

# Lecture #1

WSMT  
Spring 2024

# Introduction to Web Services

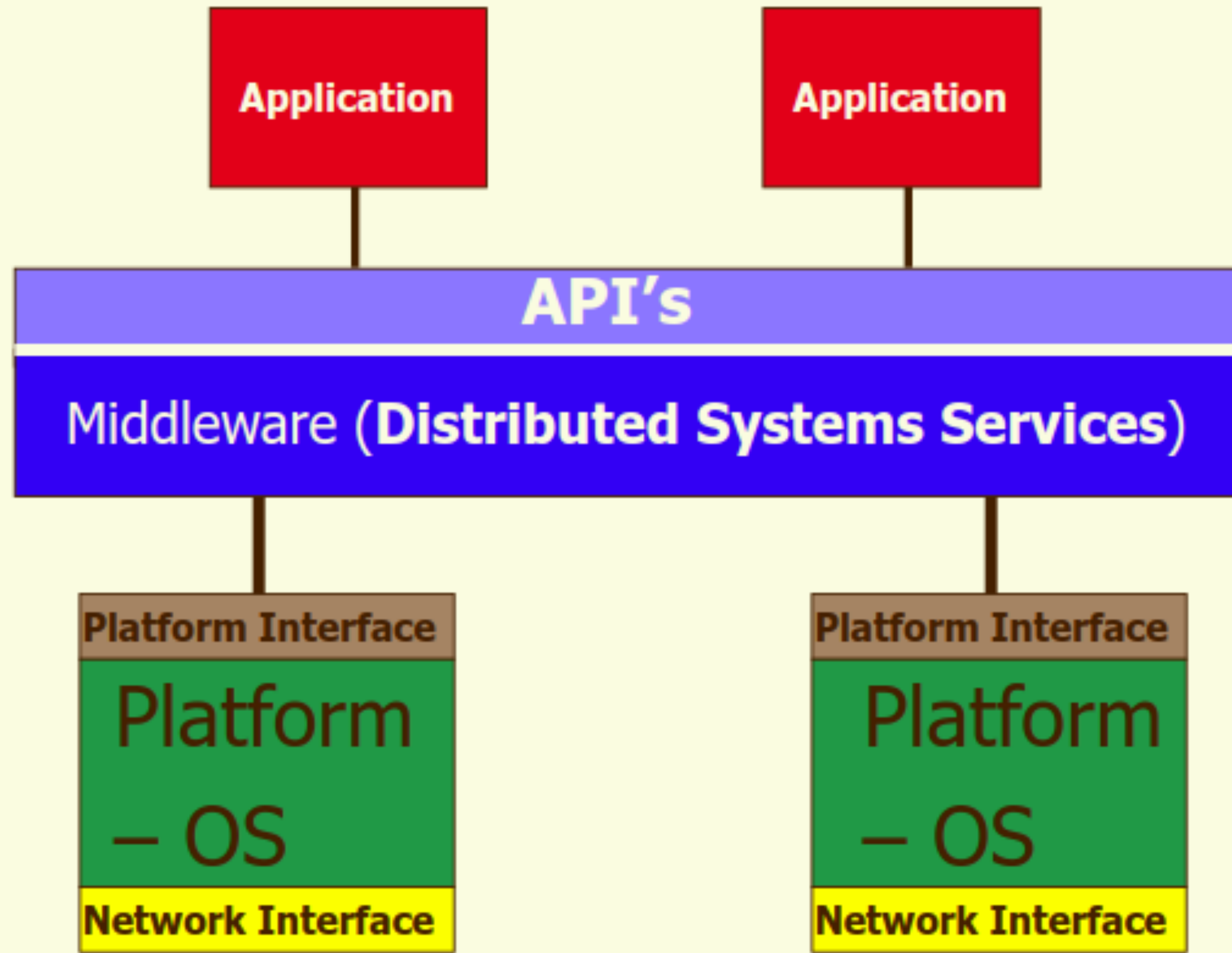
# What are Web Services?

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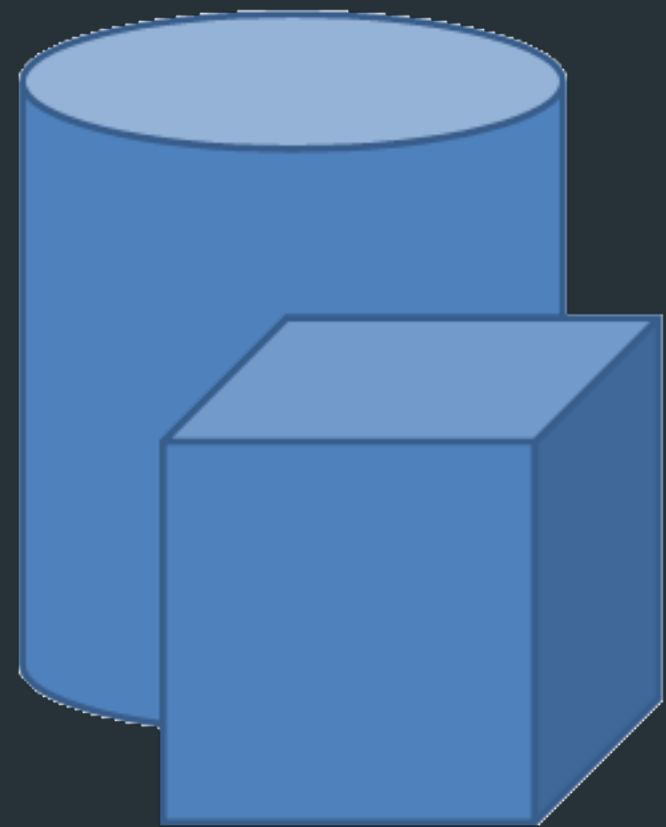


# Introduction to Middleware Technologies

# What is Middleware?

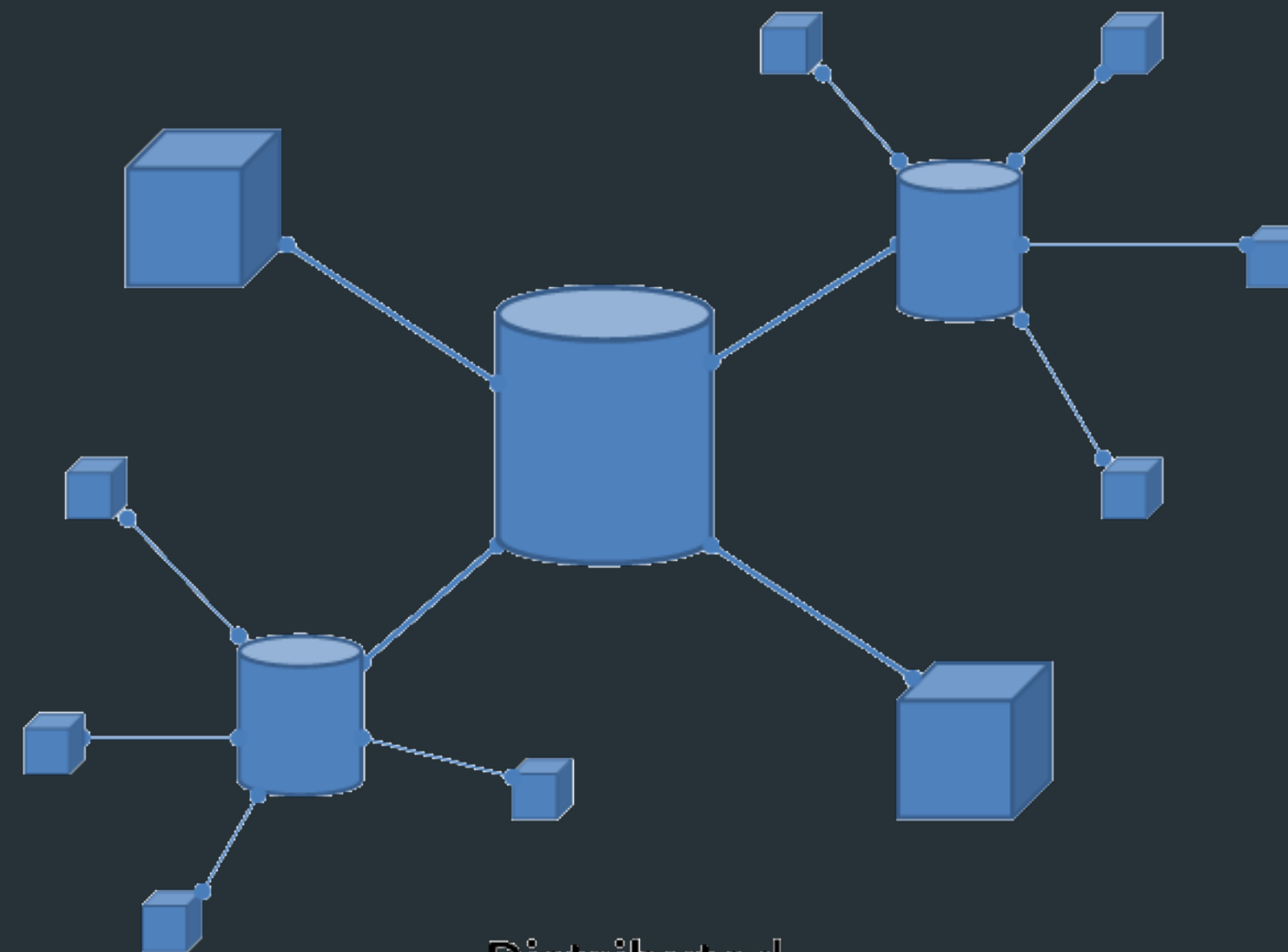


# Distributed Systems



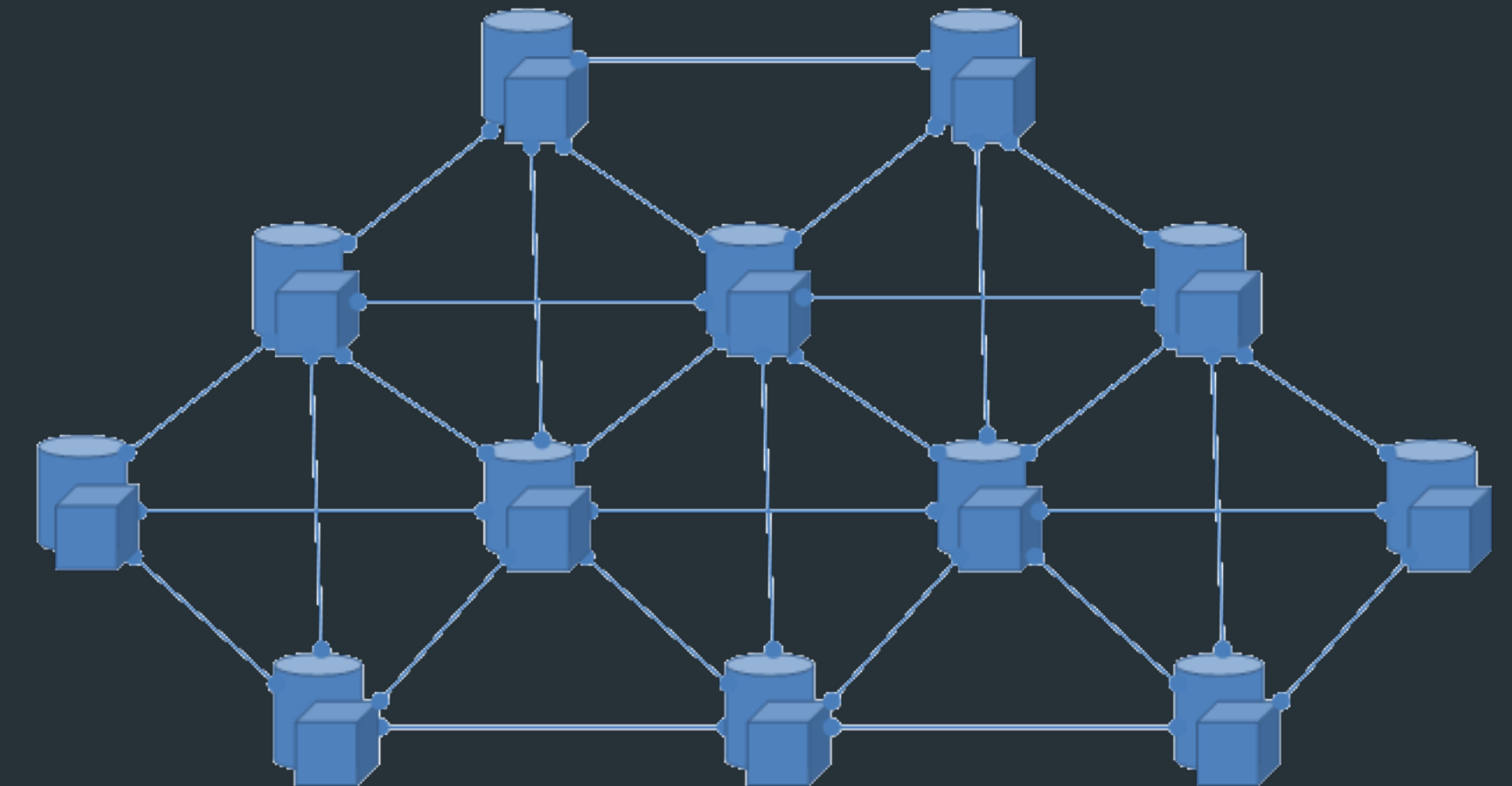
Centralized

*one node does everything*



Distributed

*nodes distribute work to sub-nodes*



Decentralized

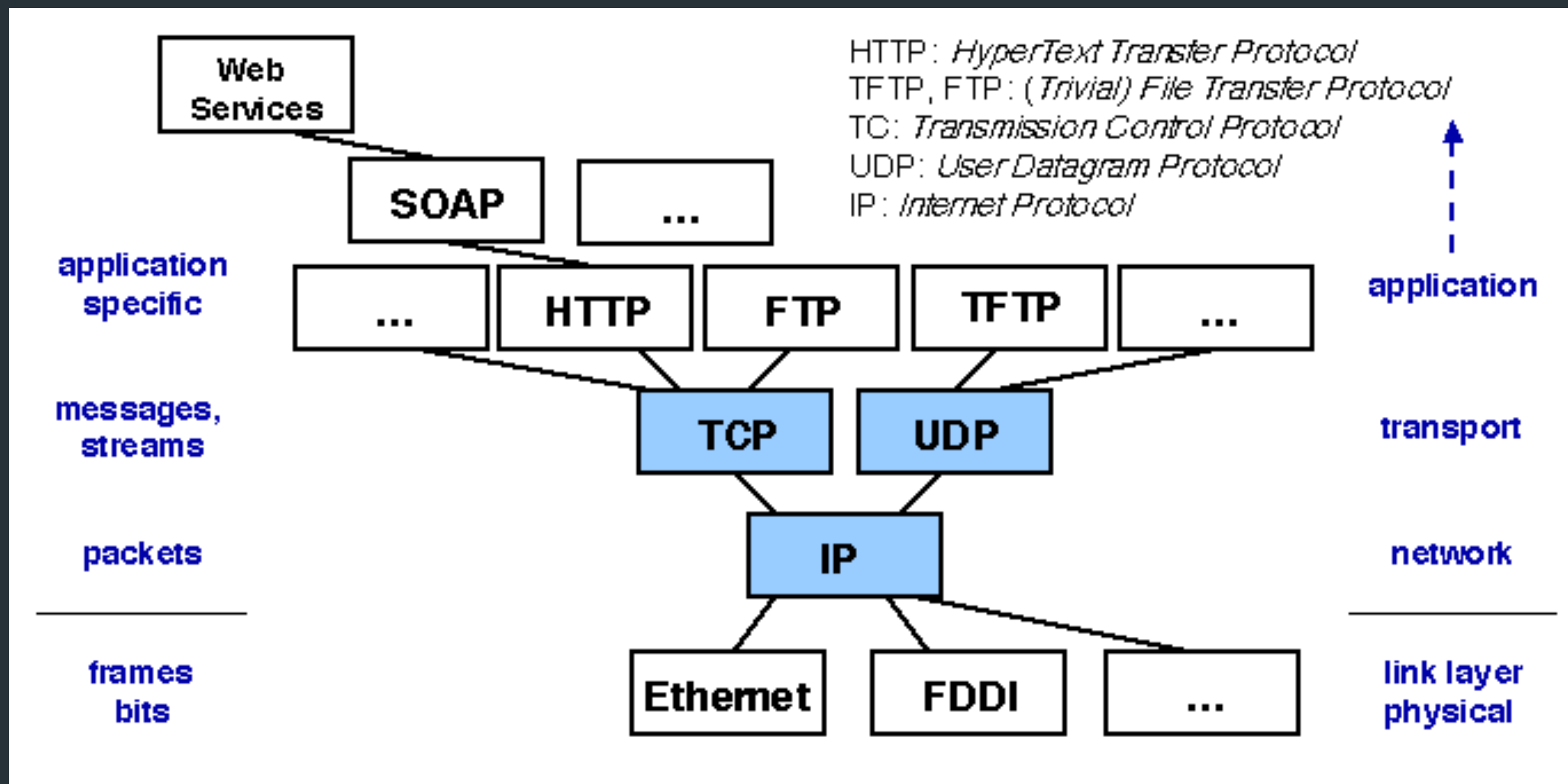
*nodes are only connected to peers*



# Distributed Systems

# Understanding Middleware for Distributed Systems

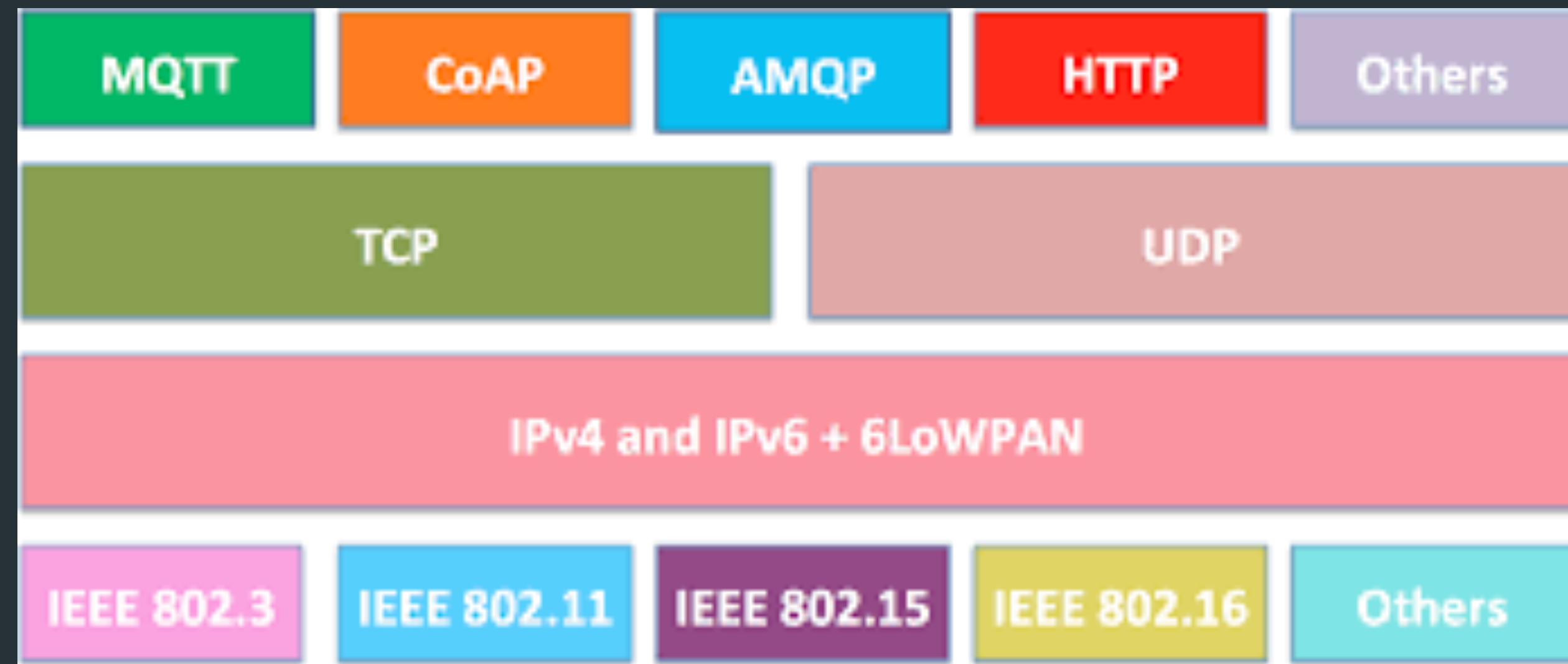
# Communication Protocols Used in Middleware



