

# Middleware and Web Services

## Lecture 10: Enterprise Service Bus

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## Overview

- Central intermediary in SOA
  - *Types of services: shared and infrastructure*
  - *Types of processes: Technical and Business*
- ESB Application
  - *Application running on an application server*
  - *Exposes functionality via Web service interface*
  - *Allows to communicate with various messaging protocols*
- Integration Patterns
  - *Technical-level interoperability – message broker*
  - *Location transparency*
  - *Dynamic routing*
  - *Data transformations – mediator*
  - *Resequencing of messages*
  - *Session pooling*
  - *Service orchestrations – BPMN, BPEL*
  - *Message enrichment*

## ESB Vendors

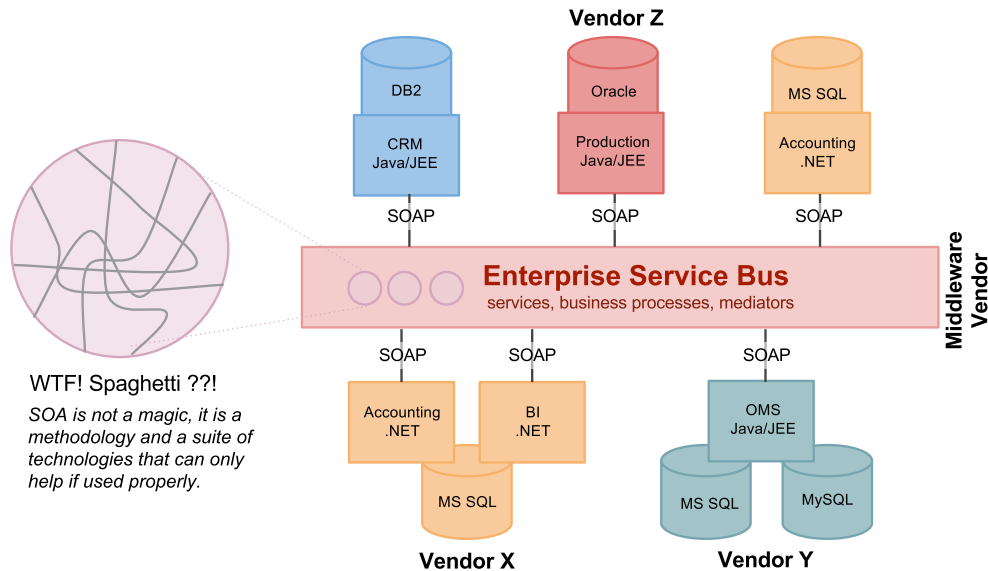
- Oracle
  - *Oracle Service Bus (OSB)*
  - *Oracle SOA Suite*
  - *Oracle Enterprise Gateway (OEG)*
- IBM
  - *IBM WebSphere*
- SAP
  - *SAP NetWeaver*
- Microsoft
  - *.NET Framework*
  - *BizTalk server*
- Opensource
  - *JBoss*
  - *Apache ServiceMix*
  - *WSMX – Semantic Web Service Execution Environment*

## Overview

- **Architecture**
  - *Service Component Architecture*
  - *Metadata Repository*
  - *Service Types*
- Integration Patterns

# Enterprise Service Bus

- Integration organized
  - *Enterprise Service Bus, to be used wisely*



## Overview

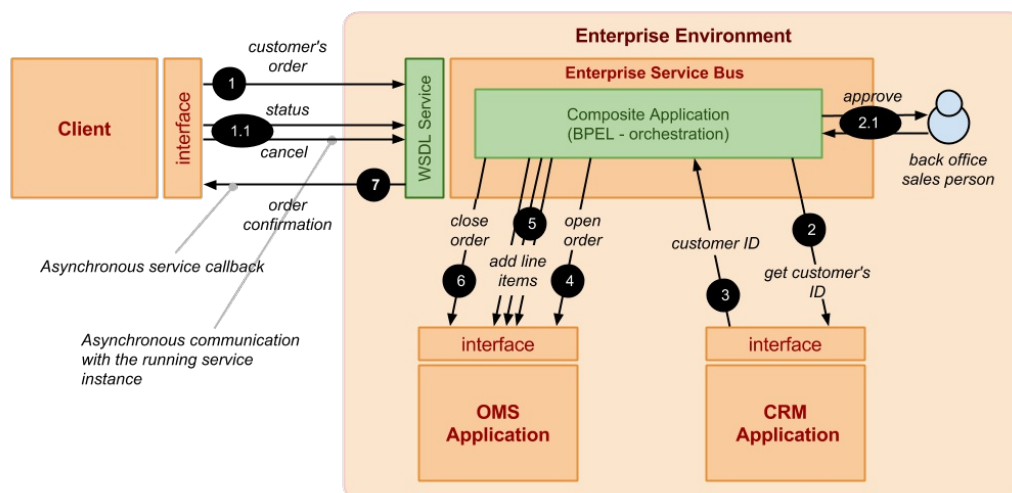
- Architecture
  - *Service Component Architecture*
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# Service Component Architecture

