

NSPF: Designing a Notification Service Provider Framework for Web Services

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Outline

- Introduction
- Background: Three-role service-oriented architecture
- Motivation to extend the three-role architecture
- NSPF: Use Case Scenarios
- Design of the NSPF
- Patterns applied to the design of NSPF
- Web service hierarchy of events
- Conclusions and future work

Focus Of This Research Project

- ❑ Finding problems related to changes in the interface of Web services and availability of Web services
- ❑ Providing a solution in the form of a service-oriented notification provider framework
- ❑ Using object-oriented design patterns to design and document a service-oriented framework

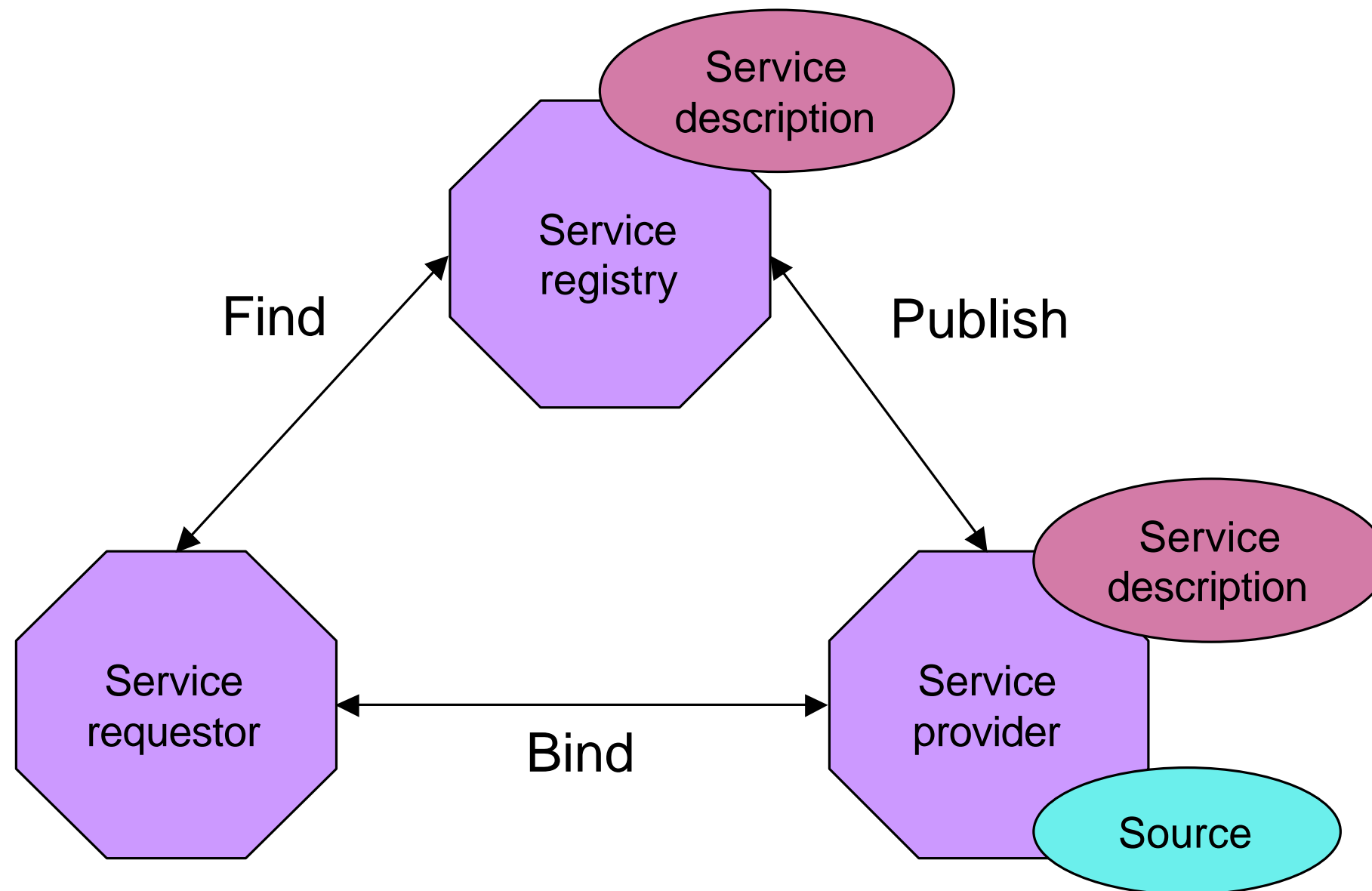
Service-oriented Architecture

- A typical Web service architecture represents three roles:
 - ▢ Service provider
 - ▢ Service requestor
 - ▢ Service registry

