



# Possibilities

#CiscoLive | #DevNetDay

# Coding 1001: REST APIs

HTTP for more than just web browsing

Matt DeNapoli – DevNet Developer Advocate

@theDeNap

DEVNET-1897





# Agenda

- REST
- Anatomy of a REST request
- Authorization
- Tools
- Real World
- Conclusion





# REST

# REST Web service

- What is REST?
  - REpresentational State Transfer (REST)
  - API framework built on HTTP
- What is a REST Web Service?
  - REST is *an architecture style* for designing networked applications.
  - Popular due to performance, scale, simplicity, and reliability

GET

POST

PUT

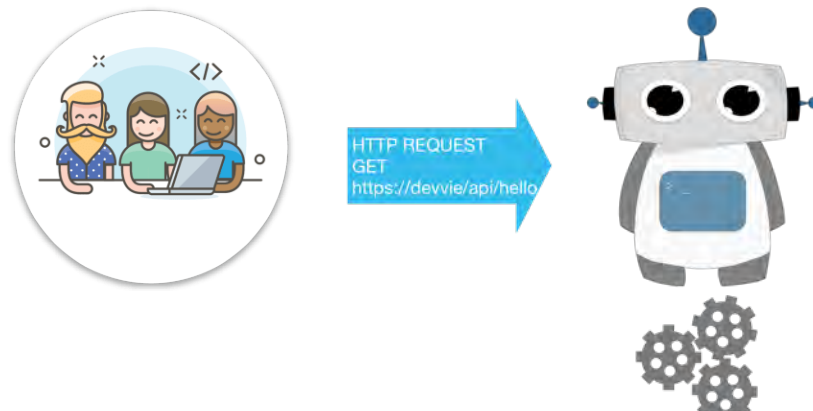
DELETE

{REST}

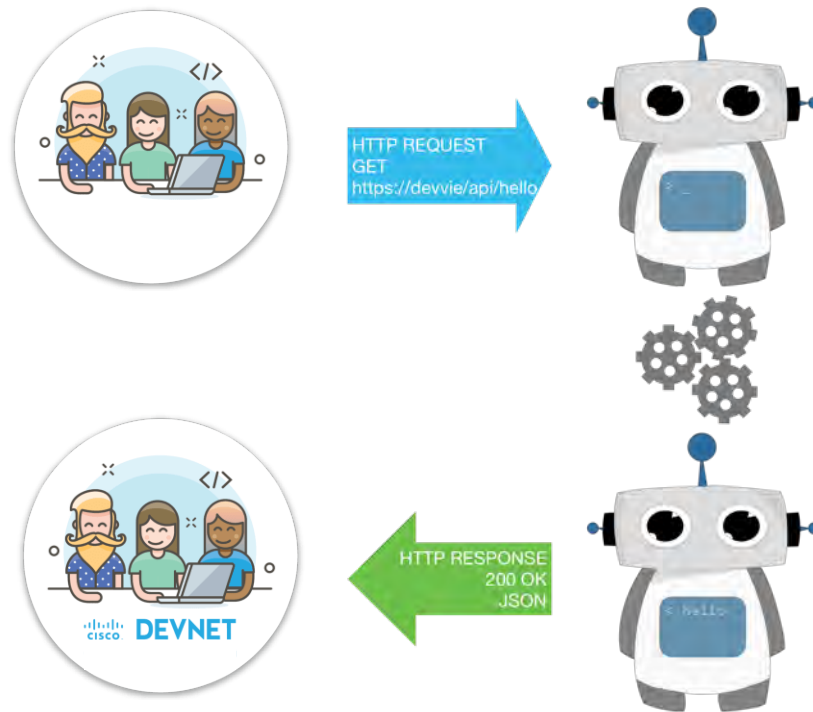
# Request and Response, the REST API Flow



# Requests and Response, the REST API Flow



# Requests and Response, the REST API Flow





# HTTP Methods: What to do?

HTTP Verb	Typical Purpose (CRUD)	Description
POST	Create	Used to create a new object, or resource. Example: Add new book to library
GET	Read	Retrieve resource details from the system. Example: Get list of books from the library
PUT	Update	Typically used to replace or update a resource. Can be used to modify or create. Example: Update the borrower details for a book
PATCH	Update	Used to modify some details about a resource. Example: Change the author of a book
DELETE	Delete	Remove a resource from the system. Example: Delete a book from the library.

# Response Status Codes: Did it work?

	Status Code	Status Message	Meaning
2xx	200	OK	All looks good
	201	Created	New resource created
	202	Accepted	Accepted for processing, but processing not completed
	204	No Content	Request succeeded, but no message body returned
4xx	400	Bad Request	Request was invalid
	401	Unauthorized	Authentication missing or incorrect
	403	Forbidden	Request was understood, but not allowed
	404	Not Found	Resource not found
5xx	500	Internal Server Error	Something wrong with the server
	503	Service Unavailable	Server is unable to complete request

# Request Anatomy

# The URI: What are you Requesting?

https://deckofcardsapi.com/api/deck/new/shuffle/?deck\_count=1

The diagram shows the URI `https://deckofcardsapi.com/api/deck/new/shuffle/?deck_count=1` with three colored brackets underneath it. A blue bracket under `deckofcardsapi.com` is labeled **Server or Host**. A green bracket under `/api/deck/new/shuffle/` is labeled **Resource**. A red bracket under `?deck_count=1` is labeled **Parameters**.

- **http://** or **https://**
  - Protocol over which data is sent between client and server
  - ‘s’ in https stands for secure
- **Server or Host**
  - Resolves to the IP and port to which to connect
- **Resource**
  - The location of the data or object of interest
- **Parameters**
  - Details to scope, filter, or clarify a request. Often optional.

