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Mike cares for...



he cheers for...



















But finding the **right path**...
in the integration labyrinth...
...is <u>not</u> an easy task!



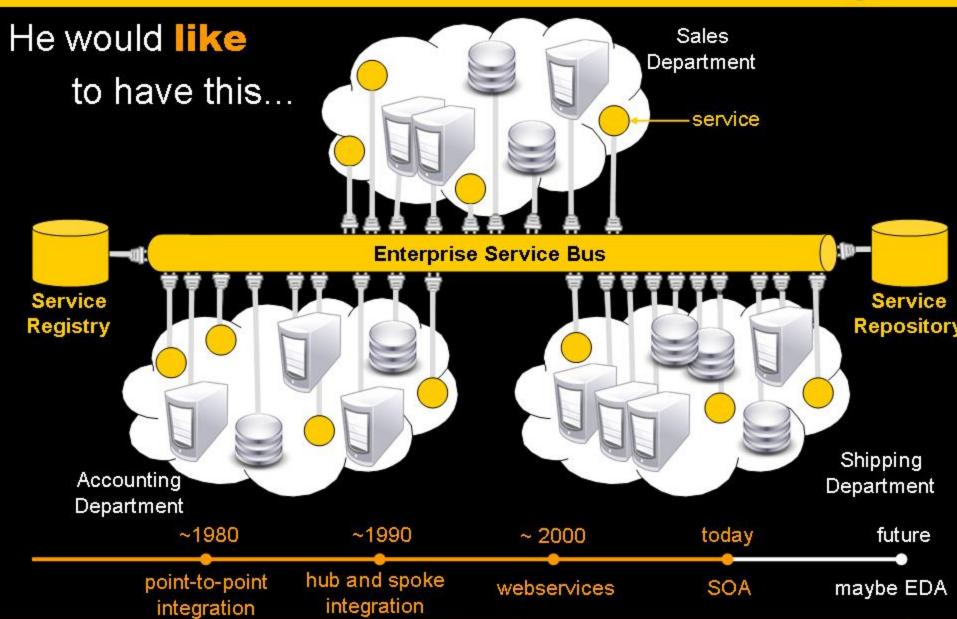
Where to start?

Which path to go?

What to do?











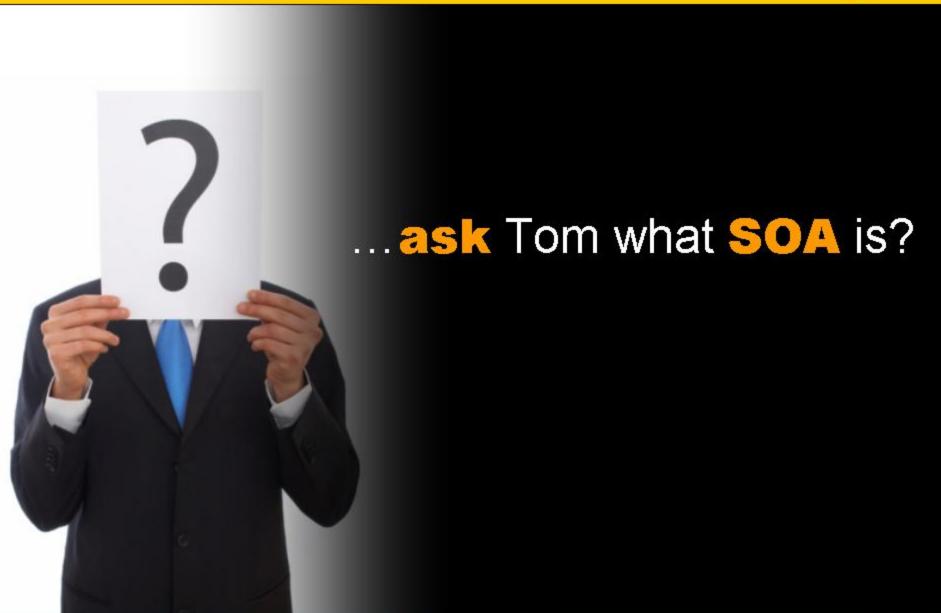












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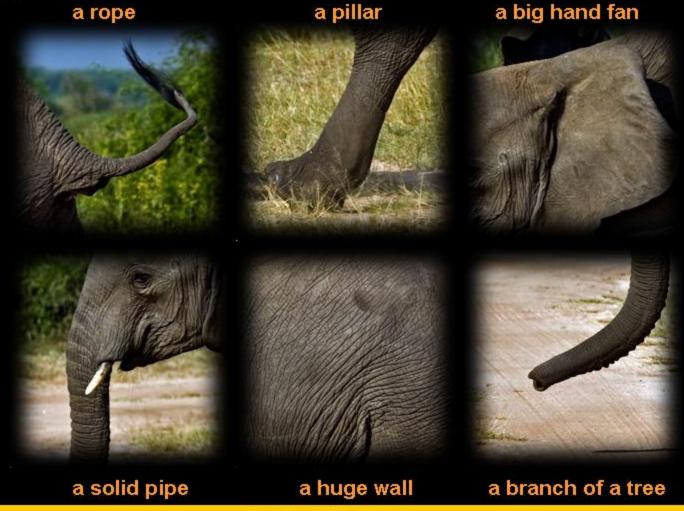


"The discussion about SOA is like... some blind men... ...touching an elefant."



Everybody touches just a small part...

