Automated Generation of Semantic Service Descriptions by Leveraging on Service Governance Models

René Fleischhauer, Michael Stollberg SAP Research Dresden Software Engineering & Tools

August 2011



Agenda

- 01 Introduction
- 02 Related Work
- 03 Conceptual Design
- 04 Implementation
- 05 Evaluation
- 06 Conclusion





Problem Statement

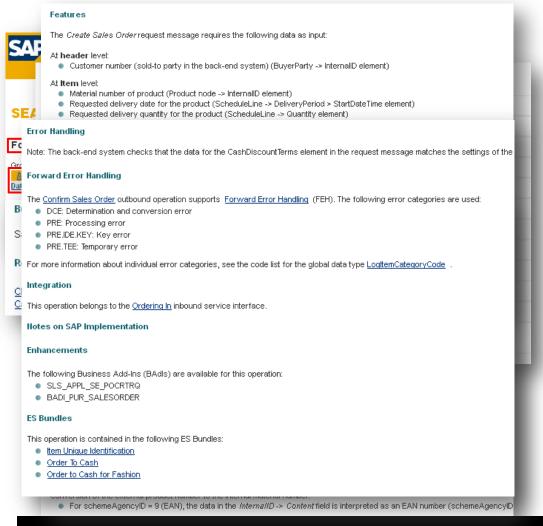
Current service management support is insufficient

- A lot of services in modern service-based business systems
- Applied service description models are insufficient (syntactic focus)
 - Additional information is needed
 - Presented in an informal and not machine processable manner
- Service search & consumption requires a lot of manual intervene

- Existing research and development efforts are not applied in industrial practice
- Provide sophisticated frameworks for semantic service description
- → BUT: Do not consider the cost-effective creation of semantically enabled service descriptions
- → Unaffordable to migrate existing service infrastructures to proposed frameworks

Motivating Example

Service Search via Enterprise Service Workplace



- Necessary: Manual consideration of provided information
- →A lot of manual intervene
- Require expert knowledge
- Hampers effective use of services
- Need for more sophisticated service descriptions which enables automated processing and more precise query languages

Solution Approach (1)

Leverage (SOA) Governance Models

- Governance models are organizational structures common in industrial service infrastructures:
 - Definition of patterns and guidelines
 - Ensure compatibility and interoperation
- Quality management process enforce model compliance (governance process)
- Provide a lot of implicit knowledge about organized services
- Enforced compliance enable automated access

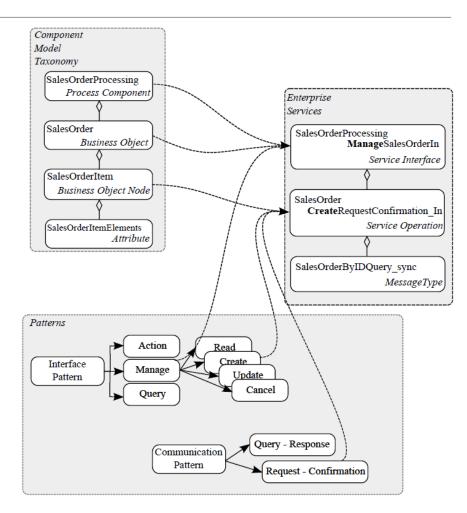


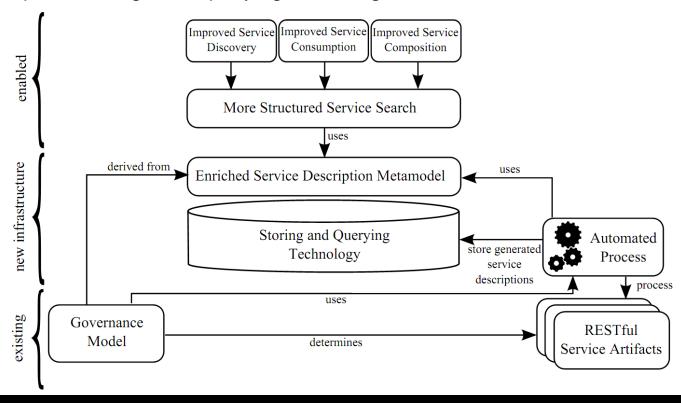
Figure: SOA Governance Model for Enterprise Services

