Developing Web Services with Open Source
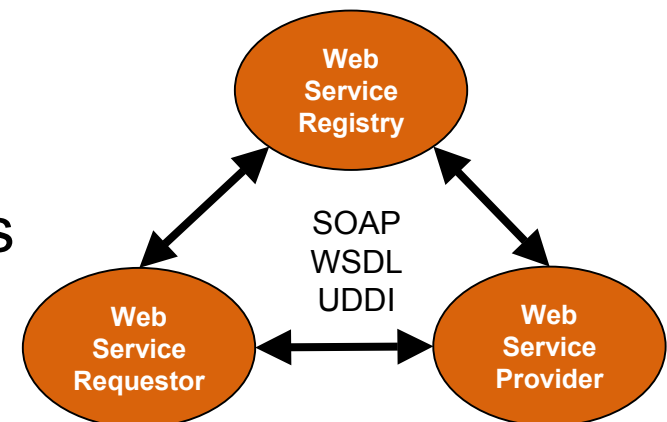
Chris Peltz

Senior Software Consultant
Hewlett Packard
Developer Resources Organization

Background

- Web Services have been positioned as a key enabler to EAI and B2B integration

- Web Services are:
  - self-contained, modular software components
  - compliant with open, industry standards (XML, HTTP)
  - can be located and invoked across the Internet

- Key benefits include:
  - lower overall integration costs
  - a higher degree of reusability
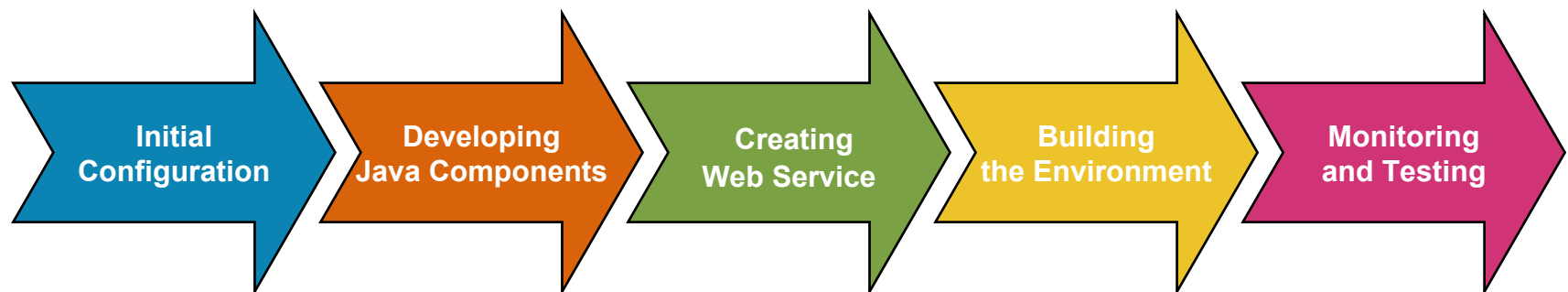 - potential for new revenue streams

Introduction

- Many companies investigating the use of web services

- Cost required to get started might pose a huge barrier
  - high-priced platforms may not be an option
  - teams may look to open source to get started

- Presentation objectives:
  - present a lifecycle for web services development
  - introduce open source tools for development
  - share key learnings in using some of these tools

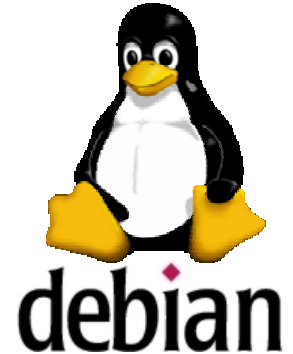The hope is that you will gain valuable knowledge to

Approach

- Scenario
  - **HotSpell**, a new Internet-based startup company
  - creating a weather forecast service for consumers
  - has selected Java as underlying development platform
  - wishes to expose application as a web service
- You will be led through the entire software lifecycle to develop, deploy, and manage the service using open source tools

| Initial Configuration | Developing Java Components | Creating Web Service | Building the Environment | Monitoring and Testing |

Initial Configuration: Selecting a Linux Distribution

- Why Linux?
  - lower development and deployment costs
  - flexibility to distribute and modify source code
  - strong Internet-based capabilities
- Why Debian Linux?
  - most vendor-neutral ("open source only" policy)
  - provides an easy-to-use interface for installing packages
- Key learnings:
  - provides both Unix and Windows look-and-feel
  - Linux is not a **single** development platform
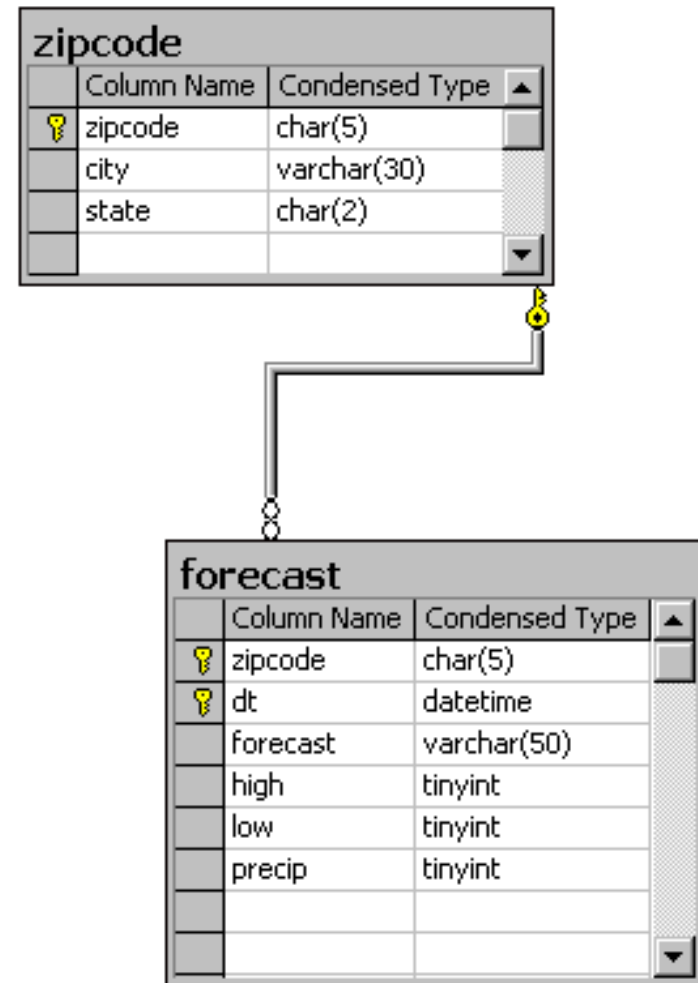 - installation made easier with **aptitude** and HP's PTK