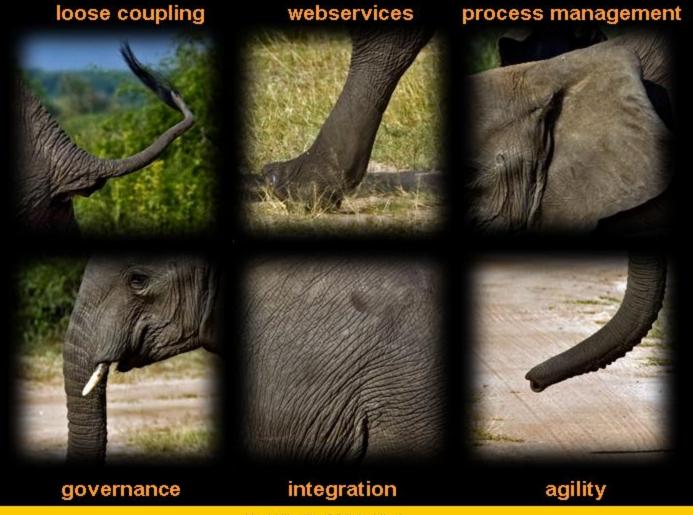
It is like...





Everybody understands something different...

SOA is all about...





SOA is a way of thinking...

...you have to understand and live it.

You might call it:

- concept
- vision
- philosophy
- values system
- style
- paradigm





SOA is <u>not</u> a concrete architecture.

It leads to a concrete architecture!



SOA is a **concept** for...
...large, distributed,
heterogenic systems...

...consisting of 3 elements:

- services
- loose coupling
- governance

PREPACKAGED FOODS











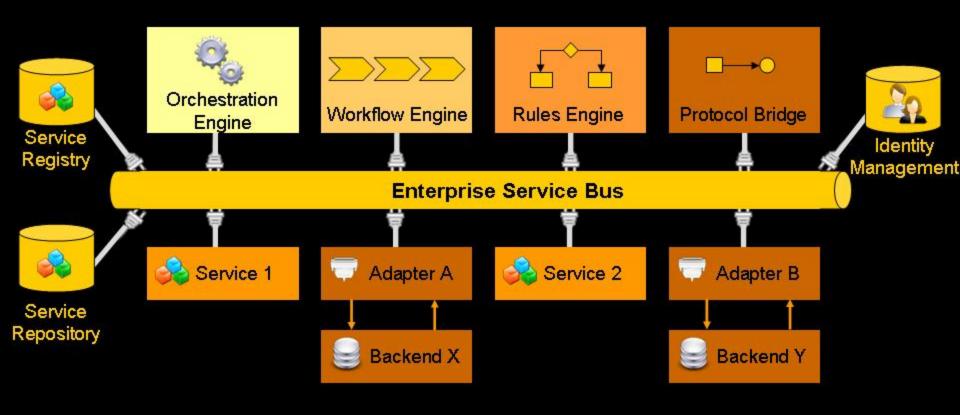


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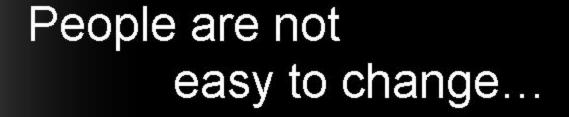
Here is an overview of their architecture:





But you don't have SOA just by...
...buying an ESB...
and using Webservices!



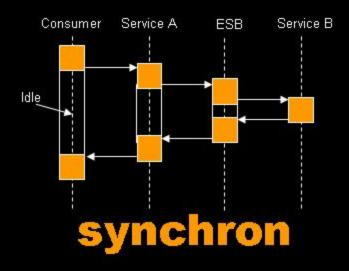




They often keep their bad habits.



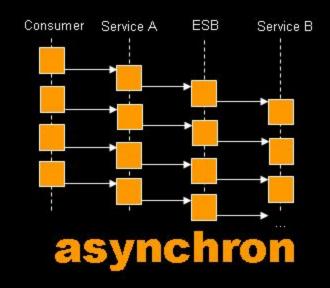
Developers like to think...



- X Consumer and services are still tightly coupled.
- 💢 Bad throuput because consumer has to wait.
- X Consumer must implement time-out-handling.
- X Message must have a time-out.



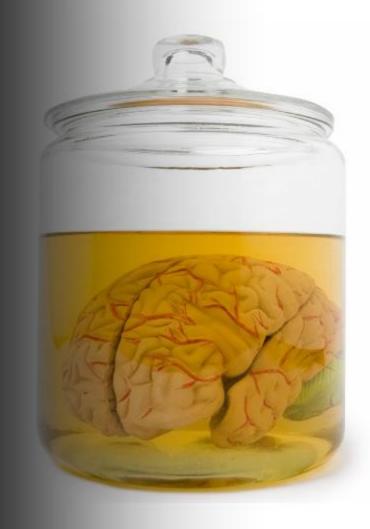
...instead of...



- Consumer and services are loosely coupled.
- Better throuput because nobody has to wait.
- ✓ Time-out-handling is not necessary.



