

The Data Services Layer

Building a Solid Foundation for SOA

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Business Driver: Visibility

- The Challenge of Business Intelligence:
 - Visibility into data
 - Visibility into business processes
 - Visibility into levels of compliance



***Does your executive management
have the visibility they need today?***

Visibility & Heterogeneity

- SOA useful in environments of heterogeneity
- Traditional Business Intelligence (BI) leverages homogeneous data and pre-packaged heterogeneous data
- SOA fills in the gaps: real-time, *ad hoc* data needs



SOA, Integration & Legacy

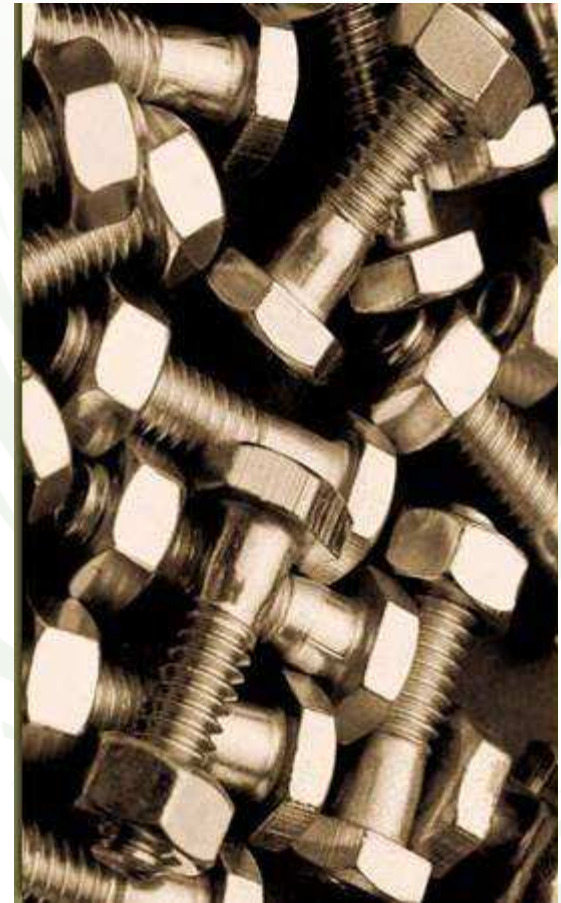
- Key goal of SOA: Integration as a byproduct of Service composition
- Goal of legacy integration: building Services to support this goal, NOT connecting systems to address a particular business need



***Move away from "connecting systems"
and toward "composing Services"***

Exposing Existing Capabilities

- Service interfaces exposed from existing systems
- Often pre-defined by existing software
- Low-level representations of internal application functions or interfaces often exposed as Web Services

