IBM z/OS Connect Enterprise Edition

Introduction and Overview

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Agenda

- z/OS Connect Introduction and overview
- Self paced, hands-on exercises to API enable z application from various sub-systems, e.g.
  - CICS
  - DB2
  - IMS/TM
  - MQ
  - IBM DVM
  - IBM File Manager
  - MVS Batch
  - Outbound REST APIs
  - 3270 screen based applications
- z/OS Connect Security

z/OS Connect EE exposes z/OS resources to the "cloud" via RESTful APIs

z/OS Connect EE

z/OS Connect EE

- CICS
- IMS
- DB2
- MQ
- IBM File Manager
- 3270
- IBM DVM
- MVS
- WAS
- Custom*

* Other Vendors or your own implementation

/what_is_REST?

What makes an API "RESTful"?

REST is an Architectural Style

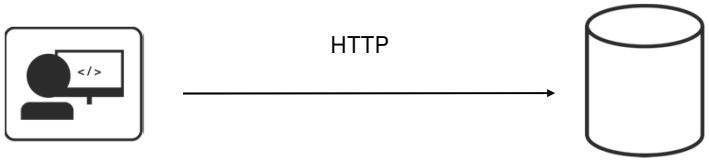
z/OS Connect EE

REST stands for **Re**presentational **S**tate **T**ransfer.

An architectural style for **accessing** and **updating** data.

Typically using HTTP… but not all HTTP interfaces are “RESTful”.

Simple and intuitive for the end consumer (**the developer**).



Roy Fielding defined REST in his 2000 PhD dissertation "Architectural Styles and the Design of Network-based Software Architectures" at UC Irvine. He developed the REST architectural style in parallel with HTTP 1.1 of 1996-1999, based on the existing design of HTTP 1.0 of 1996.

Key Principles of REST

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Use HTTP verbs for Create, Read, Update, Delete (CRUD) operations

GET
POST
PUT
DELETE

Path and Query parameters are used for refinement of the request

```
http://<host>:<port>/path/parameter?name=value&name=value
```

URIs represent things (or lists of things)

Request/Response Body is used to represent the data object

```
GET http://www.acme.com/customers/12345?personalDetails=true
RESPONSE: HTTP 200 OK
BODY { “id” : 12345
       “name” : “Joe Bloggs”,
       “address” : “10 Old Street”,
       “tel” : “01234 123456”,
       “dateOfBirth” : “01/01/1980”,
       “maritalStatus” : “married”,
       “partner” : “http://www.acme.com/customers/12346” }
```

REST vs RESTful

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- REST is an architectural style of development having these principles plus..
- It should be stateless
- It should access all the resources from the server using only URI
- For performing CRUD operations, it should use HTTP verbs such as get, post, put and delete
- It should return the result only in the form of JSON

- REST based services follow some of the above principles and not all, whereas RESTful means it follows all the above principles.

- Remember - Not all REST APIs are RESTful APIs

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Roast API Recipe

(How not to do REST…)

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1. Take a SOAP/XML web service name, add a "/" before it.
2. Choose randomly an HTTP method between GET, PUT, POST, DELETE.
3. Transform input/output data from XML to JSON.
4. If the method is GET or DELETE, put all parameters in query variables.
5. And be sure to always return HTTP status 200.

Source: apihandyman.io

RESTful Examples

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z/OS Connect Enterprise Edition:

POST /account?name=Fred + *(JSON with Fred's information)*

GET /account?number=1234

PUT /account?number=1234 + *(JSON with dollar amount of deposit)*

- HTTP Verb conveys the method against the resources; i.e., POST is for create, GET is for balance, etc.
- URI conveys the resource to be acted upon; i.e., Fred's account with number 1234
- The JSON body carries the specific data for the action (verb) against the resource (URI)

REST APIs are increasingly popular as an integration pattern because it is stateless, relatively lightweight, is relatively easy to program

https://martinfowler.com/articles/richardsonMaturityModel.html

Not every REST API is a RESTful API

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(How to know if you are doing it wrong)

1. Unique URIs for different operations on the same object

```
POST http://www.acme.com/customers/GetCustomerDetails/12345
POST http://www.acme.com/customers/UpdateCustomerAddress/12345?address=
```

2. Different representations of the same objects

```
POST http://www.acme.com/customers
BODY { "firstName": "Joe",
       "lastName" : "Bloggs",
       "addr"     : "10 Old Street",
       "phoneNo"  : "01234 0123456" }
```

→

```
RESPONSE HTTP 201 CREATED
BODY { "id"      : "12345",
       "name"    : "Joe Bloggs",
       "address": "10 New Street"
       "tel"     : "01234 0123456"}
```

3. Operational data in the request body

```
POST http://www.acme.com/customers/12345
BODY { "updateField": "address",
       "newValue"   : "10 New Street"}
```

→

```
RESPONSE HTTP 200 OK
BODY { "id"      : "12345",
       "name"    : "Joe Bloggs",
       "address": "10 New Street"
       "tel"     : "01234 123456" }
```

Why is REST popular?

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Ubiquitous Foundation	It's based on HTTP, which operates on TCP/IP, which is a ubiquitous networking topology.
Relatively Lightweight	Compared to other technologies (for example, SOAP/WSDL), the REST/JSON pattern is relatively light protocol and data model, which maps well to resource-limited devices.
Relatively Easy Development	Since the REST interface is so simple, developing the client involves very few things: an understanding of the URI requirements (path, parameters) and any JSON data schema.
Increasingly Common	REST/JSON is becoming more and more a de facto "standard" for exposing APIs and Microservices. As more adopt the integration pattern, the more others become interested.
Stateless	REST is by definition a stateless protocol, which implies greater simplicity in topology design. There's no need to maintain, replicate or route based on state.

How do we describe a REST API?

/swagger/open_api

The industry standard framework for describing RESTful APIs.

Why use Swagger?

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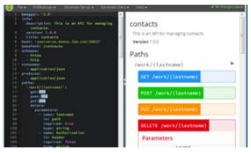
It is more than just an API framework

OPEN API INITIATIVE

There are a number of tools available to aid consumption:

Write Swagger

Swagger Editor allows API developers to design their swagger documents.



Read Swagger

Swagger UI allows API consumers to easily browse and try APIs based on Swagger Doc.

Consume Swagger

Swagger Codegen create stub code to consume APIs from various languages

https://blog.readme.io/what-is-swagger-and-why-it-matters/

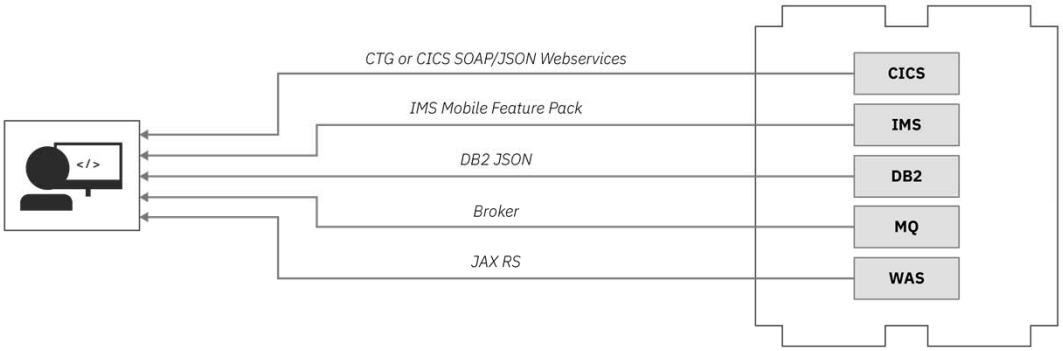
Example: https://developer.psa-peugeot-citroen.com/inc/

Why /zos_connect_ee?

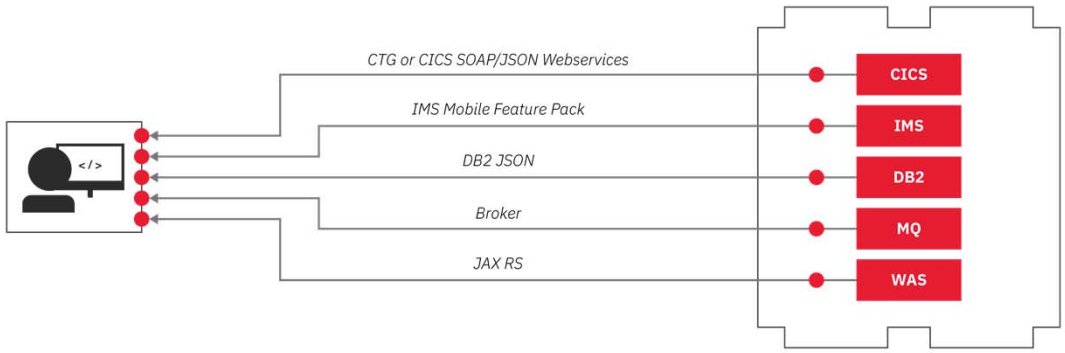
Truly RESTful APIs to and from your mainframe.

Can't we do REST and JSON today?

z/OS Connect EE



Yes, but....

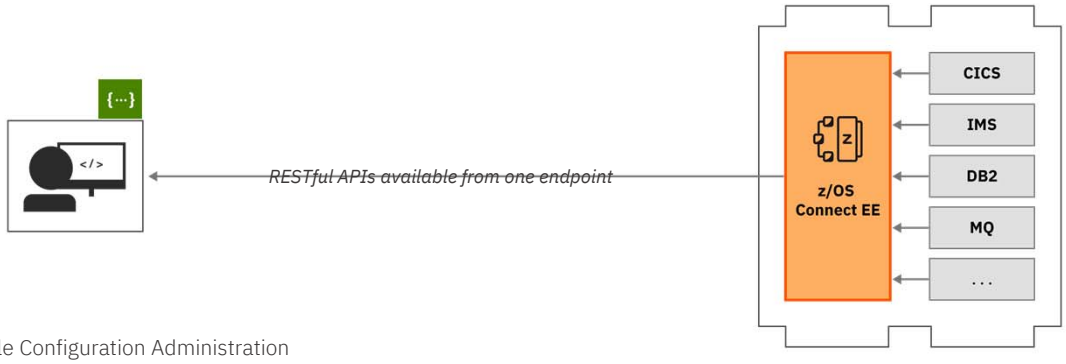


Completely different configuration and management.

Multiple endpoints for developers to call/maintain access to.

These are typically not RESTful!

A single entry point is needed!

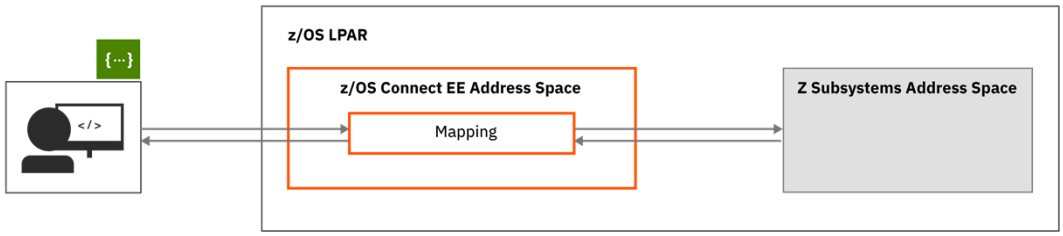


- ❑ Single Configuration Administration
- ❑ Single Security Administration
- ❑ With sophisticated mapping of truly RESTful APIs to existing mainframe and services data without writing any code.

