

# Systems Integration in the NoSQL Era with Apache Camel

Kai Wöhner

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# Kai Wähner



Consulting  
Developing  
Coaching  
Speaking  
Writing

## Main Tasks

Requirements Engineering  
Enterprise Architecture Management  
Business Process Management  
Architecture and Development of Applications  
Service-oriented Architecture  
Integration of Legacy Applications  
Cloud Computing  
Big Data

## Contact

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Twitter: @KaiWaehner  
Social Networks: Xing, LinkedIn

# What is the problem?



## Growth

- Applications
- Interfaces
- Technologies
- Products

# A new era: NoSQL



# Solution: systems integration



All Roads lead  
to Rome ...

# Wishes for integrators



- Standardized Modeling
- Efficient Realization
- Automatic Testing

# Systems integration in the NoSQL era



# What is the key message?



# Key messages



NoSQL cannot be avoided, and must be integrated!

NoSQL integration is already possible!

Apache Camel helps a lot!

# Agenda



- 1) Introduction to NoSQL
- 2) Introduction to Apache Camel
- 3) Integration of a Graph-oriented Database
- 4) Integration of a Key-Value Database
- 5) Integration of an In-Memory Database
- 6) Integration of a Document-oriented Database
- 7) Integration of a Column-oriented Database
- 8) Custom NoSQL Components

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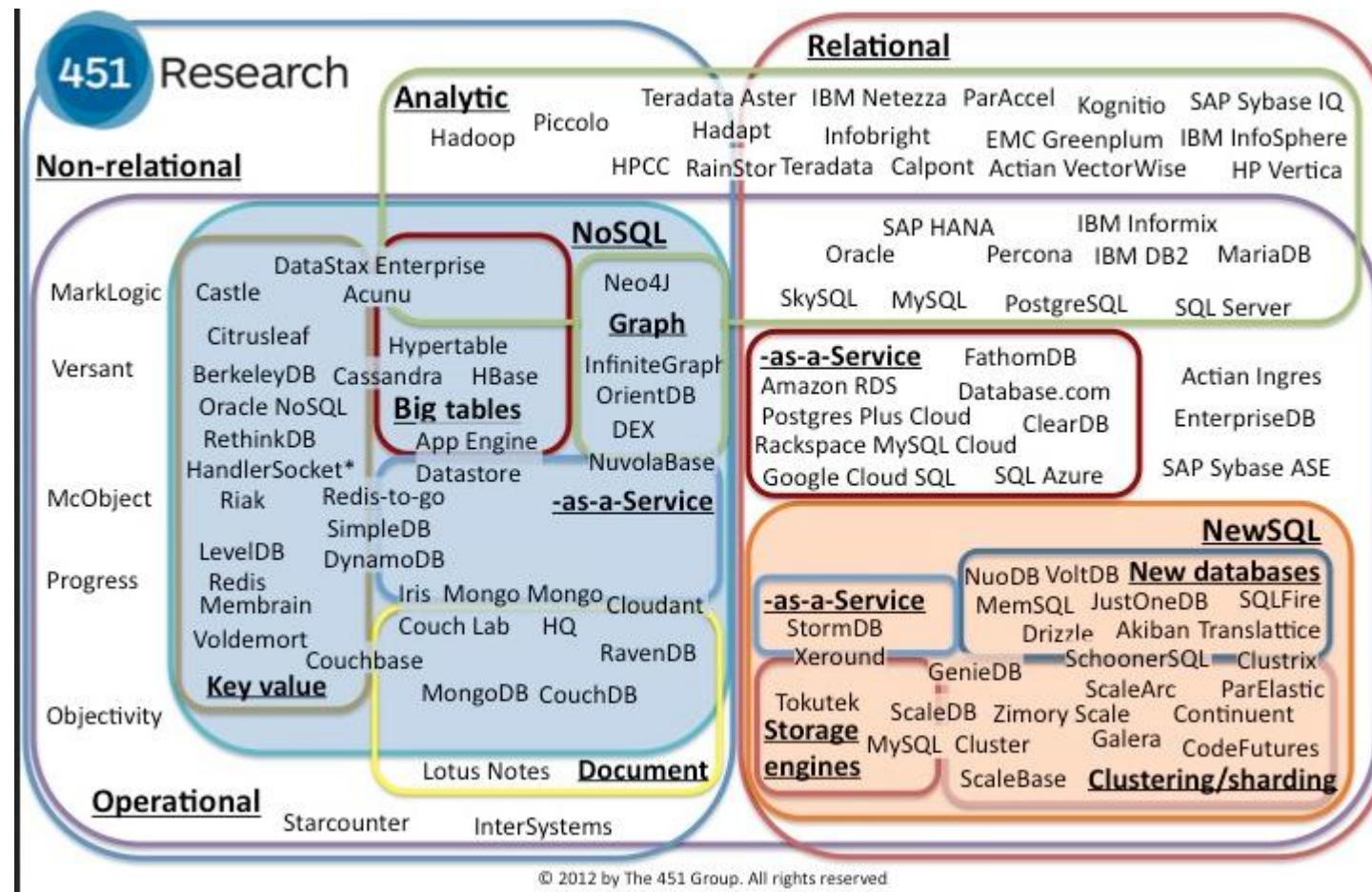


## Live Demos

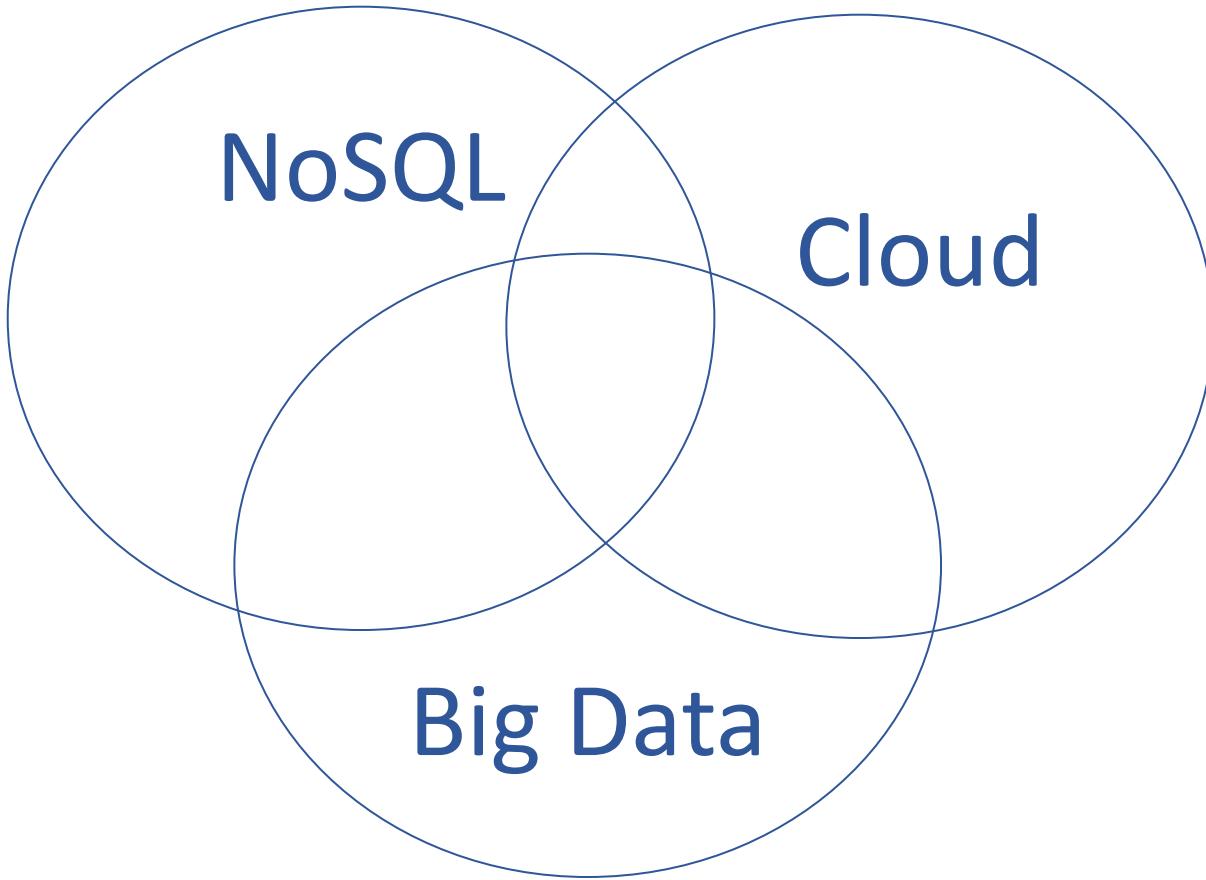
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# The evolving database landscape



