Middleware and Web Services

Lecture 8: Enterprise Service Bus

doc. Ing. Tomáš Vitvar, Ph.D.

tomas@vitvar.com • @TomasVitvar • http://vitvar.com



Czech Technical University in Prague
Faculty of Information Technologies • Software and Web Engineering • http://vitvar.com/courses/mdw







• 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

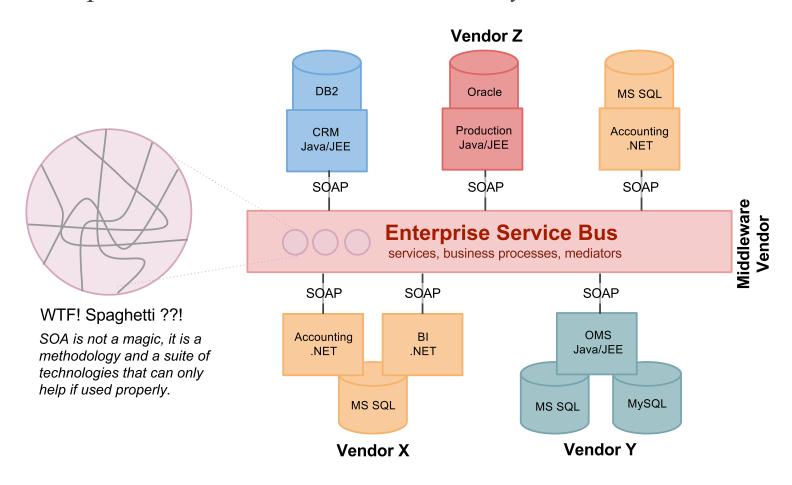
ESB Vendors

- 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



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

Services

exposed services by the application

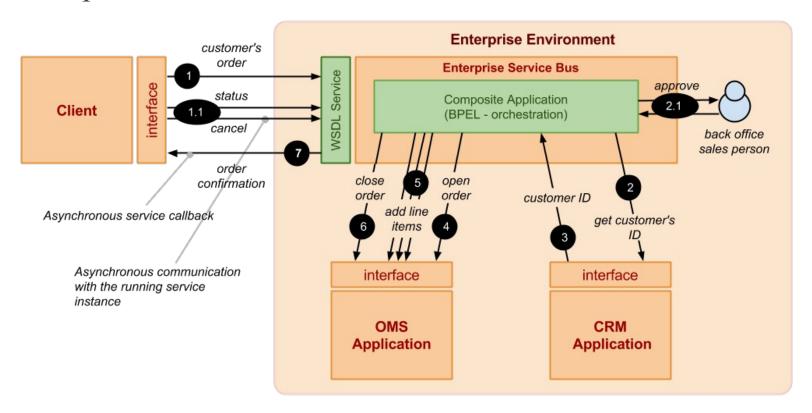
References

references to external services that the application uses

