

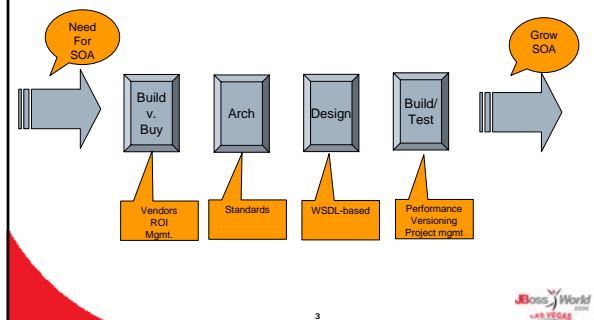
Real-World ESB

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Agenda

- Part I – Getting there
 - ✓ ESB & SOA
 - ✓ ESB concepts & features
 - ✓ Initial selection, deployment & maintenance
 - Part II – Growing SOA
 - ✓ Increasing scope of the ESB
 - ✓ Emerging standards
- Best Practices & Lessons learnt

Lessons Learnt / Best Practices



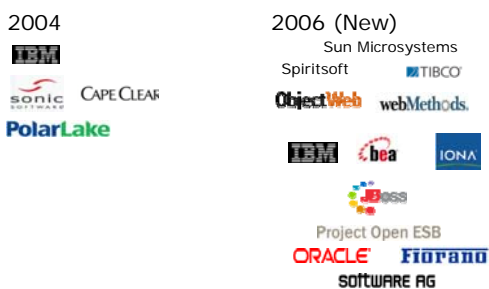
Evolution of the ESB

- 1st phase – Programmatic Integration
 - ✓ CORBA/RMI/Sockets/C++
- 2nd phase – EAI (\$1b - \$1.5b market in '99)
 - ✓ Non-standard & proprietary API
 - ✓ Non-standard & proprietary adapters
 - ✓ Non-interoperable messaging (unlike JMS)
 - ✓ Expensive & bloated
- 3rd phase – ESB
 - ✓ Support standards, SOA, Reduce \$, Increase speed to market
 - ✓ ESB = SOA + WS

ESB key features

- Messaging & adapters
 - ✓ JMS (vendor-agnostic), HTTP(s), FTP, SMTP
 - ✓ JCA & packaged apps
- Orchestration
 - ✓ Workflow creation, modeling & engine - BPEL 1.1 + Process persistence
 - ✓ Process monitoring & controls - BAM
- Policy
 - ✓ WS-Security
- Deep XML Support
 - ✓ Format & content transformation
 - ✓ WSDL design, develop & service implementation
 - ✓ Address, content & meta-data based routing
 - ✓ SOAP, WSDL, UDDI support

ESB Offerings Then and Now

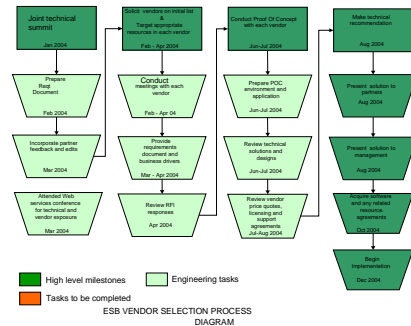


Real-World ESB

Part I....Getting There

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ESB Build vs. Buy Timeline Best Practice



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ESB Build vs. Buy Lessons Learnt

- Corporate standards
 - ESB did not exist 4-5 years ago, be prepared to have to change corporate standards for MOM or messaging if they exist; **these standards are probably stale**
- Management
 - True ESB & SOA deployments ARE complex. Make sure management understands why. This will justify longer initial development & testing cycles.
 - Take the time to prepare ROI (ROI, NPV etc.) analyses & do take into account future development costs saved
 - For e.g. current SOA rollouts cost us 60-70% shorter development cycles
 - BPM & process-modeling could be a skill product managers can use

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ESB Build vs. Buy Best Practice

4. Meeting Functional and Non-Functional Requirements				
(i)	Reliable messaging – asynchronous	3	2	3
(ii)	Reliable messaging – synchronous	3	3	3
(iii)	Transactions	3	2	3
(iv)	Orchestration – transactions	3	3	3
(v)	Orchestration – monitoring / execution	3	3	3
(vi)	Orchestration – modeling tools	2	3	3
(vii)	Xml / message transformations	3	1	3
(viii)	Standards-based xml transformations	3	1	2
(ix)	Administration – role based	3	3	3
(x)	Administration – queue manipulation (retry/delete)	3	3	3
(xi)	Administration – fault handling	3	2	3
(xii)	Administration – health checks	3	3	3
(xiii)	Administration – audit logging	3	3	3
(xiv)	Performance – projected performance	3	3	3
(xv)	Performance – high availability	2	3	3
(xvi)	Performance – future scalability	3	3	3
(xvii)	Security – IP authentication	3	3	3
(xviii)	Security – other authentication	3	2	2
(xix)	Security – WS Security (related support)	3	3	3
(xx)	Security – message or transport level security	3	3	3
(xxi)	Interoperability – multi platform support	3	2	2
(xxii)	Interoperability – multi transport/protocol support	3	2	2
(xxiii)	Interoperability – industry standards support	3	2	2

