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Note from the Authors: This DEITEL™ article is an excerpt from Chapter 9, Section 9.2 and 9.3 of *Java™ Web Services for Experienced Programmers*. The Java API for XML-based Remote Procedure Calls (JAX-RPC) provides a clean API for building standards-based Web services and clients. This article, the first in a two-part series, presents code for building a Web service using JAX-RPC. The second article will show how to implement a Web services client using JAX-RPC. The code example included in this article teaches programming through the Deitel™ signature *LIVE-CODE™ Approach*, which presents all concepts in the context of complete working programs followed by the screen shots of the actual inputs and outputs.

9.2 JAX-RPC Overview

JAX-RPC provides a generic mechanism that enables developers to create and access Web services by using XML-based Remote Procedure Calls. While such Web services can communicate by using any transport protocol, the current release of the JAX-RPC Reference Implementation (version 0.7) uses SOAP as the application protocol and HTTP as the underlying transport protocol. Future versions likely will support other transport protocols as they become available.

When Web-service providers publish their Web services to XML registries (e.g., UDDI registries or ebXML registries), they may provide service interfaces or WSDL definitions for these services. Refer to Chapter 7, *Web Services Description Language (WSDL)* for more information on WSDL. The JAX-RPC specification defines a mapping of Java types (e.g., `int`, `String`, classes that adhere to the JavaBean pattern) to WSDL definitions. When a client locates a service in an XML registry, the client retrieves the WSDL definition to get the service interface definition. To be able to access the service using Java, the service clients must transform the WSDL definitions to Java types.

Figure 9.1 shows the JAX-RPC architecture. The service side contains a *JAX-RPC service runtime environment* and a *service endpoint*. The client side contains a *JAX-RPC client runtime environment* and a client application. The remote procedure calls use an XML-based protocol, such as SOAP, as the application protocol, and they use HTTP as the transport protocol. The JAX-RPC client and service runtime systems are responsible for sending and processing the remote method call and response, respectively. The JAX-RPC client creates a SOAP message to invoke the remote method and the JAX-RPC service runtime transforms the SOAP message to a Java method call and dispatches the method call to the service endpoint.

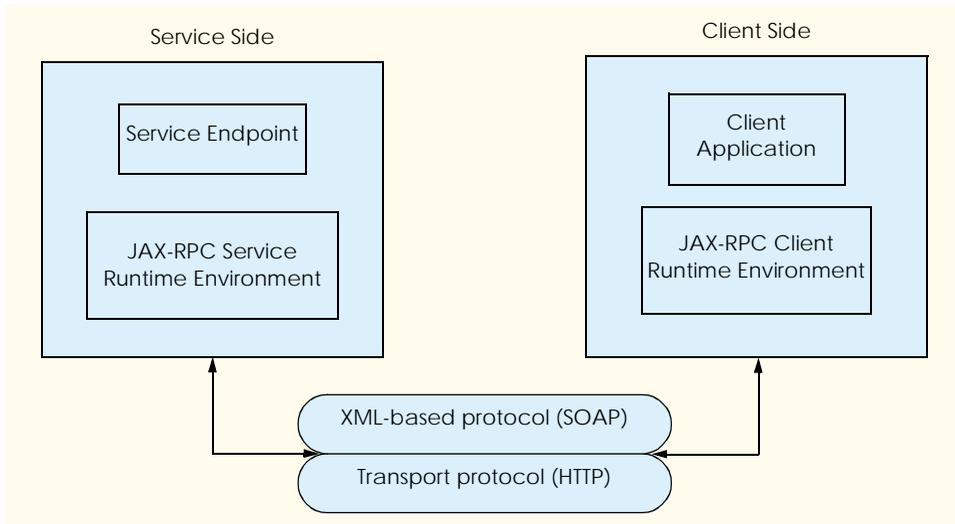


Fig. 9.1 JAX-RPC Architecture.

Before JAX-RPC, *Remote Method Invocation (RMI)* was the predominant RPC mechanism for Java. RMI allows Java programs to transfer complete Java objects over networks using Java's object-serialization mechanism. Since RMI can be used to make remote procedure calls over the Internet, developers may wonder why they might use JAX-RPC, which seems to provide similar functionality.