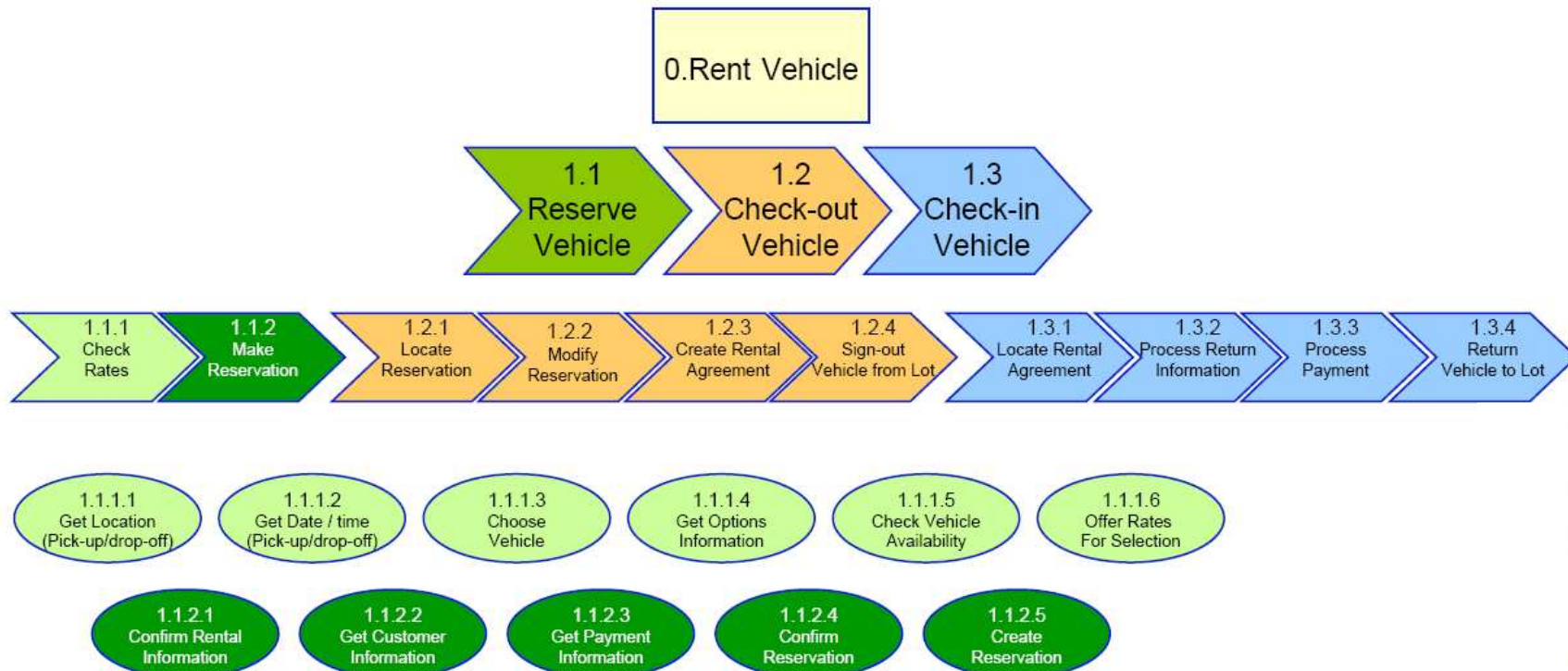


Many Perspectives on SOA



- All views relevant & important
- Service-Oriented Architects must have all perspectives

SOA: A Business Service View



Defining Services

- Define Services via their behaviors
- How underlying information models are bound to those Services
- Typically, create data Services and/or transactional/application Services
- Services can be composed into processes



Validating Service Assumptions

- Validate assumptions about Services, including:
 - Where their implementations are located
 - Their purpose
 - Information bound to the Service
 - Dependencies (e.g., if it's a composite Service)
 - Access mechanisms
 - Security issues



Key Service Abstraction Enabler: Proper Granularity

- Business-oriented requests and responses
- Blocks of information exchanged
- Driven by the business/data context of the Service



Granularity Example

- Fine-grained interaction:



- » I'd like to order a shirt.
 - » What size would you like?
- » Size XL.
 - » What style?
- » The one on page 30 of your catalog.
 - » Which catalog is that?
- » ...



