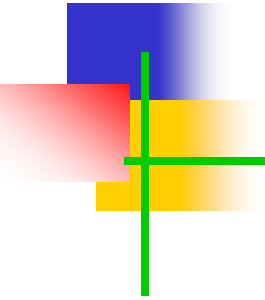
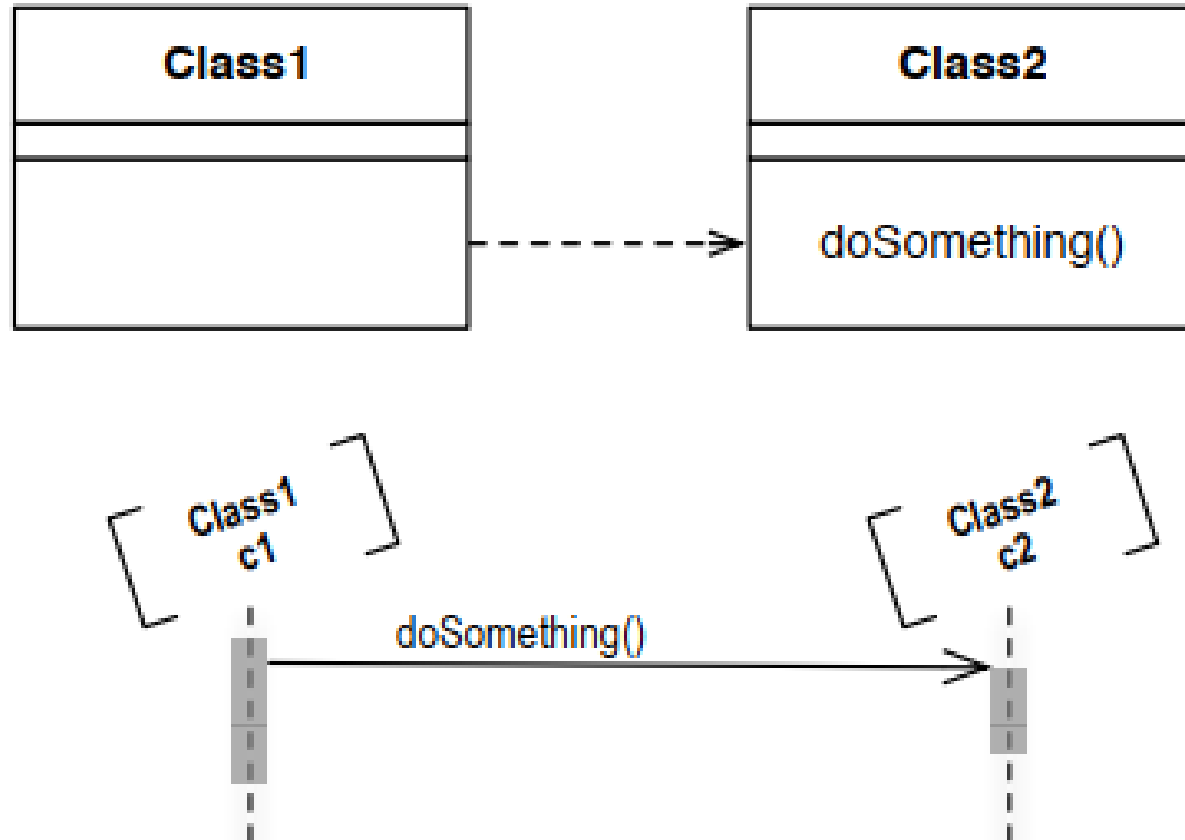


