

NWEN 243 Lab Project 8: Develop a simple Web Service Requester and Provider

In a networked environment, multiple software systems may often need to exchange information with each other. Web Service stands for an important technology to facilitate such information exchange especially over the Internet. In general terms, the software system that requests data is called a *service requester*, whereas the software system that processes the request and provides the data is called a *service provider*. In this lab project, you will build a simple service requester and service provider using Web Service and Java. Detailed steps are described below.

Objectives

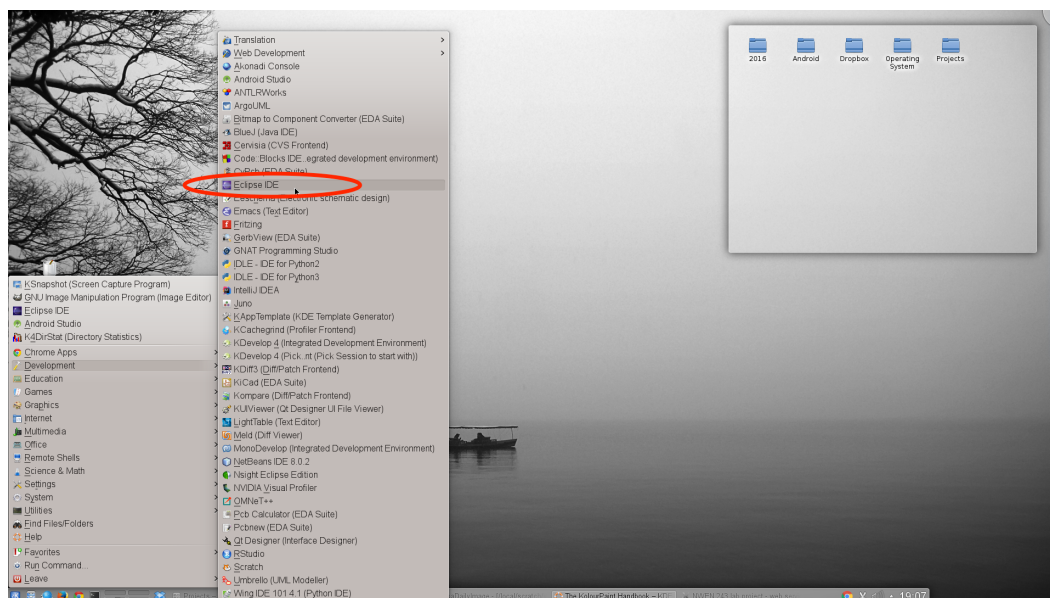
- Experience the Web Service concept and technology
- Develop simple Web Service provider and requester

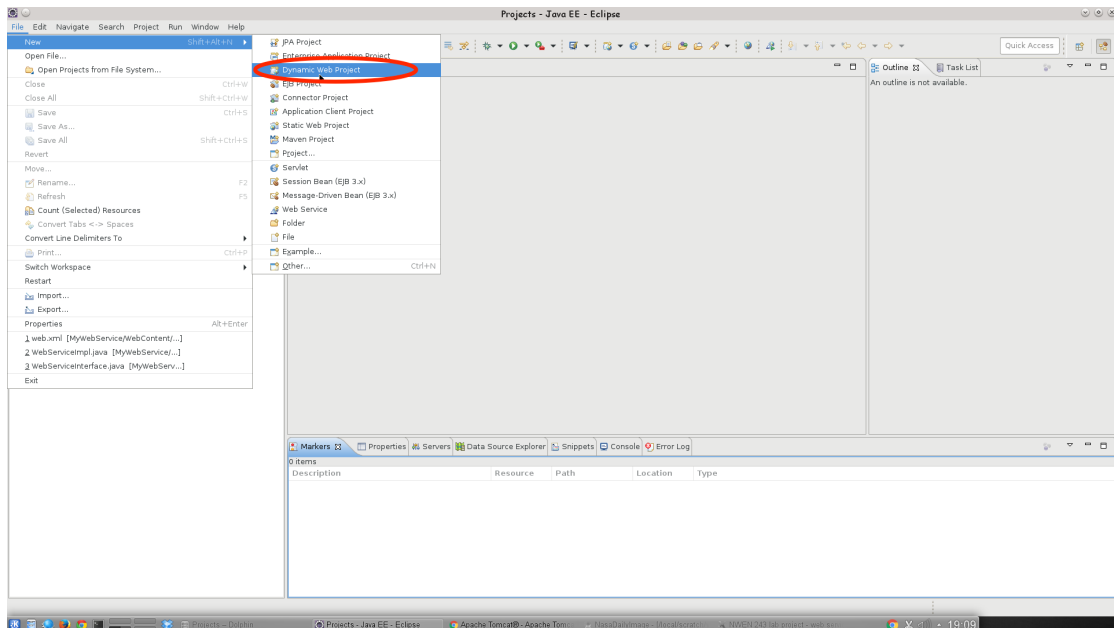
Requirements

- You will need to use Eclipse IDE for Java EE Developers to develop your Web Service project.
- You will need to use Apache Tomcat 6.0 to host your Web Service.
- You are recommended to demonstrate your work to your lab tutor.

