

# Routing Messages

# Objectives

After completing this lesson, you should be able to:

- Describe routing concepts
- Explain how routing works
- Use conditional branching or routing table for content-based routing
- Use XQuery-based policies for dynamic routing



# Agenda

- Routing overview
- Content-based routing
- Dynamic routing

# Message Routing: Overview

- The ability to route a request to a specific service provider based on a static or variable routing criteria
- Types of routing:
  - Static routing
    - Routing action
  - Content-based routing
    - Conditional Branch node
    - Routing Table action
  - Dynamic routing
    - Dynamic Routing action
    - Routing Options action

# Routing Use Cases

- Header-based routing
- Routing a message based on:
  - The type of the payload
  - Operation
- Runtime protocol selection

# Header-based Routing

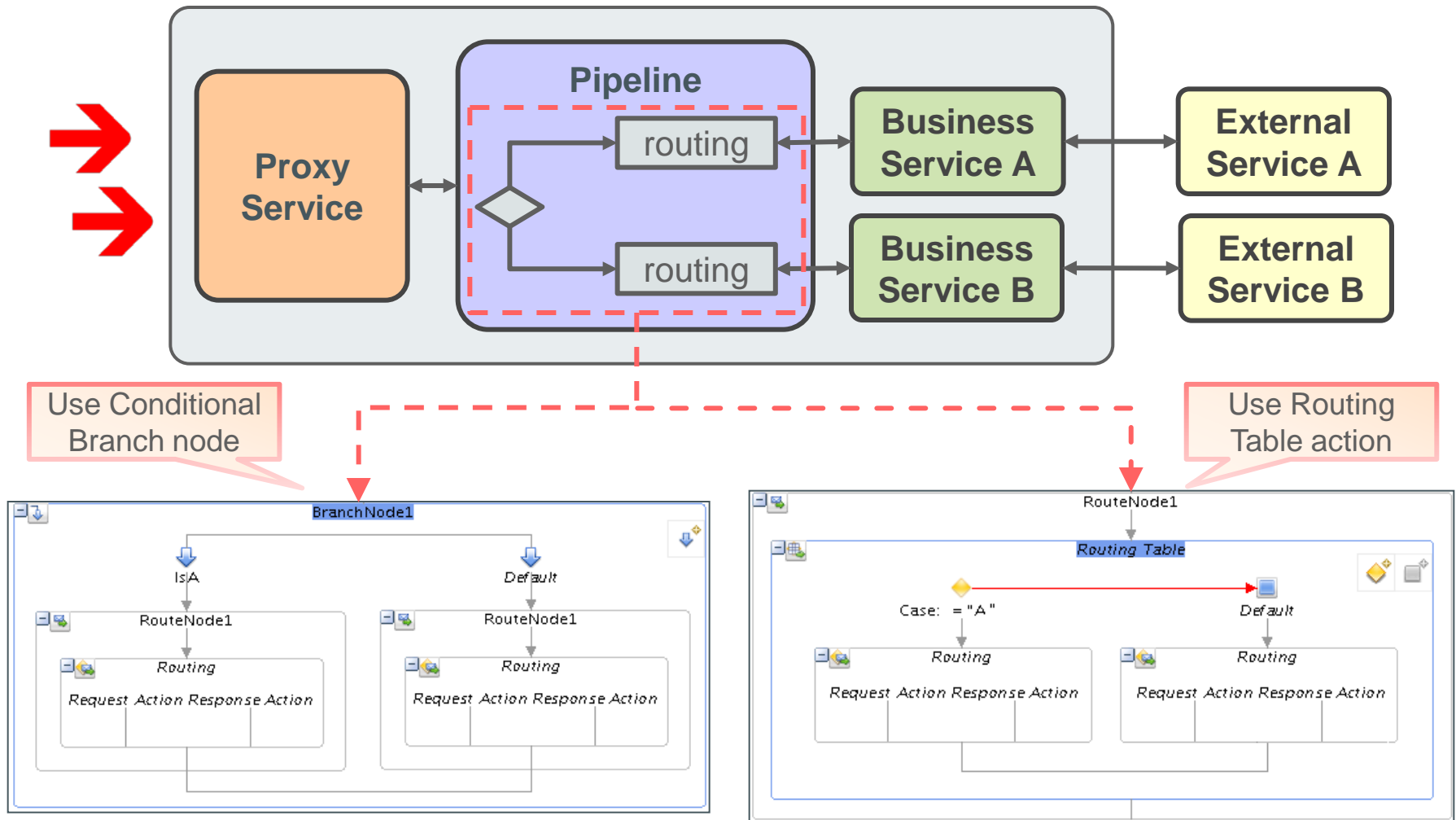
Header-based routing is more efficient as payload does not have to be processed.

```
<Soap:Envelope>
  <Soap:Header>
    <m:path xmlns:m="http://oracle.example.com/rp/"
      Soap:actor="http://schemas.example.com/soap/actor"
      S:mustUnderstand="1">
      <m:action>http://example1.com/</m:action>
      <m:to>http://example2.com/router</m:to>
      <m:fwd>
        <m:via>http://example3.com/router</m:via>
      </m:fwd>
    </m:path>
  </Soap:Header>
  <Soap:Body> ... </Soap:Body>
</Soap:Envelope>
```

