



**FCTUC FACULDADE DE CIÊNCIAS E TECNOLOGIA**  
UNIVERSIDADE DE COIMBRA

## **Projeto 2**

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Departamento de Engenharia Informática

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# Índice

|                              |            |
|------------------------------|------------|
| Parâmetros de avaliação..... | Pág. 1     |
| JPA's e Classes.....         | Pág. 2-3   |
| EJBs.....                    | Pág. 4-5   |
| SOAP Web Services.....       | Pág. 6     |
| Rest Web Services.....       | Pág. 7-9   |
| FrontEnd WebPage.....        | Pág. 10-11 |

## Parâmetros de avaliação

- a. De um modo geral, cumprimos com todos os requisitos e conseguimos fazer todos os pressupostos pedidos no enunciado, que irão ser abordados nas páginas seguintes.

b.

| Autoavaliação do grupo |
|------------------------|
| 90%                    |

c.

|                                 | António Lopes | Lucas Ferreira |
|---------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Loader                          | ✓             | ✓              |
| SOAP Web Service (Researchers)  | ✓             | ✗              |
| SOAP Web Service (Publications) | ✓             | ✗              |
| REST Web Service (Institutions) | ✗             | ✓              |
| Client application              | ✓             | ✓              |
| Web front-end                   | ✓             | ✓              |

d.

| António Lopes | Lucas Ferreira |
|---------------|----------------|
| 95%           | 80%            |

e.

| António Lopes | Lucas Ferreira |
|---------------|----------------|
| 37h           | <u>29h</u>     |

# JPA e Classes

Para a parte A) do projeto, nomeadamente ProjetoJPA, foi necessário criar as classes **Researcher**, **Publication**, **Skills** e **Institution**, tanto como o estabelecimento de ligações entre elas. De modo a que sejam criadas as tabelas de ligações entre as classes é necessário indicar o tipo de relações entre elas. No caso do **Researcher**, é necessário indicar as relações **@ManyToOne** com as instituições, **@ManyToMany** com as **Skills** e ainda **@ManyToMany** com as publicações.

```
3
4 import java.io.Serializable;
5
6 @Entity
7 public class Researcher implements Serializable {
8
9     private static final long serialVersionUID = 1L;
10    @Id
11    @Column(name = "name", nullable = false)
12    private String name;
13    @Column(name = "num_publications")
14    private Long num_publications;
15    @Column(name = "num_reads")
16    private Long num_reads;
17    @Column(name = "citations")
18    private Long citations;
19
20    @ManyToMany(mappedBy = "researchers", fetch = FetchType.LAZY)
21    private List<Skill> skills;
22    @ManyToOne()
23    @JoinColumn(name="institution name", referencedColumnName = "name")
24    private Institution institution;
25    @ManyToMany(mappedBy = "author_names", fetch = FetchType.EAGER)
26    private List<Publication> publications;
27
28    public Researcher() {}
29
30    public Researcher(String name, Long num_publications, Long num_reads, Long citations) {
31        this.name = name;
32        this.num_publications = num_publications;
33        this.num_reads = num_reads;
34        this.citations = citations;
35    }
36
37    public String getName() {
38        return this.name;
39    }
40 }
```

