

UNITE 2018 Annual Conference

Web Services Are Always Cloud Ready

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Session MCP4068

2:45pm – 3:45pm

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MGS, Inc.

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

Overview

- Web Services (generic) Goal
 - Make network program-to-program exchanges as easy as browsing the Web



Overview

- The Web Services (generic) concept contains extremely powerful elements:
 - Simple, well-defined, standards-based interfaces
 - Technology independent implementation
- “Loose Coupling” between provider and consumer
 - Anonymous client
 - Flexible data content
 - asynchronous

Overview

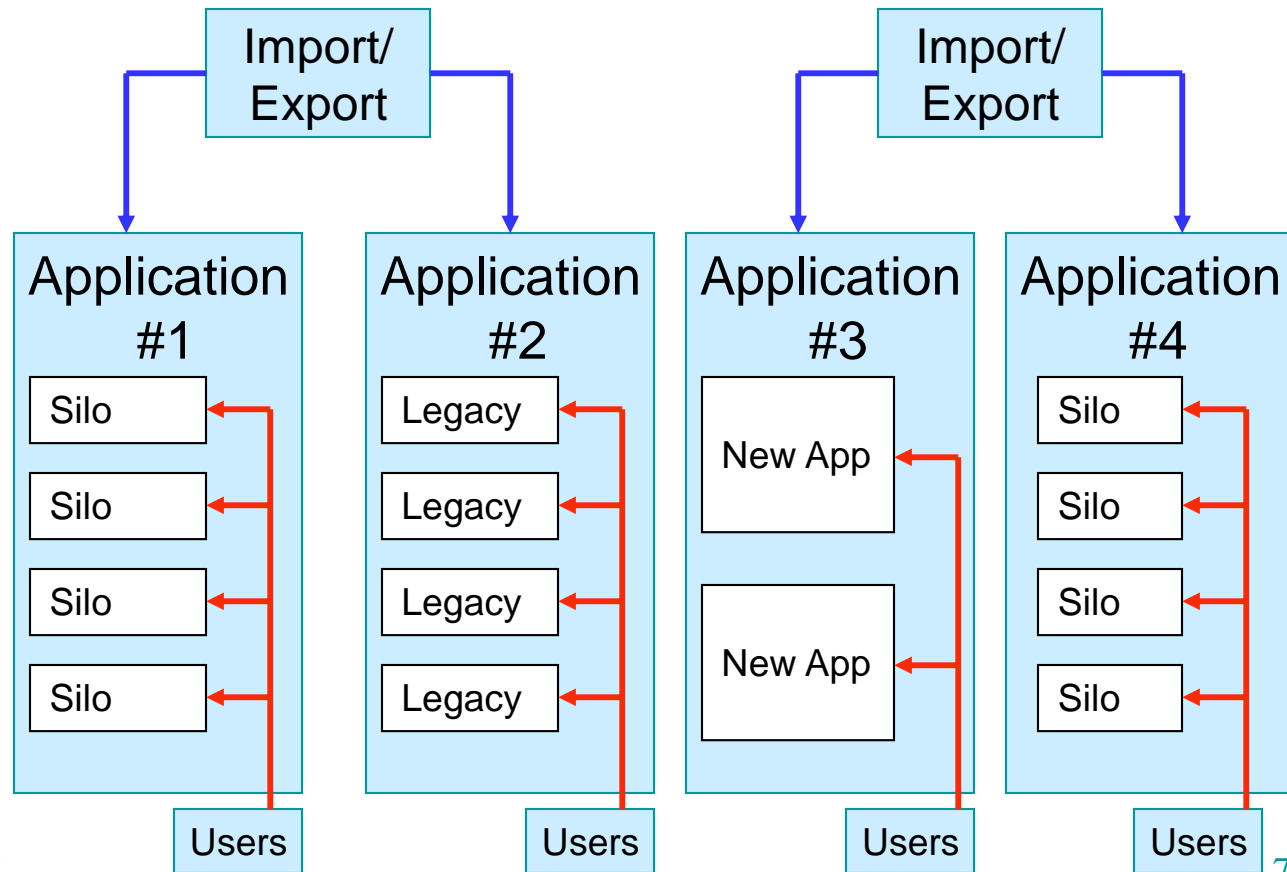
- Abstracts out business functionality
 - Creates machine (technology) independent functionality
 - Indirect reference to a business service
- Leverage existing business functionality
 - Rewrites/Redesigns are expensive
 - Placing a Web Services (generic) envelope around existing functionality is relatively inexpensive
 - Preserves investment in known, reliable business solutions

