

Mashups, SaaS, and Cloud Computing: Evolutions and Revolutions in the Integration Landscape

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Agenda

- Issues and Solutions in Data and Application Integration
- SOA and Service Composition
- Mashups
- Integration, Mashups, and Cloud Computing

Integration/composition is key to operations improvement and monitoring



Integrated systems: global view (important for cost reduction, global visibility, and increased productivity)

Example 1: Enterprise Information Integration (EII)



Example 2: Scientific processes



Example 3: B2B Integration



(Source: e-business Architectures and Standards, Anil L. Nori, Tutorial, VLDB'2002, HongKong, China)

Example 4: Mashup (more on mashup later)



Development of Composite Applications (In practice)

- Applications and data sources are autonomously developed and deployed
- Proprietary technologies (communication protocols, data formats, business and presentation logic)
- Costly development and maintenance of integrated systems especially in large and dynamic environments



Interoperability Layers



Communication Layer

- Exchange of messages among partners
 - Transport binding, communication modes such as asynchronous/ synchronous
 - Partners must understand messages (agree on the formats)
 - Message exchanges must be done in a secure way
 - Message exchanges must be done in a reliable manner
- Partners use different protocols (or even proprietary protocols)
 - Internet messaging (e.g., HTTP, SOAP), messaging middleware (e.g., IBM's MQSeries), EDI VANs, remote application services (Java RMI, CORBA IIOP), ...
- Interoperability objective
 - independence from transport protocols
- Interoperability solutions
 - Translate messages between heterogeneous protocols
- Examples of solutions
 - Message broker/server, message transformer

Enterprise Application Integration

- Typically rely on distributed object frameworks such as CORBA, DCOM, EJB and other state of the art technologies such as database gateways and transaction monitors
- Separation between applications and infrastructure services (e.g., persistence management, security management, transaction management, trading, event, naming services)
- EAI suites provide pre-built data and application integration facilities (e.g., application adapters, data transformations, and messaging services)

EAI (Enterprise Application Integration)

- Typically rely on distributed object frameworks such as CORBA, DCOM, EJB and other state of the art technologies such as database gateways and transaction monitors
- Developers focus on component specification and logic (e.g., using CORBA IDL, programs), they do not need to know where remote objects are located, in which languages they are implemented, how they communicate, etc.
- Emphasis more on platforms integration: wrapping heterogeneous systems, routing requests, remote operation invocation
- Common API layer: business objects are wrapped with explicit interfaces, they communicate by making remote calls directly to their peers
- Data, process, presentation level heterogeneities are worked out offline/mostly manual (some tool support exist)

Content Layer: Message structure and semantics

- Partners must understand the structure and semantics of messages
- E.g., does a document represents a purchase order? A request for quote? A production description?
- Structures (e.g., different structures for a purchase order), services may provide same functionality but with different operation structures (e.g., different names, different signatures)
- Semantics: Does a service provides a required functionality? does *Price* means *Price* including *tax*?

Electronic Data Interchange



Data integration solutions

Integrated access to: Multiple data sources/ data flow



- Data integration approaches: Ell (virtual data views), ETL/data flows (e.g., scientific processes/process data warehouse)
- Presentation logic is ad-hoc, and in hybrid applications, the application logic is ad-doc

Data Integration (state of the art)

- Wrappers (uniform access to heterogeneous sources)
- Schema matching (e.g., linguistic / structural / ontology analysis to identify elements similarity)
- Data Transformation languages (e.g., XSLT, XQuery)
- Models Management (recent work in the DB community)
- Data flow languages (ETL, scientific workflows)
- Good progress, but more work is needed on usability and consolidation

Business process Layer

- Semantics of interactions (joint business process)
- Partners must agree on the choreography of interactions and meaning of messages
- E.g, steps (send order, process order, deliver product), deals (a purchase is refundable after 2 days)
- Semantics of interactions must be well defined, such that there is no ambiguity as to:
 - What a message may mean? What actions are allowed? What responses are expected?
- For example, if a company A requires an acknowledgement of purchase orders from its partners, then partner processes must have a corresponding activity

Process/application integration

Composition/coordination



Integration approaches: EAI/Workflow, SOA/BPEL

• Presentation logic is ad-hoc

Business Process Layer (Cont.)