Figura 1 – Exemplo da implementação da classe Researcher

Para iniciarmos o preenchimento das Tabelas na Base de Dados, teremos de inicializar a ligação com o **EntityManager** para tal é necessário introduzir o nome da **Persistence**, que irá aceder ao **persistence.xml** e receberá as informações de onde se encontra a base de dados e permissões para o seu preenchimento.

```

11 {
12     EntityManagerFactory emf = Persistence.createEntityManagerFactory("TestPersistence");
13     List<Institution> mylistI = new ArrayList<Institution>();
14     List<Researcher> mylistR = new ArrayList<Researcher>();
15     List<Publication> mylistP = new ArrayList<Publication>();
16     List<Skill> mylistS = new ArrayList<Skill>();
17
18     EntityManager em = emf.createEntityManager();
19     EntityTransaction tx = em.getTransaction();
20
21     Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
22     int flag = 1;
23
24     while(flag == 1) {
25         System.out.println("SELECT OPTION :");
26         System.out.println("1 - ADD INSTITUTIONS :");
27         System.out.println("2 - ADD RESEARCHER :");
28         System.out.println("3 - ADD PUBLICATIONS :");
29         System.out.println("4 - ADD SKILLS :");
30         System.out.println("5 - ADD INSTITUTION TO RESEARCHER :");
31         System.out.println("6 - ADD SKILLS TO RESEARCHER :");
32         System.out.println("7 - ADD PUBLICATIONS TO RESEARCHER :");
33         System.out.println("0 - LEAVE :");
34         System.out.println("SELECT OPTION :");
35         int x = Integer.parseInt(sc.nextLine());
36         switch(x) {
37             case 0:
38                 flag = 0;
39                 break;
40             case 1:
41                 mylistI = GetInstitution.get();
42                 break;
43             case 2:
44                 mylistR = GetResearchers.get();
45                 break;
46             case 3:
47                 mylistP = GetPublication.get();
48                 break;
49             case 4:
50                 mylistS = GetSkills.get();
51                 break;
52             case 5:
53                 for(int i = 0 ; i < mylistR.size();i++) {
54                     System.out.println(i+ " "+mylistR.get(i).getName());
55                 }
56                 System.out.println("Choose Person:");
57                 int a = Integer.parseInt(sc.nextLine());
58                 for(int i = 0 ; i < mylistI.size();i++) {
59                     System.out.println(i+ " "+mylistI.get(i).getName());
60                 }
61                 System.out.println("Choose Department:");
62                 int b = Integer.parseInt(sc.nextLine());

```

Figura 2 – Início para escrita na base de dados com hibernate

```

1 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
2
3 <persistence version="2.1" xmlns="http://xmlns.jcp.org/xml/ns/persistence" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
4 <persistence-unit name="TestPersistence" transaction-type="RESOURCE_LOCAL" >
5
6 <!-- use transaction-type="JTA" -->
7 <!-- provider>org.hibernate.jpa.HibernatePersistenceProvider</provider>
8 <!-- With a standard configuration and hibernate, we don't need to identify the Entity classes here -->
9 <properties>
10 <property name="hibernate.dialect" value="org.hibernate.dialect.PostgreSQLDialect" />
11 <!-- table generation policies: validate, update, create, create-drop -->
12 <property name="hibernate.hbm2ddl.auto" value="update" />
13 <property name="javax.persistence.jdbc.driver" value="org.postgresql.Driver" />
14 <property name="javax.persistence.jdbc.url" value="jdbc:postgresql://localhost:5432/postgres" />
15 <property name="javax.persistence.jdbc.user" value="postgres" />
16 <property name="javax.persistence.jdbc.password" value="postgres" />
17 </properties>
18 </persistence-unit>
19 </persistence>

```

Figura 3 – Persistence

Após preenchimentos as **ArrayLists** com as informações necessários e estabelecermos as ligações utilizamos **begin()** e damos persist a cada elemento das **ArrayLists** , de modo a preencher as tabelas. No final usamos **commit()** para gravar as mudanças na base de Dados.

# EJBs

Na parte B) do projeto foram criadas dos **EJBs** necessários para cada **WebService**. Em cada EJB é implementada **EJBRemote** de modo a que as suas funções sejam acedidas pelo **WebService**.

