



# SOA

Service Oriented Architecture

# Your Speaker



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We are a boutique **consulting** company focusing on business software solutions.

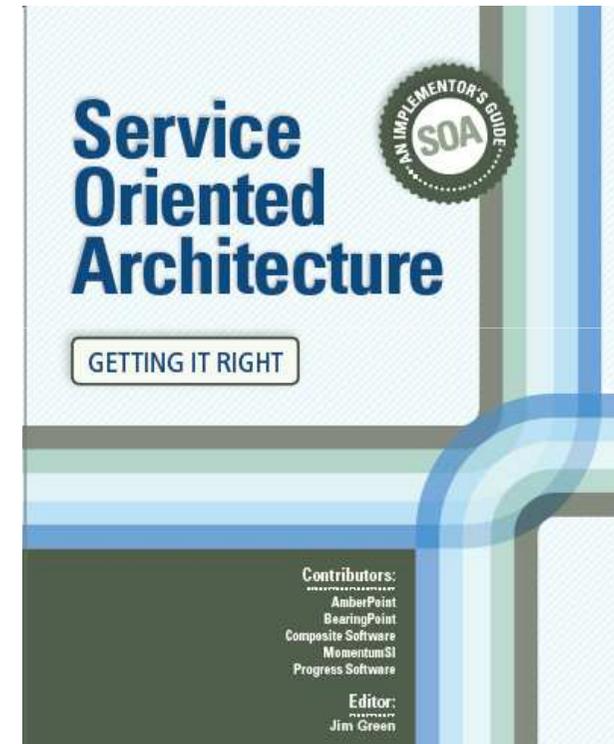
Areas of expertise:

- Enterprise Architecture & SOA
- Software Development and Integration

**Founded.** 1997, privately held.

**Headquarters.** Austin, TX.

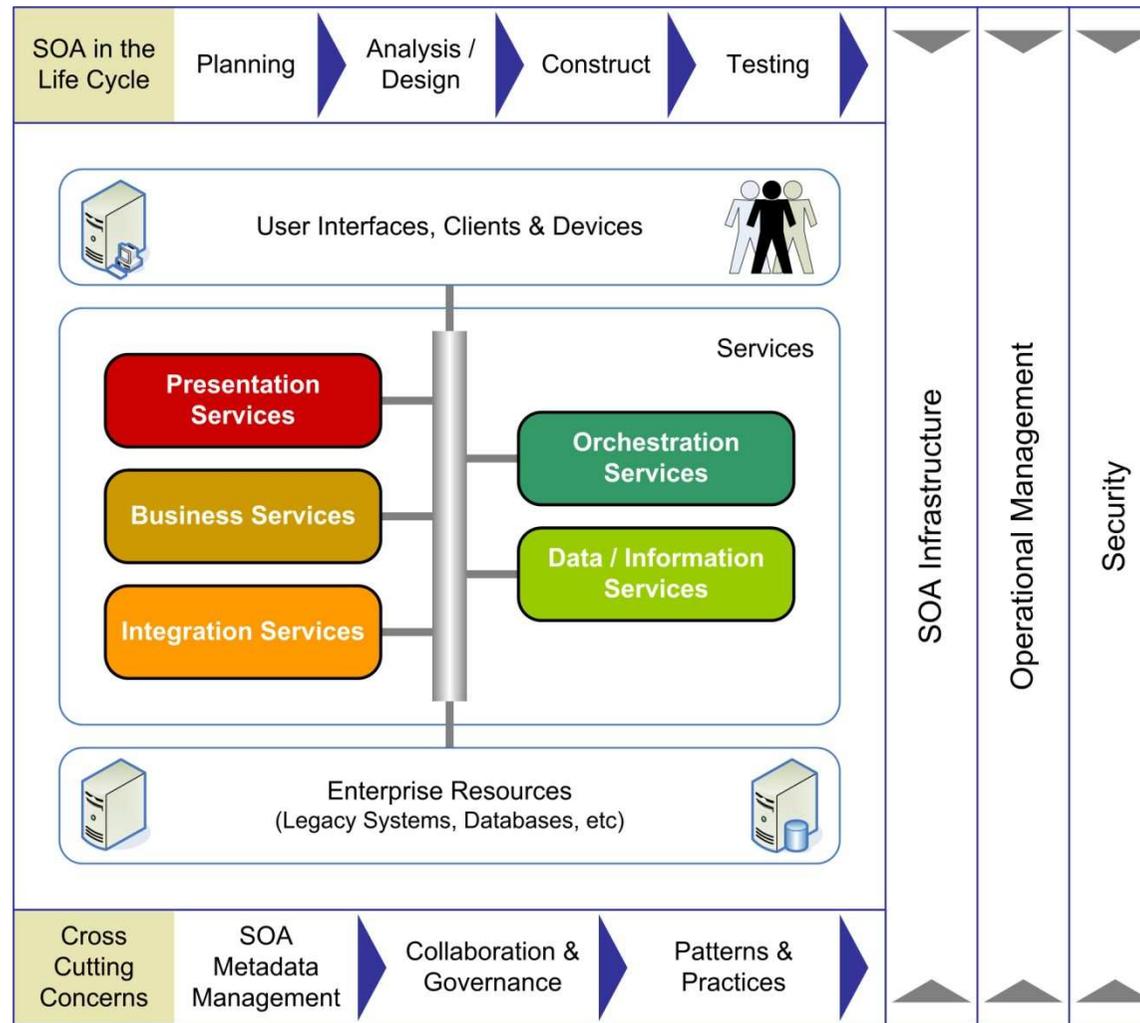
**Offices.** San Francisco, Washington D.C, New York



## My First Question

Can you tell me  
where you're at with  
your SOA efforts?

# Reference Architecture Defined...



# Infrastructure Support...

ORACLE

Microsoft

Actional

IBM

Presentation Services

Orchestration Services

Business Services

Data / Information Services

Integration Services

COMPOSITE SOFTWARE

LAYER 7 TECHNOLOGIES

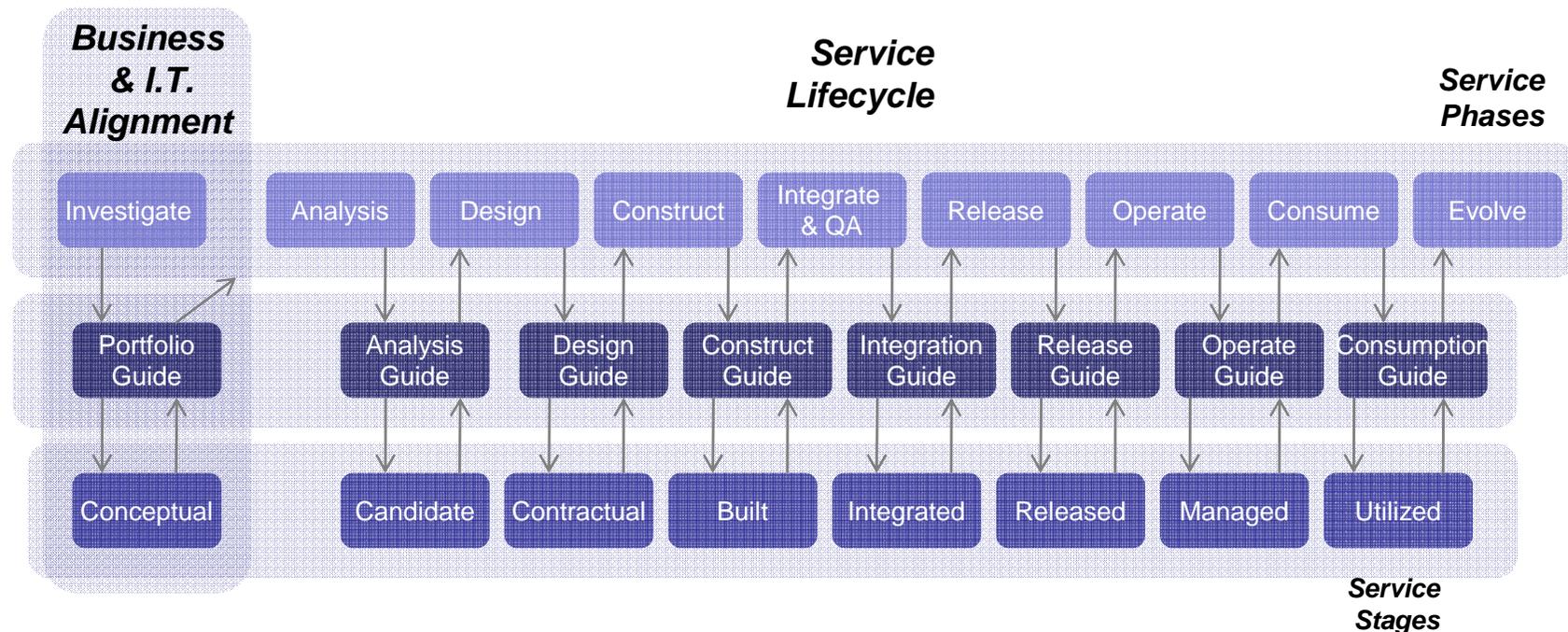
PARASOFT  
We make software work.