Web Services



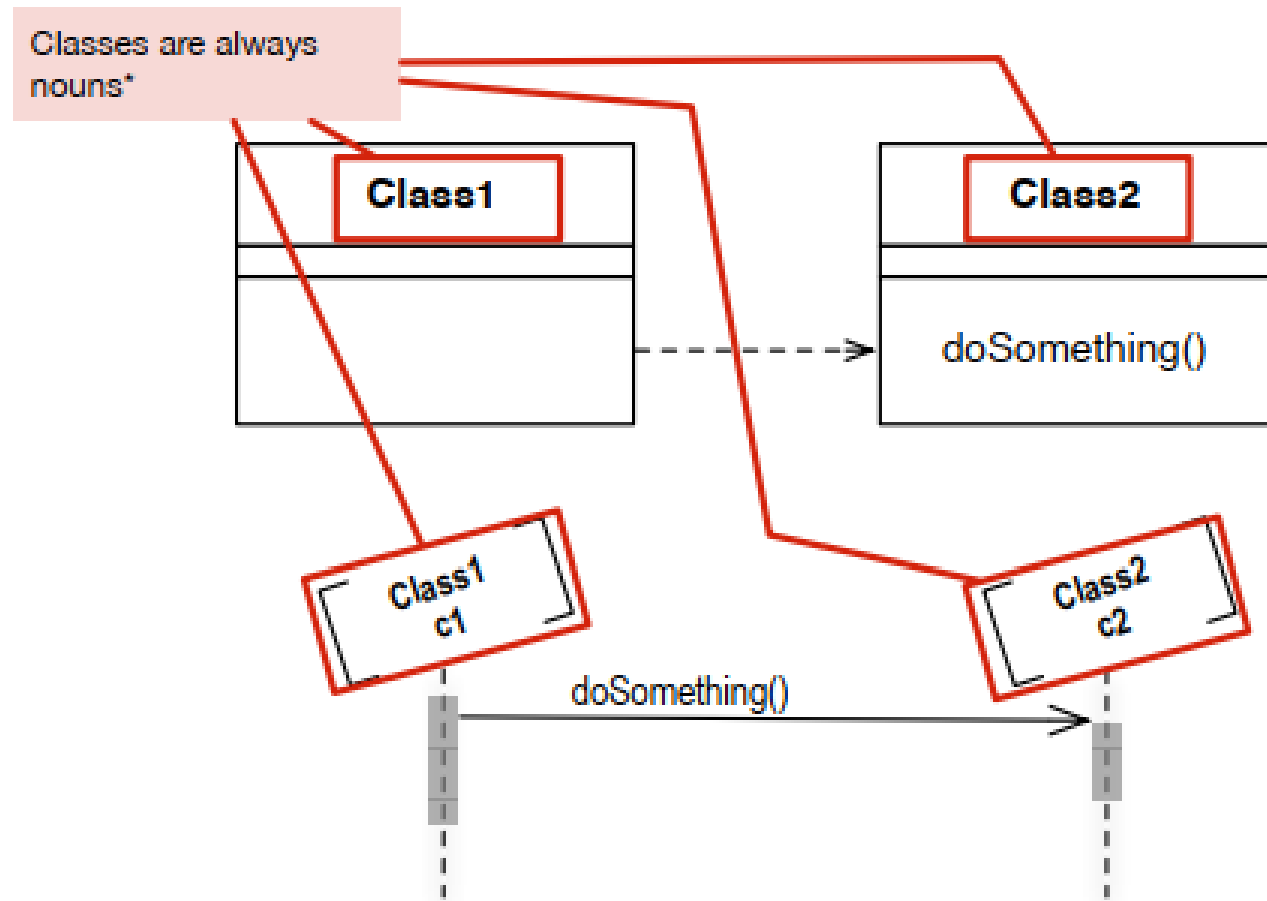
Web Services?

A quick look at Classes, and how they “talk” to each other



These slides are taken from CPSC 310 2015 course offering at UBC

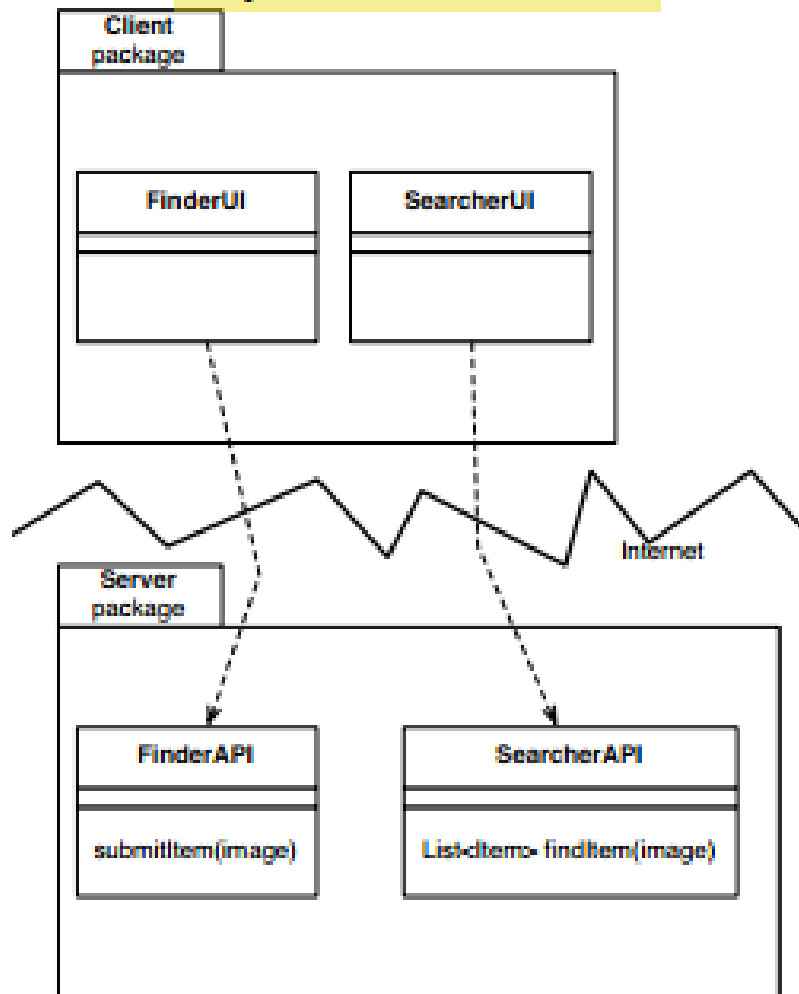
A quick look at Classes, and how they “talk” to each other



