Announcements

Next week
Upcoming R2
APIs & Web Services

SWEN-343
Today

Need for APIs
Types
  SOAP & REST
Microservices
API Definition

“A set of routines, protocols, and tools for building software applications. The API specifies how software components should interact and APIs are used”
API Benefits

Efficiency: Create the “functions” once
Integration: Components can work together much easier
“Future Ready”: Faster & easier data migration
Wider Reach: Allow a more diverse audience to use your tool/functionality
What is A Web Service

“The term Web Services describes a standardized way of integrating Web-based applications using open standards over an Internet protocol backbone.”
Web Service
What is A Web Service

Application components
Self-contained and self-describing
Can be published, found, and used on the Web
Communicate using open protocols
   HTTP and XML/JSON is the basis for Web services
Cross platform compatible
   Developed & used languages are irrelevant
Web Service Benefits

Allow different applications from different sources to communicate with each other
  Internal & external
Not tied to any one operating system or programming language.
Secure access to data
  Web services can tightly control access to the data and services they make available to other applications.
WS Design Patterns

Facade
Proxy
Others....
SOAP & REST
Web Services: SOAP & REST

SOAP = Protocol, REST = Architecture

SOAP:
  Heavier weight
  Tightly coupled to server
  Supports:
    ACID transactions
    ACID = Ensure reliable transactions
    Adds some security features

REST:
  Lighter & Simpler
  No UDDI
  Not restricted to XML
ACID

ACID (Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability)

Atomicity. In a transaction involving two or more discrete pieces of information, either all of the pieces are committed or none are.

Consistency. A transaction either creates a new and valid state of data, or, if any failure occurs, returns all data to its state before the transaction was started.

Isolation. A transaction in process and not yet committed must remain isolated from any other transaction.

Durability. Committed data is saved by the system such that, even in the event of a failure and system restart, the data is available in its correct state.
Web Services: SOAP & REST

SOAP: Standards-based Web Services access protocol
   Been around a while
   Pushed by MS

REST
   “New” kid on the block
   Simple method of accessing web services

Both use HTTP protocol
Basic SOAP WS Example

http://wsf.cdyne.com/WeatherWS/Weather.asmx
SOAP Based WS Components

1. **SOAP**: XML-based protocol for exchanging information between computers.

2. **WSDL**: XML-based language for describing web services and how to access them.

3. **UDDI**: XML-based standard for describing, publishing, and finding web services
   a. **UDDI** = UDDI (Universal Description, Discovery, and Integration) - XML based registry.
      i. Defines a way to publish and discover information about Web services.
   b. Now mostly used inside companies
SOAP Web Service Components
Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP)

Foundation layer of WS Protocol stack
Components:
  Envelope: Defines message structure
  Encoding rules
  Convention for procedure calls & responses
Representational state transfer (REST)

“An architectural style, and an approach to communications that is often used in the development of Web services.”
RESTful API

Breaks down transactions to create series of small modules = → flexibility

**PUT**: Change state of or update resource

**GET**: Retrieve Resource
Service Oriented Architecture
Service Oriented Architecture (SOA)

Service-oriented architecture (SOA) is an approach used to create an architecture based upon the use of services. Services (such as RESTful Web services) carry out some small function, such as producing data, validating a customer, or providing simple analytical services. A primary goal is loose coupling.
SOA

Does not necessarily require Web Services
Build a system from autonomous services
Integration is forethought, not afterthought
May combine different:
  Languages
  Platforms
  Security models
  Business Processes
And this is ok!
How SOA Works
SOA meta-model, The Linthicum Group
## SOA - Myths & Facts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Myth</th>
<th>Fact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SOA is a technology</td>
<td>SOA is a design philosophy independent of any vendor, product, technology or industry trend.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOAs require Web Services</td>
<td>SOAs may be realized via Web services but Web services are not necessarily required to implement SOA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOA requires a complete technology and business processes overhaul</td>
<td>SOA should be incremental and built upon your current investments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We need to build a SOA</td>
<td>SOA is a means, not an end</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SOA - Reuse

Connect into what is already there - Layer business process management, collaborative workflows, and reporting on top of existing IT assets.

Extract more value from what is already there - Enable existing applications to be reused in new ways.

Extend and evolve what we already have - Create IT support for new cross-functional business processes that extend beyond the boundaries of what the existing applications were designed to do.
Recap

What are the difference between REST & SOAP?
Primary goals of SOA
What technologies are used in SOA?
Microservices

Read about Microservices [1], [2]

Understand
What are they?
Benefits?
Drawbacks?
Where are they used?

Could you use it in your project?
Will you use it in your project?