# Agenda

- Routing overview
- Content-based routing
- Dynamic routing

# Content-based Routing

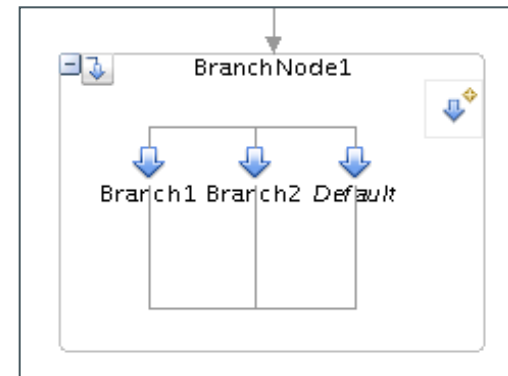




# Conditional Branch Node

The Conditional Branch node allows you to route the incoming requests to different target services based on different conditions including:

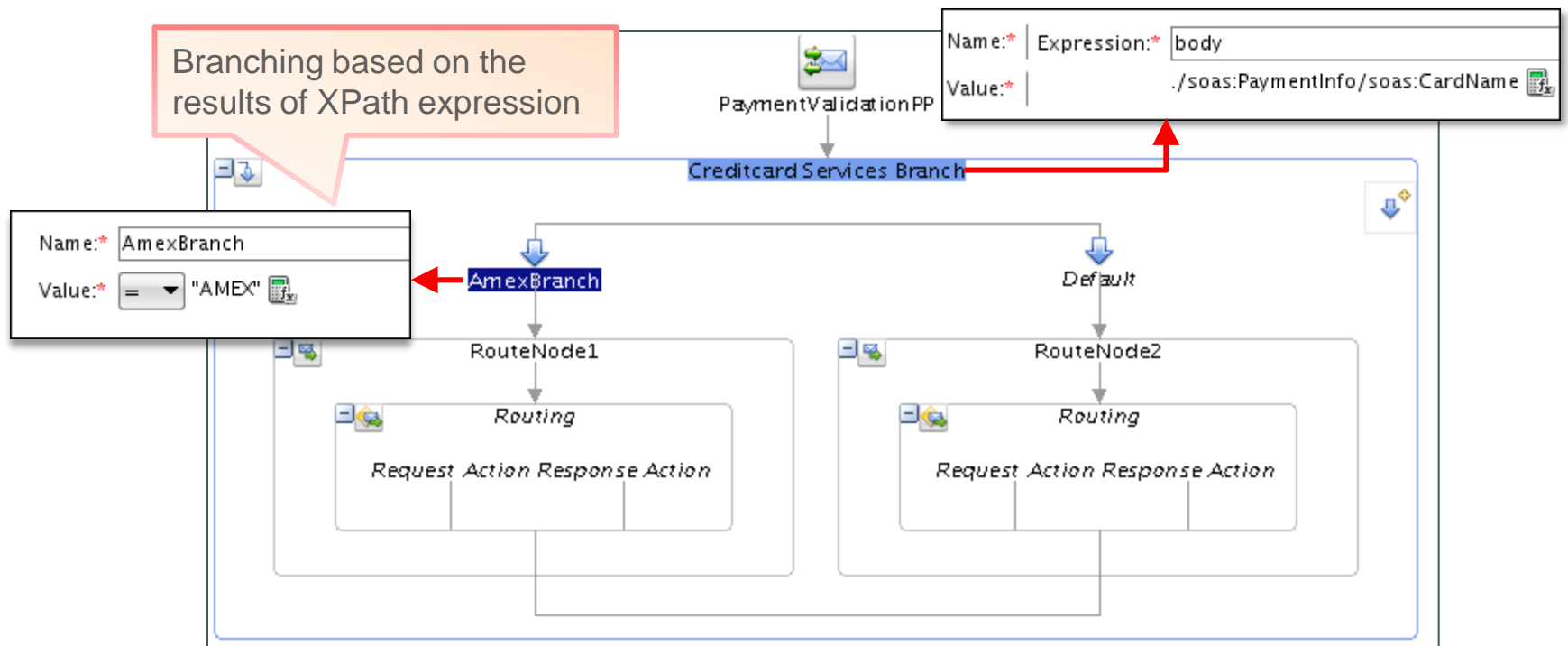
- equal to (=)
- not equal to (!=)
- less than (<)
- less than or equal to (<=)
- greater than (>)
- greater than or equal to (>=)



