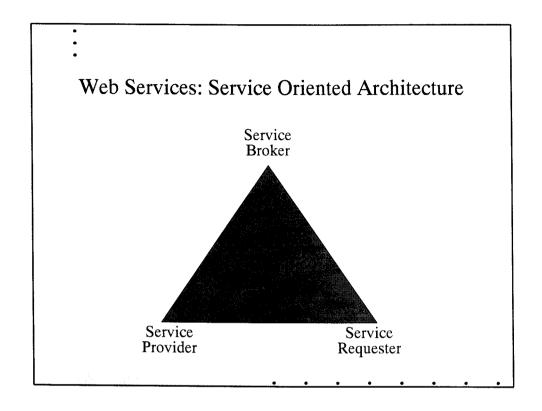
Web Services: Next Generation Computing

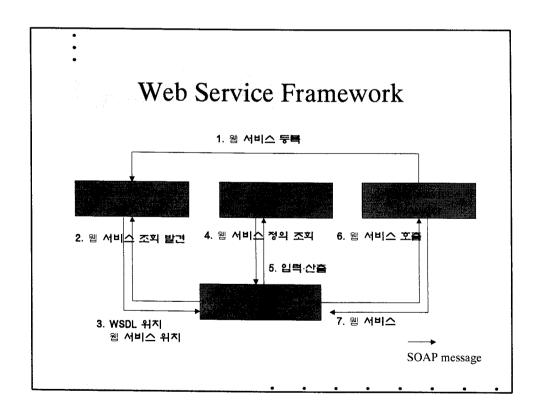


정철용 상명대학교 경영학부 cyjung@smu.ac.kr

What are Web Services?

- W3C
 - A software application
 - identified by a URI,
 - whose interfaces and binding are defined, described and discovered by XML artifacts
 - supports direct interactions with other applications (devices) using XML based messages via internet-based protocols
- WS-I
 - Standards-based integration and interoperability across platforms, applications, and programming languages





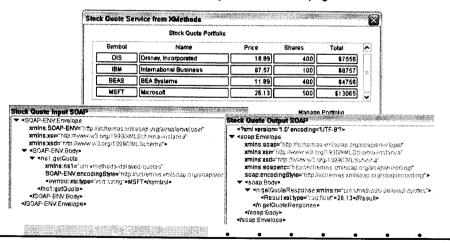
Delayed Stock Quote Web Service

WSDL http://services.xmethods.net/soap/urn:xmethods-delayed-quotes.wsdl

```
<definitions name="net.xmethods.services.stockquote.StockQuote" ...>
 <message name="getQuoteResponse1">
  <part name="Result" type="xsd:float" /> </message>
 <message name="getQuoteRequest1">
  <part name="symbol" type="xsd:string" /> </message>
 <portType name="...">
 <br/>
<br/>
dinding name="..." type="...">
  <soap:binding style="rpc" transport="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/http" />
  <operation name="getQuote">
   <soap:operation soapAction="urn:xmethods-delayed-quotes#getQuote" />
   <input><output></operation></binding>
<service name="net.xmethods.services.stockquote.StockQuoteService">
  <documentation> ... </documentation>
  <port name="..." binding="...">
   <soap:address location="http://66.28.98.121:9090/soap" /> </port></service>
</definitions>
```

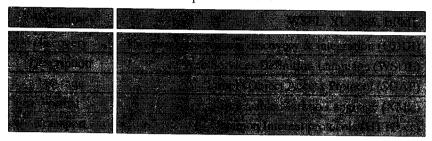
Delayed Stock Quote Web Service

DreamFactory Client Interface for XMethod Web Service: http://www.dreamfactory.com/xmethods/page3.html

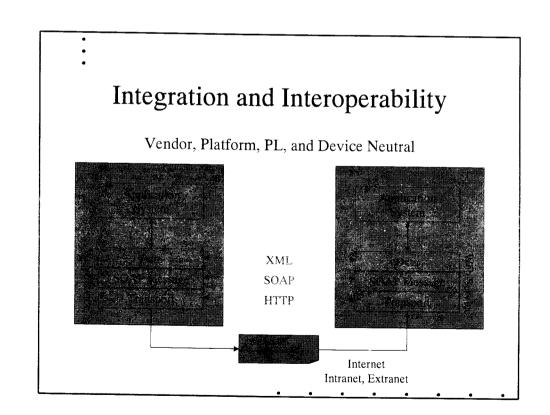


Why Web Services?