Let's Start with Data mapping

z/OS Connect EE

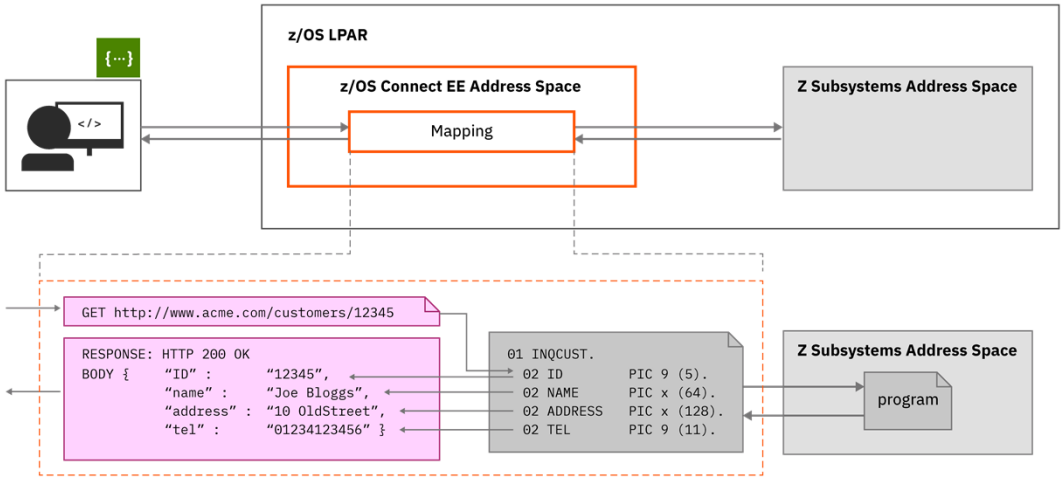
Converting from JSON to the target's subsystem's format



Data mapping Example

z/OS Connect EE

A closer look



COBOL versus JSON Example

z/OS Connect EE

```
01 MINILOAN-COMMAREA.
          10 name pic X(20).
          10 creditScore pic 9(16)V99.
          10 yearlyIncome pic 9(16)v99.
          10 age pic 9(10).
          10 amount pic  9999999v99.
          10 approved pic X.
              88 BoolValue value 'T'.
          10 effectDate pic X(8).
          10 yearlyInterestRate pic S9(5).
          10 yearlyRepayment pic 9(18).
          10 messages-Num pic 9(9).
          10 messages pic X(60) occurs 1 to 99 times
                        depending on messages-Num.
```

COBOL Source

```
"miniloan_commarea":{
              "type":"object",
              "properties":{
                 "name":{
                    "type":"string",
                    "maxLength":20
                 },
                 "creditScore":{
                    "type":"number",
                    "format":"decimal",
                    "multipleOf":0.01,
                    "maximum":9999999999999999.99,
                    "minimum":0
                 },
```

JSON Schema equivalent

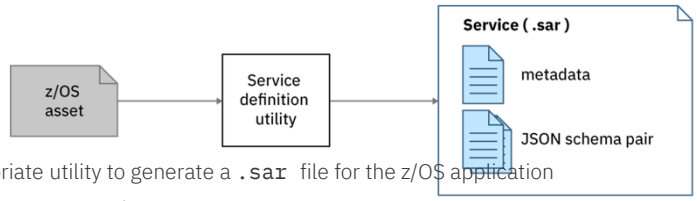
All data is sent as character strings and numeric precision is reduced as an issue

Six Steps to expose a z/OS application

z/OS Connect EE

1. Create your service definition

To start mapping an API, z/OS Connect EE needs a representation of the underlying z/OS application: a **Service Archive file** (`.sar`).



Use a system-appropriate utility to generate a `.sar` file for the z/OS application

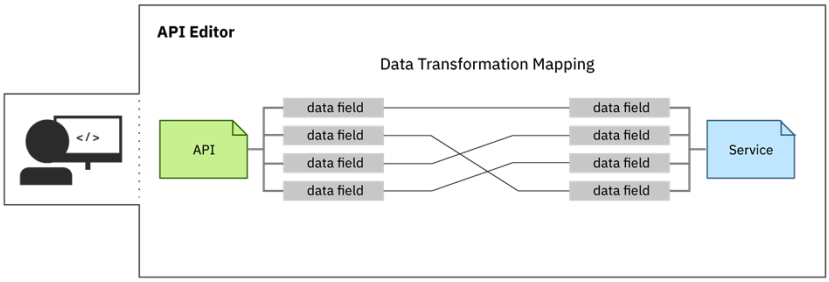
- API Toolkit (CICS and IMS)
- BAQLS2JS (MQ and WOLA)
- z/OS Connect EE Build Toolkit (DB2 and HATS)
- DVM Toolkit

ibm.biz/zosconnect-sar-creation

Six Steps to expose a z/OS application

z/OS Connect EE

2. Create your API



Import your `.sar` file into the **API toolkit**, and start designing your API.

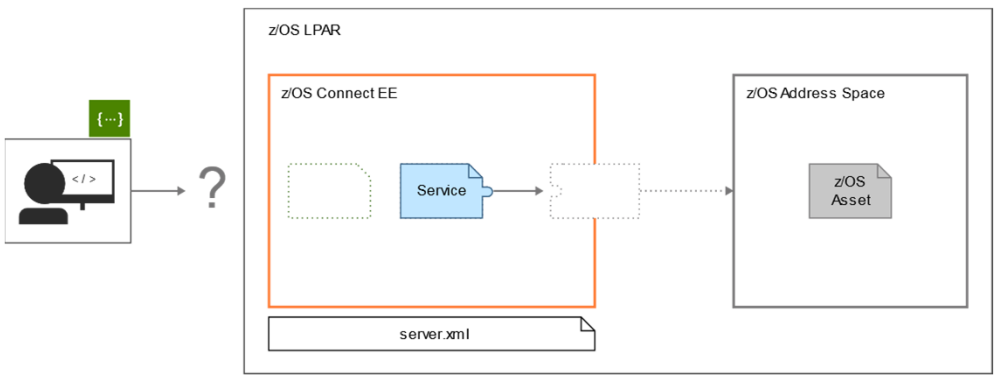
From the editor, create an **API Archive file** (`.aar`), which describes your API and how it maps to underlying services.

ibm.biz/zosconnect-create-api

Six Steps to expose a z/OS application

z/OS Connect EE

3. Deploy your service



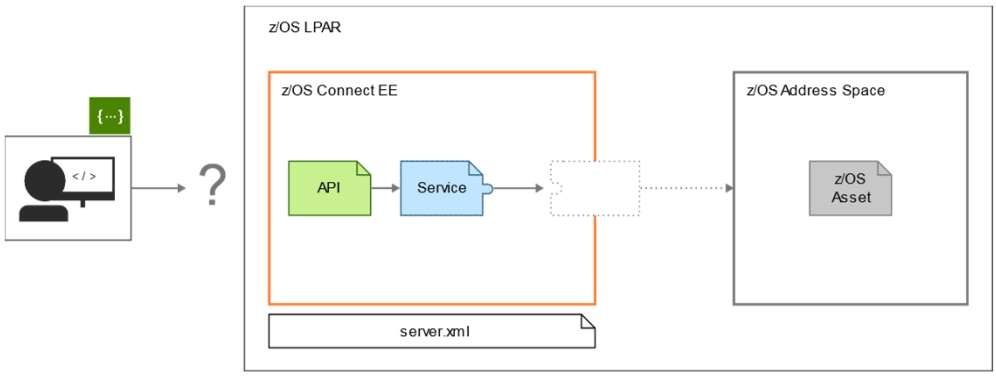
Deploy the `.sar` file generated in **Step 2** using the right-click deploy in **the API toolkit**, or by copying the `.sar` file to the services directory.

ibm.biz/zosconnect-define-services

Six Steps to expose a z/OS application

z/OS Connect EE

4. Deploy your API



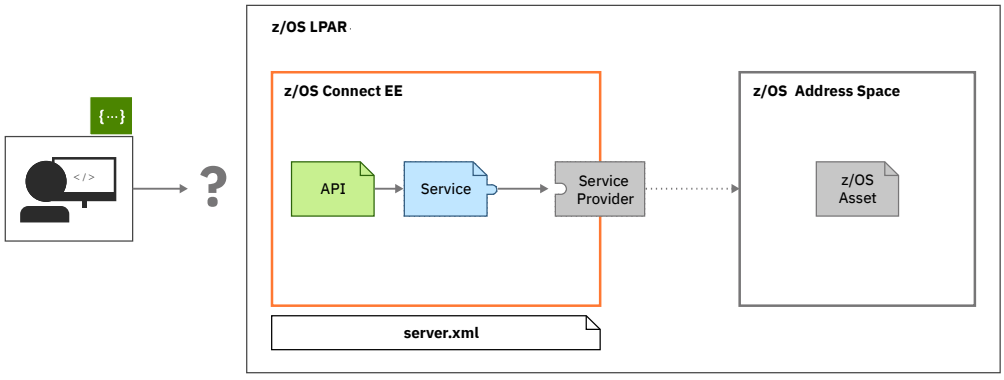
Deploy your API using the right-click deploy in **the API toolkit**, or by copying the `.aar` file to the *apis* directory.

ibm.biz/zosconnect-deploy-api

Six Steps to expose a z/OS application

z/OS Connect EE

5. Configure your service provider



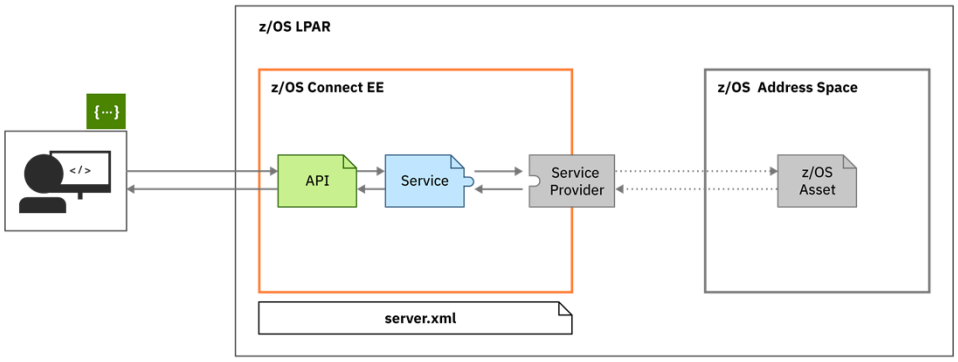
Configure the system-appropriate service provider to connect to your backend system in your `server.xml`.

ibm.biz/zosconnect-configuring

Six Steps to expose a z/OS application

z/OS Connect EE

6. Done



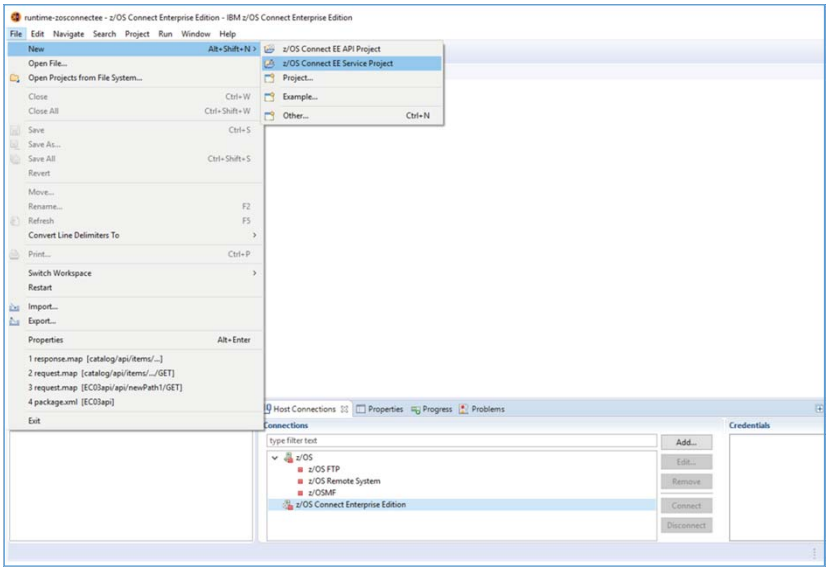
Your API is ready to be consumed: go tell your developers!

/api_toolkit/services

Simple **service creation**.

API toolkit – Creating Services for CICS and IMS

z/OS Connect EE



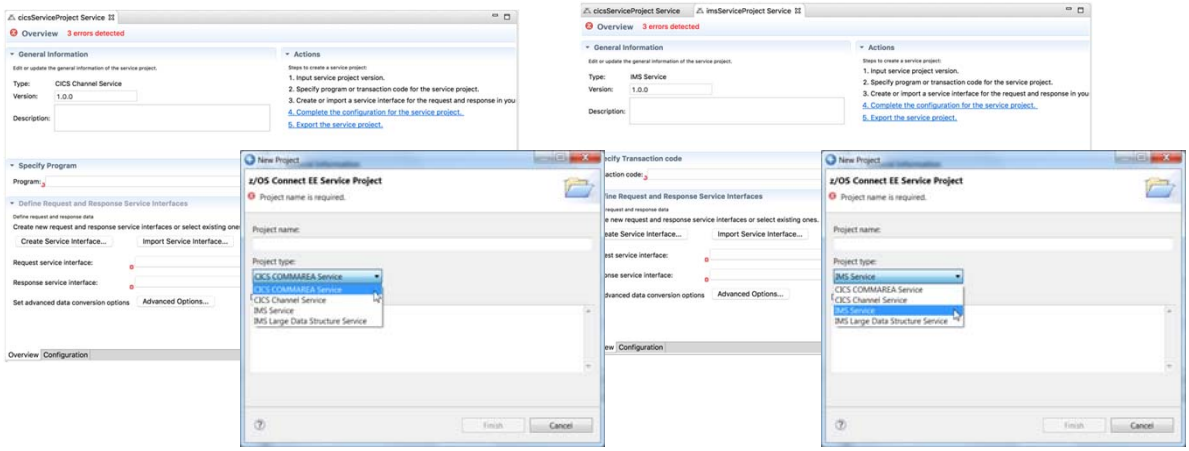
Use the **API toolkit** to create services through Eclipse-based tooling.

Services are described as **Projects**, so They can be easily managed in source control.

