

API Management (APIM)

Strategy & Governance Offering Overview

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Introduction

CA APIM Strategy Services bridges the gap for Customers that may have already benefited from an API Academy, early proof of concept projects, and are now in need of an appropriate APIM governance framework, to help you make the leap to development and implementation.

We provide a 2-3 day Workshop or an extended 3 – 4 week engagement, often working in a team with partners and CA Professional Services.

Our scope is enterprise-wide, however we focus on customer use of the CA APIM suite, APIM Strategy (vs. API Strategy), long-term architecture vision and lessons learned from prior implementations.

We shape each workshop or engagement based on canvassing each customer's As-Is/To-Be business and technical goals.

Agenda

Topic

Introduction

Our Understanding

API 360 Overview

Alignment & Usefulness

Agenda

- API Life Cycle
- APIM Program
- APIM Governance (Charter)
- APIM dependencies and impact

Related topics

- Formalize an API Strategy
- Inventory of target API audience
- Define desired-state based on business objectives
- Impact analysis of API dependencies (SOA & Legacy)
- Setup Program Governance

Engagement & Usability

Agenda

- Developer Program
- Developer Experience (DX)
- Consumer toolkits
- Provider playbooks (e.g. CD & CI)

Related Topics

- Identify Developer communities (external & internal)
- Establish Developer Evangelist role
- Create/rollout Developer Framework, including:
 - Case studies outlining integration types
 - Developer community communication plan
 - API Portal

Note: Developer Evangelist role owns Developer Framework

Agenda

Topic

Scalability & Evolvability

Agenda

- API Profiling
- Continuous integration, Deployment
- DevOps culture
- Leveraging APIs and Microservices
- Microservices Design and Readiness

Related Topics

- Rationalize tactical and planned APIs for predictive reliability,
- Consider the following design options:
 - “fast lane / slow lane”
 - Internal vs. external Gateways
 - Gateways local to certain APIs and services geographically
 - Runtime service discovery

Manageability & Sustainability

Agenda

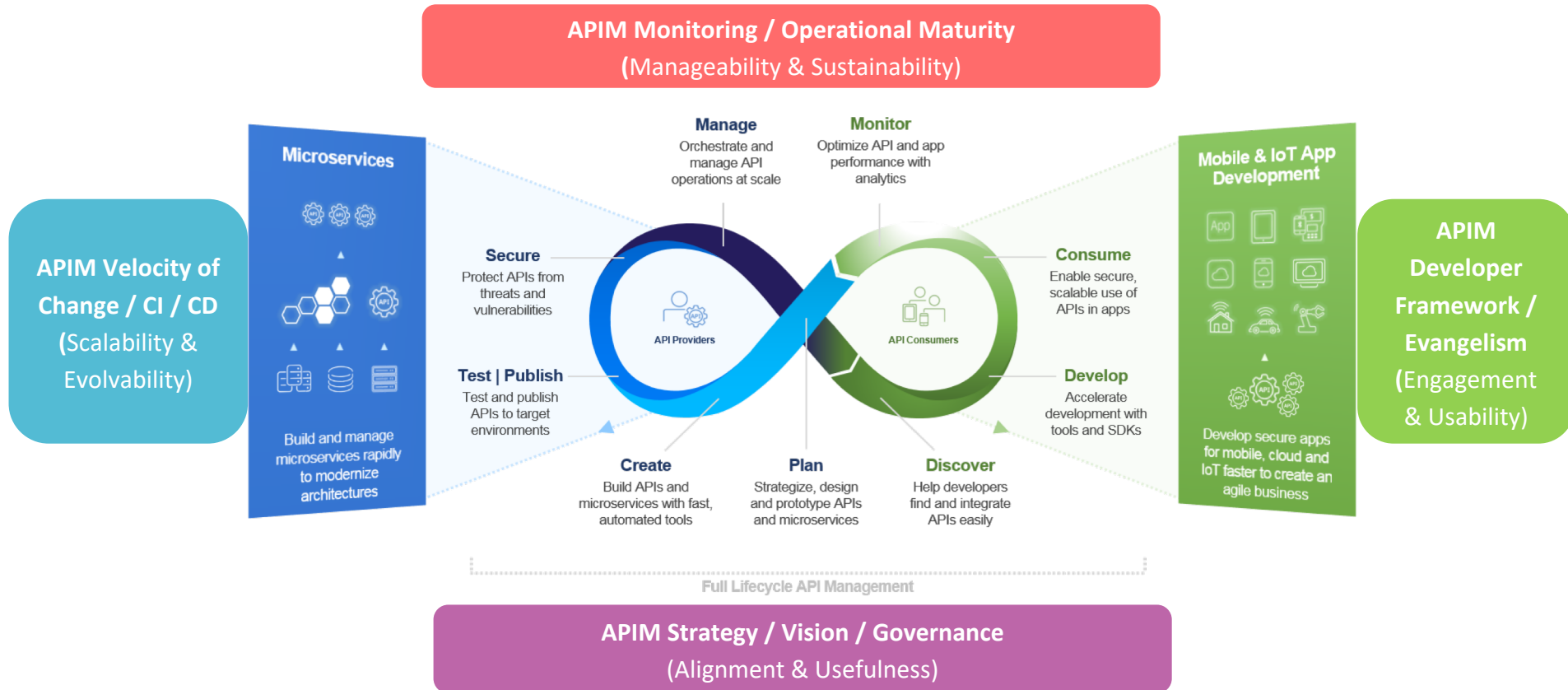
- API/ESB Interlock
- Developer-tooled Monitoring
- Incident Management
- Demand Management
- Configuration Management
- Service Catalog Management
- Capacity Management
- Information Security Management

