

Integrating the Cloud: Patterns for Success

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Thanks for having me ...

For me ... some interesting cloud integration suites to investigate further ...

<http://www.snaplogic.com/what-we-do/integration-platform/snapcenter.php>

<http://integration.pervasive.com/UsageScenarios/ApplicationIntegration/CloudIntegration.aspx>

<http://www.boomi.com/resources/whitepapers>

Richard Seroter is the Lead Architect for the R&D division of Amgen, a Microsoft MVP, blogger, author, trainer for Pluralsight and contributing editor to InfoQ.

Who I am ...

**Cloud computing is
exploding as a software
delivery style.**

[Where are we]

- Increased popularity towards using packaged software as a service or building apps in cloud platforms
- More than 95 percent of organizations expect to maintain or increase their investments in software as a service (SaaS) and more than one-third have migration projects under way from on-premises to SaaS, according to a survey by Gartner, Inc.
 - Currently, communications (52 percent), utilities (51 percent), and banking and securities (49 percent) industries rank highest with respect to SaaS deployed across the horizontal and vertical-specific categories sampled. In 2012, those industries ranking highest with respect to their plans to use SaaS include federal government (33 percent), banking and securities (22 percent) and wholesale trade (20 percent). Beyond 2012, top industries considering SaaS are manufacturing and natural resources (37 percent), wholesale trade and retail (each 29 percent).

**There is the risk of
creating new application
silos.**



[What's the problem?]

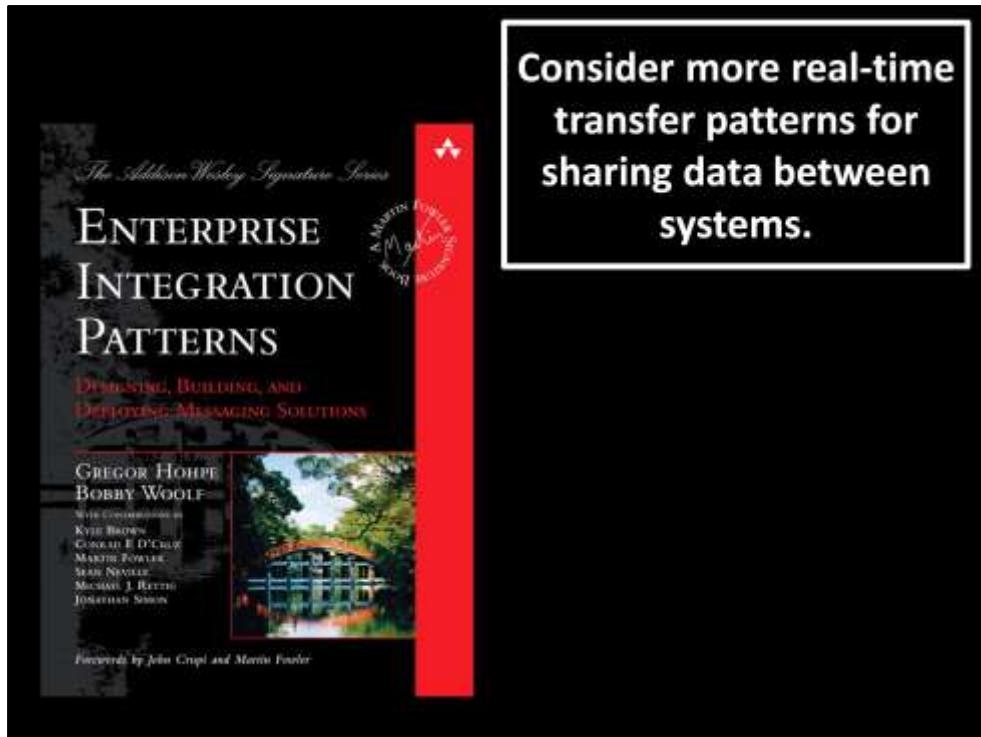
- SaaS not really built with data exchange in mind
 - Information Week survey (<http://www.informationweek.com/news/cloud-computing/software/231002362?queryText=SaaS+Integration>) of SaaS satisfaction areas showed “ease of deployment” #1 and integration last
- Easy to see these as “off site” and either do limited integration, or, irregular batch loads
- Three scenarios: on-premise to cloud, cloud to on-premise, and cloud to cloud
 - Each have unique challenges, but each are valuable and necessary scenarios

**We want to be able to
apply proven integration
patterns to cloud
scenarios.**



[where do we want to be?]

- There are tried and true integration styles for sharing data/processes between systems
- We're taking that reliable chassis and applying it to new technologies



[how do we get there?]

A seminal book on the topic is the EIP book by Hohpe and Woolf

Discusses a handful of communication styles and integration patterns. We'll focus on three that are called out there:

- Shared database
- Remote procedure invocation
- Messaging / async

For each pattern ...

- Define it
- When it makes sense
- Constraints
- Cloud considerations
- Cloud technologies
- Demo



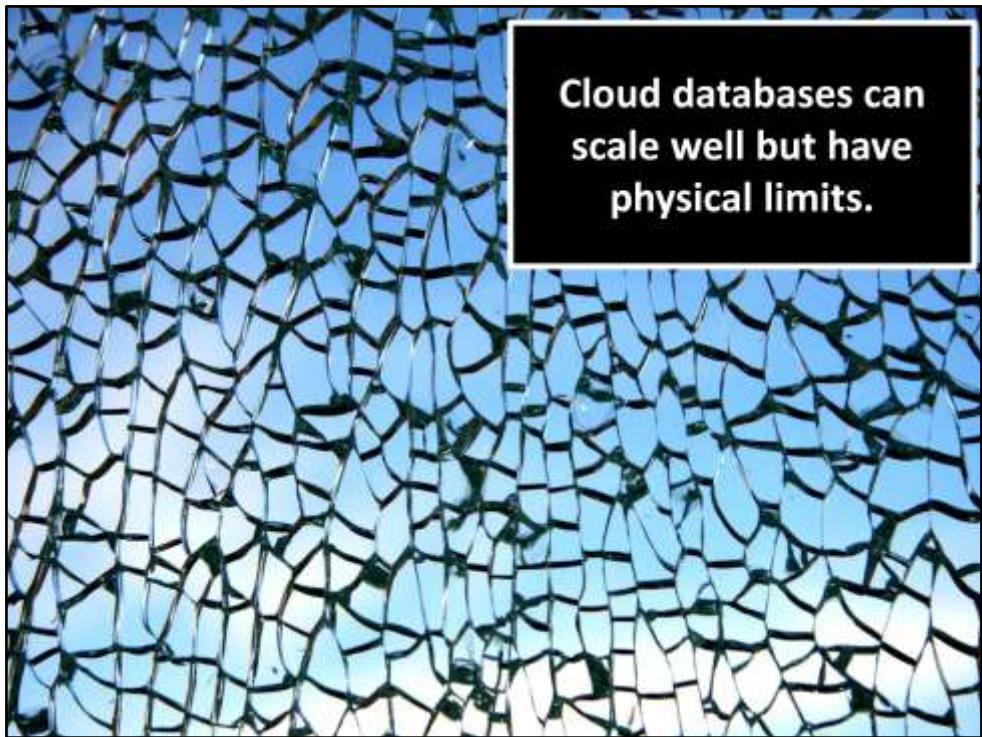
When it makes sense ...

- Sharing via ETL or file isn't timely
- What if you need the latest data?
- Could be for reporting, reference data or transactions
- Use when you have common data (and/or structure) but different CONSUMING interfaces
 - Think of multi-tenant apps where you share a DB, but partition by user
 - Could be an ODS or data mart where you want common schema used by others
- Get a single view of the data (no need to force each end to define a data format)
- All dependent systems are consistent at the same time
- Single data access strategy (SQL syntax)



Challenges

- ** Design **
- Tough to agree on formats (for ODS, mart, transactional records)
 - Unified schema that satisfies everyone? Commodity only, or, strong leadership to form a standard (or extensibility)
- ** Contention / Performance **
- Less likely to use when have multiple apps manipulating same transactional data
 - Could have data records defined where you could change parts of one record while someone changes parts of others
- May get fewer inconsistencies, but still have issues of simultaneous updates
 - Can try to handle with transactions, but transactions are often the enemy of scalability
 - <http://www.ics.uci.edu/~cs223/papers/cidr07p15.pdf>
- Try to avoid updates / conflicts between applications sharing the data
 - New rows only, or read only (reporting scenario, or reference data)
 - Avoid deadlocks
- Could get poor performance if apps are distributed and all accessing over WAN
- ** COTS support **
- Packaged apps rarely accept an external database as its source
- Opposite of "Shared nothing" where nodes are self sufficient
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shared_nothing_architecture
 - May mean sharding <http://www.codefutures.com/database-sharding/>

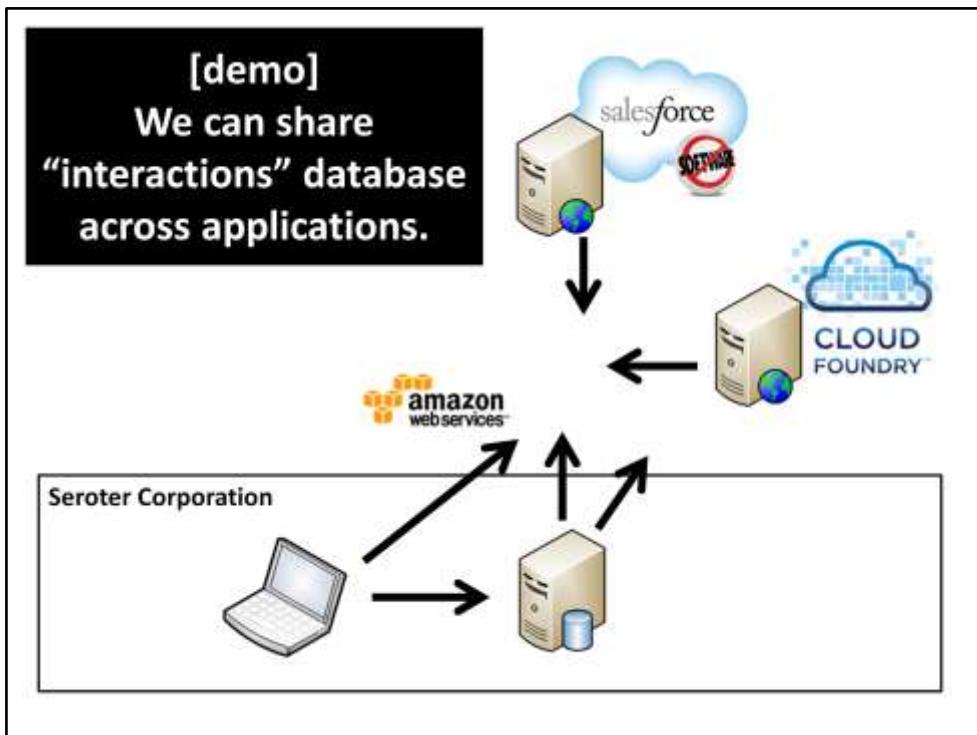


Cloud databases can scale well but have physical limits.

Cloud Considerations

- **Access protocols**
- Cloud provides either DB or web protocol access
- Have choices as to how to access
 - If remediating existing apps, may want the option of using “standard” ODBC APIs and not have to change much code
 - For newer (or rebuilt) apps, many services provide a RESTful API for data access
- **Identity**
- Identity providers
- If shared, how do you apply granular access?
- **Performance**
- May have good performance
 - Sharding built in to most of these (split based on domains/groups)
 - In some cases have eventual consistent reads, but SimpleDB supports option to have consistent reads
<http://aws.amazon.com/articles/3572?encoding=UTF8&jiveRedirect=1>
 - Conditional PUT and DELETE with expected values (to prevent overwriting fresher data)
 - Can still do eventually consistent read and trust the Conditionals to enforce consistency
 - Could use version or timestamp value as part of Conditional

- **** Different DB storage options ****
- Could use cloud RDMS if you don't have massive scale needs
- Can use a schema-less product like SimpleDB
- **** Provider limits ****
- Writes are throttled to SimpleDB, so can use sharded domains if expect more than XYZ puts/second (do batch)
- <http://practicalcloudcomputing.com/post/712653349/simpledb-essentials-for-high-performance-users-part-1>
- May have limited transactions
 - Across tables/entities for schema-less like Azure tables
- **** Options ****
- DBs
 - Structured RDMS
 - Amazon RDS
 - SQL Azure
 - Database.com
 - Database hosted on IaaS platform like AWS
 - Schema-less
 - SimpleDB
 - Azure Tables
 - Google AppEngine Data Store
 <http://code.google.com/appengine/docs/python/datastore/overview.html>
 - Optimistic concurrency
 - Distributes data when necessary
 - Limits in number of calls per minute
 - Blobs
 - S3
 - Azure Blob Storage



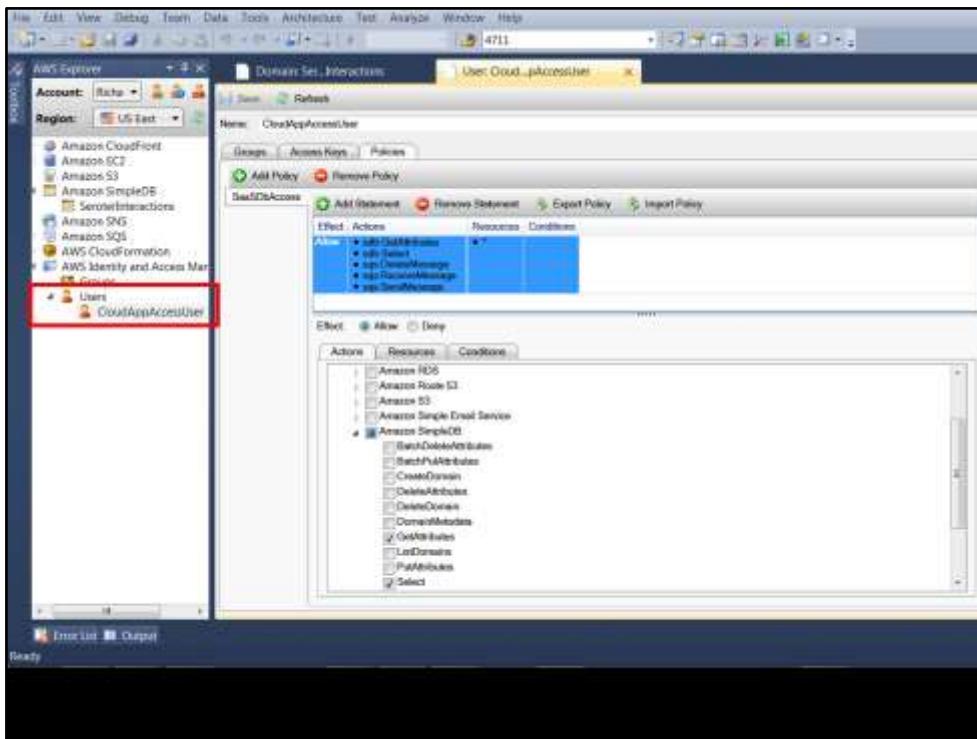
Demo

- Slide shows “before and after”
- Demo start ...
 - Show db values from VS 2010; Show IAM and credentials specific to a user account
- .NET app
 - Retrieve items; Open app and don’t put customer ID in; then put just the 30010 account in
- Cloud Foundry
 - Ruby app where I query the database via REST after building signed string
 - <http://seroter-cloudintegration.cloudfoundry.com/lookup/30010>
 - <http://seroter-cloudintegration.cloudfoundry.com/lookup/30014>
 - Show Ruby class; VMC to show running app instances
- SFDC
 - Custom code that looks at shared DB
 - <https://c.na11.visual.force.com/apex/InteractionHistory?id=003A0000001YNPe> (30010)
 - <https://c.na11.visual.force.com/apex/InteractionHistory?id=003A0000001YycD> (30014)
 - Show SFDC code
- .NET app
 - Add new item; Refresh SFDC and Cloud Foundry apps

