

# Deliver a Package Tracking System

By Brian Hipple

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ith end users in the software, hardware, or services industry, the ability to track the shipment of packages is an essential business function. E-commerce opportunities in the international marketplace are ever increasing, while the importance of shipping and logistical arrangements is steadily growing, especially to smaller businesses. A sale can hinge on the fulfillment of these very delivery arrangements. One simple, yet effective way to make sure a product ships on time and to the right location is to add package tracking to your application.



## Web Services Basics

Whether you develop a BBJ® Character User Interface (CUI) or a Graphical User Interface (GUI) application, it can easily consume a Web service to track shipments. Several articles in previous editions of the *BASIS International Advantage* provide the detail for the general steps of how to consume a Web service.

1. Determine which Web service your application will consume and obtain the URL for the Web Services Description Language (WSDL).
2. Build the client side stubs by pointing the Web service tool of choice to the WSDL (JWSDP/AXIS/AXIS2, etc.).
3. JAR the classes created in the previous step and add this JAR to the BBJServices class via the Enterprise Manager.
4. Add the small amount of necessary Java code to the BBJ application.

## What it Looks Like

BASIS created demonstration applications that consume the FedEx package tracking Web service. Like many Web services, this service is free of charge! The "BBJ Package Tracker" demo† passes tracking numbers and other criteria to the Web service, which returns tracking information such as the current location of the package and delivery information, where it was delivered, and who received/signed for the package. On the next page, **Figure 1** and **Figure 2** illustrate CUI and GUI versions of this program, both of which are available for download.

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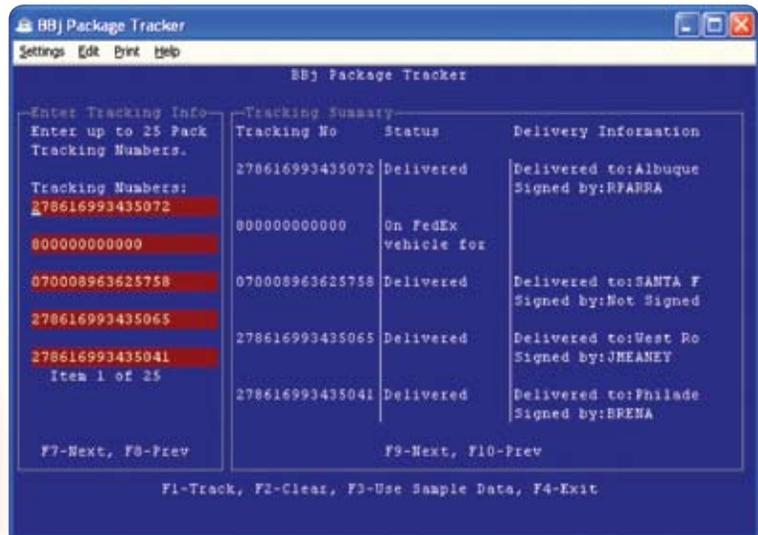


Figure 1. Result of the CUIPackTrack .src



Figure 2. Result of the GUIPackTrack .src

## How it Works

The Java code necessary to consume the Web service appears in **Figure 3**, first creating an instance of the service client stub (instructed in Step 2.):

```
rem Access the tracking service
service! = new TrackService_Impl()
port! = service!.getTrackServicePort()
```

Figure 3. Create an instance of the service client stub

The tracking feature of the FedEx Web service is a little atypical of most Web services in that it requires a greater amount of information to invoke. The track method may look very ominous at first glance with twelve parameters, but on the positive side, it allows for broader functionality. Along with providing the tracking number, the consumer can specify criteria such as a date range, whether to include detail scans, and if the tracking information should transmit to a pager.

**Figure 4** contains the BBJ/Java code for tracking a shipment.

```
rem Tracking number
packageID!.setValue(package$)

reply! = port!.track(webAuthDetail!, clientDetail!, transactionDetail!,
: versionID!, packageID!, trackingNumberUniqueIdentifier!, beginTime!,
: endTime!, shipmentAccountNumber!, destination!, new Boolean("false"),
: pagingToken!)
```

Figure 4. BBJ/Java code for tracking a shipment

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When the track method returns, the reply object reveals if it was successful. If it was unsuccessful, the program notifies the user of the failure along with error information the Web service provided. Otherwise, it extracts the tracking details from the reply and displays the tracking information to the end user, shown in **Figure 5**.

```

rem The call was successful, get the tracking details
trackDetails! = reply!.getTrackDetails()
if (trackDetails! <> null())
  numTrackDetails = Array.getLength(trackDetails!)
  if (numTrackDetails)
    for i=0 to numTrackDetails-1
      trackDetail!=Array.get(trackDetails!,i)
      status! = trackDetail!.getStatusDescription()
      destAddr! = trackDetail!.getDestinationAddress()
      deliveredTo! = null()
      if (destAddr! <> null())
        streetLines! = destAddr!.getStreetLines()
        deliveredTo! = destAddr!.getCity() + "," + destAddr!.getStateOrProvinceCode()
      endif

      signedBy!=trackDetail!.getDeliverySignatureName()
      if deliveredTo! = null() and signedBy! = null()
        if (status!=null()) then
          status!="In transit"
        endif
        summaryGrid!.setCellText(summaryRow,1,status!)
      else
        if (status!=null()) then
          status!="Delivered"
        endif
        summaryGrid!.setCellText(summaryRow,1,status!)
        if signedBy! = null()
          signedBy! = "Not Signed"
        endif
        summaryString!=$$
        if (deliveredTo!<>Null()) then
          summaryString!=summaryString!+"Delivered to: "+deliveredTo!+" "
        endif
        summaryString!=summaryString!+"Signed by: "+signedBy!+" "
        summaryGrid!.setCellText(summaryRow,2,summaryString!)
      endif
    next i
  endif
endif

```

**Figure 5.** Extract the tracking details and display the information

## Summary

Adding package tracking to your software enables end users to track shipments without having to leave your application and go to a provider's Web site. These samples should give developers a good starting point for finding out how Web services work and the functionality that they can provide. Consuming Web services in BBJ is a very simple to implement yet powerful feature that any developer can take advantage of today. 



Read these related *BASIS International Advantage* articles

[The QA Memos Web Service](#)  
[BBj and Web Services](#)

† Download with BBJ from [www.basis.com/products/bbj/download.html](http://www.basis.com/products/bbj/download.html) and select "Demos" in the Optional File section. After completing the installation, select BBJ > Demos > LaunchDock from the BASIS folder to run the demo.