

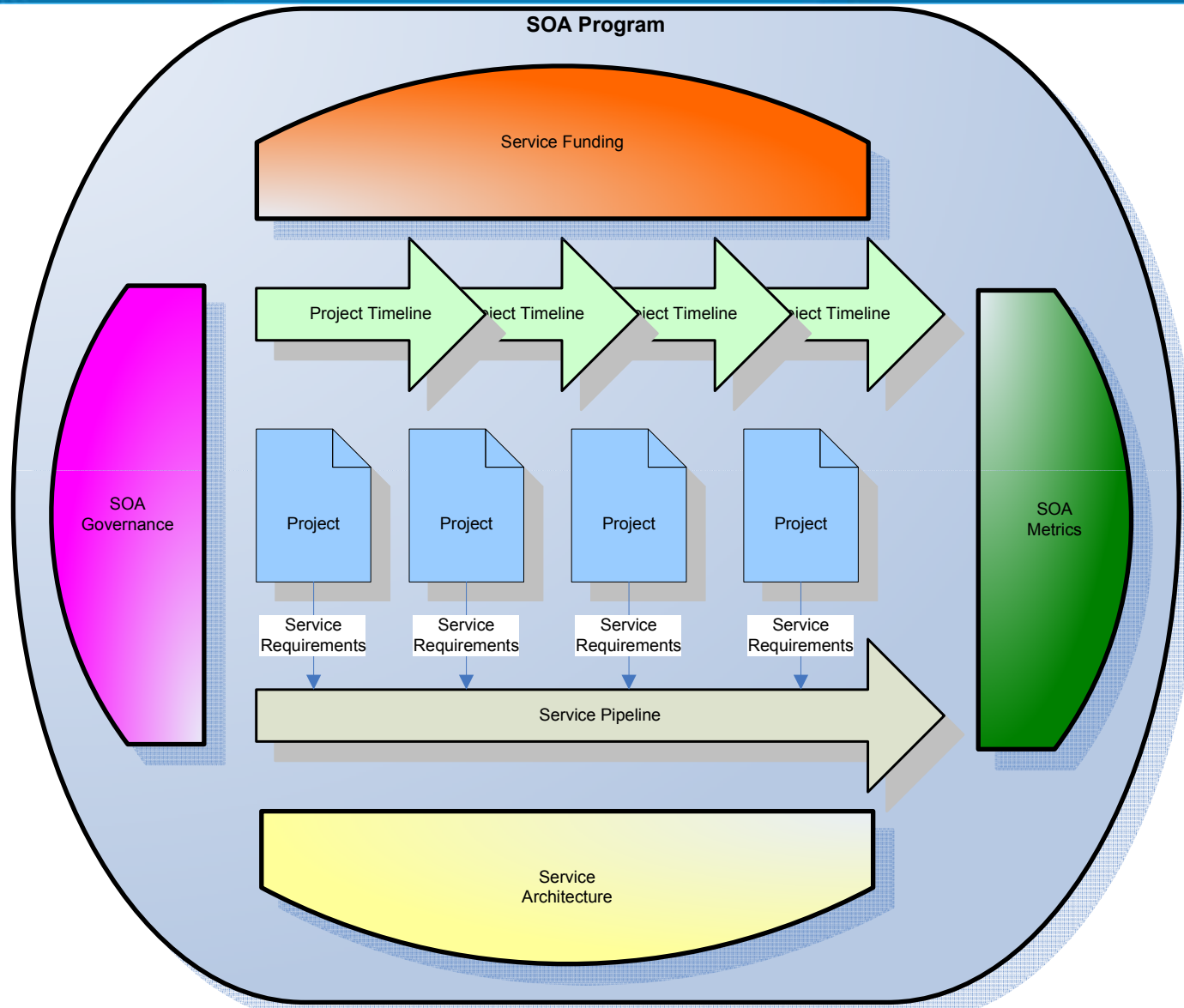


Project-Oriented SOA

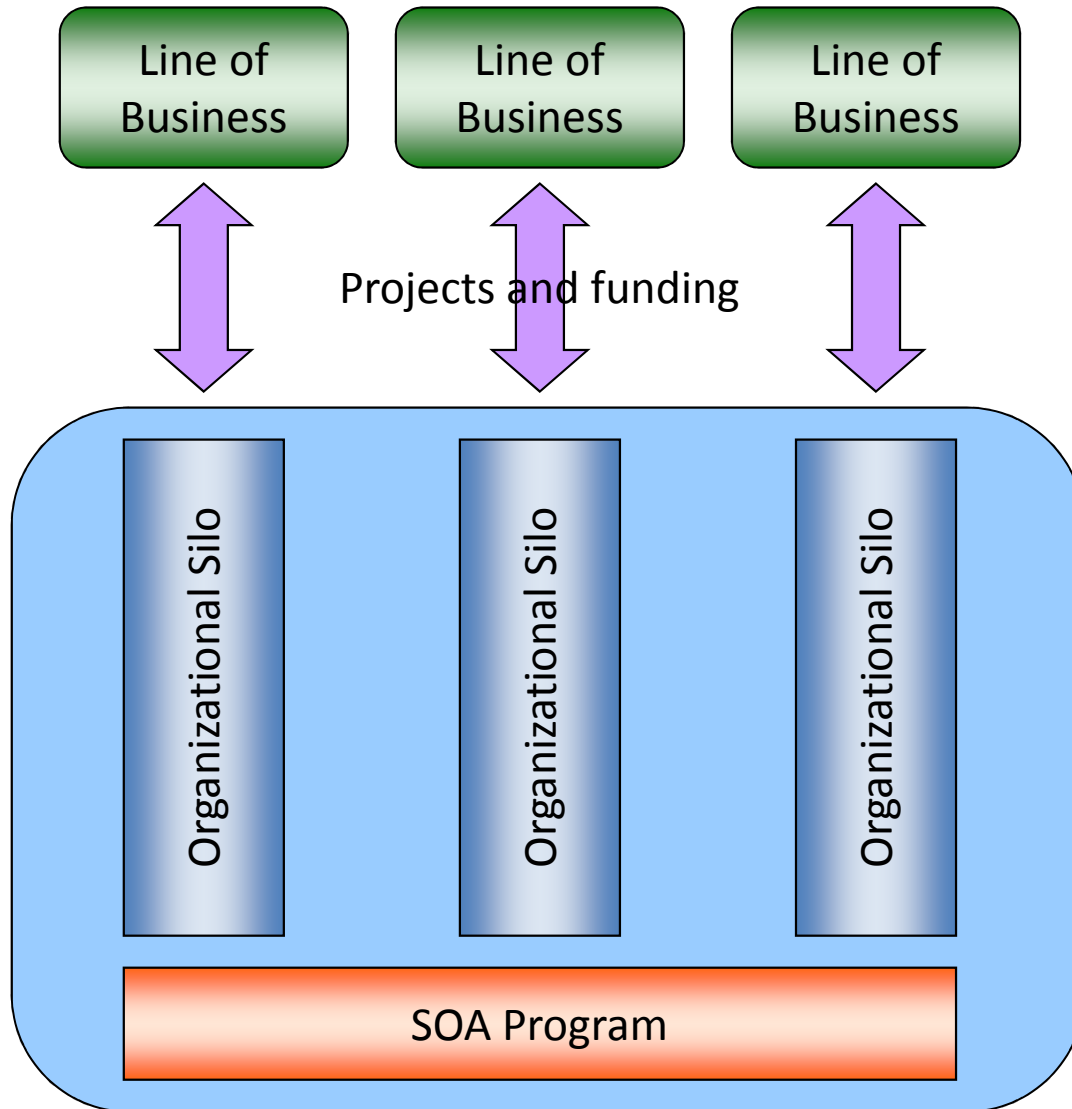
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Project-Oriented SOA Overview

