Metro: JAX-WS, WSIT and REST

Carol McDonald
carol.mcdonald@sun.com

Agenda

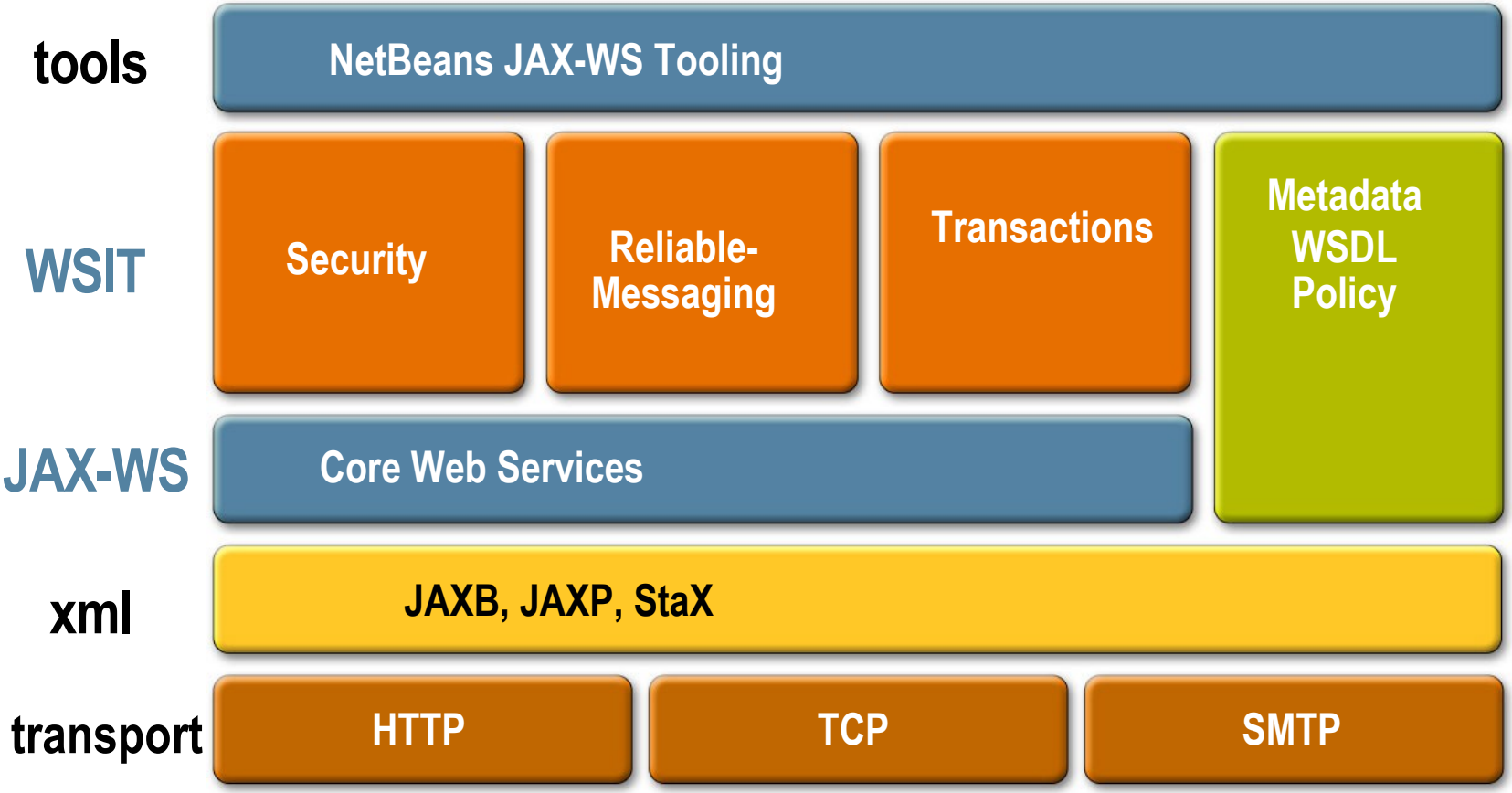
- Metro
  - JAX-WS
  - WSIT
- REST:
  - JAX-RS

Project Metro

- Project Metro = Java.net project for all of the components that make up the GlassFish WS stack
  - > http://metro.dev.java.net
  - > Can also be used outside of Glassfish
- key components of Metro:
  - > JAX-WS and WSIT

Sun's Web Services Stack

Metro: JAX-WS , WSIT



JAXB = Java Architecture for XML Binding | JAX-WS = Java APIs for XML Web Services

Metro

- In addition to Glassfish,
- Can be used as WS stack with JBoss, WebLogic Server 10, Apache Tomcat, Jetty, and Java SE, TmaxSoft JEUS 6, Spring

Agenda

- Metro
  - JAX-WS
  - WSIT
- REST

JAX-WS

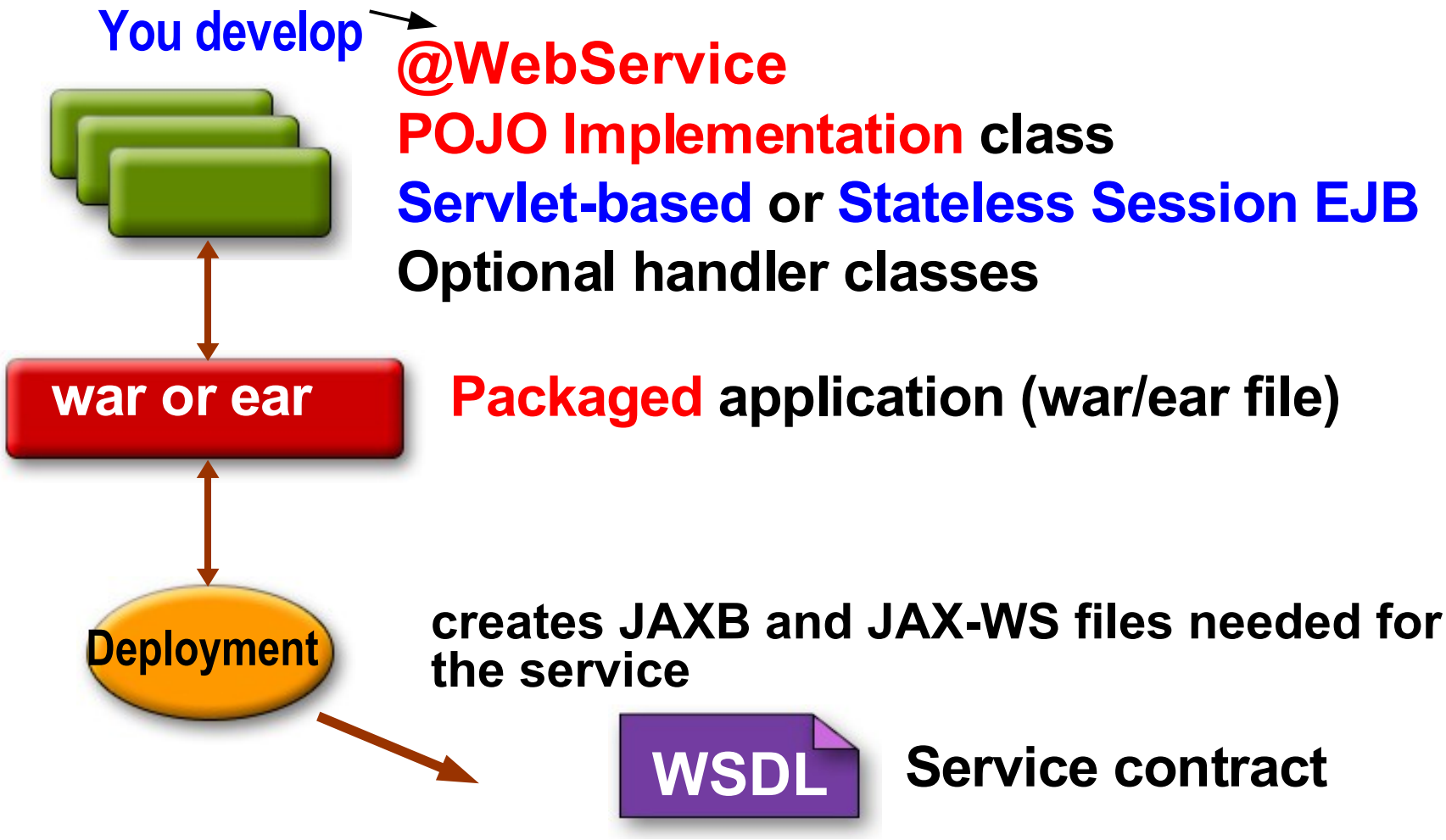
- easy to use Java API for XML Web Services
  - Replaces JAX-RPC
- Descriptor-free programming
- Just Add annotation to plain old Java object (POJO)
- Layered Architecture
- SOAP 1.2
- Uses JAXB for data binding
- Part of Java SE 6 and Java EE 5 platforms

JAX-WS Standards

- JSR 224 Expert Group:
  - ATG BEA Capgemini Developmentor IBM Intalio IONA Motorola Nokia Novell NTT Oracle Pramati Red Hat SAP SeeBeyond Sonic Software Sun Tmax Trifork WebMethods

Developing a Web Service

Starting with a Java class



Example: Servlet-Based Endpoint

```
@WebService
public class CalculatorWS {
    public int add(int a, int b) {
        return a+b;
    }
}
```

- All public **methods** become web service **operations**
- **WSDL/Schema generated at deploy time automatically**
- **Default** values for WSDL **service** name, etc.

Service Description default mapping

Java mapping -> WSDL:

```
<portType name="CalculatorWS">
    <operation name="add">
        <input message="tns:add"/>
        <output message="tns:addResponse"/>
    </operation>
</portType>
```

PORT TYPE = ABSTRACT INTERFACE

OPERATION = METHOD

MESSAGE = PARAMETERS AND RETURN VALUES

```
public class CalculatorWS{
    public int add(int i, int j){
    }
}
```

Customizability via Annotations

```
@WebService(
    name="Calculator",
    portName="CalculatorPort",
    serviceName="CalculatorService",
    targetNamespace="http://calculator.org"
)
public class CalculatorWS {
    @WebMethod(operationName=”addCalc”)
    public int add(@WebParam(name=”param1”) int a, int b) {
        return a+b;
    }
}
```

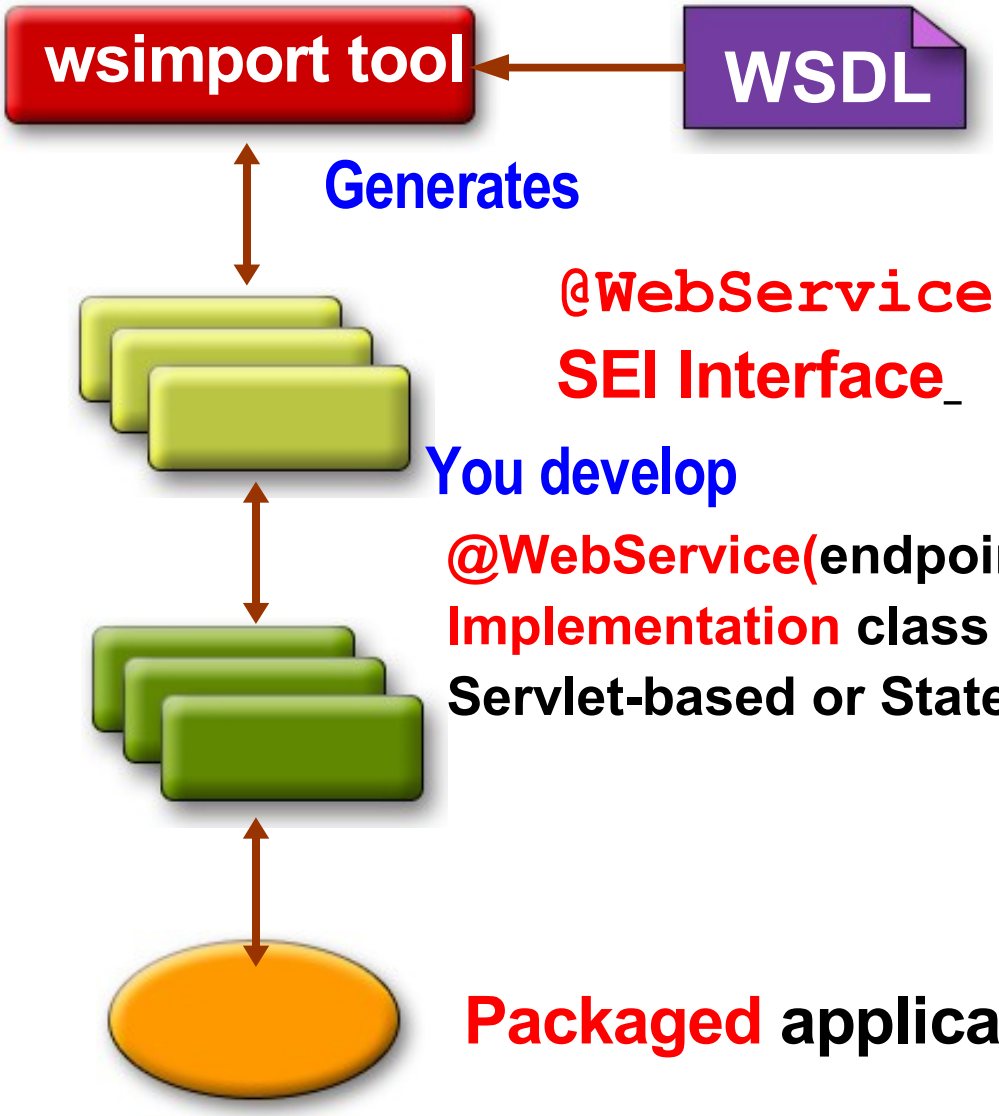
Example: EJB 3.0-Based Endpoint

```
@WebService
@Stateless
public class Calculator {

    public int add(int a, int b) {
        return a+b;
    }
}
```

- It's a regular EJB 3.0 component so it can use EJB features
  - > **Transactions, security, interceptors**...

