



IBM z/OS Connect Enterprise Edition

Introduction and Overview

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Agenda

- z/OS Connect Introduction and overview
- Discuss enabling RESTful API to various sub-systems, e.g.
 - CICS
 - Db2
 - IMS/TM
 - IMS/DB
 - MQ
 - MVS Batch
 - Outbound REST APIs
 - 3270 screen based applications (HATS)
 - IBM DVM
 - IBM File Manager
- z/OS Connect Security

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



z/OS Connect EE

CICS

IMS/TM

IMS/DB

Db2

MQ

IBM File Manager

3270

IBM DVM

MVS

WAS

Custom*

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* Other Vendors or your own implementation

/but_first, what_is_REST?

What makes an API “RESTful”?

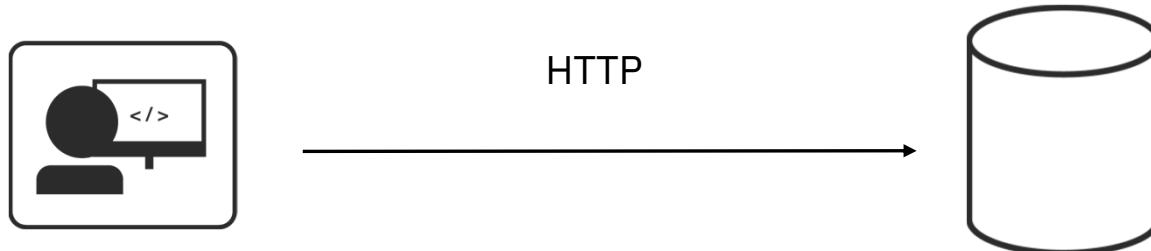
REST is an Architectural Style

REST stands for **R**epresentational **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

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

GET
POST
PUT
DELETE

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

Path and Query parameters are used for refinement of the request

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

- 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
- The key is consistency, RESTful APIs are consistent, REST APIs are not

RESTful Examples



z/OS Connect EE

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

(How to know if you are doing it wrong)

1. Different URIs with the same method for 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 between request and response messages

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 embedded 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?

Ubiquitous Foundation	<p>It's based on HTTP, which operates on TCP/IP, which is a ubiquitous networking topology.</p>
Relatively Lightweight	<p>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.</p>
Relatively Easy Development	<p>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.</p>
Increasingly Common	<p>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.</p>
Stateless	<p>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.</p>

How do we describe a REST API?



/swagger/open_api

The industry standard framework for describing RESTful APIs.

Why use Swagger?

It is more than just an API framework



There are a number of tools available to aid consumption:

Consume Swagger

Swagger Codegen create stub code to consume APIs from various languages



Read Swagger

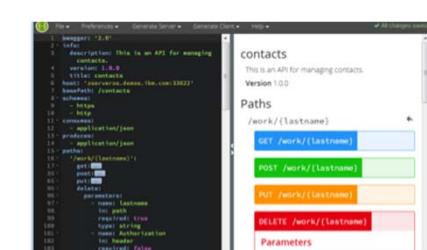
Swagger UI allows API consumers to easily browse and try APIs based on Swagger Doc.



The screenshot shows the Swagger UI interface for a 'contacts' API. It displays a list of operations under the 'default' path, specifically for the '/work/{lastname}' endpoint. The operations listed are: GET, PUT, POST, and DELETE. Each operation has a corresponding button to execute it or view its details. The UI is clean and modern, designed for easy navigation and testing of API endpoints.

Write Swagger

Swagger Editor allows API developers to design their swagger documents.



The screenshot shows the Swagger Editor interface. On the left, the Swagger document is displayed in JSON format, defining the API's version, title, contact information, and paths. The 'contacts' path is expanded, showing its methods (GET, POST, PUT, DELETE) and their corresponding parameters. On the right, there is a visual representation of these operations, each with a color-coded button to perform the action or view its details. This side-by-side view allows developers to see the raw spec and its practical application simultaneously.

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

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

Swagger Example



z/OS Connect EE

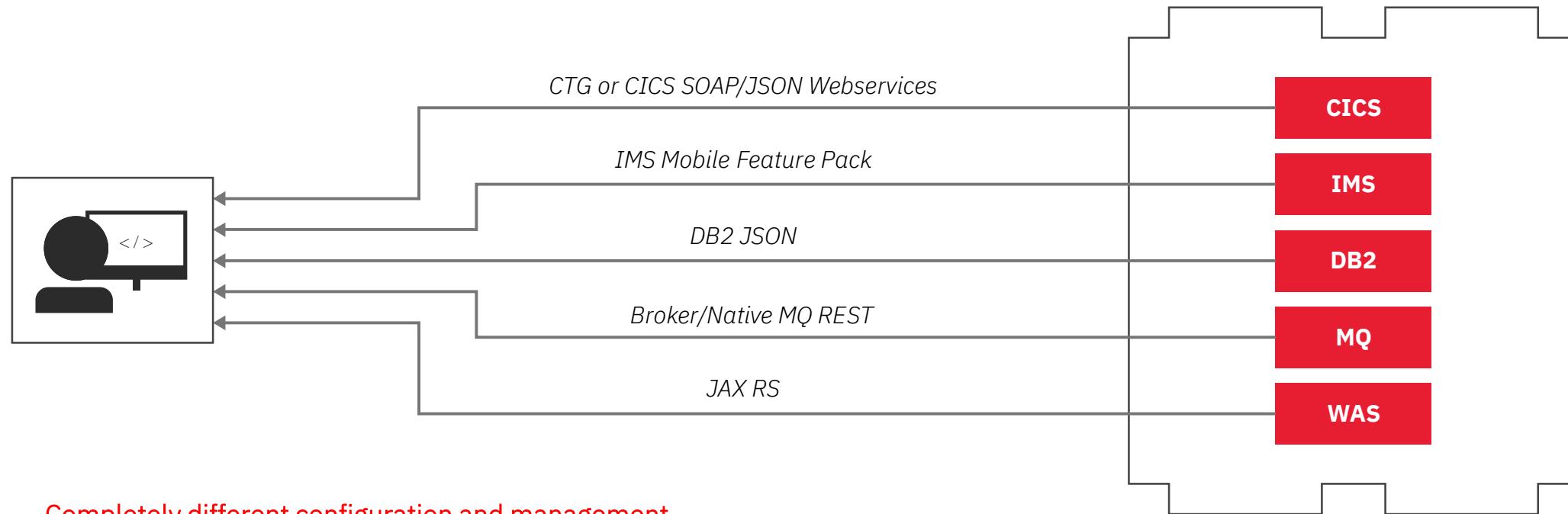
```
/C:/workspaces/zCEE/Miniloan/a +  
file:///C:/workspaces/zCEE/Miniloan/api-doc ***     
JSON Raw Data Headers  
Save Copy Collapse All Expand All Filter JSON  
swagger: "2.0"  
info:  
  description: ""  
  version: "1.0.0"  
  title: "miniloan"  
host: "localhost:8080"  
basePath: "/miniloan"  
schemes:  
  0: "https"  
  1: "http"  
consumes:  
  0: "application/json"  
produces:  
  0: "application/json"  
paths:  
  /loan:  
    post:  
      tags:  
        0: "miniloan"  
        operationId: "postMiniloanService"  
      parameters:  
        0:  
          name: "Authorization"  
          in: "header"  
          required: false  
          type: "string"  
        1:  
          in: "body"  
          name: "postMiniloanService_request"  
          description: "request body"  
          required: true  
      schema:  
        $ref: "#/definitions/postMiniloanService_request"  
    responses:  
      200:  
        description: "OK"  
        schema:
```



Why /zos_connect_ee?

Truly RESTful APIs to and from your mainframe.

Could we not do REST before z/OS Connect? Yes, but....



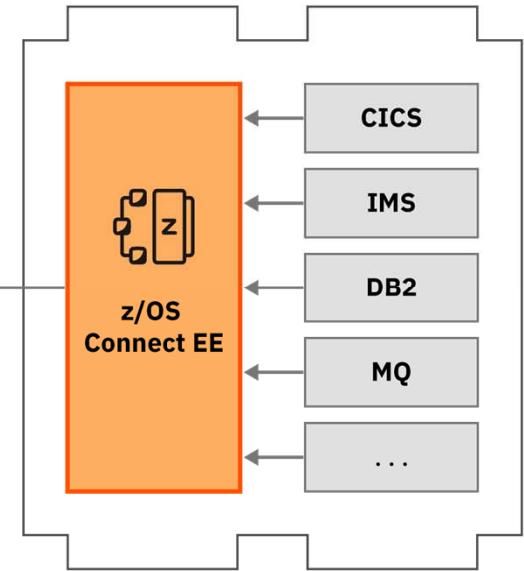
Completely different configuration and management.

Multiple endpoints for developers to call/maintain access to.

These are typically not RESTful!

A single entry point was needed

Expose z/OS resources without writing any code.



z/OS Connect EE provides

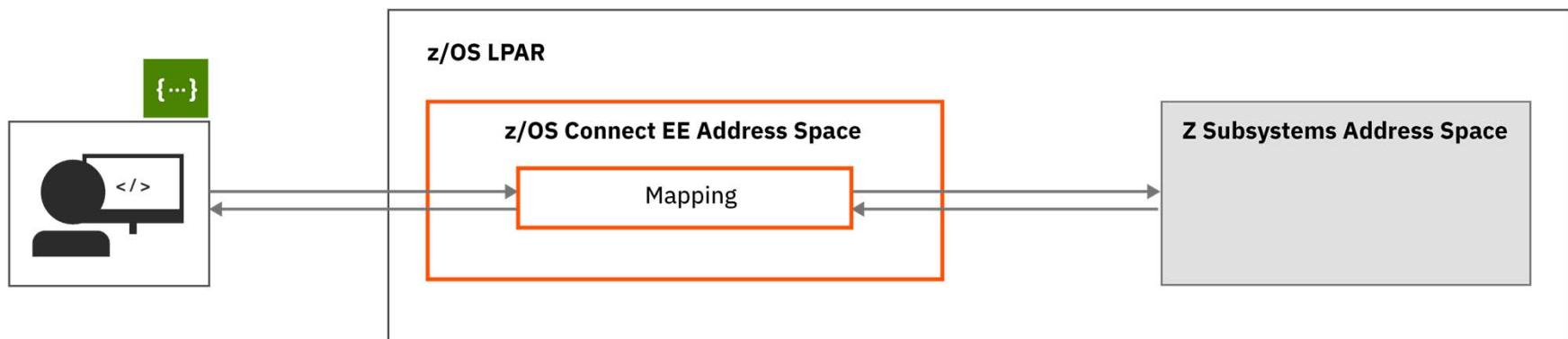
- Single Configuration Administration
- Single Security Administration
- With sophisticated mapping of truly RESTful APIs to existing mainframe and services data without writing any code.



**Other than a RESTful interface,
what does z/OS Connect provide?**

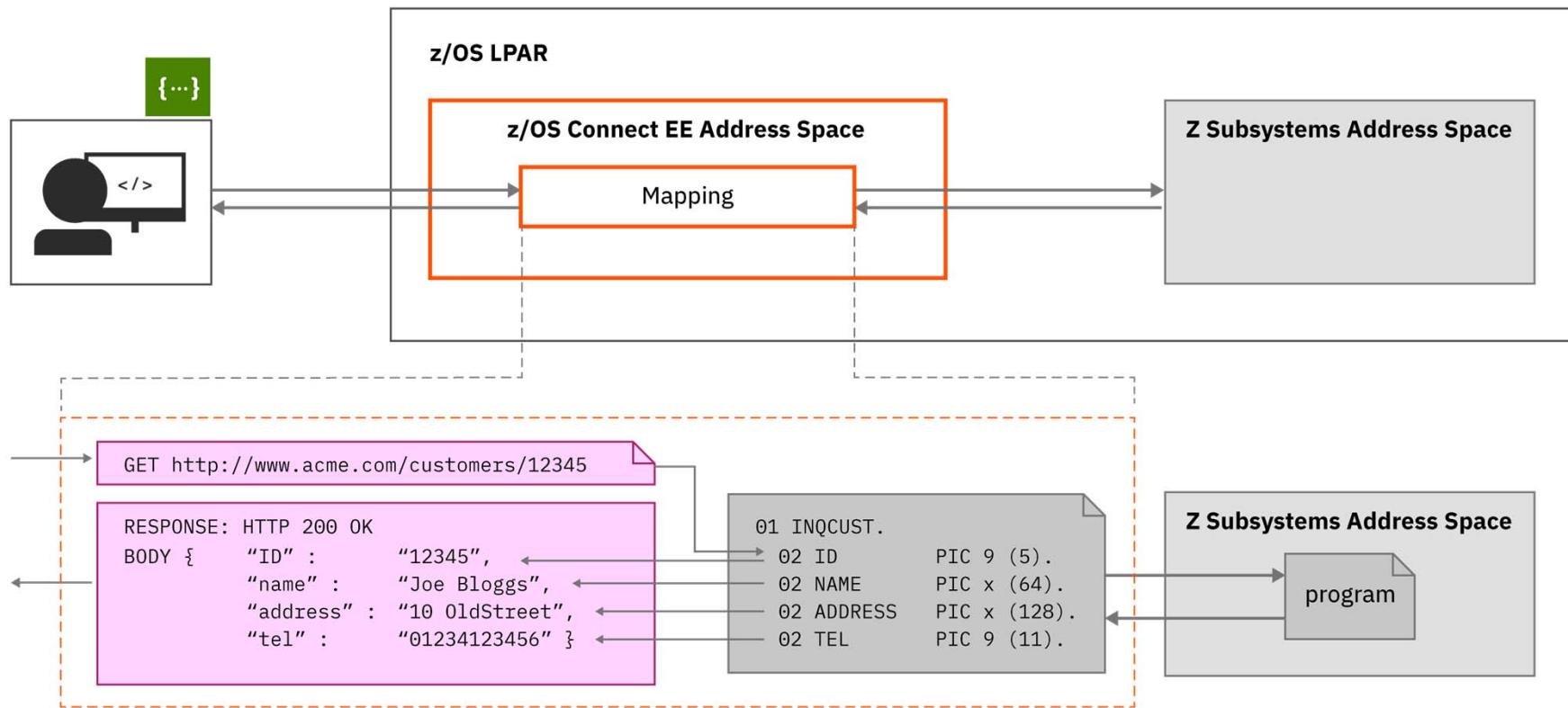
Let's Start with Data mapping

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



Data mapping Example

A closer look



COBOL versus JSON Example



```
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 10 times
      depending on messages-Num.
```

