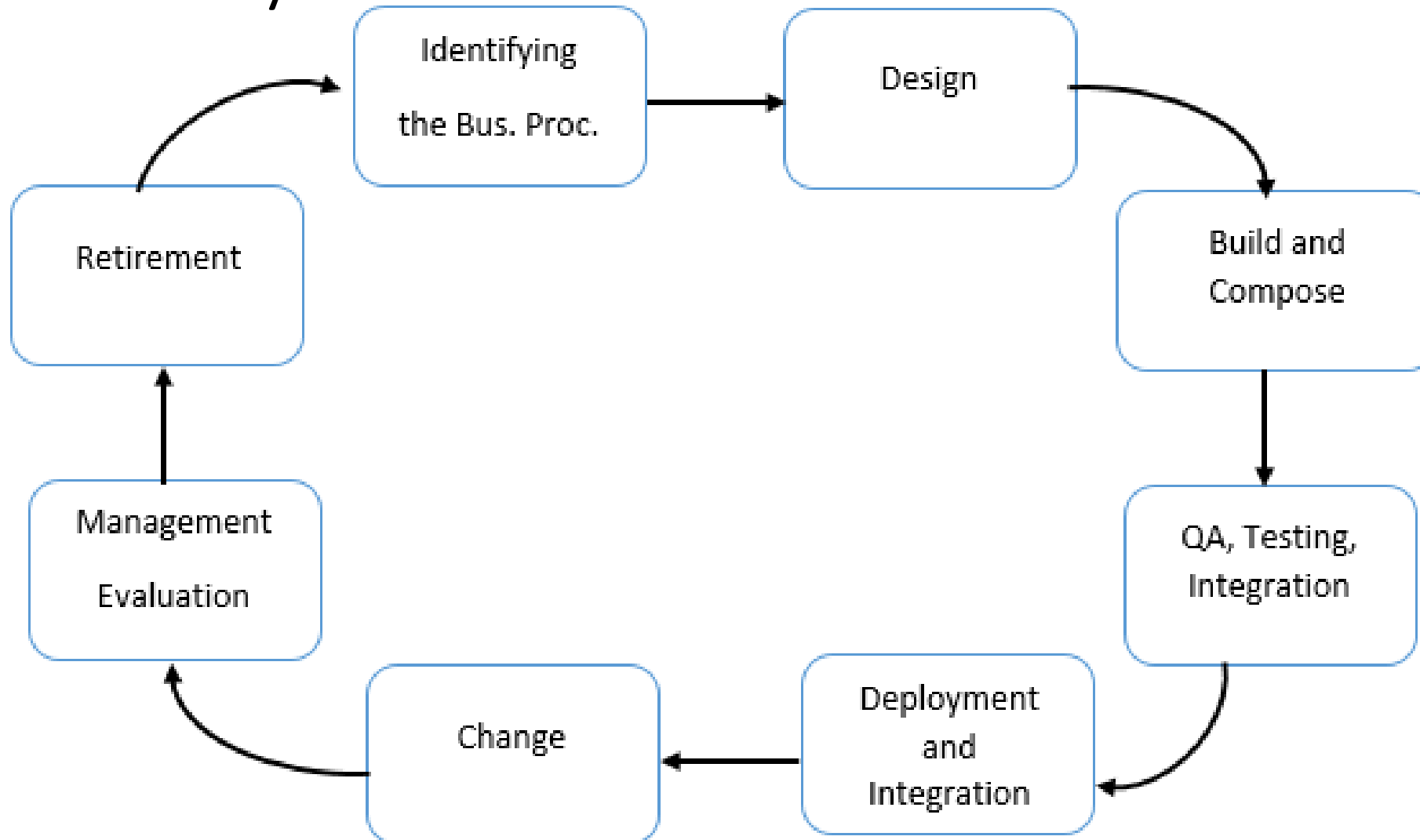


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Lifecycle

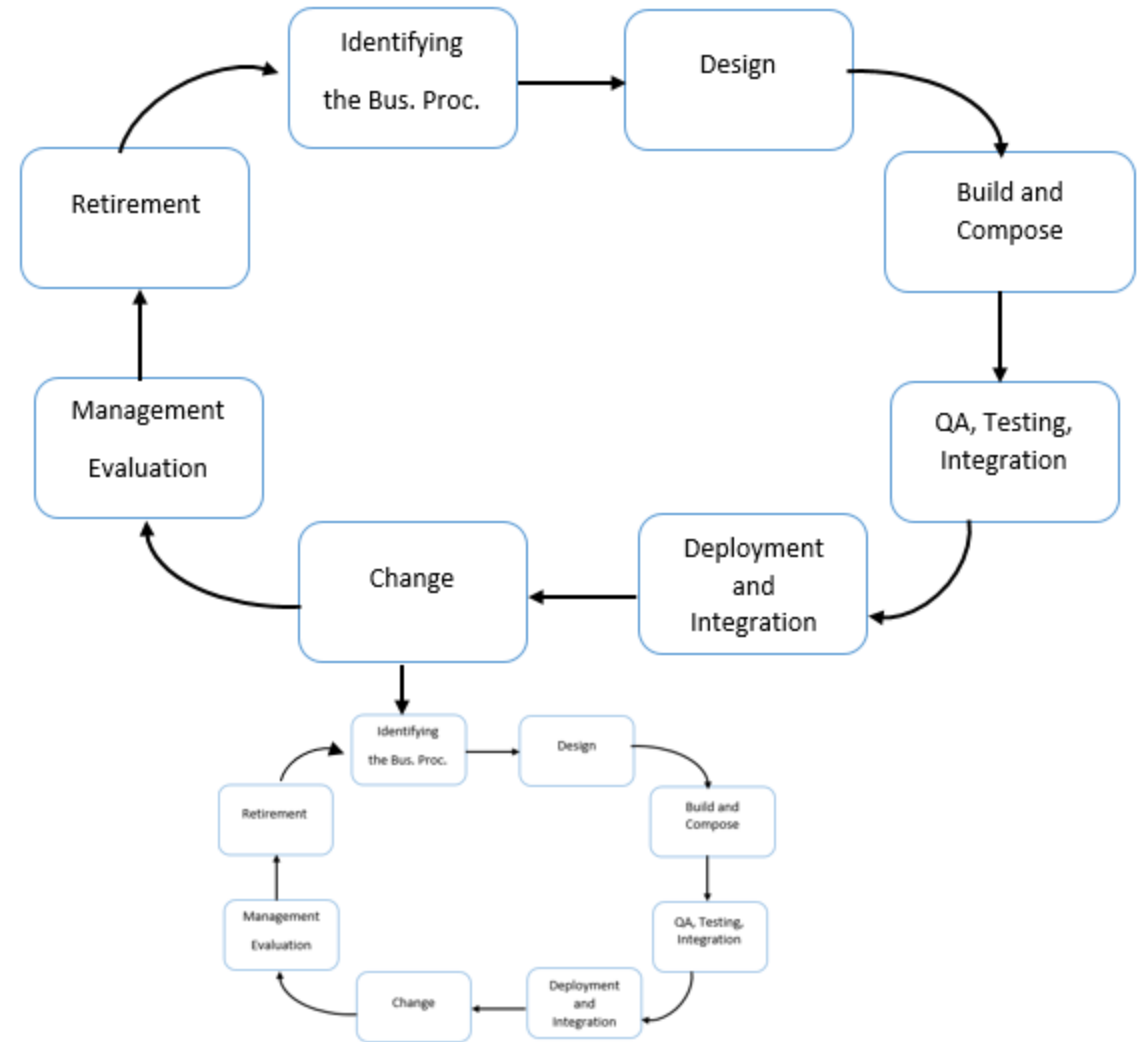
- Normal Lifecycle + Service Lifecycle
- Differences from normal software development:
 - Identifying the Business Process
 - Build and compose
 - Change
 - Retirement

