

UNITE 2004 Technology Conference

Web Services: Concepts, Considerations and Implementation

Michael S. Recant
MGS, Inc.

Session EWOS 4054

1:30pm – 2:30pm

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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

Web Services

- In this presentation you will learn about ...
 - What are Web Services?
 - Implementation requirements
 - Planning considerations and Impact on existing applications
 - Why use Web Services?

Web Services

What are Web services?

Web Services – The Vision

- 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
- Create a world-wide fabric of computing services (and commerce)
- Assemble applications from available services

Web Services – The Reality

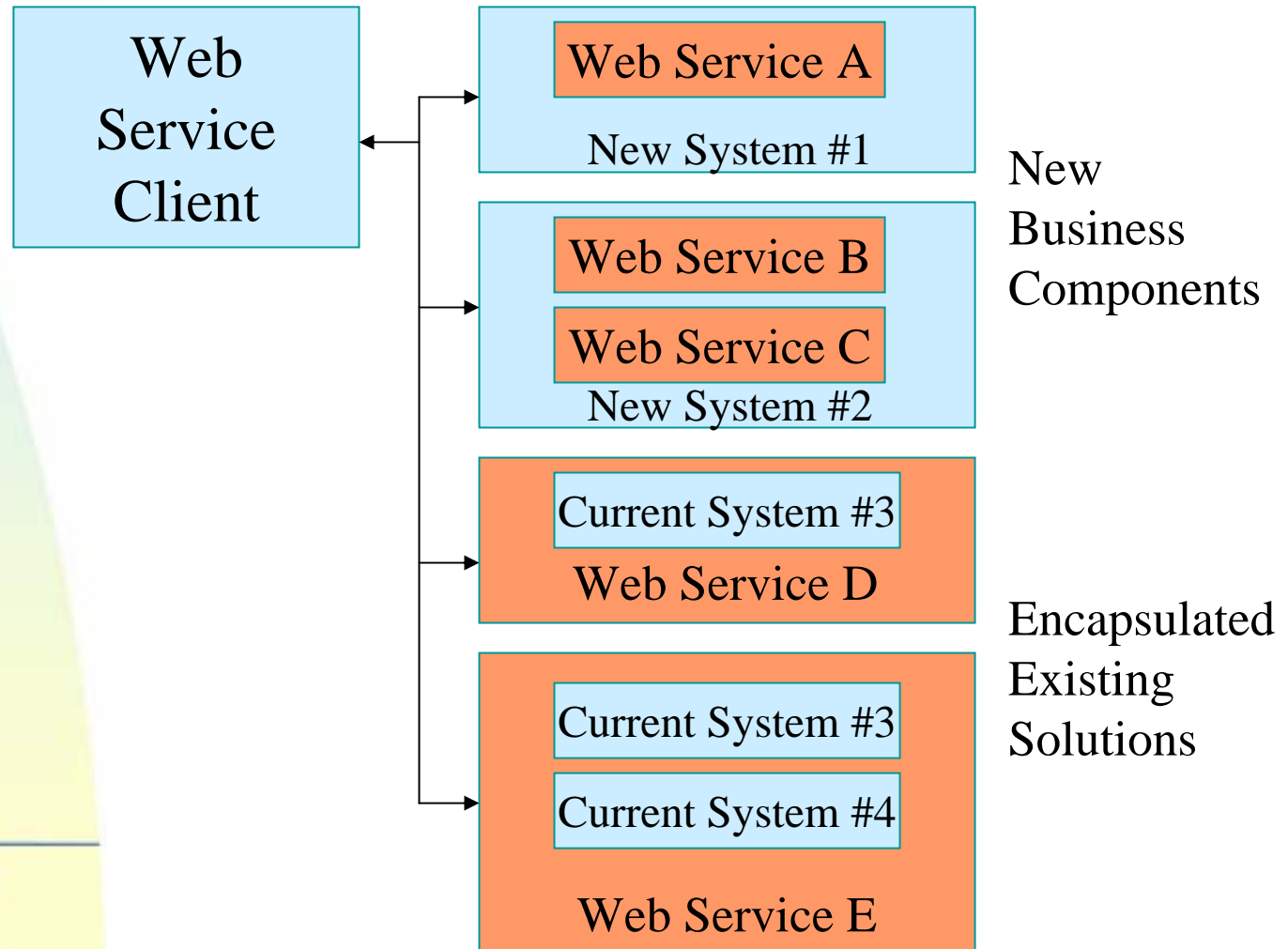
- Mission critical applications cannot depend on:
 - the Internet
 - “vended” services
 - the hope that someone is vending needed services
 - the hope that “vended” services operate exactly as the business requires
 - the hope that the “vended” services are reliable