# Configuring Conditional Branch Node

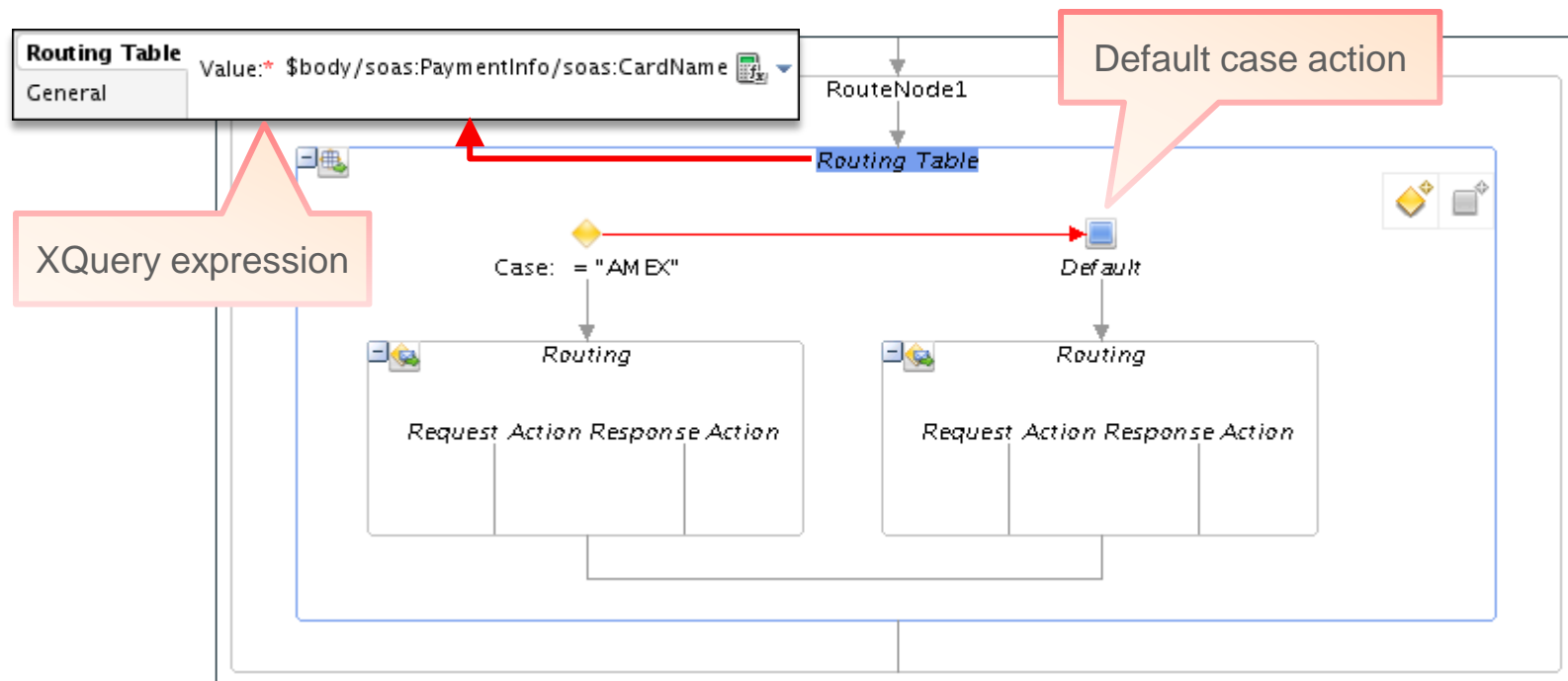
Conditional branching can be based on:

- Variable value in the message context
- Results of an XPath expression



# Routing Table Action

- A routing table is used to select different routes based on the results of a single XQuery expression in a message flow.
- A routing table action contains a set of routes wrapped in a switch-style condition table.



# Conditional Branching Versus Routing Table

- Use conditional branching if the condition that you are branching on is known early in the message flow.
- If your logic is common regardless of the message destination, use routing table for routing decision-making until the business service invocation.

# Quiz



What do you use to select different routes based on the results of a single XQuery expression?

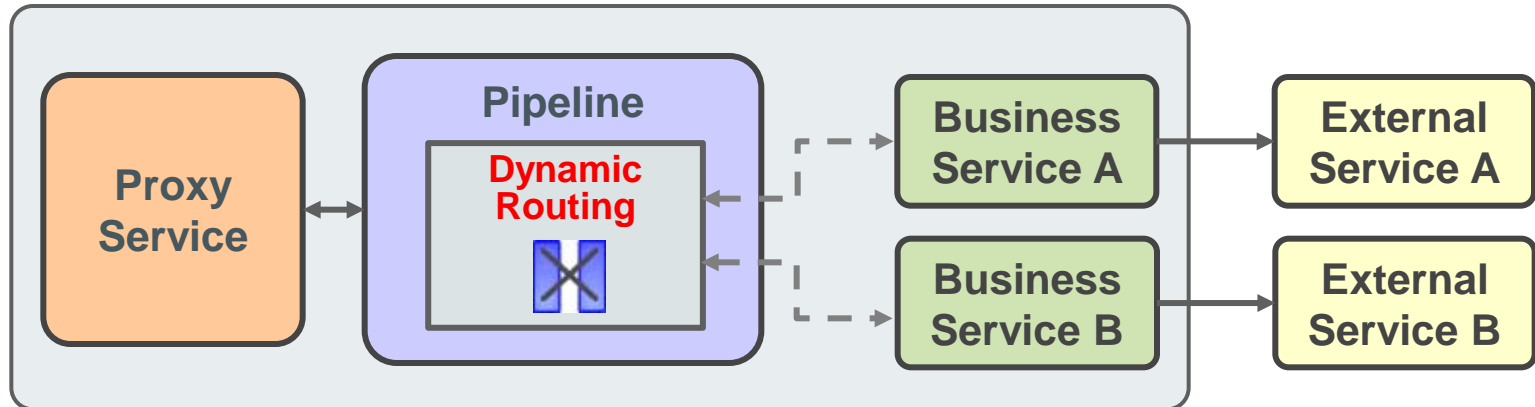
- a. Dynamic routing
- b. Routing table
- c. Route node
- d. None of the above

