

# REStful Web Services

# Introduction

- ❖ The `REStful` web services are highly popular in software architecture for distributed systems on the web.
- ❖ The Representational State Transfer (REST) web services set a new style fro SOA systems.
- ❖ The term Representational State Transfer was introduced in 2000 by Roy Fielding in his doctoral dissertation.

# The REStful Services Architecture

- ❖ REST stands for Representational State Transfer. It is a web service architecture that focuses on the system resources.
- ❖ Each resource is identified by a URI (Unified Resource Identifier).
- ❖ Accessing the resources is done using HTTP. The server reply is the representation of the resource we try to access. This representation is usually an XML document.

# The REStful Services Architecture

- ❖ Web Services that use the REST architecture are called RESTful Services.
- ❖ Systems that use or provide RESTful services are usually referred to as RESTafarians.

One of the most popular RESTful web service is the RSS feed many blogs usually provide.

- ❖ Most RESTful services are being used via a simple HTTP GET request for which they reply with an XML document.

# REStful Services Sample

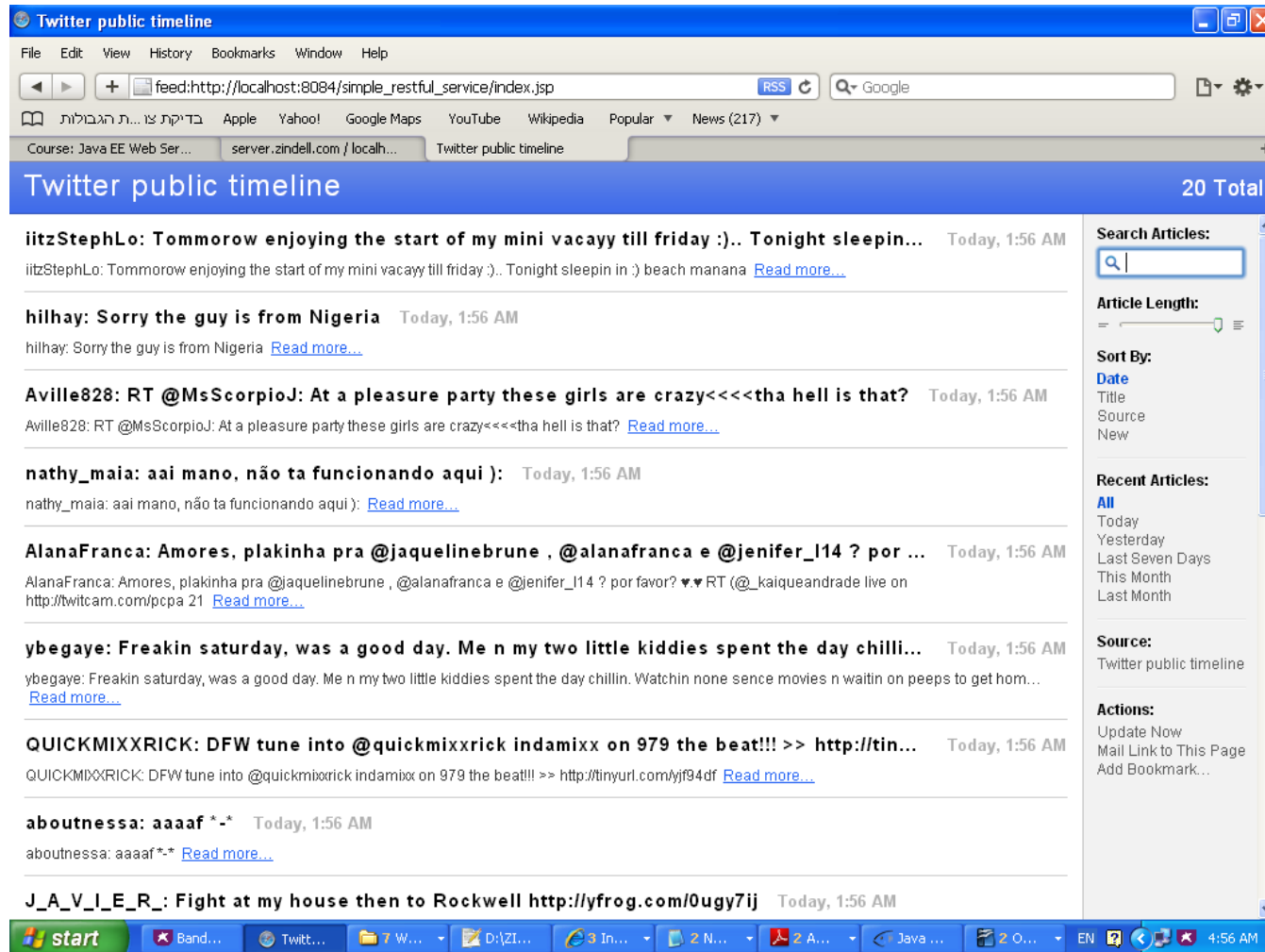
```
<%@ page contentType="text/xml; charset=UTF-8" %>
<%@ page import="java.io.BufferedReader,
java.io.IOException,java.io.InputStreamReader,
java.net.MalformedURLException,java.net.URL, java.net.URLConnection" %>

<%
try
{
    URL twitter = new
    URL("http://twitter.com/statuses/public_timeline.rss");
    URLConnection connection = twitter.openConnection();
    BufferedReader in = new BufferedReader(new
    InputStreamReader(connection.getInputStream()));
    String str;
    while ((str = in.readLine()) != null)
    {
        out.println(str);
    }
    in.close();
}
```

