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NetBean构建轻量级Java WebService应用

一直以来，WebService的创建和调用都是比较棘手的问题，尽管有很多用法，包括使用Axis，在Eclipse环境中创建和调用。但是繁琐的配置文件的生成，以及依赖于Axis和一些特定jar包文件下载和引用，无疑增加了构建应用的复杂度。NetBean很好的解决了这一问题，在NetBean6.0.1下创建WebService服务，通过控制台程序和web框架两种方式实现调用，显得简单而且实用。

NetBean下构建轻量级WebService应用,在环境上的支持,支持JDK 1.6.jar包文件集成JAX-WS 2.1,但同时需要加载引入另外一个支持2.1的API Jar包文件,即jaxb-api-2.1.jar,前置准备工作需要做如下操作:

- 1, 确认D:\JAVA\server\Apache Tomcat 6.0.14\endorsed的存在,该文件夹对应自己机器Apache 服务器的安装路径.没有则创建.
- 2,Copy D:\JAVA\IDE\NetBeans 6.0.1\java1\modules\ext\jaxws21\api 下所有文件到1对应的路径中,本路径对应在NetBean的集成开发环境路径.
- 3,将jaxb-api-2.1.jar copy到两个路径下覆盖,并改名为jaxb-api.jar.[在NetBean未启动下进行

环境准备结束,开始构建轻量级webservice应用.

A,同传统的web应用构建一样,新建web应用程序.命名为WebServiceTest.

B,右键单击项目,选择新建"web服务",创建webservice如下.

一个方法sayHello,参数name,折到源码部分如下:

```
package HelloWebService;
```

```
import javax.jws.WebMethod;
```

```
import javax.jws.WebParam;
```

```
import javax.jws.WebService;
```

```
/**
```

```
 *
```

```
 * @author Johnny
```

```
 */
```

```
@WebService()
```

```
public class HelloWebService {
```

```
    @WebMethod(operationName = "sayHello")    public String sayHello(@WebParam(name = "name")
```

```
    String name) {
```

```
        //TODO 在此处编写实现代码:
```

```
        return "hello " + name;
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

NetBean自动在web.xml中加入如下:

```
<listener>
```

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```
<listener-class>com.sun.xml.ws.transport.http.servlet.WSServletContextListener</listener-class>

</listener>

<servlet>

    <servlet-name>HelloWebService</servlet-name>

    <servlet-class>com.sun.xml.ws.transport.http.servlet.WSServlet</servlet-class>

    <load-on-startup>1</load-on-startup>

</servlet>

<servlet-mapping>

    <servlet-name>HelloWebService</servlet-name>

    <url-pattern>/HelloWebService</url-pattern>

</servlet-mapping>
```

同时自动生成了sun-jaxws.xml.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>

<endpoints version="2.0" http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/jax-ws/ri/runtime">http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/jax-ws/ri/runtime">

    <endpoint implementation="HelloWebService.HelloWebService"

name="HelloWebService" url-pattern="/HelloWebService"/>

</endpoints>
```

至此可直接在Apache服务器上运行该webservice,服务构建成功.
现在实现在客户端通过程序和web页面两种方式去实现调用.

1,使用程序,新建控制台程序,命名testwebserviceApp

在该项目上右键点击,并选择添加web服务客户端.

程序中源包中main函数代码实现部分:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {

    try

    {

        org.me.testwebservice.HelloWebServiceService service =

            new org.me.testwebservice.HelloWebServiceService();

        org.me.testwebservice.HelloWebService port =

            service.getHelloWebServicePort();

        System.out.println("===webservice recall start=====");

        String result = port.sayHello("Johnny");

        System.out.println(result);

        System.out.println("===webservice recall End=====");

    }

    catch(Exception ex)

    {

        ex.printStackTrace();

    }

}
```

至此,客户端程序直接在控制台中运行即可

2,在web程序中使用方式一样,具体加入webservice客户端服务同.

web页面调用的action中核心代码如下:

org.me.webserviceclient.HelloWebServiceService

```
ss = new org.me.webserviceclient.HelloWebServiceService();  
org.me.webserviceclient.HelloWebService port =  
    ss.getHelloWebServicePort();  
String result = port.sayHello("Johnny");  
request.setAttribute("infor", "webservicetest: " + result);
```

JSP界面上调用,EL表达式完成参数引用.

```
<html>  
<head>  
    <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8">  
    <title>JSP Page</title>  
</head>  
<body>  
    <h2>Infomation</h2>  
    ${sessionScope.user}  
    <br/>  
    <font color="red" size="3">${infor}</font>  
</body>  
</html>
```

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