- It describes three basic operations:
 - ▢ Publish
 - ▢ Find
 - ▢ Bind

- It also has two artifacts:
 - ▢ Service
 - ▢ **Service description**

Service-Oriented Architecture

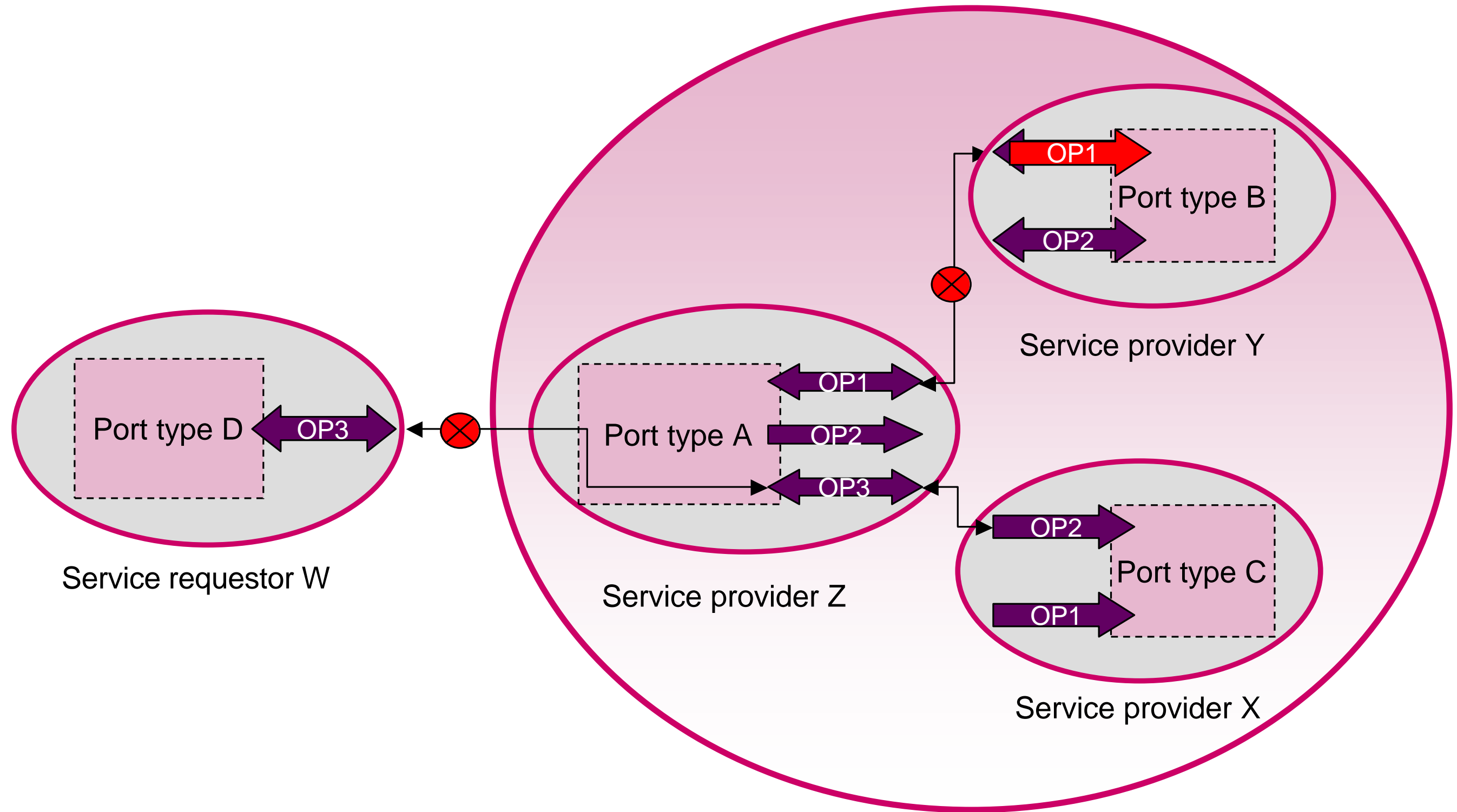


A typical three-role architecture

Motivation to Extend the Three-Role Architecture

