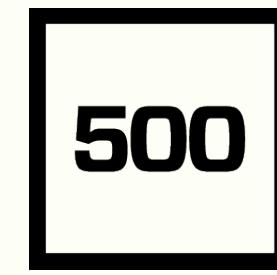
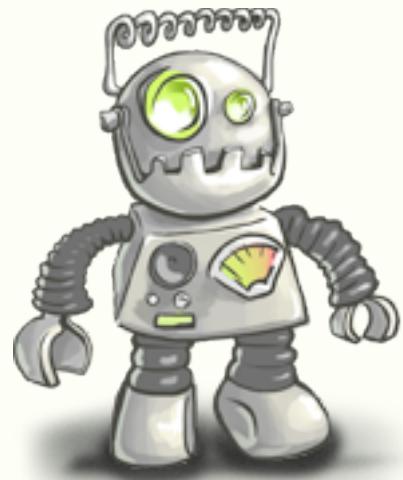
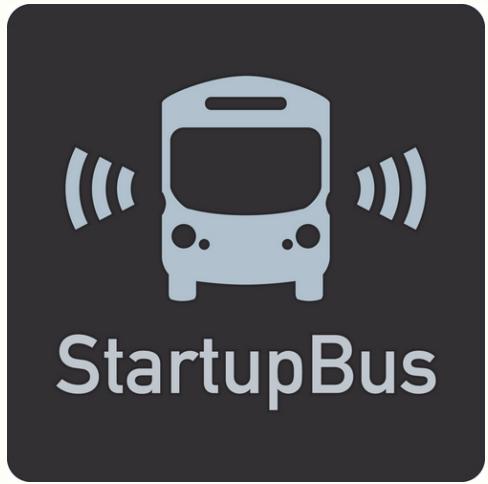