# Complementary Concepts



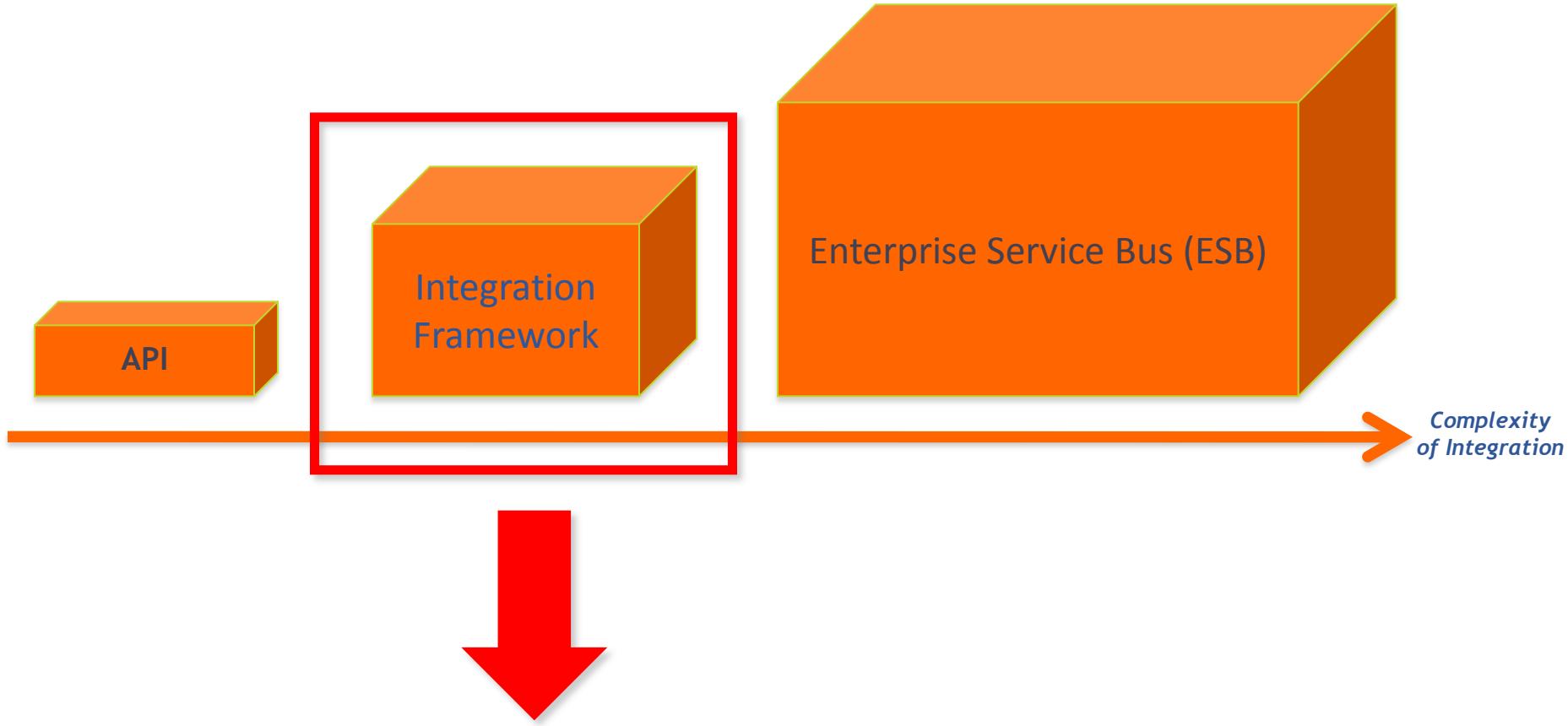
For example,  
**Amazon S3** is  
NoSQL and  
Cloud and  
Big Data

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# Alternatives for systems integration



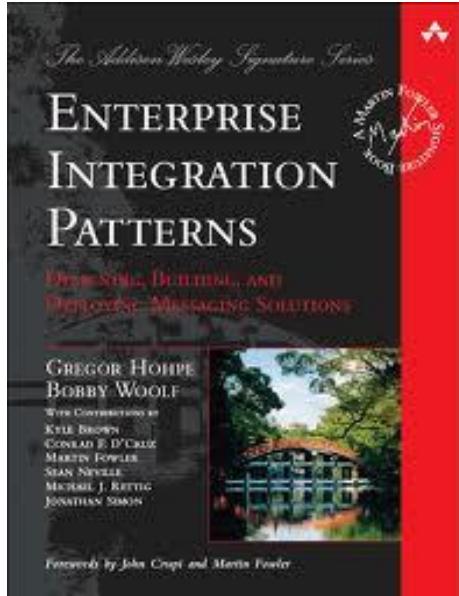
Apache Camel vs. Spring Integration vs. Mule

<http://www.kai-waehner.de/blog/2012/01/10/spoilt-for-choice-which-integration-framework-to-use-spring-integration-mule-esb-or-apache-camel/>

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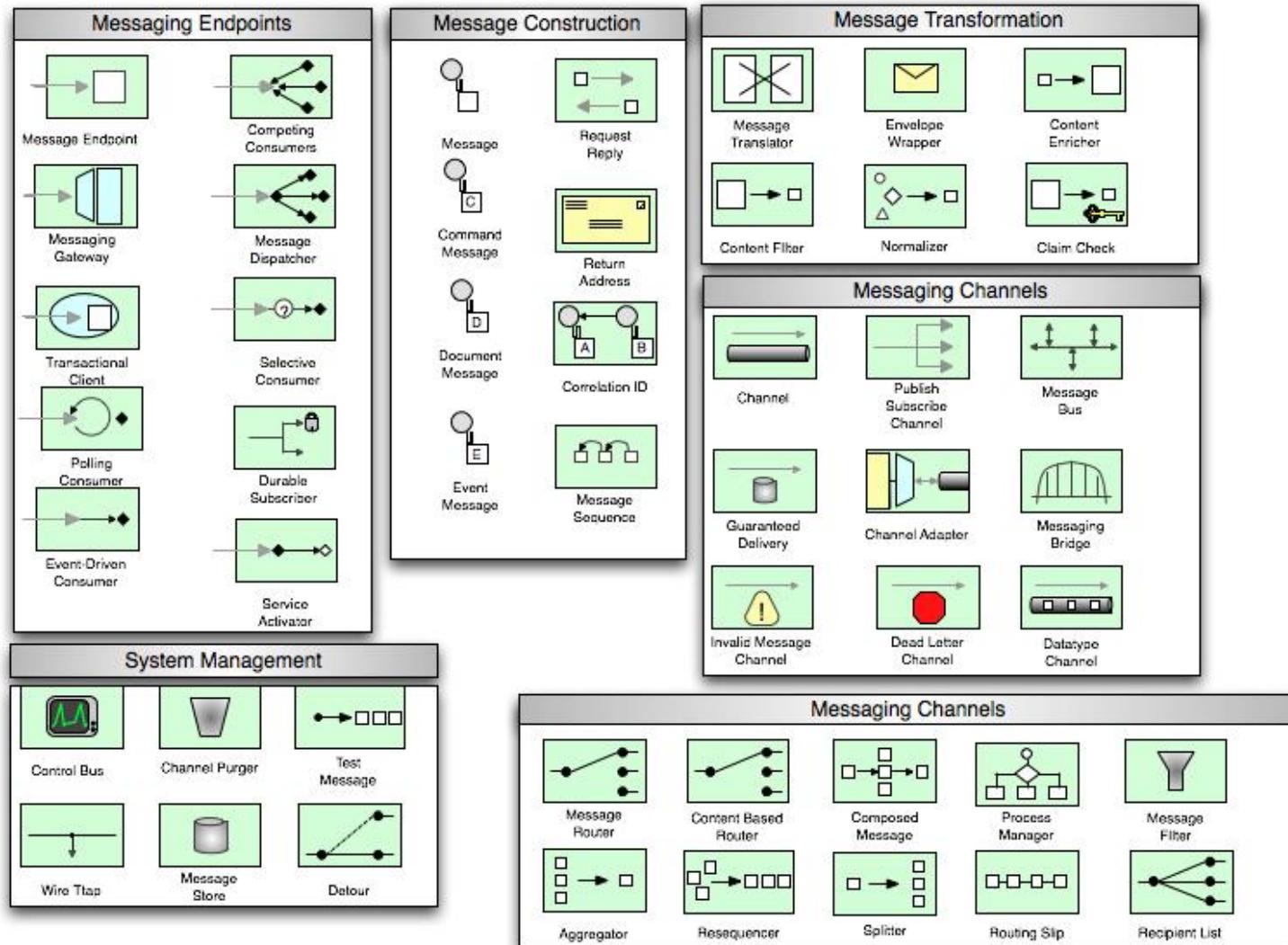
"Systems Integration in the NoSQL Era with Apache Camel" by Kai Wöhner