Related Topics

- Provide optics into API technical processing specific for each stakeholder group
- Provide optics into API business processing specific for each stakeholder group
- Align CI-CD approach with existing SDLC
- Awareness and buy-in for SLAs enforcement with tactical and planned API owners (e.g. timeouts, concurrency/throttling, etc.)?
- Rollout ability to do static and dynamic security testing as part of an API's SDLC



Formalize an API Management Strategy





Build an API Management Framework

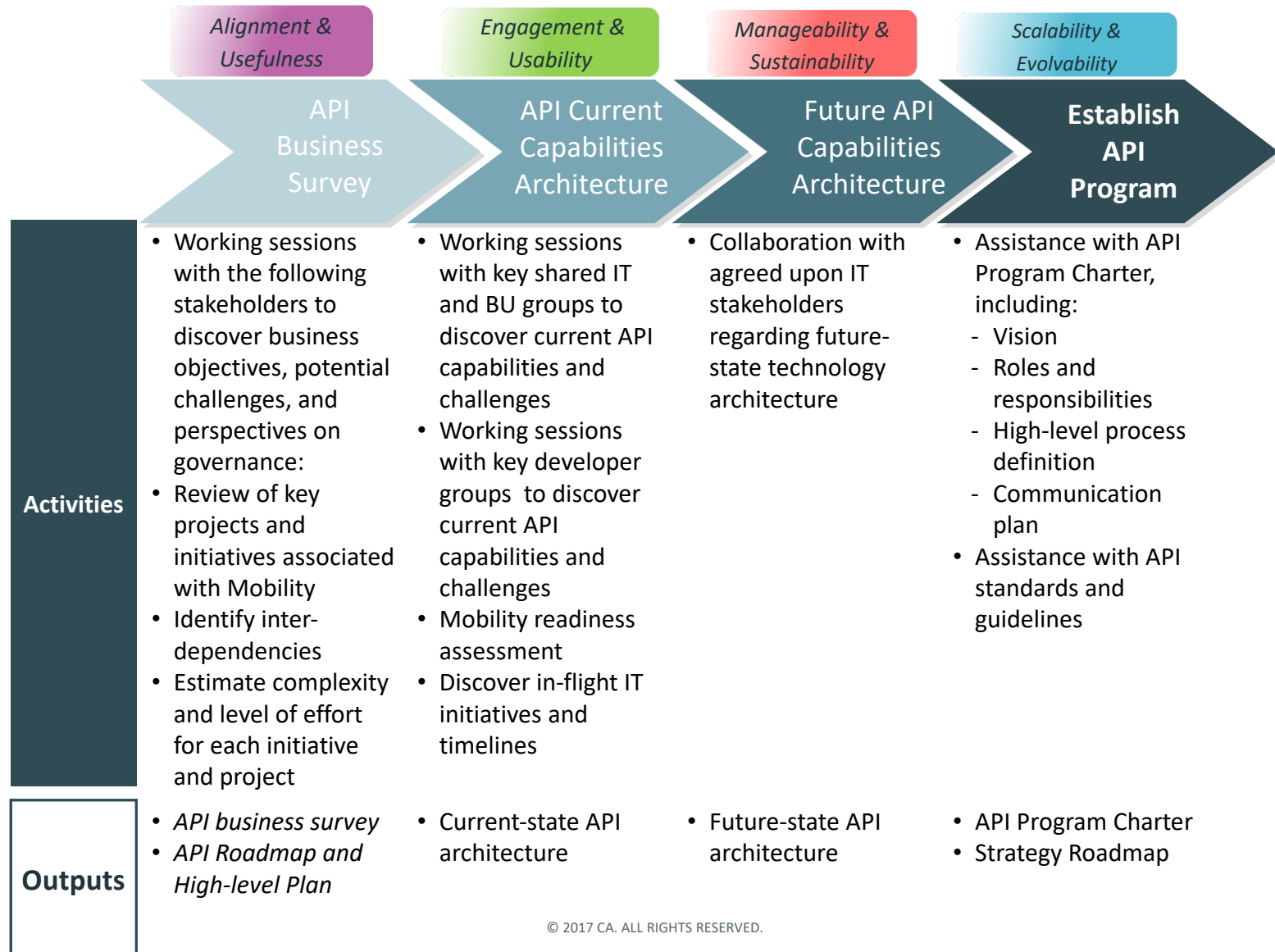
API Program Charter (Deliverable)

- Purpose
- User Stories
- Roles
- Participants
- Adoption
- API Branding Approach (LOB vs Enterprise)
