Rozproszone systemy internetowe

JAX-RS (RESTful web services)

cz.2 Rozwój aplikacji CRUD

Sources and help:

What are RESTful Web Services (ORACLE)

Create a RESTful Web Service Using NetBeans IDE

JAX-RS Tutorial by mkyong

JAX-RS Tutorial by javaTpoint

Budowa aplikacji CRUD z użyciem RESTful web serwisu

HTTP Service Requests

RESTful web services are implemented using one or more of the following **four HTTP** request types depending on the design of the system. These services *loosely* map to the so-called *CRUD* operations: Create, Retrieve, Update and Delete.

- POST Creates a resource on the server. The resource is contained in the body of the POST request. POST is analogous to an SQL insert statement.
- **GET** Retrieves a resource from the server. The resource is specified with a URL and may include a ? to delineate the request from the request parameters. GET is analogous to an SQL *select* statement.
- **PUT** Updates a resource on the server. The resource is contained in the body of the PUT request. PUT is analogous to an SQL *update* statement.
- **DELETE** Deletes a resource on the server. The resource is specified in the URL only. DELETE is analogous to an SQL *delete* command.

@Consumes (MediaType.APPLICATION JSON)

@Produces (MediaType.APPLICATION JSON)

Czynność	HTTP Metoda	URI
Wyświetlenie wszystkich wiadomości	GET	http://localhost:8080/RestWS4/webresources/messages
Wyświetlenie jednej wiadomości	GET	http://localhost:8080/RestWS4/webresources/messages/{messageId}
Utworzenie nowej wiadomości	POST	http://localhost:8080/RestWS4/webresources/messages
Edycja wiadomości	PUT	http://localhost:8080/RestWS4/webresources/messages/{messageId}

ETE	http://localhost:8080/RestWS4/webresources/	
	<pre>messages/{messageId}</pre>	

Ćwiczenie 1. Pobranie jednego rekordu

Kasowanie wiadomości

GET http://localhost:8080/RestWS4/webresources/messages/{messageId}

DELE

Przebudowa MessageService - dane reprezentowane są w formie Map<Long, Message>. Dane z DB symulowane w formie Map.

```
MessageResource.java   MessageService.java   MessageService.jav
                     History | 👺 😼 - 💹 - | 🔩 😓 😓 | 🚭 📦 | 🧼 📲 🚅
Source
                     import java.util.Map;
    6
    7
                    import model.Message;
    8
    9
                     public class MessageService {
 10
   8
                                   static private Map<Long, Message> messages = new HashMap<Long, Message>();
 12
 13
           public MessageService() {
 14
                                                 messages.put(1L, new Message(1L, "Pierwsza wiadomość", "Jacek"));
                                                 messages.put(2L, new Message(2L, "Druga wiadomość", "Marek"));
 15
                                                 messages.put(3L, new Message(3L, "Trzecia wiadomość", "Ewa"));
 16
 17
 18
           19
                                   public List<Message> getAllMessages() {
   ₩.
                                                 return new ArrayList<Message>(messages.values());
 21
 22
           23
                                   public Message getMessage(Long id) {
 24
                                                 return messages.get(id);
 25
 26
 27
           public Message createMessage(Message message) {
 28
                                                message.setId(messages.size() + 1L);
 29
                                                 messages.put(messages.size() + 1L, message);
```

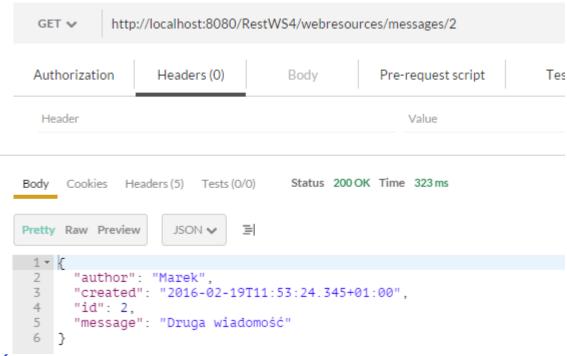
```
@GET

@Path("/{messageId}")

public Message getMessage(@PathParam("messageId") Long id) {

return messageService.getMessage(id);
}
```