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

The screenshot shows an XML file named minilonaServiceResponse.si. It contains several XML elements representing COBOL fields. Two specific fields are circled in red: 'name' and 'creditScore'. The 'name' field is defined with a start position of 1, a byte length of 20, and a maximum byte length of 20. The 'creditScore' field is defined with a start position of 21, a byte length of 18, and a maximum byte length of 18. Both fields are of type CHAR.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="yes"?>
<ns2:message xmlns:ns2="http://www.ibm.com/ims/Transaction" transactionCode="" messageName="minilonaServiceResponse" direct="Y" path="MINILOAN_SERVICE_RESPONSE">
    <segment id="1" name="minilonaServiceResponse" originalName="COMMAREA">
        <field name="MINILOAN_COMMAREA" originalName="MINILOAN_COMMAREA" included="Y" path="MINILOAN_COMMAREA">
            <startPos>1</startPos>
            <bytes>6073</bytes>
            <maxBytes>0</maxBytes>
            <applicationDatatype datatype="STRUCT"/>
            <field name="name" originalName="NAME" included="Y" defaultValue="" isHex="false" path="MINILOAN_COMMAREA">
                <startPos>1</startPos>
                <bytes>20</bytes>
                <maxBytes>20</maxBytes>
                <remarks></remarks>
                <applicationDatatype datatype="CHAR"/>
            </field>
            <field name="creditScore" originalName="CREDITSCORE" included="Y" defaultValue="" isHex="false" path="MINILOAN_COMMAREA">
                <startPos>21</startPos>
                <bytes>18</bytes>
                <maxBytes>18</maxBytes>
                <remarks></remarks>
                <marshaller isSigned="N" isSignLead="N" isSignSeparate="N" isWCHAROnly="N">
                    <typeConverter>ZONEDECDIMAL</typeConverter>
                </marshaller>
                <applicationDatatype datatype="DECIMAL" precision="18" scale="0"/>
            </field>
        </field>
    </segment>
</message>
```

“name”：“Mitch Johnson”，
“creditScore”：“72000”

All data is sent as character strings,
removing the big v. little endian and +/-
issue

Slide 22

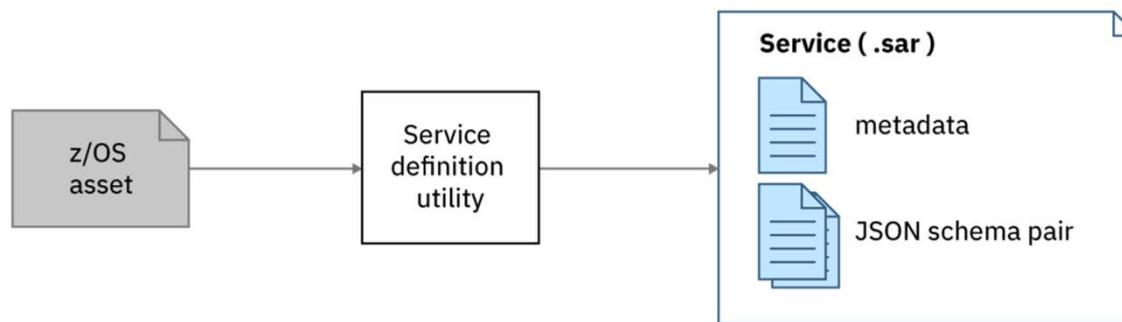
MJ1 Mitch Johnson, 6/16/2020

Steps to expose a z/OS application

1. Create a service

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

The metadata consists of data mapping XML and provider specific configuration information



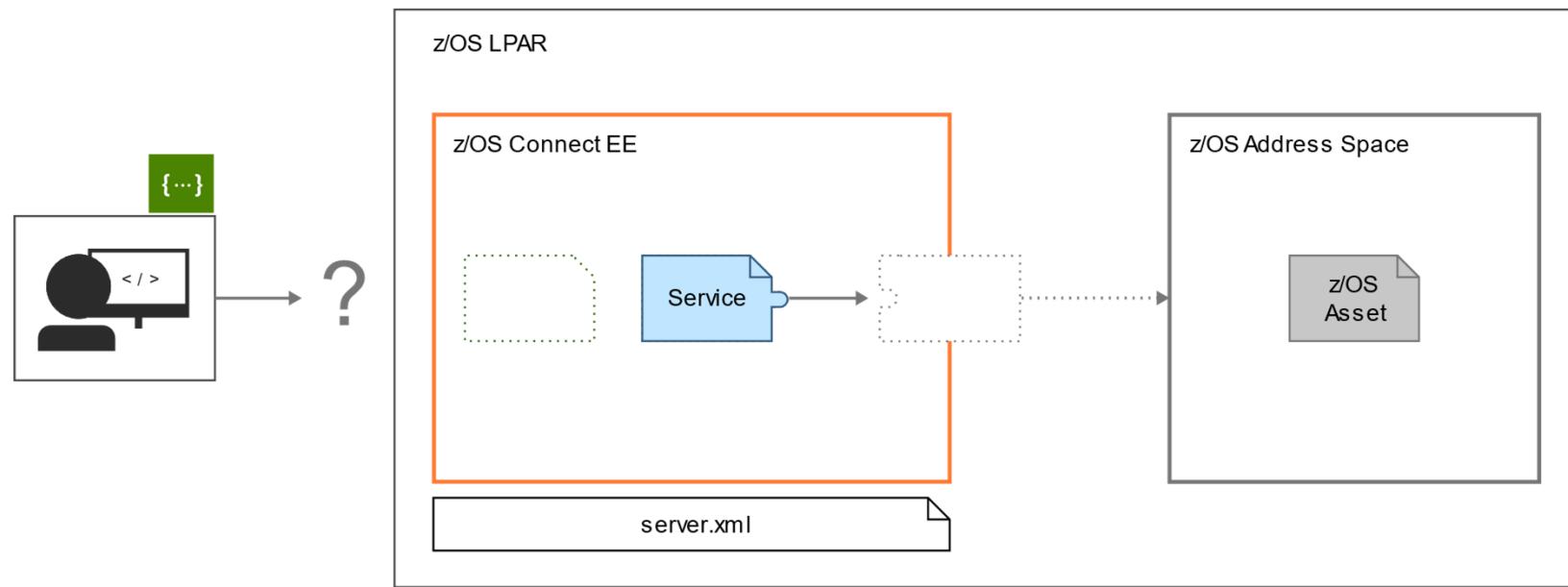
Use a system-appropriate utility to generate a `.sar` file for the z/OS application

- Eclipse based - API Toolkit (CICS, IMS TM, IMS DB, Db2 and MQ)
- Command line - z/OS Connect EE Build Toolkit (MVS Batch, IBM File Manager and HATS)
- Eclipse based - DVM Toolkit

 ibm.biz/zosconnect-sar-creation

Steps to expose a z/OS application

2. Deploy and export the service

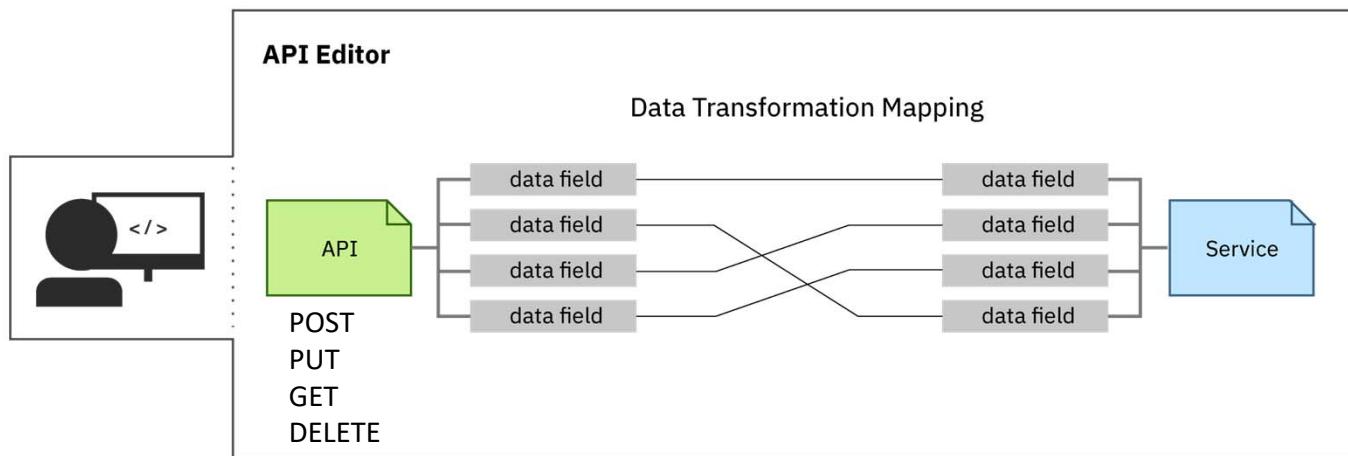


Deploy the service archive file generated in **Step 1** using the right-click deploy in **the API toolkit**.

 ibm.biz/zosconnect-define-services

Steps to expose a z/OS application

3. Create an API using exported services

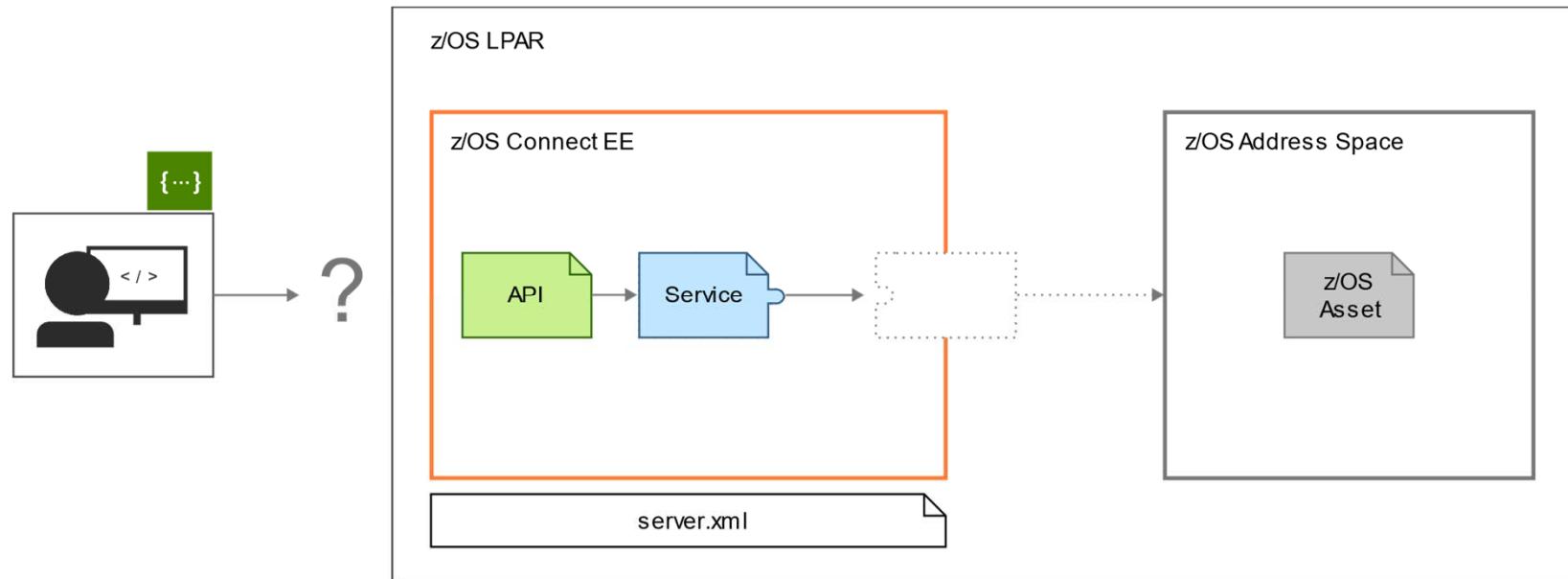


- Import the service archive file into the **API toolkit**, and start designing the RESTful API.
- Provides additional data mapping
- Use the editor to describe the API and how it maps to underlying services.

 ibm.biz/zosconnect-create-api

Steps to expose a z/OS application

4. Deploy the API

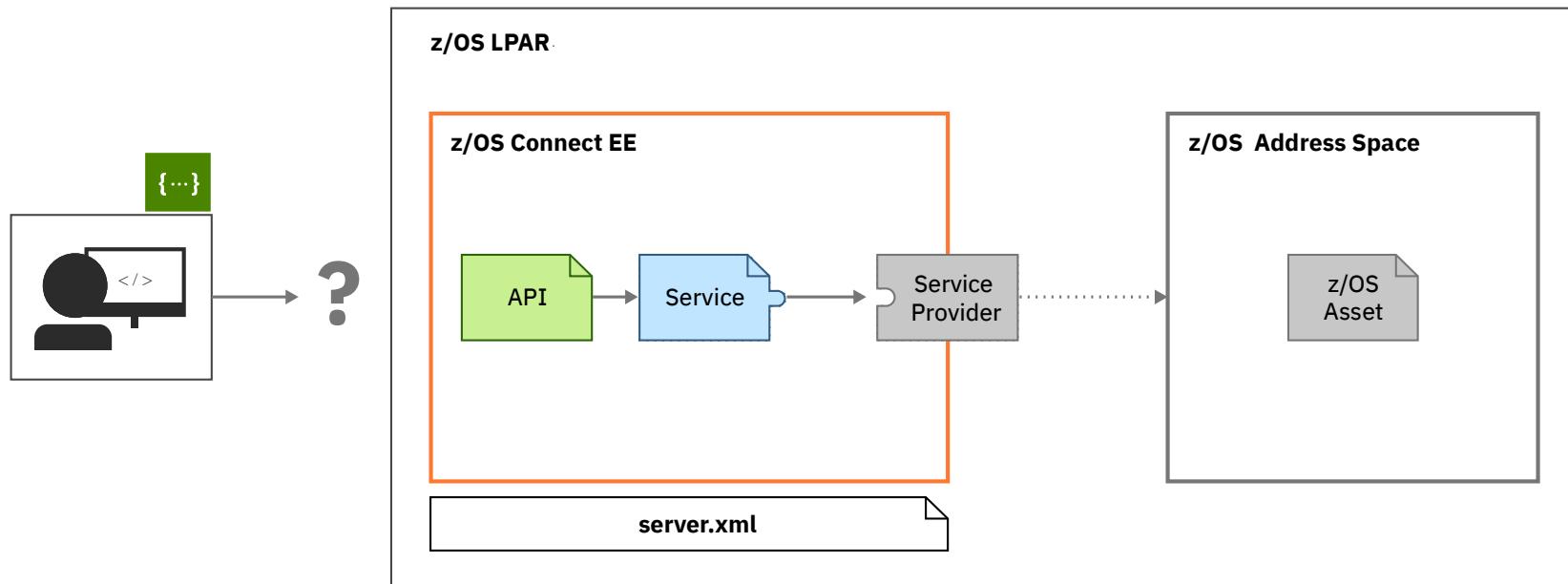


Deploy your API using the right-click deploy in **the API toolkit**

 ibm.biz/zosconnect-deploy-api

Steps to expose a z/OS application

5. Configure the service provider

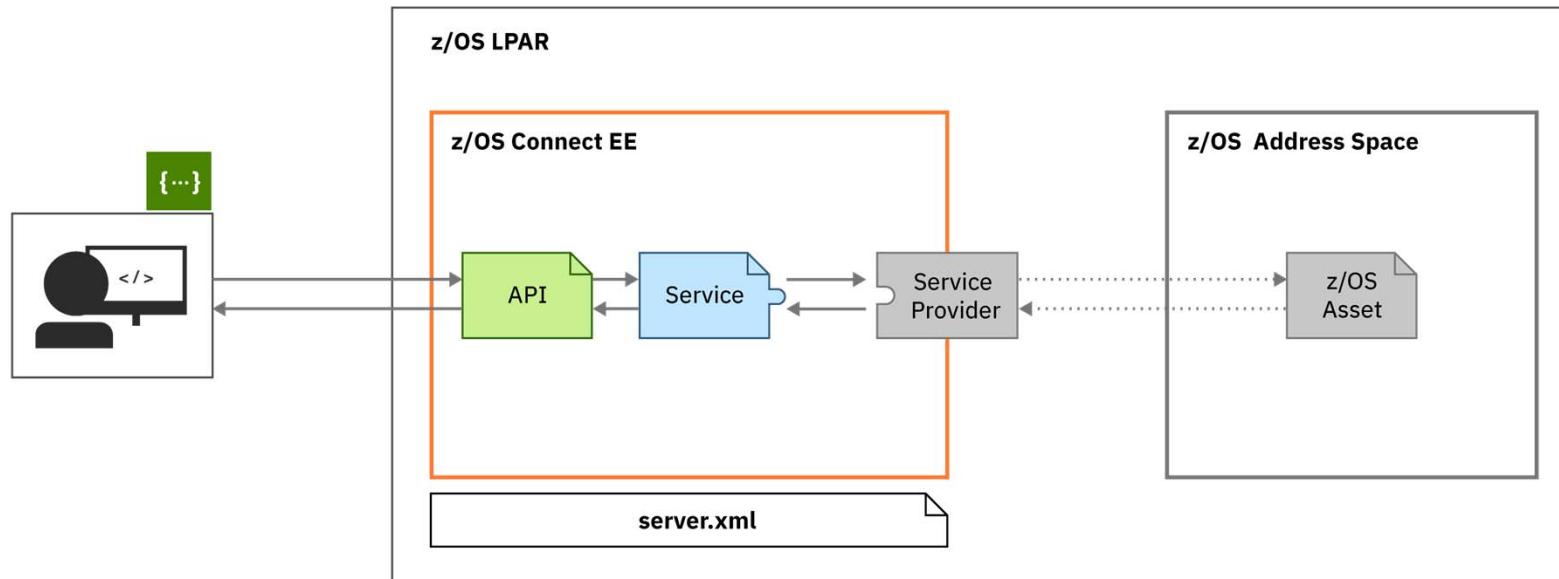


Configure the system-appropriate service provider to connect to your backend system in your `server.xml`.

 ibm.biz/zosconnect-configuring

Steps to expose a z/OS application

6. Done



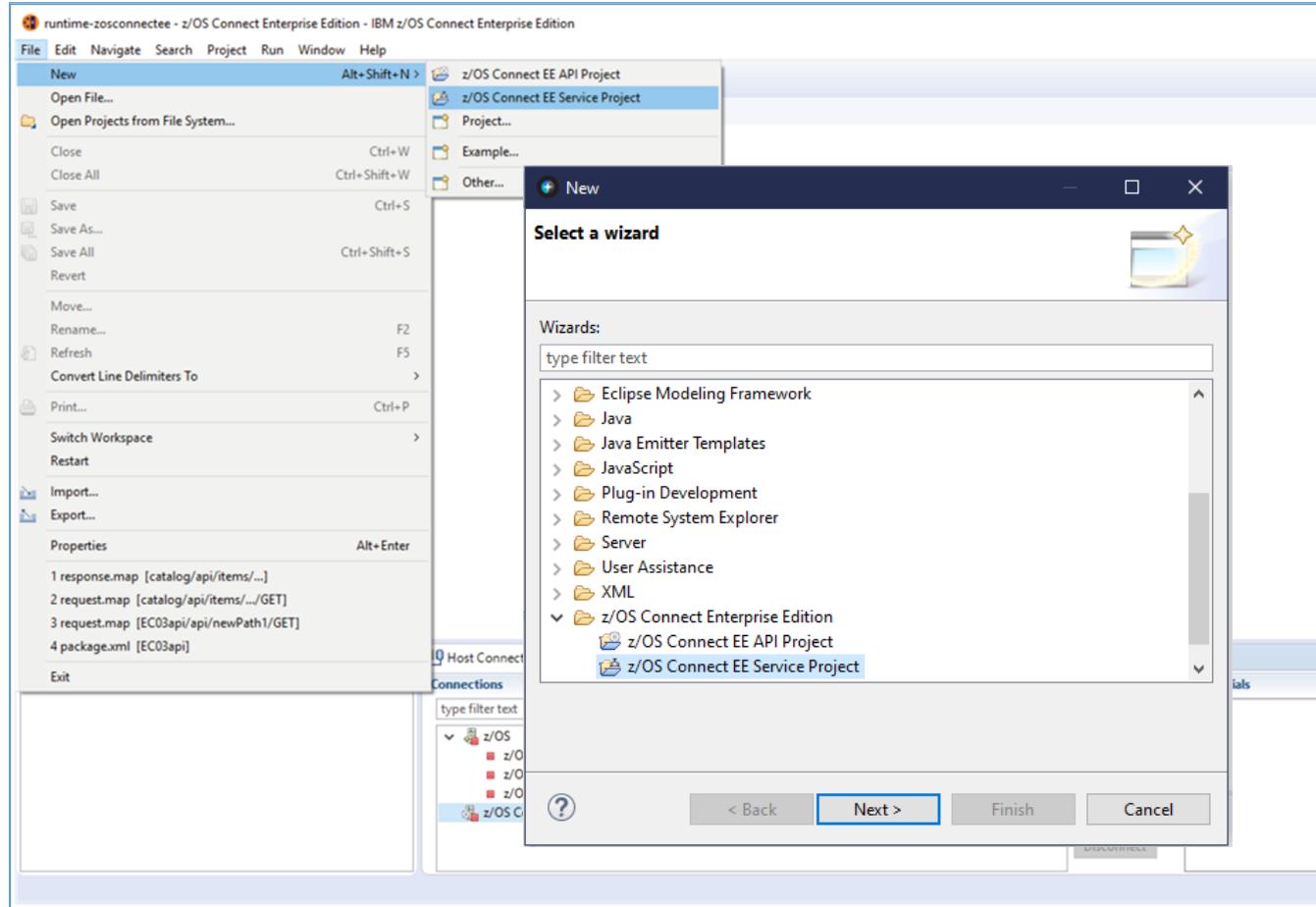
The API is ready to be consumed that requires no knowledge that a z/OS resource is being accessed



/api_toolkit/services

Simple **service creation.**

API toolkit – Creating Services for CICS, IMS TM, IMS DB, Db2 and MQ

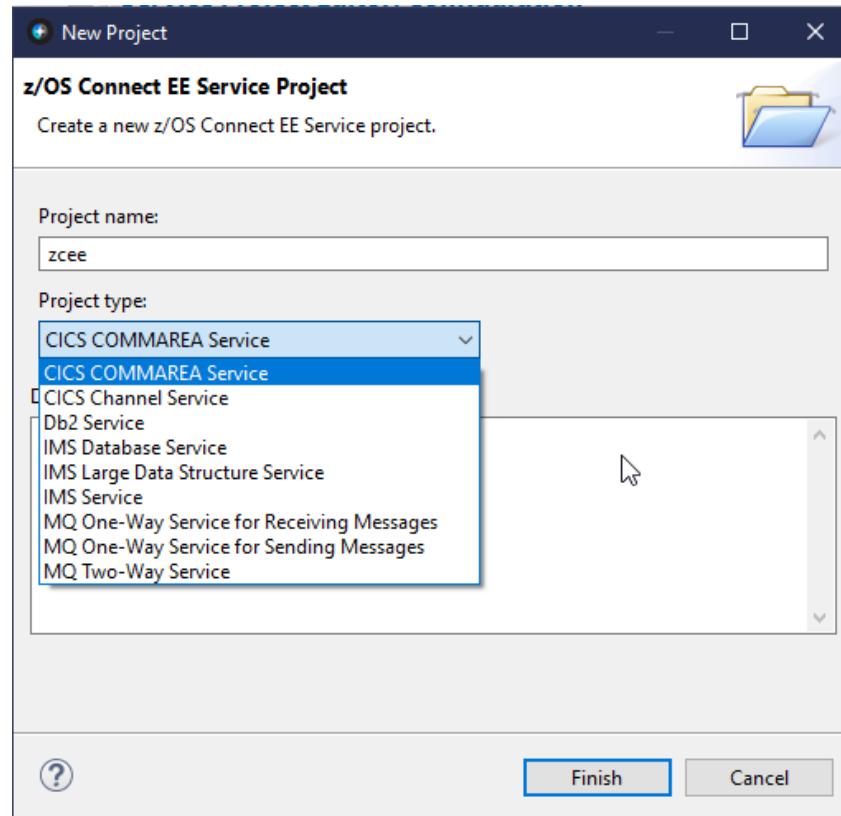


Use the **API toolkit** to create services through Eclipse-based tooling.

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

API toolkit – Creating Services for CICS, IMS TM, IMS DB, Db2 and MQ

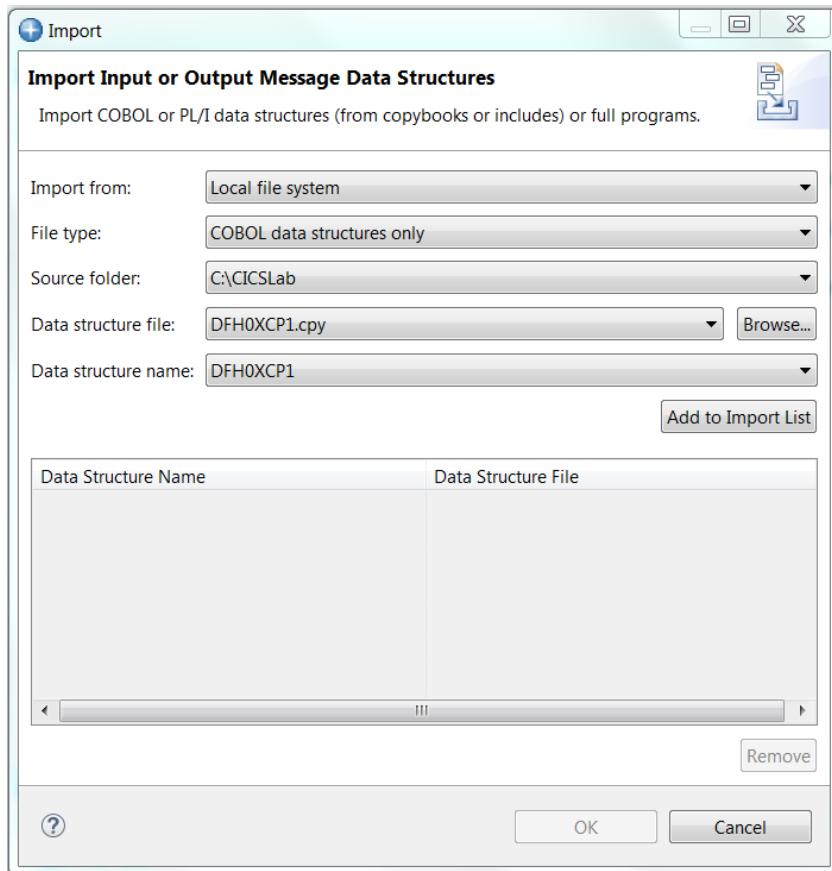
Service creation – a common interface



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

API toolkit – Creating Services for CICS, IMS TM and MQ

Creating a service project from source for a COMMAREA, Container or Message

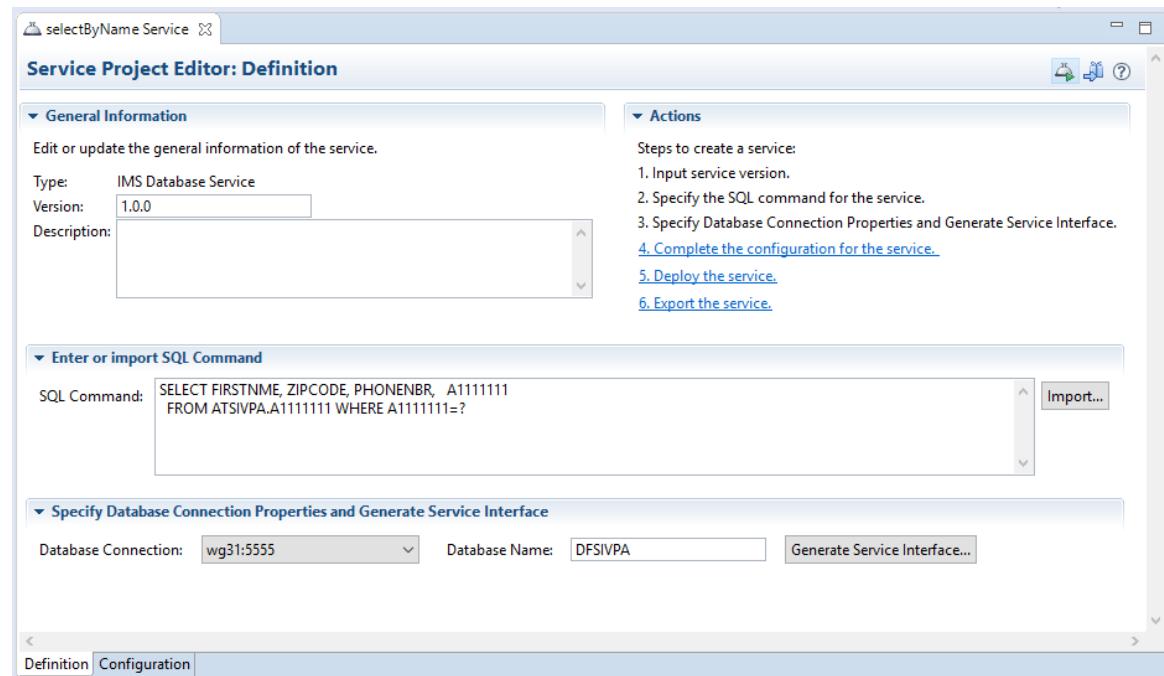


Start by importing data structures into the service interface from the local file system or the workspace.

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

API toolkit – Creating Services for IMS DB

Creating a service project from the IMS Catalog



Use the IMS Catalog to assist with developing and testing SQL SELECT commands used for accessing IMS databases.

API toolkit – Creating Services for CICS, IMS TM, IMS DB and MQ

Regardless, either allows editing a service interface definition

*inquireSingle Service *inquireSingleRequest

Service Interface Definition

Define and customize your request and response service interfaces. Right-click a row and select the appropriate action from the context menu, or select a row and click the appropriate button.

Fields	Include	Interface rename	Default Field Value	Data Type	Field Length	Start Byte	
COMMAREA							See the imported data structure and then can redact fields, rename fields, and add default values to fields to make the service more consumable for an API developer.
DFH0XCP1							
CA_REQUEST_ID	<input type="checkbox"/>	CA_REQUEST_ID	01INQS	CHAR	6	1	
CA_RETURN_CODE	<input type="checkbox"/>	CA_RETURN_CODE		DECIMAL	2	7	
CA_RESPONSE_MESSAGE	<input type="checkbox"/>	CA_RESPONSE_MESSAGE		CHAR	79	9	
CA_REQUEST_SPECIFIC (Redefine)	<input type="checkbox"/>	CA_REQUEST_SPECIFIC		CHAR	911	88	
CA_INQUIRE_REQUEST redefines CA_INQUIRE_SINGLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	CA_INQUIRE REQUEST		STRUCT	911	88	
CA_INQUIRE_SINGLE redefines CA_ORDER_REQUEST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	inquireSingle		STRUCT	911	88	
CA_ITEM_REF_REQ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	itemID		DECIMAL	4	88	
FILL_0	<input type="checkbox"/>	FILL_0		DECIMAL	4	92	
FILL_1	<input type="checkbox"/>	FILL_1		DECIMAL	3	96	
CA_SINGLE_ITEM	<input type="checkbox"/>	CA_SINGLE_ITEM		STRUCT	60	99	
FILL_2	<input type="checkbox"/>	FILL_2		CHAR	840	159	
CA_ORDER_REQUEST redefines CA_INQUIRE_SINGLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	CA_ORDER_REQUEST		STRUCT	911	88	

API toolkit – Creating Services for CICS, IMS TM, IMS DB and MQ

Editing a response message

*inquireSingleResponse

Service Interface Definition

Define and customize your request and response service interfaces. Right-click a row and select the appropriate action from the context menu, or select a row and click the appropriate button.

Fields	Include	Interface rename	Default Field Value	Data Type	Field Length	Start Byte
COMMAREA						
DFH0XCP1						
CA_REQUEST_ID	<input type="checkbox"/>	CA.REQUEST_ID		CHAR	6	1
CA_RETURN_CODE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	returnCode		DECIMAL	2	7
CA_RESPONSE_MESSAGE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	responseMessage		CHAR	79	9
CA_REQUEST_SPECIFIC (Redefine)	<input type="checkbox"/>	CA.REQUEST_SPECIFIC		CHAR	911	88
CA_INQUIRE_REQUEST redefines CA_INQUIRE_SINGLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	CA_INQUIRE_REQUEST		STRUCT	911	88
CA_INQUIRE_SINGLE redefines CA_INQUIRE_REQUEST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	inquireSingle		STRUCT	911	88
CA_ITEM_REF_REQ	<input type="checkbox"/>	CA.ITEM_REF_REQ		DECIMAL	4	88
FILL_0	<input type="checkbox"/>	FILL_0		DECIMAL	4	92
FILL_1	<input type="checkbox"/>	FILL_1		DECIMAL	3	96
CA_SINGLE_ITEM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	singleItem		STRUCT	60	99
CA_SNGL_ITEM_REF	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	itemReference		DECIMAL	4	99
CA_SNGL_DESCRIPTION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	description		CHAR	40	103
CA_SNGL_DEPARTMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	department		DECIMAL	3	143
CA_SNGL_COST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	cost		CHAR	6	146
IN_SNGL_STOCK	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	inStock		DECIMAL	4	152
ON_SNGL_ORDER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	onOrder		DECIMAL	3	156
FILL_2	<input type="checkbox"/>	FILL_2		CHAR	840	159
CA_ORDER_REQUEST redefines CA_INQUIRE_ORDER	<input type="checkbox"/>	CA.ORDER_REQUEST		STRUCT	911	88
CA_USERID	<input type="checkbox"/>	CA.USERID		CHAR	8	88
CA_CHARGE_DEPT	<input type="checkbox"/>	CA.CHARGE_DEPT		CHAR	8	96
CA_ITEM_REF_NUMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	CA.ITEM_REF_NUMBER		DECIMAL	4	104
CA_QUANTITY_REQ	<input type="checkbox"/>	CA.QUANTITY_REQ		DECIMAL	3	108
FILL_3	<input type="checkbox"/>	FILL_3		CHAR	888	111

See the imported data structure and can **redact fields** and **rename fields**

API toolkit – Creating Services for CICS



Creating multiple services to the same resource

*cscvincSelectService Service *cscvincSelectRequest

Service Interface Editor

Define and customize your request and response service interfaces. Right-click a row and select the appropriate action from the context menu, or select a row and click the appropriate button.

Fields	Include	Interface Rename	Default Field Value	Data Type	Field Length
Channel		CSCCINCCContainer			
@ Container1		REQUEST_CONTAINER			
ACTION	<input type="checkbox"/>	ACTION	S	CHAR	1
USERID	<input type="checkbox"/>	USERID		CHAR	8
FILEA_AREA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FILEA_AREA		STRUCT	80
STAT	<input type="checkbox"/>	STAT		CHAR	1
NUMB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NUMB		CHAR	6
NAME	<input type="checkbox"/>	NAME		CHAR	20
ADDRX	<input type="checkbox"/>	ADDRX		CHAR	20
PHONE	<input type="checkbox"/>	PHONE		CHAR	8
DATEX	<input type="checkbox"/>	DATEX		CHAR	8
AMOUNT	<input type="checkbox"/>	AMOUNT		CHAR	8
COMMENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	COMMENT		CHAR	9

Define and customize your request and response service interfaces. Right-click a row and select the appropriate action from the context menu, or select a row and click the appropriate button.

*cscvincSelectService Service *cscvincInsertRequest

Service Interface Editor

Define and customize your request and response service interfaces. Right-click a row and select the appropriate action from the context menu, or select a row and click the appropriate button.

Fields	Include	Interface Rename	Default Field Value	Data Type	Field Length
Channel		cscvincInsertContainer			
@ Container1		REQUEST_CONTAINER			
ACTION	<input type="checkbox"/>	ACTION	I	CHAR	1
USERID	<input type="checkbox"/>	USERID		CHAR	8
FILEA_AREA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FILEA_AREA		STRUCT	80
STAT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	status		CHAR	1
NUMB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	employeeNumber		CHAR	6
NAME	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	employeeName		CHAR	20
ADDRX	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	address		CHAR	20
PHONE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	phoneNumber		CHAR	8
DATEX	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	startDate		CHAR	8
AMOUNT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	amount		CHAR	8
COMMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	comment		CHAR	9

Define and customize your request and response service interfaces. Right-click a row and select the appropriate action from the context menu, or select a row and click the appropriate button.

CICS Meta Data

Service Project Editor: Definition

General Information

Type: CICS Channel Service
Version: 1.0.0
Description:

Actions

Steps to create a service:
1. Input service version.
2. Specify the program for the service.
3. Create or import a service interface for the request and response in your service.
4. Complete the configuration for the service.
5. Deploy the service.
6. Export the service.

Program: CSCVINC (circled)

Service Project Editor: Configuration

Required Configuration

Enter the required configuration for this service.
Coded character set identifier (CCSID): 37
Connection reference: cscvinc

Optional Configuration

Enter the optional configuration for this service.
Transaction ID: CSMI (circled)
Transaction ID usage: EIB_ONLY (circled)
Use context containers:
Context containers HTTP headers: Add another

The service developer creates distinct services for each function by setting the ACTION field to S for select, I for insert, U for update or D for delete

API toolkit – Creating Services for IMS

Creating a “GET” service interface request definition

*ivtnoDisplayService Service *ivtnoDisplayRequest

Service Interface Definition

Define and customize your request and response service interfaces. Right-click a row and select the appropriate action from the context menu, or select a row and click the appropriate button.

Search:

Fields	Include	Interface rename	Default Field
ivtnoDisplayRequest			cscvincSelectService Service
Segment 1			ivtnoDisplayService Service
INPUT_MSG			
IN_LL	<input type="checkbox"/>	IN_LL	
IN_ZZ	<input type="checkbox"/>	IN_ZZ	
IN_TRANCDE	<input type="checkbox"/>	IN_TRANCDE	
IN_COMMAND	<input type="checkbox"/>	IN_COMMAND	IVTNO DISPLAY
IN_LAST_NAME	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	lastName	
IN_FIRST_NAME	<input type="checkbox"/>	IN_FIRST_NAME	
IN_EXTENSION	<input type="checkbox"/>	IN_EXTENSION	
IN_ZIP_CODE	<input type="checkbox"/>	IN_ZIP_CODE	

The service developer creates distinct services for each function.

DISPLAY (GET)
DELETE (DELETE)
ADD (POST)
UPDATE (PUT)

*ivtnoDisplayService Service

Service Project Editor: Definition

General Information
Edit or update the general information of the service.
Type: IMS Service
Version: 1.0.0
Description:

Transaction code
Transaction code: IVTNO

Define Request and Response Service Interfaces
Create new request and response service interfaces or select existing ones.
Create Service Interface... Import Service Interface...
Request service interface: ivtnoDisplayRequest.si
Response service interface: ivtnoDisplayResponse.si
Set advanced data conversion options Advanced Options...

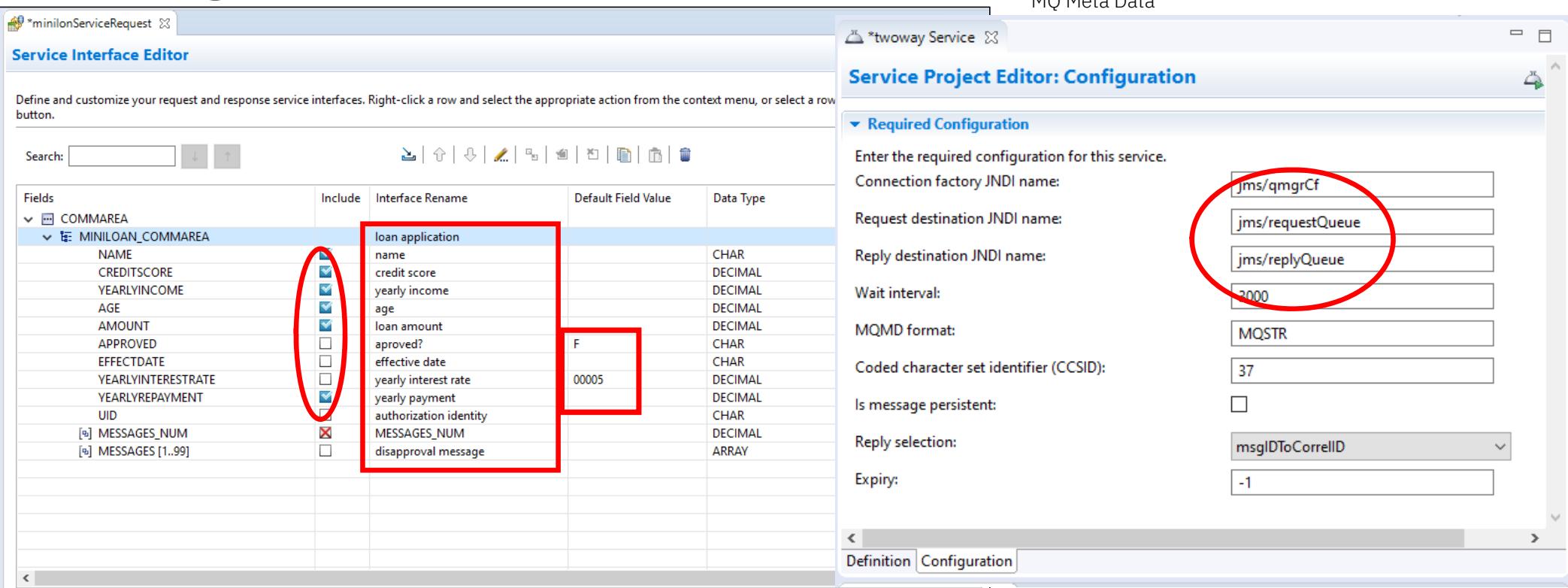
Service Project Editor: Configuration

Required Configuration
Enter the required configuration for this service.
Connection profile: IMSCONN
Interaction profile: IMSINTER

Optional Configuration
Enter the optional configuration for this service.
IMS destination override:
Program name:

API toolkit – Creating Services for MQ

Creating a service interface definition



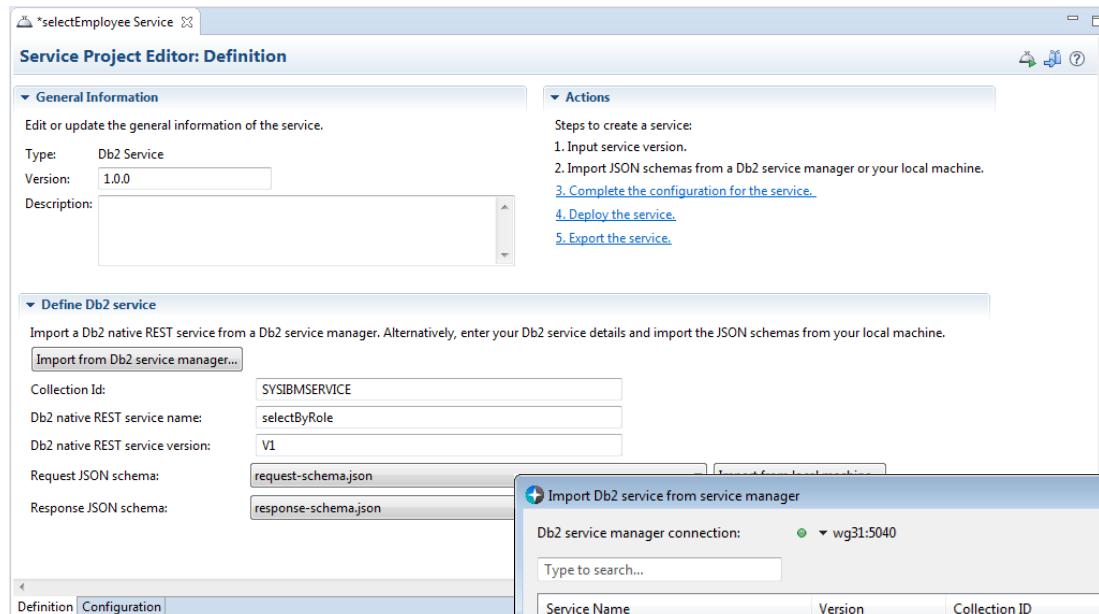
The screenshot shows two windows from the API toolkit:

- Service Interface Editor:** This window displays a table of fields for a service interface named "minilnServiceRequest". The table has columns: Fields, Include, Interface Rename, Default Field Value, and Data Type. A red box highlights the "Interface Rename" column for the "loan application" row, which contains the values "name", "credit score", "yearly income", "age", "loan amount", "aproved?", "effective date", "yearly interest rate", "yearly payment", "authorization identity", "MESSAGES_NUM", and "disapproval message". A red circle highlights the "Include" checkbox for the "loan application" row.
- Service Project Editor: Configuration:** This window shows configuration settings for a service named "twoWay Service". It includes sections for Required Configuration, Connection factory JNDI name (jms/qmgrCf), Request destination JNDI name (jms/requestQueue), Reply destination JNDI name (jms/replyQueue), Wait interval (3000), MQMD format (MQSTR), Coded character set identifier (CCSID) (37), Is message persistent (unchecked), Reply selection (msgIDToCorrelID), and Expiry (-1). A red circle highlights the "Request destination JNDI name" field.

Again the service developer 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 Db2

Creating a service project from Db2 REST service

 *selectEmployee Service

Service Project Editor: Definition

General Information

Edit or update the general information of the service.

Type: Db2 Service
Version: 1.0.0
Description:

Actions

Steps to create a service:

1. Input service version.
2. Import JSON schemas from a Db2 service manager or your local machine.
3. Complete the configuration for the service.
4. Deploy the service.
5. Export the service.

Define Db2 service

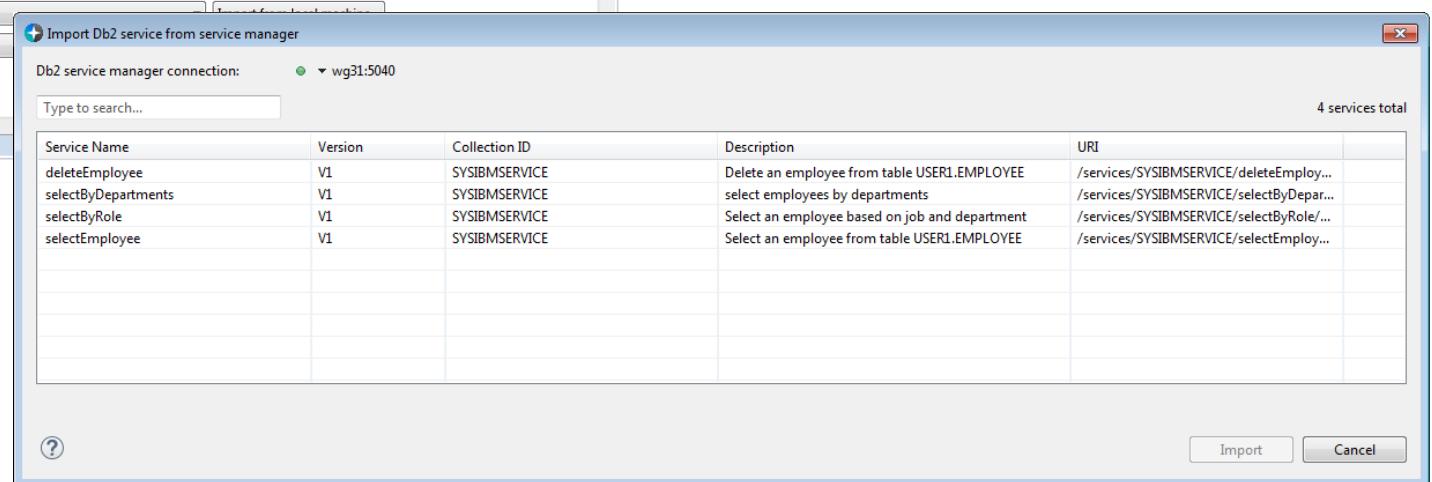
Import a Db2 native REST service from a Db2 service manager. Alternatively, enter your Db2 service details and import the JSON schemas from your local machine.

Import from Db2 service manager...

Collection Id: SYSIBMSERVICE
Db2 native REST service name: selectByRole
Db2 native REST service version: V1
Request JSON schema: request-schema.json
Response JSON schema: response-schema.json

Definition Configuration

```
//BIND EXEC PGM=IKJEFT01,DYNAMNBR=20
//STEPLIB DD DSN=DSN1210.DB2.SDSNEXIT,DISP=SHR
//          DD DSN=DSN1210.DB2.SDSNLOAD,DISP=SHR
//SYSTSPRT DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSUDUMP DD SYSOUT=*
//DSNSTMT DD *
      SELECT EMPNO AS "employeeNumber", FIRSTNME AS "firstName",
             MIDINIT AS "middleInitial", LASTNAME AS "lastName",
             WORKDEPT AS "department", PHONENO AS "phoneNumber",
             JOB AS "job"
      FROM USER1.EMPLOYEE WHERE EMPNO = :employeeNumber
//SYSTSIN DD *
DSN SYSTEM(DSN2)
BIND SERVICE(SYSIBMSERVICE) -
NAME("selectEmployee") -
SQLENCODING(1047) -
DESCRIPTION('Select an employee from table USER1.EMPLOYEE')
```



Import Db2 service from service manager

Db2 service manager connection: wg31:5040

Type to search...

Service Name	Version	Collection ID	Description	URI
deleteEmployee	V1	SYSIBMSERVICE	Delete an employee from table USER1.EMPLOYEE	/services/SYSIBMSERVICE/deleteEmp...
selectByDepartments	V1	SYSIBMSERVICE	Select employees by departments	/services/SYSIBMSERVICE/selectByDepar...
selectByRole	V1	SYSIBMSERVICE	Select an employee based on job and department	/services/SYSIBMSERVICE/selectByRole/...
selectEmployee	V1	SYSIBMSERVICE	Select an employee from table USER1.EMPLOYEE	/services/SYSIBMSERVICE/selectEmploy...

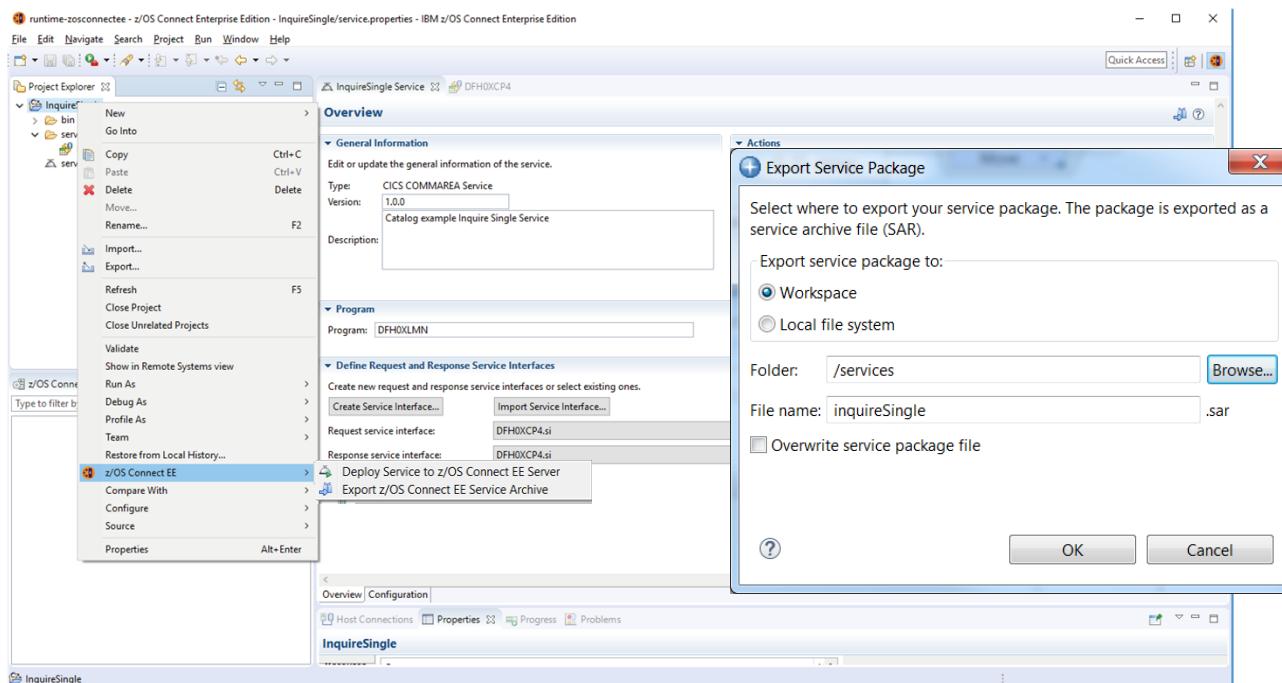
4 services total

?

Import Cancel

The service developer retrieve the Db2 REST services

API toolkit – Exporting Services for CICS, IMS TM, IMS DB, Db2 and MQ



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

API toolkit – Deploying Services for CICS and IMS TM, IMS DB, Db2 and MQ



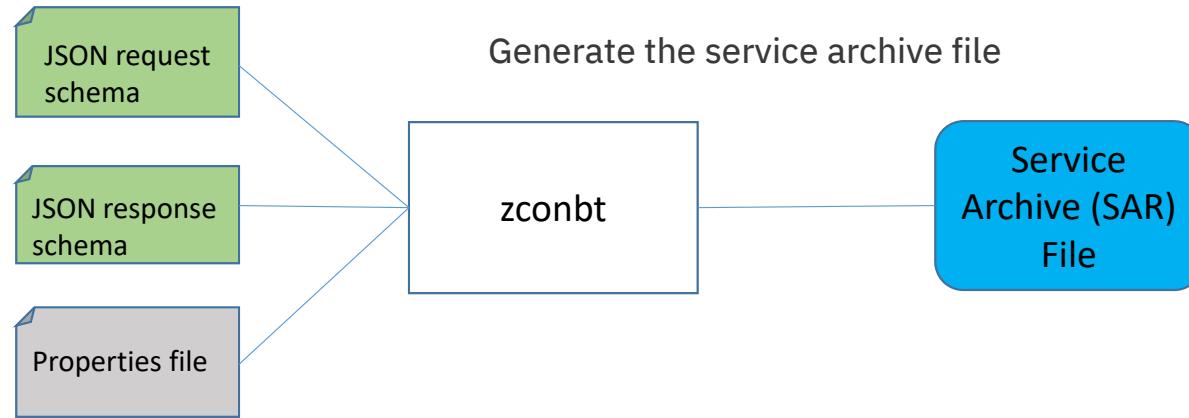
z/OS Connect EE

The screenshot shows the IBM z/OS Connect Enterprise Edition interface. On the left is the Project Explorer, which contains a service named 'InquireSingle'. The main window displays the 'Overview' tab of the 'InquireSingle Service' configuration. Under 'General Information', the 'Type' is set to 'CICS COMMAREA Service' and 'Version' is '1.0.0'. The 'Program' field contains 'DFH0XLMN'. In the 'Actions' section, there are five steps listed: 1. Input service version, 2. Specify program or transaction code for the service, 3. Create or import a service interface for the request and response in your service, 4. Complete the configuration for the service, and 5. Export the service. Below this, under 'Define Request and Response Service Interfaces', there are fields for 'Request service interface' (set to 'DFH0XCP4.si') and 'Response service interface' (set to 'DFH0XCPA.si'). A context menu is open over the 'Request service interface' field, with options 'Create Service Interface...' and 'Import Service Interface...'. At the bottom of the main window, there are tabs for 'Overview' and 'Configuration', along with 'Properties', 'Host Connections', 'Properties', 'Progress', and 'Problems' buttons. To the right of the main window, a 'Deploy Service' dialog box is displayed. It shows the 'z/OS Connect EE Server' as 'wg31:9453'. Below it, a table lists the services to be created: 'Service name' (inquireSingle), 'Version' (13.00), and 'Type' (CICS COMMAREA Se...). The dialog box includes 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons.

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

Creating Services without the Toolkit – REST

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



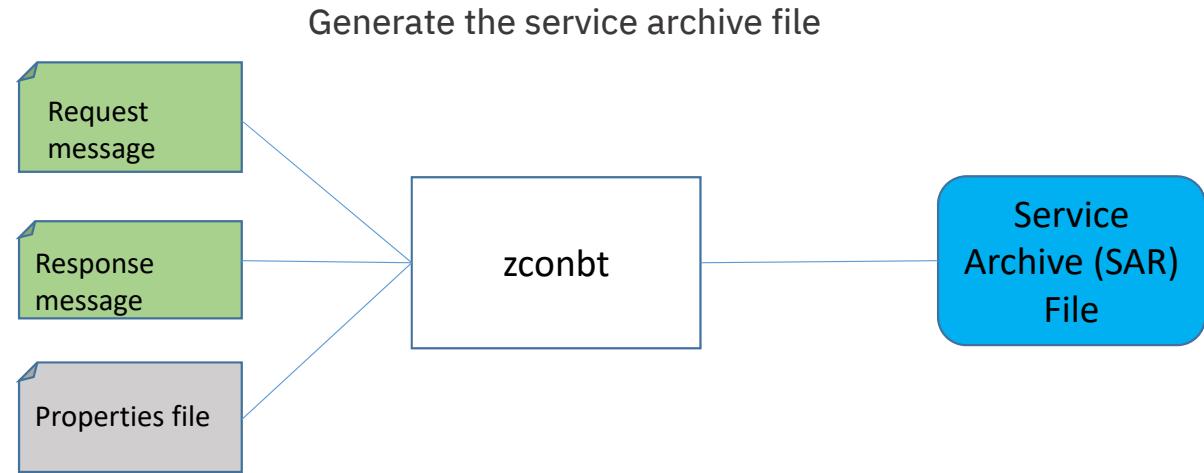
```
provider=rest
name=getCompany
version=1.0
description=Obtain a list of companies
requestSchemaFile=getCompanyRequest.json
responseSchemaFile=getCompanyResponse.json
verb=POST
uri=/Trader/rest/GetCompany
connectionRef=HatsConn
```

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Creating Services without the Toolkit – Batch

For batch WOLA services use the z/OS Connect Build toolkit (zconbt)

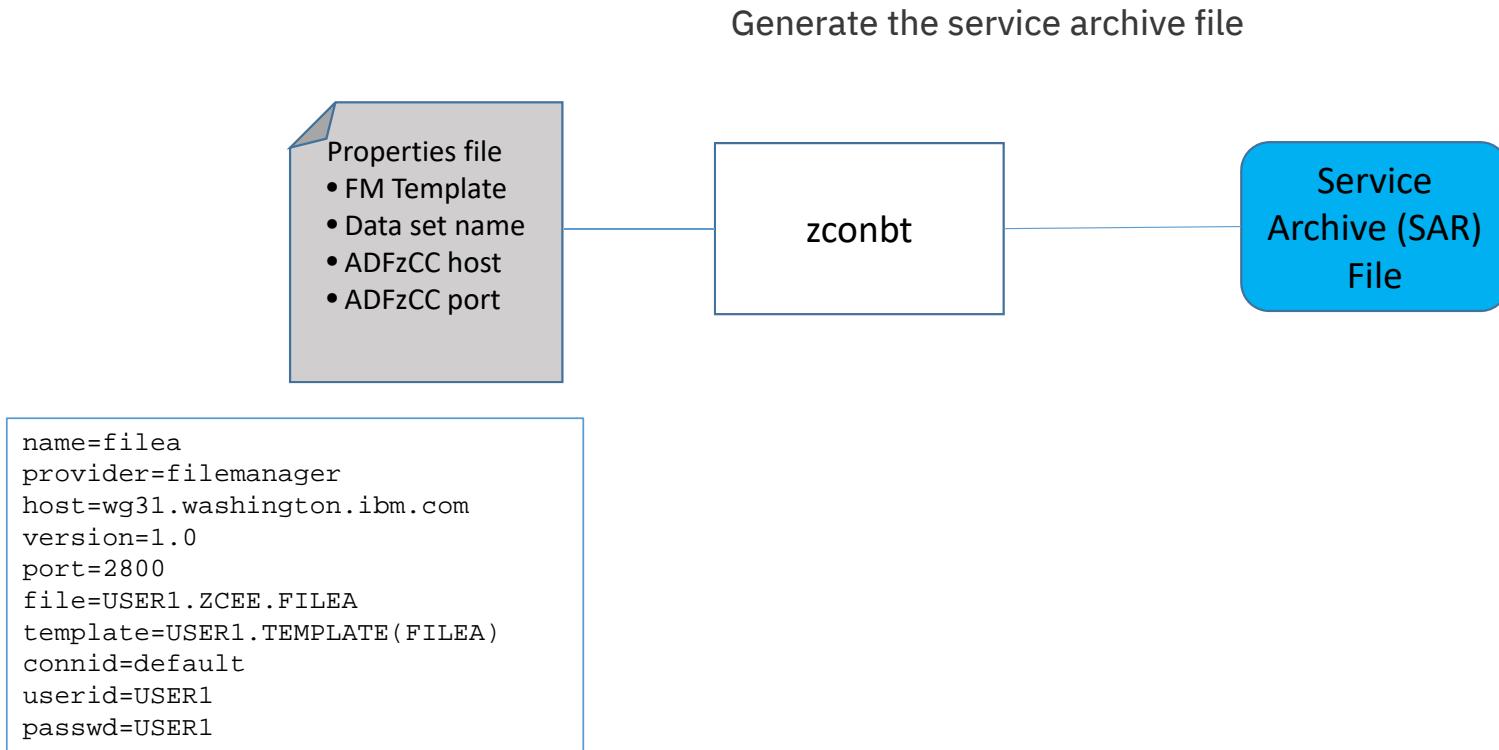
```
name=Filea
version=1.0
provider=wola
description=COBOL batch program
language=COBOL
program=ATSFIL
register=FILEAZCON
connectionRef=wolaCF
requestStructure=fileareq.cpy
responseStructure=filearsp.cpy
```



WebSphere Optimized Local Adapter – a protocol for cross memory communications between address spaces

Creating Services without the Toolkit – FM

For File Manager Services use the z/OS Connect Build toolkit (zconbt)



Creating Services without the Toolkit



z/OS Connect EE

For DVM use the DVM Studio

The screenshot shows the DVM Studio interface with a red box highlighting the left sidebar and the main workspace. The sidebar contains icons for Services, New Target System, New Web Services Directory, z/OS Connect Configuration, and Screen Logic Configurator. The main workspace displays a SQL script titled 'Generated.sql' with two identical queries for retrieving catalog data. Below the script is a table preview showing columns: VS_DESCRIPTION, WS_DEPARTMENT, WS_COST, WS_IN_STOCK, and WS_ON_ORDER. A context menu is open over the table, with the 'Generate SAR File(s)' option circled in red.

