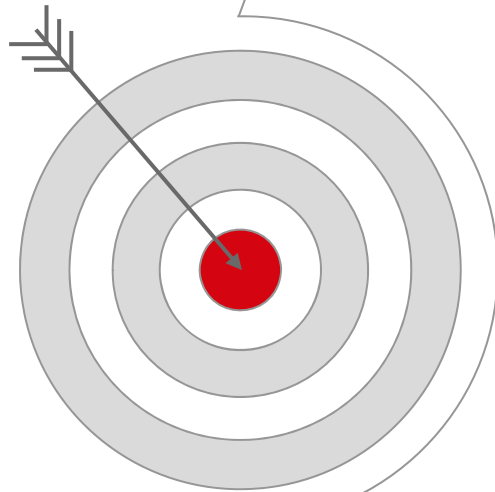


Architecture and Integration

Integration Technologies

Fachbereich 2 Informatik und Ingenieurwissenschaften

Learning Objectives: Integration Technologies



Describe different middleware technologies for integration

Install and configure selected middleware



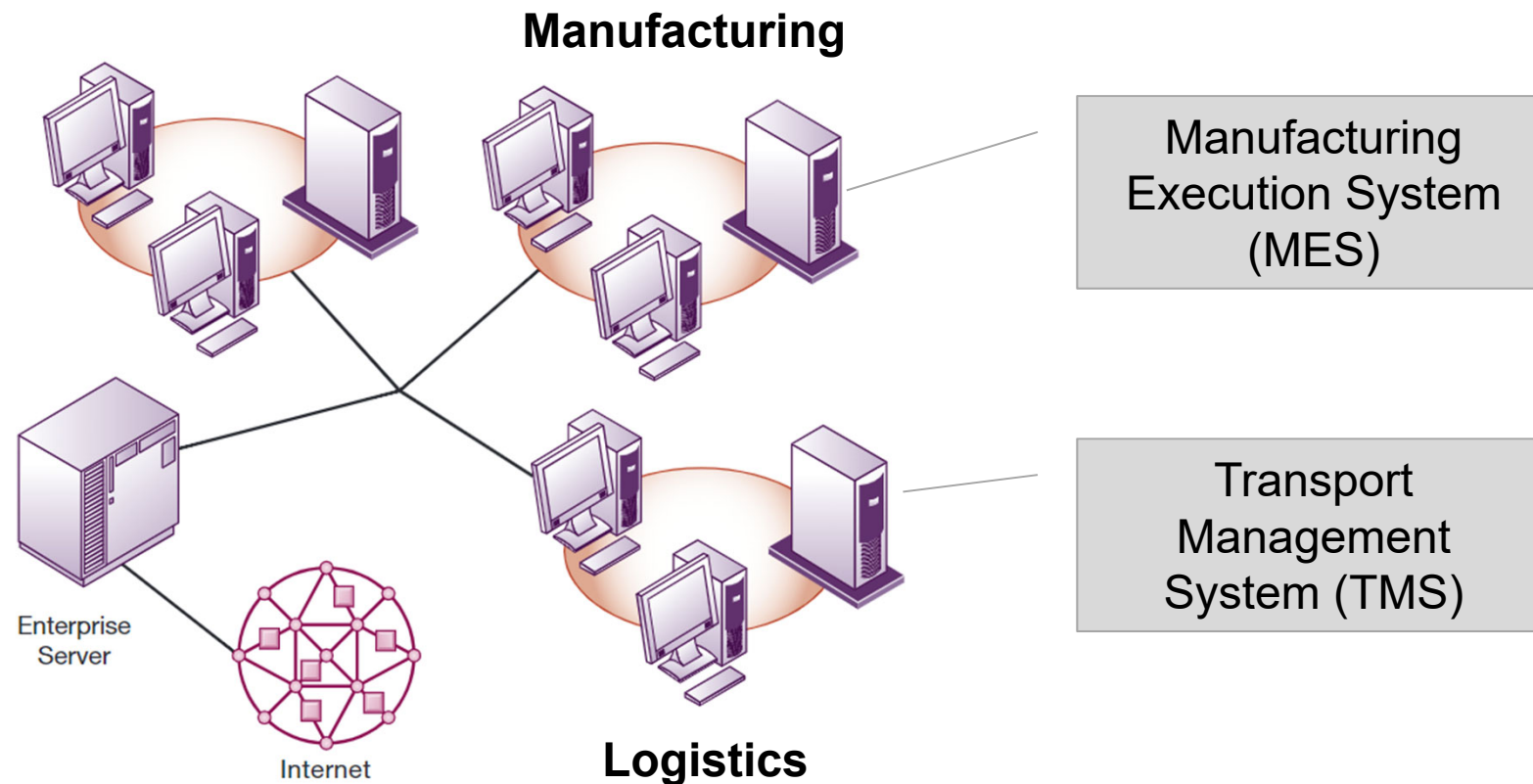
Particify

Which kind of technology do we need for integrating software applications?



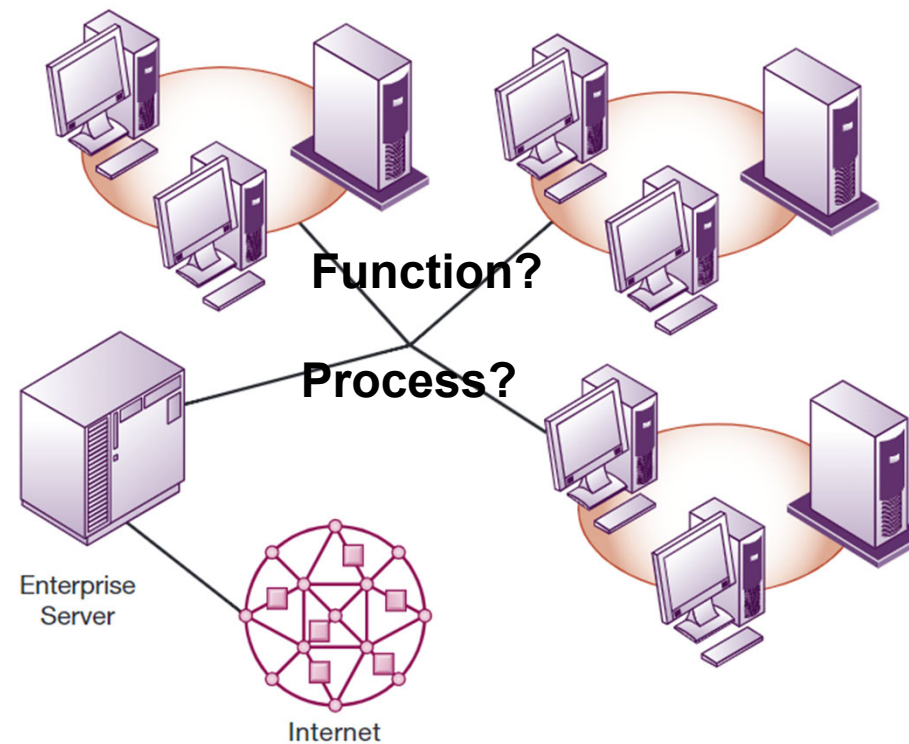
Integration: Computer Network

Computer networks are required for connecting computers. Example:



Integration: Beyond Computer Networks

Basic technology like operating system (OS) or computer networks is not sufficient for function- or process-based integration.



Integration: Benefit

Applications are no isolated islands but need to collaborate in order to support business processes.

