

# Distributed Applications

Software Engineering 2017  
Alessio Gambi - Saarland University

Based on the work of Cesare Pautasso, Christoph Dorn, and other sources

ReCap

# Software Architecture

*A software system's architecture is the set of principal design decisions made about the system.*

N. Taylor et al.

Abstraction

Communication

Visualization and  
Representation

Quality Attributes

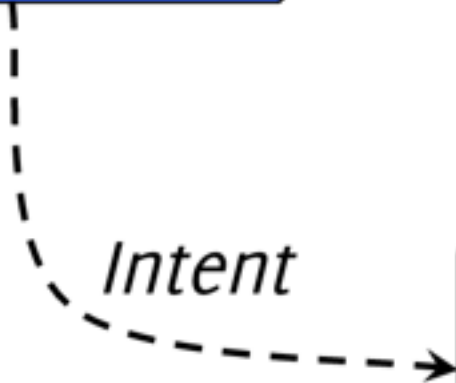
*Every system a software architecture has*



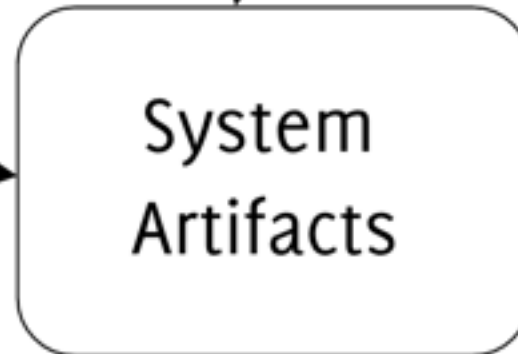
*Realization*



*Intent*



System  
Artifacts



*Recovery*

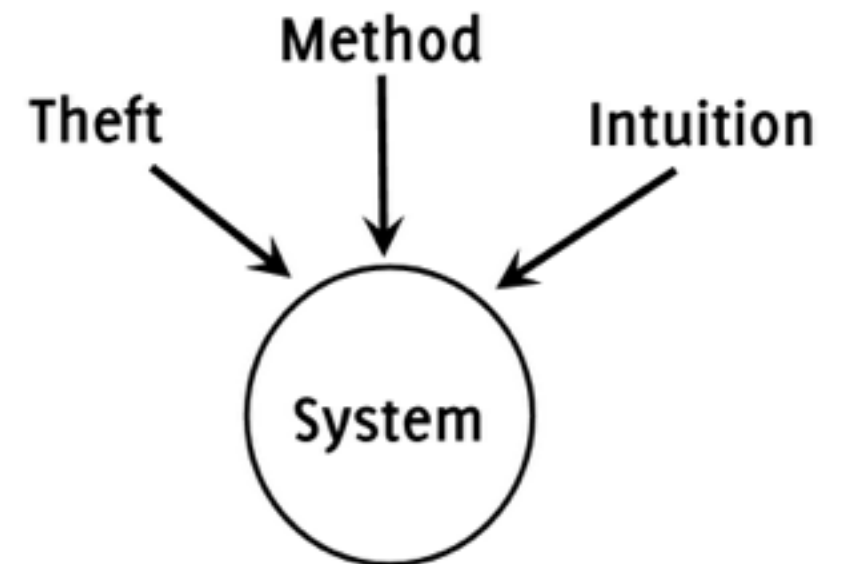


*What designers want*

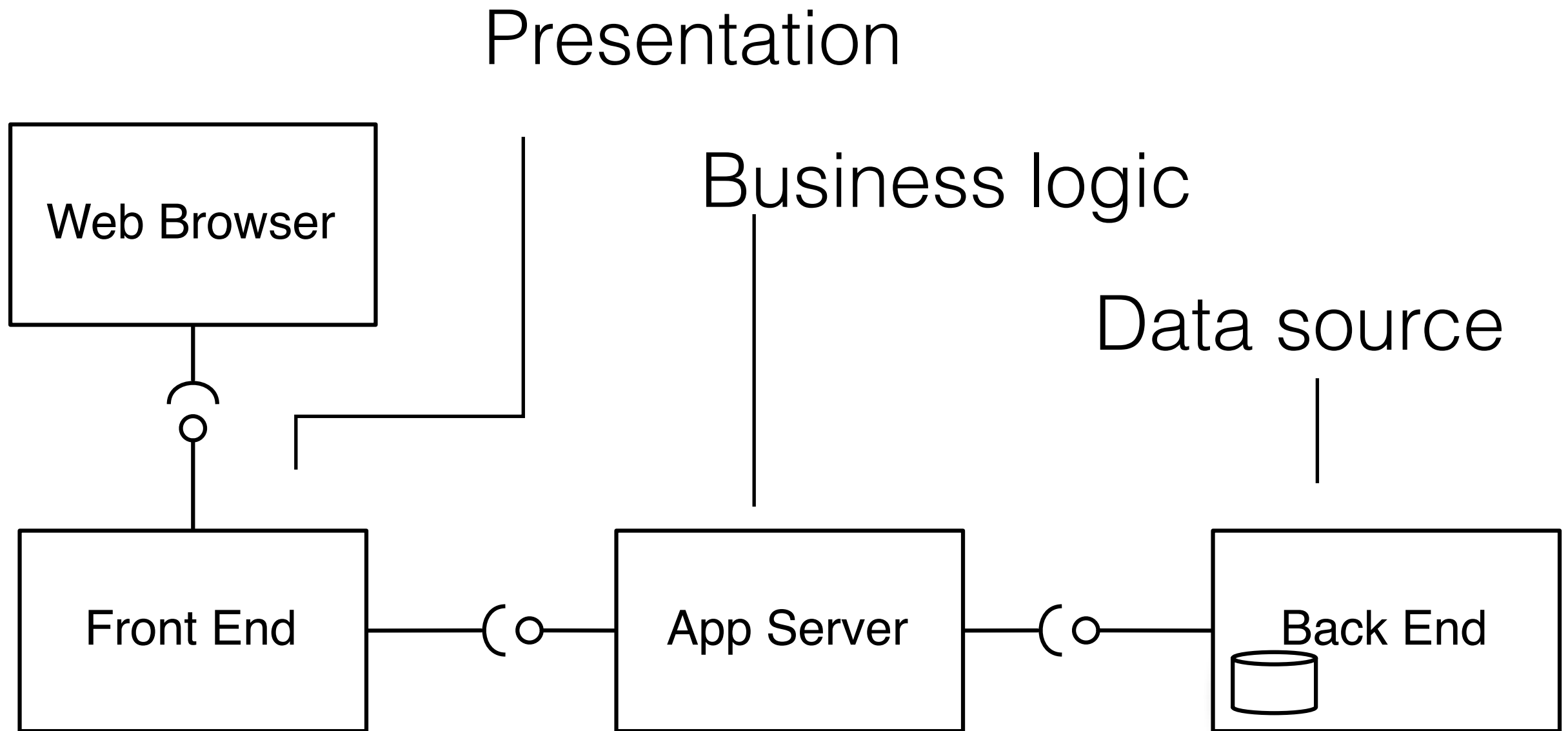


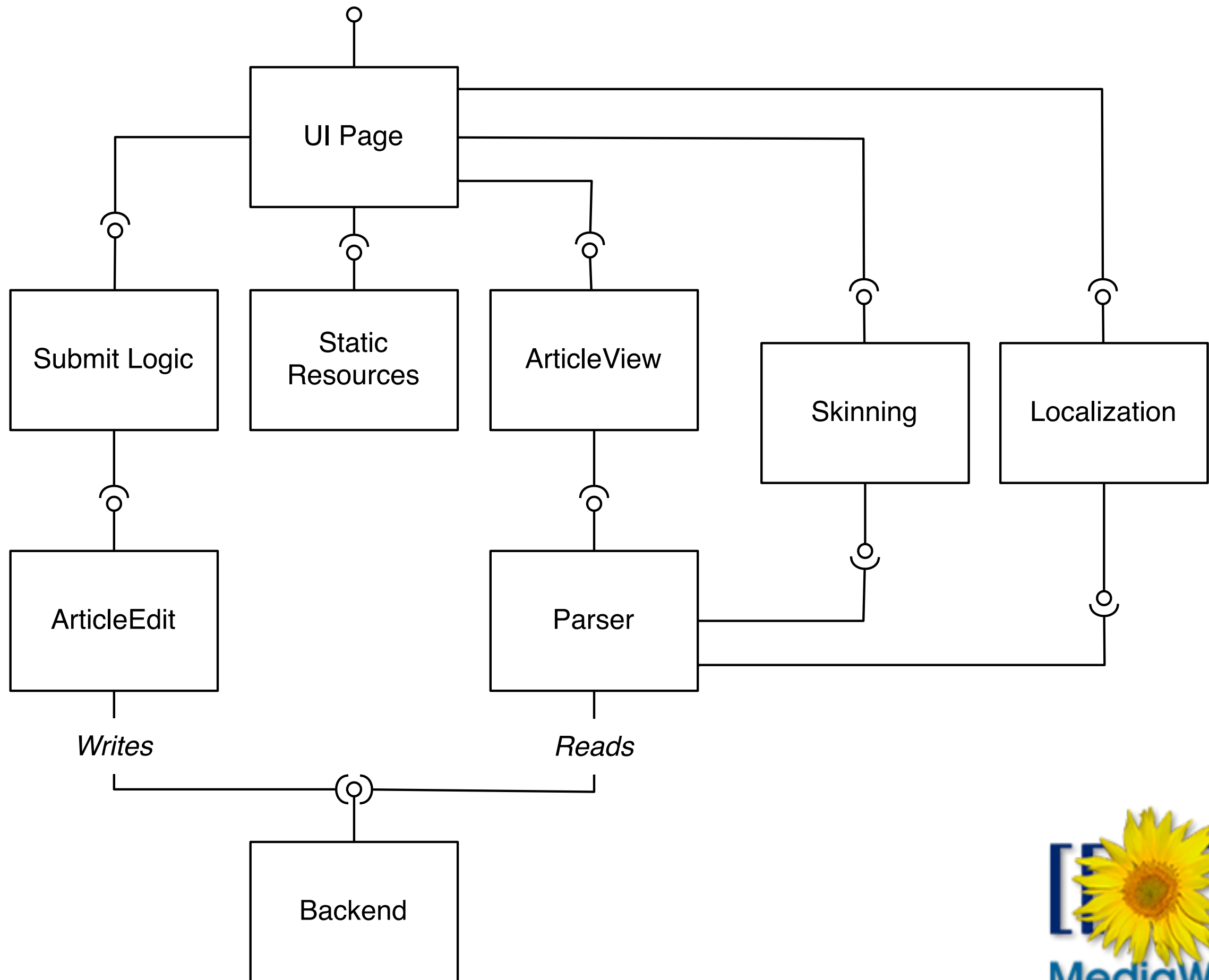
# Design

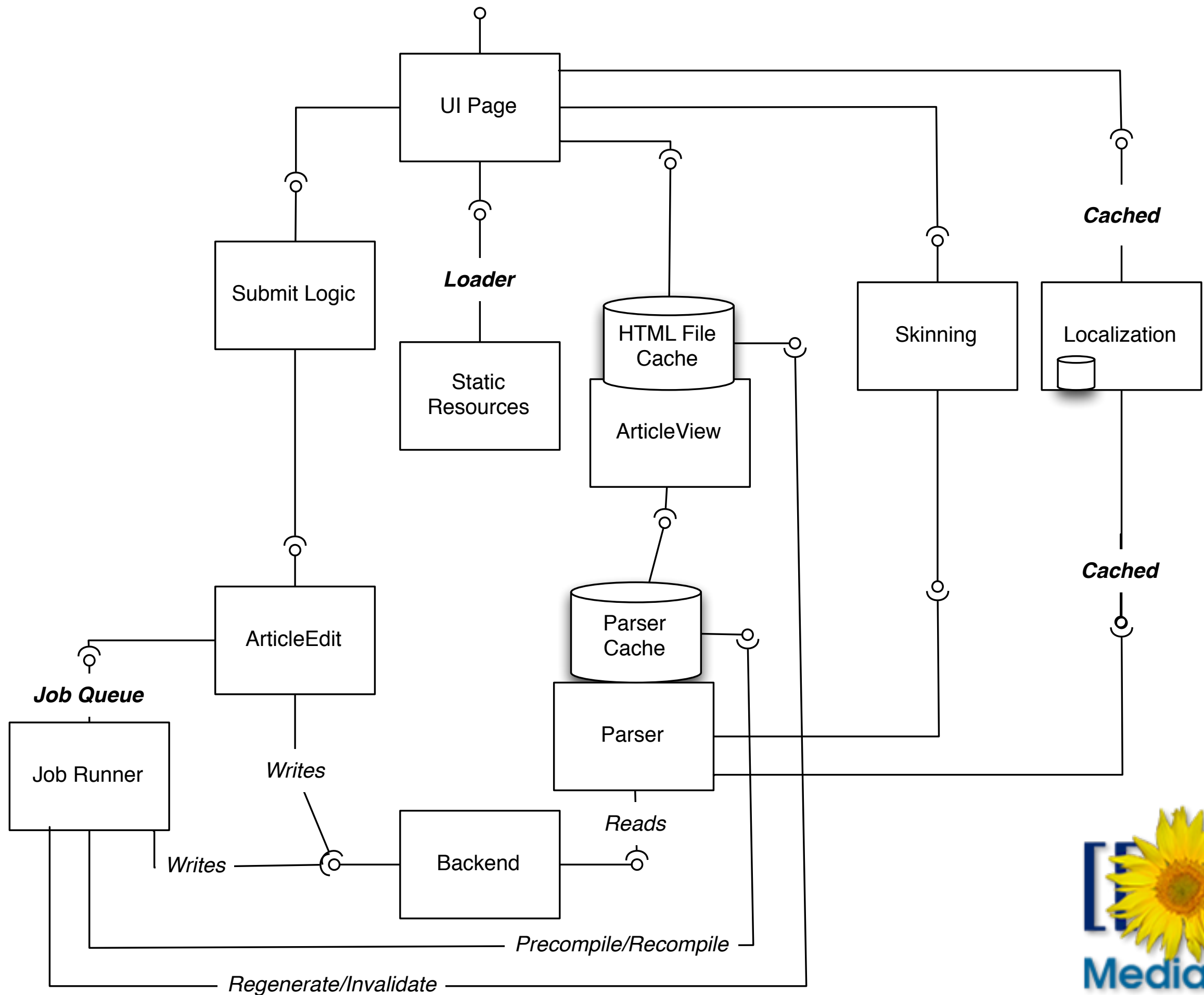
- Architectural Styles
- Architectural Patterns
- Building Blocks
  - *Software Components*
  - *Component API/Interfaces*
  - *Software Connectors*



# 3-Tier Architecture

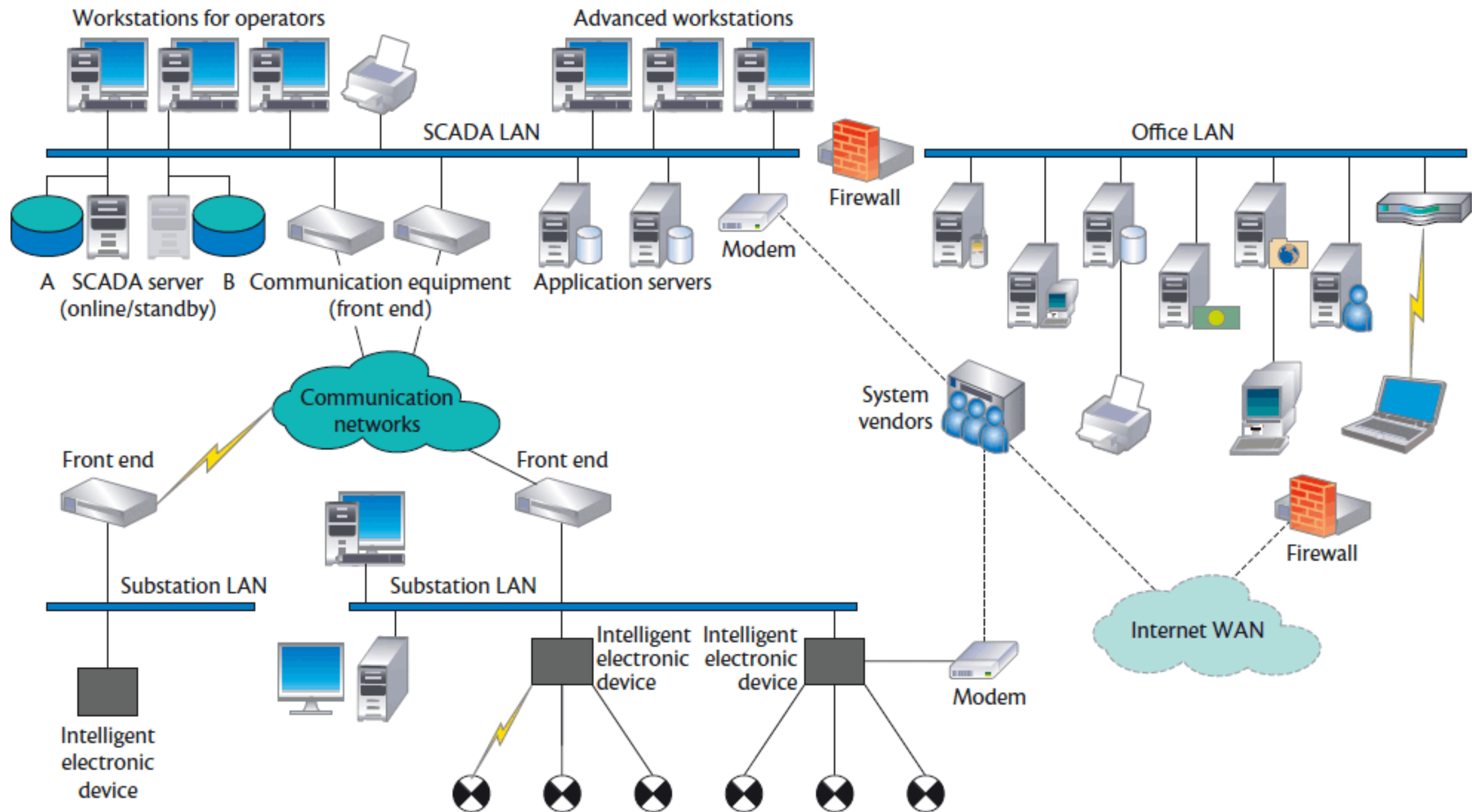






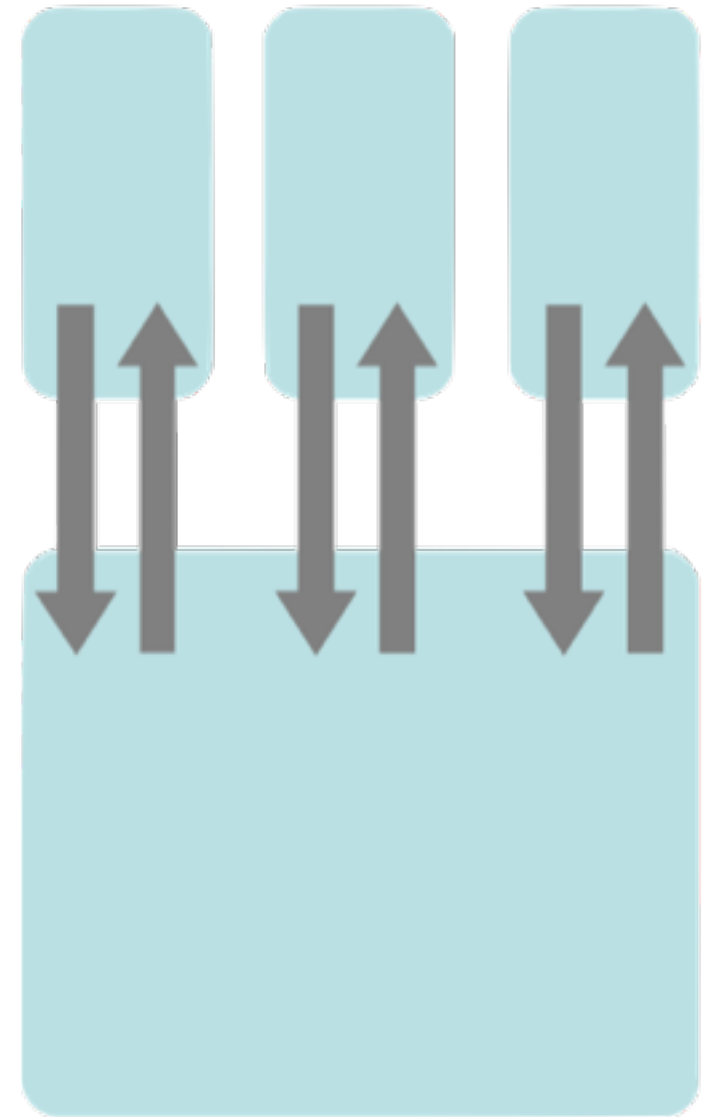


# Distributed Applications



# Client/Server

- Many clients, active, close to users
- One server, passive, close to data
- Single point of failure, scalability
- Security, scalability



# Distribution and Lifecycle

*In distributed applications the lifecycle of remote objects is disjoint from the local ones.*

