SOA Governance

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Architectural requirements

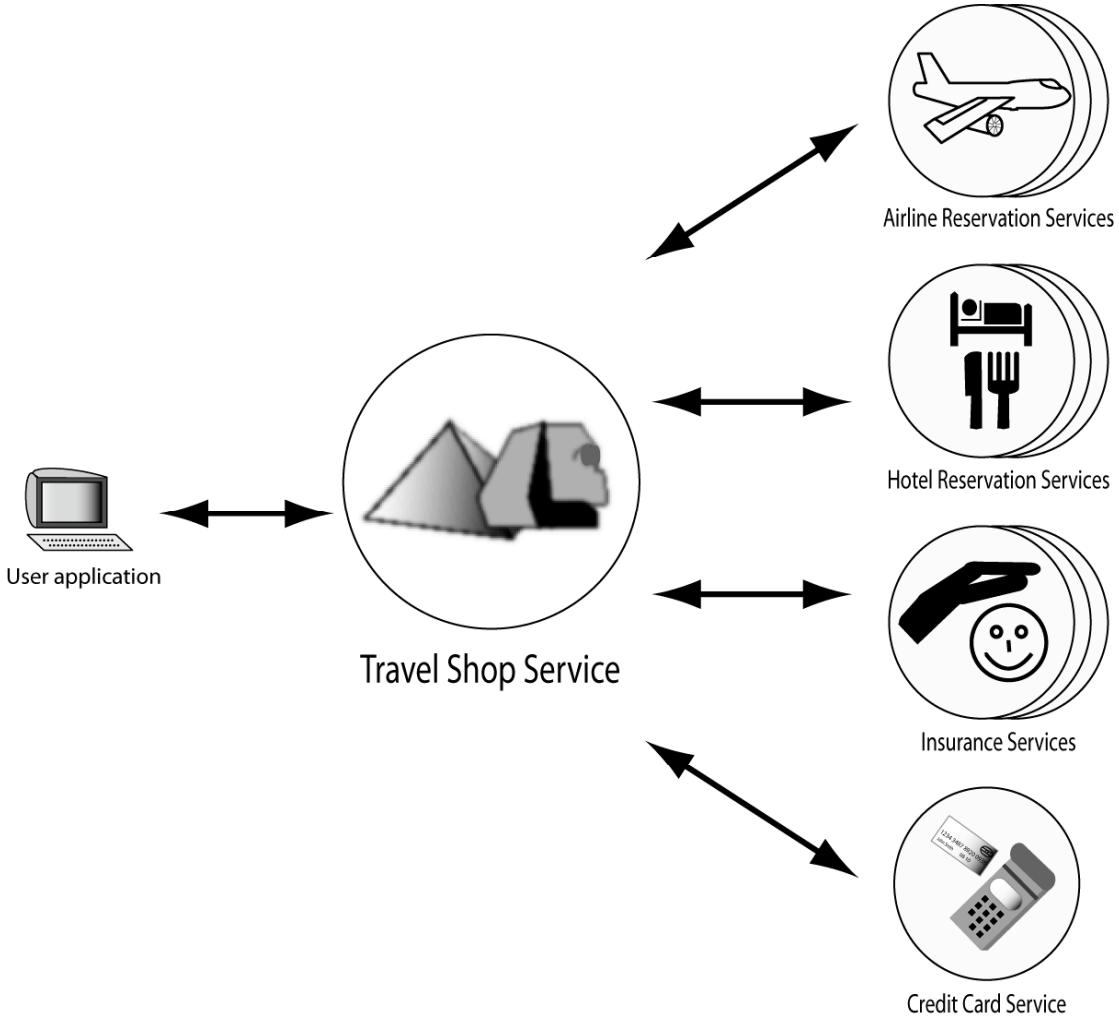
Governance

- **Monitoring and managing distributed systems is complex**
  - No concept of “now”
  - Failures, network partitions etc.
- **SOA makes things more difficult**
  - No control over infrastructure
  - No notion of trust
  - Indeterminate delays
- **Governance is critically important**
  - What services are running?
  - What are their contracts?
  - What are SLAs?
    - Are they being violated?

Service Lifecycle

- **Services go through four phases:**
  - Model
  - Assemble
  - Deploy
  - Manage
- **Lifecycle management concentrates on the development and deployment of services**
  - Is affected by its relationship with other services
- **Governance brings access control, policies etc. into the way in which services are used within a business process**

Composite service



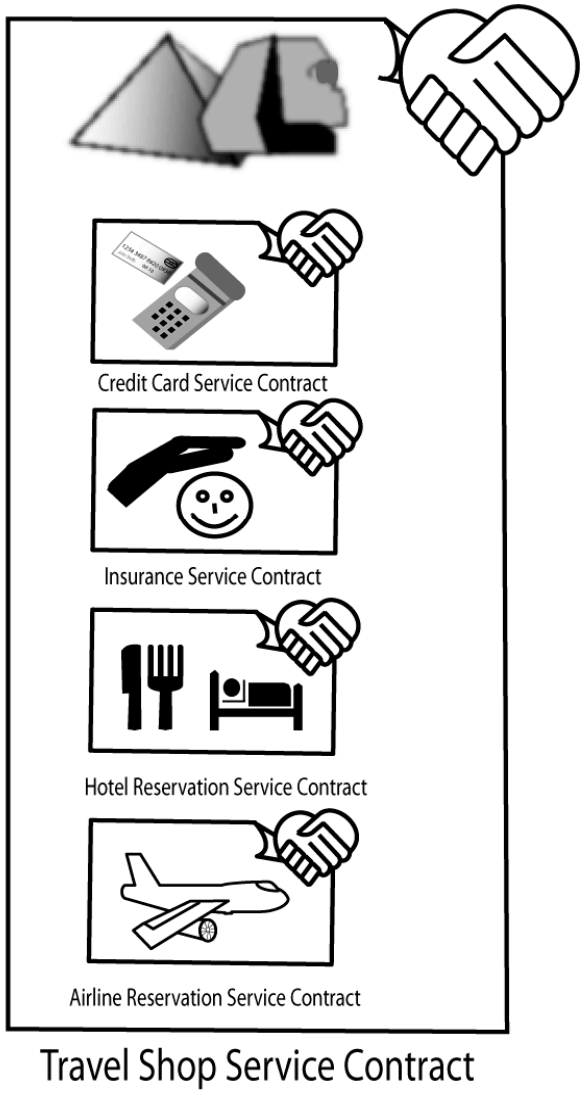
Governance role

- **Affects all of the lifecycle phases**
  - Not just runtime management
- **Good governance solutions should be extensible**
  - What needs to be monitored may need to change
- **Should leverage existing SOI**
  - No separate approach to fault tolerance, reliability etc.
    - Who monitors the monitors?
- **Standards compliance**
  - Replace components with other compatible implementations