Sharing data

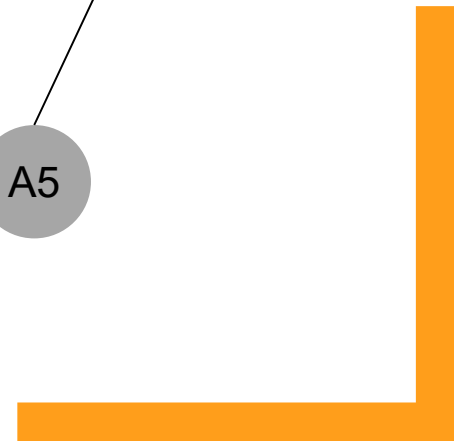
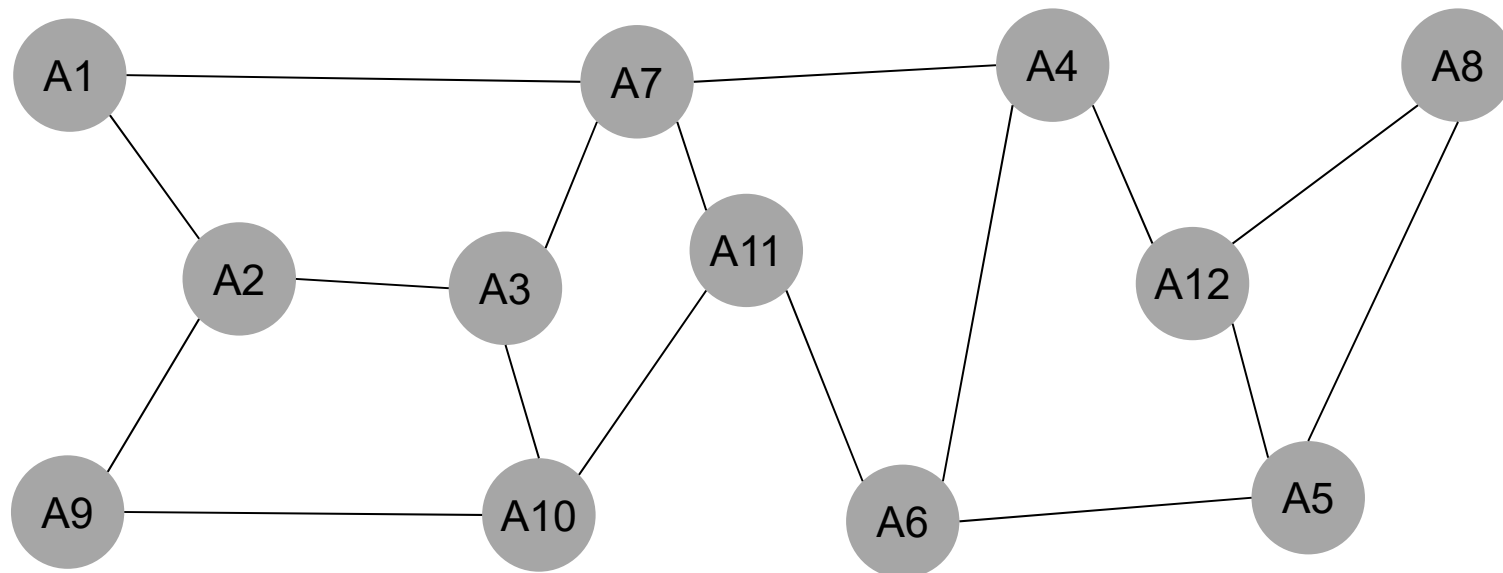
- Common database
 - Standardised data model
 - Consistency managed by Database Management System (DBMS)
 - Concurrency control
- Data ex- and import
 - Easy to implement
 - Different data models
 - No overall consistency

Re-using functionality

- Benefits
 - No redundant implementation
 - Changes only once
 - Functional specialisation
- Requirements
 - Common data model
 - Application Programming Interface (API)
 - Integration infrastructure

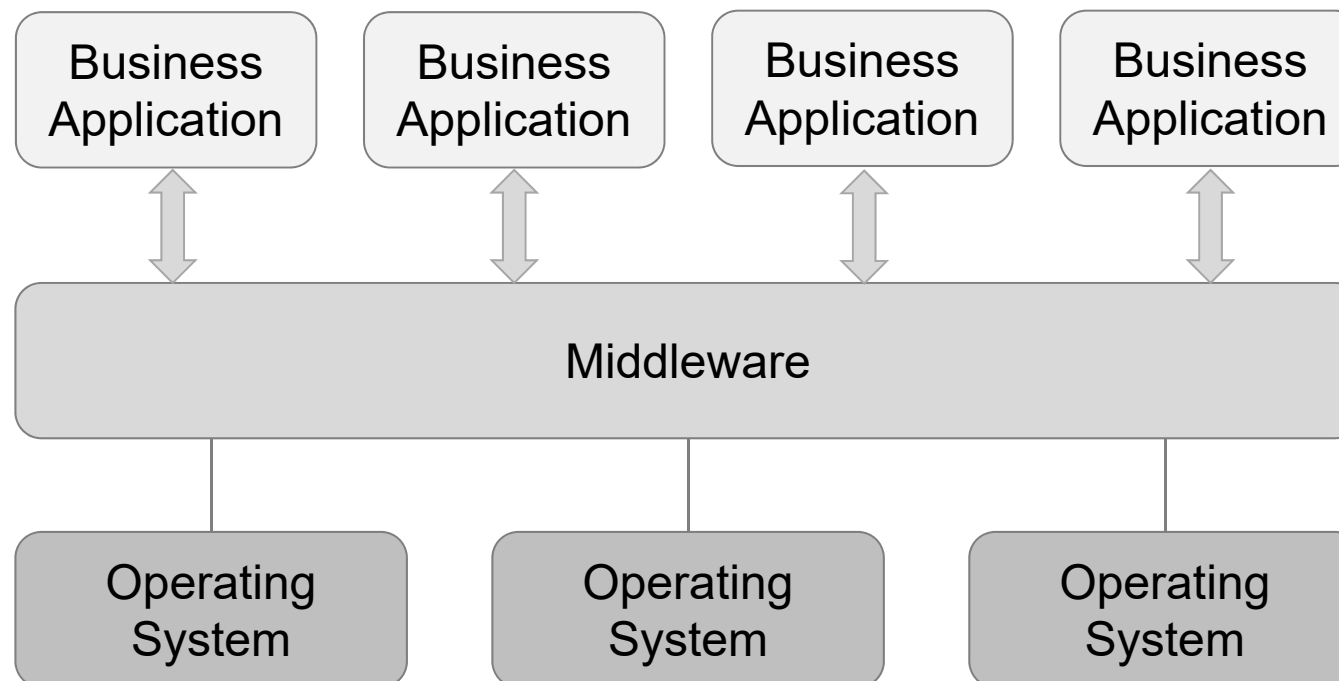
Integration: Challenge

- IS architectures tend to grow large (e.g. several hundreds of applications)
- IS architectures tend to get complex (plethora of interactions between applications)




