Web Services
Distributed Systems
Sistemi Distribuiti

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1 Reference Material

2 Web Services: What are They?

3 SOA-based Web Services

4 RESTFul Web Services

5 SOA-based Web Services vs RESTful Web Services
Outline

1. Reference Material

2. Web Services: What are They?
   - Introduction
   - Web Services Fundamentals

3. SOA-based Web Services
   - Service-Oriented Architecture
   - Realising SOA-based Web Services
   - SOA-based Web Services Tools
   - Advanced Aspects

4. RESTful Web Services

5. SOA-based Web Services vs RESTful Web Services
This presentation is rooted on some of the reference books on the topic [Erl, 2005, Richardson and Ruby, 2007].

Most of the content of those slide has been re-adapted from the books [Erl, 2005, Richardson and Ruby, 2007] and integrated with new material according to the personal view of speaker about this topic.

Eventual mistakes/problems are the sole responsible of the lecturer.

For a more comprehensive picture regarding this topic the cited books [Erl, 2005, Richardson and Ruby, 2007] and some other on-line documentation [Corp., 2011] is a must (and recommended) read.
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4. RESTful Web Services

5. SOA-based Web Services vs RESTful Web Services
Web Services: One of the Buzzwords of the 21th Century

- Web Services are currently causing a lot of confusion in the IT world
- IT professionals, researchers, anyone claim their own interpretation
  - causing a lot of troubles and misunderstandings
- Leading to a not so clear picture on this topic after more then a decade of debate
So, Web Services: What are They?

- Good question, and it raises lots of others
- When use them, and for what?
- Which architectural style should I use?
  - Service-Oriented Architecture vs Resource-Oriented Architecture
- A web site is a Web Service?
  - Even the answer to this question is now no more so clear [Richardson and Ruby, 2007]
- ...

[Richardson and Ruby, 2007]
Tentative Definition

Web Services (WS) are client and server applications that communicate via *message-based interactions* over the World Wide Web’s (WWW) HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP) [Corp., 2011].

Main Features

- A WS encapsulate a unit of logic/functionality within a certain context
- Functionalities provided described by means of a proper *contract*
  - Explicit (SOA) Implicit (in most cases in ROA)
- Autonomy
- Loose coupling
- Composability
- Reusability
- Multi-vendor support and interoperability
Web-Services are today the reference stack of protocols for building interoperable distributed systems

- Enabling technology for different styles of communication
  - Message passing
  - Remote Procedure Call (RPC)

- Enabling interoperability thanks to a set of well defined standards
  - Between vendor-diverse applications
  - Between legacy and new applications
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How Web Services Encapsulate Logic?

- Services encapsulate logic within a distinct context
- This context can be specific to a business task, a business entity, or some other logical grouping
Web Services relationship is based on an understanding that for services to interact, they must be aware of each other.

This awareness is achieved through the use of service descriptions.

A Web Service description establishes (at least):
- The name and the address of the Web Service
- The data expected and returned by the Web Service

The manner in which Web Services use service descriptions results in a relationship classified as loosely coupled.
How Web Services Relate? 2/2

- Web Service A is aware of Web Service B because A knows B’s service description.
- Knowing B’s service description, Web Service A has all of the information it needs to communicate with Web Service B.
Web Services communicate by means of proper *exchanges of messages*.

After a Web Service sends a message on its way, it loses control of what happens to the message thereafter.

Supported style of communication:
- Asynchronous communication
- Synchronous communication
A simple communication example
How Design all Those Things?
How Design all Those Things?

- How should services be designed?
- How should the relationship between services be defined?
- How should service descriptions be designed?
- How should messages be designed?
Two Different Architectural Approaches

- **Service Oriented Architecture (SOA)**
  - **HTTP** — as the *underlying* transport protocol
  - **SOAP** — as the *real* transport protocol
  - **WSDL** — for service description
  - **XML** — for formatting the messages exchanged
  - **WS-*** — A set of specification for handling high-level application features

- **Resource Oriented Architecture (ROA)**
  - **HTTP** — as the real transport protocol
  - **XML** — for formatting the messages exchanged
  - **WADL** — for service description (in early development stages)
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What is a Service Oriented Architecture (SOA)?

