

Advanced Enterprise and Federation Application Integration with MDA, SOA and WS

**MDA, SOA, and Web Services:
Delivering the Integrated Enterprise
Orlando, Florida
March 21-24, 2004**

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Mathet Consulting, Inc.

- Integrated, Interoperable and Collaborative Systems Architecture and Engineering
- Global and Local Perspectives
- “Business” and Technology Unification
- Integrated, Interoperable and Collaborative Systems Architecture and Engineering
- Networks of Systems / Systems of Networks including software, enterprises, networks of enterprises, and “open” / global systems
- The Enterprise is the System: Agent, Component/Composite, Knowledge Domain / Application
- Embed MDA, SOA, and WS

- Member IEEE and OMG

Introduction and Background

**MDA, SOA, and Web Services:
Delivering the Integrated Enterprise
Orlando, Florida
March 21-24, 2004**

Positioning of Tutorial in the Workshop

- Integrates information presented the previous day with an holistic systems approach grounded in General Systems / System Theory and the “Modeling Discipline”
- Presents a “global” picture where following presentations will focus in on specific parts

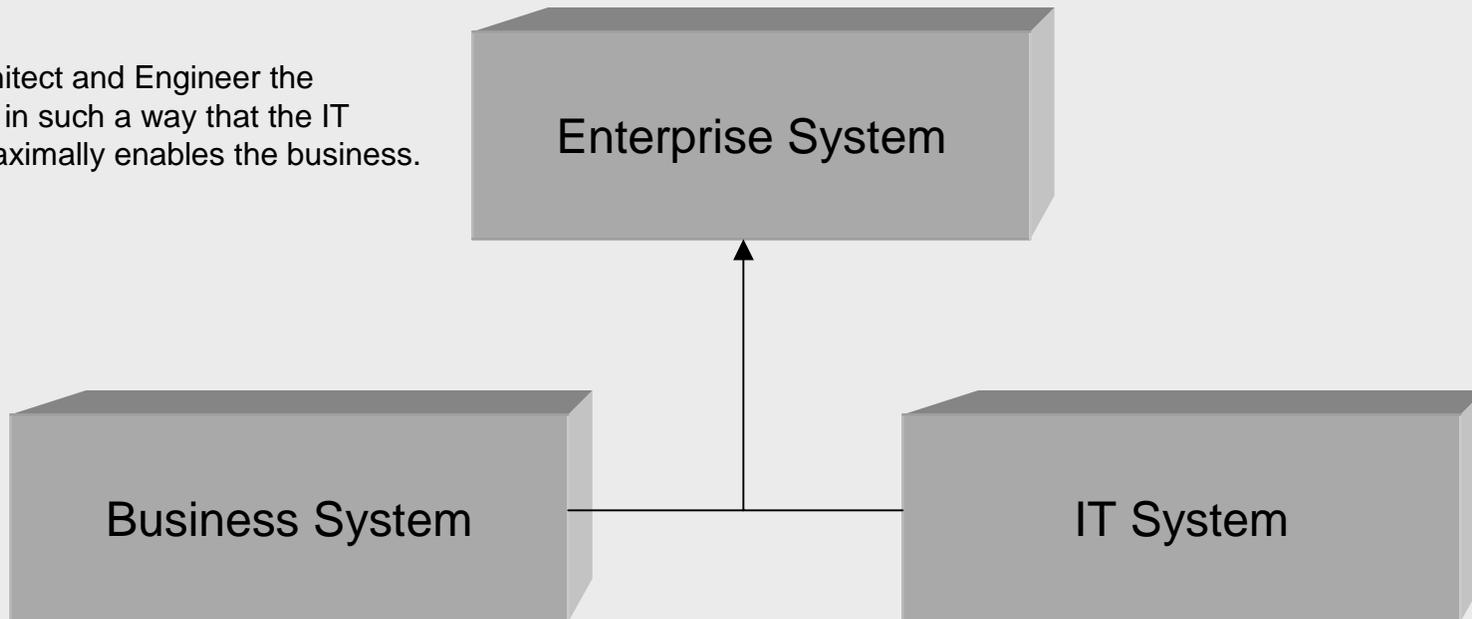
Perspective and Focal Points

- Primary Perspective: Systems Architecture and Engineering
 - in the General Systems / Systems Theoretic Sense
 - With the “Modeling Discipline”
- Architecture and Engineering Focal Points for this tutorial presentation:
 - Enterprise Systems (Enterprises as Systems / Agents / Components / Knowledge Domains / “Applications”)
 - Software Systems (Software Systems as Systems / Agents / Components / Knowledge Domains / “Applications”)
 - Model Driven (and Cognition / Knowledge based) Systems
 - Service Oriented Systems
 - Web Services implementation of Model Driven (and Cognition/Knowledge based) and Service Oriented System Designs
 - (Inter-) Enterprise Application Integration (and Interoperability and Collaboration)

Perspective and Focal Points

Enterprise Architecture X Model Driven Architecture X
Service Oriented Architecture X Web Services

Goal: Architect and Engineer the enterprise in such a way that the IT system maximally enables the business.

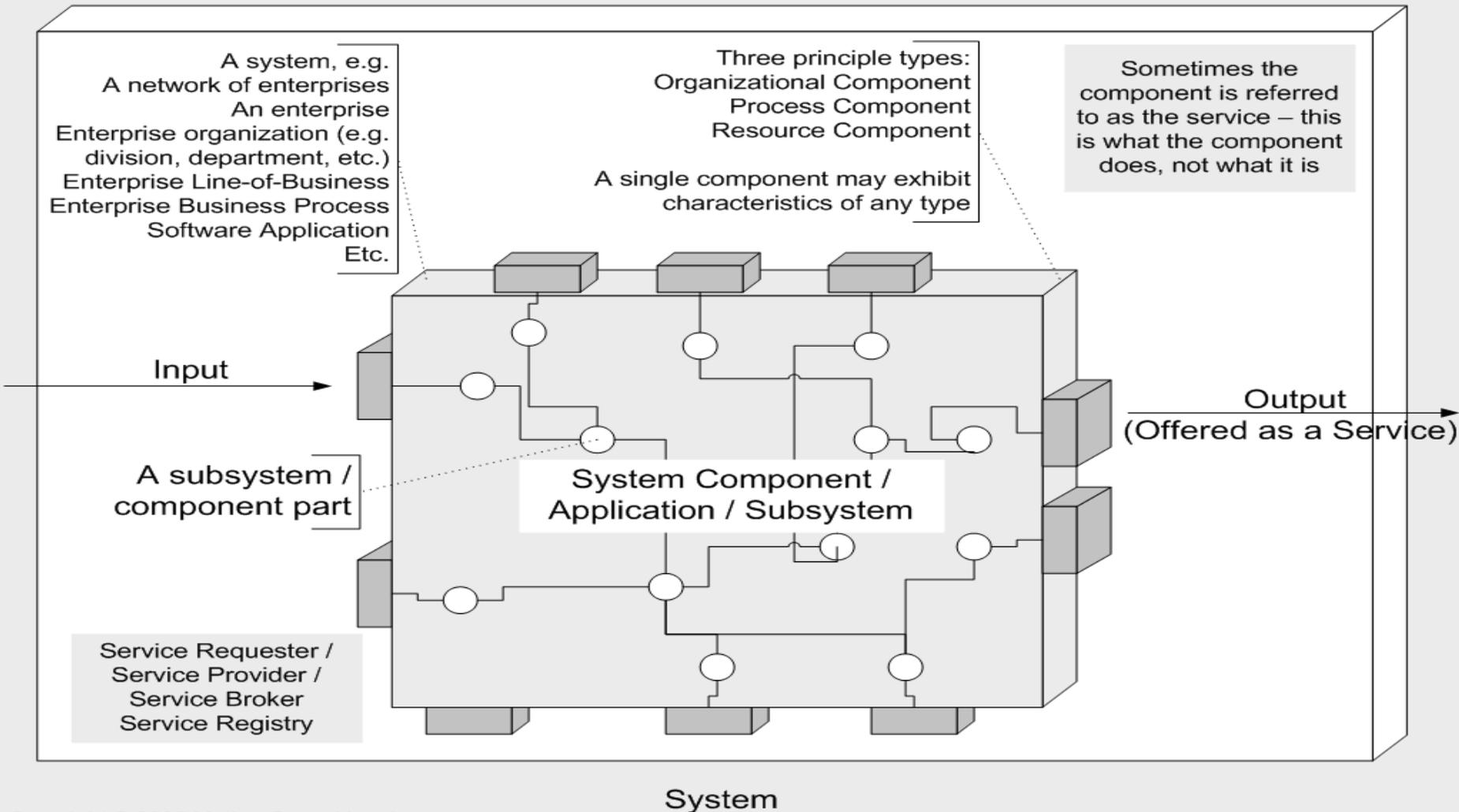


The IT system is the platform, offering a set of IT services, for the business made up of an integrated, interoperable and collaborative set of applications.

Perspective and Focal Points

Enterprise Architecture X Model Driven Architecture X

Service Oriented Architecture X Web Services



Approach

Tutorial will take an approach that unifies a number of domains into a unified approach to systems

– General Systems Theory / Systems Theory

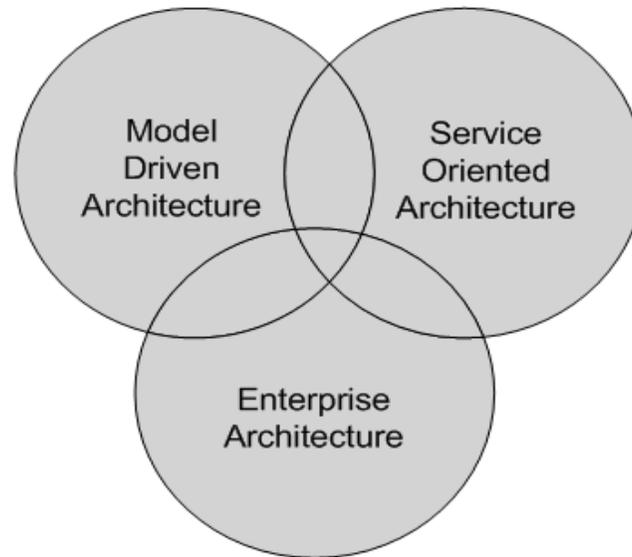
- Emergence
- Static and Dynamic Systems
- Stationarity
- Stability
- Evolution
- Learning
- Cognition / Intelligence

– The “Modeling Discipline”

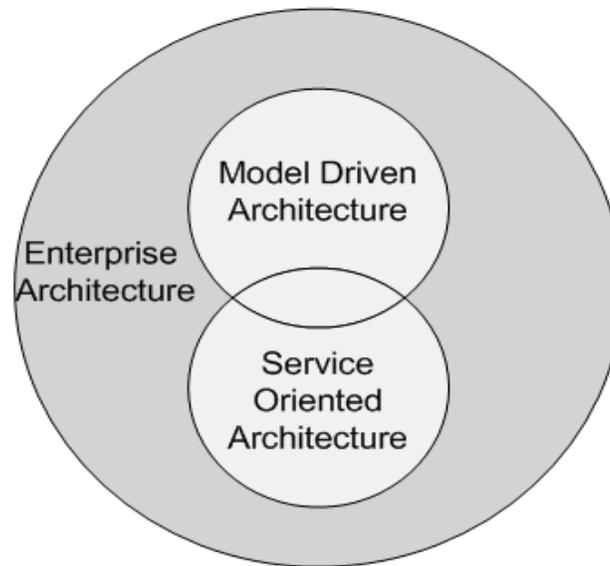
- The Modeling Discipline Trichotomy
- Modeling Systems,
- Model Systems,
- Modeled Systems
- Meta

Shifts in Paradigms

- MDA, SOA, WS
 - Move from software component-based development to model-based development
 - Component management, service management → model management



Subject Areas are not equivalent but do have overlapping concerns.



Enterprise architecture has governance over model driven architecture and service oriented architecture within an enterprise

What is Meant by “Application” “Application Integration”

- Traditionally, an “application” refers to an large grained software system that is architected independent of business processes (e.g. 3rd party COTS products)
- Tradition is changing in that
 - virtual applications (within and between enterprises) may be a priori defined, specified and “instantiated” by business processes
 - There is a set of applications that do this
 - the virtual application may arise dynamically through negotiation
- The set of traditional applications, evaluated and selected for, within an enterprise must be integrated in such a way as to enable interoperability and collaboration among the members of the set within the parameters of a (meta) process
- The integration should be done in a way that
 - This is done in such as way so as to optimize performance, efficiency, and maximize value

Enterprise (“Application”) Systems

- 10s of 1000s to evaluate, select and integrate
- CRM, ERP
- Analytical: Statistics, Mining, Reporting,
- (Business) Process, (Business) Rules,
(Business) Activity, Workflow
- Security
- Warehouses
- Rules
- Performance and Capacity / Continuity
- Etc. Etc.

Outline

- Introduction to the Integrated, Interoperable and Collaborative Systems: Architecture and Engineering Approach (IICSAE™)
- Fitting IICSAE and MDA Together
- Relationships Between MDA, SOA, and WS
- Enterprise Application Integration Examples with MDA, SOA, and WS
 - Build Environments
 - Unified and Converged Communications
 - Security and Privacy

**Advanced Conceptualization of
Enterprise and Inter-Enterprise
Integration, Interoperability and Collaboration**

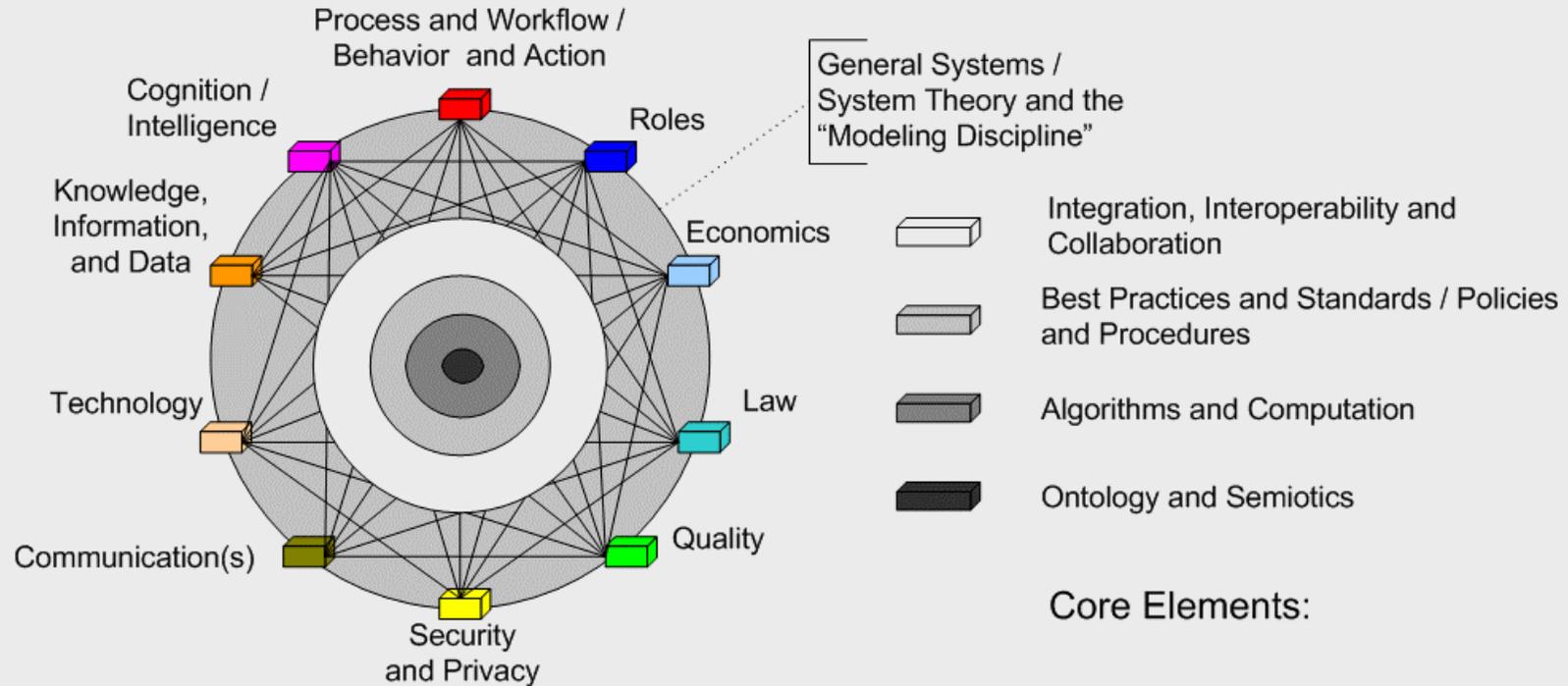
and

**Systems and Model based Unification of
EA, MDA, SOA, and Web Services
to Achieve Integration, Interoperability and Collaboration**

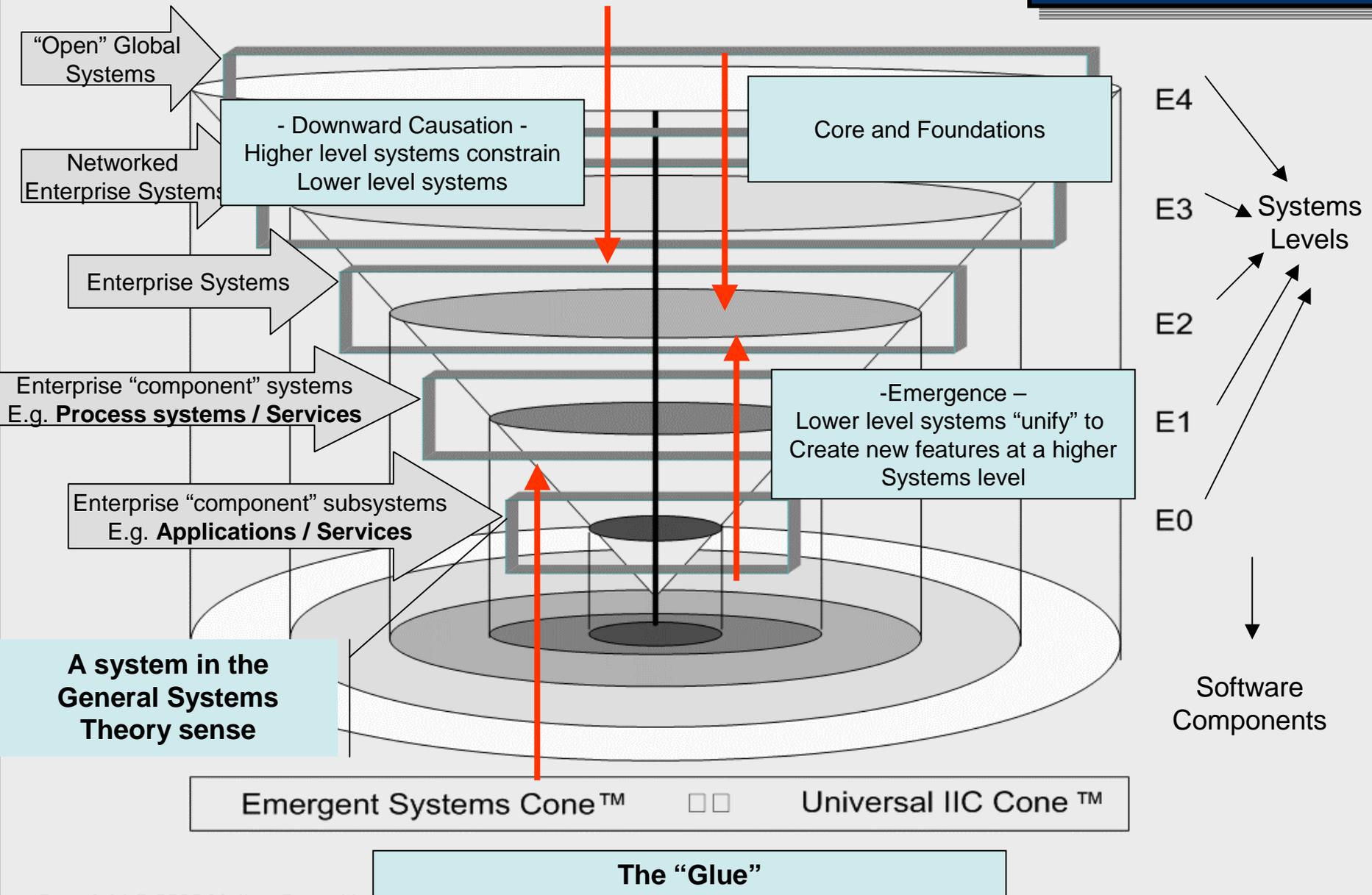
**Advanced Conceptualization
Systems and Model based Unification of
EA, MDA, SOA, and Web Services**

**Introduction to the Integrated,
Interoperable and Collaborative Systems:
Architecture and Engineering™
(IICSAE™) Approach**

Foundation Elements



- All elements expressed in (semi-) formal (meta-) languages
- As concrete components – the meta is realized and implemented
- As intelligent agents – the meta is used in reasoning
- Each element may be considered to be a knowledge domain
- Each element may be considered to be a system
- Each element may be considered to be a component
- Each element may be considered to be a viewpoint



Integration, Interoperability, Collaboration
Context
Contracts
Interfaces
Mappings / Transformations
Themes / Styles / Patterns
Interrogatives (Who, What, Where, When, Why and How)
Meta systems / levels
Brokers
Etc.

