# CICS Web Access Methods

# WAVV 2003 Winston-Salem, NC April 27, 2003

# What you'll learn about in this session...

- Why is CICS web access important
- Web-enabling vs. Web/Application integration
- Web-enabling and integration approaches
- Future direction of CICS Web integration
- Examples and Case Studies

# **CICS Drives Business**

- 30 years and \$1 trillion invested in CICS applications (IDC)
- 20,000+ CICS/390 licenses worldwide
- 14,000+ CICS customers worldwide
- Used by 490+ of IBM's top 500 customers
- · 30 million end users of CICS applications
- 5,000 CICS software packages from 2,000 ISVs
- 950,000 programmers earn their living from CICS
- CICS handles >30 billion transactions/day valued at >\$1 trillion/week

# The situation...

- CICS is a mission-critical infrastructure component in over 15,000 companies.
- Y2K efforts resulted in many organizations making a renewed commitment to CICS applications.
- 'Real-time' organizations need to expose transactional systems to employees, trading partners, and customers to reduce costs and improve customer satisfaction
- 'Rip and replace' mission-critical systems is extremely costly and do not deliver promised results approximately 50% of the time

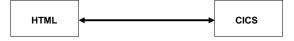
"With CICS processing more transactions per day than the entire WWW, organizations must continue to utilize the transactional capabilities within CICS" - META Group

# Web-Enablement vs. Web Integration

# CICS Web Access

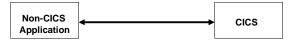
# Web-Enabling

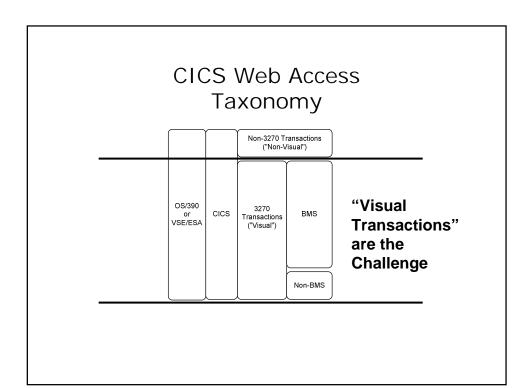
 Web-enabling CICS typically means providing HTML end user application access to existing 3270 applications.



# Web/Application Integration

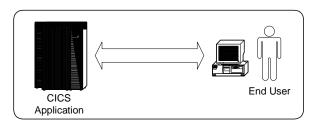
 CICS Integration typically means integrating existing CICS application data and/or business logic with some other client, server or web-based process or application.

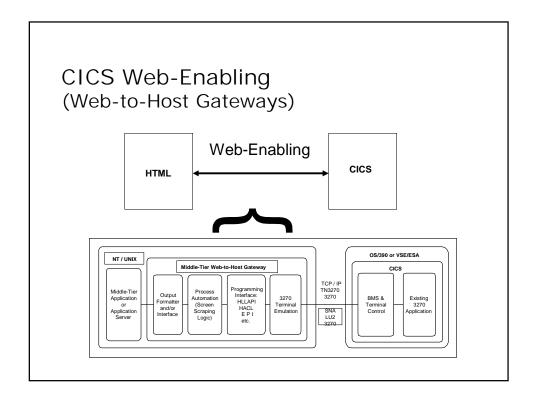




# CICS Web-Enabling

- Provide an end user with direct access to the CICS transaction using a browser, etc.
- Improve user experience and expand access to existing CICS applications





# CICS Web-Enabling (Web-to-Host Gateway)

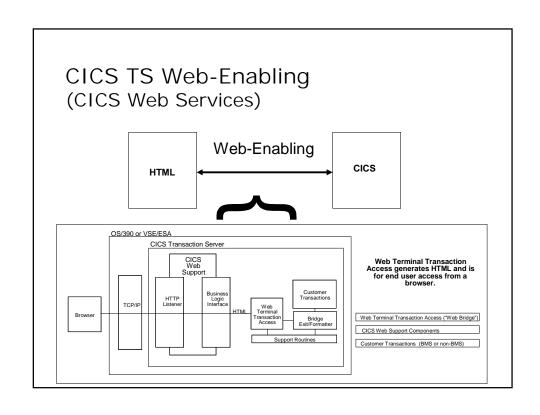
# • Pros

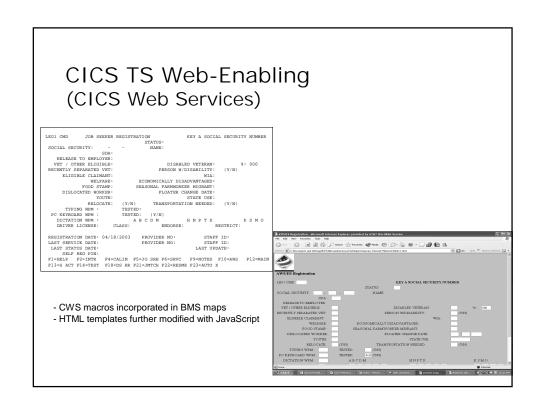
- No change to existing applications.
- Can support any CICS application.
- Reasonably fast implementation.