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ESB Build vs. Buy Best Practice

6. Proof-of-Concept and Demonstrations				
(i)	Technical kick-off meeting	3	2	3
(ii)	Installation and configuration of software	3	2	2
(iii)	Http to Http	3	2	2
(iv)	Http to Web Service	3	2	2
(v)	New Web Service	3	2	0
(vi)	Web Service to Web Service calls	3	2	3
(vii)	Data transformation	3	1	3
(viii)	JMS interoperability	3	2	3
(ix)	Content-based routing	3	1	3
(x)	Asynchronous end-to-end	3	3	3
(xi)	Team effectiveness	3	0	3
(xii)	Ease of use / usability	3	2	1
(xiii)	Flow and simplicity	3	1	1
(xiv)	Ability to meet current requirements	3	0	2
(xv)	Ability to meet future requirements (unstated)	3	0	2
(xvi)	Robustness (Bugs not found)	3	2	2

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ESB Vendor Mgmt. Best Practice

- Most ESB vendors are still in their infancy
 - Pay close attention to PO process & contracts; consider language for escrow
 - Put strong verbiage for support, patch delivery (you will find bugs) & bug fixes; consider penalties for failed patches
- Proof-of-concepts
 - DO NOT start on an ESB/SOA project without detailed POCs with each vendor
 - Do extended POC with final vendor before project design begins

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ESB Vendor Mgmt. Best Practice

- Select a solution based on open standards
 - ✓ ESB should promote standards; **stay away from proprietary solutions**
 - ✓ Risks of not doing so are vendor lock-in (just like the EAI market all-over again), expensive & inextensible solutions
- Avoid custom-adapters
 - ✓ These are often commercial and proprietary; may need to be updated & maintained, & require professional services
 - ✓ Design patterns like asynchronous messaging & SOA can be applied to .NET

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Design-Time Best Practice

- Create WSDL-first services
 - ✓ Starting with XML Schema provides best reuse & extensibility, & true document-oriented services
 - **Saved roughly 50% new development time**
 - ✓ Can effectively de-couple design & implementation
 - Clients of the service can develop in parallel with the service developers (distributed computing environment)
 - WSDL can serve as requirements to developers & is portable

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ESB Planning Lessons Learnt

- SOA & ESB development should promote business & development agility
 - ✓ Abandon waterfall development models; **adopt iterative design, build, test models**
 - ✓ Complex services will never be 100% done; **will need to be iteratively tested**

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ESB Planning Lessons Learnt

- Project Planning
 - ✓ Level of effort estimates for SOA/ESB projects are different than J2EE; **plan accordingly**
 - ✓ Consider use of a dedicated TPM for ESB vendor & SOA project mgmt.

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Design-Time Best Practice

- Avoid the auto-generated WSDL from source code (aka "low-hanging fruit")
 - ✓ Promotes RPC-style services
 - ✓ Schema features such as enumerations, ranges, cardinality may not be supported
 - Some of the inherent power of schema-based design is lost
 - ✓ Design & development cannot be separated
 - ✓ May lead to inter-op issues
 - Java * .NET

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Design-Time Best Practice

- When designing WSDL-first services
 - ✓ If not using a centralized governance model
 - Document using `<xsd:annotation & xsd:documentation>` within the schema so that certain schema-design principles may be understood
 - Create an architectural document that outlines your WSDL & schema policies
 - ✓ E.g. Doc/Lit services must be used
 - ✓ E.g. In rev1, no security is required. For rev2, must support xml-encryption of `<element1>` etc.

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Design-Time Best Practice

- Transactions (Distributed & ACID)
 - ✓ WS-* appear promising; No silver bullet yet
 - ✓ Since vendor/api support will be rare, be prepared to roll your own
 - Investigate what your database can provide; PL/SQL is a vital tool
 - Design transaction support so that they can be called from within your application tier, **these can later be exposed as services**
 - ✓ E.g. PL/SQL that can be called by EJB or POJO, that can be exposed as services, that could be registered as compensation or transaction handlers

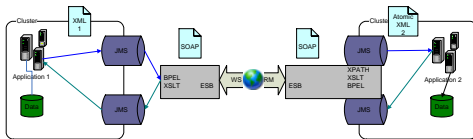
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Testing Best Practice