- Business interfaces do not benefit from:
 - Dynamic service discovery
 - Data flexibility

Web Services – The Reality

- 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

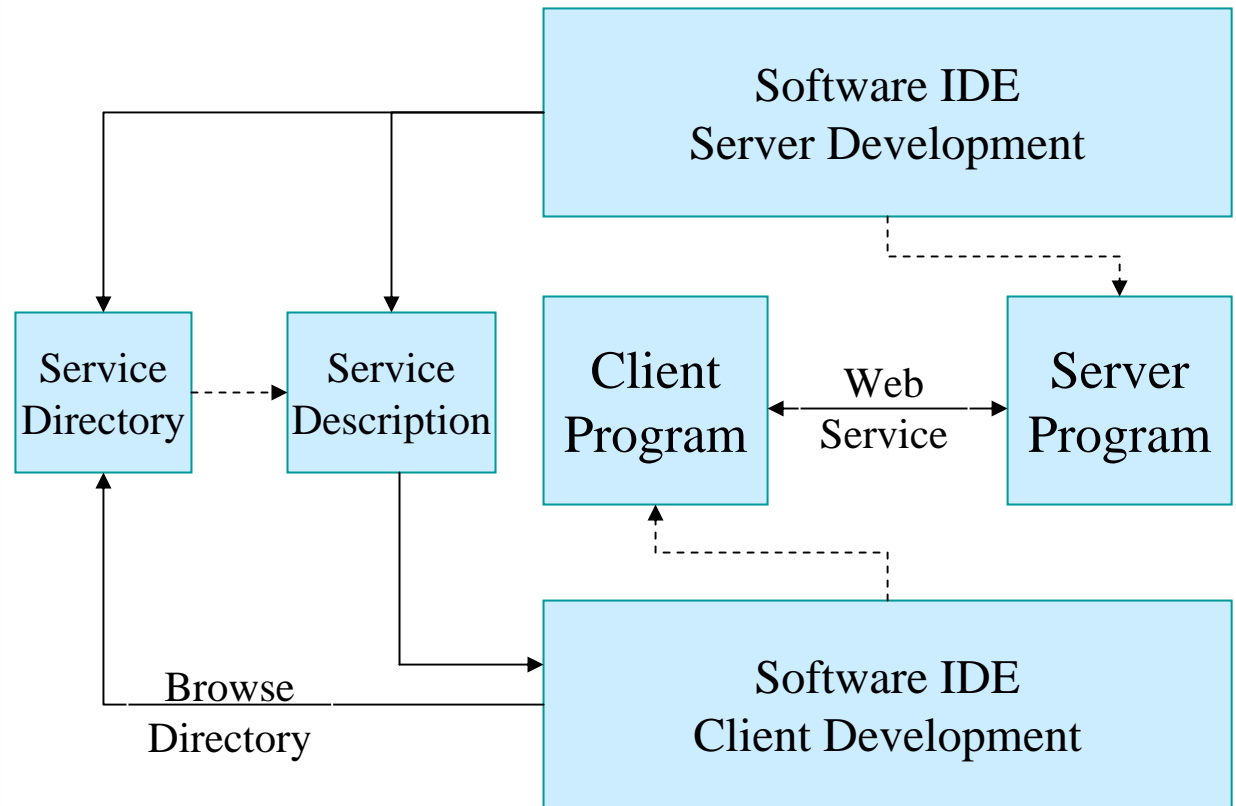
Web Services – The Reality



Web Services – The Reality

- Supported by software IDEs
 - Discovery of service (optional)
 - Automatic creation of Web Services client objects
 - Web Services Server object support
 - ❖ Description file generation
 - ❖ Directory update
 - ❖ Server program code

Web Services – The Reality



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 Web Services Description Language (WSDL) file

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

What do I need to do to implement Web Services?

Web Services- Terminology

■ UDDI

- Universal Description, Discovery and Integration
- Description of Web Service
- UDDI specifies WSDL location with a URI
 - ❖ Web server host name
 - ❖ WSDL file name

■ WSDL

- Web Services Description Language
- XML description of the Web Service
- URI of service (host and service name)

