

# Spletne tehnologije, UL, FRI (VSP)

## ST 8 - Spletne storitve

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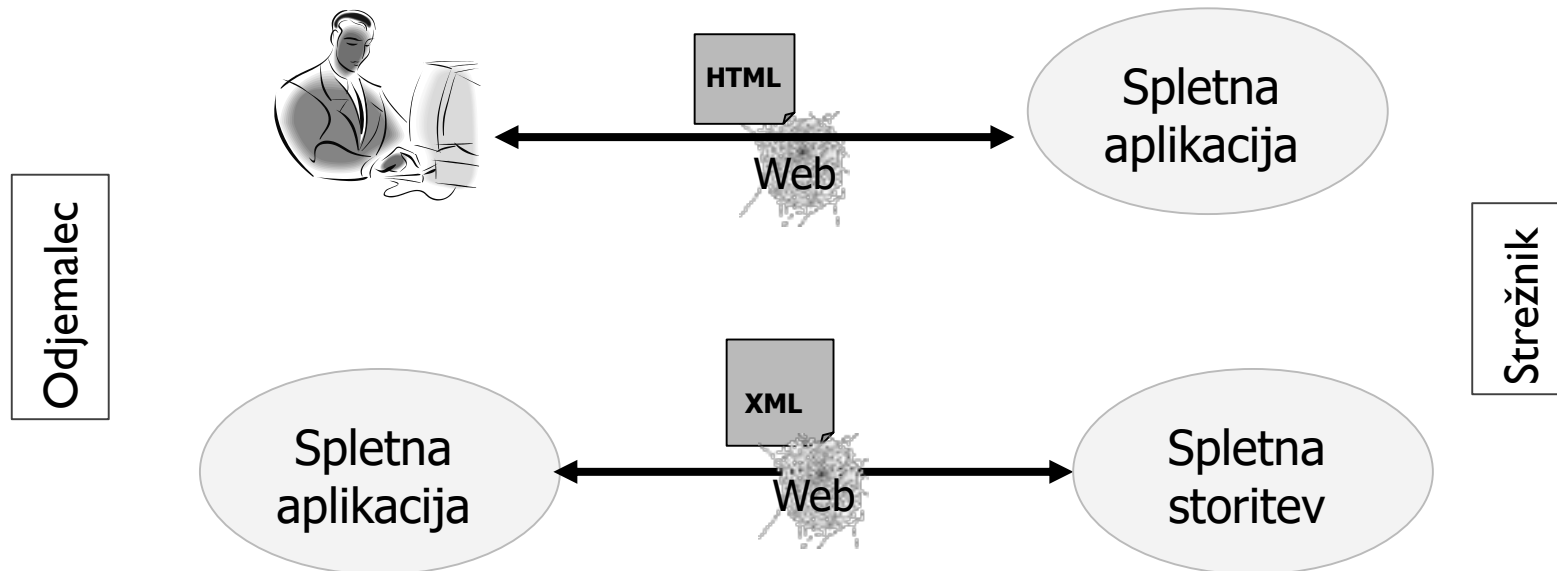
# Uvod

- ▶ Spletne storitve (Web Services)
  - ▶ SOAP (Simple Object Access protocol)
  - ▶ REST (Representational State Transfer)
- ▶ Literatura:
  - ▶ [http://www.w3schools.com/xml/xml\\_services.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/xml/xml_services.asp)
  - ▶ <http://rest.elkstein.org/2008/02/what-is-rest.html>



# Spletne storitve (Web Services)

- ▶ Uporabnik - Spletne aplikacije – Spletne storitve
- ▶ Spletna storitev – programski sistem razvit za podporo spletne interakcije:
  - ▶ stroj-stroj;
  - ▶ proces-proces;
  - ▶ računalnik-računalnik

