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 z/OS resources, e.g.
  - CICS
  - Db2
  - IMS/TM
  - IMS/DB
  - MQ
  - MVS Batch
  - Outbound REST APIs
  - IBM DVM
  - 3270 screen-based applications (HATS)
  - IBM File Manager
- z/OS Connect Security

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

z/OS Connect EE

z/OS Connect EE

- CICS
- IMS/TM
- IMS/DB
- Db2
- MQ
- IBM File Manager+
- 3270
- DVM+
- MVS
- WAS
- Custom*

+ HCL and Rocket Software
*Other Vendors or your own implementation

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/but_first, what_is_REST?

What makes an API “RESTful”?

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REST is an Architectural Style

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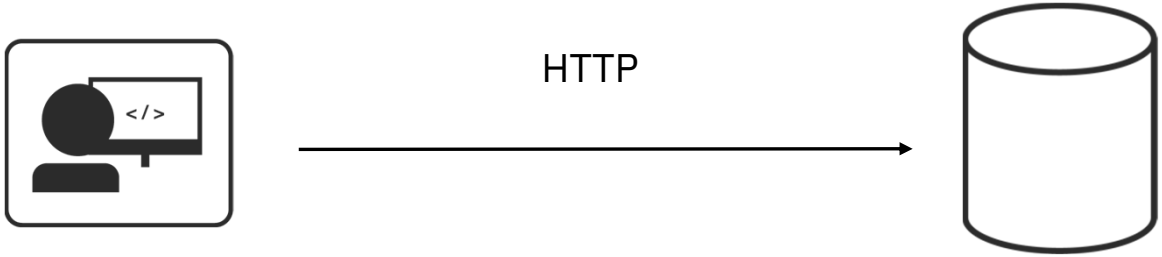
REST stands for **Re**presentational **S**tate **T**ransfer.

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

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

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



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

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Key Principles of REST

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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

URI path identifies a resource (or lists of resources)

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” }
```

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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

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RESTful Examples

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z/OS Connect Enterprise Edition:

POST /account/Fred + *(JSON request message with Fred's information)*

GET /account?number=1234

PUT /account/1234 + *(JSON request message 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

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Not every REST API is a RESTful API

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(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" }
```

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Why is REST popular?

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

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How do we describe a REST API?

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/swagger/open_api

The industry standard framework for describing RESTful APIs.

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Why use Swagger?

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It is more than just an API framework

OPEN API INITIATIVE

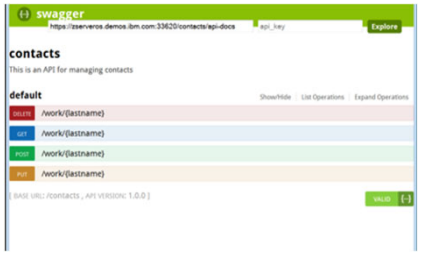
There are a number of tools available to aid consumption:

Consume Swagger

Swagger Codegen create stub code to consume APIs from various languages

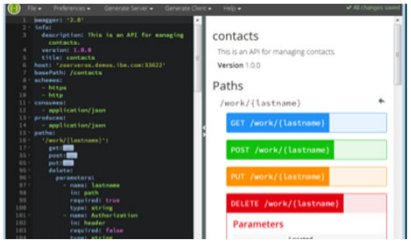
Read Swagger+

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



Write Swagger

Swagger Editor allows API developers to design their swagger documents.



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

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+z/OS Connect, MQ, Zowe

Swagger Example

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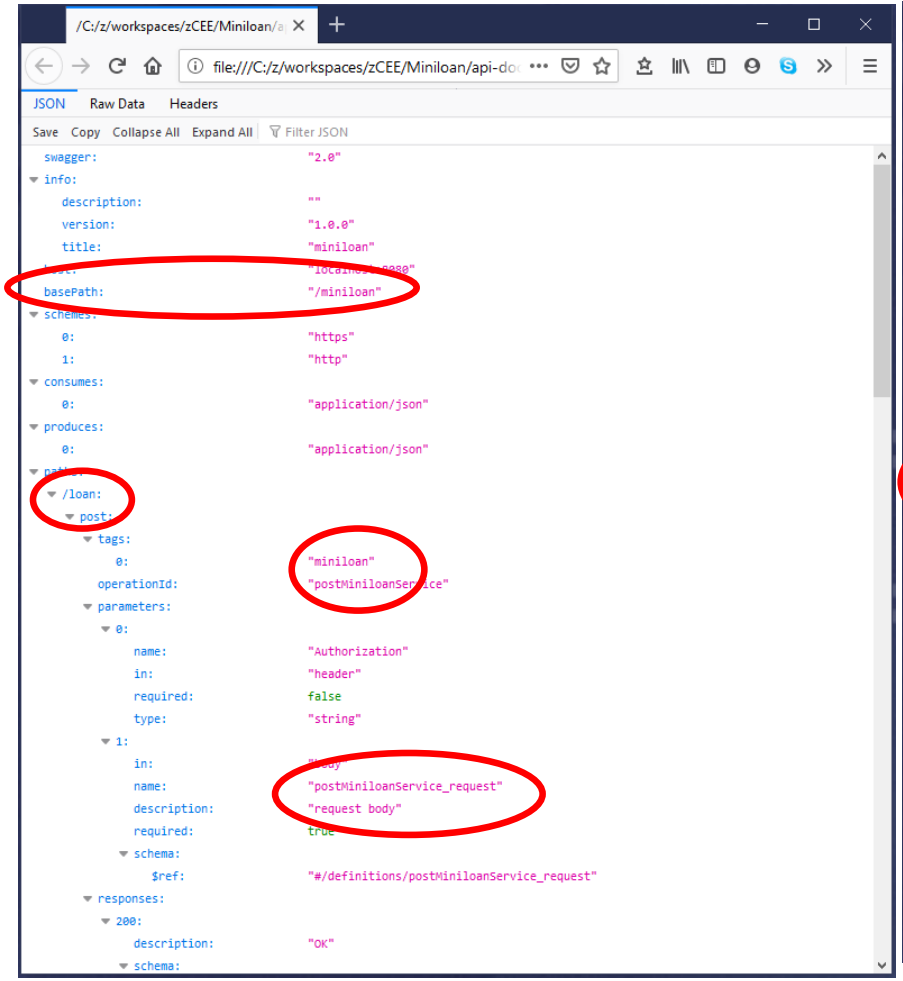

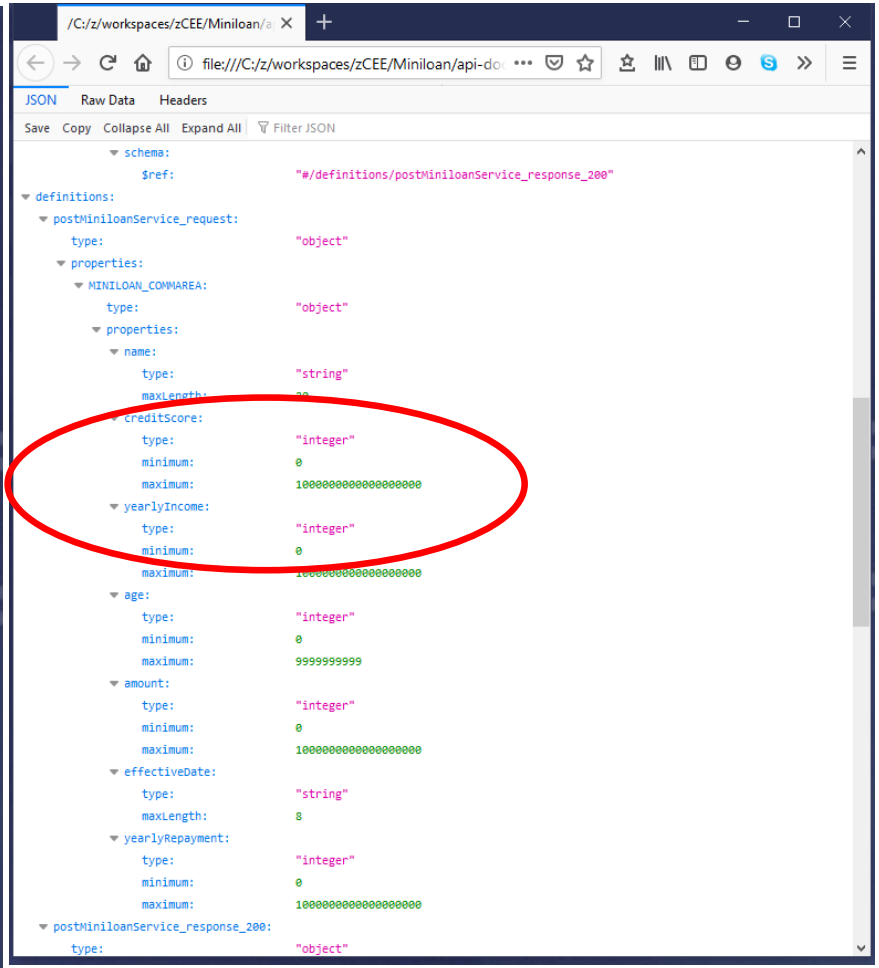

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Why /zos_connect_ee?

Truly RESTful APIs to and from your mainframe.

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

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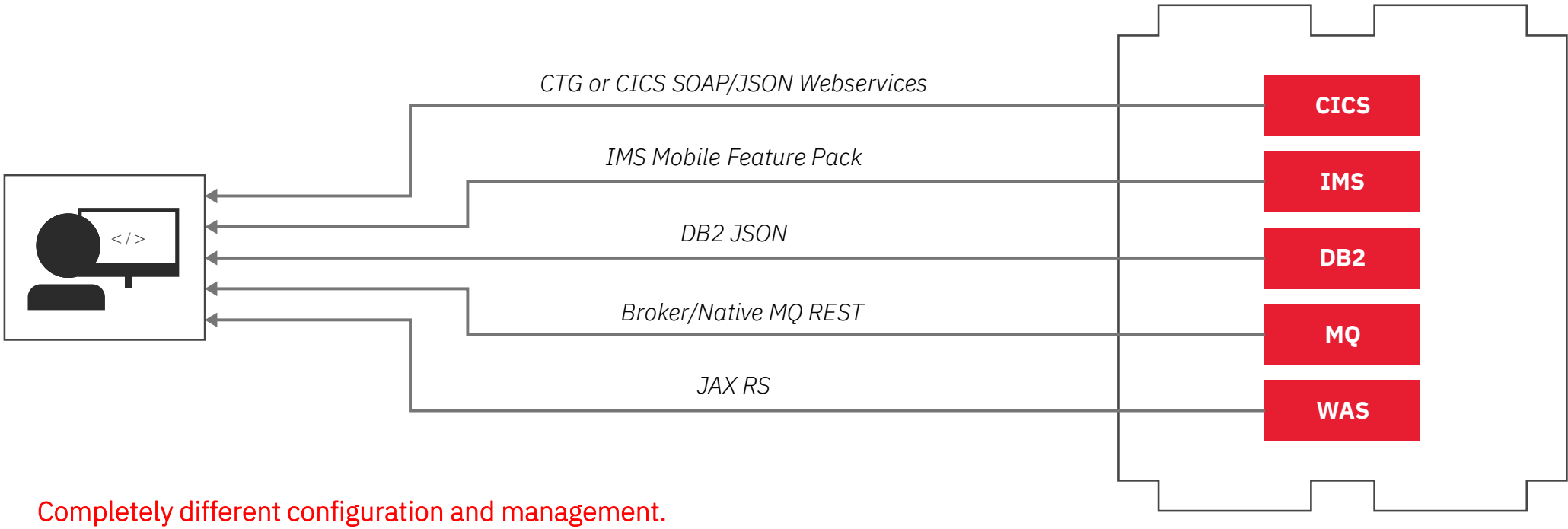

Completely different configuration and management.

Multiple endpoints for developers to call/maintain access to.

These are typically not RESTful!

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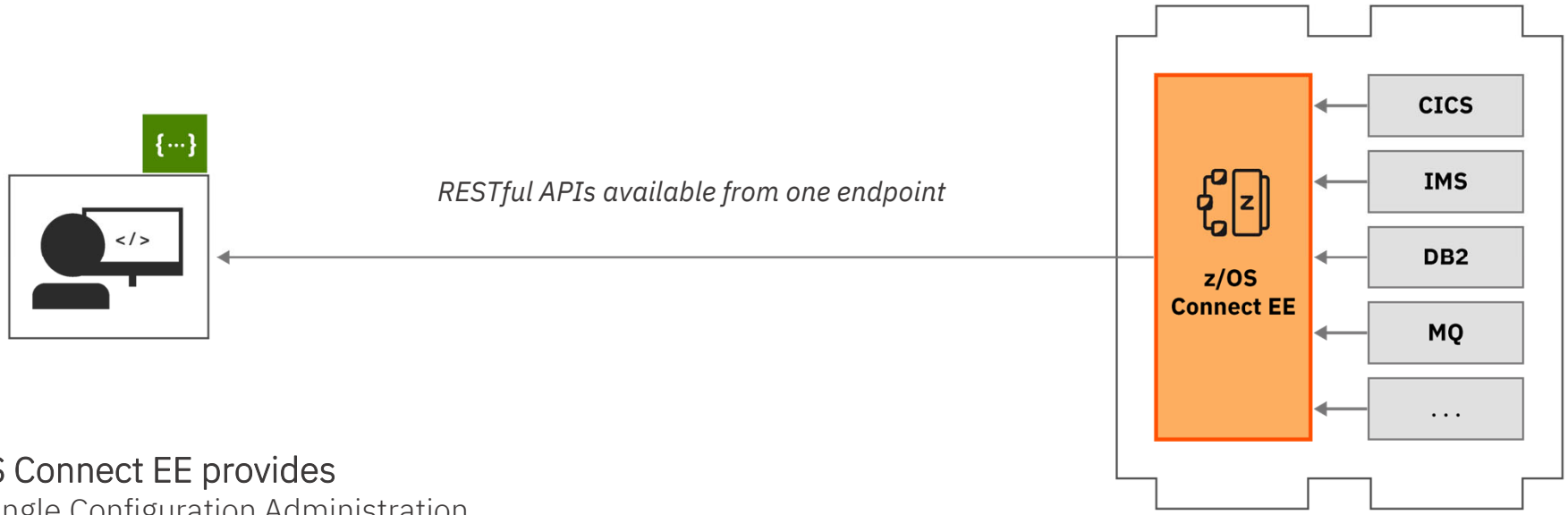
A single entry point was needed

z/OS Connect EE

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.

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

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Let’s Start with Data mapping

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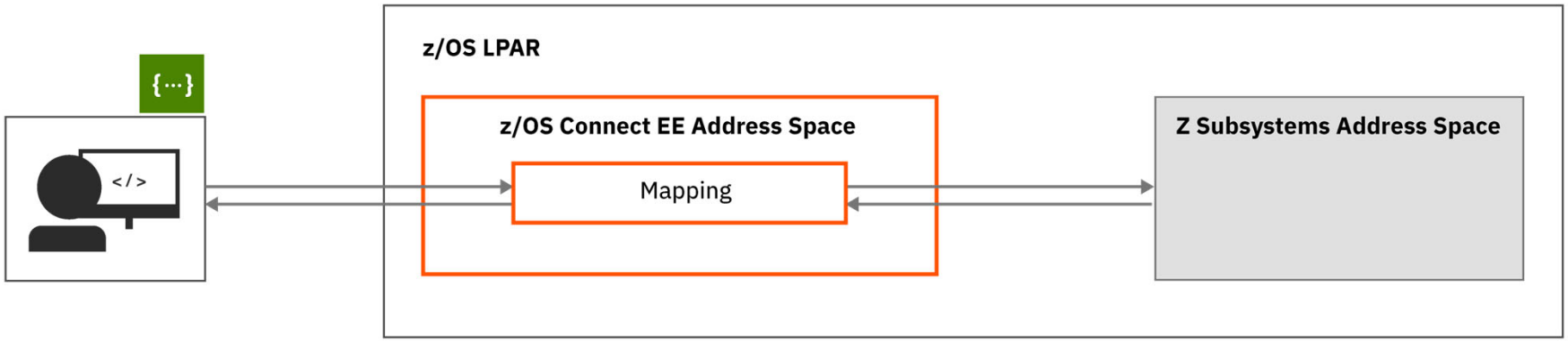
Converting JSON to the target’s subsystem’s normal format



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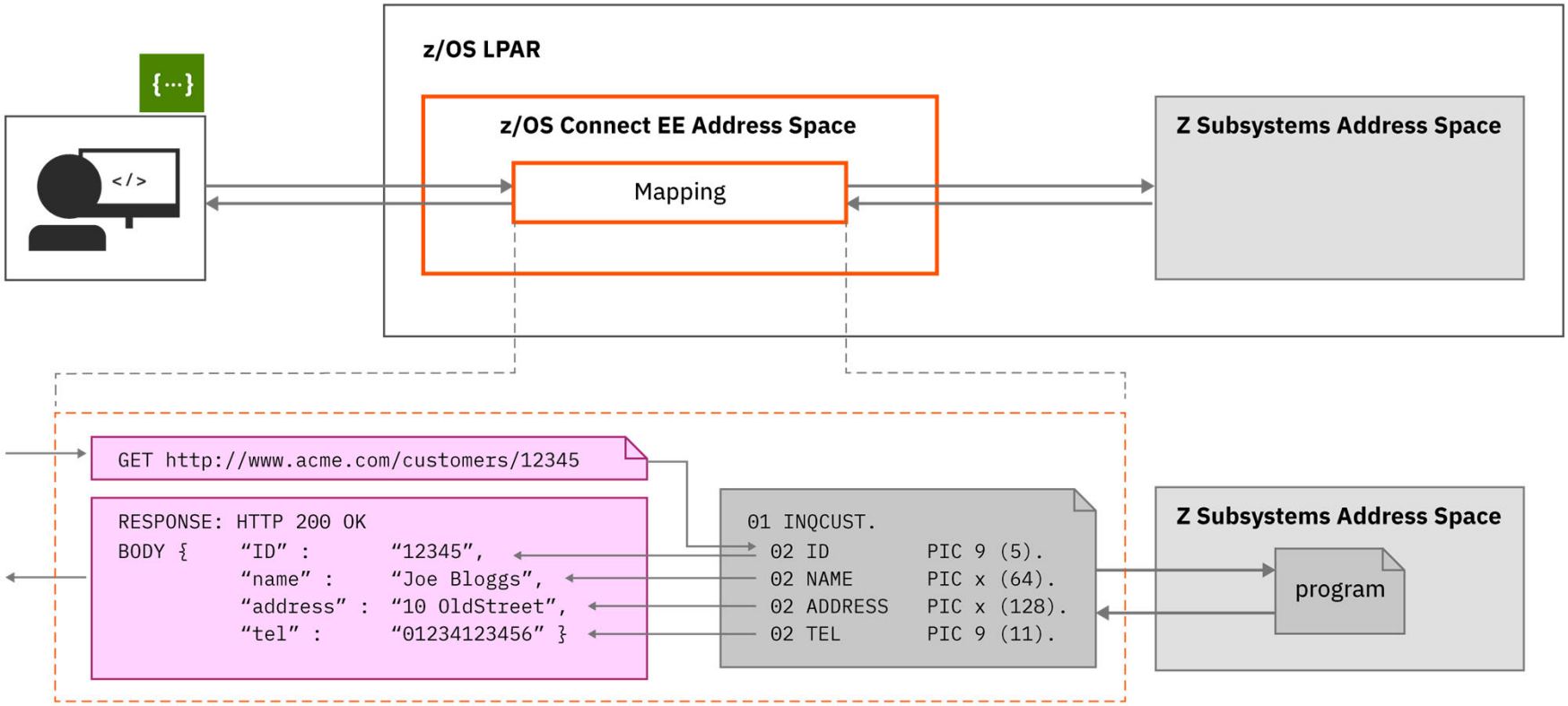
Data mapping Example

A closer look



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MJ1

COBOL versus JSON Example

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```
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" : {
         "maxLength" : 20,
         "type" : "string"
       },
       "CREDITSCORE" : {
         "multipleOf" : 0.01,
         "minimum" : 0,
         "maximum" : 9999999999999999.99,
         "type" : "number",
         "format" : "decimal"
       },
```

"name":"Mitch Johnson",
"creditScore":"72000"

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

miniloanRequest.si

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="yes"?>
<ns2:message xmlns:ns2="http://www.ibm.com/ims/Transaction" transactionCode="" messageName="miniloanRequest" direction="0" serviceType
    <message id="1" name="miniloanRequest">
        <segment id="1" name="COMMAREA" originalName="COMMAREA">
            <field name="MINILOAN_COMMAREA" originalName="MINILOAN_COMMAREA" included="Y" path="MINILOAN_COMMAREA">
                <startPos>1</startPos>
                <bytes>736</bytes>
                <maxBytes>0</maxBytes>
                <applicationDatatype datatype="STRUCT"/>
                <field name="NAME" originalName="NAME" included="Y" path="MINILOAN_COMMAREA.NAME">
                    <startPos>1</startPos>
                    <bytes>20</bytes>
                    <maxBytes>20</maxBytes>
                    <applicationDatatype datatype="CHAR"/>
                </field>
                <field name="CREDITSCORE" originalName="CREDITSCORE" included="Y" path="MINILOAN_COMMAREA.CREDITSCORE">
                    <startPos>21</startPos>
                    <bytes>18</bytes>
                    <maxBytes>18</maxBytes>
                    <marshaller isSigned="N" isSignLeading="N" isSignSeparate="N" isWCHAROnly="N">
                        <typeConverter>ZONEDDECIMAL</typeConverter>
                    </marshaller>
                    <applicationDatatype datatype="DECIMAL" precision="18" scale="2"/>
                </field>
```

https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/en/SSEPEK_10.0.0/char/src/tpc/db2z_endianness.html

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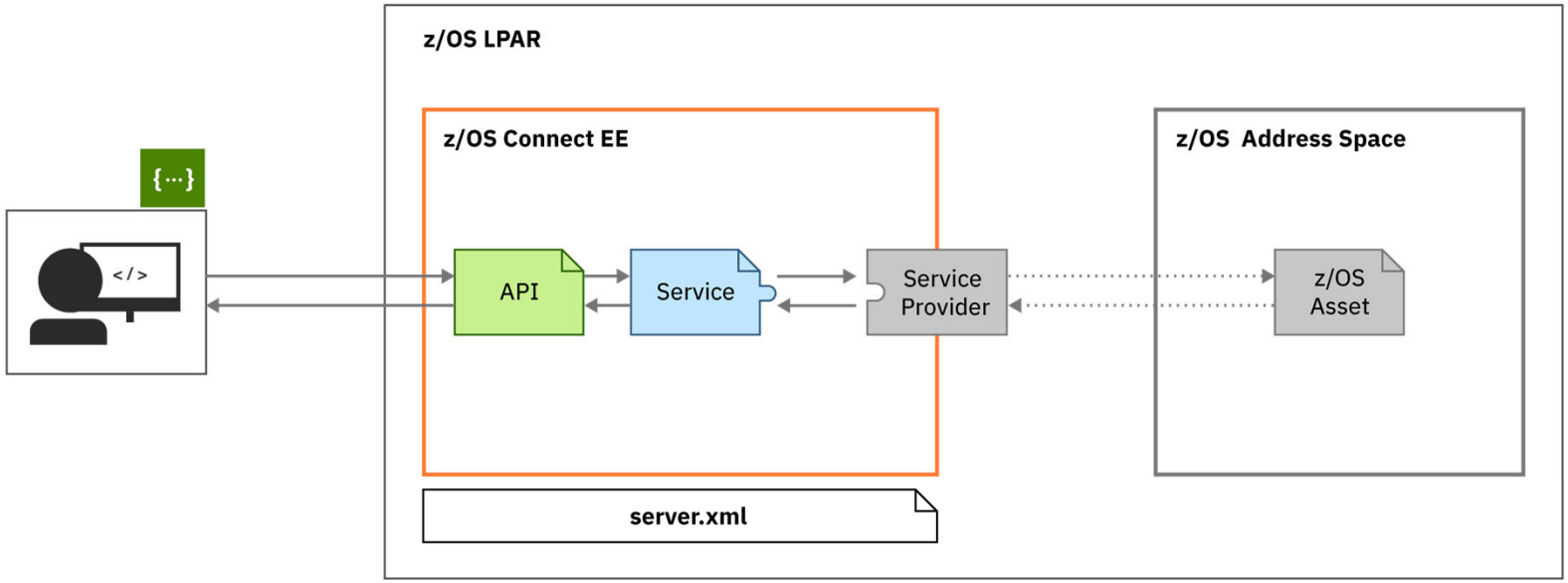
Slide 21

MJ1 Mitch Johnson, 6/16/2020

Steps to expose a z/OS application

z/OS Connect EE



- The API provides the RESTful interface is ready to be consumed by a client and it requires no knowledge that a z/OS resource is being accessed
- The Service provides meta data specific to the z/OS Asset (e.g. CICS program, MQ queue manager, etc.)
- The Service Provider is tightly coupled to a specific instance of a resource (e.g. host and port)

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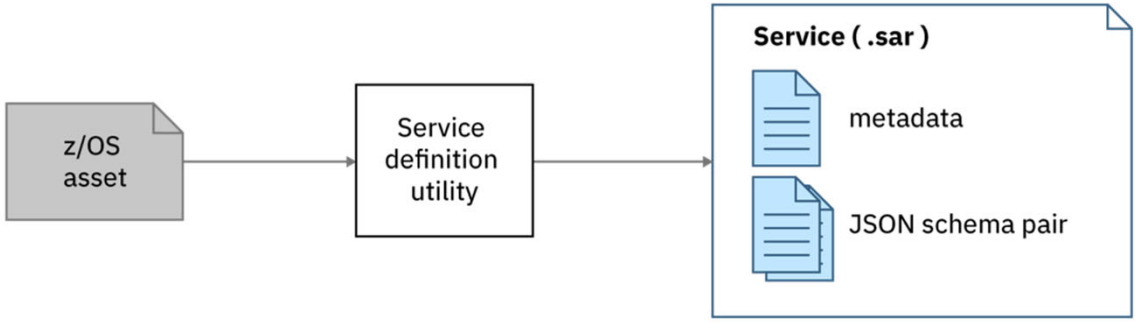
Steps to expose a z/OS application

z/OS Connect EE

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

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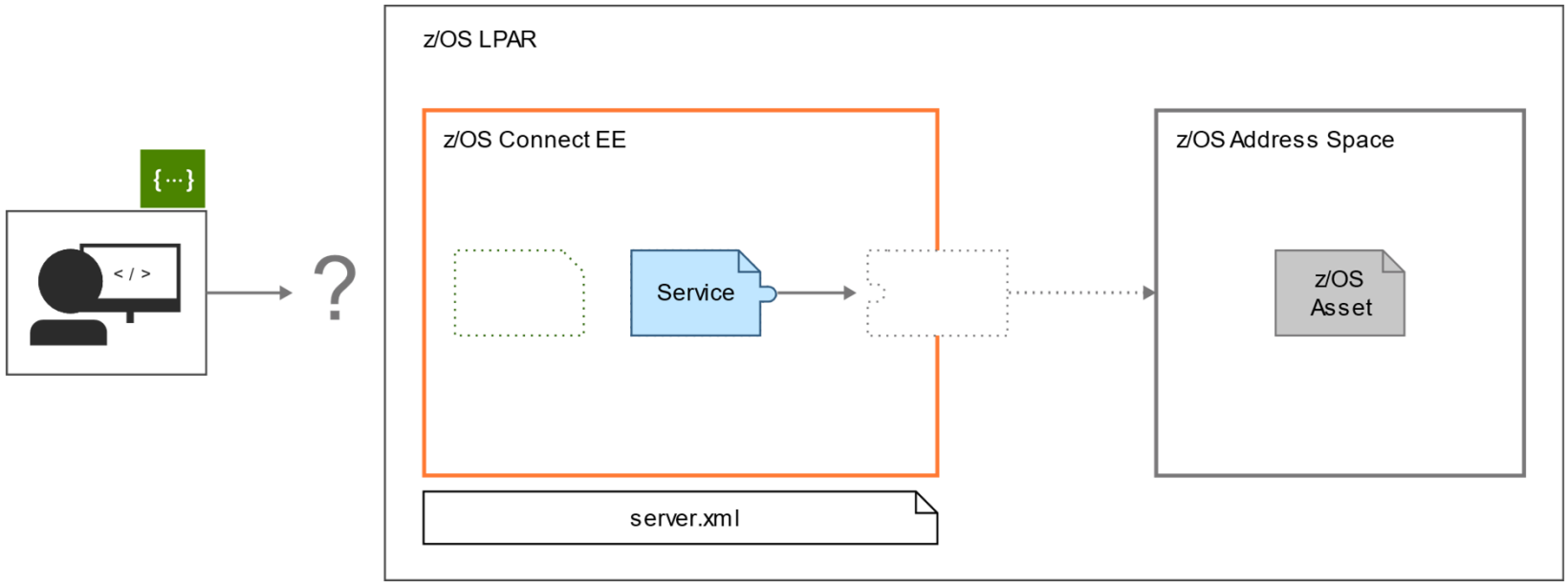
Steps to expose a z/OS application

z/OS Connect EE

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

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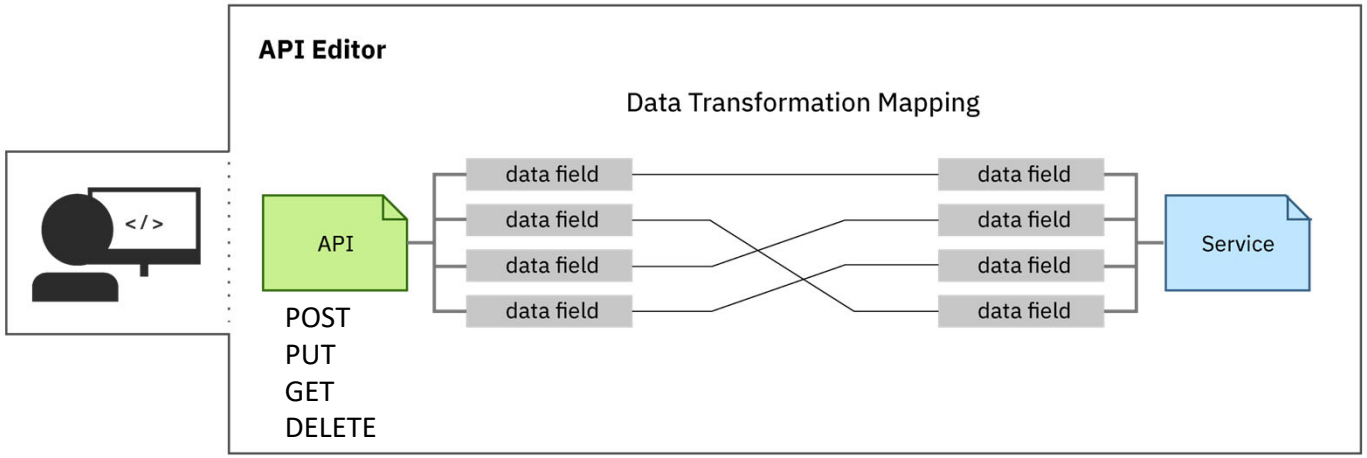
Steps to expose a z/OS application

z/OS Connect EE

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.