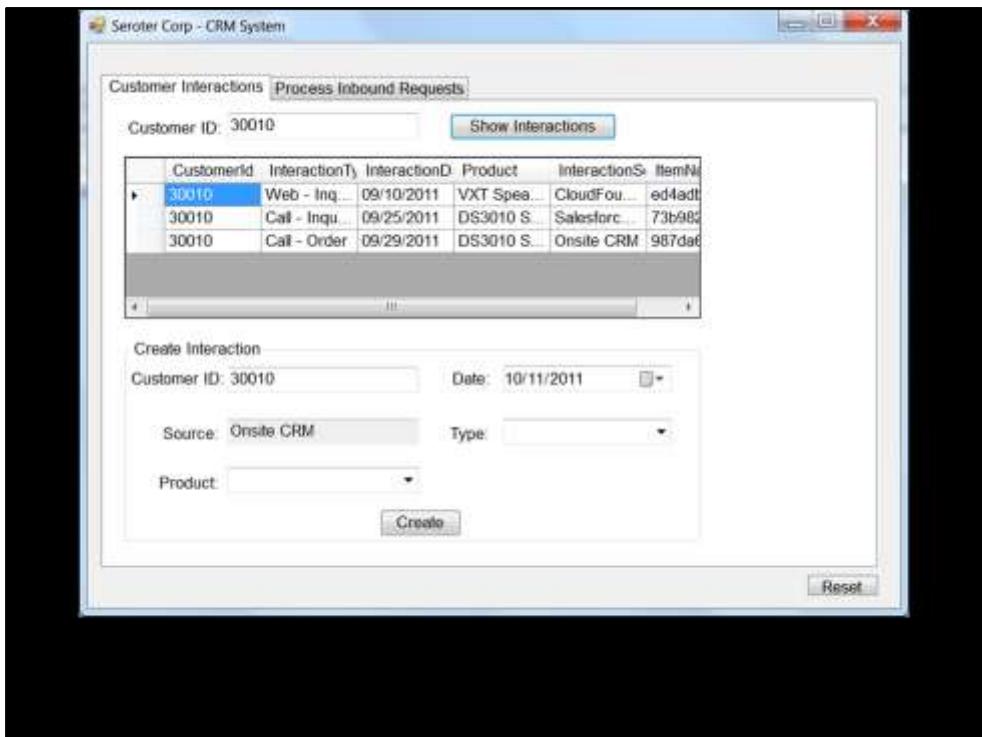
The screenshot shows the AWS Explorer interface within Visual Studio 2010. The left sidebar lists various AWS services: Amazon CloudFront, Amazon EC2, Amazon SimpleDB (which is selected and highlighted with a red box), Amazon SNS, Amazon SQS, AWS CloudFormation, and AWS Identity and Access Management. The main pane displays a data grid titled 'Domain: Set: Interactions' with the following columns: Item Name, CustomerID, InteractionDate, InteractionSource, InteractionType, and Product. The data grid contains four rows of data, representing interactions for two different customers (CustomerID 30010 and 30014). The 'InteractionType' column shows 'Web - Inquiry' for the first two rows and 'Call - Inquiry' for the last two. The 'Product' column shows 'VXT Speaker System' for the first row and 'DS3010 Series' for the others.

Item Name	CustomerID	InteractionDate	InteractionSource	InteractionType	Product
a4980c9-8246-4d3c-8a0f-5bc59329a98e	30010	08/16/2011	CloudFoundry App	Web - Inquiry	VXT Speaker System
73f60251-9436-411b-a95e-65ce3d6f42b6	30010	09/25/2011	Salesforce.com	Call - Inquiry	DS3010 Series
9f7da6c2-0300-4544-8346-5702919a4d00	30010	08/25/2011	Oracle CRM	Call - Order	DS3010 Series
a9918661-143a-493e-b152-61130a15c5	30014	10/22/2011	CloudFoundry App	Web - Inquiry	DS3010 Series

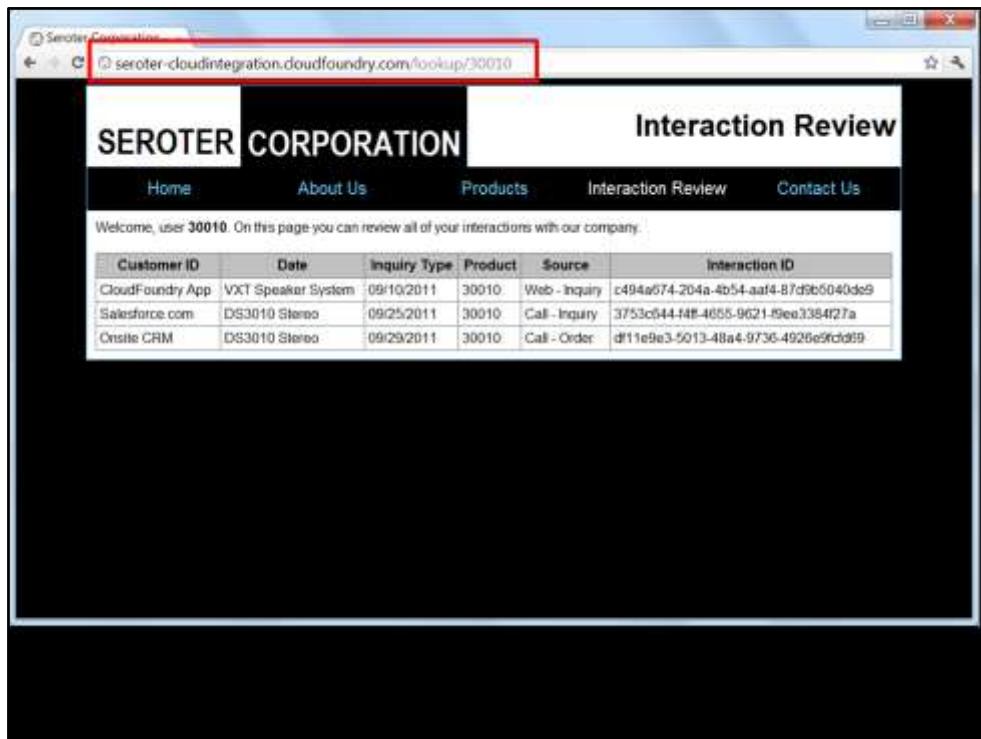
Can view my Amazon Web Services (AWS) SimpleDB content via Visual Studio 2010 plugin. Notice that I have four rows of data for two different customers.



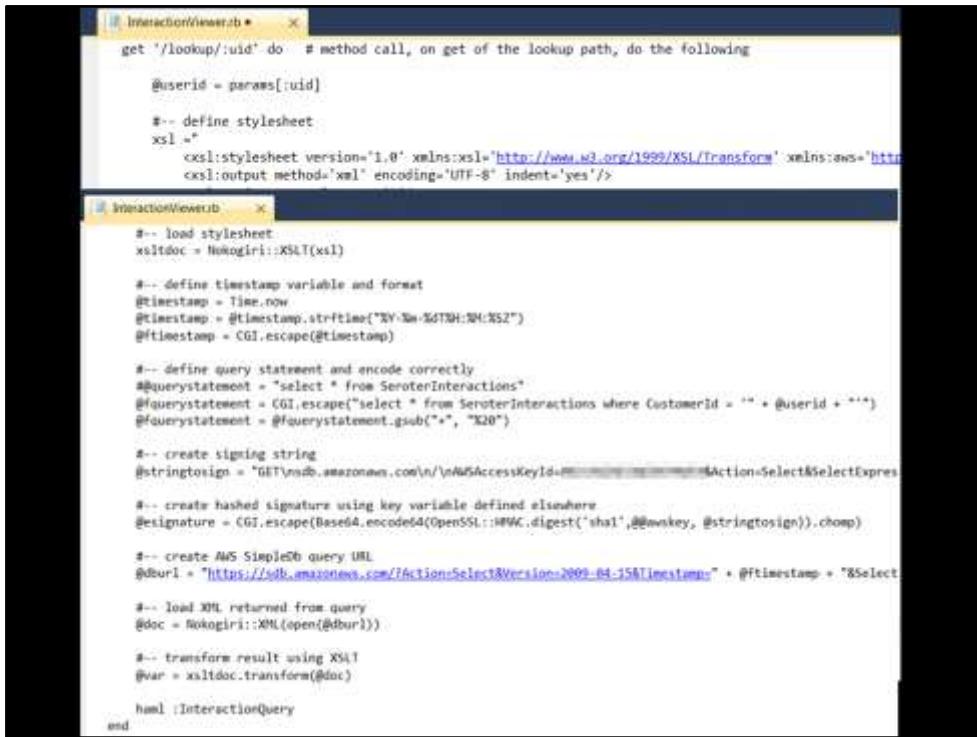
I can also do granular role-based permissions in AWS and restrict who can create/update/read data



I built a client application that pulls all the interactions from AWS SimpleDB for a given user



I've also built a Ruby web application hosted in VMWare's public/private cloud called Cloud Foundry



```
InteractionViewerrb *
get '/lookup/:uid' do  # method call, on get of the lookup path, do the following
  @userid = params[:uid]

  #-- define stylesheet
  xsl ="
    <xsl:stylesheet version='1.0' xmlns:xsl='http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform' xmlns:aws='http://
    <xsl:output method='xml' encoding='UTF-8' indent='yes' />

InteractionViewerrb *
#-- load stylesheet
xsltDoc = Nokogiri::XSLT(xsl)

#-- define timestamp variable and format
@timestamp = Time.now
@timestamp = @timestamp.strftime("%Y-%m-%dT%H:%M:%S%Z")
@ftimestamp = CGI.escape(@timestamp)

#-- define query statement and encode correctly
#@querystatement = "select * from SeroterInteractions"
#@querystatement = CGI.escape("select * from SeroterInteractions where CustomerId = #{@userid}")
#@querystatement = @querystatement.gsub("*", "%20")

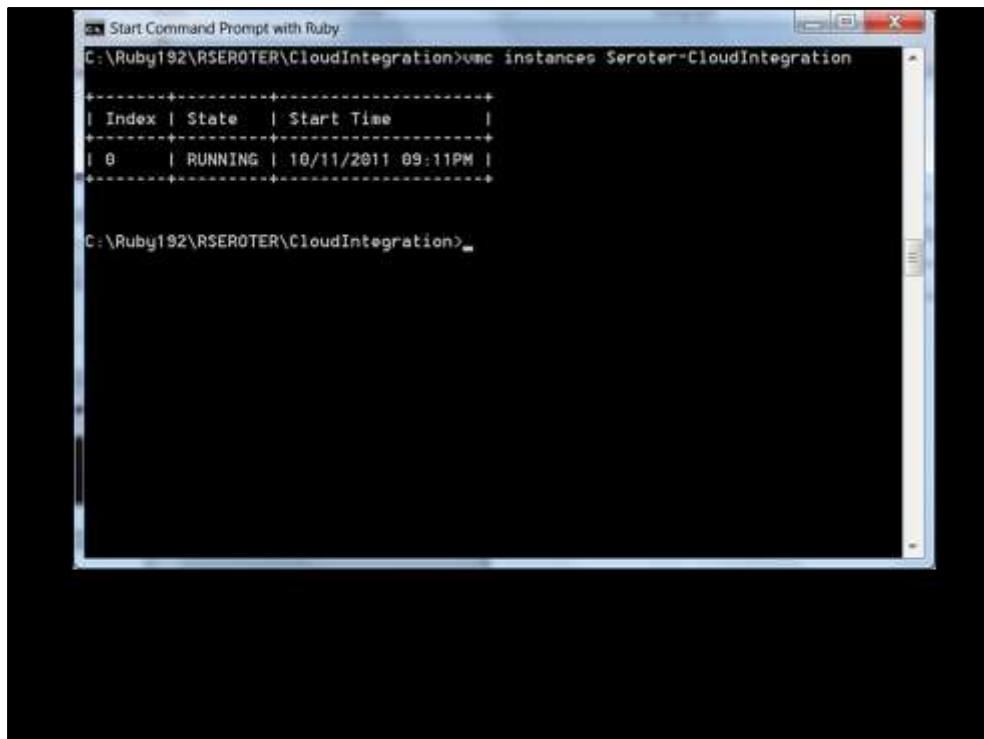
#-- create signing string
$stringtosign = "GET\nsdb.amazonaws.com\n/nAWSAccessKeyId=...&Action=Select&SelectExpres
#-- create hashed signature using key variable defined elsewhere
$signature = CGI.escape(Base64.encode64(OpenSSL::Digest.new('sha1', @awskey, $stringtosign)).chomp)

#-- create AWS SimpleDB query URL
$dburl = "https://sdb.amazonaws.com/?Action=Select&Version=2009-04-15&Timestamp=" + @ftimestamp + "&Select
#-- load XML returned from query
$doc = Nokogiri::XML(open($dburl))

#-- transform result using XSLT
$var = xsltDoc.transform($doc)

haml :InteractionQuery
end
```

My Cloud Foundry Ruby code consumes the AWS SimpleDB data via web services



```
Start Command Prompt with Ruby.
C:\Ruby192\RSEROTER\CloudIntegration>vmc instances Seroter-CloudIntegration
+-----+
| Index | State    | Start Time          |
+-----+
| 0     | RUNNING  | 10/11/2011 09:11PM |
+-----+
C:\Ruby192\RSEROTER\CloudIntegration>
```

