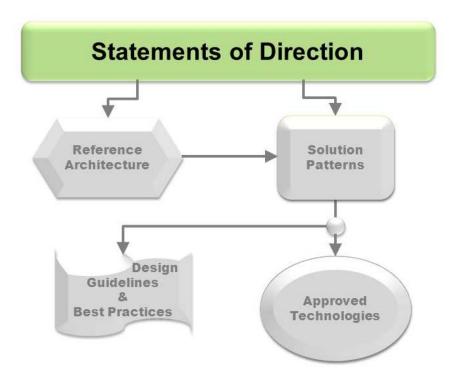


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1.0 Background

Until now RMI has been the primary interface implementation for DFS distributed services. As RMI is a tightly coupled protocol, it is not a suitable implementation for services. Services should be able to be consumed by a variety of clients, so they have to be implemented in a loosely coupled fashion.

SOAP Web Service (WS) is an ideal implementation for services. This document defines guidelines on how WS and RMI should be used in applications and services within DFS.



The Use of SOAP Web Services Guidelines and Criteria Revision 1.0 01/30/2013

2.0 Guidelines and Criteria

- SOAP Web Services (WS) is the standard approach for application to application integration. This is primarily focused around reusable services created within the J2EE environment.
- WS is the standard approach for the integrations between Java applications and non-Java applications such as .net etc.
- WS is the standard approach for the integrations between DFS Java application and external applications.
- Services intended for reuse should be created and invoked using Web Services.
- RMI will continue to be an acceptable approach for communication between application components within the same application. However, if any of the components is identified as reusable, then these components must be created as Web Services.

Note: This type of communication may eventually be replaced by WS in the future. In particular as rich client are moved away from the legacy Swing applications, it is expected that WS will be used as part of the conversion effort.

- A Java business delegate should still be provided by the service provider utilizing the WS features within SIF. This should be used by all Java clients.
- An Enterprise Service Router (ESR) will mediate between consumers and the actual reusable service implementations providing intelligent routing, error handling, service versioning etc. These functions should not be duplicated in the services.



Current DFS Service Architecture with ESR Internal Zone 3 ESR 2 App Server Cluster ESR 1 Internal Services App Server WS-Service Clients Virtual WS App1 Load Balancer Thick Service Virtual Clients App2 WS-Virtual External B2B WS-Partners Web Services Proxy HTTP(S) REST Services, -HTTP(S)--HTTP(S) B2B Zone 2 IHS Zone 1 IHS Zone 2 VPN/Leased External External HTTP(S) Application WS Line End Web Servers Clients VPN Clients HTTP(S) Servers **Points** Leased Line/VPN Open Internet Note: The traffic flows between DFS services and external business partners is being reviewed in a separate project. More ESRs may be required in different Zones. The findings will be reflected in the diagram in future.

Figure 2-1: DFS Service Architecture with ESR



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3.0 Glossary

Note: Also refer to the **DFS Glossary**



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Revision History and Contributors

Revision Date	Approved By	Author	Changes	Revision
01/30/2013		R Hauenstein	Initial Release	1.0

Reviewers/Contributors:

Name	Department/Contribution	



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Meta Tags

Note: Meta Tag in bold is the unique identifier bt_sod_soap_web_services

bt_statement_of_direction

bt sod