# Enterprise Integration Patterns (EIP)

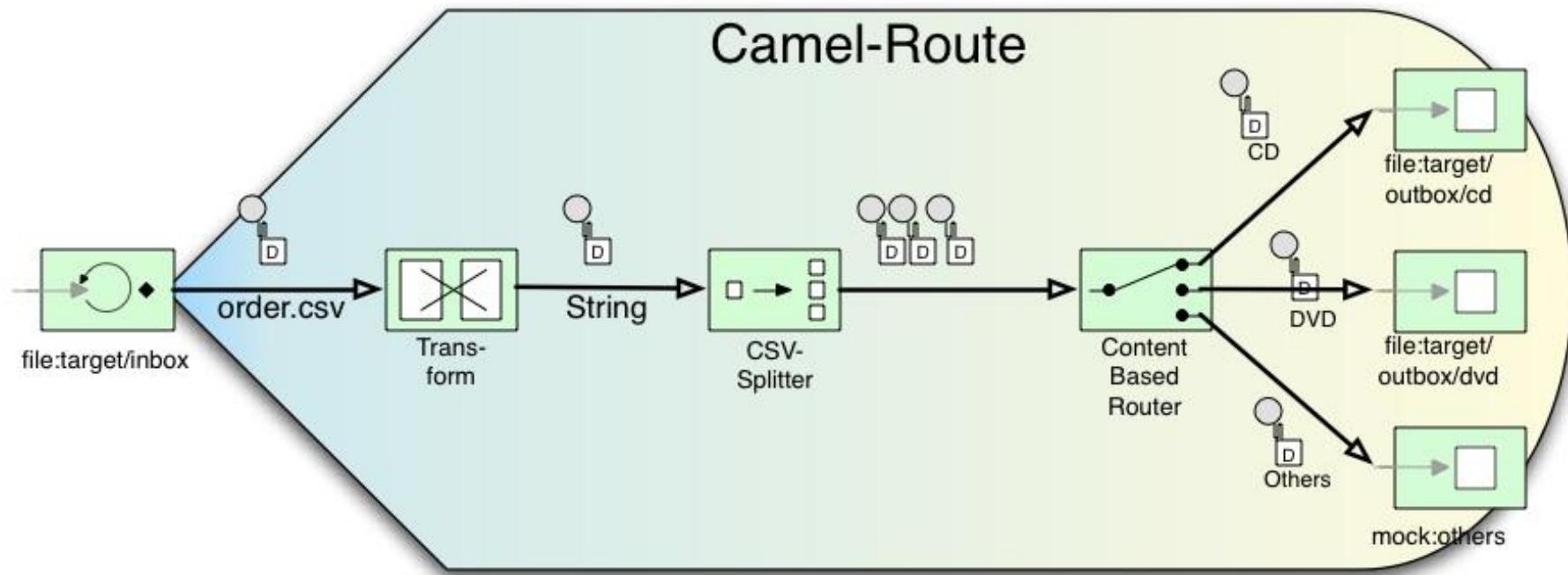


## Apache Camel Implements the EIPs

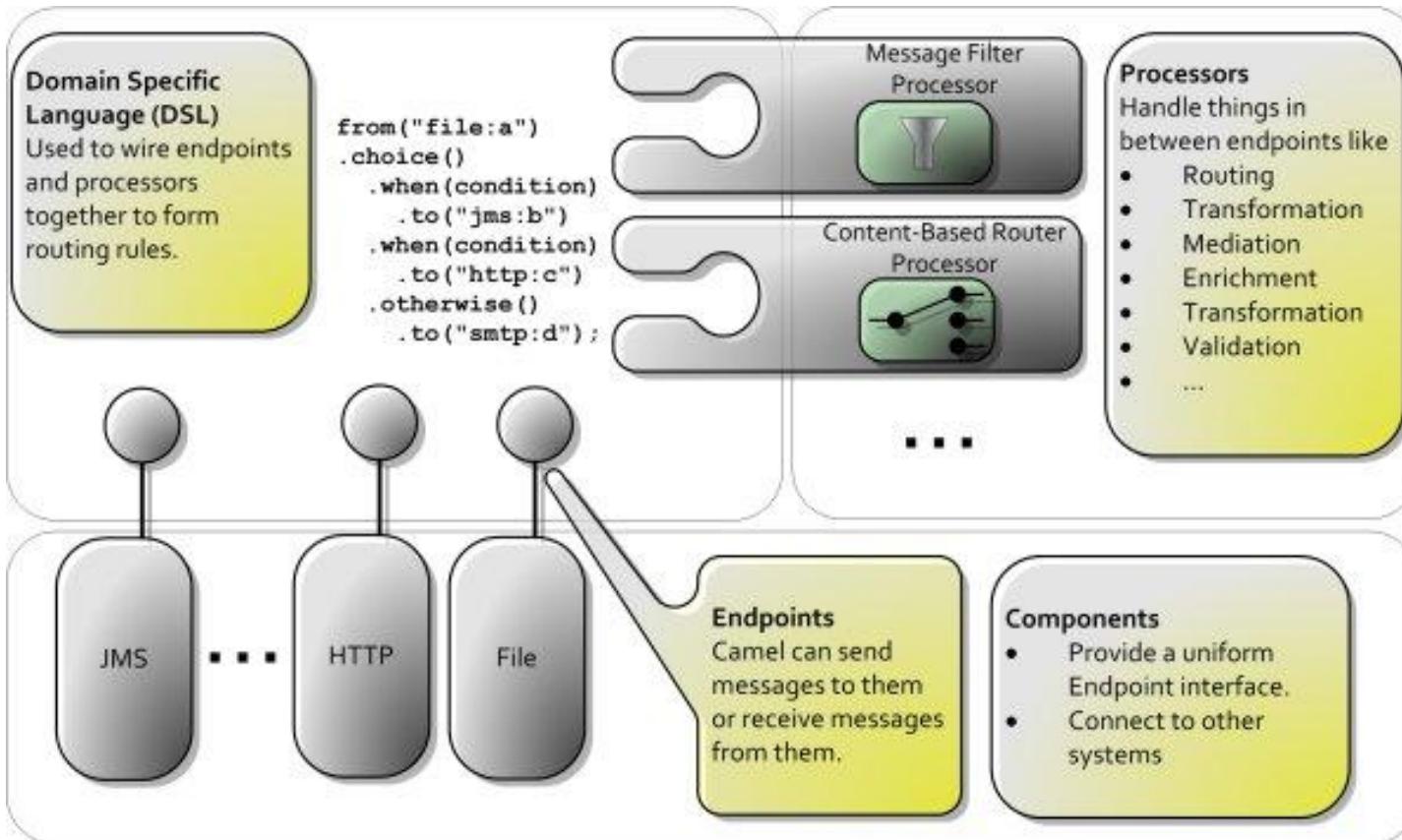
# Enterprise Integration Patterns (EIP)



