SchoolNova



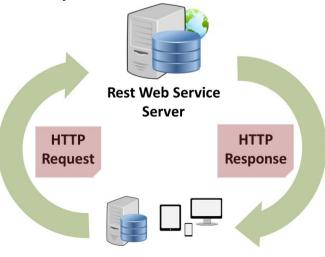
IT101

Web Services

Web Services

- Web Services are one of the dominant contemporary paradigms for programming distributed systems.
 - Enables business to business integration. (Suppose one organization uses JAVA and another uses .NET)
 - Enables service oriented architecture (SOA).
 - May exist internally to an organization or externally (in the cloud).
- Thousands of web services are publicly accessible: http://www.programmableweb.com/apis/directory

- Web Services began life when Microsoft introduced BizTalk in 1999. BizTalk was later renamed .NET.
- The idea: "to provide the technologies to allow software in different places, written in different languages and resident on different platforms to connect and interoperate." From "Programming the World Wide" by Sebesta
- There are two major types of web services:
 - ◆ SOAP (Simple Object Access Protocol)
 - REST (Representational State Transfer our today's focus)



Client

REST

- REpresentational State Transfer
- First described in Roy Fielding's doctoral dissertation (2000). Fielding (along with Tim Berners-Lee) who designed HTTP and URI's.
- Two major advantages of REST web services:
 - Addressability
 - Scalability

- The web has addressable resources. Each resource has a URI.
 - scheme://host:port/path?queryString#fragment
- The web has a uniform and constrained interface. HTTP, for example, has a small number of methods (most popular are GET and POST). REST uses these methods to manipulate resources.
- The web is representation oriented providing diverse formats.
- The web may be used to communicate statelessly providing scalability
- Many web services can be cached.
- REST is not protocol specific. It is usually associated with HTTP but its principles are more general.
- HTTP is a synchronous request/response network protocol used for distributed, collaborative, document based systems.
- Various message formats may be used. Most popular are XML (eXtensible Markup Language) and JSON (JavaScript Object Notation)
- Binary data may be included in the message body.

JSON

- JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) is a lightweight, text-based, language-independent data exchange format that is easy for humans and machines to read and write.
- JSON can represent two structured types: objects and arrays.
 - An object is an unordered collection of zero or more name/value pairs.
 - An array is an ordered sequence of zero or more values. The values can be strings, numbers, booleans, null, and these two structured types.

Listing 1. Example of JSON representation of an object

Example

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
   String output = null;
   HttpURLConnection conn = null;
    BufferedReader br = null;
   try {
           URL url = new URL("https://www.googleapis.com/books/v1/volumes?g=java");
           conn = (HttpURLConnection) url.openConnection();
            conn.setRequestMethod("GET");
           conn.setRequestProperty("Accept", "application/json");
           if (conn.getResponseCode() != 200) {
                   throw new RuntimeException("Failed: HTTP error code: " + conn.getResponseCode());
           br = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader((conn.getInputStream())));
           System.out.println("Output from the Google server ....");
           while ((output = br.readLine()) != null) {
                   System.out.println(output);
     } catch (IOException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
     } finally {
           if (conn != null) {
               conn.disconnect();
```

Homework

- Change the sample program (Google Books Search) such that it prints out only Google Books API output lines that contain the word "title".
- Sample output:

Output from the Google server

```
"title": "Effective Java",

"title": "The Religion of Java",

"title": "Java Programming",
```

Consider using the String object's "matches" method.