

# **JBoss RESTful Web Services User Guide**

**Version: 3.3.0.M5**

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# JBoss RESTful Web Services

## Runtime and Tools support

### Overview

JBoss RESTful Web Services is a framework developed as a part of the JBoss Application Server. It implements the JAX-RS specifications. JAX-RS (Java API for RESTful Web Services) is a Java API that supports the creation of Representational State Transfer (REST) web services, using annotations.

JBoss RESTful Web Services integrates with most current JBoss Application Server releases as well as earlier ones, that did implement the J2EE 1.4 specifications.

RESTful Web Services tooling works with JBossWS Runtime and allows you to create, deploy and run RESTful Web Services

Also JBossWS Tool gives a way to test a web service running on a server.

## 1.1. Key Features of JBoss RESTful Web Services

**Table 1.1. Key Functionality**

Feature	Benefit
JAX-RS support	JBossWS implements the JAX-RS specification.
EJB 2.1, EJB3 and JSE endpoints	JBossWS supports EJB 2.1, EJB3 and JSE as Web Service Endpoints.
JBoss AS	JBoss Application Server 5 (JavaEE 5 compliant) web service stack.



# Sample Web Service wizards

JBoss Tools includes wizards for the creation of sample web services. These include:

- **Create a Sample RESTful Web Service** for a JAX-RS web service.

These wizards are used within a Dynamic Web project. A dynamic web project can be created by following the steps in [Creating a dynamic web project](#).

## Procedure 2.1. Creating a dynamic web project

### 1. Access the New Project Dialog

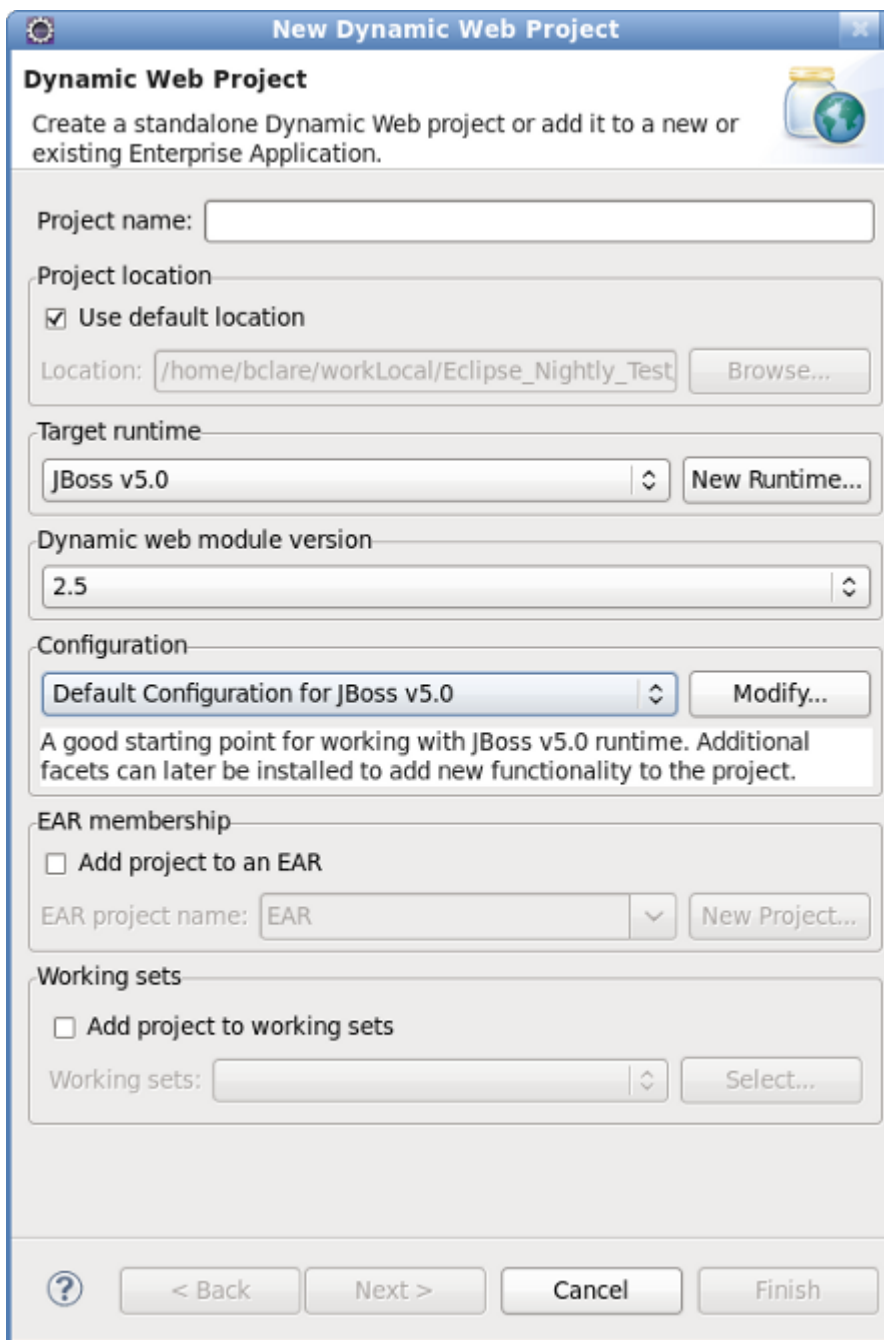
Select **File** → **New** → **Project**

**Result:** The **New Project** screen displays.

### 2. Define the Project Type

- a. Click the **Dynamic Web Project** label by expanding the **Web** folder.
- b. Click the **Next** button to proceed.

**Result:** The **New Dynamic Web Project** screen displays.



**Figure 2.1. Dynamic Web Project Attributes**

**3. Define the Project Attributes**

Define the Dynamic Web Project attributes according to the options displayed in [Table 2.1](#), "New Dynamic Web Project"



**Table 2.1. New Dynamic Web Project**

Field	Mandatory	Instruction	Description
Project name	yes	Enter the project name.	The project name can be any name defined by the user.
Project location	yes	Click the <b>Use default location</b> checkbox to define the project location as the Eclipse workspace or define a custom path in the <b>Location</b> field.	The default location corresponds to the Eclipse workspace.
Target runtime	no	Select a pre-configured runtime from the available options or configure a new runtime environment.	The target runtime defines the server to which the application will be deployed.
Dynamic web module version	yes	Select the required web module version.	This option adds support for the Java Servlet API with module versions corresponding to J2EE levels as listed in <a href="#">Table 2.2, "New Dynamic Project - Dynamic web module version"</a> .
Configuration	yes	Select the project configuration from the available options.	The project can be based on either a custom or a set of pre-defined configurations as described in <a href="#">Table 2.3, "New Dynamic Project - Configuration"</a> .
EAR membership	no	Add the project to an existing EAR project.	The project can be added to an existing EAR project by selecting the checkbox. Once checked, a new EAR project can be defined by clicking the <b>New Project</b> button.
Working sets	no	Add the project to an existing working set.	A working set provides the ability to group projects or project attributes in a customized way to improve access. A new working set can be defined once the <b>Select</b> button has been clicked.