Business Process Layer (cont.)

- Interoperability at this layer requires the understanding of the behavior of partner public processes (called external conversations, business protocols)
- Traditional EAI middleware
 - component interface describes very little semantics (e.g., message formats)
 - business process is usually agreed upon off-line.
- Automation requires rich interface description models but a balance between expression power and simplicity is important for the success of the technology (expressive: useful and usable)

Effective interface description should cater for:

- Making *implicit information* (as in closed environments) *explicit* (essential in autonomous environments)
- *Messages order* (e.g., buy after login)
- Transactional implications (e.g., can I cancel a purchase?, if yes at what cost)
- Temporal aspects (e.g, can I cancel a purchase any time? After a fixed time period?)
- Security (will the results be digitally signed?)
- *Privacy* (How do you know if partners have compatible policies?)
- *Quality of service* (e.g., performance/reliability)
- *Exception Handling* (e.g., support for transaction protocols)

Workflow Management Systems

- Information
- Flow
- Resources
- Organization



Control flow



Data Transfer among Components





Services and Service composition



Web service

- A service available on the Web and designed to be accessible by another application
- A web service is NOT the same thing as a service on the Web

Historic standards



Services as components



WS-I SOA stack

Additional Capabilities	Management		Portals	
Business Process Orchestration	Composition/Orchestration			
Composable Service Elements	WS-Security	Reliable Messaging		Transactionality
Messaging	Endpoint Identification, Publish/Subscribe			
Description	XML Schema, WSDL, UDDI, SOAP with Attachments			
Invocation	XML, SOAP			
Transports	HTTP, HTTPS,Others			

Service composition



Workflow system architecture



Elements of WS composition middleware





BPEL and its richness

- Complex synchronization constructs
- Events
- Exceptions
- Compensation

No KISS in Web Services

- WSDL and SOAP not that easy as well, not to mention the other specs....
- Even if Web services were meant to be simple, born to be simple..


What are we talking about?

- Mashup possible defintions
 - "...a mashup is a web application that combines data from more than one source into a single integrated tool..."
 [wikipedia.com – March 24, 2009]
 - "...you can integrate two or more [...] Web APIs to create something new and unique, known as a mashup..." [*]
- A mashup is a web application that is developed by composing **data**, **application logic**, and/or **user interfaces** originating from disparate web sources.
- Similar terms: service mashups, data mashups

^{* &}lt;u>http://www.ibm.com/developerworks/webservices/library/ws-soa-mashups/index.html?S_TACT=105AGX04&S_CMP=EDU</u>

Mashup = integration the Web 2.0 way

- Young **integration** practice using the Web as platform
- Highly user-driven
 - Oftentimes the actual providers of content/functionality are not even aware of being "wrapped"
 - Google Maps example: initially skilled users hacked the AJAX code of the application
- Strong **evolution**: from hacking to first systematic development approaches in a few years

Let's see an example

- The HousingMaps application (<u>http://www.housingmaps.com</u>) composed of:
 - Google Maps (<u>http://maps.google.com</u>)
 - Craigslist (<u>http://www.craigslist.com</u>)







Web 2.0

- Web 2.0? Again, there are lots of different (and sometimes diverging) definitions:
 - "Web 2.0 is a term describing the trend in use of World Wide Web technology and web design that aims to enhance creativity, information sharing, and, most notably, collaboration among users..." [wikipedia.com]
 - "Web 2.0 is best described as a core set of patterns that are observable in applications that share the Web 2.0 label. These patterns are services, simplicity, and community..." [*]

^{* &}lt;u>http://www.ibm.com/developerworks/webservices/library/ws-soa-mashups/index.html?S_TACT=105AGX04&S_CMP=EDU</u>

The enabling factor of Web 2.0

- Over the last years we have been witnessing two main trends on the Web:
 - User participation in the **content creation** process (e.g., communities, social networks, blogs...)
 - User participation in the **development** process (e.g., mashups)
 - Which are enabled or fostered by:
 - Simplicity of usage: intuitive, interactive applications
 - Simplicity of development: novel and standardized web technologies

Some figures (programmableweb.com)

Most popular • categories of mashups





ProgrammableWeb.com 03/19/09

Most popular web **APIs**



GoogleMaps (46%) Flickr (11%) YouTube (10%) Amazon (8%) VirtualEarth (4%) eBay (4%) Twitter (3%) del.icio.us (3%) YahooMaps (3%) Google (3%)

ProgrammableWeb.com 03/19/09

Dynamics of the ecosystem

 Constant growth since programmableweb.com went online (over 600 days) [by Michael Weiss, Carleton University]



Developing a mashup: what does it mean?