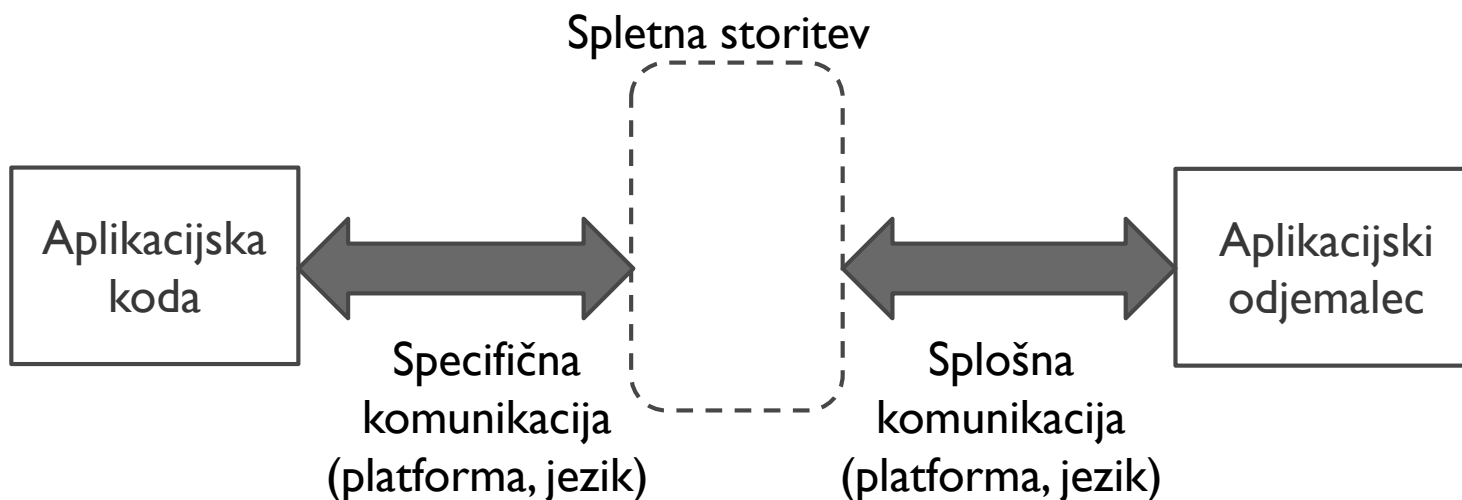


# Uvod

---

- ▶ Spletne aplikacijske komponente
- ▶ Samostojne in samo-opisljive komponente
- ▶ Na voljo drugim aplikacijam, ki niso del našega sistema
- ▶ Se uporabljajo za funkcije, ki jih pogosto kličejo različne aplikacije
- ▶ Komunicirajo preko odprtokodnih protokolov
- ▶ HTTP in XML predstavljata osnovo spletnih storitev
- ▶ Interoperabilnost - Povezujejo različne aplikacije in platforme
- ▶ Primeri:
  - ▶ pretvorba valut,
  - ▶ vremenska poročila,
  - ▶ ...
- ▶ Primer: Borza postavi spletno storitev za branje cene posamezne delnice. Druge aplikacije (spletne strani, namizne aplikacije, Android/iOS aplik.) uporabljajo to storitev za pridobitev podatkov, ki jih potem prikažejo.

- 
- ▶ Spletna storitev dovoli dostop do aplikacijske kode s standardnimi spletnimi tehnologijami (HTTP, XML, ...)
  - ▶ Vmesnik med aplikacijsko kodo in uporabnikom te kode (aplikacija).
  - ▶ Abstraktni nivo – ločevanje med podrobnostmi okolja in programskega jezika pri dejanskem klicu aplikacijske kode.
  - ▶ Brskalnik – spletna storitev – izvedba naloge



# Spletne storitve

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- ▶ Spletne storitve zasnovane na protokolu SOAP
  - ▶ Opis informacije
    - XML – Extended Markup Language
  - ▶ Opis spletnih storitev
    - WSDL – Web Service Description Language
  - ▶ Dostop do spletnih storitev
    - SOAP – Simple Object Access Protocol
  - ▶ Iskanje spletnih storitev
    - UDDI – Universal Description, Discovery, Integration
- ▶ REST (REpresentational State Transfer)
  - Prenos podatkov z uporabo protokola HTTP
- ▶ Uporaba:
  - ▶ Aplikacijske komponente (pogosta uporaba)
  - ▶ Povezovanje obstoječih rešitev - interoperabilnost

