Abstract

In any organization network has a certain way of communication and security based on the network infrastructure. That might support all systems within one physical network containing wireless access, servers, firewalls, access controls and certificates, internal and external devices which enable different subsystems to communicate. The main issue in a large network environment is the importance to distribute the specific individual or group roles to prepare the enterprise for security, and then organize the security by resource and domains, identify the security technologies and complete the requirements to understand how those requirements interact with the network.

Web Services are capable of providing all kinds of services to their clients. The term Web services describe a uniform way of mixing Web-based applications using the XML, SOAP, WSDL and UDDI open standards over an Internet protocol support. XML is used to tag the information, SOAP is used to transfer the information, WSDL is used for relating the facilities are existing and UDDI is used for listing what services are available. Used mainly as a means
for businesses to communicate with each other and with consumers, Web services permit organizations to communicate data without intimate knowledge of each other’s IT systems behind the firewall. Unlike traditional client/server models, such as a Web server/Web page system, Web services do not provide the user with a GUI. Web services instead share business logic, data and processes through a programmatic interface across a network.

References

1. Hien Trang Nguyen, Weiliang Zhao, Jian Yang, “A Trust and Reputation Model Based on Bayesian Network for Web Services”, 2010 IEEE International Conference on Web Services

Index Terms

Computer Science  Information Systems
Keywords

XML, WSDL, UDDI, SOAP, Web Services