Middleware and Web Services
Lecture 8: SOAP and REST

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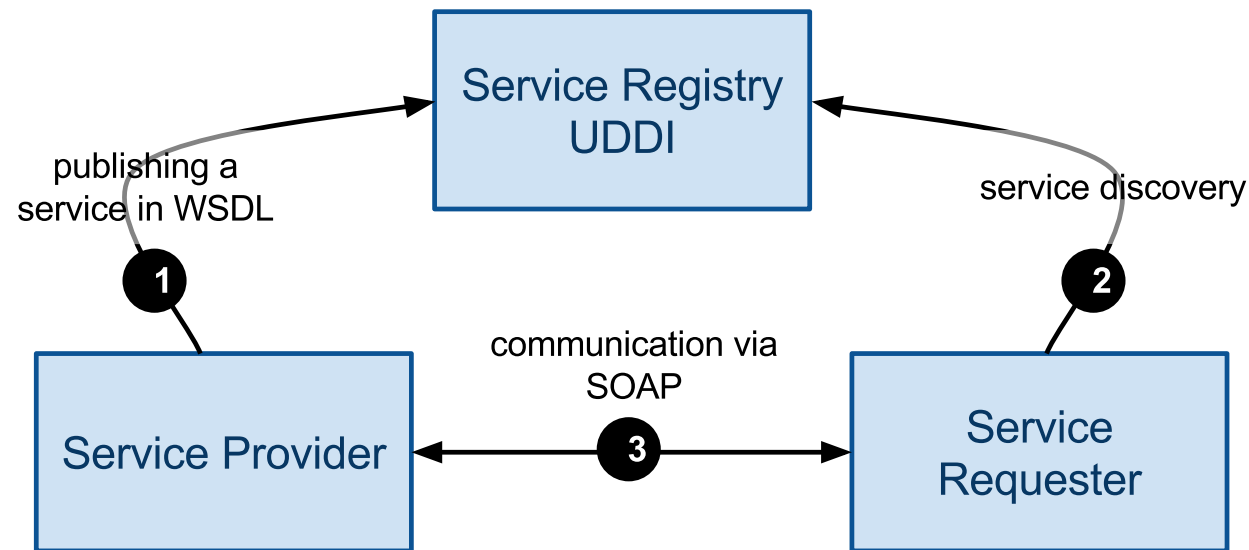Faculty of Information Technologies • Software and Web Engineering • http://vitvar.com/courses/mdw

Overview

- **SOAP**
  - *Message Path*
- Representational State Transfer
- SOAP and REST Comparision

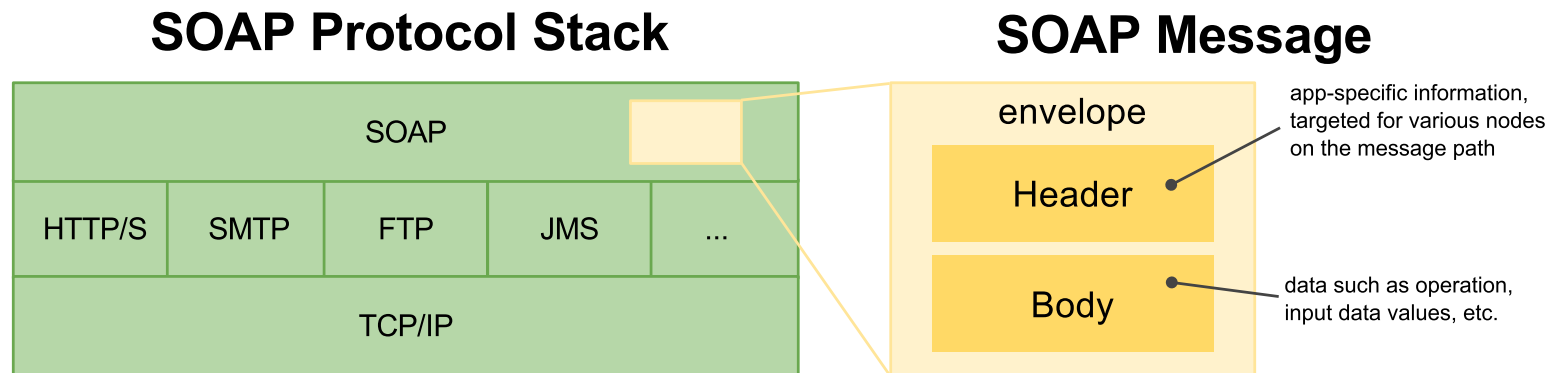# Web Service Architecture

- WSDL, SOAP and UDDI

- *Realization of SOA*
- *Message-Oriented view*
  - → *SOAP messaging (header, body)*
  - → *types of messages – input, output, fault*

SOAP Protocol

- SOAP defines a messaging framework

SOAP Protocol Stack

SOAP	
HTTP/S	SMTP	FTP	JMS	...
TCP/IP	

SOAP Message

envelope

Header — app-specific information, targeted for various nodes on the message path

Body — data such as operation, input data values, etc.