You can see how many instances of my web app are deployed in the VMWare cloud

```
Start Command Prompt with Ruby
C:\Ruby192\RSEROTER\CloudIntegration>vmc instances $eroter-CloudIntegration 2
Scaling Application instances up to 2: OK

C:\Ruby192\RSEROTER\CloudIntegration>vmc instances $eroter-CloudIntegration

+-----+-----+
| Index | State   | Start Time           |
+-----+-----+
| 0     | RUNNING | 10/11/2011 09:11PM |
| 1     | RUNNING | 10/11/2011 09:15PM |
+-----+-----+


C:\Ruby192\RSEROTER\CloudIntegration>
```

With one command, I ***instantly*** jump to two instances. Immediately load balanced.

```
Start Command Prompt with Ruby

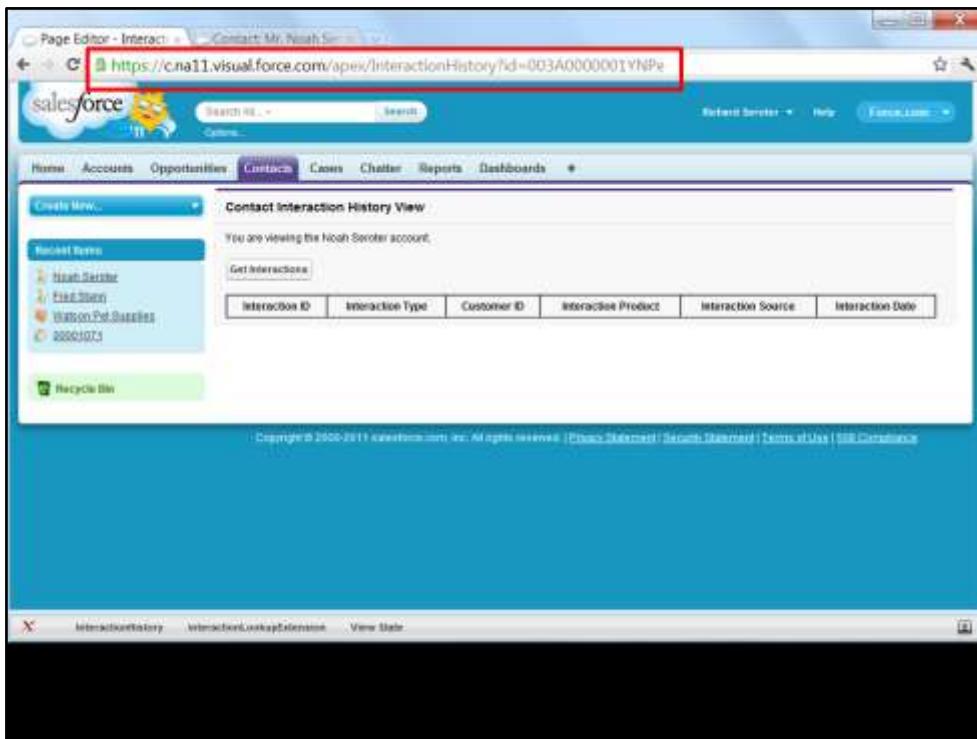
C:\Ruby192\RSEROTER\CloudIntegration>vmc instances Seroter-CloudIntegration
+-----+
| Index | State   | Start Time      |
+-----+
| 0     | RUNNING | 10/11/2011 09:11PM |
| 1     | RUNNING | 10/11/2011 09:15PM |
+-----+


C:\Ruby192\RSEROTER\CloudIntegration>vmc instances Seroter-CloudIntegration 1
Scaling Application instances down to 1: OK

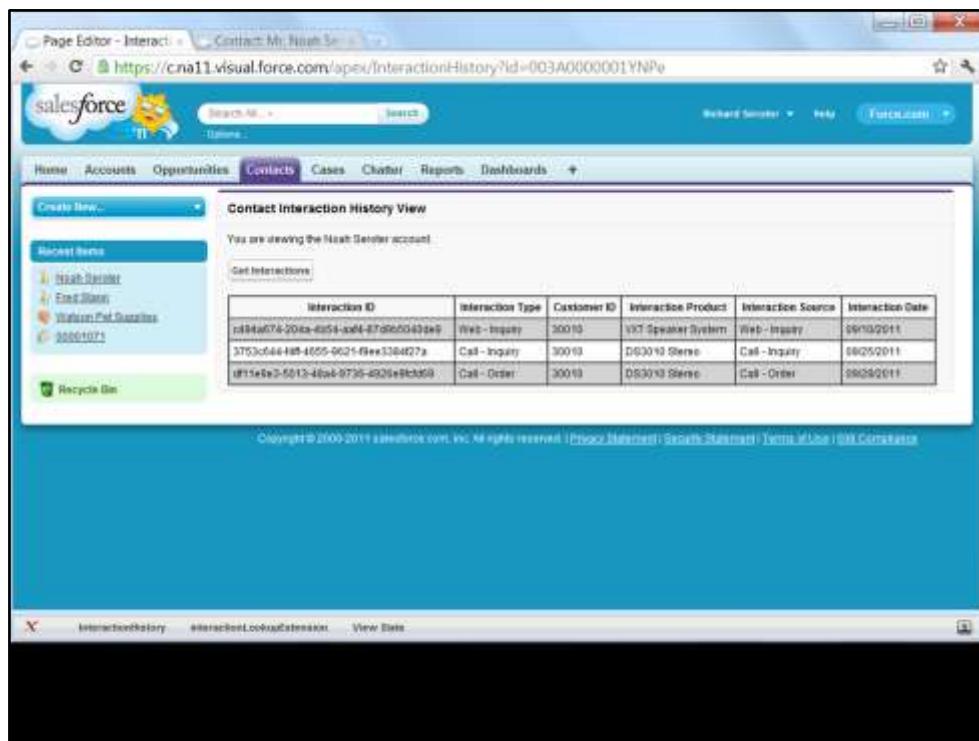
C:\Ruby192\RSEROTER\CloudIntegration>vmc instances Seroter-CloudIntegration
+-----+
| Index | State   | Start Time      |
+-----+
| 0     | RUNNING | 10/11/2011 09:11PM |
+-----+


C:\Ruby192\RSEROTER\CloudIntegration>
```

I can then **instantly** move back to a single instance.



I'm now in my Salesforce.com account where I built a custom page to pull SimpleDB data



Neal Sander

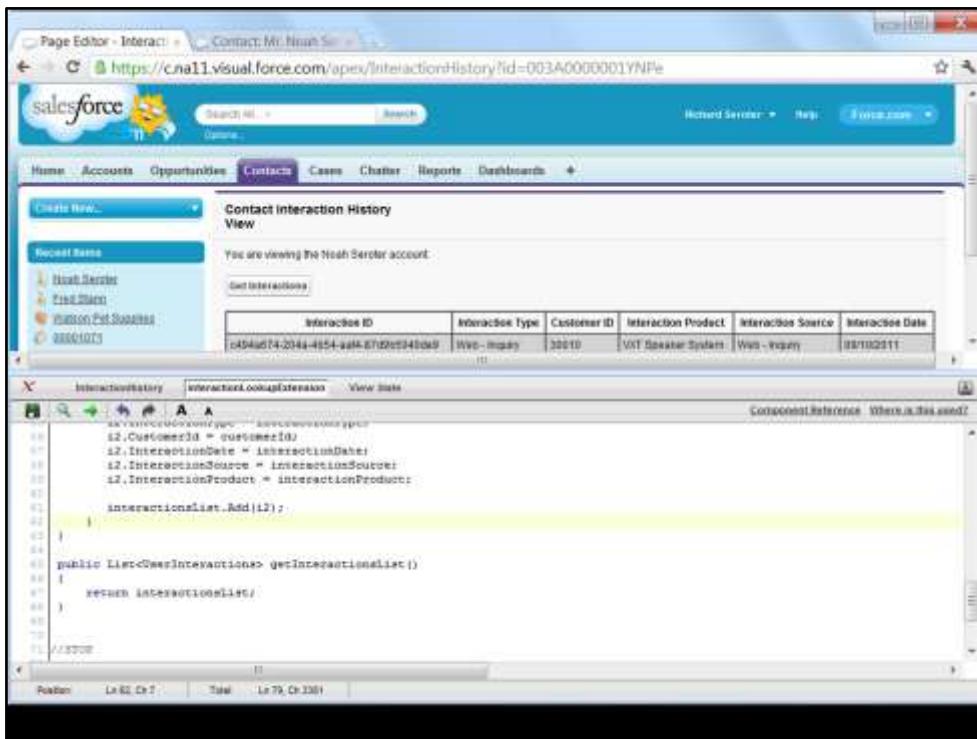
Contact Interaction History View

You are viewing the Neal Sander account.

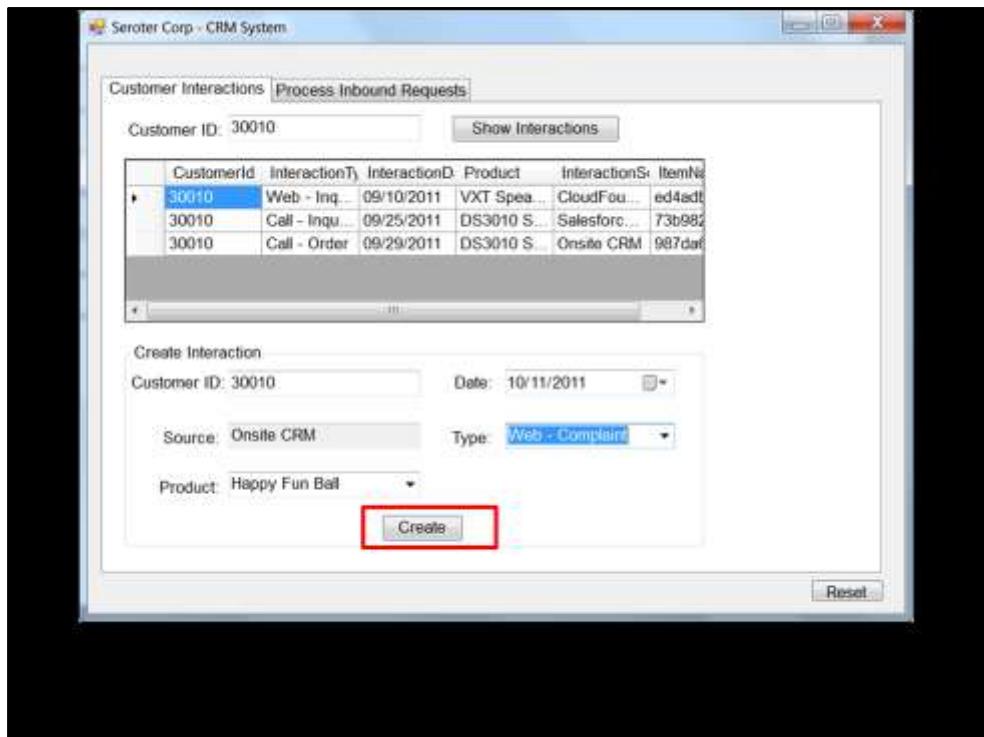
Interaction ID	Interaction Type	Customer ID	Interaction Product	Interaction Source	Interaction Date
nt84a678-204a-6541-xx64-87090043946	Web - Inquiry	30010	VXT Speaker System	Web - Inquiry	09/03/2011
3753c6444b5-4655-9e21-f9**538427a	Call - Inquiry	30010	D63010 Stereo	Call - Inquiry	08/05/2011
0f11e6e3-5013-46a4-9735-4926a9b350	Call - Order	30010	D63010 Stereo	Call - Order	08/04/2011

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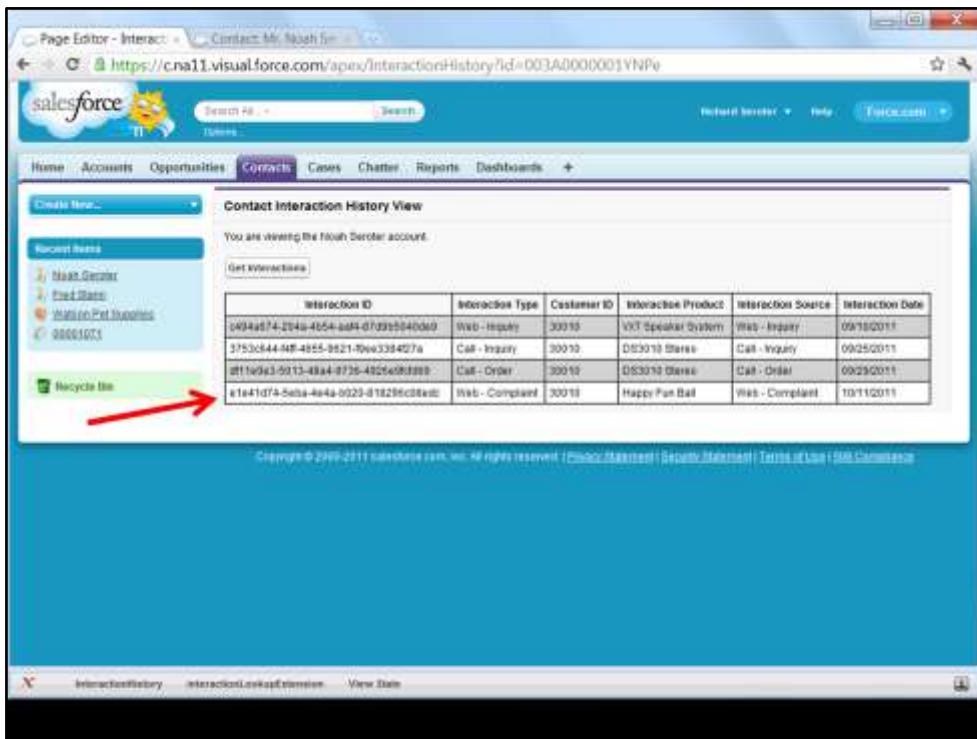
By clicking the button on my page, I retrieved all the interactions for this Salesforce.com customer



My code show that I consume the AWS SimpleDB service in a very similar way to Cloud Foundry app



Within my on-premises app, I added a new record to my SimpleDB database



Page Editor - Interact: Contact - Mr. Noah Berol

https://cna11.visual.force.com/apex/InteractionHistory?id=003A000001VNPe

salesforce

Home Accounts Opportunities Contacts Cases Chatter Reports Dashboards +

Contact Interaction History View

You are viewing the Noah Berol account.