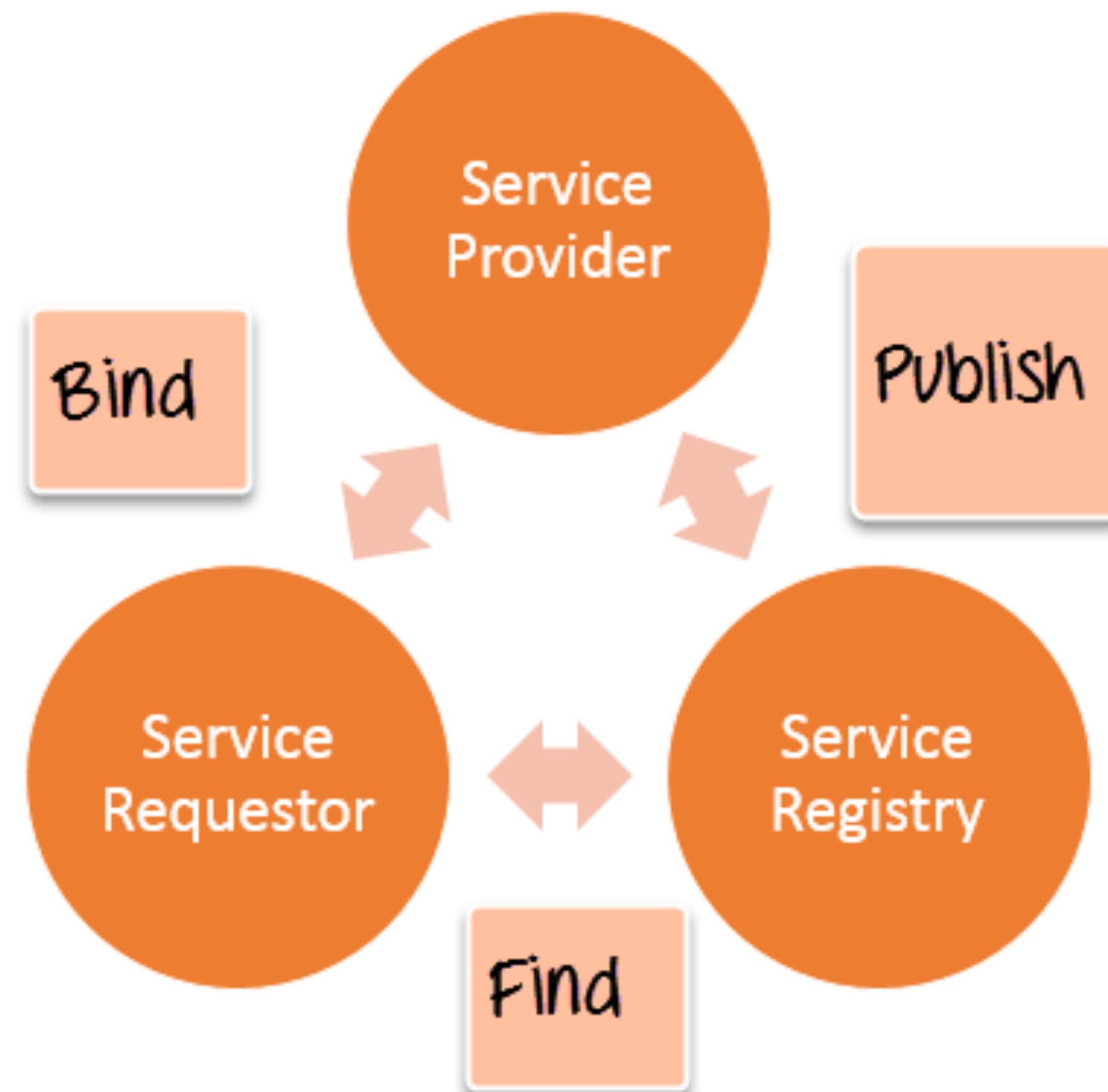
# Commonly Used Communication Protocols in Middleware

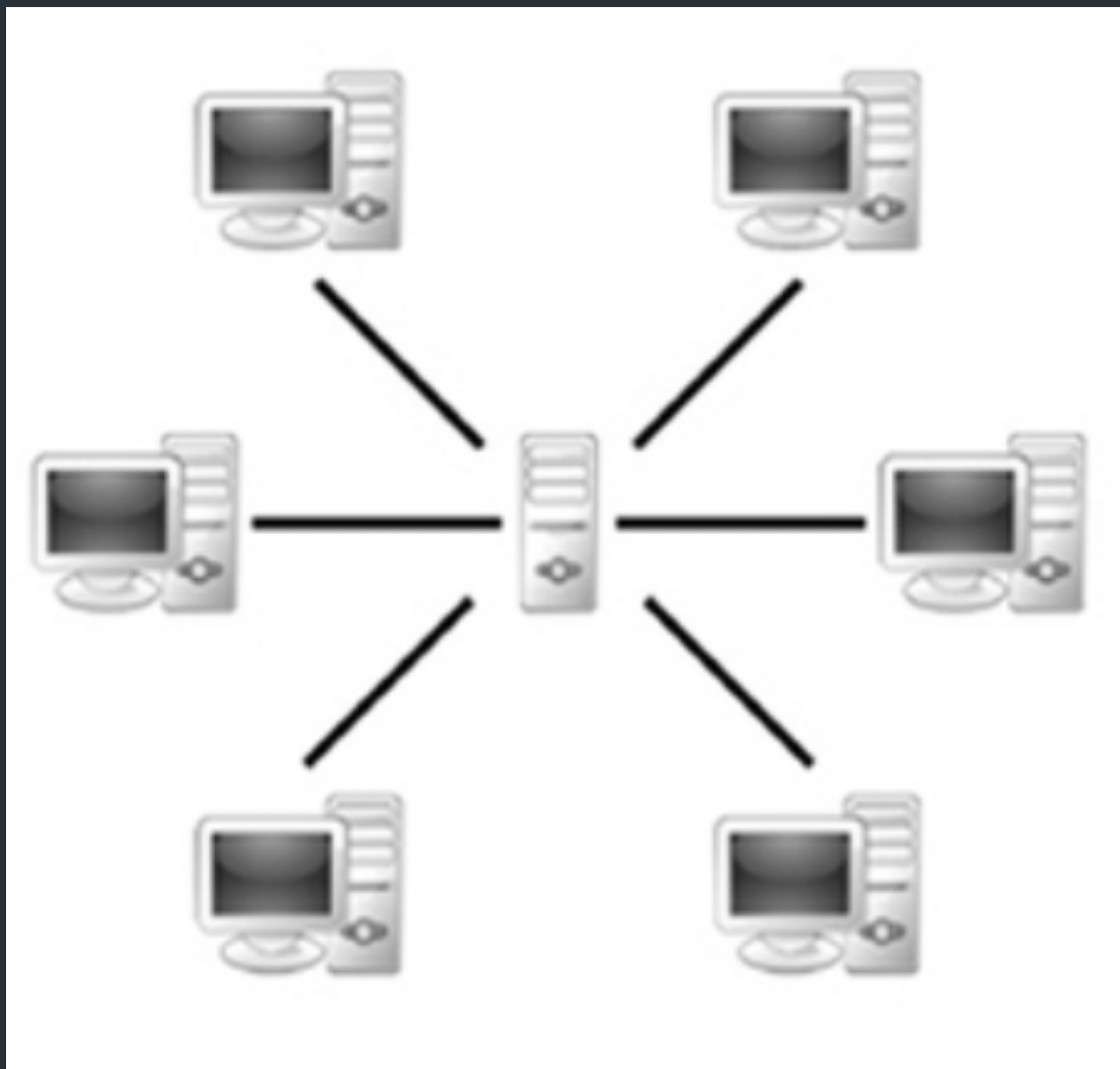
# Commonly Used Communication Protocols in Middleware

- HTTP
- TCP
- AMQP
- MQTT

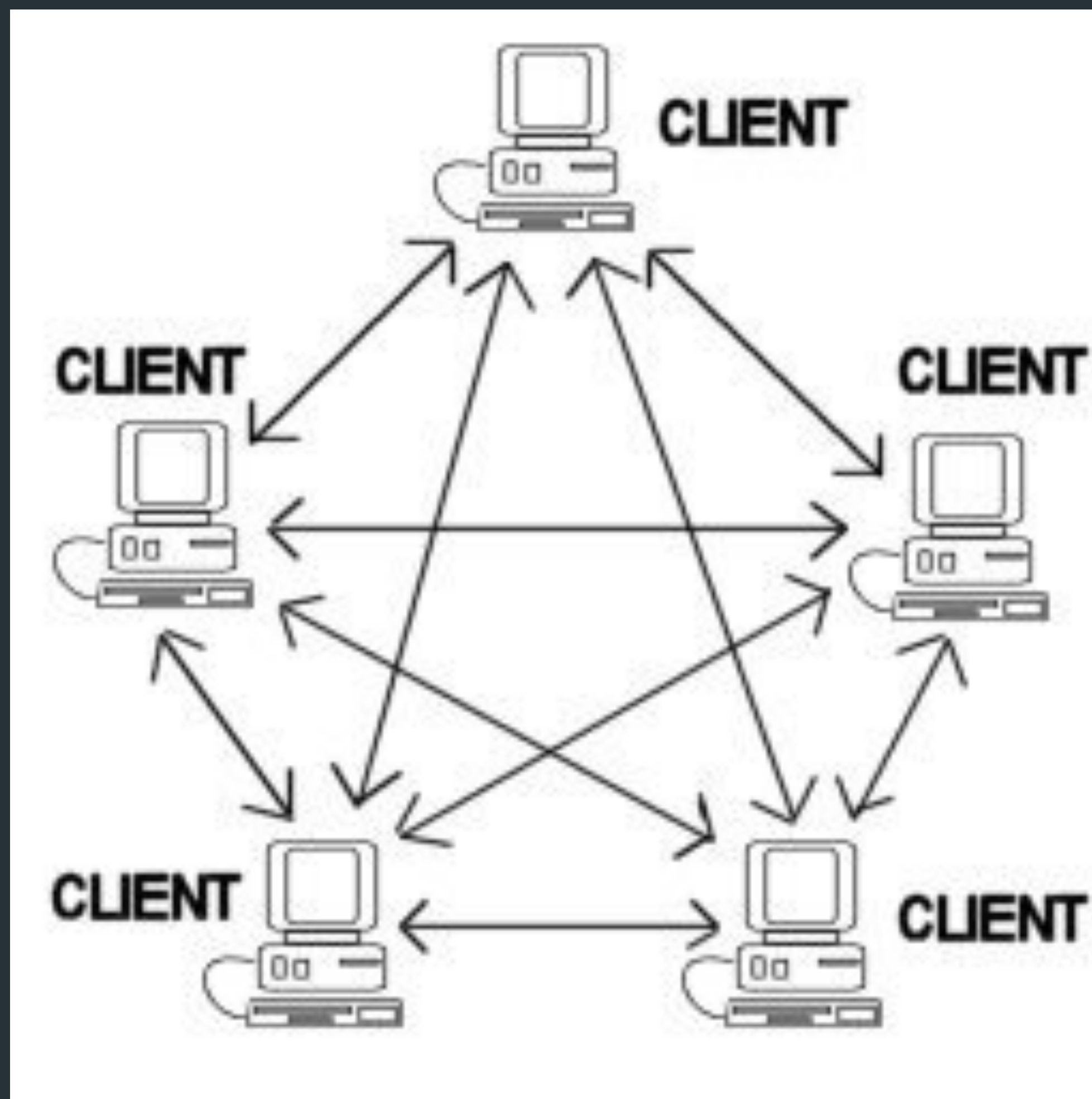


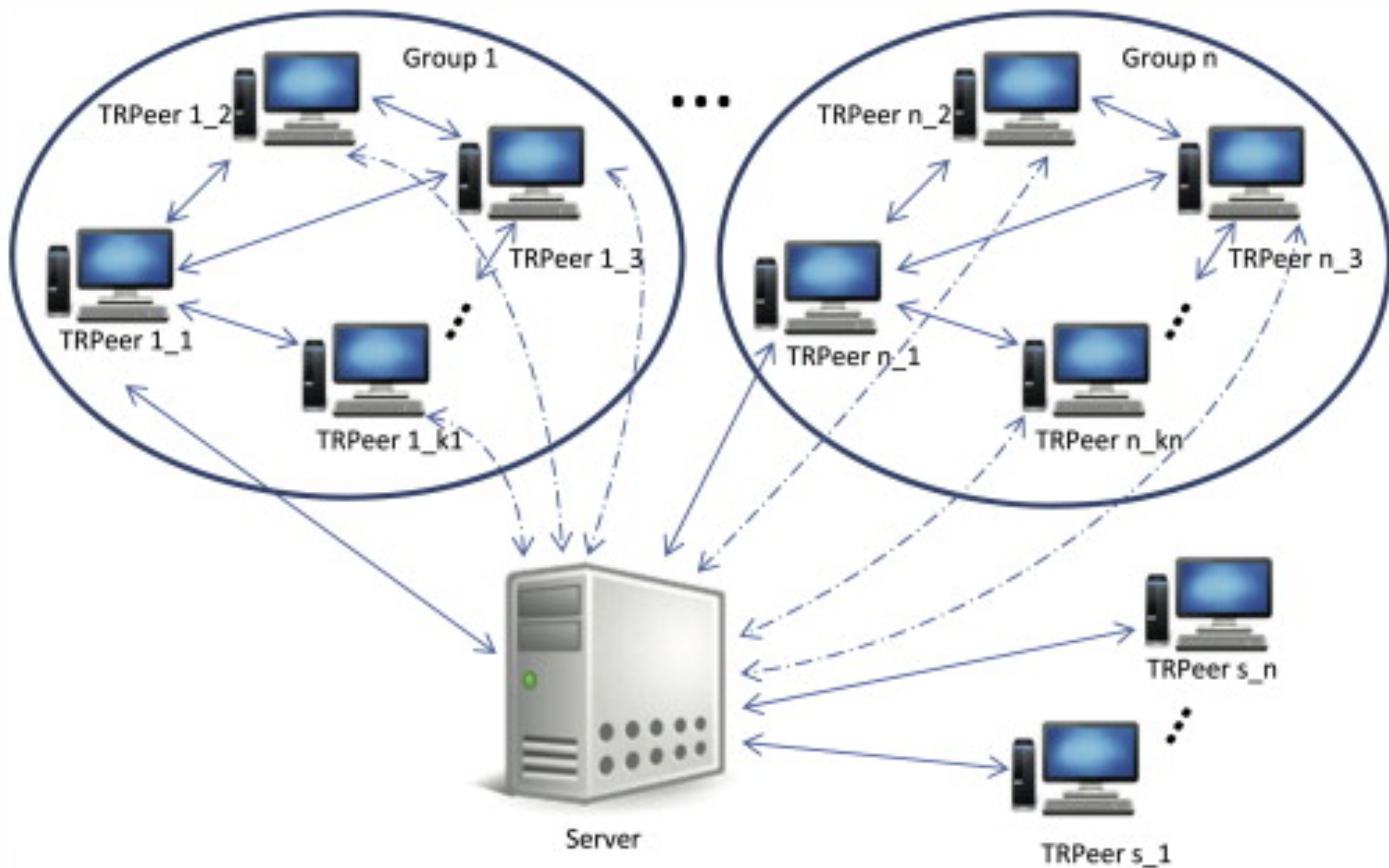
# Web Service Architectures












# Types of Web Services



# Types of Web Services

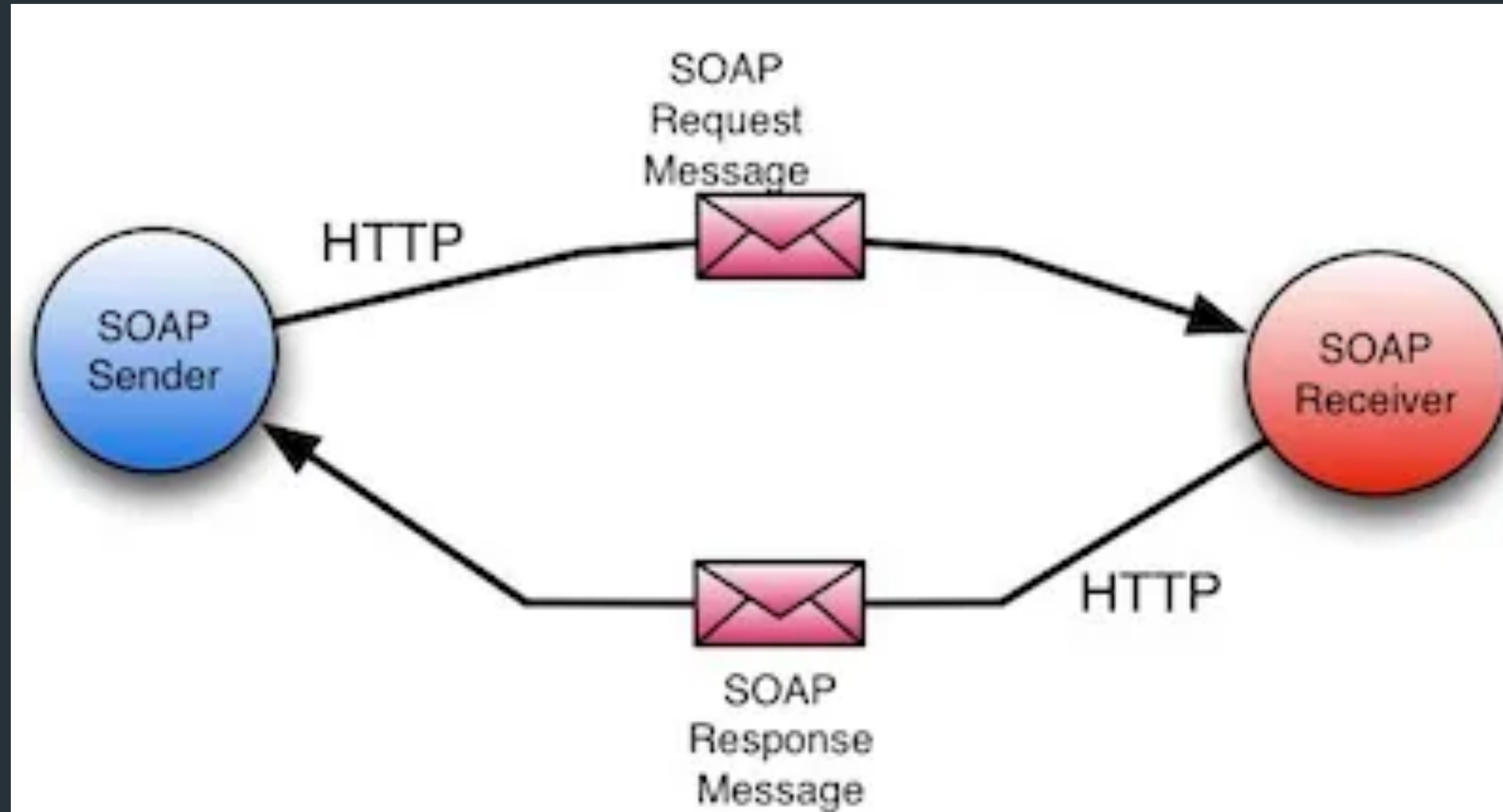
 thriftly.io protocol comparison	First released	Formatting type	Key strength
SOAP	Late 1990s	XML	Widely used and established
REST	2000	JSON, XML, and others	Flexible data formatting
JSON-RPC	mid-2000s	JSON	Simplicity of implementation
gRPC	2015	Protocol buffers by default; can be used with JSON & others also	Ability to define any type of function
GraphQL	2015	JSON	Flexible data structuring
Thrift	2007	JSON or Binary	Adaptable to many use cases