**Table 2.2. New Dynamic Project - Dynamic web module version**

Option	Description
2.2	This web module version corresponds to the J2EE 1.2 implementation.
2.3	This web module version corresponds to the J2EE 1.3 implementation.
2.4	This web module version corresponds to the J2EE 1.4 implementation.
2.5	This web module version corresponds to the JEE 5 implementation.

**Table 2.3. New Dynamic Project - Configuration**

Option	Description
<custom>	Choosing from one of the pre-defined configurations will minimise the effort required to set up the project.
BIRT Charting Web Project	A project with the BIRT Charting Runtime Component.
BIRT Charting Web Project	A project with the BIRT Reporting Runtime Component.
CXF Web Services Project v2.5	Configures a project with CXF using Web Module v2.5 and Java v5.0.
Default Configuration for JBoss 5.0 Runtime	This option is a suitable starting point. Additional facets can be installed later to add new functionality.
Dynamic Web Project with Seam 1.2	Configures a project to use Seam v1.2.
Dynamic Web Project with Seam 2.0	Configures a project to use Seam v2.0.
Dynamic Web Project with Seam 2.1	Configures a project to use Seam v2.1.
Dynamic Web Project with Seam 2.2	Configures a project to use Seam v2.2.
JBoss WS Web Service Project v3.0	Configures a project with JBossWS using Web Module v2.5 and Java v5.0.
JavaServer Faces v1.2 Project	Configures a project to use JSF v1.2.
Minimal Configuration	The minimum required facets are installed. Additional facets can be chosen later to add functionality to the project.

#### 4. Access the Java sub-dialog

Click **Next** to proceed.

**Result:** The **New Dynamic Web Project - Java** dialog displays.

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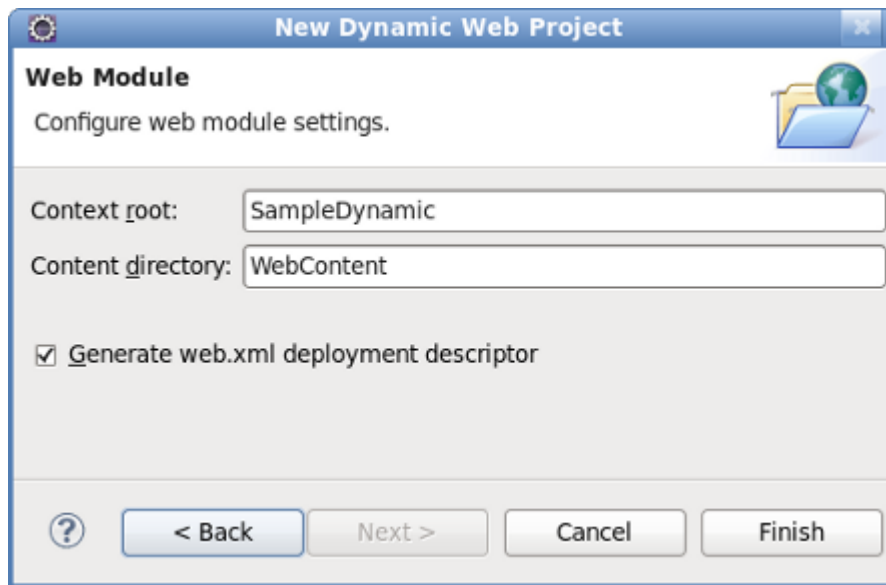
5. **Define the source and output folders**

Define the Dynamic Web Project source and output folders by adding or editing folders as required.

6. **Access the Web Module sub-dialog**

Click **Next** to proceed.

**Result:** The **New Dynamic Web Project - Web Module** dialog displays.



**Figure 2.2. New Dynamic Web Project - Web Module**

7. **Enter the web module settings**

Define the settings as listed in [Table 2.4, “New Dynamic Web Project - Web Module”](#) including the root folder for path names in the web project context and the name of the web content directory.

**Table 2.4. New Dynamic Web Project - Web Module**

Field	Mandatory	Instruction	Description
Context root	yes	Enter the context root for the project.	The context root identifies a web application to the server and which URLs to delegate to the application.
Content directory	yes	Enter the directory name for the web content.	Web resources such as html, jsp files and graphic files will be written to the specified content directory.

Field	Mandatory	Instruction	Description
Generate web.xml deployment descriptor	no	Check this box to generate a deployment descriptor for the project.	URL to servlet mappings and servlet authentication details are written to the deployment descriptor enabling the web server to serve requests.

### 8. Open the Java EE perspective.

- a. Click the **Finish** button to complete the project setup.

**Result:** If not already set, a dialog will appear prompting the user to open the relevant perspective.

- b. Click the **Yes** button to display the Java EE perspective.

**Result:** The project is configured and the Java EE perspective is displayed.

## 2.1. Sample RESTful Web Service

A sample RESTful web service can be generated by following the steps outlined in [Generate a sample RESTful web service](#).

### Procedure 2.2. Generate a sample RESTful web service



#### Target runtime must have RESTEasy installed

The sample RESTful web service will not work unless it is deployed to a server with RESTEasy installed, such as JBoss SOA-P.

#### 1. Access the New - Select a wizard dialog

- a. Right click on the project name in the **Project Explorer** view.
- b. Select **New** → **Other**.
- c. Click the **Create a Sample RESTful Web Service** label by expanding the **Web Services** folder.

**Result:** The **New - Select a wizard** dialog displays with the selected wizard type highlighted.

#### 2. Access the Generate a Sample RESTful Web Service dialog

Click the **Next** button to proceed.

**Result:** The **Generate a Sample RESTful Web Service - Project and Web Service Name** dialog displays.

**Generate a Sample RESTful Web Service**

**Project and Web Service Name**

⚠ RESTEasy jars not found in the project-associated runtime. Verify RE is installed and try again or check 'Add RESTEasy jars' below if enabled.