# Enterprise Integration Patterns (EIP)



# Architecture



<http://java.dzone.com/articles/apache-camel-integration>

# Choose your favorite DSL



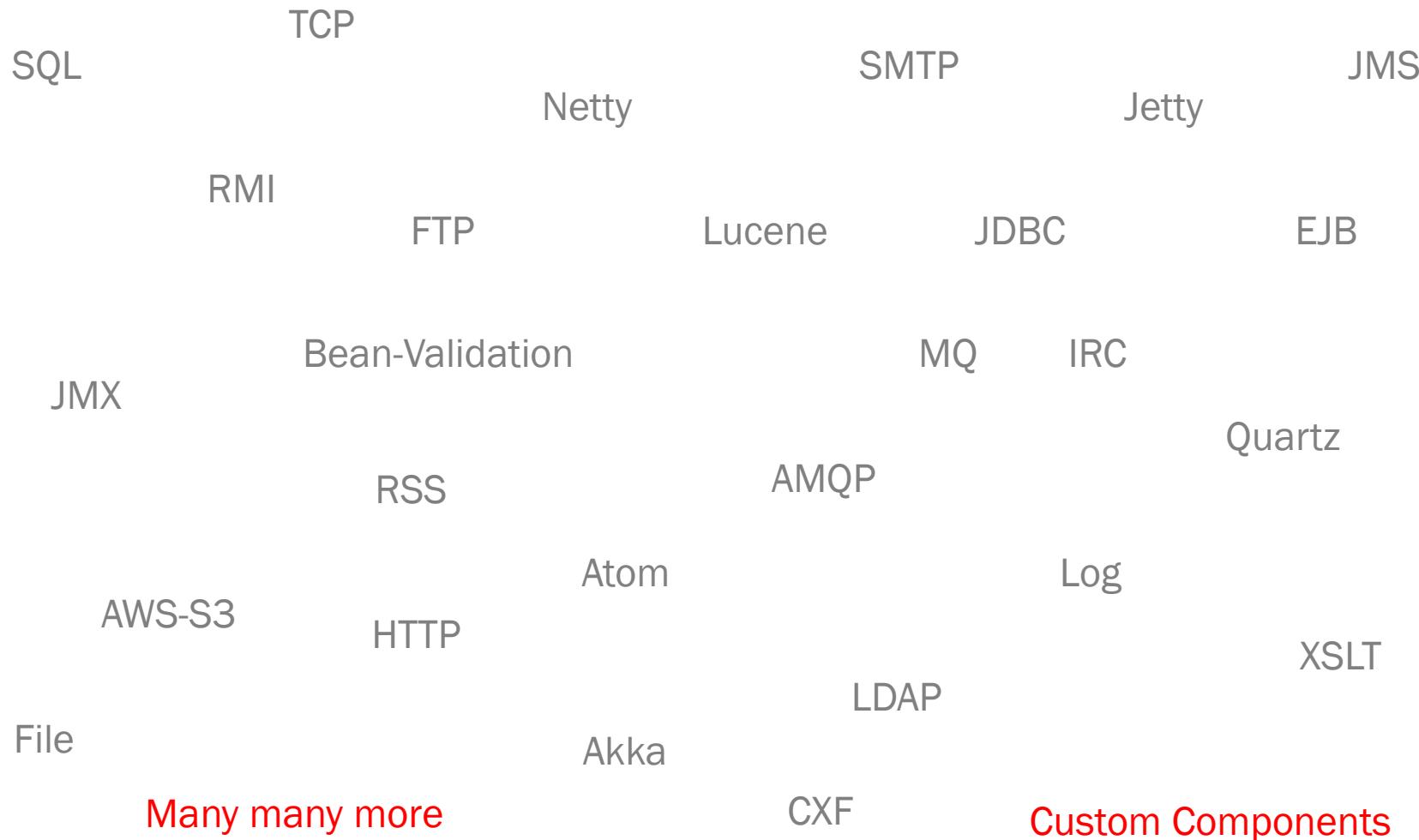
XML

Scala



(not production-ready yet)

# Choose your required components



# Deploy it wherever you need

Standalone

Application Server

Web Container

Spring Container

OSGi

Cloud



# Enterprise-ready



- Open Source
- Scalability
- Error Handling
- Transaction
- Monitoring
- Tooling
- Commercial Support

# Community → Camel rocks!



Mailing Lists?  
Forums?  
Blogs?  
Articles?  
Conference talks?  
ESBs?  
Professionals?  
Jobs?  
Knowledge?

...

# Live demo



## Apache Camel in Action

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# Graph-oriented database



twitter / flockdb

**InfiniteGraph**  
The Distributed Graph Database



# Graph-oriented database



- Neo Technology
- Graphs rather than tables
- Nodes, edges, and properties to represent and store data
- Index-free adjacency
- REST API and many SDKs (Java, .NET, Ruby, PHP, Python, etc.)
- Embedded, disk-based, fully transactional
- **Powerful tool for graph-like queries**
- Example: Suggest new Facebook friends or recommend new Amazon products

# Code example: Neo4j Ruby API

```
require 'rubygems'
require 'neography'

@neo = Neography::Rest.new

def create_person(name)
  @neo.create_node("name" => name)
end

def make_mutual_friends(node1, node2)
  @neo.create_relationship("friends", node1, node2)
  @neo.create_relationship("friends", node2, node1)
end

def suggestions_for(node)
  @neo.traverse(node, "nodes", {"order" => "breadth first",
                                "uniqueness" => "node global",
                                "relationships" => {"type"=> "friends", "direction" => "in"},
                                "return filter" => {
                                  "language" => "javascript",
                                  "body" => "position.length() == 2;"},
                                "depth" => 2})
end

johnathan = create_person('Johnathan')
mark      = create_person('Mark')
phill     = create_person('Phill')
mary      = create_person('Mary')
luke      = create_person('Luke')

make_mutual_friends(johnathan, mark)
make_mutual_friends(mark, mary)
make_mutual_friends(mark, phill)
make_mutual_friends(phill, mary)
make_mutual_friends(phill, luke)

puts "Johnathan should become friends with #{suggestions_for(johnathan).map{|n| n["data"]["name"]}.join(', ')}

# RESULT
# Johnathan should become friends with Mary, Phill
```

# Code example: camel-neo4j component

// Producer

```
from("jms:createNewNeo4jNode")
    .to("neo4j:http://Neo4jServer:7474/data");
```

// Consumer

```
from(„neo4j://todo)...
```

*Not implemented in current Camel release (2.11) ☹*

*→ Use Camel's REST components (shown in some minutes...)*

# Live demo



Integration of a graph-oriented database in action...

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# Key-Value database



# Key-Value database



## S3 Simple Storage Service

- Part of Amazon Web Services (AWS)
- Online storage web service
- Store arbitrary objects (computer files) up to 5 terabytes
- REST and SOAP API
- SDKs for Java, .NET, PHP, Ruby, etc.
- Highly-scalable, reliable, and low-latency
- Alternative for Hadoop's file system HDFS
- Example: DigitalChalk offers creating, delivering and managing training videos

# Code example: AWS S3 Java SDK

```
AmazonS3 s3 = new AmazonS3Client(new PropertiesCredentials(  
    S3Sample.class.getResourceAsStream("AwsCredentials.properties")));  
  
String bucketName = "my-first-s3-bucket-" + UUID.randomUUID();  
String key = "MyObjectKey";  
  
try {  
  
    s3.createBucket(bucketName);  
    s3.putObject(new PutObjectRequest(bucketName, key, createSampleFile()));  
  
    S3Object object = s3.getObject(new GetObjectRequest(bucketName, key));  
  
    ObjectListing objectListing = s3.listObjects(new ListObjectsRequest()  
        .withBucketName(bucketName)  
        .withPrefix("My"));  
  
    s3.deleteObject(bucketName, key);  
    s3.deleteBucket(bucketName);  
  
} catch (AmazonServiceException ase) {  
    // error handling...  
} catch (AmazonClientException ace) {  
    // error handling...  
}
```

# Code example: camel-aws component

```
// Producer
from(„jms:toS3Queue“)
.setHeader(S3Constants.KEY, simple("order.txt"))
.to("aws-s3://myBucket?accessKey=" + a + "&secretKey= " + s)

// Consumer
from("aws-s3://myBucket?accessKey=" + a + "&secretKey=" + s)
.to("log:S3logging")
```

