

TUTORIAL

Designing a resource model for a Public API

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Agenda – 3.5 hours



Introduction &
API Domain
discovery

~ 20 minutes



API Domain
discovery

~ 45 minutes



REST Resource
modeling

~ 20 minutes



Coffee Break
~ 30 minutes
(3pm)



REST Resource
modeling

~ 60 minutes



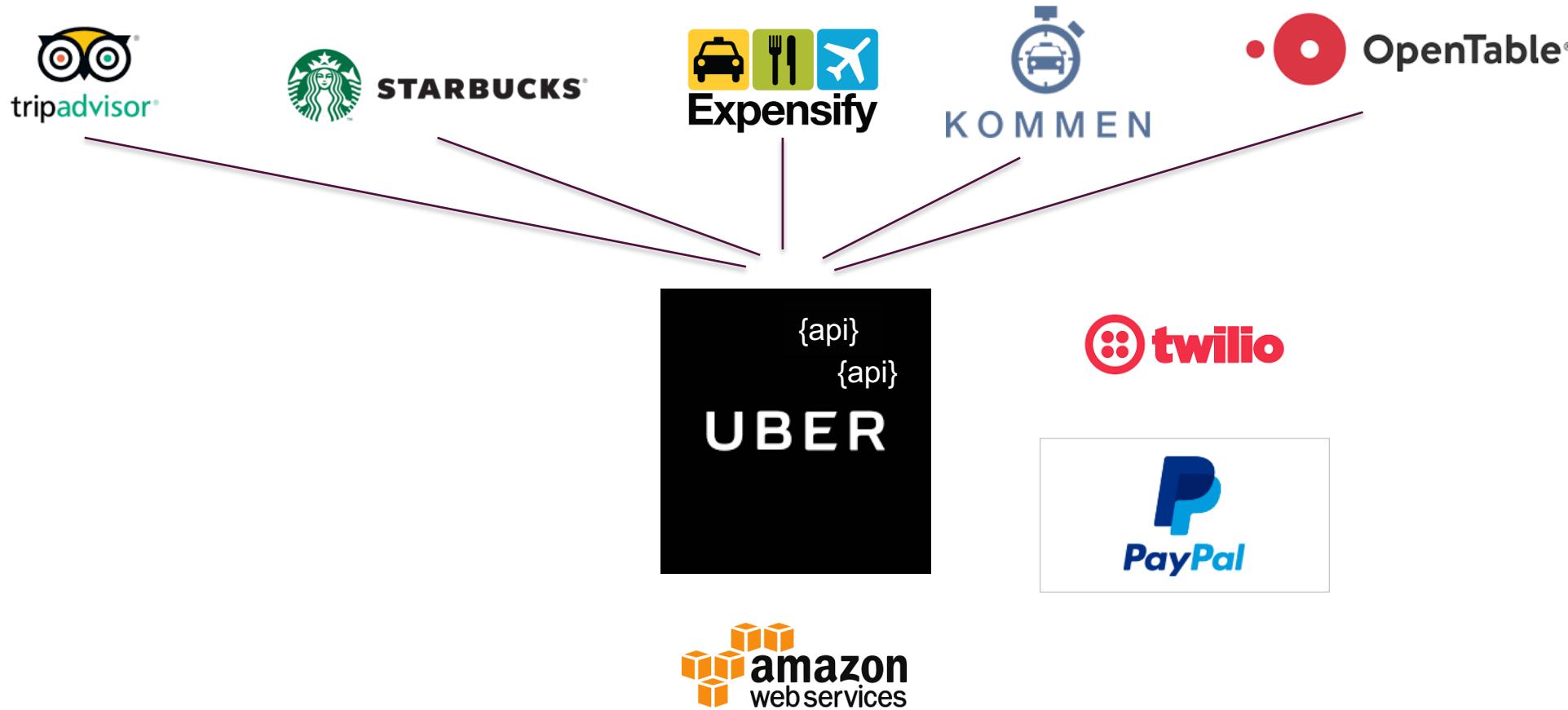
*Other Topics &
Conclusion*

~ 20 minutes
(5pm)