Contracts, policies and SLAs

- “Is this service really offering what I want?”)
- “Is this service really doing what it said it would?”
- Composition of services has an affect
- What is a contract?
  - **The service interface**
  - **The messages it can accept, their formats**
  - **A legal contract entered into when using the service**
- The difference between a policy and a contract is that the latter is an agreed policy between service and user

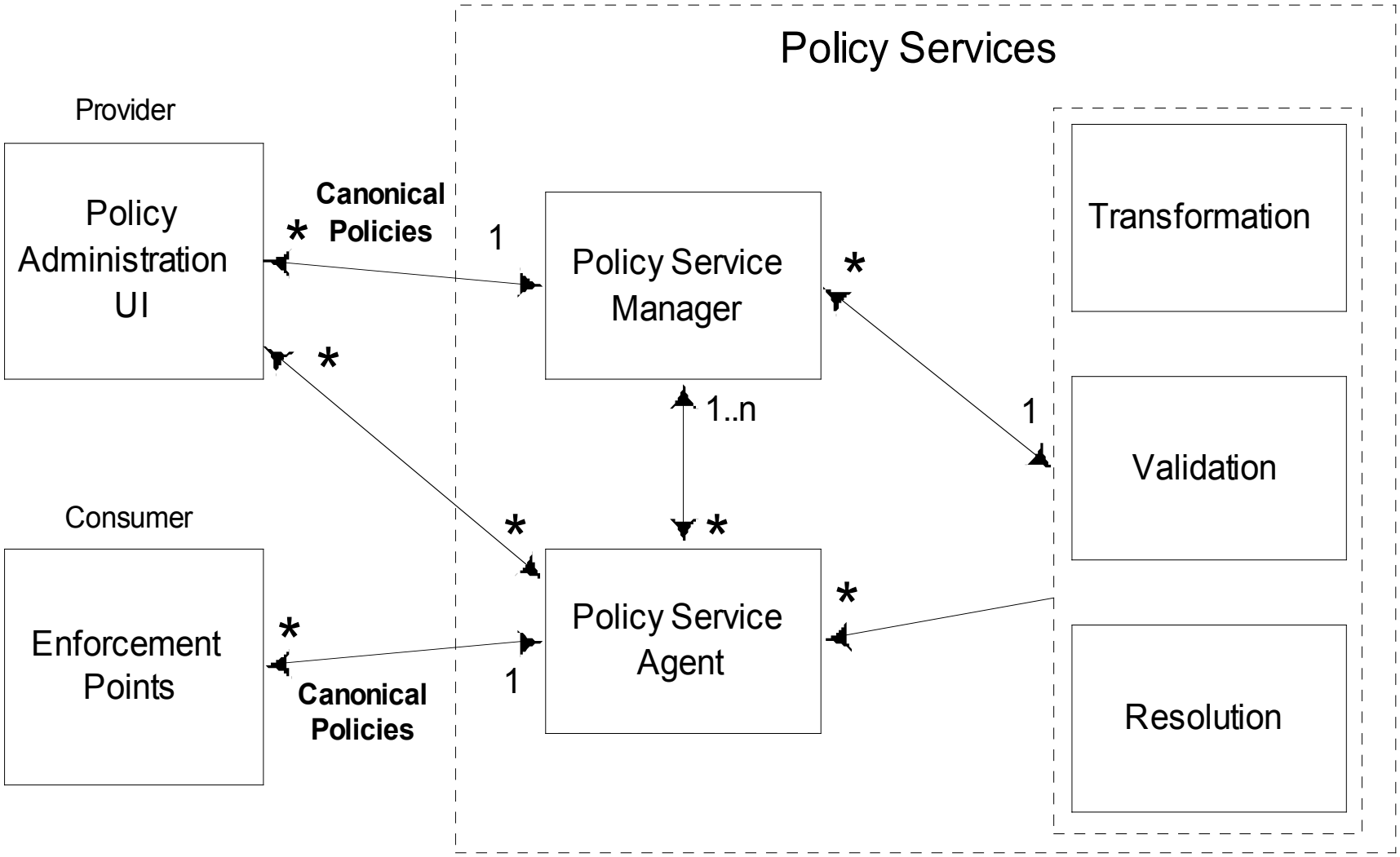
Composite SLA



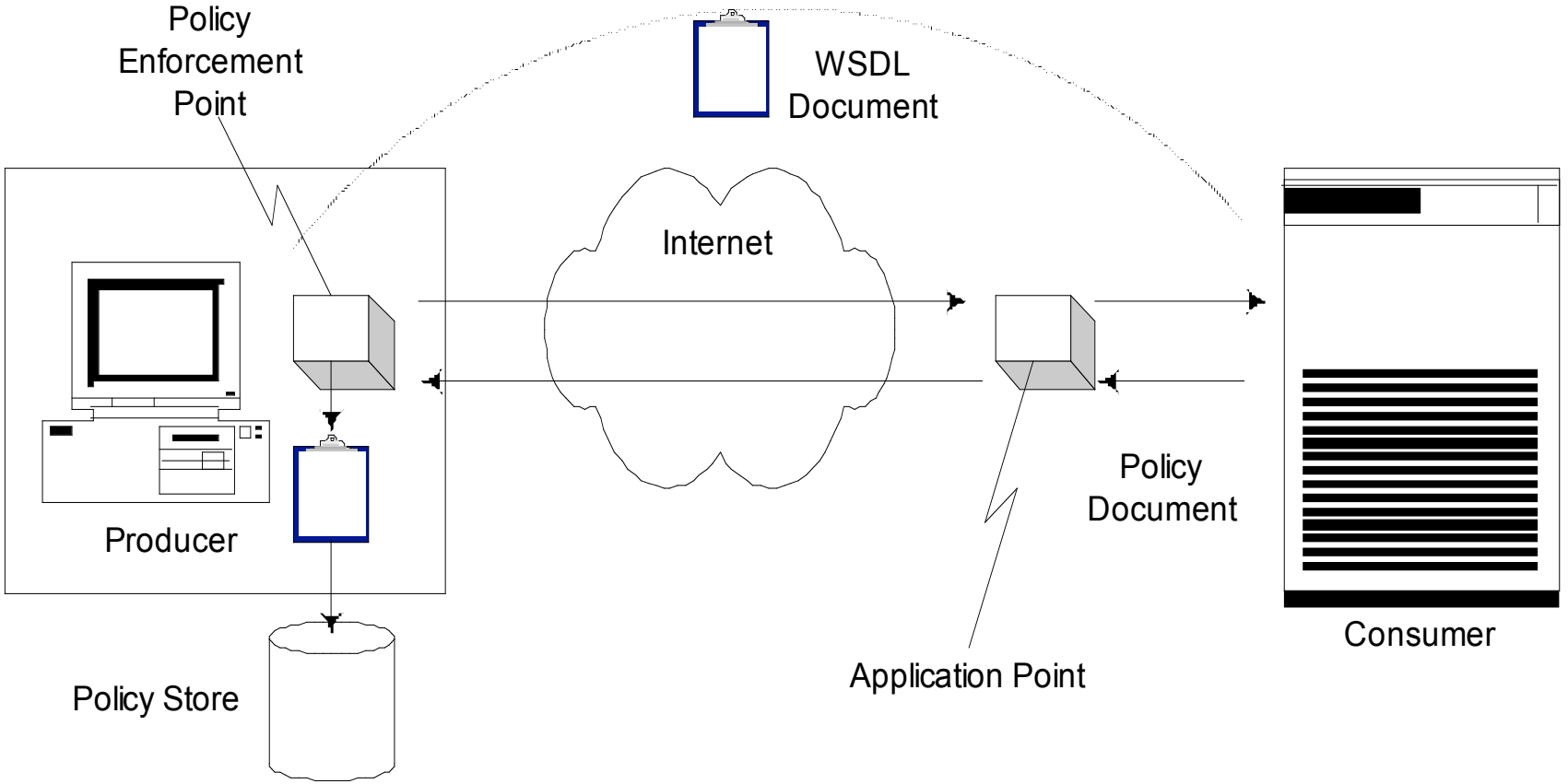
Policies

- **No policy support**
  - The need for policies must be defined outside of the ESB and communicated using ad hoc techniques
- **Definition of policies**
  - Capture and creation of policies at design-time (typically via a graphical interface) and run-time (usually through an intermediary such as a registry)
- **Management of policies**
  - The policies of services to be viewed (either directly by contacting the running service, or indirectly via an intermediary) and updated
- **Enforcement**
  - Policies are verified and enforced by the ESB.
- **Storage**
  - A library of policy types can be built up and shared between services and developers

