## UNITE 2006 Technology Conference

#### **Web Services:**

The Easy Way to Enterprise-Enable Your MCP Applications and Data

F. Guy Bonney MGS, Inc.

Session MCP3033

9:15am - 10:15am

Wednesday, October 11, 2006





## 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"
  - The "Business Case"
  - The "Technology"
  - The "MCP Implementation"
  - The "Future"



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





- 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)



- 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



#### 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



In Conclusion ...





- 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



- 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



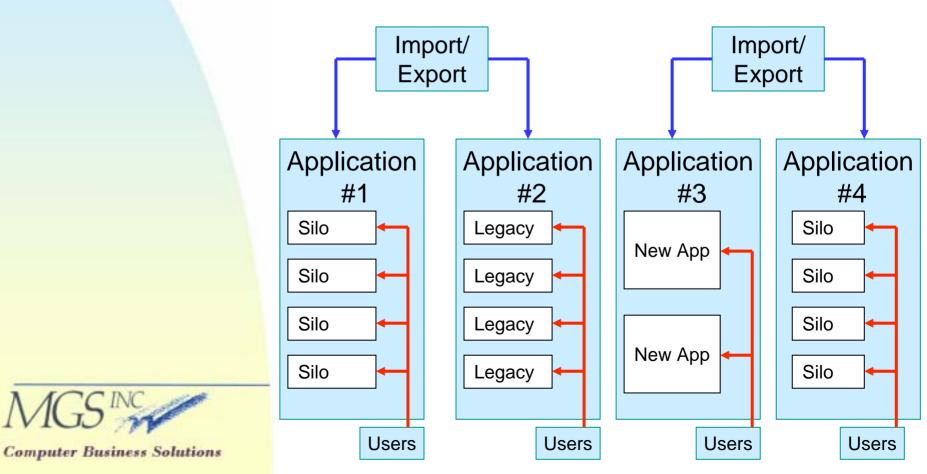
- The Web Services concept contains extremely powerful elements:
  - Simple, well-defined, standardsbased interface
  - Technology independent implementation
  - Each set of services has a description file
  - Integrated directory of service descriptions and documentation

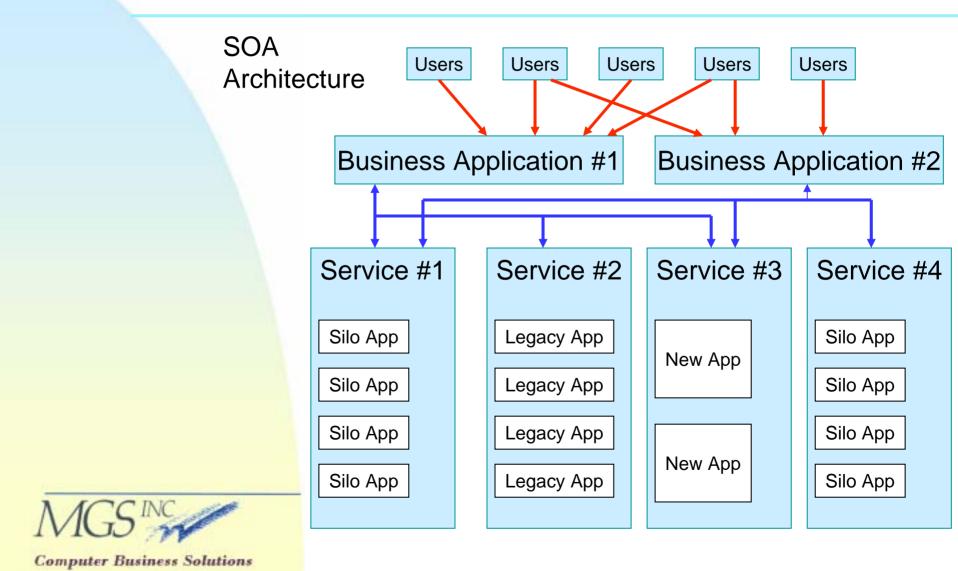


- Services Oriented Architecture (SOA)
  - Componentize new Enterprise business functions
  - Encapsulate existing business functions for easier access
  - IT Functionality now available as a set of objects that can be mixed and matched as needed
  - Application development done by architecting service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



