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JAVA WEB SERVICE: INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

By www.HadoopExam.com

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Question 1: What is a Web Service?

Answer: It is a service, which involved Server and client and delivered over the web using HTTP/HTTPS protocol. It is a platform independent and interoperable, means client can be written in .Net and Server who is service this client can be written in Java. Important point to note is

- Platform Independent (Can be on any OS Linux, Windows etc.)
- Interoperable (Client and Server both can be written in any language)
- Always served over internet mostly using HTTP/HTTPS protocol

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Question 2: How many types of WebServices are there?

Answer: There are mainly two types of WebServices

1. SOAP Based WebServices (This specification implemented in Java using JAX-WS API)
2. Restful WebServices (This specification implemented in Java using JAX-RS API), also known as REST-style.

Question 3: What is the difference between HTTP and HTTPS?

Answer: HTTPS is a secure version of HTTP. Hence, any communication between client and server is always encrypted, when you use HTTPS protocol. So that any imposter in between cannot read the message sent between client and server.

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Question 4: Do you think WebService is a Distributed software system?

Answer: Yes, you always have client and server which are mostly in different server/computers. And even a WebService server component can be distributed (means will be served by combination of many servers). Hence, any system which involves more than one computer/server to serve client request is known as distributed system.

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Question 5: What do you mean by SOAP based WebService?

Answer: SOAP is used in JAX-WS based WebService or you can say SOAP based WebService. SOAP is an XML message, which client and server uses to communicate with each other. Assume you are sending a WebService request to a webserver, your message (i.e. request) must be first converted into SOAP message (which server can understand) and then will be send over HTTP. In a typical SOAP-based service, the client sends SOAP messages to the service and the service responds in kind, with SOAP messages.

SOAP based webservice can be transport neutral, it means you can use other than HTTP protocol for transporting SOAP messages e.g. SMTP, TCP, JMS etc.

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Question 6: What do you mean by REST style WebService?

Answer: See some points with regards to REST Style WebService

- It is also a request/response based.
- SOAP message is not at all involved in this
- **It uses HTTP protocols method for instructing the WebService e.g. PUT, GET, POST, DELETE etc**
- Message transmission is done over HTTP only.
- Hence, HTTP becomes API (operations) as well as transport for the communication between client and server.
- It is relatively less complex hence, getting popular.

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Question 7: If you have WebService Server and Client written in different language than how come their datatypes are handled. Because both may have different data types?

Answer: Yes, that is correct both languages will have different data types. In this case we need intermediary layer which can take care of data type conversions from one language to another. Below are the two languages which are being used for this intermediary layer

- XML (In both SOAP and REST style)
- JSON (Only in case of REST Style)

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Question 8: Why JSON is more preferred over XML?

Answer: JSON clearly has the upper hand with data receivers written in JavaScript because a JSON document is the text representation of a native JavaScript object. Web service clients are increasingly Java - Script programs embedded in HTML documents and executing in a browser; such clients process JSON with less fuss than they do XML. Even among non-JavaScript clients, JSON has gained in popularity, for one thing, JSON is more readable than XML because JSON has relatively less markup.

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Question 9: What is the difference between SOA and WebService?

Answer: Web services and SOA are related but distinct. SOA, is more an architectural style-indeed design and implementation of distributed systems. Web services are a natural, way to provide the services at the core of any SOA system. In an SOA system, services as building block components may be characterized as unassociated and loosely coupled. Web services are well suited as components in an SOA system. Hence, you can say WebServices are one way to implement SOA architecture. SOA can be implemented using any other technologies as well SOA is a Service oriented Architecture and service can communicate with each other, other than WebService.

Question 10: Can JAX-WS API used to create REST style WebService?

Answer: Yes, you can use JAX-WS API to create REST style WebService. You can use @WebServiceProvider annotation to create REST style WebService using JAX-WS API.

Question 11: In Java which is the annotation, class you will use to create a SOAP based WebService?

Answer: @WebService annotation

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Question 12: What do you mean by JAX-RPC?