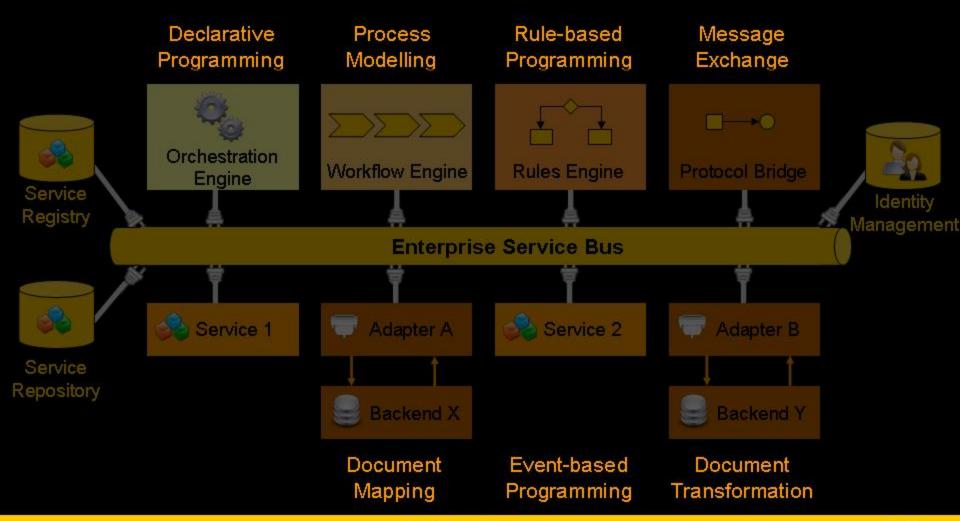
And this is just one of many examples...



SOA brings many paradigm changes!



Let's take a look at the reference architecture:





Mike and Tom asked themselves:

How can we communicate good solutions to the people?









They marketed it as...





The Teddy Bear Concept



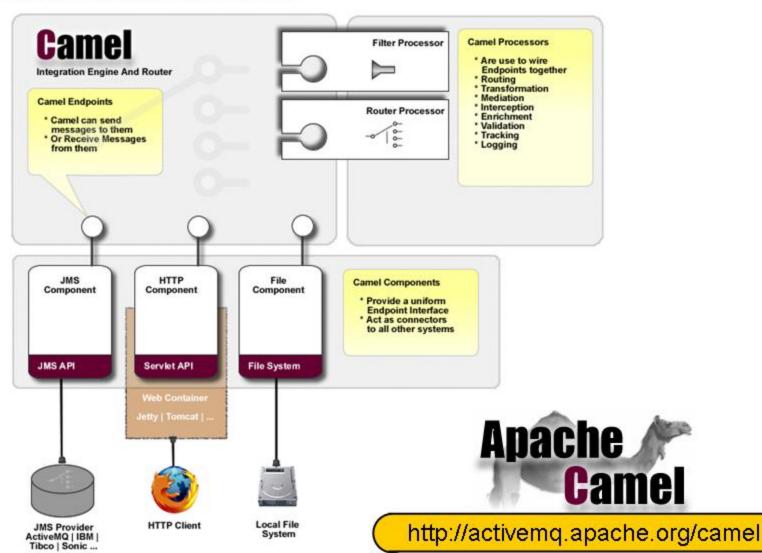
"Every developer gets a personal mentor (teddy bear) sitting near his desk helping him to implement his first service."





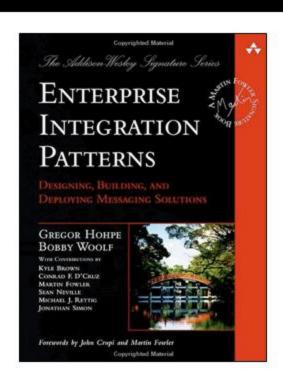


Apache Camel architecture





You can find a detailed description of 65 patterns in:



Titel: Enterprise Integration Patterns

Autor: Gregor Hohpe und Bobby Woolf

Verlag: Addison-Wesley

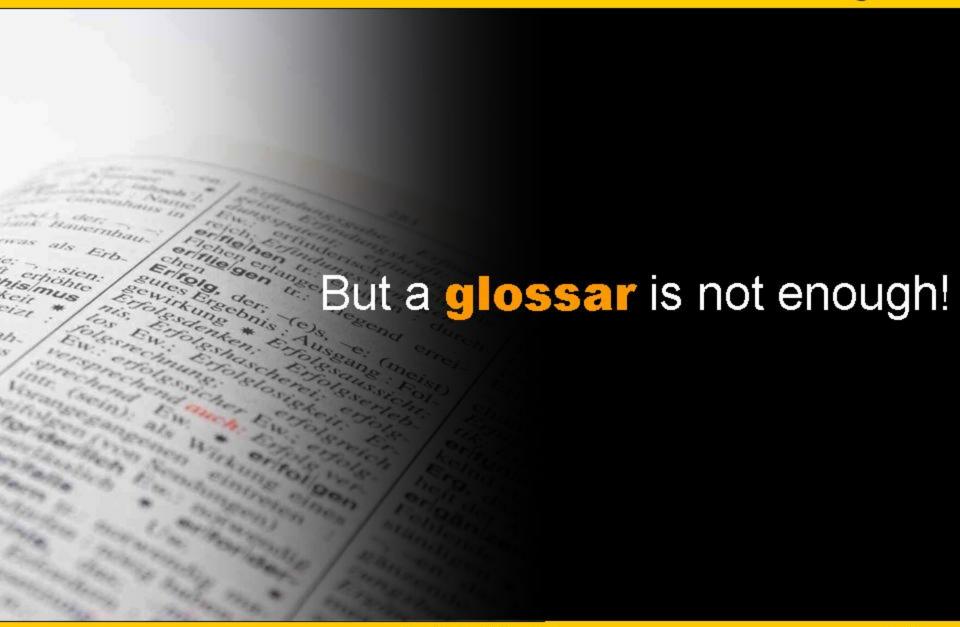
ISBN: 0321200683









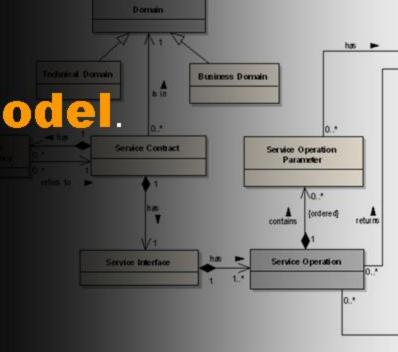




Tom suggested to...
...develop a metamodel.