# Chronicle of a SOA foretold (Ruby in the enterprise)



# Me • @kidpollo



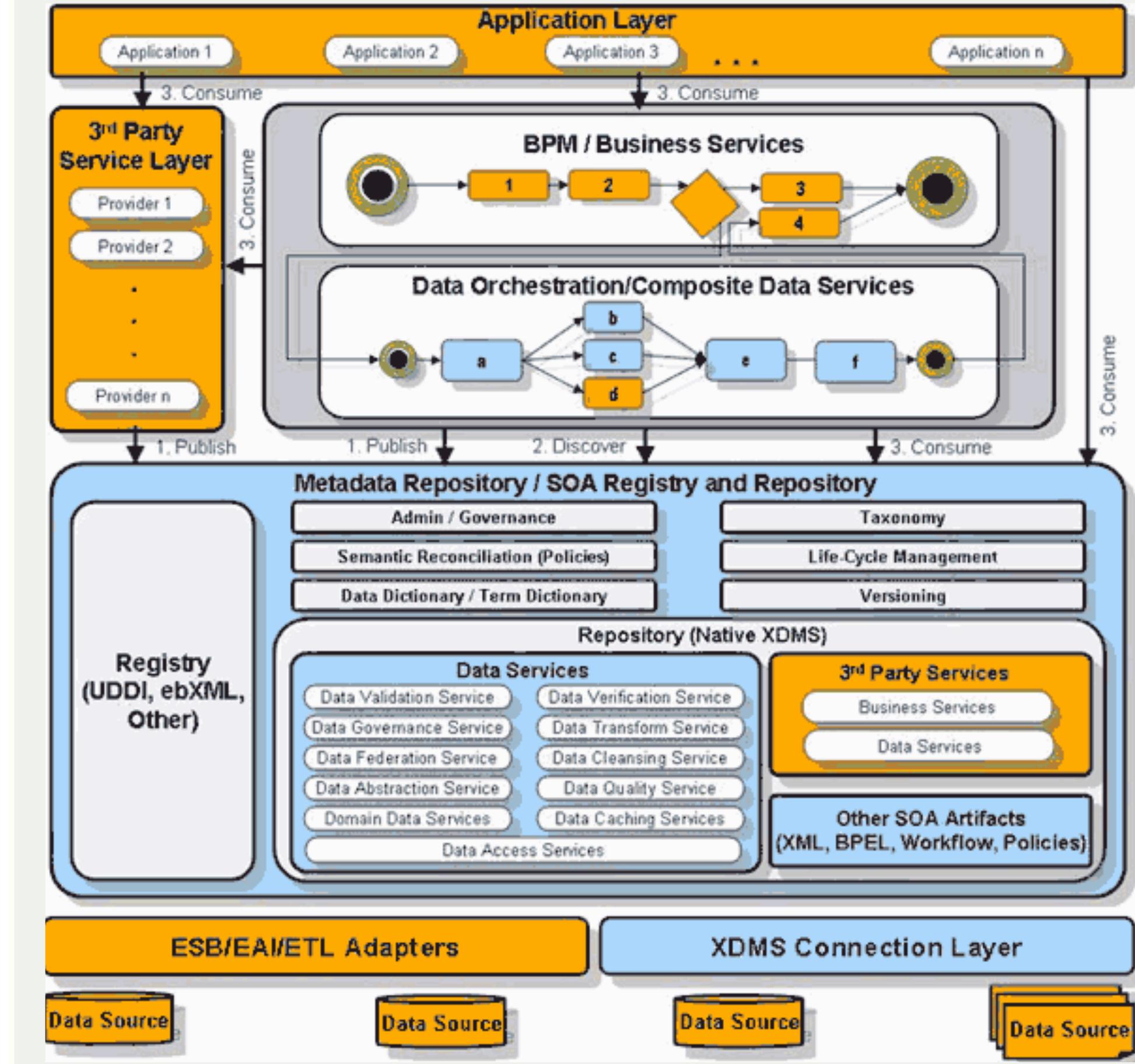
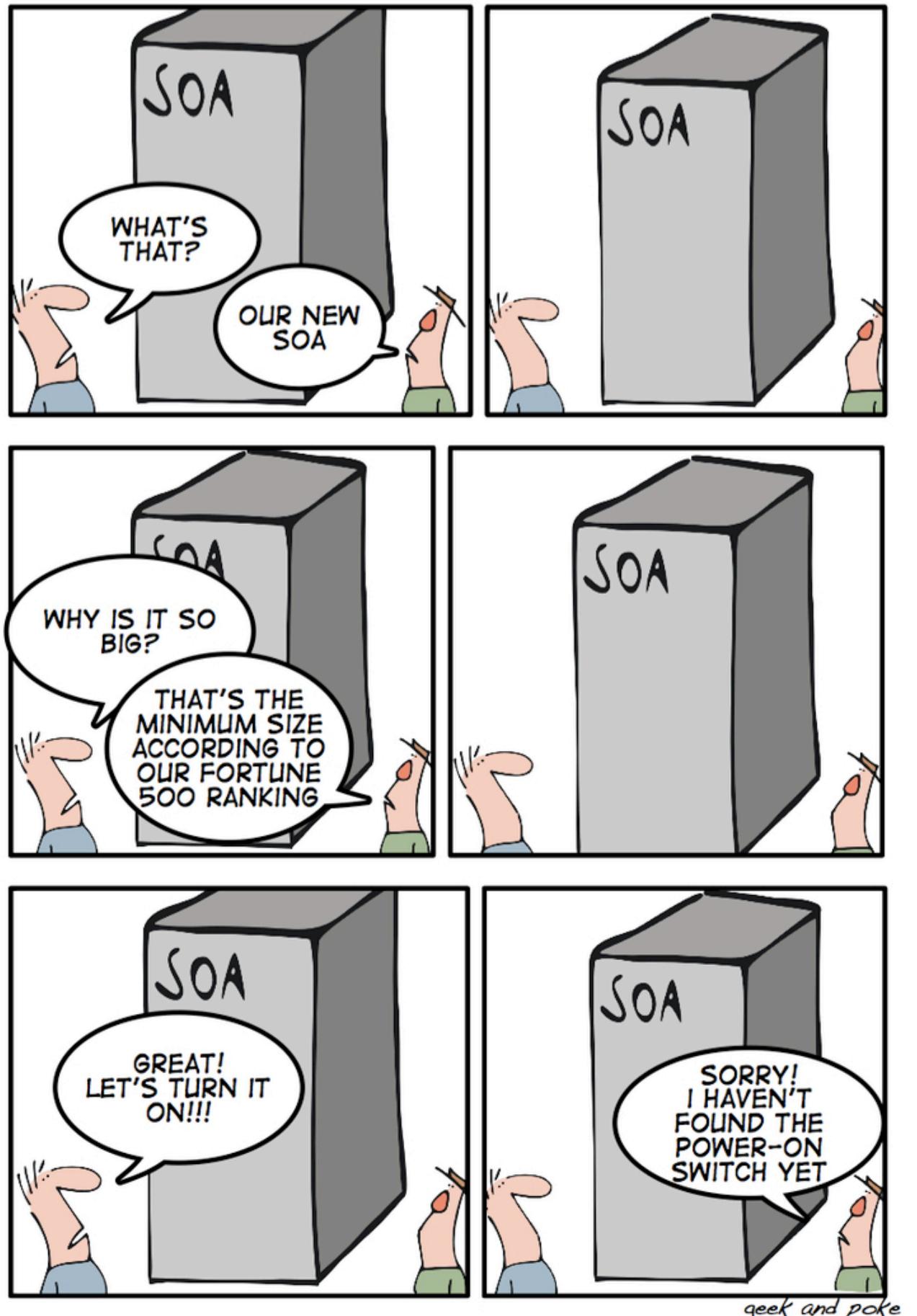
- Señor Engineer @ Get Satisfaction
- I <3 Ruby
- Mentor
- Entrepreneur wannabe