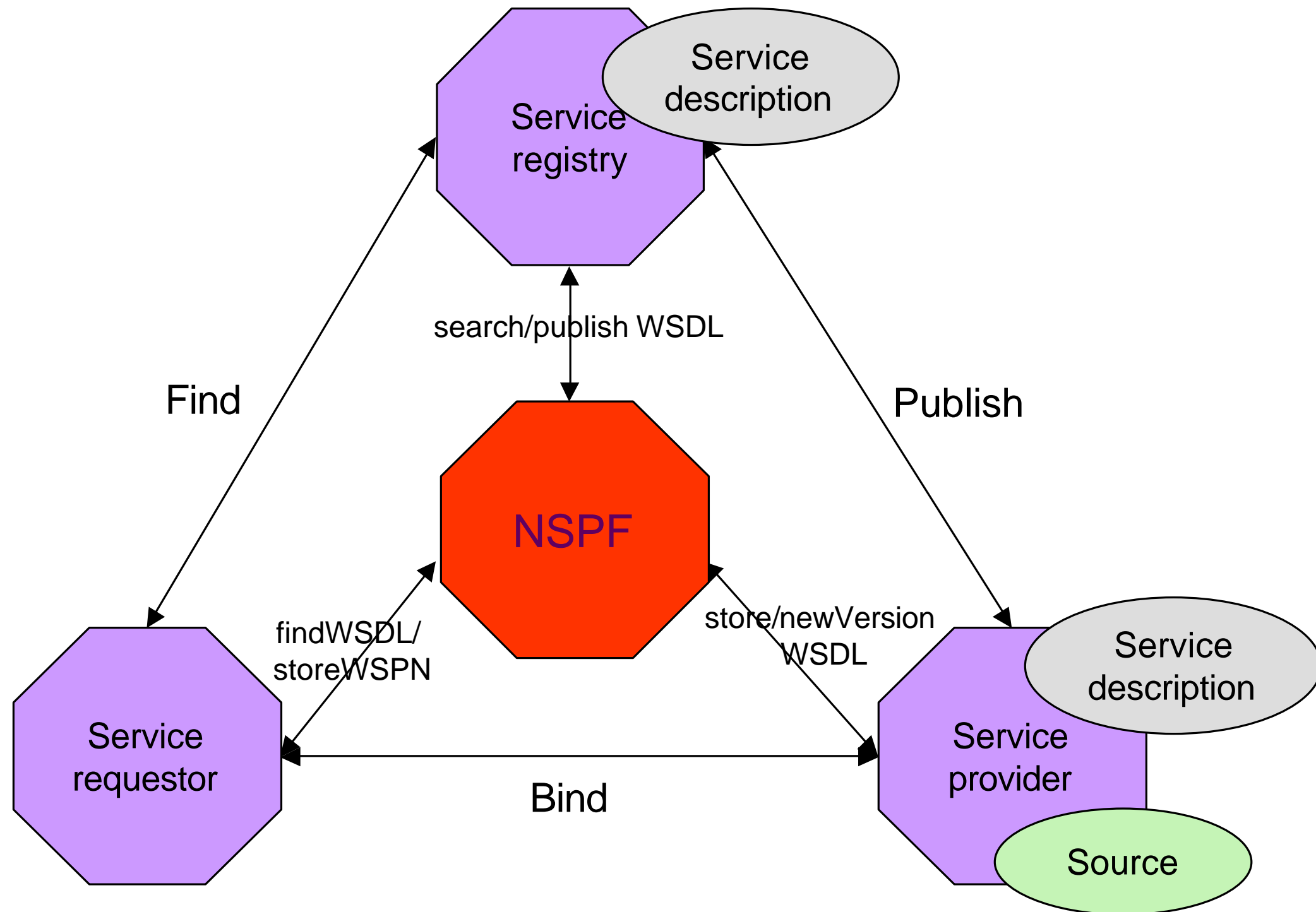
- What happens when a Service Provider
 - changes its Web Service interface description?
 - registers a business in UDDI without providing any service?
 - becomes disabled?
 - provides a new service?
- Proposed solution
 - A Notification Service Provider Framework (NSPF)

