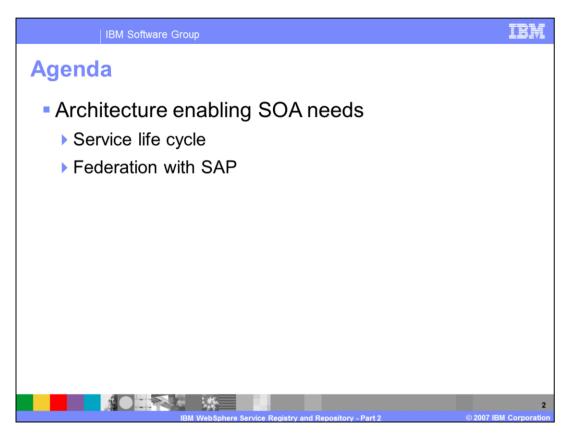


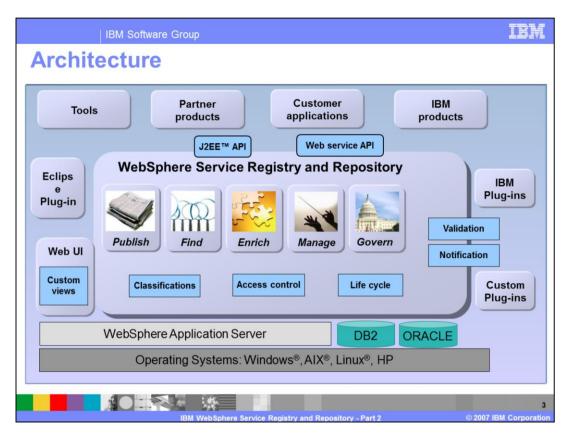
This IBM WebSphere Service Registry and Repository presentation is part of the SAP Integration Workshop. This presentation will give you a introduction to the WebSphere Service Registry and Repository. Also it will highlight the SAP ESR and the possible interoperation of both repositories.



This presentation will take a deeper look in two SOA requirements.

The service life cycle needs to be governed in a SOA environment.

Also the federation of different service repositories is a huge topic because in a big company architecture there will be likely more than one repository.



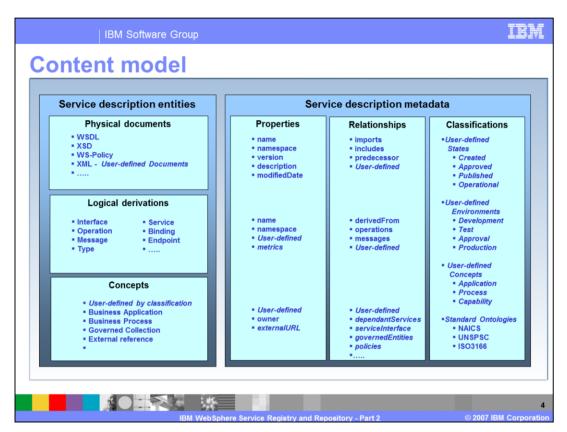
This slide shows the overall architecture of the WebSphere Service Registry and Repository.

The WebSphere Service Registry and Repository is a J2EE application represented by stateless session beans that installs on top of a WebSphere Application Server. Persistence is provided by a metadata management technology called XMeta which interacts with a relational database configured through the application server.

Both Java and SOAP APIs are provided to interact with the WebSphere Service Registry and Repository. When the SOAP API is used, content is communicated using XML data structures; when the Java API is used, content is communicated using SDO data graphs.

A servlet-based Web user interface is the main way for users representing different roles to interact with the repository, supporting lookup and publish scenarios, metadata management and analysis scenarios, and functions that support SOA governance.

An Eclipse plug-in is also provided to support lookup, retrieval and publishing of service metadata from the development tools.



There are three views of WebSphere Service Registry and Repository content. These are designed to meet the needs of different user constituencies. There are:

- the view of the physical documents that reside in the WebSphere Service Registry and Repository,
- the logical view of the services in the WebSphere Service Registry and Repository, and
- a conceptual view of services to meet the business user needs.