Lifecycle

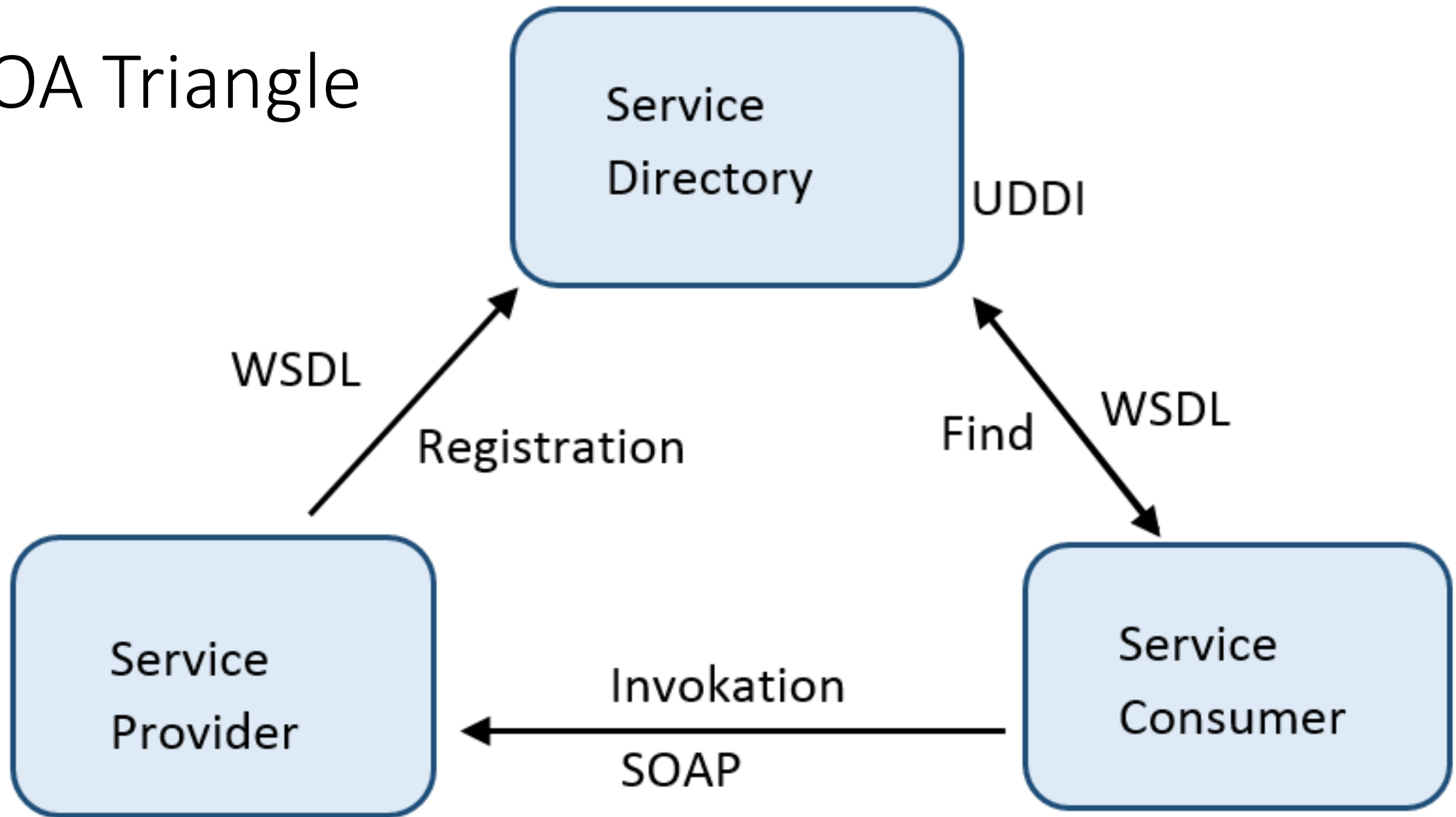


Lifecycle

- Normal Lifecycle + Service Lifecycle
- Differences from normal software
 - Identifying the Business Process
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SOA Triangle



SOAP

- SOAP is an XML based protocol for accessing Web Services
- Originally shortcut for "Simple Object Access Protocol"
- Stand for itself now
- Ordinary XML document

SOAP Message Information

- An Envelope element that identifies the XML document as a SOAP message
- A Header element that contains header information
- A Body element that contains call and response information
- A Fault element containing errors and status information"

SOAP Envelope

```
<soap:Envelope  
  xmlns:soap="http://schemas...">
```

SOAP Header

```
<soap:Header>  
Optional header parts  
</soap:Header>
```

SOAP Body

```
<soap:Body>  
SOAP Message Payload  
Optional SOAP Faults  
</soap:Body>
```

```
</soap:Envelope>
```