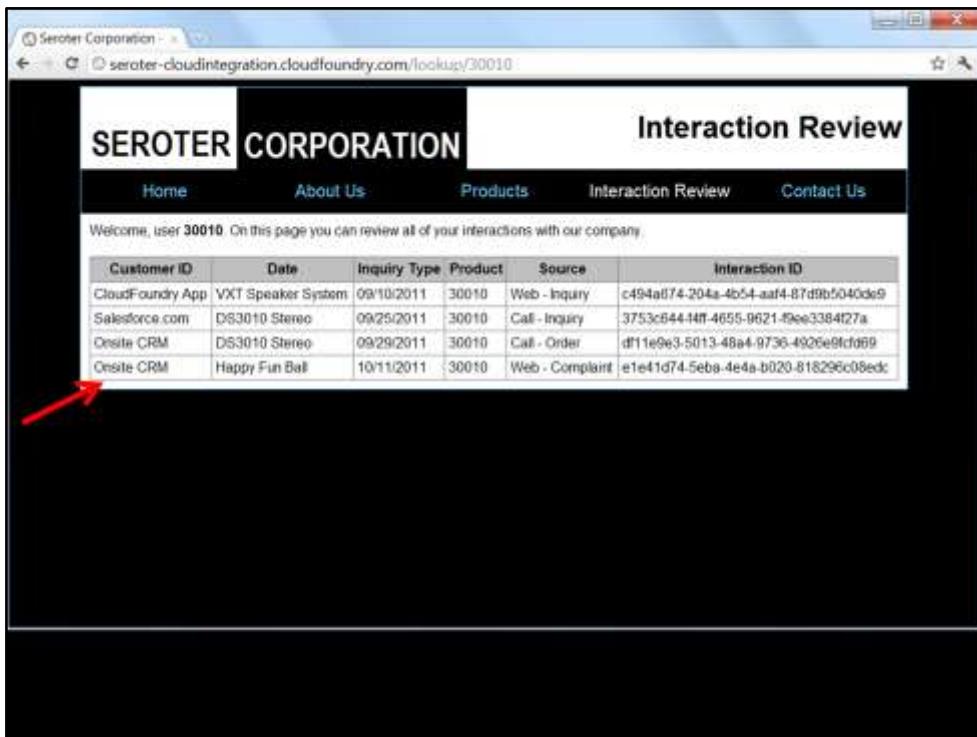
Get Interactions

Interaction ID	Interaction Type	Customer ID	Interaction Product	Interaction Source	Interaction Date
c494a574-294a-454a-a040-070935040000	Web - Inquiry	30010	VXT Speaker System	Web - Inquiry	09/18/2011
3753c444-4f8-4855-8821-00e338427a	Call - Inquiry	30010	DS3010 Stereo	Call - Inquiry	09/25/2011
0ff11093-5013-48a4-8736-4425e0800000	Call - Order	30010	DS3010 Stereo	Call - Order	09/29/2011
e1e41d74-56a4-4e4a-0020-01829fc08e00	Web - Complaint	30010	Happy Fun Ball	Web - Complaint	10/11/2011

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InteractionHistory InteractionListEditElement View Data

That row is now immediately visible in Salesforce.com



Seroter Corporation - seroter-cloudintegration.cloudfoundry.com/lookup/30010

SEROTER CORPORATION

Interaction Review

Welcome, user **30010**. On this page you can review all of your interactions with our company.

Customer ID	Date	Inquiry Type	Product	Source	Interaction ID
CloudFoundry App	VXT Speaker System	09/10/2011	30010	Web - Inquiry	c494a874-204a-4b54-aaf4-87d9b5040de9
Salesforce.com	DS3010 Stereo	09/25/2011	30010	Call - Inquiry	3753c644-14f4-4655-9621-59ee3384f27a
Onsite CRM	DS3010 Stereo	09/29/2011	30010	Call - Order	df11e9e3-5013-48a4-9736-4926e9fcf69
Onsite CRM	Happy Fun Ball	10/11/2011	30010	Web - Complaint	e1e41d74-5eba-4e4a-b020-818296c08edc

... and within my Cloud Foundry app!



When it makes sense ...

- Have multiple apps, built independently and data/processes need to be shared
- Just sharing data not always enough; processes, workflows too
- Data stays with it's source
- SOA – business services that initiate action based on invocation
 - Encapsulation that hides internals
 - Hide underlying changes
 - Can be responsive to necessary changes vs. getting everyone on board with (shared) database changes
 - Abstraction gives you coarse functions instead of granular function calls
 - Interoperability
 - Rely on HTTP and XML/JSON
 - Reusability
- Very familiar pattern for developers (request/response)
- Good for fine grained functions and mashup services
 - Want data before moving to next step
- Often don't need guaranteed delivery or a broker since you can just retry the request



Challenges

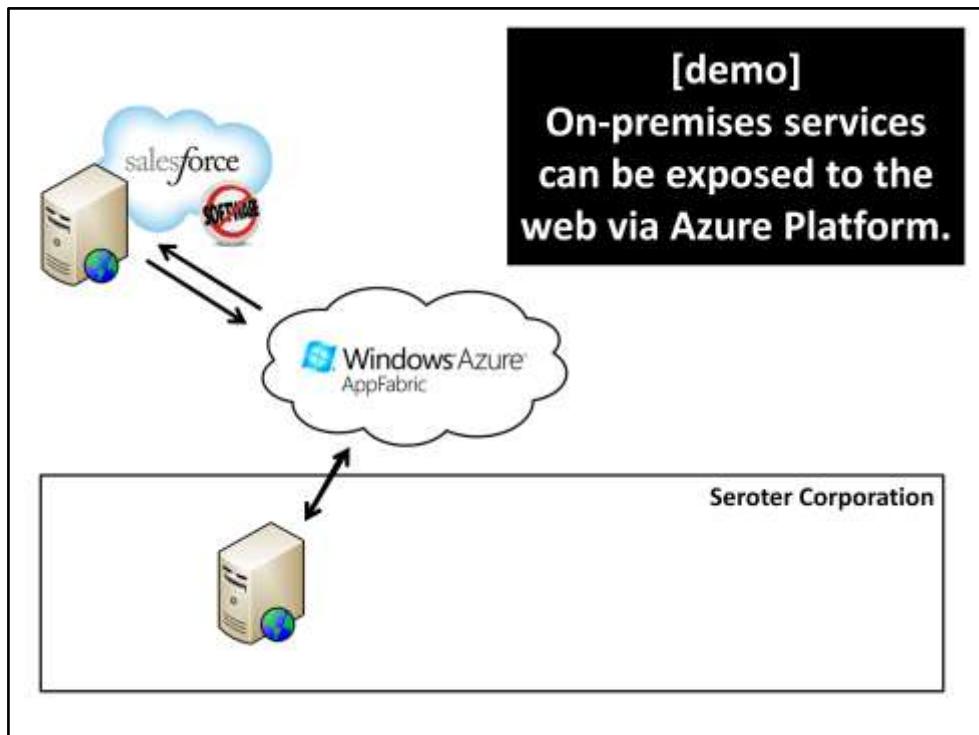
- ** Coupling **
- Not as bad as using a shared database
- Still have relatively tight coupling
 - Hard to change one piece
- ** Security / Capability gaps **
- Have to support a wider variety of capabilities by service providers
- Lack of uniform security strategies, inconsistent support for transactions
- Depends on protocols that can be consumed
- ** Locking **
- Blocking call for the sender
 - Receiver processes exceptions (pro and con)
- ** May be transient data **
- If a straight lookup without persistence ... not available for reports, workflows etc
- ** COTS support **
- Many COTS systems don't natively expose their capabilities as services
- Some have gotten better, but you still see hyper-granular or abstract services exposed by leading vendors

Target system must be exposed to internet in some way.



Cloud Considerations

- **** Security ****
 - How do you consume onsite services?
 - How federate when doing cloud-to-cloud
- **** Latency ****
 - May require double hop if we first get a token and then make actual request
 - Given that this is a blocking call, may need to use AJAX design
- **** Access ****
 - May require specific protocols (HTTP)
 - Not going to see broad support for DB-specific protocols
- **** Option ****
 - Cloud to on-premises
 - Could use internet facing proxy service that forwards request to back-end system/DB
 - Could use VPN between caller and target system
 - Relies on cloud app that supports VPN
 - Amazon VPC, Google Data Connector, Azure Connect
 - Could use Windows Azure AppFabric for cloud based relay service (not durable)
 - Cloud to cloud
 - Leverage web services on both sides; Uwith cloud integration provider



Demo

- Show on premise service
 - REST contract
 - Implementation
- Show what makes it “cloudy”
 - Cloud bindings
- Start service
- Show in registry
 - <http://richardseroter.servicebus.windows.net>
- <https://c.na11.visual.force.com/apex/DiscountLookup?id=001A000000YBX3C>
- Show SFDC call (with token for security)
- Call service
- Call service from account with different ID



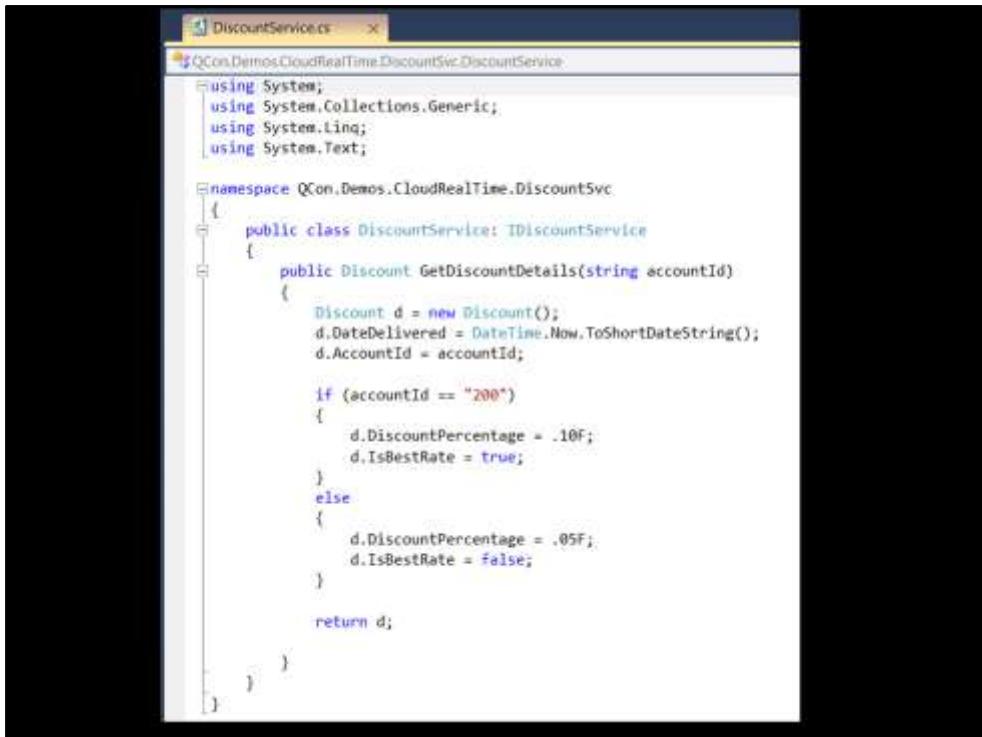
```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using System.Text;

using System.Runtime.Serialization;
using System.ServiceModel;
using System.ServiceModel.Web;

[ServiceContract]
public interface IDiscountService
{
    [WebGet(UriTemplate = "/{accountId}/Discount")]
    [OperationContract]
    Discount GetDiscountDetails(string accountId);
}

[DataContract(Namespace = "http://CloudRealTime")]
public class Discount
{
    [DataMember]
    public string AccountId { get; set; }
    [DataMember]
    public string DateDelivered { get; set; }
    [DataMember]
    public float DiscountPercentage { get; set; }
    [DataMember]
    public bool IsBestRate { get; set; }
}
```

I've built a custom WCF service that uses a RESTful (vs. SOAP) web service strategy



The image shows a screenshot of a code editor with a single file open. The file is named 'DiscountService.cs' and is located in the namespace 'QCon.Demos.CloudRealTime.DiscountSvc'. The code defines a class 'DiscountService' that implements the interface 'IDiscountService'. The implementation of the 'GetDiscountDetails' method checks if the account ID is '200'. If it is, the discount percentage is set to 10% and the 'IsBestRate' property is set to true. Otherwise, the discount percentage is set to 5% and the 'IsBestRate' property is set to false. The code uses standard C# syntax with using statements for System, System.Collections.Generic, System.Linq, and System.Text.

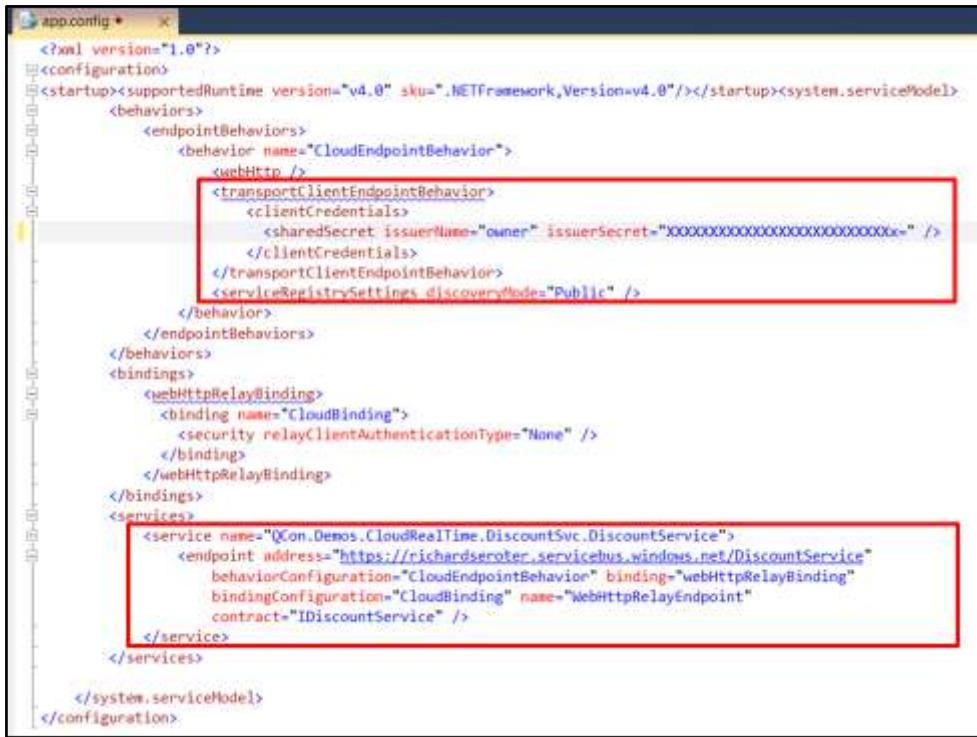
```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using System.Text;

namespace QCon.Demos.CloudRealTime.DiscountSvc
{
    public class DiscountService : IDiscountService
    {
        public Discount GetDiscountDetails(string accountId)
        {
            Discount d = new Discount();
            d.DateDelivered = DateTime.Now.ToString("MM/dd/yyyy");
            d.AccountId = accountId;

            if (accountId == "200")
            {
                d.DiscountPercentage = .10F;
                d.IsBestRate = true;
            }
            else
            {
                d.DiscountPercentage = .05F;
                d.IsBestRate = false;
            }

            return d;
        }
    }
}
```