# REStful Services Sample

```
catch (MalformedURLException e)
{
    e.printStackTrace();
}
catch (IOException e)
{
    e.printStackTrace();
}
%>
```

# REStful Services Sample



# Java API for REStful Web Services

- ❖ JSR 311 specifies Java API for REStful web services. It aims at allowing us to develop REStful web services in a standard way.



# Java API for REStful Web Services

The screenshot shows the Java Community Process (JCP) website. The browser address bar displays `http://jcp.org/en/jsr/summary?id=311`. The page header includes the Java logo, the text "Java Community Process", and a diagram illustrating the "Community Development of Java Technology Specifications". Navigation links for "Press Room" and "Get Java Here" are present, along with a search bar for JSRs.

The main content area features tabs for "JSR", "Update", and "Expert Group". Below these, there are links for "Summary", "Proposal", and "Detail (Summary & Proposal)". The title "JSRs: Java Specification Requests" is followed by "JSR 311: JAX-RS: The Java™ API for RESTful Web Services".

On the left sidebar, there are sections for "JSRs" (with a search bar) and "My JCP" (with fields for User ID and Password, and links for "Register for Site" and "Having problems logging in?"). The "JSRs" section includes links for "JSRs by Platform", "JSRs by Technology", "JSRs by Stage", "JSRs by Committee", and "List of All JSRs".

The main content area contains a table with the following data:

Stage	Access	Start	Finish
Maintenance Release	<a href="#">Download page</a>	23 Nov, 2009	
Maintenance Draft Review 2	<a href="#">Download page</a>	02 Oct, 2009	01 Nov, 2009
Maintenance Draft Review	<a href="#">Download page</a>	27 Jan, 2009	03 Mar, 2009
Final Release	<a href="#">Download page</a>	10 Oct, 2008	
Final Approval Ballot	<a href="#">View results</a>	09 Sep, 2008	22 Sep, 2008
Proposed Final Draft	<a href="#">Download page</a>	15 Aug, 2008	
Public Review Ballot	<a href="#">View results</a>	27 May, 2008	02 Jun, 2008
Public Review	<a href="#">Download page</a>	02 May, 2008	02 Jun, 2008

The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the system clock as 10:00 AM on 6/13/2011, and the battery level is at 99%.

# Jersey Project

- ❖ Jersey is the reference implementation for JSR 311. We can easily integrate Jersey with Tomcat in order to develop a RESTful web service.