Sample Problem



Web Service Aggregation

Extension to Three-Role Architecture



Four-Role Architecture

NSPF: Use Case Scenarios

- Notification of changing Web Service Interface
 - ▢ Service providers send new version of their interfaces to NSPF
 - ▢ NSPF is responsible to keep track of web service descriptions
 - ▢ NSPF notifies service requestors about new version of an interface

- Notification of Inactive Web service provider and replacement
 - ▢ NSPF periodically re-binds to each service provider to find disabled services
 - ▢ NSPF notifies all the service requestors about disabled services
 - ▢ NSPF finds replacement for disabled services and notifies requestors

NSPF: Use Case Scenarios (Cont'd...)

- Notification of a new available Web service Interface
 - ▣ Service providers for the first time send their interfaces to NSPF
 - ▣ NSPF notifies all requestors that used similar interfaces before

- Notification of top-ranked Interfaces to Web service requestor
 - ▣ NSPF periodically searches for each service requestor in its local native database
 - ▣ NSPF finds *portType* that is used by a service requestor
 - ▣ NSPF finds all the service providers that implemented the same *portType*
 - ▣ NSPF selects the service provider that has the highest number of service requestors associated with the *portType*
 - ▣ NSPF notifies the service requestor about the top-ranked service provider

Design of the NSPF

- Based on Multi-Tier Architecture : Four Layers
 - ▣ Proxy Layer
 - ▣ Web Server Layer
 - ▣ Application Notification Server Layer
 - ▣ Application Worker Layer

