ISSN (Online) 2394-2320

International Journal of Engineering Research in Computer Science and Engineering (IJERCSE)
Vol 3, Issue 9, September 2016

A Service - Oriented Architecture (SOA) Framework Component for Verification of Choreography

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Abstract: **— Service- Oriented Architecture (SOA) is a paradigm that encourages organization to know how their Information Technology capabilities are organized. SOA promises a challenging generation of information systems application based on a new set of standards for enabling self- describing interoperable web services. Web Services are software services which are advertised by providers and invoked by customers using web service composition which is composed of orchestration and choreography. This paper presents a Framework for Service Choreography (FSC) which is developed to control business processes in choreography scenario to reduce complexity. In this paper we discuss a Verification Model (VM) using Security Assertions Mark up Language(SAML2.0)to provide authentication and authorization in order to map SOA based choreography services which lack in choreography security of message passing with a case study of Online Ticket Booking of Airline(OTBA). We have implement the scenario of choreography with the tool Net beans IDE 7.2 and also created a database in Oracle.**

Keywords: **SOA, Web Services, Choreography, Orchestration, Framework for Service Choreography(FSC), Verification Model (VM).**

I. INTRODUCTION

SOA is an architectural approach which supports service composition to ensure reusability and productivity. SOA is an approach for organizing by using Information Technology to match and combine needs with capabilities in order to support the overall mission of an enterprise. Currently, computer science is in a new version or period of abstraction. Generation ago, we had learned to abstract from hardware but now it is totally changed, we have learned to abstract from software in terms of SOA. SOA has become quickly the leading software paradigm. SOA has been widely adopted through the web services approach. So, SOA together with web service technology, concentrates on the definition of a software system as a complex distributed business application.

Today, more and more organizations focus towards web based services in order to have a smooth business process. Services are communicated through network and messages are transmitted through interfaces in a platform neutral, standardized format like Extensible Markup Language(XML). A basic web service exposes its functionality by means of a machine- process able interface consisting of numerous operations.

Web service enables asynchronous message-based machine to machine interaction over a network. Currently, web service compositions are considered to be the most widespread possibility of implementing SOA. Web service composition is created by combining pre-existing services. Web services are self- constrained and perform business activities. These business activities helps the stakeholders to meet the desired design process. Web service compositions always raise a high expectation to improve business processes and to foster the integration of existing e-business. Web service compositions are specified by means of the Web Service Business Process Execution Language(WS-BPEL), the Web Service Choreography Description Language(WSCDL), Business Process Modeling Language(BPML),or the Web Service Choreography Interface(WSCI).

BPEL follows the orchestration paradigm and WS-CDL covers the choreography. Choreography is also covered by other standards such as WSCI. Orchestration refers to a composed business process which use both internal and external web services to fulfill its task. The business process is controlled by one of the agent in the system. The Orchestration process is described at the message level that is in terms of message exchanges and execution order. Orchestration mainly focuses on the internal behavior of a business process(Process Model). Choreography addresses the interaction that implement the collaboration between services. Choreography focuses

ISSN (Online) 2394-2320

International Journal of Engineering Research in Computer Science and Engineering (IJERCSE)
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on the external perspective that is process interaction (Interaction Model). Choreography has altered much interact in the research field and researchers have worked on its model, analysis and implementation issues. In order to create business processes for an organization, effective message passing between clients is necessary.

To strengthen the business processes security is the major concerned for every organization's authentication and authorization.

This paper defines a Framework for Service Choreography (FSC) which is developed to control business processes in choreography scenario to reduce complexity. Further, in this paper we discuss a Verification Model using Security Assertions Mark-up Language(SAML 2.0)for providing security to map SOA based choreography services which lack in choreography security of messaging passing. SAML based framework is used for exchanging security information such as authentication and authorization of web service compositions along with business related data.

The FSC and verification of choreography is discuss along with a case study of Online Ticket Booking of Airline(OTBA). The approach focus on improving the efficiency and quality of software development. The rest of the paper is organized as follows: Section 2 describes the basic concept of Framework for Choreography in SOA. Section 3 describes the related work. And the proposed Choreography Framework described with an case study in section 4. The(VM)for Choreography is described in section 5. Section 6 addresses the implementation showing effective choreographed message passing scenario of OTBA. Section 7 presents the conclusion and future work.

II BASIC CONCEPTS

World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) defines web services as a software system designed to support interoperable machine to machine interaction over a network. With the development of SOA, web services have been adopted as the system integration solution by more and more enterprises. The composition of web services in the system is defined by choreography of services [5].