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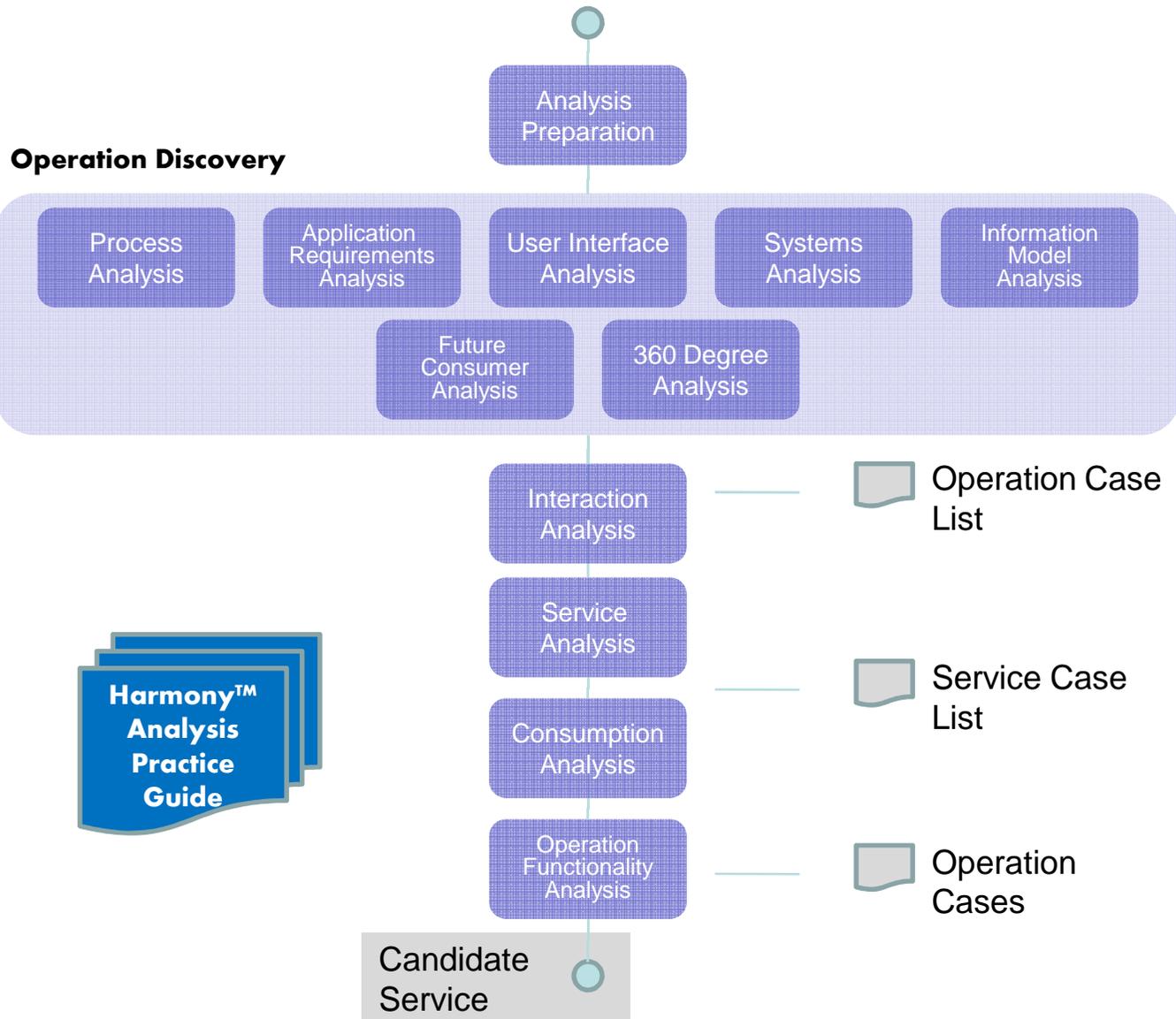
SAP

# Service Lifecycle Defined...

You're not using an "object oriented" lifecycle in a service oriented world!

