

# Rest Resources in some more depth

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## Databases Three

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# We know so far

- We can create a `$resource` object with a RESTful URL scheme.
- This lets us access a RESTful resource that presents a typical REST API.
- We can add custom methods to access other parts of our API.
- We need be attentive to *Cross-origin resource sharing* (CORS) issues.

So, we can do this:

```
app.factory('User', function($resource) {  
    return $resource('http://someurl/users/:id.json'));  
  
    app.controller('UserController' function(User) {  
        user = User.get({id: 1});  
  
        this.getUser = function() {  
            this.user = User.get(this.data.id);  
        };  
    });  
});
```

## Creating a new user

```
this.createUser = function() {  
  user = new User({name: this.data.name,  
    email: this.data.email,  
    password: this.data.password  
  });  
  user.$save();  
};
```

## Custom method for updating

We want an update method that performs an HTTP PUT. This is not a standard `ngResource` method.

```
app.factory('User', function($resource) {  
    return $resource('http://someurl/users/:id.json', {},  
        {update: {method: 'PUT', url: 'http://someurl/users/:id.json'}}  
    ));  
});
```

Then, in our controller, we can call the update method.

```
this.updateUser = function() {  
    this.user.name = form.data.name;  
    this.user.blurb = form.data.blurb;  
    User.update({id: this.user.id}, this.user );  
}
```

# Deleting a user

```
this.deleteUser = function() {  
    User.delete({id: this.user.id});  
};
```