

Middleware Architectures 1

Lecture 2: Service Architectures

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Overview

- Service Definition
- Integrating Applications
- Integration Patterns
- Microservices Architecture

Service Views

- Business view
 - *A service realizes an effect that brings a business value to a service consumer*
→ *for example, to pay for and deliver a book*
- Conceptual view
 - *encapsulation, reusability, loose coupling, contracting, abstraction, discoverability, composability*
- Logical view
 - *service interface, description and implementation*
 - *message-oriented and resource-oriented*
- Software architecture view
 - *business service (also application service)*
→ *external, exposed functionality of an application*
 - *middleware service*
→ *internal/technical, supports processing of requests*
- Technology architecture view
 - *REST/RESTful, GraphQL*
 - *XML-RPC/SOAP, RMI, gRPC*
 - *WebSocket, WebRTC, SSE*

Interface, Description and Implementation

Service Description

An explicit description of the service interface in a specific language. It describes all or a subset of the service interface.

Interface components

Data, Functions, Processes, Technical



Implementation Technology

Service implementation implements the service interface in a specific implementation environment.

Multiple service implementations

One service interface can be realized by many different service implementations.

- Terminology clarification

- *service ~ service interface + service implementation*
- *WSDL service ~ service description in WSDL language*
- *SOAP service ~ a service interface is possible to access through SOAP protocol; there is a WSDL description usually available too.*
- *REST/RESTful service ~ service interface that conforms to REST architectural style and HTTP protocol*
- *Microservice ~ a set of services that realize an app's capability*

Service Interface

- Service interface components
 - *Data*
 - *Data model definition used by the service*
 - *for example, input and output messages, representation of resources*
 - *Functions*
 - *operations and input and output data used by operations*
 - *Process*
 - *public process: how to consume the service's functionality*
 - *Technical*
 - *security, usage aspects (SLA-Service Level Agreement)*
 - *other technical details such as IP addresses, ports, protocols, etc.*

Public Process

- A state diagram
 - *operation of a service defines a **state transition** between two states.*



Service Characteristics

Loose Coupling

The requester agent's implementation is independent from service usage. That is, there is no "hard-wired" knowledge required to use the service.

Reusability

The service can be used in many different scenarios by different requester agents that are unforeseen during the service design.

Contracting

The service interface is a contract between the requester and the provider. They both agree to follow the service description in order to achieve interoperability.

Abstraction

Service interface is abstracted from underlying service implementation as well as all software and hardware technology.

Discoverability

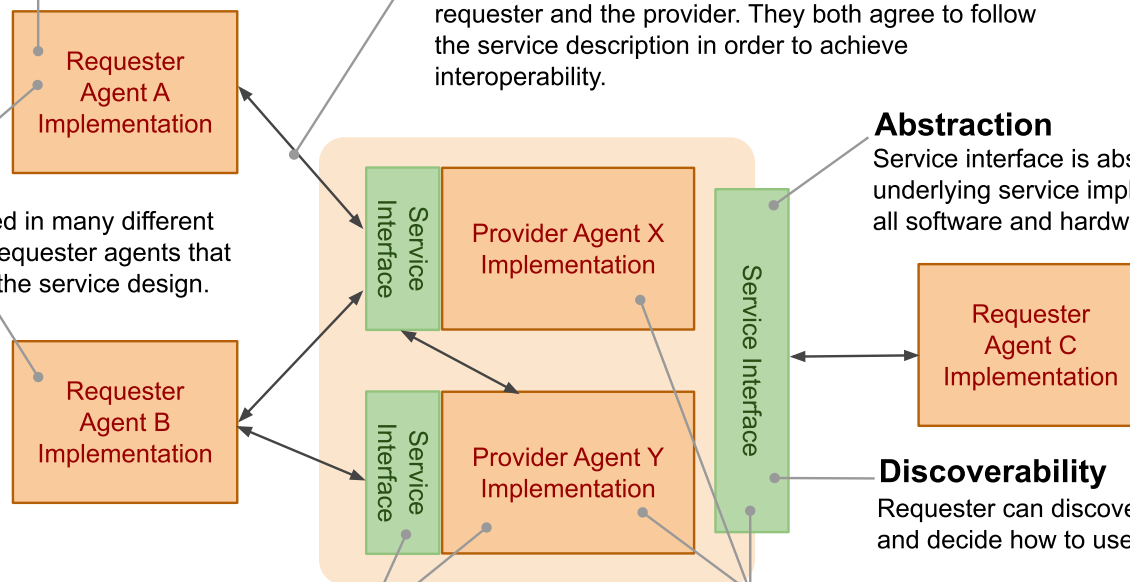
Requester can discover the service interface and decide how to use it.

Encapsulation

The provider agent implementation is hidden to the requester agent accessing the service. The requester agent only knows the service interface to consume its functionality.

Composability

It is possible to compose services into more complex processes. Such processes can again be accessed as services.