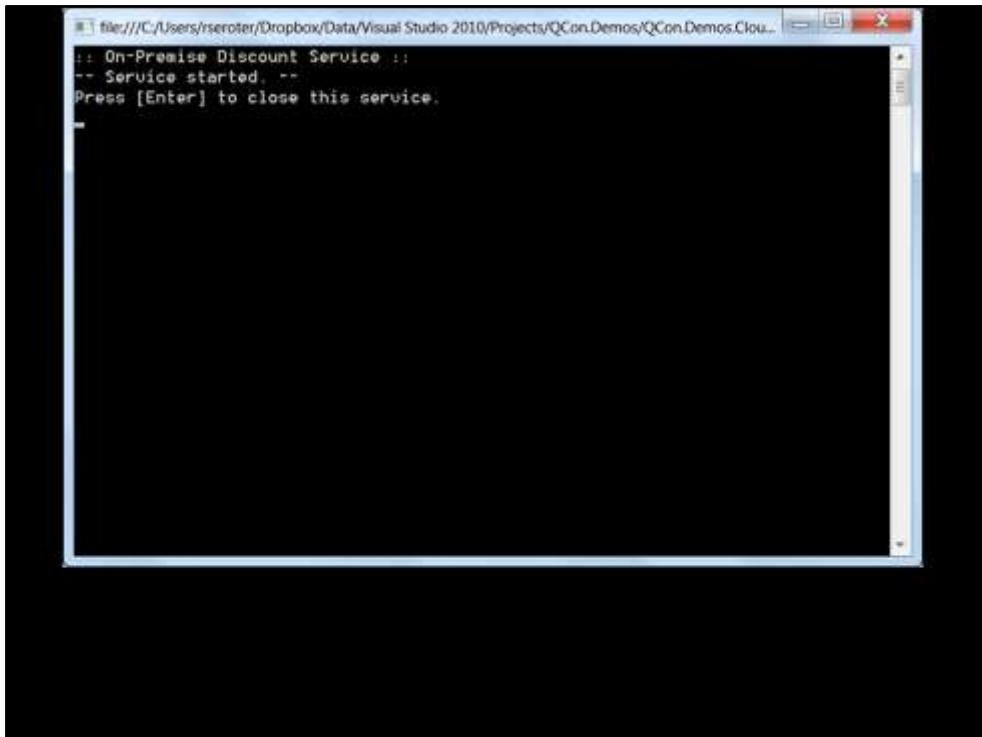
The implementation of this service simply says if the user ID is 200, the discount is 10%. Otherwise, 5%.



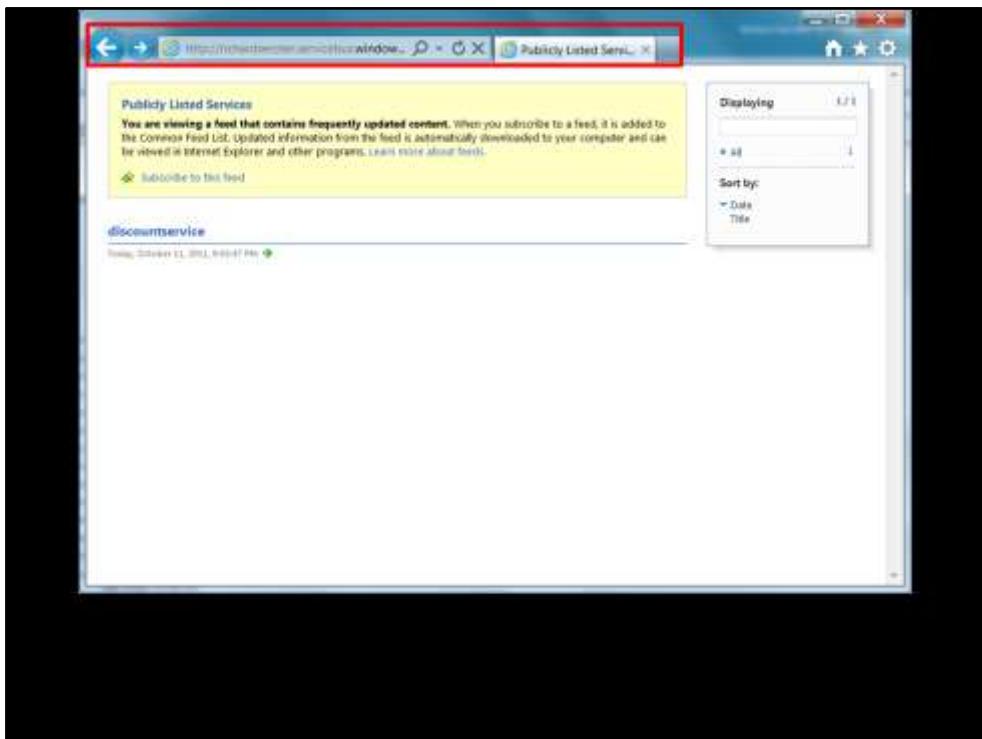
```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<configuration>
  <startup><supportedRuntime version="v4.0" sku=".NETFramework,Version=v4.0"/></startup><system.serviceModel>
    <behaviors>
      <endpointBehaviors>
        <behavior name="CloudEndpointBehavior">
          <webHttp />
          <transportClientEndpointBehavior>
            <clientCredentials>
              <sharedSecret issuerName="owner" issuerSecret="XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX" />
            </clientCredentials>
          </transportClientEndpointBehavior>
          <serviceEndpointSettings discoveryMode="Public" />
        </behavior>
      </endpointBehaviors>
    </behaviors>
    <bindings>
      <webHttpRelayBinding>
        <binding name="CloudBinding">
          <security relayClientAuthenticationType="None" />
        </binding>
      </webHttpRelayBinding>
    </bindings>
    <services>
      <service name="QCon.Demos.CloudRealTime.DiscountSvc.DiscountService">
        <endpoint address="https://richardseroter.servicebus.windows.net/DiscountService"
          behaviorConfiguration="CloudEndpointBehavior" binding="webHttpRelayBinding"
          bindingConfiguration="CloudBinding" name="WebHttpRelayEndpoint"
          contract="IDiscountService" />
      </service>
    </services>
  </system.serviceModel>
</configuration>
```

This service connects to Windows Azure AppFabric via this configuration. What this does is create a secure, two-way tunnel to the Microsoft cloud.

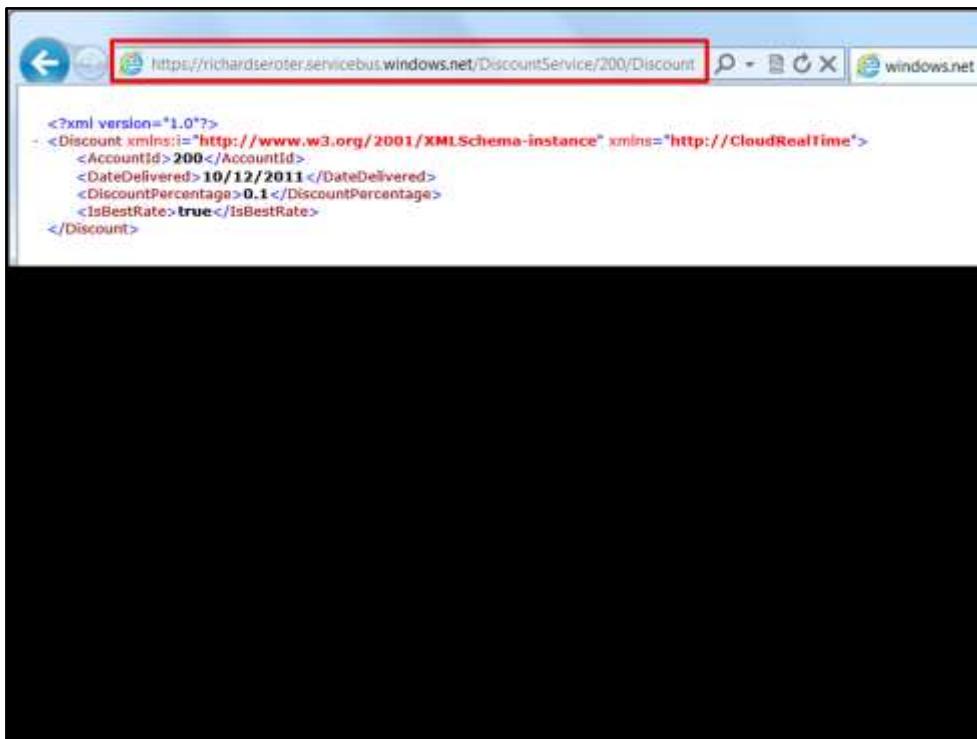
Messages sent to <http://richardseroter.servicebus.windows.net/DiscountService> will get “relayed” to my on-premises web service!



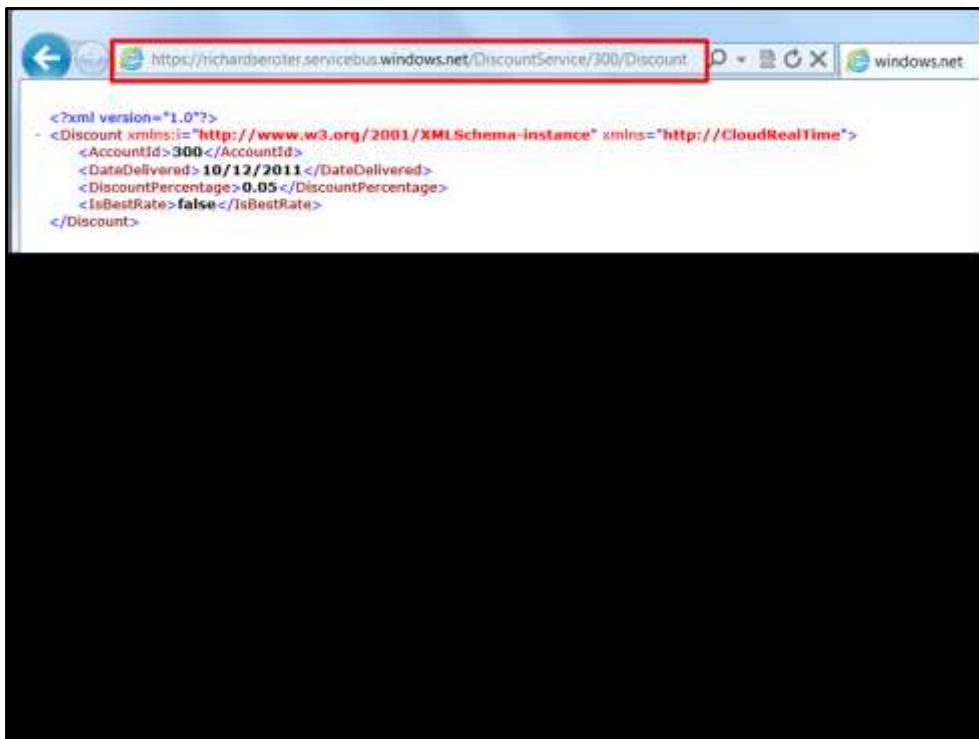
I start up my on-premises service, which initiates the binding to the cloud



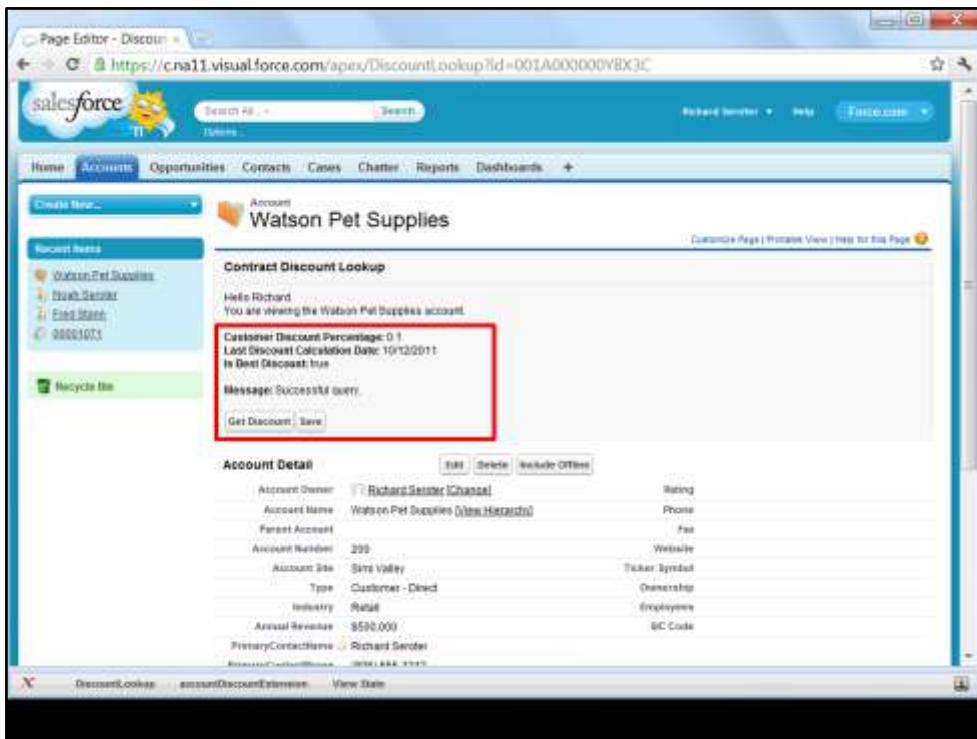
I can see my on-premises service exposed in my cloud registry



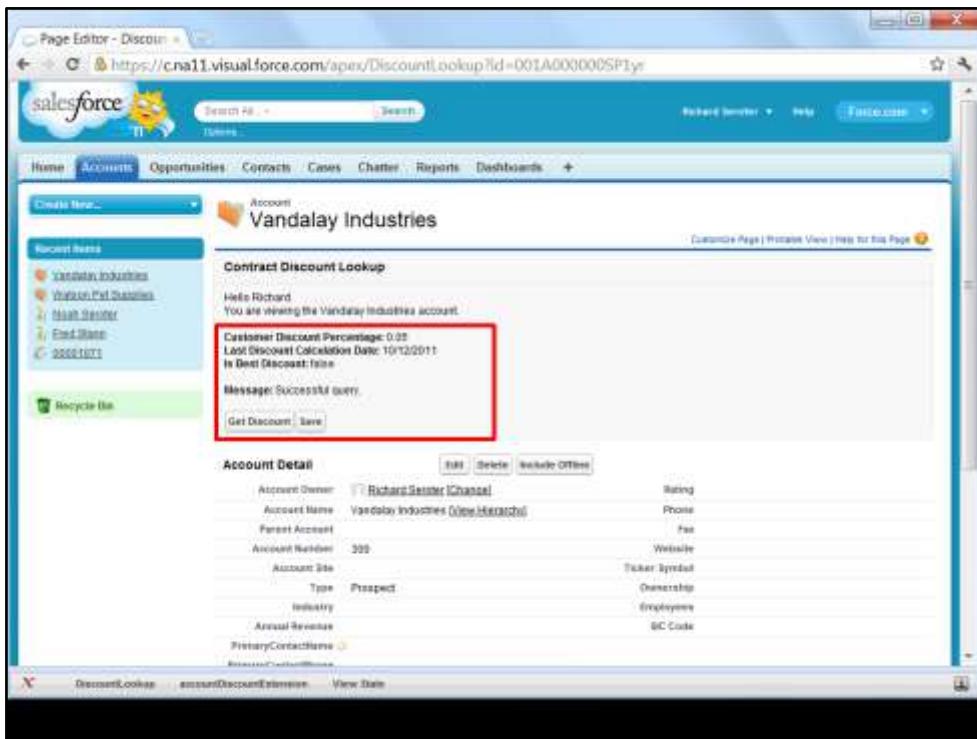
Because I have turned off caller security, I can test my service using any browser.