**note - they're often also "doers", or "responsibilities" but we'll think of them this way for now*

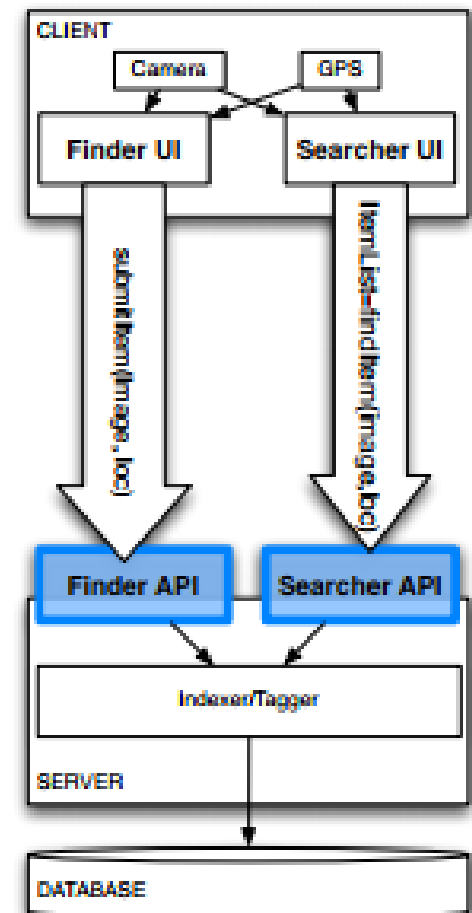
This design arrangements holds for client-server behaviour in an **RPC** architecture

Object-Oriented view

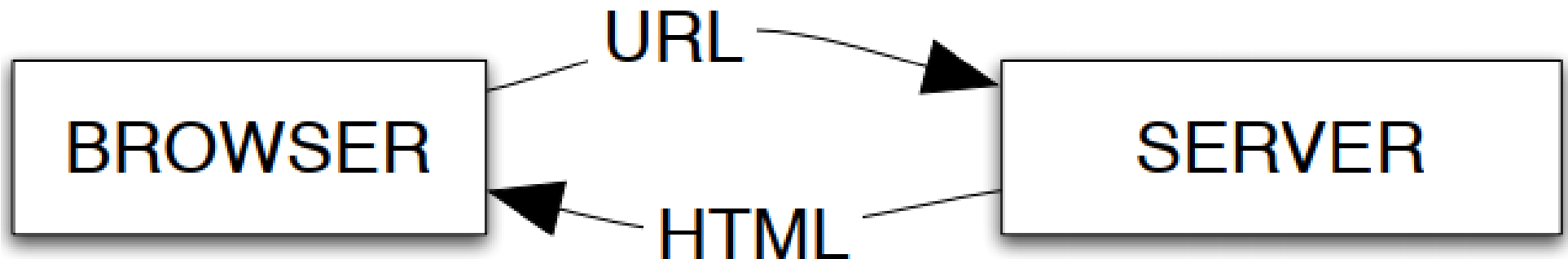
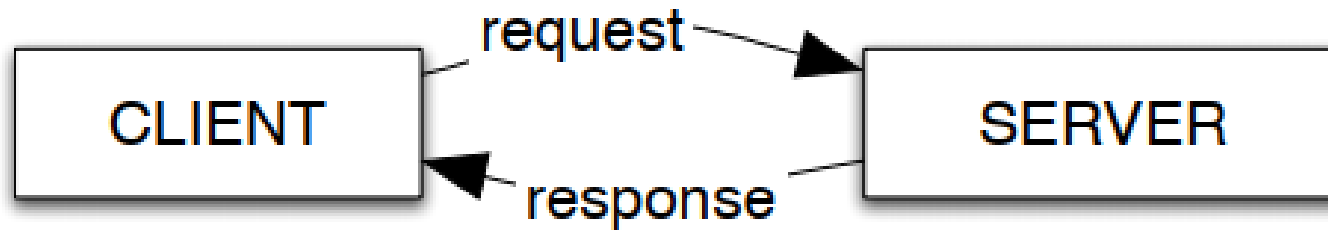


- This approach involves Remote Procedure Calls (**RPC**)
- Note that the **calls** are specialised **verbs** (`submitImage()`, `find()`)
- The data must be pre-defined, meaning we both the client and the server must agree on data types.