As with RPC, both RMI and JAX-RPC handle the marshalling/unmarshalling of data across the network. Both RMI and JAX-RPC provide APIs to transmit and receive data. The primary differences between RMI and JAX-RPC are:

1. JAX-RPC inherits SOAP's and WSDL's *interoperability*, which enables Java applications to invoke Web services that execute on non-Java platforms and non-Java applications to invoke Web services that execute on Java platforms. RMI supports only Java-to-Java distributed communication. The service client needs only the WSDL to access the Web service. [Note: RMI/IIOP also provides interoperability with non-Java applications.]
2. RMI can transfer complete Java objects, while JAX-RPC is limited to a set of supported Java types. (See Section 9.3.1 for a discussion of JAX-RPC supported Java types).

JAX-RPC hides the details of SOAP from the developer because the JAX-RPC service/client runtime environments perform the mapping between remote method calls and SOAP messages. The JAX-RPC runtime system also provides APIs for accessing Web services via static *stubs* (local objects that represent the remote services) and for invoking Web services dynamically through the *Dynamic Invocation Interface (DII)*. We discuss these APIs in detail in Section 9.3.5. [Note: Dynamic Proxies will be supported in the final release of JWS DP.]

9.3 Simple Web Service: Vote Service

In this section, we present a simple JAX-RPC Web service that tallies votes for the users' favorite programming languages. The four major steps in this example include:

1. Defining a service interface that declares methods that clients can invoke on the remote service.
2. Writing a Java class that implements the interface. [Note: By convention, the service implementation class has the same name as the interface and ends with **Impl**.]
3. Deploying the service to the Web server. In this example, we use Apache's Tomcat, which is part of the *Java Web Services Developer Pack (JWS DP)* and is available free for download from:

java.sun.com/webservices/download.html

4. Writing the client application that interacts with the service.

Before writing the example code, we will introduce the limitations on JAX-RPC supported Java types.

9.3.1 JAX-RPC Supported Java Types

JAX-RPC supports only a subset of Java types, because the data types transmitted by the remote procedure calls must map to XML data types. When a Web service receives a remote method call from its client, the JAX-RPC runtime service environment first transforms the XML representation of the call inputs to its corresponding Java type (this process also is known as *deserialization*), then passes the Java object to the service implementation to process the remote call. After the call is processed, the JAX-RPC runtime service environment transforms the return object to its XML representation (this process is also known as *serialization*), the XML representation of the return object is then sent back to the service client. This serialization/deserialization process happens to both client and service.

JAX-RPC supports Java primitive types and their corresponding wrapper classes. Figure 9.2 shows the mappings of Java primitive types and their wrapper classes to XML elements.

Java primitive types and their wrapper class	XML elements
<code>boolean (Boolean)</code>	<code>xsd:boolean (soapenc:boolean)</code>
<code>byte (Byte)</code>	<code>xsd:byte (soapenc:byte)</code>
<code>double (Double)</code>	<code>xsd:double (soapenc:double)</code>
<code>float (Float)</code>	<code>xsd:float (soapenc:float)</code>
<code>int (Integer)</code>	<code>xsd:int (soapenc:int)</code>
<code>long (Long)</code>	<code>xsd:long (soapenc:long)</code>
<code>short (Short)</code>	<code>xsd:short (soapenc:short)</code>

Fig. 9.2 Mappings of Java primitive types and their wrapper classes to XML data types.

JAX-RPC supports a subset of standard Java classes as well. Figure 9.3 shows the mappings of a subset of standard Java classes to XML elements.

Standard Java classes	XML elements
<code>BigDecimal</code>	<code>xsd:decimal</code>
<code>BigInteger</code>	<code>xsd:integer</code>
<code>Calendar</code>	<code>xsd:dateTime</code>
<code>Date</code>	<code>xsd:dateTime</code>
<code>String</code>	<code>xsd:string</code>

Fig. 9.3 Mappings of standard Java classes to XML data types.

