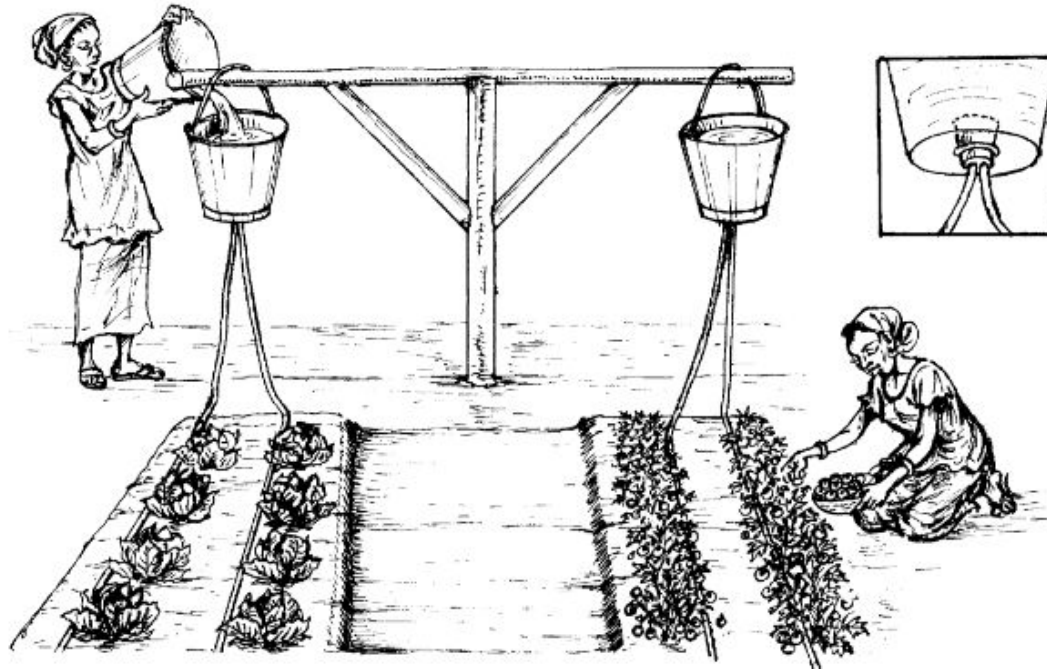


Strategic Goals of SOA



- ❑ Intrinsic Interoperability
- ❑ Federation
- ❑ Vendor Diversification
- ❑ Business Alignment
- ❑ Return of Investment
- ❑ Reduced IT Burden
- ❑ Organizational Agility

Intrinsic Interoperability



Interoperability: Ability of software to interact and exchange data.

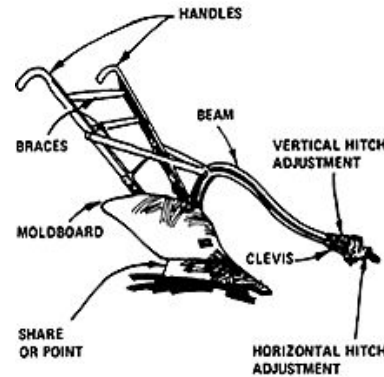
Integration: Effort required to achieve interoperability.

Services are designed to be compatible and interoperable, regardless of when and by whom they are delivered.