A choreography of services is the coordination of interaction between distributed parties [11].There are two different viewpoints about web service compositions that is from one party's view or from a global view called the web service orchestration and from the viewpoint of an ideal observer who oversees all interactions between the participating services is called the web service choreography. Also, there are two key approaches needed to model choreographies: interaction model and interconnection model [2]. WS-CDL mainly specify interaction model which concentrates on the interaction of effective messages in choreography scenario. It is a language that concentrates on peer to-peer protocols. Here each party wishes to remain autonomous and no party can show master over any other party that describes no centralization pairs. The purpose of WS-CDL is to define multi- party contracts, which describes the message exchange between the clients. WS-CDL is an XML-based language standard. There are two types of choreographies such as local choreography that defines the flow from participants view point and Global choreography that defines the inter- organizational process from a neutral perspective. Choreography models are inherently design-level artifacts and are not intended to be directly executed. There are two different ways for describing business processes that support orchestration and choreography they are:-

1) Executable processes- which allows a specification of exact details of business processes.

2) Abstract business protocols- which allows a specification of the public message exchange between the parties involved in the processes only. They are not concerned with the internal details of process flows and are not executable. So, they follow the paradigm of choreography. Different techniques have been already applied to the verification of business processes in choreography. But the existing approaches do not address the modeling of business process with WSCDL specification. WS-CDL is the procedural part to verify the business or refined process [2].

A successful Framework requires a fundamental shift in the way organizations think about integration. In order to realize maximum profit or gains from SOA, organizations must take keen for extraordinary care to

ISSN (Online) 2394-2320

International Journal of Engineering Research in Computer Science and Engineering (IJERCSE)
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craft a centralized Service framework that fuses business knowledge with technical expertise. The purpose of SAML architecture is to allow trust assertion to be specified in XML. SAML defines a set of interacted message in choreography to obtain assertions from trust services. These trust services make authorization and authentication decision about individuals and entities. The architecture can be described through an example. When a service requestor makes a request to service provider, it asserts a claim regarding its security clearance. Then it depends upon the service provider to validate this claim. A service requestor may provide number of claims in order to communicate different aspects of its security status. So, the benefits of SAML are- Robust identity federation and management, Identity provider discovery and Well- defined attribute sharing in Verification Model. So, the verification Model results in verifying the choreographed message with authentication and authorization for effective interacted message passing between clients involved in Choreography scenario.

III RELATED WORKS

Till today, many researches works concentrates on the web service composition and implementation of web service composition. In this section, we discuss the work done by previous researchers in the area of choreography, the need of framework and verification of choreography.

Gutierrez et al. defined that the web service composition is a process that usually requires advanced programming skills and vast knowledge about specific technologies. Such described technology is web services and the authors proposed a framework for the smooth composition of web services [5].

Peltz introduced the basic concept that Web service compositions mainly depends on two aspects that is orchestration and choreography [9].

Barker et al. proposed that web service choreography language demonstrates how service choreographies can be specified, verified and enacted with a simple process language by using Multi agent Protocols (MAP). MAP provides open source framework for the enactment of distributed choreographies and the verification is done through model checking [1].

Zhao et al. introduced the concept of Unified Modeling Language (UML)for the concept of modeling of web services and business processes. They also described the semantic web service functionalities. They generated web service and business processes by mapping patterns through transformation rules [2].

Rebai et al. introduced an approach addressing the transition for choreography to orchestration, which is then accompanied with a concept of verification phase by using model checking methods [11] Roglinger discussed a correctness called as conformance to functional requirement which is a prerequisite for the quality of service of web service composition. Roglinger also proposed a requirement framework for service- oriented modeling techniques that focuses on correctness properties shown by verification of web service compositions [10] Kovac et al. introduced formal methods that support the survey based on BPEL and WS-CDL languages which are mainly the core building blocks for business processes. presented that orchestration is more flexible than choreography, so this is the reason to concentrate on orchestration aspects using formal models: error, event and compensation handling using extended version of pie calculus, process algebra and control flow They mechanism. They concentrates on formal models which allow the analysis and verification of BPEL processes that focus on investigation on selected BPEL issues [7].

Zhu et al. proposed an ontology based framework for web service processes which provides techniques for web service composition, description and matching. They also discussed a description logic knowledge representation and reasoning framework which provides foundations and they based this ontological framework on an operational model for behavior of service process and composition [8].

