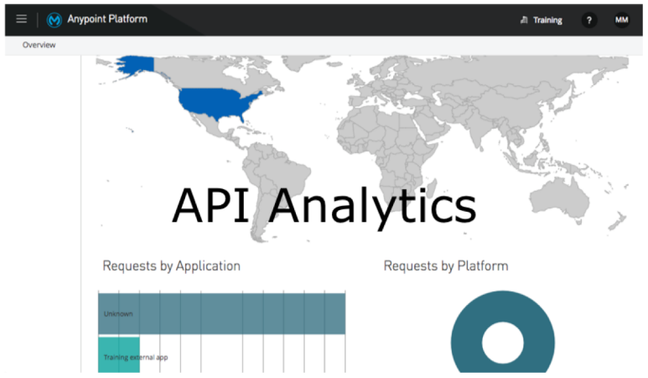
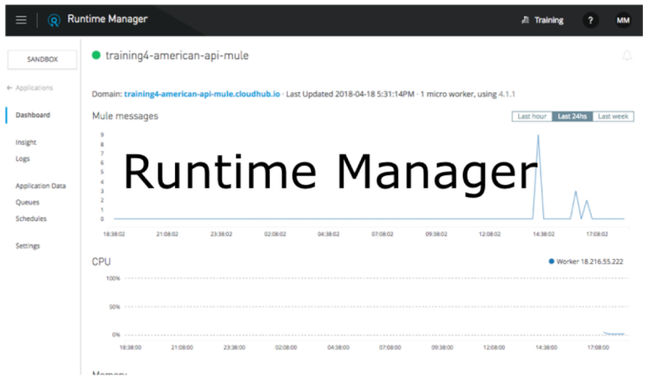
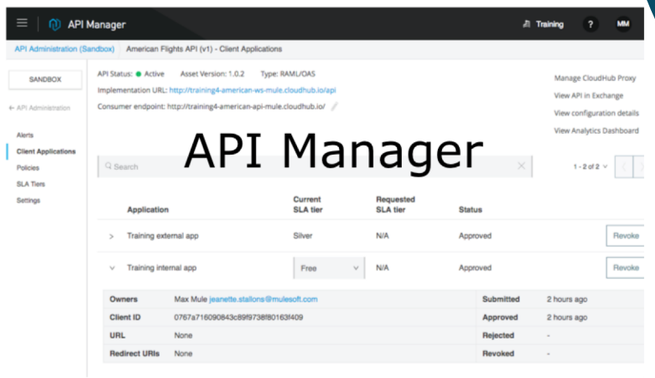
Module 5: Deploying and Managing APIs

Goal


Anypoint Platform
Training
MM
Overview
API Analytics
Requests by Application
Requests by Platform
Unknown
Training external app


Runtime Manager
Training
MM
SANDBOX
training4-american-api-mule
Mule messages
Runtime Manager
CPU


API Manager
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API Administration (Sandbox)
American Flights API (v1) - Client Applications
SANDBOX
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Current SLA tier
Requested SLA tier
Status
Training external app
Silver
N/A
Approved
Revoke
Training internal app
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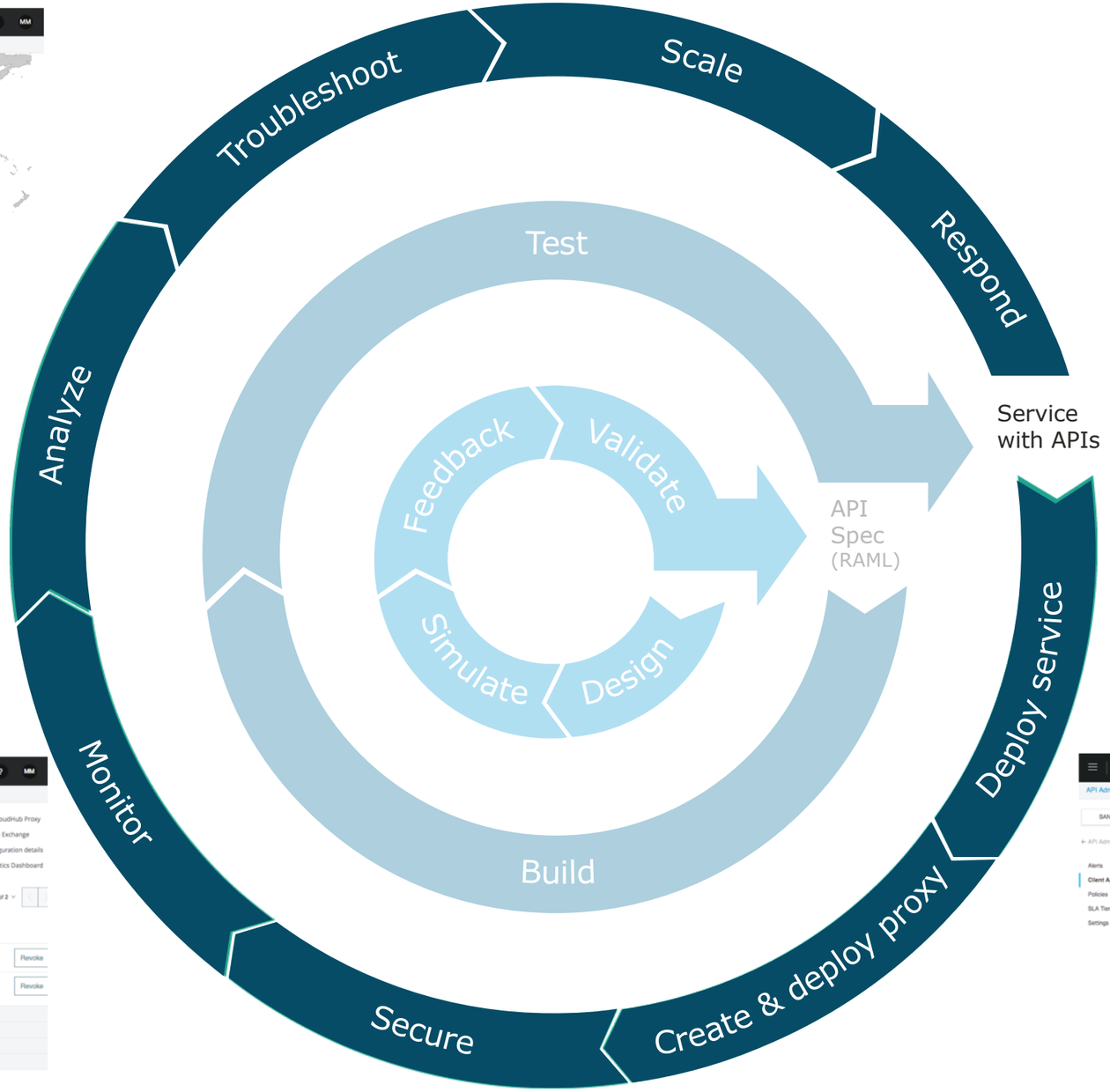
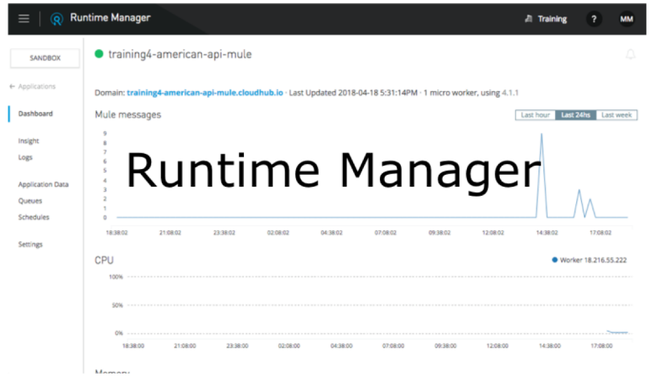