A "formal" definition

SOA can be defined as an open, agile, extensible, federated, composable architecture comprised of autonomous, QoS-capable, vendor diverse, inter-operable, discoverable, and potentially reusable services [Erl, 2005]

Main features of the Service-Oriented Architectural model

- A service encapsulates a unit of logic within a certain context
- Loose coupling and message-based interactions
- Autonomy
- Composability
- Reusability
- Multi-vendor support and interoperability
Well, wait... something sound familiar...

- Do you find any similarities with the Web Service definition provided a few slides before?

- We are using two terms for referring to the same thing?
  - No...

- So, Web Services ↔ SOA-based application?
  - Partially true but...
SOA and Web Services are not synonyms!!!
- The former it’s a \textit{definition} of an architecture (principles, features...)
- The latter is a \textit{concrete implementation} of the service-oriented architectural model

Web Services are the \textit{reference} framework providing a \textit{concrete implementation} of the service-oriented architecture

A WS-based application is not necessarily a SOA-based application
- WS realized exploiting the ROA approach
- WS used just for enabling RPC
  - A SOA-based application must adhere to the basic SOA features (e.g. loose coupling, service autonomy, etc.)
Why all this confusion then?

SOA is intrinsically reliant on Web services so much so that Web services concepts and technology used to actualize service-orientation have influenced a number of the SOA characteristics identified before [Erl, 2005].

But in reality the features we have described in ”Web Service Fundamentals” are SOA founding features

- Supported by the reference implementation of the service-oriented architectural model
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Designing SOA-based Web Services

Figure: Mapping of SOA concepts into the WS framework [Erl, 2005]
An Hello World Example

- Classical entry-level example

- One Web Service that prints in standard output the message "Hello X" where X is the person/thing to greet

- Try it on your PC starting from the material provided
  - Download it from the course reference website
Services (as Web Services)

Web Service (WS): main features

- Technology abstraction used for concretely implement a service in a service-oriented fashion
- It can be designed to duplicate the behavior and functionality found in proprietary distributed systems, or it can be designed to be fully SOA-compliant
  - therefore Web Services are not necessarily inherently service-oriented

A Web Service can be associated with...

A service role — runtime classification depending on its responsibility in a given scenario (initiator - requestor - intermediary)

A service model — permanent classification depending the role played by the WS into an application (broker - utility service...)

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Service Provider Role

A WS recipient of a request message is classified as a service provider

- The WS is invoked by an external source
- The WS provides a published service description (WSDL)
Service Provider in Our Example

- The HelloService Web Service is the service provider
  - It provides the really basic greeting service

- Requests an input message containing the person/thing to greet

- Provides as output a message containing the greeting
Service Requestor Role

The sender of a request message is classified as a service requestor

- The requestor searches for the most suitable service provider studying available service descriptions
- The requestor invokes a service provider by sending to it a message
Service Requestor in our Example

- The Java application exploiting the HelloService Web Service
- Invokes the Web Service providing the appropriate input message
- Retrieves the desired response message
Service Intermediary Role

A message can be processed by multiple intermediaries before its final destination

- Passive intermediaries: simply route messages
- Active intermediaries: route messages to a forwarding destination actively processing/altering the message contents

![Diagram showing service requestor, intermediary service, and service provider with arrows indicating message flow and labels indicating new roles as a service provider and a service requestor]
Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP) 1/2

Definition

The standard transport protocol for messages processed by Web services
- HTTP is used as the underlying transport protocol for SOAP messages

- Originally designed to replace proprietary RPC protocols (i.e. serialization of object)
- Now, despite the name, the purpose is to define a standard message format
  - Important remark: other transport protocols can be used as well
- Extremely flexible and extensible
  - Has been revised several times to accommodate more sophisticated features and message structures
Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP) 2/2

Structure of a SOAP message

envelope — the message container: houses all the message parts

header — dedicated to hosting meta-information (used by WS-* specifications, described next)

body — the message content (i.e. XML-formatted data)
The SOAP Request Message in Our Example