I take pictures and  
like good food

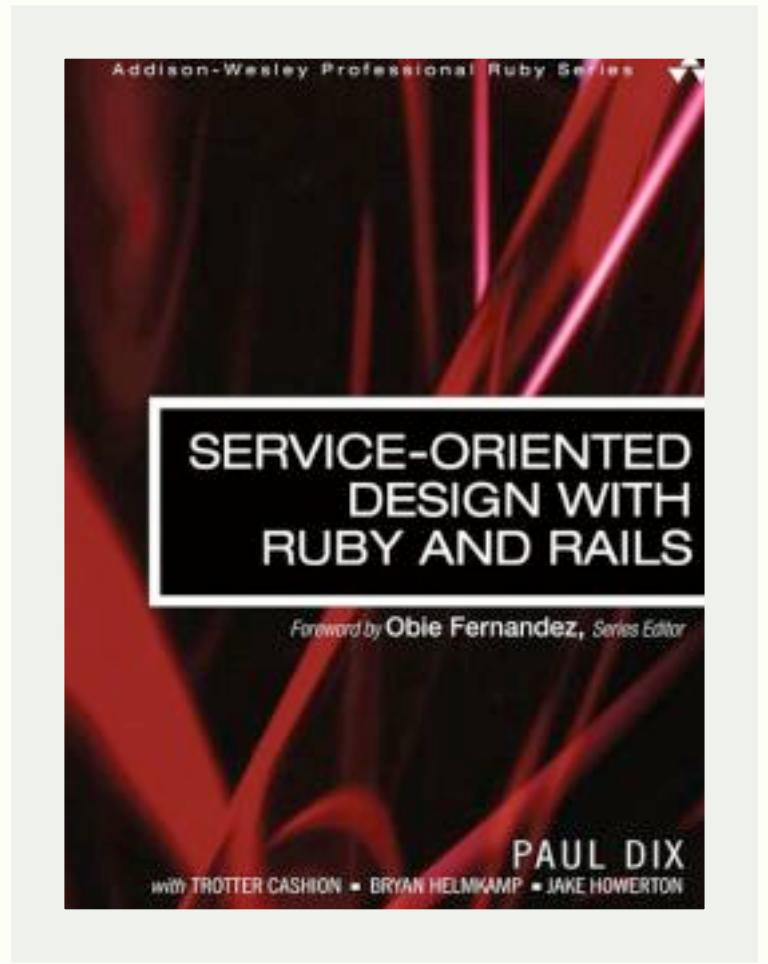
Some will say I am a hipster





# SOA Service Oriented Architectures

- Well defined
- Built as components
- Can be re-used
- Loosely coupled



# Ruby is no longer a kid

- February 24, 1993
- December 21, 1995
- February 4, 2004
- 2.0
- 4.0



# Rails is SOA ready



# 63

## The Novella

[days since last drama](#)

[@rubydramas #rubydrama](#)

[RSS Feed](#)

[Why Brit Ruby 2013 was cancelled and why this is not ok](#) (38 days)

[Implement Routing Concerns](#) (88 days)

[Why you shouldnt invite Yehuda Katz to your user group meeting](#) (132 days)

[Testing like the TSA](#) (1 days)

[Our Culture of Exclusion](#) (9 days)

[rails.app](#) (5 days)

[wow how come I commit in master? O\\_o](#) (24 days)

[Rails Went Off The Rails: Why I'm Rebuilding Archaeopteryx In CoffeeScript](#) (10 days)

[The Ruby Colored Box](#) (23 days)

[rbenv: A Simple, New Ruby Version Management Tool](#) (167 days)

[Fix an issue with the `rbenv` command](#) (4 days)

[Include CoffeeScript in Gemfile](#) (121 days)

# Can Rails scale?

The word "NO" is written in large, bold, dark blue letters. The letter "N" is a simple vertical rectangle, while the letter "O" is a solid circle with a white center.

<http://canrailsscale.com/>

“Ruby is simple in appearance, but is very complex inside, just like our human body.”

