Microsoft .NET and XML Web Services

Kimmo Bergius
Product Marketing Manager
Microsoft Oy
kimmob@microsoft.com

Agenda

- Microsoft .NET
 - > The what, why, and how?
- XML in .NET
- Web Services in .NET
- Wrap-up
- Slides available at Microsoft Finland presentation archive (http://www.microsoft.fi)
- For questions kimmob@microsoft.com

Technology requirements

- Computing power
 - > Doubles in 18 months
 - > Scalability of Intel/PC Servers
- Everyhting is networked
 - > Cheap and available Internet
 - Wireless
- Multitude of devices
 - PDA, mobile phone, PC, laptop TV, toaster, gas pump...
- Internet Standards
 - > XML....



What is .NET?

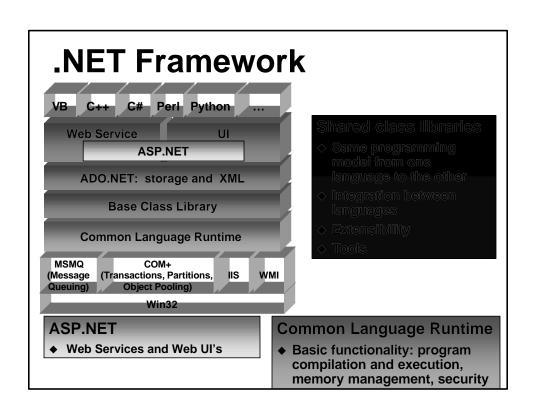
- .NET is Microsoft's new architecture for developing applications on top of Windows and the Microsoft product line
- .NET is the new implementation of Windows DNA

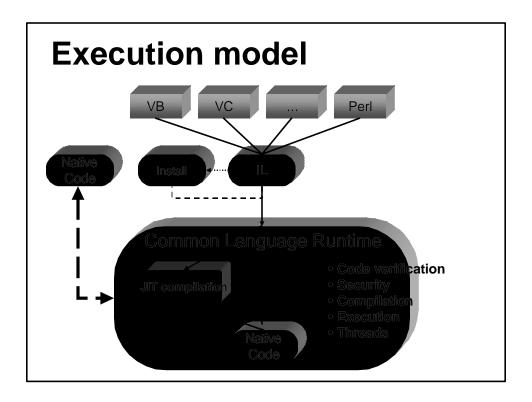
.NET – Why?

- Technology requirements
 - Integration
 - New application types
 - New user interfaces
- Developer requirements
 - > RAD ease of app development
 - > Support for many languages...
 - ...but shared features and the same deve environment
- Windows DNA
 - > Has been developed furing a long time
 - Lots of features == Complex?

Microsoft .NET

- New application development environment
 - Windows Apps (PC/other devices)
 - Web/Internet/intranet
 - Web Services
- Standards in a central role
 - > XML etc.
 - Web Services
- Enhance developer productivity
 - > Choose any language
 - > Shared libraries
 - > Shared dev environment
 - Language neutral
 - All development in the same
 - language
 - -class library
 - dev tool





Support for many languages

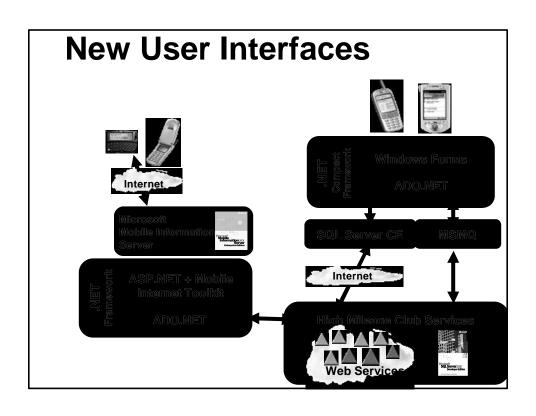
- .NET is language neutral
 - > All .NET languages are equal
 - > Integration between languages
 - > One dev environment
- Microsoft languages
 - Visual Basic®, C++, C#, J#, JScript®
- Third parties
 - > APL, COBOL, Eiffel, Fortran, Haskell, ML, Perl, Python, RPG, Scheme, Smalltalk, ...