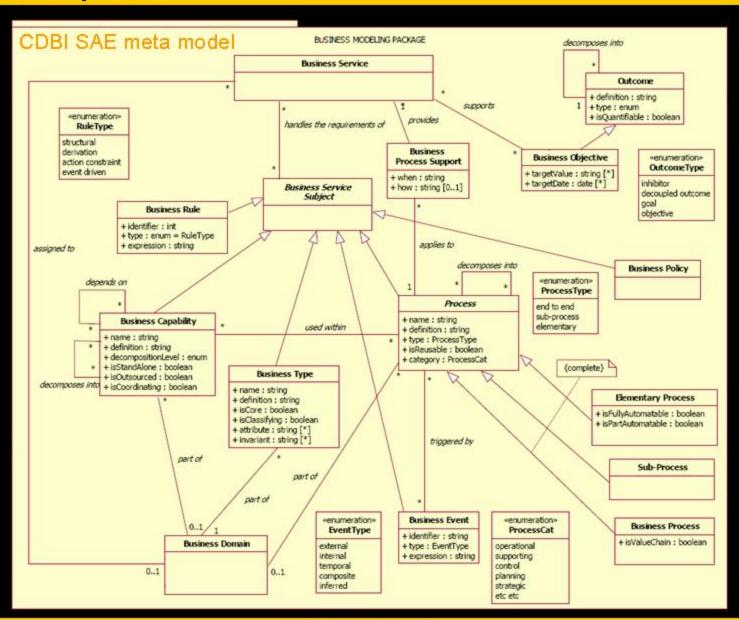
A metamodel specifies:

- 🟏 all important entities (artifacts, roles, …)
- associations between entitiess
- different views of the model



for example...



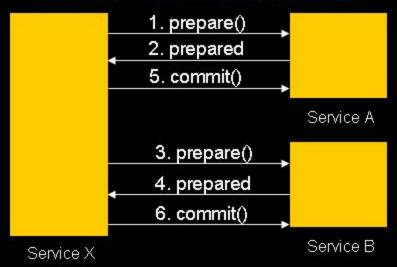




Mike & Tom discussed Transactions versus Compensation



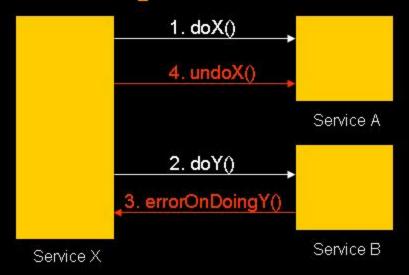
Transactions



- tight coupling of services
- locks data and limit througut
- can produce dead locks
- coupling of services
- many very complex webservice standards (WS-*)



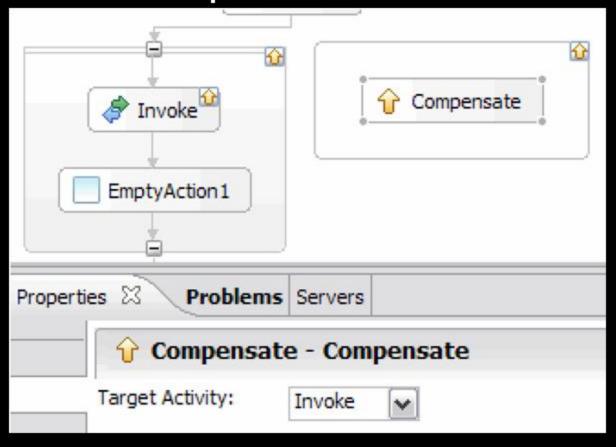
Compensation



- loose coupling of services
- better throuput becauce no locks
- some operation can not be undone
- compensation behavior must be specified



An example for compensation implementation:



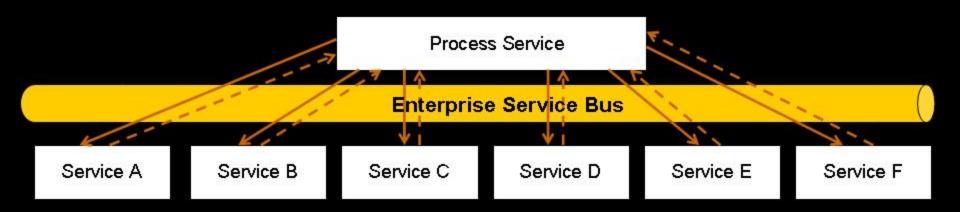
(IBM WebSphere Integration Developer)







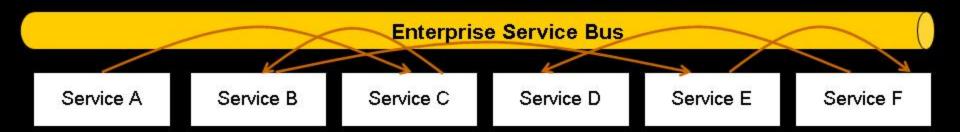
Orchestration



- 🛨 status always available
- central point for process logic and monitoring
- coupling of services
- single point of failure



