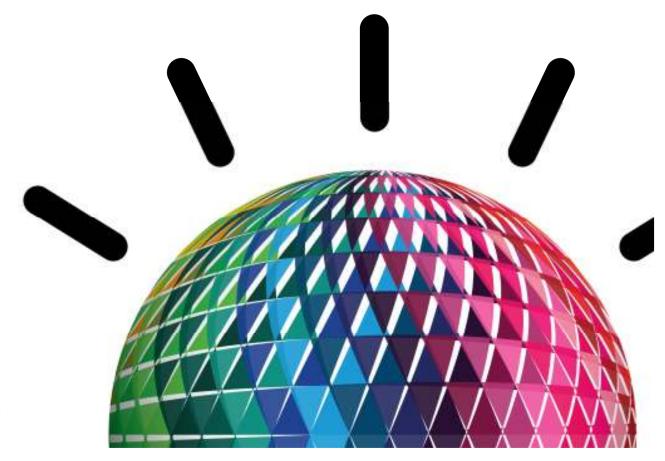


WebSphere Message Broker V8 .NET Integration



2012 Connectivity STEW



Agenda

- Why .NET?
- NET Overview
- Framework and CLR
- Integration with Broker
- NET Compute node
- Visual Studio Integration
- Plugins
- Debugging
- The Broker Plugin API
- Navigation and Tree access
- Integrating .Net and COM applications
- ESQL Calling .NET
- Hosting the CLR
- App Domains
- Creation and Configuration
- Summary





Why .NET?

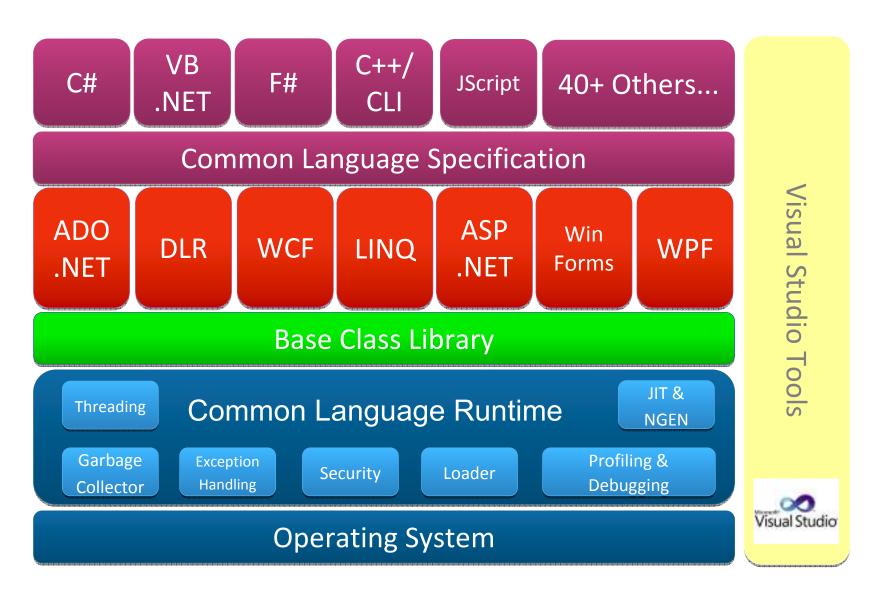
- Many clients have a large investment in Microsoft, .NET and related technologies
 - Dynamics for CRM / ERP
 - SharePoint for collaboration
 - Visual Studio for development
 - Custom .NET applications
- .NET is a very popular environment for developers.
 - TIOBE Programming Community Index for June 2011. [www.tiobe.com]

Language	Access and Transform
Java	JavaCompute Node
С	C Plugin Node
C++	C Plugin Node
C#	.NET Compute Node
PHP	PHPCompute Node
VB	.NET Compute Node

- WMB now provides transformation capability for all of the top 6 languages



.NET Framework Overview





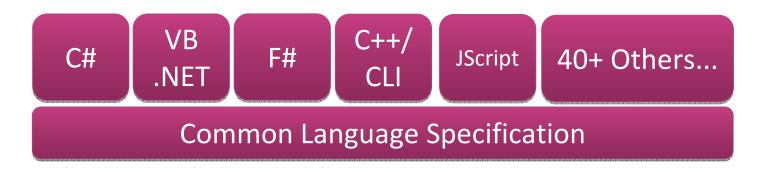
The .NET Common Language Runtime (CLR)

- The CLR provides an environment inside which "managed" code is executed
 - Similar to a JVM
- Can be hosted inside another process
 - Gives the ability to run managed code
 - SQLServer does this to run managed Stored Procedures
- Provides key services to all code running inside it
 - Loading, GC, Debugging etc.