The mashup development scenario



Distribution of apps over C and S



Mashup component/API types



The technological landscape



SOAP/WSDL web services

- Programming interfaces accessible over the Web
 - **WSDL** = Web Service Description Language
 - Abstract service description language (tech-agnostic)
 - **SOAP** = Simple Object Access Protocol
 - XML message exchange protocol
- **SOA** = Service-Oriented Architecture
 - Producer, comsumer, registry (virtual marketplaces)
- Complex advanced features: security, reliability, transactions, addressing,...
- Orechestration and choreography

RESTful web services

- A new architectural style of developing web services
- Principles
 - Operations based on HTTP methods (Get, Post, Put, Delete)
 - Services are stateless (no session data at the server side)
 - Access via hierarchically structured URIs
 - XML or JSON over **HTTP**
- Benefits
 - Simplicity and immediacy
 - No big overhead for composing and parsing messages
 - More efficient service implementations

"Protocol" usage by APIs



Protocol Usage by APIs

REST (65%) SOAP (22%) JavaScript (6%) XML-RPC (3%) Atom (2%)

ProgrammableWeb.com 03/19/09

Mashup development manually (1/2)

- Sceanrio 1 (at the beginning): No APIs available
- Developent tasks
 - **Read** and interpret AJAX code of GMaps
 - Hack into GMaps code to implement marker support
 - Extract data from Craigslist with regular expressions (write a wrapper)
 - Format extracted data and forward data to GMaps
 - Problems
 - No stabel interfaces
 - Highlyl error-prone and time-consuming

Mashup development manually (2/2)

- Scenario 2 (today): GMaps comes with AJAX API and Craigslist provides an RSS feed
- Development tasks
 - Instantiate GMaps component
 - Layout RSS feed
 - Set markers through GMaps API
 - Problems
 - Manual development for skilled programmers
 - Manual parsing of RSS feed
 - No common Web API format

Partially assisted development

- There are many (online) tools for
 - Data extraction from Web pages
 - Web content clipping
 - >> Aid the development of mashup components or APIs



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RoadRunner



Fully assisted development

- Mashup tools/platforms
 - Simplify the overall development process
 - Provide easy-to-use development instruments
 - Provide dedicated execution environments
 - Support the whole lifecycle of mashup applications
 - Enable even the less experienced user to mash up own applications
- Let's see some representative examples
 - Yahoo Pipes, Intel Mash Maker, Microsoft Popfly, JackBe Presto (yet, there are many others)



- Powerful, hosted data mashup tool for the processing of
 - RSS/Atom feeds
 - XML/JSON data resources/services
- Targets skilled users and programmers
- **Data flow** approach (pipes)
- No support for user interface design





- Client-side browser extension for interactive mashup development
 - Data extracted from annotated web pages
 - Widgets (UI components) for data visualization
 - Copy/paste of Web contents into other Web pages
- Targets average Web users and programmers
- Data passing through environment variables
- No support for **service components**





- Highly interactive, hosted mashup platform for consumer mashups
 - Mashup "blocks" for data, application logic, and UIs
 - Mainly JavaScript blocks
 - Comes with own block builder
- Targets advanced Web users and programmers
- Data passing by coupling components and mapping outputs to inputs
- Still weak support for UI components





- Full-fledged enterprise mashup platform with desktop integration
 - Main focus on data mashups
 - Support for web services and (local) spreadsheet files
 - Separate layout support for UIs (mashlets and portals)
- Targets advanced users and programmers
- Data flow logic
- Still limited layout capabilities