Federation



Technical interface

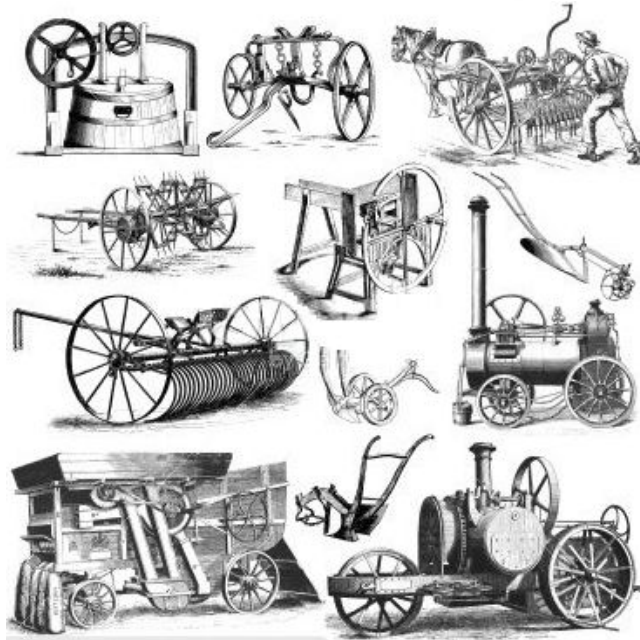


Endpoint



Unification of business segment allowing **independent government**. Standardized services.

Vendor Diversification



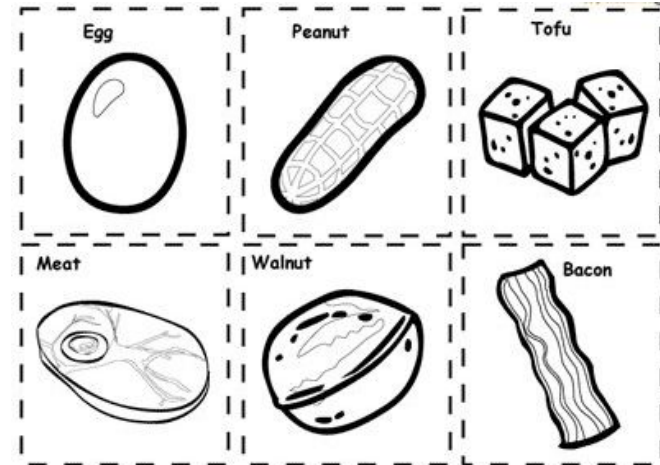
The ability an organization has to pick and **choose best-of-breed** vendor products and technology innovations and use them together within one enterprise.

- Development Language
- Database Manager
- Application Server
- Security Platform

Business Alignment

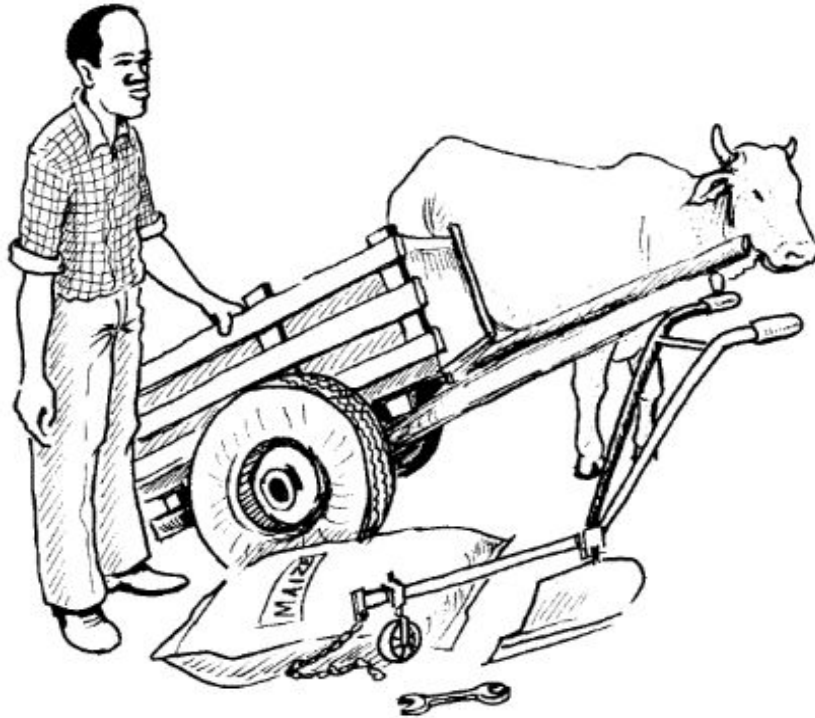


Abstraction and accurate encapsulation.