# Tooling on top of Camel: Talend ESB

## Development

Service Development

Mediation & Integration

Testing

Build & Deploy

Talend ESB Studio

## Runtime

Web Services Stack

Mediation & Integration

Message Broker

Service Container

Security

Loadbalancing & High Availability

Business Rules

Deployment Repository

## Operation

Management

Configuration

Project Repository

Performance & Availability

Talend Administration Center

Documentation & Examples

24x7 Support

Maintenance

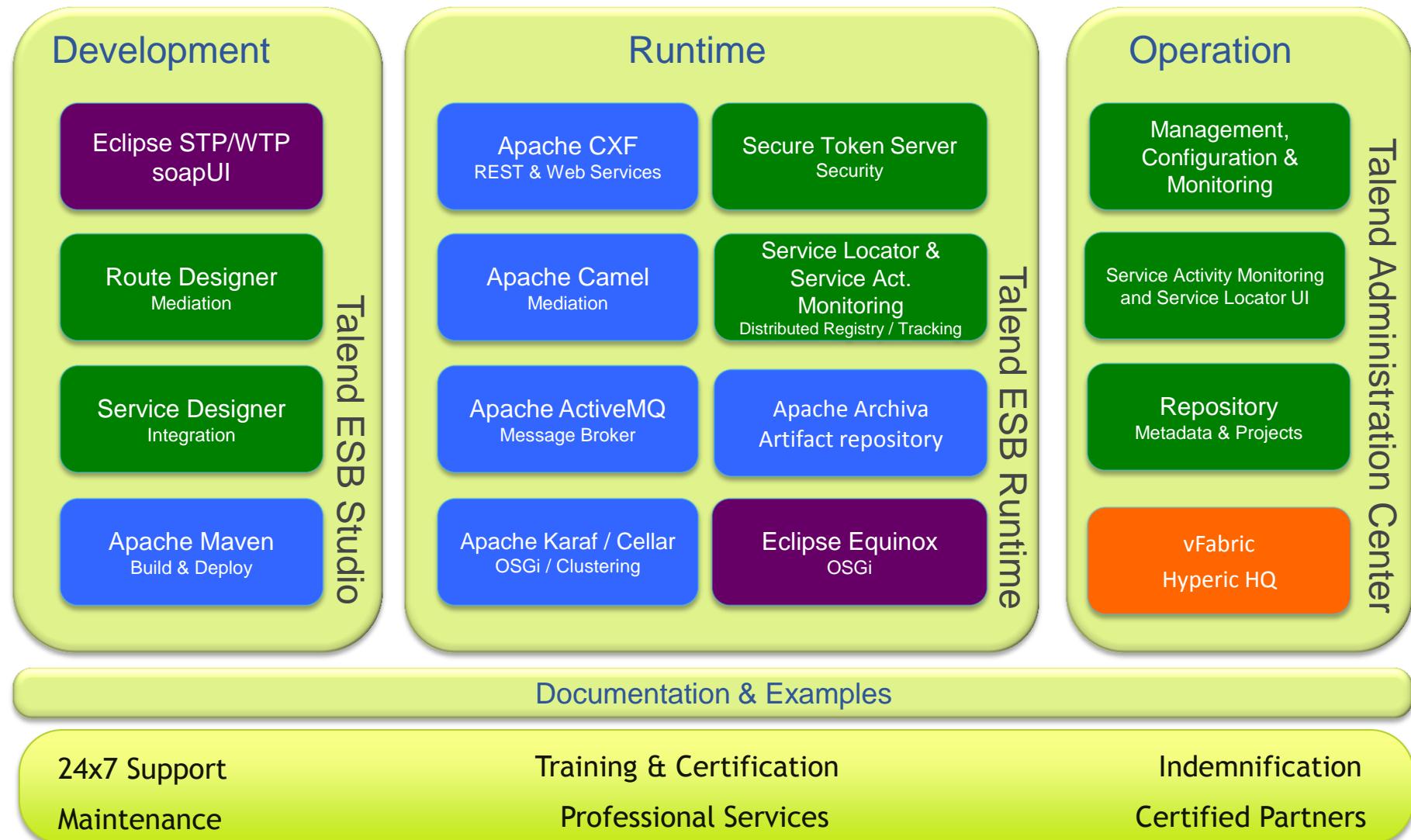
Training & Certification

Professional Services

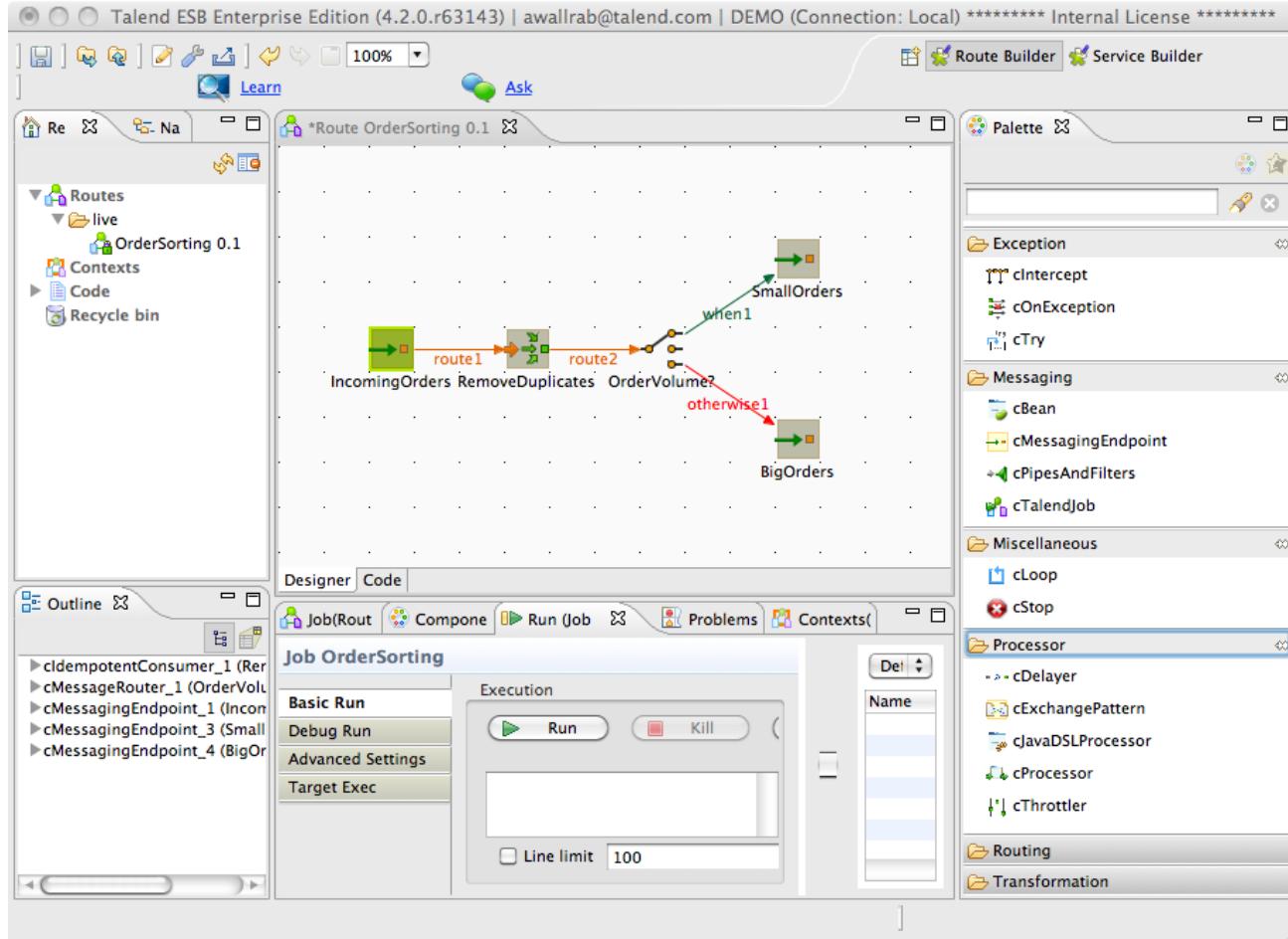
Indemnification

Certified Partners

# Tooling on top of Camel: Talend ESB



# Tooling on top of Camel: Talend ESB



## Route Builder

- Endpoints
- EIPs
- Processors
- Custom components

## Configuration

- Components
- Endpoints

## Code Generation

- 100% Java
- Camel Code
- Packaged as OSGi Bundles

## Execution in the IDE

- Debugging
- Live statistics
- Short dev cycles

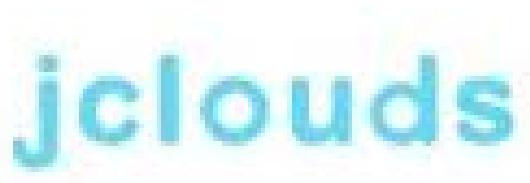
# Live demo



Integration of a key-value database in action...



