

JAX-RS: Java™ API for RESTful Web Services

*Editors Draft
May 28, 2008*

Editors:
Marc Hadley
Paul Sandoz

Comments to: users@jsr311.dev.java.net

*Sun Microsystems, Inc.
4150 Network Circle, Santa Clara, CA 95054 USA.
180, Avenue de L'Europe, 38330 Montbonnot Saint Martin, France*

Specification: JAX-RS - Java™ API for RESTful Web Services (“Specification”)

Version: 1.0-editors-draft

Status: Pre-FCS Public Release

Release: May 28, 2008

Copyright 2007 Sun Microsystems, Inc.

4150 Network Circle, Santa Clara, California 95054, U.S.A

180, Avenue de L'Europe, 38330 Montbonnot Saint Martin, France

All rights reserved.

NOTICE

The Specification is protected by copyright and the information described therein may be protected by one or more U.S. patents, foreign patents, or pending applications. Except as provided under the following license, no part of the Specification may be reproduced in any form by any means without the prior written authorization of Sun Microsystems, Inc. (“Sun”) and its licensors, if any. Any use of the Specification and the information described therein will be governed by the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

Subject to the terms and conditions of this license, including your compliance with Paragraphs 1 and 2 below, Sun hereby grants you a fully-paid, non-exclusive, non-transferable, limited license (without the right to sublicense) under Sun’s intellectual property rights to:

1. Review the Specification for the purposes of evaluation. This includes: (i) developing implementations of the Specification for your internal, non-commercial use; (ii) discussing the Specification with any third party; and (iii) excerpting brief portions of the Specification in oral or written communications which discuss the Specification provided that such excerpts do not in the aggregate constitute a significant portion of the Technology.
2. Distribute implementations of the Specification to third parties for their testing and evaluation use, provided that any such implementation: (i) does not modify, subset, superset or otherwise extend the Licensor Name Space, or include any public or protected packages, classes, Java interfaces, fields or methods within the Licensor Name Space other than those required/authorized by the Specification or Specifications being implemented; (ii) is clearly and prominently marked with the word “UNTESTED” or “EARLY ACCESS” or “INCOMPATIBLE” or “UNSTABLE” or “BETA” in any list of available builds and in proximity to every link initiating its download, where the list or link is under Licensees control; and (iii) includes the following notice: “This is an implementation of an early-draft specification developed under the Java Community Process (JCP) and is made available for testing and evaluation purposes only. The code is not compatible with any specification of the JCP.”

The grant set forth above concerning your distribution of implementations of the specification is contingent upon your agreement to terminate development and distribution of your early draft implementation as soon as feasible following final completion of the specification. If you fail to do so, the foregoing grant shall be considered null and void.

No provision of this Agreement shall be understood to restrict your ability to make and distribute to third parties applications written to the Specification. Other than this limited license, you acquire no right, title or interest in or to the Specification or any other Sun intellectual property, and the Specification may only be used in accordance with the license terms set forth herein. This license will expire on the earlier of: (a) two (2) years from the date of Release listed above; (b) the date on which the final version of the Specification is publicly released; or (c) the date on which the Java Specification Request (JSR) to which the Specification corresponds is withdrawn. In addition, this license will terminate immediately without notice from Sun if you fail to comply with any provision of this license. Upon termination, you must cease use of or destroy the Specification.

“Licensor Name Space” means the public class or interface declarations whose names begin with “java” , “javax” , “com.sun” or their equivalents in any subsequent naming convention adopted by Sun through the Java Community Process, or any recognized successors or replacements thereof

TRADEMARKS

No right, title, or interest in or to any trademarks, service marks, or trade names of Sun or Sun’s licensors is granted hereunder. Sun, Sun Microsystems, the Sun logo, Java, are trademarks or registered trademarks of Sun Microsystems, Inc. in the U.S. and other countries.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES

THE SPECIFICATION IS PROVIDED "AS IS" AND IS EXPERIMENTAL AND MAY CONTAIN DEFECTS OR DEFICIENCIES WHICH CANNOT OR WILL NOT BE CORRECTED BY SUN. SUN MAKES NO REPRESENTATIONS OR WARRANTIES, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR NON-INFRINGEMENT THAT THE CONTENTS OF THE SPECIFICATION ARE SUITABLE FOR ANY PURPOSE OR THAT ANY PRACTICE OR IMPLEMENTATION OF SUCH CONTENTS WILL NOT INFRINGE ANY THIRD PARTY PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, TRADE SECRETS OR OTHER RIGHTS. This document does not represent any commitment to release or implement any portion of the Specification in any product.

THE SPECIFICATION COULD INCLUDE TECHNICAL INACCURACIES OR TYPOGRAPHICAL ERRORS. CHANGES ARE PERIODICALLY ADDED TO THE INFORMATION THEREIN; THESE CHANGES WILL BE INCORPORATED INTO NEW VERSIONS OF THE SPECIFICATION, IF ANY. SUN MAY MAKE IMPROVEMENTS AND/OR CHANGES TO THE PRODUCT(S) AND/OR THE PROGRAM(S) DESCRIBED IN THE SPECIFICATION AT ANY TIME. Any use of such changes in the Specification will be governed by the then-current license for the applicable version of the Specification.

LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

TO THE EXTENT NOT PROHIBITED BY LAW, IN NO EVENT WILL SUN OR ITS LICENSORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DAMAGES, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION, LOST REVENUE, PROFITS OR DATA, OR FOR SPECIAL, INDIRECT, CONSEQUENTIAL, INCIDENTAL OR PUNITIVE DAMAGES, HOWEVER CAUSED AND REGARDLESS OF THE THEORY OF LIABILITY, ARISING OUT OF OR RELATED TO ANY FURNISHING, PRACTICING, MODIFYING OR ANY USE OF THE SPECIFICATION, EVEN IF SUN AND/OR ITS LICENSORS HAVE BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

You will hold Sun (and its licensors) harmless from any claims based on your use of the Specification for any purposes other than the limited right of evaluation as described above, and from any claims that later versions or releases of any Specification furnished to you are incompatible with the Specification provided to you under this license.

RESTRICTED RIGHTS LEGEND

If this Software is being acquired by or on behalf of the U.S. Government or by a U.S. Government prime contractor or subcontractor (at any tier), then the Government's rights in the Software and accompanying documentation shall be only as set forth in this license; this is in accordance with 48 C.F.R. 227.7201 through 227.7202-4 (for Department of Defense (DoD) acquisitions) and with 48 C.F.R. 2.101 and 12.212 (for non-DoD acquisitions).

REPORT

You may wish to report any ambiguities, inconsistencies or inaccuracies you may find in connection with your evaluation of the Specification ("Feedback"). To the extent that you provide Sun with any Feedback, you hereby: (i) agree that such Feedback is provided on a non-proprietary and non-confidential basis, and (ii) grant Sun a perpetual, non-exclusive, worldwide, fully paid-up, irrevocable license, with the right to sublicense through multiple levels of sublicensees, to incorporate, disclose, and use without limitation the Feedback for any purpose related to the Specification and future versions, implementations, and test suites thereof.

GENERAL TERMS

Any action related to this Agreement will be governed by California law and controlling U.S. federal law. The U.N. Convention for the International Sale of Goods and the choice of law rules of any jurisdiction will not apply.

The Specification is subject to U.S. export control laws and may be subject to export or import regulations in other countries. Licensee agrees to comply strictly with all such laws and regulations and acknowledges that it has the responsibility to obtain such licenses to export, re-export or import as may be required after delivery to Licensee.

This Agreement is the parties' entire agreement relating to its subject matter. It supersedes all prior or contemporaneous oral or written communications, proposals, conditions, representations and warranties and prevails over any conflicting or additional terms of any quote, order, acknowledgment, or other communication between the parties relating to its subject matter during the term of this Agreement. No modification to this Agreement will be binding, unless in writing and signed by an authorized representative of each party.