Policy Management



Policy Enforcement



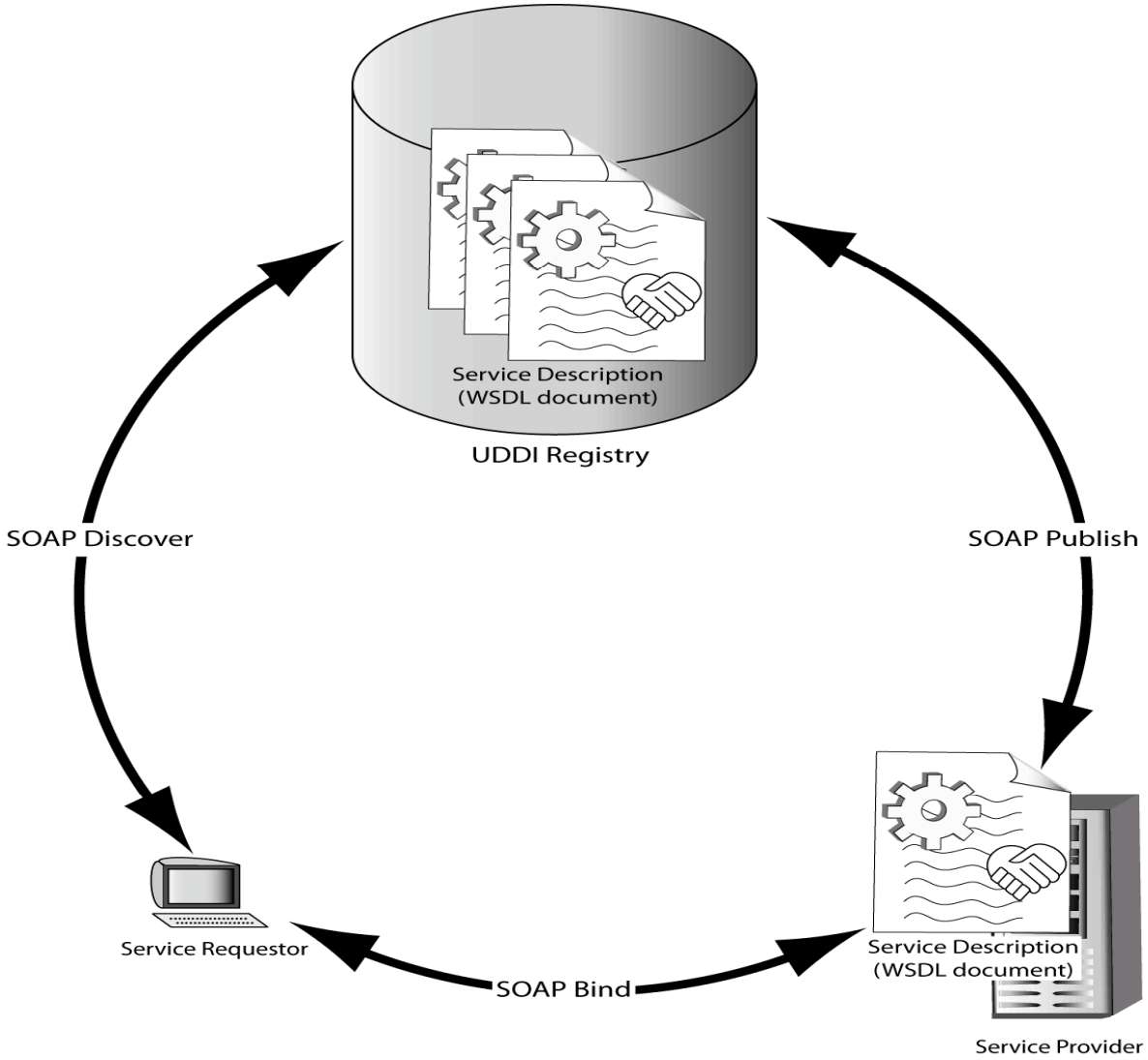
Other meta-data

- Policies that describe configuration/description information for non-functional capabilities of the service, such as those defined by the WS-Security or WS-TX policies, for configuring low-level security and transactional aspects of the service.
- Policies that are markers for compliance or compatibility with certain standards or specifications, such as support for WS-Addressing or compliance with the WS-I basic profiles.
- Policies that represent constraints that must be fulfilled, such as SLAs or contractual obligations.

The component triad

- **Provider**
  - A provider is an entity that makes a Service available for use by one or more Requestors, optionally facilitating this by publishing details of the Service through a Broker
- **Requestor**
  - A requestor is an entity that uses (consumes) a Service. It may discover the availability and details of this Service via. a Broker or by other means
- **Broker**
  - A broker is an entity that provides directory style registration and lookup service to Providers and potential Requestors
    - Registry and repository

