UNIT I: Evolution and Introduction to Web Services

1. What is Distributed Computing?

Answer:

Distributed computing is a model in which components of a software system are shared among multiple computers to improve efficiency and performance.

Examples:

Cloud computing

Online banking

Diagram:

Client ↔ Server ↔ Database

2. Evolution of Distributed Systems

Answer:

The evolution moved from mainframes → client-server → distributed → service-oriented.

3. What are CORBA, Java RMI, and DCOM?

CORBA: Common Object Request Broker Architecture, used for cross-platform services.

Java RMI: Java Remote Method Invocation.

DCOM: Distributed Component Object Model by Microsoft.

4. What is MOM?

Answer:

Message-Oriented Middleware (MOM) facilitates communication between distributed applications using messages.

5. Challenges in Distributed Computing:

Security

Scalability

Interoperability

6. Role of J2EE and XML:

J2EE: Java 2 Platform Enterprise Edition simplifies building enterprise web apps.

XML: Extensible Markup Language helps in data sharing.

7. What is SOA?

Answer:

Service-Oriented Architecture is a design pattern where services are provided to other components over a network.

Diagram:

Client ↔ Service Bus ↔ Services

8. What are Web Services?

Web services are platform-independent software services accessed using standard web protocols like HTTP and SOAP.

9. Benefits of Web Services:

Platform independence

Reusability

Scalability

10. Challenges of Web Services:

Performance

Security

Reliability

11. Tools & Technologies:

XML

SOAP

WSDL

UDDI

12. Web Services Architecture:

Answer:

It involves a service provider, service registry, and service consumer.

Steps:

Publish

Find

Bind

Diagram:

Provider → (Publish) → Registry ← (Find) ← Consumer

 ↓

 (Bind)

✅ UNIT II: Fundamentals of SOAP

13. What is SOAP?

SOAP (Simple Object Access Protocol) is an XML-based protocol for exchanging structured data between systems.

14. SOAP Message Structure:

Envelope: Root element

Header: Metadata

Body: Message content

Fault: Errors

Example:

<Envelope>

 <Header>...</Header>

 <Body>

 <GetDetails>...</GetDetails>

 </Body>

</Envelope>

15. SOAP Encoding:

Defines rules for expressing data types in XML. Uses XML Schema.

16. Data Types in SOAP:

Primitive: int, float, string

Complex: Arrays, structs

17. SOAP Communication Models:

Request-Response

One-Way Message

Callback

18. Java and SOAP:

Java provides APIs (like JAX-WS) to implement SOAP web services.

19. SOAP with Axis:

Apache Axis is a SOAP engine that allows easy creation of SOAP clients/servers.

20. Limitations of SOAP:

Verbose XML

Slower than REST

Complex to debug

21. SOAP vs REST:

Feature

SOAP

REST

Protocol

XML-based

HTTP-based

Speed

Slower

Faster

Flexibility

High

Web Services (R15A0539) - Units 3 to 5

IV Year B.Tech. CSE - II Semester

✅ UNIT III: Describing Web Services (WSDL)

22. What is WSDL?

WSDL stands for Web Services Description Language. It is an XML-based language used to describe the functionality of a web service.

23. Purpose of WSDL

WSDL allows a service provider to describe a web service in terms of:

What the service does

Where it resides (location)

How to invoke it

24. Main Elements of a WSDL Document:

Types: Defines the data types used.

Message: Defines the messages.

PortType: Abstract set of operations.

Binding: Protocols and data formats.

Service: Specifies the endpoint.

25. Example WSDL Structure:

<definitions>

 <types>...</types>

 <message>...</message>

 <portType>...</portType>

 <binding>...</binding>

 <service>...</service>

</definitions>

26. Define WSDL Bindings

Bindings define the protocol and data format for each port type. Common protocols include SOAP and HTTP.

27. WSDL in the World of Web Services

WSDL acts as a contract between the client and server. It is often used with SOAP to define how messages are structured.

28. Web Service Life Cycle:

Creation

Description (using WSDL)

Publishing (to UDDI)

Discovery

Invocation

Maintenance

29. Tools for WSDL:

Apache Axis

Eclipse Web Service Tools

WSDL2Java

30. Limitations of WSDL:

Complex for beginners

Verbose XML format

Limited support for RESTful services

✅ UNIT IV: Discovering Web Services (UDDI)

31. What is UDDI?

UDDI stands for Universal Description, Discovery, and Integration. It is a platform-independent framework for describing services, discovering businesses, and integrating business services.

32. Role of UDDI Registry:

A UDDI registry is a directory for storing information about web services. It allows businesses to publish and find services.

33. Components of UDDI:

White Pages: Contact info

Yellow Pages: Business categorization

Green Pages: Technical service info

34. Describe Service Discovery

Service discovery allows clients to find services dynamically using a registry like UDDI.

35. Publishing to UDDI:

Service providers register their services by providing WSDL documents and metadata.

36. Searching UDDI:

Clients query the UDDI registry using standard APIs to find matching services.

37. UDDI Data Structures:

businessEntity

businessService

bindingTemplate

tModel

38. Limitations of UDDI:

Complexity

Security risks

Limited adoption in modern REST-based services

39. Programming with UDDI:

Many platforms (Java, .NET) offer APIs to publish, delete, and search UDDI entries.

40. Difference Between WSDL and UDDI:

Feature

WSDL

UDDI

Purpose

Describe service

Directory for services

Format

XML

XML

Used by

Client & server

Service broker

✅ UNIT V: Web Services Interoperability and Security

41. What is Interoperability in Web Services?

Interoperability ensures that different systems can work together regardless of platform or language.

42. Means of Ensuring Interoperability:

Using standard protocols (SOAP, WSDL)

Using XML for data exchange

WS-I Compliance

43. Overview of .NET Support:

.NET supports building and consuming SOAP-based services using WCF (Windows Communication Foundation).

44. Creating a .NET Client for Axis Web Service:

Steps:

Generate proxy using WSDL

Configure endpoint

Call service methods from .NET client

45. Creating Java Client for Web Service:

Tools: Apache Axis, JAX-WS

Steps:

Use WSDL2Java to generate client stubs

Invoke methods from Java application

46. Challenges in Web Service Interoperability:

Data type mismatches

Character encoding

Security standards compatibility

47. What is XML Security?

XML Security provides mechanisms to secure SOAP messages. It includes:

XML Encryption

XML Signature

48. Goals of Cryptography in Web Services:

Confidentiality

Integrity

Authentication

Non-repudiation

49. What is a Digital Signature?

A digital signature is an encrypted hash of a message that ensures integrity and authenticity.

50. Explain XML Encryption:

XML Encryption is used to encrypt entire XML documents or specific XML elements. This prevents unauthorized access.

Example:

<EncryptedData>

 <CipherData>

 <CipherValue>xyz123</CipherValue>

 </CipherData>

</EncryptedData>