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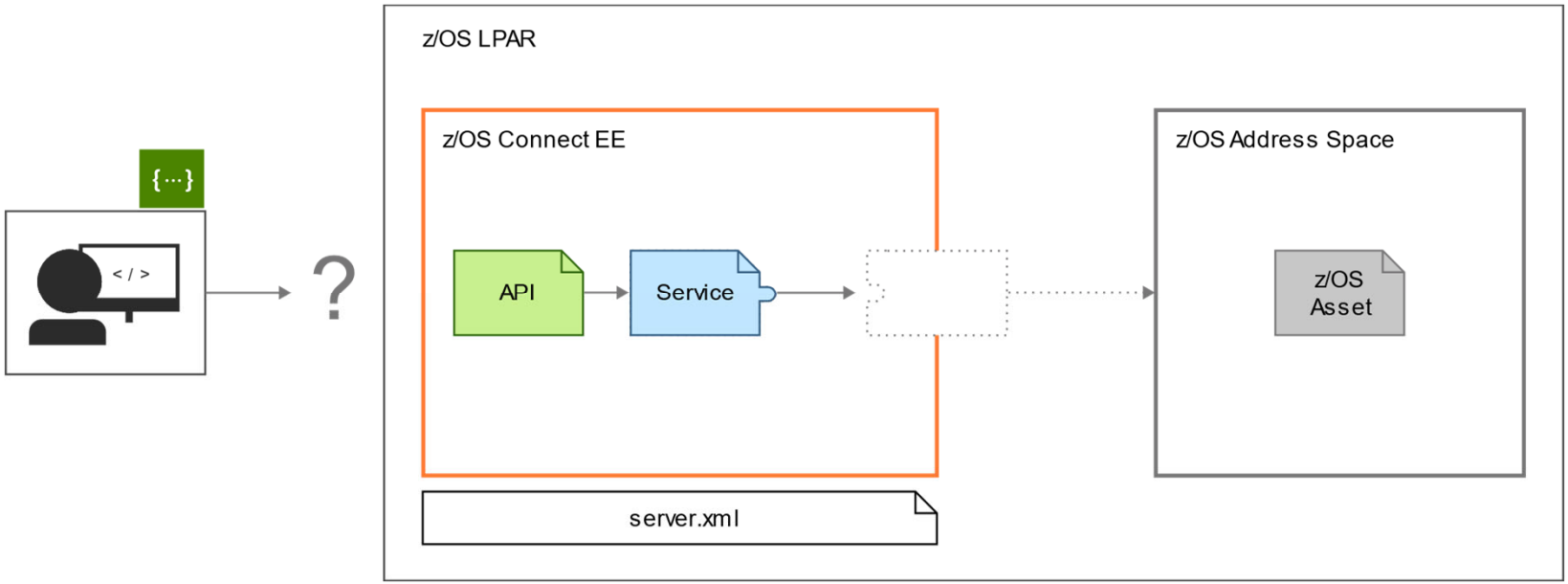
Steps to expose a z/OS application

z/OS Connect EE

4. Deploy the API



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

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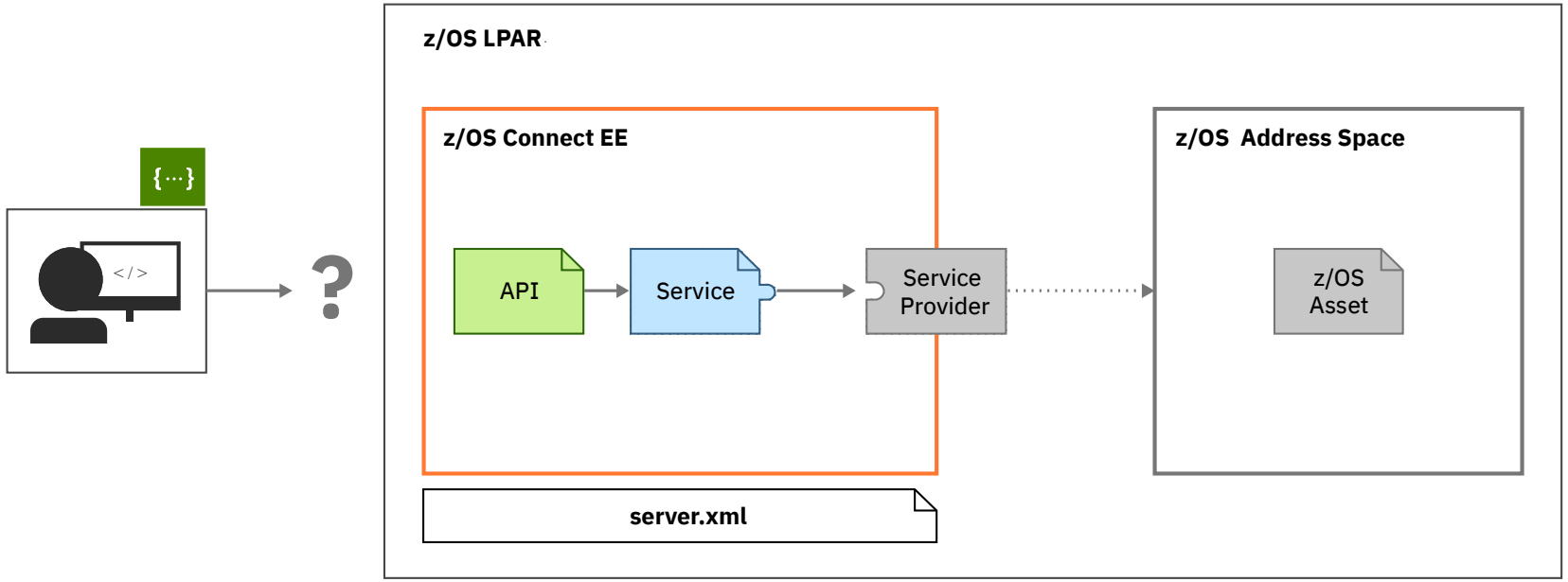
Steps to expose a z/OS application

z/OS Connect EE

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

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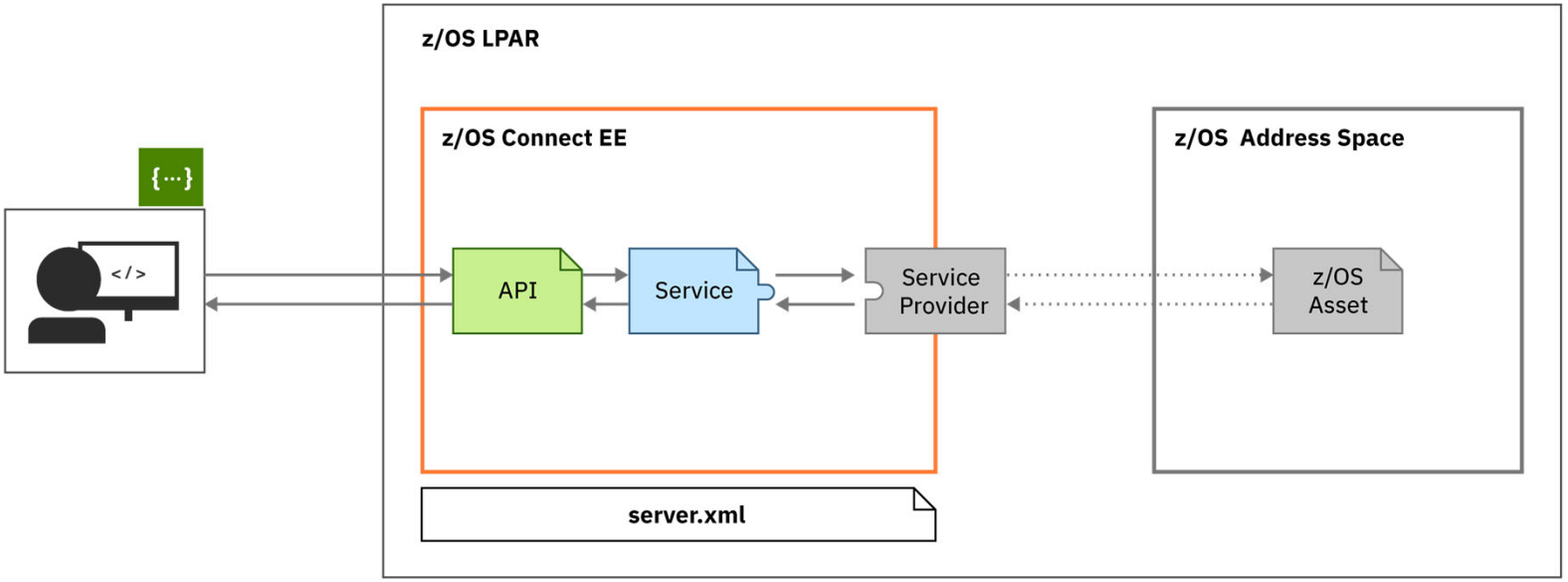
Steps to expose a z/OS application

z/OS Connect EE

6. Done



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/api_toolkit/services

Simple **service creation**.

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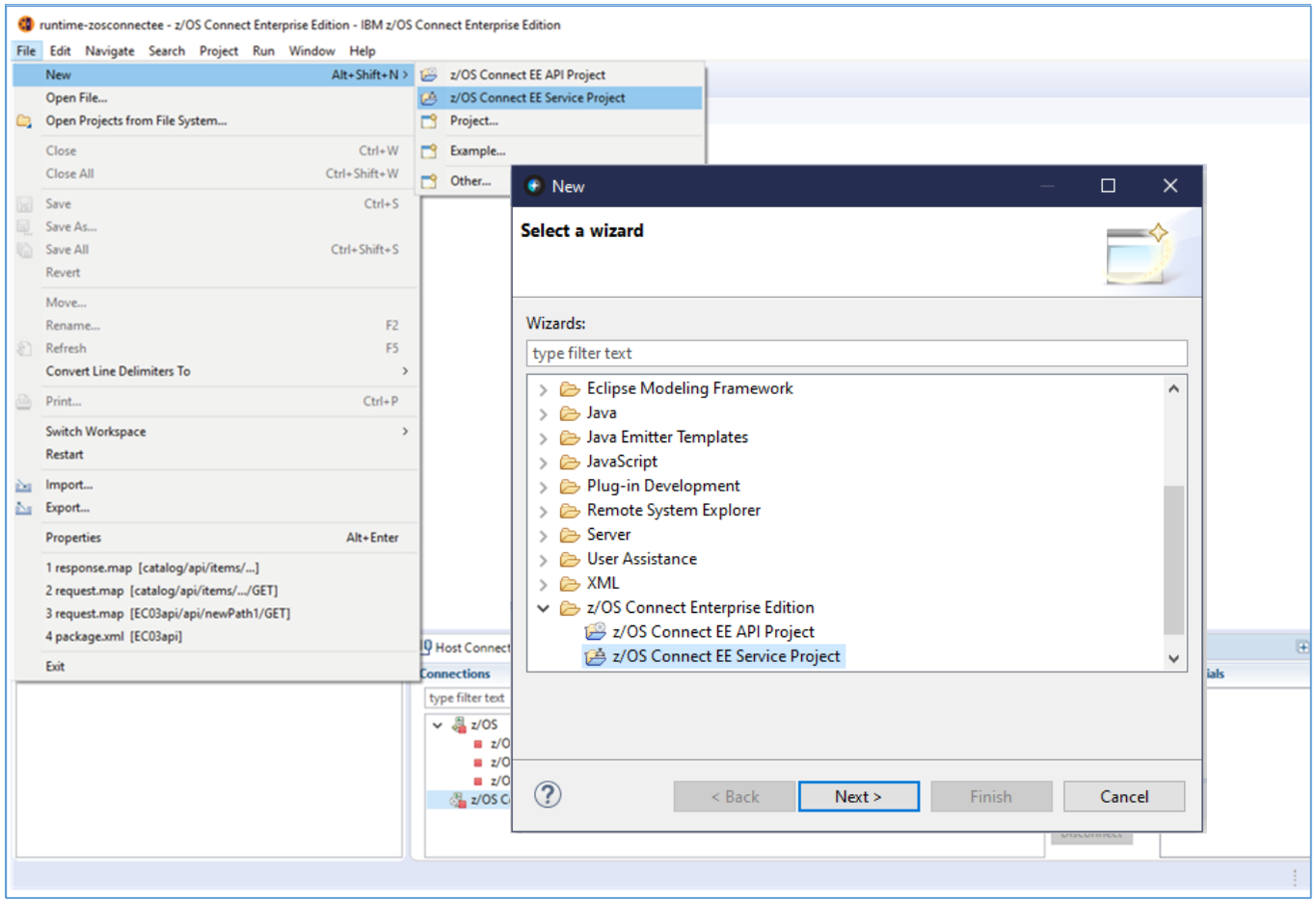
API toolkit – Creating Services for CICS, IMS TM, IMS DB, Db2 and MQ

z/OS Connect EE



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.

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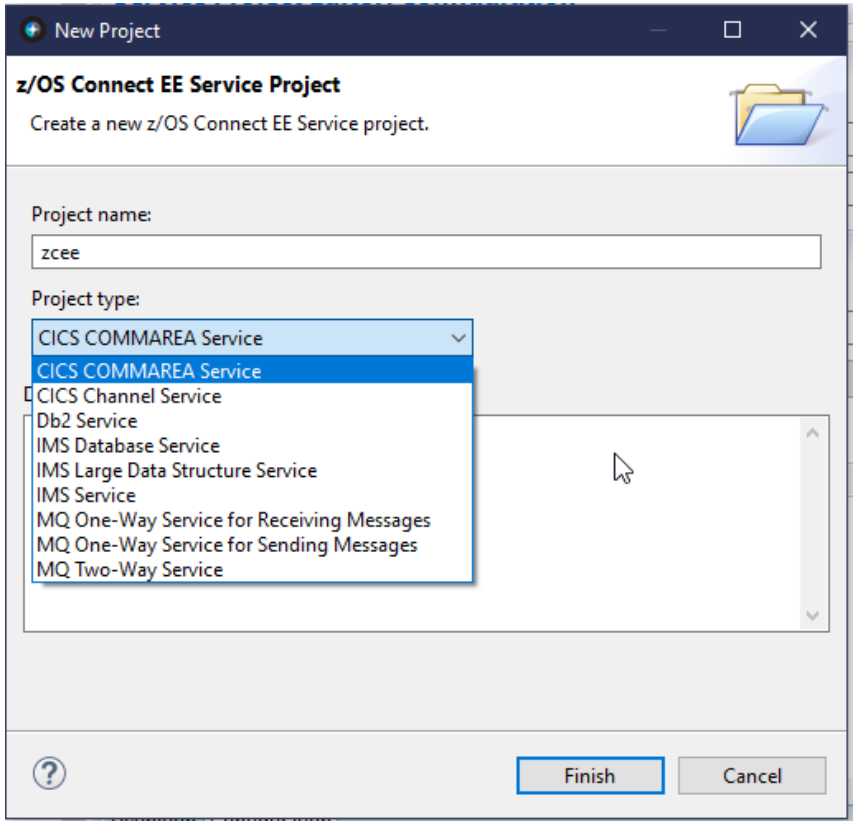
API toolkit – Creating Services for CICS, IMS TM, IMS DB, Db2 and MQ

z/OS Connect EE

Service creation – a common interface



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

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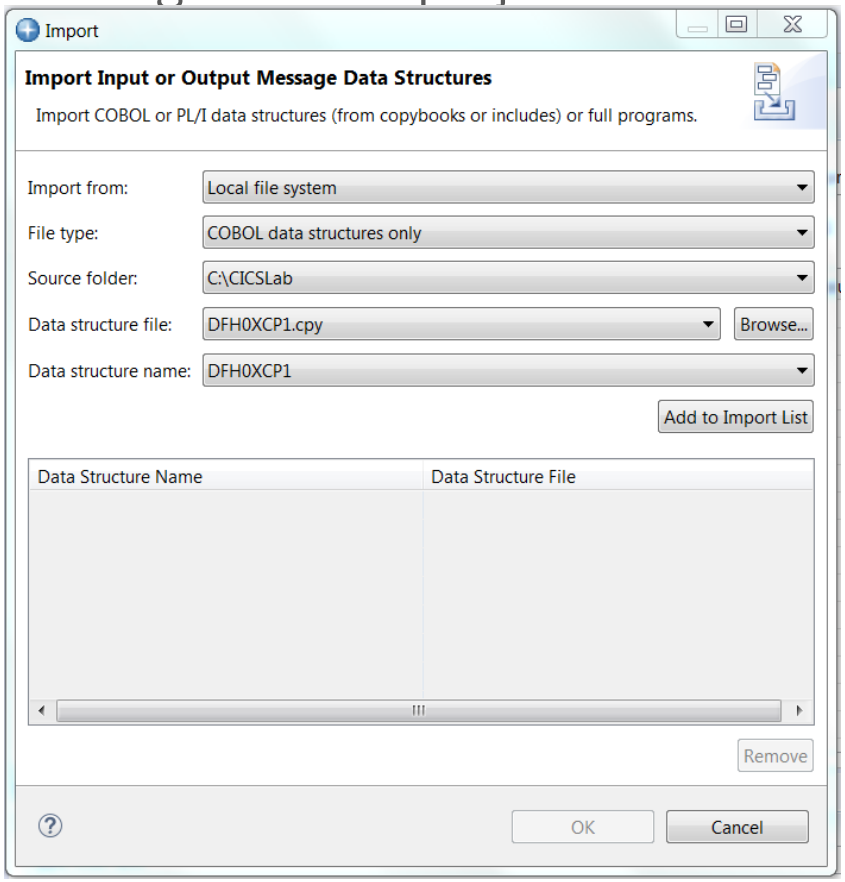
API toolkit – Creating Services for CICS, IMS TM and MQ

z/OS Connect EE

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.

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

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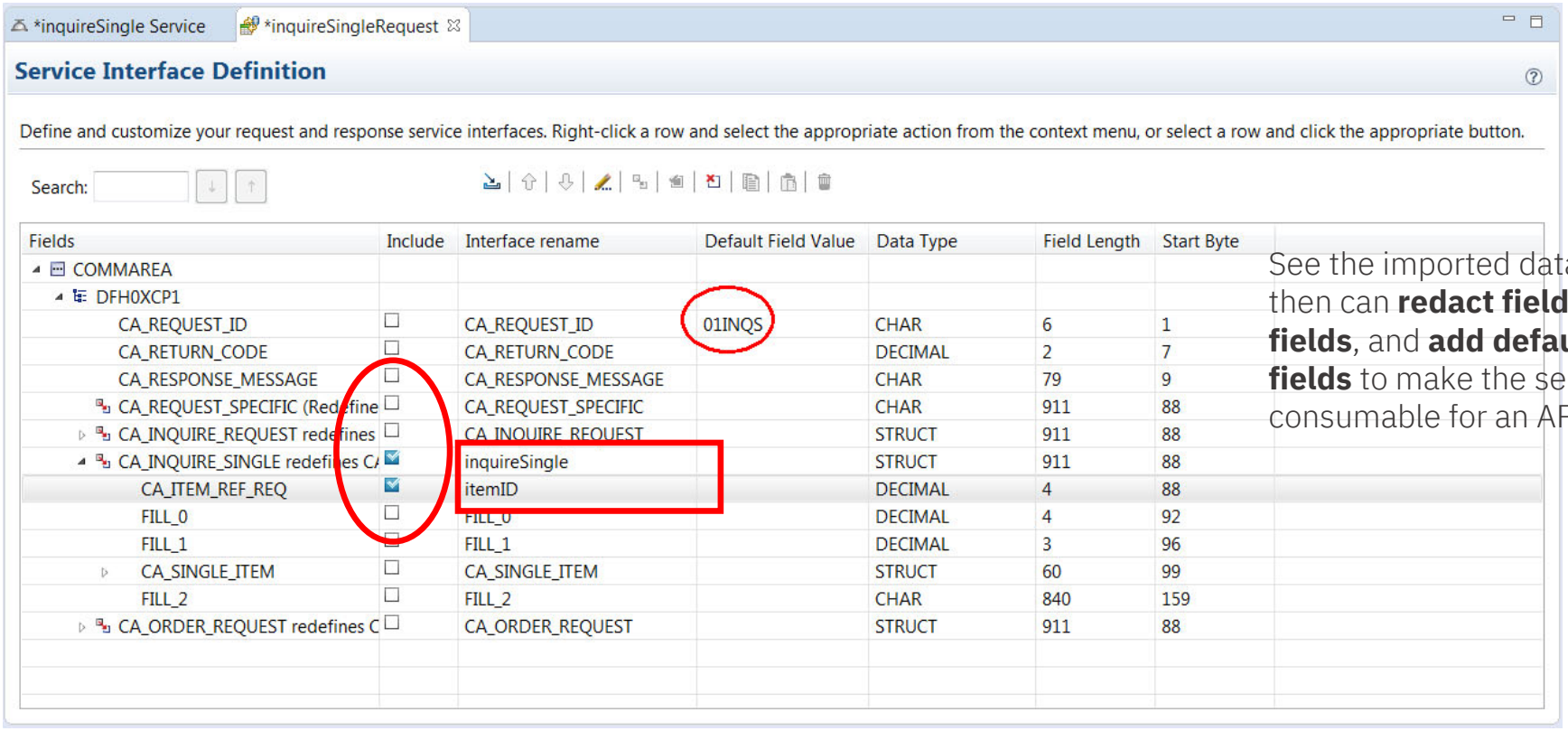
Allows editing a service interface definition



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.

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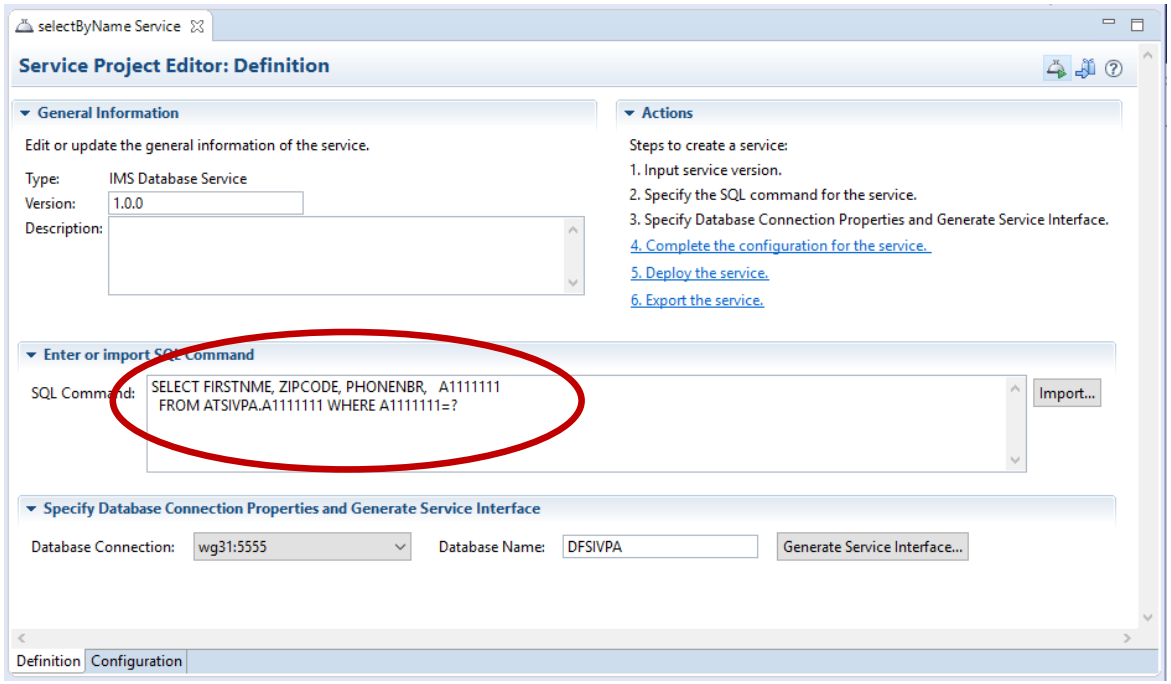
API toolkit – Creating Services for IMS DB

z/OS Connect EE

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.

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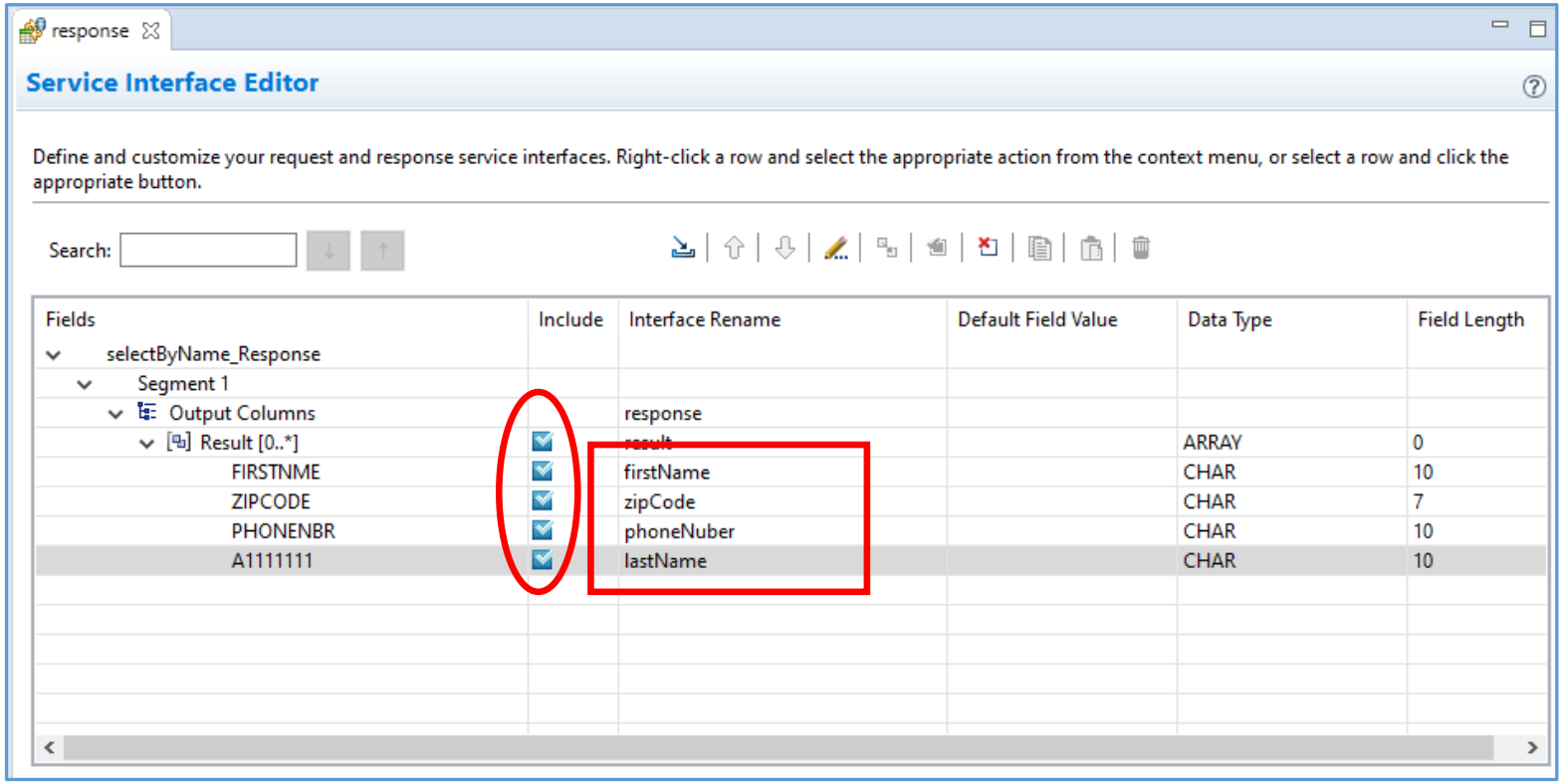
API toolkit – Creating Services for IMS DB

z/OS Connect EE

Again allows editing a service interface definition*



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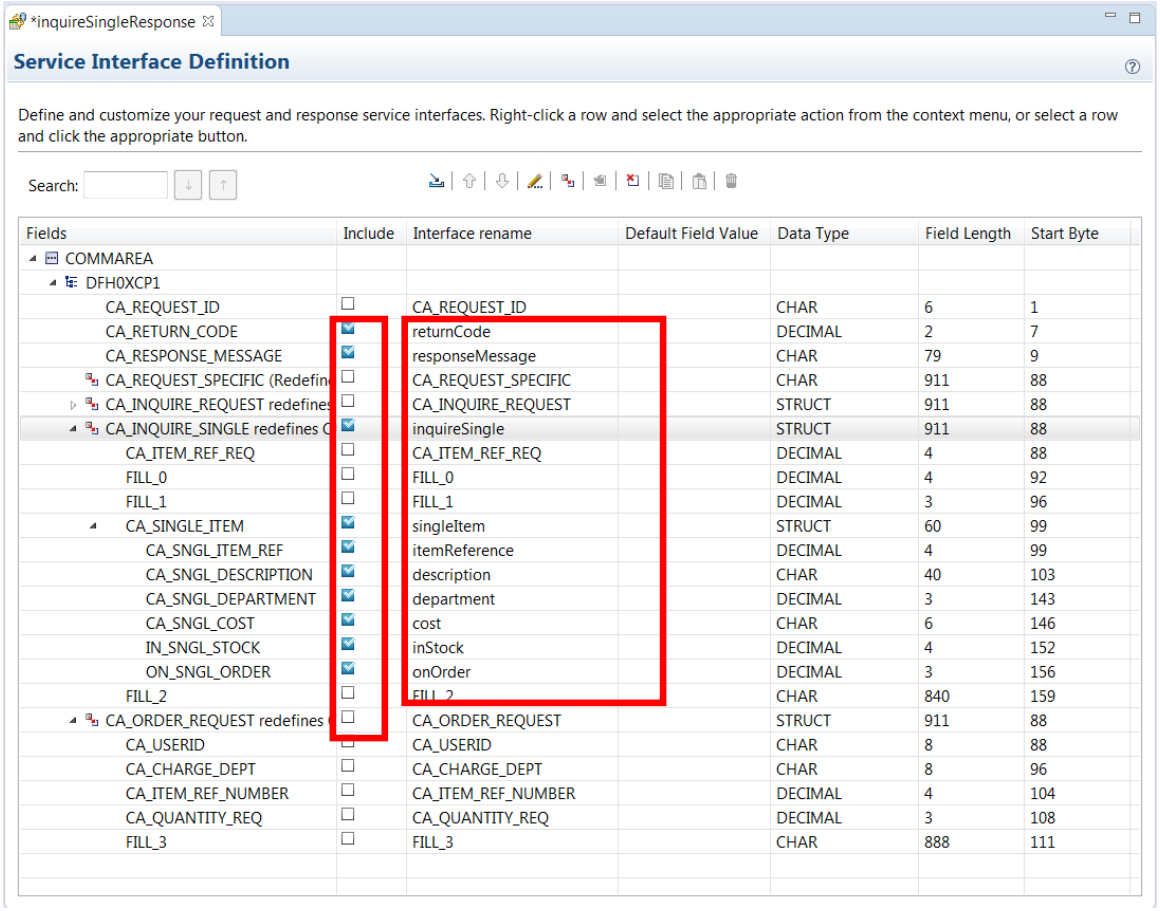
*Using a slightly different process

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

z/OS Connect EE

Editing a response message



Fields	Include	Interface rename	Default Field Value	Data Type	Field Length	Start Byte
COMMAREA						
DFH0XCP1						
CA_REQUEST_ID	☐	CA_REQUEST_ID		CHAR	6	1
CA_RETURN_CODE	☑	returnCode		DECIMAL	2	7
CA_RESPONSE_MESSAGE	☑	responseMessage		CHAR	79	9
CA_REQUEST_SPECIFIC (Redefin	☐	CA_REQUEST_SPECIFIC		CHAR	911	88
CA_INQUIRE_REQUEST redefines	☐	CA_INQUIRE_REQUEST		STRUCT	911	88
CA_INQUIRE_SINGLE redefines C	☑	inquireSingle		STRUCT	911	88
CA_ITEM_REF_REQ	☐	CA_ITEM_REF_REQ		DECIMAL	4	88
FILL_0	☐	FILL_0		DECIMAL	4	92
FILL_1	☐	FILL_1		DECIMAL	3	96
CA_SINGLE_ITEM	☑	singleItem		STRUCT	60	99
CA_SNGL_ITEM_REF	☑	itemReference		DECIMAL	4	99
CA_SNGL_DESCRIPTION	☑	description		CHAR	40	103
CA_SNGL_DEPARTMENT	☑	department		DECIMAL	3	143
CA_SNGL_COST	☑	cost		CHAR	6	146
IN_SNGL_STOCK	☑	inStock		DECIMAL	4	152
ON_SNGL_ORDER	☑	onOrder		DECIMAL	3	156
FILL_2	☐	FILL_2		CHAR	840	159
CA_ORDER_REQUEST redefines (	☐	CA_ORDER_REQUEST		STRUCT	911	88
CA_USERID	☐	CA_USERID		CHAR	8	88
CA_CHARGE_DEPT	☐	CA_CHARGE_DEPT		CHAR	8	96
CA_ITEM_REF_NUMBER	☐	CA_ITEM_REF_NUMBER		DECIMAL	4	104
CA_QUANTITY_REQ	☐	CA_QUANTITY_REQ		DECIMAL	3	108
FILL_3	☐	FILL_3		CHAR	888	111