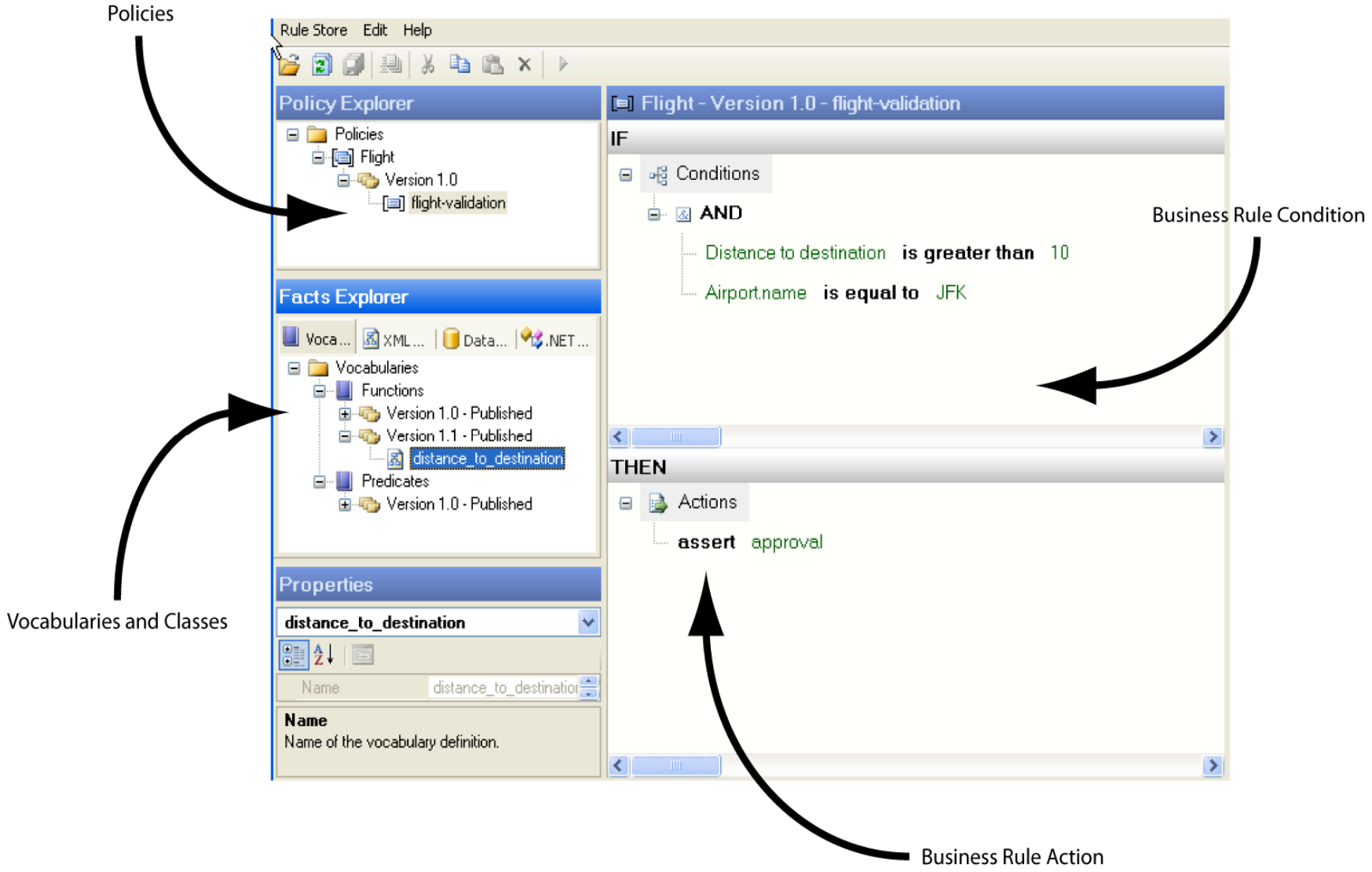
Web Services implementation



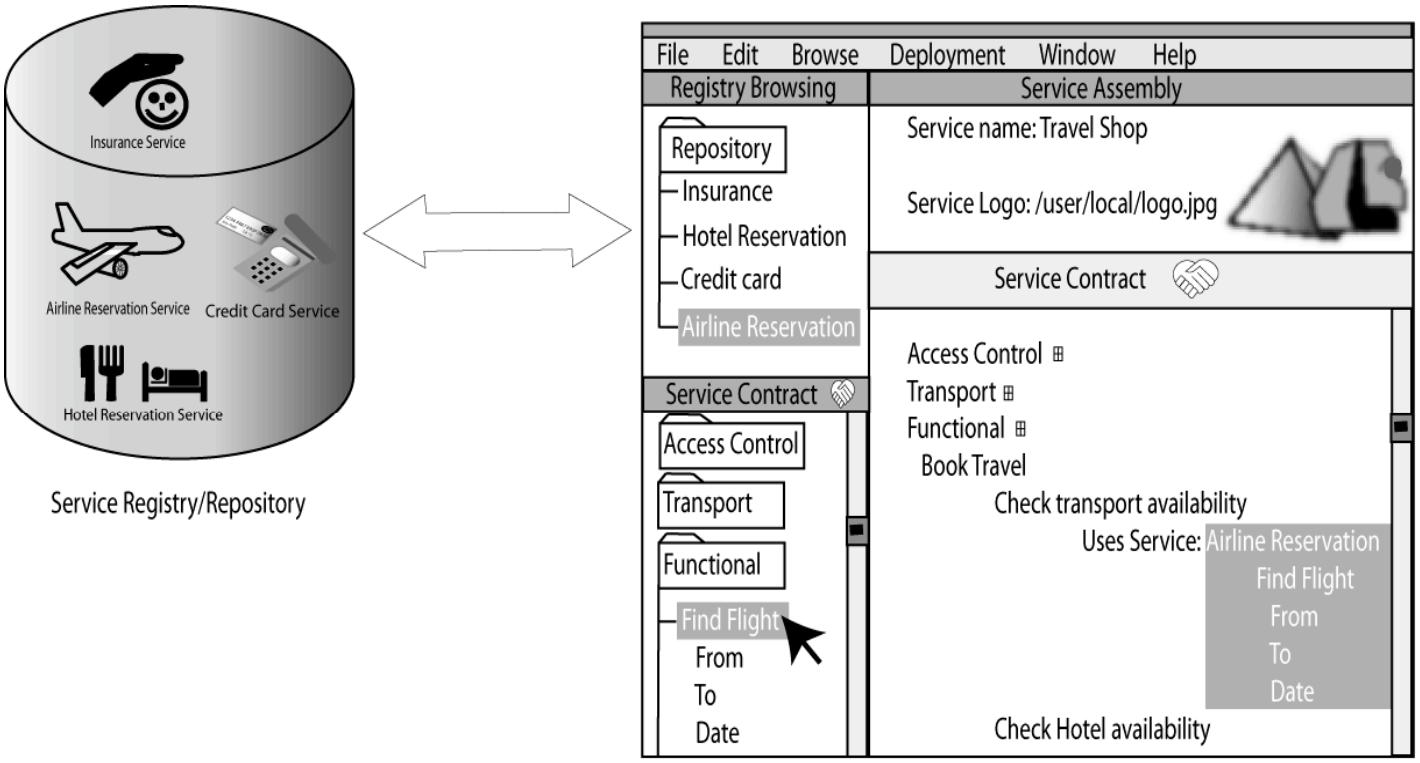
Repository

- **Service metadata, which is important for contract definitions**
  - Functional and non-functional aspects
    - Transactional, secure, QoS, …
    - Policies
  - MEPs
    - One-way
    - Request-response
  - Message structure
    - Where data resides
  - Governance
- **Service binaries**
- **Business rules**
- **Workflow tasks or process control information**