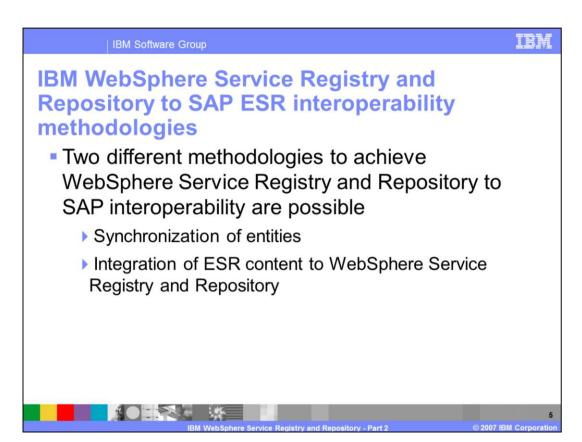
The physical view is comprised of the physical documents that reside in the Service Registry and Repository. Key documents are WSDL, XSD, Service Component Descriptors, and WS-Policy. These are the 'special' types of document that are decomposed to form the logical model, but you can put other kinds of XML documents into the WebSphere Service Registry and Repository.

Those 'special' types of document are decomposed as they are inserted into the WebSphere Service Registry and Repository. These shredded pieces collectively form the logical model of the service registry and repository. The logical derivations, such as operations, messages, interfaces, and schema types, are first class entities in the WebSphere Service Registry and Repository.

There is one other kind of entity in the SRR, and that is what is called a 'concept' here. This is a generic object that can be used to represent pretty much anything. Concepts are used to represent a reference to content in some other metadata repository such as a portlet catalog or asset repository. For example, it is used to group physical artifacts together for ease of retrieval. It can also represent an application, if a SCDL document is not available to define one.

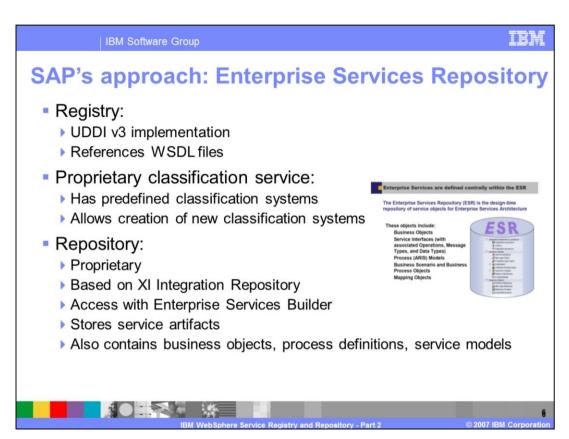
But there are a lot more Service Description Metadata for these documents.

This is the repository aspect of the WebSphere Service Registry and Repository with special properties, relationships and classifications for the documents.



Next, this section focuses on the interoperability of WebSphere Service Registry and Repository and ESR.

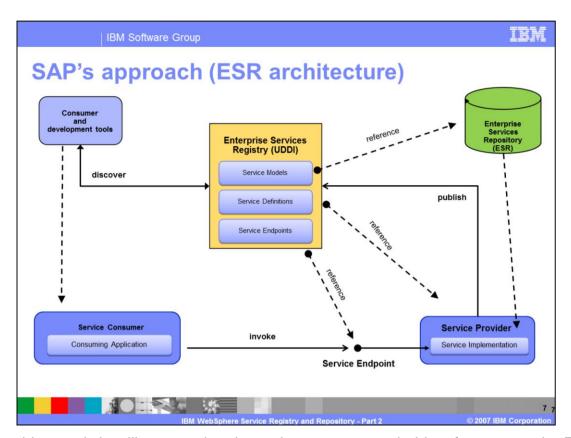
There are two methodologies; one is to connect the systems and create a federated environment. The other solution would be to extract the content out of the ESR and store it directly in the WebSphere Service Registry and Repository. Then this extracted information needs to be kept current.