Yoon et al. proposed a novel distributed service choreography framework in order to overcome the problem of resolving resolving semantic conflicts which is challenging when services are loosely coupled and their interactions are not carefully governed. They deployed safety constraints in order to prevent conflicting behavior, enforce reliable and efficient service interactions and to minimize runtime overhead via federated publish/subscribe messaging, along with strategic

ISSN (Online) 2394-2320

International Journal of Engineering Research in Computer Science and Engineering (IJERCSE)
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placement of distributed choreography agents are introduced [12].

Fonseca et al. presented a framework that allows the creation/development of SOA based application in mobile environment. The objective of the framework is to provide developers with tools for provision of services in mobile environment with security necessary characteristics and the development led to rapid evolution of mobile technologies in a more sophisticated devices with storage, processing and transmission power [3].

Kamatchi et al. provided a collaborative security framework for the implementation of SOA with web services as SOA is evolving as a new technology, it is highly adoptable with web services as an interoperable technology [6].

Chen et al. gave a limelight on Web Service Framework (WSF) that provides an SOA infrastructure which consists of WSDL, an invocation protocol (SOAP) and a repository for descriptions (UDDI)based on standard internet and web technology such as XML. The first generation of WSF has focused on the use of services ,"as is", next needs to address service composition in order to frame a larger software system based on services as the basic unit. They introduced that orchestration reflect the modeling of business processes and choreography reflect execution of systems as interacting services in WSF [4].

IV PROPOSED FRAMEWORK

Our review protocol was developed and executed to propose a relevant framework. The framework has been proposed in order to target the Research Queries (RQ). All the Research Queries were generated or rather summarized after going through these references [9], [5], [8], [12] and [2].

RQ1- What do we choreograph and how?

RQ2- What is the message content between clients in an organization?

RQ3- What strategy each selected study uses to deal with choreography adaption?

RQ4- How issues are resolved or filtered?

RQ5- How the main structure of choreography is developed mainly the Target, Intervention degree and Necessity of model?

Target- specifies does the adaptation of framework support functional or non functional requirement changes. Intervention Degree- specifies is the framework for adaptation of choreography automatically performed or is human intervention necessary. Necessity of Model- specifies which choreography models representations or standards (WSCDL. WSCI, BPMN) are used in the strategy.

4.1 Proposed Framework- Framework for Service Choreography (FSC) Our FSC framework is developed to solve the above mentioned research queries. The presented framework FSC is a set of assumptions, concepts, values and practice which is the way of viewing the current IT environment.FSC works on the idea for operation of components such as processes, policies, equipments and data for overall effectiveness of an organization.FSC helps to ensure that the design and con-figuration of services are standardized throughout the enterprise which in return speeds the turnaround time for new and updated applications that evolve due to business demands.

Today's IT organization must establish strong governance to ensure that the services are properly designed, maintained and reused. So, framework can help minimize the complexities of integration by taking in to account incompatibility and integration challenges.FSC provides robust guidelines to promote that services are reusable by focusing on governance to identify the best integration logic and streamlining the IT processes and maintenance. While building FSC framework we focus on three key areas that is the management team, business process and integration platform. The developed FSC framework is shown in Figure 1.

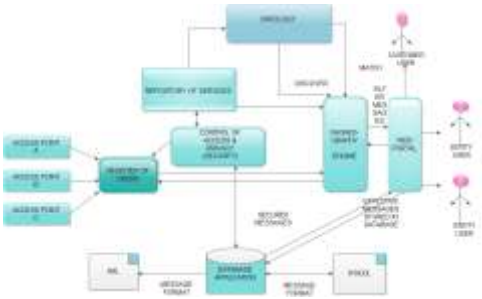

Fig. 1. Depicts the Framework for Service Choreography (FSC)

ISSN (Online) 2394-2320

International Journal of Engineering Research in Computer Science and Engineering (IJERCSE)
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4.2 Description of FSC

The FSC illustrated in Figure 1 is described as follows-

Register of Users: It is the component of FSC in which all the users or clients can register for authentication through the access points in order to start the business process in an organization for effective message passing through choreography.

Repository of services: Defines a set of message queues of possibly infinite capacity, their structure and ordering capacity. All the message interaction from various users or clients are stored in this repository component of the FSC so that these message services are sent to the choreography engine to check messages for filteration and then to control and access component for verification of messages in order to resolve fault, exception or issues.

Control of Access and Privacy: It is the component of FCC framework which is responsible for ensuring that an incoming or outgoing message is expected at this point of time in order to transfer secured messages ultimately to the client.