Web Services- Terminology

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>
```

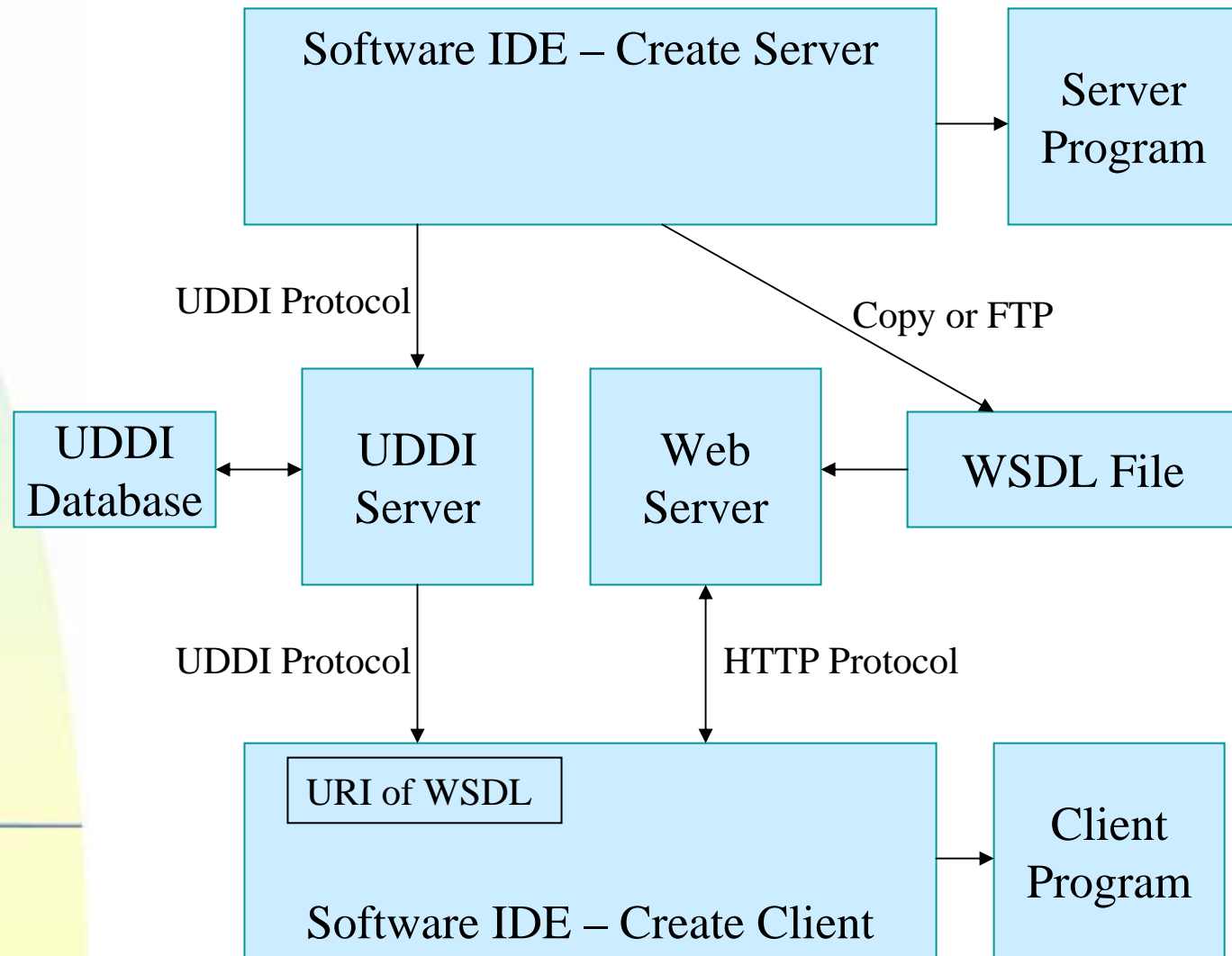
Web Services – Development

- An IDE that supports:
 - Defining a Web Service
 - Generating a WSDL
 - Creating a server application object
 - UDDI browser (optional)
 - Ability to create a client application object from a WSDL

- Web server to serve up the WSDL

- UDDI Server to catalog available Web Services (optional)

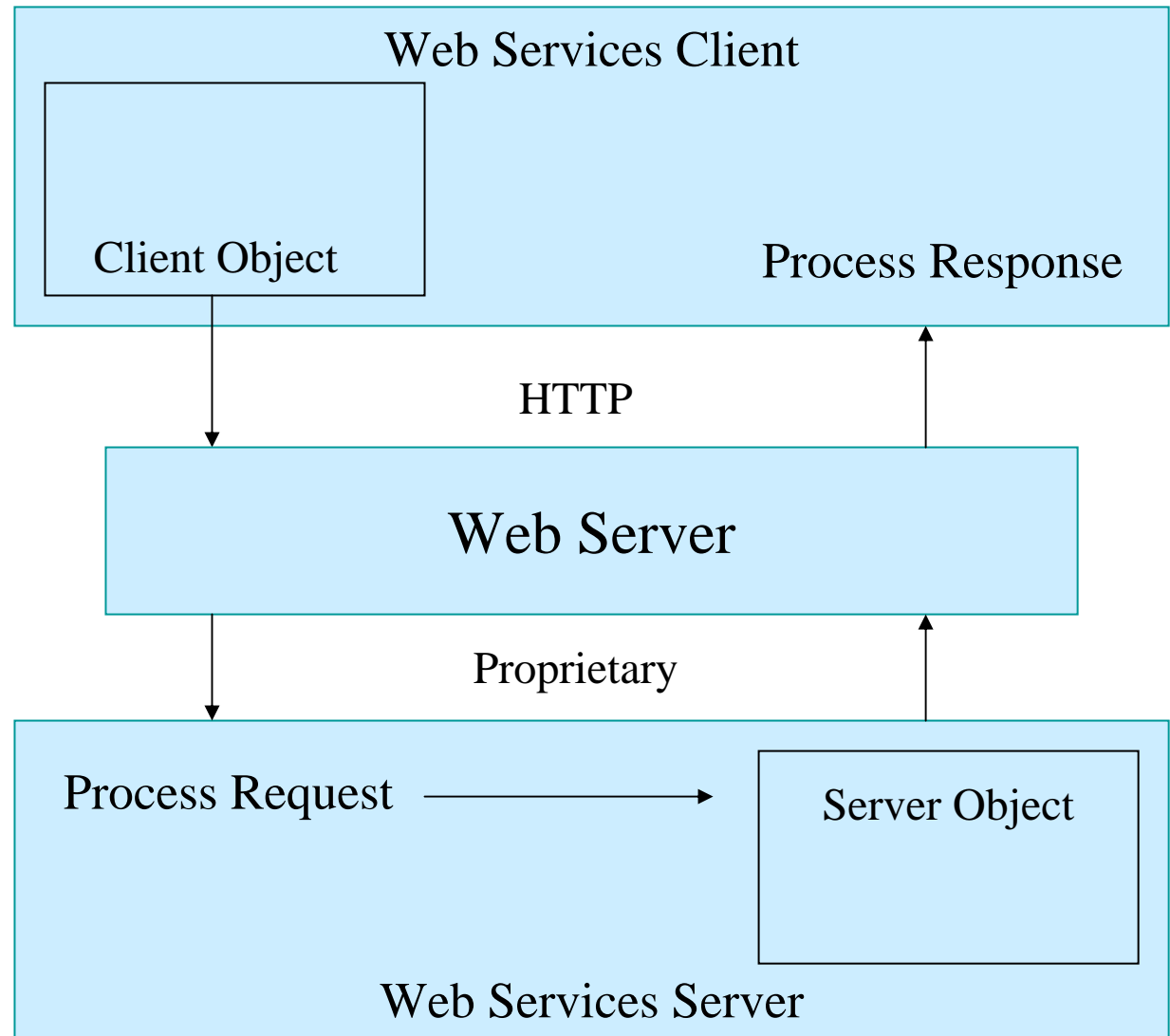
Web Services- Development



Web Services - Runtime

- Runtime components:
 - Client application program
 - TCP/IP link to Web Server
 - Web server supporting HTTP or HTTPS protocol
 - Server application program

Web Services – Technology



Web Services

What are the planning considerations and the possible processing impact?

Web Services - Planning

- What IDE will you use?
 - Client
 - Server
- Clearly Identify where processing will be located
 - WSDL server
 - Web Server
 - Soap Processor
 - Back-end support
- Is everything compatible

Web Services - Planning

- Define practical “new” services
 - Reusable