# Jersey Project

The screenshot shows the Jersey Project website in a web browser. The browser's address bar displays `http://jersey.java.net/`. The website has a navigation bar with links for **Aquarium**, **Core**, **Webtier**, **WS/XML**, and **Tools**. Below this, there are links for **Login**, **Register**, **Join**, and **Help**. The main content area features the **GlassFish » Jersey** logo and a yellow t-shirt icon. A sidebar on the left lists various links: **JSP**, **EL**, **JSTL**, **JSF**, **Jersey** (with sub-links for Download, Announcements, Mailing lists, Membership, + Using Jersey, + Developing Jersey, IssueTracker, and JSR 311 API), **Phobos**, **WADL**, **LRWP in Java**, and **Governance Document**. The main content area has five large icons representing **Start**, **Download**, **Communicate**, **Learn**, and **Contribute**. Below these icons, a paragraph describes Jersey as the open source, production quality, JAX-RS (JSR 311) Reference Implementation for building RESTful Web services. It mentions that Jersey provides an API so that developers may extend Jersey to suit their needs. The **governance policy** is the same as the one used in the GlassFish project. It also states that they use the same two licenses - CDDL 1.1 and GPL 2 with CPE - so, you can pick which one suites your needs better. Below this paragraph, there is a link to `users@jersey.java.net` for questions. On the right side, there is a **Google Custom Search** box with the text **Search Jersey**. Below the search box, there are two **Download NOW** buttons for **Jersey 1.7** and **Jersey 1.0.3.1**. Below these buttons, there is a **Jersey User Guide** section with a list of links: **Client, Server/Grizzly, WADL & JSON** (API), **Test Framework** (API), **Spring integration** (API), **Guice integration** (API), **MIME multipart** (API), **Client & Apache HTTP client** (API), **Atom & Apache Abdera** (API), **Simple HTTP server** (API), and **OAuth support** (Signature API, Server API, Client API). At the bottom of the page, there is a **Wiki** section with the text **Please join us at the Community Wiki for Project Jersey at**. The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows the Windows logo, several application icons, and the system clock displaying **10:02 AM 6/13/2011**.

# Download Jersey

- ❖ You can easily download Jersey latest version browsing at <http://download.java.net/maven/2/com/sun/jersey/jersey-archive/1.7/jersey-archive-1.7.zip>
- ❖ In order to deploy a simple Jersey based REStful web service we will need the following files:

`jersey-core.jar`

`jersey-server.jar`

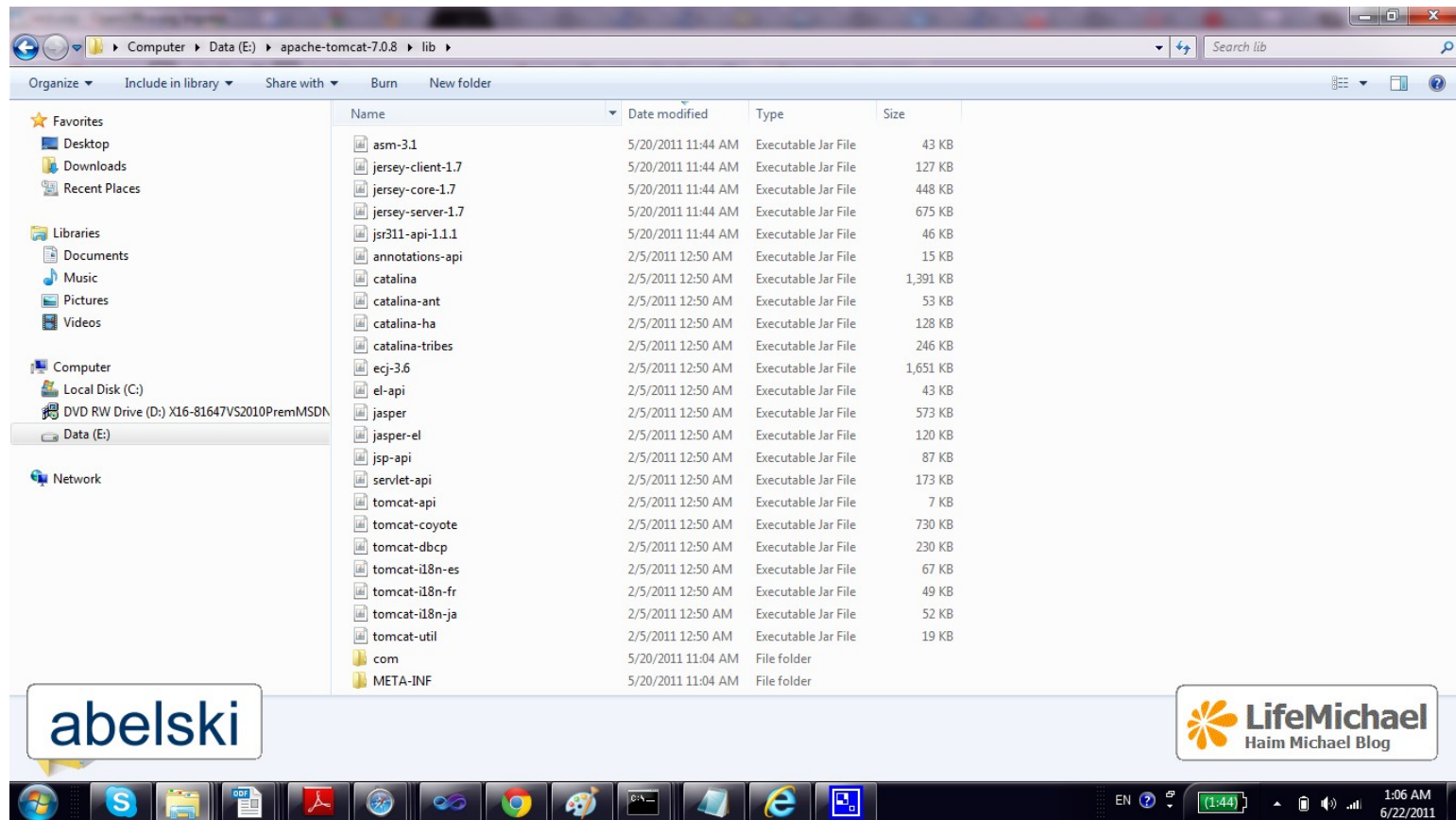
`jsr311-api.jar`

`asm.jar`

# Install Jersey

- ❖ We should first copy these jar files into the `lib` folder of our Tomcat installation.

# Install Jersey



# Deployment

- ❖ We should define the Jersey servlet dispatcher in our `web.xml` file.

# Deployment

```
<servlet>
  <servlet-name>My Jersey REST Service</servlet-name>
  <servlet-class>
    com.sun.jersey.spi.container.servlet.ServletContainer
  </servlet-class>
  <init-param>
    <param-name>
      com.sun.jersey.config.property.packages
    </param-name>
    <param-value>
      com.abelski.samples
    </param-value>
  </init-param>
  <load-on-startup>1</load-on-startup>
</servlet>
<servlet-mapping>
  <servlet-name>My Jersey REST Service</servlet-name>
  <url-pattern>/rest/*</url-pattern>
</servlet-mapping>
```

————— this param defines the package  
where jersey should look for the  
classes we defined

we should add it into our web.xml configuration file



# Deployment

- ❖ We can develop the class that will be instantiated and function as a REStful web service.

# Deployment

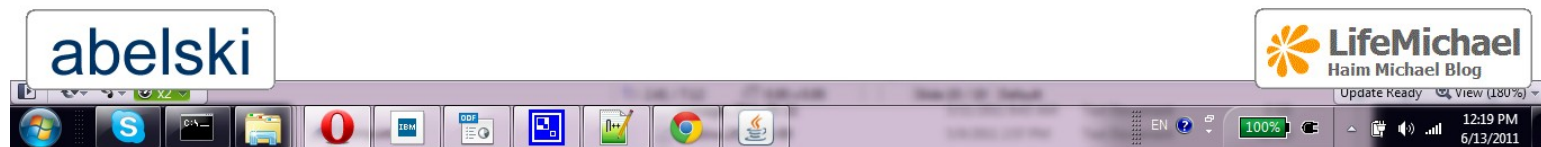
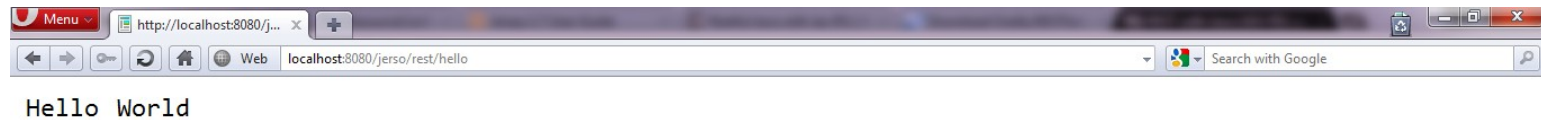
```
package com.abelski.samples;

import javax.ws.rs.Path;
import javax.ws.rs.GET;
import javax.ws.rs.Produces;
import javax.ws.rs.core.MediaType;

@Path("/hello")
public class HelloWorld
{
    @GET
    @Produces(MediaType.TEXT_PLAIN)
    public String sayHello()
    {
        return "Hello World";
    }
}
```



# Deployment



# Query String Parameters

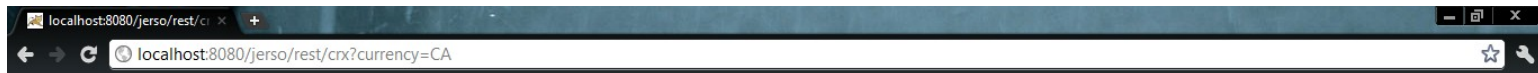
- ❖ We can easily extract the value of a specific query string parameter by using the `@QueryParam` annotation.