```
-- Description: Retrieve the result set for CATALOG (up to 1000 rows)
-- Tree Location: wg31.washington.ibm.com/1200/SQL/Data/AVZS/Virtual Table
-- Remarks: VSAM - USER1.EXMPLAPP.EXMPCAT
SELECT WS_ITEM_REF, WS_DESCRIPTION, WS_DEPARTMENT, WS_COST, WS_IN_STOCK,
WS_ON_ORDER
FROM CATALOG LIMIT 1000;

-- Description: Retrieve the result set for CATALOG (up to 1000 rows)
-- Tree Location: wg31.washington.ibm.com/1200/SQL/Data/AVZS/Virtual Table
-- Remarks: VSAM - USER1.EXMPLAPP.EXMPCAT
SELECT WS_ITEM_REF, WS_DESCRIPTION, WS_DEPARTMENT, WS_COST, WS_IN_STOCK,
WS_ON_ORDER
FROM CATALOG LIMIT 1000;
```

VS_DESCRIPTION	WS_DEPARTMENT	WS_COST	WS_IN_STOCK	WS_ON_ORDER
All Pens ...	10	002.90	135	0
All Pens ...	10	002.90	6	50
All Pens ...	10	002.90	106	0
Pencil wit...	10	002.90	80	0
Pencil wit...	10	001.78	83	0
Highlighter	10	003.89	12	40



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

Quick and easy **API mapping**.

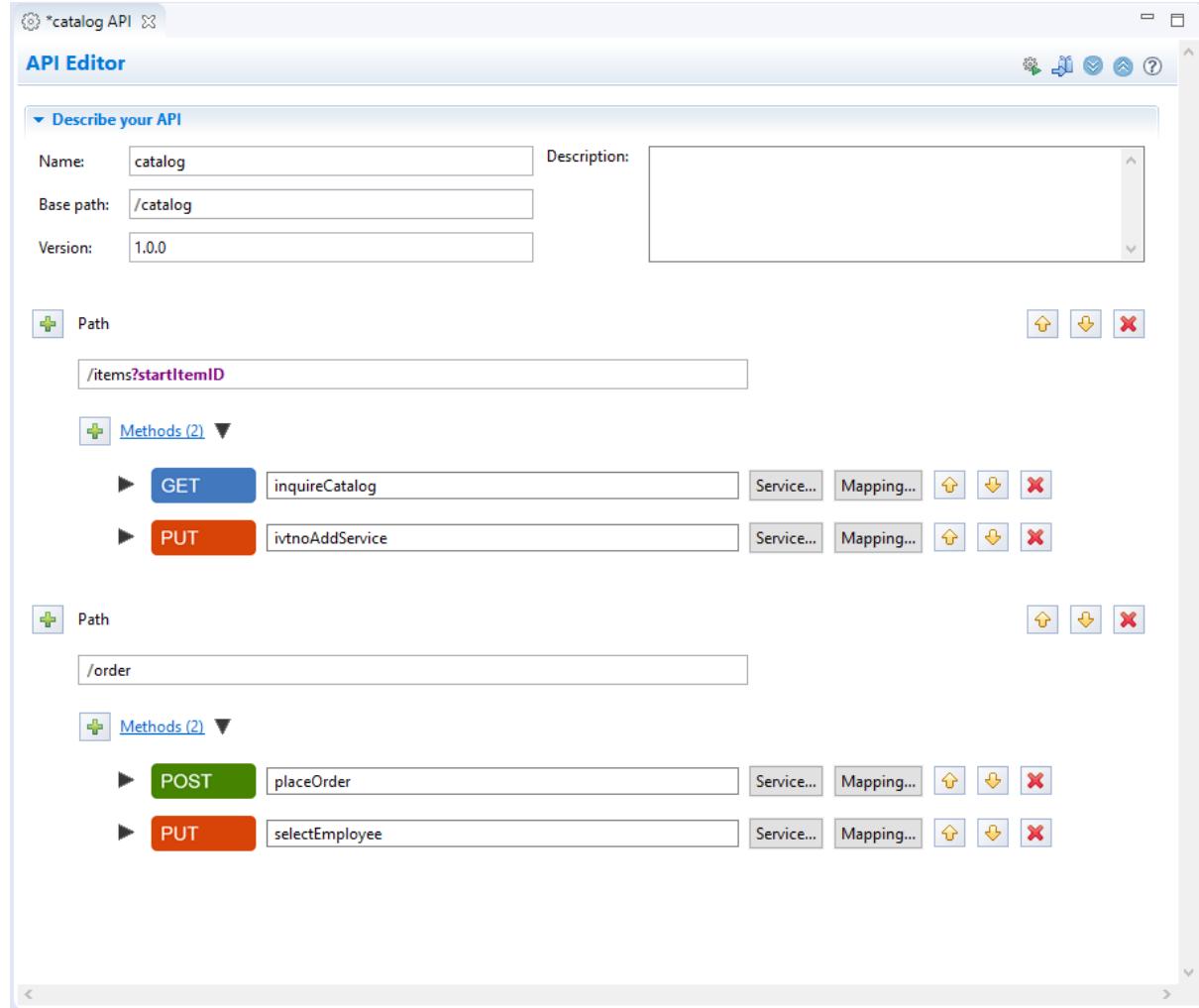
Remember: All service archives files are functionally equivalent regardless of how they are created



/api_toolkit/api_editor

Quick and easy **API mapping**.

API toolkit – API Editor



The screenshot shows the API toolkit API Editor interface. It displays two API definitions:

- catalog API**:
 - Path**: /items?startItemID
 - Methods (2)**:
 - ▶ **GET** inquireCatalog
 - ▶ **PUT** ivtnoAddService
- order**:
 - Path**: /order
 - Methods (2)**:
 - ▶ **POST** placeOrder
 - ▶ **PUT** selectEmployee

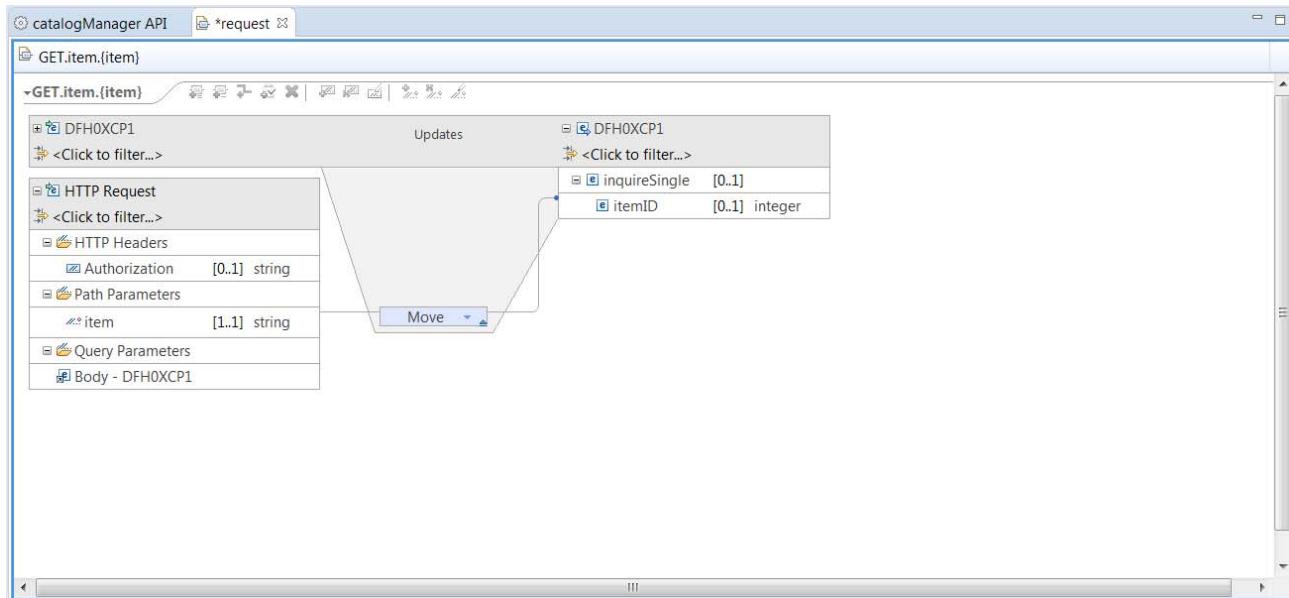
The **API toolkit** is designed to encourage RESTful API design.

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

API mapping: Point-and-click interface



Map both the request and response for each API.

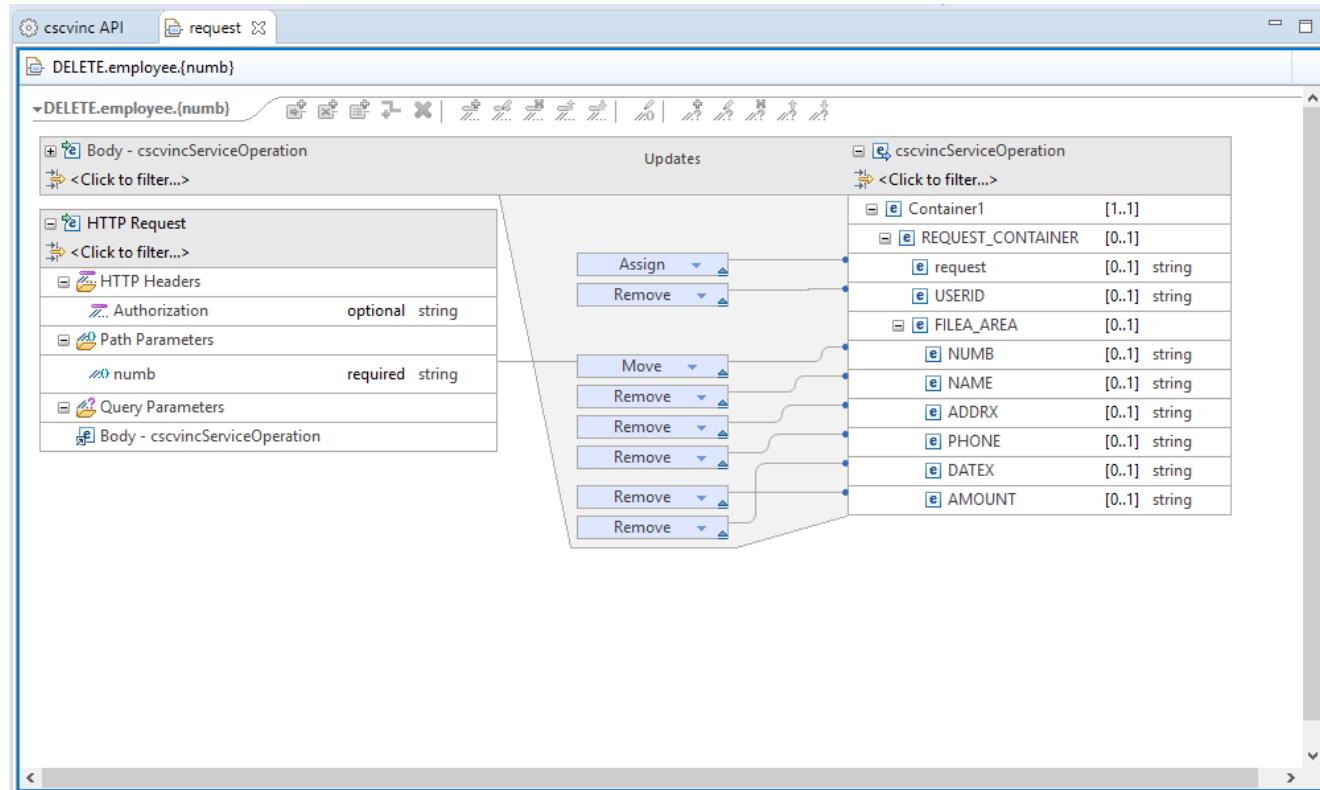
Map path and query parameters to native data structures.

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

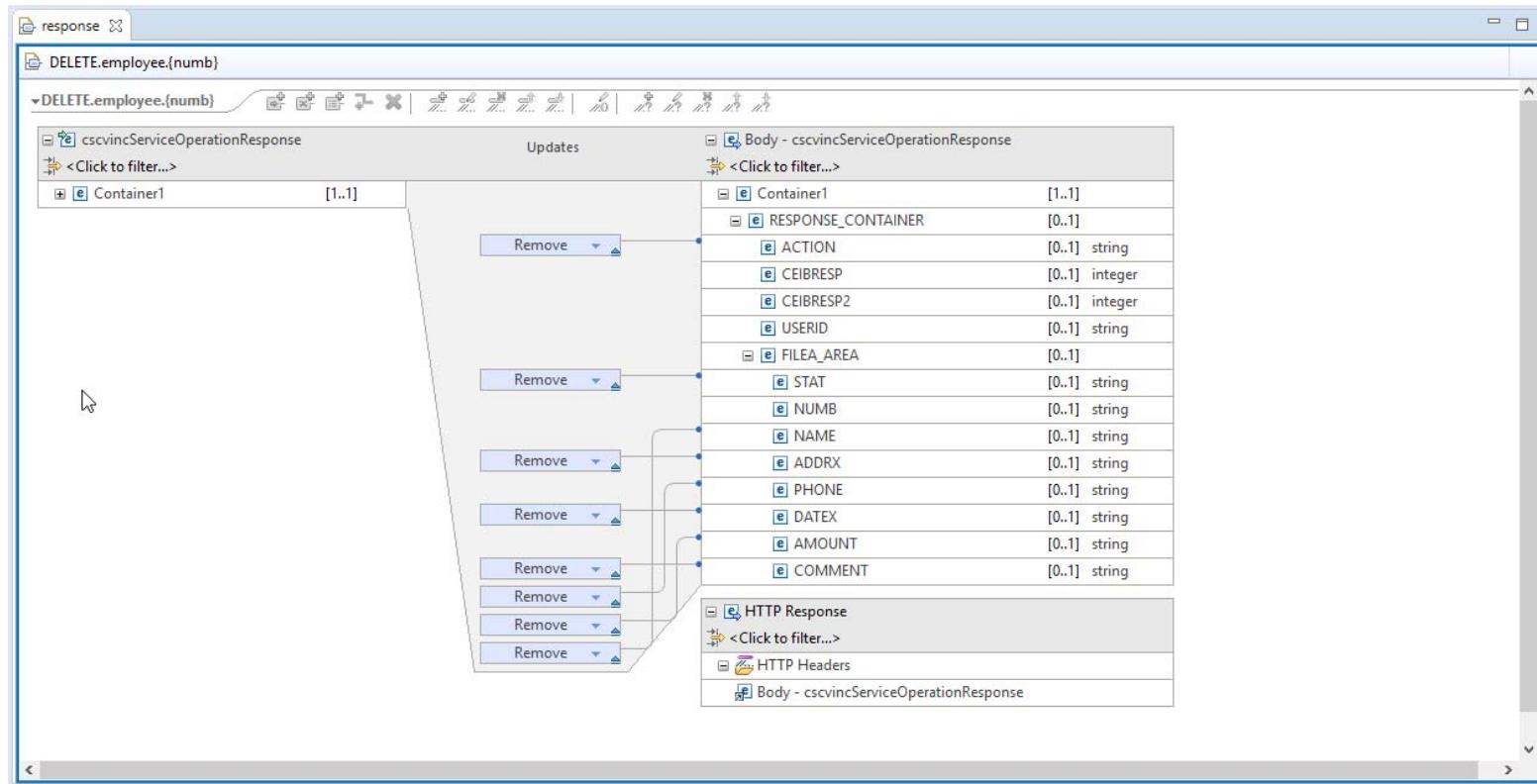
API mapping: Point-and-click interface



API toolkit – API Editor

API mapping: Point-and-click interface

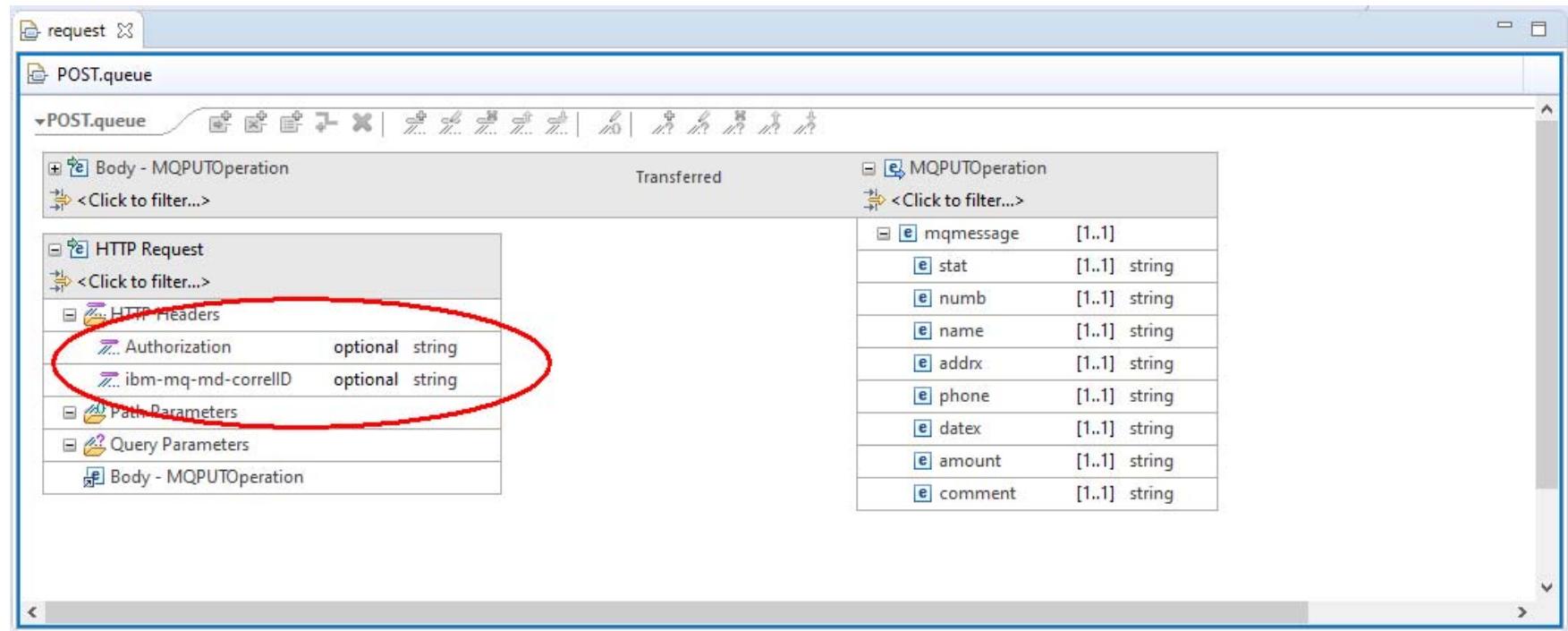
Allows the API Developer to remove fields from the request to simplify the API



API toolkit – API Editor

API mapping: Adding HTTP header properties

Allows the API Developer to remove fields from the response

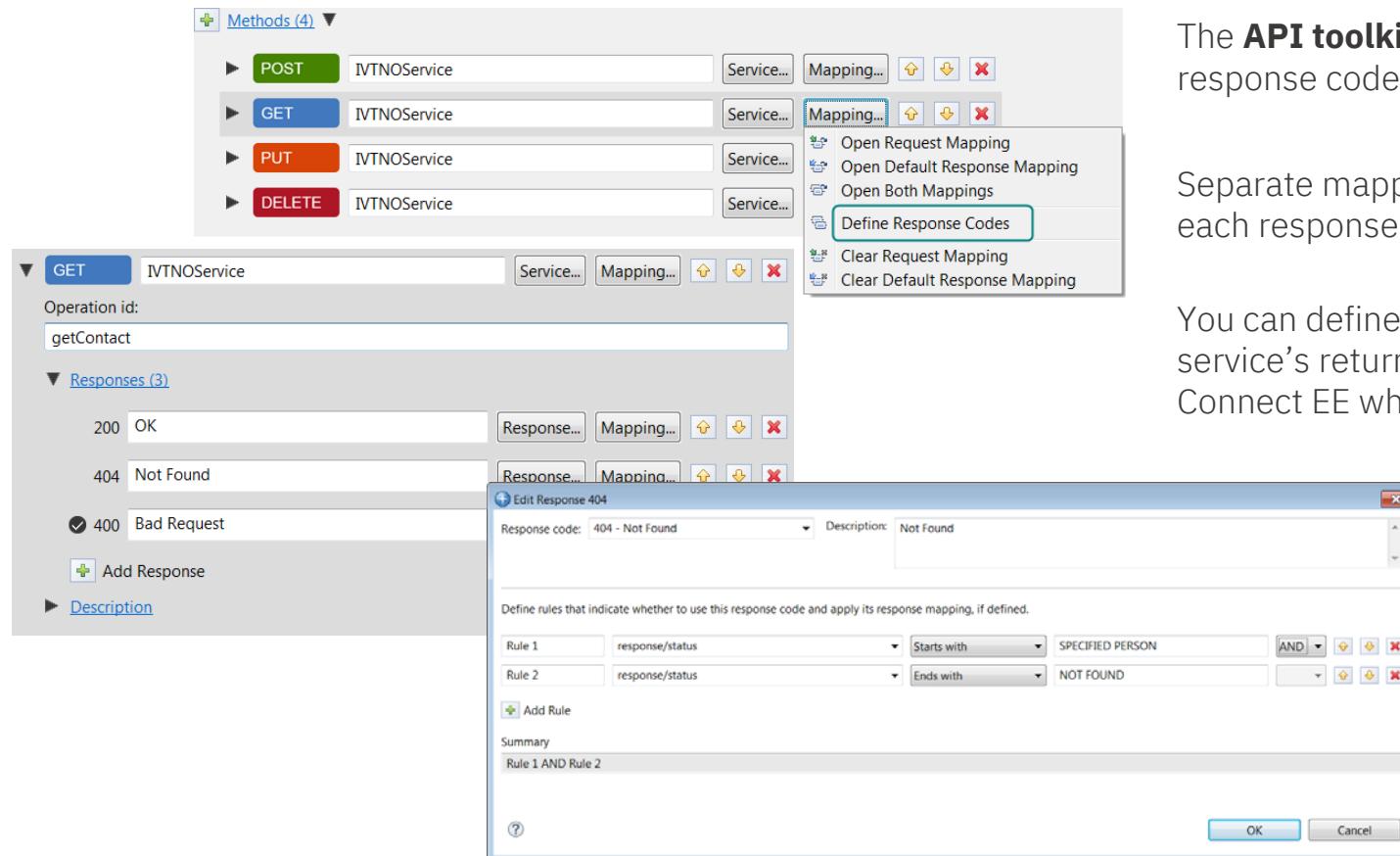


The screenshot shows the API toolkit - API Editor interface. The left pane displays the 'POST.queue' request definition, which includes a 'Body - MQPUTOperation' section and an 'HTTP Request' section. The 'HTTP Request' section is expanded, showing 'HTTP Headers' with two entries: 'Authorization' (optional string) and 'ibm-mq-md-correlID' (optional string). These two entries are circled in red. Below the headers are sections for 'Path Parameters' and 'Query Parameters'. The right pane shows the 'Transferred' MQPUTOperation message structure, which includes fields like 'mqmessage', 'stat', 'numb', 'name', 'addrx', 'phone', 'datex', 'amount', and 'comment', each with its data type and cardinality.

Field	Type	Cardinality
mqmessage	[1..1]	
stat	[1..1]	string
numb	[1..1]	string
name	[1..1]	string
addrx	[1..1]	string
phone	[1..1]	string
datex	[1..1]	string
amount	[1..1]	string
comment	[1..1]	string

API toolkit

API definition with multiple response codes



The screenshot shows the API toolkit interface for defining an API operation. At the top, there's a list of methods: POST, GET, PUT, and DELETE, each associated with the service 'IVTNOService'. The 'GET' method is selected. A context menu is open over the 'Mapping...' button for the GET method, with the 'Define Response Codes' option highlighted.

Below the methods, the 'Responses (3)' section is expanded, showing three response codes: 200 OK, 404 Not Found, and 400 Bad Request. Each response code has its own 'Response...', 'Mapping...', and 'Mapping...' buttons. The '400 Bad Request' row is selected.

A detailed dialog box titled 'Edit Response 404' is displayed, showing the 'Response code: 404 - Not Found' and 'Description: Not Found'. Below this, it says 'Define rules that indicate whether to use this response code and apply its response mapping, if defined.' Two rules are defined:

- Rule 1: response/status Starts with SPECIFIED PERSON AND
- Rule 2: response/status Ends with NOT FOUND

At the bottom of the dialog are 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons.

The **API toolkit** supports defining multiple response codes per API operation.

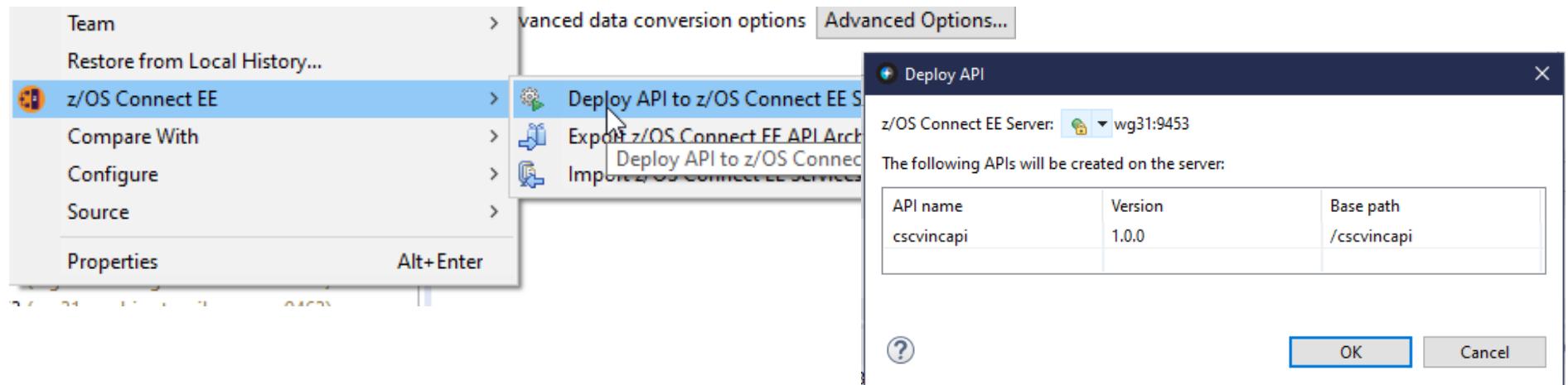
Separate mappings can be defined for each response code.

You can define rules based on fields in the service's return interface to tell z/OS Connect EE which response code to return

API toolkit – API Editor

Server connection and API deployment

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

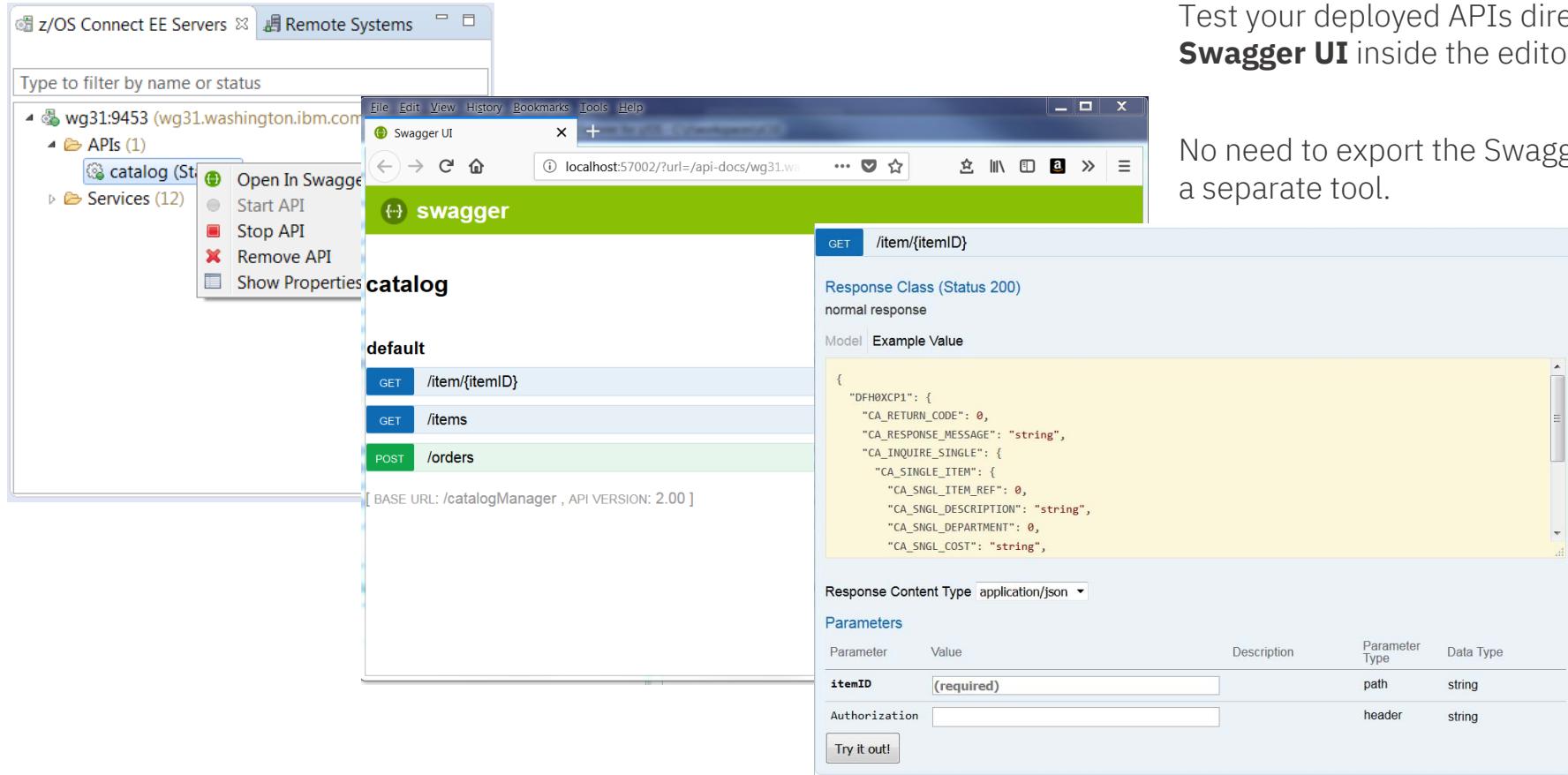


Right-click deploy to server enables developers to quickly deploy, test, and iterate on their APIs.

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

API toolkit – API Editor

Testing with Swagger UI



The screenshot shows the z/OS Connect EE API Editor interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'z/OS Connect EE Servers' and 'Remote Systems' tabs, and a search bar. Below that, it lists 'APIs (1)' containing a 'catalog' entry, and 'Services (12)'. A context menu is open over the 'catalog' entry with options: 'Open In Swagger', 'Start API', 'Stop API', 'Remove API', and 'Show Properties'. The main area is titled 'swagger' and shows a 'catalog' section. It lists 'default' with three operations: 'GET /item/{itemID}', 'GET /items', and 'POST /orders'. The 'POST /orders' operation is highlighted with a green background. Below the operations, it says '[BASE URL: /catalogManager , API VERSION: 2.00]'. To the right, a detailed view of the 'POST /orders' operation is shown. It has a 'Model' tab selected, displaying a JSON schema:

```
{
  "DFH0XCP1": {
    "CA_RETURN_CODE": 0,
    "CA_RESPONSE_MESSAGE": "string",
    "CA_INQUIRE_SINGLE": {
      "CA_SINGLE_ITEM": {
        "CA_SNGL_ITEM_REF": 0,
        "CA_SNGL_DESCRIPTION": "string",
        "CA_SNGL_DEPARTMENT": 0,
        "CA_SNGL_COST": "string"
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Below the model, the 'Response Content Type' is set to 'application/json'. Under 'Parameters', there are two entries: 'itemID' (required, path, string) and 'Authorization' (header, string). At the bottom is a 'Try it out!' button.