Has an architecture
May be service-oriented

Has a set of roles

Each exists at all
emergence levels

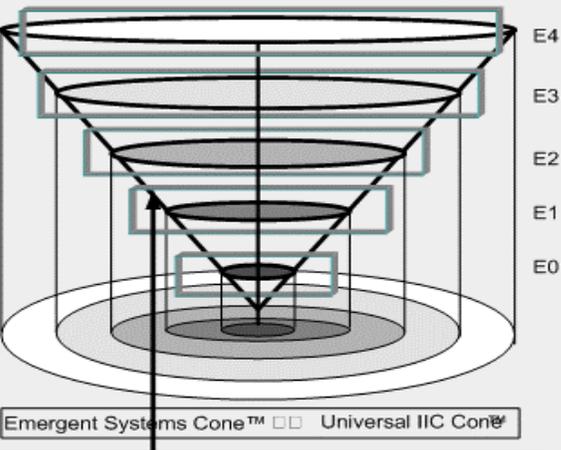
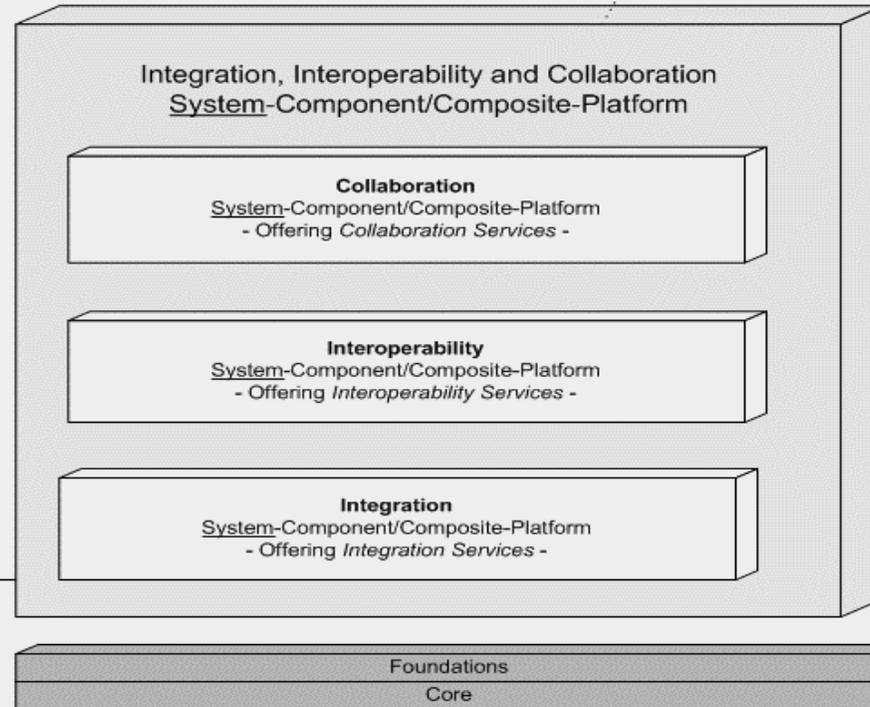
Each modeled, meta-
modeled
PIMs, PSMs, PMs
MDA

Each has an architecture
May be service-oriented

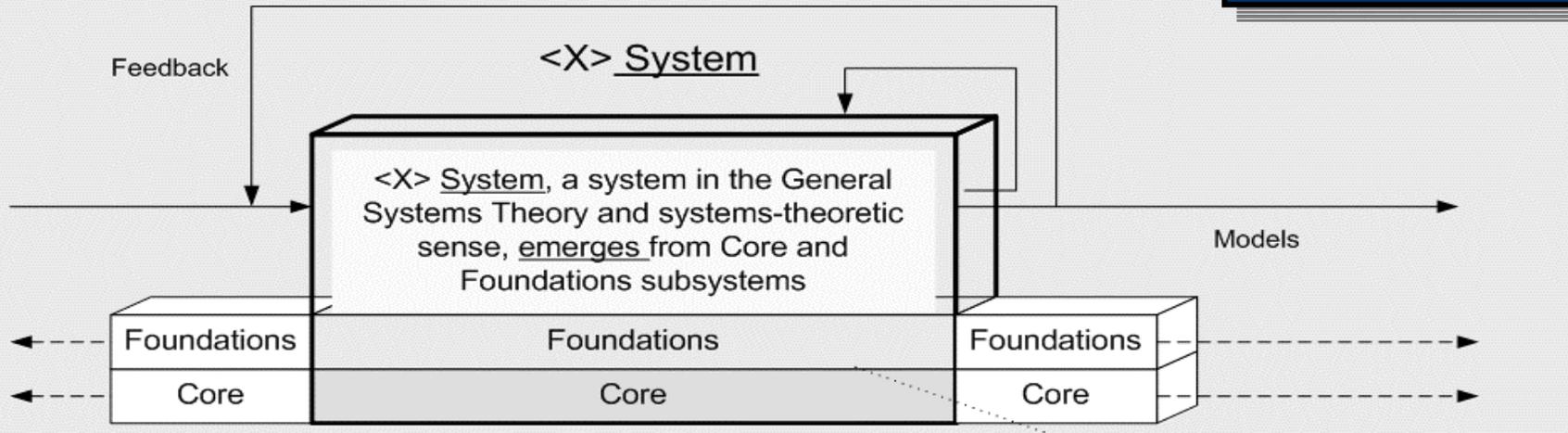
Each may be implemented
with WS technology

Each has a set of roles

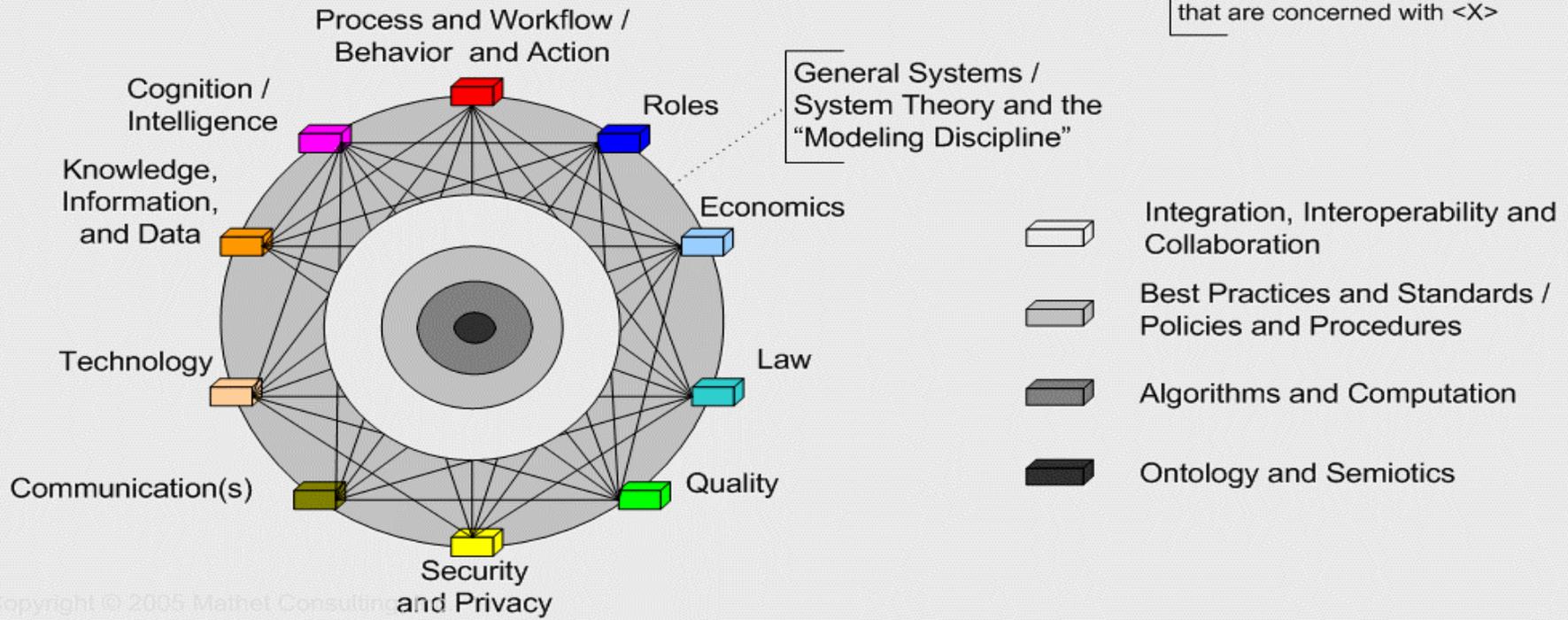
Modeled,
Metamodelled
MDA

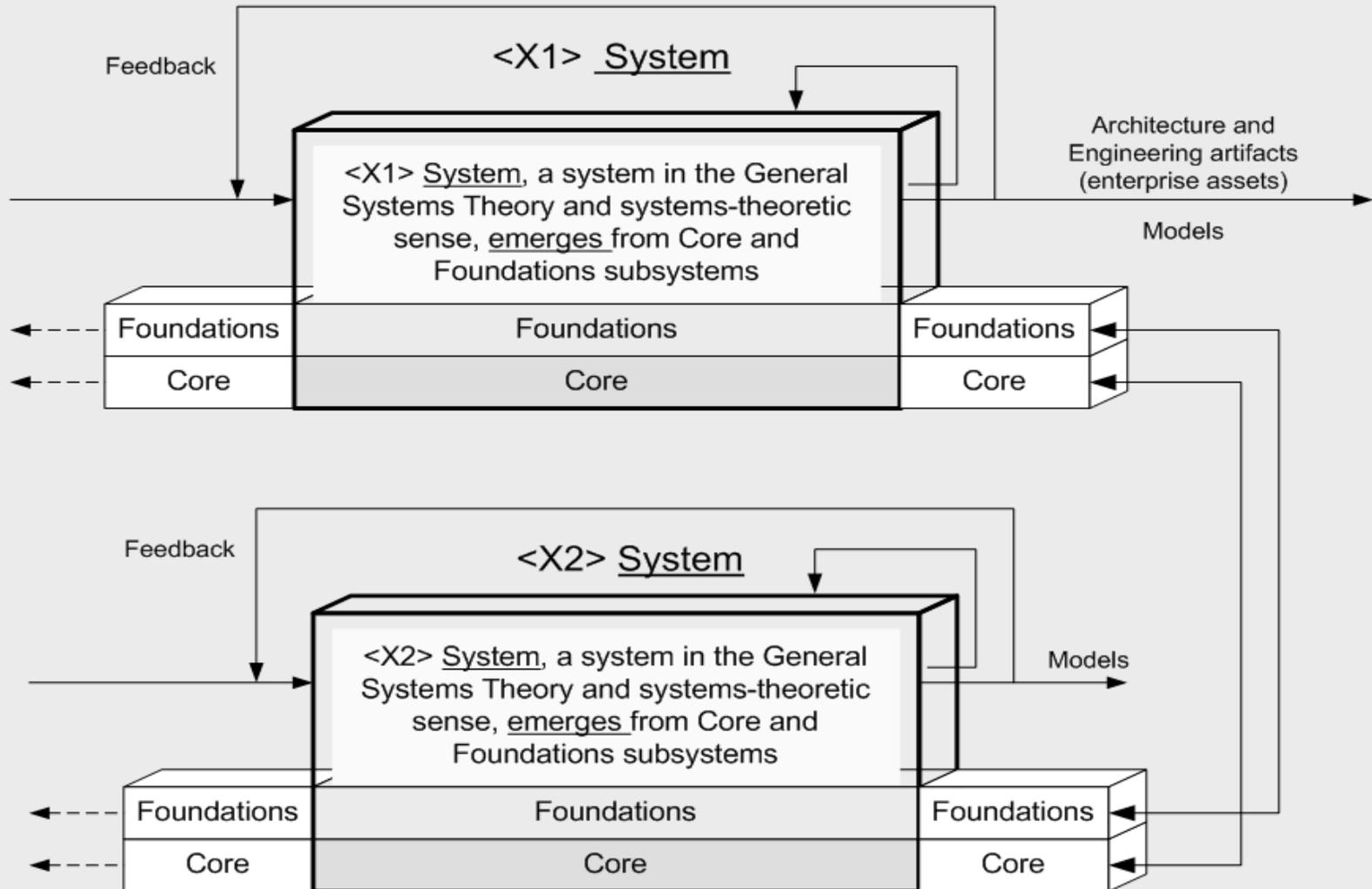


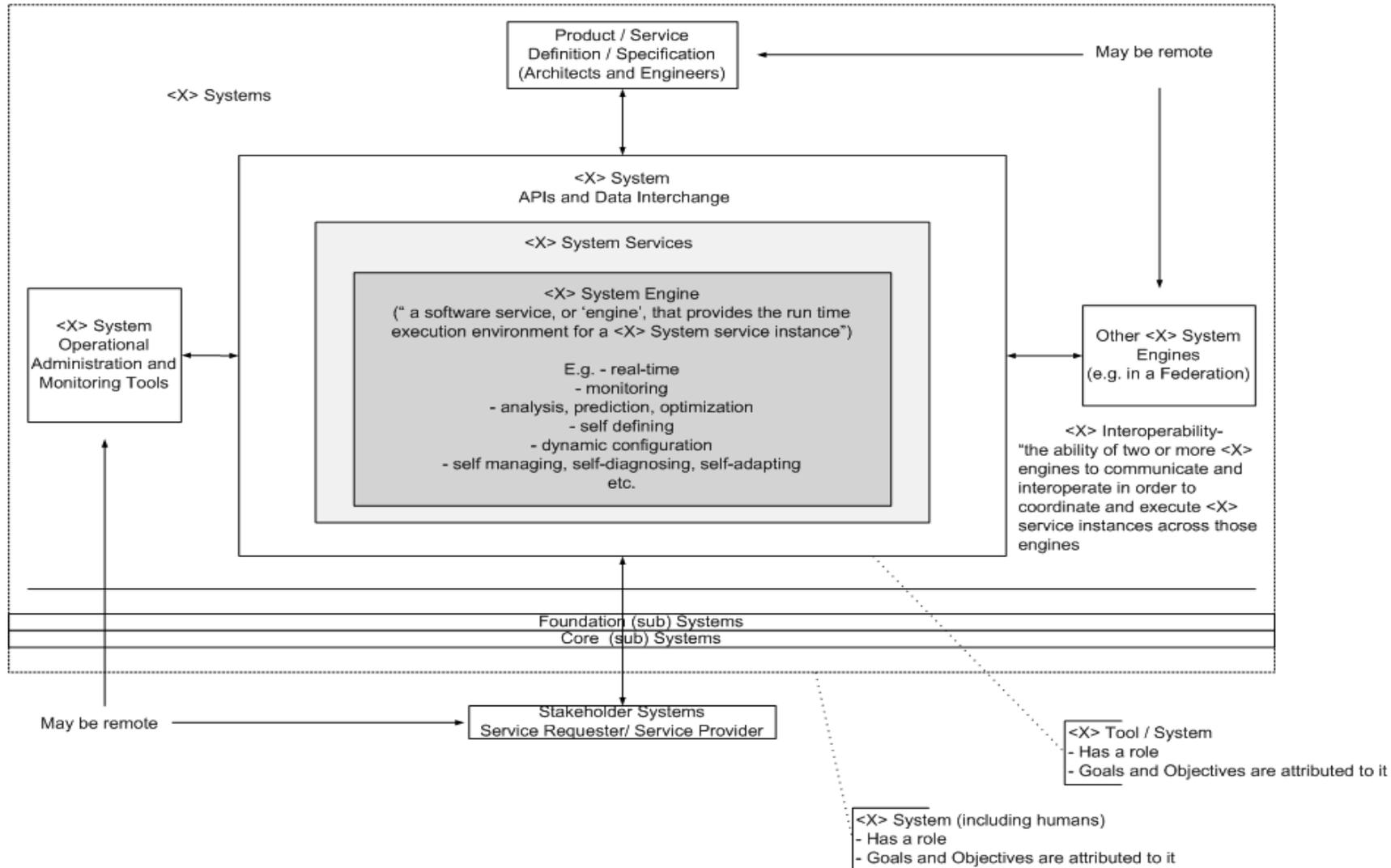
Integration, Interoperability and Collaboration System



Those subsystems of Core and Foundation Systems that are concerned with <X>





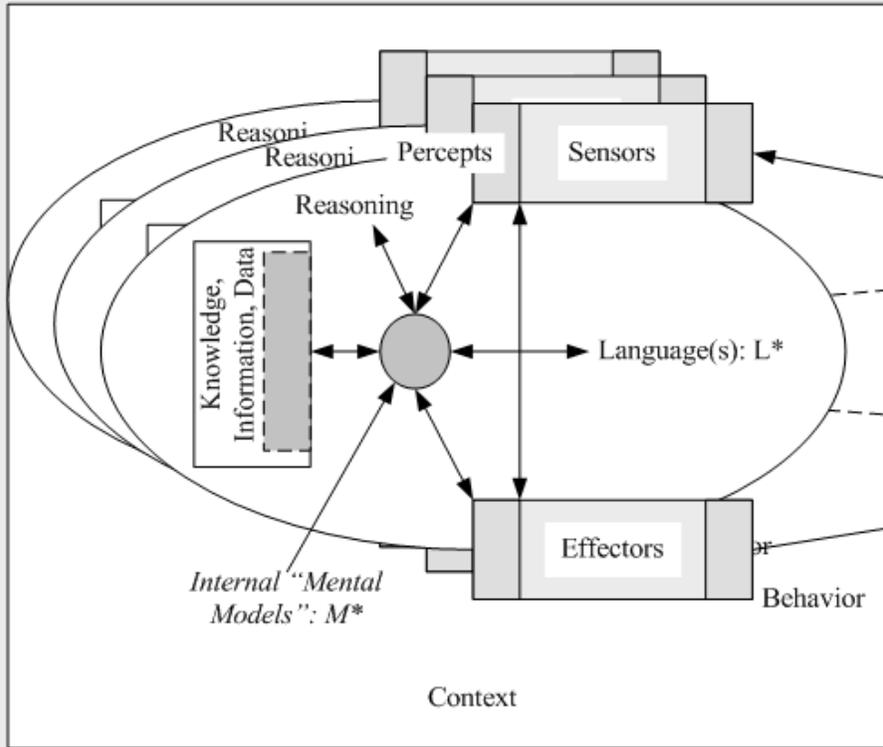


Modified from WfMC standards

Modeling System / Modeler

$$SM = \langle M, F \rangle$$

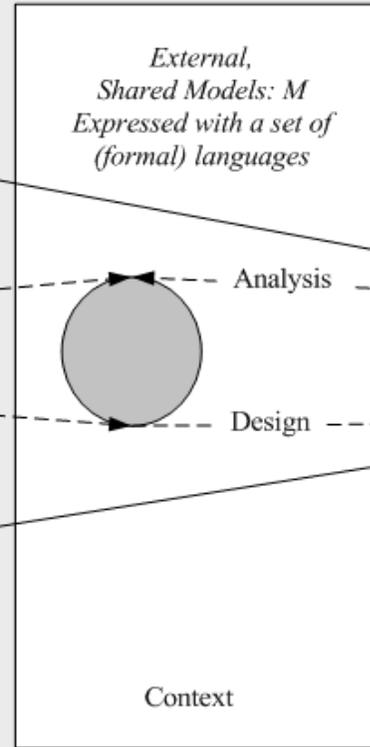
$$M = \langle \{mi\}, CM \rangle; F: M \rightarrow SM$$



Model System / Models

$$M(L) = \langle SW, SM, R \rangle$$

$$R: SW \rightarrow F$$

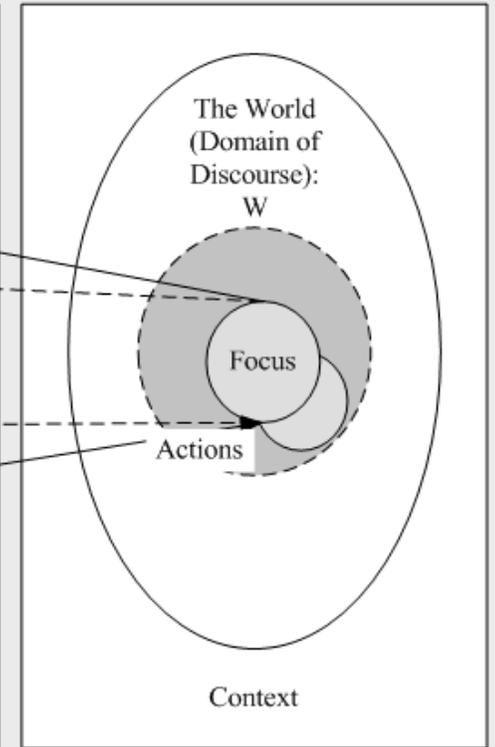


Modeled System / Domain of Discourse - World

$$SW = \langle W, A \rangle$$

$$W = \langle \{wi\}, CW \rangle; A:$$

$$W \rightarrow SW$$



M: a model
 SM: a modeling system
 SW: a modeled system

M: a set of internal model states (representations) as a function of context
 W: a set of "world" states as a function of context

A: actions (behavior) of the "world"
 F: modeling function
 R: representation function (e.g. perception, measurement)
 C: context

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External, shared models expressed in a set of (formal) languages with tool support.

Ontologies / Subject matter models

Meta models

- PIMs
- PSMs
- PMs

Transformation Models

Modeling System / Modeler

$$S_M = \langle M, F \rangle$$

$$M = \langle \{m_i\}, C_M \rangle; F: M \rightarrow S_M$$

Meaning
Thought / Reference
Cognitive / Intensional Representations

When A, F, and R commute then M is a good model, and the modeling system S_M can predict the behavior of the world (modeled system).

M: a model
 S_M : a modeling system
 S_W : a modeled system

A: actions (behavior) of the "world"
F: modeling function
R: representation function (e.g. perception, measurement)
C: context

M: a set of internal model states (representations) as a function of context
W: a set of "world" states as a function of context

Model System

$$M(L) = \langle S_W, S_M, R \rangle$$

$$R: S_W \rightarrow F$$

Symbol Sets

Sets of Signs, Icons, Indexes, Terms
A (formal) language

Expresses
Symbolizes
(in causal relationship)

Refers to
(Refers to other causal relationships)

Modeled System

The "world" / "universe"
The "domain of discourse"

$$S_W = \langle W, A \rangle$$

$$W = \langle \{w_i\}, C_W \rangle; A: W \rightarrow S_W$$

System

Imputed Relation (a mapping)

Expression (Representation)

Represents

Extension

There is a distinction to be made between the set of intermediate states of the "world" at any time t, and the equilibrium state

Analysis Models

Formal models of the current "world" / "domain of discourse expressed with a set of formal languages

Design Models

Formal models of future / changed "worlds" / "domain of discourse expressed with a set of formal languages

Current "world" / "domain of discourse"

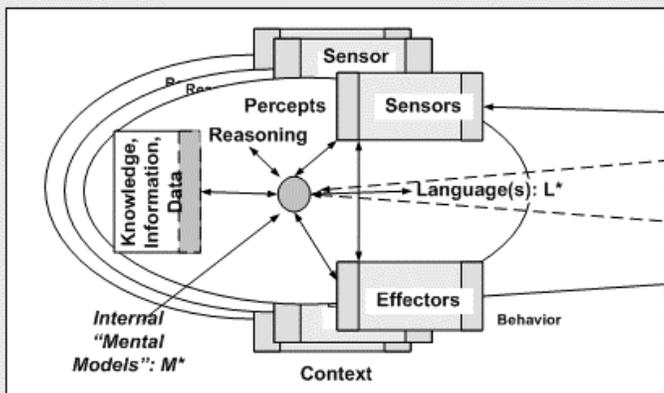
Equilibrium State 0

A future / changed "world" / "domain of discourse"

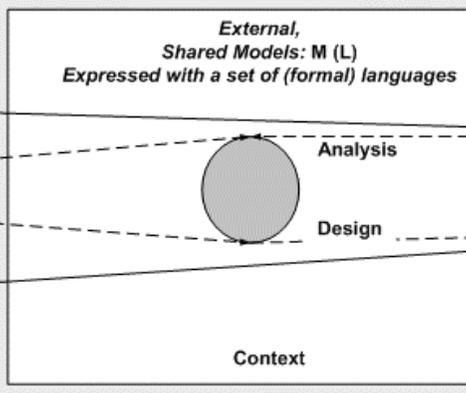
Equilibrium State n

State Transition

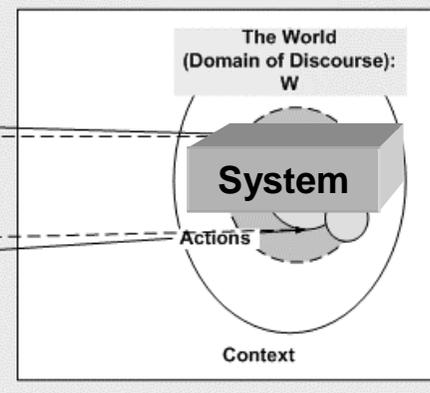
Modeling System / Modeler



Model System / Models



Modeled System



External, shared models expressed in a set of languages with tool support
Ontologies / Subject matter models
Meta models, CIMs, PIMs, PSMs, PMs
Transformation Models

