TCSS 562: SOFTWARE ENGINEERING FOR CLOUD COMPUTING

Cloud Enabling Technology II

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OFFICE HOURS – FALL 2023

- **THIS WEEK**
- Campus is closed Friday November 10, due to the Veteran's Day holiday
- **Tuesdays:**
  - 2:30 to 3:30 pm - CP 229
- ***** Thursday *****
  - 6:00 pm to 7:00 pm – CP 229 and via Zoom
- Or email for appointment

> Office Hours set based on Student Demographics survey feedback

2

OBJECTIVES – 11/7

- **Questions from 11/2**
- Tutorials Questions
- Class Presentations:
  Cloud Technology or Research Paper Review
- Ch. 5: Cloud Enabling Technology

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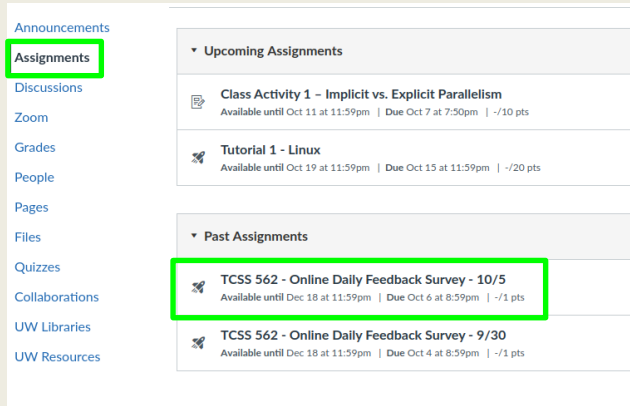
ONLINE DAILY FEEDBACK SURVEY

- Daily Feedback Quiz in Canvas – Take After Each Class
- Extra Credit for completing



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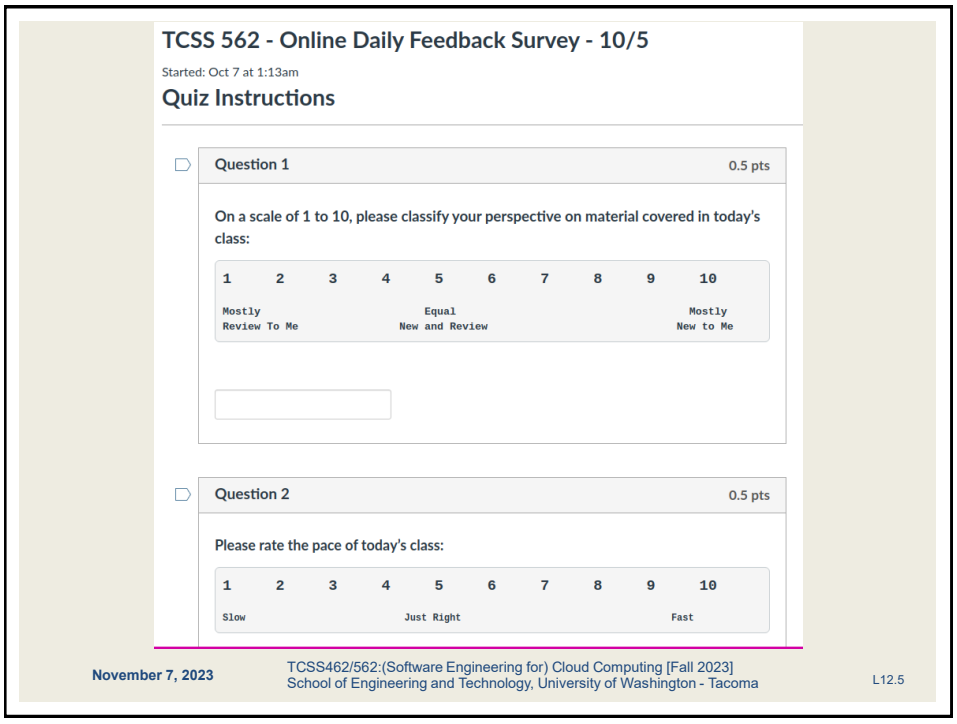
TCSS 562 - Online Daily Feedback Survey - 10/5
Started: Oct 7 at 1:13am
Quiz Instructions
Question 1
0.5 pts
On a scale of 1 to 10, please classify your perspective on material covered in today's class:
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Mostly Review To Me
Equal New and Review
Mostly New to Me
Question 2
0.5 pts
Please rate the pace of today's class:
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Slow
Just Right
Fast
November 7, 2023
TCSS462/562:(Software Engineering for) Cloud Computing [Fall 2023]
School of Engineering and Technology, University of Washington - Tacoma
L12.5