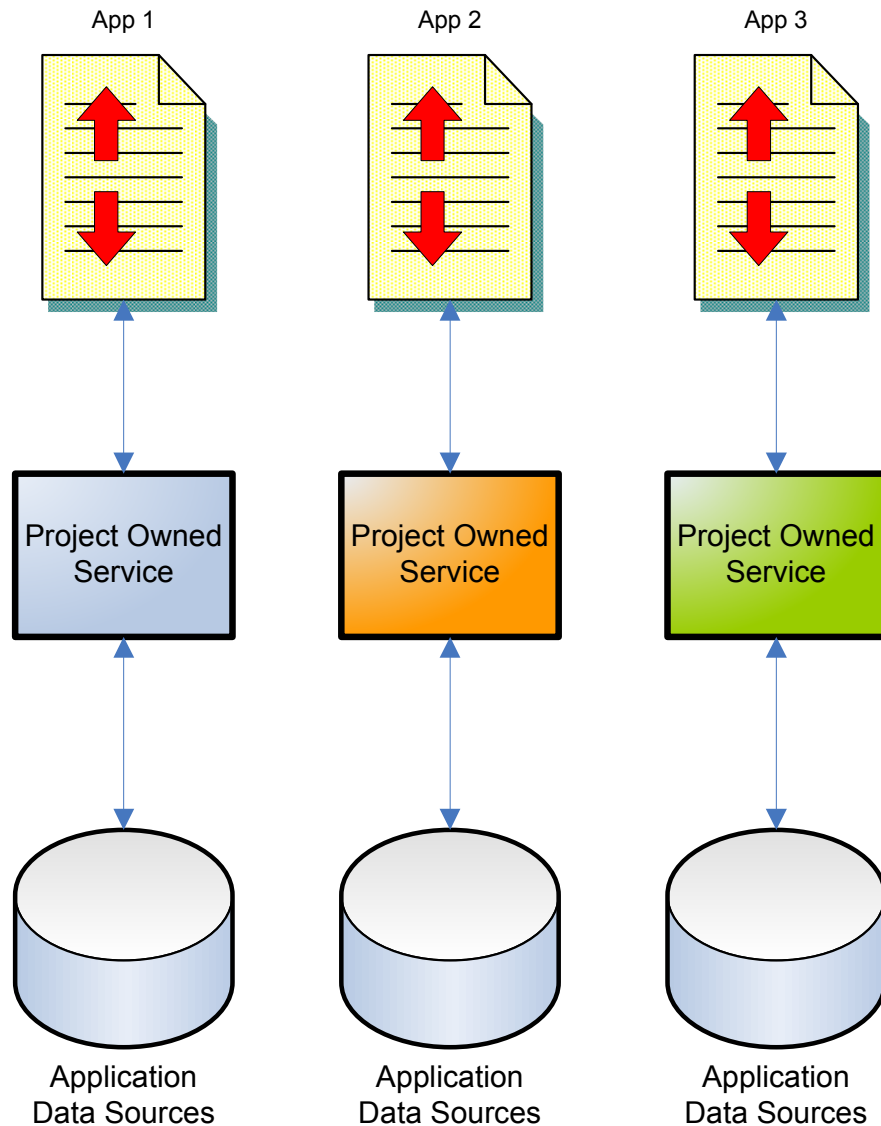


Organizational Reality



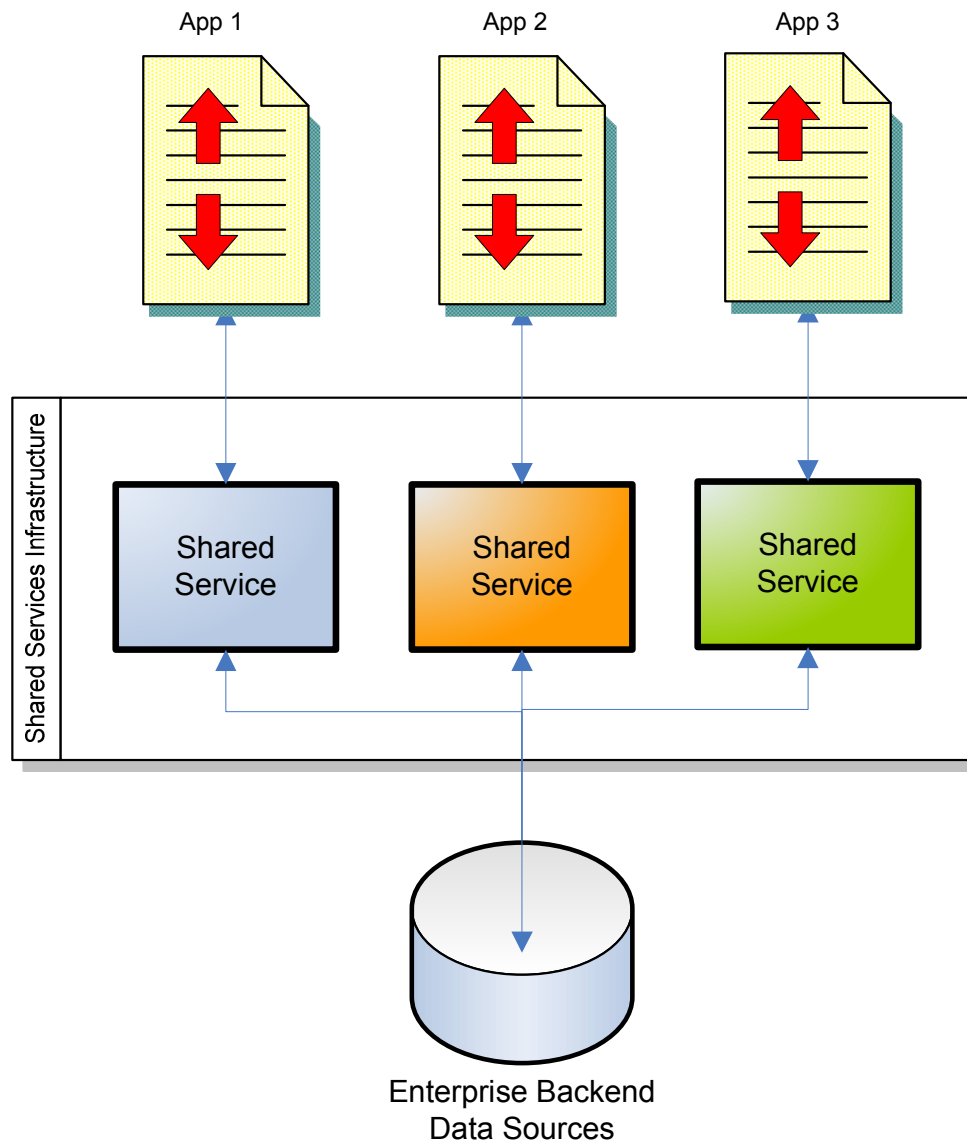
- **Projects are incompatible with SOA Programs**
- **Projects**
 - Time-bound
 - Focused on delivering specific outcomes to limited audiences
 - Concentrate only on their own requirements
 - Funding comes from a Line of Business
- **SOA Programs**
 - Span multiple groups and organizational silos
 - Goal is to establish reusable services for all
 - Services have their own lifecycle
 - Must have central funding

