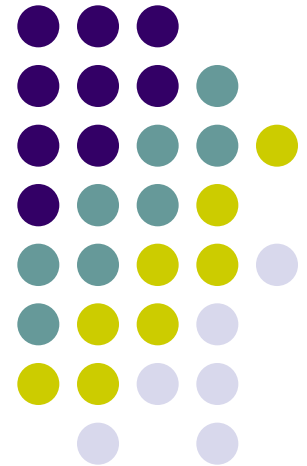


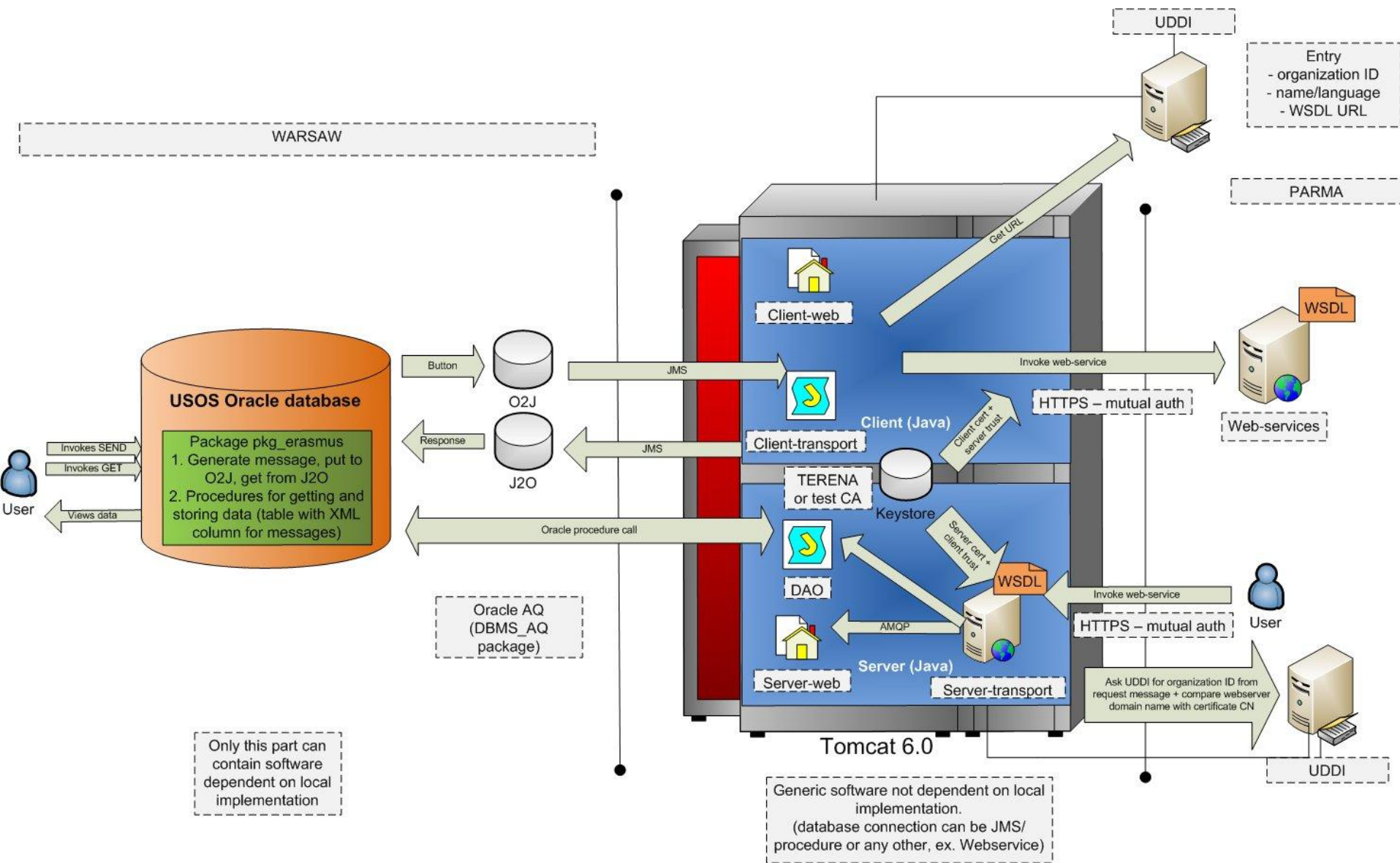
# The Mobility Project

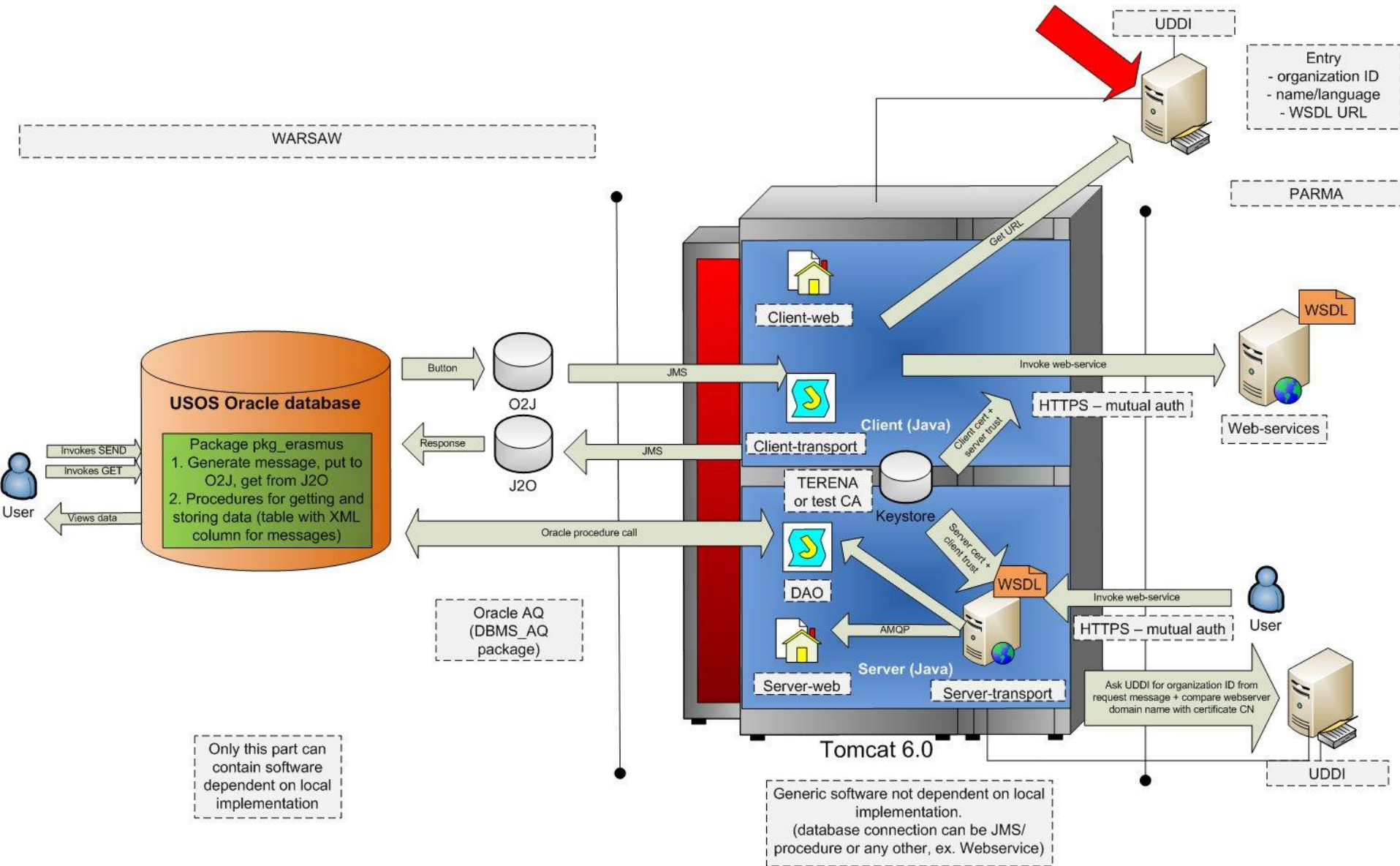
---

## Technical Architecture

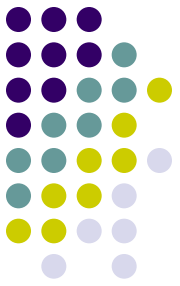
Michał Kurzydłowski  
University of Warsaw  
[michalk@mimuw.edu.pl](mailto:michalk@mimuw.edu.pl)