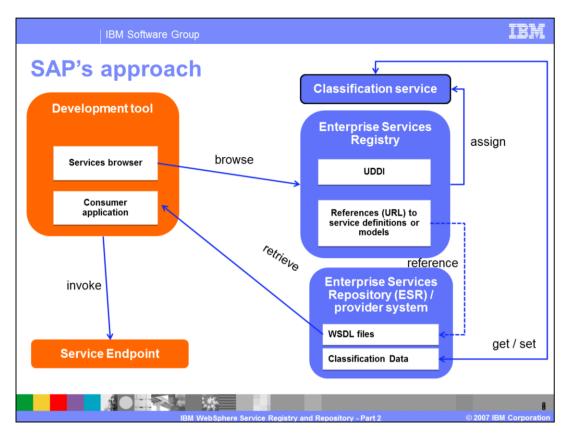
To explain the SAP view of an ESR, the SAP product registry component is a UDDI v3 implementation.

SAP created a proprietary classification service which has predefined classification systems and allows creation of new classification systems.

The repository component is also proprietary and based on the XI integration repository. The access is possible with the enterprise service builder. Service artifacts get stored in the repository with business objects, process definitions and service models.

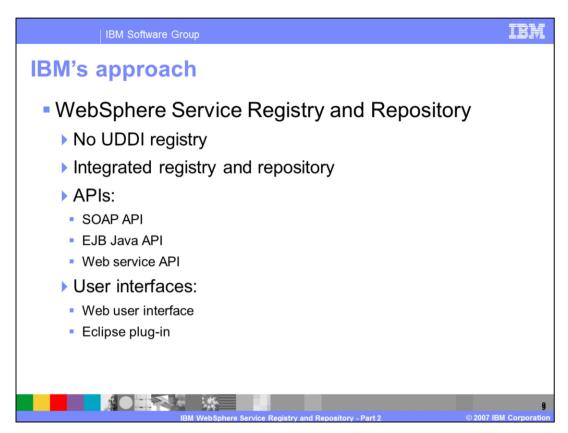


The architectural view illustrates that the registry component holds references to the ESR or to the services provider itself depending on how the service is exposed. A consumer can use a tool to discover the services and the consumer will later invoke the service.



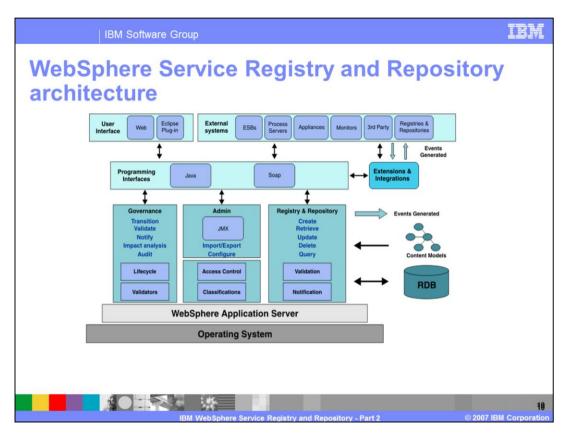
To get a little bit more specific you see here the components used in development.

The service browser is used to find the right service in the UDDI. The consumer stores the selected WSDL file locally and use this file to invoke the service in runtime.



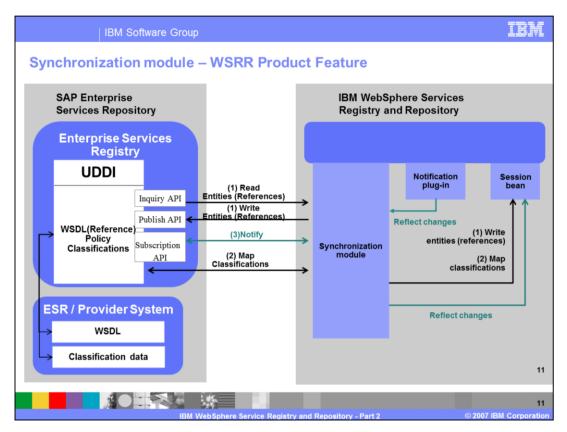
IBM is not using the UDDI standard; it has created its own integrated registry with repository.

