

UNITE 2003 Technology Conference

Web Services as part of your IT Infrastructure

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Who is 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**
 - ❖ **Training Services**
 - **Product Development**

Why Listen to MGS, Inc.

- Over 30 years experience in computer solutions
- Experts in making computer solutions both reliable and efficient
- Experienced in a variety of hardware/software technologies
- Experts in operating system design and management
- Experts in data communications
- Experienced in solutions requiring multiple, diverse platforms

Web Services

- In this presentation you will learn about ...
 - The “Vision”
 - The “Reality”
 - What it can do “Today”
 - The “Business Case”
 - The “Technology”
 - The “Future”

Web Services – The Vision

- Major players
 - Microsoft
 - HP
 - IBM
 - Sun
- Goal
 - Make Internet program-to-program exchanges as easy as browsing the Web



Web Services – The Vision

- 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 Vision

- The Web Services Provider ...
 - Service provider publishes a service
 - ❖ Deploys on an Internet connect computer
 - ❖ Publishes service in a global Internet directory
 - Provider establishes a way for customer to purchase the service

Web Services – The Vision

- The Web Services Client ...
 - Client shops the global Internet directory for the desired services
 - Software Interactive Development Environments (IDE) natively support browsing the directory and incorporation of service “objects”
 - Client purchases services necessary for the application
 - Develop/deploy application
 - Client applications use the Web Service(s) to provide business solutions

