# Middleware and Web Services Lecture 10: Enterprise Service Bus

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### • 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

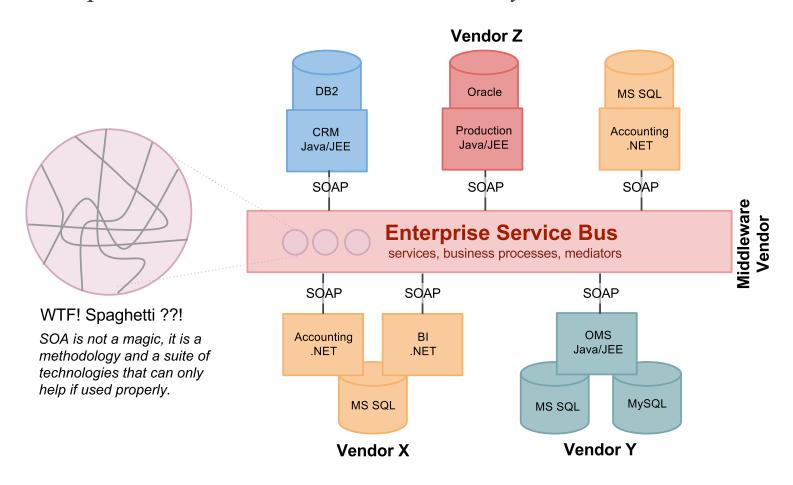
### **ESB Vendors**

- 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

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

# **Enterprise Service Bus**

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



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

# **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 bulding block that provides certain functionality; it can be implemented by various technologies (BPEL, Java, etc.)