- *XML-based protocol*
- *a layer over transport protocols*
    → binding to HTTP, SMTP, JMS, ...
- *involves multiple nodes (message path)*
    → sender, receiver, intermediary

SOAP Message

- Envelope
  - *A container of a message*

- Header
  - *Metadata – describe a message, organized in header blocks*
    - → *routing information*
    - → *security measures implemented in the message*
    - → *reliability rules related to delivery of the message*
    - → *context and transaction management*
    - → *correlation information (request and response message relation)*
  - *WS extensions (WS-*) utilize the message header*

- Body (payload)
  - *Actual contents of the message, XML formatted*
  - *Contains also faults for exception handling*

- Attachment
  - *Data that cannot be serialized into XML such as binary data*

Endpoint

- SOAP service endpoint definition

Example **service endpoint**
http://mimdw.fit.cvut.cz/soa-infra/services/mdw-examples/Evaluate/evaluate_client_ep

Application server listens on an **IP address** and the **tcp port** and **uses HTTP**

Application uses path elements in **URL path**

Service implementation uses path elements in **URL path**

- *Endpoint – a network address used for communication*
- *Communication – request-response, SOAP messages over a communication (application) protocol*
- *Synchronous communication – only service defines endpoint*
- *Asynchronous communication – service and client define endpoints*

Service Invocation Example (1)

- Example service implementation
  - *A service that evaluates an expression*
  - *Uses SOAP over HTTP*
    - → *We can use standard HTTP tools to invoke the service*

- SOAP request message

`evaluate-input.xml`

```
1  <soap:Envelope xmlns:soap="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/">
2      <soap:Body>
3              <ns1:evaluateRequest
4              xmlns:ns1="http://xmlns.oracle.com/mdw_examples/Evaluate/evaluate"
5                      <ns1:x>12</ns1:x>
6                      <ns1:y>18</ns1:y>
7              </ns1:evaluateRequest>
8          </soap:Body>
9  </soap:Envelope>
```

- Invoking the service using `curl`

```
1  curl -s -X POST --header "Content-Type: text/xml;charset=UTF-8" \
2  --header "SOAPAction: \"evaluate\"" --data @evaluate-input.xml \
3  http://mimdw.fit.cvut.cz/soa-infra/services/mdw-examples/Evaluate/evaluate_client_
```

Service Invocation Example (2)

- Invocation result

```
 1   * About to connect() to mimdw.fit.cvut.cz port 80 (#0)
 2   *   Trying 147.32.233.55... connected
 3   * Connected to sb.vitvar.com (147.32.233.55) port 80 (#0)
 4   > POST /soa-infra/services/mdw-examples/Evaluate/evaluate_client_ep HTTP/1.1
 5   > User-Agent: curl/7.19.7 (x86_64-redhat-linux-gnu) libcurl/7.19.7 NSS/3.14.0.0 zl
 6   > Host: mimdw.fit.cvut.cz
 7   > Accept: */*
 8   > Content-Type: text/xml;charset=UTF-8
 9   > SOAPAction: "evaluate"
10   > Content-Length: 302
11   >
12   } [data not shown]
13   < HTTP/1.1 200 OK
14   < Date: Sun, 17 Nov 2013 11:24:59 GMT
15   < Server: Oracle-Application-Server-11g
16   < Content-Length: 569
17   < X-ORACLE-DMS-ECID: 004upqiWhdD0zkWVLybQ8A0005uX0004Y^
18   < SOAPAction: ""
19   < X-Powered-By: Servlet/2.5 JSP/2.1
20   < Content-Type: text/xml; charset=UTF-8
21   < Content-Language: en
```

Service Invocation Example (3)

