

# UNITE 2007 Technology Conference

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## Some Considerations for MCP Applications using Web Services

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Session MCP4027

1:30pm – 2:30pm

Monday, September 10, 2007

# MGS, Inc.

- Software Engineering, Product Development & Professional Services firm founded in 1986
- We provide products and services to solve business problems:
  - **Software Engineering Services**
  - **Professional Services**
    - ❖ **Management Support Services**
    - ❖ **Consulting and Technical Services**
    - ❖ **Application Development Services**
  - **Product Development**
    - ❖ **Performance/Capacity Management**
    - ❖ **Web Services**
    - ❖ **MCP Client Access**

# Web Services

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- In this presentation you will learn about ...
  - The “Vision” and the “Reality”
  - Services Oriented Architecture
  - The “Business Case”
  - General Web Service Technology
  - “MCP” Implementations
  - “Resiliency” Issues
  - Performance Considerations
  - Security Considerations

# Web Services – The Vision

- Goal
  - Make Internet program-to-program exchanges as easy as browsing the Web



# Web Services – The Vision

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- Internet based
- Universal directory  
(like TCP/IP host name services)
- “Loose Coupling” between service provider and service consumer
  - Anonymous client
  - Service discovery
  - Flexible data content
  - asynchronous
- Charge per service
- Create a world-wide fabric of computing services (and commerce)

# Web Services – The Reality

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- Mission critical applications cannot depend on:
  - the Internet
  - “vended” services
  - the hope that someone is vending needed services
  - the hope that “vended” services operate exactly as the business requires
- Business interfaces do not benefit from:
  - Dynamic service discovery
  - Data flexibility

# Web Services – The Reality

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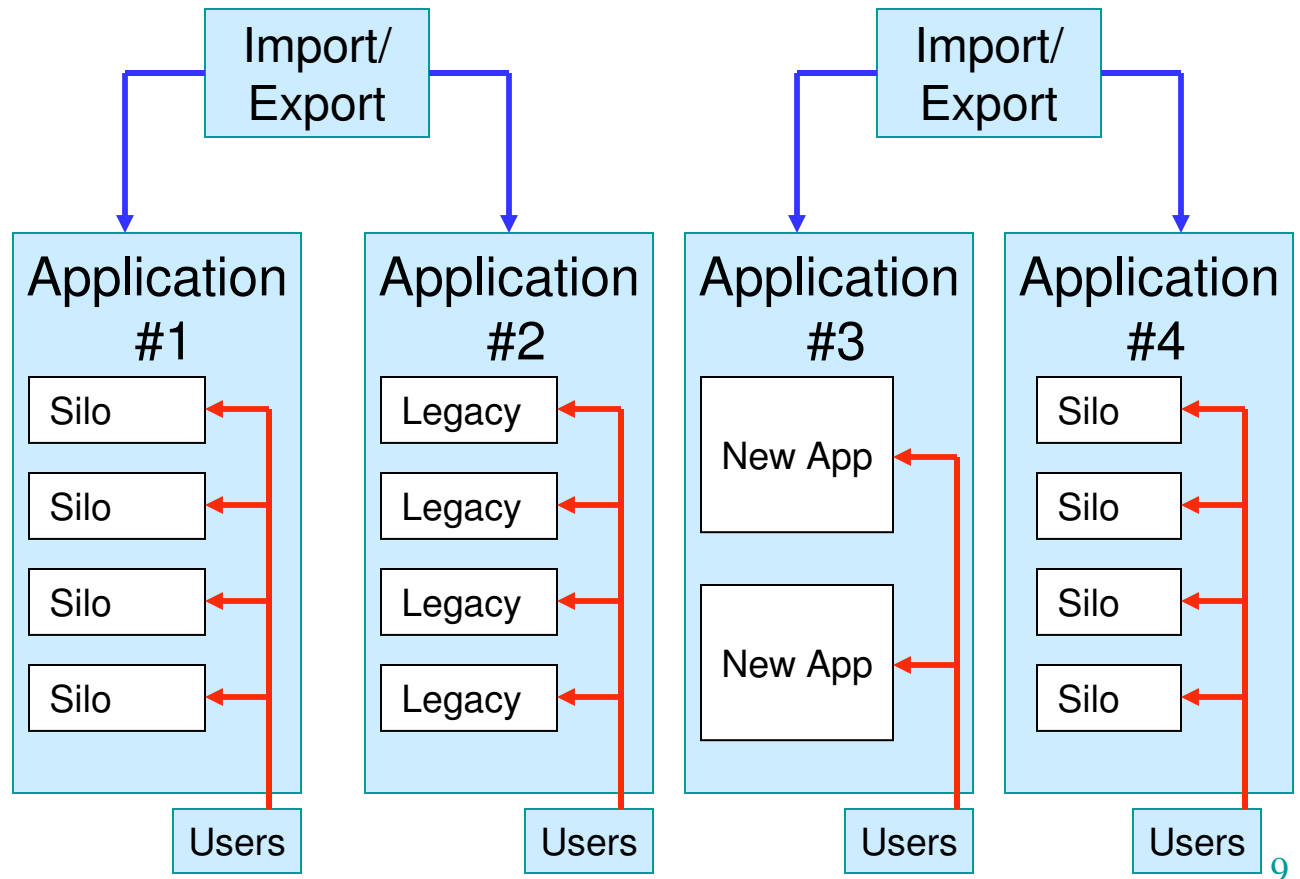
- However, the Web Services concept contains extremely powerful elements:
  - Simple, well-defined, standards-based interface
  - Technology independent implementation
  - Each set of services has a description file
  - Integrated directory of service descriptions and documentation