In addition to the aforementioned supported types, JAX-RPC supports objects of Java classes that satisfy following conditions:

1. Must not implement `java.rmi.Remote`.

2. Must have a **public** no-argument constructor.
3. Public fields must be JAX-RPC supported Java types.
4. Must follow the JavaBeans *set* and *get* method design pattern.
5. Bean properties must be JAX-RPC supported Java types.

Finally, Java arrays also can be used in JAX-RPC, provided that the type of the array is one of the JAX-RPC supported types. JAX-RPC also supports multi-dimensional arrays.

9.3.2 Defining Vote Service Interface

The first step in the creation of a Web service with JAX-RPC is to define the remote interface that describes the *remote methods* through which the service client interacts with the service using JAX-RPC. There are some restrictions on the service interface definition:

1. The interface must extend `java.rmi.Remote`.
2. Each public method must include `java.rmi.RemoteException` in its **throws** clause. The **throws** clause may include service specific exceptions.
3. No constant declarations are allowed.
4. All method parameters and return types must be JAX-RPC supported Java types.

To create a remote interface, define an interface that extends interface `java.rmi.Remote`. Interface `Remote` is a *tagging interface*—it does not declare any methods, and therefore places no burden on the implementing class. An object of a class that implements interface `Remote` directly or indirectly is a *remote object* and can be accessed—with appropriate security permissions—from any Java virtual machine that has a connection to the computer on which the remote object executes. Interface `Vote` (Fig. 9.4)—which extends interface `Remote` (line 9)—is the remote interface for our first JAX-RPC based Web service example. Line 12 declares method `addVote`, which clients can invoke to add votes for the users' favorite programming languages. Note that although the `Vote` remote interface defines only one method, remote interfaces can declare multiple methods. A Web service must implement all methods declared in its remote interface.

```
1 // Fig. 9.4: Vote.java
2 // VoteService interface declares a method to add a vote and
3 // return vote information.
4 package com.deitel.jws.jaxrpc.service.vote;
5
6 // Java core packages
7 import java.rmi.*;
8
9 public interface Vote extends Remote {
10
11     // obtain vote information from server
12     public String addVote( String language ) throws RemoteException;
13 }
```

Fig. 9.4 `Vote` defines the service interface.

9.3.3 Defining Vote Service Implementation

After defining the remote interface, we define the service implementation. Class `VoteImpl` (Fig. 9.5) is the Web service endpoint that implements the `Vote` interface. The service client interacts with an object of class `VoteImpl` by invoking method `addVote` of interface `Vote`. Method `addVote` enables the client to add a vote to the database and obtain vote information.

Class `VoteImpl` implements remote interface `Vote` (line 10). Lines 15–76 implement method `addVote` of interface `Vote`. We use a Cloudscape database in this example to store the total number of votes for each programming language in the database. Line 21 loads the Cloudscape database driver.

Lines 24–25 of class `VoteImpl` declare and initialize `Connection` reference `connection` (package `java.sql`). The program initializes `connection` with the result of a call to `static` method `getConnection` of class `DriverManager`, which attempts to connect to the database specified by its URL argument. The URL `jdbc:cloudscape:rmi:languagesurvey` specifies the *protocol* for communication (`jdbc`), the *subprotocol* for communication (`cloudscape:rmi`) and the name of the database (`languagesurvey`).

Lines 29–33 invoke `Connection` method `prepareStatement` to create an SQL `PreparedStatement` for updating the number of votes for the client's selected programming language. Line 36 sets the parameter of `sqlUpdate` to the client specified language. After setting the parameter for the `PreparedStatement`, the program calls method `executeUpdate` of interface `PreparedStatement` to execute the `UPDATE` operation.

```
1 // VoteImpl.java
2 // VoteImpl implements the Vote remote interface to provide
3 // a VoteService remote object.
4 package com.deitel.jws.jaxrpc.voteservice;
5
6 // Java core packages
7 import java.rmi.*;
8 import java.sql.*;
9
10 // Java XML packages
11 import javax.xml.rpc.server.ServiceLifecycle;
12 import javax.xml.rpc.JAXRPCException;
13
14 public class VoteImpl implements ServiceLifecycle, Vote {
15
16     private Connection connection;
17     private PreparedStatement sqlUpdate, sqlSelect;
18
19     // set up database connection and prepare SQL statement
20     public void init( Object context )
21         throws JAXRPCException
22     {
23         // attempt database connection and
24         // create PreparedStatements
```