Note that I get a different value when I use a customer ID besides 200

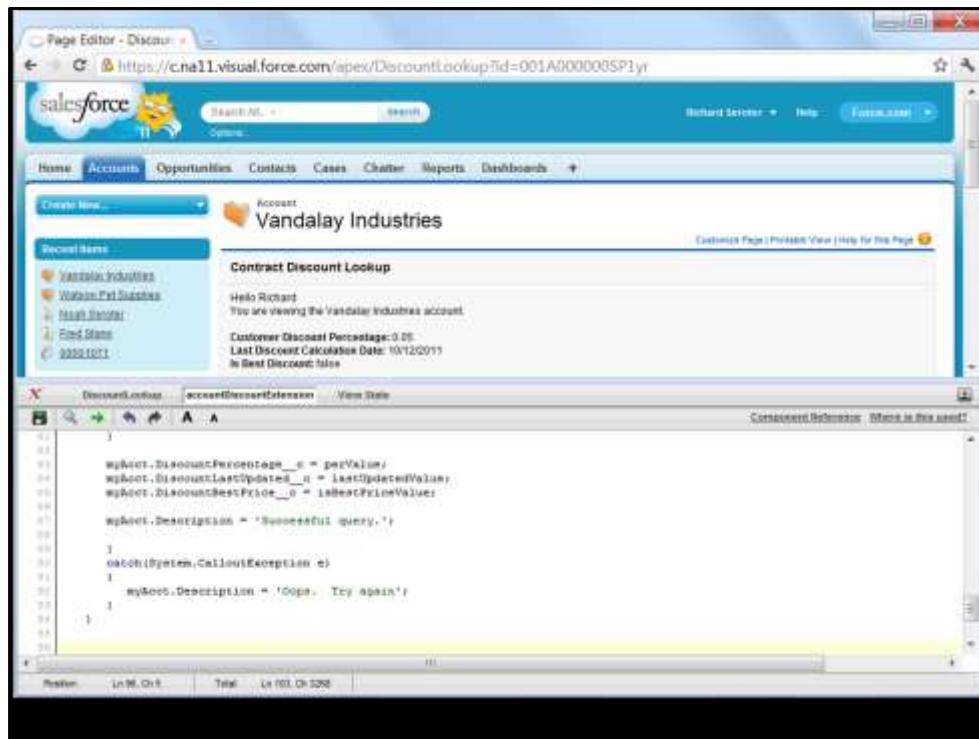


Within Salesforce.com, I have a custom page which consumes the cloud relay service and executes my on-premise business logic in real time!



The screenshot shows a Salesforce page titled 'Contract Discount Lookup' for the account 'Vandalay Industries'. The page displays a message: 'Customer Discount Percentage: 0.02' and 'Last Discount Calculation Date: 10/12/2011'. Below this, a message box says 'Message: Successful query.' A red box highlights this message. At the bottom of the page, there is an 'Account Detail' section with various fields like Account Owner, Account Name, Parent Account, Account Number, Account Site, Type, Industry, Annual Revenue, Primary Contact Name, Rating, Phone, Fax, Website, Ticker Symbol, Ownership, Employees, and SIC Code. The 'Edit' button is visible in the top right of the detail section. The URL in the browser is <https://cna11.visualforce.com/apex/DiscountLookup?id=001A000000SP1y>.

For a different account ID (besides 200), a different discount rate is returned



Behind the scenes, this code connects to the relay service and optionally passes in a security token.



When it makes sense ...

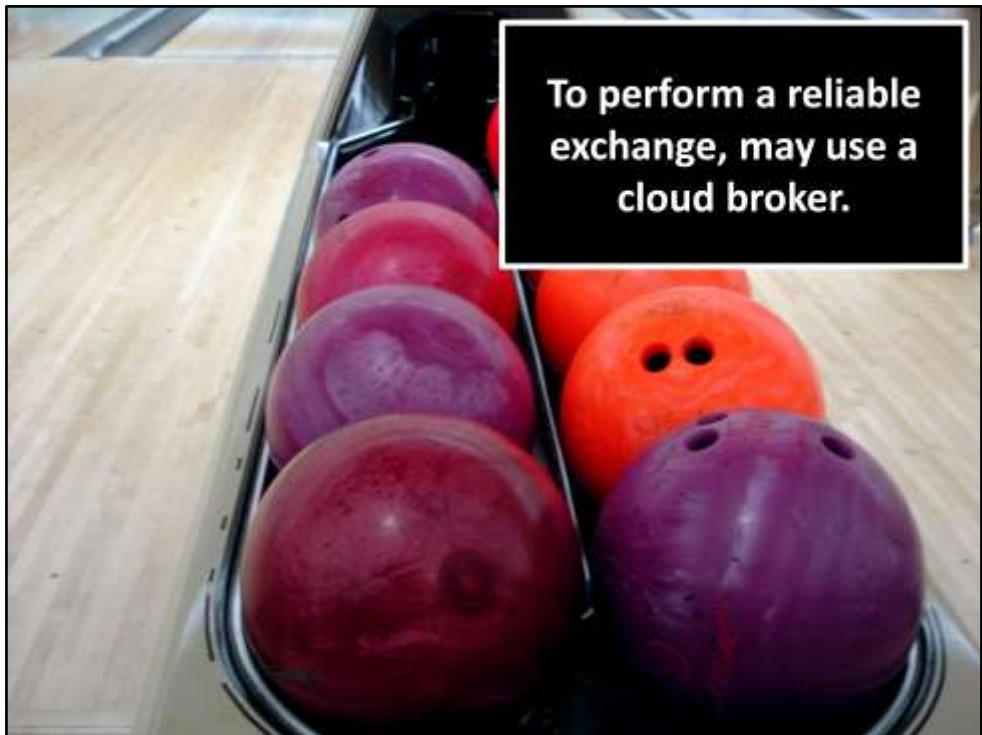
- Share data between systems in a responsive and scalable way
 - Caller doesn't have to wait
 - Think of sending an email; it doesn't block Outlook until your recipient gets it
- Want to do broadcast (pub/sub) or multicast (defined recipients)
- Caller doesn't need to care where it goes
- Supports disconnected applications (not online at the same time)
- Have multiple replicable units (bus scenario)

**Data shared
asynchronously will
eventually be
consistent.**



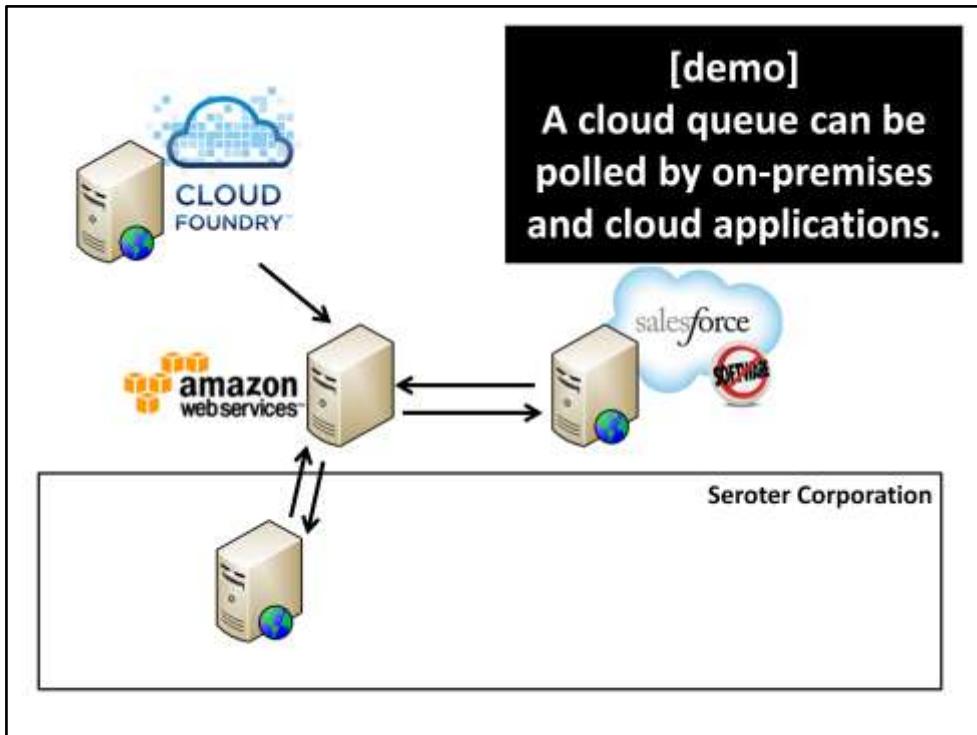
Challenges

- **** Not real time synchronization ****
- Inherently includes eventual consistency
 - No simultaneous or instant updates
- **** May need durability / reliability ****
- Without durability in the middle, stand the chance to lose data
- A router can be used if you want to direct the messages to places unknown to the caller
 - Router can also do activities like data transformation, protocol bridging, or workflow
- Idempotence needed in many cases
 - Data shared my tell receiving system to go get data (handle dupes ok)
- **** App support for receiving or sending async messages ****
- Few applications natively share data asynchronously



Cloud Considerations

- **App support**
- Seems even fewer cloud apps share or receive async
- **Security**
- May still need to poke a hole in the firewall
- **Provider limits**
 - Cloud vendor limits on polling (e.g. SFDC)
 - May want to put lots into queue and “peek” to retrieve/delete only certain ones
- Distributed nature of cloud arch could result in unexpected (lack) of data
 - Distributed queues may not return all items on each poll (machine sample via Amazon)
- **Options**
- Some SaaS platforms bake in async push (e.g. salesforce.com)
- Could leverage a cloud queue that everyone talks to
 - Or other cloud broker (DB, message router)
 - Could work for both cloud-to-cloud or between cloud and on-premises (both ways)



Demo

- Show queue on AWS console
- Show CF call that puts stuff into queue
- Show queue in AWS console
- Call Pull from on-premises client
 - Do retrieve plus delete
- Now empty if you look at AWS console
- Go to SFDC
 - Have code that can call “poller” every hour and update SFDC by creating a “case”
 - Show poller interface
 - <https://c.na11.visual.force.com/apex/CaseView>
 - Can also trigger manually and check queue and create “case”
 - See AWS queue is now empty

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console with the URL https://console.aws.amazon.com/sqs/home?queueSelected=https://queue.amazonaws.com/084598340988/Sender_CustomerInquiries. The 'AWS Management Console' tab is selected, and the 'Amazon SQS' tab is active. The 'Queues' section shows a table with one item. The table has columns: 'Name', 'Messages Available', 'Messages in Flight', and 'Created'. The single row is 'Sender_CustomerInquiries' with 0 messages available and 0 in flight, created on 2011-09-22 19:00:19 GMT-07:00. A red box highlights this row. Below the table, a modal dialog is open with the title '1 Queue selected'. It contains two tabs: 'Details' (selected) and 'Permissions'. The 'Details' tab shows the following information: Name: Sender_CustomerInquiries, URL: https://queue.amazonaws.com/084598340988/Sender_CustomerInquiries, ARN: arn:aws:queue:us-east-1:084598340988:Sender_CustomerInquiries, Created: 2011-09-22 19:00:19 GMT-07:00, Last Updated: 2011-09-22 19:00:19 GMT-07:00. To the right of this, it lists: Default Visibility Timeout: 30 seconds, Message Retention Period: 4 days, Maximum Message Size: 64 KB, Messages Available (Visible): 0, and Messages In Flight (Not Visible): 0. The bottom of the dialog includes a copyright notice: © 2006 - 2011, Amazon Web Services, LLC or its affiliates. All rights reserved. and links to Feedback, Support, Privacy Policy, Terms of Use, and An [amazon.com](#) company.

