



Model-Driven Service Composition with JOpera

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JOpera is kindly supported by:

- ETH Zurich
 - IKS Group, Prof. Gustavo Alonso
- European Union
 - ADAPT Middleware Technologies for Adaptive and Composable Distributed Components (finished 2005)
 - SODIUM Service Oriented Development in a Unified Framework (until 2007)
 - AEOLUS Project Algorithmic Principles for Building Efficient Overlay Computers (until 2009)
- Hasler Stiftung
 - DICS Project: Dependable Computing in Virtual Laboratories (finished 2005)





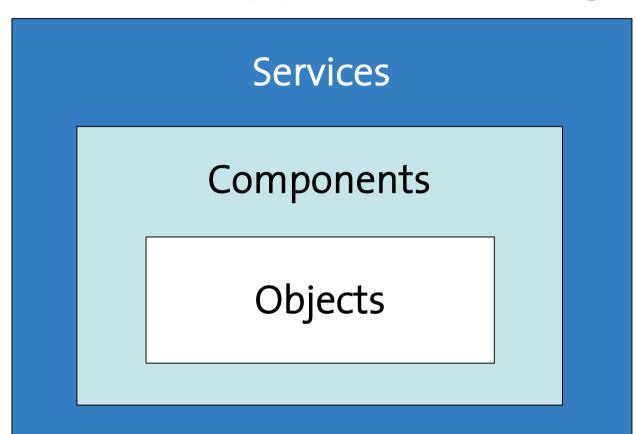


SODILIN

STIFTUNG



New Abstractions for Application Integration

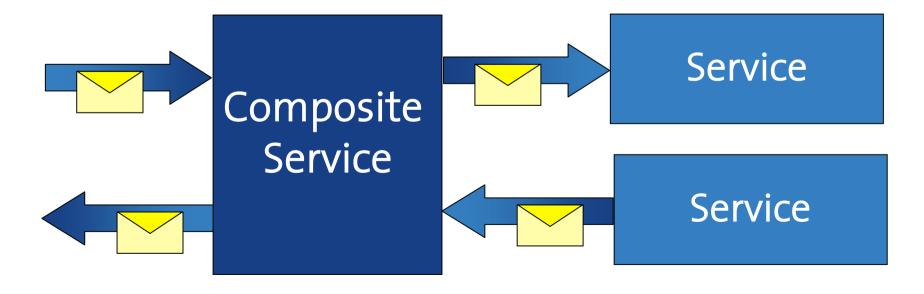


Web Services XML J₂EE .NET Eclipse C++ Java Eiffel C#



The Problem of Service Composition

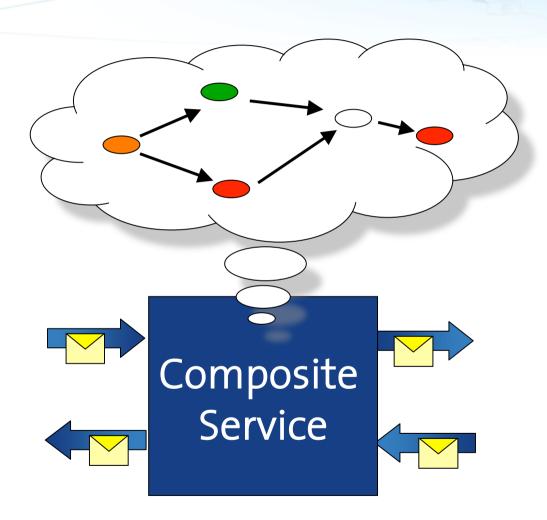
- How to build an application by reusing existing components delivered as a service?
- How to script the exchange of messages between a set of services?