Choreography



- + loose coupling of services
- better fault tolerance
- no status information
- spreading of process logic

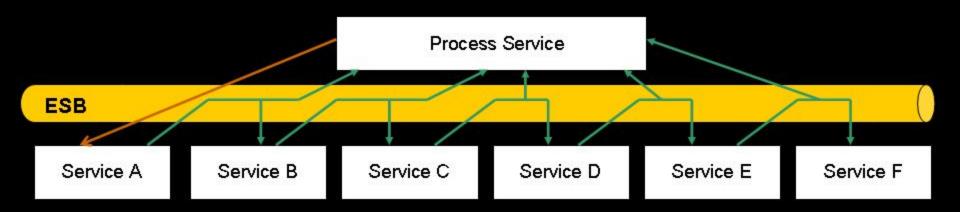


Orchestration or Choreography?

It's not an easy decision!



Think about a comibination...

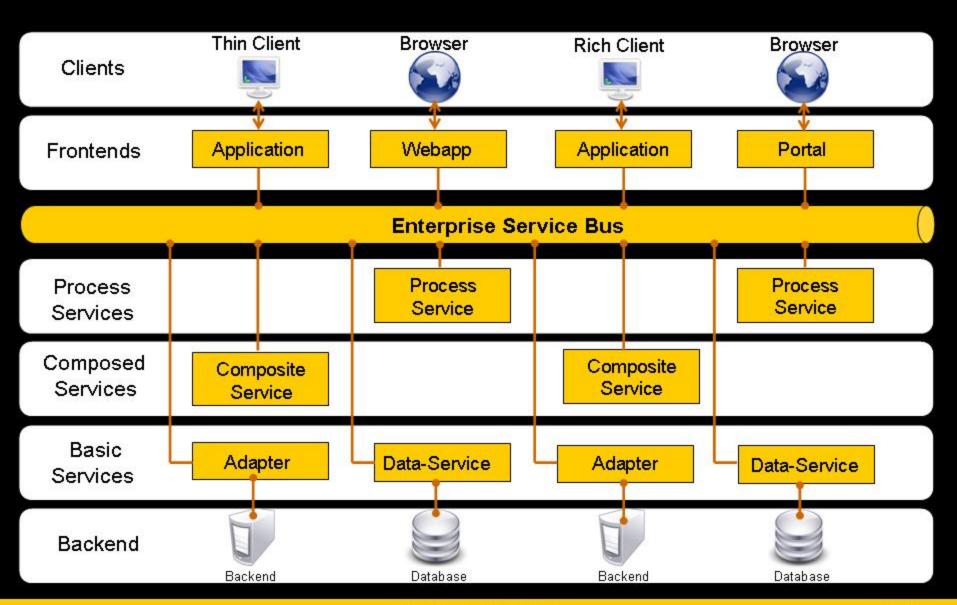






Layering of services





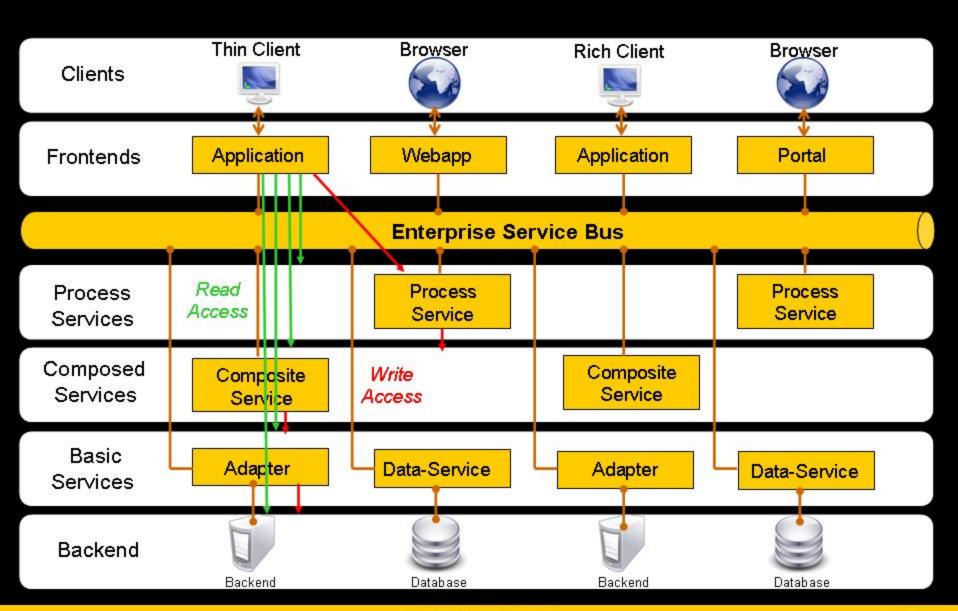


That way it's possible to:

- define communication rules
- automatically validate the architecture
- define different views
- manage services by category
- 🛩 etc.

for example...







From the Hub-and-Spoke EAI projects Mike and Tom learned:

The idea of a common business object model is <u>not</u> working!