Troubleshoot
Scale
Respond
Analyze
Test
Feedback
Validate
API
Spec
(RAML)
Simulate
Design
Build
Service
with APIs
Deploy service
Create & deploy proxy
Secure
Monitor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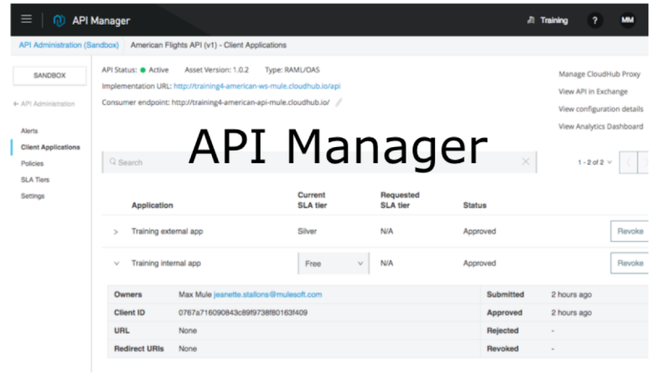
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At the end of this module, you should be able to

- Describe the options for deploying Mule applications
- Deploy Mule applications to CloudHub
- Use API Manager to create and deploy proxies for APIs
- Use API Manager to restrict access to API proxies

Introducing deployment options

Deploying applications

- During development, applications are deployed to an embedded Mule runtime in Anypoint Studio

- For everything else (testing, Q&A, and production), applications can be deployed to
  - **CloudHub**
    - Platform as a Service (PaaS) component of Anypoint Platform
    - MuleSoft-hosted Mule runtimes on AWS (Amazon Web Services platform)
    - A fully-managed, multi-tenanted, globally available, secure and highly available cloud platform for integrations and APIs
  - **Customer-hosted Mule runtimes**
    - On bare metal or cloud service providers: AWS, Azure, and Pivotal Cloud Foundry

MuleSoft-hosted runtime

Customer-hosted runtime

CloudHub benefits

- No hardware to maintain
- Continuous software updates
- Provided infrastructure for DNS and load-balancing
- Built-in elastic scalability for increasing cloud capacity during periods of high demand
- Globally available with data centers around the world
- Highly available with 99.99% uptime SLAs (service level agreements) http://status.mulesoft.com/
- Highly secure
  - PCI, HiTrust, and SSAE-16 certified

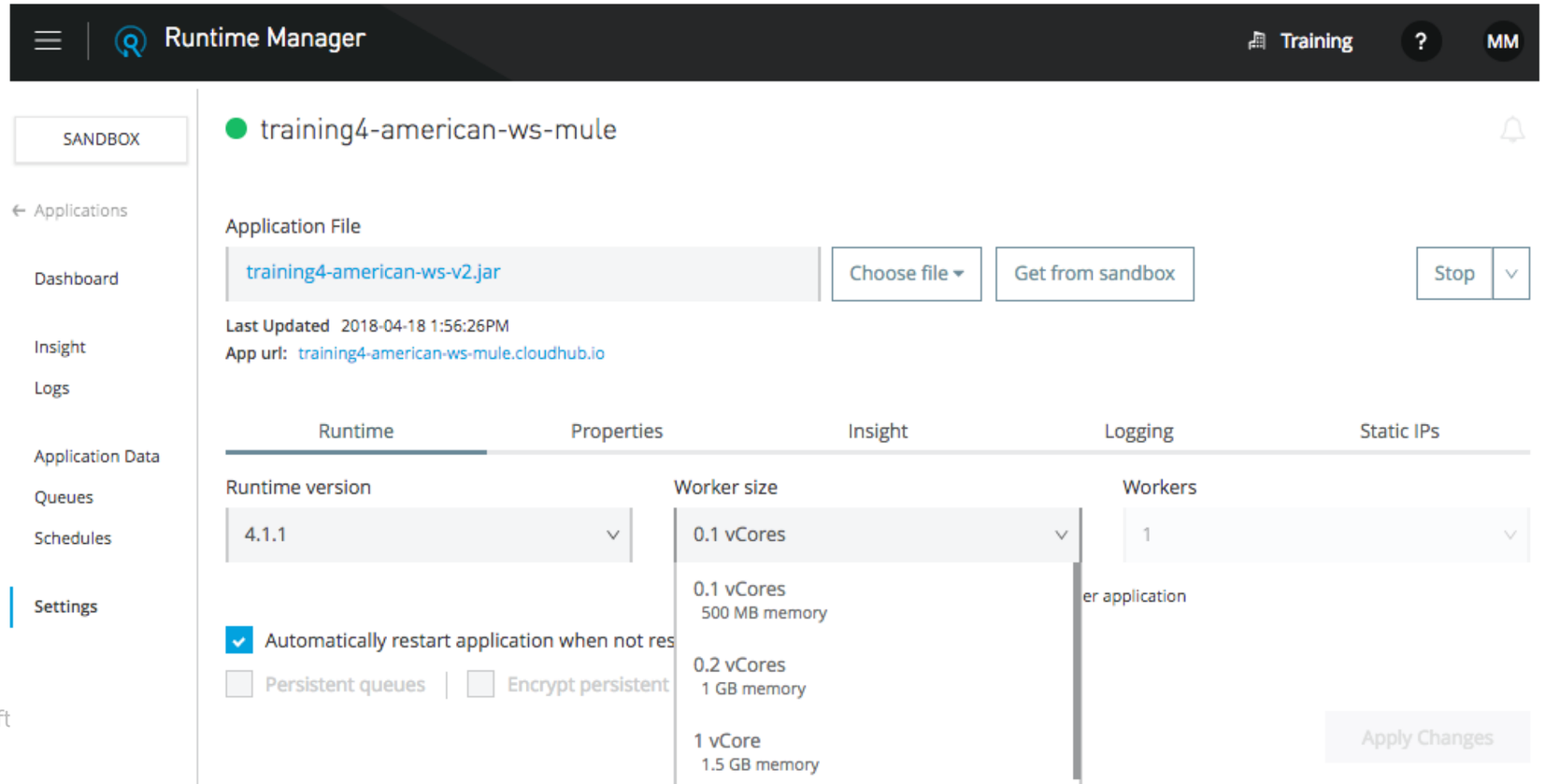
Customer-hosted Mule runtimes

- Easy to install
- Requires minimal resources
- Can run multiple applications
- Uses a Java Service Wrapper that controls the JVM from the operating system and starts Mule
- Can be managed by
  - Runtime Manager in MuleSoft-hosted Anypoint Platform
  - Runtime Manager in customer-hosted Anypoint Platform
    - Anypoint Platform Private Cloud Edition