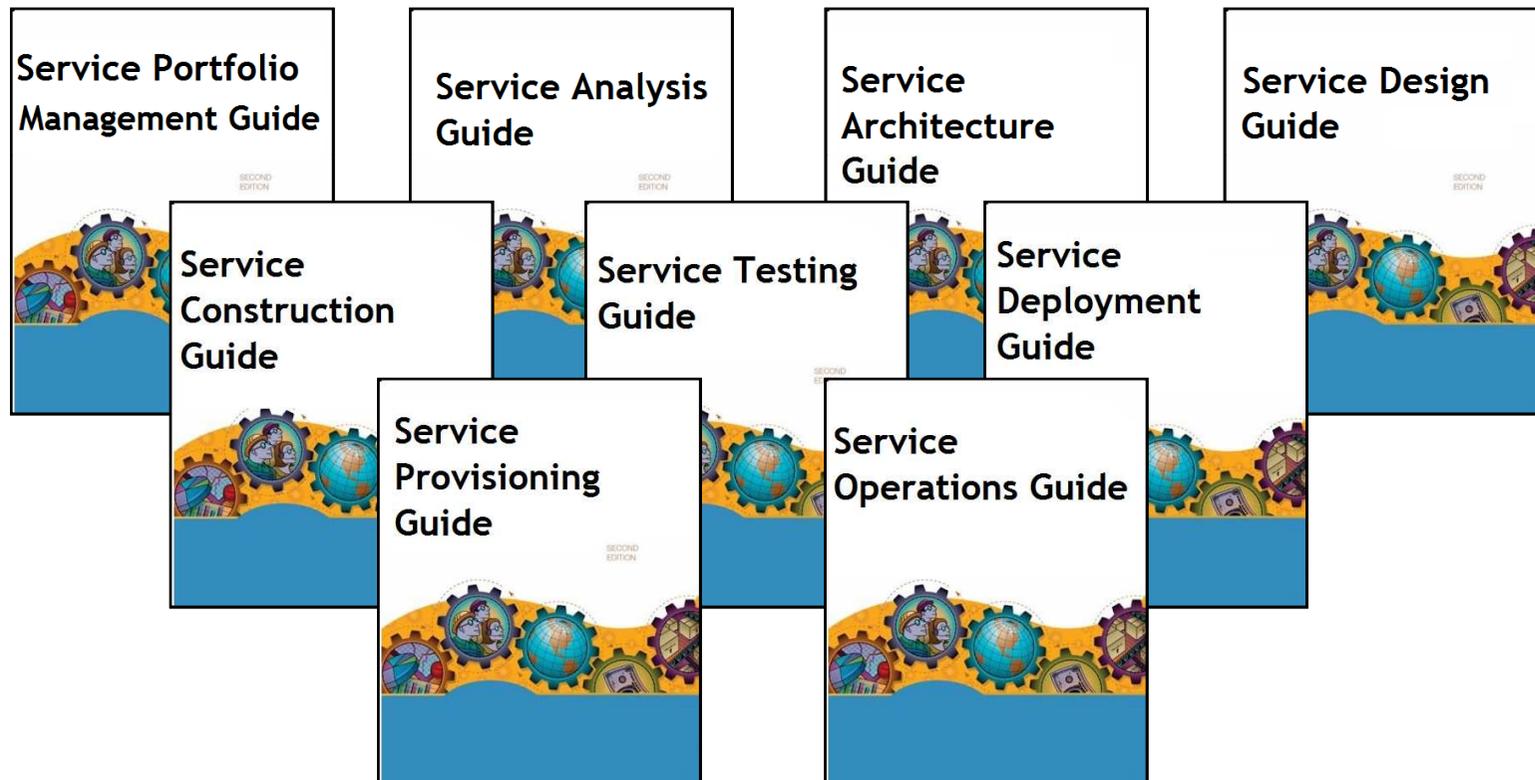


# New Processes Defined...



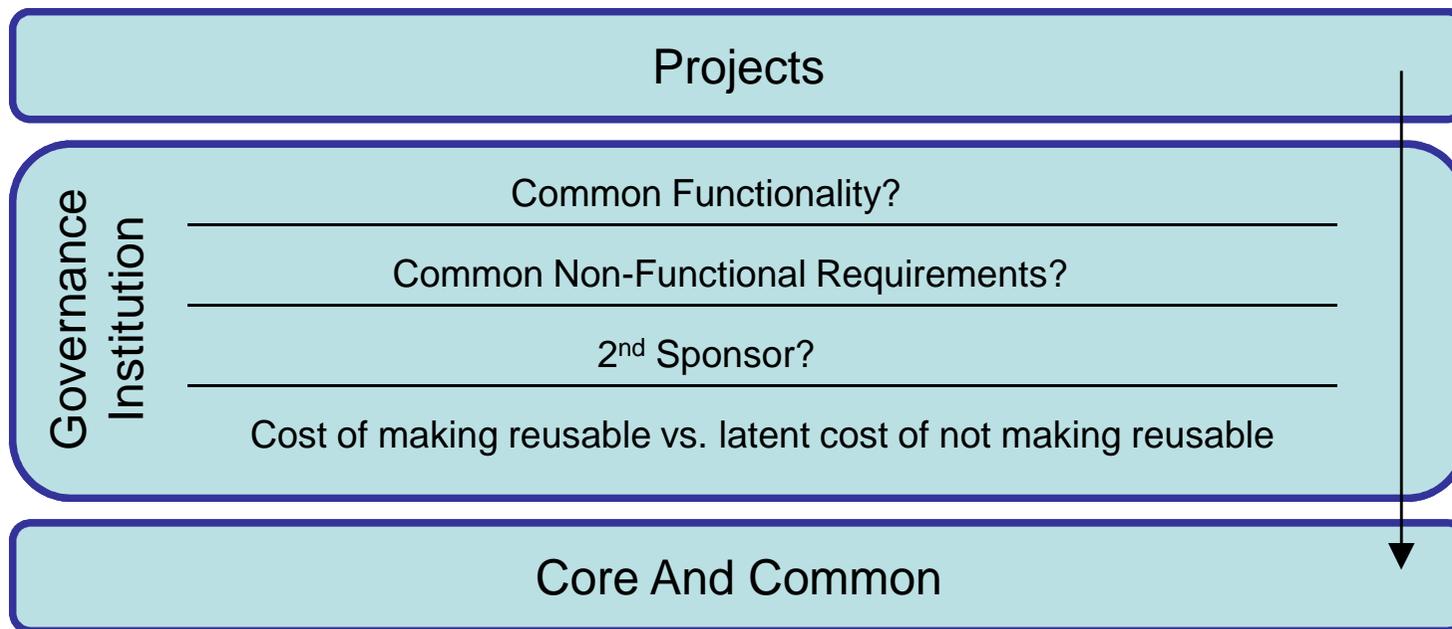
# Best Practices in Place...

Practices have been identified AND people are trained!



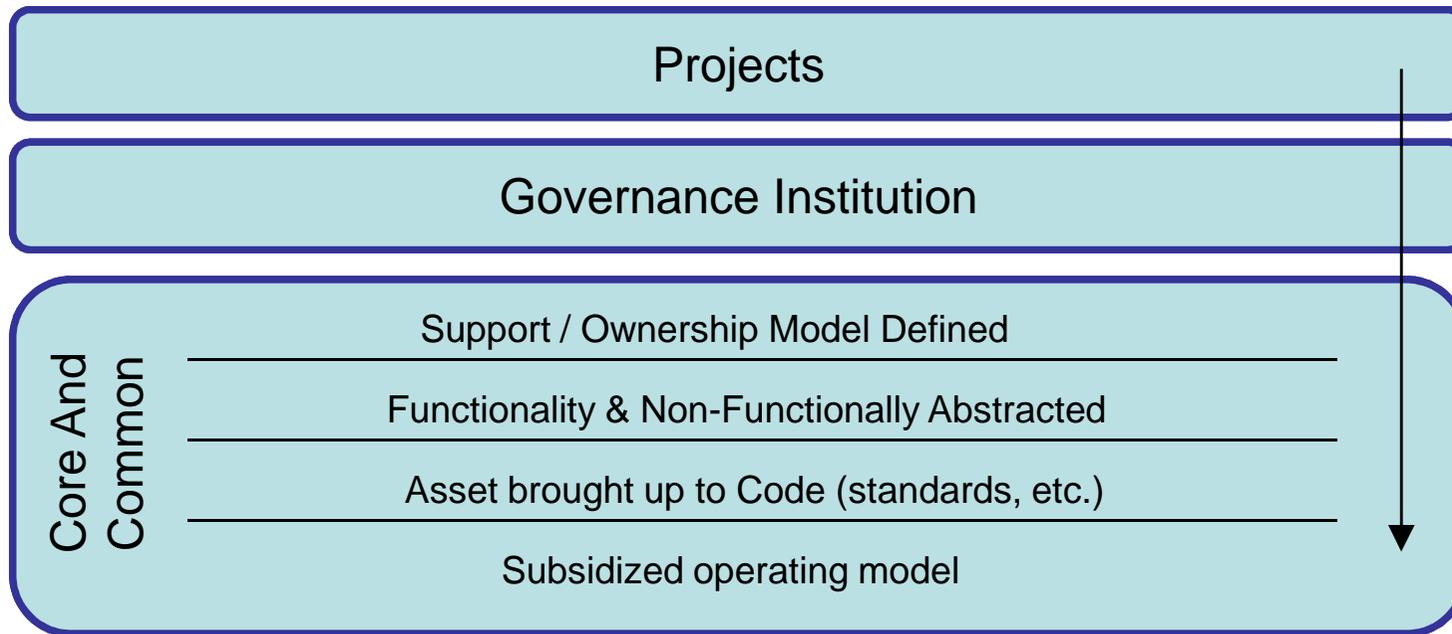
# Upstream Governance Defined...