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

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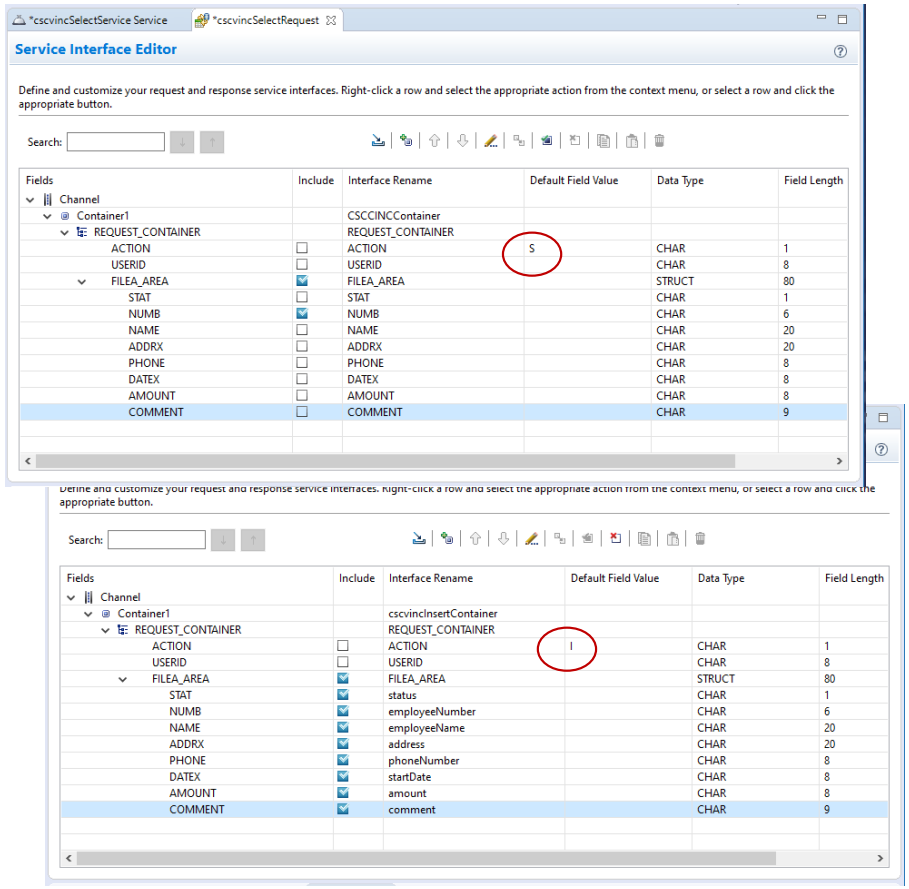
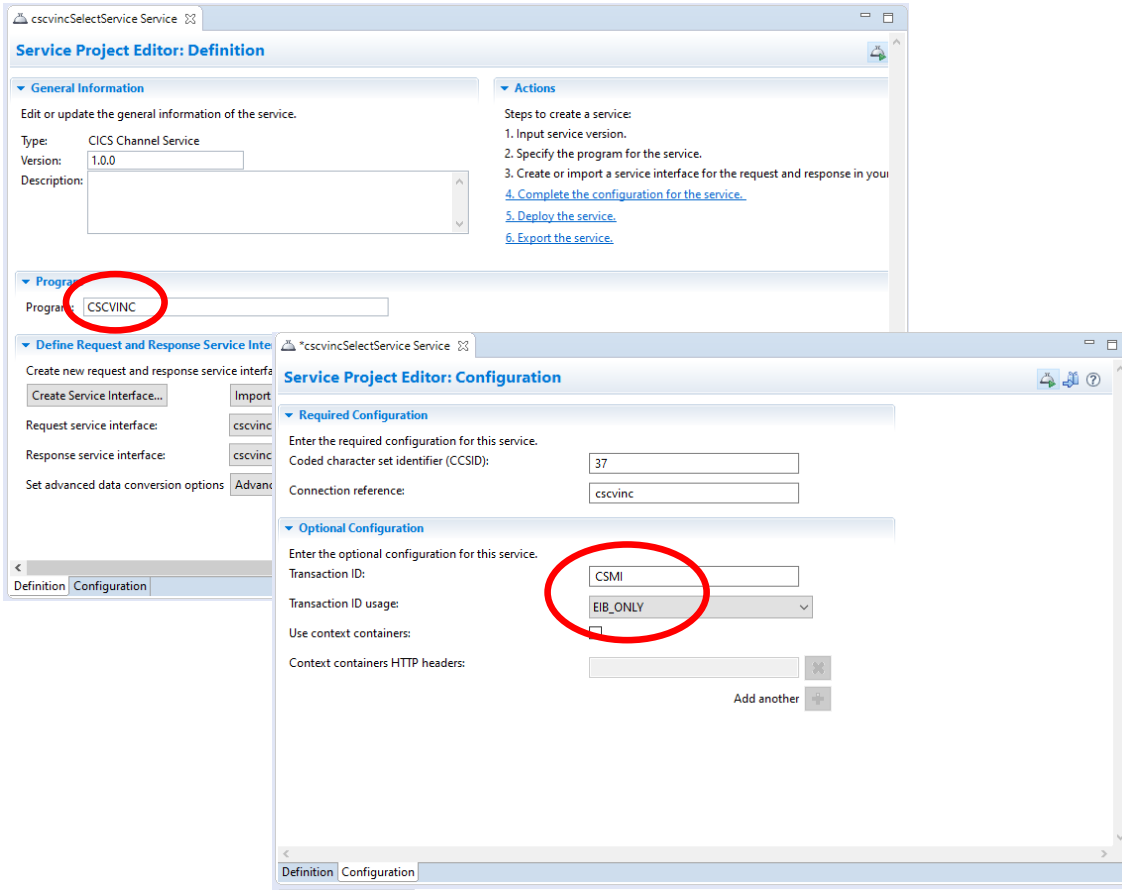
API toolkit – Creating Services for CICS

z/OS Connect EE

Creating multiple services to the same resource



CICS Meta Data



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

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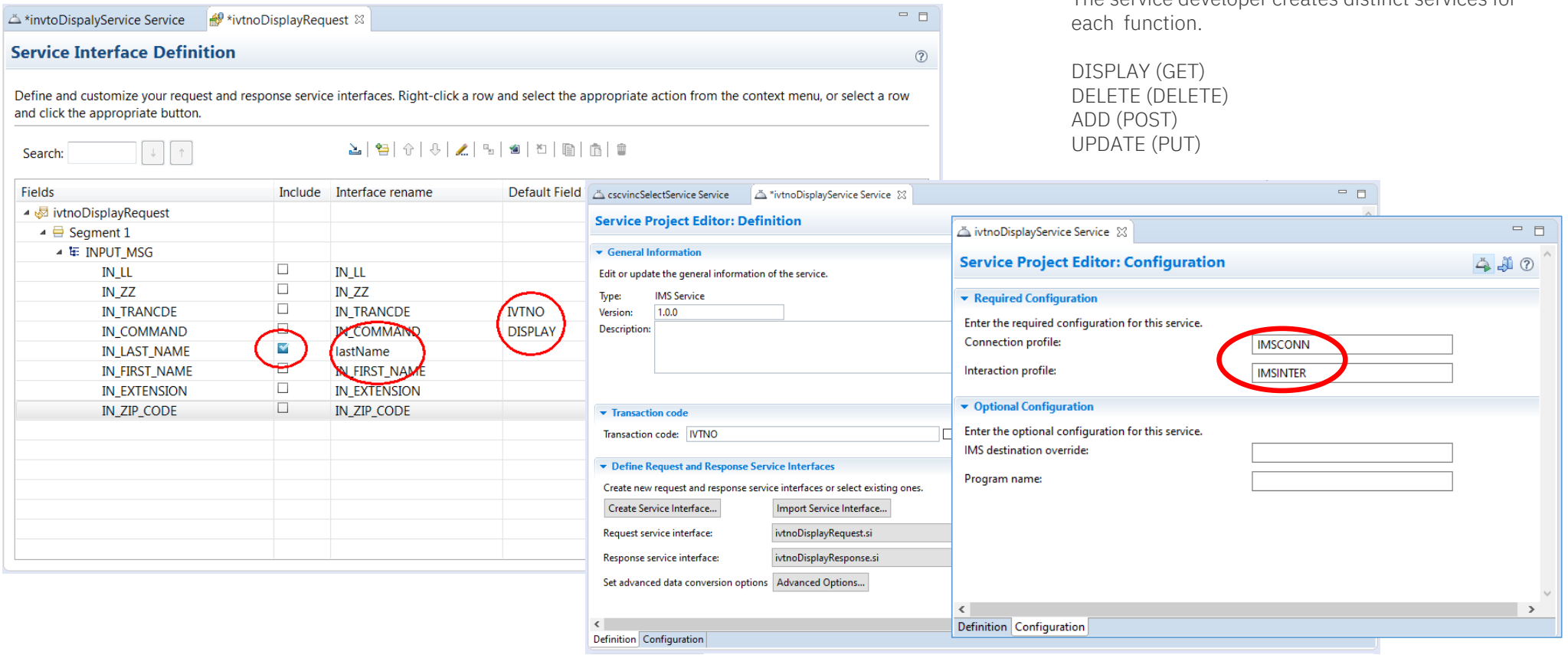
API toolkit – Creating Services for IMS

z/OS Connect EE

Creating a “GET” service interface request definition



The service developer creates distinct services for each function.

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

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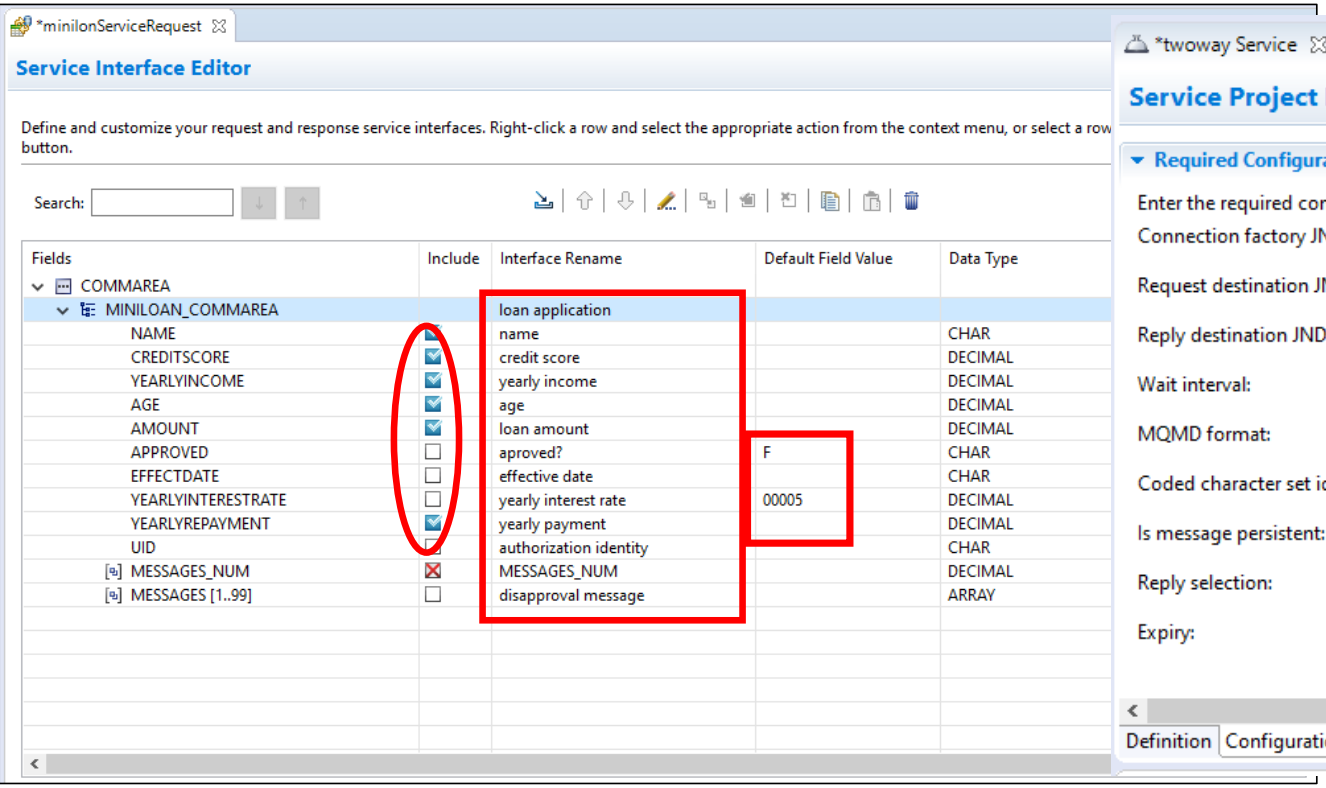
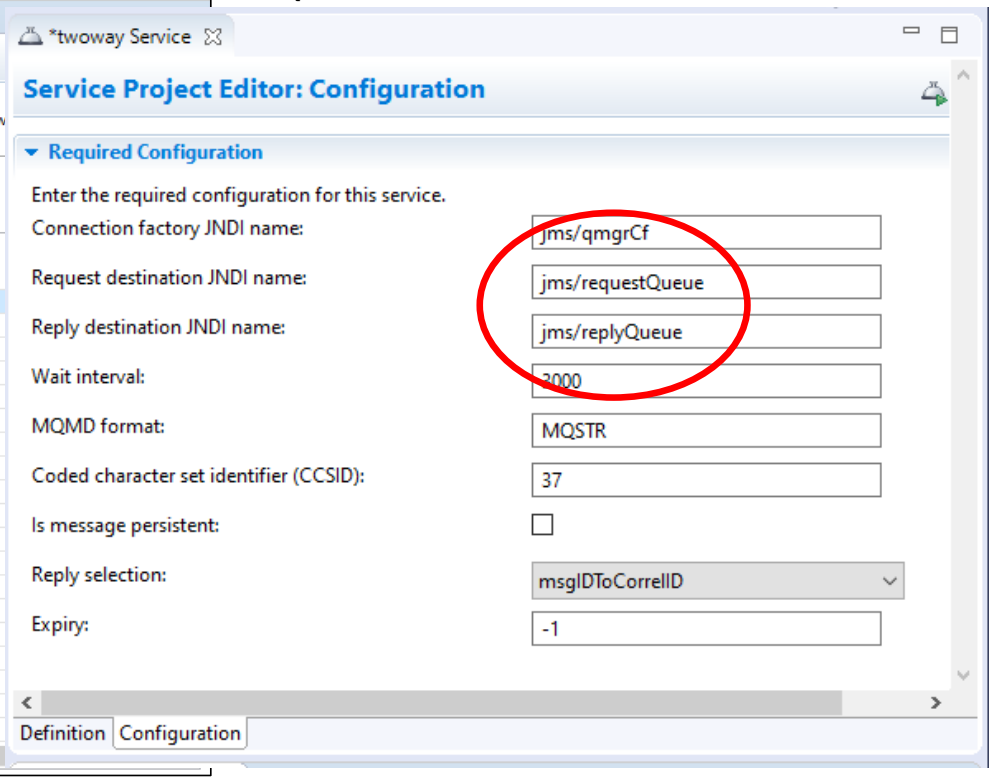
API toolkit – Creating Services for MQ

z/OS Connect EE

Creating a service interface definition

MQ Meta Data





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.

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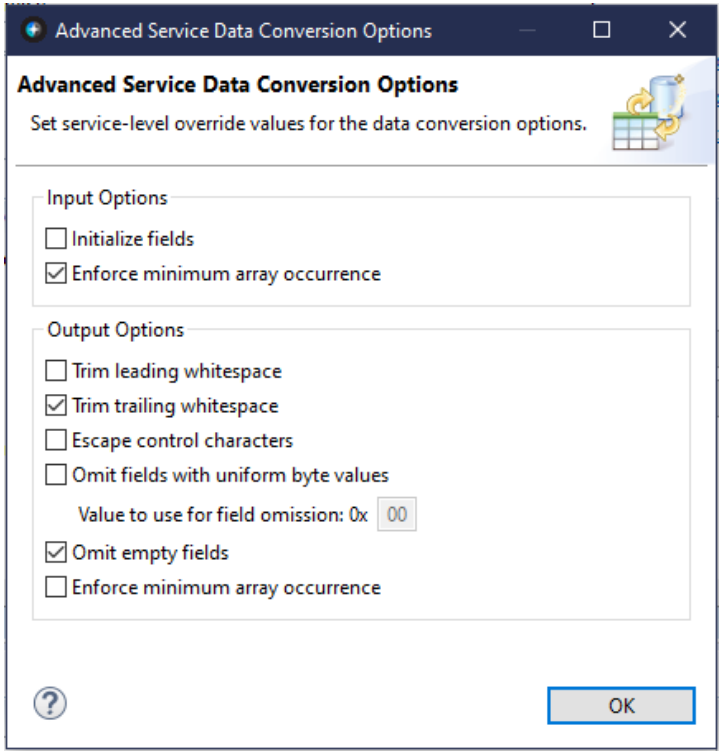
API toolkit – Advanced Data Conversion Options



Request Messages:

- Initialize fields
- Enforce minimum array occurrence

Response Messages:

- Trim leading whitespace
- Trim trailing whitespace
- Escape control characters
- Omit fields with uniform byte values
- Omit empty fields
- Enforce minimum array occurrence

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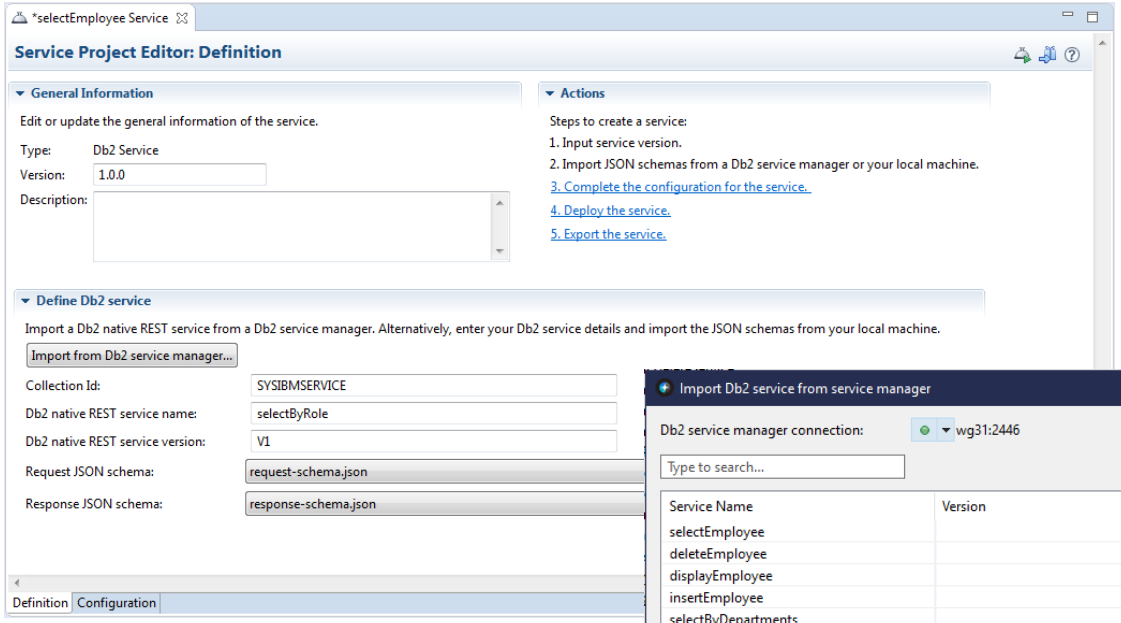
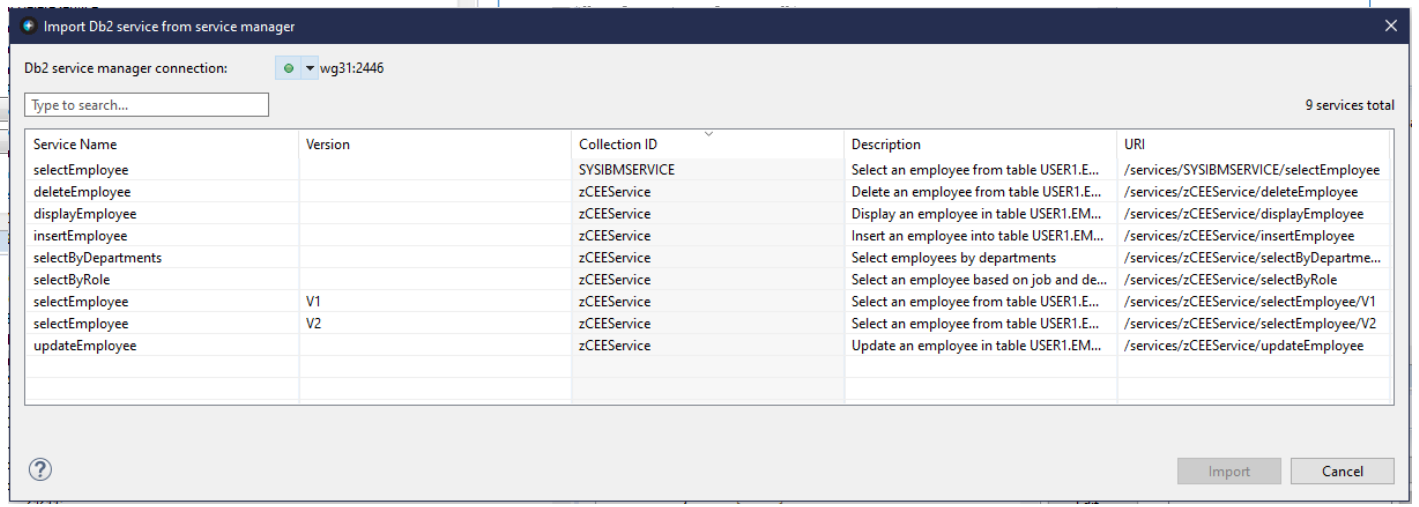
API toolkit – Creating Services for Db2

Creating a service project from Db2 REST service

z/OS Connect EE




```
//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) -
```



The service developer retrieves the Db2 REST services

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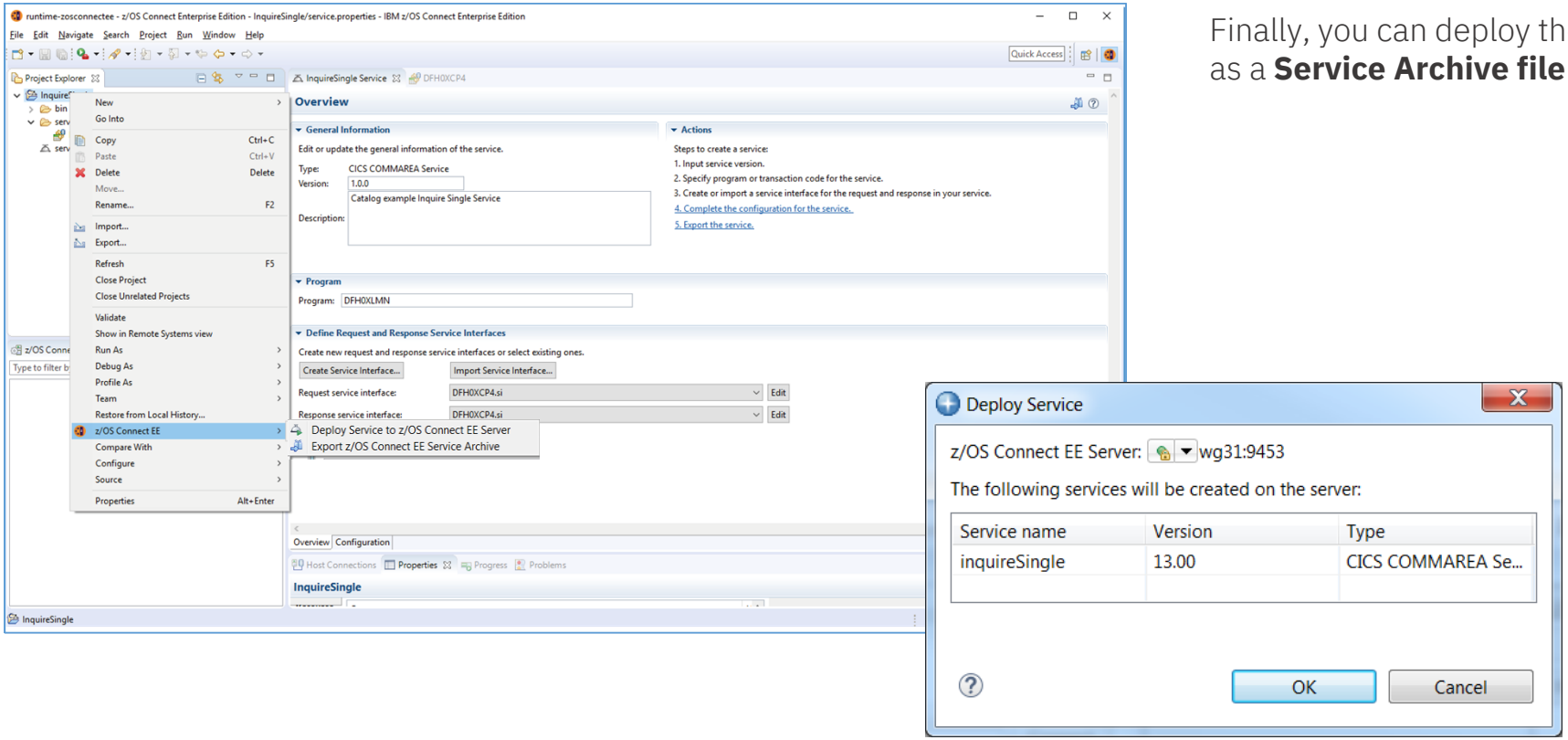
API toolkit – Deploying Services for CICS and IMS TM, IMS DB, Db2 and MQ

z/OS Connect EE



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

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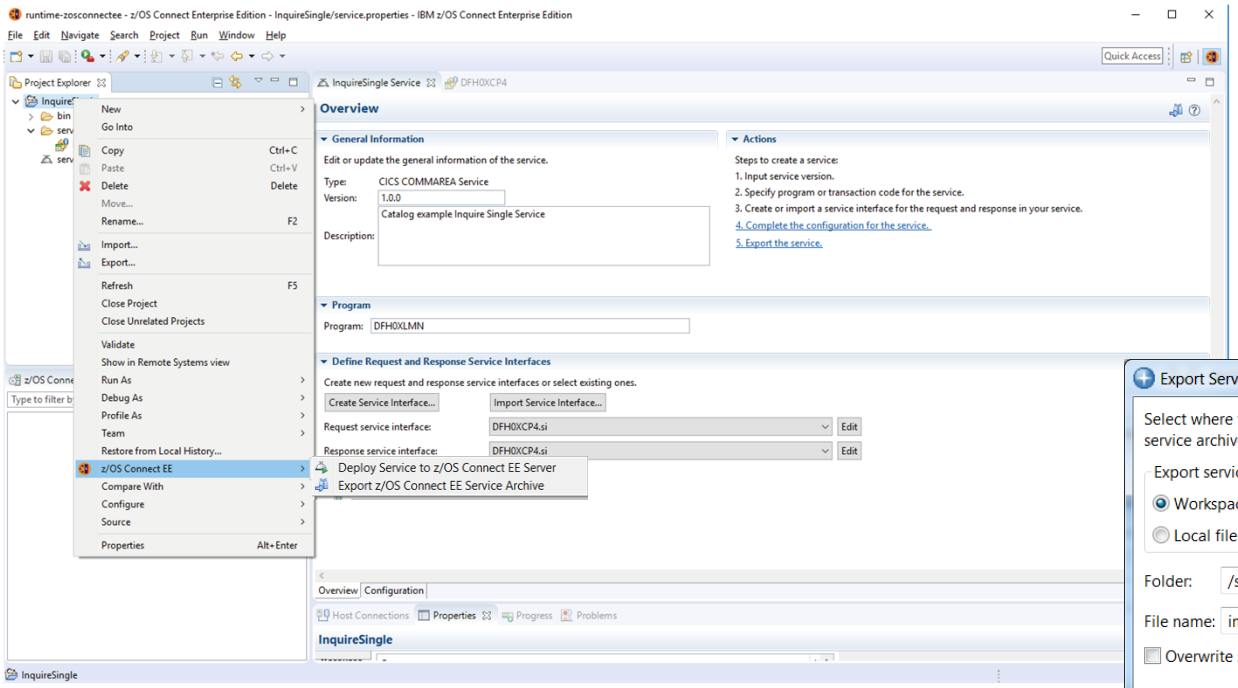
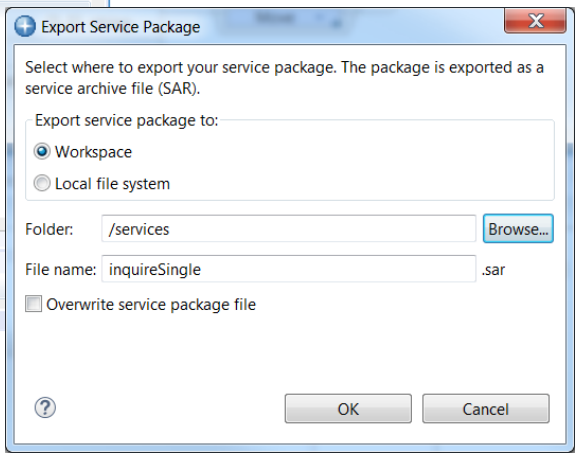
API toolkit – Exporting Services for CICS, IMS TM, IMS DB, Db2 and MQ

z/OS Connect EE





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

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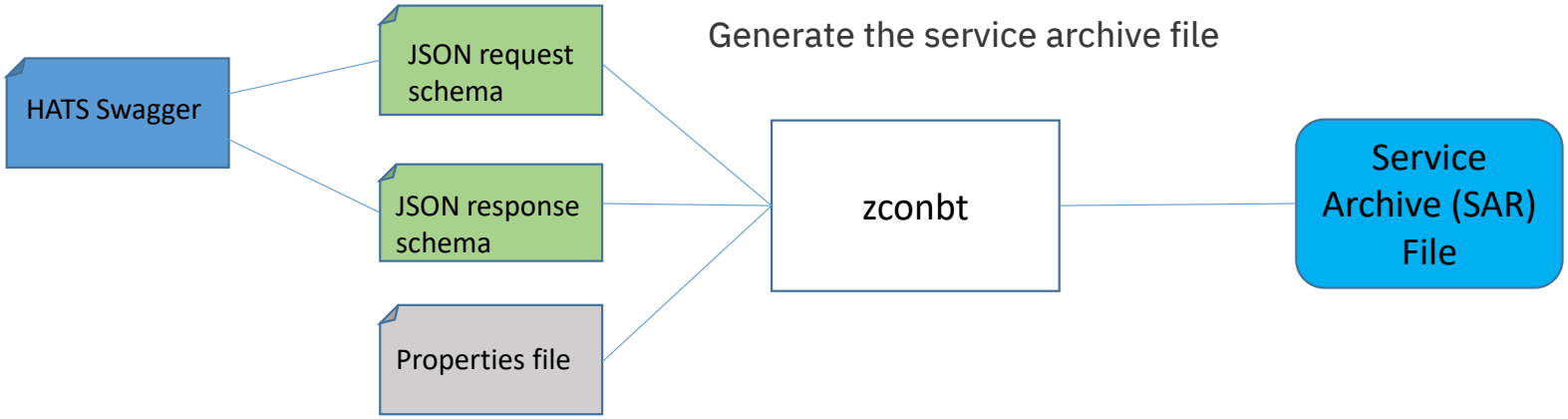
Creating Services without the Toolkit – REST

z/OS Connect EE

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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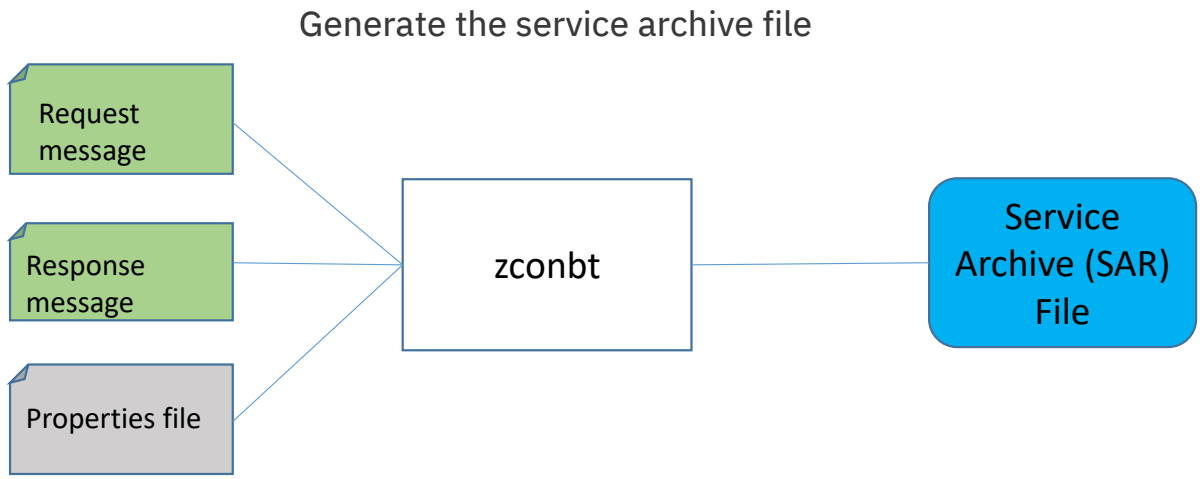
Creating Services without the Toolkit – MVS Batch

z/OS Connect EE

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=ATSFILEA
register=FILEAZCON
connectionRef=wolaCF
requestStructure=fileareq.cpy
responseStructure=filearsp.cpy
```



WebSphere **O**ptimized **L**ocal **A**dapter – a protocol for cross memory communications between address spaces

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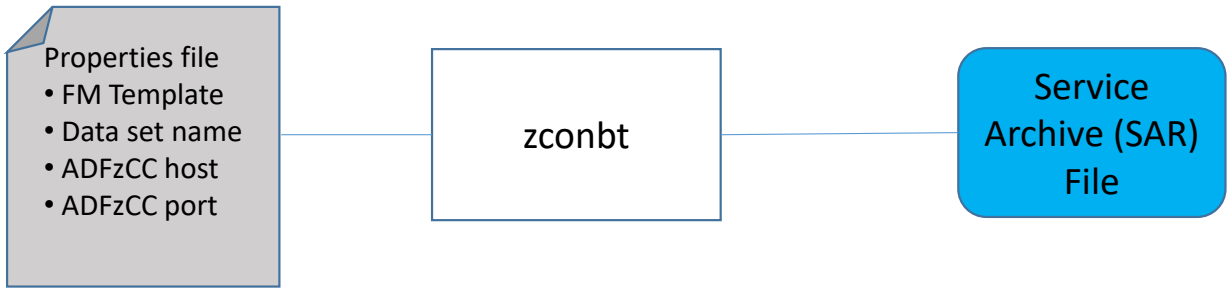
Creating Services without the Toolkit – FM

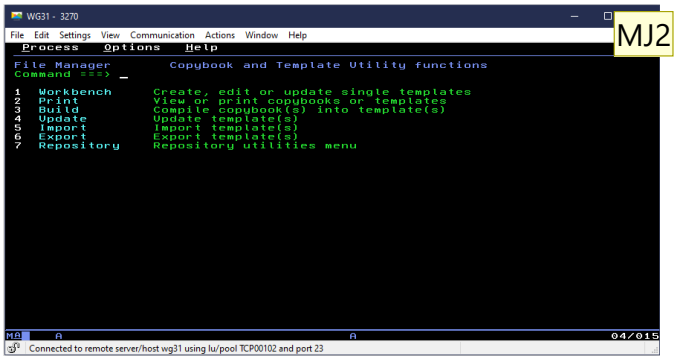
z/OS Connect EE

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

Generate the service archive file