- Business Canvas (roadmap to business objectives)
- Workstreams and Deliverables (API Management roll-out)
- KPIs for APIs (Business, Traffic, Developers, Service, Marketing, Support)
- Inventory and Validate API audience including direct feedback
- API Management Key Functions
- Program Charter History (Revision Control)

Alignment & Usefulness



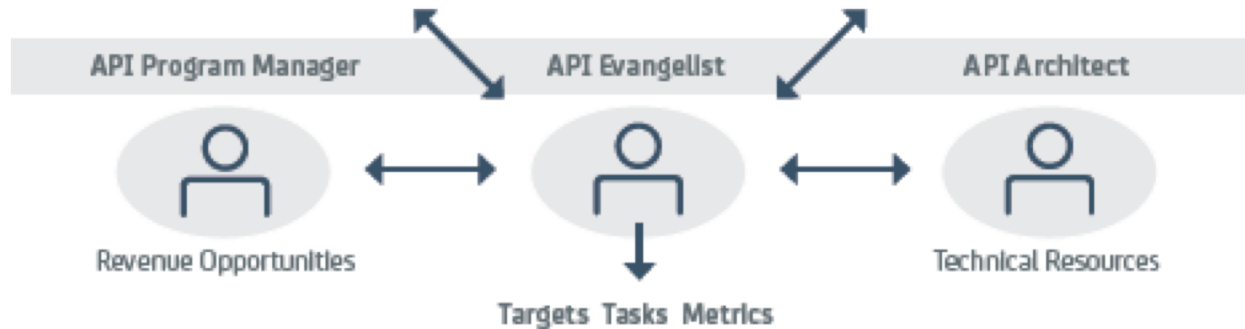
API Strategy Project Plan





Developer Evangelist

The Developer (API) Evangelist



In addition to creating stellar APIs, the API evangelist is the person raving about it to their colleagues, tweeting about interesting stuff it can do, or maybe even talking about it with customers directly, as appropriate.