Middleware: General Idea

- Middleware usually runs on different operating systems



Middleware: Integration

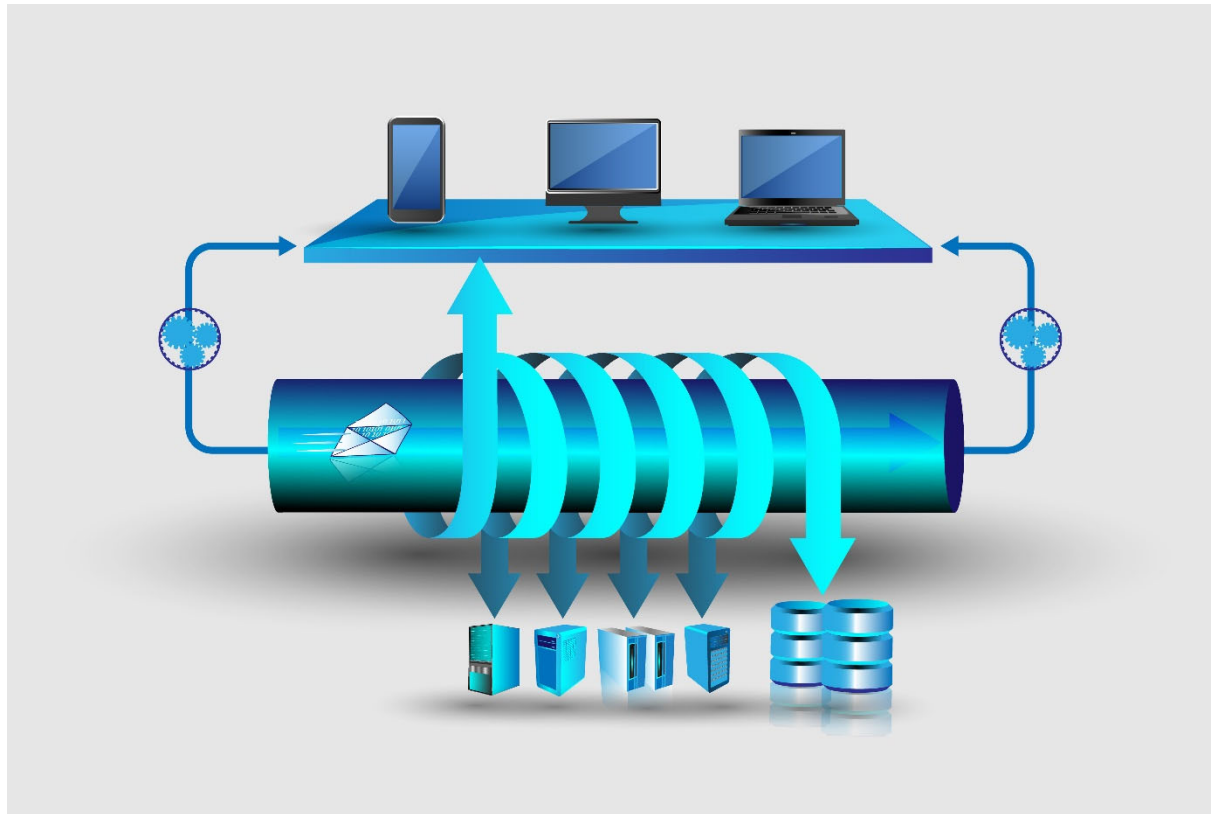


Middleware: The term (*Integration*) *Middleware* refers to a software application which can be used for integrating business software applications. It is located between the operating system and the business applications (hence, *middleware*).



Middleware: General Idea

- Middleware decouples software applications from underlying system software

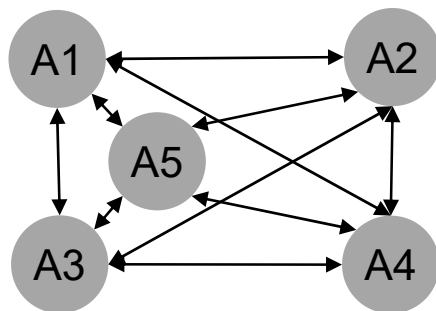


Middleware: Benefit

- Middleware reduces the number of dependencies

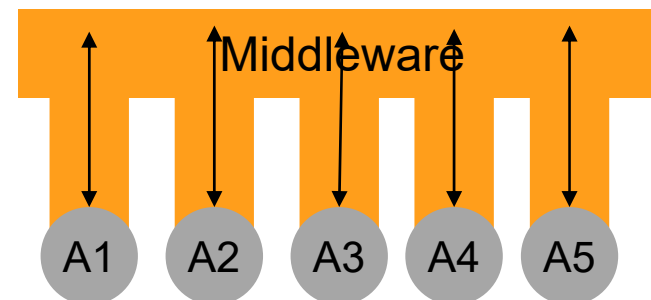
P2P connection

Number of interfaces: $n!$
(n : number of applications)



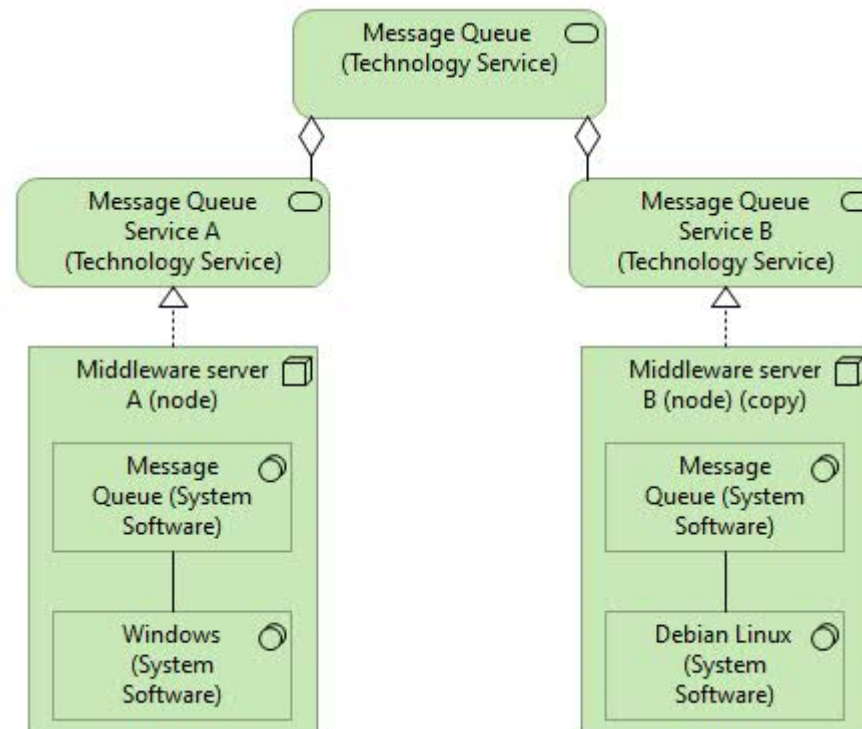
Hub (Middleware)

Number of interfaces: n
(n : number of applications)



Middleware: Example Message Queue

- One middleware service can consist of software installed on several machines



Middleware: Example Technologies

Data

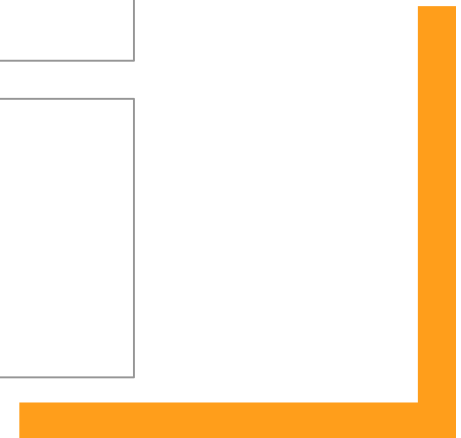
- Shared file storage
- Database Management System (DBMS)
- Message Queue (MQ)

Function

- Application server (web server)
- Service-oriented Architecture (SOA)
- Enterprise Service Bus (ESB)

Process

- Workflow Management System (WfMS)
- Process Automation
- Robotic Process Automation



Particify

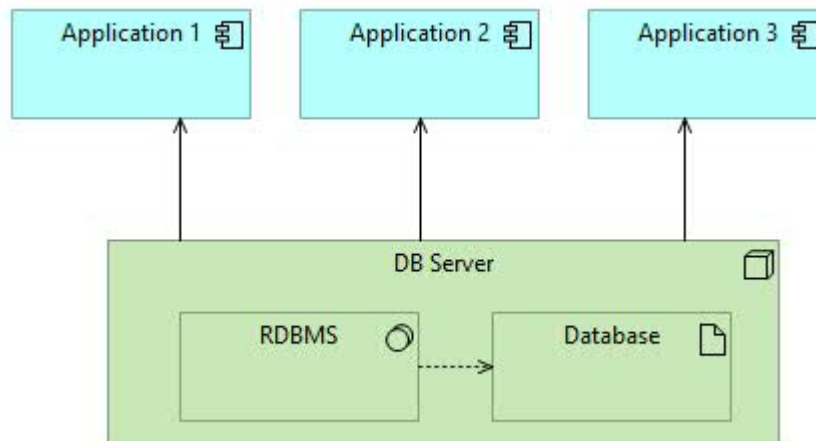
Which kind of middleware can be used for data-oriented integration?