# SOAP (Simple Object Access Protocol)

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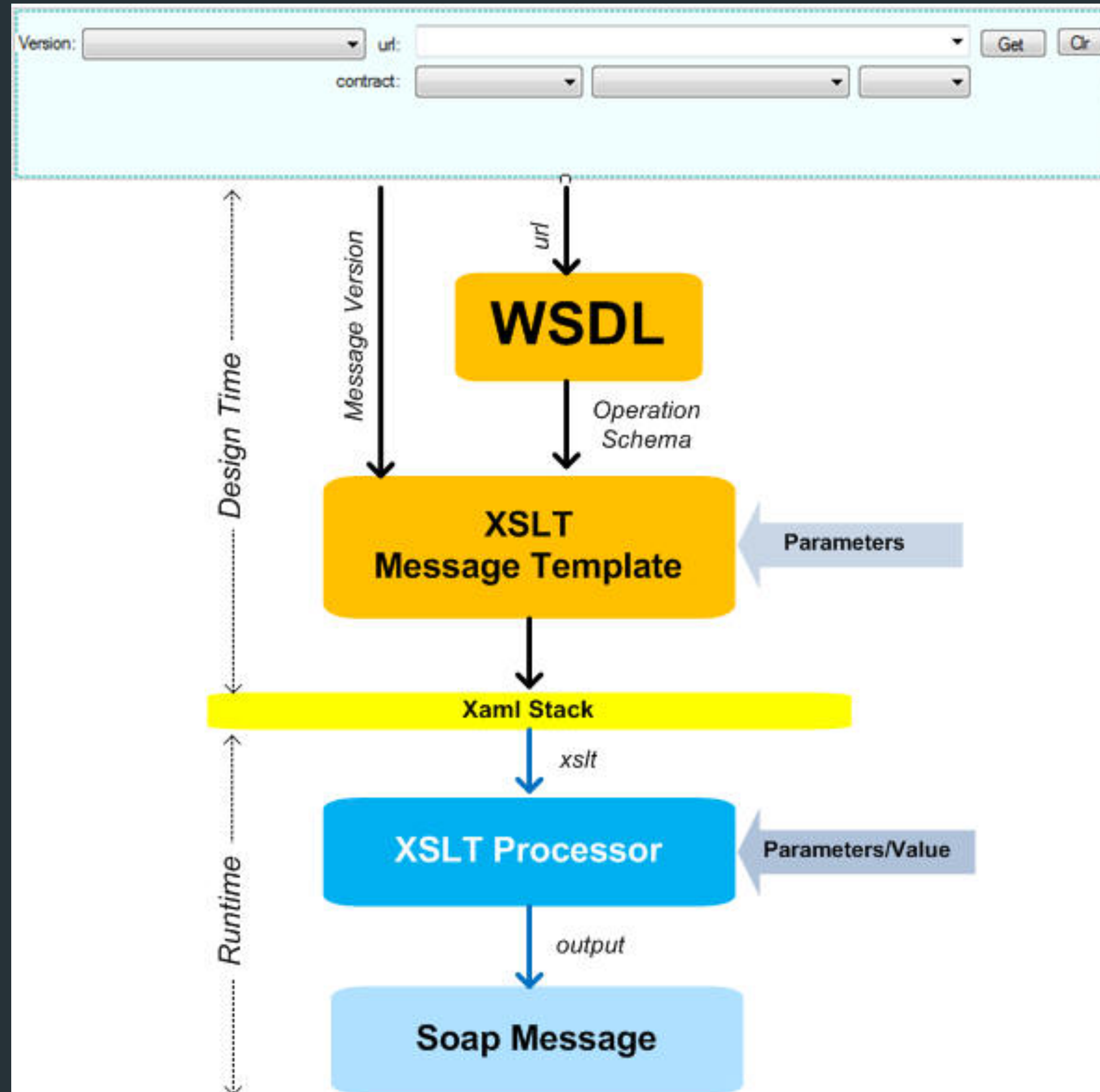


# SOAP (Simple Object Access Protocol)



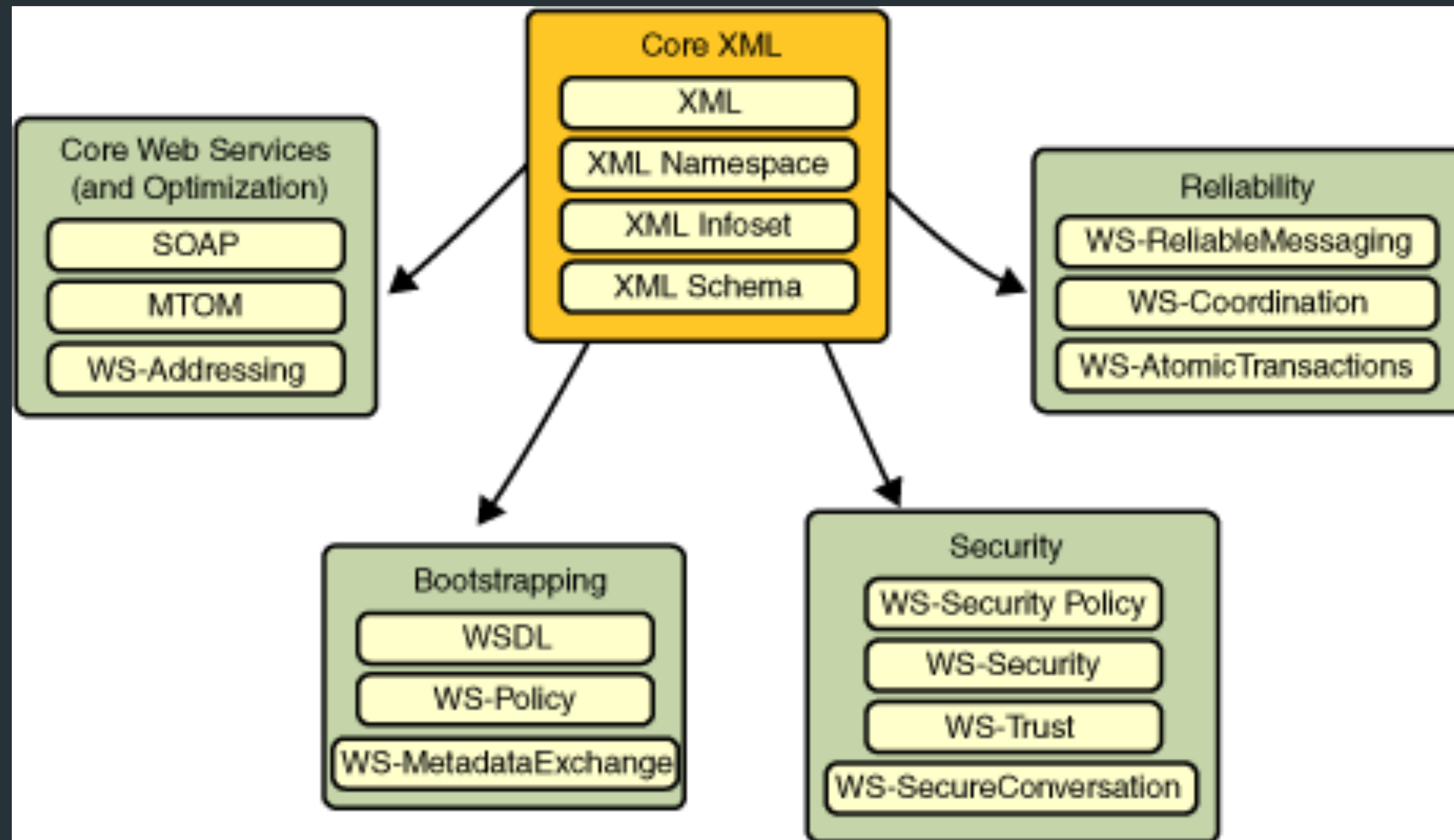


# SOAP (Simple Object Access Protocol)





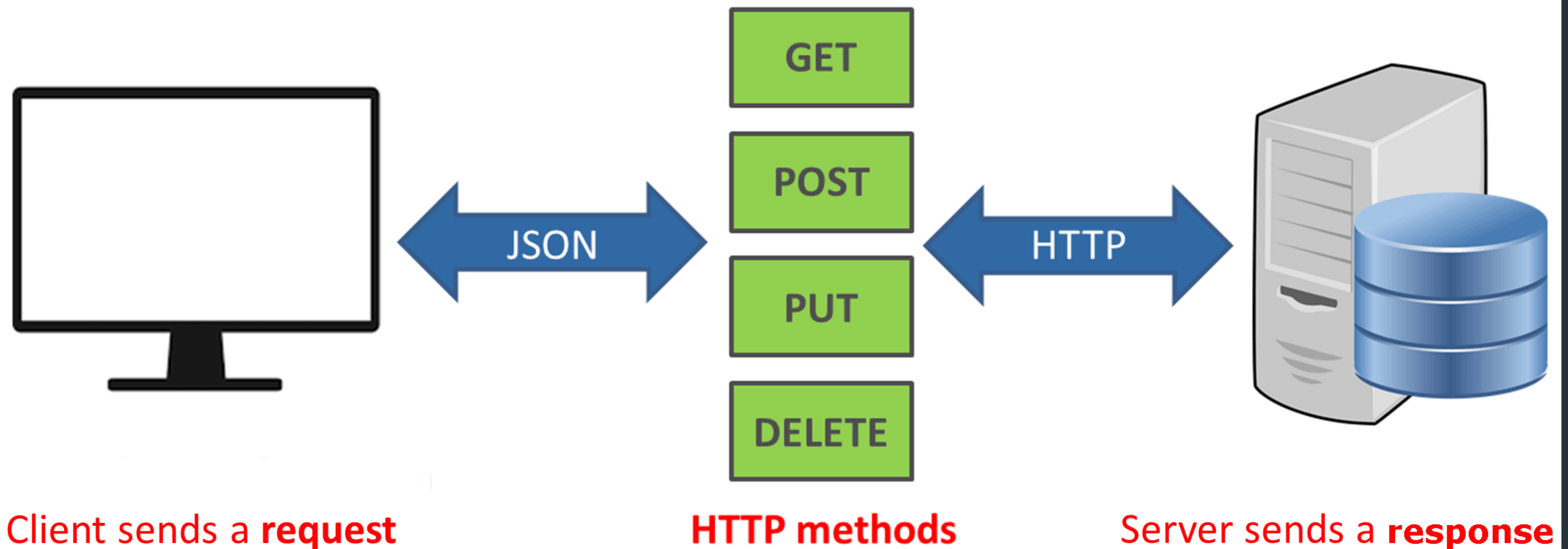
# SOAP (Simple Object Access Protocol)



# RESTful Web Services

**REST (Representational State Transfer)**

# REST (Representational State Transfer)



# REST (Representational State Transfer)

```
POST /api/2.2/sites/9a8b7c6d-5e4f-3a2b-1c0d-9e8f7a6b5c4d/users HTTP/1.1
```

```
HOST: my-server
```

```
X-Tableau-Auth: 12ab34cd56ef78ab90cd12ef34ab56cd
```

```
Content-Type: application/json
```

```
{  
  "user": {  
    "name": "NewUser1",  
    "siteRole": "Publisher"  
  }  
}
```