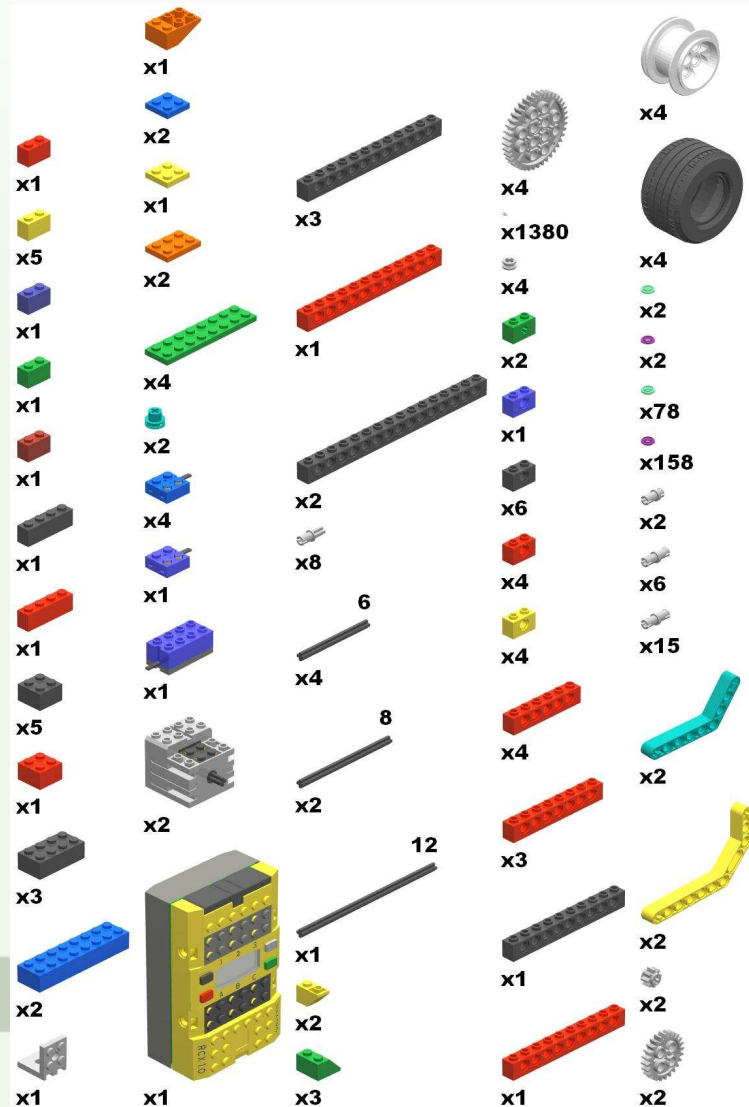
- Coarse-grained interaction:



- » Fill in the order form online with all required information
- » Click submit
 - » Receive "Thank you, your order is complete" page
- » ...

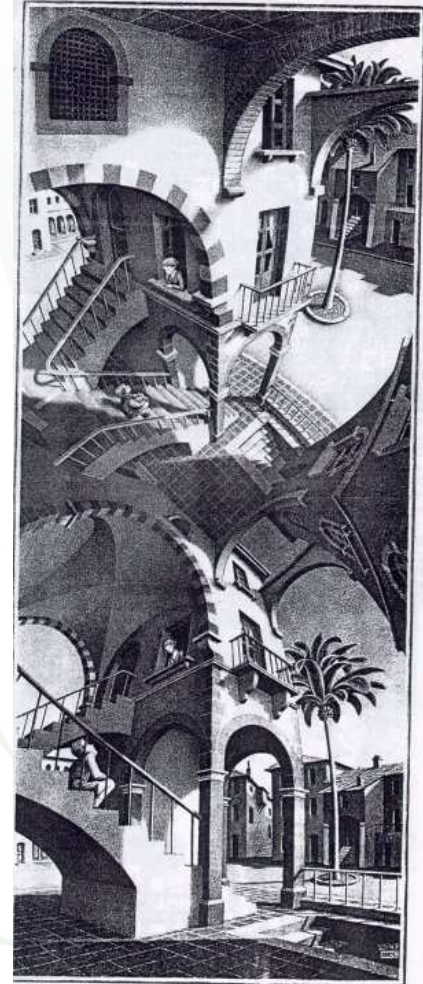
Achieving Proper Granularity

- Too small?
 - Difficult to build anything
- Too big?
 - Too inflexible, not reusable
- Just right?
 - Depends on the project at hand
 - Most situations require a mix of sizes