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<S:Envelope xmlns:S="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/"
    xmlns:ns2="http://helloservice/"
>
  <S:Header/>
  <S:Body>
    <ns2:sayHello
        xmlns:ns2="http://helloservice/"
    >
      <arg0>John</arg0>
    </ns2:sayHello>
  </S:Body>
</S:Envelope>
```
The SOAP Response Message in Our Example

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<S:Envelope xmlns:S="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/">
    <S:Header/>
    <S:Body>
        <ns2:sayHelloResponse xmlns:ns2="http://helloservice/">
            <return>Hello, John.</return>
        </ns2:sayHelloResponse>
    </S:Body>
</S:Envelope>
```
SOAP Nodes

- WS are self-contained units of processing logic, but they are reliant upon a physical communications infrastructure.
- Every platform has its own implementation of SOAP communications.
- In abstract, the programs that services use to transmit/receive SOAP messages are referred as *SOAP nodes*.
Web Service Description Language (WSDL) 1/2

- XML-based language used for defining *service descriptions*
- A WSDL document defines:
  - The functionalities provided by the service
  - The service behavior

**Figure:** WSDL definitions enable loose coupling between services
Web Service Description Language (WSDL) 2/2

Parts of a WSDL document

A WSDL service description is composed of two parts
- An abstract description
- A concrete description

Figure: A WSDL document abstract representation
WSDL Abstract Description

Abstract description purpose
Establishes the interface characteristics of the Web Service without any reference to
- The technology used for realize the Web Service
- The technology used for transmit/receive messages

Abstract Description Elements

- **portType** is a high-level view of the service interface by sorting the *messages* a service can process into groups of functions known as *operations*

- **operation** is a specific action performed by the service

- **message** is the abstraction used for describe operation’s input/output
WSDL Concrete Description

Concrete description purpose
Establishes the physical connection (*binding*) of the WSDL abstract description to a physical transport protocol.

Concrete description elements
- **binding**: describes the requirements (i.e. the transport protocol) for establishing a physical connection with the Web Service.
- **service**: define the WS name and the set of service *ports* (i.e. all the possible service contact addresses).
- **port**: is the physical address at which a service can be accessed with a specific protocol.
SOAP & WSDL

Figure: Relation between a SOAP message and its related WSDL document
<?xml version='1.0' encoding='UTF-8'?>
<!-- Generated by JAX-WS -->
<definitions xmlns:wsp1_2="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/ws..."
  xmlns="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/">
  targetNamespace="http://helloservice/" name="HelloService">

  <!-- Import of the XML data-types used -->
  <types>
    <xsd:schema>
      <xsd:import namespace="http://helloservice/"
        schemaLocation="http://localhost:8080/helloservice/HelloService?xsd=1" />
    </xsd:schema>
  </types>

  <!-- Messages definition-->
  <message name="sayHello">
    <part name="parameters" element="tns:sayHello" />
  </message>
  <message name="sayHelloResponse">
    <part name="parameters" element="tns:sayHelloResponse" />
  </message>
</definitions>
The WSDL of the Hello Service 2/3

```xml
<portType name="HelloService">
  <operation name="sayHello">
    <!-- Definition of the input message for the Hello operation -->
    <input wsam:Action="http://helloservice/Hello/sayHelloRequest"
           message="tns:sayHello" />

    <!-- Definition of the output message for the Hello operation -->
    <output wsam:Action="http://helloservice/Hello/sayHelloResponse"
            message="tns:sayHelloResponse" />
  </operation>
</portType>
```
The WSDL of the Hello Service 3/3

<!-- PorType binding definition -->
<binding name="HelloServicePortBinding" type="tns:Hello">
  <soap:binding transport="http://..." style="document" />
  <operation name="sayHello">
    <soap:operation soapAction="" />
    <input>
      <soap:body use="literal" />
    </input>
    <output>
      <soap:body use="literal" />
    </output>
  </operation>
</binding>

<!-- Service definition -->
<service name="HelloService">
  <port name="HelloServicePort" binding="tns:HelloServicePortBinding">
    <!-- Service address -->
    <soap:address location="http://localhost:8080/helloservice/HelloService" />
  </port>
</service>
</definitions>
Message Exchange Pattern (MEPs)