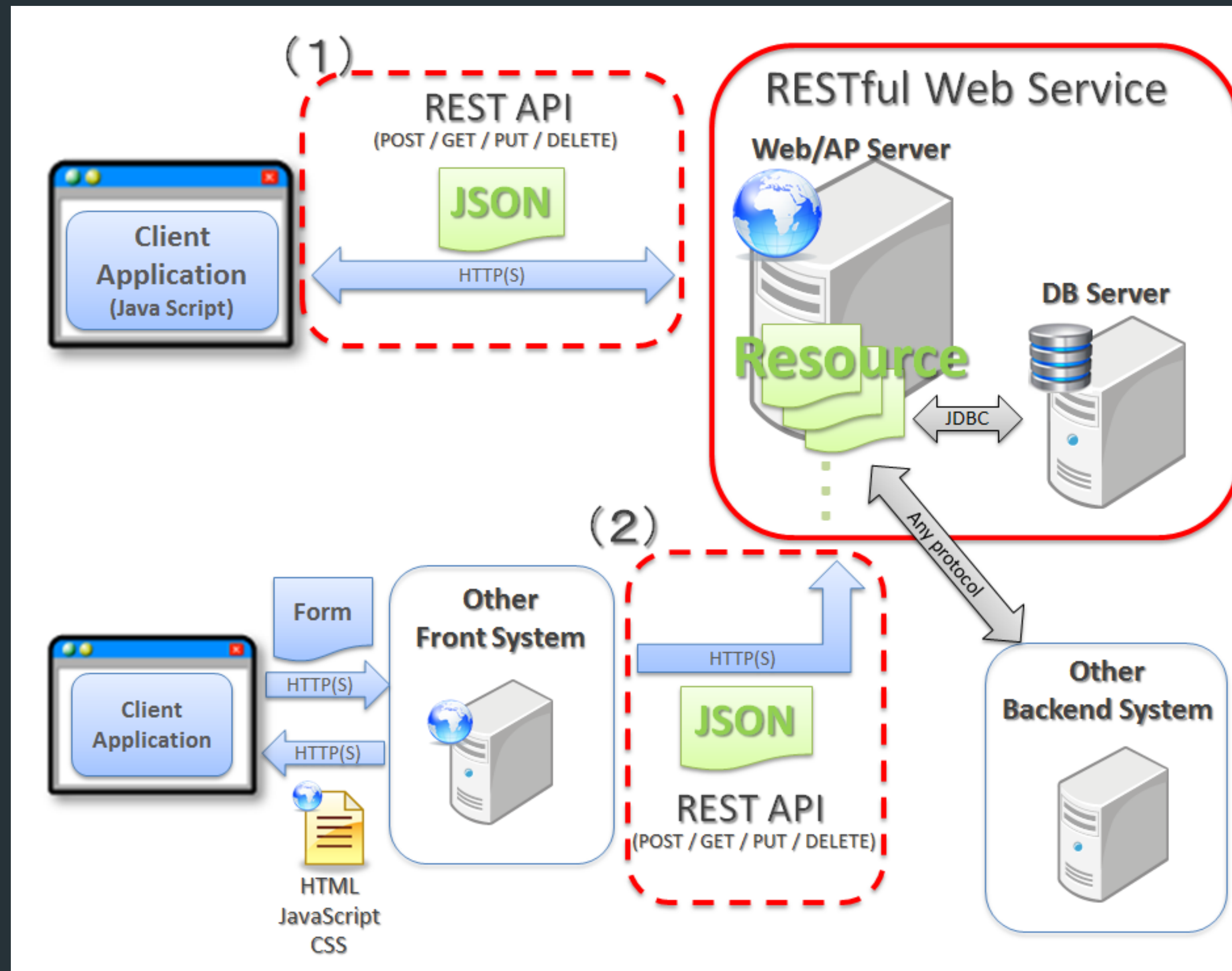
HTTP method

Endpoint

Headers

Body

# REST (Representational State Transfer)

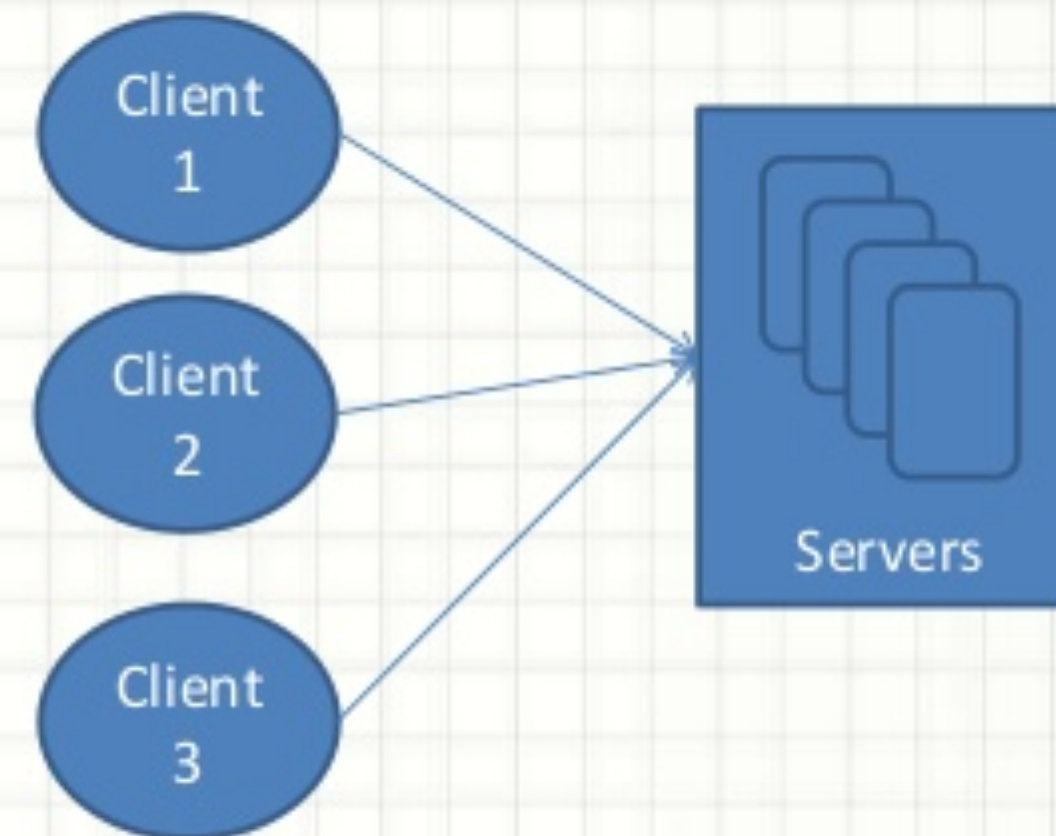




# REST (Representational State Transfer)

## Stateless

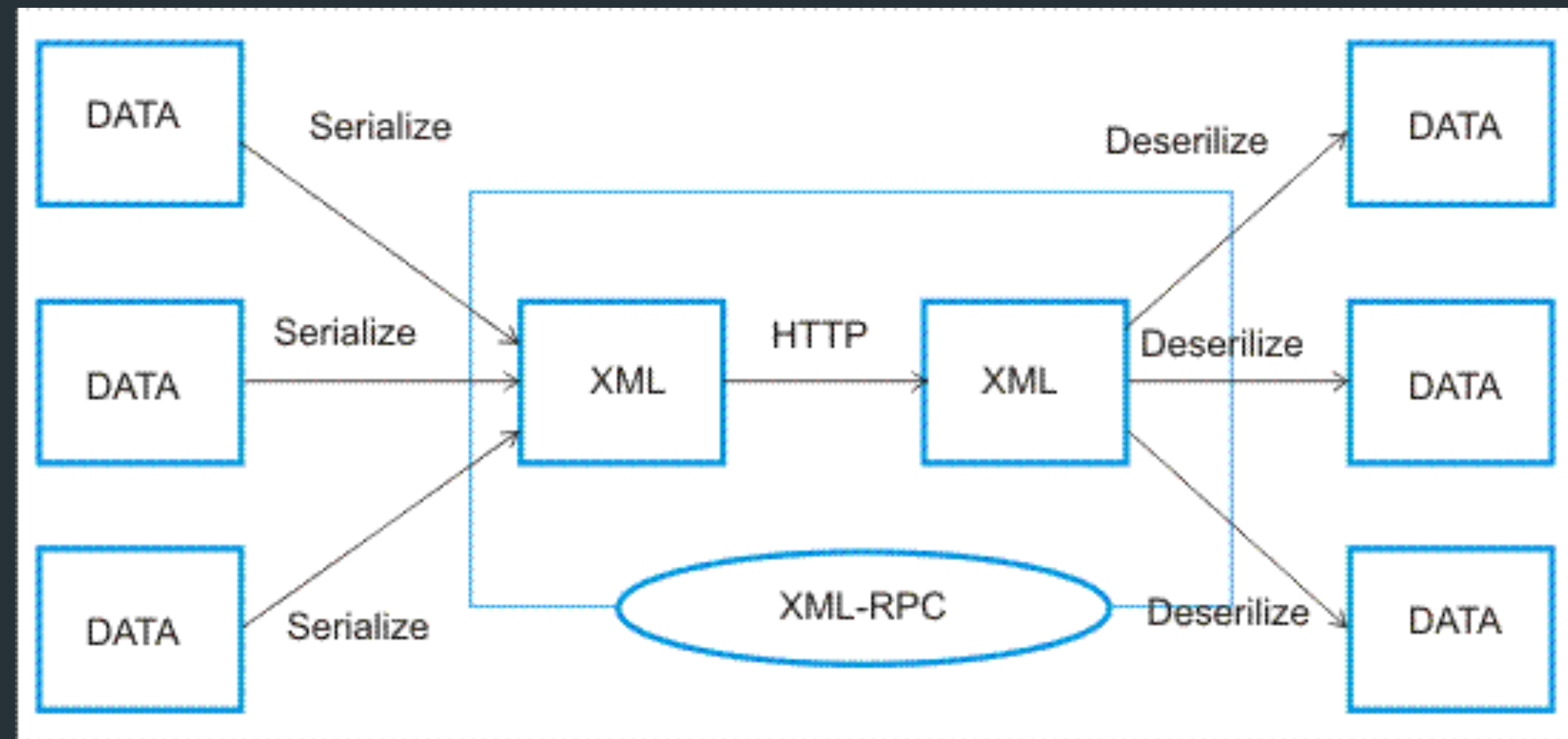
- No client state at server.
- Any State is maintained at Client side.
- Each request has all the information to process the request.



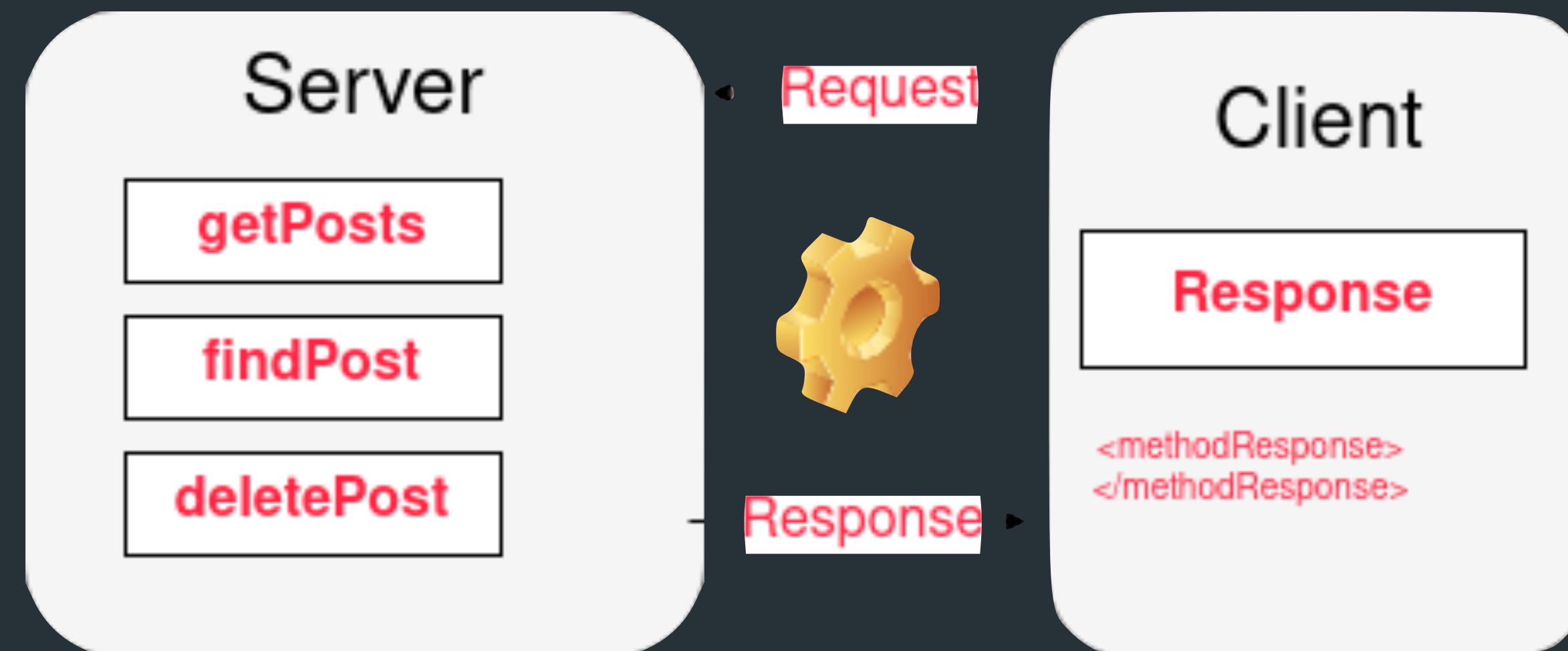
# XML-RPC Web Services



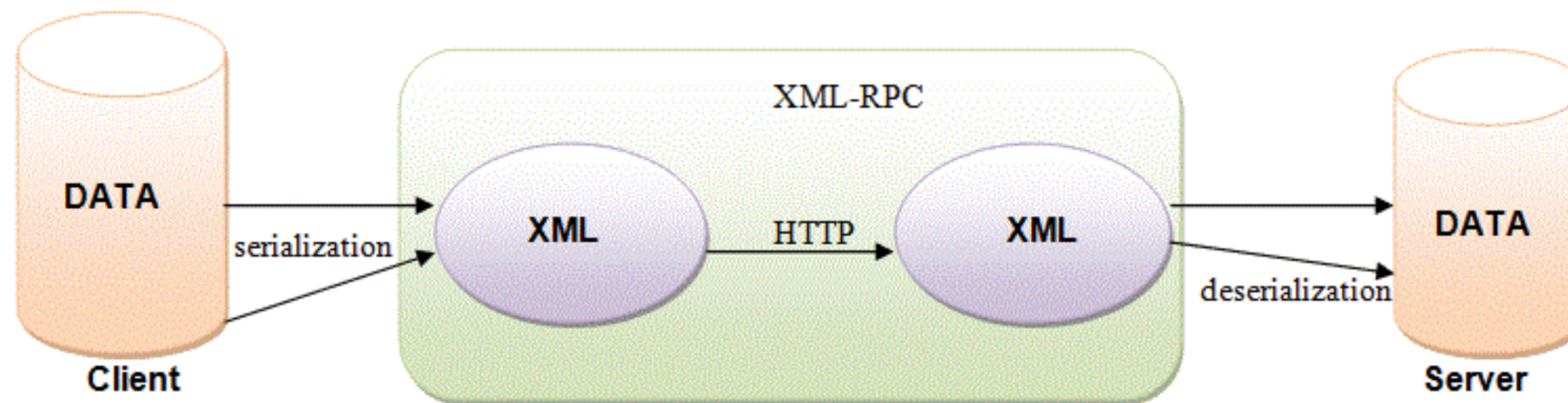
# XML-RPC Web Services



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# XML-RPC Web Services





# XML-RPC Web Services

## SOAP vs XML-RPC

- **Similarities**

- Use XML for messaging
- Messages are usually embedded into HTTP header
- Use request/response mechanism
- Mainly use in remote procedure call
- Platform independent
- Language independent

- **Differences**

- SOAP messages are more complicated than XML-RPC
- Make use of XML namespaces and XML Schemas
- Hence give a standard way for data encoding and RPC
- Thus allow automatic method invocation on the Web

# JSON-RPC Web Services

# JSON-RPC Web Services



# JSON-RPC Web Services

```
{  
  "jsonrpc": "2.0",  
  "method": "user.get",  
  "params": {  
    "output": "extend"  
  },  
  "auth": "038e1d7b1735c6a5436ee9eae095879e",  
  "id": 1  
}
```

# JSON-RPC Web Services

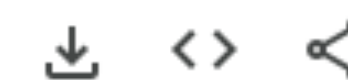
Interest over time ?





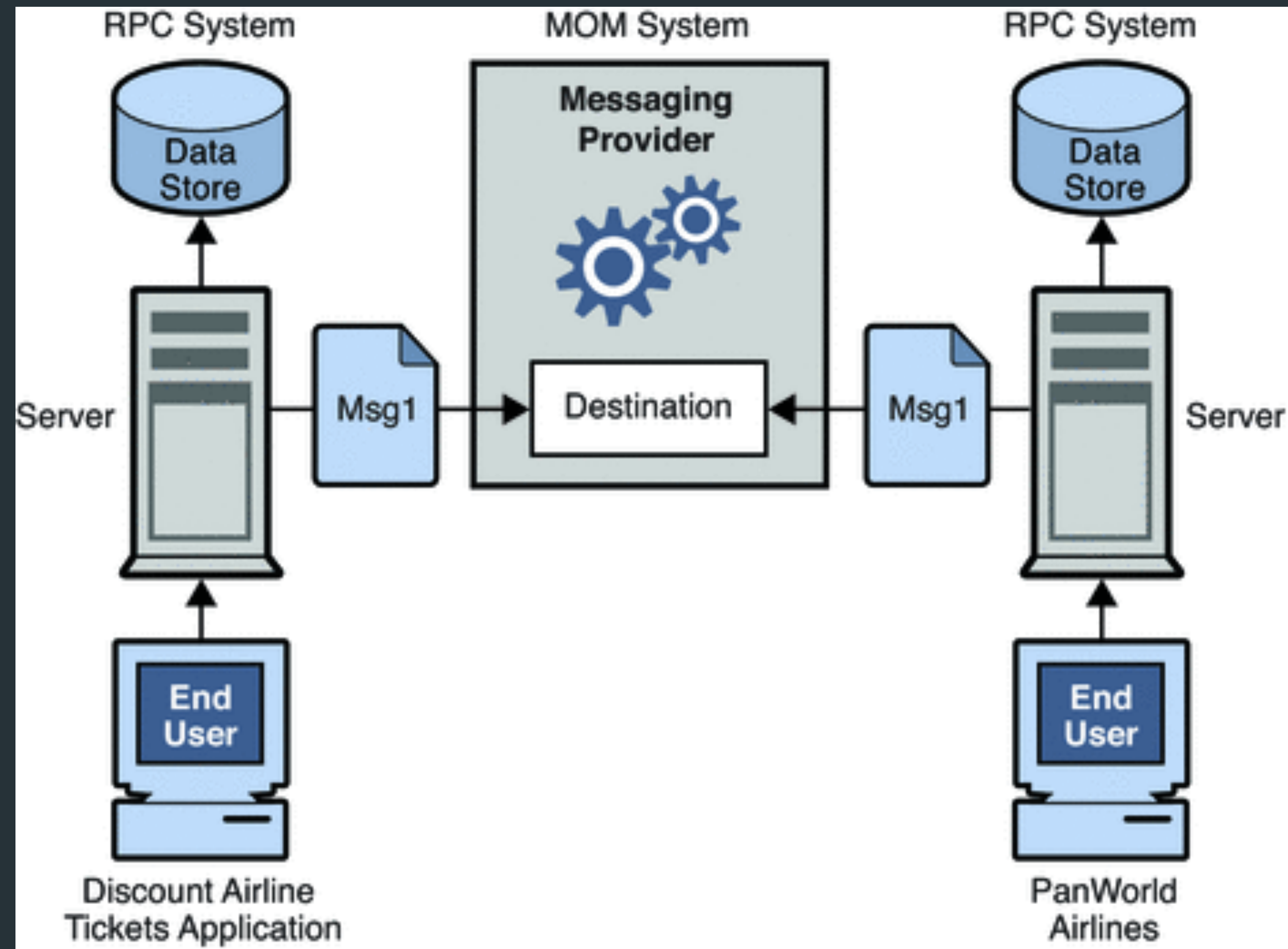
# Interest over Time

Interest over time ?



# Message-oriented Middleware (MOM)

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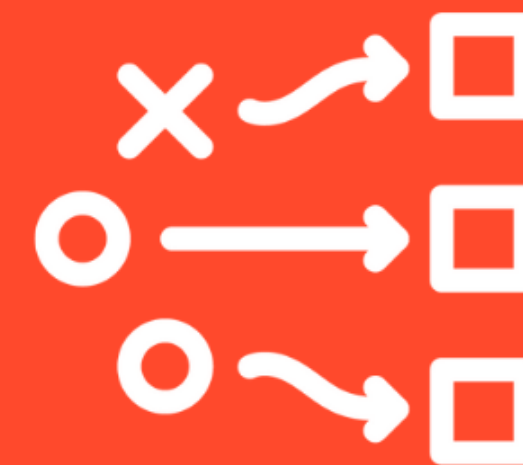
G2.com

## MOM



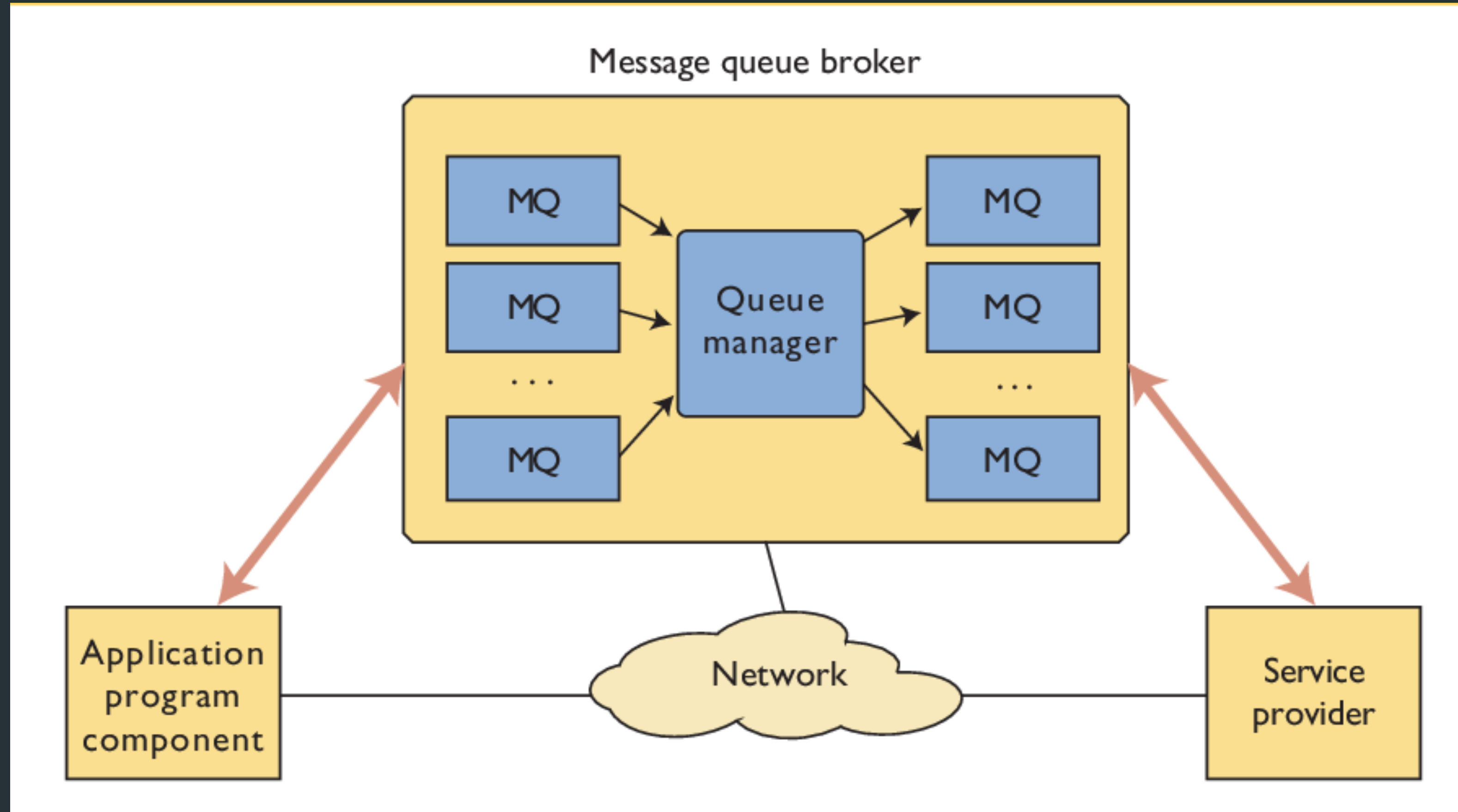
MOM architecture provides **asynchronous communication** between systems.