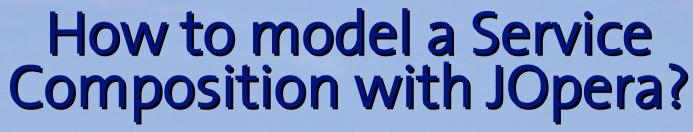


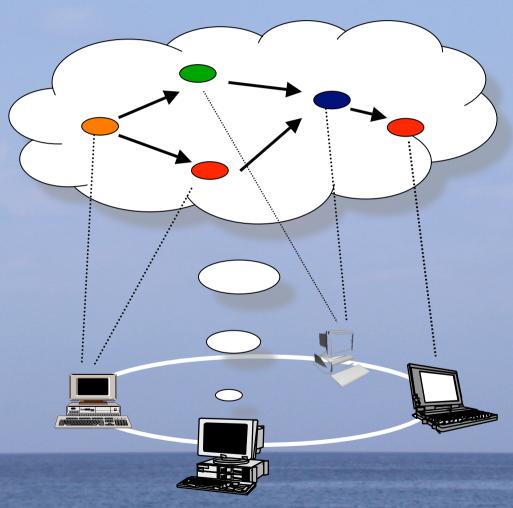


The Model is the Code

- How to model a composition?
- How to execute such a model?
- What kind of services can be composed?









Bottom-up Composition

- 4. Share and Publish it as Web Service
- 3. Run, Test, and Debug the execution within the same modeling environment
- 2. Build a composition using a drag, drop and connect **modeling** environment
- Select component services from a library
 - Lookup in a UDDI registry
 - Import from external WSDL
 - Search the standard JOpera library

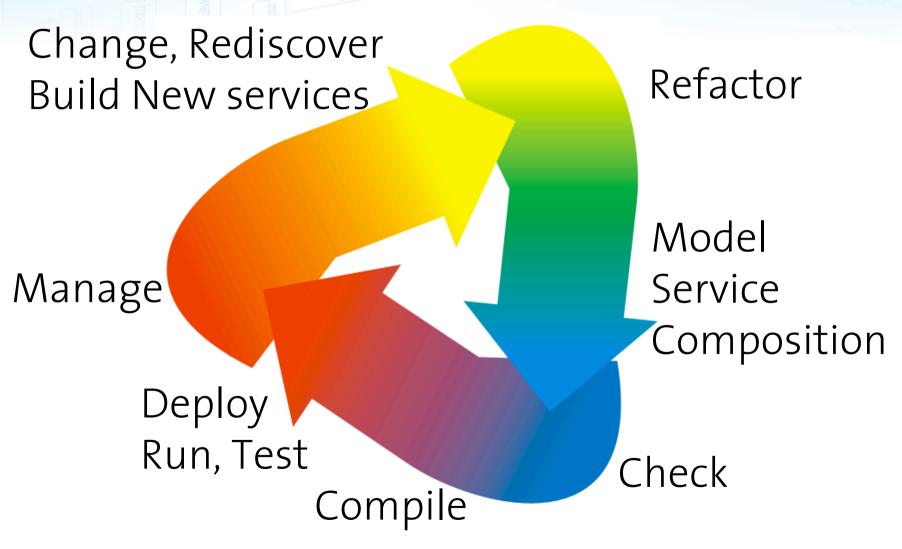


Top-down Composition

- Define a goal and Draw a skeleton of the composition that satisfies it
- 2. Refine it and **Bind** services into it:
 - Search for existing matching services
 - Build missing services (if necessary)
 - Add required data transformations
- 3. Run, Test, and Debug the execution within the same modeling environment
- 4. Share and Publish it as Web Service