*We must explicitly design the lifecycle of those remote entities*

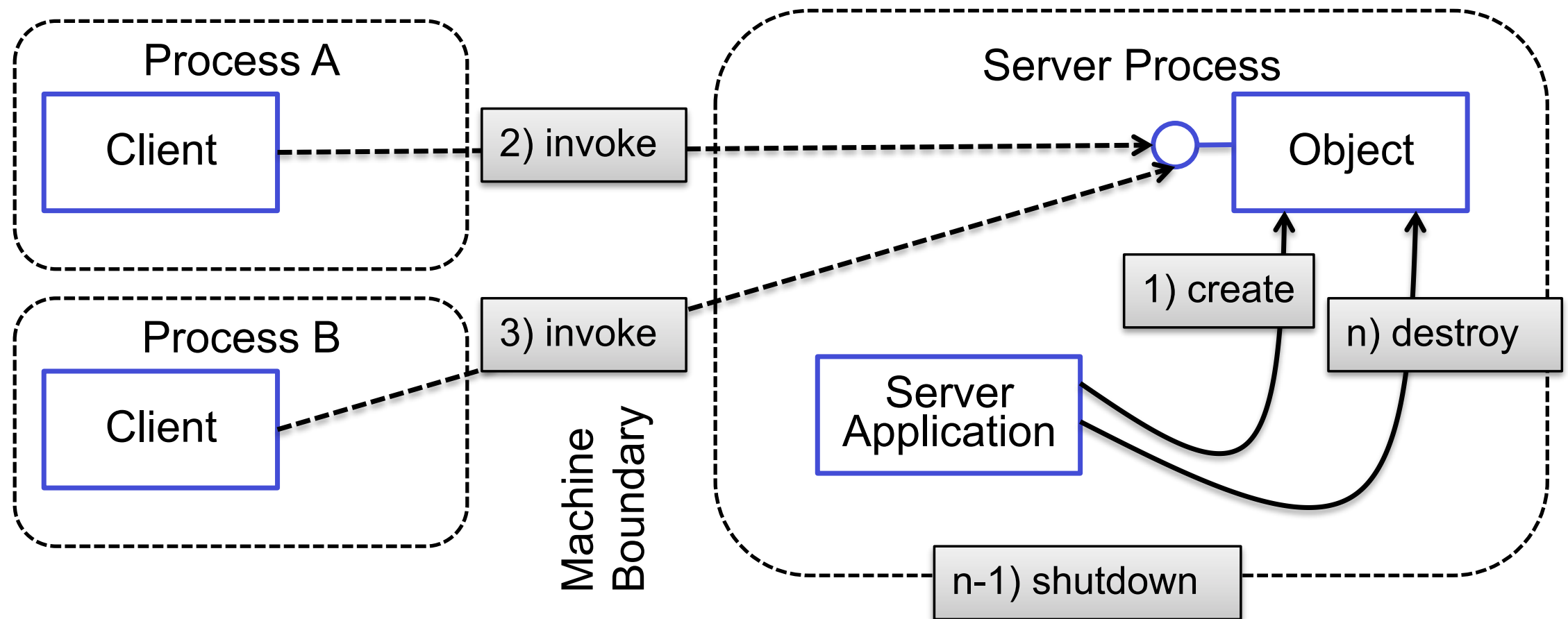
# Distribution and Lifecycle

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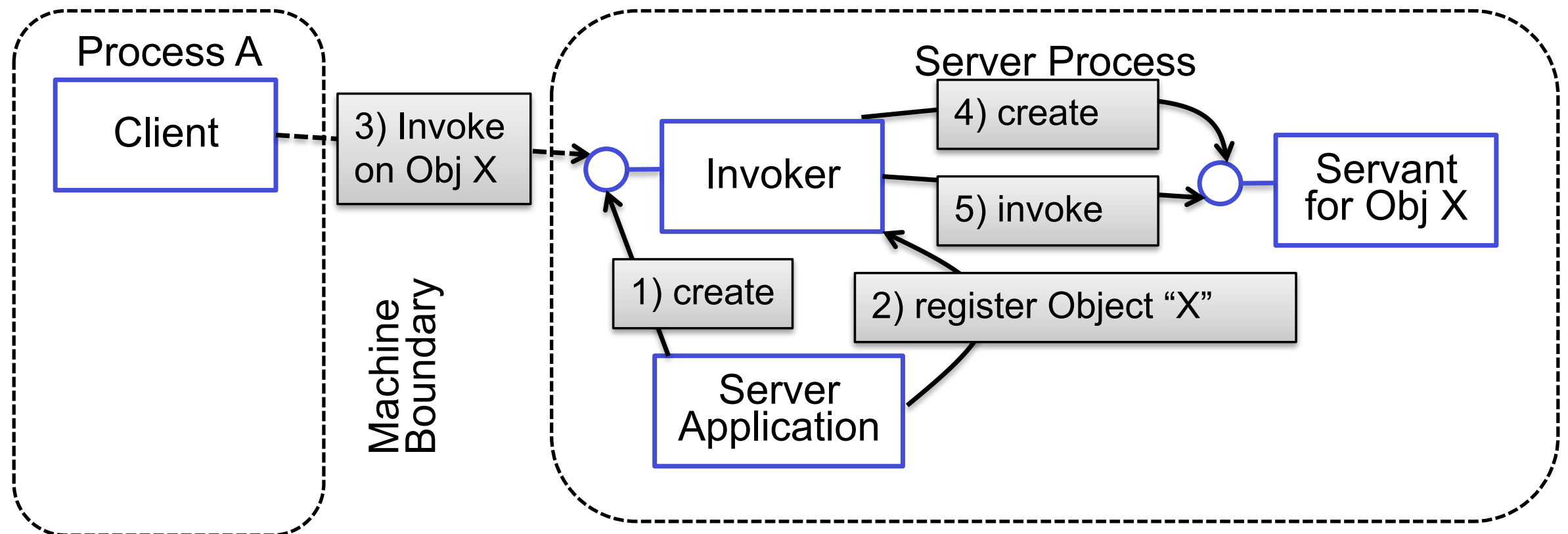
Static and Lazy instances	Leasing
Per-request instances	Pooling
Client-dependent instances	Passivation

# Static Instances



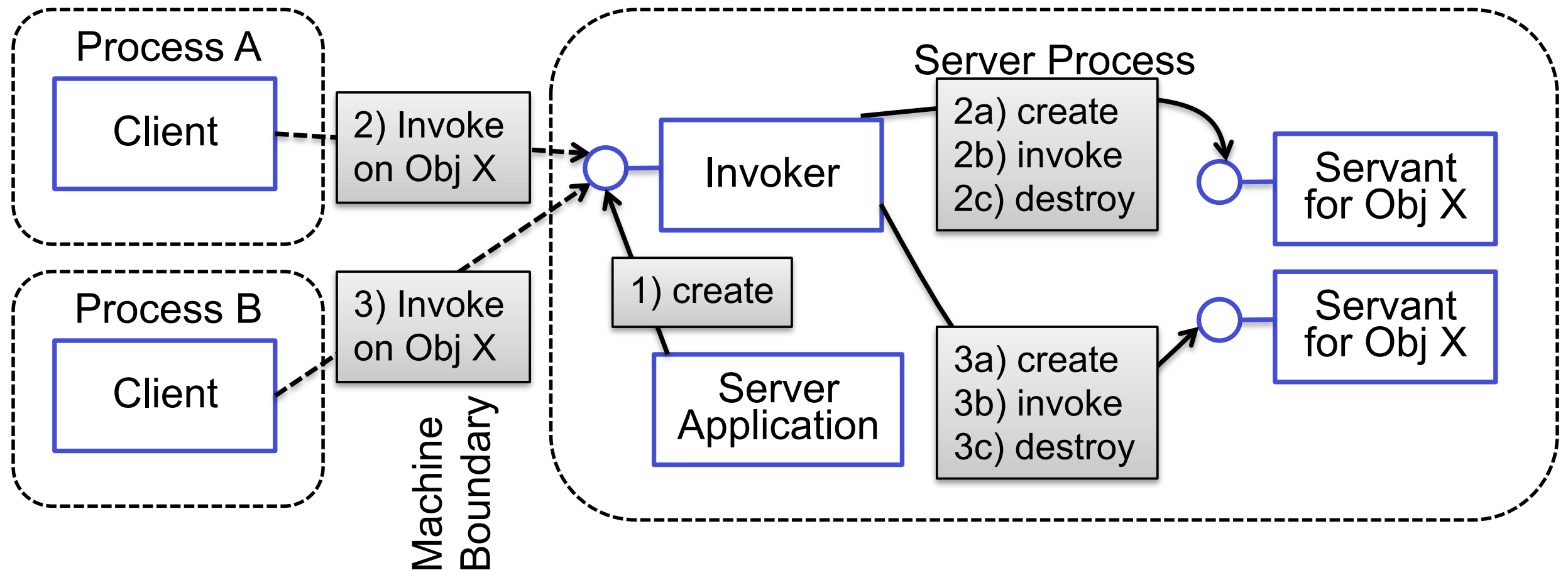
Remote object instances exist independently of any clients  
They last as long as their container (server)

# Lazy Instances



Instantiate object upon first request  
Save computational resources

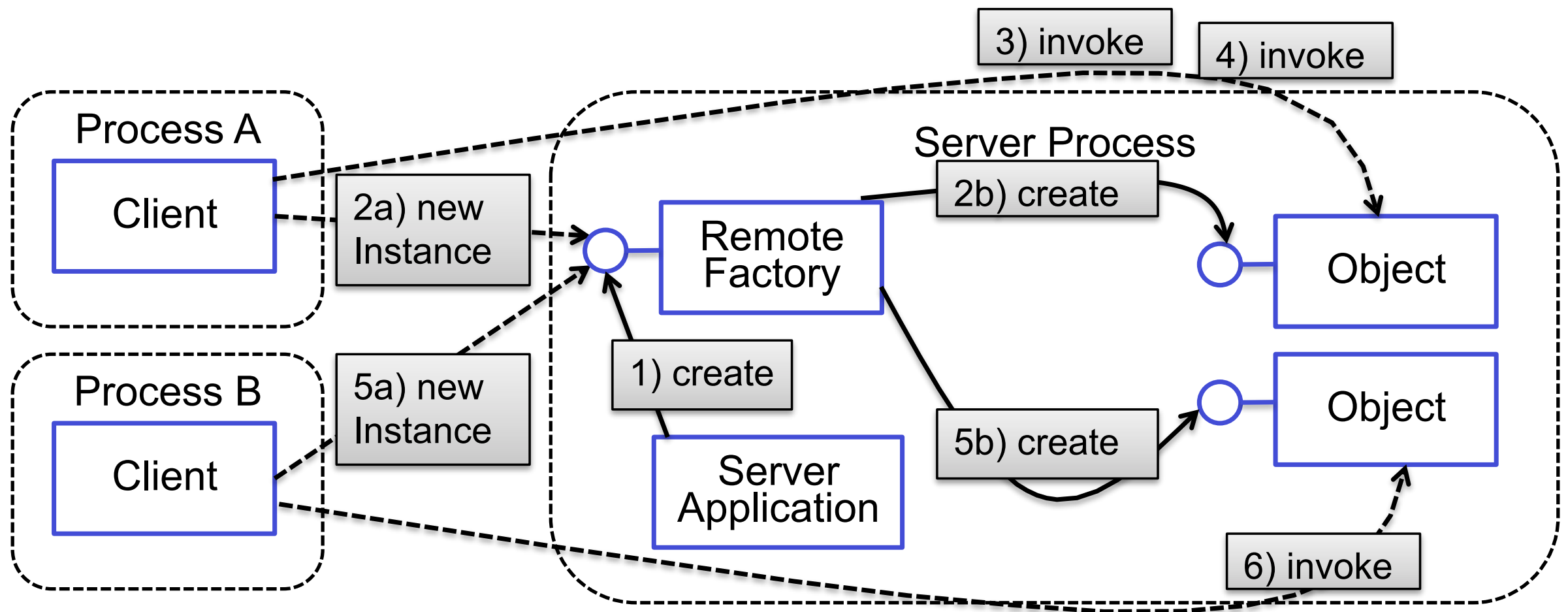
# Per-request Instances



Each request processed by a fresh instance

Provide max logical isolation (but high cost)

# Client-dependent Instances

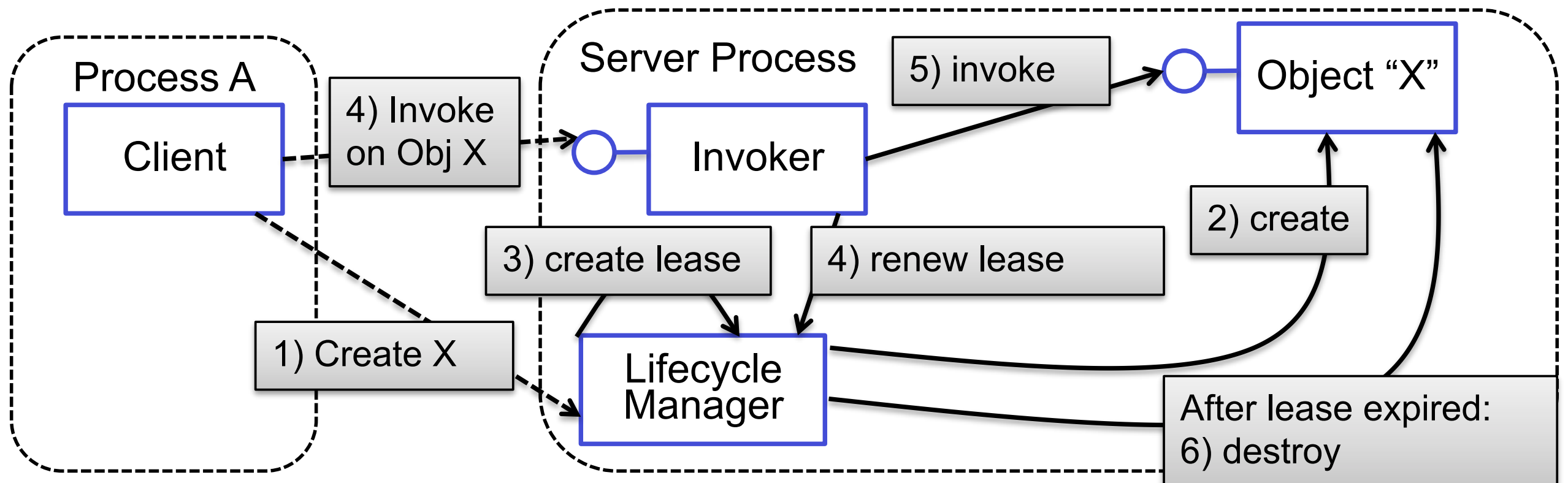


Requests from the same client processed by the same instance (but there might be a one-to-many mapping)

Remote objects extend client logic and share its state

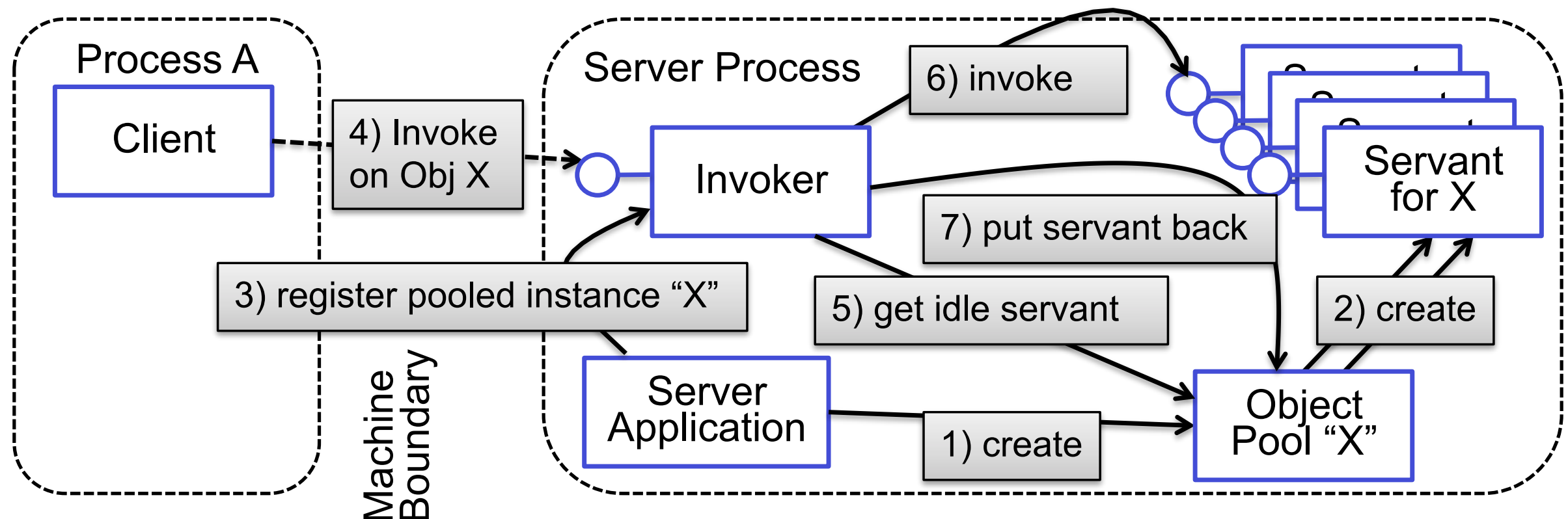


# Leasing



Avoid removal of per-client objects when not used by  
periodically renew the lease

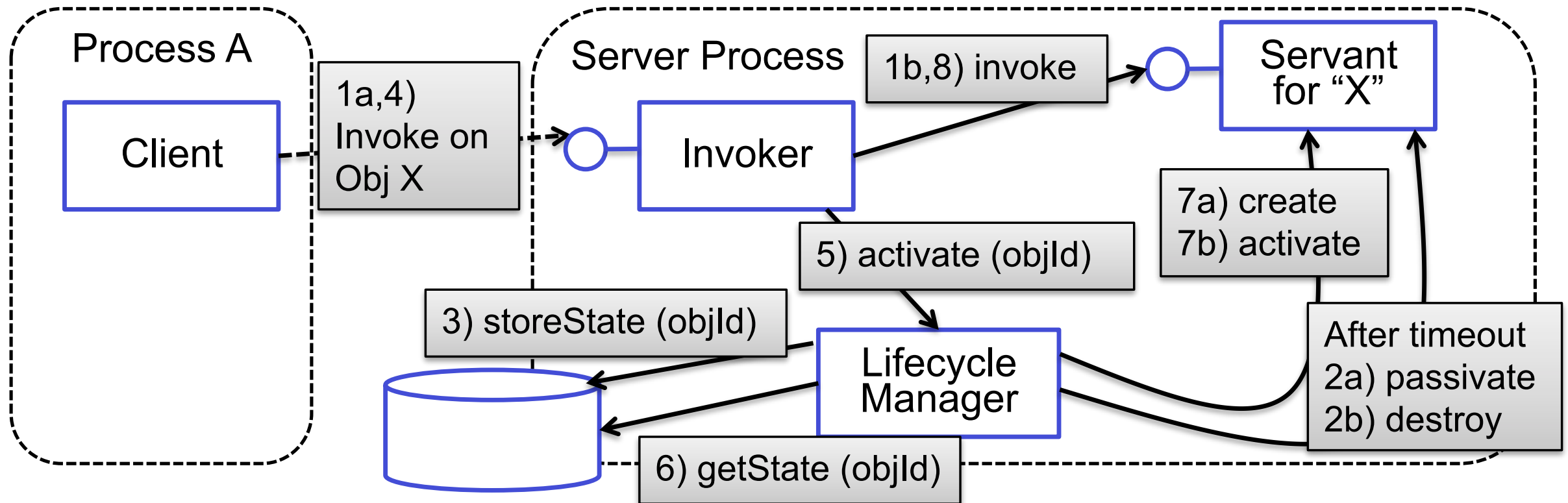
# Pooling



Maintain a (possibly dynamic) set of generic objects to serve clients requests

Clean up state before returning to the pool

# Passivation



Save resources by freezing “per-client” objects

Objects are reactivated upon first request

# (A)Synchronization

*Remote invocations can be either synchronous or asynchronous. For asynchronous invocations we must handle the evolution of the distributed state across the nodes.*