Service Ownership Problem



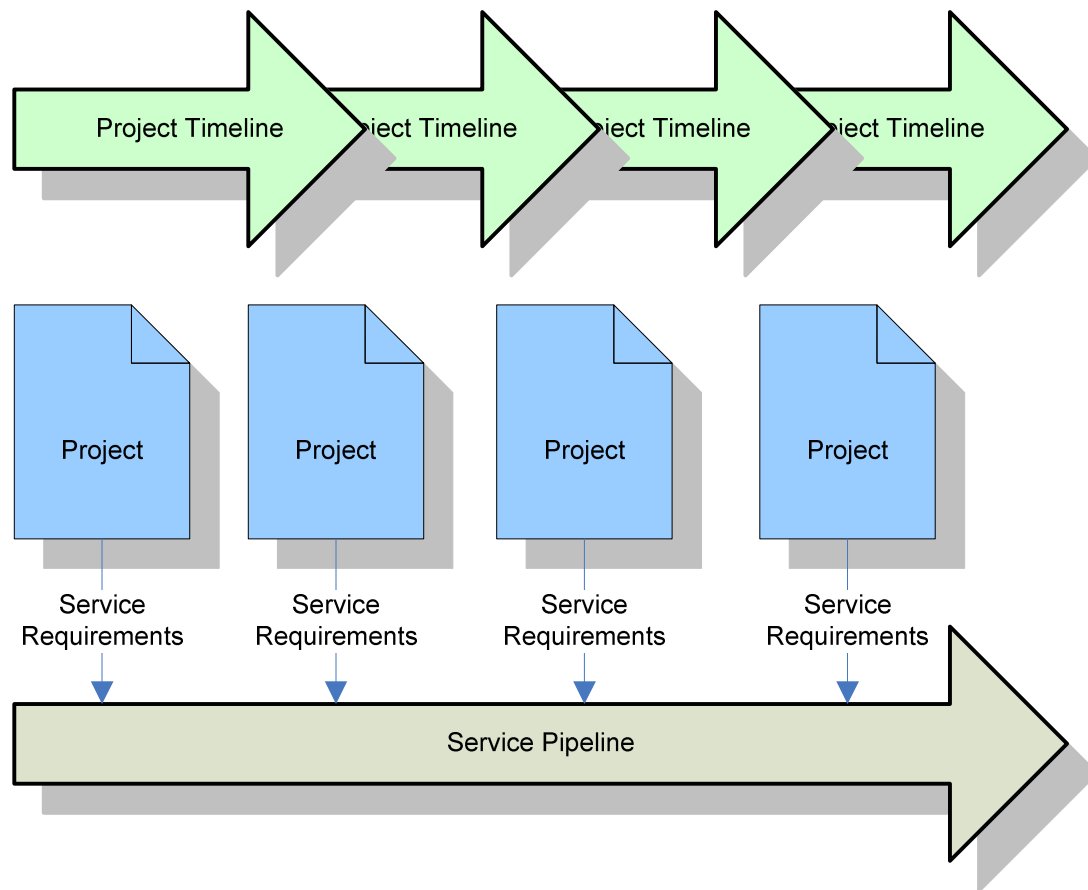
- **Project teams consider business logic their domain**
 - Consider themselves experts
 - Distrust others
 - NIH syndrome
- **Ownership**
 - Sensitive subject
 - Many IT managers have silo mentality
 - Assume they own the whole stack
 - Like to have control over every application component
 - Do not like to share control
 - Any perception of losing control can trigger irrational response
 - Beware of empire building
- **Problem**
 - Projects are not structured to support shared services
 - Would have little incentive to address other projects' requirements

Service Ownership Problem



- **Services must be centrally managed**
 - Lifecycle different from that of a project
 - Code must be stored and versioned separately
 - Must reside on dedicated, independently scalable infrastructure
- **Ownership**
 - Enterprise shared services should be managed by a central team
 - Charged with reconciling all requirements and increasing service leverage
 - Central funding