The WebSphere Service Registry and Repository offers a SOAP, EJB and Web Service API to connect to it to a broad range of external applications.



The architectural view shows that all WebSphere Service Registry and Repository capabilities can be accessed through a unified programming interface layer.

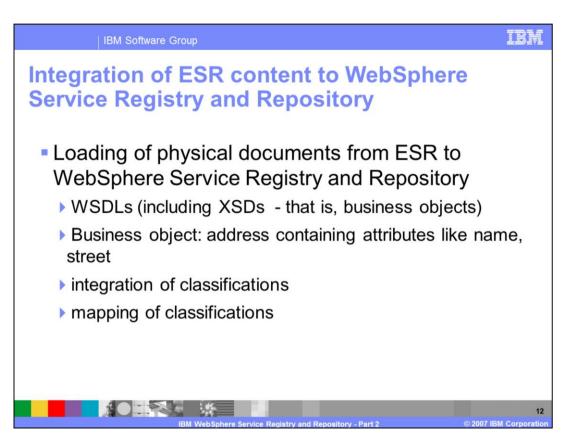
All WebSphere Service Registry and Repository components are running on top of the WebSphere Application server.



This slide shows the federation capabilities. If you just use the UDDI component of the SAP ESR and the IBM WebSphere Service Registry and Repository, the UDDI API can be used to exchange information.

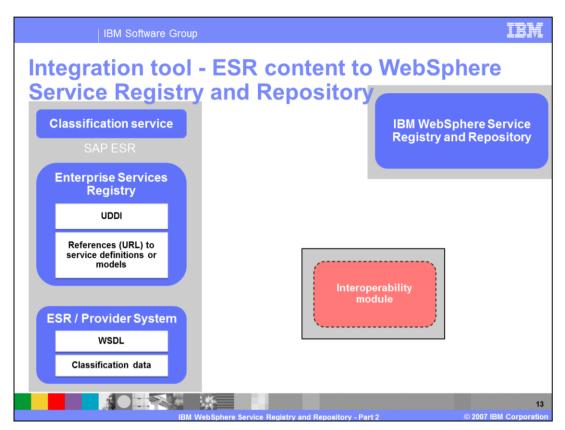
WebSphere Service Registry and Repository includes a UDDI SyncModule which enables synchronization with standard UDDIs.

But this limits the integration to UDDI information only - all metadata of the SAP ESR is not included.

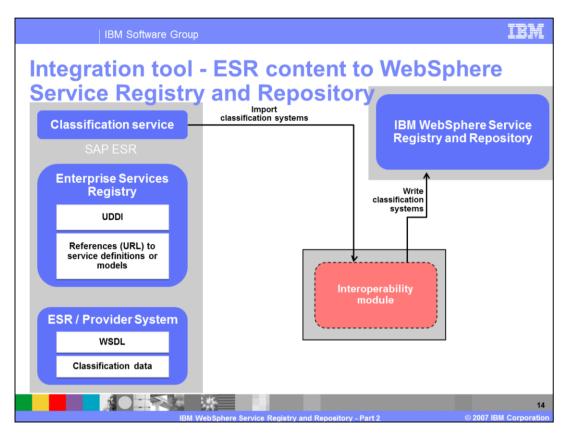


The integration of content is another method. Here the physical objects are retrieved from ESR and created within WebSphere Service Registry and Repository since the WebSphere Service Registry and Repository has in its structure a counterpart for all objects that might be available in ESR.

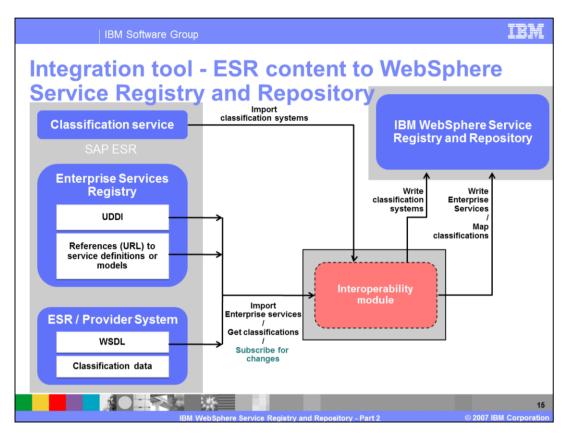
This also includes the different classifications, business objects and metadata.