Wires

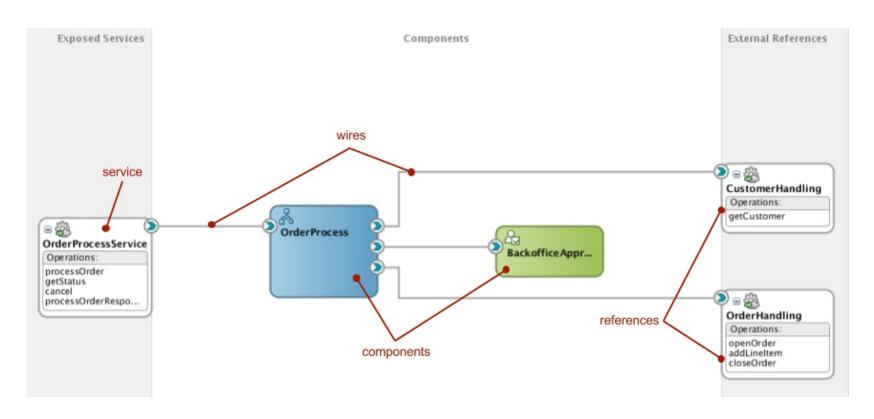
Simplified Order Process

• 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

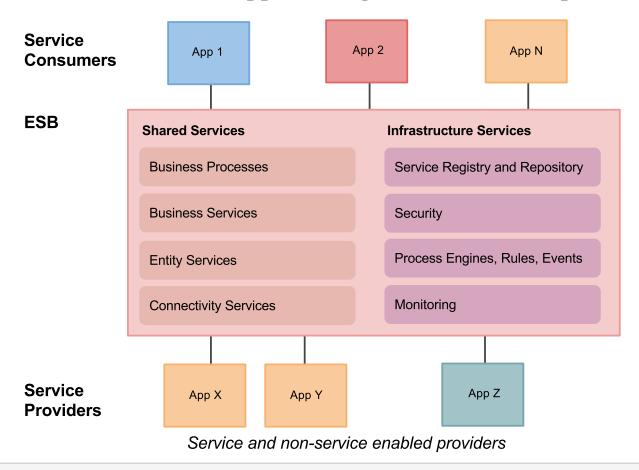
Metadata Repository

- 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
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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
 - \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
 - → 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

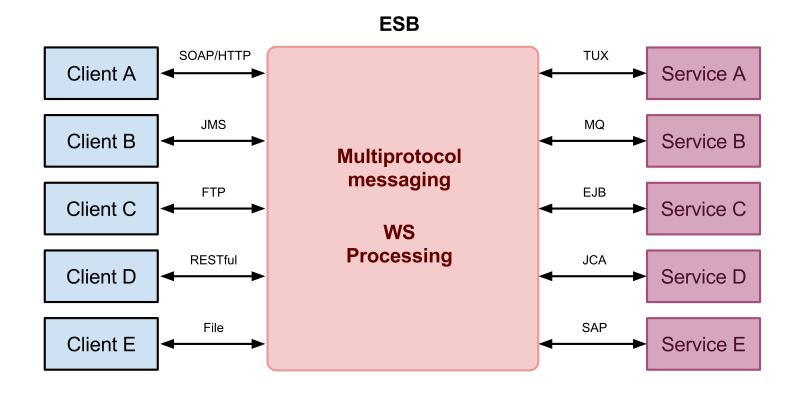
- Order processing
 - → Get customer information from the CRM system
 - \rightarrow Add line items to OMS