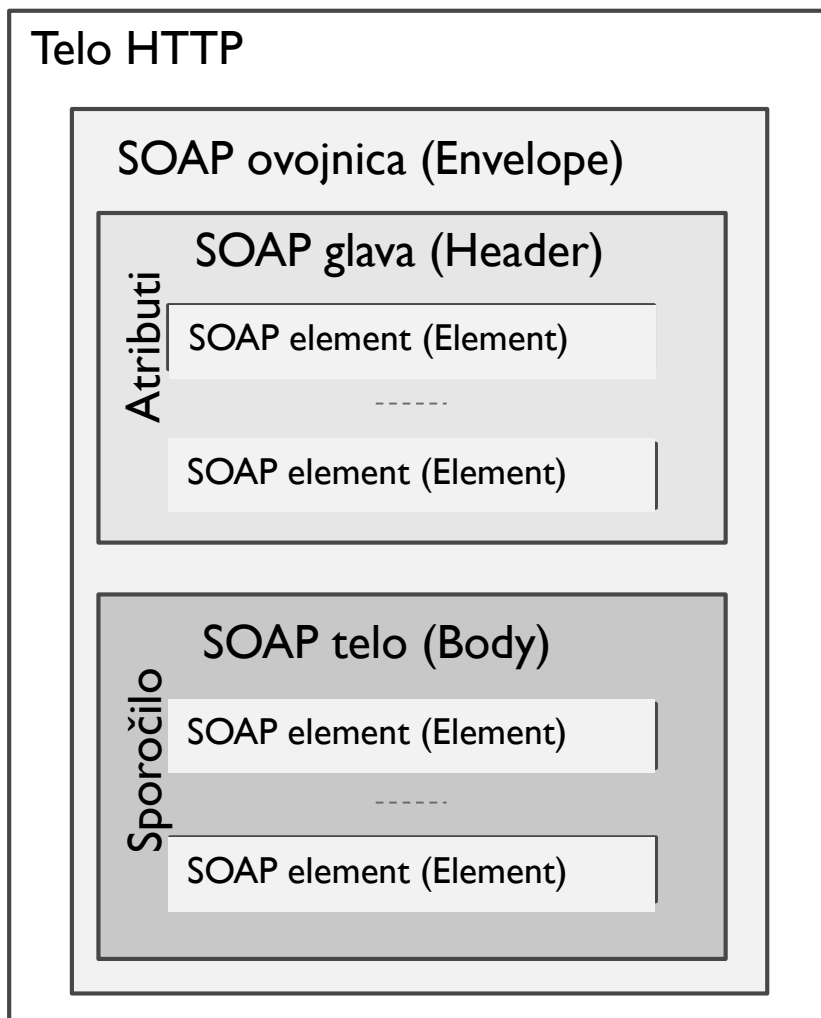
# SOAP (Simple Object Access Protocol)

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- ▶ aplikacijski komunikacijski protokol – deluje med aplikacijami
  - ▶ format za pošiljanje in sprejemanje sporočil
  - ▶ neodvisen od ogrodja in od programskega jezika
  - ▶ zasnovan na opisnem jeziku XML
  - ▶ enostaven in razširljiv
  - ▶ je W3C priporočilo
- 
- ▶ Sintaksa sporočila SOAP - XML dokument, ki vsebuje:
    - ▶ “Envelope element” – identificira XML dokument kot sporočilo SOAP
    - ▶ “Header element” - vsebuje informacijo glave
    - ▶ “Body element” – vsebuje informacijo klica in odgovora
    - ▶ “Fault element” – vsebuje napake in statusno informacijo

# Sporočilo SOAP

## Telo HTTP



```
<?xml version="1.0"?>  
<soap:Envelope  
    xmlns:soap=...  
    soap:encodingStyle>
```

```
<soap:Header>  
...  
</soap:Header>
```

```
<soap:Body>  
...  
    <soap:Fault>  
    ...  
    </soap:Fault>  
</soap:Body>  
</soap:Envelope>
```



# Ovojnica SOAP (soap:Envelope)

---

- ▶ Korenski element: sporočila: `<soap:Envelope> </soap:Envelope>`

- ▶ Definira dokument xml kot SOAP sporočilo

- ▶ Primer:

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<soap:Envelope
xmlns:soap="http://www.w3.org/2001/12/soap-envelope"
soap:encodingStyle="http://www.w3.org/2001/12/soap-encoding">
  ...
  Sporočilo
  ...
</soap:Envelope>
```

- ▶ `xmlns:soap` je imensko področje (`http://www.w3.org/2001/12/soap-envelope`)

- ▶ `soap:encodingStyle` določa tip podatkov (`soap:encodingStyle="URI"`)

Pojavi se lahko v vsakem elementu SOAP in se uporabi na tem in na vseh elementih, ki so njegovi otroci.

# Glava SOAP (soap:Header)

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- ▶ Opcijski element
- ▶ Ni predpisana vsebina:
  - ▶ Informacija, ki jo bo uporabil prejemnik sporočila (avtentikacija, plačilo).
  - ▶ Pošiljatelj in sprejemnik se dogovorita o informaciji, ki se tu nahaja (številka transakcije).
- ▶ Uporabljajo jo ebXML (electronic business XML)
- ▶ Sintaksa: `soap:mustUnderstand="0|1"` – označi obvezno uporabo glave
- ▶ Določa kako naj prejemnik obdela sporočilo SOAP.