Overview

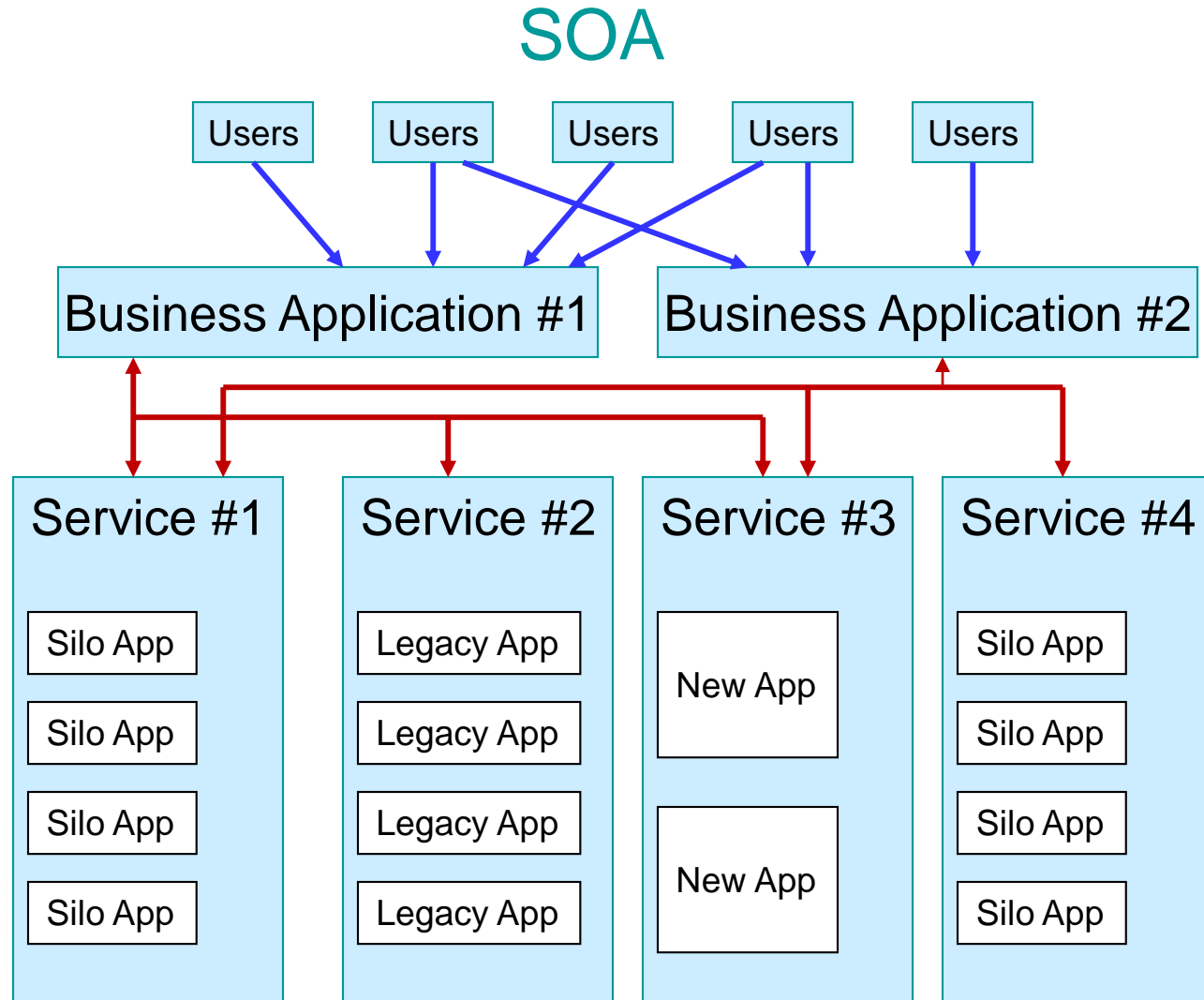
- ▣ Services Oriented Architecture (SOA)
 - Componentize Enterprise business functions
 - Service is a “black box” for consumers
 - Encapsulate existing business functions for easier access
 - IT Functionality now available as a set of objects that can be mixed and matched as needed
 - Application development done by architecting service consumers

Overview

Traditional Architecture



Overview



Overview

- Built on proven Internet communications standards
 - **TCP/IP** – Transmission Control Protocol / Internet Protocol
 - **TLS** – Transport Layer Security (formerly SSL)
 - Communication Protocols:
 - ❖ **HTTP** - HyperText Transfer Protocol
 - ❖ **SOAP** - Simple Object Access Protocol
 - ❖ **REST** - Representational State Transfer
 - Payload Data Representations:
 - ❖ **Text** - plain text
 - ❖ **XML** - eXtensible Markup Language
 - ❖ **JSON** - JavaScript Object Notation

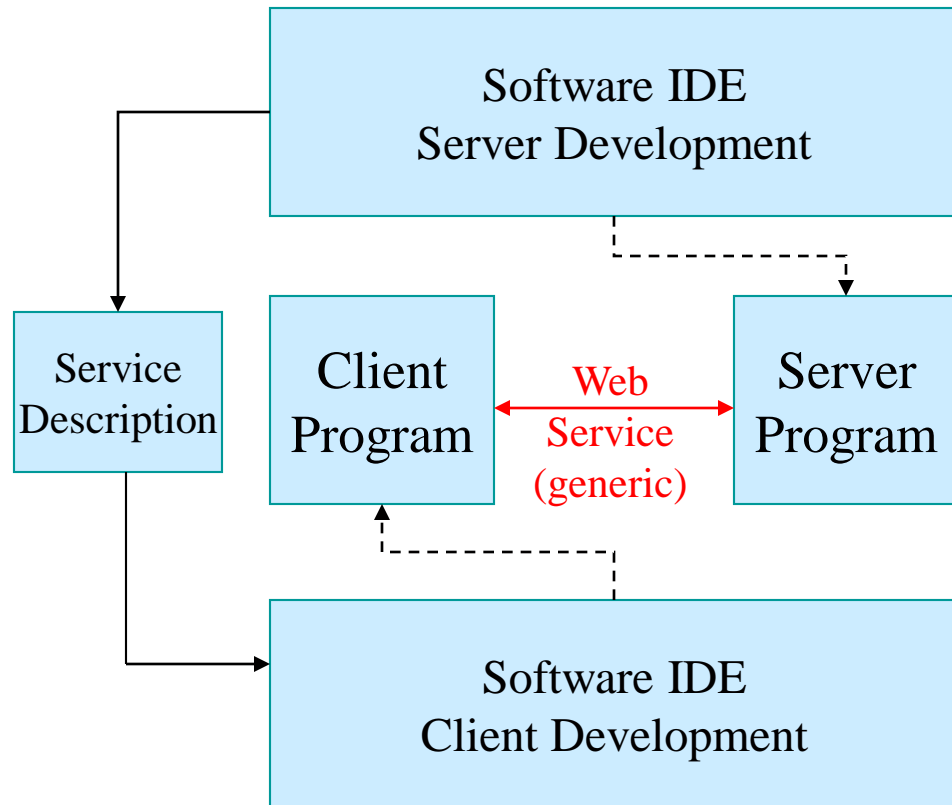
Overview

- Web Service (generic) Characteristics
 - Client-Server Architecture
 - Stateless Transactions
 - Layered System
 - ❖ Client can be directly connected or have communication routed
 - ❖ Client is unaware of layers
 - Loose Coupling
 - ❖ Client tech not tied to server tech
 - ❖ Both side can evolve independently

Overview

- APIs Supported by software IDEs
 - Automatic creation of Web Services objects
 - ❖ Web Services Server object support
 - ❖ Web Services Client object support
 - Included as part of the application framework
 - ❖ Microsoft .NET
 - ❖ Oracle/Sun JAVA
 - ❖ Unisys Agile Business Suite
 - ❖ Unisys ePortal
 - ❖ Unisys MCP WEBAPPSUPPORT
 - ❖ MGS-Web

Overview



Overview

- Service Description
 - User Defined
 - ❖ HTTP payload is typically user defined
 - ❖ GET (payload part of the URI)
 - ❖ POST (payload in the HTTP request body)
 - WSDL
 - ❖ Web Services Description Language
 - ❖ Specifies:
 - The protocol (typically HTTP)
 - The operation
 - An XML encoded SOAP request
 - An XML encoded SOAP response
 - RSDL, Swagger, etc
 - ❖ RESTful API Description Languages
 - ❖ JSON or XML encoding