Business logic can be partitioned into **flexible services** that continually respond to change.

Reduced IT Burden



- ❑ Reduce waste and redundancy
- ❑ Reduce size and operational cost
- ❑ Reduce overhead governance
- ❑ More agile IT department

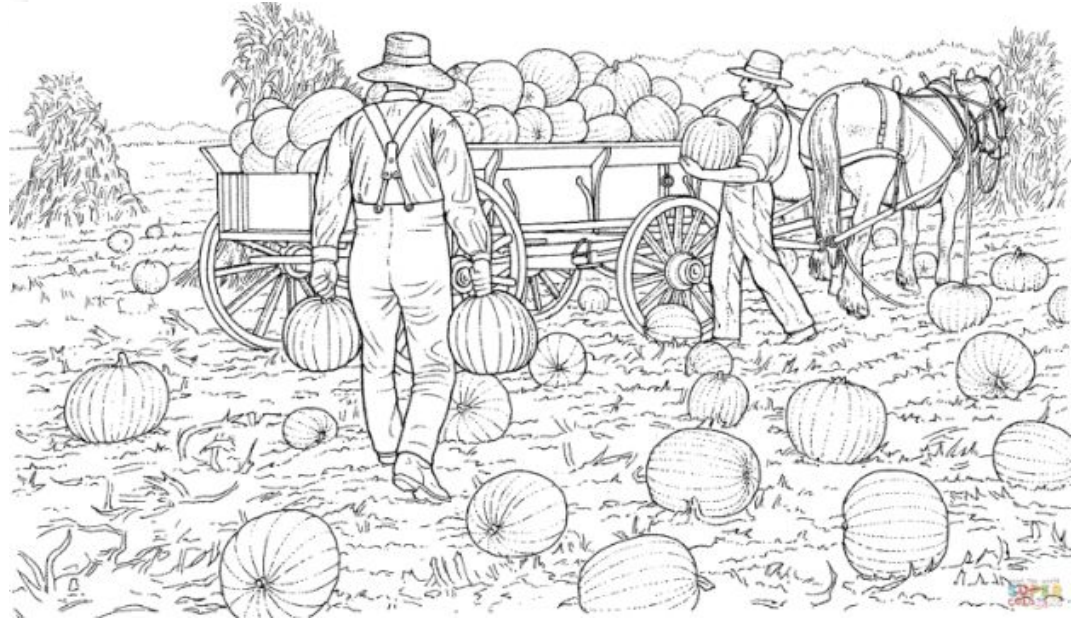
Organizational Agility



Time and effort required to **fulfill new or changed business requirements** is dramatically reduced.

Services: Basic building blocks

- Granularity
- Contract design
- Agnostic vs no-agnostic
- Legacy encapsulation
- Security
- Governance



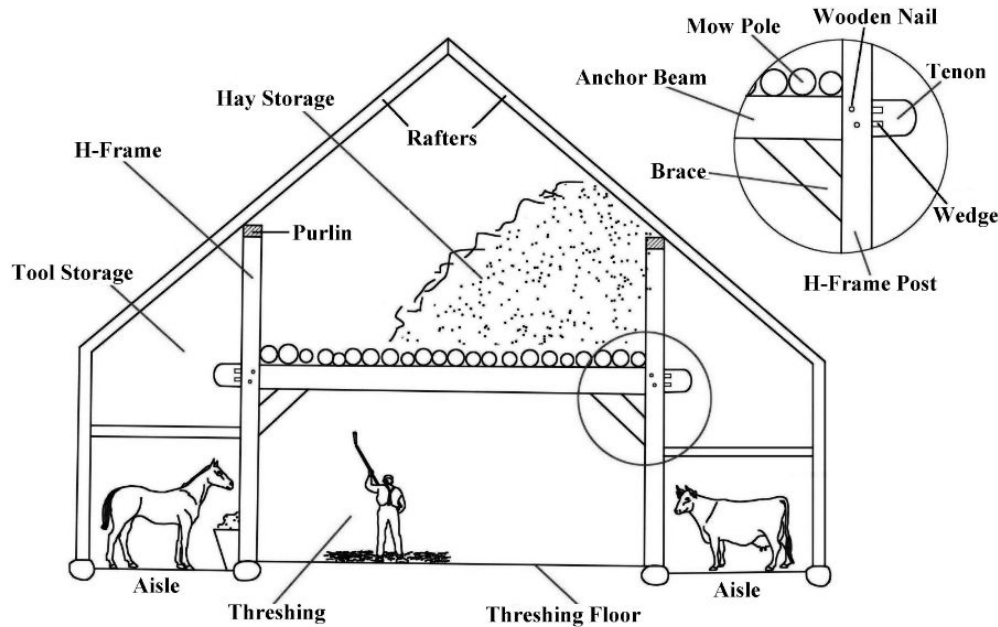
Primary goal is produce services with **functional agonistic** context.