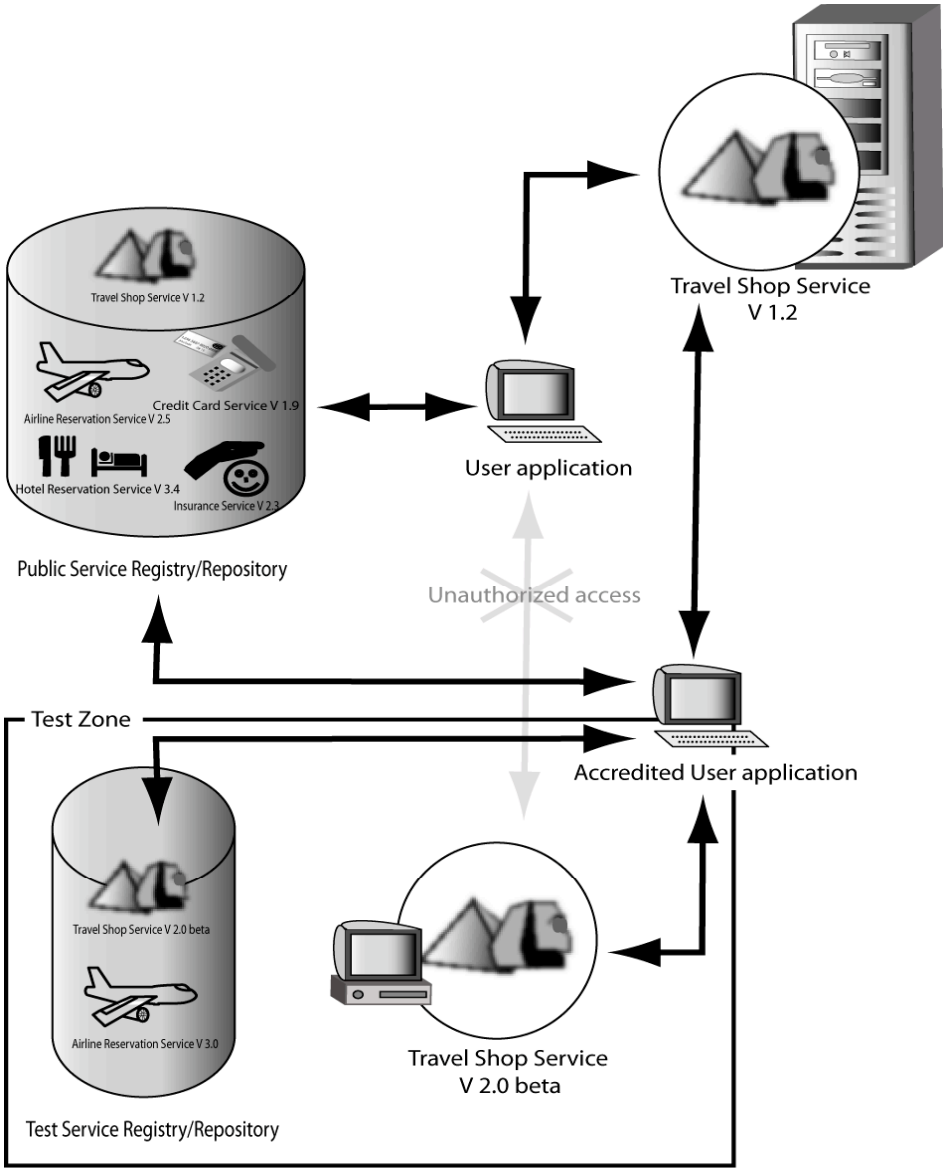
The BRMS


Policies
Rule Store Edit Help
Policy Explorer
Policies
Flight
Version 1.0
flight-validation
Facts Explorer
Voca... XML... Data... .NET...
Vocabularies
Functions
Version 1.0 - Published
Version 1.1 - Published
distance_to_destination
Predicates
Version 1.0 - Published
Properties
distance_to_destination
Name
distance_to_destinatio
Name
Name of the vocabulary definition.
Flight - Version 1.0 - flight-validation
IF
Conditions
AND
Distance to destination is greater than 10
Airport.name is equal to JFK
Business Rule Condition
THEN
Actions
assert approval
Vocabularies and Classes
Business Rule Action