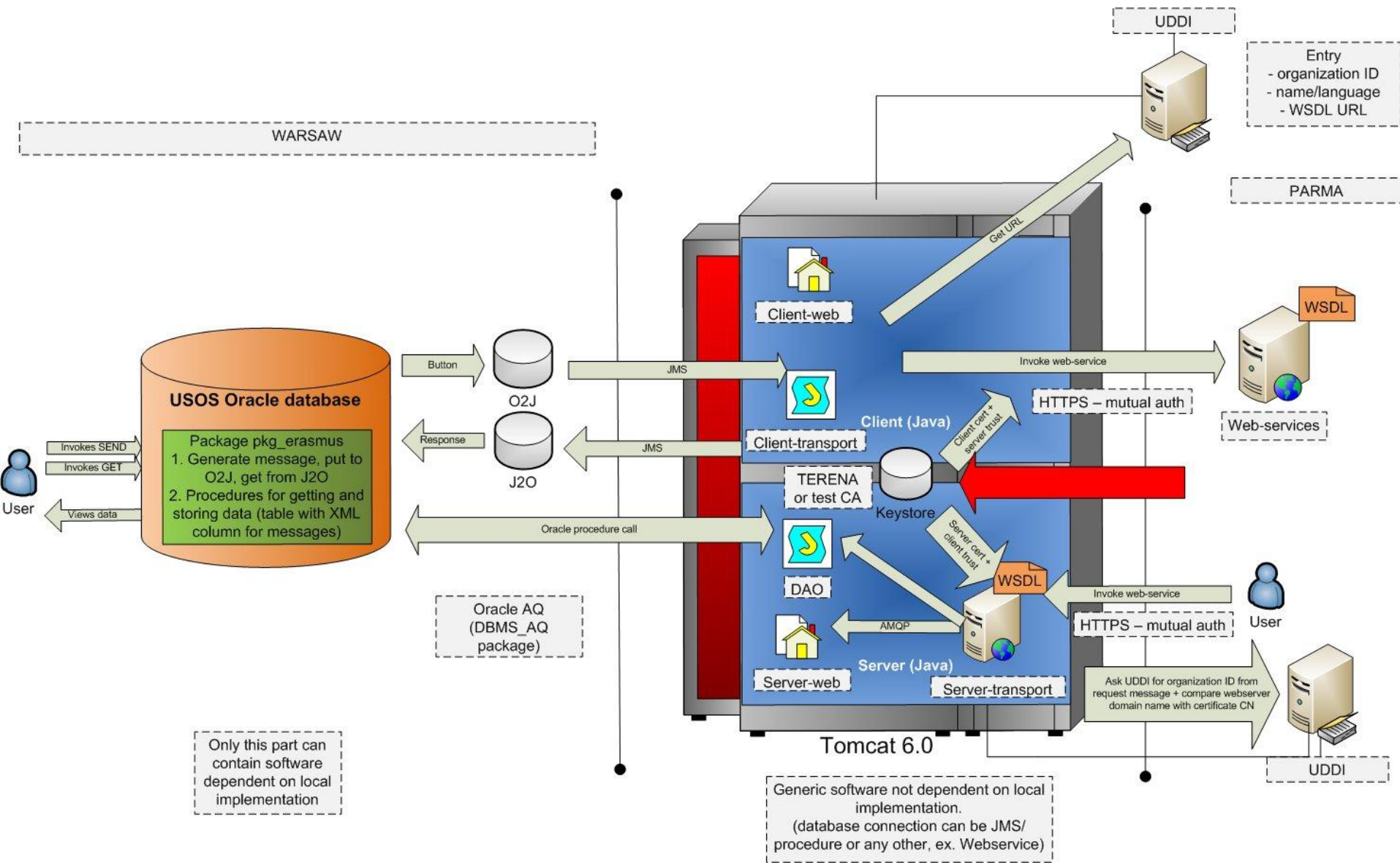




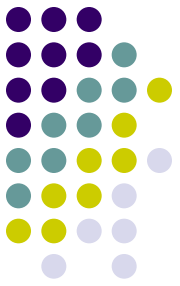
# UDDI registry



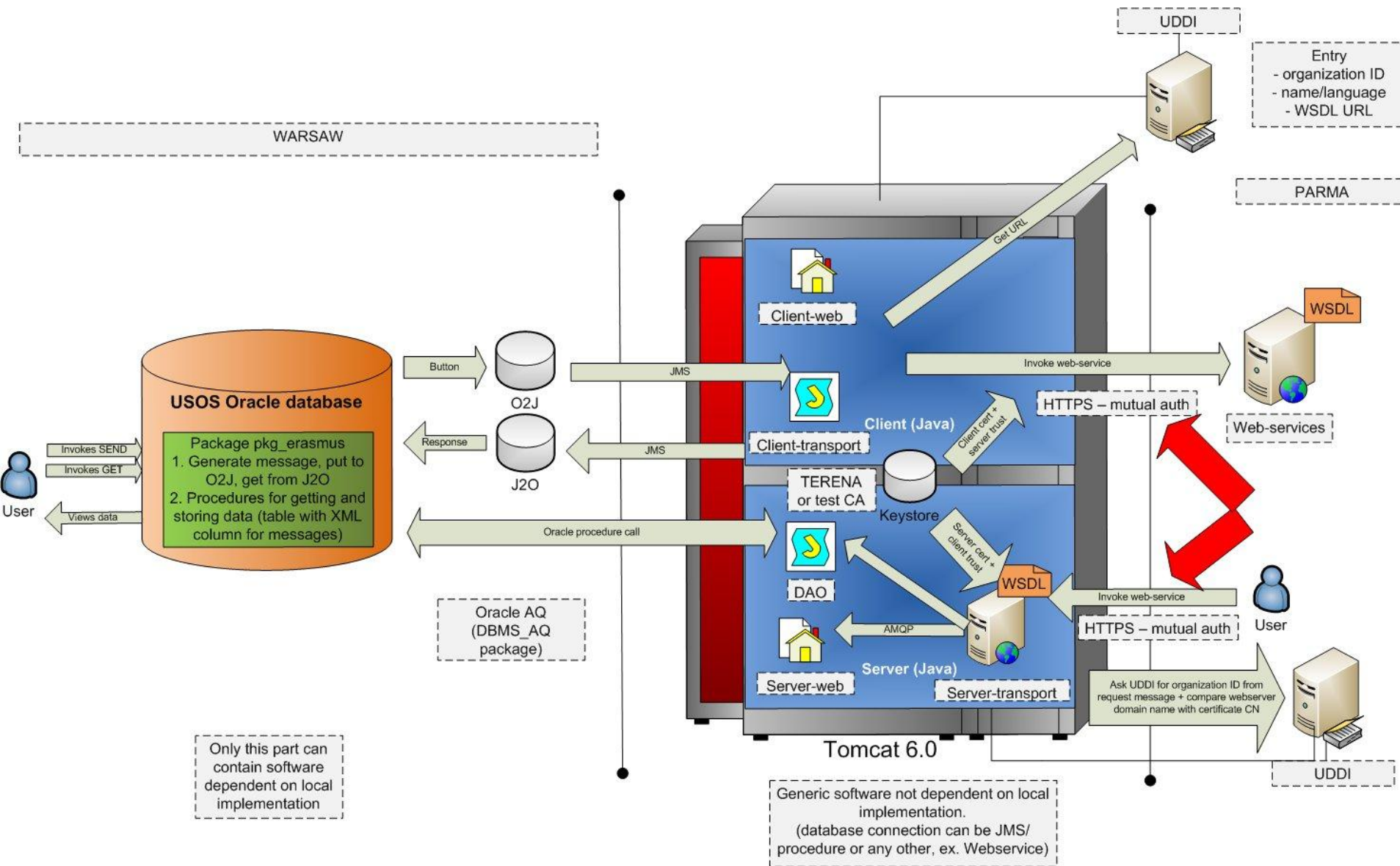
- Universal Description Discovery and Integration
  - Registry entry for every organization
    - Organization ID (eg. uw.edu.pl) – searching
    - Name in specified languages
    - Webservice location (WSDL URL) – domain name
  - Registry can be managed by client web app.
  - Many databases supported (eg. HSQLDB)
  - Technology: JUDDI 2.0 rc5 (opensource)
  - Important part in security policy (client/server trust)