Deploying applications to CloudHub

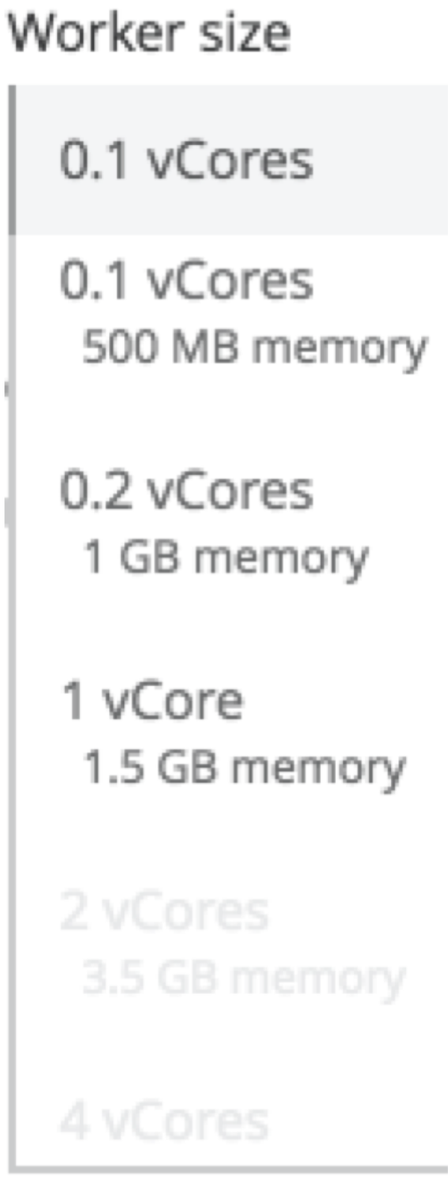
Deploying applications to CloudHub

- Can deploy from Anypoint Studio or from Anypoint Platform using Runtime Manager
- You must set worker size and number
  - For apps deployed from flow designer, these values were set automatically



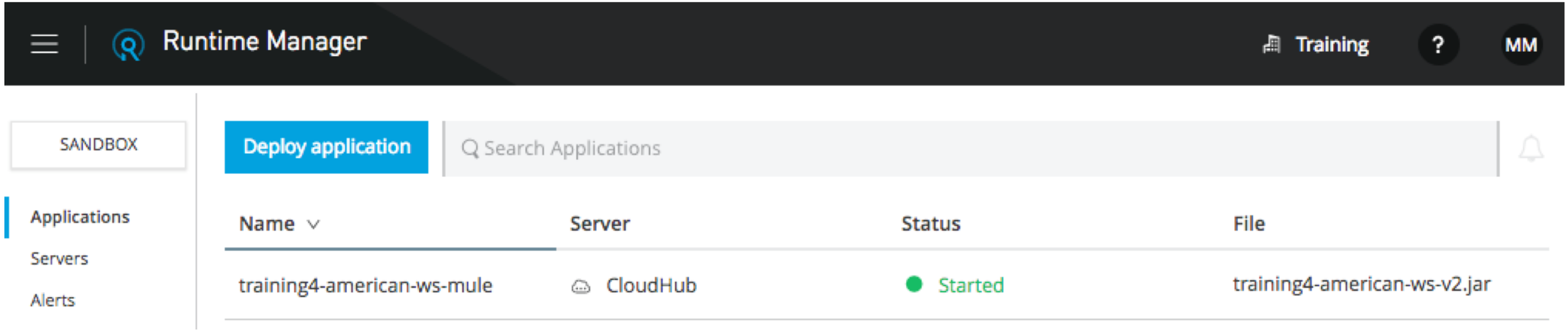
Review: CloudHub workers

- A worker is a dedicated instance of Mule that runs an app
- Each worker
  - Runs in a separate container from every other application
  - Is deployed and monitored independently
  - Runs in a specific worker cloud in a region of the world
- Workers can have a different memory capacity and processing power
  - Applications can be scaled vertically by changing the worker size
  - Applications can be scaled horizontally by adding multiple workers



Walkthrough 5-1: Deploy an application to CloudHub

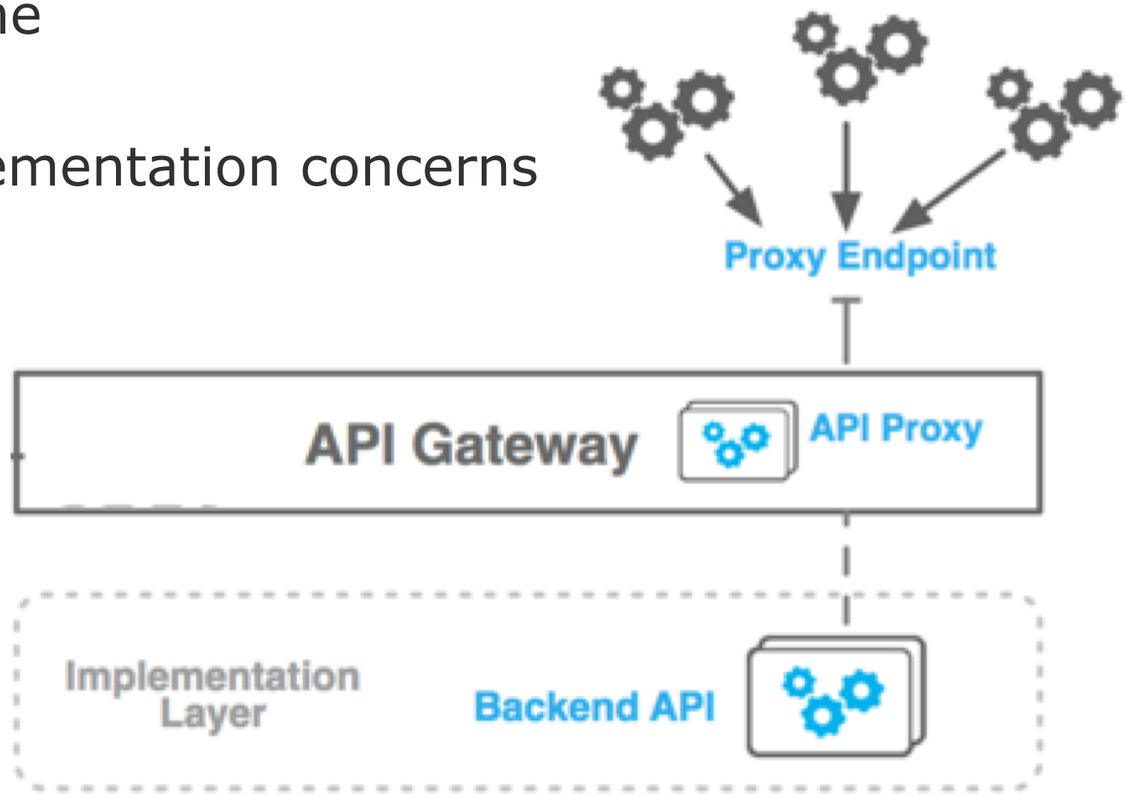
- Deploy an application from Anypoint Studio to CloudHub
- Run the application on its new, hosted domain
- Make calls to the web service
- Update an API implementation deployed to CloudHub



Creating API proxies

Restricting access to APIs

- An **API proxy** is an application that controls access to a web service, restricting access and usage through the use of an API gateway
- The **API Gateway** is a runtime designed and optimized to host an API or to open a connection to an API deployed to another runtime
  - Included as part of the Mule runtime
    - Separate licenses required
  - Separates orchestration from implementation concerns