# Agenda

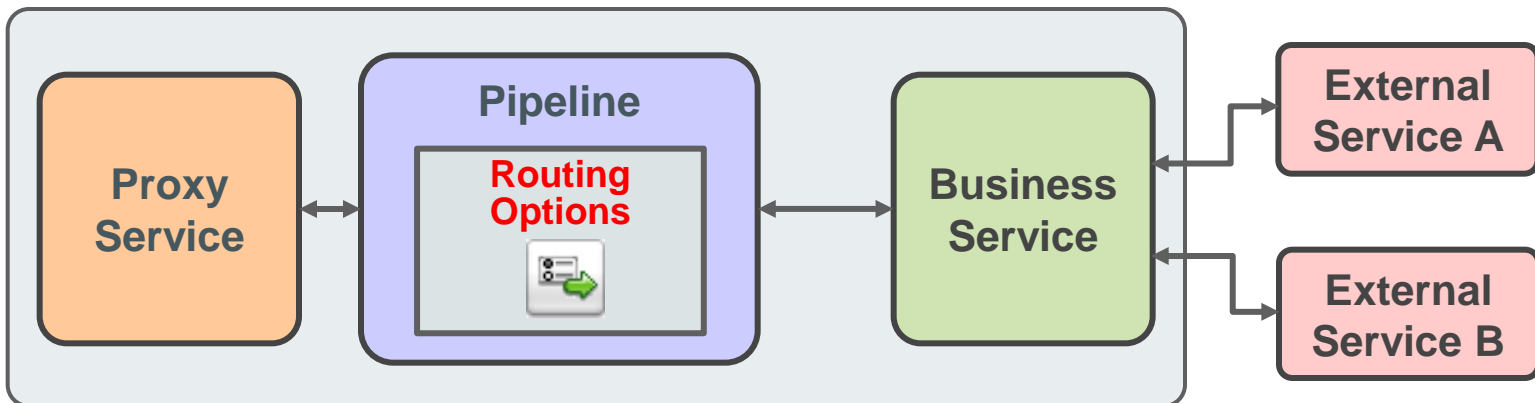
- Routing overview
- Content-based routing
- Dynamic routing