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

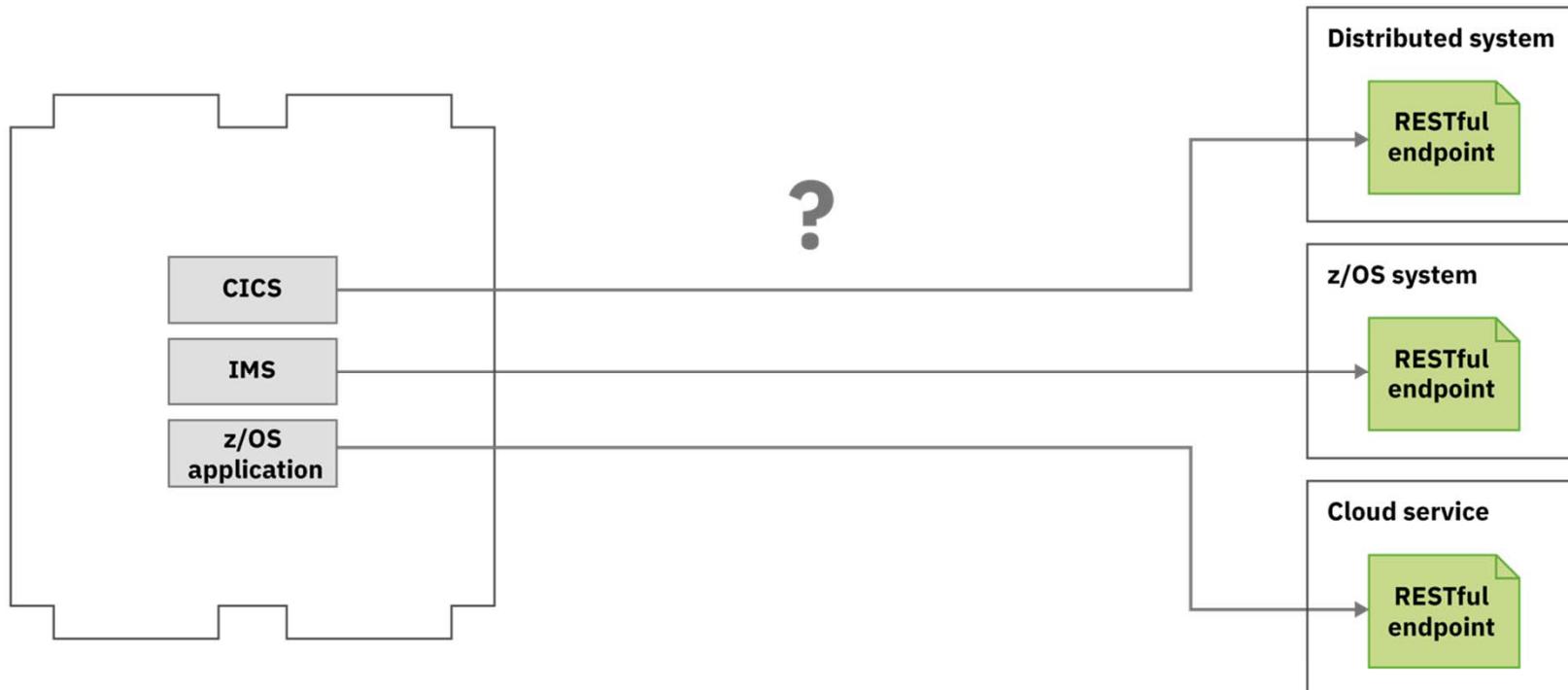
No need to export the Swagger doc to a separate tool.



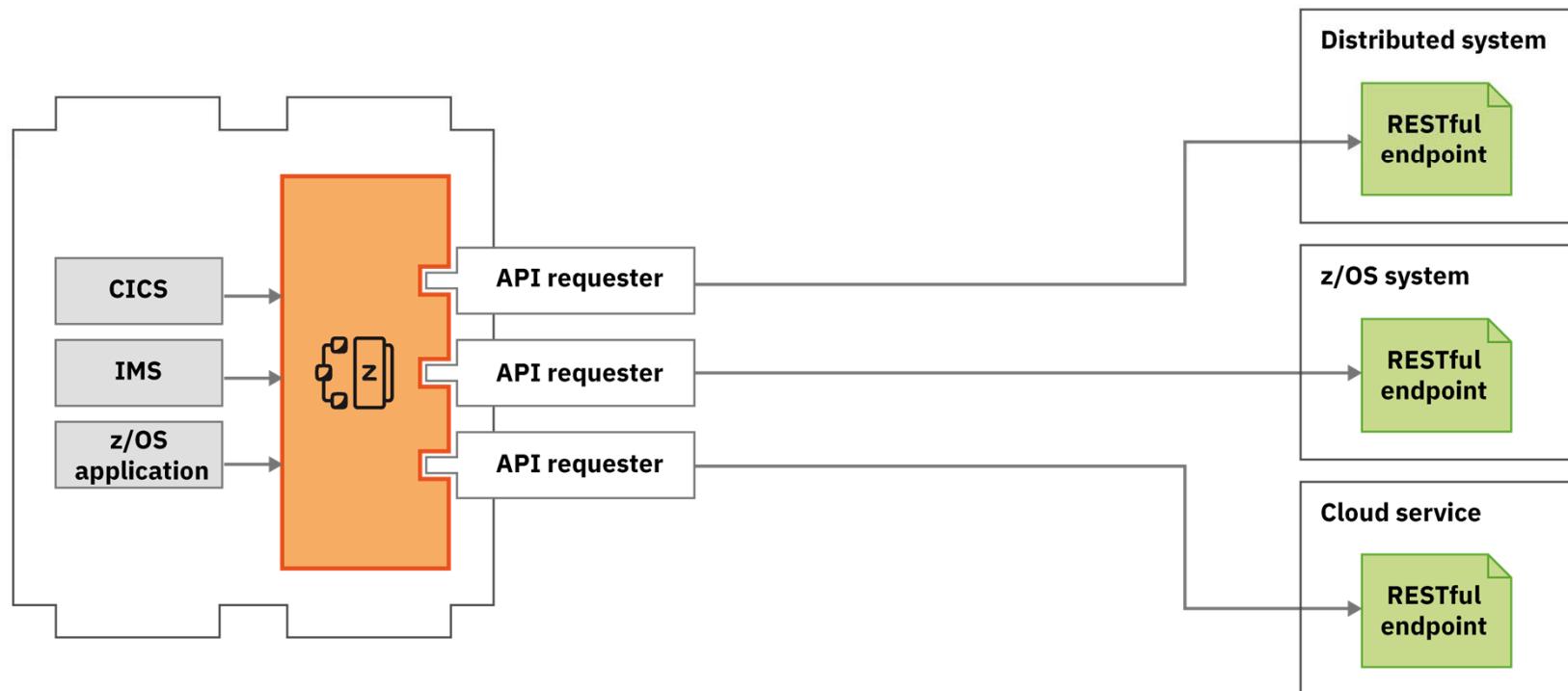
/api_toolkit/apiRequesters

Quick and easy **API mapping**.

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

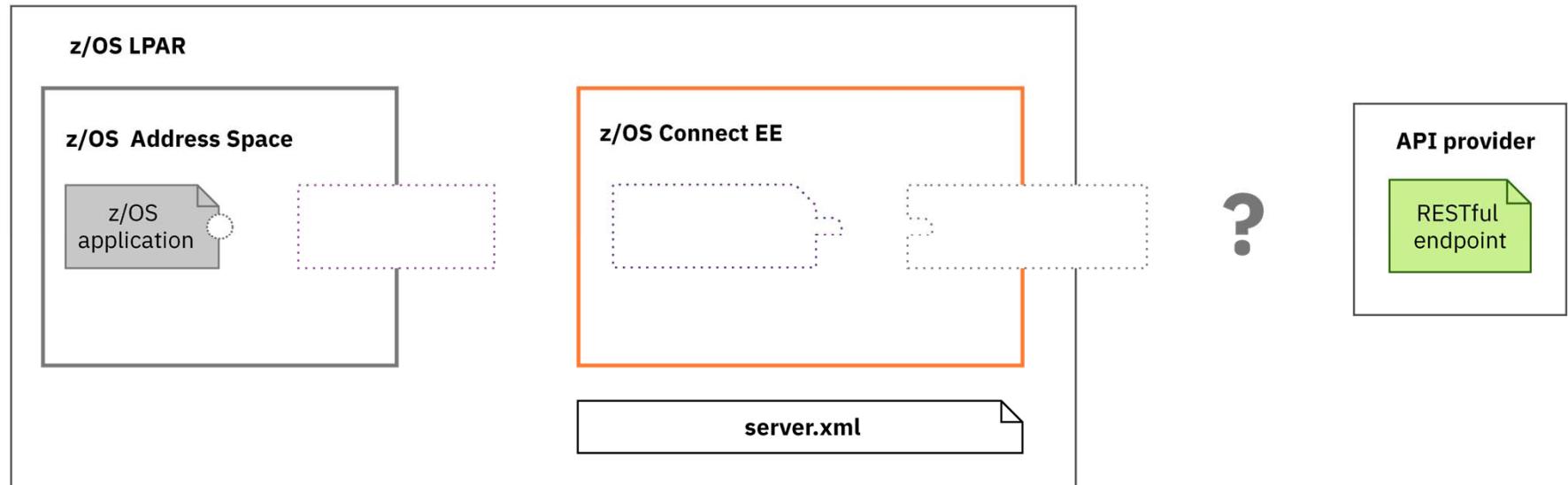


Use API requester to call external APIs from z/OS assets



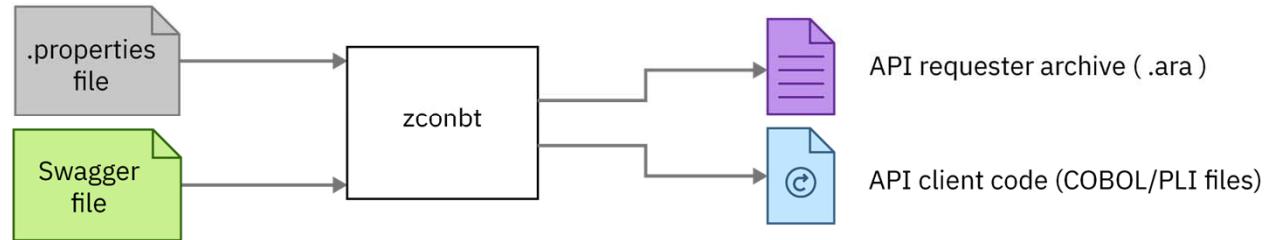
Steps to calling an external API

Starting point



Steps to calling an external API

Step 1. Generate API requester archive from Swagger

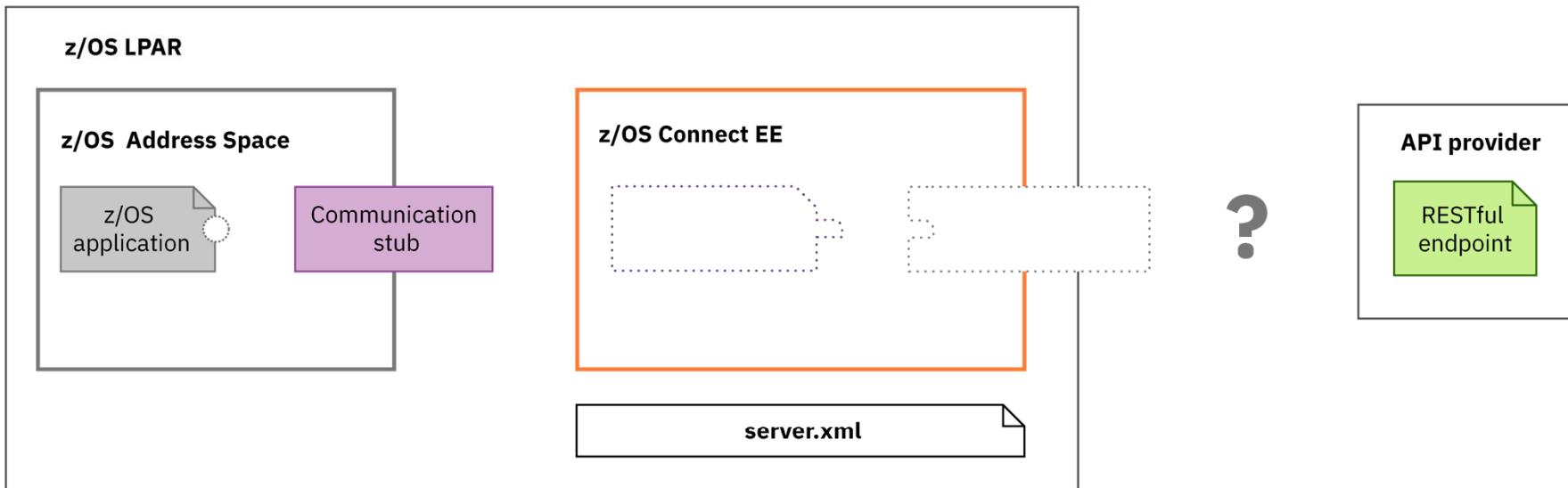


Generate the API requester archive file, and API client code.

 ibm.biz/zosconnect-generate-ara

Steps to calling an external API

Step 2. Configure communication stub



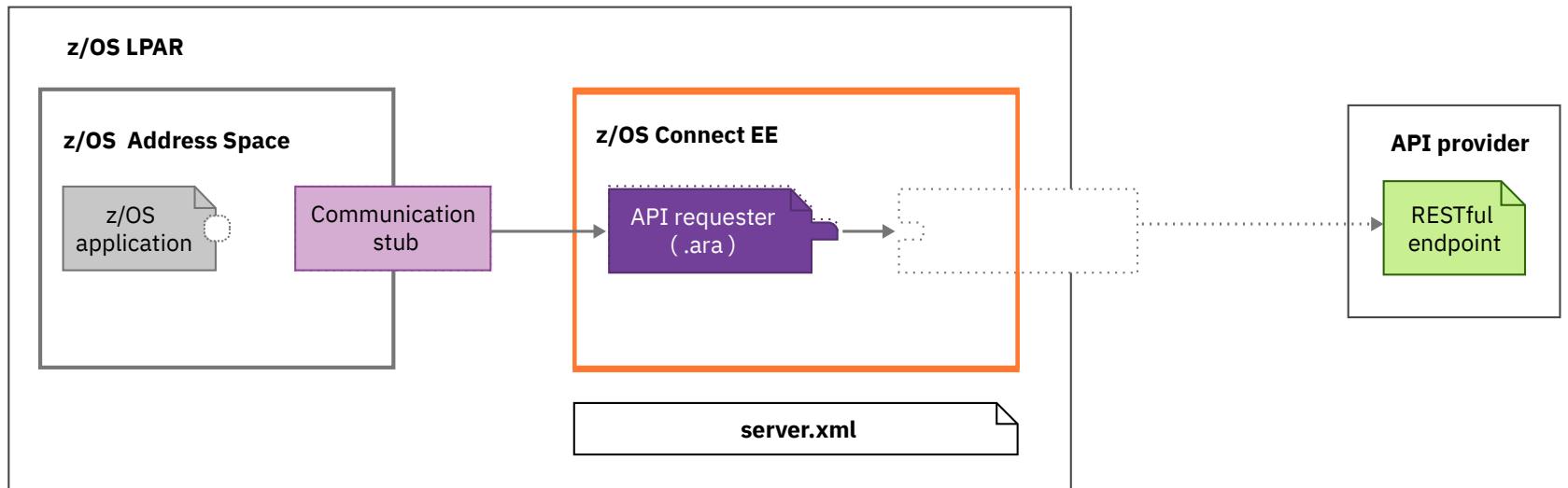
Configure a communication stub.

- Once per CICS region system.
- For non CICS client the configuration is done via environment variables

 ibm.biz/zosconnect-configure-comms-stub

Steps to calling an external API

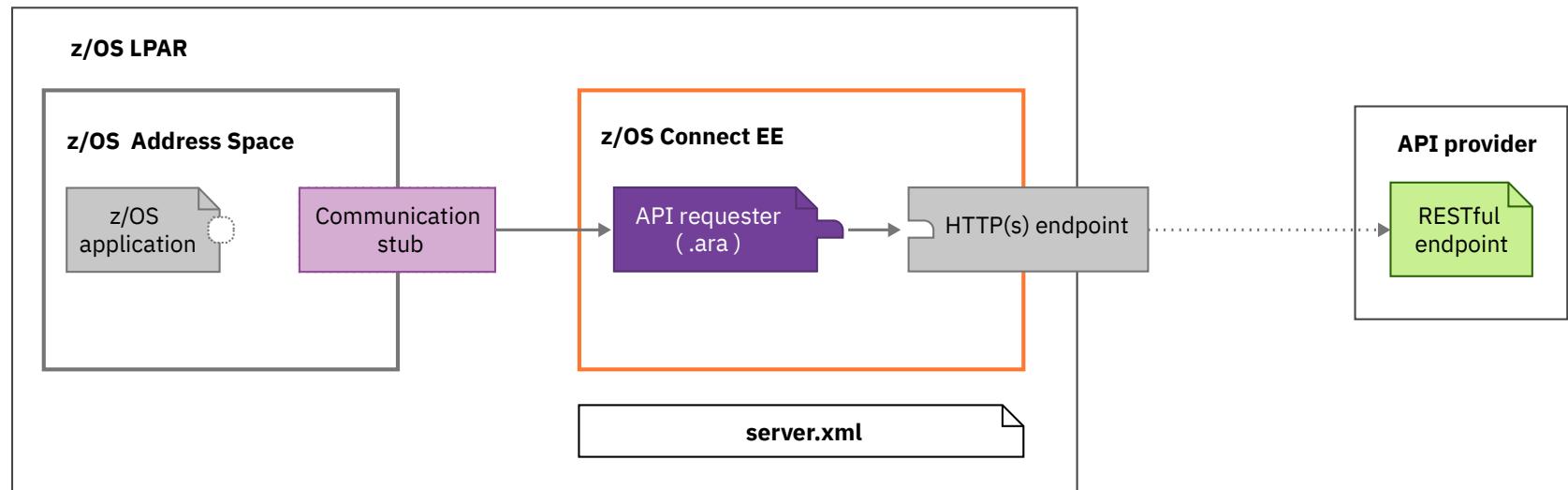
Step 3. Deploy API requester (.ara) archive



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

Steps to calling an external API

Step 4. Configure HTTP(S) endpoint



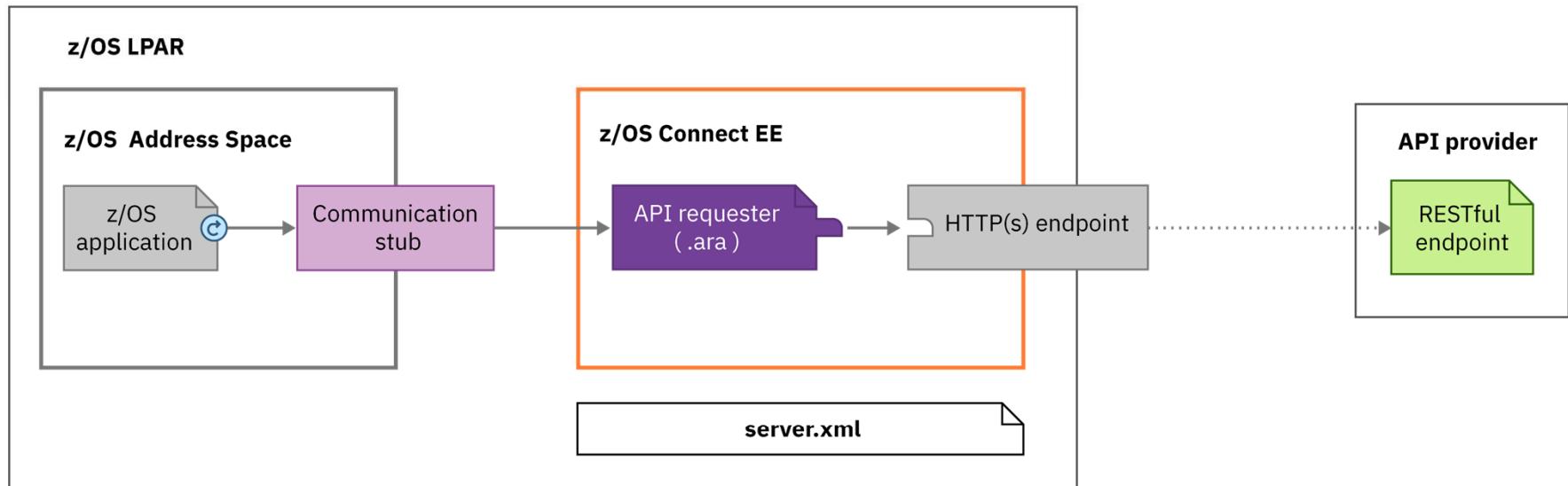
Configure the connection between z/OS Connect EE and the external API.

 ibm.biz/zosconnect-configure-endpoint-connection

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Steps to calling an external API

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

Steps to calling an external API

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

The screenshot shows three windows in the IBM Rational Application Developer interface:

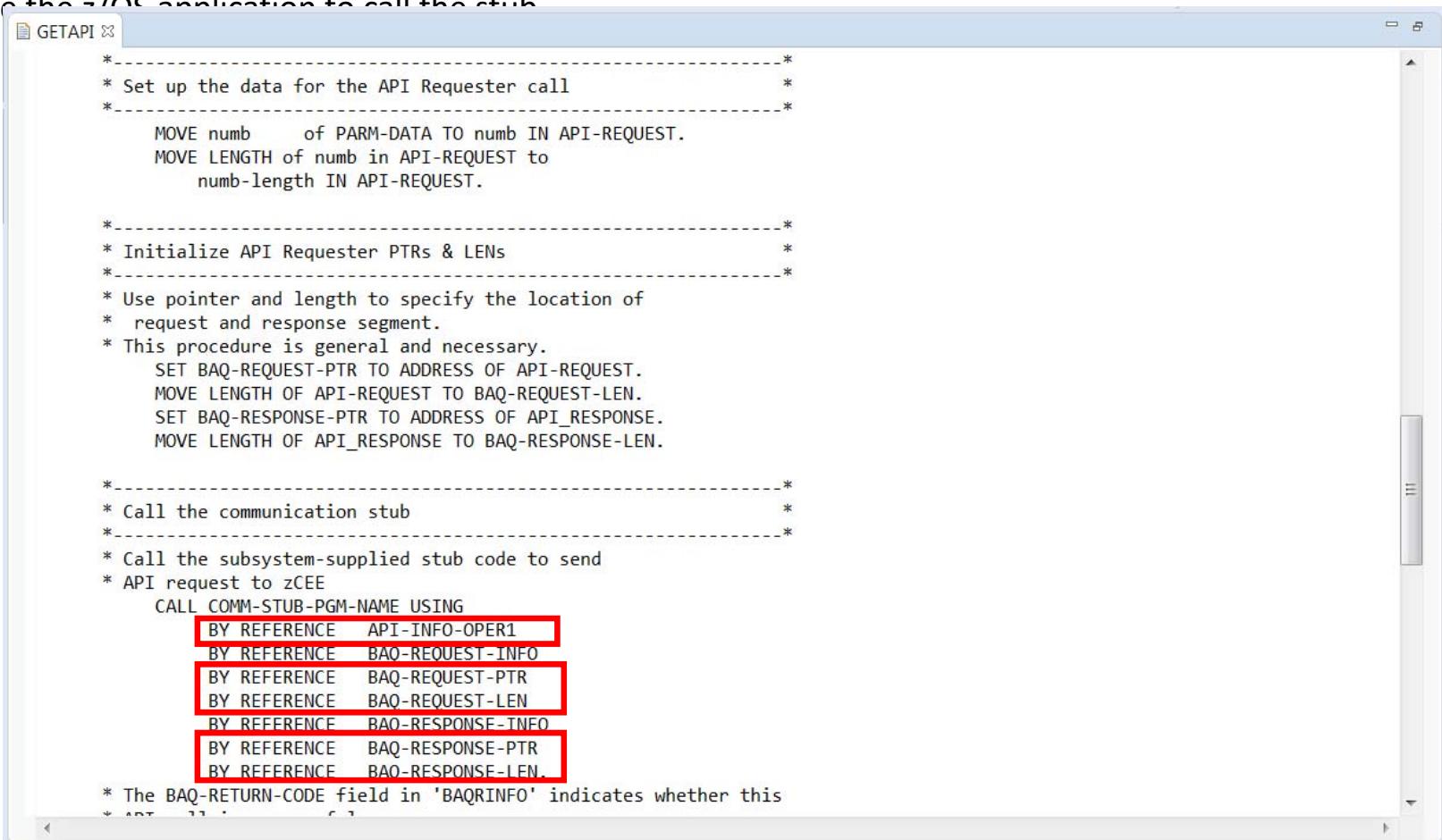
- GETAPI**: A code editor window showing COBOL copybook definitions. It includes sections for ERROR MESSAGE STRUCTURE, REQUEST and RESPONSE structures, and a structure with the API information. A red arrow points to the line "COPY CSC02I01.".
- apis.xml**: An XML configuration file for the API requester. It defines a server with a featureManager and a zosconnect_apiRequesters section. A specific endpoint connection is highlighted with a red oval, showing details like host="http://wg31.washington.ibm.com", port="9120", and basicAuthRef="myBasicAuth".
- CSC02I01**: A code editor window showing the detailed structure of the API request. It lists fields such as BAQ-APINAME, BAQ-APIPATH, BAQ-APIMETHOD, etc., with their corresponding PIC types and values.

Below the windows, a command-line interface shows configuration parameters:

```
apiDescriptionFile=../cscvinc.swagger
dataStructuresLocation=../syslib
apiInfoFileLocation=../syslib
logFileDirectory=../logs
language=COBOL
connectionRef=cscvincAPI
requesterPrefix=csc
```

Steps to calling an external API

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



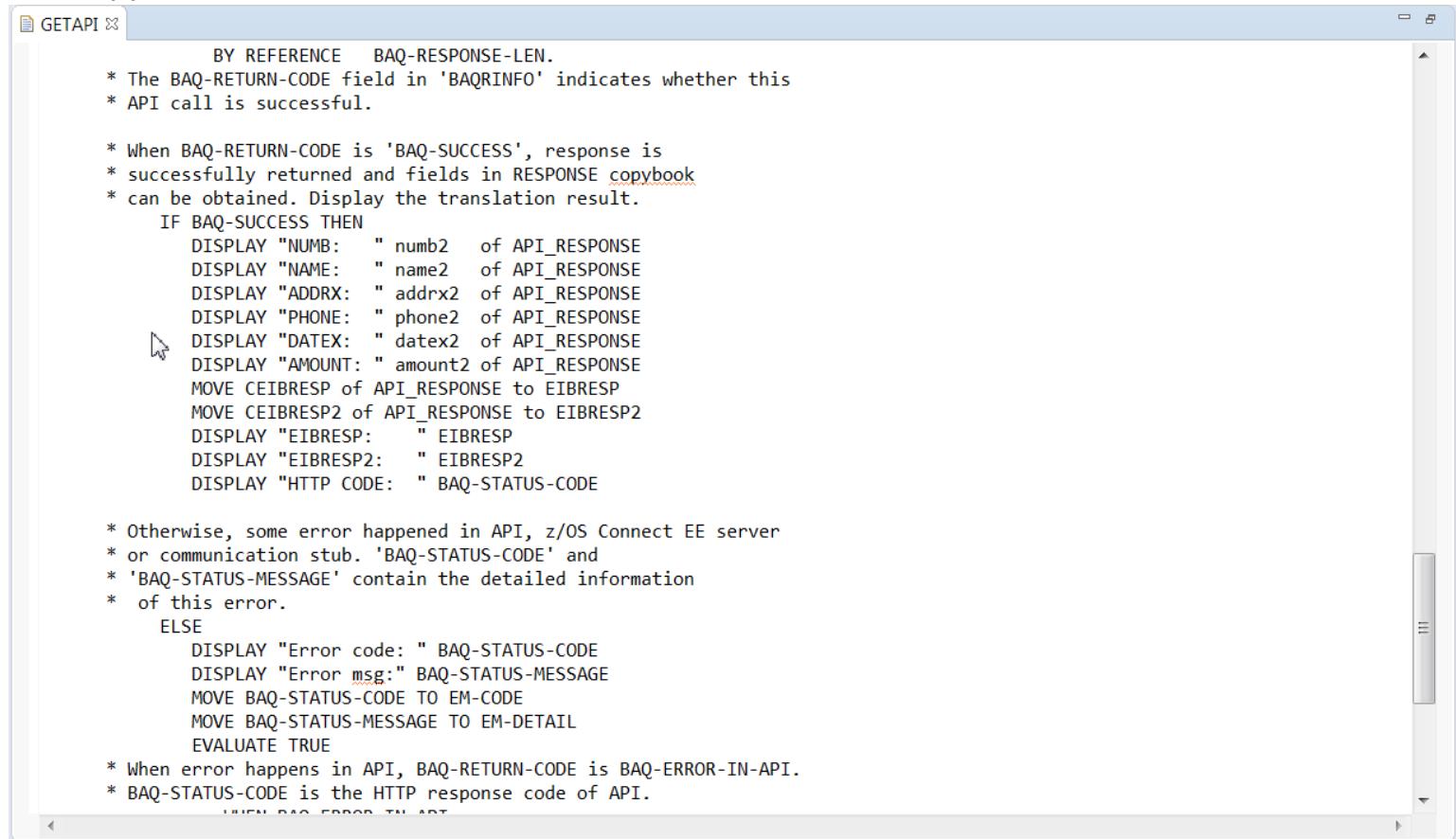
```
*-----*
* Set up the data for the API Requester call *
*-----*
      MOVE numb      of PARM-DATA TO numb IN API-REQUEST.
      MOVE LENGTH of numb in API-REQUEST to
            numb-length IN API-REQUEST.

*-----*
* 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-TINFO
          BY REFERENCE BAQ-RESPONSE-PTR
          BY REFERENCE BAQ-RESPONSE-LEN.
      * The BAQ-RETURN-CODE field in 'BAQRINFO' indicates whether this
      * API request was successful.
```

Steps to calling an external API

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

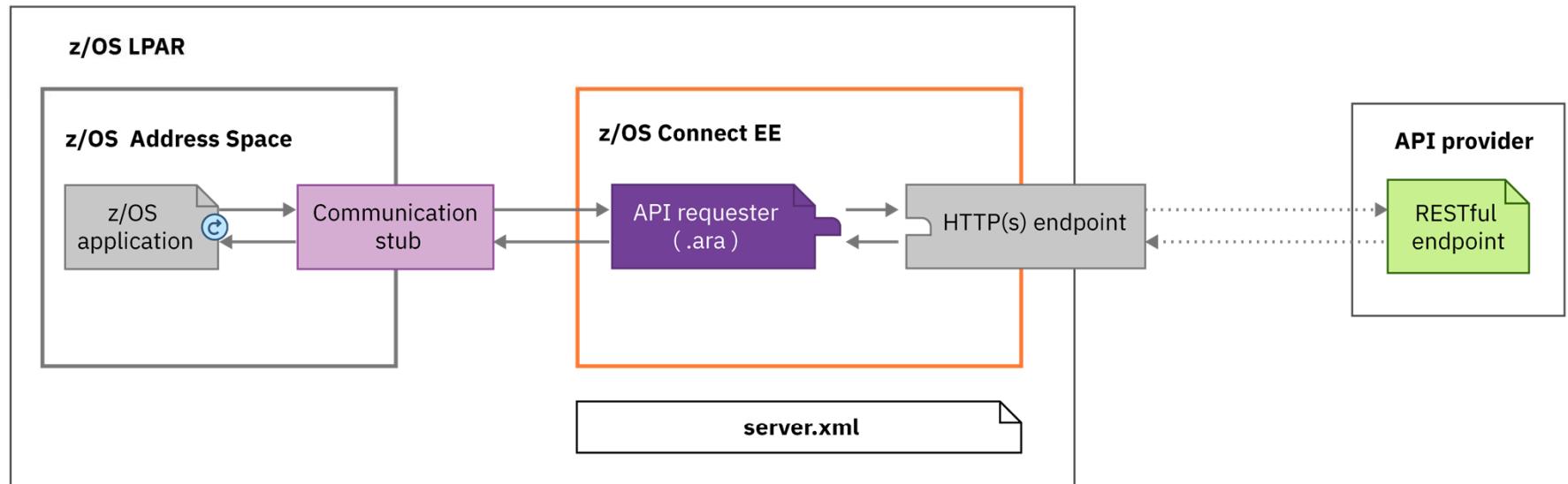


The screenshot shows a window titled "GETAPI" containing AS/400 JCL (Job Control Language) code. The code is used to handle the response from an external API. It includes comments explaining the handling of success and error cases, such as displaying fields like NUMB, NAME, ADDRX, PHONE, DATEX, and AMOUNT, and moving data between EIBRESP and API_RESPONSE areas. Error handling involves displaying error codes and messages, and evaluating errors based on BAQ-STATUS-CODE.

```
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.  
    WHEN BAQ-ERROR-IN-API
```

Steps to calling an external API

Done





/common_scenarios

Typical connection patterns to different subsystems.