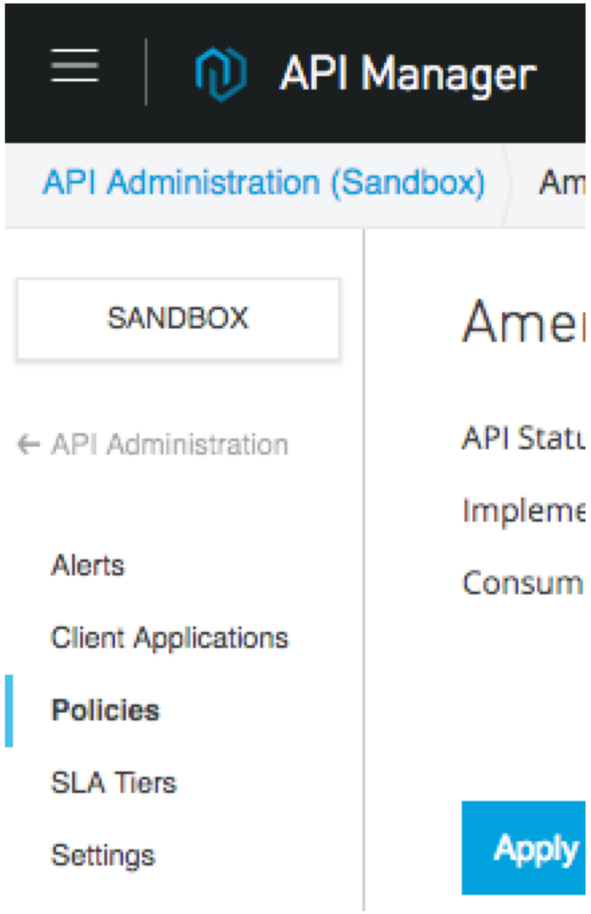


The API Gateway is the point of control

- **Determines which traffic** is authorized to pass through the API to backend services
- **Meters the traffic** flowing through
- **Logs** all transactions, collecting and tracking analytics data
- Applies runtime policies to **enforce governance** like rate limiting, throttling, and caching

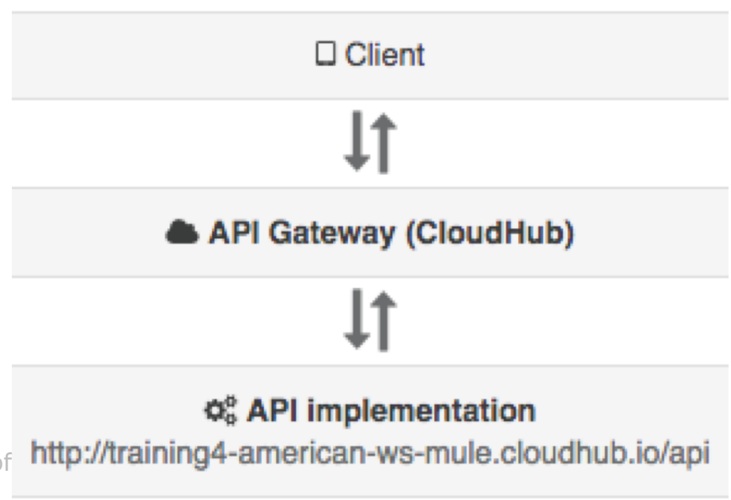
Using API Manager to manage access to APIs

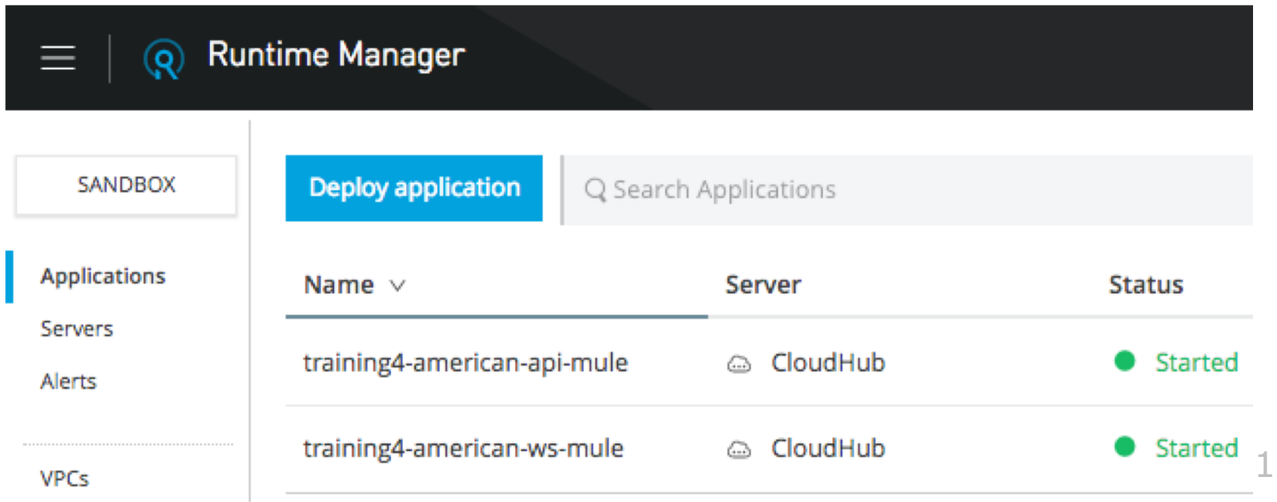
- **Create** proxy applications
- **Deploy** proxies to an API Gateway runtime
  - On CloudHub or a customer-hosted runtime
- Specify throttling, security, and other **policies**
- Specify **tiers** with different types of access
- Approve, reject, or revoke **access** to APIs by clients
- **Promote** managed APIs between environments
- Review **analytics**



Walkthrough 5-2: Create and deploy an API proxy

- Add an API to API Manager
- Use API Manager to create and deploy an API proxy application
- Set a proxy consumer endpoint so requests can be made to it from Exchange
- Make calls to an API proxy from API portals for internal & external users
- View API request data in API Manager.