Integration: Technologies for Data

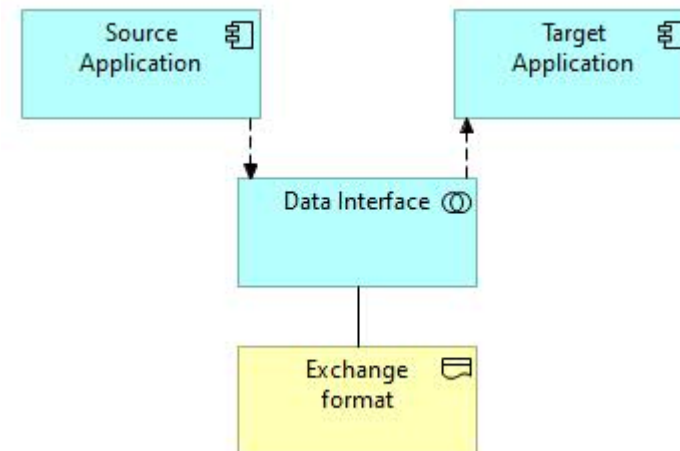
Shared database

- Centralised approach
- DB server provided in the network
- Applications access data remotely



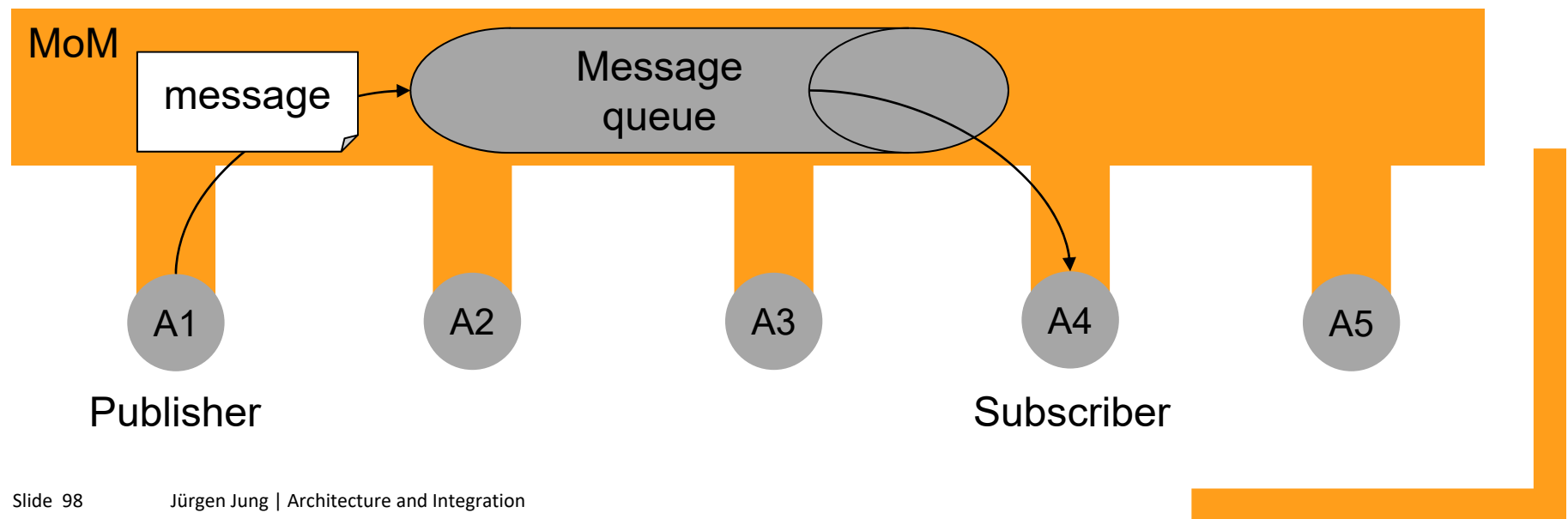
Data exchange

- Decentral approach
- Data is stored as file
- Files distributed to other applications



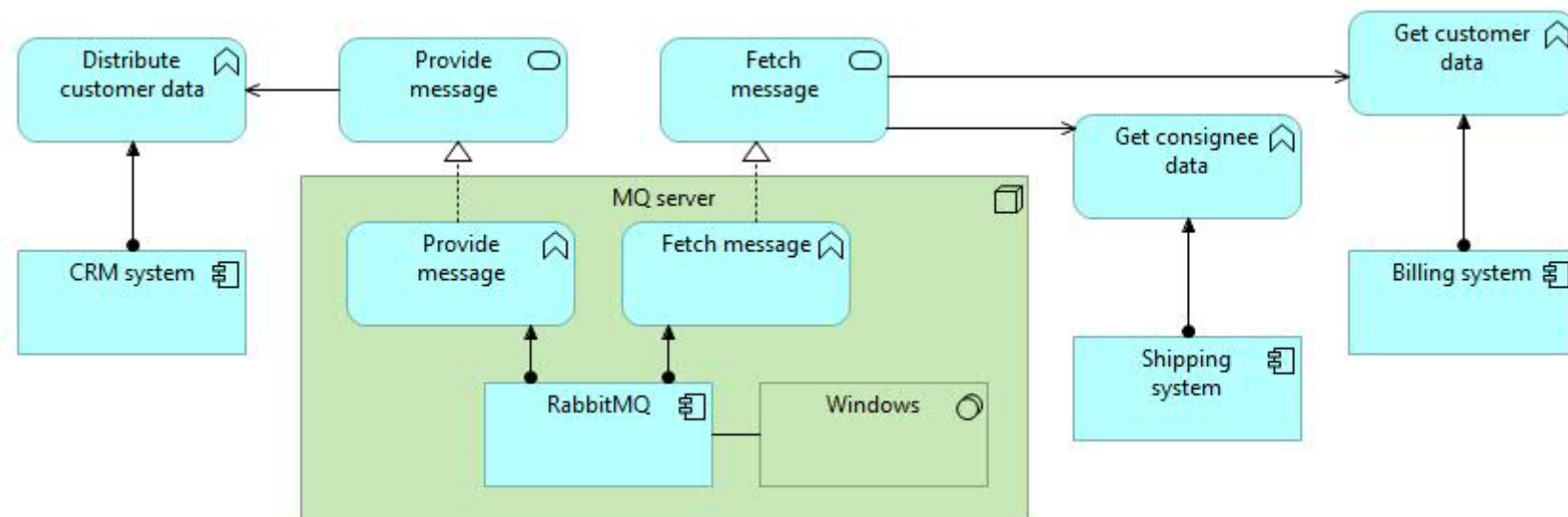
Integration: Message-oriented Middleware

- Asynchronous message exchange between applications
 - Publisher sends data (i.e. message) when it is available
 - Subscriber reads messages whenever it is ready
 - Publisher does not need to wait until subscriber is ready