Service Compositions



Is an **aggregate of services** collectively composed to automate a particular task or business process.

Service Inventory

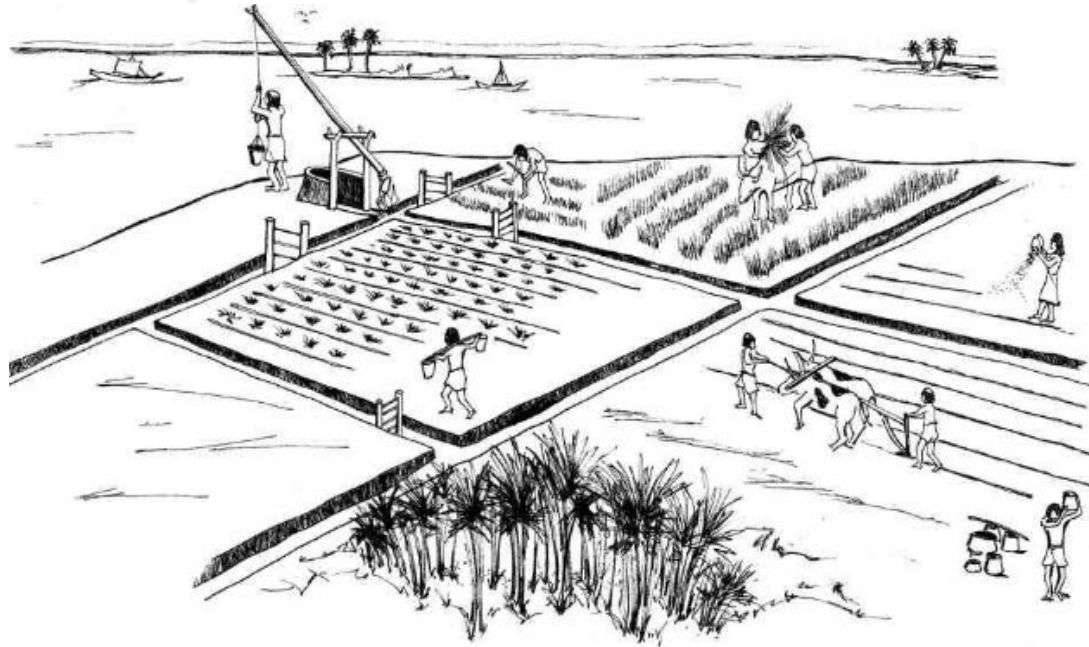


Layers: Task, Entity and Utility.

- Scope and boundary
- Scalability
- Standardization
- Runtime platforms
- Infrastructure
- Governance

Depending on size may be needed
Domain service inventory.

