CICS Web Services as a Provider and Requestor

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Agenda

- Introduction to web services in general, and in CICS
- Four methods for creating a web service provider in CICS:
  1. CICS web services assistant
  2. Rational Developer for System z (RDz) with interpretive runtime XML conversion
  3. RDz, with compiled runtime XML conversion
  4. RDz Service Flow Modeler (SFM)
- Two methods for creating a web service requester in CICS:
  1. CICS web services assistant
  2. RDz
- Diagnosing web services in CICS
Terms

Web service
- A software system designed to support interoperable machine-to-machine interaction over a network
- It has an interface described in a machine-processable format (specifically WSDL)
- Other systems interact with [it ...] using SOAP messages, typically conveyed using HTTP [...]

WSDL
- [Web Service Description Language is an XML vocabulary that] describes [...] the messages that are exchanged between the requester and provider

SOAP
- [A ...] framework for packaging and exchanging XML messages

Source: Web Services Architecture
http://www.w3.org/TR/ws-arch/

or MQ, JCA... in the examples presented here, we will use HTTP
Basic concept

Web service requester → SOAP

Network
(Often, the Internet, or a corporate IP network)

Response

SOAP → Web service provider

Request
Example SOAP request

```xml
<soapenv:Envelope
  xmlns="http://www.PAYBUS.PAYCOM1.Request.com"
  xmlns:soapenv="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/">
  <soapenv:Body>
    <PAYBUSOperation>
      <ws_payroll_data>
        <ws_request>DISP</ws_request>
        <ws_key>
          <ws_department>1</ws_department>
          <ws_employee_no>00001</ws_employee_no>
        </ws_key>
      </ws_payroll_data>
      ...some markup omitted for brevity...
    </PAYBUS1Operation>
  </soapenv:Body>
</soapenv:Envelope>
```

XML defined by the SOAP standard

Web service-specific XML (contents of the SOAP Body) is described in a WSDL file

In plain English:
Please “display” payroll data for employee number 1 in department 1
Example SOAP response

```xml
<soapenv:Envelope
xmlns="http://www.PAYBUS.PAYCOM1.Request.com"
xmlns:soapenv="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/">
<soapenv:Body>
<PAYBUSOperationResponse>
<ws_payroll_data>
<ws_request>DISP</ws_request>
<ws_key>
<ws_department>1</ws_department>
<ws_employee_no>00001</ws_employee_no>
</ws_key>
<ws_name>CIRCLE COMPUTER 1</ws_name>
<ws_addr1>65 WILLOWBROOK BLVD</ws_addr1>
<ws_addr2>4TH FLOOR</ws_addr2>
<ws_addr3>WAYNE, NJ 07470</ws_addr3>
<ws_phone_no>890-9331</ws_phone_no>
<ws_timestamp/>
<ws_salary>50000.00</ws_salary>
<ws_start_date>12312008</ws_start_date>
<wsRemarks>CIRCLE IS MAGIC</wsRemarks>
...some markup omitted for brevity...
</PAYBUSOperationResponse>
</soapenv:Body>
</soapenv:Envelope>
```
Web Service Description Language (WSDL) file

- WSDL 1.1 (see below) or 2.0: generated by CICS web services assistant or RDz (if you don't have one)
- Describes the request/response message XML (schema); groups messages into operations on an abstract port; binds the operations to a message transport; specifies the web service address

```xml
<definitions ... >
  <types>
    <xsd:schema ... > ... </xsd:schema>
    <xsd:schema ... > ... </xsd:schema>
  </types>
  <message name="PAYBUSOOperationResponse">
    <part element="resns:PAYBUSOOperationResponse" name="ResponsePart"/>
  </message>
  <message name="PAYBUSOOperationRequest">
    <part element="reqns:PAYBUSOOperation" name="RequestPart"/>
  </message>
</definitions>
```
WSDL 1.1 file, continued

```xml
<portType name="PAYBUSPort">
    <operation name="PAYBUSOperation">
        <input message="tns:PAYBUSOperationRequest" name="PAYBUSOperationRequest"/>
        <output message="tns:PAYBUSOperationResponse" name="PAYBUSOperationResponse"/>
    </operation>
</portType>

<binding name="PAYBUSHTTPSoapBinding" type="tns:PAYBUSPort">
    <soap:binding style="document" transport="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/http"/>
    <operation name="PAYBUSOperation">
        <soap:operation soapAction="" style="document"/>
        <input name="PAYBUSOperationRequest">
            <soap:body parts="RequestPart" use="literal"/>
        </input>
        <output name="PAYBUSOperationResponse">
            <soap:body parts="ResponsePart" use="literal"/>
        </output>
    </operation>
</binding>

<service name="PAYBUSService">
    <port binding="tns:PAYBUSHTTPSoapBinding" name="PAYBUSPort">
        <soap:address location="http://my-server:my-port/paybus1"/>
    </port>
</service>
</definitions>
```
Problem