## RPC

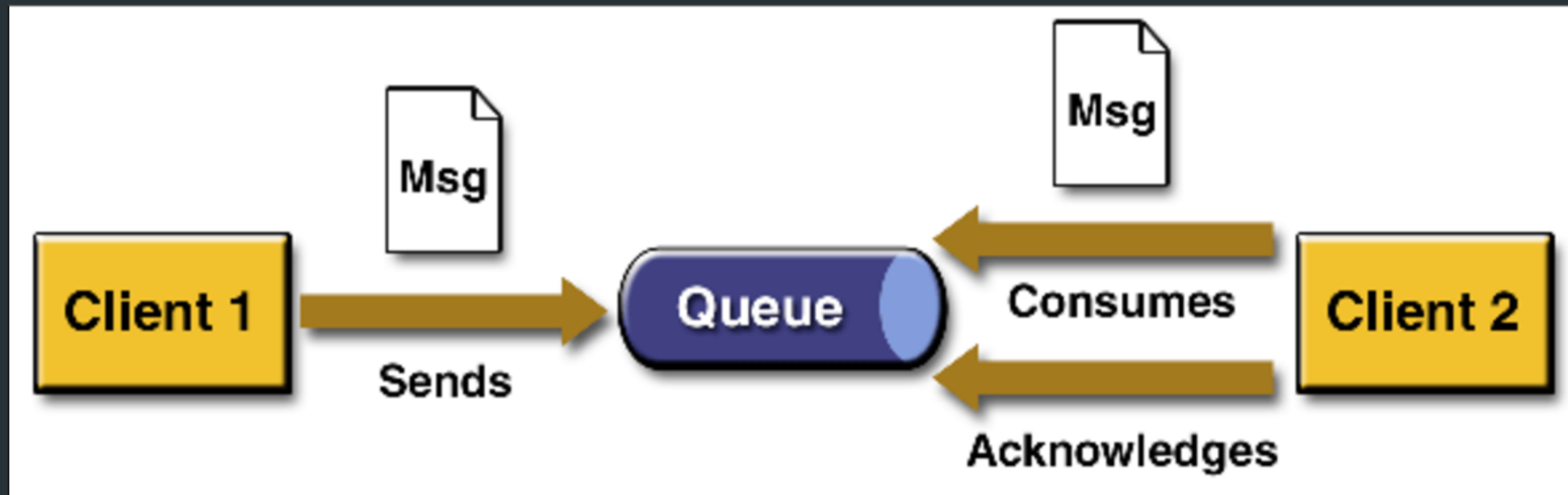


RPC provides **synchronous communication** between systems.

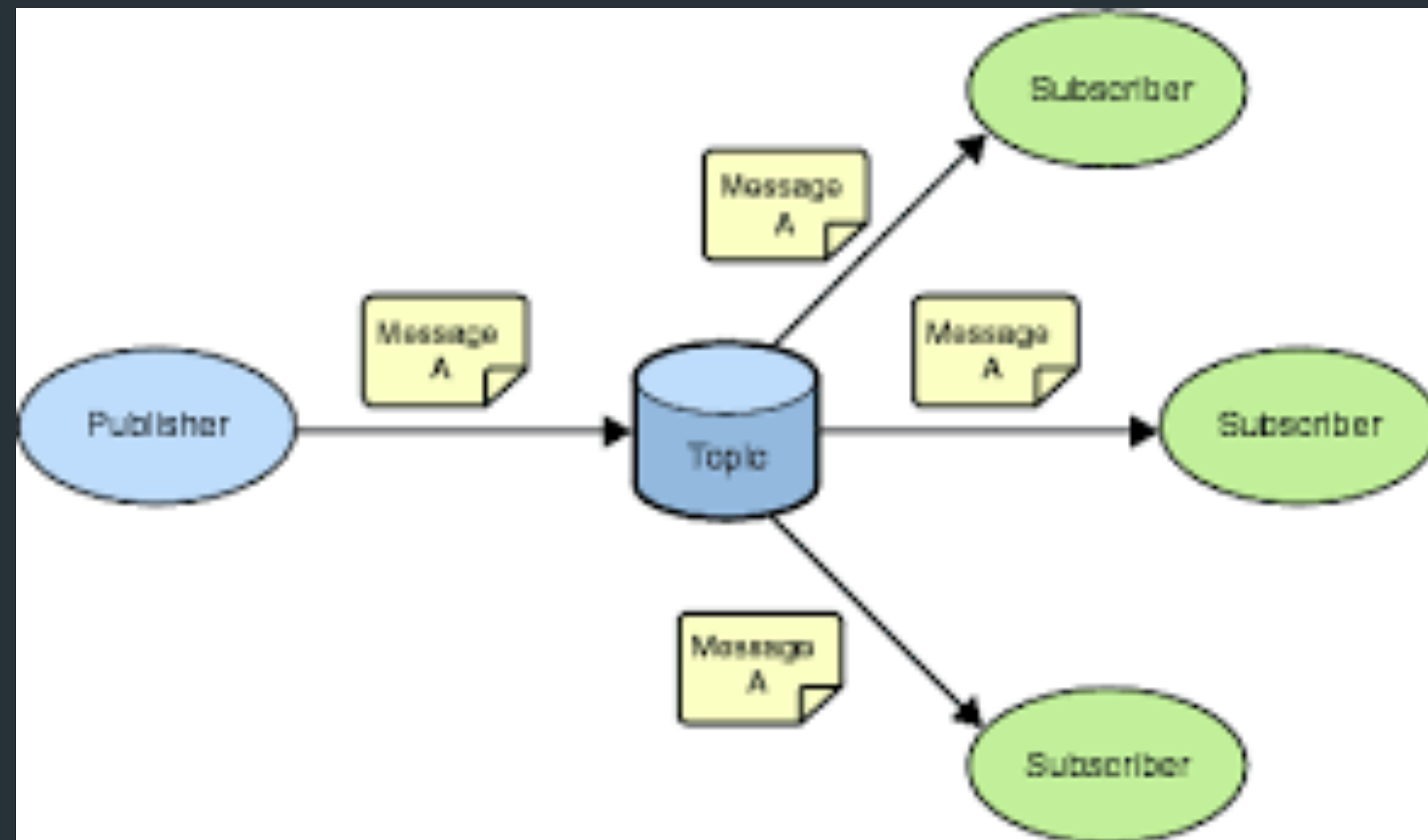
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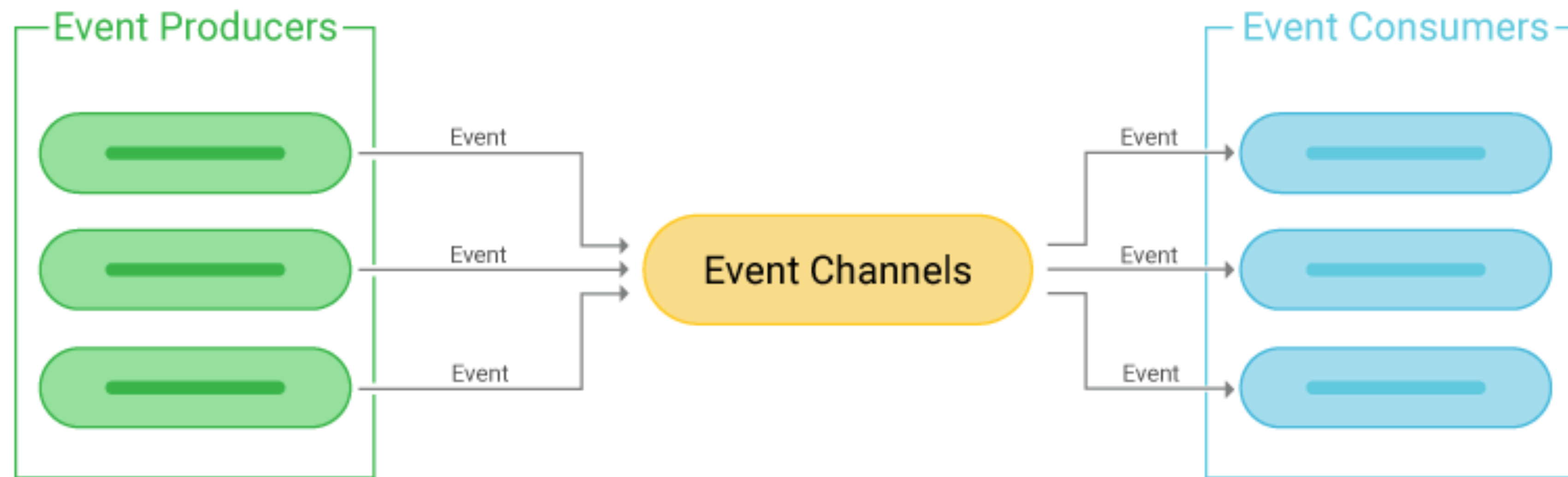


# Message-oriented Middleware (MOM)





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# Service Oriented Architecture (SOA)

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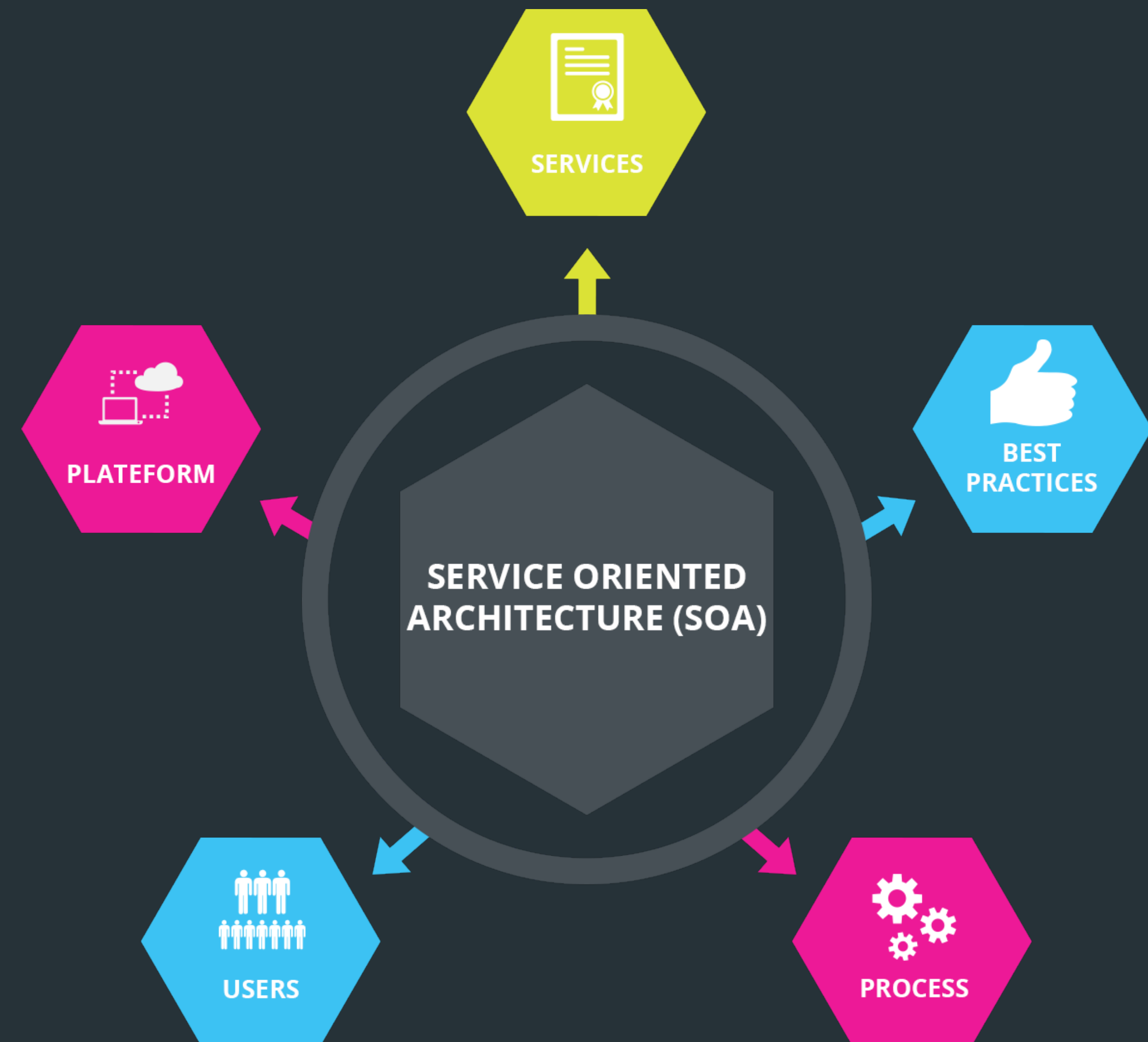


# Service Oriented Architecture (SOA)



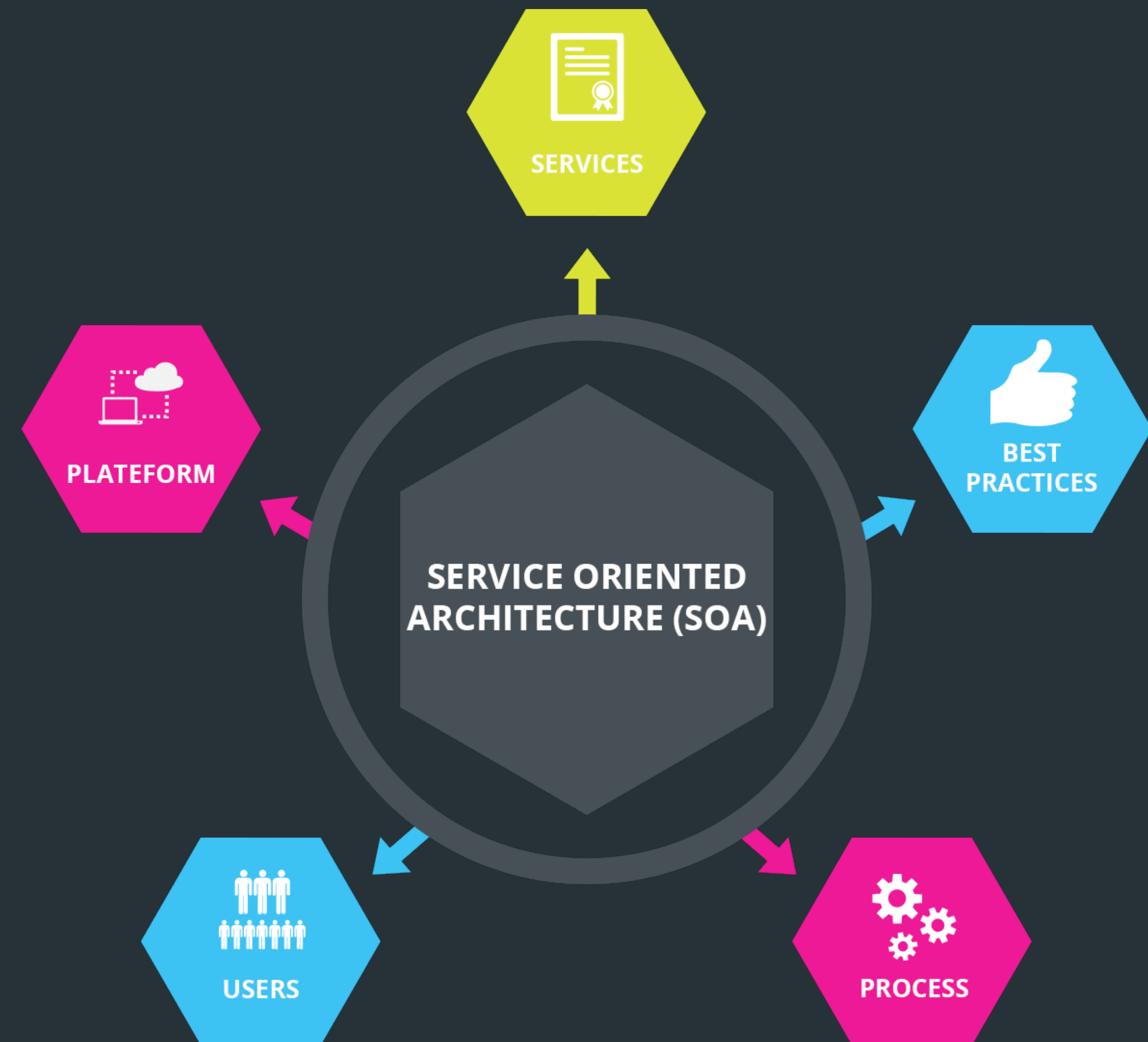
# SOA Key Features

- Service contract
- Service description
- Service discovery
- Service composition
- Service security