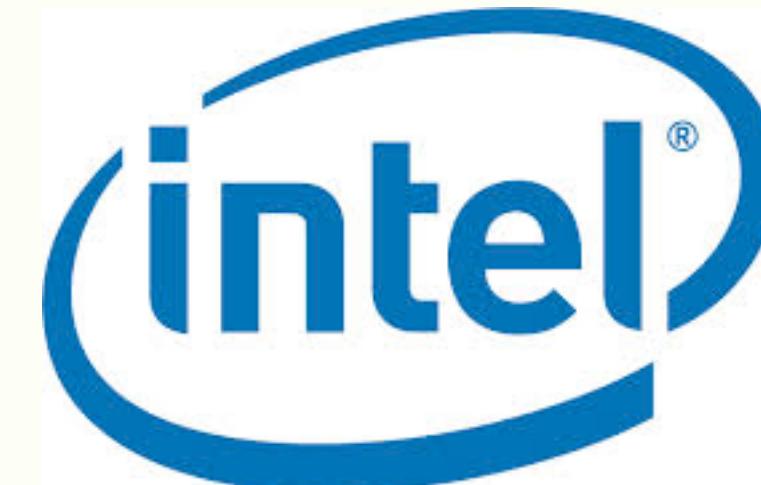
-Matz



# Ruby is in big companies



at&t



accenture

*High performance. Delivered.*



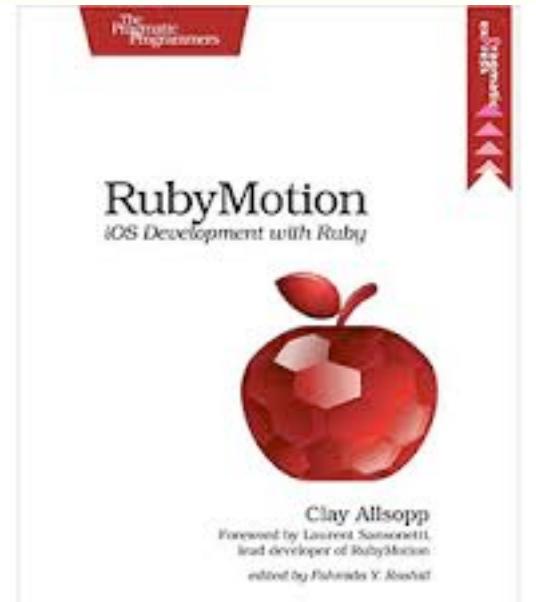
# Ruby is in the cloud



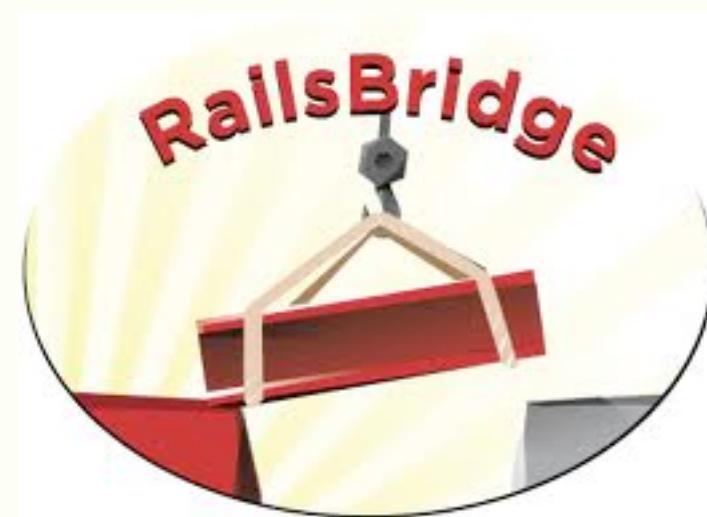
# Ruby is everywhere



MRuby



# Ruby is above and beyond



**MAGMA**  
CONF ★ 2013

Rails is ...

# Rails is omakase

By David Heinemeier Hansson on Dec 27, 2012

## Video

<http://www.youtube.com/v/E99FnoYqoII?end=129&version=3>

# Rails is ola ke ase?



Default  
Stack

CHALUPA

CHALUPA

ENCHILADA

ENCHILADA

ENJOY  
OUTSIDE THE GUN

My  
Stack





The SF Burrito



SOA Taquiza!