Web service provider that your CICS application wants to use

Web service requester that wants to use your CICS application as a web service provider

Internet or intranet (IP network)

Data area

Your CICS application

SOAP

Traditionally, CICS programs communicate via data areas (COMMAREA(s) or containers); web services send SOAP messages (XML) over a network
**Solution**

CICS manages IP and HTTP.

A pipeline of programs unwraps data from SOAP XML into a data area, and vice versa.

Your program can continue to work with data areas.
CICS as a web service provider

Tasks

Listen for requests
CICS web support
Sends responses

Pipeline
Message handler(s)

Application handler
Your program

Resources

TCPIPSERVICE
URIMAP
PIPELINE
WEBSERVICE

Pipeline configuration
Pickup directory
WSDL

z/OS UNIX files

SOAP
CSOL
CWXN
CPIH includes sending response

Your program includes sending response

Complete your sessions evaluation online at SHARE.org/SanFranciscoEval
CICS as a web service requester

Tasks

Your program

EXEC CICS
INVOKE
WEBSERVICE

Pipeline

Message handler(s)

Sends requests
CICS web support
(Listens for responses)

The task that invoked your program

Resources

INVOKE WEBSERVICE
can optionally refer to a

URIMAP

PIPELINE

dynamic

WEBSERVICE

Pipeline configuration

Pickup directory

wsbind

WSDL

z/OS UNIX files

Complete your sessions evaluation online at SHARE.org/SanFranciscoEval
CICS resources

• You must manually create:
  • *Provider only:*  
    **TCPIPSERVICE:** Specifies which port to listen to for requests. (This assumes HTTP message transport. For WebSphere MQ, you would create an MQCONN.)
  • **PIPELINE:** Points to a pipeline configuration file, which specifies the sequence of handler programs in the pipeline.

• CICS dynamically creates when PIPELINE is installed (or when you run the PIPELINE SCAN command):
  • *Provider only:*  
    **URIMAP:** Specifies which pipeline and web service to use for this request. (For a requester, the INVOKE (WEB)SERVICE can optionally refer to a URIMAP for the provider address.)
  • **WEBSERVICE:** Points to a WSDL file and a wsbind file.
Pipeline configuration file

- Defines the handlers that constitute the pipeline (in these examples, the single handler wraps/unwraps the contents of the SOAP message body in the SOAP envelope)
- If you do not require special processing, you can use these IBM-supplied sample files unchanged:

```xml
<provider_pipeline ... >
  <service>
    <terminal_handler>
      <cics_soap_1.1_handler/>
    </terminal_handler>
  </service>
  <appphandler>DFHPITP</appphandler>
</provider_pipeline>

<requester_pipeline ... >
  <service>
    <service_handler_list>
      <cics_soap_1.1_handler/>
    </service_handler_list>
  </service>
</requester_pipeline>
```

Also known as a “wrapper” program. Extracts data from XML, calls your CICS application program, converts returned data back into XML.
Web service binding (wsbind) file

- Generated by CICS web services assistant or RDz
- Proprietary to CICS web services
- Contains web service-specific information, such as how to map between the fields in a COMMAREA or container and the XML in a SOAP message body
- Enables you to use the CICS-supplied application handler (DFHPITP) for different web services
wsbind file: pickup and shelf directories