- × very complex
- 💢 many different views
- 💢 many stakeholders
- 💢 big communication overhead





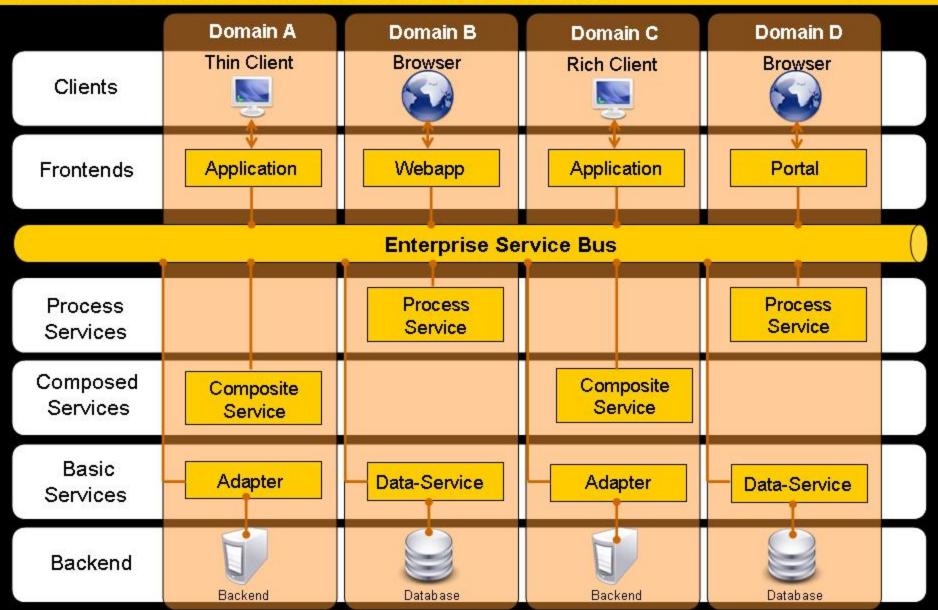
But, ...

Divide and conquer!

-- King Ludwig XI.

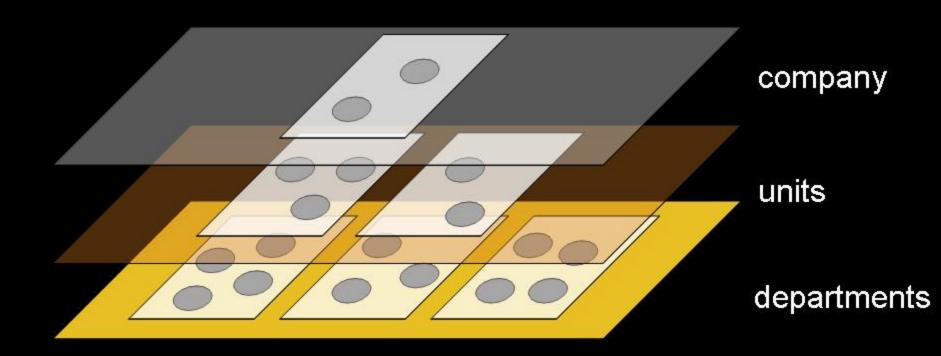
Structure the services in domains:





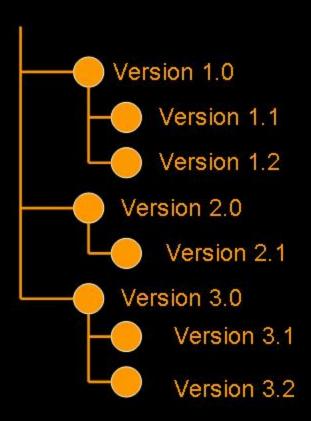


You can structure domains hierarchically...



...and delegate the **responsibilities**...
...according to your **organisation structure**.





Another important issue in SOA is versioning of services



Simplest versioning strategy:

"Every change is a new service!"

- easy implementation for service provider
- quantity of services grows rapidly
- change on consumer side with every new version (even on compatible changes)



compatible changes

- v adding an operation
- adding an optional parameter
- adding a new datatype



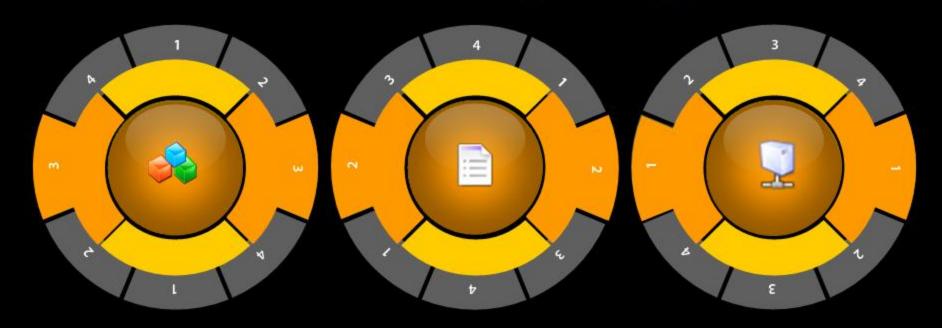
incompatible changes

- removing an operation, parameter or datatype
- renaming an operation, parameter or datatype
- changing order in a sequence of parameters (and anything else...)