Technology – HTTP Transaction

□ HTTP based Web Service

- Hypertext Transfer Protocol
- Core of Web Browser communications
- Can also be used for “web service” transaction processing

❖ GET method

GET /test/form.php?name1=value1&name2=value2

❖ POST method

POST /test/form.php HTTP/1.1

Host: w3schools.com

name1=value1&name2=value2

- **Payload** format is user application defined
- Can be HTTP form elements, XML, JSON, etc
- Response format is user application defined

Technology – SOAP Transaction

- SOAP based Web Service
 - HTTP used to encapsulate SOAP request message (POST)
 - ❖ SOAP operation
 - ❖ SOAP headers
 - ❖ SOAP body
 - HTTP response encapsulates the SOAP response
 - SOAP request and response are XML encoded
 - WSDL defines the specific format of the SOAP request/response for a given operation
 - Minimal use of HTTP control fields

Technology – RESTful Transaction

- REST based web service
 - HTTP used to encapsulate REST request message (GET or POST)
 - ❖ REST operation
 - ❖ REST headers
 - ❖ REST body
 - HTTP response encapsulates the REST response
 - REST request and response are either JSON or XML encoded
 - REST request/response format may be defined by a Service Description (may be built into application)
 - Often relies on HTTP control fields

Technology – XML vs JSON Encoding

□ XML Encoding

```
<Person>
  <ID>1</ID>
  <Name>M Vaqqas</Name>
  <Email>m.vaqqas@gmail.com</Email>
  <Country>India</Country>
</Person>
```

□ JSON Encoding

```
{
  "ID": "1",
  "Name": "M Vaqqas",
  "Email": "m.vaqqas@gmail.com",
  "Country": "India"
}
```

Technology – Description File Example

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:addresslocation=
      "http://laptop1mcp/COMSWebServices/" />
  </port>
</service>
```

Technology – Message Payload Example

SOAP Request:

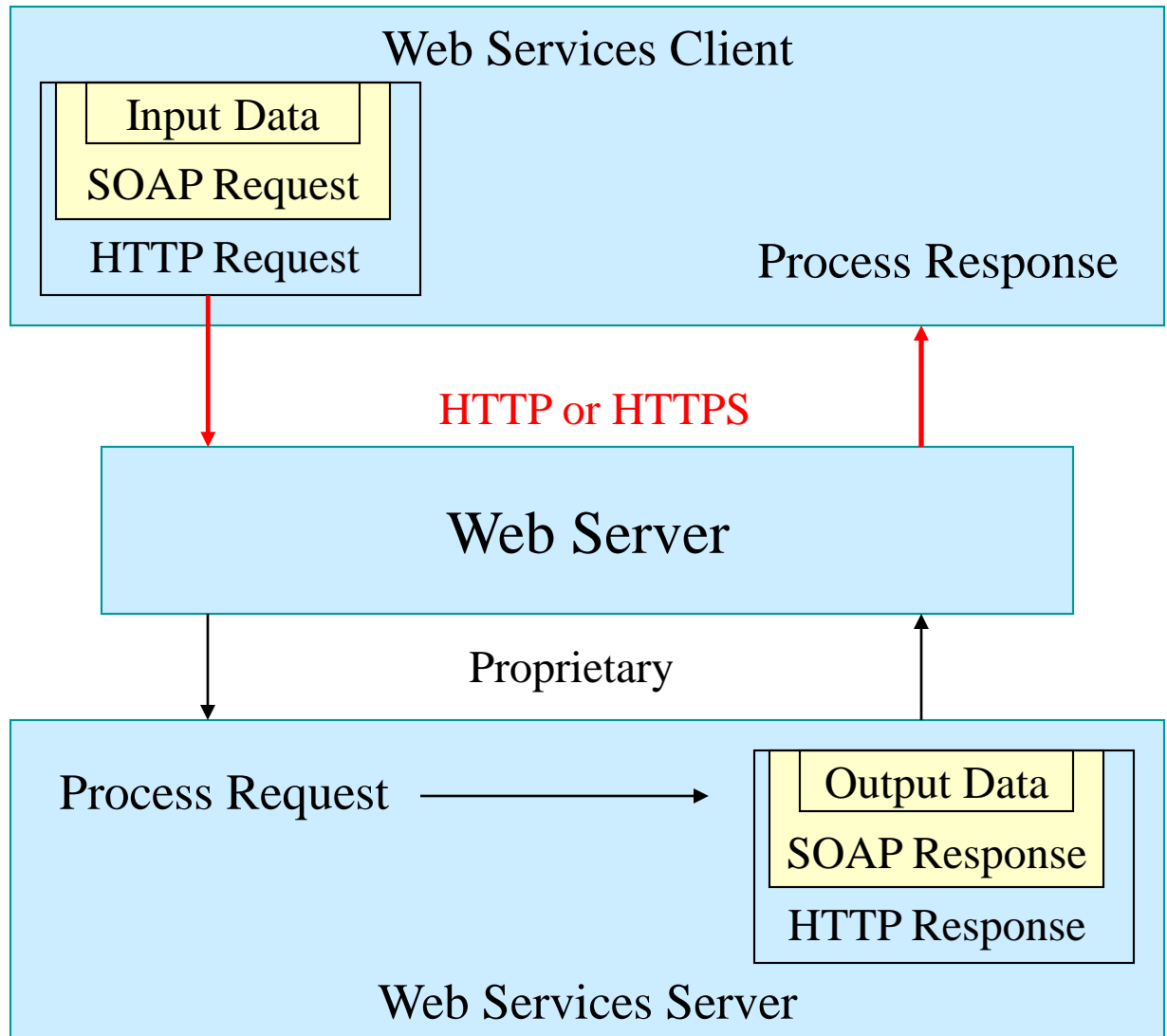
```
<soap:Envelope>  
  <soap:Body>  
    <tns:WSTEST_SCRN01>  
      <Trancode>SCRN01</Trancode>  
      <InputData>lower case letters</InputData>  
    </tns:WSTEST_SCRN01>  
  </soap:Body>  
</soap:Envelope>
```

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>
```