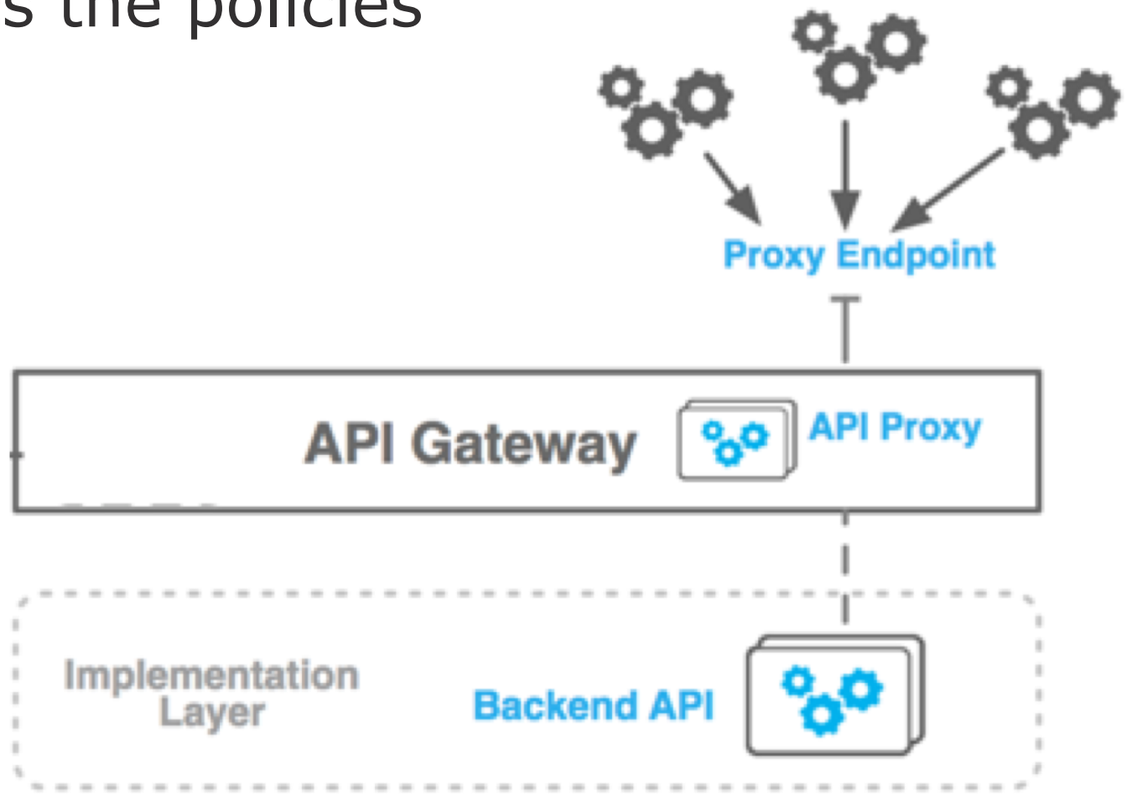




Restricting access to APIs

Restricting access to APIs

- Use **API Manager** to manage access to API proxies
  - Define SLA tiers
  - Apply runtime policies
- The **API Gateway** enforces the policies



Applying policies to restrict access

- There are **out-of-the box** policies for many common use cases
  - Rate limiting
  - Spike control
  - Security

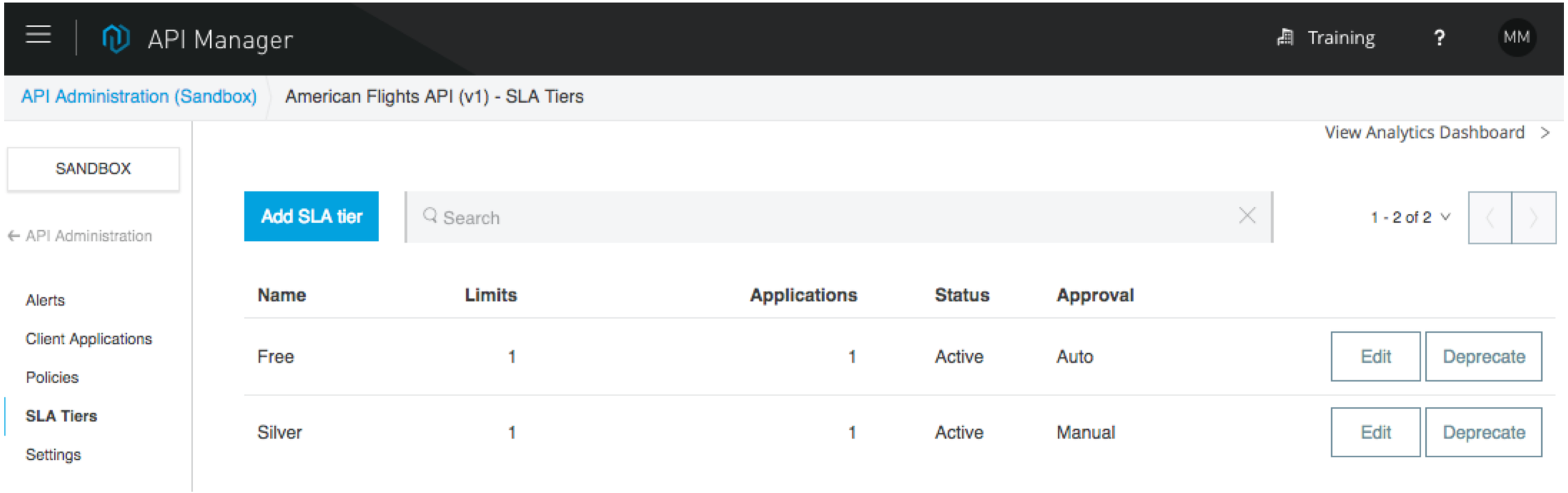
- You can define **custom** policies (using XML and YAML)

- You can apply **multiple** policies and set the order

Client ID enforcement	JSON threat protection
Cross-Origin resource sharing	Basic Authentication - LDAP
OAuth 2.0 access token enforcement	Message Logging
Header Injection	Rate limiting
Header Removal	Rate limiting - SLA based
Basic authentication - Simple	Spike Control
IP blacklist	XML threat protection
IP whitelist	

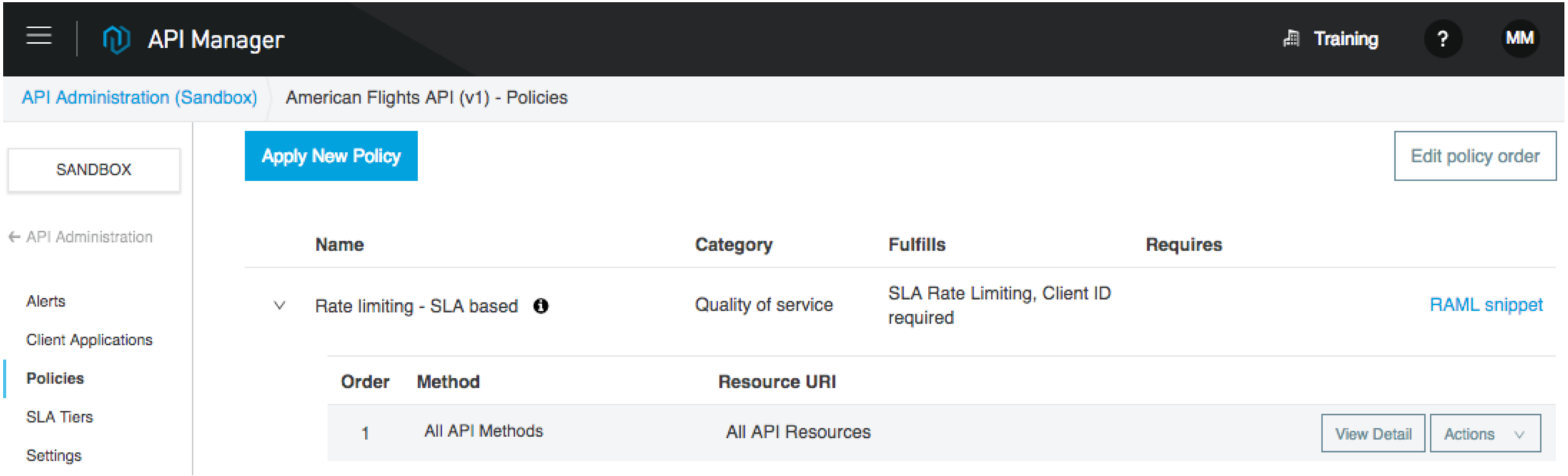
Using SLA tiers to restrict access by client ID