Mike and Tom defined a versioning strategy for the services:



Granularity

1 = no versioning

2 = on operation level

3 = on service level

Version Info

1 = as parameter

2 = in element name

3 = in namespace

Deployment

1 = one endpoint for every <u>major</u> version

2 = one endpoint for every <u>new</u> version

3 = <u>single</u> enpoint for all versions

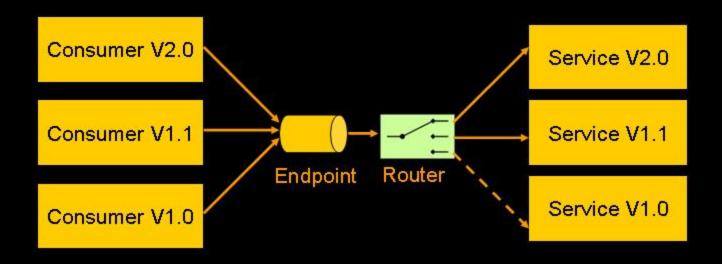


Let's take a closer look on...

...deployment aspects.



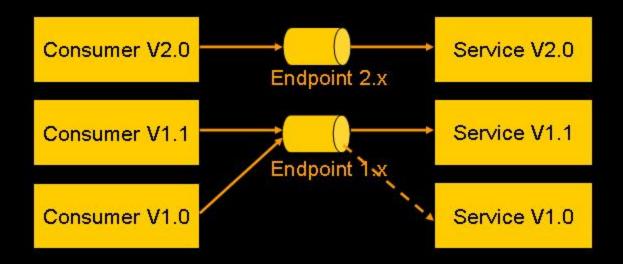
One single endpoint for all versions...



- + consumer knows only one endpoint
- implementation of a router necessary
- errors in new versions or router can affect old versions



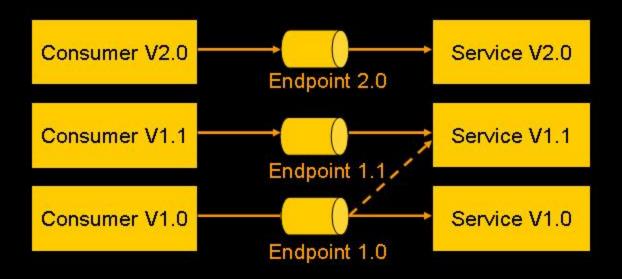
One endpoint for every major service version...



- no modifications on old incompatible services
- implementation of a router not necessary
- errors in minor versions can affect old versions



One endpoint for every new service version...



- no modifications on old services
- implementation of a router not necessary
- management of many endpoints
- framework must support multible bindings





ObjectSPEKTRUM 02/2009 article about service versioning



Best Practices on one slide:

- ❤ Provide a vision and roadmap.
- Develop a reference architecture.
- Provide an messaging midleware and reduce dependencies between services.
- Keep in mind that people are not easy to change.
- Diskuss pradigm changes and talk about "bad habbits".
- Establish a SOA team and advertise about it in other projects.
- Collect patterns, best practices and develop a meta model.
- Define service lifecycle, roles and responsibilities.
- Diskuss choreography vs. orchestration and transaction vs. compensation.
- Adapt good architecture concepts from other technologies.
- Layer and categorize your services.
- Define and structure your domain model.
- Create and publish a versioning strategy for your services.







Maybe the most important thing Mike and Tom learned is:

Integrating business processes is all about people!

