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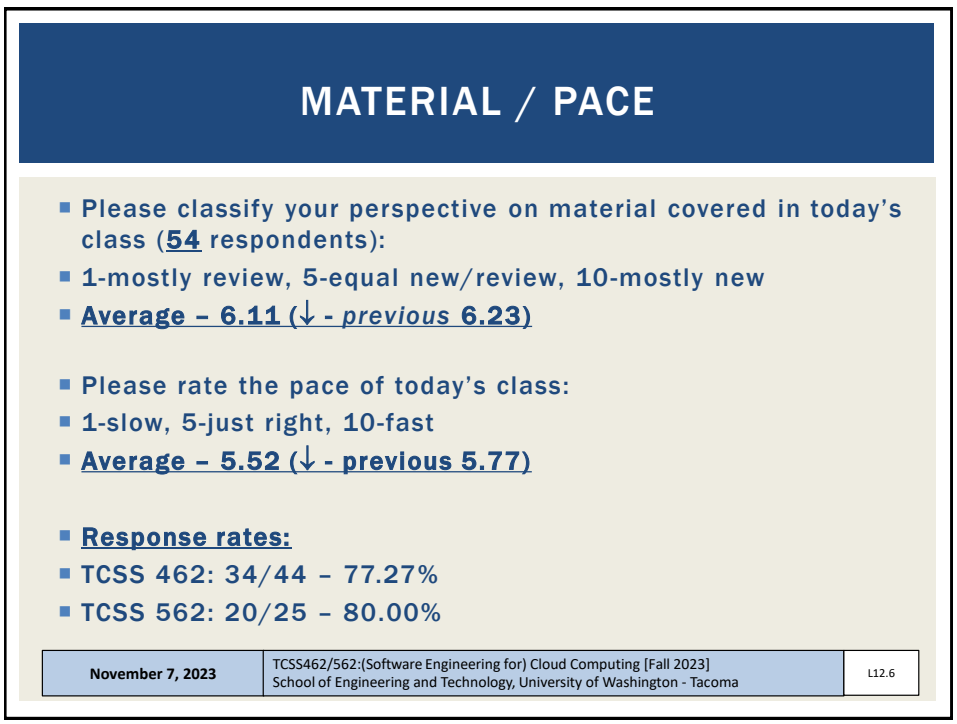
MATERIAL / PACE
Please classify your perspective on material covered in today's class (54 respondents):
1-mostly review, 5-equal new/review, 10-mostly new
Average – 6.11 (↓ - previous 6.23)
Please rate the pace of today's class:
1-slow, 5-just right, 10-fast
Average – 5.52 (↓ - previous 5.77)
Response rates:
TCSS 462: 34/44 – 77.27%
TCSS 562: 20/25 – 80.00%
November 7, 2023
TCSS462/562:(Software Engineering for) Cloud Computing [Fall 2023]
School of Engineering and Technology, University of Washington - Tacoma
L12.6

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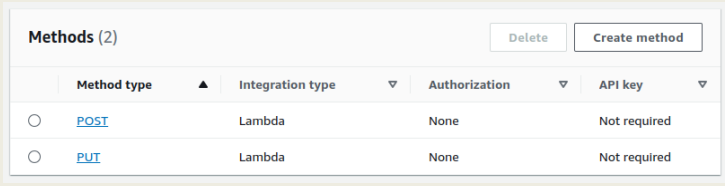
FEEDBACK FROM 11/2

- ***Can the API Gateway distribute different types of requests to different AWS Lambda functions using one endpoint URL?***
- Yes – for the resources, you can define two methods, where each method points to a different AWS Lambda function



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TERM PROJECT PROPOSALS

- 18 Total term project proposals received
- 14 teams of 4
- 4 teams of 3
- Round 1: 18 proposals reviewed thus far
  - 9 proposals accepted
  - 9 proposals – revisions requested
- Application Use Cases (summary to be provided):
  - 15 TLQ pipelines
  - 1 image generation (AI image generation model on ec2)
  - 1 NLP pipeline (sentiment analysis)
  - 1 serverless chatbot

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AWS CLOUD CREDITS UPDATE

- AWS CLOUD CREDITS ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR TCSS 462/562
- Credits provided on request with expiry of Sept 30, 2024
- Credit codes must be securely exchanged
- Request codes by sending an email with the subject "**AWS CREDIT REQUEST**" to **wlloyd@uw.edu**
- Codes can also be obtained in person (or zoom), in the class, during the breaks, after class, during office hours, by appt
  - 61 credit requests fulfilled as of Nov 6 @ 11:59p
- Codes not provided using discord

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- Class Presentations:
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- Ch. 5: Cloud Enabling Technology

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TUTORIAL 0

- Getting Started with AWS
- http://faculty.washington.edu/wlloyd/courses/tcss562/tutorials/TCSS462_562_f2023_tutorial_0.pdf
- Create an AWS account
- Create account credentials for working with the CLI
- Install awsconfig package
- Setup awsconfig for working with the AWS CLI