Fig. 9.5 Class `VoteImpl` implements `Vote` interface. (Part 1 of 3.)

```

25     try {
26
27         // load Cloudscape driver
28         Class.forName( "COM.cloudscape.core.RmiJdbcDriver" );
29
30         // connect to database
31         connection = DriverManager.getConnection(
32             "jdbc:cloudscape:rmi:languagesurvey" );
33
34         // PreparedStatement to add one to vote total for a
35         // specific animal
36         sqlUpdate =
37             connection.prepareStatement(
38                 "UPDATE surveyresults SET vote = vote + 1 " +
39                 "WHERE name = ?"
40             );
41
42         // PreparedStatement to obtain surveyresults table's data
43         sqlSelect =
44             connection.prepareStatement( "SELECT name, vote " +
45                 "FROM surveyresults ORDER BY vote DESC"
46             );
47     }
48
49     // for any exception throw an JAXRPCException to
50     // indicate that the servlet is not currently available
51     catch ( Exception exception ) {
52         exception.printStackTrace();
53
54         throw new JAXRPCException( exception.getMessage() );
55     }
56 } // end of method init
57
58 // implementation for interface Vote method addVote
59 public String addVote( String name ) throws RemoteException
60 {
61     // get votes count from database and update it
62     try {
63
64         // set parameter in sqlUpdate
65         sqlUpdate.setString( 1, name );
66
67         // execute sqlUpdate statement
68         sqlUpdate.executeUpdate();
69
70         // execute sqlSelect statement
71         ResultSet results = sqlSelect.executeQuery();
72         StringBuffer voteInfo = new StringBuffer();
73
74         // iterate ResultSet and prepare return string
75         while ( results.next() ) {
76
77             // append results to String voteInfo
78

```

Fig. 9.5 Class `VoteImpl` implements `Vote` interface. (Part 2 of 3.)

```
79         voteInfo.append( " " + results.getString( 1 ) );
80         voteInfo.append( " " + results.getInt( 2 ) );
81     }
82
83     return voteInfo.toString();
84 }
85
86 // handle database exceptions by returning error to client
87 catch ( Exception exception ) {
88     exception.printStackTrace();
89
90     return exception.getMessage();
91 }
92
93 } // end of method addVote
94
95 // close SQL statements and database when servlet terminates
96 public void destroy()
97 {
98     // attempt to close statements and database connection
99     try {
100         sqlUpdate.close();
101         sqlSelect.close();
102         connection.close();
103     }
104
105     // handle database exception
106     catch ( Exception exception ) {
107         exception.printStackTrace();
108     }
109
110 } // end of method destroy
111 }
```

Fig. 9.5 Class `VoteImpl` implements `Vote` interface. (Part 3 of 3.)

Lines 42–45 invoke `Connection` method `prepareStatement` to create an SQL `PreparedStatement` `sqlSelect` that selects all programming languages with the corresponding number of votes. The program calls method `executeQuery` of interface `PreparedStatement` to execute the `SELECT` operation. The execution results are stored in `ResultSet` `results`. Lines 52–59 process the `ResultSet` and store the results in `String` `voteInfo`. Line 66 returns vote information to the client.

9.3.4 Deploying Vote Service

Once we have defined the service interface and implementation, the next step is to deploy the Web service. The JAX-RPC reference implementation provides a tool—`xrpcc`—to generate stubs, *ties* (server-side objects that represent the services) and other service and client-side artifacts (such as a WSDL document).

xrpcc Tool

The **xrpcc** tool generates a WSDL document or a remote interface definition, depending on the command-line parameter. If the **xrpcc** tool is given an remote interface definition, it generates stubs, ties, a WSDL document and a server configuration file used during deployment. If the **xrpcc** tool is given a WSDL document, it generates stubs, ties, a server configuration file and the remote interface definition. Starting with a WSDL document is what most users will do to access a Web service published by another vendor. WSDL is the contract between the client and service. The stubs, ties, service and client-side artifacts are dictated by options **-client**, **-server** and **-both** of the **xrpcc** tool. We demonstrate the usage of all these options in the follow up examples. In this example, we use the **xrpcc** tool to generate the WSDL document based on the remote interface definition. In later examples, we use the **xrpcc** tool to generate the remote interface definition and client-side classes to access the Web service bases on the WSDL document.