API toolkit – Creating Services for CICS and IMS

z/OS Connect EE

Service creation – a common interface

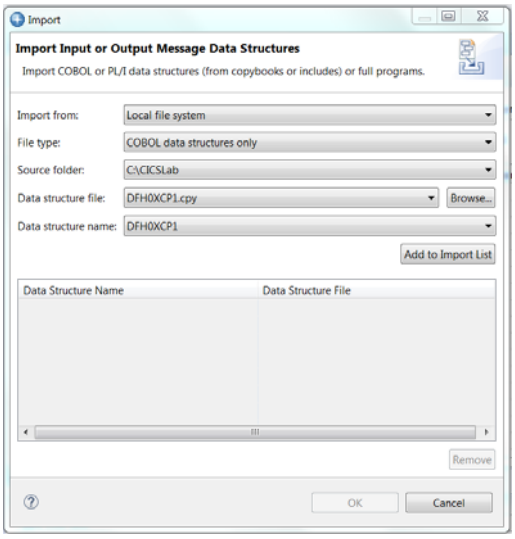


A common interface for service creation, agnostic of back end subsystem.

API toolkit – Creating Services for CICS and IMS

z/OS Connect EE

Creating a service project



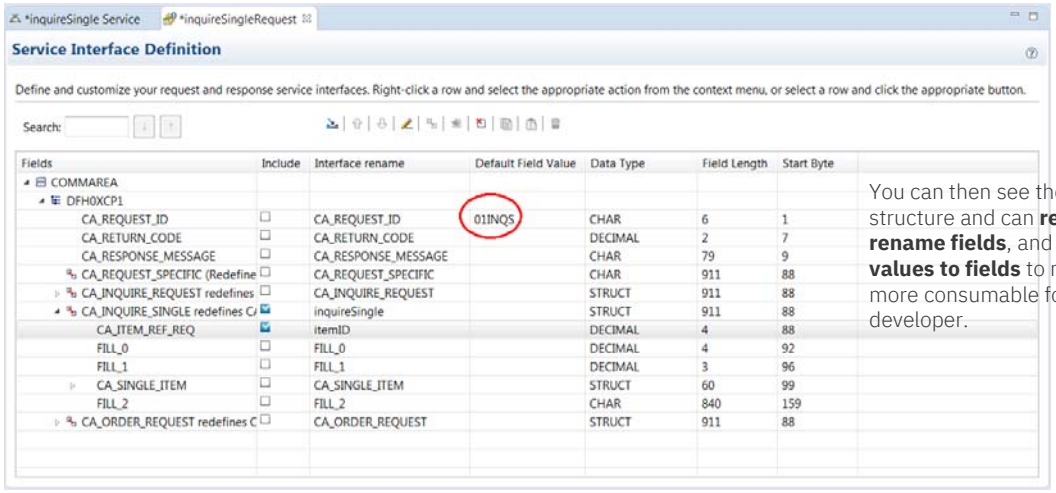
You start by importing data structures into the service interface from the local file system or the workspace.

The service interface supports complex data structures, including OCCURS DEPENDING ON and REDEFINES clauses.

API toolkit – Creating Services for CICS and IMS

z/OS Connect EE

Creating a service interface definition

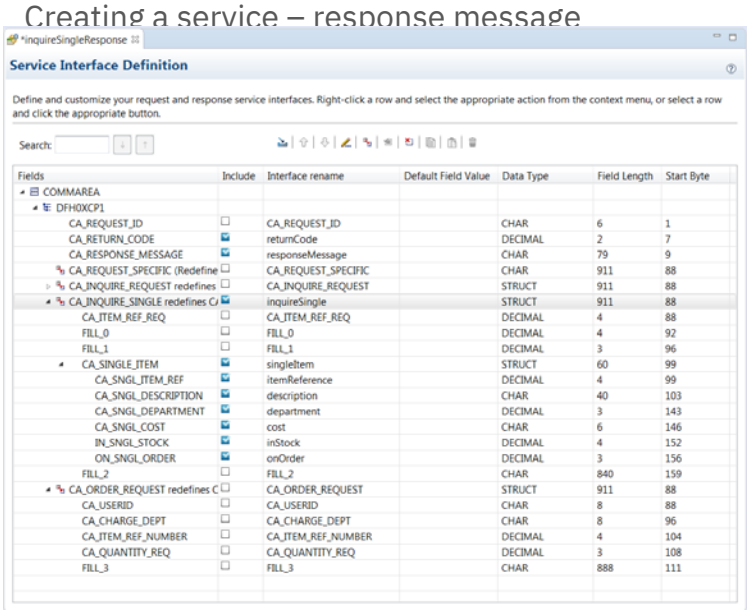


You can then see the imported data structure and can **redact fields**, **rename fields**, and **add default values to fields** to make the service more consumable for an API developer.

API toolkit – Creating Services for CICS and IMS

z/OS Connect EE

Creating a service – response message

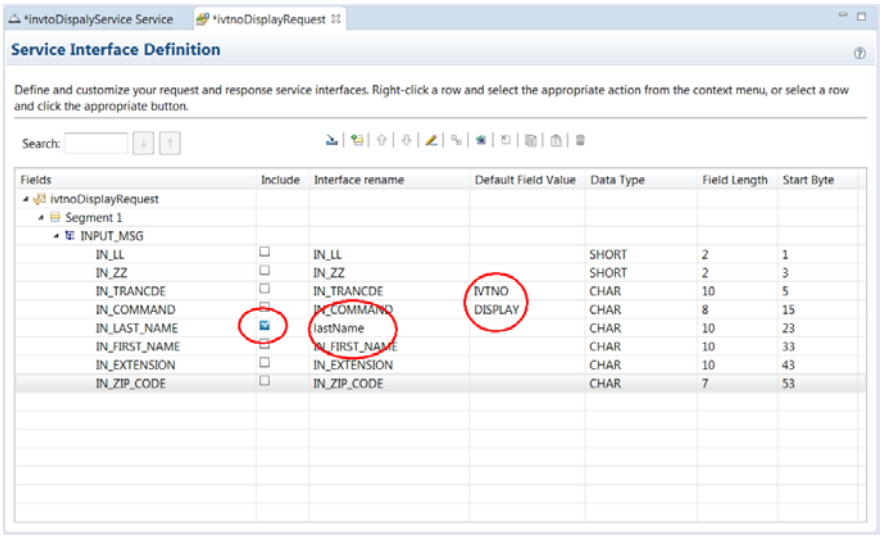


You can then see the imported data structure and can **redact fields** and **rename fields**

API toolkit – Creating Services for CICS and IMS

z/OS Connect EE

Creating a "GET" service interface request definition



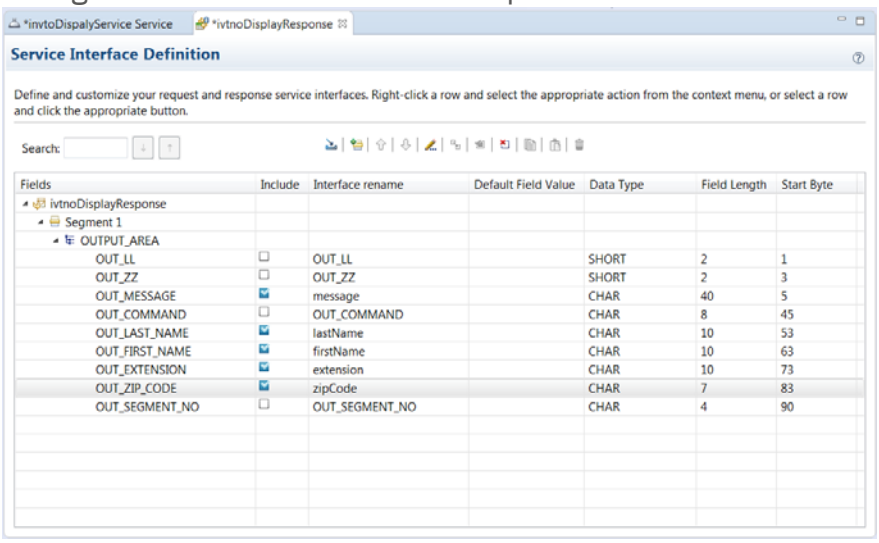
The service developer creates distinct services for each function.

DISPLAY
DELETE
ADD
UPDATE

API toolkit – Creating Services for CICS and IMS

z/OS Connect EE

Creating a "GET" service interface response definition

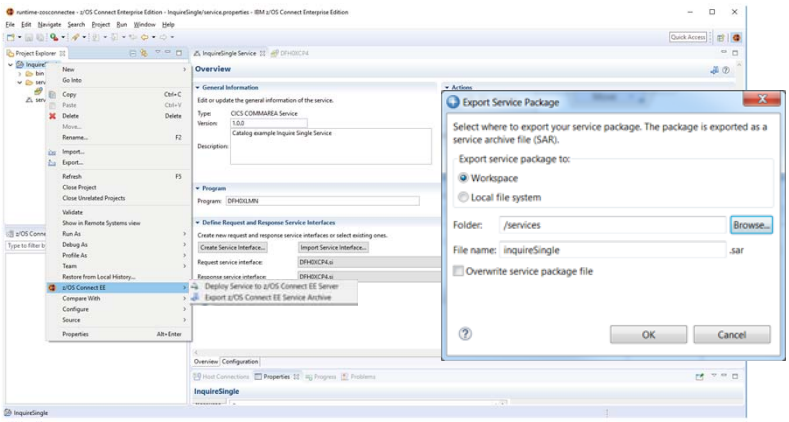


Fields	Include	Interface rename	Default Field Value	Data Type	Field Length	Start Byte
ivtnoDisplayResponse						
Segment 1						
OUTPUT_AREA						
OUT_LL	☐	OUT_LL		SHORT	2	1
OUT_ZZ	☐	OUT_ZZ		SHORT	2	3
OUT_MESSAGE	☑	message		CHAR	40	5
OUT_COMMAND	☐	OUT_COMMAND		CHAR	8	45
OUT_LAST_NAME	☑	lastName		CHAR	10	53
OUT_FIRST_NAME	☑	firstName		CHAR	10	63
OUT_EXTENSION	☑	extension		CHAR	10	73
OUT_ZIP_CODE	☑	zipCode		CHAR	7	83
OUT_SEGMENT_NO	☐	OUT_SEGMENT_NO		CHAR	4	90

API toolkit – Creating Services for CICS and IMS

z/OS Connect EE

Creating a service for CICS and IMS

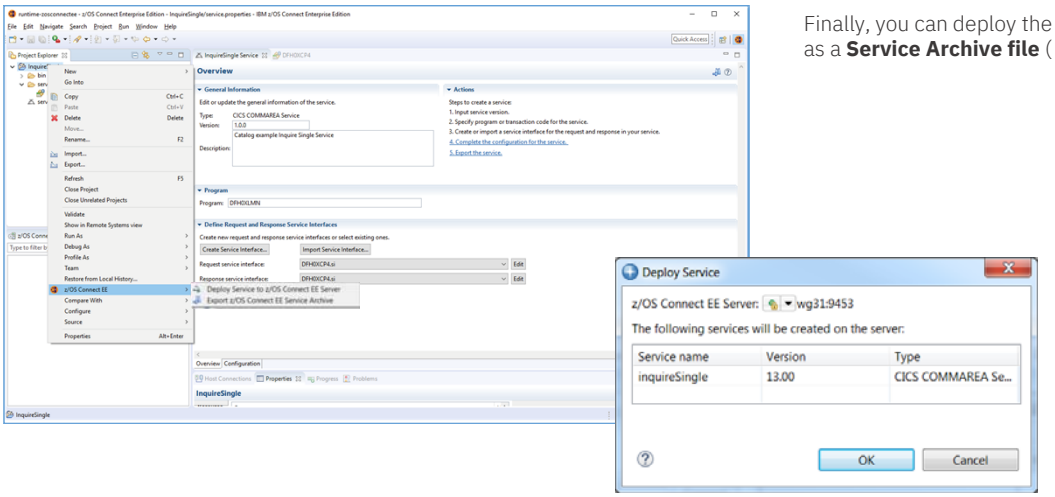


Finally, you can export the service project as a **Service Archive file** (`.sar`).

API toolkit – Creating Services for CICS and IMS

z/OS Connect EE

Creating a service for CICS and IMS

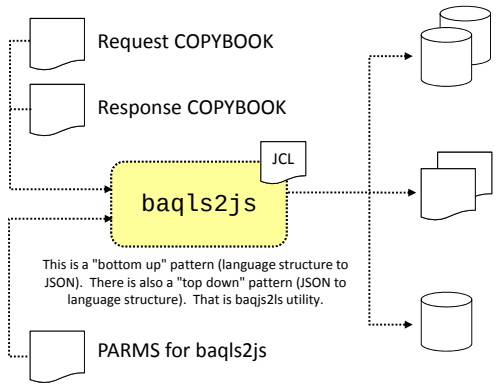


Finally, you can deploy the service project as a **Service Archive file** (`.sar`)

Creating Services without the Toolkit - 1

z/OS Connect EE

For MQ and MVS Batch use the supplied conversion utility BAQLS2JS



BIND Files

These are binary-format files that contain information about the field definitions and the data transformation requirements.

These are placed in a USS file system location based on input parms you specify.

JSON Schema Files

These provide the JSON schema used to interact with the backend program based on the COPYBOOK data requirements.