Solution Approach (2)

Explication of implicit knowledge

Transfer implicit knowledge of Governance Models into explicit representation

- Definition of an appropriate metamodel
- Access and transformation via automated process
- Use of appropriate storage and querying technologies to enable better service management



Outline

- The presented work provides
 - An infrastructure to create richer service descriptions at minimal costs
 - A proof-of-concept implementation for **RESTful services using the OData protocol**
- Outline of remaining presentation
 - Discussion of related work
 - Detailed introduction into conceptual design
 - Short overview about implementation details
 - Presentation of Evaluation results
 - Summary and Conclusion



02 Related Work



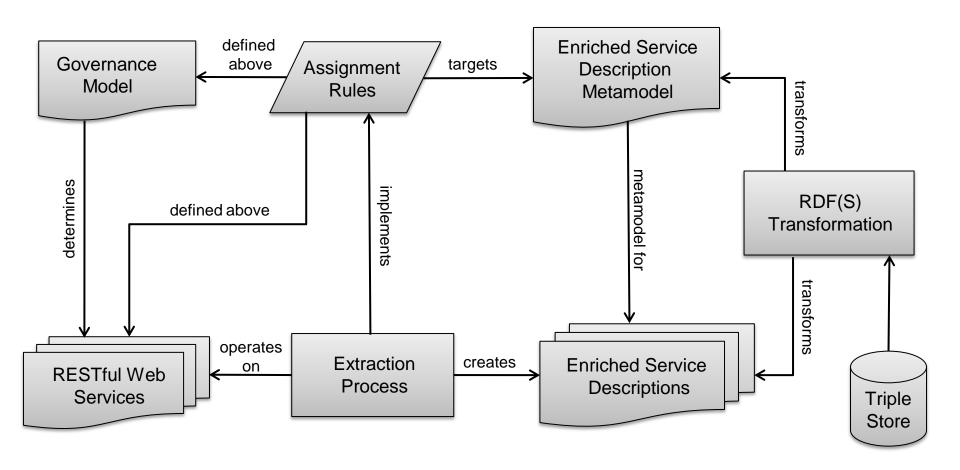
02 Related Work

Requirement	Candidates	Used Technologies	
Enriched Service Description Model	 Semantic Web Frameworks (OWL-S, WSMO, SAWSDL) Technical Description Models (WSDL, WADL, OData) Business Description Models (USDL, WS-*) 	• SAWSDL • OData • USDL	
Representation Language	XMLRDFOWL	RDF	
Storage and Querying Facilities	Relational Data Bases & SQLTriple Stores &SPARQL	• Triple Store & SPARQL	





Top-Level Application Design



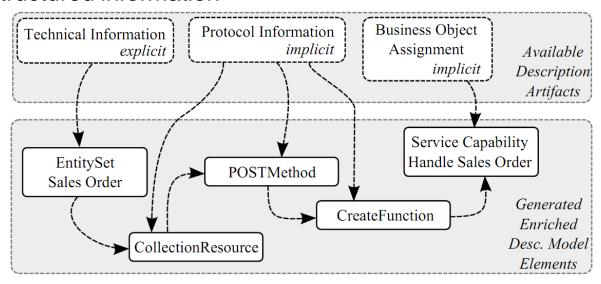
Assignment Rules

Two types of roles:

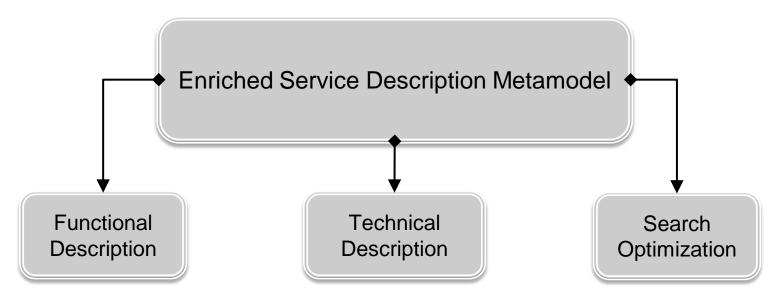
For structured information

```
Source Artifact Target Concept \alpha_k(EntityType) = \{EntityType\} \alpha_l(EntityType.Name) = \{EntityType.hasName\} \alpha_m(EntityType.Property) = \{EntityType.hasProperty\}
```

For structured information



Enriched Service Description Model



What does the service do?

- Functionalities
- Capabilities
- Based on USDL (Functional Module)

How to use the service?

- Service resources
- Data types
- Based on OData and USDL (Technical Module)

How can the service search be facilitated?

- Resource types
- Applicable (HTTP) methods
- Externalize protocol knowledge

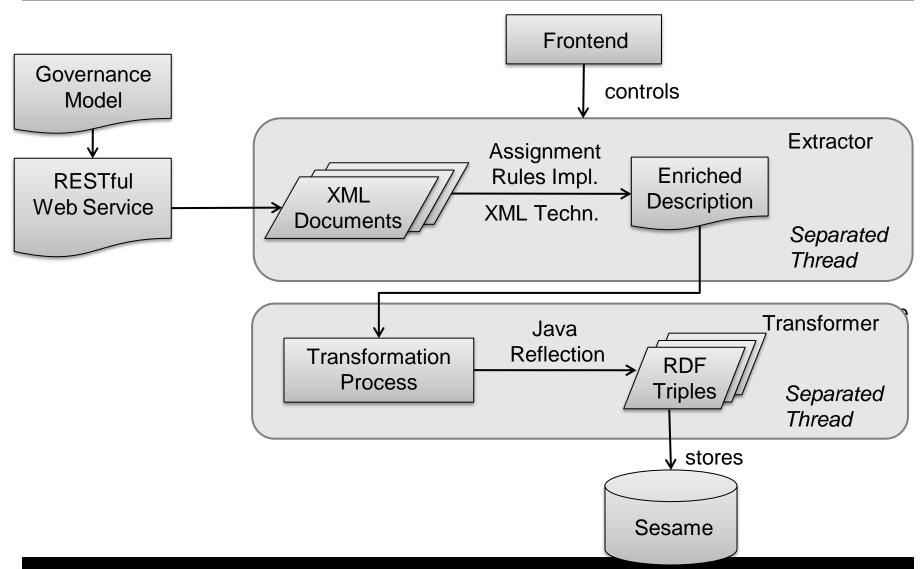


Implementation



04 Implementation

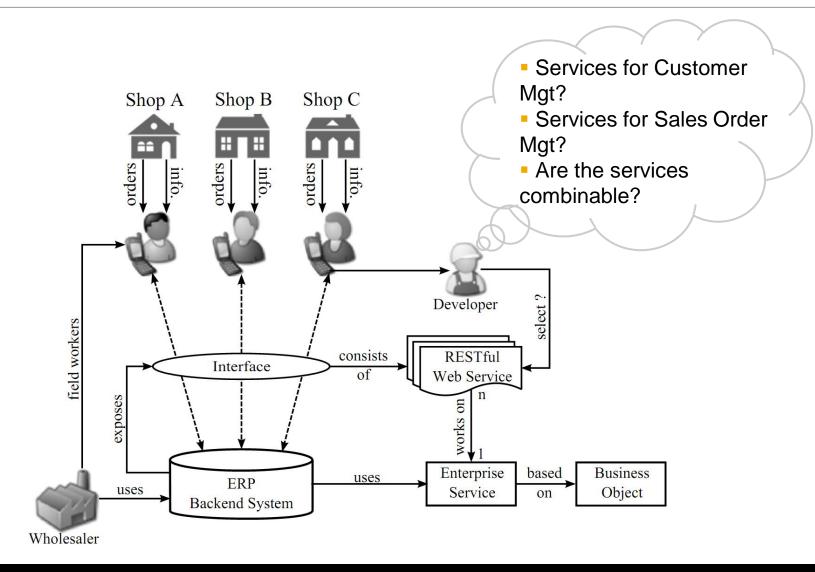
Technical Architecture



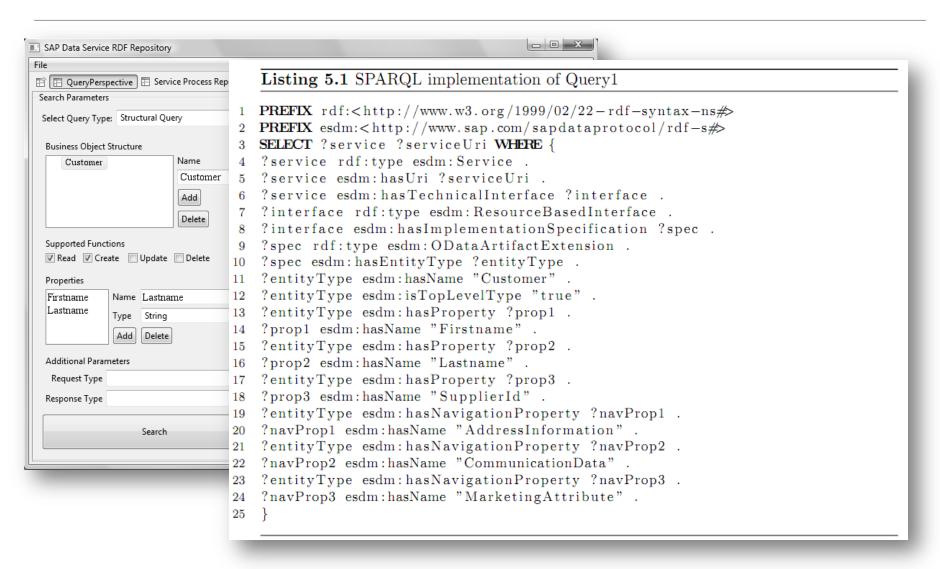




Scenario-based Evaluation (1)



Scenario-based Evaluation (2)



Scenario-based Evaluation (3)

Results

Solution approach provides substantial benefits in comparison to existing technologies

Precise selection of appropriate service

No manual inspection of informal descriptions needed

Complexity of the provided *Enriched Service Description Metamodel* allows different query types:

Search for structural and functional features

Search for semantic service behavior

Support for service composition

Performance and Scalability

Test Data Set

	Service Number	Generated Triples	Elapsed Time
SAP Test Services	105	417 175	4h 21s
Scenario Test Services	7	17 513	12 min 44 s
Total	112	434 688	4 h 13 min 5s
Single Service		3882	1min 16s

Results

- Scalable processing (overall mean: 85.69 ms)
- High performance (highest execution time: 239.5 ms)
- Reliable results (low standard deviation)



06 Conclusion



06 Conclusion

Summary and Future Work

Conclusion

- Governance information can be used to achieve richer and more structured service descriptions
- Automated extraction for concrete service allows the creation at minimal costs
- Significantly improved service search and consumption techniques can be supported

Possibilities for Future Work:

- Performance improvements (other triple store, query optimization, SPARQL-to-SQL rewriting)
- Sophisticated frontends
- Framework to integrate other types of governance information and services



Links

Presentation online

<u>PDF</u> and <u>PPT</u> (with animations)





Acknowledgements

This work has been supported and partially funded by the Flnest project (FP7 – 285598).

Please refer http://www.finest-ppp.eu/ for further details.





Thank You!

