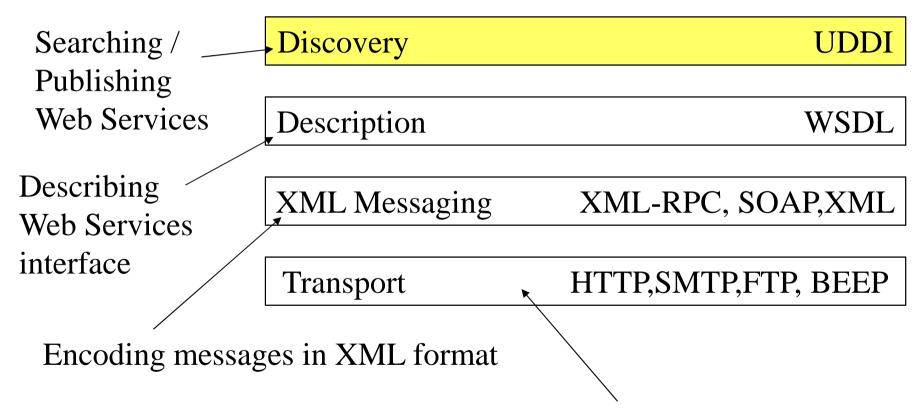
UDDI

Web Service Protocol Stack



Transporting XML messages between client and server

UDDI

- UDDI stands for Universal Description, Discovery, and Integration
- Represent a technical specification for publishing and finding businesses and Web services
- UDDI 1.0 was originally announced by Microsoft, IBM and Ariba in September 2000
- In May 2001, Microsoft and IBM launched the first UDDI operator sites
- UDDI 2.0 was announced in June 2001
- Approved by the Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards (OASIS) as a formal standard in April 2003
- Currently UDDI 3.0 has been published as OASIS committee specifications

Parts of UDDI

- A technical specification for building distributed directory of businesses and web services
- UDDI Business Registry is a fully operational implementation of the UDDI specification

Categories of data captured in UDDI

White pages

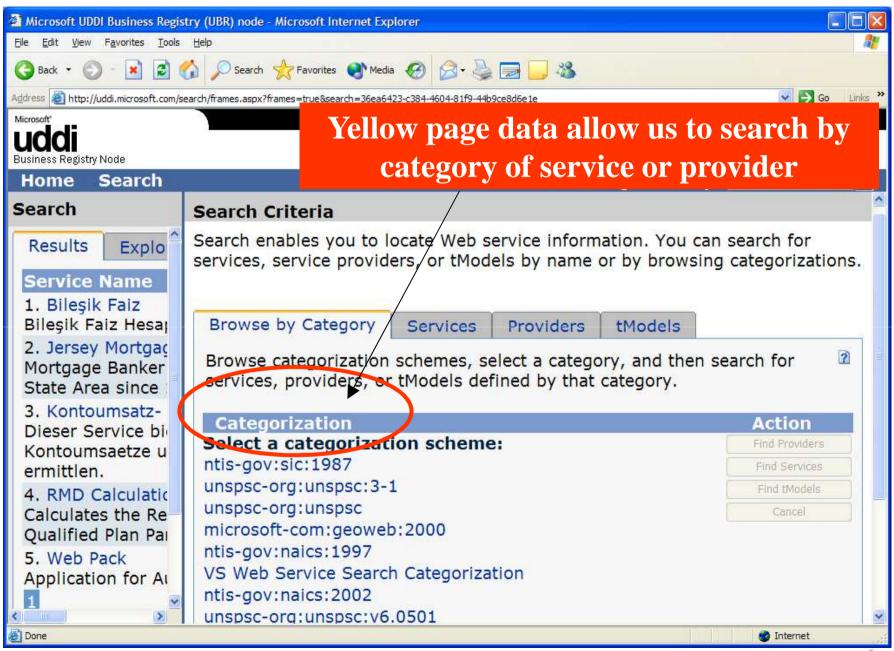
- Contain general info about a specific company
- E.g. Business name, business description, contact info, address and phone nos.