## **One-way Patterns**

---

Fire and Forget

---

Sync with Server

## **Two-way Patterns**

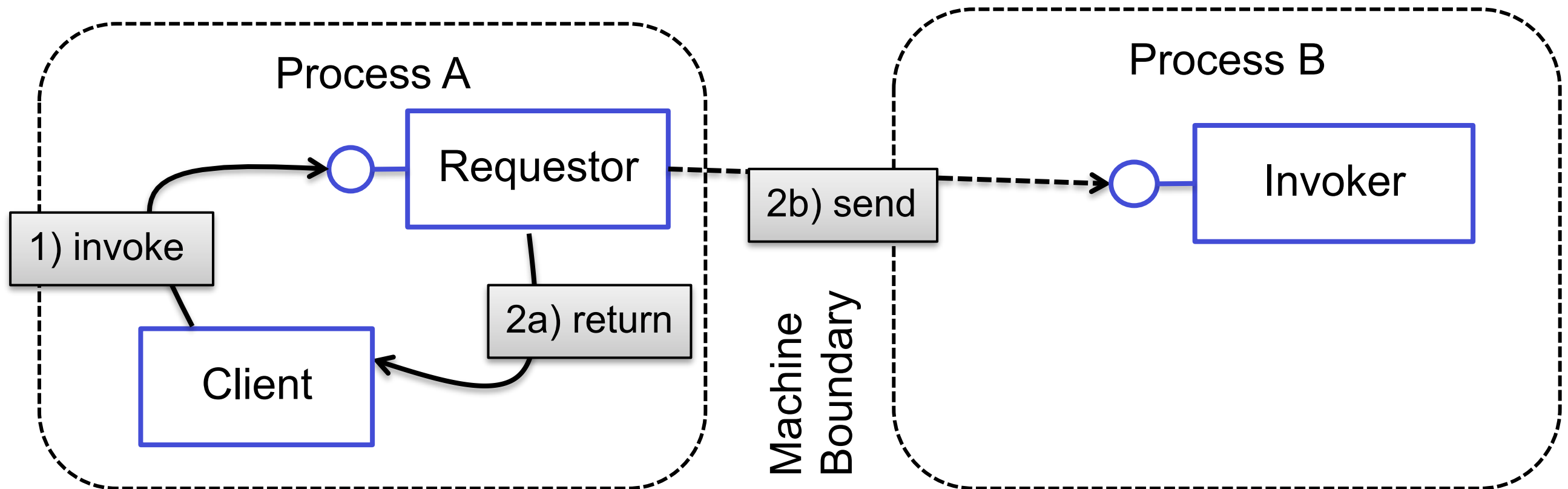
---

Poll Object

---

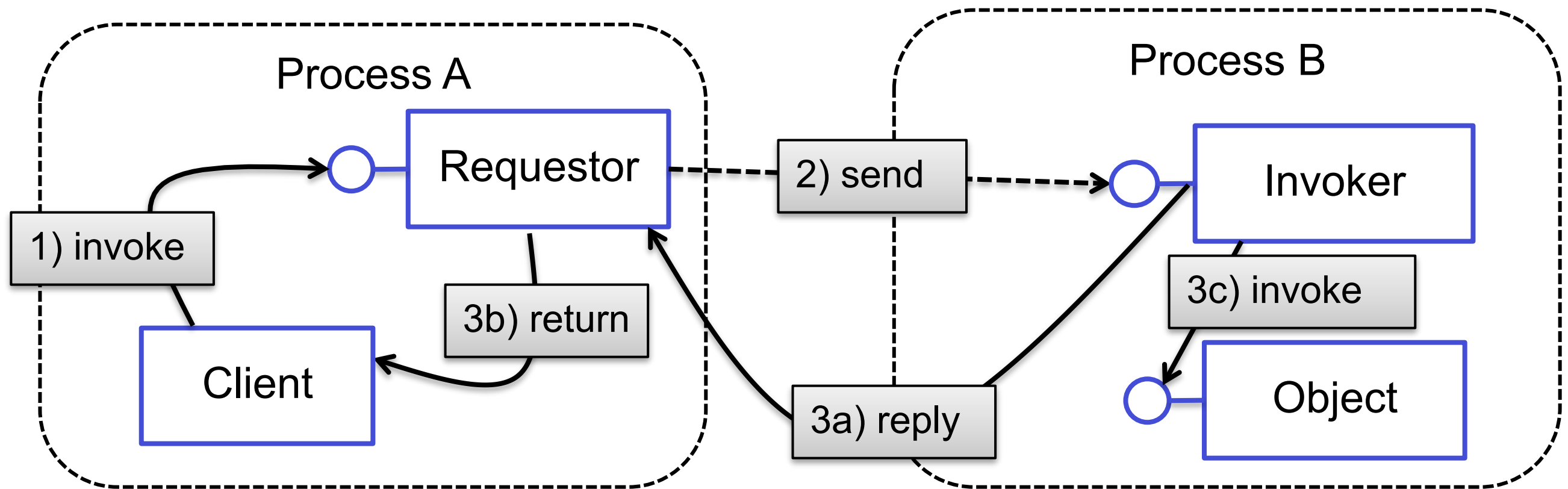
Callback

# Fire and Forget



Best effort (or nobody cares) semantics

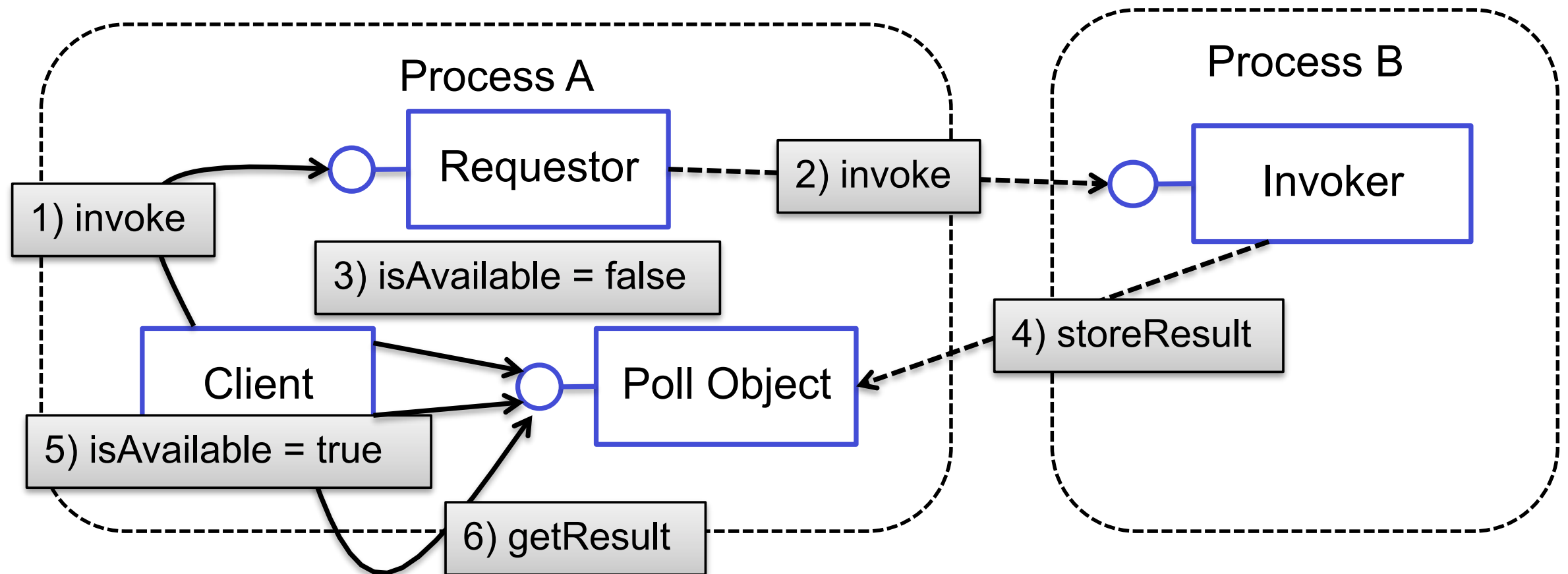
# Sync with Server



Requestor ensures that the request correctly arrived to server (but not processed)