# Services Oriented Architecture

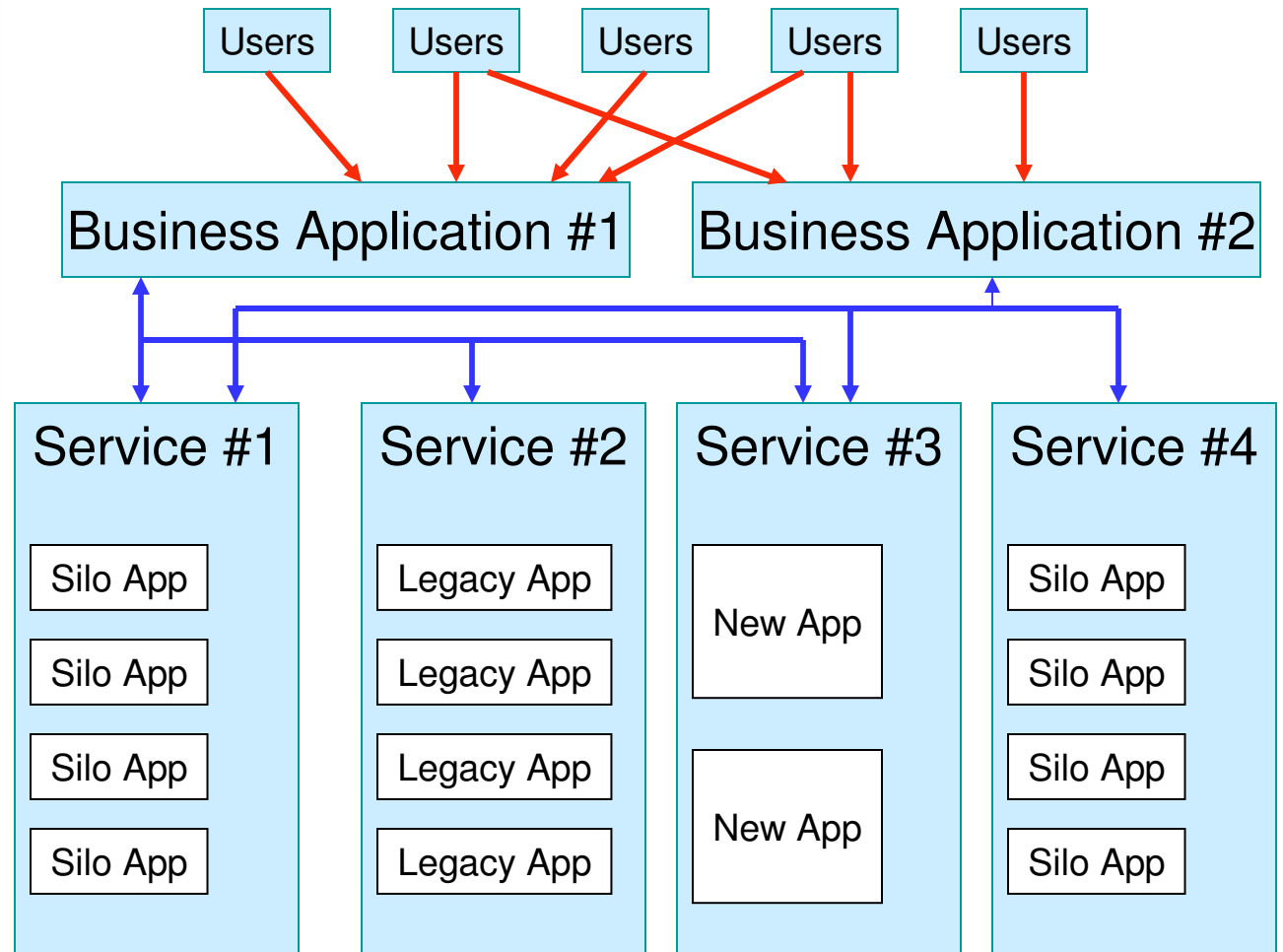
- Services Oriented Architecture (SOA)
  - Componentize new Enterprise business functions
  - Encapsulate existing business functions for easier access
  - IT Functionality now available as a set of objects that can be mixed and matched as needed
  - Application development done by architecting service consumers
  - Avoids tying a user to a specific application implementation
  - Avoids tying data to a specific application implementation



# Traditional Architecture



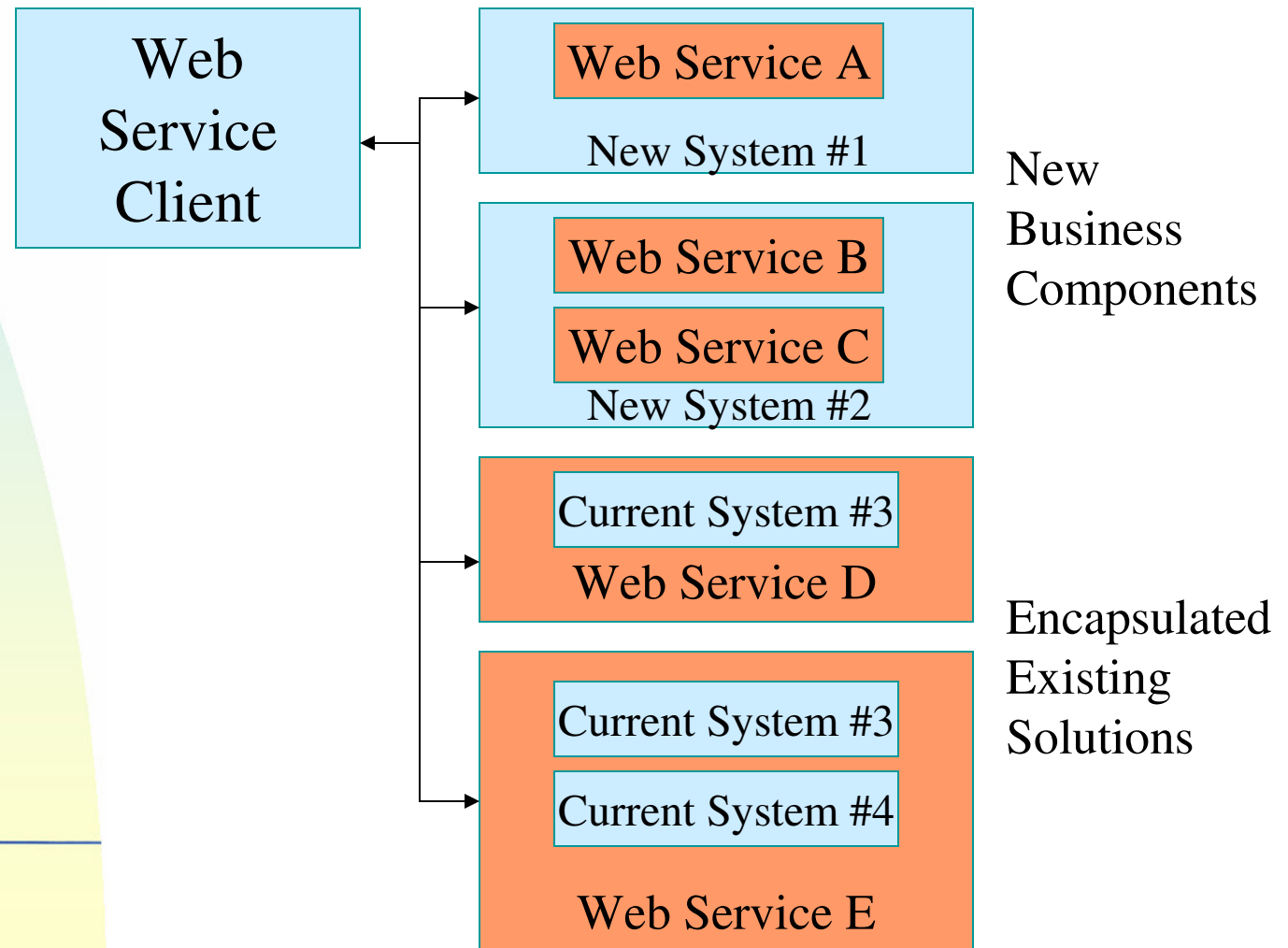
# Services Oriented Architecture



# Web Services- Business Case

- Provides SOA building blocks
- Simpler and more flexible than “open” transaction protocols
  - EDI – Electronic Data Interchange
  - DTP – Distributed Transaction Processing (OLTP)
- Not technology dependent
  - RPC – Remote Procedure Calls
  - DCOM – Distributed Component Object Model
  - RMI – Remote Method Invocation
  - CORBA – Common Object Request Broker Architecture

