



Why, What, and How of Service Oriented Architecture - SOA

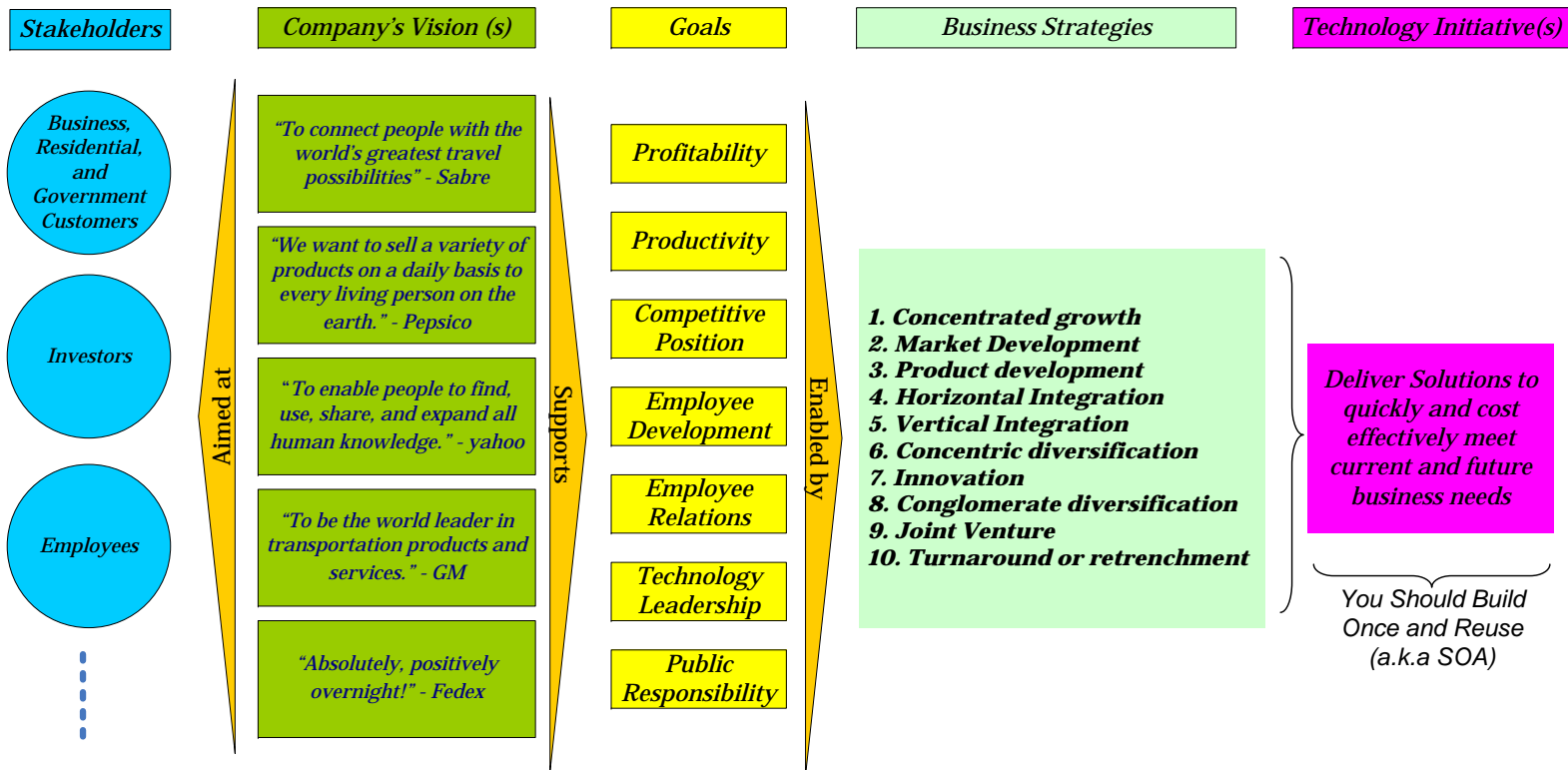
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