Yellow pages

- Extend the ability to locate a business or service
- Support classification using various taxonomy systems for categorization

Green pages

- Provide information on how and where to programmatically invoke a service
- Contain technical info about a Web service
- Provide address for invoking service
- Not necessarily SOAP-based service
- Can provide references to a Web page, email address etc



Why UDDI?

- UDDI addresses a number of business problems
 - Helps broaden and simplify business-to-business (B2B) interaction by allowing efficient, simple and automatic discovery of business and services
 - Discovery of service can be done automatically without human intervention
 - Allows dynamic integration of relevant Web services into an aggregate business process
 - Hence enable one-stop shopping for information on businesses and electronic services

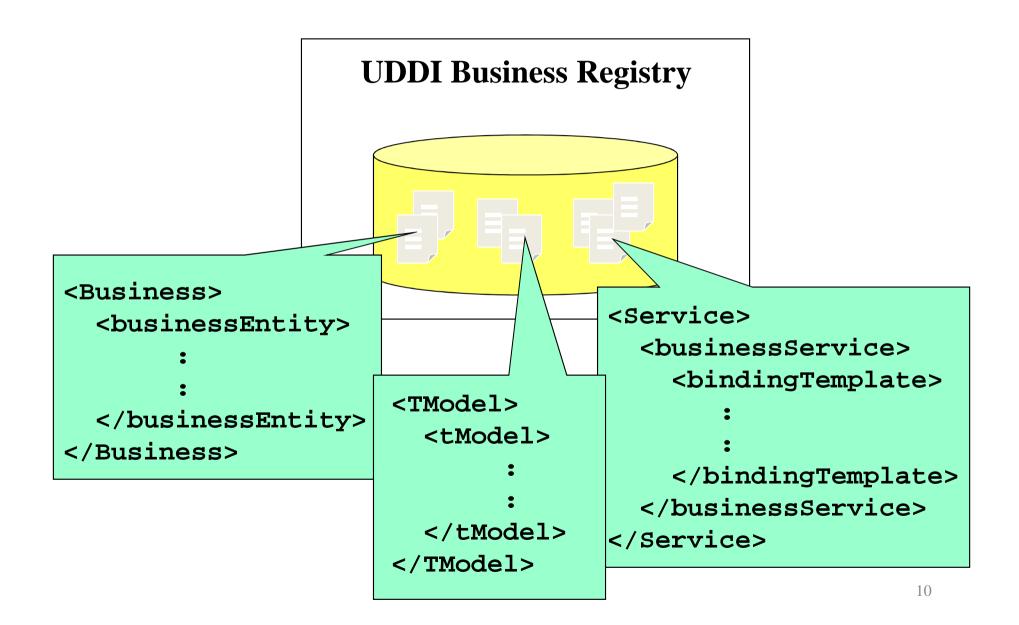
UDDI Technical Overview

- The UDDI technical architecture consists of three parts:
 - UDDI data model
 - An XML Scheme (a rule) for describing businesses and web services
 - UDDI API
 - A SOAP-based API for searching and publishing UDDI data
 - UDDI cloud services
 - Operator sites that provide implementations of the UDDI specification (e.g. Microsoft's UDDI site)

UDDI Data Model

- UDDI includes an XML Schema that describes four core types of information:
 - businessEntity
 - About the actual business, e.g. business name, etc.
 - businessService
 - About the services provided by the business
 - bindingTemplate
 - About how and where to access a specific service
 - tModel (Technical Model)
 - Include descriptions and pointers to external technical specifications or taxonomies