Initial Configuration: Selecting a Database

- Evaluated two open source database offerings
  - PostgreSQL considered more robust in SQL support
  - MySQL designed for speed at the cost of features
  - we selected MySQL for ease-of-use and simplicity
- Installation experience:
  - installed MySQL 3.23.49 from www.mysql.com
  - Debian determined required dependencies for install
  - only change was resolving a TCP/IP connection problem
- Key learnings:
  - MySQL is a stable RDBMS for web-based applications
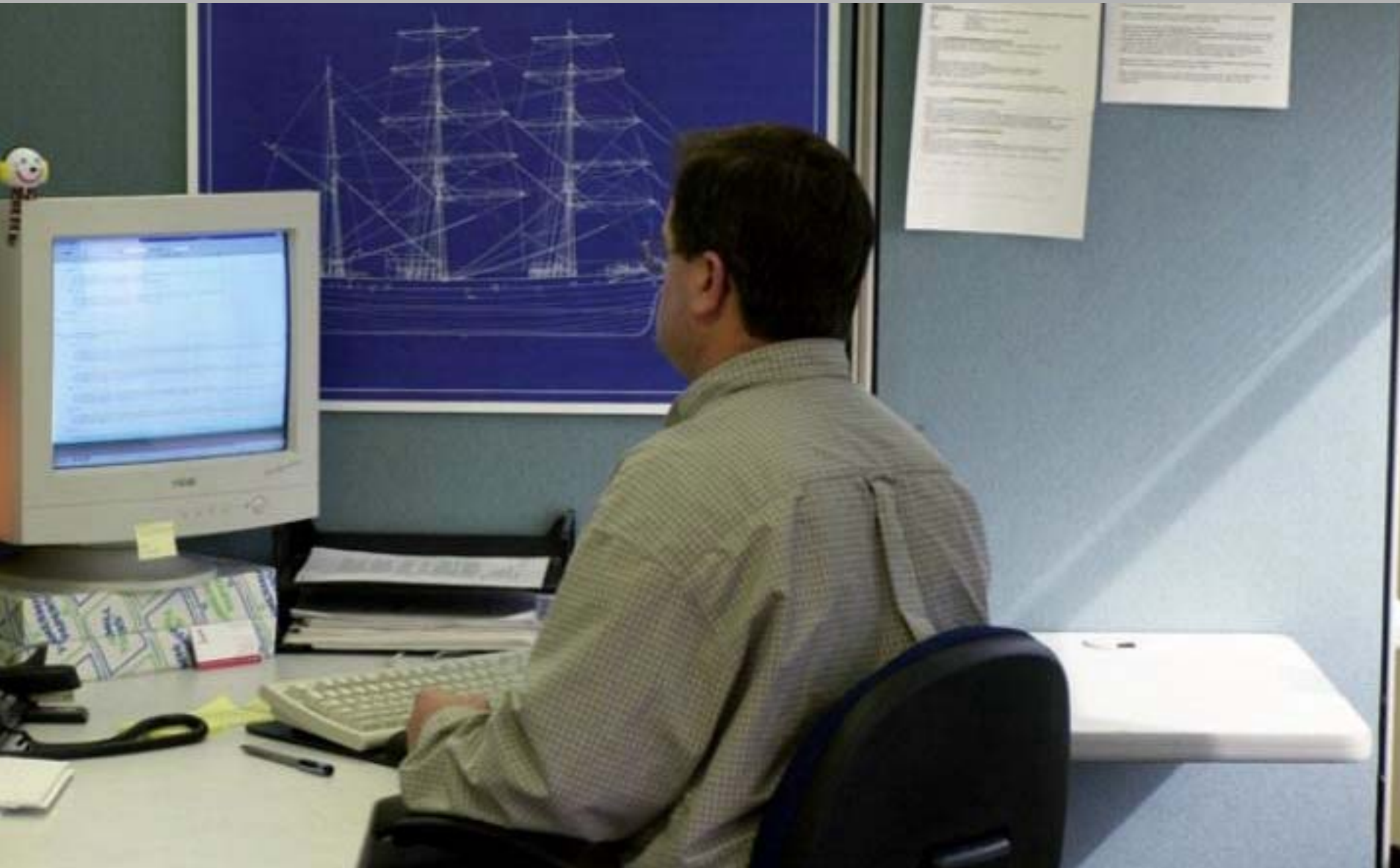 - there are many different application packaging formats

Initial Configuration: Designing the Database

- Two simple tables were created to model the data
  - zipcode for city/state information
  - forecast for forecast information
- Data was loaded using the load data SQL command
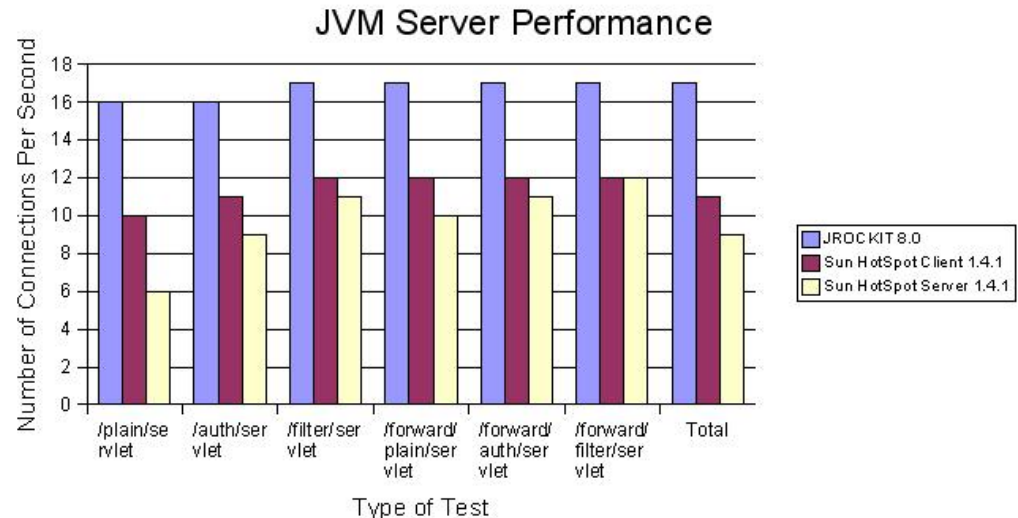- Permissions were added to allow user to query database tables

zipcode

	Column Name	Condensed Type	
🔑	zipcode	char(5)	
	city	varchar(30)	
	state	char(2)	

forecast

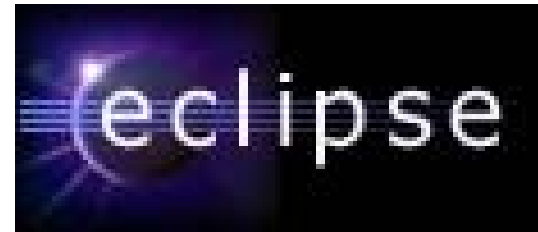|	Column Name	Condensed Type	
🔑	zipcode	char(5)	
🔑	dt	datetime	
	forecast	varchar(50)	
	high	tinyint	
	low	tinyint	
	precip	tinyint	

Developing the Java Components

Selecting a Java Environment

- Linux JDK was required to run the application and tools
  - J2SE JDK from Sun (java.sun.com)
  - Blackdown JDK (www.blackdown.org)
  - BEA WebLogic JRockit (www.bea.com)
- JRockit selected for performance reasons
  - MxN threading model for Java threads
  - less memory and context switching
  - higher scalability for thread-intensive applications

Selecting a Java IDE

- IDE
  - Integrated Development Environment
  - provides tools to edit, compile, and debug applications
- Several open source IDEs for Java available
  - NetBeans (www.netbeans.org)
  - Eclipse (www.eclipse.org)
- Eclipse selected because of prior experience with tool
  - HP is Eclipse board member
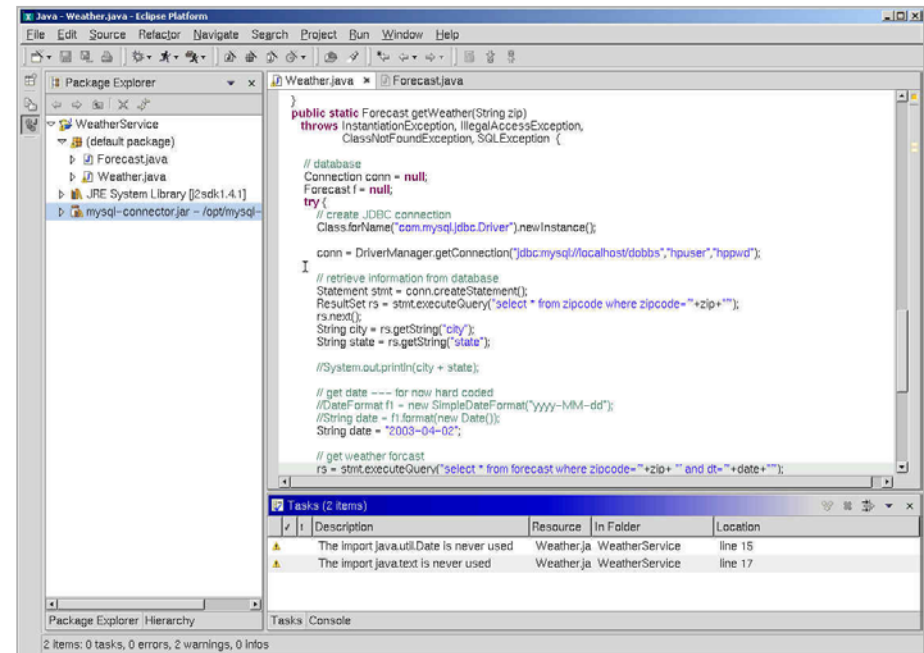 - Eclipse plug-ins available for OpenCall and IUM

eclipse

v.s.

netBeans.ORG

- *both open source*
- *both provide Java-based IDEs*
- *Eclipse is Swing-based*
- *NetBeans is SWT-based*