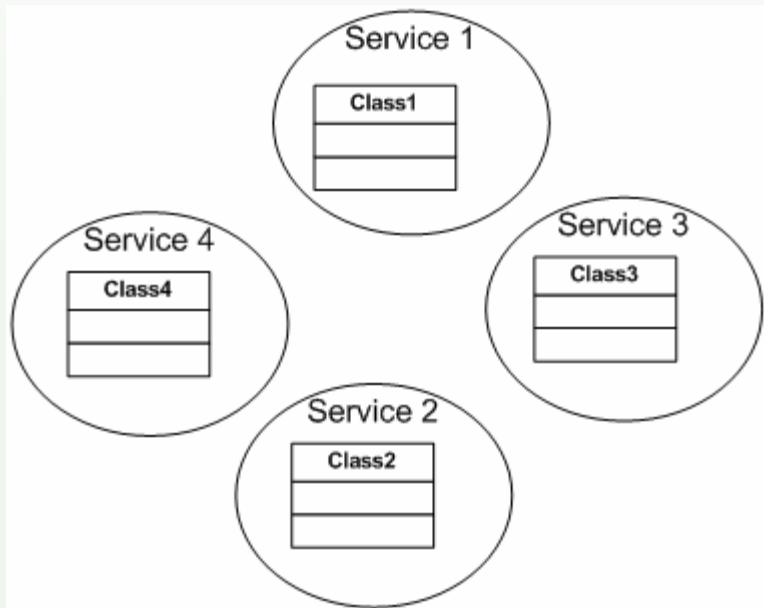


Zeroing in on Proper Granularity

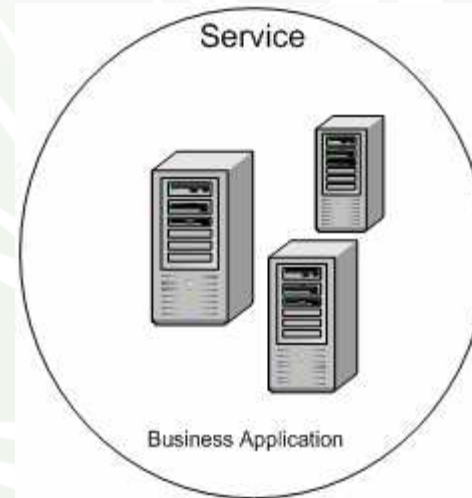
- Top down: process decomposition leading to suggested Business Services
- Bottom up: exposing existing capabilities to build Service interfaces
- Middle out: business requirements for Service responses drive granularity



Example: Too Fine Grained vs. Too Coarse Grained



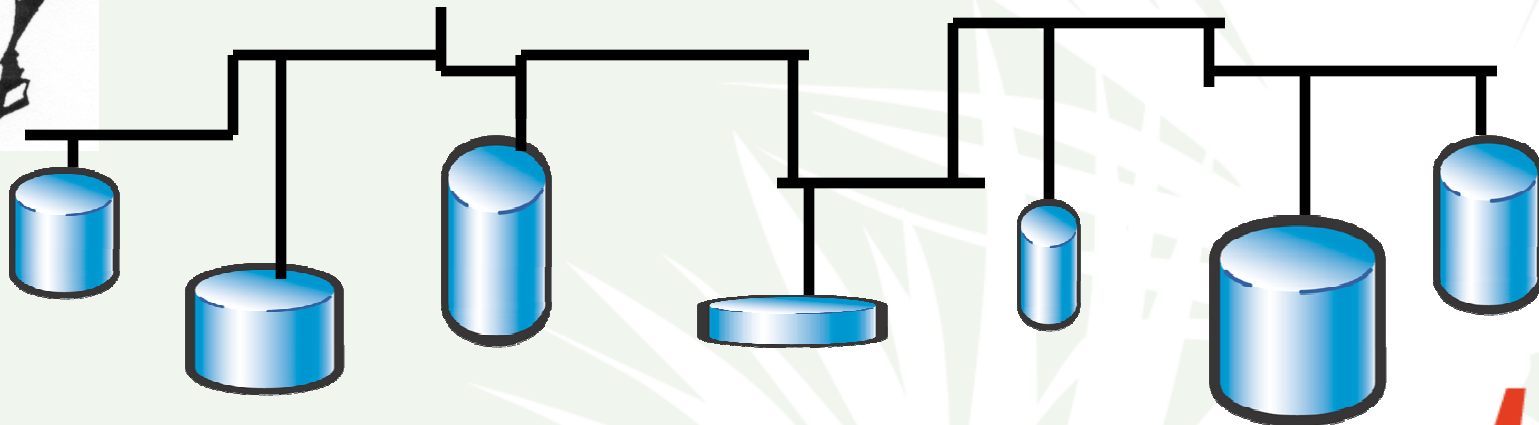
Each object exposed as a Service



Entire application exposed as a Service

SOA & “Legacy” Heterogeneous Data & Data Stores

- Heterogeneity hides data and their meaning
- Data cleanliness, consistency, availability issues
- Data-related issues cascade thru the entire distributed computing environment