# Data: Sending and Receiving

- Contained in the message body
- GET responses will include a message body
- POST, PUT, PATCH requests typically include a message body
- Format typically JSON or XML
  - Check “Content-Type” header

```
{  
  "success": true,  
  "deck_id": "3p40paa87x90",  
  "shuffled": true,  
  "remaining": 52  
}
```

# Headers:

## What additional details and metadata can I use?

Header	Example Value	Purpose
Content-Type	application/json	Specify the format of the data in the body
Accept	application/json	Specify the requested format for returned data
Authorization	Basic dmFncmFudDp2YWdyYW50	Provide credentials to authorize a request
Date	Tue, 25 Jul 2017 19:26:00 GMT	Date and time of the message

- Used to pass information between client and server
- Included in both REQUEST and RESPONSE
- Some APIs use custom headers for authentication or other purpose



# Review: Request/Response

Request: GET https://api.ciscospark.com/v1/people/me



Response: 200 OK + Data



HTTPS Request

Request Headers

HTTPS Response

Response Headers

<blank line>

Response Payload

**Note:** This is all exchanged as simple text over a TCP/TLS connection.

```
GET /v1/people/me HTTPS/1.1
Host: api.ciscospark.com
Authorization: Bearer <redacted>
Accept: */*
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, sdch
Connection: keep-alive
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_11_4) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/49.0.2623.112 Safari/537.36

HTTPS/1.1 200 OK
Date: Wed, 23 Jan 2019 23:12:11 GMT
Content-Type: application/json; charset=UTF-8
Content-Encoding: gzip
Content-Length: 323
Trackingid: ROUTER_5C48F4B1-9789-01BB-4148-xxxxxxxxxx
Vary: Accept-Encoding
Strict-Transport-Security: max-age=63072000; includeSubDomains; preload

{
  "id":
  "Y2lzY29zcGFyazovL3VzL1BFT1BMRS9iODBjM2NmOC01ZGIwLTQyNzAt0ThiZS1mYzFhYjA3MzE1YWE",
  "emails": ["mdenapol@cisco.com"],
  "displayName": "Matt DeNapoli",
  "nickName": "Matthew",
  "firstName": "Matt",
  "lastName": "DeNapoli",
  :
  "status": "active",
  "type": "person"
}
```

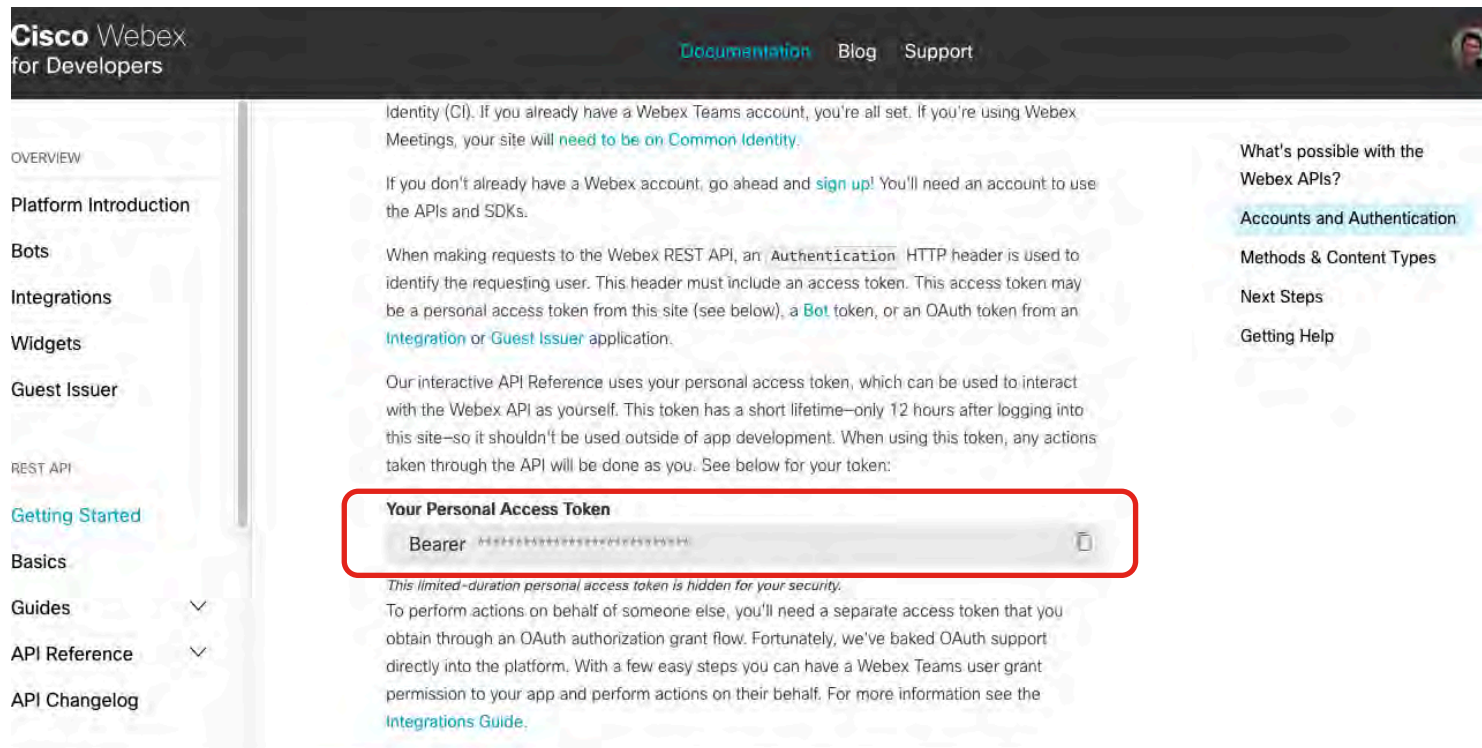
# Authorization

# HTTP Authentication and Security

- **None:** Web API resource is public, anybody can place requests
- **Syntax**
  - Authorization: <type> <credentials>
- **Basic:** username and password passed to server in encoded string
  - Authorization: Basic ENCODEDSTRING
- **OAuth:** Standard framework to retrieve access token from Identity Provider
  - Authorization: Bearer ENCODEDSTRING
- Authorization can be short-lived and require refreshing of token

# Token example – Webex Teams

<https://developer.webex.com/docs/api/getting-started/accounts-and-authentication>



The screenshot shows the Cisco Webex for Developers documentation page. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with sections like OVERVIEW, Platform Introduction, Bots, Integrations, Widgets, Guest Issuer, REST API, Getting Started, Basics, Guides, API Reference, and API Changelog. The 'Getting Started' section is highlighted. The main content area is titled 'Accounts and Authentication' and contains several paragraphs of text. A red box highlights the 'Your Personal Access Token' section, which shows a 'Bearer' token followed by a series of asterisks. Below this, there is a note about the limited duration of the token and instructions on how to obtain a separate access token for actions on behalf of someone else.