- SOAP response message

```
 1  <?xml version="1.0"?>
 2  <env:Envelope xmlns:env="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/"
 3      xmlns:wsa="http://www.w3.org/2005/08/addressing">
 4    <env:Header>
 5      <wsa:MessageID>urn:E42018C04F7A11E3BFD5D1953058407C</wsa:MessageID>
 6    </env:Header>
 7    <env:Body>
 8      <evaluateResponse
 9          xmlns="http://xmlns.oracle.com/mdw_examples/Evaluate/evaluate">
10        <result>30</result>
11      </evaluateResponse>
12    </env:Body>
13  </env:Envelope>
```

Client Implementation

- WSDL – Web Service Description Language
  - *definitions for the client to know how to communicate with the service*
    - → *which operations it can use*
    - → *data formats for input (request), output (response) and fault messages*
    - → *how to serialize the data as payloads of a communication protocol (binding)*
    - → *where the service is physically present on the network*

- Clients' environments
  - *Clients implemented in a language such as Java*
    - → *Tools to generate service API for the client, e.g. WSDL2Java*
    - → *Can be written manually too, e.g. our example in bash*
  - *Clients reside on the middleware, e.g. on an Enterprise Service Bus*
    - → *They provide added values in end-to-end communication, proxy services, SOAP intermediaries*

Overview

- SOAP
  - *Message Path*
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- SOAP and REST Comparision

SOAP Node

- A program that services use to transmit SOAP messages
  - *Element of SOAP messaging infrastructure*
  - *Realized by a SOAP communication server*
    - → *Every vendor has its own implementation*
    - → *Must conform to SOAP standard*
    - → *Sometimes causes vendor interoperability problem*

- SOAP node types
  - ***SOAP sender** – a node that transmits a message*
  - ***SOAP receiver** – a node that received a message*
  - ***SOAP intermediary** – a node that receives and transmits a message and optionally processes the message*

  - ***initial SOAP sender** – the first node transmitting the message*
  - ***ultimate SOAP receiver** – the last node receiving the message*

Message Path

- A path from a service requester to a service consumer over a number of SOAP nodes.

