# Middleware and Web Services

## **Lecture 8: 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

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## **Overview**

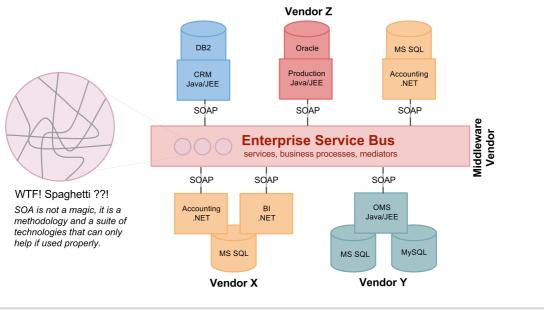
- Architecture
  - Service Component Architecture
  - Metadata Repository
  - Service Types
- Integration Patterns

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# **Enterprise Service Bus**

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



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## **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

### 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

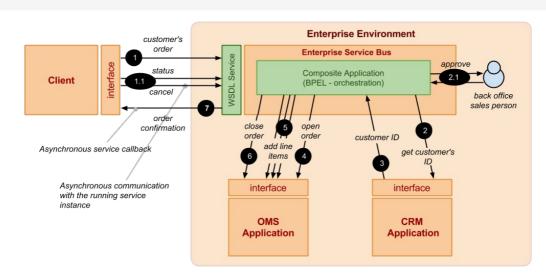
#### Wires

links between components, services and references.

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# **Simplified Order Process**

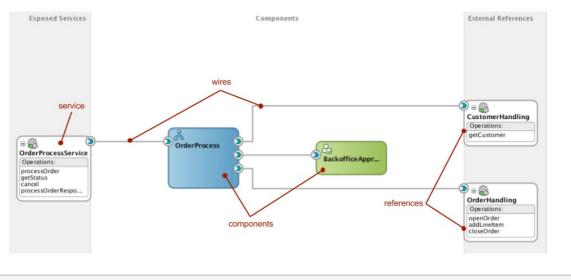


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## **Order Process – SCA Application**

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



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# 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'
```

• 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'

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# **Order Process SCA Application Instance**

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## **Overview**

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  - Metadata Repository
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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 orands protocol:

## **Overview**

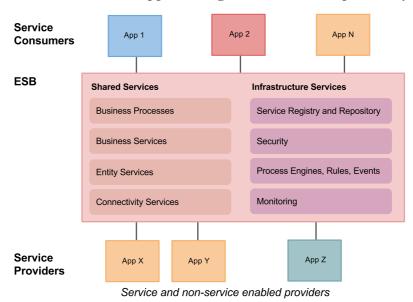
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# **Service Types**

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



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## **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

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# **JCA Adapters**

- JCA Java EE Connector Architecture
  - Standard Java interface to connect to back-end systems
  - Standardized in JSR 112 ₺
  - Main JCA Adapters
    - $\rightarrow$  JCA DB Adapter access to DB objects
    - $\rightarrow$  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

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## **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
  - → 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

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## **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
  - $\rightarrow$  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
  - $\rightarrow$  Close order

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## **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

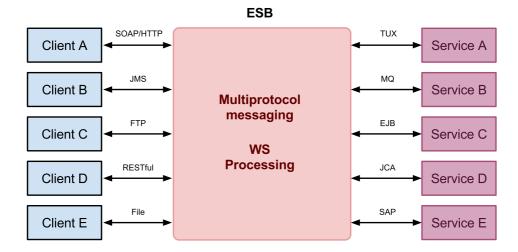
- Deals with business aspects (message content) of service communication
- Dynamic routing
- Data transformations mediator
- Service orchestrations BPMN, BPEL
- Message enrichment
- Resequencing of messages

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# **Message Broker**

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



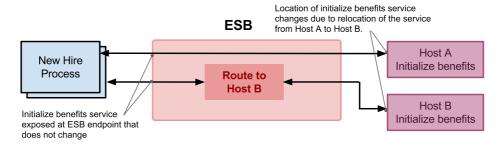
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## **Location Transparency**

## • 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



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# **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



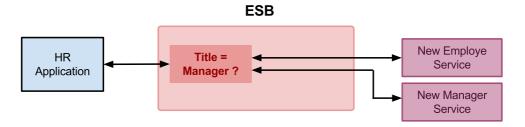
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# **Dynamic Routing**

## • Dynamic routing

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



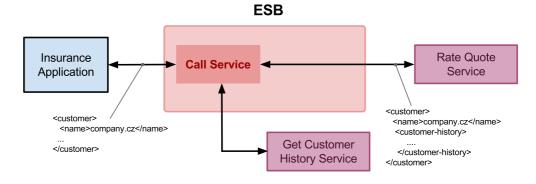
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# **Message Enrichment**

## • Message enrichmenet

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



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## **Data Transformation**

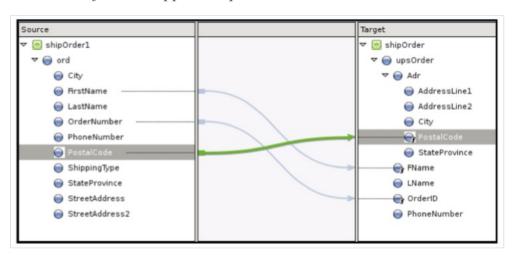
- Data transformation phases:
  - Definition of mapping and execution of mappings
- Definition of mappings (design-time)
  - A mapping associates one data structure to another data structure and defines a conversion between them.
  - Mapping languages
    - $\rightarrow$  graphical for design that translates 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

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# **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



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## **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

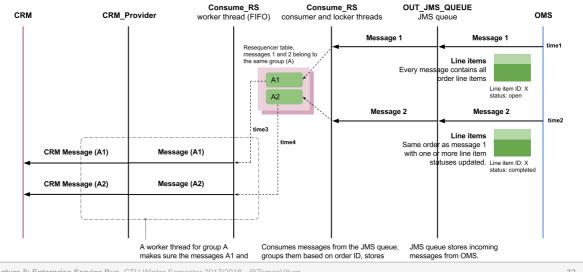
- Orchestration faciliates communication in CDM
- Orchestration handles key-mapping

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# **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	
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