Middleware and Web Services

Lecture 6: Integration Patterns

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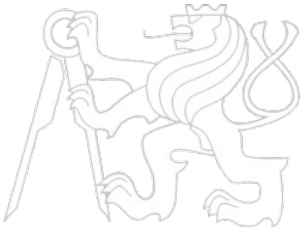

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Modified: Sun Dec 09 2018, 22:25:29
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Enterprise Service Bus

- ESB is a 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*

Major Vendors

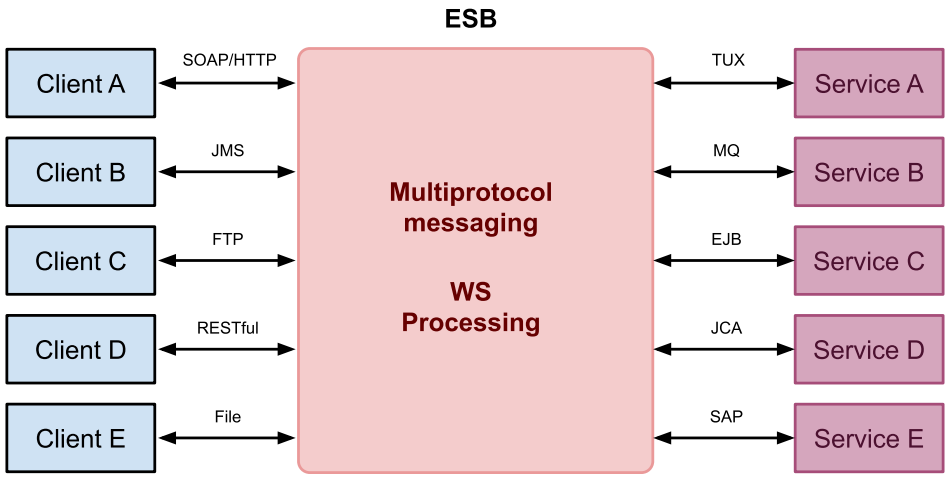
- Oracle
  - *Oracle Service Bus (OSB)*
  - *Oracle SOA Suite*
  - *Oracle Enterprise Gateway (OEG)*
- IBM
  - *IBM WebSphere*
- SAP
  - *SAP NetWeaver*
- Microsoft
  - *.NET Framework*
  - *BizTalk server*
- Opensource
  - *JBoss*
  - *Apache ServiceMix*
  - *WSMX – Semantic Web Service Execution Environment*