Request

```
<soap:Envelope xmlns:soap="http://www.w3.org/2001/12/soap-  
envelope" soap:encodingStyle="http://www.w3.org/2001/12/soap-  
encoding">
```

```
<soap:Body xmlns:m="http://www.example.org/stock">
```

```
<m:GetStockPrice>
```

```
<m:StockName>IBM</m:StockName>
```

```
</m:GetStockPrice>
```

```
</soap:Body>
```

```
</soap:Envelope>
```

Response

```
<soap:Envelope xmlns:soap="http://www.w3.org/2001/12/soap-  
envelope" soap:encodingStyle="http://www.w3.org/2001/12/soap-  
encoding">
```

```
<soap:Body xmlns:m="http://www.example.org/stock">
```

```
<m:GetStockPriceResponse>
```

```
  <m:Price>34.5</m:Price>
```

```
</m:GetStockPriceResponse>
```

```
</soap:Body>
```

```
</soap:Envelope>
```

WSDL

- Web Service Description Language
- XML based Interface description language
- Used to describe web services which are called by SOAP-Messages
- Specifies location and operations the service exposes

WSDL File Contents

- **Definition** : Defines web-service name
- **Message** : Describes data being exchanges (in-ouput)
- **Type** : Define data types
- **Port Type** : Combines message elements to one operation
- **Binding** : How Port Type will be transmitted
- **Port** : Where the service can be accessed
- **Service**: What Ports support the web service

UDDI

- Universal Description, Discovery and Integration
- Businesses can register and search for Web services
- Communicates via SOAP
- Uses WSDL to describe interfaces to web services
- Tools : Apache: jUDDI, INFRAVIO X-Registry Platform

Migration of Legacy Systems

- 50% applications designed SOA
- Rarely start from scratch
- Existing legacy systems -> Services
- Already achieved different domains

REST

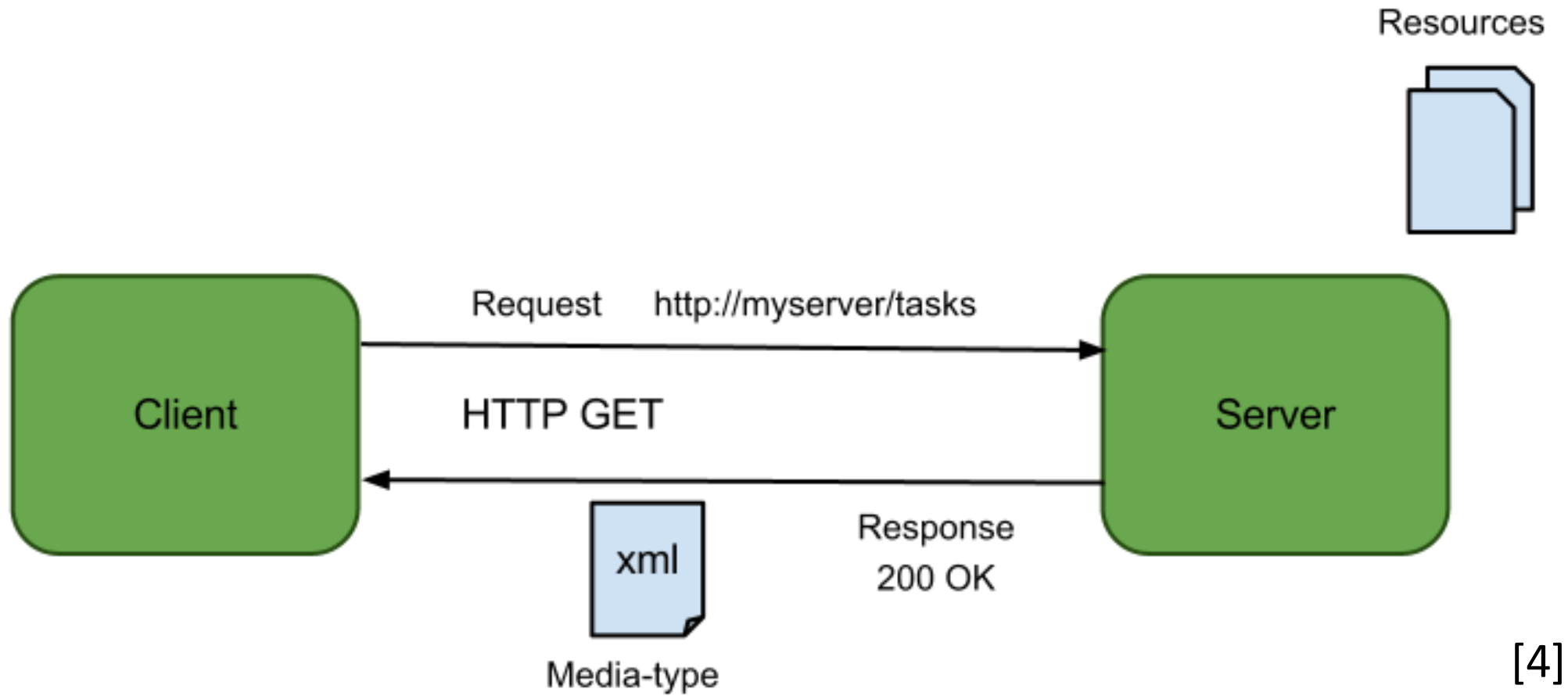
- REpresentational State Transfer
- Guidelines and best practices For Creating Web-Services
- Work with HTTP-Protocol
- Rest is basically using HTTP Requests

