***Representational state transfer (REST) or RESTful***[***web services***](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_service)***?***

***HATEOAS?***

**HATEOAS**, an abbreviation for **Hypermedia As The Engine Of Application State**, is a constraint of the [REST application architecture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Representational_state_transfer) that distinguishes it from most other network application architectures. The principle is that a client interacts with a network application entirely through [hypermedia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hypermedia) provided dynamically by application servers. A REST client needs no prior knowledge about how to interact with any particular application or server beyond a generic understanding of hypermedia. By contrast, in some [service-oriented architectures](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Service-oriented_architecture) (SOA), clients and servers interact through a fixed [interface](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interface_(computing)) shared through documentation or an [interface description language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interface_description_language) (IDL).

The HATEOAS constraint decouples client and server in a way that allows the server functionality to evolve independently.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HATEOAS>

***Microservices?***

*The term "Microservice Architecture" means a particular way of designing software applications as suites of independently deployable services.*

<http://martinfowler.com/articles/microservices.html>

<https://spring.io/blog/2015/07/14/microservices-with-spring>