Middleware and Web Services Lecture 9: Web Service Description Language

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

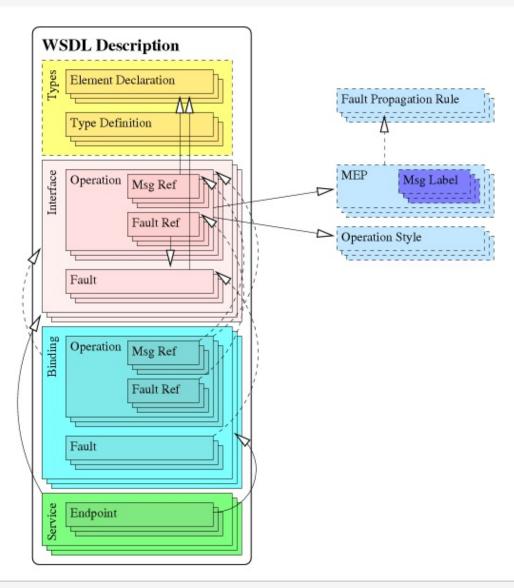
Specifications

- 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) \triangleleft
 - → WSDL 2.0 Core Language (part 1) &

WSDL Overview and WSDL 1.1 Syntax

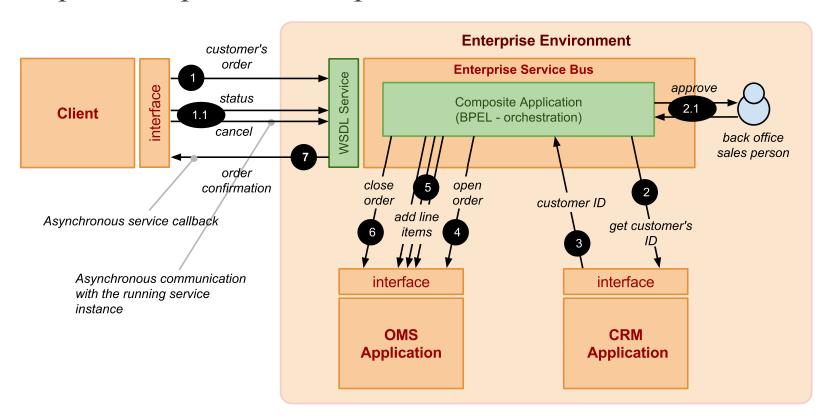
- Components of WSDL
 - Information model (types)
 - → Element types, message declarations (XML Schema)
 - Set of operations (portType)
 - \rightarrow A set of operations is "interface" in the WSDL terminology
 - → operation name, input, output, fault
 - Binding (binding)
 - → How messages are transfered 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

WSDL Components and Dependencies



Example

• Simple order process example



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!)
 - → 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

Elements and Types Definitions Example

```
1
    <types>
        <schema xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"</pre>
             attributeFormDefault="unqualified"
3
             elementFormDefault="qualified"
4
5
             xmlns:op="http://mimdw.fit.cvut.cz/mdw-examples/cdm/order"
6
             targetNamespace="http://.../mdw examples/ProcessOrder/OrderProcess">
8
             <import</pre>
9
                 namespace="http://mimdw.fit.cvut.cz/mdw-examples/cdm/order"
10
                 schemaLocation="http://.../soa-infra/services/mdw-examples/ProcessOrder/apps/MDWMe
             <element name="OrderProcessRequest" type="op:Order"/>
11
             <element name="OrderProcessResponse" type="string"/>
12
             <element name="StatusRequest" type="op:StatusRequestType"/>
13
             <element name="FaultMessage" type="string"/>
14
             <complexType name="StatusRequestType">
15
16
                 <sequence>
                     <element name="process-id" type="string"/>
17
18
                 </sequence>
             </complexType>
19
             <element name="StatusResponse" type="op:StatusResponseType"/>
20
             <complexType name="StatusResponseType">
21
22
                 <sequence>
23
                     <element name="process-id" type="string"/>
24
                     <element name="status" type="string"/>
25
                 </sequence>
26
             </complexType>
27
             <!-- [snip] -->
28
         </schema>
29
    </types>
```