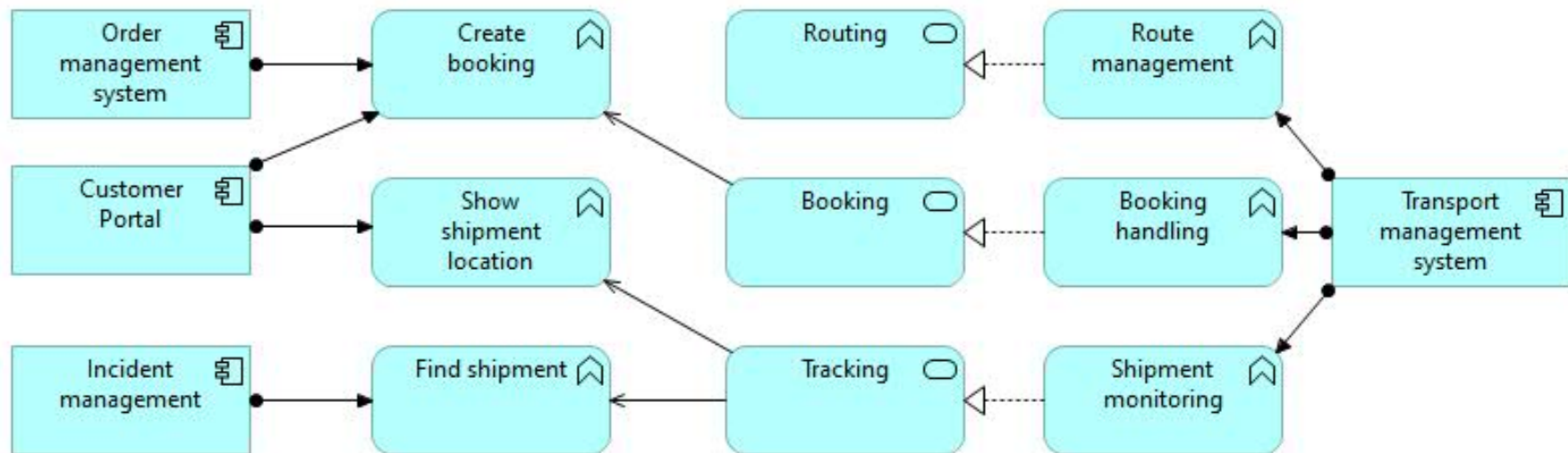
Integration: Message Queue

- Reliable message delivery
 - Messages are stored until fetched by consumer
 - Messages are persisted so that they do not get lost



Integration: Services

- Services provide functionality implemented by one application
- Services can be invoked by other applications
- Example: Webservices