UDDI Data Model

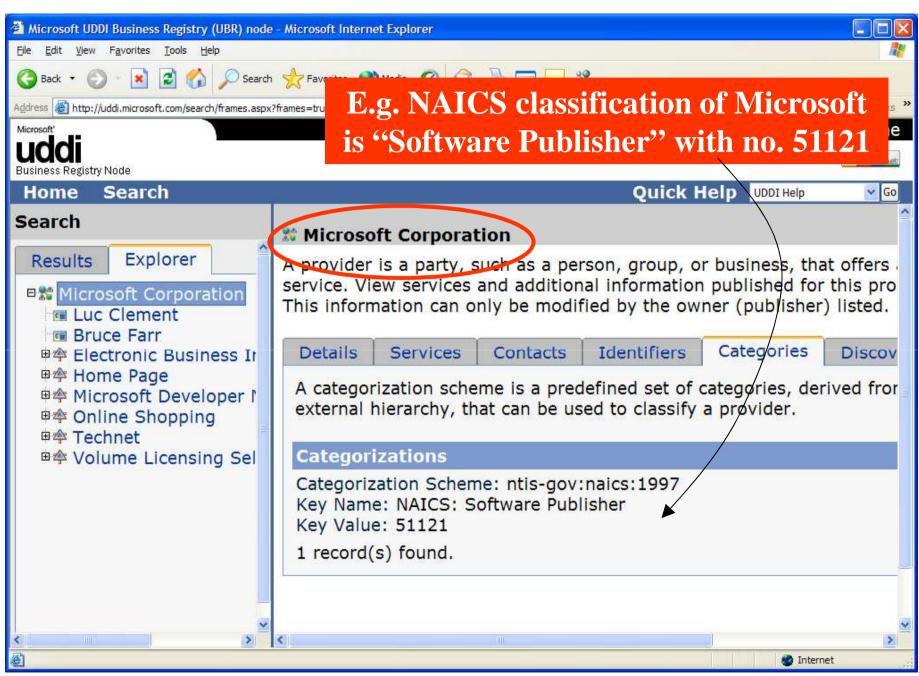


```
<businessEntity</pre>
  businessKey=
     "ba744ed0-3aaf-11d5-80dc-002035229c64">
  <name> XMethods </name>
  <description> ... </description>
  <contacts>
                                    Typical contents
    <contact> ... </contact>
                                    of businessEntity
    <contact> ... </contact>
                                       element
  </contacts>
  <identifierBag> ... </identifierBag>
  <categoryBag> ... </categoryBag>
</businessEntity>
```

- businessEntity element includes info about the actual business
 - Business name, description, contact info such as address, phone, contact person, etc.
- Each business will receive a unique businessKey value when registration to a UDDI server
 - e.g. businessKey of Microsoft in its UDDI server:
 0076b468-eb27-42e5-ac09-9955cff462a3
- The key is used to tie a business to its published services

- Can also include other unique value(s) in identifierBag that identifies the company
 - UDDI supports Dun & Bradstreet D-U-N-S® Numbers and Thomas Registry Supplier IDs
 - e.g. Microsoft's Dun & Bradstreet D-U-N-S® No: 08-146-6849
- Businesses can also register multiple business categories in categoryBag based on standard taxonomies, e.g.
 - NAICS: The North American Industry Classification
 System provides industry classification
 - UNSPSC: Universal Standard Products and Service Classification provides product and service classification

```
Examples of identifierBag and
<identifierBag>
                             categoryBag contents
  <keyedReference
                                 (Microsoft)
    tModelKey=
   "uuid:8609c81e-ee1f-4d5a-b202-3eb13ad01823"
    keyName="D-U-N-S" keyValue="08-146-6849" />
</identifierBag>
<categoryBag>
 <keyedReference
    tModelKey=
   "uuid:c0b9fe13-179f-413d-8a5b-5004db8e5bb2"
    keyName="NAICS: Software Publisher"
    keyValue="51121" />
 </categoryBag>
```



B. businessService

```
To tie the service with the
<businessService</pre>
                                    business
  serviceKey=
    "d5921160-3e16-11d5-98bf-002035229c64"
  businessKey=
    "ba744ed0-3aaf-11d5-80dc-002035229c64">
  <name>XMethods Delayed Stock Quotes
  <description> ... </description>
  <bindingTemplates>
    <bindingTemplate>
    </bindingTemplate>
                               Typical contents of
  </br></bindingTemplates>
                             businessService element
</businessService>
```

B. businessService

- businessService element includes info about a single web service or a group of related Web services
- Include the name, description and an optional list of bindingTemplates
- Like businessEnitity, each businessService has a unique service key
- Should specify the businessKey to relate with the business that provides that service

C. bindingTemplate

```
<bindingTemplate</pre>
  serviceKey="d5921160-3e16-11d5-98bf-002035229c64"
  bindingKey="...">
  <description xml:lang="en">
  </description>
  <accessPoint URLType="http">
    http://services.xmethods.net:80/soap
  </accessPoint>
  <tModelInstanceDetails>
                                 Typical contents of
                                  bindingTemplate
  </tModelInstanceDetails>
                                     element
</bindingTemplate>
```