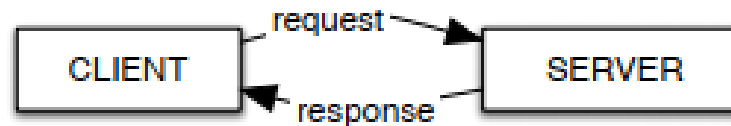
Architectural view



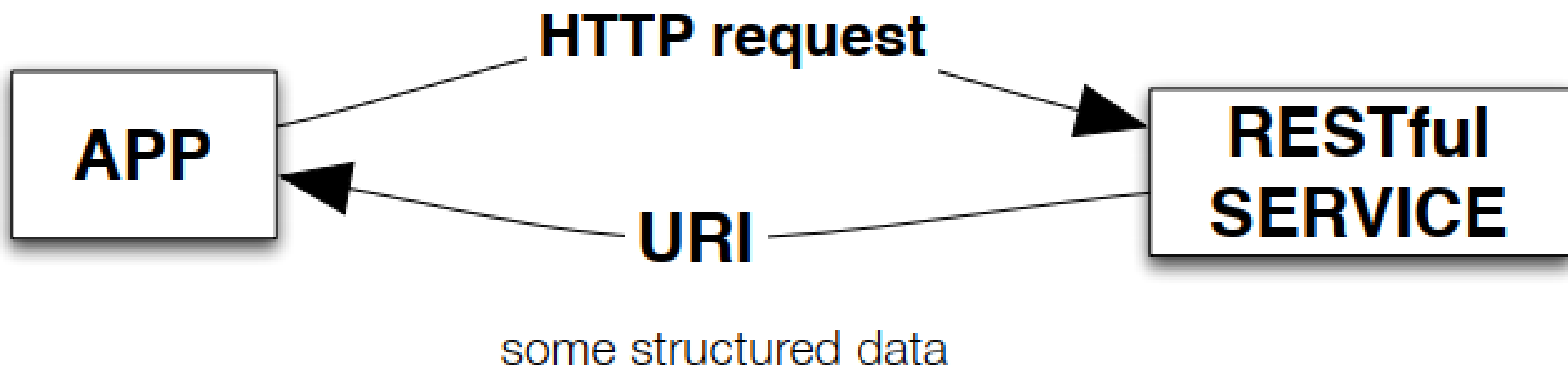
If your Client is a browser



If your Client is an Application



GET, POST, PUT, DELETE



Web Service Example: Waldo

- Consider an Android application called Waldo.
- The Waldo application lets you:
 - (1) track other users of the Waldo application within a certain geographic area
 - (2) plots your location and the locations of other users on a map
 - (3) uses live bus information from Translink to determine the best bus to use to reach a selected user's location from your current location.

<<device>

WaldoApp

Map
(osmdroid)

