

SOLID AS A ROCK

Selecting a Web Environment For OpenVMS

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An Impartial Summary :-) by the author of the WASD Web Package

Opinions my own and on loan from others.



DECUS Australia Symposium 2002

Objectives

- 1. Emphasize the availability and suitability of OpenVMS as a Web platform.
- 2. Suggest considerations for evaluating Web packages.
- 3. Examine current VMS options and their comparative characteristics.
- 4. Briefly consider strategies for reducing the impact of differences between them.
- 5. Not necessarily make recommendations!

Assumptions

Some experience with or exposure to ...

OpenVMS
Web technologies

For example; no time will be taken to explain the differences between ASTs and POSIX Threads, latency and throughput, Perl and PHP.



Mud Map

Introduction
Why VMS!
Considerations
Package Evaluation
Development Environment
Summary
Questions

Disclaimer

As the author of the WASD package it is probably impossible for me to be completely dispassionate discussing this topic.

To the best of my knowledge the information in this session is accurate (or near-enough so). Any errors or omissions are not there deliberately to position one package to the detriment of another.



Why 'The Web'?

Marketing
E-Commerce
Publication
Entertainment
'Middleware'
Ubiquity

Why VMS?

Well, Why Not!



Why VMS!

- You already have it!
 - Then why not use it as a Web front/back-end?
- Currently evaluating?
 - VMS can provide COTS Web solutions
- Bet the business ...
 - Many significant sectors do!
- Can't afford to be down?
 - VMS clusters and disaster-tolerant solutions



Why VMS!

Security

- VMS has proved itself highly resistant to penetration
- O/S architecture is designed to provide fine control of activities, even down to what memory can do what!

Contagion Proof

It's xenolithic nature and robust immune system mean pandemics sweep past OpenVMS not through it!



Can VMS really do what I need on the Web?

as always ...

that depends!

and hopefully that's what this session will go some way to answering



1989	Tim Berners-Lee & CERN
1991	CERN at SLAC
1994	OSU from OSU
1995	Apache (nee NCSA)
	Purveyor and Cheetah
1996	WASD (then named HFRD)
1997	Netscape FastTrack
2000	CSWS (OpenVMS Apache)
2001	Tomcat



Servers Available and 'Working'

CERN

Cheetah

CSWS (Apache)

FastTrack

GFR HTTPd

OSU

Purveyor

WASD

Xitami

long-since obsolete

retired

active development

retired

available

active development

retired

active development

available

Package Selection Considerations

- 1. Purpose
- 2. Hardware
- 3. VMS Version
- 4. Dynamic Content
- 5. Security
- 6. Load
- 7. Support
- 8. Miscellaneous

Selection Considerations

Note that some of these will be technical issues, others non-technical.

This session may help with the technical ones but the non-technical are out-of-scope, except to point out they may be considerations.



Selection Considerations - Purpose

- Publication
 - Static pages
 - Dynamic pages
- Data(base) connectivity
 - Front-end
 - Middle-ware
 - Back-end
- Ad Hoc serving



Selection Considerations - H/Ware & VMS Version

- Alpha
- VAX
- (IA64)
- Hobbyist
- Enterprise
- Memory
- CPUs
- Dedicated

- Alpha
- VAX
- Pre-6.0
- Pre-7.1
- Pre-7.2
- Pre-7.3



Selection Considerations - Dynamic Content

- Scripting (in autonomous processes)
 - Ease
 - Languages / Environments
 - Standards
- Pages (interpretation of markup language)
 - SSI
 - PHP
 - JSP



Selection Considerations - Security

- Authentication
 - Credential sources
- Access Control
 - Who can do what to which and when
- Transaction Privacy
 - Secure Sockets Layer



Selection Considerations - Load

- Concurrent Requests
 - Peak
 - Average
- Response Content
 - Static
 - Dynamic
 - Script
 - Database



Selection Considerations - Support

- Documentation
 - Package
 - Third-party
- User Community
 - News Groups
 - Mailing Lists
- Installation / Update
 - Availability
 - Ease



Selection Considerations - Miscellanea

- Policy
 - 'Standard' or mandated product?
 - Contractual support
- Skills Base
 - Site administration
 - Developer requirements
- Comfort Zone
 - Package satisfaction
 - Longevity



Package Evaluation

CERN

Cheetah

CSWS (Apache)

FastTrack

GFR HTTPd

OSU

Purveyor

WASD

Xitami

long-since obsolete

retired

active development

retired

available

active development

retired

active development

available

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Package Evaluation - CSWS

- Compaq Secure Web Server
- Apache* for OpenVMS

* Currently the most popular webserver on this small, blue-green planet.

- Ported & supported by VMS Engineering
- Available since 2000
 - currently in it's third generation (v1.2)
- Concurrency using multiple 'child-processes'
- Alpha only
- VMS 7.2-1 or later only

Package Evaluation - OSU

- aka. DECthreads Server
- Dave Jones of Ohio State University
 - established and active user community
- Available since 1994
- Single process
- Concurrency using POSIX Threads
 - allows VMS kernel threading
- Alpha or VAX
- VMS 5.5-2 through to 7.3 (min v3.6b for V7.2 or later)

Package Evaluation - WASD

- Named after a now-extinct race of engineers
- Mark Daniel* of DSTO

* That's me, just in case you missed the start of the session!