**Cisco Webex for Developers**

[Documentation](#) [Blog](#) [Support](#)

OVERVIEW

- Platform Introduction
- Bots
- Integrations
- Widgets
- Guest Issuer

REST API

- Getting Started**
- Basics
- Guides
- API Reference
- API Changelog

Identity (CI). If you already have a Webex Teams account, you're all set. If you're using Webex Meetings, your site will **need to be on Common Identity**.

If you don't already have a Webex account, go ahead and **sign up!** You'll need an account to use the APIs and SDKs.

When making requests to the Webex REST API, an **Authentication** HTTP header is used to identify the requesting user. This header must include an access token. This access token may be a personal access token from this site (see below), a **Bot** token, or an OAuth token from an **Integration** or **Guest Issuer** application.

Our interactive API Reference uses your personal access token, which can be used to interact with the Webex API as yourself. This token has a short lifetime—only 12 hours after logging into this site—so it shouldn't be used outside of app development. When using this token, any actions taken through the API will be done as you. See below for your token:

**Your Personal Access Token**

Bearer \*\*\*\*\*

*This limited-duration personal access token is hidden for your security.*

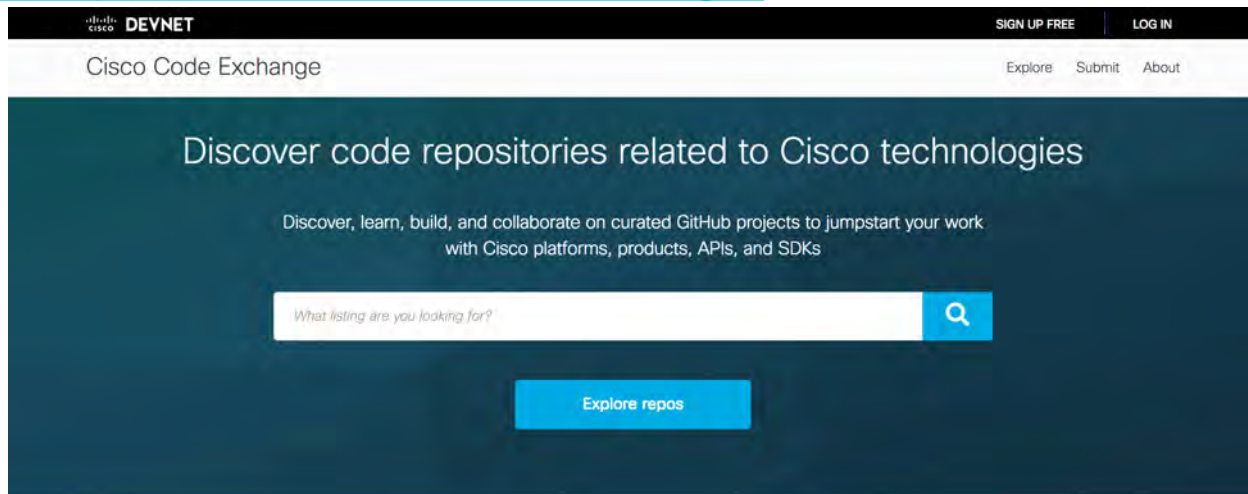
To perform actions on behalf of someone else, you'll need a separate access token that you obtain through an OAuth authorization grant flow. Fortunately, we've baked OAuth support directly into the platform. With a few easy steps you can have a Webex Teams user grant permission to your app and perform actions on their behalf. For more information see the **Integrations Guide**.

What's possible with the Webex APIs?

- Accounts and Authentication**
- Methods & Content Types
- Next Steps
- Getting Help

# OAuth example: Code Exchange

<https://developer.cisco.com/codeexchange/>






## Featured

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Generate model-driven APIs from YANG models

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meraki  
[automation-scripts](#)

Meraki Dashboard API automation/migration scripts in Python...