Internet and XML-Based Open Standard



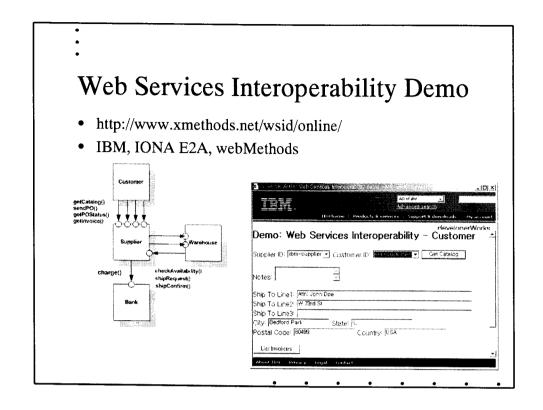
- Interoperability
- Modularity, Component-Based
- Led by large vendors: IBM, Microsoft, SUN, BEA, Oracle, ...

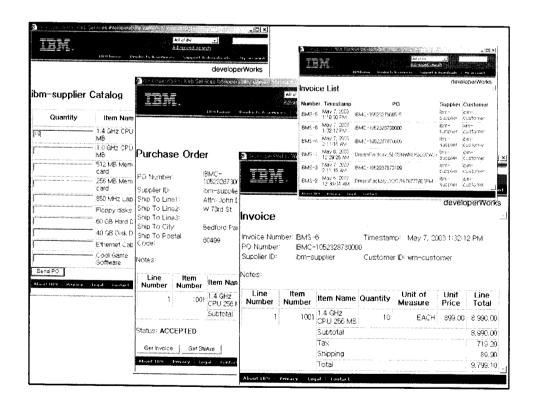


WS-I

- The fundamental characteristic of Web services is interoperability
 - An Internet-native distributed computing model based on XML standards
 - Within an enterprise
 - Between business partners
 - Across a heterogeneous set of platforms, applications and programming languages
- Web Services Interoperability Organization
 - Consistent, reliable interoperability between Web services technologies from multiple vendors
 - A standards integrator to help Web services advance in a structured, coherent manner

Standards and Industry Standards Bodies Standards, Specifications, Requirements Protocols Requirements Practices Businesses, Industry Consortia, Developers, End Users





EAI and Web Services

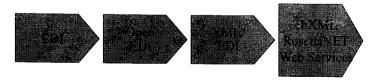
- Types of EAI
 - Data-oriented Integration
 - ETL to Data Warehouse, Data Mart
 - Function or Methodoriented Integration
 - API, RPC, CORBA, Java RMI, DCOM, Web Services
 - User Interface Integration
 - Enterprise Portal
 - Business Process-oriented Integration
 - Integration Broker

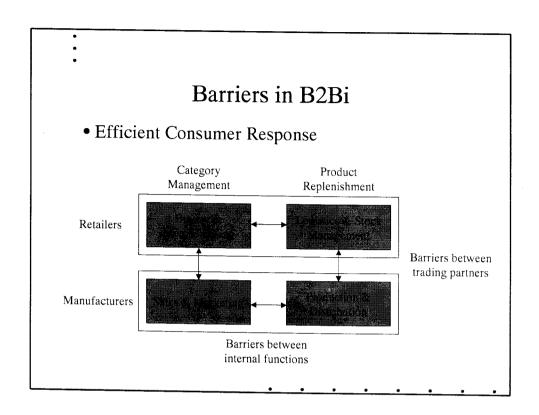
- Web Services
 - Loose, partial, ad hoc integration
 - Convergence of EAI solutions and Web services
 - Tibco, BEA, IBM, webMethods, ...
 - SAP, PeopleSoft, Siebel,