Modeling System / Modeler

$S_M = \langle M, F \rangle$

$M = \langle \{mi\}, C_M \rangle; F: M \rightarrow S_M$

Meaning

Thought / Reference
Cognitive / Intensional Representations

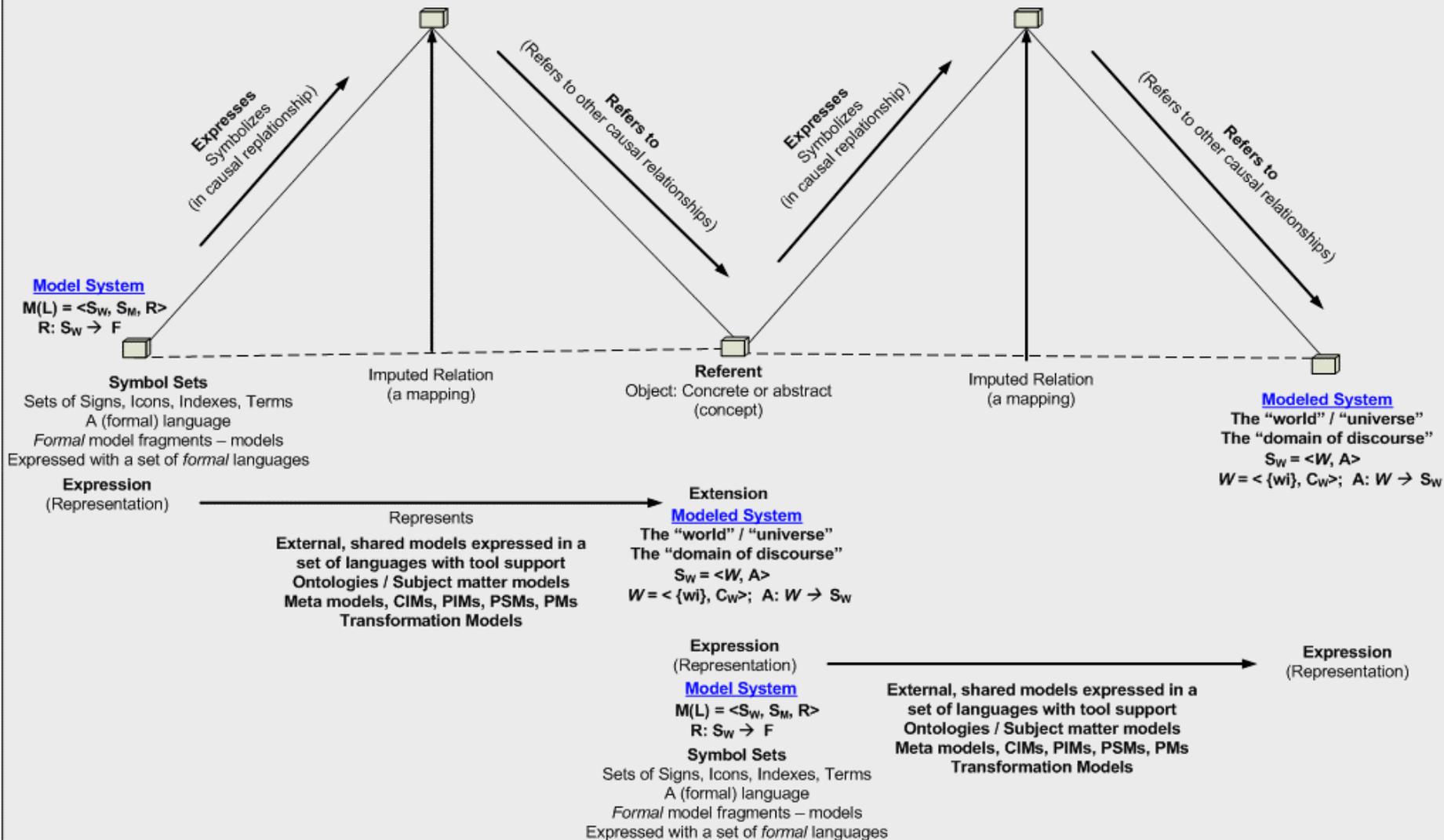
Modeling System / Modeler

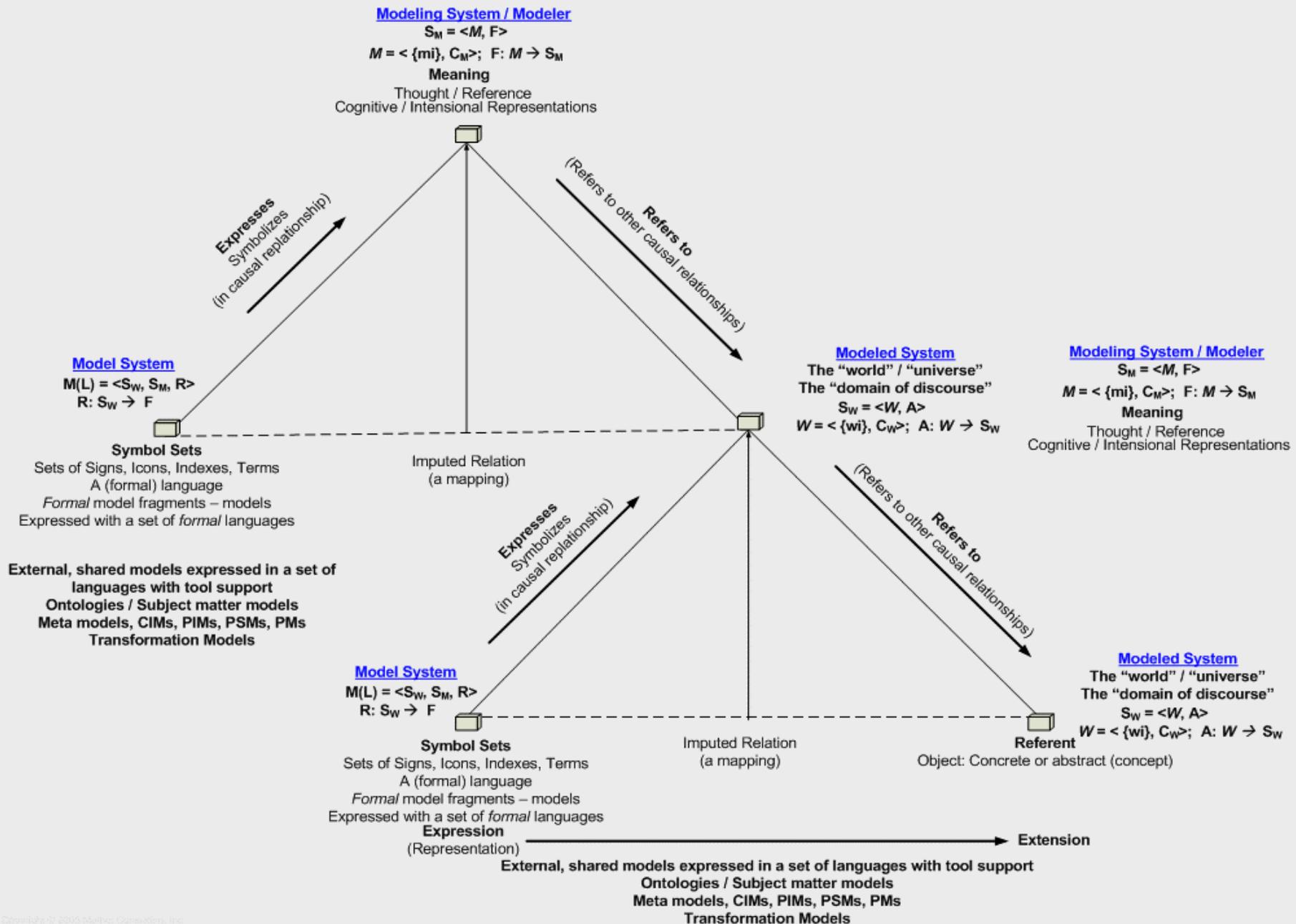
$S_M = \langle M, F \rangle$

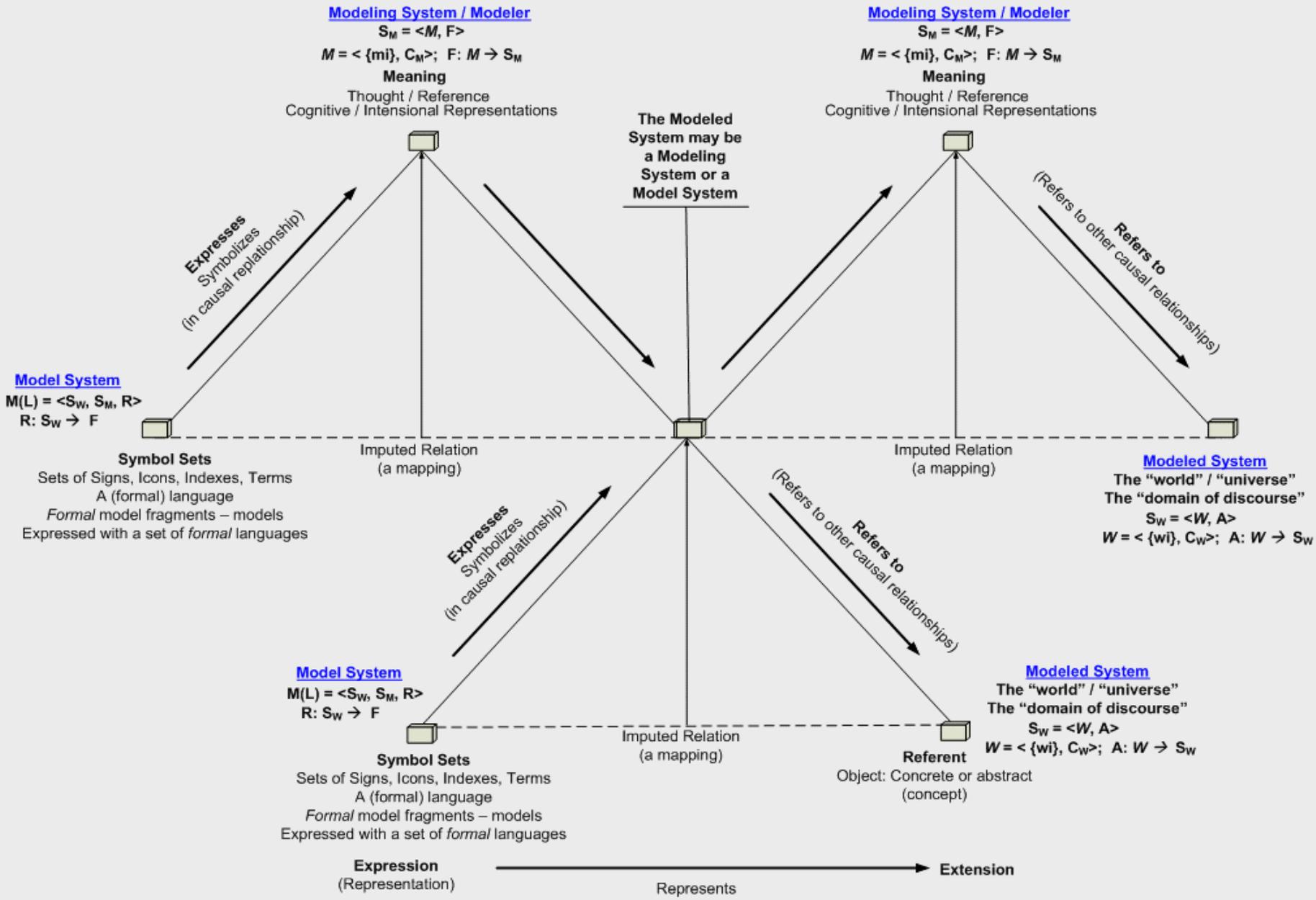
$M = \langle \{mi\}, C_M \rangle; F: M \rightarrow S_M$

Meaning

Thought / Reference
Cognitive / Intensional Representations







**Advanced Conceptualization
Systems and Model based Unification of
EA, MDA, SOA, and Web Services**

Model Driven Architecture™

Some Key Benefits of Model Driven Architecture

- Improved productivity for architects, designers, developers and administrators
- Decreased cost of development and management
- Enhanced integration, interoperability and collaboration
- Business models and technologies evolve independently at their own rate

Some Semantics

What it isn't

~~Process, Methodology~~

~~Technology~~

What it is

A general approach, strategies, to architect and engineer (information) systems

“An approach to IT system specification that separates the specification of functionality from the specification of the implementation of that functionality on a specific technology platform”

(Draft MDA Guide: www.omg.org/docs/ab/03-01-03)

An emerging knowledge domain, based in the “modeling discipline”, whose universe of discourse is the engineering of information systems through models and modeling. (Mathet Consulting)

Some Semantics

“Model Driven Architecture”

Software System



“Model Driven Architecture”

Enterprise Systems,

Networked Enterprises Systems,

Global Systems

“Model Driven Architecture”

IT System



“Model Driven Architecture”

“Model Driven (IT System) Architecture”

The Technology Platform for the Business of the
Enterprise Systems, Networked Enterprises Systems,
Global Systems

May be distributed at the

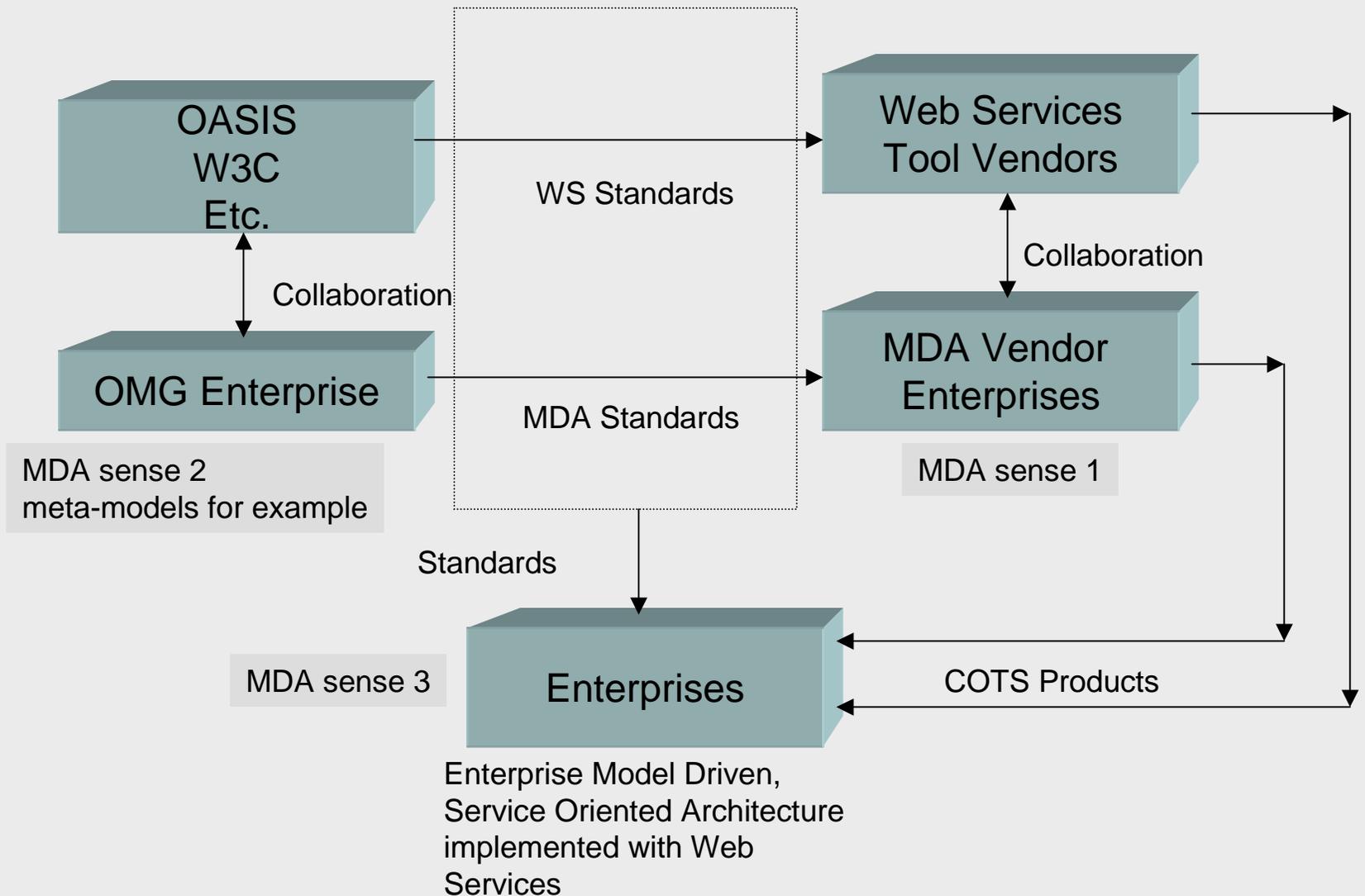
- Enterprise,
- Networked Enterprises,
- Internet Level

Sense 1: An architecture for MDA Tool Sets (a “platform” for creating system architectures)

Sense 2: An architecture for OMG standards

Sense 3: An (IT) system architecture created using the MDA approach and MDA tool sets

MDA Architecture Relationships

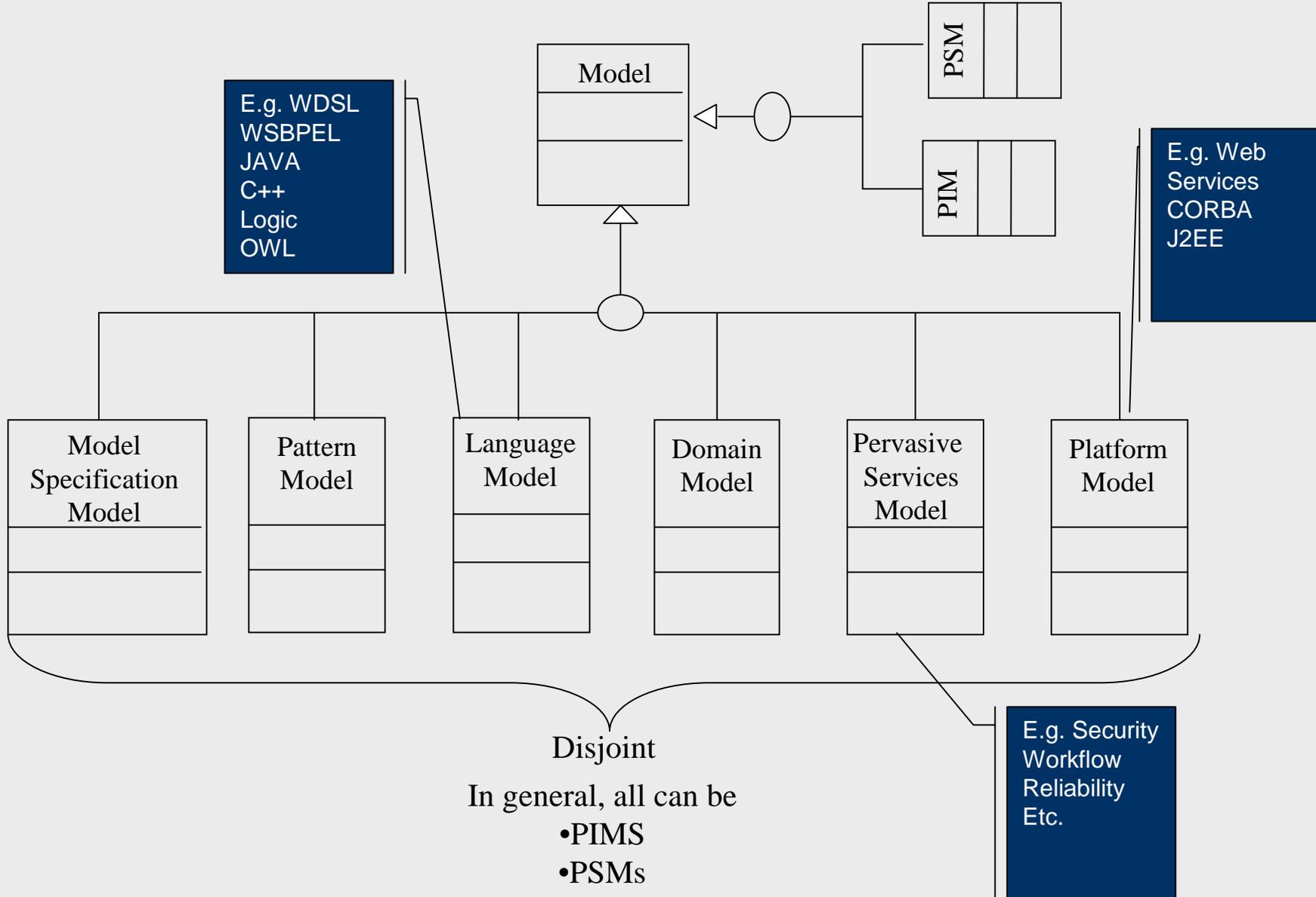


Platform Independent Models

Platform Specific Models

- Platform: “A set of subsystems / technologies that provide a coherent set of functionality through interfaces and specified usage patterns that any subsystem that depends on the platform can use without concern for the details of how the functionality provided by the platform is implemented” (David Frankel)
- Platform Independent Model (PIM)
 - A model: a representation / specification of some part of a current or future world
 - As a meta-model (MOF)
 - As a usage model
- Platform Specific Model (PSM)
 - A model
 - Specific to a platform
- The use of the MDA approach *explicitly architects the meta in systems being developed*
 - Ensures interoperability

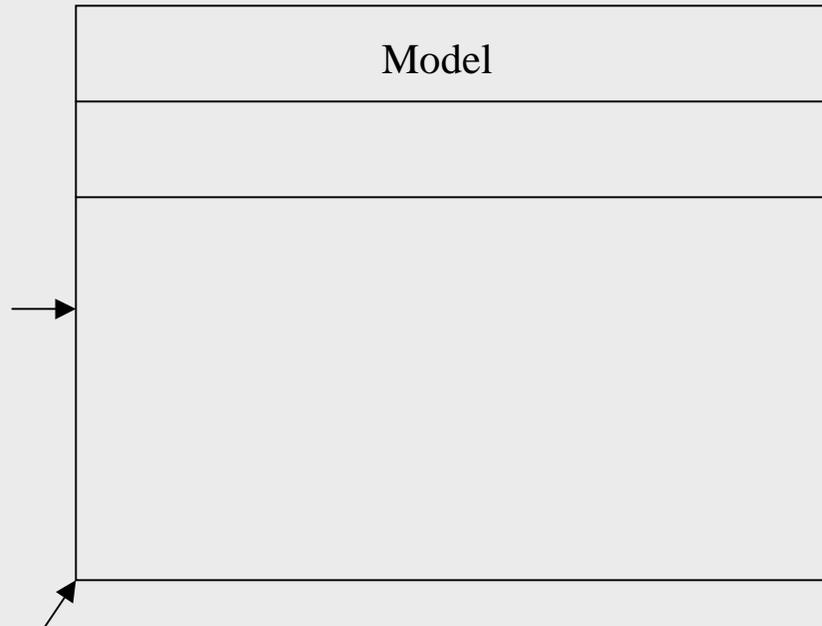
A Model Classification



Equating Models as a Class and Modeling System

Model in Context:

- Goal
- Language
- Viewpoint
- Requirements
- Vertical Domain
- Community of Practice
- Business Domain
- Development Stage
- Problem Domain
- Etc.



$$\mathbf{M(L)} = \langle S_W, S_M, R \rangle$$

$$\mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{M(L)}$$

$$\mathbf{M(L)} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$$

A UML Class: e.g. an algebra where $\mathbf{C} = \langle \text{AT}, f_i: i = I \rangle$

Where C – class, AT – set of Attributes (each attributes has a set of values),

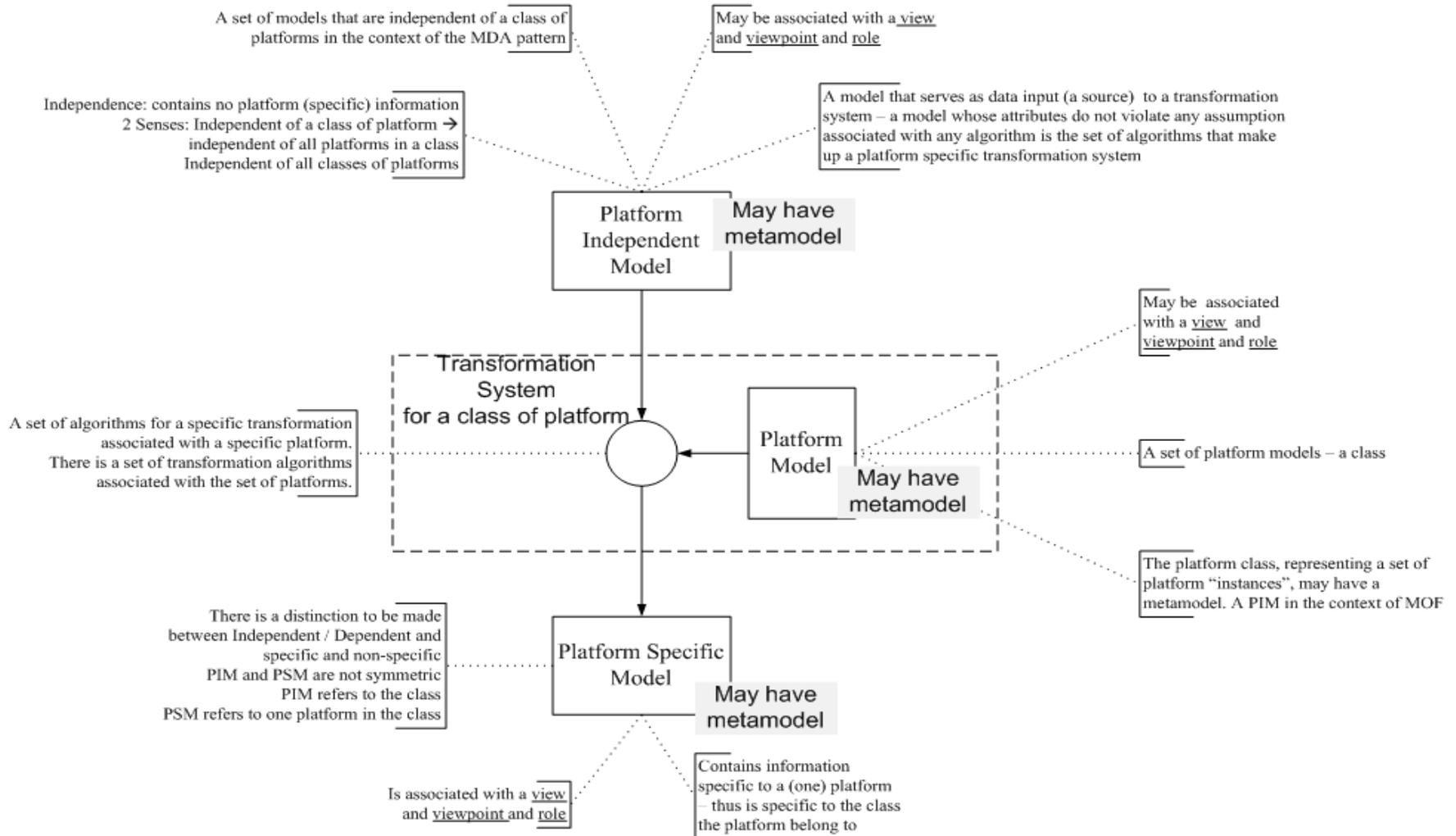
F_i – family of operations.