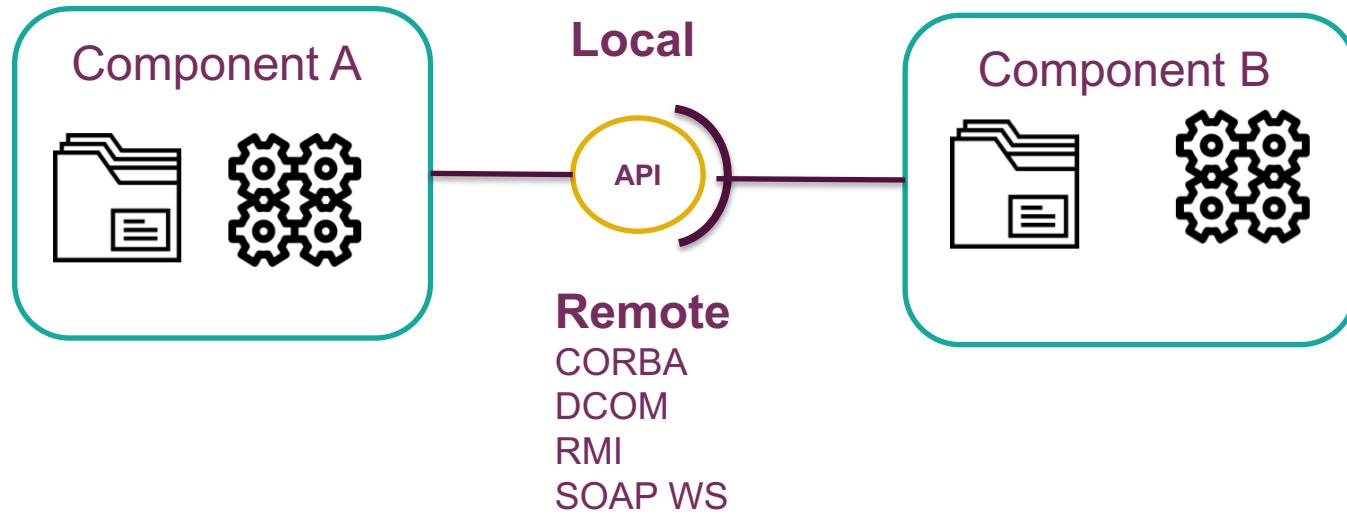
Part 0 - Introduction

The API Economy



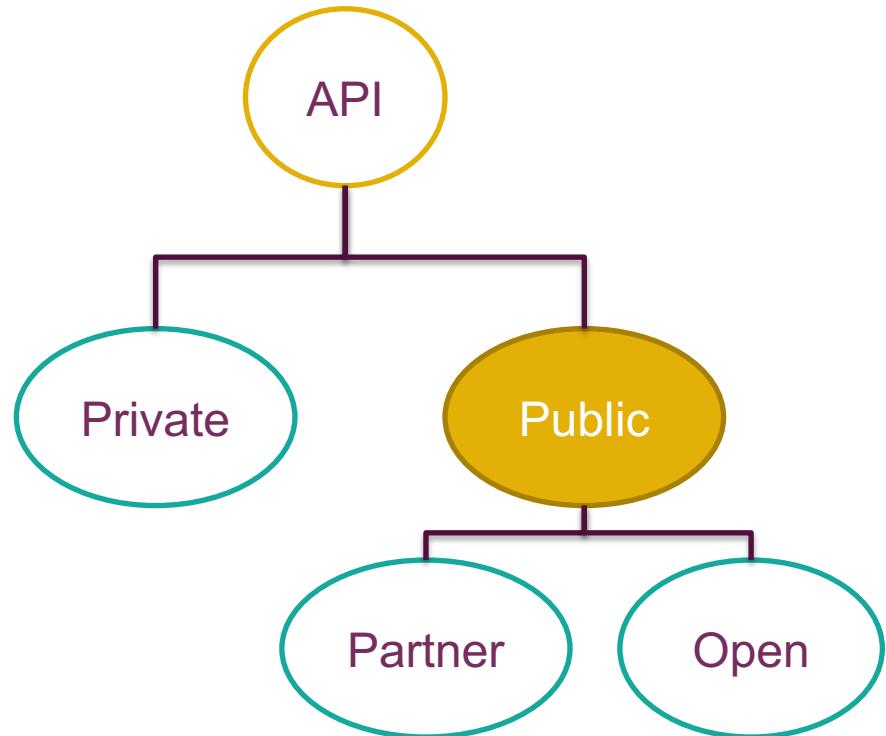
APIs allow companies to grow and extend businesses at unprecedented rates by sharing services with third parties — source: Harvard Business Review (<https://hbr.org/2015/01/the-strategic-value-of-apis>)