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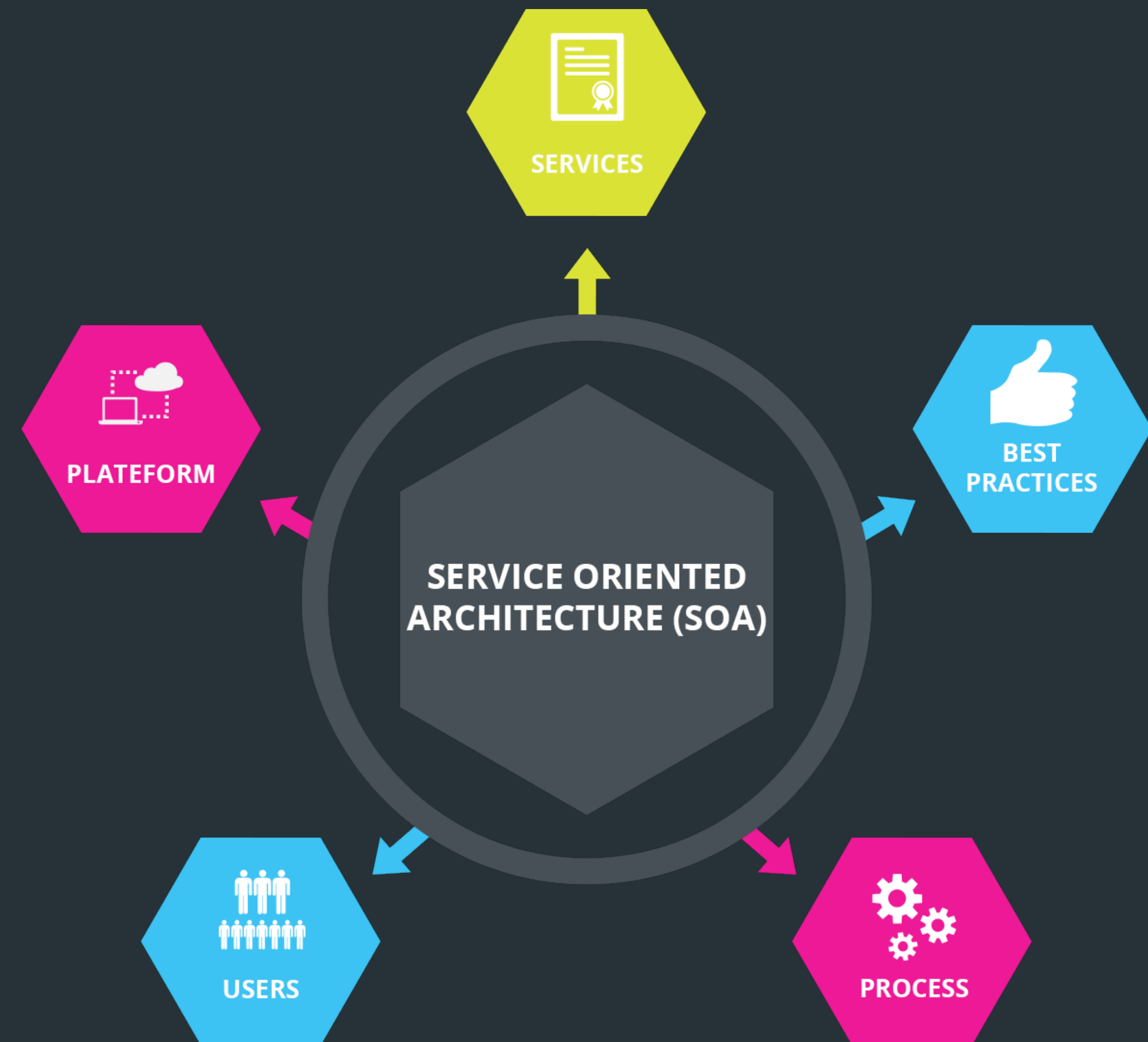
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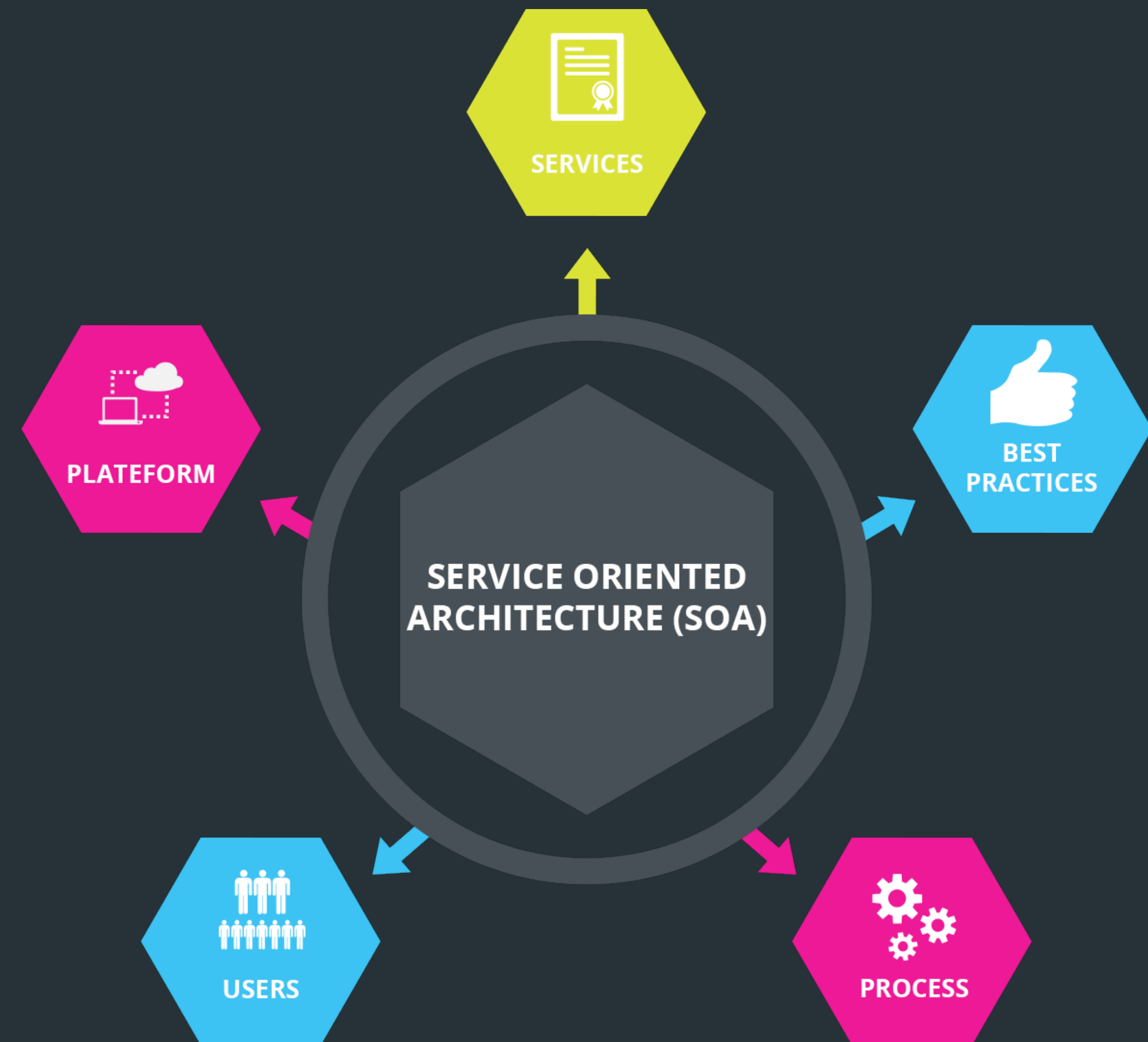
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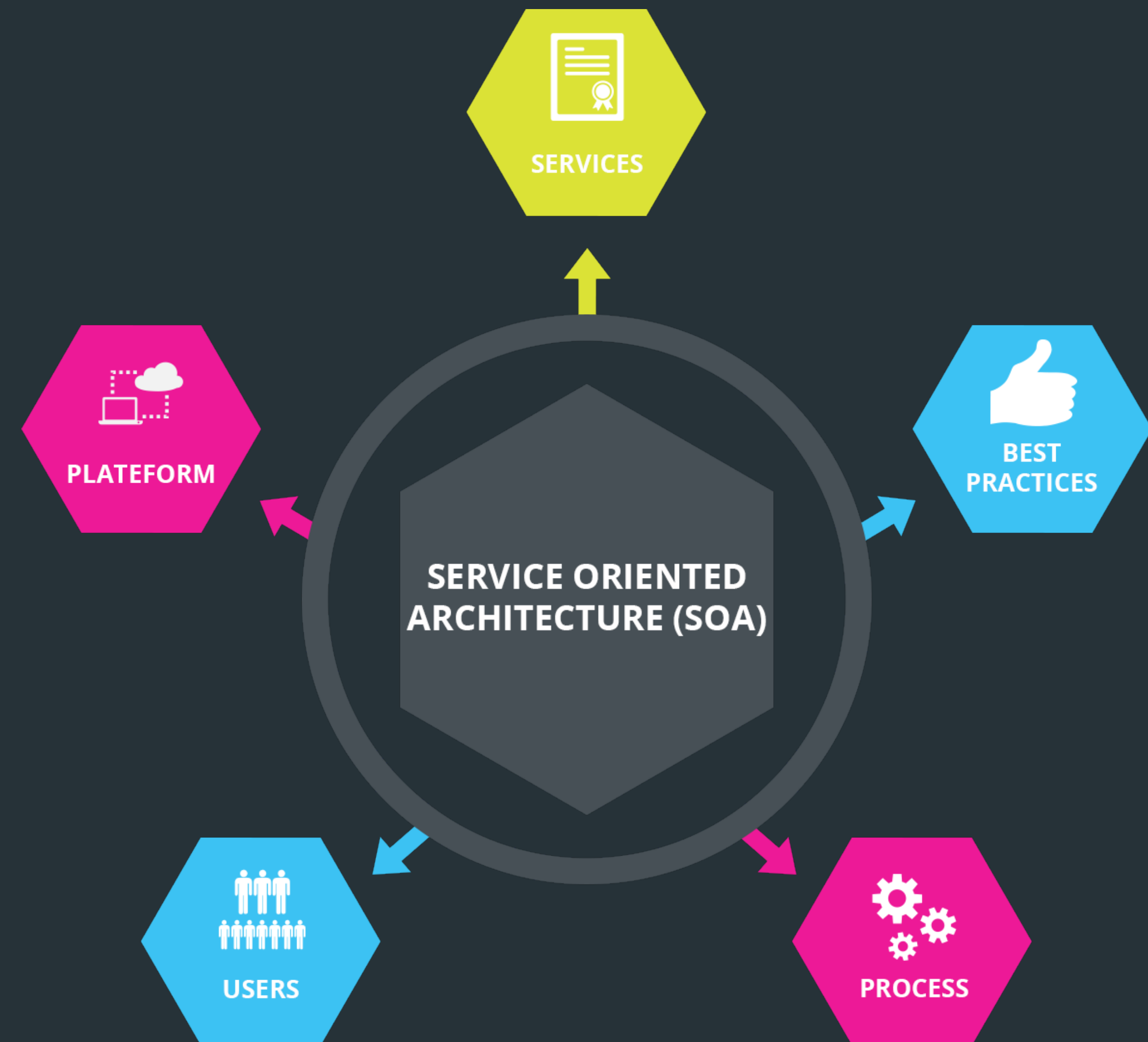
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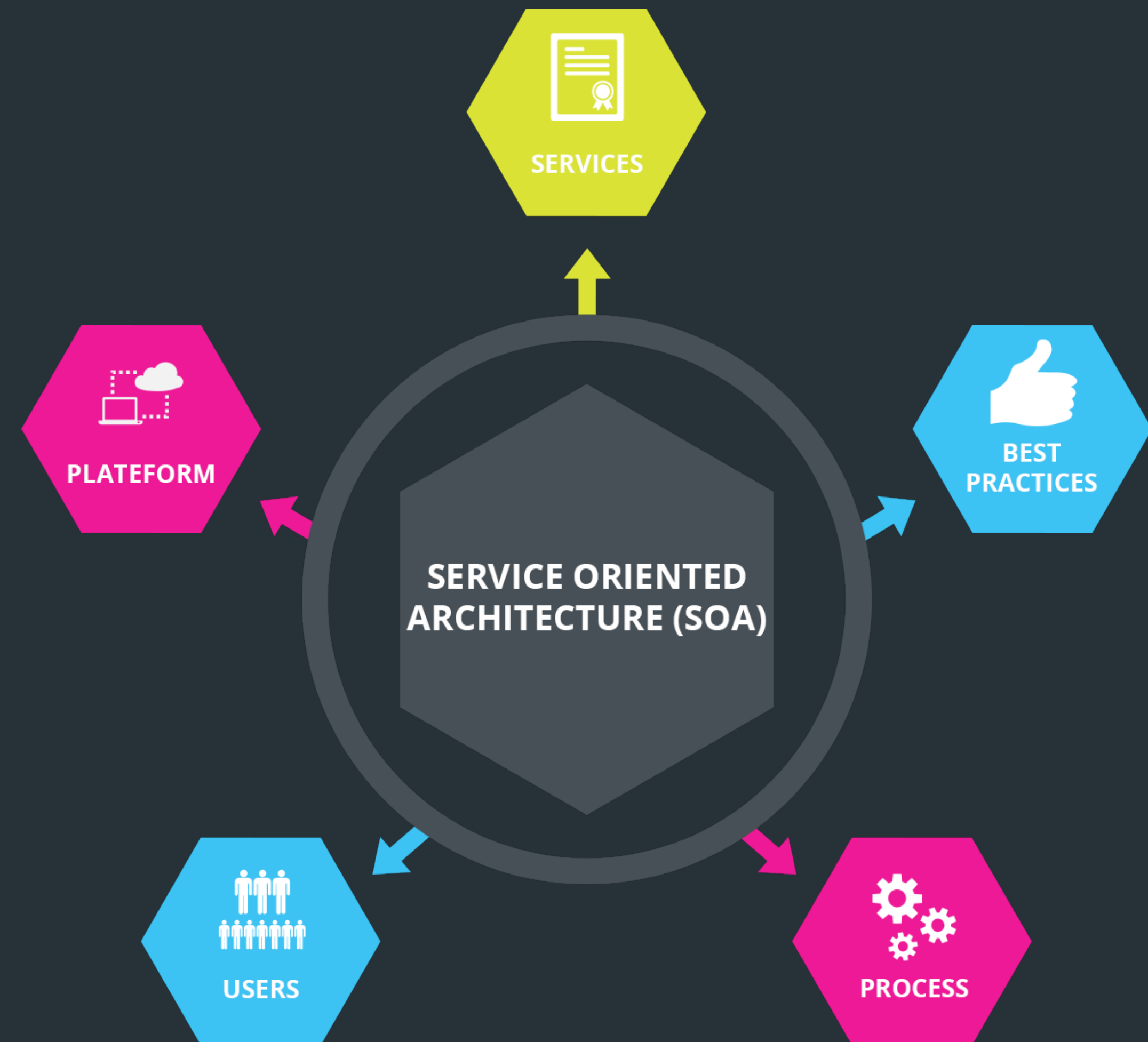
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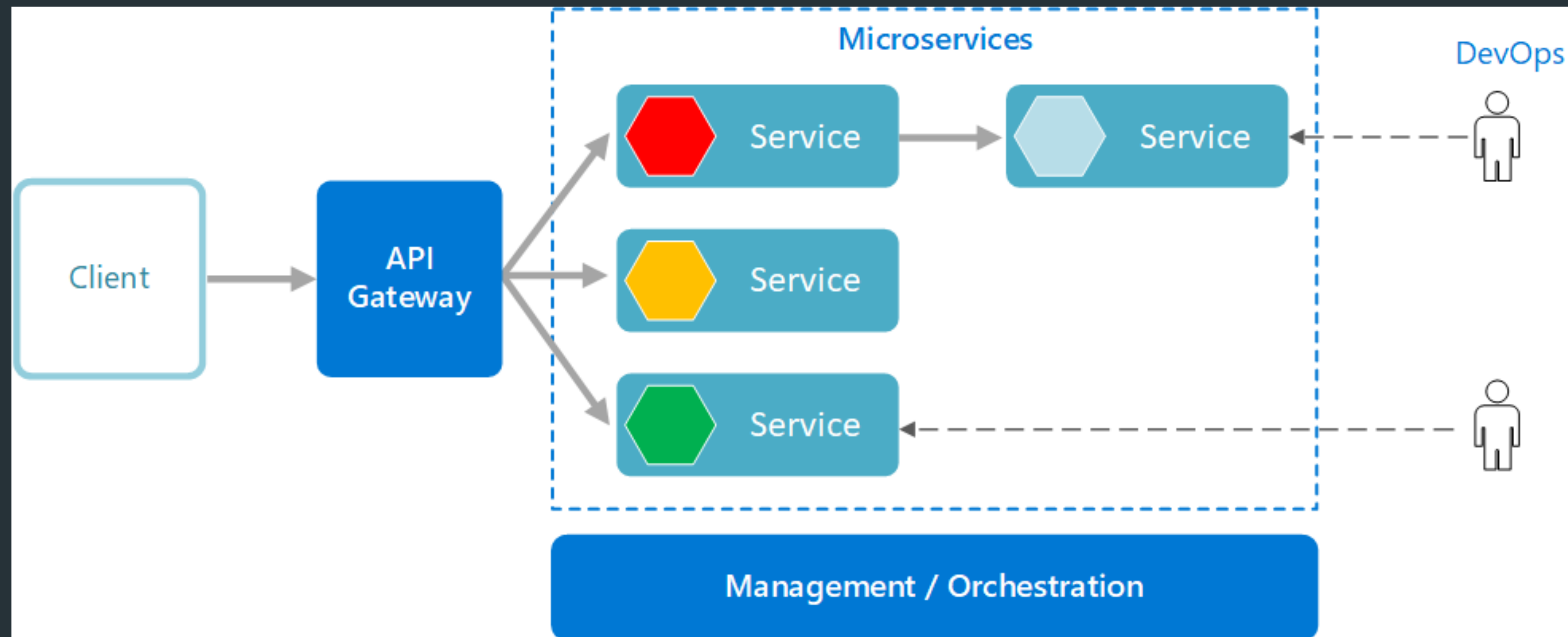
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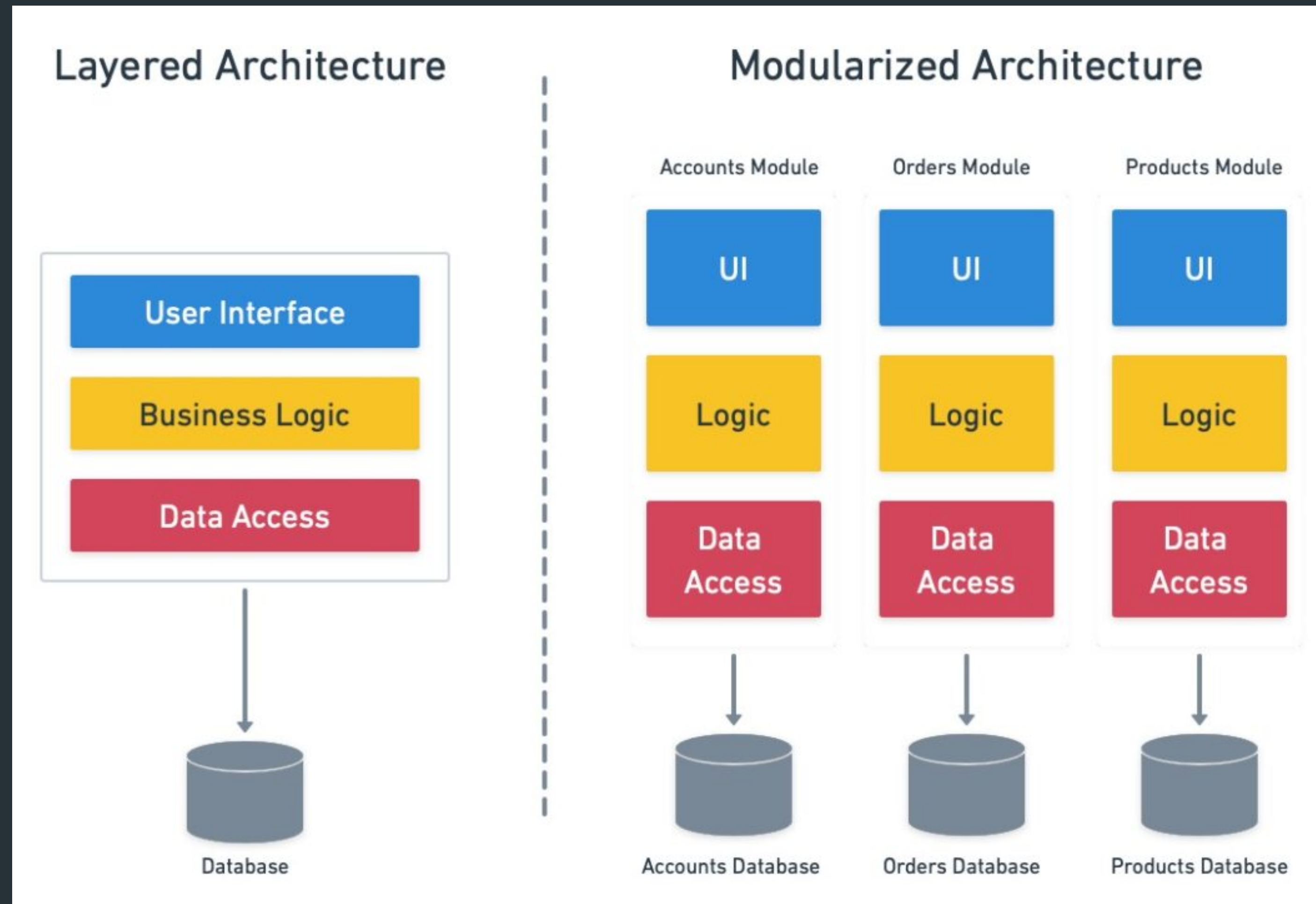