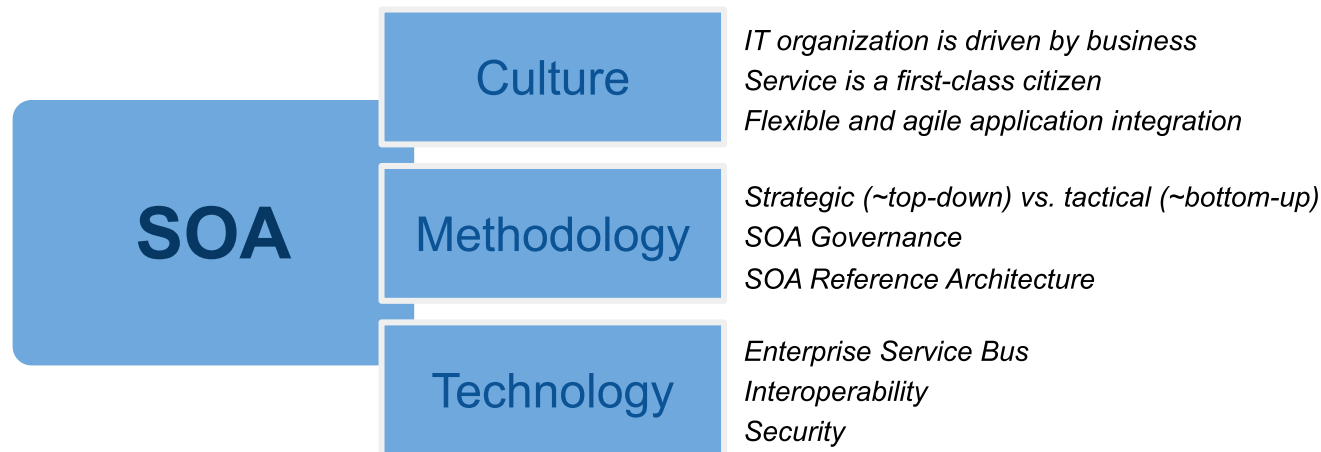
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Integration and Interoperability

- Integration
 - *A process of connecting applications so that they can exchange and share capabilities, that is — information and functionalities.*
 - *Includes methodological approaches as well as technologies*
- Interoperability
 - *Ability of two or more applications to understand each other*
 - *Interoperability levels*
 - *Data – syntax/structure and semantics*
 - *Functions/Processes – syntax and semantics*
 - *Technical aspects – protocols, network addresses, etc.*

Service Oriented Architecture



- SOA supports two core business strategies
 - *Growing top-line revenue*
 - *Enterprise reacts quickly to requirements from the market*
 - *Business processes can be reconfigured rather than reimplemented*
 - *Improving bottom-line profit*
 - *Saving development costs by reusing existing services*
- Pre-integrated solutions
 - *Out-of-the-box applications and integration solutions among them*