GET http://localhost:8080/RestWS4/webresources/messages/2



<u>Ćwiczenie 2. Tworzenie nowego rekordu (@POST)</u>

POST http://localhost:8080/RestWS4/webresources/messages

```
@POST

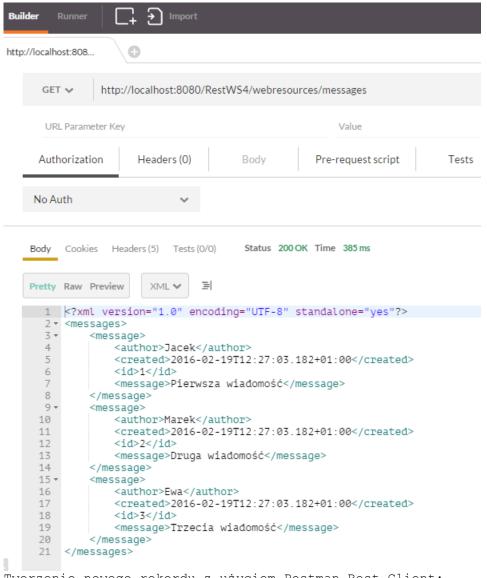
@Consumes(MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON)

public Message createMessage( Message message) {
   //return "post test";

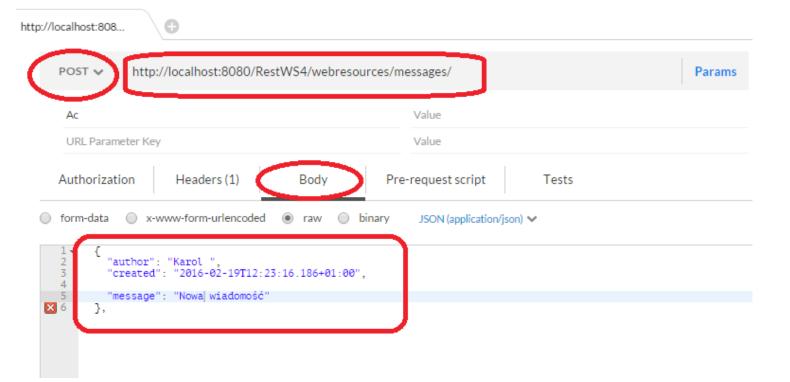
return messageService.createMessage(message);
}
```

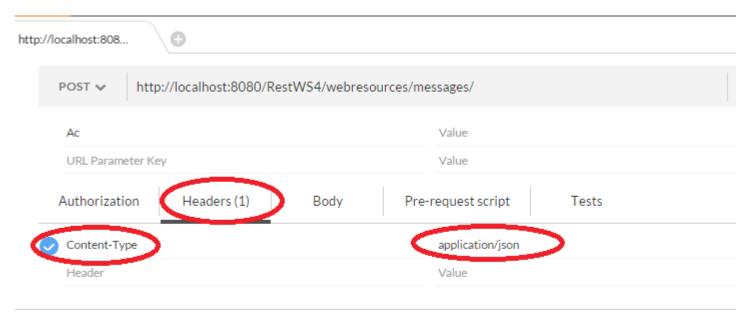
Testowanie REST API:

Stan przed utworzeniem nowego rekordu:



Tworzenie nowego rekordu z użyciem Postman Rest Client:





Stan po utworzeniu rekordu:

```
http://localhost:808...
      GET 🗸
                http://localhost:8080/RestWS4/webresources/messages
    No Auth
                                        Status 200 OK Time 18 ms
    Body Cookies Headers (5) Tests (0/0)
   Pretty Raw Preview
                        XML 🗸
                                 \equiv
    1 | 1 | | xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="yes"?>
      2 → <messages>
      3 =
              <message>
      4
                  <author>Jacek</author>
                  <created>2016-02-19T12:32:25.328+01:00</created>
                  <id>1</id>
      6
                 <message>Pierwsza wiadomość</message>
      8
              </message>
      9 +
              <message>
     10
                 <author>Marek</author>
     11
                  <created>2016-02-19T12:32:25.328+01:00</created>
                  <id>2</id>
     13
                  <message>Druga wiadomość</message>
              </message>
     15 ₹
              <message>
                  <author>Ewa</author>
     16
     17
                  <created>2016-02-19T12:32:25.328+01:00</created>
     18
                  <id>3</id>
     19
                  <message>Trzecia wiadomość</message>
     20
     21
22
              <message>
                  <author>Karol </author>
     23
                  <created>2016-02-19T12:23:16.186+01:00</created>
     24
                  <id>4</id>
     25
                  <message>Nowa wiadomoĹ>ć</message>
     26
              </message>
            messages>
```