# Microservices Architecture

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# Microservices Architecture

## Benefits of Microservices Architecture



Reduced Costs



Faster Deployment



Improved Scalability



Smaller Teams

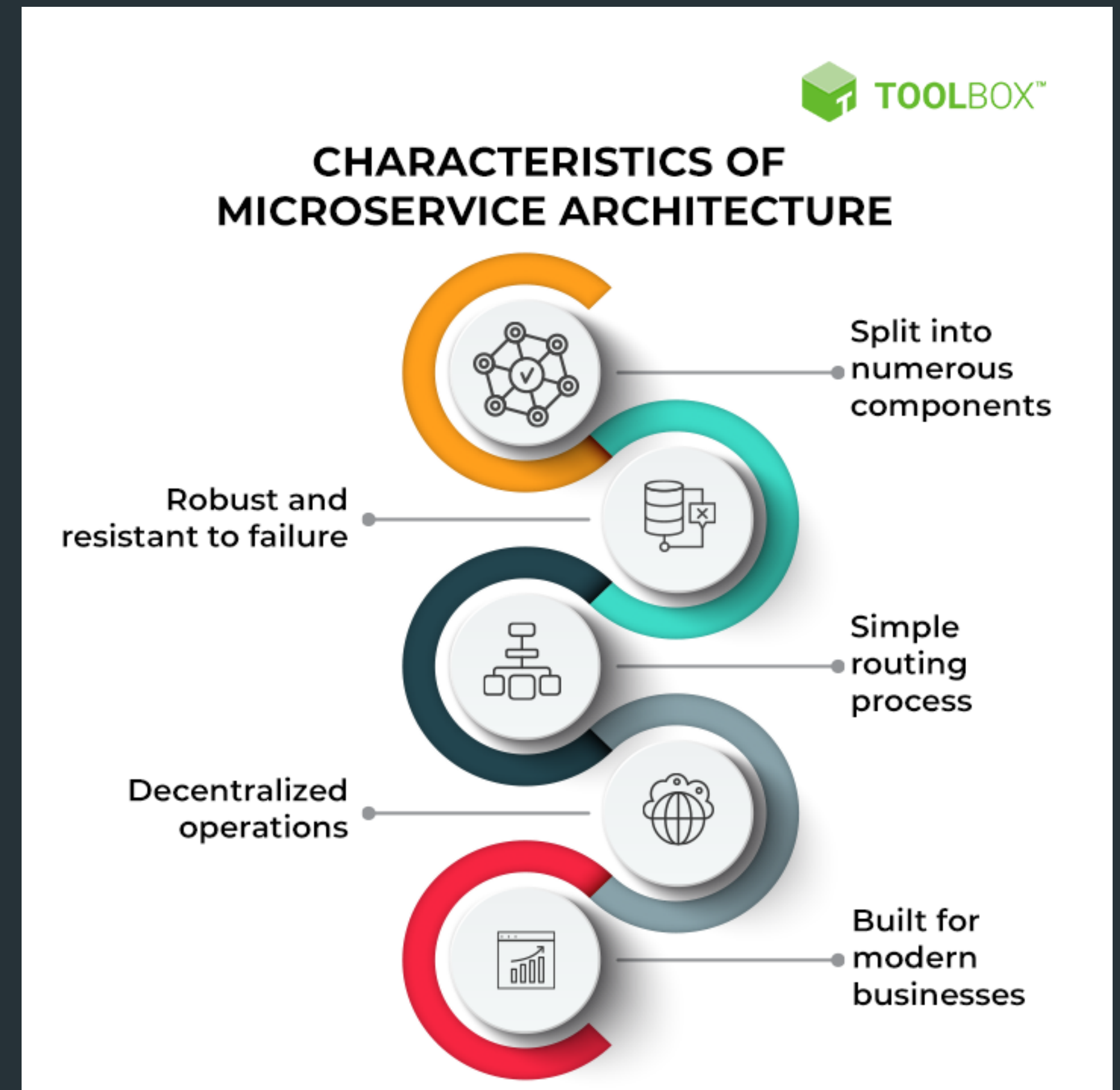


Resilience



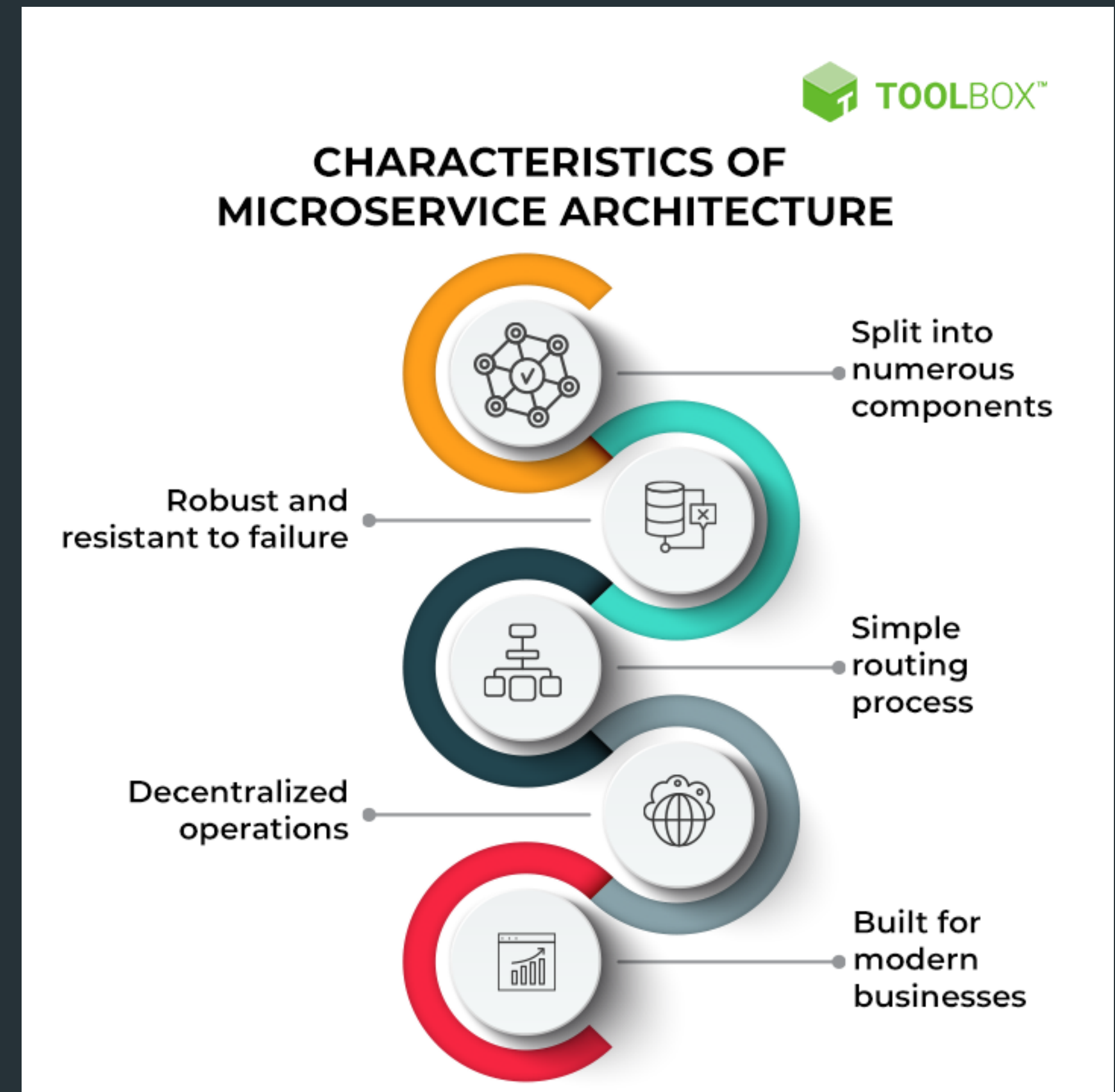
# Microservices Key Concepts

- Service boundaries
- API-first design
- Decentralized governance
- Continuous integration and deployment
- Resilience and fault-tolerance



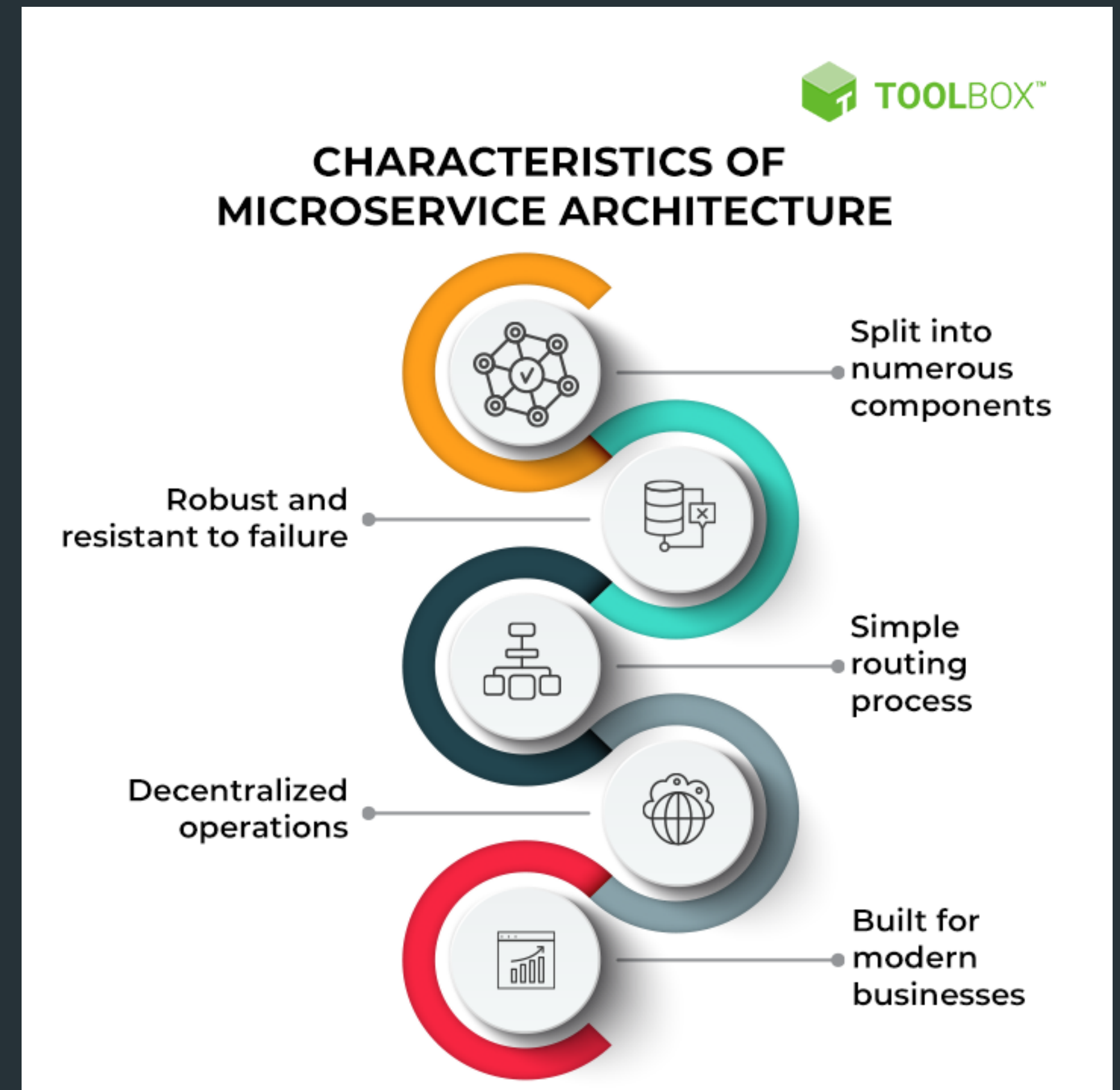
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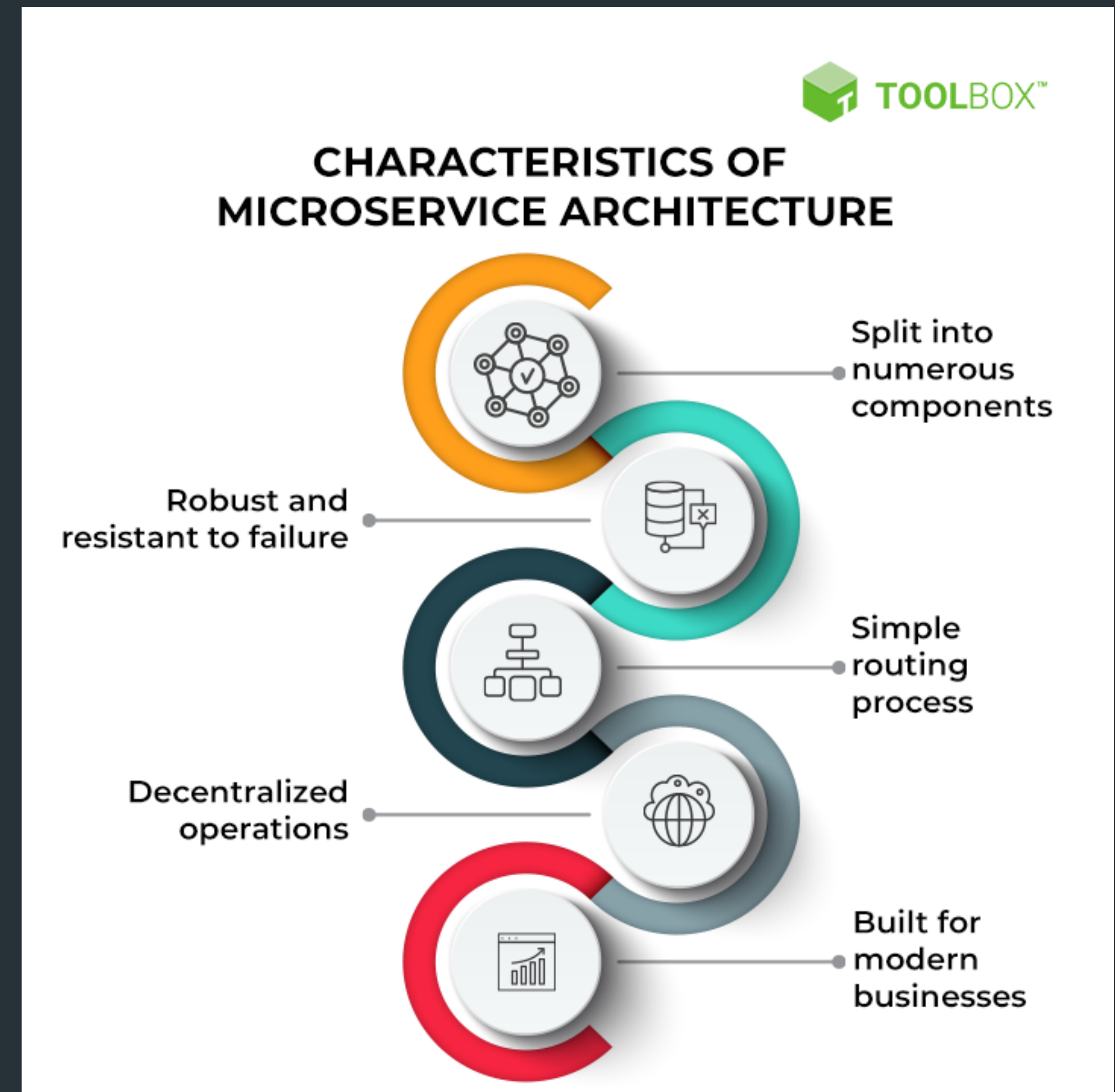
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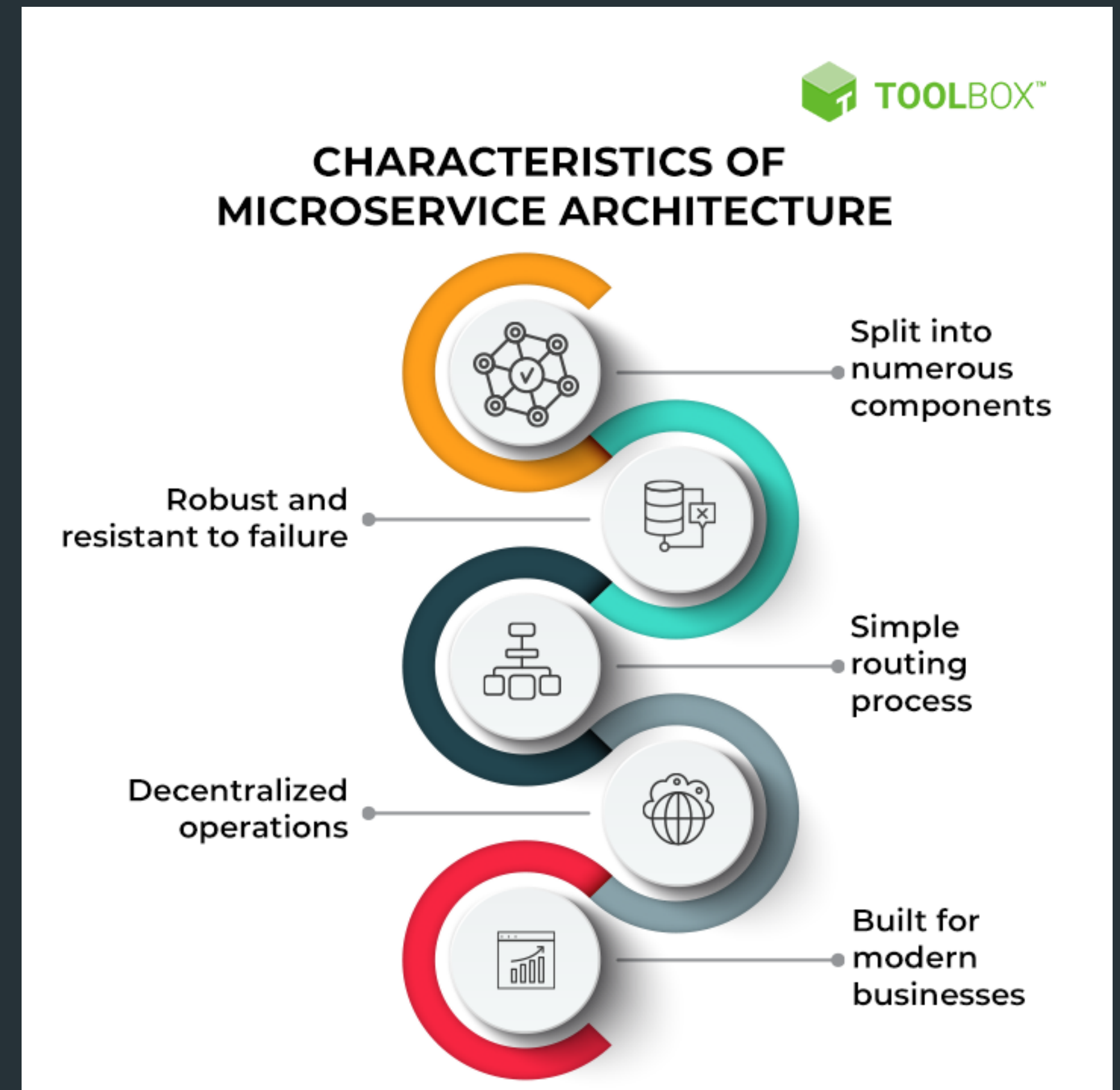
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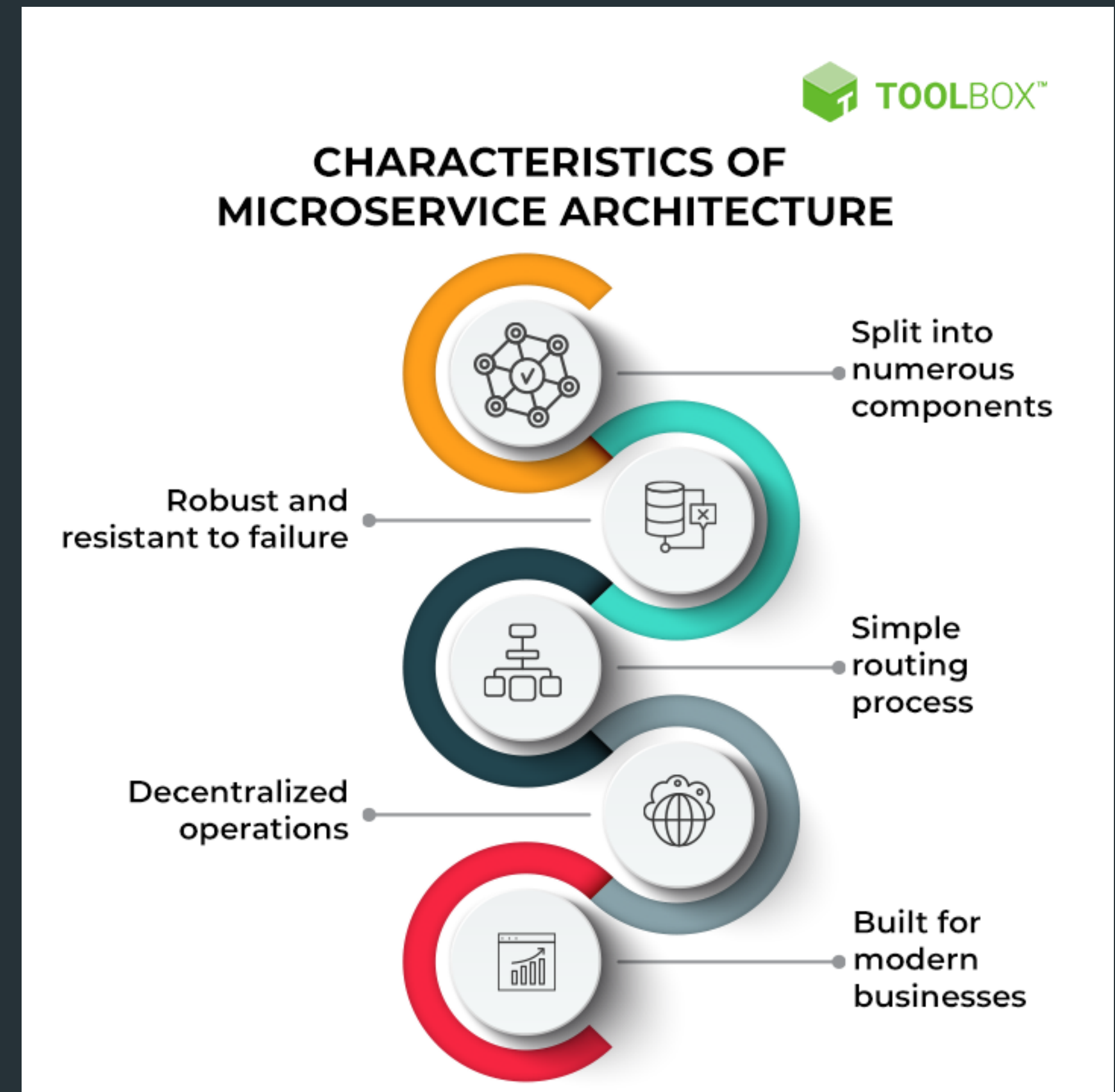
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# Serverless Computing