```
<soap:Header>
```

```
<m:Trans xmlns:m="http://www.w3schools.com/transaction/"
```

```
soap:mustUnderstand="1">234 /* ="1" prejemnik mora razpoznati element
```

```
</m:Trans>
```

```
</soap:Header>
```

# Telo SOAP (soap:Body)

---

- ▶ Telo SOAP vključuje podatke za izmenjavo

- ▶ V sporočilu je zahteva za ceno jabolk

```
<soap:Body>  
  <m:GetPrice xmlns:m="http://www.w3schools.com/prices">  
    <m:Item>Apples</m:Item>  
  </m:GetPrice>  
</soap:Body>
```

- ▶ elementa <m:GetPrice > in <m:Item> sta specifična za aplikacijo

- ▶ Odgovor SOAP

```
<soap:Body>  
  <m:GetPriceResponse xmlns:m="http://www.w3schools.com/prices">  
    <m:Price>1.90</m:Price>  
  </m:GetPriceResponse>  
</soap:Body>
```

# Napaka SOAP (soap:Fault)

---

- ▶ Fault SOAP je opcijski, se pojavi enkrat in označuje napake sporočila.
- ▶ Podelamenti:
  - ▶ <faultcode> - koda za določanje napake
  - ▶ <faultstring> - človeku berljiva razlaga napake
  - ▶ <faultactor> - kdo je povzročil napako
  - ▶ <detail> - informacija v povezavi s specifično aplikacijo
- ▶ Kode napak:
  - ▶ VersionMismatch – neveljaven imenski prostor
  - ▶ MustUnderstand – otrok elementa Header z atributom mustUnderstand postavljenim na "1" ni bil razumljen
  - ▶ Client – sporočilo je bilo napačno
  - ▶ Server – strežnik ni mogel obdelati sporočila

# Primer: Zahteva za ceno delnic

---

► POST /InStock HTTP/1.1

Host: www.example.org

Content-Type: application/soap+xml; charset=utf-8

Content-Length: nnn

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

```
<soap:Envelope
```

```
  xmlns:soap="http://www.w3.org/2001/12/soap-envelope"
```

```
  soap:encodingStyle="http://www.w3.org/2001/12/soap-encoding">
```

```
<soap:Body xmlns:m="http://www.example.org/stock">
```

```
  <m:GetStockPrice>
```

```
    <m:StockName>IBM</m:StockName>
```

```
  </m:GetStockPrice>
```

```
</soap:Body>
```

```
</soap:Envelope>
```

# Primer: Odgovor cene delnic

---

## ► HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Content-Type: application/soap+xml; charset=utf-8

Content-Length: nnn

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