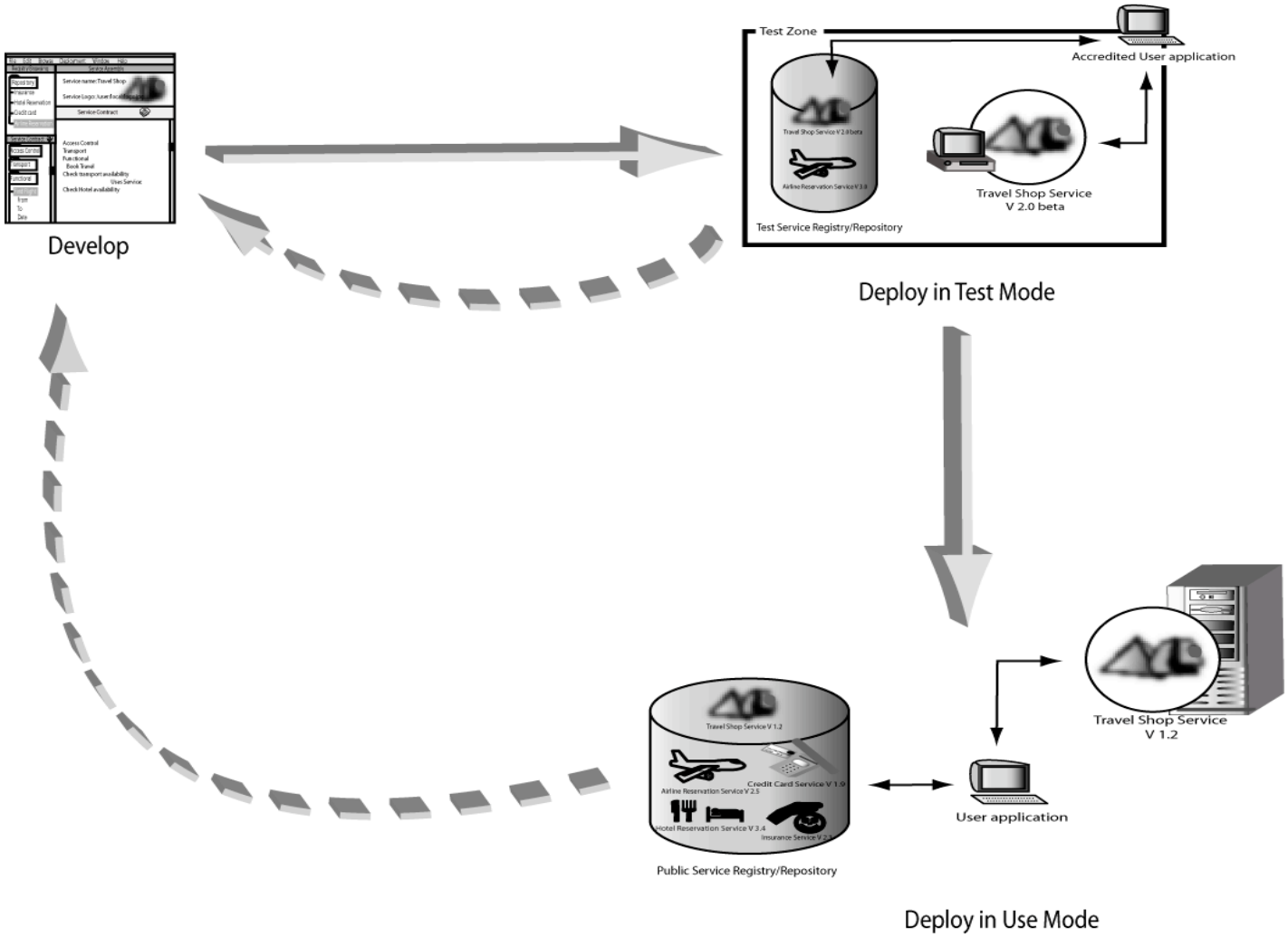
Design-time service discovery



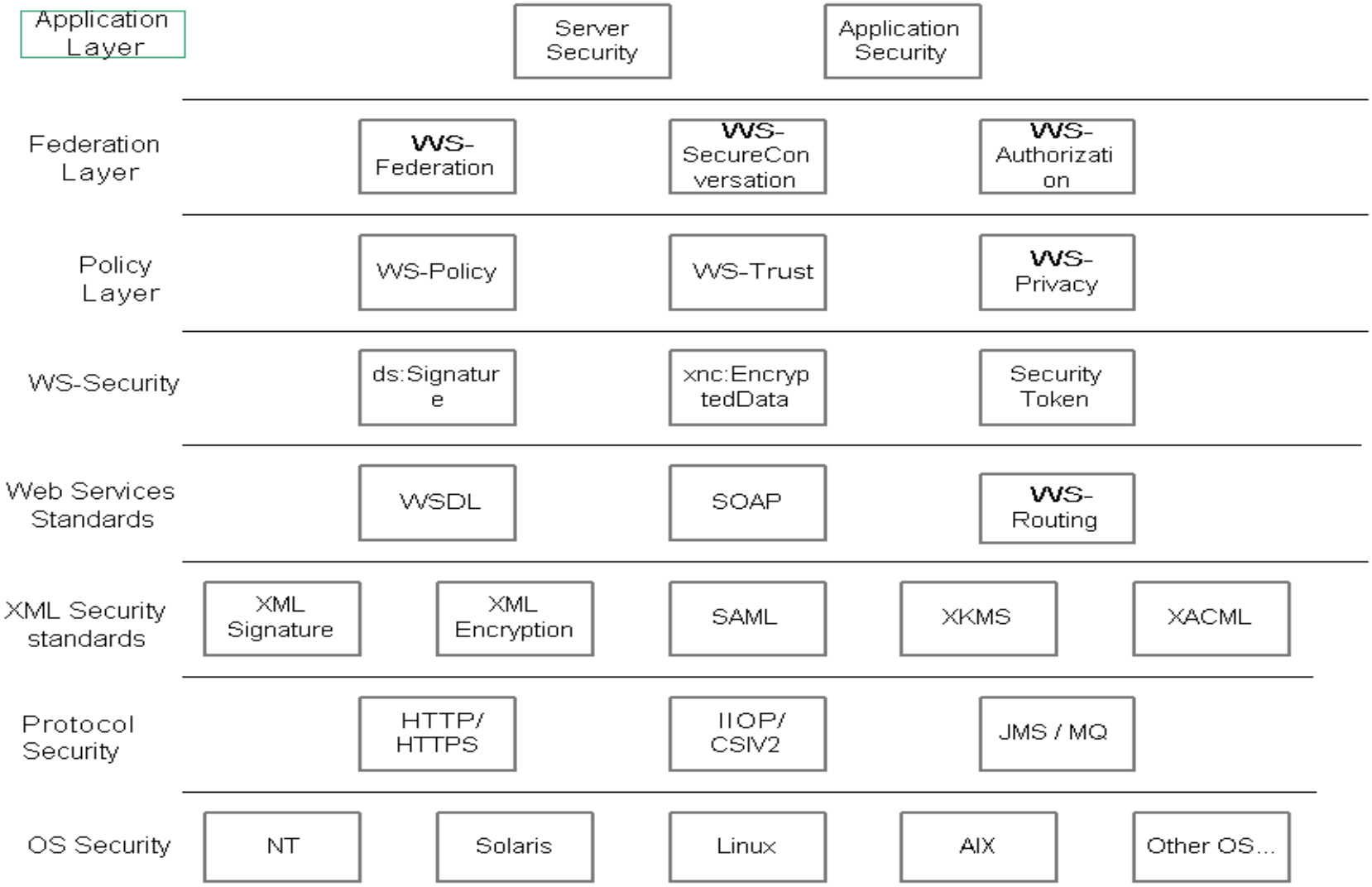
Service testing



Service deployment



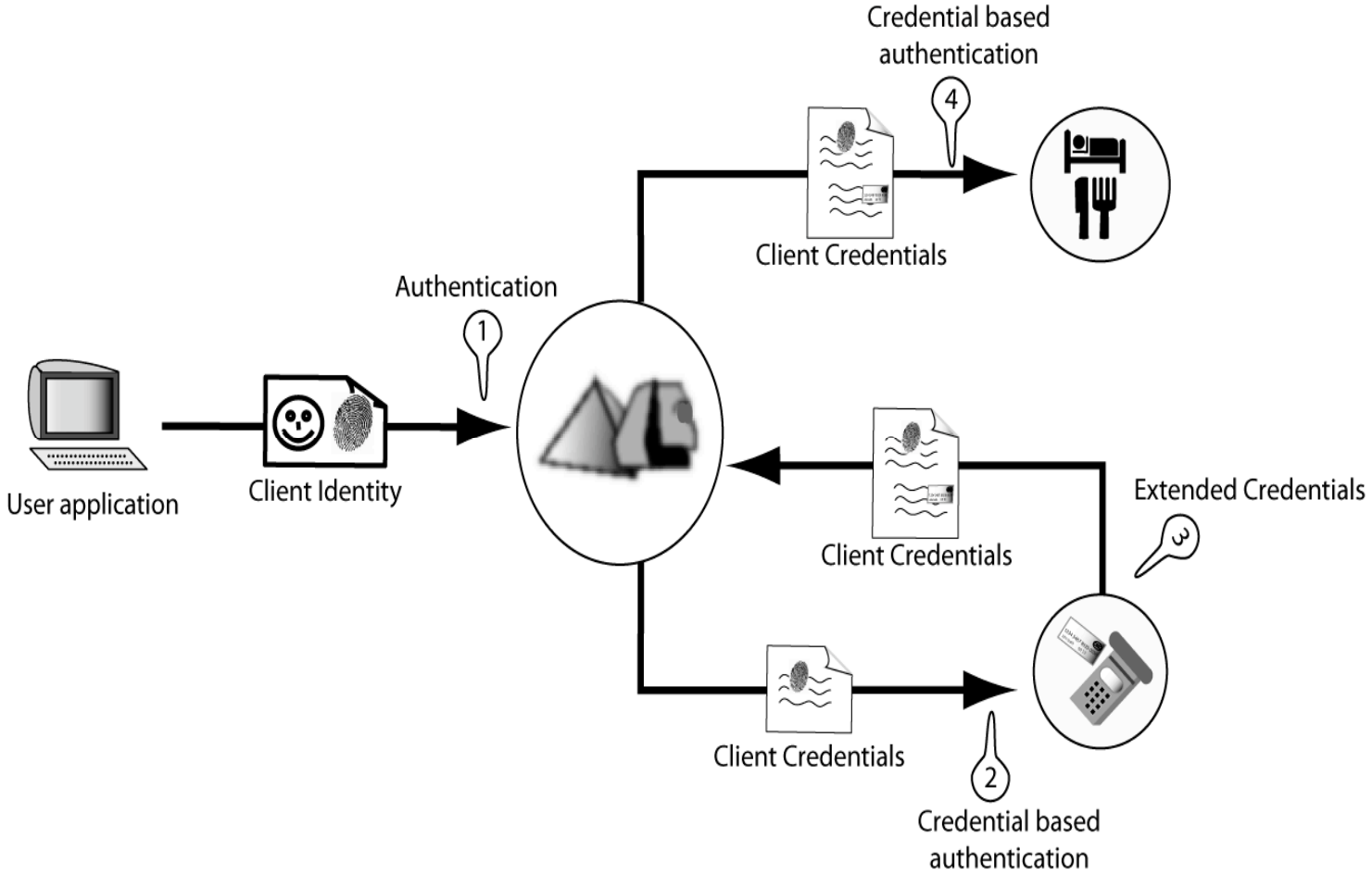
Security


Application Layer
Server Security
Application Security
Federation Layer
WS-Federation
WS-SecureConversation
WS-Authorization
Policy Layer
WS-Policy
WS-Trust
WS-Privacy
WS-Security
ds:Signature
xnc:EncryptedData
Security Token
Web Services Standards
WSDL
SOAP
WS-Routing
XML Security standards
XML Signature
XML Encryption
SAML
XKMS
XACML
Protocol Security
HTTP/ HTTPS
IIOP/ CSIV2
JMS / MQ
OS Security
NT
Solaris
Linux
AIX
Other OS...

Identity within SOA

- Must have some means by which a user (human or process) can establish its identity (obtain a credential) and then pass this to a target service in a format it understands