These are placed in a USS file system location based on input parms you specify.

Service Archive (SAR) File

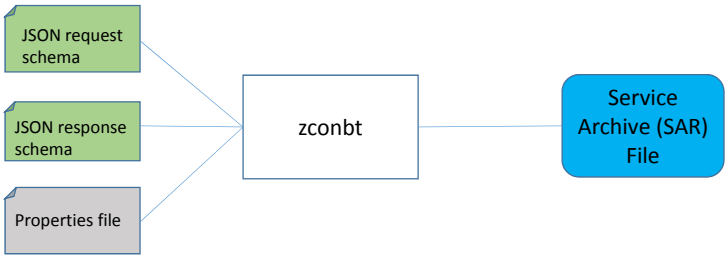
This is a ZIP-format file that contains the JSON schema and some meta-data. This is input to the API Editor (next unit) to create the APIs.

This is placed in a USS file system location based on input parms you specify.

Creating Services without the Toolkit - 2

z/OS Connect EE

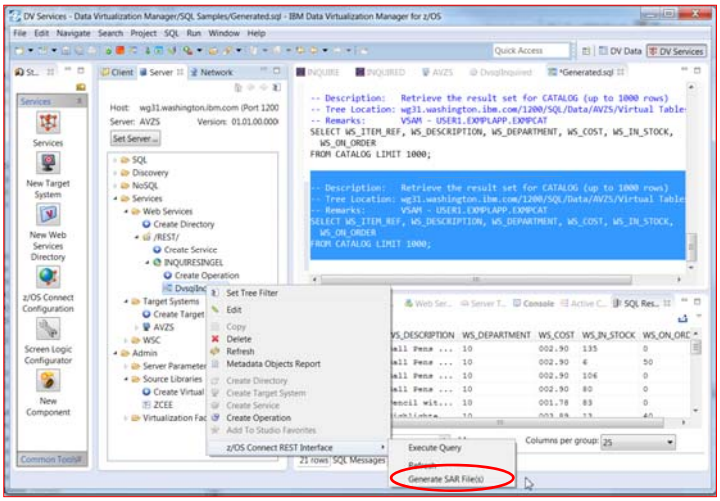
For DB2 and HATS REST Services use the z/OS Connect Build toolkit (zconbt)



Generate the service archive file

Creating Services without the Toolkit – Part 3

For DVM use the DVM Studio



Once we have a Service (SAR) What's next?

Quick and easy **API mapping.**

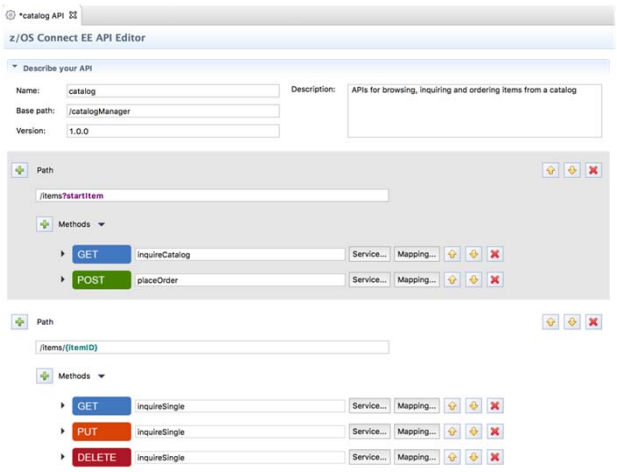
/api_toolkit/api_editor

Quick and easy **API mapping.**

API toolkit – API Editor

z/OS Connect EE

API definition



The **API toolkit** is designed to encourage RESTful API design.

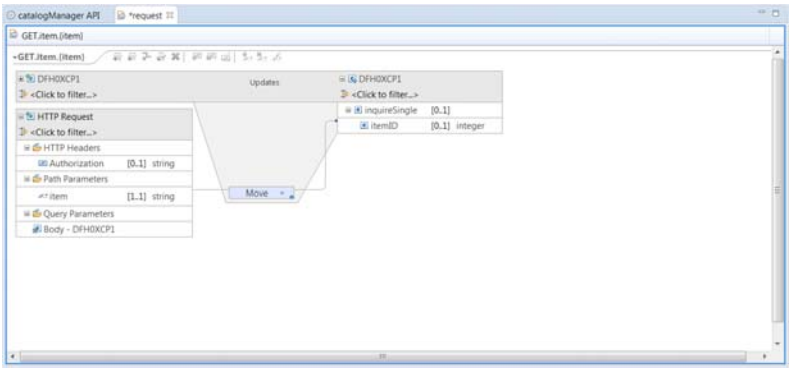
Once you define your API, you can map backend services to each request.

Your services are represented by `.sar` files, which you import into the **API toolkit**, regardless of how the .sar was generated.

API toolkit – API Editor

z/OS Connect EE

API mapping: Point-and-click interface



Map both the request and response for each API.

Map path and query parameters to native data structures.

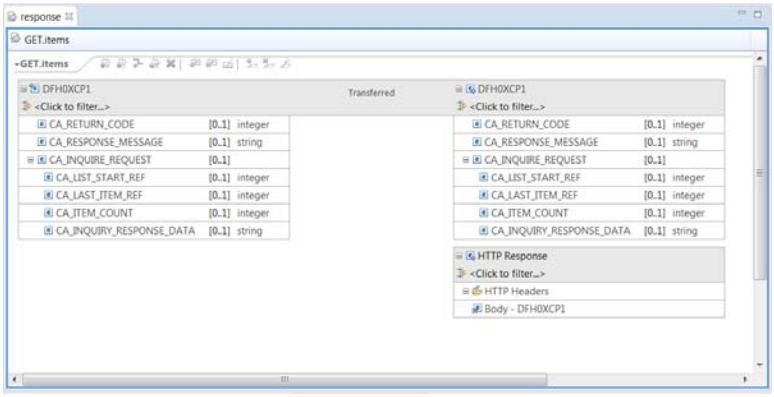
Assign static values to fields, useful for Op codes.

Remove unwanted fields to simplify the API (remember request was set to 01INQC in the SAR).

API toolkit – API Editor

z/OS Connect EE

API mapping: Point-and-click interface



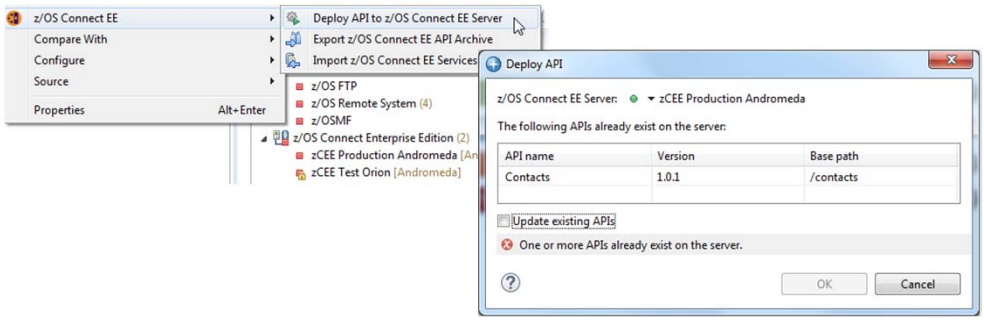
Allows the API Developer to remove fields to simplify the API

API toolkit – API Editor

z/OS Connect EE

Server connection and API deployment

Manage z/OS Connect EE server connections in the **Host Connections** view:



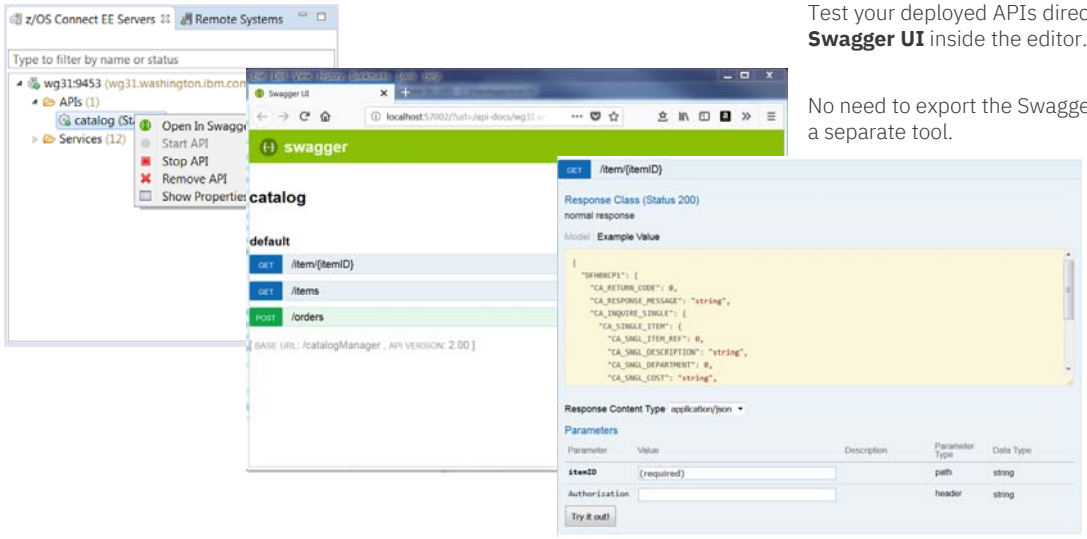
Right-click deploy to server enables developers to quickly deploy, test, and iterate on their APIs.

z/OS Connect EE servers view allows you to start, stop, and remove APIs from a running server.

API toolkit – API Editor

z/OS Connect EE

Testing with Swagger UI

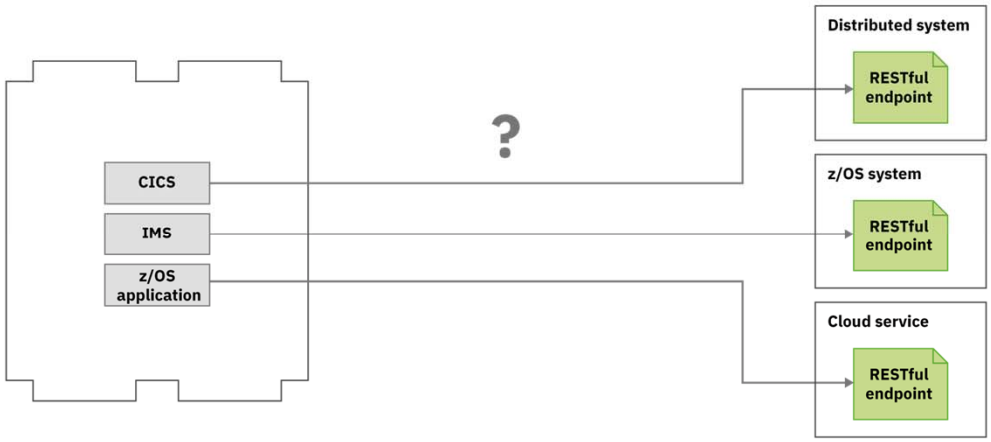


Test your deployed APIs directly with **Swagger UI** inside the editor.

No need to export the Swagger doc to a separate tool.

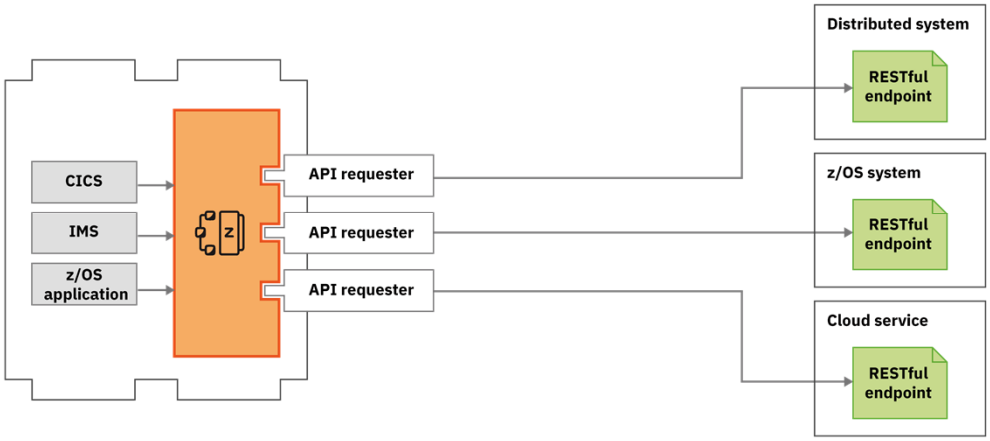
What about calling external APIs from my z/OS assets?