- established and active user community
- Available since 1996 (under development since 1994)
- Single process
- Concurrency using VMS ASTs
 - employs other core VMS technologies
- Alpha or VAX
- VMS 5.5-2 (pre-v7.0) through to 7.3

Package Evaluation - Purpose

- All three packages provide static and dynamic Web page generation
- All packages will interface (at least via scripting) to DBMS such as RDB and Oracle
- All have a long development history providing a broad spectrum of services to their users



Package Evaluation - Hardware & VMS Version

	<u>Alpha</u>	<u>VAX</u>	<u>5.5-2</u>	<u>6.0</u>	<u>6.1</u>	<u>6.2</u>	<u>7.1</u>	<u>7.2</u>	<u>7.3</u>
<u>CSWS</u>	X							X	X
<u>OSU</u>	X	X	X *	X	X	X	X	X**	X**
WASD	X	Х	X***	X	Х	Х	Х	Х	X

* pre-v3.6 ** post-v3.6 *** pre-v7.0

Package Evaluation - Scripting

	<u>CGI</u>	<u>Perl</u>	<u>PHP</u>	<u>Tomcat</u>	<u>Python</u>	<u>Persistence</u>
<u>CSWS</u>	Yes (wrapper*)	Module** (persistent)	Module (persistent)	Module (persistent)	Yes (wrapper*)	Yes
<u>OSU</u>	Yes (wrapper*)	Yes (wrapper* & persistent)	Yes (wrapper* & persistent)	No	Yes (wrapper*)	Yes
<u>WASD</u>	Yes (native)	Yes (persistent)	Yes (persistent)	Coming	Yes (persistent)	Yes

^{*} A wrapper is a DCL procedure that provides the required support environment.

^{**} Apache provides some core and all additional functionality using discrete code 'modules'.

Digression - Scripting

Why is 'persistence' so important?

- Process activation expenses
 - Latency
 - CPU cycles
- Scripting engine initialization
 - Latency
 - CPU cycles

Digression - Scripting

So what is 'persistence' then?

- The ability of the server to reuse resources (such as processes) over multiple requests
- A scripting/processing engine retaining it's initialized state over multiple requests

Digression - Scripting

Interestingly, all three packages have had to tackle this issue (each in it's own inimitable fashion)

- CSWS
 - child-processes and loadable modules
- OSU
 - reusable DECnet processes and HPSS
- WASD
 - reusable detached processes and CGIplus

Package Evaluation - Authentication

	<u>Local</u> *	<u>SYSUAF</u>	<u>PKI</u> **	Other***
<u>CSWS</u>	Yes	Module	Module	Module
<u>OSU</u>	Yes	Yes	Perhaps****	Yes
WASD	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

^{*} Package-unique username/passwords.

^{**} Public Key Infrastructure (X.509, etc.)

^{***} User-written authentication support.

^{****} Requires building some experimental modules.

Package Evaluation - Access Control

	<u>Virtual</u> <u>Server</u>	<u>Path</u> (allow/deny)	<u>Method</u> (read/write)	<u>Discretionary</u> *
<u>CSWS</u>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Require/Satisfy
<u>OSU</u>	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
<u>WASD</u>	Yes	Yes	Yes	'Conditionals'

^{* &#}x27;Discretionary' in the sense access is based on some evaluation of characteristics of the request other than the path or authenticated user.

Package Evaluation - Secure Sockets Layer

	<u>Which</u>	<u>How</u>	<u>PKI</u> *	Support**
<u>CSWS</u>	OpenSSL	Module	Yes	Yes
<u>OSU</u>	OpenSSL	DIY***	Perhaps****	Yes
<u>WASD</u>	OpenSSL	Optional****	Yes	Yes

^{*} Public Key Infrastructure (X.509, etc.)

^{**} Support for self-signed certificates, OpenSSL swiss-army-knife, etc.

^{***} Not part of the official package; requires obtaining and building the full OpenSSL kit.

^{****} May be built either as an SSL or non-SSL executable.

^{*****} Requires building experimental modules.

Package Evaluation - CPU Load

	<u>Server</u>	<u>Concurrency</u>	<u>Multi-CPU</u>	<u>Scripting</u>
<u>CSWS</u>	Multiple Processes	Per-Process**	Per-Process	Child Process
<u>OSU</u>	Single Process*	POSIX Threads*	VMS Kernel Threading***	Reused DECnet Process
<u>WASD</u>	Single Process*	VMS ASTs*	Multiple Instances****	Reused Detached Process

^{*} It is broadly acknowledged that, all other things being equal, a single process with internal concurrency is significantly more efficient that multi-process concurrency.

^{**} To support 150 concurrent requests CSWS requires a minimum of 150 processes.

^{***} On VMS 7.1 or later.

^{****} WASD v8.0 supports cooperating, multi-process, per-CPU serving.