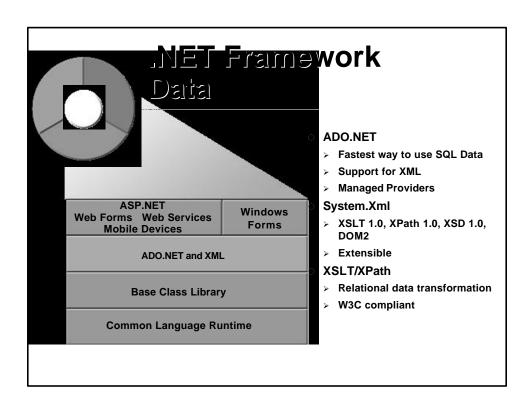
.NET Framework class library

- Used in all .NET languages
 - >Even though the class library is mostly written in C#...
 - >...it can be used in any .NET language
- Shared between dev environments
- Arranged in a single namespace
 - >(Almost) all under System.
- Contains:
 - >ASP.NET
 - >ADO.NET
 - >Windows Forms
 - >etc...

User Interfaces

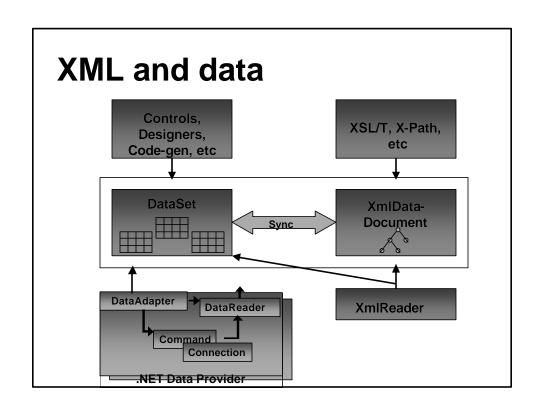
- Four different .NET UI's
 - 1. "Traditional" Windows App
 - 2. "Mobile" Windows App
 - 3. "Traditional" Web UI
 - 4. "Mobile" Web UI
- Others
 - Functionality through Web Services...
 - ...and the UI can be almost anything and anywhere, on any device!





.NET Supports XML!

- XML 1.0
 - http://www.w3.org/TR/1998/REC-xml-19980210
- XML Namespaces
 - http://www.w3.org/TR/1999/REC-xml-names-19990114/
- XML Schemas
 - http://www.w3.org/TR/2001/REC-xmlschema-1-20010502/
 - http://www.w3.org/TR/2001/REC-xmlschema-2-20010502/
- XPath expressions
 - http://www.w3.org/TR/1999/REC-xpath-19991116
- XSL/T transformations
 - http://www.w3.org/TR/1999/REC-xslt-19991116
- DOM Level 1 and Level 2 Core
 - http://www.w3.org/TR/1998/REC-DOM-Level-1-19981001/
 - http://www.w3.org/TR/2000/REC-DOM-Level-2-Core-20001113/
- SOAP 1.1
 - http://msdn.microsoft.com/xml/general/soapspec.asp

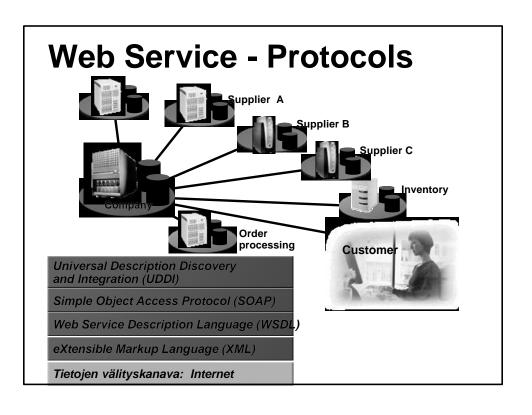


XML and .NET

- XML used heavily in .NET
 - > Object serialization format
 - for example DataSet
 - > .NET specific, easier API on top of traditional XML API
 - No support for SAX (MSXML 4.0)
 - XML DOM (MSXML.DLL) can be used
 - > Remoting/RPC uses XML
 - SOAP and XML Web Services