HTTP Requests

- GET : used to get a representation of a resource (READ)
- PUT : is most-often utilized for update capabilities(UPDATE)
- POST :most-often utilized for creation of new resources(CREATE)
- DELETE : It is used to delete a resource identified by a URI(DELETE)

RESTful Web-Services

- Restful applications use HTTP requests
- HTTP Requests GET,PUT,POST,DELETE
- To access Resources use URI
(Uniform Resource Identifiers)
- Exchange of representations of resources



XML

- EXtensible Markup Language
- Designed to describe data
- Software- and hardware-independent tool for carrying information
- Nearly all other standards originate from XML

XML Example

```
<employees>
  <employee>
    <firstName>John</firstName>
    <lastName>Doe</lastName>
  </employee>
  <employee>
    <firstName>Anna</firstName>
    <lastName>Smith</lastName>
  </employee>
  <employee>
    <firstName>Peter</firstName>
    <lastName>Jones</lastName>
  </employee>
</employees>
```

JSON

- JavaScript Object Notation
- Lightweight data-interchange format
- does not support name spaces and schemed based validation
- Easier to understand than XML

JSON Example

```
{{"employees":  
{"firstName":"John", "lastName":"Doe"},  
{"firstName":"Anna", "lastName":"Smith"},  
{"firstName":"Peter", "lastName":"Jones"}]}}
```