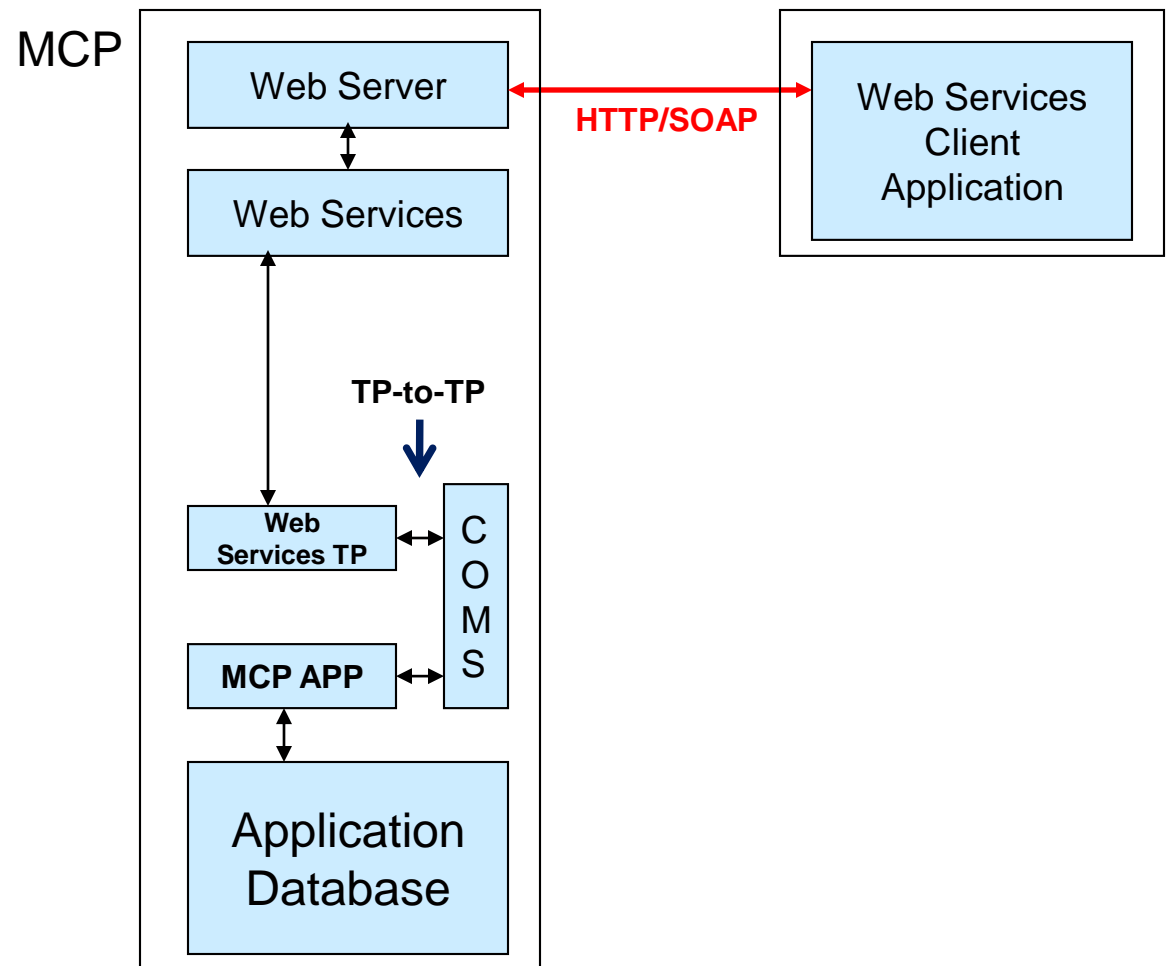
Technology – Processing Example

Indicates
XML
Encoding



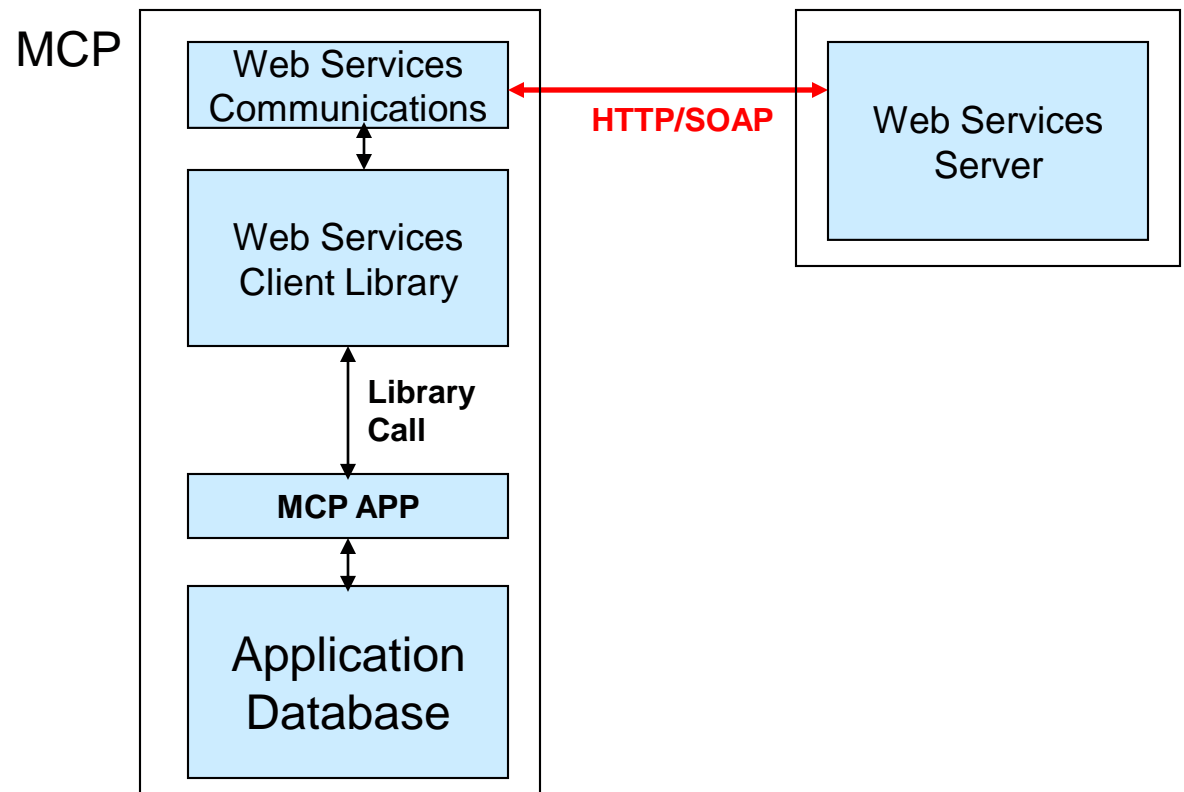
Technology – Server Example

□ MCP Based Web Services Server



Technology – Client Example

□ MCP Based Web Services Client

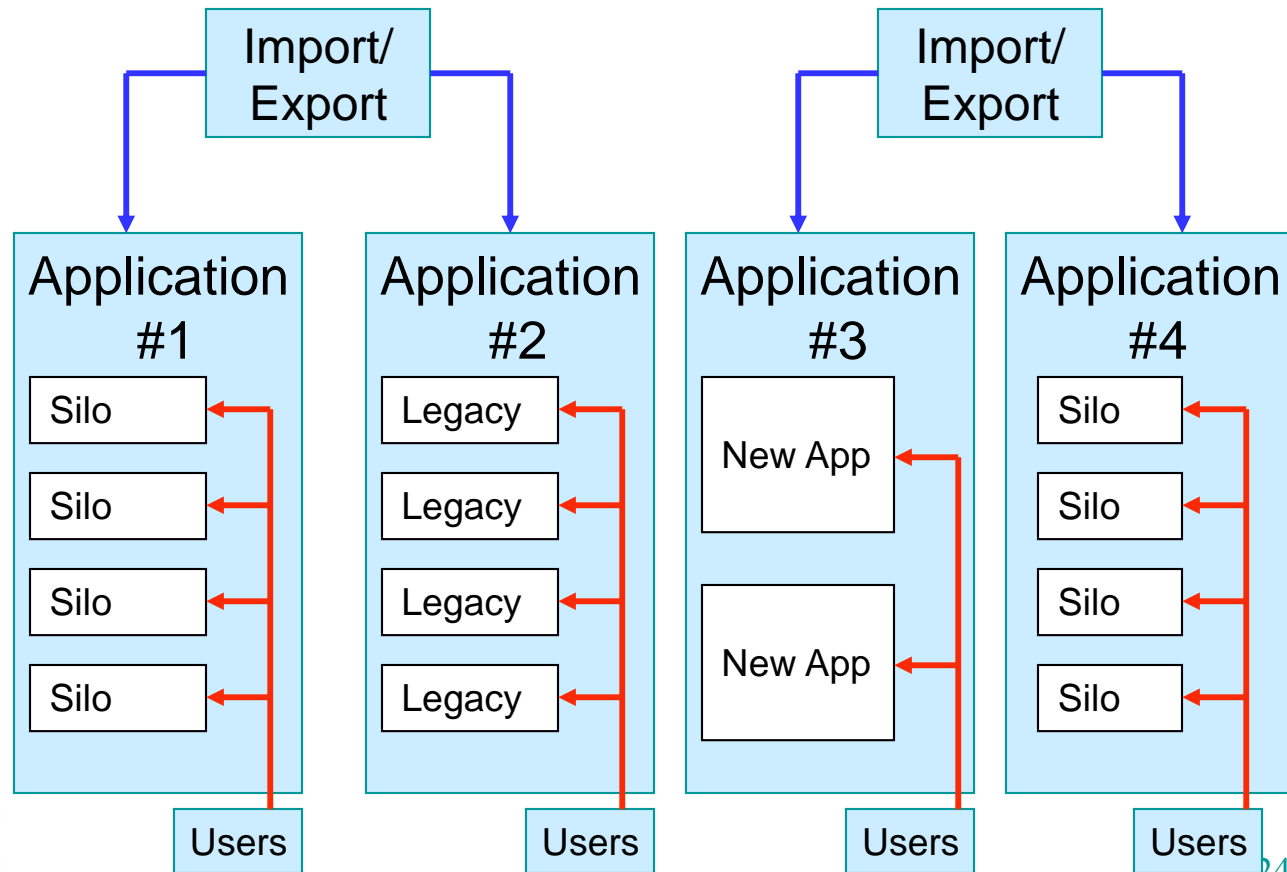


Security – Overview

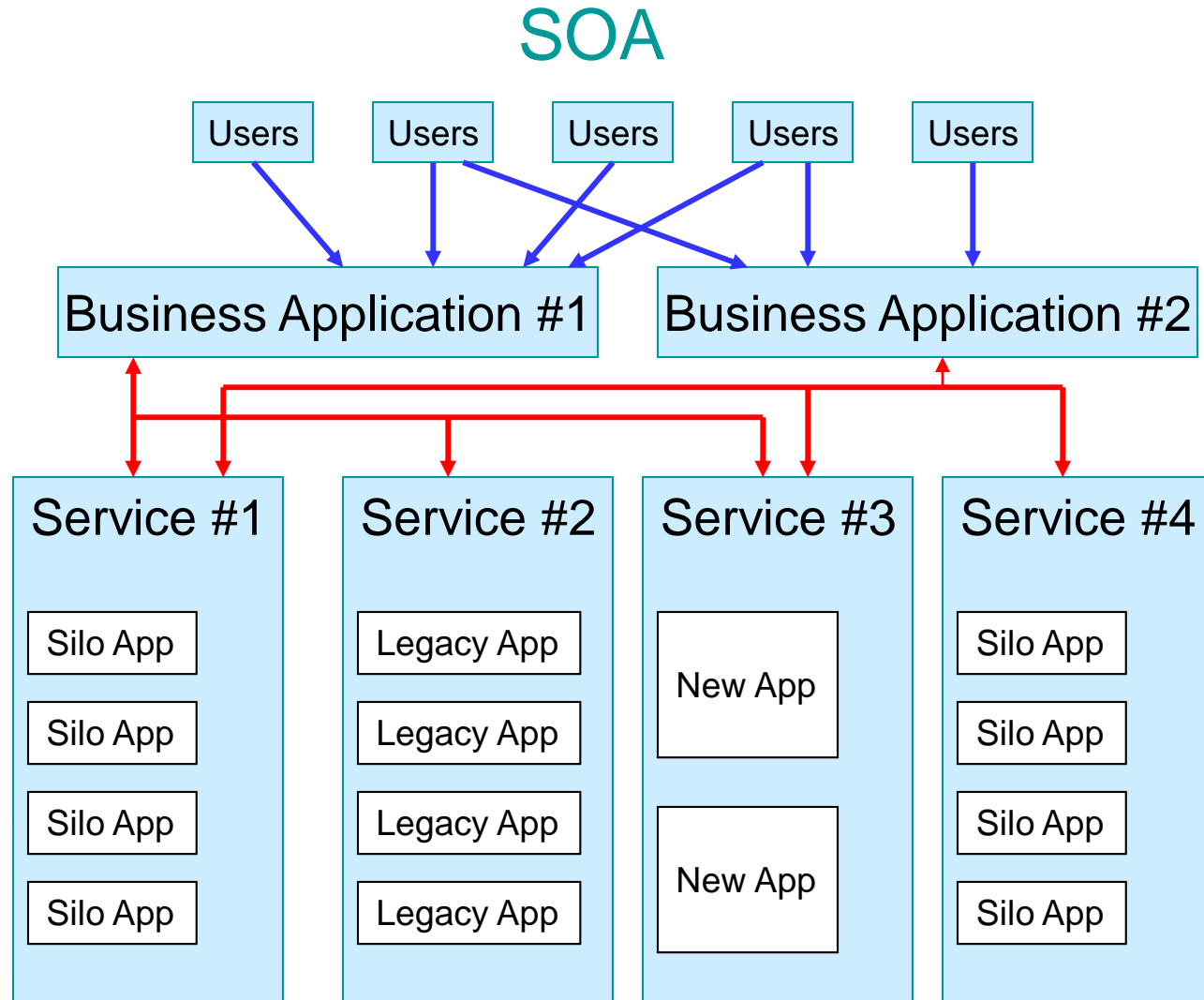
- Digital security has three parts:
 - Identification
 - ❖ Authentication
 - ❖ Digital signature
 - Encryption
 - Journaling
- Web Services (generic) moves security considerations to a different place
 - May not be at the user's interface point
 - Often a machine-to-machine exchange
 - The “other” machine may not be trusted
- SOA changes the security landscape