Exercise

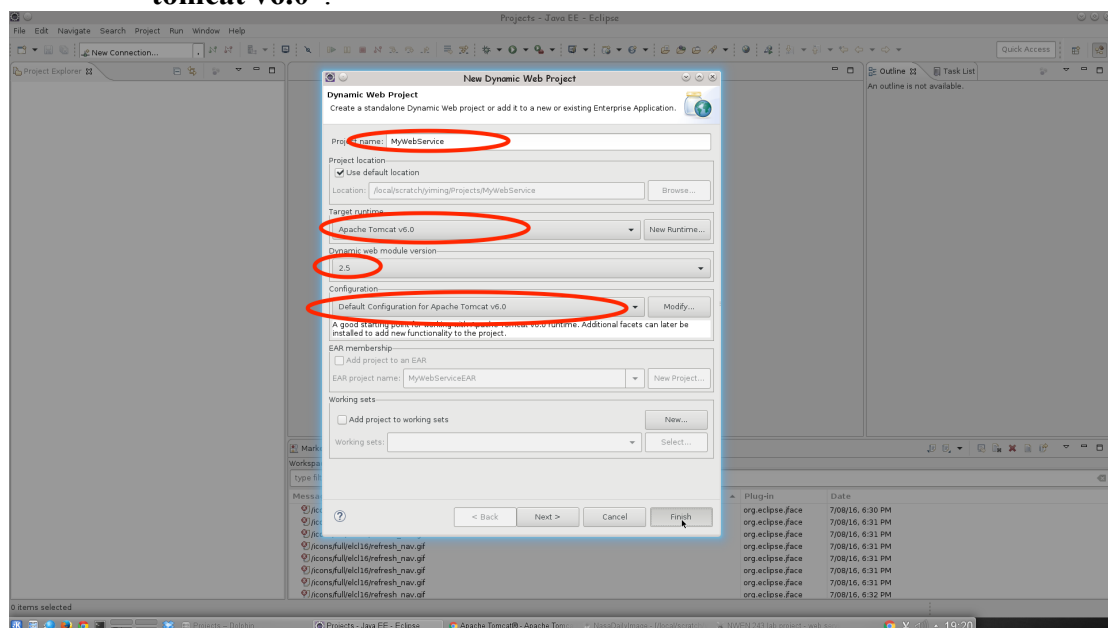
Step 1: Create a dynamic Web project using Eclipse IDE for Java EE Developers.





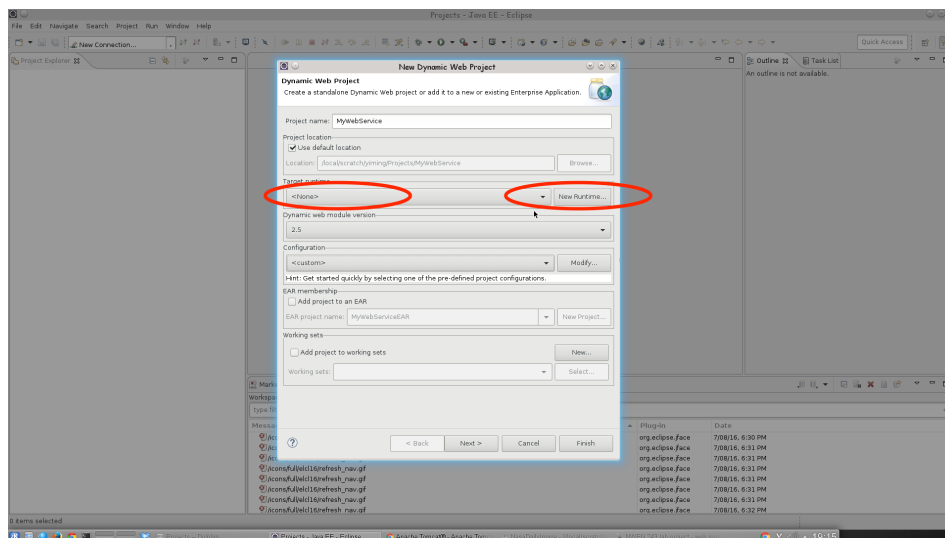
Step 2: Set up the project with the following settings:

- Define a project name (e.g., **MyWebService**)
- Choose target runtime to be “**Apache Tomcat v6.0**”.
- Choose the dynamic web module version to be “**2.5**”.
- Choose the configuration to be the “**default configuration for apache tomcat v6.0**”.

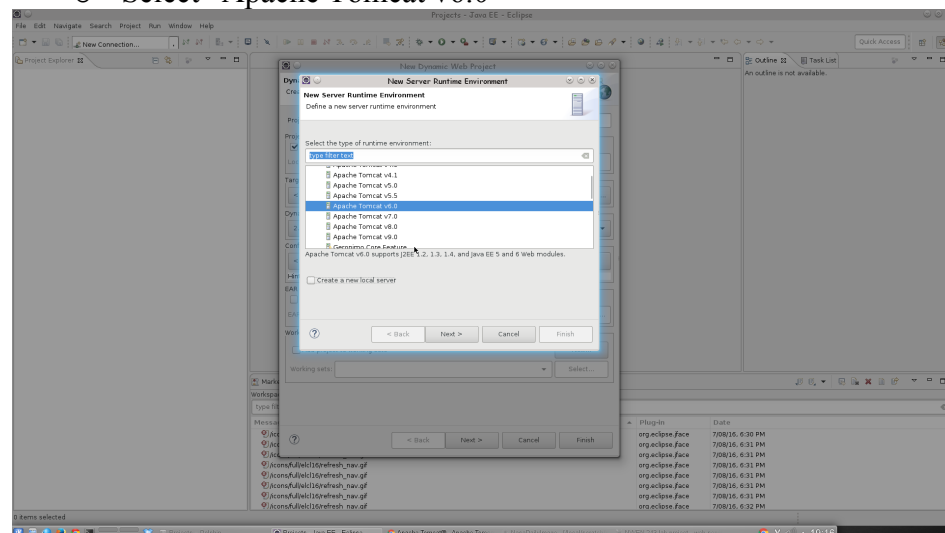


NOTE:

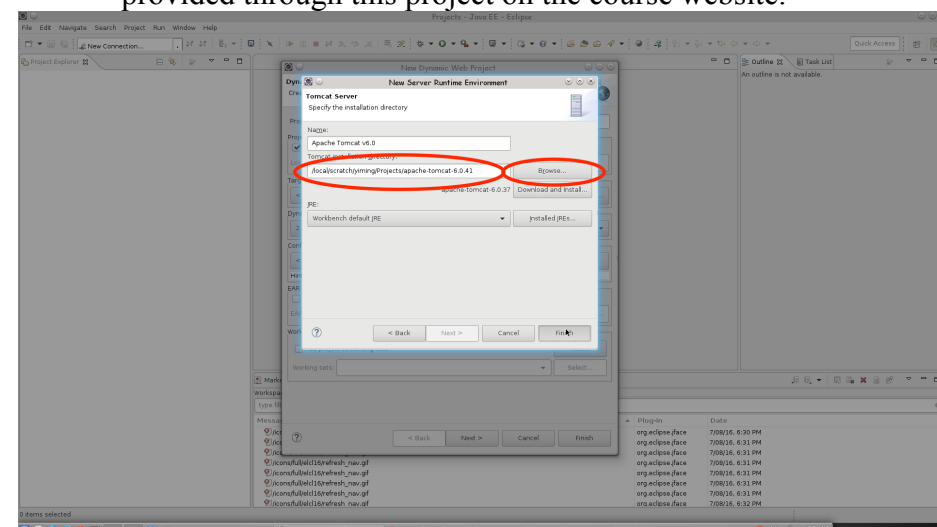
- If the target runtime shows “NONE” and has no options of “Apache Tomcat 6.0”, you may choose to create a new runtime.



- Select “Apache Tomcat v6.0”

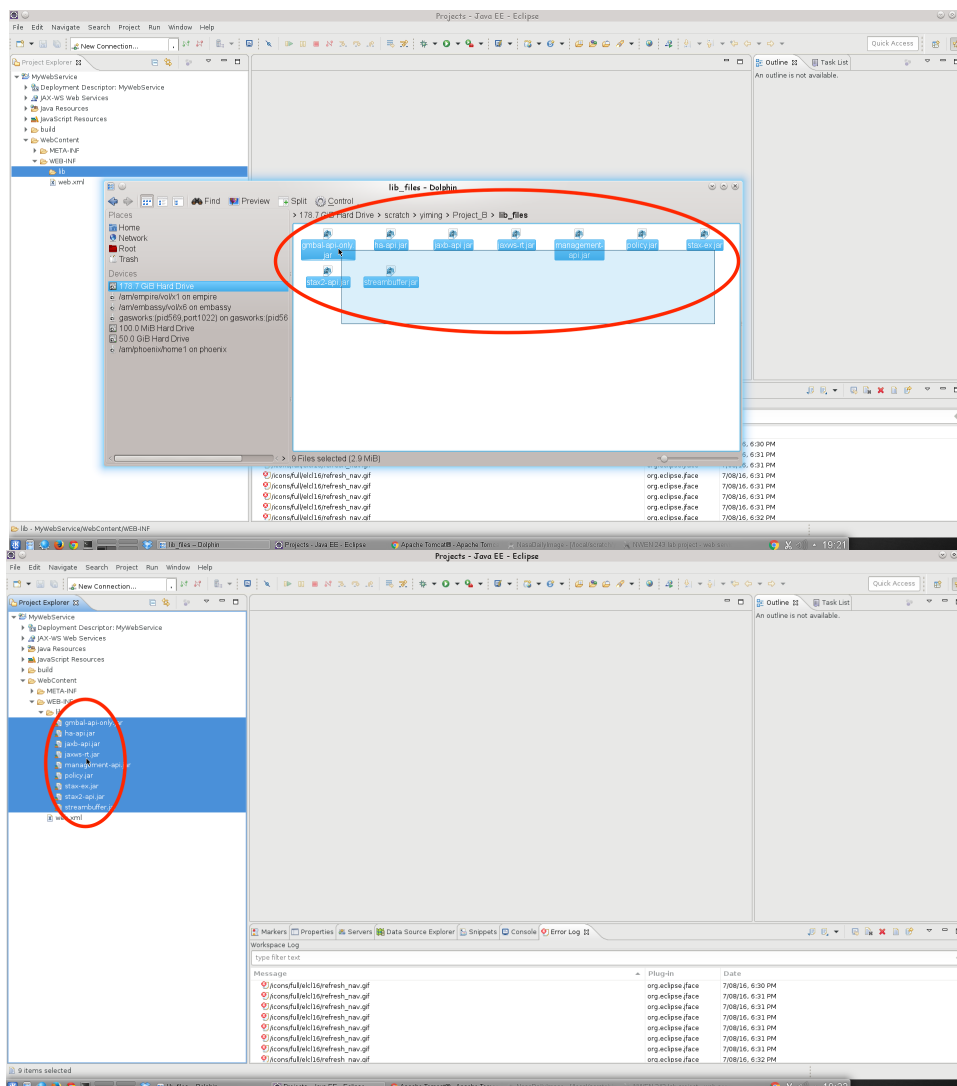


- Setup the path to the tomcat directory “apache-tomcat-6.0.41” provided through this project on the course website.