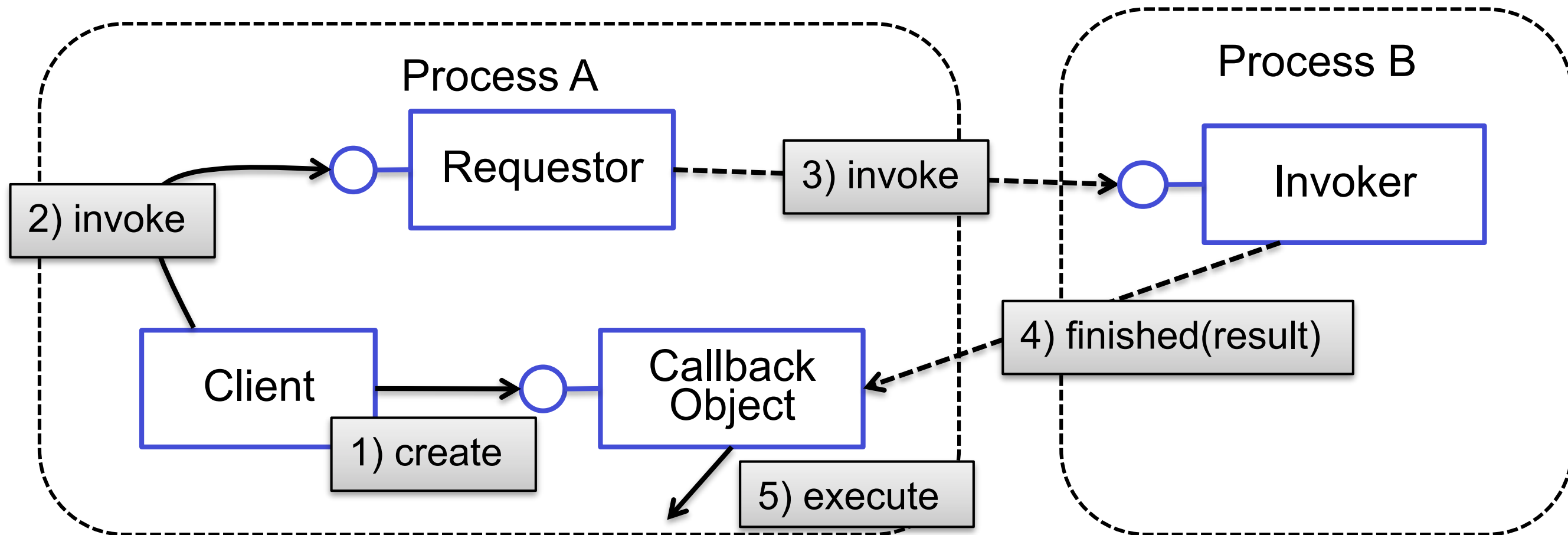
Delivery confirmation semantics

# Poll Object (or Future)



Local stub on client's machine checks if results are ready

# Callback

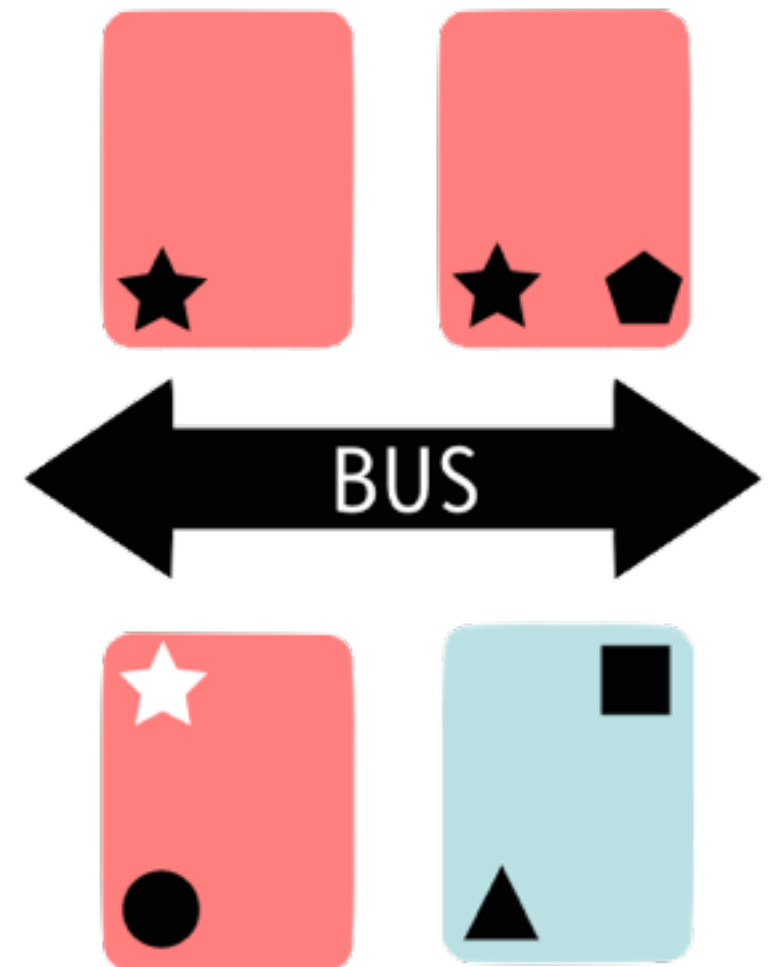


Execute code whenever the remote request returns



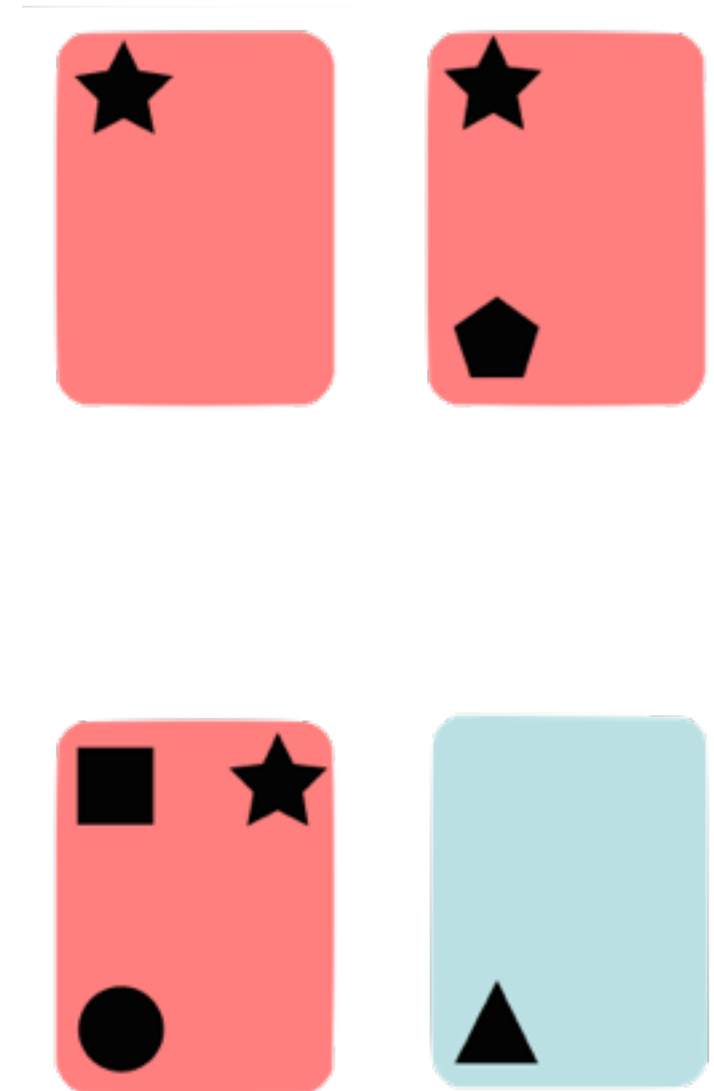
# Publish/Subscribe

- Subscription to queues or topics
- Loose coupling



# Pub/Sub vs Event-Driven

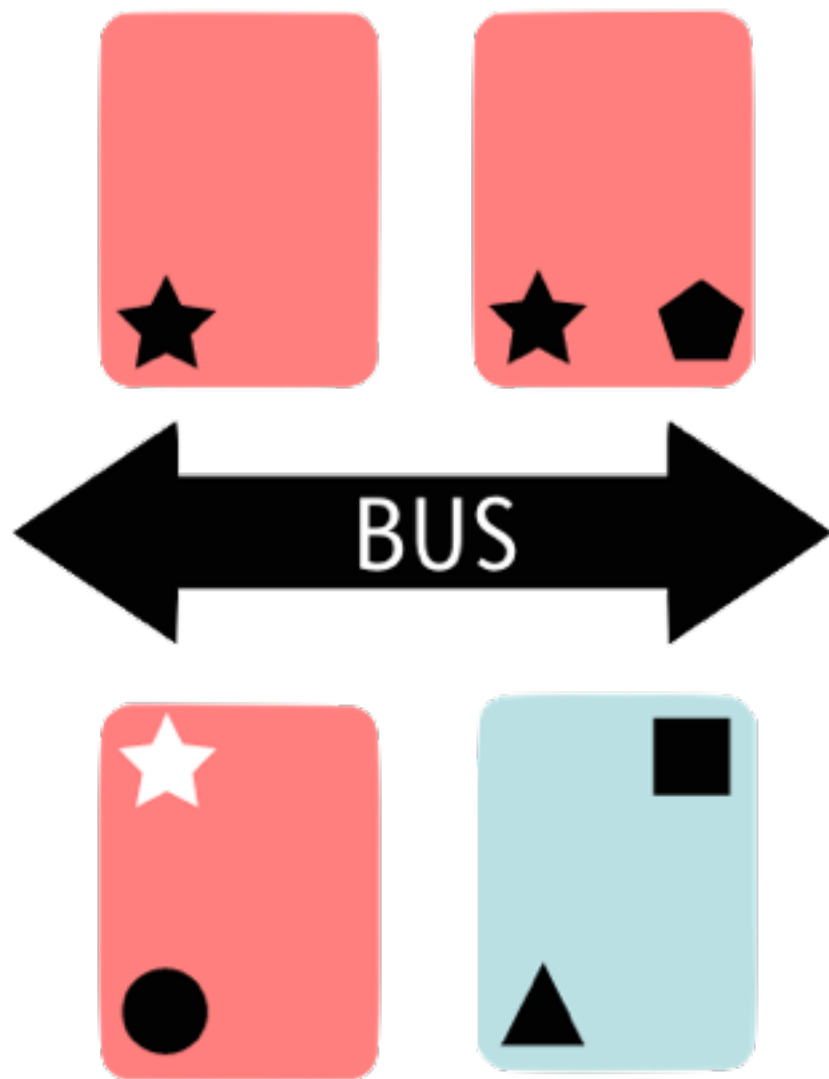
# Pub/Sub vs Event-Driven



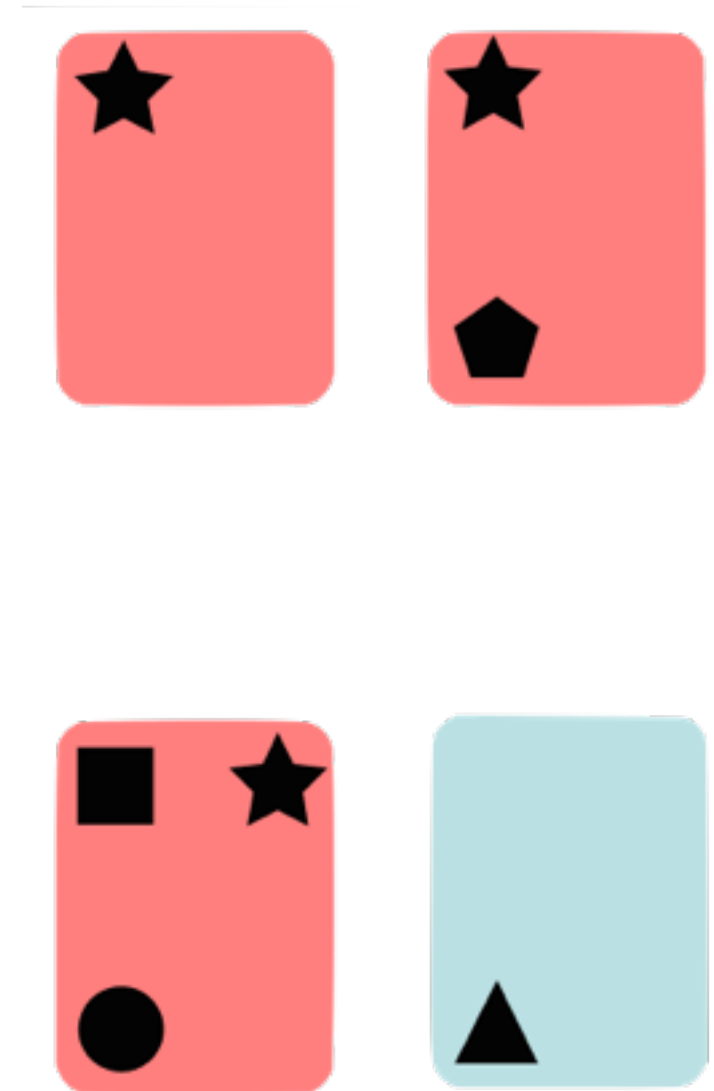
no specific roles

local/distributed

# Pub/Sub vs Event-Driven



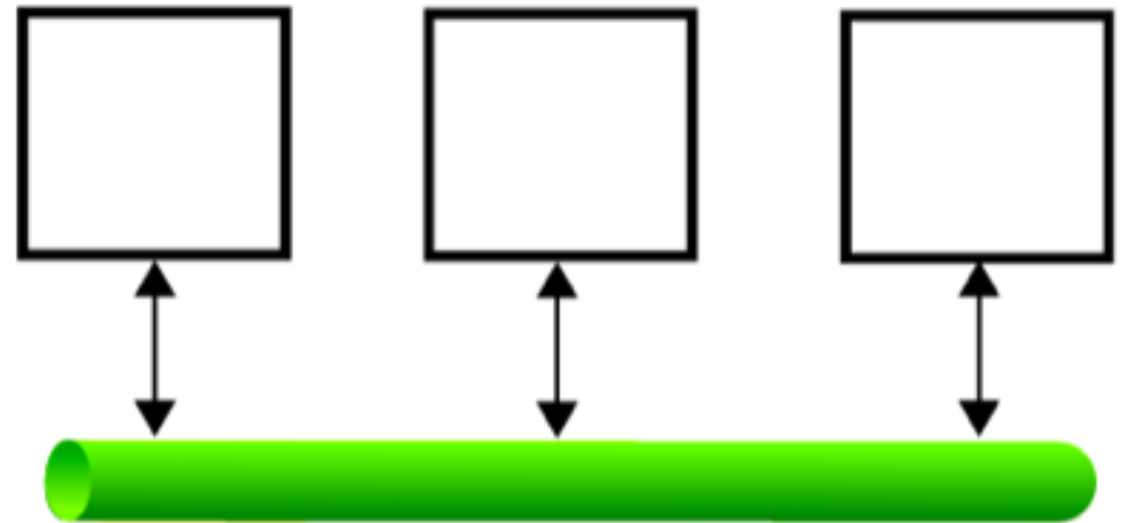
opposite roles  
mostly distributed



no specific roles  
local/distributed

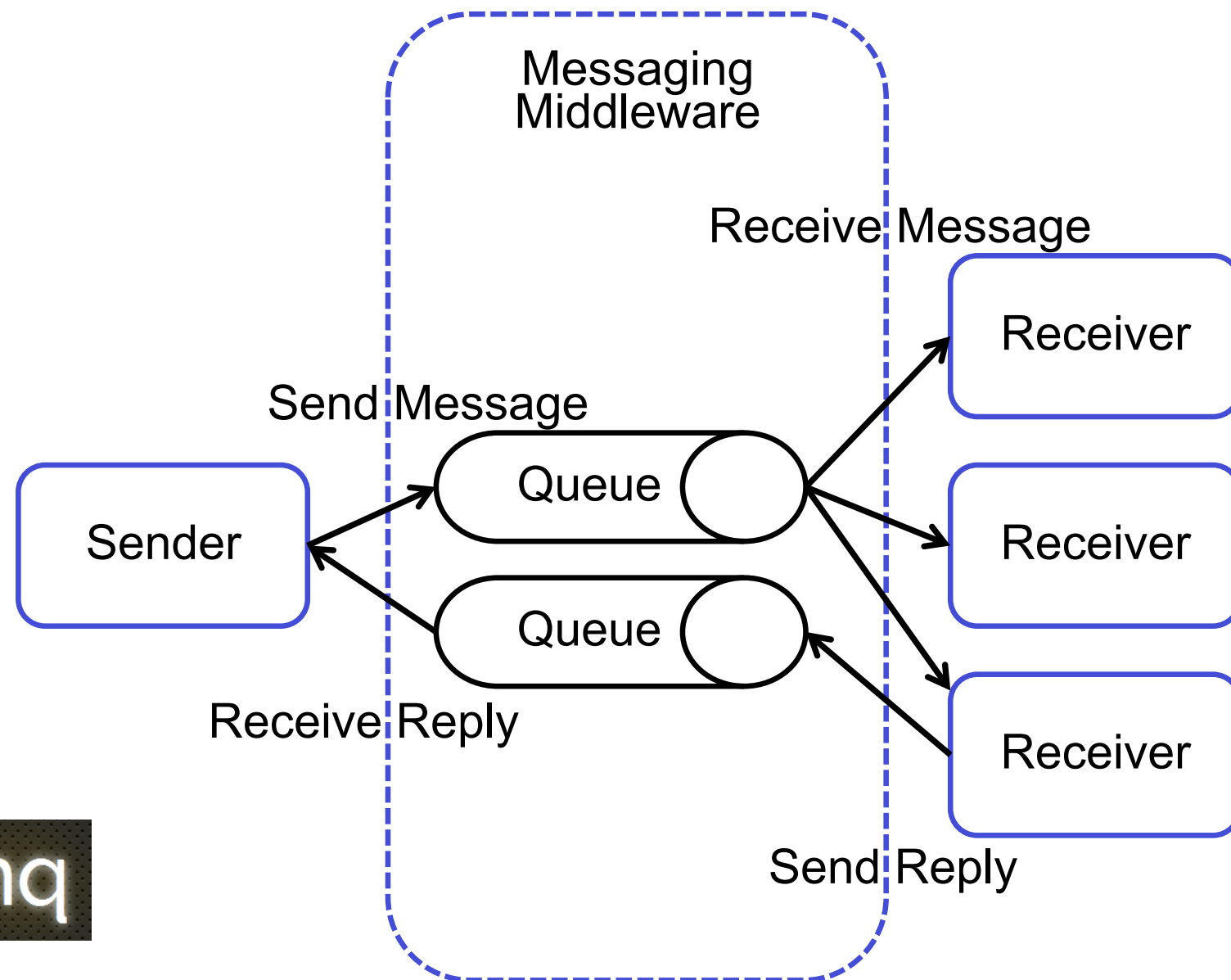
# Message Bus

- Publish
- Subscribe
- Notify



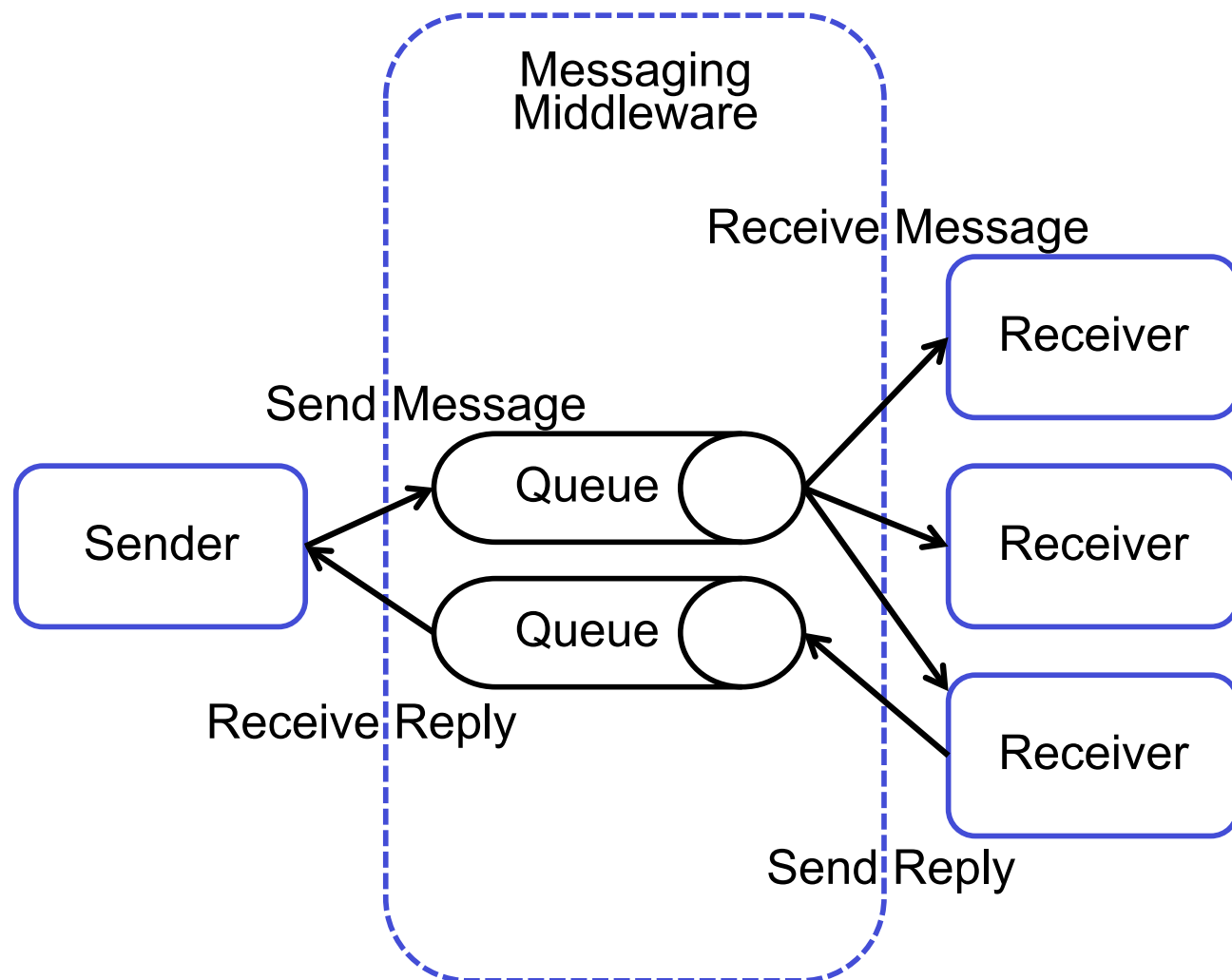
# MOM

*Message-Oriented Middleware*



# MOM

## *Message-Oriented Middleware*



- Processing always on consumer
- Queues provide persistence and decoupling (async)

# Reply or don't reply?

*MOMs enable both request-only and request-reply interactions despite sender/receiver do not know each other addresses*



# Reply or don't reply?

*MOMs enable both request-only and request-reply interactions despite sender/receiver do not know each other addresses*

Uniquely identify a request message (ID)

+

MessageType=REQUEST|REPLY & MessageID = ID

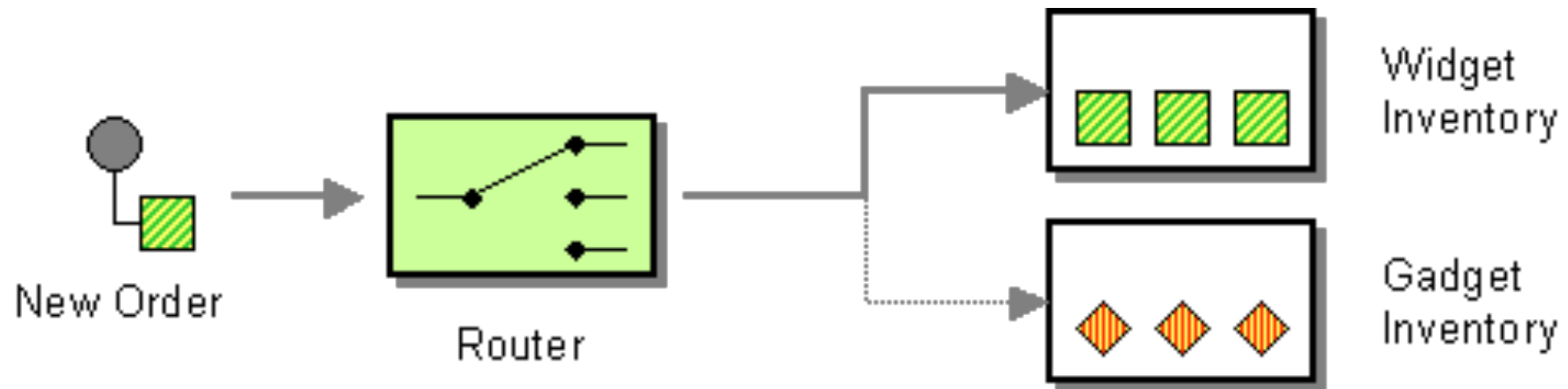
=

Correlation between the requests and replies

# Handling Messages

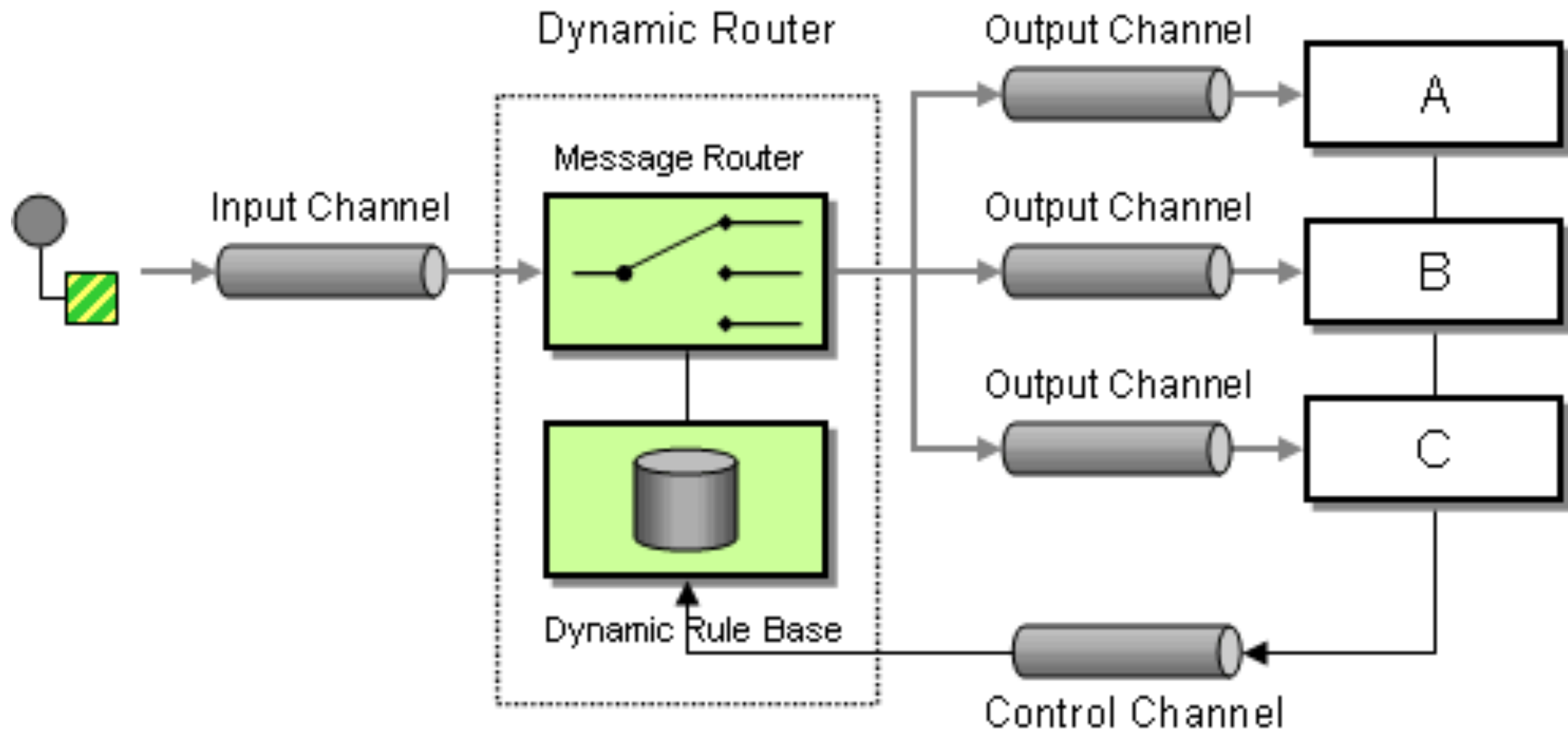
- Routing  
*Content-based, Dynamic*
- Filtering  
*Message filter*
- Transforming messages  
*Splitter, Aggregator*
- Transforming messages content  
*Normalizer, Content Enricher, Content Filter*
- Transforming message envelope  
*Envelope wrapper*

# Content-based Routing



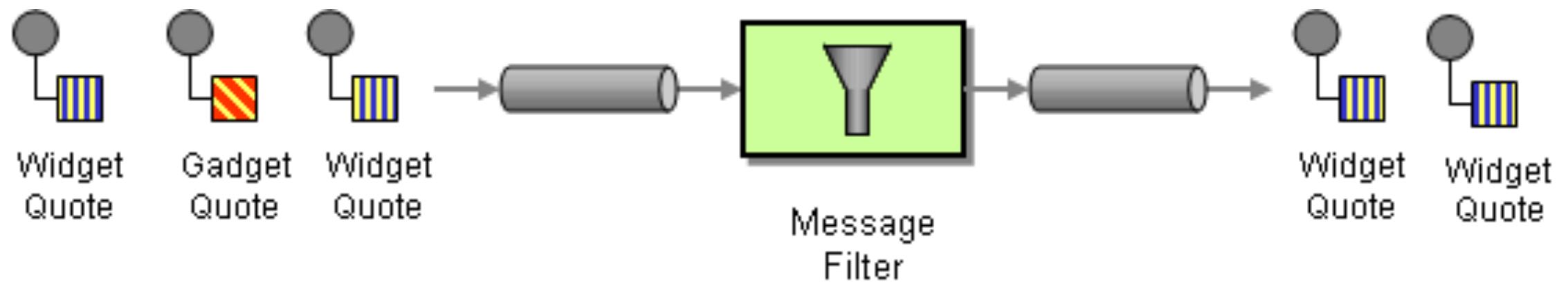
Destination decided using the payload

# Dynamic Routing



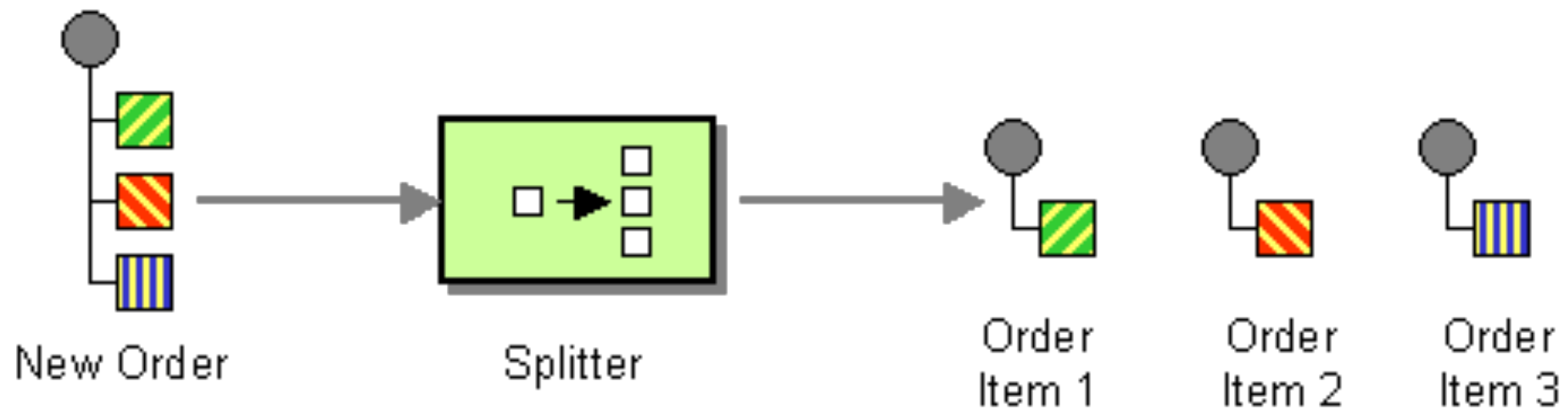
Destination not fixed but chosen using rules