Security – Overview

Traditional Architecture



Security – Overview



Security – Overview

- Web Services (generic) built on HTTP
 - Hence security considerations are similar for all three:
 - ❖ HTTP
 - ❖ SOAP
 - ❖ REST
 - Need for connection encryption
 - Need for message or session authentication
 - HTTP authentication limited so additional authentication strategies may be needed

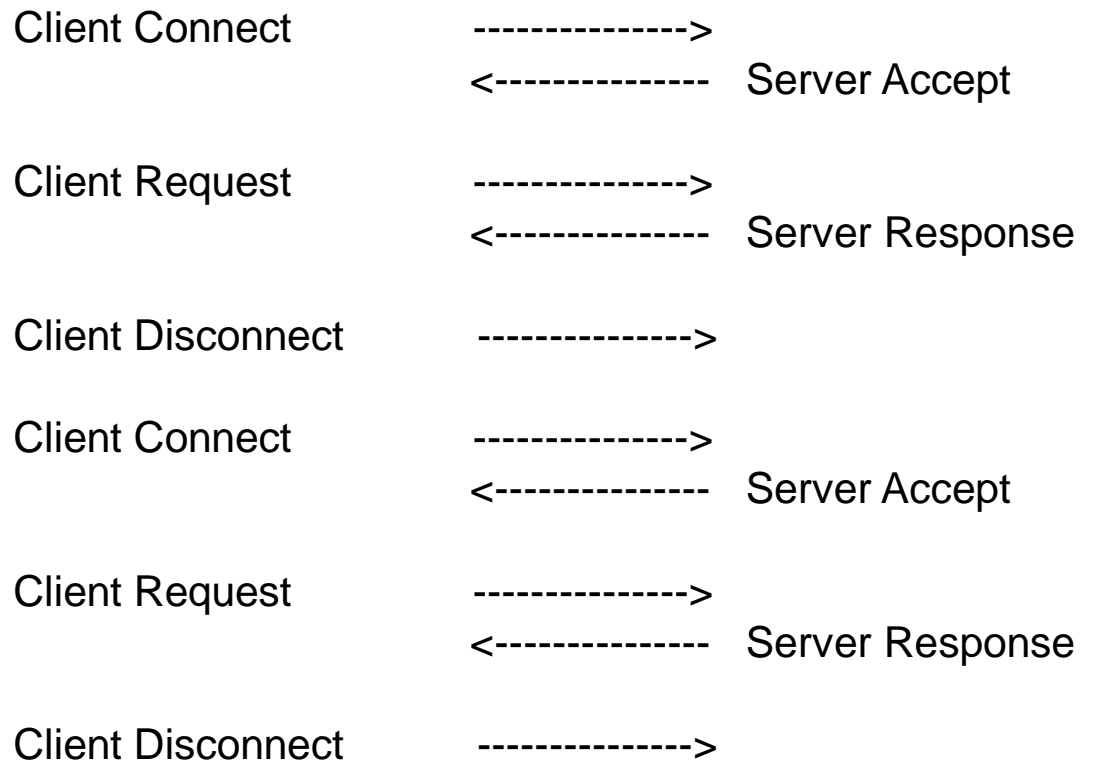
Security – Connections

□ 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

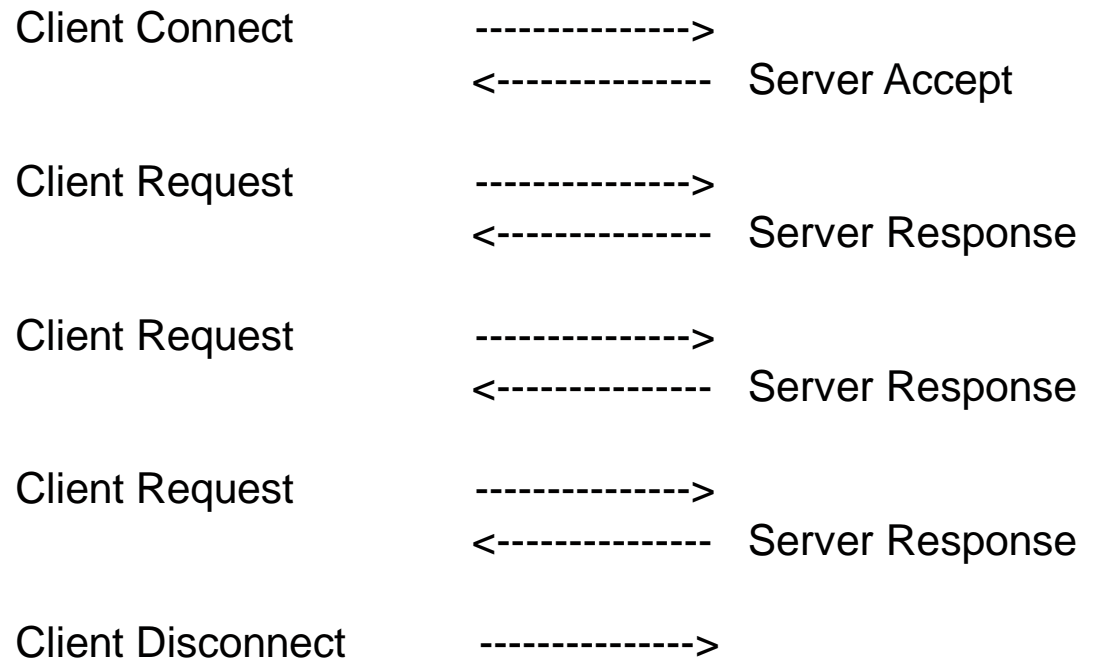
Security – Connections

□ Non-Persistent Connection



Security – Connections

□ Persistent Connection



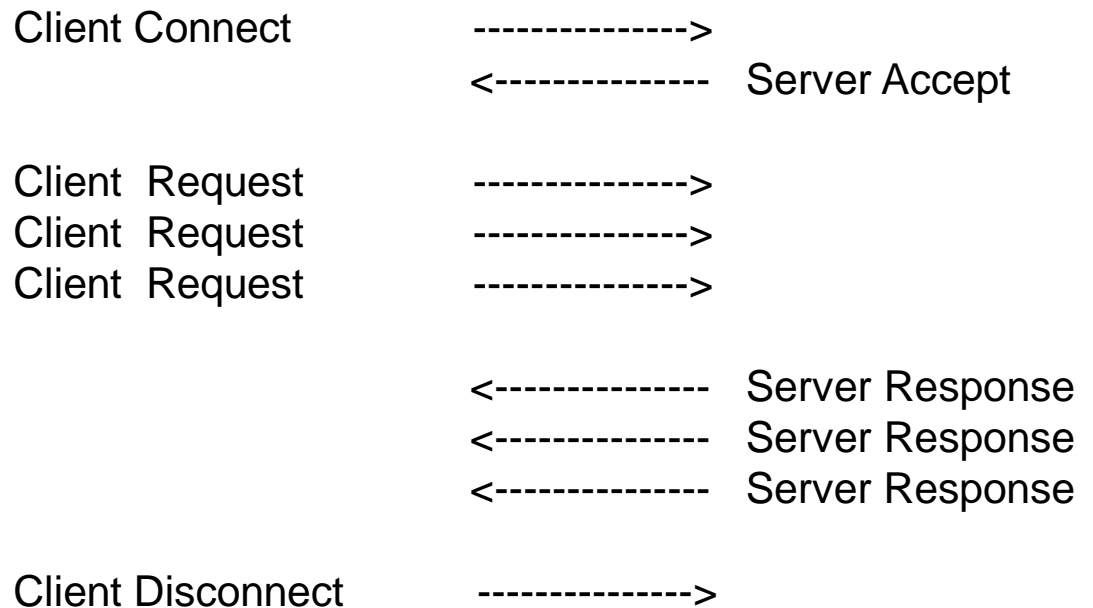
Security – Connections

□ 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 Client application is coded to take advantage of this

Security – Connections

□ Piplining



Security – Web Service (generic)

- The challenge is controlling security at different levels and different ways
 - TLS/SSL (encryption)
 - HTTP Logon (authentication)
 - SOAP/REST Headers (authentication)
 - Actual call to logon (authentication)
 - SOAP WS-Security (authentication, signature, encryption)

Security – Transport

- Transport Layer Security (TLS)
 - TLS similar but robust than SSL
 - TLS – Authenticates server
 - ❖ Get certificate from Server
 - ❖ Validate certificate from a trusted Certificate Authority
 - Two way TLS
 - ❖ 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

Security – Transport

- Transport Layer Security (TLS)