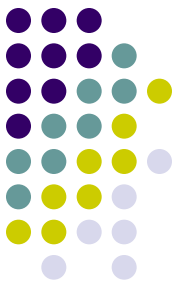


# Java KeyStore (JKS)



- Certificate signed by Terena SSL CA or Mobility test CA
  - Server and client certificate
  - CN must correspond to webserver domain name (WSDL URL in partner or global UDDI)
- Terena SSL CA for client/server certificate trust restriction
- Mobility test CA
- Used by client (web or database invocation) and server (webservice traffic must be https)

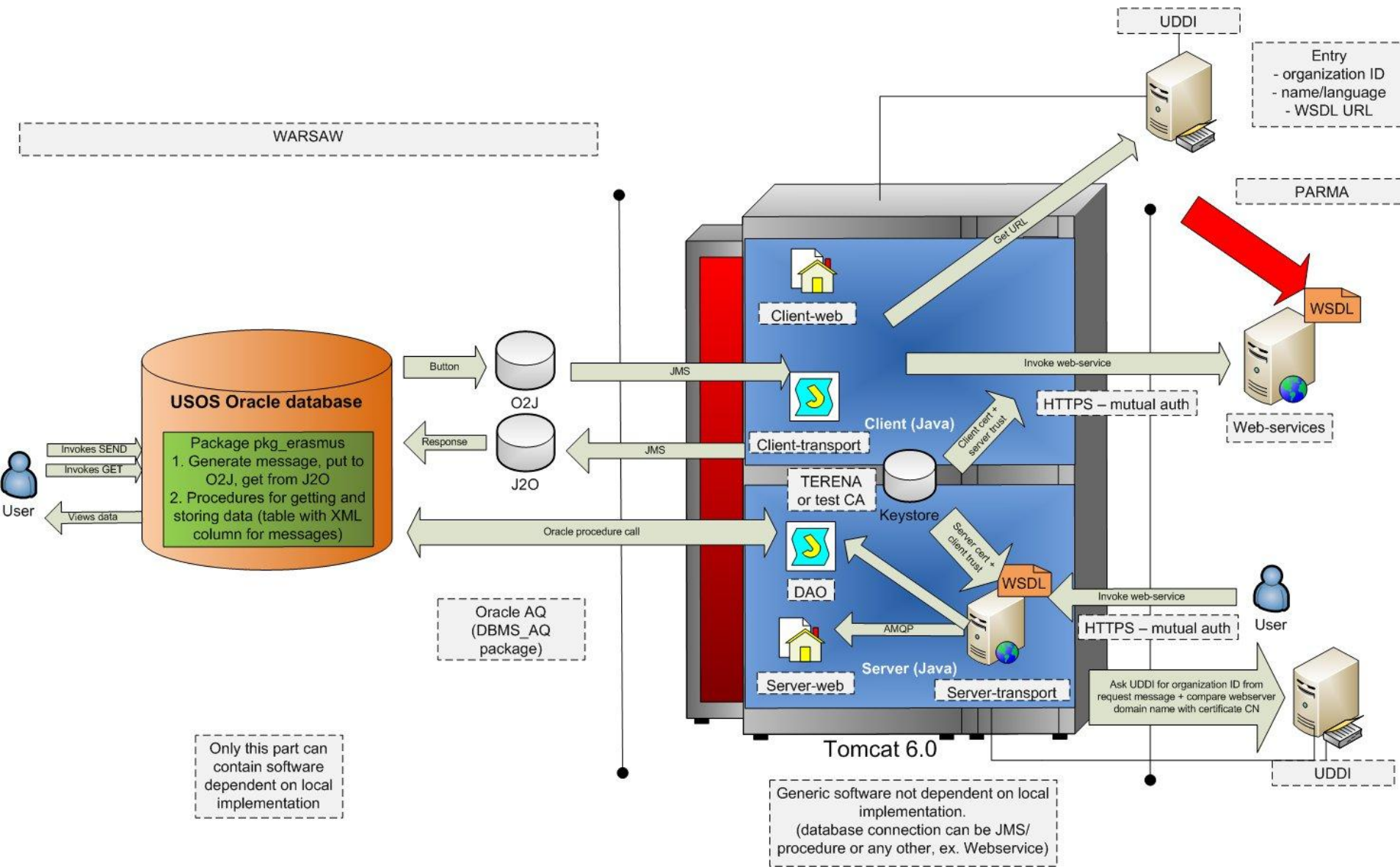


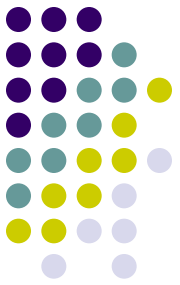


# TLS mutual authorization

- Client request:
  - Find the WSDL URL of the partner mobility node in UDDI registry (by organization ID or name).
  - Do a TLS connection to server (the certificate DN must correspond to the domain name of the server - this is checked by the standard library)
- Server response:
  - Get the client certificate
  - Get the client organization ID from the request message (for some methods verification isn't needed, eg. `getOrganizationData`). Get the WSDL URL of the mobility node for this organization ID from the UDDI registry. Compare the domain name of the mobility node with the client certificate CN.