- When you install the PIPELINE resource, or when you issue a PIPELINE SCAN command, CICS copies the wsbind file from the pickup directory to the shelf directory.
- At runtime, CICS refers to the copy in the shelf directory.
Creating a web service provider in CICS
Methods for creating a web service provider in CICS

1. **CICS web services assistant** (batch utilities supplied with CICS) from a copybook, using the DFHLS2WS batch utility (generates a WSDL file and a wsbind file)

2. **Rational Developer for System z (RDz)** from a copybook (using a wizard), with *interpretive* runtime XML conversion (as per DFHLS2WS, above)

3. **RDz** as above, but with *compiled* runtime XML conversion (in addition to WSDL and wsbind files, also generates a bespoke COBOL program to convert XML)

4. **RDz Service Flow Modeler** from a recording of an interactive CICS terminal user interface (and using a wizard)
Creating a provider using the CICS web services assistant

- **Use this method for:** an existing CICS application that is fully functional and has a COMMAREA or channel interface
- **You will need:** a COBOL copybook (or PL/I, C/C++ equivalent)

```
Language structure
(COBOL, PL/I, C/C++)

DFHLS2WS
batch utility

wbind
Web service binding file

WSDL
Web Service Description Language file
```
Creating the CICS infrastructure for a provider

- These steps apply to any method for creating a provider.
  1. Create a TCPIPSERVICE resource.
  2. Create a pipeline configuration file.
  3. Create a PIPELINE resource.
  4. Unless you use autoinstalled PROGRAM definitions, create a PROGRAM resource for each program in the pipeline.
Creating a provider using the CICS web services assistant

1. Run the **DFHLS2WS** batch utility (for example, specifying a COBOL copybook as the input file).

2. Copy the generated **wsbind** file to the pickup directory (the z/OS UNIX path specified by the WSDIR attribute of the PIPELINE resource). Optionally, copy the generated **WSDL** file to the same path (if you want to validate the SOAP messages).

3. Install the **PIPELINE** (dynamically creates the WEBSERVICE and URIMAP resources).

   The provider is ready for testing.
JCL to run DFHLS2WS

```jcl
//SYSEGXLS JOB (39248C,A,T),'LS2WS',
// MSGCLASS=A,NOTIFY=&SYSUID,REGION=0M
// SET QT=''''
//WHEREJMA JCLLIB ORDER=CIRCLE.CICSWS.PROCLIB
//JAVAPROG EXEC DFHLS2WS,
// JAVADIR='Java601_64/J6.0.1_64',PATHPREF='/u',TMPDIR='/u/tmp',
// TMPFILE=&QT.&SYSUID.&QT,USSDIR='cicsts42'
//INPUT.SYSUT1 DD *
PDSLIB=CIRCLE.CICSWS.COPYLIB
REQMEM=PAYCOM1
RESPMEM=PAYCOM1
PGMINT=COMMAREA
MAPPING-LEVEL=3.0
MINIMUM-RUNTIME-LEVEL=CURRENT
LANG=COBOL
PGMNAME=PAYBUS
URI=/paybus1
WSBIND=/u/usr/lpp/cicsts/cicsts42/samples/webservices/wsbind/provider/p*paybus1.wsbinder
WSDL=/u/usr/lpp/cicsts/cicsts42/samples/webservices/wsdl/paybus1.wsdl
LOGFILE=/u/syssegx0/paybus
/*
```

Input COBOL copybook PDS members: one for the request, another for the response (same in this case)

Output wsbind and WSDL files

Your existing CICS program
DFHLS2WS log

DFHPI9609I Parameter "LOGFILE" has value "/u/sysegx0/paybus".

DFHPI9609I Parameter "PDSLIB" has value "//CIRCLE.CICSWS.COPYLIB".
DFHPI9609I Parameter "PGMINT" has value "COMMAREA".
DFHPI9609I Parameter "PGMNAME" has value "PAYBUS".
DFHPI9609I Parameter "REQMEM" has value "PAYCOM1".