Step 3: Copy all important jar files (provided through this project on the course website) to “YOUR_PROJECT/WebContent/lib”.

- jaxb-api.jar, jaxb-impl.jar, jaxws-rt.jar, stax-ex.jar, streambuffer.jar, gmbal-api-only.jar, ha-api.jar, jaxb-api.jar, management-api.jar, policy.jar, stax2-api.jar



Step 4: Create a package with your preferred name (e.g., example) under the directory “Java Resources/src/” in your project (e.g., MyWebService).

Step 5: Define a Java Interface (e.g., WebServiceInterface) by following the sample code given below.

```
package example;

import javax.jws.WebService;

@WebService
public interface WebServiceInterface {
    //Your own function signature goes here
    public String greet(String clientName);
}
```

Step 6: Define a Java class (e.g., WebServiceImpl) that implements the interface defined in step 5 by following the sample code below.

```
package example;

import javax.ws.WebService;

@WebService(
    endpointInterface = "example.WebServiceInterface",
    portName = "webservicePort",
    serviceName = "WebService")
public class WebServiceImpl implements WebServiceInterface {

    @Override
    public String greet(String clientName) {
        // TODO Auto-generated method stub
        // your own function implementation goes here

        return "Hi," + clientName + ", this is WebService!";
    }
}
```

Step 7: Modify web.xml

The file web.xml can be found in “PROJECT/WebContent/WEB-INF”. Modify this file according to the template given below.

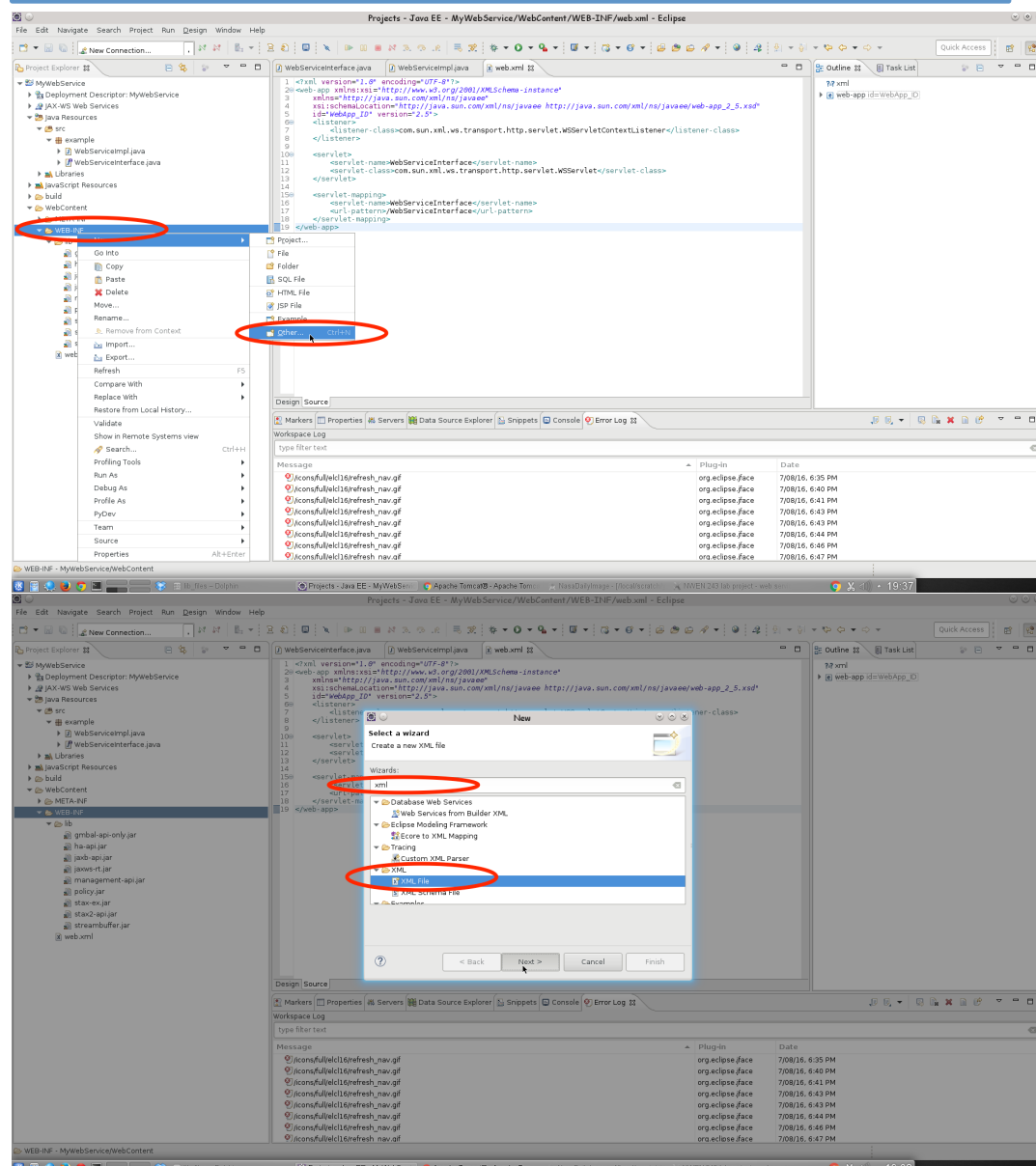
```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<web-app xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
    xmlns="http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/javaee"
    xsi:schemaLocation="http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/javaee
http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/javaee/web-app_2_5.xsd"
    id="WebApp_ID" version="2.5">
    <listener>
        <listener-
class>com.sun.xml.ws.transport.http.servlet.WSServletContextListener</listener-
class>
    </listener>

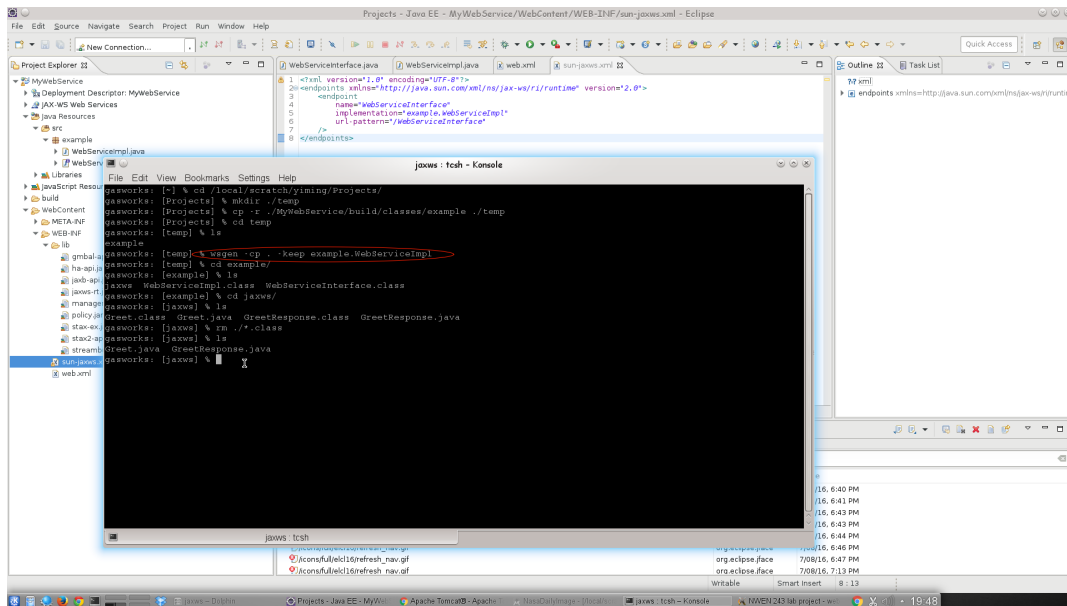
    <servlet>
        <servlet-name>WebServiceInterface</servlet-name>
        <servlet-
class>com.sun.xml.ws.transport.http.servlet.WSServlet</servlet-class>
    </servlet>

    <servlet-mapping>
        <servlet-name>WebServiceInterface</servlet-name>
        <url-pattern>/WebServiceInterface</url-pattern>
    </servlet-mapping>
</web-app>
```