- Definition of all the possible communication interaction dynamics between Web Services
- A group of already mapped out sequences for the exchange of messages
- Like design patterns in software engineering but oriented to the *message exchange dynamics*
WSDL 1.1 Supported MEPs 1/2

- Request-Response
- Solicit-Response
WSDL 1.1 Supported MEPs 2/2

- One-way
- Notification
# WSDL 2.0 Supported MEPs

## Old MEPs, but with new names
- **In-out** equivalent to the Request-Response pattern
- **Out-in** equivalent to the Solicit-Response pattern
- **In-only** equivalent to the One-way pattern
- **Out-only** equivalent to the Notification pattern

## New MEPs, introduced by WSDL 2.0
Variations of the basic four MEPs, in addition provides optional in/out message or fault response message
- Robust in-only
- Robust out-only
- In-optional-out
- Out-optional-in
Universal Description Discovery and Integration (UDDI)

OASIS standard that *tries* to address the issues related to service discovery and composition

- Functionalities advertising by registering the WS’s WSDL into the UDDI registry
- Service requestors search functionalities offered by Web Services simply querying the registry
UDDI Problems and Limitations

Main problems: no semantics issues are considered!

- Without addressing semantic issues Web Service discovery and composition can not be successfully handled
- UDDI service advertising/discovery only rely upon syntactic aspects
  - Full signature-match for an operation is required
  - Otherwise how infer that a functionality (i.e. a WS operation) such as *rent a vehicle* is the same of *rent a car*?

UDDI isn’t so much widespread yet

For taking advance of WS discovery and composition by means of UDDI are required

- A widespread diffusion of the public UDDI registries
- The registration of a high number of WSs
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Web Service Tools Overview

- **Java Metro (GlassFish) [Sun/Oracle, 2004]**
  - Proposed as a *one-stop shop for all your web service needs*
    - From the simplest hello world web service...
    - ... to reliable, secured, and transacted web service that involves .NET services
  - Part of the GlassFish Application Server

- **Apache Axis2 [The Apache Software Foundation, 2004]**
  - Java platform for creating and deploying web services applications
    - Born from the Apache implementation of the SOAP specification
  - First version: Axis (RPC-perspective on Web Services)
  - New version: Axis 2 (Web Services in the SOA perspective)
JAX-WS (2.0): API Standardizations

- It is a specification...
  - so different implementations (e.g. Axis2, Java Metro, ..)

- ... of a programming model (= set of API)
  - Java-based

- ... that aims at simplifying application development through support of a standard, annotation-based model to develop WS applications and clients in Java

- Document-centric messaging model, replacing the remote procedure call programming model as defined by previous APIs
  - SOA perspective
Quick Overview of JAX-WS 2.0

- Simpler way to develop/deploy Web services
  - w.r.t. previous approaches, e.g. JAX-RPC
- Plain Old Java Object (POJO) can be easily exposed as a Web service
- Part of Java SE and Java EE platforms from Java 1.5
- Protocol and transport independence
Server-side: Two Basic Ways for Building Web Services

- Starting from a WSDL file (top-down approach)
  1. Generate required classes/sources using proper tools (e.g. **wsimport**)
     - WS interface
     - WS implementation skeleton class
  2. Add business logic to the generated WS implementation sources
  3. Build, deploy, and test the WS

- Starting from a POJO (bottom-up approach)
  1. Properly annotate the POJO
  2. Build, deploy, and test the WS
  3. WSDL file generated automatically starting from the annotated class
Server-side: an Example Starting From a WSDL

- Consider the HelloService WSDL of our sample

- Generate the sources starting from the WSDL
  - `wsimport -s <src path for gen sources> <wsdl path/URL>`

- Implement the WS business logic starting from the generated sources

```java
public interface HelloService {
    @WebMethod
    @WebResult(targetNamespace = "...")
    @RequestWrapper(localName = "sayhello", targetNamespace = "...")
    @ResponseWrapper(localName = "sayhelloResponse", targetNamespace = "", className = "helloservice.SayhelloResponse")
    @Action(input = "http://.../sayhelloRequest", output = "http://.../sayhelloResponse")
    public String sayhello(
        @WebParam(name = "name", targetNamespace = "...")
        String name);
}
```