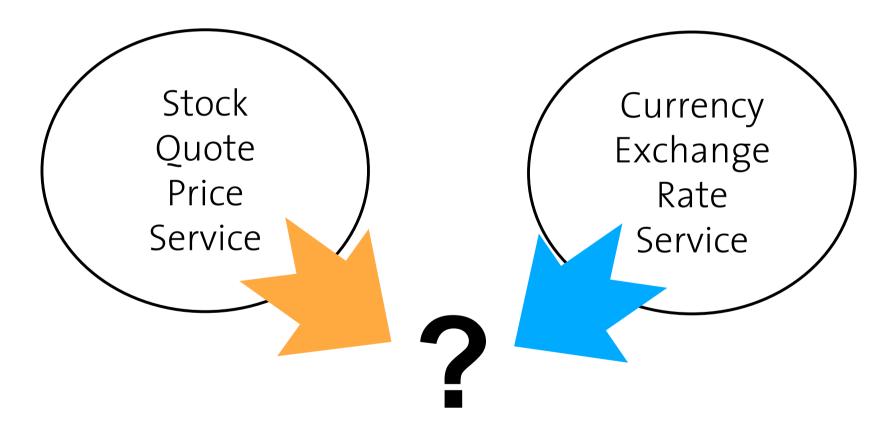
Iterative Composition

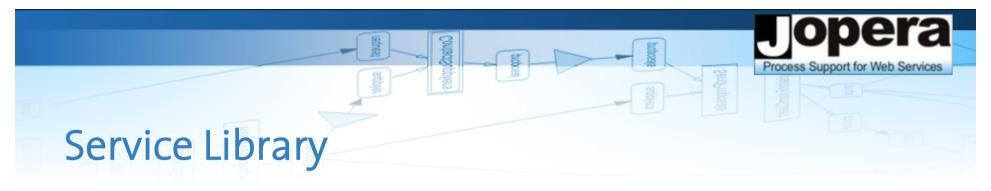


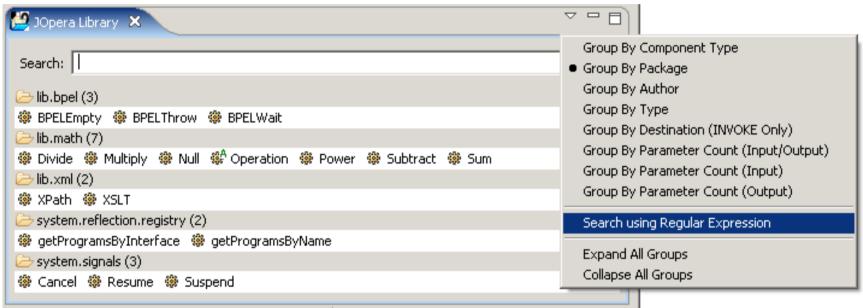


Demo 1

Stock Quote Currency Conversion



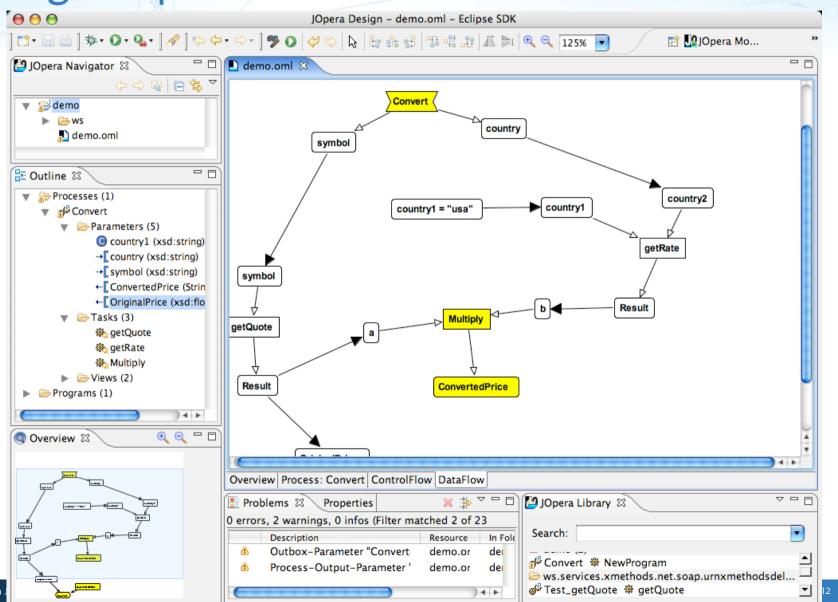




- Search services as you type (also with regex)
- 2. Group services by different (orthogonal) criteria