State-space is a subset of the cross product of the attribute domain sets:

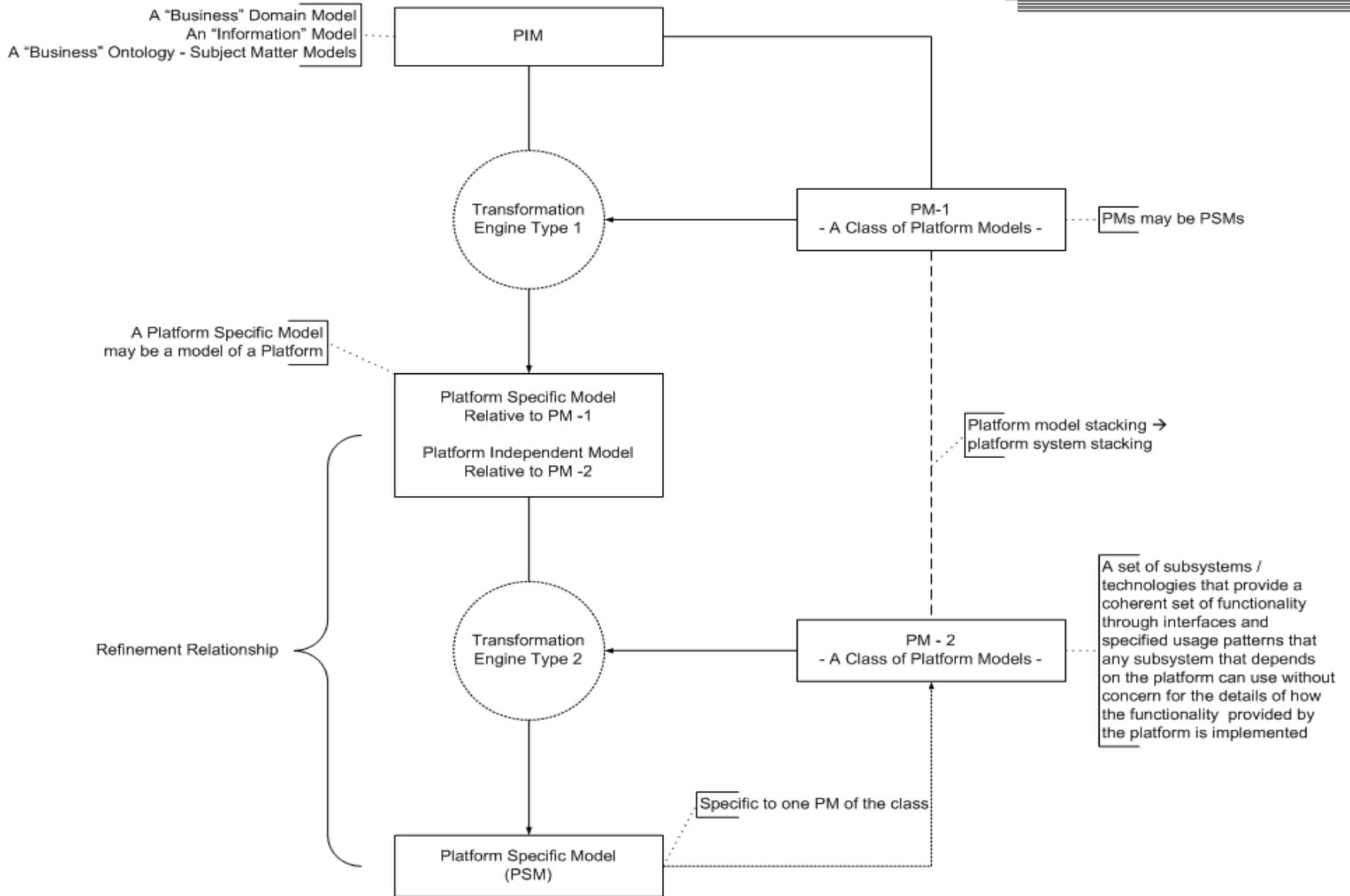
$SS \subseteq A^n, A^n = a_1 \times a_2 \times \dots \times A_n, a_i \subseteq A$ (any of which may be context dependent)

Note: This representation assumes that normal sub-setting relation with parent and child classes. If the sub-setting relation is disjoint, for example, the class is better represented with partial functions

THE MDA Pattern



THE MDA Pattern



THE MDA Pattern

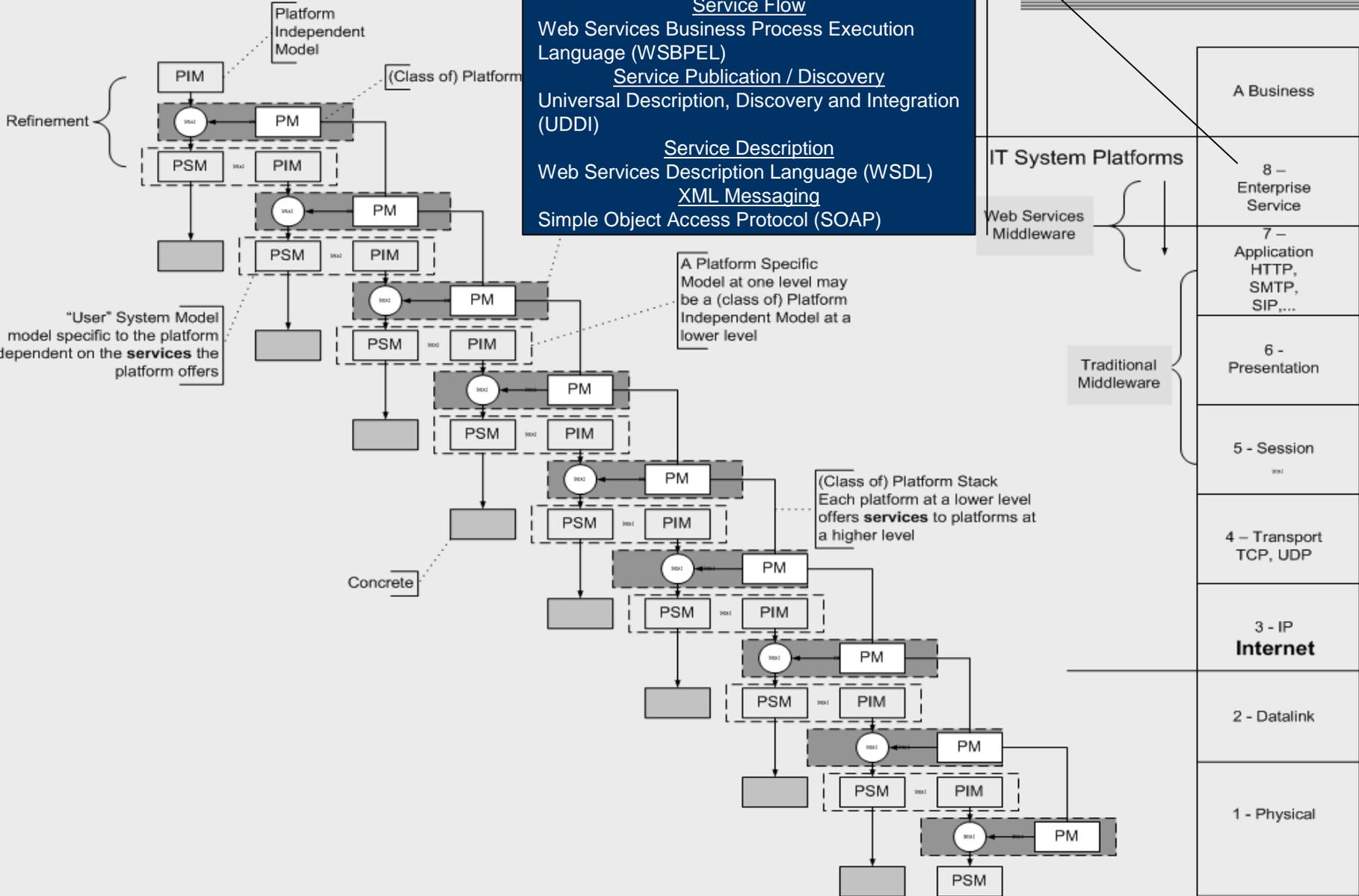
Composable Services and Processes
 OMG Enterprise Distributed Object Computing (EDOC)

Service Flow
 Web Services Business Process Execution Language (WSBPEL)

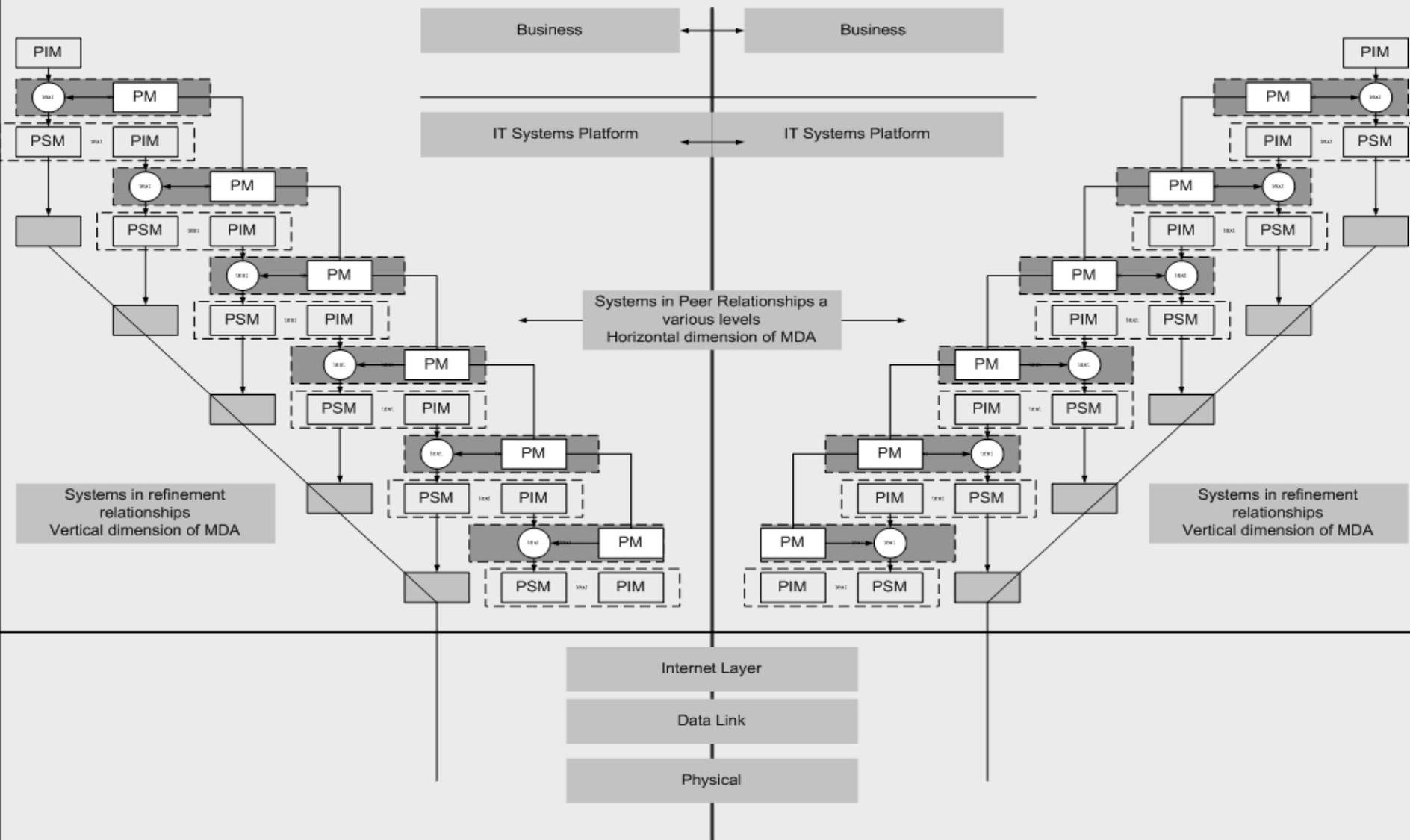
Service Publication / Discovery
 Universal Description, Discovery and Integration (UDDI)

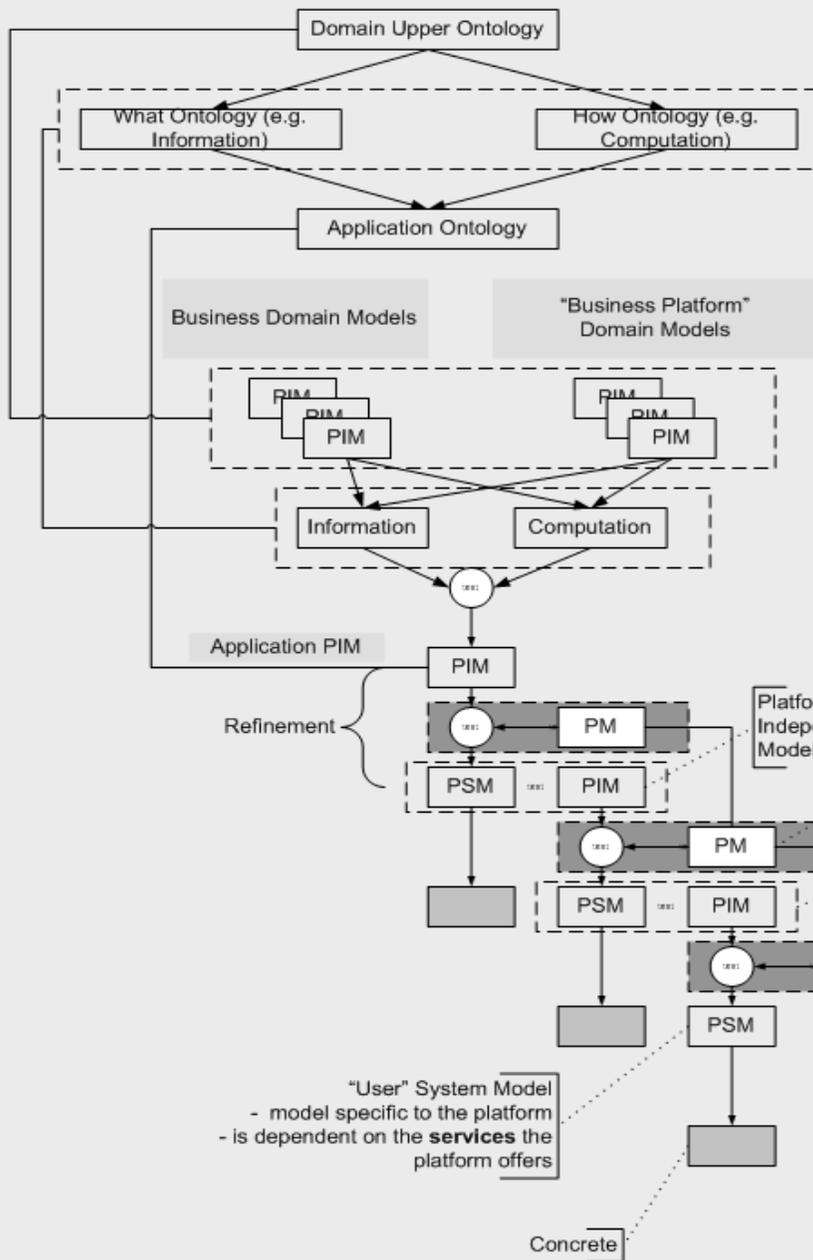
Service Description
 Web Services Description Language (WSDL)
 XML Messaging
 Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP)

*Advanced Enterprise and Federation
 Application Integration with
 MDA, SOA and WS*

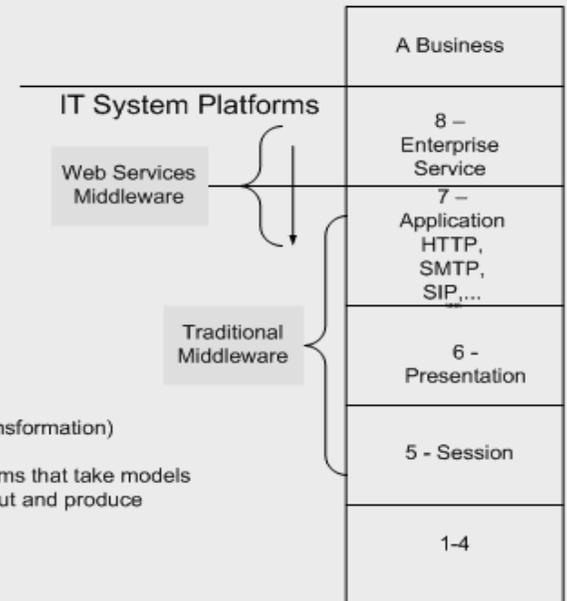


THE MDA Pattern – Two Independent Systems

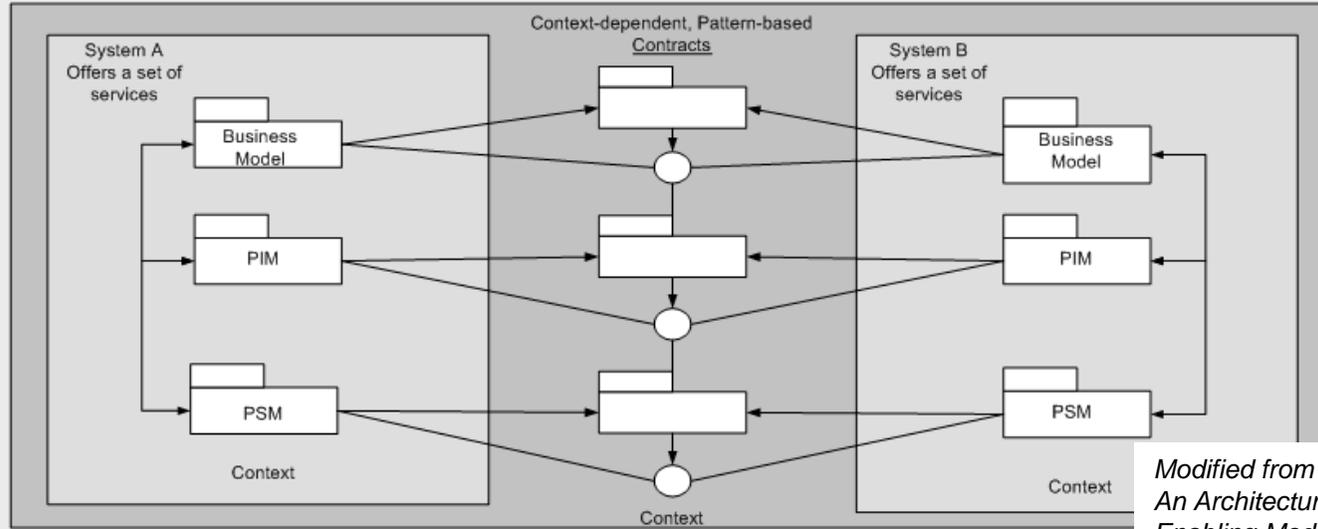




- Ontology and Semiotics
- Algorithms and Computation
- Best Practices and Standards / Policies and Procedures
- Integration, Interoperability and Collaboration
- Process and Workflow / Behavior and Action
- Intelligence
- Knowledge, Information and Data
- Technology
- Communications
- Security and Privacy
- Quality
- Economics
- Law
- Roles



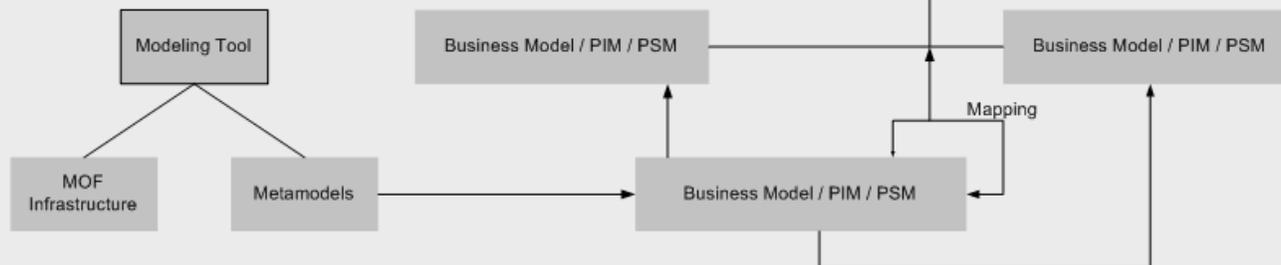
Fragment Composition Via Contracts May Be Along Context Dimensions

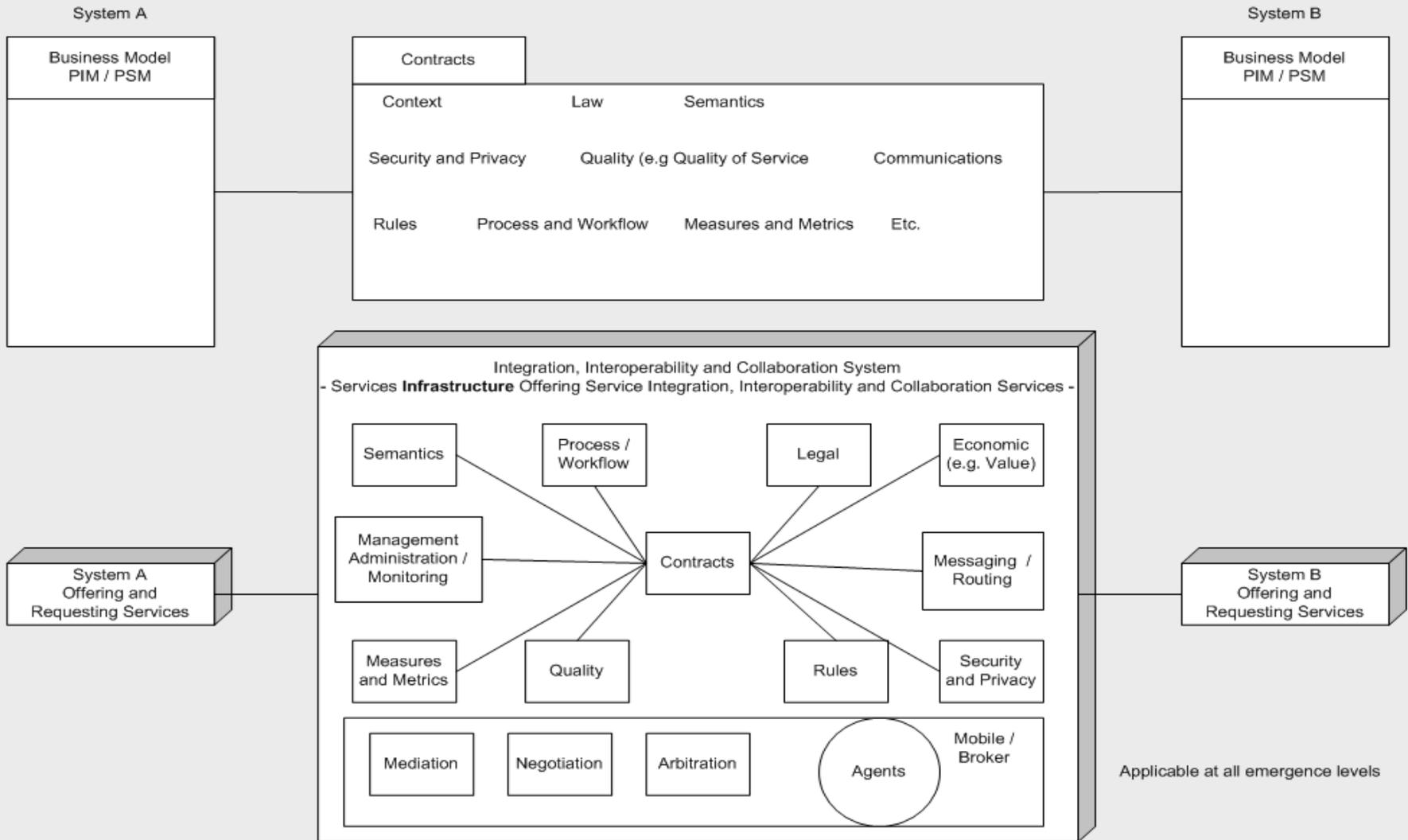


Modified from "OMG's MDA-
An Architecture for Modeling,
Enabling Model-Driven Integration"
Desmond DSousa, Kinetium

Contracts			
Context	Law	Semantics	
Security and Privacy	Quality (e.g Quality of Service)		Communications
Rules	Process and Workflow	Measures and Metrics	Etc.