The project pipeline is reviewed for service candidates.



# Downstream Governance Implemented...

Governance provides a framework to overcome conflicting desires.



## My Second Question

How many services  
do you currently  
have?

# The Response

*“Uh... about 50.”*

## My Third Question

How many clients or  
consumers do you  
have?

# The Response

*“Uh... about 125”*

## My Fourth Question

What are the  
Services you are  
going to do?

# The Response

*“I’m not sure what  
you mean...”*

# My Fifth and Last Question

Why?

# The Response

*“Reuse.”*

# SOA Opportunity #1

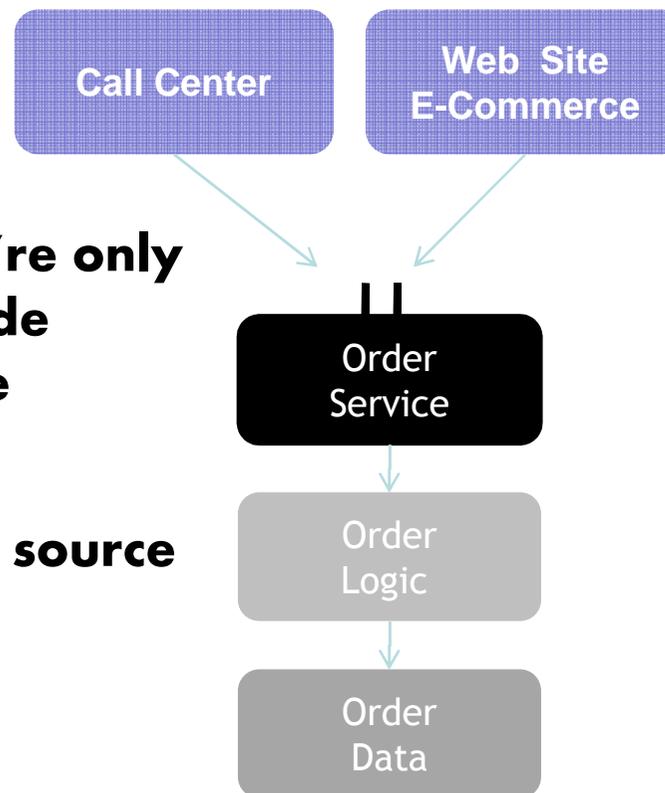
- **Manageable**
  - **The Service is bigger than an object and smaller than an application**
  - **The Service is the new unit of work (unit of analysis, unit of design, testing, deployment, etc.)**
  - **Don't fall victim to run-away monster applications. Right size the unit.**

# SOA Opportunity #2

**Master Services are the single, enterprise wide version of the truth.**

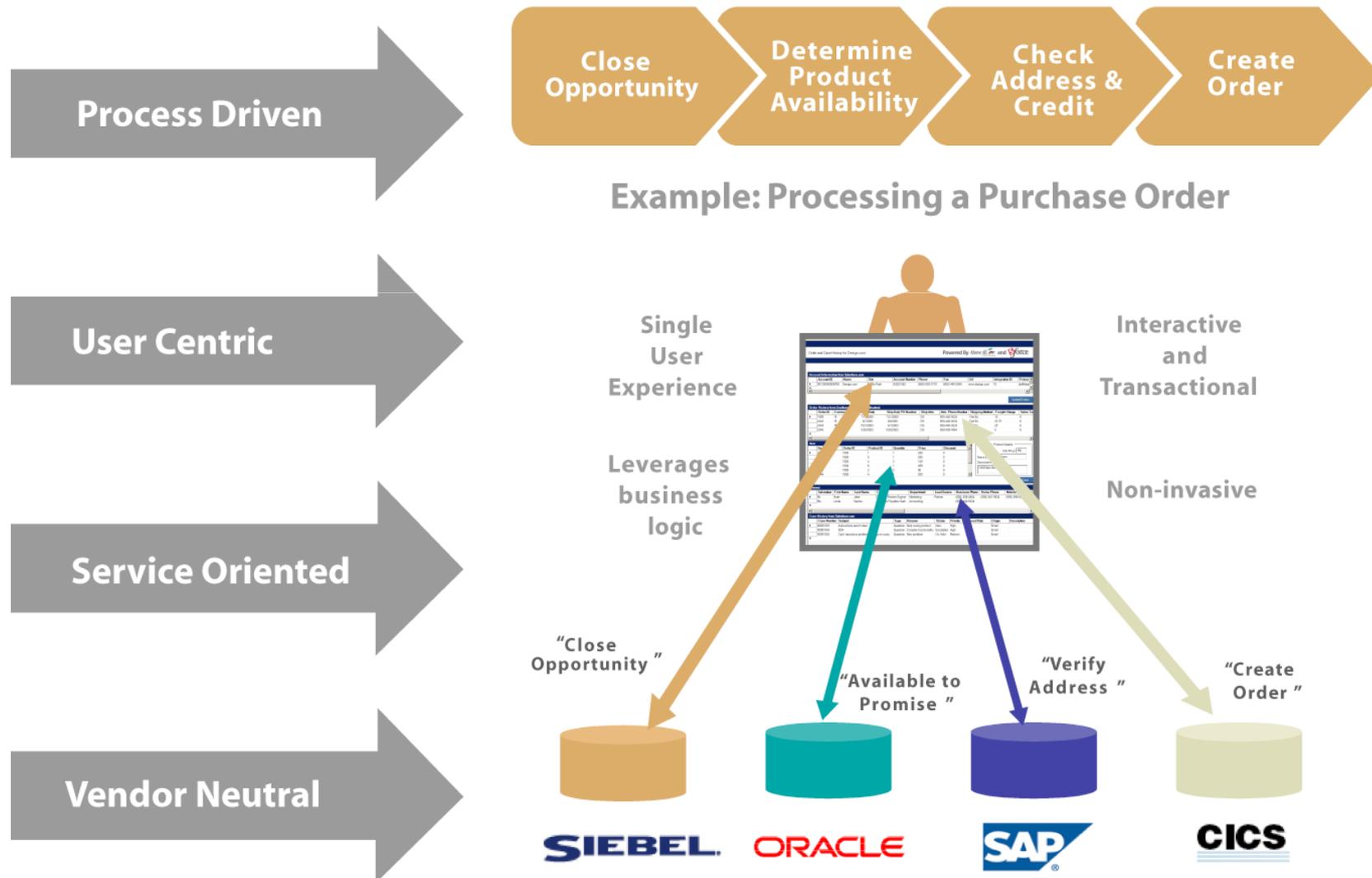
**In this scenario, we're only maintaining one code base, not 3 separate applications.**