```
<soap:Envelope
```

```
  xmlns:soap="http://www.w3.org/2001/12/soap-envelope"
```

```
  soap:encodingStyle="http://www.w3.org/2001/12/soap-encoding">
```

```
<soap:Body xmlns:m="http://www.example.org/stock">
```

```
  <m:GetStockPriceResponse>
```

```
    <m:Price>34.5</m:Price>
```

```
  </m:GetStockPriceResponse>
```

```
</soap:Body>
```

```
</soap:Envelope>
```

# WSDL- Web Services Description Language

---

- ▶ Uporabljen za opis spletnih storitev
- ▶ Zapisan je v XML, je XML dokument
- ▶ Uporabljen je za lociranje spletnih storitev
- ▶ Je W3C priporočilo od 2007 dalje
- ▶ Ob definiciji WSDL dokumenta se:
  - ▶ avtomatsko generira klic spletne storitve in razčlenitev odgovora
  - ▶ preostane le uporaba pridobljenih podatkov.
- ▶ Dokument WSDL določa lokacijo in metode
- ▶ Struktura - elementi
  - ▶ <types> - podatkovni tip, ki ga uporablja spletna storitev
  - ▶ <message> - sporočilo, ki ga uporablja spletna storitev
  - ▶ <portType> - operacija, ki jo uporablja spletna storitev
  - ▶ <binding> - komunikacijski protokol, ki ga uporablja spletna storitev

# Struktura WSDL

---

► <definitions>

- korenski element

<types>

definition of types.....

</types>

- podatkovni tipi

<message>

definition of a message....

</message>

- sporočilo

<portType>

definition of a port.....

</portType>

- nabor podprtih operacij

<binding>

definition of a binding....

</binding>

- definira transakcijski protokol  
prenos rpc ali dokument  
(operation)

</definitions>



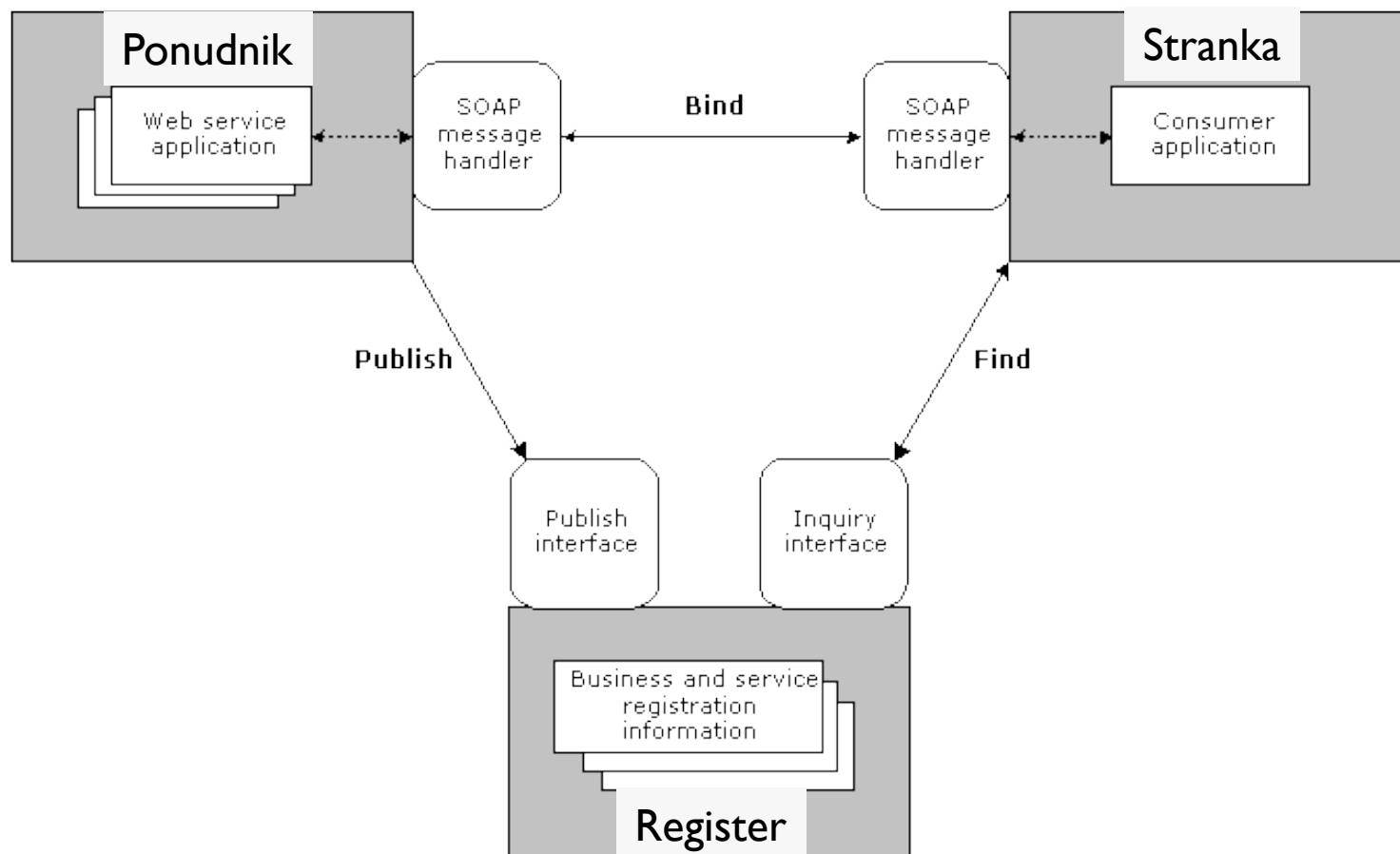
# UDDI-Universal Description, Discovery and Integration

---

- ▶ Je standard, ki je zasnovan na XML (opis, objava in iskanje spletnih storitev).
- ▶ Je specifikacija za porazdeljen register spletnih storitev.
- ▶ UDDI je od platforme neodvisno ogrodje za
  - ▶ opis storitev,
  - ▶ odkrivanje posla in
  - ▶ integracije poslovnih storitev z uporabo interneta.
- ▶ Mapa za shranjevanje informacij o spletnih storitvah
- ▶ Mapa vmesnikov spletnih storitev opisanih z WSDL
- ▶ Komunicira preko SOAP
- ▶ UDDI ima dve sekciji:
  - ▶ Register vseh metapodatkov spletnih storitev, vključno s kazalcem na njihove opise WSDL
  - ▶ Niz definicij za WSDL <portType> za upravljanje in iskanje registra

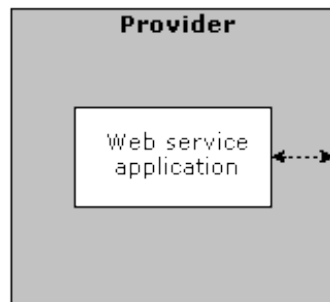
# Spletne storitve - opis

- ▶ <https://www.novell.com/documentation/extend52/Docs/help/Director/books/utoolsUnderstandingServices.html>



# Spletne storitve – ponudnik

## ► Kreiranje komponent



### HTTP request from consumer