 Python  3  4

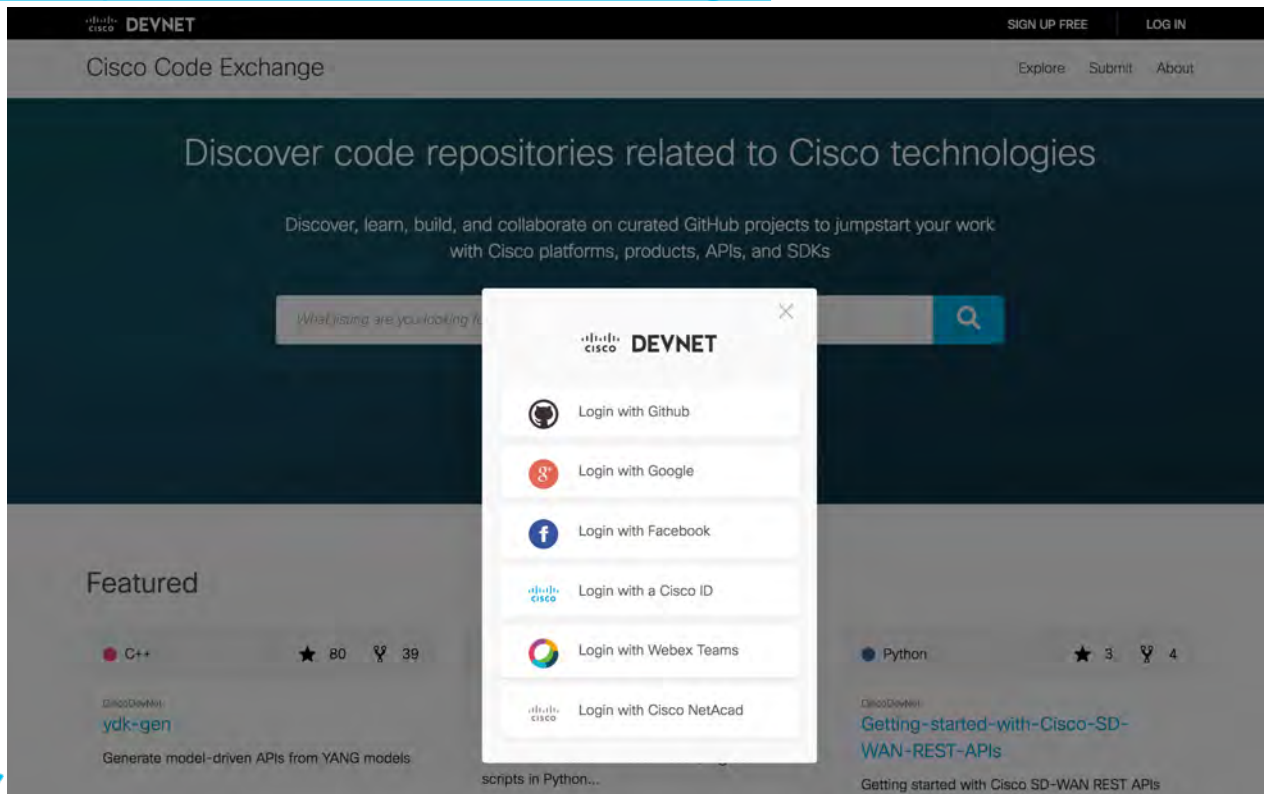
CiscoDevNet  
[Getting-started-with-Cisco-SD-WAN-REST-APIs](#)

Getting started with Cisco SD-WAN REST APIs



# OAuth example: Code Exchange

<https://developer.cisco.com/codeexchange/>

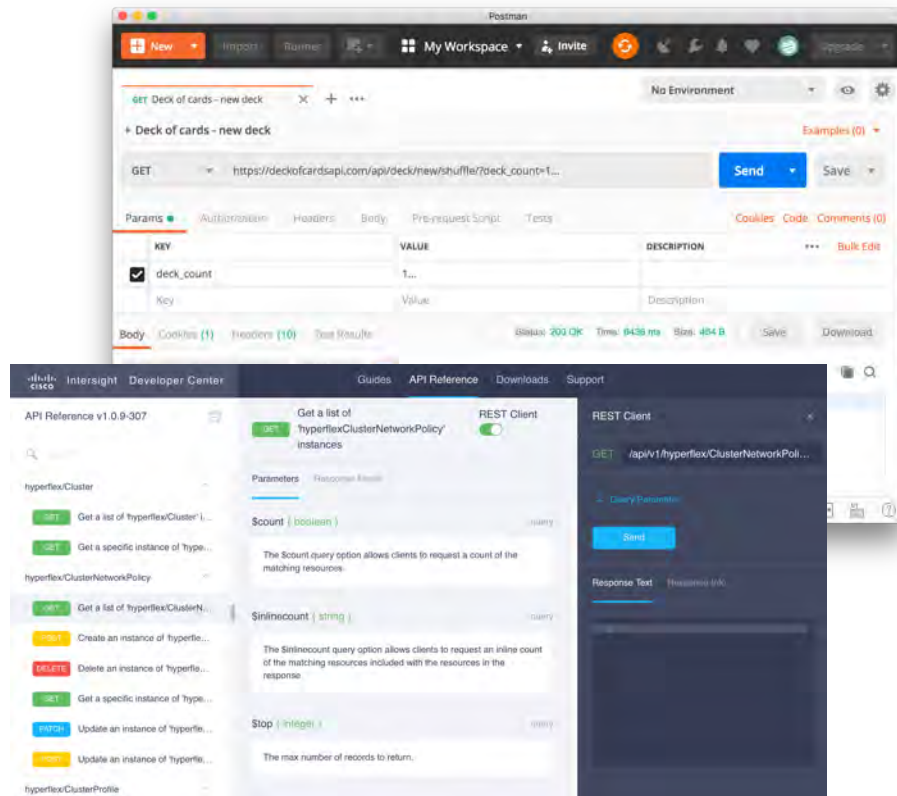




# Tools

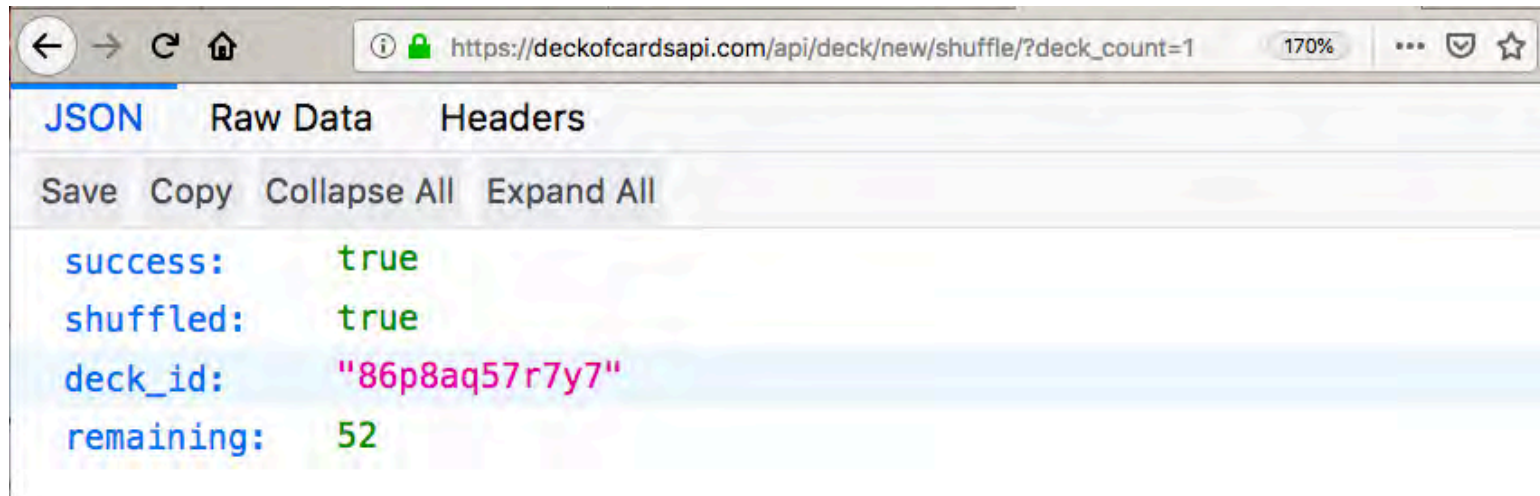
# Many Options for Working with REST APIs