## → Generic APIs





## Generic API for IaaS

### JCLOUDS DOCUMENTATION

Below you will find the documentation for jclouds.org including user guides, Examples, FAQs, and References. Find information about jclouds.org, browse all documentation, or help to improve the documentation by [contributing](#).

#### API and Providers

There are many differences between cloud providers. However, there is a common domain among them, and some of them use very similar interfaces (APIs). For instance, Amazon Web Services (AWS) S3 and Google Storage use the same dialect or API.

A **provider** means the real instance and the real endpoint. Google Storage and AWS S3 use the same API (S3 API) but have different properties, e.g. endpoints.

In jclouds structure, there are two different packages API and provider, but they are related to each other.

Our API allows you the freedom to use portable abstractions or cloud-specific features. We support many cloud providers including *Amazon*, *GoGrid*, *Azure*, *vCloud*, and *Rackspace*.

**jclouds provides two abstraction APIs at the moment: Compute and Blobstore.**

- Compute API helps you bootstrap machines in the cloud.
- Blobstore API helps you manage key-value data.

#### User Guides

- [Using Blob Store API](#)
- [Using Compute API and Tools](#)
- [Google App Engine](#)

#### Getting Started

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- [Examples](#)

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# jClouds (Generic API)



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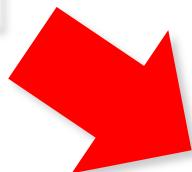
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**Compute API  
Blobstore API**

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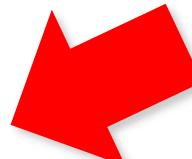
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Several different  
Cloud providers  
supported



### Getting Started

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# jClouds (Generic API) – AWS S3 Blobstore (Java)

```
import static
    org.jclouds.aws.s3.options.PutObjectOptions.Builder.withAcl;

// get a context with amazon that offers the portable BlobStore API
BlobStoreContext context = new BlobStoreContextFactory().
    createContext("aws-s3", accesskeyid, secretkey);

// create a container in the default location
BlobStore blobStore = context.getBlobStore();
blobStore.createContainerInLocation(null, bucket);

// add blob
Blob blob = blobStore.newBlob("test");
blob.setPayload("test data");
blobStore.putBlob(bucket, blob);

// when you need access to s3-specific features,
// use the provider-specific context
AWSS3Client s3Client =
    AWSS3Client.class.cast(context.getProviderSpecificContext().getApi());

// make the object world readable
String publicReadWriteObjectKey = "public-read-write-acl";
S3Object object = s3Client.newS3Object();

object.getMetadata().setKey(publicReadWriteObjectKey);
object.setPayload("hello world");
s3Client.putObject(bucket, object, withAcl(CannedAccessPolicy.PUBLIC_READ));

context.close();
```

# jClouds (Generic API) – AWS S3 Blobstore (Java)

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import static
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    // get a context with amazon that offers the portable BlobStore API
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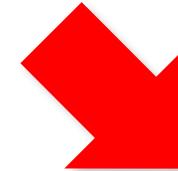
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        AWSS3Client.class.cast(context.getProviderSpecificContext().getApi());

    // make the object world readable
    String publicReadWriteObjectKey = "public-read-write-acl";
    S3Object object = s3Client.newS3Object();

    object.getMetadata().setKey(publicReadWriteObjectKey);
    object.setPayload("hello world");
    s3Client.putObject(bucket, object, withAcl(CannedAccessPolicy.PUBLIC_READ));

    context.close();
```



Use another provider?  
Just change this line!

# Code example: camel-jclouds component

```
from("direct:toJcloudsAwsS3")
.setHeader(JcloudsConstants.BLOB_NAME,
    "jclouds-demo-tutorial.txt")
.setHeader(JcloudsConstants.CONTAINER_NAME,
    "kw-s3-data")
.to("jclouds:blobstore:aws-s3")

from("direct:toJcloudsMicrosoftAzure")
.setHeader(JcloudsConstants.BLOB_NAME,
    "jclouds-demo-tutorial.txt")
.setHeader(JcloudsConstants.CONTAINER_NAME, "kw-s3-data")
.to("jclouds:blobstore:azureblob")
```

# Live demo



Integration of a key-value database in action...

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# In-memory database



# In-memory database



- In-memory data grid
- Clustering and highly scalable data distribution solution for Java platform
- Architecture is peer-to-peer
- Distributed Java data structures (Queue, Set, List, Map, Lock, Topic)
- Java and REST API

# Code example: Hazelcast Java API

```
import com.hazelcast.core.Hazelcast;
import java.util.concurrent.BlockingQueue;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;
import com.hazelcast.config.Config;

Config cfg = new Config();
HazelcastInstance hz = Hazelcast.newHazelcastInstance(cfg);
BlockingQueue<MyTask> q = hz.getQueue("tasks");
q.put(new MyTask());
MyTask task = q.take();

boolean offered = q.offer(new MyTask(), 10, TimeUnit.SECONDS);
task = q.poll(5, TimeUnit.SECONDS);
if (task != null) {
    //process task
}
```

# Code example: camel-hazelcast component

```
// Producer
from("direct:add")
    .setHeader(HazelcastConstants.OPERATION, „add“)
    .to("hazelcast:queue:foo");

// Consumer
from("hazelcast:queue:foo")
    .log("content of object foo: ${body}");
```

# Live demo



Integration of an in-memory database in action...

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# Document-oriented database



# Document-oriented database



- 10gen
- stores structured data as JSON-like documents with dynamic schemas
- REST API and several SDKs (Java, .NET, Ruby, PHP, Python, etc.)
- Ad hoc queries, indexing, replication, load balancing
- Powerful, but also easy to use and flexible
- Example: Disney persists state information of online games in a common object repository.

# Code example: MongoDB Java Driver

```
// connect to the Local database server
MongoClient mongoClient = new MongoClient();

// get handle to "mydb"
DB db = mongoClient.getDB("mydb");

// Authenticate - optional
// boolean auth = db.authenticate("foo", "bar");

// get a List of the collections in this database and print them out
Set<String> collectionNames = db.getCollectionNames();
for (String s : collectionNames) {
    System.out.println(s);
}

// get a collection object to work with
DBCollection testCollection = db.getCollection("testCollection");

// drop all the data in it
testCollection.drop();

// make a document and insert it
BasicDBObject doc = new BasicDBObject("name", "MongoDB").append("type", "database").append("count", 1)
    .append("info", new BasicDBObject("x", 203).append("y", 102));

testCollection.insert(doc);

// get it (since it's the only one in there since we dropped the rest earlier on)
DBObject myDoc = testCollection.findOne();
System.out.println(myDoc);
```

# Code example: camel-mongodb component

```
// Producer
from("jms:FlightDocumentQueue")
    .to("mongodb:myDb?database=flights
        &collection=tickets
        &operation=insert");

// Consumer
from("mongodb:myDb?database=flights
    &collection=cancellations
    &tailTrackIncreasingField=departureTime")
    .to("jms:CancelledFlightsQueue");
```

# Live demo



Integration of a document-oriented database in action...

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# Column-oriented database





- Modeled after Google's BigTable
- Runs on top of HDFS (Hadoop Distributed Filesystem)
- Can serve as the input and output for MapReduce jobs run in Hadoop
- **Stores data tables as sections of columns of data rather than as rows of data**
- Java API plus REST, Avro or Thrift gateway APIs
- Use HBase when you need random, realtime read/write access to your Big Data
- Example: Advantages for DWHs, CRMs, and other ad-hoc inquiry systems where aggregates are computed over large numbers of similar data items.

# Code example: HBase Java API

```
private void put(HBaseAdmin admin, HTableInterface table) throws IOException {
    p("\n*** PUT example ~inserting \"cell-data\" into Family1:Qualifier1 of Table1 ~ ***");

    // Row1 => Family1:Qualifier1, Family1:Qualifier2
    Put p = new Put(row1);
    p.add(family1, qualifier1, cellData);
    p.add(family1, qualifier2, cellData);
    table.put(p);

    // Row2 => Family1:Qualifier1, Family2:Qualifier3
    p = new Put(row2);
    p.add(family1, qualifier1, cellData);
    p.add(family2, qualifier3, cellData);
    table.put(p);

