

Dictionary Web Service

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Using Web services in developing applications has many advantages. In this paper is described an English-Romanian, Romanian English dictionary implemented as a XML Web service, called DService. A simple client for the Web service is also provided.

Keywords: XML Web Services, ASP .NET, C#

1 Introduction

Web services are methods for stored objects on the server to accept requests from the clients using XML over the HTTP. Using the description of the Web service from a server, a proxy server is generated. The requests from the clients are received by the proxy, and sent to server using HTTP. The response from the server are received by the proxy as XML over the HTTP and sent to the client as the result of the request. In figure 1 are depicted the interactions between the clients, proxy and the server.

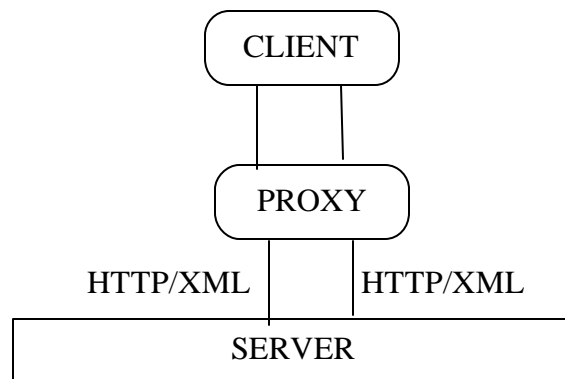


Fig.1 Accessing Web services

The supported requests types are HTTP GET, HTTP POST and SOAP. Web services are developed using Java or ASP.NET.

2. The architecture of the Dictionary Web Service

The Dictionary Web Service has developed using ASP.NET and it was implemented in a class named DService. The source code of the DService is given in figure 2. It can be seen that the class DService is derived from the System.Web.Services.WebService.

The class has two methods that will be exposed to the Web: *Tradu* and *Translate*. Each method has its description and returns a string that represents the translation.

Inside the class, as a private member is an object of Dict type. The Dict class handles the access to the database, sending the word and getting its translation from the required table. DService supports all protocols for communication (HTTP GET and POST and SOAP). The supported protocols are obtained through SDL (Service Descriptor Language) that is based on XML.

```

using System;
using System.Collections;
using System.ComponentModel;
using System.Data;
using System.Diagnostics;
using System.Web;
using System.Web.Services;

namespace Dictionary
{
    public class DService : System.Web.Services.WebService
    {
        Dict d=new Dict();
        public DService()
        {
        }

        [WebMethod(Description="Translate a word from english to romanian")]
  
```

```

public string Translate(string word)
{
    return d.Find("EN",word);
}

[WebMethod(Description="Traduce un cuvint din romana in engleza")]
public string Tradu(string cuvint)
{
    return d.Find("RO",cuvint);
}
}
}

```

Fig. 2. The source code of the Web service DService

In figure 3 is shown the architecture of the Dictionary Web service. Various types of clients could access the service over the Internet.

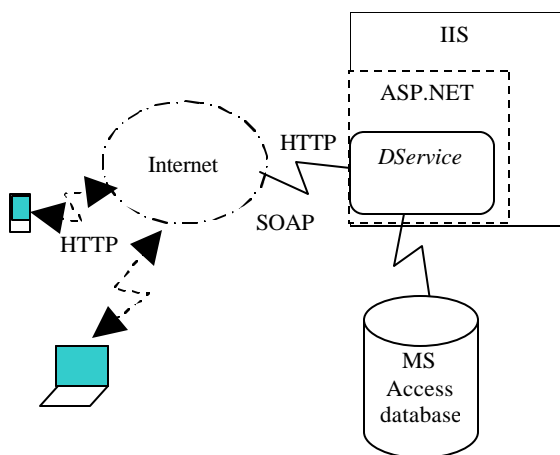


Fig. 3 The architecture of the Dictionary Web Service

The DService is stored in a directory called Dictionary that is published on the IIS as an application.

3. Using the Web service

In order to create a client for the Web Services, a proxy needs to be generated. There is a tool WSDL (Windows Services Description Language) that creates a proxy having the address of the service. For the Web service Dictionary, the proxy is generated using `wSDL.exe` from the command line:

`wSDL.exe http://pocatiu.ase.ro/Dictionary/DService.asmx?wsdl`

The result is a C# source file (DService.cs). Accessing the service through Internet Explorer using its URL <http://pocatiu.ase.ro/Dictionary/DService.asmx>, the Web browser will display the operations supported by the service, as shown in figure 4.

DService

The following operations are supported. For a formal definition, please review the [Service Description](#).

- [Tradu](#)
Traduce un cuvint din romana in engleza
- [Translate](#)
Translate a word from english to romanian

Fig. 4. Operations supported by the Dictionary Web Service

When an operation is selected from the local host, like *Tradu*, information about it will be displayed in browser, and also is given the

possibility to invoke the operation, after the parameter was passed (figure 5).

The screenshot shows a web page titled "DService". Below the title, there is a link "here" for a complete list of operations. The main section is titled "Tradu" and contains the text "Traduce un cuvint din romana in engleza". Below this, there is a "Test" section with the instruction "To test the operation using the HTTP POST protocol, click the 'Invoke' button." A form is provided with a table header "Parameter" and "Value". The table has one row with "cuvint:" as the parameter and an empty text input field as the value. An "Invoke" button is located to the right of the input field.

Fig. 5. The description of the *Tradu* operation

A simple client console application for the DService Web Service has the following source code, given in figure 6.

```
using System;

class DSClient
{
public static void Main(string[] args)
{
// Creating an instance of DService Web Service
DService myDS = new DService();

Console.Write("Cuvintul in Romana: ");
string cuvint=Console.ReadLine();

//the call of the Tradu method of DService
string traducere=myDS.Tradu(cuvint);

// Showing the result to the console
Console.WriteLine("Traducerea in Engleza: {0}",traducere);
}
}
```

Fig. 6.The source code of the DService client

In order to create the executable file, the client application has to be compiled together with the proxy:

csc.exe DSClient.cs DService.cs

The client application for mobile devices is developed using Microsoft .NET Compact Framework.

4. Conclusions

Using XML Web Services has many advantages for developers and for users: they use simple protocols and the implementation of the

services and clients is easier than other methods. The client application could be based on Windows Forms or a mobile application or Web based. The Dictionary Web Service could be easily improved by adding other methods and new functionalities.

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