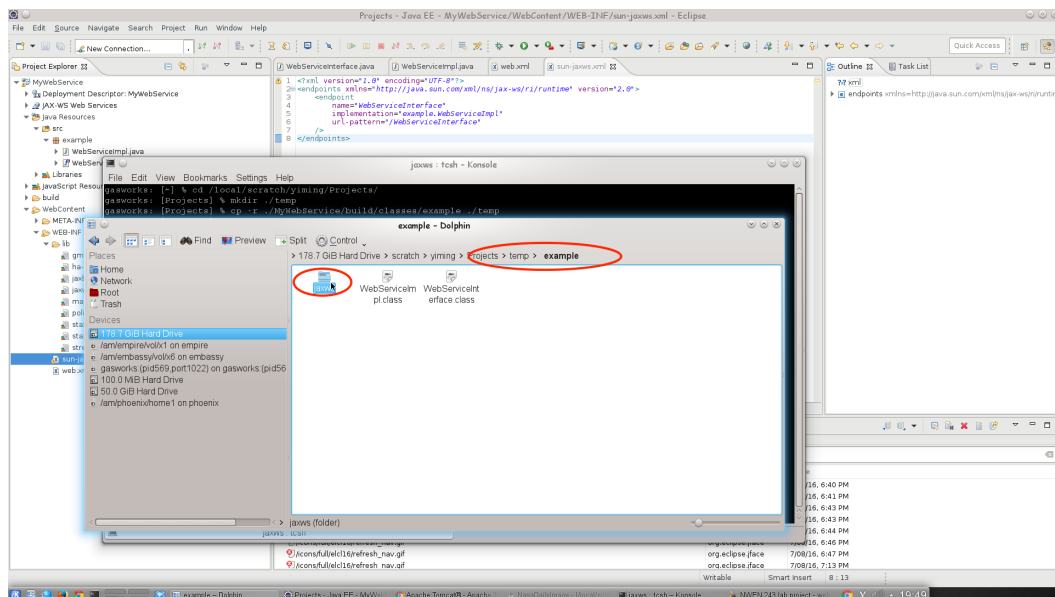
Step 8: Create a new XML file “sun-jaxws.xml” under the directory “/WebContent/WEB-INF/” of your project. Please prepare your file by following the example below.