Ontology Concept: Ontology is a classical approach for verification of choreography properties. Ontology definition depends on these factors such as Concept- conceptual entity of the domain that capture the domain of message from repository of services. Attribute- discover the authenticate messages and sends it to choreography engine. Relation maps the relationship between concept and attribute properties of messages. Axiom- coherent description between concepts or properties or relations via logical expressions and match the logical expressions with messages, then sends the messages to choreography engine for filteration.

Choreography Engine: In choreography engine requester and provider have their own instance of observable communication patterns. The first instance in choreography of the FSC is that the instances of message interaction are loaded for the requester and provider for their own descriptions. Choreography engine performs the basic activities.

1) Choreography engine is used for evaluation of messages that means filter the available message by resolving issues or challenges.

2) Choreography engine sends data of interactive messages to ontology format for discovering and matching to get the effective messages. The choreography engine component of FSC filters, manages, changes or even replaces data for creation of effective message passing scenario to develop business processes in an organization.

3) Choreography engine receives data from ontology format and forward it to the web portal component so that from this destination, data is finally sent or resulted output data is sent to the communication partner that is entity client or customer users who are waiting for their requested response.

Web portal: It is the gateway of the FSC where the entity user and customer can access to the organization for effective business process scenario in choreography.

Database Application: It is the component of FCC framework which stores information about entities and users.

WSDL: A Web Service Description Language(WSDL)document is an XML document that describes web services that are accessible over a network. WSDL describes the following in the FCC framework:-

1) Logic the message interaction performs with the location of the web service.

2) Method to use to access the service of interacted message including the protocol that the web service use for the messaging format.

3) Through the use of WSDL format, clients that is entity user and customer involved in the FCC framework invoke the message and receive the response along with input parameters that the client or customer must supply to the data base so in return data base component returns to the clients. The ontology concept and working of FSC is described through a case study.

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International Journal of Engineering Research in Computer Science and Engineering (IJERCSE)
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4.3 Case Study- Online Ticket Booking of Airline (OTBA)

A service choreography defines communication which involve protocol for all partners. In this scenario, we choose the case study of Online Ticket Booking Of Airline, which assumes two or more partners involved in the choreography scenario.

In case of OTBA, the different partners involved in choreography are the Travel Agent, the Client or Traveler and the Airline Service. Overall this scenario depicts that the Travel Agent receive request quote from the Client or Passenger and answers back whether the requested reservation is available or not. If the flight is available , the Client or Passenger places an order to book the ticket, the Travel Agent processes the order and forwards the flight reservation details and payment details to the Airline Service. Then the Travel Agent sends the ticket to the Passenger or Client and informs the Airline Service about all the details of processing. Next the Travel Agent sends the bill to the Passenger or Client. When the Passenger or Client has received both the bill and the ticket then make payment to the Travel Agent. The process ends when the receipt of the payment is done by the travel agent.

In this case study ontology can be used as specification to carry out the framework based analysis of verification of message interaction in choreography. Login;! is for (Ticket check in status + Booking of Ticket +Payment). Logout is a process which describes an interaction process of an online travelling user starting with a login, then repeatedly executing ticket enquiries, flight reservation enquiries, money transfer or payment before logging out. Each of these services implements a process internally (orchestration).The interactions resulting from the service invocations(example Ticket Availability)and service provision (example Login)are the result of service choreography.

For instance, Payment Process is a client of Travel agent and Travel agent is a client of Airline. Here we formalize orchestration, choreography and develop FSC that defines, supports the entire framework's component composition activities. The FSC serves to capture the requirements of message exchange from an underlying layer for the ontology in FSC. SERVICE LOGIN SERVER: operation export Login (no: int, user: string): bool export Logout (no: int): void process ! (Login + Logout)

This login scenario of OBTA is described in Figure 2.

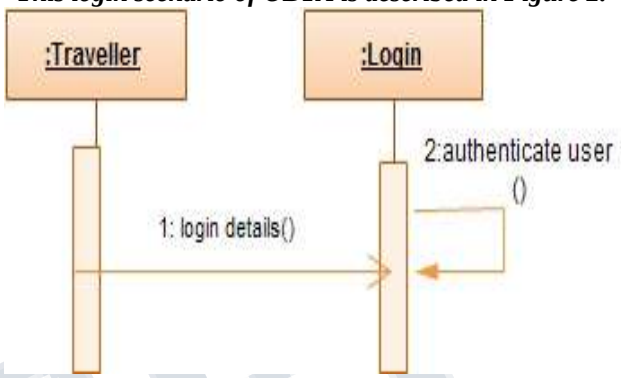

Fig. 2. Depicts login scenario of OTBA

SERVICE TRAVEL AGENCY ACCOUNT:
operation export Ticket (no: int): real
export Flight reservation (no: int, sum: real): void
export Payment or Money transfer (no: int, dest: int, sum: real): void
import Check Account (dest: int): bool
process !(Ticket check in status + Booking of ticket and Flight reservation +(Payment or Money transfer; Check Account)
The Traveller request for booking of ticket to Travel Agent described in OTBA is shown in Figure 3.