C. bindingTemplate

- bindingTemplate element includes info about how and where to access a specific web service
- E.g. The Stock Quote Service is available via SOAP at http://services.xmethods.net:80/soap
- The serviceKey ties the bindingTemplate with the businessService "the Stock Quote Service"
- tModelInstanceDetails should further specify the key of the tModel used in this service

D. tModel

- tModels are primarily used to provide pointers to external technical specifications
- bindingTemplate only provides info about where to access the SOAP binding, but not how to interface with it
- tModel element fills this gap by providing a pointer to an external specification, such as WSDL

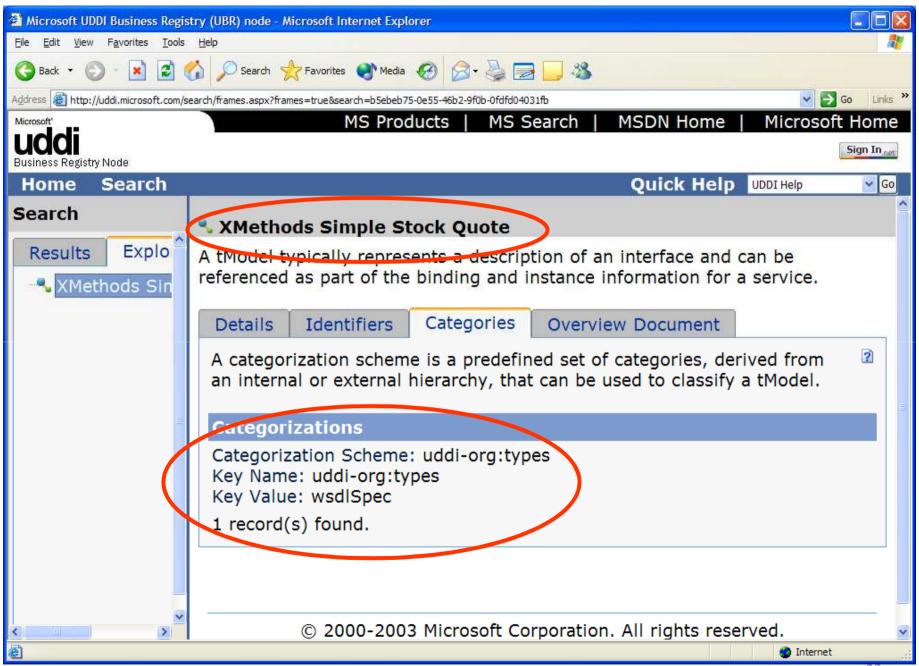
D. tModel

```
Same as that listed in binding Template
<tModel
  tModelKey=
  "uuid:0e727db0-3e14-11d5-98bf-002035229c64"
   ...>
  <description xml:lang="en">
     Simple stock quote interface
  </description>
  <overviewDoc>
    <description xml:lang="en">wsdl link
    </description>
    <overviewURL>
      http://www.xmethods.net/tmodels/
                          SimpleStockQuote.wsdl
    </overviewURL>
                           A pointer points to the
  </overviewDoc>
                             actual WSDL file
```

D. tModel

key to this external specification

Define the category of this tModel Categorization scheme: uddi-org:types Category: wsdlSpec



- There are two ways to search or publish a business/service
 - Using the Web pages provided by the UDDI implementation (UDDI cloud service), such as uddi.microsoft.com
 - ⇒ Need human intervention
 - Using the APIs provided by UDDI
 - ⇒ Can be made automatic by calling the APIs with computer programs
- UDDI APIs can be divided into two parts:
 - Inquiry APIs
 - Publishing APIs

Inquiry Operations:

Find

find business

find_service

find_binding

find_tModel

Publishing Operations:

Save

save business

save_service

save_binding

save_tModel

Examples of Inquiry and Publishing APIs

Get details

get_businessDetail

get_serviceDetail

get_bindingDetail

get_tModelDetail

get_registeredInfo

get_registeredInfo

Delete

delete_business

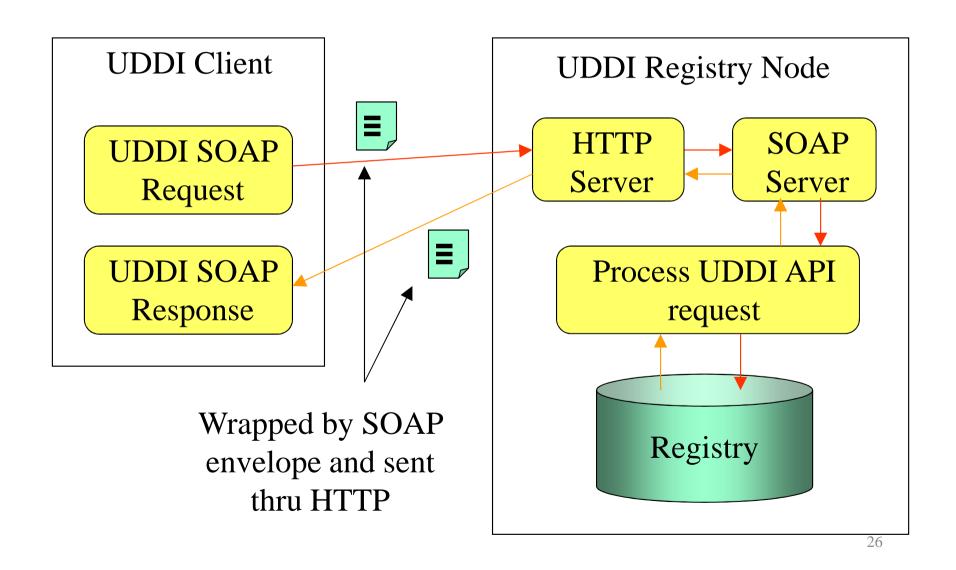
delete_service

delete_binding

delete_tModel

Security

get_authToken, discard_authToken



Example: find_business

```
Wrapped by a SOAP envelope
                                    Default namespace
                                    Based on SOAP 1.1
<envelope xmlns=</pre>
  "http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/">
  <body>
    <find_business generic="1.0"</pre>
           xmlns="urn:uddi-org:api">
       <name>XMethods</name>
    </find business>
                                      Using UDDI 1.0
  </body>
                         UDDI API find-business
</envelope>
```

Look for XMethod (ignore case, perform left-to-right lexical search)

```
<envelope xmlns=</pre>
 "http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/">
 <body>
                                        A full record is shown,
  <businessList generic="1.0"</pre>
                                             not partial
   operator="Microsoft Corporation"
   truncated="false" xmlns="urn:uddi-org:api">
   <businessInfos>
    <businessInfo businessKey=</pre>
     "ba744ed0-3aaf-11d5-80dc-002035229c64">
     <name>XMethods</name>
                                               Business info
     <description> ... </description>
     <serviceInfos>
                                                  about
       <serviceInfo> ... </serviceInfo>
                                                XMethod
     </serviceInfos>
    </businessInfo>
                                    Indicate the service(s)
   </businessInfos>
                                   provided by XMethod
  </businessList>
 </body>
</envelope>
                      Response from Microsoft UDDI Registry
```