- Web browser
  - Chrome, Firefox, etc.
- curl
  - Linux command line application
- Postman
  - API testing application and framework
- Requests
  - Python library for scripting
- OpenAPI/Swagger
  - Dynamic API Documentation



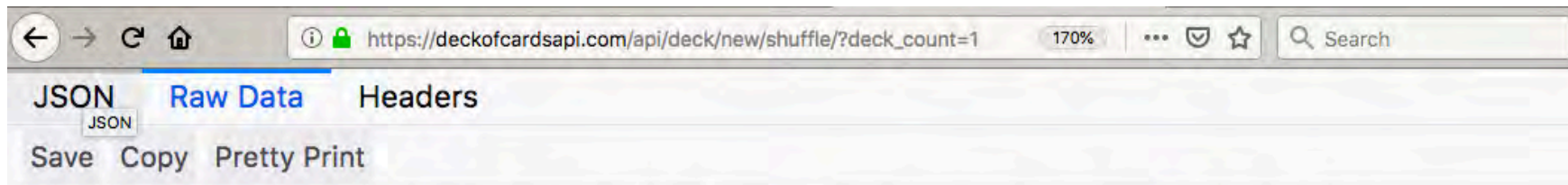
# Web Browser

[https://deckofcardsapi.com/api/deck/new/shuffle/?deck\\_count=1](https://deckofcardsapi.com/api/deck/new/shuffle/?deck_count=1)



# Web Browser

[https://deckofcardsapi.com/api/deck/new/shuffle/?deck\\_count=1](https://deckofcardsapi.com/api/deck/new/shuffle/?deck_count=1)



# Web Browser

[https://deckofcardsapi.com/api/deck/new/shuffle/?deck\\_count=1](https://deckofcardsapi.com/api/deck/new/shuffle/?deck_count=1)

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the 'Headers' tab selected. The address bar shows the URL `https://deckofcardsapi.com/api/deck/new/shuffle/?deck_count=1`. The response headers are listed below the 'Copy' button, and the request headers are listed below the 'Request Headers' section.

**Response Headers:**

<b>X-Firefox-Spdy</b>	h2
<b>access-control-allow-origin</b>	*
<b>cf-ray</b>	49e6655f4898962b-SJC
<b>content-encoding</b>	br
<b>content-type</b>	application/json
<b>date</b>	Thu, 24 Jan 2019 23:49:19 GMT
<b>expect-ct</b>	max-age=604800, report-uri="https://report-uri.cloudflare.com/cdn-cgi/beacon/expect-ct"
<b>server</b>	cloudflare
<b>x-frame-options</b>	SAMEORIGIN

**Request Headers:**

<b>Accept</b>	text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9;/*/*;q=0.8
<b>Accept-Encoding</b>	gzip, deflate, br
<b>Accept-Language</b>	en-US,en;q=0.5
<b>Connection</b>	keep-alive
<b>DNT</b>	1
<b>Host</b>	deckofcardsapi.com
<b>Upgrade-Insecure-Requests</b>	1
<b>User-Agent</b>	Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10.13; rv:64.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/64.0