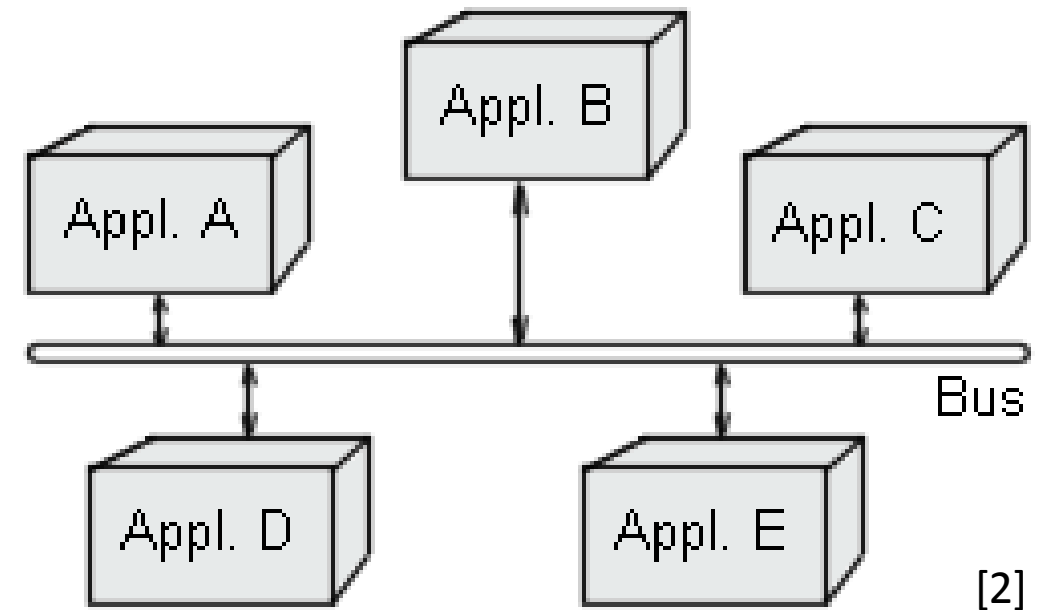
REST EXAMPLE



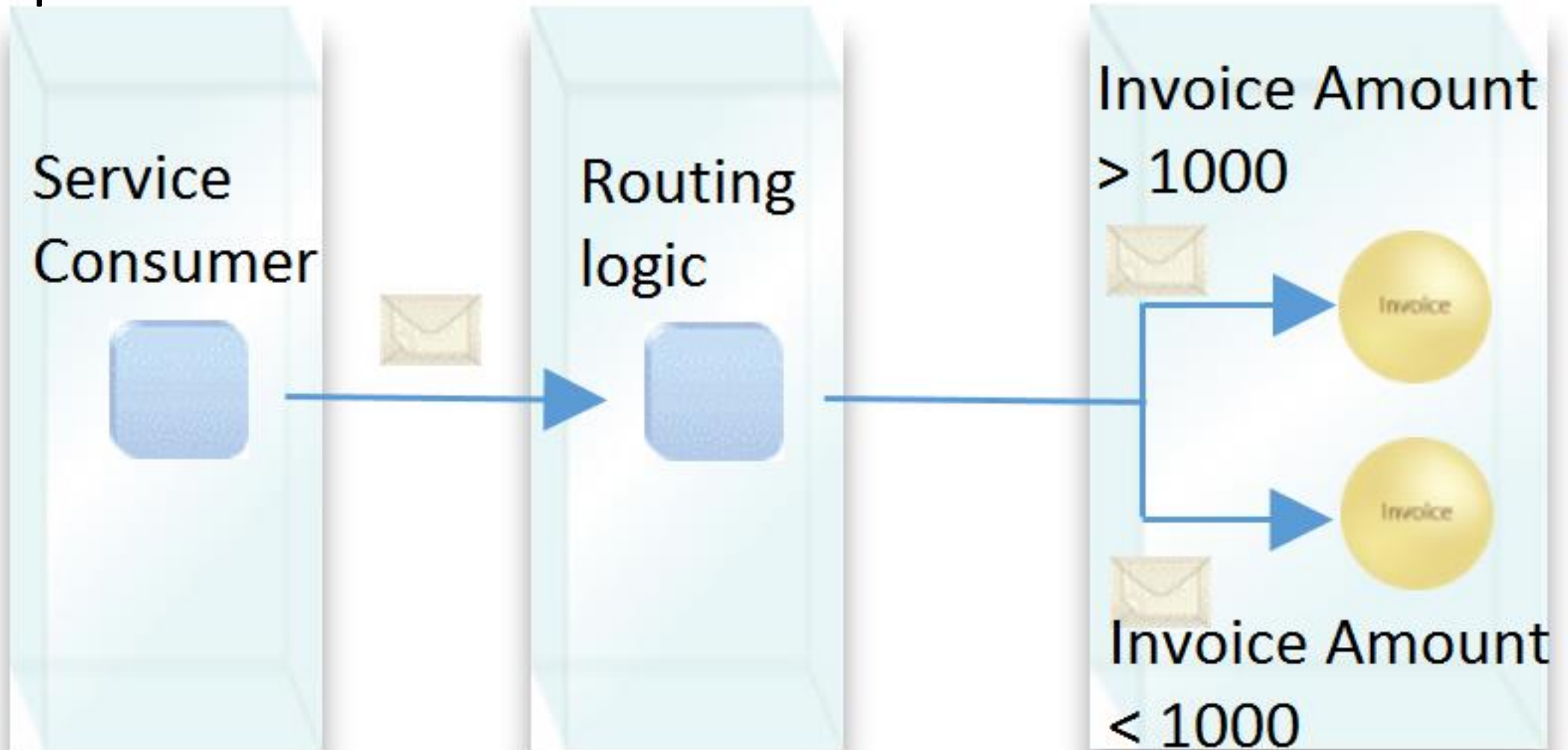
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Enterprise Service Bus