# Cons

- Changes to host screens tend to break the web-to-host integration.
- Middle-tier emulation architecture may not scale well.
- Designed for end-user application access.

Due to their complexity and reliance upon 'screen scraping', Web-to-Host gateways have a tendency to scale poorly and break easily.





# CICS TS Web-Enabling (WTTBA or Web Bridge)

### Pros

- Minimal changes to existing applications (range from reassemble maps to incorporating BMS macros.)
- Can support any CICS application.
- No middle-tier hardware or software required.

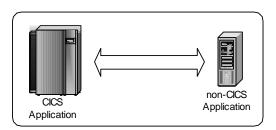
### Cons

- Non-standard browser navigation.
- Difficulty with non-BMS screens.
- Limited HTML design without customization (JavaScript).
- One-for-One screen representation.

Presentation limitations and no UI development environment make CWS implementations more labor intensive and time consuming.

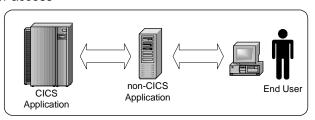
# CICS Application Integration (Simple A2A)

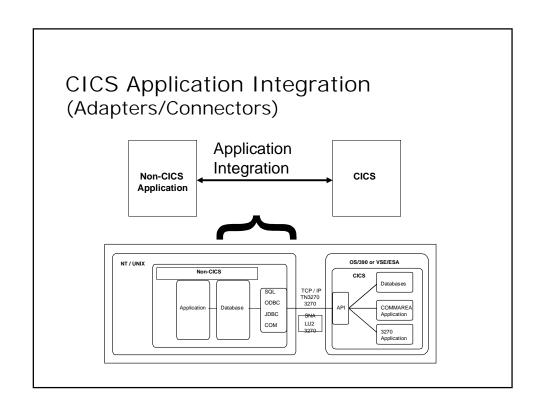
 Integrate data and/or business logic between CICS and non-CICS applications



# CICS Application Integration (Hybrid/Composite Application)

- Integrate data and/or business logic between CICS and non-CICS applications
- Composite application provides a presentation interface for end user access





# CICS Application Integration (Adapters/Connectors)

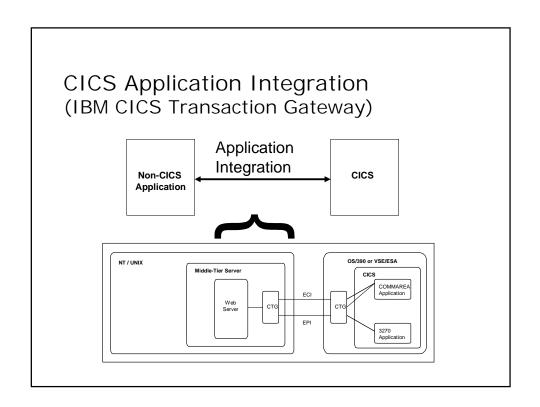
### Pros

- Database connectors good if organization data structured for standardized database access (SQL).
- Lots of vendors/products = competitive pricing

### Cons

- Application modification/re-engineering probable to separate presentation from business logic (create COMMAREA app)
- 3270 connectors use some type of terminal scripting or 'screen scraping' under the covers

Vast majority of CICS applications are "visual" where business and presentation logic is intertwined.



# CICS Application Integration (IBM CICS Transaction Gateway)

### Pros

- Works well with WebSphere
- Relatively inexpensive

## Cons

- ECI connection only to COMMAREA applications
- EPI connection to 3270 applications utilizes terminal emulation and 'screen scraping' techniques
- CTG results need to be parsed server-side before usable with other applications
- Requires middle-tier server

The Future of CICS Integration – XML and Web Services

# What is XML?

- Stands for "eXtensible Markup Language"
- XML is a method for expressing structured data as text.
- XML looks a bit like HTML, but isn't.
- XML is text, but isn't meant to be read (by a person).
- XML is a family of technologies and specifications.
- XML is platform-independent and well-supported.

# Why XML-enable CICS?

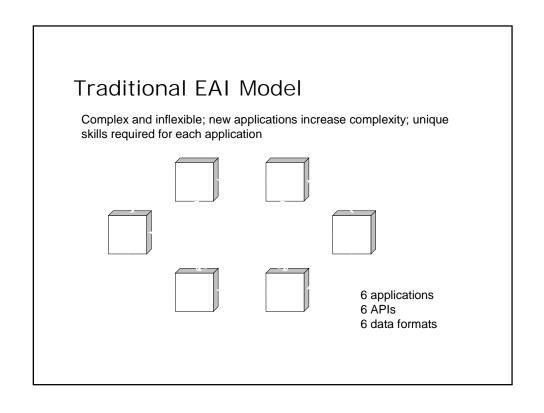
- Allow communication with other client, server or webbased applications.
- Enable back-end systems to conduct business transactions in a known format.
- Provide an easy way for non-CICS aware web developers to access CICS applications and data.
- · Simplify internal integration projects.
- Assist in migration efforts by making CICS data immediately available to new systems while migration work continues.