- Industry standard
  - SCA defines an architecture and a technology for composing applications following SOA principles
  - Many adopters: Apache Tuscany, Service Conduit, Oracle SOA Suite 11g
- SCA Application
  - Composite**  
*collection of components, services, references*
  - Component**  
*application building block that provides certain functionality; it can be implemented by various technologies (BPEL, Java, etc.)*
  - Services**  
*exposed services by the application*
  - References**  
*references to external services that the application uses*
  - Wires**  
*links between components, services and references.*

## Simplified Order Process

- Example from Lecture 9



## Order Process – SCA Application

- SCA Application Composite
  - Service implements Order Process WSDL interface (`processOrder`, `getStatus`, `cancel`, `processOrderResponse` callback)
  - A screenshot from JDeveloper IDE:



## Composite.xml

- Main configuration file of the composite application

– *previous slide* shows its graphical representation

- **service** – exposes the composite as a service

{ns-path}='mimdw.fit.cvut.cz/mdw\_examples/ProcessOrder'

```

1  <service name="OrderProcessService" ui:wsdlLocation="OrderProcess.wsdl">
2    <interface.wsdl
3      interface="http://{ns-path}/OrderProcess#wsdl.interface(OrderProcess)"
4      callbackInterface="http://{ns-path}/OrderProcess#wsdl.interface(OrderProcessCallback)
5    <binding.ws
6      port="http://{ns-path}/OrderProcess#wsdl.endpoint(OrderProcessService/OrderProcess
7    <property name="weblogic.wsee.wsat.transaction.flowOption"
8      type="xs:string" many="false">NEVER</property>
9    </binding.ws>
10   <callback>
11     <binding.ws
12       port="http://{ns-path}/OrderProcess#wsdl.endpoint(OrderProcessService/OrderProcess
13     </callback>
14   </service>
  
```

- **component** – implements the composite in a specific technology

```

1  <component name="OrderProcess" version="2.0">
2    <implementation.bpel src="OrderProcess.bpel"/>
3    <property name="bpel.config.oneWayDeliveryPolicy" type="xs:string"
4      many="false">async.persist</property>
5  </component>
  
```

## Composite.xml (cont.)

- **reference** – provides an access to an external service

`{ns-path}='mimdw.fit.cvut.cz/mdw_examples/APP_CRM_GetCustomer'`

```
1  <reference name="CustomerHandling"
2    ui:wsdlLocation="http://sb.vitvar.com/soa-infra/services/mdw-examples/APP_CRM_GetCus
3  <interface.wsdl
4    interface="http://{ns-path}/GetCustomer#wsdl.interface(GetCustomer)"/>
5  <binding.ws
6    port="http://{ns-path}/GetCustomer#wsdl.endpoint(getcustomer_client_ep/GetCustomer
7    location="http://sb.vitvar.com/soa-infra/services/mdw-examples/APP_CRM_GetCustomer
8    soapVersion="1.1">
9    <property name="weblogic.wsee.wsat.transaction.flowOption"
10      type="xs:string" many="false">WSDLDriven</property>
11  </binding.ws>
12 </reference>
```

## Order Process SCA Application Instance

## Overview

- Architecture
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  - *Service Types*
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## Metadata Repository

- Central Store
  - *Central store for common artefacts used by applications*
- Artefacts
  - *Abstract WSDLs – common interface for integration between clients and ESB and among applications running in ESB*
  - *XML Schemas – common information models used in WSDLs*
    - *Common Data Model (CDM)*
- Oracle SOA Suite 11g
  - *MDS – Metadata Store; can be in the DB or on file system*
  - *Common artefacts as above + deployed composites*
  - *Artefacts can be referenced/access by **oramds** protocol:*

```
1  ...
2  <wsdl:types>
3    <schema
4      xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
5      <import namespace="http://mimdw.fit.cvut.cz/mdw-examples/cdm/order"
6      schemaLocation="oramds:/apps/MDWMetaData/order.xsd"/>
```

## Overview

- Architecture
  - *Service Component Architecture*
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## Service Types

- ESB services
  - *shared services – created for particular domain*
  - *infrastructure services – support integration and interoperability*





## Connectivity Services

- Purpose
  - *Adapters for various back-end technologies*
  - *Connectivity to legacy applications*
  - *No business logic, Usually stateless, ESB internal*
- Example
  - *Database adapters*
    - *SQL statement:*

```
1 | SELECT ID, NAME FROM CUSTOMERS C
2 | WHERE C.REVENUE > :revenue
```
    - Revenue** – *input parameter*
    - ID, NAME** – *structure of output message*
    - *Expose the SQL statement as a connectivity service*
  - *Example implementation: OSB Proxy service, JCA adapters*