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*

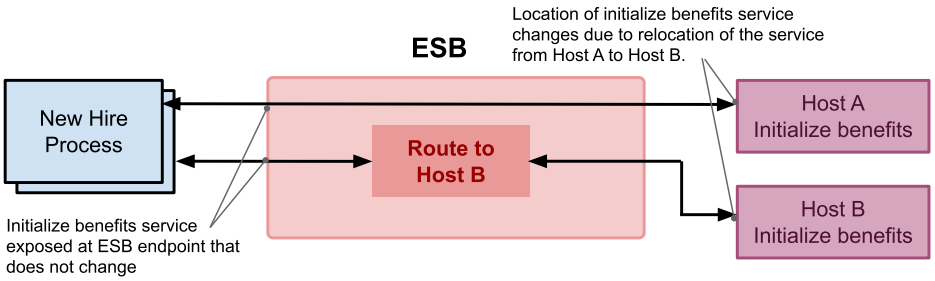
Message Broker

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



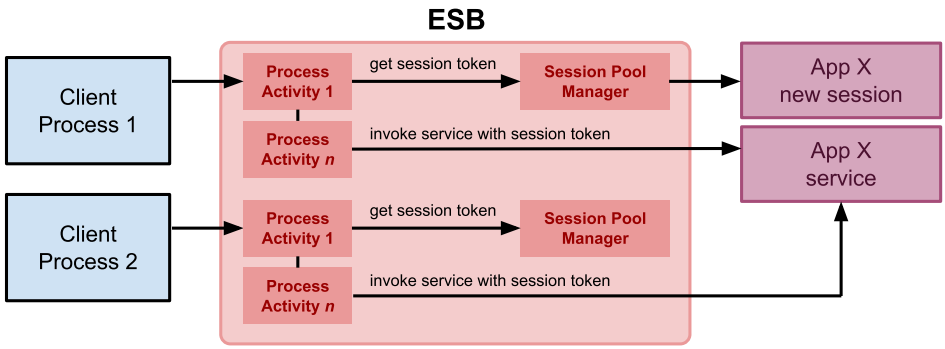
Location Transparency

- 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*



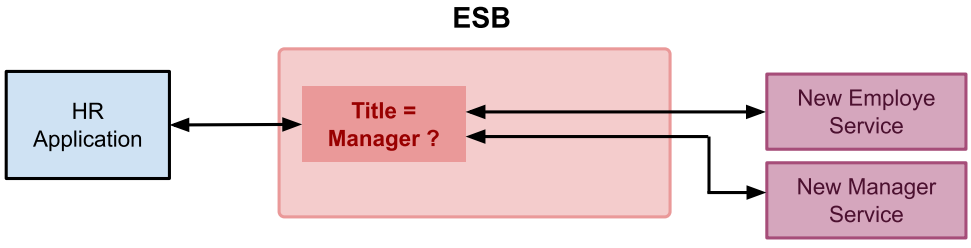
Session Pooling

- 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*



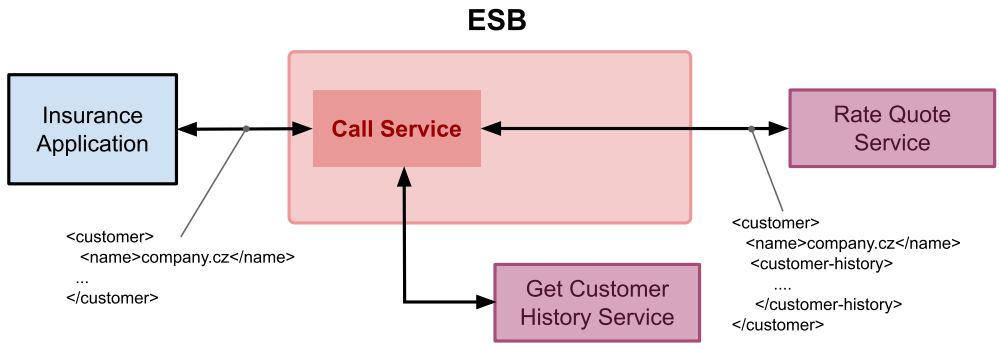
Dynamic Routing

- 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.*

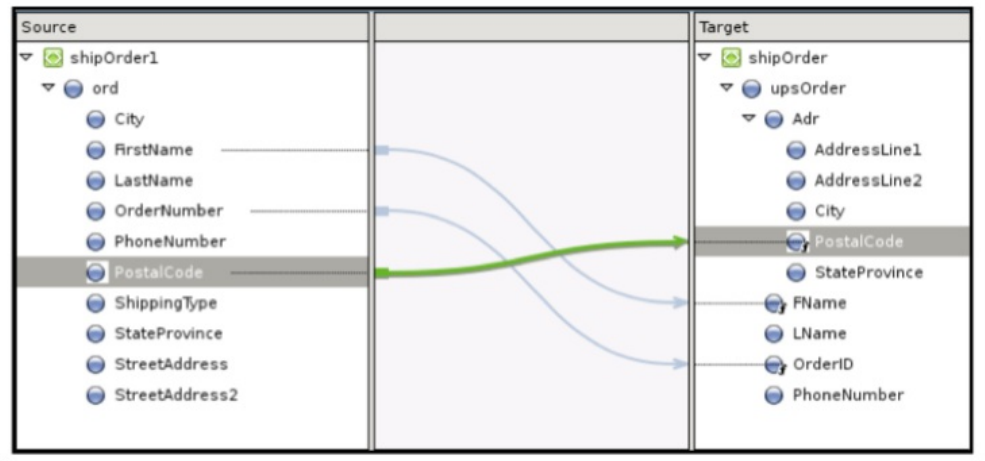


Data Transformation

- 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

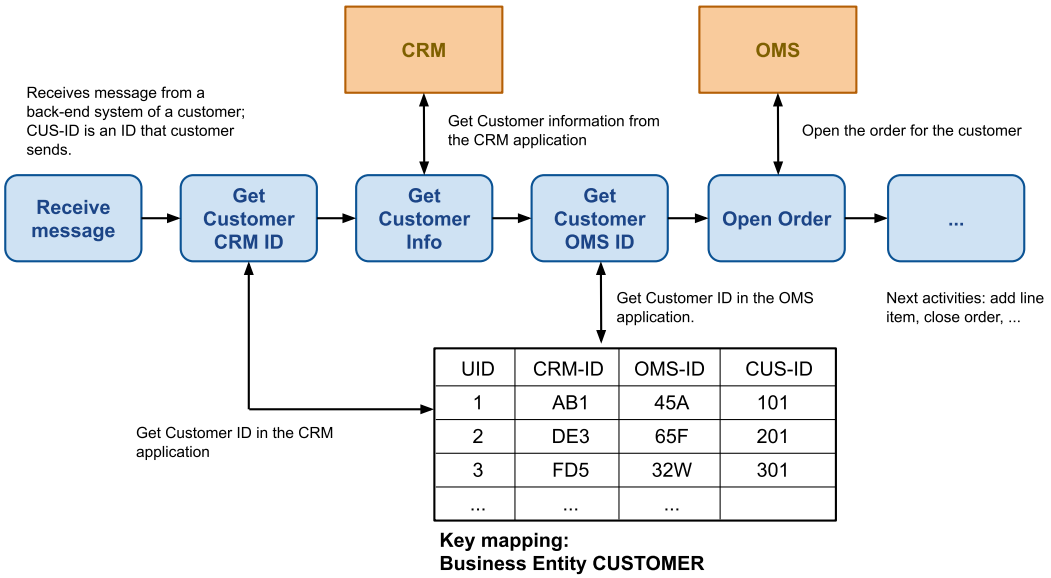
- Orchestration of multiple business services
  - *Includes transformation, message enrichmenet, service callouts, etc.*
  - *A step in orchestration is an activity*
- Patterns
  - *Sequential processing of activities*
  - *Parallel processing of activities with synchronization points*
  - *Decision 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*

Key Mapping

- What is key mapping
  - *Key = identifier of en entity in a back-end application*
  - *Key Mapping = a mapping of an ID of an entity in one system to an ID of the same entity in another system.*
  - *Key mapping is realized using universal IDs (UID)*
- Example
  - *A customer MOON exists in CRM and OMS systems*
  - *In CRM system, MOON has an* `CRM-ID=AB1`
  - *In OMS system, MOON has an* `CRM-ID=45A`
  - *Key mappig allows to map the* `CRM-ID AB1` *to the* `OMS-ID 45A`
  - *Key mapping is a table*

    `CRM-ID → UID → OMS-ID`

Key Mapping Example



Message Sequencing

- 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)*