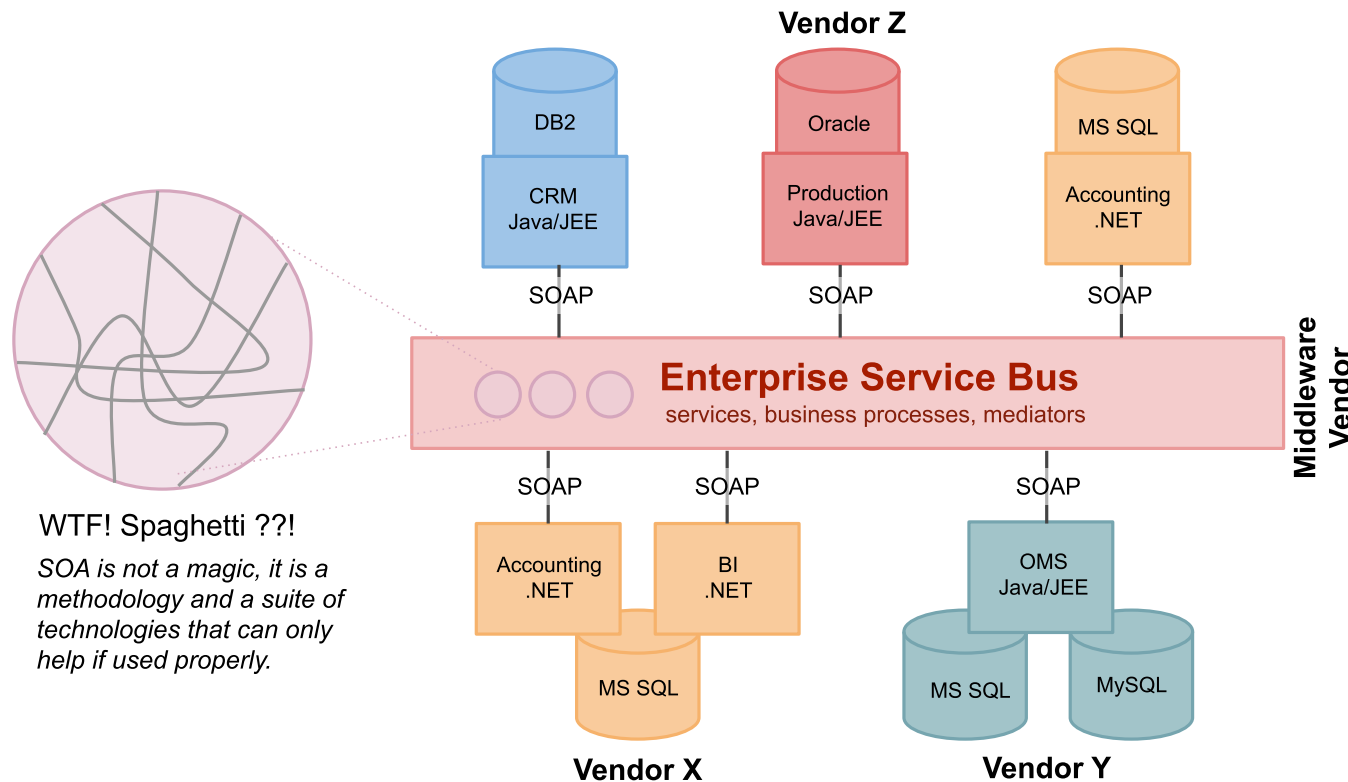
One-to-One Service Integration

- Direct integration of applications
 - *Multiple protocols problem, multiple vendor problem*
 - *Replication of integration functionalities such as interoperability solutions*

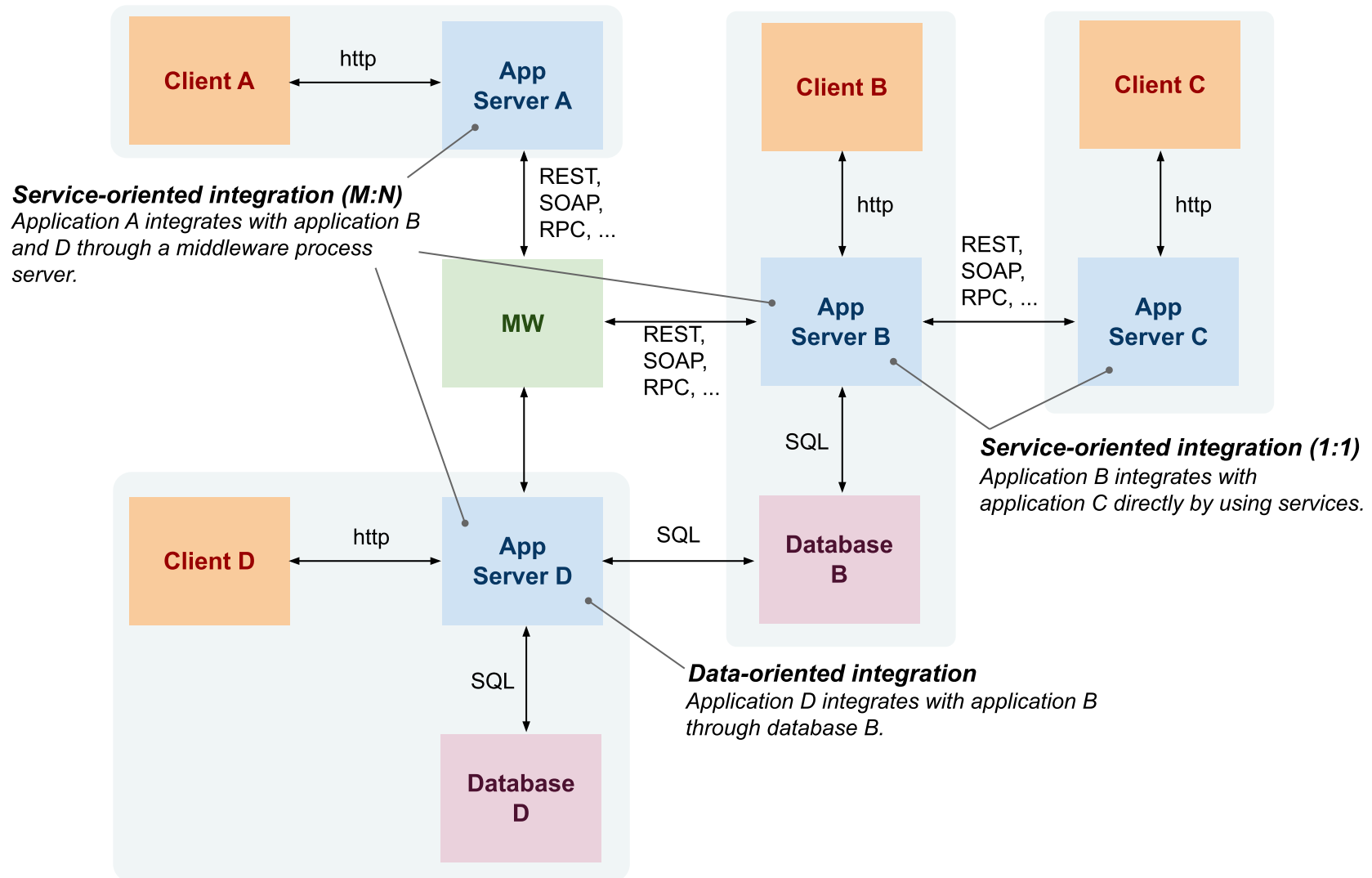


Many-to-Many Service Integration

- Enterprise Service Bus – central integration technology
 - *Realizes so called Service Oriented Architecture (SOA)*
 - *Contains various integration components such as process server, mediators, messaging middleware, identity management, etc.*