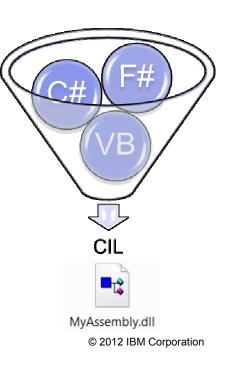




From Source Code to Byte Code



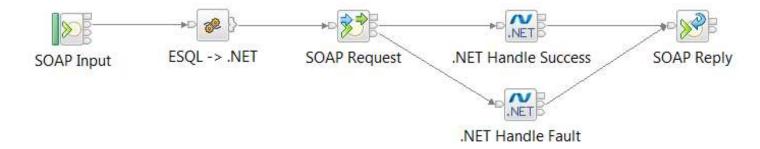
- All .NET code is compiled from the source language into Managed "CIL" (MSIL) code
- Common Type System (CTS) and Common Language Spec (CLS)
- The CIL code lives in a .DLL or .EXE and is called an Assembly
 - The Assembly is loaded into the CLR to be executed
 - Code is "JITted" before it is executed
 - Can be JITted before hand with NGEN
- At runtime the CLR does not care what the source language was





Integrating .NET with Message Broker

- Extremely tight language agnostic integration
 - Integrates any CLR language at a very low level with the broker
- Create your own .NET Compute Nodes using Visual Studio
 - Integrate new or existing .NET applications directly with your Message Flow
 - Write nodes in C#, VB, F#, C++/CLI, and many more
- Tightly integrated with Visual Studio
 - Broker toolkit can launch Visual Studio
 - Visual studio plugin to simplify node development
- Call .NET code directly from ESQL
 - Jump straight from ESQL into .NET code
- Integrate with existing COM applications







Managing .NET Integration

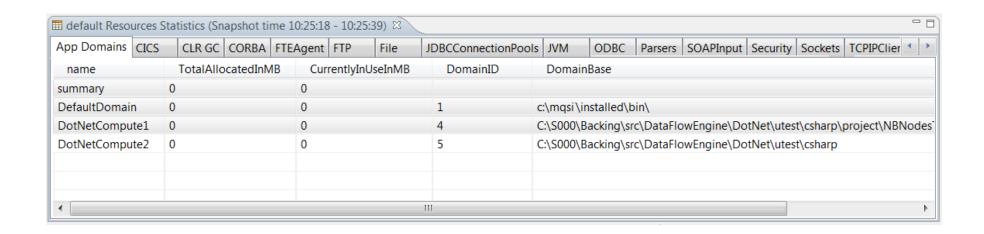
- Fine grained operation control
 - Configurable Service, Resource Stats



- One CLR per E.G.



- Choose which App Domain your code runs in

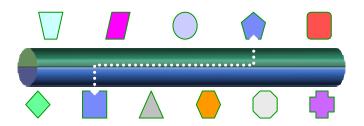






Running .NET in your Enterprise

- .NET in Broker is supported on the Windows platform
- .NET functionality is available in all editions of Broker 8 (Express, Standard, Advanced, etc)
- Broker's existing connectivity options give flexible deployment options
 - You can position .NET at the "edge" and connect to your main infrastructure
 - You can position .NET in the "middle" as part of your core infrastructure
 - Use any Broker transport option to make the links
 - MQ, WebService, etc





.NET Compute Node - What do you want to integrate today?



Insert into CRM

- First Class Broker transformation node
 - similar to JavaCompute





- Change Excel
- Call COM

Update SharePoint Invoke Dynamics

- Write your transformations in any CLR compliant language
 - Build transformations in: C#, VB, F#, C++/CLI, Jscript, etc...





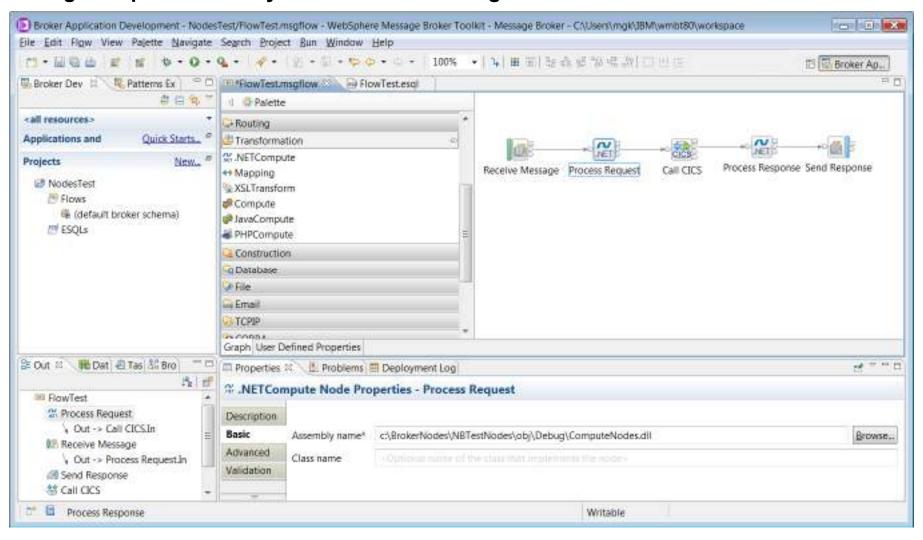
- Allows you to integrate your .NET code directly with your Flow
 - Three code "templates" to get you started
 - Filter Message
 - Modify Message
 - Create Message
- Implement a single method "Evaluate"
 - Stub is auto implemented in Visual Studio
- Provides full access to the Broker Trees
 - Message,
 - LocalEnvironment,
 - Environment,
 - ExceptionList
- Dynamic Terminals
 - As many as you need

```
using SharePointClient = Microsoft.SharePoint.Cl
  //Update SharePoint with details from Message
iO private void UpdateSharepoint(NBElement fileIn
    string fileSource = (string)fileInfo["Locati
    string fileName = "/sites/pp/Documents/" + (
        ClientContext context = new ClientContext("h
        using (FileStream fs = new FileStream(fileSo
        {
            SharePointClient.File.SaveBinaryDirect(con
        }
    }
}
```