Now lets get  
a closer look

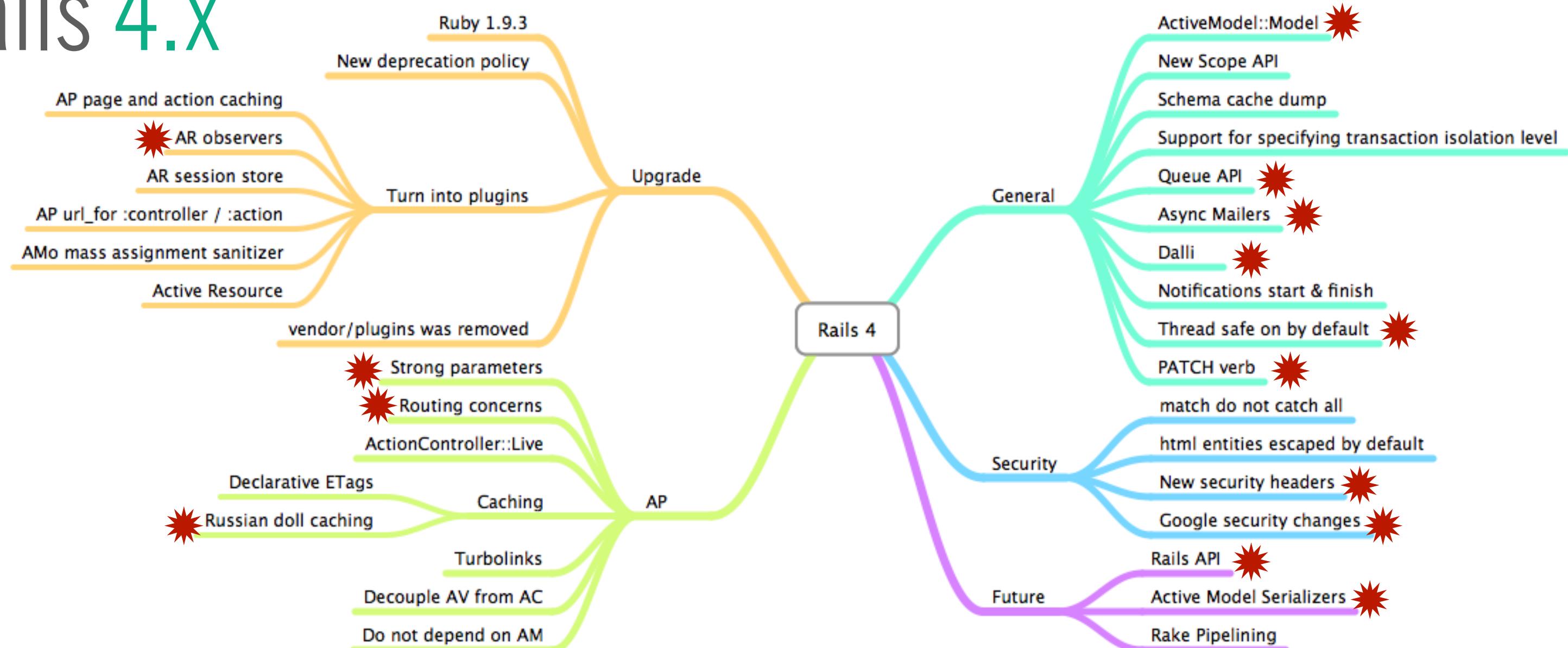
# Ruby 2.0

- Its all about scale
- A brand new GC
- Great performance increase
- Some new syntax sparkles
- API compatible with 1.9

```
def some_method(x: 10, y: 20, z: 30)
  p x, y, z
end

some_method x: 1, y: 2, z: 3
```

# Rails 4.X



★ SOA

```

class PeopleController < ActionController::Base
  # This will raise an ActiveModel::ForbiddenAttributes exception because it's using mass assignment
  # without an explicit permit step.
  def create
    Person.create(params[:person])
  end

  # This will pass with flying colors as long as there's a person key in the parameters, otherwise
  # it'll raise a ActionController::MissingParameter exception, which will get caught by
  # ActionController::Base and turned into that 400 Bad Request reply.
  def update
    person = current_account.people.find(params[:id])
    person.update_attributes!(person_params)
    redirect_to person
  end

  private
    # Using a private method to encapsulate the permissible parameters is just a good pattern
    # since you'll be able to reuse the same permit list between create and update. Also, you
    # can specialize this method with per-user checking of permissible attributes.
    def person_params
      params.require(:person).permit(:name, :age)
    end
  end

```

# Strong Parameters

# Routing Concerns

```
BCX::Application.routes.draw do
  concern :commentable do
    resources :comments
  end

  resources :messages, :forwards, :uploads, :documents, :todos, concerns: :commentable
end
```



Tapa de telera, 110 kcal

Tamal de Rojo, 210 kcal

Contratapa de telera, 110 kcal

# Russian Doll (Torta de tamal) catching

```
class Team < ActiveRecord::Base
  has_many :members
end

class Member < ActiveRecord::Base
  belongs_to :team, touch: true
end
```

```
# app/views/v1/teams/show.rabl
cache @team
attributes :name
child(:members => :categories) do
  extends "v1/categories/product"
end

# app/views/v1/members/member.rabl
cache member
attributes :name, :bio
```

# SOA also applies to code

- PORE
- Classes are your friends
- Single responsibility principle
- Resilient to change
- Easy to test