z/OS Connect EE



Use API requester **to call external APIs from z/OS assets**

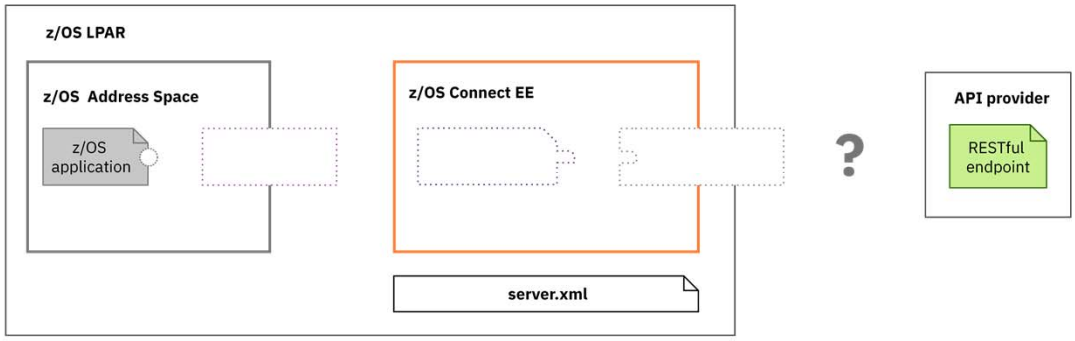
z/OS Connect EE



Five steps to calling an external API

Starting point

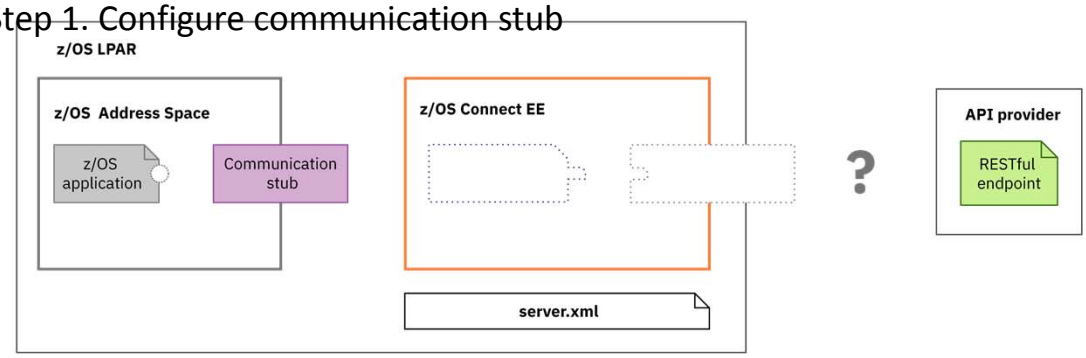
z/OS Connect EE



Five steps to calling an external API

z/OS Connect EE

Step 1. Configure communication stub



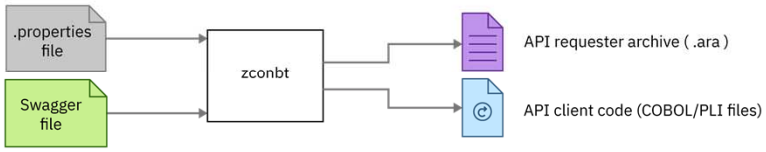
Configure a communication stub. You only need to do this once per system.

ibm.biz/zosconnect-configure-comms-stub

Five steps to calling an external API

z/OS Connect EE

Step 2. Generate API requester archive from Swagger



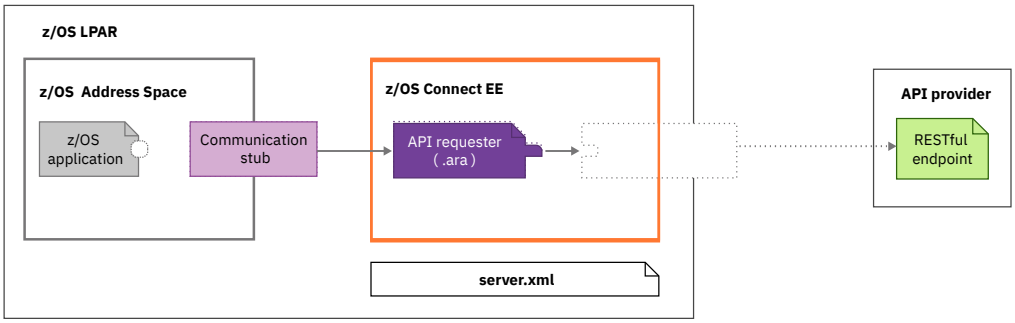
Generate your `.ara` file, and API client code.

ibm.biz/zosconnect-generate-ara

Five steps to calling an external API

z/OS Connect EE

Step 3. Deploy API requester (.ara) archive

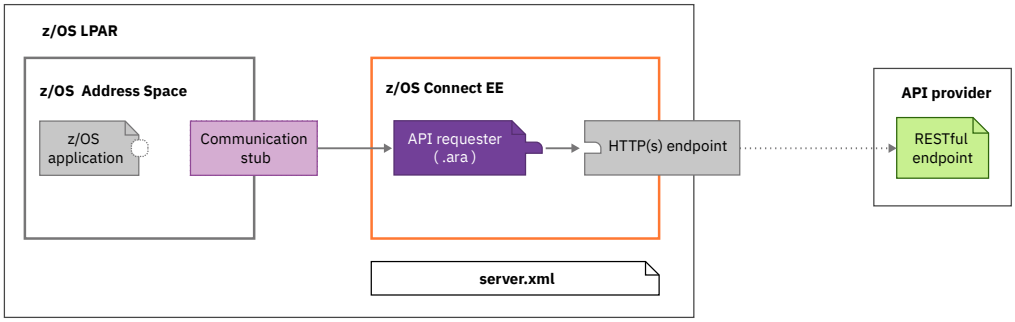


Deploy your API requester archive to the *apiRequester* directory.

Five steps to calling an external API

z/OS Connect EE

Step 4. Configure HTTP(S) endpoint



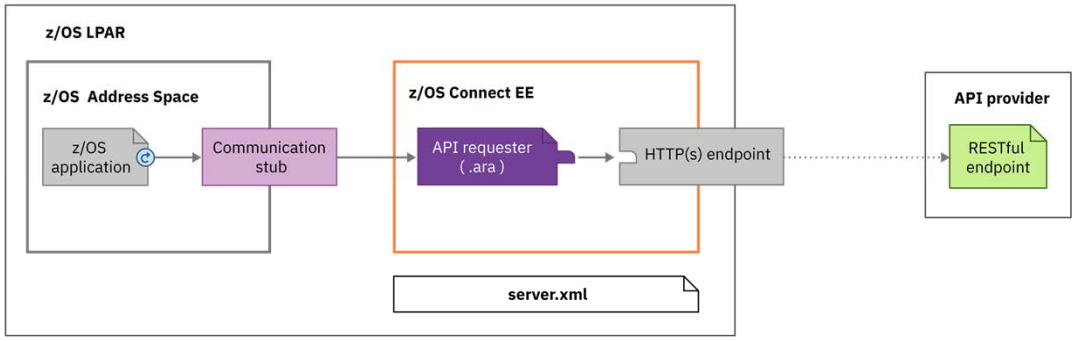
Configure the connection between z/OS Connect EE and the external API.

ibm.biz/zosconnect-configure-endpoint-connection

Five steps to calling an external API

z/OS Connect EE

Step 5. Update z/OS application

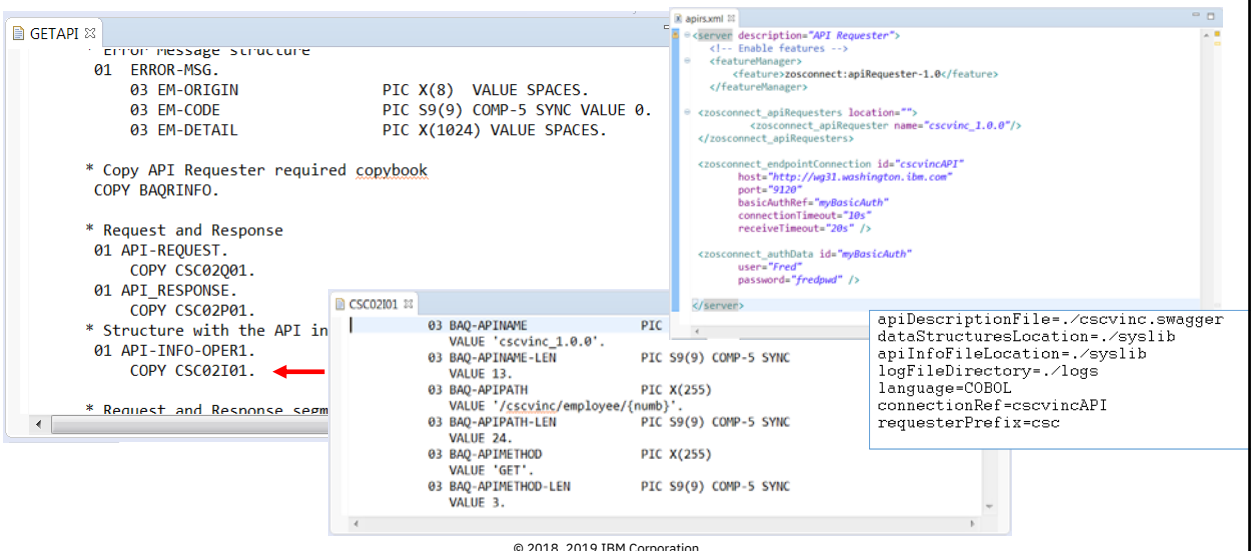


Finally, add the generated API client code to your existing application and use it to make the external API call.

ibm.biz/zosconnect-configure-requester-zos-application

Five steps to calling an external API

Step 5a. Update the z/OS application to include new copy books



Five steps to calling an external API

Step 5b. Update the z/OS application to call the stub

GETAPI

```
      *---------------------------------------------------------------*
      * Set up the data for the API Requester call                    *
      *---------------------------------------------------------------*
           MOVE numb     of PARM-DATA TO numb IN API-REQUEST.
           MOVE LENGTH of numb in API-REQUEST to
               numb-length IN API-REQUEST.

      *---------------------------------------------------------------*
      * Initialize API Requester PTRs & LENs                          *
      *---------------------------------------------------------------*
      * Use pointer and length to specify the location of
      *  request and response segment.
      * This procedure is general and necessary.
           SET BAQ-REQUEST-PTR TO ADDRESS OF API-REQUEST.
           MOVE LENGTH OF API-REQUEST TO BAQ-REQUEST-LEN.
           SET BAQ-RESPONSE-PTR TO ADDRESS OF API_RESPONSE.
           MOVE LENGTH OF API_RESPONSE TO BAQ-RESPONSE-LEN.

      *---------------------------------------------------------------*
      * Call the communication stub                                   *
      *---------------------------------------------------------------*
      * Call the subsystem-supplied stub code to send
      * API request to zCEE
           CALL COMM-STUB-PGM-NAME USING
                BY REFERENCE   API-INFO-OPER1
                BY REFERENCE   BAQ-REQUEST-INFO
                BY REFERENCE   BAQ-REQUEST-PTR
                BY REFERENCE   BAQ-REQUEST-LEN
                BY REFERENCE   BAQ-RESPONSE-INFO
                BY REFERENCE   BAQ-RESPONSE-PTR
                BY REFERENCE   BAQ-RESPONSE-LEN.
      * The BAQ-RETURN-CODE field in 'BAQRINFO' indicates whether this
```


Five steps to calling an external API

Step 5c. Update the z/OS application to access the results

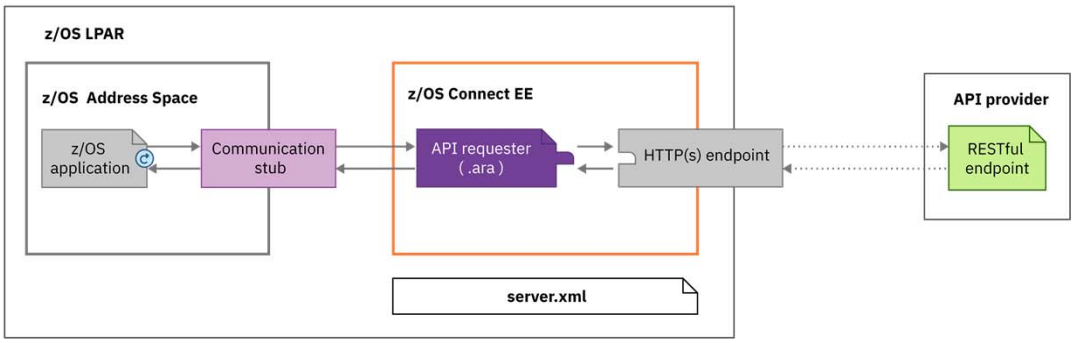
GETAPI

```
                BY REFERENCE   BAQ-RESPONSE-LEN.
      * The BAQ-RETURN-CODE field in 'BAQRINFO' indicates whether this
      * API call is successful.

      * When BAQ-RETURN-CODE is 'BAQ-SUCCESS', response is
      * successfully returned and fields in RESPONSE copybook
      * can be obtained. Display the translation result.
           IF BAQ-SUCCESS THEN
              DISPLAY "NUMB:    " numb2   of API_RESPONSE
              DISPLAY "NAME:    " name2   of API_RESPONSE
              DISPLAY "ADDRX:   " addrx2  of API_RESPONSE
              DISPLAY "PHONE:   " phone2  of API_RESPONSE
              DISPLAY "DATEX:   " datex2  of API_RESPONSE
              DISPLAY "AMOUNT:  " amount2 of API_RESPONSE
              MOVE CEIBRESP of API_RESPONSE to EIBRESP
              MOVE CEIBRESP2 of API_RESPONSE to EIBRESP2
              DISPLAY "EIBRESP:     " EIBRESP
              DISPLAY "EIBRESP2:    " EIBRESP2
              DISPLAY "HTTP CODE:   " BAQ-STATUS-CODE

      * Otherwise, some error happened in API, z/OS Connect EE server
      * or communication stub. 'BAQ-STATUS-CODE' and
      * 'BAQ-STATUS-MESSAGE' contain the detailed information
      *  of this error.
           ELSE
              DISPLAY "Error code: " BAQ-STATUS-CODE
              DISPLAY "Error msg:" BAQ-STATUS-MESSAGE
              MOVE BAQ-STATUS-CODE TO EM-CODE
              MOVE BAQ-STATUS-MESSAGE TO EM-DETAIL
              EVALUATE TRUE
      * When error happens in API, BAQ-RETURN-CODE is BAQ-ERROR-IN-API.
      * BAQ-STATUS-CODE is the HTTP response code of API.
```