- Other command options
  - `-d`: Path for generated compiled classes
  - `-b`: Path to additional xml files defining WS used types
  - `...`
Server-side: an Example Starting from a POJO

```java
@WebService(serviceName = "CalculatorService")
public class CalculatorService {

    @WebMethod(operationName = "add")
    public java.lang.Double add(
        @WebParam(name = "firstParam") Double firstParam,
        @WebParam(name = "secondParam") Double secondParam)
    {
        return firstParam + secondParam;
    }
}
```

- **@WebService** annotation
  - Label the class as a Web Service
- **@WebMethod** annotation
  - Label methods as Web Service operation
- WSDL/Schema generated automatically
Client-side Programming 1/2

1. The process for creating a Web Service client application will always start with an existing WSDL document.

2. Point a tool (e.g. `wsimport`) at the WSDL for the service.
   
   ```
   wsimport -s <src path for gen sources> <wsdl path/URL>
   ```

3. The tool generates the corresponding Java source code for the described interface.
   
   - JAXB used for providing WSDL $\leftrightarrow$ Java data-binding

4. Instantiate the generated WS skeleton class.

5. Get a proxy using a `getServiceName>Port` method.

6. Invoke any remote operations.
Client-side Programming 2/2

```java
CalculatorService svc = new CalculatorService();
Calculator proxy = svc.getCalculatorPort();
int answer = proxy.add(35, 7);
```

- No need to use factories
- The code is fully portable
- XML is completely hidden from programmer
Principal Annotations

@WebService Marks a Java class as implementing a Web Service, or a Java interface as defining a Web Service interface

@WebMethod Customises a method that is exposed as a Web Service operation

@WebParam Customises the mapping of an individual parameter to a Web Service message part and XML element

@WebResult Customises the mapping of the return value to a WSDL part and XML element
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The SOA/WS evolution

The first WS generation introduced the framework building blocks and the basic specifications: WSDL, SOAP, UDDI...

The second generation of Web Service

With the second generation of WS has been introduced a set of specification (WS-*) for the managing of advanced functionalities:

- **WS-Coordination** provides the rules for coordinating complex activities (AtomicTransactions, BusinessActivities) between WSs
- **WS-Security framework** is a set of security specifications that provides authentication, authorization, data integrity and so on...
- **WS-BPEL** define a language for specifying business process behavior based on Web Services
- **Many others** WS-MetadataExchange, WS-Choreography, WS-Federation..
WS-Coordination

**Main features**

- Define a general-purpose framework for managing complex activities
- Rooted on a general model for coordinating the common part of different complex activities
  - i.e. different coordination activities can be coordinated using the same coordination model
- Aspects related to a particular coordination type are defined into a separated specification

**Supported coordination types**

Currently only two coordination types are supported

- WS-AtomicTransaction
- WS-BusinessActivities
WS-Coordination general model

**Service involved**

**Activation Service** responsible of the coordination-context’s creation (i.e. the identifier of the coordination activity)

**Registration Service** register and keep track of the participants of a complex activity

**Coordinator Service** manages the coordination of an activity w.r.t. a particular coordination type
WS-Coordination dynamics example
WS-Security framework

A set of WS specifications that address almost all the issues related to Web Service security

Specifications belonging to the security framework

- WS-Security
- WS-Policy
- WS-Trust
- WS-SecureConversation
- Others...
WS-Security and WS-Policy

**WS-Security**

Enable applications to conduct secure SOAP message exchange ensuring:
- Message integrity
- Message confidentiality
- Message authenticity

Rely upon a set of existing specifications: XML-Encryption, XML-Signature.