# curl

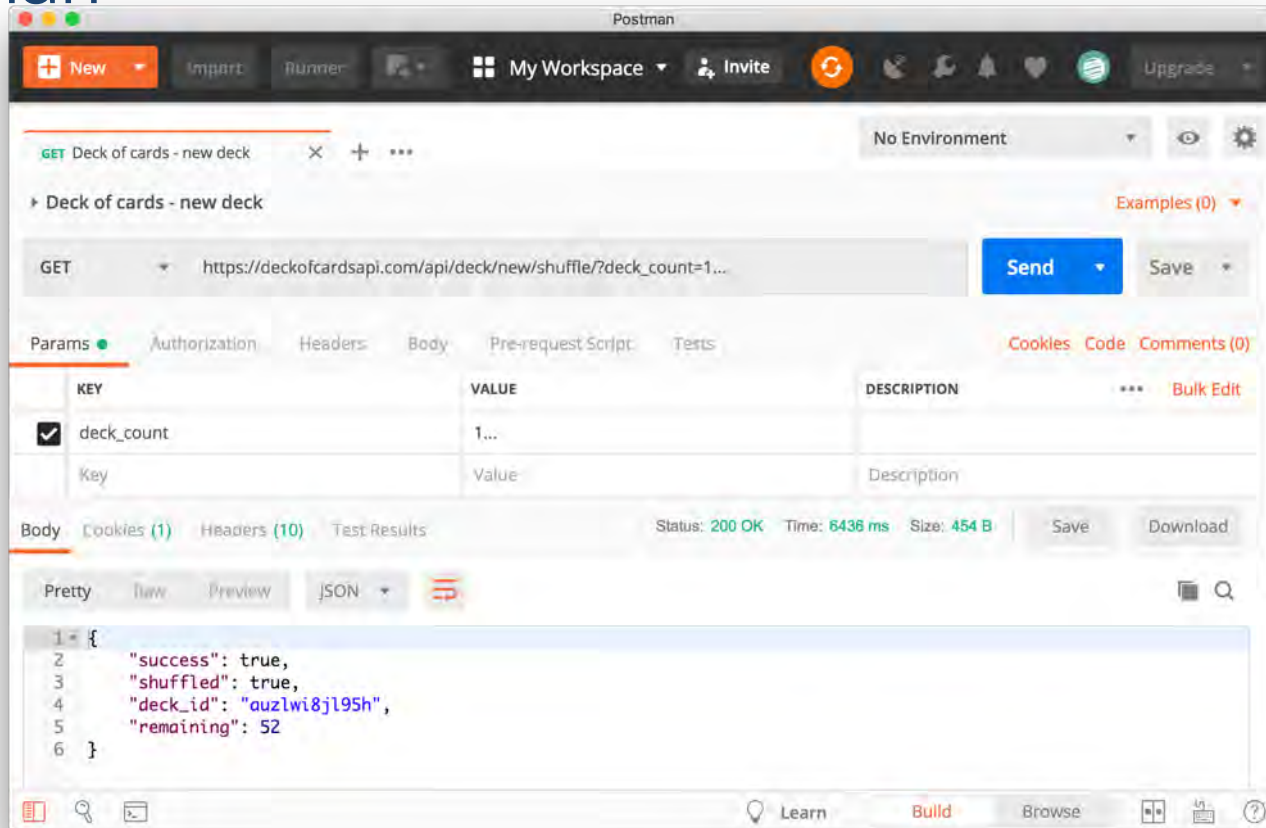
```
$ curl
```

```
https://deckofcardsapi.com/api/deck/new/shuffle/?deck_count=1
```

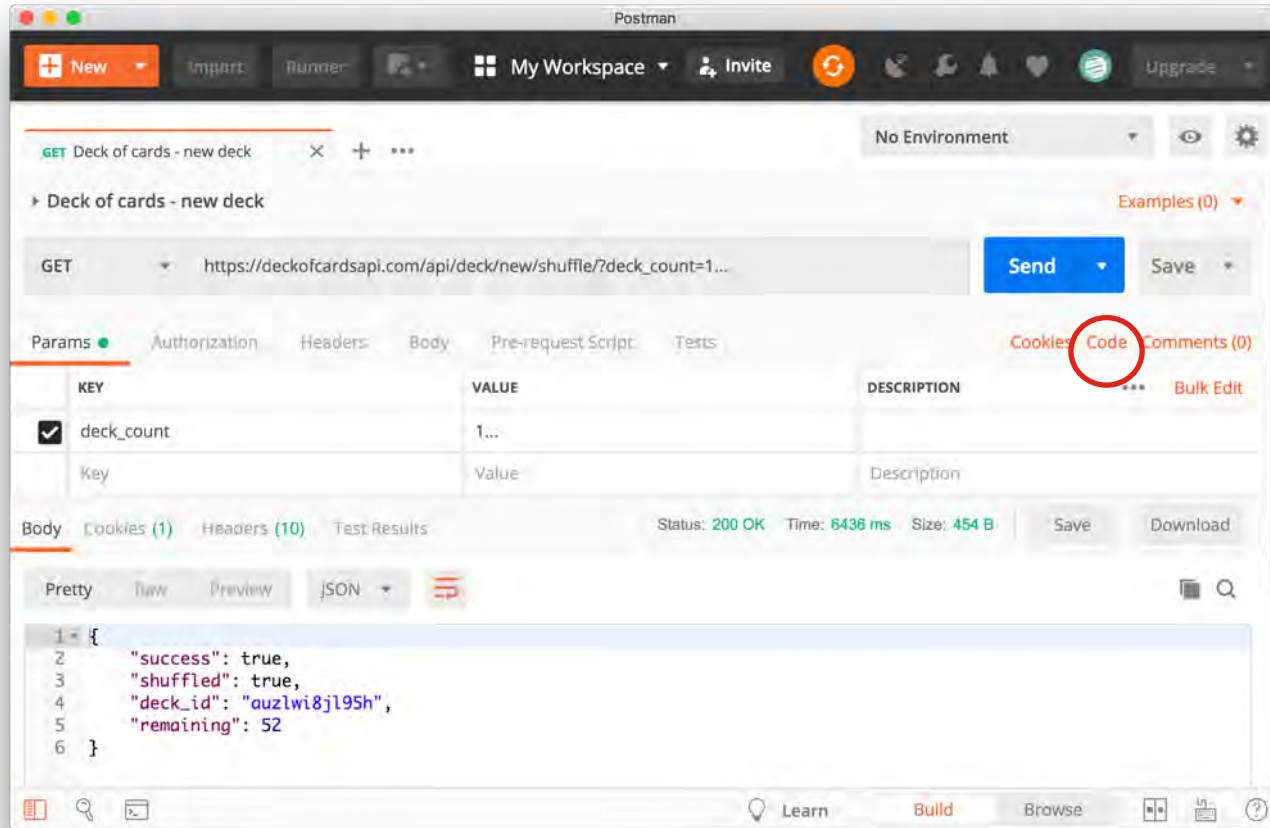
```
{"success": true, "shuffled": true, "deck_id": "sr405eihisjl",  
"remaining": 52}
```