- A **S**ervice **L**evel **A**greement tier defines the # of requests that can be made per time frame to an API
  - Request approval can be set to automatic (free) or manual (for tiers that cost $)

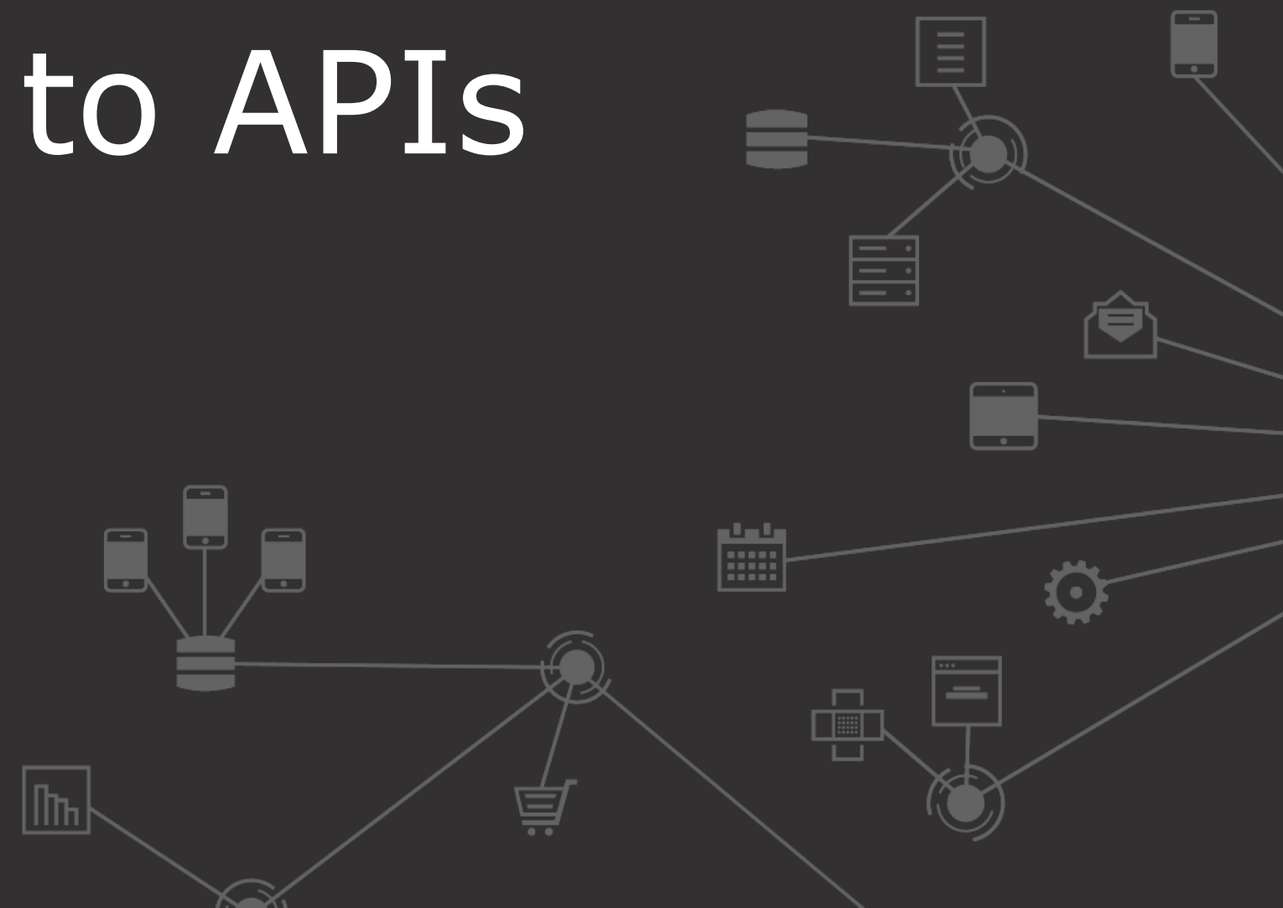


Walkthrough 5-3: Restrict API access with policies and SLAs

- Add and test a rate limiting policy
- Add SLA tiers, one with manual approval required
- Add and test a rate limiting SLA based policy

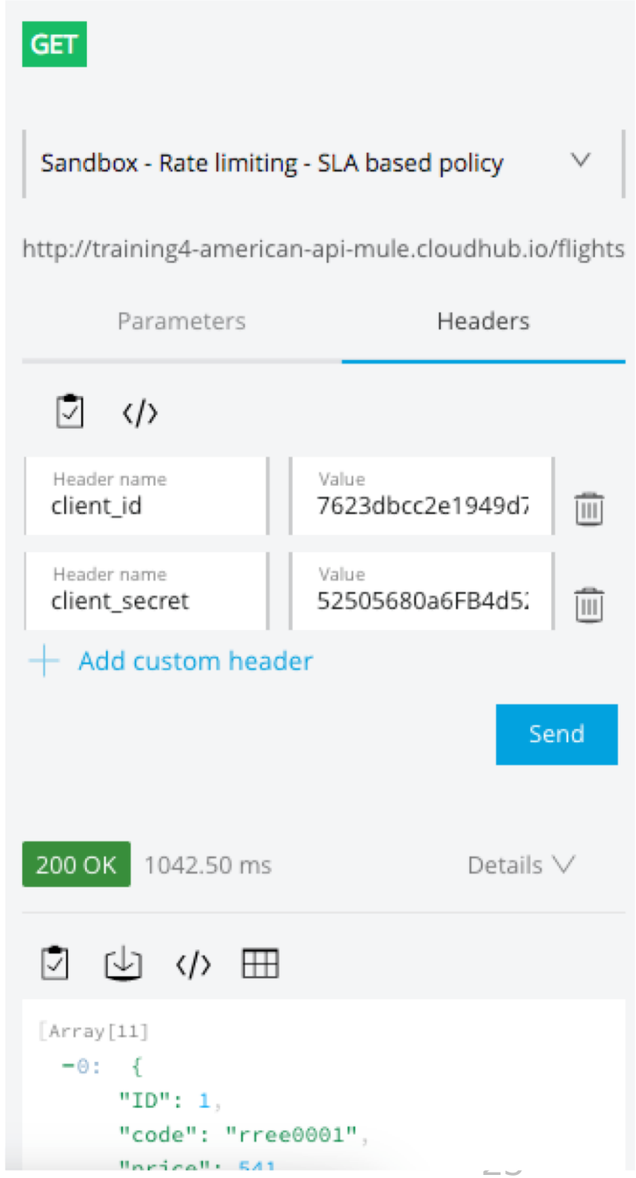


Granting access to APIs



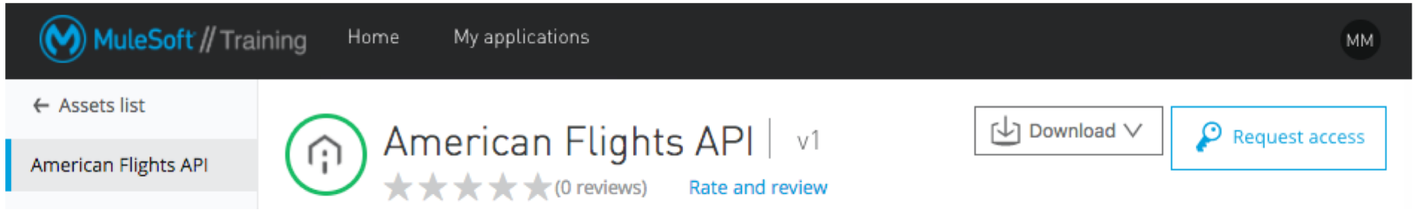
Enforcing access to APIs using SLA tiers