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
 - → Request-response the most commonly used pattern
 - \rightarrow *One-way* (also called fire-and-fortget) only request from the client
 - → *Solicit-response* response-request
 - → *Notification* response-only, used in asynchronous callbacks

Interface Example (1)

- Order process complex conversation
 - 1. The client invokes process0rder.
 - 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

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
 - → 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

Binding Example – HTTP Transport

Binding to SOAP over HTTP

```
<binding name="OrderProcessBinding" type="op:OrderProcess">
         <soap:binding transport="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/http"/>
         <PolicyReference xmlns:wsp="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/ws/2004/09/policy"</pre>
             URI="#wsaddr policy" wsdl:required="false"/>
4
         <operation name="processOrder">
             <soap:operation style="document" soapAction="processOrder"/>
6
             <input>
                 <soap:body use="literal"/>
9
             </input>
10
             <output>
11
                 <soap:body use="literal"/>
12
             </output>
         13
         <!-- snip -->
14
15
     </binding>
```

- HTTP transport defined by
 - $\rightarrow URI$ http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/http of transport attribute on binding element (line 2)
- A style document/literal defined by:
 - \rightarrow style *attribute of* soap:operation (*line 6*)

uca attribute of combady (linea & 11)

SOAP Binding – RPC/encoded

WSDL

• SOAP Request

SOAP Binding – RPC/literal

WSDL

• SOAP Request

SOAP Binding – Document/literal

• WSDL

```
<types>
        <schema>
            <element name="process-id" type="xsd:string"/>
        </schema>
4
    </types>
     <message name="OrderStatusRequestMessage">
        <part name="payload" element="process-id"/>
    </message>
9
10
     <portType name="OrderProcess">
11
12
        <operation name="getStatus">
13
            <input message="OrderStatusRequestMessage"/>
            <output message="..."/>
14
        15
16
    </portType>
```

• SOAP Request

SOAP Binding – Document/literal wrapped

• WSDL

```
<types>
         <schema>
             <element name="StatusRequest" type="StatusRequestType">
             <complexType name="StatusRequestType">
                 <element name="process-id" type="xsd:string"/>
             </complexType>
         </schema>
    </types>
    <message name="OrderStatusRequestMessage">
10
         <part name="payload" element="StatusRequest"/>
11
12
    </message>
13
    <portType name="OrderProcess">
14
         <operation name="getStatus">
15
             <input message="OrderStatusRequestMessage"/>
16
             <output message="..."/>
17
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
 - → protocols and transmission formats it supports
- Multiple endpoints
 - different protocols for the same service
 - different security requirements, for example
 - → SOAP over HTTPS endpoint
 - → SOAP over HTTP endpoint

Service Element and SOAP Message

• Service element definition

Corresponding HTTP request SOAP message example

```
> POST /soa-infra/services/mdw-examples/ProcessOrder/orderprocess client ep HTTP/1.1
1
    > User-Agent: curl/7.30.0
  > Host: midmdw.fit.cvut.cz
  > Accept: */*
    > Accept-Encoding: gzip,deflate
   > Content-Type: text/xml;charset=UTF-8
    > SOAPAction: "getStatus"
    > Content-Length: 810
10
    <soap:Envelope xmlns:soap="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/">
11
         <soap:Header>
        <!-- snip -->
12
        </soap:Header>
13
        <soap:Body>
14
15
            <ns1:StatusRequest</pre>
                xmlns:ns1="http://mimdw.fit.cvut.cz/mdw examples/ProcessOrder/OrderProcess">
16
17
                 <ns1:process-id>5</ns1:process-id>
18
            </ns1:StatusRequest>
         </soap:Body>
19
    </soap:Envelope>
```

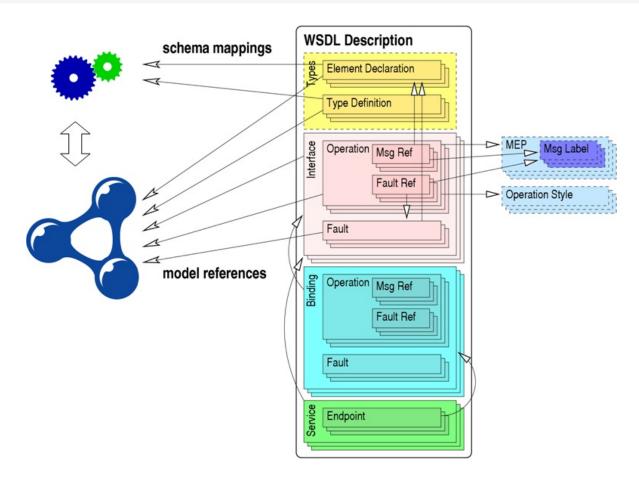
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Description

- 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)
 - \rightarrow defines links to rich semantic models
 - → can be attached to any WSDL component
 - Textual description in WSDL documentation element

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

SAWSDL



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

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">
         <order>
4
             <book>
                 <adventure/>
                 <travel/>
 6
             </book>
             <electronics>
                 <TV/>
                 <computer/>
10
             </electronics>
11
12
         </order>
13
         <shipment><!-- shipment services --></shipment>
14
     </root>
```