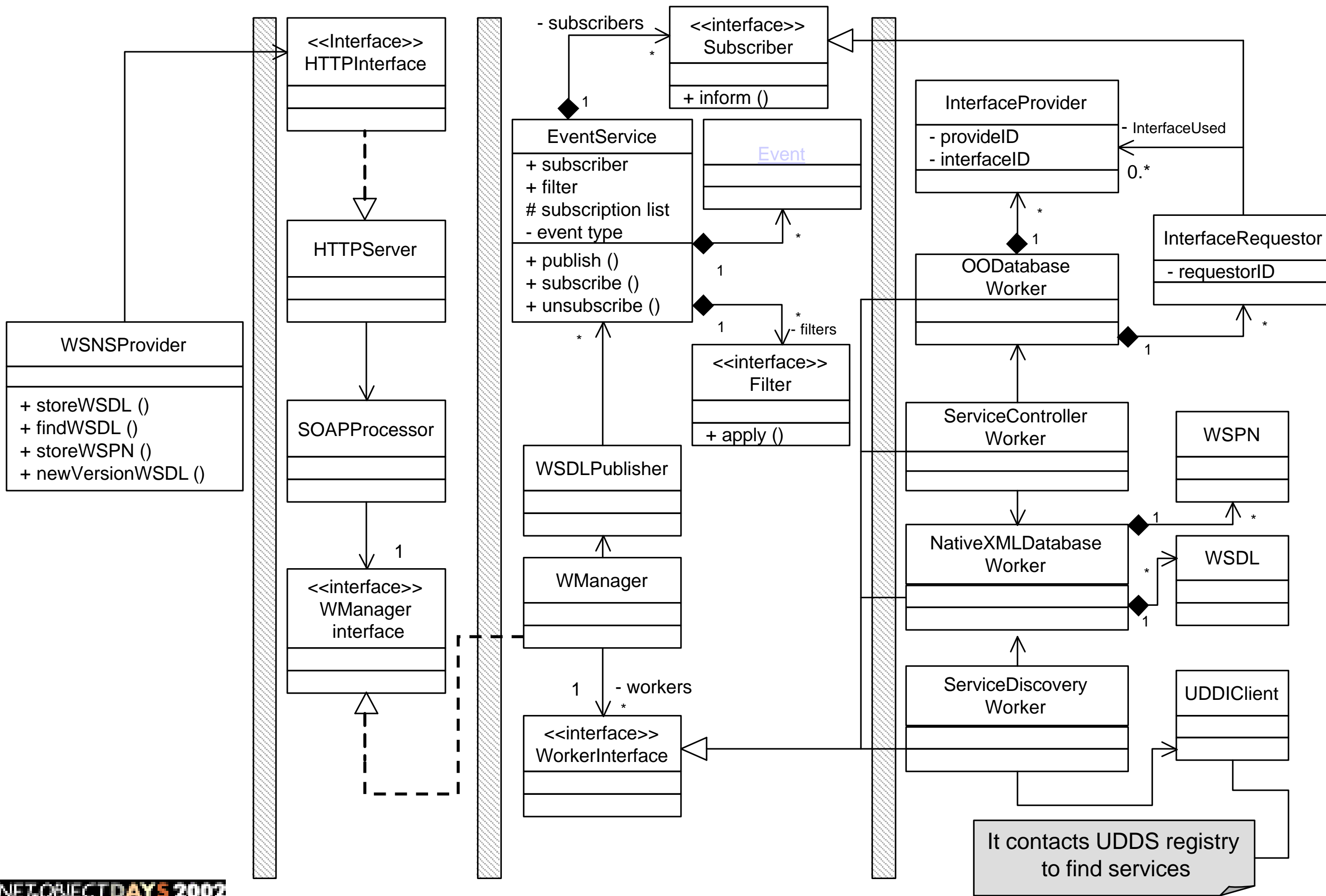
- Basic Operations
 - ▣ *storeWSDL*
 - ▣ *findWSDL*
 - ▣ *storeWSPN*
 - ▣ *newVersionWSDL*