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TUTORIAL 4 – DUE NOV 7

- Introduction to AWS Lambda with the Serverless Application Analytics Framework (SAAF)
- https://faculty.washington.edu/wlloyd/courses/tcss562/tutorials/TCSS462_562_f2023_tutorial_4.pdf (link to be posted)
- Obtaining a Java development environment
- Introduction to Maven build files for Java
- Create and Deploy "hello" Java AWS Lambda Function
  - Creation of API Gateway REST endpoint
- Sequential testing of "hello" AWS Lambda Function
  - API Gateway endpoint
  - AWS CLI Function invocation
- Observing SAAF profiling output
- Parallel testing of "hello" AWS Lambda Function with faas_runner
- Performance analysis using faas_runner reports
- Two function pipeline development task

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TUTORIAL 5 – DUE NOV 14

- Introduction to Lambda II: Working with Files in S3 and CloudWatch Events
- https://faculty.washington.edu/wlloyd/courses/tcss562/tutorials/TCSS462_562_f2023_tutorial_5.pdf
- Customize the Request object (add getters/setters)
  - Why do this instead of HashMap ?
- Import dependencies (jar files) into project for AWS S3
- Create an S3 Bucket
- Give your Lambda function(s) permission to work with S3
- Write to the CloudWatch logs
- Use of CloudTrail to generate S3 events
- Creating CloudWatch rule to capture events from CloudTrail
- Have the CloudWatch rule trigger a target Lambda function with a static JSON input object (hard-coded filename)
- **Optional**: for the S3 PutObject event, dynamically extract the name of the file put to the S3 bucket for processing

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TUTORIAL 6 – NOV 21

- Introduction to Lambda III: Serverless Databases
- https://faculty.washington.edu/wlloyd/courses/tcss562/tutorials/TCSS462_562_f2023_tutorial_6.pdf

- Create and use Sqlite databases using sqlite3 tool
- Deploy Lambda function with Sqlite3 database under /tmp
- Compare in-memory vs. file-based Sqlite DBs on Lambda
- Create an Amazon Aurora "Serverless" v2 MySQL database
- Using an ec2 instance in the same VPC (Region + availability zone) connect and interact with the database using the mysql CLI app
- Deploy an AWS Lambda function that uses the MySQL "serverless" database

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OBJECTIVES – 11/7

- Questions from 11/2
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  Cloud Technology or Research Paper Review
- Ch. 5: Cloud Enabling Technology

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GROUP PRESENTATION

- TWO OPTIONS:
- ***Cloud technology presentation***
- ***Cloud research paper presentation***
  - Recent & suggested papers will be posted at:
    http://faculty.washington.edu/wlloyd/courses/tcss562/papers/
- Submit presentation type and topics (paper or technology) with desired dates of presentation via Canvas by:
  Friday November 17th @ 11:59pm
- Presentation dates:
  - Tuesday November 28, Thursday November 30
  - Tuesday December 5, Thursday December 7

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OBJECTIVES – 11/7

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CLOUD ENABLING TECHNOLOGY

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CLOUD ENABLING TECHNOLOGY

- Broadband networks and internet architecture
- Data center technology
- Virtualization technology
- Multitenant technology
- Web/web services technology

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3. VIRTUALIZATION TECHNOLOGY

- Convert a physical IT resource into a virtual IT resource
- Servers, storage, network, power (virtual UPSs)
- Virtualization supports:
  - Hardware independence
  - Server consolidation
  - Resource replication
  - Resource pooling
  - Elastic scalability
- Virtual servers
  - Operating-system based virtualization
  - Hardware-based virtualization

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VIRTUAL MACHINES

- Emulation/simulation of a computer in software
- Provides a substitute for a real computer or server
- Virtualization platforms provide functionality to run an entire operating system
- Allows running multiple different operating systems, or operating systems with different versions simultaneously on the same computer

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KEY VIRTUALIZATION TRADEOFF

- Tradeoff space:

What is the "right" level of abstraction in the cloud for sharing resources with users?

Degree of Hardware Abstraction

Abstraction Concerns:
- **Overhead**
- **Performance**
- **Isolation**
- **Security**

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ABSTRACTION CONCERNS

- **Overhead with too many instances w/ heavy abstractions**
  - Too many instances using a heavy abstraction can lead to hidden resource utilization and waste
  - Example: Dedicated server with 48 VMs each with separate instance of Ubuntu Linux
  - Idle VMs can reduce performance of co-resident jobs/tasks
- **"Virtualization" Overhead**
  - Cost of virtualization an OS instance
  - Overhead has dropped from ~100% to ~1% over last decade
- **Performance**
  - Impacted by weight of abstraction and virtualization overhead

ABSTRACTION CONCERNS - 2

- **Isolation**
  - From others:
    What user A does should not impact user B in any noticeable way
- **Security**
  - User A and user B's data should be always separate
  - User A's actions are not perceivable by User B