- To enforce, apply an **SLA based** rate limiting policy
- SLA based policies require all applications that consume the API to
  - **Register** for access to a specific tier
    - From an API portal in private or public Exchange
  - **Pass their client credentials** in calls made to the API



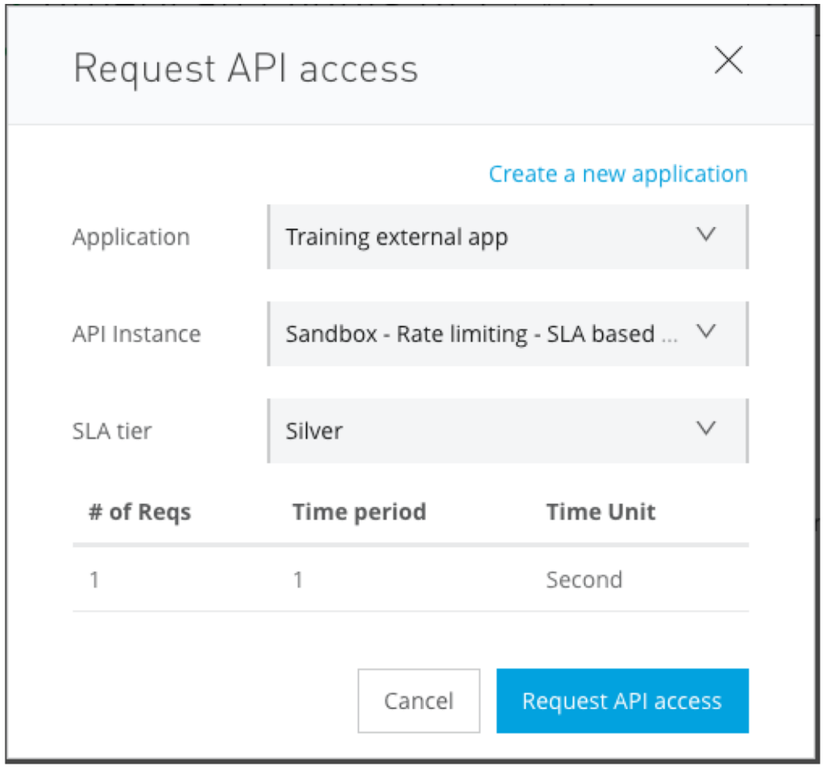
Requesting access to SLA tiers

- If an API has an SLA-based policy, a Request API access button appears in API portal



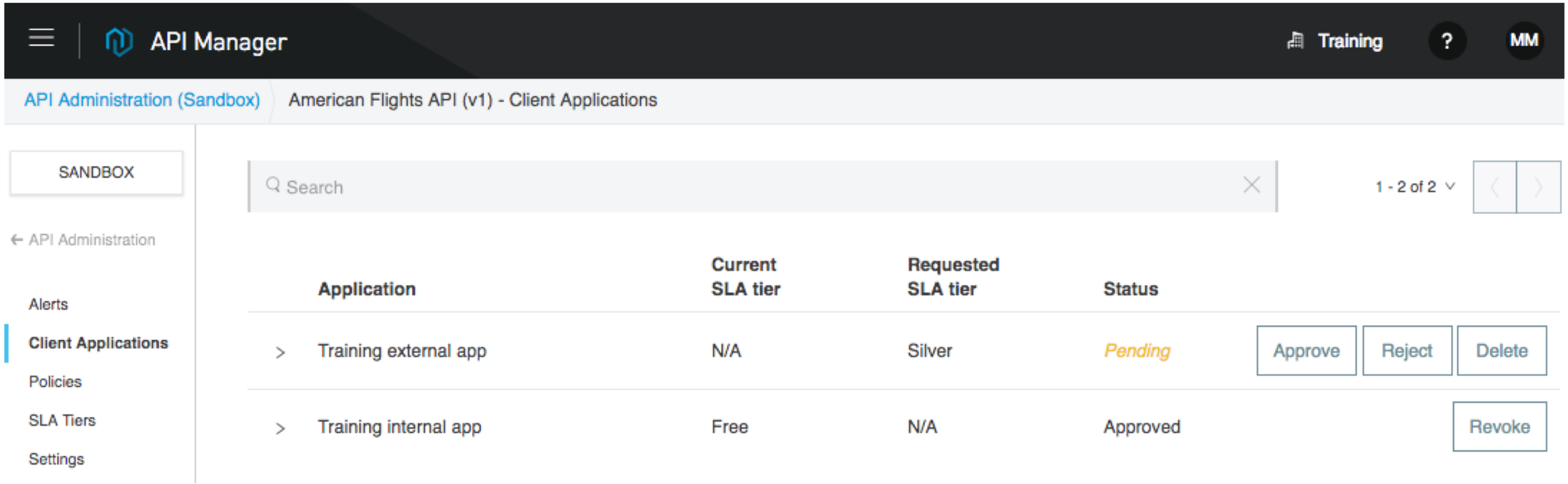
- To request access, developer must belong to the Anypoint Platform organization and be logged in

- When developers request access, they must
  - Register/add an app to their Anypoint Platform account
  - Select a tier