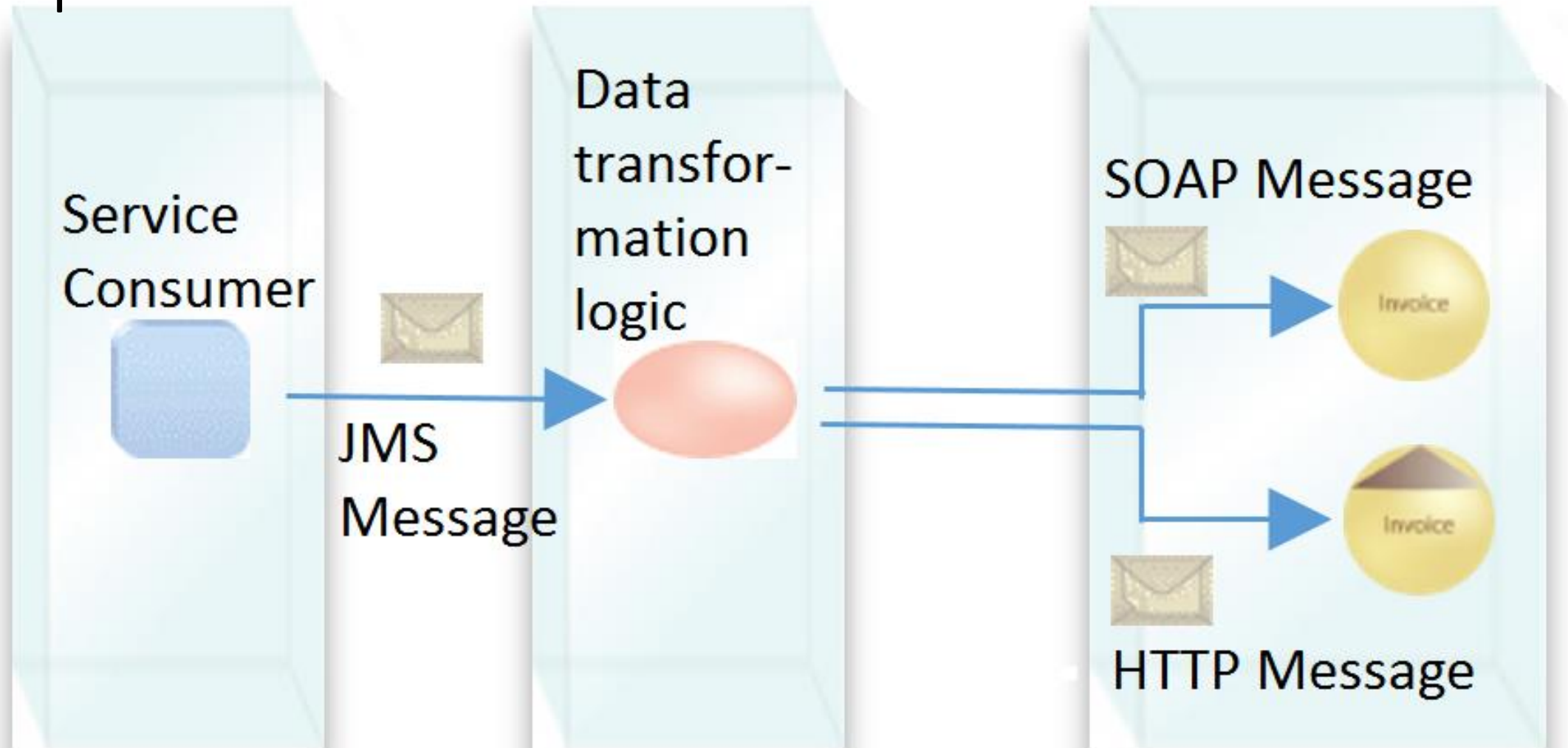
- Distribute information
- Routing
- Mask differences among underlying platforms
- Ensure information delivery
- Re-route, log, and enrich information



Enterprise Service Bus



Enterprise Service Bus



Summary & Conclusion

Thank you for your attention!
Any Questions?

Sources

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[6] <https://spring.io/guides/gs/rest-service/>