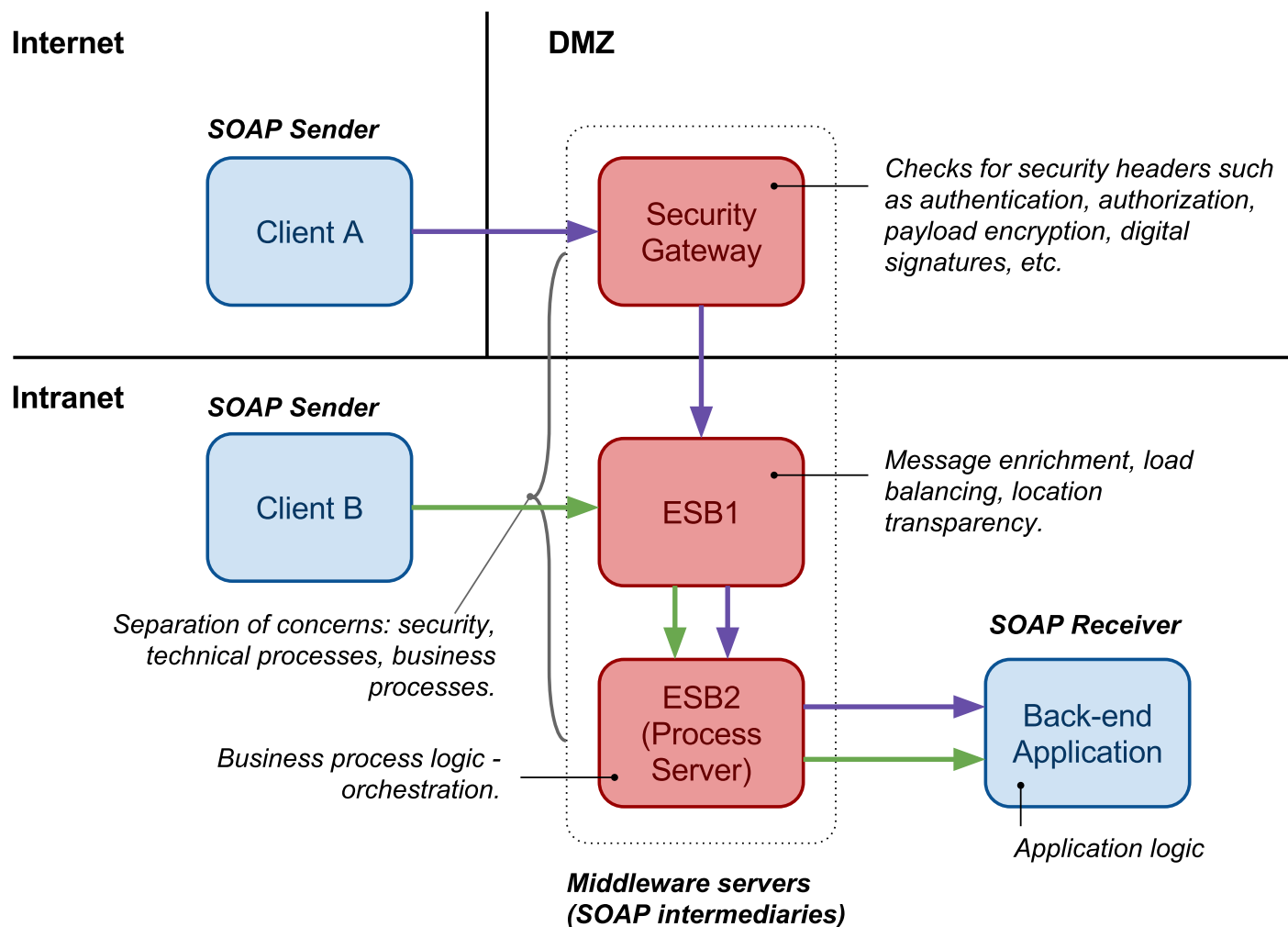 S → (I)* → R, *where*

  > S *is an initial sender,*
  >
  > I *is an intermediary,*
  >
  > R *is an ultimate receiver.*

- A path may have zero or more intermediaries
  - ***Passive intermediary*** – *such as a load balancing server*
    - → *only forwards the message, does not rewrite headers*
  - ***Active intermediary*** – *such as a policy enforcement server*
    - → *May modify headers*

SOAP Message Paths Example

Internet   **DMZ**

SOAP Sender

Client A

Security Gateway

Checks for security headers such as authentication, authorization, payload encryption, digital signatures, etc.

Intranet

SOAP Sender

Client B

ESB1

Message enrichment, load balancing, location transparency.

Separation of concerns: security, technical processes, business processes.

Business process logic - orchestration.

ESB2 (Process Server)

SOAP Receiver

Back-end Application

Application logic

Middleware servers (SOAP intermediaries)

SOAP Message Example 1

- Client A → Security Gateway
  - *Client needs to authenticate with a username and a password*

```
1   <s:envelope
2       xmlns:tns="http://company.com/2011/wsdl/order"
3       xmlns:s="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/">
4     <s:header>
5       <wss:security
6           xmlns:wss="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/ws/2002/04/secext"
7           s:mustUnderstand="1">
8         <wss:UsernameToken>
9           <wss:username>username</wsse:Username>
10          <wss:password Type="#PasswordText">pswd</wsse:Password>
11        </wss:UsernameToken>
12      </wss:security>
13    </s:header>
14    <s:body>
15      <tns:getOrderStatus xmlns:m="http://company.com/2011/schemas/order">
16          <m:orderId>2345</m:orderId>
17          <m:customerId>2234</m:customerId>
18      </tns:getOrderStatus>
19    </s:body>
20  </s:envelope>
```

SOAP Message Example 2

- Client B → Proxy Server
  - *Client directly invokes a proxy service without authentication*

```
1   <s:envelope
2       xmlns:tns="http://company.com/2011/wsdl/order"
3       xmlns:s="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/">
4     <s:header/>
5     <s:body>
6       <tns:getOrderStatus xmlns:m="http://company.com/2011/schemas/order">
7         <m:orderId>2345</m:orderId>
8         <m:customerId>2234</m:customerId>
9       </tns:getOrderStatus>
10    </s:body>
11  </s:envelope>
```
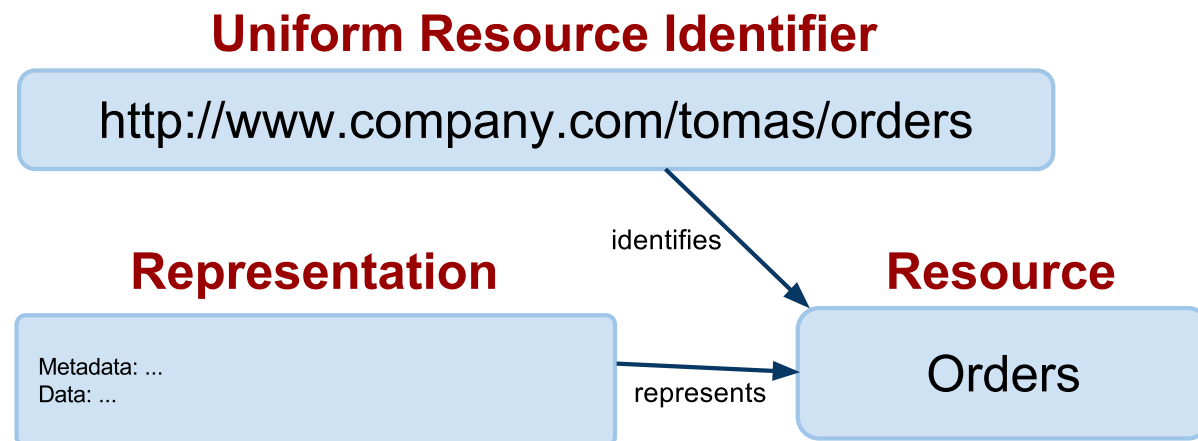
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REST