Service Lifecycle Management



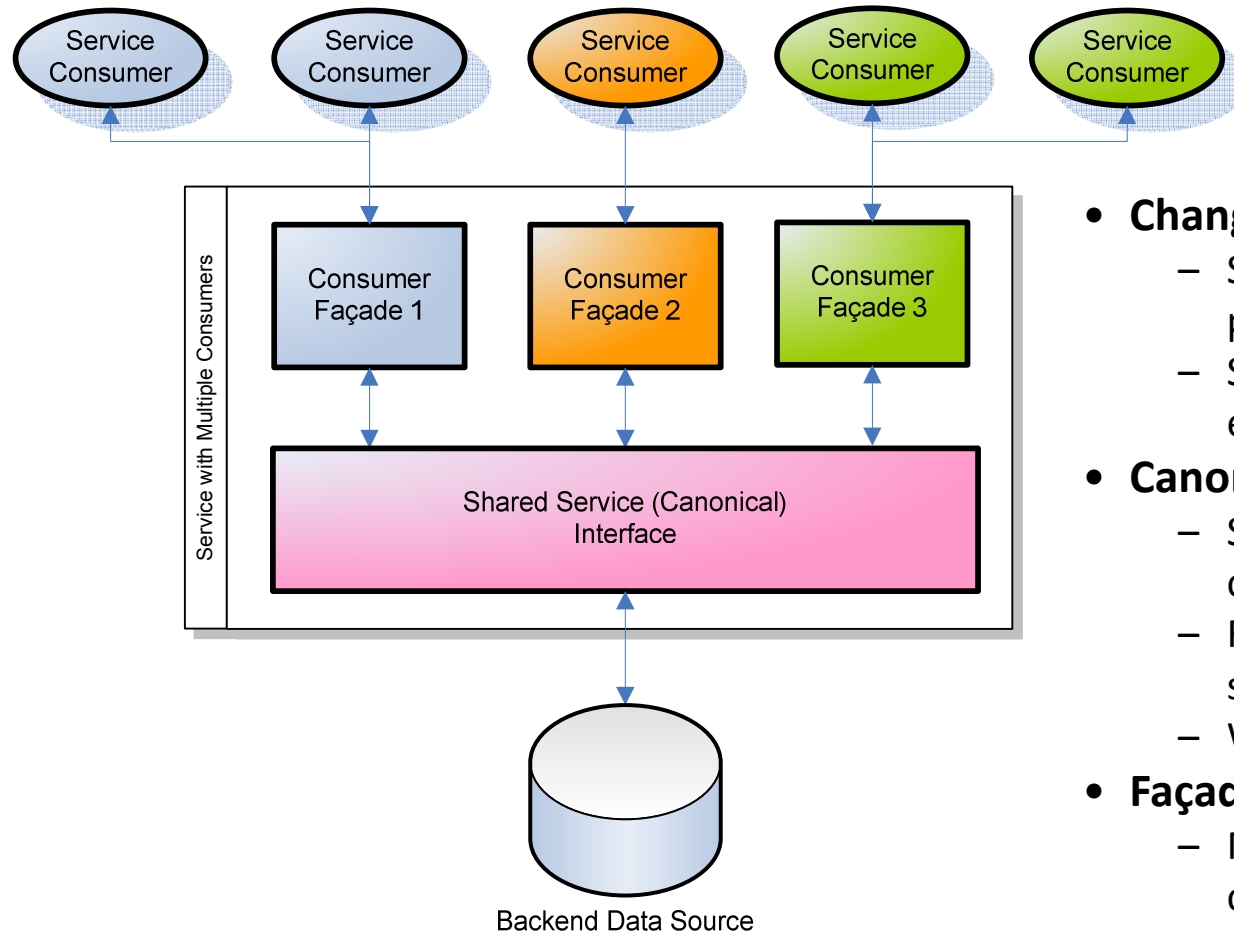
- **Service lifecycle**

- Services created in response to project demand
- New projects introduce additional requirements that need to be addressed
- Service evolves independent of an individual project

- **Process**

- Service lifecycle should be centrally managed
- Central team should be charged with service identification, lifecycle management, and pipelining activities
- All new requirements are incorporated into the services as they are discovered

Minimizing Impact of Changes and Maximizing Reuse