# Web Services- Business Case



# Web Services- Business Case

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- Built on proven Internet communications standards
  - **HTTP** – HyperText Transfer Protocol
  - **SOAP** protocol
  - **XML** – eXtensible Markup Language
  
- Includes service description and service directory
  - **WSDL** – Web Services Description Language
  - **UDDI** – Universal Description, Discovery and Integration

# Web Services- Business Case

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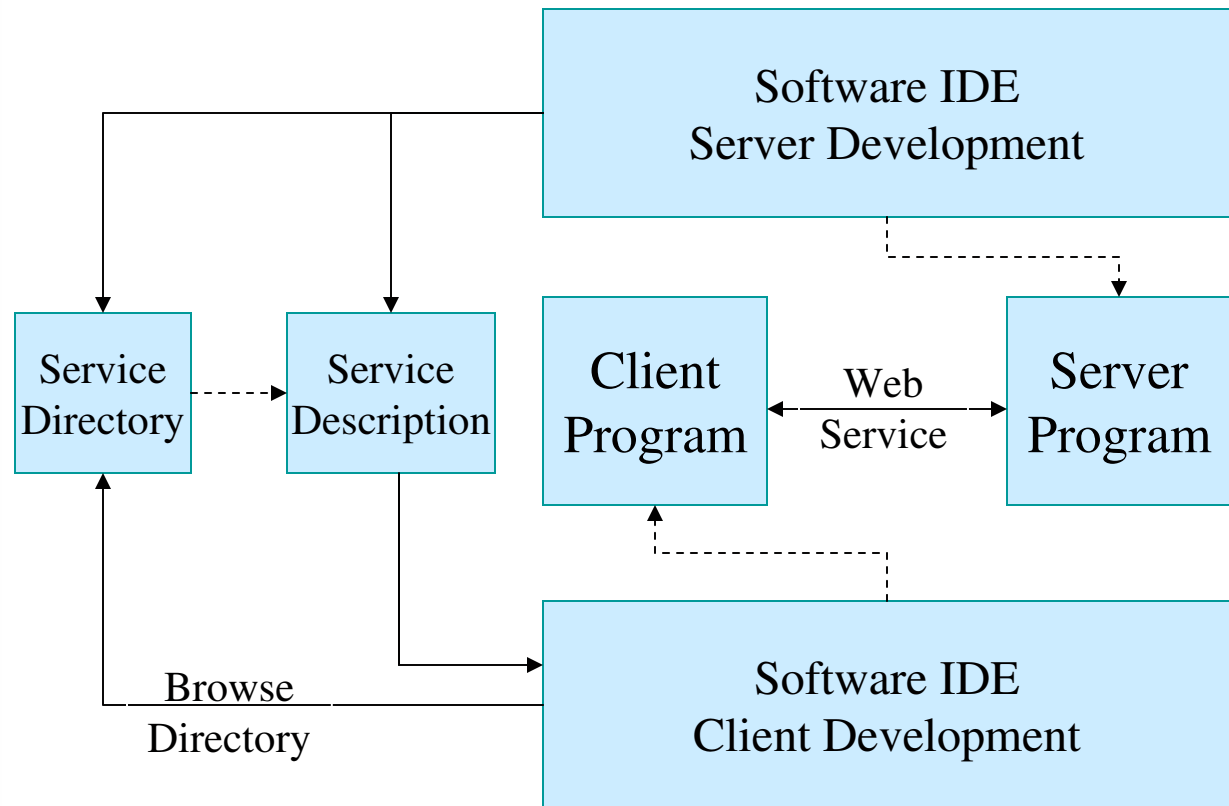
- Supported by software IDEs
  - Discovery of service
  - Automatic creation of Web Services client objects
  - Web Services Server object support
    - ❖ WSDL generation
    - ❖ UDDI update
    - ❖ Server program

# Web Services- Business Case

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- Supported by software IDEs
  - Included as part of the application framework
    - ❖ Microsoft .NET
    - ❖ Sun Microsystems J2EE
    - ❖ Unisys EAE (AB Suite)
  - Support for MCP 3GL Applications
    - ❖ MGS-Web
    - ❖ Unisys ePortal
    - ❖ SBG Web Services Gateway

# Web Services- Business Case





# Web Services- Business Case

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- Abstracts out business functionality
  - Creates machine (technology) independent functionality
  - Indirect reference to service
  - Trivial to re-locate the business function or functions
  - Improved scalability
  - Improved ability to re-host

# Web Services- Business Case

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- Leverage existing business functionality
  - Rewrites are expensive
  - Redesigns are even more expensive
  - Placing a Web Services envelope around existing functionality is relatively inexpensive
  - Preserves investment in known, reliable business solutions

# Web Services - Technology

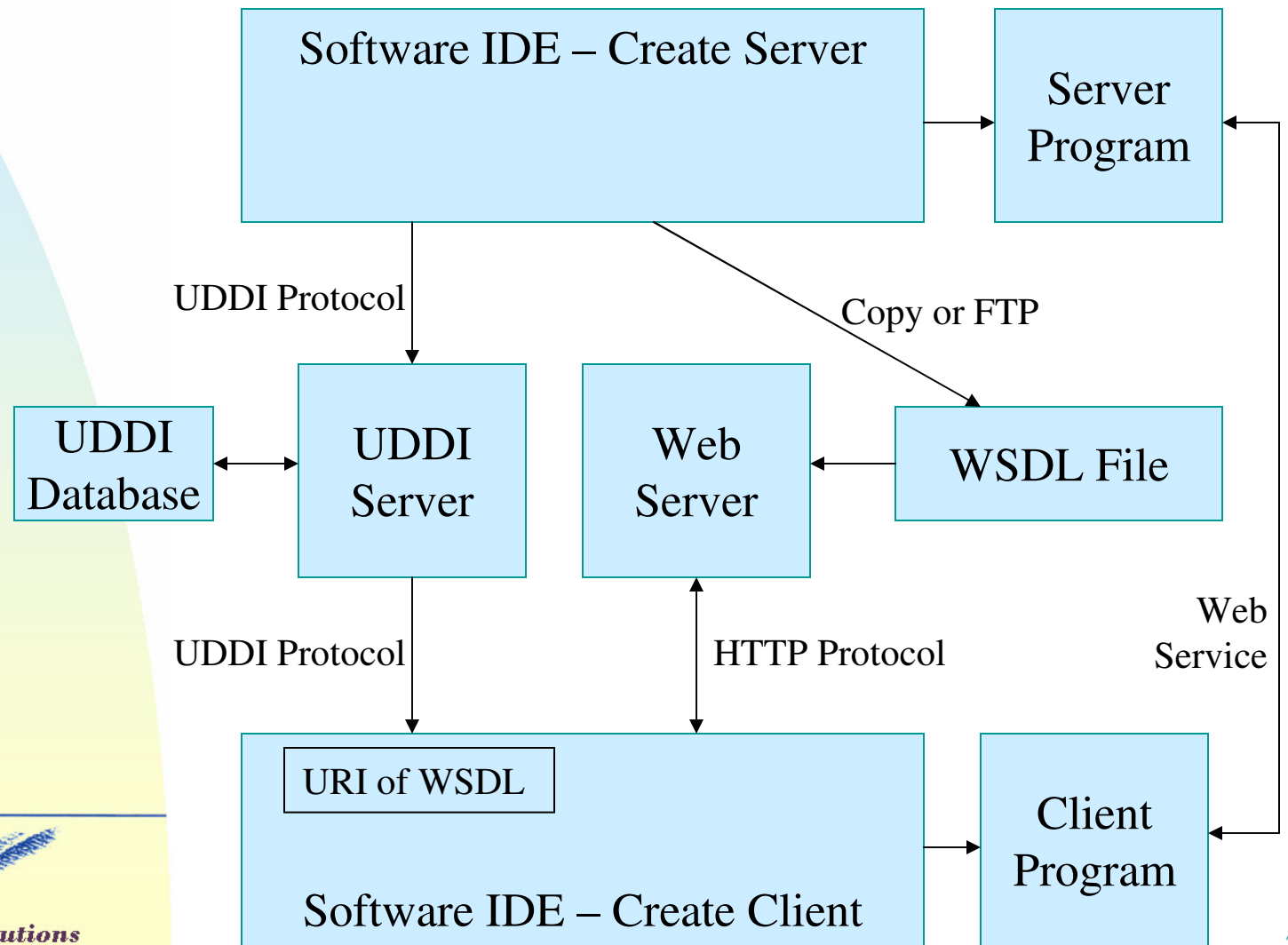
- Development components:
  - Business function (application)
  - Web Service definition (WSDL)
  - Web Service directory (UDDI)
  - Web Service enabled IDE
    - ❖ UDDI browser
    - ❖ Create client objects from WSDL
    - ❖ Create Web Services servers
  