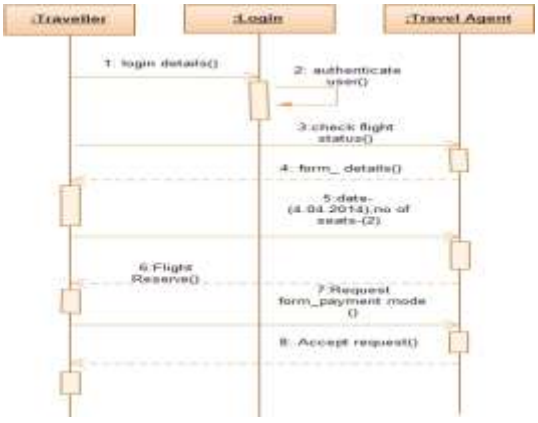

Fig. 3. Depicts Booking of ticket scenario for OTBA

ISSN (Online) 2394-2320

International Journal of Engineering Research in Computer Science and Engineering (IJERCSE)
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SERVICE PAYMENT PROCESS
operation import Login (no: int, user: string): bool
import Ticket Check in Status (no: int): real
import Booking of Ticket and Flight Reserve (no: int, sum: real): void
import Money Transfer or Payment (no: int, dest: int, sum: real): void
import Logout(no: int): void
process Login;!(Booking of Ticket + Money Transfer + Payment Transfer); Logout
The Traveller request for payment mode of ticket to Travel Agent described in OTBA is shown in Figure 4.

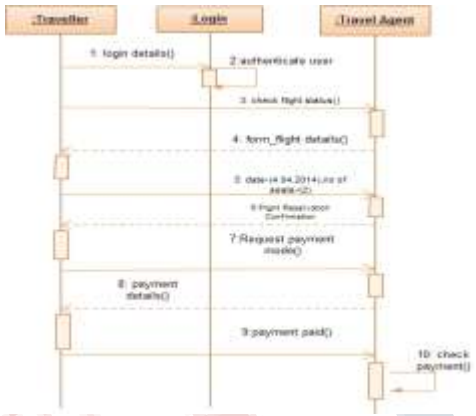

Fig. 4. Depicts Payment of ticket scenario for OTBA

SERVICE AIRLINE ACCOUNT REGISTRY:
operation export Check Account (no: int): bool
process ! Check Account
The Travel Agent sends payment details to Airline Service described in OTBA is shown in Figure 5.

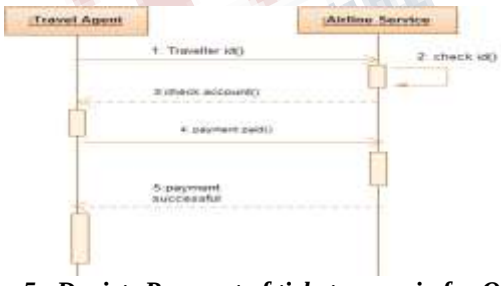

Fig. 5. Depicts Payment of ticket scenario for OTBA

This above scenario depicts the Travel agent account and Airline processes and services.

4.4 Ontology Concept for Services and Processes in FSC

Ontologies are needed to support compositions through matching of patterns and processes. Ontologies are used as the data model through out FSC as follows-

1) All FSC component description rely on ontologies.
2) All interchange messages in web service usage are ontologies.

Ontology concept uses pre-conditions and post-conditions. Pre-conditions describes what a web service expects in order to provide in-service. Post-conditions describes the result of FSC in relation to the input and conditions on it. We will develop the ontology in FSC framework in terms of description logic taking in to account the example of OTBA.

The ontology concept based on pre-condition and post condition is described in Figure 6.