Web Service

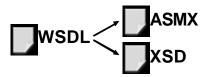
- Component call over HTTP
- WebApplication = application used by a user
- WebService = application used by another application
- Call to a function/method is packeted as an XML message that is sent using SOAP over HTTP or SMTP. Data returned packeted and sent the same way
- Uses SOAP (Simple Object Access Protocol)., which is language, OS or architecture neutral



Web Service 1 Web Service (.ASMX files in ASP .NET) > Code for services methods > .NET wizard creates the project, programmer adds the > Two files are created - codebehind <@ WebService Language="c#" Codebehind="Service1.asmx.cs" **ASMX** Class="WebService1.Service1" %> namespace WebService1 { public class Service1 : System.Web.Services.WebService { public Service1() {InitializeComponent();} private IContainer components = null; private void InitializeComponent(){} protected override void Dispose(bool disposing) { if(disposing && components != null) {components.Dispose();} base.Dispose(disposing); public string GetId(string strKey, string strType) { return strKey.ToUpper() + strType.ToUpper(); }}}

Web Service 2

- Web Service Description Language (WSDL)
 - Description of the service
 - > How to call the service
 - Methods, parameters and return values
 - > XML
 - >.NET environment creates automatically
 - http://wmli003600/WebService1/Service1.asmx?wsdl



Web Service 3

- Discovery Documents (DISCO)
 - > Publishes Web Services
 - ➤ Can be called directly (.vsdisco)
 - Describes the services in a server

http://wmli003600/focus/WebService1/WebService1.vsdisco

- <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
- -<discovery xmlns:xsd=http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema
- xmlns:xsi=http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance

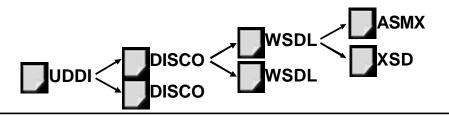
xmlns="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/disco/">

<contractRef ref=http://wmli003600/WebService1/Service1.asmx?wsdl
docRef=http://wmli003600/WebService1/Service1.asmx
xmlns="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/disco/scl/" />
</discovery>



Web Service 3

- Universal Description, Discovery and Integration
- UDDI describes available services
- Yellow pages for Web Services
- Can be used externally (uddi.microsoft.com, uddi.ibm.com)
- Can also be used internally as a local directory for web services



Calling Web Services

- Basic call: HTTP Get and HTTP Post
 - > Basic types (int, string, jne)
 - > Basic type tables
 - > Can be called in a "traditional" way
 - http://wmli003600/WebService1/Service1.asmx/GetId?str Key=s1&strType=as
- Default: Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP)
 - > Structures
 - > Enumerations
 - > Classes
 - > XML DataSets
 - > Arrays
 - > Can contain all kinds of structures

Web Service

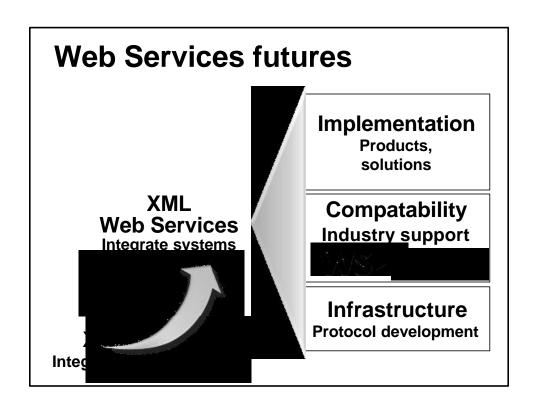
- Web Service is a functional conponent or program, that offers its functionality through the Web Service interface
- Web Services are used through the network (Internet/intranet)
- Data is transferred through XML
- Uses standard protocols, such as SOAP, HTTP, etc.
- Main goal is integration between systems
 - Without knowing the architecture behind a system