Contact information:

René Fleischhauer rene.fleischhauer@sap.com

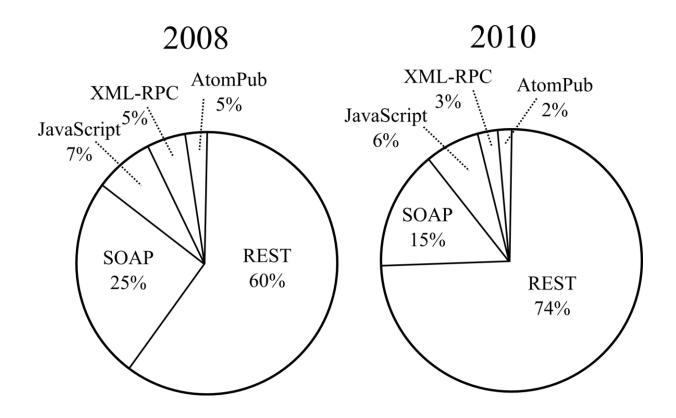
Michael Stollberg michael.stollberg@sap.com



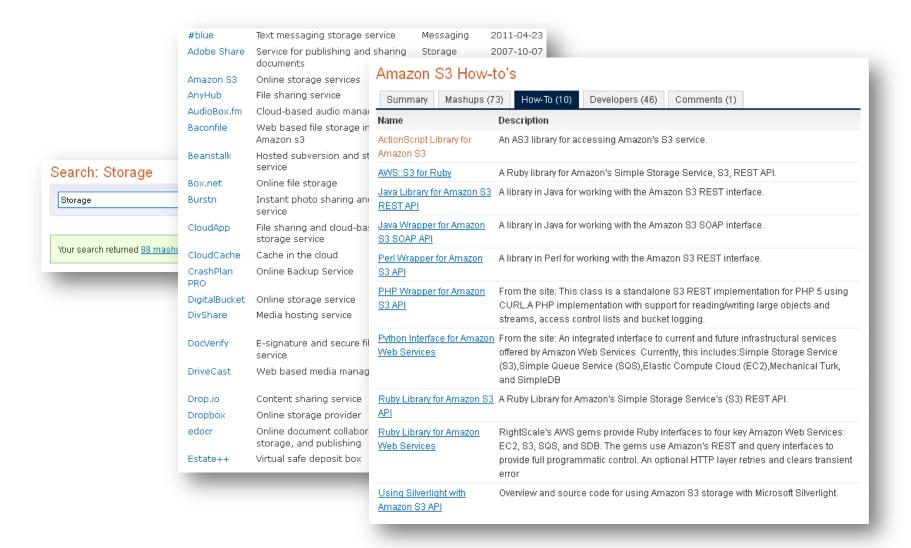
Backup Slides



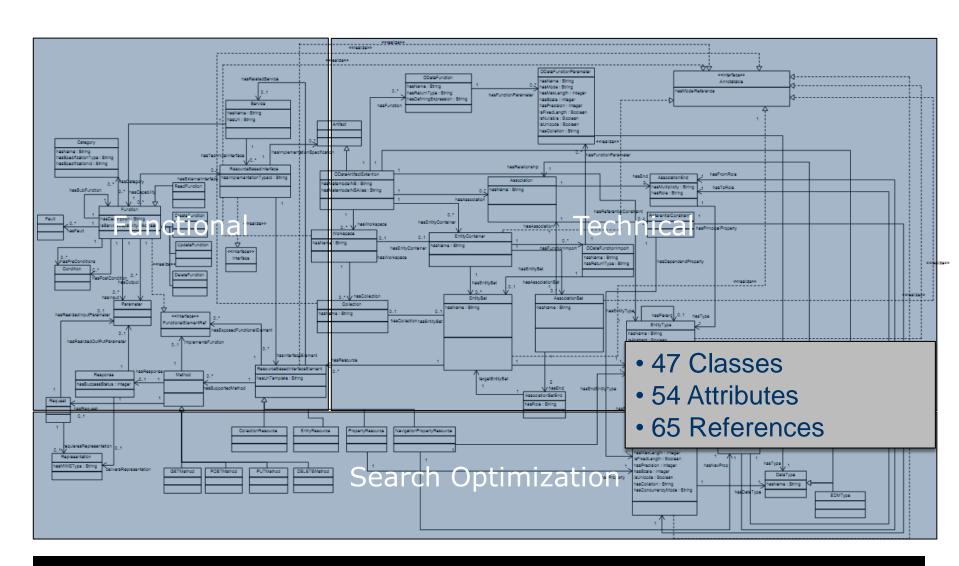
Usage Study RESTful Web Services



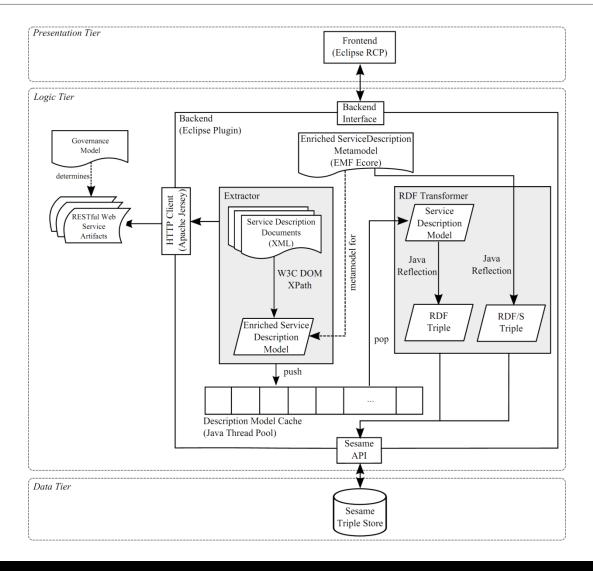
Service Search via ProgrammableWeb.com



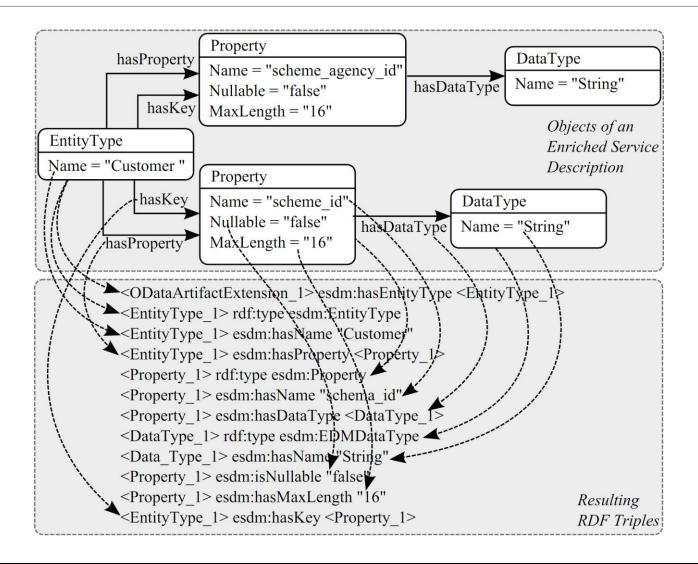
Enriched Service Description Metamodel



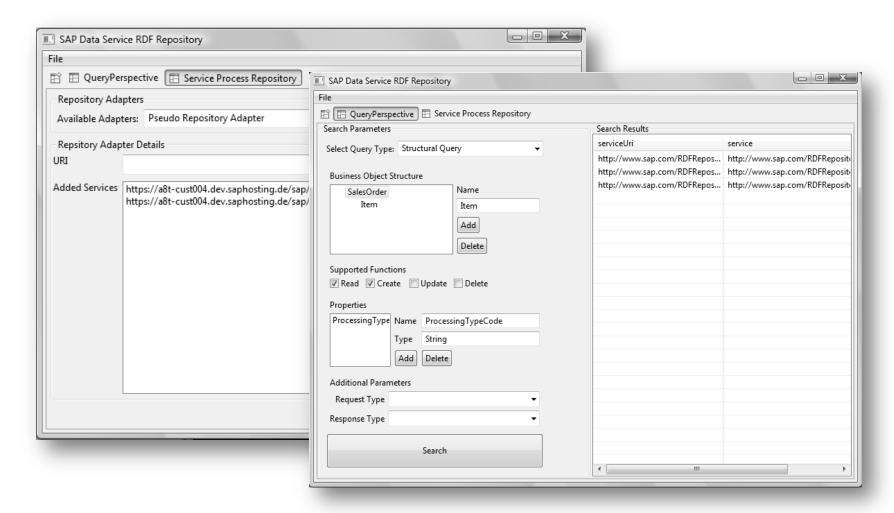
Detailed Technical Architecture



RDF Transformation



Frontend



27 07 2011 Slide 33

Quantitative Evaluation