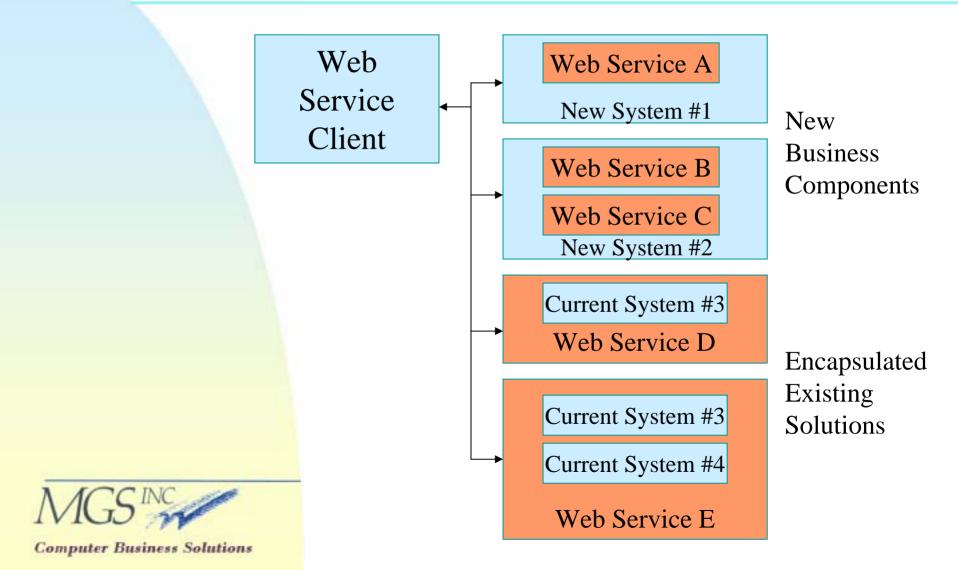
Traditional Architecture





- Simpler and more flexible then "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





- 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



- 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



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



- 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



#### **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



**Aberdeen Group, February 2002** 

- 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



- Use proven Web Services elements to solve your 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)