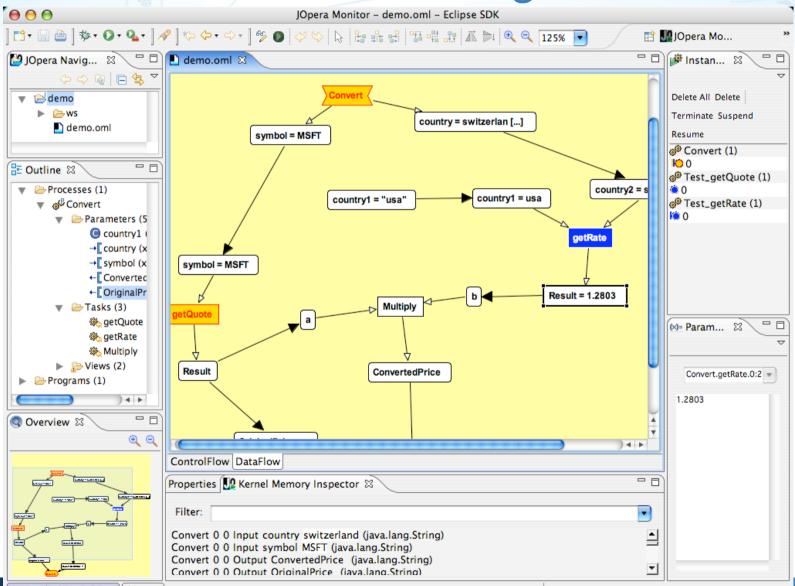


Drag, Drop and Connect





Run, Monitor, Steer and Debug





Publish as a Web/Grid service



[e-Science2005]



Modeling Service Compositions

- What are good abstractions for modeling service composition?
 - Structure (UML, Architectural Description Languages)
 - Behavior (BPM, Activity Diagrams, Business Rules)
- What about the syntax?
 - Visual, Textual (XML), or both
- What about the semantics?
 - Formal, Verifiable, and Executable



Modeling Service Compositions

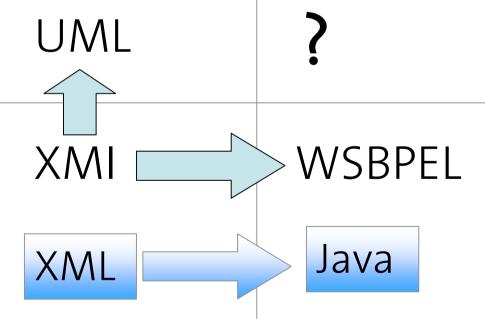
Design-time

Run-time

JOpera Visual Composition Language

Human

Machine





Model Transformation in JOpera

- What are good abstractions for modeling a service composition? It depends
- End user

Developer

JOpera Visual Composition Language

Graphs and Dependency Rules

- Storage
- Compiler

Execution

XML (OML)

Intermediate Representation (FSM)

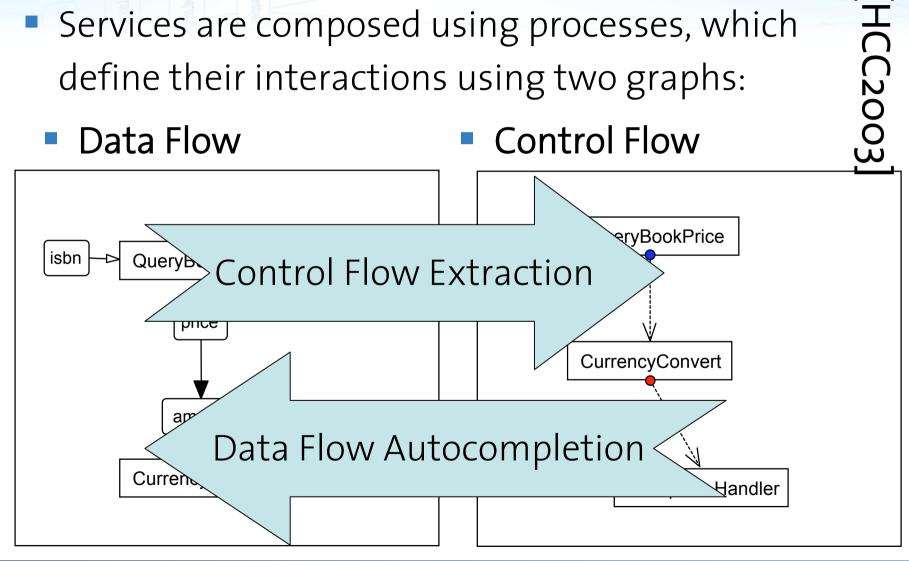
Java Bytecode



JOpera Visual Composition Language Overview

- Services are composed using processes, which define their interactions using two graphs:
 - Data Flow