- Example annotation
 - prefix wsdl is http://www.w3.org/ns/wsdl
 - prefix sawsdl is http://www.w3.org/ns/sawsdl

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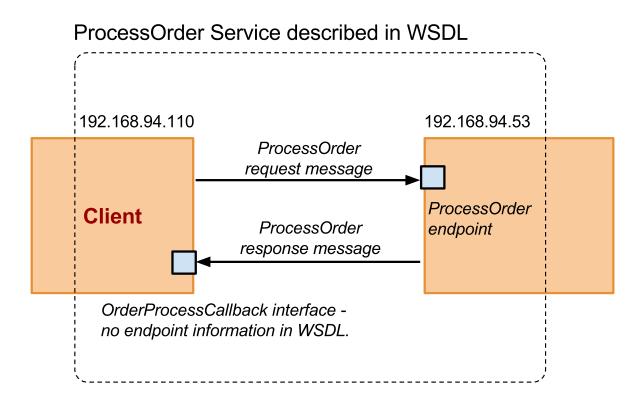
- WS-Addressing
 - W3C Recommendation, May 2006 ₫
 - A transport-independent mechanisms for web services to communicate addressing information
 - WSDL describes WS-Addressing as a policy attached to a WSDL binding

• 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

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



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>
         xmlns:ord="http://mimdw.fit.cvut.cz/mdw-examples/cdm/order">
          <soap:Header xmlns:wsa='http://www.w3.org/2005/08/addressing'>
             <wsa:ReplyTo>
11
                 <wsa:Address>http://192.168.94.110:2233/path/to/service</wsa:Address>
12
             </wsa:ReplyTo>
13
             <wsa:MessageID>urn:AXYYBA00531111E3BFACA780A7E5AF64/wsa:MessageID>
          </soap:Header>
14
15
          <soap:Body>
             <ord:Order>
16
                 <ord:CustomerId>1</ord:CustomerId>
17
18
                 <ord:LineItems>
                     <ord:item>
19
20
                         <ord:label>Apple MacBook Pro</ord:label>
                         <ord:action>ADD</ord:action>
21
22
                     </ord:item>
                 </ord:LineItems>
23
             </ord:Order>
24
25
         </soap:Body>
26
    </soap:Envelope>
```

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-infra/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/">
        <soap:Header xmlns:wsa="http://www.w3.org/2005/08/addressing">
            <wsa:RelatesTo>urn:AXYYBA00531111E3BFACA780A7E5AF64</wsa:RelatesTo>
        </soap:Header>
10
        <soap:Body>
11
             <ns1:StatusRequest
12
                xmlns:ns1="http://mimdw.fit.cvut.cz/mdw_examples/ProcessOrder/OrderProcess
13
                 <ns1:process-id>18a9baec2d5ac0a2:64d155de:1425c4185f1:-7ff2/ns1:process-i
14
15
             </ns1:StatusRequest>
        </soap:Body>
16
    </soap:Envelope>
17
```