Integration Approaches Overview



Data-oriented Integration



- Third-party database access
 - *Application D accesses a database of application B directly by using SQL and a knowledge of database B structure and constraints*
 - *In the past: monolithic and two-tier client/server architectures*
 - *Today: ETL (Extract, Transform, Load) technologies*
- Problems
 - *App D must understand complex structures and constraints*
 - *Data – very complex, includes structure and integrity constraints*
 - *Functions/processes – hidden in integrity constraints*
 - *Technical – access mechanisms can vary*

Service-oriented Integration



- Integration at the application layer
 - *Application exposes services that other applications consume*
 - *Services hide implementation details but only define interfaces for integration*
- Problems
 - *Can become unmanageable if not properly designed*
 - *Interoperability*
 - *Data – limited to input and output messages only*
 - *Functions/processes – limited to semantics of services*
 - *Technical – access mechanisms can vary*

Integration and Types of Data

- Real-time data – Web services
 - *Service-oriented integration*
 - *online, realtime communication between a client and a service*
 - *Usually small data and small amount of service invocation in a process*
- Bulk data – ETL
 - *Data-oriented integration*
 - *processing of large amount of data in batches*
 - *Sometimes required for reconciliation across apps*
 - *when real-time integration fails and there is poor error handling*
- **SOA provides both Web service and ETL capabilities**

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*
- Middleware Integration Patterns
 - *Technical-level interoperability – message broker*
 - *Location transparency*
 - *Dynamic routing*
 - *Session pooling*
 - *Message enrichment*
 - *Data transformation*
 - *Key mapping*

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 - *Synchronous and Asynchronous Integration*
 - *Middleware Integration Patterns*
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Synchronous and Asynchronous Integration



- Synchronous
 - *one socket, $|t_{req} - t_{res}|$ is small*
 - *easy to implement and deploy, only standard firewall config*
 - *only the server defines endpoint*
- Asynchronous
 - *request, response each has socket, client and server define endpoints*
 - *$|t_{req} - t_{res}|$ can be large (hours, even days)*
 - *harder to do across network elements (private/public networks issue)*

Asynchronous via Intermediary



- Intermediary
 - *A component that decouples a client-server communication*
 - *It increases reliability and performance*
 - *The server may not be available when a client sends a request*
 - *There can be multiple servers that can handle the request*
- Further Concepts
 - *Message Queues (MQ) – queue-based communication*
 - *Publish/Subscribe (P/S) – event-driven communication*

Asynchronous via Polling



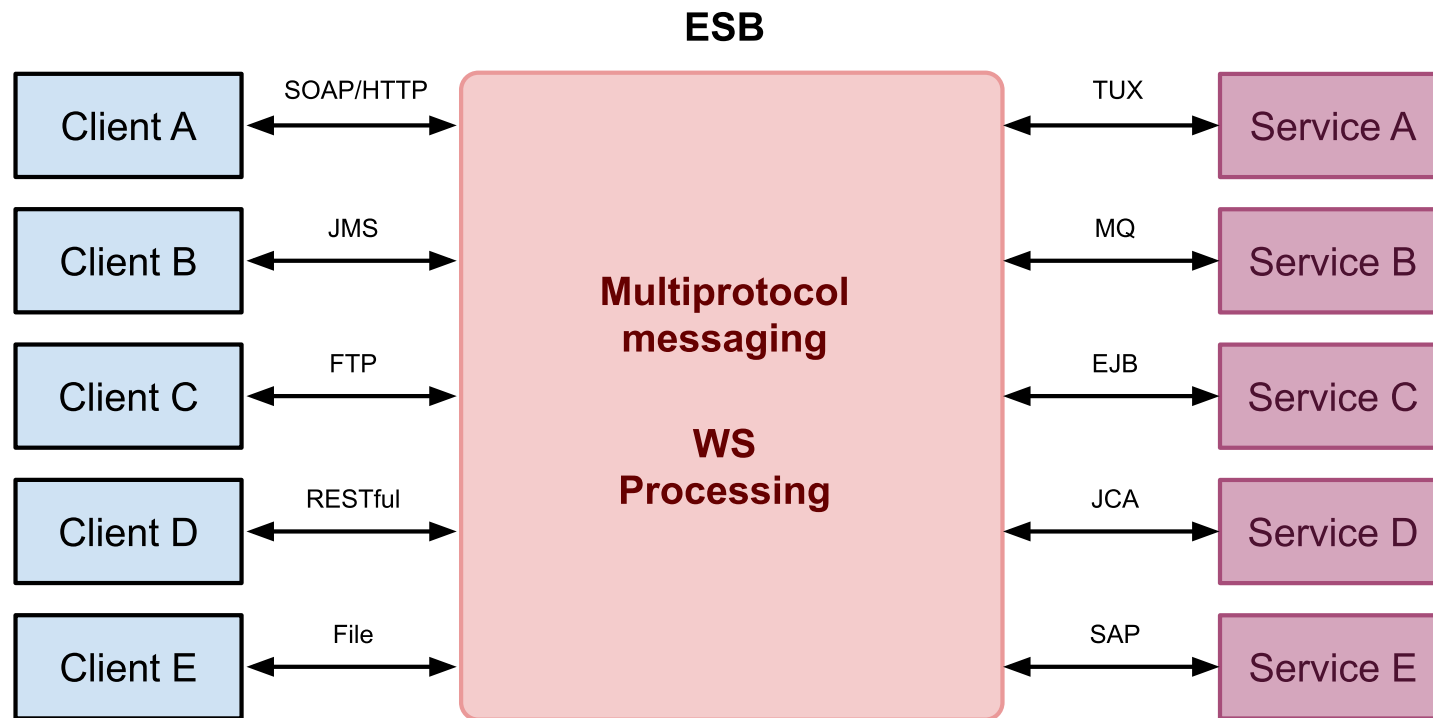
- Polling – only clients open sockets
 - *A client performs multiple request-response interactions*
 - *The first interaction initiates a process on the server*
 - *Subsequent interactions check for the processing status*
 - *The last interaction retrieves the processing result*
- Properties of environments
 - *A server cannot open a socket with the client (network restrictions)*
 - *Typically on the Web (a client runs in a browser)*