**We now have "one source for logic and data".**



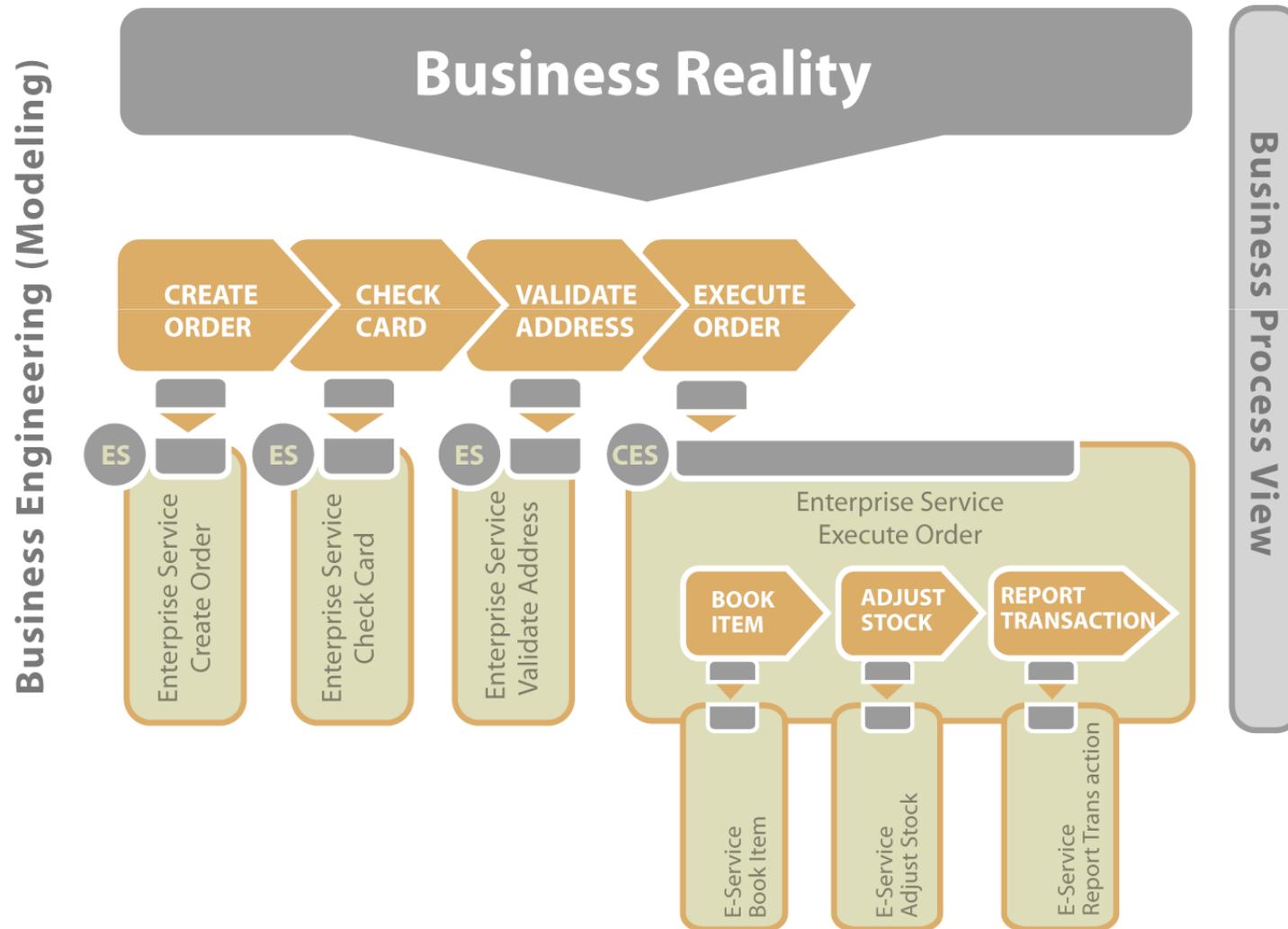
# SOA Opportunity #3

- **User Centric Systems**
  - No more 'silo applications'



# SOA Opportunity #4

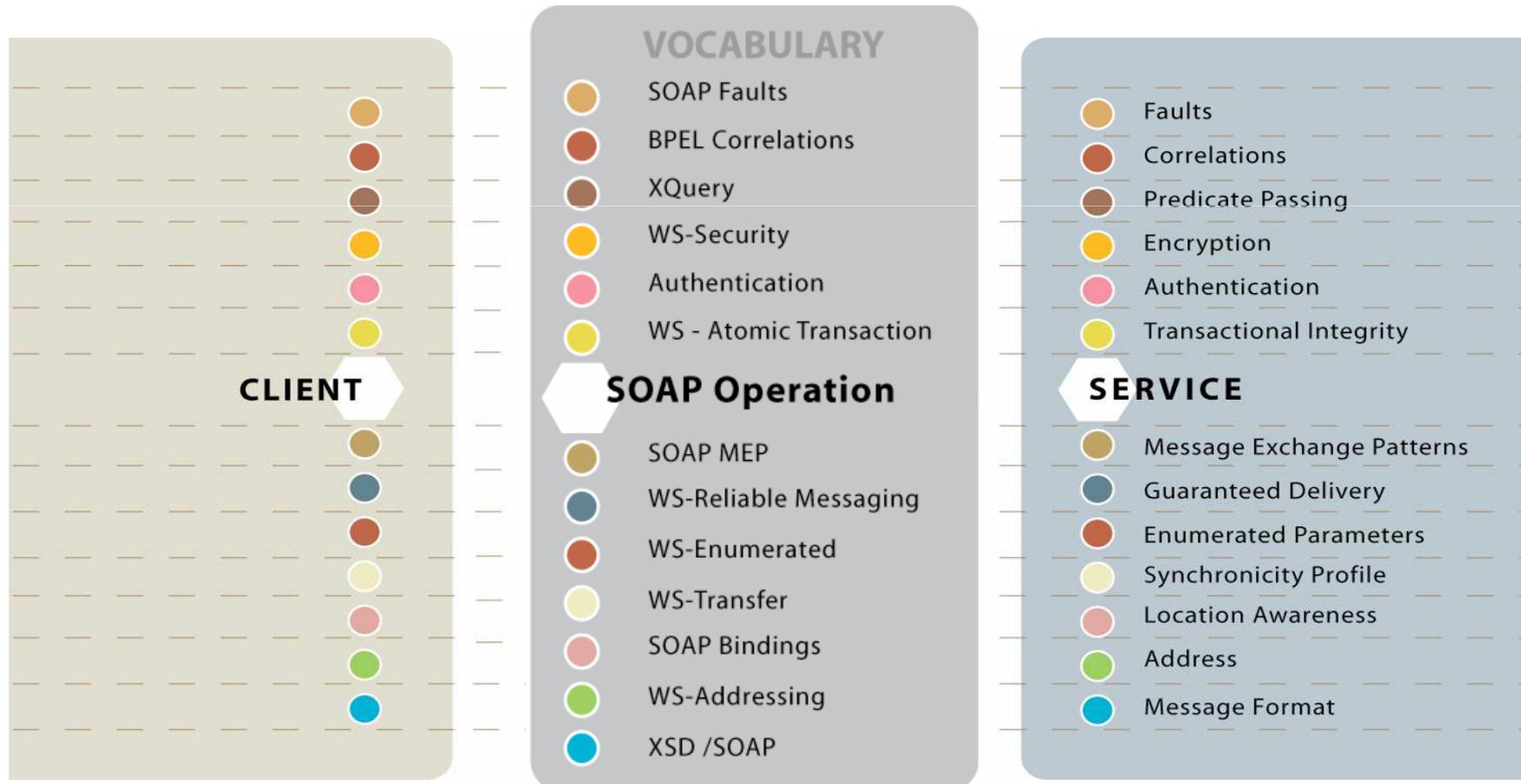
- **Process Driven**
  - **Process management is key to business improvement**



# SOA Opportunity #5

- **Interoperability & Integration**

- **Many systems were designed to accommodate the needs of the 'funders' but no one else**