Proxy Layer

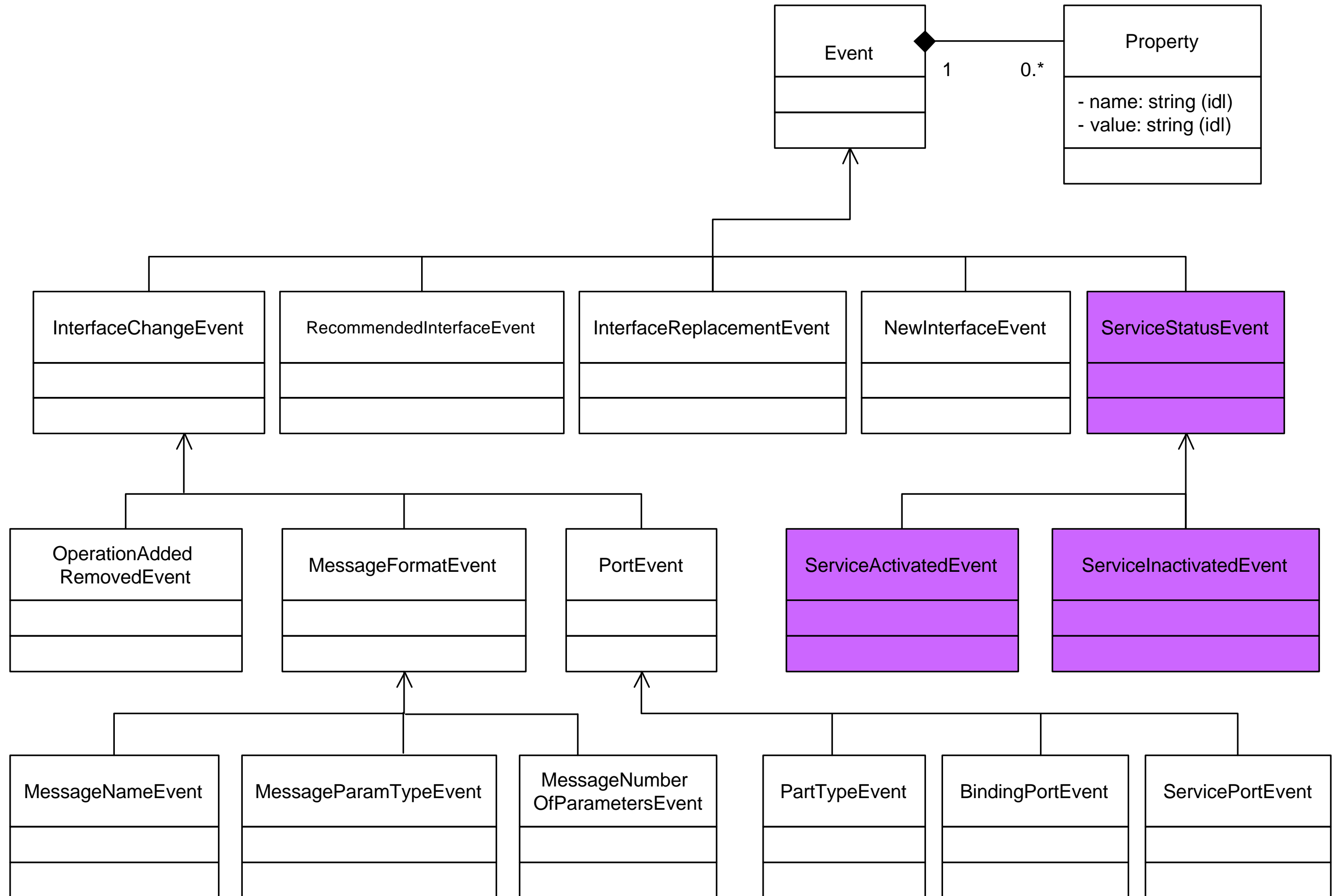
Web Server Layer

Application Notification Server Layer

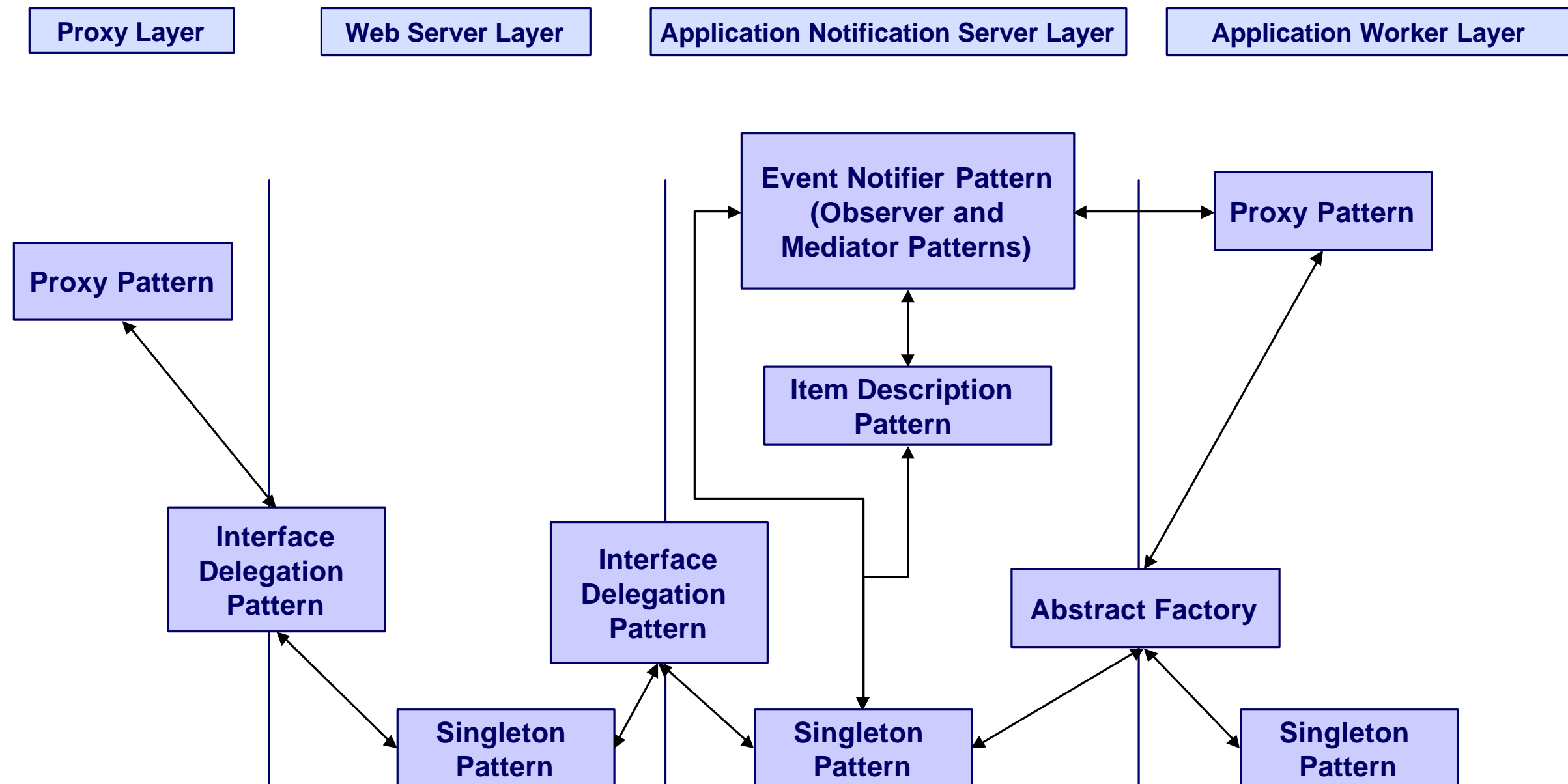
Application Worker Layer



Web Service Hierarchy of Events



Patterns Applied to the Design of NSPF



Conclusions and Future Work

- ❑ NSPF is an extension to the Web service three-role architecture
- ❑ NSPF is designed with Software Engineering principles in mind
- ❑ A first prototype:
 - ❑ Storing WSDL files into Xindice XML Database
 - ❑ Using XPath expressions to define WSPN
- ❑ Future Work
 - ❑ Improving the design to support content-based publish-subscribe
 - ❑ Defining XML Schema for Web service event types
 - ❑ Improving the design to support scalable distributed native XML databases
 - ❑ Implementing a NSPF plug-in prototype using Eclipse
 - ❑ Regeneration of Proxies (Auto-Proxy Regeneration)