The Data Services Layer

- Provides a separation of concerns between the persistence tier and the Business Services/infrastructure Services
- Requires contracted Service interfaces
- Services can abstract single queries, joins, etc., depending on need



Understanding Data Services

- Data Through Services
 - Service-enabling Data Integration
 - Providing a means to access structured and unstructured data in a heterogeneous fashion
 - Data integration *beneath* the Service abstraction
- Data-as-a-Service
 - Aggregating and Composing Data
 - Treating data as Services through composition
 - Data integration *above* the service abstraction
- Data Services
 - Services that perform transformations and other data operations

Data Integration & the Data Services Layer

- Data Integration becomes part of underlying IT infrastructure that supports Services
- Decisions about data caching or data virtualization (EII) part of the SOA implementation puzzle
- SOA can lead to less data replication



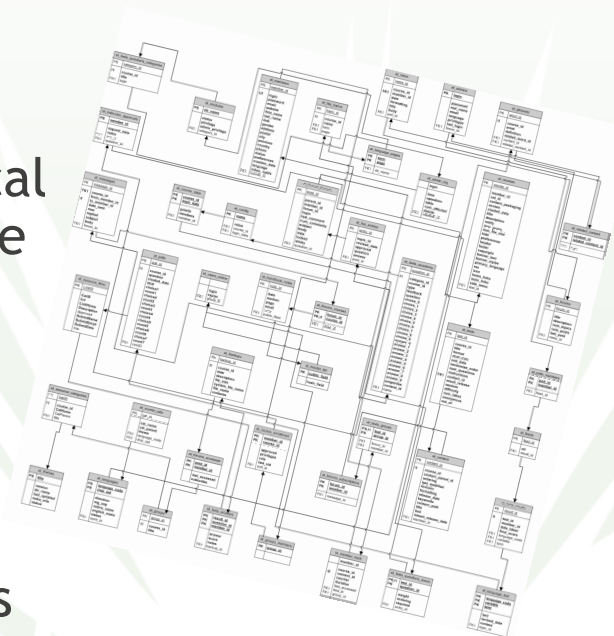
Supporting Data Services with Data Integration

- Data Integration Through Extract-Transform-Load (ETL)
 - Brittle and inflexible
 - Typically point-to-point and tightly coupled
 - As a result, difficult to abstract
- Data Integration through Enterprise Information Integration (EII)
 - Some “EII” is adapter-based, point-to-point – little SOA advantage
 - Better EII provides aggregated, read-only views of heterogeneous data – some SOA advantage
 - Best EII is truly bidirectional, offering full data virtualization – key to effective Data Services



Leveraging Existing Data

- Reverse-engineering existing physical and logical database schemas can help identify appropriate data
- The schema and database model may give insight into the structure of databases
- But - cannot determine how that information is used within the context of the application or Service



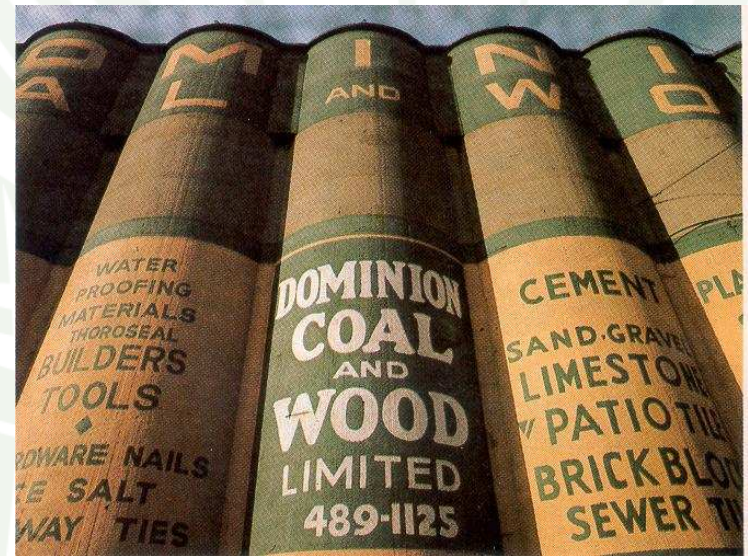
SOA & MDM



- *Master Data Management (MDM)* is a set of processes & tools for consistently defining and managing an organization's information
- MDM without SOA
 - Tight coupling leads to inflexibility, stalling MDM initiatives
- SOA without MDM
 - Semantic and data consistency issues may derail SOA initiative as it moves cross-departmental