# Query String Parameters

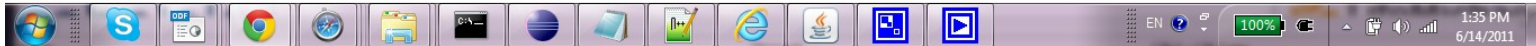
```
@Path("/crx")
public class CurrenciesExchangeRate
{
    @GET
    @Produces(MediaType.TEXT_PLAIN)
    public String getCurrencyExchangeRate(
        @DefaultValue("ILS") @QueryParam("currency") String currencyName)
    {
        double reply = 1;
        if(currencyName.equals("ILS")) reply = 1;
        if(currencyName.equals("USD")) reply = 3.4;
        if(currencyName.equals("EUR")) reply = 4.9;
        if(currencyName.equals("GBP")) reply = 6.5;
        if(currencyName.equals("CA")) reply = 3.9;
        return "<rate>" + reply + "</rate>";
    }
}
```



# Query String Parameters



abelski



# Path Segments

- ❖ We can easily associate different methods with the various URL possibilities. In other words, we can specify different methods to be invoked in according to the URL path that was used for using the web service.

# Path Segments

```
@Path("/crx")
public class CurrenciesExchangeRate
{
    @GET
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        @DefaultValue("ILS") @QueryParam("currency") String currencyName)
    {
        double reply = 1;
        if(currencyName.equals("ILS")) reply = 1;
        if(currencyName.equals("USD")) reply = 3.4;
        if(currencyName.equals("CA")) reply = 3.9;
        return "<rate>" + reply + "</rate>";
    }
    @GET
    @Path("/count")
    @Produces(MediaType.TEXT_PLAIN)
    public String getCount() {
        return "<gogo>99</gogo>";
    }
}
```





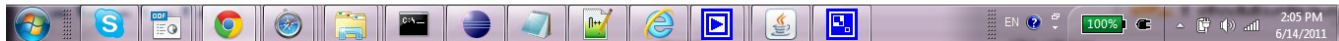
# Path Segments



<gogo>99</gogo>

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 **LifeMichael**  
Haim Michael Blog



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One of the most popular RESTful web service is the RSS feed many blogs usually provide.

- ❖ Most RESTful services are being used via a simple HTTP GET request for which they reply with an XML document.

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## REStful Services Sample

```
<%@ page contentType="text/xml; charset=UTF-8" %>
<%@ page import="java.io.BufferedReader,
java.io.IOException,java.io.InputStreamReader,
java.net.MalformedURLException,java.net.URL, java.net.URLConnection" %>

<%
try
{
    URL twitter = new
    URL("http://twitter.com/statuses/public_timeline.rss");
    URLConnection connection = twitter.openConnection();
    BufferedReader in = new BufferedReader(new
    InputStreamReader(connection.getInputStream()));
    String str;
    while ((str = in.readLine()) != null)
    {
        out.println(str);
    }
    in.close();
}
```

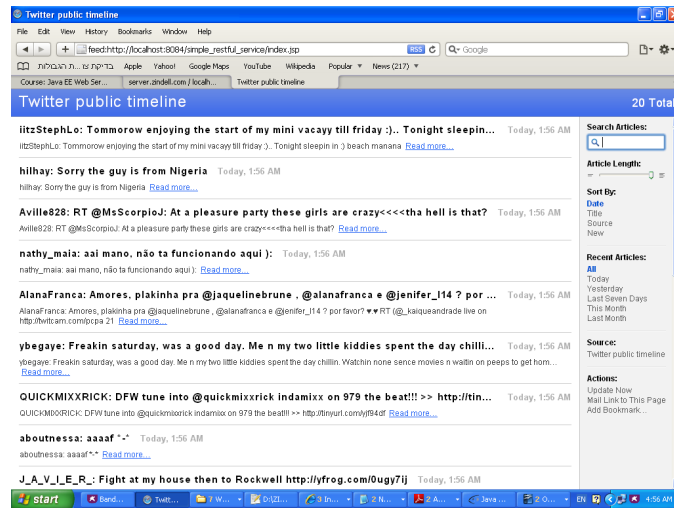
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## REStful Services Sample

```
catch (MalformedURLException e)
{
    e.printStackTrace();
}
catch (IOException e)
{
    e.printStackTrace();
}
%>
```