What we, *techies*, used to think an API is



With the rise of web technologies, the **term API** is now in general use and a *unique selling point* on the web

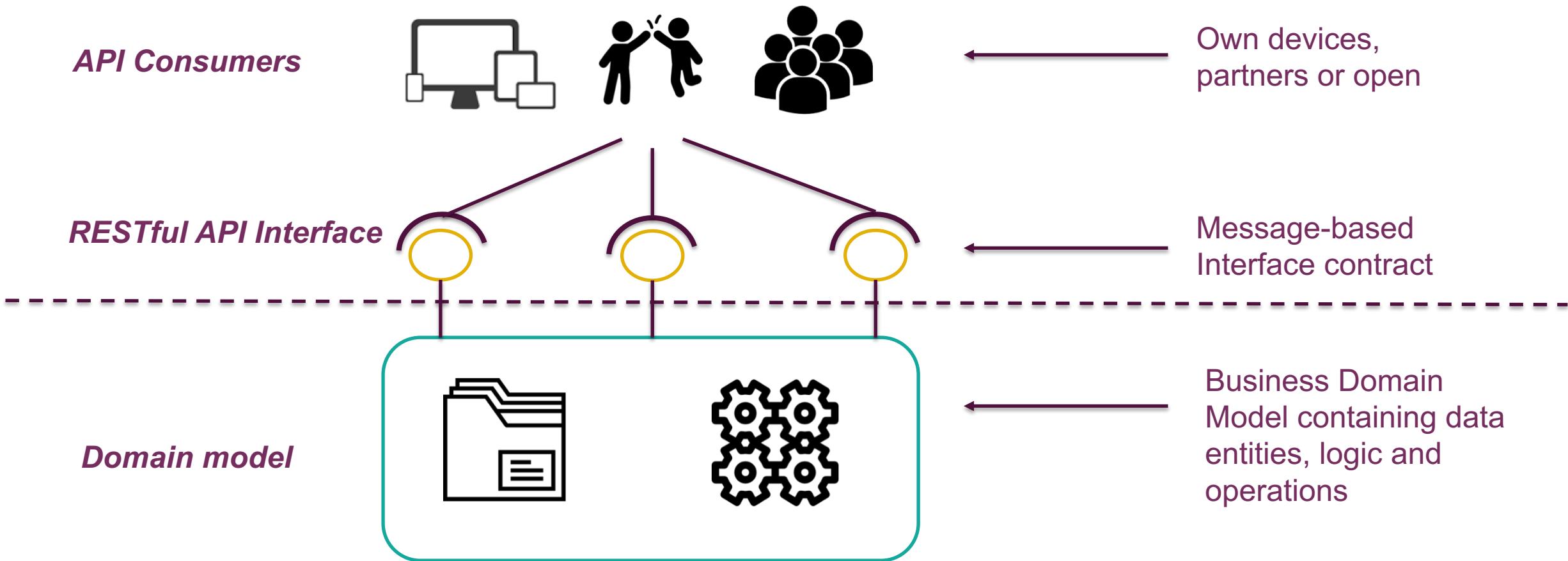
A public API is a business service with a web access point that is managed as a product