An Overview of Eclipse

Eclipse's strength lies in its ability to easily integrate third-party tools into the development environment
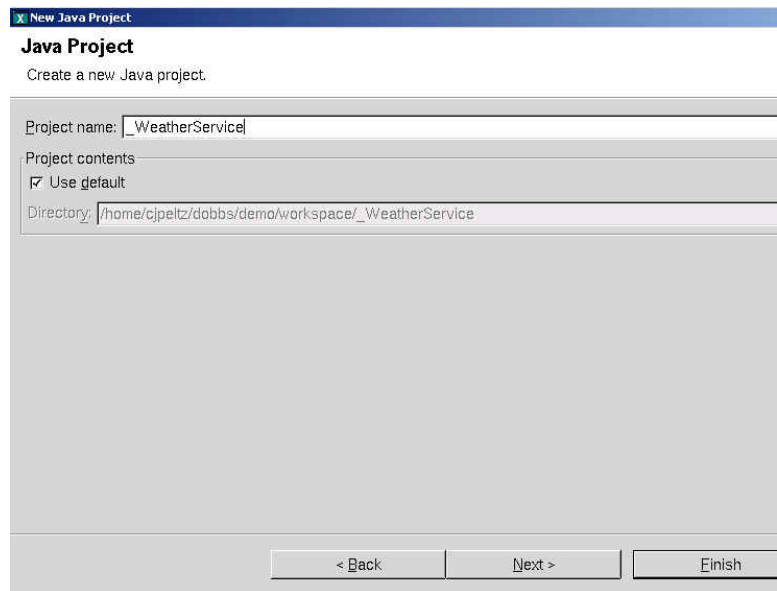
- Key features
  - syntax highlighting editor
  - incremental code completion
  - source-level debugger
  - class navigator
  - file/project manager
  - integration with source control systems
  - task-oriented development through **perspectives**
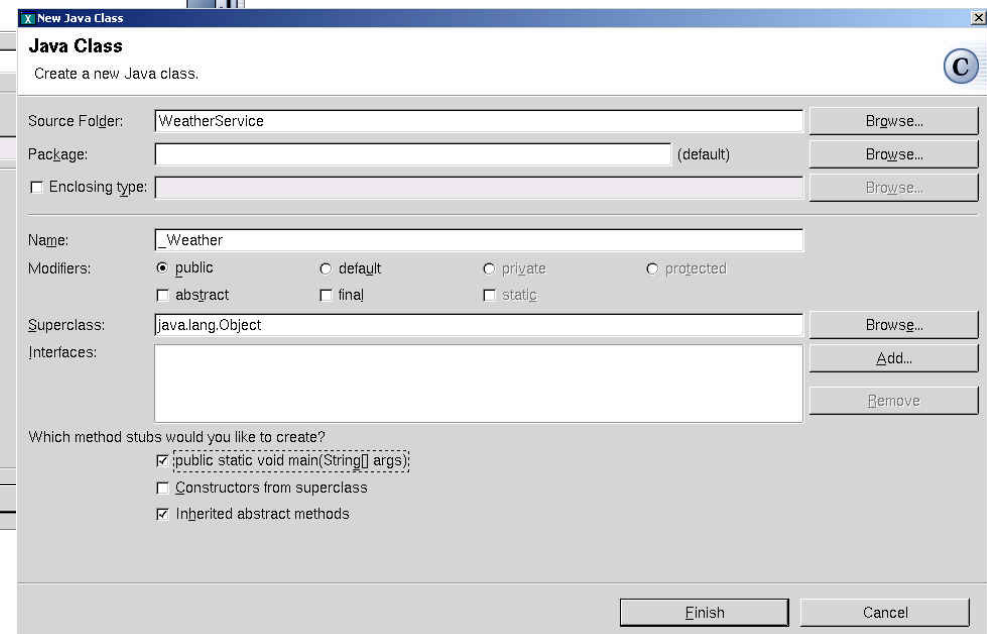

The Eclipse Platform

Developing with Eclipse

- Installation and configuration was straightforward
  - downloaded the Linux version from www.eclipse.org
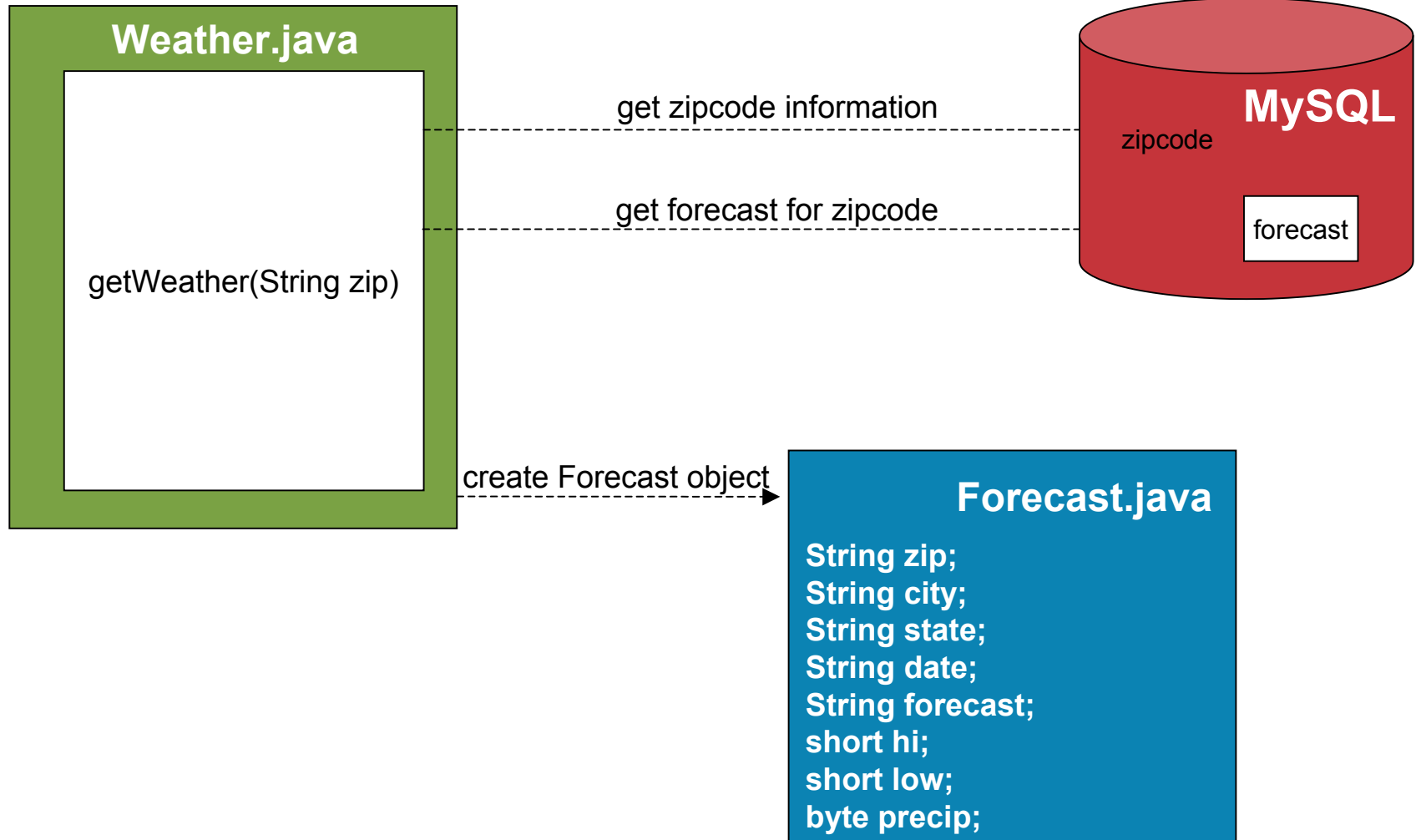 - installed in /opt and updated PATH to include binary
- Key development steps:

(2) Create Java Classes

(1) Create Project

Creating the Java Classes

Weather.java

getWeather(String zip)

get zipcode information

get forecast for zipcode

MySQL

zipcode

forecast

create Forecast object

Forecast.java

String zip;
String city;
String state;
String date;
String forecast;
short hi;
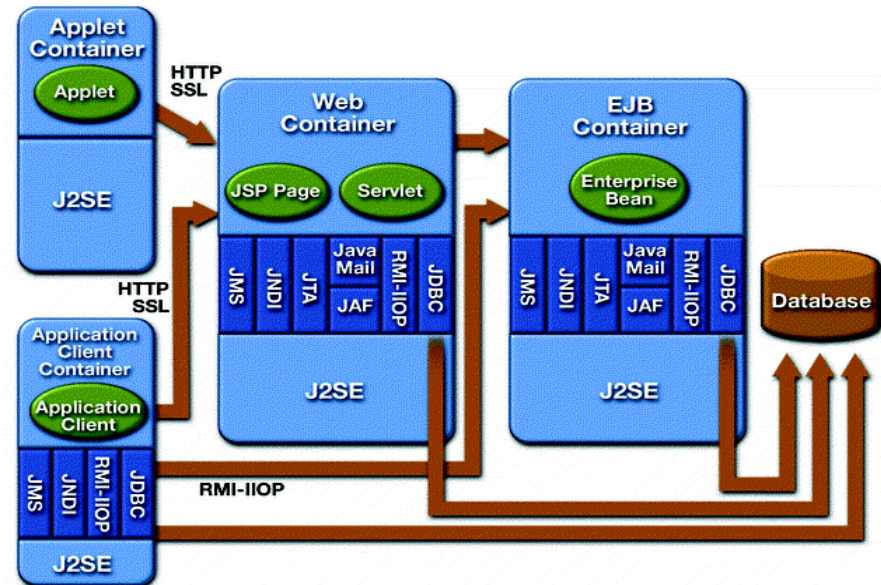**short low;**
byte precip;

Developing the Web Service

The J2EE Web Container

- The web services runtime requires a J2EE web container

- We selected Tomcat
  - widely used open source servlet engine
  - default container for Apache products

- Installing Tomcat:
  - downloaded Tomcat 4.1.24 from jakarta.apache.org
  - configured environment variables

- Starting Tomcat:
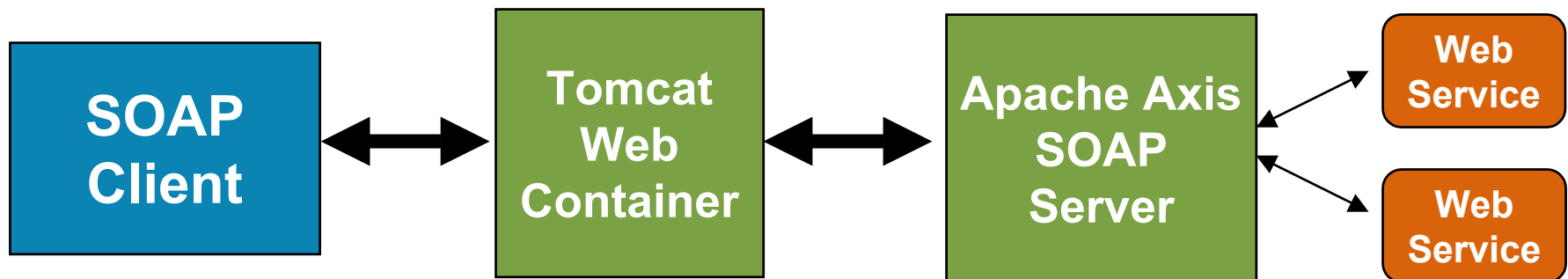 - startup scripts provided
  - Tomcat plug-in for Eclipse

A J2EE Container provides:
  - *lifecycle management*
  - *security*
  - *deployment*
  - *runtime service*

The Web Services Container

- SOAP defines the XML message format for web services

- A Web Services Container:
  - manages the routing and receiving of SOAP messages
  - maps received SOAP messages to back-end components
  - provides tools for creating and deploying web services

- Apache Axis (www.apache.org/axis) was the open source platform chosen for this application

| SOAP Client | ←→ | Tomcat Web Container | ←→ | Apache Axis SOAP Server | → Web Service / Web Service |

Designing the Web Service Interface
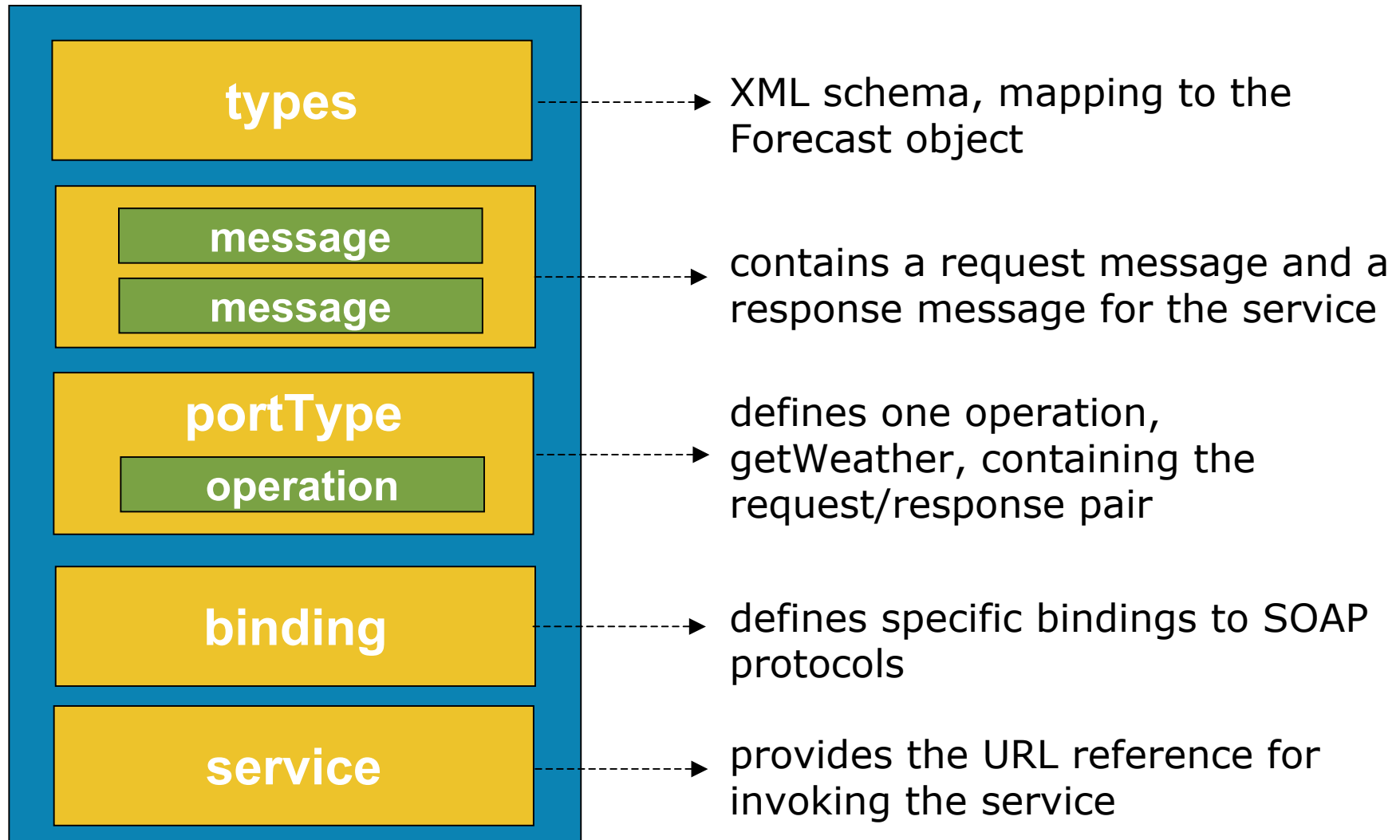
- **WSDL**
  - Web Services Description Language
  - defines the "signature" of the web service
  - XML-based, independent of platform

  what?
  how?
  where?