    // Row3 => Family1:Qualifier1, Family2:Qualifier3
    p = new Put(row3);
    p.add(family1, qualifier1, cellData);
    p.add(family2, qualifier3, cellData);
    table.put(p);

    admin.disableTable(table1);
    try {
        HColumnDescriptor desc = new HColumnDescriptor(row1);
        admin.addColumn(table1, desc);
        p("Success.");
    } catch (Exception e) {
        p("Failed.");
    } finally {
        admin.enableTable(table1);
    }
    p("Done. ");
}
```

# Code example: camel-hbase component

```
<route>
    <from uri="direct:in"/>
    <!-- Set the HBase Row -->
    <setHeader headerName="CamelHBaseRowId">
        <el>${in.body.id}</el>
    </setHeader>
    <!-- Set the HBase Value -->
    <setHeader headerName="CamelHBaseValue">
        <el>${in.body.value}</el>
    </setHeader>
    <to uri="hbase:mytable?opertaion=CamelHBasePut&family=myfamily&qualifier=myqualifier"/>
</route>
```

# Live demo



APACHE  
**HBASE**

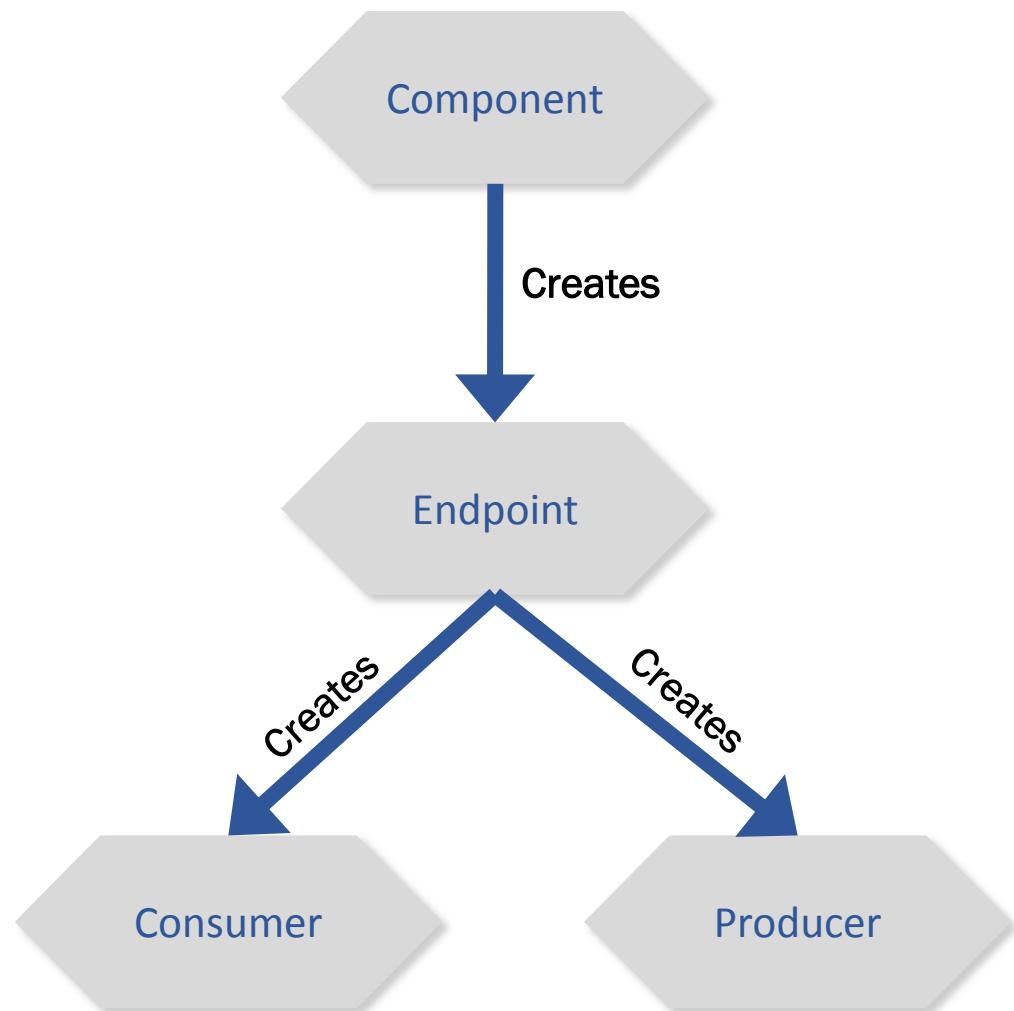
Integration of a column-oriented database in action...

# Agenda



- 1) Introduction to NoSQL
- 2) Introduction to Apache Camel
- 3) Integration of a Graph-oriented Database
- 4) Integration of a Key-Value Database
- 5) Integration of an In-Memory Database
- 6) Integration of a Document-oriented Database
- 7) Integration of a Column-oriented Database
- 8) Custom NoSQL Components

# Custom NoSQL components

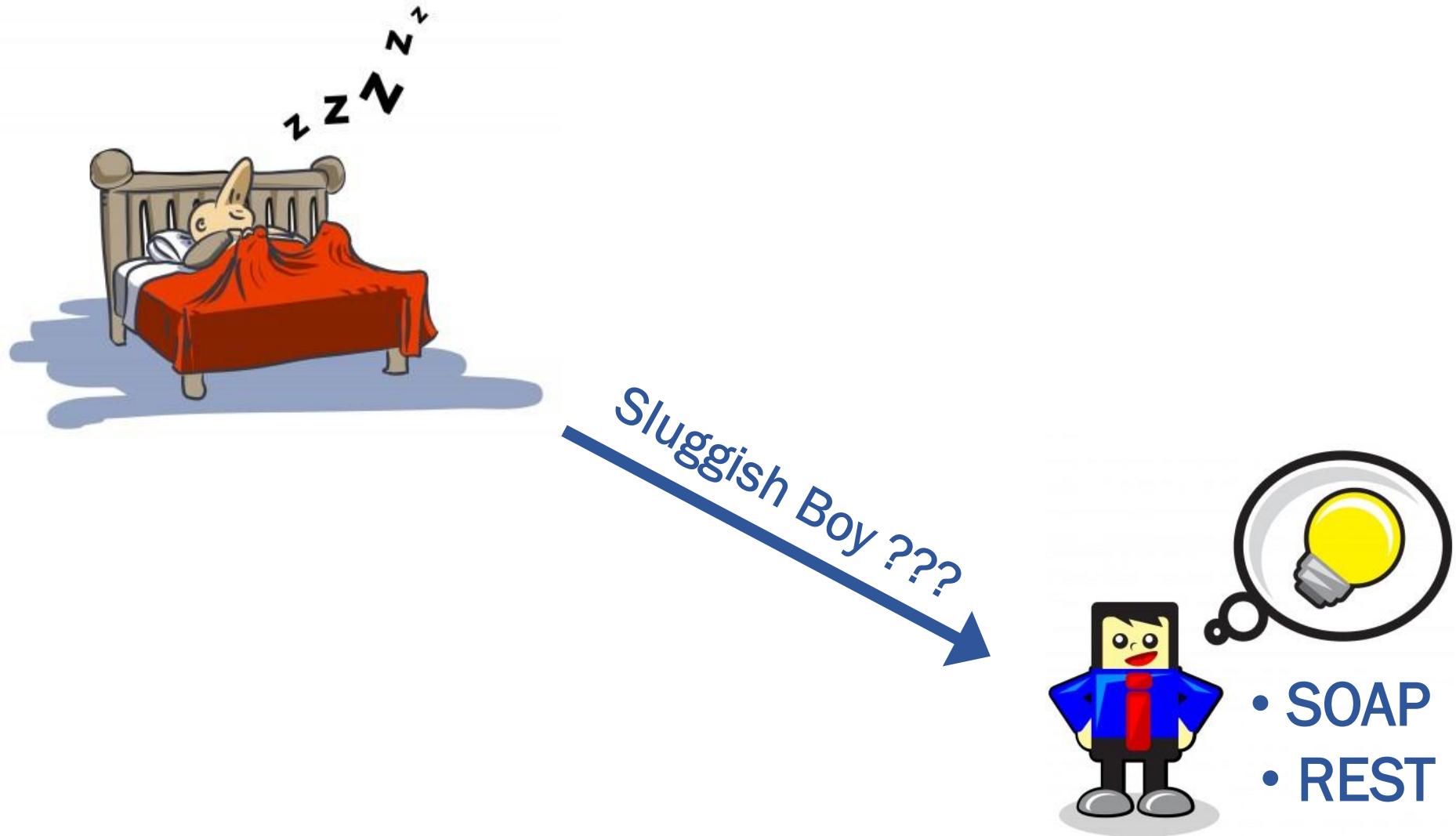


# Live demo



Custom NoSQL components in action...

# Alternative for custom NoSQL components



# Code example: REST API for Salesforce object store