Dynamic Web Project

testRESTful

Web Service

Name myRESTApplication

Update web.xml

Add RESTEasy Jars from root runtime directory

Sample Web Service Class

Package org.jboss.samples.rs.webservices

Class HelloWorldResource

Application Class Name: myRESTApplication

? < Back Next > Cancel Finish

**Figure 2.3. Generate a Sample RESTful Web Service - Project and Web Service Name**

Due to the nature in which JBoss Application Server 7 and JBoss Enterprise Application Server 5 handle JAX-RS support, the wizard can now be completed without the need for RESTEasy JARs in the project classpath or associated project runtime. The JARs are necessary for JBoss SOA-P servers.

### 3. Define the service attributes

Define the project, web service, package and class names according to the options displayed in [Table 2.5, "Project and Web Service Name"](#)

Table 2.5. Project and Web Service Name

Dialog group	Field	Mandatory	Instruction	Description
Dynamic Web Project		yes	Enter the project name.	The project name will default to the highlighted project in the <b>Project Explorer</b> . A different project can be selected from the list or entered directly in the editable drop-down list.
Web Service	Name	yes	Enter the name for the web service.	The web service name will be the url for the service as mapped in the deployment descriptor ( <code>web.xml</code> ).
	Update web.xml	no	Check this box to add the service to the deployment descriptor.	This option is checked by default and may be unchecked when deploying to JBoss AS 6.0 or RESTEasy 2.0 servers. Service information is not required in the deployment descriptor for these servers.
	Add RESTEasy Jars from root runtime directory	no	Check this box to add RESTEasy JARs to the project.	This option allows you to add RESTEasy JARs to the project if they appear in the root runtime directory but are not installed in the runtime. While this is not required, it will assist when working with JBoss Application Server 5 and JBoss Enterprise Application Platform 5 web service projects.
Sample Web Service Class	Package	yes	Enter the package for the web service class.	The default package for the sample web service will be displayed.
	Class	yes	Enter the name of the web service class containing the JAX-RS annotated path.	This class defines the path to the web service and is referenced in the Application Class Name. The Application Class Name is declared in the deployment descriptor providing indirect access to the annotated path.

Dialog group	Field	Mandatory	Instruction	Description
	Application Class Name	Yes	Enter the name of the Application Class Name.	The Application Class Name constructor instantiates objects of the web service class containing the JAX-RS annotated path, GET and POST methods. It serves as a single point of access to the application for the web server.

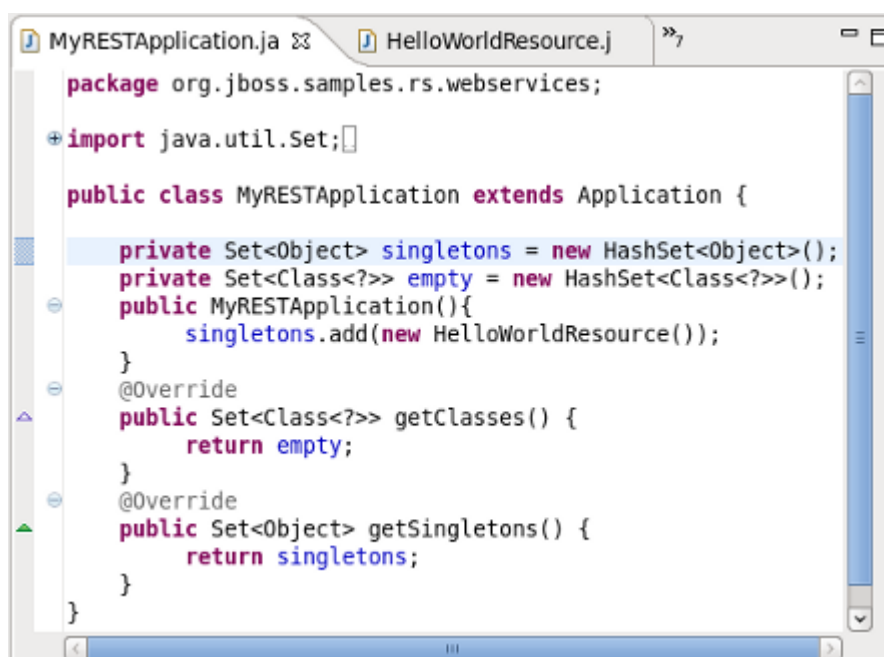
#### 4. Generate the web service

Click the **Finish** button to complete the web service setup.

**Result:** The web service classes will be generated and the web.xml file updated with the deployment details.

#### 5. Browse the MyRESTApplication.java class

Double click the `MyRESTApplication.java` class and note the constructor instantiating objects of type `HelloWorldResource`. The relevance of this will be discussed shortly.



```

package org.jboss.samples.rs.webservices;

import java.util.Set;

public class MyRESTApplication extends Application {

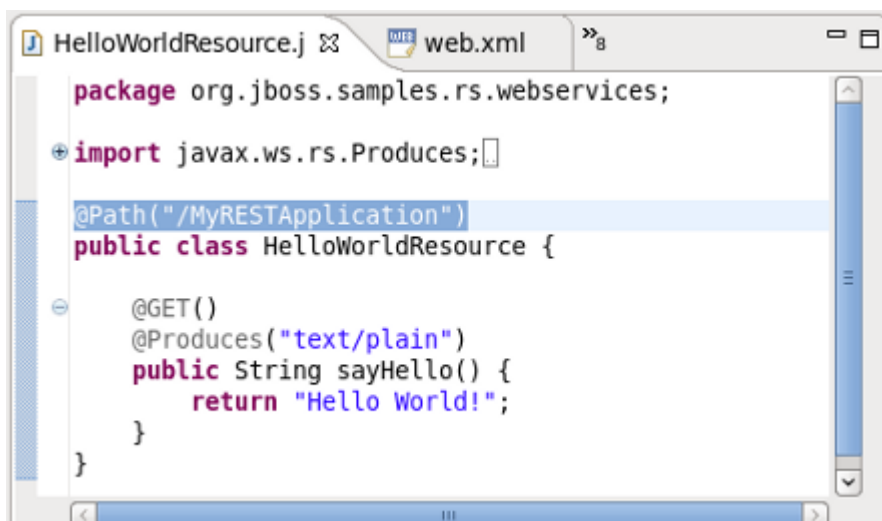
    private Set<Object> singletons = new HashSet<Object>();
    private Set<Class<?>> empty = new HashSet<Class<?>>();
    public MyRESTApplication(){
        singletons.add(new HelloWorldResource());
    }
    @Override
    public Set<Class<?>> getClasses() {
        return empty;
    }
    @Override
    public Set<Object> getSingletons() {
        return singletons;
    }
}