Developing a Web Service

Starting with a WSDL



Generating an Interface from WSDL

WSDL->Java generation:

```
<portType name="BankService">
   <operation name="getBalance">
      <input message="tns:getBalanceInput" />
      <output message="tns:getBalanceOutput" />
      <fault name="AccountException"
            message="tns:AccountException"/>
   </operation>
</portType>
```

PORT TYPE = INTERFACE

OPERATION = METHOD

MESSAGE = PARAMETERS

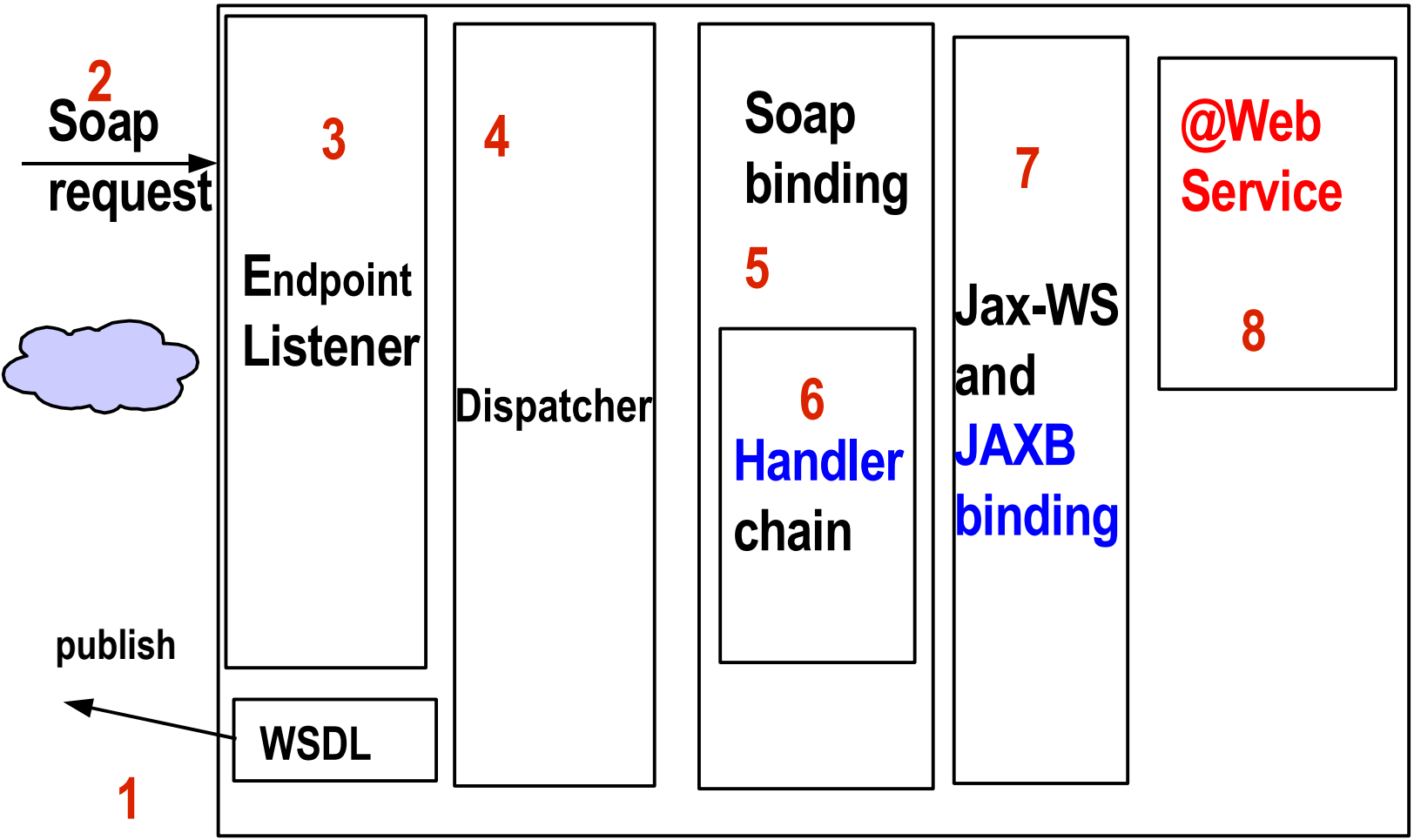
```
@WebService
public interface BankService{
  @WebMethod
  public float getBalance(String acctID,String acctName)
    throws AccountException;
}
```

Implementing a Web Service for a Generated Interface

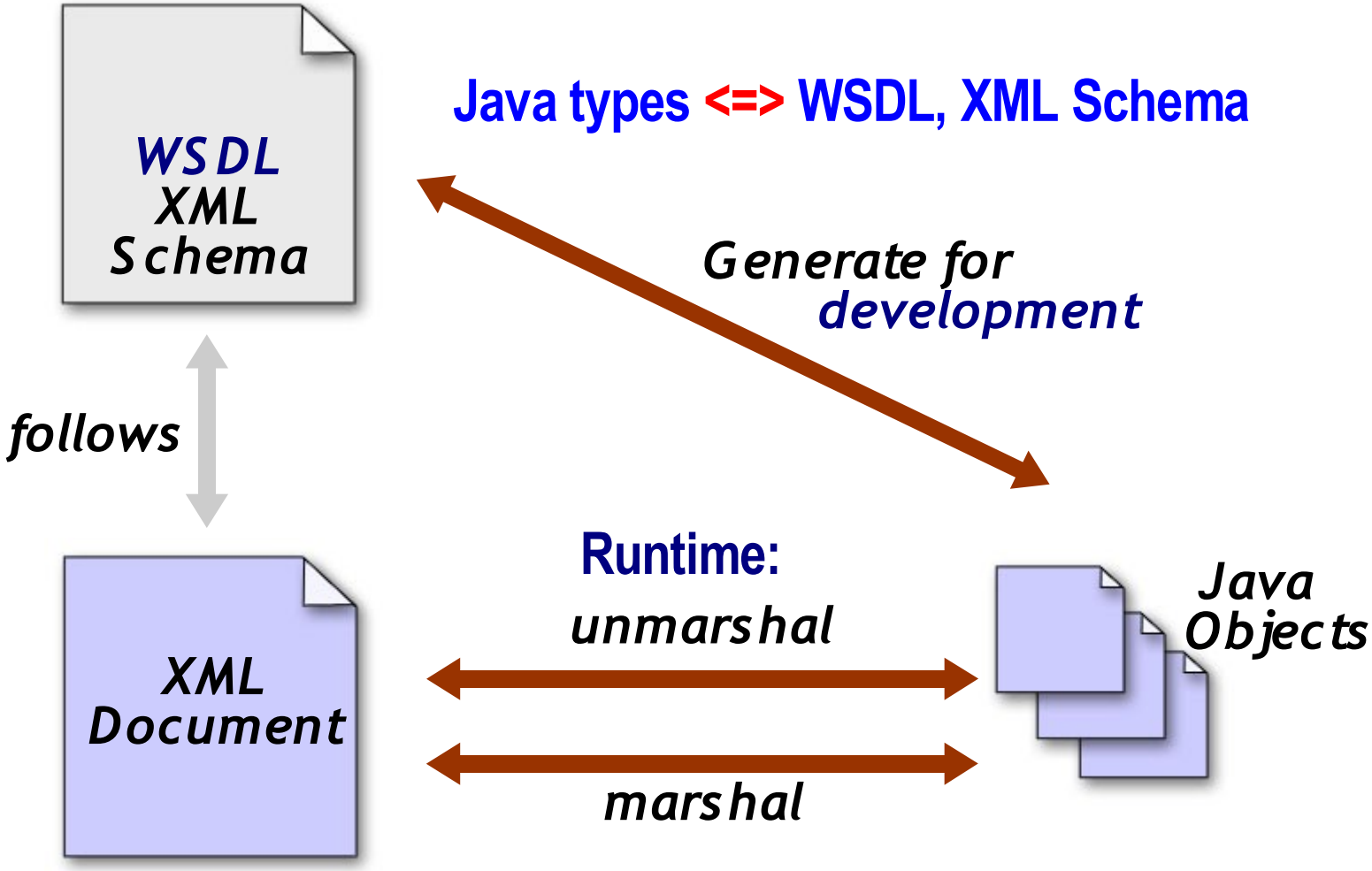
```
@WebService( endpointInterface="generated.BankService",
      serviceName="BankService")
public class BankServiceImpl implements BankService{
    ...
    public float getBalance(String acctID, String acctName)
      throws  AccountException {

        // code to get the account balance

       return theAccount.getBalance();
    }
}
```

Server Side

CalculatorWS
Web Service



JAX-WS uses JAXB for data binding



Runtime: JAXB un/marshalls the payload

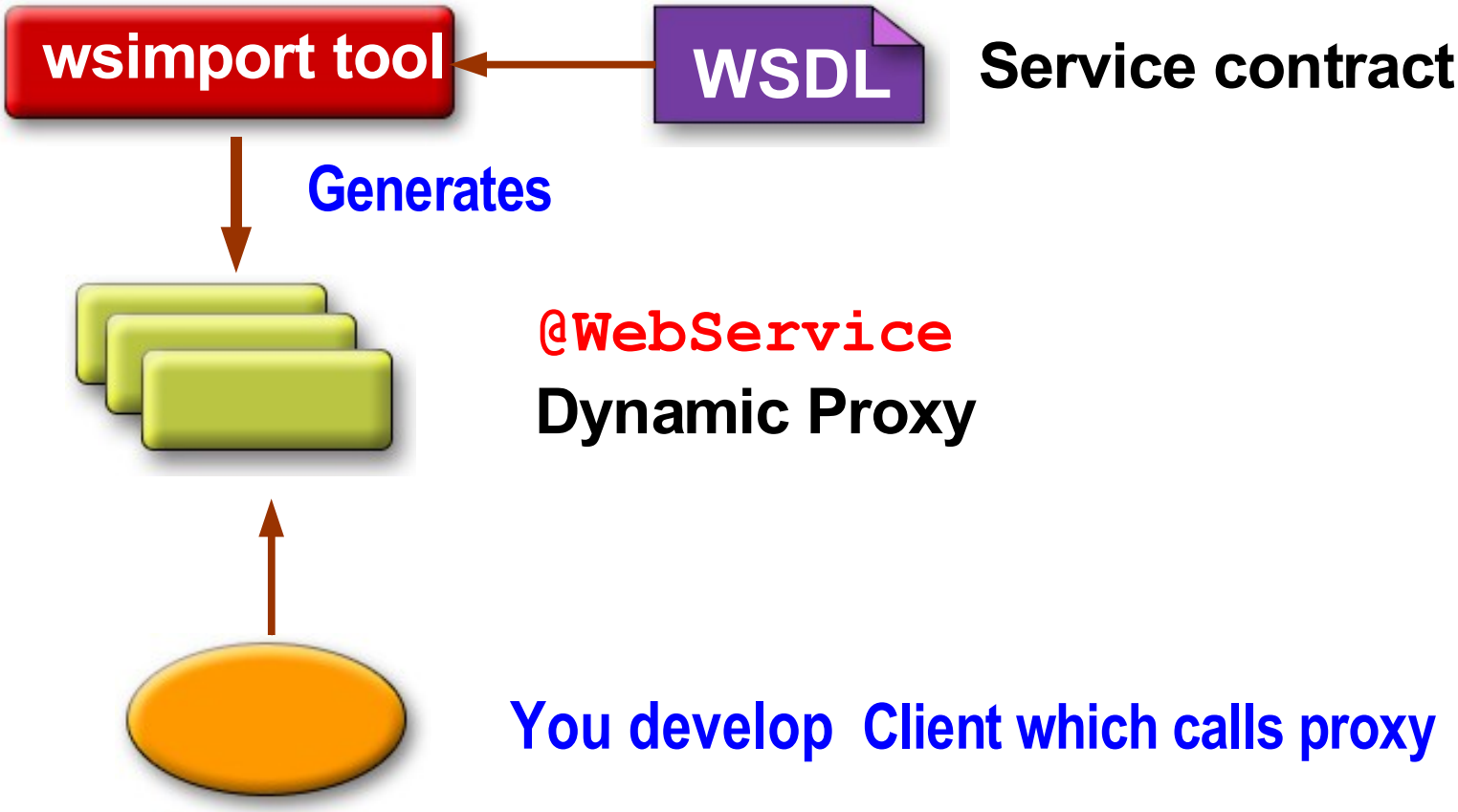
JAXB XML schema to Java mapping

```
package calculator.jaxws;
import javax.jws.WebService;

@XmlRootElement(name = "add")
public class add{

 @XmlElement(name = "i")
 private int i;

 @XmlElement(name = "j")
 private int j;

 public int getI() {
   return this.i;
 }
 public void setI(int i){
        this.i = i;
 }
}
```

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"
   standalone="yes"?>
<xs:schema version="1.0" >
 <xs:element name="add"
  type="tns:add"/>

 <xs:element name="addResponse"
  type="tns:addResponse"/>

 <xs:complexType name="add">
    <xs:sequence>
     <xs:element name="i"
                 type="xs:int"/>
     <xs:element name="j"
                 type="xs:int"/>
    </xs:sequence>
 </xs:complexType>

</xs:schema>
```

demo

Client-Side Programming



Example: Java SE-Based Client

Factory Class

```
CalculatorService svc = new CalculatorService();
```

Business Interface

Get Proxy Class

```
Calculator proxy = svc.getCalculatorPort();
int answer = proxy.add(35, 7);
```

- code is fully portable
  - CalculatorService is defined by the specification
  - Internally it uses a delegation model

WSDL Java mapping

```
package calculator;

import javax.jws.WebService;

@WebService
public class CalculatorWS{

 public int add(int i, int j)
   {
     return i + j;
   }

}
```

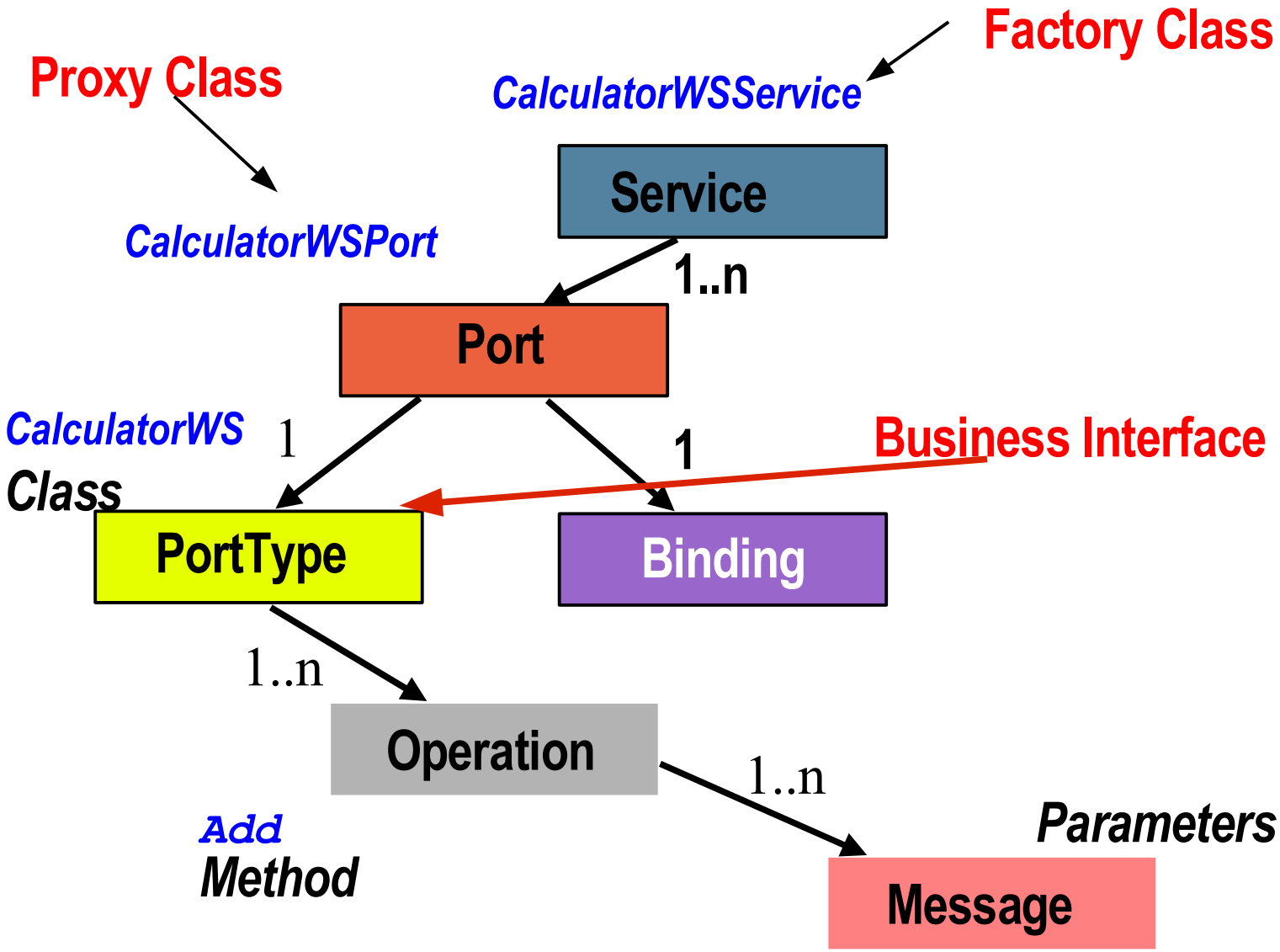
```
<portType name="CalculatorWS">
  <operation name="add">
    <input message="tns:add"/>
    <output message="tns:addResponse"/>
  </operation>
</portType>

<binding name="CalculatorWSPortBinding"
    type="tns:CalculatorWS">
  <soap:binding transport="soap/http"
    style="document"/>
  <operation name="add">
     ....
  </operation>
</binding>

<service name="CalculatorWSService">
  <port name="CalculatorWSPort"
    binding="tns:CalculatorWSPortBinding">
  <soap:address location=
     "http://CalculatorWSService" />
  </port>
</service>
```

Business Interface

Factory Class

Proxy Class

WSDL to Dynamic Proxy mapping



Example: Java EE Servlet Client

No Java Naming and Directory Interface™ API !