- **Changes are inevitable**

- Services continue to change due to project demand
- Service architecture must be flexible enough to accommodate changes

- **Canonical model**

- Should be used to represent a consistent view of data
- Reconciles differences between the same entities across organization
- Will change with service changes

- **Façade pattern**

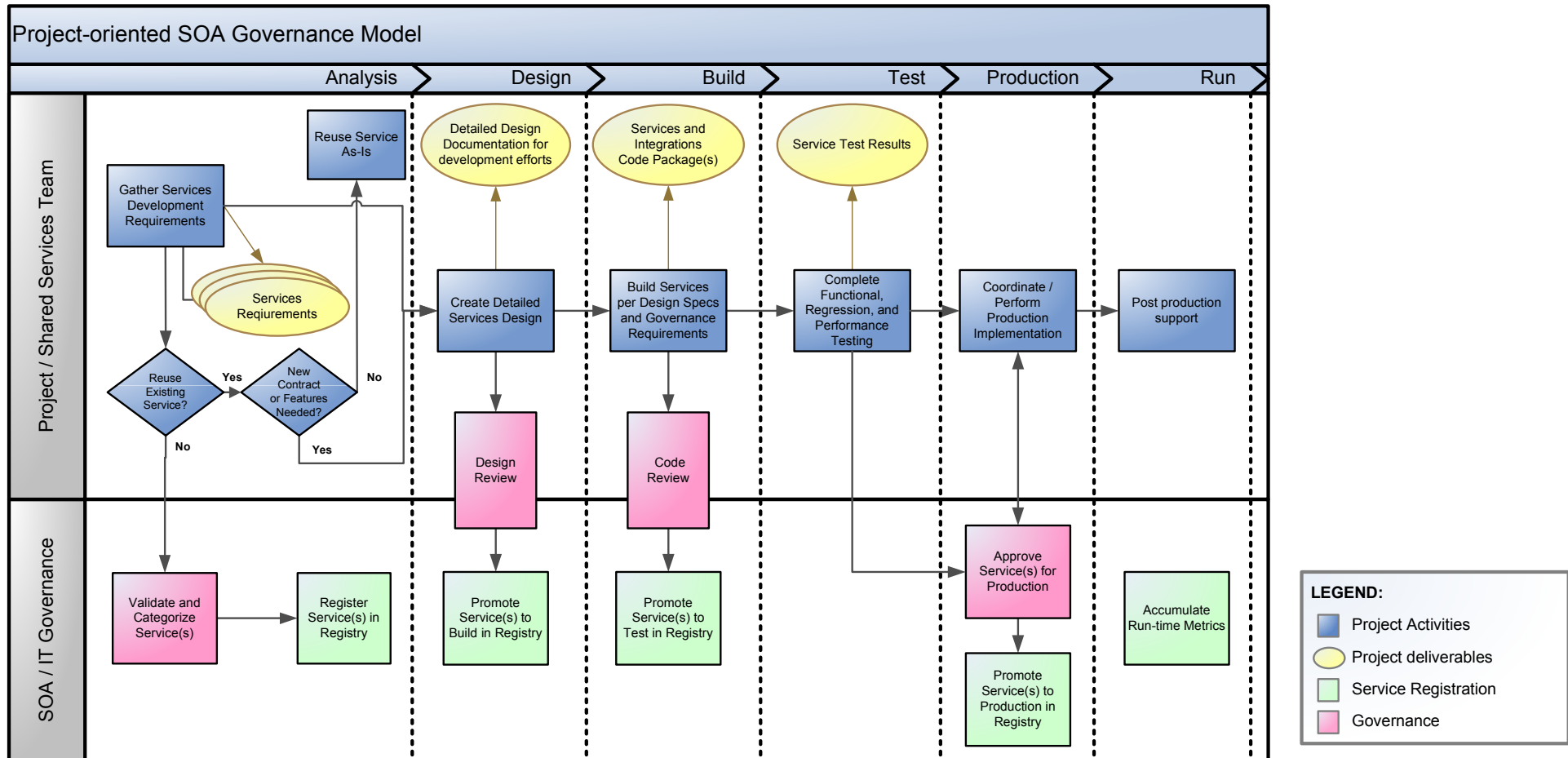
- Minimizes impact of internal service changes on consumers
- Represents service contract specific to each consumer
- Hides canonical model complexity