.NET Compute Node Configuration

- Browse to choose Assembly
- Drag / Drop an assembly on the node to configure

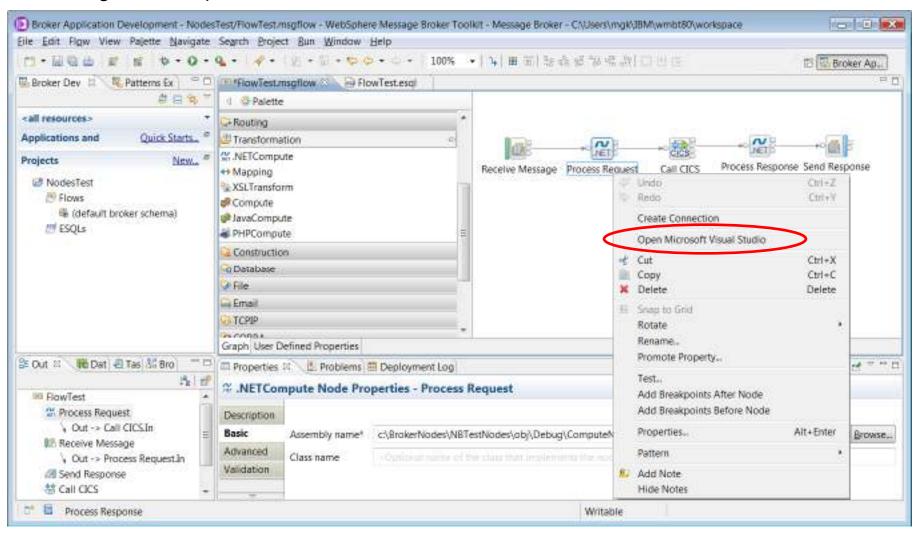




Launch Visual Studio directly from the .NET Compute node

Simply double-click on the node

- Or right click "Open Microsoft Visual Studio"





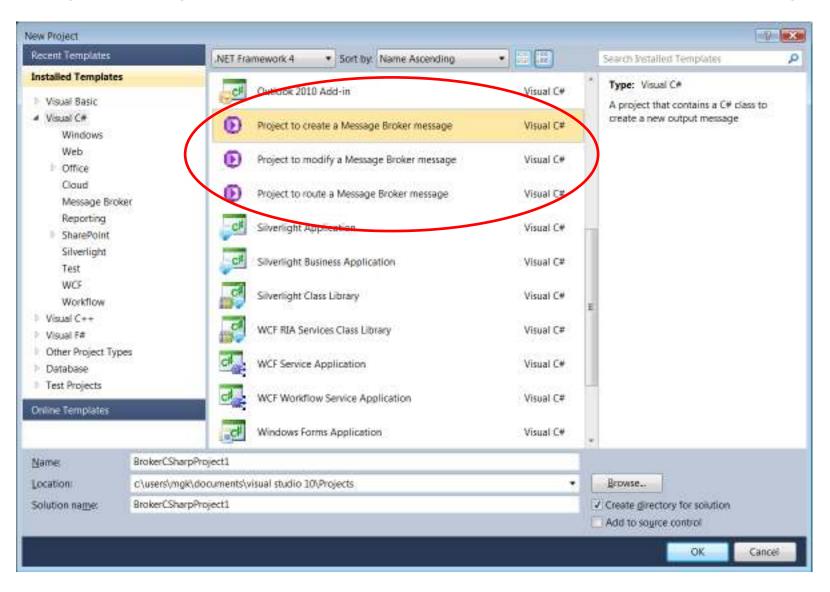
Visual Studio 2010 Integration



- Visual Studio is the "toolkit" when developing .NET assemblies
 - Visual Studio is the "industry standard" for .NET development
- Tight integration with the Broker runtime
 - "Double Click" on a .NETCompute Node to launch Visual Studio
 - Node can be configured with a "Solution" to launch automatically
- Plugin for Visual Studio to generate skeleton .NET Compute code
 - Specific to the language choice and the node type (Filter / Modify / Create)
- Use Visual Studio debugger to debug your .NET assemblies.
 - "Attach" the debugger to the runtime "dataflowengine.exe" process for the E.G.
 - See all the message trees in their entirety.