Five steps to calling an external API

z/OS Connect EE

Done



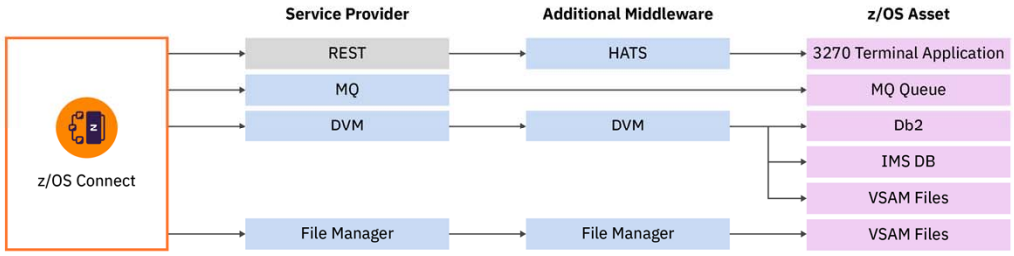
/common_scenarios

Typical connection patterns to different subsystems.

z/OS Connect EE 3rd party integrations

z/OS Connect EE

Additional value from the ecosystem



z/OS Connect EE is **pluggable** and **extensible** allowing 3rd Party Service Providers to expand the list of z/OS assets you can expose as APIs

Tour of Server Configuration Directories and Files

z/OS Connect EE

A z/OS Connect EE V3.0 server configuration structure looks like this:

```
/var/zosconnect/servers/<server_name>
├─ dropins
├─ logs
│  └ messages.log
├─ resources
│  ├─ security
│  └─ zosconnect
├ server.env
├ server.xml
├─ tranlog
└─ workarea
```

The /dropins directory is not used by z/OS Connect EE V3.0. It is a directory monitored by Liberty for applications to be dynamically loaded

The messages.log file is the key output file for messages about Liberty and the processing taking place in the Liberty server.

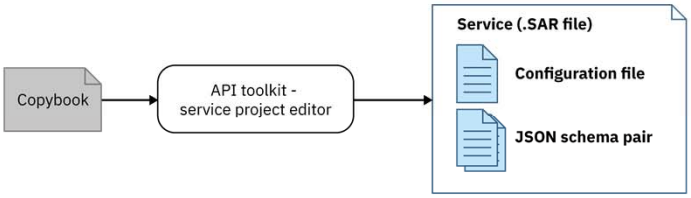
The /zosconnect directory is where we will place the deployed APIs, services, and API requester files

The server.xml file is the key configuration file. It is here that z/OS Connect EE V3.0 definitions go which define the essential backend connectivity.

Connect to CICS

z/OS Connect EE

Create the service definition



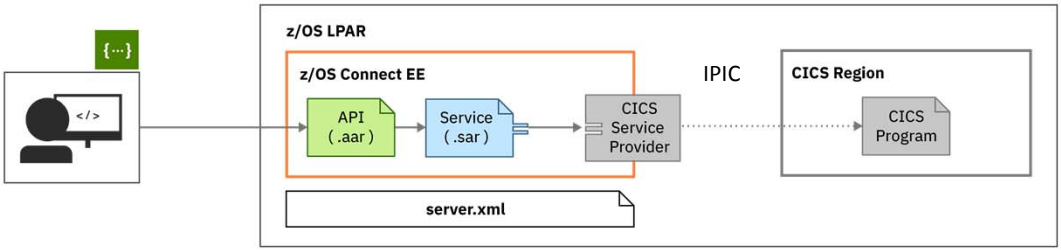
`.sar` file is created from a copybook using the Eclipse-based **API toolkit service project editor.**

ibm.biz/zosconnect-sar-creation

Connect to CICS

z/OS Connect EE

Topology



Connection to CICS is configured in `server.xml`.

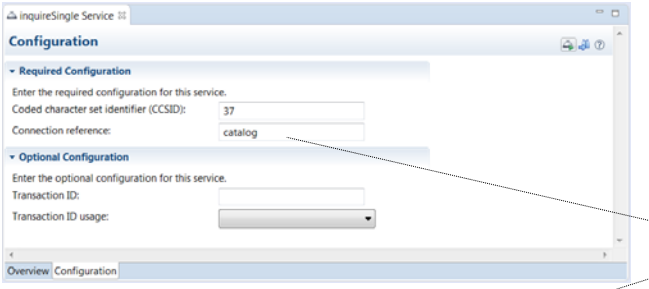
An IPIC connection must be configured in CICS.

ibm.biz/zosconnect-scenarios

The server.xml File (CICS IPIC)

z/OS Connect EE

The server.xml file is the key configuration file:



Features are functional building blocks. When configured here, that function becomes available to the Liberty server

```
<server description="CICS Catalog">

     <featureManager>
       <feature>zosconnect:cicsService-1.0</feature>
     </featureManager>

     <zosconnect_cicsIpicConnection id="catalog"
       host="wg31.washington.ibm.com"
       port="1491"/>

     <zosconnect_zosConnectAPIs location="">
       zosConnectAPI name="catalog"
     </zosconnect_zosConnectAPIs>

     <zosconnect_services>
       <service name="inquireSingle" />
       <service name="inquireCatalog" />
       <service name="placeOrder" />
     </zosconnect_services>

</server>
```

Define IPIC connection to CICS

Identify and customized APIs and Services - optional

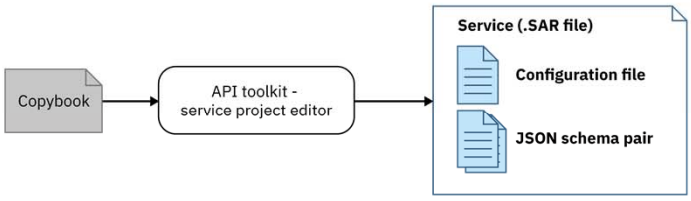
-

The IMS server.xml file ...

Connect to IMS

z/OS Connect EE

Create the service definition



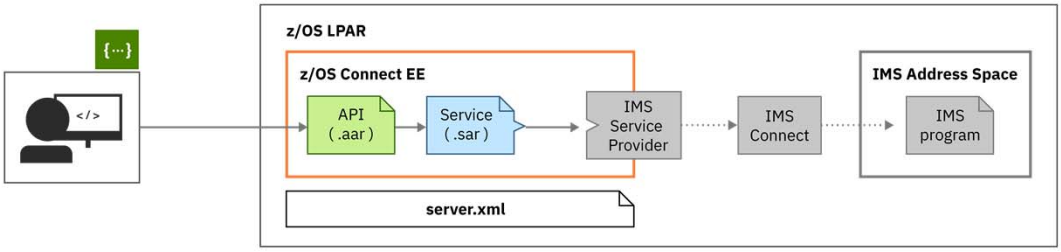
`.sar` file is created from a copybook using the Eclipse-based **API toolkit service project editor.**

ibm.biz/zosconnect-sar-creation

Connect to IMS

z/OS Connect EE

Topology



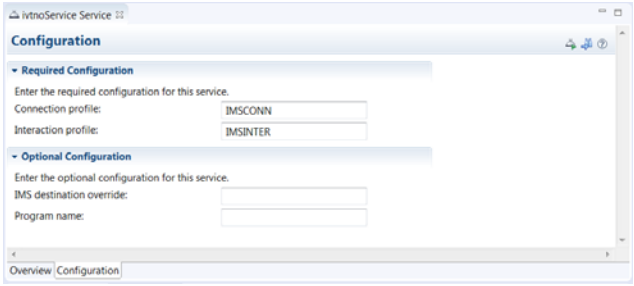
Configure the connection to IMS through `ims-connections.xml` and `ims-interactions.xml` in the IMS service registry.

Use the **API toolkit** to configure the service.

ibm.biz/zosconnect-scenarios

IMS Connections and Interactions

z/OS Connect EE



Connection

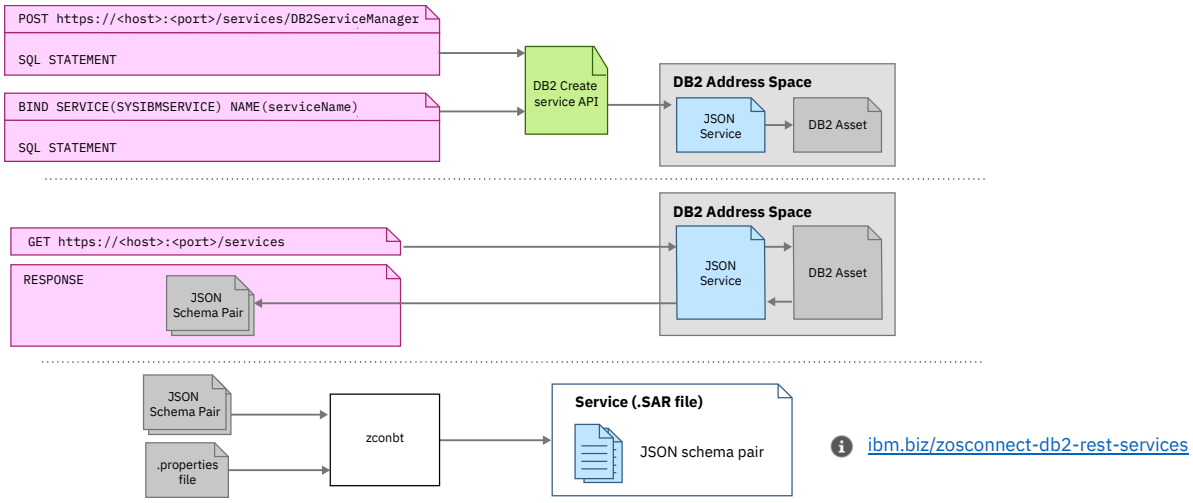
```
<server>
<imsmobile_imsConnection comment="" connectionFactoryRef="IVP1" connectionTimeout="-1" connectionType="IMSCONNECT" id="IMSCONN"/>
<connectionFactory containerAuthDataRef="Connection1_Auth" id="IVP1">
          <properties.gmoa hostName="wg31.washington.ibm.com" portNumber="4000"/>
</connectionFactory>

<authData id="Connection1_Auth" password="encryptedPassword1" user="userName1"/>
</server>
```

Interaction

```
<server>
<imsmobile_interaction comment="" commitMode="1" id="IMSINTER" imsConnectCodepage="Cp1047" imsConnectTimeout="0"
          imsDatastoreName="IVP1" interactionTimeout="-1" ltermOverrideName="" syncLevel="0"/>
</server>
```

Connect to Db2

Create the service definition



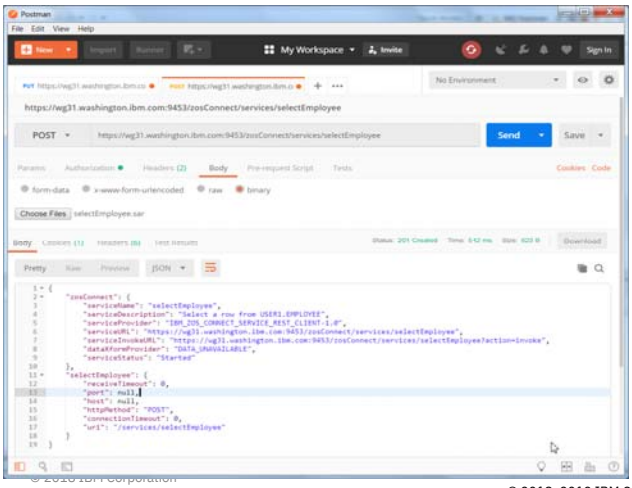
ibm.biz/zosconnect-db2-rest-services

`.sar` file is created from the JSON schema of the DB2 service using the **zconbt utility**.