 - TLS 1.0, 1.1 and 1.2 based on relatively weak-to-moderate key encryption protocols and data can be seen if key is externally known
 - TLS 1.3 (under development) encryption is more robust and the key cannot be externally provided after the fact
 - TLS 1.3 Lack of external key provision is “sniffer” unfriendly

Security – HTTP

□ HTTP Logon

- Logon required for a specific virtual directory
- Uses HTTP AUTHORIZATION header
- BASIC uses a Base64 exchange so SSL/TLS is required for secure communications
- DIGEST uses MD5 encrypted exchange
- NTLM provides username/pw encryption and is non re-playable
- No data encryption
- Application must get/supply authentication info through an external interface

Security – SOAP/REST Header

□ SOAP/REST Headers

- One must pre-acquire authentication information before the service request call
- The SOAP/REST message contains both a HEADER section as well as a body
- Authentication information can be provided in SOAP/REST HEADER fields
- TLS is still needed to encrypt HEADERS
- Application must supply authentication info using special code by setting the header fields

Security – SOAP Header Example

□ SOAP Headers

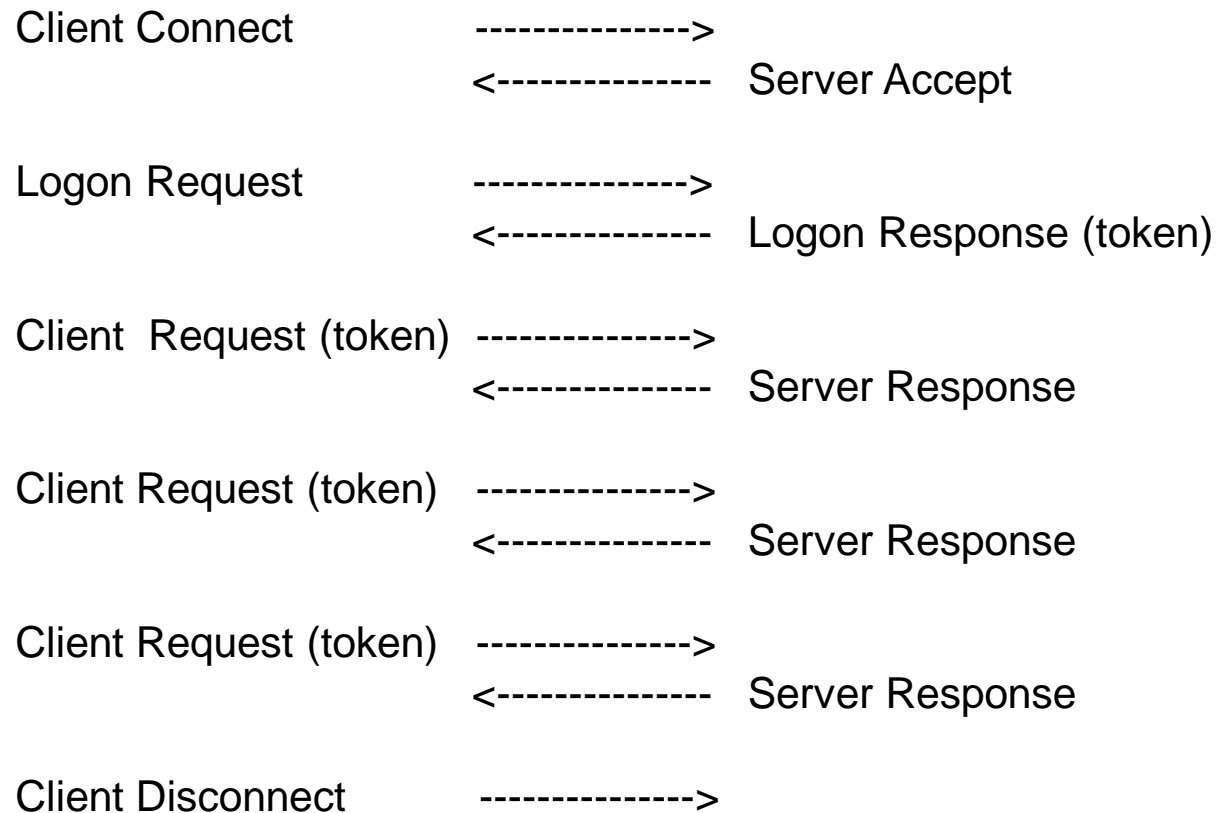
```
<Envelope>
  <Header>
    <ABECHHeader xmlns="service.abec.com">
      <MessageData>
        <MessageID>568425287</MessageID>
      </MessageData>
      <UserAuthorization>
        <UserName>MS0281331</UserName>
        <UserPassword>x@32!aX49#$&</UserPassword>
      </UserAuthorization>
    </ABECHHeader>
  </Header>
  <Body>
    ..... SOAP body .....
  </Body>
</Envelope>
```