```
public class ClientServlet extends HttpServlet {

 @WebServiceRef(wsdlLocation = "http://.../CalculatorWSService?wsdl")
 private CalculatorWSService service;

   protected void processRequest(HttpServletRequest req,
                                 HttpServletResponse resp){
      CalculatorWS proxy = service.getCalculatorWSPort();
      int i = 3; j = 4;
      int result = proxy.add(i, j);
      . . .
   }
}
```

demo

SOAP Request

http://localhost:8080/CalculatorWSApplication/CalculatorWSService

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<S:Envelope
   xmlns:S="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/">
     <S:Header/>
     <S:Body>
          <ns2:add xmlns:ns2="http://calculator.me.org/">
               <i>4</i>
               <j>3</j>
          </ns2:add>
     </S:Body>
</S:Envelope>
```

SOAP Response

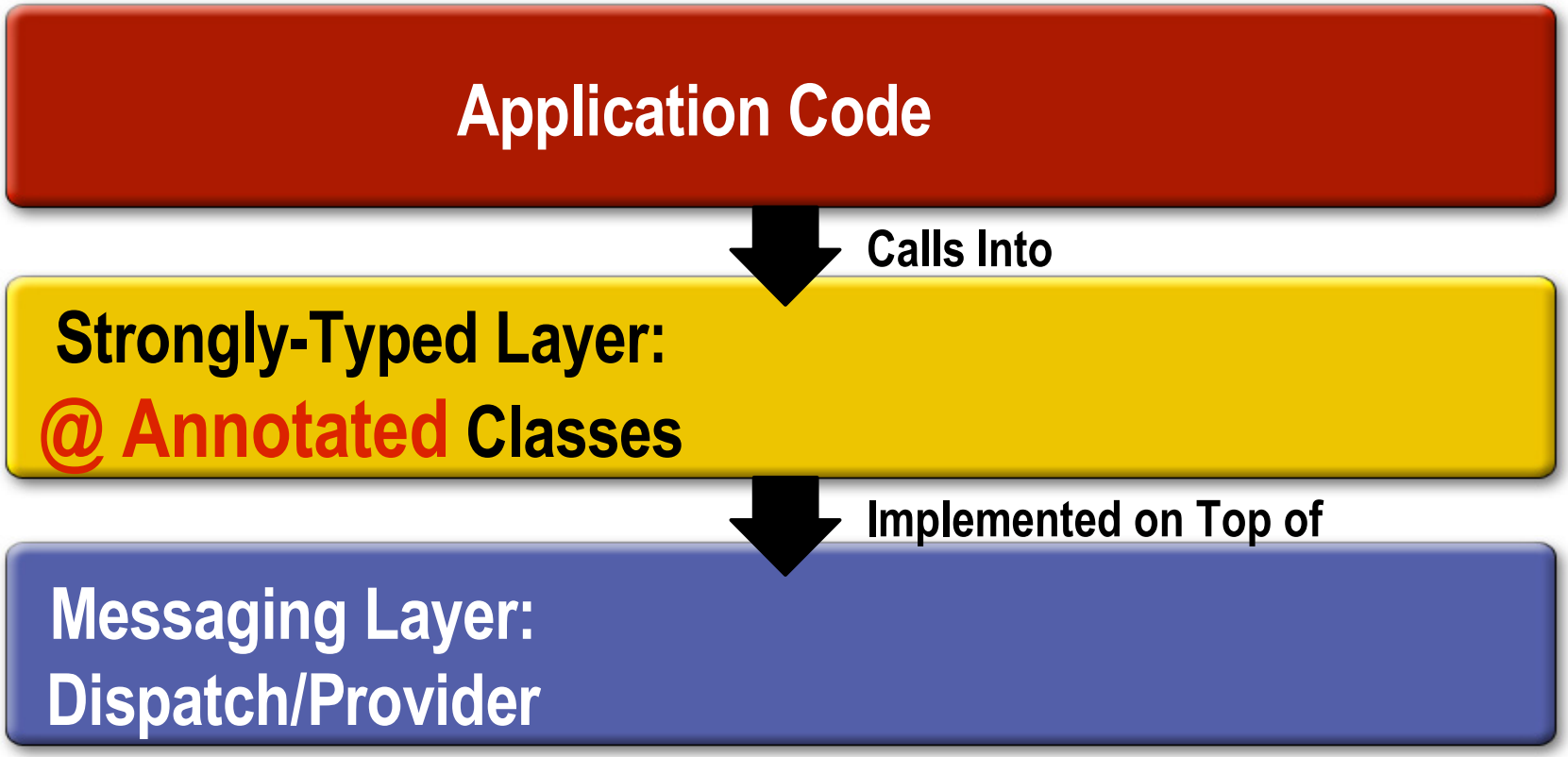
```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<S:Envelope
  xmlns:S="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/">
    <S:Body>
        <ns2:addResponse xmlns:ns2="http://calculator.me.org/">
            <return>7</return>
        </ns2:addResponse>
    </S:Body>
</S:Envelope>
```

JAX-WS Layered Architecture

Upper layer Easy to use with annotations

Lower layer, API-based, more control

For advanced scenarios



Lower Level

- Lower layer, API-based, more control:
- Client XML API: Dispatch Interface
  - one-way and asynch calls available
- Server XML API: Provider Interface:
  - Can use JAXB, JAXP, SAAJ to get message contents
- Message or Payload access
- May be used to create RESTful clients/services

Client-side Messaging API:
Dispatch Interface one-way and asynch calls available:

```
// T is the type of the message
public interface Dispatch<T> {

    // synchronous request-response
    T invoke(T msg);

    // async request-response
    Response<T> invokeAsync(T msg);
    Future<?> invokeAsync(T msg, AsyncHandler<T> h);

    // one-way
    void invokeOneWay(T msg);
}
```

Client-side Example:
Dispatch Using PAYLOAD

```
import javax.xml.transform.Source;
import javax.xml.ws.Dispatch;

private void invokeAddNumbers(int a,int b) {

   Dispatch<Source> sourceDispatch = service.createDispatch
       (portQName, Source.class, Service.Mode.PAYLOAD);

   StreamSource request =new StringReader(xmlString);

   Source result = sourceDispatch.invoke(request));

   String xmlResult = sourceToXMLString(result);

}
```

Server-side Messaging API: Provider

```
// T is the type of the message
public interface Provider<T> {

    T invoke(T msg, Map<String,Object> context);

}
```

- Message or Payload access
- Use @ServiceMode to select a mode for the message type

Server-sideExample:
Payload Mode, No JAXB

```
@ServiceMode(Service.Mode.PAYLOAD)
public class MyProvider implements Provider<Source> {

  public Source invoke(Source request,
                       Map<String,Object> context) {
    // process the request using XML APIs, e.g. DOM
    Source response = ...

    // return the response message payload
    return response;
  }
}
```

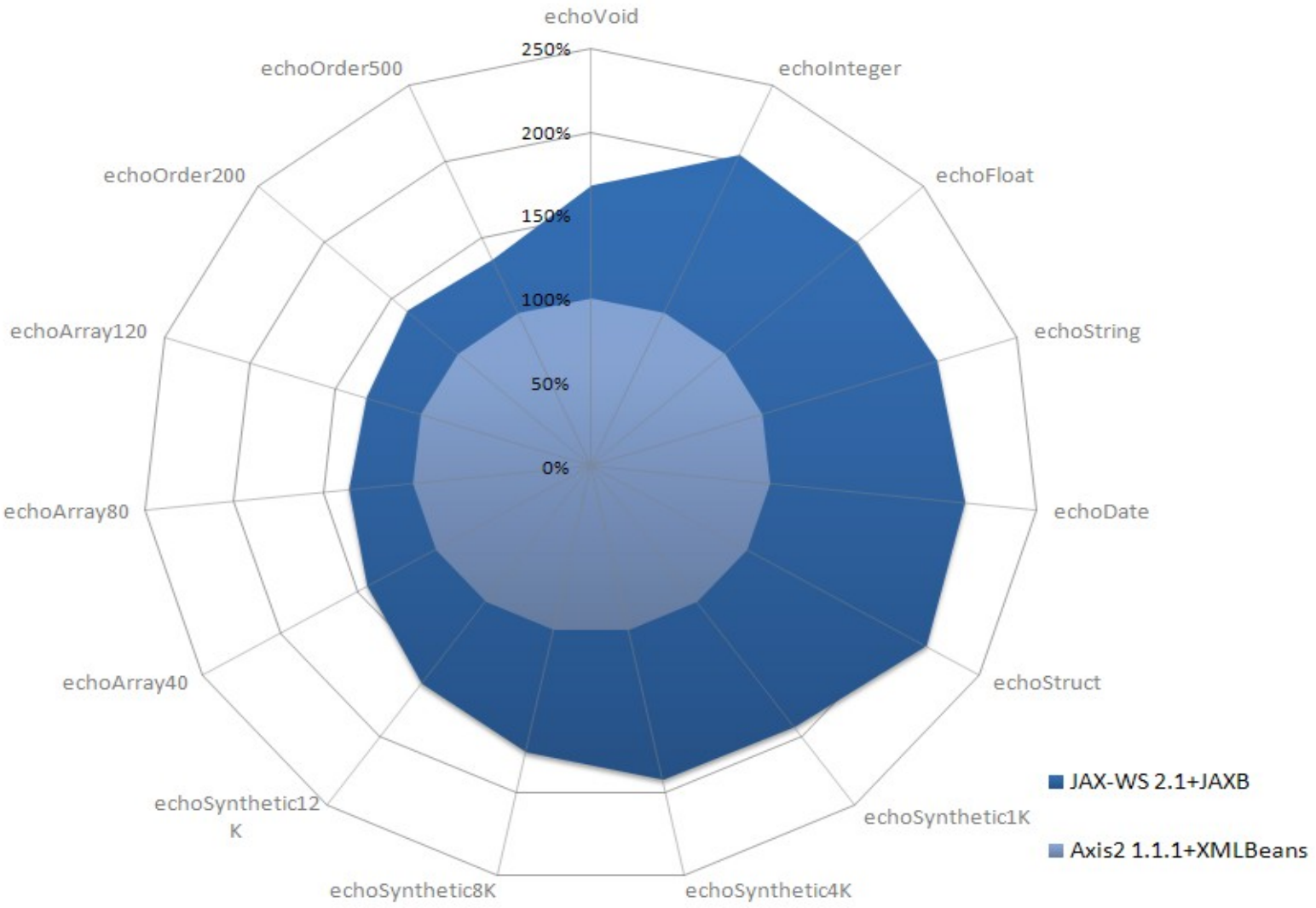
JAX-WS Commons

https://jax-ws-commons.dev.java.net/

Convenient Extensions, utility code , useful Plugins :

- Spring support
- Stateful Web Service
- Multiple Service Instances
  - HTTP Session-scope service
  - Thread scope service
- JSON Encoding
- Server-Side Asynchrony

JAX-WS 2.1 Performance vs Axis 2.1



Agenda

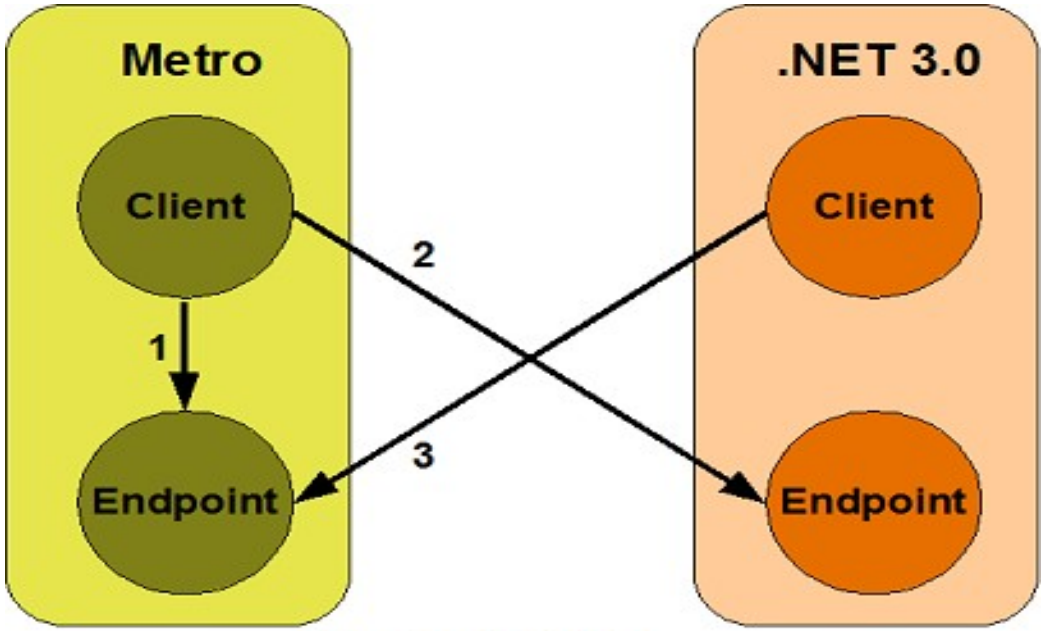
- Metro
- JAX-WS Standards
- WSIT
- REST

WSIT:

Web Services Interoperability Technology

Complete WS-* stack

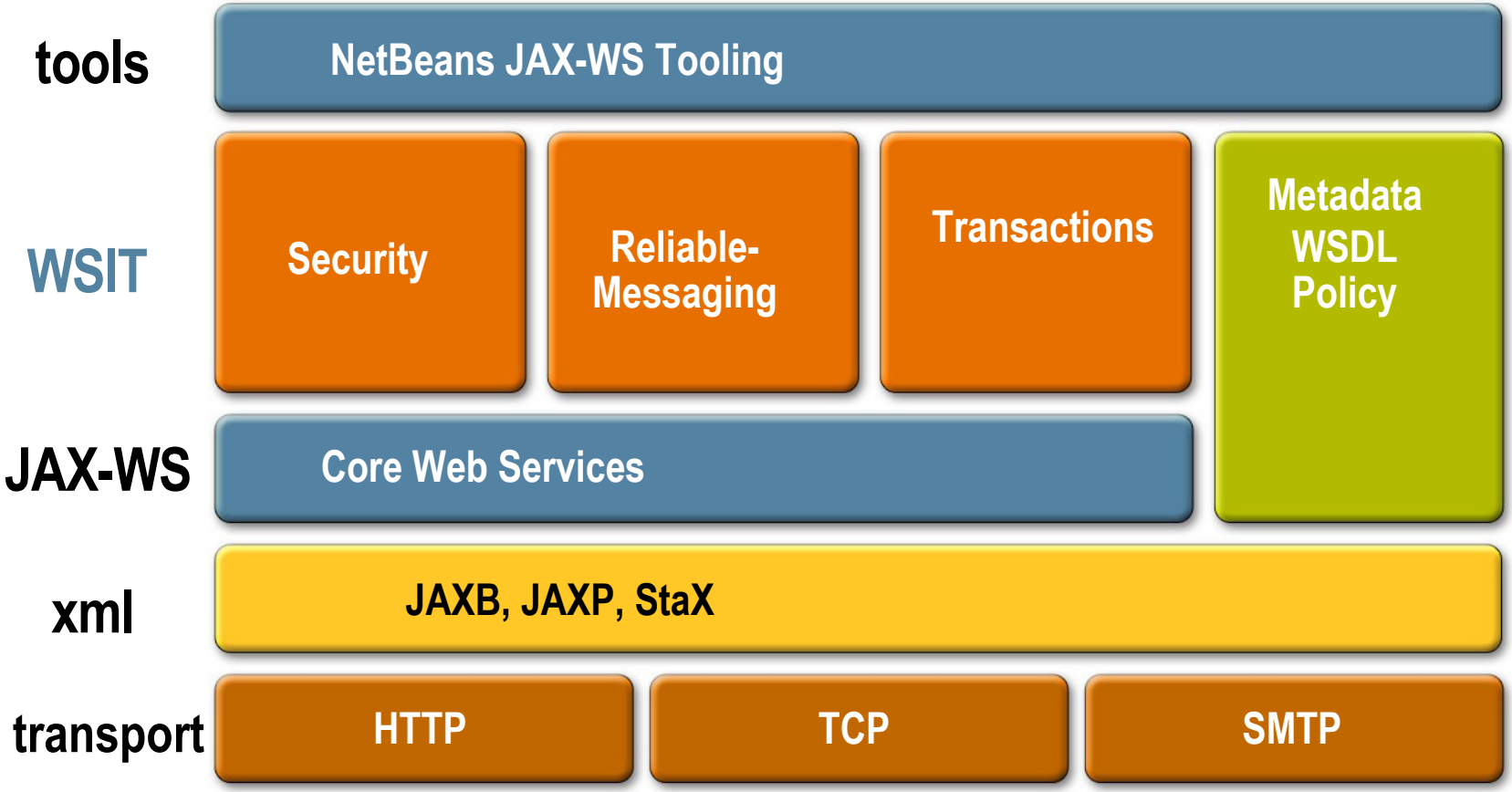
Enables interoperability with Microsoft .NET 3.0



