

Replacing a commercial integration platform with an open source ESB

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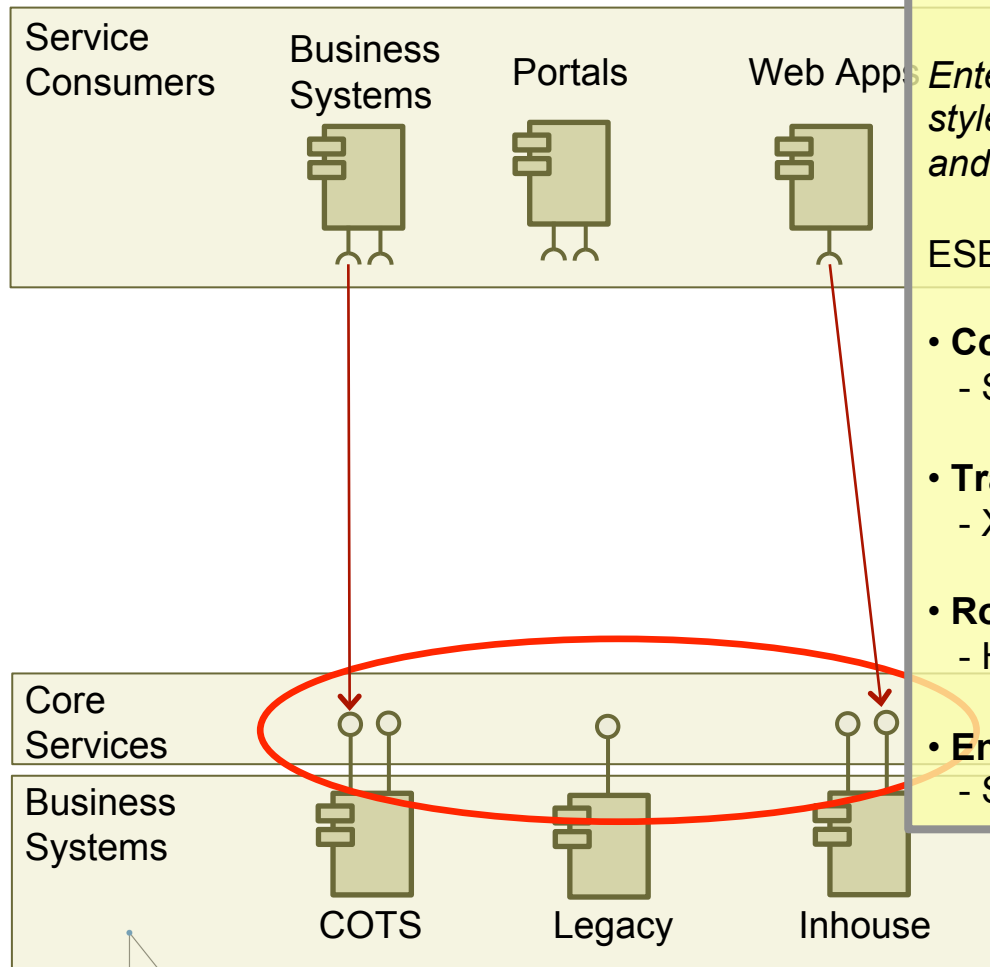


Agenda

- The customer
- Phases
 - Problem definition
 - Proof of concepts
 - Establish platform
 - Migration of system landscape
- Summary



Recap: What is an ESB?



From CADEC 2009 (Open Source SOA):

Enterprise Service Bus (ESB) is an architectural style that support integrations in a loosely coupled and implementation independent way

ESB products typically handles:

- **Connectivity**
 - SOAP, Rest, Messaging, Database, FTP...
- **Transformation**
 - XML, CSV, Fixed Position...
- **Routing**
 - Header and/or Content based
- **Enterprise Integration Patterns**
 - Splitting, Aggregation, Resequencing...

About the customer

- Volvofinans Bank AB
 - Business Concept

”to actively support sale of the products marketed in Volvohandeln on the Swedish market through product financing and sale financing and with good profitability.”
 - Employees: 175
 - » IT department: 35
 - Customers
 - » Loan and Leasing: 230.000
 - » Credit Card: 1.100.000



Where are we?

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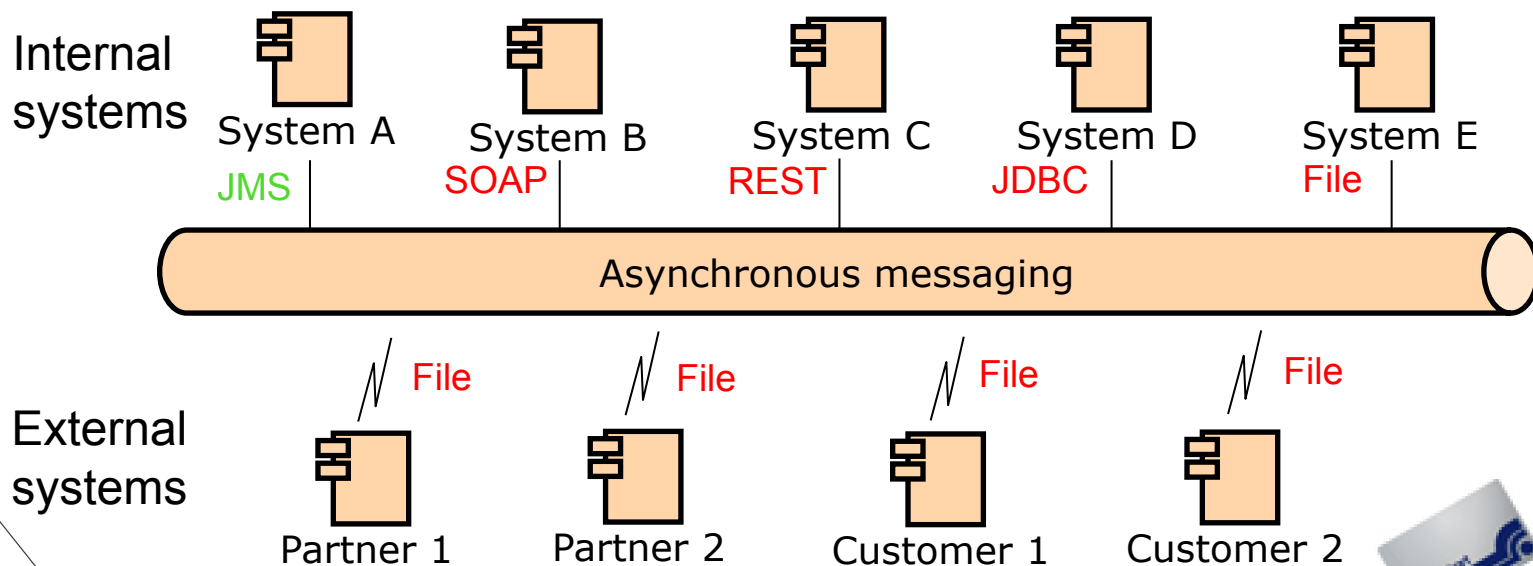
Problem definition

- An Enterprise Architecture workshop identified a number of concerns with the existing commercial integration platform
 - High complexity
 - Development
 - Runtime
 - Cause high cost and long delivery time for development and maintenance
 - High license cost (cpu based)
 - Forced a centralized hub-like usage
 - Preferred a federated (distributed) usage