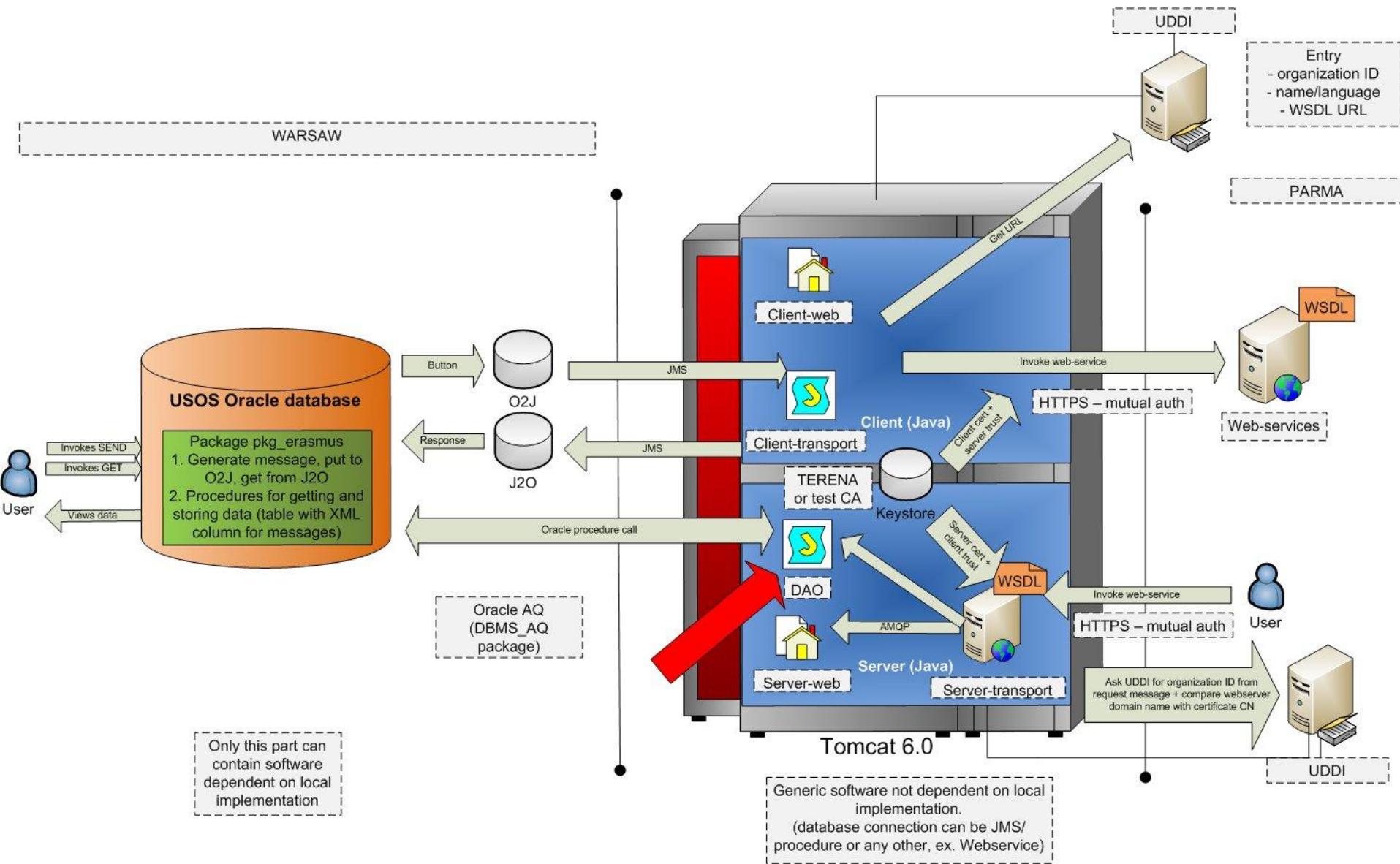


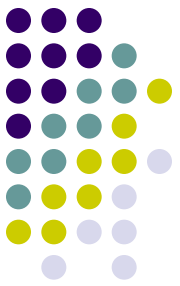




# WSDL v2.1

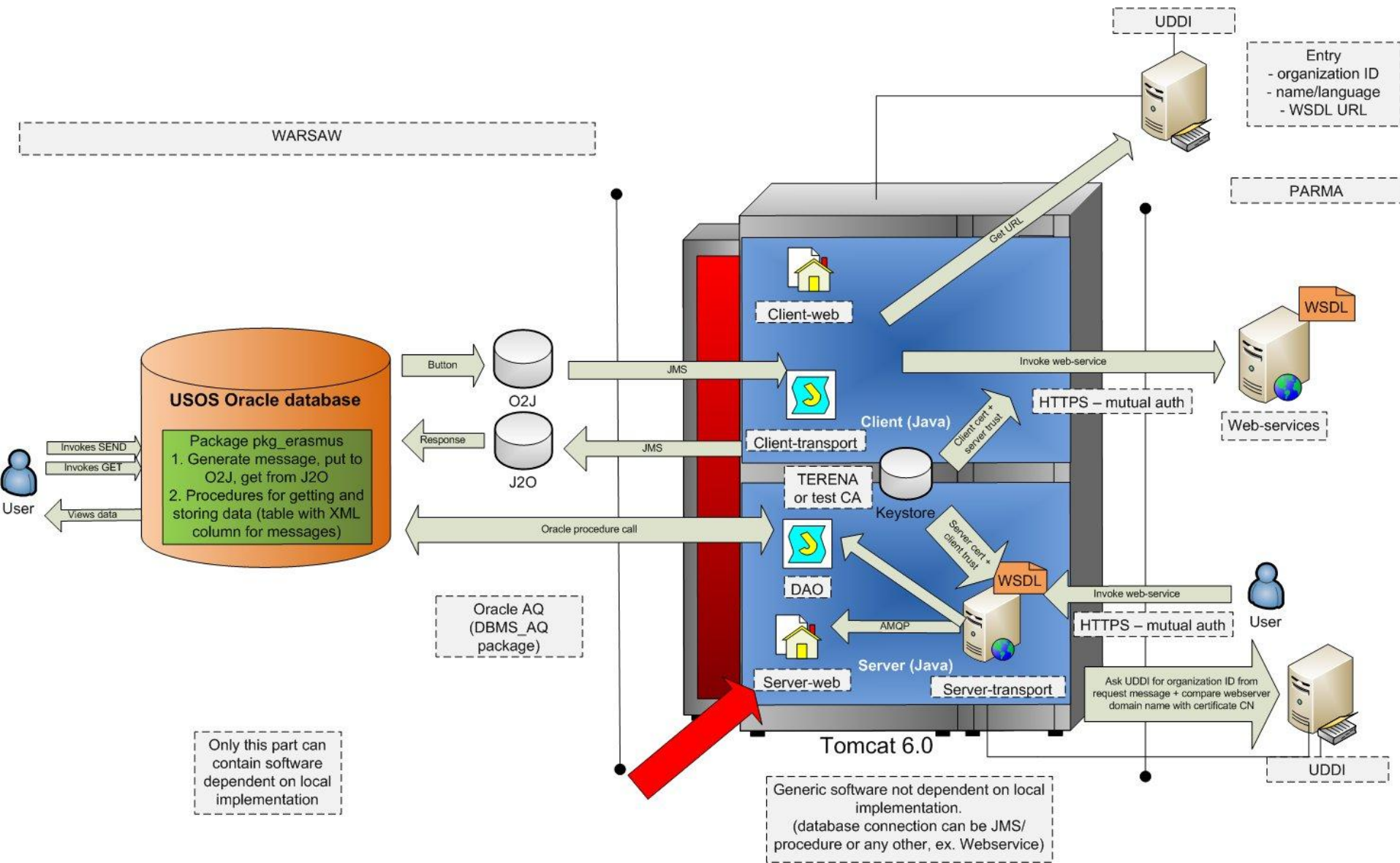
- Changes concerning personal data
  - <http://wiki.teria.no/display/RS3G/Person>
- Only sample XML data files and database message generation procedures needed correction
- Webservice recompilation necessary for message validation
- Other application parts do not rely on fields