Where can Web Services be used

- Integration scenarios
 - Service to a user combining services (B2C)
 - Services between organisations (B2B)
 - Integration of internal systems (EAI, A2A)
- Write once use from anywhere

Cool – are we done?

- Nope, Web services will evolve
- Lots of things coming
 - > Security
 - > Routing & Referral
 - > Attachments
 - > Transactions
 - > Reliable messaging



Modul₂ xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?> <S:Envelope xmlns:S="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/"xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"> SOAP Mes <S:Header> <m:path xmlns:m="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/rp"> <m:action>http://tickers-r-us.org/getQuote</m:action> <m:to>soap://tickers-r-us.org/stocks</m:to> <m:from>mallto:johnsmith@isps-r-us.com</m:from> <m:id>uuid:84b9f5d0-33fb-4a81-b02b-5b760641c1d6</m:id> </m:path> <wssec:Security</p> xmlns:wssec="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/ws/2002/04/secext"> <wssec:BinarySecurityToken ValueType="wssec:X509v3" EncodingType="wssec:Base64Binary"> dWJzY3JpYmVyLVBlc....eFw0wMTEwMTAwMD </wssec:BinarySecurityToken> </wssec:Security> </S:Header> <S:Body> <app:TrafficStatus xmlns:app="http://highwaymon.org/payloads"> <road>520W</road><speed>3MPH</speed> </app:TrafficStatus> </S:Body> </S:Envelope>

.NET and standards

- C# ja "CLI": ECMA
 - > Submitted 2000
 - Standard approved 2001
 - > ISO standard about to be approved
 - > Used in many projects, other platforms
- XML, SOAP, WSDL: W3C, IETF, OASIS
- Additional development: WS-I, standardization bodies
- Partners in development: HP, Intel, IBM, Ariba...

Existing code

- Old Windows DNA applications
 - > Can be called from .NET
 - > .NET components can be called from DNA
- Third party applications
 - > Ready-made Interfaces
 - Database connections
 - > XML:
 - Data transfer, for example BizTalk
 - Web Services

.NET - tools

- Visual Studio .NET
 - > One programming environmentg
 - All applications
 - All languages
 - > Extensible
 - Visual Studio is the basic tool
 - Additional features from partners, such as Rational, Compuware
 - New languages, testing, dev project management
- MSDN Universal

Source Code

- CE.NET
 - Download (http://www.microsoft.com/embedded)
 - > Platform Builder for custom versions
 - > OS Source code
- Shared Source CLI beta
 - > CLI CLR, basic class library, C# compiler
 - > FreeBSD/Windows NT
 - Dowload (http://msdn.microsoft.com)
- Windows NT/2000
 - Source code for research use
 - > Big customers can also obtain source code
 - Requests => Email (kimmob@microsoft.com)

.NET - Benefits

- Many application types
 - User Interfaces
 - > Traditional applications
 - > Web Services
- Shared programming model
 - > All application types
- Support for multiple languages
 - > Investments in training
- Easier programming
- Protect old investments integration to existing code
- Integration to other worlds and architectures
- Performance
- Security
- Newest technology!

How to go forward?

- Web
 - > http://www.microsoft.com/net
 - > http://msdn.microsoft.com
- Developer products
 - > Visual Studio .NET
 - Microsoft Developer Network MSDN
- Programs
 - > Developer programs MSDN
 - Partner programs Microsoft Certified Solution Provider program
- kimmob@microsoft.com