- Runtime components
  - Client application program
  - HTTP or HTTPS Server
  - SOAP envelope
  - XML data request/response
  - Server application program

# Web Services- Technology

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- Directory contains Web Service description and documentation
  - **UDDI** – Universal Description, Discovery and Integration
  - **WSDL** – Web Services Description Language
- UDDI specifies location of the Web Service description
  - For use with HTTP
  - Includes web server host name
  - Includes WSDL name

# Web Services- Technology



# Web Services- Technology

## WSDL File Excerpt:

```
<message name="WSTEST_SCRN01">
  <part name="Trancode" type="xsd:string" />
  <part name="Input_data" type="xsd:string" />
</message>
<message name="WSTEST_SCRN01Response">
  <part name="Trancode" type="xsd:string" />
  <part name="Input_data" type="xsd:string" />
  <part name="statusLine" type="xsd:string" />
</message>

<service name="COMSWebServices">
  <documentation>Access COMS applications via Web Services
  </documentation>
  <port name="WSTEST" binding="wsdl:WSTESTHttpBinding">
    <soap:address location="http://laptop1mcp/COMSWebServices/" />
  </port>
</service>
```

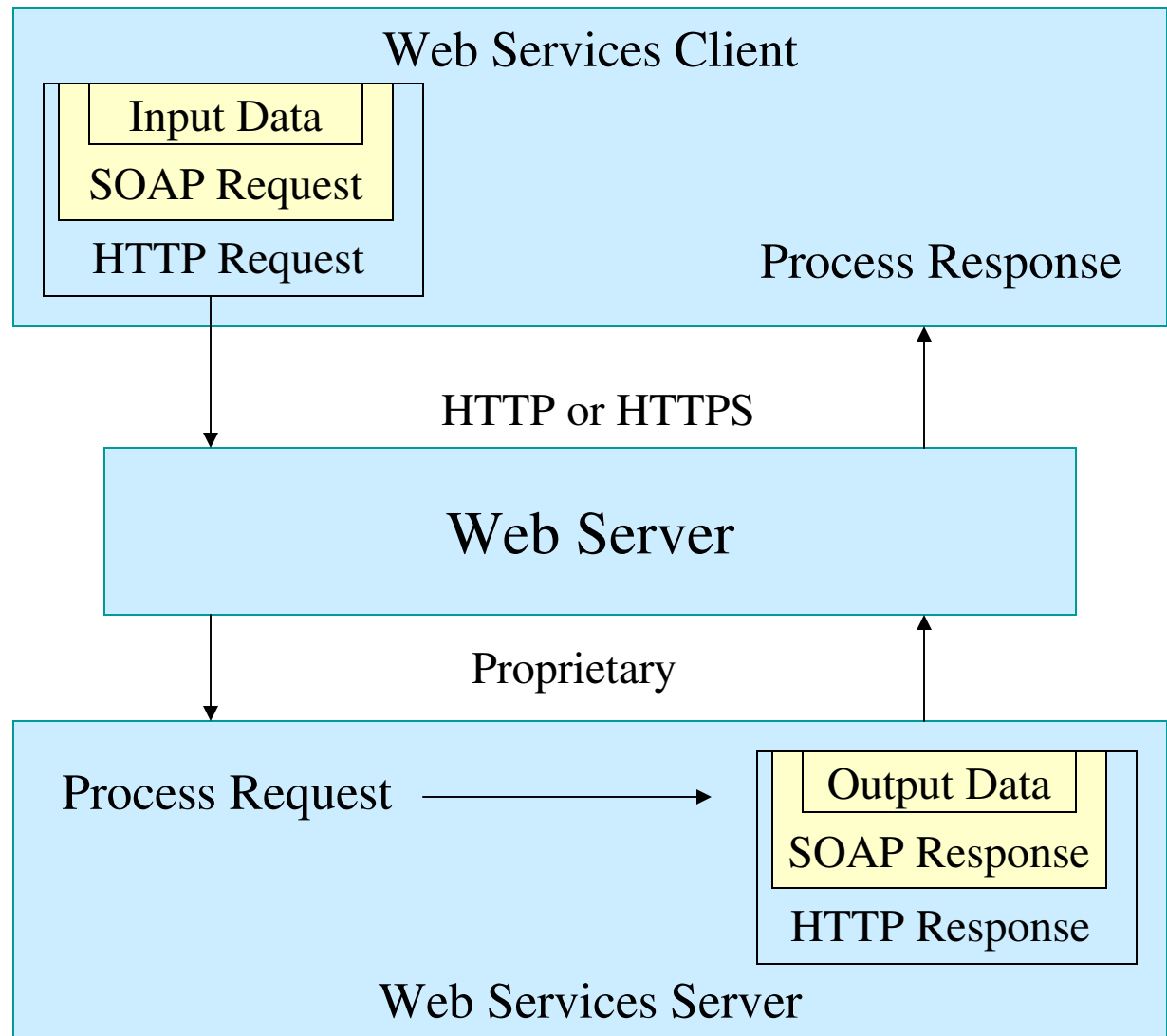
# Web Services – Technology

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- Web Services is built on Internet communications standards
  - **HTTP** – HyperText Transfer Protocol
  - **SOAP protocol**
  - **XML** – eXtensible Markup Language
- Web service is addressed with the server's URI obtained from the WSDL