Control Flow



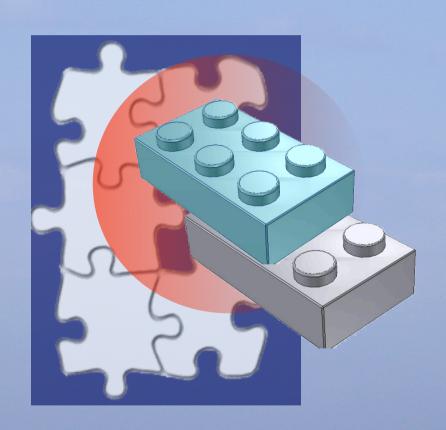


JOpera Visual Composition Language Features

- Processes model generic service composition
 - Data flow as the primary representation
 - Explicit control flow (branch, synchronization, exception handling, loops, pipeline, workflow patterns)
- SubProcesses: Modularity, Nesting and Recursion
- First order functions
 - Map (parallel/sequential/discriminator) and Reduce
- Reflection (introspection)
 - Dynamic late binding
 - Quality of Service monitoring

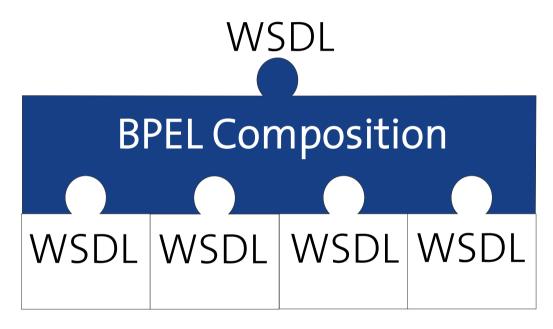
[JVLC2005]

What kinds of Services can you compose with JOpera?





What kind of services can you compose with WS-BPEL?



Web Service Interfaces

Assumption:

Web Services (SOAP/WSDL) are the only kind of services to be composed

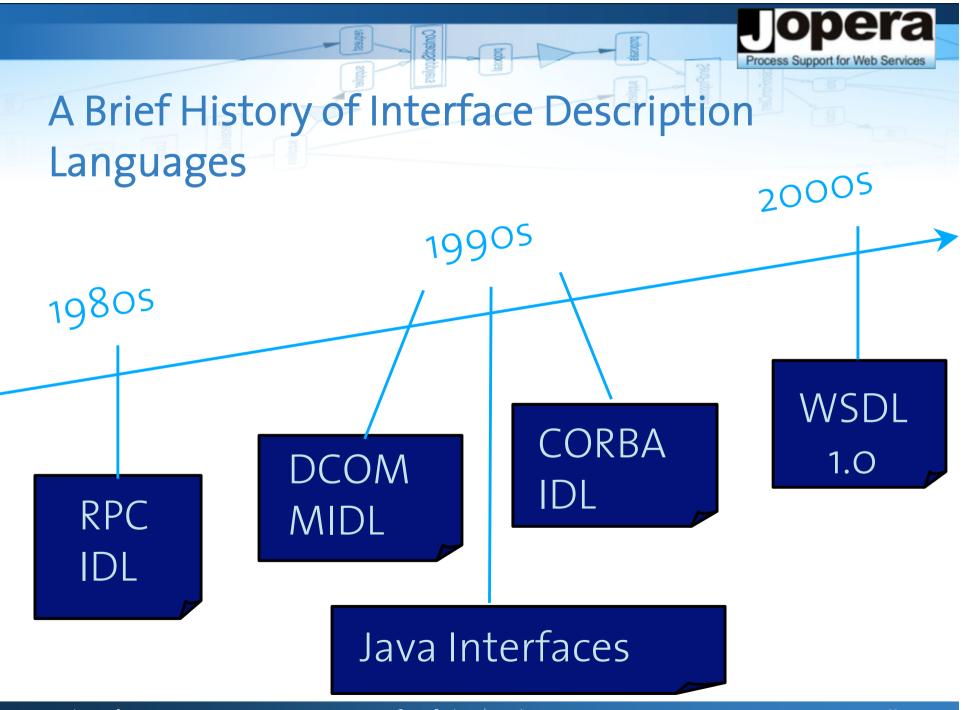
Problem:

extensions to the BPEL standard are needed to support code snippets (BPEL) and human tasks (BPEL4PEOPLE)