```
POST /StockQuote HTTP/1.1
Host: www.stockquoteserver.com
Content-Type: text/xml;
charset="utf-8"
Content-Length: nnnn
SOAPAction: "www.stockquoteserver.com/services/getquote.htm"

<SOAP-ENV:Envelope xmlns:SOAP-ENV="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/"
SOAP-ENV:encodingStyle="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/encoding/">
  <SOAP-ENV:Body>
    <m:GetLastTradePrice
      xmlns:m="www.stockquoteserver.com/services/getquote.htm">
      <symbol>DIS</symbol>
    </m:GetLastTradePrice>
  </SOAP-ENV:Body>
</SOAP-ENV:Envelope>
```

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: text/xml;
charset="utf-8"
Content-Length: nnnn

<SOAP-ENV:Envelope xmlns:SOAP-ENV="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/"
SOAP-ENV:encodingStyle="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/encoding/">
  <SOAP-ENV:Body>
    <m:GetLastTradePriceResponse
      xmlns:m="www.stockquoteserver.com/services/getquote.htm">
      <Price>34.5</Price>
    </m:GetLastTradePriceResponse>
  </SOAP-ENV:Body>
</SOAP-ENV:Envelope>
```

### HTTP response to consumer

# Spletne storitve - stranka

## ► Uporaba

### HTTP request to provider

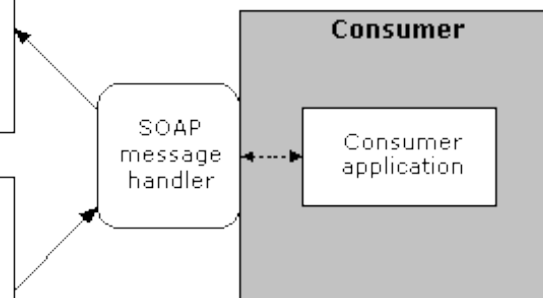
```
POST /StockQuote HTTP/1.1
Host: www.stockquoteserver.com
Content-Type: text/xml;
charset="utf-8"
Content-Length: nnnn
SOAPAction: "www.stockquoteserver.com/services/getquote.htm"

<SOAP-ENV:Envelope xmlns:SOAP-ENV="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/"
SOAP-ENV:encodingStyle="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/encoding/"
  <SOAP-ENV:Body>
    <m:GetLastTradePrice
      xmlns:m="www.stockquoteserver.com/services/getquote.htm">
      <symbol>DIS</symbol>
    </m:GetLastTradePrice>
  </SOAP-ENV:Body>
</SOAP-ENV:Envelope>
```

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: text/xml;
charset="utf-8"
Content-Length: nnnn