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# REStful Services Sample



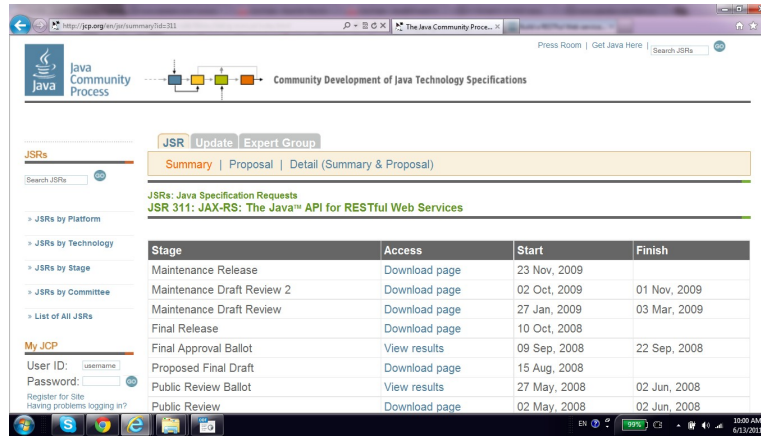
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## Java API for REStful Web Services

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# Java API for RESTful Web Services



06/22/11

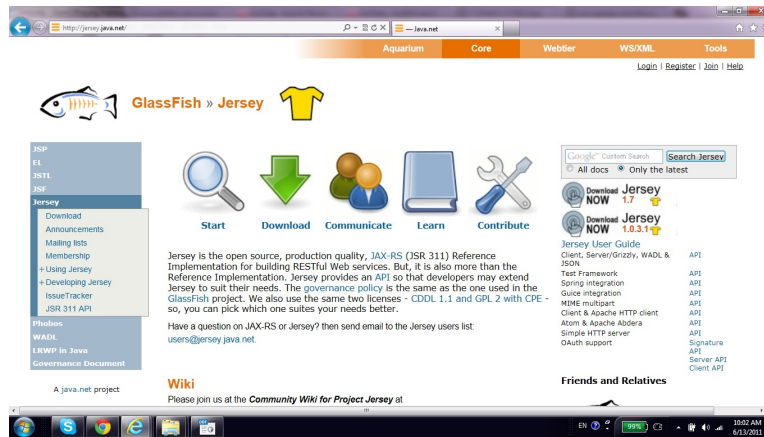
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9

## Jersey Project

- ❖ Jersey is the reference implementation for JSR 311. We can easily integrate Jersey with Tomcat in order to develop a RESTful web service.

# Jersey Project



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11

## Download Jersey

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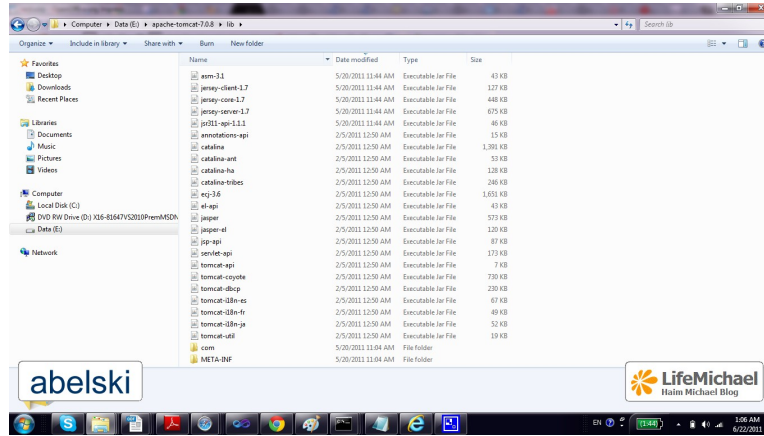
❖ In order to deploy a simple Jersey based RESTful web service we will need the following files:

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jersey-core.jar  
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jsr311-api.jar  
asm.jar
```

## Install Jersey

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# Install Jersey



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14

## Deployment

- ❖ We should define the Jersey servlet dispatcher in our `web.xml` file.



## Deployment

```
<servlet>
  <servlet-name>My Jersey REST Service</servlet-name>
  <servlet-class>
    com.sun.jersey.spi.container.servlet.ServletContainer
  </servlet-class>
  <init-param>
    <param-name>
      com.sun.jersey.config.property.packages
    </param-name>
    <param-value>
      com.abelski.samples
    </param-value>
  </init-param>
  <load-on-startup>1</load-on-startup>
</servlet>
<servlet-mapping>
  <servlet-name>My Jersey REST Service</servlet-name>
  <url-pattern>/rest/*</url-pattern>
</servlet-mapping>
```

————— this param defines the package  
where jersey should look for the  
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## Deployment

- ❖ We can develop the class that will be instantiated and function as a RESTful web service.

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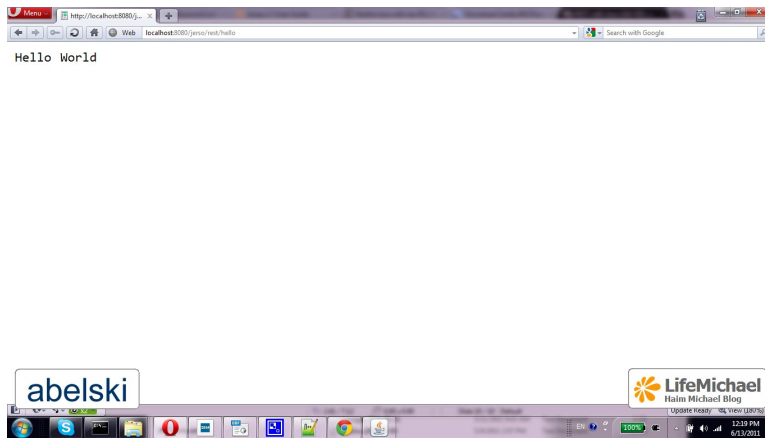
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import javax.ws.rs.GET;
import javax.ws.rs.Produces;
import javax.ws.rs.core.MediaType;

@Path("/hello")
public class HelloWorld
{
    @GET
    @Produces(MediaType.TEXT_PLAIN)
    public String sayHello()
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        return "Hello World";
    }
}
```



# Deployment



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19

## Query String Parameters

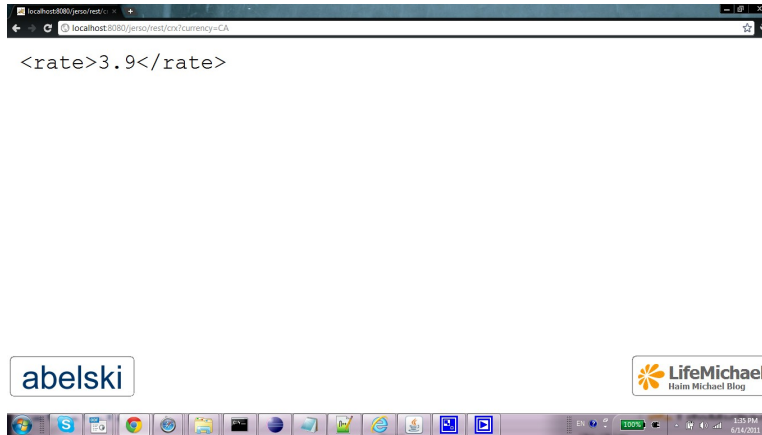
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## Query String Parameters

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        if(currencyName.equals("EUR")) reply = 4.9;
        if(currencyName.equals("GBP")) reply = 6.5;
        if(currencyName.equals("CA")) reply = 3.9;
        return "<rate>" + reply + "</rate>";
    }
}
```



## Query String Parameters



## Path Segments

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## Path Segments

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        if(currencyName.equals("CA")) reply = 3.9;
        return "<rate>"+reply+"</rate>";
    }
    @GET
    @Path("/count")
    @Produces(MediaType.TEXT_PLAIN)
    public String getCount(){
        return "<gogo>99</gogo>";
    }
}
```



# Path Segments