- REST
  - *Representational State Transfer*

- Architecture Style
  - *Roy Fielding – co-author of HTTP*
  - *He coined REST in his PhD thesis* ⬈.
    - → *The thesis abstracts from HTTP technical details*
    - → *HTTP is one of the REST implementation* → ***RESTful***
    - → *REST is a leading programming model for Web APIs*

- REST (RESTful) proper design
  - *people break principles often*
  - *See REST Anti-Patterns* ⬈ *for some details.*

- REST and Web Service Architecture
  - *REST is a realization of WSA resource-oriented model*

REST Core Principles

- REST architectural style defines constraints
  - *if you follow them, they help you to achieve a good design, interoperability and scalability.*

- Constraints
  - *Client/Server*
  - *Statelessness*
  - *Cacheability*
  - *Layered system*
  - *Uniform interface*

- Guiding principles
  - *Identification of resources*
  - *Representations of resources and self-descriptive messages*
 - *Hypermedia as the engine of application state (HATEOAS)*

Resource

- A resource can be anything such as
  - *A real object: car, dog, Web page, printed document*
  - *An abstract thing such as address, name, etc. → RDF*
- A resource in REST
  - *A resource corresponds to one or more entities of a data model*
  - *A representation of a resource can be conveyed in a message electronically (information resource)*
  - *A resource has an identifier (URI) and a representation (XML, JSON, ...) and a client can apply an access to it (use HTTP methods)*

Uniform Resource Identifier

http://www.company.com/tomas/orders

identifies

Representation

Resource

Metadata: ...
Data: ...

Orders

represents

Resources over Entities

- Application's data model
  - *Entities and properties that the app uses for its data*
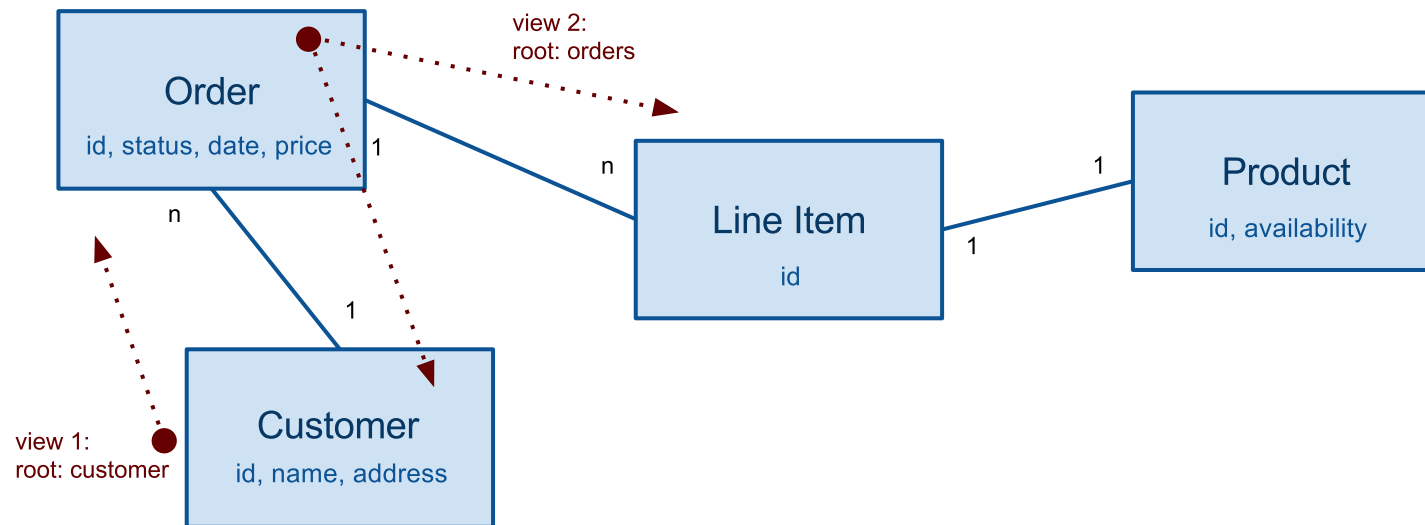
- URI identifies a resource within the app's data model
  - path – *a "view" on the data model*
    - → *data model is a graph*
    - → *URI identifies a resource using a path in a tree with some root*