# Web Services – Technology

Indicates  
XML  
Encoding





# Web Services – Technology

## SOAP Request:

```
<soap:Envelope>
  <soap:Body>
    <tns:WSTEST_SCRN01>
      <Trancode>SCRN01</Trancode>
      <InputData>lower case letters</InputData>
    </tns:WSTEST_SCRN01>
  </soap:Body>
</soap:Envelope>
```

## SOAP Response:

```
<soap:Envelope>
  <soap:Body>
    <tns:WSTEST_SCRN01Response>
      <Trancode>SCRN01</Trancode>
      <InputData>LOWER CASE LETTERS</InputData>
      <statusLine />
    </tns:WSTEST_SCRN01Response>
  </soap:Body>
</soap:Envelope>
```

# Web Services - MCP

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- **MCP Web Services Server**
  - Allow MCP functionality to be easily accessed from the rest of the Enterprise
  - Can be done with minimal/no MCP code changes
  - Extends value of corporate investment in MCP environment
  - Allows MCP functionality to migrate to an Service Oriented Architecture (SOA)
- **MCP Web Services Client**
  - Web Services Client interface allows MCP environment to use existing Enterprise SOA functionality

# Web Services - MCP

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- 3GL Support
  - Wintel Gateway Server (ePortal, SBG)
  - MCP Based Client & Server (MGSWeb)
- EAE (AB Suite) Integration
  - Both Web Services Server and Client
  - Uses Wintel Gateway

# Web Services Server - MCP

- MCP Apps as Web Services
  - Requires some form of wrapper around the MCP functionality
  - Wrapper allows Web Service request to be routed to/from MCP application
  - Non-proprietary Connection to MCP applications via COMS
    - ❖ COMS Station
    - ❖ TP-to-TP (may require small TP change)
  - Proprietary Connections to applications
    - ❖ Library
    - ❖ Port File
    - ❖ TCP/IP Port
    - ❖ RATL (EAE)

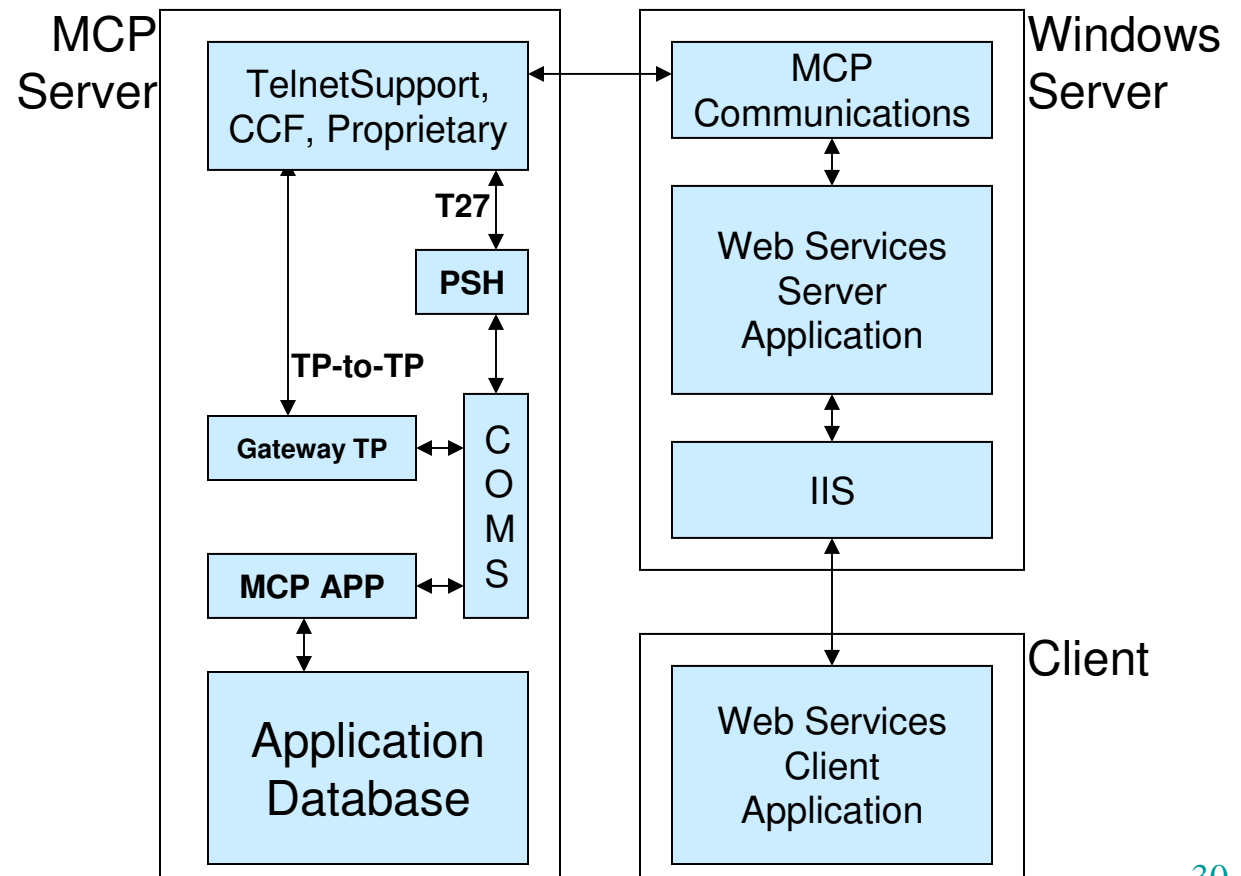
# Web Services Server - MCP

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- Web Services Server via a Wintel Gateway
  - Intel hardware
  - Windows OS, IIS
  - Web Services using .NET (most cases)
  - Backend Module to Communicate to MCP
- Gateway to MCP Communications
  - Telnet Terminal Emulation
  - CCF Terminal Emulation
  - Proprietary TCP/IP port/protocol