Contents

1	Introduction	1
1.1	Status	1
1.2	Goals	2
1.3	Non-Goals	2
1.4	Conventions	3
1.5	Terminology	3
1.6	Expert Group Members	3
1.7	Acknowledgements	4
2	Applications	5
2.1	Configuration	5
2.2	Publication	5
2.2.1	Java SE	5
2.2.2	Servlet	6
2.2.3	Other Container	6
3	Resources	7
3.1	Resource Classes	7
3.1.1	Lifecycle and Environment	7
3.1.2	Constructors	7
3.2	Fields and Bean Properties	8
3.3	Resource Methods	9
3.3.1	Visibility	9
3.3.2	Parameters	9
3.3.3	Return Type	9
3.3.4	Exceptions	10
3.3.5	HEAD and OPTIONS	10

3.4	URI Templates	11
3.4.1	Sub Resources	11
3.5	Declaring Media Type Capabilities	12
3.6	Annotation Inheritance	13
3.7	Matching Requests to Resource Methods	14
3.7.1	Request Preprocessing	14
3.7.2	Request Matching	15
3.7.3	Converting URI Templates to Regular Expressions	17
3.8	Determining the MediaType of Responses	18
4	Providers	19
4.1	Lifecycle and Environment	19
4.2	Constructors	19
4.3	Entity Providers	19
4.3.1	Message Body Reader	20
4.3.2	Message Body Writer	20
4.3.3	Declaring Media Type Capabilities	21
4.3.4	Standard Entity Providers	21
4.3.5	Transfer Encoding	22
4.3.6	Content Encoding	22
4.4	Context Providers	22
4.5	Exception Mapping Providers	22
5	Context	25
5.1	Concurrency	25
5.2	Context Types	25
5.2.1	URIs and URI Templates	25
5.2.2	Headers	26
5.2.3	Content Negotiation and Preconditions	26
5.2.4	Security Context	26
5.2.5	Message Body Workers	27
5.2.6	Context Resolver	27
6	Environment	29
6.1	Servlet Container	29
6.2	Java EE Container (Non-normative)	29

6.3 Other	30
7 Runtime Delegate	31
7.1 Configuration	31
A Summary of Annotations	33
B Change Log	35
B.1 Changes Since Public Review Draft	35
Bibliography	37

Chapter 1 1

Introduction 2

This specification defines a set of Java APIs for the development of Web services built according to the Representational State Transfer[1] (REST) architectural style. Readers are assumed to be familiar with REST; for more information about the REST architectural style and RESTful Web services, see: 3 4 5

- Architectural Styles and the Design of Network-based Software Architectures[1] 6
- The REST Wiki[2] 7
- Representational State Transfer on Wikipedia[3] 8

1.1 Status 9

This is a JCP public review draft; this specification is not yet final. A list of open issues can be found at: 10

<https://jsr311.dev.java.net/servlets/ProjectIssues> 11

The latest Javadocs can be found online at: 12

<https://jsr311.dev.java.net/nonav/javadoc/index.html> 13

The reference implementation can be obtained from: 14

<https://jersey.dev.java.net/> 15

The expert group seeks feedback from the community on any aspect of this specification, please send comments to: 16 17

users@jsr311.dev.java.net 18

1.2 Goals

The following are the goals of the API:

POJO-based The API will provide a set of annotations and associated classes/interfaces that may be used with POJOs in order to expose them as Web resources. The specification will define object lifecycle and scope.

HTTP-centric The specification will assume HTTP[4] is the underlying network protocol and will provide a clear mapping between HTTP and URI[5] elements and the corresponding API classes and annotations. The API will provide high level support for common HTTP usage patterns and will be sufficiently flexible to support a variety of HTTP applications including WebDAV[6] and the Atom Publishing Protocol[7].

Format independence The API will be applicable to a wide variety of HTTP entity body content types. It will provide the necessary pluggability to allow additional types to be added by an application in a standard manner.

Container independence Artifacts using the API will be deployable in a variety of Web-tier containers. The specification will define how artifacts are deployed in a Servlet[8] container and as a JAX-WS[9] Provider.

Inclusion in Java EE The specification will define the environment for a Web resource class hosted in a Java EE container and will specify how to use Java EE features and components within a Web resource class.

1.3 Non-Goals

The following are non-goals:

Support for Java versions prior to J2SE 5.0 The API will make extensive use of annotations and will require J2SE 5.0 or later.

Description, registration and discovery The specification will neither define nor require any service description, registration or discovery capability.

Client APIs The specification will not define client-side APIs. Other specifications are expected to provide such functionality.

HTTP Stack The specification will not define a new HTTP stack. HTTP protocol support is provided by a container that hosts artifacts developed using the API.

Data model/format classes The API will not define classes that support manipulation of entity body content, rather it will provide pluggability to allow such classes to be used by artifacts developed using the API.

1.4 Conventions

The keywords ‘MUST’, ‘MUST NOT’, ‘REQUIRED’, ‘SHALL’, ‘SHALL NOT’, ‘SHOULD’, ‘SHOULD NOT’, ‘RECOMMENDED’, ‘MAY’, and ‘OPTIONAL’ in this document are to be interpreted as described in RFC 2119[10].

Java code and sample data fragments are formatted as shown in figure 1.1:

Figure 1.1: Example Java Code

```

1 package com.example.hello;
2
3 public class Hello {
4     public static void main(String args[]) {
5         System.out.println("Hello World");
6     }
7 }

```

URIs of the general form ‘http://example.org/...’ and ‘http://example.com/...’ represent application or context-dependent URIs.

All parts of this specification are normative, with the exception of examples, notes and sections explicitly marked as ‘Non-Normative’. Non-normative notes are formatted as shown below.

Note: *This is a note.*

1.5 Terminology

Resource class A Java class that uses JAX-RS annotations to implement a corresponding Web resource, see chapter 3.

Root resource class A *resource class* annotated with `@Path`. Root resource classes provide the roots of the resource class tree and provide access to sub-resources, see chapter 3.

Request method designator A runtime annotation annotated with `@HttpMethod`. Used to identify the HTTP request method to be handled by a *resource method*.

Resource method A method of a *resource class* annotated with a *request method designator* that is used to handle requests on the corresponding resource, see section 3.3.

Sub-resource locator A method of a *resource class* that is used to locate sub-resources of the corresponding resource, see section 3.4.1.

Sub-resource method A method of a *resource class* that is used to handle requests on a sub-resource of the corresponding resource, see section 3.4.1.

1.6 Expert Group Members

This specification is being developed as part of JSR 311 under the Java Community Process. This specification is the result of the collaborative work of the members of the JSR 311 Expert Group. The following are the present and former expert group members:

Jan Algermissen (Individual Member)	1
Heiko Braun (Red Hat Middleware LLC)	2
Larry Cable (BEA Systems)	3
Bill De Hora (Individual Member)	4
Roy Fielding (Day Software, Inc.)	5
Harpreet Geekee (Nortel)	6
Nickolas Grabovas (Individual Member)	7
Mark Hansen (Individual Member)	8
John Harby (Individual Member)	9
Hao He (Individual Member)	10
Ryan Heaton (Individual Member)	11
David Hensley (Individual Member)	12
Changshin Lee (NCsoft Corporation)	13
Francois Leygues (Alcatel-Lucent)	14
Jerome Louvel (Individual Member)	15
Hamid Ben Malek (Fujitsu Limited)	16
Ryan J. McDonough (Individual Member)	17
Felix Meschberger (Day Software, Inc.)	18
David Orchard (BEA Systems)	19
Dhanji R. Prasanna (Individual Member)	20
Julian Reschke (Individual Member)	21
Jan Schulz-Hofen (Individual Member)	22
Joel Smith (IBM)	23
Stefan Tilkov (innoQ Deutschland GmbH)	24

1.7 Acknowledgements 25

During the course of the JSR we have received many excellent suggestions on the JSR and Jersey (RI) mailing lists, thanks in particular to Stephan Koops (Hochschule für Angewandte Wissenschaften Hamburg) and Bill Burke (Red Hat) for their contributions. 26
27
28

The following individuals (all Sun Microsystems) have also made invaluable technical contributions: Roberto Chinnici, Dianne Jiao (TCK), Ron Monzillo, Rajiv Mordani, Eduardo Pelegri-Llopart, Jakub Podlesak (RI) and Bill Shannon. 29
30
31

Chapter 2 1

Applications 2

A JAX-RS application consists of one or more resources (see chapter 3) and zero or more providers (see chapter 4). This chapter describes aspects of JAX-RS that apply to an application as a whole, subsequent chapters describe particular aspects of a JAX-RS application and requirements on JAX-RS implementations. 3
4
5

2.1 Configuration 6

The resources and providers that make up a JAX-RS application are configured via an application-supplied subclass of `ApplicationConfig`. An implementation MAY provide alternate mechanisms for locating resource classes and providers (e.g. runtime class scanning) but use of `ApplicationConfig` is the only portable means of configuration. 7
8
9
10

2.2 Publication 11

Applications are published in different ways depending on whether the application is run in a Java SE environment or within a container. This section describes the alternate means of publication. 12
13

2.2.1 Java SE 14

In a Java SE environment a configured instance of an endpoint class can be obtained using the `createEndpoint` method of `RuntimeDelegate`. The application supplies an instance of `ApplicationConfig` and the type of endpoint required. An implementation MAY support zero or more endpoint types of any desired type. 15
16
17
18

How the resulting endpoint class instance is used to publish the application is outside the scope of this specification. 19
20

2.2.1.1 JAX-WS 21

An implementation that supports publication via JAX-WS MUST support `createEndpoint` with an endpoint type of `javax.xml.ws.Provider`. JAX-WS describes how a `Provider` based endpoint can be published in an SE environment. 22
23
24

2.2.2 Servlet

A JAX-RS application is packaged as a Servlet in a `.war` file. The `ApplicationConfig` subclass (see section 2.1), resource classes, and providers are packaged in `WEB-INF/classes`, required libraries are packaged in `WEB-INF/lib`. Included libraries MAY also contain resource classes and providers as desired. See the Servlet specification for full details on packaging of web applications.