To generate a WSDL document, the **xrpcc** tool reads an XML configuration file that lists remote interfaces. **VoteConfig.xml** (Fig. 9.6) is the configuration for our **Vote** service example. The **xrpcc** tool takes the **VoteConfig.xml** and generates the WSDL file and other service-side classes for the **Vote** service. The root element **configuration** contains one **rmi** elements that correspond to remote interfaces. Element **configuration** may have exact one **rmi** elements. Element **rmi** may have one or more **service** elements. Element **service** may have one or more **interface** elements. In our example, there is only one remote interface (lines 5–17). The **name** attribute of element **rmi** (line 5) indicates the model name, used in the name of the generated WSDL file. The **targetNamespace** attribute specifies the target namespace for the generated WSDL document (line 6). The **typeNamespace** attribute specifies the target namespace within the **types** section of the WSDL document. Element **service** (lines 9–16) defines the service name, fully qualified package name and its interface. The **name** attribute of element **service** indicates the service name (line 9). The **packageName** attribute specifies the package name of the generated stubs, ties and other classes (line 10). The value of attribute **packageName** does not need to match the package name of any of the remote interface. Element **interface** (lines 12–15) defines the fully qualified name of the service interface via its attribute **name** and the fully qualified name of the service implementation via its attribute **servantName**. Each element **interface** defines a service port in the WSDL file.

```

1  <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
2  <configuration
3      xmlns = "http://java.sun.com/jax-rpc-ri/xrpcc-config">
4
5      <rmi name = "VoteService"
6          targetNamespace = "http://www.deitel.com/VoteService.wsdl"
7          typeNamespace = "http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema">
8
9          <service name = "VoteService"
10             packageName = "com.deitel.jws.jaxrpc.service.vote">
11
12             <interface
13                 name = "com.deitel.jws.jaxrpc.service.vote.Vote"

```

Fig. 9.6 **VoteConfig.xml** specifies RMI interfaces for the **xrpcc** tool.

```

14         servantName =
15             "com.deitel.jws.jaxrpc.service.vote.VoteImpl"/>
16     </service>
17 </rmi>
18 </configuration>

```

Fig. 9.6 `VoteConfig.xml` specifies RMI interfaces for the `xrpcc` tool.

When we compile the `Vote` and `VoteImpl` Java files, we specify the output directory to `VoteOutput` to separate the source code and the executable classes. Before running the `xrpcc` tool, we need to set the `PATH` environment variable to include `%JWSDP_HOME%\bin` directory, where `%JWSDP_HOME%` is the installation directory of JWSDP. `VoteConfig.xml` should be in your working directory. To generate the stubs, ties, a WSDL document and a server configuration file for the `Vote` service, use the command:

```

xrpcc -classpath VoteOutput -both -d VoteOutput
VoteConfig.xml

```

Option `classpath` sets the `xrpcc` tool's classpath to directory `VoteOutput`, which contains the service endpoint interface and implementation. [Note: `xrpcc` needs to access the service interface and implementation to generate corresponding files, so we add directory `VoteOutput` to option `classpath`]. Option `both` instructs the `xrpcc` tool to generate both server-side and client-side files. Option `d` specifies the output directory for the generated files. We also could generate the server-side files using option `server` and the client-side files using option `client`. Other options are available. For more information on other options, please refer to

```

http://java.sun.com/webservices/docs/eal/tutorial/doc/
JAXRPCxrpcc.html