#### **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.

WC3 Web Services Architecture Requirements Working Draft 11 October 2002



#### 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

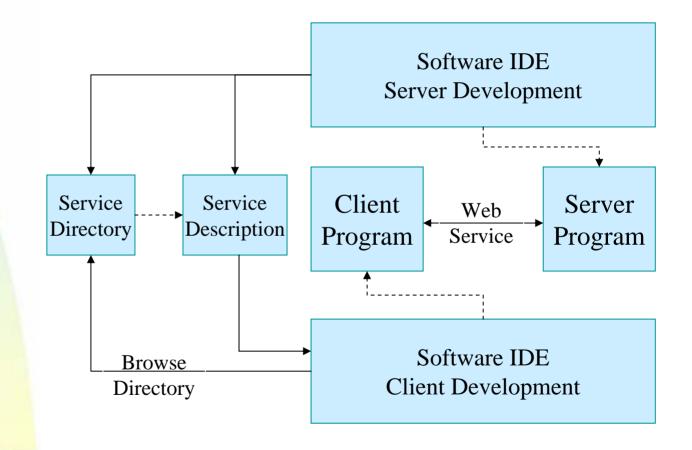
#### Runtime components

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

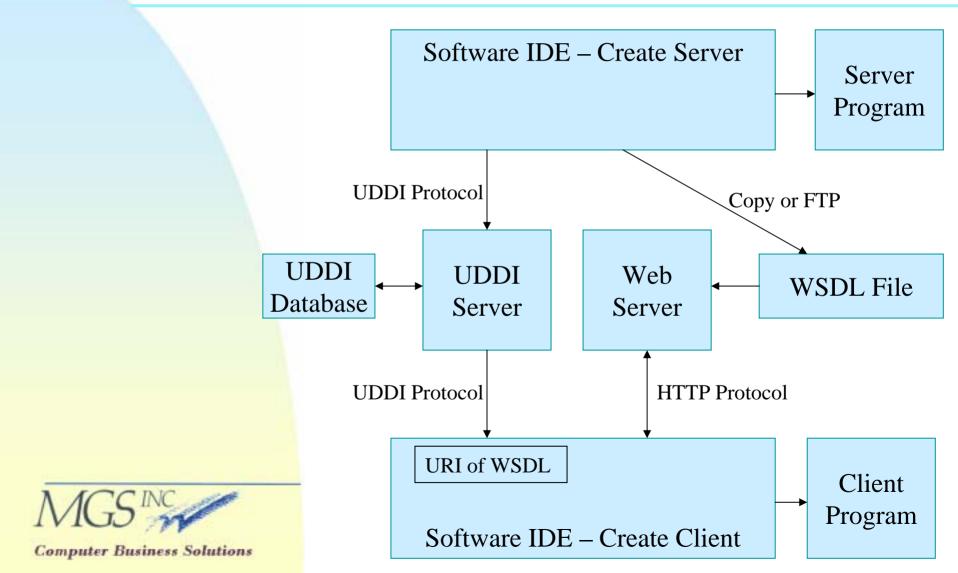


- Directory contains Web Service description and documentation
  - UDDI Universal Description,
     Discovery and Integration
  - WSDL Web Services Description Language
- UDDI specifies WSDL location with a URI
  - For use with HTTP
  - Includes web server host name
  - Includes WSDL file name