When using a JAX-RS aware servlet container, the `servlet-class` element of the `web.xml` descriptor SHOULD name the application-supplied subclass of `ApplicationConfig`.

When using a non-JAX-RS aware servlet container, the `servlet-class` element of the `web.xml` descriptor SHOULD name the JAX-RS implementation-supplied Servlet class. The application-supplied subclass of `ApplicationConfig` is identified using an `init-param` with a `param-name` of `javax.ws.rs-ApplicationConfig`.

2.2.3 Other Container

An implementation MAY provide facilities to host a JAX-RS application in other types of container, such facilities are outside the scope of this specification.

Chapter 3

Resources

Using JAX-RS a Web resource is implemented as a resource class and requests are handled by resource methods. This chapter describes resource classes and resource methods in detail.

3.1 Resource Classes

A resource class is a Java class that uses JAX-RS annotations to implement a corresponding Web resource. Resource classes are POJOs that have at least one method annotated with `@Path` or a request method designator.

3.1.1 Lifecycle and Environment

By default a new resource class instance is created for each request to that resource. First the constructor (see section 3.1.2) is called, then any requested dependencies are injected (see section 3.2), then the appropriate method (see section 3.3) is invoked and finally the object is made available for garbage collection.

An implementation MAY offer other resource class lifecycles, mechanisms for specifying these are outside the scope of this specification. E.g. an implementation based on an inversion-of-control framework may support all of the lifecycle options provided by that framework.

3.1.2 Constructors

Root resource classes are instantiated by the JAX-RS runtime and MUST have a public constructor for which the JAX-RS runtime can provide all parameter values. Note that a zero argument constructor is permissible under this rule.

A public constructor MAY include parameters annotated with one of the following: `@Context`, `@HeaderParam`, `@CookieParam`, `@MatrixParam`, `@QueryParam` or `@PathParam`. However, depending on the resource class lifecycle and concurrency, per-request information may not make sense in a constructor. If more than one public constructor can be used then an implementation MUST use the one with the most parameters. Choosing amongst constructors with the same number of parameters is implementation specific.

Non-root resource classes are instantiated by an application and do not require the above-described public constructor.

3.2 Fields and Bean Properties

When a resource class is instantiated, the values of fields and bean properties annotated with one the following annotations are set according to the semantics of the annotation:

@MatrixParam Extracts the value of a URI matrix parameter.

@QueryParam Extracts the value of a URI query parameter.

@PathParam Extracts the value of a URI template parameter.

@CookieParam Extracts the value of a cookie.

@HeaderParam Extracts the value of a header.

@Context Injects an instance of a supported resource, see chapters 5 and 6 for more details.

Because injection occurs at object creation time, use of these annotations (with the exception of `@Context`) on resource class fields and bean properties is only supported for the default per-request resource class lifecycle. An implementation **SHOULD** warn if resource classes with other lifecycles use these annotations on resource class fields or bean properties.

An implementation is only required to set the annotated field and bean property values of instances created by the implementation runtime. Objects returned by sub-resource locators (see section 3.4.1) are expected to be initialized by their creator and field and bean properties are not modified by the implementation runtime.

Valid parameter types for each of the above annotations are listed in the corresponding Javadoc, however in general (excluding `@Context`) the following types are supported:

1. Primitive types
2. Types that have a constructor that accepts a single `String` argument
3. Types that have a static method named `valueOf` with a single `String` argument
4. `List<T>`, `Set<T>`, or `SortedSet<T>`, where `T` satisfies 2 or 3 above.

The `DefaultValue` annotation may be used to supply a default value for some of the above, see the Javadoc for `DefaultValue` for usage details and rules for generating a value in the absence of this annotation and the requested data. The `Encoded` annotation may be used to disable automatic URI decoding for `@MatrixParam`, `@QueryParam` and `@PathParam` annotated fields and properties.

A `WebApplicationException` thrown during construction of field or property values using 2 or 3 above is processed directly as described in section 3.3.4. Other exceptions thrown during construction of field or property values using 2 or 3 above are treated as client errors: if the field or property is annotated with `@MatrixParam`, `@QueryParam` or `@PathParam` then an implementation **MUST** generate a `WebApplicationException` that wraps the thrown exception with a not found response (404 status) and no entity; if the field or property is annotated with `@HeaderParam` or `@CookieParam` then an implementation **MUST** generate a `WebApplicationException` that wraps the thrown exception with a client error response (400 status) and no entity. The `WebApplicationException` **MUST** be then be processed as described in section 3.3.4.

3.3 Resource Methods

Resource methods are methods of a resource class annotated with a request method designator. They are used to handle requests and MUST conform to certain restrictions described in this section.

A request method designator is a runtime annotation that is annotated with the `@HttpMethod` annotation. JAX-RS defines a set of request method designators for the common HTTP methods: `@GET`, `@POST`, `@PUT`, `@DELETE`, `@HEAD`. Users may define their own custom request method designators including alternate designators for the common HTTP methods.

3.3.1 Visibility

Only `public` methods may be exposed as resource methods. An implementation SHOULD warn users if a non-`public` method carries a method designator or `@Path` annotation.

3.3.2 Parameters

When a resource method is invoked, parameters annotated with one of the annotations listed in section 3.2 are mapped from the request according to the semantics of the annotation. Similarly for fields and bean properties:

- The `DefaultValue` annotation may be used to supply a default value for parameters
- The `Encoded` annotation may be used to disable automatic URI decoding of parameter values
- Exceptions thrown during construction of parameter values are treated the same as exceptions thrown during construction of field or bean property values, see section 3.2.

The value of a non-annotated parameter, called the entity parameter, is mapped from the request entity body. Resource methods MUST NOT have more than one parameter that is not annotated with one of the above-listed annotations. Conversion between an entity body and a Java type is the responsibility of an entity provider, see section 4.3.

3.3.3 Return Type

Resource methods MAY return `void`, `Response` or another Java type, these return types are mapped to a response entity body as follows:

void Results in an empty entity body with a 204 status code.

Response Results in an entity body mapped from the `Entity` property of the `Response` with the status code specified by the status property of the `Response`. A `null` return value results in a 204 status code.

Other Results in an entity body mapped from the return type. If the return value is not `null` a 200 status code is used, a `null` return value results in a 204 status code.

Conversion between a Java types and an entity body is the responsibility of an entity provider, see section 4.3.

Methods that need to provide additional metadata with a response should return an instance of `Response`, the `ResponseBuilder` class provides a convenient way to create a `Response` instance using a builder pattern.

3.3.4 Exceptions

A resource method, sub-resource method or sub-resource locator may throw any checked or unchecked exception. An implementation **MUST** catch all exceptions and process them as follows:

1. Instances of `WebApplicationException` **MUST** be mapped to a response as follows. If the `response` property of the exception does not contain an entity and an exception mapping provider (see section 4.5) is available for `WebApplicationException` an implementation **MUST** use the provider to create a new `Response` instance, otherwise the `response` property is used directly. The resulting `Response` instance is then processed according to section 3.3.3.
2. If an exception mapping provider (see section 4.5) is available for the exception or one of its super-classes, an implementation **MUST** use the provider whose generic type is the nearest superclass of the exception to create a `Response` instance that is then processed according to section 3.3.3.
3. Unchecked exceptions **MUST** be re-thrown and allowed to propagate to the underlying container.
4. Checked exceptions that cannot be thrown directly **MUST** be wrapped in a container-specific exception that is then thrown and allowed to propagate to the underlying container. Servlet-based implementations **MUST** use `ServletException` as the wrapper. JAX-WS Provider-based implementations **MUST** use `WebServiceException` as the wrapper.