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
    /zceesrv1
      /logs
        messages.log
  /resources
    /zosconnect
      /apis
      /apiRequesters
      /rules
      /services
        server.xml
        server.env
    /workarea
```

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.

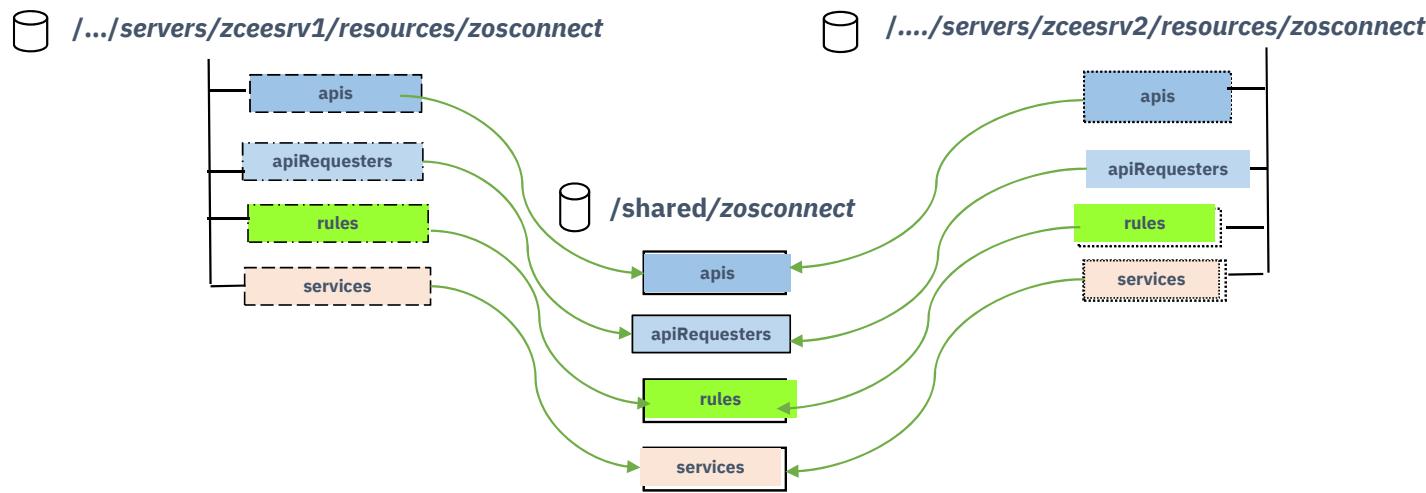
server.xml

```
<server description="zCEE Server">
<include location="${server.config.dir}/includes/safSecurity.xml"/>
<include location="${server.config.dir}/includes/ipicIDProp.xml"/>
<include location="${server.config.dir}/includes/keyringOutboundMutual.xml"/>
<include location="${server.config.dir}/includes/groupAccess.xml"/>
<include location="${server.config.dir}/includes/shared.xml"/>
<include location="${server.config.dir}/includes/apiRequesterHTTPS.xml"/>
<include location="${server.config.dir}/includes/imsDatabase.xml"/>
```

-Dcom.ibm.ws.logging.log.directory=/u/johnson/logs

Tour of Server Configuration Directories and Files

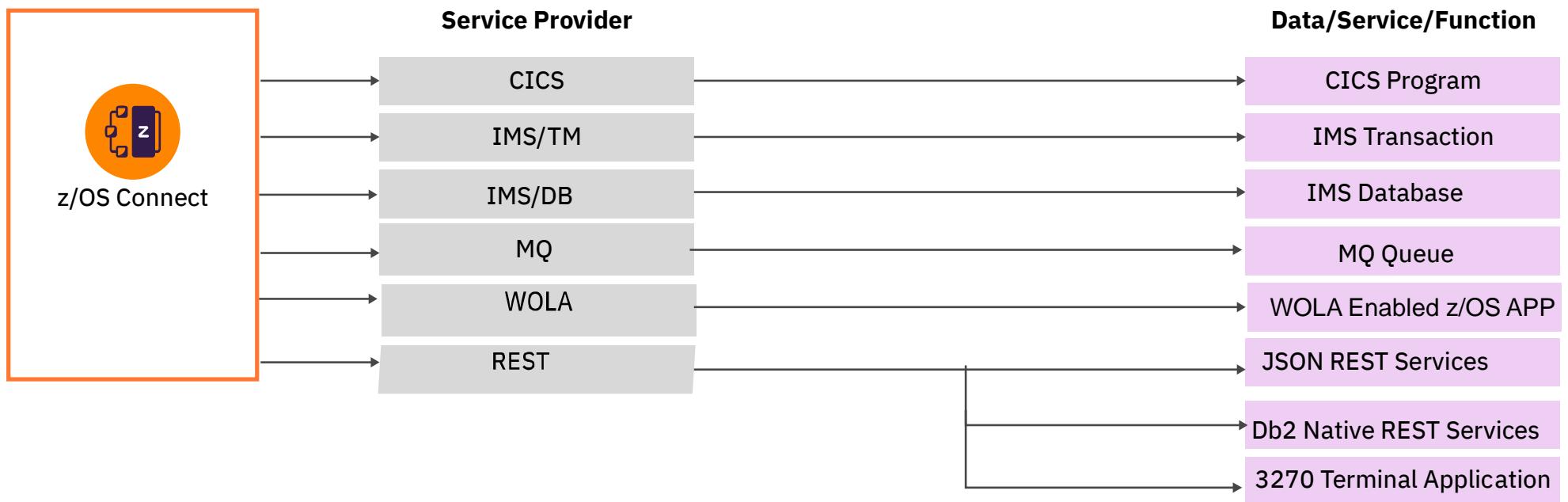
Using symbolic links to share application artifacts between servers:



```
cd /shared/zosconnect
ln -s ../../servers/zceesrv1/resources/zosconnect/apis apis
ln -s ../../servers/zceesrv1/resources/zosconnect/apiRequesters apiRequesters
ln -s ../../servers/zceesrv1/resources/zosconnect/rules rules
ln -s ../../servers/zceesrv1/resources/zosconnect/services services
ln -s ../../servers/zceesrv2/resources/zosconnect/apis apis
ln -s ../../servers/zceesrv2/resources/zosconnect/apiRequesters apiRequesters
ln -s ../../servers/zceesrv2/resources/zosconnect/rules rules
ln -s ../../servers/zceesrv2/resources/zosconnect/services services
```

What assets can z/OS Connect EE map to?

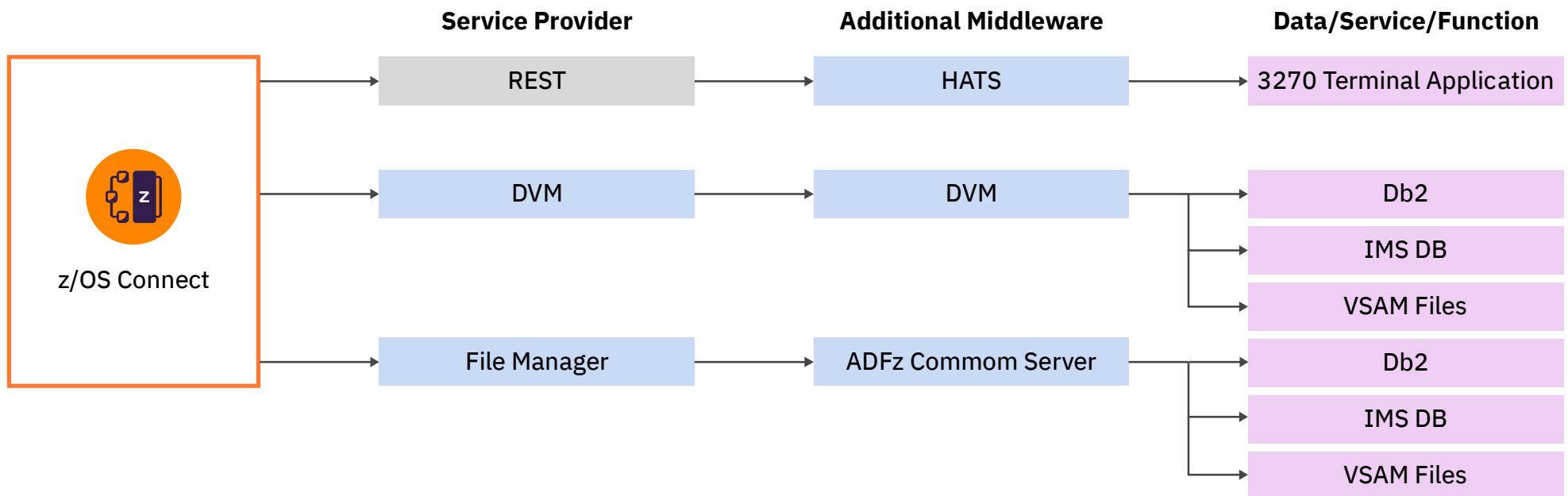
And which service provider could I use?



The core **service providers** included with z/OS Connect EE provide API access to a wide range of z/OS assets.

Additional Middleware

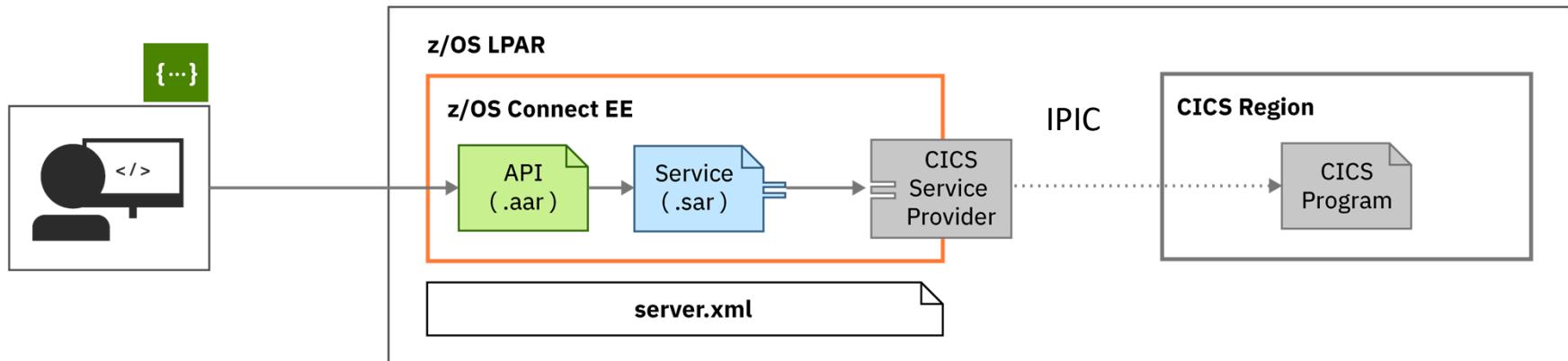
Additional value from the ecosystem



z/OS Connect EE is **pluggable** and **extensible** allowing the use of additional middleware to expand the list of z/OS assets you can expose as APIs

Connections to CICS

Topology



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

An IPIC connection must be configured in CICS.

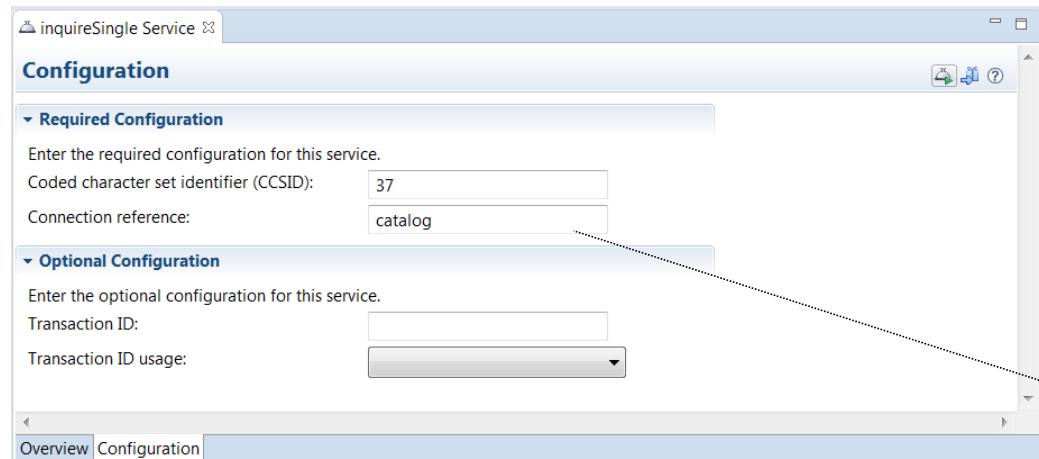
 ibm.biz/zosconnect-scenarios

CICS IPIC (server.xml)



z/OS Connect EE

The server.xml file is the key configuration file:



Define IPIC connection to CICS

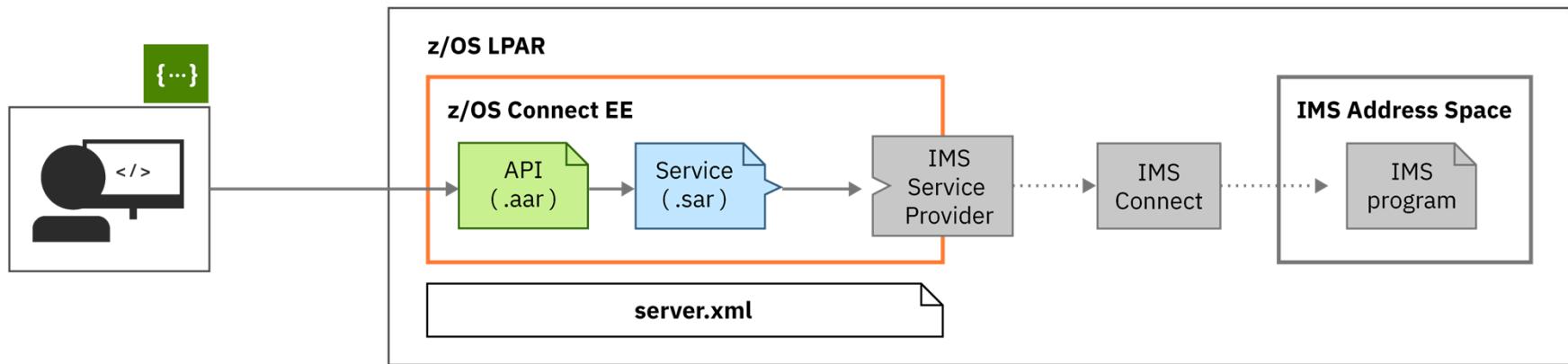
Features are functional building blocks. When configured here, that function becomes available to the Liberty server

catalog.xml

Design	Source
	1 <server description="CICS IPIC - catalog">
	2
	3 <!-- Enable features -->
	4 <featureManager>
	5 <feature>zosconnect:cicsService-1.0</feature>
	6 </featureManager>
	7
	8 <zosconnect_cicsIpicConnection id="catalog"
	9 host="wg31.washington.ibm.com"
	10 port="1491"
	11 transid="CSMI"
	12 transidUsage="EIB_AND_MIRROR"/>
	13
	14 </server>
	15

Connections to IMS TM

Topology



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

 ibm.biz/zosconnect-scenarios

IMS Connections and Interactions



ivtnoService Service Configuration

Required Configuration

Enter the required configuration for this service.

Connection profile: **IMSCONN**

Interaction profile: **IMSINTER**

Optional Configuration

Enter the optional configuration for this service.

IMS destination override:

Program name:

Overview Configuration

IMS Connect HWSCFG

```
HWS=( ID=IMS14HWS ,XIBAREA=100 ,RACF=Y ,RRS=N )
TCPIP=( HOSTNAME=TCPIP ,PORTID=( 4000 ,LOCAL ) ,RACFID=JOHNSON ,TIMEOUT=
5000 )
DATASTORE=( GROUP=OTMAGRP ,ID=IVP1 ,MEMBER=HWSMEM ,TMEMBER=OTMAMEM )
IMSPLEX=( MEMBER=IMS14HWS ,TMEMBER=PLEX1 )
ODACCESS=( ODBMAUTOCONN=Y ,
DRDAPORT=( ID=5555 ,PORTTMOT=6000 ) ,ODBMTMOT=6000 )
```

Connection

```
<server>
<imsmobile_imsConnection comment="" connectionFactoryRef="CF1" connectionTimeout="-1" connectionType="IMSCONNECT" id="IMSCONN"/>
<connectionFactory containerAuthDataRef="Connection1_Auth" id="CF1">
    <properties.gmoa hostName="wg31.washington.ibm.com" portNumber="4000"/>
</connectionFactory>

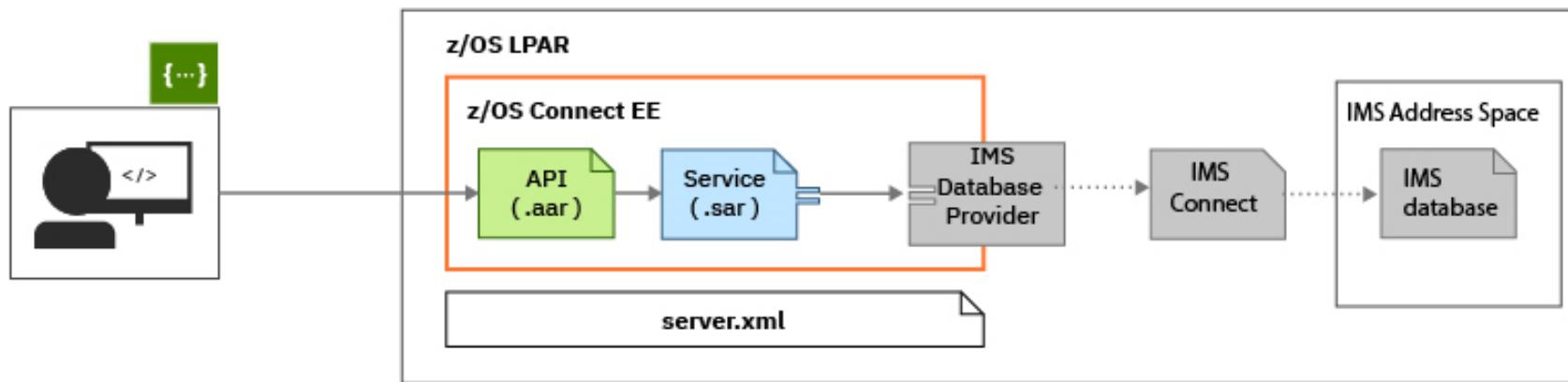
<authData id="Connection1_Auth" password="encryptedPassword1" user="userName1"/>
</server>
```

Interaction

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

Connections to IMS DB

Topology



Configure the connection to IMS using a Connection Factory in server.xml

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

 ibm.biz/zosconnect-scenarios

IMS Connection Factory



z/OS Connect EE

Service Project Editor: Configuration

Required Configuration

Enter the required configuration for this service.

Connection profile: DFSIVPACConn

ConnectionFactory

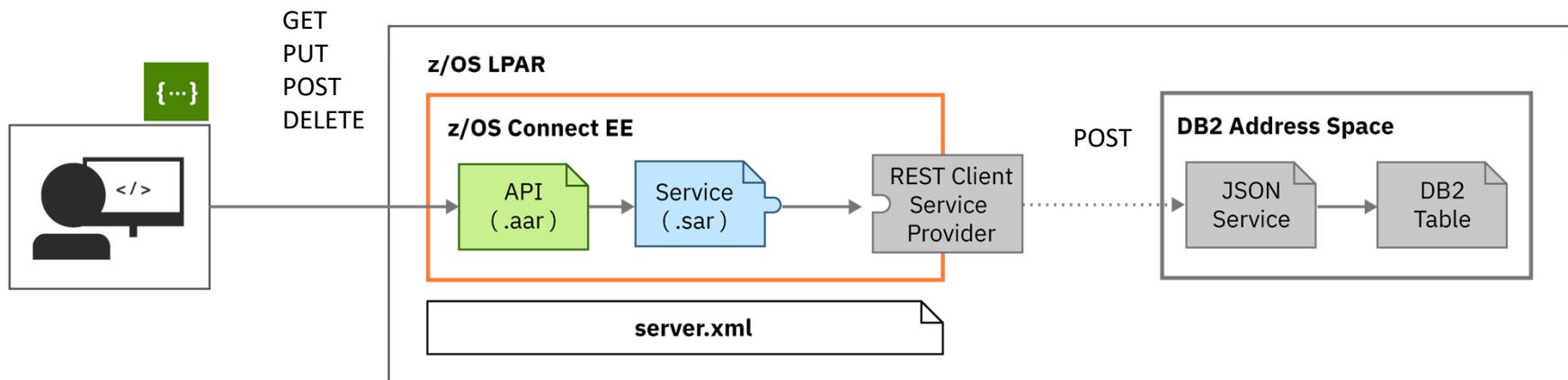
```
<connectionFactory id="DFSIVPACConn">
<properties.imsudbJLocal
  databaseName="DFSIVPA"
  datastoreName="IVP1"
  datastoreServer="wg31.washington.ibm.com"
  driverType="4"
  portNumber="5555"
  user="USER1"
  password="password"
  flattenTables="True" />
</connectionFactory>
```

IMS Connect HWSCFG

```
HWS=( ID=IMS14HWS , XIBAREA=100 , RACF=N , RRS=N )
TCPIP=( HOSTNAME=TCPIP , PORTID=( 4000 , LOCAL ) , RACFID=JOHNSON , TIMEOUT=5000 )
DATASTORE=( GROUP=OTMAGRP , ID=IVP1 , MEMBER=HWSMEM , TMEMBER=OTMAMEM )
IMSPLEX=( MEMBER=IMS14HWS , TMEMBER=PLEX1 )
ODACCESS=( ODBMAUTOCONN=Y ,
DRDAPORT=( ID=5555 , PORTTMOT=6000 ) , ODBMTMOT=6000 )
```

Connections to Db2

Topology



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

A Db2 REST 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:

The screenshot shows the Service Project Editor interface with a configuration for a 'selectEmployee Service'. On the left, there's a log window displaying various system messages. The main area shows the configuration for the 'db2pass.xml' file, which defines a server with a specific connection reference.

Log messages (left side):

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

Configuration (right side):

Service Project Editor: Configuration

Required Configuration

Enter the required configuration for this service.

Connection reference: db2conn

db2pass.xml

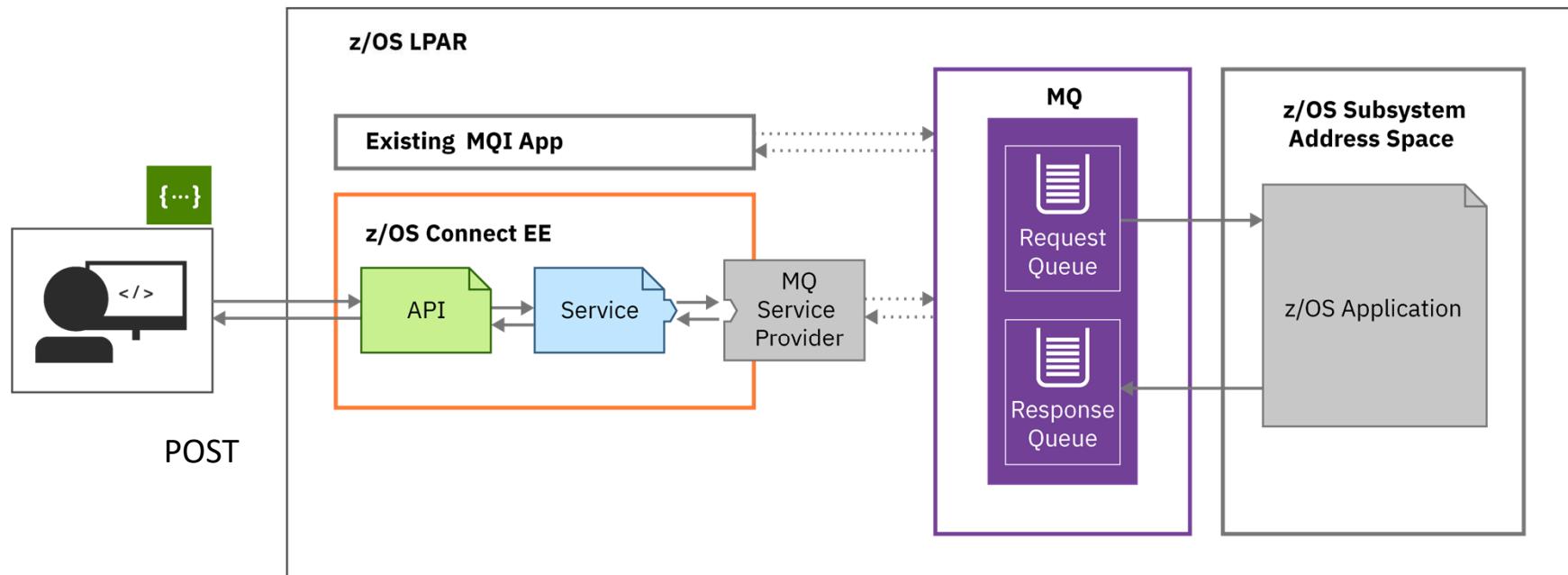
Design Source

```
1 <server description="DB2 REST">
2
3   <zosconnect_zosConnectServiceRestClientConnection id="db2conn"
4     host="wg31.washington.ibm.com"
5     port="2446"
6     basicAuthRef="dsn2Auth" />
7
8   <zosconnect_zosConnectServiceRestClientBasicAuth id="dsn2Auth"
9     applName="DSN2APPL"/>
10
11</server>
12
```

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Connections to MQ

Topology (Two-way service example)

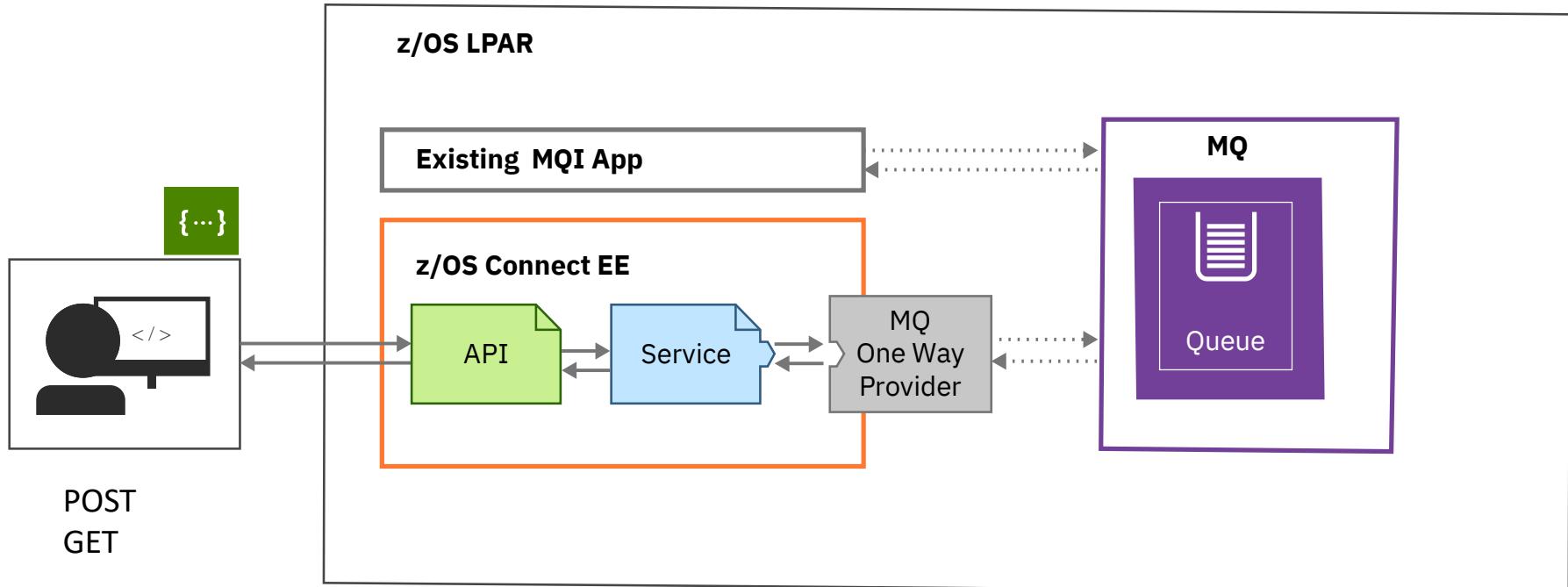


You can also configure one-way services.

 ibm.biz/zosconnect-mq-service-provider

Connections to MQ

Topology (One-way service example)



 ibm.biz/zosconnect-mq-service-provider

The server.xml File (MQ)



z/OS Connect EE

*twoway Service

Service Project Editor: Configuration

Required Configuration

Enter the required configuration for this service.

Connection factory JNDI name:

jms/qmgrCf

Request destination JNDI name:

jms/requestQueue

Reply destination JNDI name:

jms/replyQueue

Wait interval:

3000

MQMD format:

MQSTR

Coded character set identifier (CCSID):

37

Is message persistent:



Reply selection:

msgIDToCorrelID

Expiry:

-1

Definition Configuration

mq.xml

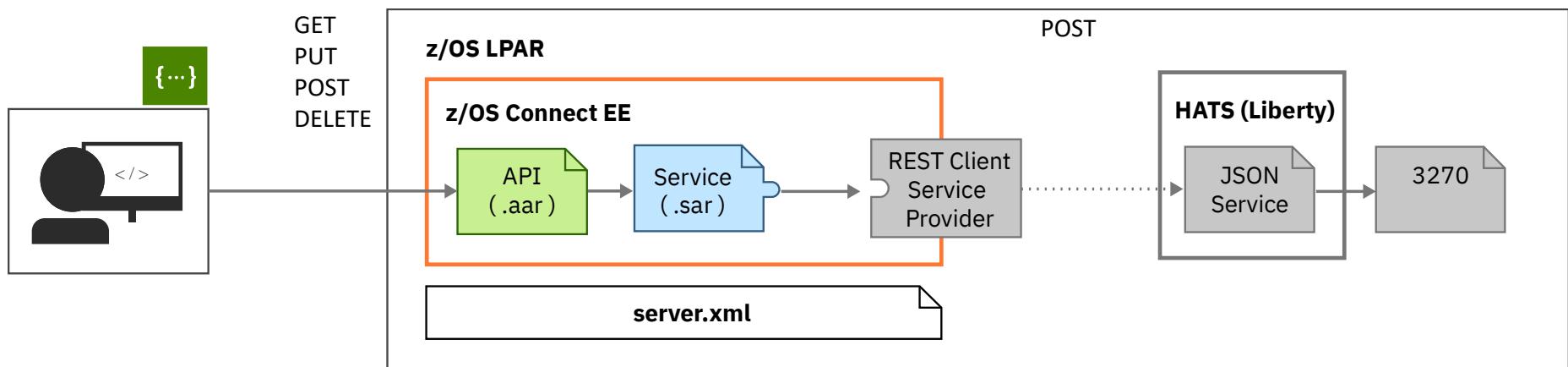
Design Source

```
1<server description="MQ Service Provider">
2
3  <featureManager>
4      <feature>zosconnect:mqService-1.0</feature>
5  </featureManager>
6
7  <variable name="wmqJmsClient.rar.location"
8      value="/usr/lpp/mqm/V9R1M1/java/lib/jca/wmq.jmsra.rar"/>
9  <wmqJmsClient nativeLibraryPath="/usr/lpp/mqm/V9R1M1/java/lib"/>
10
11 <connectionManager id="ConMgr1" maxPoolSize="5"/>
12
13 <jmsConnectionFactory id="qmgrCf" jndiName="jms/qmgrCf"
14     connectionManagerRef="ConMgr1">
15     <properties.wmqJMS transportType="BINDINGS"
16         queueManager="QMZ1" />
17 </jmsConnectionFactory>
18
19 <jmsQueue id="default" jndiName="jms/default">
20     <properties.wmqJms
21         baseQueueName="ZCONN2.DEFAULT.MQZCEE.QUEUE"
22         CCSID="37"/>
23 </jmsQueue>
24
25 <jmsQueue id="request" jndiName="jms/request">
26     <properties.wmqJms
27         baseQueueName="ZCONN2.TRIGGER.REQUEST"
28         targetClient="MQ"
29         CCSID="37"/>
30 </jmsQueue>
31
32 <jmsQueue id="response" jndiName="jms/response">
33     <properties.wmqJms
34         baseQueueName="ZCONN2.TRIGGER.RESPONSE"
35         targetClient="MQ"
36         CCSID="37"/>
37 </jmsQueue>
38
```

Connection to HATS



Topology

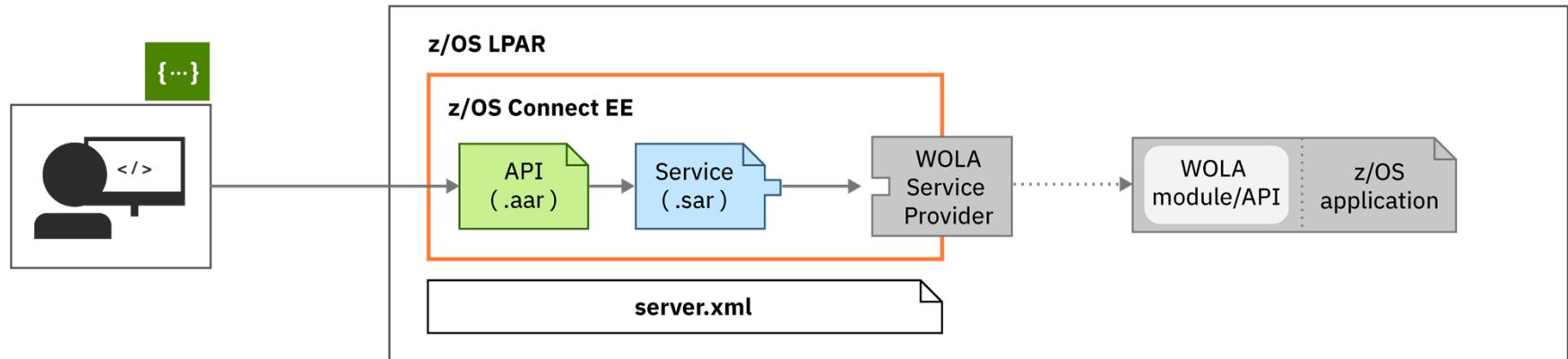


Connection to the HATS REST Service is configured in `server.xml`.

ibm.biz/zosconnect-db2-rest-services

Connections to a MVS batch application

Topology



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

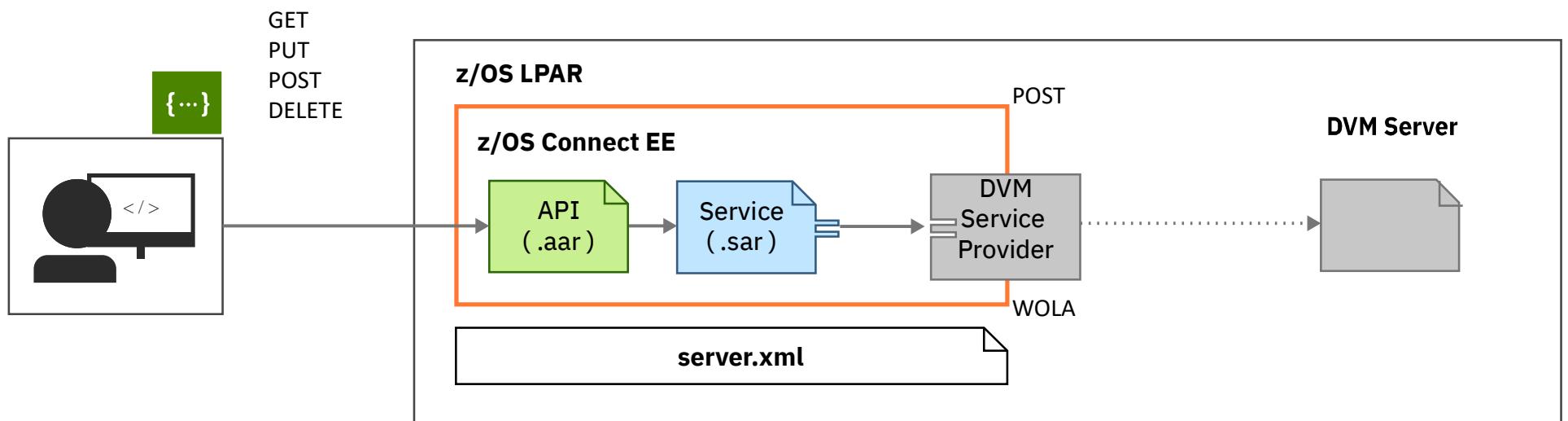
The z/OS application must be WOLA-enabled.

Connections to DVM



z/OS Connect EE

Topology



The DVM service provider uses WOLA

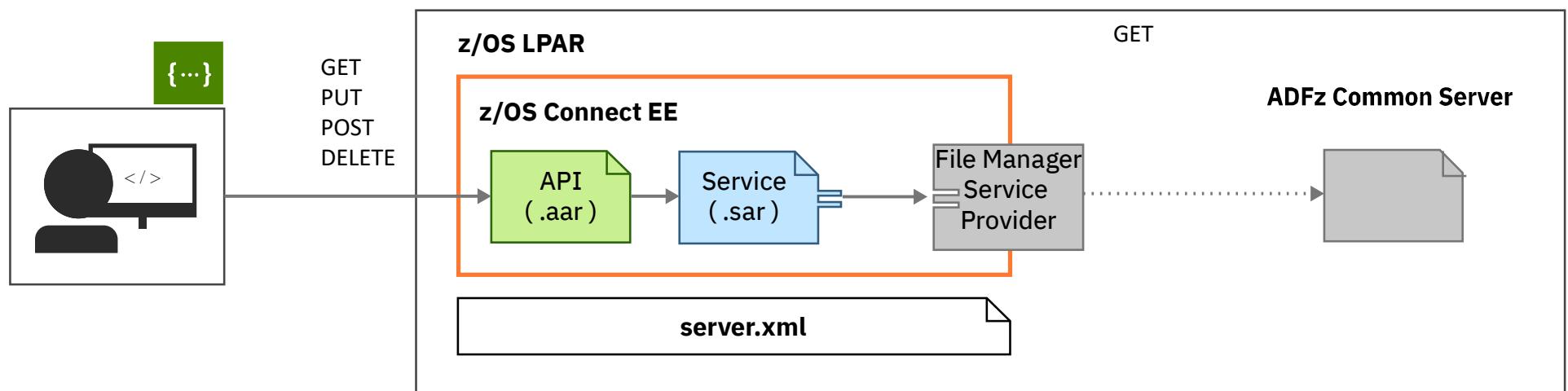
ibm.biz/zosconnect-db2-rest-services

Connections to File Manager



z/OS Connect EE

Topology



Connection to the Application Delivery Foundation for z (ADFz) common server is over TCP/IP

A File Manager Template is required .

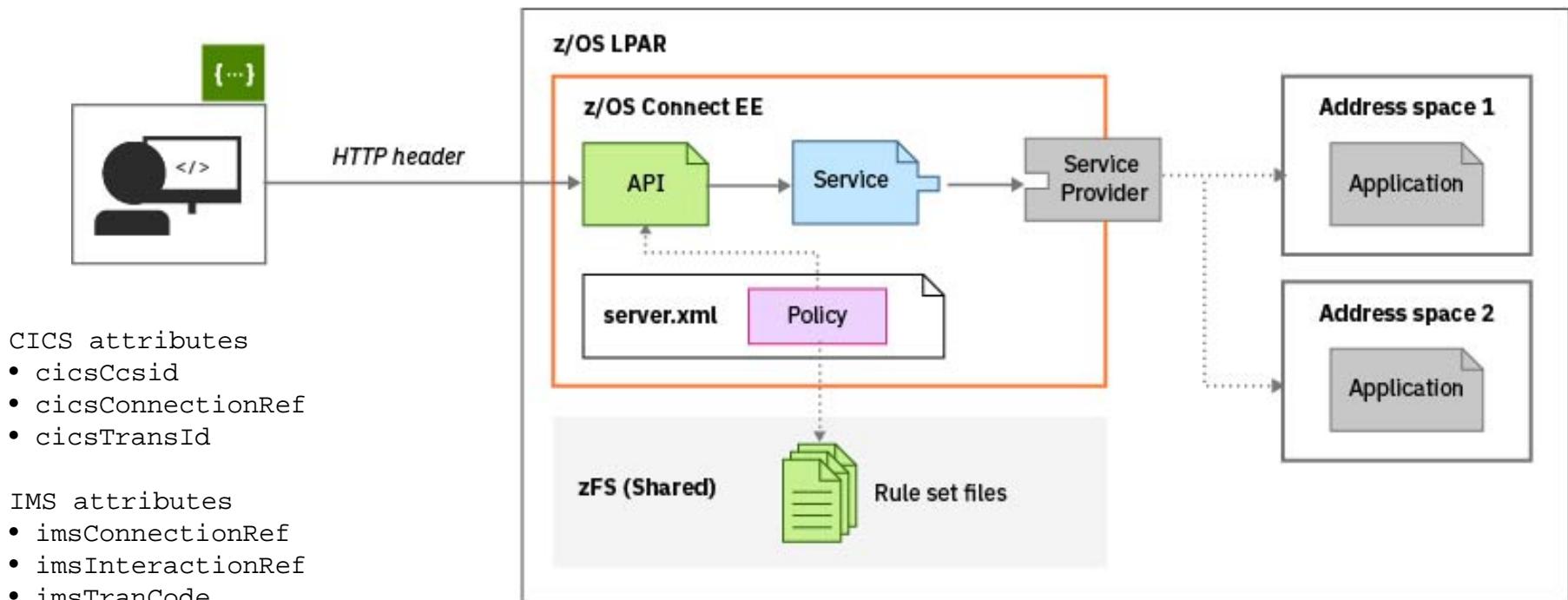


/miscellaneousTopics

performance, high availability, Liberty

API Policies

- 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)





z/OS Connect EE

A sample API Policies for CICS