```

**Figure 2.4. Application Class - MyRESTApplication.java**

#### 6. Browse the HelloWorldResource.java class

Double click the `HelloWorldResource.java` class and note the JAX-RS annotated path and the annotated GET method.



```
package org.jboss.samples.rs.webservices;

import javax.ws.rs.Produces;

@Path("/MyRESTApplication")
public class HelloWorldResource {

    @GET()
    @Produces("text/plain")
    public String sayHello() {
        return "Hello World!";
    }
}
```

**Figure 2.5. HelloWorldResource.java**

**7. Browse the web.xml deployment descriptor**

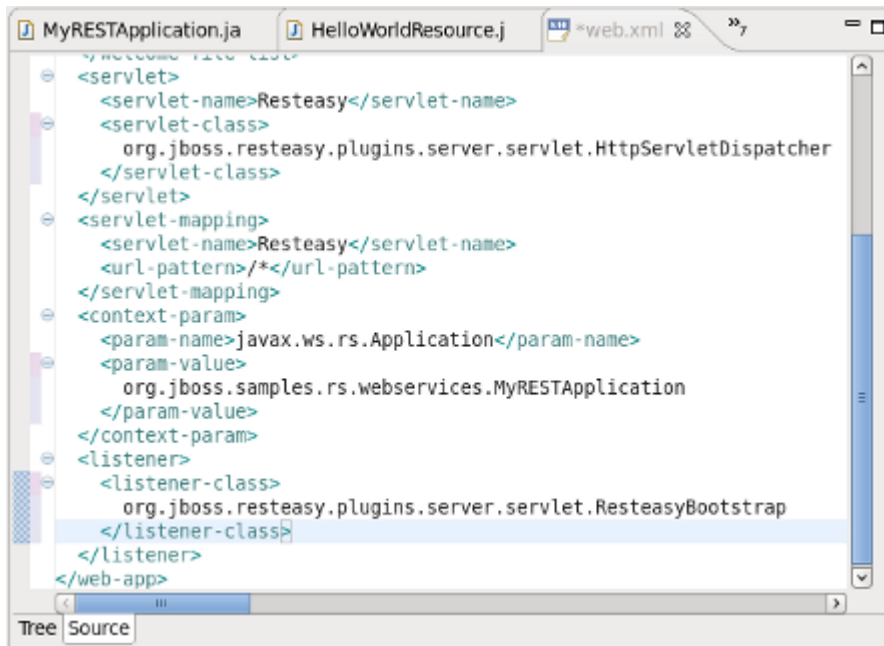
Double click the `web.xml` file and note the `jax.ws.rs.Application` parameter mapped to the **Application** class. Note also that:

- the main servlet for the application is `org.jboss.resteasy.plugins.server.servlet.HttpServletDispatcher` which is given the custom name `Resteasy`; and
- the main servlet is not mapped to a particular url as indicated by `/*`.

The url for sending GET requests can be resolved as follows:

- a. Identify the Application Class as defined in the deployment descriptor.
- b. Note the object type instantiated in the **Application** class and added to the singleton set: `HelloWorldResource`.
- c. Note the JAX-RS annotated path declared in the corresponding `HelloWorldResource` class: `@Path("/MyRESTApplication")` [1].





**Figure 2.6.** web.xml

The url for sending GET requests is therefore [http://localhost:8080/ProjectName/\[1\]](http://localhost:8080/ProjectName/[1]) or, <http://localhost:8080/RestfulSample/MyRESTApplication>.



# RestEasy simple project example

JBoss Tools includes many example projects which are available by selecting **Help** → **Project Examples**. The following sections describe setting up the example RESTEasy project. This project serves as a good example for testing the numerous **Web Service Test View** functions.

## 3.1. The example project

Once the required plugins have been installed, the example project can be set up as described in [JBoss Tools New Example Project](#)

### Procedure 3.1. JBoss Tools New Example Project

1. **Access the New Example Project Dialog**

Select **Help** → **Project Examples**

**Result:** The **New Example Project** dialog displays.

2. **Define the Example Project Type**

a. Click the **RESTEasy Simple Example** label by expanding the **RESTEasy** node.

b. Click the **Finish** button to complete the project set up.

**Result:** The **simple** project is configured and ready to build.



#### Project requirements

In the event that a message is displayed indicating some requirements could not be configured, click the **Details** button followed by the **Fix** button to rectify the problem. The message will be displayed as a result of missing plugins or a requirement to select or configure a suitable runtime.

3. **Build the project**

Right click on the project name and select **Run As** → **Maven package**

**Result:** The `simple.war` file is written to the project's `target` directory.

4. **Deploy the project**

Copy the `simple.war` file to the `deploy` directory of the required server profile such as the `all` profile.

**Result:** The `simple.war` file is written to the `target` directory.

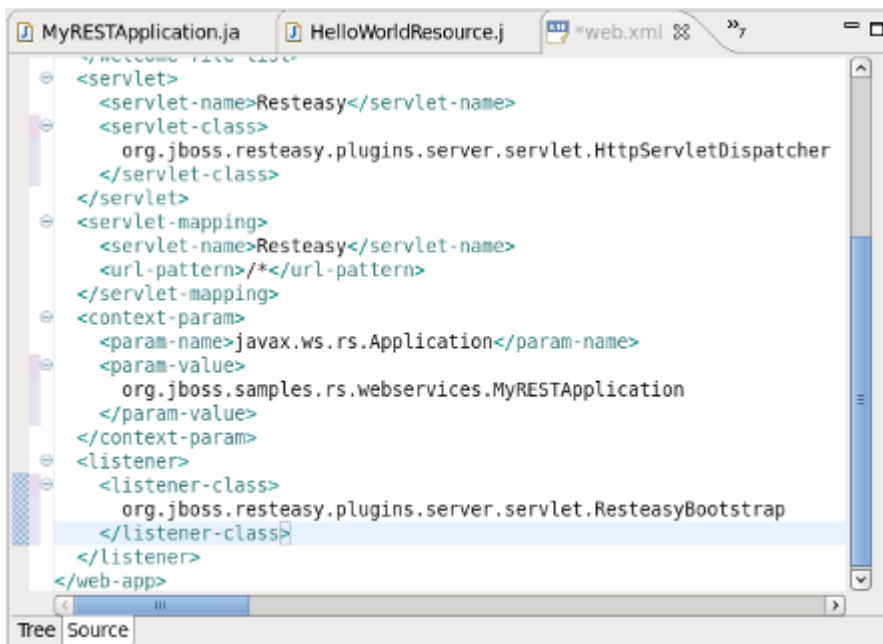
### 5. Determine the URL for the web service

Double click the `web.xml` file and note the `jax.ws.rs.Application` parameter mapped to the **Application** class. Note also that:

- the main servlet for the application is `org.jboss.resteasy.plugins.server.servlet.HttpServletDispatcher` which is given the custom name `Resteasy`; and
- the main servlet is mapped to the url `/rest-services/*` [1].