```
name=filea
provider=filemanager
host=wg31.washington.ibm.com
version=1.0
port=2800
file=USER1.ZCEE.FILEA
template=USER1.TEMPLATE(FILEA)
connid=default
userid=USER1
passwd=USER1
```



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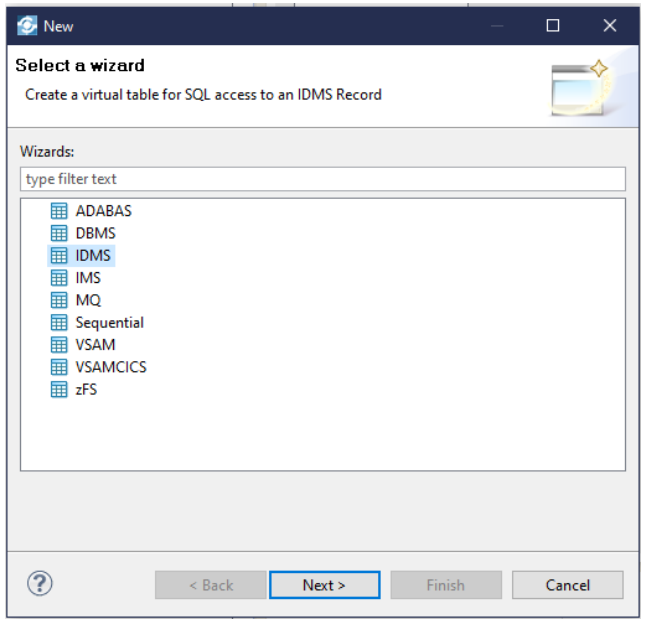
Slide 46

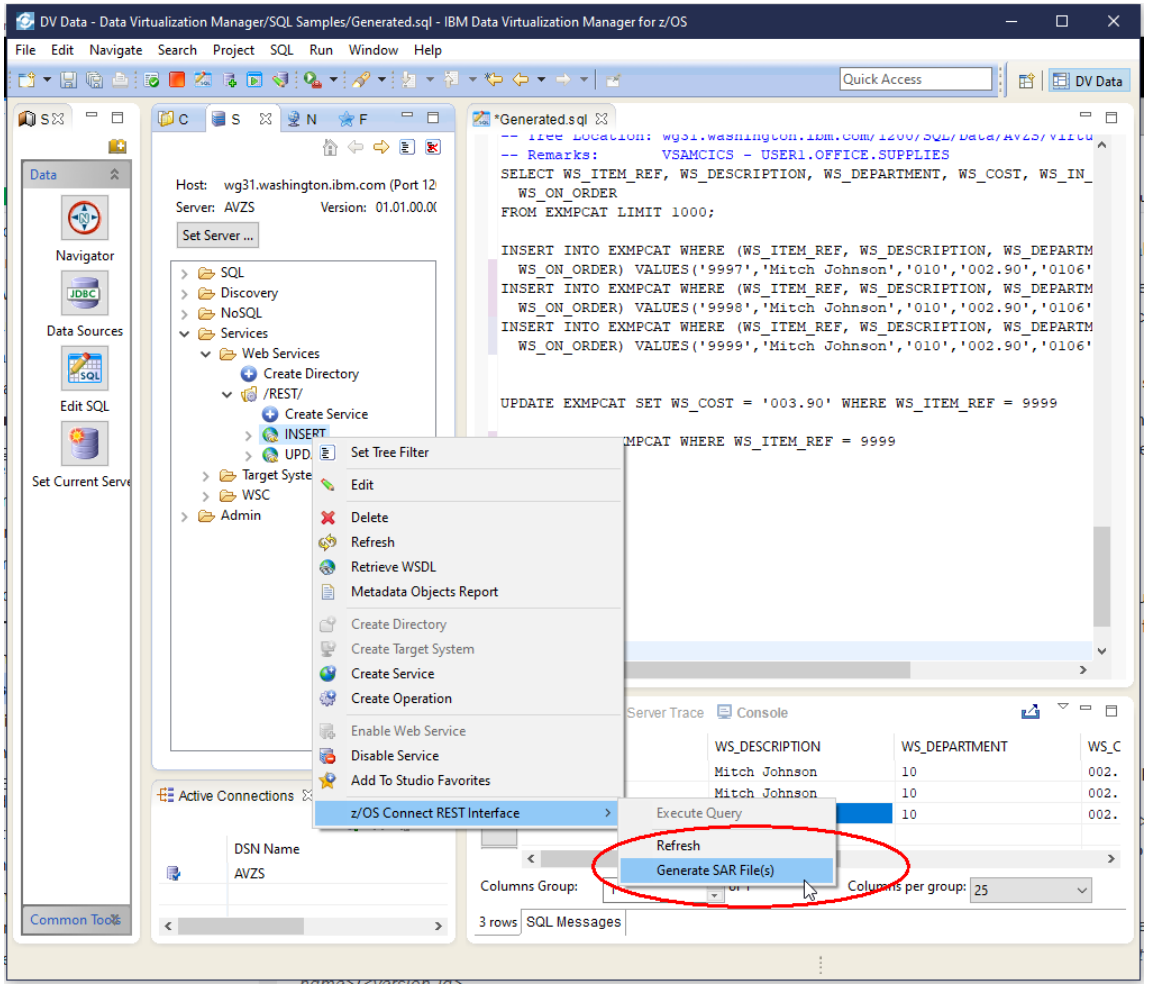
MJ2 Mitch Johnson, 9/2/2020

Creating Services without the Toolkit

z/OS Connect EE

For DVM use the DVM Studio





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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 there are created

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/api_toolkit/api_editor

Quick and easy **API mapping.**

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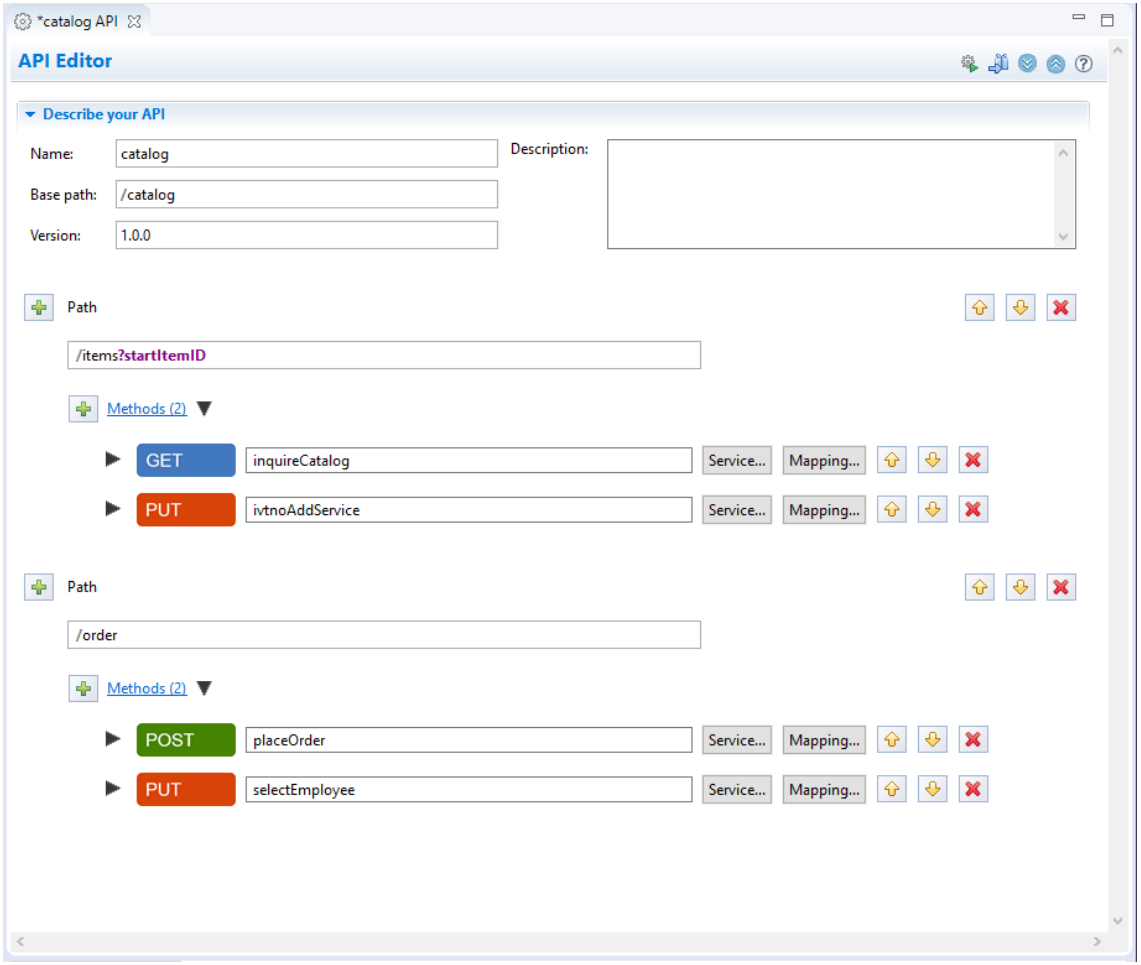
API toolkit – API Editor

z/OS Connect EE



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.

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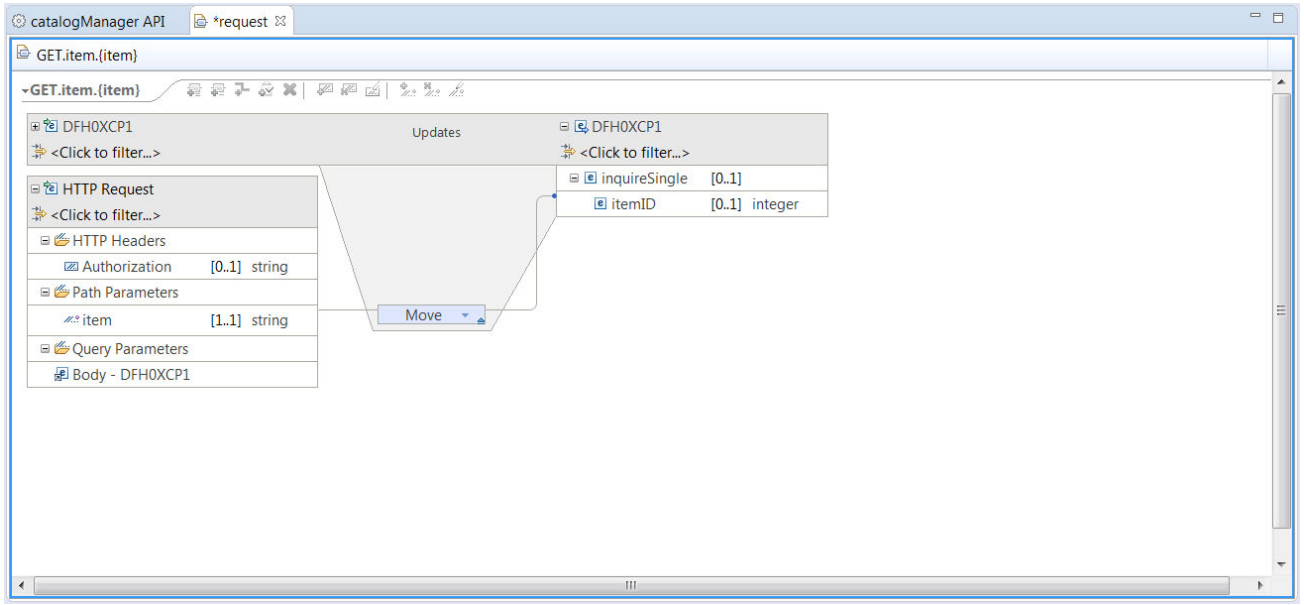
API toolkit – API Editor

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).

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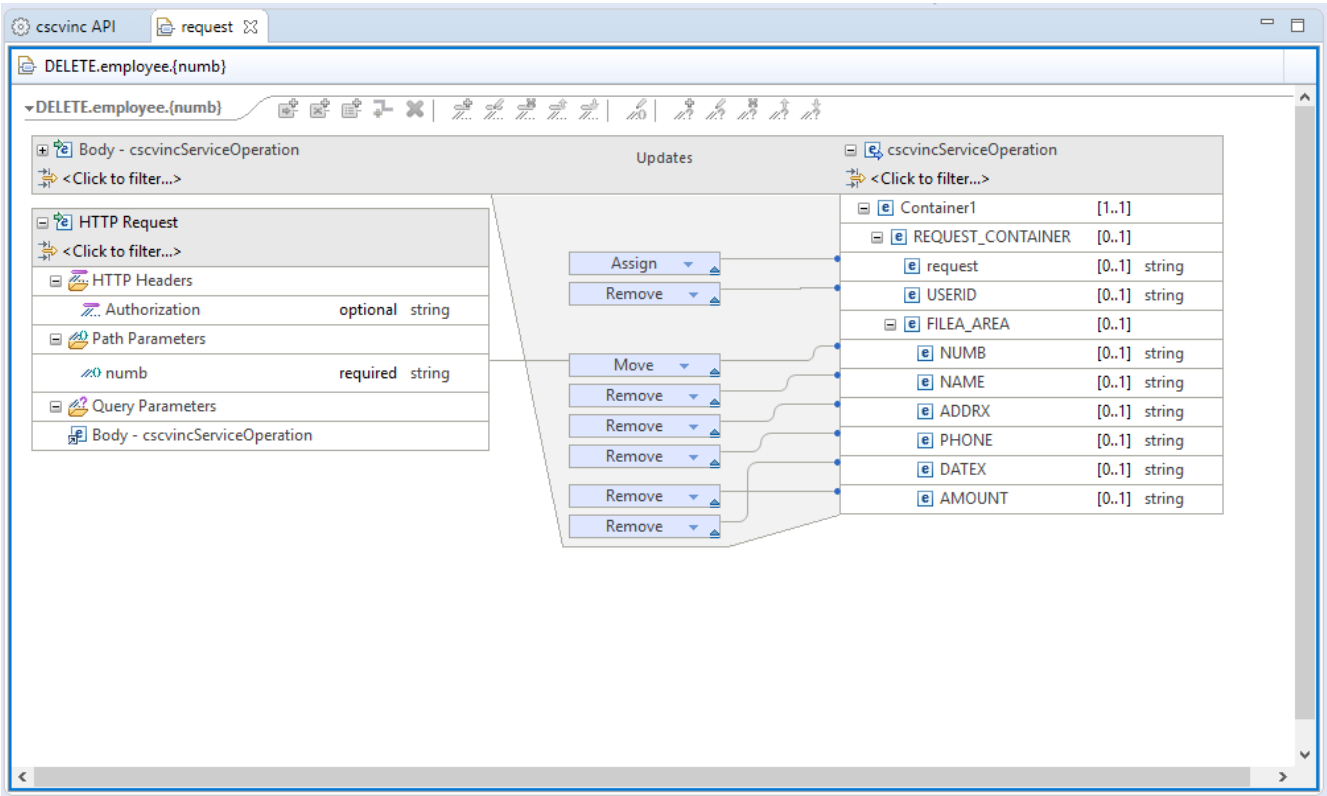
API toolkit – API Editor

z/OS Connect EE

API mapping: Point-and-click interface



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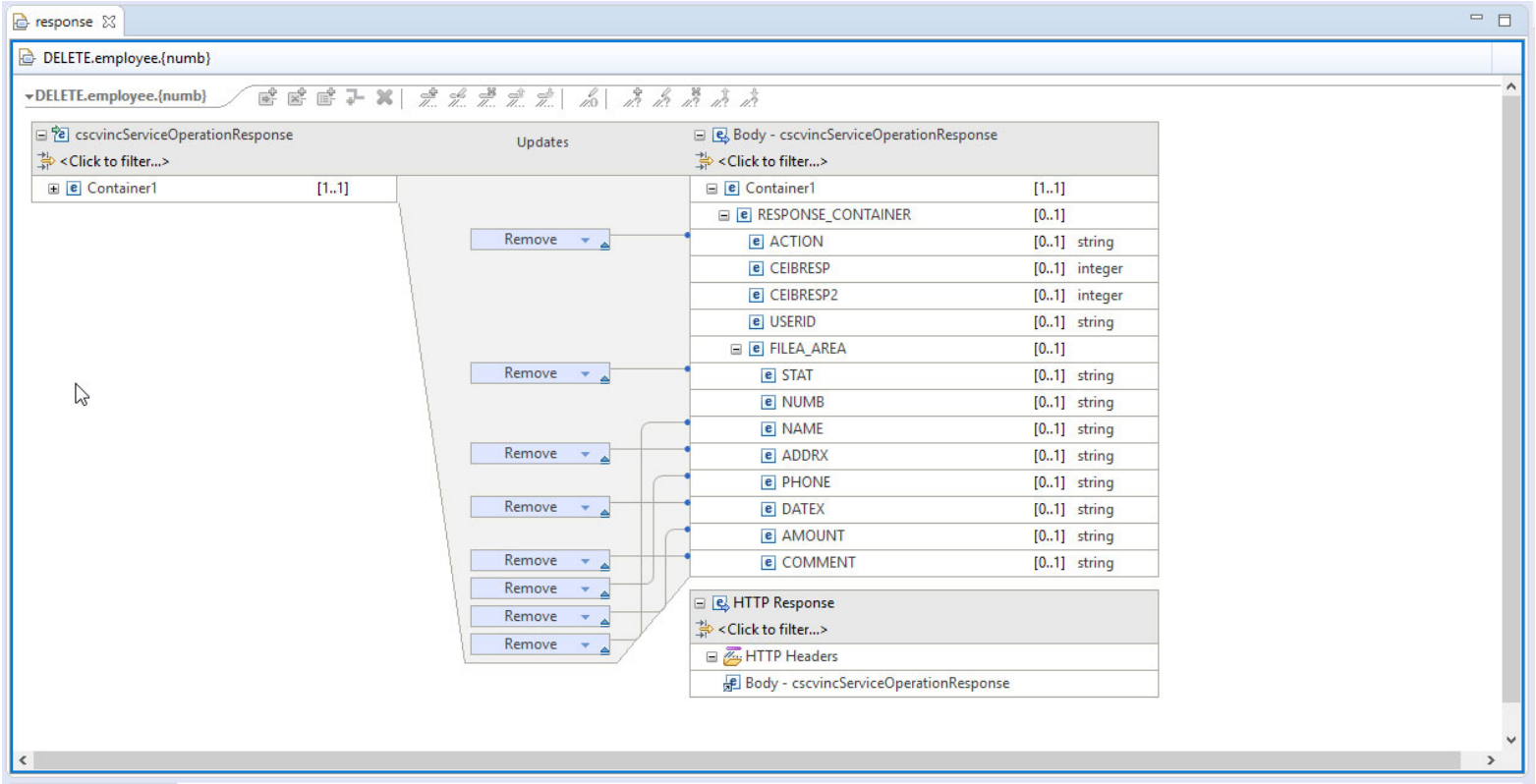
API toolkit – API Editor

z/OS Connect EE

API mapping: Point-and-click interface

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



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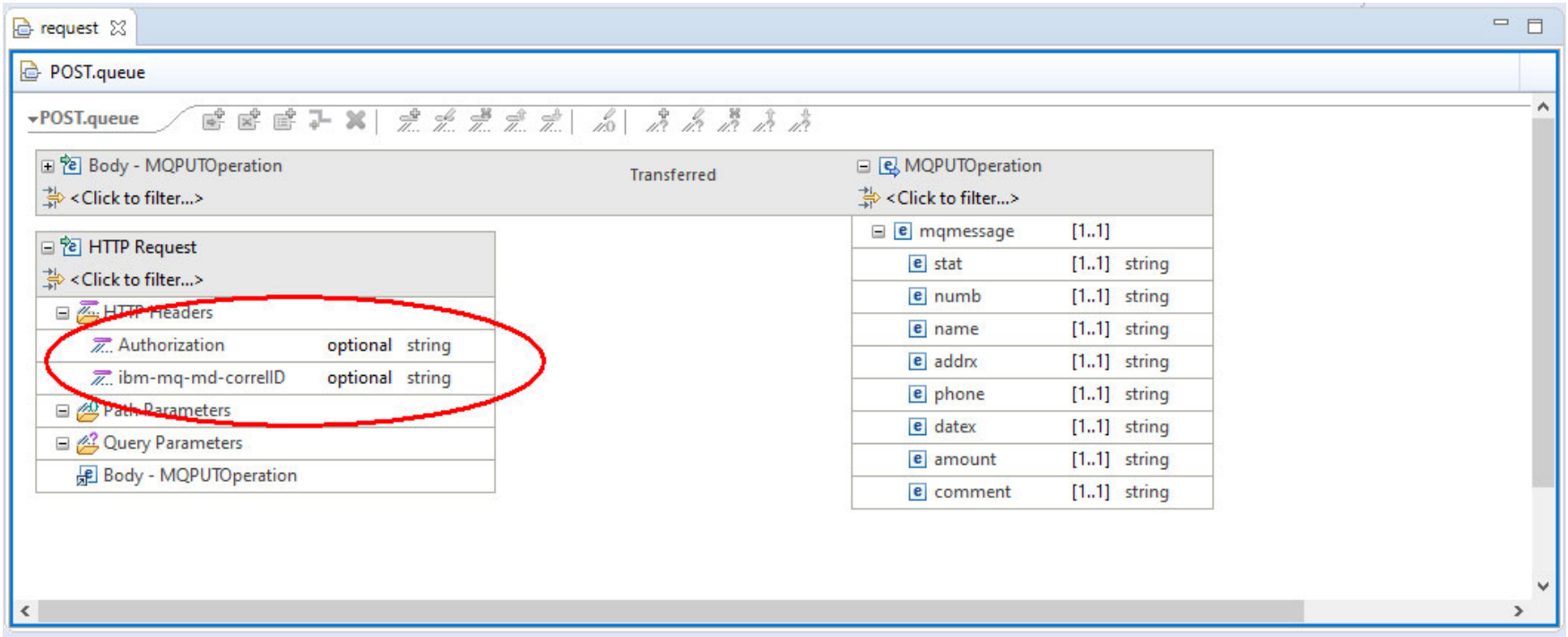
API toolkit – API Editor

z/OS Connect EE

API mapping: Adding HTTP header properties

Allows the API Developer to remove fields to the request.



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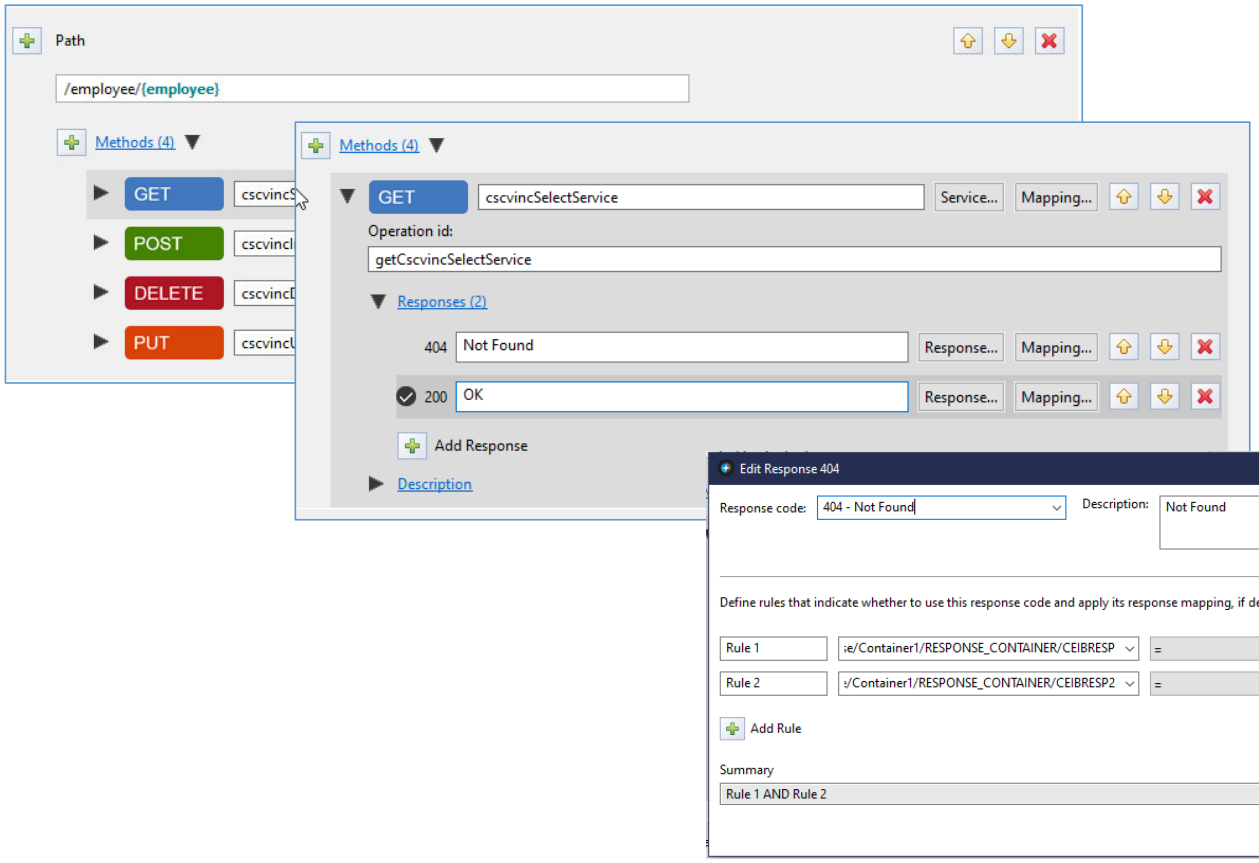
API toolkit

API definition with multiple response codes

z/OS Connect EE



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

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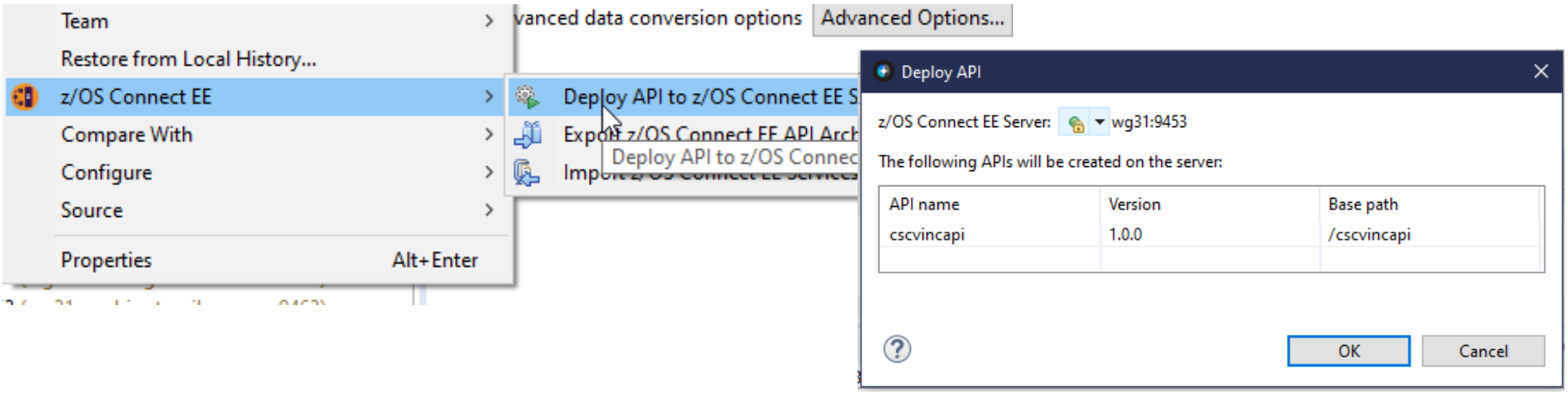
API toolkit – API Editor

z/OS Connect EE

Server connection and API deployment

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



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

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

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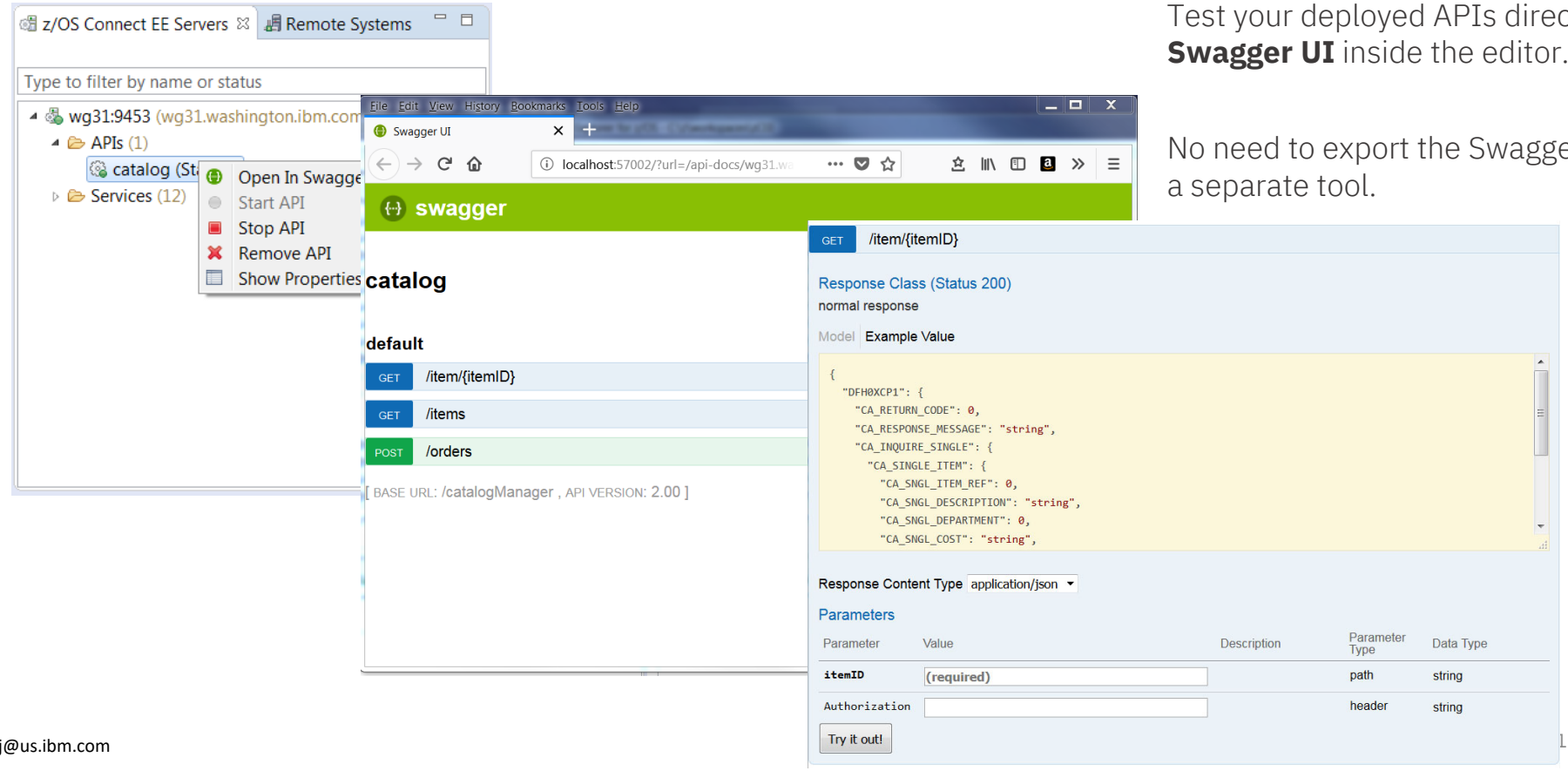
API toolkit – API Editor

Testing with Swagger UI

z/OS Connect EE



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

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

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/api_toolkit/apiRequesters

Quick and easy **API mapping.**

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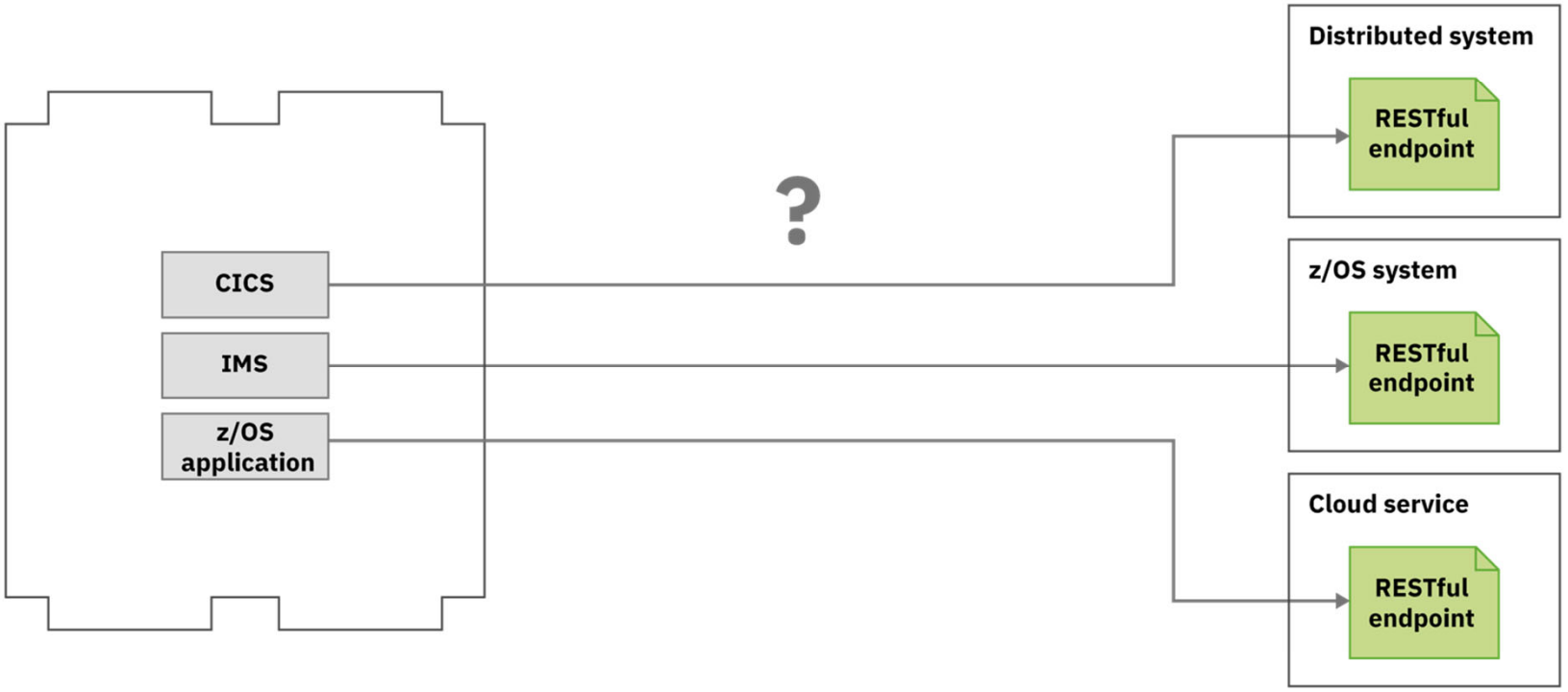
What about calling external APIs from my z/OS assets?

z/OS Connect EE



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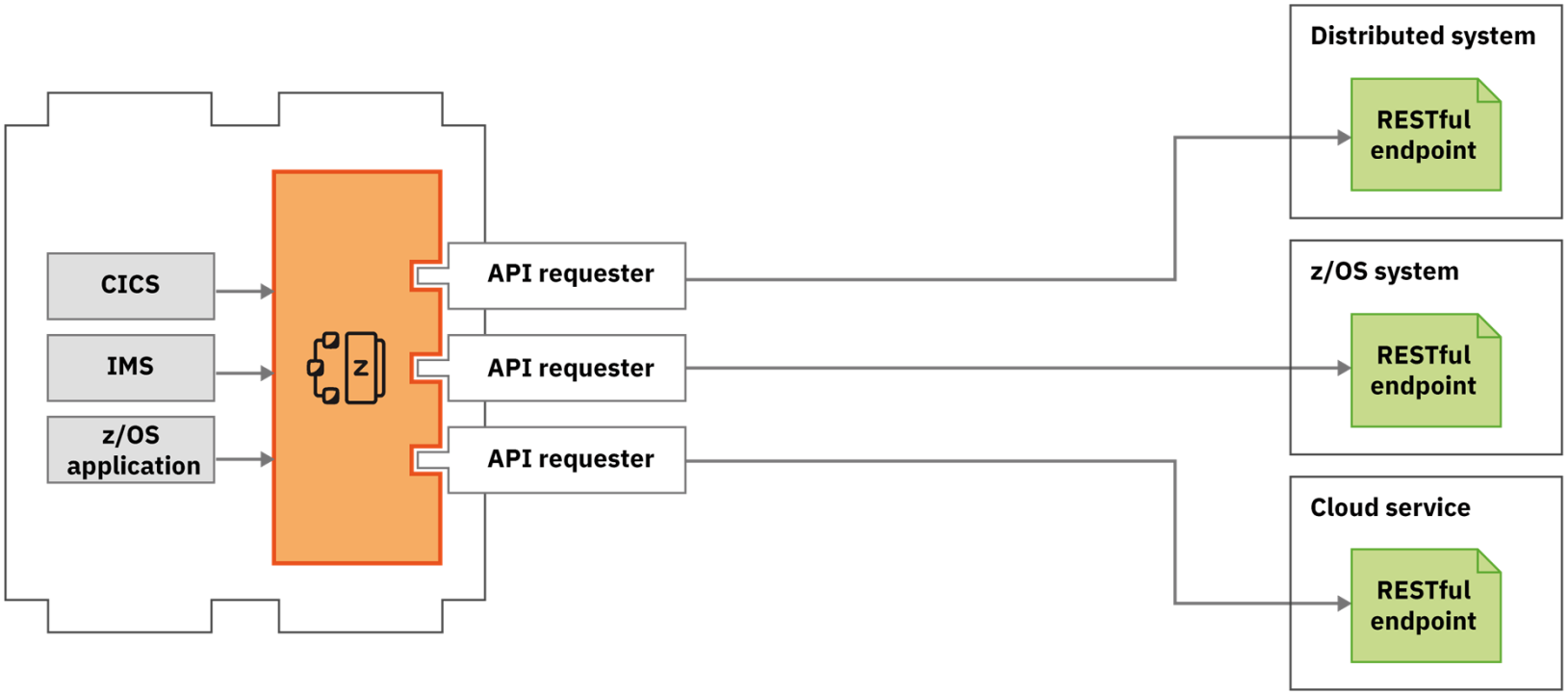
Use API requester **to call external APIs from z/OS assets**

z/OS Connect EE



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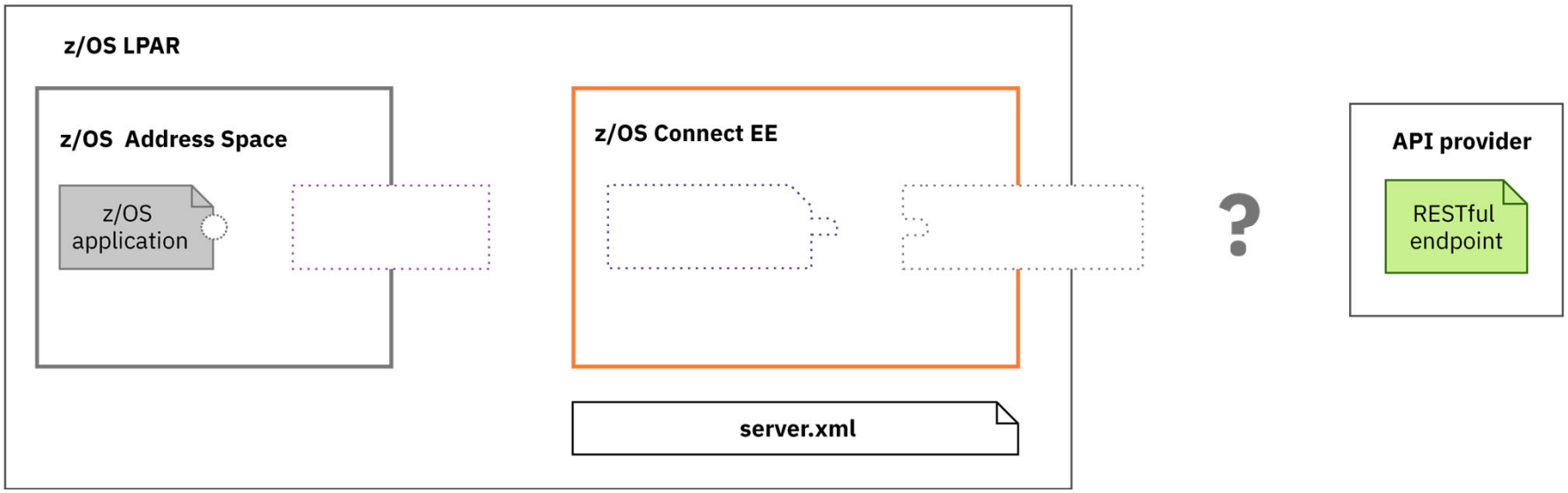
Steps to calling an external API

z/OS Connect EE

Starting point



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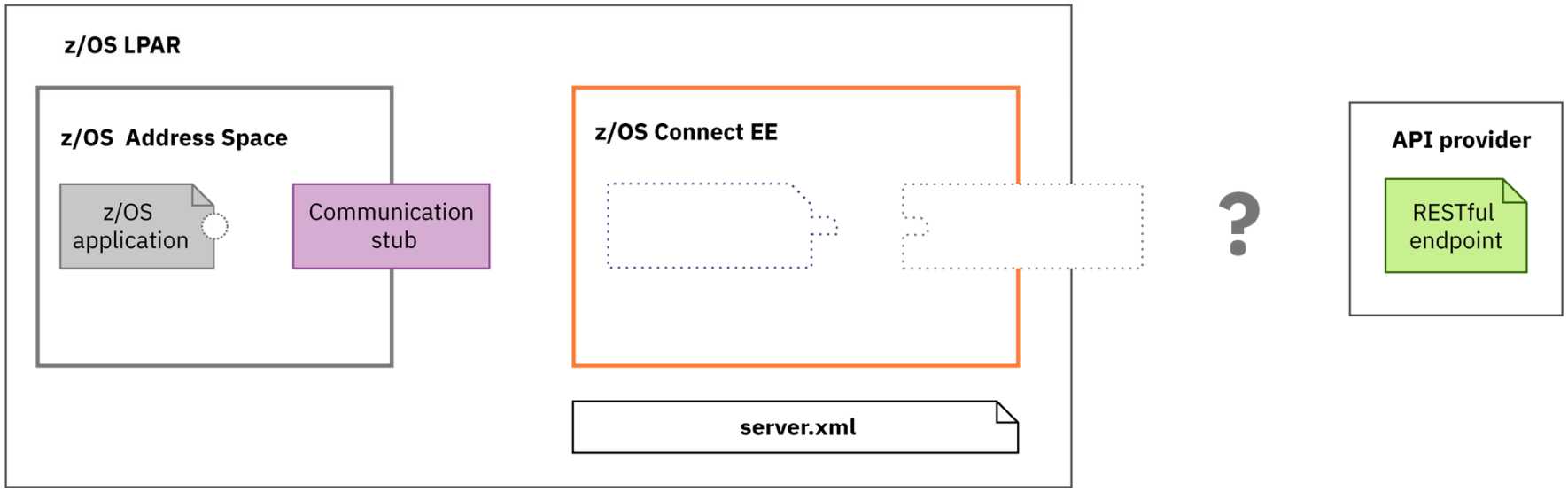
Steps to calling an external API

z/OS Connect EE

Step 1. Configure communication stub