## JCA Adapters

- JCA – Java EE Connector Architecture
  - *Standard Java interface to connect to back-end systems*
  - *Standardized in JSR 112* [🔗](#)
  - *Main JCA Adapters*
    - *JCA DB Adapter – access to DB objects*
    - *JCA JMS Adapter – JMS queues*
    - *JCA AQ Adapter – Oracle AQ (in a database)*
    - *JCA MQ Adapter – IBM MQ*
    - *JCA FTP Adapter – FTP access*
    - *JCA File Adapter – File system access*
- Major Features (Contracts)
  - *Connection pool*
    - *cache of connections to a back-end system (DB, etc.)*
  - *Transaction management*
    - *JCA adapters can participate in a distributed transaction*

## Entity Services

- Purpose
  - Expose services on top of one or more entities in a database
  - Do not add any specific logic to entities' operations
    - Provide CRUD operations only
  - May be used to facilitate a Common Data Model
    - Business entities – entities of CDM
    - Business objects – instances of business entities
    - Business Entity Service – manipulations for business entities
  - No business logic, usually stateless, ESB internal
- Example
  - Two entities in a database: CUSTOMERS, ADDRESS (1:N)
  - Business entity CUSTOMER

```
1  <customer>
2    <name>Company.cz</name>
3    <invoice-address>
4      ...
5    </invoice-address>
6    <main-address>
7      ...
8    </main-address>
9  </customer>
```
  - Operations: read, write

## Business Services

- Purpose
  - Business/integration logic, can be stateful or stateless
  - Atomic business activities
    - direct mapping to back-end application services
  - Can be "imported" in ESB to be used in a business process
  - Can be exposed by ESB and add values in terms of business/integration logic or technical processing
- Example
  - Data transformation
    - Back-end application service exposed in CDM language
  - Message enrichment
    - Adds information to content from other sources
  - Monitoring
    - Every invocation of the service logged
    - Monitoring of business metrics
      - Number of orders, total revenue per customer

## Business Processes

- Purpose
  - Business/integration logic, usually stateful
  - Complex processes involving invocations of multiple business services at various back-end applications
  - Handles transformations from various data formats of back-end applications
  - Handles **key-mapping**
    - Business entities exist in multiple systems
    - Each back-end application maintains its own ID for corresponding business objects
  - Usually implemented in a process language such as BPMN or BPEL
  - OSB uses its own orchestration language which translates to XQuery
- Example
  - Order processing
    - Get customer information from the CRM system
    - Add line items to OMS
    - Close order

## Overview

- Architecture
- Integration Patterns

## Overview

- Applied in implementation of business services and processes
  - Usually a combination of more patterns
- Technical patterns
  - Deals with technical aspects of service communication
  - Message broker – technical-level interoperability
  - Location transparency
  - Session pooling
- Business patterns
  - Deals with business aspects (message content) of service communication
  - Dynamic routing
  - Data transformations – mediator
  - Service orchestrations – BPMN, BPEL
  - Message enrichment
  - Resequencing of messages

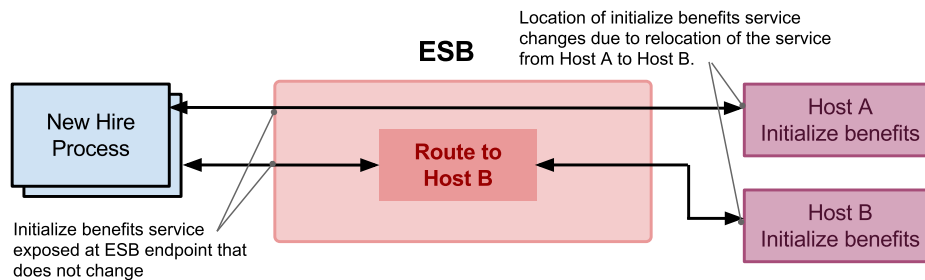
## Message Broker

- Message broker
  - ESB can mix and match transports both standard and proprietary



## Location Transparency

- Location transparency
  - ESB can hide changes in location of services
  - Such changes will not affect clients
  - Can also be used for load balancing for multiple service instances



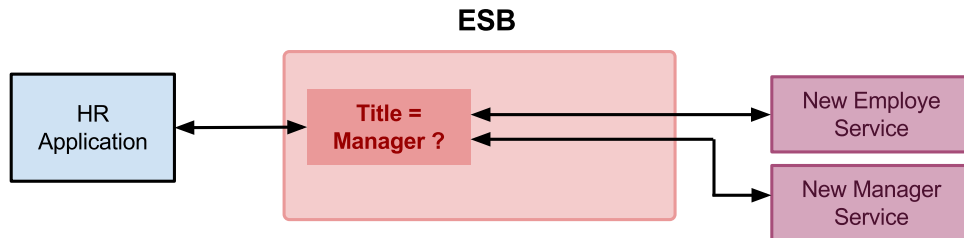
## Session Pooling

- Session Pooling
  - ESB can maintain a pool of connections (session tokens) to a back-end app when creating a new connection is expensive
  - A single session token can be reused by multiple instances of business processes



