



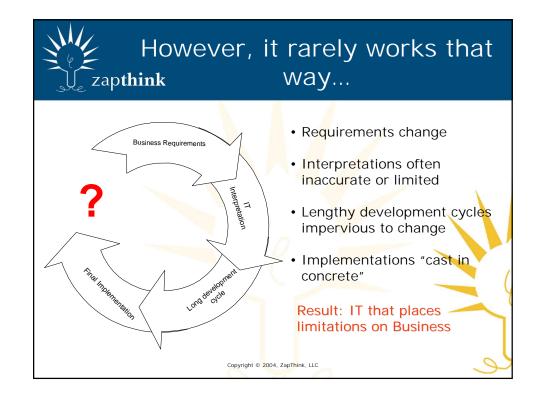
## IT: Fulfilling Business Requirements

#### **Business Requirements**

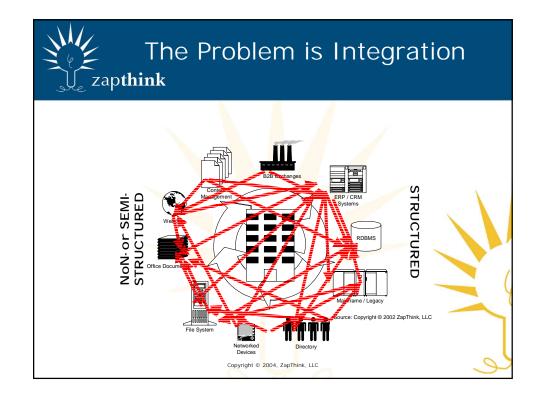
- Service Customers
- Manage Operations
- Increase Worker Productivity
- Communicate with market
- Ensure reliable and secure operations
- Develop new products and services
- Respond to new business drivers

#### IT Capabilities

- Implement CRM Systems
- Implement ERP Systems
- Manage desktop environments
- Manage server environments
- Manage email systems and web sites
- Manage network and storage operations
- Develop applications









# Integration Approaches of Yesterday

- Custom Integration: Coding to Interfaces
  - APIs: COM, Java, COBOL, Assembly?
  - Distributed Computing?: DCOM, CORBA
  - Screen-Scraping and Emulation (3270 and HTML)
  - Message-Queues
- EAI and B2Bi Middleware
  - Automating interface-level integration
  - Bus or hub-and-spoke architecture



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#### Enter SOAs based on Web Services

- Service-oriented architectures (SOAs) represent software functionality as discoverable Services on the network
- Such SOAs provide a layer of abstraction that hides the complexity of the underlying technology from the business user
- These business-oriented Services enable business agility





#### Service Orientation *Idées Fortes*: Loose Coupling

- Consumer and Producer controlled by different people
- · Changing one doesn't break the other
- Build one without being aware of the other



### Service Orientation *Idées Fortes*: Asynchrony

- The Web is synchronous: click a button and wait for a response
- Service interactions can also be asynchronous: allow for long-running processes

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#### Service Orientation *Idées Fortes*: Coarse Granularity

- Business-oriented requests and responses
- Blocks of information exchanged
- Encapsulate APIs into fine-grained, atomic Services and compose them into coarse-grained, business Services



#### **SOA Abstraction Layer**

- Coarse-grained business Services
- Location independence
- Underlying systems loosely coupled from Service consumers
- Dynamic discovery and invocation



Sounds good, but how does it work?

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#### SOA Enablement...

- Provide and enforce the SOA layer of abstraction
- Combine fine-grained APIs into coarse-grained business Services
- Mask complexity of underlying technology: message protocols, adapters, APIs, etc.
- Handle quality of service, scalability, etc. "behind the scenes"

"Web Services Mgmt" a part of "Service-Oriented Mgmt"

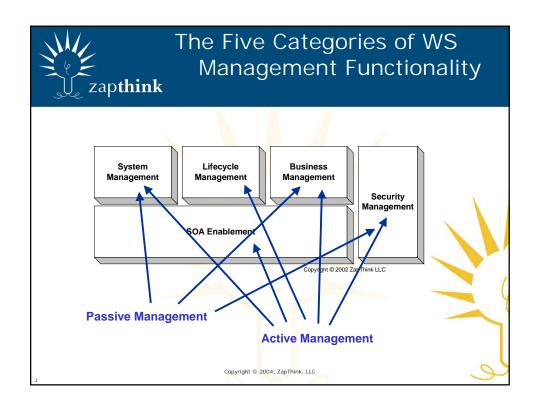


- Are your Services up and running?
- Are the right consumers accessing the right Services?
- How do you keep consumers & producers of Services loosely coupled when Services change?
- How do you fix things when something goes wrong?
- Are you providing the required quality of Service?

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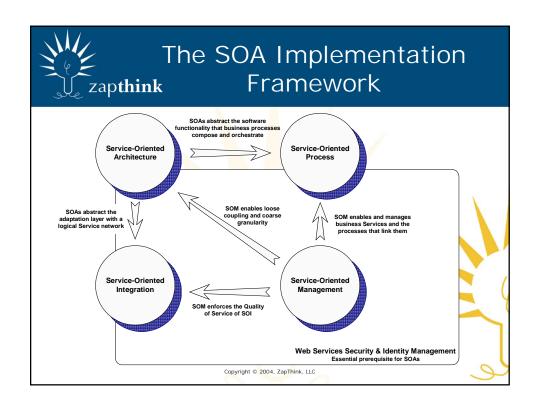
# Addressing Management Issues zapthink

- Passive management
  - Monitoring Web Services
  - Monitoring Web Services dependencies
  - Providing alerts
  - Providing business visibility (BAM)
- Active management
  - Addressing performance/availability issues
  - Rerouting around problems
  - Lifecycle management
  - Managing Service contracts
  - SOA enablement



# Important Points: Managing Zapthink Services

- You need management when you offer your first "mission critical" Web Service (don't wait!)
- Management is critical for building and running enterprise-class SOAs
- Web Services can also be used to manage systems and applications in the enterprise
- The Service-Oriented Management space is still in flux, with too many vendors and shifting feature sets







## The Service-Oriented Enterprise

- IT resources are available on demand to businesses as Services
- The Service-oriented abstraction layer enables companies to run their operations and conduct business with each other in a dynamic and automated fashion
- Business drives IT, and agile IT enables agile businesses