- When creating orchestrations or complex services
 - ✓ Create test stubs with the same WSDL as your partner links, populate with dummy data
- SOA & ESB development is iterative – forego the distinct SDLC phases in favor of an iterative approach
- Include separate phases for integration, system & performance testing
 - ✓ High likelihood issues will be found during rigorous performance testing of ESB integration
 - For e.g. locking issues, thread-safety issues, 3rd-party XSLT/DOM issues, memory & connection leaks

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ESB Current State



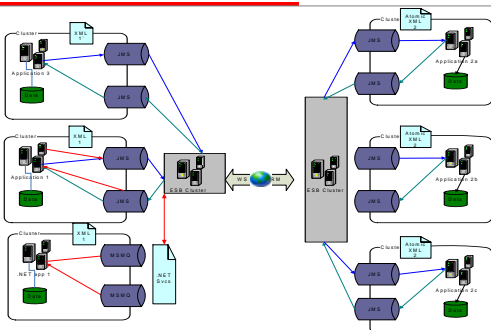
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Real-World ESB

Part II – Increasing scope & growing the ESB....

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ESB – Current state +



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Post-launch Best practice

- Develop ESB run-book
 - ✓ Details on BPEL/RM data-models, SOP, manual message/orchestration resubmissions, logs etc.
 - ✓ Check on open issues, patches en-route & future requirements
- Do current gap analysis
 - ✓ Focus on features you needed but couldn't use in your current ESB; get this list to your ESB vendor asap

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Post-launch – Best Practice

- Institutionalize SOA
 - ✓ Chances are your ESB project was revolutionary; **capitalize on it**
 - ✓ Create deep awareness of SOA within your engineering group
 - ✓ If possible spin-off an EAI/ESB/SOA group
 - ✓ Present project summary & results to the business units & corporate CTO office

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Post-launch – Best Practice

- Study benefits achieved
 - ✓ Lower support & dev. costs
 - ✓ Quicker time-to-market
 - ✓ Highly reusable services, WSDLs & schemas

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Growing ESB – Best Practice

- Things you can avoid in the 'getting there' phase
 - ✓ ESB vendors that
 - Package 4-5 products together as an ESB
 - Send teams > 2 people for a POC; **strongly avoid vendors who insist on building the ESB POC offsite**
 - Require dependence on their other products; **strongly avoid vendors who make you purchase their mom/messaging/JMS implementation**

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Growing ESB – Best Practice

- Things you can avoid in the 'getting there' phase
 - ✓ UDDI
 - There is no rule of thumb; **but wait till some SOA policy in place & ~10-20 services**
 - ✓ Governance
 - Big marketing & vendor hype
 - You won't know cross-service requirements, restrictions, issues to create governance/policy model up front before services in place
 - ✓ Needless documentation
 - IDEFO, Heavy-RUP, Waterfall should not be applied to SOA; **just need name, desc, wsdl location, schema location, message in, message out, optional policy/governance/security attribs**

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Growing ESB – Best Practice

- SOA/ESB governance
 - ✓ Train set of architects & engineers on SOA/ESB & ensure they retain control of direction, subsequent applications
 - ✓ Adapt constant-prototype approach with new API, new versions & new standards
 - ✓ Strive for maximum re-use of documents; primarily schemas. Schema proliferation is very expensive to maintain and transform
 - ✓ WSDL must be re-used too wherever possible, but can façade when necessary

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Growing ESB – Best Practice

- Upgrade to latest rev whenever possible
 - ✓ Puts you in best position for bug-fixes
 - ✓ Receive latest functionality & spec-support
 - ✓ Insist on vendor providing upgrade path
- Don't let ESB become victim of its own success
 - ✓ Not every service needs to be built & deployed on the ESB
 - ✓ ESB should not façade and route every single service request
 - ✓ ESB meant to be lightweight, adaptive, flexible – DO NOT make it a J2EE container
 - ✓ As number of services increase, spawn a new ESB instance & consider clustering capabilities

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Growing ESB – Best Practice

- Build monitoring and mgmt. capability
 - ✓ Standards not yet supported
 - ✓ Operational need for dashboard, message tracking, distributed orchestration status
 - ✓ May require audit-trail for compliance
 - ✓ May require SLA-compliance & measurement

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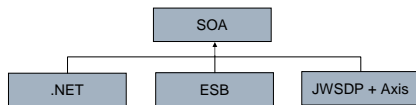
Emerging standards

- SCA
- JBI
- WS-Addressing
- WSDM / Management
 - ✓ Policies, monitoring statistics, QoS, SLA verification, executive dashboards

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Summary

- SOA != WS; SOA != ESB; SOA != .NET



- ESB is a quick, easy, cost-effective, standards-based way of achieving SOA

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Questions?

- Can be reached at
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