```

`VoteService.wsdl` (Fig. 9.7) is the WSDL document that `xrpcc` generates for the `Vote` service. `VoteService_Config.properties` (Fig. 9.8) is a server-configuration that `xrpcc` generates for the `Vote` service, which contains initialization parameters and their values for `JAXRPCServlet`. The next section discusses `JAXRPCServlet` in detail.

```

1 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
2
3 <definitions name="VoteService"
4     targetNamespace="http://www.deitel.com/VoteService.wsdl"
5     xmlns:tns="http://www.deitel.com/VoteService.wsdl"
6     xmlns="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/"
7     xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
8     xmlns:soap="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/soap/">
9
10 <types/>
11
12 <message name="addVote">

```

Fig. 9.7 `VoteService.wsdl` document generated by `xrpcc`. (Part 1 of 2.)

```

13     <part name="String_1" type="xsd:string"/>
14 </message>
15
16 <message name="addVoteResponse">
17     <part name="result" type="xsd:string"/>
18 </message>
19
20 <portType name="VotePortType">
21     <operation name="addVote">
22         <input message="tns:addVote"/>
23         <output message="tns:addVoteResponse"/>
24     </operation>
25 </portType>
26
27 <binding name="VoteBinding" type="tns:VotePortType">
28     <operation name="addVote">
29         <input>
30             <soap:body encodingStyle=
31                 "http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/encoding/"
32                 use="encoded"
33                 namespace="http://www.deitel.com/VoteService.wsdl"/>
34         </input>
35         <output>
36             <soap:body encodingStyle=
37                 "http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/encoding/"
38                 use="encoded"
39                 namespace="http://www.deitel.com/VoteService.wsdl"/>
40         </output>
41         <soap:operation soapAction=""/>
42     </operation>
43
44     <soap:binding
45         transport="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/http"
46         style="rpc"/>
47 </binding>
48
49 <service name="VoteService">
50     <port name="VotePort" binding="tns:VoteBinding">
51         <soap:address location="REPLACE_WITH_ACTUAL_URL"/>
52     </port>
53 </service>
54 </definitions>

```

Fig. 9.7 `VoteService.wsdl` document generated by `xrpsc`. (Part 2 of 2.)

```

1 # This file is generated by xrpsc.
2
3 port0.tie=com.deitel.jws.jaxrpc.service.vote.Vote_Tie
4 port0.servant=com.deitel.jws.jaxrpc.service.vote.VoteImpl
5 port0.name=Vote
6 port0.wsdl.targetNamespace=http://www.deitel.com/VoteService.wsdl
7 port0.wsdl.serviceName=VoteService

```

Fig. 9.8 `VoteService_Config.properties` file generated by the `xrpsc` tool.

```

8 port0.wsdl.portName=VotePort
9 portcount=1

```

Fig. 9.8 `VoteService_Config.properties` file generated by the `xrpcc` tool.

Deploying the Vote Service with Tomcat

To deploy a Web service to Tomcat (which is included with the JWSDP), we need to write a deployment descriptor. `Web.xml` (Fig. 9.9) is the deployment descriptor for the `Vote` service. Element `servlet` (lines 14–30) describes the `JAXRPCServlet` servlet that is distributed with the JWSDP EA2 package. Servlet `JAXRPCServlet` is a JAX-RPC implementation for dispatching the request to the Web service implementation. In our case, the `JAXRPCServlet` dispatches the client request to the `VoteImpl` class. When the `JAXRPCServlet` receives an HTTP request that contains a SOAP message, the servlet retrieves the data that the SOAP message contains, then dispatches the method call to the service implementation class via the tie. Element `servlet-class` (lines 20–22) specifies the compiled servlet’s fully qualified class name—`com.sun.xml.rpc.server.http.JAXRPCServlet`. The `JAXRPCServlet` obtains information about the server-configuration file, which is passed to the servlet as an initialization parameter. Element `init-param` (lines 23–28) specifies the name and value of the initialization parameter needed by the `JAXRPCServlet`. Element `param-name` (line 24) indicates the initialization parameter name, which is `configuration.file`. Element `param-value` (lines 25–27) specifies the initialization-parameter value, `/WEB-INF/VoteService_Config.properties` (generated by the `xrpcc` tool), which is the location of the server-configuration file. Element `servlet-mapping` (lines 33–36) specifies `servlet-name` and `url-pattern` elements. The URL pattern enables the server to determine which requests should be sent to the servlet (`JAXRPCServlet`).

```

1  <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
2
3  <!DOCTYPE web-app
4      PUBLIC "-//Sun Microsystems, Inc.//DTD Web Application 2.3//EN"
5      "http://java.sun.com/j2ee/dtds/web-app_2_3.dtd">
6
7  <web-app>
8      <display-name>
9          Java Web Service JAX-RPC VoteService Example
10     </display-name>
11
12     <description>Vote Service Application</description>
13
14     <servlet>
15         <servlet-name>JAXRPCEndpoint</servlet-name>
16         <display-name>JAXRPCEndpoint</display-name>
17         <description>
18             Endpoint for Vote Service
19         </description>
20         <servlet-class>
21             com.sun.xml.rpc.server.http.JAXRPCServlet