**WS-Policy**

- Define a general purpose model and corresponding syntax to describe the policies of a Web Service...
  - ...also security policies can be defined
- A policy can describe service requirements, capabilities..
WS-Trust and WS-SecureConversation

**WS-Trust**

Enable applications to construct trusted SOAP message exchanges

- Trust represented through the exchange and brokering of security tokens
- The specification provides a protocol by which: issue, renew and validate security tokens

**WS-SecureConversation**

Enable secure message exchanges between two or more Web Services

- Built on top of WS-Security and WS-Trust
- Use of security contexts, and derived keys from them, to enable a secure conversation
I have a dream for the Web [in which computers] become capable of analyzing all the data on the Web - the content, links, and transactions between people and computers. A *Semantic Web*, which should make this possible, has yet to emerge, but when it does, the day-to-day mechanisms of trade, bureaucracy and our daily lives will be handled by machines talking to machines. The *intelligent agents* people have touted for ages will finally materialize [Berners-Lee and Fischetti, 1999]

- **Goal:** *use and reason upon* all the available data on the internet automatically

- By extending the current web with knowledge - semantic information - about the content (i.e. data about the data, meta-data)
Semantic Web Service

Introduction

- Researches area, in the ambit of the Semantic Web, that aims to introduce semantics issue into the world of Web Service
- Objective: enable the WS to communicate via *machine-readable* data
- Match regarding *concepts*, *not simply the signature*:
  - WS composition/discovery driven by the meaning of the required data/functionalities

Foundations

- Ontologies: rigorous and formal description of a domain (OWL)
- Definition of the WS behavior (OWL-S, WSMO)
  - by means of IOPE (Input, Output, Preconditions, Effects)
- *Software agents* able to find/compose the most suitable WSs w.r.t the user goal

My personal opinion

A key topic but with the current research efforts is only possible grasp the surface of the problem (the same for all the Semantic Web stuff...)

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In ten years the Web has changed the way we live, but it’s got more change left to give.

Rooted on three main technologies:
- **HTTP** as the transport protocol
- **XML** (HTML/XHTML) for data representation
- **URIs** for referring to resources

These technologies are powerful enough to give us the Web and the applications we use on it.

It’s time to seriously start applying its rules to distributed programming.
Web’s potential for distributed programming has been overlooked

The Web is a simple, ubiquitous, yet overwhelmed platform for distributed programming [Richardson and Ruby, 2007]

- Most of today’s web services have nothing to do with the Web
  - In opposition to its simplicity, they espouse a heavyweight architecture for realising distributed applications
- It has to be that way?
- It’s time to put the web back into Web Services
The original definition

Representational State Transfer (REST) style is an abstraction of the architectural elements within a distributed hypermedia system [Fielding, 2000]

- Data and functionality are considered *resources*
  - Accessed using URIs
- The resources are acted upon well-defined operations
  - HTTP methods: GET, POST, PUT, DELETE
- Client/server architecture designed to use a *stateless* communication protocol (HTTP)
- Clients/servers exchange representations of *resources* by using a standardized interface and protocol
A RESTful WS is based on the Resource-Oriented Architecture (ROA)
- See [Richardson and Ruby, 2007] for details

A RESTful Web Service exposes a set of resources identifying the targets of the interaction with its clients

URIs provide an addressing space for resources and service discovery

Uniform interface: Resources manipulation via fixed HTTP methods
- **PUT** creates a new resource
- **GET** retrieves the current state of a resource in some representation
- **DELETE** deletes an existing resource
- **POST** transfers a new state onto a resource
RESTful Web Service 2/3

- Self-descriptive messages
  - Resources are decoupled from their representation
  - Content accessible in a variety of formats
    - HTML, XML, plain text, PDF, JPEG, JSON, ...

- Meta-data about the resource is available and used for
  - Caching control
  - Transmission errors detection
  - Appropriate representation format negotiation
  - Authentication or access control
Every interaction with a resource is stateless
- so again, request messages are self-contained

Stateful interactions on the concept of explicit state transfer
- Clients manipulate resource state by sending a representation as part of a PUT or POST request
- Server manipulates client state sending representations in response to the client’s GET requests
- This is where the name **Representational State Transfer** comes from

State can be embedded in response messages to point to valid future states of the interaction
RESTful Web Service Tools for Java