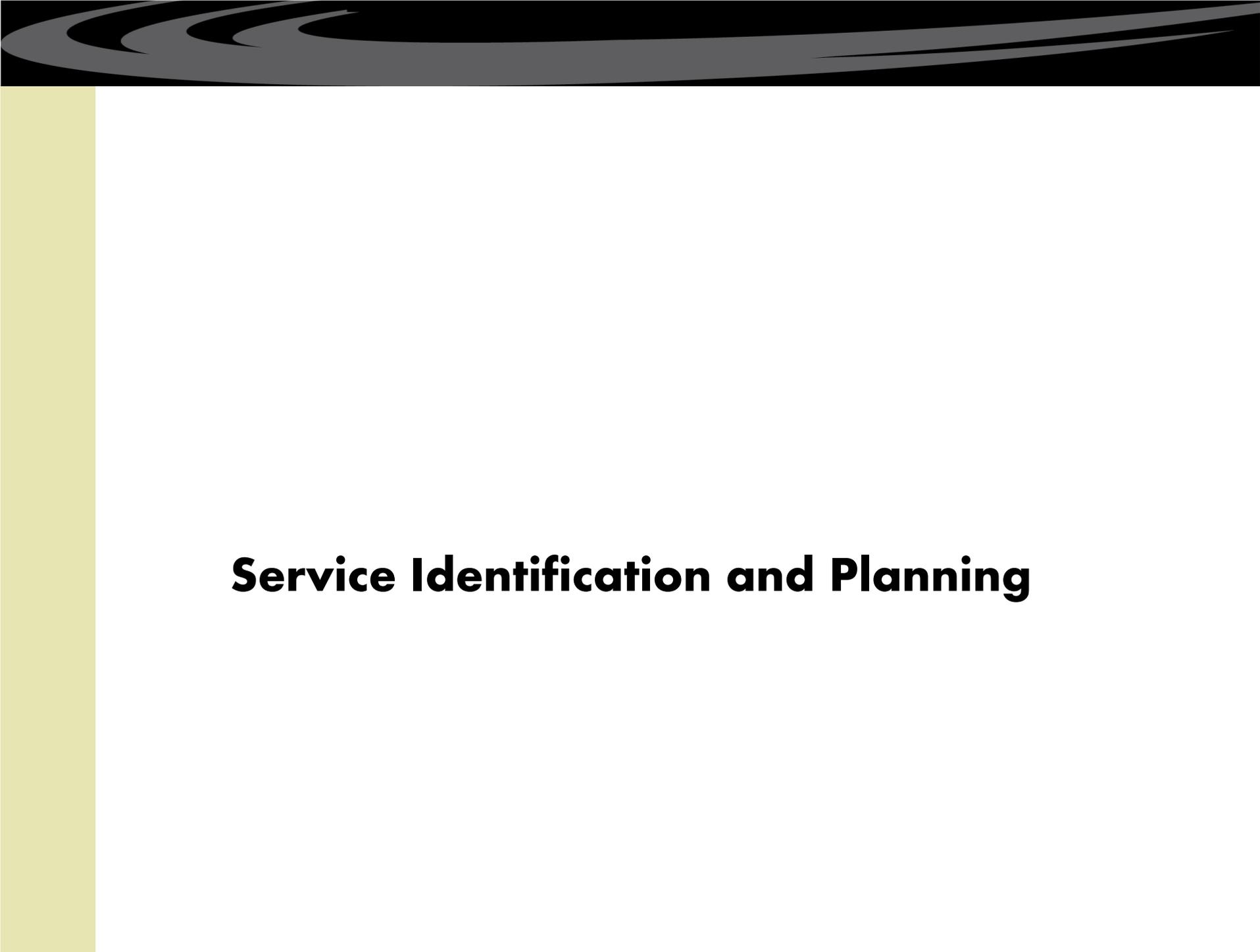


# SOA Opportunity #6

- **Contracts & Service Levels**
  - **Traditional applications often failed to consider 'design to contract' and 'operate to SLA' as first order concerns**
  - **The WSDL is the outsourced contract**
    - **Loosely couple my vendors**
  - **The contract is in the contract**
  - **Trust is based on past performance (SLA's)**

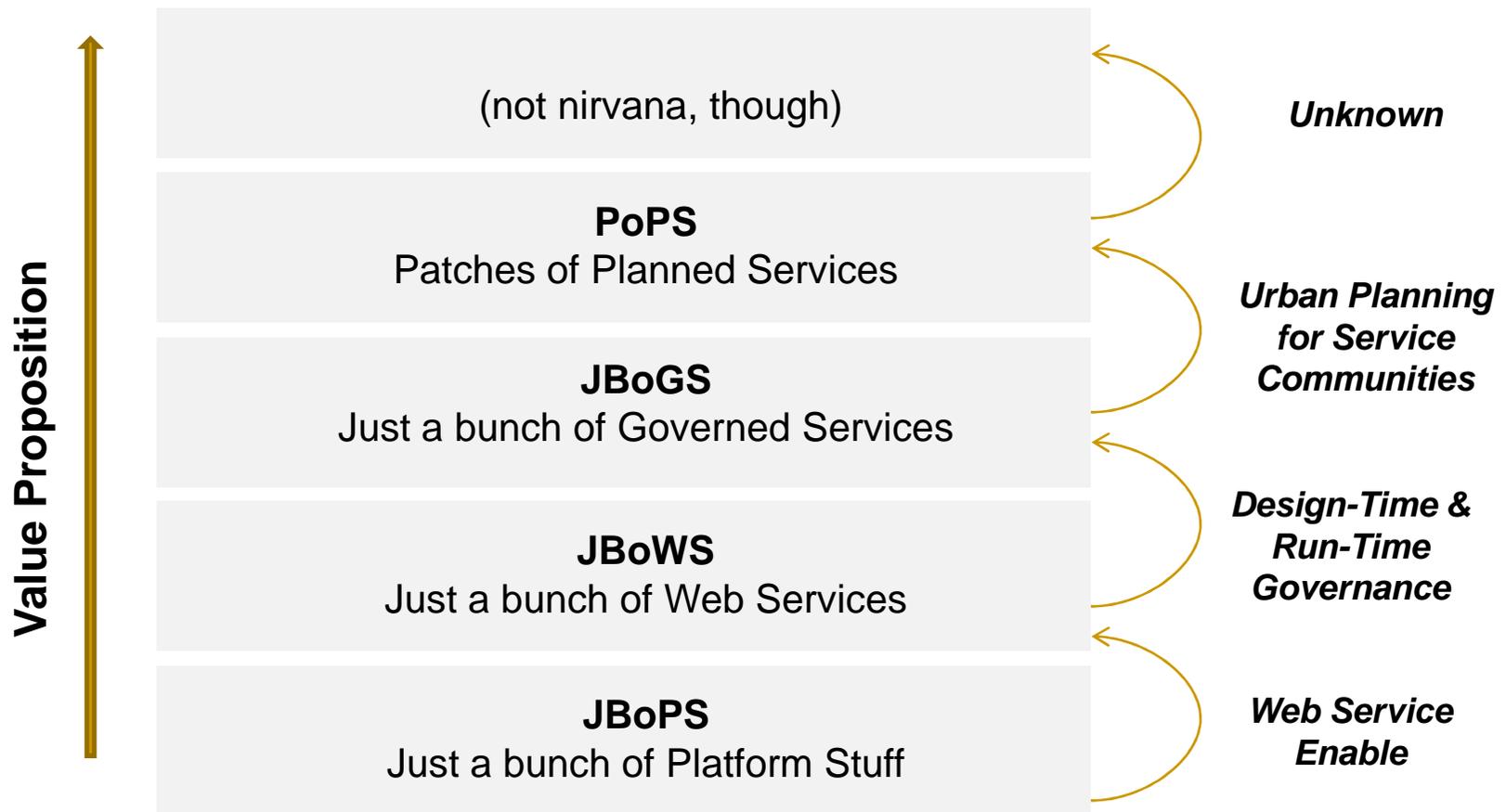
# SOA Opportunity #7

- **The SaaS & the Extended Enterprise**
  - **A value chain is a series of activities that produce some valuable output and often extend across several businesses and government agencies.**
  - **Applications can now be designed to work directly with those of other organizations. The boundaries of software have extended beyond a single company.**
  - **Organizations must know their role in a value chain and produce and consumer services accordingly.**



# **Service Identification and Planning**

# SOA Reality...



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# Planning versus Reacting

- **Planned Services** are ones that have been identified prior to the initiating of a specific project that will require them.
- Before initiating a project, the domain should be analyzed and certain functions identified as 'conceptual services'.
- Further study (called **Service Analysis**) will determine if a service exists, needs to be modified – or if a new service needs to be created.
- **Wide-scale planning** allows an enterprise to create a road map for their portfolio of services. This enables long term planning for reuse and sharing.