Security – Logon Transaction

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

Security – Logon Transaction

□ Call to Logon



Security – WS-Security

- Specific to SOAP Web Services
- 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

Security – Summary

□ Security Solutions

- Will be dependent on the technology used and the connection type
- Use a front-end http pass-thru processor to do encryption (TLS), authentication (back-end systems are trusted) and journaling
- Note, the front-end processing may be on the same system as the Web Service (generic)
- Use TLS to obfuscate user/password authentication and Web Service contents
- Have username/password aware applications

Cloud – Overview of Cloud Services

□ Characteristics

- Agility (self service)
- Location Independence (network access)
- Scalability (pooled resources)
- Reliability (security?)
- Usage Reporting (measured service)
- Low Maintenance & Low Cost

□ Available Services

- Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)
- Platform as a Service (PaaS)
- Software as a Service (SaaS)
- Mobile Backend as a Service (MBaaS)
- Serverless Computing (transaction)

Cloud – Software as a Service (SaaS)

- Solutions provided over the Internet
- Solution can be utilized by customer without server or application involvement (data only)
- Examples
 - DropBox (Doc Control)
 - Salesforce.com (CRM)
 - Quickbooks (Financials)
 - Microsoft Dynamics 365

Cloud – Application Integration

- Avalara Sales Tax Service
 - Cloud based SaaS for:
 - ❖ Tax rate calculation
 - ❖ Exempt certificate management
 - ❖ Filing and returns
 - Validates the address of where the transaction is occurring
 - Calculates taxes on a document such as a sales order, sales invoice, purchase order, purchase invoice, or credit memo.

Cloud – Application Integration

- OpenText Facsimile Service
 - Cloud based SaaS for:
 - ❖ Facsimile transmission
 - ❖ Distribution lists
 - ❖ Supports a variety of formats
 - ❖ Provides result reports
 - API to Send Facsimile
 - API to check status

Cloud – Application Integration

- SaaS APIs are generally “standards” based
- Mainframe Applications require middleware Support:
 - Communications
 - XML/JSON construction and parsing
 - Conversion of flat COBOL data structures to/from XML/JSON

Cloud – Application Integration

- No “native” Mainframe Solution
- Middleware Required (example)
 - Hardware/Software (ePortal, AB Suite)
 - Software Only (MCPJava, MGSWeb)
 - Custom app development using WEBAPPSUPPORT features
 - ❖ HTTPCLIENT
 - ❖ XMLPARSER

Cloud – Application Integration

- Example application code to call the SaaS Web Service (generic)

```
COPY "WEBSERVICES/USERFILES/WEBOUT/SAAS-GETTOKEN".
```

```
MOVE SPACES TO REQ-RECORD.
```

```
MOVE SPACES TO RESP-RECORD.
```

```
MOVE "GETTOKEN" TO TRANCODE.
```

```
MOVE "SaaS Request Info" TO INPUTDATA.
```

```
CALL "INVOKE OF WEBSERVICES/LIBRARY"
```

```
    USING SAASFUNCT-PARAM,
```

```
        REQ-RECORD,
```

```
        RESP-RECORD
```

```
        RESULT-STRING
```

```
    GIVING RESULT.
```

```
IF RESULT NOT EQUAL ZERO
```

```
    DISPLAY "Error calling Web Service: " RESULT-STRING
```

```
ELSE
```

```
    DISPLAY "Output:" OUTPUTDATA,
```

```
    DISPLAY "Status:" STATUSLINE.
```


Cloud – Application Integration

- SaaS can be accessed by mainframe applications
- Application invokes middleware
- Middleware Processing
 - Remap COBOL 01 Request to XML
 - Format SOAP/JSON Request
 - Add HTTP envelope
 - Connect via SSL to SaaS server
 - Send request, receive response
 - Extract SOAP/JSON Response from HTTP
 - Remap XML to COBOL 01 Response

Cloud – Application Integration

- Many Software as a Service Cloud Services are available today
- Robust middleware exists to allow mainframe applications to directly access these services
- Substantial advantages in using these services (eg. Sales tax calculation by sale location)

Cloud – Application Integration

□ Example Services:

- Office Time (time tracking)
- Sage One (accounting)
- SalesForce
- DocuSign
- Microsoft Office 365
- Intuit QuickBooks
- Intuit Online Payroll
- Abukai Expenses (reporting/mgt)
- Google Drive, SkyDrive
- Microsoft Dynamics 365

Cloud – Application Integration

□ Caveats

- Cloud Services are only as reliable as their provider
- Once functionality leaves the data center
 - ❖ Costs may be reduced
 - ❖ Control is lost
- Must be evaluated on an application-by-application basis
- Security different for each service

Additional Questions?

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