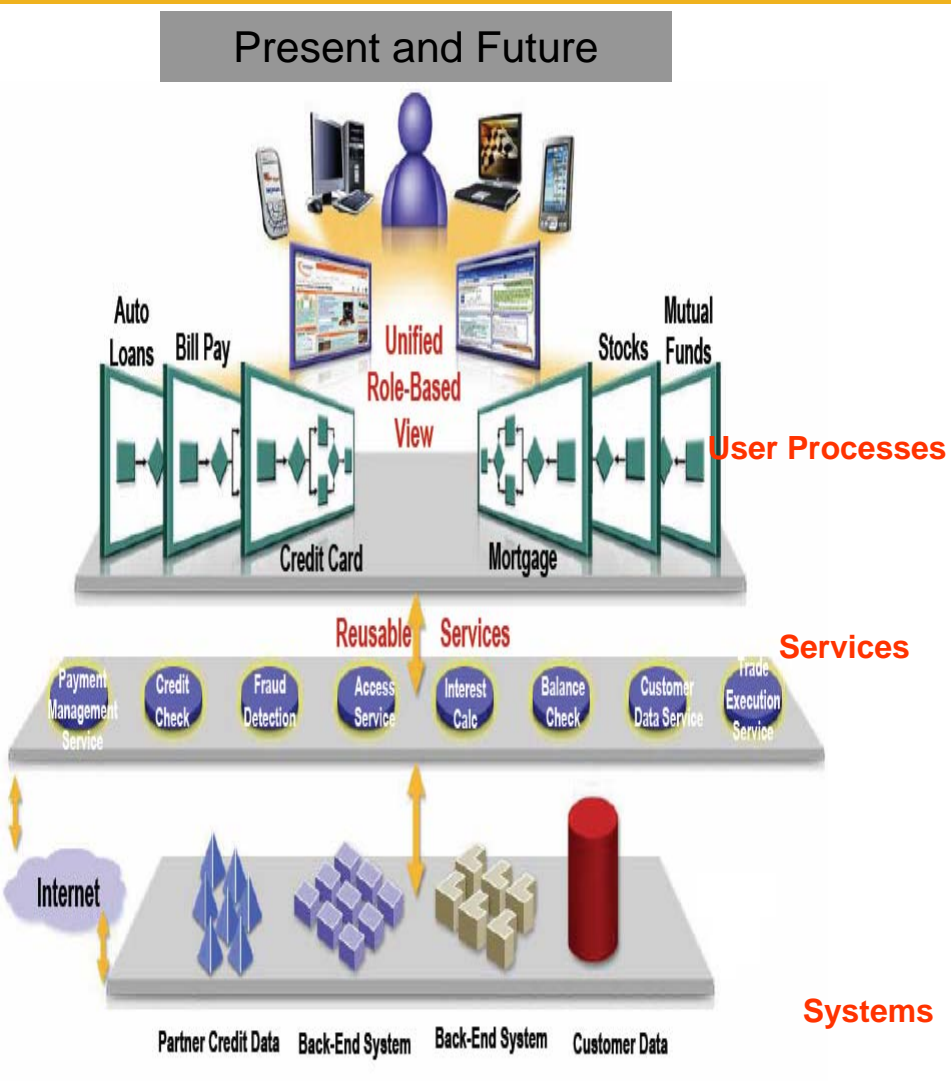
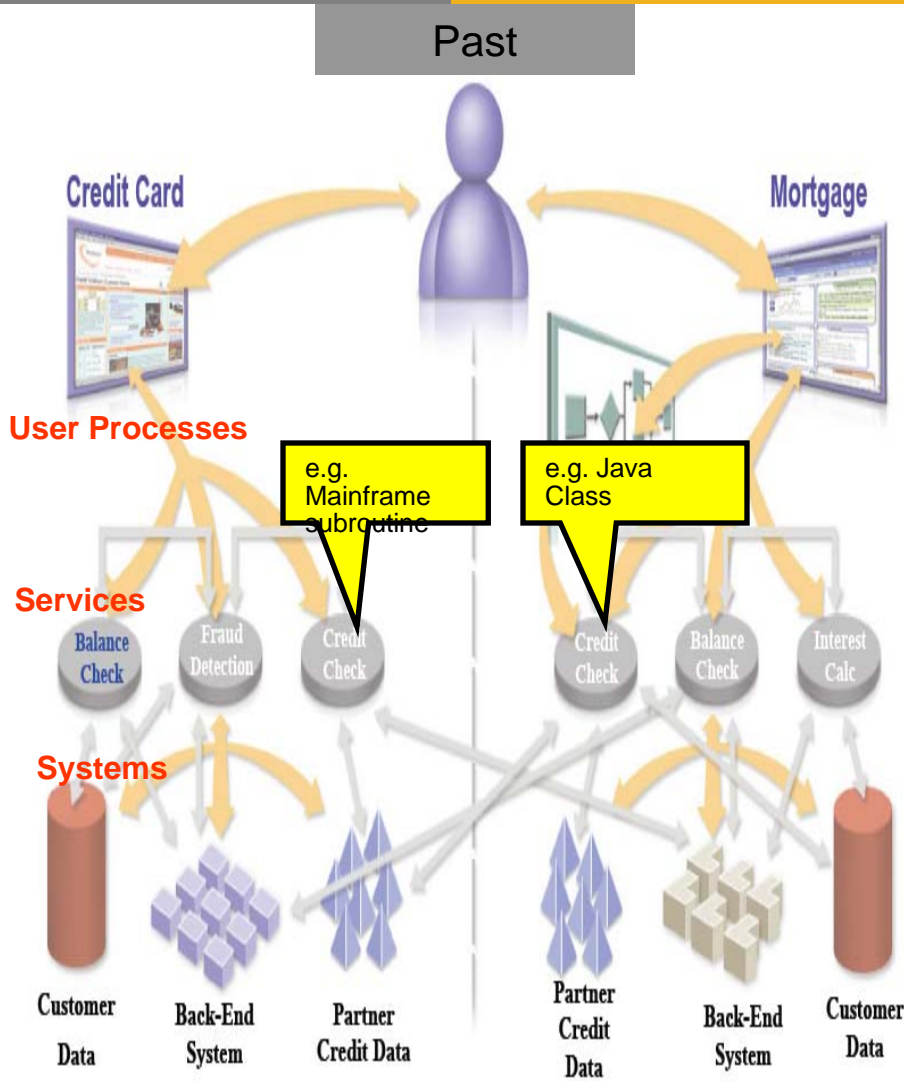
Strategic Roadmap - illustrative