### **Services**

exposed services by the application

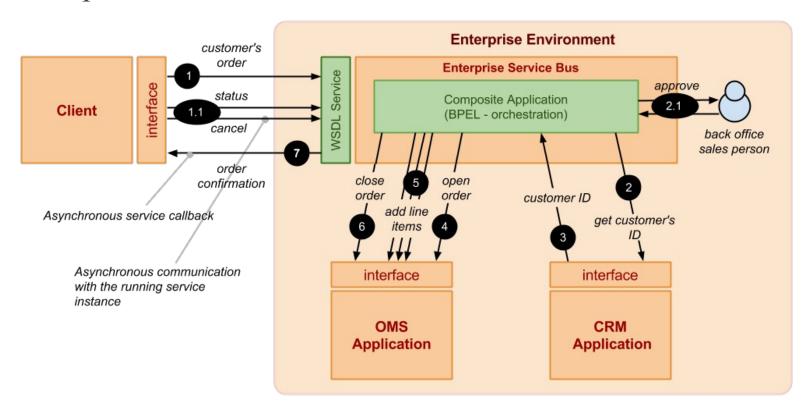
### References

references to external services that the application uses

### Wires

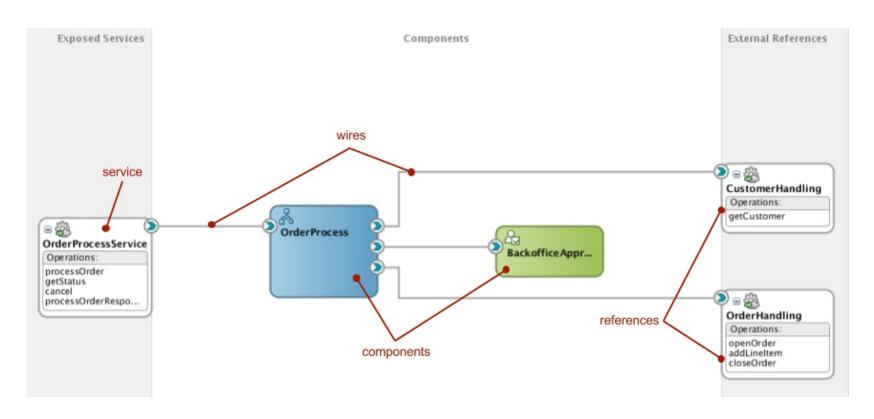
# **Simplified Order Process**

• 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'
```

```
<service name="OrderProcessService" ui:wsdlLocation="OrderProcess.wsdl">
       <interface.wsdl</pre>
        interface="http://{ns path}/OrderProcess#wsdl.interface(OrderProcess)"
         callbackInterface="http://{ns path}/OrderProcess#wsdl.interface(OrderProcessCallback)"
      <binding.ws</pre>
           port="http://{ns-path}/OrderProcess#wsdl.endpoint(OrderProcessService/OrderProcess | )
        roperty name="weblogic.wsee.wsat.transaction.flowOption"
                   type="xs:string" many="false">NEVER</property>
      </binding.ws>
10
      <callback>
         <binding.ws</pre>
11
           port="http://{ns-path}/OrderProcess#wsdl.endpoint(OrderProcessService/OrderProcessCa
12
      </callback>
13
    </service>
14
```

• component – implements the composite in a specific technology

# Composite.xml (cont.)

• reference – provides an access to an external service

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

# **Order Process SCA Application Instance**

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

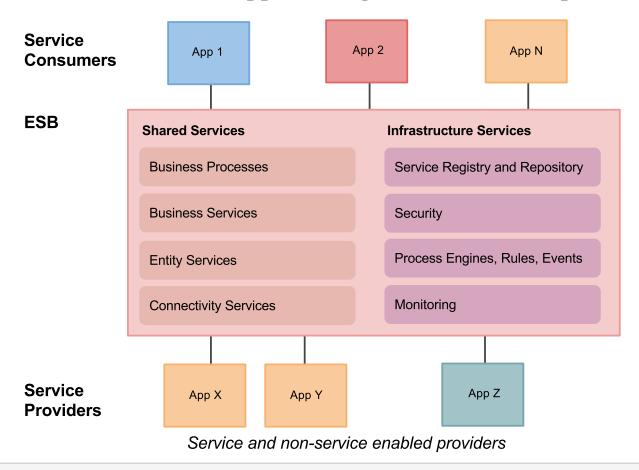
# **Metadata Repository**

- 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 orands protocol:

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

# **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
  - $\rightarrow$  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)