# PORO

```
class ApplicationUserCreator
  def initialize(welcome_mailer=nil)
    @welcome_mailer = welcome_mailer
  end

  def create_new_user(params)
    User.create(params).tap { |new_user|
      if new_user.valid?
        self.welcome_mailer.deliver_welcome_email(new_user)
      end
    }
  end

  private

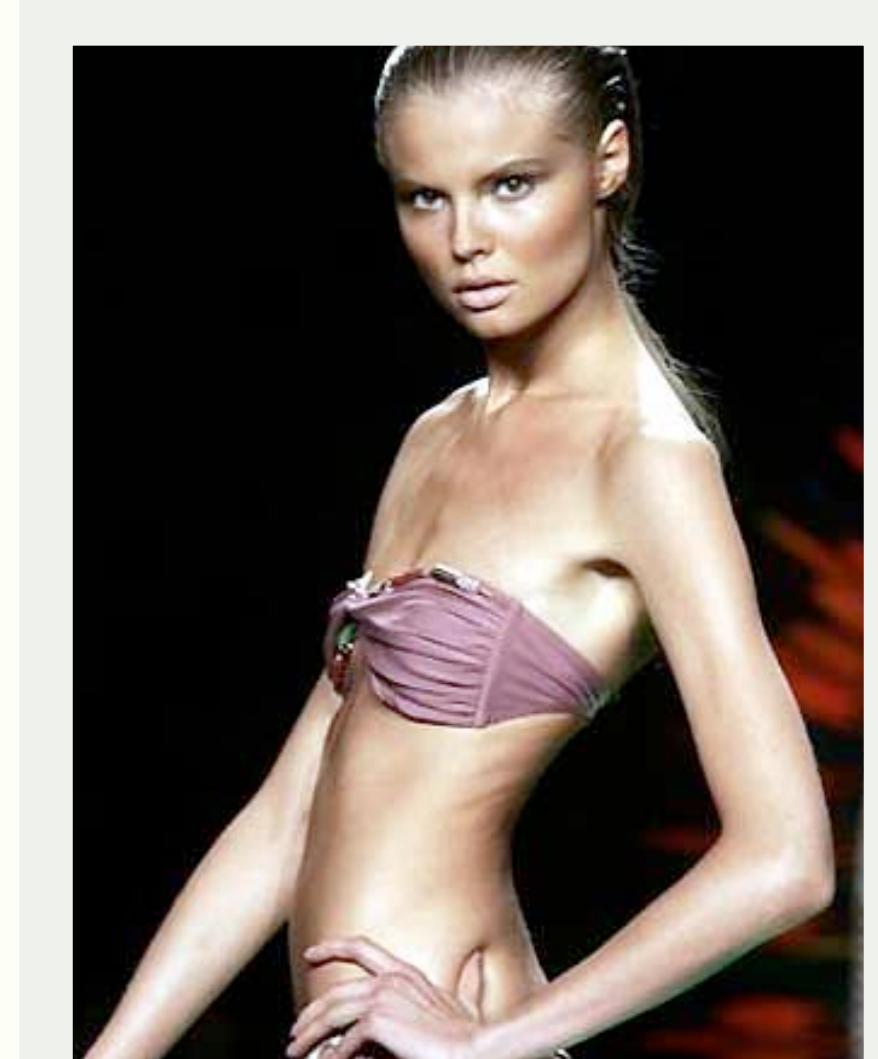
  def welcome_mailer
    @welcome_mailer ||= UserMailer
  end
end
```

# Single responsibility principle

```
class AdminUsersController < ApplicationController
  def create
    @user = ApplicationUserCreator.new(AdminUserMailer).create_new_user(params[:user])
  end
end
```

# Skinny Models

- Keep callback logic separate (decouple)
- Extract business logic to classes
- Don't mix Authorization with validations