Cada **EJB** é responsável por comunicar com a base de dados para ir buscar a informação para preencher as **ArrayLists** das classes que serão chamadas pelo **WebService**, para tal é estabelece-se ligação com o **Entity Manager** que vai buscar as permissões e os dados da Base de Dados ao ficheiro **persistence.xml**. Após chamarmos o **EntityManager** com a anotação **@PersistenceContext** é necessário inicializar as queries que vão buscar a informação. De modo a irmos buscar todas as Relações do **Researcher**, é necessária utilização do **LEFT JOIN FETCH** que vai buscar as restantes tabelas as informações correspondentes do **Researcher**. Como o **Hibernate** só permite um **LEFT JOIN FETCH** para cada ligação do tipo **LAZY** ou **EAGER**, é necessário fazer uma segunda query para ir buscar as **skills** do user. O EJB possui métodos necessários para devolver as informações das **ArrayLists** ao **WebService**.

```
tx.begin();
//persists all arraylists to tables
for (Institution st : mylistI)
    em.persist(st);

//persists all arraylists to tables
for (Researcher st : mylistR)
    em.persist(st);

//persists all arraylists to tables
for (Publication st : mylistP)
    em.persist(st);

//persists all arraylists to tables
for (Skill st : mylistS)
    em.persist(st);

tx.commit();

// after commit we have ids:
//for (Researcher st : mylistR)
//System.out.println(st);

System.out.println("Done");
// Close an application-managed entity manager.
em.close();
//Close the factory, releasing any resources that it holds.
emf.close();
sc.close();
}
```

Figura 4 – Entity manager em persistence

```

13 import java.util.ArrayList;[]
14
15 /**
16  * Session Bean implementation class EJBResearcher
17  */
18 @Stateless
19 @LocalBean
20 public class EJBResearcher implements EJBResearcherRemote {
21
22     @PersistenceContext(name = "Persistence")
23     private EntityManager em;
24     /**
25      * Default constructor.
26      */
27     public EJBResearcher() {
28         // TODO Auto-generated constructor stub
29     }
30
31     private List<Researcher> researchers;
32     private List<Skill> skills;
33
34     public void initial() {
35
36         String jpqlR = "SELECT DISTINCT r FROM Researcher r LEFT JOIN FETCH r.institution i LEFT JOIN FETCH r.publications p";
37         String jpqlS = "SELECT DISTINCT s FROM Skill s";
38
39         TypedQuery<Researcher> typedQueryR = em.createQuery(jpqlR, Researcher.class);
40         List<Researcher> myListR = typedQueryR.getResultList();
41
42         jpqlR = "SELECT DISTINCT r FROM Researcher r JOIN FETCH r.skills s";
43         typedQueryR = em.createQuery(jpqlR, Researcher.class);
44         myListR = typedQueryR.getResultList();
45
46         TypedQuery<Skill> typedQueryS = em.createQuery(jpqlS, Skill.class);
47         List<Skill> myListS = typedQueryS.getResultList();
48
49         /*for (Researcher sf : myListR)
50             System.out.println(sf);
51         */
52
53         skills = myListS;
54         researchers = myListR;
55
56

```

Figura 5 – EJB do Researcher

```

1 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
2
3 <persistence version="2.1" xmlns="http://xmlns.jcp.org/xml/ns/persistence" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xsi:schemaLocation="http://xmlns.jcp.org/xml/ns/persistence http://xmlns.jcp.org/xml/ns/persistence/persistence_2_1.xsd">
4     <persistence-unit name="Persistence" transaction-type="JTA">
5
6         <!-- use transaction-type="JTA" -->
7         <provider>org.hibernate.jpa.HibernatePersistenceProvider</provider>
8         <jta-data-source>java:jboss/datasources/postgresDS</jta-data-source>
9         <!-- With a standard configuration and hibernate, we don't need to identify the Entity classes here -->
10        <class>common.Researcher</class>
11        <class>common.Publication</class>
12        <class>common.Institution</class>
13        <class>common.Skill</class>
14        <properties>
15            <property name="hibernate.dialect" value="org.hibernate.dialect.PostgreSQLDialect" />
16            <property name="hibernate.hbm2ddl.auto" value="update" />
17            <property name="hibernate.transaction.jta.platform" value="org.hibernate.transaction.jta.platform.internal.JBossAppServerJtaPlatform" />
18        </properties>
19    </persistence-unit>
20 </persistence>