<SOAP-ENV:Envelope xmlns:SOAP-ENV="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/"
SOAP-ENV:encodingStyle="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/encoding/">
  <SOAP-ENV:Body>
    <m:GetLastTradePriceResponse
      xmlns:m="www.stockquoteserver.com/services/getquote.htm">
      <Price>34.5</Price>
    </m:GetLastTradePriceResponse>
  </SOAP-ENV:Body>
</SOAP-ENV:Envelope>
```

### HTTP response from provider



# Primer 1: Spletna storitev - SOAP

- ▶ Ustvarimo spletno storitev s PHP:
  - ▶ SOAP strežnik (SimpleServer.php)
  - ▶ SOAP odjemalec (SimpleClient.php)
  - ▶ Interakcija z uporabnikom (SimpleView.php)
  - ▶ Knjižnica nusoap.php (PHP classes - SOAP 1.1, WSDL 1.1, HTTP 1.0/1.1)
- ▶ Vir: [http://www.phpgang.com/create-a-web-service-with-php\\_43.html](http://www.phpgang.com/create-a-web-service-with-php_43.html)

## Welcome to PHP Web Service

Hello Mira Trebar

# REST - **RE**presentational **S**tate **T**ransfer

- ▶ Protokol HTTP je uporabljen za izvedbo klicev med aplikacijami/stroji

Consider "Martin Lawrence" as your data

## SOAP



## REST



<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/209905/representational-state-transfer-rest-and-simple-object-access-protocol-soap>

# Primer: SOAP in REST

---

- ▶ Branje podatkov v aplikaciji 'phonebook' za parameter UserID= 12345

- ▶ **SOAP** (zahteva):

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

```
<soap:Envelope xmlns:soap="http://www.w3.org/2001/12/soap-envelope" soap:encodingStyle="http://www.w3.org/2001/12/soap-encoding">
```

```
  <soap:body pb="http://www.acme.com/phonebook">
```

```
    <pb:GetUserDetails>
```

```
      <pb:UserID>12345</pb:UserID> </pb:GetUserDetails>
```

```
    </soap:Body>
```

```
</soap:Envelope>
```

- ▶ **REST klic** bo z metodo GET na naslov URL:

<http://www.acme.com/phonebook/UserDetails/12345>

# REST

---

- ▶ REST uporabi protokol HTTP za izvedbo operacij (CRUD):
  - ▶ Create
  - ▶ Read
  - ▶ Update
  - ▶ Delete
- ▶ Delovanje REST:
  - ▶ Neodvisno od okolja (odjemalec je Mac - Strežnik je Unix, ...)
  - ▶ Neodvisno od jezika (C# in Java, ..)
  - ▶ Standardizirana zasnova (deluje nad HTTP)
  - ▶ Enostavna uporaba ob prisotnosti požarnih zidov
- ▶ Nima vgrajenih varnostnih mehanizmov - Potrebno jih je dodati (HTTPs, ...)



# Kompleksnejša spletna storitev REST

---

- ▶ Vključitev večjega števila parametrov:

<http://www.acme.com/phonebook/UserDetails?firstName=John&lastName=Doe>

- ▶ REST odgovor:

- ▶ XML zapis podatkov, ki omogoča preverjanje veljavnosti podatkov
- ▶ JSON (Java Script Object Notation)
- ▶ CMS (Comma-Separated Values)

```
<parts-list>
  <part id="3322">
    <name>ACME Boomerang</name>
    <desc>
      Used by Coyote in <i>Zoom at the Top</i>, 1962
    </desc>
    <price currency="usd" quantity="1">17.32</price>
    <uri>http://www.acme.com/parts/3322</uri>
  </part>
```

```
<part id="783">
  <name>ACME Dehydrated Boulders</name>
  <desc>
    Used by Coyote in <i>Scrambled Aches</i>, 1957
  </desc>
  <price currency="usd" quantity="pack">19.95</price>
  <uri>http://www.acme.com/parts/783</uri>
</part>
</parts-list>
```

- ▶ Realni primeri:

- ▶ Twitter ima REST API
- ▶ Flickr
- ▶ Atom



# REST in AJAX

---

- ▶ Zahteva je poslana z objektom XMLHttpRequest

