Java web service tutorial pdf

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Welcome to the Java Web Services tutorial. Here we learn about web services, useful concepts in web services, and then the different types of APIs that we have in Java to create web services. What is Web ServiceIn the simple words of the service that can be accessed over the network, are called web services. Since this is different from web applications, they are also services that are available online. There are several attributes that explains this difference. Web applications are designed for users and are available in a browser that has a human readable format, while web services are designed for applications to access data in XML, JSON, etc. Web applications always use the HTTP/HTTPS protocol, while traditional web services use the SOAP protocol. Recently, REST has been gaining popularity, which is an architecture style and works almost all the time under the http/HTTPS protocol. Web applications are not designed for reuse, while this is one of the benefits of web services. One web service can be used by different types of applications. A web application can access web services to access some data or to perform certain tasks, web services can not access web applications to get some data. Web applications are able to support a user session, web services are astusa. I hope the above differences are good enough to clear any confusion with web applications and web services. Both are different concepts and are designed for different purposes. Types of web services There are two types of web services. SOAP: SOAP means a protocol for accessing simple objects. SOAP is the industry standard XML protocol for the design and development of web services. Since it is XML based, it is a platform and language independent. Thus, our server can be based on JAVA and the client can be on .NET, PHP, etc. and vice versa. REST: REST is an architectural style for the development of web services. This has been gaining popularity lately because it has a small learning curve compared to SOAP. Resources are the main concepts of restive web services, and they are uniquely defined by their URIs.Java Web ServicesJava provides its own API to create both SOAP and REST web services. JAX-WS: JAX-WS means Java API for XML Web Services. JAX-WS is a Java API based on XML to create a web service server and client application. JAX-RS: Java API for RESTful Web Services (JAX-RS) is a Java API for creating REST web services. JAX-RS uses annotations to make it easier to develop and deploy web services. Both of these APIs are part of the standard JDK installation, so we don't need to add cans to work with them. Both of these APIs use annotations very strongly. Hello World JAX-WS ApplicationLet's create a very simple Hello World JAX-WS app. TestService.java.com.journaldev.jaxws.service; Import импортировать javax.jws.WebService; импортировать javax.jws.soap.SOAPBinding; импортировать javax.xml.ws.Endpoint; @WebService @SOAPBinding (стиль - SOAPBinding.Style.DOCUMENT) публичный класс TestService - @WebMethod строка sayHello (String msg) msg) Змгсг; публичная статическая пустота основной (String'args)» Endpoint.publish (новый TestService ()); Ну вот. Просто запустите это приложение и наш Hello World JAX-WS SOAP веб-сервис публикуется. На рисунке ниже показан вызов этого веб-сервиса JAX-WS через пользовательский интерфейс SOAP. Вот и все для очень простой учебник JAX-WS веб-службы. Ниже приведены некоторые из статей, которые вы должны прочитать для лучшего понимания SOAP веб-сервисов и JAX-WS. Hello World JAX-RS ApplicationJersey является эталонной реализацией JAX-RS API, он не является частью стандартного JDK, и мы должны включить все необходимые банки. Лучший способ заключается в использовании Maven построить, так что создать простой динамический веб-проект, а затем преобразовать его в Maven в Eclipse.Here является окончательным pom.xml файл, имеющих необходимые зависимости. <project xmlns= xmlns:xsi= xsi:schemaLocation= amp;gt; <modelVersion>4.0.0</modelVersion> <groupId>JAX-RS-HelloWorld</groupId> <artifactId>JAX-RS-HelloWorld</artifactId> <version>0.0.1-SNAPSHOT</version> <packaging>война</packaging> <dependencies> <dependency> <groupId>com.sun.jersey-сервер</groupId> <artifactId></artifactId> <version>1.19</version> com.sun.jersey-servlet</dependency> <dependency> <groupId></groupId> <artifactId></artifactId> <version>1.19</version> </dependency> </dependencies> <build> <sourceDirectory>src</sourceDirectory> <plugins> <plugin> <artifactId>maven-war-plugin</artifactId> <version>2.6</version> <configuration> <warSourceDirectory>WebContent</warSourceDirectory> <failOnMissingWebXml ></failOnMissingWebXml> </configuration> </plugin> <plugin> <artifactId>ложный maven-компилятор-плагин</artifactId> <version>3.3</version> <configuration> <source>1.7</source> <target>1.7</target> </configuration> </plugin> </plugins> </build> </project> Теперь добавьте Сервлет Джерси в наш дескриптор развертывания web.xml в качестве переднего контроллера.<?xml version=1.0 encoding=UTF-8?