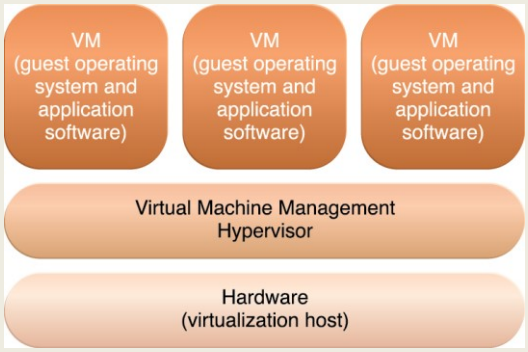
TYPES OF ABSTRACTION IN THE CLOUD

- **Virtual Machines** – original IaaS cloud abstraction
- **OS and Application Containers** – seen with CaaS
  - **OS Container** – replacement for VM, mimics full OS instance, heavier
  - OS containers run 100s of processes just like a VM
  - **App Container** – Docker: packages dependencies to easily transport and run an application anywhere
  - Application containers run only a few processes
- **Micro VMs** – FaaS / CaaS
  - Lighter weight alternative to full VM (KVM, XEN, VirtualBox)
  - Firecracker
- **Unikernel Operating Systems** – research mostly
  - Single process, multi-thread operating system
  - Designed for cloud, objective to reduce overhead of running too many OS instances

VIRTUAL MACHINES

- **Type 1 hypervisor**
  - Typically involves a special virtualization kernel that runs directly on the system to share the underlying machine with many guest VMs
  - Paravirtualization introduced to directly share system resources with guests bypassing full emulation
  - VM becomes equal participant in sharing the network card for example
- **Type 2 hypervisor**
  - Typically involves the **Full Virtualization** of the guest, where everything is simulated/emulated
- Hardware level support (i.e. features introduced on CPUs) have made virtualization faster in all respects shrinking virtualization overhead

TYPE 1 HYPERVISOR



- Host OS and VMs run atop the hypervisor
- The boot OS is the hypervisor kernel
- Xen dom0

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TYPE 1 HYPERVISOR

- Acts as a control program
- Miniature OS kernel that manages VMs
- Boots and runs on bare metal
- Also known as Virtual Machine Monitor (VMM)
- **Paravirtualization**: Kernel includes I/O drivers
- VM guest OSes must use special kernel to interoperate
- Paravirtualization provides hooks to the guest VMs
- Kernel traps instructions (i.e. device I/O) to implement sharing & multiplexing
- User mode instructions run directly on the CPU
- Objective: minimize virtualization overhead
- Classic example is XEN (dom0 kernel)

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COMMON VMMS: PARAVIRTUALIZATION

- TYPE 1 Hypervisor
- XEN
- Citrix Xen-server (a commercial version of XEN)
- VMWare ESXi
- KVM (virtualization support in kernel)

- Paravirtual I/O drivers introduced
  - XEN
  - KVM
  - Virtualbox

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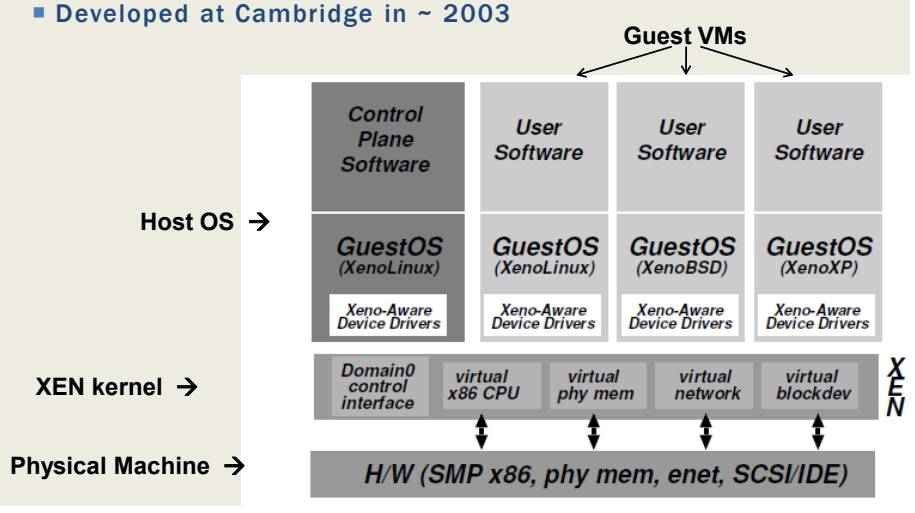
XEN

- Developed at Cambridge in ~ 2003



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XEN - 2

- VMs managed as "domains"
- Domain 0 is the hypervisor domain
  - Host OS is installed to run on bare-metal, but doesn't directly facilitate virtualization (*unlike KVM*)
- Domains 1..n are guests (VMs) – not bare-metal

