Introduction to RESTful API Workshop 🚀

A Three-Session Journey

Duration: 3 sessions x 2 hours each

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Date: 12/04/25 17

Workshop Overview 📝

- Deep REST Fundamentals
 - Detailed REST theory and its relationship with HTTP
- State-of-the-Art Comparison
 - SOAP vs. REST vs. GraphQL
- Hands-On Experience
 - Consuming an existing API
 - Building your own backend API
 - Creating a frontend that integrates with your API

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- 1. Session 1: REST Fundamentals, HTTP Protocol & API Consumption
- 2. **Session 2:** Building the Backend
- 3. Session 3: Building the Frontend



Introduction & Objectives @

- Deep Dive into REST:
 - What is REST?
 - How REST works with HTTP (Application Layer)
- HTTP Protocol Explored:
 - Overview of HTTP and its components (methods, status codes, headers)
- State-of-the-Art API Comparison:
 - SOAP vs. REST vs. GraphQL
- Practical API Consumption:
 - Hands-on demo using a public API

What is REST? 😕

Definition:

REST (Representational State Transfer) is an architectural style that uses standard HTTP methods.

• Constraints:

- Statelessness
- Cacheability
- Layered system
- Uniform interface

Key Focus:

- Resources & URIs
- CRUD operations via HTTP methods

REST and HTTP Protocol

- REST at the Application Layer:
 - Utilizes HTTP methods: GET, POST, PUT, DELETE
- Key HTTP Elements:
 - Methods:
 - GET: Retrieve data
 - POST: Create resource
 - PUT: Update resource
 - DELETE: Remove resource
 - Status Codes:
 - 200 OK, 201 Created, 404 Not Found, 500 Server Error
 - Headers & Payloads:

State-of-the-Art API Architectures 4

• SOAP:

- Heavyweight, XML-based
- Strict contract with WSDL

REST:

- Lightweight, uses standard HTTP
- Flexible and easier to implement

• GraphQL:

- Query language for your API
- Solves over-fetching/under-fetching challenges

• Discussion:

Trade-offs, use cases, and evolution of API design

Hands-On Demo: API Consumption **__**

- Objective:
 - Consume a public API (e.g., JSONPlaceholder) using code.
- Example Code (Python):

```
import requests

url = "https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/posts/1"
response = requests.get(url)
if response.status_code == 200:
    data = response.json()
    print("Title:", data.get("title"))
else:
    print("Error:", response.status_code)
```

• Example Code (JavaScript):

```
fetch("https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/posts/1")
  then(response => {
    if (response.ok) {
      return response.json();
    } else {
      throw new Error(response.status);
  .then(data => {
    console.log("Title:", data.title);
  .catch(error => {
    console.error("Error:", error.message);
  });
```

• Live Interaction:

- Experiment with GET requests
- Modify parameters, discuss error handling

Session 1 Wrap-Up & Q&A ?

- Recap REST fundamentals and HTTP protocol
- Compare SOAP, REST, and GraphQL
- Q&A: Answer your questions and troubleshoot common issues