Our own research on mashups

UI integration

- Stand-alone web apps as UI components
- Synchronization among components

Universal integration

- UI, application logic, and data components
- One component model: abstract components, highlight similarities
- One composition model: one formalism for synchronization and orchestration
- Hosted development and execution

UI integration: visual editor



Universal integration





Hosted execution environment



Hosted execution environment

- Development challenges:
 - Seamless integration of stateful and stateless components and of UI and service components
 - Short-living and long-running process logics in the same environment
 - **Distribution** of execution taks over client and server
 - Transparent handling of multiple communication protocols

Analyzing mashup tools



Component model

Type

• Data (DA) vs. application logic (AL) vs. user interface (UI)

Location

Local vs. remote

Direction of interaction

- One-way vs. two-way
- State
 - Stateful vs. stateless
- Behavior
 - Active vs. reactive



Composition model

• Type

Data (DA) vs. application logic (AL) vs. user interface (UI)

Orchestration style

Flow-based vs. event-based vs. layout-based

Data passing style

 Data flow vs. blackboard (without vs. with shared memory)

State

- Stateful vs. stateless
- Instance model
 - Instance-based or continuous

Development environment

- Target users
 - Web users vs. tech-savvy users vs. programmers
- Interface paradigm
 - Visual drag-and-drop vs. textual editors vs. combinations
- Type of support
 - Composition only vs. composition + components vs. component only
- System requirements
 - Hosted, web-based vs. standalone
 - Additional modules, plug-ins, or browser features



Runtime environment

Deployment model

 Complied (web app based) vs. interpreted (engine-based)

Execution location

- Local vs. remote vs. hybrid
- System requirements
 - Browser plug-ins or extensions?

Scalability

 Number of data sources, in the number of models (compositions), or in the number of users



Applicability of mashups

- But what about the **utility** of mashup applications?
 - Mashups are still mostly 1-page apps...
- Only very few innovations are really breakthroughs, most innovations only create little value
- Perfectly understanding customer needs, in order to customize software and satisfy as much users as possible, is costly – if not impossible
- Mashups may leverage "user innovation":
 - Users themselves know best what they want
 - Mashups enable them to build their own applications

The long tail of the SW market



Applications

[wikipedia.com]

A new development paradigm?

- Characteristics of modern web applications
 - Fast development cycles (Internet time)
 - Incremental development (prototype-based)
 - Continuous online evolution
- The software life cycle of modern web applications is no longer captured by traditional life cycle models (e.g., the spiral or the waterfall model)
- And what about user-driven composition of web applications and **mashups**?
Crowd Programming in the Clouds

Focus of this last section

- Saas and cloud not the focus, would need a seminar on their own
 - VMs, cooling and energy mgmt, utility computing...
- Goal here is to say what they are and why they are relevant / how they are related to mashups and integration

Just l ke tl Web ervi

Aaron Vieiss: ' it's bein calle IBM to Coogle Microso I, is su thing. But like t



"cloud computing" can take on different shapes depending on the viewer, and often seems a little fuzzy at the edges.



Larry Ellison's view on the cloud



Oracle Cloud Computing Center

Oracle has played a pioneering role in making Grid Computing relevant to enterprises with ground breaking products such as Real Applications Cluster (RAC), Automatic

Printer View

Storage Management (ASM), and Storage Grid. More recently, Oracle has brought Grid Computing to middleware with the Application Grid approach to infrastructure. These products/technologies make the enterprise IT infrastructure elastic so that it can grow incrementally without any theoretical upper limit, as well as provide the flexibility to move resources around in order to meet dynamic business priorities.

Continuing its pioneering role in shaping enterprise computing, Oracle is pleased to introduce new offerings that allow enterprises to benefit from the developments taking place in the area of Cloud Computing. As a part of our initial offering, Oracle has partnered with <u>Amazon Web Services</u> (AWS) environment to offer the following products and services:

Deploy Oracle Software in the Cloud
Backup Oracle Database in the Cloud

These offerings may be extended to other Cloud platforms in the future.

BuzzTracker



BuzzTracker – larger scale



"Cloud-based" console takes aim at Wii, PS3, Xbox 360 (Reuters)

Posted on Wed Mar 25, 2009 9:37AM EDT

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SAN FRANCISCO (Reuters) - A new videogame company is aiming to challenge the big three console makers by providing a "cloud-based" gaming system promising on-demand access to games and no lag time.