Project Metro
metro.dev.java.net

Sun's Web Services Stack

Metro: JAX-WS , WSIT



JAXB = Java Architecture for XML Binding | JAX-WS = Java APIs for XML Web Services

Project Tango Features

WSIT (Web Services Interoperability Technology)

Enables interoperability with Microsoft .NET 3.0

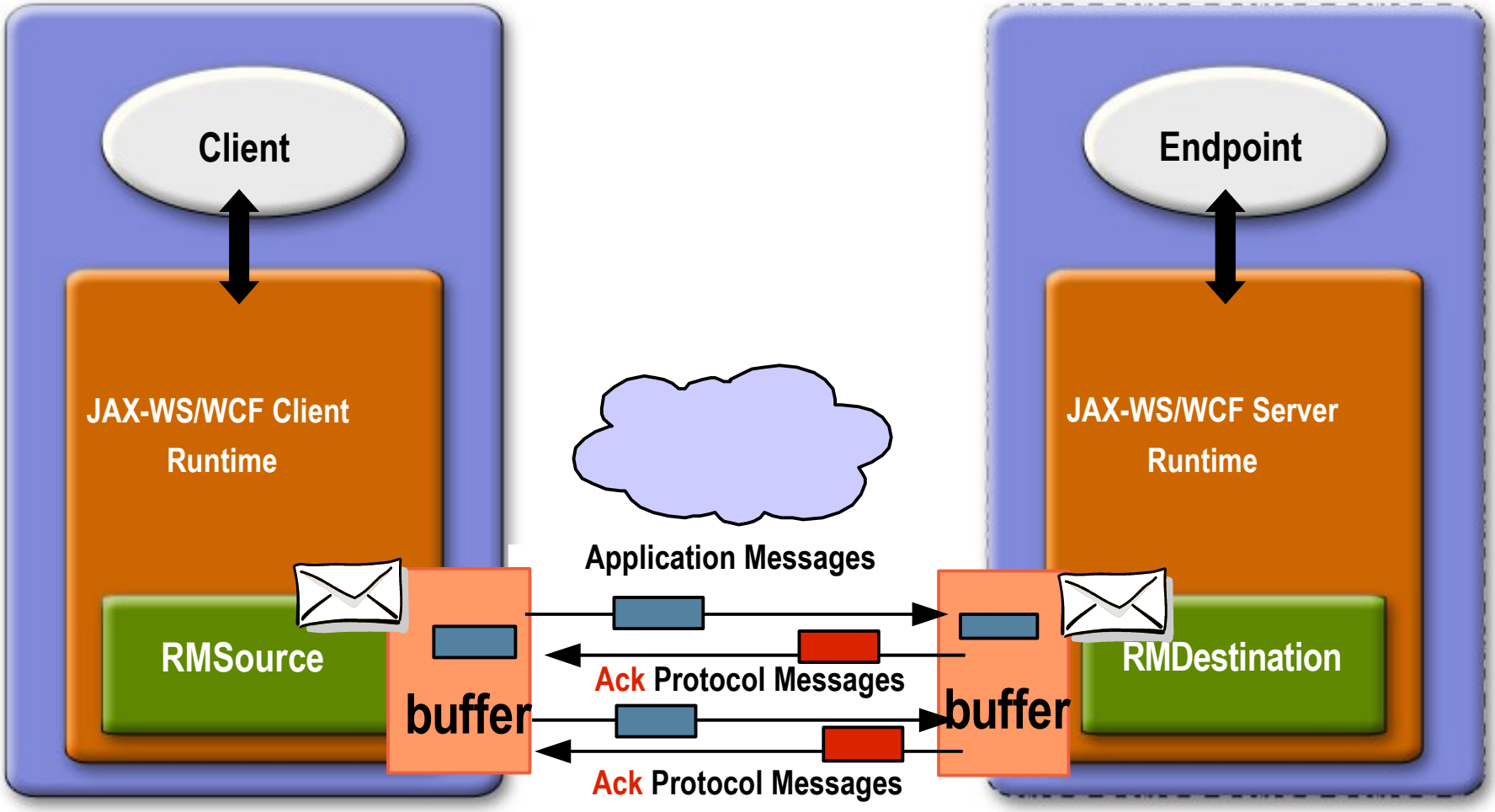
- Bootstrapping communication
- End-to-end reliability
- Atomic transactions
- End-to-end security
- Trust
- Optimized security

Metro WSIT
Reliable Messaging

WS-ReliableMessaging

RMSource handles sending and re-sending

RMDestination handles reconstructing the stream of messages

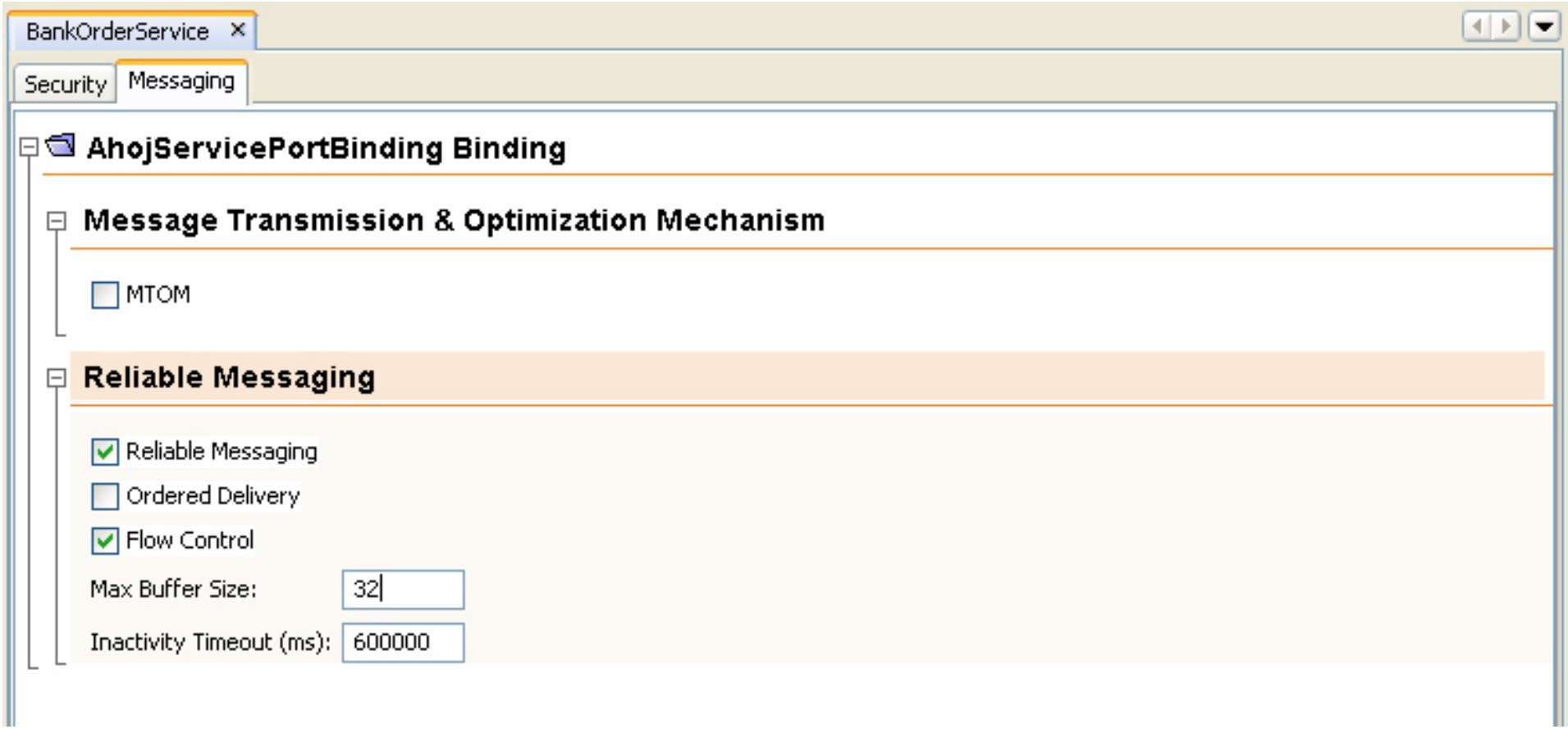


End-to-End Reliability

WS-ReliableMessaging

- Brings reliability to SOAP (protocol) layer
- Transparent to application
- Delivery assurance
  - At least once
  - At most once
  - In order

Configuration with NetBeans

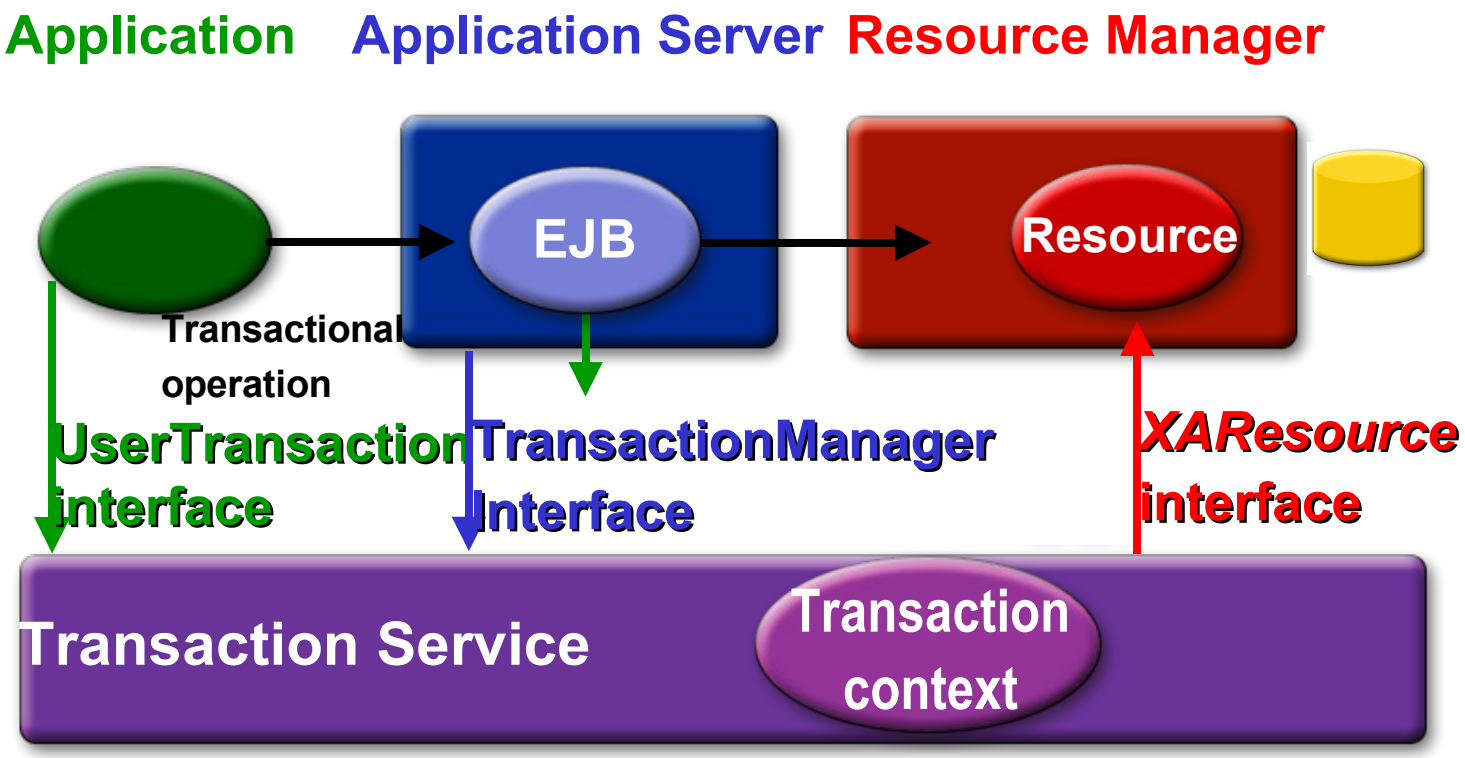


Reliable Transport Alternatives

- SOAP messages are transport agnostic
  - Change the transport, change the binding
- Metro Transports (Htttp standard):
  - JMS
  - SMTP
  - SOAP over TCP
  - For more information
  - https://jax-ws.dev.java.net/transport.html

Metro WSIT Transactions

Java™ Transaction Service

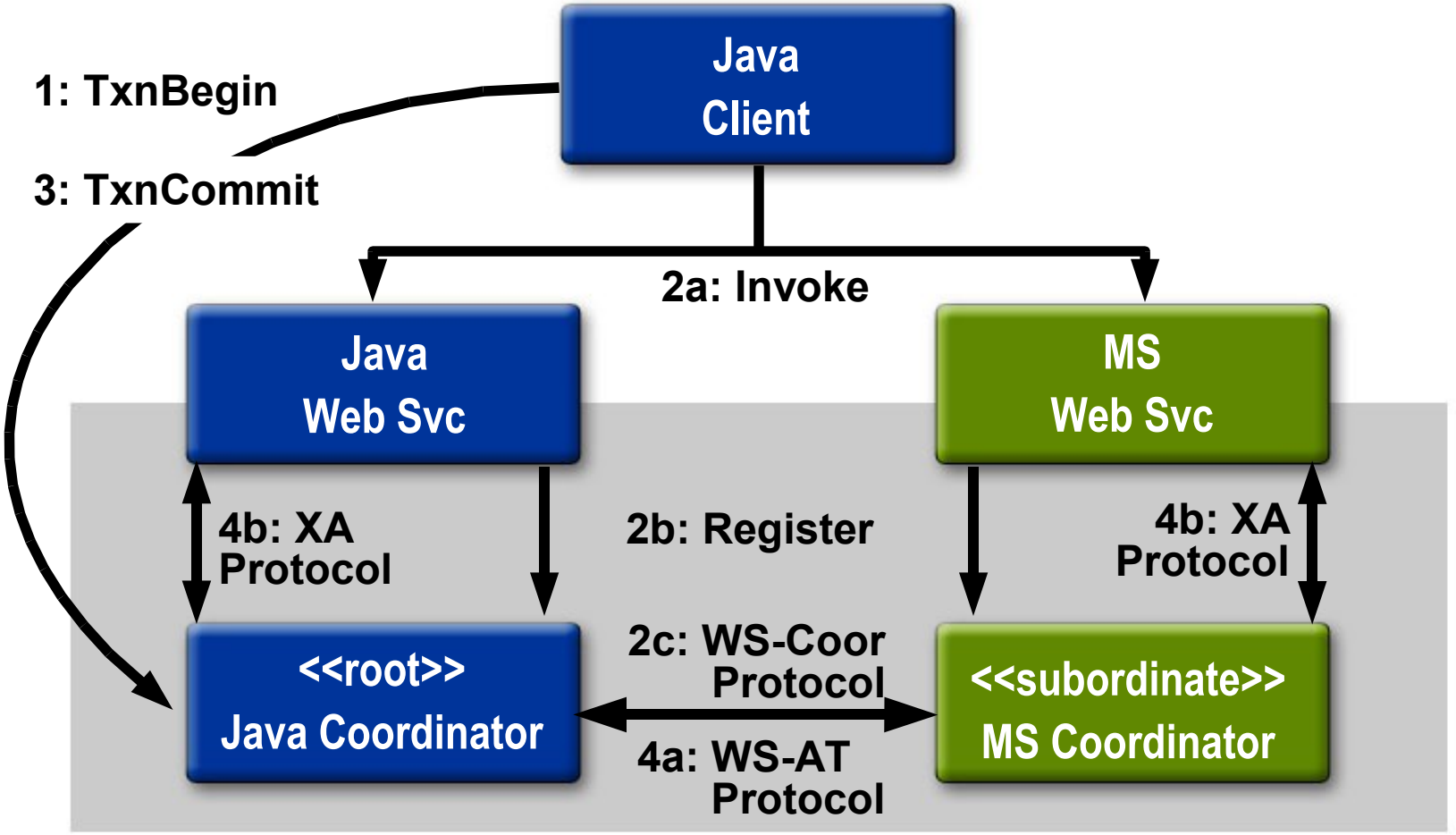


WSIT Transaction coordination

- WS-AtomicTransaction defines set of transaction coordination protocols
  - All-or-nothing web service operations
  - Two-phase commit protocol
- WS-Coordination to coordinate the actions of distributed web services
  - For Commit: Coordinator asks if each system is ready to complete
    - If all concur, coordinator tells systems to complete
    - Otherwise, coordinator tells systems to rollback
  - Metro supports the *Durable two-phase Commit* (Durable 2PC) protocol

WSIT and WCF

Co-ordinated transaction



WSIT Support on Transaction

- an Atomic Transaction Context is created the first time a transacted Web service operation is invoked within a JTA transaction scope
  - 01 @Resource
  - 02 javax.transaction.UserTransaction ut;
  - 03
  - 04 ut.begin();
  - 05 bankWebService.makeWithdrawl();
  - 06 ...
  - 07 ut.commit();.