DFHPI9609I Parameter "RESPMEM" has value "PAYCOM1".

DFHPI9609I Parameter "URI" has value "/paybus1".

DFHPI9629I The minimum runtime level required for this Web service is "3.0".
DFHPI9640I This Web service should be installed into a PIPELINE that uses SOAP version "1.1".
DFHPI9587I Program "DFHLS2WS" has completed SUCCESSFULLY.
Testing the provider using RDz Web Services Tester

- The following slides demonstrate using the RDz Web Services Tester to test the provider:
  1. Create a CICS web service project in RDz
  2. Import the WSDL file
  3. Run the Web Services Tester
  4. Use the GUI to create and send a request to the provider
Testing the provider using RDz (1 of 8)
Testing the provider using RDz (2 of 8)

Create a Web Services for CICS Project

You can use this project to hold Web Services for CICS application components. You can also use this project as part of a service flow project.

Project name: DFHLS2WSTest

Options

Development scenario: Create New Service Implementation (top-down)
Application mode: Service Requestor
Conversion type: Interpretive XML Conversion

Scenario description:

Generate high level language data structures and runtime specific XML message processing from a Web service description. You can use this option to (1) Create a new service provider application program (2) Expose an existing application program as a service provider or (3) Construct a new service requester application program.
Testing the provider using RDz (3 of 8)
Testing the provider using RDz (4 of 8)
Testing the provider using RDz (5 of 8)
Testing the provider using RDz (6 of 8)
Testing the provider using RDz (7 of 8)
Testing the provider using RDz (8 of 8)
Creating a provider using Rational Developer for System z (RDz)

- Step-by-step wizard, with two options for runtime XML conversion:
  - **Interpretive** uses a standard wrapper program, as per the CICS assistant
  - **Compiled** generates a bespoke COBOL application handler (wrapper program)

```
Language structure
(COBOL, PL/I, C/C++)

RDz
interactive wizard in Eclipse GUI

wbind    WSDL
Application handler
COBOL program

Compiled option only
```
Creating a provider using RDz: interpretive (1 of 9)
Creating a provider using RDz: interpretive (2 of 9)

New Web Services for CICS Project

Create a Web Services for CICS Project

You can use this project to hold Web Services for CICS application components. You can also use this project as part of a service flow project.

Project name: Interpretive

Options

Development scenario: Create New Service Interface (bottom-up)
Application mode: Service Provider
Conversion type: Interpretive XML Conversion

Scenario description:

Generate a Web service description and runtime specific XML message processing from a high level language data structure. You can use this option when you expose an application program as a service provider.
Creating a provider using RDz: interpretive (3 of 9)
Creating a provider using RDz: interpretive (4 of 9)

Welcome to Enterprise Service Tools

Import Source Files Wizard

Import Source Files
Import source files from the workspace, file system, or remote z/OS system.

Source files to import

Import from:
- File system...
- Workspace...
- Remote...

Overwrite existing resources without warning

Finish Cancel

Browse For File

Select a file

PAYCOM1.cpy

CIRCLE.CICSWS.COPYLIB
- DATABD1.cpy
- DATAB001.cpy
- DATABUS2.cpy
- DATABUS3.cpy
- DATABUS7.cpy
- DATAMAP.cpy
- PAYCOM.cpy
- PAYCOM1.cpy
- PAYCOM2.cpy
- PAYCOM3.cpy
- PAYCOMM.cpy
- PAYREQ.cpy
- PAYRES.cpy
- PAYROLL.cpy
- RFQCOM01.cpy
- RFQCOM011.cpy

OK Details >> Cancel

Complete your sessions evaluation online at SHARE.org/SanFranciscoEval
Creating a provider using RDz: interpretive (5 of 9)
Creating a provider using RDz: interpretive (6 of 9)
Creating a provider using RDz: interpretive (7 of 9)
Creating a provider using RDz: interpretive (8 of 9)
Creating a provider using RDz: interpretive (9 of 9)