```

Figura 6 – Persistence.xml do EJB

# SOAP Web Services

De modo a criarmos um **Web Service** é necessário adicionar anotação **@WebService** em cima da classe e consequentemente a anotação **@WebMethod** em cima de cada operação que o **Web Service** terá. De modo a estabelecermos ligação entre o **Web Service** e o EJB é necessário definir as propriedade **jndi** para conseguirmos utilizar a **context.lookup()** para estabelecermos ligação. Uma vez criada a ligação, O **Web Service** chamada o método **initial()** do EJB de modo a que este vá buscar as informações às tabelas e de seguida pede para devolver as **ArrayLists** com a informação necessária. Cabe depois ao **Web Service** construir uma string que será enviada ao **Client** com a informação que este último pretende receber.

```
@Stateless
@WebService
public class Soapresearcher {

    public Soapresearcher() {
    }

    @WebMethod
    public String getSkills() {
        Context context;
        Properties jndiProperties = new Properties();
        jndiProperties.setProperty("java.naming.factory.initial", "org.jboss.naming.remote.client.InitialContextFactory");
        jndiProperties.setProperty("java.naming.provider.url", "http-remoting://localhost:8080");
        jndiProperties.setProperty("jboss.naming.client.ejb.context", "true");
        try {
            context = new InitialContext(jndiProperties);
            //java:jboss/exported/projetoEAR/Projeto-EJB/EJBResearcher!ejb.EJBResearcherRemote
            EJBResearcherRemote myejb = (EJBResearcherRemote)context.lookup("ProjetoEAR/Projeto-EJB/EJBResearcher!ejb.EJBResearcherRemote");
            myejb.initial();
            System.out.println("chamando MyEJB...");
            List<Skill> lista = myejb.getSkillsInfo();
            String x = "";
            for(int i = 0 ; i < lista.size(); i++) {
                x = x + lista.get(i).getName();
                x = x + "\n";
            }
            return x;
        } catch (NamingException e) {
            // TODO Auto-generated catch block
            e.printStackTrace();
            return "Nada";
        }
    }
}
```

Figura 7 – Arranque do Web Service do Researcher



# Rest Web Services

Para dar início à parte do REST, é chamado o EJB da **Institution** onde são carregadas as listas com a informação de cada uma das entidades e devolvida em formato de string a informação pretendida pelo utilizador a cada um dos pedidos. Já do lado do cliente é onde são criadas as sessões do cliente, target para localizar o URL, e devida resposta para tal. É também são feitos os pedidos **GET** e **POST** para cada operação efetuada pelo cliente. Para exemplificar, serão mostrados em seguida algumas figuras com exemplos de execução do REST.

```
WELCOME

What Service you want to Connect?
1 - Researcher Soap
2 - Publication Soap
3 - Institution REST
```

Figura 8 – Menu de boas-vindas e respetivas opções

```
Select option:
1
1 - Get All Researchers Data
2 - Get Full Info About a Researcher
3 - Get All Researcher With a Certain Skill
0 - Leave
```

Figura 9 – Menu do Researcher SOAP

```
Select option:
1
Researcher: Mansour Mansour Publications ->30 Reads ->6725 Citations ->129 Institution: Victoria University Melbourne | Location: Melbourne, Victoria, Australia | Department: C
Researcher: Matthew Hodson Publications ->10 Reads ->1766 Citations ->37 Institution: Victoria University Melbourne | Location: Melbourne, Victoria, Australia | Department: Co
Researcher: Nilu Singh Publications ->78 Reads ->90056 Citations ->131 Institution: Babu Banarasi Das University | Location: Computer Applications | Department: Lucknow; India
Researcher: Rudy Trisno Publications ->45 Reads ->30671 Citations ->26 Institution: Tarumanagara University | Location: Jakarta, Indonesia | Department: Architecture
Researcher: Sharon Andrew Publications ->84 Reads ->17291 Citations ->2078 Institution: Victoria University Melbourne | Location: Melbourne, Victoria, Australia | Department: C
```