Web Services – The Reality

- 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

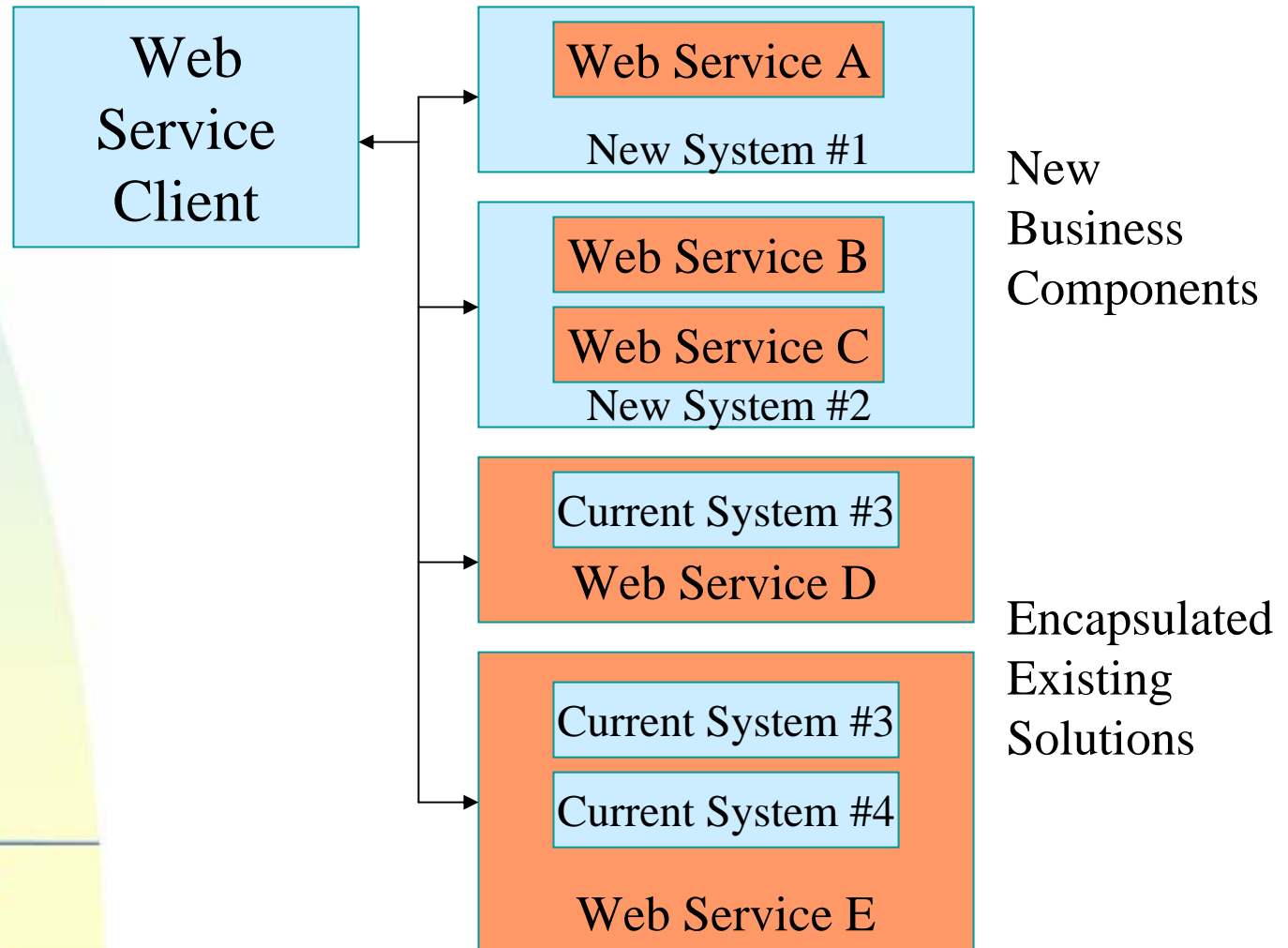
Web Services – The Reality

- Similar to the problem of truly “open” systems
 - The “vision” never quite comes to fruition. No one vendor can/will take responsibility for the whole thing.
 - Difficult to make reliable
 - Problems in developing an integrated solutions (the parts never quite fit together)
 - Difficult to manage and maintain
- Don't buy into the Web Services “hype”

Web Services – Today

- 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
 - Provides the ability to:
 - ❖ Componentize new Enterprise business functions
 - ❖ Encapsulate existing business functions for easier access

Web Services – Today



Web Services- Business Case

- 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

- Built on proven Internet communications standards
 - **HTTP** – HyperText Transfer Protocol
 - **SOAP** – Simple Object Access 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

- 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
 - Included as part of the application framework
 - ❖ Microsoft .NET
 - ❖ Sun Microsystems J2EE

Web Services- Business Case

- Abstracts 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

Programs Worldwide in 2001 (in millions)

	Custom Applications	Application Packages
Total	87.2	5.6
Windows	5.9	0.4
UNIX	15.7	1.0
Other	65.5	4.2

Web Services- Business Case

- 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- Business Case

- Use proven Web Services elements to solve business problems
 - ❖ Organize IS services
 - **Description of each service**
 - **Directory of services**
 - ❖ Implement functionality shared between dissimilar systems
 - ❖ Provide well defined interfaces between business units
 - ❖ Leverage existing functionality
 - ❖ Not dependent on proprietary technology
 - ❖ Ease of use (IDE support)
- Standard warning don't implement technology for technology's sake

Web Services - Technology

Definition:

A Web service is a software application identified by a URI, whose interfaces and bindings are capable of being defined, described, and discovered as XML artifacts. A Web service supports direct interactions with other software agents using XML based messages exchanged via internet-based protocols.