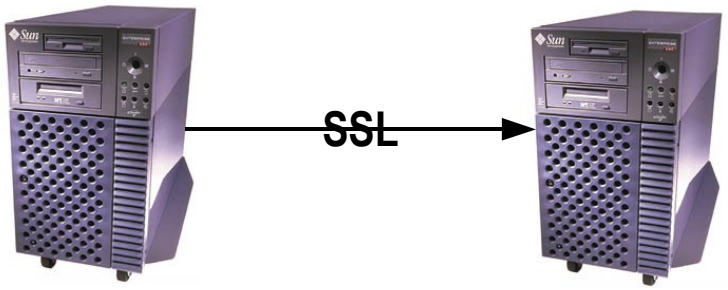
Transaction Context created

Transactions in Action

```
@WebService
@Stateless

public class Wirerer {

    @TransactionAttribute(REQUIRED)
    void wireFunds(...) throws ... {
        websrvc1.withdrawFromBankX(...);
        websrvc2.depositIntoBankY(...);
    }
}
```

Metro WSIT Security

Security

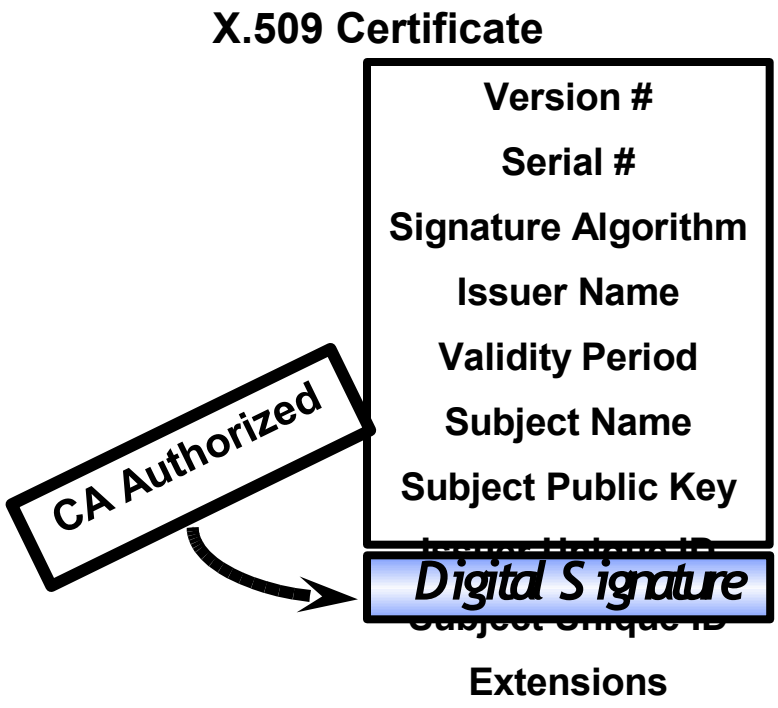


Before WS-Security

- SSL/HTTPS
- Security at transport layer
- Point-to-point
- Encrypts session

Digital Certificate

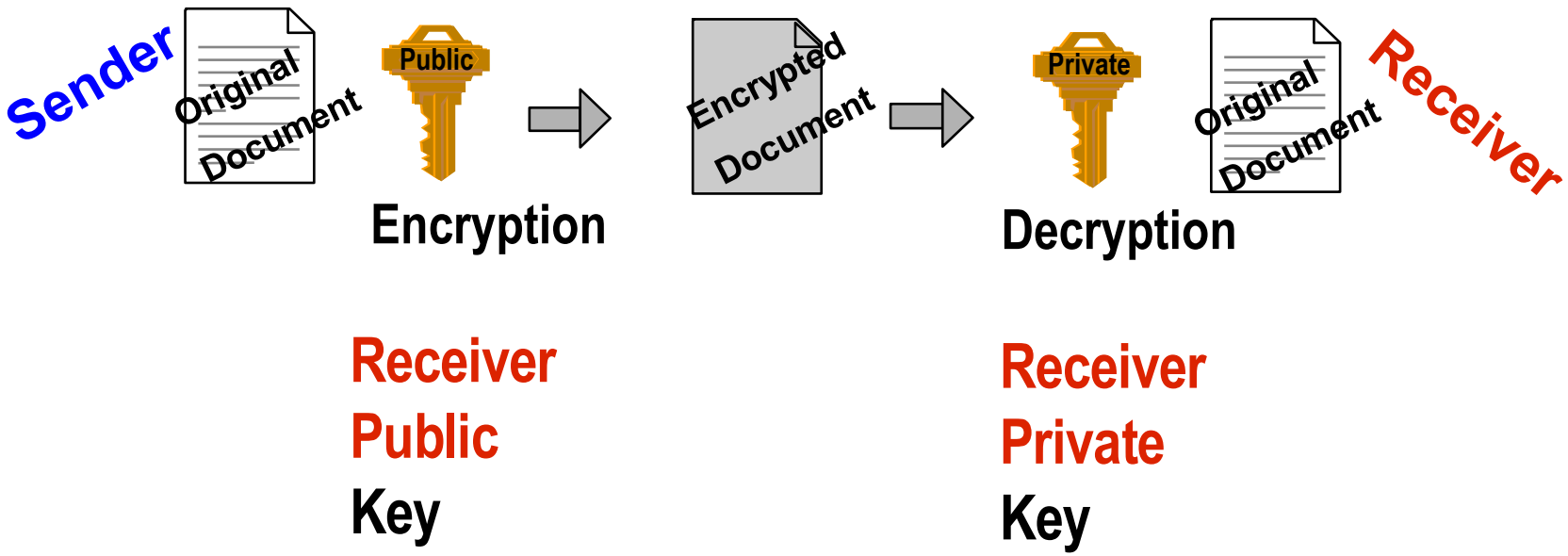
Identity data signed by a Certification Authority. Provides a Trusted source of identification.



Digital ID

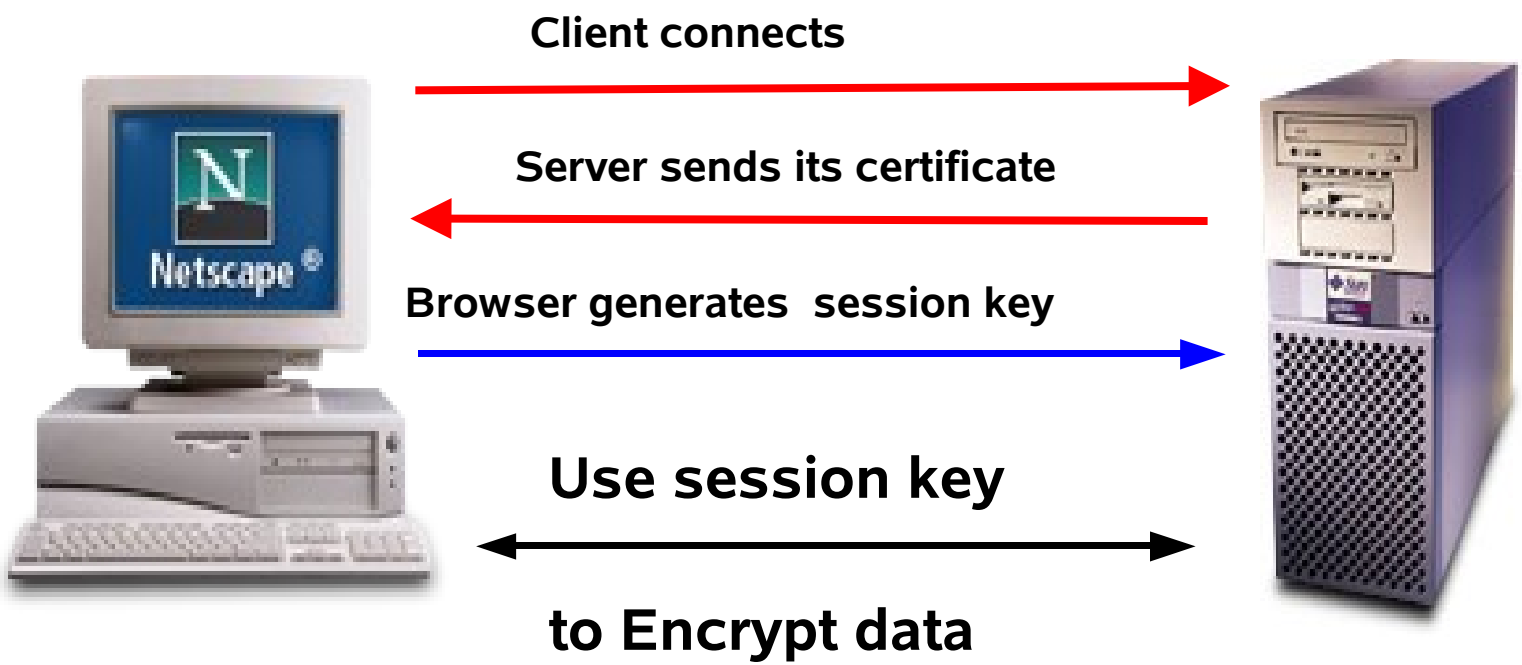
- Electronic Proof of Identity
- Issued and signed by Certifying Authority
- Public, Private keys
- Makes security protocols work
  - SSL

Encryption



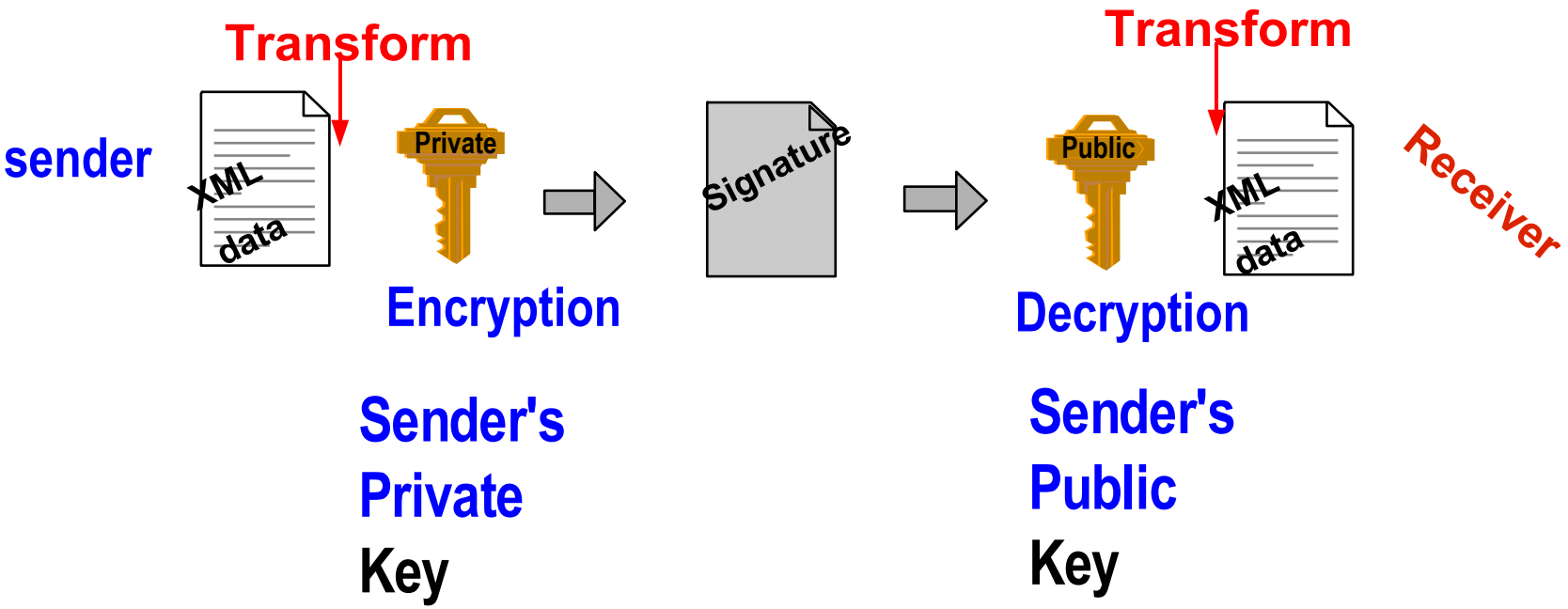
- XML Encryption (data confidentiality)
  - How digital content is encrypted

SSL Key Exchange



· Browser and Server use Session Key_B to encrypt all data exchanged over the Internet

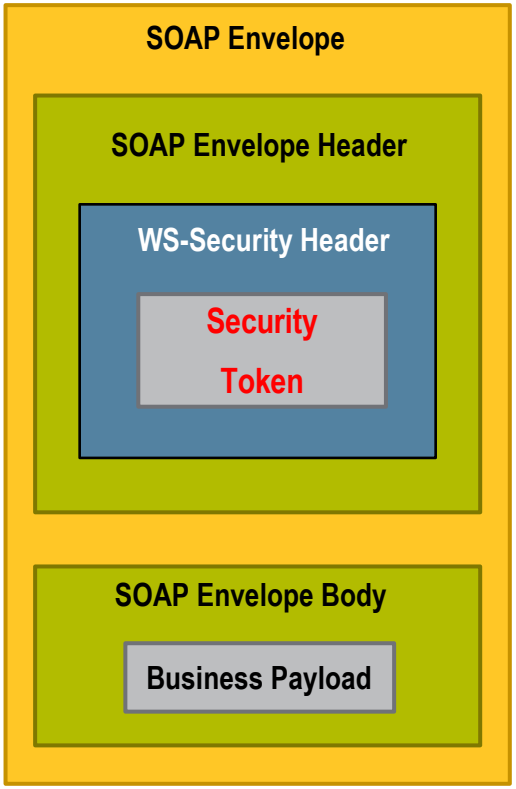
Digital Signature



- XML Signature
- Bind the sender's identity to an XML document

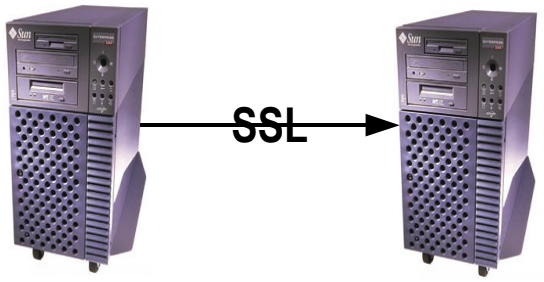
WS-Security: SOAP Message Security

- WS-Security defines:
  - Encrypting and signing message parts:
    - XML Signature and XML Encryption in SOAP Header
  - How to pass security tokens
  - (token=security-related information)
    - X.509 certificates
    - Kerberos tickets
    - UserName token