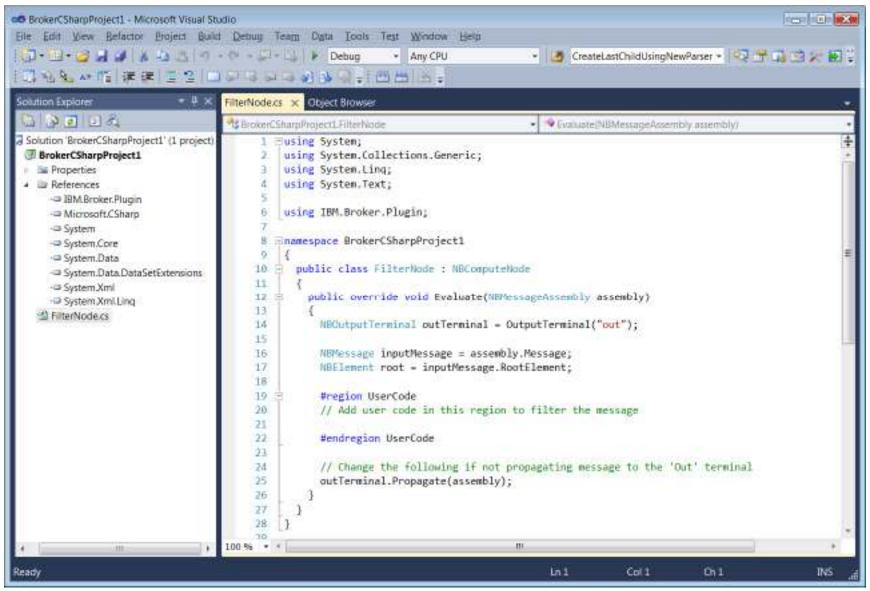


Speed up development with the Visual Studio Broker Node Template





Auto generated node templates for Visual Studio





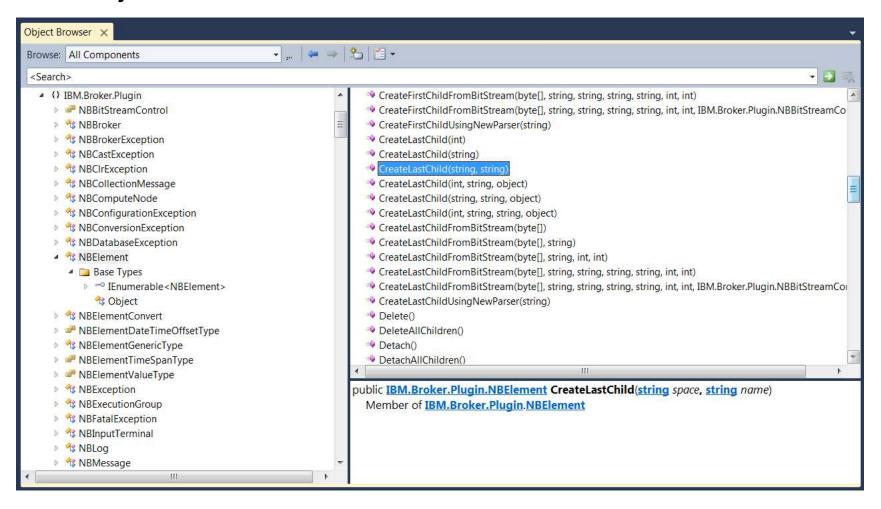
Complete Template Filter Node in C#

```
using System;
using IBM.Broker.Plugin;
namespace FilterNodes {
  public class SimpleFilterNode : NBComputeNode {
    public override void Evaluate(NBMessageAssembly assembly) {
      NBOutputTerminal outTerminal = OutputTerminal("out");
      NBMessage inputMessage = assembly.Message;
      NBElement root = inputMessage.RootElement;
      #region UserCode
      // Add user code in this region to filter the message
      #endregion UserCode
      outTerminal.Propagate(assembly);
```



