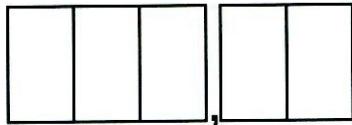


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Promo M1 2018
Date 13/01/17



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1/2

MATIÈRE XML Web Service

Questions about XML

(100%)

1. Unlike DTDs, XML schemas are richer and more complete. They allow data typing (simple and complex types, simple attributes). They can be used to define constraints (optional or mandatory occurrence, number of occurrences). Finally, they offer a namespace feature to prevent code duplication and inheritance.

(10%)

2. One should use SAX over DOM when speed and a low memory footprint is required since the whole XML file is not loaded into memory.

Exercise XML Schema and Xpath

1. In section 2, "Chapitre 1" should be between quotes.

In section 2, Chapitre 2, the second paragraph starts with a closing tag </paragraphe> instead of <paragraphe>.

(10%)

70%

2. lives.xsd file:

```
<?xml version = "1.0" ?>
```

```
<xsd:schema>
```

```
  <xsd:attribute name = "titre" type = "typeInfo"/>
```

```
  <xsd:complexType name = "titreInfo">
```

```
    <xsd:sequence>
```

```
      <xsd:attribute name = "titre" type = "xsd:string"/>
```

```
    </xsd:sequence>
```

```
  </xsd:complexType>
```

```
  <xsd:complexType name = "auteursInfo">
```

```
    <xsd:sequence>
```

```
      <xsd:element name = "auteur">
```

```
        <xsd:attribute name = "nom" type = "xsd:string"/>
```

```
        <xsd:attribute name = "prenom" type = "xsd:string"/>
```

```
      </xsd:element>
```

```
    </xsd:sequence>
```

```
  </xsd:complexType>
```

```
<xsd:complexType name = "chapitreInfo">
```

```
  <xsd:extension base = "titreInfo">
```

```
    <xsd:sequence>
```

```
      <xsd:element name = "paragraphe" type = "xsd:string"/>
```

```
    </xsd:sequence>
```

```
  </xsd:extension>
```

```
</xsd:complexType>
```

```
<xsd: complexType name = "sectionInfo">
  <xsd: extension base = "titreInfo">
    <xsd: sequence>
      <xsd: element name = "chapitre" type = "chapitreInfo"/>
    </xsd: sequence>
  </xsd: extension>
</xsd: complexType>
```

```
<xsd: complexType name = "sectionsInfo">
  <xsd: sequence>
    <xsd: element name = "section" type = "SectionInfo"/>
  </xsd: sequence>
</xsd: complexType>
```

```
<xsd: complexType name = "livreInfo">
  <xsd: extension base = "TitreInfo">
    <xsd: sequence>
      <xsd: element name = "auteurs" type = "auteursInfo"/>
      <xsd: element name = "sections" type = "sectionsInfo"/>
    </xsd: sequence>
  </xsd: extension>
</xsd: complexType>
```

```

<xsd:element name="livre">
  <xsd:complexType>
    <xsd:sequence>
      <xsd:element name="livre" type="livreInfo"/>
    </xsd:sequence>
  </xsd:complexType>
</xsd:element>
</xsd:schema>

```

3. First expression:

- livre/livre/section[@titre="Section 2"]/chapitre[@titre="chapitre 1"]/paragraphe[last()]

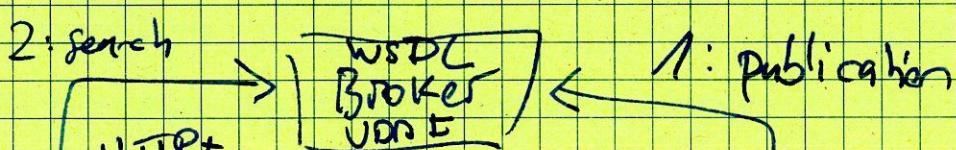
(NO!)

Second expression:

- livre/livre/sections/Section[1]/@titre

Questions SOAP

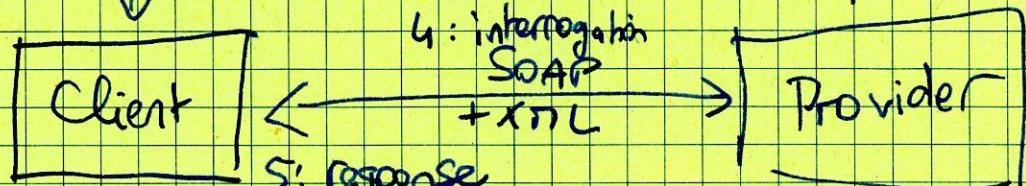
(NO!)



HTTP+
SOAP
3: result
+ XML

HTTP+

4: interrogation
SOAP



5: response

HTTP+ SOAP + XML

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Promo 71 2018
Date 13/01/17

MATIÈRE XML

100%

- WSDL is a language defining the interface of a web service. It describes the public interface of web services using XML.
- If we use the API JAX-WS we can use a simple POJO class. There is no need for an interface or EJB but we have to generate a WSDL file, unlike if we used a stateless session EJB.
- We have to regenerate the WSDL because it describes what the service do / return.
If we add a parameter, the contract will change and the WSDL must be aware of it.
To do it automatically, we can use a dynamic client.

100%

REST Questions

100% ✓

- Jersey is the reference application of Jax-RS, a framework used to write RESTful web services. Jackson has not been mentioned during class.
- REST webservices are bookmarkable because they can be accessed from a unique URL that can be bookmarked.

marked!! because each resource has an unique ID

(0)

- At the top of the PoJo class, put a simple @XmlRootElement and in the service class, add a @Produces ({MediaType.TEXT_XML}) or any type wanted at the top of the function.

- Rest is not really a technology or a protocol because it is entirely based on HTTP and its own protocols.

eg POST - create a resource

DELETE - delete a resource

PATCH - edit a resource

PUT - replace a resource

GET - read a resource

all accessible from a simple URL with the right
HTTP protocol

It works with a simple client / server.

It is also stateless.

(50)

my summary