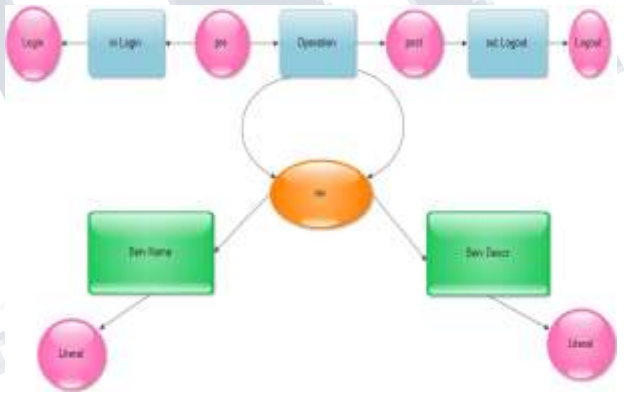

Fig. 6. Depicts Ontology concept based on Pre-condition and Post-condition

Here two essential state components are pre and post, which denote abstract pre and post states for effective message service process transitions in FSC. The above described is the entire procedure of work flow of FSC in order to resolve the error and exceptions so that effective choreograph message interaction can be sent as a result to the clients to make their business process effective in an organization.

A Basic Process Ontology- Ontology provide knowledge description and reasoning techniques in order to make the messages of the client more relevant. The starting point defines an ontology based on concepts and

ISSN (Online) 2394-2320

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roles. Concepts are classes of objects with the same properties. Individuals are termed as objects. Ontology in the FSC captures all the interaction messages as service processes and their composition.

Ontologies represent the Roles concept that represent message operations are atomic. In the above scenario of OTBA processes and services the combinators are used such as ;,:, !, + as role constructor for sequential composition, transitive closure(iteration) and union(non-deterministic choice) of service processes respectively. Here role constructor integrate process description and composition to an ontology based FSC. The description logic expression for the case study is !(Ticket check in status + Booking of ticket + Payment).post describes a process.

Let us assume a Service port is- S,
Data item that is message from client is- x.
Then S(x) is the receive action.
Sx is the send action.

The entire expression Paymentall; Payment(pay)asks Service Payment for the Current Payment of account then receives receives the payment pay.

For choreography instance in FSC, an interaction is the activation of a remote message exchange. In the FSC two forms of message exchange should be provided- Let us assume a Choreography Process expression as P. Request-Response:- for each message M in P A Write-Read sequence is- M<x>;M(y)where y is the returned result from an external service.
Execute-Reply: - for each message in P, a Read-Write sequence is M(x); M<f(x)> where f is some internal message service functionality.

These interactions are the basic building blocks of the process life cycle in choreography. Input messages in a choreography process expression need to be bound to a concrete message that can help to execute the message functionality. Finding suitable messages that match each individual client request and then managing the connection is through pre and post conditions of ontology concept. Choreography is about fixed connections.

Composition Support- Description logic are needed to publish all messages stored in repositories or to capture the requirements for these messages. Discover and matching are the design activities. The foundation of discover and matching are given in the form of choreography interaction that describes bindings, connections interaction between services

V VERIFICATION MODEL FOR CHOREOGRAPHY (VM)

A possibility of showing conformance to functional requirements is verification. Verification aims to correct all behavioral facets and inputs of a given program. We analyze Verification(correctness) from a system or framework theoretic and implement perspective. Verification refers to build the entire environment correctly so that a system accurately implements its specification. It is also the process to verify whether the web service compositions of two or more processes satisfies their general properties. Different techniques have been already applied to the verification of business processes.

The proposed VM allows a message level security for choreography components to be implemented with SAML. The main aim of verification model is to provide security to message exchange between clients in choreography platform:-

a. Ensure adherence to all messages stored in repository of FSC.
b. Ensure interoperability among the clients participated in the organization.
c. Provide adaptability which is necessary for changeable in message exchange in FSC.

The need for sophisticated message- level security end-to end becomes a necessity for choreography platform in FSC. In order to consider the breaches of security, the Verification Model must contain atleast the basic requirements as shown in Figure 7. Secured transmission of interacted messages in choreography is achieved by ensuring the confidentiality and integrity of the data, while the authentication and authorization will ensure that the service is accessed only by trusted requesting from the clients involved in the choreography platform.

ISSN (Online) 2394-2320

International Journal of Engineering Research in Computer Science and Engineering (IJERCSE)
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The security requirements for Verification Model are-

i. Authentication: It is the process of verifying the identity of choreographed messages and user or client.
ii. Authorization: It is the permission to use a resource or data for effective result in choreography.
iii. iii Trust: Ensure correct choreography of services.
iv. iv Policy: Political trust sets a a general policy statement for security while building relationships among interacted choreographed messages providing an appropriate standard of safety.