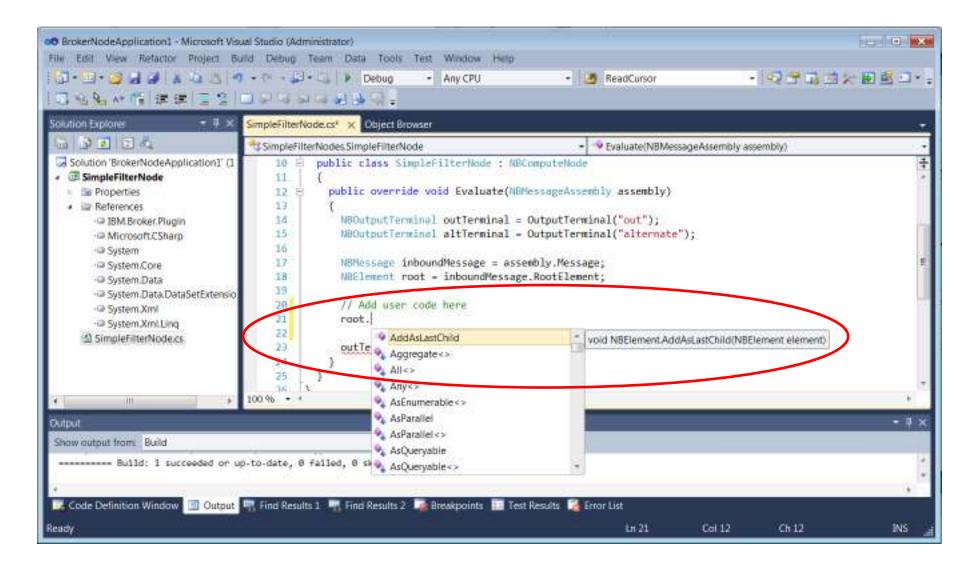
The Visual Studio Object Browser

Use the Object browser to view the Broker .NET APIs



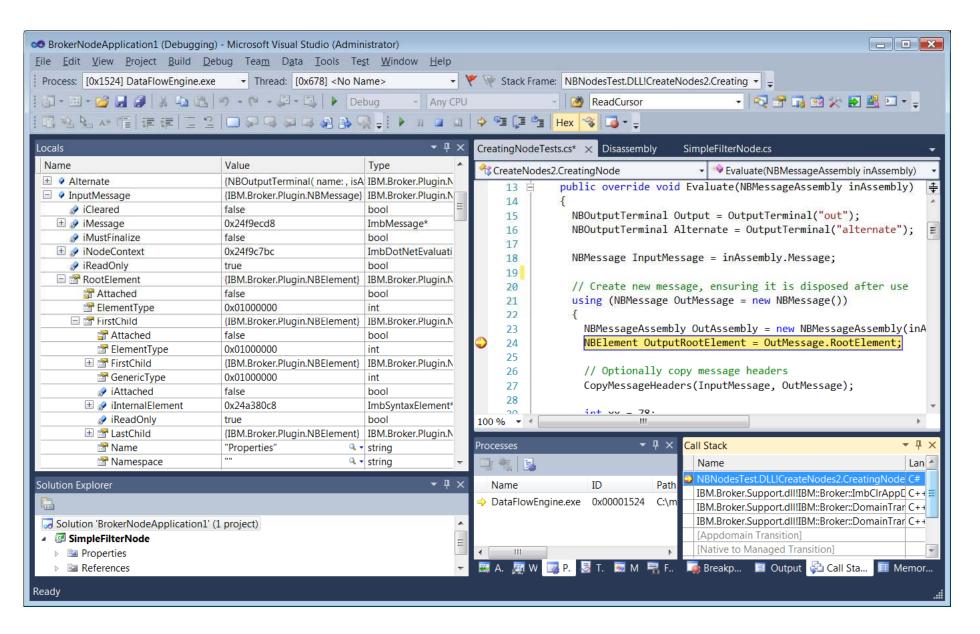


Visual Studio Content Assist for the Broker Plugin API





Debug your .NET code with the Visual Studio Debugger





Programming the Broker with the .NET APIs

■ The API is designed to look and feel like a standard .NET API

- Follows the Microsoft "Framework Design Guidelines"
- For example, uses properties where appropriate, follows naming conventions etc

Is designed to be usable by as many .NET languages as possible

- Plugin assembly is marked as 'CLSCompliant'.
- CLS guidelines followed
- Where facilities that are not CLS compliant are used, alternatives are offered
 - E.g. Alternatives for explicit datatype casting

Scalar values and Nullable value types supported throughout

- All broker types are "Nullable"
- Conversions to/from Nullable equivalents available

Simple but Powerful

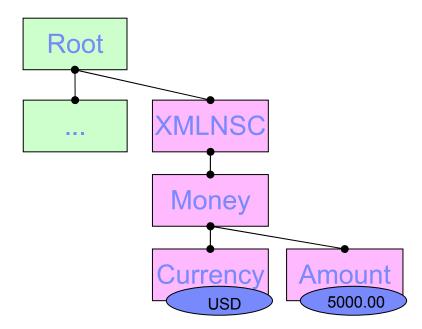
- Utility methods provided for common tasks, such as throwing user exceptions,
- creating XMLDecl's etc [<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="yes"?>]

```
NBParsers.XMLNSC.CreateXmlDeclaration( element, "1.0", "utf-8", "yes" );
```



Message Broker Tree: Low Level Access

- Each element in the tree has several properties
 - Parent, LastChild, FirstChild, PreviousSibling, NextSibling
- They can be chained to access a specific element
 - NBElement amount = root.LastChild.LastChild;
- These properties return either an Element or NULL
 - NullReferenceException possible if you dereference NULL





Message Broker Tree: Access by Name

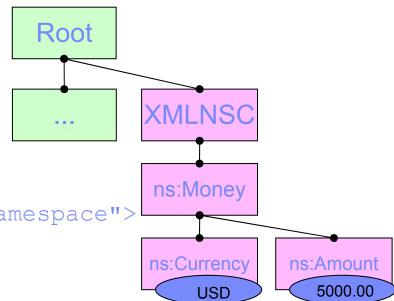
Navigation by name is also possible

```
NBElement amount = root["XMLNSC"]["Money"]["Amount"];
```