Note: Items 3 and 4 allow existing container facilities (e.g. a Servlet filter or error pages) to be used to handle the error if desired.

3.3.5 HEAD and OPTIONS

`HEAD` and `OPTIONS` requests receive additional automated support. On receipt of a `HEAD` request an implementation **MUST** either:

1. Call a method annotated with a request method designator for `HEAD` or, if none present,
2. Call a method annotated with a request method designator for `GET` and discard any returned entity.

Note that option 2 may result in reduced performance where entity creation is significant.

On receipt of an `OPTIONS` request an implementation **MUST** either:

1. Call a method annotated with a request method designator for `OPTIONS` or, if none present,
2. Generate an automatic response using the metadata provided by the JAX-RS annotations on the matching class and its methods.

3.4 URI Templates

A root resource class is anchored in URI space using the `@Path` annotation. The value of the annotation is a relative URI path template whose base URI is provided by the deployment context.

Editors Note 3.1 *Add reference to URI Templates ID when available.*

A URI path template is a string with zero or more embedded parameters that, when values are substituted for all the parameters, is a valid URI[5] path. A template parameter is represented as `'{name}'` where *name* is the name of the parameter. E.g.:

```
1  @Path("widgets/{id}")
2  public class Widget {
3      ...
4  }
```

In the above example the `Widget` resource class is identified by the relative URI path `widgets/xxx` where `xxx` is the value of the `id` parameter.

Note: *Because `'{'` and `'}'` are not part of either the reserved or unreserved productions of URI[5] they will not appear in a valid URI.*

The `encode` property of `@Path` controls whether the value of the annotation is automatically encoded (the default) or not. E.g. the following two lines are equivalent:

```
1  @Path("widget list/{id}")
2  @Path(value="widget%20list/{id}", encode=false)
```

When automatic encoding is disabled, care must be taken to ensure that the value of the URI template is valid.

The `limited` property of `@Path` controls whether a trailing template variable matches a single path segment or multiple. Setting the property to false allows a single template variable to match a path and can be used, e.g., when a template represents a path prefix followed by a path consisting of arbitrarily many path segments. E.g.:

```
1  @Path(value="widgets/{path}", limited=false)
2  public class Widget {
3      ...
4  }
```

In the above example the `Widget` resource class can be used for any request whose path starts with `widgets`; the value of the `path` parameter will be the request path following `widgets`. E.g. given the request path `widgets/small/a` the value of `path` would be `small/a`.

3.4.1 Sub Resources

Methods of a resource class that are annotated with `@Path` are either sub-resource methods or sub-resource locators. Sub-resource methods handle a HTTP request directly whilst sub-resource locators return an object that will handle a HTTP request. The presence or absence of a request method designator (e.g. `@GET`) differentiates between the two:

Present Such methods, known as *sub-resource methods*, are treated like a normal resource method (see section 3.3) except the method is only invoked for request URIs that match a URI template created by concatenating the URI template of the resource class with the URI template of the method¹.

Absent Such methods, known as *sub-resource locators*, are used to dynamically resolve the object that will handle the request. Any returned object is treated as a resource class instance and used to either handle the request or to further resolve the object that will handle the request, see 3.7 for further details. An implementation **MUST** dynamically determine the class of object returned rather than relying on the static sub-resource locator return type since the returned instance may be a subclass of the declared type with potentially different annotations, see section 3.6 for rules on annotation inheritance. Sub-resource locators may have all the same parameters as a normal resource method (see section 3.3) except that they **MUST NOT** have an entity parameter.

The following example illustrates the difference:

```

1  @Path("widgets")
2  public class WidgetsResource {
3      @GET
4      @Path("offers")
5      public WidgetList getDiscounted() {...}
6
7      @Path("{id}")
8      public WidgetResource findWidget(@UriParam("id") String id) {
9          return lookupWidget(id);
10     }
11 }
```

In the above a GET request for the `widgets/offers` resource is handled directly by the `getDiscounted` sub-resource method of the resource class `WidgetsResource` whereas a GET request for `widgets/xxx` is handled by whatever resource class instance is returned by the `findWidget` sub-resource locator (a `WidgetResource`).

Note: A set of sub-resource methods annotated with the same URI template value are functionally equivalent to a similarly annotated sub-resource locator that returns an instance of a resource class with the same set of resource methods.

3.5 Declaring Media Type Capabilities

Application classes can declare the supported request and response media types using the `@ConsumeMime` and `@ProduceMime` annotations respectively. These annotations **MAY** be applied to a resource method, a resource class, or to an entity provider (see section 4.3.3). Use of these annotations on a resource method overrides any on the resource class or on an entity provider for a method argument or return type. In the absence of either of these annotations, support for any media type (“*/”) is assumed.

The following example illustrates the use of these annotations:

```

1  @Path("widgets")
2  @ProduceMime("application/widgets+xml")
```

¹If the resource class URI template does not end with a ‘/’ character then one is added during the concatenation.

```

3  public class WidgetsResource {
4
5      @GET
6      public Widgets getAsXML() {...}
7
8      @GET
9      @ProduceMime("text/html")
10     public String getAsHtml() {...}
11
12     @POST
13     @ConsumeMime("application/widgets+xml")
14     public void addWidget(Widget widget) {...}
15 }
16
17 @Provider
18 @ProduceMime("application/widgets+xml")
19 public class WidgetsProvider implements MessageBodyWriter<Widgets> {...}
20
21 @Provider
22 @ConsumeMime("application/widgets+xml")
23 public class WidgetProvider implements MessageBodyReader<Widget> {...}

```

In the above:

- The `getAsXML` resource method will be called for GET requests that specify a response media type of `application/widgets+xml`. It returns a `Widgets` instance that will be mapped to that format using the `WidgetsProvider` class (see section 4.3 for more information on `MessageBodyWriter`).
- The `getAsHtml` resource method will be called for GET requests that specify a response media type of `text/html`. It returns a `String` containing `text/html` that will be written using the default implementation of `MessageBodyWriter<String>`.
- The `addWidget` resource method will be called for POST requests that contain an entity of the media type `application/widgets+xml`. The value of the `widget` parameter will be mapped from the request entity using the `WidgetProvider` class (see section 4.3 for more information on `MessageBodyReader`).

An implementation MUST NOT invoke a method whose effective value of `@ProduceMime` does not match the request `Accept` header. An implementation MUST NOT invoke a method whose effective value of `@ConsumeMime` does not match the request `Content-Type` header.

3.6 Annotation Inheritance

JAX-RS annotations MAY be used on the methods of a super-class or an implemented interface. Such annotations are inherited by a corresponding sub-class or implementation class method provided that method does not have any of its own JAX-RS annotations. Annotations on a super-class take precedence over those on an implemented interface. If a subclass or implementation method has any JAX-RS annotations then *all* of the annotations on the super class or interface method are ignored. E.g.:

```

1  public interface ReadOnlyAtomFeed {
2      @GET @ProduceMime("application/atom+xml")

```

```

3      Feed getFeed();
4  }
5
6  @Path("feed")
7  public class ActivityLog implements ReadOnlyAtomFeed {
8      public Feed getFeed() {...}
9  }

```

In the above, `ActivityLog.getFeed` inherits the `@GET` and `@ProduceMime` annotations from the interface. Conversely:

```

1  @Path("feed")
2  public class ActivityLog implements ReadOnlyAtomFeed {
3      @ProduceMime("application/atom+xml")
4      public Feed getFeed() {...}
5  }

```

In the above, the `@GET` annotation on `ReadOnlyAtomFeed.getFeed` is not inherited by `Activity-Log.getFeed` and it would require its own request method designator since it redefines the `@ProduceMime` annotation.

3.7 Matching Requests to Resource Methods

This section describes how a request is matched to a resource class and method. Implementations are not required to use the algorithm as written but **MUST** produce results equivalent to those produced by the algorithm.

