



IBM SOA Architect Summit

***GET PRACTICAL HELP TO MEET THE
DEMANDS OF YOUR BUSINESS.***

**Service Oriented
Integration**

16th September 2008



THE GOOD THE BAD AND THE UGLY

Outline

Most SOA today is actually Service Oriented Integration

SOI is the domain of the Enterprise Service Bus

What does the ESB do

What are the best (and worst) practices in using the ESB for Integration

In 20 Minutes



THE UGLY

Many low level services exposed as an API

- No business alignment or relevance

- Services hard to discover

Multiple legacy interactions to achieve outcome

- Inefficient service invocations

Services directly access data

- Is data validated, do other applications access the same data, locking.

- Can you ensure integrity

Is data too heavily normalised for service efficiency



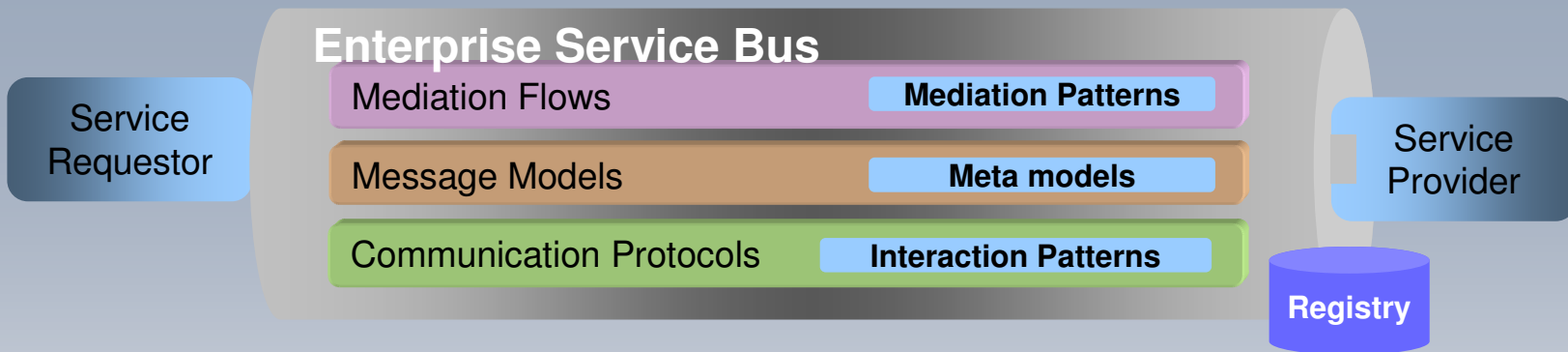
- Load profiles not what legacy expects
 - New channel
 - Charge-back
- Data model not suitable
- Service levels don't match
- Response/Request Vs Asynchronous



THE GOOD

- Sweat existing assets
- Lower costs
 - Use existing logic, storage, processing ...
- Lower risk
 - Legacy = stuff that works
- Migration strategy
- Application modernization
- Greater agility for legacy

Enter the ESB



ESB inter-connects requestor and provider

Handle multiple communication protocols supporting interaction patterns

Flexibility to support message content models based on meta models

Enable interactions through defined mediation flows to process request messages and correlated results using defined patterns

ESB provides **Service Virtualization** of:

Identity via routing

Protocol via conversion

Interface via transformation

ESB also enables **Aspect Oriented Connectivity**

To handle security, management, logging, auditing, etc.

- Canonical form for data
 - Standard models
 - Industry standard where possible
- Mask multiple calls
- Pre-built components to help
- Look for common patterns for creating and exposing services
- Create reference models for these patterns
- The ESB is your friend