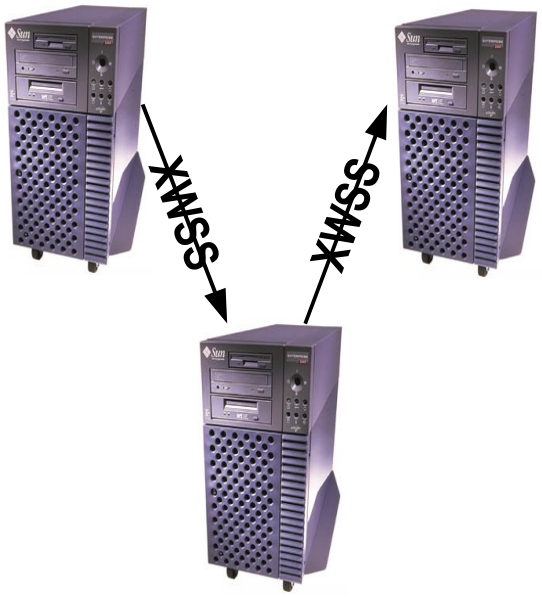


Security

Before WS-Security



- SSL/HTTPS
- Security at transport layer
- All or nothing granularity
- Point-to-point

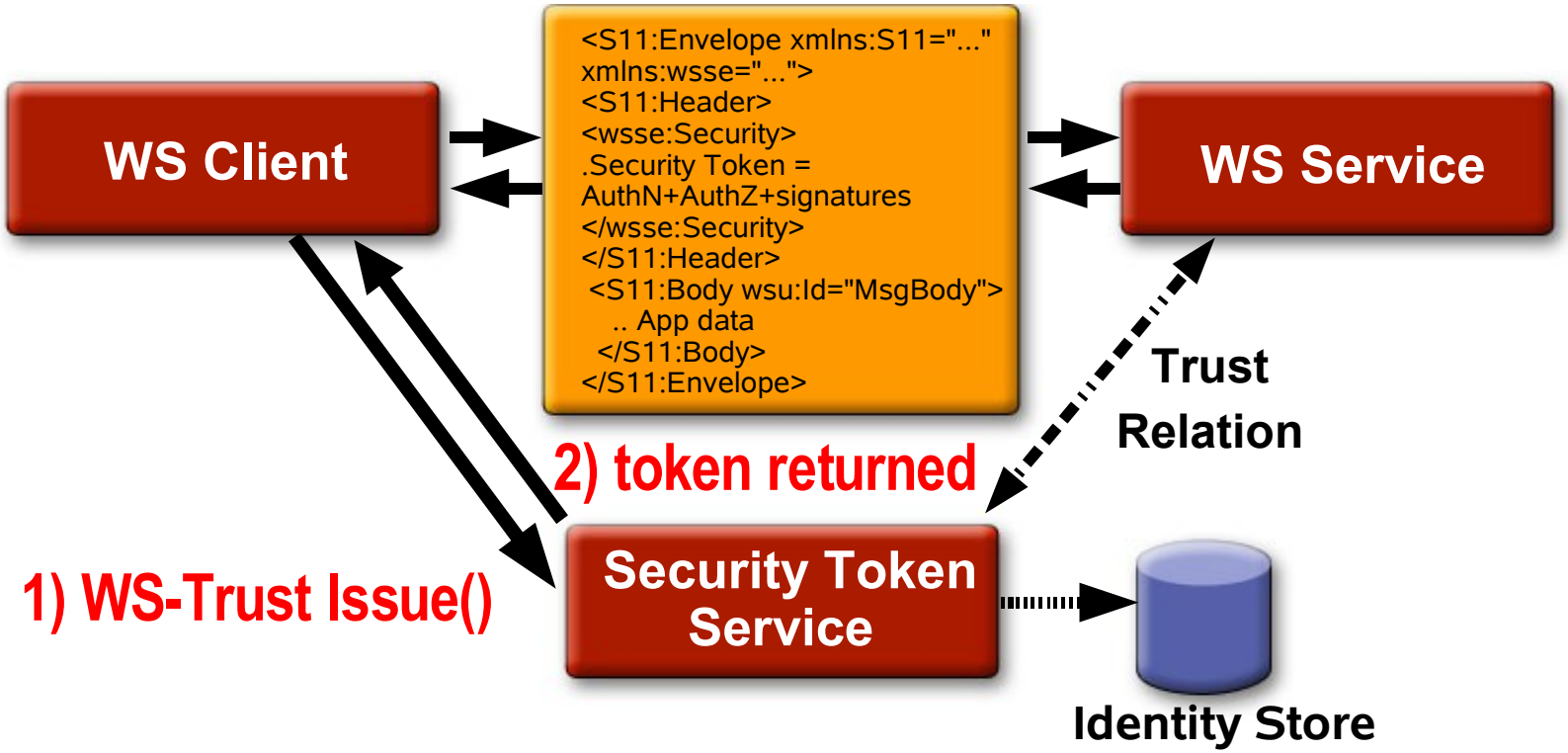


WS-Security

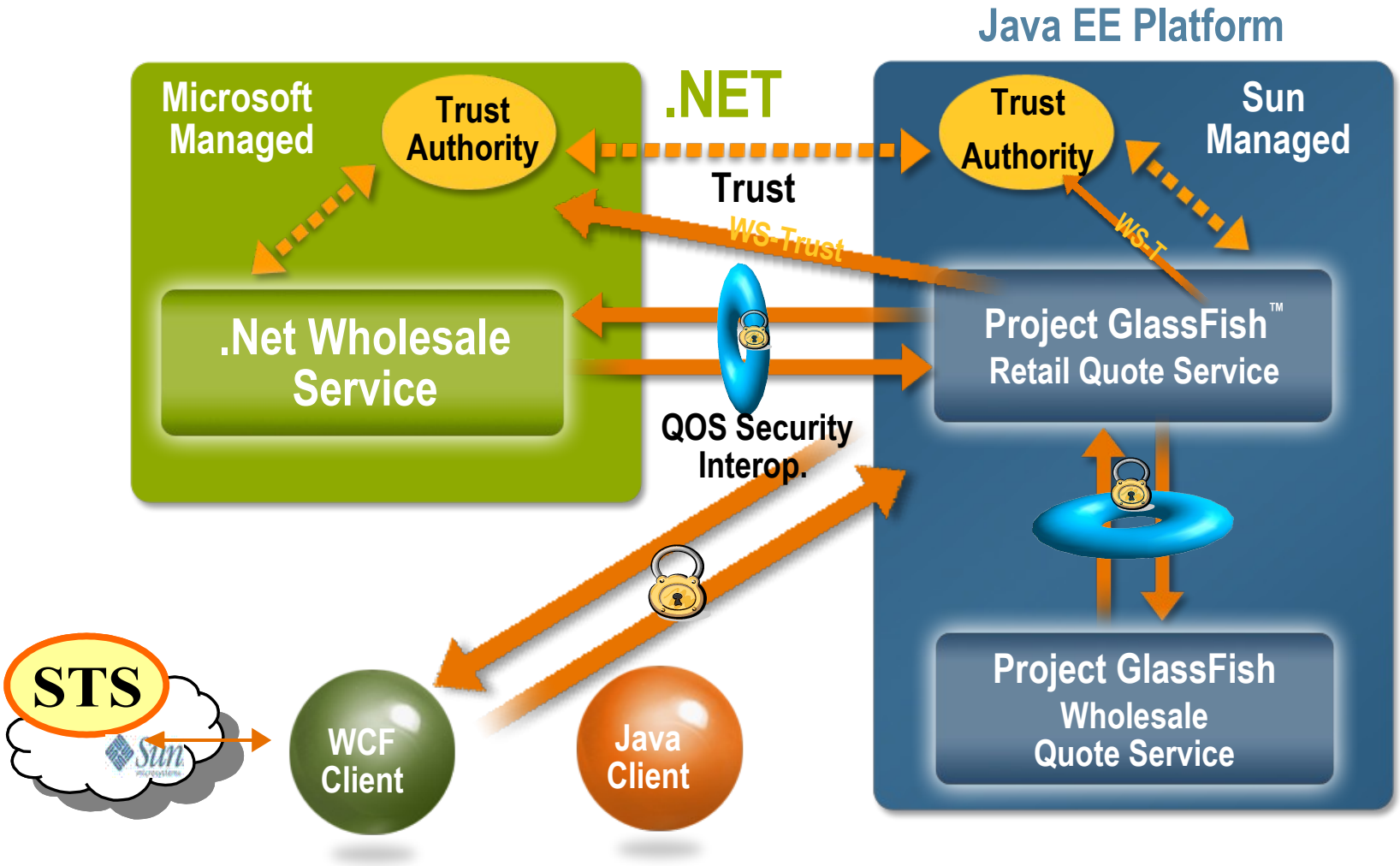
- Security at SOAP (protocol) layer
- Only sign/encrypt part of msg
- Works on non-TCP/IP transports
- Work with intermediaries
- XML Signature/Encryption

Trust

- WS-Trust framework for:
  - Issue, Validate security tokens used by WS-Security
  - Establish and broker trust relationships



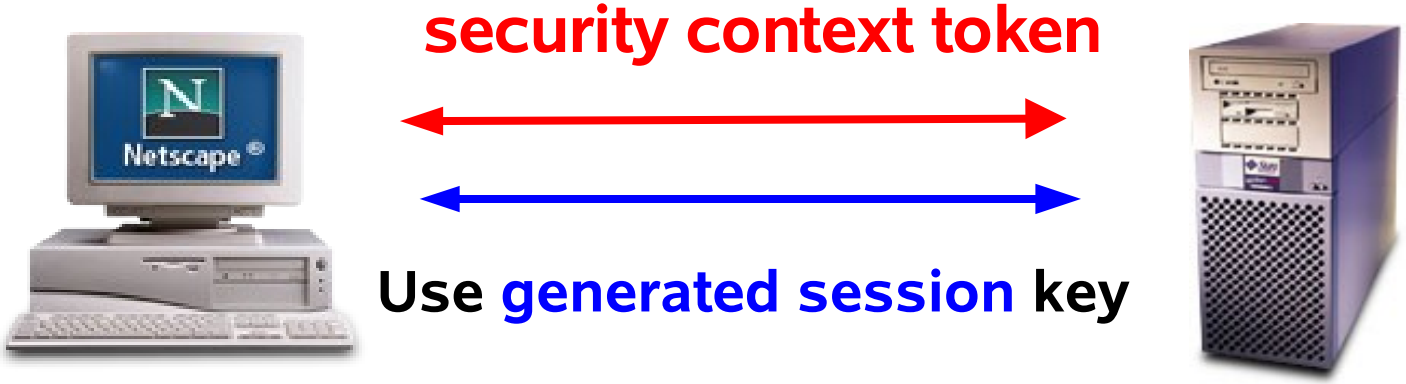
With Project Tango



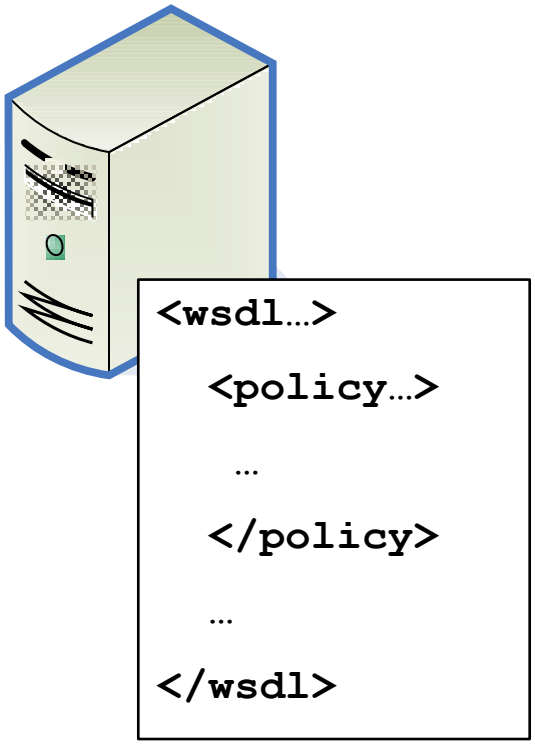
WS-SecureConversation

Optimized Security

- How to Establish a Secure SESSION
  - > For multiple message exchanges
  - > Create shared symmetric session key
  - > Optimizes processing



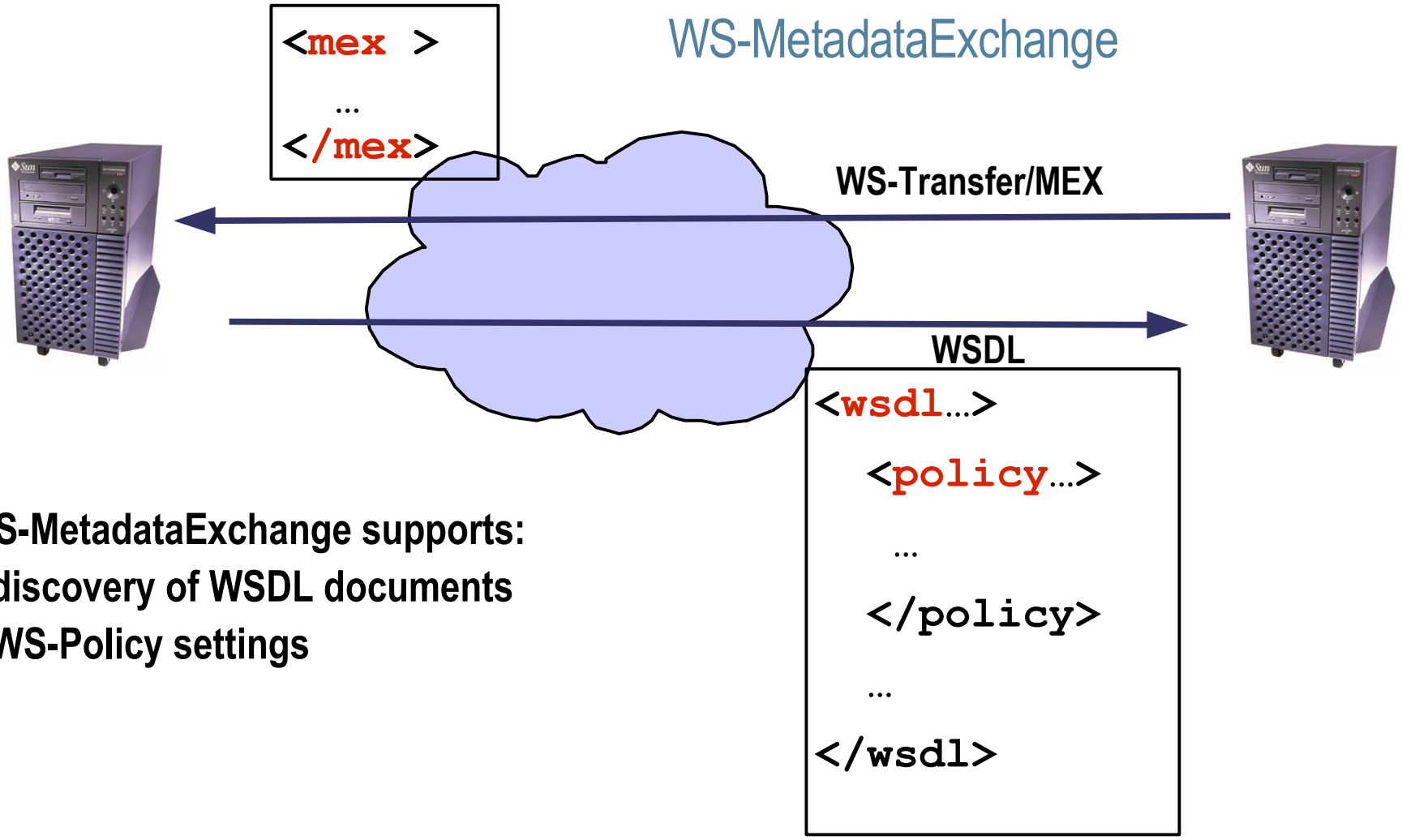
WS-Policy




```
<wsdl…>
  <policy…>
    <security-policy>
      …
    </security-policy>
    <transaction-policy>
      …
    </transaction-policy>
    <reliability-policy>
      …
    </reliability-policy>
    …
  </policy>
  …
</wsdl>
```