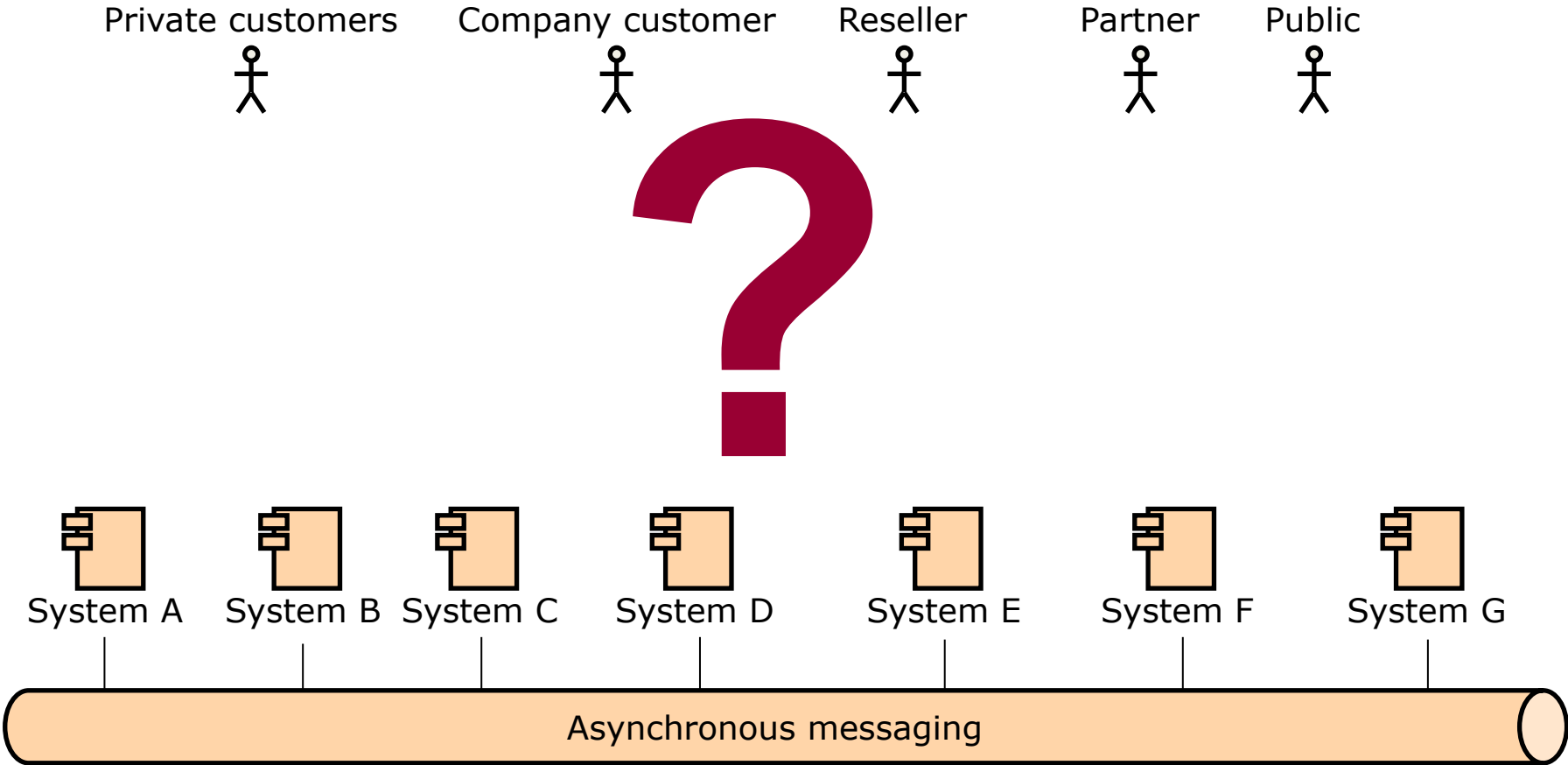


Problem definition

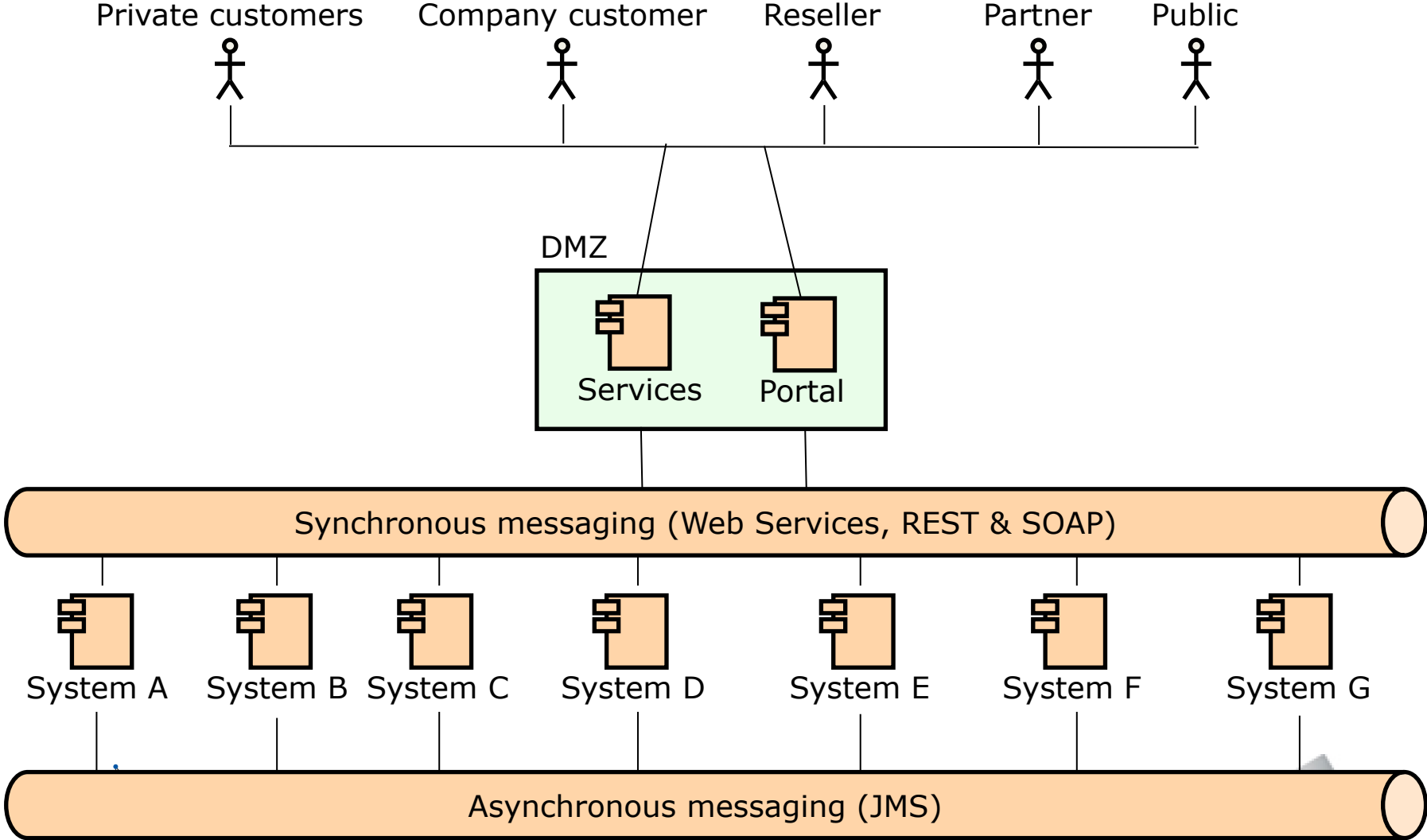
- Concerns with existing integration platform, cont...
 - Low flexibility
 - » All integrations needs to be message queuing “a like”
 - File transfers, db export/imports, synchronous services all needs to be fit into a fire and forget model...
 - Drives complexity and results in non robust solutions