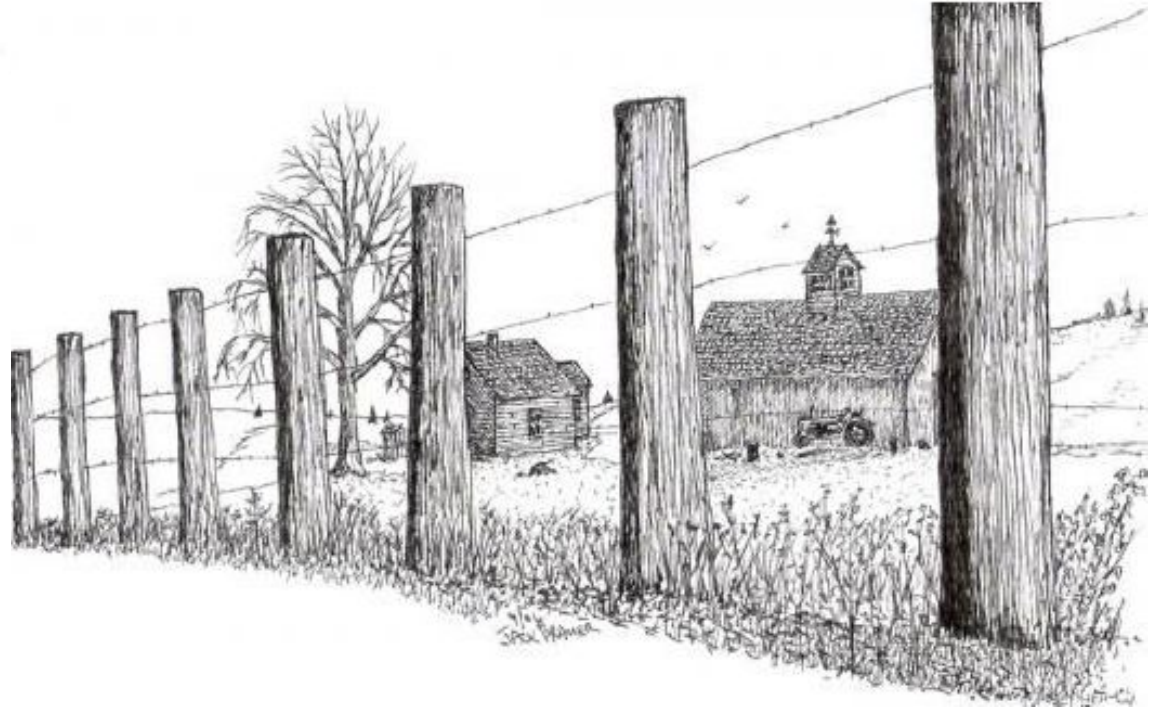
Delivery Lifecycle



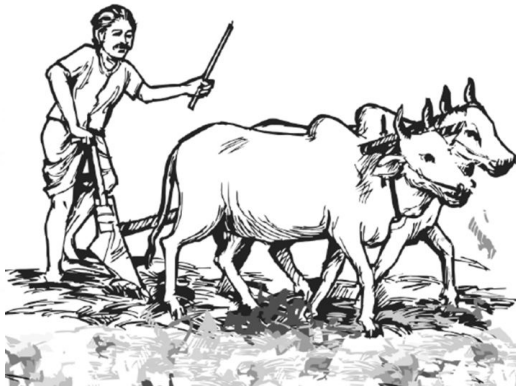
→ Analysis → Modeling → Design → Development → Implementation

Roles, Security and Policies

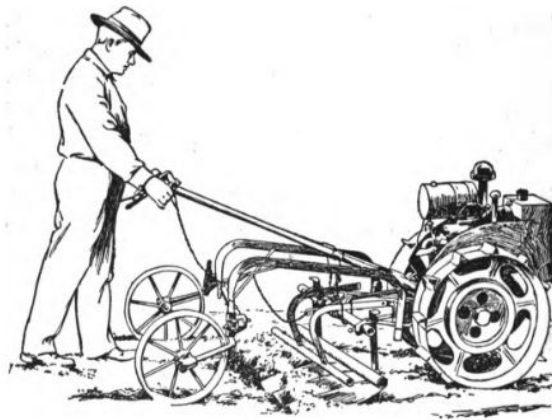
- ❖ Roles
 - Consumer
 - Intermediary
 - Provider
- ❖ Service Contracts
 - Concrete description
 - Performing operations
- ❖ Policies and regulations
 - Patterns
 - Assertions
 - Transactions control