The url for sending GET requests can be resolved as follows:

- a. Identify the **Application** class as defined in the deployment descriptor.
- b. Note the object type (`CustomerResource`) instantiated in the **Application** class (`ShoppingApplication`) and added to the singleton set (`singletons.add(new CustomerResource())`).
- c. Note the JAX-RS annotated path declared in the corresponding `CustomerResource` class: `@Path( "/customers" )` [2].



**Figure 3.1. web.xml**

The url for sending GET requests can be formed from [http://localhost:8080/ProjectName/\[1\]/](http://localhost:8080/ProjectName/[1]/) [2] or, <http://localhost:8080/simple/rest-services/customers..>

### Procedure 3.2. Export the project as a Web Archive (WAR)

#### 1. Access the Export dialog

- a. Right click on the project name in the **Project Explorer** view.
- b. Select **Export** → **WAR file**.

**Result:** The **Export- WAR Export** dialog displays with the selected web project highlighted.



**Figure 3.2. Export - WAR Export dialog**

#### 2. Complete the export dialog

Define the WAR file attributes as described in [Table 3.1, “Export - War Export”](#)

**Table 3.1. Export - War Export**

Field	Mandat	Instruction	Description
Web project	yes	Enter the web project name.	The project name will default to the highlighted project in the

Field	Mandat	Instruction	Description
			<b>Project Explorer.</b> A different project can be selected from the list or entered directly in the editable drop-down list.
Destination	yes	Enter or browse to the destination.	Set the destination as the <code>build</code> folder to store the WAR file within the project. Alternatively, deploy the project directly to the <code>deploy</code> directory of the target server profile.
Optimize for a specific server runtime	no	Select this box to optimize the <code>WAR</code> file for deployment to the targeted runtime.	The list of available runtimes will be those configured during the project set-up or by selecting <b>File</b> → <b>New</b> → <b>Server</b> .

### 3. Deploy the application

Copy the file to the `deploy` directory of the required target server profile, such as the `all` profile. Note that the WAR file destination may have already been set as the deploy directory in [Step 2](#).

# Web Service Test View

JBoss Tools provides a view to test web services. The **Web Services Test View** can be displayed by following the steps in [Web Services Test View](#).

## Procedure 4.1. Web Services Test View

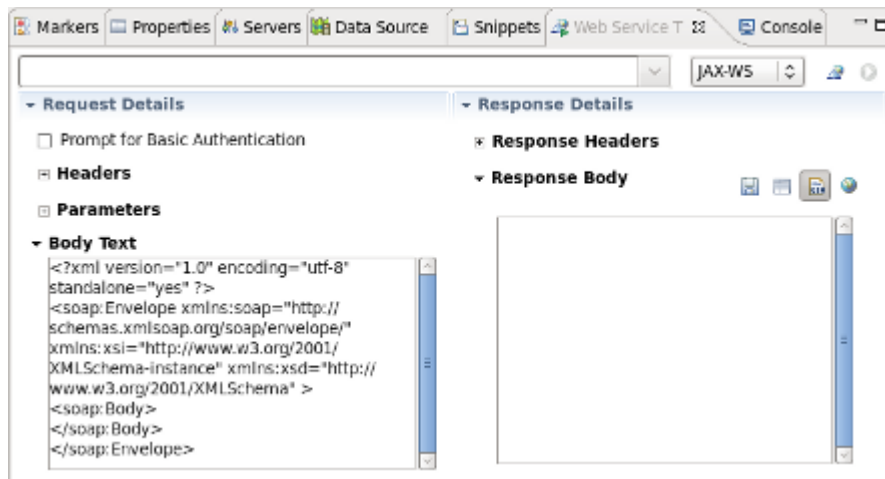
- **Access the Show View dialog**

- a. Select **Window** → **Show View** → **Other**

**Result:** The **Show View** dialog displays.

- b. Click on the **Web Services Tester** label by expanding the **JBoss Tools Web Services** node and click **OK**.

**Result:** The Web Services test view displays.



**Figure 4.1. Web Service Test View**

The main components of the Web Service Tester View are:

- WSDL path/button bar ([Table 4.1](#), “WSDL path/button bar”)
- Request details panel ([Table 4.2](#), “Request details panel”)
- Response details panel ([Table 4.3](#), “Response details panel”)

Table 4.1. WSDL path/button bar

Component	Description
Editable dropdown list	Enter the location of the WSDL file or HTTP address of the service to be tested. The combo box requires the path to the WSDL in a URI format.
Combo box	Select the type of service to test. The options are <b>JAX-WS</b> or any other option to test a <b>JAX-RS</b> service using HTTP request methods ( <b>PUT, GET, POST, DELETE OR OPTIONS</b> ).
Toolbar button - Get From WSDL	Click this button to display the <b>Select WSDL</b> dialog. Enter the <b>URL, File system</b> location or Eclipse <b>Workspace</b> location of the WSDL file. Given a valid file, the dialog will allow selection of the <b>Port</b> and <b>Operation</b> to test. Once selected, the request details will be displayed in the <b>Request Details</b> panel.
Toolbar button - Invoke	Once the WSDL file has been selected, the service can be invoked by clicking this button. Response details will be displayed in the <b>Response Details</b> panel.

Table 4.2. Request details panel

Component	Description
Prompt for Basic Authentication	Select this check box to send a username and password with the request. Entering the user details for each subsequent request is not necessary as the details are stored in memory.
Headers	Enter ( <b>Add</b> ) one or more <code>name=value</code> pairs. These headers will be passed with the invocation request at the HTTP level where possible.
Parameters	As for header information, enter one or more <code>name=value</code> pairs by clicking the <b>Add</b> button.
Body	Enter the JAX-WS SOAP request messages or input for JAX-RS service invocations in this text box.