# Dynamic Routing

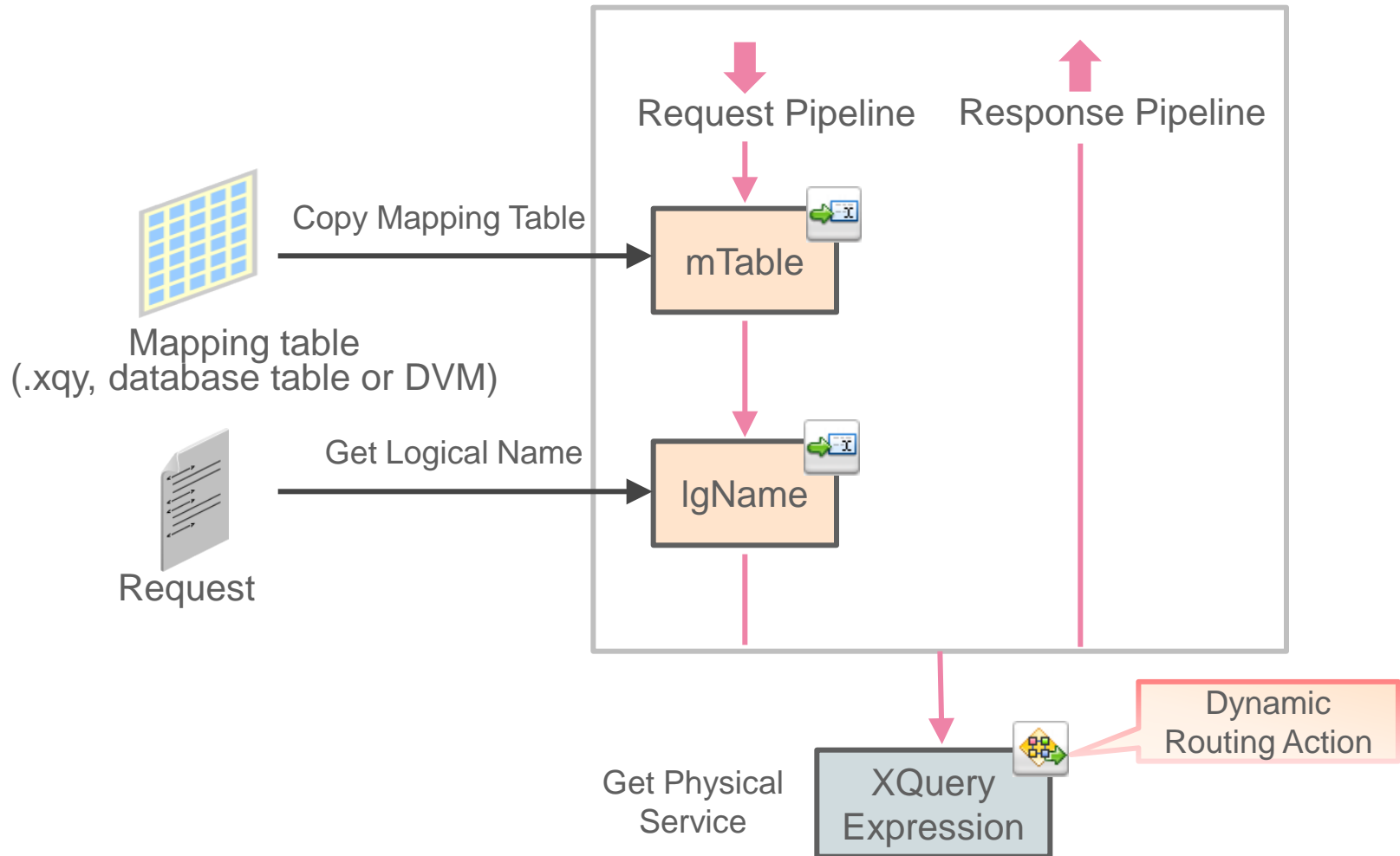
- Use a Dynamic Routing action to dynamically invoke different business services.



- Use a Routing Options action to dynamically set the endpoint URI used on the business service.



# Dynamic Routing with Dynamic Routing Action by Example

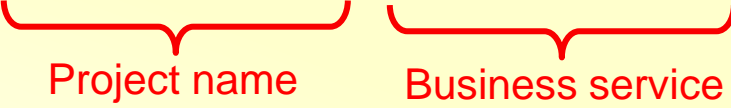




# Mapping Table Used by Dynamic Routing Action: Example

## mapping.xqy

```
<map>
  <row>
    <logical>Oracle</logical>
    <physical>corpRentalcar/goldserviceBS</physical>
  </row>
  <row>
    <logical>ABC Corp</logical>
    <physical>corpRentalcar/silverserviceBS</physical>
  </row>
</map>
```



Project name      Business service

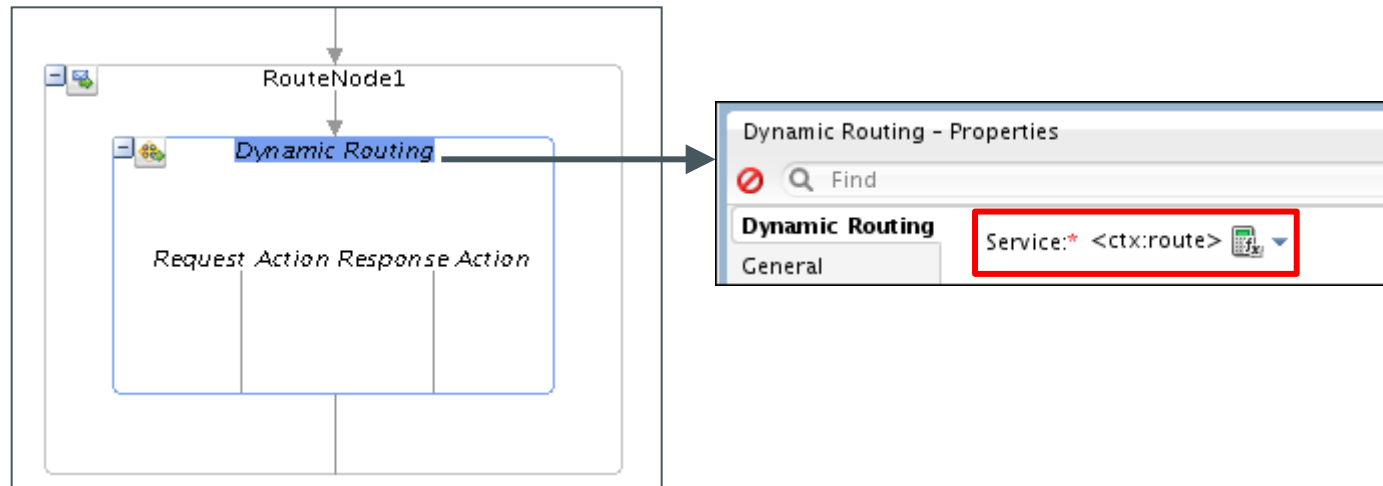
# XQuery Expression for Dynamic Routing Action