Metro:
Bootstrapping

WS-Metadata Exchange
Bootstrapping Communication

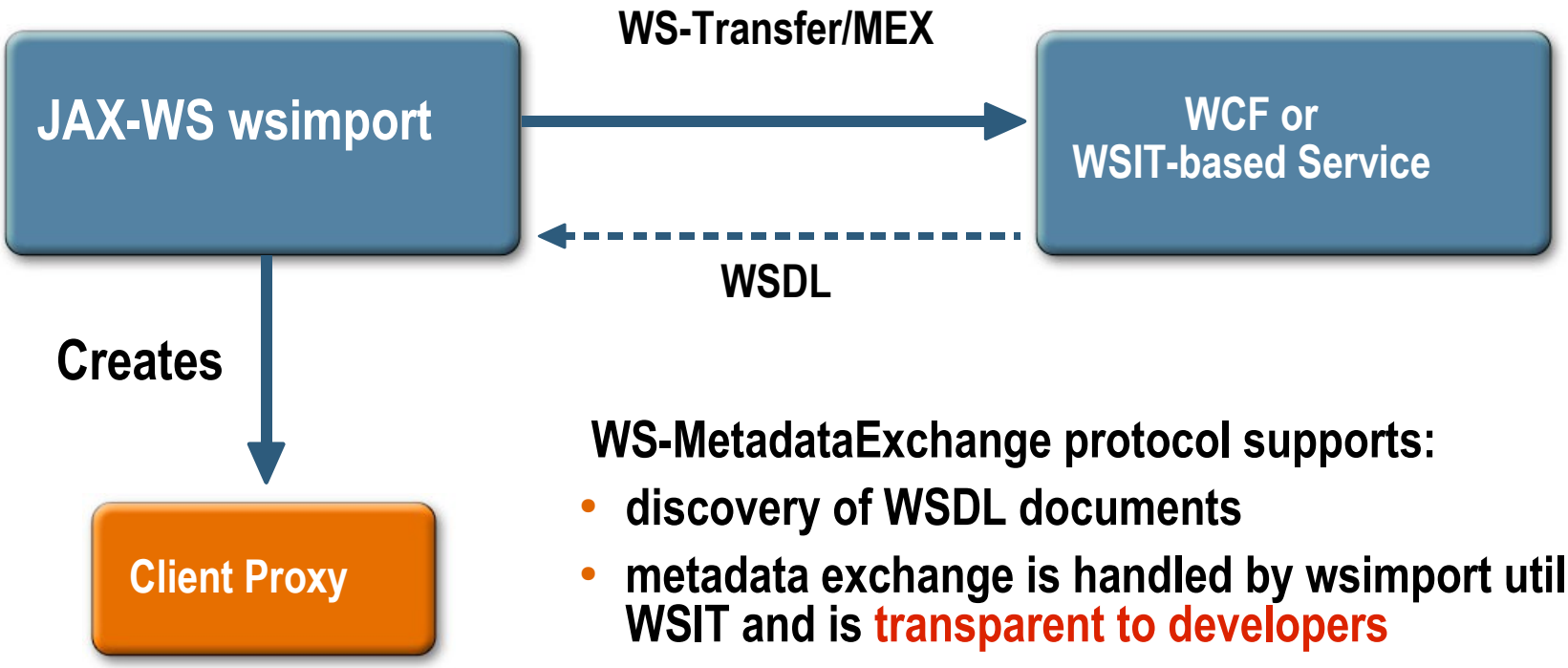


WS-MetadataExchange supports:

- discovery of WSDL documents
- WS-Policy settings

Bootstrapping Communication

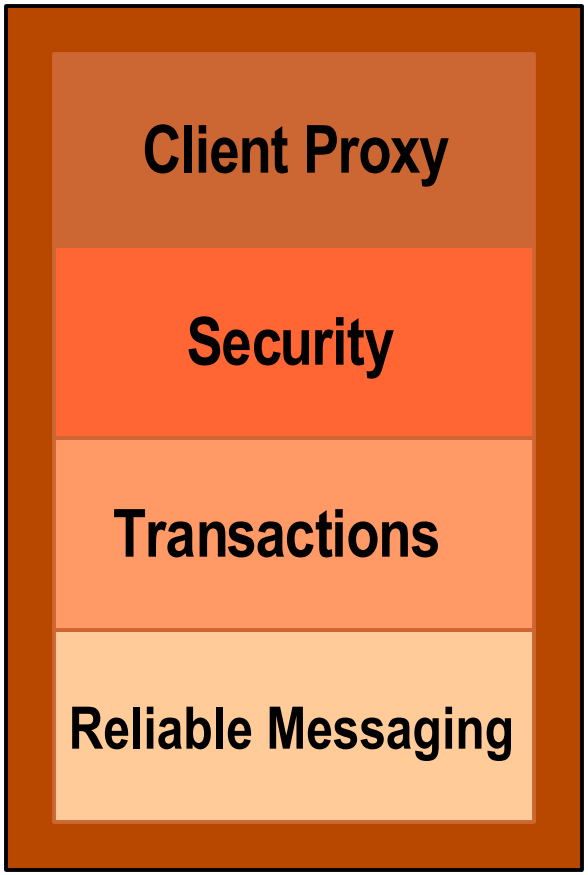
WS-MetadataExchange



WS-MetadataExchange protocol supports:

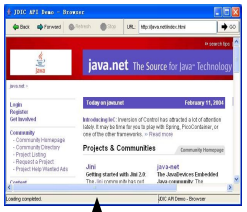
- **discovery of WSDL documents**
- **metadata exchange is handled by wsimport utility of WSIT and is transparent to developers**

Bootstrapping Communication Proxy Generation




```
<wsdl…>
  <policy…>
    <security-policy>
      …
    </security-policy>
    <transaction-policy>
      …
    </transaction-policy>
    <reliability-policy>
      …
    </reliability-policy>
    …
  </policy>
  …
</wsdl>
```

End-to-End Messaging



Proxy

Security

Transactions

Reliable Messaging

Service

Security

Transactions

Reliable Messaging

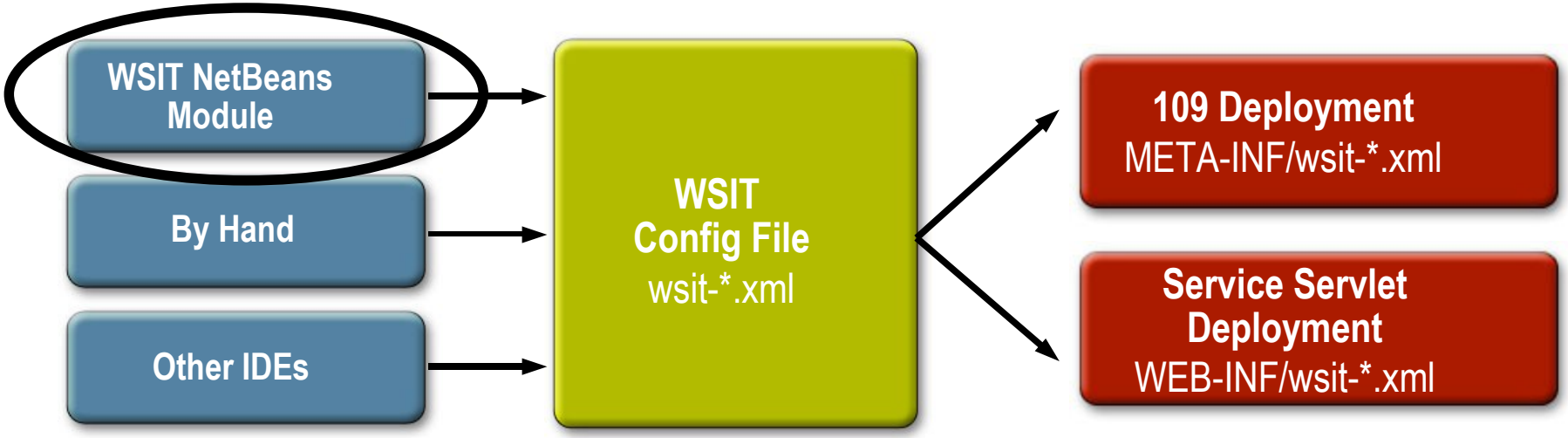
Transport

WSIT (Project Tango) Programming Model

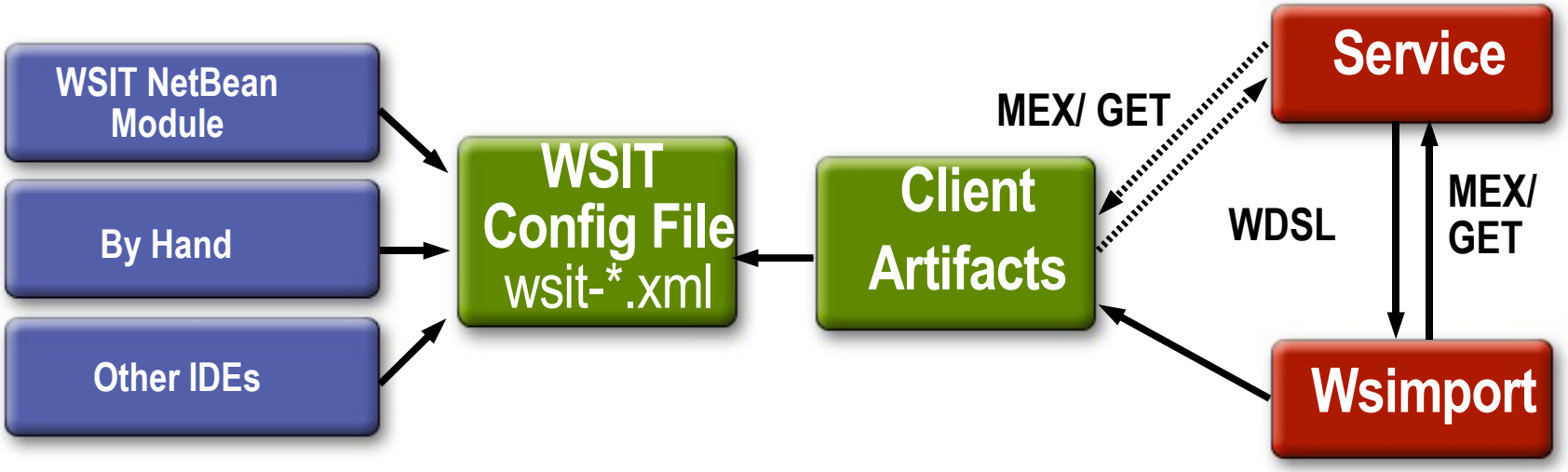
- **No runtime APIs** for WSIT
- Use **JAX-WS** and **EJB** APIs
- Developer/deployer supplies **config file** to enable/control Project Tango components
- Config file written by hand or produced by Project Tango NetBeans software module

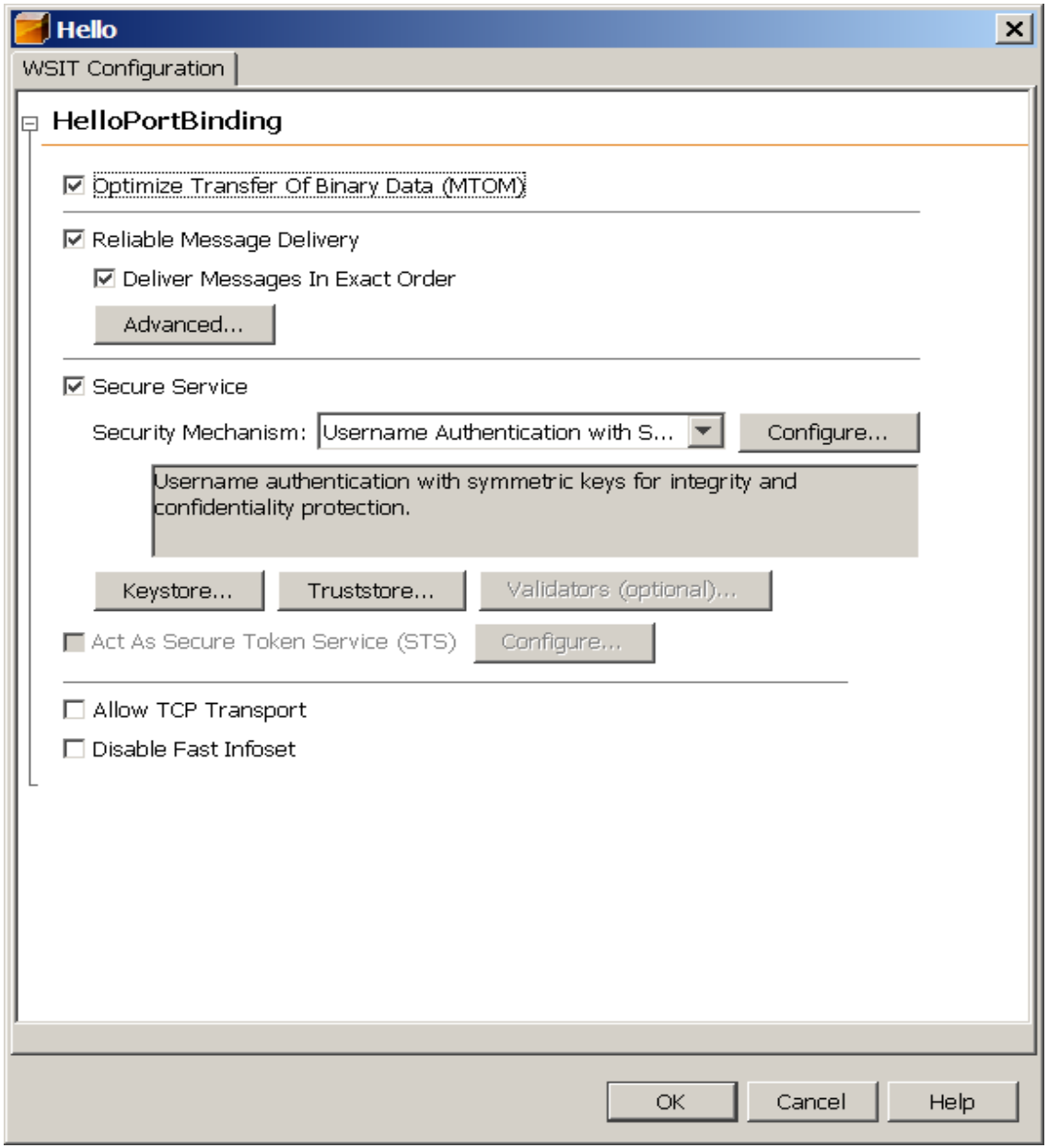
WSIT Server-Side Programming Model

- **No runtime APIs** for WSIT
- Use **JAX-WS** and **EJB** APIs
- Config file written by hand or produced by NetBeans enable/control WSIT



WSIT Client Programming Model




Hello
WSIT Configuration
HelloPortBinding
Optimize Transfer Of Binary Data (MTOM)
Reliable Message Delivery
Deliver Messages In Exact Order
Advanced...
Secure Service
Security Mechanism:
Username Authentication with S...
Configure...
Username authentication with symmetric keys for integrity and confidentiality protection.
Keystore...
Truststore...
Validators (optional)...
Act As Secure Token Service (STS)
Configure...
Allow TCP Transport
Disable Fast Infoset
OK
Cancel
Help