Answer: JAX-WS is the successor to JAX-RPC, which derives from the XML-RPC.

Question 13: What do you mean by METRO project in WebService context?

Answer: The reference implementation for JAX-WS is part of the open source GlassFish project and is named GlassFish Metro or just Metro for short.

Question 14: Is JAX-WS and JAX-RS are part of JDK?

Answer: Yes.

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Question 15: Which of the class you can use to publish WebService without tomcat or any other server?

Answer: Endpoint class

Question 16: What is Axis 2?

Answer: It's an alternative implementation of JAX-WS specifications.

Question 17: Which all are commonly used Java based implementations of JAX-WS specification?

Answer: Axis2, Apache CXF and Metro are common implementation of WebServices specification JAX-WS.

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Question 18: What is a SOAP?

Answer: SOAP is an XML based protocol. You can assume it is a message container to pass messages between client and server.

Question 19: What is WSIT?

Answer: It is a related set of guidelines that promotes interoperability specifically between Java and Dot Net, in particular Dot Net's WCF

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Question 20: What is SEI (Service Endpoint Interface)?

Answer: It is an interface for WebService. Which defines the operations in WebService.

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Question 21: What is SIB (Service Endpoint Bean)?

Answer: It is an implementation of SEI. It can be anything from below.

- A POJO class such as annotated as @WebService and encapsulating service operations, each annotated as a @WebMethod.
- A @Stateless Session EJB or Singleton EJB that is likewise annotated as a @WebService. EJBs in general predate JAX-WS.

Question 22: Can SEI and SIB in a single JAVA file?

Answer: Yes.

Please check JAX-WS training provided by www.HadoopExam.com for more detail.

Question 23: What is the use of wsimport utility?

Answer: Java SDK comes with wsimport utility, this utility helps in creating Java classes based on WSDL. The wsimport utility eases the task of writing a Java client against a service that has a WSDL as the service contract. This utility has a client-side focus

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Question 24: What is the purpose of utility class wgen, which comes as part of SDK?

Answer: This utility has server side focus, and can be used to create WSDL (WebService contract) using Java classes.

Question 25: Who creates the SOAP messages, when interaction happens between server and client WebService?

Answer: the SOAP is completely transparent. The underlying SOAP libraries generate the SOAP on the sending side and parse the SOAP on the receiving side so that the Java code on both sides can remain agnostic about what type of payload is being sent and received.

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Question 26: What is the WSDL?

Answer: It is the contract or you can say that using this document you can find what is the interface of the WebService. Which all operations are provided by WebService and what all input and outputs are expected by WebService operations?

Question 27: In WSDL, which section defines the service interface?

Answer: portType

To understand the WSDL in detail, please attend online course at www.HadoopExam.com with hands-on session.

Question 28. Can SOAP based WebService use another transport like SMTP or TCP?

Answer: Yes

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Question 29: In which if the WebService style, WSDL type section will always has XML schema document?

Answer: When you define Document style for WebService, then it will always generates the XML schema document (separate URL) in WSDL. In RPC style all the datatypes will be embedded in same WSDL document. Document style is the default one.

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Question 30: What do you mean by contract first in WebService?

Answer: Contract first, means first define the contract between server and client. And JAX-WS WebService you can define the contract using WSDL document. It means you are defining interface for the WebService. Rather than actually implementing or coding the WebService first, create a WSDL document and share the same with client, so you can say you have finalized the contract using WSDL.

Question 31: Which three are the main parts of SOAP message?

Answer: Header, Body and Attachment. Body is a must and other two are optional.

Question 32: Which component, can edit the SOAP message?

Answer: Handlers

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Question 33: Which all types of handler in JAX-WS WebService?

Answer: There are two types of Handler

- SOAP Handler
- Logical Handler

Question 34: What is the difference between SOAPHandler and Logical Handler?

Answer:

SOAP Handler: They have access to all three parts of SOAP message (Header, Body and Attachment)

Logical Handler: They only have access to body part of the message.

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Question 35: Which all places SOAP faults can be generated?