Fig. 7. Depicts Verification Model

Authentication service component in Verification Model comprises of-

a. Message Source Of Authority(MSA):- The top most root of Verification Model of trust, sometimes also referred as trust anchor for choreography.

b. Message Attribute Authority (MAA):- The issuer of an attribute certificate for client to access permission. The security of message token authorized in Verification Model for choreography is depicted in Figure 8.

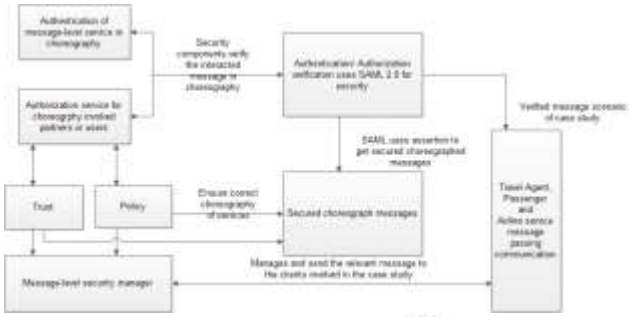

Fig. 8. Depicts Message token Authorized in Verification Model for choreography

Authorization is an aspect of security that comprises of secure conversation that is secure interaction, policy, trust, privacy and federation in VM. Privacy make sure no one can access other's data or effective message in choreography platform. If authorization were to be on a layer working with other services then it would work in conjunction with federation layer. In this paper our approach in Verification Model mainly depends on Security Assertions Mark up Language(SAML2.0) as the industry standard for security.

SAML is the framework for exchanging information between testing parties which are security relate to message interaction scenario in choreography. SAML exchanges information which are expressed in a XML format. SAML uses assertions made in the code which conveys information about message authentication function and authorization decisions. A SAML 2.0 assertion contains a packet of security information. SAML 2.0 became an OASIS standard in March 2005. SAML 2.0 is used in this Verification Model because it provides VM for authentication and authorization as below-

Step 1:- It allows a user to authenticate once against a server that helps in validating the identity of choreographed messages.

Step 2:- Once authenticated the server will issue an authentication to the user. The server can also create an authorization assertion which is a permission that grants privilege to the authenticate user involved in the choreography.

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Step 3:- The authenticate user can pass these assertions on to other application in order to verify the user without having any prior knowledge of the authenticate user of the choreography process.

This VM can be very useful for an enterprise perspective because enterprise rely on its partners to authenticate their own users. SAML has three components- assertion, protocol and binding. SAML 2.0 assertions are issued by SAML authorities, namely authentication authorities and attribute authorities. SAML binding 2.0 provides tremendous flexibility. Binding is a mapping of a SAML protocol message onto standard messaging format for effective communication in choreography. SAML 2.0 protocol describes the packaging of SAML elements within SAML request and response elements.

VI. IMPLEMENTATION

We have implement the effective message tracking scenario through choreography of OTBA with the tool Net Beans IDE 7.2 by creating the web services and then map the services to a database. The algorithm used to create the database for OTBA is as follows-.

ALGORITHM [1]- Create Database table

1: create Travel Bean table
2: enter int id;
3: enter string date
4: string get Date() return date;
5: int get ID() return id;
6: end

The database created for OTBA is shown in Figure 9.

EDIT	TRAVLEAGENCYID	TRAVELAGENCYNAME
	3	Air India
	1	Spice Jet
	2	Indigo
		row(s) 1 - 3 of 3

Fig. 9. Depicts Database 1 for OTBA

The database of resulted effective choreographed message for OTBA is shown in Figure 10.

Fig. 10. Depicts the database of resulted choreographed message for OTBA

ALGORITHM [2]- Effective choreographed message passing scenario of choreography for OTBA[FLIGHT RESERVE SUCCESSFULLY].

1: create Portal Bean;
2: create Travel agency Bean;
3: then,
4: input message from Travel WS client
5: while (true)
6: output ("Enter Date in (dd-mm-yyy)format");
7: output ("List of Airline Services");
8: for (Portal Bean portal Bean: list)
9: if (portal Bean == null)
10: break;
11: output (portal Bean.get Travel Agency Id() + portal Bean.get Travel Agency Name());
12: output ("Please select a Airline Service:");
13: output ("Enter no of passengers:");
14: output ("Total Fare:" + no of passengers * BEAN.get price());
15: output ("Do you want to Book Ticket(y/n):");
16: if y;
18: String msg = book Ticket(no. of passengers, bean. get seats Available(),bean .get Travel Agency Name());
19: else
20:output ("Do you want to continue(y/n):");
21: if y;
22: continue;
23: else
24: break;
25: end

ISSN (Online) 2394-2320

International Journal of Engineering Research in Computer Science and Engineering (IJERCSE)
Vol 3, Issue 9, September 2016

In the first scenario OTBA the Traveler's message i.e. Confirm Flight Reservation is effectively tracked by choreography which is shown in Figure 11.