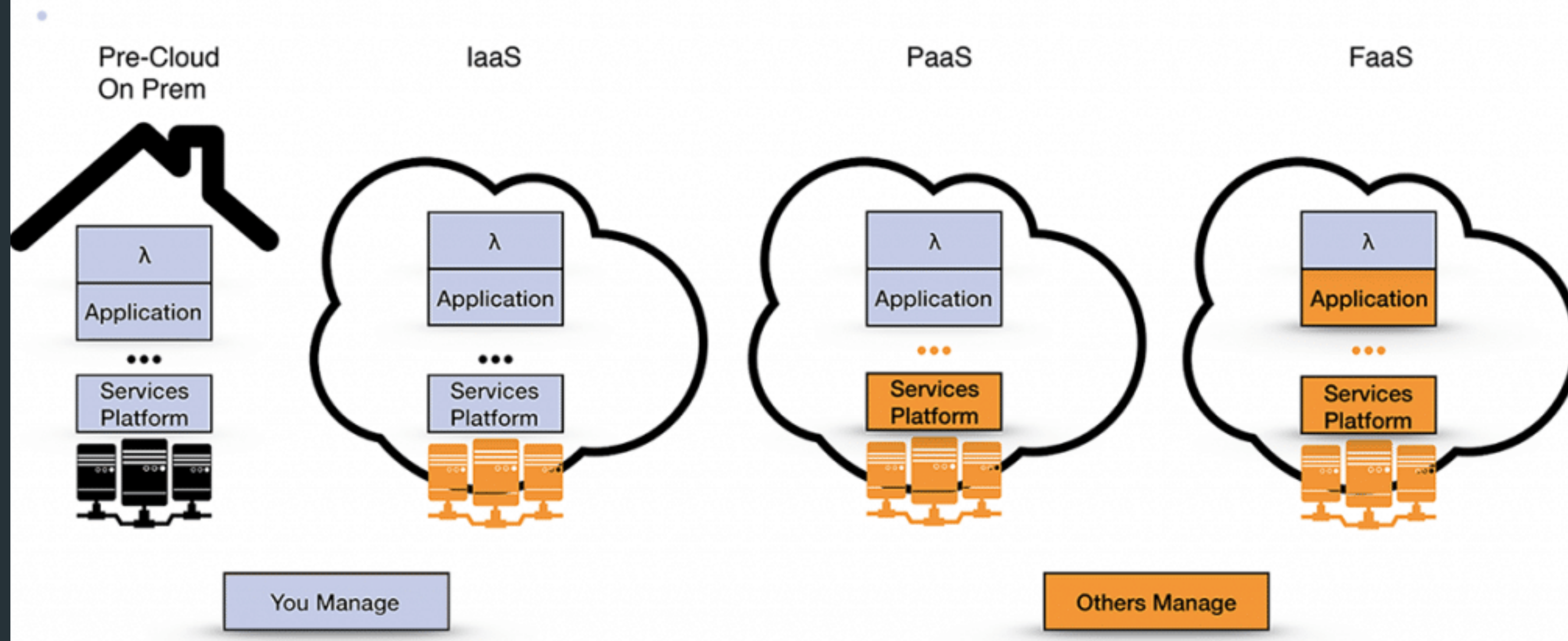
# Serverless Computing





# Serverless Computing

## Evolution of Functions as a Service



# Serverless Computing

## Advantages of Serverless Computing

Lower costs



Simplified backend code



Increased productivity



Simplified scalability



Improved time to production



Improved security



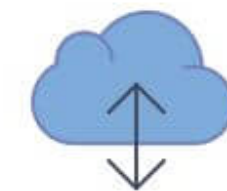
# Serverless Key Concepts

- Event-driven architecture
- Stateless functions
- Pay-per-use billing
- Third-party services
- Cold start latency

## Main benefits of serverless for business owners



Shorter time to market



Quick deployment



Event-driven project scaling



Pay only for what you use



Reduced costs of running a server



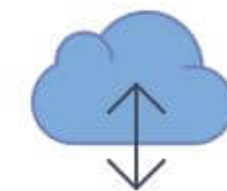
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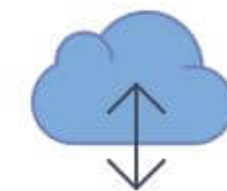
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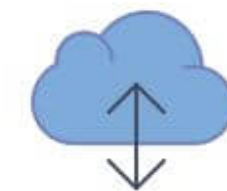
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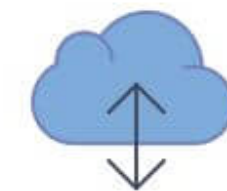
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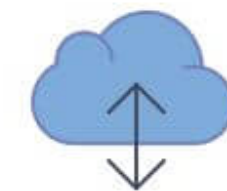
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# Plan

# Homework Plan

- Short essay ( > 500 words) explaining the basic concepts of web services.
- Simple RESTful web service.
- Design and implement a message-oriented middleware system.



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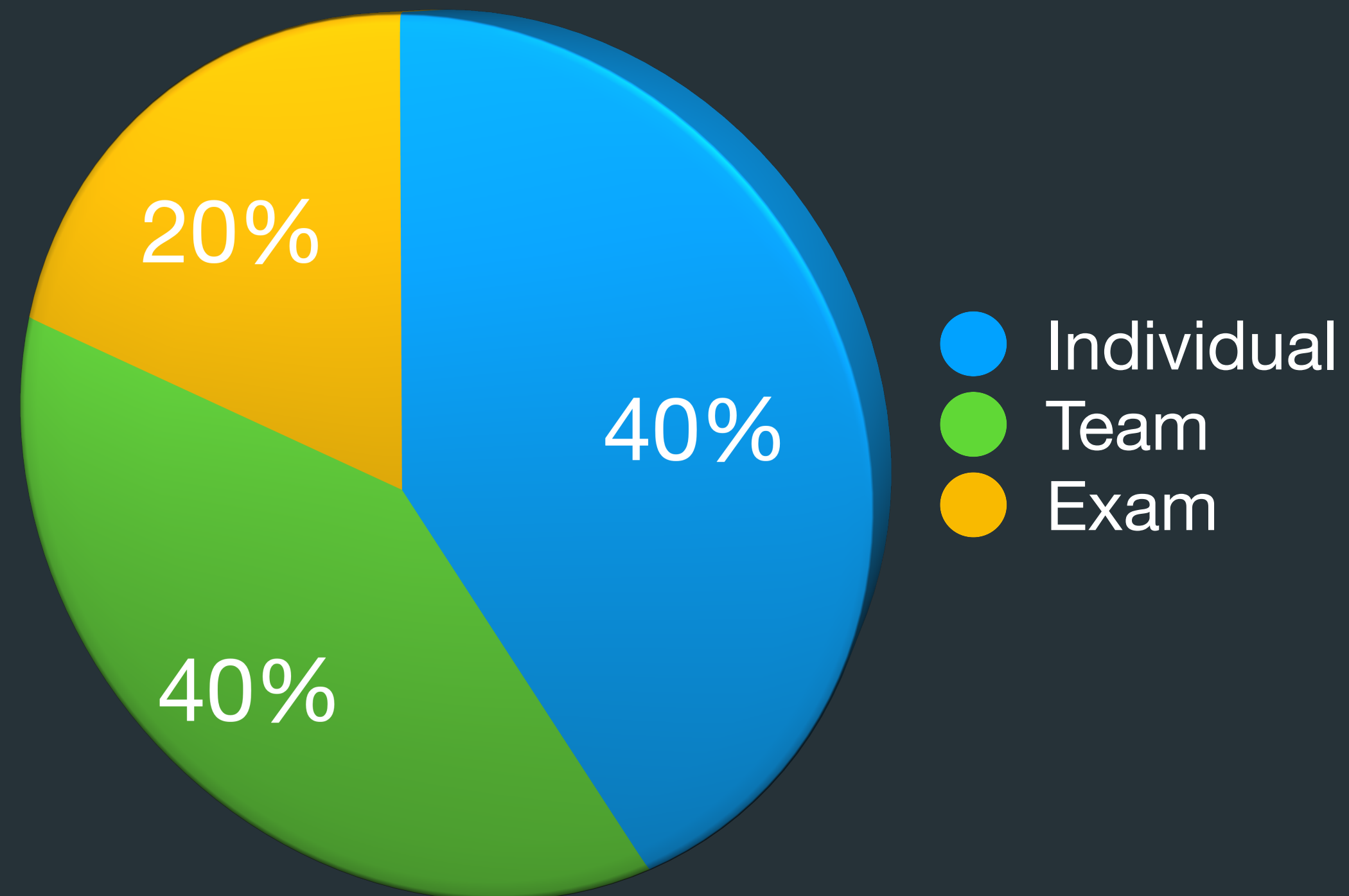
 **Individual**

 **Team of Two**

# Homework Plan

- Everything should be submitted on GitHub Classroom repository.
- To receive a grade the homework should be presented in class.

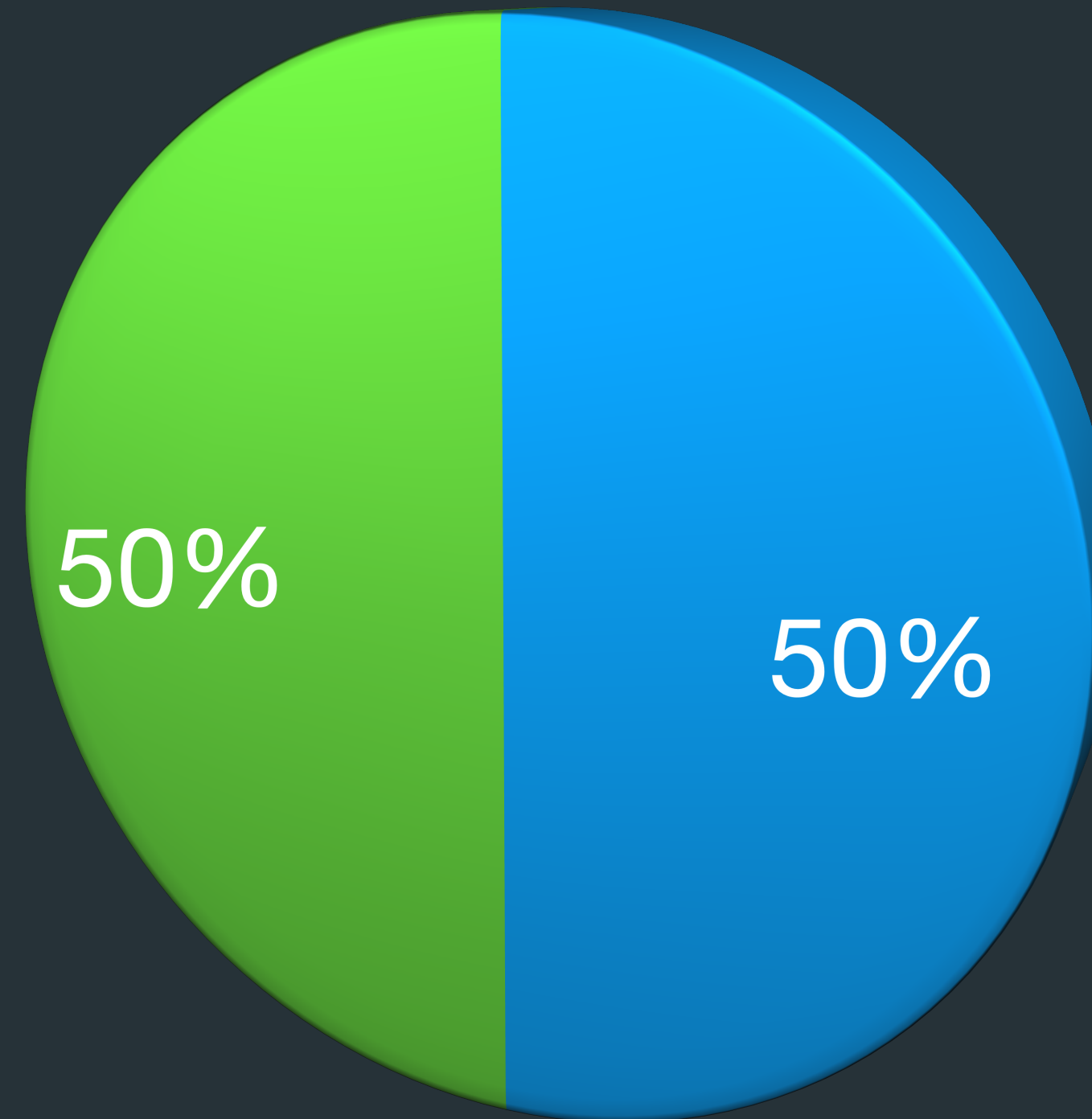
# Grades





# Grades

Done  
before  
April 15th



Done  
before  
May 27th

- Individual
- Team
- Exam

# Lecture outcomes

- Web services & middleware - essential for distributed systems
- Various architectures & technologies - different benefits & trade-offs
- SOA, Microservices, Serverless - different architectures for web services
- MOM - important for asynchronous communication
- Plan - the course plan.