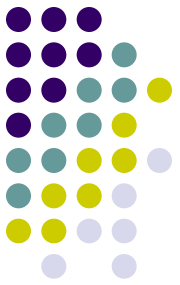




# WebService Server (DAO)

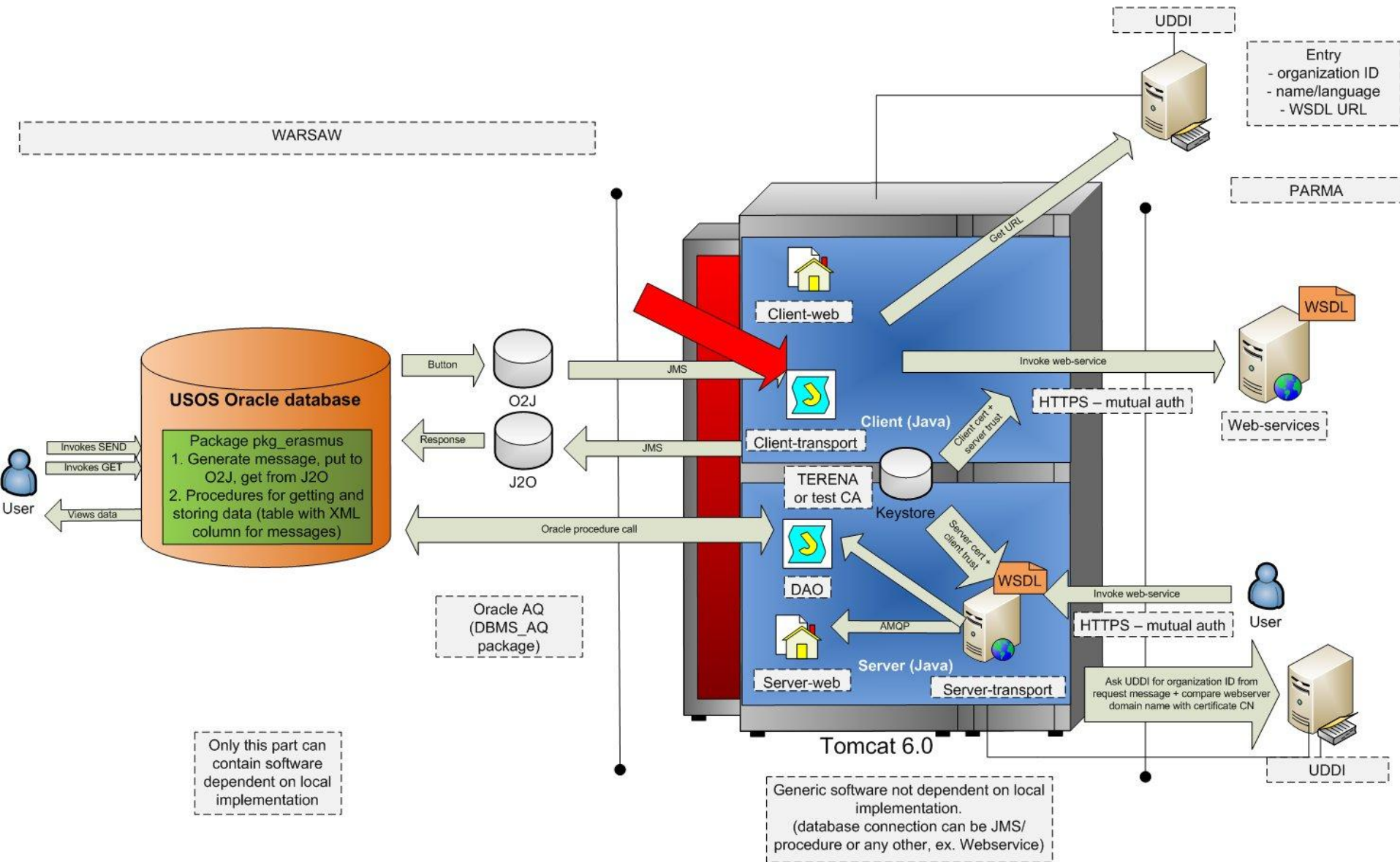
- Every method corresponds to a java bean that enables access to required data (data access object) for preparing response or storing data specific to the chosen method
  - There is only one API for DAO beans
  - The implementation can therefore be added by writing new bean and updating the configuration XML file (DAO beans are injected using Spring)
  - The basic DAO loads data from XML files located in specified folder tree (simulates a database)
  - DatabaseDAO executes Oracle procedures (get/send)

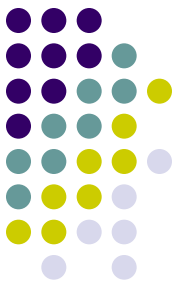




# Server Web (Log)

- All received data is logged and stored
- Data is stored in an AMQP queue
  - Started separately (Apache Qpid broker)
- The data logged in the queue can be viewed on a server web page

