Middleware and Web Services

Lecture 9: Web Service Description Language

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Overview

- Web Service Description Language
 - Elements, Types and Messages Definitions
 - Interface and Operations
 - Binding
 - Service and Endpoint
 - Description
- WS-Addressing

Specifications

- WSDL = Web Service Description Language
 - A standard that allows to describe Web services explicitly (main aspects)
 - A contract between a requester and a provider
- Specifications
 - WSDL 1.1 still widely used
 - → Web Service Description Language 1.1 &
 - WSDL 2.0 An attempt to address several issues with WSDL 1.1
 - \rightarrow SOAP vs. REST, naming, exrpessivity
 - \rightarrow WSDL 2.0 Primer (part 0)
 - → WSDL 2.0 Core Language (part 1) &

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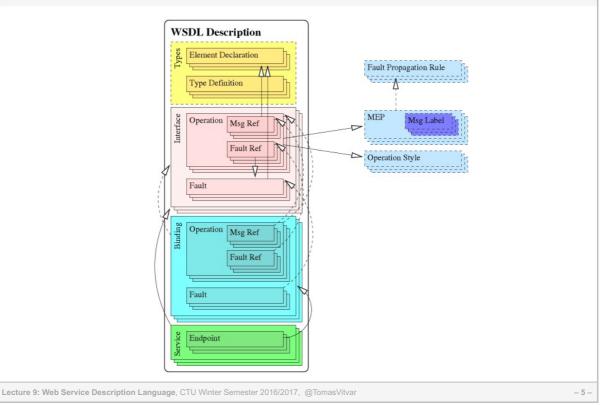
WSDL Overview and WSDL 1.1 Syntax

- Components of WSDL
 - Information model (types)
 - → Element types, message declarations (XML Schema)
 - Set of operations (portType)
 - \rightarrow A set of operations is "interface" in the WSDL terminology
 - → operation name, input, output, fault
 - Binding (binding)
 - → How messages are transfered over the network using a concrete transport protocol
 - \rightarrow Transport protocols: HTTP, SMTP, FTP, JMS, ...
 - *Endpoint* (service)
 - → Where the service is physically present on the network
- Types of WSDL documents
 - Abstract WSDL only information model and a set of operations
 - Concrete WSDL everything, a concrete service available in the environment

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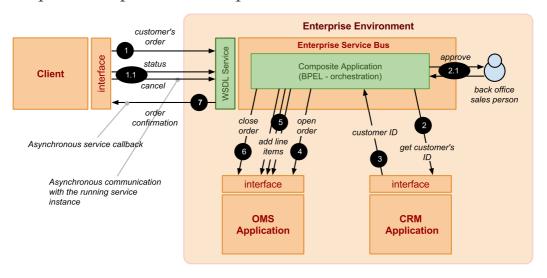
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WSDL Components and Dependencies



Example

• Simple order process example



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Top-level Element and Namespaces

Example

- definitions is a top-level element
- Any un-prefixed elements will be WSDL 2.1 elements (line 3)
- Target namespace (line 4)
 - → a vocabulary for the order service's parts that this WSDL document defines (it is not a XML namespace declaration!)
 - \rightarrow xmlns:tns (line 5) is a prefix definition for this namespace

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Type Definitions

- XML Schema
 - Only XML Schema in WSDL 1.1
 - WSDL 2.0 allows to use other languages too
- Types for input, output, fault messages
- Single elements at the topmost level
 - may contain arbitrary structure
- Could be defined
 - directly inside the types element
 - externalally by using XML Schema import mechanism
 - → Types to be resued in multiple WSDLs
 - → Definitions of Common Data Model

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Elements and Types Definitions Example

```
<types>
            <schema xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
   attributeFormDefault="unqualified"
   elementFormDefault="qualified"
   xmlns:op="http://mimdw.fit.cvut.cz/mdw-examples/cdm/order"
   targetNamespace="http://.../mdw_examples/ProcessOrder/OrderProcess">
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                  13
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19
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23
24
25
26
                        <sequence>
                              <element name="process-id" type="string"/>
                        </sequence>
                  </complexType>
                   <element name="StatusResponse" type="op:StatusResponseType"/>
                  <complexType name="StatusResponseType">
                         <sequence>
                              <element name="process-id" type="string"/>
<element name="status" type="string"/>
                        </sequence>
                  </re>
</complexType>
<!-- [snip] -->
             </schema>
      </types>
```

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Messages Definitions

- Definitions of messages
 - Messages flow between a client and a service
 - They can be request, response or fault
 - Each message has one or more "parts"
 - A message part references a single element defined in types
- Example messages definitions for order process
 - A name can be arbitrary name but a commonly agreed convention is:

{ServiceName}{Request|Response|Fault}Message

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Defining Interface

- Interface
 - abstract description of a service
 - separation of
 - → abstract functionality (interface definition)
 - → and concrete details on how and where the functionality is offered
- WSDL Interface
 - A set of operations implemented by a service or a client
 - → The client may implement the interface for asynchronous callbacks
- Each operation specifies
 - references to messages (input, output, fault)
 - Exchange pattern
 - \rightarrow Request-response the most commonly used pattern
 - \rightarrow *One-way* (also called fire-and-fortget) only request from the client
 - → *Solicit-response* response-request
 - \rightarrow *Notification* response-only, used in asynchronous callbacks

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Interface Example (1)

- Order process complex conversation
 - 1. The client invokes processOrder.
 - 2. The service responses back **synchronously** with order status.
 - 3. The client gets the status of order processing by invoking synchronous getStatus operation (this can be invoked serveral times).
 - 4. The service responses back **asynchronously** by invoking processOrderResponse callback on client's interface
- Interface implemented by the order process service
 - getStatus operation must be executed in the same conversation as processOrder operation

```
coperation name="process">
coperation name="processOrder">
cinput message="op:OrderProcessRequestMessage"/>
coutput message="op:OrderStatusResponseMessage"/>
coperation>
coperation name="getStatus">
cinput message="op:OrderStatusRequestMessage"/>
coutput message="op:OrderStatusRequestMessage"/>
coutput message="op:OrderStatusResponseMessage"/>
coperation>
coperation>
coperation>
```

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Interface Example (2)

• Interface implemented by the client

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Defining a Binding

- Binding is part of a concrete WSDL
 - A WSDL exposed by a service deployed to application server or ESB
 - One binding for one interface (portType)
- "How" messages can be exchanged
 - one interface may have one or more bindings
 - \rightarrow such as one for SOAP over HTTP and one for SOAP over SMTP
- Binding specifies
 - details for every operation and fault in the interface
 - → concrete message format and transmission protocol
 - → rules for SOAP headers (policies, e.g. ws-addressing for asynchronous communication)
- SOAP binding styles
 - RPC/encoded
 - RPC/literal
 - Document/encoded nobody uses this one
 - Document/literal
 - Document/literal wrapped

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Binding Example – HTTP Transport

• Binding to SOAP over HTTP

- HTTP transport defined by
- A style document/literal defined by:
 - → style attribute of soap:operation (line 6)
 - \rightarrow use attribute of soap:body (lines 8,11)

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SOAP Binding – RPC/encoded

WSDL

SOAP Request

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SOAP Binding – RPC/literal

WSDL

SOAP Request

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SOAP Binding – Document/literal

WSDL

```
<types>
2
         <schema>
            <element name="process-id" type="xsd:string"/>
         </schema>
     </types>
6
     <message name="OrderStatusRequestMessage">
       <part name="payload" element="process-id"/>
     </message>
10
    <portType name="OrderProcess">
11
        <operation name="getStatus">
             <input message="OrderStatusRequestMessage"/>
<output message="..."/>
13
14
         </operation>
    </portType>
```

SOAP Request

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SOAP Binding – Document/literal wrapped

WSDL

```
<types>
     <schema>
        6
        </complexType>
     </schema>
  </types>
  <message name="OrderStatusRequestMessage">
10
    <part name="payload" element="StatusRequest"/>
   </message>
   <portType name="OrderProcess">
    15
18
     </operation>
  </portType>
```

SOAP Request

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Service

- "Where" the service can be accessed
- Service element specifies
 - always one interface
 - list of endpoint locations to access the service
 - → each endpoint references a binding
 - \rightarrow protocols and transmission formats it supports
- Multiple endpoints
 - different protocols for the same service
 - different security requirements, for example
 - → SOAP over HTTPS endpoint
 - \rightarrow SOAP over HTTP endpoint

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Service Element and SOAP Message

• Service element definition

Corresponding HTTP request SOAP message example

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Description

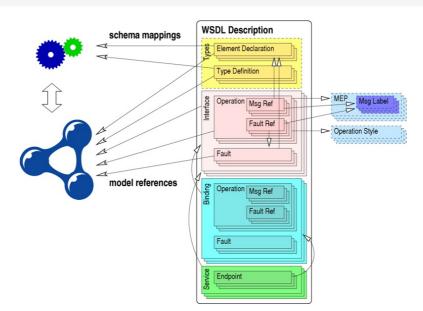
- WSDL does not cover all service descriptions
 - functionality only as a set of operations
 - no order of operations (e.g., a state diagram)
- Solution
 - Semantic Annotations for WSDL and XML Schema (SAWSDL)
 - → defines links to rich semantic models
 - → can be attached to any WSDL component
 - Textual description in WSDL documentation element

- Additional WS-* specifications, for example
 - → WS-Addressing, WS-Reliability, WS-CDL, etc.