# Identifying the Services

After we divide the enterprise into manageable domains, we have to identify the services in each domain. There are a variety of techniques to identify services including:

External  
Needs

How do our customers, distributors, suppliers and service partners do business with us?

Job  
Functions

Review the organization and the functions that are performed.

Process  
Analysis

What are the core processes that we do?

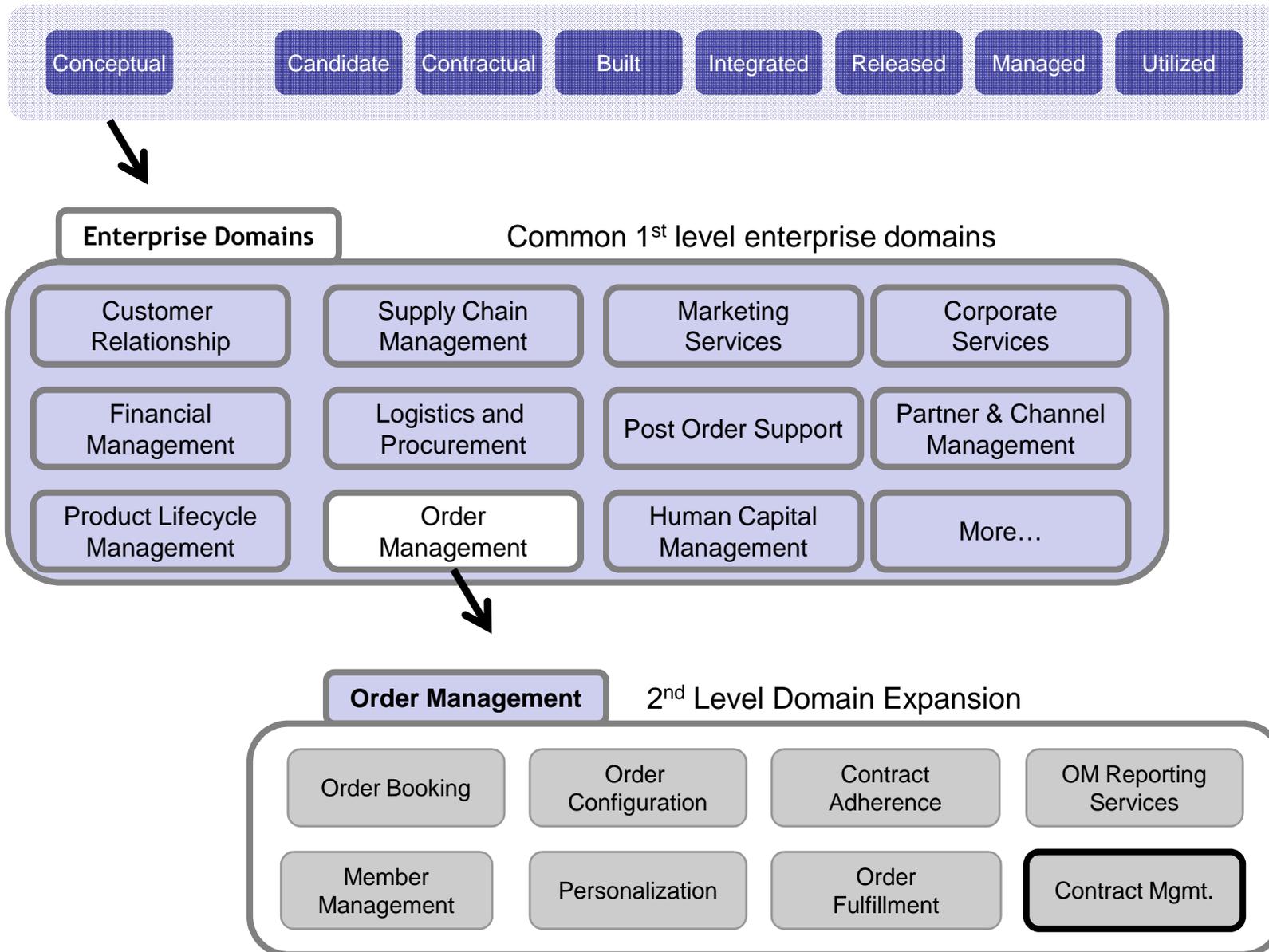
Systems  
Analysis

What systems do we use today?

Information  
Model  
Analysis

What kind of data do we currently capture?

# Patches of Planned Services



# The Business Case

**When new conceptual services are identified, we must review each service to verify that a business case exists.**

Maintain Integrity  
& Avoid  
Redundancy

What % of development costs decreased?  
Avoidance of “patch work” & “spaghetti architecture”?

Faster / Cheaper  
Integration &  
Development

How much cheaper to reuse vs. recreate?  
To what extent did we decrease integration time/effort?  
How much better quality to we expect out of services?

Create a Scalable  
Governance  
Model

What is the value of not having an enterprise blueprint?  
What is the value of controlling how software is implemented?

Business / Process  
Alignment

How much time is saved by having I.T. speak business terms?  
What is the value in having business process aligned systems?

# Sample Business Case

**The Service Business Case identifies the current state, future state and the value of making the journey.**

## **Current State**

Two redundant applications

No common service / interface

Service Support not well defined

Using some enterprise standards

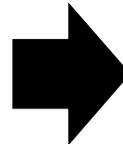
## **Future State**

One master service; 40% less developers

Common interface, 50% less time to use

Service Support according to SLA;