Applicable to all emergence levels
- Enterprise
- Networked
- Internet





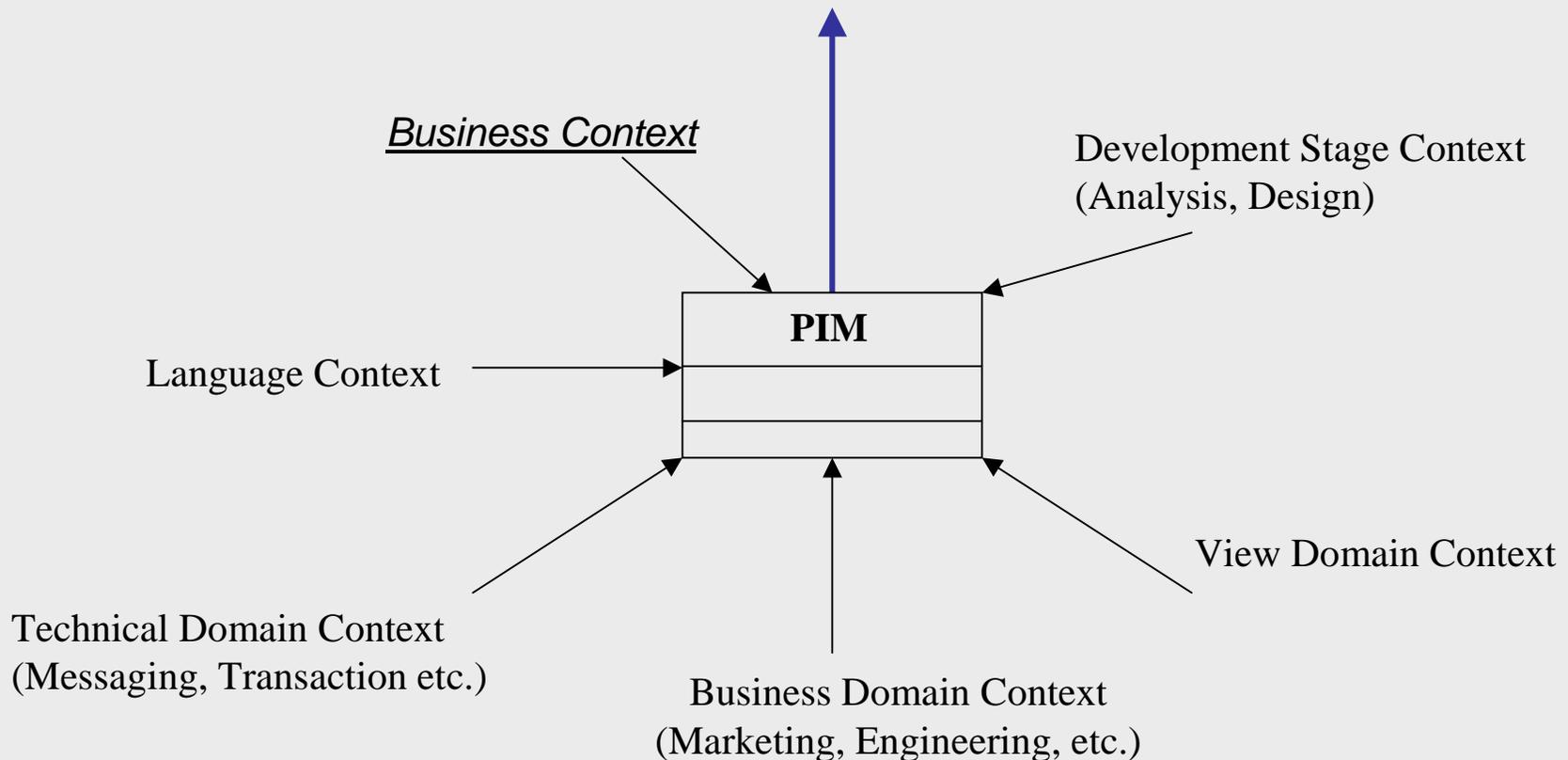
Contracts in Context

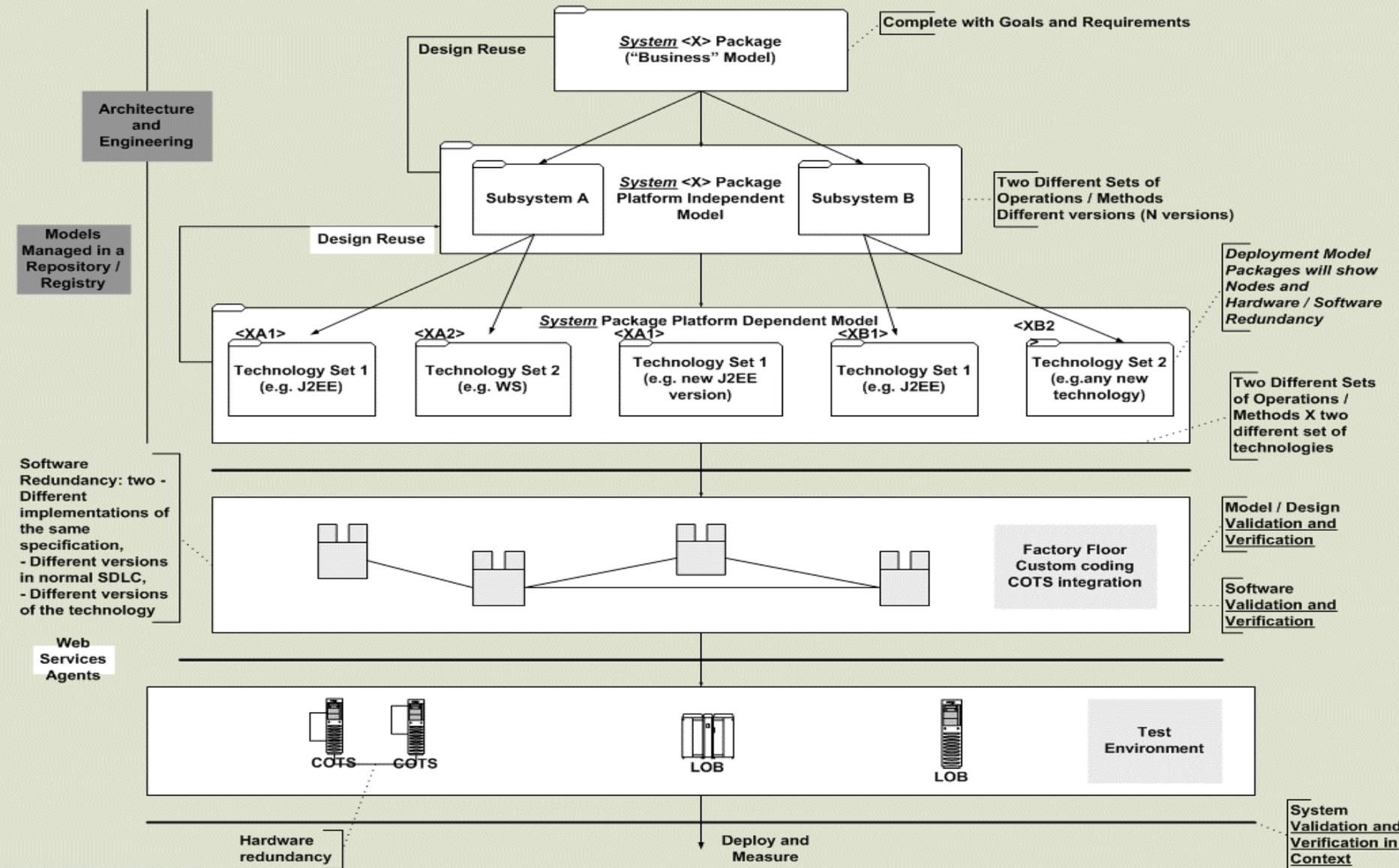
- Note that there are no explicit model dependencies. If a set of attributes are context dependent, and the context changes, the contract will change (e.g. new negotiation criteria)
- This helps to protect both service requester and service provider when the meaning of their models change as a function of context.

Model and Model Fragments are Created in an Instance of a Context

A representation / specification of some part of:

- The current world (of interest)
- A future world (of interest)





**Advanced Conceptualization
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**Service Oriented Architecture and Web
Services**

Assumptions

- “Introduction to Web Services and Service-Oriented Architecture (Eric Newcomer)
- “Web Services and SOA in the Enterprise” (Cory Casanave)

Semantics

- “Service”
 - Sense 1: A system / component / agent that does something, a set of actions, for something else
 - Sense 2: The (set of) action(s) of a system / component / agent on the web (the output of a system / component / agent)

Semantics

- “Web” : port 80 / HTTP
- “Internet”: all ports, all transport protocols
 - A logical network
 - independent of the underlying physical and data link communications protocols and technologies (platforms)
 - Provides services and supports all transport protocols regardless of the type of communications (voice, data, multimedia, etc.) and modes (e.g. e-mail, web, facsimile, phone)
- “Web Service”
 - Sense 1: A system / component / agent on the web that offers services
 - Sense 2: The (set of) action(s) of a system / component / agent on the web (the output of a system / component / agent)
- “Internet Service”
 - Sense 1: A system / component / agent on the Internet that offers services
 - Sense 2: The (set of) action(s) of a system / component / agent on the Internet (the output of a system / component / agent)

Standards

BPEL4WS (Business Process Execution Language for Web Services) 1.1 [IBM, BEA, Microsoft: Specification] à
WSBPEL (Web Services Business Process Execution Language [OASIS: BEA, Hewlett-Packard, IBM, IONA,
Microsoft, NEC, Oracle, SAP, SeeBeyond, Sun, Tibco, webMethods]
Common Base Event [IBM: Specification]
DNS Endpoint Discovery (DNS-EPD) [IETF: Committee Draft]
JSR 172 – J2ME Web Services [JCP: Specification]
JSR109 – (Web Services for J2EE) 0.3 [JCP: Public Draft]
SOAP (Simple Object Access Protocol) 1.2 [W3C: Specification]
UDDI (Universal Description, Discovery and Integration) 3.0 [OASIS: Specification]
WS-Addressing [IBM, BEA, Microsoft: Specification]
WS-Atomic Transactions [IBM, BEA, Microsoft: Specification]
WS-Attachments [IETF, IBM and Microsoft: Specification]
WS-BaseNotification [IBM, Sonic Software, TIBCO Software, Akamai Technologies, SAP AG, Computer
Associates International, Fujitsu Laboratories of Europe, Globus, Hewlett-Packard: Specification]
WS-BrokerNotification [IBM, Sonic Software, TIBCO Software, Akamai Technologies, SAP AG, Computer
Associates International, Fujitsu Laboratories of Europe, Globus, Hewlett-Packard: Specification]
WS-BusinessActivity [IBM, BEA, Microsoft: Specification]
WS-Coordination [IBM, BEA, Microsoft: Specification]
WS-Eventing [IBM, BEA, Computer Associates, Sun Microsystems, TIBCO Software: Specification]
WS-Experience Language (WSXL) 2.0 [IBM: Specification]
WS-Federation Language [IBM, BEA, Microsoft, RSA, Verisign: Specification]
WS-Federation: Active Requestor Profile [IBM, BEA, Microsoft, RSA, Verisign: Specification]
WS-Federation: Passive Requestor Profile [IBM, BEA, Microsoft, RSA, Verisign: Specification]
WS-I Attachments Profile 1.0 [WS-I: Working Draft]
WS-I Basic Profile 1.0 [WS-I: Specification]
WS-I Basic Profile 1.1 [WS-I: Working Draft]
WS-I Simple SOAP Binding Profile 1.0 [WS-I: Working Draft]
WS-Inspection 1.0 [IBM, Microsoft: Specification]
WS-Manageability – Concepts [IBM, Talking Blocks, Computer Associates: Specification]
WS-Manageability – Representation [IBM, Talking Blocks, Computer Associates: Specification]
WS-Manageability 1.0 [IBM, Talking Blocks, Computer Associates: Specification]

Standards – cont.

WS-MetadataExchange [IBM, BEA, webMethods, Microsoft, Computer Associates, Sun Microsystems, SAP AG: Working Draft]
WS-Notification [IBM, Akamai Technologies Inc., Globus Alliance, Hewlett-Packard, SAP AG, Sonic Software Corporation, Tibco Software Inc.: Specification]
WS-PolicyAssertions [IBM, BEA, Microsoft, SAP AG: Specification]
WS-PolicyAttachments [IBM, BEA, Microsoft, SAP, Sonic Software, Verisign: Specification]
WS-PolicyFramework [IBM, BEA, Microsoft, SAP, Sonic Software, Verisign: Specification]
WS-Provisioning [IBM: Specification]
WS-ReliableMessaging [IBM, BEA, Microsoft, TIBCO: Specification]
WS-ResourceLifetime [IBM, Globus Alliance, Hewlett-Packard: Specification]
WS-ResourceProperties [IBM, Globus Alliance, Hewlett-Packard: Specification]
WS-SecureConversation [IBM, BEA, Computer Associates, Layer 7 Technologies, Microsoft, Netegrity, Oblix, OpenNetwork, Technologies, Ping Identity Corp, Reactivity, RSA Security, Verisign, Westbridge Technology: Specification]
WS-Security 1.0 [OASIS: Open Standard]
WS-Security Addendum [IBM, Microsoft, Verisign: Supplemental Information]
WS-Security Kerberos Binding [IBM, Microsoft: Specification]
WS-SecurityPolicy [IBM, Microsoft, RSA, Verisign: Specification]
WS-Topics [IBM, Sonic Software, TIBCO Software, Akamai Technologies, SAP AG, Computer Associates International, Fujitsu Laboratories of Europe, Globus, Hewlett-Packard: Specification]
WS-Transactions [IBM, BEA, Microsoft: Specification]
WS-Trust [IBM, BEA, Computer Associates, Layer 7 Technologies, Microsoft, Netegrity, Oblix, OpenNetwork Technologies, Ping Identity Corp., Reactivity, RSA Security, Verisign, Westbridge Technology: Specification]
WSDL (Web Services Description Language) 1.1 [W3C (IBM and Microsoft: note)]
WSDL (Web Services Description Language) 1.2 [W3C (IBM and Microsoft: working draft)]
WSRP (Web Services for Remote Portals) 1.0 [OASIS: Open Standard]

Vendors and Products (may be incomplete)

Web Services Suites

Actional Corporation (Actional SOA Command and Control)
Magic Software Enterprises (iBOLT Integration Suite)
Novell (Novell exteNd Enterprise / Professional Suite)
ReadiMinds Systems and Services Pte Ltd. (ReadiMinds WebServices Applications Suite – WSS)
Sonic Software Corporation (Sonic ESB)
Systinet Corporation (Systinet Product Suite)

Web Services Desktop Integration

NetEdge Software, Inc. (Web Services Enabler)
RatchetSoft, LLC (Ratcht – X)

Web Services Management

Actional Corporation (Actional SOAPstation)
AmberPoint, Inc. (AmberPoint Mangement Solutions)
Blue Titan Software, Inc. (Network Director and Data Director)
Computer Associates Internaltional, Inc. (Unicenter Web Services Distributed Management – WSDM)
Confluent Software, Inc. (Confluent Evolution Service Manager)
Digital Evolution, Inc. (Digital Evolution Service Manager)
Flamenco Networks (Web Services Management) – acquired by Digital Evolution, Inc.
IBM
Infravio, Inc. (Web Services Management System)
Itellix Software Solutions (Wisiba)
webMethods Inc. (webMethods Fabric)
WestGlobal (mScape)

Web Services Development Tools

Above All Software, Inc. (Above All Studio)
Altova GmbH (xmlspy)
Ascential Software Corporation (Enterprise Integration Suite)
Attachmate Corporation (myEXTRA! Smart Connectors)
BEA Systems, Inc. (BEA WebLogic Workshop)
ClientSoft, Inc. (ServiceBuilder)
Commerce One Operations, Inc. (Conductor Composite Manager)
Compuware Corporation (UNIFACE)
FusionWare Corporation (FusionWare Integration Server)
GT Software, Inc. (Ivory Web Services)
IBM (Eclipse, Websphere)
InterSystems Corporation (Ensemble)
IONA Technologies (Artix)
iWay Software (iWay Web Services)
Pantero Corporation (Shared Data Services Suite)
Rogue Wave Software, Inc. (Lightweight Enterprise Integration Framework – LEIF)
Seagull Software Systems, Inc. (Trnasidiom and LegaSuite)
SeeBeyond, Technology Corporation (The SeeBeyond Integrated Composite Application Network – ICAN – Suite)
Strikelron, Inc.
Swingtide, Inc.
TIBCO Software, Inc. (TIBCO Business Works)
Verity, Inc. (Ultraseek)
Vultus, Inc. (Webface Solution Suite)
WDI (Redbern)
WebCollage, Inc. (WebCollage Syndicator)
webMethods Inc. (webMethods Glue)

Vendors and Products (may be incomplete – cont.)

Web Services Orchestration

ActiveBPEL (ActiveBPEL)
Active Endpoints, Inc. (ActiveWebFlow)
Collaza, Inc. (Collaxa BPEL Server – acquired by Oracle Corporation)
Commerce One Operations, Inc. (Conductor Composite Manager)
Corticon Technologies, Inc. (Corticon Decision Management Platform)
Dralasoft, Inc. (Dralasoft Workflow)
IBM Corporation (WebSphere Business Integration Modeler)
Metastorm, Inc. (e-Work)
Novell, Inc. (Novell exteNd Enterprise Suite)
OpenStorm Software, Inc. (Service Orchestrator)
Oracle Corporation (Oracle BPEL Process Manager – formally the Collaxa BPEL Server)
ReadiMinds Systems and Services Pte Ltd. (ReadiMinds WebServices Applications Suite – WSS)
SeeBeyond, Technology Corporation (eInsightBusiness Process Manager)
Sonic Software Corporation (Sonic orchestration Server)
WebV2, Inc. (WebV2 ProcessCoupler)

Web Services Security

BEA Systems, Inc. (BEA Weblogic Enterprise Security)
Commerce One Operations, Inc. (Conductor Composite Manager)
DataPower Technology, Inc. (XML Security Gateway)
Digital Evolution, Inc. (DE Management Server)
Forum Systems, Inc. (XML Sentient)
Layer 7 Technologies, Inc. (SecureSpan)
Netegrity, Inc. (TransactionMinder)
Reactivity (Reactivity XML Firewall)
RSA Security, Inc. (RSA BSAFE Secure – WS)
Sarvega, Inc. (XML Guardian Security Products)
Teros, Inc. (Teros Web Services Security Gateway)
Vordel Limited (VordelSecure and Vordel SOAPbox)
Actional Corporation (XML Message Server) – formerly Westbridge XML Message Server

Web Services Testing

iTKO Corporation (LISA)
Parasoft Corporation (SOAPtest)
Mindreef, Inc. (SOAPScope)
Segue Software, Inc. (SilkPerformer Component Test Edition)

XML Data Routers, Message Routers, and Adapters

Appligent, Inc. (APConductor)
BEA Systems, Inc. (BEA Weblogic Integration)
Commerce One Operations, Inc. (Conductor Composite Manager)
Kanemea, Inc. (Web Messaging Platform)
NEON Systems, Inc. (Shadow z/Services)
Novell, Inc. (Novell exteNd Enterprise Suite)
Sarvega, Inc. (XML Context Router)
SeeBeyond, Technology Corporation (eWay Intelligent Adaptors)
Actgional Corporation (XML Message Server) – formerly the Westbridge Message Server

XML Accelerators

DataPower Technology, inc. (XML Accelerator)
Sarvega, Inc. (XML Speedway Accelerator)
Tarari, Inc. (RAX Content Processor and XML Content Processor)

Application of Advanced Conceptualization of EA, MDA, SOA, and Web Services and their Unification

Application of Advanced Conceptualization EA, MDA, SOA, and Web Services and their Unification

Enterprise Systems

Enterprise Integration, Interoperability and Collaboration with
EA, MDA, SOA and Web Services

Change as a Fundamental Concern

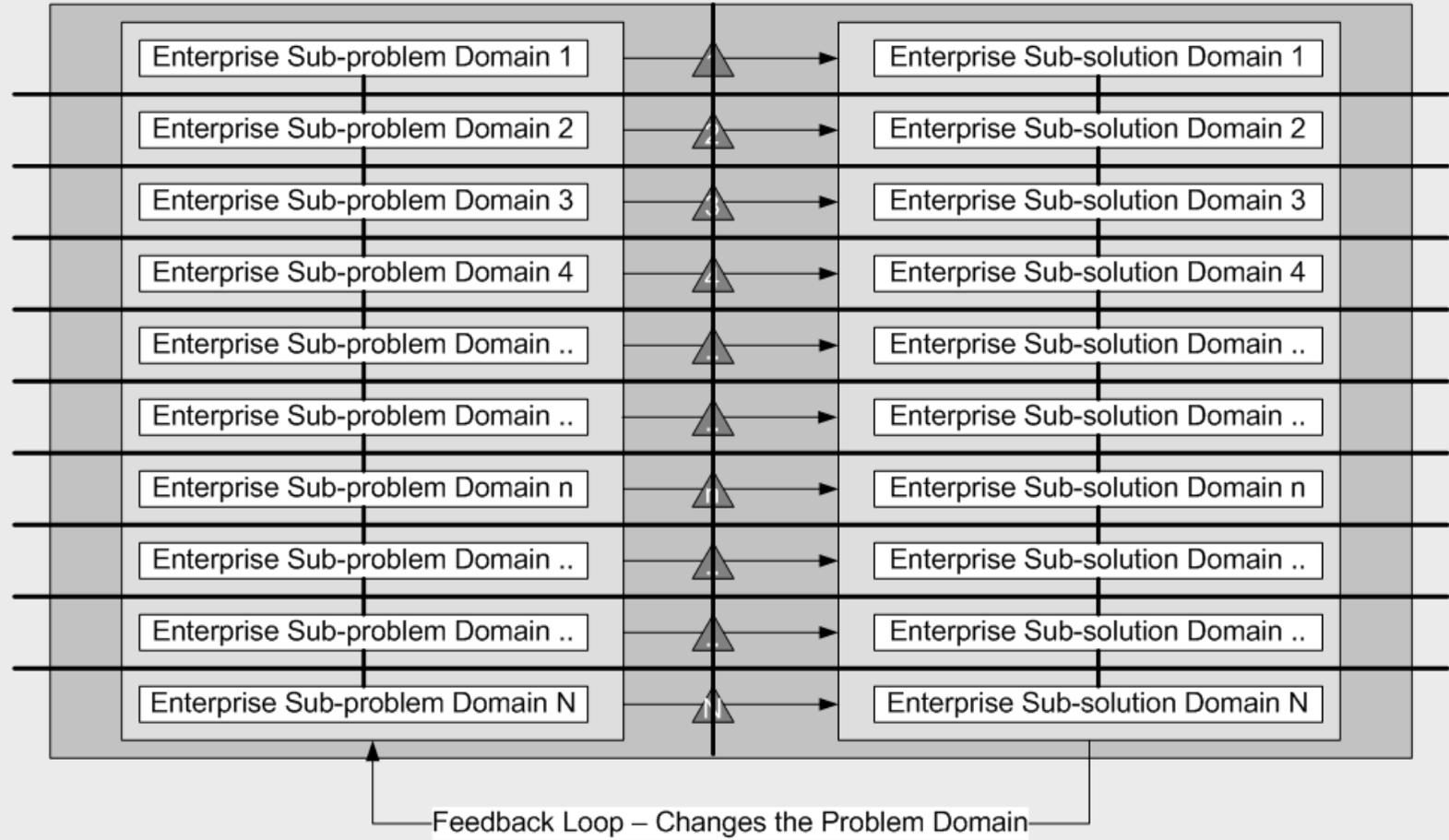
- A fundamental, if not the fundamental, concern in an enterprise and any enterprise specification is *change / transformation*
- An enterprise is a system in the General Systems Theory sense
- Types of change / transformation include:
 - Reactive Change / Proactive Change
 - Planned Change: Strategic / Tactical / Operational
 - Reflexive change (Autonomic responses)
 - Responsive Change - A priori determined change
 - Responsive Change - Immediate change as a result of processing
 - Proactive Change