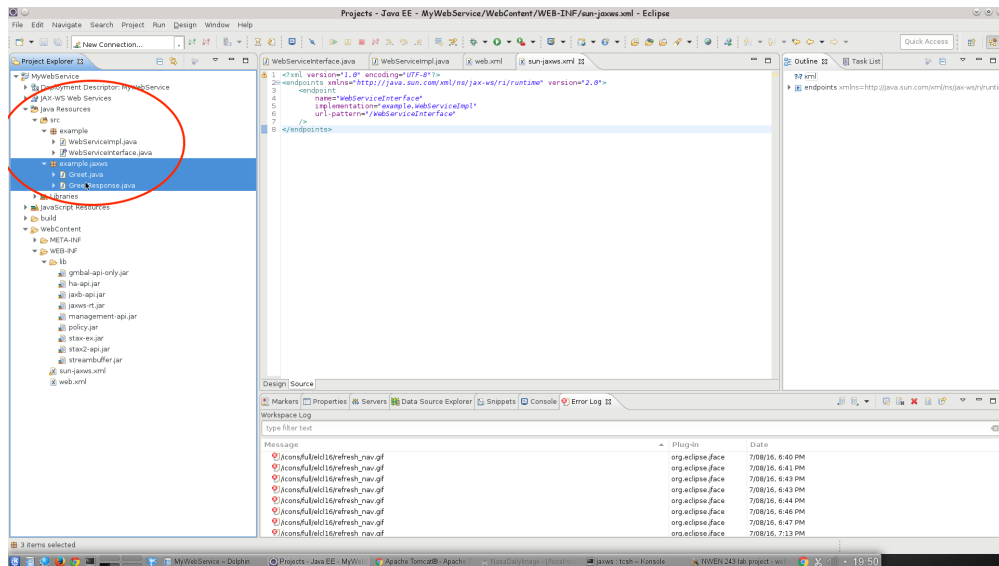
```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<endpoints xmlns="http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/jax-ws/ri/runtime"
version="2.0">
  <endpoint
    name="WebServiceInterface"
    implementation="example.WebServiceImpl"
    url-pattern="/WebServiceInterface"
  />
</endpoints>
```





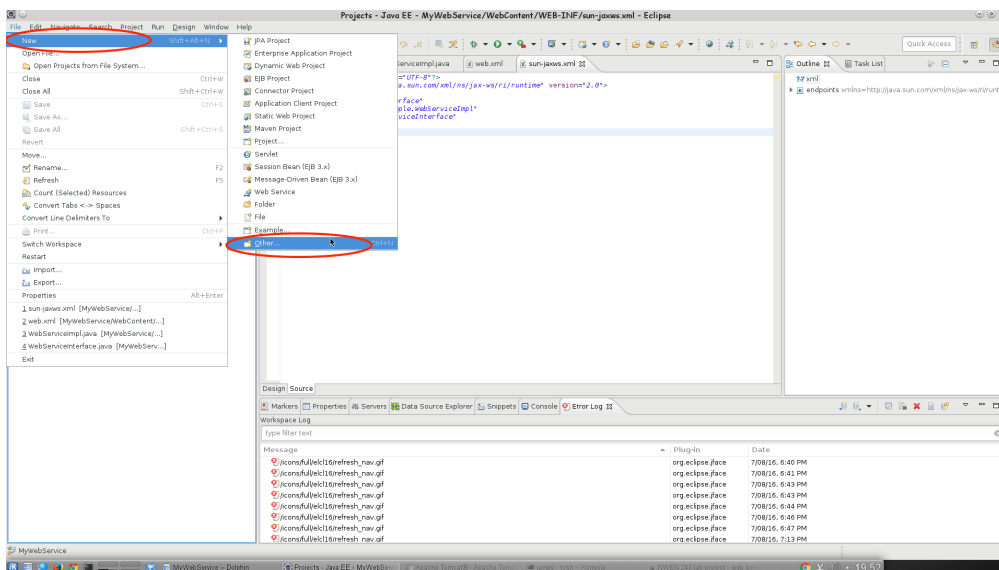
- At this stage, you should see four files (e.g., Greet.class, GreetResponse.class, Greet.java, GreetResponse.java) in the directory “jaxws”. Delete the class files (e.g., Greet.class and GreetResponse.class). Then copy the entire package (e.g., jaxws) containing two java source files (e.g., Greet.java and GreetResponse.java) to your project directory - “/YOUR_PROJECT/Java Resources/src/example”.