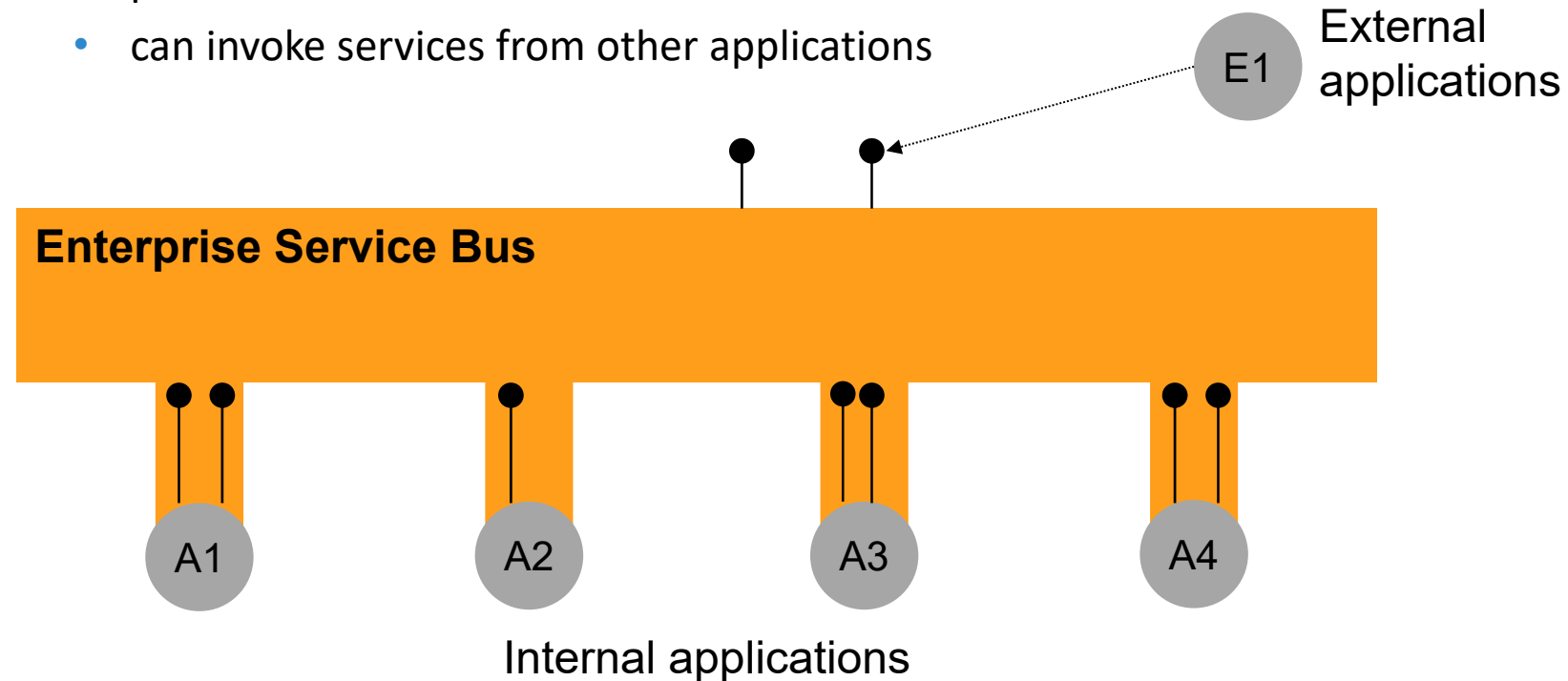
Role play

ESB



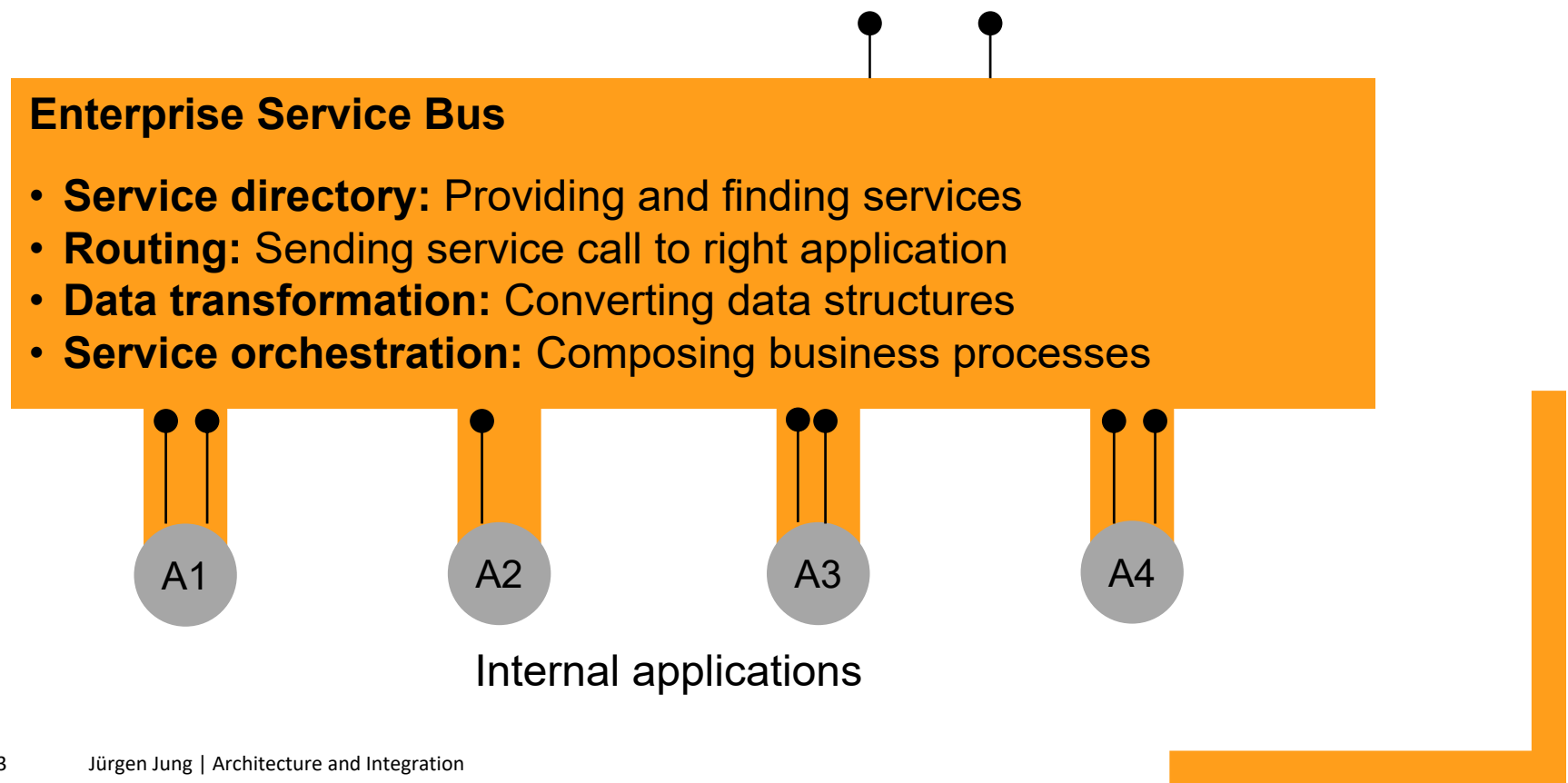
Integration: Enterprise Service Bus

- Enterprise Service Bus (ESB) manages services in a standardised way
- Applications ...
 - provide software services for re-use
 - can invoke services from other applications



Integration: Enterprise Service Bus

- ESB provides functionality for managing services



Particify

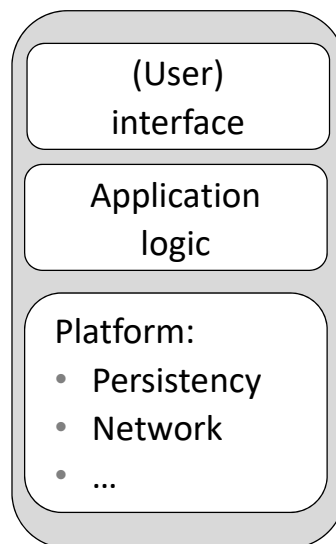
Which of the following middleware technologies are you aware of?



Integration: Microservices

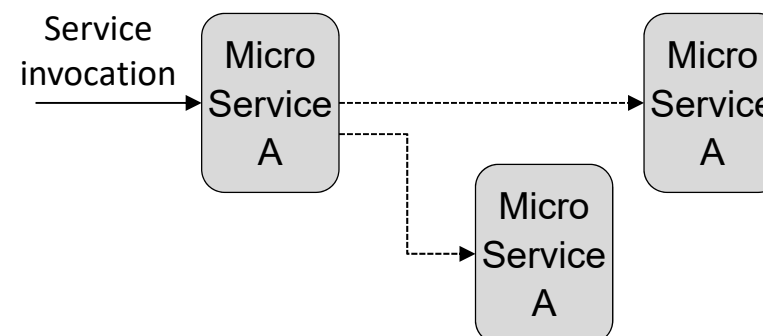
Microservices are self-contained functional units that are developed and deployed by single autonomous team (agile & DevOps).

Microservice



Properties of Microservices

- Self-contained (functionality and technology)
- Encapsulation (of implementation)
- Technological independency
- Service composition