External
Change Drivers

Enterprise Problem Domain
- A Portfolio of Problems -



Enterprise Solution Domain
- A Portfolio of (Candidate) Solutions -
Products and Services



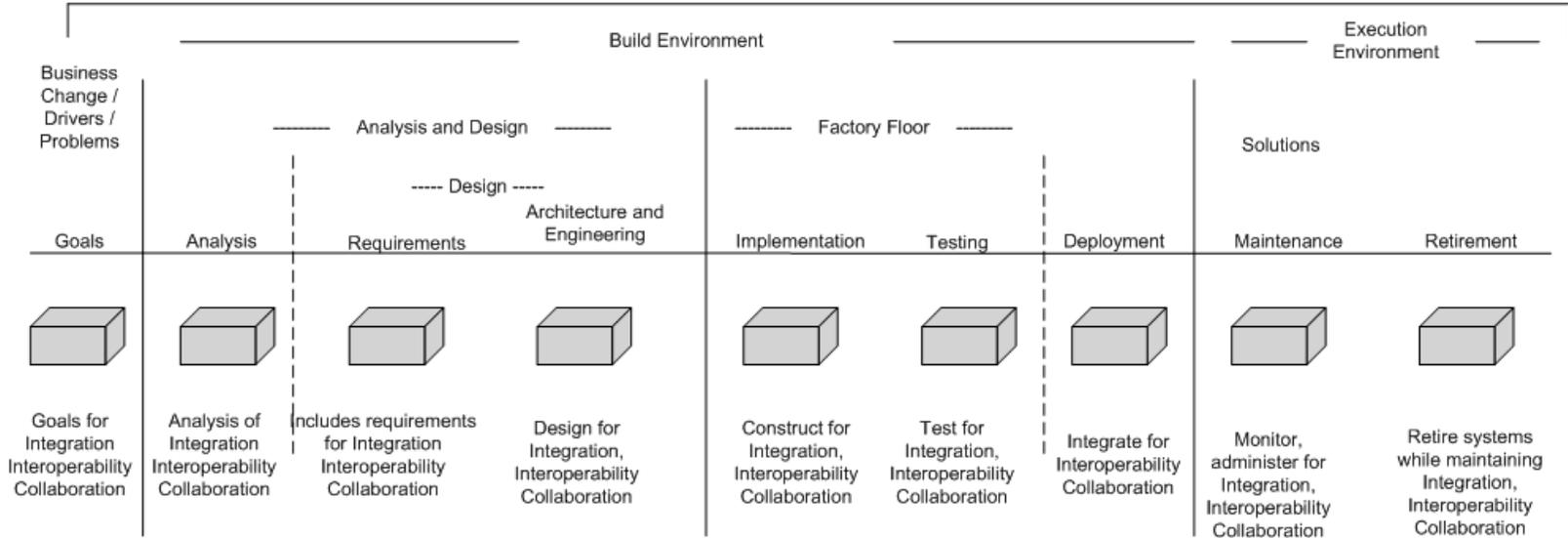
Portfolios of Programs / Projects

Advantages of Cross-Context Mapping / Merging

- Ensures consistency within an enterprise, federation
- Allows Validation and Verification at the different levels abstraction – information at lower levels do not confound evaluation at higher levels
- Allows new products / projects to be properly scoped and defined
- Allows the enterprise / federation, as a system to be emergent and adaptable
- Allows for the evaluation of discrepancies in model meaning between contexts
- Etc.

The Enterprise
- A System / Component / Knowledge Domain / Service / "Application"

A Process / *System*



There is a (sub) system associated with each step.

Each (sub) system has their own set of processes – operating concurrently.

These systems are loosely coupled, highly coherent.

Each (sub) system has a role.

Each sub system provides services to other systems with multiple feed-forward and feedback loops and control points.

All (sub) systems are operational systems – including those in the Build Environment

The Enterprise System / "Application" is continuously evolving through, in part, continuous application integration.

*The output of the Build Environment may be an **Integration, Interoperability and Collaboration System** (e.g. an Enterprise Service Bus)*

Application of Advanced Conceptualization of EA, MDA, SOA, and Web Services and their Unification

**Build Environments
(Upper Level Transformation Systems™)**
Integration, Interoperability and Collaboration with
EA, MDA, SOA and WS

The Upper Level Transformation S

Primary System Components (Subsystems)

- Goal System (Mission / Vision, Goals and Objectives)
- Requirements System
- Architecture and Engineering System
- Factory (Floor) System (Custom and COTS Construction)
- Project / Program / Portfolio Systems
- Risk System
- Change and Configuration System
- Research and Development System

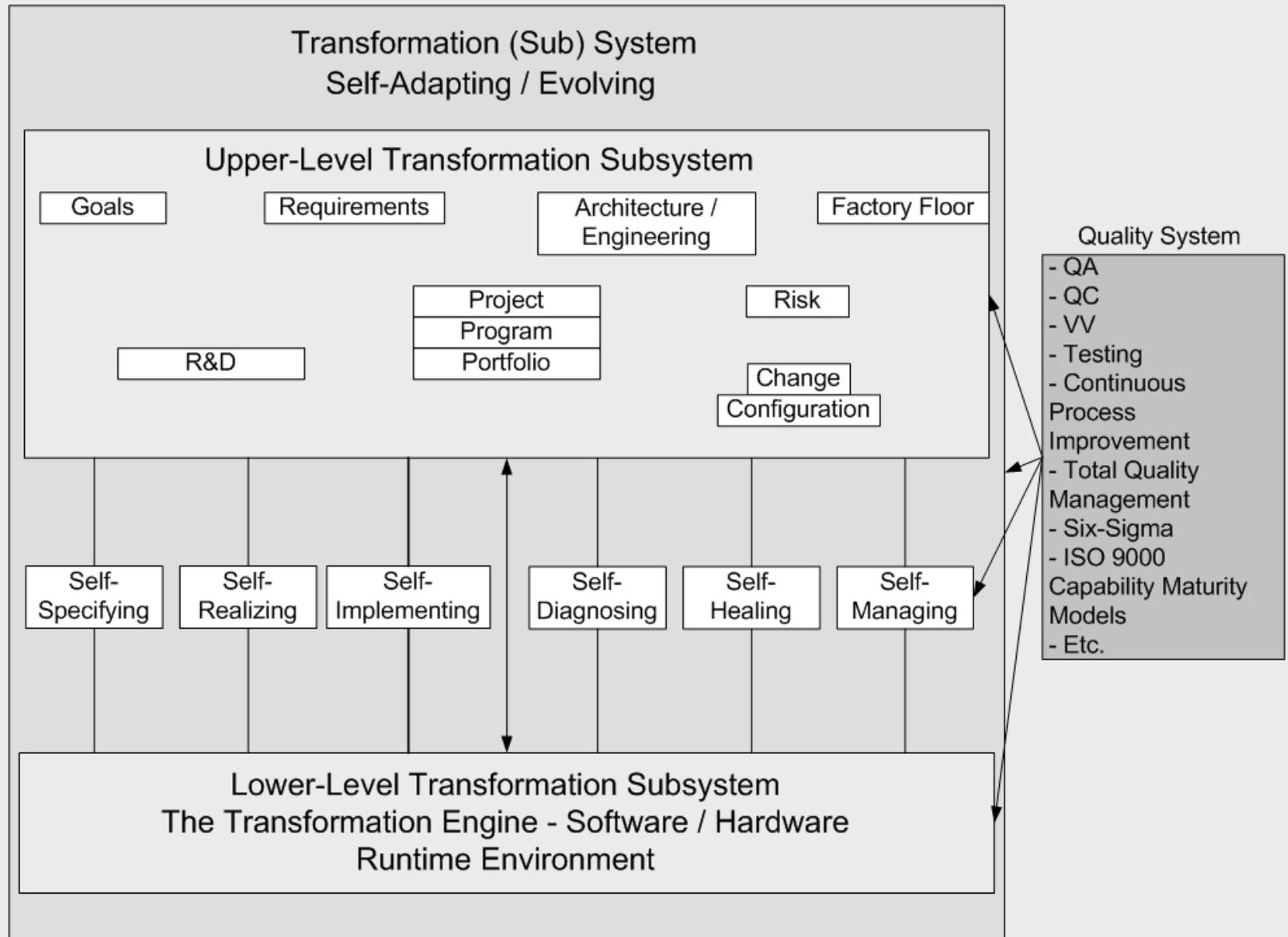
- Memory System (Experience Factory)
- Reasoning / Inference System (Induction and Deduction)
- Learning System

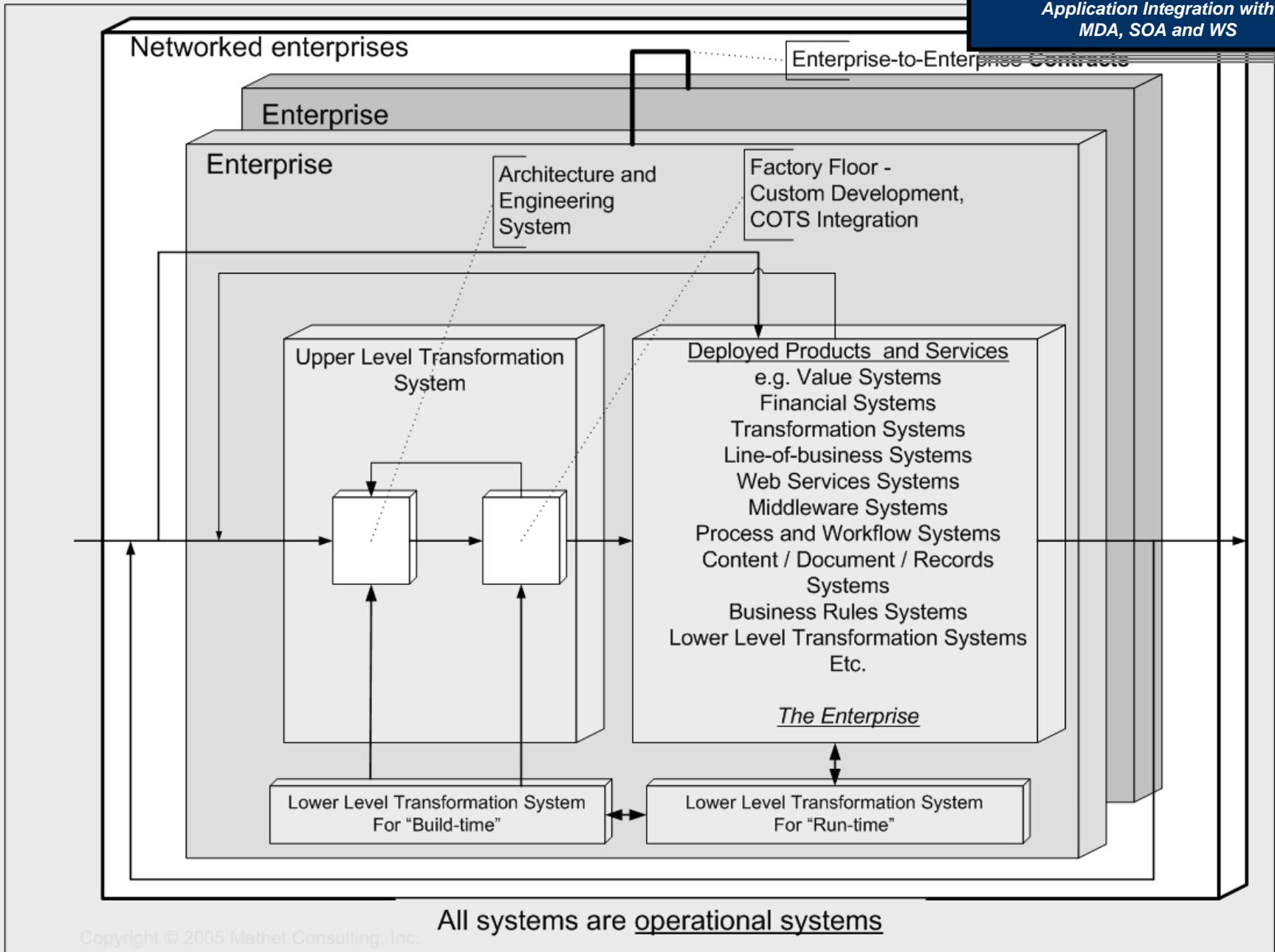
The Upper Level Transformation S

(Supporting System Components)

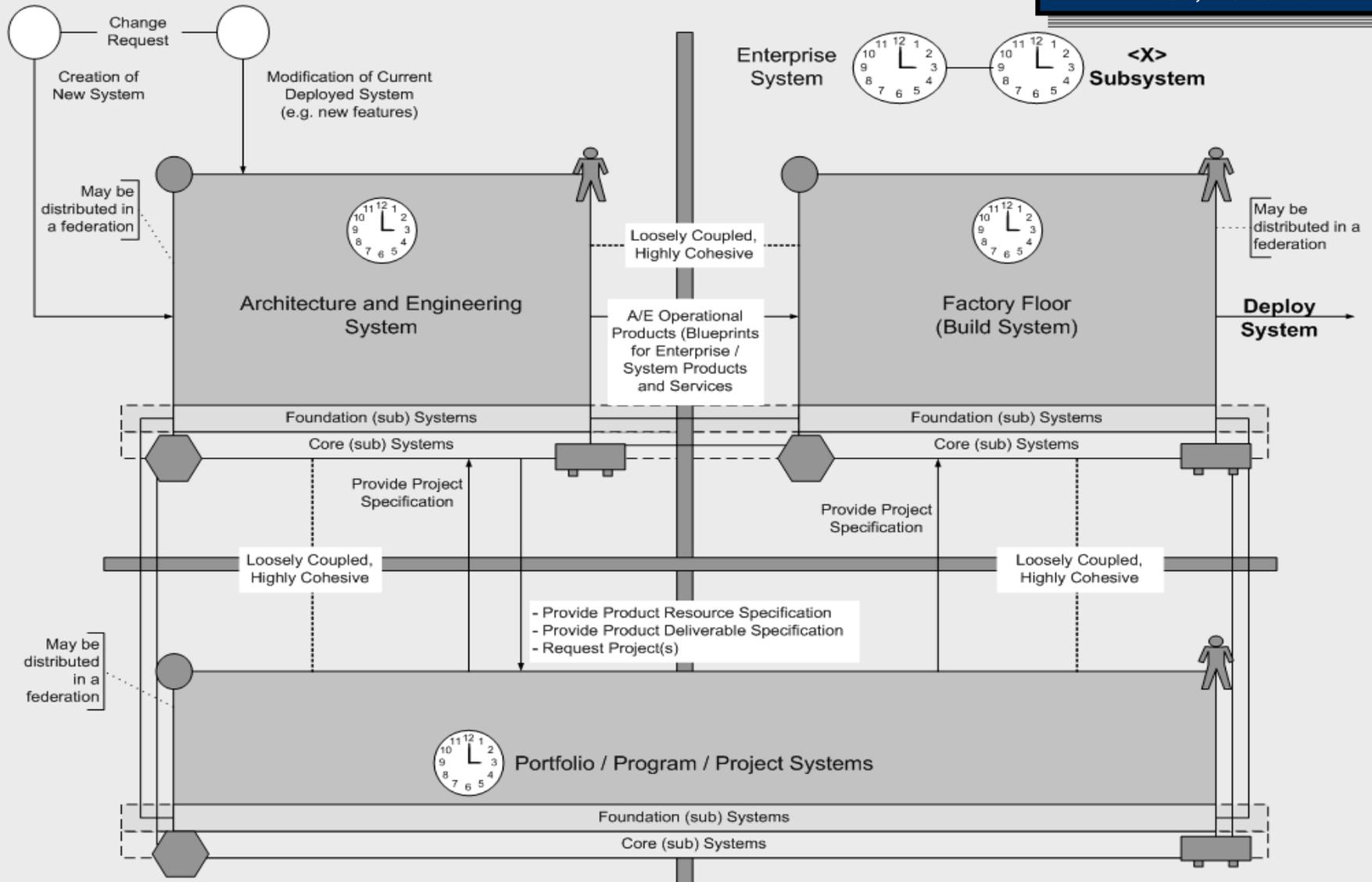
- Ontology / Semiotics
- Algorithms and Computation
- Best Practices and Standards / Policies and Procedures
- Integration, Interoperability and Collaboration

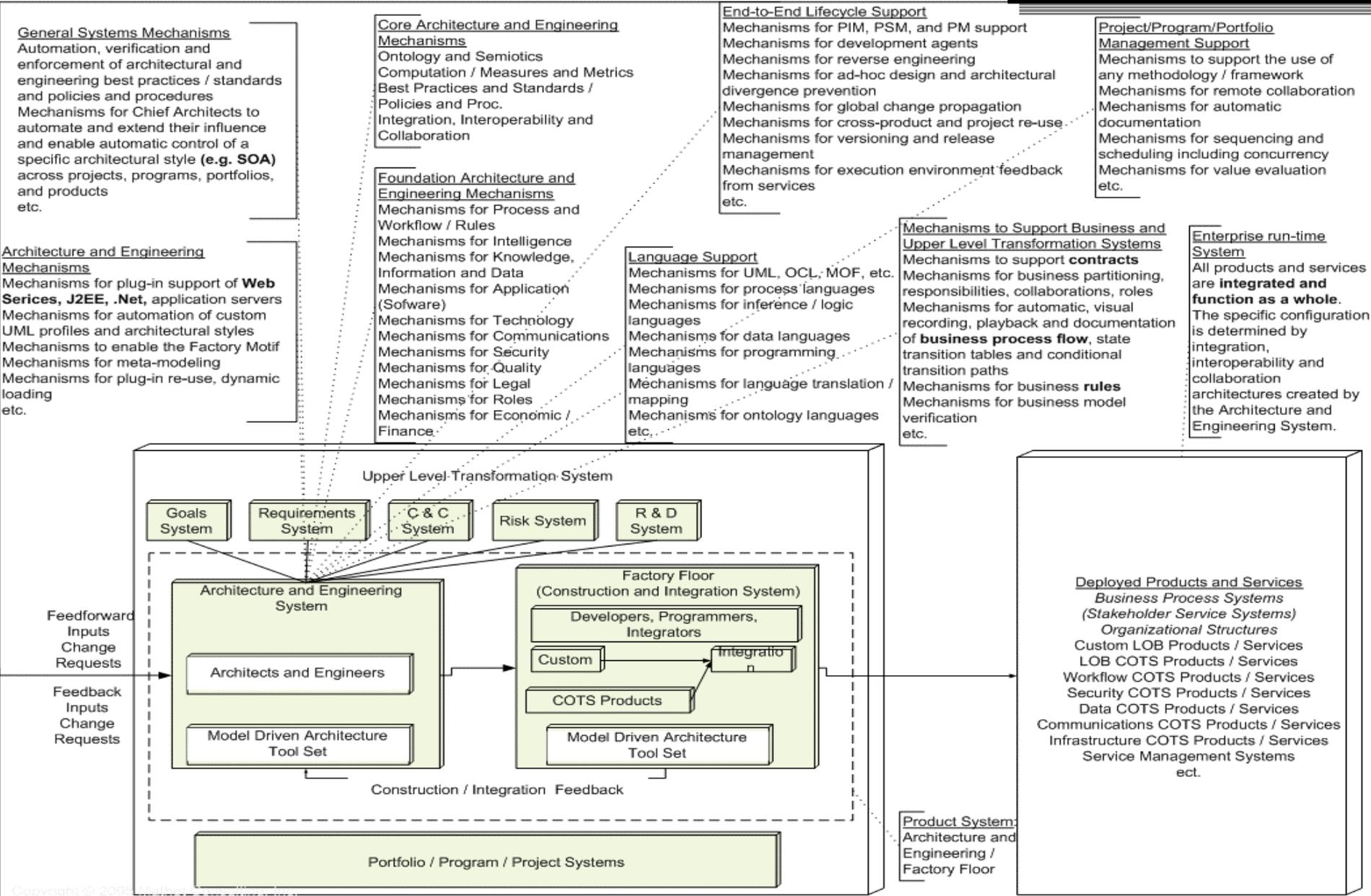
- Process and Workflow / Behavior and Action
- Intelligence/Cognition
- KID
- Technology
- Communications
- Security and Privacy
- Quality Law
- Economics (Value Systems, Financial Systems, etc.)
- Roles





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Components / Systems / Processes and Value

Arbitrary System
(e.g. Enterprise, IT, A/E, Value, etc.)

System process (e.g. business)

Each component / system has a total value as a function of different value dimensions, such as strategic, tactical, operational, architectural; shareholder, customer, user; tangible, intangible; financial, resource, knowledge; etc.

step in the process .
set of activities take
place among entities in
roles - a collaboration

as role

➔ **Output**

Value, an extrinsic attribute, is a function of perception, the intrinsic attributes of the component / system, context, interaction / collaboration, priorities, goals, etc.