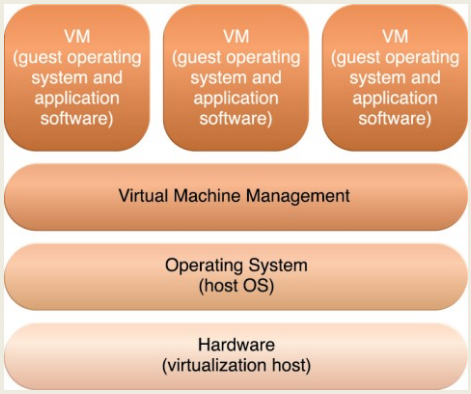
```
xentop - 17:53:48   Xen 3.1.2-398.el5
3 domains: 1 running, 2 blocked, 0 paused, 0 crashed, 0 dying, 0 shutdown
Mem: 8379564k total, 8377876k used, 1688k free    CPUs: 4 @ 2400MHz
      NAME  STATE    CPU(sec) CPU(%)     MEM(k) MEM(%)  MAXMEM(k) MAXMEM(%) VCPUS
 NETS NETTX(k) NETRX(k) VBDS   VBD_OO   VBD_RD  VBD_WR SSID
    centos --b---          46    0.0     532352    6.4    1064960      12.7     1
    1    27960      885     1        0     6313    37119     0
  centos-2 --b---          17    0.0    1056640   12.6    2113536      25.2     1
    1       50        0     1        0     3981      541     0
  Domain-0 -----r        2979   19.3    6568960   78.4   no limit       n/a     4
    4  1057374   290072     0        0        0        0     0
```


XEN - 3

- Physical machine boots special XEN kernel
- Kernel provides paravirtual API to manage CPU & device multiplexing
- Guests require modified XEN-aware kernels
- Xen supports full-virtualization for unmodified OS guests in hvm mode
- Amazon EC2 largely based on modified version of XEN hypervisor (EC2 gens 1-4)
- XEN provides its own CPU schedulers, I/O scheduling

TYPE 2 HYPERVISOR

- Adds additional layer



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TYPE 2 HYPERVISOR

- Problem: Original x86 CPUs could not trap special instructions
- Instructions not specially marked
- Solution: Use Full Virtualization
- Trap ALL instructions
- "Fully" simulate entire computer
- Tradeoff: Higher Overhead
- Benefit: Can virtualize any operating system without modification

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CHECK FOR VIRTUALIZATION SUPPORT

- See: https://cyberciti.biz/faq/linux-xen-vmware-kvm-intel-vt-amd-v-support
- # check for Intel VT CPU virtualization extensions on Linux
  `grep –color vmx /proc/cpuinfo`
- # check for AMD V CPU virtualization extensions on Linux
  `grep –color svm /proc/cpuinfo`
- Also see '`lscpu`' → "Virtualization:"
- Other Intel CPU features that help virtualization:
  `ept vpid tpr_shadow flexpriority vnmi`

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KERNEL BASED VIRTUAL MACHINES (KVM)

- x86 HW notoriously difficult to virtualize
- Extensions added to 64-bit Intel/AMD CPUs
  - Provides hardware assisted virtualization
  - New "guest" operating mode
  - Hardware state switch
  - Exit reason reporting
  - Intel/AMD implementations different
    - Linux uses vendor specific kernel modules

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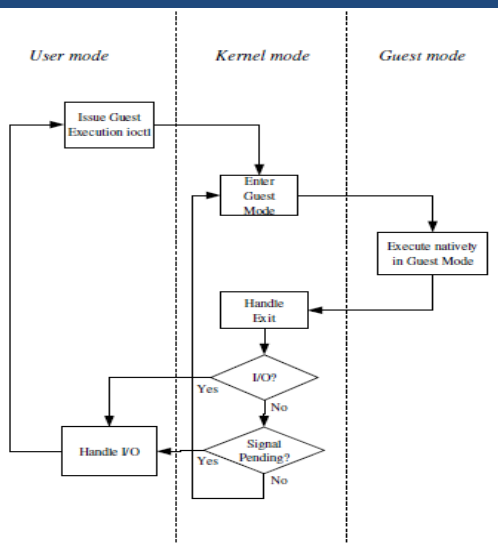
KVM – 2



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KVM – 3

- KVM has /dev/kvm device file node
  - Linux character device, with operations:
    - Create new VM
    - Allocate memory to VM
    - Read/write virtual CPU registers
    - Inject interrupts into vCPUs
    - Running vCPUs
- VMs run as Linux processes
  - Scheduled by host Linux OS
  - Can be pinned to specific cores with "taskset"

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KVM PARAVIRTUALIZED I/O

- KVM – Virtio
  - Custom Linux based paravirtual device drivers
  - Supersedes QEMU hardware emulation (full virt.)
  - Based on XEN paravirtualized I/O
  - Custom block device driver provides paravirtual device emulation
    - Virtual bus (memory ring buffer)
    - Requires hypercall facility
    - Direct access to memory

