

SOAP与REST对比

SOAP作为一种古老的Web服务技术,短期内还不会退出历史舞台。但其仅支持XML, 和其较为复杂的解析操作。

与SOAP相比, REST 使用了标准 HTTP ,因此其创建客户端,开发 API,编写文档都会更加简单





- REST(Representational State Transfer)
 - 是Roy Thomas Fielding博士于2000年在他的博士论文中提出来的一种万维网软件架构风格,目的是便于不同软件/程序在网络(例如互联网)中互相传递信息。
 - 2. 资源是由URI来指定。对资源的操作包括获取、创建、修改和删除资源,这些操作正好对应HTTP协议提供的GET、POST、PUT和DELETE方法。
 - 3. 用 HTTP Status Code传递Server的状态信息。比如最常用的 200 表示成功,500 表示Server内部错误等。

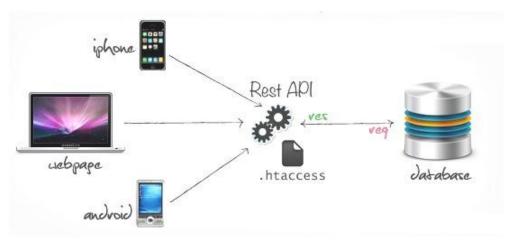




REST(Representational State Transfer)

用HTTP协议里的动词来实现资源的添加,修改,删除等操作。即通过HTTP动词来实现资源的状态扭转:

- 1. GET 用来获取资源
- 2. POST 用来新建资源
- 3. PUT 用来更新资源
- 4. DELETE 用来删除资源。







API访问

例子: 需要获取Github中user为octocat的信息,可以通过Github提供的API,通过访问该API获取相应的信息。方式有如下:

- 1. 在浏览器中输入https://api.github.com/users/octocat
- 2. 在命令行下使用cURL工具

curl https://api.github.com/users/octocat





5. REST

• API访问

```
"login": "octocat",
"id": 583231,
"avatar url": "https://avatars3.githubusercontent.com/u/583231?v=4",
"gravatar id": ""
"url": "https://api.github.com/users/octocat",
"html url": "https://github.com/octocat",
"followers_url": "https://api.github.com/users/octocat/followers",
"following_url": "https://api.github.com/users/octocat/following{/other_user}",
"gists_url": "https://api.github.com/users/octocat/gists{/gist_id}",
"starred_url": "https://api.github.com/users/octocat/starred{/owner}{/repo}",
"subscriptions_url": "https://api.github.com/users/octocat/subscriptions",
"organizations_url": "https://api.github.com/users/octocat/orgs",
"repos_url": "https://api.github.com/users/octocat/repos",
"events_url": "https://api.github.com/users/octocat/events{/privacy}",
                                                                                   GET请求返回结果
"received events url": "https://api.github.com/users/octocat/received events",
"type": "User".
"site admin": false,
"name": "The Octocat",
"company": "GitHub",
"blog": "http://www.github.com/blog",
"location": "San Francisco",
"email": null,
"hireable": null,
"bio": null,
"public repos": 7,
"public_gists": 8,
"followers": 2014,
"following": 5,
"created_at": "2011-01-25T18:44:36Z",
"updated at": "2017-11-23T04:10:31Z"
```



• API访问

POST 请求: 利用POST请求在Github账号上创建一个gist, 发送携带JSON格式的数据在HTTPBody中,可以在该账号上根据相应的数据创建相应的Gist.

```
"description": "the description for this gist",
"public": true,
"files": {
    "file1.txt": {
        "content": "String file contents"
    }
}
```





• API访问

PATCH 请求: 利用POST请求在Github账号上修改一个gist, 发送携带JSON格式的数据在HTTPBody中,可以在该账号上根据携带的数据修改相应的Gist.

```
"description": "the description for this gist",
"files": {
    "file1.txt": {
        "content": "updated file contents"
    },
    "old_name.txt": {
        "filename": "new_name.txt",
        "content": "modified contents"
    },
    "new_file.txt": {
        "content": "a new file"
    },
    "delete_this_file.txt": null
}
```





• API访问

DELETE: 利用DELETE请求在Github账号上删除对应id的gist

如: 向服务端对应API发送DELETE请求

DELETE /gists/:id

服务端Response

Status: 204 No Content