<http://blog.codeclimate.com/blog/2012/10/17/7-ways-to-decompose-fat-activerecord-models/>

```
class Post < ActiveRecord::Base
  after_save PostCallbacks.new
end

class PostCallbacks
  def after_save(post)
    Rails.queue.push(PostNotification.new(post_id, 'save'))
  end
end

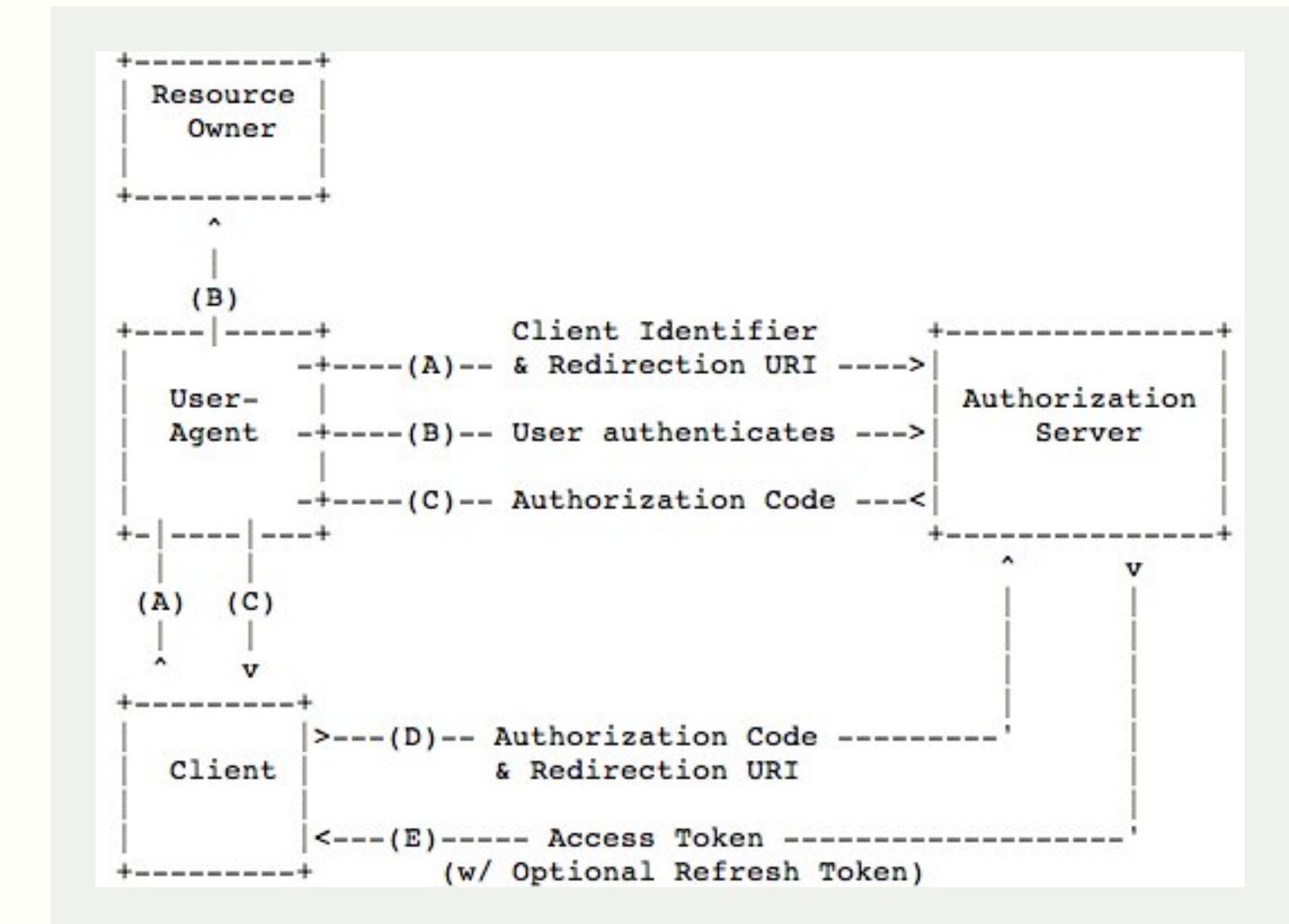
class PostNotification
  def initialize(post_id, action)
    @post    = Post.find(post_id)
    @action  = action
  end

  def run
    case @action
    when 'create'
      ...
    when 'save'
      ...
    end
  end
end
```

# Authentication as a middleware

- Rollout your own
- Warden rocks!
- Disable session based auth
- Share across your services
- Oauth 2.0

<https://github.com/kidpollo/warden-oauth2>



```
require 'grape'
require 'warden-oauth2'

class MyAPI < Grape::API
  use Warden::Manager do |config|
    strategies.add :bearer, Warden::OAuth2::Strategies::Bearer
    strategies.add :client, Warden::OAuth2::Strategies::Client
    strategies.add :public, Warden::OAuth2::Strategies::Public

    config.default_strategies :bearer, :client, :public
    config.failure_app Warden::OAuth2::FailureApp
  end

  helpers do
    def warden; env['warden']; end
  end

  resources :hamburgers do
    before do
      warden.authenticate! scope: :hamburgers
    end
  end
end
```

# Authorization that does not suck!

- Rollout your own
- Use plain classes
- Pundit rocks!
- Don't mix with validations
- Share across services

<https://github.com/elabs/pundit>

```
class PostPolicy
  attr_reader :user, :post

  def initialize(user, post)
    @user = user
    @post = post
  end

  def create?
    user.admin? or not post.published?
  end
end
```

# Whats wrong?

```
class Post
  validate :is_admin

  def is_admin
    errors.add(:base, 'cant post') if user.admin?
  end
end
```

# Versioning from the start

- Catching
- Documentation
- Lifecycle
- Dependencies

```
Service::Application.routes.draw do
  namespace :v1 do
    resources :posts, only: [:index, :show, :update]
  end
end
```