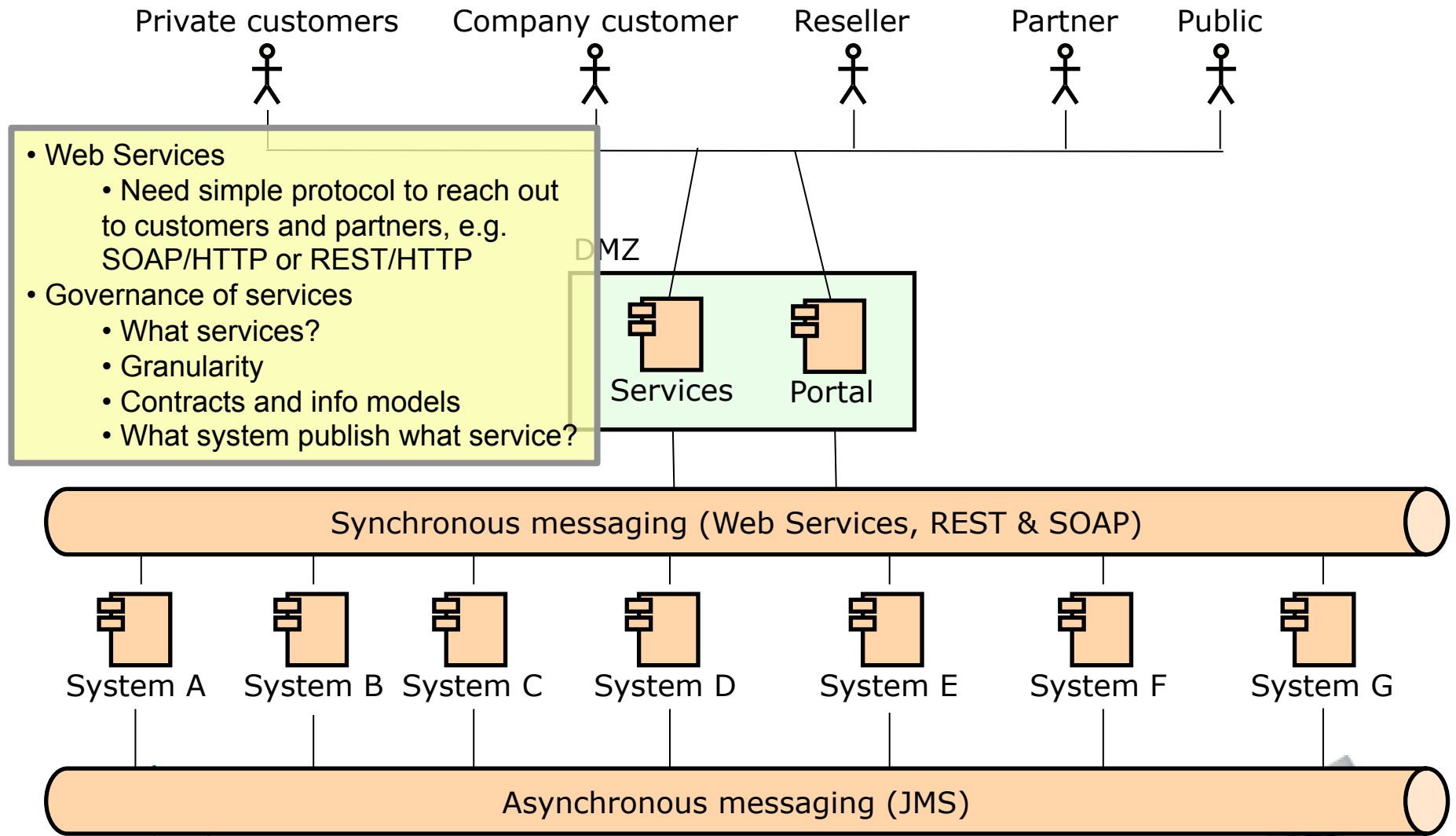
Problem definition - Service enabling the system landscape



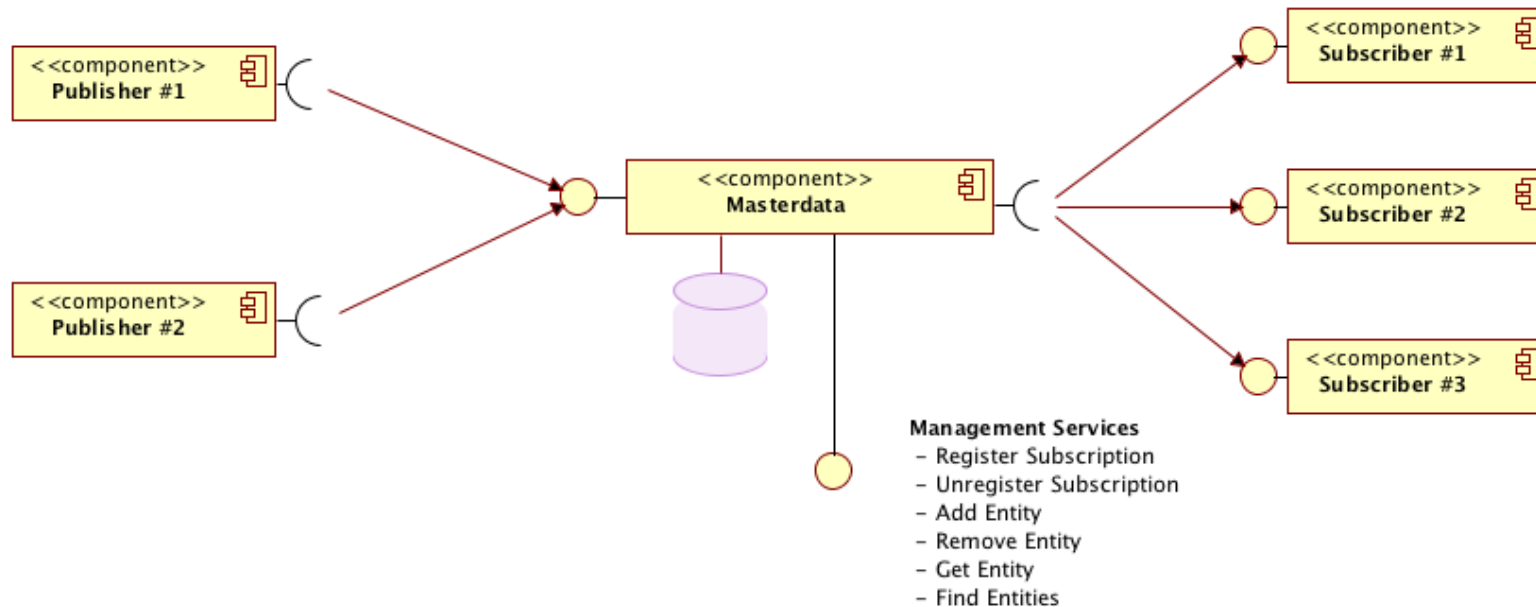
Problem definition - Service enabling the system landscape



Problem definition - Service enabling the system landscape



Problem Definition - Masterdata



- Publish and Subscribe not only over JMS but also JDBC and file
- Dynamic registration of both data and subscribers
- Complex filter functions required
- Many types of patterns and protocols involved

Problem definition - Output

- Output
 - Need for better functional support in areas of
 - Service enabling the system landscape
 - File transfer and database export/import
 - Building masterdata solutions
 - Need to reduce complexity and cost for development of integrations
 - Decision
 - Test if an open source ESB can complement the existing commercial integration platform



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Proof of Concepts – Selection of open source ESB

- Mule ESB was selected
 - The leading open source ESB in terms of
 - Functionality
 - Installed base
 - Support offering from MuleSoft
 - Based on Spring framework
 - All application development at the customer is already based on Spring
 - Customer already familiar with Spring and its tooling
 - Great potential for reduced complexity and cost!