Table 4.3. Response details panel

Component	Description
Response headers	The headers returned by the service invocation will be displayed in this panel.
Response body	The JAX-WS and JAX-RS response bodies will be displayed in this box. The raw text returned from the web service invocation can be displayed by clicking the <b>Show Raw</b> button. The output will be embedded in a html browser by clicking the <b>Show in Browser</b>



Component	Description
	button. The output can alternatively be displayed in the Eclipse editor as xml or raw text (depending on the response content type) by clicking the <b>Show in Editor</b> button.
Parameters	As for header information, enter one or more <code>name=value</code> pairs by clicking the <b>Add</b> button.
Body	Enter JAX-WS SOAP request messages and input for JAX-RS service invocations in this text box.

The following sections describe testing JAX-RS web services, including the necessary preliminary steps.

## 4.1. Preliminaries

The following procedure describes the steps to perform before testing a web service.

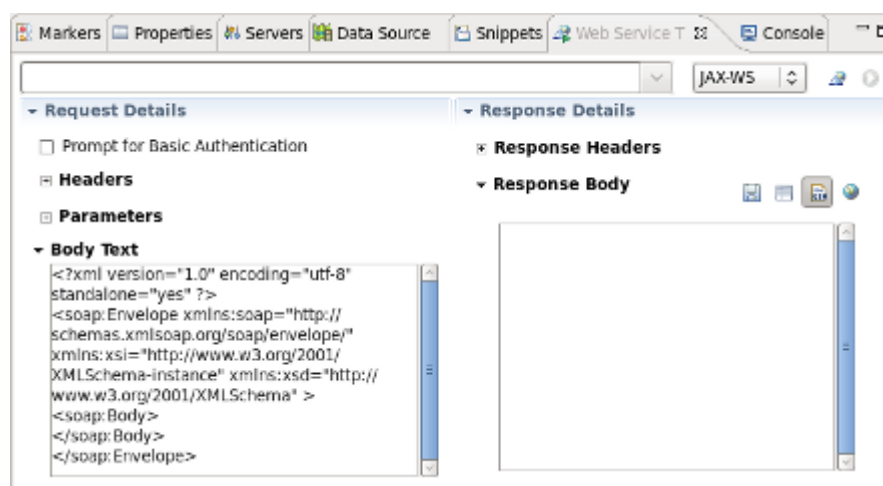
### Procedure 4.2. Testing a web service

- **Preliminary steps**

Prior to testing a web service:

- The **Web Service Test View** should be opened as described in [Web Services Test View](#);

**Result:** The **Web Service Test View** displays.



**Figure 4.2. Web Service Test View**

- A web service has been deployed to the `deploy` directory of the chosen server profile.
- The server has been started with `run.sh -c <profile>`

## 4.2. Testing a RESTful Web Service

Testing a RESTful ( JAX-RS ) web service is achieved by following a similar procedure to testing a JAX-WS web service. Instead of selecting the JAX-WS option in the combobox, the JAX-RS service is invoked by sending HTTP method requests of the form OPTIONS, GET, POST, PUT and DELETE. As there is no WSDL file associated with a JAX-RS service, the available options can be determined by selecting **OPTIONS** in the combobox.

A JAX-RS web service can be tested by using the **Web Service Tester View** displayed in [Figure 4.1, “Web Service Test View”](#). The JAX-RS test is specified by:

1. Selecting the **OPTIONS** combobox option.
2. Entering the url of the JAX-RS web service.

The test procedure is discussed in the following sections for both the **RestfulSample** and the **RETEasy** sample projects developed earlier.

### 4.2.1. RestfulSample project

#### Procedure 4.3. RestfulSample test

1. a. **Query the available options**

Select **OPTIONS** from the available combobox options.

- b. Enter the url of the web service in the editable drop-down list: <http://localhost:8080/RestfulSample/MyRESTApplication>.
- c. Click the **Invoke** button

**Result:** The **Response Headers** text area indicates that the allowed options are [GET, OPTIONS, HEAD] as shown in [Figure 4.3, “JAX-RS Response Header Text”](#).



**Figure 4.3. JAX-RS Response Header Text**

## 2. Test the GET request

- a. Having established that the **GET** request is valid, select **GET** from the available combobox options.
- b. Click the **Invoke** button.

**Result:** The **Response Body** text area displays the expected “Hello World” text as shown in [Figure 4.4, “JAX-RS Response Body Text”](#).



**Figure 4.4. JAX-RS Response Body Text**

## 4.2.2. RESTEasy sample project

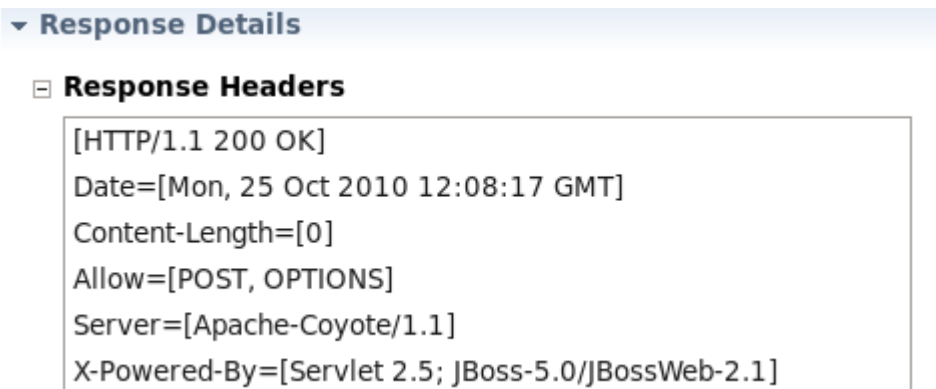
### Procedure 4.4. Testing a JAX-RS web service- POST and GET requests

#### 1. a. Query the available options

Following the preliminary steps described in [Testing a web service](#), select the **OPTIONS** method from the operations text area.

- b. Enter the url of the web service in the editable drop-down list <http://localhost:8080/simple/rest-services/customers>.
- c. Click the **Invoke** button

**Result:** The **Response Headers** text area indicates that the allowed options are [POST, OPTIONS] as shown in [Figure 4.5, “JAX-RS RESTEasy project Body Text”](#).