```
<ruleset name="CICS rules">
    <rule name="csmi-rule">
        <conditions>
            <header name="cicsMirror" value="CSMI,MIJO"/>1
        </conditions>
        <actions>
            <set property="cicsTransId" value="${cicsMirror}" />
        </actions>
    </rule>
    <rule name="connection-rule">
        <conditions>
            <header name="cicsConnection"
                value="cscvinc,cics92,cics93"/>
        </conditions>
        <actions>
            <set property="cicsConnectionRef"
value="${cicsConnection}"
                >
        </actions>
    </rule>
</ruleset>
```

GET.employee.{numb}

GET.employee.{numb}

HTTP Request

cicsMirror optional string

cicsConnection optional string

Path Parameters

{numb} Required string

Query Parameters

Body - cscvincServiceOperation

Curl

```
curl -X GET --header 'Accept: application/json' --header 'cicsMirror: MIJO' --header 'cicsConnection: cscvinc' 'https://m...
```

¹Transaction MIJO needs to be a clone of CSMI (e.g. invoke program DFHMIRS)



z/OS Connect EE

Displaying zCEE messages on the console and/or spool

server.xml

```
<zosLogging wtoMessage=
  "BAQR0657E,BAQR0658E,BAQR0660E,BAQR0686E,BAQR0687E"
  hardCopyMessage=
  "BAQR0657E,BAQR0658E,BAQR0660E,BAQR0686E,BAQR0687E"/>
```

MVS Console

```
18.12.02 STC00137 +BAQR0686E: Program CSCVINC is not available in the CICS region with
  811           connection ID cscvinc; service cscvincService failed.
18.12.02 STC00137 +BAQR0686E: Program CSCVINC is not available in the CICS region with
  812           connection ID cscvinc; service cscvincService failed.
19.07.12 STC00137 +BAQR0657E: Transaction abend MIJO occurred in CICS while using
  745           connection cscvinc and service cscvincService.
```

STDERR

```
ÝERROR   " BAQR0686E: Program CSCVINC is not available in the CICS region with connection cscvinc and service cscvincService.
ÝERROR   " BAQR0686E: Program CSCVINC is not available in the CICS region with connection cscvinc and service cscvincService.
ÝERROR   " BAQR0657E: Transaction abend MIJO occurred in CICS while using CICS connection cscvinc and service cscvincService.
```



Liberty's “adminCenter” Feature

Web browser interface to the server's configuration files

The image shows two side-by-side configuration interfaces for z/OS Connect.

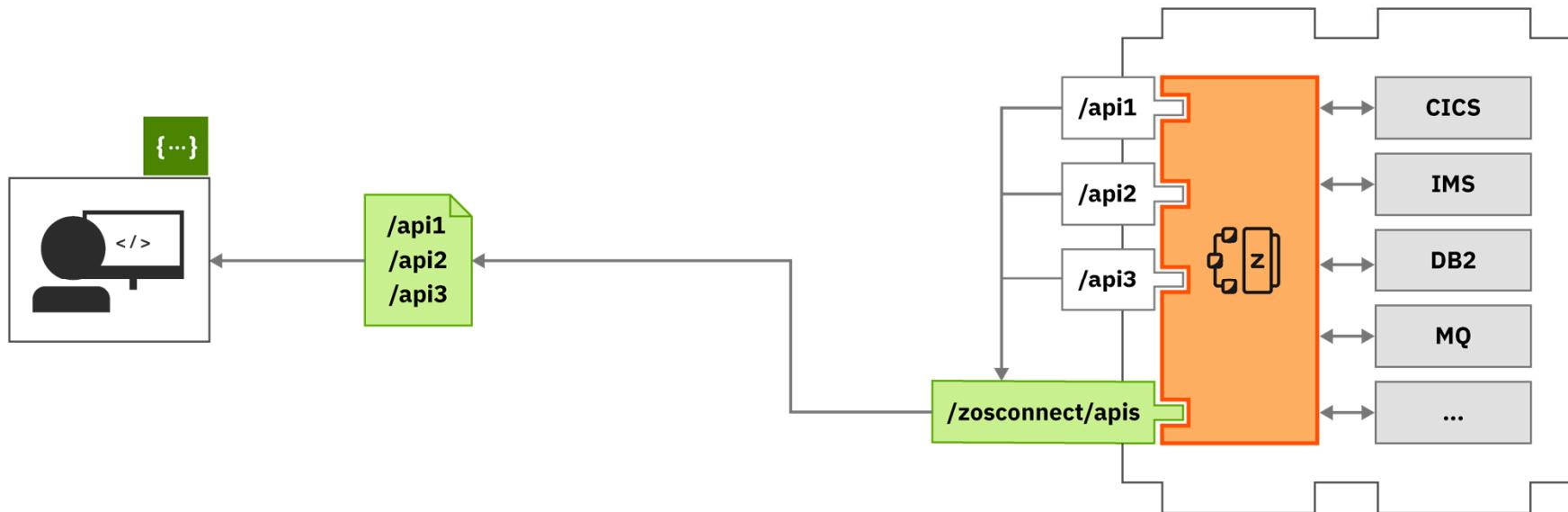
Left Window (server.xml):

- Design:** Shows configuration for various endpoints and features.
- Source:** XML snippets for `wola.xml`, `hats.xml`, `ipic.xml`, `mq.xml`, and `db2.xml`.
- Require request authentication:** Set to "false".
- Preserve JSON object payload order:** Set to "false (default)".
- Preserve JSON payload character format:** Set to "false (default)".
- Set response encoding to UTF-8:** Set to "false (default)".
- Return all errors in JSON format:** Set to "true (default)".

Right Window (ipic.xml):

- Design:** Shows configuration for a CICS IPIC connection.
- Source:** XML snippet for `catalog` under `zosconnect:cicsService-1.0`.
- z/OS Connect CICS IPIC connection:** Four entries listed: `cscvinc`, `miniloan`, `miniloan1`, and `catalog`.
- ID:** Set to `catalog`.
- Host:** Set to `wg31.washington.ibm.com`.
- Port:** Set to `1491`.
- Shared port:** Set to "false (default)".
- z/OS Connect APPLID:** Set to "(no value)".
- z/OS Connect network ID:** Set to "(no value)".

API Documentation



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

RESTful Administrative Interface for Services

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

POST /zosConnect/services inquireSingle.sar
PUT /zosConnect/services/{serviceName}?status=started|stopped
PUT /zosConnect/services inquireSingle.sar
GET /zosConnect/services
GET /zosConnect/services/{serviceName}
DELETE /zosConnect/services/{serviceName}

*Useful for deploying service archive files, service archives generated by zconbt, e.g. HATS

RESTful Administrative Interface for APIs

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 an API

```
POST  /zosConnect/apis CatalogManager.aar
PUT   /zosConnect/apis/{apiName}?status=started|stopped
PUT   /zosConnect/apis CatalogManager.aar
GET   /zosConnect/apis
GET   /zosConnect/apis/{apiName}
DELETE /zosConnect/apis/{apiName}
```

RESTful Administrative Interface for API Requesters

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

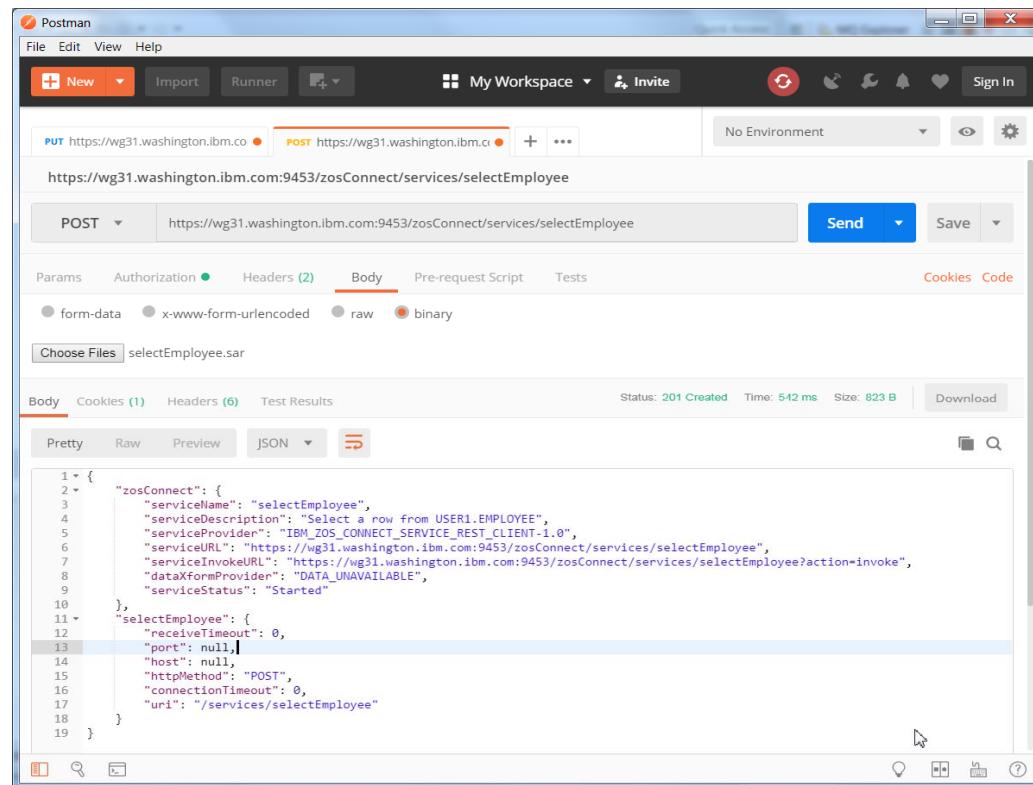
Most administration tasks are supported by the RESTful administration interface

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 an API Requester

```
GET /zosConnect/apiRequesters cscvinc.aar
PUT /zosConnect/apiRequesters/{apiRequesterName}?status=started|stopped
PUT /zosConnect/apiRequesters cscvinc.aar
GET /zosConnect/apiRequesters
GET /zosConnect/apiRequesters/{apRequesterName}
DELETE /zosConnect/apiRequesters
```

Deploying Db2 Service Archive Options

- Use SAR as request message and use HTTP POST
- Use URI path /zosConnect/services
- Postman or cURL



The screenshot shows the Postman application interface. A POST request is being made to <https://wg31.washington.ibm.com:9453/zosConnect/services/selectEmployee>. The 'Body' tab is selected, and the file 'selectEmployee.sar' is chosen from a dropdown menu. The file content is displayed as JSON:

```

1  {
2    "zosConnect": {
3      "serviceName": "selectEmployee",
4      "serviceDescription": "Select a row from USER1.EMPLOYEE",
5      "serviceProvider": "IBM_ZOS_CONNECT_SERVICE_REST_CLIENT-1.0",
6      "serviceURL": "https://wg31.washington.ibm.com:9453/zosConnect/services/selectEmployee",
7      "serviceInvokeURL": "https://wg31.washington.ibm.com:9453/zosConnect/services/selectEmployee?action=invoke",
8      "dataXformProvider": "DATA_UNAVAILABLE",
9      "serviceStatus": "Started"
10 },
11   "selectEmployee": {
12     "receiveTimeout": 0,
13     "port": null,
14     "host": null,
15     "httpMethod": "POST",
16     "connectionTimeout": 0,
17     "uri": "/services/selectEmployee"
18 }
19 }

```

Command:

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

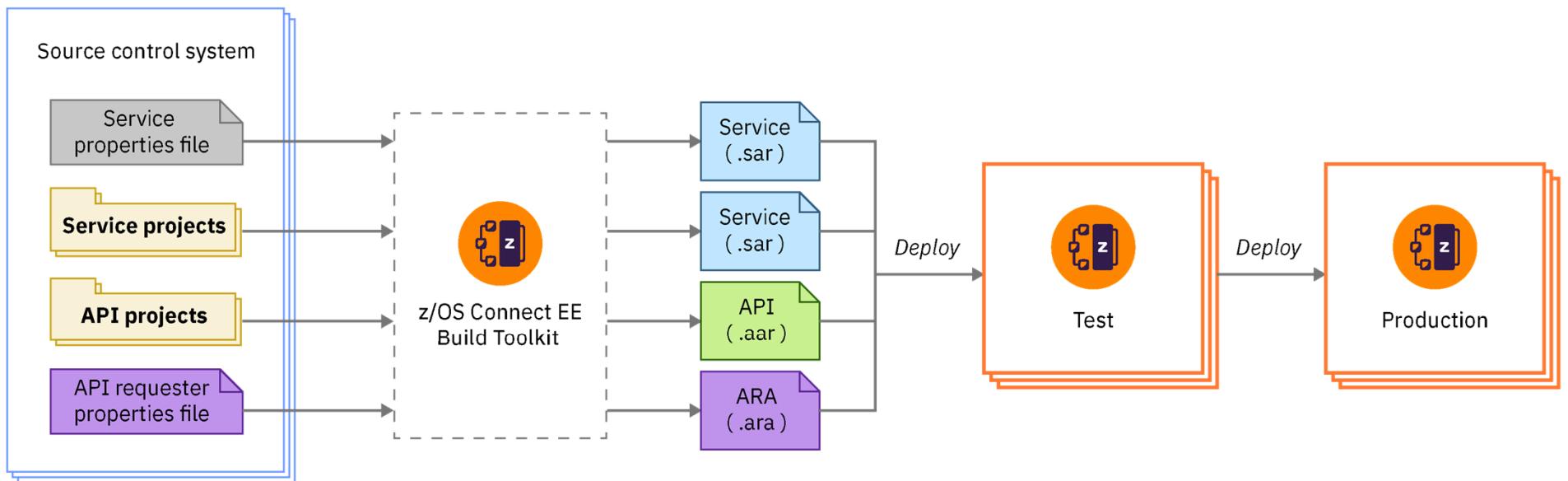
Results:

```
{"zosConnect":{"serviceName":"selectEmployee","serviceDescription":"Select a row from
USER1.EMPLOYEE","serviceProvider":"IBM_ZOS_CONNECT_SERVICE_REST_CLIENT-1.0
","serviceURL":"https://mpxm:9453/zosConnect/services/selectEmployee","serviceInvokeURL":"https://mpxm:9453/zosConnect/services/selectEmployee?action=invoke","dataXformProvider":"DATA_UNAVAILABLE","serviceStatus":"Started"},"selectEmployee": {"receiveTimeout":0,"port":null,"host":null,"httpMethod":"POST","connectionTimeout":0,"uri":"/services/selectEmployee"}}
```

DevOps using z/OS Connect EE

Automate the development and deployment of services, APIs, and API requesters for continuous integration and delivery.

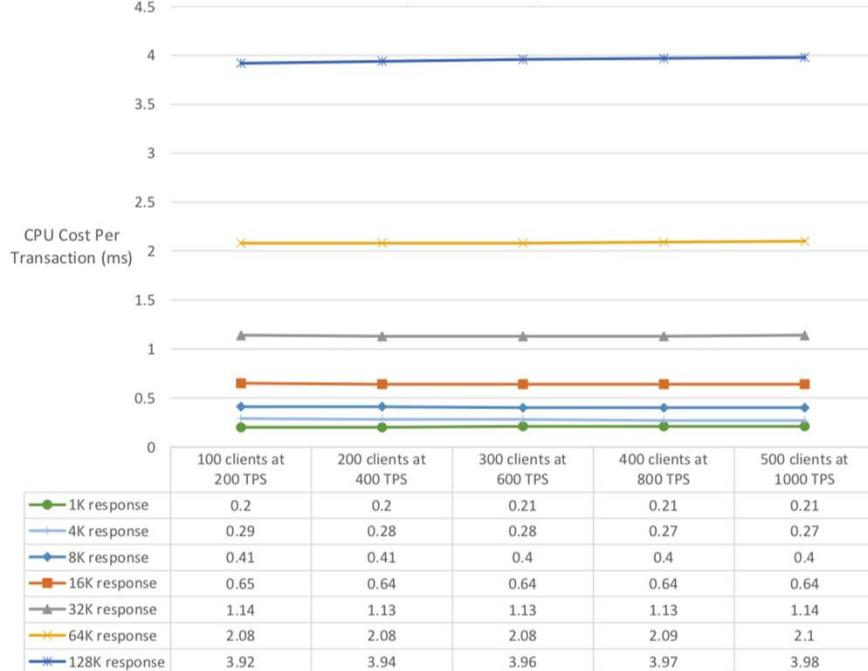
- The build toolkit supports the generation of service archives and API archives from projects created in the z/OS Connect EE API toolkit
- The build toolkit also supports the use of properties files to generate API requester archives
- Run the build toolkit from a build script to generate these archive files
- Deploy them to z/OS Connect servers by copying them to their dropins folders or by using the REST Admin API



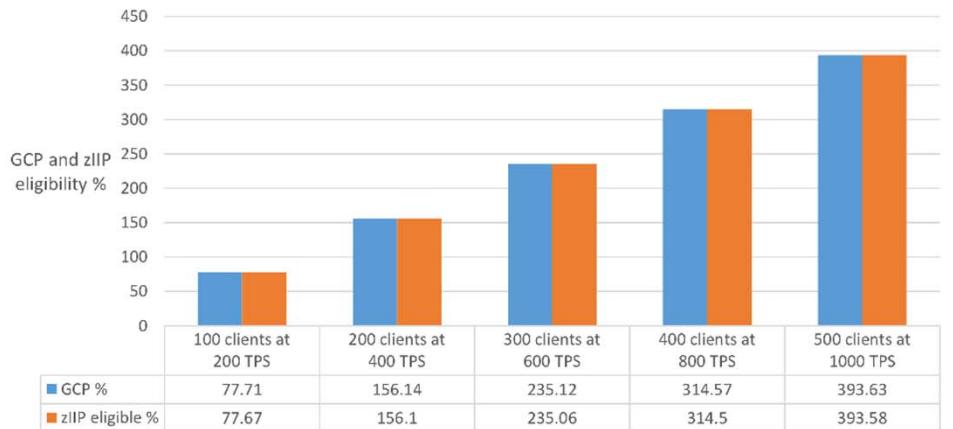
Performance: API Provider

High Speed, High Throughput, Low Cost

CPU Cost Per Transaction - increasing number of clients with 50 byte requests and 1K to 128K responses, using channels and CICS SP



zIIP eligibility - increasing number of clients with 50 byte requests and 128K responses, using channels and CICS SP

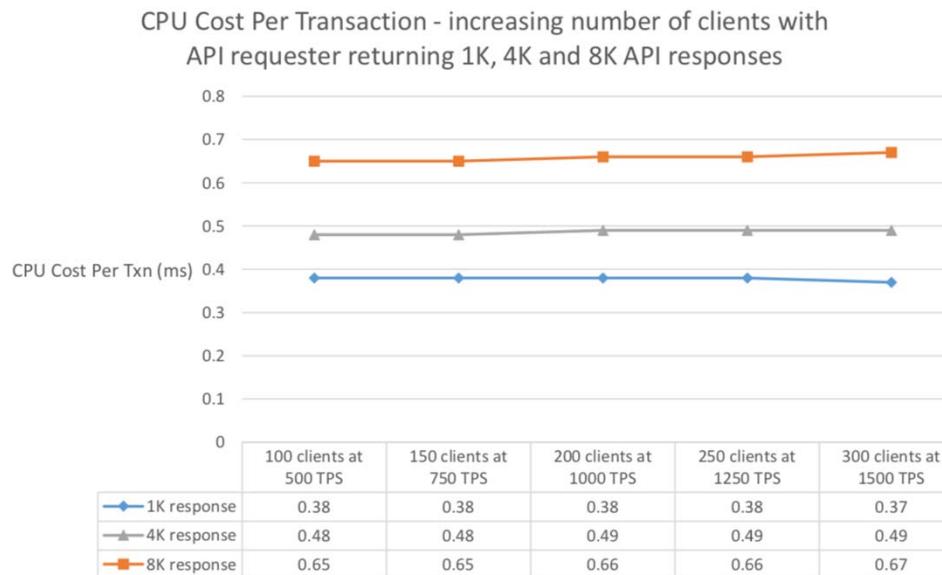


z/OS Connect EE is a Java-based product:
Over **99%** of its MIPs are **eligible for ZIIP offload**.



Performance: API Requester

High Speed, High Throughput, Low Cost

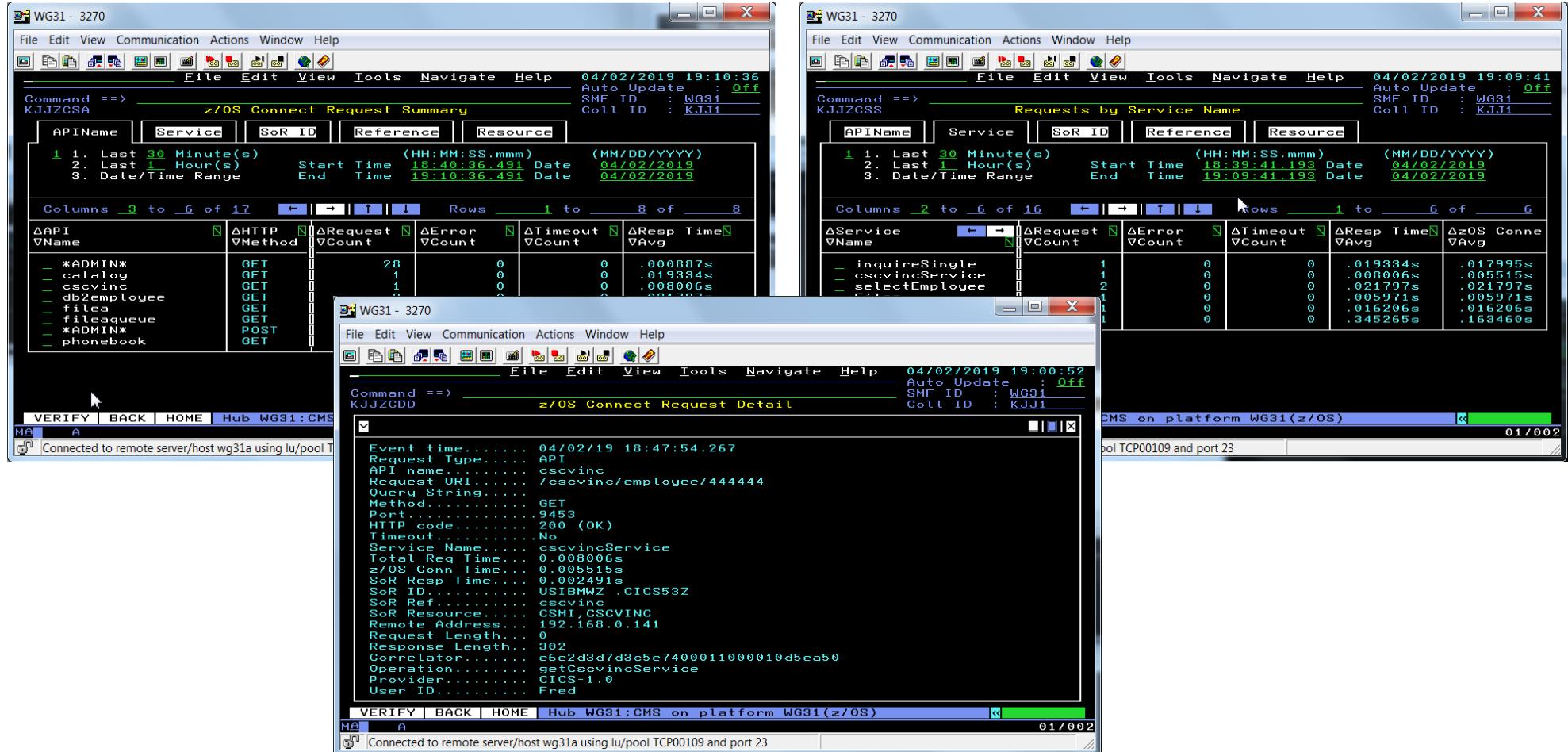


z/OS Connect EE is a Java-based product:
Over **99%** of its MIPs are **eligible for ZIIP offload**.



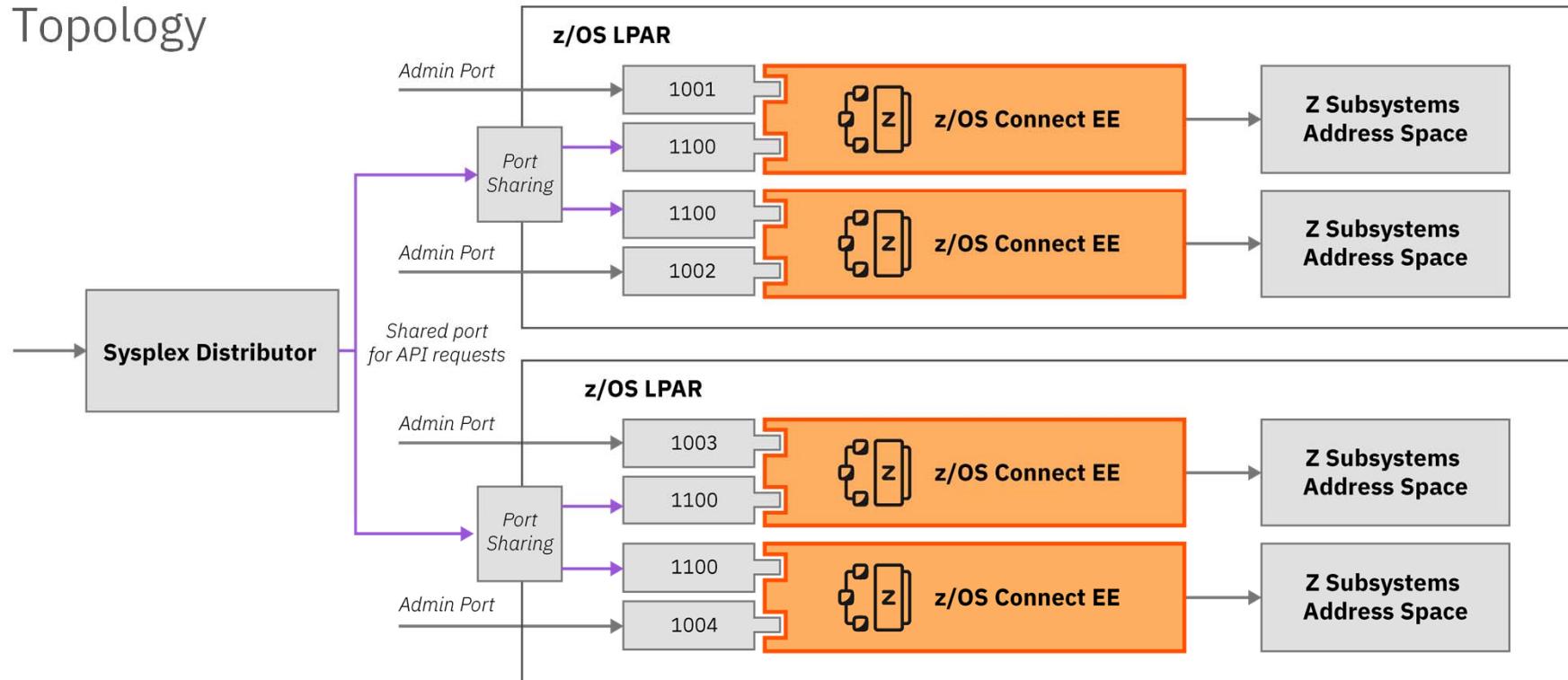
ibm.biz/zosconnect-performance-report

IBM z Omegamon for JVM



High Availability

Topology



 ibm.biz/zosconnect-ha-concepts

 ibm.biz/zosconnect-scenarios



/security

How is security implement?



Common security challenges

- **End-to-end security** is hampered by the issue of how to provide secure access between middleware components that use disparate security technologies e.g. registries
 - › This is a driver for implementing open security models like OAuth and OpenID Connect and standard tokens like JWT
- Security when using z/OS Connect is implemented in many products including z/OS Connect, WebSphere Liberty Profile on z/OS, SAF/RACF*, CICS, IMS, Db2, MQ ...
 - › And these are all documented in different places
- Often security is at odds with **performance**, because the most secure techniques often involve the most processing overhead especially if not configured optimally

*<https://knowledge.broadcom.com/external/article/128597/what-acf2-security-setup-is-needed-for-i.html>

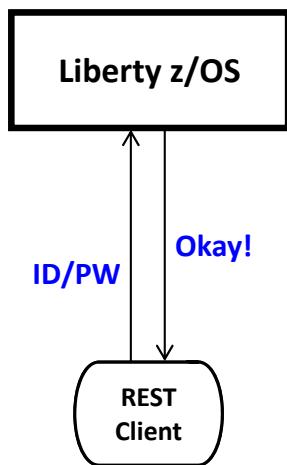
Authentication



z/OS Connect EE

Several different ways this can be accomplished:

Basic Authentication



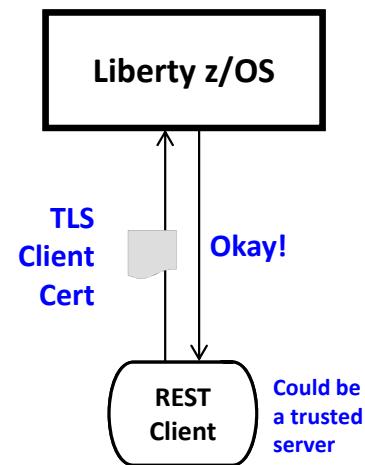
Server prompts for ID/PW

Client supplies ID/PW

Server checks registry:

- Basic (server.xml)
- LDAP
- SAF

Client Certificate



Server prompts for cert.

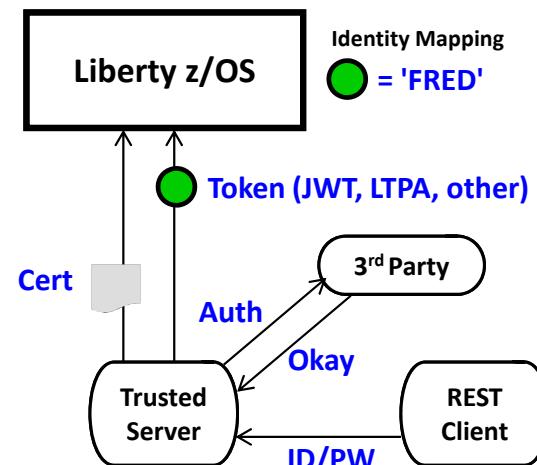
Client supplies certificate

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

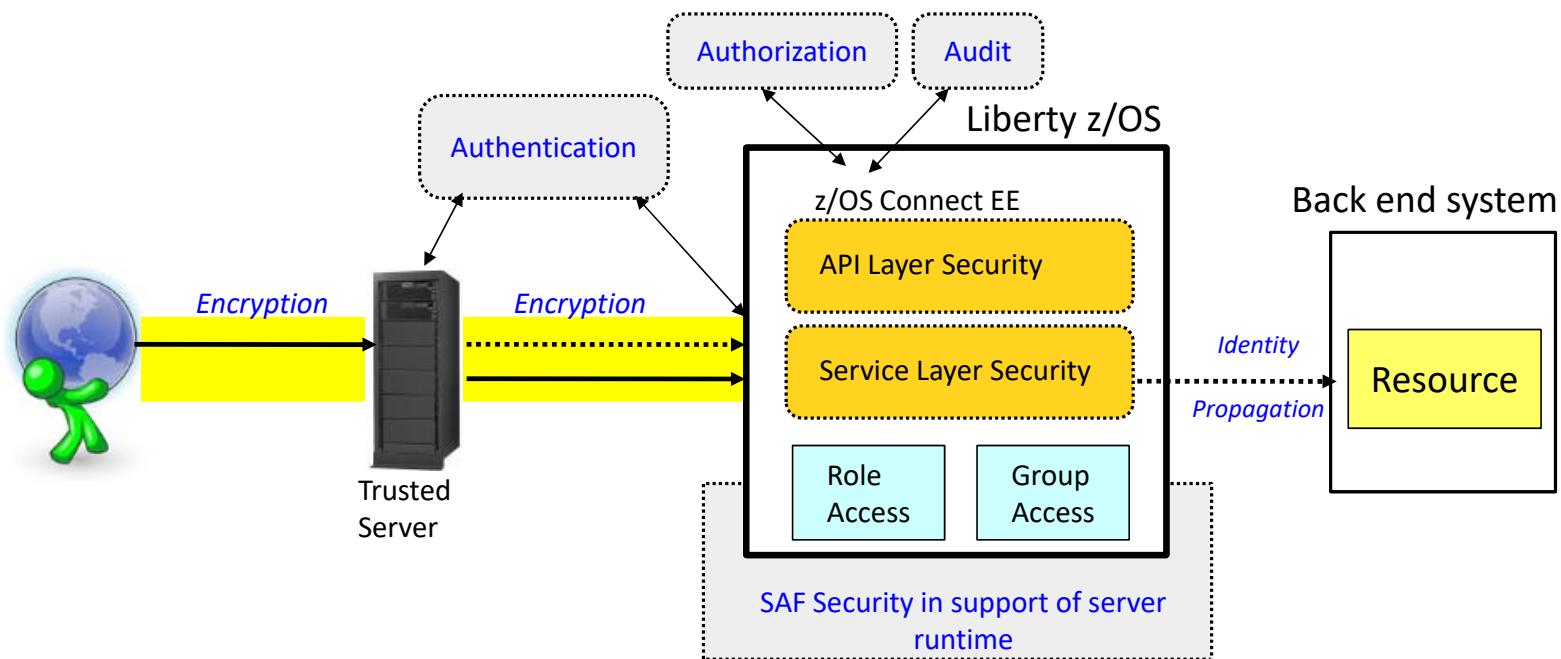
Registry options:

- LDAP
- SAF

z/OS Connect EE API provider security overview



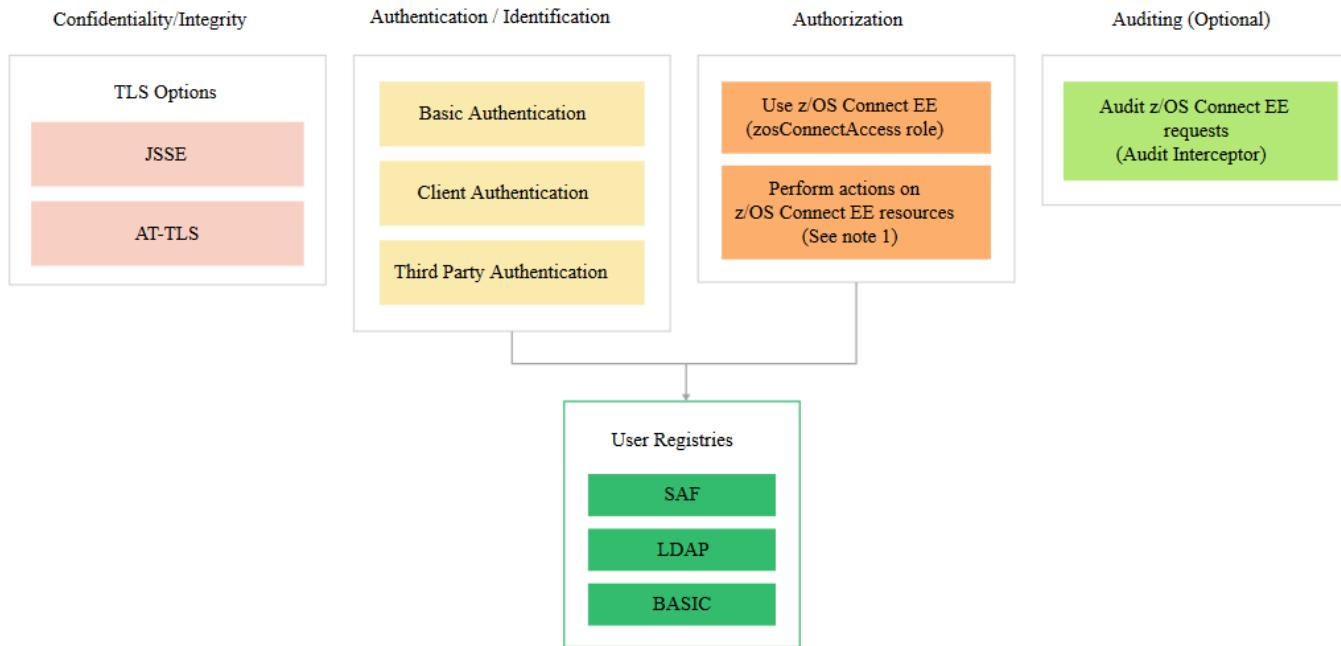
z/OS Connect EE



1. Authentication (basic, client certificates, 3rd party authentication)
2. Encryption (aka "SSL" or "TLS")
3. Authorization (role and group access)
4. Audit
5. Configuring security with SAF
6. Back end identity propagation (CICS, IMS, Db2, MQ)

See Dev Center article "Securing APIs with z/OS Connect EE" overview of z/OS Connect EE security

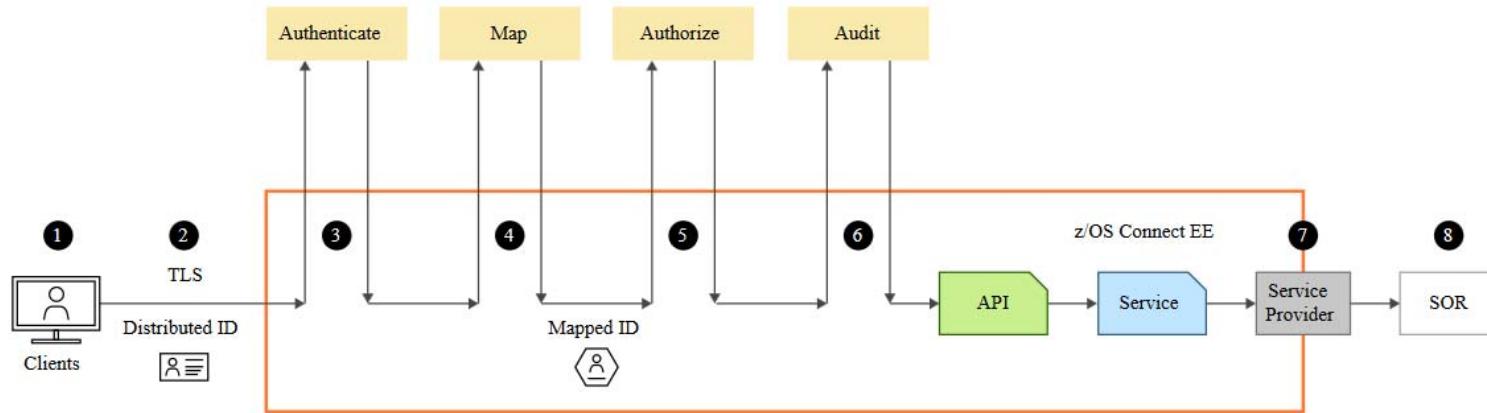
z/OS Connect EE security options



 <http://ibm.biz/zosconnect-security>

The actions which can be controlled by authorization (see Note 1 in the diagram above) are: deploying, querying, updating, starting, stopping and deleting of APIs, services and API requesters.

Typical z/OS Connect EE security flow



1. The credentials provided by the client
2. Secure the connection to the z/OS Connect EE server
3. Authenticate the client. This can be within the z/OS Connect EE server or by requesting verification from a third party server
4. Map the authenticated identity to a user ID in the user registry
5. Authorize the mapped user ID to connect to z/OS Connect EE and optionally authorize user to invoke actions on APIs
6. Audit the API request
7. Secure the connection to the System of Record (SoR) and provide security credentials to be used to invoke the program or to access the data resource
8. The program or database request may run in the SoR under the mapped ID

Security token types by z/OS Connect EE



z/OS Connect EE

Token type	How used	Pros	Cons
LTPA	Authentication technology used in IBM WebSphere	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Easy to use with WebSphere and DataPower	<ul style="list-style-type: none">IBM Proprietary token
SAML	XML-based security token and set of profiles	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Token includes user id and claimsUsed widely with SoR applications	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Tokens can be heavy to processNo refresh token
OAuth 2.0 access token	Facilitates the authorization of one site to access and use information related to the user's account on another site	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Used widely for SoE applications e.g with Google, Facebook, Microsoft, Twitter ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Needs introspection endpoint to validate token
JWT	JSON security token format	<ul style="list-style-type: none">More compact than SAMLEase of client-side processing especially mobile	



JWT (JSON Web Token)

- JWT is a compact way of representing claims that are to be transferred between two parties
- Normally transmitted via HTTP header
- Consists of three parts
 - Header
 - Payload
 - Signature

Encoded