- **Two approaches for designing a WSDL**
  - design WSDL first, then map to business objects
  - have the WSDL be automatically generated from code

- **The "WSDL First" approach is usually recommended for complex document exchanges**
  - for our simple demo, only one method was exposed
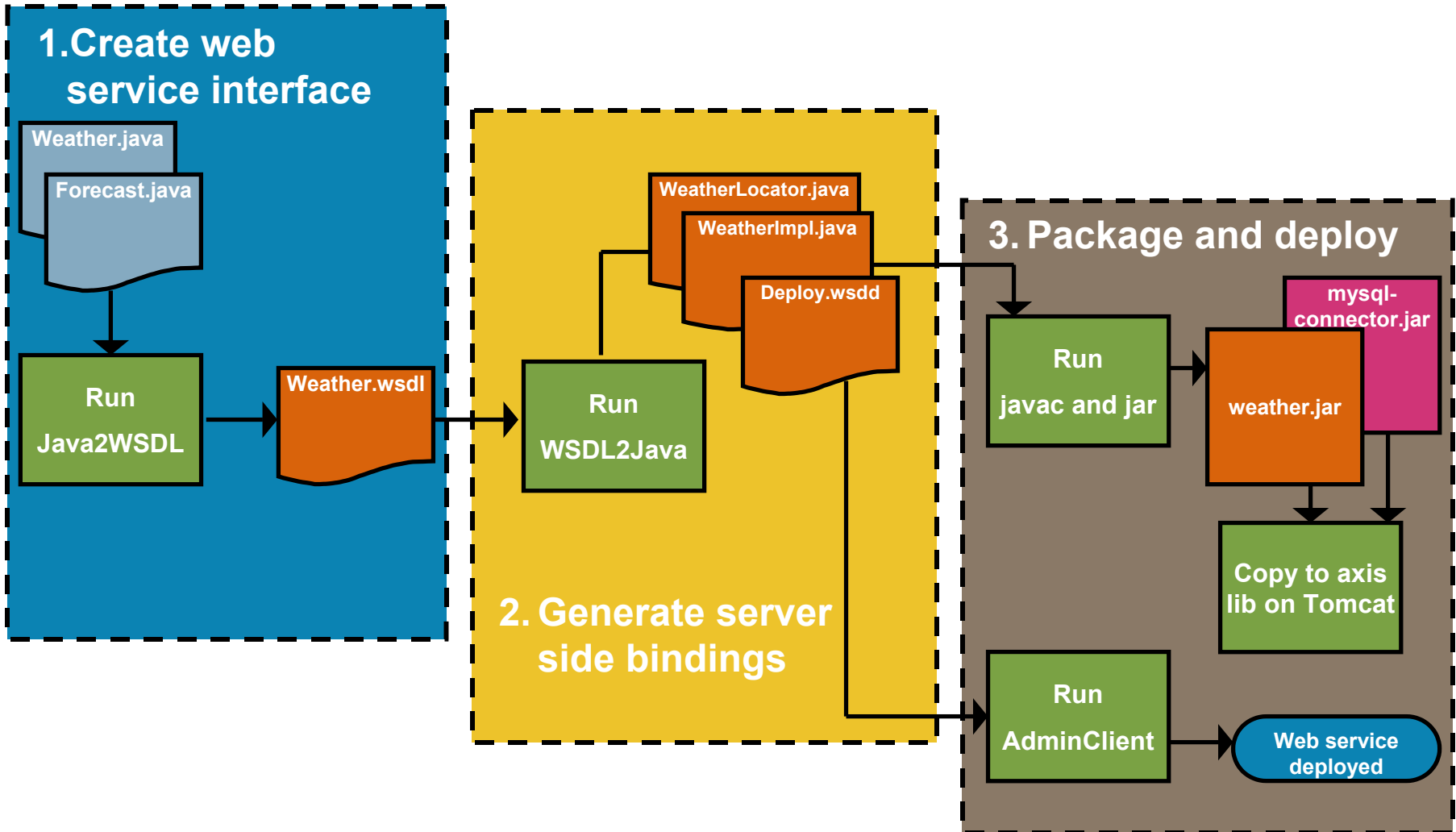 - we relied on Apache Axis tools to generate WSDL

Our Weather.wsdl

types ----→ XML schema, mapping to the Forecast object

message

message ----→ contains a request message and a response message for the service

portType

operation ----→ defines one operation, getWeather, containing the request/response pair

binding ----→ defines specific bindings to SOAP protocols

service ----→ provides the URL reference for invoking the service

Using Apache Axis

1. Create web service interface

Weather.java

Forecast.java

Run Java2WSDL

Weather.wsdl

2. Generate server side bindings

WeatherLocator.java

WeatherImpl.java

Deploy.wsdd

Run WSDL2Java

3. Package and deploy

Run javac and jar

weather.jar

mysql-connector.jar

Copy to axis lib on Tomcat

Run AdminClient

Web service deployed

Our Experience

- Existing code may not support web services model
- Apache Axis provided a sufficient development platform
  - mostly command-line as compared to other tools
- Generated server-side bindings were not "complete"
  - logic was added to invoke the original Java classes
- Deployment process was very straightforward

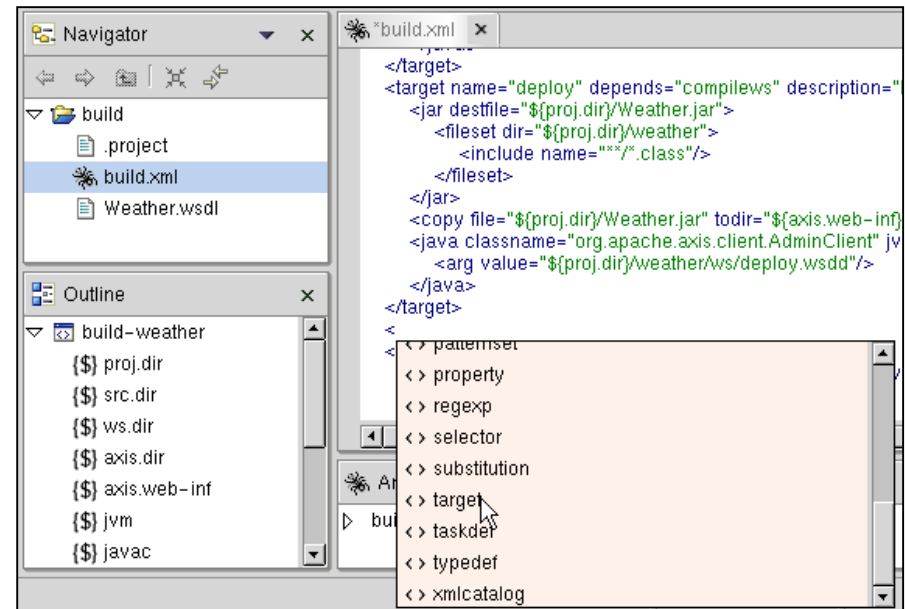# Creating an Automated Build Process

Why Do You Need a Build Process?

- Tools are available for creating web services
  - for Apache Axis, process is mostly command-line
  - can be time consuming if components are rebuilt
- A build process can automate many of these steps
  - can greatly enhance developer productivity
- Consider an eXtreme Programming (XP) methodology
  - "continuous integration" – deploy early and often
  - single commands to build and test the web services
  - automated builds are conducted a few times a day

XP
Extreme Programming

An Introduction to Apache Ant

"A Java-based build tool designed to be cross-platform, easy-to-use, extensible, and scalable"[1]
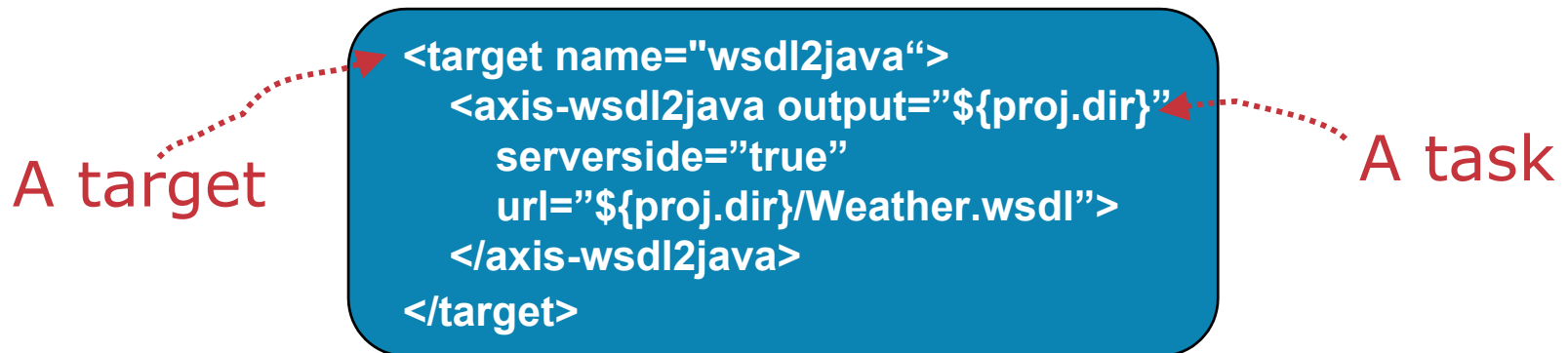
- Highly portable across operating systems and platforms
- Component-based model makes it easy to extend
- Can build Java and web services components
- Fully integrated with the Eclipse environment
- See ant.apache.org for more information