  - **Standards based formats are very important**
    - **WS-Security**
- It is common to have composite services forming a hierarchy
  - **The SOA must ensure that every intermediary can authenticate the requesting client (which could be a service) before passing credentials to the next service**
  - **As the credential information flows, it may be augmented or completely changed by each intermediate service: identity management must be federated hierarchically in order for it to scale and match the business domain**

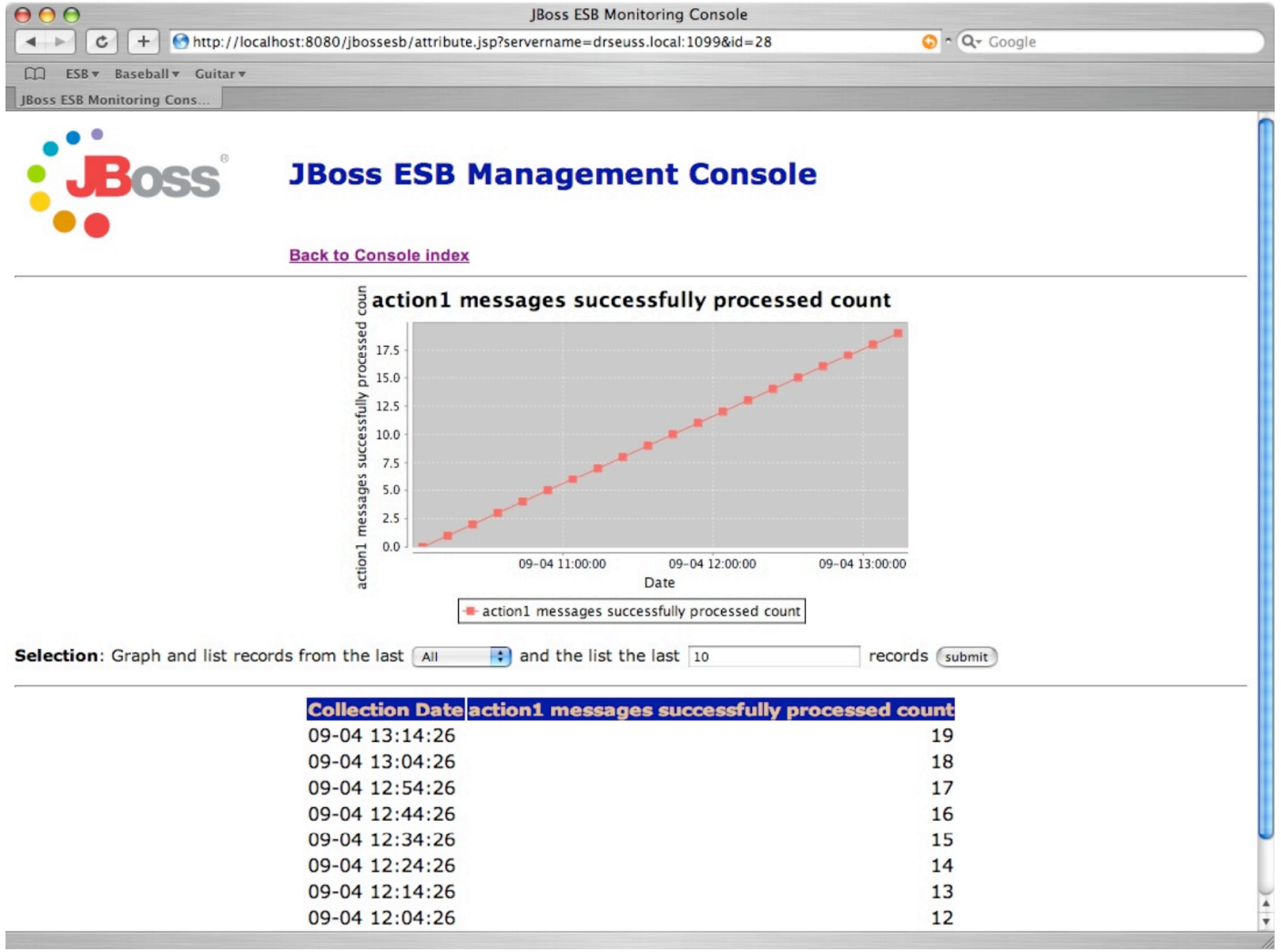
Identity management



Business Activity Monitoring

- Real-time access to critical business performance metrics
  - **Helps to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of business processes**
- Real-time process/service monitoring is a common capability supported in many distributed infrastructures
  - **BAM differs in that it draws information from multiple sources to enable a broader and richer view of business activities**
  - **BAM also encompasses business intelligence as well as network and systems management**
  - **BAM is often weighted toward the business side of the enterprise**
    - **As such, there has recently been a movement for good BAM implementations to be closely related to the governance infrastructures**

BAM



Collection Date	action1 messages successfully processed count
09-04 13:14:26	19
09-04 13:04:26	18
09-04 12:54:26	17
09-04 12:44:26	16
09-04 12:34:26	15
09-04 12:24:26	14
09-04 12:14:26	13
09-04 12:04:26	12