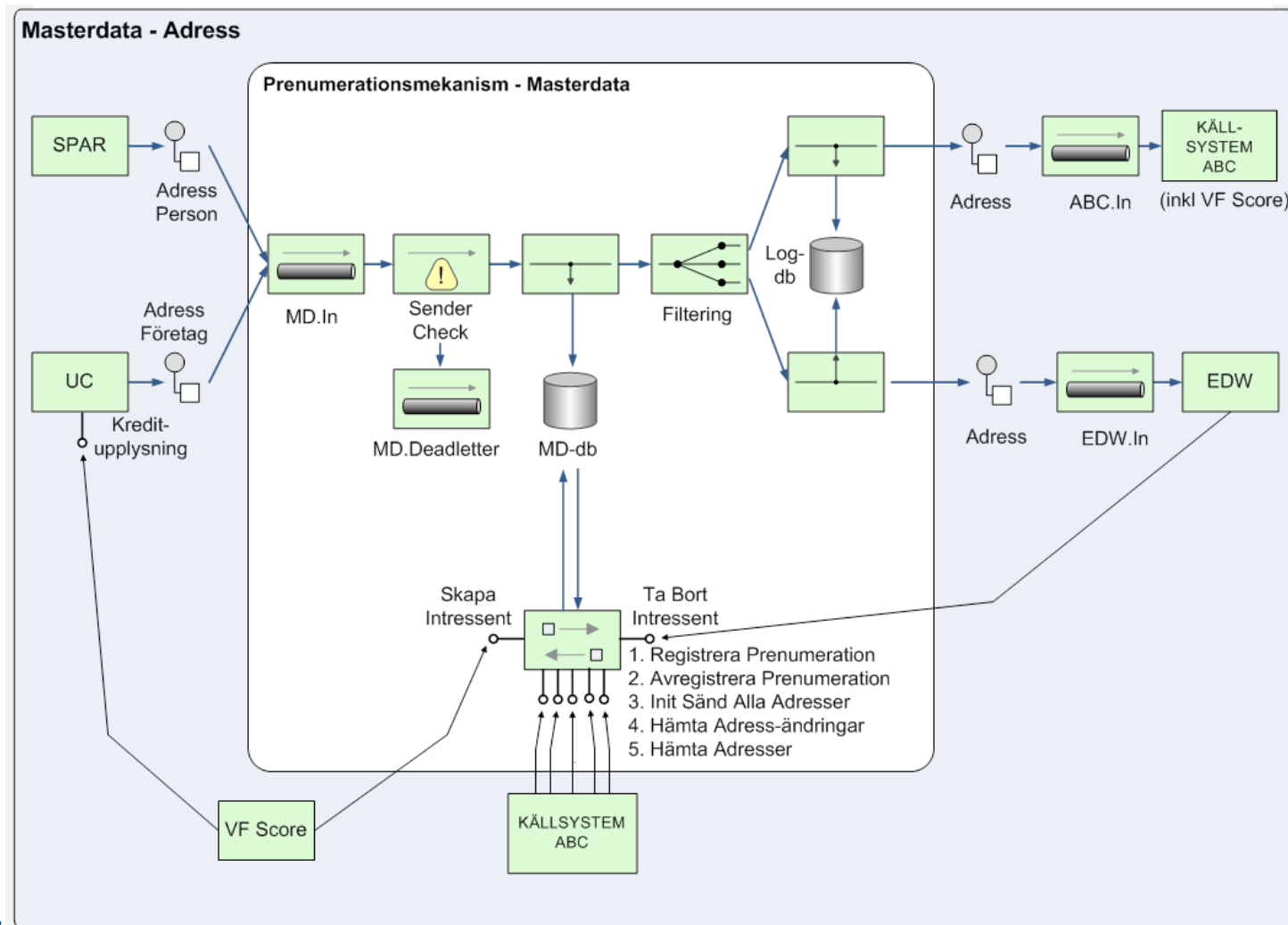


Proof of Concepts

- Masterdata
 - Tests both many integration patterns and protocols
 - Synchronous and asynchronous
 - Store and forward, publish/subscribe and request/reply
 - JMS, JDBC, SOAP/HTTP, REST/HTTP
 - Routing, transformation, logging
- Large file transfer
 - Transfer files over 1GB without blowing the heap or adding complexity in terms of split and aggregation of files
 - Streaming capabilities key feature
 - Strong requirements on security as well