3.7.1 Request Preprocessing

Prior to matching, request URIs are preprocessed to support URI-based content negotiation as follows:

1. Set
 - $M = \{\text{config.getMediaTypeMappings().keySet()}\}$
 - $L = \{\text{config.getLanguageMappings().keySet()}\}$
 - $m = \text{null}$
 - $l = \text{null}$
 - Where `config` is an instance of the application-supplied subclass of `ApplicationConfig`.
2. For each extension (a ‘.’ character followed by one or more alphanumeric characters) e in the final path segment scanning from right to left:
 - (a) Remove the leading ‘.’ character from e
 - (b) If m is `null` and e is a member of M then remove the corresponding extension from the effective request URI and set $m = e$.
 - (c) Else if l is `null` and e is a member of L then remove the corresponding extension from the effective request URI and set $l = e$.

- (d) Else go to step 3 1
3. If *m* is not null then set the value of the **Accept** header to `config.getExtensionMappings().get(m)` 2
4. If *l* is not null then set the value of the **Accept-Language** header to `config.getLanguageMappings().get(l)` 3
- 4 5

The following table illustrates the preprocessing algorithm for a request with the following initial header values: 6

Accept text/html 8

Accept-Language fr 9

Also assumed is an `ApplicationConfig` subclass with the following mappings: 10

Media Type “xml” ⇒ “application/xml”; “json” ⇒ “application/json” 11

Language “en” ⇒ “en-US”; “de” ⇒ “de” 12

Request URI	Effective URI	Accept	Accept-Language
foo	foo	text/html	fr
foo.bar	foo.bar	text/html	fr
foo.xml	foo	application/xml	fr
foo.bar.xml	foo.bar	application/xml	fr
foo.xml.bar	foo.xml.bar	text/html	fr
foo.en.xml	foo	application/xml	en-US
foo.xml.en	foo	application/xml	en-US
foo.json.xml	foo.json	application/xml	fr
foo.xml.json	foo.xml	application/json	fr
foo.xml.en.json.de	foo.xml.en	application/json	de
foo.xml.en.json.de.bar	foo.xml.en.json.de.bar	text/html	fr

Table 3.1: URI-based Content Negotiation Examples

The above preprocessing **MUST NOT** impact the URIs obtained from an injected `UriInfo`, in particular extensions removed in steps 2b and 2c above **MUST** still be present in URIs returned from the methods of `UriInfo`². In contrast, the methods of `HttpHeaders` **MUST** return the preprocessed values of the **Accept** and **Accept-Language** headers rather than the original values supplied with the request. 13

3.7.2 Request Matching 17

A request is matched to the corresponding resource method or sub-resource method by comparing the effective request URI (see section 3.7.1), the media type of any request entity, and the requested response entity format to the metadata annotations on the resource classes and their methods. If no matching resource 18

²Explicitly platonic methods excluded. 19

method or sub-resource method can be found then an appropriate error response is returned. Matching of requests to resource methods proceeds in three stages as follows:

1. Identify the root resource class:

- (a) Set U = request URI path, C = {root resource classes}, E = {}
- (b) For each class in C add a regular expression (computed using the function $R(A)$ described in section 3.7.3) to E as follows:
 - Add $R(T_{\text{class}})$ where T_{class} is the URI path template specified for the class.
- (c) Filter E by matching each member against U as follows:
 - Remove members that do not match U .
 - Remove members for which the final regular expression capturing group (henceforth simply referred to as a capturing group) value is neither empty nor $'/'$ and the class associated with $R(T_{\text{class}})$ had no sub-resource methods or locators.
- (d) If E is empty then no matching resource can be found, the algorithm terminates and an implementation MUST generate a `WebApplicationException` with a not found response (HTTP 404 status) and no entity. The exception MUST be processed as described in section 3.3.4.
- (e) Sort E using the number of literal characters³ in each member as the primary key (descending order) and the number of capturing groups as a secondary key (descending order).
- (f) Set R_{match} to be the first member of E , set U to be the value of the final capturing group of R_{match} when matched against U , and instantiate an object O of the associated class.

2. Obtain the object that will handle the request and a set of candidate methods:

- (a) If U is null or $'/'$, set

$$M = \{\text{resource methods of } O \text{ (excluding sub resource methods)}\}$$

and go to step 3

- (b) Set C = class of O , E = {}
- (c) For class C add regular expressions to E for each sub-resource method and locator as follows:
 - i. For each sub-resource method, add $R(T_{\text{method}})$ where T_{method} is the URI path template of the sub-resource method.
 - ii. For each sub-resource locator, add $R(T_{\text{locator}})$ where T_{locator} is the URI path template of the sub-resource locator.
- (d) Filter E by matching each member against U as follows:
 - Remove members that do not match U .
 - Remove members derived from T_{method} (those added in step 2(c)i) for which the final capturing group value is neither empty nor $'/'$.
- (e) If E is empty then no matching resource can be found, the algorithm terminates and an implementation MUST generate a `WebApplicationException` with a not found response (HTTP 404 status) and no entity. The exception MUST be processed as described in section 3.3.4.
- (f) Sort E using the number of literal characters in each member as the primary key (descending order), the number of capturing groups as a secondary key (descending order), and the source of each member as tertiary key sorting those derived from T_{method} ahead of those derived from T_{locator} .

³Here, literal characters means those not resulting from template variable substitution.

- (g) Set R_{match} to be the first member of E 1
- (h) If R_{match} was derived from T_{method} , then set

$$M = \{\text{subresource methods of } O \text{ where } R(T_{\text{method}}) = R_{\text{match}}\}$$

and go to step 3. 2

- (i) Set U to be the value of the final capturing group of $R(T_{\text{match}})$ when matched against U , invoke the sub-resource locator method of O and set O to the value returned from that method. 3
- (j) Go to step 2a. 4
- 5

3. Identify the method that will handle the request: 6

(a) Filter M by removing members that do not meet the following criteria: 7

- The request method is supported. If no methods support the request method an implementation MUST generate a `WebApplicationException` with a method not allowed response (HTTP 405 status) and no entity. The exception MUST be processed as described in section 3.3.4. Note the additional support for `HEAD` and `OPTIONS` described in section 3.3.5. 8
 - The media type of the request entity body (if any) is a supported input data format (see section 3.5). If no methods support the media type of the request entity body an implementation MUST generate a `WebApplicationException` with an unsupported media type response (HTTP 415 status) and no entity. The exception MUST be processed as described in section 3.3.4. 9
 - At least one of the acceptable response entity body media types is a supported output data format (see section 3.5). If no methods support one of the acceptable response entity body media types an implementation MUST generate a `WebApplicationException` with a not acceptable response (HTTP 406 status) and no entity. The exception MUST be processed as described in section 3.3.4. 10
- 11
- The media type of the request entity body (if any) is a supported input data format (see section 3.5). If no methods support the media type of the request entity body an implementation MUST generate a `WebApplicationException` with an unsupported media type response (HTTP 415 status) and no entity. The exception MUST be processed as described in section 3.3.4. 12
 - At least one of the acceptable response entity body media types is a supported output data format (see section 3.5). If no methods support one of the acceptable response entity body media types an implementation MUST generate a `WebApplicationException` with a not acceptable response (HTTP 406 status) and no entity. The exception MUST be processed as described in section 3.3.4. 13
- 14
- The media type of the request entity body (if any) is a supported input data format (see section 3.5). If no methods support the media type of the request entity body an implementation MUST generate a `WebApplicationException` with an unsupported media type response (HTTP 415 status) and no entity. The exception MUST be processed as described in section 3.3.4. 15
 - At least one of the acceptable response entity body media types is a supported output data format (see section 3.5). If no methods support one of the acceptable response entity body media types an implementation MUST generate a `WebApplicationException` with a not acceptable response (HTTP 406 status) and no entity. The exception MUST be processed as described in section 3.3.4. 16
- 17
- The media type of the request entity body (if any) is a supported input data format (see section 3.5). If no methods support the media type of the request entity body an implementation MUST generate a `WebApplicationException` with an unsupported media type response (HTTP 415 status) and no entity. The exception MUST be processed as described in section 3.3.4. 18
 - At least one of the acceptable response entity body media types is a supported output data format (see section 3.5). If no methods support one of the acceptable response entity body media types an implementation MUST generate a `WebApplicationException` with a not acceptable response (HTTP 406 status) and no entity. The exception MUST be processed as described in section 3.3.4. 19
- 20
- The media type of the request entity body (if any) is a supported input data format (see section 3.5). If no methods support the media type of the request entity body an implementation MUST generate a `WebApplicationException` with an unsupported media type response (HTTP 415 status) and no entity. The exception MUST be processed as described in section 3.3.4. 21
 - At least one of the acceptable response entity body media types is a supported output data format (see section 3.5). If no methods support one of the acceptable response entity body media types an implementation MUST generate a `WebApplicationException` with a not acceptable response (HTTP 406 status) and no entity. The exception MUST be processed as described in section 3.3.4. 22
- 23