I have an AWS Simple Queue Service (SQS) queue created

```
InteractionViewerrb X
post '/submitted/:uid' do  # method call, on submit of the request path, do the following

  @userid = params[:uid]
  @message = CGI.escape(params[:message])
  @fmessage = @userid + "-" + @message.gsub("+", "%20")

  #-- define timestamp variable and format
  @timestamp = Time.now
  @timestamp = @timestamp.strftime("%Y-%m-%dT%H:%M:%S")
  @ftimestamp = CGI.escape(@timestamp)

  #-- create signing string
  @stringtosign = "GET\n" + "queue.amazonaws.com\n" + "/084598340988/Seroter_CustomerInquiries\n" + "AWS
  #-- create hashed signature
  @esignature = CGI.escape(Base64.encode64(OpenSSL::HMAC.digest('sha1', @@awskey, @stringtosign)).chomp)

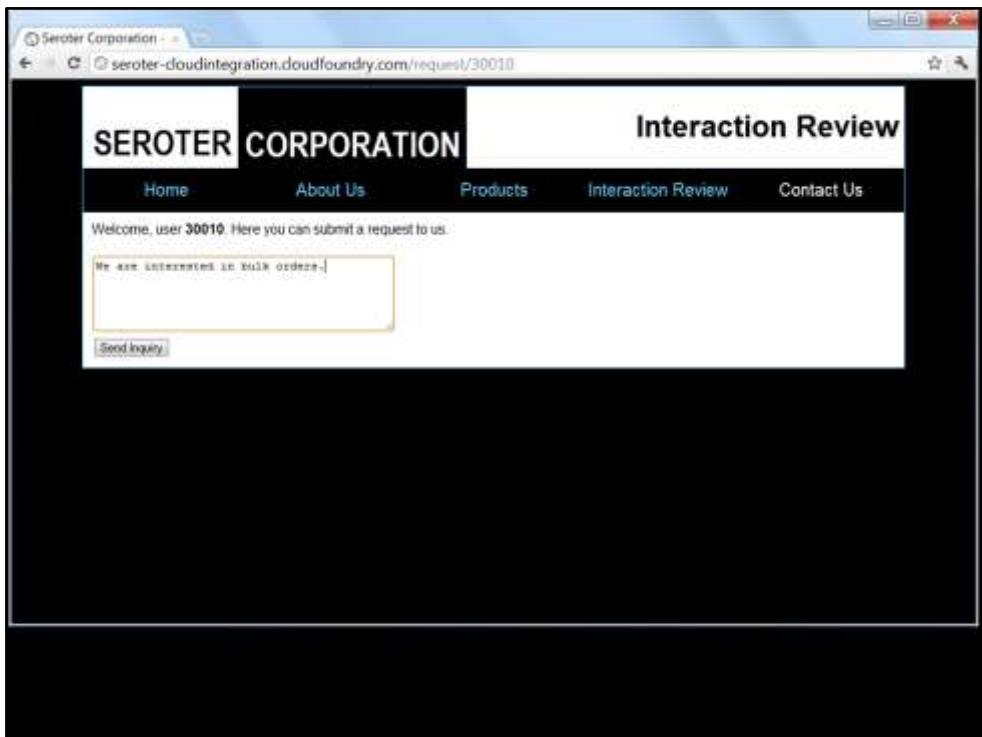
  #-- create AWS SQS query URL
  @sqcurl = "https://queue.amazonaws.com/084598340988/Seroter\_CustomerInquiries?Action=SendMessage" + "&

  #-- load XML returned from query
  @doc = Nokogiri::XML(open(@sqcurl))

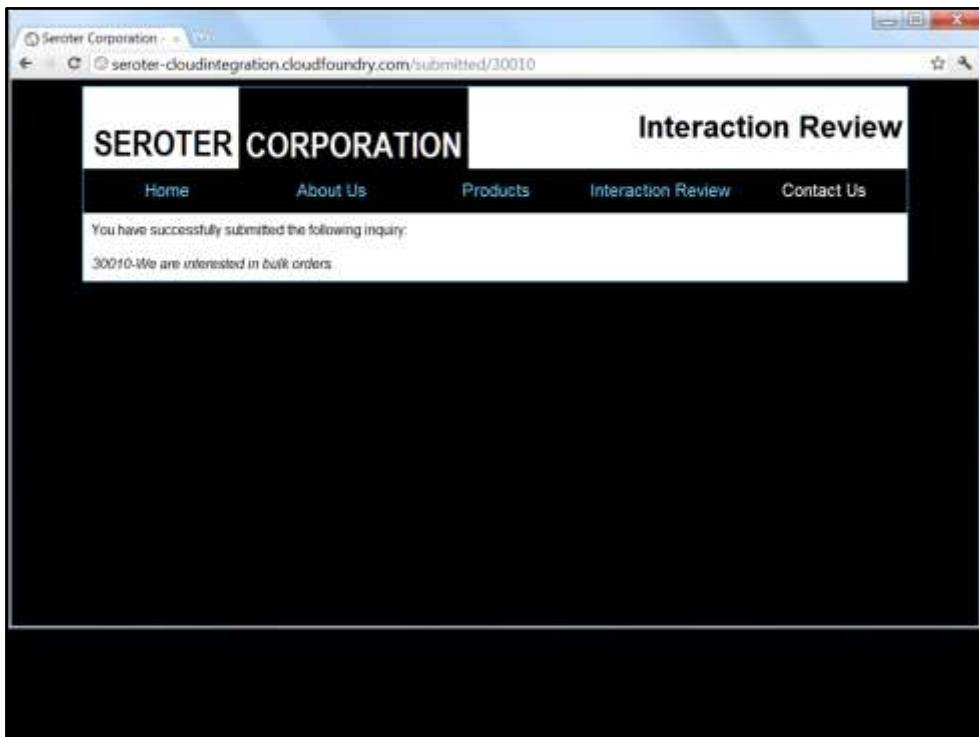
  @resultmsg = @fmessage.gsub("%20", "&nbsp;")

  haml :SubmitResult
end
```

Within my Cloud Foundry app, I build up my request to SQS and add a message to the queue



In this Cloud Foundry app, I send “feedback” messages from websites to a queue where either an on-premises application, or other cloud app, can read them.



A message has been added to the queue.

AWS Management Console

https://console.aws.amazon.com/sqs/home?queueBrowserSelected=https://queue.amazonaws.com/084598340981

AWS Management Console > Amazon SQS

Queues

Region: US East (Virginia) | Create New Queue | Queue Actions | Refresh

Filter by Prefix: [X]

Name	Messages Available	Messages in Flight	Created
Seroter_CustomerInquiries	1	0	2011-09-22 19:00:19 GMT-07:00

1 queue selected

Details Permissions

Name: Seroter_CustomerInquiries

URL: https://queue.amazonaws.com/084598340981/Seroter_CustomerInquiries

ARN: arn:aws:sqs:us-east-1:084598340981:Seroter_CustomerInquiries

Created: 2011-09-22 19:00:19 GMT-07:00

Last Updated: 2011-09-22 19:00:19 GMT-07:00

Default Visibility Timeout: 30 seconds

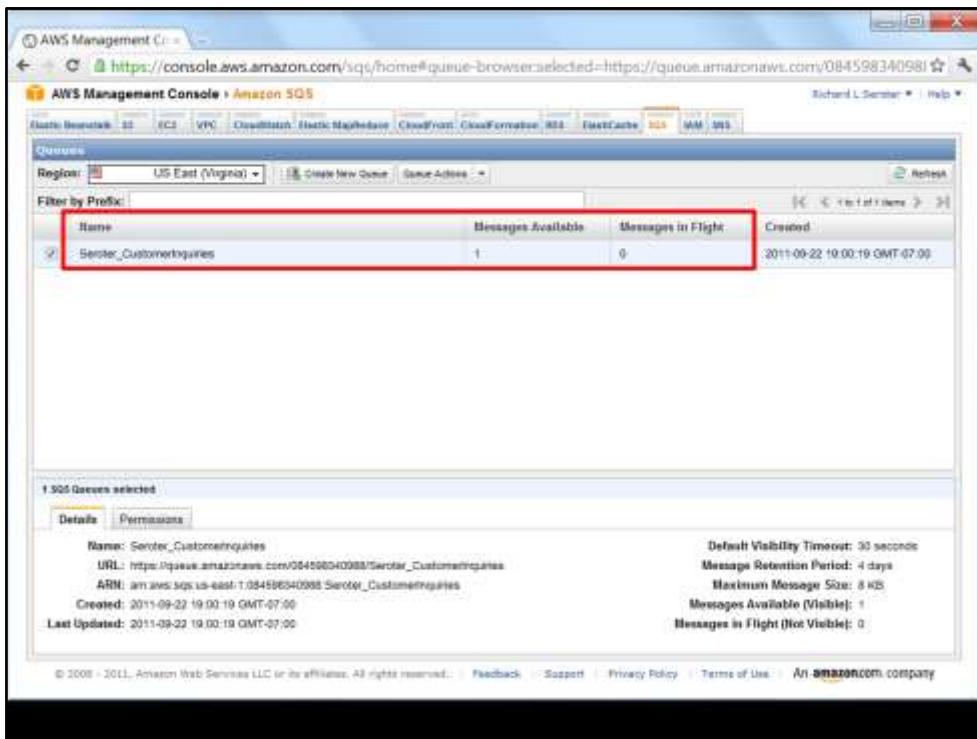
Message Retention Period: 4 days

Maximum Message Size: 8 KB

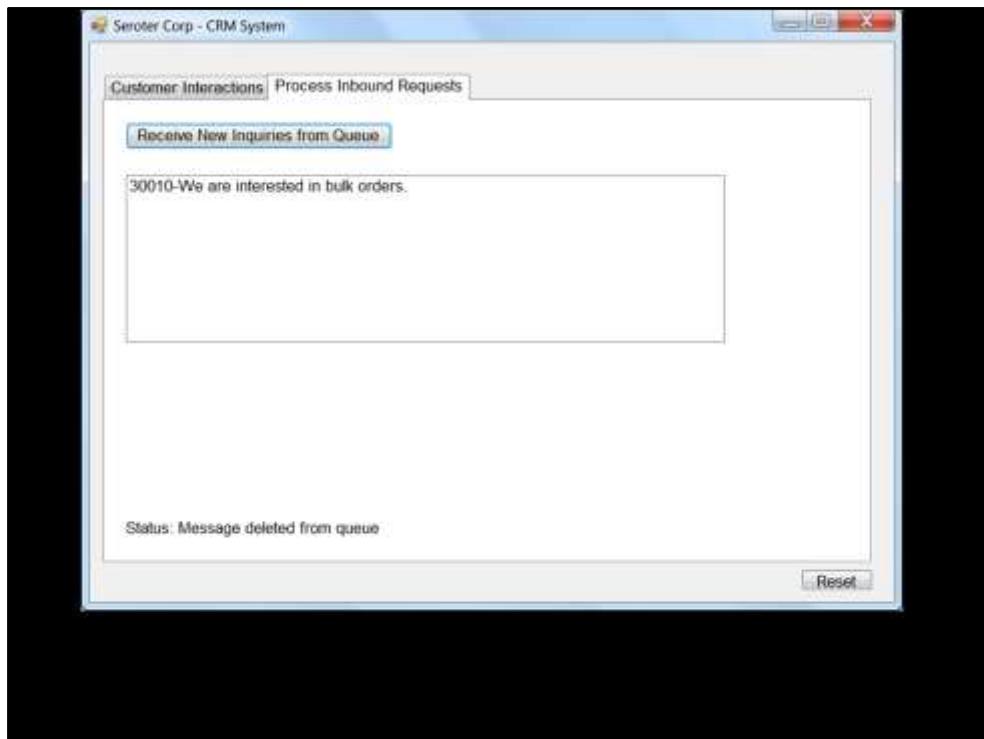
Messages Available (Visible): 1

Messages in Flight (Not Visible): 0

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I can see that my queue has a message in it.



Within my on-premises app, I can retrieve and then delete that message (so that other queue readers don't get it).

AWS Management Console > https://console.aws.amazon.com/sqs/home#queue-selected=https://queue.amazonaws.com/084598340981/Sender_CustomerInquiries

AWS Management Console : Amazon SQS

Static Blockstore S3 VPC CloudWatch Static Maintenance CloudFront CloudFormation RDS ElasticCache RDS IAM SES

Queues

Region: US East (Virginia) Create New Queue Queue Actions Refresh

Filter by Prefix: Sender_CustomerInquiries

Name	Messages Available	Messages in Flight	Created
Sender_CustomerInquiries	0	0	2011-09-22 19:00:19 GMT-07:00

1 queue selected

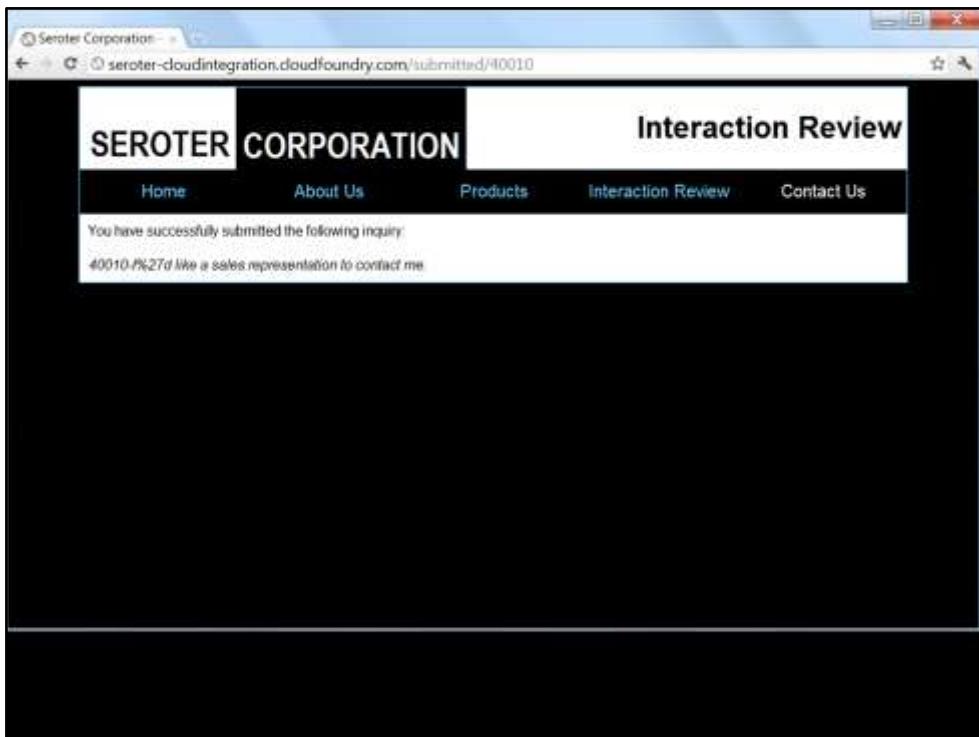
Details Permissions

Name: Sender_CustomerInquiries
URL: https://queue.amazonaws.com/084598340981/Sender_CustomerInquiries
ARN: arn:aws:queue:us-east-1:084598340981:Sender_CustomerInquiries
Created: 2011-09-22 19:00:19 GMT-07:00
Last Updated: 2011-09-22 19:00:19 GMT-07:00

Default Visibility Timeout: 30 seconds
Message Retention Period: 4 days
Maximum Message Size: 64 KB
Messages Available (Visible): 0
Messages in Flight (Not Visible): 0

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My queue is now empty.



I sent another message for a different customer.