# Web Services Server - MCP

- Web Services Server via a Wintel Gateway



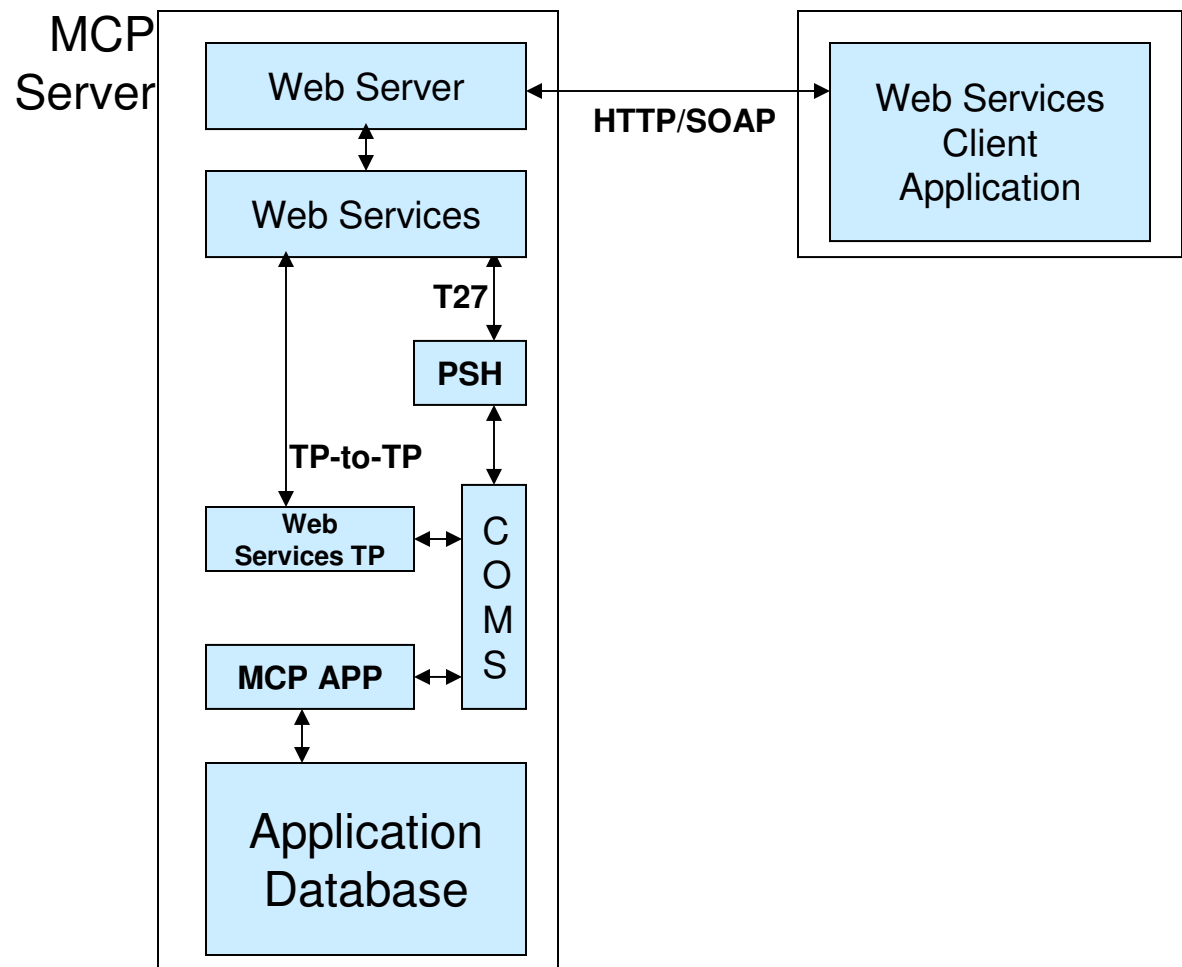
# Web Services Server - MCP

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- MCP Based Web Service
  - Web Service Server runs under MCP control
  - Routes to MCP App via COMS station or COMS TP-to-TP
  - T27 interface (COMS station) requires no existing code changes
  - TP-to-TP is more efficient (no screen scraping) and allows for larger data interchange

# Web Services Server - MCP

- MCP Based Web Service





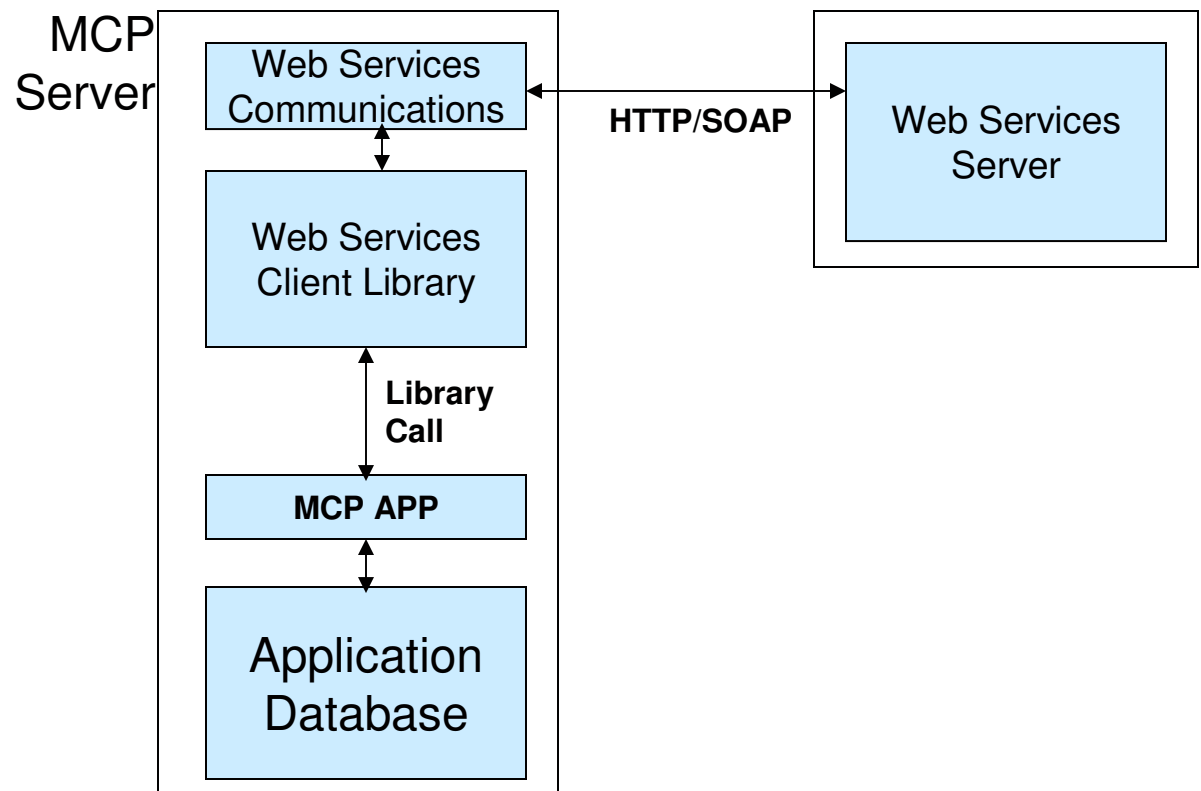
# Web Services Client - MCP

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- MCP Based WS Client
  - Allows MCP applications to make a Web Services call on another server
  - Supported by EAE and MGSWeb
  - MCP Application does a simple library call to make the outbound WS Client call

# Web Services Client - MCP

- MCP Based WS Client



# Considerations - Data

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- Re-Use of Existing Logic
  - 80x24 screens are good for proof-of-concept web services requiring no code changes
  - 80x24 screen transactions may not contain enough information for production purposes
  - Custom code, based on existing TP logic, seems the most common path

