

IT4409: Web Technologies and e-Services 2020-1

SOAP & RESTFUL Web service

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Three Most Common Styles of Use

- **RPC** (Remote Procedure Calls)
 - A distributed function call interface
- **SOAP** (Simple Object Access Protocol)
 - The basic unit of communication is a message, rather than an operation
- **REST** (Representational State Transfer)
 - Standard operations in HTTP: GET, POST, PUT, DELETE
 - Interacting with stateful resources, rather than messages or operations

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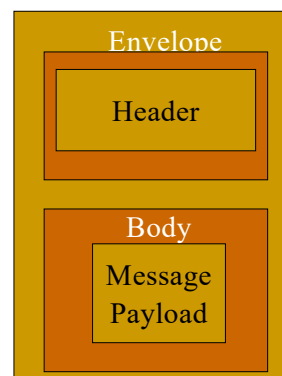
RPC Web Services

- Basic unit: WSDL operation
- Widely deployed and supported, but not loosely coupled
- Other approaches: CORBA, DCE/RPC, Java RMI

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SOAP Web Services

- Basic unit: message
- Supported by most major vendors, loose coupling



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Representational State Transfer (REST)

- Interacting with **stateful resources**, rather than messages or operations
- Using HTTP standard operations such as GET, POST, PUT, DELETE
- WSDL 2.0 offers support for binding to all HTTP request methods
 - WSDL 1.1 only GET and POST

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SOAP web service

- HTTP-XML-based protocol
- Enables application to communicate over Internet
- Uses XML documents called messages
- SOAP message contains an envelope
- Describes message's content and intended recipient
- Ability to make a Remote Procedure Call (RPC)
- Request to another machine to run a task

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SOAP

- Using Web Services and SOAP, the request would look something like this:
- `<?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>`

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Pros & cons

- Advantages
 - Human readable XML
 - Easy to debug
 - SOAP runs over HTTP
 - Firewalls not affected
 - Services can be written in any language, platform or operating system
- Disadvantages
 - S-L-O.....-W
 - XML produces a lot of overhead for small messages
 - Web Services speed relies on Internet traffic conditions
 - Not strictly-typed XML

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GET: fetch information

- To fetch a web page, the browser does a GET on some URI and retrieves a representation (HTML, plain text, JPEG, or whatever) of the resource identified by that URI
- GET is fundamental to browsers
- REST requires a few more verbs to allow taking actions

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Four verbs for every noun

- GET to retrieve information
- POST to add new information, showing its relation to old information
- PUT to update information
- DELETE to discard information

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What's REST?

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So what's REST already?

- REpresentational State Transfer
- An architectural style, not a toolkit
- “We don't need no toolkits!”
- A distillation of the way the Web already works

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REST defined

- Resources are identified by uniform resource identifiers (URIs)
- Resources are manipulated through their representations
- Messages are self-descriptive and stateless
- Multiple representations are accepted or sent
- Hypertext is the engine of application state

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HTTP Request/Response As REST



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REST style

- Client-server
- Stateless
- Cached
- Uniform interface
- Layered system
- (Code on demand)

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A web page is a resource?

- A web page is a *representation* of a resource
- Resources are just concepts
- URIs tell a client that there's a concept somewhere
- Clients can then request a specific representation of the concept from the representations the server makes available

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State

- “State” means application/session state
- Maintained as part of the content transferred from client to server back to client
- Thus any server can potentially continue transaction from the point where it was left off
- State is never left in limbo

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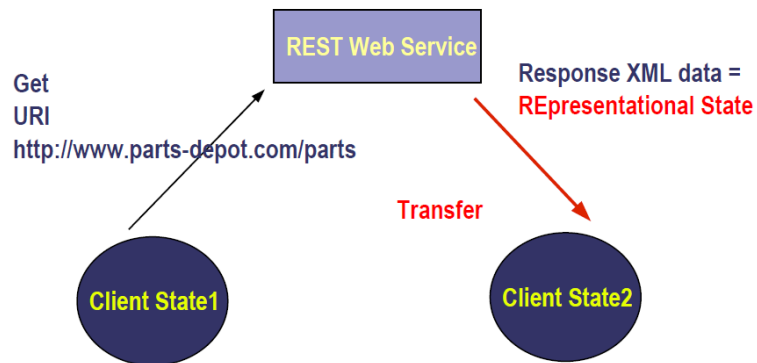
Transfer of state

- Connectors (client, server, cache, resolver, tunnel) are unrelated to sessions
- State is maintained by being transferred from clients to servers and back to clients

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What?

REpresentational State Transfer



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REST and HTTP

- REST is a *post hoc* description of the Web
- HTTP 1.1 was designed to conform to REST
- Its methods are defined well enough to get work done
- Unsurprisingly, HTTP is the most RESTful protocol
- But it's possible to apply REST concepts to other protocols and systems

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Existing HTTP uses

- Web browsing (obviously)
- Instant messaging
- Content management
- What's outside its scope?

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What do REST messages look like?

- Like what we already know: HTTP, URIs, etc.
- REST can support any media type, but XML is expected to be the most popular transport for structured information.
- Unlike SOAP and XML-RPC, REST does not really require a new message format

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SOAP vs. REST

- Using Web Services and SOAP, the request would look something like this:

```
<?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>
```

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SOAP vs. REST

- And with REST? The query will probably look like this:
<http://www.acme.com/phonebook/UserDetails/12345>
- GET [/phonebook/UserDetails/12345](#) HTTP/1.1
Host: www.acme.com
Accept: application/xml
- **Complex query:**
<http://www.acme.com/phonebook/UserDetails?firstName=John&lastName=Doe>

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SOAP vs. REST

SOAP	REST	
Meaning	Simple Object Access Protocol	Representational State Transfer
Design	Standardized protocol with pre-defined rules to follow.	Architectural style with loose guidelines and recommendations.
Approach	Function-driven (data available as services, e.g.: "getUser")	Data-driven (data available as resources, e.g. "user").
Statefulness	Stateless by default, but it's possible to make a SOAP API stateful.	Stateless (no server-side sessions).
Caching	API calls cannot be cached.	API calls can be cached.
Security	WS-Security with SSL support. Built-in ACID compliance.	Supports HTTPS and SSL.
Performance	Requires more bandwidth and computing power.	Requires fewer resources.
Message format	Only XML.	Plain text, HTML, XML, JSON, YAML, and others.
Transfer protocol(s)	HTTP, SMTP, UDP, and others.	Only HTTP
Recommended for	Enterprise apps, high-security apps, distributed environment, financial services, payment gateways, telecommunication services.	Public APIs for web services, mobile services, social networks.
Advantages	High security, standardized, extensibility.	Scalability, better performance, browser-friendliness, flexibility.
Disadvantages	Poorer performance, more complexity, less flexibility.	Less security, not suitable for distributed environments.