Figura 10 – Resposta da opção Get All Researchers Data

```
Select option:
2
Researcher Name:
Nilu Singh
Researcher: Nilu Singh Publications ->78 Reads ->90056 Citations ->131
Institution: Babu Banarasi Das University | Location: Computer Applications | Department: Lucknow; India
Publications:
Publication : Cyber Security Terminology Date: October 2020
Publication : Clustering Algorithm in Data Science Date: July 2020
Publication : Java Server Pages (JSP) Date: November 2020
Publication : Clustering in Data Science Date: July 2020
Skills:
Signal Processing
Speech Processing
Speech Recognition
```

Figura 11 – Pedido e resposta da opção Get Full Info About a Researcher

```

Select option:
3
Skills
Patient
Nursing
Lung Diseases
Housing
Healthcare
Energy Efficient in Building
Spirometry
Architecture
Speech Processing
Signal Processing
Speech Recognition
Mixed Methods

Skill:
Spirometry
Skill => Spirometry
Researcher: Matthew Hodson  Publications ->10 Reads ->1766 Citations ->37

```

**Figura 12** – Pedido e resposta da opção Get All Researcher With a Certain Skill

```

Select option:
2
1 - Get All Publications Data
2 - Get Full Info About a Publication
3 - Get All Publication Create By Researcher
0 - Leave

```

**Figura 13** – Menu do Publication SOAP

```

Select option:
1
Publication : Research prioritees of respiratory nursing  Date: April 2018
Publication : Hove Based Therapy reduces re-admission rate for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease  Date: September 2012
Publication : Pre-registration nursing students understanding of patient safety and peer reporting  Date: April 2012
Publication : Clustering Algorithm in Data Science  Date: July 2020
Publication : Kajian Pusat Spiritual  Date: January 2020
Publication : Methodological and Ethical Challenges in investigating of Medication Admininstration  Date: April 2015
Publication : Emergency Shelter Design For Disaster Preparation  Date: July 2020
Publication : Factor Analysis of nursing students perception of patient safety education  Date: May 2014

```

**Figura 14** – Resposta da opção Get All Publications Data

```

Select option:
2
Publication Name:
Mixed Method Research
Publication : Mixed Method Research  Date: January 2015
Authors:
Researcher: Sharon Andrew  Publications ->84 Reads ->17291 Citations ->2078

```

**Figura 15** – Pedido e resposta da opção Get Full Info About a Publication

```

Select option:
3
Researchers
Researcher: Nilu Singh Publications ->78 Reads ->90056 Citations ->131 Institution: Babu Banarasi Das University | Location: Computer Applications | Department: Lucknow; India
Researcher: Mansour Mansour Publications ->30 Reads ->6725 Citations ->129 Institution: Victoria University Melbourne | Location: Melbourne, Victoria, Australia | Department: Architecture
Researcher: Matthew Hodson Publications ->10 Reads ->1766 Citations ->37 Institution: Victoria University Melbourne | Location: Melbourne, Victoria, Australia | Department: College of Health and Biomedicine
Researcher: Rudy Trisno Publications ->45 Reads ->30671 Citations ->26 Institution: Tarumanagara University | Location: Jakarta, Indonesia | Department: Architecture
Researcher: Sharon Andrew Publications ->84 Reads ->17291 Citations ->2078 Institution: Victoria University Melbourne | Location: Melbourne, Victoria, Australia | Department: Architecture

Researcher Name:
Nilu Singh
Researcher Name: => Nilu Singh
Publication : Clustering Algorithm in Data Science Date: July 2020
Publication : Clustering in Data Science Date: July 2020
Publication : Cyber Security Terminology Date: October 2020
Publication : Java Server Pages (JSP) Date: November 2020