TransLinkService

WaldoService

<<device>>
TranslinkService
<<webservice>>

OpenMapView
<<webservice>>

<<device>>
WaldoService
<<webservice>>

These slides are
taken from
CPSC 410 2016
course offering
at UBC

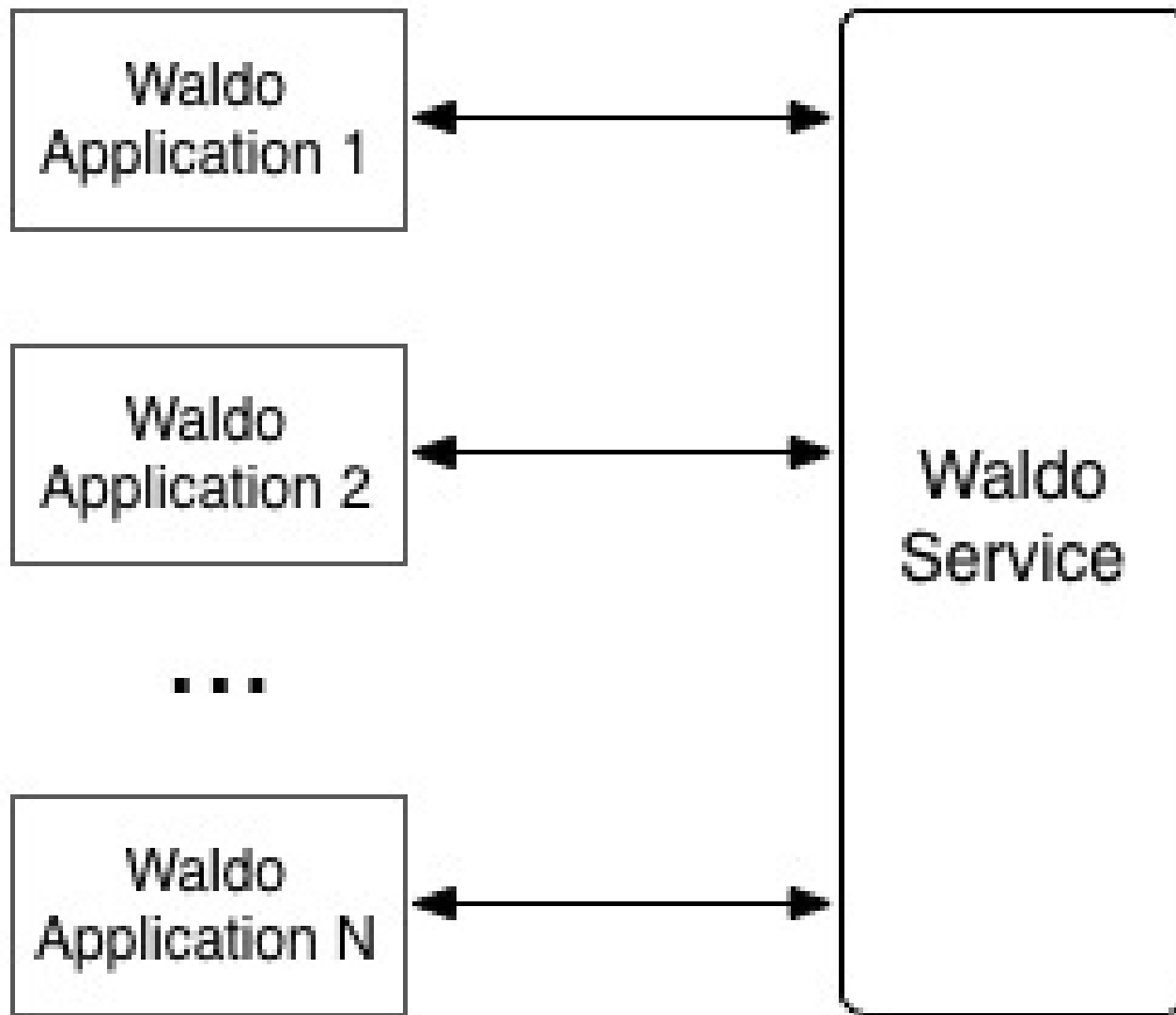
Waldo Web Service

- The Waldo web service will let you query to:
 - find Waldos to plot on your map and for which you can search for routes to, and
 - receive messages sent to you from Waldos

Waldo Web Service

- The waldo service is a web-service that is deployed on server. It:
 - tracks the names of users, or waldos, who are using the service
 - allows waldos to notify the service of their current location
 - permits waldos to retrieve the locations of other waldos
 - permits waldos to exchange messages in a limited fashion

Waldo Web Service Architecture



What API is provided by Waldo Service?

- Waldo service API
 - 1 initSession
 - 2 getWaldos
 - 3 getWaldoByName
 - 4 postLocation
 - 5 sendMsg
 - 6 getMsgs
 - 7 Error codes
 - 8 Notes

What API is provided by Waldo Service?

- Waldo service API
 - **getWaldos**
- Description:
 - Retrieve the location records for num number of waldos who have most recently updated their locations.
- Signature:
 - {ErrorNumber,ErrorString} | [{Name,Loc}, ... , {Name,Loc}] = getWaldos(key, num)

What API is provided by Waldo Service?

- Waldo service API

- **getWaldos**

- Example URL:

`http://kramer.nss.cs.ubc.ca:8080/getwaldos/CWejewid/5`

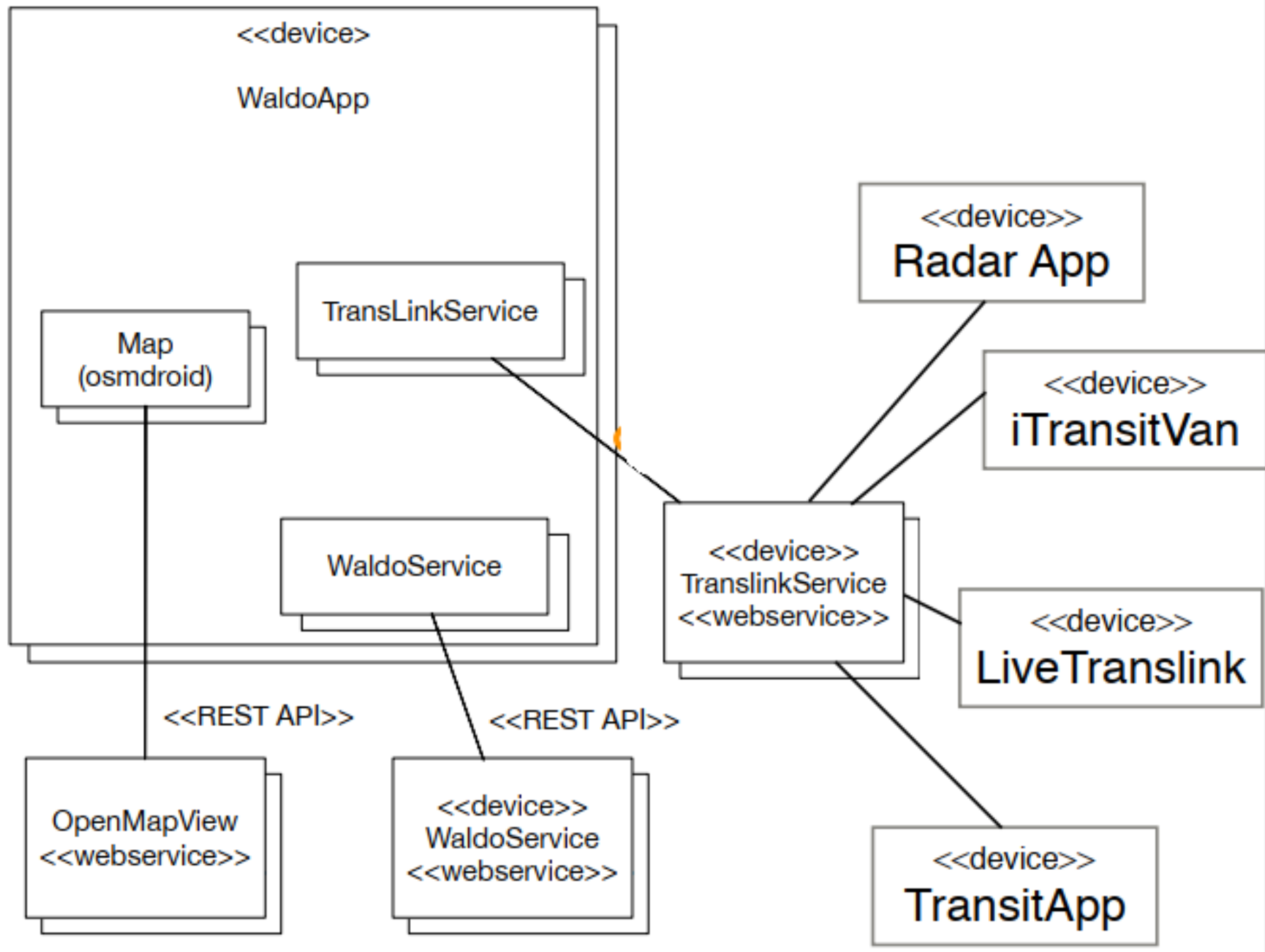
`key = "CWejewid"`

`num = 5`

What API is provided by Waldo Service?

- Waldo service API
 - **getWaldos**
- Example successful return value:

```
[{"Name":"StationaryEchoBot",  
  "Loc":{"Lat":49.26612,  
        "Long":-123.24703,  
        "Tstamp":1383530259}}  
....]
```



Web Services?

- A web service provides a **service interface** enabling clients to interact with servers in a more **general way than web browsers do**.
- Clients access the operations in the interface of a web service by means of requests and replies formatted in XML and usually transmitted over HTTP

Web services?

■ Wikipedia:

- A **Web service** is a service offered by an electronic device to another electronic device, communicating with each other via the **World Wide Web**. In a Web service, Web technology such as HTTP, is utilized for **machine-to-machine communication**, for transferring machine readable file formats such as XML and JSON.

■ W3C:

- A Web service generally is a software system designed to support **interoperable** machine-to-machine interaction over a network. (**how is interoperability achieved?**)

Web server versus Web services

- A web server provides basic HTTP services, whereas web services provide services based on the operations defined in their interface. (**Example?**)
- Web services can be provided by web servers therefore they are an extension of the Web.
- Web services servers **need not** be web servers.
- Application servers vs. web servers?

Web Server

- Definition 1:

- A web server is a service that handles *specifically* requests in the **HTTP** protocol format.
- The server responds to requests made using the HTTP format, and in turn responds using a valid HTTP response.