# Message Filter



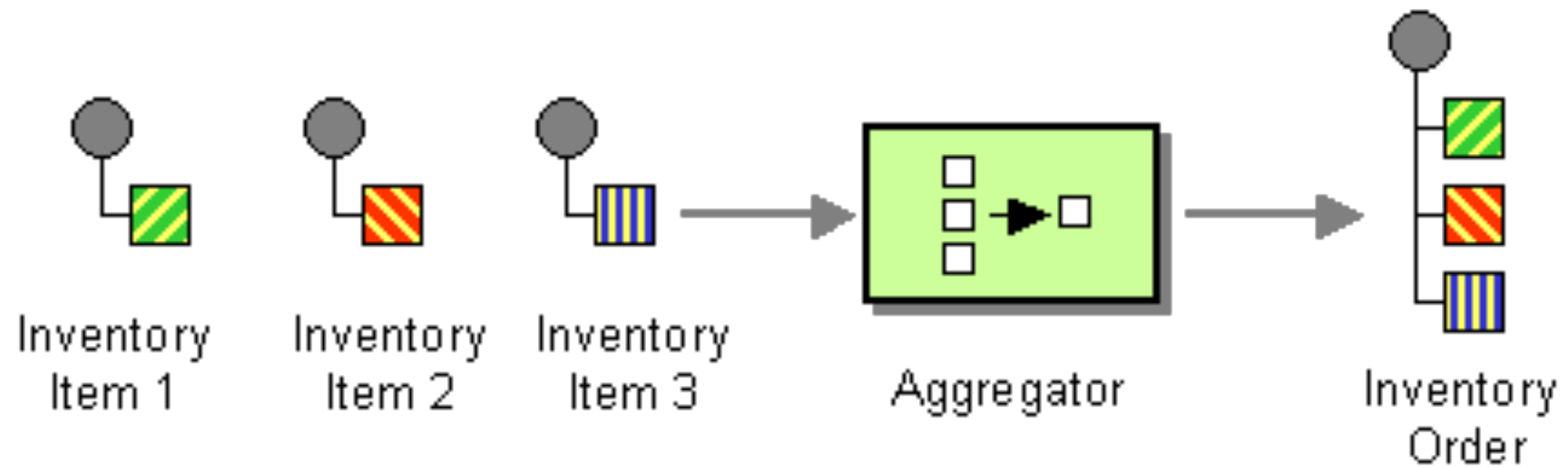
Remove un-needed messages

# Splitter



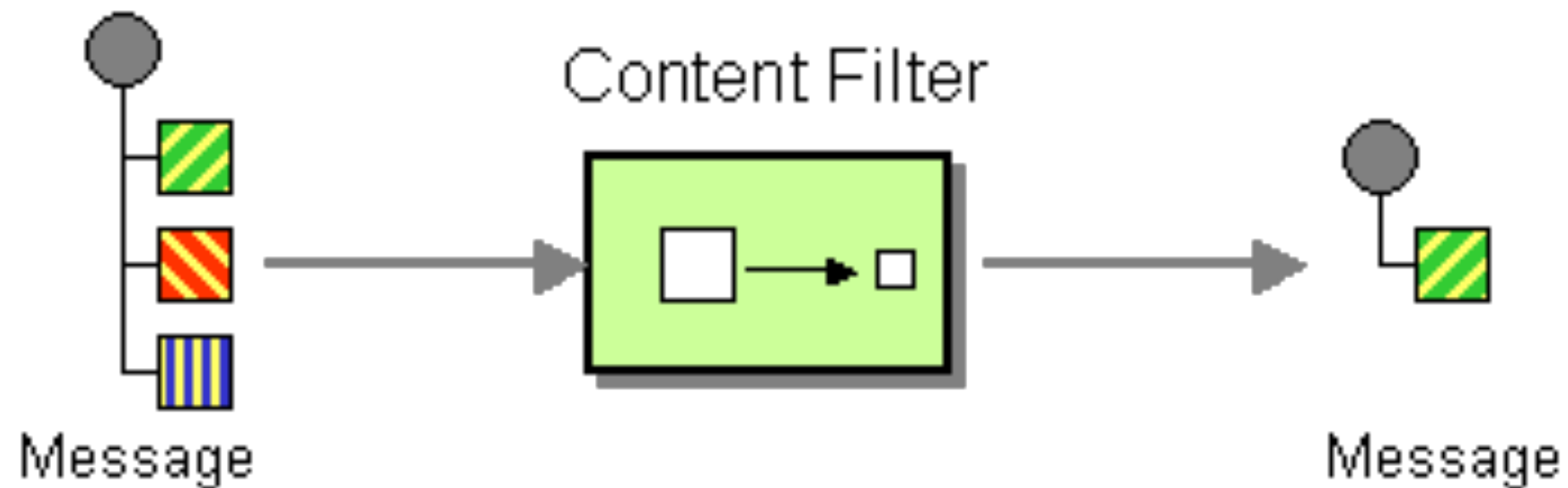
Decompose a composite message in parts

# Aggregator



Use the parts to create a composite message

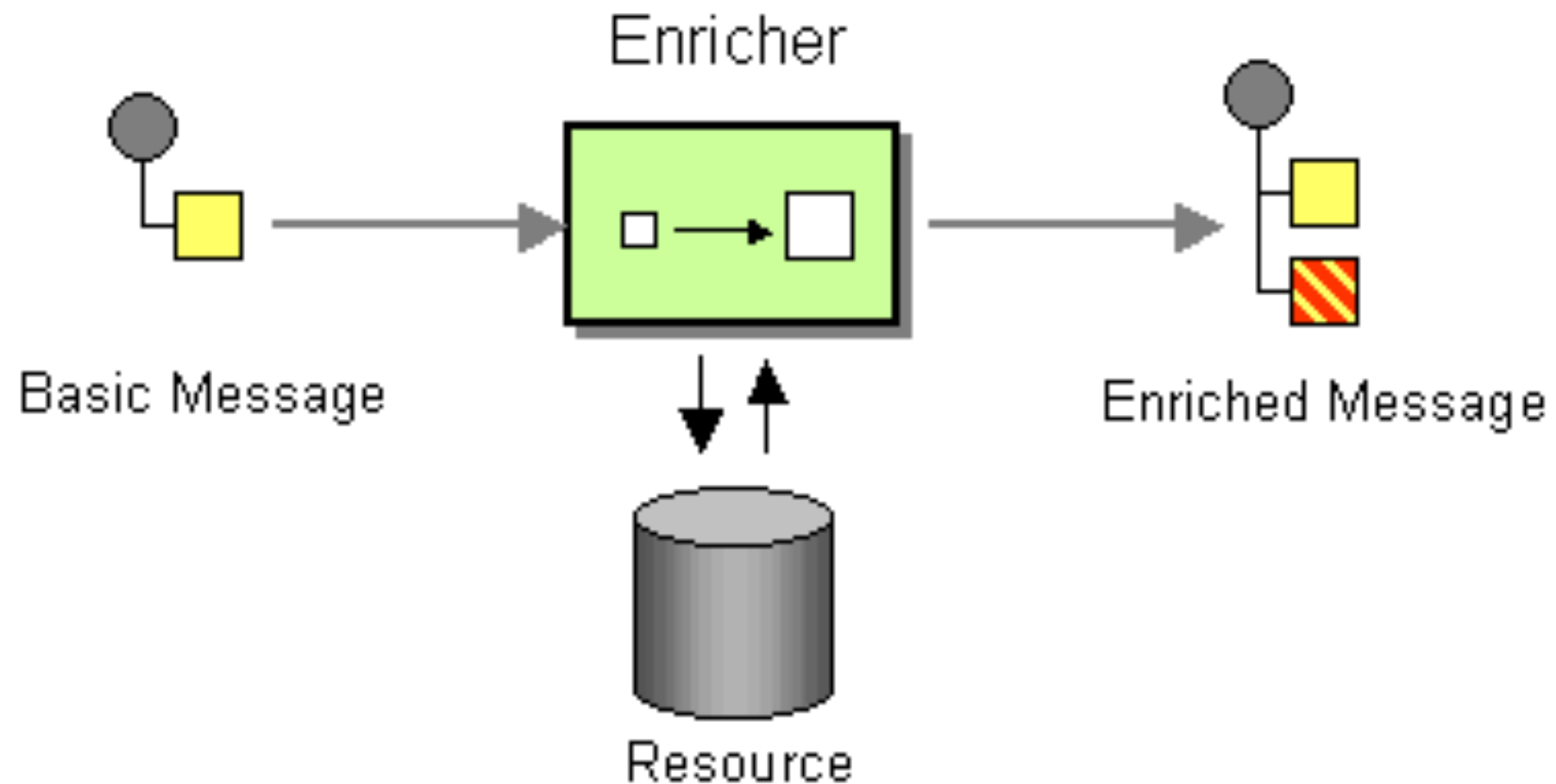
# Content Filter



Filter from a composite message unneeded payload

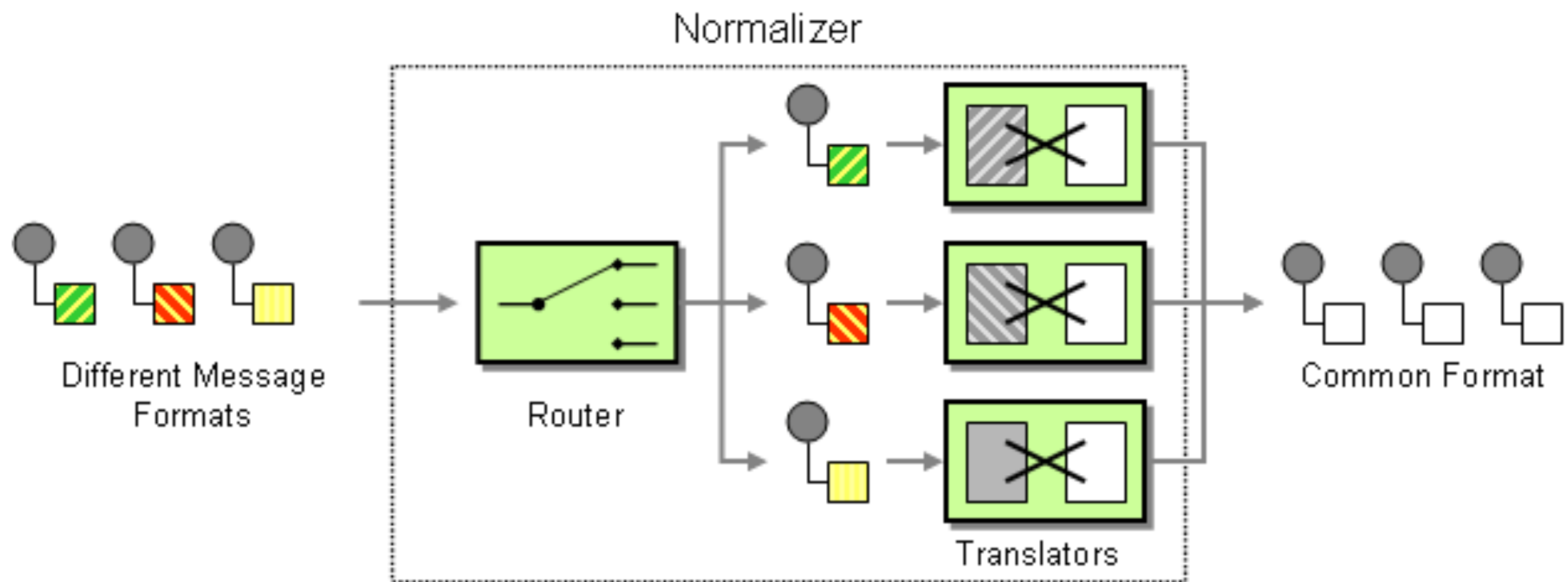


# Content Enricher



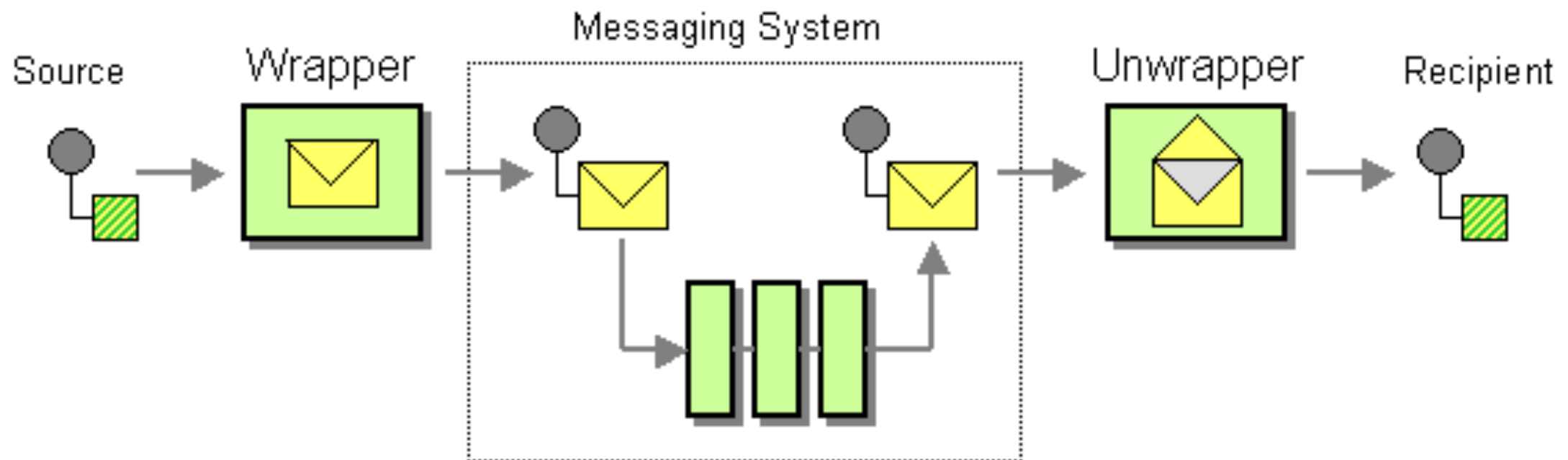
Use additional data to augment messages

# Normalizer



Route messages to translators which transform the to a common format

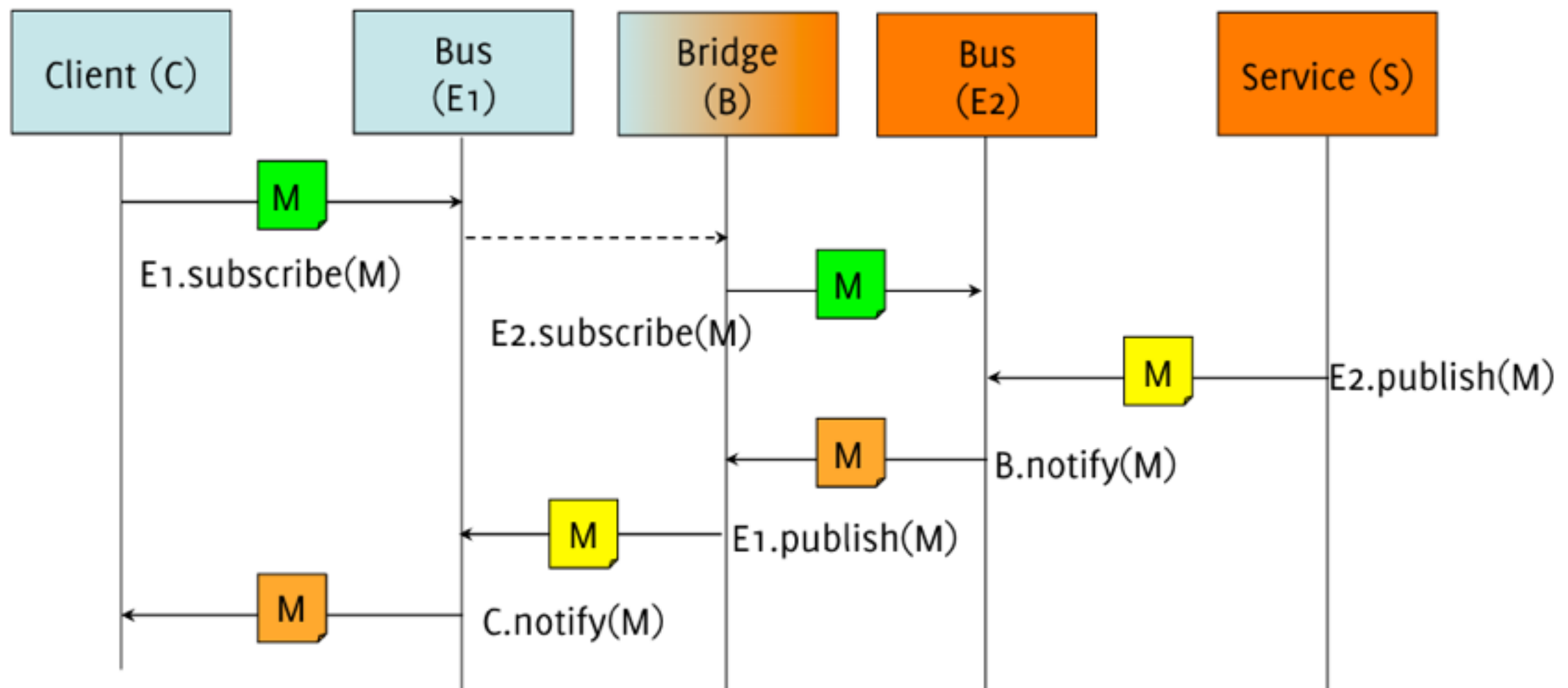
# Envelope Wrapper



Bridged delivery via wrapping messages into other messages

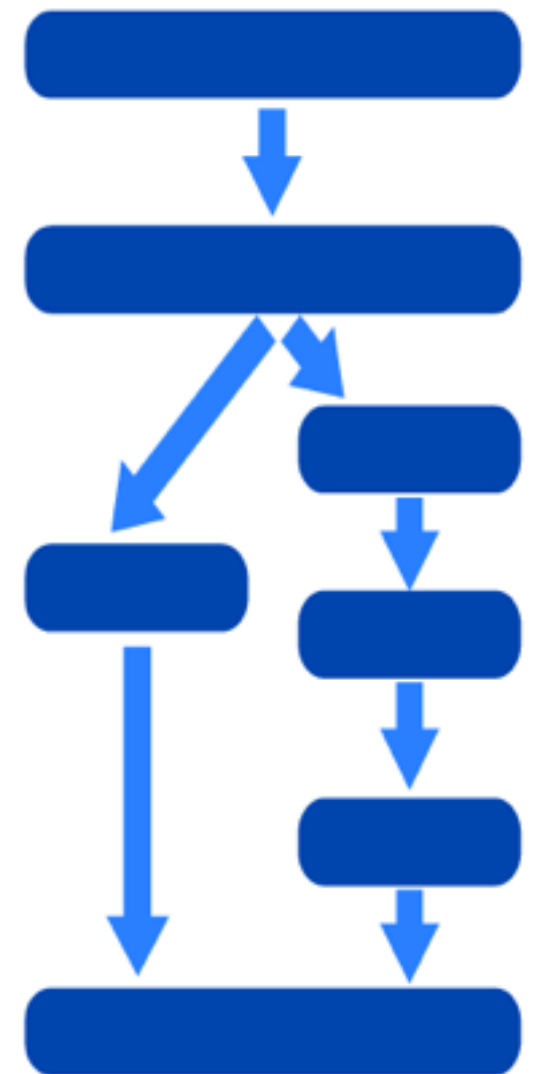
# Messaging Bridge

*link multiple messaging systems to make messages exchanged on one also available on the others*



# Pipe & Filter

- Clean separation: filter process, pipe transport
- Heterogeneity and distribution
- Only batch processing, serializable data
- Composability, Reuse



**pipes** EventFeedTest\*

Layout Expand All Collapse All Back to My Pipes New Save Save a copy Properties...

**Sources**

- Fetch CSV
- Feed Auto-Discover
- Fetch Feed
- Fetch Data
- Fetch Page
- Fetch Site Feed
- Flickr
- Google Base
- Item Builder
- Yahoo! Local
- Yahoo! Search

**User inputs**

**Operators**

- Url
- String
- Date
- Location
- Number
- Favorites
- My pipes
- Deprecated

**Fetch Feed**

- URL
- <http://blogs.msdn.com/johnm/rss>
- <http://feeds.feedburner.com/ChadI>
- <http://feeds.feedburner.com/PeteB>

**Filter**

Permit items that match any of the following

- Rules
- item.title Contains event
- item.title Contains training
- item.title Contains coming
- item.title Contains webcast

**Fetch Feed**

- URL
- <http://www.communitymegaphone>

**Union**

**Location Extractor**

**Pipe Output**

Debugger: Location Extractor (5 items)

Time taken: 0.983498s Refresh

- Exclusive Partner Training Opportunity - San Francisco, Jacksonville, Miami, Columbia (MD)
- OnRamp Training for Partners - The Next Generation of Web Development on the Microsoft Platform
- Coming to Atlantic City - Microsoft Health & Life Sciences Developer Conference
- Alabama Tech Events
- Jackson, MS Visual Studio Event

# Stream

- Send
- Receive

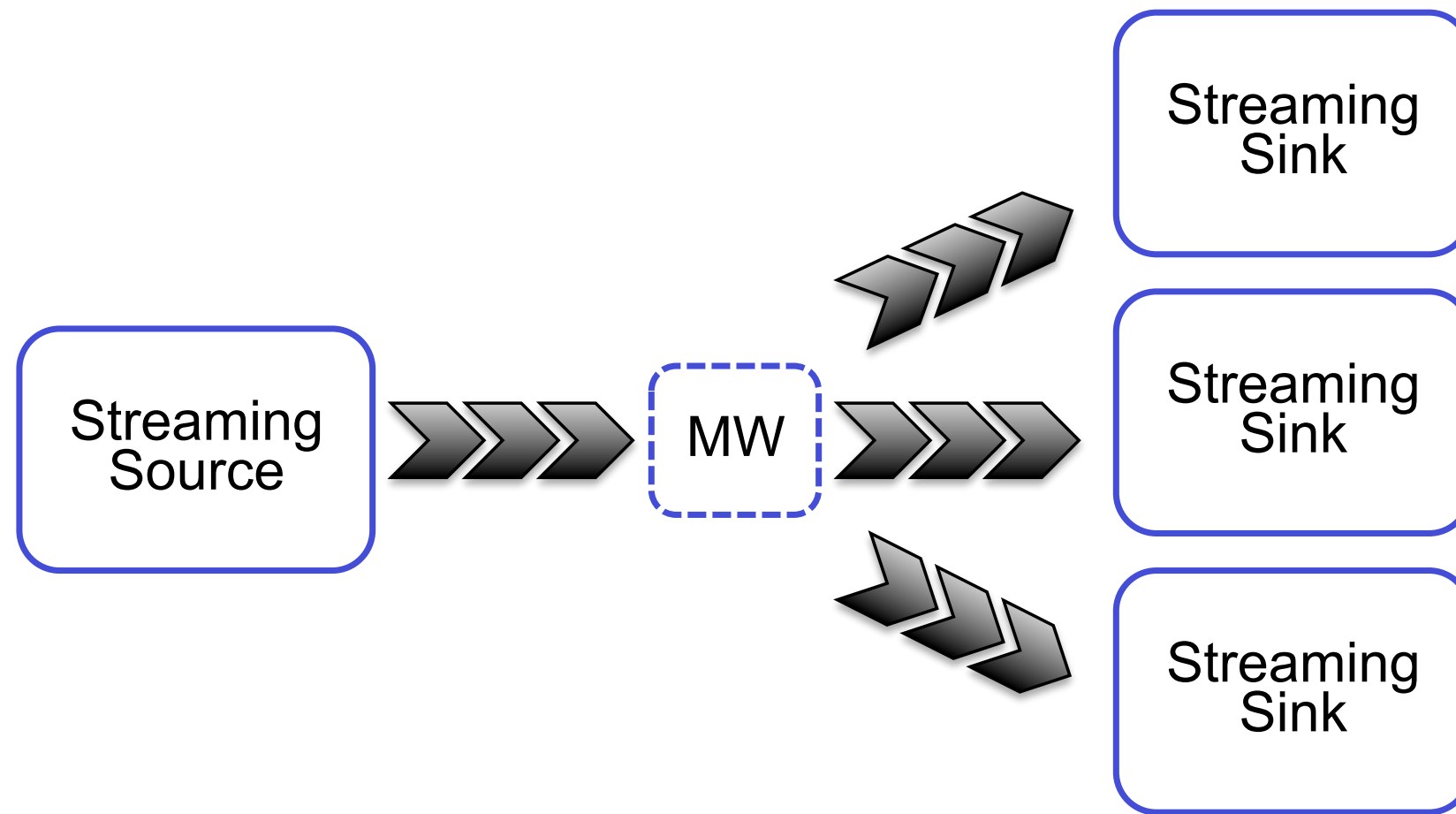


# Streaming

- Infinite sequence of messages  
*simple/primitive, complex*
- Discrete - Messages  
*stock markets, twitter*
- Continuous - Data  
*video, audio*