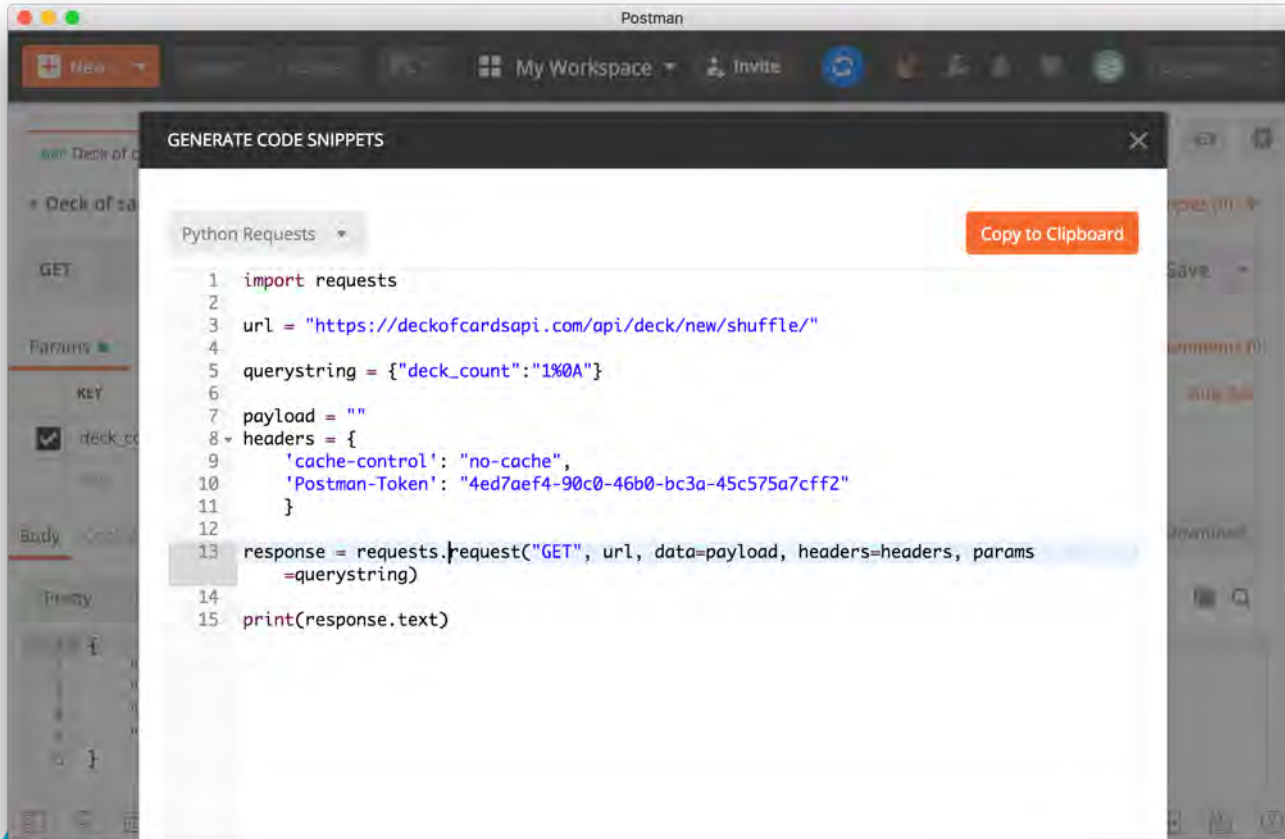
# Postman



# Postman



# Python



The image shows a screenshot of the Postman application window. A modal titled "GENERATE CODE SNIPPETS" is open, displaying Python code for a GET request. The code is as follows:

```
1 import requests
2
3 url = "https://deckofcardsapi.com/api/deck/new/shuffle/"
4
5 querystring = {"deck_count": "1%0A"}
6
7 payload = ""
8 headers = {
9     'cache-control': "no-cache",
10     'Postman-Token': "4ed7aef4-90c0-46b0-bc3a-45c575a7cff2"
11 }
12
13 response = requests.request("GET", url, data=payload, headers=headers, params=querystring)
14
15 print(response.text)
```

A "Copy to Clipboard" button is visible in the top right corner of the code snippet modal.

# OpenAPI example: Webex Teams

<https://developer.webex.com/docs/api/v1/people/get-person-details>

The screenshot shows the Cisco Webex for Developers API documentation page for the 'Get Person Details' endpoint. The page is divided into several sections:

- People** (left sidebar): A list of API endpoints with their methods (GET, POST, PUT, DELETE) and descriptions.
- Get Person Details** (main content):
  - Description:** Shows details for a person, by ID. Certain fields, such as status or lastActivity, will only be displayed for people within your organization or an organization you manage. Specify the person ID in the personId parameter in the URI.
  - URI:** GET /v1/people/{personId}
  - URI Parameters:** A table with columns Name and Description. The parameter is personId (string), described as 'A unique identifier for the person.'
  - Response Properties:** A table with columns Name and Description. The properties are: id (string, 'A unique identifier for the person.'), emails (array, 'The email addresses of the person.'), displayName (string, 'The full name of the person.'), and nickname (string, 'The nickname of the person if configured, if no nickname is configured.')
- Try it / Example** (right sidebar): A section for testing the API. It includes a 'Try it' button, an 'Example' button, and a 'Run' button. It shows the request and response details.



# Requests in the Real World

# Network Programmability with RESTCONF

## The Request

```
$ curl -vk \
  -u root:D_Vay\!_10\& \
  -H 'accept: application/yang-data+json' \
  https://ios-xe-mgmt.cisco.com:9443/restconf/data/ietf-interfaces:interfaces/interface=GigabitEthernet1

> GET /restconf/data/ietf-interfaces:interfaces/interface=GigabitEthernet1 HTTP/1.1
> Host: ios-xe-mgmt.cisco.com:9443
> Authorization: Basic cm9vdDpEXlZheSFfMTAm
> User-Agent: curl/7.54.0
> accept: application/yang-data+json
>
```

- `-u` provides `user:password` for Basic Authentication
- `-H` to set headers
- Lines beginning with “>” indicate Request elements
- Lines beginning with “<” indicate Response elements (next slide)