<u>Ćwiczenie 3. Update record (@PUT)</u>

Dodaj metodę updateMessage

```
@PUT

@Path("/{messageId}")

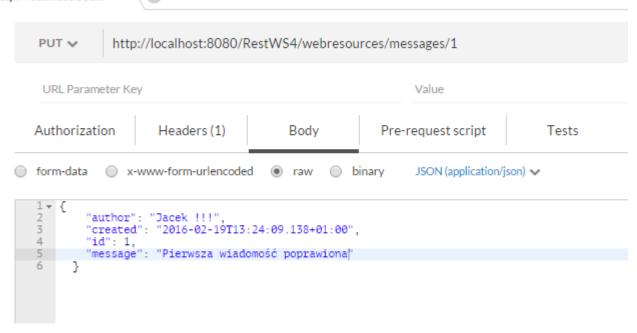
@Consumes(MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON)

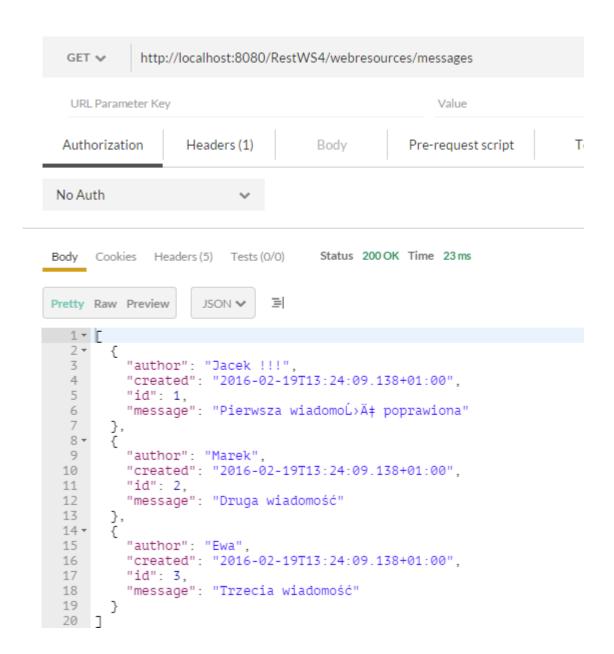
@Produces(MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON)

public Message updateMessage(Message message) {
    //return "post test";

return messageService.updateMessage(message);
}
```

http://localhost:808...

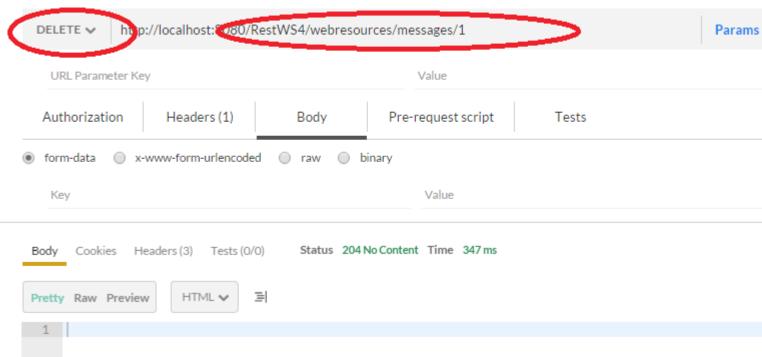




<u>Ćwiczenie 4. Kasowanie rekordu (@DELETE)</u>

Dodaj metodę kasowania rekordu





Ćwiczenie 5. Użycie adnotacji @QueryParam, @HeaderParam, @MatrixParam

- A. Dodaj do metod serwisu adnotacje i przetestuj ich działanie
 - @QueryParam,
 - @HeaderParam,
 - @MatrixParam
- B. Przetestuj adnotację @Context

@Context UriInfo uriInfo

@Context HttpHeaders headers

Utwórz przykładową metodę korzystającą z UriInfo zwaracającą np.
uriInfo.getAbsolutePath().toString();