# Streaming and Data Analytics



Unicast or multicast communication channels

No discrete unit of interaction (request/response)

Low overhead, but mostly transport/communication

# Sync/Async Streams

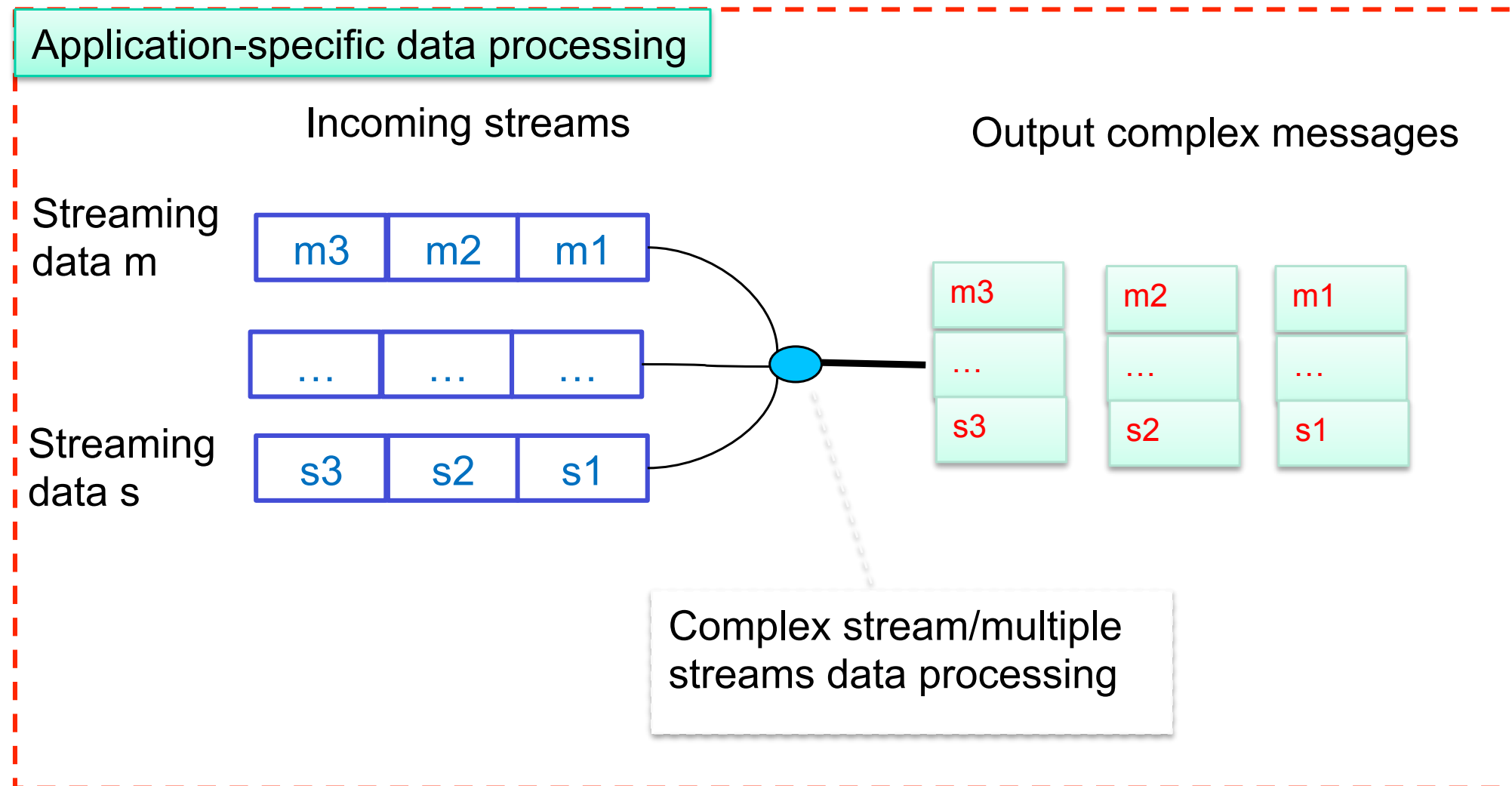
- Synchronous  
*Time matters (e.g., minimum transfer rate)*
- Asynchronous  
*Sequence matters (e.g., no specific transfer rate)*

# Sync/Async Streams

- Synchronous  
*Time matters (e.g., minimum transfer rate)*
- Asynchronous  
*Sequence matters (e.g., no specific transfer rate)*
- Isochronous  
*Time is essence (e.g., both min and max transfer rate)*

# Processing Model

## *Complex Event Processor*



# Processing Model

## *Complex Event Processor*

- Event representation  
*POJO, Maps, Object-Arrays, XML, etc..*
- Continuous processing  
*events processes as they arrive and sent to output*
- Listeners and notifications  
*both incoming and outgoing events*
- Domain specific languages (DSL)  
*describe conditions, transformations, etc.*

# EPL

## *Event Processing Language*

Specify interests on certain types of events  
*event-patterns, correlations of events, and more*

High-level language SQL-like  
*standard and new clauses*

Streams replace tables; events replace rows  
*it's just an analogy*

Statements target single and multiple data streams

# EPL

## *Event Processing Language*

- Standard clauses  
*SELECT, FROM, WHERE, GROUP BY, HAVING, ORDER BY*
- Re-casted clauses  
*INSERT INTO*
- New clauses  
*RETAIN, MATCHING, OUTPUT*

# EPL

## *Event Processing Language*

- Retain  
*virtual window (constraint amount of data)*
- Matching  
*sequence of events (logical and temporal operators)*
- Output  
*control/stabilize the output rate*



# Event Processing

Incoming events processed through sliding windows

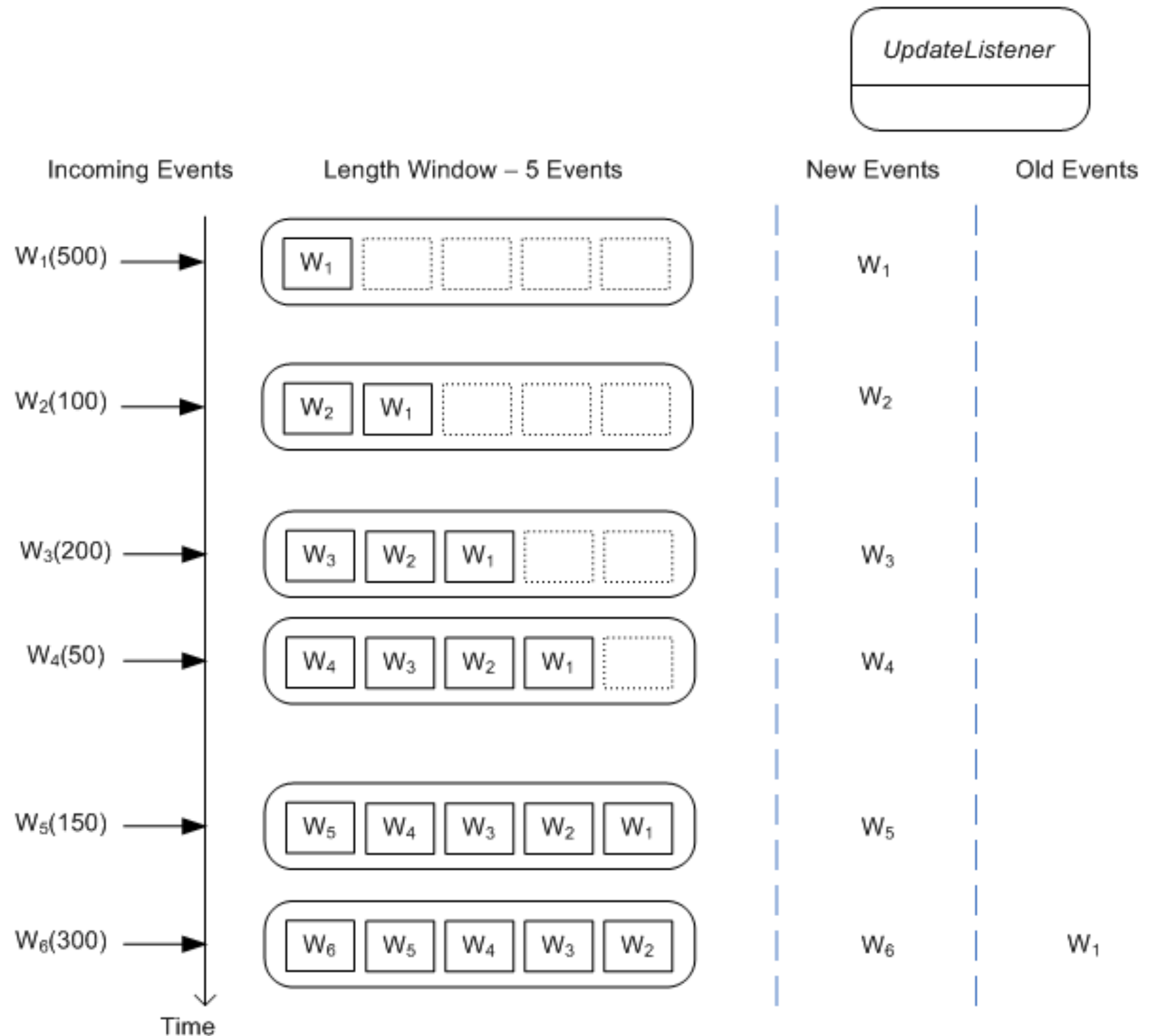
- *incremental, one event*
- *batched, chunks of events*

Size of window limits the maximum number of events or the maximum amount of time to keep them