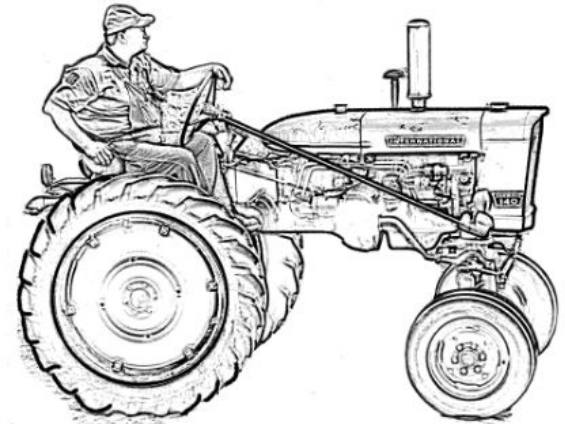
Web-based Service Technology



Hard Coded

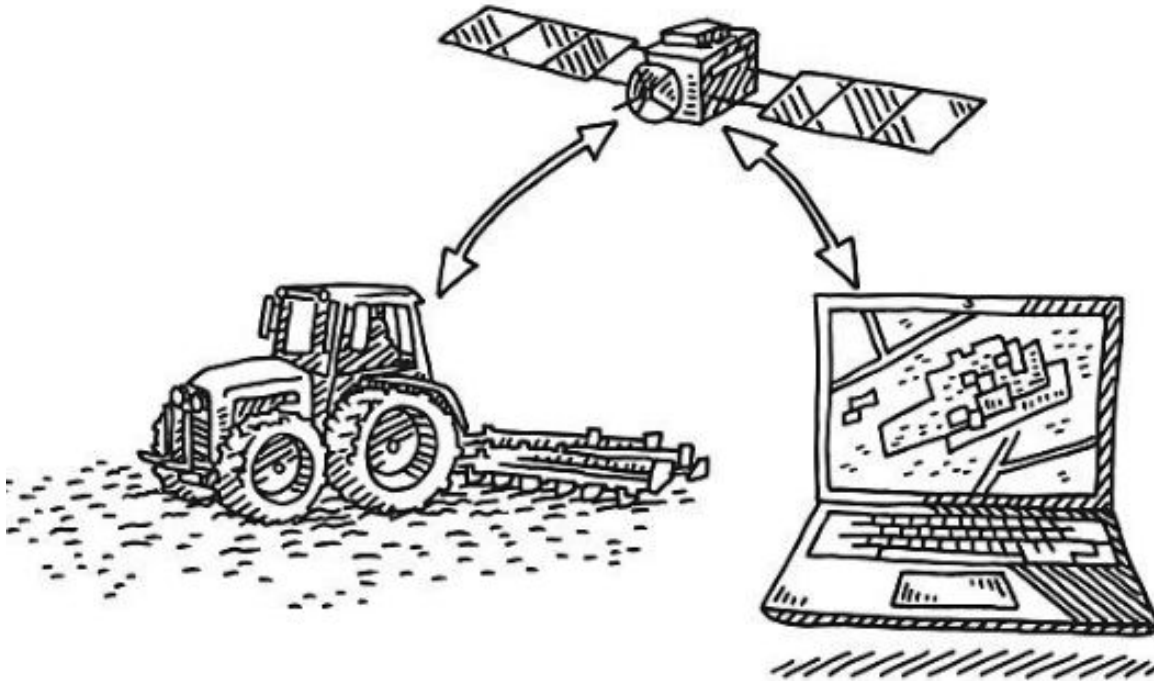


REST



Cloud

Cloud Computing



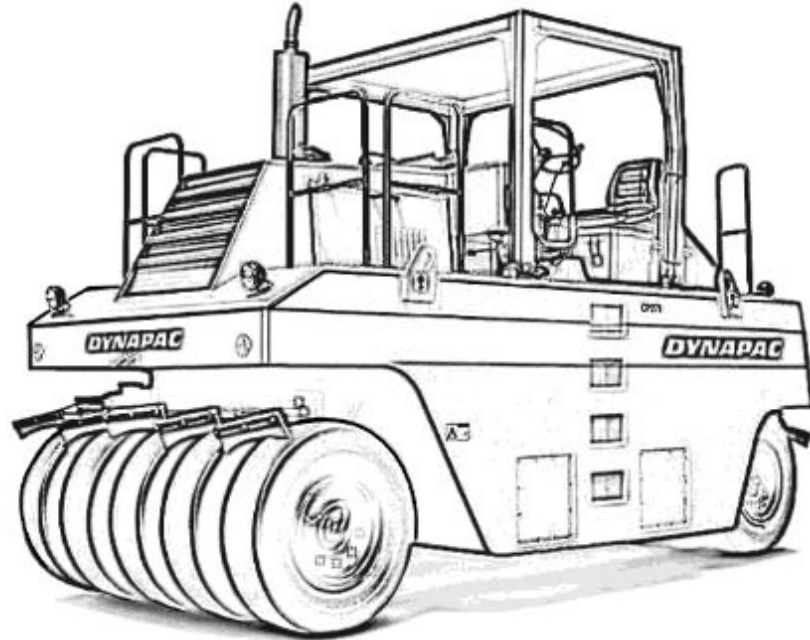
Cloud Deployment Models



- ❖ **Public Cloud**
Owned by a third-party cloud provider.
- ❖ **Community Cloud**
Access limited to a specific community.
- ❖ **Private Cloud**