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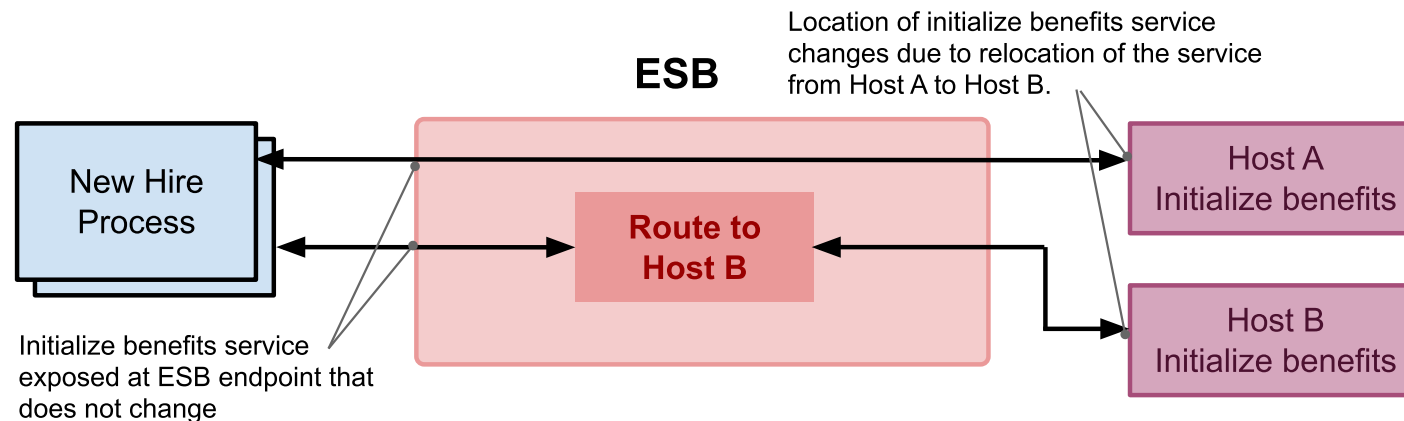
Message Broker