Invoke a  
business service.

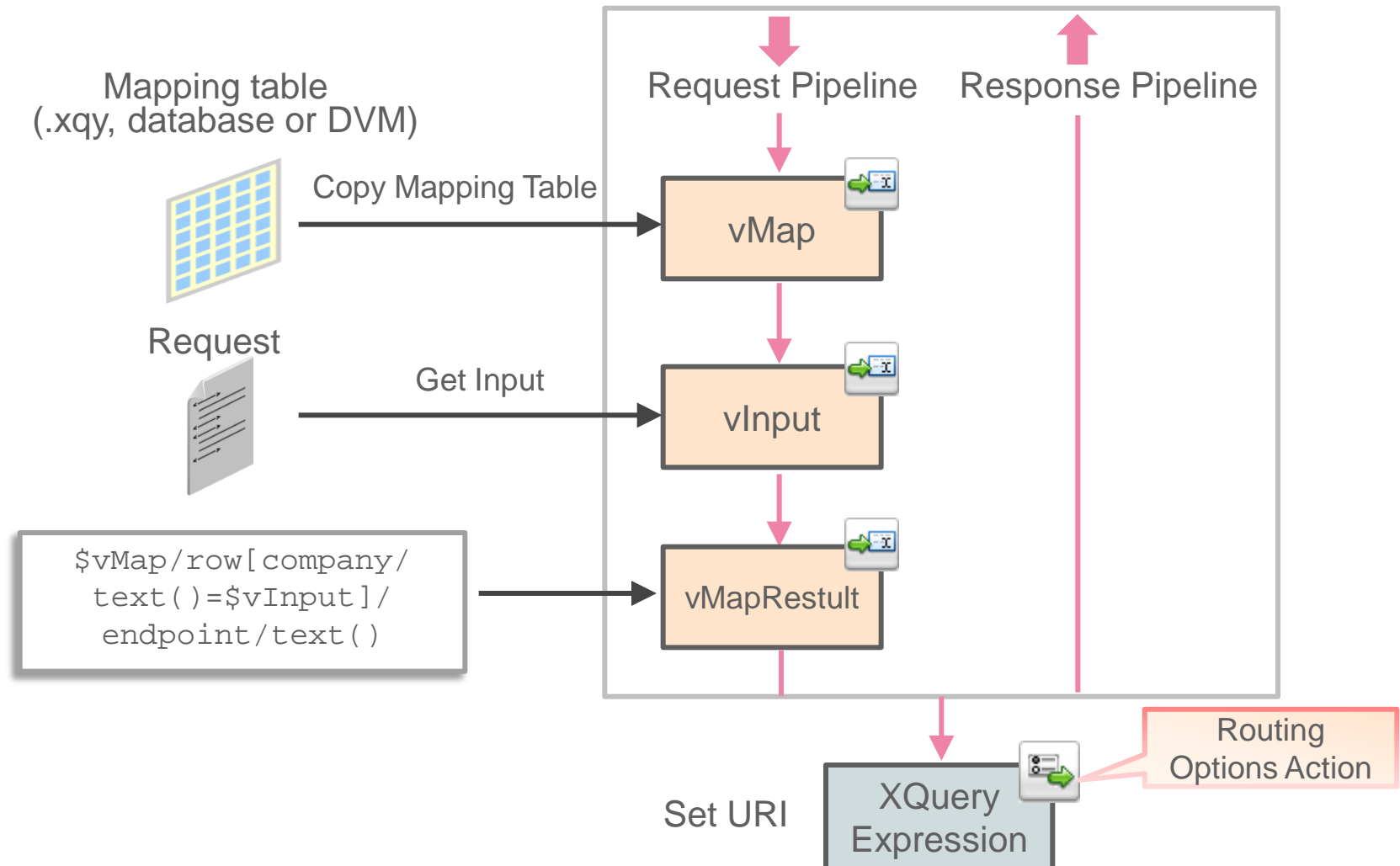
```
<ctx:route>
  <ctx:service
    isProxy='false'>{$Projectname/$BizService}
  </ctx:service>
  <ctx:operation>{$operation}</ctx:operation>
</ctx:route>
```