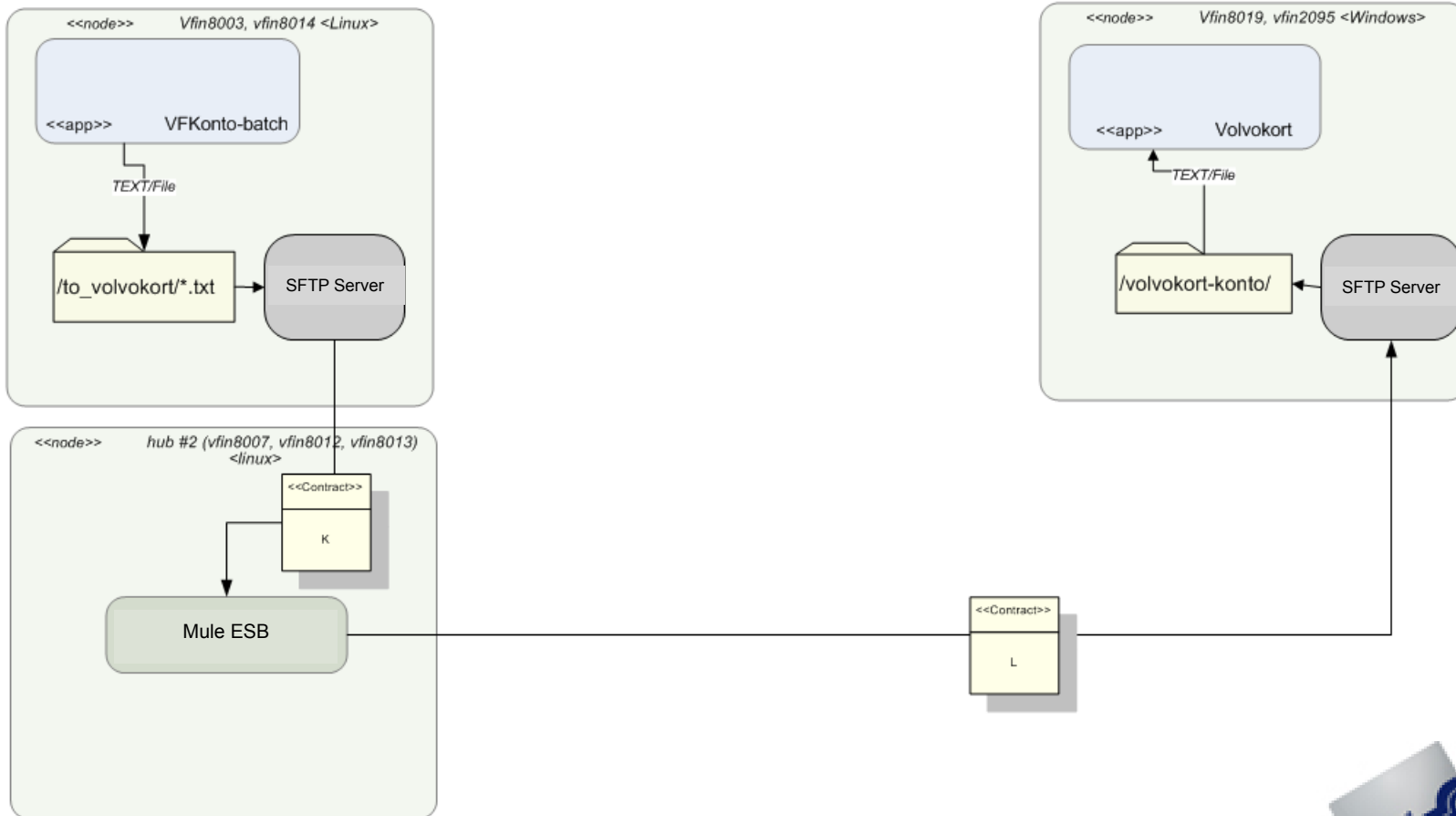


Proof of Concepts - Masterdata



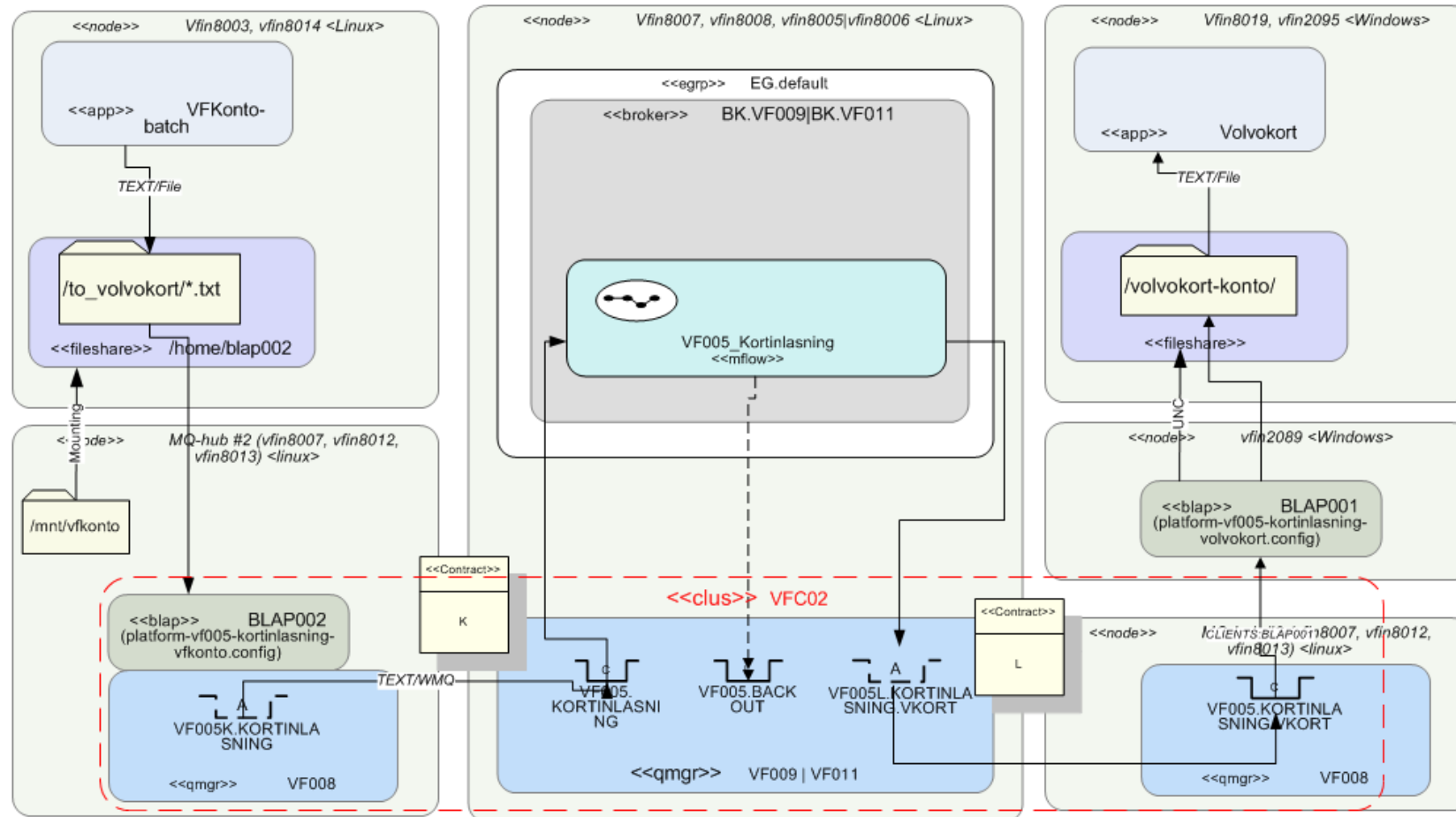
Proof of Concepts – File Transfer

Scenario impl – VF005.Kortinlasning



To be compared with the existing solution...

Scenario impl – VF005.Kortinlasning



Proof of Concepts - Output

- Output
 - Mule ESB proved to be able to complement the existing commercial integration platform with the missing functionality and with a substantially reduced complexity and cost
 - Possible to categorize integration requirements in a set of integration patterns
 - Establish an Integration Pattern Catalog!
 - Will potentially simplify decisions and implementations
 - Decision
 - Establish platform and initiate pilot projects

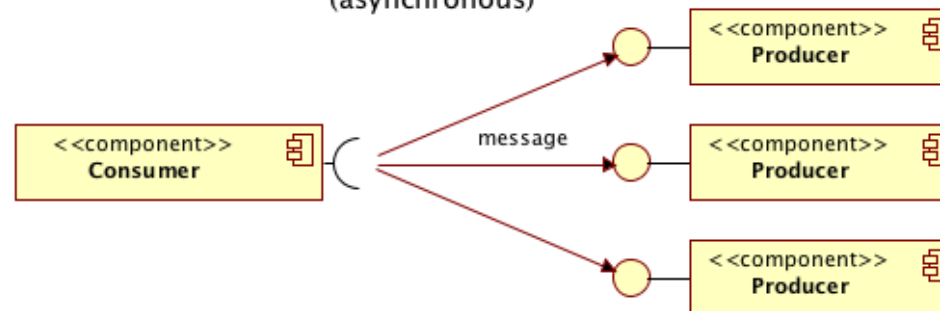


Proof of Concepts – Output - Integration Patterns

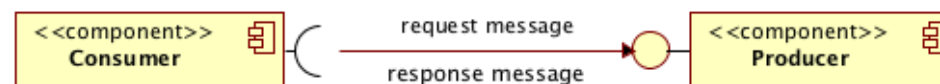
Store & Forward (asynchronous)



Publish/Subscribe (asynchronous)



Request/Response (synchronous)



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Establish platform - activities

- Create
 - Integration Pattern Catalog
 - Reference implementations
 - Documentation
 - Template for describing requirements on an integration
 - Guiding documentation
 - Policies, guidelines and detailed instructions
 - Describing the system landscape
 - Baseline, target and roadmaps
 - Frameworks
 - Custom extensions/mechanisms to Mule ESB
 - Error handling, logging, protocol conversion
 - Tools
 - Custom tool for creating a new integration component
 - Structure, naming conventions, maven dependencies
 - Integration Method
 - Puts all the artifacts above into place

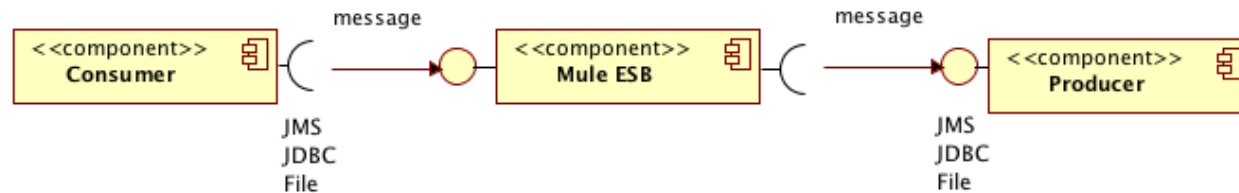


Establish platform - Integration method

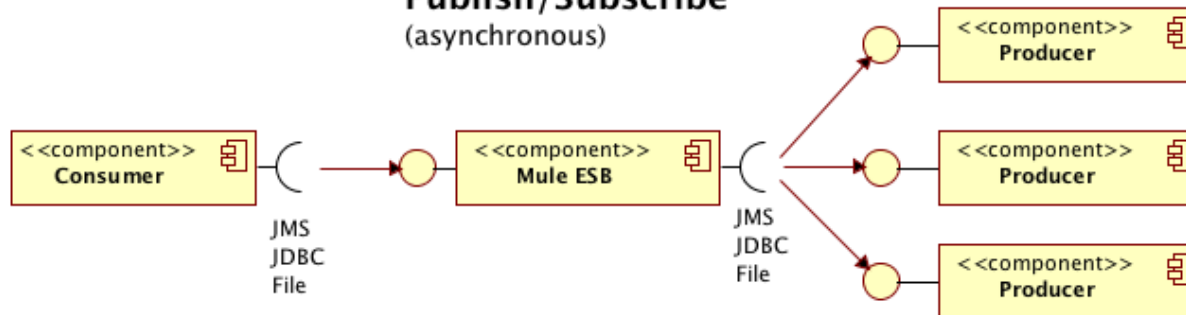
- Integration Method
 - Business Project
 - » Describe business requirements (using the template)
 - IT Governance
 - » Approves the integration (using policies and guidelines)
 - Suggests changes if required
 - » Determine what patterns to use (using the pattern catalog)
 - » Updates the system landscape documentation
 - IT Project
 - » Create new integration component if required
 - Using the custom code generator
 - » Implement integration
 - Using pattern catalog, reference implementations and detailed instructions

Integration Pattern Catalog

Store & Forward (asynchronous)



Publish/Subscribe (asynchronous)



Request/Response (synchronous)



Integration Pattern Catalog

Logical Pattern	Implementation Pattern
Store & Forward	JMS
	JDBC
	SFTP
Publish/Subscribe	JMS
	JDBC
	SFTP
Request/Reply	SOAP/HTTP
	JMS

Implementation Patterns described by

- Name
- Intent
- Motivation
- Structure
- Collaboration
- Consequences
- Reference Implementation
- Detailed Instructions



Establish platform – Key Question

- Shall all integration be established as full blows services?
 - Or can we in some cases allow point to point integrations? (through the ESB)
- Establish full blows services drives initial cost and time...
- Point to point tends to manifest the stovepipes...