Deploying Db2 Service Archive Options

z/OS Connect EE

- Use SAR as request message and use HTTP POST
- Use URI /zosConnect/services/{serviceName}
- Postman or curl://



Command:

```
curl --data-binary @selectEmployee.sar
--header "Content-Type: application/zip"
https://mpxm:9453/zosConnect/services/selectEmployee
```

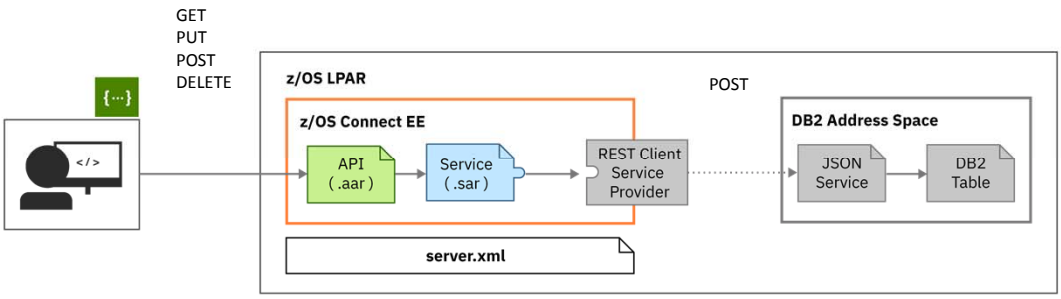
Results:

```
{"zosConnect":{"serviceName":"selectEmployee","serviceDescrip
tion":"Select a row from
USER1.EMPLOYEE","serviceProvider":"IBM_ZOS_CONNECT_SERVICE_RE
ST_CLIENT-1.0
","serviceURL":"https://mpxm:9453/zosConnect/services/selectE
mployee","serviceInvokeURL":"https://mpxm:9453/zosConnect/ser
vices/selectEmployee?action=invoke","dataXformProvider":"DATA
_UNAVAILABLE","serviceStatus":"Started"},"selectEmployee"
:{"receiveTimeout":0,"port":null,"host":null,"httpMethod":"PO
ST","connectionTimeout":0,"uri":"/services/selectEmployee"}}
```

Connect to Db2

z/OS Connect EE

Topology



Connection to the JSON Service is configured in `server.xml`.

A JSON Service must be configured in DB2.

ibm.biz/zosconnect-db2-rest-services

The server.xml File (Db2)

z/OS Connect EE

The server.xml file is the key configuration file:

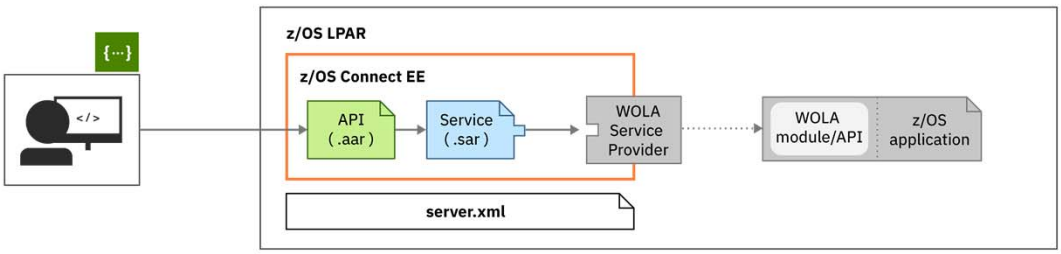
```
<server description="DB2 Employee">


 <zosconnect_zosConnectServiceRestClientConnection id="dsn2Conn"
       host="wg31.washington.ibm.com"
       port="2446"
       basicAuthRef="dsn2Auth" />

 <zosconnect_zosConnectServiceRestClientBasicAuth id="dsn2Auth"
       applName= "DSN2APPL"/>

</server>
```

```
DSNL004I  -DSN2 DDF START COMPLETE
           LOCATION  DSN2LOC
           LU        USIBMWZ.DSN2APPL
           GENERICLU -NONE
           DOMAIN    WG31.WASHINGTON.IBM.COM
           TCPPORT   2446
           SECPORT   2445
           RESPORT   2447
```

Connect to a WOLA-enabled z/OS application

z/OS Connect EE

Topology



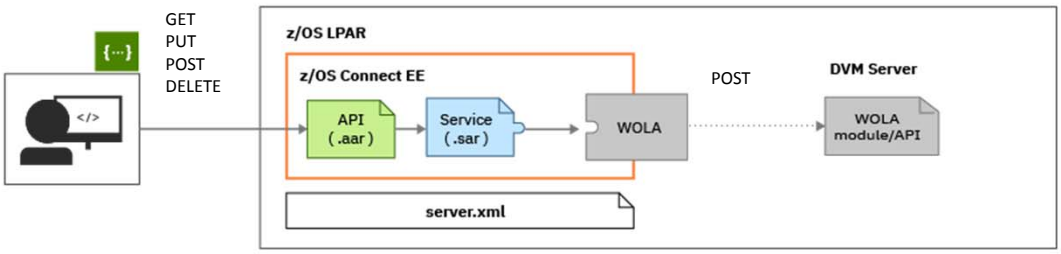
Connection to WOLA is configured in `server.xml`.

The z/OS application must be WOLA-enabled.

Connect to DVM

z/OS Connect EE

- Topology



Connection to the JSON Service is configured in `server.xml`.

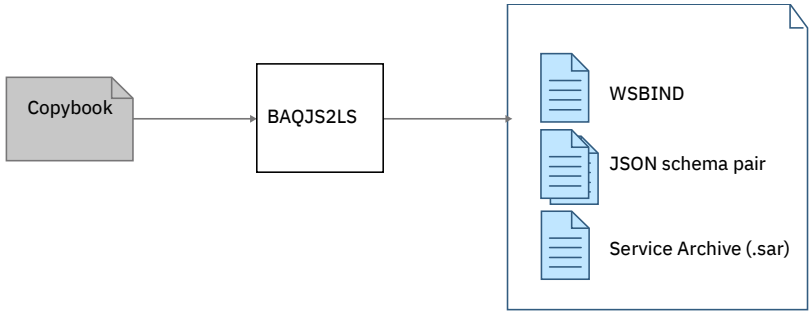
A REST service must be configured in the HATS.

ibm.biz/zosconect-db2-rest-services

Connect to MQ

z/OS Connect EE

Create the service definition



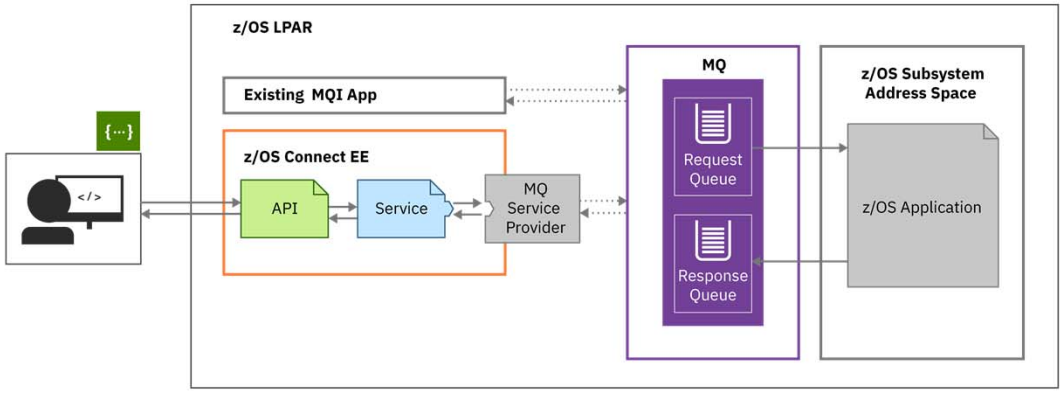
.sar is used to create the API using the API Editor in the Toolkit.

ibm.biz/zosconnect-sar-creation

Connect to MQ

z/OS Connect EE

Topology (Two-way service example)



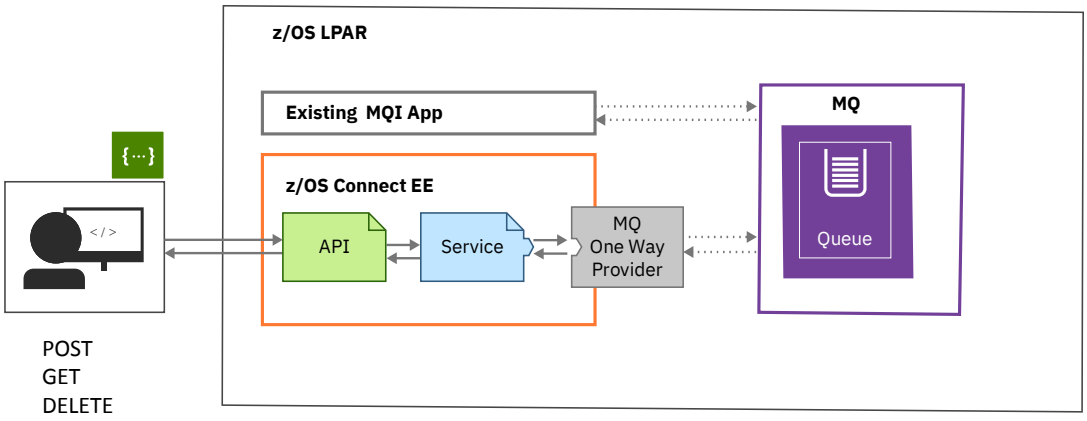
You can also configure one-way services.

ibm.biz/zosconnect-mq-service-provider

Connect to MQ

z/OS Connect EE

Topology (One-way service example)



ibm.biz/zosconnect-mq-service-provider

The server.xml File (MQ)

z/OS Connect EE

```
<featureManager>
      <feature>jms-2.0</feature>
      <feature>mqzosconnect:zosConnectMQ-2.0</feature>
      <feature>wmqJmsClient-2.0</feature>
      <feature>zosTransaction-1.0</feature>
</featureManager>

<variable name="wmqJmsClient.rar.location"
         value="/usr/lpp/mqm/V9R0M2/java/lib/jca/wmq.jmsra.rar"/>
<wmqJmsClient nativeLibraryPath="/usr/lpp/mqm/V9R0M2/java/lib"/>

<zosconnect_zosConnectService id="miniloan"
         dataXformRef="xformJSON2Byte"
         serviceName="Miniloan"
         serviceRef="Miniloan" />

<mqzosconnect_mqzOSConnectService id="Miniloan"
         connectionFactory="jms/qmgrCf"
         waitInterval="30000"
         destination="jms/request“ replyDestination="jms/response"/>

<jmsConnectionFactory id="qmgrCf" jndiName="jms/qmgrCf
      connectionManagerRef="ConMgr1">
      <properties.wmqJMS transportType="BINDINGS“ queueManager="MQS1" />
</jmsConnectionFactory>

<jmsQueue id="request" jndiName="jms/request">
    <properties.wmqJms
        baseQueueName="ZCONN2.TRIGGER.REQUEST" targetClient="MQ“ CCSID="37"/>
</jmsQueue>

<jmsQueue id="response" jndiName="jms/response">
 <properties.wmqJms
          baseQueueName="ZCONN2.TRIGGER.RESPONSE" targetClient="MQ“ CCSID="37"/>
  </jmsQueue>
</server>
```

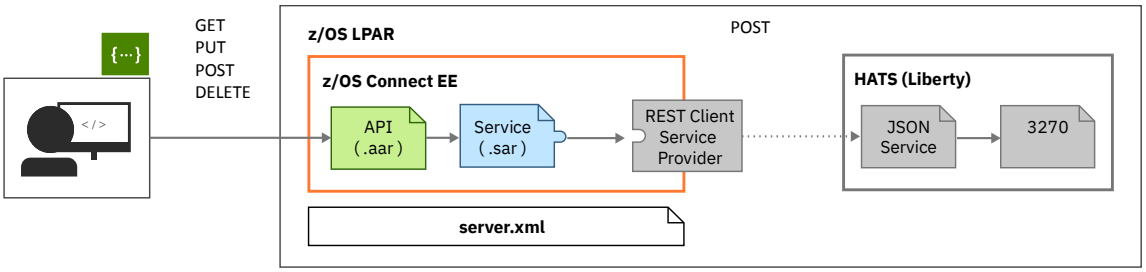
Features related to JMS Support

JMS Connection Factories,

Connect to HATS

z/OS Connect EE

Topology



Connection to the JSON Service is configured in `server.xml`.

A REST service must be configured in the HATS.