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KVM DIFFERENCES FROM XEN

- KVM requires CPU VMX support
  - Virtualization management extensions
- KVM can virtualize any OS without special kernels
  - Less invasive
- KVM was originally separate from the Linux kernel, but then integrated
- KVM is type 1 hypervisor because the machine boots Linux which has integrated support for virtualization
- Different than XEN because XEN kernel alone is not a full-fledged OS

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KVM ENHANCEMENTS

- Paravirtualized device drivers
  - Virtio
- Guest Symmetric Multiprocessor (SMP) support
  - Leverages multiple on-board CPUs
  - Supported as of Linux 2.6.23
- VM Live Migration
- Linux scheduler integration
  - Optimize scheduler with knowledge that KVM processes are virtual machines

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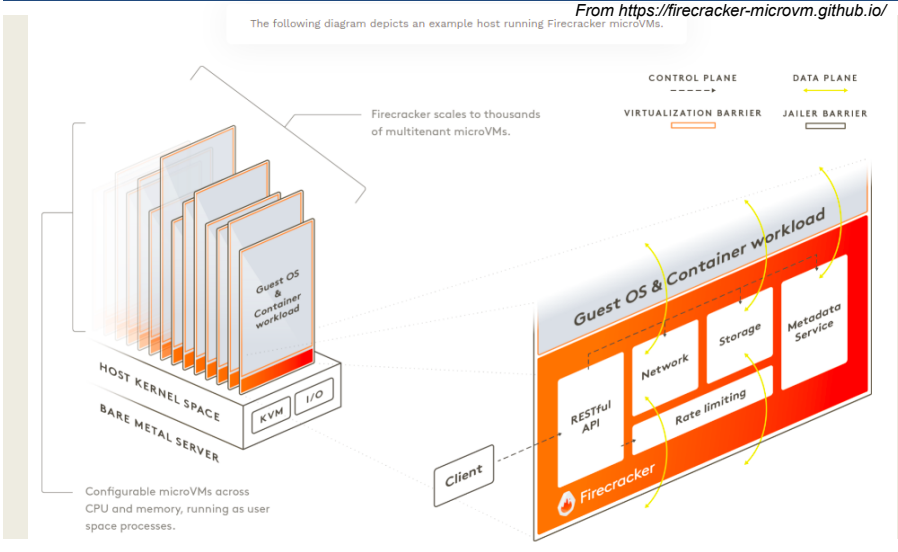
FIRECRACKER MICRO VM

From https://firecracker-microvm.github.io/



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FIRECRACKER MICRO VM

- Provides a virtual machine monitor (VMM) (i.e. hypervisor) using KVM to create and manage microVMs
- Has a minimalist design with goals to improve security, decreases the startup time, and increases hardware utilization
- Excludes unnecessary devices and guest functionality to reduce memory footprint and attack surface area of each microVM
- Supports boot time of <125ms, <5 MiB memory footprint
- Can run 100s of microVMs on a host, launching up to 150/sec
- Is available on 64-bit Intel, AMD, and Arm CPUs
- Used to host AWS Lambda and AWS Fargate
- Has been open sourced under the Apache 2.0 license

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FIRECRACKER - 2

- **Minimalistic**
- MicroVMs run as separate processes on the host
- Only 5 emulated devices are available: virtio-net, virtio-block, virtio-vsock, serial console, and a minimal keyboard controller used only to stop the microVM
- Rate limiters can be created and configured to provision resources to support bursts or specific bandwidth/operation limitations
- **Configuration**
- A RESTful API enables common actions such as configuring the number of vCPUs or launching microVMs
- A metadata service between the host and guest provides configuration information

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FIRECRACKER - 2

- **Security**
- Runs in user space ***(not the root user)*** on top of the Linux Kernel-based Virtual Machine (KVM) hypervisor to create microVMs
- Lambda functions, Fargate containers, or container groups can be encapsulated using Firecracker through KVM, enabling workloads from different customers to run on the same machine, without sacrificing security or efficiency
- MicroVMs are further isolated with common Linux user-space security barriers using a companion program called "jailer" which provides a second line of defense if KVM is compromised

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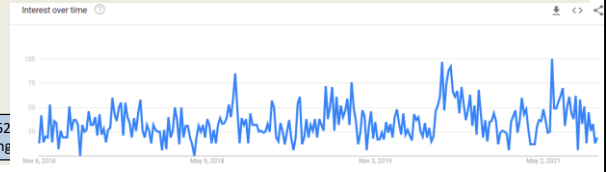
UNIKERNELS