(b) Sort M as follows: 22

- The primary key is the media type of input data. Methods whose `@ConsumeMime` value most closely match the media type of the request are sorted first. 23
 - The secondary key is the `@ProduceMime` value. Methods whose value of `@ProduceMime` most closely match the value of the request accept header are sorted first. 24
- 25

Sorting of media types follows the general rule: $x/y < x/* < */*$, i.e. a method that explicitly lists one of the requested media types is sorted before a method that lists `*/*`. Quality parameter values are also used such that $x/y;q=1.0 < x/y;q=0.7$. See section 14.1 of [4] for more details. 27

28

29

(c) The request is dispatched to the first Java method in the set⁴. 30

3.7.3 Converting URI Templates to Regular Expressions 31

The function $R(A)$ converts a URI path template annotation A into a regular expression as follows: 32

1. If $A.\text{encode} = \text{true}$, URI encode the template, ignoring URI template variable specifications. 33
 2. Escape any regular expression characters in the URI template, again ignoring URI template variable specifications. 34
- 35

⁴Step 3a ensures the set contains at least one member.

3. Replace the URI template variables⁵ with the regular expression `'(.*)'`. 1
4. If the resulting string ends with `'/'` then remove the final character. 2
5. If `A.limited = true`, append `'(/.*)?'` to the result, else append `'(/)'` to the result. 3

Note that the above renders the name of template variables irrelevant for template matching purposes. However, implementations will need to retain template variable names in order to facilitate the extraction of template variable values via `@PathParam` or `UriInfo.getTemplateParameters`. 4
5
6

3.8 Determining the MediaType of Responses 7

In many cases it is not possible to statically determine the media type of a response. The following algorithm is used to determine the response media type, M_{selected} , at run time: 8
9

1. Gather the set of producible media types P : 10
 - If the method is annotated with `@ProduceMime`, set $P = \{V(\text{method})\}$ where $V(t)$ represents the values of `@ProduceMime` on the specified target t . 11
12
 - Else if the class is annotated with `@ProduceMime`, set $P = \{V(\text{class})\}$. 13
 - Else set $P = \{V(\text{writers})\}$ where 'writers' is the set of `MessageBodyWriter` that support the class of the returned entity object. 14
15
2. If $P = \{\}$, set $P = \{ '*/*' \}$ 16
3. Obtain the acceptable media types A . If $A = \{\}$, set $A = \{ '*/*' \}$ 17
4. Sort A and P in descending order, each with a primary key of q-value and secondary key of specificity (`'n/m' > 'n/*' > '*/*'`). 18
19
5. Set $M = \{\}$. For each member of A , a : 20
 - For each member of P , p : 21
 - If a is compatible with p , add $S(a, p)$ to M , where the function S returns the most specific media type of the supplied list. 22
23
6. If $M = \{\}$ then generate a `WebApplicationException` with a not acceptable response (HTTP 406 status) and no entity. The exception MUST be processed as described in section 3.3.4. Finish. 24
25
7. For each member of M , m : 26
 - If m is a concrete type, set $M_{\text{selected}} = m$, finish. 27
8. If M contains `'*/*'` or `'application/*'`, set $M_{\text{selected}} = \text{'application/octet-stream'}$, finish. 28
9. Generate a `WebApplicationException` with a not acceptable response (HTTP 406 status) and no entity. The exception MUST be processed as described in section 3.3.4. Finish. 29
30

Note that the above renders a response with a default media type of `'application/octet-stream'` when a concrete type cannot be determined. It is RECOMMENDED that `MessageBodyWriter` implementations specify at least one concrete type via `@ProduceMime`. 31
32
33

⁵The regular expression to match a URI path template variable is `\{([\\w-\\.~]+?)\\}`.

Chapter 4 1

Providers 2

The JAX-RS runtime is extended using application-supplied provider classes. A provider is annotated with `@Provider` and implements one or more interfaces defined by JAX-RS. 3
4

4.1 Lifecycle and Environment 5

By default a single instance of each provider class is instantiated for each JAX-RS application. First the constructor (see section 4.2) is called, then any requested dependencies are injected (see chapter 5), then the appropriate provider methods may be called multiple times (simultaneously), and finally the object is made available for garbage collection. 6
7
8
9

An implementation MAY offer other provider lifecycles, mechanisms for specifying these are outside the scope of this specification. E.g. an implementation based on an inversion-of-control framework may support all of the lifecycle options provided by that framework. 10
11
12

4.2 Constructors 13

Provider classes are instantiated by the JAX-RS runtime and MUST have a public constructor for which the JAX-RS runtime can provide all parameter values. Note that a zero argument constructor is permissible under this rule. 14
15
16

A public constructor MAY include parameters annotated with `@Context`- chapter 5 defines the parameter types permitted for this annotation. Since providers may be created outside the scope of a particular request, only deployment-specific properties may be available from injected interfaces at construction time - request-specific properties are available when a provider method is called. If more than one public constructor can be used then an implementation MUST use the one with the most parameters. Choosing amongst constructors with the same number of parameters is implementation specific. 17
18
19
20
21
22

4.3 Entity Providers 23

Entity providers supply mapping services between representations and their associated Java types. Entity providers come in two flavors: `MessageBodyReader` and `MessageBodyWriter` described below. 24
25

4.3.1 Message Body Reader

The `MessageBodyReader` interface defines the contract between the JAX-RS runtime and components that provide mapping services from representations to a corresponding Java type. A class wishing to provide such a service implements the `MessageBodyReader` interface and is annotated with `@Provider`.

The following describes the logical¹ steps taken by a JAX-RS implementation when mapping a request entity body to a Java method parameter:

1. Identify the Java type of the parameter whose value will be mapped from the entity body. Section 3.7 describes how the Java method is chosen.
2. Select the set of `MessageBodyReader` classes that support the media type of the request, see section 4.3.3.
3. Iterate through the selected `MessageBodyReader` classes and, utilizing the `isReadable` method of each, choose a `MessageBodyReader` provider that supports the desired Java type.
4. If step 3 locates a suitable `MessageBodyReader` then use its `readFrom` method to map the entity body to the desired Java type.
5. Else generate a `WebApplicationException` that contains an unsupported media type response (HTTP 415 status) and no entity. The exception MUST be processed as described in section 3.3.4.

A `MessageBodyReader.readFrom` method MAY throw `WebApplicationException`. If thrown, the resource method is not invoked and the exception is treated as if it originated from a resource method, see section 3.3.4.

4.3.2 Message Body Writer

The `MessageBodyWriter` interface defines the contract between the JAX-RS runtime and components that provide mapping services from a Java type to a representation. A class wishing to provide such a service implements the `MessageBodyWriter` interface and is annotated with `@Provider`.

The following describes the logical steps taken by a JAX-RS implementation when mapping a return value to a response entity body:

1. Obtain the object that will be mapped to the response entity body. For a return type of `Response` or subclasses the object is the value of the `entity` property, for other return types it is the returned object.
2. Obtain the effective value of `@ProduceMime` (see section 3.5) and intersect that with the requested response formats to obtain set of permissible media types for the response entity body. Note that section 3.7 ensures that this set will not be empty.
3. Select the set of `MessageBodyWriter` providers that support (see section 4.3.3) one or more of the permissible media types for the response entity body.
4. Sort the selected `MessageBodyWriter` providers as described in section 4.3.3.

¹Implementations are free to optimize their processing provided the results are equivalent to those that would be obtained if these steps are followed.