Leveraging Data Services Layer

- Data Services Layer provides loose coupling between the Services & underlying databases & information stores
- Provides a point of configuration for:
 - Differences between the data as physically represented
 - Preferred SOA logical representation



The Data Services Layer Abstraction

- Data Services Layer can easily be reconfigured
 - Account for changes to data and Service requirements
 - Requires minimal work
- Example: physical databases in many instances need not be changed
- Simply change the abstraction via reconfiguration



What's Missing?

- SOA addresses *application* integration issues
- What about semantic integration?



Semantic Level Understanding

- You can't deal with information you don't understand, including information bound to Services
- Important to identify all application semantics that exist in your domain
- Allows you to properly deal with those semantics as metadata

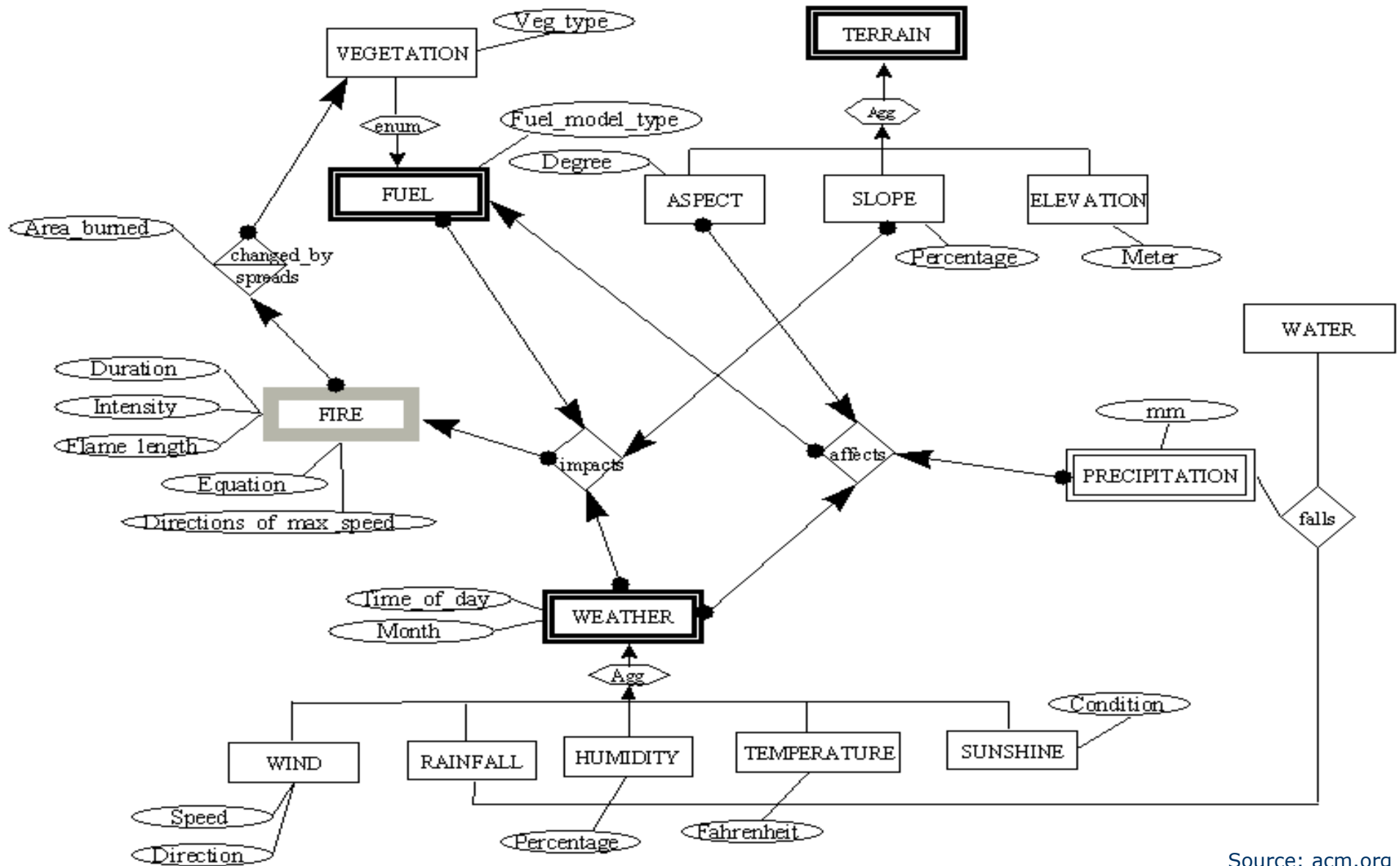


Role of Application Semantics

- Establishes the form of properties of the business process the particular application refers to
 - Example: one customer number for one application may have a different value and meaning in another application