```

Fig. 9.9 `Web.xml` for deploying the `Vote` service.

```

22     </servlet-class>
23     <init-param>
24         <param-name>configuration.file</param-name>
25         <param-value>
26             /WEB-INF/VoteService_Config.properties
27         </param-value>
28     </init-param>
29     <load-on-startup>0</load-on-startup>
30 </servlet>
31
32 <!-- Servlet mappings -->
33 <servlet-mapping>
34     <servlet-name>JAXRPCEndpoint</servlet-name>
35     <url-pattern>/vote/endpoint/*</url-pattern>
36 </servlet-mapping>
37
38 <session-config>
39     <session-timeout>60</session-timeout>
40 </session-config>
41 </web-app>

```

Fig. 9.9 Web.xml for deploying the **Vote** service.

Figure 9.10 shows the resulting **jaxrpc-vote** Web-application deployment directory structure. Since the **Vote** service implementation uses a Cloudscape database, we need to include both **cloudclient.jar** and **RmiJdbc.jar** in the **lib** directory. These two jar files are available from directory **%J2EE_HOME%\lib\cloudscape**, where **J2EE_HOME** is the J2EE installation directory. The classes directory contains all classes in the **VoteOutput** directory, including **Vote.class**, **VoteImpl.class** and other classes generated by **xrpcc**.

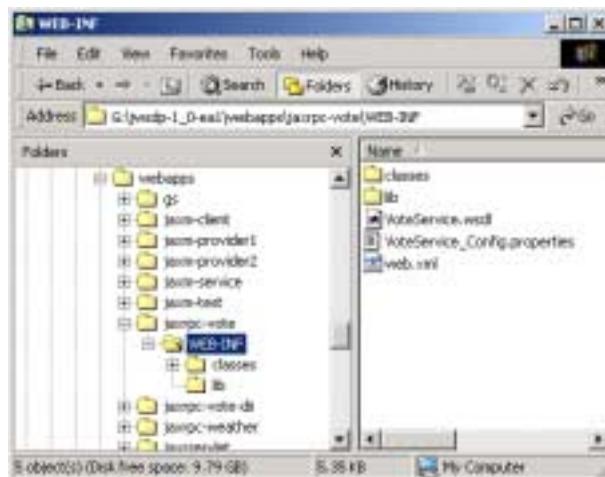


Fig. 9.10 Webapp directory structure.

We may verify whether service **Vote** is deployed successfully. To verify the deployment, start Tomcat and point your browser to:

`http://localhost:8080/jaxrpc-vote/vote/endpoint`

Figure 9.11 shows the result.

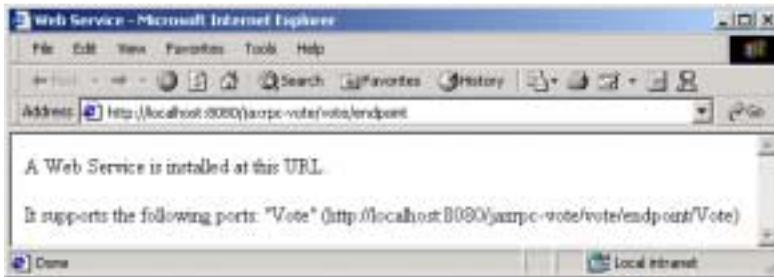


Fig. 9.11 Service deployment result.