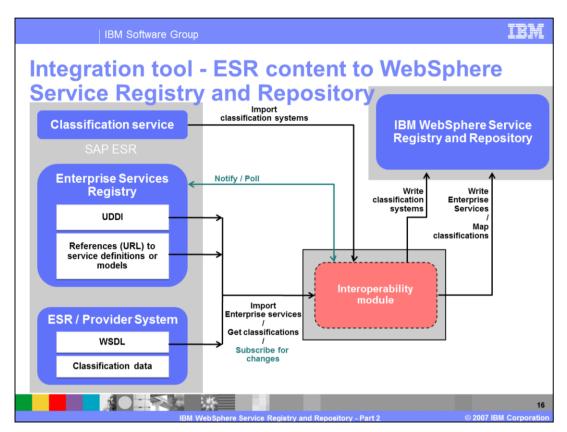
As you will see in this set of slides, the interoperability module creates the bridge between the ESR and the WebSphere Service Registry and Repository. The module leverages also the UDDI notification mechanism to get notified when a service changes. These changes can then be reflected by re-synchronizing the changed artifact.



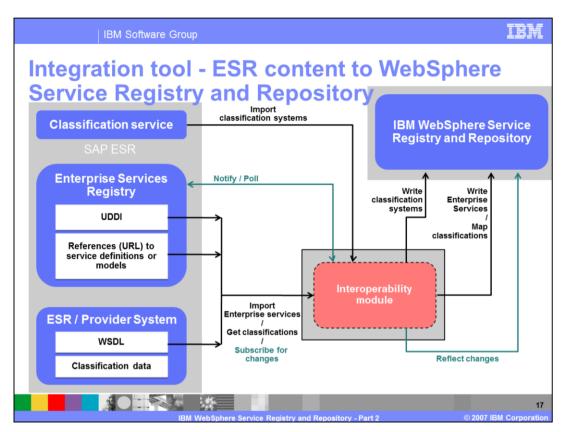
First the classification systems get imported.



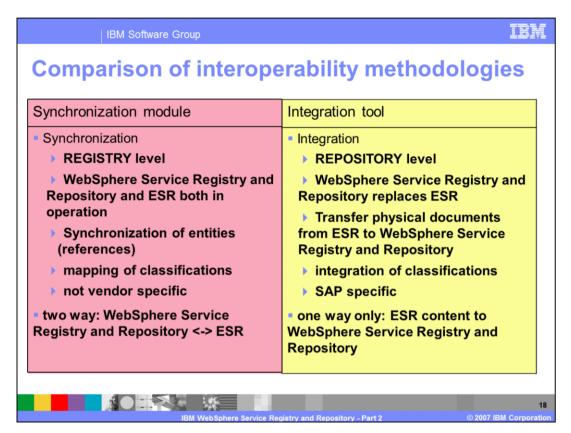
Then the registry data and meta-information get included as well.



A notification mechanism checks for updates...



...to reflect changes in the repository.

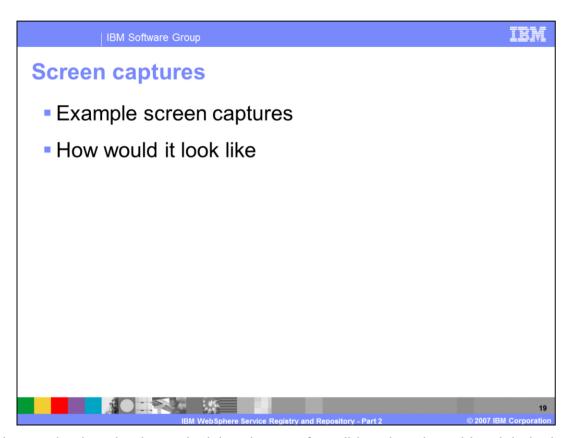


This table includes a small comparison of both interoperability possibilities.