# Configuring Dynamic Routing Action

In a message flow, use a dynamic routing action to assign a route for a message based on the routing information available in an XQuery resource.



# Dynamic Routing with Routing Options Action by Example



# Mapping Table Used by Routing Options Action: Example

```
<map>
  <row>
    <company>Oracle</company>
    <endpoint>http://corpRentalcar.com:8888/goldservice</endpoint>
  </row>
  <row>
    <company>ABC Corp</company>
    <endpoint>http://corpRentalcar.com:9999/silverservice</endpoint>
  </row>
</map>
```

# Configuring Routing Options Action

Routing Options - Properties

Find

**Routing Options**

General

URI: \$vMapResult

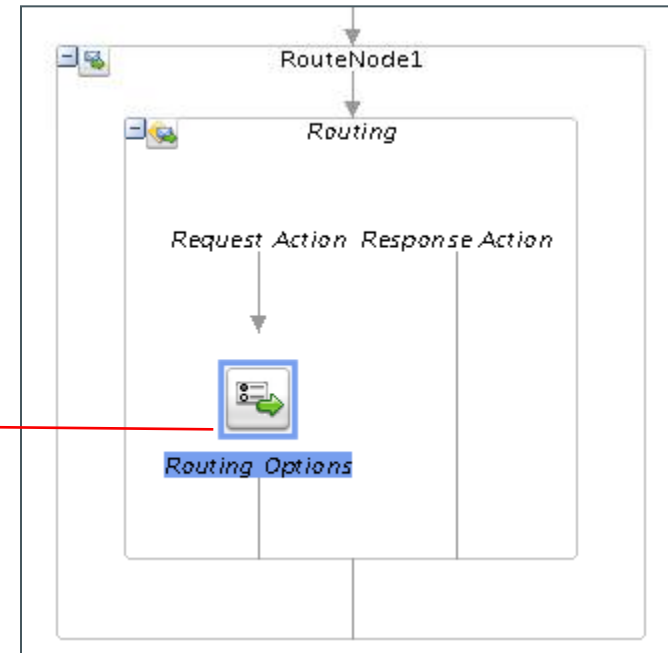
QoS: <Autoselected>

Mode: <Autoselected>

Retry Interval:  Second(s)

Retry Count:

Priority: <Expression>



# Quiz



Which action can be used to change the endpoint URI of the external service when you invoke using business service?

- a. Routing
- b. Routing Table
- c. Dynamic Routing
- d. Routing Options

# Summary

In this lesson, you should have learned how to:

- Describe routing concepts
- Explain how routing works
- Use conditional branching or routing table for content-based routing
- Use XQuery-based policies for dynamic routing





# Practice 7: Overview

- 7-1: Static Routing Messages Using Conditional Branching
- 7-2: Dynamic Routing Messages Using XQuery-based Policy