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Web services and SOAP

difference between website and web application

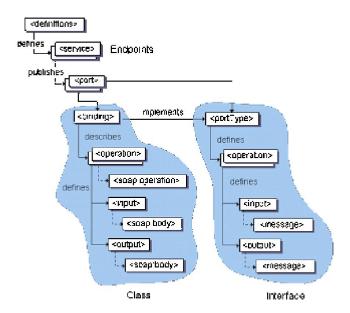
A **web application** or Rich Internet **Applications** is a **web site** that does more than displaying content, it has a business logic. It's intended for user interactions, performing actual business functions. Compared to **web** sites, i.e. blogs and news sites, **web apps** provide a richer user experience

WSDL

WSDL is an XML format for describing network services as a set of endpoints operating on messages containing either document-oriented or procedure-oriented information. The operations and messages are described abstractly and then bound to a concrete network protocol and message format to define an endpoint.

Structure of the WSDL document

WSDL Document Elements. A WSDL document has a definitions element that contains the other five elements, types, message, **portType**, **binding** and service. The following sections describe the features of the generated client code. WSDL supports the XML Schemas specification (XSD) as its type system



Element of WSDL	Description
<types></types>	Defines the (XML Schema) data types used by
	the web service
<message></message>	Defines the data elements for each operation
<porttype></porttype>	Describes the operations that can be
	performed and the messages involved.
 binding>	Defines the protocol and data format for each
	port type

Porttype and operation

For example, a <portType> can combine one request and one response message into a single request/response operation. This is most commonly used in SOAP services. A portType can define multiple operations. The portType element defines a single operation, called sayHello.

Binding VS service

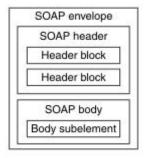
A **Service** that is both **Bound** and Started can have methods inside of that can be called by **bound** client components. Since a **Service** doesn't have to be started for a client to **bind** to it, this is something that you must be aware of. This means that a client **binding** to a **Service** will call onCreate()

How SOAP is used with HTTP

All the browsers support **HTTP** for compatibility and its the most widely used Internet Protocol. ... A **SOAP** method is an **HTTP** request/**HTTP** response that complies with the **SOAP** encoding rules. using **SOAP**, a protocol submitted to the W3C data can be enclosed in XML and transmitted using any number of Internet Protocols

Structure of SOAP message

The **structure** of a **SOAP message**. **<Envelope>** is the root element in every **SOAP message**, and contains two child elements, an optional **<Header>** element, and a mandatory **<Body>** element. ... **<Fault>** is a subelement of the **SOAP** body, which is used for reporting errors; see The **SOAP** fault.



MIME header means

Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (**MIME**) is an Internet standard that extends the format of email to support: Text in character sets other than ASCII. Non-text attachments: audio, video, images, application programs etc. Message bodies with multiple parts. **Header** information in non-ASCII character sets

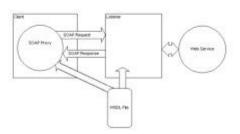
The annotations in JAX-WS

JAX-WS Annotations (JSR 224). Describes the supported **JAX-**WS annotations and their associated properties. The @Action **annotation** specifies the **WS**-Addressing action that is associated with a web service operation

With TestComplete you create functional tests of SOAP web services. These tests consist of calling web service methods and checking the ... TestComplete can test web services that match the following specifications: ... If you move your test project to another computer, remember to copy this file with other project files.

SOAP Simple Object Access Protocol

- 1. Use WSDL for description
- 2. SOAP is approach of protocols and standards
- 3. Works with operations







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