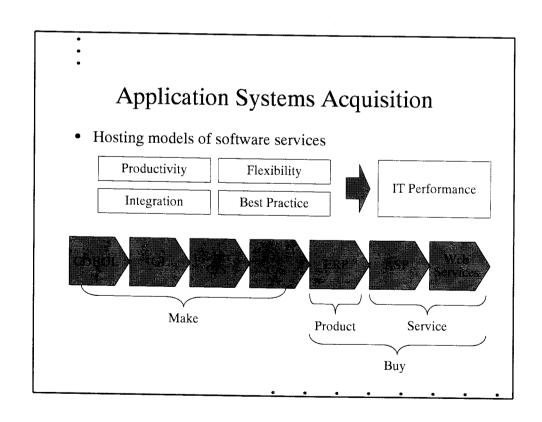
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B2Bi

- Collaborative commerce, SCM, CRM, ...
- Connectivity & Interoperability
 - Standardization of Information Communication and Technology
 - Business Process Integration



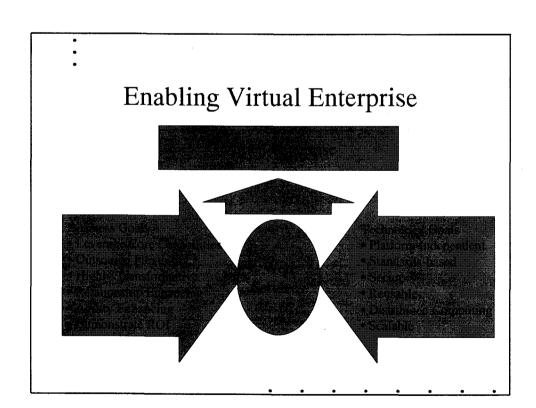




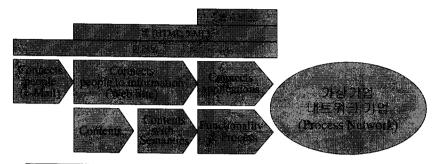
ASP: Pros and Cons

- Pros
 - Low Cost of Entry
 - Time-to-Market Advantage
 - Usage-Based Pricing Model Facilitates ROI
 - Displacement of Risk Burden onto Vendor
- Cons
 - Loss of Control (Security)
 - Limited Customization Ability
 - Integration Challenges Can Negate Cost Advantage
 - Few Best Practices for Critical Applications

Greater operational efficiency, but slow adoption of ASP model



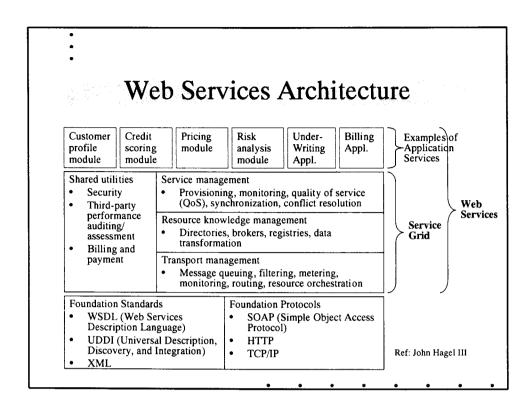
Business Goal of Web services



- Provision of <u>software as a service</u> in a distributed environment
- To enable enterprises to <u>focus on core competencies</u> while outsourcing all other functions
 - Ex: Credit authorization, Just-in-time productivity and quality-of-service monitoring

Architecture Principles

- Challenges Addressed
 - Distributed centers of control
 - Diversity of technology platforms
 - Dynamic business environment
- Architecture Principles
 - Openness
 - Simplicity
 - Loose coupling



Web Services Networks

- Security
- Reliability
- Manageability
 - Grandcentral: Hub and Spoke
 - Kenamea
 - Flamenco Network: P2P
 - Transact Plus
 - Bang Network

기업의 분해 및 집중

	Customer Relationship Management	Product Innovation & Commercialization	Infrastructure Management
Economic Driver	 Economies of scope High cost of customer acquisition makes it imperative to gain large wallet share 	Speed of development Early market entry allows for a premium price and large market share	Economies of scale High fixed costs make large volumes essentia to achieve low unit cost
Skills	Direct marketing	• Innovation	Efficient operations
Competition	Battle for scope; rapid consolidation; a few big players dominate	Battle for talent; low barriers to entry; many small players thrive	Battle for scale; rapid consolidation; a few big players dominate
Culture	 Customer focused; service oriented 	Employee focused; creativeness	Cost focused; standardization and efficiency

Strategic Symphony

• Network Orchestrator + Specialists