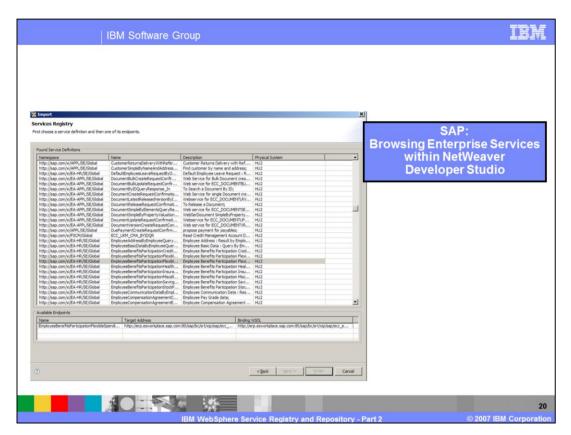
The synchronization is only at the registry level, while the integration is on the repository level.

In the synchronization case, both products are in operation. In the integration approach the ESR is replaced in run time, but still there for the SAP systems that may be depending on it.

Also the synchronization is based on the UDDI standard and is not vender specific. The integration of the content is very specific to the SAP product.



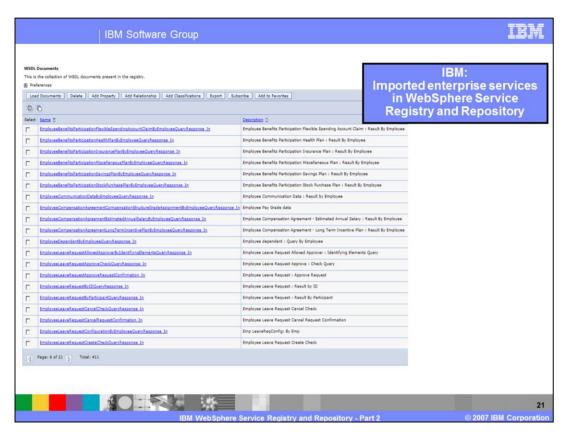
This integration is quite theoretical, but the next few slides show how this might look.



The SAP NetWeaver Developer Studio has an Enterprise Service browser.

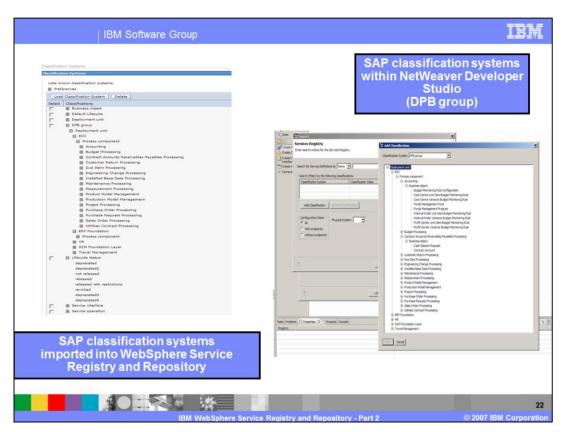
With these tools you can see all services available in the connected SAP ESR component.

As you see in the figure there are a lot of predefined SAP services deployed.

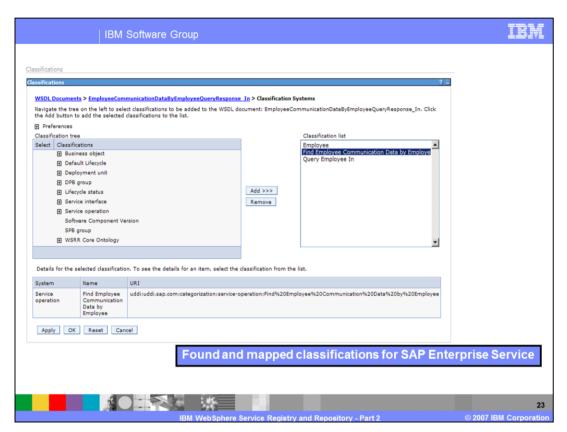


When these services with all meta data like the description get transferred in the WebSphere Service Registry and Repository this would look like this figure.