```
eyJhbGciOiJSUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJzdWIiOiJkaXN0dXNlciIsInRva2VuX3R5cGUiOiJCZWFyZXIiLCJhenAiOiJycFNzbCIisImlzcyI6Imh0dHBzOi8vd2czMS53YXNoaW5ndG9uLmlibSSjb206MjYyMTMvb21kYy9lbnRwb2ludC9PUHNzbCisImF1ZC16Im15WnN1ZSIsImV4cCI6TU20TY3NTY50CwiaWF0IjoxNTY5NjctInjM4LCJyZWFsbU5hbWUiOj6Q0VFUmVhbG0iLCJ1bmIxWVTZWN1cm10eU5hbWUiOjJkaXN0dXNlciJ9.a_G_1f_vhD1u6_z6-Kg5cprxPqkVe1K6-ngswuvv4ZGecRdF9AU3E5Ig4o8qo0vmk_0msqHu65Xe-Lxp0lo6Do1YZHI-cJg1jrrrnE6WMwdIUDi_ayTTtGnMRYMeDdweE9eljgKZ3X2ChoYnm13p8V_A7mIxuyomD6Vnsx4R1H0rwF4AS2RYh3mBucK8v-
```

Decoded

HEADER: ALGORITHM & TOKEN TYPE

```
{
  "alg": "RS256",
  "typ": "JWT"
}
```

PAYOUT: DATA

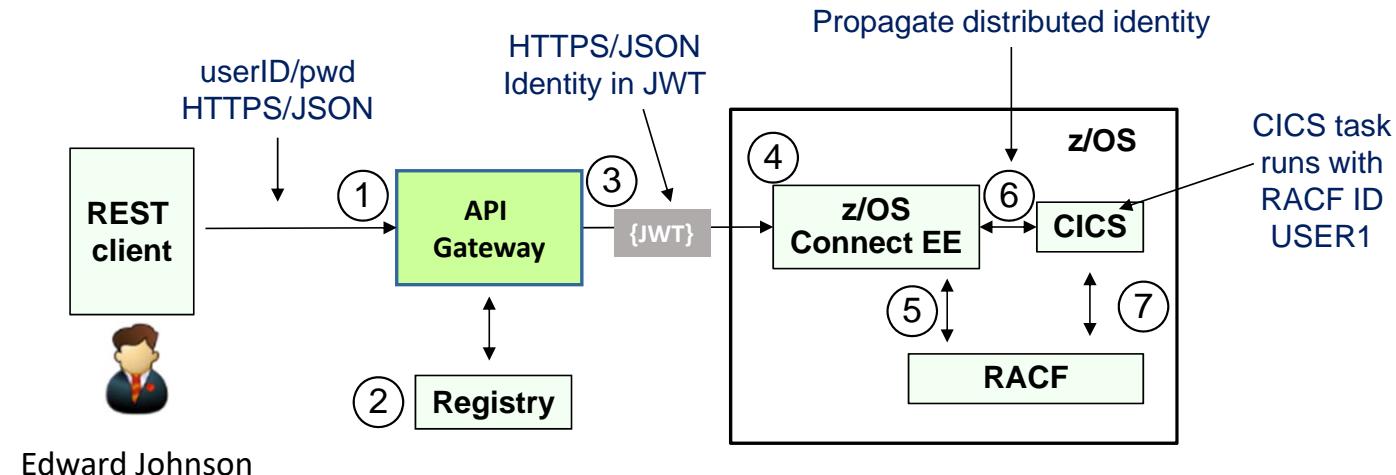
```
{
  "sub": "distuser",
  "token_type": "Bearer",
  "azp": "rp0s1",
  "iss": "https://wg31.washington.ibm.com:26213/.well-known/openid-configuration",
  "aud": "myZee",
  "exp": 1569675698,
  "iat": 1569675638,
  "realmName": "zCEERealm",
  "uniqueSecurityName": "distuser"
}
```

VERIFY SIGNATURE

RSASHA256

```
base64UrlEncode(header) + "." +
base64UrlEncode(payload),
-----BEGIN PUBLIC KEY-----
MIIBIjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAAOCAQ8AMIIIBCgKCAQEAnzy1s1ZjfNBbbbgKFMSv
vkTrwlvRsaIn7S5wA+kzeVOvnVWwk
```

Example scenario – security flow



```
RACMAP ID(USER1) MAP USERIDFILTER(NAME('auser')) REGISTRY(NAME('*'))
```

1. User authenticates with the managed API using a "distributed" identity and a password
2. An external registry is used as the user registry for distributed users and groups
3. API Gateway generates a JWT and forwards the token with the request to z/OS Connect EE
4. z/OS Connect EE validates JWT
5. z/OS Connect EE calls RACF to map distributed ID to RACF user ID and authorizes access to API
6. z/OS Connect EE CICS service provider propagates distributed ID to CICS
7. CICS calls RACF to map distributed ID to RACF user ID and performs resource authorization checks

JWT used in scenario

```
{  
  "alg": "RS256"  
}  
{  
  "sub": "auser",  
  "token_type": "Bearer",  
  "azp": "rpSsl",  
  "iss": "https://wg31.washington.ibm.com:26213/oidc/endpoint/OPssl",  
  "aud": "myZcee",  
  "realmName": "zCEERealm",  
  "uniqueSecurityName": "auser"  
}  
RSASHA256(base64UrlEncode(header)+ base64UrlEncode(payload))
```

- The header contains an **alg** (algorithm) element value **RS256**
 - **RS256** (RSA Signature with SHA-256) is an asymmetric algorithm which uses a **public/private** key pair
 - **ES512** (Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm with SHA-512) [link for more info](#)
 - **HS256** (HMAC with SHA-256) is a symmetric algorithm with only one (**secret**) key
- The **iss** (issuer) claim identifies the principal that issued the JWT
- The **sub** (subject) claim **distuser** identifies the principal that is the subject of the JWT
- The **aud** (audience) claim **myZcee** identifies the recipients for which the JWT is intended



Configuring authentication with JWT

z/OS Connect EE can perform user authentication with JWT using the support that is provided by the *openidConnectClient-1.0* feature. The **<openidConnectClient>** element is used to accept a JWT token as an authentication token

```
<openidConnectClient id="RPssl" inboundPropagation="required"
    signatureAlgorithm="RS256" trustAliasName="JWT-Signer"
    trustStoreRef="jwtTrustStore"
    userIdentityToCreateSubject="sub" mapIdentityToRegistryUser="true"
    issuerIdentifier="https://wg31.washington.ibm.com:26213/oidc/endpoint/OPssl"
    authnSessionDisabled="true" audiences="myZcee" />
```

- ***inboundPropagation*** is set to required to allow z/OS Connect EE to use the received JWT as an authentication token
- ***signatureAlgorithm*** specifies the algorithm to be used to verify the JWT signature
- ***trustStoreRef*** specifies the name of the keystore element that defines the location of the validating certificate
- ***trustAliasName*** gives the alias or label of the certificate to be used for signature validation
- ***userIdentityToCreateSubject*** indicates the claim to use to create the user subject
- ***mapIdentityToRegistryUser*** indicates whether to map the retrieved identity to the registry user
- ***issuerIdentifier*** defines the expected issuer
- ***authnSessionDisabled*** indicates whether a WebSphere custom cookie should be generated for the session
- ***audiences*** defines a list of target audiences

See Dev Center article "Using a JWT with z/OS Connect EE" for full description of scenario



Using authorization filters with z/OS Connect EE

Authentication filter can be used to filter criteria that are specified in the **authFilter** element to determine whether certain requests are processed by certain providers, such as OpenID Connect, for authentication.

```
<openidConnectClient id="RPssl" inboundPropagation="required"
    signatureAlgorithm="RS256" trustAliasName="JWT-Signer"
    trustStoreRef="jwtTrustStore"
    userIdentityToCreateSubject="sub" mapIdentityToRegistryUser="true"
    issuerIdentifier="https://wg31.washington.ibm.com:26213/oidc/endpoint/OPssl"
    authnSessionDisabled="true" audiences="myZcee"
    authFilterRef="JwtAuthFilter"/>
<authFilter id="API Gateway">
    <remoteAddress id="ApiAddress" ip="10.7.1.*" matchType="equals" />
</authFilter>
<authFilter id="Cscvinc">
    <requestUrl id="URL" urlPattern="/cscvinc/employee/*" matchType="equals" />
</authFilter>
<authFilter id="JwtAuthFilter" >
    <requestHeader id="authHeader" name="Authorization" value="Bearer" matchType="contains" />
</authFilter>
```

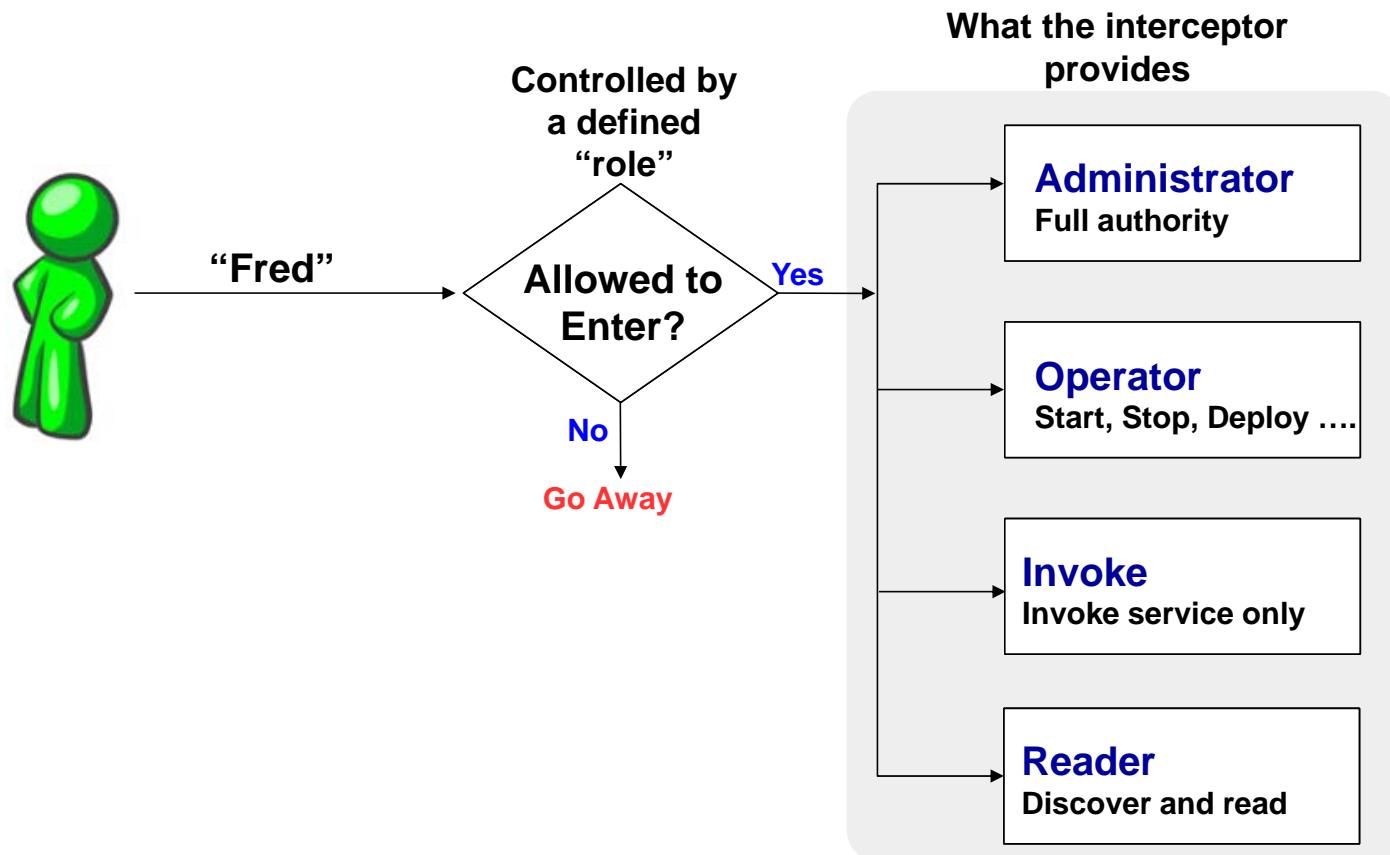
Some alternative filter types

- A **remoteAddress** element is compared against the TCP/IP address of the client that sent the request.
- The **host** element is compared against the "Host" HTTP request header, which identifies the target host name of the request.
- The **requestUrl** element is compared against the URL that is used by the client application to make the request.



Authorization interceptor

The “authorization interceptor” is a supplied piece of interceptor code that will check to see if the user has the authority to perform the action requested:





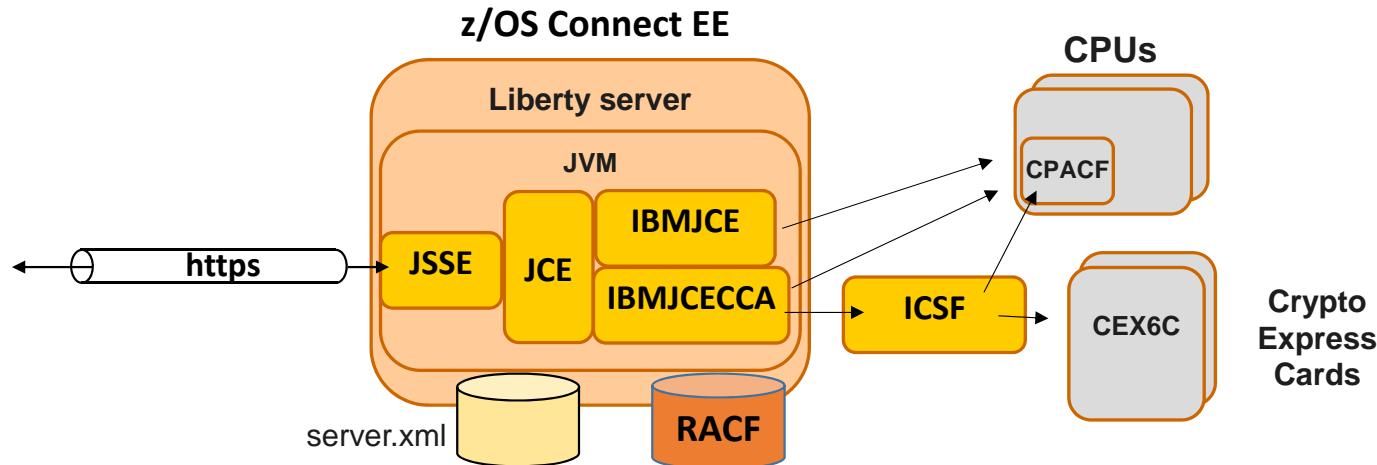
z/OS Connect EE

Encryption

Using JSSE with z/OS Connect EE

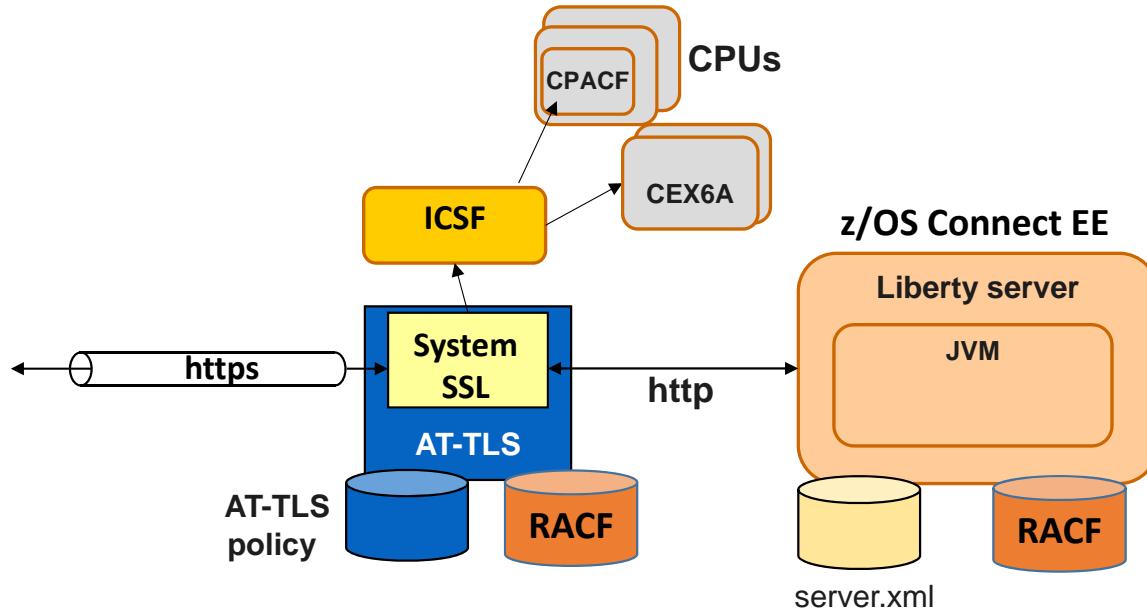


z/OS Connect EE



- z/OS Connect EE support for SSL/TLS is based on **Liberty server** support
- **Java Secure Socket Extension (JSSE)** API provides framework and Java implementation of SSL and TLS protocols used by Liberty HTTPS support
- **Java Cryptography Extension (JCE)** is standard extension to the Java Platform that provides implementation for cryptographic services
- **IBM Java SDK** for z/OS provides two different JCE providers, **IBMJCE** and **IBMJCECCA**

Using AT-TLS with z/OS Connect EE

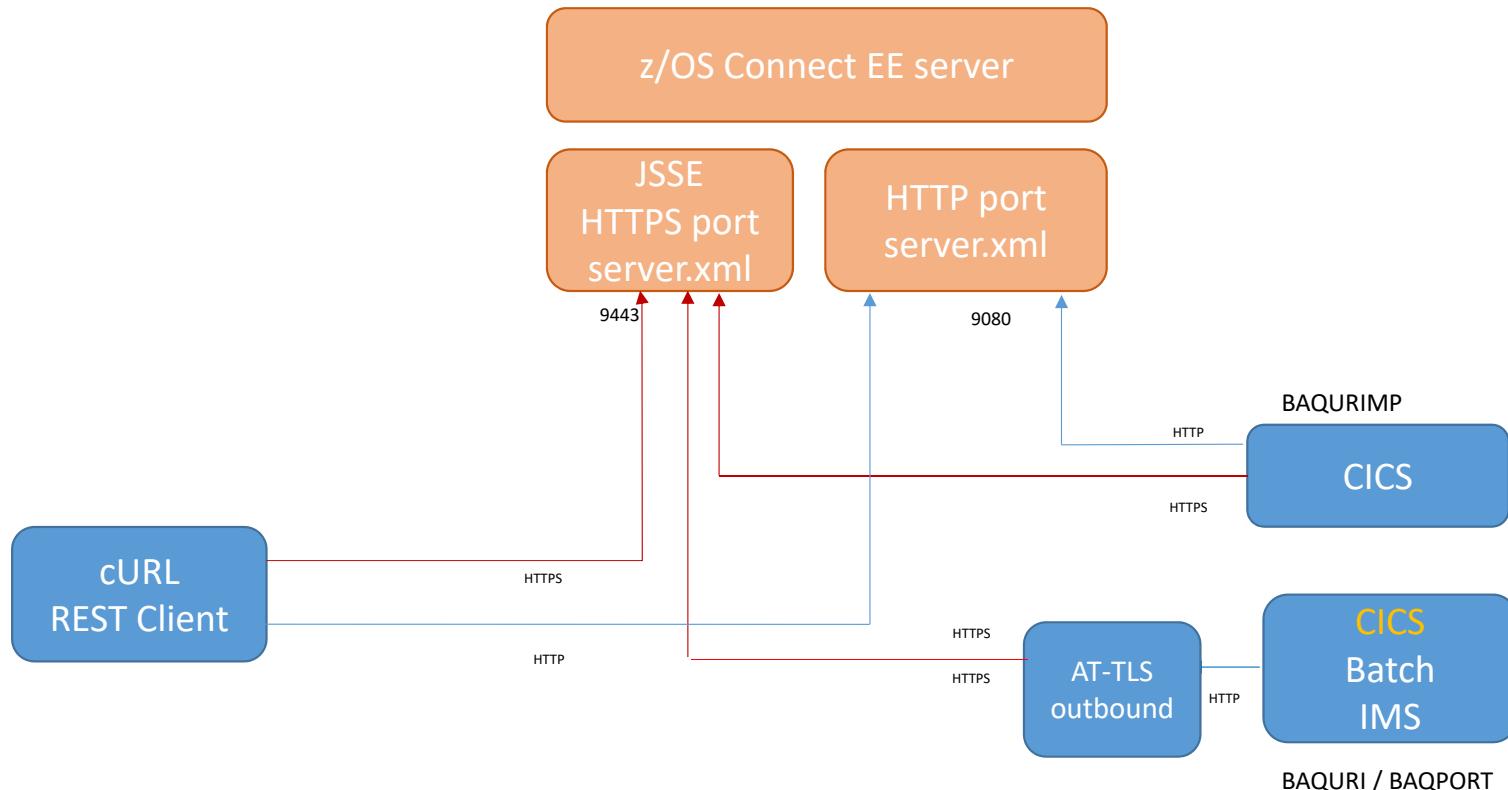


- **Application Transparent TLS (AT-TLS)** creates a secure session on behalf of z/OS Connect
- Only define http ports in **server.xml** (z/OS Connect does not know that TLS session exists)
- Define TLS protection for all applications (including z/OS Connect) in **AT-TLS policy**
- AT-TLS uses **System SSL** which exploits the CPACF and Crypto Express cards via ICSF



z/OS Connect EE

AT-TLS Inbound to zCEE Scenarios

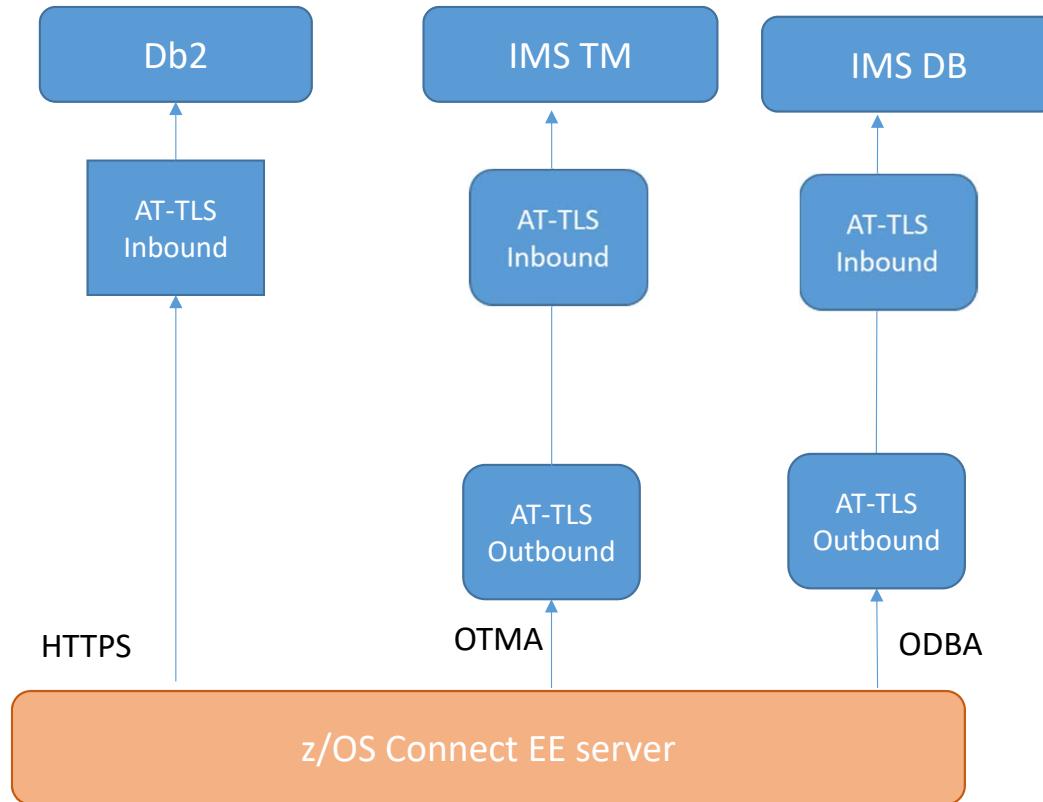


A Outbound Policy allows non-SSL
clients to connection to HTTPS ports

AT-TLS Outbound from zCEE Scenarios (HTTPS/OTMA/ODBA)



z/OS Connect EE



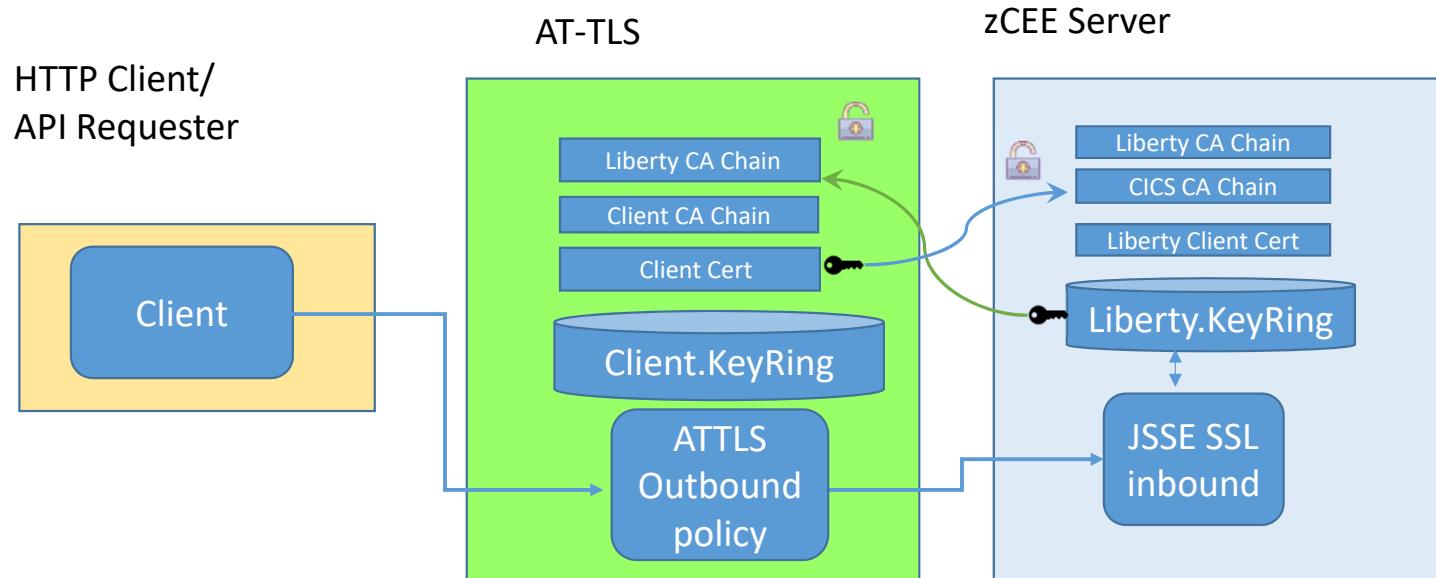
Inbound Policies Provide TLS support for incoming requests

A Outbound Policies provide SSL support for outgoing requests

Client AT-TLS Handshake Flow



z/OS Connect EE

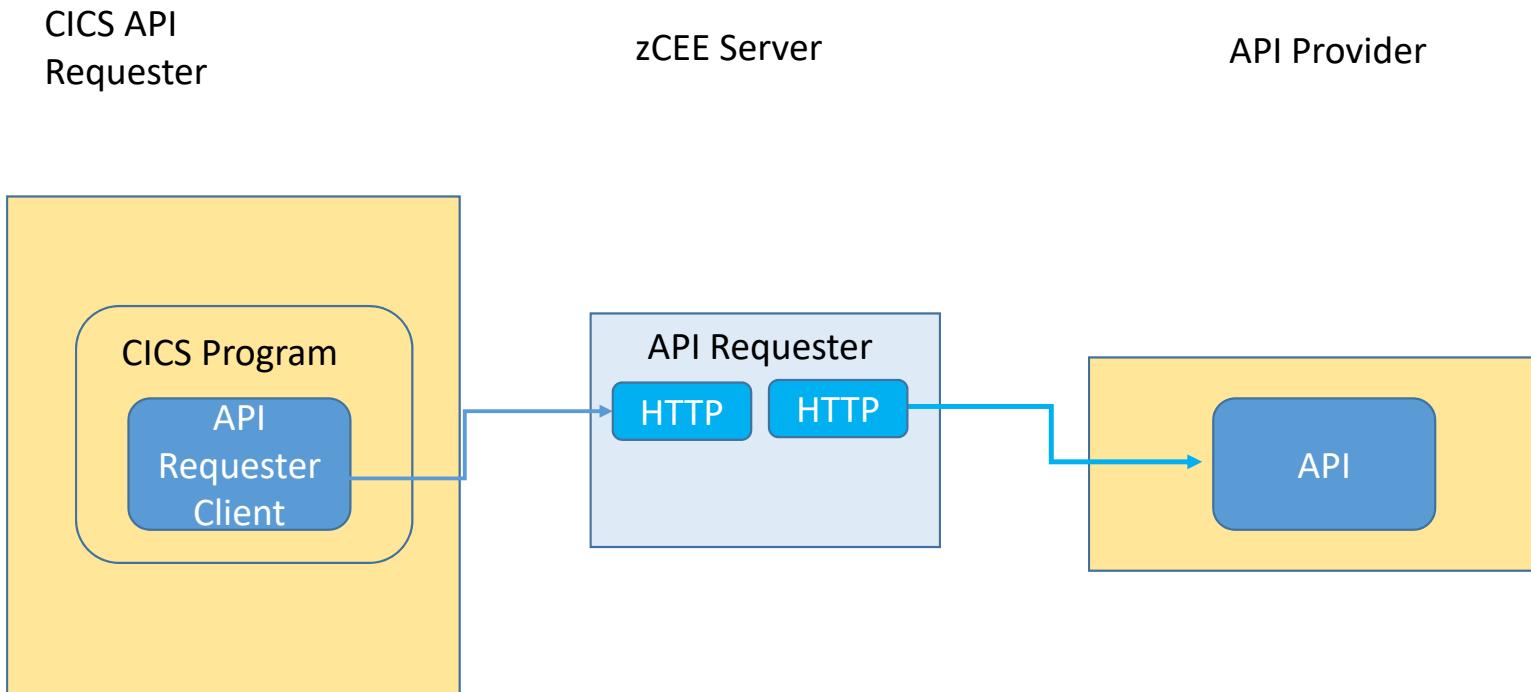


Outbound Policy acts a surrogate SSL client

API Requester - Non-TLS Handshake Flow



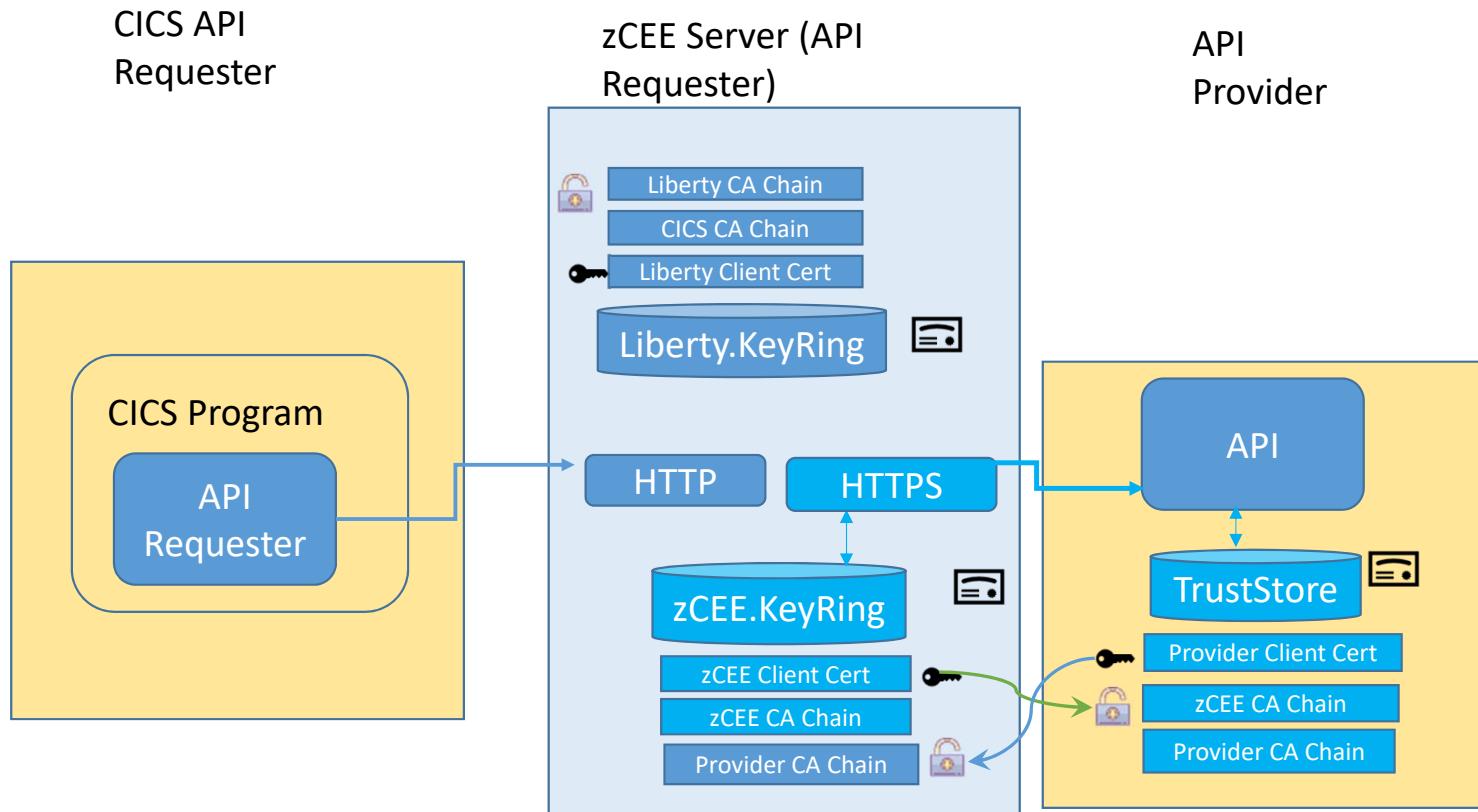
z/OS Connect EE



API Requester - TLS Handshake Flow



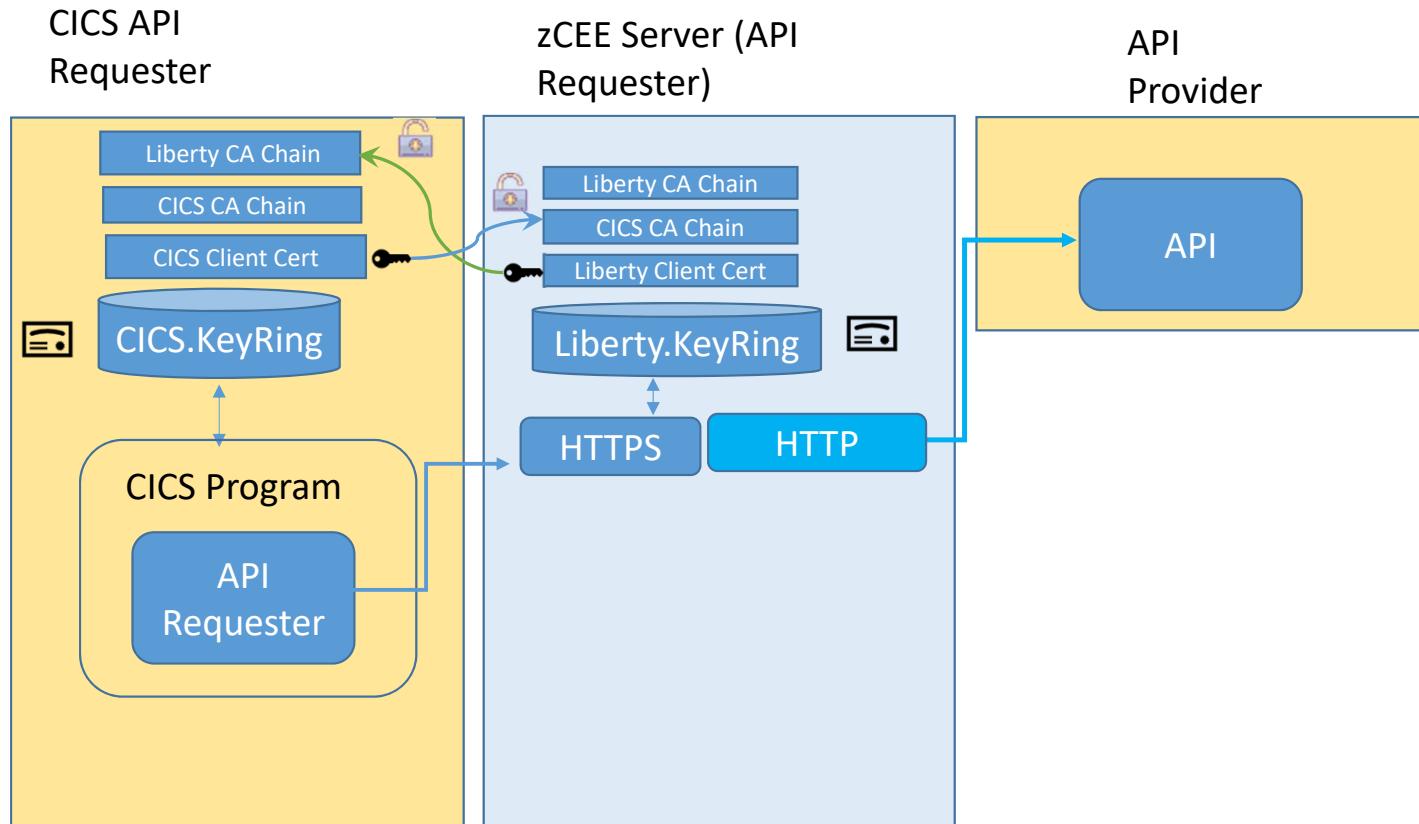
z/OS Connect EE



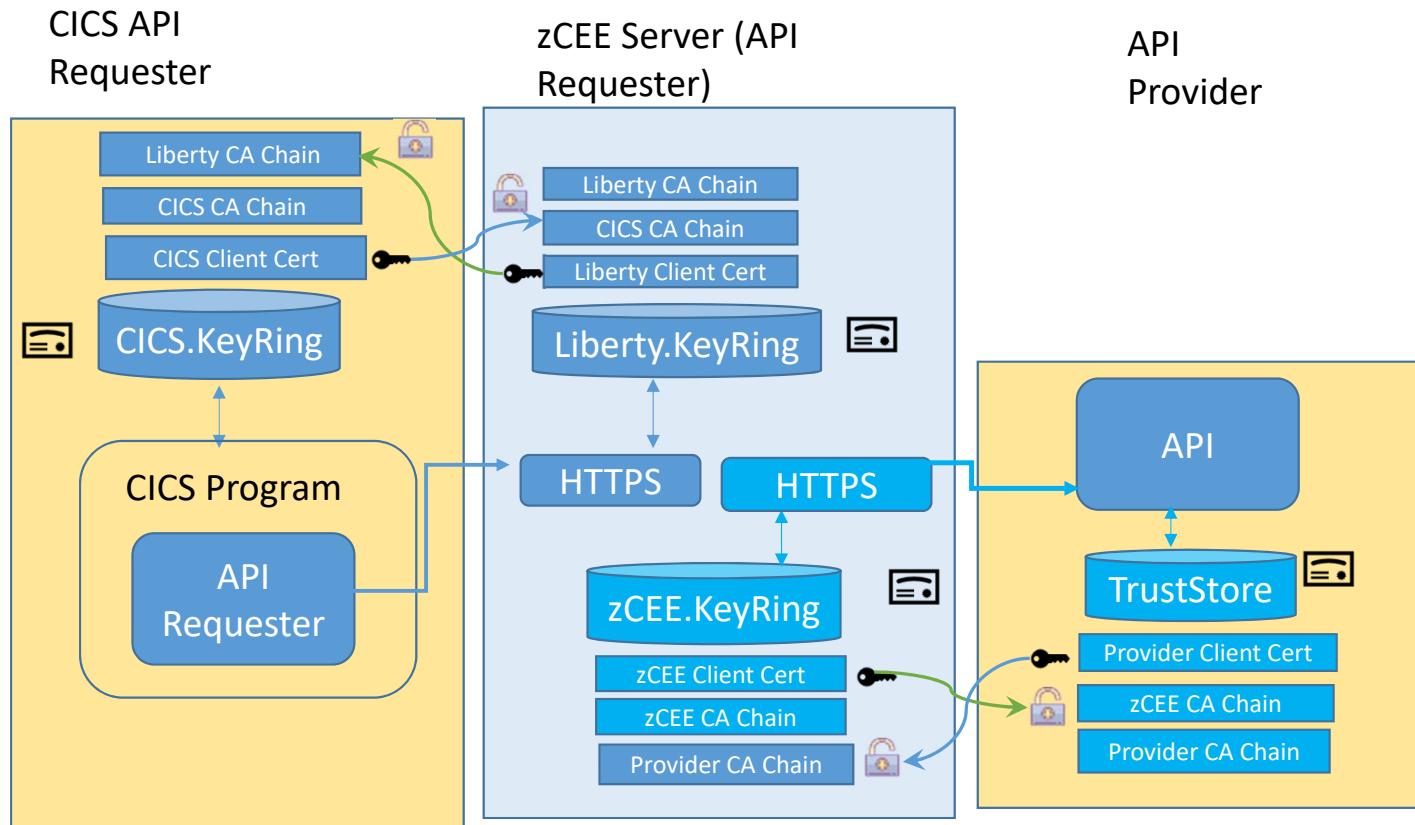
API Requester - TLS Handshake Flow



z/OS Connect EE



API Requester - TLS Handshake Flow



Multiple out bound key rings

Cyphers



z/OS Connect EE

- During the TLS handshake, the TLS protocol and data exchange cipher are negotiated
- Choice of cipher and key length has an impact on performance
- You can restrict the protocol (SSL or TLS) and ciphers to be used
- Example setting server.xml file