Navigation by name and namespace as well

```
string ns = new string("http://my.long.namespace");
NBElement amount = root["XMLNSC"][ns, "Money"][ns, "Amount"];
```

- Still have to be careful:
 - NullReferenceException still possible



XML Message



Integration breadth: Call COM and .NET applications within Broker

- Allows Broker to integrate with COM and .NET applications
- Access existing COM and .NET applications that run in a .NET 4 environment
- .NET makes it easy to call other .NET applications and components

```
using SharePointClient = Microsoft.SharePoint.Client;
//Update SharePoint with details from Message
private void UpdateSharepoint(NBElement fileInfo)
  string fileSource = (string)fileInfo["Location"];
  string fileName = "/sites/pp/Documents/" + (string)fileInfo["Name"];
 ClientContext context = new ClientContext("http://avoca2008");
 using (FileStream fs = new FileStream(fileSource, FileMode.Open))
  {
    SharePointClient.File.SaveBinaryDirect(context, fileName, fs, true);
```

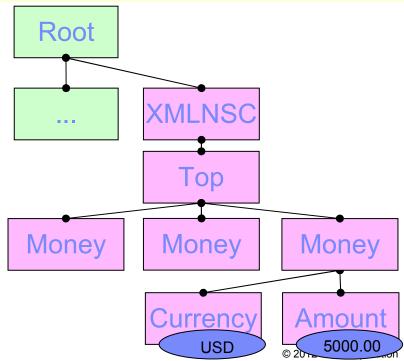


Message Broker Tree: Using LINQ

Use LINQ queries to access the Broker Tree

```
NBElement x = InputMessage.RootElement["XMLNSC"]["Top"];
var list = x.Where(t => t.Name == "Money" && (String)t["Currency"] == "USD");
foreach (NBElement element in list) {
   //Process each element in turn
}
```

XML Message





Handle Exceptions with Ease

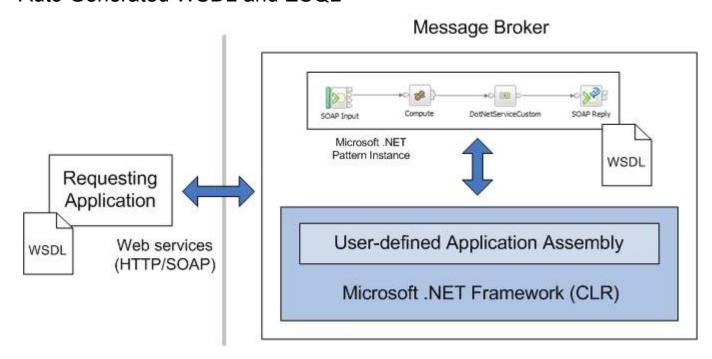
- Broker exceptions are turned into NBExceptions so they can be caught in .NET code
 - NBException
 - NBRecoverableException
 NBUserException
 - **NBXxxException**
- NBExceptions are turned into Broker exceptions if thrown out of the user .NET code
 - You can "leave" your .NET code with an exception if necessary.
 - You can catch the exception by using in a Try/Catch node or wiring a Catch terminal.
 - NBRecoverable exceptions can be caught in an ESQL handler, with a specified SQLCode and SQLState
- .NET exceptions are turned into Broker exceptions if thrown out of the user .NET code
 - You can catch the exception by using in a Try/Catch node or wiring a Catch terminal





Expose .NET Methods as Services – a Pattern Based Approach

- New Service Facade Pattern
 - "Microsoft .NET Request-Response"
- Easily expose .NET Methods as Web Services
 - "drag-drop" of assembly onto "pattern wizard"
- Pattern Flow is ready to deploy
 - Auto Generated WSDL and ESQL





ESQL Calling .NET : Declaring the Method

■ ESQL Function and Procedure syntax extended to allow .NET method calls

```
CREATE PROCEDURE DotNetMethod (

IN x INTEGER NOT NULL,

OUT y INTEGER NOT NULL,

INOUT z INTEGER NOT NULL)

RETURNS INTEGER NOT NULL

LANGUAGE .NET

EXTERNAL NAME "MyNamespace.MyClass.MyDotNetMethod"

ASSEMBLY "D:\WMB\Assemblies\MyApplication.dll"

APPDOMAIN "MyAppDomain";
```

- Drag Drop an Assembly onto a Compute node to auto generate matching signatures
 - Choose the app domain (optional)



ESQL Calling .NET : Making the Call

■ There is nothing .NET specific when the routine is invoked.

```
DECLARE input INTEGER 42;

DECLARE output INTEGER ;

DECLARE inAndOut INTEGER 45;

DECLARE result INTEGER ;

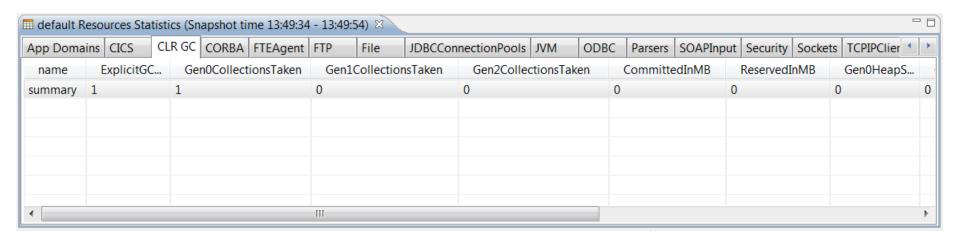
CALL DotNetMethod(input, output, inAndOut) INTO result;
```