Below are some channels being used by the API evangelist to promote your APIs:

Internal	Partner	External
On the dev portal	Signup emails	Signup emails
Team meetings	Dev Twitter accounts	Twitter
Employee guides	Meetings with developers from other companies	StackOverflow
In the hallway	SDK workshops	GitHub
Slack channel	Revenue use scenarios	Conferences

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Objective: Provide an environment, information, and tools that assures that developers will adopt your APIs

Considerations

External (consuming)

- How do developers get started?
- How do developers learn how any of our APIs work?
- How do developers troubleshoot problems and engage with our internal community?

Internal (providing)

- How do we ensure that our systems are safe?
- How do we restrict usage?
- How do we see how our APIs are being used?

Industry Perspectives

- Developer built monitoring is preferable to configuration or architecture boards
- Developer Portals enhance velocity and API management
- Strong communications with developer communities are essential
- Providing SDKs enhance API usage, (i.e mobile security)
- Document APIs with an API definition language like Swagger or OpenAPI, using JSON or YAML depending on whether you will write or write/generate
- Make testing APIs easy using Continuous (automated) Testing
- Provide high-value monetized APIs, this will validate their usefulness to the provider

Functions, Processes, Technology

“As Is”

- API strategy or roadmap?
- Current State standards:
 - Communication protocols in use (i.e. REST vs custom)
 - Access point characteristics
 - Uniform interface
 - Transport language (i.e. JSON)
 - API extensibility

“To Be”

- Use developer portal to centrally expose developer-facing, design time artifacts (such as WSDLs/WADLs, schemas, metadata, business rules, etc)
- Centrally manage API usage
- Centralize internal API documentation with a synchronized CMS and Service Catalog, using existing CMDB if there is on