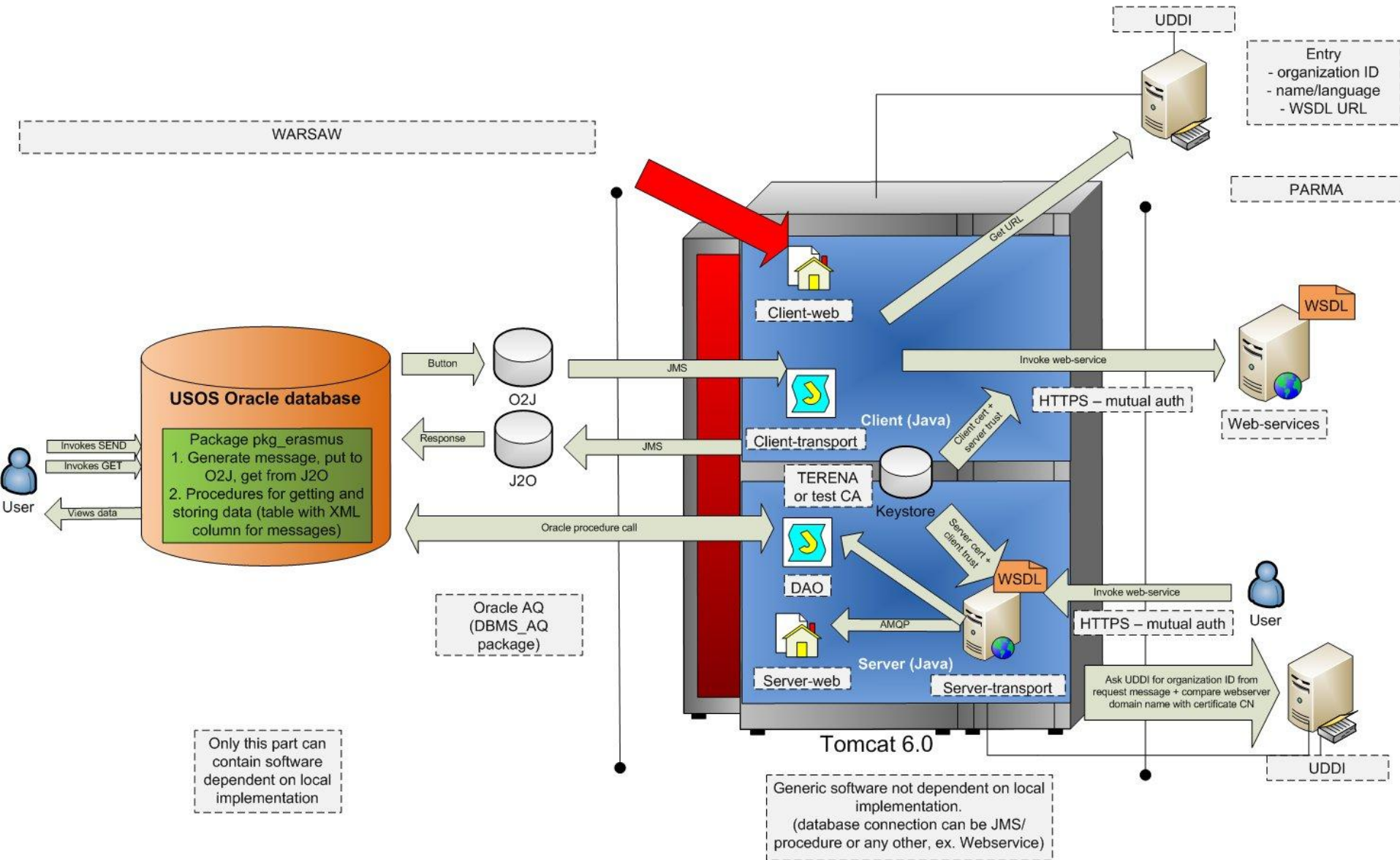




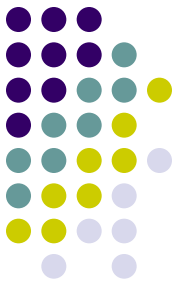
# Client transport (JMS)

- JMS listener waits for request message sent by an Oracle procedure (activated by a „button” in Oracle forms)
- Message consists of SOAP request and a receiver organization ID (JMS property)
- UDDI lookup for WSDL URL of the receiver
- Webservice invocation (HTTPS)
- Put SOAP response (can be error) in the response queue (the same correlation ID)





# Web Client



- JSF (Java Server Faces) web application
  - IceFaces and Ajax enable to write response data and error messages without refreshing the whole page
- Choose the appropriate method from a list (generated dynamically from WSDL) and the universities that act as client and server (UDDI)
- The input data is loaded from XML example files depending on the choice of both universities
  - It can than be modified and validated before being sent
- UDDI manager also available

# Discussion

- Thank you for your attention
- Any questions?