CICS Web Service Binding File (WSBind) Viewer

### Maintenance Information
- **Timestamp:** 201203001117
- **Product:** Interpretive XML Conversion

### Service Interface and Pipeline Properties
- **Service mode:** Service Provider
- **Provider URI:** /cics/services/PAYCOM1
- **Requester URI:**
- **WSDL binding name:** PAYCOM1HTTPSoapBinding
- **Operations:** PAYCOM1Operation
- **Transaction ID:**
- **User ID:**
- **Syncpoint:** false

### Required Runtime and Mapping Levels
- **Mapping level:** 3.0
- **Runtime level:** 3.0

### Target Program Interface and Properties
- **Program name:** PAYCOM1
- **Program interface:** COMMAREA
- **Container name:**
- **Request Channel:**
- **Response Channel:**
- **Vendor Converter name:**
Creating a provider using RDz: compiled (1 of 6)
Creating a provider using RDz: compiled (2 of 6)
Creating a provider using RDz: compiled (3 of 6)

Import Source Files Wizard

Import source files from the workspace, file system, or remote z/OS system.

Source files to import

204.90.115.165\CIRCLE\CIRCLE.CICSWS.COPYLIB\PAYCOM2.cpy

Import from:
- File system...
- Workspace...
- Remote...
- Remove
Creating a provider using RDz: compiled (4 of 6)
Creating a provider using RDz: compiled (5 of 6)

Language Structures
The language structures have been imported. Specify request, response, or both language structures.

Select a language structure for the request message.

- ws-payroll-data
  - ws-request
  - ws-key
    - ws-department
    - ws-employee-no
  - ws-name
  - ws-addr1
  - ws-addr2
  - ws-addr3
Creating a provider using RDz: compiled (6 of 6)

```
PROCESS NODYNAM, CODEPAGE (1140), NSYMBOL (NATIONAL)
PROCESS ARITH (EXTEND), NOOPT, CICS

* PRODUCT: IBM Rational Developer for System z
* COMPONENT: Enterprise Service Tools
* PROGRAM: Web Services for CICS TS Converter Driver
* RUNTIME: Web Services for CICS
* REQUIRED COMPILER: IBM Enterprise COBOL 4.2
* XMLPARSE OPTION: COMPAT
* XML2LS XML CCSID: 1140
* LANGUAGE STRUCTURE CCSID: 1140
* LS2XML XML CCSID: 1140

IDENTIFICATION DIVISION.
PROGRAM-ID. 'PAYCOM2D'.
AUTHOR. RD4Z.
DATE-WRITTEN. 3/9/12 11:37 AM.
DATA DIVISION.
WORKING-STORAGE SECTION.
1 CONVERTER-ERROR-7-G.
2 PIC N(12) USAGE NATIONAL
   VALUE NX'004C0061006E006700750061067006500200450060076'.
2 PIC N(12) USAGE NATIONAL
```
Creating a provider using RDz: after running the RDz wizard

1. Transfer the wsbind file to the z/OS UNIX pickup directory. Optionally, transfer the WSDL file to the same directory.

2. Compiled option only (generated wrapper program):
   • Compile and link the COBOL source program
   • Create a PROGRAM resource

3. Issue a PIPELINE SCAN command.
Creating a provider using RDz Service Flow Modeler

1. In RDz, create a Service Flow Project. This starts a wizard that directs you to:
2. Define a host connection (to the z/OS system mainframe that hosts your CICS application).
3. Navigate to the “start” screen (signon to CICS, start the transaction, clear the screen).
4. Start recording the “flow” (your input, and the transaction output).
5. For each input field (request data), specify a variable name.
6. For each output field (response data), highlight the item on the screen, and specify a variable name.
7. Stop recording. This generates a .seqflow file.
9. Click Generate Runtime code. (This wizard can submit the compile JCL on z/OS for you.)
10. The generated code includes a web service provider COBOL program that drives your original CICS application.
Creating a web service requester in CICS

- **Web service requester**: Your CICS program
- **SOAP request**: Network
- **SOAP response**: Web service provider

Complete your sessions evaluation online at SHARE.org/SanFranciscoEval
Methods for creating a web service requester in CICS