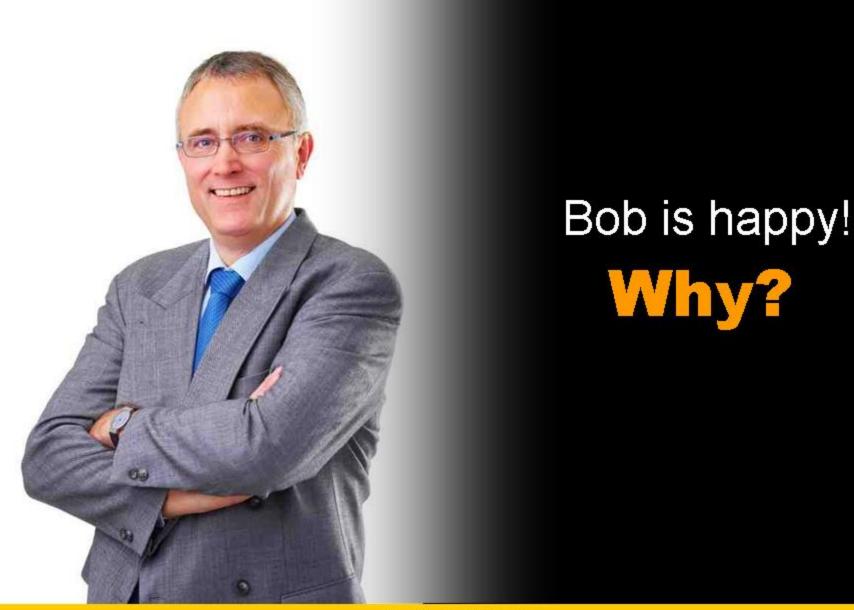




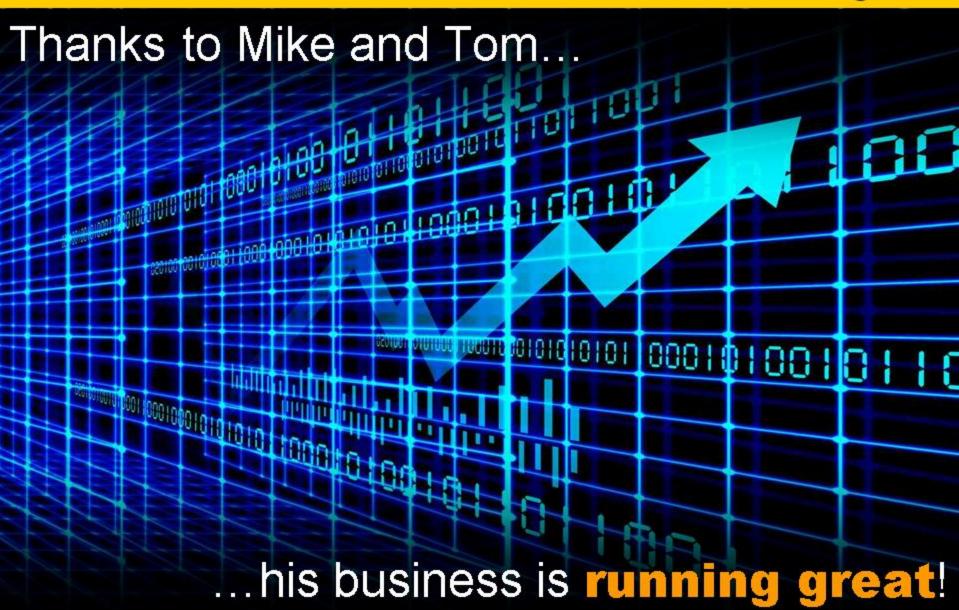




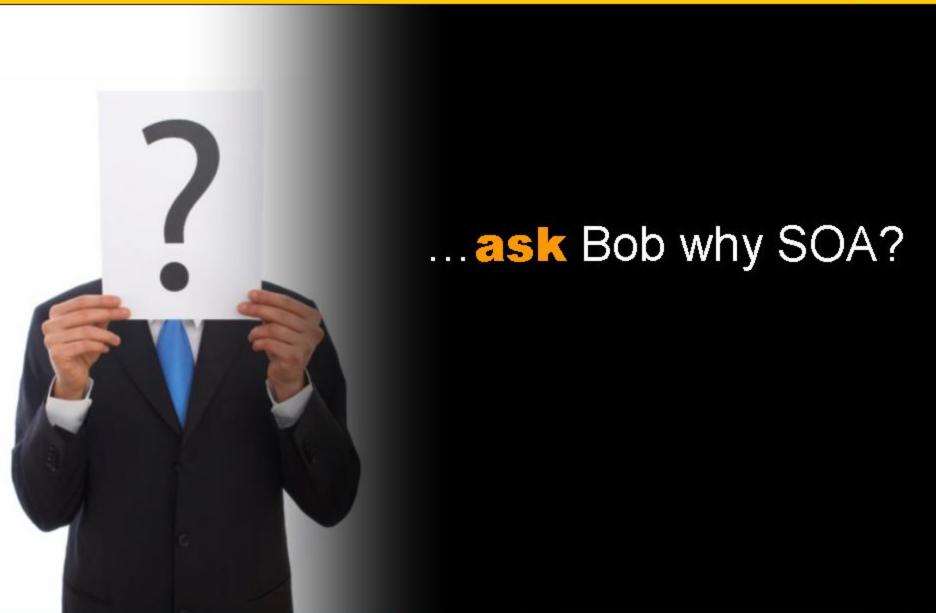














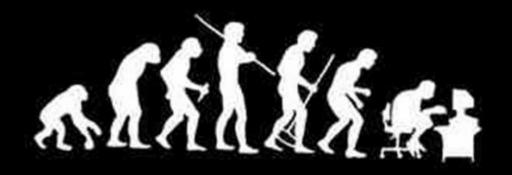




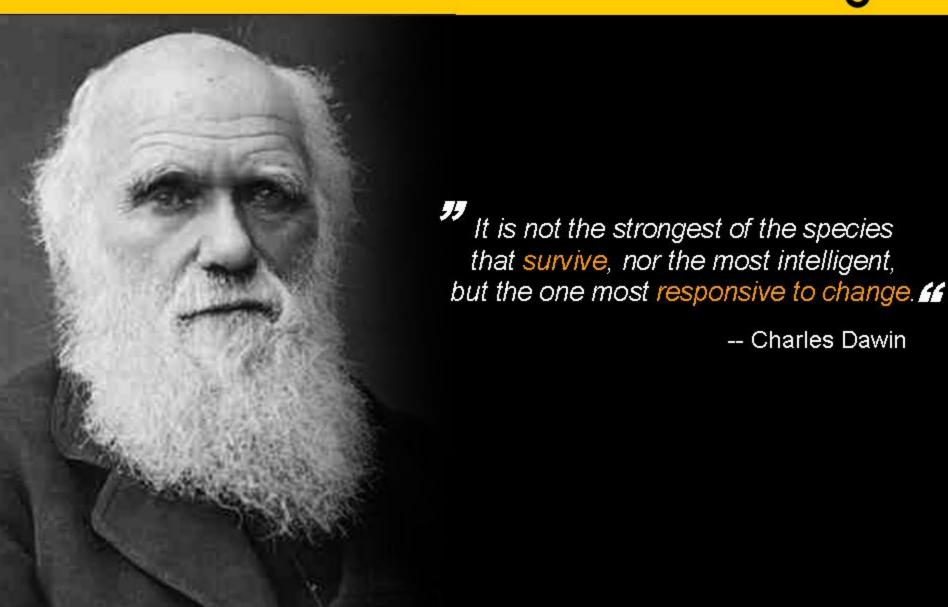




"But Bob is investing in SOA because...
...he believes in evolution theory."











His company invests in SOA to keep flexible.









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