Establish platform – Service or point to point?

- Characteristics of a service
 - + The cornerstone in a service oriented architecture
 - + Enabler of reuse, loose coupling, ease of use and so on...
 - Requires careful design in terms of
 - Canonical Message Formats (non application specific formats)
 - Based on a common information model...
 - Granularity
 - Reuse
 - Composability
 - Ownership
 - Security
 - Higher initial cost and longer development time
 - + Once reuse and composite services increase cost and time for development is lowered



Establish platform – Service or point to point?

- Characteristics - point to point (through the ESB)
 - Typically
 - Only two parts involved
 - Or a few well defined parts
 - No routing nor transformation required
 - Store and forward pattern
 - File or database protocols
 - Involves large information volumes (e.g. large files)
 - + Very simple to implement (low cost, short development time)
 - Manifest the stovepipes and cause unwanted tight coupling...
 - + An ESB in-between prepares for a future evolution into a service



Integration Pattern Catalog - examples

- Examples

- Store & Forward

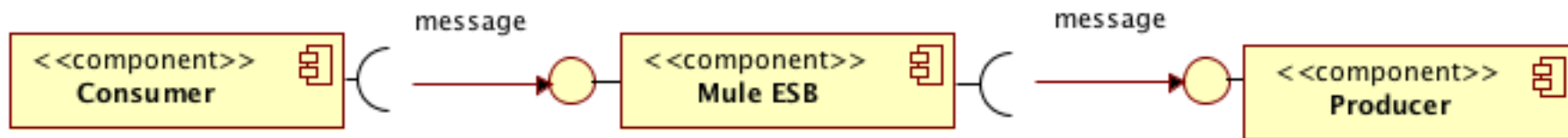
- Point to point (through the ESB)
 - SFTP

- Request/Reply

- Service based on CMF
 - SOAP/HTTP Consumers & JMS Providers
 - Handling state change in provider - Idempotent Receiver



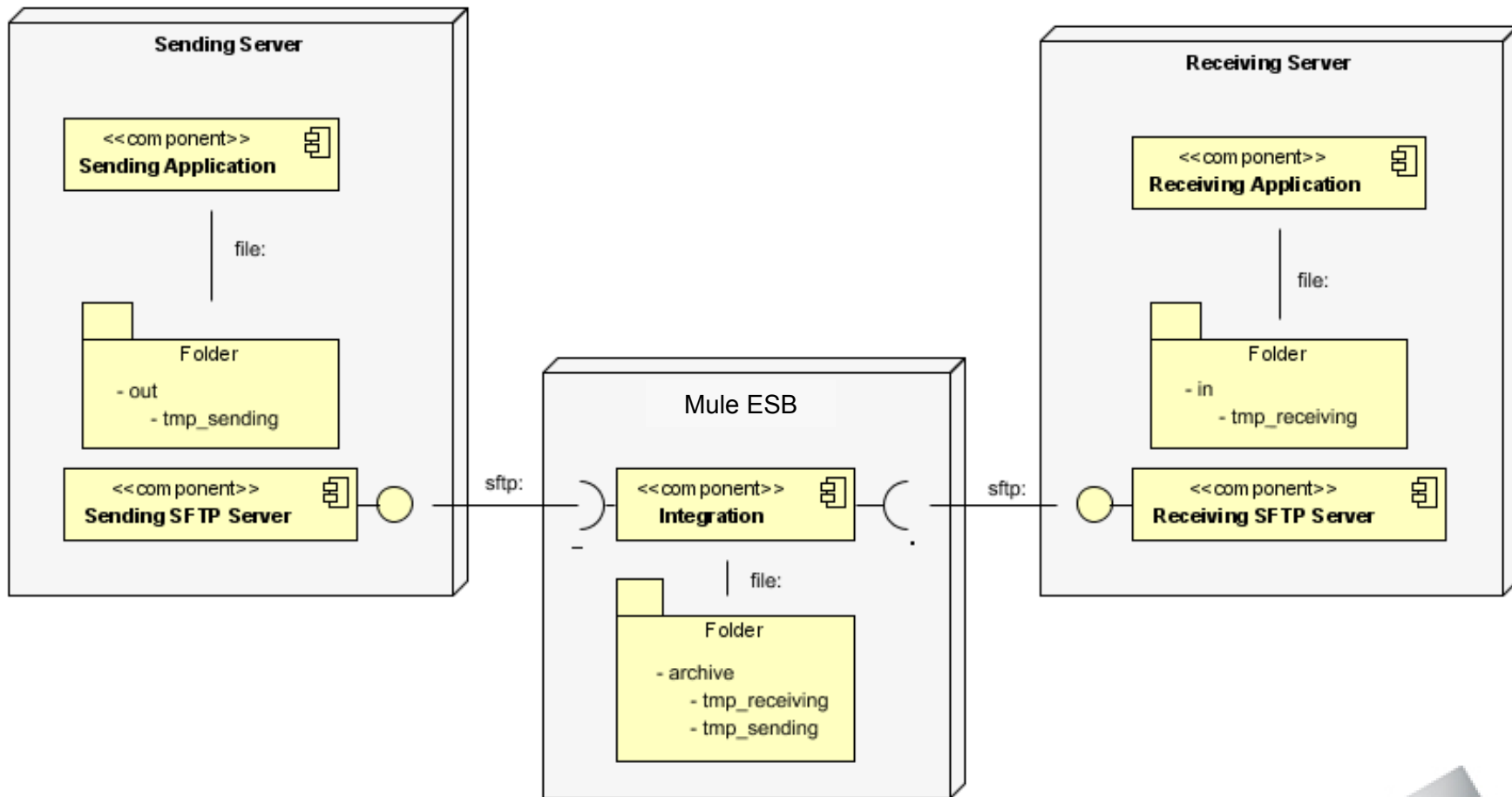
Store & Forward pattern - SFTP



- Secure transfer of files using SFTP (FTP over SSH)
- Identification based on Public Keys (PKI)
 - No need to handle tons of server specific passwords
 - Only one public key to distribute
- ESB responsible for the file transfer
 - Applications only read and write to local file system
- Mule can stream large files over SFTP