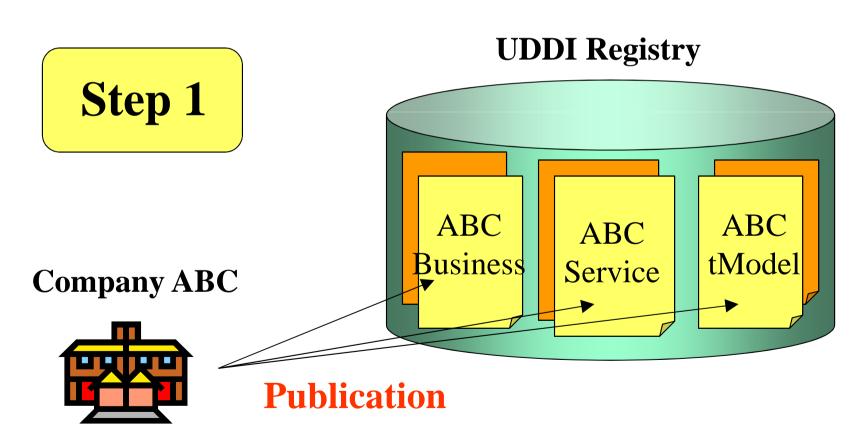
Example: get_businessDetail

```
<envelope xmlns=</pre>
  "http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/">
  <body>
    <get_businessDetail generic="1.0"</pre>
           xmlns="urn:uddi-org:api">
      <bushessKey>
        ba744ed0-3aaf-11d5-80dc-002035229c64
      </businessKey>
    </get_businessDetail>
  </body>
</envelope>
                       To query for the complete
                  businessEntity record based on its key
```

```
<envelope xmlns=</pre>
 "http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/">
 <body>
  <businessDetail generic="1.0"</pre>
   operator="Microsoft Corporation"
   truncated="false" xmlns="urn:uddi-org:api">
   <businessEntity businessKey=</pre>
     "ba744ed0-3aaf-11d5-80dc-002035229c64">
     <name>XMethods</name>
     <description> ... </description>
     <contacts>
       <contact> ... </contact>
     </contacts>
     <businessServices>
                                   businessEntity record
     </businessServices>
   </businessEntity>
```

</businessDetail>
</body>
</envelope>

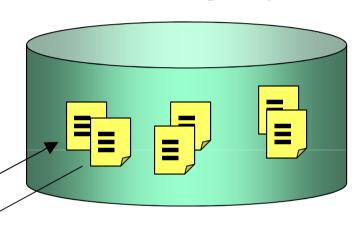
Response from Microsoft UDDI Registry Return a businessEntity record



- The objective of publishing business is to allow the clients to know the details of the business
 - such as the name of the company, the contact person, address and phone number etc.
- By publishing the service, the clients would know where and how to contact the service provider
 - such as the access point (or URL) of the service, transport protocol used (HTTP, FTP or else)
- Publishing the tModel allows the clients to invoke the service provided by the business
 - based on the WSDL document of the service

Step 2

UDDI Registry



find_business (ABC)

Company XYZ

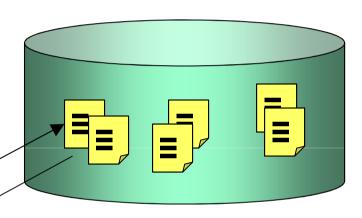


ABC's

businessKey = ba744ed0-3aaf-11d5-80dc-002035229c64 **serviceKey** = d5921160-3e16-11d5-98bf-002035229c64

Step 3

UDDI Registry



get_serviceDetail
(ABC's serviceKey)