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SAWSDL



- SAWSDL extension attributes
 - modelReference, schemaMappingLowering, schemaMappingLifting
 - SAWSDL W3C Recommendation, 2007 ₺

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Example Interface Annotation

• Service classification at http://example.org/classification

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
       <root xmlns="http://example.org/service-classification-schema">
   3
           <order>
   4
               <book>
                    <adventure/>
                    <travel/>
               </book>
               <electronics>
   9
                   <TV/>
   10
                    <computer/>
   11
               </electronics>
   12
           </order>
   13
           <shipment><!-- shipment services --></shipment>
       </root>
Example annotation
 - prefix wsdl is http://www.w3.org/ns/wsdl
 - prefix sawsdl is http://www.w3.org/ns/sawsdl
       <portType name="ProcessOrder"</pre>
          sawsdl:modelReference="http://example.org/classification/root/order/electronics"/>
```

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Overview

- Web Service Description Language
- WS-Addressing

</portType>

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Overview

WS-Addressing

- W3C Recommendation, May 2006 ₺
- A transport-independent mechanisms for web services to communicate addressing information
- WSDL describes WS-Addressing as a policy attached to a WSDL binding

Two main purposes

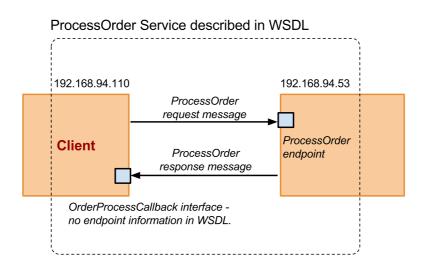
- 1. Asynchronous communication
 - Client sends an endpoint where the server should send a response asynchronously
- 2. Relating interactions to a conversation
 - Client and service communicate conversation ID

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Order Processing Example

- Asynchronous communication via callback, steps:
 - Client submits an order request
 - Service processes the order (CRM, OMS, back-office)
 - Service responds asynchronously with an order response message



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ProcessOrder Request Message

- Client sends process order request processOrder
 - it sends addressing information where the client listens for the callback
 - it sends conversation ID (message ID) to start the conversation on the server

```
> POST /soa-infra/services/mdw-examples/ProcessOrder/orderprocess_client_ep HTTP/1.1
    > Host: mimdw.fit.cvut.cz
    > Content-Type: text/xml;charset=UTF-8
> SOAPAction: "processOrder"
    > Content-Length: 810
     <soap:Envelope xmlns:soap="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/"</pre>
8
         xmlns:ord="http://mimdw.fit.cvut.cz/mdw-examples/cdm/order">
          <soap:Header xmlns:wsa='http://www.w3.org/2005/08/addressing'>
             <wsa:ReplyTo>
                 <wsa:Address>http://192.168.94.110:2233/path/to/service</wsa:Address>
             </wsa:ReplyTo>
             <wsa:MessageID>urn:AXYYBA00531111E3BFACA780A7E5AF64</wsa:MessageID>
14
15
16
          </soap:Header>
          <soap:Body>
             <ord:Order>
                 <ord:CustomerId>1</ord:CustomerId>
                 <ord:LineItems>
                      <ord:item>
                          <ord:label>Apple MacBook Pro</ord:label>
                          <ord:action>ADD</ord:action>
                      </ord:item>
                 </ord:LineItems>
             </ord:Order>
         </soap:Body>
    </soap:Envelope>
```

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GetStatus Request Message

- Client sends get status request getStatus
 - after it invokes process0rder with conversation ID (message ID)
 - it uses the same conversation ID for get status request too
 - → the request will be processessed by the running service instance

```
> POST /soa-intra/services/mdw-examples/ProcessOrder/orderprocess_client_ep HTTP/1.1
    > Host: mimdw.fit.cvut.cz
    > Content-Type: text/xml;charset=UTF-8
> SOAPAction: "getStatus"
    > Content-Length: 472
    <soap:Envelope xmlns:soap="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/</pre>
8
        </soap:Header>
11
        <soap:Body>
            <ns1:StatusRequest
               xmlns:ns1="http://mimdw.fit.cvut.cz/mdw_examples/ProcessOrder/OrderProces
               <ns1:process-id>18a9baec2d5ac0a2:64d155de:1425c4185f1:-7ff2/ns1:process-
           </ns1:StatusRequest>
15
        </soap:Body>
   </soap:Envelope>
```

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