- Lightweight alternative to containers and VMs
  - Custom Cloud Operating System
  - Single process, multiple threads, runs one program
  - Launch separately atop of hypervisor (XEN/KVM)
  - Reduce overhead, duplication of heavy weight OS
  - OSv is most well known unikernel
  - Several others exist has research projects
  - More information at: http://unikernel.org/
  - Google Trends OSv →



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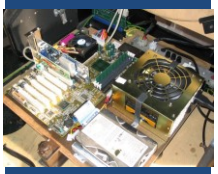
WE WILL RETURN AT ~4:50 PM



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VIRTUALIZATION MANAGEMENT

- Virtual infrastructure management (VIM) tools
- Tools that manage pools of virtual machines, resources, etc.
- Private cloud software systems can be considered as a VIM

- Considerations:
- Performance overhead
  - Paravirtualization: custom OS kernels, I/O passed directly to HW w/ special drivers
- Hardware compatibility for virtualization
- Portability: virtual resources tend to be difficult to migrate cross-clouds

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VIRTUAL INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT (VIM)

- Middleware to manage virtual machines and infrastructure of IaaS "clouds"
- Examples
  - OpenNebula
  - Nimbus
  - Eucalyptus
  - OpenStack

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VIM FEATURES

- Create/destroy VM Instances
- Image repository
  - Create/Destroy/Update images
  - Image persistence
- Contextualization of VMs
  - Networking address assignment
    - DHCP / Static IPs
  - Manage SSH keys

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VIM FEATURES - 2

- Virtual network configuration/management
  - Public/Private IP address assignment
  - Virtual firewall management
  - Configure/support isolated VLANs (private clusters)
- Support common virtual machine managers (VMMs)
  - XEN, KVM, VMware
  - Support via libvirt library

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VIM FEATURES - 3

- Shared "Elastic" block storage
  - Facility to create/update/delete VM disk volumes
    - Amazon EBS
    - Eucalyptus SC
    - OpenStack Volume Controller

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CONTAINER ORCHESTRATION FRAMEWORKS

- Middleware to manage Docker application container deployments across virtual clusters of Docker hosts (VMs)
- Considered Infrastructure-as-a-Service

- **Opensource**
- Kubernetes framework
- Docker swarm
- Apache Mesos/Marathon

- **Proprietary**
- Amazon Elastic Container Service

CONTAINER SERVICES

- **Public cloud container cluster services**
- Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS)
- Amazon Elastic Container Service for Kubernetes (EKS)
- Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE)

- **Container-as-a-Service**
- Azure Container Instances (ACI – April 2018)
- AWS Fargate (November 2017)
- Google Kubernetes Engine Serverless Add-on (alpha-July 2018)

CLOUD ENABLING TECHNOLOGY

- *Adapted from Ch. 5 from Cloud Computing Concepts, Technology & Architecture*
- Broadband networks and internet architecture
- Data center technology
- Virtualization technology
- Multitenant technology
- Web/web services technology

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4. MULTITENANT APPLICATIONS

- Each tenant (like in an apartment) has their own view of the application
- Tenants are unaware of their neighbors
- Tenants can only access their data, no access to data and configuration that is not their own

- Customizable features
  - UI, business process, data model, access control
- Application architecture
  - User isolation, data security, recovery/backup by tenant, scalability for a tenant, for tenants, metered usage, data tier isolation

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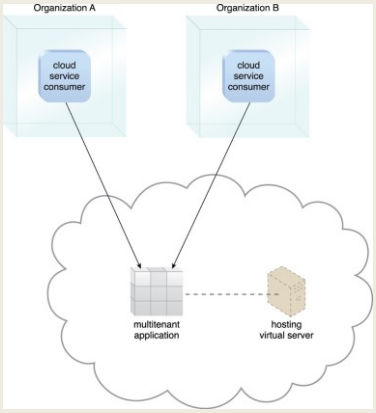
MULTITENANT APPS - 2

- Forms the basis for SaaS (applications)



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CLOUD ENABLING TECHNOLOGY

- *Adapted from Ch. 5 from Cloud Computing Concepts, Technology & Architecture*
- Broadband networks and internet architecture
- Data center technology
- Virtualization technology
- Multitenant technology
- Web/web services technology

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5. WEB SERVICES/WEB

- Web services technology is a key foundation of cloud computing's "**as-a-service**" cloud delivery model
- SOAP – "Simple" object access protocol
  - First generation web services
  - WSDL – web services description language
  - UDDI – universal description discovery and integration
  - SOAP services have their own unique interfaces
- REST – instead of defining a custom technical interface REST services are built on the use of HTTP protocol
- HTTP GET, PUT, POST, DELETE

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HYPERTEXT TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (HTTP)

- An ASCII-based request/reply protocol for transferring information on the web
- HTTP request includes:
  - request method (GET, POST, etc.)
  - Uniform Resource Identifier (URI)
  - HTTP protocol version understood by the client
  - headers—extra info regarding transfer request
- HTTP response from server
  - Protocol version & status code →
  - Response headers
  - Response body