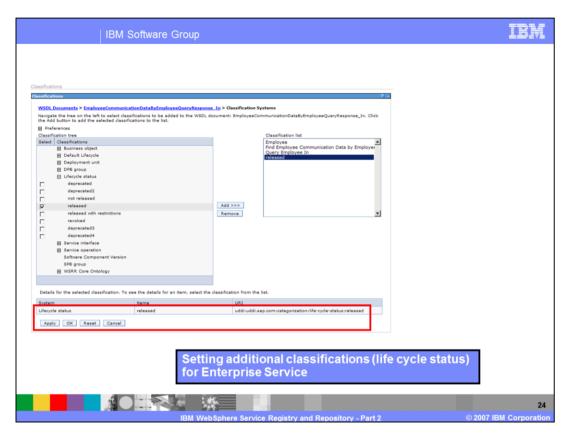
You see the WebSphere Service Registry and Repository administrative console with all present WSDL files.



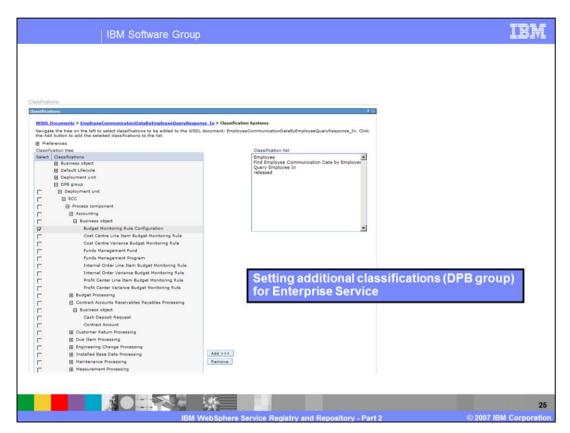
It is similar for the classification systems. They will look the same in WebSphere Service Registry and Repository and in ESR.



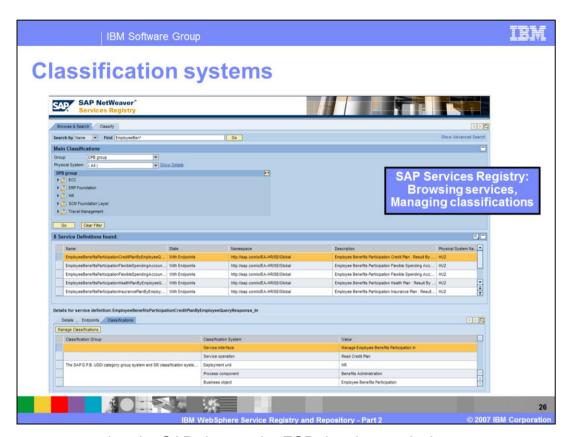
Here you see how the classification systems would look like in the IBM WebSphere Service Registry and Repository in more detail.



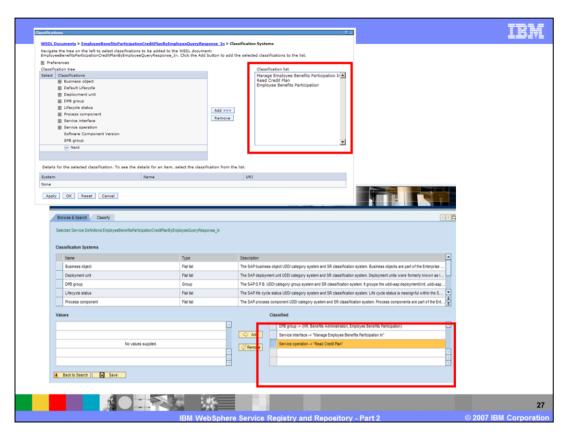
And it would be possible to set new classifications in the IBM environment.



These classifications also get stored and can be leveraged by external clients.



Again you can see that the SAP view on the ESR data is exactly the same



And the classification is one to one the same in both products. No matter if it is SAP or the WebSphere Service Registry and Repository.

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