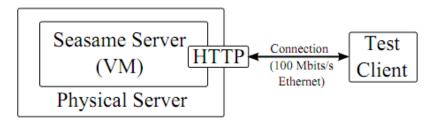
Results

Query No.	$_{\mu}^{\mathrm{Mean}}$	$\frac{\text{Median}}{\overline{x}}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Std.} \\ \text{Deviation} \\ \sigma \end{array}$	Query No.	$_{\mu }^{\mathrm{Mean}}$	$\begin{array}{c} \operatorname{Median} \\ \overline{x} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Std.} \\ \text{Deviation} \\ \sigma \end{array}$
1	87.4	86.1	6.45 (7.39 %)	7	59.1	56.9	11.14 (18.84 %)
2	122.3	120.0	10.18 (8.33 %)	8	239.5	233.3	21.36 (8.92%)
3 (1)	10.5	9.7	3.49 (33,18 %)	9	12.8	11.2	11,24 (87.94 %)
3 (2)	59.0	57.5	5.32 (9.02 %)	10	66.0	63.3	10.12 (15.33 %)
4	79.6	76.7	13.67 (17.11 %)	11	17.3	14.8	12.75 (73.60 %)
5	87.6	85.9	10.43 (11.90 %)	12	219.1	214.4	16.40 (7.49 %)
6	106.1	102.6	12.68 (11.96 %)	13	33.3	34.6	2.87 (8.38 %)

Overall mean: 85.69 ms

Test Data Set (Quantitative Evaluation)

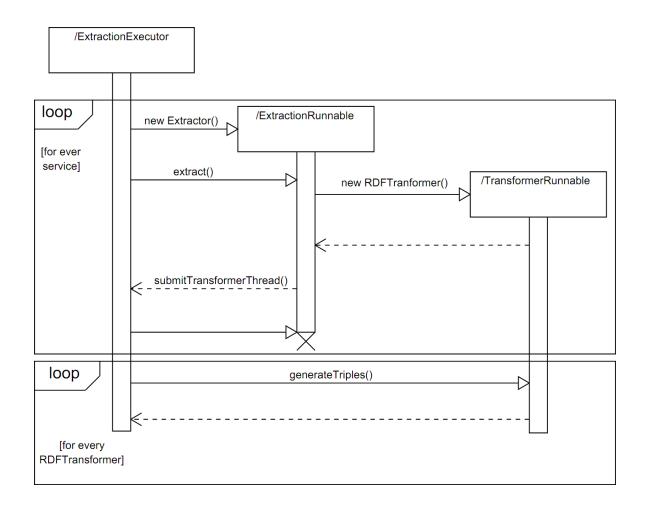
	Service Number	Generated Triples	Elapsed Time
SAP Test Services	105	417 175	4h 21s
Scenario Test Services	7	17 513	12 min 44 s
Total	112	434 688	4 h 13 min 5s
Single Service		3882	1min 16s



Tests

- Client-Server setupt (realworld aligned)
- Use of 13 Queries from qualitative evaluation
- Each query repeated 100times for statistically valid results