Problems of composing only Web Services

- Web Services are coarse-grained
- All existing heterogeneous systems must be wrapped as a Web Service
 - Wrapping imposes both a performance penalty and additional development & maintenance costs
- The adapter/mediator between mismatching Web services must also be a Web service
- Offline testing difficult
- Web services standards are not stable





Generalizing service composition

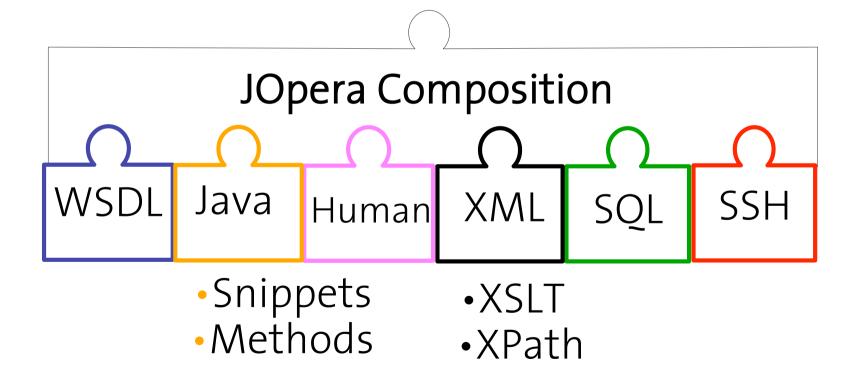
- How to design a language independent of the kinds of services to be composed?
- Separate the description of the process from the description of how to invoke each of its tasks
- 2. A process should make minimal assumptions about its tasks (i.e., data flow signature)
- Bind tasks to different invocation mechanisms without affecting the process definition

[VLDB/TES2004]



Dealing with heterogeneity in JOpera

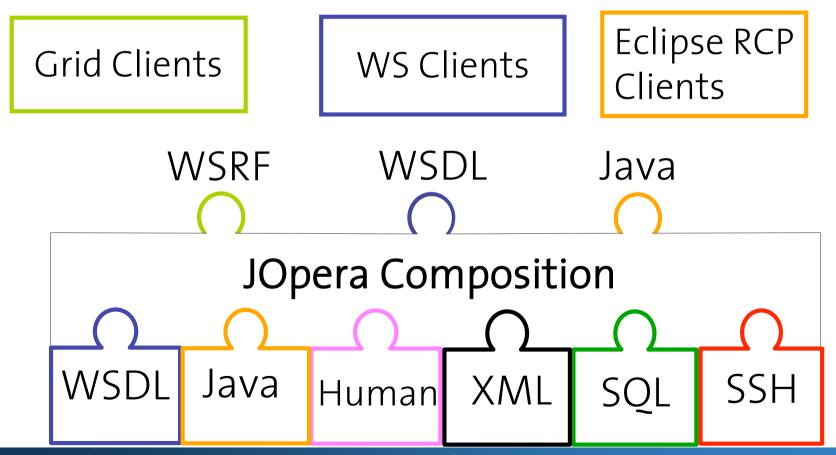
 The JOpera composition language does not have to be changed when adding a new kind of service





Publishing a composition with JOpera

 JOpera processes are automatically published to clients using a variety of access protocols