Integration: Process in Company

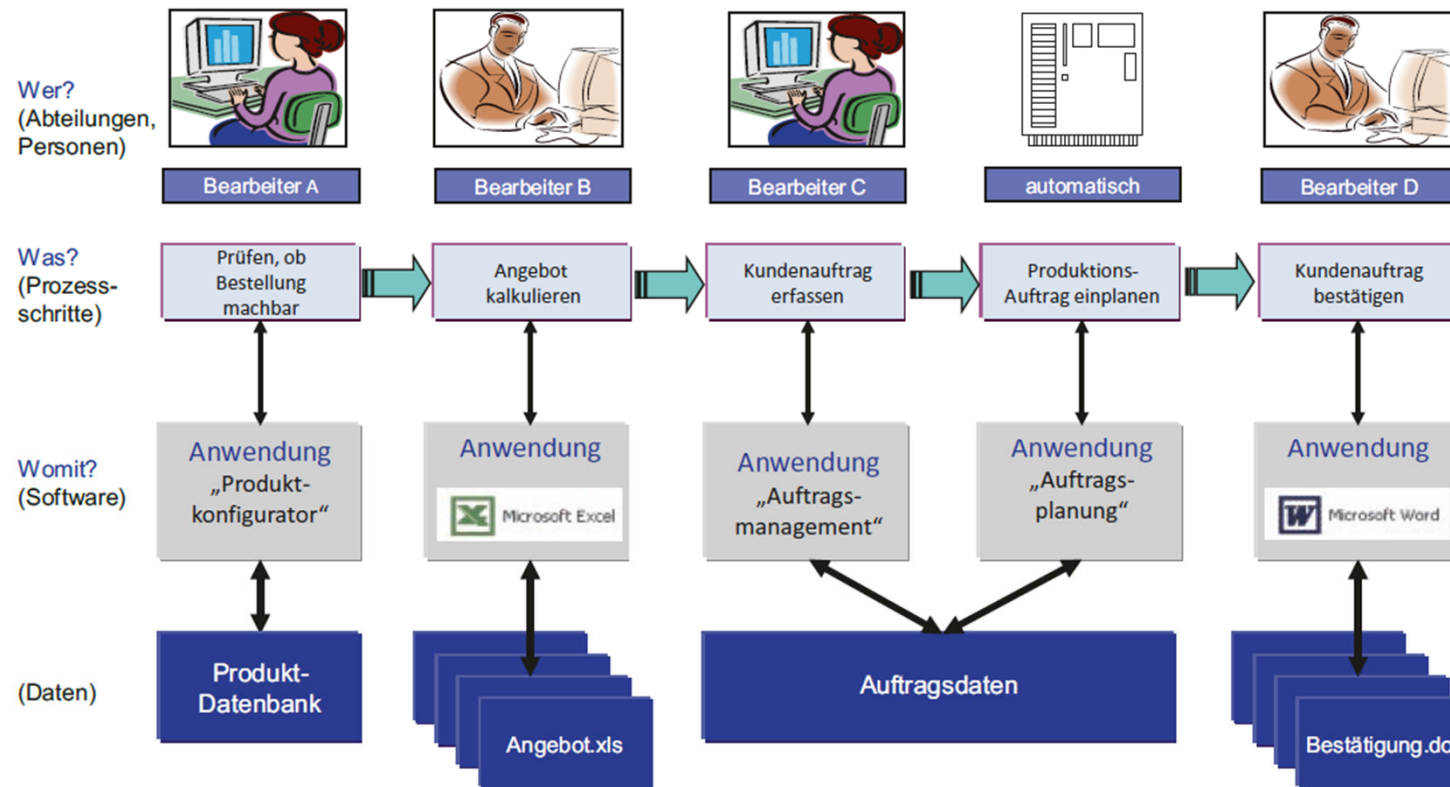
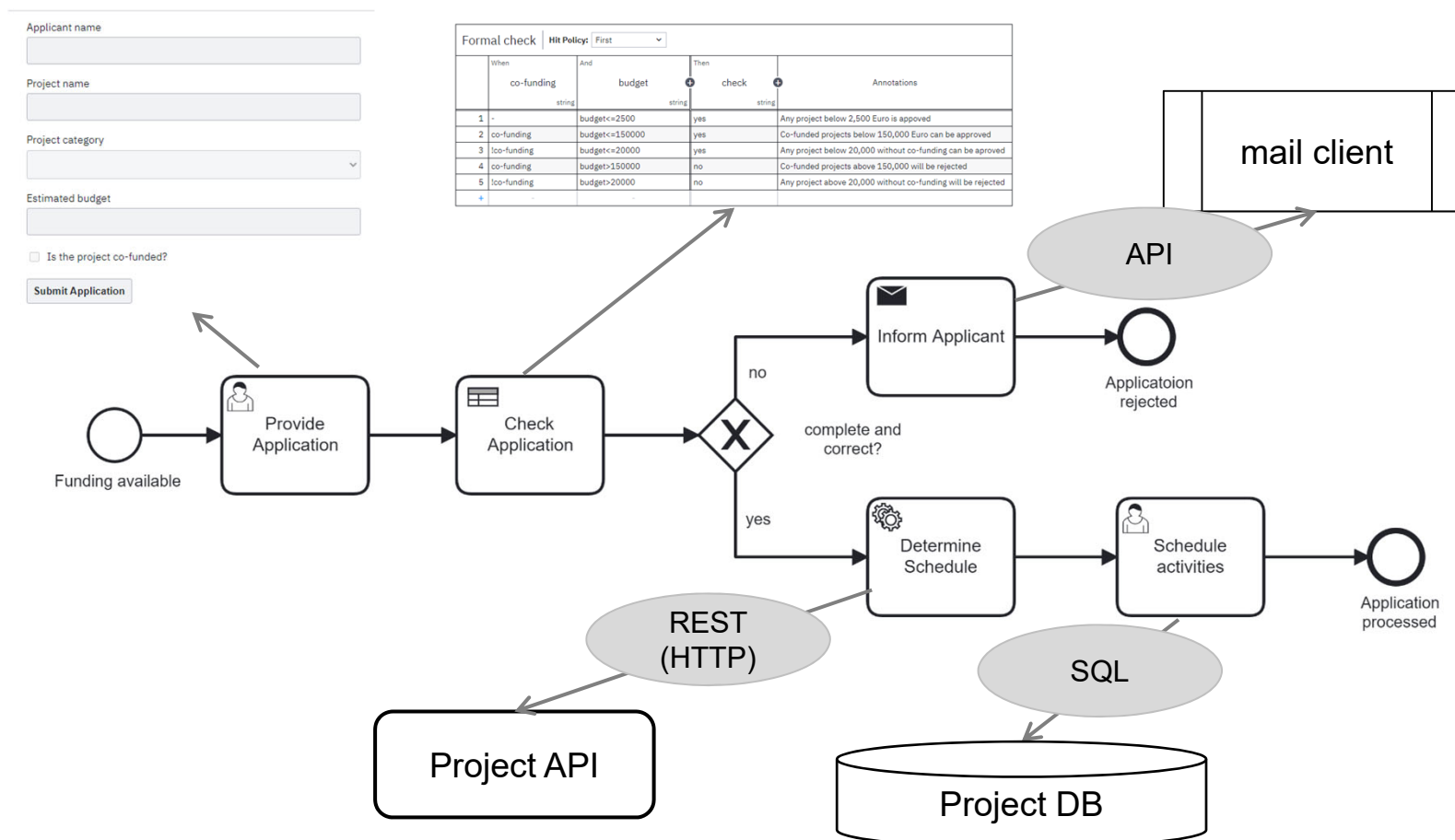


Abb. 1.2 Arbeitsteiligkeit von Prozessen – Schematische Darstellung

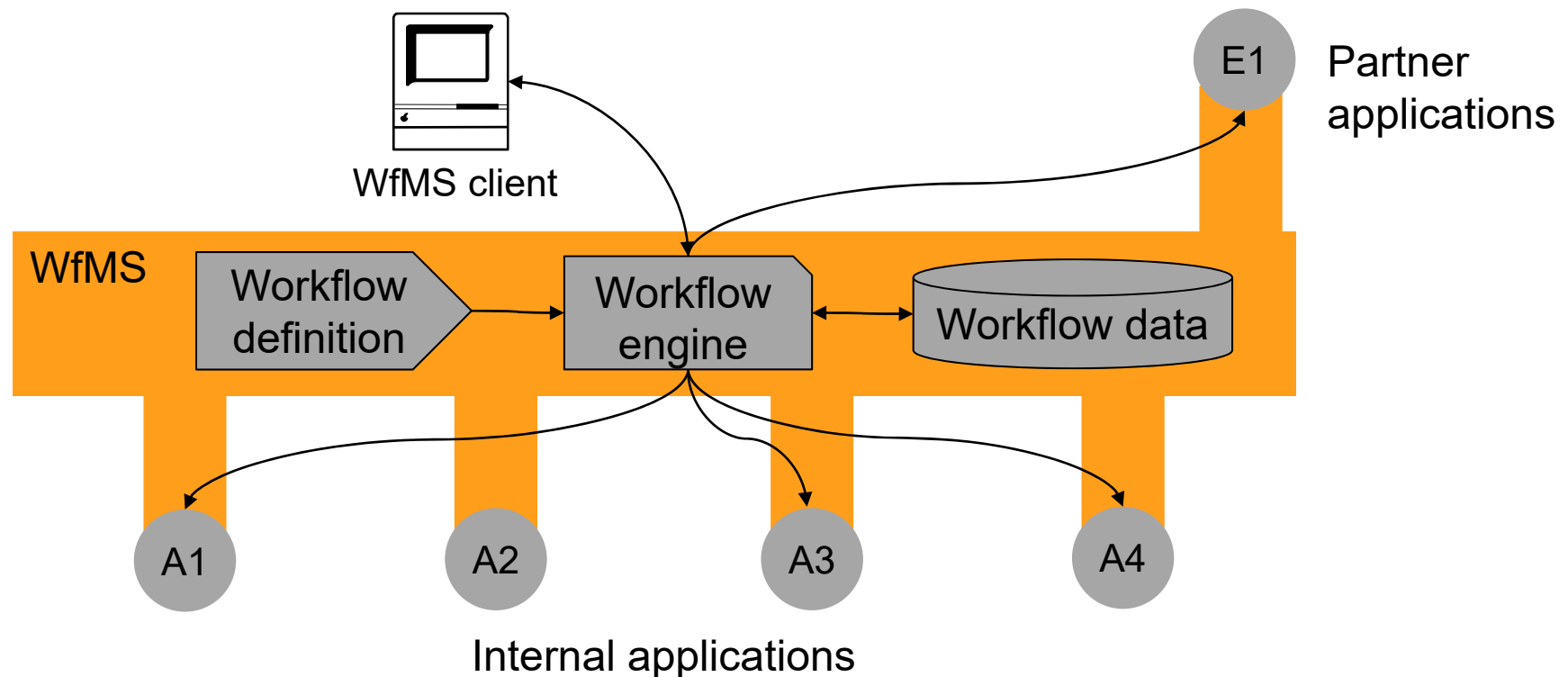
Source: Gadatsch "Grundkurs Geschäftsprozessmanagement", Springer