```
// Salesforce Query (SOQL) via REST API
from("direct:salesforceViaHttpLIST")
    .setHeader("X-PrettyPrint", 1)
    .setHeader("Authorization", accessToken)
    .setHeader(Exchange.CONTENT_TYPE, "application/json")
.to("https://na14.salesforce.com/services/data/v20.0/query?q=SELECT+name+from
+Article__c")

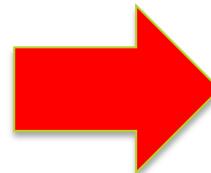
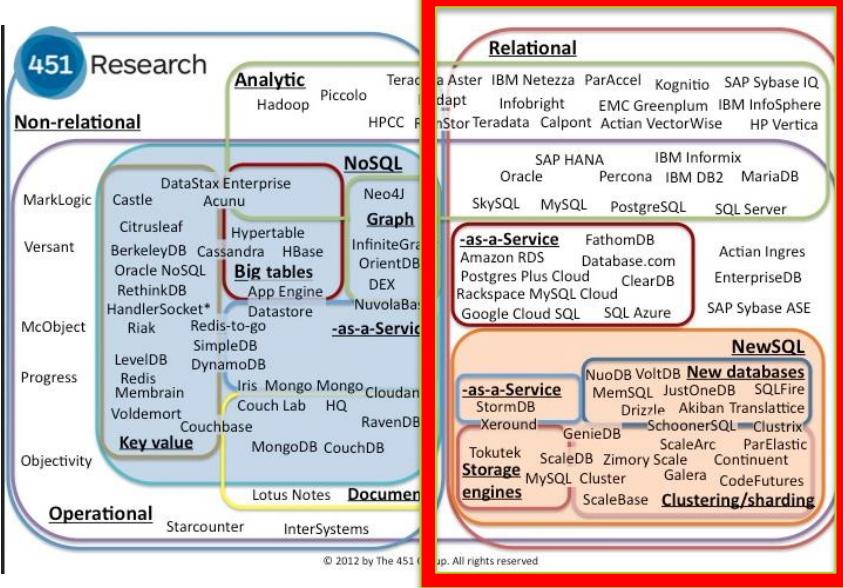
// Salesforce CREATE via REST API
from("direct:salesforceViaHttpCREATE")
    .setHeader("X-PrettyPrint", 1)
    .setHeader("Authorization", accessToken)
    .setHeader(Exchange.CONTENT_TYPE, "application/json")
.to("https://na14.salesforce.com/services/data/v20.0/sobjects/Article__c")
```

# Live demo



NoSQL integration via REST in action...

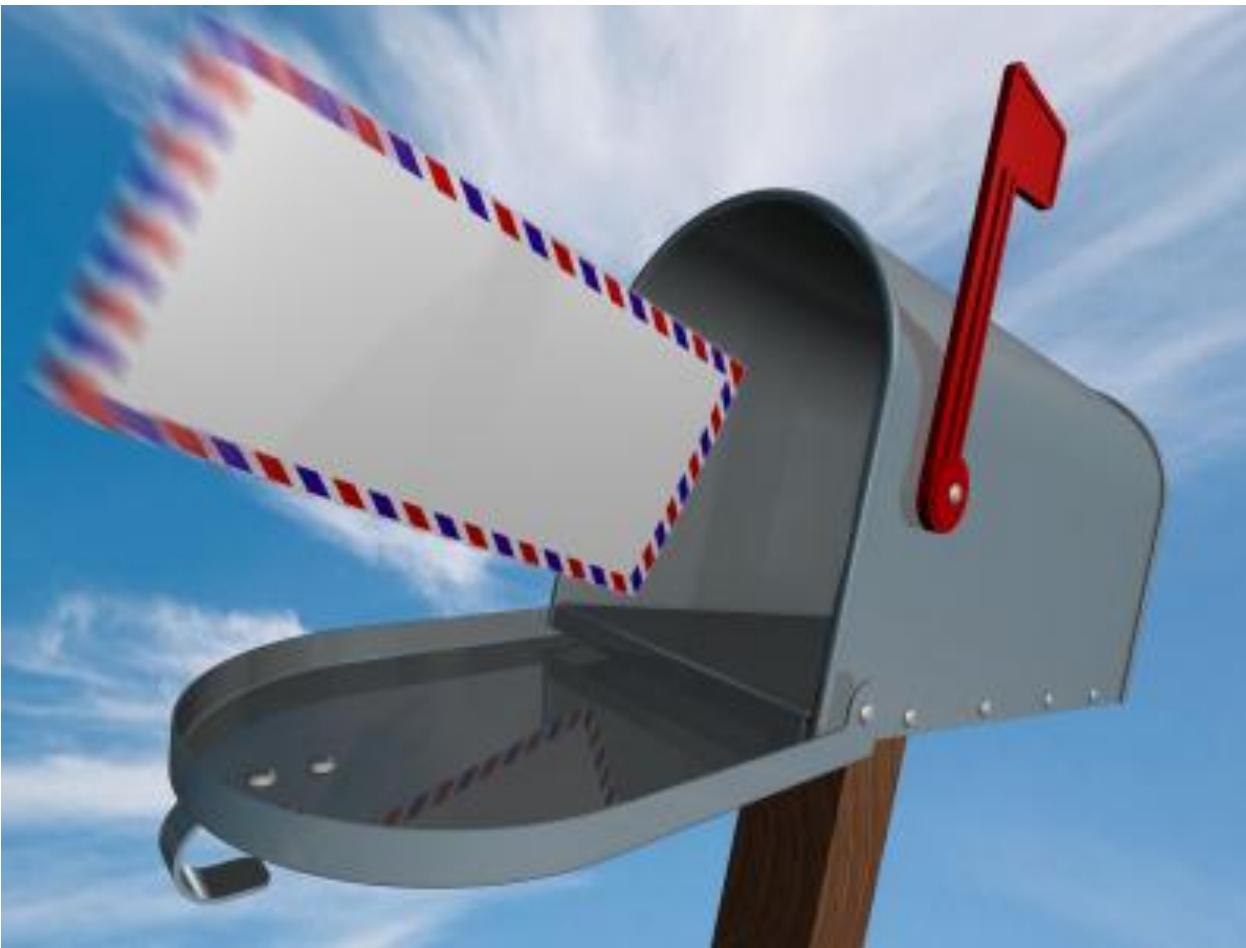
# SQL is still very alive, of course...



## Camel SQL components:

- `sql:statement`
- `jdbc:dataSourceName`
- `jpa://entityName`
- `mybatis://statementName`
- `hibernate://entityName`

# Did you get the key message?



# Key messages

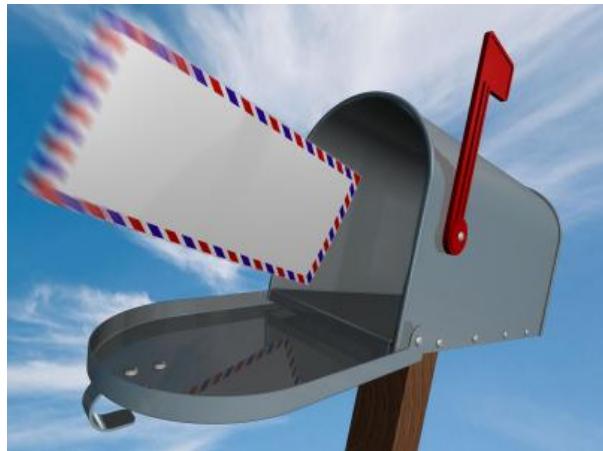


NoSQL cannot be avoided, and must be integrated! 

NoSQL integration is already possible! 

Apache Camel helps a lot! 

# Did you get the key message?



# Thank you for your attention. Questions?



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