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



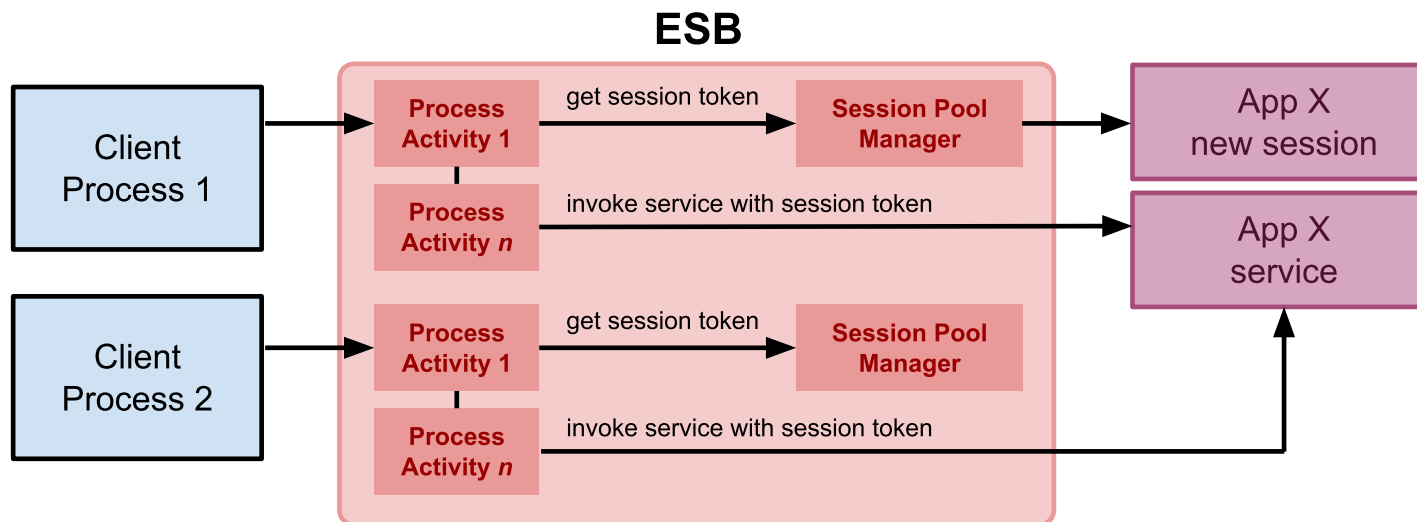
Location Transparency

- 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*



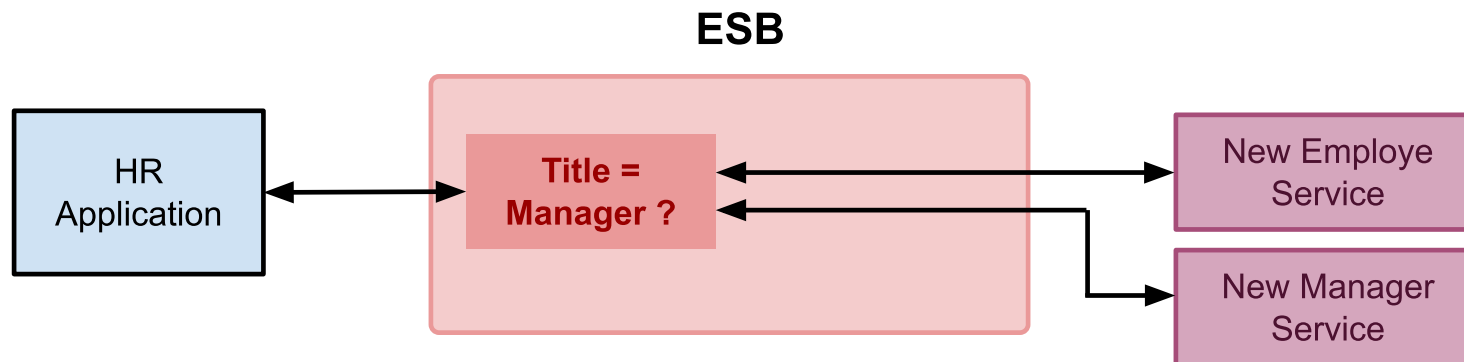
Session Pooling

- 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*



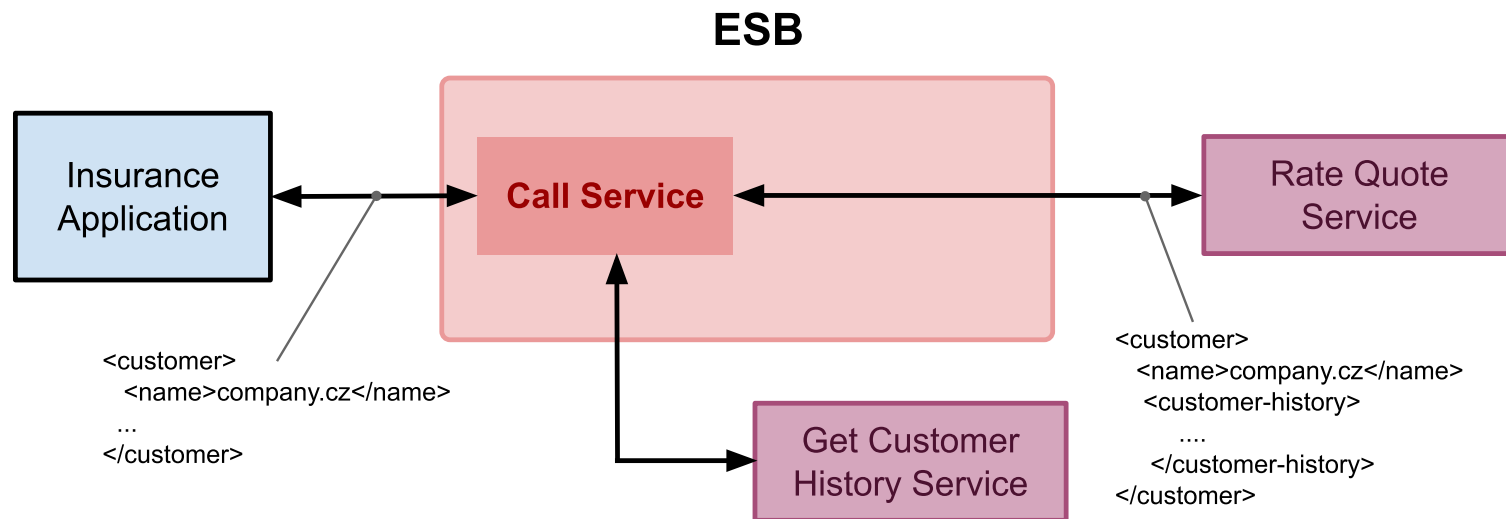
Dynamic Routing