AWS Management Console > https://console.aws.amazon.com/sqs/home#queue-selected=https://queue.amazonaws.com/084598340981

AWS Management Console : Amazon SQS

Static Blockstore S3 VPC CloudWatch Static Maintenance CloudFront CloudFormation RDS ElasticCache RDS IAM SNS

Queues

Region: US East (Virginia) Create New Queue Queue Actions Refresh

Filter by Prefix:

Name	Messages Available	Messages in Flight	Created
Sender_CustomerInquiries	1	0	2011-09-22 19:00:19 GMT-07:00

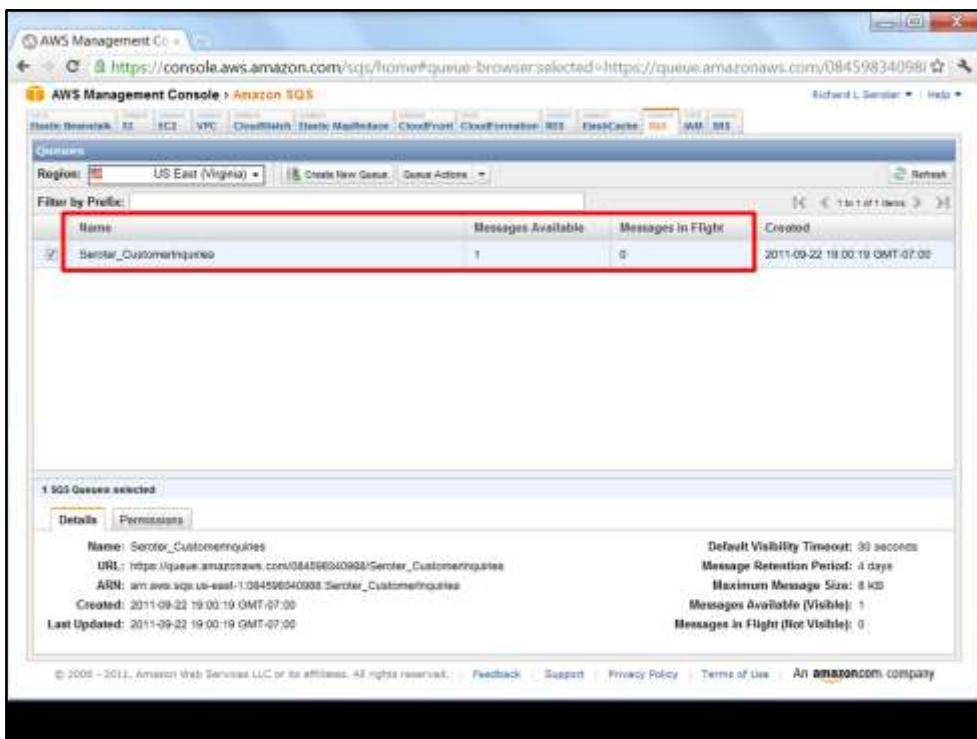
1 queue selected

Details Permissions

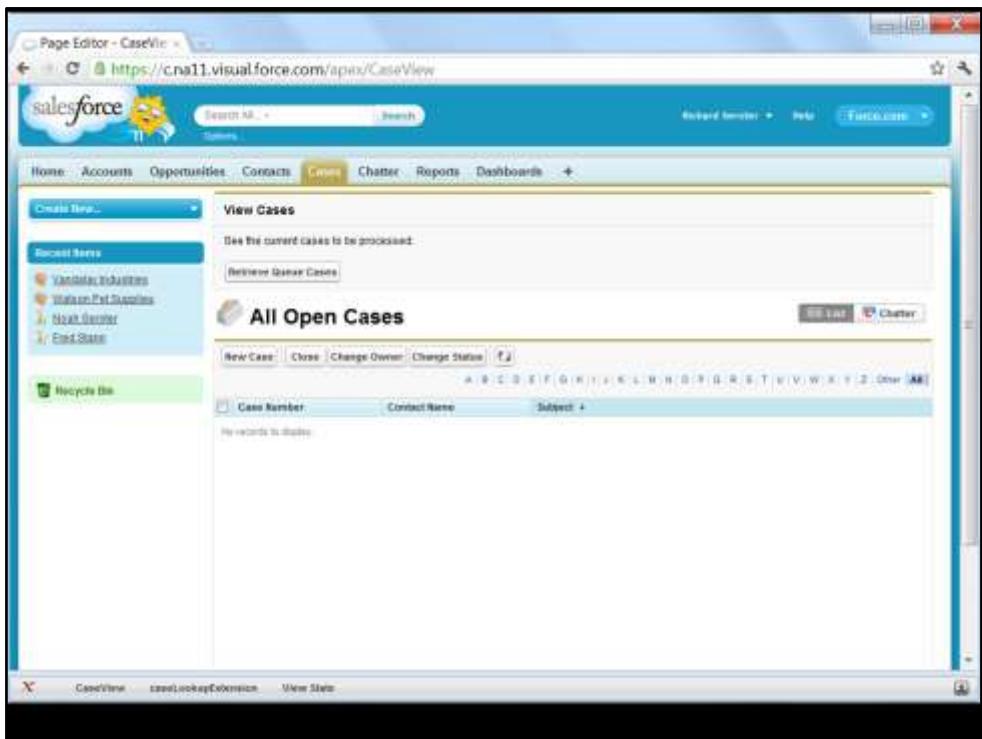
Name: Sender_CustomerInquiries
URL: https://queue.amazonaws.com/084598340981/Sender_CustomerInquiries
ARN: arn:aws:queue:us-east-1:084598340981:Sender_CustomerInquiries
Created: 2011-09-22 19:00:19 GMT-07:00
Last Updated: 2011-09-22 19:00:19 GMT-07:00

Default Visibility Timeout: 30 seconds
Message Retention Period: 4 days
Maximum Message Size: 64 KB
Messages Available (Visible): 1
Messages in Flight (Not Visible): 0

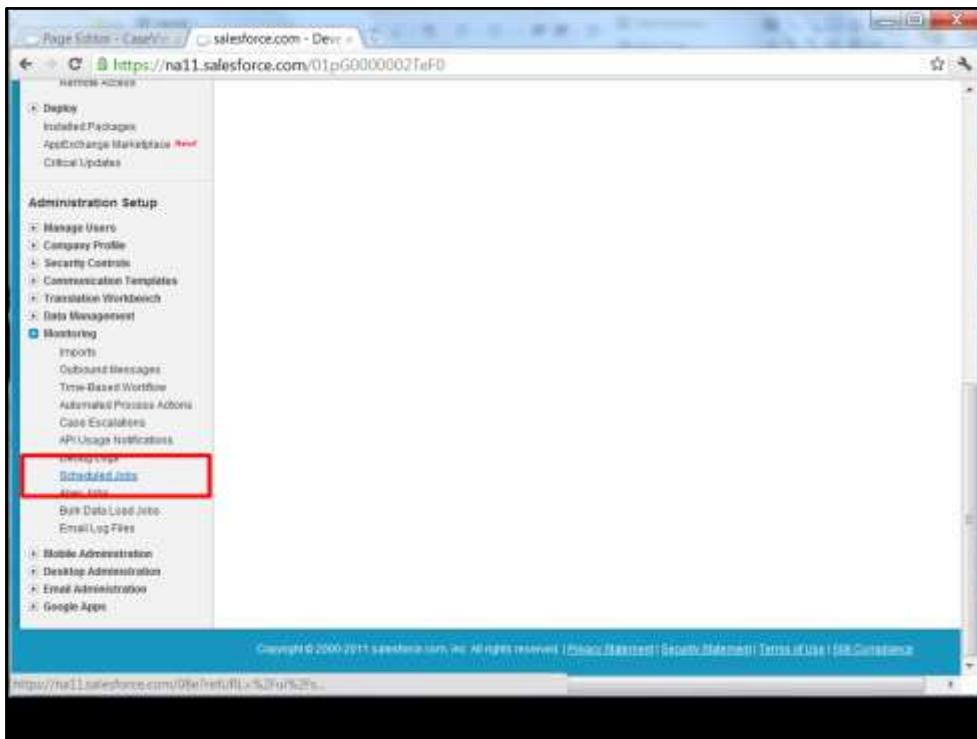
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My queue now has one message



Within Salesforce.com, I have a custom page which queries the queue, and if it finds anything, it creates a new “case” in the system.



I can also schedule this “queue query” to run on scheduled intervals for a more real-time data exchange. Instead of doing bulk integration every day, we could send messages to the queue and have them loaded into Salesforce.com every hour or so.

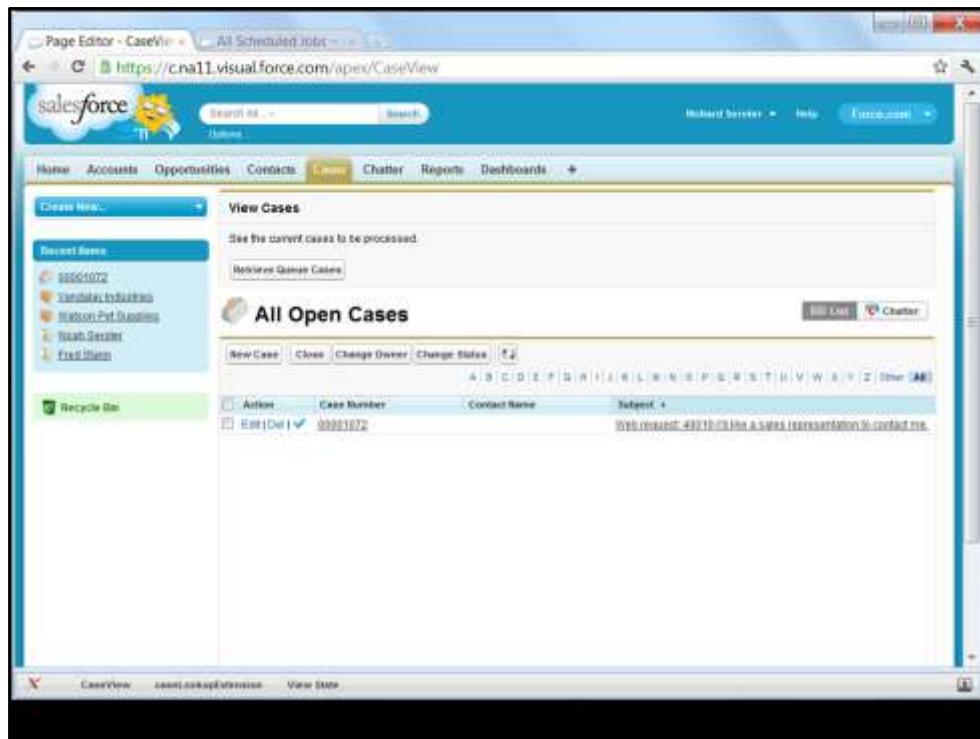
The All Scheduled Jobs page lists all of the jobs scheduled by your users. Multiple job types may display on this page. You can delete scheduled jobs if you have the permission to do so.

View: All Scheduled Jobs | Create New View

Action	Job Name	Submitted By	Submitted	Started	Next Scheduled Run	Type
Del	Case Queue Lookup	Richard, Richard	10/12/2011 3:25 PM		10/12/2011 10:25 PM	Scheduled Apex

A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O | P | Q | R | S | T | U | V | W | X | Y | Z | Other

Here is my job scheduled to run every hour.



Since I'm impatient, I can also click the button the page to look for queue messages. Here, the message we sent from Cloud Foundry shows up as a case in Salesforce.com.

AWS Management Console

https://console.aws.amazon.com/sqs/home?queueBrowserSelected=https://queue.amazonaws.com/084598340981

AWS Management Console > Amazon SQS

Queues

Region: US East (Virginia) | create New Queue | Queue Actions | Refresh

Filter by Prefix: [x]

Name	Messages Available	Messages in Flight	Created
Seroter_CustomerInquiries	0	0	2011-09-22 19:00:19 GMT-07:00

1 queue selected

Details Permissions

Name: Seroter_CustomerInquiries

URL: https://queue.amazonaws.com/084598340981/Seroter_CustomerInquiries

ARN: arn:aws:sqs:us-east-1:084598340981:Seroter_CustomerInquiries

Created: 2011-09-22 19:00:19 GMT-07:00

Last Updated: 2011-09-22 19:00:19 GMT-07:00

Default Visibility Timeout: 30 seconds

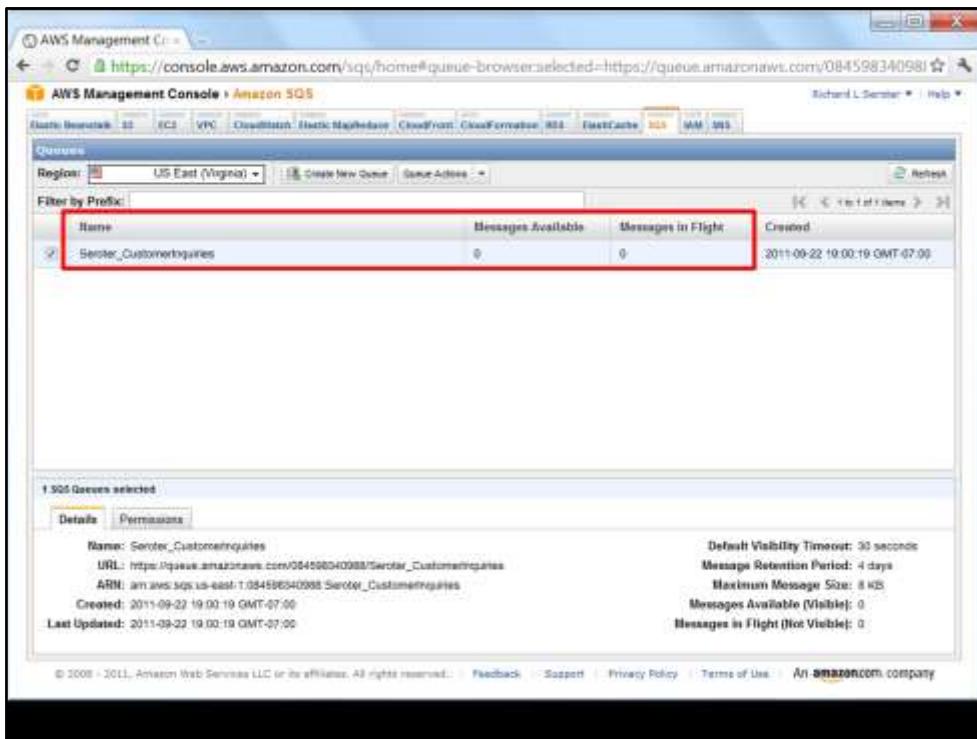
Message Retention Period: 4 days

Maximum Message Size: 8 KB

Messages Available (Visible): 0

Messages in Flight (Not Visible): 0

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The queue is now empty.

Apply proven patterns to cloud integration and look for more than just bulk transfer scenarios.

Questions?

@rseroter | seroter.wordpress.com



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