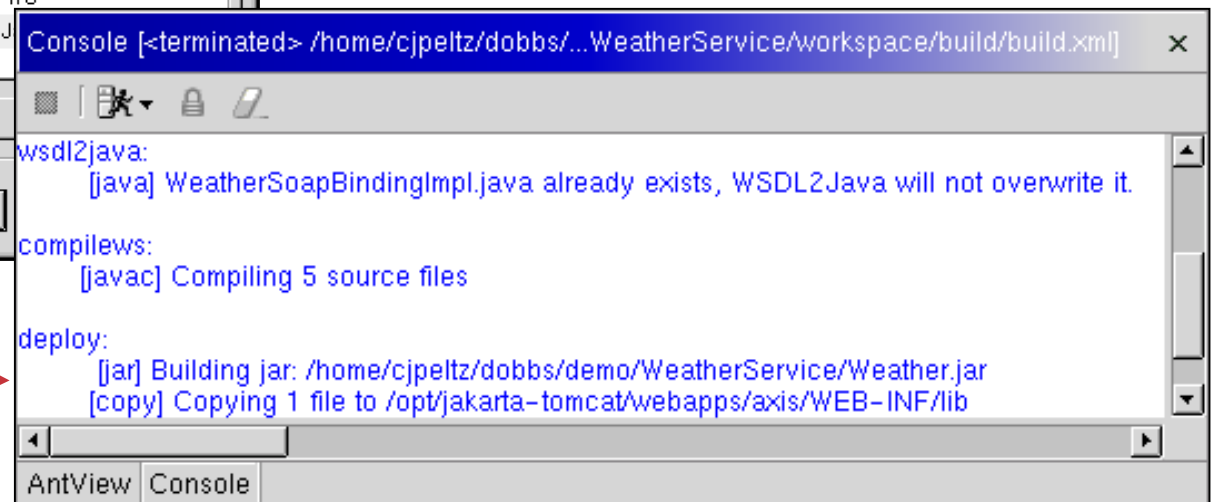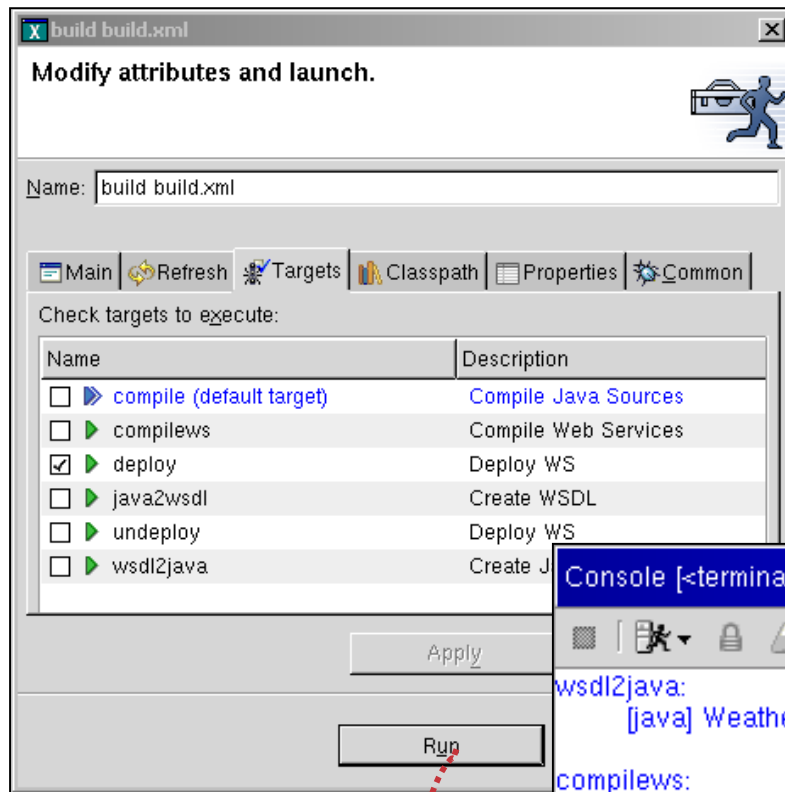[1]Source: "Java Development With Ant"

The Build Script

- A build project can contain multiple targets
  - a target represents a specific step in the build process
  - a target can have dependencies on other targets

- Targets contain tasks
  - creating, deleting, and copying files
  - compiling and packaging Java classes

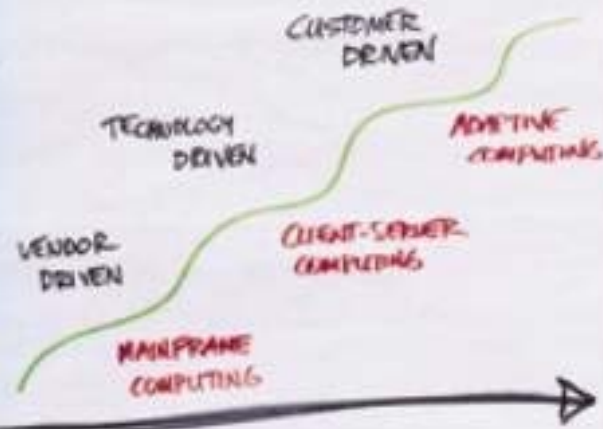- Apache Axis provides Ant tasks, e.g.:

A target

```
<target name="wsdl2java">
    <axis-wsdl2java output="${proj.dir}"
        serverside="true"
        url="${proj.dir}/Weather.wsdl">
    </axis-wsdl2java>
</target>
```

A task

Running the Build Script

Overall, use of Ant, combined with the integration into the Eclipse environment, provided us with an efficient mechanism to quickly build the various web services components
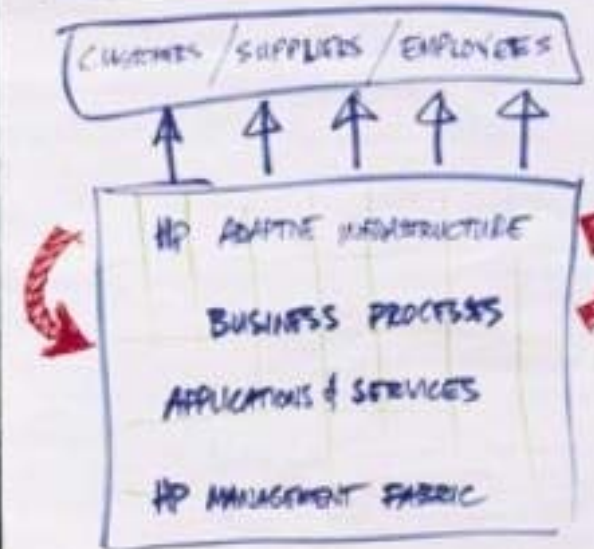
Invoking the Service

- Client proxies isolate SOAP processing code
- Apache Axis automatically creates these components
- We had to write additional logic to use the proxy
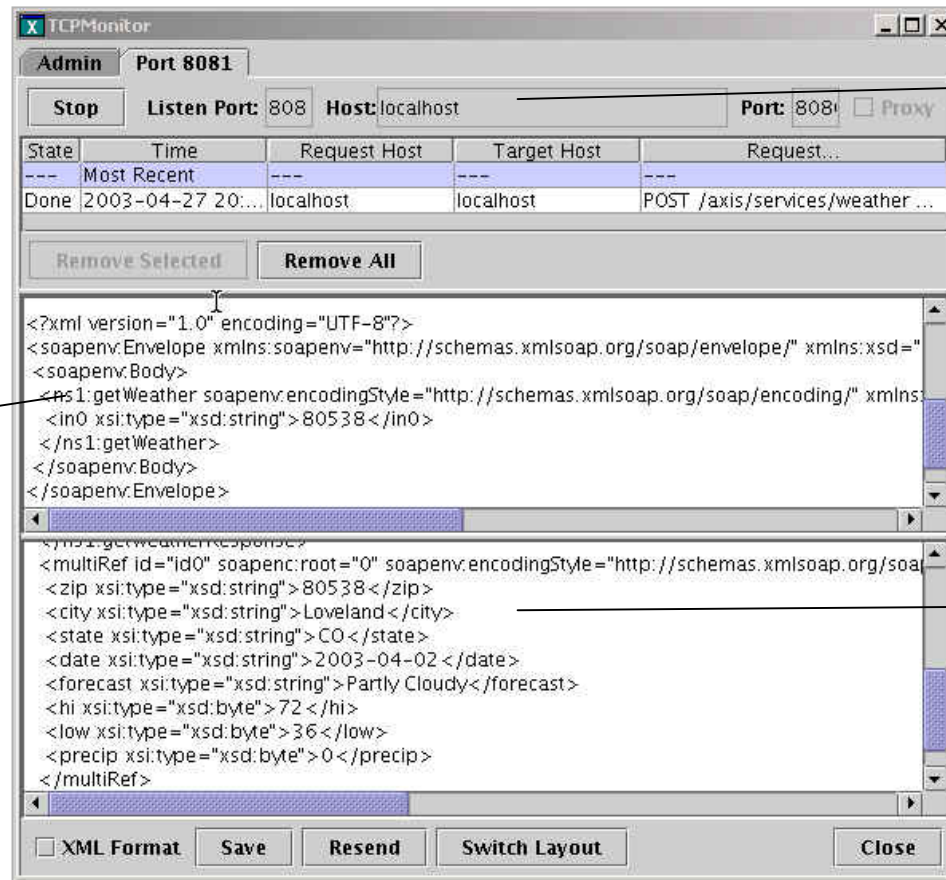
Monitoring the Web Service