# Network Programmability with RESTCONF



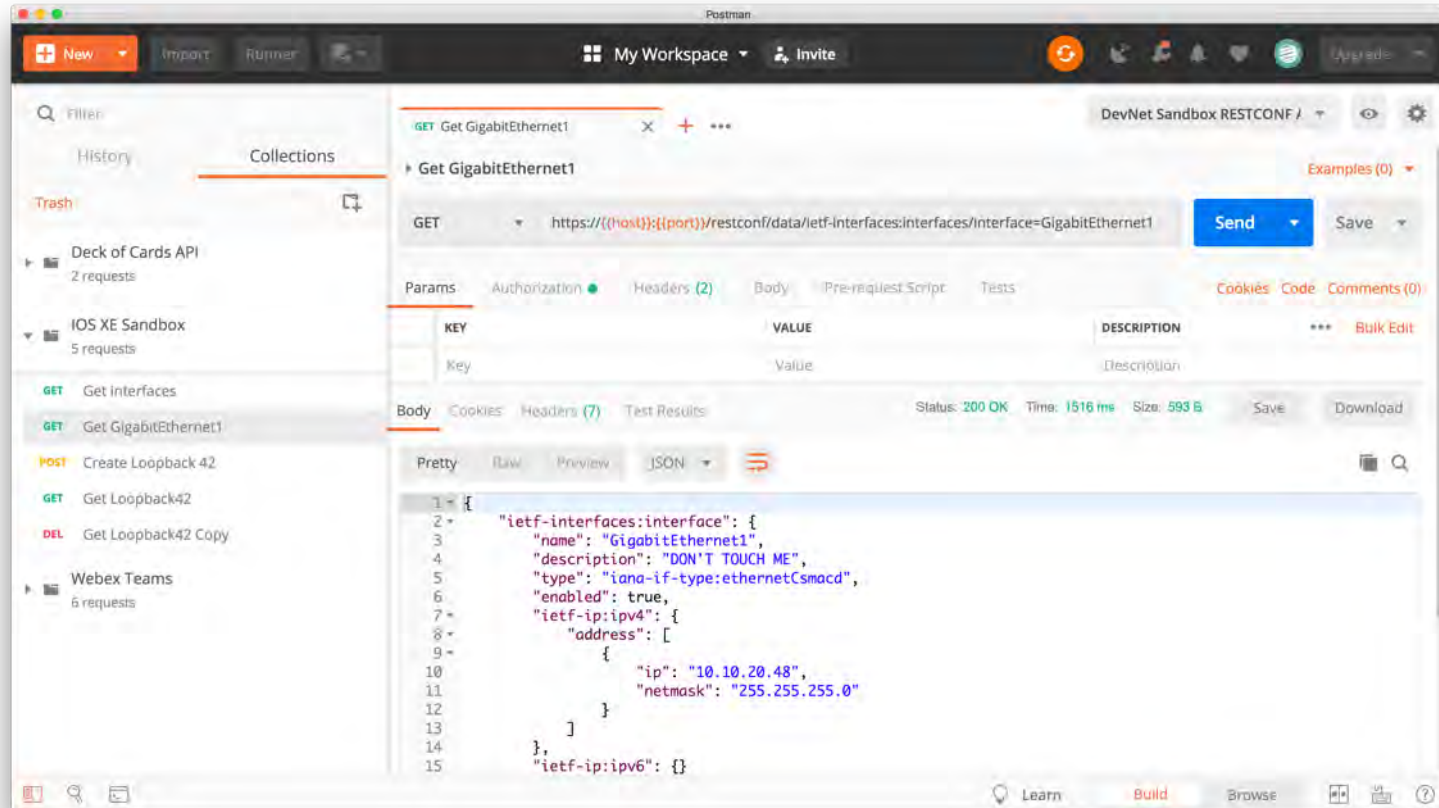
## The Response - Headers

```
< HTTP/1.1 200 OK
< Server: nginx
< Date: Fri, 25 Jan 2019 17:37:43 GMT
< Content-Type: application/yang-data+json
< Transfer-Encoding: chunked
< Connection: close
< Cache-Control: private, no-cache, ...
< Pragma: no-cache
<
```

## The Response - Body

```
{
  "ietf-interfaces:interface": {
    "name": "GigabitEthernet1",
    "description": "DON'T TOUCH ME",
    "type": "iana-if-type:ethernetCsmacd",
    "enabled": true,
    "ietf-ip:ipv4": {
      "address": [
        {
          "ip": "10.10.20.48",
          "netmask": "255.255.255.0"
        }
      ]
    },
    "ietf-ip:ipv6": {
    }
  }
}
```

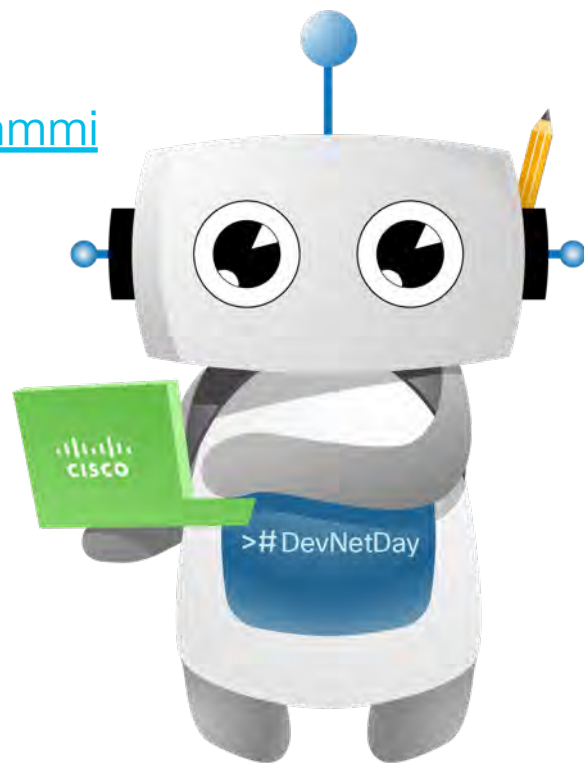
# Postman Collections and Environments



# Explore More

- Programming Fundamentals:

<https://developer.cisco.com/learning/modules/programming-fundamentals>



Thank you



# Possibilities

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