Configure a communication stub.

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

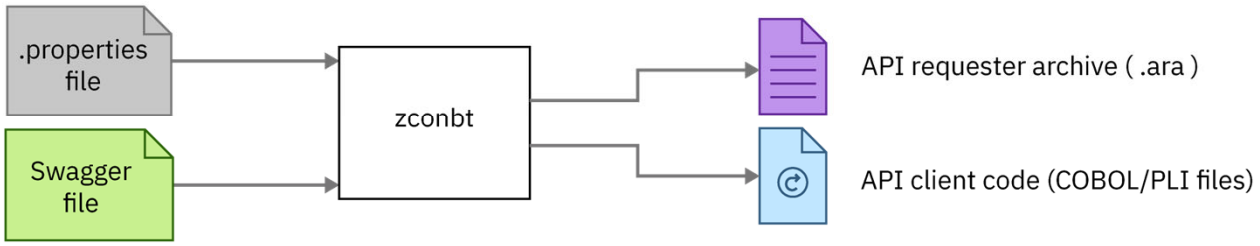
ibm.biz/zosconnect-configure-comms-stub

mitchj@us.ibm.com

Steps to calling an external API

z/OS Connect EE

Step 2. Generate API requester archive from Swagger



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

ibm.biz/zosconnect-generate-ara

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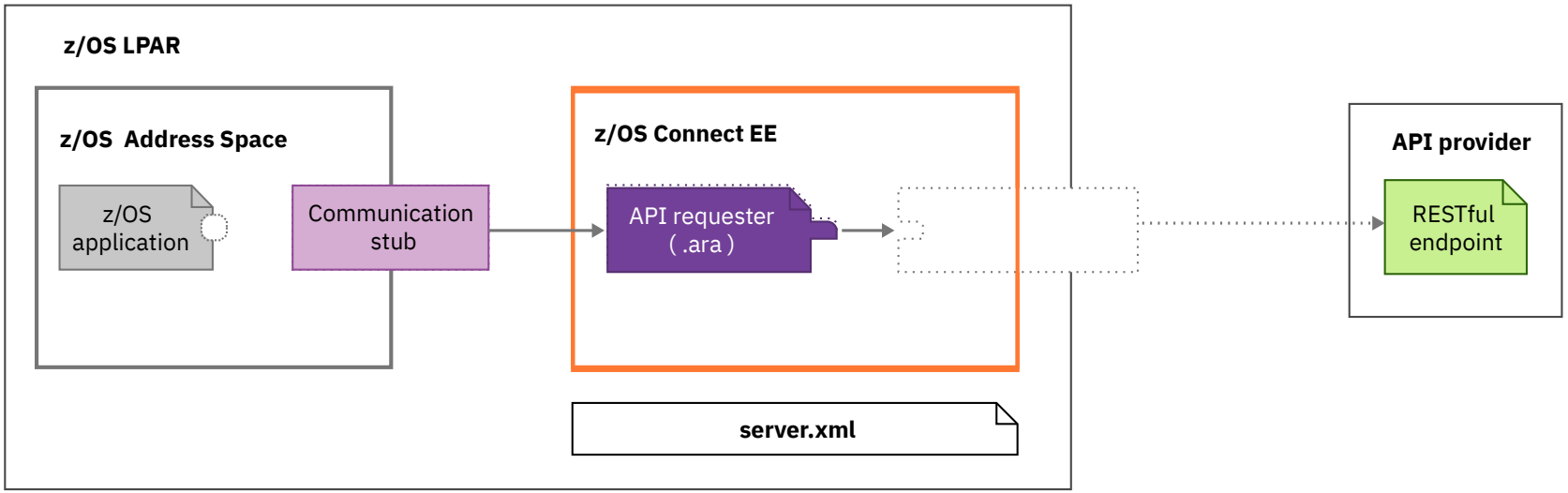
Steps to calling an external API

z/OS Connect EE

Step 3. Deploy API requester (.ara) archive



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

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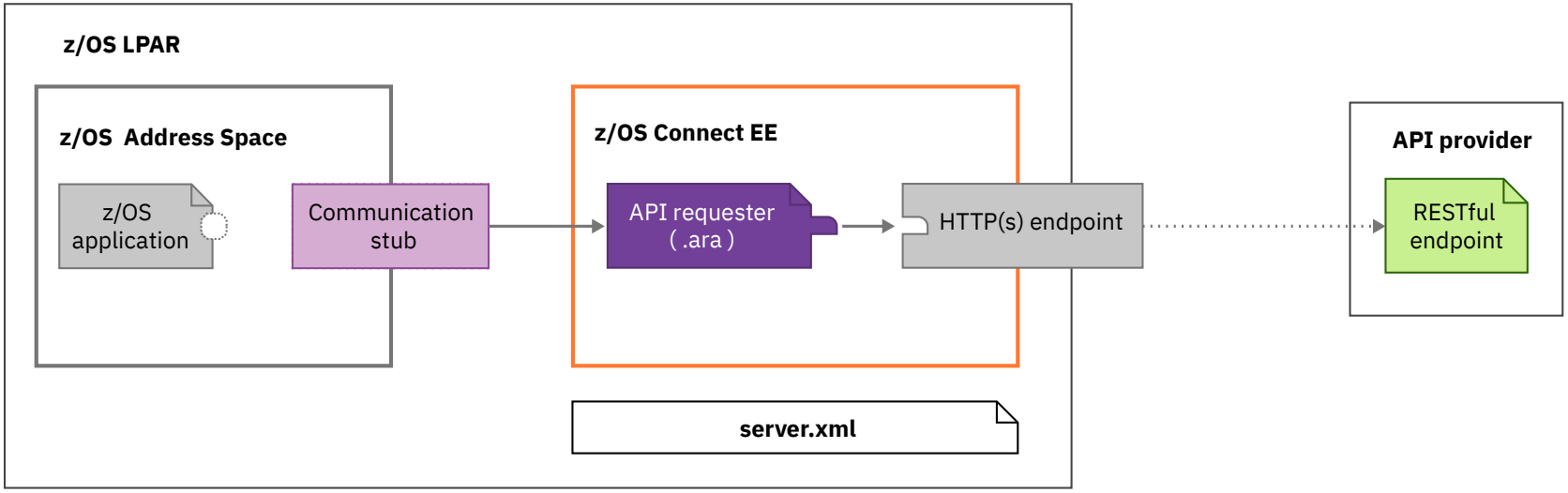
Steps to calling an external API

z/OS Connect EE

Step 4. Configure HTTP(S) endpoint



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

ibm.biz/zosconnect-configure-endpoint-connection

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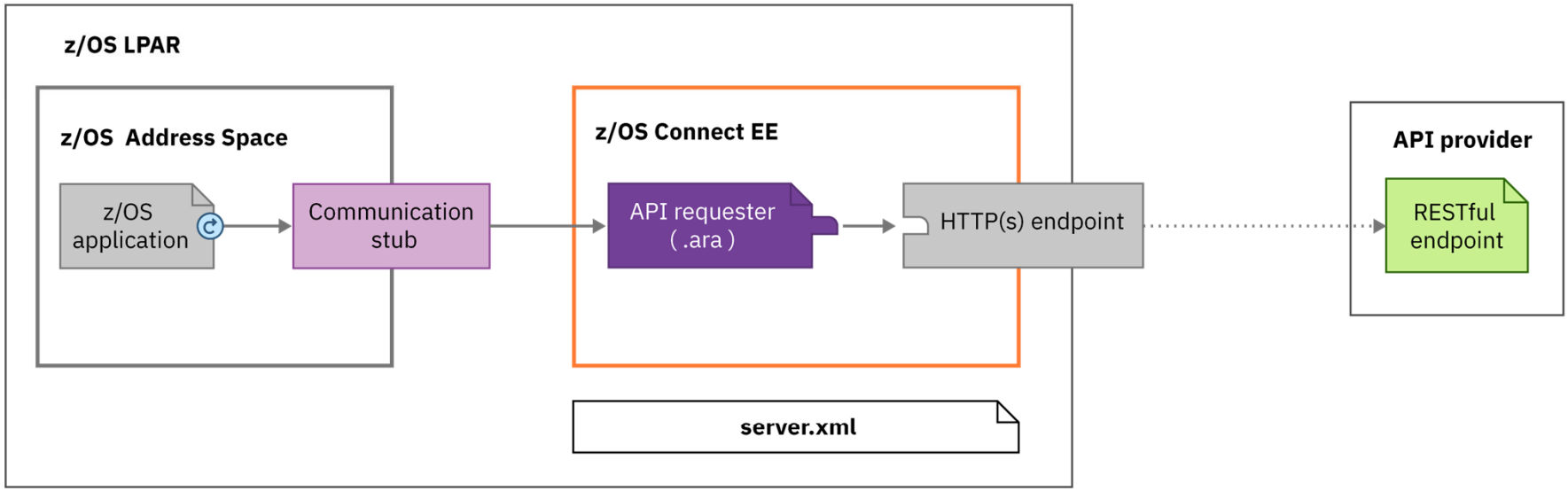
Steps to calling an external API

z/OS Connect EE

Step 5. Update z/OS application



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

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

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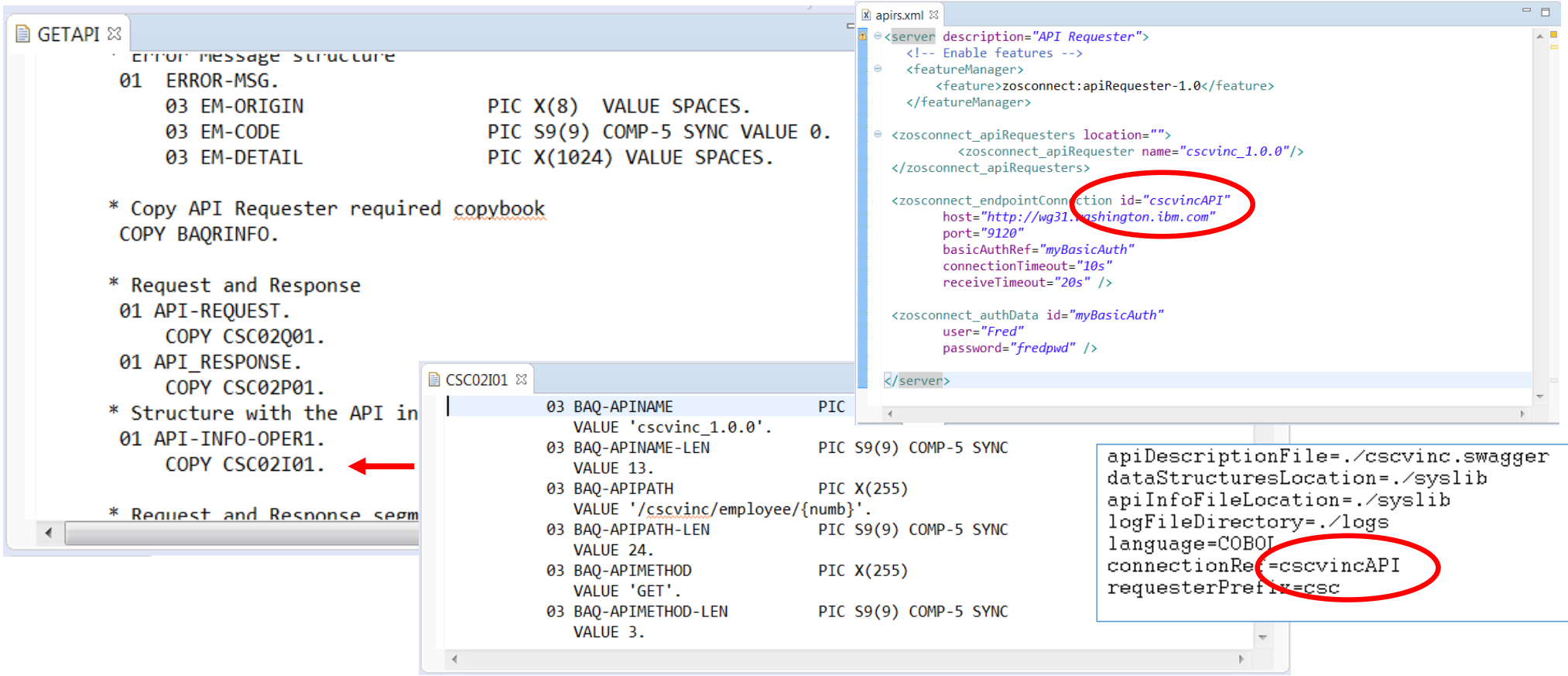
Steps to calling an external API

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



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Steps to calling an external API

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

GETAPI

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

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

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

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Steps to calling an external API

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

GETAPI

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

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

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

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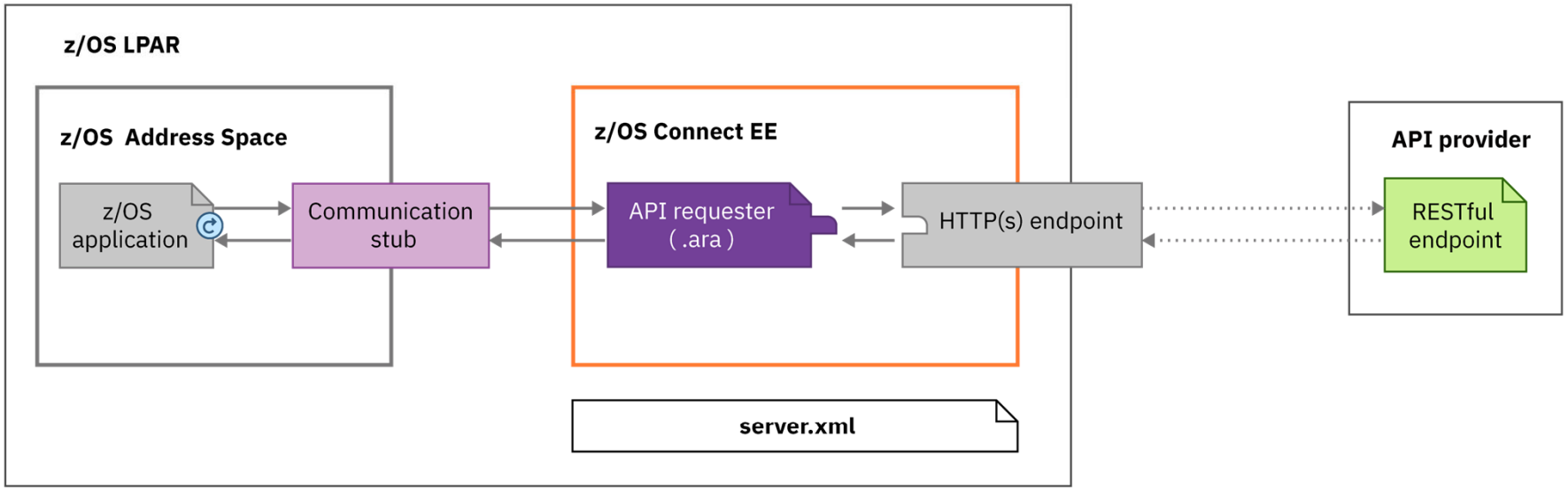
Steps to calling an external API

z/OS Connect EE

Done



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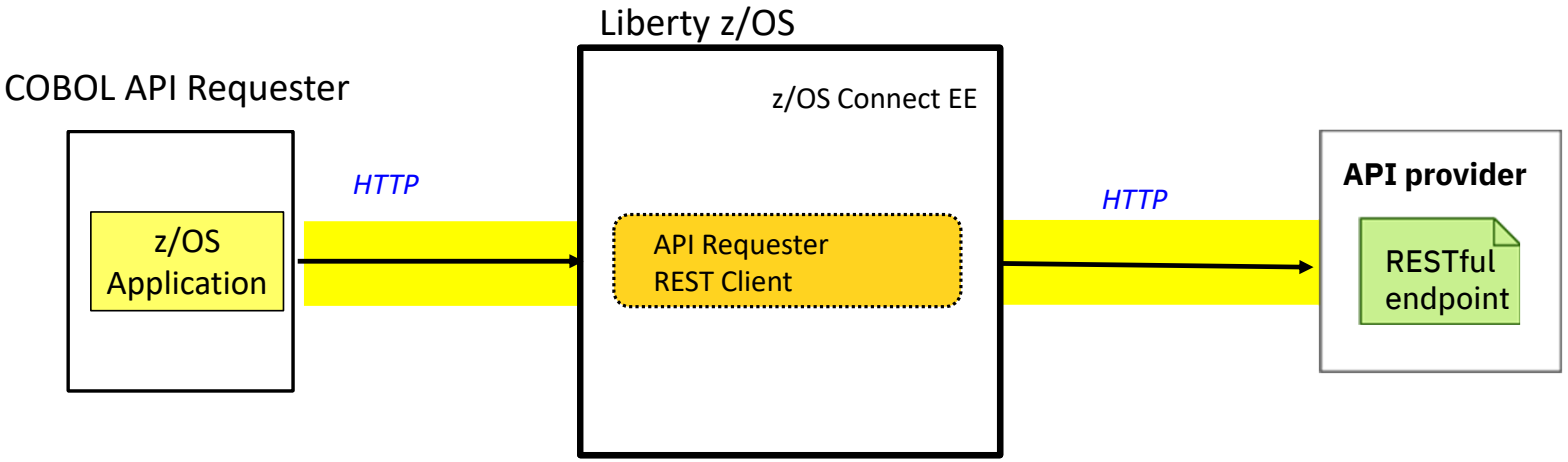
API requester to API Provider connection overview



MVS Batch and IMS HTTP connection details provided by:

- Environment Variables (BAQURI, BAQPORT)
  - Via JCL
  - LE Options (CEEROPTS)
  - Programmatically (CEEENV)
- HTTP or HTTPS

CICS HTTP connection details provided by:

- BAQURIMP CICS URIMAP resource
  - HOST
  - PORT
  - SCHEME (HTTP/HTTPS)

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/common_scenarios

Typical connection patterns to different subsystems.

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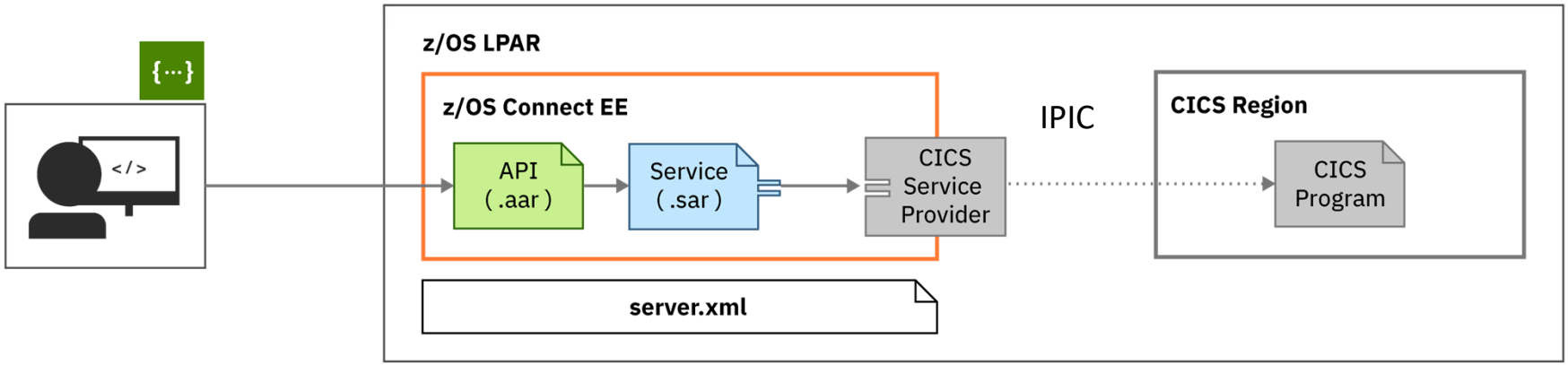
Connections to CICS

z/OS Connect EE

Topology



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

An IPIC connection must be configured in CICS.

ibm.biz/zosconnect-scenarios

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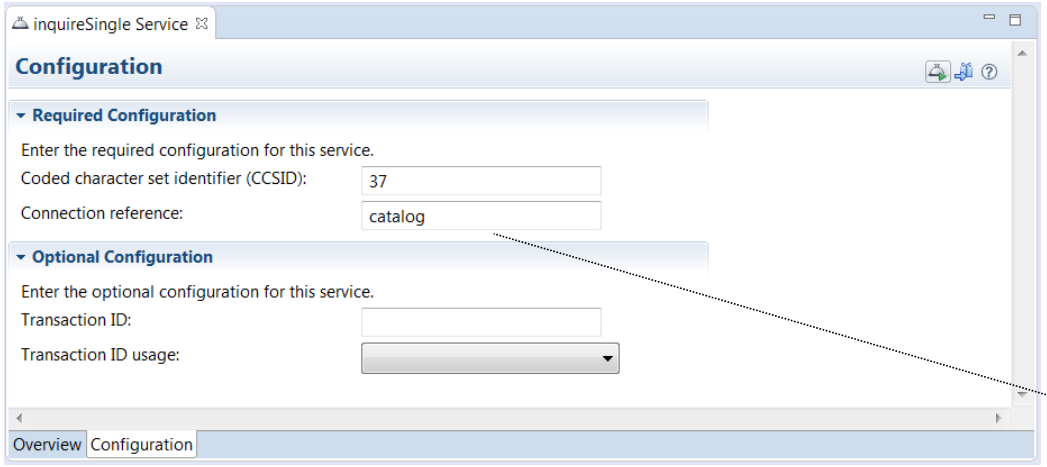
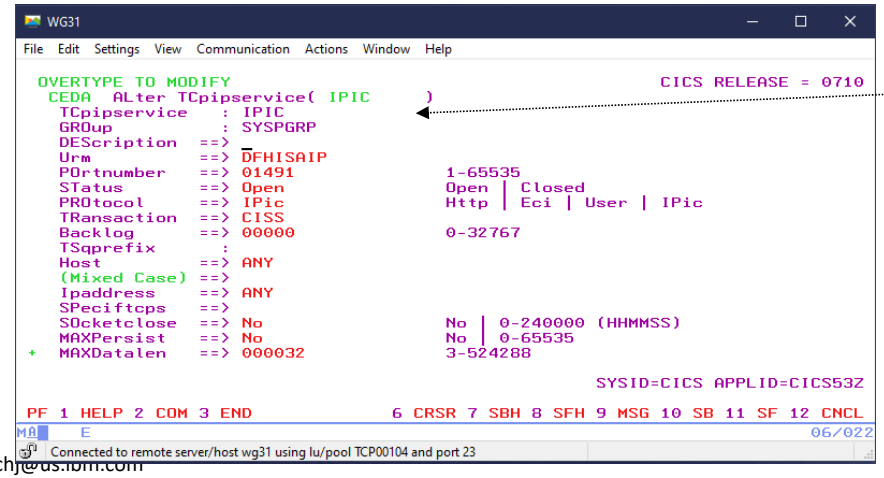
CICS IPIC (server.xml)

z/OS Connect EE

The server.xml file is the key configuration file:





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

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
```