- JAX-RS specification (recommended)
  - Standard Java programming model (= set of API) for RESTful Web Services
  - Several implementations exist
    - See [Little, 2008] for a comparison
    - Jersey is the GlassFish implementation [Jersey, 2011]

- JAX-WS
  - Exploiting WSDL 2.0 for defining the REST Web Services
  - Usable, but not so used
JAX-RS in a nutshell

- Really similar (in the spirit) to its *big brother* JAX-WS
- Provides an annotation-based model to simplify the development of a restful Web Service
  - ROA perspective
- Plain Old Java Object (POJO) can be easily exposed as a Web service
RESTful Web Services

JAX-RS in action

```java
@Path("helloworld")
public class HelloWorld {

    @Context
    private UriInfo context;

    /* Creates a new instance of HelloWorld */
    public HelloWorld() {
    }


    /* Retrieves representation of an instance of helloWorld.HelloWorld
    * @return an instance of java.lang.String
    */
    @GET
    @Produces("text/html")
    public String getHtml() {
        return "<html><body><h1>" + msg + "Hello, World!!</h1></body></html>";
    }

    /* PUT method for updating or creating an instance of HelloWorld
    * @param content representation for the resource
    * @return an HTTP response with content of the updated or created resource.
    */
    @PUT
    @Consumes("text/html")
    public void putHtml(String content) {
    }
}
```

Hello, World!!

Figure: A REST Web Service printing in output the classical "Hello world!".
Others RESTful Web Service Tools

- Ruby on Rails
  - [http://rubyonrails.org/](http://rubyonrails.org/)

- .NET based tools: Microsoft WCF

- Python based tools
  - [http://cherrypy.org/](http://cherrypy.org/)

- ...
Outline

1. Reference Material

2. Web Services: What are They?
   - Introduction
   - Web Services Fundamentals

3. SOA-based Web Services
   - Service-Oriented Architecture
   - Realising SOA-based Web Services
   - SOA-based Web Services Tools
   - Advanced Aspects

4. RESTful Web Services

5. SOA-based Web Services vs RESTful Web Services
Summing up

- Web Services are one of the reference technology for building distributed systems

- Two different architectural style exist
  - SOA vs ROA [Pautasso et al., 2008]

- An ongoing "holy war" between the two style
  - With strong supporters/experts in both sides
  - Often driven by not so strong/valid arguments
  - Difficult to provide a rigorous evaluation

- The question is: *which architecture should I use?*
I’m not the prophet able to end the holy war

I can try to give my answer, in the most rigorous way
  - Taking inspiration from other relevant considerations and evaluations [Pautasso et al., 2008, Richardson and Ruby, 2007]
  - Adding my personal experience and vision on the topic

So, don’t take the next few slide as a well established dogma
SOA benefits

- SOA is weighted by standards designed to promote interoperability
  - WSDL for describing the WS functionalities/interface
  - WS-* for high level functionalities support

- Therefore better suited for
  - Enterprise and B2B solutions
  - Composition and integration of WS/existing application

- Most mature tools support (for now)
ROA benefits

- The main advantage of ROA is ease of implementation, agility of the design, and the lightweight approach to things

- REST is a lightweight solution as simple as the Web
  - No standards at all (except HTTP, XML, URI)

- Lower entry barrier

- Simplicity is its siren call
  - Being heard even in the far corners of corporate data centers
Concluding 1/2

- There is not a real winner yet

- A lot of developers and WS have turned to the ROA side
  - Because it seems faster, cheaper and easier

- But standard-less development can require more investment
  - To maintain and manage
  - In learning data formats (are you using XML? JSON? CSV?)
  - In learning service descriptions
Concluding 2/2

- **Use ROA when**
  - You need something up-and-running quickly...
  - ...with good performance and low overhead
  - Web Services easily exploitable by simple clients
    - e.g. AJAX/Javascript-based

- **Use SOA when you need a distributed application with**
  - Formal and explicit definition of Web Services contacts
  - Support for high level functionalities (WS-*)


In 17th International Conference on World Wide Web (WWW '08), pages 805–814, New York, NY, USA. ACM.


Java Metro reference site.
http://metro.java.net/.
Web Services
Distributed Systems
Sistemi Distribuiti

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