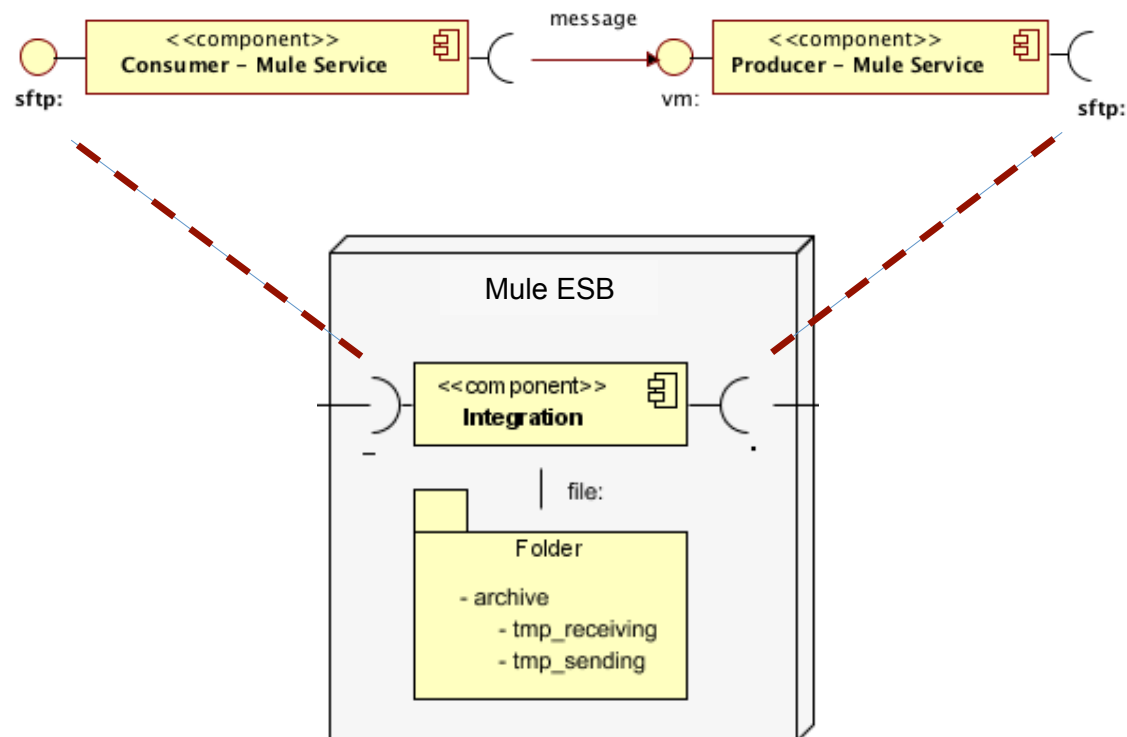


Store & Forward pattern - SFTP

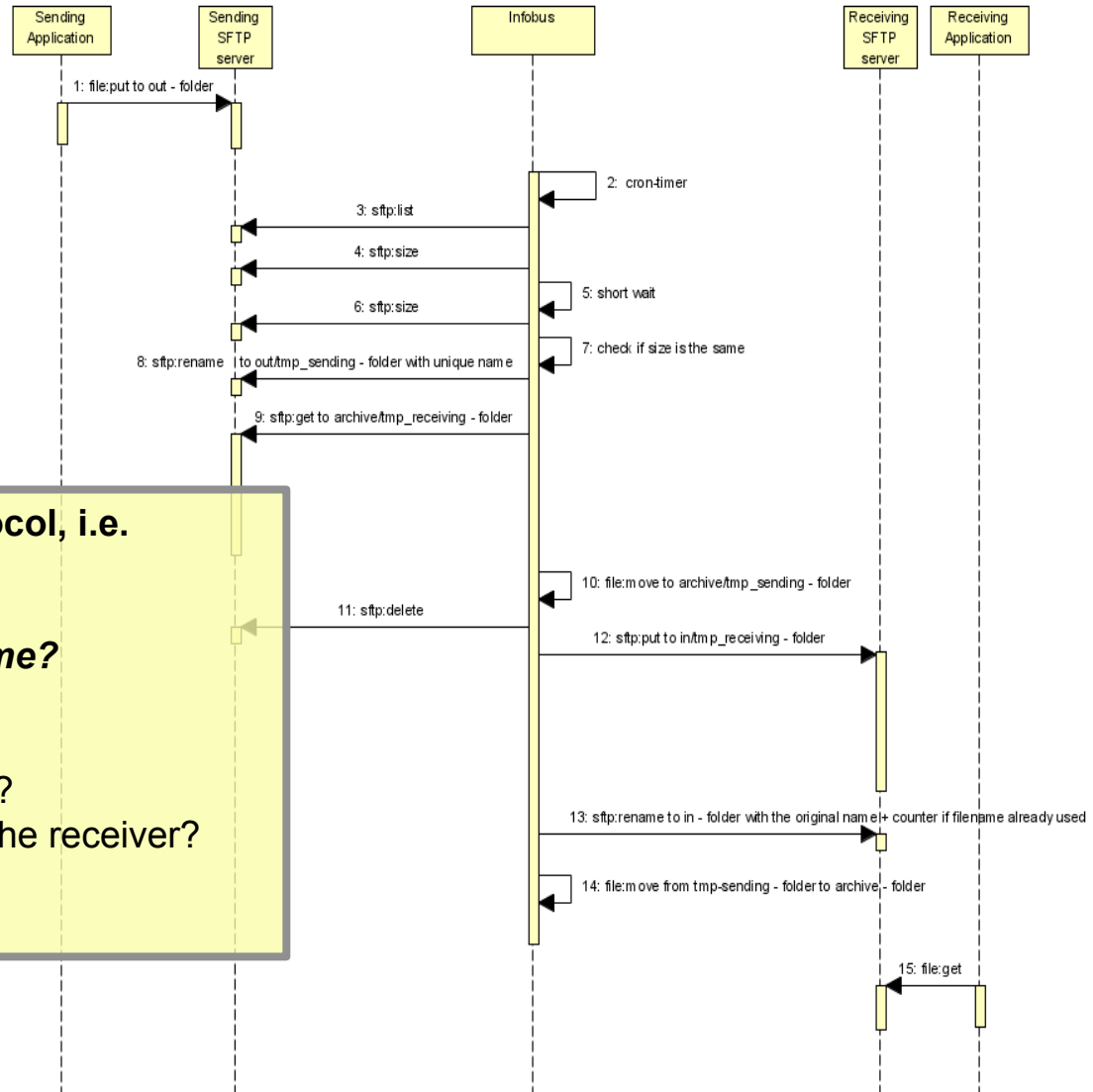


Store & Forward pattern - SFTP

- Are we building stovepipes now?
 - I.e. with tight coupling between the consumer and the provider?
- No, inside Mule ESB consumer and producer services are separated
 - Each side can be replaced transparently



Store & Forward pattern - SFTP



Robust usage of the SFTP protocol, i.e.

how to guarantee that a file is transferred one and only one time?

- Is the input file complete?
- How to avoid duplicate receiving?
- What if the filename is in use at the receiver?
- Archive-function?
- How to recover from crash?

Store & Forward pattern – SFTP – code example

- Declaring a sftp-connector
 - Using PKI keys for authentication
 - Custom error handler for error logging

```
<sftp:connector
  name="sftp-connector"
  identityFile="${SFTP_IDENTITYFILE}"
  passphrase="${SFTP_IDENTITYFILE_PASSPHRASE}">

  <custom-exception-strategy class="se.volvofinans.commons.mule.ExceptionListener"/>
</sftp:connector>
```

- Declaring a sftp-event-listener for logging

```
<spring:bean
  name="sftpTransportNotificationLogger"
  class="se.volvofinans.commons.mule.SftpTransportNotificationListenerImpl"/>

<notifications>
  <notification-listener ref="sftpTransportNotificationLogger"/>
</notifications>
```



Store & Forward pattern – SFTP – code example

- Consuming a sftp-file

```
<sftp:inbound-endpoint
  address="sftp://${VFKONTO_USERNAME}@${VFKONTO_HOST}${VFKONTO_FOLDER}"
  pollingFrequency="${VFKONTO_POLLING_MS}"
  tempDir="sending"
  useTempFileTimestampSuffix="true"
  archiveDir="${ARCHIVE_FOLDER}">

  <file:filename-wildcard-filter pattern="${VFKONTO_FILENAME_FILTER}"/>
</sftp:inbound-endpoint>
```

- Producing a sftp-file

```
<sftp:outbound-endpoint
  address="sftp://${VK_USERNAME}@${VK_HOST}${VK_FOLDER}"
  outputPattern="#[ORIGINALNAME]"
  tempDir="receiving"
  duplicateHandling="addSeqNo"/>
```

Integration Pattern Catalog - examples

- Examples
 - Store & Forward
 - Point to point (through the ESB)
 - SFTP
 - Request/Reply
 - Service based on CMF
 - SOAP/HTTP Consumers & JMS Providers
 - Handling state change in provider - Idempotent Receiver



Request/Reply pattern – SOAP/HTTP ↔ JMS



- Requirements on lightweight internal and external consumers
 - Support SOAP/HTTP Web Services on consumer side
- Producers prefer reliable protocols such as JMS (i.e. guaranteed delivery)
- ESB responsible for the protocol transformation
 - Synchronous ↔ Asynchronous
 - Error handling
 - » Jms Reply message with error info → SOAP Fault