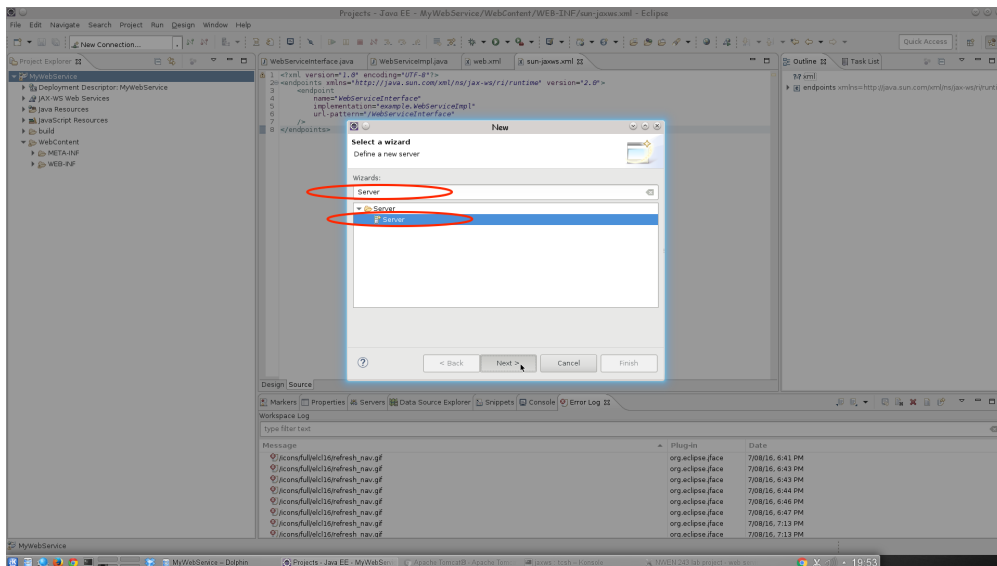




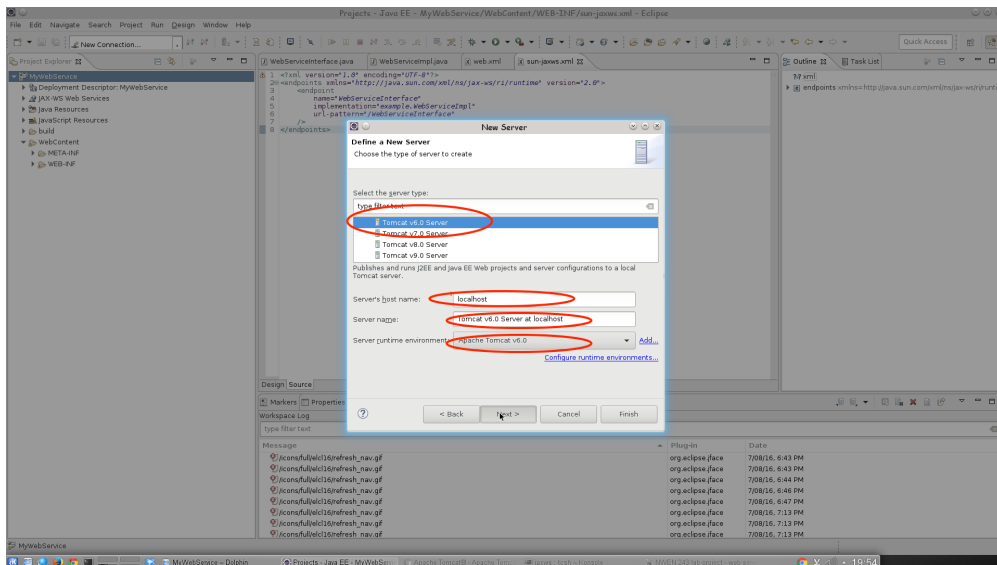
Step 10: Define Apache Tomcat v6.0 Server.