(GOAL/OBJECTIVE) / Actual output is closer to the goal after the addition of a component / system than before, then it is said that the component / system fits with its containing system
VALUE

The actual component / system “fits” the “socket” to some degree – bases for component / system evaluation and selection.

case, the system is said to be in its' role . This is done through evaluation of systems fulfilling their

An system / component in a role offers a set of goods / services for use in a collaboration

To properly evaluate the difference between expected and actual requires measures and metrics

“Socket”
(Target System)

When an entity is in a role , the services associated with that role are “exposed” to other entities
Knowledge of the role provides information as to the services offered (expected behavior)

Actual Component / System

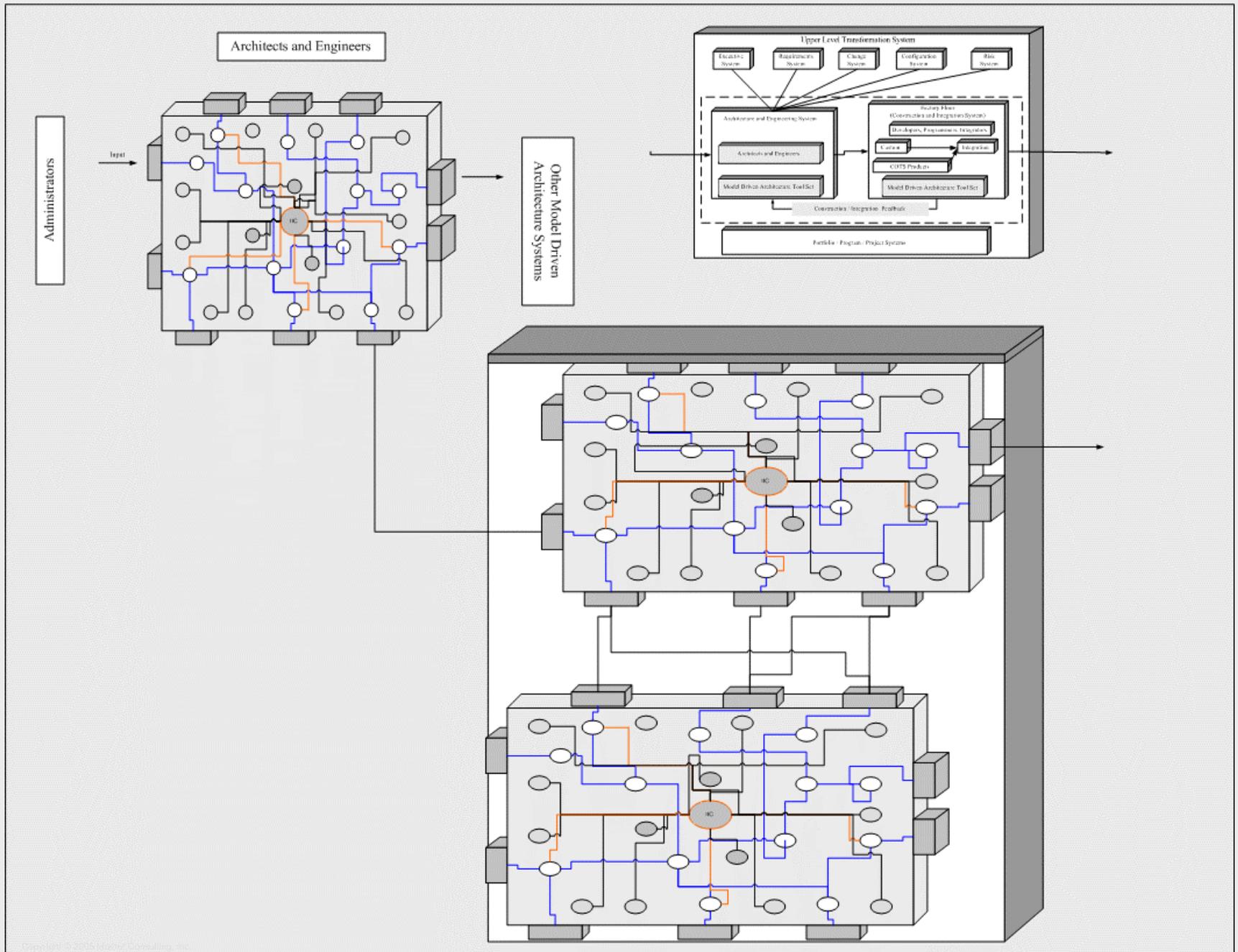
Roles identify participants in business processes which a system is responsible, and artifacts involved

Input

Interactions in various enterprise objects that participate are defined by Ports and Protocols

The behavior of a member of the group is identified by the role they attempt to fulfill and is defined in terms of a set of actions, some of which may also be modeled as a set

one or more processes . Each process is designed to achieve the group objective of the group



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G: Goal
 NE: Networked Enterprise System
 E: Enterprise System
 ECS: Enterprise Component Subsystem

$G = (\text{THING, Viewpoint, Context, Purpose, Issue / Problem})$

$^{NE}G_1 = (\text{THING, Viewpoint, Context, Purpose, Issue / Problem})$

$^EG_1 = (\text{THING, Viewpoint, Context, Purpose, Issue / Problem})$

Subgoal of OG_1

$^{EC}G_1 = (\text{THING, Viewpoint, Context, Purpose, Issue / Problem})$

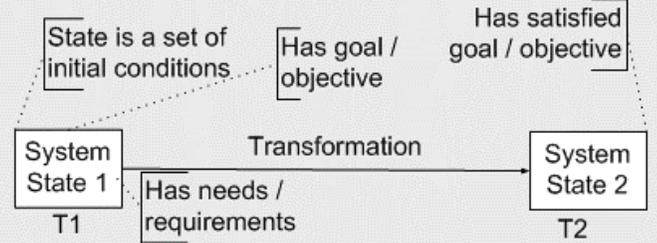
Subgoal of $^PG_1^OG_1$

$^{ECS}G_1 = (\text{THING, Viewpoint, Context, Purpose, Issue / Problem})$

Subgoal of $^UG_1^PG_1^OG_1$

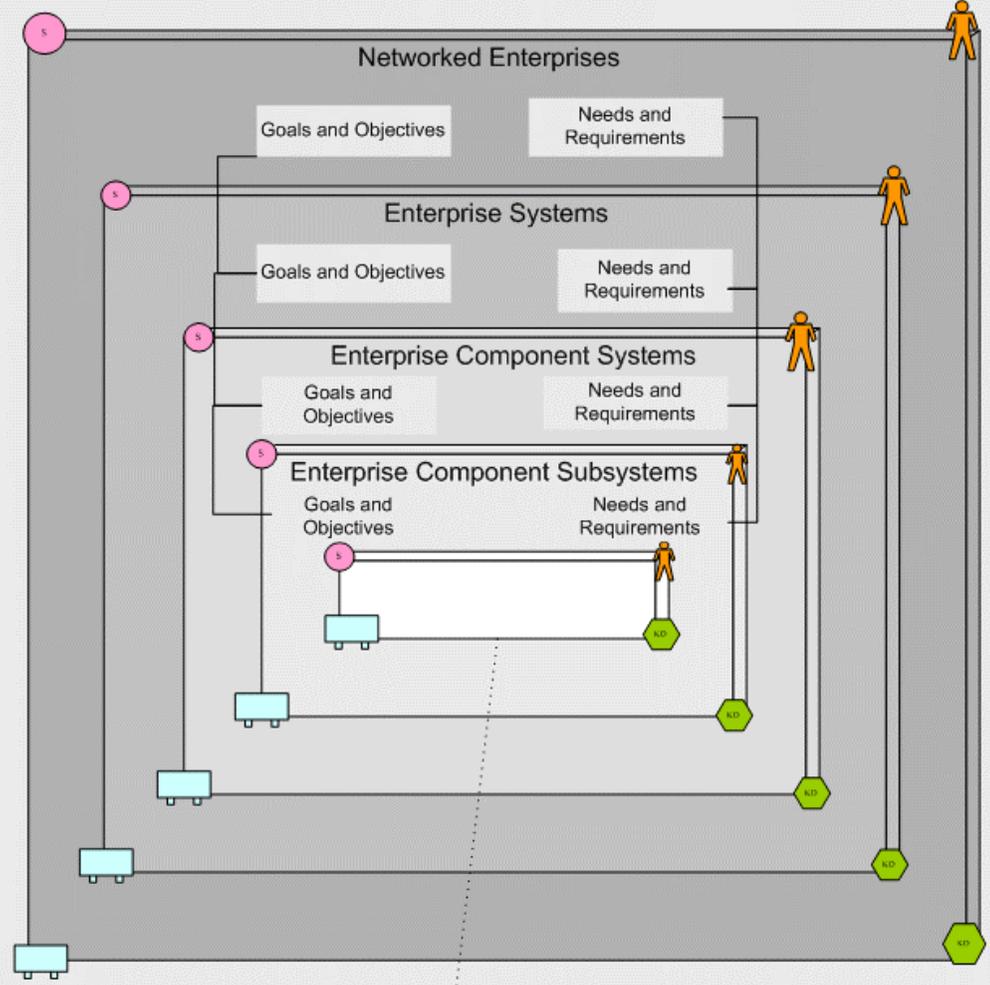
A goal can generally be expressed in terms of a system state; either to maintain state or to change state

A goal can be classified by THING, Viewpoint, Context, Purpose, Issue / Problem



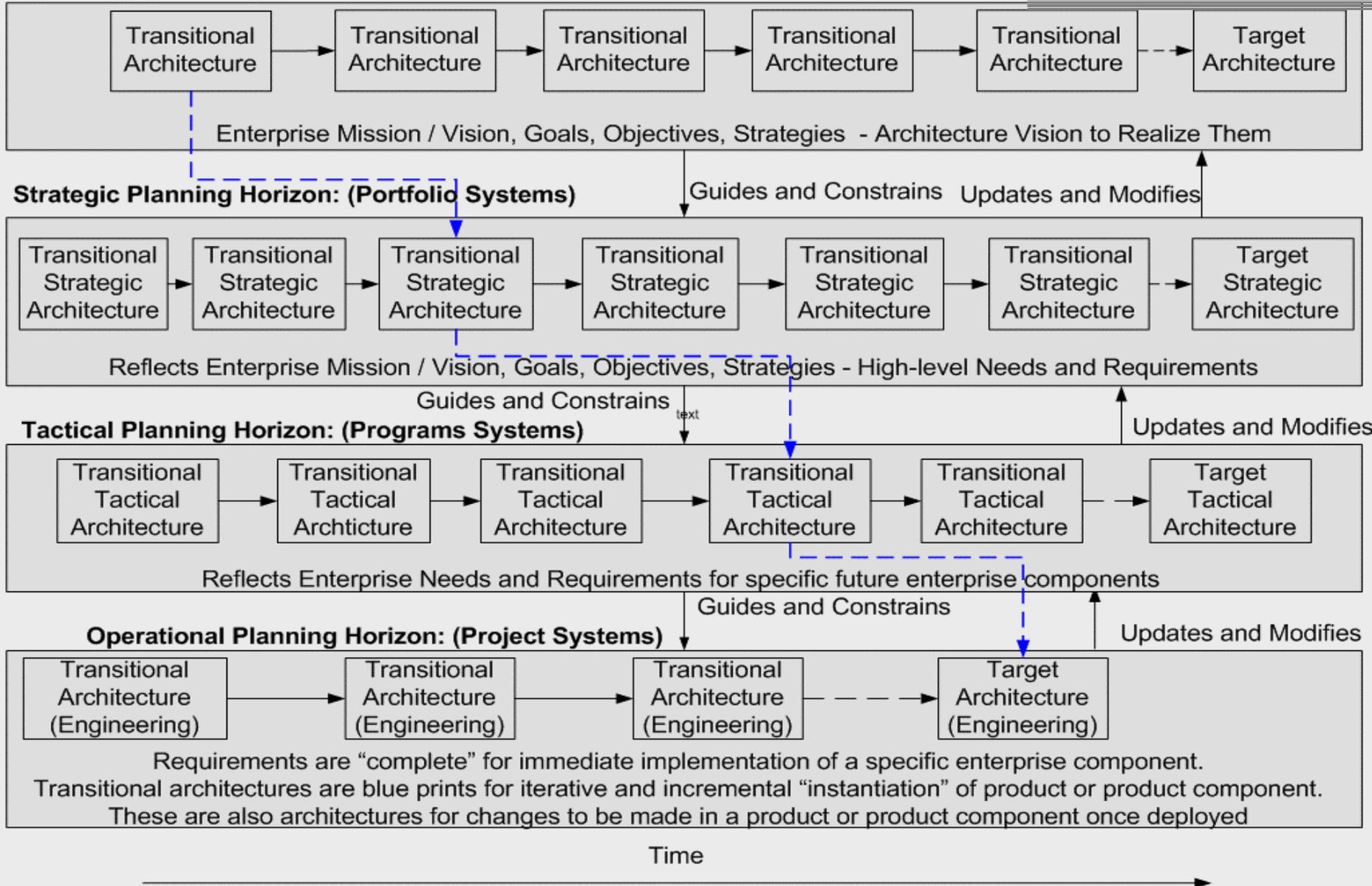
Goals and objectives, needs and requirements are nested

A goal, objective, need or requirement satisfied at a lower level, at least partially satisfies the associated goal at a higher level



Generally can be used within any enterprise / enterprise network

Architecture Planning Horizon



The Upper Level Transformation System

Mapping Vendor Products to Enterprise Reference Architecture

- The reference architecture is a PIM – a “unification” of PIM from multiple knowledge domains for defining / specifying the business
- The set of applications when integrated must align with the PIM reference architecture.
- In architecture and engineering – the IIC of set of applications must be done in a way to align with the enterprise PIM
- Enterprises are emergent systems → the IIC must align and fulfill all called for functionality even if none of the individual components have a specific feature called for in the PIM
- The PIM takes into account emergence

**Application of Advanced Conceptualization of
EA, MDA, SOA, and Web Services and their Unification**

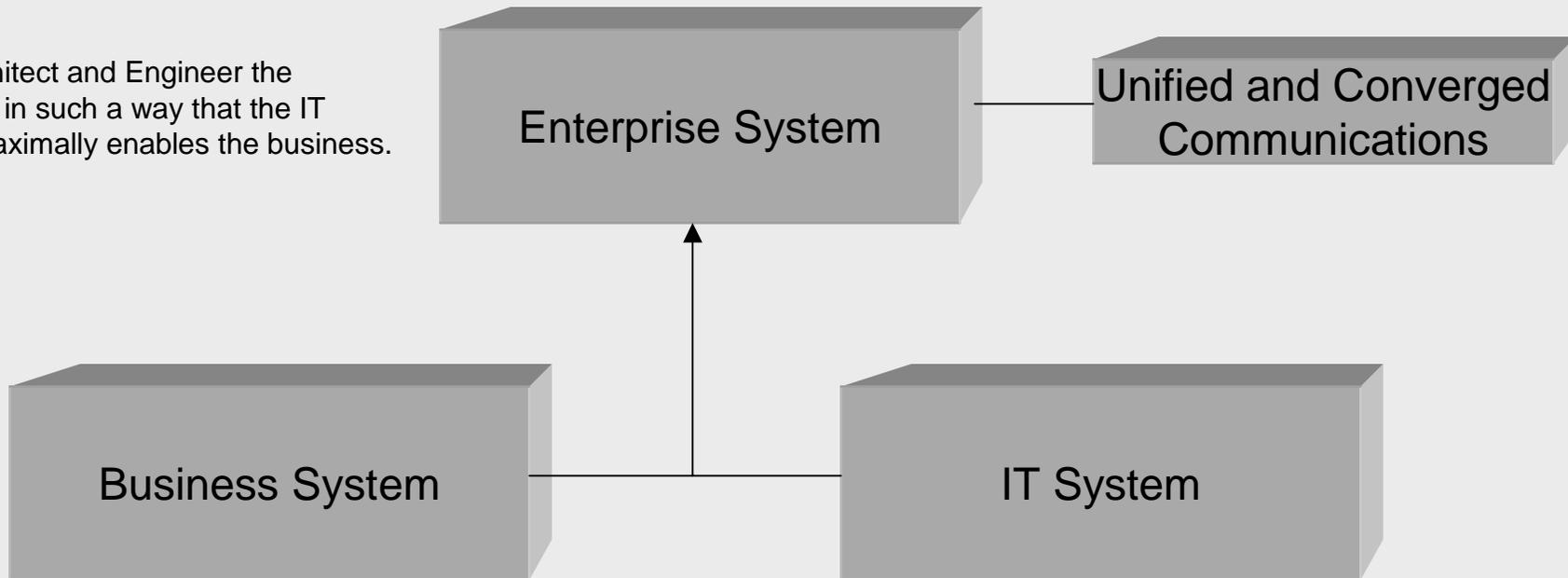
Unified and Converged Communication(s) Systems
Integration, Interoperability and Collaboration with
EA, MDA, SOA and WS

Voice, Data, Graphics, Multimedia

Perspective and Focal Points

Enterprise Architecture X Model Driven Architecture X
Service Oriented Architecture X Web Services

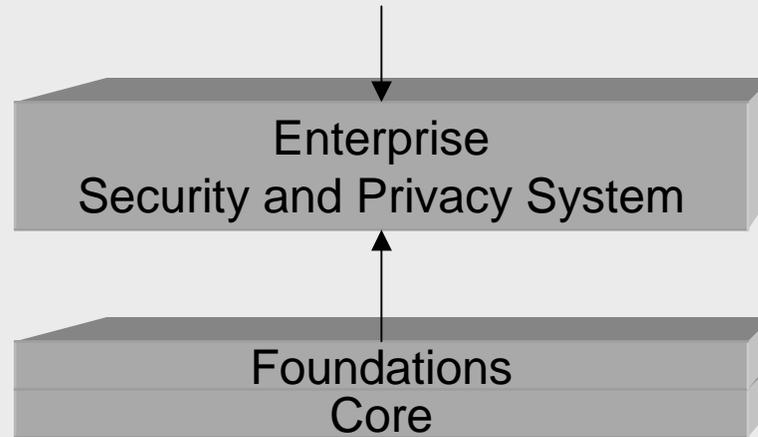
Goal: Architect and Engineer the enterprise in such a way that the IT system maximally enables the business.



The IT system is the platform, offering a set of IT services, for the business made up of an integrated, interoperable and collaborative set of applications.

Perspective and Focal Points

Enterprise Architecture X Model Driven Architecture X
Service Oriented Architecture X Web Services



- Voice
- Data
- Graphics
- Multimedia

- Computers
- Handhelds
- Wireless phones
- Land-line phones

- E-mail
- Web
- Facsimile
- Voice
- Multimedia

- Ontology / Semiotics
- Algorithms and Computation
- Best Practices and Standards / Policies and Procedures
- Integration, Interoperability and Collaboration
- Process and Workflow
- Intelligence
- Knowledge, Information, Data
- Technology
- Communications
- Quality
- Economics
- Law
- Roles

- Architecture and Engineering
- Management – Administration and Monitoring
- Service Requestors
- Other Security and Privacy Systems

- Network
- Application
- Information
- Layering / Tiering
- Events – Notification
- Real-time, Ubiquitous and Pervasive

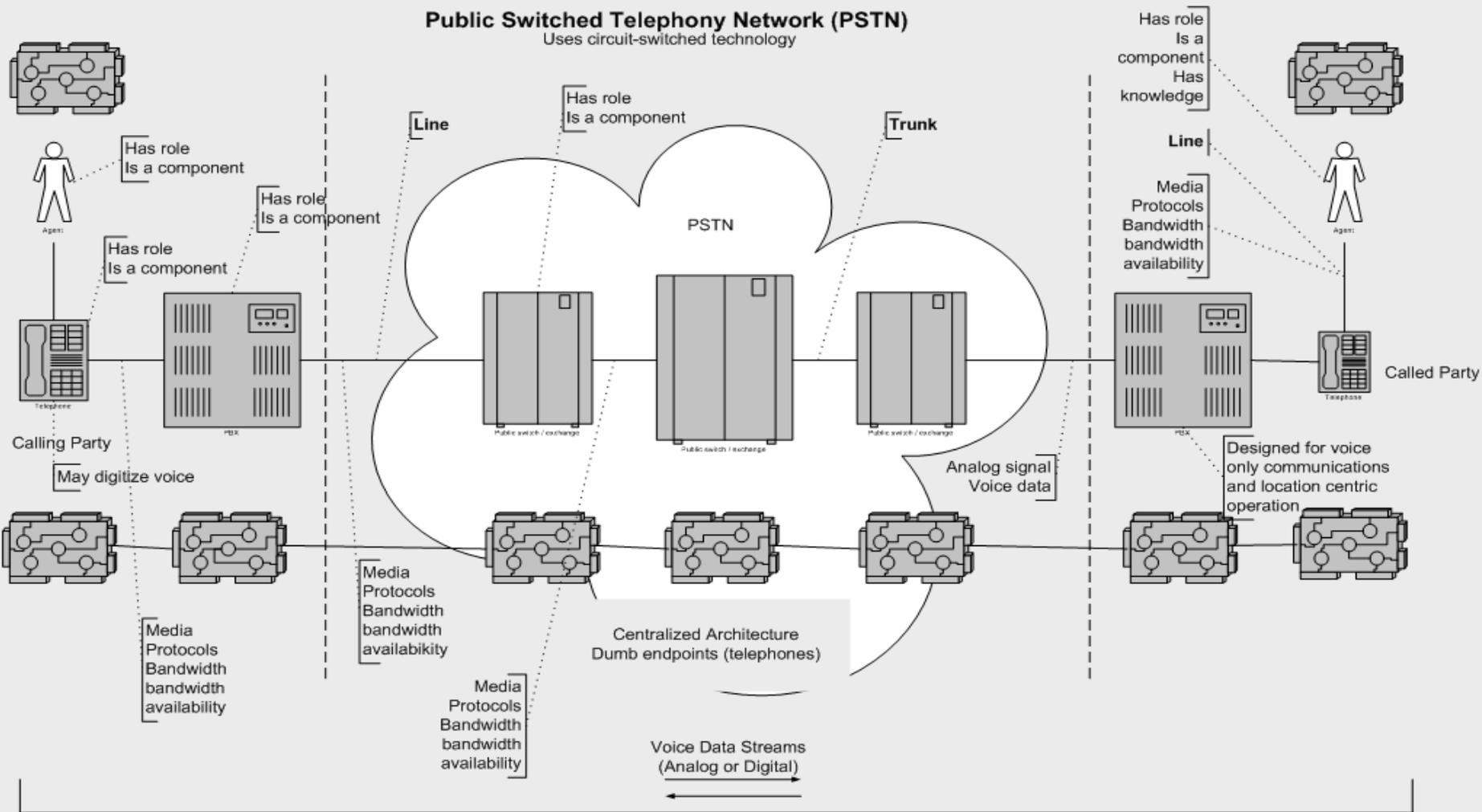
- Security and Privacy Law and Legal Compliance

Additional Concerns

- Not just computers but devices of all kinds – phones (land-line, wireless, digital / analog) → containers for software components that function as in the services motif (requester, provider)

Public Switched Telephony Network (PSTN)

Uses circuit-switched technology



Voice Data Streams
(Analog or Digital)

Communications Loop
Bidirectional communications

Bandwidth of a circuit-switched connection is 64 kbs - each call gets a 64 kbs link (more than is need with today's technology)

Resulting communications link is maintained for the duration of the call

The communications link / resource cannot be employed by any other party until the call is terminated
Central exchanges and PBXs stay in the loop after the call is set up, released when the call is terminated

Signals may be digital or analog

QoS: jitter - ccc

QoS: delay -

Unified and Converged Communications

- Real-time, distributed, device-independent, multi-modal interactions / collaborations
- Converged Communications
 - Data, Voice, Multimedia → **everything IP**
- Unified Communications
 - E-mail, Web, Facsimile, Voice mail, Etc.

Unified and Converged Communications and Web Services

- Voice-enabled Web Services
 - A web service that allows “agents” to interact with the service via a telephone using speech or a telephone keypad
 - The web service communicates with the caller using pre-recorded audio or synthesized voice
 - The web service collects responses from the caller using speech recognition or touchtone recognition
- Why Voice-Enabled Web Services
 - Approximately 1.3 billion telephone users
 - Approximately 250 million computer users

Unified and Converged Communications and Web Services

- Invoking a VoiceXML application (web service) (for example)
 - Callers access a VoiceXML application by dialing a dedicated phone number
 - The phone carrier processes the incoming call and forwards the call to the VoiceXML gateway
 - The VoiceXML gateway accepts the incoming call, maps the phone number into a URL, and makes the http request to fetch the main VoiceXML document with its associated resources from a document server (application server or Web server)
 - Once available, the VoiceXML application starts interacting with the caller; using ASR or DTMG for understanding voice input and TTS or pre-recorded audio to respond to the caller

VoIP protocol stacks

Voice Over IP Protocol Stacks

H.323 Protocol

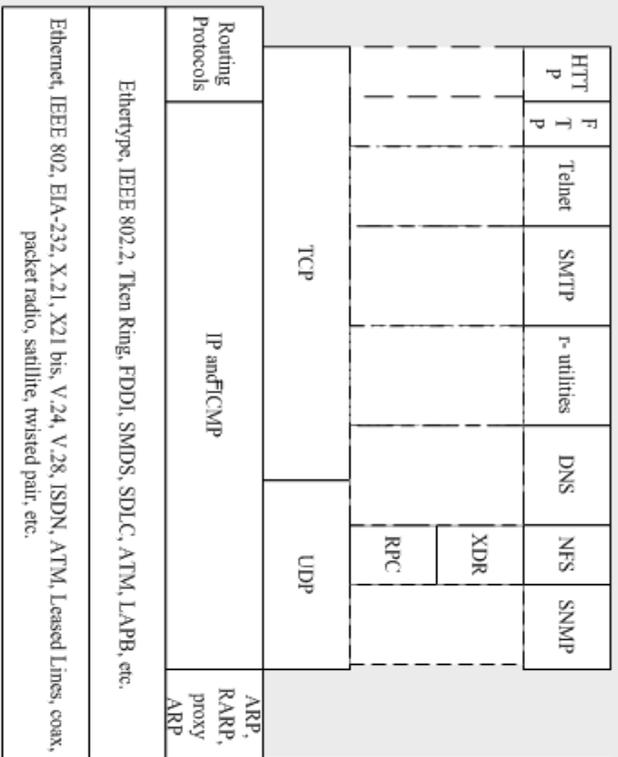
Data	Control and Signaling		Audio / Video	Registration
T.120	H.225.0 Call Signaling	H.245 Conference Control	RTP / RTCP	H.225.0 RAS
TCP			=	UDP

Session Initiation Protocol

Signaling		SIP	Transport and Quality		
H.323	SAP / SDP		RTCP	RSVP	RTP
TCP		UDP			

Routing Protocols	IP and ICMP			ARP, RARP, proxy ARP	Routing Protocols	IP and ICMP			ARP, RARP, proxy ARP
Ethertype, IEEE 802.2, Token Ring, FDDI, SMDS, SDLC, ATM, LAPB, etc.					Ethertype, IEEE 802.2, Token Ring, FDDI, SMDS, SDLC, ATM, LAPB, etc.				
Ethernet, IEEE 802, EIA-232, X.21, X21 bis, V.24, V.28, ISDN, ATM, Leased Lines, coax, packet radio, satellite, twisted pair, etc.					Ethernet, IEEE 802, EIA-232, X.21, X21 bis, V.24, V.28, ISDN, ATM, Leased Lines, coax, packet radio, satellite, twisted pair, etc.				