- Definition 2

- It is a computer program that accepts the request for data and sends the specified documents.

Web Server



Application server

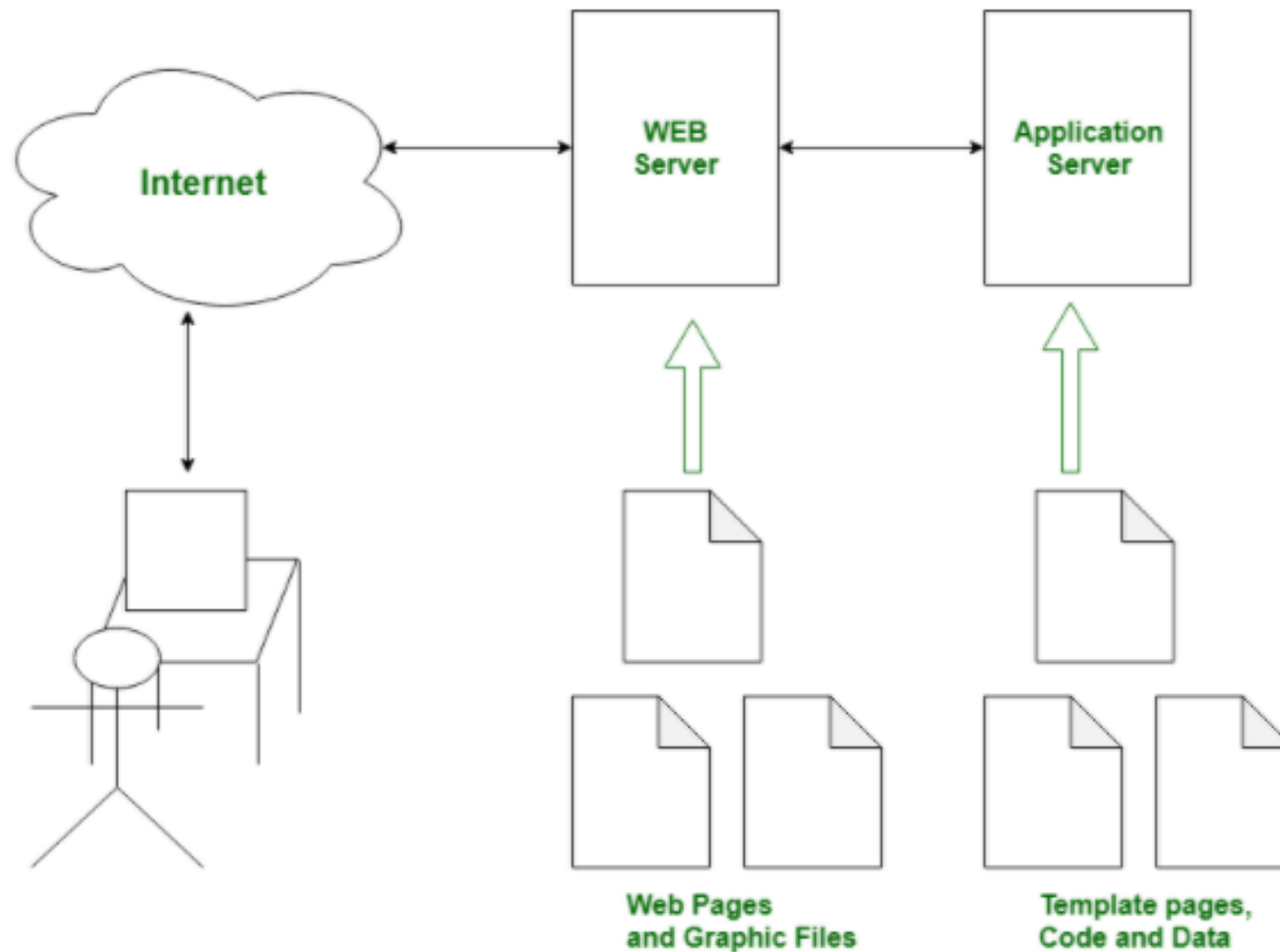
- Definition 1

- An application server is a service that handles *specifically* requests for business operations, and performs business logic.
- It is not limited to the **HTTP** protocol, but can operate using that protocol if it fits the business requirements.

- Definition 2

- It encompasses Web container as well as EJB container. Application servers organize the run atmosphere for enterprises applications.

Application server



Web Server vs. Application Server

- Content?
- Application types?
- Multithreading support?
- Supported protocols?