Supported By



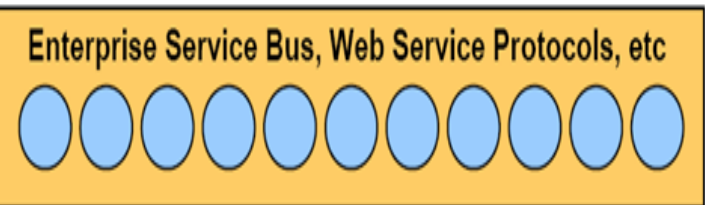
Why Service Oriented Architecture (SOA)



Service Orient Architecture (SOA) Changes Business

- Flexible (Agile) IT
 - *Adaptable to changing business needs*
- Faster time to market
 - *Reuse existing code, minimize new development, less to maintain*
- Business and process-driven
 - *New business opportunities*
- Greater ROI
 - *Leverage existing IT asset*
- Interoperability
 - *Standards-based integration, vendor supported*

Lots of Disparate Consuming Solutions Driven by Pressing Needs Of Individual Business Sponsors



*Technology is an important enabler
But it isn't just a wiring problem!*



Lots of Duplicated, Silo'ed, Disparate, Distributed Capabilities/Resources



Service Orient Architecture (SOA) Entry Points

- **People**
 - projects that improve productivity by facilitating access to data
- **Process**
 - projects that improve processes starting at the department level, and then rolling out enterprise-wide
- **Information**
 - projects that integrate information through federated views of data
- **Connectivity**
 - projects that speed messaging among heterogeneous systems while ensuring quality of service
- **Reusability**
 - projects that encourage and reward service reuse



7 Questions to test your SOA readiness

- Does SOA help you address business objectives?
 - *a company has an aging, mainframe-based asset management system that tracks machinery and equipment. Many internal groups need to access and update this system. Subcontractors and outside business partners also rely on it. Faced with the high cost of providing access to all these users, and high attrition within the ranks of aging mainframe experts, the business case for SOA here looked very good*
- Are you ready for the politics SOA could introduce?
 - *some groups may not wish to share and/or reuse assets*
- Do you have the skills to support SOA efforts?
 - *Lack of "appropriate skills" is the biggest barrier to successful SOA implementations*
- Have you Address governance?
 - *issues such as which services to develop in the first place, how they will be managed, who owns them, and how they will be secured*
- Think security?
 - *Relying on network security is not enough, implement intermediaries, often in the form of appliances*
- Have you Documented the services?
 - *you have to say in plain business language what this service is, what it does, what happens under which conditions, and the consequences of doing it wrong*
- Don't forget management ?
 - *what happens when your SOA efforts succeed? Now, IT is looking at dozens, if not hundreds, of services used by thousands of users. What happens when a service fails or performance degrades to the point where users notice*



CIOs and IT managers should ...

- **Create Organizational Structure and Acceptance plan**
 - *Executive Sponsorship / Support, Training / Organizational Development, COE & Leadership Framework, Global Collaboration*
- **Implement Technology Stack**
 - *ESB, Service Management, Registry / Repository, Testing, M/F Enablement, Security Appliance .etc.*
- **Address IT Readiness / Governance**
 - **SOA Delivery Process** – Roadmap, RAEW, Funding, Metrics and Service Accounting
 - **Architecture / Design** – Taxonomy, Decision Rights Matrix, Industry Specification (IFX, X12, HR-XML, Transportation Schemas .etc.), WS*, WSDL Specs .etc.
 - **Operational** – Monitoring, SLA Management, and Support Plan
 - **Security** – Authentication, Authorization, Data Encryption .etc.