- 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

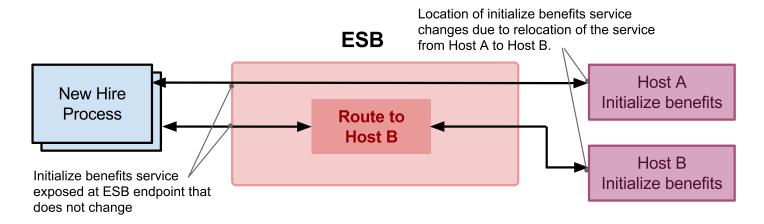
Message Broker

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



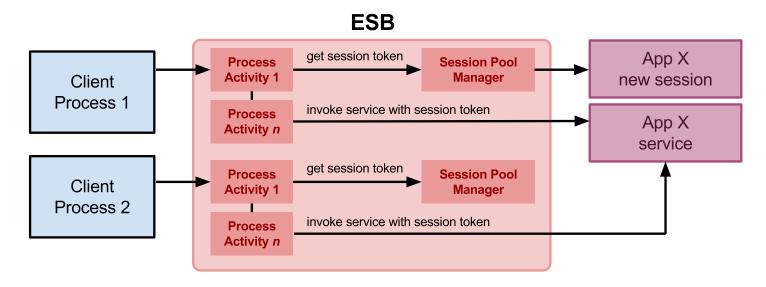
Location Transparency

- 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



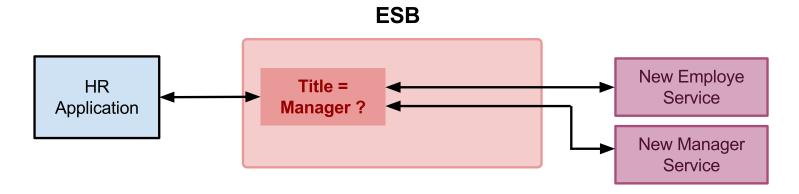
Session Pooling

- 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



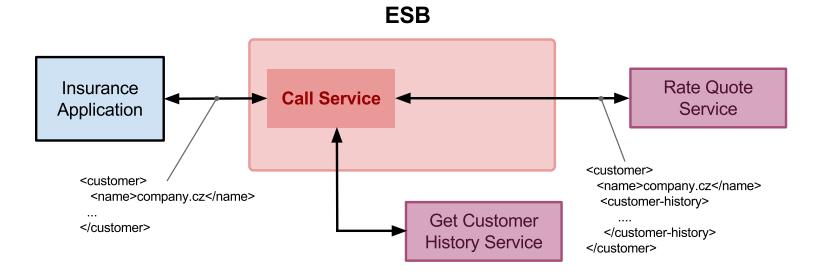
Dynamic Routing

- 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.

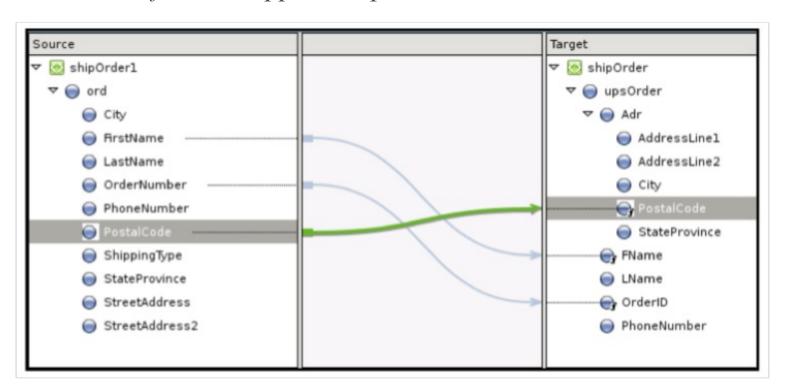


Data Transformation

- 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

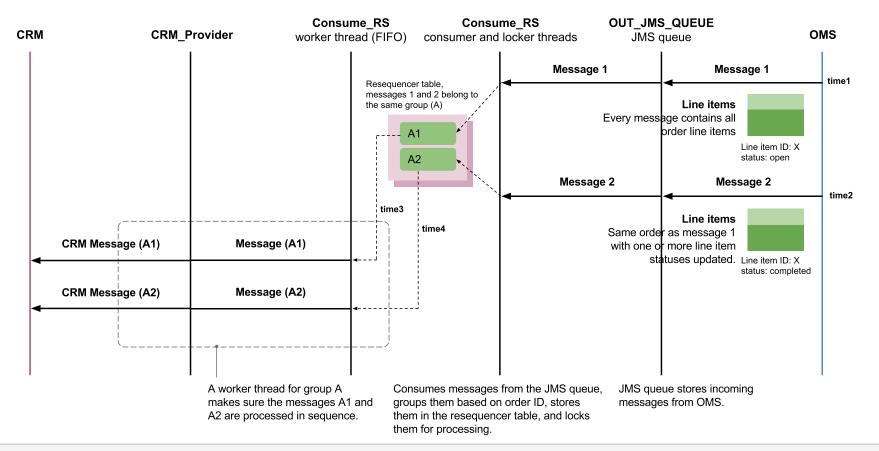


Service Orchestration

- 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

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)



Message Aggregation