Define IPIC connection to CICS

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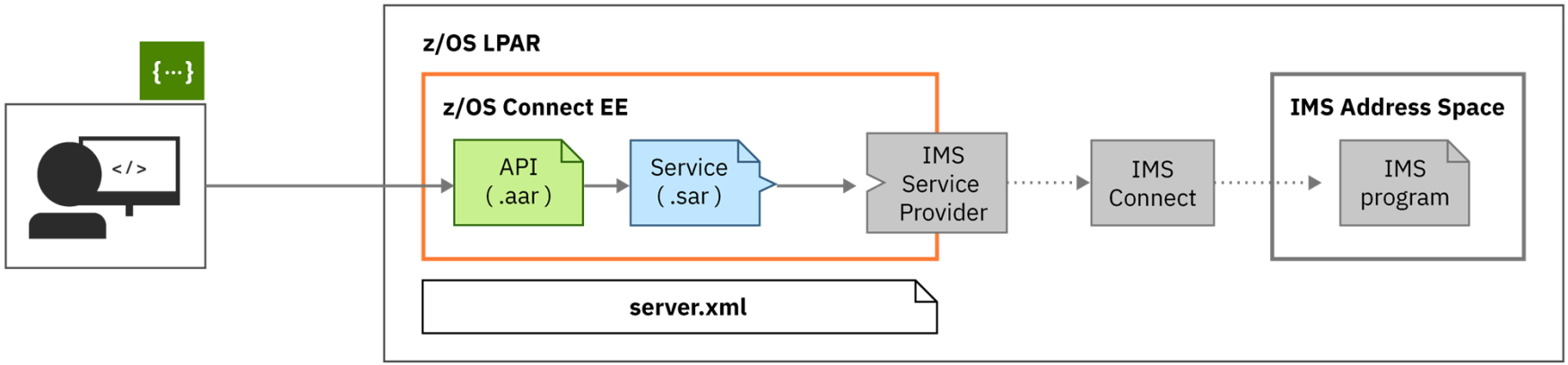
Connections to IMS TM

z/OS Connect EE

Topology



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

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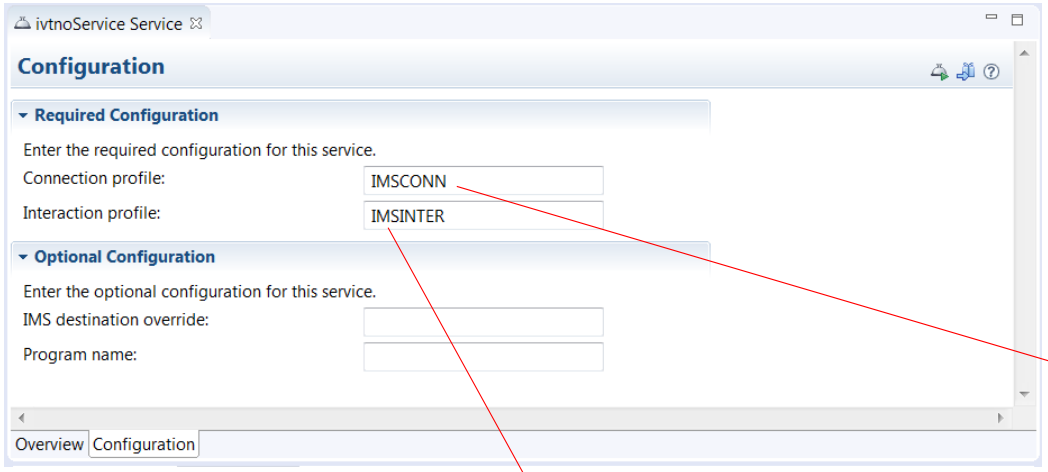
IMS Connections and Interactions

z/OS Connect EE



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>
```

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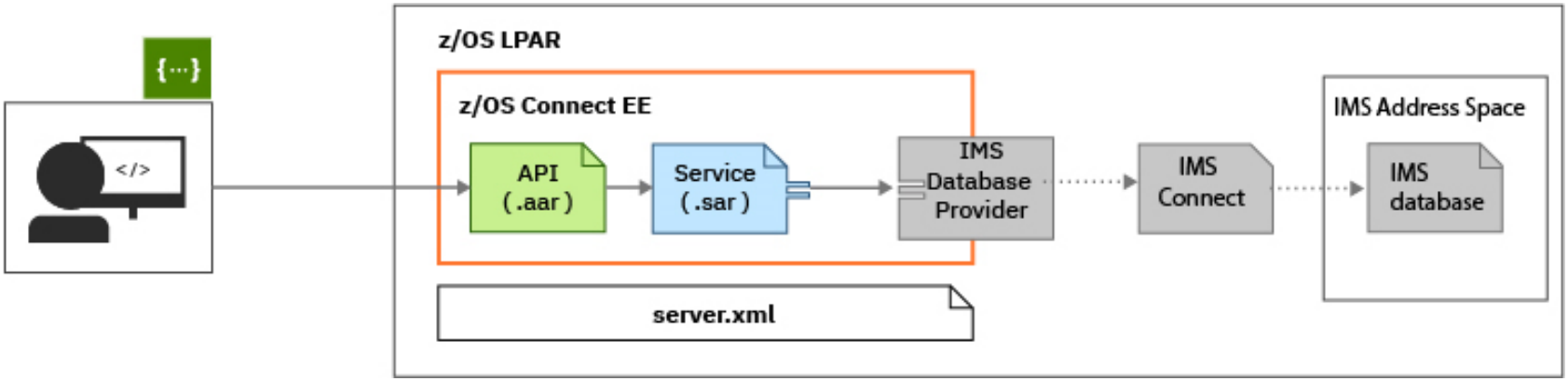
Connections to IMS DB

z/OS Connect EE

Topology



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

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

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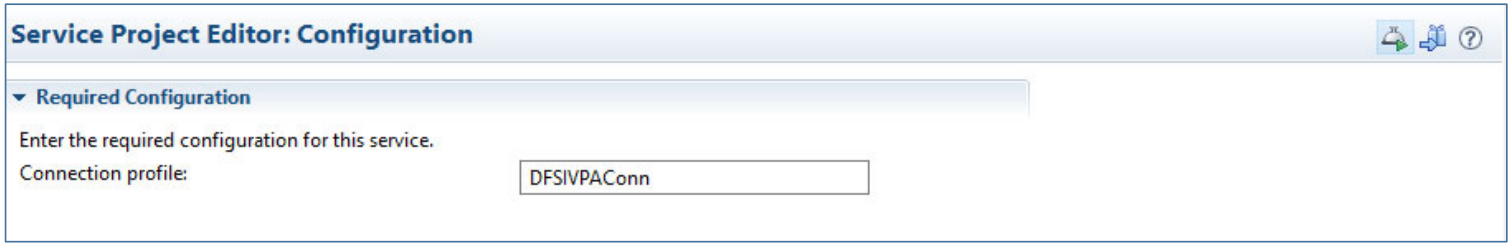
IMS Connection Factory

z/OS Connect EE



ConnectionFactory

```
<connectionFactory id="DFSIVPAConn">
<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

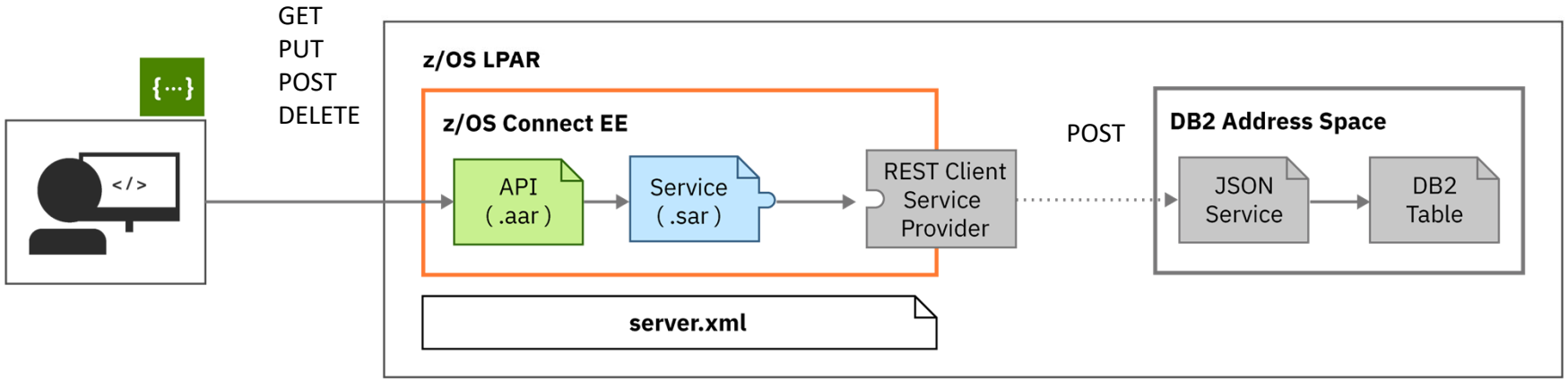
```
HWS=(ID=IMS14HWS,XIBAREA=100,RACF=N,RRS=N)
TCPIP=(HOSTNAME=TCPIP,PORTID=(4000,LOCAL),RACFID=JOHNSON,TIMEOUT=5000)
DATASTORE=(GROUP=OTMAGRP,ID=IVP1,MEMBER=HWSMEM,TMEMBER=OTMAMEM)
IMSPLEX=(MEMBER=IMS14HWS,TMEMBER=PLEX1)
ODACCESS=(ODBMAUTOCONN=Y,
DRDAPORT=(ID=5555,PORTTMOT=6000),ODBMTMOT=6000)
```

mitc

Connections to Db2

z/OS Connect EE

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

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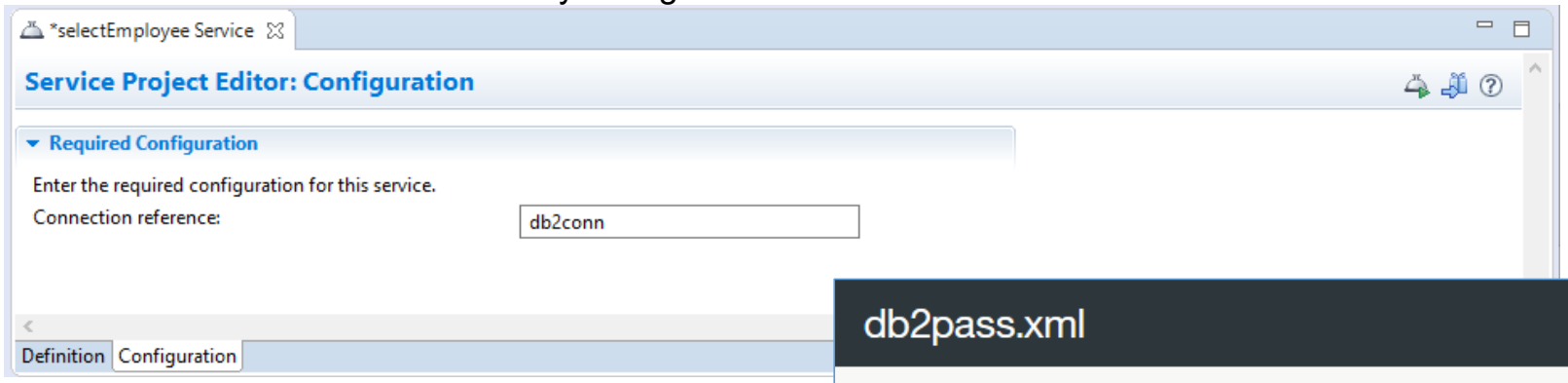
The server.xml File (Db2)

z/OS Connect EE

The server.xml file is the key configuration file:




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

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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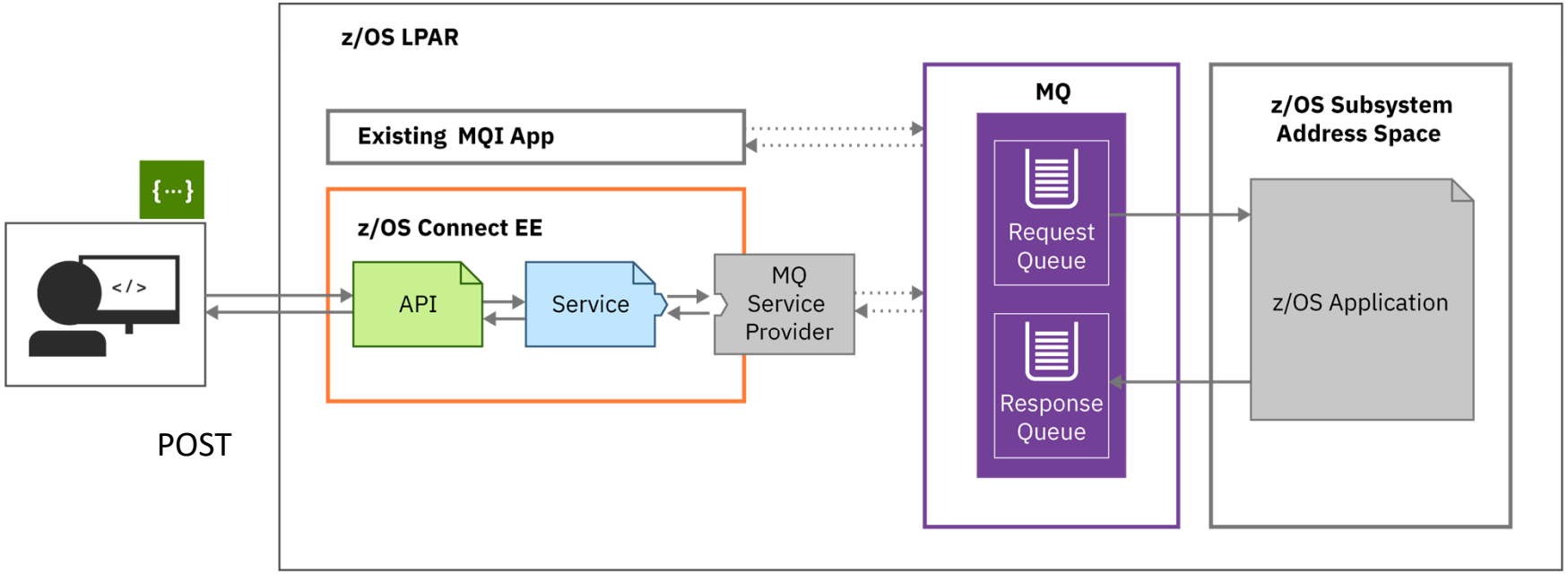
Connections to MQ

z/OS Connect EE

Topology (Two-way service example)



You can also configure one-way services.

ibm.biz/zosconnect-mq-service-provider

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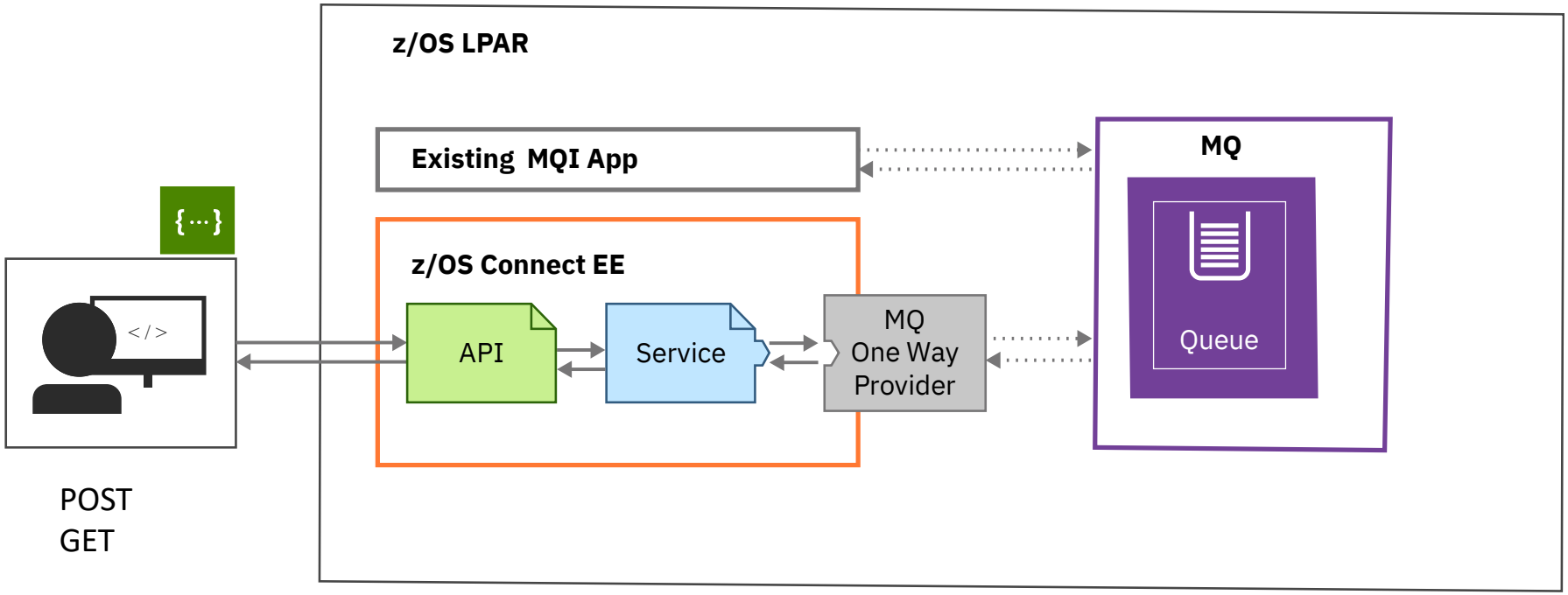
Connections to MQ

z/OS Connect EE

Topology (One-way service example)



ibm.biz/zosconnect-mq-service-provider

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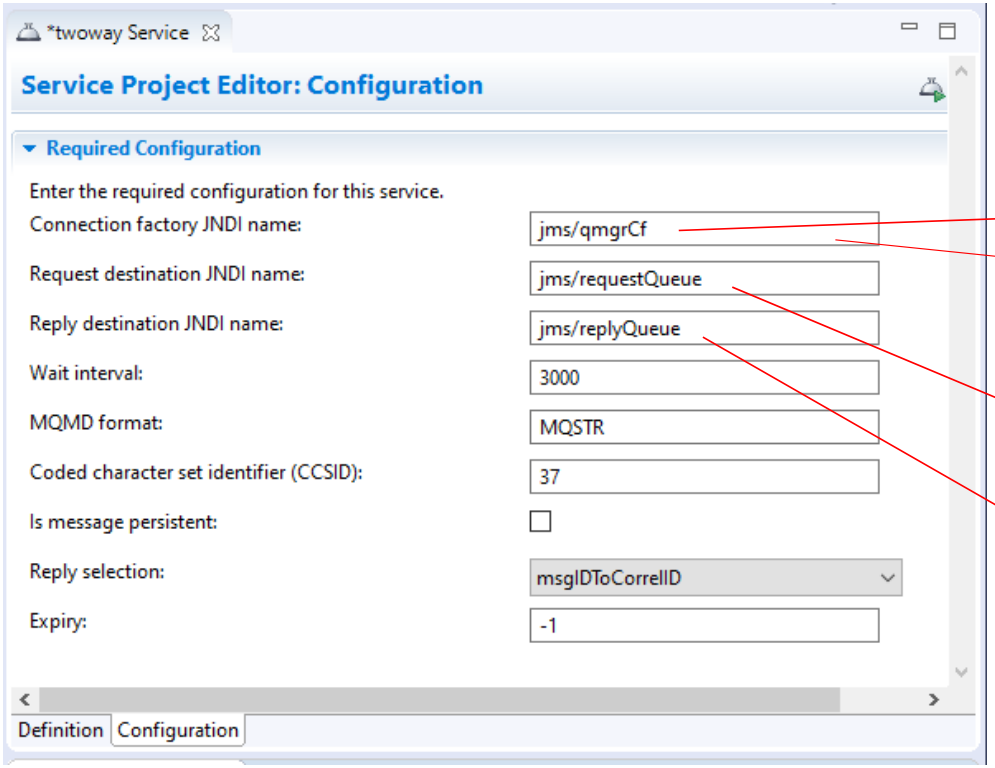
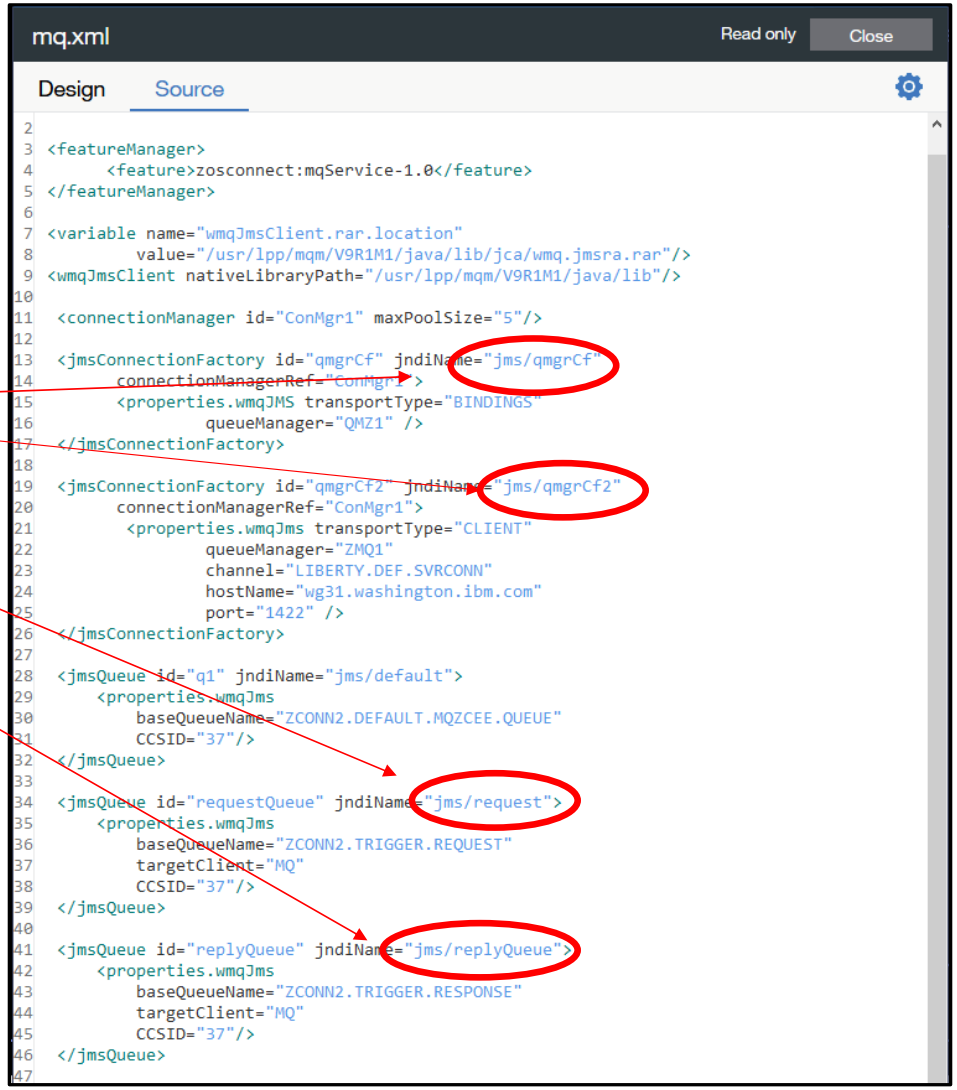
The server.xml File (MQ)





MQ V9.1.1 Added support for remote queue managers.

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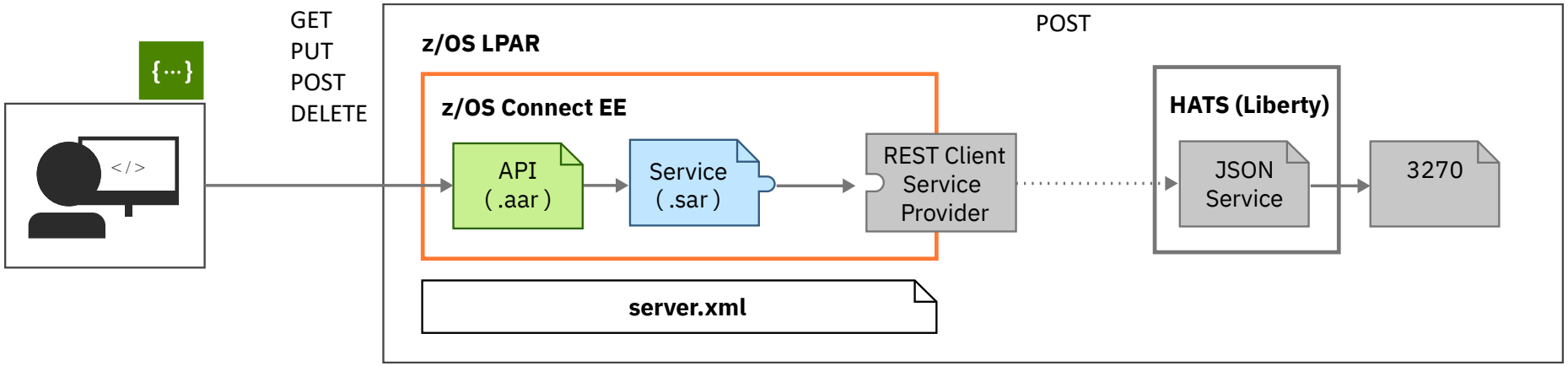
Connection to HATS

z/OS Connect EE

Topology



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

ibm.biz/zosconect-db2-rest-services

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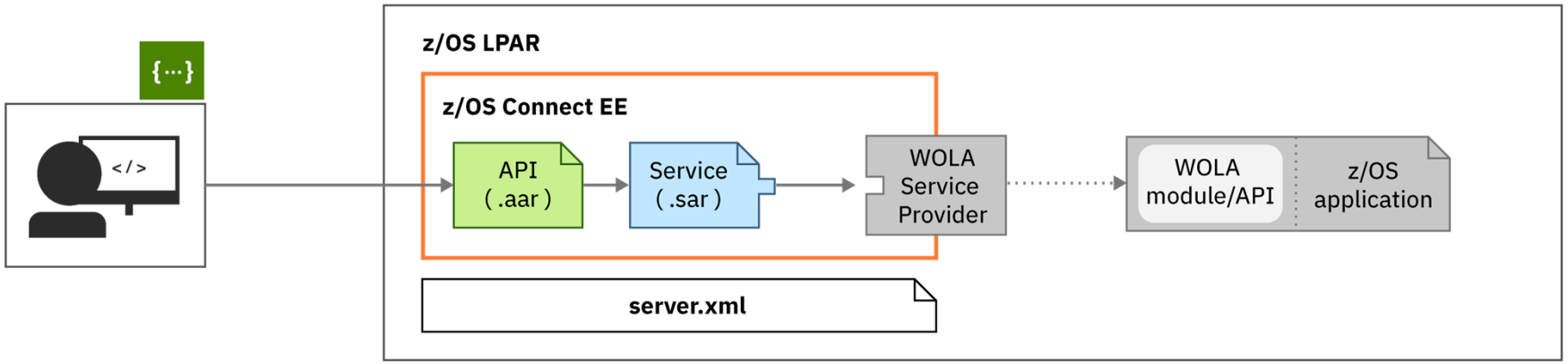
Connections to a MVS batch application

z/OS Connect EE

Topology



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

The z/OS application must be WOLA-enabled.