    - $\rightarrow$  JCA MQ Adapter IBM MQ
    - $\rightarrow$  JCA FTP Adapter FTP access
    - → JCA File Adapter File system access
- Major Features (Contracts)
  - Connection pool
    - $\rightarrow$  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
  - $\rightarrow$  Provide CRUD operations only
- May be used to facilitate a Common Data Model
  - $\rightarrow$  Business entities entities of CDM
  - $\rightarrow$  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

- Operarions: 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
  - $\rightarrow$  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

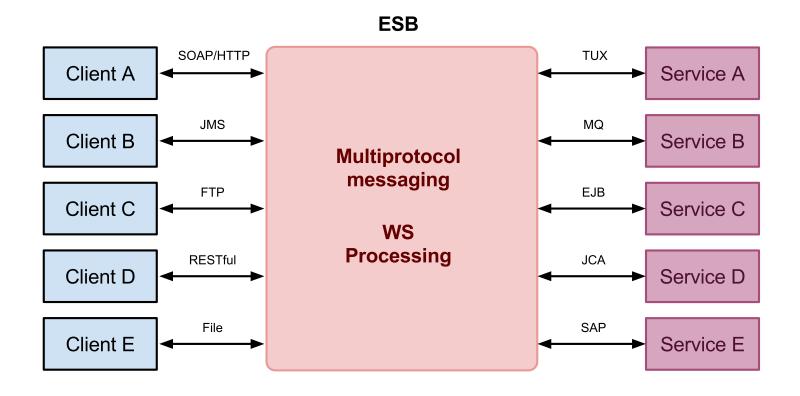
- Order processing
  - → Get customer information from the CRM system
  - $\rightarrow$  Add line items to OMS

- Architecture
- Integration Patterns

- 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

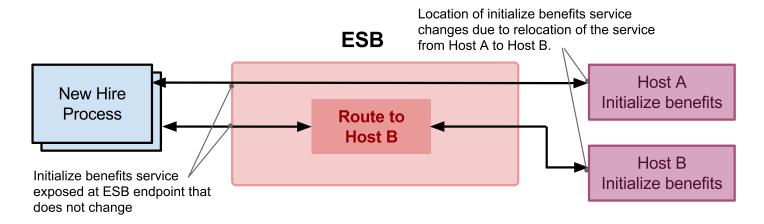
# Message Broker

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



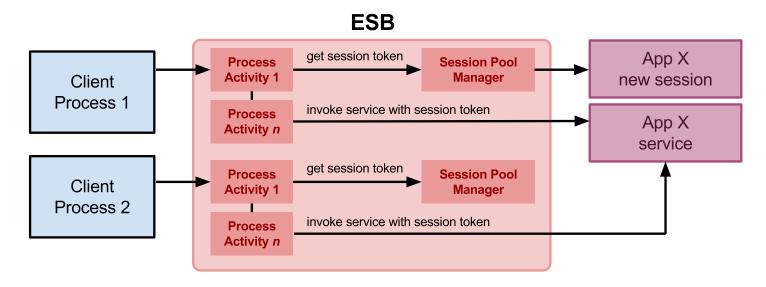
# **Location Transparency**

- 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



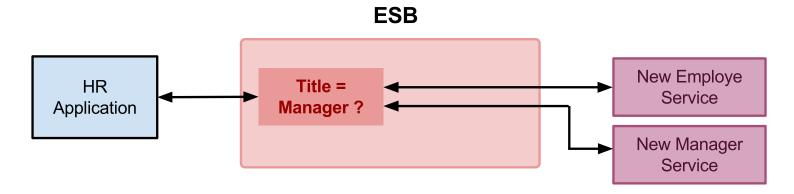
# **Session Pooling**

- 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



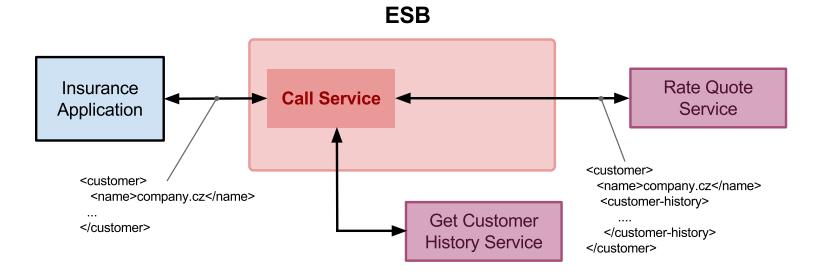
# **Dynamic Routing**

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



# **Message Enrichment**

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

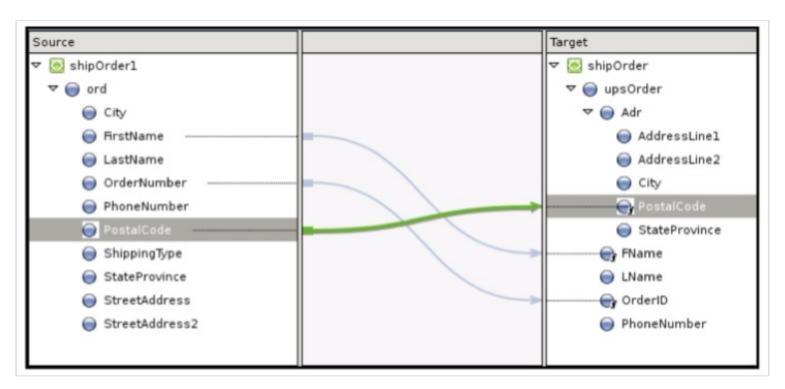


# **Data Transformation**

- 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 enrichmenet, 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 faciliates 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)

