What is a WSDL?

Web Service Description Language
An important extension of SOAP is the use of service description documents using Web Service Description Language (WSDL). As well as documenting the service interface, the WSDL for a service provides an interface contract, which service providers strive to maintain, thus maintaining compatibility with older clients. Another advantage of having a WSDL document describing a service is the availability of tools to generate client-side stub or server-side skeleton codes from the WSDL. This simplifies program development and also allow for the runtime discovery of services.

Given a WSDL service description tools such as soapUI provide a method for experimenting with the SOAP messages exchanges and the construction of test cases, by deriving the details of the SOAP messages from the information provided in the WSDL.

Anatomy
The WSDL document for a service defines the operations supported by a service and the formats for the messages required to invoke an operation and the message returned.

A WSDL 1.1 document has the following sections:

- "types": data structure types defined using XML Schema
- "message": the messages to be exchanged
- "portType": abstract definition of the operations provided by the service
- "bindings": binding for the operations that describe how to encode the messages
- "service": description of the endpoint (URL) to send messages to

Types
To allow for complex types to be exchanged data types are defined using XML Schema, either directly in the “types” section of the document or in external documents imported into the WSDL.

From the EBI Search service, the types required for the listDomains operation:

```
<wsdl:types>
    <xsd:schema
        xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
        attributeFormDefault="qualified"
        elementFormDefault="qualified"
        targetNamespace="http://www.ebi.ac.uk/EBISearchService">
        <xsd:element
            name="listDomains">
            <xsd:complexType/>
        </xsd:element>
        <xsd:complexType name="ArrayOfString">
            <xsd:sequence>
                <xsd:element
                    maxOccurs="unbounded"
                    minOccurs="0"
                    name="string"
                    nillable="true"
                    type="xsd:string"/>
            </xsd:sequence>
        </xsd:complexType>
        <xsd:element
            name="listDomainsResponse">
            <xsd:complexType>
                <xsd:sequence>
                    <xsd:element
                        maxOccurs="1"
                        minOccurs="1"
                        name="arrayOfDomainNames"
                        nillable="true"
                        type="tns:ArrayOfString"/>
                </xsd:sequence>
            </xsd:complexType>
        </xsd:element>
        </xsd:schema>
    </wsdl:types>
```

Messages
Abstract definitions of the messages that are exchanged when operations are called. These use the types defined earlier.

From the EBI Search service, the messages for the listDomains operation:

```
<wsdl:message name="listDomainsResponse">
    <wsdl:part name="parameters" element="tns:listDomainsResponse"/>
</wsdl:message>
<wsdl:message name="listDomainsRequest">
    <wsdl:part name="parameters" element="tns:listDomains"/>
</wsdl:message>
```

Services which use the document/literal wrapped SOAP style (e.g. EBI Search) are required to have one, and only one, part per message, and the part must have the name parameters. Some SOAP tool-kits treat document/literal and document/literal wrapped services slightly differently, thus being able to tell if a document/literal service is using the wrapped style can be useful when developing client software.

Port Type
Abstract definitions of the operations (methods) which are provided by the service. The inputs and outputs of the operations are defined using the messages defined above.

From the **EBI Search** service, the **portType** for the **listDomains** operation:

```xml
<wsdl:portType name="EBISearchService">
  <wsdl:operation name="listDomains">
    <wsdl:input name="listDomainsRequest" message="tns:listDomainsRequest"/>
    <wsdl:output name="listDomainsResponse" message="tns:listDomainsResponse"/>
  </wsdl:operation>
</wsdl:portType>
```

**Binding**

Unlike the operation definitions in the portType section the bindings define how the messages are exchanged (transport), formatted (style and use) and additional information about header information to be added to the message (e.g. SOAPAction). A WSDL may contain multiple bindings which use different “service” endpoints or alternative encodings.

The document/literal **EBI Search** service, has the following binding for the **listDomains** operation:

```xml
<wsdl:binding name="EBISearchServiceHttpBinding" type="tns:EBISearchService">
  <wsdl:operation name="listDomains">
    <wsdl:input name="listDomainsRequest"/>
    <wsdl:output name="listDomainsResponse"/>
  </wsdl:operation>
</wsdl:binding>
```

Note the specification of the SOAP style using:

- `style="document"` in the `wsdl:soap:binding` element
- `use="literal"` in the `wsdl:soap:body` elements

The RPC/encoded **WSDbfetch service**, has the following binding for the **getFormatStyles** operation:

```xml
<wsdl:binding name="WSDbfetchSoapBinding" type="impl:WSDBFetchServerLegacy">
  <wsdl:operation name="getFormatStyles">
    <wsdl:input name="getFormatStylesRequest" encodingStyle="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/encoding/
      namespace="http://wsdbfetch.ws.jdbfetch.ebi.ac.uk" use="encoded"/>
    <wsdl:output name="getFormatStylesResponse" encodingStyle="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/encoding/
      namespace="http://www.ebi.ac.uk/ws/services/WSDbfetch" use="encoded"/>
  </wsdl:operation>
</wsdl:binding>
```

Note the specification of the SOAP style using:

- `style="rpc"` in the `wsdl:soap:binding` element
- `use="encoded"` in the `wsdl:soap:body` elements

**Service**

The “service” defines where the messages are sent. As with the bindings a WSDL may contain multiple “service” definitions.

From the **EBI Search** service, the service for the **listDomains** operation:
WSDL Examples

Document/literal WSDL

A listDomains() specific WSDL for the EBI Search service:

```xml
<wsdl:service name="EBISearchService">
  <wsdl:port name="EBISearchServiceHttpPort" binding="tns:EBISearchServiceHttpBinding">
    <wsdl:soap:address location="http://www.ebi.ac.uk/ebisearch/service.ebi"/>
  </wsdl:port>
</wsdl:service>
```
RPC/encoded WSDL

A specific WSDL for the WSDbfetch service:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<wSDL:definitions
targetNamespace="http://www.ebi.ac.uk/EBISearchService"
xmllns:soapenv="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/"
xmllns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
xmllns:soap11="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/1.1"
xmllns:soap12="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope"
xmllns:soapenc11="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/encoding/"
xmllns:soapenc12="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-encoding"
xmllns:tns="http://www.ebi.ac.uk/EBISearchService"
xmlns:wsdl="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/"
xmllns:wsdlsoap="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/soap/"
xmllns:ns1="http://webservice.ebinocle.ebi.ac.uk"
xmllns:ns2="http://www.ebi.ac.uk/EBISearchService"
xmllns:ns3="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/soap/"
xmllns:wsdlsoap11="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/1.1"
xmllns:wsdlsoap12="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-1.2"
xmllns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
xmllns:soap11="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/1.1"
xmllns:soap12="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-1.2"
xmllns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
xmllns:soap11="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/1.1"
xmllns:soap12="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-1.2"
>}
</wSDL:definitions>
```
<wsdl:port location="http://www.ebi.ac.uk/ws/services/WSDbfetch"/>
</wsdl:port>
</wsdl:service>
</wsdl:definitions>

1) SOAP 1.1: http://www.w3.org/TR/soap11/
2) SOAP 1.2: http://www.w3.org/TR/soap12/
3) WSDL 1.1: http://www.w3c.org/TR/wsd1
4) WSDL 2.0: http://www.w3.org/TR/wsd20/