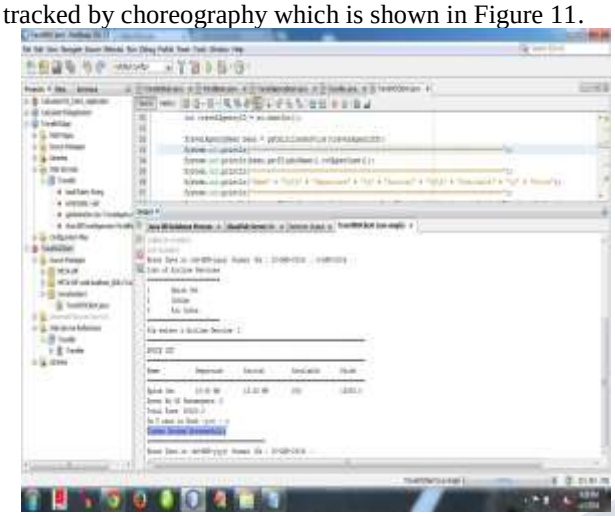

Fig. 11. Depicts the Traveler gets effective choreographed message as Confirm Flight Reservation.

The algorithm for Traveler's requested date or no of seats is not available then request will be cancelled, this interaction of choreographed message is depicted as follows-

ALGORITHM [3]- FLIGHT RESERVATION CANCELLED

1: create web service(Service Name = "Traveler");
2: public class Traveler;
3: create web Method(operation Name = \enter Date");
4: create web Method(operation Name =\show All Travel Agencies");
5: all Travel Agencies = new Portal Bean;
6: try;
7: Result rs = st.execute Query(\SELECT TRAVEL AGENCY ID, TRAVEL AGENCY NAME FROM TRAVEL AGENCY ORDER BY TRAVEL AGENCY ID");
8: all Travel Agencies[i] = portal Bean;
9: i++;
10: return all Travel Agencies;
11: return null;
12: create web Method(operation Name = \book Ticket");
13: if (no of passenger < = seat Available);
14: try
15: catch
16: return "Ticket Booked Successfully";
17: else
18: return \"Could not Process the Request";
19: end

In the second scenario if Traveler's request message is not within the bounds of choreography then the Traveler gets a response as Flight Reservation Cancelled which is shown in Figure 12

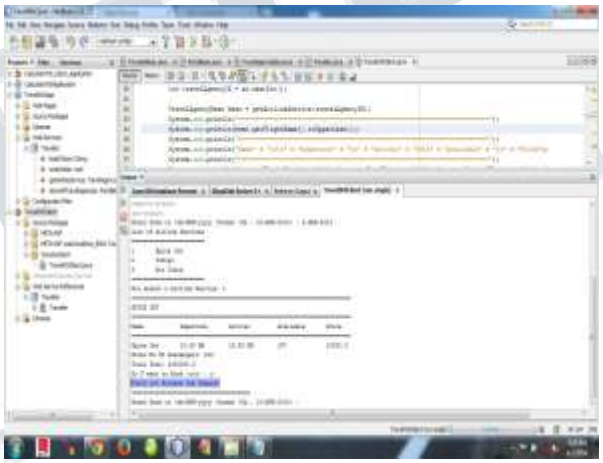

Fig. 12. Depicts Message token Authorized in Verification Model for choreograph

VII. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

Our contribution through this paper in the form of FSC is to overcome the research queries through ontology concept. The FSC present effective choreographed message as output for clients in an organization through an case study of OTBA. In this paper, we present Verification Model with the concept of SAML2.O for message level security at choreography point of time through authentication and authorization of trust, policy and federation. The implementation of FSC through OTBA is done in NetBeans IDE 7.2 by using Oracle to create database. To best of our knowledge goes,

based on our literature survey it is evident that there is less possibility of Framework for Service Choreography and Verification Model been proposed yet to resolve research queries and provide security at message-level in choreography scenario in order to create meaningful business processes. In future, we target to choreograph message with an interface level i.e. WSCI by implementing with Eclipse environment or Swordfish.

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