# Considerations – Test/Failover

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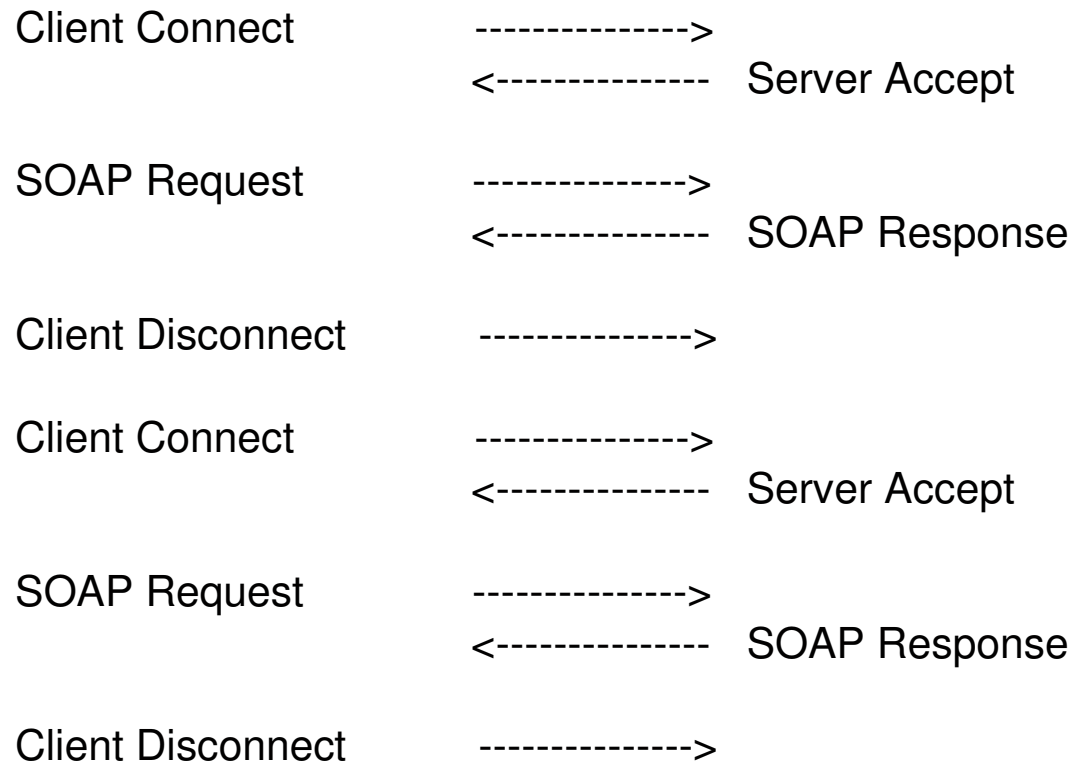
- Test vs Production
  - Preference is to move ALL test WS Server/Client code and config to production environment
  - Preference to have WS Client select Test vs Prod by setting the server URL
- Failover
  - Switch to backup or DR system with networking changes

# Considerations - Connections

- Persistent Connections
  - MCP TCP/IP connect/disconnect slows throughput
  - On close, TCP/IP port must “time wait” for  $TTL * 2$  seconds on most systems
  - Most servers default to persistent HTTP connections
    - ❖ Connection:Keepalive
  - Client then controls persistence
  - Persistence provides a 4 to 50 times throughput increase

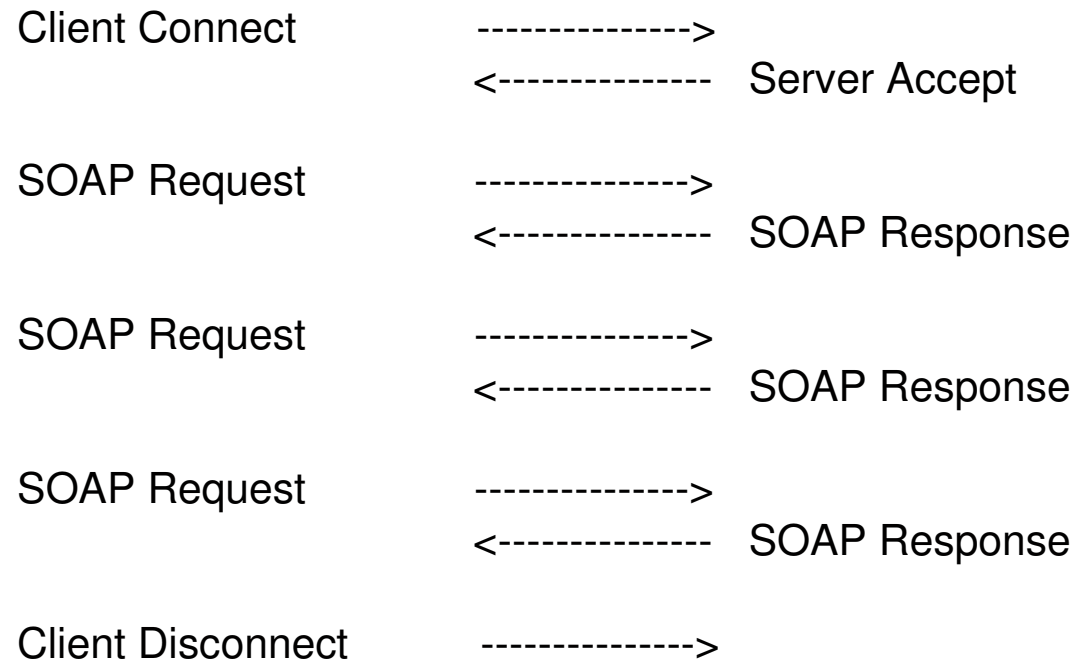
# Considerations - Connections

## ■ Non-Persistent Connection



# Considerations - Connections

## ■ Persistent Connection



# Considerations - Connections

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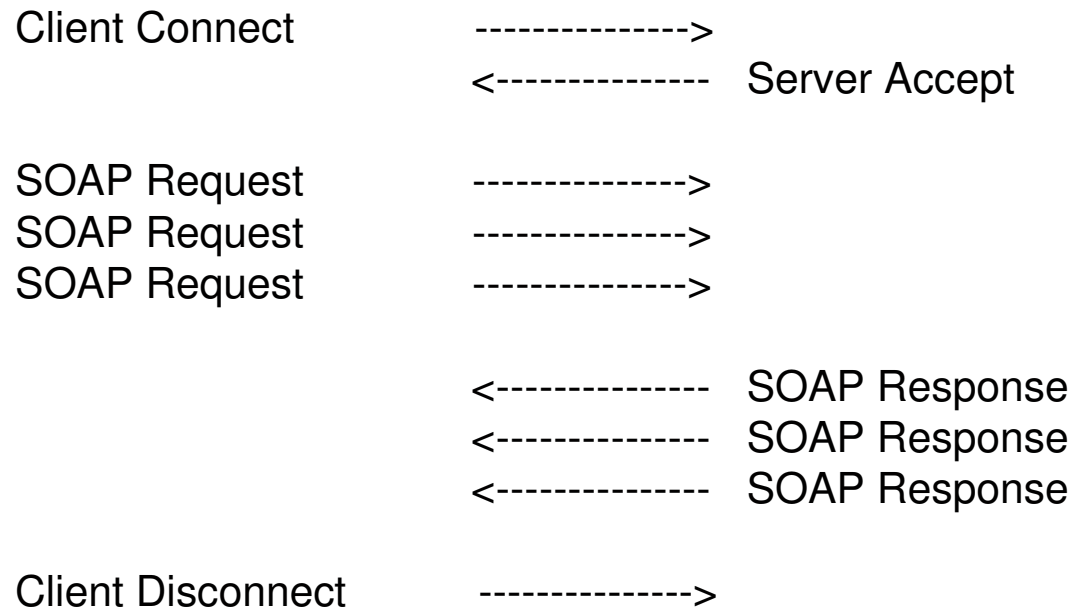
## ■ Pipelining