><web-app xmlns:xsi= xmlns= xsi:schemaLocation= id=WebApp_ID version=3.1> <display-name>JAX-RS-HelloWorld</display-name> <servlet> <servlet-name>Джерси REST Сервис</servlet-name> <servlet-class>com.sun.jersey.spi.container.servlet.ServletContainer</servlet-class> <param-name>com.sun.jersey.config.property.packages</param-name> <param-value>com.journaldev.jaxrs.service</param-value> </init-param> <load-on-startup>1</load-on-startup> </servlet> <servlet-mapping> <servlet-name>Джерси REST Service</servlet-name> <url-pattern></url-pattern> </servlet-mapping> </web-app> Выше двух шагов, необходимых для первоначальной установки, ниже наш Hello World JAX-RS класса обслуживания. пакет com.journaldev.jaxrs.service; импортировать javax.ws.rs.GET; импортировать javax.ws.rs.Path; Импорт Импорт @Path (/test) public class TestService - @GET @Path (hello/msg) public line sayHello (@PathParam (msg) String msg) , return Hello Just export it as a WAR file and then access it in the browser as shown in the picture below. You can change the last part of the URL and the returned message will change accordingly. You can see how easy it was to create a RESTful web service using the JAX-RS API. However there is more to it, follow the articles below to find out more. Rest Web ServicesRESTEasy TutorialJersey TutorialThat is all for the rapid introduction of Java web services, finally if you are preparing for any interview, then go through web Services Interview questions.References: JAX-WS Oracle Page, JAX-RS Oracle Page This section shows how to build and deploy a simple web service and customer. The service's source code is in tut-install/javaeetutorial5/examples/jaxws/helloservice/, and the client is in tut-install/javaeetutorial5/examples/jaxws/simpleclient/. Figure 16-1 illustrates how JAX-WS technology manages the relationship between the web service and the customer. Figure 16-1 The link between JAX-WS AND clientThe starting point for the development of the JAX-WS web service is the Java class annotated by the javax.jws.WebService annotation. The @WebService abstract defines a class as the end point of a web service. The endpoint of the service or endpoint implementation of the service (SEI) is a java interface or class, respectively, that announces the methods that a customer can call in the service. The interface is not required when creating a JAX-WS endpoint. The web service implementation class implicitly defines SEI. You can specify a clear interface by adding an endpointInterface element @WebService annotations in the implementation class. You then need to provide an interface that identifies the publicly available methods available in the endpoint implementation class. You use the endpoint implementation class and the wsgen tool to create web service artifacts that connect the web service client to the JAX-WS run time. Together, the wsgen tool and application server provide the implementation of the JAX-WS application server. These are the main steps to create a web service and customer: implementation class code. Composite implementation class. Use wsgen to create the artifacts you need to deploy the service. A package of files in the WAR file. Deploy the WAR file. Web service artifacts (which are used to communicate with customers) are generated by the application server during deployment. Customer class code. Use wsimport to create and compile web service artifacts needed to connect to the service. The client's composite class. Start the customer. The sections that follow cover these steps in more detail. JAX-WS Endpoint JAX-WS endpoint requirements must meet these requirements: the implementation class must be annotated by javax.jws.WebService or javax.jws.WebServiceProvider. Implementation can directly refer to the EPI through the endpointInterface element @WebService annotations, but is not required to do so. If the program does not specify the final @WebService, the implementation class is implicitly defined by the EPI. Business implementation class methods should be publicly available and should not be declared static or final. Business methods that are exposed to web service customers should be annotated with javax.jws.WebMethod. Business methods that are exposed to web service customers should have JAXB-compatible options and return types. See Snaps of the default data type. The implementation class should not be declared final and should not be abstract. The implementation class should have a public designer by default. The implementation class should not determine the completion method. The implementation class can use javax.annotation.PostConstruct or javax.annotation.PreDestroy.pre-destroy about its lifecycle return methods. The @PostConstruct method is called a container before the implementation class starts to respond to web service customers. The @PreDestroy method is called a container before the endpoint is decommissioned. Endpoint Service Implementation Class coding In this example, the Hello implementation class is annotated as the end point of a web service with @WebService annotations. Hello announces a single method called sayHello, annotated @WebMethod annotations. @WebMethod provides an annotated method to web service customers. sayHello returns the greeting to the customer using the name passed to sayHello to make a greeting. The implementation class should also define the default constructor, public, without arguments. helloservice.endpoint package; Import javax.jws.WebService hello class @WebService - personal line message - new line (Hello,); Public emptiness Hello @WebMethod the public line sayHello (String name) - response message - name .; You can create, package, and deploy the service using either NetBeans IDE or ant. Create, package, and deploy a service using NetBeans IDE following these instructions on how to create, package, and deploy the helloservice example in a copy of Application Server with NetBeans IDE. In NetBeans IDE, select file→Open. In open Project, go to tut-install/javaeetutorial5/examples/jaxws/. Choose helloservice folder. Choose Outdoor as the main check-box project. Click Open Project. In the Projects tab on the right, click helloservice and select Undeploy and Deploy. This creates and packages for use in helloservice.war, located in tut-install/javaeetutorial5/examples/jaxws/helloservice/dist/, and deploys this WAR file in the Application Server instance. Create, package and deploy the service using Ant To create and package helloservice using Ant, in