The fledging company, called OnLive, said its service will allow users to play games on any TV and nearly any personal computer -- even stripped-down netbooks and PCs without graphics processors.

A console slightly larger than an iPhone connects TVs and broadband connections to the OnLive service, and is operated via a wireless controller. OnLive delivers games run on servers in the "cloud," rather than locally on a PC or a console.

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Cloud computing and cloud services

- IT as a service
 - Utility model
 - Hosted... managed...
 - Ideally, scalable, available, secure, efficient
 - Pay per use, no upfront cost
 - Handle peak loads
 - Share information
 - Enabled by connectivity, VM technology, online/offline technology



Challenges for cloud providers

- Scalable/available Multi-tenant infrastructure
- Privacy/security
- Business models, SLAs (and offering different ones to different customers)
- Auditing
- Efficient resource utilization
- Usability
- Offline use
- New design patterns/models (application-driven)

Handle with care...



Tuesday, February 17, 2009, 10:50 AM PST:

Unfortunately, database file recovery has been unsuccessful and I won't be able to recover members' bookmarks from the Ma.gnolia database. This means that the <u>public bookmark recovery tools</u> are the only source for recovering your bookmark collections.

If you are interested in hearing more about what happened, the history of Ma.gnolia in general, and future prospects, you can watch the latest Citizen Garden podcast below, which was recorded last week. As I mention in this podcast, I am working on relaunching Ma.gnolia as a private service on a more robust infrastructure in the coming months. I'll update this page and the twitter account with those and any other developments.

Five is enough...

- "I think there is a world market for maybe five computers..." (1943)
 - Thomas Watson (1874-1956), president and chairman of IBM



SaaS and SOA, Mashups...

- Originally meant for humans, use via browser
- Lately, saas apps provide api... distinction between saas and soa is blurring
 - Even if saas NOT born or dev with the idea of being components, not designed for this, sometimes they evolve into them
 - Examples of gmap and gdoc
- A lot more interesting services available
- Mashuppable

aaS mindset...

- Naturally leads to thinking API and thinking *aaS*
- Maybe it's the fashion,...
- Think SME
- Everything is more "accessible", even our own components

Ease of deployment/management

- Analogous to simplicity in mashup models
- I still have to develop my service/ service composition / mashup, but
 - No need to involve our IT dept or to purchase machines
 - No need to wait 3 weeks because you found out that your blade server consumes more energy than your wiring can support
 - No need to install/manage the dev platform
 - Deploy with a click (and all the other goodies)

Share the integration logic

- PaaS can do for integration logic what SaaS / SOA do for services
 - Share, reuse
- Possible/easier to share programming knowledge, and specifically mashup and composition knowledge

Composition languages Composition platforms Transactional compositions Office / enterprise automation, for professionals

Services

BPM

Standards Middleware protocols Intra/inter enterprise automation, for professionals/lashups

Simplified deployment/mgmt

Scalability,... Simple compositions Broad svc offering, Accessibility, Stepingtion simple/complex Components, composition tools, composition degics avail on the cloud Middleware back in the platform coarse components

UI integration Targets non-professionals Relaxed non-functional requirments Situational applications? Rapid prototyping?



Domain Expert Programming

- Between flexible processes and quasi-situational application
 - "Process automation" at large
- Only way out: let domain expert do the "coding" (and the prototyping, and the testing)



What do we need

- Programming languages not really for domain experts, or not for automation of enterprise processes
 - Either target problem or target users do not match or fit
- Offset complexity with knowledge reuse
 - Odds are, people (maybe experts) have done the same thing before
- Reuse
 - Insights on which components to use
 - mashup/composition knowledge
- (Not talking about semantic web, goal-driven automated composition,....)

Directions (?)

- IT becomes commodity
- Mashups for the People
- Some key challenges:
 - How to make composition models/tools that are simple enough and useful enough?
 - How to build reusable components? What are the characteristic of a "good" reusable component?
 - Can only domain-specific models succeed?

Thanks

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