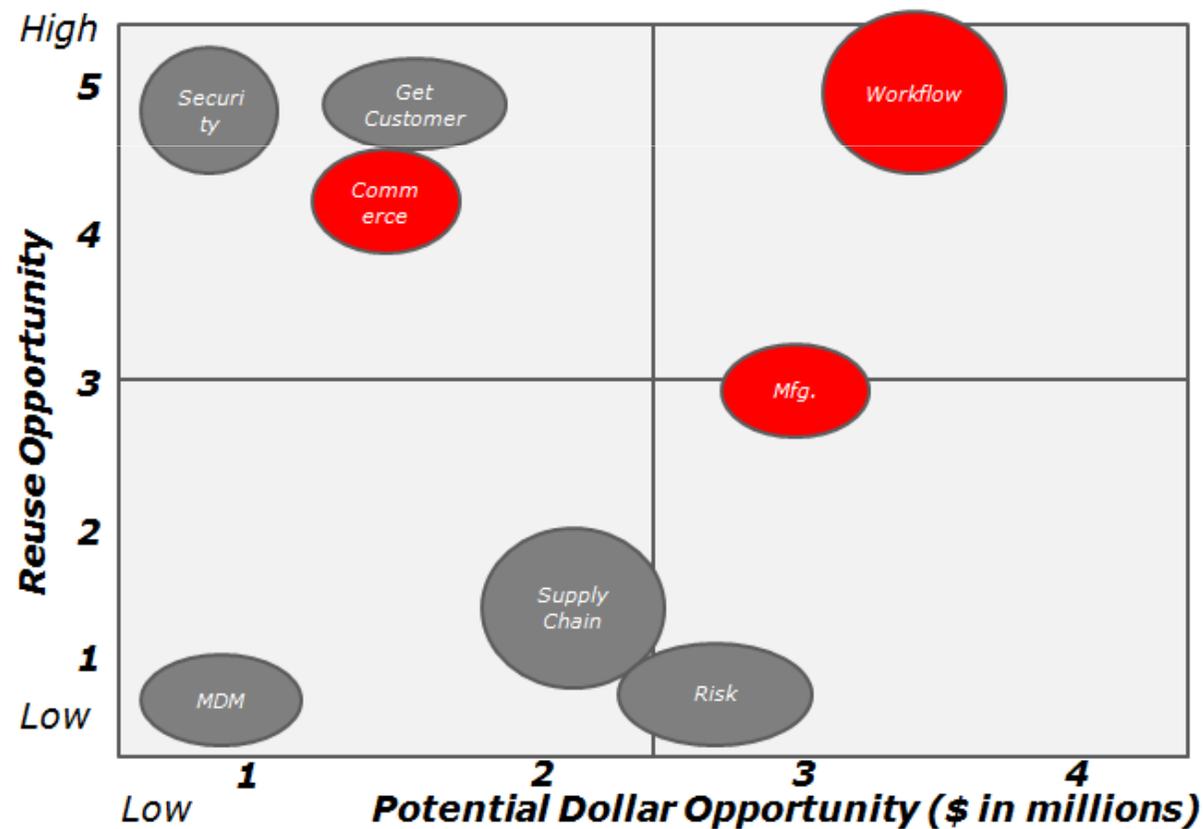
Use global SOA policies



**Note that many of the benefits are “soft” and difficult to put a dollar value on. Therefore, many organizations focus on the “hard” numbers (reduced headcount, reduced EAI software, reduced integration time, etc.)**

# Investing in Services

- Investment View: Various services have different priorities according to the changing business climate
- Service Portfolio Management helps an organization to prioritize the services according to various weighting formulas (ROA, ROI, TCO, etc.)



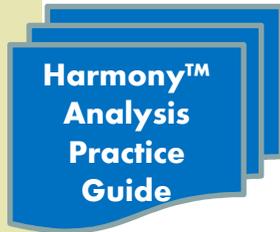
# Dependencies

- Dependency View
  - Business Priorities dictate the 'build priority' order, except when they depend on other services to be created first
- The Dependency View enables a SOA Planner to consider dependency chains in services and to plan accordingly
- By understanding dependencies we can invest in "infrastructure services" that are shared across the enterprise.

The screenshot shows a dependency matrix for a project named 'com.example'. The matrix is a 9x9 grid where rows and columns represent different components. The components are listed on the left: application (1), model (2), tools (3), project (4), comp-1 (5), comp-2 (6), services (7), framework (8), and util (9). The matrix cells contain numerical values representing dependencies. Two cells are highlighted with red boxes: the cell at row 5, column 5 (value 1) and the cell at row 6, column 8 (value 1).

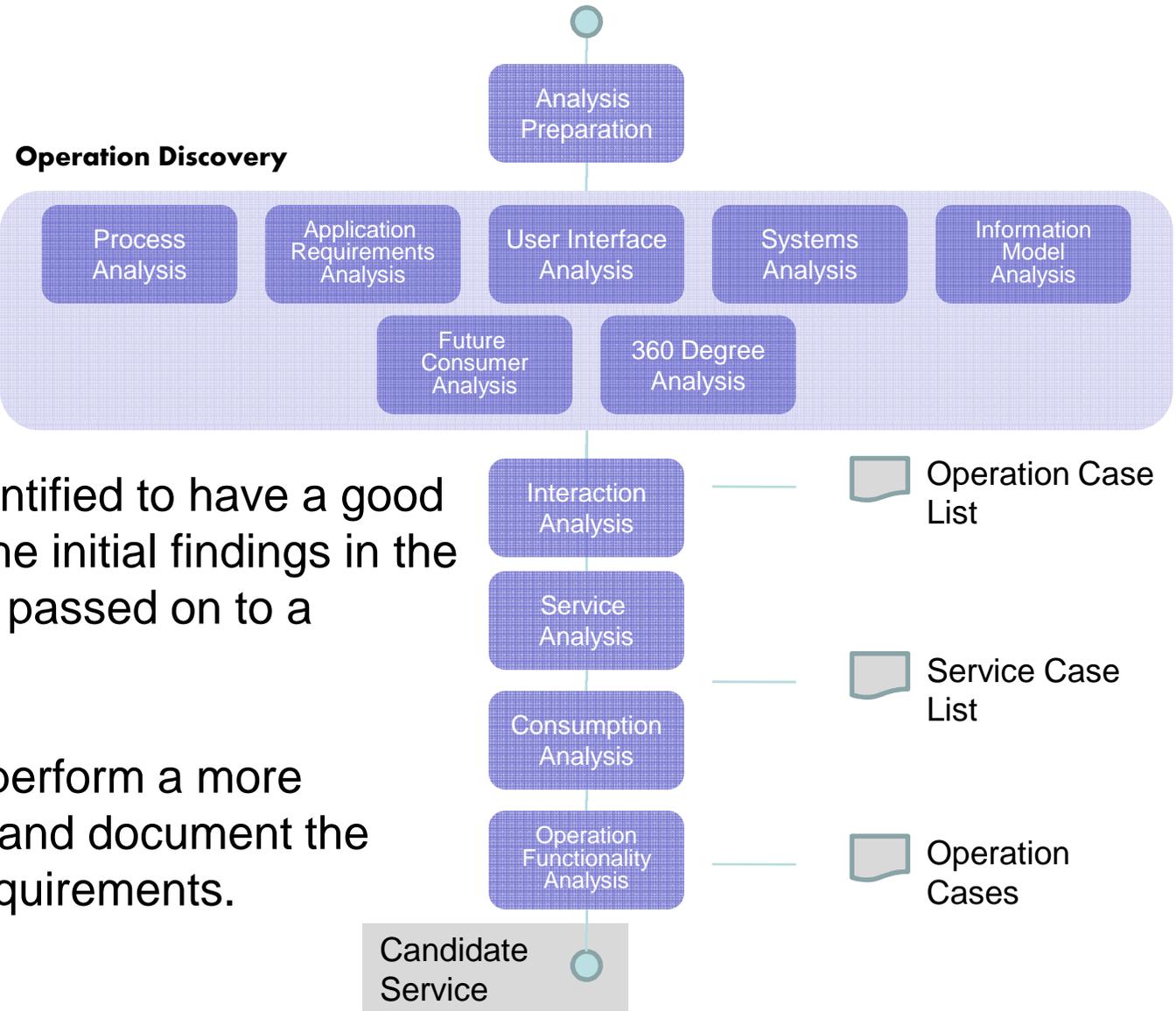
\$root	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
+ application	1	.							
+ model	2	37	.						
- tools	3	3	4	.					
+ project	4	10	15	.					
+ comp-1	5				1				
+ comp-2	6					1			
+ services	7	4	7		7	8	7	.	
+ framework	8	75	53		30	17	3	1	.
+ util	9	10	13	3	14	4	1	8	13

# What's Next?



If a service is identified to have a good business case, the initial findings in the Investigation are passed on to a service analyst.

The analyst will perform a more thorough review and document the actual service requirements.



# Q & A

What questions do you have?