Owned by a single organization, centralizing access to IT resources.
- ❖ **Hybrid Cloud**
Two or more cloud deployment models

Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)

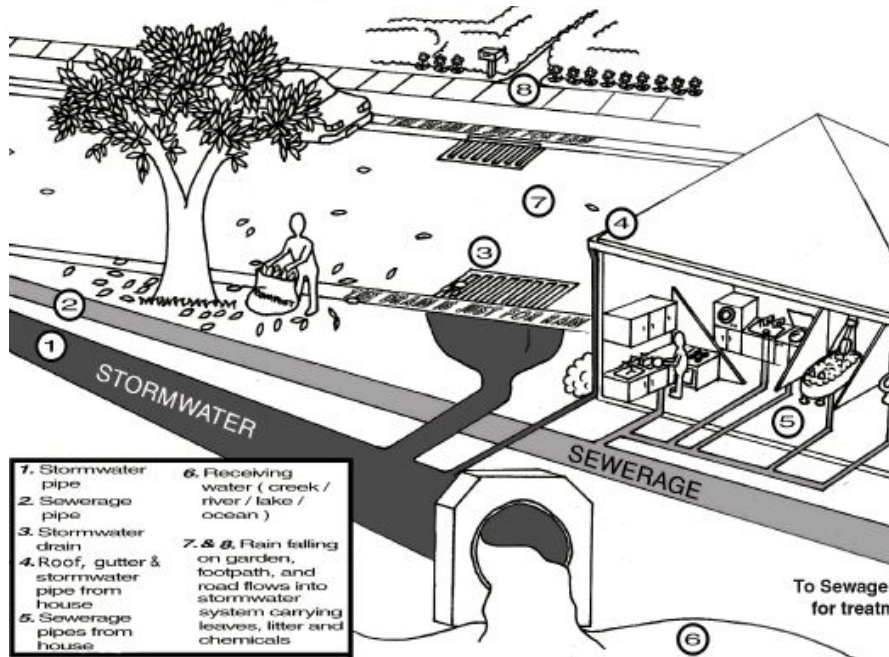
- ★ Amazon AWS
- ★ Google Cloud
- ★ Microsoft Azure
- ★ IBM Bluemix
- ★ Digital Ocean
- ★ Oracle Cloud
- ★ Alibaba Cloud
- ★ Fujitsu
- ★ Tencent Cloud



IT resources are generally raw and not preconfigured.