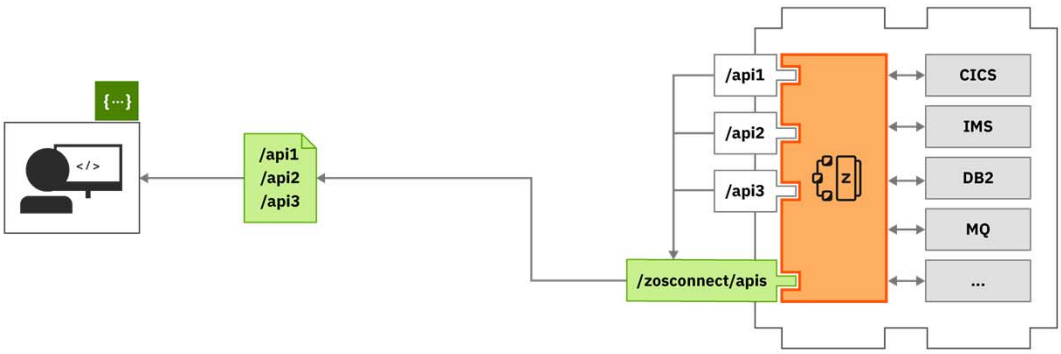
ibm.biz/zosconect-db2-rest-services

/zosconnect/apidocs

Get the Swagger definitions for your APIs

API Documentation

z/OS Connect EE



APIs are discoverable via Swagger docs served from **z/OS Connect EE**.

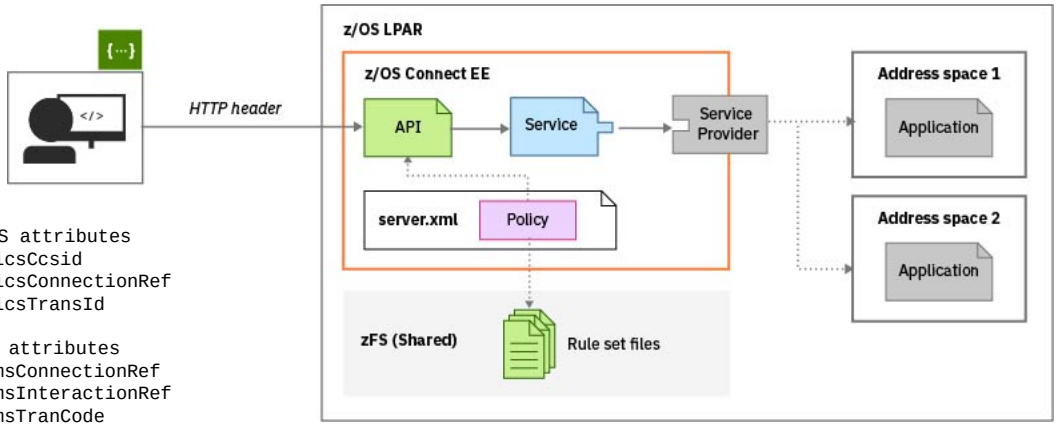
/miscellaneousTopics

performance, high availability, Liberty

API Policies

z/OS Connect EE

- HTTP header properties can be used to select alternative IMS regions (V3.0.4) or CICS (V3.0.10)
- Policies can be configured globally for every API in the server or for individual APIs (V3.0.11)



CICS attributes
- cicsCcsid
- cicsConnectionRef
- cicsTransId

IMS attributes
- imsConnectionRef
- imsInteractionRef
- imsTranCode

RESTful Administrative Interface for Services

z/OS Connect EE

The administration interface for services is available in paths under /zosConnect/services.

Most administration tasks are supported by the RESTful administration interface

Method	Administrative Task
GET	Get details of a service
	Get the status of a service
	Get the request schema of a service
	Get the response schema of a service
POST	Deploy a service*
PUT	Update a service
	Change the status of a service
DELETE	Delete a service

PUT /zosConnect/services/{serviceName}?status=started|stopped
GET /zosConnect/services
GET /zosConnect/services/{serviceName}

*Useful for deploying DB2 and HATS service archive files

RESTful Administrative Interface for APIs

z/OS Connect EE

The administration interface for services is available in paths under /zosConnect/apis.
Most administration tasks are supported by the RESTful administration interface

Method	Administrative Task
GET	Get a list of APIs
	Get the details of an API
POST	Deploy an API
PUT	Update an API
	Change the status of an API
DELETE	Delete aa API

PUT /zosConnect/apis/{apiName}?status=started|stopped
GET /zosConnect/apis
GET /zosConnect/apis/{apiName}

RESTful Administrative Interface for API Requesters

z/OS Connect EE

The administration interface for services is available in paths under /zosConnect/apisRequesters.
Most administration tasks are supported by the RESTful administration interface

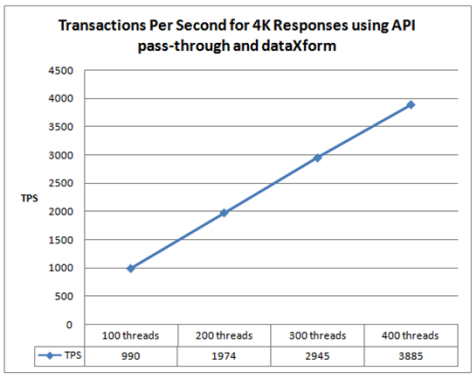
Method	Administrative Task
GET	Get a list of API Requesters
	Get the details of an API Requester
POST	Deploy an API Requester
PUT	Update an API Requester
	Change the status of an API Requester
DELETE	Delete aa API Requester

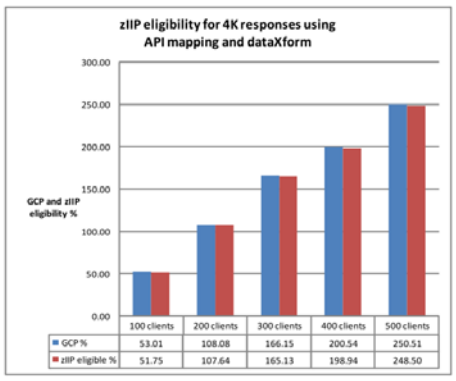
PUT /zosConnect/apiRequesters/{apiRequesterName}?status=started|stopped
GET /zosConnect/apiRequesters
GET /zosConnect/apiRequesters/{apRequesterName}

Performance

z/OS Connect EE

High Speed, High Throughput, Low Cost





z/OS Connect EE is a Java-based product: Over **99%** of its MIPs are **eligible for ZIIP offload**.

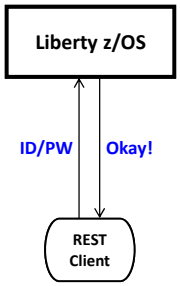
ibm.biz/zosconnect-performance-report

Authentication

z/OS Connect EE

Several different ways this can be accomplished:

Basic Authentication

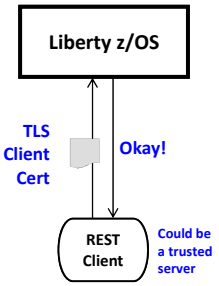


Server prompts for ID/PW

Client supplies ID/PW

Server checks registry:
- **Basic (server.xml)**
- **LDAP**
- **SAF**

Client Certificate



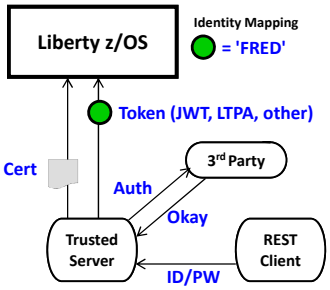
Server prompts for cert.

Client supplies certificate

Server validates cert and maps to an identity

Registry options:
- **LDAP**
- **SAF**

Third Party Authentication



Client authenticates to 3rd party sever

Client receives a trusted 3rd party token

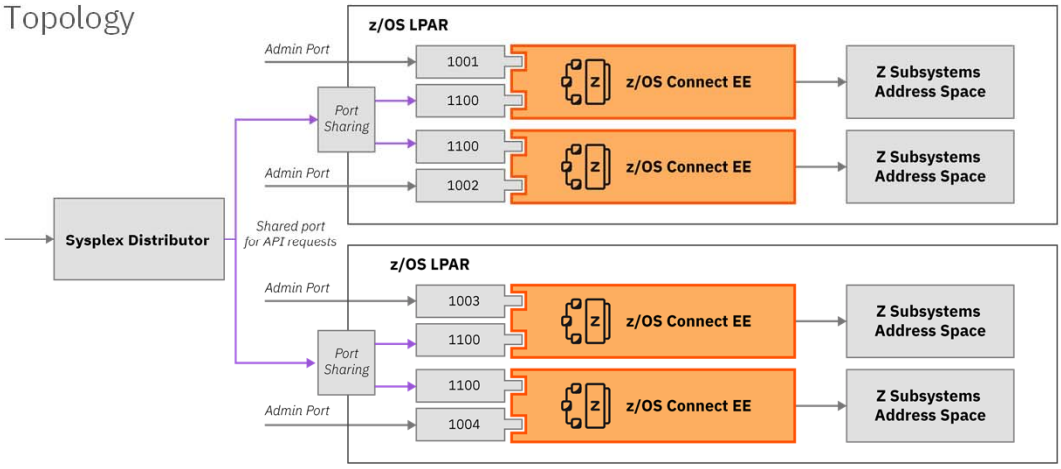
Token flows to Liberty z/OS and is mapped to an identity

Registry options:
- **LDAP**
- **SAF**

High Availability

z/OS Connect EE

Topology



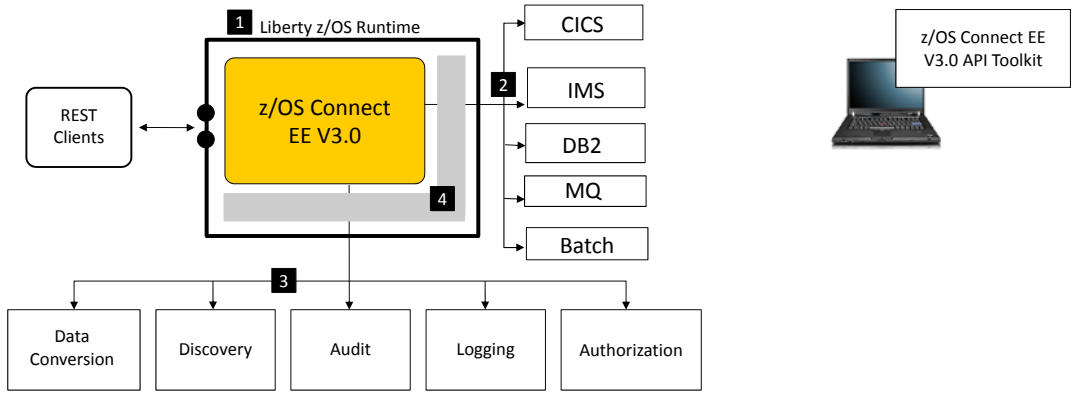
ibm.biz/zosconnect-ha-concepts

ibm.biz/zosconnect-scenarios

What Does Liberty and z/OS Connect Provide?

z/OS Connect EE

A *framework* to secure and manage access to z/OS resources using REST:



1. Liberty is provided as a runtime. This is significant because the capabilities of Liberty are available to z/OS Connect EE V3.0 which runs inside, notably: security
2. Backend connectivity is provided with "service provider" code. The connectivity mechanism is a function of the backend system: CICS=IPIC; IMS=TCP;DB2=RESP; MQ=JMS;BATCH=WOLA
3. These are "interceptors" and provide function that is called for each request that arrives.
4. Both the "service provider" and "interceptor" interfaces are extensible, allowing you to write your own, or for third party vendors to write code and use z/OS Connect EE V3.0

/questions?thanks=true

Thank you for listening.

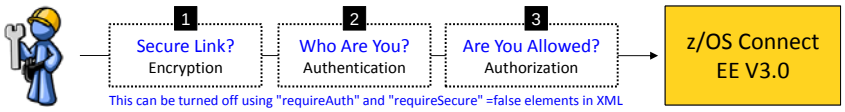
/exercises

basic security, exercise paths

Making Security Very Simple to Start

z/OS Connect EE

It's not really cheating … just keeping things simple at first:




```
<keyStore id="defaultKeyStore" password="Liberty"/> 1

<webAppSecurity allowFailOverToBasicAuth="true" />

<basicRegistry id="basic1" realm="zosConnect">          2
    <user name="Fred" password="fredpwd" />
</basicRegistry>

<authorization-roles id="zos.connect.access.roles">
    <security-role name="zosConnectAccess">
        <user name="Fred"/>  3
    </security-role>
</authorization-roles>
```


Exercises – Two paths or options

z/OS Connect EE

- ❑ Basic Configuration Hands-on Lab
  - ❑ Configure a z/OS Connect Server
  - ❑ Develop and deploy a Service
  - ❑ Develop and deploy an API
  - ❑ Test using Swagger UI
  - ❑ Enable Security (SAF and SSL)

Or one or more of the following:

- ❑ Developing APIs Hands-on Labs
  - ❑ CICS Container/COMMAREA
  - ❑ DB2
  - ❑ IMS Transaction
  - ❑ MQ
  - ❑ MVS Batch
  - ❑ HATS
  - ❑ IBM DVM
  - ❑ Outbound RESTful applications

- Material can be downloaded from:
  - https://github.com/ibm-wsc/zCONNEE-Wildfire-Workshop
- Copy/Paste files on desktop
  - Basic Configuration CopyPaste
  - Developing APIs CopyPaste
- Identities:
  - RACF: USER1/USER1
  - zCEE: Fred/fredpwd
- 3270 Key Sequences
  - Clear screen: Fn-P
  - Enter key: right CTRL