1. **CICS web services assistant** from a WSDL, using the DFHWS2LS batch utility

2. **RDz** from a WSDL (using a wizard), with interpretive runtime XML conversion, as per DFHWS2LS, above (no compiled option for a requester)
   - Both methods generate copybooks and a wsbind file. However, the RDz also generates COBOL source for a requester program, demonstrating how to use the EXEC CICS INVOKE WEBSERVICE command.
Creating a requester using the CICS web services assistant

- **You will need:** the WSDL for the web service that you want to use

  - **WSDL**
    - Web Service Description Language file
  - **DFHWS2LS**
    - batch utility
  - **wsbind**
    - Web service binding file
  - **Language structure**
    - (COBOL, PL/I, C/C++)
Creating the CICS infrastructure for a requester

- Identical to the steps for a provider, except that a requester does not require a TCPIPSERVICE or a URIMAP resource

1. Create a **pipeline configuration file**.
2. Create a **PIPELINE** resource.
3. Unless you use autoinstalled PROGRAM definitions, create a **PROGRAM** resource for each program in the pipeline.
Creating a requester using the CICS web services assistant

1. Run the **DFHWS2LS** batch utility (for example, specifying a COBOL copybook as the input file).
2. Copy the generated **wsbind** file to the pickup directory (the z/OS UNIX path specified by the WSDIR attribute of the PIPELINE resource).
   Optionally, copy the generated **WSDL** file to the same path.
3. Install the **PIPELINE** (dynamically creates the WEBSERVICE resource).
4. Add an **EXEC CICS INVOKE WEBSERVICE** command to your COBOL program to send the request, and additional code to process the response.

The requester is ready for testing.
JCL to run DFHWS2LS

//SYSEGXLS JOB (39248C,A,T),'LS2WS',
// MSGCLASS=A,NOTIFY=&SYSUID,REGION=0M
// SET QT='''
//WHERE SMA JCLLIB ORDER=CIRCLE.CICSWS.PROCLIB
//JAVAPROG EXEC DFHWS2LS,
// JAVADIR='Java601_64/J6.0.1_64',PATHPREF='/u',TMPDIR='/u/tmp',
// TMPFILE=&QT.&SYSUID.&QT,USSDIR='cicsts42'
//INPUT.SYSUT1 DD *
PDSLIB=CIRCLE.CICSWS.COPYLIB
REQMEM=REQCOM
RESPMEM=RESCOM
MAPPING-LEVEL=3.0
MINIMUM-RUNTIME-LEVEL=CURRENT
LANG=COBOL
WSBIND=/u/usrlpp/cicsts/cicsts42/samples/webservices/wsbind/requester/*
paybus6.wsb
WSDL=/u/usrlpp/cicsts/cicsts42/samples/webservices/wsdl/paybus.wsdl
LOGFILE=/u/sysegx0/paybus6
/*

Output COBOL copybook PDS members:
one for the request, another for the response

Output wsb file

Input WSDL file
COBOL copybook generated by DFHWS2LS

Corresponding XML snippet

```xml
<wsXpayrollXdata>
  <wsXrequest>DISP</wsXrequest>
  <wsXkey>
    <wsXdepartment>1</wsXdepartment>
    <wsXemployeeXno>00001</wsXemployeeXno>
  </wsXkey>
  <wsXname>CIRCLE COMPUTER 1</wsXname>
  ... ...
</wsXpayrollXdata>
```

XML allows hyphens in element names, but some applications and programming languages interpret such hyphens as minus signs (mathematical operators), with undesirable results.
Sending a request to a web service from a CICS COBOL program

EXEC CICS INVOKE
   WEBSERVICE(CV-WEBSERVICE)
   CHANNEL(CV-CHANNEL-NAME)
   OPERATION(CV-OPERATION)
   URI(CV-URI)
   RESP(WS-EIB-RESP)
END-EXEC.