*Apache Axis provides a TCP Monitor tool
that monitors SOAP requests and responses*

Proxy Configuration

getWeather SOAP request

Forecast SOAP Response

Testing the Service

- Important considerations:
  - create graphical interfaces to test web services
  - design a test framework usable by non-developers
  - build tests into the development process early on
  - test security, reliability, interoperability, and scalability
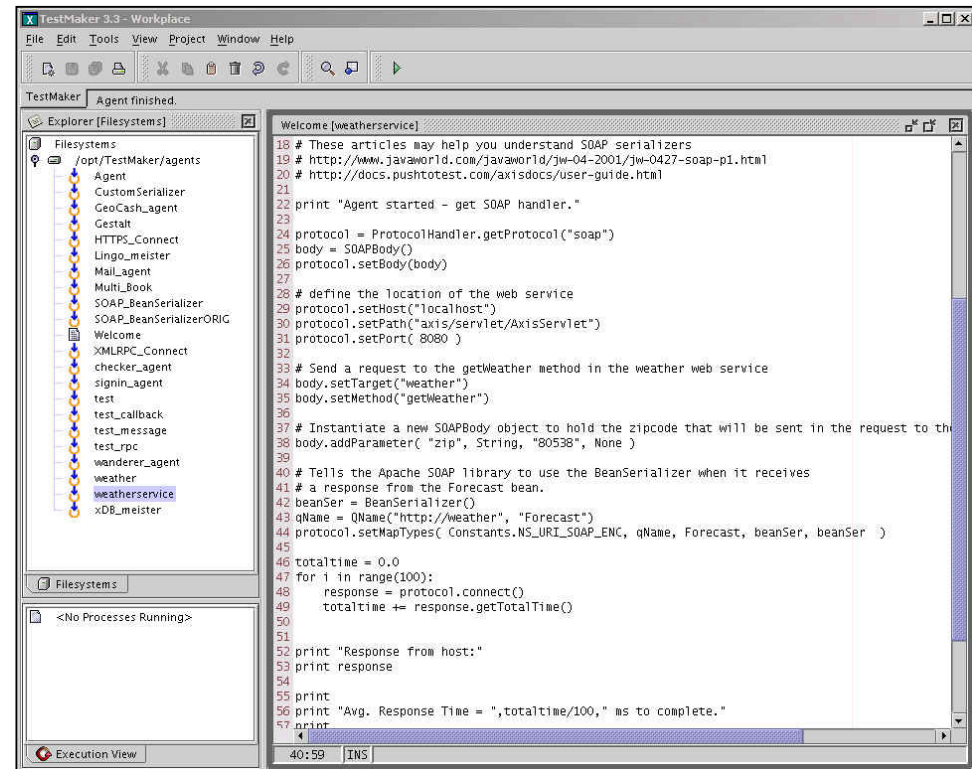 - consider the use of automated testing tools

> **Open Source Testing Tools**
>   - **JUnit**: general framework for testing Java code
>   - **Grinder**: tool for load-testing web applications
>   - **Anteater**: Ant-based testing tool with SOAP support
>   - **PushToTest**: specifically targeted at web services

PushToTest TestMaker

- An open source web services testing tool

- Robust graphical environment and scripting language
  - tool can generate test case from given WSDL
  - scripts written used Jython (Python for Java)
  - comes with library to simplify creation of web services tests

- Allows you to test functionality and scalability of a web service
  - validate SOAP messages received
  - configure stress tests with multiple virtual clients

PushToTest TestMaker

www.pushtotest.com

Running the Test

```
# create protocol for Axis servlet
protocol.setHost("localhost")
protocol.setPath("axis/servlet/AxisServlet")
protocol.setPort( 8081 )

# construct SOAP message with getWeather request
body.setTarget("weather")
body.setMethod("getWeather")
body.addParameter( "zip", String, "80538", None )

# invoke service 100 times
totaltime = 0.0
for I in range(100):
    response = protocol.connect()
    totaltime +=
    response.getTotalTime()

# print response
sprint "Avg. Response Time ="
sprint totaltime/100
sprint "ms to complete."
```
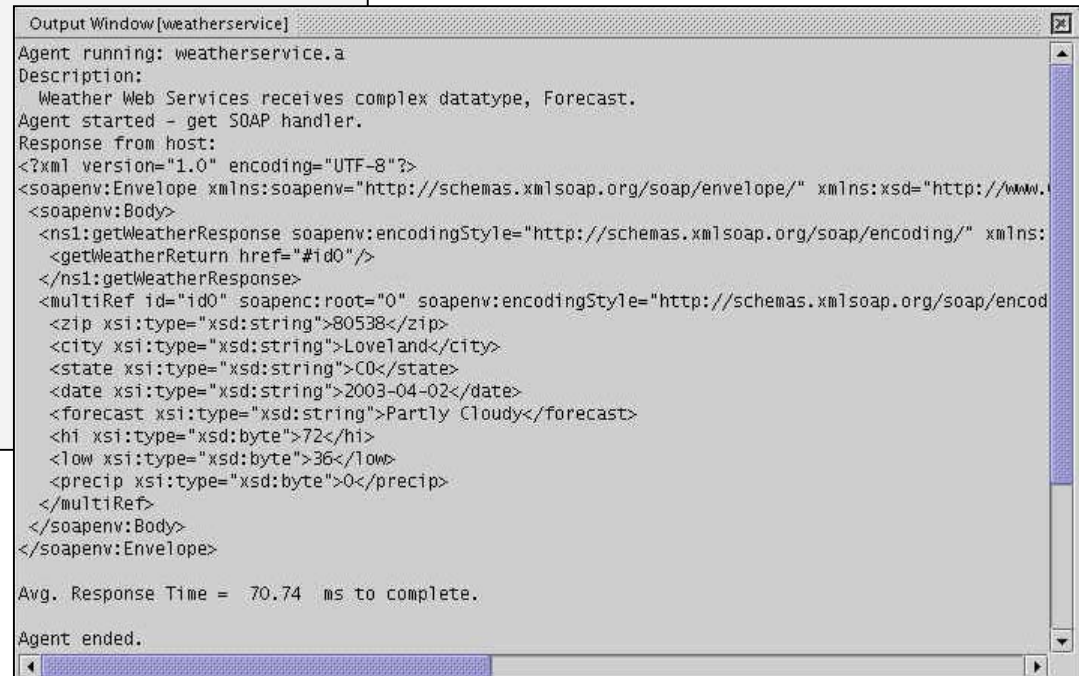
TestMaker Test Script