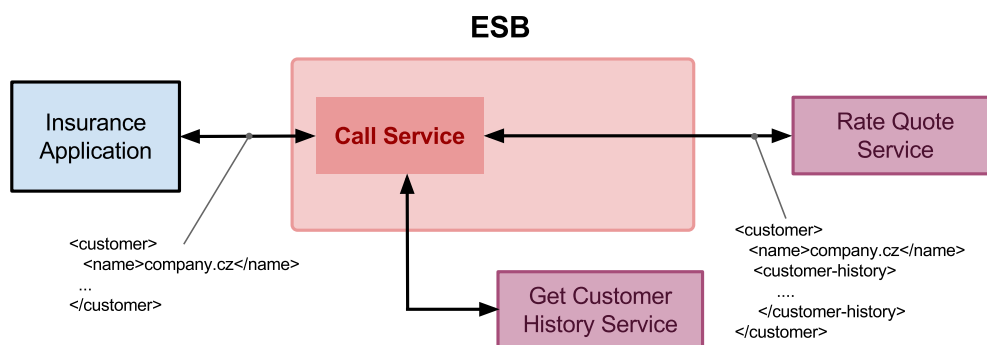
## Dynamic Routing

- Dynamic routing
  - *ESB exposes a service that routes to various back-end services based on message contents.*



## Message Enrichment

- Message enrichment
  - *Enriches a message before invoking back-end application service.*

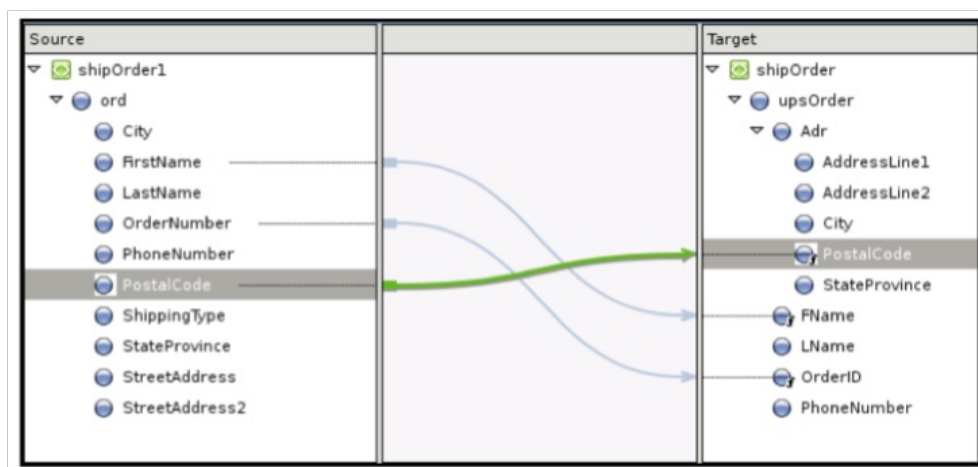


## Data Transformation

- Data transformation phases:
  - *Definition of mapping and execution of mappings*
- Definition of mappings (design-time)
  - *A mapping associates one data structure to another data structure and defines a conversion between them.*
  - *Mapping languages*
    - *graphical for design that translates to XSLT, XQuery*
    - *Sometimes implemented in 3rd gen. languages (e.g., Java)*
- Execution of mappings (runtime)
  - *application of mappings to instance data*
- CDM terminology
  - *Application Business Message – back-end app format*
  - *Enterprise Business Message – CDM format*

## Definitions of Data Mapping Example

- Source and target schemas
  - *Source: Order – flat data structure*
  - *Target: UPS order with address as a sub-entity*
  - *Differences in names of entities*
  - *Conversion function applied to postal code*



## Service Orchestration

- Orchestration of multiple business services
  - Includes transformation, message enrichment, service callouts, etc.
  - A step in orchestration is an activity
- Patterns
  - Sequential processing of activities
  - Parallel processing of activities with synchronization points
  - Decision branches, iterations
- Technologies
  - Graphical languages
  - Standard representations: BPEL, BPMN
  - Proprietary, for example OSB uses graphical language that translates to XQuery
- Good design
  - Orchestration facilitates communication in CDM
  - Orchestration handles key-mapping

## Resequencer

- Resequencer in update sales order
  - Every order line item needs to update its status several times (e.g. open, completed)
  - Resequencer makes sure that the update status messages arrive to CRM in the same order as they were created in OMS system (FIFO resequencer)