Integration: Process Automation



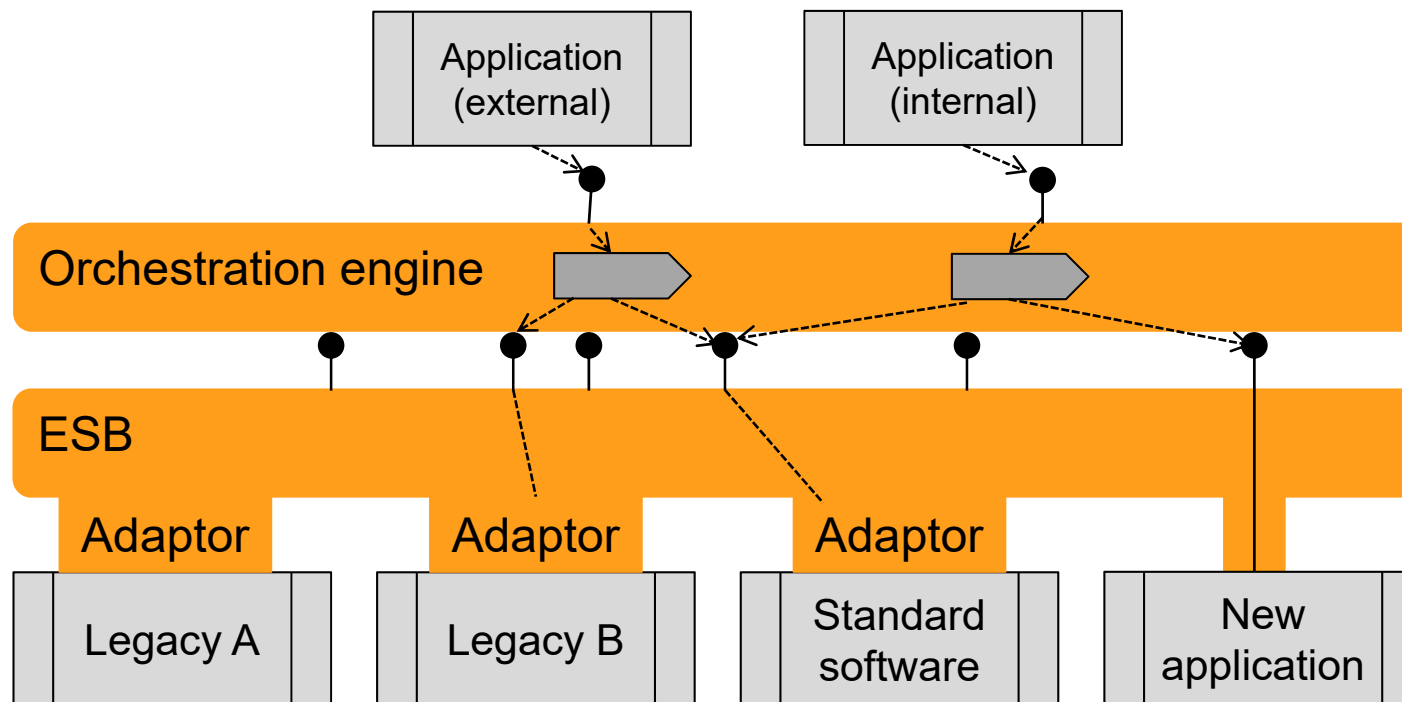
Integration: Workflow Management System

- Workflow Management (WfM) aims at automating administrative processes
- Workflow engine executes process and invokes applications for each activity

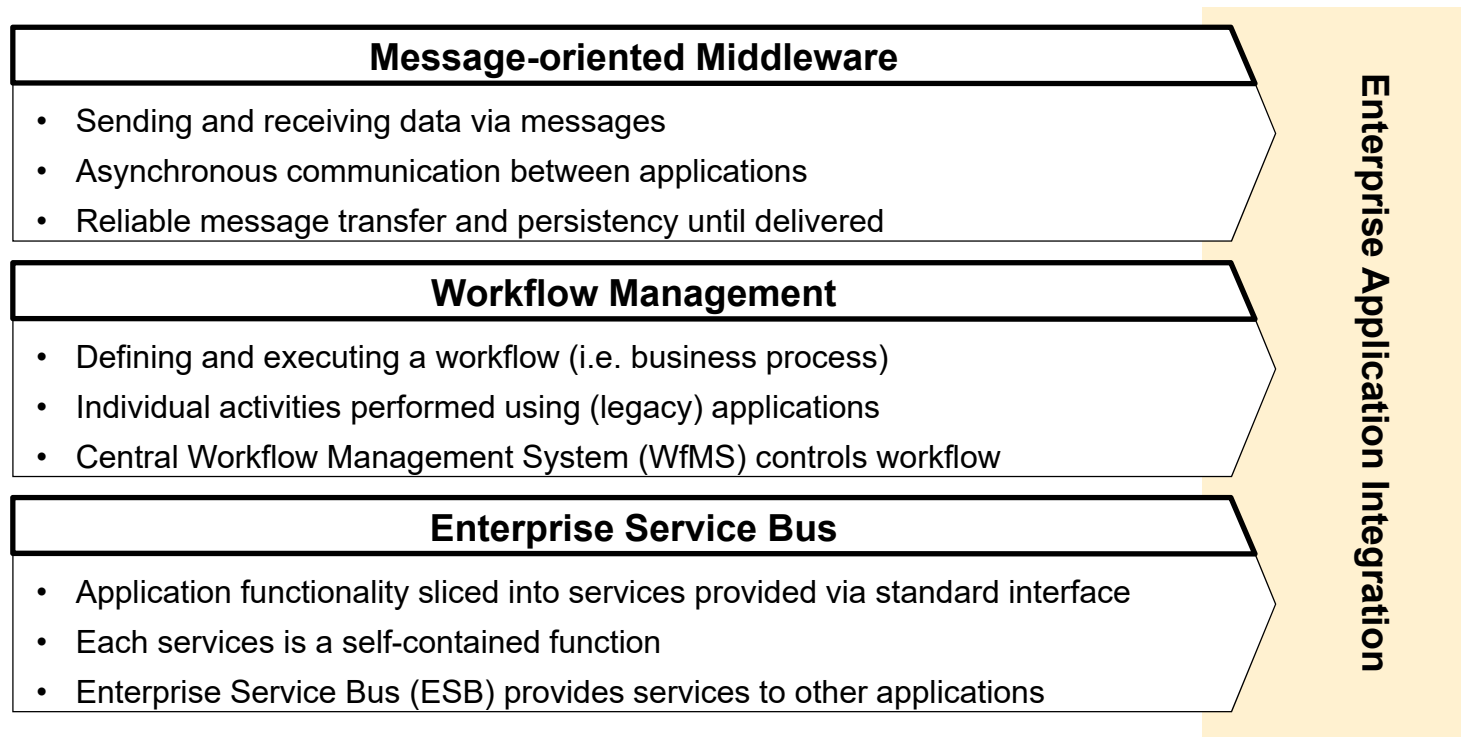


Integration: Service Orchestration

- Orchestration engine executes process like WfMS
- Service invocation instead of direct call to application



Integration technology: Summary



Exercise: RabbitMQ

1. Install RabbitMQ: <https://www.rabbitmq.com/docs/download>
2. Choose a programming language: Java, JavaScript, Python, ...
3. Perform the tutorials: <https://www.rabbitmq.com/tutorials>
 1. Hello World
 2. Work Queues
 3. Publish/Subscribe
 4. Routing
 5. Topics
 6. RPC
4. Present your results