- Requires a persistent connection
- Multiple requests are sent without waiting for responses
- Responses return in send-order
- Most web servers (including ATLAS) support this
- Use controlled by whether WS Client application is coded to take advantage of this



# Considerations - Connections

## ■ Piplining



# Considerations - Security

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- Different types
  - SSL
  - HTTP Logon
  - SOAP Headers
  - Actual WS call to logon
  - WS-Security

# Considerations - Security

- Secure Socket Layer (SSL)
  - Done underneath Web Service
  - SSL – Authenticates server
    - ❖ Get certificate from Server
    - ❖ Validate certificate from a Trusted Certificate Authority
  - Two way SSL
    - ❖ Client Authenticates server
    - ❖ Server Authenticates client
  - Encryption, provided by the certificate keys, is transparent to application
  - Application must get/supply authentication info through an external interface

# Considerations - Security

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## ■ HTTP Logon

- Logon required for a specific virtual directory
- Uses HTTP AUTHORIZATION header
- BASIC uses a Base64 exchange so SSL is required for secure communications
- DIGEST uses MD5 encrypted exchange
- No data encryption, can use with SSL
- Application must get/supply authentication info through an external interface

# Considerations - Security

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## ■ SOAP Headers

- One must pre-acquire authentication information
- The SOAP message can contain both a HEADER section as well as a body
- Authentication information is provided as in SOAP HEADER fields
- SSL is still needed to encrypt HEADERS
- Application must supply authentication info using special code

# Considerations - Security

## ■ SOAP Headers

```
<Envelope>
  <Header>
    <NASAHeader xmlns="service.nasa.gov">
      <MessageData>
        <MessageID>568425287</MessageID>
      </MessageData>
      <AccessTicket>n)EvgLK^Cb#3TX@ApE^sdiZH4bJ
        )nNX.K+,Qy[oeqe0O-59`G-</AccessTicket>
      <UserAuthorization>
        <UserName>MS0281331</UserName>
      </UserAuthorization>
    </NASAHeader>
  </Header>
  <Body>
    ..... SOAP body .....
  </Body>
</Envelope>
```

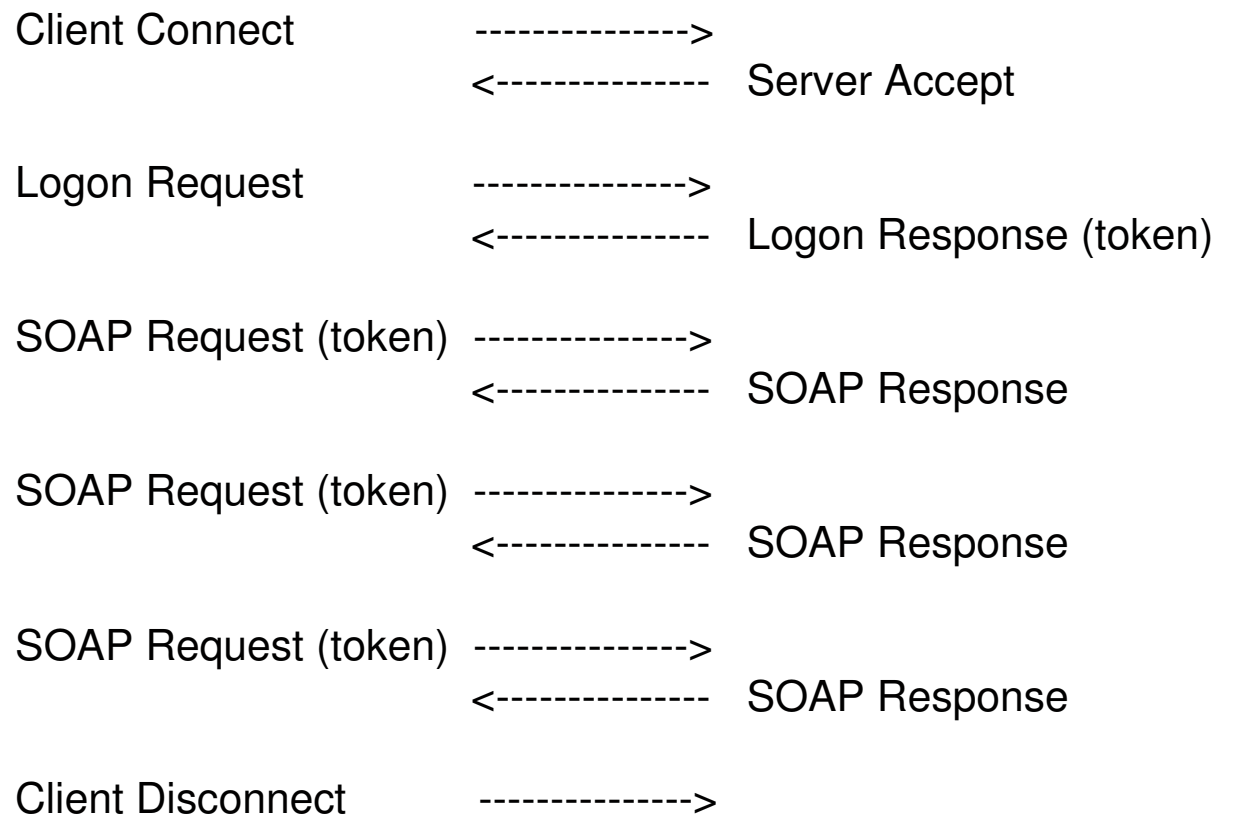
# Considerations - Security

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- **WS Call to Logon**
  - One must pre-acquire authentication information (usercode/password)
  - An initial web services call is made for authentication
  - The response contains a token to be placed in the body of all subsequent web services calls
  - Application must be “token” aware
  - SSL is still needed to encrypt dialogs

# Considerations - Security

## ■ WS Call to Logon





# Considerations - Security

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- **WS-Security (WSS)**
  - Originally developed by IBM, Microsoft, VeriSign and Forum Systems
  - Attach signature and encryption headers to SOAP messages
  - Provides end-to-end integrity for each message
  - Protocol uses SAML, Kerberos and x.509 certificates
  - Requires application awareness

# Reference Material

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- **WC3 Web Services Architecture Requirements**  
<http://www.w3.org/TR/wsa-reqs/>
- **WC3 Web Services Description Requirements**  
<http://www.w3.org/TR/ws-desc-reqs/>
- **Web-Enablement: Setting the Foundation for Web Services, eCommunity Presentation October 10, 2002**  
Wayne Kernochan, Aberdeen Group
- **Web Services and the Microsoft Platform,**  
Payam Shodjai, Microsoft Corporation  
<http://msdn2.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa480728.aspx>

# Additional Questions?

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