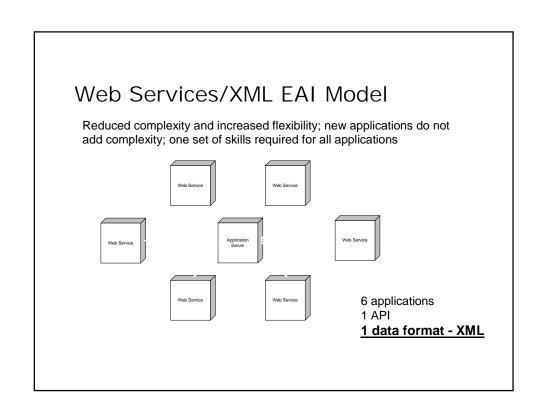
# Web Services Overview

- What?
  - A family of technologies and specifications (SOAP, WSDL, and UDDI)
- Why?
  - To allow application-to-application communication through a loosely-coupled messaging system
- How?
  - Based on Internet standards (XML and HTTP)
- So What?
  - Platform-independent
  - Broad vendor support

# Web Services Benefits

- Reduces costs and skills required for CICS integration
- Easier integration between different vendors
- · Reduced complexity and increased flexibility





# CICS XML Output

- Contains field name and value pairs from the CICS application.
- Field names are the same as the BMS map or non-BMS or COMMAREA field names.
- Includes information regarding field characteristics and attributes.
- No row/column references.
- Follows a fixed schema/DTD (easier to process).

# So, instead of producing this...

# CICS BMS transactions would now produce this (abbreviated sample)...

# CICS XML-enablement Approaches

# Application Reengineering

 Modify the CICS application to separate presentation logic from business logic; write an XML front-end for each application.

### Web-to-Host gateways

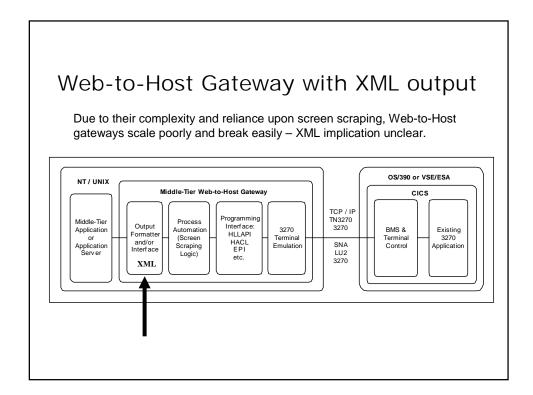
 Use terminal emulation and "screen scraping" techniques (usually on a server) to gather application data; format as XML before sending to other application.

### Adapters/Connectors

 Use integration brokers/transformation engines (usually on a server) to take connector output and convert to XML.

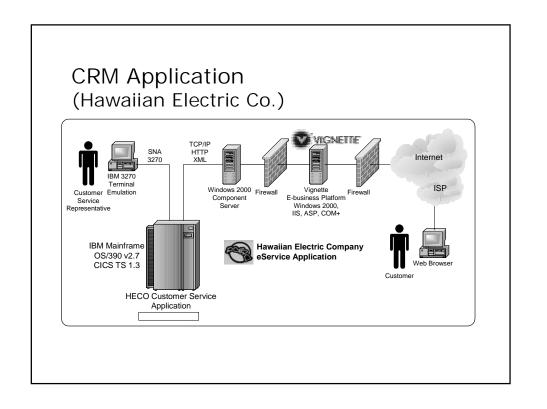
### CICS XML Middleware

 Access existing CICS terminal-oriented and COMMAREA applications directly and receive application data as XML.



Examples/Case Studies

# Supply Chain Application (Yamaha Motors) Order Quantity Allocation, Reporting District Laptop Browser Namager TCP/IP HTTP XML Application Server(3): Server(3): Server Sorrice Dealer Support Network Order Entry, Inventory Mgmt., Prizewall New Browser Dealer Support Network



# Summary

- CICS application integration is key issue/opportunity facing large organizations.
- Exploiting XML is a key part of effective application integration.
- XML-enabling CICS applications will significantly extend/enhance the ROI of mainframe legacy assets.
- Web Services is the framework for "real time" system and platform interoperability.

# One final thought...

- Remember three simple facts:
  - NOT all CICS applications are the same
  - NOT all integration projects are the same
  - NOT all integration approaches and products are the same