```
<ssl id="DefaultSSLSettings"  
keyStoreRef="defaultKeyStore" sslProtocol="TLSv1.2"  
enabledCiphers="TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA256  
TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384" />
```

- This configures use of TLS 1.2 and two supported ciphers
- It is recommended to control what ciphers can be used in the server rather than the client



Persistent connections

- Persistent connections can be used to avoid too many handshakes
- Configured by setting the `keepAliveEnabled` attribute on the `httpOptions` element to **true**
- Example setting `server.xml` file

```
<httpEndpoint host="*" httpPort="80" httpsPort="443"  
id="defaultHttpEndpoint" httpOptionsRef="httpOpts"/>  
  
<httpOptions id="httpOpts" keepAliveEnabled="true"  
maxKeepAliveRequests="500" persistTimeout="1m" />
```

- This sets the connection timeout to **1 minute** (default is 30 seconds) and sets the maximum number of persistent requests that are allowed on a single HTTP connection to **500**
- It is recommended to set a maximum number of persistent requests when connection workload balancing is configured
- It is also necessary to configure the client to support persistent connections



SSL sessions

- When connections timeout, it is still possible to avoid the impact of full handshakes by reusing the SSL session id
- Configured by setting the `sslSessionTimeout` attribute on the `sslOptions` element to an amount of time
- Example setting `server.xml` file

```
<httpEndpoint host="*" httpPort="80" httpsPort="443"
id="defaultHttpEndpoint" httpOptionsRef="httpOpts"
sslOptionsRef="mySSLOptions" />

<httpOptions id="httpOpts" keepAliveEnabled="true"
maxKeepAliveRequests="100" persistTimeout="1m" />

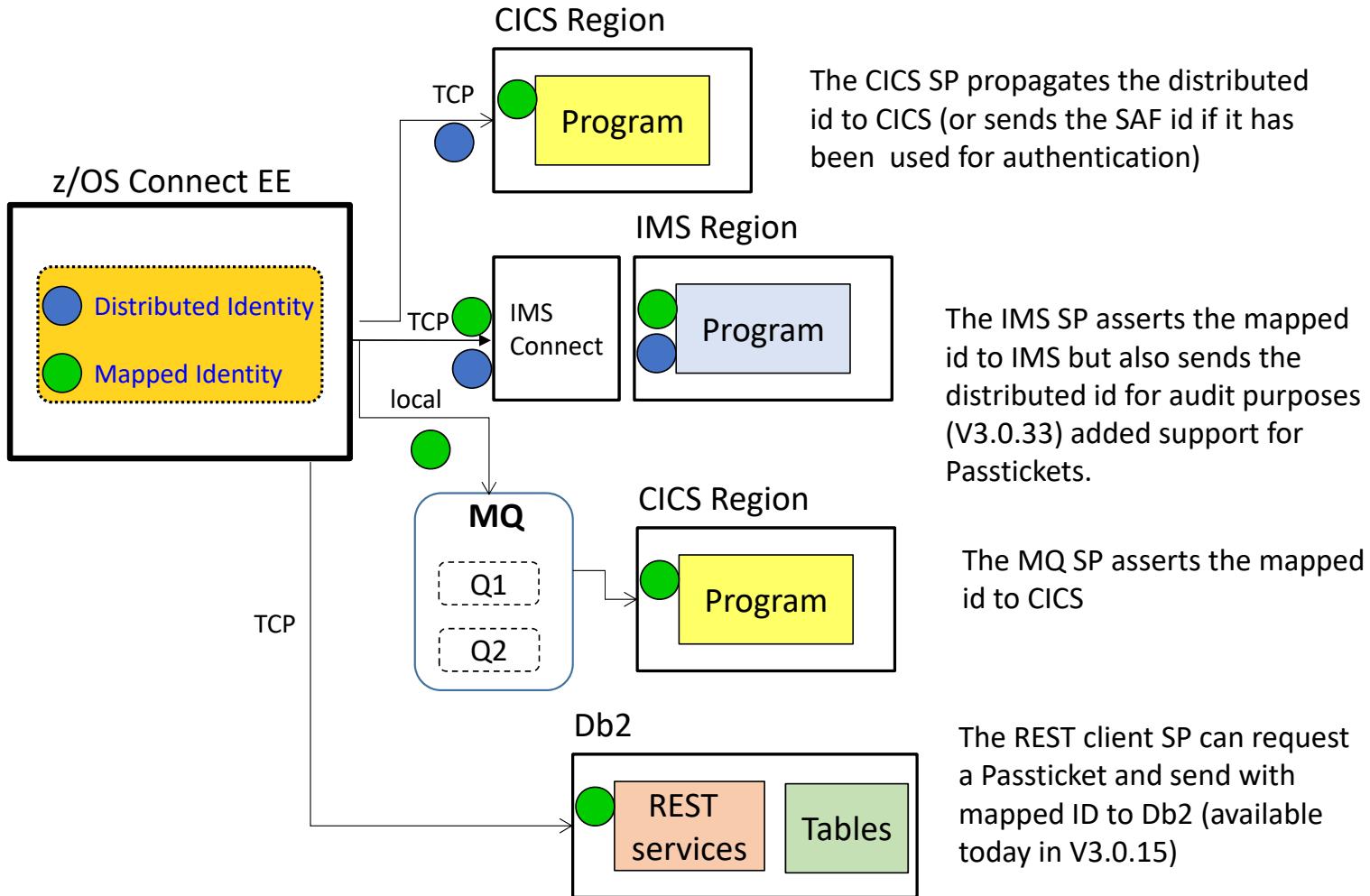
<sslOptions id="mySSLOptions" sslRef="DefaultSSLSettings"
sslSessionTimeout="10m" />
```

- This sets the timeout limit of an SSL session to **10 minutes** (default is 8640ms)
- SSL session ids are not shared across z/OS Connect servers

Flowing an identity to the back end



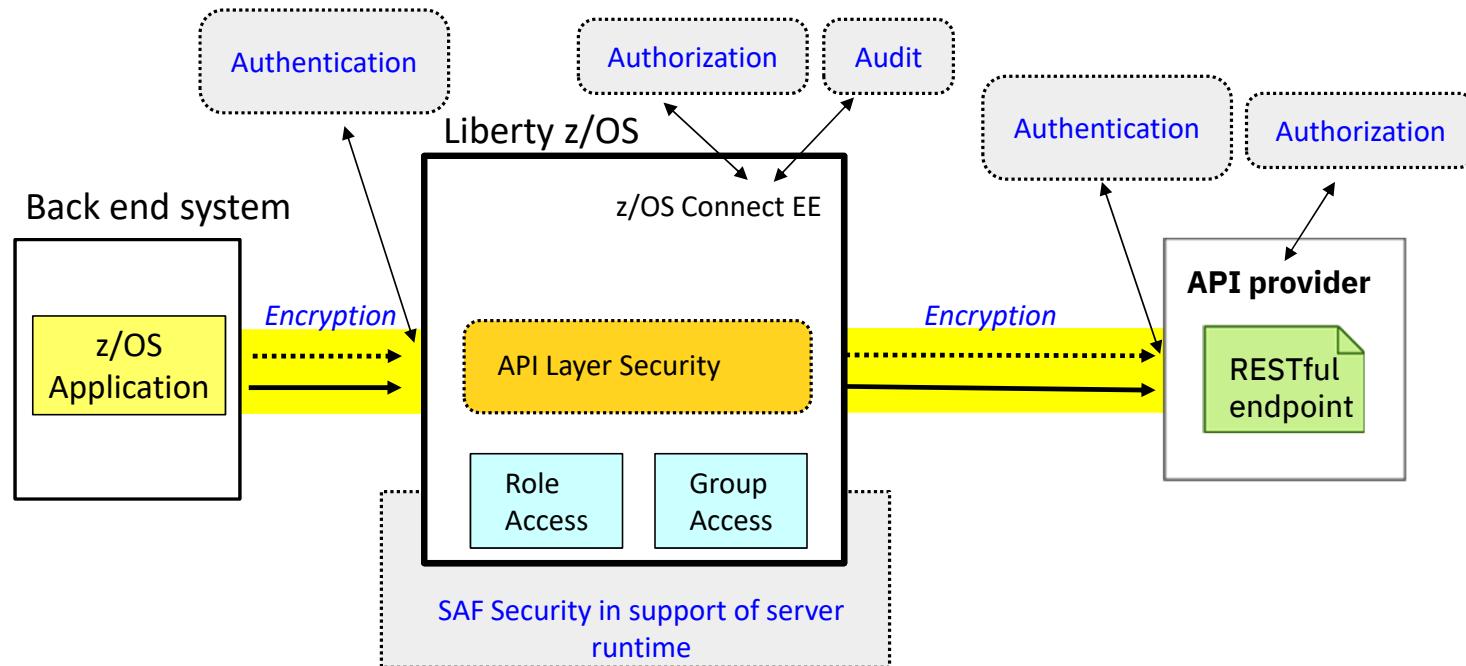
z/OS Connect EE



API requester security – overview



z/OS Connect EE

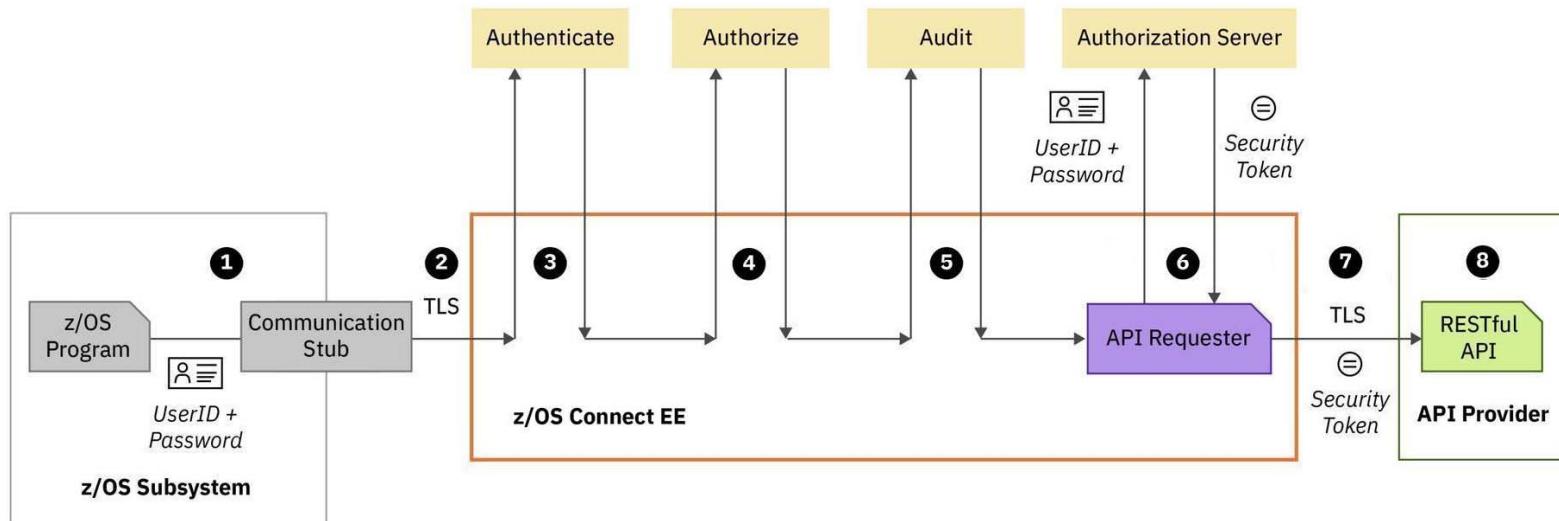


1. Authentication (basic, client certificate)
2. Encryption (aka "SSL" or "TLS")
3. Authorization (OAuth)
4. Audit
5. Configuring security with SAF



z/OS Connect EE

Typical z/OS Connect EE security flow

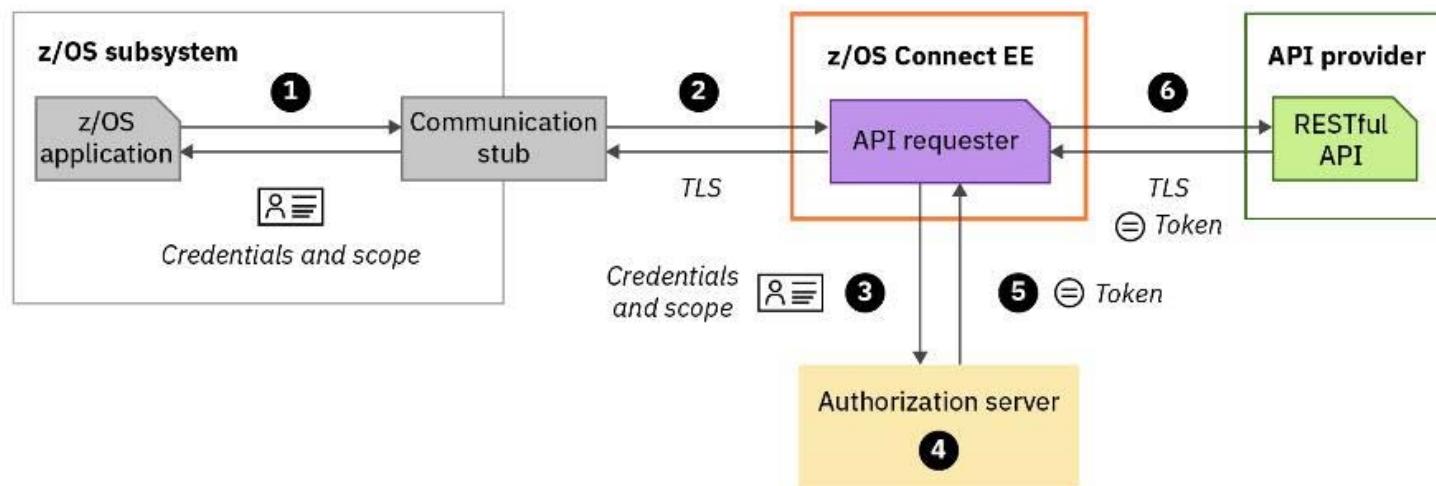


1. A user ID and password can be used for basic authentication by the z/OS Connect EE server
2. Connection between the CICS, IMS, or z/OS application and the z/OS Connect EE server can use TLS
3. Authenticate the CICS, IMS, or z/OS application.
4. Authorize the authenticated user ID to connect to z/OS Connect EE and to perform specific actions on z/OS Connect EE API requesters
5. Audit the API requester request
6. Pass the user ID and password credentials to an authorization server to obtain a security token.
7. Secure the connection to the external API provider, and provide security credentials such as a **security token to be used to invoke the RESTful API**
8. The RESTful API runs in the external API provider

Calling an API with OAuth 2.0 support



z/OS Connect EE

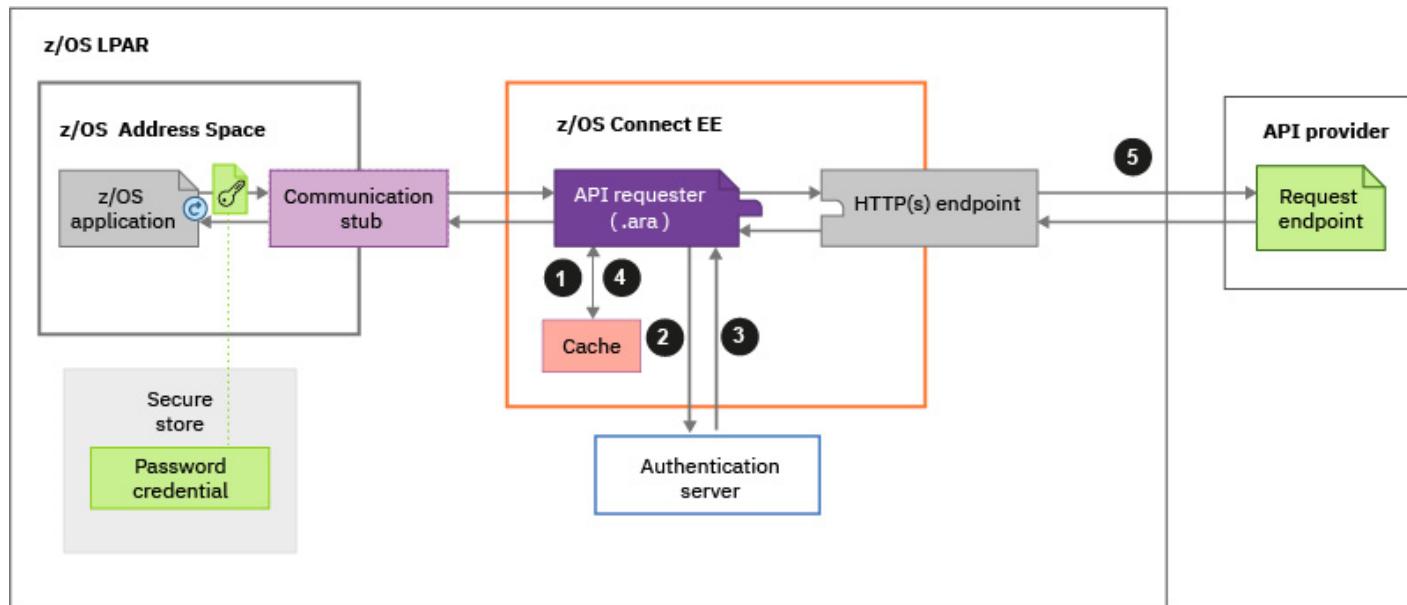


```
MOVE user TO BAQ-OAUTH-USERNAME  
MOVE password TO BAQ-OAUTH-PASSWORD  
MOVE clientid TO BAQ-OAUTH-CLIENTID  
MOVE secret TO BAQ-OAUTH-CLIENT-SECRET
```

Calling an API with JWT support



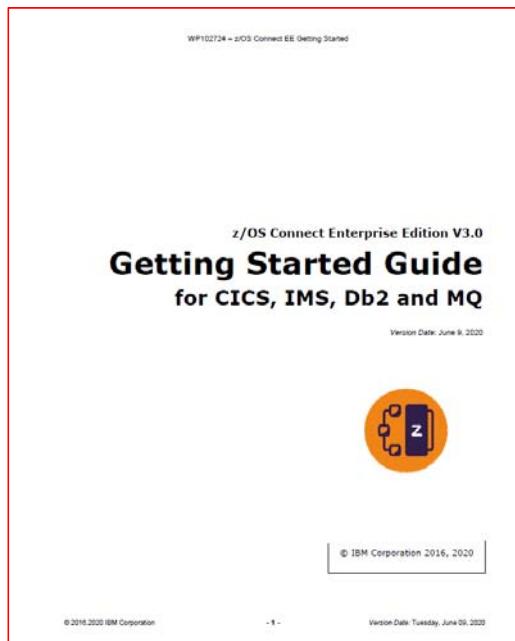
z/OS Connect EE



MOVE user TO BAQ-TOKEN-USERNAME

MOVE password TO BAQ-TOKEN-PASSWORD

Getting Started Guide



WP102724 - z/OS Connect EE V3 Getting Started.pdf - Adobe Acrobat Standard 2017	- □ ×
File Edit View Window Help	Home Tools WP102724 - z/OS C... x
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4 / 137	100% 100%
	
Testing z/OS Connect Services Using Postman <i>Using Postman</i> 68 Testing z/OS Connect Services Using cURL <i>Using cURL</i> 73 WOLA Security 75 Beyond the simple server.xml security elements 75 <i>Turning off SSL and Authentication</i> 75 <i>Turning off at the API level</i> 76 <i>Turning off at the service level</i> 76 "Angel process not compatible with local communication service" 77 Abend S138 - WOLA three-part name not unique on the system 77 Sample JCL 79 This section contains sample JCL to perform z/OS Connect EE functions. 79 <i>Creating a server</i> 79 <i>Deploying an API AAR file</i> 80 <i>Copy WOLA executables to a load library</i> 81 Base64 Encoding 82 Controlling dynamic updates 83 Db2 PassTickets 83 Using SAF for registry and access role checking 85 Using SAF for controlling z/OS Connect EE access 88 Using RACF for TLS and trust/key store management 91 Using client certificates for authentication 97 <i>RACF Certificate Mapping and Filtering</i> 103 CICS Identity Propagation 104 z/OS Connect and AT-TLS 106 <i>HTTPS Communication Options</i> 106 <i>AT-TLS Configuration</i> 107 <i>HTTP Client Traffic Descriptor</i> 108 <i>HTTPS Client Traffic Descriptor</i> 109 <i>Server Traffic Descriptor</i> 110 <i>Generated AT-TLS policies</i> 111 Implementing a z/OS Connect EE Policies 114 Managing a z/OS Connect EE server with the Admin Center 117 <i>Security</i> 117 <i>Updates to the server.xml</i> 118 Accessing the Admin Center console 119 Alternatives to using CEEOPTS DD input for API Requesters 122 <i>Updated JCL for executing the API request application</i> 126 Troubleshooting RACF issues with Liberty and z/OS Connect servers 126 <i>Liberty Server Startup Errors</i> 127 <i>Messages related to enabling RACF security</i> 129	

Github Site



Screenshot of the GitHub interface for the z/OS Connect EE Wildfire Workshop repository.

The main repository page shows:

- Branch: master
- Commits: 162
- Branches: 2
- Packages: 0
- Releases: 0
- Contributors: 1

Recent activity:

- emitchj Add files via upload (Latest commit dd35210 2 days ago)
- Misc Presentations Delete tmp (4 days ago)
- cobol Delete PUTAPI.cbl (15 days ago)
- exercises Add files via upload (7 days ago)
- security Add files via upload (2 days ago)
- Introduction to zOS Connect EE .pdf Add files via upload (4 days ago)
- README.md Update README.md (2 years ago)
- WP102724 - zOS Connect EE V3 Getting Started.pdf Add files via upload (7 days ago)
- WSC Wildfire zOS Primer.pdf Add files via upload (10 months ago)

Collateral related to the Washington System Center z/OS Connect Wildfire Workshop:

- o 162 commits
- Branch: master
- New pull request
- Create new file
- Upload files
- Find file
- Clone or download

The repository contains material from the z/OS Connect EE Wildfire workshops run by the IBM Washington Systems Center.

Two additional tabs are visible on the right:

- exercises /** (Branch: master) showing files uploaded by emitchj.
- security /** (Branch: master) showing files uploaded by emitchj.

- <http://tinyurl.com/y28fsezs>



/questions?thanks=true

Thank you for listening.

- z/OS Connect EE Users Group: <https://www.linkedin.com/groups/8731382/>