Web Services - Technology

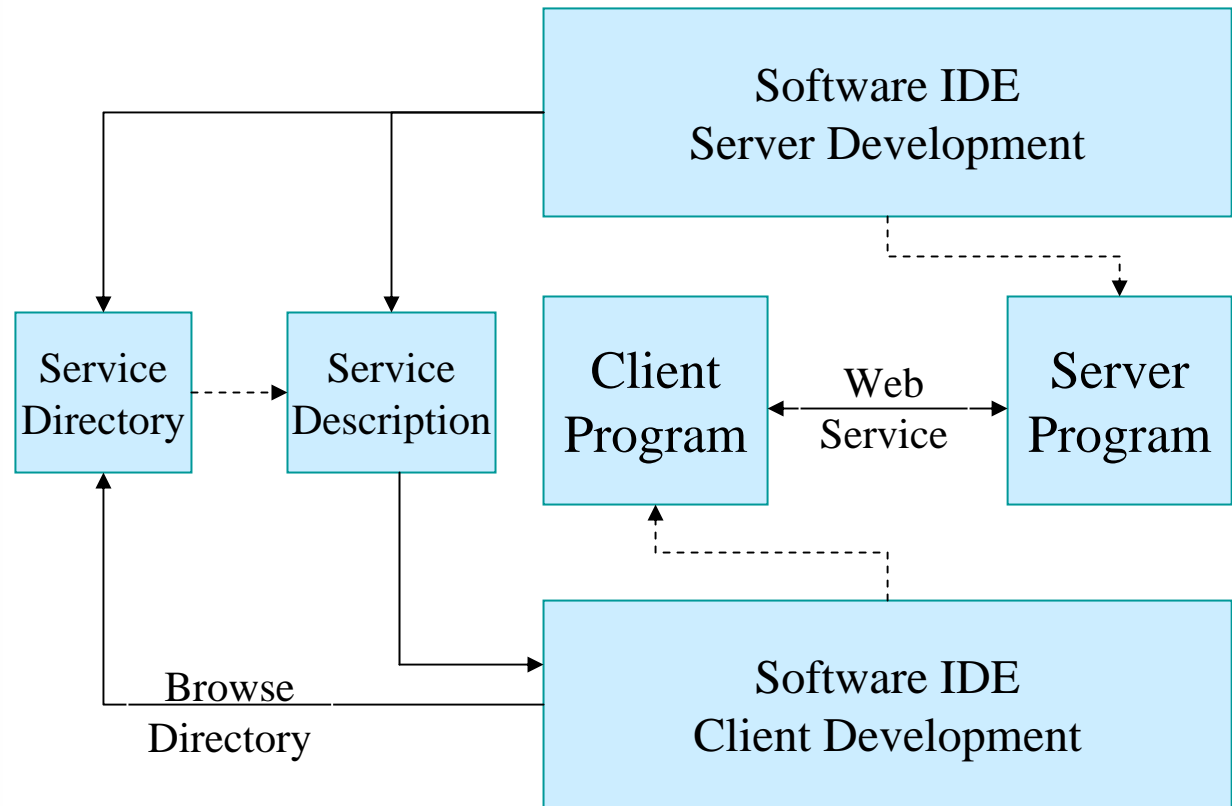
- Development components:
 - Business function (application)
 - Web Service definition (WSDL)
 - Web Service directory (UDDI)
 - Web Service enabled IDE
 - ❖ UDDI browser
 - ❖ Create client objects from WSDL
 - ❖ Create Web Services servers

- Runtime components
 - Client application program
 - HTTP or HTTPS protocol
 - SOAP protocol
 - XML data request/response
 - Server application program