SOA Governance

- SOA Governance is critical to SOA program success
 - Maximizes service reuse
 - Encourages right behavior
- SOA Governance success factors
 - Align with internal Software Development Methodology
 - Minimize overhead
 - Maximize synergy with existing IT governance processes
 - Gain visibility of project pipeline as early as possible
 - Prefer influence over enforcement
- Process
 - Establish frequent governance checkpoints
 - Ensure project's compliance with previous recommendations and established best practices
 - Formal approval must be given before moving changes into Production



SOA Governance



SOA Funding

Funding Options

- Make the first project to build a service provide the complete funding
- Establish a central funding source that will cover all service design and construction expenses
- Provide supplementary funding to projects building services

Supplementary Funding

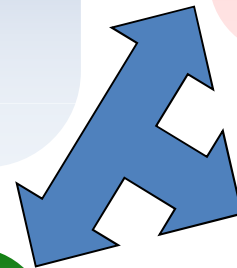
- Most pragmatic
- Central fund established and made available to projects
- Centrally managed
- To cover costs outside of project scope

Project- Based Funding

- Unfairly burdens the project
- Incompatible with SOA Program goals
- Will result in project-owned or hard to reuse services

Central Funding

- The easiest approach
- Hard to convince IT management
- Presents opportunities for abuse
- Strong governance needed
- May require a chargeback mechanism to be established



SOA Metrics

- Metrics are needed to:
 - Measure SOA Program effectiveness and level of adoption
 - Communicate results
 - Meet established goals
- Steps to capture appropriate metrics
 - Capture all the services being created
 - When completed, determine the cost to build each service
 - Capture all reuse opportunities

Most Popular SOA Metrics

- # of services created
- Amount of service reuse
- Cost avoidance/savings
- Projects using services
- ROI