 - Flexible
 - Logical request input fields
 - Reasonable data output volume
 - Reasonable response time
 - Stateless (if possible)
- Establish an “interface” that you can live with for a while

Web Services - Planning

- Encapsulation of existing on-line applications
 - Difficult to implement on a one-for-one bases
 - Based on transaction “interception”
 - Make sure “intercept” captures all processing
 - Often not “dense” enough

Web Services - Planning

- Plan for Multiple Processing Regions
 - Production, Development, QA
 - Will client application access just one or all regions?
 - Plan to provide support for all regions operating simultaneously

Web Services - Planning

- Legacy Applications:
 - Totally Transparent
 - ❖ Web Service looks to application like an existing on-line or batch transaction
 - Aggregated Existing
 - ❖ Web Service looks like a sequence of existing transactions
 - New Implementation
 - ❖ New interface implemented to support Web Services

Web Services - Planning

- Considerations:
 - Will processing volume increase for the same work?
 - Will application/database locks be held longer?
 - Will SOAP/XML processing add significant processing?
 - Increased network traffic

Web Services - Planning

- Security
 - Applied before the SOAP processor
 - ❖ VPN or Encrypted Router
 - ❖ SSL
 - ❖ MS Web Services Extensions
 - Session
 - ❖ Non-stateless
 - ❖ Requires logon WS exchange
 - ❖ Each WS call contains a security token

Web Services

Why would I want to use Web Services?

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
 - ❖ Unisys EAE

Web Services- Business Case

- 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

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- Business Case

- Languages for defining business processes based 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- Business Case

“[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?

Michael S. Recant
VP Software Development

MGS, Inc.
10901 Trade Road, Suite B
Richmond, VA 23236

Voice: (804)379-0230
Fax: (804)379-1299
Email: Mike.Recant@mgsinc.com
Web: www.mgsinc.com

This presentation is available on our WEB site

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