Examples of Views

- View 1
  - *all customers:* `/customers`
  - *a particular customer:* `/customers/{customer-id}`
  - *All orders of a customer:* `/customers/{customer-id}/orders`
  - *A particular order:* `/customers/{customer-id}/orders/{order-id}`
- View 2
  - *all orders:* `/orders`
  - *All orders of a customer:* `/orders/{customer-id}`
  - *A particular order:* `/orders/{customer-id}/{order-id}`
- Various views represented by **URL path**

Uniform Interface

- Finite set of operations
  - *They are not dependent on the domain semantics*
  - *They only define how to manipulate with resources*
- RESTful service – HTTP methods
  - *GET – reads a resource (+ HEAD, OPTIONS)*
  - *PUT – updates or creates a resource (+ PATCH)*
  - *POST – creates a new resource*
  - *DELETE – deletes a resource*
- HTTP methods' properties
  - *a method is **safe***
    - → *It does not change the application state (it does not modify the data)*
    - → *GET, OPTIONS, HEAD*
    - → *Results can be cached by intermediaries (e.g. proxy servers)*
  - *a method is **idempotent***
    - → *Every method invocation will always have the same effect*
    - → *GET, PUT, DELETE*

Examples

- Operation getCustomerOrder(customerId, OrderId)
  - *Retrieves a representation of the order resource that belongs to a particular customer*

```
1   > GET /customers/{cutomerId}/orders/{orderId}
```

- Operation openOrder(customerId)
  - *Creates a new order for a customer*

```
1   > POST /customers/{cutomerId}/orders
2   < Location: /customers/{customerId}/orders/{orderId}
3
4   > GET /customers/{customerId}/orders/{orderId}
```

- Operation addLineItem(customerId, orderId)
  - *Adds a new item to the order*

```
1   > POST /customers/{customerId}/orders/{orderId}
2   < Location: /customers/{customerId}/orders/{orderId}/items/{itemId}
3
4   > GET /customers/{customerId}/orders/{orderId}/items/{itemId}
```

- Operation closeOrder(customerId, orderId)
  - *Closes the order (i.e., changes a state of the order resource)*

```
1   > PUT /customers/{customerId}/orders/{orderId}
2   > <status>CLOSED</status>
```

Examples – evaluate operation

- Example REST implementation of the SOAP service evaluate

- Operation `evaluate(n1, n2)`
  - *Evaluates expression such that the result is* n1+n2

```
1   > POST /evaluate/additions/
2   > <parameters>
3   >   <n1>{n1}</n1>
4   >   <n2>{n2}</n2>
5   > </parameters>
6   < Location: /evaluations/additions/{n1}+{n2}
7
8   > GET /evaluations/additions/{n1}+{n2}
```

Overview

- SOAP

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SOAP vs. REST

- SOAP uses input and output messages in operations
- REST uses resources and defines access on them

- SOAP can use more protocols
- REST uses HTTP
  - *Pratically, most of the SOAP implementations use SOAP over HTTP*

- Operations in SOAP are domain-specific
- HTTP operations are independent on domain semantics
  - *REST operations' semantics is defined by HTTP method + resource semantics*

- SOAP uses XML and XML Schema
- REST can use many representation formats
  - *For example, XML, JSON, YAML, etc.*

- SOAP is defined by WSDL
- REST is described in text or HTML

- Client libraries can be generated from WSDL
- REST vendor provides client libraries

SOAP vs. REST

- SOAP clients must hard-code service's public process
- REST clients can follow links in hypertext for application states

- SOAP services are used for inter/intra-enterprise integration
- REST services are used for Web APIs for integration on the Web