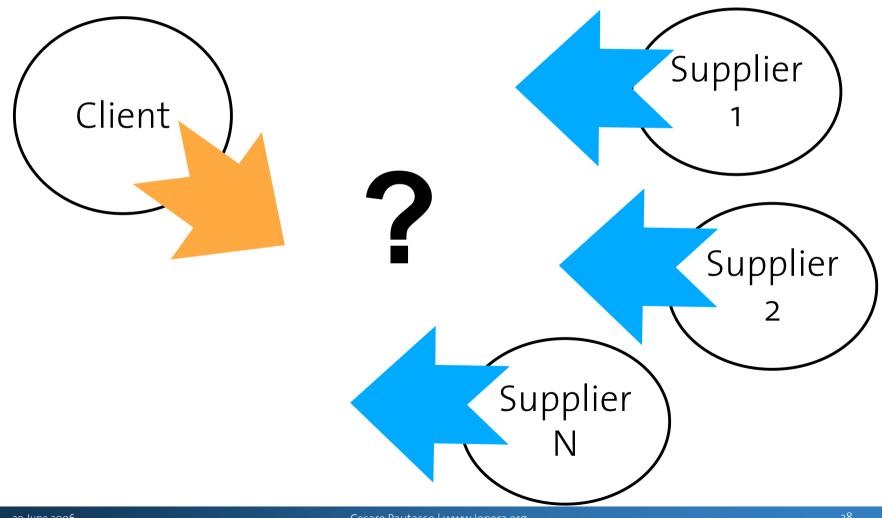


Executing Service Composition Models with JOpera for Eclipse



Demo 2

A variable number of suppliers bid for a client

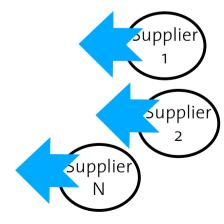




Demo 2

- A variable number of suppliers bid for a client
- Clients sends a request for proposal
- 2. Broker forwards it to matching suppliers
- 3. Broker gathers bids
- 4. Broker calls back client with all bids
- 5. Client chooses
- 6. Broker notifies suppliers
- 7. Client gets confirmation







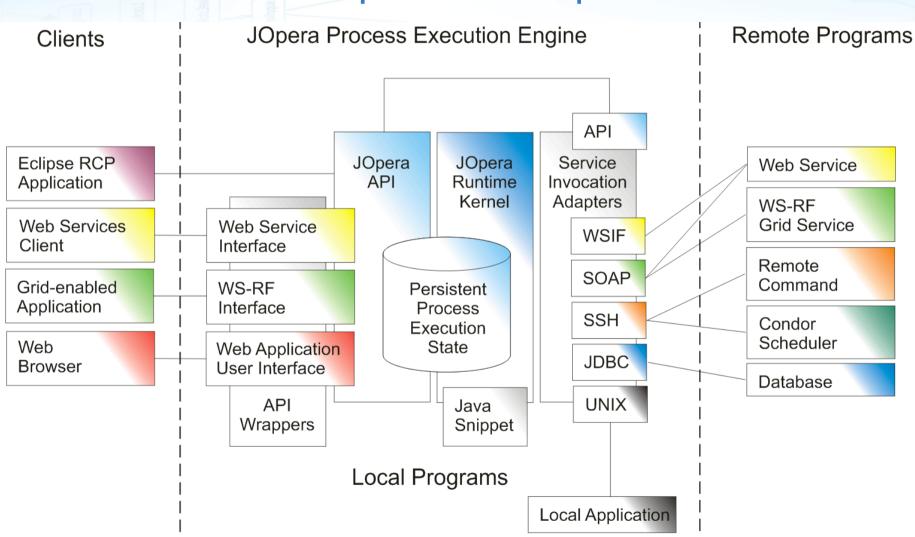
More Demos on Workflow Patterns

- Available when you download JOpera
- (New, Examples, JOpera Examples, patterns.om/)
- Quicktime movies also available online:

www.jopera.ethz.ch/docs/patterns



Architecture of JOpera for Eclipse





Conclusion

- Modeling service composition behavior
 - Flow-based composition language (Visual & XML)
 - Development and Debugging tools for Eclipse
 - Composition not limited to Web services
- Execution of the composition models
 - Efficiency (compiled to Java bytecode)
 - Distributed engine (on a cluster of computers)
 - Autonomic platform (self-healing, self-tuning)
 - Extensibility (Eclipse plug-ins to provide custom service publishing and invocation adapters)





Megaprogramming is a technology for programming with large modules called megamodules that capture the functionality of services provided by large organizations like banks, airline reservation systems, and city transportation systems. Megamodules are internally homogeneous, independently maintained software systems managed by a community with its own terminology, goals, knowledge, and programming traditions. Each megamodule describes its externally accessible data structures and operations and has an internally consistent behavior. The concepts, terminology, and interpretation paradigm of a megamodule is called its ontology.



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Pages: 89 - 99



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