5. Iterate through the sorted `MessageBodyWriter` providers and, utilizing the `isWriteable` method of each, choose an `MessageBodyWriter` that supports the object that will be mapped to the entity body. 1
2
3
6. If step 5 locates a suitable `MessageBodyWriter` then use its `writeTo` method to map the object to the entity body. 4
5
7. Else generate a `WebApplicationException` with a not acceptable response (HTTP 406 status) and no entity. The exception MUST be processed as described in section 3.3.4. 6
7

A `MessageBodyWriter.write` method MAY throw `WebApplicationException`. If thrown before the response is committed, the exception is treated as if it originated from a resource method, see section 3.3.4. To avoid an infinite loop, implementations SHOULD NOT attempt to map exceptions thrown during serialization of an response previously mapped from an exception and SHOULD instead simply return a server error (status code 500) response. 8
9
10
11
12

4.3.3 Declaring Media Type Capabilities 13

Message body readers and writers MAY restrict the media types they support using the `@ConsumeMime` and `@ProduceMime` annotations respectively. The absence of these annotations is equivalent to their inclusion with media type ("`*/*`"), i.e. absence implies that any media type is supported. An implementation MUST NOT use an entity provider for a media type that is not supported by that provider. 14
15
16
17

When choosing an entity provider an implementation sorts the available providers according to the media types they declare support for. Sorting of media types follows the general rule: $x/y < x/* < */*$, i.e. a provider that explicitly lists a media types is sorted before a provider that lists `*/*`. Quality parameter values are also used such that $x/y;q=1.0 < x/y;q=0.7$. 18
19
20
21

4.3.4 Standard Entity Providers 22

An implementation MUST include pre-packaged `MessageBodyReader` and `MessageBodyWriter` implementations for the following Java and media type combinations: 23
24

`byte[]` All media types (`*/*`). 25

`java.lang.String` All text media types (`text/*`). 26

`java.io.InputStream` All media types (`*/*`). 27

`java.io.Reader` All media types (`*/*`). 28

`java.io.File` All media types (`*/*`). 29

`javax.activation.DataSource` All media types (`*/*`). 30

`javax.xml.transform.Source` XML types (`text/xml`, `application/xml` and `application/*+xml`). 31
32

`javax.xml.bind.JAXBElement` and application-supplied JAXB classes XML media types (`text/xml`, `application/xml` and `application/*+xml`). 33
34

`MultivaluedMap<String, String>` Form content (`application/x-www-form-urlencoded`). 35

StreamingOutput All media types (*/*), `MessageBodyWriter` only.

When writing responses, implementations **SHOULD** respect application-supplied character set metadata and **SHOULD** use UTF-8 if a character set is not specified by the application or if the application specifies a character set that is unsupported.

An implementation **MUST** support application-provided entity providers and **MUST** use those in preference to its own pre-packaged providers when either could handle the same request.

4.3.5 Transfer Encoding

Transfer encoding for inbound data is handled by a component of the container or the JAX-RS runtime. `MessageBodyReader` providers always operate on the decoded HTTP entity body rather than directly on the HTTP message body.

Editors Note 4.1 *Should JAX-RS require support for specific transfer encodings ?*

A JAX-RS runtime or container **MAY** transfer encode outbound data or this **MAY** be done by application code.

4.3.6 Content Encoding

Content encoding is the responsibility of the application. Application-supplied entity providers **MAY** perform such encoding and manipulate the HTTP headers accordingly.

4.4 Context Providers

Context providers supply context to resource classes and other providers. A context provider class implements the `ContextResolver<T>` interface and is annotated with `@Provider`. E.g. an application wishing to provide a customized `JAXBContext` to the default JAXB entity providers would supply a class implementing `ContextResolver<JAXBContext>`.

Context providers **MAY** return `null` from the `getContext` method if they do not wish to provide their context for a particular Java type. E.g. a JAXB context provider may wish to only provide the context for certain JAXB classes. Context providers **MAY** also manage multiple contexts of the same type keyed to different Java types.

Section 5.2.6 describes how to access a context provider from a resource class or provider.

4.5 Exception Mapping Providers

When a resource class or provider method throws an exception, the JAX-RS runtime will attempt to map the exception to a suitable HTTP response - see section 3.3.4. An application can supply exception mapping providers to customize this mapping.

Exception mapping providers map a checked or runtime exception to an instance of `Response`. An exception mapping provider implements the `ExceptionHandler<T>` interface and is annotated with `@Provider`.

When a resource method throws an exception for which there is an exception mapping provider, the matching provider is used to obtain a `Response` instance. The resulting `Response` is processed as if the method throwing the exception had instead returned the `Response`, see section 3.3.3.

When choosing an exception mapping provider to map an exception, an implementation **MUST** use the provider whose generic type is the nearest superclass of the exception.

Chapter 5 1

Context 2

JAX-RS provides facilities for obtaining and processing information about the application deployment context and the context of individual requests. Such information is available to both root resource classes (see chapter 3) and providers (see chapter 4). This chapter describes these facilities. 3
4
5

5.1 Concurrency 6

Context is specific to a particular request but instances of certain JAX-RS components (providers and resource classes with a lifecycle other than per-request) may need to support multiple concurrent requests. When injecting an instance of one of the types listed in section 5.2, the instance supplied MUST be capable of selecting the correct context for a particular request. Use of a thread-local proxy is a common way to achieve this. 7
8
9
10
11

5.2 Context Types 12

This section describes the types of context available to resource classes and providers. 13

5.2.1 URIs and URI Templates 14

An instance of `UriInfo` can be injected into a class field or method parameter using the `@Context` annotation. `UriInfo` provides both static and dynamic, per-request information, about the components of a request URI. E.g. the following would return the names of any query parameters in a request: 15
16
17

```
1  @HttpMethod(GET) 18
2  @ProduceMime{"text/plain"} 19
3  public String listQueryParamNames(@Context UriInfo info) { 20
4      StringBuilder buf = new StringBuilder(); 21
5      for (String param: info.getQueryParameters().keySet()) { 22
6          buf.append(param); 23
7          buf.append("\n"); 24
8      } 25
9      return buf.toString(); 26
10 }
```

5.2.2 Headers

An instance of `HttpHeaders` can be injected into a class field or method parameter using the `@Context` annotation. `HttpHeaders` provides access to request header information either in map form or via strongly typed convenience methods. E.g. the following would return the names of all the headers in a request:

```

1  @HttpMethod(GET)
2  @ProduceMime("text/plain")
3  public String listHeaderNames(@Context HttpHeaders headers) {
4      StringBuilder buf = new StringBuilder();
5      for (String header: headers.getRequestHeaders().keySet()) {
6          buf.append(header);
7          buf.append("\n");
8      }
9      return buf.toString();
10 }
```

Note that response headers may be provided using the `Response` class, see 3.3.3 for more details.

5.2.3 Content Negotiation and Preconditions

JAX-RS simplifies support for content negotiation and preconditions using the `Request` interface. An instance of `Request` can be injected into a class field or method parameter using the `@Context` annotation. The methods of `Request` allow a caller to determine the best matching representation variant and to evaluate whether the current state of the resource matches any preconditions in the request. Precondition support methods return a `ResponseBuilder` that can be returned to the client to inform it that the request preconditions were not met. E.g. the following checks if the current entity tag matches any preconditions in the request before updating the resource:

```

1  @HttpMethod(PUT)
2  public Response updateFoo(@Context Request request, Foo foo) {
3      EntityTag tag = getCurrentTag();
4      ResponseBuilder responseBuilder = request.evaluatePreconditions(tag);
5      if (responseBuilder != null)
6          return responseBuilder.build();
7      else
8          return doUpdate(foo);
9  }
```

The application could also set the content location, expiry date and cache control information into the returned `ResponseBuilder` before building the response.

5.2.4 Security Context

The `SecurityContext` interface provides access to information about the security context of the current request. An instance of `SecurityContext` can be injected into a class field or method parameter using the `@Context` annotation. The methods of `SecurityContext` provide access to the current user principle, information about roles assumed by the requester, whether the request arrived over a secure channel and the authentication scheme used.

5.2.5 Message Body Workers

The `MessageBodyWorkers` interface allows for lookup of `MessageBodyReader` and `MessageBodyWriter` instances based on a set of search criteria including support media and Java type. An instance of `MessageBodyWorkers` can be injected into a class field or method parameter using the `@Context` annotation.

This interface is expected to be primarily of interest to entity provider authors wishing to use other entity providers to process a composite entity.

5.2.6 Context Resolver

Section 4.4 describes how an application can supply a `ContextResolver` for a particular context type. An instance of `ContextResolver` can be injected into a class field or method parameter using the `@Context` annotation.

The generic type of the annotation target is used select providers of the desired context type. The injected instance is not an instance of an application supplied context provider, rather it is a proxy that iterates through all the providers of the desired context type until one returns a non-null context for the type supplied in `getContext`. If no providers return a non-null context then the `getContext` method returns null.