HTTP status codes:
2xx — *all is well*
3xx — *resource moved*
4xx — *access problem*
5xx — *server error*

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REST: REPRESENTATIONAL STATE TRANSFER

- Web services protocol
- *Supersedes SOAP* – Simple Object Access Protocol
- Access and manipulate web resources with a predefined set of stateless operations (known as web services)
- Requests are made to a URI
- Responses are most often in JSON, but can also be HTML, ASCII text, XML, no real limits as long as text-based
- HTTP verbs: GET, POST, PUT, DELETE, …

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```
// SOAP REQUEST

POST /InStock HTTP/1.1
Host: www.bookshop.org
Content-Type: application/soap+xml; charset=utf-8
Content-Length: nnn

<?xml version="1.0"?>
<soap:Envelope
xmlns:soap="http://www.w3.org/2001/12/soap-envelope"
soap:encodingStyle="http://www.w3.org/2001/12/soap-
encoding">
<soap:Body xmlns:m="http://www.bookshop.org/prices">
  <m:GetBookPrice>
    <m:BookName>The Fleamarket</m:BookName>
  </m:GetBookPrice>
</soap:Body>
</soap:Envelope>
```


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```
// SOAP RESPONSE
POST /InStock HTTP/1.1
Host: www.bookshop.org
Content-Type: application/soap+xml; charset=utf-8
Content-Length: nnn

<?xml version="1.0"?>
<soap:Envelope
xmlns:soap="http://www.w3.org/2001/12/soap-envelope"
soap:encodingStyle="http://www.w3.org/2001/12/soap-
encoding">
<soap:Body xmlns:m="http://www.bookshop.org/prices">
  <m:GetBookPriceResponse>
    <m: Price>10.95</m: Price>
  </m:GetBookPriceResponse>
</soap:Body>
</soap:Envelope>
```


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```
// WSDL Service Definition
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<definitions  name ="DayOfWeek"
  targetNamespace="http://www.roguewave.com/soapworx/examples/DayOfWeek.wsdl"
  xmlns:tns="http://www.roguewave.com/soapworx/examples/DayOfWeek.wsdl"
  xmlns:soap="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/soap/"
  xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
  xmlns="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/">
  <message name="DayOfWeekInput">
    <part name="date" type="xsd:date"/>
  </message>
  <message name="DayOfWeekResponse">
    <part name="dayOfWeek" type="xsd:string"/>
  </message>
  <portType name="DayOfWeekPortType">
    <operation name="GetDayOfWeek">
      <input message="tns:DayOfWeekInput"/>
      <output message="tns:DayOfWeekResponse"/>
    </operation>
  </portType>
  <binding name="DayOfWeekBinding" type="tns:DayOfWeekPortType">
    <soap:binding style="document"
      transport="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/http"/>
    <operation name="GetDayOfWeek">
      <soap:operation soapAction="getdayofweek"/>
      <input>
        <soap:body use="encoded"
          namespace="http://www.roguewave.com/soapworx/examples"
          encodingStyle="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/encoding/"/>
      </input>
      <output>
        <soap:body use="encoded"
        namespace="http://www.roguewave.com/soapworx/examples"
        encodingStyle="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/encoding/"/>
      </output>
    </operation>
  </binding>
  <service name="DayOfWeekService" >
    <documentation>
      Returns the day-of-week name for a given date
    </documentation>
    <port name="DayOfWeekPort" binding="tns:DayOfWeekBinding">
      <soap:address location="http://localhost:8090/dayofweek/DayOfWeek"/>
    </port>
  </service>
</definitions>
```


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REST CLIMATE SERVICES EXAMPLE

- USDA Lat/Long Climate Service Demo
- Just provide a Lat/Long

```
// REST/JSON
// Request climate data for Washington

{
 "parameter": [
  {
    "name": "latitude",
    "value":47.2529
  },
  {
    "name": "longitude",
    "value":-122.4443
  }
  ]
}
```


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REST - 2

- App manipulates one or more types of resources.
- Everything the app does can be characterized as some kind of operation on one or more resources.
- Frequently services are CRUD operations (create/read/update/delete)
  - Create a new resource
  - Read resource(s) matching criterion
  - Update data associated with some resource
  - Destroy a particular a resource
- Resources are often implemented as objects in OO languages

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REST ARCHITECTURAL ADVANTAGES

- **Performance**: component interactions can be the dominant factor in user-perceived performance and network efficiency
- **Scalability**: to support large numbers of services and interactions among them
- **Simplicity**: of the Uniform Interface
- **Modifiability**: of services to meet changing needs (even while the application is running)
- **Visibility**: of communication between services
- **Portability**: of services by redeployment
- **Reliability**: resists failure at the system level as redundancy of infrastructure is easy to ensure

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QUESTIONS

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