- Create a new server

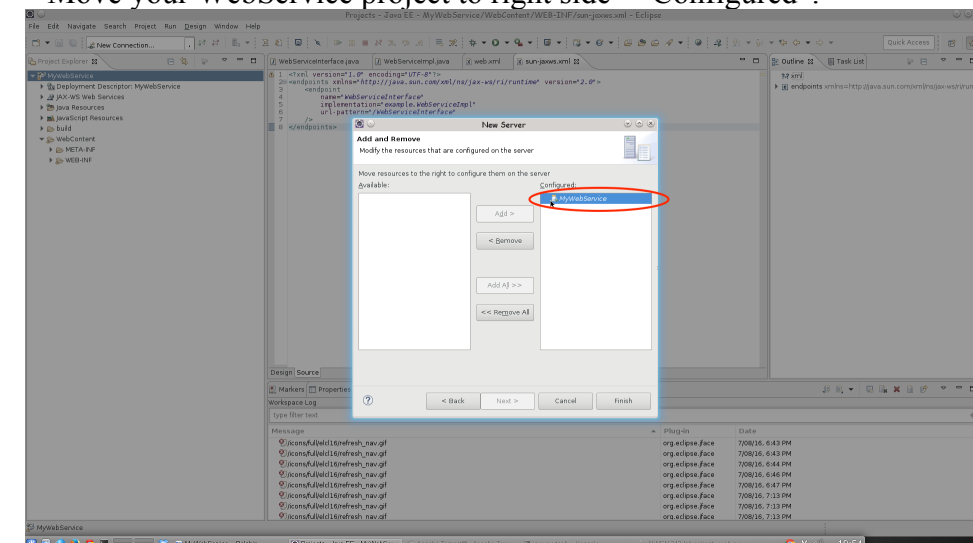




- Setup the server

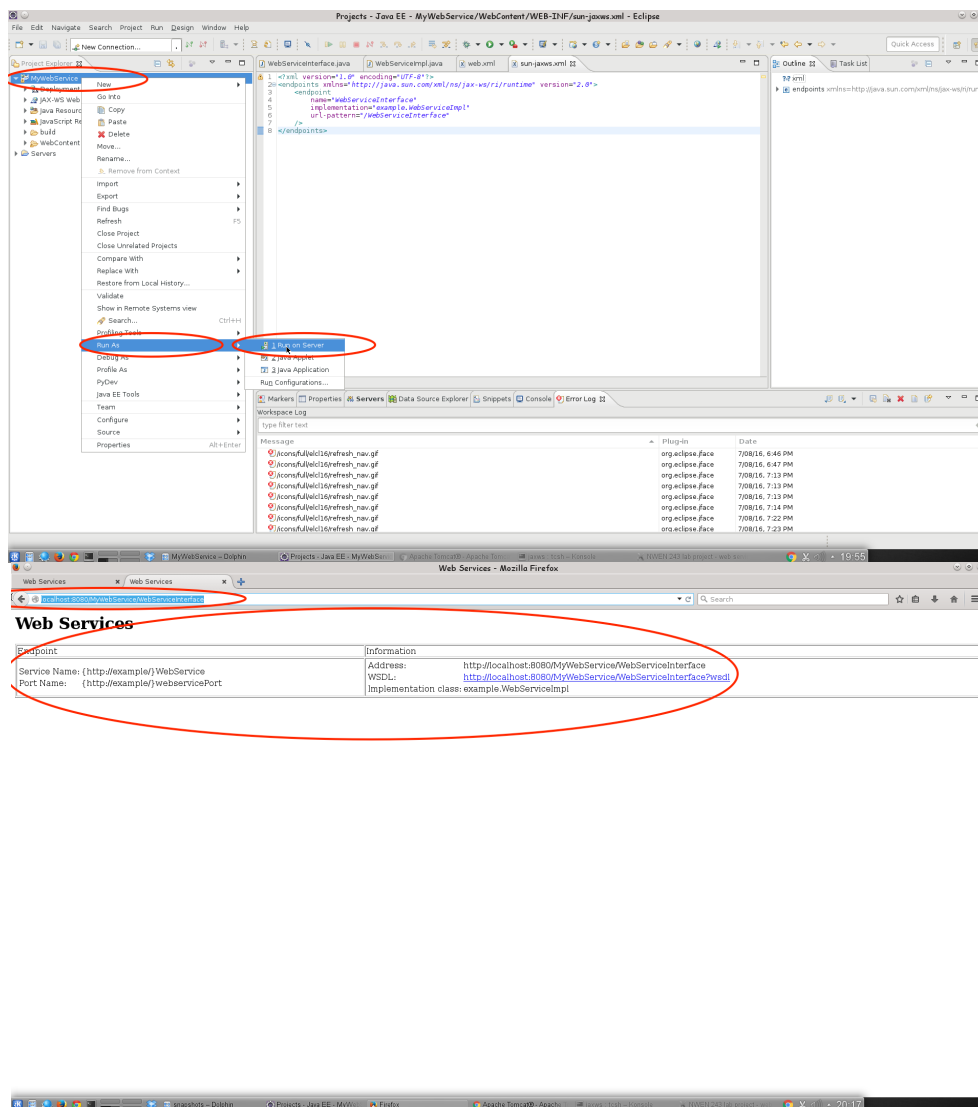


- Move your WebService project to right side - “Configured”.



Note: Please do not start your Tomcat server at this stage.

Step 11: Deploy the Web Service by right clicking on your web project and choose to run on server. Now you can open a browser and enter a URL (e.g., <http://localhost:8080/MyWebService/WebServiceInterface>) to check the WSDL service description. If you can see the service description, it means that your Web Service is running properly!



Step 12: Create a web service requester

Up to this point, you have successfully developed and deployed a Web Service provider. Let us develop a web service requester program by following the sample code below. Afterwards, please run your requester program as a normal Java application and check whether it can receive correct response from your Web Service provider.

```

package example;
import java.net.MalformedURLException;
import java.net.URL;

import javax.xml.namespace.QName;
import javax.xml.ws.Service;

public class WebServiceClient {

    public static void main(String[] args) throws MalformedURLException {
        // TODO Auto-generated method stub
        URL url=newURL("http://localhost:8080/MyWebService/WebServiceInterface?wsdl");
        QName qname = new QName("http://example/", "WebService");
        Service service = Service.create(url, qname);
        WebServiceInterface callWebService=service.getPort(WebServiceInterface.class);
        System.out.println("Service output: \n"+callWebService.greet("WebServiceClient"));
    }
}

```

Step 13: Now you may have an idea of how to develop and deploy a simple Web Service. Following this, please design and implement a Web Service that reports the current temperature of any given city in the world.

Hand in

It is recommended (but not compulsory) for you to demo your work to your lab tutor by the end of week 12 (the last teaching week). This involves running the Web Service provider successfully and running the Web Service requester that will display the desirable response received from the service provider.

You also need to submit your Web Service project online in the form of a zip file. Please zip your entire eclipse project to make it easy for tutors to check your submitted code. Please refer to the submission link for the online submission deadline.

No technical report is required for this lab. However you need to submit a PDF document that includes your answers to all topic questions (topic questions are provided through a separate PDF document retrievable from the lab project page of our course website).

Grading

C grade – manage to define and implement a simple Web Service provider (e.g. the greeting web service provider described above). The provider can be deployed successfully on a Tomcat server.

B grade – manage to develop a simple Web Service requester successfully (e.g. the greeting web service requester described above). Upon running the requester program, desirable response can be received from the service provider.

A grade – manage to develop and deploy a weather report service provider successfully. The service provider accepts city and country input and can provide expected temperature output, as verified by the correspondingly service requester

program. However, the temperature reported by the service provider is randomly generated locally without accessing any information from the Internet.

A+ grade – the weather report service provider will provide the temperature information based on data retrieved from the weather API provided by <https://openweathermap.org/api>

Note: lab tutors will not provide support for the task for the A+ grade.