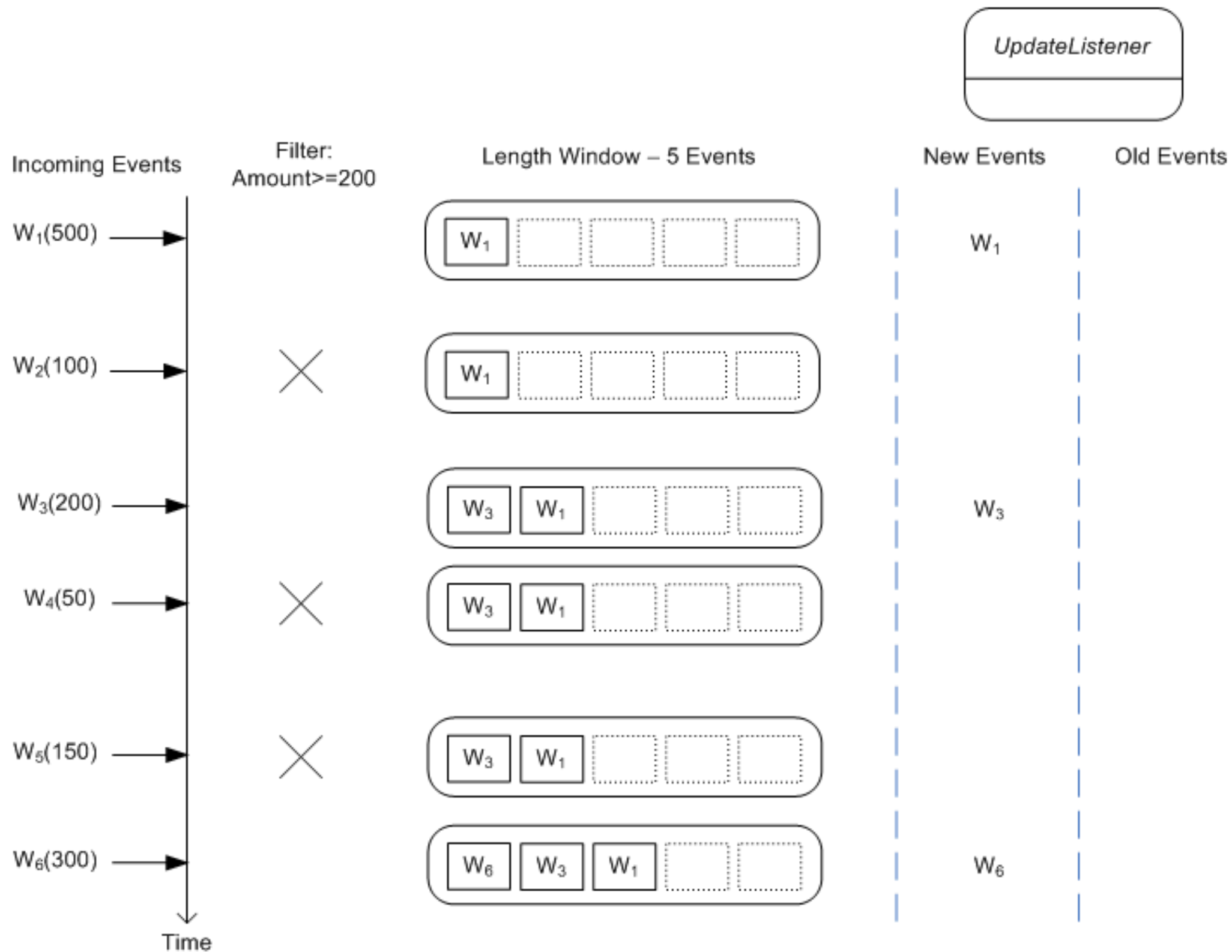
- *time*
- *length*

Conditions expressed on the window and events

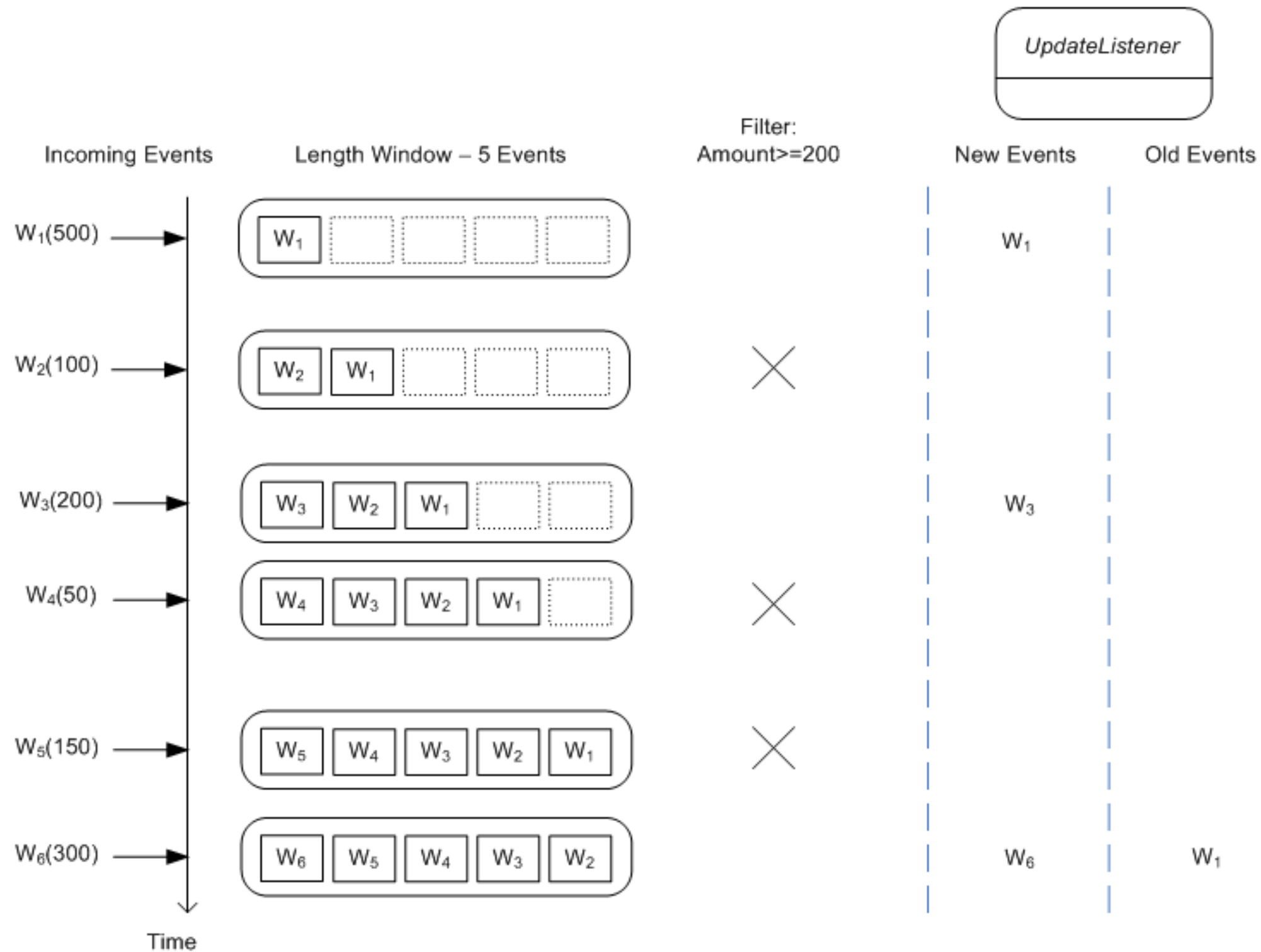
# Sliding Window with Length



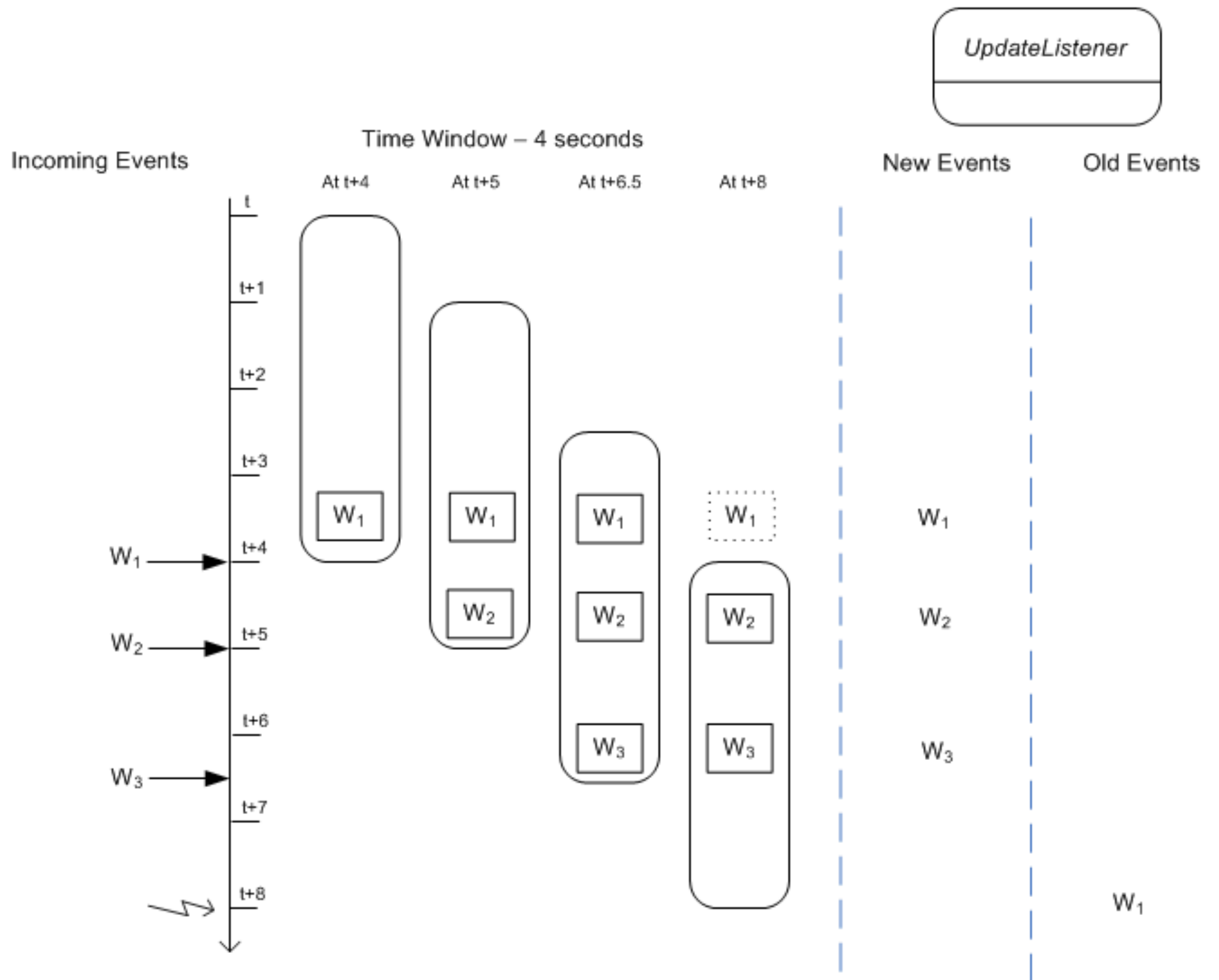
# Filter & Slide



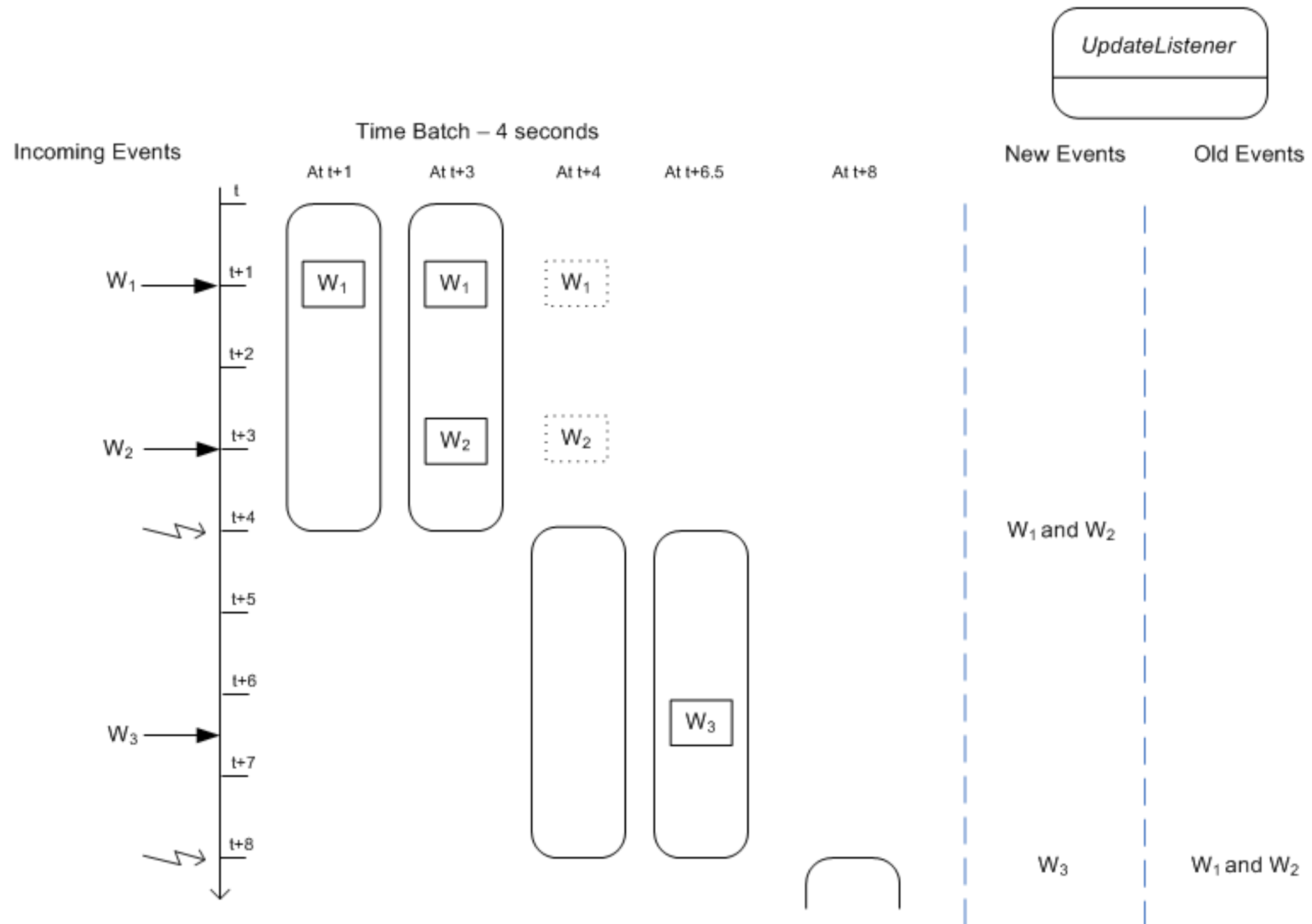
# Slide & Filter



# Sliding Window with Time

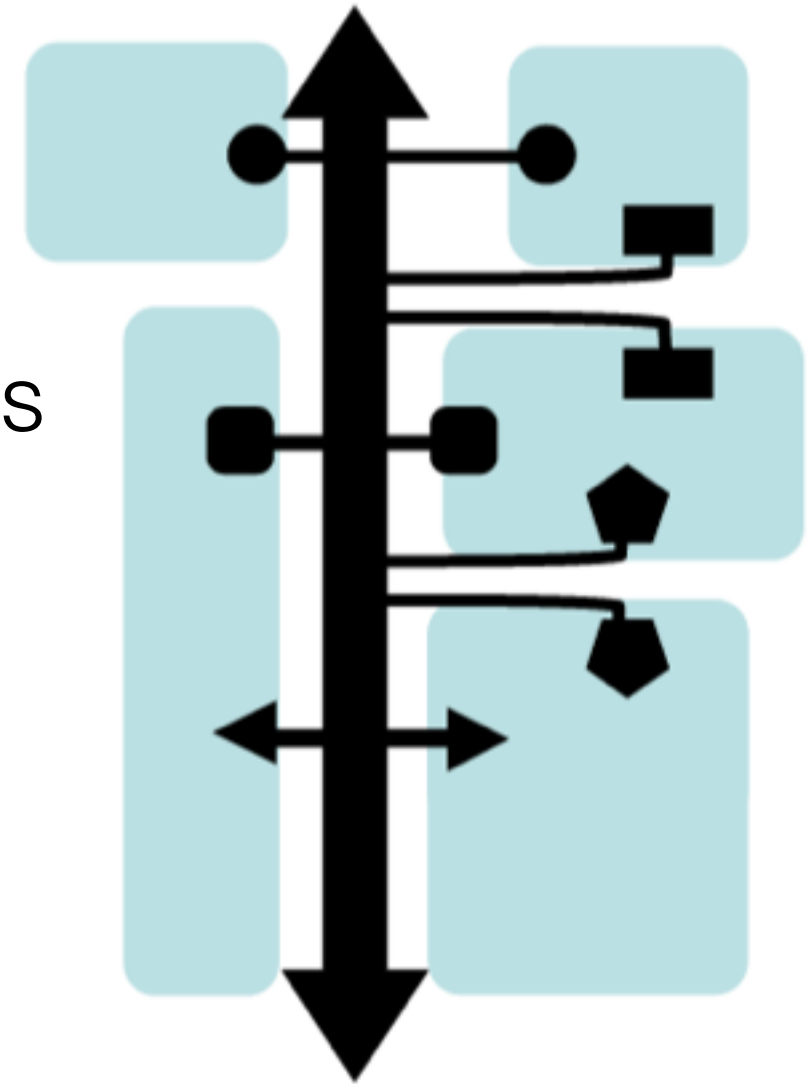


# Batched Window with Time



# Service Oriented

- Components outside control
- Standard connectors, precise interfaces
- Interface compatibility problem
- Loose coupling, reuse



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Things to Do



Vacation Rentals



Discover

Flight + Hotel

Flight + Hotel + Car

Flight + Car

Hotel + Car

Flying from

City or airport

Flying to

City or airport

Departing

mm/dd/yyyy

Returning

mm/dd/yyyy

Rooms

1 ▾

Adults (18+)

2 ▾

Children (0-17)

0 ▾

☐ I only need a hotel for part of my stay

Advanced options ▴

Preferred class

Economy/Coach ▾

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# Components

Tight coupling

Client requires library

Client / Server

Extendable

Fast

Small/Medium

Buy and install

Local

# Services

Loose coupling

Message exchanges

Peer-to-peer

Composable

Some overhead

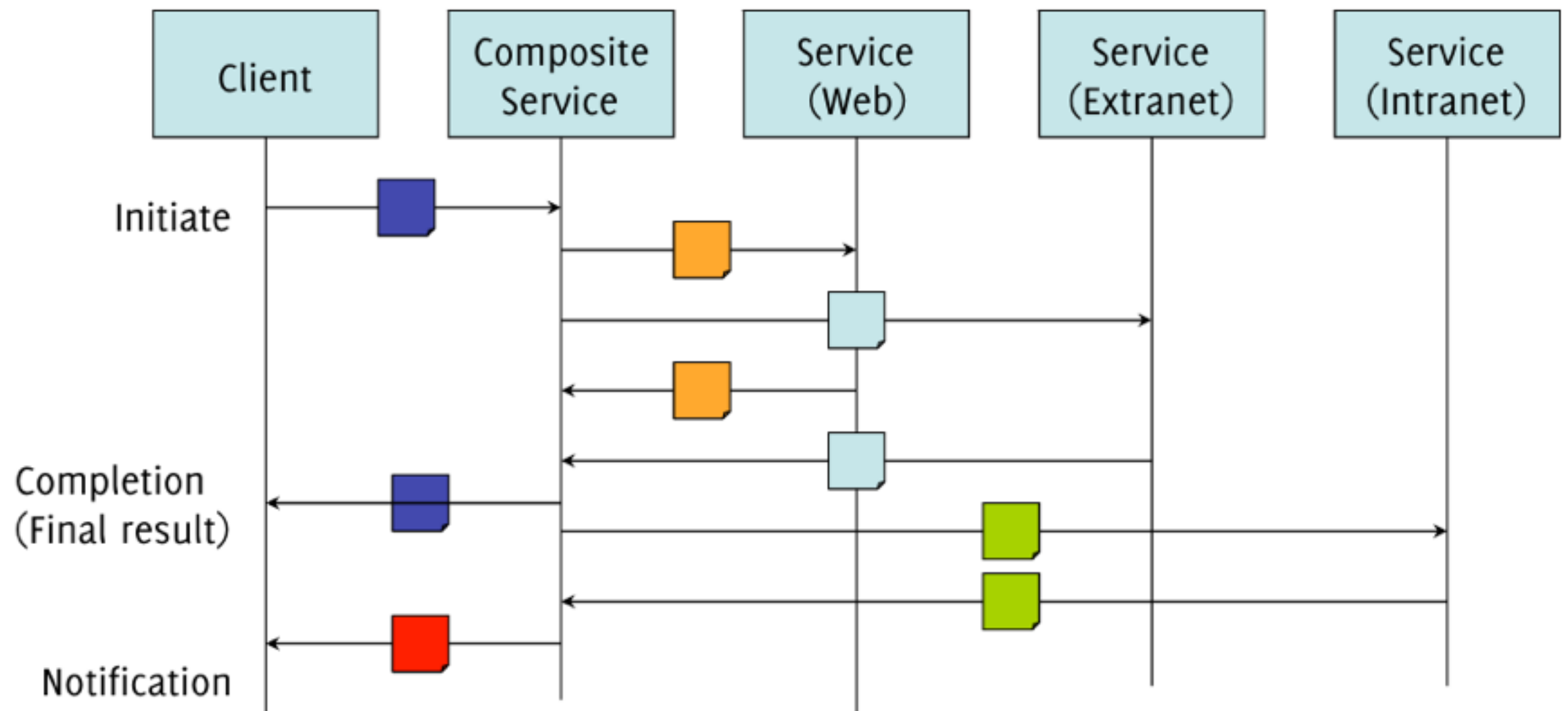
Medium/Large

Pay-per-use

Remote

# Composition/Orchestration

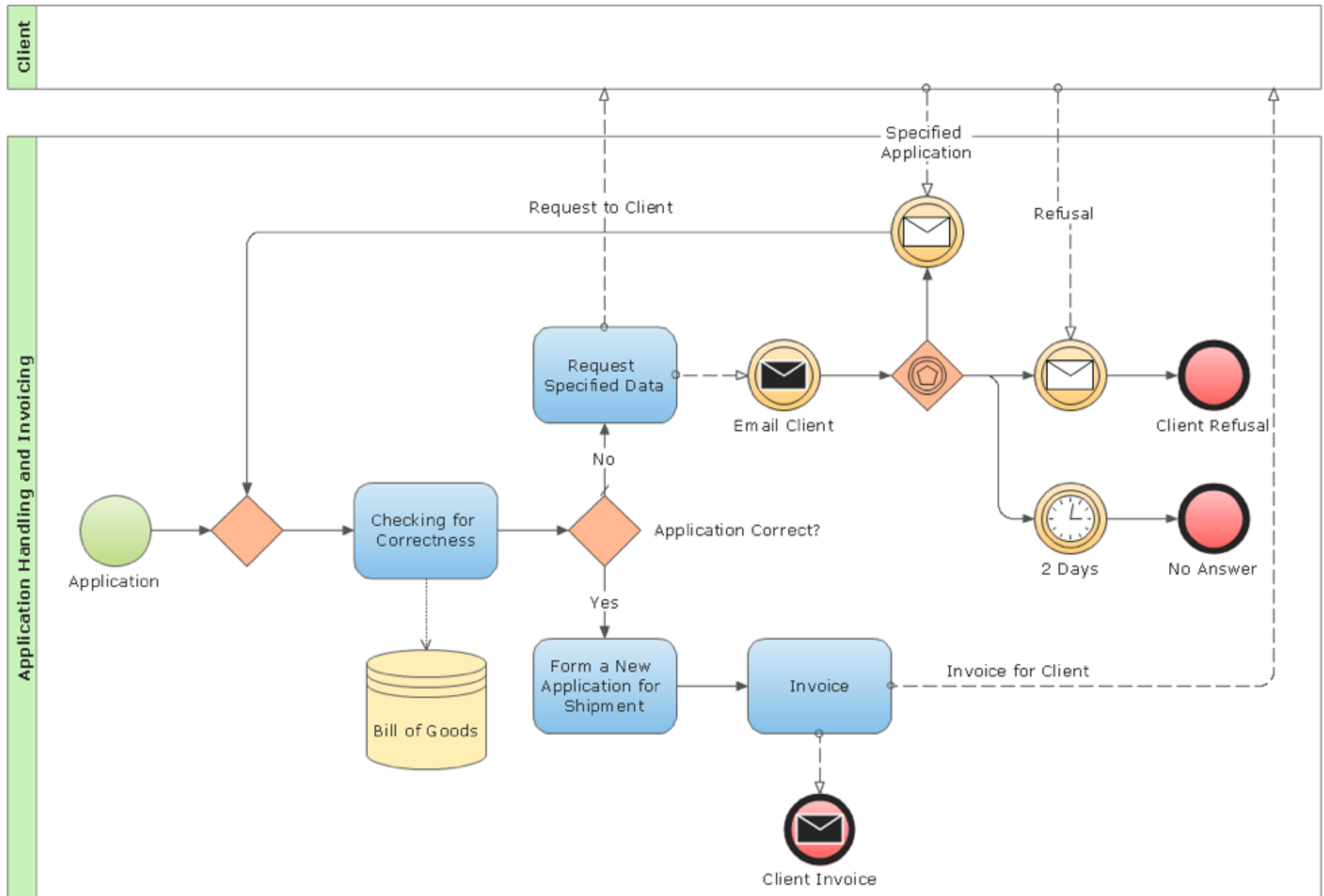
*build systems out of the composition of existing ones*



# Business Processes

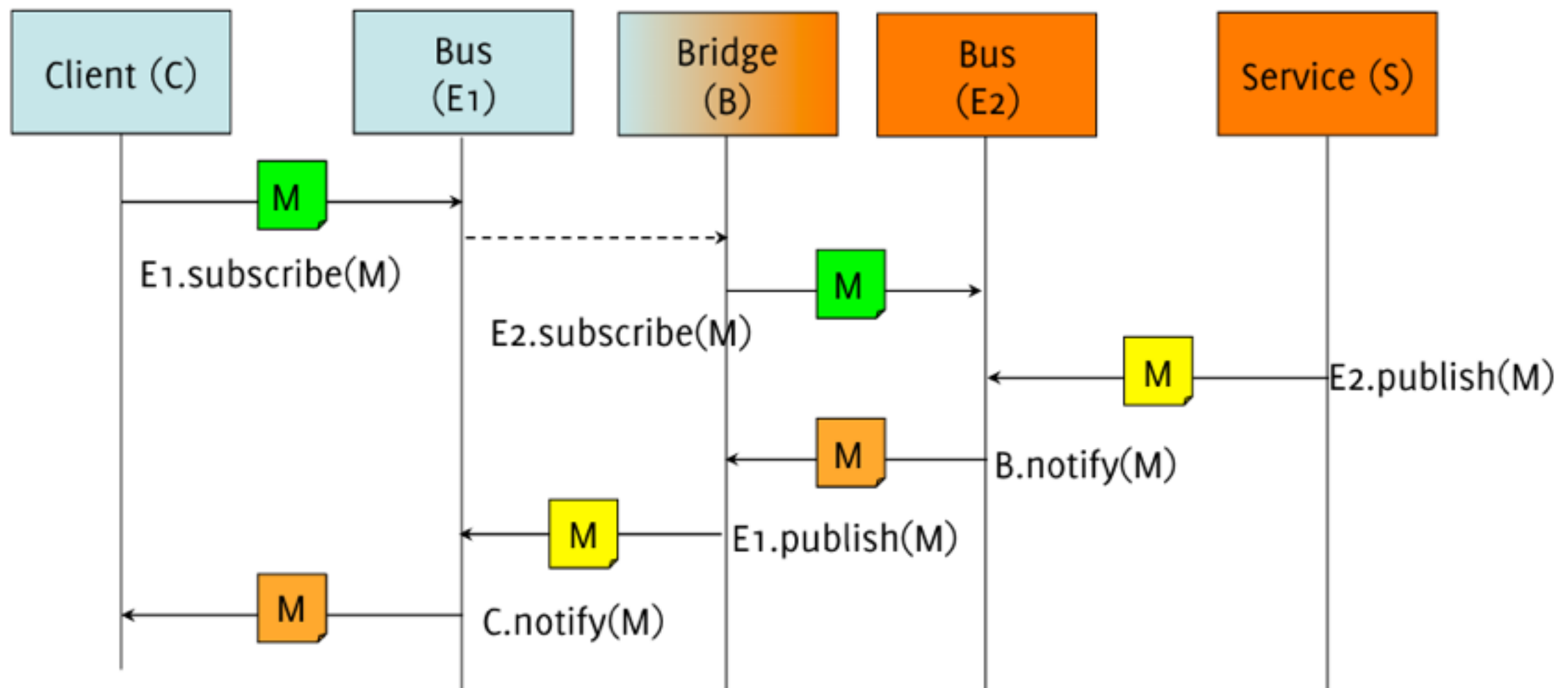
- Many alternative notations and languages  
*WSCI, BPML, BPEL4WS, BPSS, XPD*
- Standard protocols and technologies  
*WSDL, XML, HTTP, JSON, SMTP, FTP, ...*
- Two “BIG” players  
SOAP + WS-\*, HTTP+RESTFul