Interaction Backend Components



Example SPARQL Query

Listing 5.1 SPARQL implementation of Query1

```
PREFIX rdf:<http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#>
  PREFIX esdm: < http://www.sap.com/sapdataprotocol/rdf-s#>
   SELECT ?service ?serviceUri WHERE {
  ?service rdf:type esdm:Service .
   ?service esdm:hasUri ?serviceUri .
   ?service esdm: hasTechnicalInterface ?interface .
   ?interface rdf:type esdm:ResourceBasedInterface .
   ?interface esdm: hasImplementationSpecification ?spec .
   ?spec rdf:type esdm:ODataArtifactExtension .
   ?spec esdm:hasEntityType ?entityType .
10
11
   ?entityType esdm:hasName "Customer".
   ?entityType esdm:isTopLevelType "true" .
   ?entityType esdm:hasProperty ?prop1 .
13
   ?prop1 esdm:hasName "Firstname" .
14
   ?entityType esdm:hasProperty ?prop2 .
15
16
   ?prop2 esdm:hasName "Lastname".
   ?entityType esdm:hasProperty ?prop3 .
17
   ?prop3 esdm:hasName "SupplierId" .
18
   ?entityType esdm: hasNavigationProperty ?navProp1 .
19
   ?navProp1 esdm:hasName "AddressInformation" .
   ?entityType esdm:hasNavigationProperty ?navProp2 .
^{21}
   ?navProp2 esdm:hasName "CommunicationData" .
22
   ?entityType esdm:hasNavigationProperty ?navProp3 .
   ?navProp3 esdm:hasName "MarketingAttribute" .
^{24}
25
```

© 2011 SAP AG. All rights reserved.

No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or for any purpose without the express permission of SAP AG. The information contained herein may be changed without prior notice.

Some software products marketed by SAP AG and its distributors contain proprietary software components of other software vendors.

Microsoft, Windows, Excel, Outlook, and PowerPoint are registered trademarks of Microsoft Corporation.

IBM, DB2, DB2 Universal Database, System i, System i5, System p, System p5, System x, System z, System z10, System z9, z10, z9, iSeries, pSeries, xSeries, zSeries, eServer, z/VM, z/OS, i5/OS, S/390, OS/390, OS/400, AS/400, S/390 Parallel Enterprise Server, PowerVM, Power Architecture, POWER6+, POWER6, POWER5+, POWER5, POWER, OpenPower, PowerPC, BatchPipes, BladeCenter, System Storage, GPFS, HACMP, RETAIN, DB2 Connect, RACF, Redbooks, OS/2, Parallel Sysplex, MVS/ESA, AIX, Intelligent Miner, WebSphere, Netfinity, Tivoli and Informix are trademarks or registered trademarks of IBM Corporation.

Linux is the registered trademark of Linus Torvalds in the U.S. and other countries.

Adobe, the Adobe logo, Acrobat, PostScript, and Reader are either trademarks or registered trademarks of Adobe Systems Incorporated in the United States and/or other countries.

Oracle and Java are registered trademarks of Oracle and/or its affiliates.

UNIX, X/Open, OSF/1, and Motif are registered trademarks of the Open Group.

Citrix, ICA, Program Neighborhood, MetaFrame, WinFrame, VideoFrame, and MultiWin are trademarks or registered trademarks of Citrix Systems, Inc.

HTML, XML, XHTML and W3C are trademarks or registered trademarks of W3C[®], World Wide Web Consortium, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

SAP, R/3, SAP NetWeaver, Duet, PartnerEdge, ByDesign, SAP BusinessObjects Explorer, StreamWork, and other SAP products and services mentioned herein as well as their respective logos are trademarks or registered trademarks of SAP AG in Germany and other countries.

Business Objects and the Business Objects logo, BusinessObjects, Crystal Reports, Crystal Decisions, Web Intelligence, Xcelsius, and other Business Objects products and services mentioned herein as well as their respective logos are trademarks or registered trademarks of Business Objects Software Ltd. Business Objects is an SAP company.

Sybase and Adaptive Server, iAnywhere, Sybase 365, SQL Anywhere, and other Sybase products and services mentioned herein as well as their respective logos are trademarks or registered trademarks of Sybase, Inc. Sybase is an SAP company.

All other product and service names mentioned are the trademarks of their respective companies. Data contained in this document serves informational purposes only. National product specifications may vary.

The information in this document is proprietary to SAP. No part of this document may be reproduced, copied, or transmitted in any form or for any purpose without the express prior written permission of SAP AG.