Chapter 6

Environment

The container-managed resources available to a JAX-RS root resource class or provider depend on the environment in which it is deployed. Section 5.2 describes the types of context available regardless of container. The following sections describe the additional container-managed resources available to a JAX-RS root resource class or provider deployed in a variety of environments.

6.1 Servlet Container

The `@Context` annotation can be used to indicate a dependency on a Servlet-defined resource. A Servlet-based implementation **MUST** support injection of the following Servlet-defined types: `ServletConfig`, `ServletContext`, `HttpServletRequest` and `HttpServletResponse`.

An injected `HttpServletRequest` allows a resource method to stream the contents of a request entity. If the resource method has a parameter whose value is derived from the request entity then the stream will have already been consumed and an attempt to access it **MAY** result in an exception.

An injected `HttpServletResponse` allows a resource method to commit the HTTP response prior to returning. An implementation **MUST** check the committed status and only process the return value if the response is not yet committed.

6.2 Java EE Container (Non-normative)

This section describes the additional features anticipated to be available to a JAX-RS application hosted in a Java EE 6 container. It is planned that JAX-RS will be finalized prior to Java EE 6 so the contents of this section are preliminary and subject to change. Nothing in this section should be considered a conformance requirement.

JAX-RS root resource classes and providers are supplied with the same resource injection capabilities as are provided for a Servlet instance running in a Java EE Web container. In particular the following annotations may be used according to their individual semantics: `@Resource`, `@Resources`, `@EJB`, `@EJBs`, `@WebServiceRef`, `@WebServiceRefs`, `@PersistenceContext`, `@PersistenceContexts`, `@PersistenceUnit` and `@PersistenceUnits`.

JAX-RS root resource classes and providers may also make use of the following JSR 250 lifecycle management and security annotations: `@PostConstruct`, `@PreDestroy`, `@RunAs`, `@RolesAllowed`, `@Permit-`

All, `@DenyAll` and `@DeclareRoles`.

1

6.3 Other

2

Other container technologies **MAY** specify their own set of injectable resources but **MUST**, at a minimum, support access to the types of context listed in section 5.2.

3

4

Chapter 7

Runtime Delegate

`RuntimeDelegate` is an abstract factory class that provides various methods for the creation of objects that implement JAX-RS APIs. These methods are designed for use by other JAX-RS API classes and are not intended to be called directly by applications. `RuntimeDelegate` allows the standard JAX-RS API classes to use different JAX-RS implementations without any code changes.

An implementation of JAX-RS MUST provide a concrete subclass of `RuntimeDelegate`, this can be provided to JAX-RS in one of two ways:

1. An instance of `RuntimeDelegate` can be instantiated and injected using its static method `setInstance`. In this case the implementation is responsible for creating the instance; this option is intended for use with implementations based on IoC frameworks.
2. The class to be used can be configured, see section 7.1. In this case JAX-RS is responsible for instantiating an instance of the class and the configured class MUST have a public constructor which takes no arguments.

A JAX-RS implementation may rely on a particular implementation of `RuntimeDelegate` being used – overriding the supplied `RuntimeDelegate` instance with an application-supplied alternative is not recommended and may cause unexpected problems.

7.1 Configuration

If not supplied by injection, the `RuntimeDelegate` implementation class is determined using the following algorithm. The steps listed below are performed in sequence and, at each step, at most one candidate implementation class name will be produced. The implementation will then attempt to load the class with the given class name using the current context class loader or, missing one, the `java.lang.Class.forName(String)` method. As soon as a step results in an implementation class being successfully loaded, the algorithm terminates.

1. If a resource with the name of `META-INF/services/javax.ws.rs.ext.RuntimeDelegate` exists, then its first line, if present, is used as the UTF-8 encoded name of the implementation class.
2. If the `${java.home}/lib/jaxrs.properties` file exists and it is readable by the `java.util.Properties.load(InputStream)` method and it contains an entry whose key is `javax.ws.rs.ext.RuntimeDelegate`, then the value of that entry is used as the name of the implementation class.

3. If a system property with the name `javax.ws.rs.ext.RuntimeDelegate` is defined, then its value is used as the name of the implementation class. 1
2
4. Finally, a default implementation class name is used. 3

Summary of Annotations

Annotation	Target	Description
ConsumeMime	Type or method	Specifies a list of media types that can be consumed.
ProduceMime	Type or method	Specifies a list of media types that can be produced.
GET	Method	Specifies that the annotated method handles HTTP GET requests.
POST	Method	Specifies that the annotated method handles HTTP POST requests.
PUT	Method	Specifies that the annotated method handles HTTP PUT requests.
DELETE	Method	Specifies that the annotated method handles HTTP DELETE requests.
HEAD	Method	Specifies that the annotated method handles HTTP HEAD requests. Note that HEAD may be automatically handled, see section 3.3.5.
Path	Type or method	Specifies a relative path for a resource. When used on a class this annotation identifies that class as a root resource. When used on a method this annotation identifies a sub-resource method or locator.
PathParam	Parameter, field or method	Specifies that the value of a method parameter, class field, or bean property is to be extracted from the request URI path. The value of the annotation identifies the name of a URI template parameter.
QueryParam	Parameter, field or method	Specifies that the value of a method parameter, class field, or bean property is to be extracted from a URI query parameter. The value of the annotation identifies the name of a query parameter.
MatrixParam	Parameter, field or method	Specifies that the value of a method parameter, class field, or bean property is to be extracted from a URI matrix parameter. The value of the annotation identifies the name of a matrix parameter.
CookieParam	Parameter, field or method	Specifies that the value of a method parameter, class field, or bean property is to be extracted from a HTTP cookie. The value of the annotation identifies the name of the cookie.

Annotation	Target	Description
HeaderParam	Parameter, field or method	Specifies that the value of a method parameter, class field, or bean property is to be extracted from a HTTP header. The value of the annotation identifies the name of a HTTP header.
Encoded	Type, constructor, method, field or parameter	Disables automatic URI decoding for path, query and matrix parameters.
DefaultValue	Parameter, field or method	Specifies a default value for a method parameter annotated with @QueryParam, @MatrixParam, @CookieParam or @HeaderParam. The specified value will be used if the corresponding query or matrix parameter is not present in the request URI, or if the corresponding HTTP header is not included in the request.
Context	Field, method or parameter	Identifies an injection target for one of the types listed in section 5.2 or the applicable section of chapter 6.
HttpMethod	Annotation	Specifies the HTTP method for a request method designator annotation.
Provider	Type	Specifies that the annotated class implements a JAX-RS extension interface.

Appendix B 1

Change Log 2

B.1 Changes Since Public Review Draft 3

- Section 3.7.2: Reorganized the request matching algorithm to remove redundancy and improve readability, no functional change. 4
5

Bibliography

- [1] R. Fielding. Architectural Styles and the Design of Network-based Software Architectures. Ph.d dissertation, University of California, Irvine, 2000. See <http://roy.gbiv.com/pubs/dissertation/top.htm>.
- [2] REST Wiki. Web site. See <http://rest.blueoxen.net/cgi-bin/wiki.pl>.
- [3] Representational State Transfer. Web site, Wikipedia. See http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Representational_State_Transfer.
- [4] R. Fielding, J. Gettys, J. C. Mogul, H. Frystyk, and T. Berners-Lee. RFC 2616: Hypertext Transfer Protocol – HTTP/1.1. RFC, IETF, January 1997. See <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2616.txt>.
- [5] T. Berners-Lee, R. Fielding, and L. Masinter. RFC 3986: Uniform Resource Identifier (URI): Generic Syntax. RFC, IETF, January 2005. See <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc3986.txt>.
- [6] L. Dusseault. RFC 4918: HTTP Extensions for Web Distributed Authoring and Versioning (WebDAV). RFC, IETF, June 2007. See <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc4918.txt>.
- [7] J.C. Gregorio and B. de hOra. The Atom Publishing Protocol. Internet Draft, IETF, March 2007. See <http://bitworking.org/projects/atom/draft-ietf-atompub-protocol-14.html>.
- [8] G. Murray. Java Servlet Specification Version 2.5. JSR, JCP, October 2006. See <http://java.sun.com/products/servlet>.
- [9] R. Chinnici, M. Hadley, and R. Mordani. Java API for XML Web Services. JSR, JCP, August 2005. See <http://jcp.org/en/jsr/detail?id=224>.
- [10] S. Bradner. RFC 2119: Keywords for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels. RFC, IETF, March 1997. See <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2119.txt>.