the terminal window, go to directory and type the following: antThis command calls the default target, which builds and packs the application into the WAR file, helloservice.war, located in the dist catalog. To deploy the helloservice example, follow these steps: In the terminal window, go to tut-install/javaeetutorial5/examples/jaxws/helloservice/. Make sure the app server is running. You run the ant to deploy. You can view the deployed service's WSDL file by requesting URL- in a web browser. Now you are ready to create a customer who gets access to this service. Having not equipped the service at this stage in the textbook, not the service is unsuged. When you're done with this example, you can develop a service by entering this command: Ant unwrapped all tasks as convenience, all tasks will build, package, and deploy the app. To do this, enter the following command: Ant-All Testing Service without Customer Console Admin Application Server lets you check the endpoint methods of the web service. To check sayHello HelloService, do the following: Open the admin console by entering the following URL in your web browser: enter the administrator's username and password to log into the admin console. Click the web service in the left glass of the administrator's console. Click Hello. Click the test. According to the methods, enter the name as a parameter of the sayHello method. Click sayHello. This will lead you to the sayHello Method call page. In accordance with the returned method, you will see the answer from the endpoint. A simple JAX-WS HelloClient client is a self-made Java app that gets access to sayHello HelloService. This makes this call through the port, a local object that acts as a proxy for the remote service. The port is created during development by a wsimport tool that generates JAX-WS portable artifacts based on the WSDL file. By encoding a customer when calling remote methods in the port, the client takes the following steps: use the javax.xml.ws.WebServiceRef annotation to advertise a link to a web service. @WebServiceRef uses the wsdlLocation element to indicate the WSDL file URI of the deployed service. @WebServiceRef (wsdlLocation helloService static service; Receives a proxy service, also known as a port, referring getHelloPort to the service. Hello port and service.getHelloPort The port implements SEI, defined by the service. Calls the port sayHello method by giving the service a name. The answer line is port.sayHello (name); Here is the full source of HelloClient, which is in tut-install/javaeetutorial5/examples/jaxws/simpleclient/src/java/directory. A simple package import javax.xml.ws.WebServiceRef; import helloservice.endpoint.Hello; HelloClient @WebServiceRef community class (wsdlLocation helloservice/hello?wsdl) static service invalid core (String) - try - HelloClient client - new HelloClient (); client.doTest (args); - catch (Exception e) - e.printStackTrace (); Hello port and service.getHelloPort System.out.println (Referring to the sayHello operation at the port.); The name of the line; If (args.length zgt; 0) The answer line - port.sayHello (name); System.out.println (response); - Catch (Exception e) - e.printStackTrace (); Building and launching a customer you can create and run a simple app using NetBeans IDE or Ant. To create a client, you must first deploy the hel service, as described in the creation, packaging, and deployment of the service. Build and launch a customer in NetBeans IDE Make the following to build and run simpleclient: In NetBeans IDE, select file→Pen project. In open Project, go to tut-install/javaeetutorial5/examples/jaxws/. Choose a simple client folder. Choose Outdoor as the main check-box project. Click Open Project. In the Projects tab on the right, click the simpleclient project and select Run. You'll see the app's customer exit in the output panel. Create and start a customer with ant In the terminal go to tut-install/examples/jaxws/simpleclient/ and enter the following command: antThis command calls the default target, which builds and packs the application into the JAR file, simpleclient.jar, located in the dist catalog. Launching a customer, in the face of the next team: Ant run Page 2Document Information Foreword Part I Introduction 1. Review 2. Use of Training Examples Part II Web Level 3. Start working with Web applications 4. Java Servelette Technologies 5. JavaServer Pages 6. JavaServer Pages Documents 7. JavaServer Pages 8. Custom tags on JSP 9 pages. Script on JSP 10. JavaServer faces technology 11. Using JavaServer Faces on JSP 12. Developed with JavaServer Faces 13 technology. Create user components of user interface 14. The JavaServer setting faces 15 applications. Internationalization and localization of web applications 16. Create web services with JAX-WS 17. The link between XML Schema and Java grades 18. Streaming API for XML 19. SOAP with API attachments for Java Part IV Corporate Beans 20. Enterprise Beans 21. Start working with enterprise Beans 22. Examples of the Bean 23 session. An example of beans, driven by the message Part V Perseverance 24. Introduction to Java 25 Save API. Perseverance in Web Tier 26. Perseverance in EJB Tier 27. The language of the Java Saving Request Part VI Services 28. Introduction to security on the Java EE 29 platform. Secure Java EE Applications 30. Keep web applications 31 secure. Java API 32. Examples of Java EE using JMS API 33. Deals 34. Resource Connections 35. Connector Architecture Part VII Case Study Coffee break app 37. Duke's Bank Application Part VIII Application A. Java Coding Scheme B. About The Authors Index Part Three explores web services. Services. java soap web service tutorial pdf. axis2 web service tutorial in java pdf

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