# Application Handling and Invoicing Process

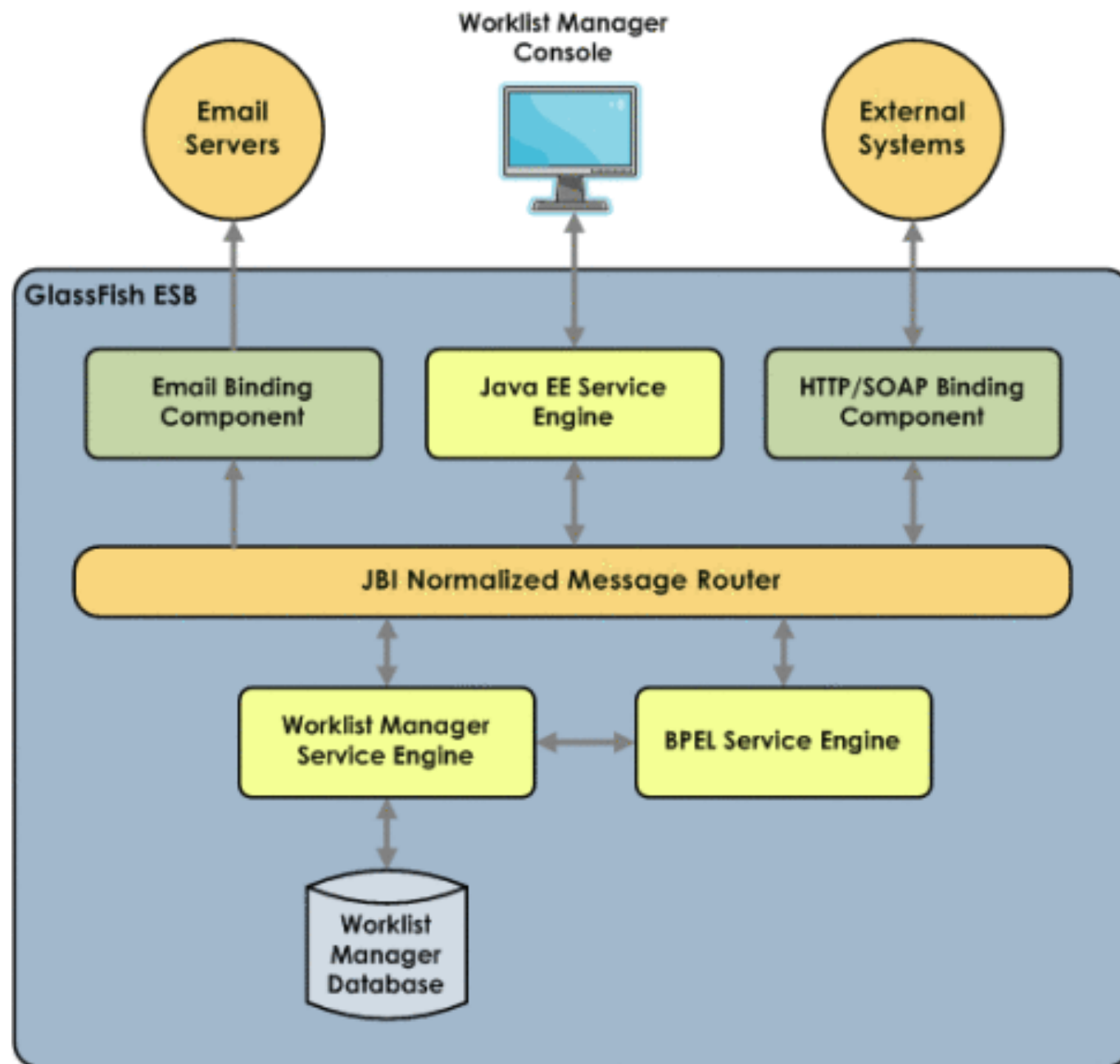


# Messaging Bridge

*link multiple messaging systems to make messages exchanged on one also available on the others*



# Software Architecture

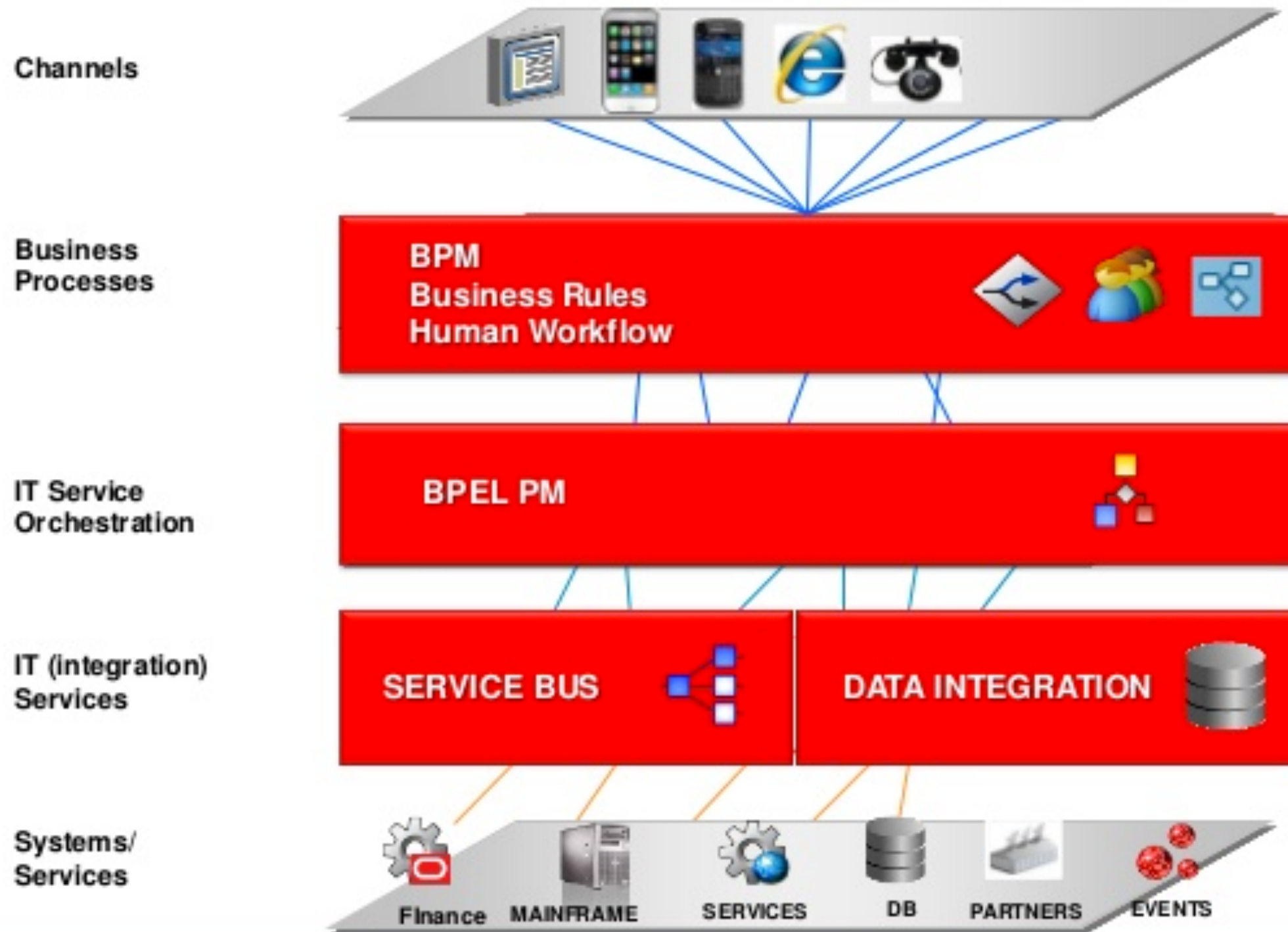


- Work Flow Engine
- Enterprise BUS



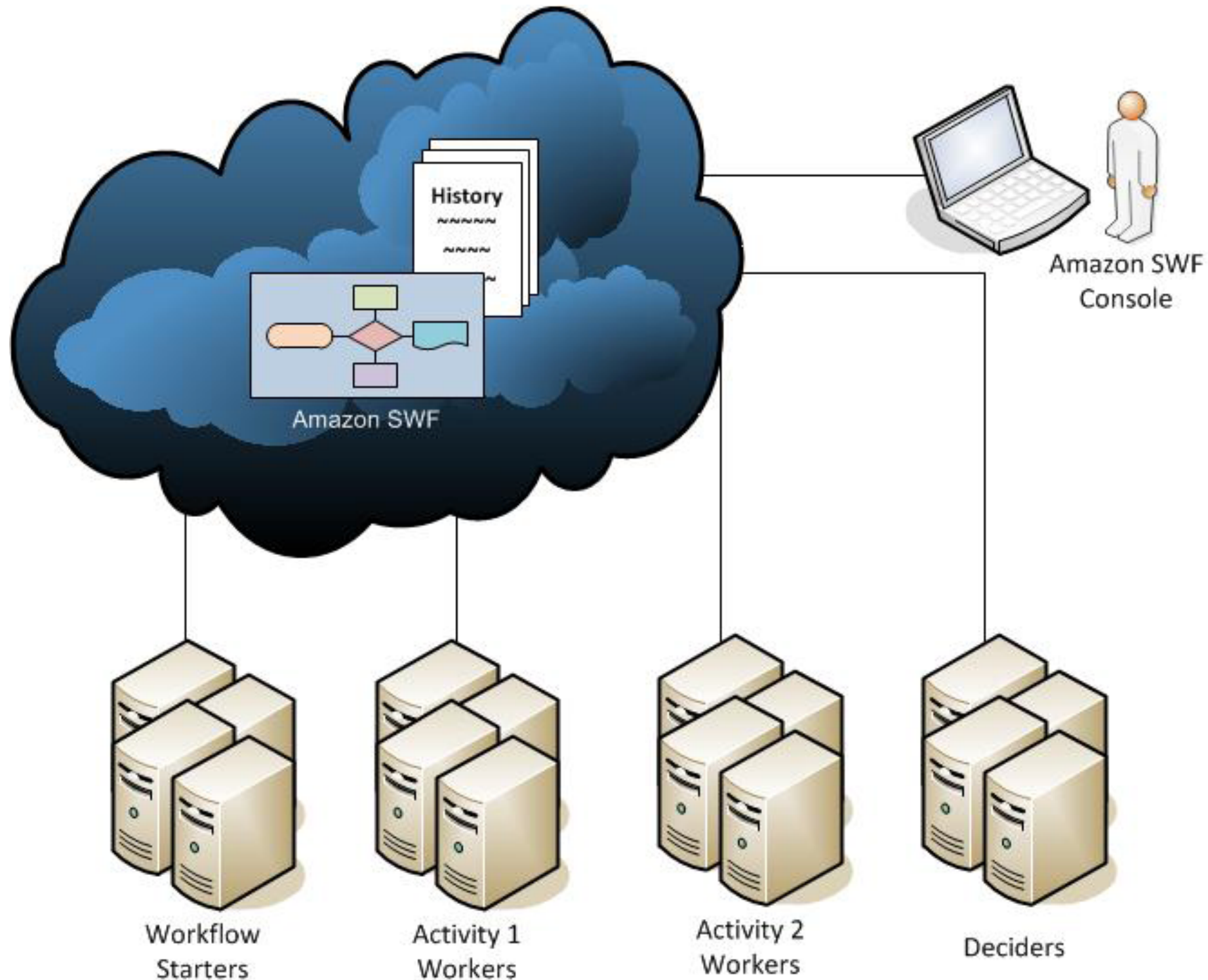
# Layered Target Architecture

*SOA / BPM architecture*





# Say “what what” ? In the cloud!

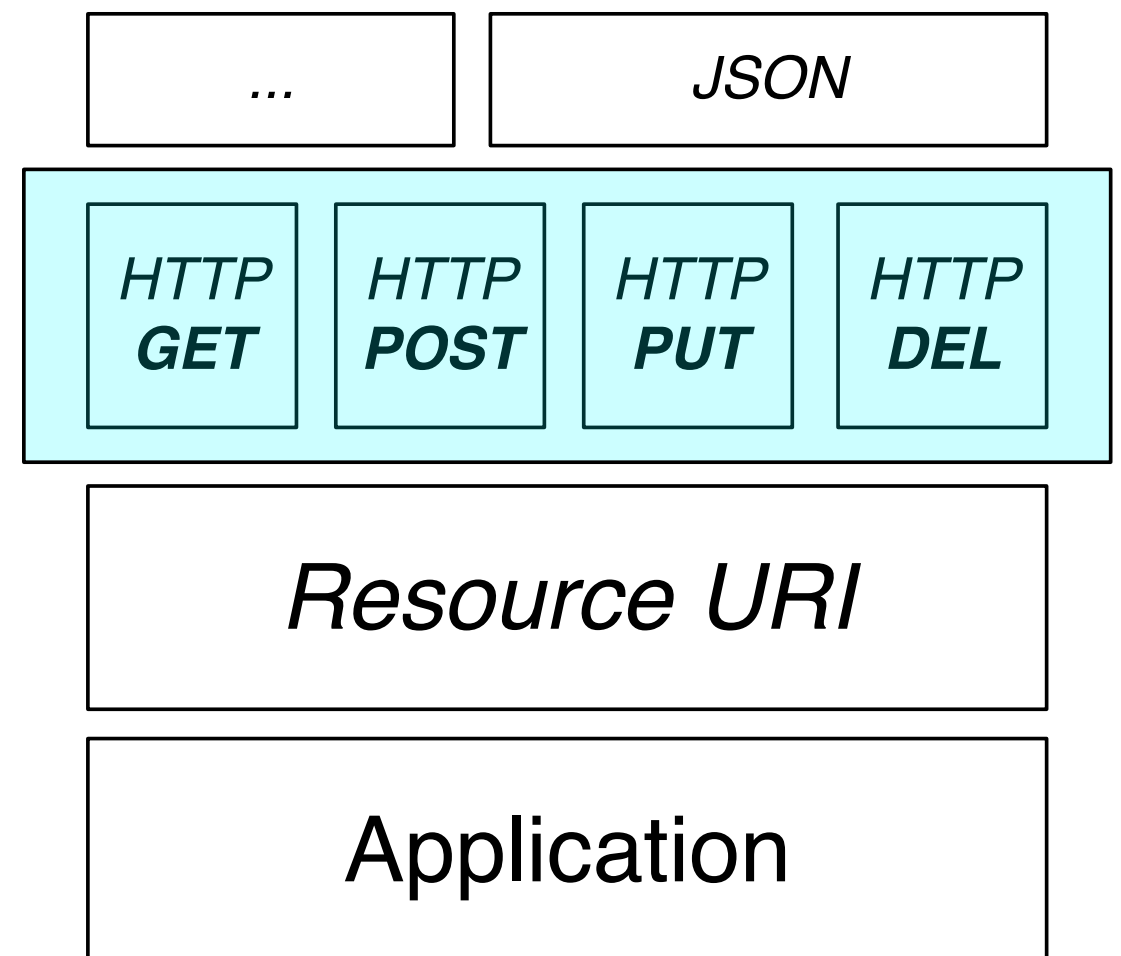
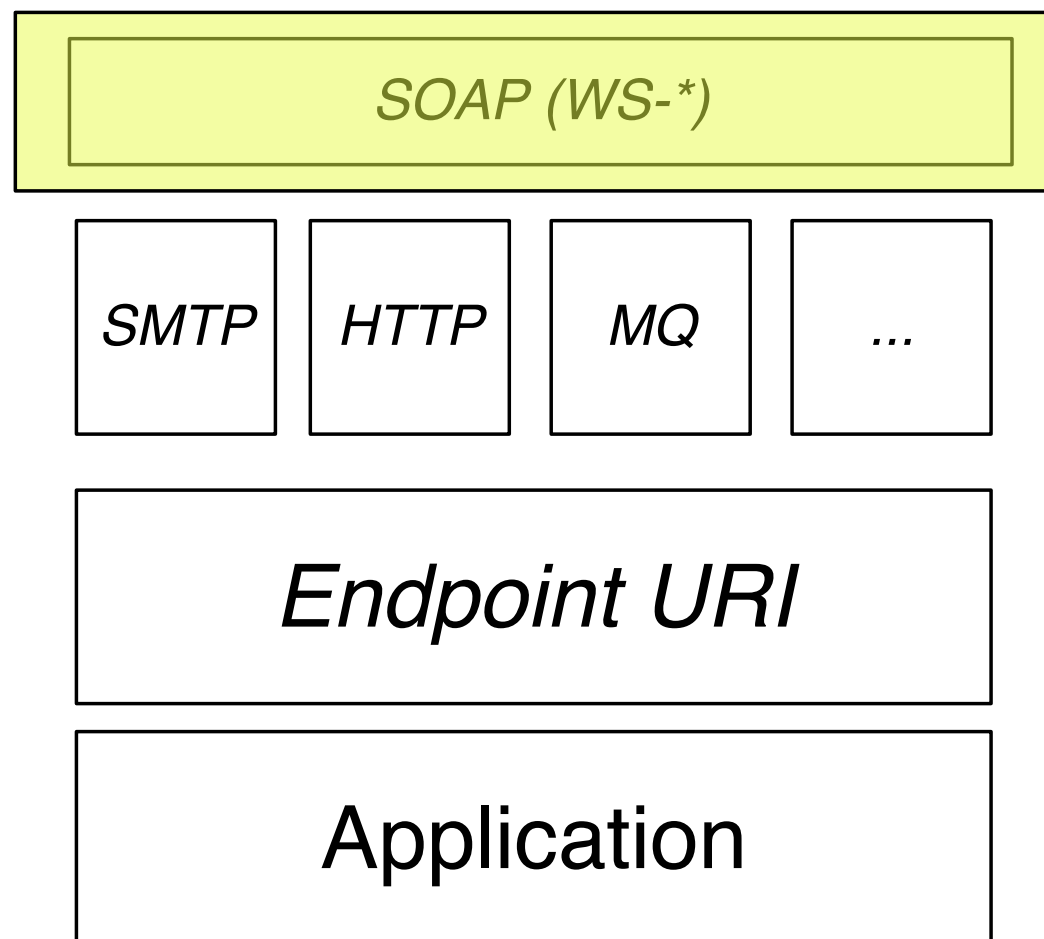


# Heavy vs Light

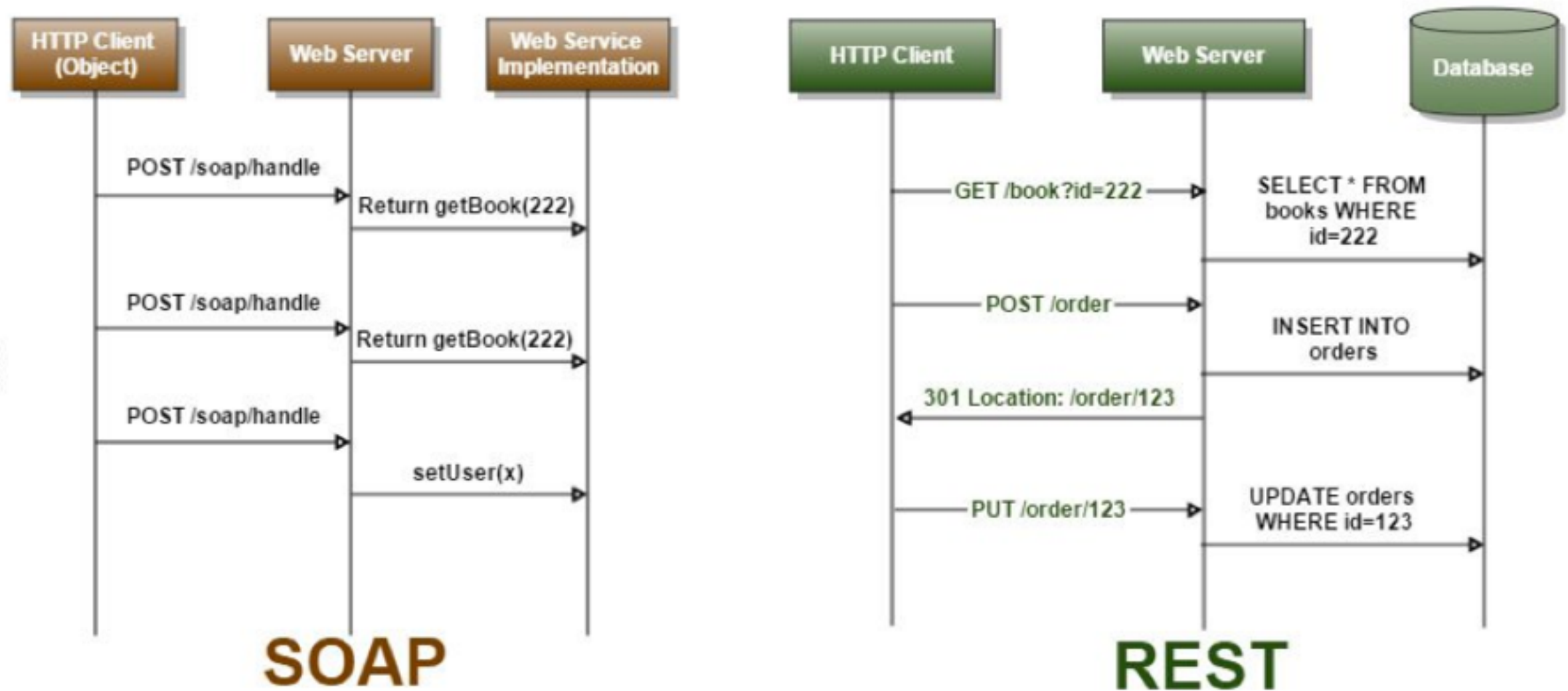
*Old vs New*

#	SOAP	REST
1	A XML-based message protocol	An architectural style protocol
2	Uses WSDL for communication between consumer and provider	Uses XML or JSON to send and receive data
3	Invokes services by calling RPC method	Simply calls services via URL path
4	Does not return human readable result	Result is readable which is just plain XML or JSON
5	Transfer is over HTTP. Also uses other protocols such as SMTP, FTP, etc.	Transfer is over HTTP only
6	JavaScript can call SOAP, but it is difficult to implement	Easy to call from JavaScript
7	Performance is not great compared to REST	Performance is much better compared to SOAP - less CPU intensive, leaner code etc.

# Layered View



# Process View



# Summary

- Understand the size and complexity of your system and distribute functions and data (lifecycle)
- Embrace diversity: not only RPC, not only sync
- Aim at satisfy your the requirements with the right method (different patterns/styles for different parts)

# Additional Readings

- Sam Newman, Building Microservices, 2015. <http://de.slideshare.net/spnewman/principles-of-microservices-ndc-2014>
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