```
function createRequest() {  
    var result = null;  
    if (window.XMLHttpRequest) {  
        // FireFox, Safari, etc.  
        result = new XMLHttpRequest();  
        if (typeof xmlhttp.overrideMimeType != 'undefined') {  
            result.overrideMimeType('text/xml'); // Or anything else  
        }  
    }  
    else if (window.ActiveXObject) {  
        // MSIE  
        result = new ActiveXObject("Microsoft.XMLHTTP");  
    }  
    else {  
        // No known mechanism -- consider aborting the application  
    }  
    return result;  
}
```

- ▶ Ne vrne takoj odgovora (pogosto je ta v JSON, nima povezave z XML)
- ▶ Vključiti je potrebno *callback function*



# REST in AJAX

---

```
var req = createRequest(); // defined above
// Create the callback:
req.onreadystatechange = function() {
    if (req.readyState != 4) return; // Not there yet
    if (req.status != 200) {
        // Handle request failure here...
        return;
    }
    // Request successful, read the response
    var resp = req.responseText;
    // ... and use it as needed by your app.
}
```

## ► Pošljemo zahtevo

```
req.open("GET", url, true);
req.send();
```

For POST requests, use:

```
req.open("POST", url, true);
req.setRequestHeader("Content-Type",
                    "application/x-www-form-urlencoded");
req.send(form-encoded request body);
```



# Primer 2: Spletna storitev -RESTFul

---

- ▶ Kreiranje uporabnika, pridobivanje podatkov o uporabniku, ažuriranje podatkov uporabnika, brisanje uporabnika
- ▶ <http://www.scalsys.com/blog/build-rest-web-service-with-php-json-and-mysql/>
- ▶ Ustvarimo datoteke s PHP:
  - db\_config.php
  - create.php
  - select.php
  - update.php
  - delete.php
- ▶ Podatkovna baza: test, tabela

```
`id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,  
`firstname` varchar(255) NOT NULL,  
`lastname` varchar(255) NOT NULL,  
`email` varchar(255) NOT NULL,  
`password` varchar(255) NOT NULL,  
`status` enum('1','0') NOT NULL,
```

# Dodamo uporabnika

The screenshot shows the Dodamo web client interface. At the top, the URL bar contains `http://localhost/webService/create.php`. Below it, the request method is set to **POST**. The **Form** tab is selected, showing a table with the following data:

Field	Value
firstname	Vipul
lastname	Patel
email	patevipul.g.k@gmail.com
password	1234

Below the form, the **Headers** section shows `application/json` as the content type. At the bottom right, there are **Clear** and **Send** buttons. The **Send** button is highlighted with a red box.

On the left side, there is a sidebar with the following links: Request, Socket, Projects, Saved, History, Settings, About, Rate this application, and Donate.

At the bottom left, there is a **Scroll to top** button.

The response section at the bottom shows the following details:

- Status: 200 OK (200) Loading time: 197 ms
- Request headers: User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.3; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/42.0.2311.90 Safari/537.36; Origin: chrome-extension://hgmlcofddfmphgcelkdtbtbjalo; Content-Type: application/json; Accept: \*/\*; Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate; Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.8
- Response headers: Date: Tue, 28 Apr 2015 11:58:13 GMT; Server: Apache/2.4.7 (Win32) OpenSSL/1.0.1e PHP/5.5.9; X-Powered-By: PHP/5.5.9; Content-Length: 40; Keep-Alive: timeout=5, max=100; Connection: Keep-Alive

# Pridobimo podatke o uporabniku

The screenshot shows a web client interface with the following components:

- URL Bar:** `http://localhost/webService/select.php?id=1`
- Method Selection:** ☒ GET, ☐ POST, ☐ PUT, ☐ PATCH, ☐ DELETE, ☐ HEAD, ☐ OPTIONS, ☐ Other
- Form/Headers:** Tabs for Raw, Form, and Headers. The Headers tab is active, showing "Add new header".
- Buttons:** Clear and Send (highlighted).
- Status:** 200 OK, Loading time: 36 ms
- Request headers:**
  - User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.3; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/42.0.2311.90 Safari/537.36
  - Content-Type: text/plain; charset=utf-8
  - Accept: \*
  - Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, sdch
  - Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.8
- Response headers:**
  - Date: Tue, 28 Apr 2015 12:11:11 GMT
  - Server: Apache/2.4.7 (Win32) OpenSSL/1.0.1e PHP/5.5.9
  - X-Powered-By: PHP/5.5.9
  - Content-Length: 137
  - Keep-Alive: timeout=5, max=100
  - Connection: Keep-Alive
  - Content-Type: application/json
- Response Body (JSON):**

```
{
  "result": 0,
  "data": [1]
}
```