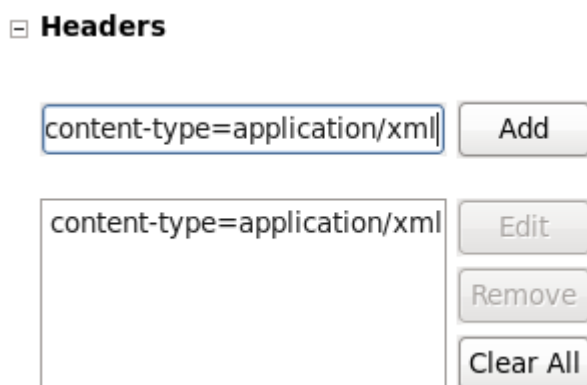


**Figure 4.5. JAX-RS RESTEasy project Body Text**

2. **Test the POST option**

- a. Select **POST** method in the the operations drop-down list.
- b. We will post xml data to this particular web service. Complete the header details by entering `content-type=application/xml` in the text area and click **Add** to add it to the **Headers** list.

**Result:** The **content-type** is added to the **Headers** list as shown in [Figure 4.6](#), “*content-type header*”.



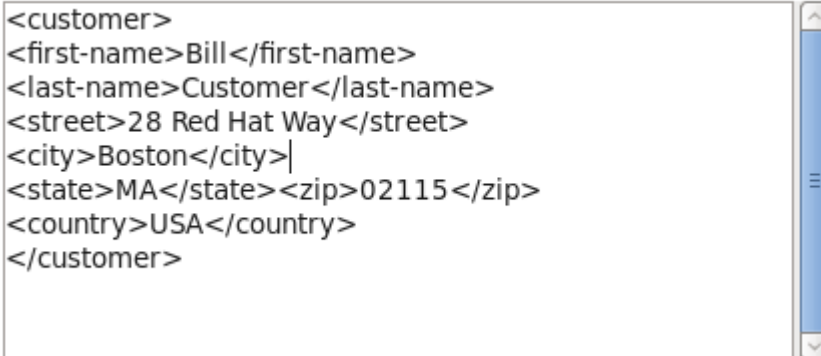
**Figure 4.6. content-type header**

c. **Enter customer details**

Enter the customer details in the **Body Text** area as displayed in [Figure 4.7](#), “*Customer data*”.

▼ **Body Text**

```
<customer>
<first-name>Bill</first-name>
<last-name>Customer</last-name>
<street>28 Red Hat Way</street>
<city>Boston</city>
<state>MA</state><zip>02115</zip>
<country>USA</country>
</customer>
```




**Figure 4.7. Customer data**

- d. Click the **Invoke** button.

**Result:** The **Response Headers** area indicated that a record was created and lists the location as <http://localhost:8080/simple/rest-services/customers/1> as shown in [Figure 4.8, "Customer added"](#).

☐ **Response Headers**

```
[HTTP/1.1 201 Created]
Date=[Wed, 27 Oct 2010 12:29:00 GMT]
Content-Length=[0]
Location=[http://localhost:8080/simple/rest-services/customers/1]
Server=[Apache-Coyote/1.1]
X-Powered-By=[Servlet 2.5; JBoss-5.0/JBossWeb-2.1]
```



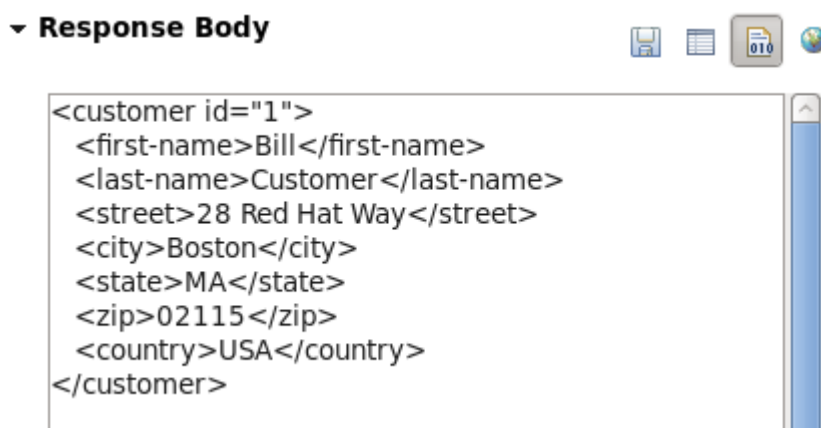
**Figure 4.8. Customer added**

The console also indicates the successful creation of the customer: 10:44:33,846 INFO [STDOUT] Created customer 1

### 3. Test the GET option

- Select the **GET** method in the the operations drop-down list.
- We will retrieve the record created in the previous step. Enter the url for the record returned in the previous step <http://localhost:8080/simple/rest-services/customers/1>
- Click the **Invoke** button.

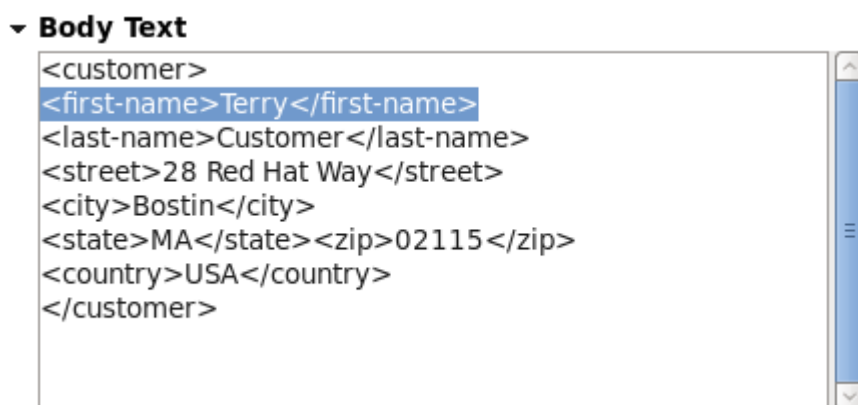
**Result:** The **Response Headers** area indicates a [HTTP/1.1 200 OK] response and the customer data is retrieved and displayed in the **Response Body** area as shown in *Figure 4.9, "GET response"*.



**Figure 4.9. GET response**

4. Test the PUT option

- a. Editing a record is achieved by using the **PUT** method. Select the **PUT** method in the operations drop-down list.
- b. Enter the url of the record to be edited <http://localhost:8080/simple/rest-services/customers/1>
- c. Enter the data in the **Body Text** area. Replace the first-name with a different entry as in *Figure 4.10, "Updated customer data"*



**Figure 4.10. Updated customer data**

- d. Ensure that the `content-type=application/xml` header is in the **Headers** list.
- e. Click the **Invoke** button.