- Eliminates contradictory information when the application is integrated/composed with other applications
- Achieving consistent application semantics requires an information integration “Rosetta Stone”
 - One of the major challenges to implementing SOA



Sample Semantic Model



Semantics Challenges

- Existing systems are older, proprietary, or both
- First, create a list of candidate systems
- Determine which data repositories exist in support of those candidate systems

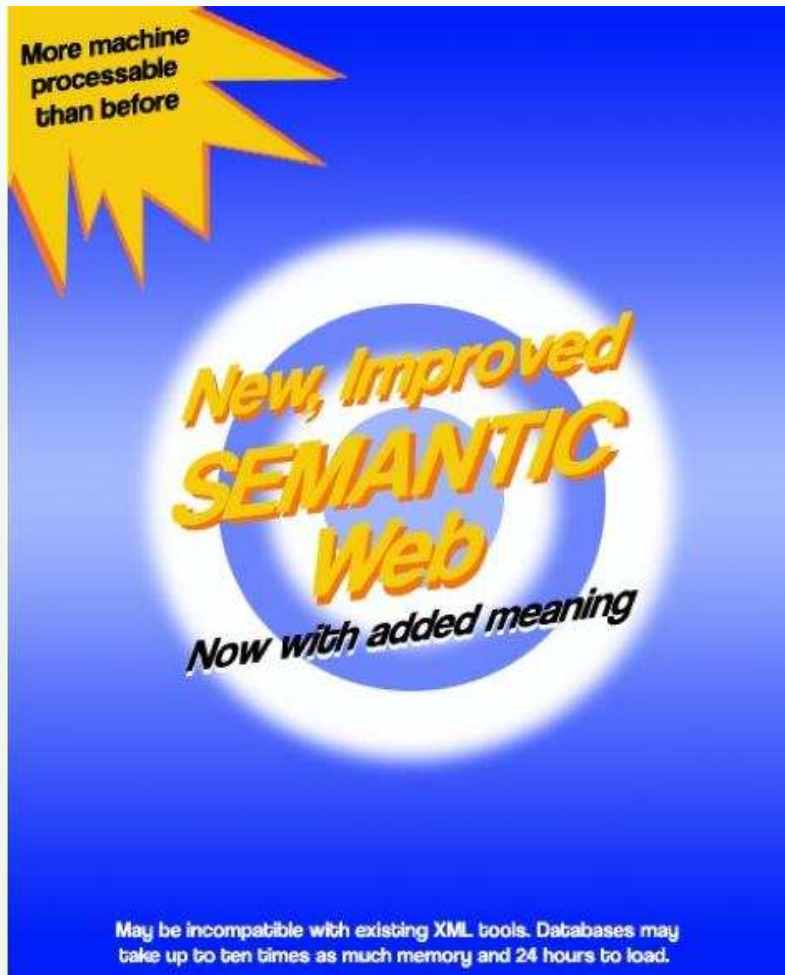


Semantics: The Greatest Integration Challenge of SOA



- Just because you can *call* someone, doesn't mean you can speak their language
- Adds layers of complexity to the transformation problem

Resolving Semantic Issues



- Active area of study and development: W3C Semantic Web, Web Ontology Language (OWL), etc.
- Some products on the market support semantic integration
- Largely a manual process: parties must agree on the meaning of terms in a human-to-human conversation



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Thank You!



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