Platform as a Service (PaaS)

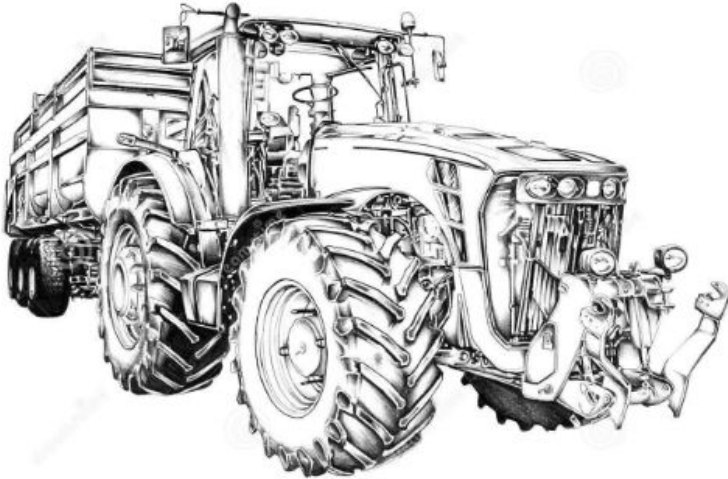


- ☐ Docker
- ☐ Heroku
- ☐ Rancher
- ☐ Ubuntu
- ☐ Cloud66
- ☐ Lightbend
- ☐ Openshift
- ☐ PaaSSTA
- ☐ Apcera

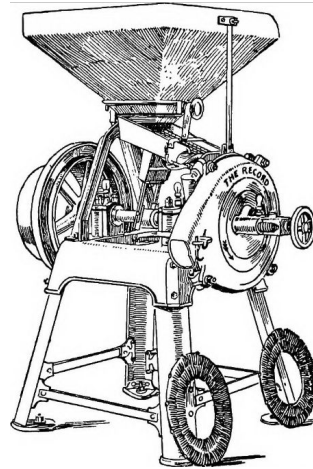
Pre-defined cloud environment. Supports entire delivery lifecycle.

Software as a Service (SaaS)

Shared cloud service offered by a cloud provider



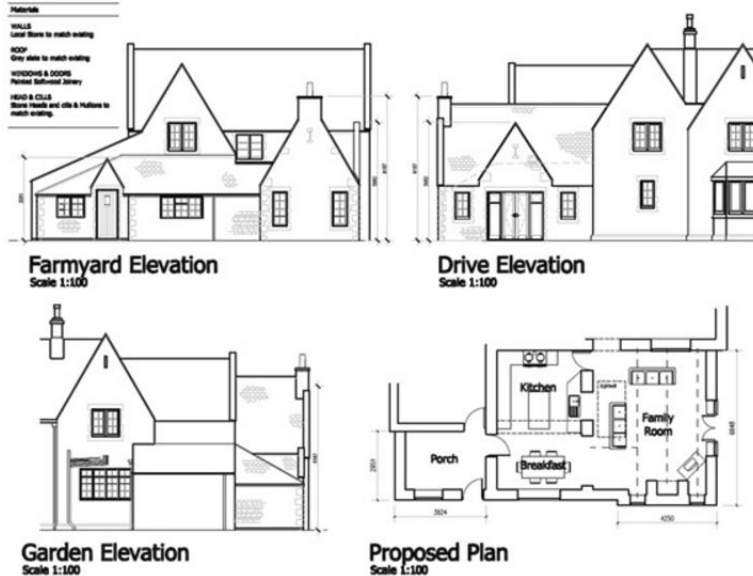
Limited usage control



Cloud provider retains administrative control



References & Links



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