Package Evaluation - Support

	<u>Package</u> <u>Document</u>	Third-Party Document	<u>News</u> <u>Groups</u>	<u>Mailing</u> <u>Lists</u>	<u>'Official'</u> <u>Support</u>	<u>Distribution</u>
<u>CSWS</u>	Copious	Lots & lots & lots & lots!	comp.os.vms comp. infosystems	Multiple	Yes	Internet PCSI CONDIST
<u>OSU</u>	Meager	OpenVMS with Apache,	comp.os.vms	Single	No	Internet ZIP TAR
WASD	Copious	OSU, and WASD The Nonstop Webserver	comp.os.vms	Single	No	Internet ZIP

Product Evaluation - Installation

	<u>Distribution</u>	<u>Kit</u>	<u>Installation</u>	<u>Configuration</u>
<u>CSWS</u>	Internet CONDIST	PCSI	PRODUCT INSTALL*	DCL Procedure -plus- Manual
<u>osu</u>	Internet	TAR archive ZIP archive	Compile+Link**	Manual
<u>WASD</u>	Internet Freeware CD	ZIP archive	Link-only*** -or- Compile+Link	DCL Procedure -plus- Manual

^{*} CSWS is distributed with pre-built executables.

^{**} OSU is distributed only as source files and requires DECC to build it.

^{***} WASD is distributed as source and optional pre-compiled object modules. This allows a site to fully build the package using DECC or link-only the available object modules.

What can be done to smooth-out differences between packages, maximize content sharing and portability, while minimizing migration issues when the inevitable looms?

- Of course package administration specifics cannot be avoided when using any server
- Site content is a different matter
 - All packages serve static pages relatively uniformly
 - Dynamic pages are a different issue
- Choose cross-platform, 'standard' scripting and/or dynamic content tools
 - This should allow platform migration, and contentsharing, relatively seamlessly

- Common Gateway Interface (CGI)
 - Lowest common denominator scripting
 - Supported by <u>all</u> servers
 - Of course the underlying O/S may present migration difficulties ... SO
- CGI using (all 'interpreted', cross-platform scripting languages)
 - Perl
 - PHP
 - Python



- Persistent Scripting
 - There is no generic, cross-platform, persistent scripting environment
 - Instead use a persistent implementation of
 - Perl
 - PHP
 - Python
 - JSP (Java Server Pages)
 - Endeavour to deploy a persistent DBMS agent



- Dynamic Pages
 - SSI (Server Side Includes)
 - Notoriously platform-specific
 - If you must use them, use a 'standard' subset
 - Perl, PHP and Python with page templates
 - Cross-platform deploy or re-deploy across MS Windows, Unix, VMS
 - JSP (Java Server Pages, aka. Tomcat)
 - Cross-platform deploy or re-deploy across MS Windows, Unix, VMS



Other cross-platform advantage

- The original and obvious example is HTML
- Others are
 - XML
 - SOAP
 - LDAP
 - Java

Although this is a *little* out of scope ...

- Avoid IDEs that insist on server 'extensions'
 - 'Dreamweaver' works well with generic environments
 - 'FrontPage' tends to assume IIS and an MS platform
- When client-side processing is required
 - 'JavaScript' is more universal than say
 - 'ActiveX' which needs a MS platform

Summary

It seems obvious that CSWS, OSU and WASD are all mature and quite capable packages.

No specific package recommendation is made.

Each may have specific strengths or advantages in given environments or for given tasks.

Summary - Opinion

(Speak to me after the session. I'll tell you what I really think!)



CERN come+gone

Cheetah come+gone

Apache 7 years (2 as CSWS on VMS)

FastTrack come+gone

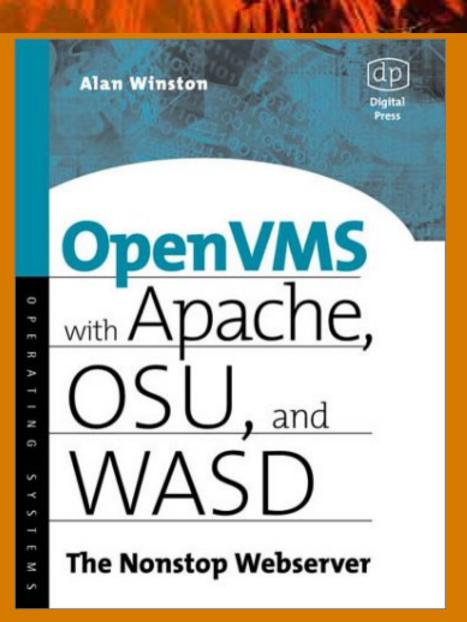
OSU 8 years

Purveyor come+going

WASD 8 years



Recommended Reading



Author: Alan Winston

Manager Central Computing

Stanford University

Synchrotron Radiation Lab

Publisher: Digital Press

ISBN: 1555582648

(See me after the session for a flier)



References

OpenVMS

http://www.openvms.compaq.com/ebusiness/Technology.html

CSWS

http://www.openvms.compaq.com/openvms/products/ips/apache/csws.html

OSU

http://www.er6.eng.ohio-state.edu/doc/serverinfo.html

WASD

http://wasd.vsm.com.au/



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QUESTION TIME

Thanks for attending!





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