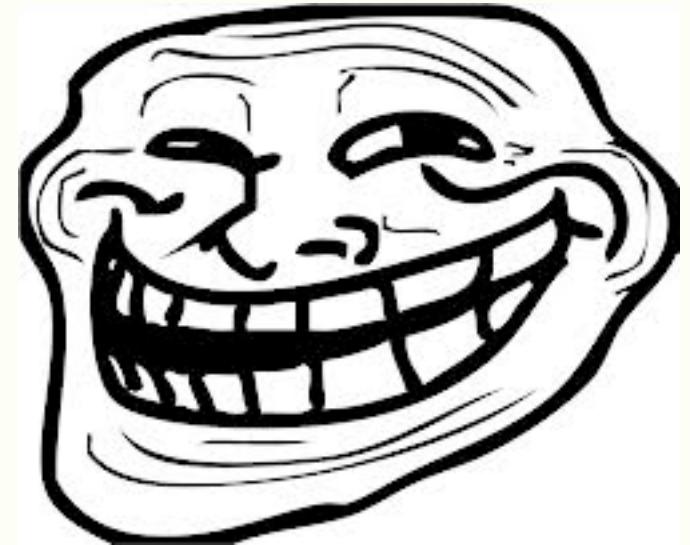
# Measure everything

- Usage
- Performance
- Trace
- Logs

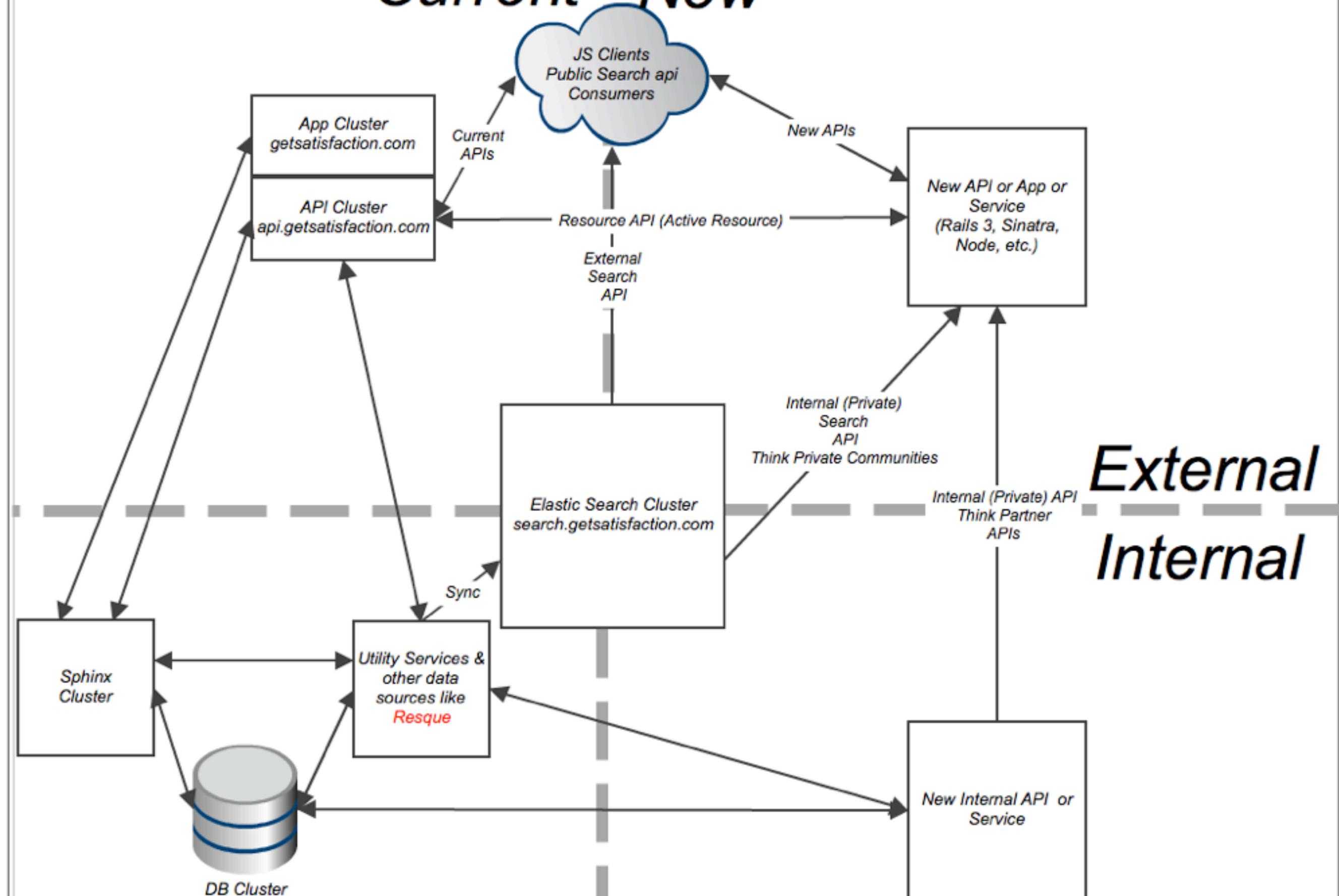
```
ActiveSupport::Notifications.subscribe do |name, start, finish, id, payload|
  Rails.logger.debug(["notification:", name, start, finish, id, payload].join(" "))
end
```

<http://asciicasts.com/episodes/249-notifications-in-rails-3>

# Now make your own SOA diagram



# Current New



FIN  
Thanks!

@kidpollo

<http://www.linkedin.com/in/fviramontes>