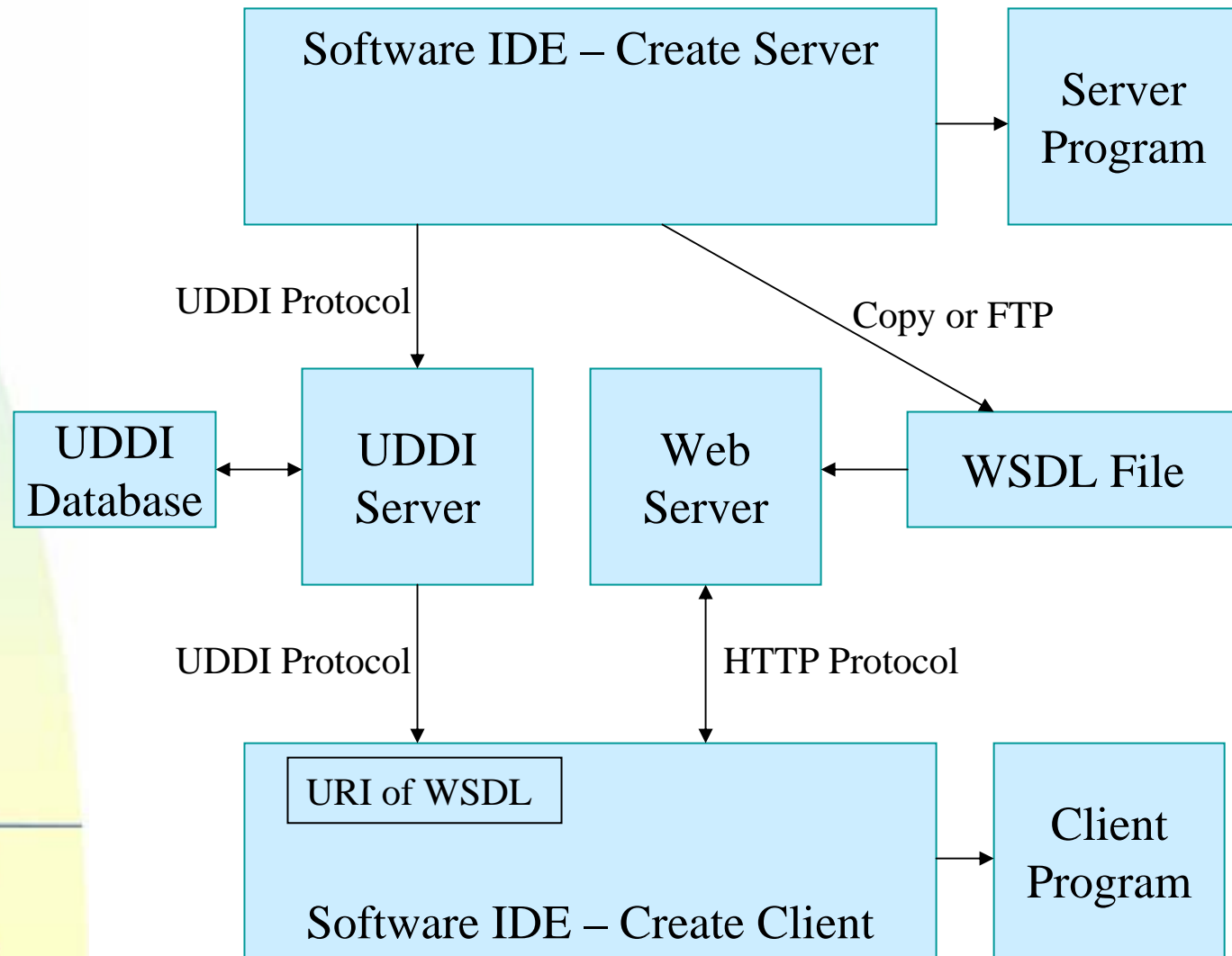
Web Services- Technology

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

Web Services- Technology



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>

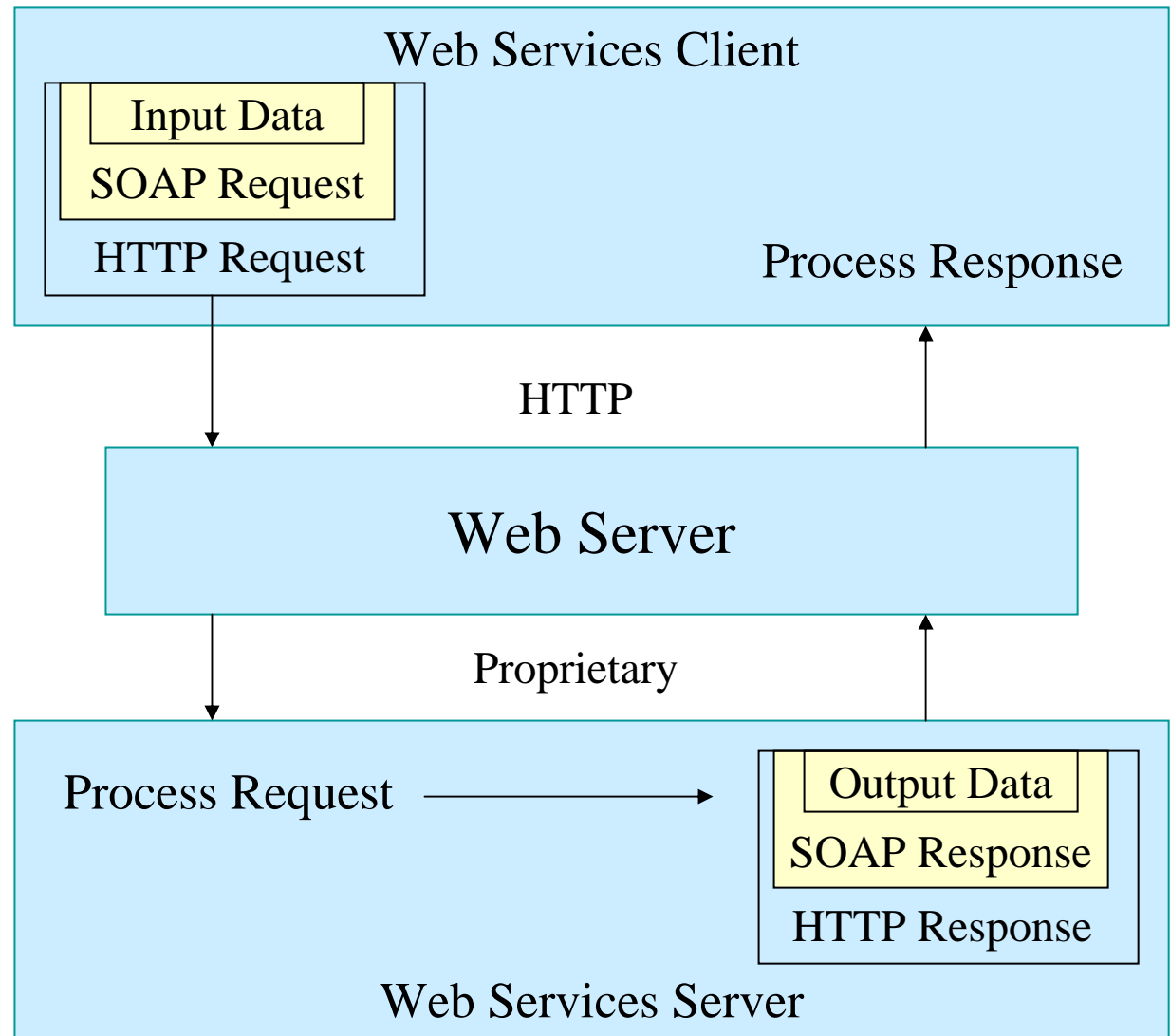
<service name="COMSWebServices">
  <documentation>Access COMS applications via Web Services
  </documentation>
  <port name="WSTEST" binding="wsdl:WSTESTHttpBinding">
    <soap:address location="http://laptop1mcp/COMSWebServices/" />
  </port>
</service>
```

Web Services – Technology

- Web Services is built on Internet communications standards
 - **HTTP** – HyperText Transfer Protocol
 - **SOAP** – Simple Object Access 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

- Security Considerations
 - Can use HTTPS (SSL) for authentication and encryption
 - SOAP security
 - ❖ assumes transaction is from a trusted source
 - ❖ leaves transaction security to the application
 - ❖ possible use of future XML security standards
 - Application Security
 - ❖ part of each transaction
 - ❖ part of a multi transaction dialog

Web Services - Future

- Languages for defining business processes based on sequences of individual Web Services
 - **Microsoft/IBM – BPELAWS**
(Business Processing Execution Language for Web Services)
 - **Sun – WSCI**
(Web Services Choreography Interface)
- Web Services will become a requirement for systems to **participate** in the Enterprise just as TCP/IP has become a requirement for systems to **communicate** within the Enterprise

Web Services - Future

“[by using Web Services] developers must consider how to build more modular components, how to share data across otherwise disparate sources , and ultimately, how to create applications out of these components and data sources.”

- Infoworld June 10, 2002

Additional Questions?

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This presentation is available on our WEB site

Reference Material

- **WC3 Web Services Architecture Requirements**
<http://www.w3.org/TR/2002/WD-wsa-reqs-20021011>
- **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
- **Understanding XML Web Services, The Web Services Idea.**
Tim Ewald, Microsoft Corporation
<http://msdn.microsoft.com/webservices/understanding/re adme/default.aspx>

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