The RDz wizard generates a sample CICS COBOL program that does this
Creating a requestor using RDz

- **WSDL**
  - Web Service Description Language file

- **RDz**
  - Interactive wizard in Eclipse GUI

  - **wsbind**
    - Web service binding file

  - **Language structure**
    - (COBOL, PL/I, C/C++)

  - **Example requestor program**

The equivalent CICS web services assistant batch utility (DFHWS2LS) does not create this.
Creating a requester using RDz (1 of 8)
Creating a requester using RDz (2 of 8)

**New Web Services for CICS Project**

Create a Web Services for CICS Project

You can use this project to hold Web Services for CICS application components.
You can also use this project as part of a service flow project.

- **Project name:** WS2LSInterpretive

**Options**

- **Development scenario:** Create New Service Implementation (top-down)
- **Application mode:** Service Requestor
- **Conversion type:** Interpretive XML Conversion

**Scenario description:**

Generate high level language data structures and runtime specific XML message processing from a Web service description. You can use this option to (1) Create a new service provider application program (2) Expose an existing application program as a service provider or (3) Construct a new service requester application program.
Creating a requester using RDz (3 of 8)

New Web Services for CICS Project

Import Source Files
Import source files from the workspace, file system, or remote z/OS system.

Source files to import: Y:\WORK\PAYBUSWSDL.wsdl

Import from:
- File system...
- Workspace...
- Remote...

Remove
Creating a requester using RDz (4 of 8)
Creating a requester using RDz (5 of 8)
Creating a requester using RDz (6 of 8)
Creating a requester using RDz (7 of 8)
Creating a requester using RDz (8 of 8)

```
* PROCESS CICS, NODYNAM, NSYMBOL(NATIONAL), TRUNC(STD)

* ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
* New CICS TS Web Service Requester
* ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++

IDENTIFICATION DIVISION.
* Begin Identification Division
  PROGRAM-ID. 'PAYBUSWS'.
  AUTHOR. RDZ.
  DATE-WRITTEN. 3/9/12 1:15 PM.

* End Identification Division

DATA DIVISION.
* Begin Data Division
  WORKING-STORAGE SECTION.

* Begin Working-Storage Section

* Operations Available on the Remote Web Service
  ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
  1 OPERATION-NAME-1.
  2 PIC X(15) USAGE DISPLAY
      VALUE 'PAYBUSOperation'.

* End Working-Storage Section
```
Structure of the pipeline definition for a service provider
Diagnosing web services in CICS: sniffing containers in the pipeline

• The IBM Redbook *Implementing CICS Web Services*, SG24-7206, presents a simple “sniffer” program that displays (in tdqueue CESE) the contents of the containers available in the pipeline.

• To use the sniffer, you add it to the pipeline (configuration file) as a message handler.

• For example, in a provider pipeline:

```xml
<provider_pipeline>
  <service>
    <service_handler_list>
      <handler>
        <program>SNIFFER</program>
        <handler_parameter_list/>
      </handler>
    </service_handler_list>
    <terminal_handler>
      <cics_soap_1.1_handler/>
    </terminal_handler>
  </service>
  <appphandler>DFHPITP</appphandler>
</provider_pipeline>
```
Sniffer output (1 of 5)

CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFTER : *** Start ***
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFTER : >================================<
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFTER : Container Name   : DFHFUNCTION
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFTER : Content length   : 00000016
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFTER : Container content: RECEIVE-REQUEST
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFTER : Containers on channel: List starts.
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFTER : >================================<
...
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFTER : Container Name   : DFHFUNCTION
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFTER : Content length   : 00000016
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFTER : Container content: RECEIVE-REQUEST
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFTER : >================================<
...
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFTER : Container Name   : DFHWS-URI
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFTER : Content length   : 00000008
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFTER : Container content: /paybus1
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFTER : >================================<
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFTER : Container Name   : DFHREQUEST
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFTER : Content length   : 00002928
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFTER : Container content:

<SOAP-ENV:Envelope ...
<SOAP-ENV:Body ...
<PAYBUSOperationRequest>
<ws_payroll_data>
<ws_request>DISP</ws_request>
<ws_key>
<ws_department>1</ws_department>
<ws_employee_no>00001</ws_employee_no>
</ws_key>
...
</SOAP-ENV:Body>
</SOAP-ENV:Envelope>
Sniffer output (2 of 5)

CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFFER : >================================<
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFFER : Container Name : DFHWS-PIPELINE
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFFER : Content length : 00000008
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFFER : Container content: CICSWSS
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFFER : >================================<
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFFER : Container Name : DFHWS-USERID
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFFER : Content length : 00000008
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFFER : Container content: CICSTS41
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFFER : >================================<
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFFER : Container Name : DFHWS-TRANID
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFFER : Content length : 00000004
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFFER : Container content: CPIH
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFFER : >================================<
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFFER : Container Name : DFHWS-WEBSERVICE
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFFER : Content length : 00000032
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFFER : Container content: paybus1
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFFER : >================================<
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFFER : Container Name : DFHWS-APPHANDLER
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFFER : Content length : 00000008
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFFER : Container content: DFHPITP
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFFER : Containers on channel: List ends
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFFER : DFHRESPONSE container deleted
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFFER : **** End ****
Sniffer output (3 of 5)

CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFFER : *** Start ***
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFFER : >================================<
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFFER : Container Name   : DFHFUNCTION
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFFER : Content length   : 00000016
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFFER : Container content: SEND-RESPONSE
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFFER : Containers on channel: List starts.
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFFER : >================================<
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFFER : Container Name   : DFHWS-OUTACTION
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFFER : Content length   : 00000067
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFFER : Container content: C"http://www.PAYBUS.PAYCOM1.com/PAYBUSPort/PAYBUSOperationResponse"
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFFER : >================================<
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFFER : Container Name   : DFHWS-WSDL-CTX
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFFER : Content length   : 00000116
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFFER : >================================<
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFFER : Container Name   : DFHWS-OPERATION
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFFER : Content length   : 00000015
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFFER : Container content: PAYBUSOperation
Sniffer output (4 of 5)

CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFFER : >================================<
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFFER : Container Name : DFHRESPONSE
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFFER : Content length : 00002446
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFFER : Container content:

<SOAP-ENV:Envelope ...
<SOAP-ENV:Body>
<PAYBUSOperationResponse ...
 <ws_payroll_data>
  <ws_request>DISP</ws_request>
  <ws_key>
   <ws_department>1</ws_department>
   <ws_employee_no>00001</ws_employee_no>
  </ws_key>
  <ws_name>SHARE</ws_name>
  <ws_addr1>QUEENSBRURY HSE</ws_addr1>
  <ws_addr2>BRIGHTON</ws_addr2>
  <ws_addr3>SUSSEX</ws_addr3>
  <ws_phone_no>75529900</ws_phone_no>
  <ws_timestamp></ws_timestamp>
  <ws_salary>1234.56</ws_salary>
  <ws_start_date>28101984</ws_start_date>
  <ws Remarks>CIRCLE IS MAGIC</ws Remarks>
  <ws_msg></ws_msg>
  <ws_upd_inds>
   <ws_upd_name></ws_upd_name>

...
Sniffer output (5 of 5)

CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFFER : >================================<
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFFER : Container Name : DFHFUNCTION
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFFER : Content length : 0000016
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFFER : Container content: SEND-RESPONSE

....

CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFFER : >================================<
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFFER : Container Name : DFHWS-WEBSERVICE
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFFER : Content length : 00000032
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFFER : Container content: paybus1
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFFER : >================================<
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFFER : Container Name : DFHWS-APPHANDLER
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFFER : Content length : 00000008
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFFER : Container content: DFHPITP
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFFER : Containers on channel: List ends
CPIH 20120314113934 SNIFFER : **** End ****
Summary

- To create a service provider or requester in CICS:
  - Create a PIPELINE resource and pipeline configuration file.
  - Provider only: create a TCPIPSERVICE resource.
  - Use CICS web service assistant or RDz to create wsbind (and WSDL) files. You will need a COBOL copybook (or other language structure) or a WSDL file.
  - Install the PIPELINE (or issue a PIPELINE SCAN command if already installed).
- Consider Service Flow Modeler for applications that do not have separate presentation and business logic structures.
- Add a sniffer program to the pipeline to diagnose problems.