- 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.*



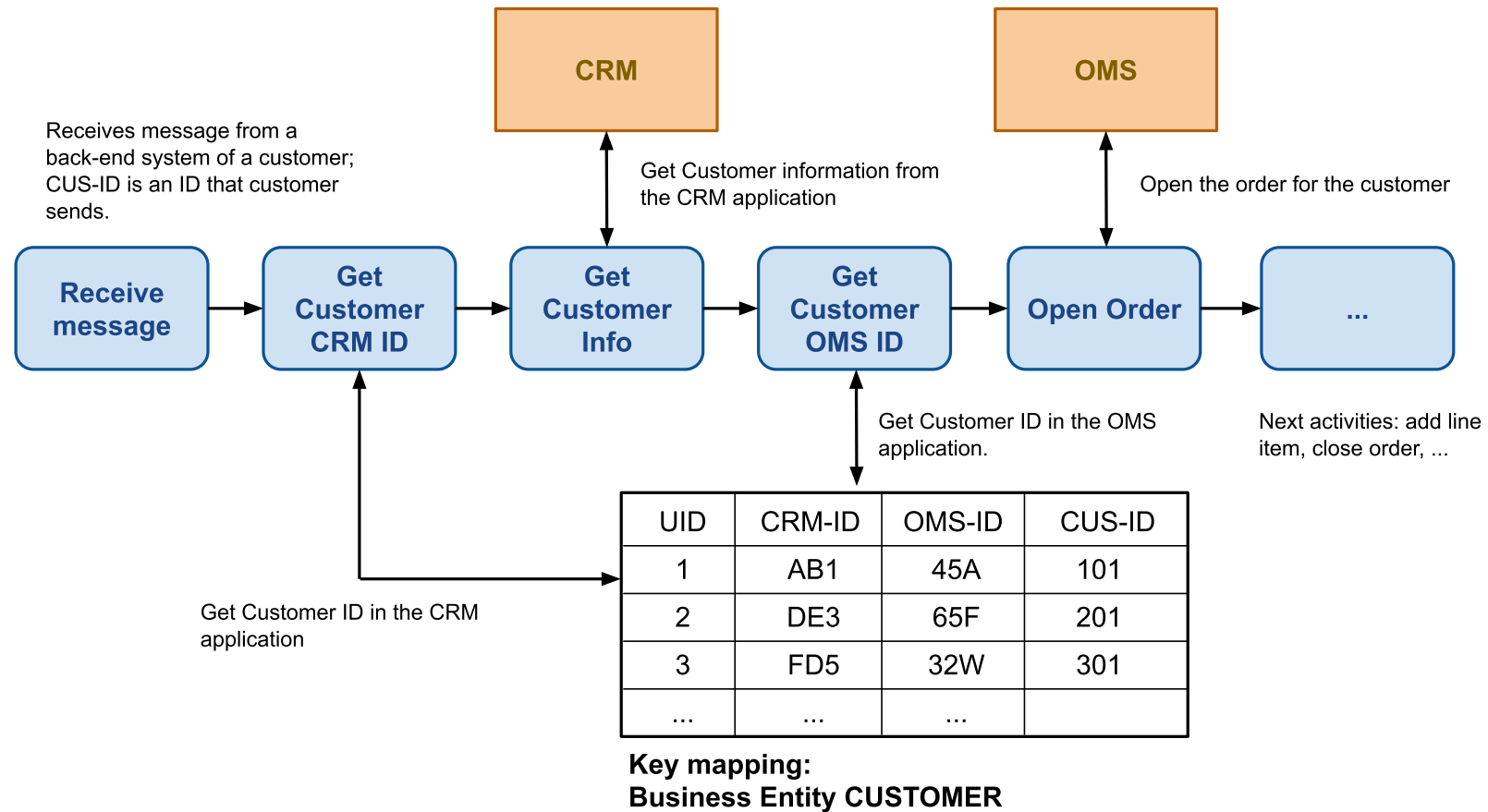
Data Transformation

- 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*

Key Mapping

- What is key mapping
 - *Key = identifier of an 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 mapping 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