### WSDL File Excerpt:

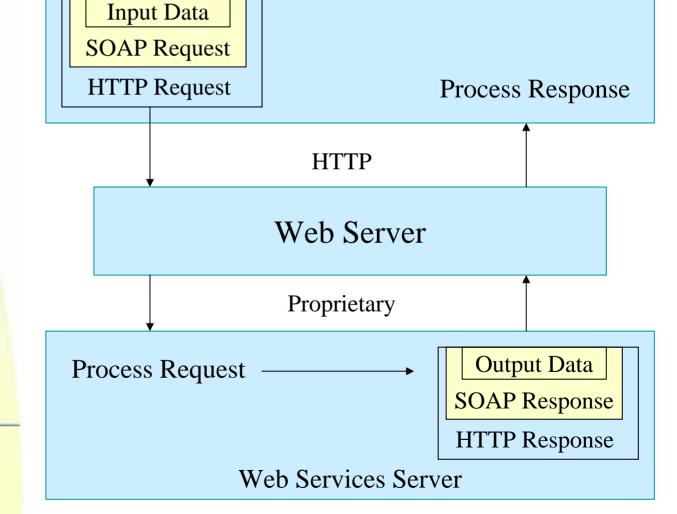
```
<message name="WSTEST_SCRN01">
 <part name="Trancode" type="xsd:string" />
 <part name="Input_data" type="xsd:string" />
</message>
<message name="WSTEST_SCRN01Response">
 <part name="Trancode" type="xsd:string" />
 <part name="Input_data" type="xsd:string" />
 <part name="statusLine" type="xsd:string"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



Indicates
XML
Encoding



Web Services Client



#### **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

- MCP Apps as Web Services
  - 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 - MCP

### MCP Apps as Web Services

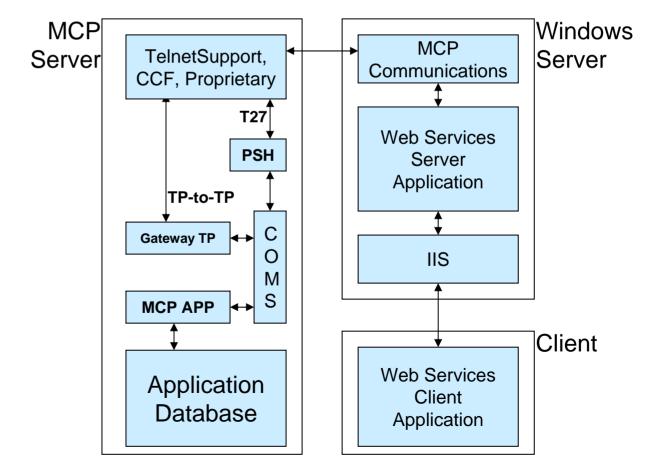
- Requires some form of wrapper around the MCP functionality
- Wrapper allows Web Service request to be routed to/from MCP application
- Non-proprietary Connection to MCP applications via COMS
  - COMS Station
  - TP-to-TP (may require small TP change)
- Proprietary Connections
  - Library
  - Port File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



- 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 via a Wintel Gateway



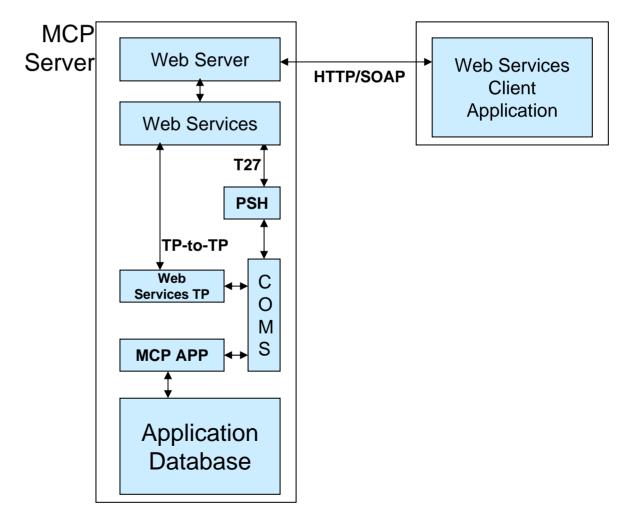


#### MCP Based Web Service

- 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



### MCP Based Web Service





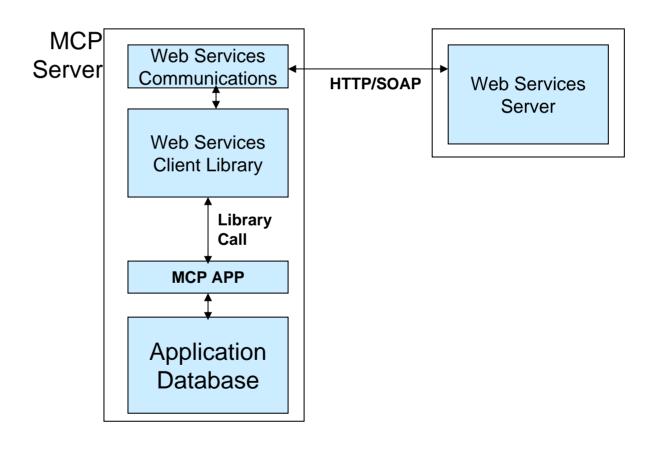
### MCP Based WS Client

- 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

```
01 WEBSERVICE-NAME
                            PIC X(50).
01 PORT-NAME
                            PIC X(50).
01 OPERATION-NAME
                            PIC X(50).
01 RESULT-STRING
                            PIC X(256).
77 RESULT
                            PIC 9(11) BINARY.
MOVE <web/http service name> TO WEBSERVICE-NAME.
MOVE <port name> TO PORT-NAME.
MOVE coperation name> TO OPERATION-NAME.
<move data to the request record fields>
CALL "INVOKE OF WEBSERVICES/LIBRARY"
  USING WEBSERVICE-NAME, PORT-NAME, OPERATION-NAME,
        <request record>,
        <response record>,
        RESULT-STRING
  GIVING RESULT.
```



### MCP Based WS Client





#### MCP Web Services

- 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)
- Web Services Client interface allows MCP environment to use existing Enterprise SOA functionality



### Web Services - Future

- 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 - 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
<a href="http://msdn.microsoft.com/webservices/understanding/readme/default.aspx">http://msdn.microsoft.com/webservices/understanding/readme/default.aspx</a>



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