

REST APIs using Spring Boot

3rd semester @ Erhvervsakademi København

What is an API?

- **API** = Application Programming Interface
- A set of rules that allows programs to talk to each other
- It is an **abstraction** that allows the user to interact with a system without needing to understand its internal workings
- Can be used to access data or functionality of a service
- Can be local (within the same application) or remote (over the internet)

What is REST?

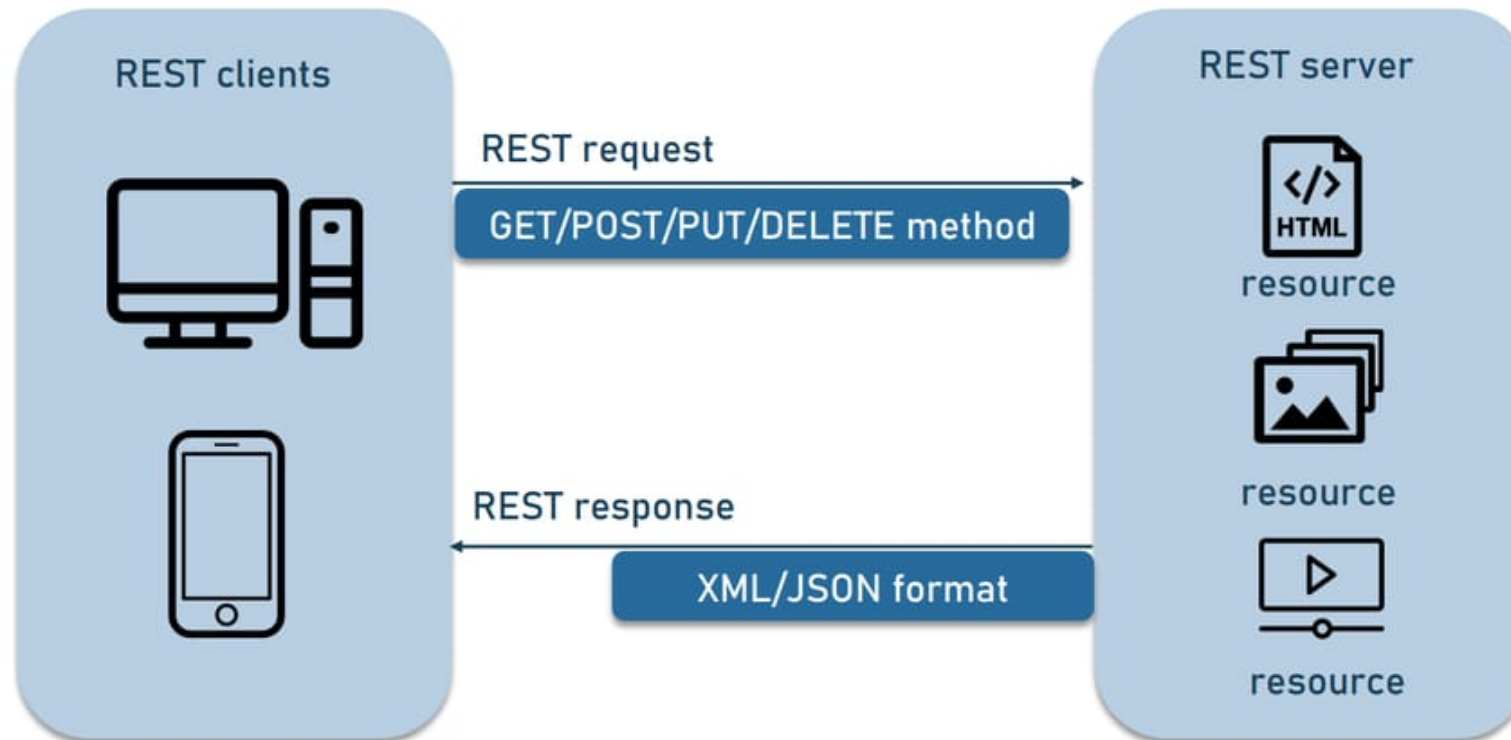
- **REST** = Representational State Transfer
- Architectural standard for designing **networked applications**
- Based on **HTTP**, using standard methods:
 - **GET** , **POST** , **PUT** , **DELETE** , etc.
- Works with **resources**, typically represented as **JSON**
- **Stateless**: Each request from client to server **must contain all the information** needed to understand and process the request, i.e., **no session state** is stored on the server.
- **Uniform Interface**: A uniform way to interact with **resources**, simplifying the architecture and **decoupling client and server**.