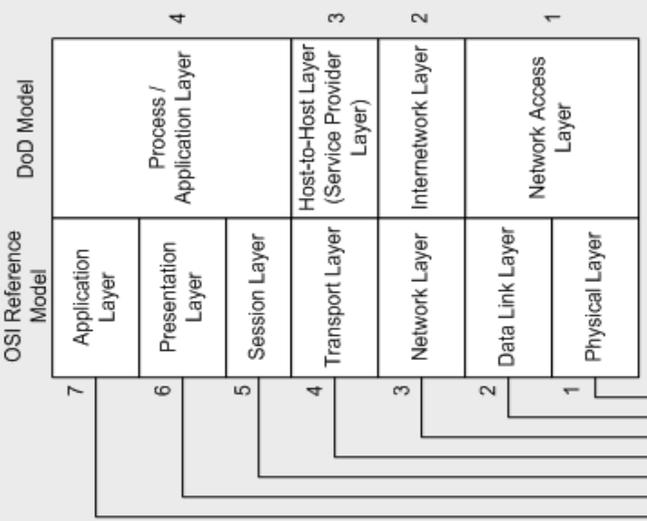
TCP / IP Implementation Hierarchy



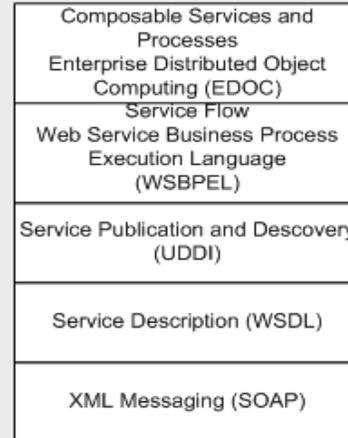
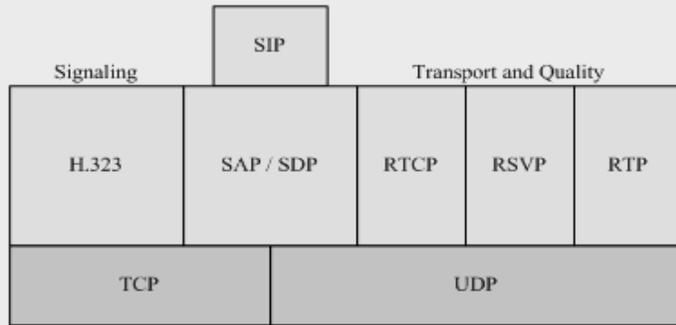
DoD Model OSI Reference Model



End-points



Session Initiation Protocol



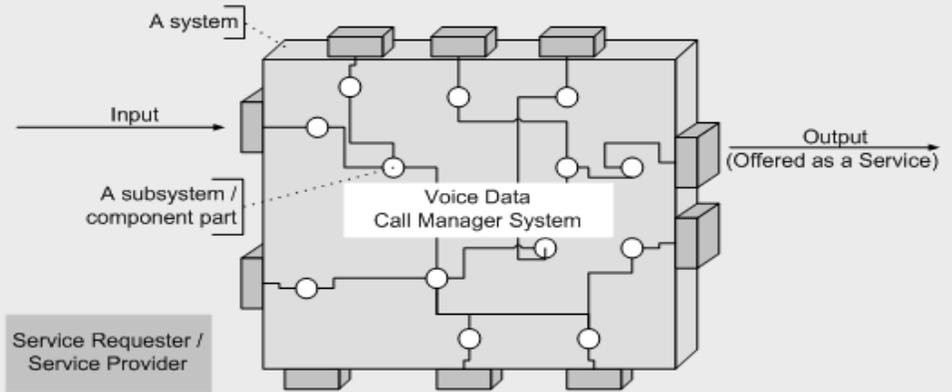
HTTP

TCP / IP Implementation Hierarchy

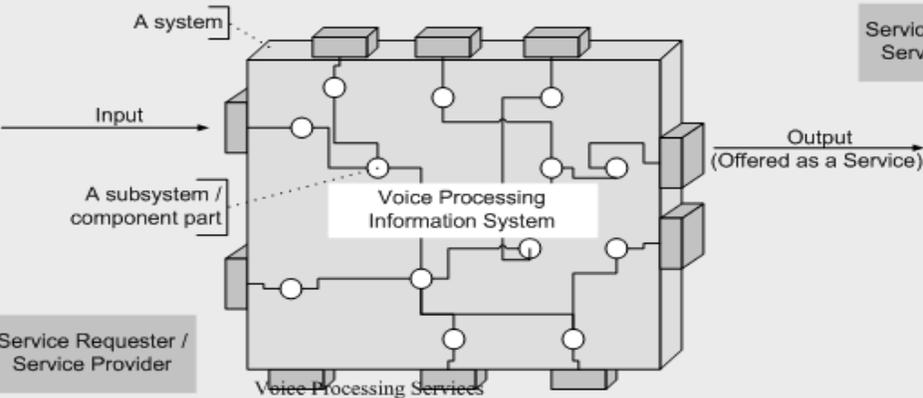
OSI Reference Model	CORBA Variant	TCP / IP Implementation Hierarchy							
7 Application Layer	Application Layer	HT TP	F T P	Telnet	SMT P	r- utilities	DNS	NFS	SNMP
6 Presentation Layer	GIOP / SECIOP							XD R	
5 Session Layer	IIO P							RPC	
4 Transport Layer	Transport Layer	TCP					UDP		
3 Network Layer	Network Layer	Routing Protocols	IP and ICMP					ARP, RARP, proxy ARP	
2 Data Link Layer	IEEE 802.x X.25	Ethernet, IEEE 802.2, Token Ring, FDDI, SMDS, SDLC, ATM, LAPB, etc.							
1 Physical Layer	Physical Layer	Ethernet, IEEE 802, EIA-232, X.21, X21 bis, V.24, V.28, ISDN, ATM, Leased Lines, coax, packet radio, satellite, twisted pair, etc.							

Network

Voice Components



Service Requester / Service Provider



Service Requester / Service Provider

Caller Message Recording System
Enterprise Vocabulary System
Speech Recognition System
Speech-to-Text, Text-to-Speech
Facsimile
Conference Calling
TDD
Credit Card Authorization
Voice Natural Language Processing / Understanding

Voice Data Call Manager System Services

License Manager
Automatic Bandwidth Selector
Automatic Phone Installer
Automatic Phone Mover
DHCP service
Direct Directional Dialer
Event Subsystem
SMDI Interfacer
Call Recorder (including detail records)
Call Configurator (planner)
Call Router
Call Prioritizer
Number Porter
Performance Monitor Interface
PRI Protocol Supporter
Remote Process Controller
Speed Dialer (Directory)
Documentation
Web Administrator

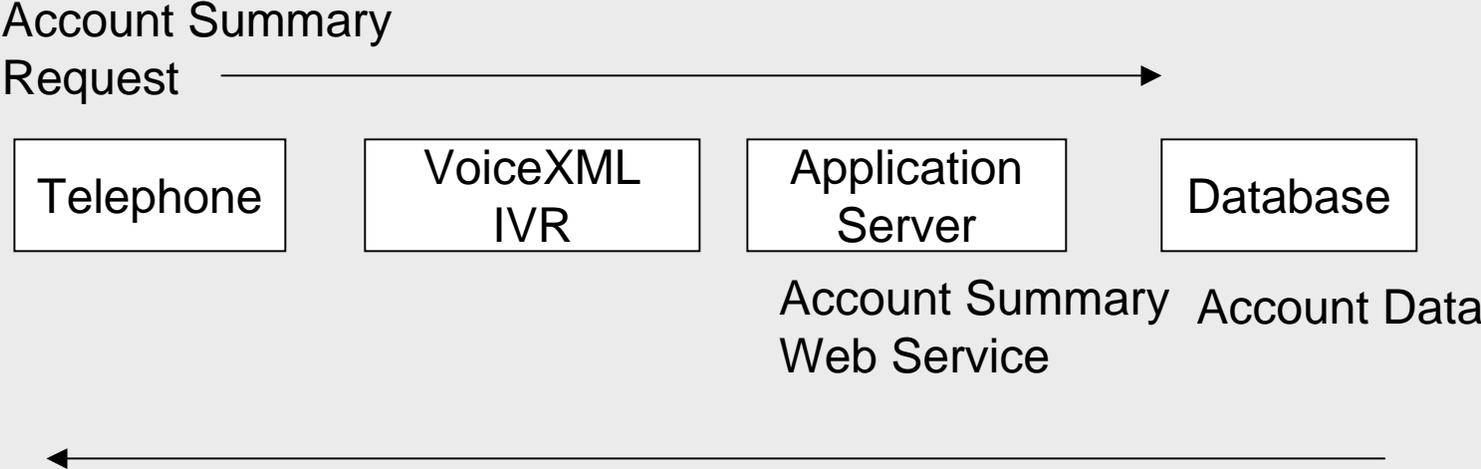
Inward and Outward Dialing

Monitoring, Logging, Reporting

With IVR, Unified Messaging, Automated Attendant

Call blocking
Carrier Access Codes
Dial Access Codes
North American Numbering Plan

Voice Request



Application of Advanced Conceptualization of EA, MDA, SOA, and Web Services and their Unification

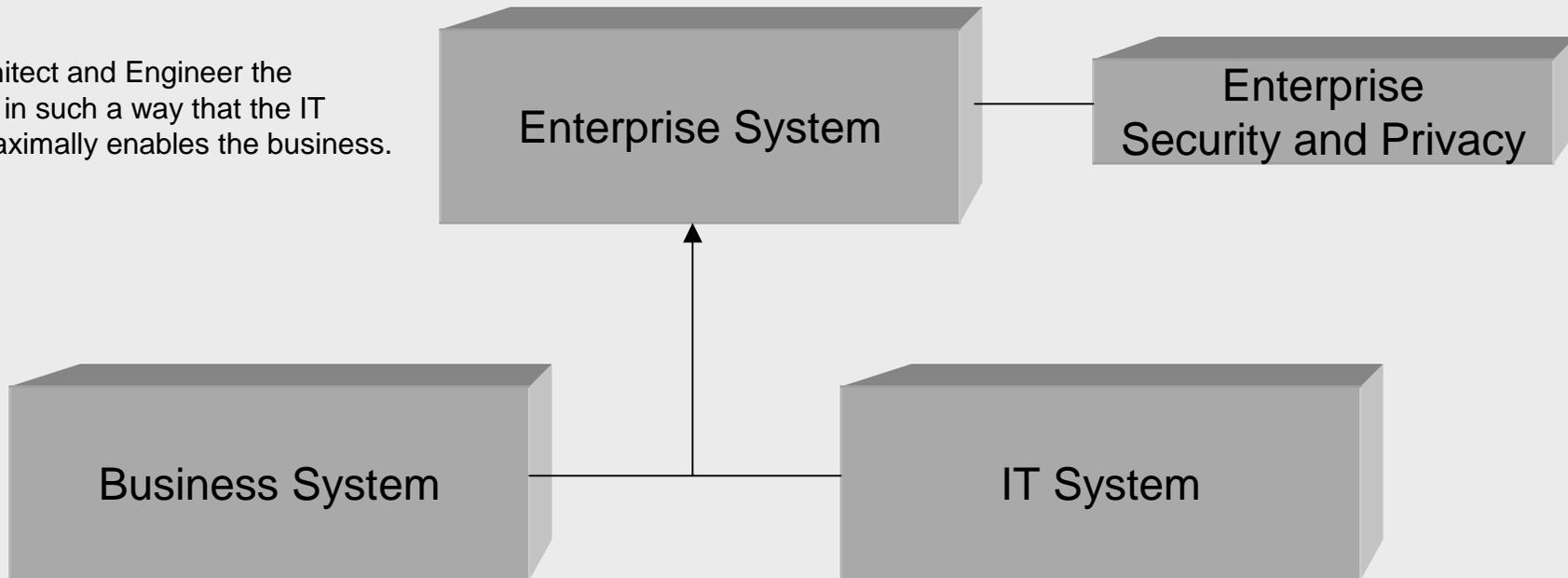
Security and Privacy Systems

Integration, Interoperability and
Collaboration with MDA, SOA, and WS

Perspective and Focal Points

Enterprise Architecture X Model Driven Architecture X
Service Oriented Architecture X Web Services

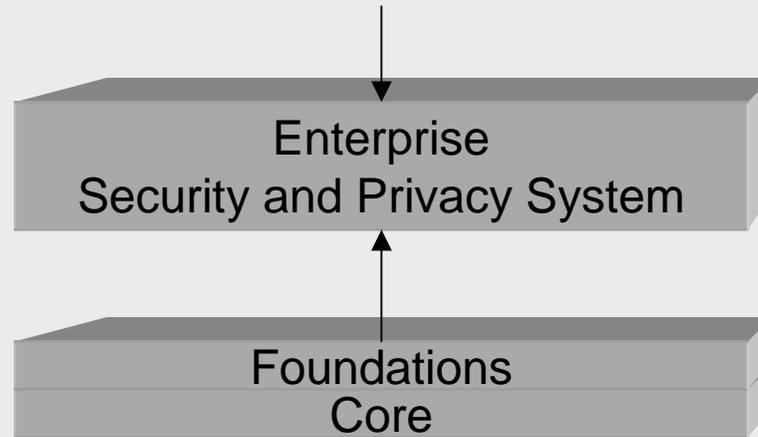
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Perspective and Focal Points

Enterprise Architecture X Model Driven Architecture X
Service Oriented Architecture X Web Services



- Assessment
- Protection
- Detection
- Response
- Review

- Identification
- Authorization
- Authentication
- Access
- Encryption

- Non-repudiation

- Trust

- E-mail
- Web
- Facsimile
- Voice
- Multimedia

- Ontology / Semiotics
- Algorithms and Computation
- Best Practices and Standards / Policies and Procedures
- Integration, Interoperability and Collaboration
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- Intelligence
- Knowledge, Information, Data
- Technology
- Communications
- Quality
- Economics
- Law
- Roles

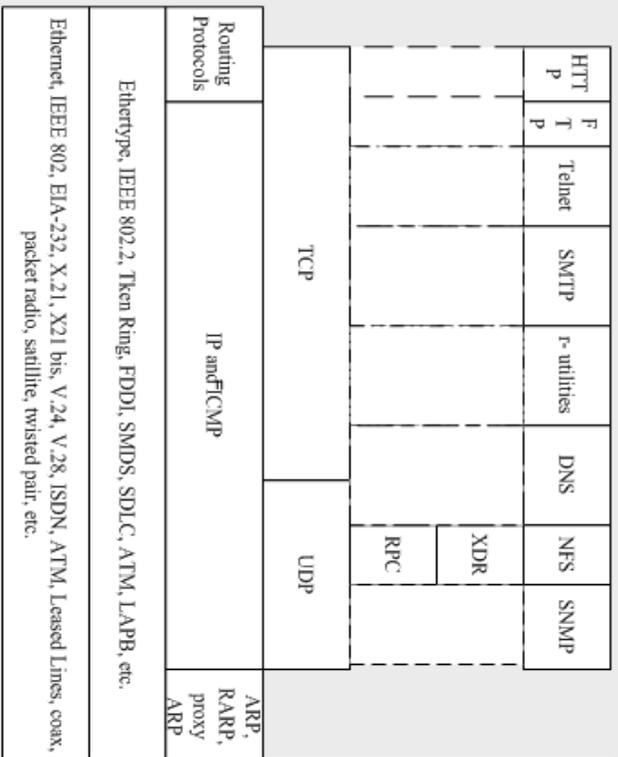
- Architecture and Engineering
- Management – Administration and Monitoring
- Service Requestors
- Other Security and Privacy Systems

- Network
- Application
- Information

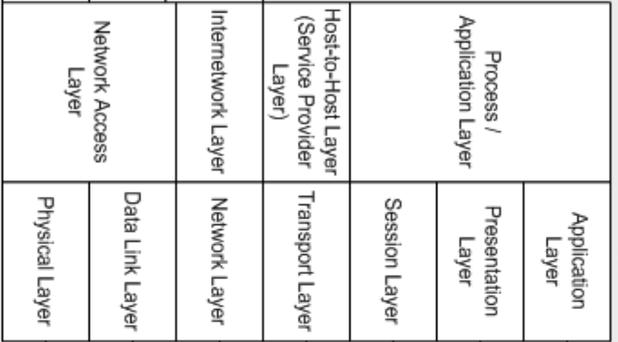
- Layering / Tiering
- Events – Notification
- Real-time, Ubiquitous and Pervasive

- Security and Privacy Law and Legal Compliance

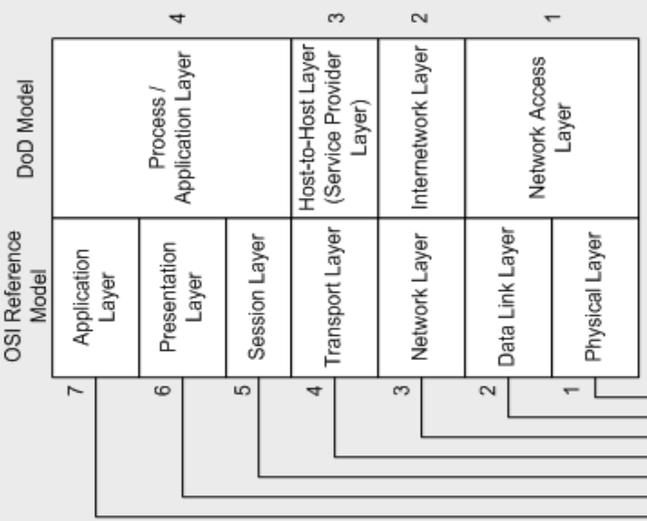
TCP / IP Implementation Hierarchy



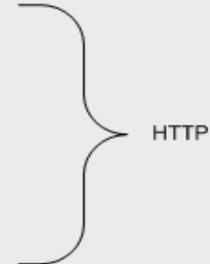
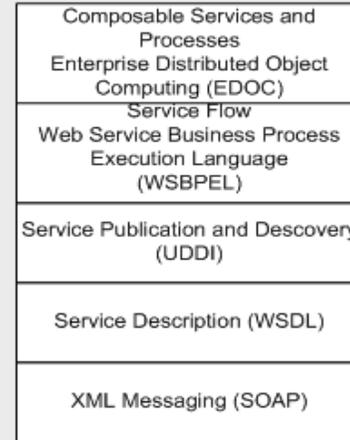
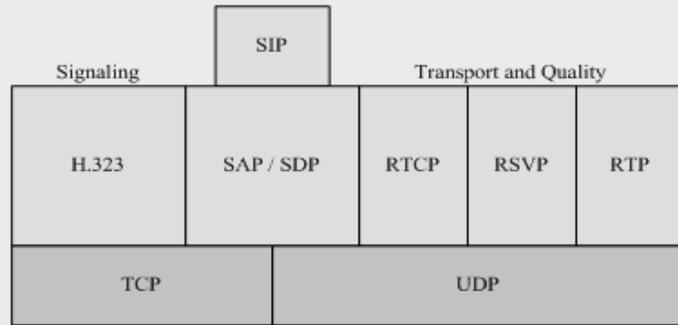
DoD Model



End-points

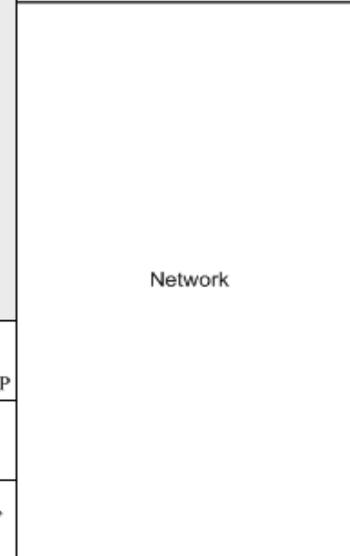


Session Initiation Protocol

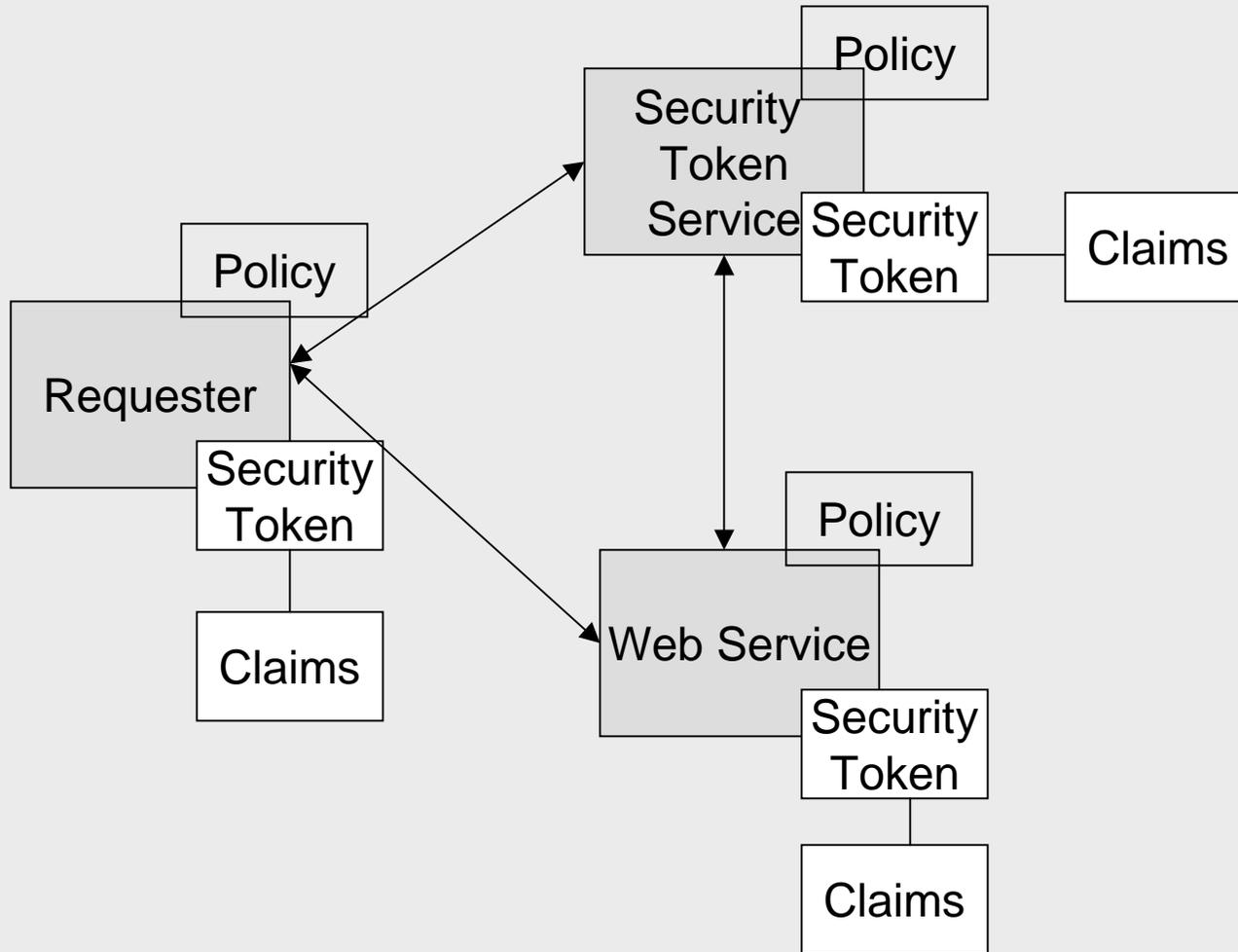


TCP / IP Implementation Hierarchy

OSI Reference Model	CORBA Variant	TCP / IP Implementation Hierarchy							
7 Application Layer	Application Layer	HT TP	F T P	Telnet	SMT P	r- uti lities	DNS	NFS	SNMP
6 Presentation Layer	GIOP / SECIOP							XD R	
5 Session Layer	IIO P							RPC	
4 Transport Layer	Transport Layer	TCP					UDP		
3 Network Layer	Network Layer	Routing Protocols	IP and ICMP					ARP, RARP, proxy ARP	
2 Data Link Layer	IEEE 802.x X.25	Ethernet, IEEE 802.2, Token Ring, FDDI, SMDS, SDLC, ATM, LAPB, etc.							
1 Physical Layer	Physical Layer	Ethernet, IEEE 802, EIA-232, X.21, X21 bis, V.24, V.28, ISDN, ATM, Leased Lines, coax, packet radio, satellite, twisted pair, etc.							



Web Services Security Model



Contact Information

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