- Call static methods that have compatible types
 - Comprehensive type mapping table



Hosting the CLR in the Execution Group

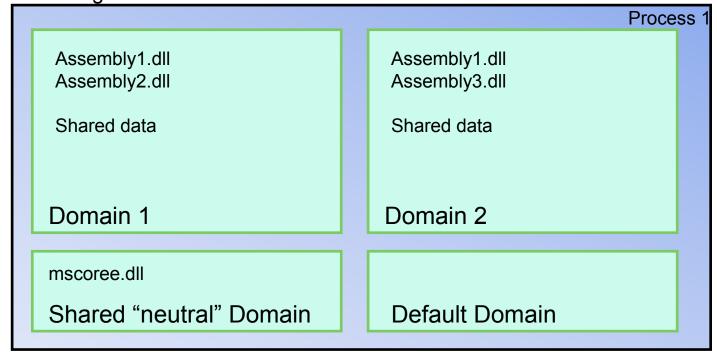
- A CLR is hosted inside each execution group on Windows
 - V4.0 CLR. If the .NET code is supported running in the .NET 4 CLR then you can run it in Broker.
- The CLR is started automatically if found when the E.G. starts
 - Not an error if it is not found
 - But .NET code cannot run without it.
- CLR statistics available to show memory usage, Garbage collections etc.





Application Domains in .NET: 1

- All code executed in the CLR runs inside an App Domain
 - A default App Domain created by the CLR
 - Extra App Domains can be created by user code
 - Code can be shared between App Domains if it is loaded "domain neutral"
- An App Domain provides a scoping point
 - A sub-process unit of isolation for managed code
 - For unload / reload of code
 - For sharing of data





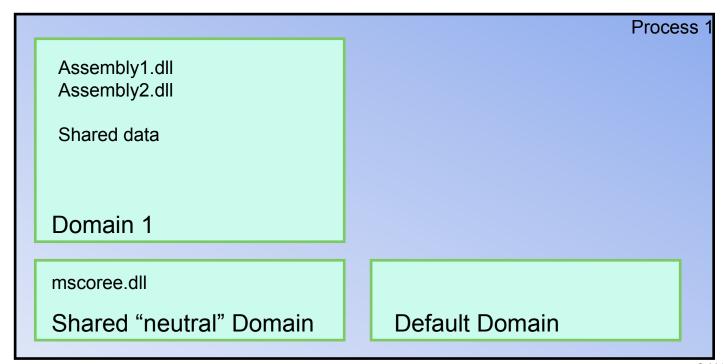
Application Domains in .NET: 2

Only whole App Domains can be unloaded

- Not possible to unload a single Assembly
- Not possible to unload "domain neutral" assemblies

Sharing Data between assemblies

- Code sharing an app domain can share state
- Cross App Domain data sharing requires "remoting" of the data to be shared





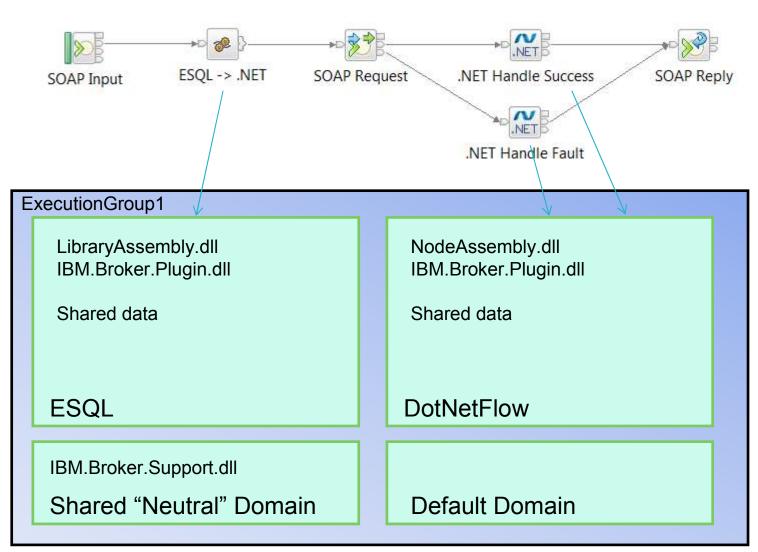
Application Domains in the Broker: 1

- App Domains provide the unit of scoping for all .NET code
- App Domains have several properties
 - A name and a "base directory" where the code in that AppDomain lives
 - An optional configuration file
 - Provides extra information to code running in that domain
- App Domains can be created by name
 - If unnamed a domain will be named after the broker Application the flow is a part of
- App Domains can also be created by a Configurable Service
 - Specify App Domain properties
 - App Domains allow the "hot swap" of a .NET assembly with "Shadow Copy"
 - Flow will dynamically reload associated App Domains if the code is changed.
 - Speed up development time
 - App Domains provide statistics about their memory usage



