CSCI427/927 Service-Oriented Software Engineering

Revision

Outline

- Revision
- Exam preparation

Revision

- Don't look at the slides, list 20 (or more) things you learn from this subject
- Now, share the list with your friends and discuss what you have missed and what they have missed.

Topics (2nd half)

- Service-oriented architectural patterns
- Service analytics (Process mining and analytics)
- Service change management
- Service compliance management
- Case studies + Modern industry trends (LLM)

Service-oriented architectural patterns

Purpose: Implement scalable, adaptable, and reliable systems using serviceoriented architecture.

Key Topics:

- Microservices Architecture: Independent, stateless services, each responsible for a single functionality, own database and UI management code
- Service Communication: Synchronous vs. asynchronous interactions, direct vs. indirect service communications (e.g., using message brokers).

- Microservice data design
 - isolate data + most sharing is 'read-only'
 - Inconsistency management=>Eventual consistency
- Service coordination (workflow)
- Service failure
 - Timeouts and circuit breakers
- RESTful Services: Use HTTP methods (GET, POST, PUT, DELETE) to interact with resources (advantage and disadvantage).
- Deployment & Management: Continuous deployment practices in microservice architectures (DevOps).

Service analytics

Purpose: Analyze and improve service/process execution using analytics techniques.

Key Topics:

- Process Mining: Reverse engineer process models from process/event logs, focusing on identifying patterns and inefficiencies.
- Predictive Analytics: Forecast outcomes like cost, performance, and resource consumption based on historical data.
- Prescriptive Analytics: Recommend actions to optimize process flows and resource allocation.

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Service change management

Purpose: Manage inevitable changes in software systems due to evolving business, infrastructure, and technology environments.

Key Topics:

- Change Propagation: Ripple effects in systems requiring coordinated changes across UI, database, and logic layers.
- Consistency Constraints: Use of Object Constraint Language (OCL) to maintain system consistency during changes.

- Repair Plans: Triggering events and context conditions (with plan body)
 - Semantic Process Networks (SPNet)
 - minimal-disruption of service choreography (i.e. UML activity diagram)

Service Compliance Management

Purpose: Ensure organizational activities comply with rules from legal frameworks and internal policies.

Key Topics:

- Compliance Management Process:
 Discovery, modeling, checking, resolution, and managing changes in compliance obligations, compliance-by-design, and monitoring
- Semantic Process Monitoring: Use process annotations to track compliance during execution.
- Semantic Compensation