**Result:** The **Response Headers** area indicates a No Response ([HTTP/1.1 204 No Content]) *Figure 4.11, "Response header following PUT".*

#### ☐ **Response Headers**

```
[HTTP/1.1 204 No Content]
Date=[Mon, 01 Nov 2010 10:51:28 GMT]
Server=[Apache-Coyote/1.1]
X-Powered-By=[Servlet 2.5; JBoss-5.0/JBossWeb-2.1]
```

**Figure 4.11. Response header following PUT**

In this instance, the console does not indicate an update was performed, however, the console may provide useful information following an operation.

#### 5. Check the updated data with a GET

Perform a GET operation by following the steps in [Step 3](#).

**Result:** The **Response Body** area displays the updated data.

#### ▼ **Response Body**

```
<customer id="1">
  <first-name>Terry</first-name>
  <last-name>Customer</last-name>
  <street>28 Red Hat Way</street>
  <city>Bostin</city>
  <state>MA</state>
  <zip>02115</zip>
  <country>USA</country>
</customer>
```

**Figure 4.12. Customer data updated**

#### 6. Test the DELETE option

- a. Deleting a record is a similar process to posting. Select the **DELETE** method in the operations drop-down list.
- b. Enter the url of the record to be deleted <http://localhost:8080/simple/rest-services/customers/1>

- c. Click the **Invoke** button.

**Result:** The **Response Headers** area indicates a No Response ([HTTP/1.1 204 No Content]) as was the case for the PUT operation in [Figure 4.11](#), “*Response header following PUT*”.

Once again, the console does not indicate an update was performed, however, the console may provide useful information following an operation.

### 7. Check the DELETE operation with a GET

Perform a GET operation by following the steps in [Step 3](#).

**Result:** The **Response Body** area returns an error report indicating that The requested resource () is not available and the **Response Headers** area returns a [HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found].

#### ☐ **Response Headers**

```
[HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found]
Date=[Mon, 01 Nov 2010 11:23:55 GMT]
Content-Length=[942]
Content-Type=[text/html; charset=utf-8]
Server=[Apache-Coyote/1.1]
```

### **Figure 4.13. Customer data deleted**

The response header and body messages indicate that the data was successfully deleted.



## JAX-RS Validation

JAX-RS validation is enabled by default. Validation allows your project to be checked for errors. If an error is discovered a **Problems** tab will appear in the bottom section of your workbench, outlining the errors found.

If you wish to turn off JAX-RS Validation, you can do so by first navigating to **Window** → **Preferences** → **Validation**. In the **Validator** section of the dialog, deselect the checkboxes for **JAX-RS Metamodel Validator** and click the **Apply** button, followed by **OK**.

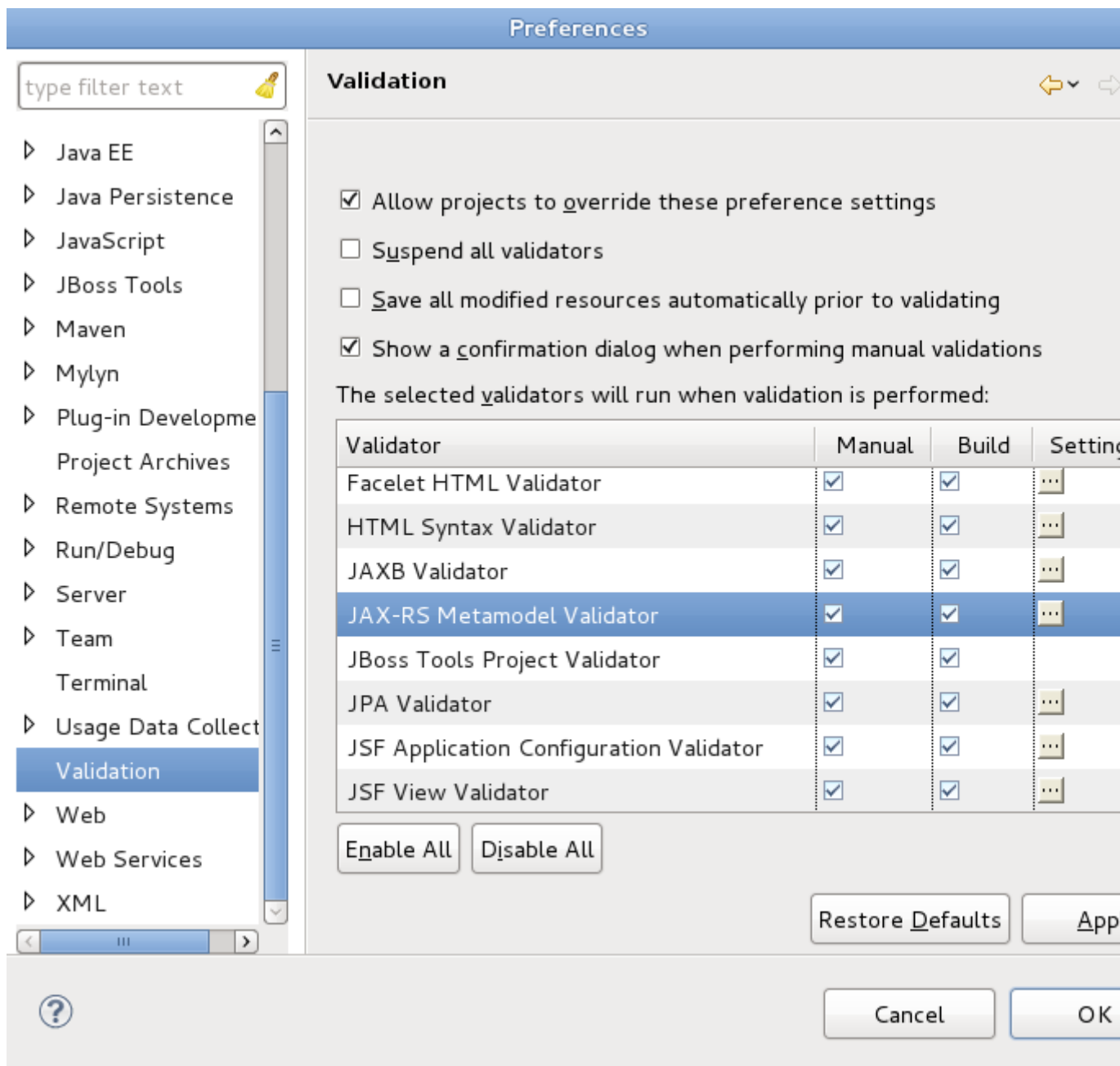


Figure 5.1. Validator preferences