DotNetFlow

Application Domains in the Broker: 2



CLR inside the Execution Group



AppDomain Shadow Copy - "Hot Swap" Your Assemblies

1: Build your assembly in Visual Studio 2: .NET Compute Node points to the assembly on disk Deployed as part of a flow 3: Test flow "Rebuild" 4: Rebuild in Visual Studio after changes 5: Re-test flow – No re-deploy / restart needed

MyAssembly.dll



CLR Native Datatype Mapping

Broker Type 1	CLR Type 1	Broker Type 2	CLR Type 2
Integer Not Null	Int64	Date Not Null	DateTimeOffset
Integer	Nullable <int64></int64>	Date	Nullable <datetimeoffset></datetimeoffset>
Int Not Null	Int32	Time Not Null	TimeSpan
Int	Nullable <int32></int32>	Time	Nullable <timespan></timespan>
Decimal Not Null	Decimal	Timestamp Not Null	DateTimeOffset
Decimal	Nullable <decimal></decimal>	Timestamp	Nullable <datetimeoffset></datetimeoffset>
Float Not Null	Double	Gmttime Not Null	TimeSpan
Float	Nullable <double></double>	Gmttime	Nullable <timespan></timespan>
Bit Not Null	BitArray	Gmttimestamp Not Null	DateTime
Bit	""	Gmttimestamp	Nullable <datetime></datetime>
Blob Not Null	Byte[]	Interval Not Null *	TimeSpan
Blob	""	Interval *	Nullable <timespan></timespan>
Character Not Null Character	String ""	Interval YEAR - MONTH	Not Supported
Char Not Null	Char	Reference Not Null	NBElement
Char	Nullable <char></char>	Reference	
Boolean Not Null Boolean	Boolean Nullable <boolean></boolean>		

^{*} DAY - HOUR - MINUTE - SECOND



C# Datatype Mapping 1

Broker Type	C# Type (In)	C# Type (Out)	C# Type (Inout)
Integer Not Null Integer	long long?	out long out long?	ref long ref long?
Int Not Null Int	int int?	out int out int?	ref int ref int?
Decimal Not Null Decimal	decimal decimal?	out decimal out decimal?	ref decimal ref decimal?
Float Not Null Float	double double?	out double out double?	ref double ref double?
Bit Not Null Bit	BitArray ""	out BitArray ""	ref BitArray ""
Blob Not Null Blob	Byte[]	out Byte[] ""	ref Byte[] ""
Character Not Null Character	string ""	out string ""	ref string ""
Char Not Null Char	char char?	out char out char?	ref char ref char?
Boolean Not Null Boolean	bool bool?	out bool out bool?	ref bool ref bool?



VB Datatype Mapping 1

Broker Type	VB Type (In)	VB Type (Out)	VB Type (Inout)
Integer Not Null	ByVal Long	<out()> ByRef Long <out()> ByRef Long?</out()></out()>	ByRef Long
Integer	ByVal Long?		ByRef Long?
Int Not Null	ByVal Integer	<pre><out()> ByRef Integer <out()> ByRef Integer?</out()></out()></pre>	ByRef Integer
Int	ByVal Integer?		ByRef Integer?
Decimal Not Null	ByVal Decimal	<pre><out()> ByRef Decimal <out()> ByRef Decimal?</out()></out()></pre>	ByRef Decimal
Decimal	ByVal Decimal?		ByRef Decimal?
Float Not Null	ByVal Double	<out()> ByRef Double <out()> ByRef Double?</out()></out()>	ByRef Double
Float	ByVal Double?		ByRef Double?
Bit Not Null Bit	ByVal BitArray	<pre><out()> ByRef BitArray</out()></pre>	ByRef BitArray
Blob Not Null Blob	ByVal Byte()	<out()> ByRef Byte() ""</out()>	ByRef Byte()
Character Not Null Character	ByVal String	<out()> ByRef String</out()>	ByRef String
Char Not Null	ByVal Char	<out()> ByRef Char</out()>	ByRef Char
Char	ByVal Char?	<out()> ByRef Char?</out()>	ByRef Char?
Boolean Not Null	ByVal Boolean	<out()> ByRef Boolean <out()> ByRef Boolean?</out()></out()>	ByRef Boolean
Boolean	ByVal Boolean?		ByRef Boolean?



Summary

- Very tight .NET Integration
 - CLR v4 hosted inside the Execution Group
 - NET code executed natively inside the broker
 - Use any CLR language to create your nodes
 - Integrated App Domain support
- Large API to provide access to message broker facilities
 - Navigation
 - Element creation
 - Exception handling
 - From .NET exception to ExceptionList
 - From ExceptionList to .NET exception
 - Catch exceptions in ESQL
- Visual Studio Integration
 - Launch Visual Studio from Eclipse
 - Plugins to provide fast node creation
 - Content assist for easy access to the API
 - Debug your nodes using Visual Studio



Questions?







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