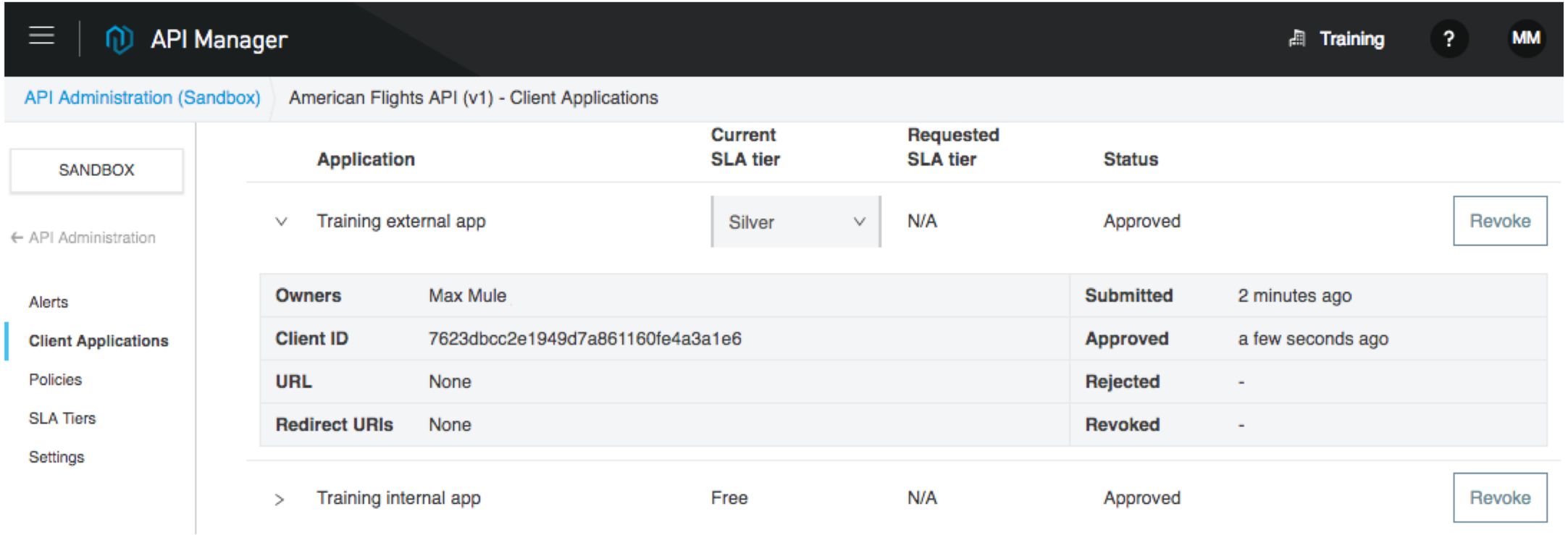
Approving SLA tier access requests

- For tiers with manual approval, emails are sent to the Organization Administrators when developers request access for applications
- Organization Administrators can review the applications in API Manager and approve, reject, or revoke requests



Walkthrough 5-4: Request and grant access to a managed API

- Request application access to SLA tiers from private and public API portals
- Approve application requests to SLA tiers in API Manager

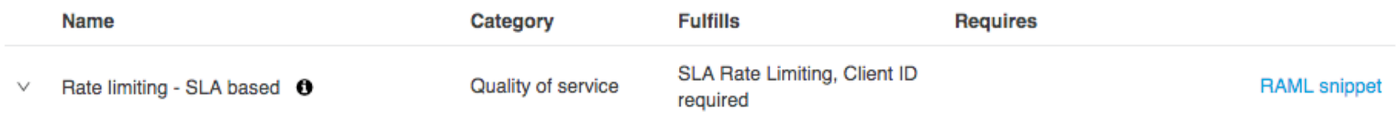


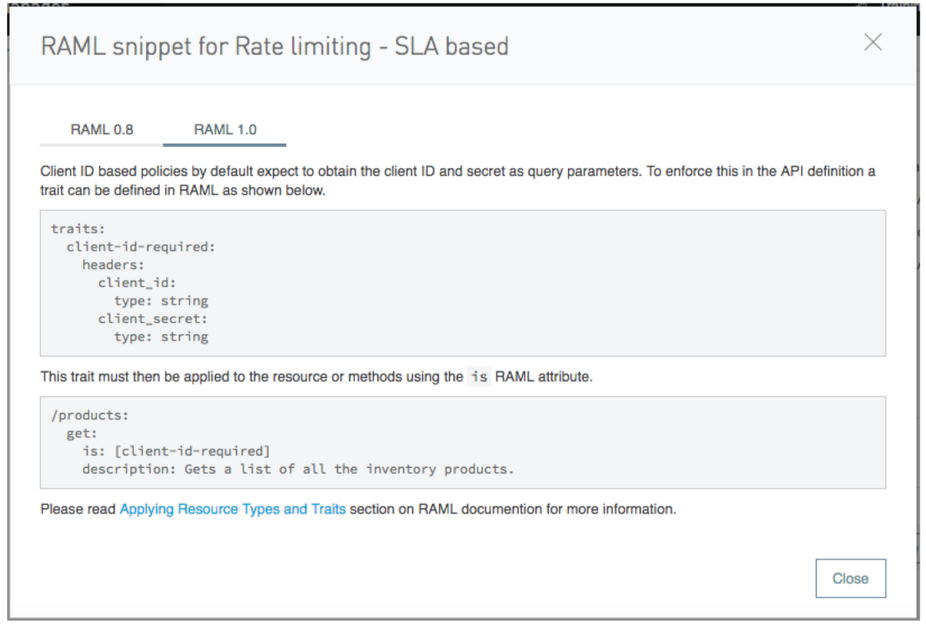
Adding client ID enforcement to API specifications

Adding client ID enforcement to API specifications

- You need to add client ID enforcement to the API spec for the
  - REST connector that is created for the API to enforce the authentication
  - Required headers to automatically show up in the API console so you don't have to manually add them for every call

- Instructions are in the RAML snippet for a policy in API Manager

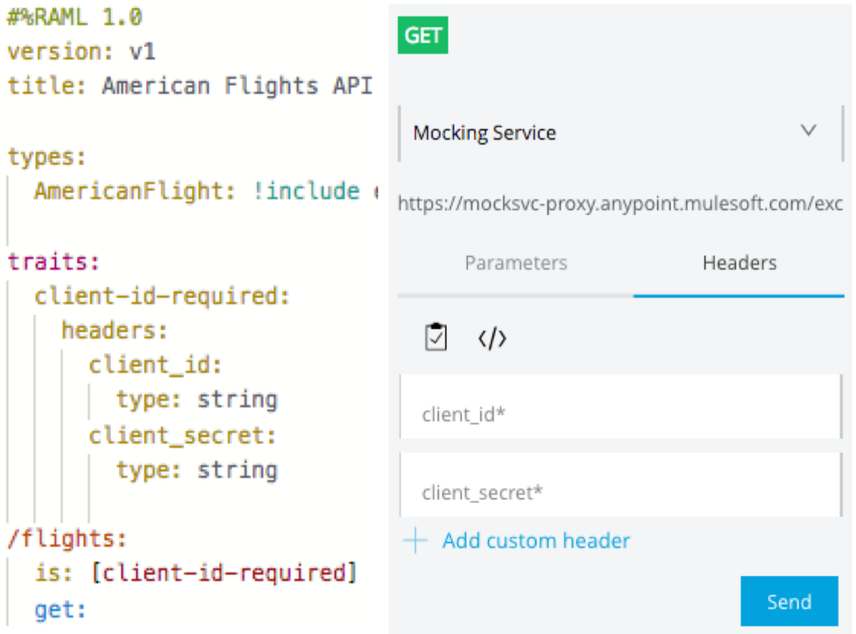




Walkthrough 5-5: (Optional) Add client ID enforcement to an API specification

- Modify an API specification to require client id and client secret headers with requests
- Update a managed API to use a new version of an API specification
- Call a governed API with client credentials from API portals

Note: If you do not complete this exercise for Fundamentals, the REST connector that is created for the API and that you use later in the course will not have client_id authentication



Summary

Summary

- Deploy applications to MuleSoft-hosted or customer-hosted Mule runtimes
- **CloudHub** is the Platform as a Service (PaaS) component of Anypoint Platform
  - Hosted Mule runtimes (workers) on AWS
- An **API proxy** is an application that controls access to a web service, restricting access and usage through the use of an API gateway
- The **API Gateway runtime** controls access to APIs by enforcing policies
  - Is part of the Mule runtime but requires a separate license

Summary

- Use **API Manager** to
  - Create and deploy API proxies
  - Define SLA tiers and apply runtime policies
    - Anypoint Platform has out-of-the box policies for rate-limiting, throttling, security enforcement, and more
    - SLA tiers defines # of requests that can be made per time to an API
  - Approve, reject, or revoke access to APIs by clients
  - Promote managed APIs between environments
  - Review API analytics

Anypoint Platform Operations training courses

- This module was just an introduction to deploying and managing applications and APIs

- Anypoint Platform Operations:
  - CloudHub
  - Customer-Hosted Runtimes
  - API Management