



FCTUC FACULDADE DE CIÊNCIAS E TECNOLOGIA
UNIVERSIDADE DE COIMBRA

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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>

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

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 querys 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

```

30 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     /**
26      * Default constructor.
27     */
28     public EJBResearcher() {
29         // TODO Auto-generated constructor stub
30     }
31
32     private List<Researcher> researchers;
33     private List<Skill> skills;
34
35     public void initial() {
36
37         String jpqlR = "SELECT DISTINCT r FROM Researcher r LEFT JOIN FETCH r.institution i LEFT JOIN FETCH r.publications p";
38         String jpqlS = "SELECT DISTINCT s FROM Skill s";
39
40         TypedQuery<Researcher> typedQueryR = em.createQuery(jpqlR, Researcher.class);
41         List<Researcher> myListR = typedQueryR.getResultList();
42
43         jpqlR = "SELECT DISTINCT r FROM Researcher r JOIN FETCH r.skills s";
44         typedQueryR = em.createQuery(jpqlR, Researcher.class);
45         myListR = typedQueryR.getResultList();
46
47         TypedQuery<Skill> typedQueryS = em.createQuery(jpqlS, Skill.class);
48         List<Skill> myListS = typedQueryS.getResultList();
49
50
51         /*for (Researcher st : myListR)
52             System.out.println(st);
53
54         skills = myListS;
55         researchers = myListR;
56

```

Figura 5 – EJB do Researcher

The screenshot shows a Java development environment with two tabs open. The left tab is titled 'EJBPublication.java' and contains Java code for a publication entity. The right tab is titled 'persistence.xml' and contains XML configuration for persistence. The persistence.xml file is the one shown below.

```

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" xs
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="javax.persistence.defaultAutoCommit" value="update" />
17        <property name="Data Type" value="string" />
18        <property name="action.jta.platform" value="org.hibernate.platform.internal.JBossAppServerJtaPlatform" />
19    </properties>
20 </persistence-unit>
21 </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/EJB/EJBResearcherejb.EJBResearcherRemote
            EJBResearcherRemote myejb = (EJBResearcherRemote)context.lookup("ProjetoEAR/Projeto-EJB/EJBResearcherejb.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 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.

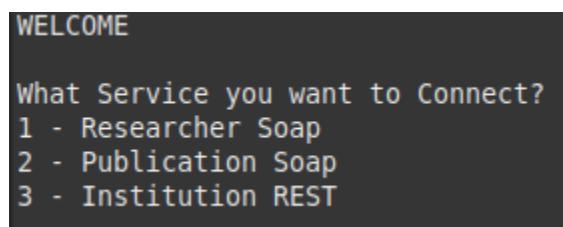


Figura 8 – Menu de boas-vindas e respetivas opções

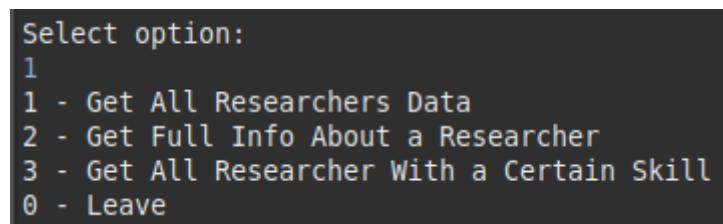


Figura 9 – Menu do Researcher SOAP

```
Select option:
1
Researcher: Mansour Mansour Publications ->30 Reads ->6725 Citations ->129 Institution: Victoria University Melbourne | Location: Melbourne, Victoria, Australia | Department: Computer Applications | Department: Lucknow; India
Researcher: Matthew Hodson Publications ->10 Reads ->1766 Citations ->37 Institution: Victoria University Melbourne | Location: Melbourne, Victoria, Australia | Department: Computer Applications | Department: Lucknow; India
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: Computer Applications | Department: Lucknow; India
```

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: College of Health and Biomedicine  
Researcher: Matthew Hodson Publications ->10 Reads ->1766 Citations ->37 Institution: Victoria University Melbourne | Location: Melbourne, Victoria, Australia | Department: Architecture  
Researcher: Rudy Trisno Publications ->45 Reads ->30871 Citations ->20 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     /**
28      * @see HttpServlet#HttpServlet()
29     */
30     public PublicationsInfo() {
31         super();
32         // TODO Auto-generated constructor stub
33     }
34
35     /**
36      * @see HttpServlet#doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
37     */
38     protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) throws ServletException, IOException {
39         // TODO Auto-generated method stub
40         //response.getWriter().append("Served at: ").append(request.getContextPath());
41         response.getWriter().println("INFORMAÇÕES DAS PUBLICAÇÕES");
42         ejb.initial();
43         List<Publication> pubs = ejb.getPublicationsInfo();
44         request.setAttribute("lista", pubs);
45         request.getRequestDispatcher("/info.jsp").forward(request, response);
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