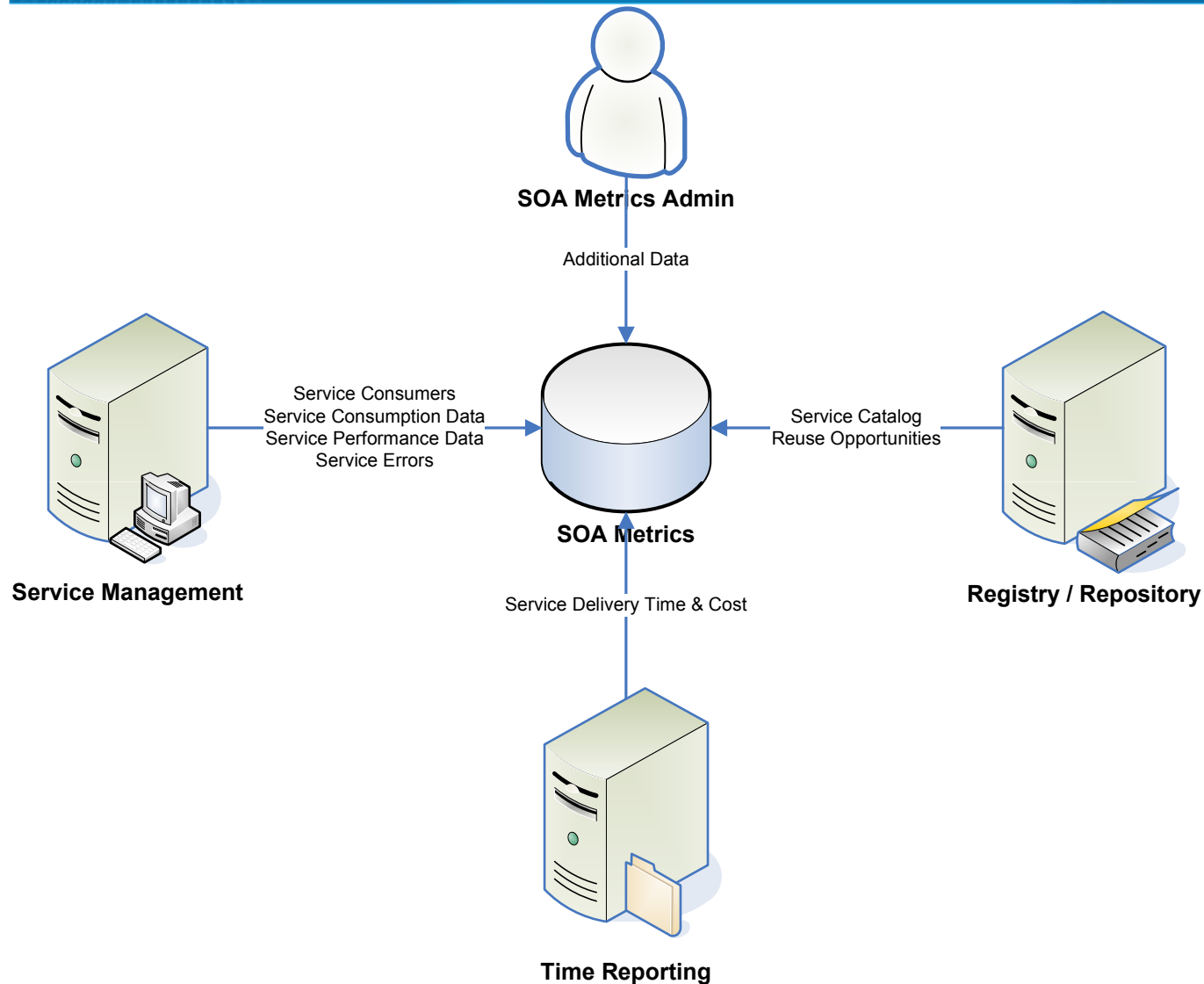
Calculating Service Cost Avoidance

Service Cost Avoidance = Service Build Cost - Project's Service Integration Cost

Where

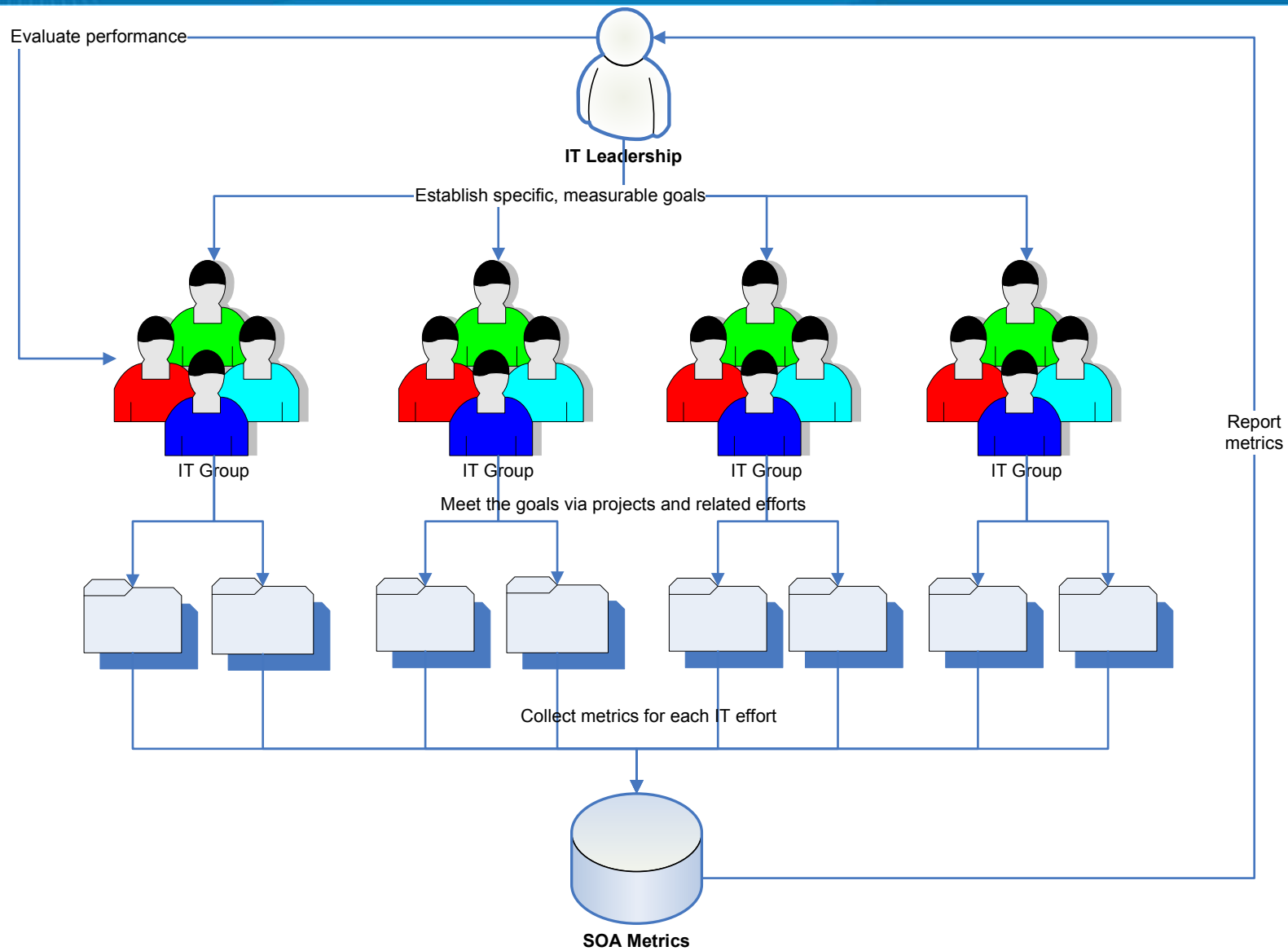
Service Build Cost = Initial Service Build Cost + Cost of all Subsequent Changes