Request/Reply pattern – SOAP/HTTP ↔ JMS

- Synchronous SOAP/HTTP inbound endpoint

```
<service name="getkontoinformation">  
  <inbound>  
    <cxf:inbound-endpoint  
      address="${GETKONTOINFORMATION_URL}"  
      wsdlLocation="classpath:/schemas/sd/konto/v1/GetKontoinformationService.wsdl"  
      serviceName="GetKontoinformationService"  
      namespace="urn:se.volvofinans.sd.konto.getkontoinformation.wsdl:v1"  
      proxy="true"  
      synchronous="true"  
      responseTransformer-refs="createSoapFaultIfException"  
    />  
  </inbound>  
</service>
```

Message definitions based on CMF's via classpath



Error handling, creation of SOAP faults



Request/Reply pattern – SOAP/HTTP ↔ JMS

- Asynchronous JMS outbound endpoint

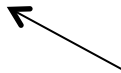
```
<outbound>  
  <pass-through-router>  
    <outbound-endpoint  
      address="jms://${GETKONTOINFORMATION_REQUEST_QUEUE}"  
      transformer-refs="objectToJmsMsg"  
      synchronous="true"/>  
    <reply-to address="jms://${GETKONTOINFORMATION_REPLY_QUEUE}" />  
  </pass-through-router>  
</outbound>
```

Adds reply-to header to the jms message



```
<async-reply timeout="${TIMEOUT}">  
  <inbound-endpoint  
    address="jms://${GETKONTOINFORMATION_REPLY_QUEUE}"  
    transformer-refs="jmsMsgToObject"/>  
  <single-async-reply-router/>  
</async-reply>
```

Waits for an asynch. reply jms message



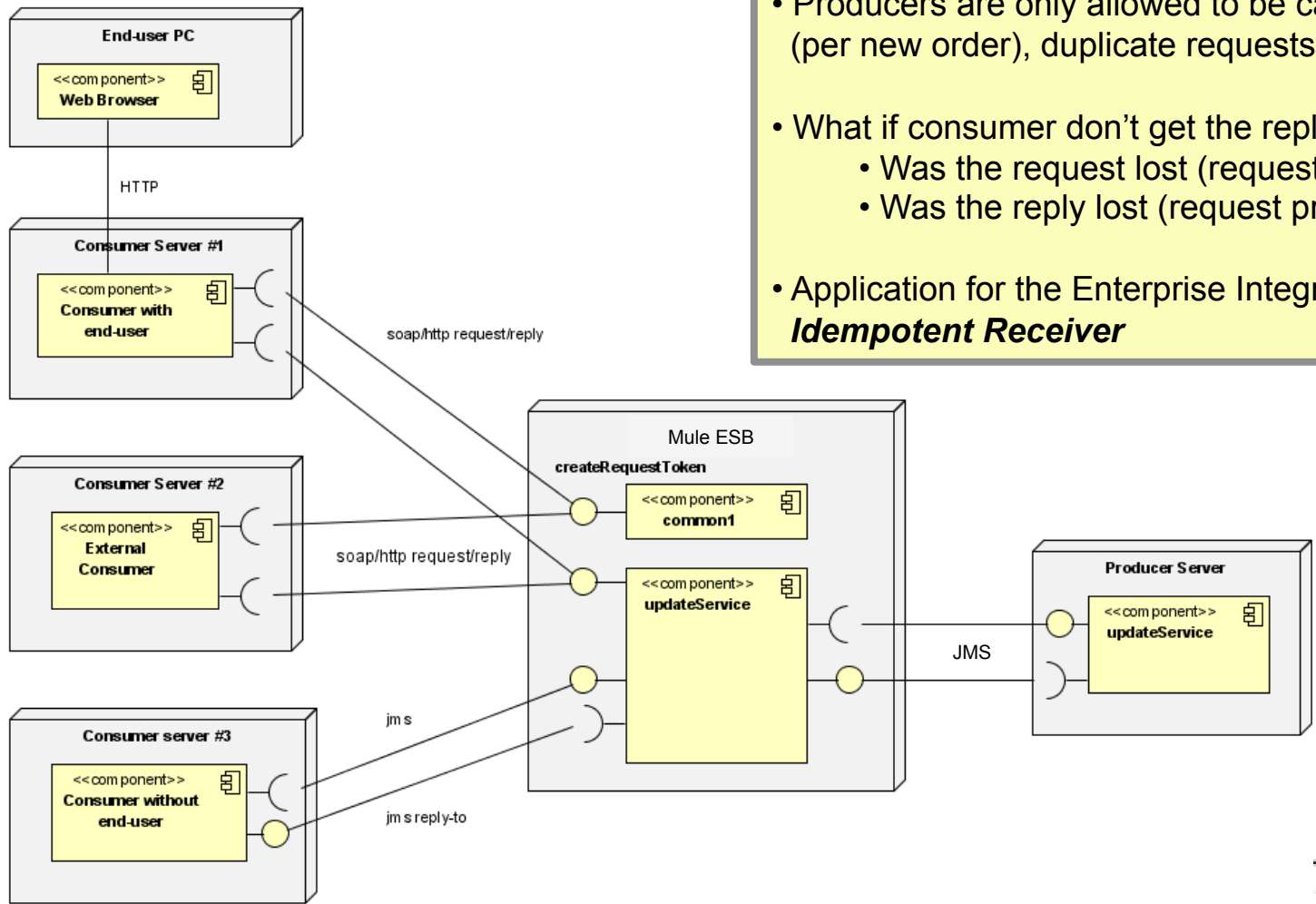
```
</service>
```



Request/Reply pattern – HTTP and state change

Unreliable protocols and producers that change state (e.g. `createOrder ()` that return the new `orderId`)

- Producers are only allowed to be called once (per new order), duplicate requests must discarded
- What if consumer don't get the reply?
 - Was the request lost (request not processed)?
 - Was the reply lost (request processed)?
- Application for the Enterprise Integration Pattern ***Idempotent Receiver***



If we had more time...

- ...we could have discussed development aspects such as
 - Building a standard integration including a test in minutes
 - Using skeleton generator + detailed instructions
 - Extending the base functionality to meet more advanced requirements
 - Test
 - Testing integrations “*out of container*”
 - I.e. not require deploy before test
 - Unit testing asynchronous mechanisms is tricky
 - Use of Mule’s Event Notifications and Doug Lea’s `java.util.concurrent.CountDownLatch` makes it much easier!
 - Handling of Canonical Message Formats (CMF) and common XML Schemas
 - CMF’s are a key to success for service oriented integration!
 - Use of XML Schema Catalog to be able to load from classpath



If we had more time...

- ...and runtime aspects such as
 - Logging
 - Listen to Mule events (info + error) and log using a custom log4j jms appenders
 - Monitoring and management
 - Through Mule's JMX api
 - Deployment
 - Using Tcat server
Tomcat v6 + management features packaged by MuleSoft



Establish platform - output

- Output
 - We are ready to go live!
 - A new platform based on Mule ESB is in place!
 - Easier to use, less complexity, higher flexibility
 - Integration approval process + integration pattern catalog
 - Significantly reduce time for decision making and implementation
 - A strategic decision is taken
 - Replace (i.e. not only complement) the existing commercial integration platform with Mule ESB!



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Migration of system landscape

- Three phases
 1. Support initial projects to deliver business values
 - File transfer projects
 - Service enabling project
 - Masterdata project
 2. Large scale usage
 3. Shutdown of existing integration platform



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Summary

- A new platform based on Mule ESB is in place!
 - Easier to use, less complexity, higher flexibility
 - Simple standard solutions for common requirements
 - Extendable to meet more advanced requirements
 - Shared development environment with application development
 - Easier for developers to work cross applications and integrations
 - Lowered development cost and time
- Integration approval process + integration pattern catalog
 - Reduced time for decision making and implementation



Summary

- Do you already have a commercial integration platforms in place?
 - Then it's prime time to challenge it!
 - Start to complement/replace it with a Open Source ESB **NOW!**
- If not...
 - Start to explore Open Source ESB's **NOW!**



Questions?