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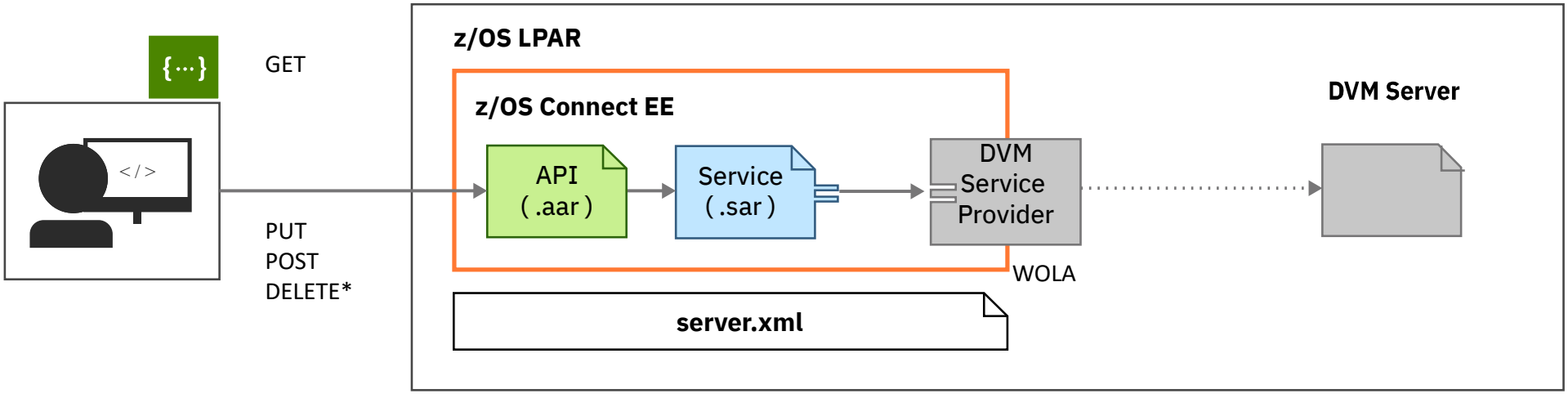
Connections to DVM

z/OS Connect EE

Topology



The DVM service provider uses WOLA

* Requires a resource manager (e.g. RLS, VSAMCICS, etc.

ibm.biz/zosconect-db2-rest-services

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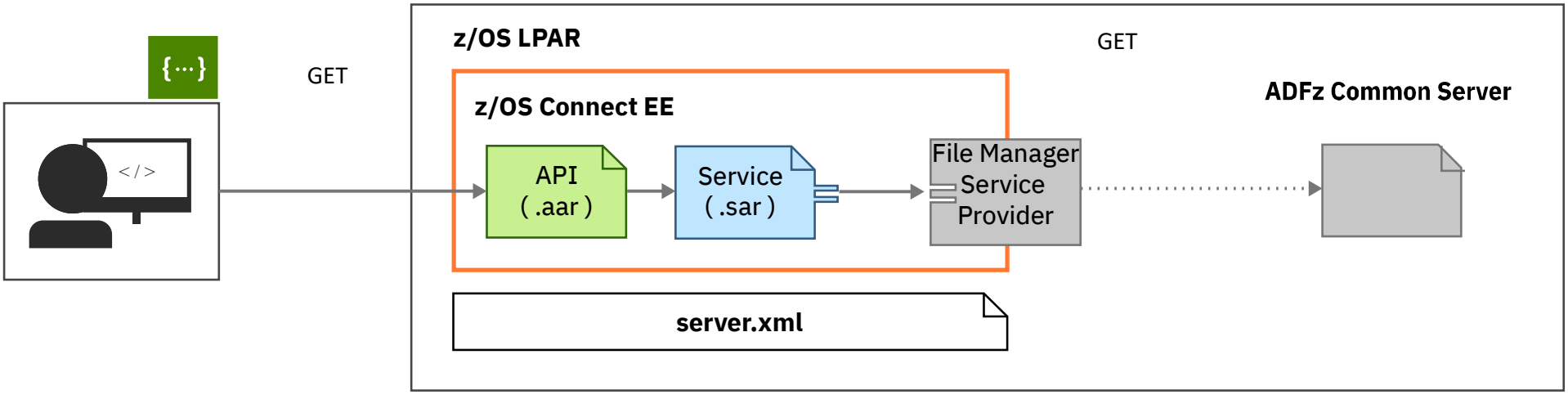
Connections to File Manager

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 .

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/miscellaneousTopics

performance, high availability, Liberty

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A 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
```

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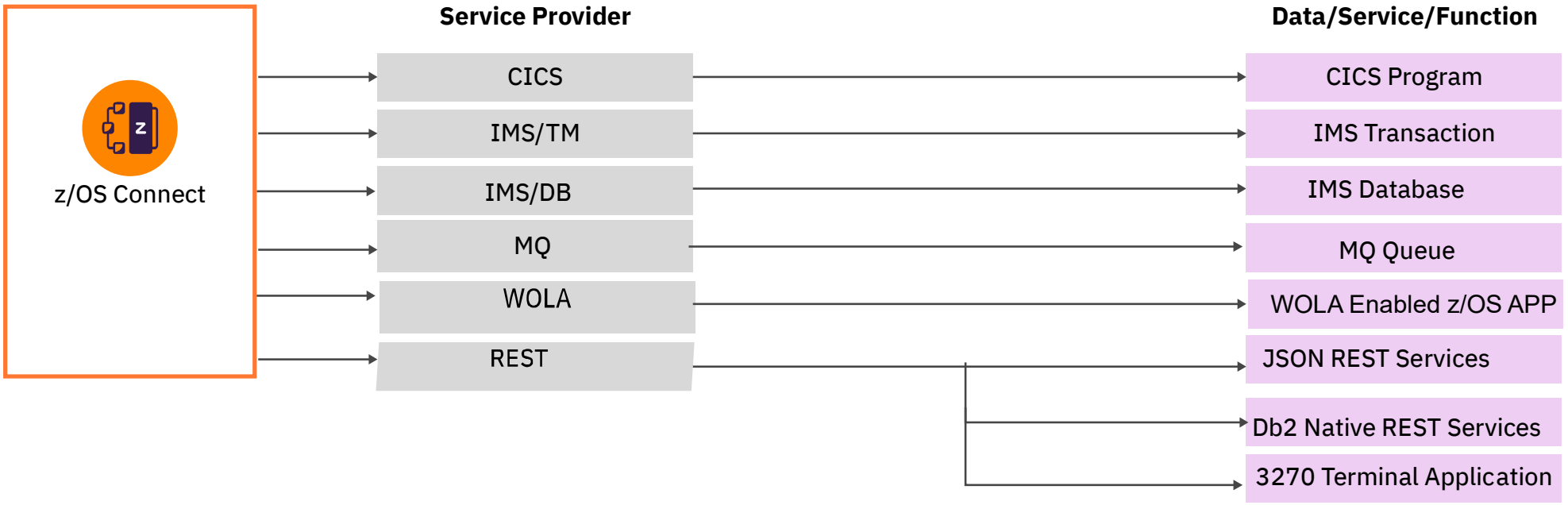
What assets can z/OS Connect EE map to?

z/OS Connect EE

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.

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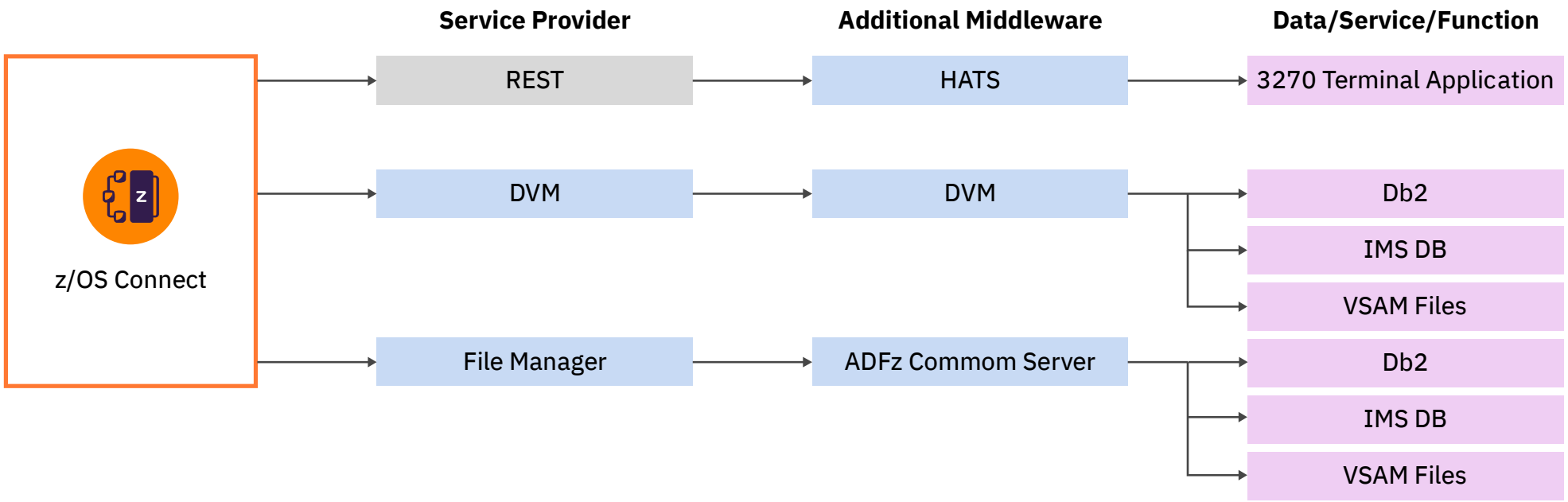
Additional Middleware

Additional value from the ecosystem

z/OS Connect EE



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

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API Policies

z/OS Connect EE

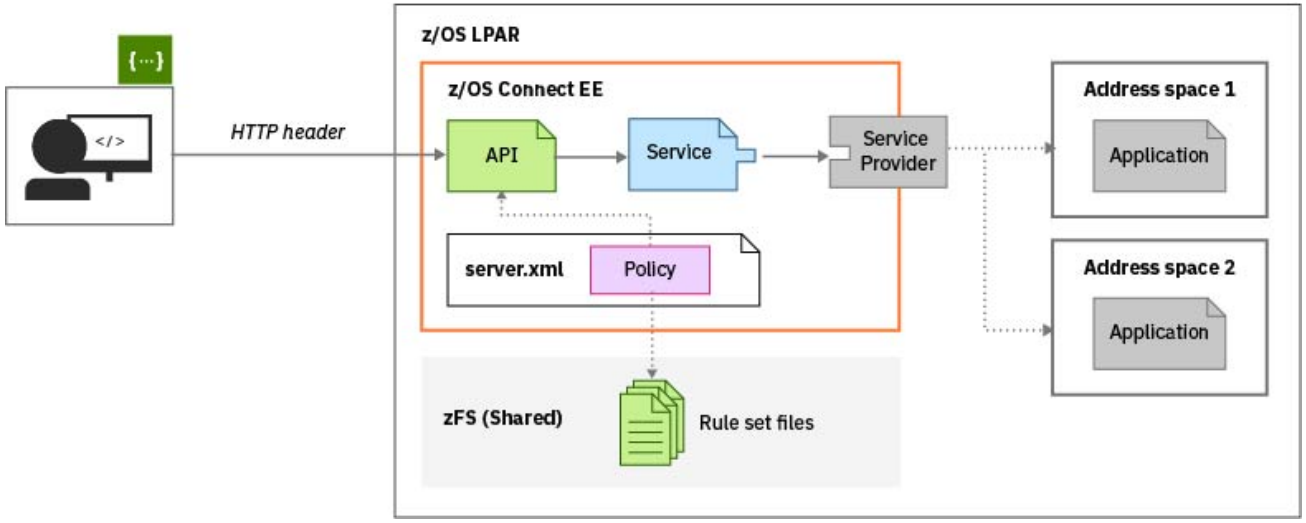
- HTTP header properties can be used to select alternative for IMS (V3.0.4) , CICS (V3.0.10), Db2 (V3.0.36) or MQ (V3.0.39)
- Policies can be configured globally for every API in the server or for individual APIs (V3.0.11)

CICS attributes
- cicsCcsid
- cicsConnectionRef
- cicsTransId

IMS attributes
- imsConnectionRef
- imsInteractionRef
- imsInteractionTimeout
- imsLtermOverrideName
- imsTranCode
- imsTranExpiration

Db2 attributes
- db2ConnectionRef
- db2CollectionID

MQ attributes
- mqConnectionFactory
- mqDestination
- mqReplyDestination



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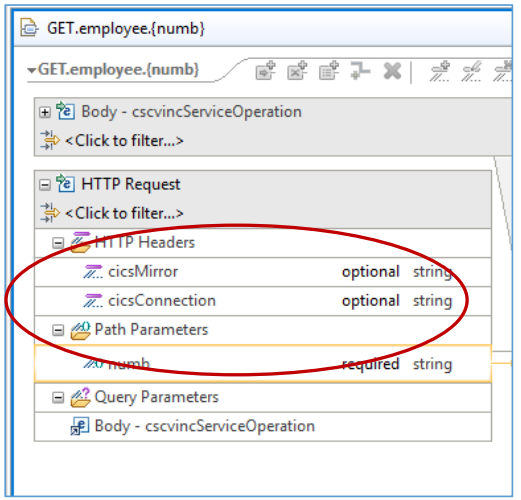
A sample API Policies for CICS

z/OS Connect EE

```
 <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>
```



Curl

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

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

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Displaying zCEE messages on the console and/or spool

z/OS Connect EE

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.
```

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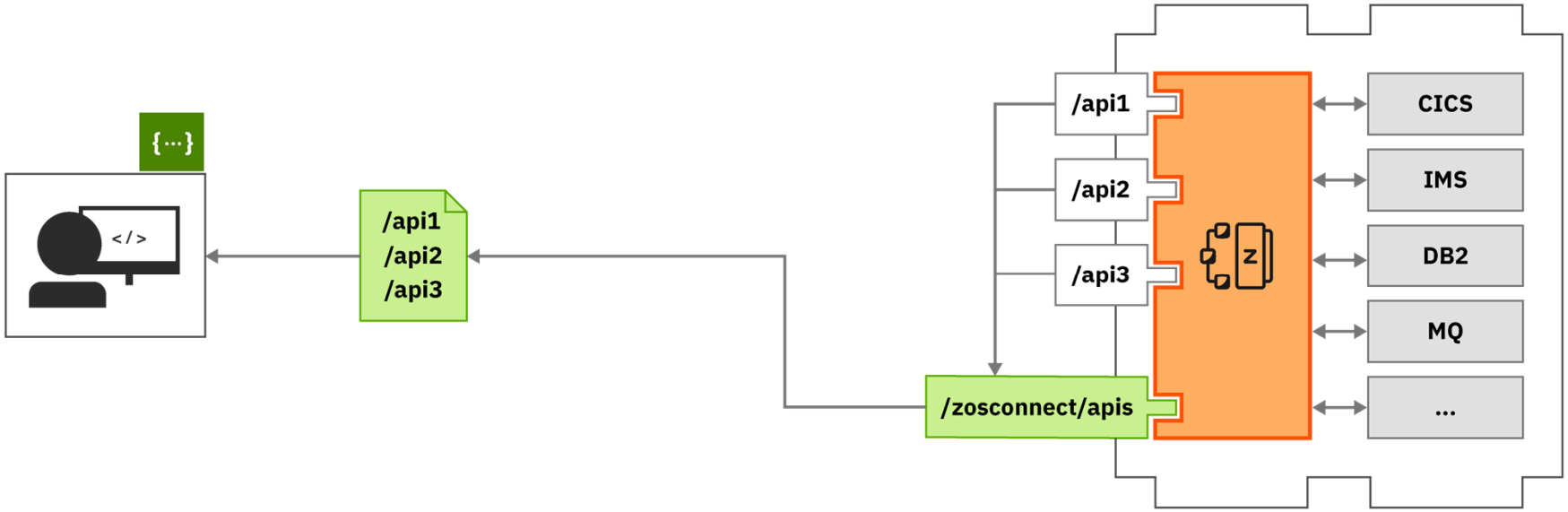
API Documentation

z/OS Connect EE



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

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RESTful Administrative Interface for Services

z/OS Connect EE

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

Most administration tasks are supported by the RESTful administration interface

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

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

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RESTful Administrative Interface for APIs

z/OS Connect EE

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

Most administration tasks are supported by the RESTful administration interface

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

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RESTful Administrative Interface for API Requesters

z/OS Connect EE

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

Most administration tasks are supported by the RESTful administration interface

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

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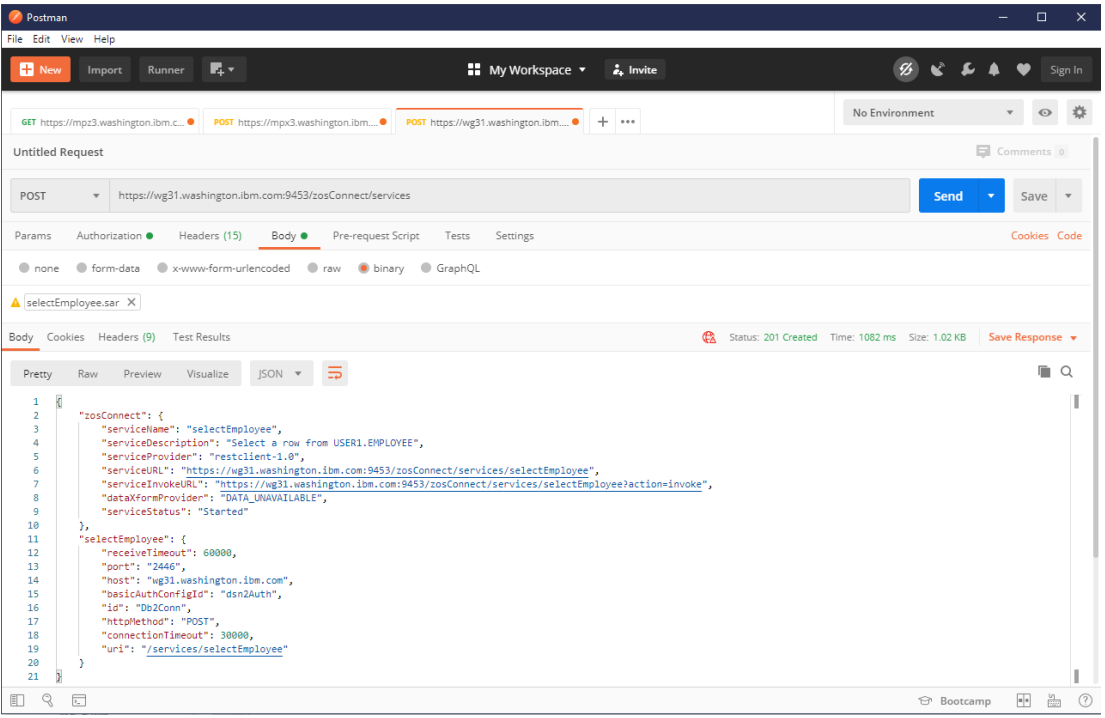
Deploying Service Archive options

z/OS Connect EE

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



Command:

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

Results:


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

z/OS Connect EE

```
//*************************************************************
//*  SET SYMBOLS
//*************************************************************
//EXPORT EXPORT SYMLIST=(*)
// SET CURL='/usr/lpp/rocket/curl'
//*************************************************************
//*  CURL Procedure
//*************************************************************
//CURL PROC
//CURL EXEC PGM=IKJEFT01,REGION=0M
//SYSTSPRT DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSERR   DD SYSOUT=*
//STDOUT   DD SYSOUT=*
// PEND
//*************************************************************
//*  STEP CURL - use cURL to stop API cscvinc
//*************************************************************
//LIST EXEC CURL
//SYSTSIN  DD *,SYMBOLS=EXECSYS
BPXBATCH SH export CURL=&CURL; $CURL/bin/curl -X PUT  +
--cacert /u/johnson/CERTAUTH.PEM --user FRED:FRED +
https://wg31.washington.ibm.com:9443/zosConnect/apis/cscvinc?status=sto+
pped
//*************************************************************
//*  STEP CURL - use cURL to delete the API cscvinc
//*************************************************************
//DELETE EXEC CURL
//SYSTSIN  DD *,SYMBOLS=EXECSYS
BPXBATCH SH export CURL=&CURL; $CURL/bin/curl -X DELETE +
--cacert /u/johnson/CERTAUTH.PEM --user FRED:FRED +
https://wg31.washington.ibm.com:9443/zosConnect/apis/cscvinc
//*************************************************************
//*  STEP CURL - use cURL to deploy the API cscvinc
//*************************************************************
//DEPLOY EXEC CURL
//SYSTSIN  DD *,SYMBOLS=EXECSYS
BPXBATCH SH export CURL=&CURL; $CURL/bin/curl -X POST +
--cacert /u/johnson/CERTAUTH.PEM --user FRED:FRED +
--data-binary @/u/johnson/cscvinc.aar +
--header "Content-Type: application/zip" +
https://wg31.washington.ibm.com:9443/zosConnect/apis
```

https://www.rocketsoftware.com/platforms/ibm-z/curl-for-zos

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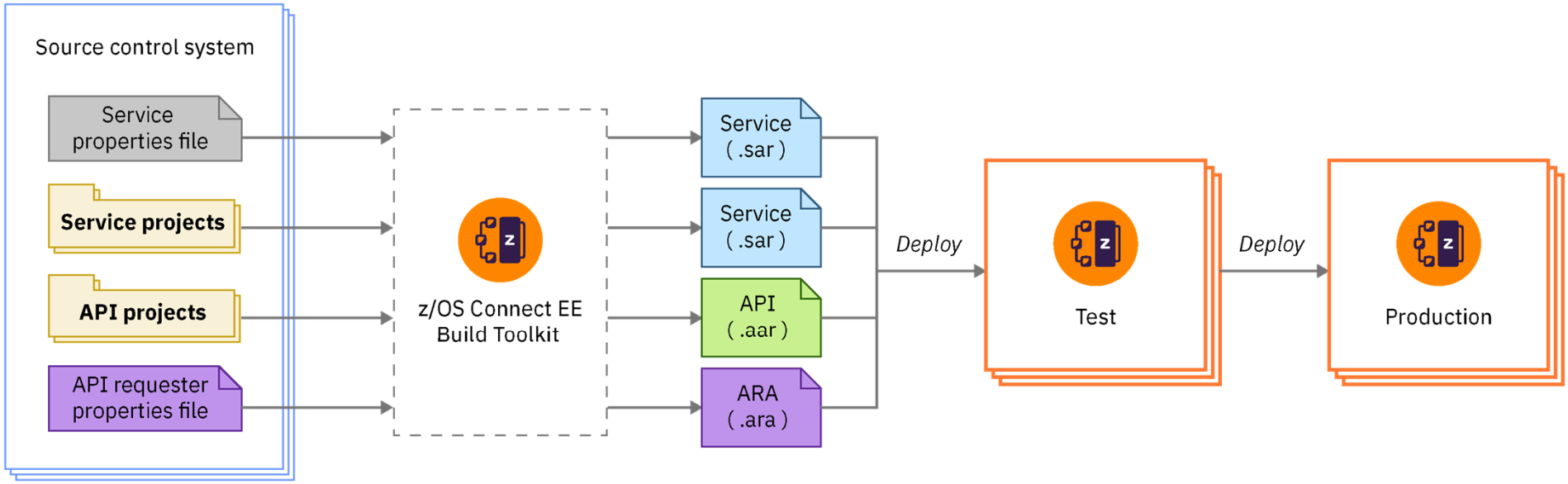
DevOps using z/OS Connect EE

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



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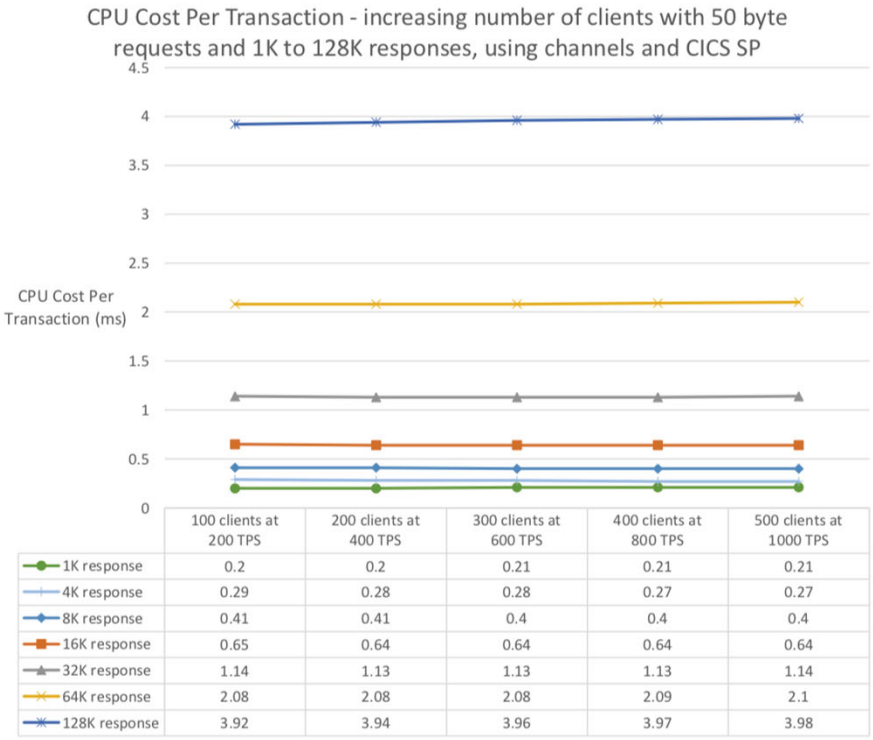
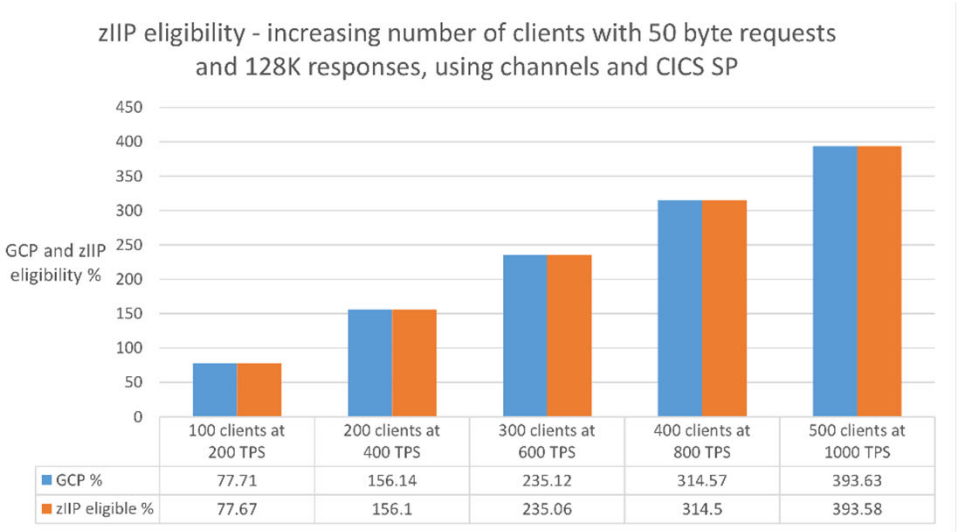
Performance: API Provider

High Speed, High Throughput, Low Cost

z/OS Connect EE



	100 clients at 200 TPS	200 clients at 400 TPS	300 clients at 600 TPS	400 clients at 800 TPS	500 clients at 1000 TPS
1K response	0.2	0.2	0.21	0.21	0.21
4K response	0.29	0.28	0.28	0.27	0.27
8K response	0.41	0.41	0.4	0.4	0.4
16K response	0.65	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.64
32K response	1.14	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.14
64K response	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.09	2.1
128K response	3.92	3.94	3.96	3.97	3.98



	100 clients at 200 TPS	200 clients at 400 TPS	300 clients at 600 TPS	400 clients at 800 TPS	500 clients at 1000 TPS
GCP %	77.71	156.14	235.12	314.57	393.63
zIIP eligible %	77.67	156.1	235.06	314.5	393.58

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

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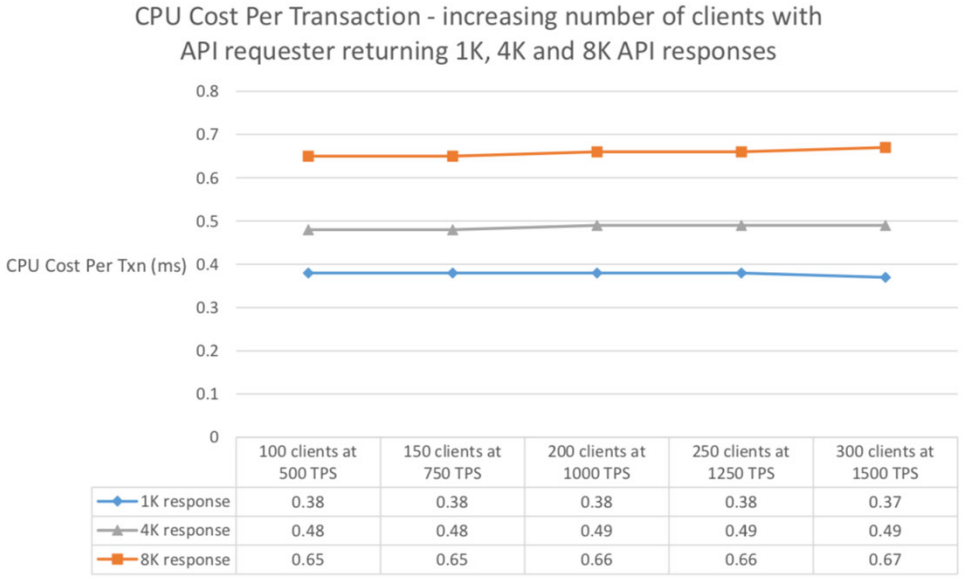
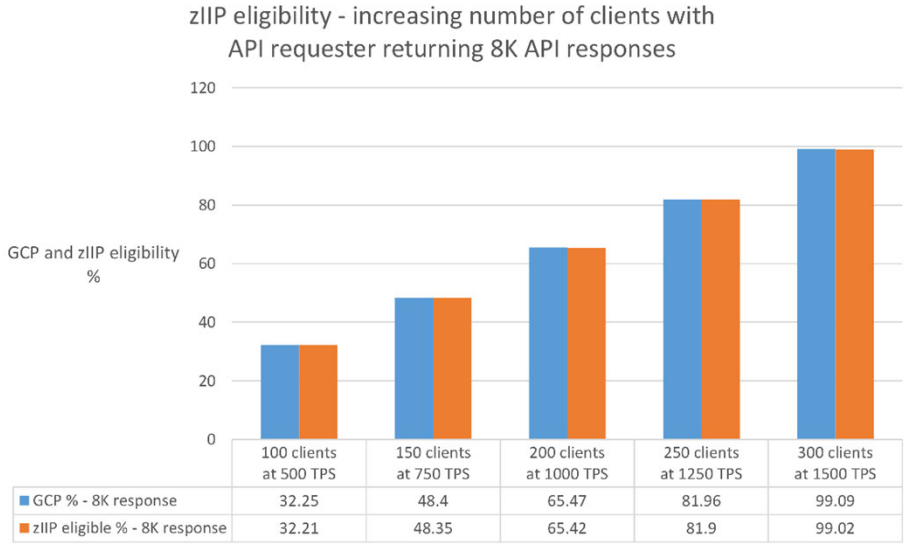
Performance: API Requester

High Speed, High Throughput, Low Cost

z/OS Connect EE



	100 clients at 500 TPS	150 clients at 750 TPS	200 clients at 1000 TPS	250 clients at 1250 TPS	300 clients at 1500 TPS
1K response	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.37
4K response	0.48	0.48	0.49	0.49	0.49
8K response	0.65	0.65	0.66	0.66	0.67



	100 clients at 500 TPS	150 clients at 750 TPS	200 clients at 1000 TPS	250 clients at 1250 TPS	300 clients at 1500 TPS
GCP % - 8K response	32.25	48.4	65.47	81.96	99.09
zIIP eligible % - 8K response	32.21	48.35	65.42	81.9	99.02

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

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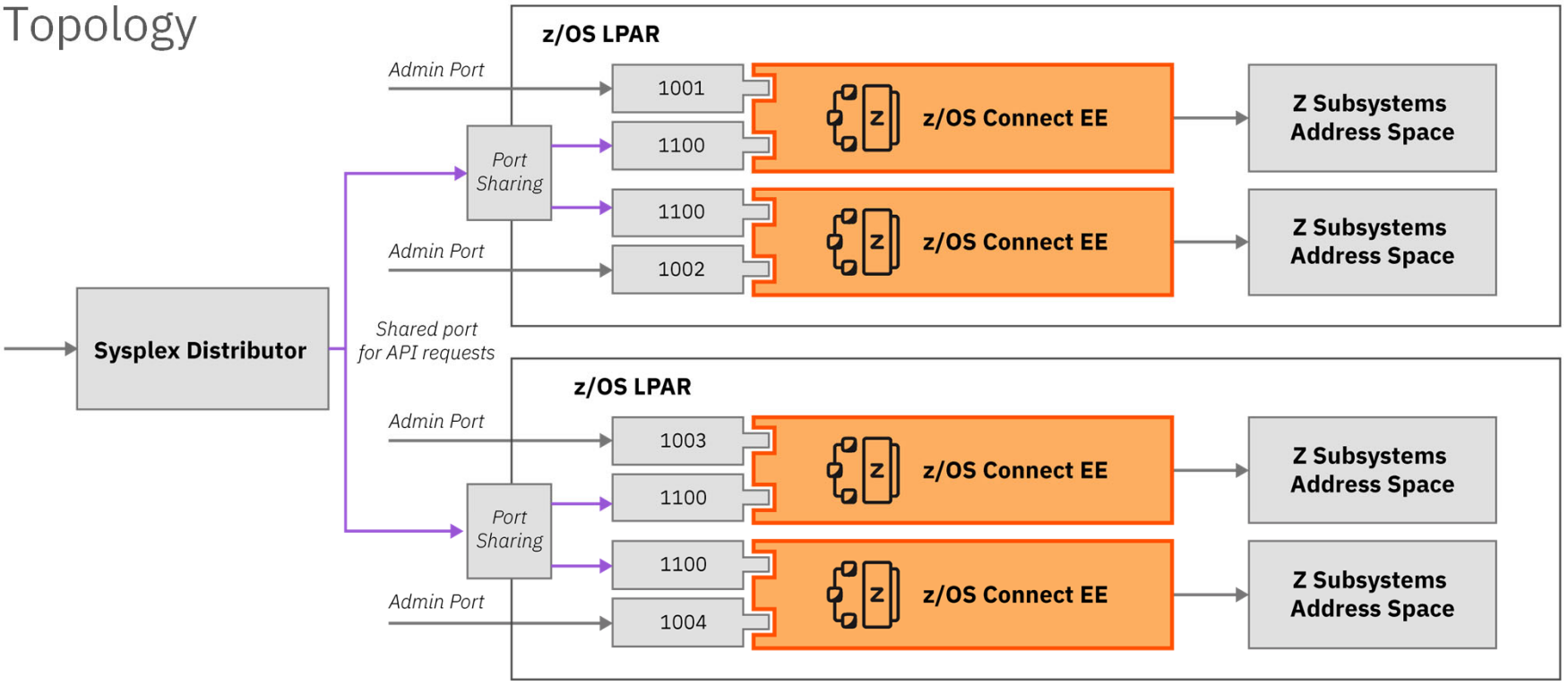
High Availability

z/OS Connect EE

Topology



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ibm.biz/zosconnect-scenarios

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/security

How is security implement?