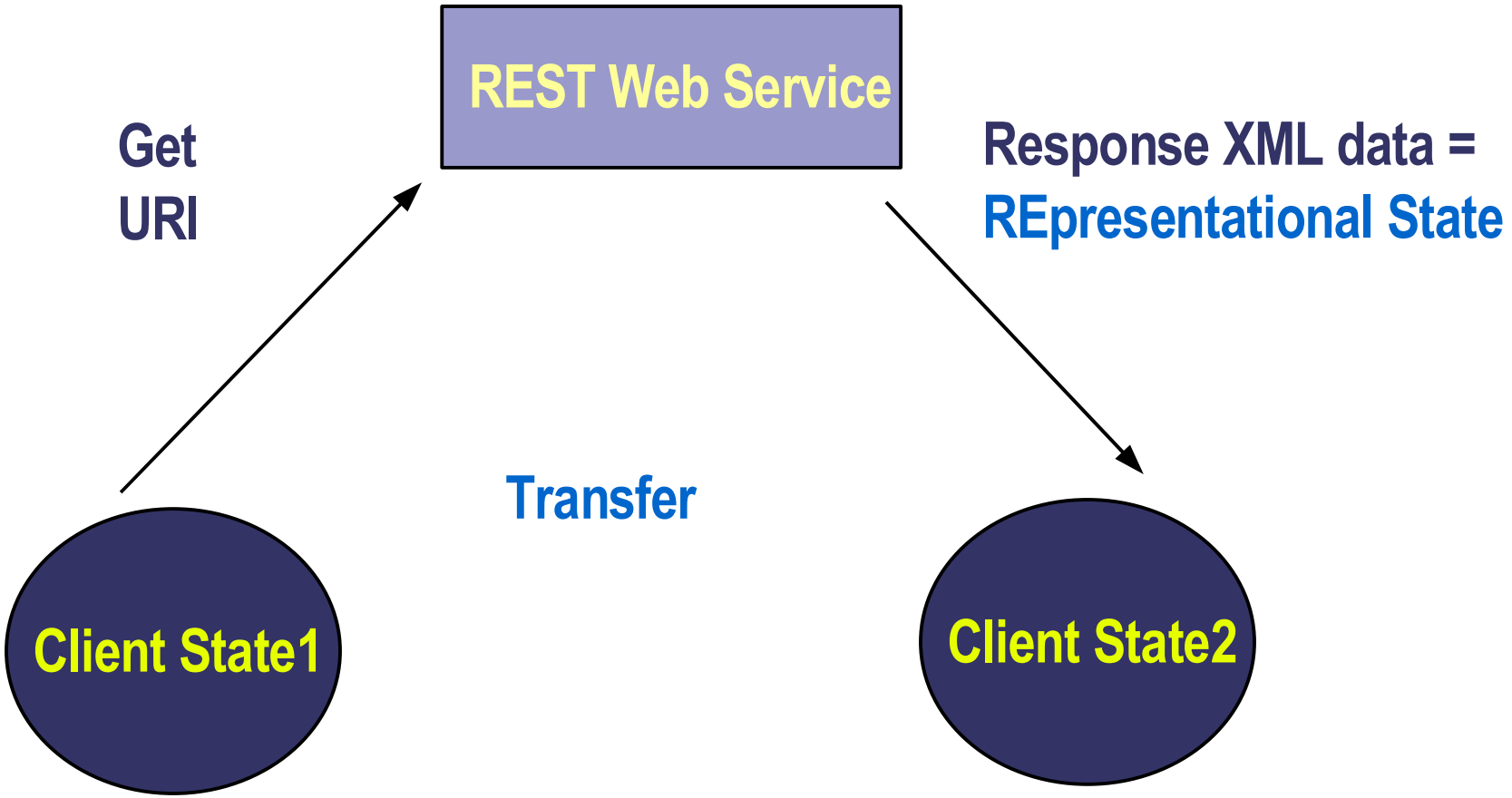
Agenda

- Metro
- JAX-WS Standards
- WSIT
- REST with JAX-RS

API: JAX-RS

- Standardized in the JCP
  - JSR 311
  - Will be included in Java EE 6
- EG members
  - Alcatel-Lucent, BEA, Day Software, Fujitsu, innoQ, Nortel, Red Hat
  - Experts in Atom, AtomPub, WebDAV, HTTP, REST, Restlet
- Group started in April

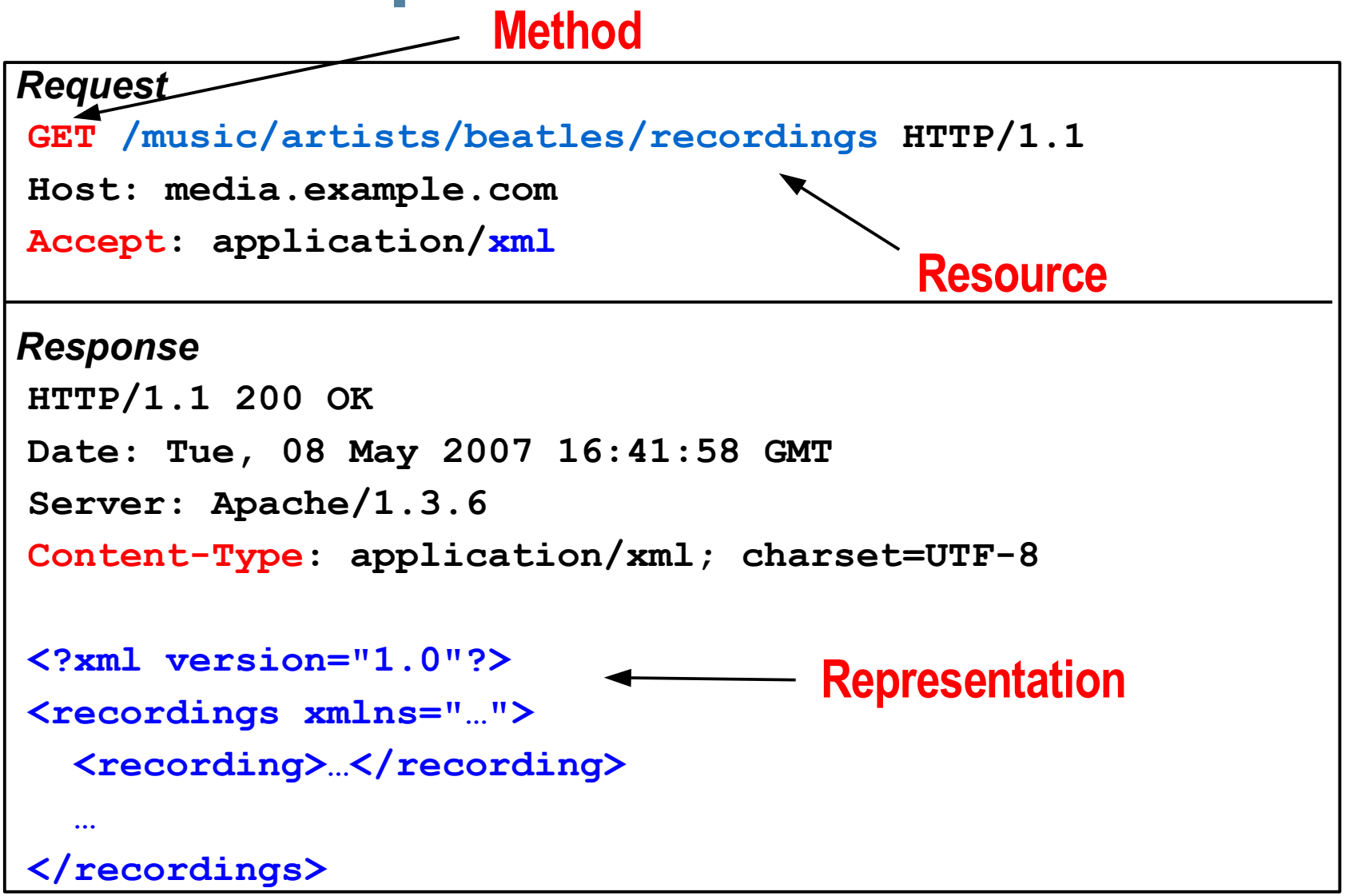
REpresentational State Transfer



REST Tenets

- **RE**presentational **S**tate **T**ransfer
- Resources (nouns)
  - Identified by a URI, For example:
    - http://www.parts-depot.com/parts
- Methods (verbs)
  - Small fixed set:
    - Create, Read, Update, Delete
- State Representations
  - data and state transferred between client and server
  - XML, JSON...

HTTP Example

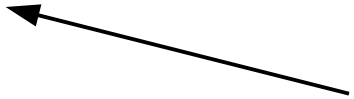


CRUD to HTTP method mapping

CRUD methods	4 main HTTP methods	
	Verb	**Noun**
Create	POST	Collection URI
Read	GET	Collection URI
Read	GET	Entry URI
Update	PUT	Entry URI
Delete	DELETE	Entry URI

Example

- Music Collection
  - `/music/artists/{id}`
  - `/music/artists/{id}/recordings`



- URI Templates are URIs with variables within the URI syntax.

Artist Resource Using Servlet API

Don't try to read this,
this is just to show the complexity
:)

```
public class Artist extends HttpServlet {

    public enum SupportedOutputFormat {XML, JSON};

    protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
        throws ServletException, IOException {
        String accept = request.getHeader("accept").toLowerCase();
        String acceptableTypes[] = accept.split(",");
        SupportedOutputFormat outputType = null;
        for (String acceptableType: acceptableTypes) {
            if (acceptableType.contains("*/*") || acceptableType.contains("application/*") ||
                acceptableType.contains("application/xml")) {
                outputType=SupportedOutputFormat.XML;
                break;
            } else if (acceptableType.contains("application/json")) {
                outputType=SupportedOutputFormat.JSON;
                break;
            }
        }
        if (outputType==null)
            response.sendError(415);
        String path = request.getPathInfo();
        String pathSegments[] = path.split("/");
        String artist = pathSegments[1];
        if (pathSegments.length < 2 && pathSegments.length > 3)
            response.sendError(404);
        else if (pathSegments.length == 3 && pathSegments[2].equals("recordings")) {
            if (outputType == SupportedOutputFormat.XML)
                writeRecordingsForArtistAsXml(response, artist);
            else
                writeRecordingsForArtistAsJson(response, artist);
        } else {
            if (outputType == SupportedOutputFormat.XML)
                writeArtistAsXml(response, artist);
            else
                writeArtistAsJson(response, artist);
        }
    }
    private void writeRecordingsForArtistAsXml(HttpServletResponse response, String artist) { ... }

    private void writeRecordingsForArtistAsJson(HttpServletResponse response, String artist) { ... }

    private void writeArtistAsXml(HttpServletResponse response, String artist) { ... }

    private void writeArtistAsJson(HttpServletResponse response, String artist) { ... }
}
```

JAX-RS = Easier REST Way

Server-side API Wish List

- High level, Declarative
  - > Uses @ annotation in POJOs

- **Disclaimer**: Early in the Java Specification Request (JSR) process, everything from here on in **liable to change**!

Clear mapping to REST concepts

- Resources: what are the URIs?

```
@UriTemplate("/artists/{id}")
```

- Methods: what are the HTTP methods?

```
@HttpMethod("GET")
public XXX find()
```

- Representations: what are the formats?

```
@ConsumeMime("application/xml")
@ProduceMime("application/json")

(New types can be defined)
```

POJO

responds to the URI http://host/music/artists/{id}

```
@UriTemplate("/artists/{id}")
public class Artist {

    @ProduceMime("application/xml")
    @HttpMethod("GET")
    InputStream getXml(
      @UriParam("id") String artist) {
        ...
    }

    ...
}
```

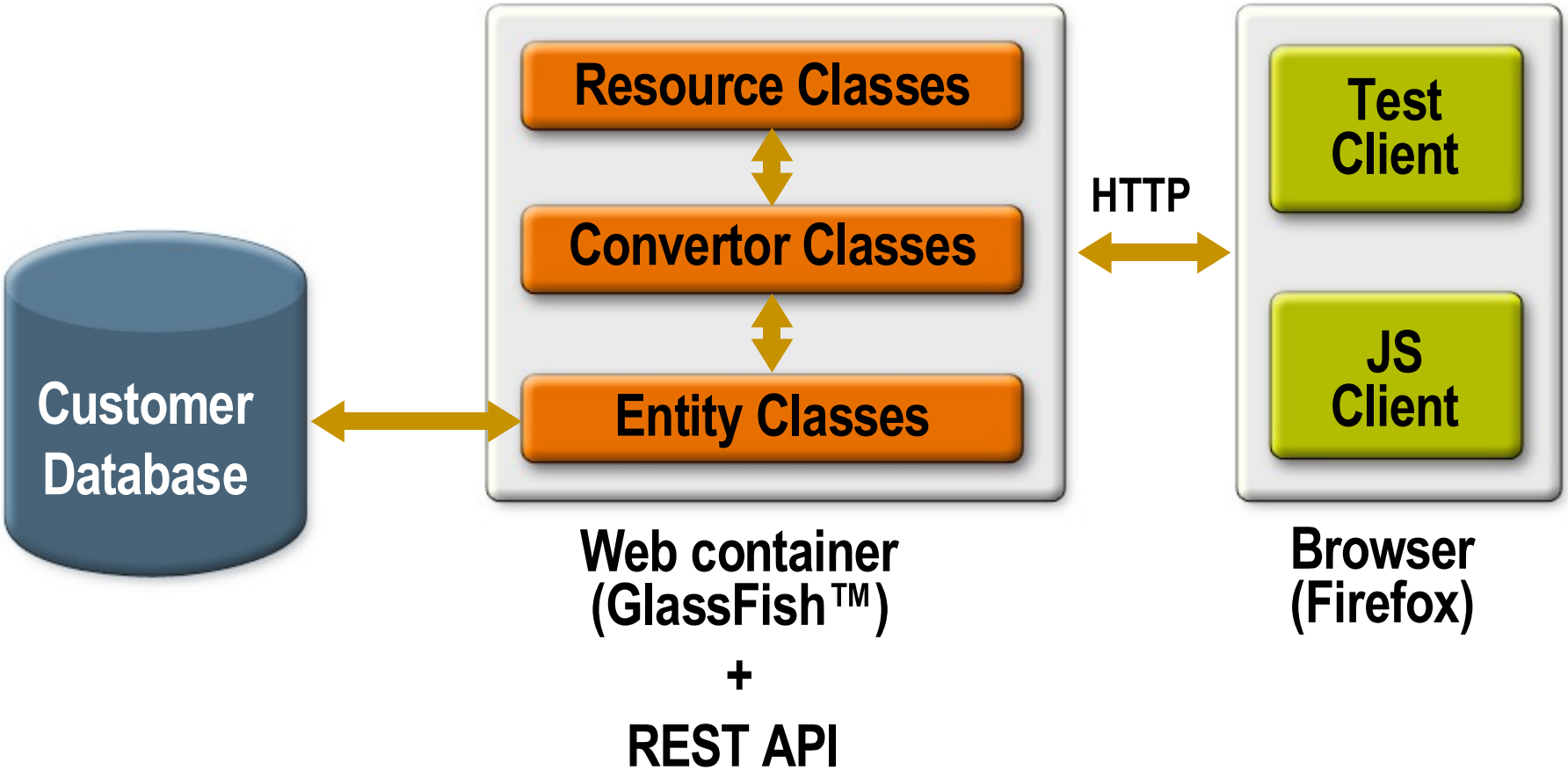
responds with XML

responds to HTTP GET

Artist Resource as JAX-RS POJO

```
@UriTemplate("/artists/{id}")
@ProduceMime("application/xml")
public class Artist {
    @HttpMethod
    InputStream getXml(@UriParam("id") String artist) { ... }

    @HttpMethod
    @ProduceMime("application/json")
    InputStream getJson(@UriParam("id") String artist) { ... }

    @HttpMethod
    @UriTemplate("recordings")
    InputStream getRecordingsXml(@UriParam("id") String artist) { ... }

    @HttpMethod
    @ProduceMime("application/json")
    @UriTemplate("recordings")
    InputStream getRecordingsJson(@UriParam("id") String artist) { ... }
}
```

Customer Service Overview



Summary

- Metro Integrated with GlassFish Application Server
  - JAX-WS
    - easier to use and more powerful than JAX-RPC
    - part of the Java EE 5 and Java SE 6 platforms
    - Layered design hides the complexity
      - Extensible at the protocol and transport level
  - WSIT
    - Makes Metro interoperable with other WS-* stacks
    - No new APIs , easy with NetBeans plugin
- JAX-RS
  - High-level declarative programming model for REST

Project GlassFish

Building a Java EE 5 Open Source Application Server

Simplifying Java application Development with Java EE 5 technologies

Includes JWSDP, EJB 3.0, JSF 1.2, JAX-WS and JAX-B 2.0

Supports > 20 frameworks and apps

Basis for the Sun Java System Application Server PE 9

Free to download and free to deploy

Over 1200 members and 200,000 downloads

Integrated with NetBeans

java.sun.com/javaee/GlassFish

Source: Sun 2/06—See website for latest stats

For More Information

- METRO
  - http://metro.dev.java.net
- JAX-WS
  - http://jax-ws.dev.java.net
- WSIT
  - http://wsit.dev.java.net
- REST
  - http://jersey.dev.java.net
- Glassfish
  - http://glassfish.dev.java.net

Metro: JAX-WS, WSIT and REST

Carol McDonald
carol.mcdonald@sun.com