TestMaker Output

```
Output Window [weatherservice]                                    ☒
Agent running: weatherservice.a
Description:
  Weather Web Services receives complex datatype, Forecast.
Agent started - get SOAP handler.
Response from host:
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<soapenv:Envelope xmlns:soapenv="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/" xmlns:xsd="http://www.
 <soapenv:Body>
  <ns1:getWeatherResponse soapenv:encodingStyle="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/encoding/" xmlns:
   <getWeatherReturn href="#id0"/>
  </ns1:getWeatherResponse>
  <multiRef id="id0" soapenc:root="0" soapenv:encodingStyle="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/encod
   <zip xsi:type="xsd:string">80538</zip>
   <city xsi:type="xsd:string">Loveland</city>
   <state xsi:type="xsd:string">CO</state>
   <date xsi:type="xsd:string">2003-04-02</date>
   <forecast xsi:type="xsd:string">Partly Cloudy</forecast>
   <hi xsi:type="xsd:byte">72</hi>
   <low xsi:type="xsd:byte">36</low>
   <precip xsi:type="xsd:byte">0</precip>
  </multiRef>
 </soapenv:Body>
</soapenv:Envelope>

Avg. Response Time =  70.74  ms to complete.

Agent ended.
```
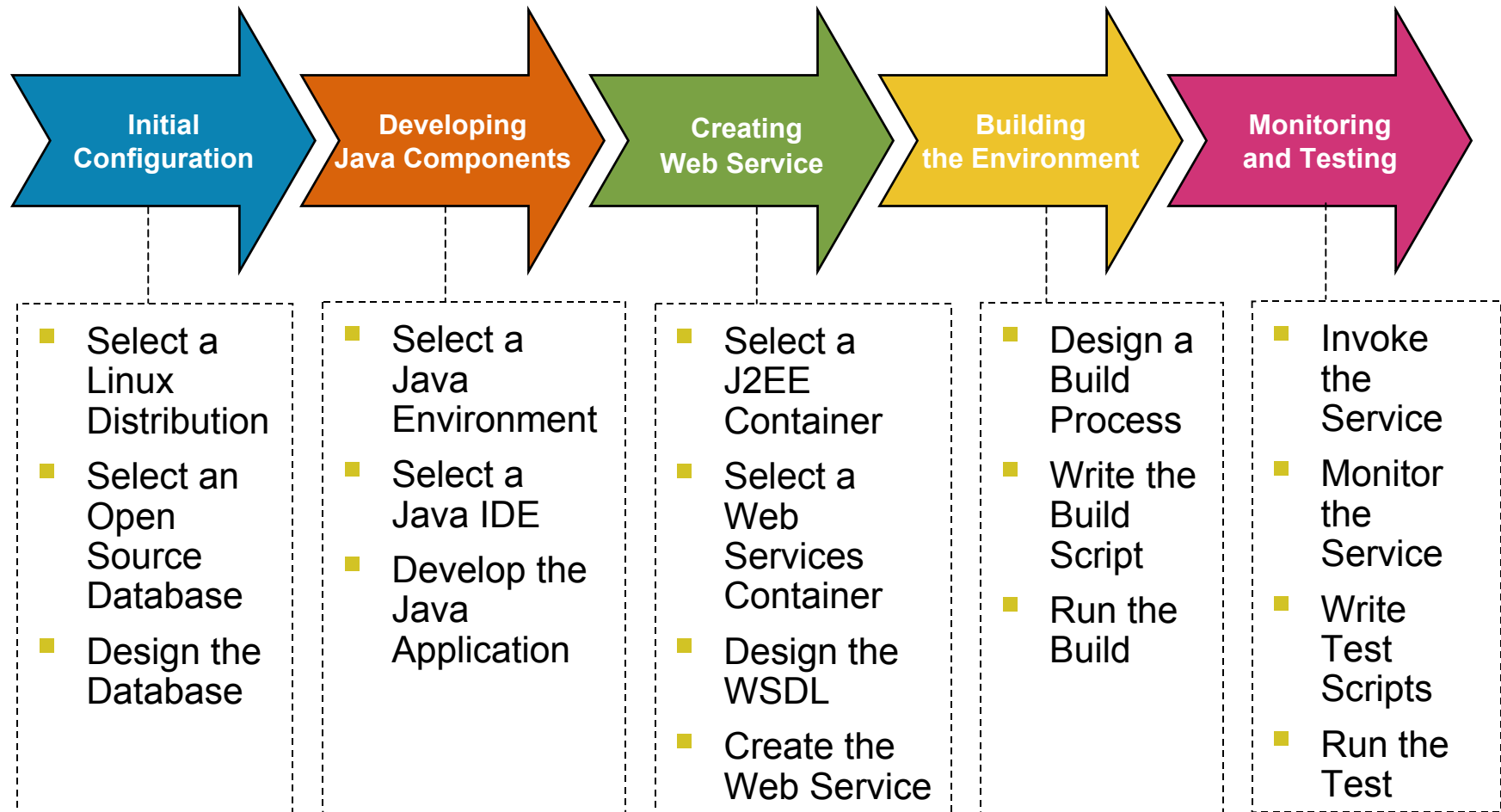
Conclusion

Let's Review…

Initial Configuration	Developing Java Components	Creating Web Service	Building the Environment	Monitoring and Testing

Initial Configuration
- Select a Linux Distribution
- Select an Open Source Database
- Design the Database

Developing Java Components
- Select a Java Environment
- Select a Java IDE
- Develop the Java Application

Creating Web Service
- Select a J2EE Container
- Select a Web Services Container
- Design the WSDL
- Create the Web Service

Building the Environment
- Design a Build Process
- Write the Build Script
- Run the Build

Monitoring and Testing
- Invoke the Service
- Monitor the Service
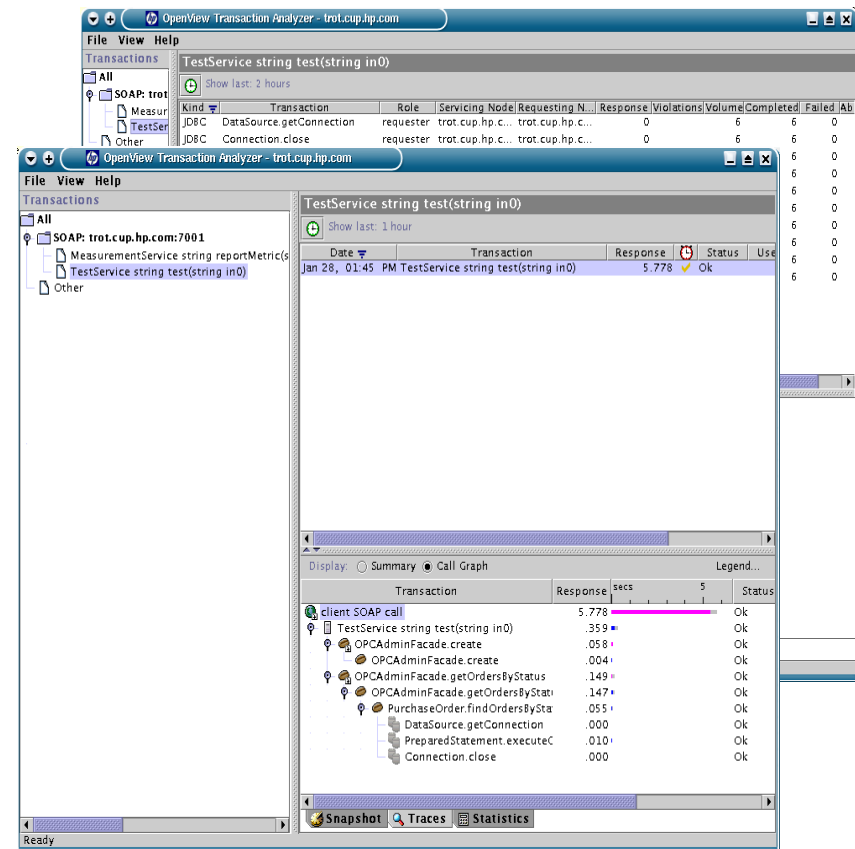- Write Test Scripts
- Run the Test

Conclusion

- Review:
  - outlined a process for creating web services
  - presented some open source tools that could be used
- Our key learnings:
  - were a few technical hurdles that had to be overcome
  - we found these tools were a boost to our productivity
  - surprised by the integration between tools
  - process to locate/install Linux packages straightforward
  - tools generally worked out of the box

Overall, the open source environment was very reliable, stable, and usable for building web services

What's Next?

Monitoring, managing, and tracking the web services platform and web services

- HP Openview offers products that integrate with Apache Axis:

  - OV SPI for Apache Axis captures information about the web service platform

  - OVTA will support Axis for diagnosing performance bottlenecks in web services

References

- Linux and HP (**www.hp.com/linux**)
  - for more information about HP's Linux strategy
- HP OpenView (**www.openview.hp.com**)
  - for more information about OpenView support for web services and open source
- HP DSPP Developer Edge (**www.hp.com/go/developers**)
  - for more information about Linux, open source, and Java development
- HP Dev Resource Central (**devresource.hp.com**)
  - for more information about web services development, web services management, and HP's Eclipse initiatives

Interex, Encompass and HP bring you a powerful new HP World.