RESTful APIs

- An API that follows REST principles is called a **RESTful API**
- Uses standard **HTTP methods** to interact with resources
- Returns data usually as **JSON**
- Allows different systems to exchange data in a **standardized way**
- Can be **consumed by any client** (browser, mobile app, etc.)
- **Examples:** [GitHub API](#), [REMA1000 API](#), [ipinfo API](#) etc.

RESTful APIs cont.

REST API IN ACTION



Key Principles

- **Stateless**

Each request contains all info needed (no client session on server)

- **Client-Server**

Separation of concerns between frontend and backend

- **Uniform Interface**

Standard **HTTP** methods: GET , POST , PUT , DELETE

- **Resource-Based**

Resources are identified by URIs (e.g., /users , /todos)

REST is Resource-Based

- A **resource** is an object or entity (e.g., user, todo, book)
- Resources are represented as **nouns**, not actions (verbs)

- **Good:**

`/users` , `/todos/5` , `/products/13`

- **Avoid:**

`/getUser` , `/createTodo` , `/updateProduct`

Naming Conventions

- Use **plural nouns** for resource names
→ `/todos`, `/users`, `/books`
- Use **lowercase** and **hyphens** for readability
→ `/order-items`, not `/orderItems`
- Use **sub-resources** for hierarchy
→ `/users/42/orders`, `/books/5/reviews`
- No verbs in path — actions are determined by **HTTP method**

Example: A Todo API

Endpoint	Method	Description
/todos	GET	Get all todos
/todos/{id}	GET	Get a specific todo
/todos	POST	Create a new todo
/todos/{id}	PUT	Update an existing todo
/todos/{id}	DELETE	Delete a todo

JSON Example

A typical response from a REST API is in **JSON format** (JavaScript Object Notation)

GET /todos/1 might return:

```
{  
  "id": 1,  
  "title": "Learn REST APIs",  
  "completed": false  
}
```

REST with Spring Boot

- Spring Boot makes it easy to build REST APIs
- Provides annotations:
 - `@RestController`
 - `@GetMapping` , `@PostMapping` , etc.
- Automatic JSON conversion (between Java objects and JSON) with Jackson (included in Spring Boot dependencies)

Creating a Simple REST API

HelloController.java

```
@RestController // Makes it return data not views
@RequestMapping("/api") // Base URL for this controller
public class HelloController {

    @GetMapping("/hello")
    public String sayHello() {
        return "Hello, World!";
    }
}
```

Returning objects as JSON

```
@RestController
@RequestMapping("/api")
public class TodoController {
    @GetMapping("/todos")
    public List<Todo> getAllTodos() {
        return List.of(
            new Todo("Learn REST APIs", false),
            new Todo("Build a REST API", false)
        );
    }
}

public class Todo {
    private String title;
    private boolean completed;
    // Constructors, getters, setters
}
```

HTTP Status Codes

- **200 OK:** Request succeeded (e.g., GET , POST)
- **201 Created:** Resource created (e.g., POST)
- **204 No Content:** Request succeeded, no content to return (e.g., DELETE)
- **400 Bad Request:** Invalid request (e.g., missing parameters)
- **404 Not Found:** Resource not found (e.g., GET on non-existing resource)
- **500 Internal Server Error:** Server error (e.g., unexpected exception)

Setting Response status codes in Spring Boot

You can set the response status code in your controller methods using **ResponseEntity** :

```
@GetMapping("/{id}")
public ResponseEntity<User> getUser(@PathVariable Long id) {
    User user = userService.findById(id);
    if (user != null) {
        return ResponseEntity.ok(user); // 200 OK
    } else {
        return ResponseEntity.notFound().build(); // 404 Not Found
    }
}
```

Exercise: REST API with Spring Boot