```

**Figura 16** – Pedido e resposta da opção Get All Publications Created by a Researcher

```

Select option:
3
1 - Get all data about institutions
2 - Get information about specific institution
3 - Get information about a specific researcher's institution
0 - Leave

```

**Figura 17** – Menu do Institution REST

```

Select option:
1
ALL INSTITUTIONS:
Institution: Babu Banarasi Das University | Location: Computer Applications | Department: Lucknow; India
Institution: Tarumanagara University | Location: Jakarta, Indonesia | Department: Architecture
Institution: Victoria University Melbourne | Location: Melbourne, Victoria, Australia | Department: College of Health and Biomedicine

```

**Figura 18** – Resposta da opção Get all data about institutions

```

Select option:
2
Institution name:
Victoria University Melbourne
Institution: Victoria University Melbourne | Location: Melbourne, Victoria, Australia | Department: College of Health and Biomedicine

```

**Figura 19** – Pedido e resposta da opção Get information about specific institution

```

Select option:
3
Researcher name:
Nilu Singh
Nilu Singh's information: Institution: Babu Banarasi Das University | Location: Computer Applications | Department: Lucknow; India

```

**Figura 20** – Pedido e resposta da opção Get information about specific researcher's institution

# FrontEnd WebPage

Para esta parte do trabalho foi criado um web servlet, que chama um método do EJB, o qual é inicializado com anotação @EJB, na qual lhe devolve uma ArrayList com as informações das publicações. De seguida, damos setAttribute da lista de modo a que esta seja acedida do info.jsp, e enviamos o request e response para o info.jsp.

O info.jsp torna-se então responsável por dar print aos items da lista chamando o método toString() de cada item, de modo a demonstrar no ecrã as informações necessárias

```
15
16 /**
17  * Servlet implementation class PublicationsInfo
18  */
19 @WebServlet("/PublicationsInfo")
20 public class PublicationsInfo extends HttpServlet {
21     private static final long serialVersionUID = 1L;
22
23
24     @EJB
25     EJBPublicationRemote ejb;
26     /**
27      * @see HttpServlet#HttpServlet()
28      */
29     public PublicationsInfo() {
30         super();
31         // TODO Auto-generated constructor stub
32     }
33
34     /**
35      * @see HttpServlet#doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
36      */
37     protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) throws ServletException, IOException {
38         // TODO Auto-generated method stub
39         //response.getWriter().append("Served at: ").append(request.getContextPath());
40         response.getWriter().println("INFORMAÇÕES DAS PUBLICACOES");
41         ejb.initial();
42         List<Publication> pubs = ejb.getPublicationsInfo();
43         request.setAttribute("lista", pubs);
44         request.getRequestDispatcher("/info.jsp").forward(request, response);
45     }
46
47
48     /**
49      * @see HttpServlet#doPost(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
50      */
51     protected void doPost(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) throws ServletException, IOException {
52         // TODO Auto-generated method stub
53         doGet(request, response);
54     }
55 }
56
57
```

**Figura 21** – Web servlet da Publicação

```

1 <%@ page language="java" contentType="text/html; charset=UTF-8"
2 pageEncoding="UTF-8"%>
3 <%@ taglib prefix="c" uri="http://java.sun.com/jsp/jstl/core" %>
4 <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd">
5 <html>
6 <head>
7 <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8">
8 <title>Insert title here</title>
9 </head>
10 <body>
11 <strong>Publications Info!</strong>
12 <div>Greetings This is the Info About the Publications!</div>
13 <br />
14 <c:forEach var="item" items="${lista}">
15 <div>Publication is ${item.toString()}</div>
16 </c:forEach>
17 </body>
18 </html>

```

**Figura 22** – info.jsp