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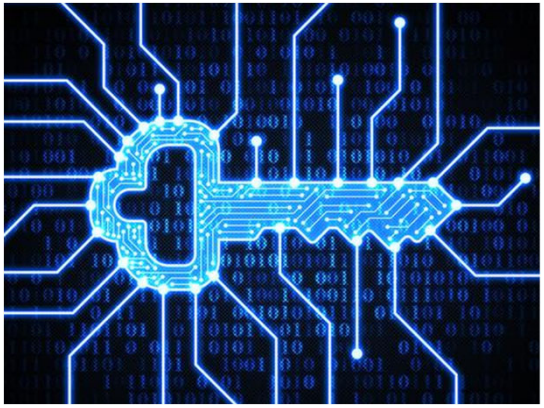
General considerations for securing REST APIs

- Know who is invoking the API (**Authentication)**
  - Basic Authentication
  - TLS (mutual authentication)
  - Third Party Tokens

- Ensure that the data has not been altered in transit (**Data Integrity)** and ensure confidentiality of data in transit (**Encryption)**
  - TLS – (encrypted and signed messages)

- Control access (**Authorization)**
  - End user access to z/OS Connect
  - Access to APIs, etc.



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Security Challenges

- providing secure access between middleware components that use disparate security technologies e.g., registries like LDAP, SAF, TLS etc.
  - ➢This is a driver for implementing open security models like OAuth and OpenID Connect and standard tokens like JWT
- integrating security involving different products including z/OS Connect, WebSphere Liberty Profile on z/OS, CICS, IMS, Db2, MQ,… probably for the first time in an environment.
  - ➢ And these are all documented in different places
- often at odds with **performance**, because the most secure techniques often involve the most processing overhead especially if not configured optimally
  - ➢Very few want to implement security, they are usually directed to implement security.

A single step-by-step map is not possible, the approach is building a solution using components, one step at a time based on way points. These way points are what this presentation focuses on.

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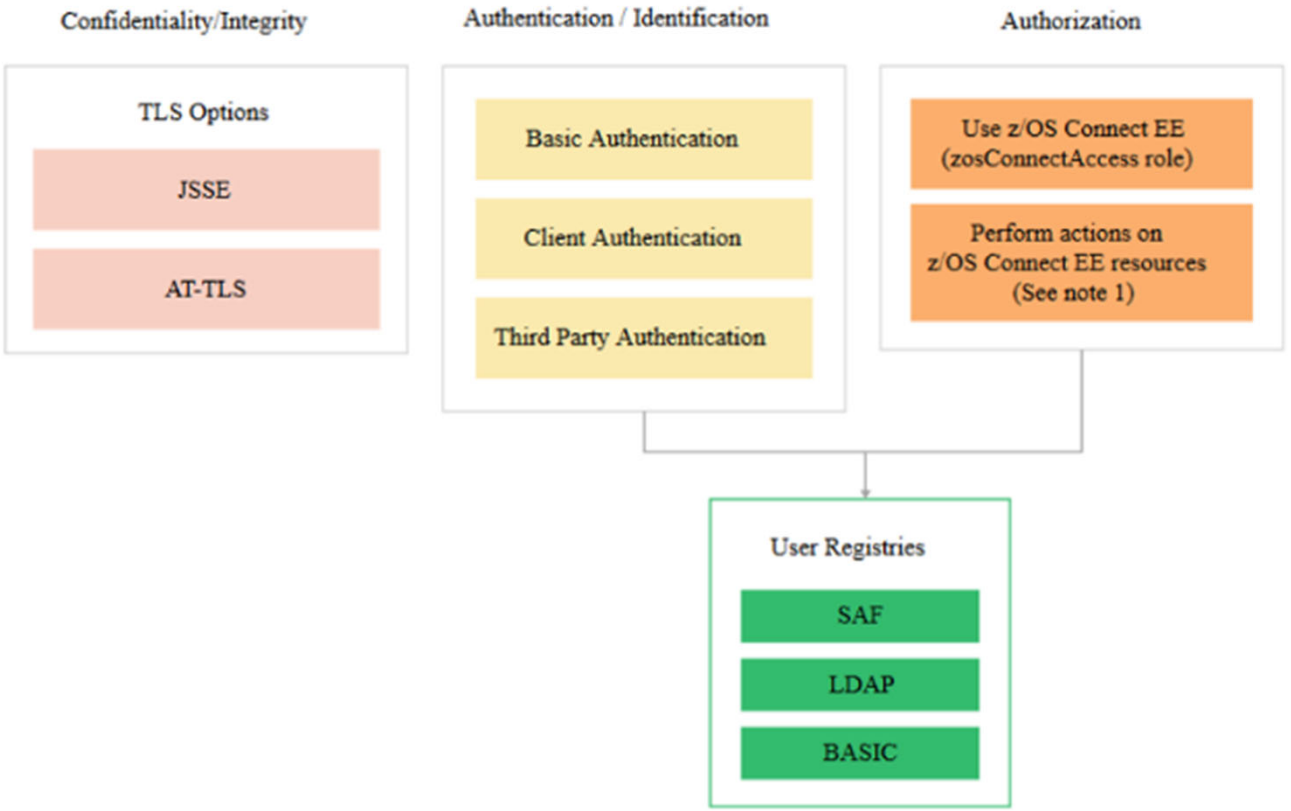
z/OS Connect EE security options



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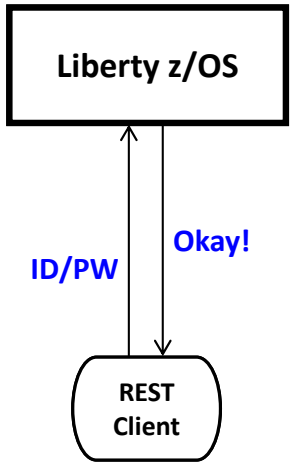
API Provider Authentication

z/OS Connect EE

Several different ways this can be accomplished:

Basic Authentication



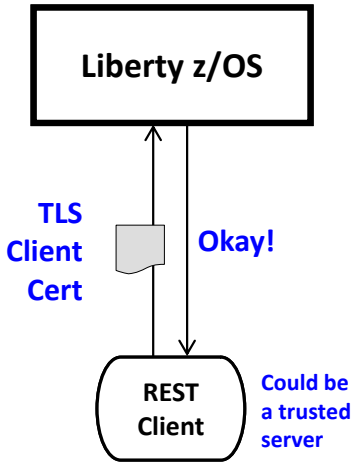
Server prompts for ID/PW

Client supplies ID/PW or ID/Passticket

Server checks registry:

- Basic (server.xml)
- LDAP
- SAF

Client Certificate



Server prompts for cert.

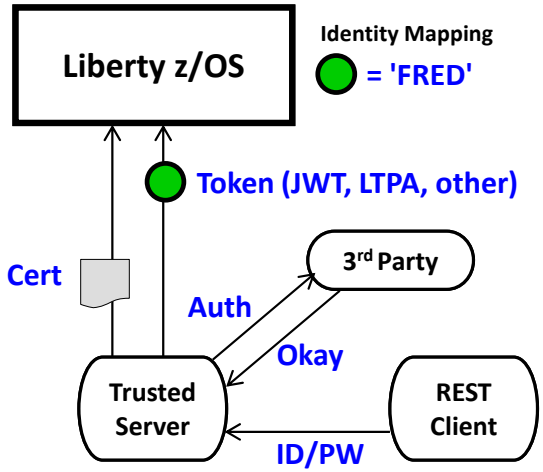
Client supplies certificate

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

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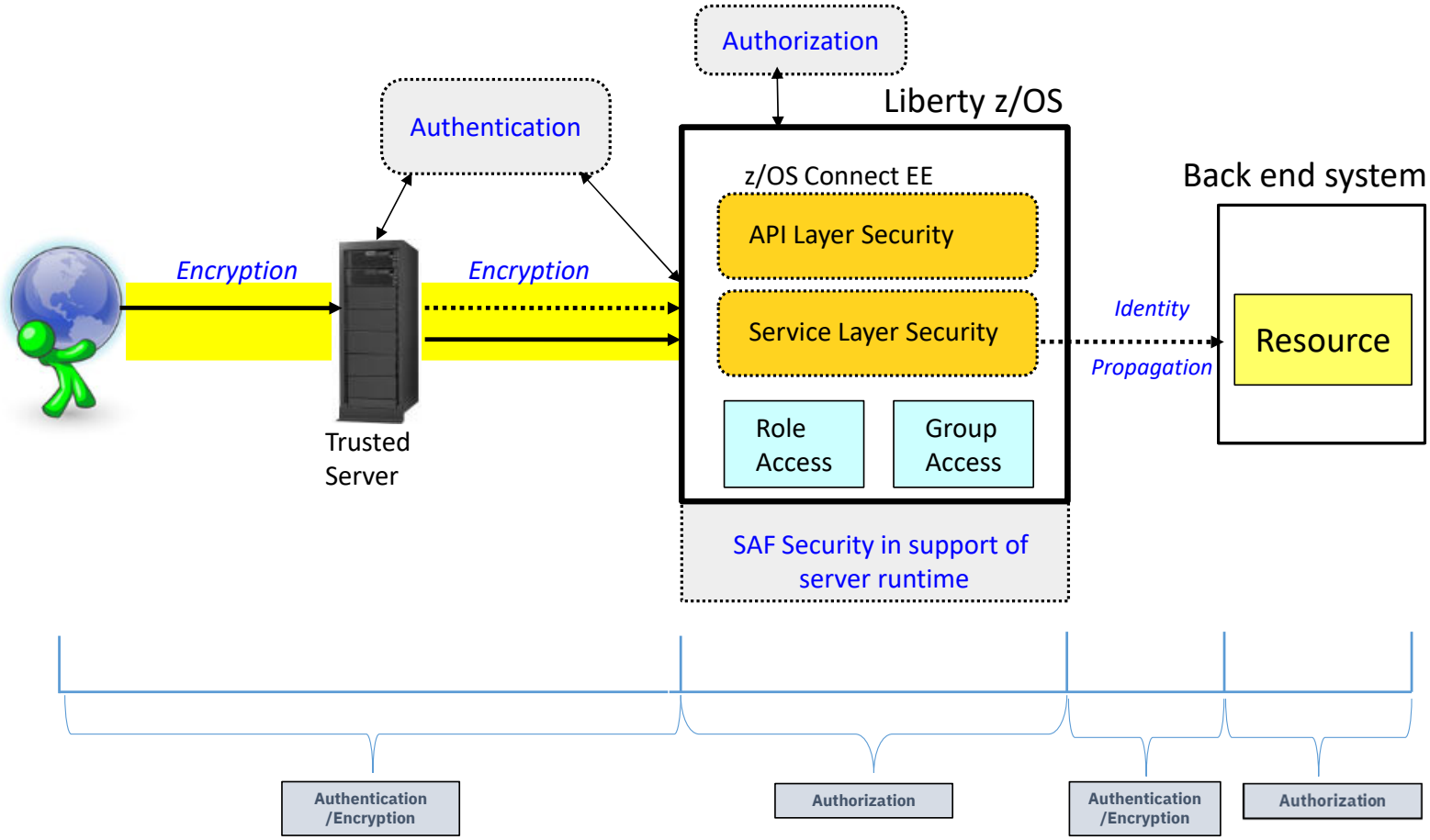
z/OS Connect EE API provider security overview

z/OS Connect EE



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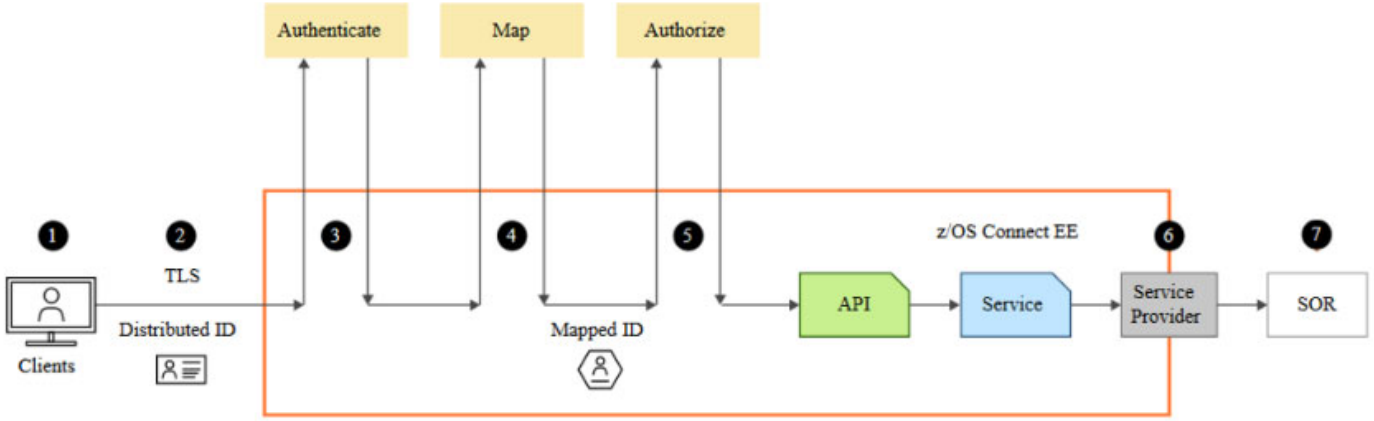
Typical z/OS Connect EE API Provider security flow

z/OS Connect EE



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. 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
7. The program or database request may run in the SoR under the mapped ID

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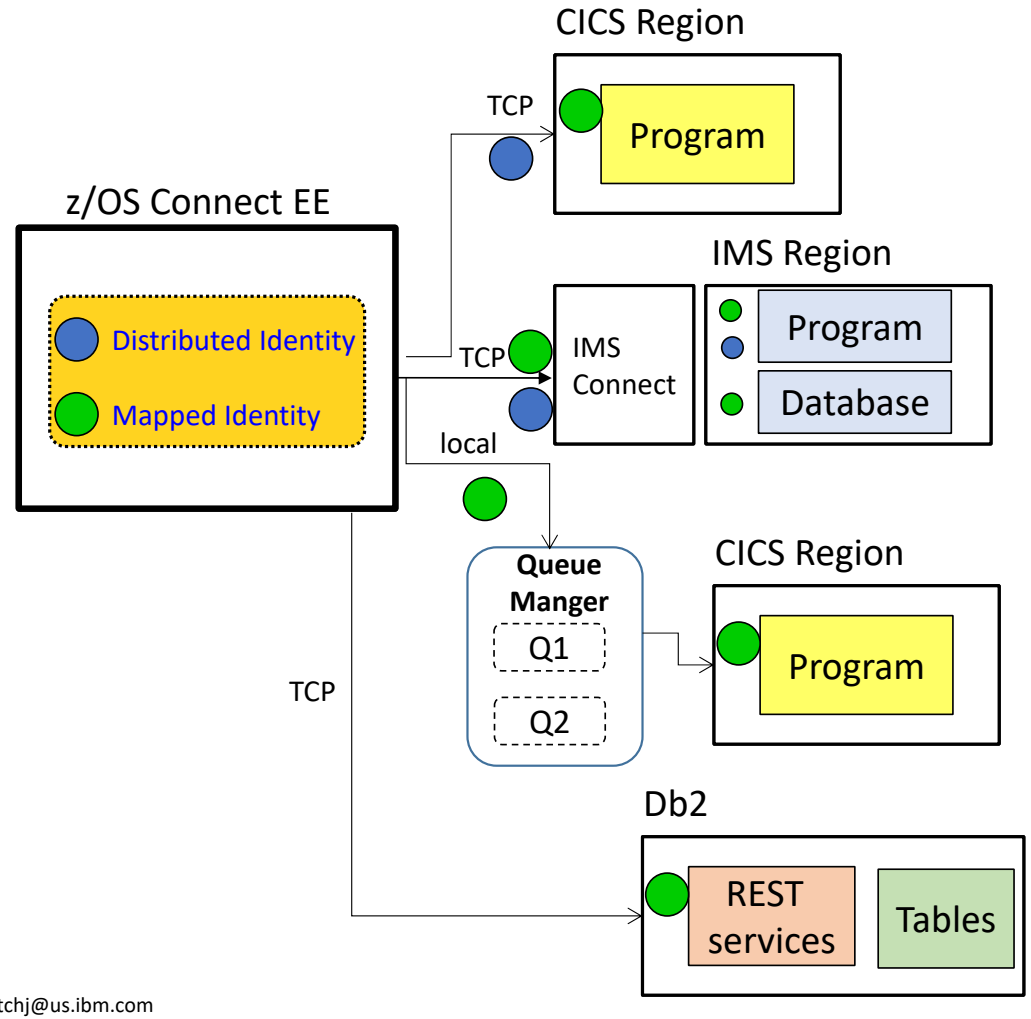
Flowing an identity to the back end

z/OS Connect EE



The CICS SP propagates the distributed id to CICS (or sends the SAF id if it has been used for authentication)

The IMS TM and DB SPs asserts the mapped identity to IMS but also sends the distributed id for audit purposes (V3.0.33) added support for Passtickets.

The MQ SP asserts the mapped identity to the queue manager and onto CICS

The REST client SP can request a Passticket and send with mapped ID to Db2 (V3.0.15)

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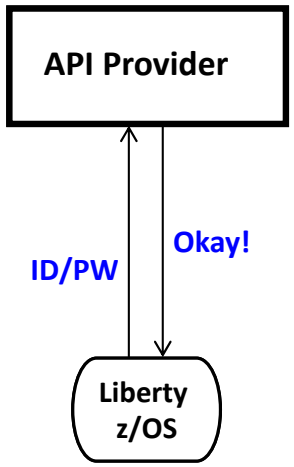
API Requester Authentication

z/OS Connect EE

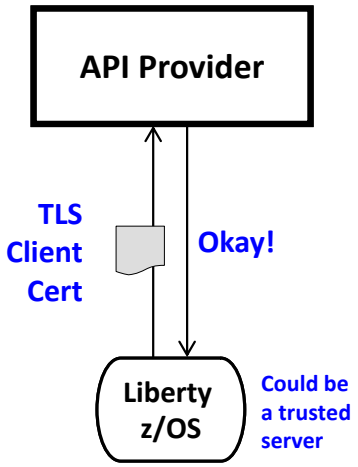
Several different ways this can be accomplished:

Basic Authentication



zCEE supplies ID/PW or ID/Passticket

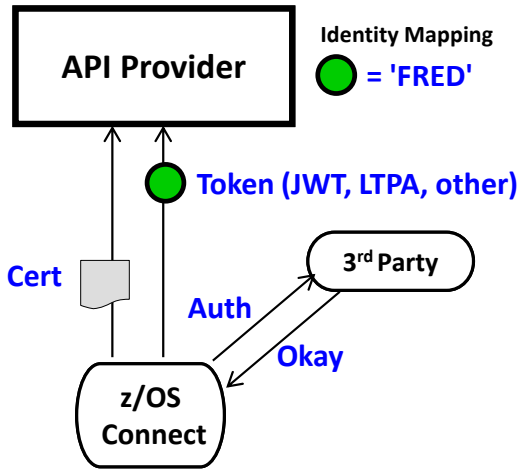
Client Certificate



Server prompts for certificate

zCEE supplies certificate

Third Party Authentication



zCEE authenticates to 3rd party sever

zCEE receives a trusted 3rd party token

Token flows to API Provider

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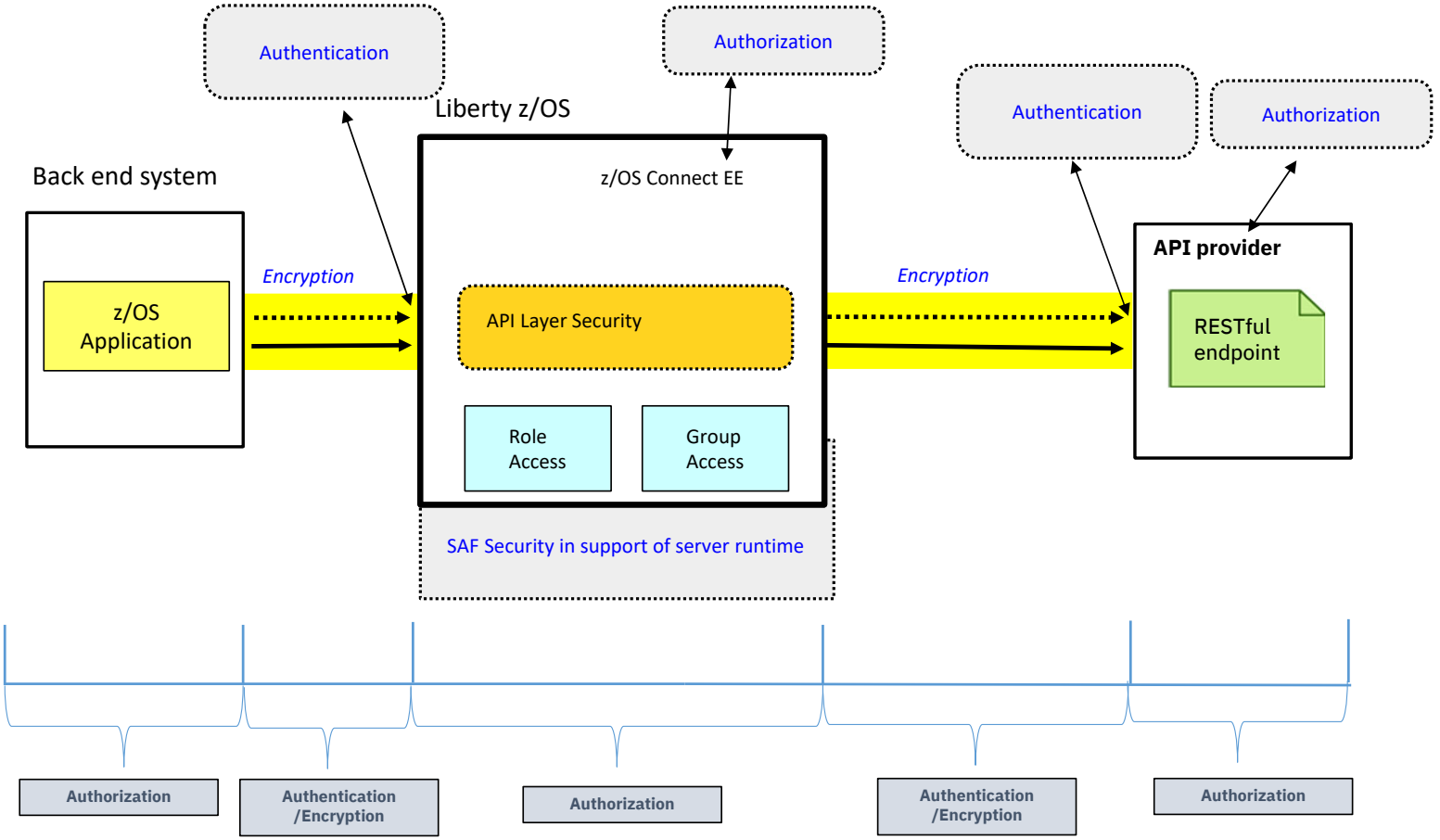
API requester security – overview

z/OS Connect EE



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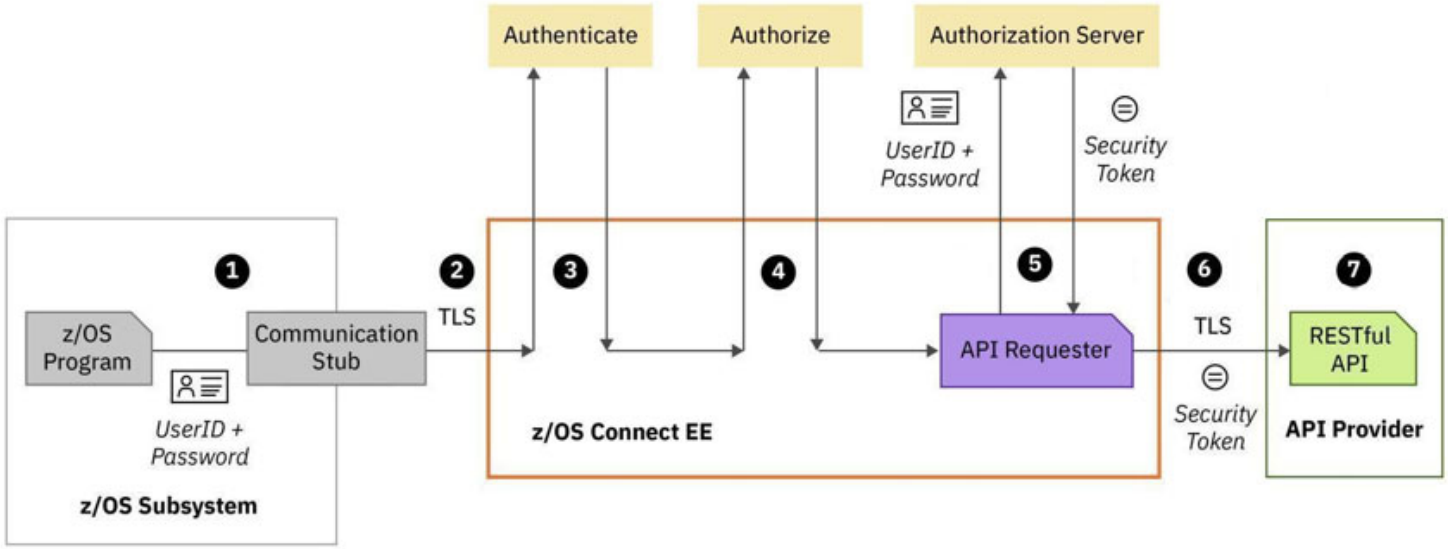
Typical z/OS Connect EE API Requester security flow

z/OS Connect EE



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. Pass the user ID and password credentials to an authorization server to obtain a security token.
6. 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
7. The RESTful API runs in the external API provider

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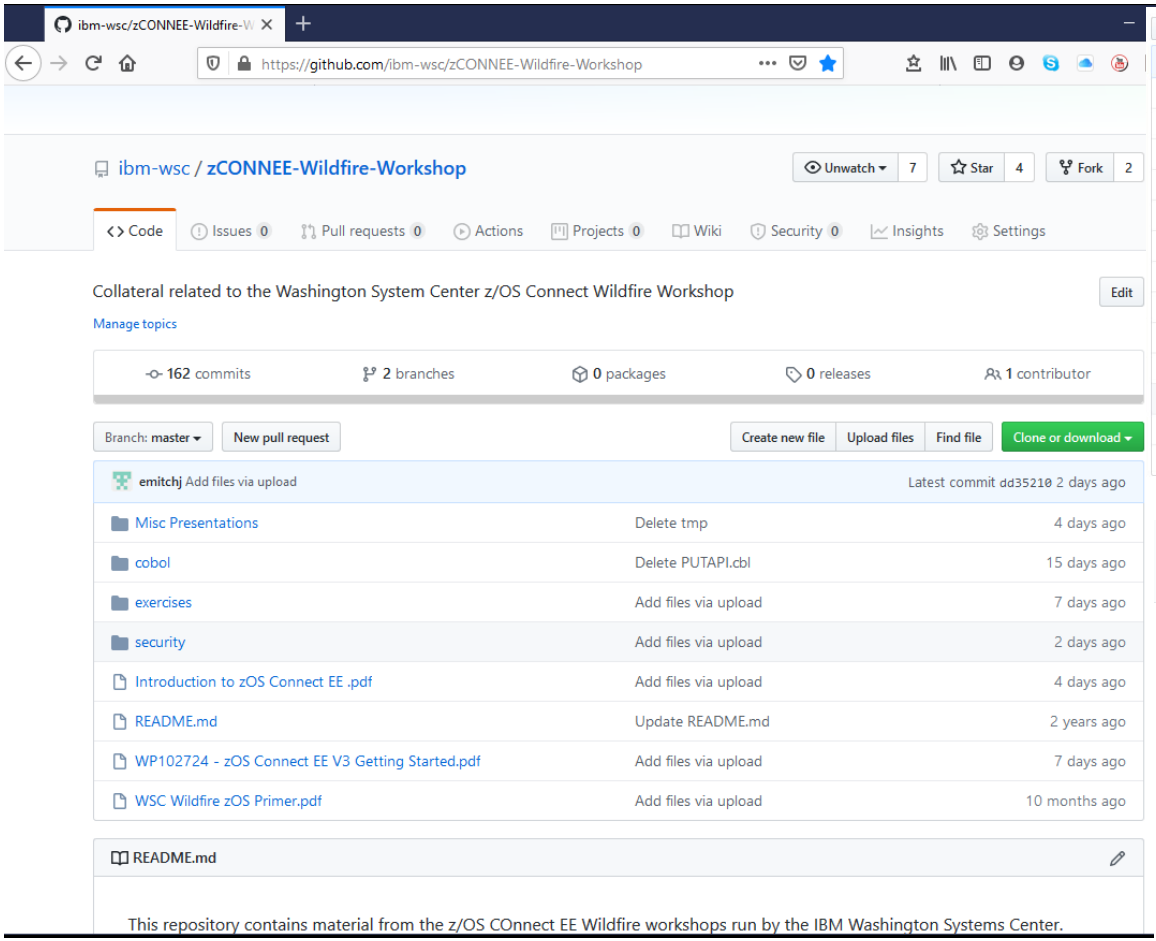
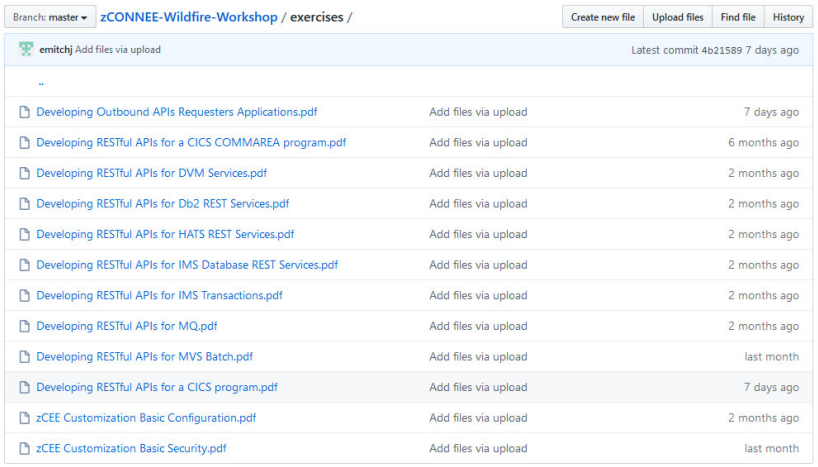
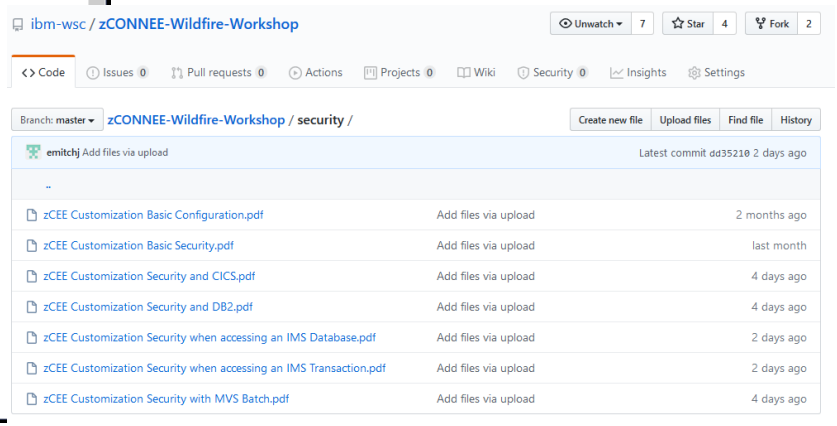
Github Site

z/OS Connect EE







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- **http://tinyurl.com/y28fsezs**

/questions?thanks=true

Thank you for listening.

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

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