Collecting SOA Metrics

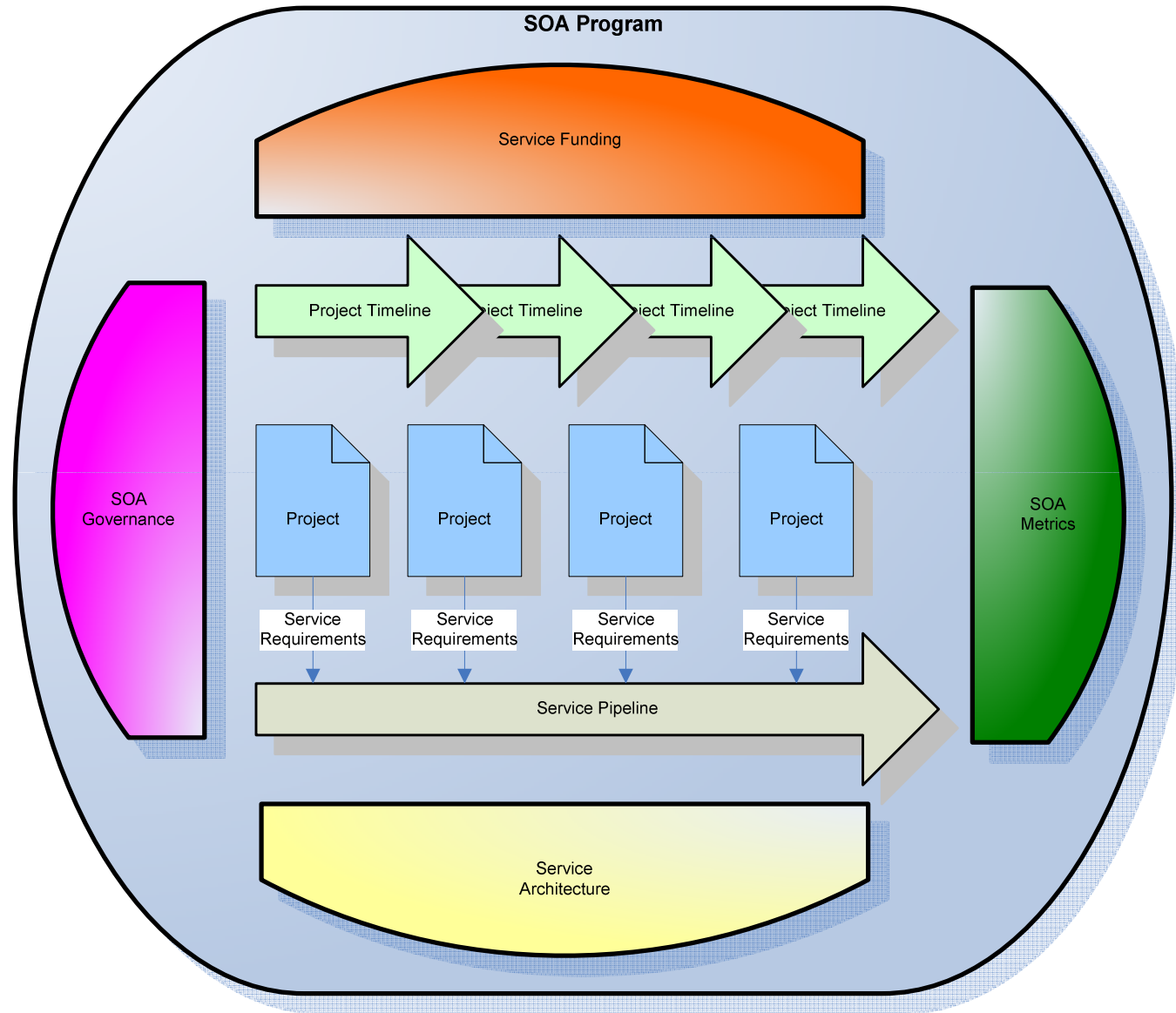


- **Automation is key**
 - Eliminates errors
 - Ensures consistency of data
 - Reduces manual data entry and administration efforts
- **Leverage existing technology**
 - Many products will help in metrics collection
 - Extract data directly if possible
- **Time tracking is tricky**
 - Need to track design, development and testing time by service
 - Time reporting software should be set up appropriately

Improving Service Reuse via SOA Metrics



Delivering SOA Vision



References & Questions

- *Project-oriented SOA*: <http://www.soamag.com/l21/0808-2.asp>
- *Making SOA ROI Real*: <http://soa.sys-con.com/node/847118>
- Façade pattern: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Facade_pattern
- SOA Patterns: <http://www.soapatterns.com/>
- Leo's blog: <http://leoshuster.blogspot.com/>
- E-mail: leo@stratos.net