Web services Infrastructure and Components

Applications

Directory service Security Choreography

Web Services

Service descriptions (in WSDL)

SOAP

URIs (URLs or URNs)

XML

HTTP, SMTP or other transport

Web services Infrastructure and Components

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SOAP

URIs (URLs or URNs)

XML

HTTP, SMTP or other transport

Web services infrastructure and components III

- Some particular web services provide general functionality required for the operation of other web services.
- They include **directory services**, **security** and **choreography**
 - a naming or directory service allow clients to find out about services
 - XML Documents or parts of documents may be signed or encrypted.
 - choreography of web services allows one web service to use predefined patterns of access to a set of other web services.

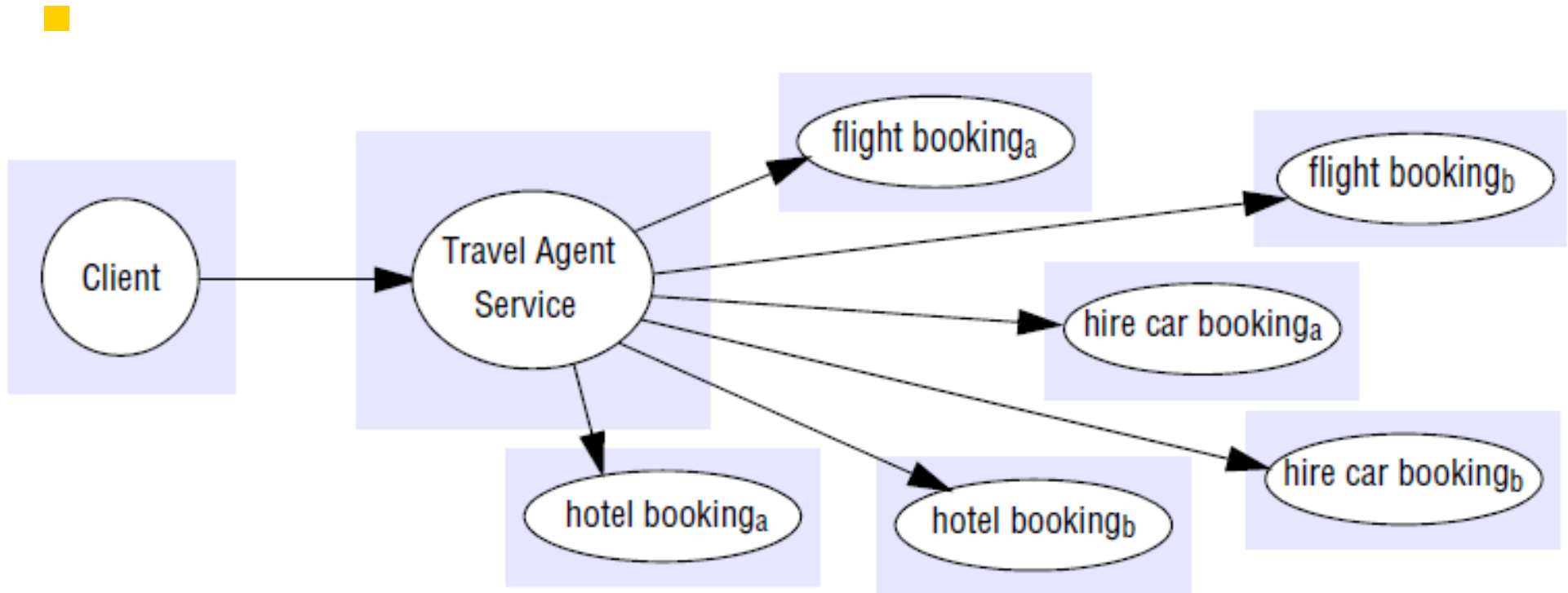
Web services infrastructure and components IV

- **Service choreography** is a form of service composition in which the interaction protocol between several partner services is defined from a global perspective.
“Dancers’ dance follow a global scenario without a single point of control”
- At run-time each participant in a service choreography executes its part of it (i.e. its role) according to the behaviour of the other participants.

Web services infrastructure and components V

- A web service generally provides a **service description**, which includes an interface definition and other information, such as the server's URL.
- This is used as the basis for a common understanding between client and server as to the offered service.
- *Web Services Description Language (WSDL)* is used to describe a service interface.

Travel Agent Service



Required Readings

- **Chapter 9: Distributed Systems: Concepts and Design**, 5th Edition. George **Coulouris**, Cambridge University. Jean Dollimore, Formerly of Queen Mary, University of London.
- <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/difference-between-web-server-and-application-server/>

References

- **Chapter 9: Distributed Systems: Concepts and Design**, 5th Edition. George **Coulouris**, Cambridge University. Jean Dollimore, Formerly of Queen Mary, University of London.
- <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/difference-between-web-server-and-application-server/>
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_service