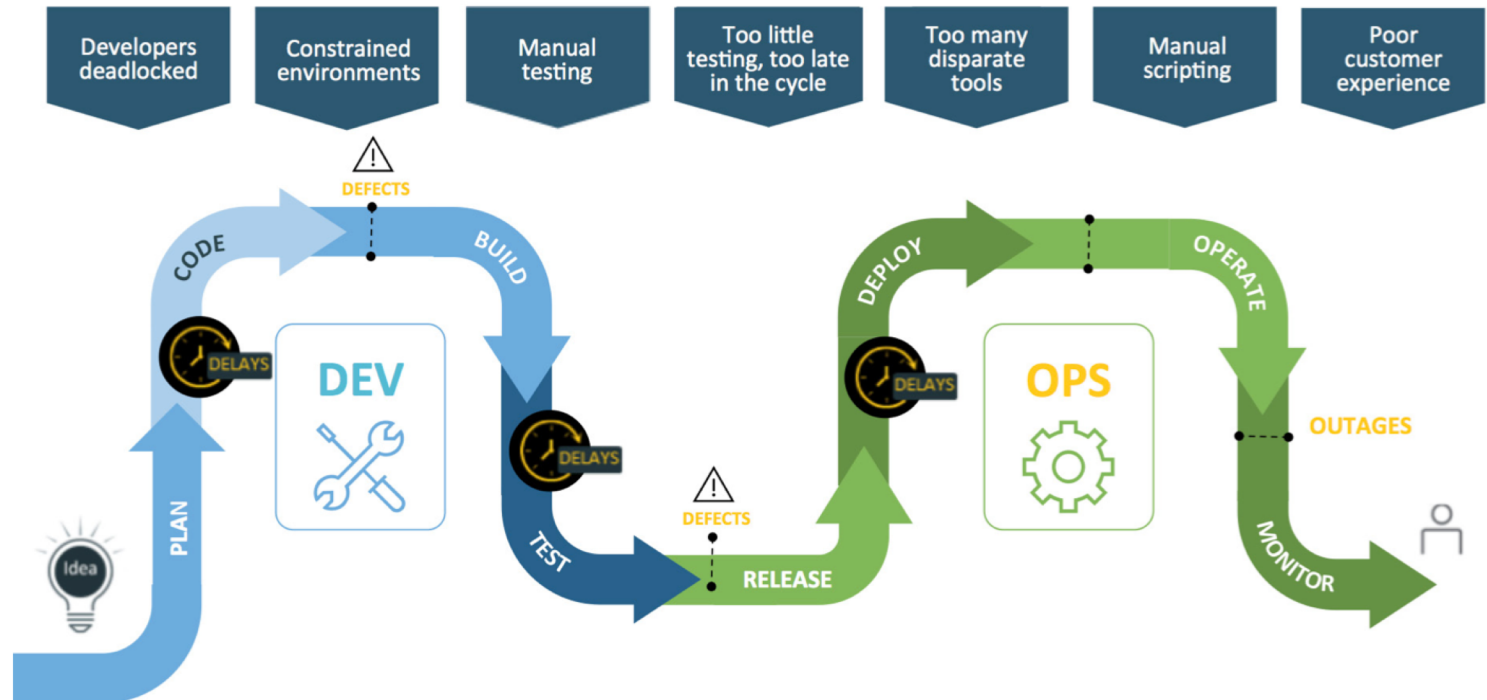
Scalability & Evolvability



DevOps

What are we solving with **DevOps culture in your world?**

Separation of development and operations (people, process and technology) slows application delivery and impacts quality.



Key DevOps Practices ==>



Continuous Integration



Configuration Management



Automated Testing



Continuous Delivery



Continuous Deployment



Infrastructure as Code



Continuous Monitoring



Developer Tooled Monitoring

- The developer knows HOW the API is supposed to achieve its objectives
- Developer created tests:
 - **Performance-oriented:** These are tests that make individual calls to each and every method your API provides. If a response takes longer than a specified time limit, it means that there's a problem on that specific endpoint.
 - **Functional testing:** This type of testing works by making singular calls to each API method to thoroughly test every API function, using different kinds of payloads, or even sending data that will produce errors. Responses are then compared to the expected behavior to locate errors.
 - **Use case testing:** This is a more sophisticated type of test and can be achieved by combining calls to different endpoints into a single test. Each test should expect a specific response and execution time limit.
 - (beyond the APIM Policy Manager)



Capacity Management

Day Peak Period used for modeling (hrs)	4		
Estimated Gateway Latency (ms) - authentication enforcement, token reissuance, transformations, logging, routing, logic, etc.	500		
Load Origin	Expected TPS	Average API Latency (ms)	Connections req for this sec
Oauth authentication flow	30	2,000	75
Endpoint	30	2,000	75
Endpoint	30	1,000	45
Endpoint	30	2,000	75
Endpoint (POST)	30	2,000	75
Endpoint	30	1,000	45
Endpoint (GET)	30	2,000	75
Endpoint/delete	30	2,000	75
Endpoint (<\$2500)	30	1,000	45
Endpoint (>\$2500)	30	2,000	75
Endpoint/cancel	30	2,000	75
Endpoint	30	1,000	45
Endpoint	30	2,000	75
Endpoint	30	2,000	75
Endpoint	30	1,000	45
Total Threads for this Second:			975
Modelled number of max concurrent connections per Gateway	750		
Modelled Capacity Needed (w/ 100% additional capacity)	1,950		
Est. Gateway Capacity:			2.60

Configurable per Gateway & dependent upon available Gateway resources (e.g. CPU, RAM, etc.)

Approximate number of Gateways needed