Answer: Both in Handler as well as main WebService components.

Question 36. In SOAP based WebServices, how media like image, Video or audio file can be transmitted?

Answer: It can be transmitted using SOAP attachment.

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Question 37: Same Handler class can be used for Incoming as well as outgoing SOAP message?

Answer: Yes, handlers are by default bi-directional. You have to find whether it is an incoming message or outgoing message.

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Question 38: Can SOAPHandler do anything, which can be done by LogicalHandler?

Answer: Yes, because SOAPHandler has access entire message Body, Header and Attachment they can do anything which can be done by LogicalHandler. Because LogicalHandler has access to only Body/Payload.

Question 39: What do you mean by HandlerChain?

Answer: You can have multiple handler's combination of both Logical as well as SOAP handler and chain them together.

Question 40: For outgoing message, when Handlers are executed?

Answer: Before sending message to the transport.

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Question 41: For example what handlers can do?

Answer: They can add, edit, and delete the content of the SOAP message or headers and much more.

Question 42: Are handlers order matter in JAX-WS WebService?

Answer: Yes. It is as below

- For outgoing message Logical Handler will be executed first.
- For an incoming message SOAP Handler will be executed first and then Logical Handler.

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Question 43: Can binary data like Image, Video etc can be send as a Payload in JAX-WS?

Answer: Yes, they can be send as a SOAP message payload. But it is not a good idea.

Question 44. What is the better solution to send binary data like Image to send with SOAP message?

Answer: It should be sent as an attachment.

Question 45: Which is the popular way currently to send data as an SOAP attachment?

Answer: MTOM (Message Transmission Optimization Mechanism)

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Question 46: If you want to get access to the transport layer (HTTP), which API you will be using (i.e. adding key values in HTTP header message)?

Answer: Using WebServiceContext we should get access to MessageContext object. MessageContext object provides the information regarding transport level.

Question 47: What is AXIS2?

Answer: Axis2, which implements but also extends JAX-WS, is an alternative to the Metro implementation. An Axis2 service does not require annotations if the proper configuration file is used.

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Question 48: What is WSIT?

Answer: Web Services Interoperability Technology (WSIT) is an open-source project started by Sun Microsystems to develop the next-generation of Web service technologies. It provides interoperability between Java Web Services and Microsoft's Windows Communication Foundation.

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Question 49: How do you find what all are the output and inputs to the operation in JAX-WS?

Answer: By looking at WSDL document.

Question 50. What is the use of @WebService and @WebMethod annotations?

Answer: Once you annotate a class with @WebService its public method will be exposed as a Webservice operation. If class is annotated with @WebService then @WebMethod is an optional annotation for each public method.

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Question 51: What is the purpose of JAXB?

Answer: Java Architecture for XML Binding (JAXB) is a software framework that allows Java developers to map Java classes to XML representations. JAXB provides two main features: the ability to marshal Java objects into XML and the inverse, i.e. to unmarshal XML back into Java objects. In other words, JAXB allows storing and retrieving data in memory in any XML format, without the need to implement a specific set of XML loading and saving routines for the program's class structure. It is similar to xsd.exe and XmlSerializer in the .NET Framework.

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Question 52: What do you mean by Service Endpoint Interface?

Answer: A soap based web service can be implemented as a single java class. An endpoint interface, also known as a service endpoint interface (SEI), is a term used in Java Platform, Enterprise Edition when exposing Enterprise JavaBeans as a Web service (see also Service Implementation Bean (SIB)). It is annotated with @WebService and is a component interface, which declares all the abstract methods that are exposed to the client. As it extends the java.rmi.Remote interface, all methods must throw the RemoteException. A Web service client accesses a stateless session bean through the bean's Web service endpoint interface. Like a remote interface, a Web service endpoint interface defines the business methods of the bean.

Question 53: Can EJB exposed as a Webservice?

Answer: Yes.

Question 54: What is the binding section in a WSDL?

Answer: It tells you which protocol is used for SOAP messaging. Most of the cases it is HTTP/S.

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