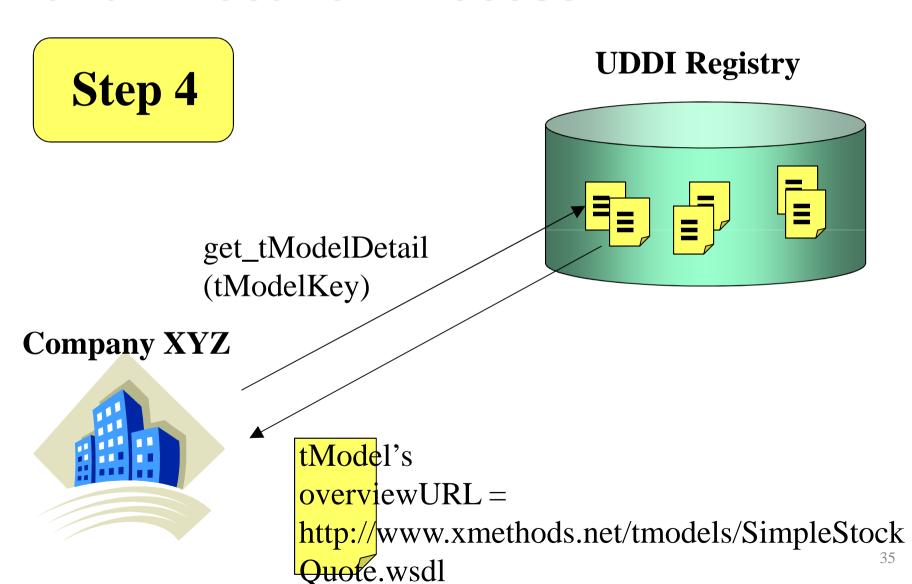
Company XYZ



ABC's service

accessPoint = http://services.xmethods.net:80/soap

tModelKey = uuid:0e727db0-3e14-11d5-98bf-002035229c64





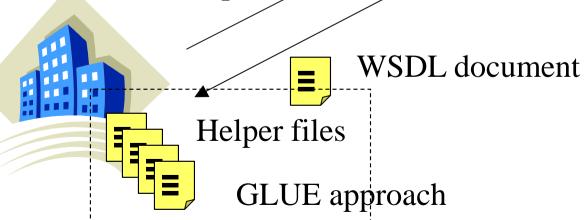
Company ABC

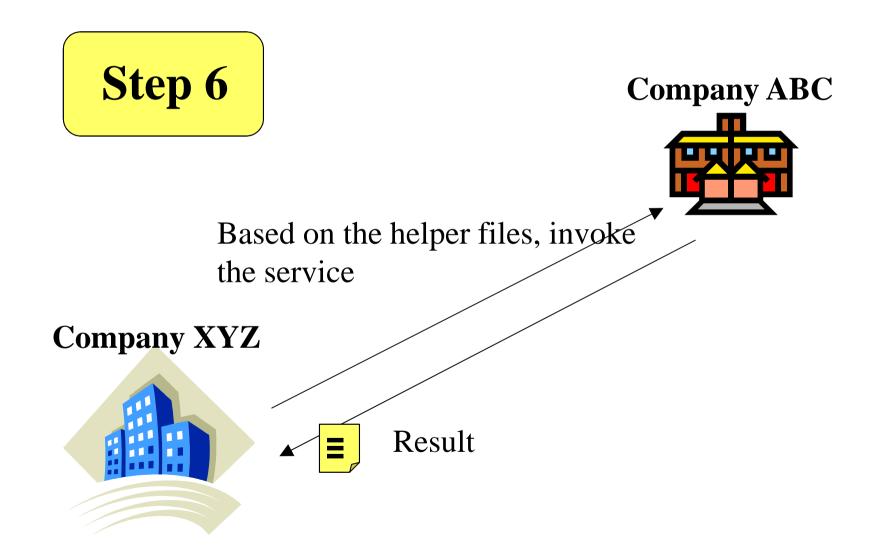


GLUE's wsdl2java or IBM's wsdlreader (access point and

http://www.xmethods.net/tmodels/S

Company XYZ impleStockQuote.wsdl)





UDDI Toolkits - RosettaNet's UDDI

- One of RosettaNet's main accomplishments is the creation of Partner Interface Processes (PIPs)
- PIPs are XML-based interfaces that enable two trading partners to exchange data. E.g.
 - PIP2A2: Enable a partner to query another for product info
 - PIP3A4: Enable a partner to submit an electronic purchase order and receive acknowledgement of the order
- Many PIPs have been registered within the UDDI of RosettaNet

UDDI Toolkits - jUDDI

- An open source implementation of OASIS's UDDI v3 specification
- Platform Independent
- Use with any relational database that supports ANSI standard SQL (MySQL, Oracle, DB2, Sybase, Derby etc.)
- Deployable on any Java application server that supports the Servlet 2.3 specification
- jUDDI registry supports a clustered deployment configuration.
- Easy integration with existing authentication systems
- Supports VM embeddable mode

UDDI Toolkits - jUDDI v3 Services

- UDDI Specification version <u>3.0.2</u> compliant
- JDK 1.6 Recommended
- Built on <u>JAXB</u> and <u>JAX-WS</u> standardized interfaces, tested on Apache CXF
- Built on JPA standardized interfaces, tested with <u>Apache OpenJPA</u> and <u>Hibernate</u>
- Pre-configured bundle deployed to <u>Apache Tomcat</u>
- Full featured user interface (based on <u>Bootstrap</u>)
- Includes extensive predefined tModels, such as Quality of Service Metrics
 Reference
- http://juddi.apache.org/demos/ConsoleDemo.mp4

Thank You