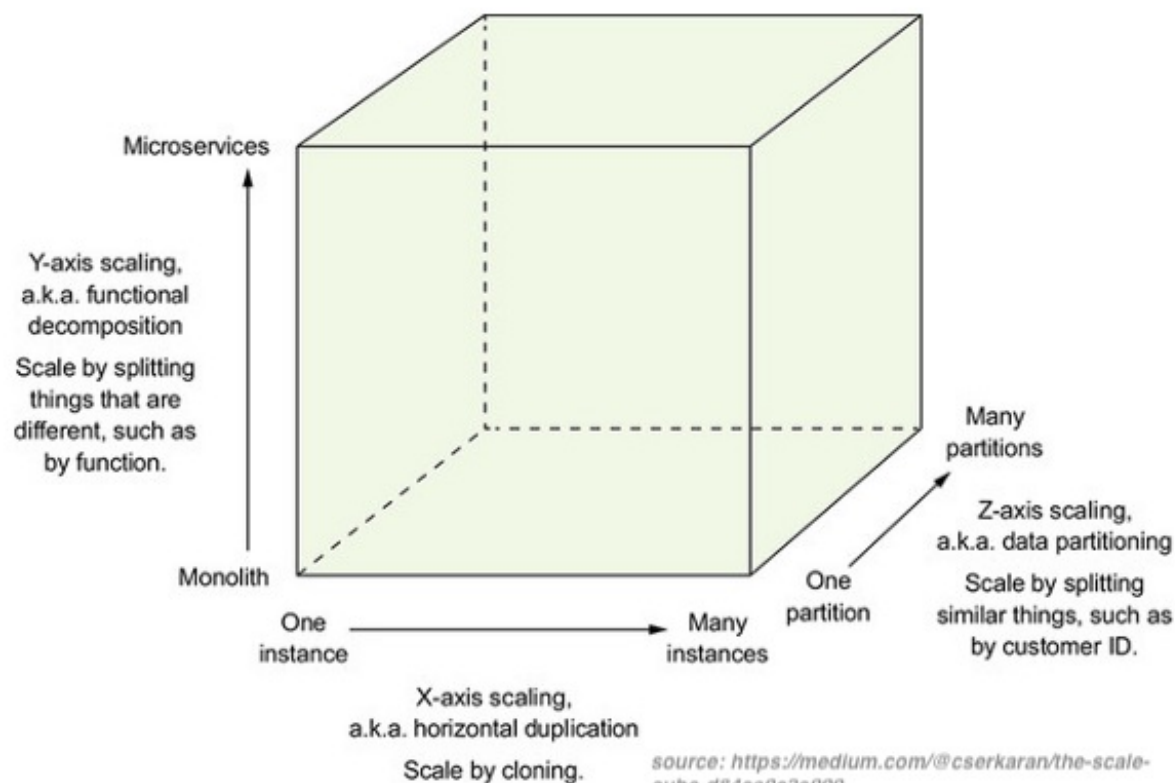


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The Scale Cube

- Three-dimensional scalability model
 - *X-Axis scaling requests across multiple instances*
 - *Y-Axis scaling decomposes an application into micro-services*
 - *Z-Axis scaling requests across "data partitioned" instances*



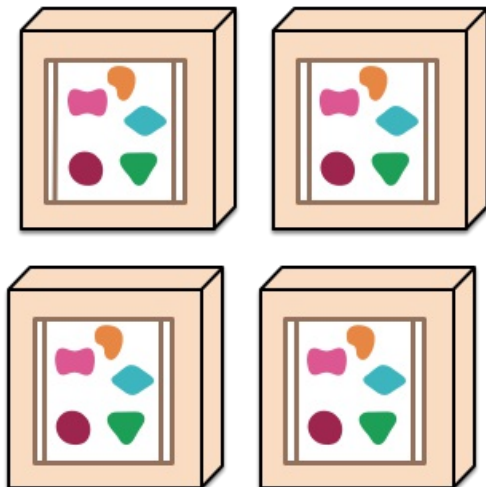
Overview

- Emerging software architecture
 - *monolithic vs. decoupled applications*
 - *applications as independently deployable services*

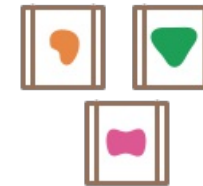
A monolithic application puts all its functionality into a single process...



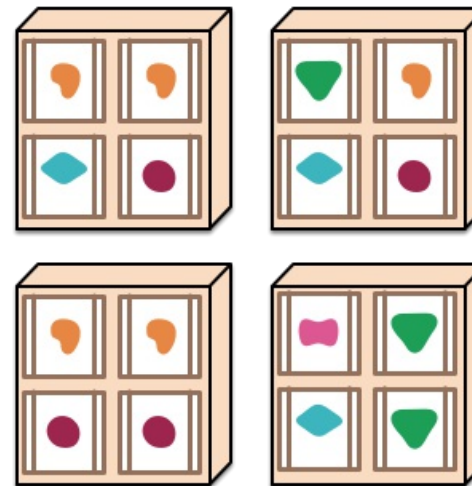
... and scales by replicating the monolith on multiple servers



A microservices architecture puts each element of functionality into a separate service...



... and scales by distributing these services across servers, replicating as needed.



Major Characteristics

- Loosely coupled
 - *Integrated using well-defined interfaces*
- Technology-agnostic protocols
 - *HTTP, they use REST architecture*
- Independently deployable and easy to replace
 - *A change in small part requires to redeploy only that part*
- Organized around capabilities
 - *such as accounting, billing, recommendation, etc.*
- Implemented using different technologies
 - *polyglot – programming languages, databases*
- Owned by a small team