We think a **public API**

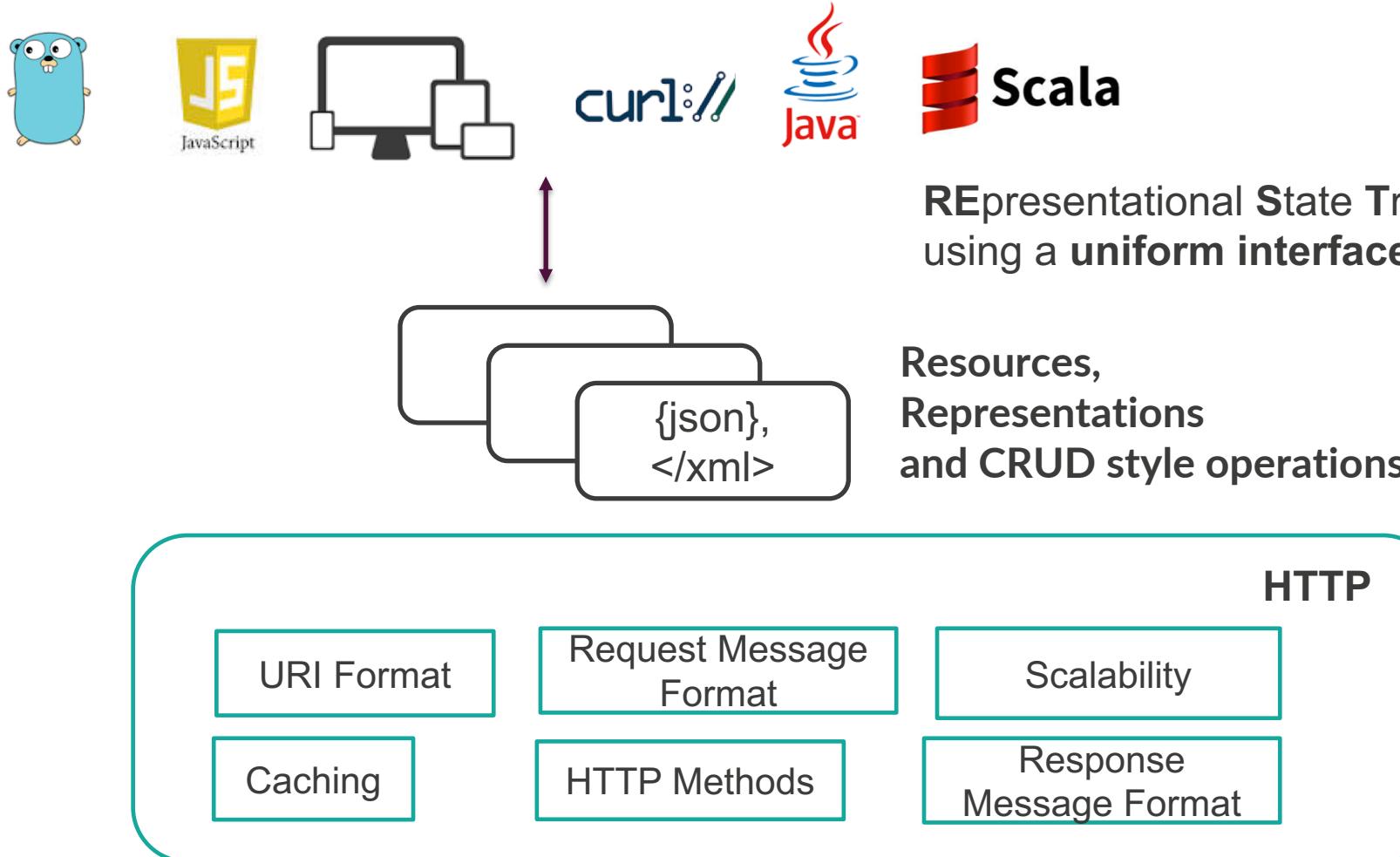
- is a open or partner **service**
- that exposes **business capabilities**
- through **consumer-friendly operations**
- that are used to built **new applications**
- accessible from a **web access point**
- and follows a **product life cycle**

A typical API architecture: A RESTful API as the channel to your domain



But why REST?

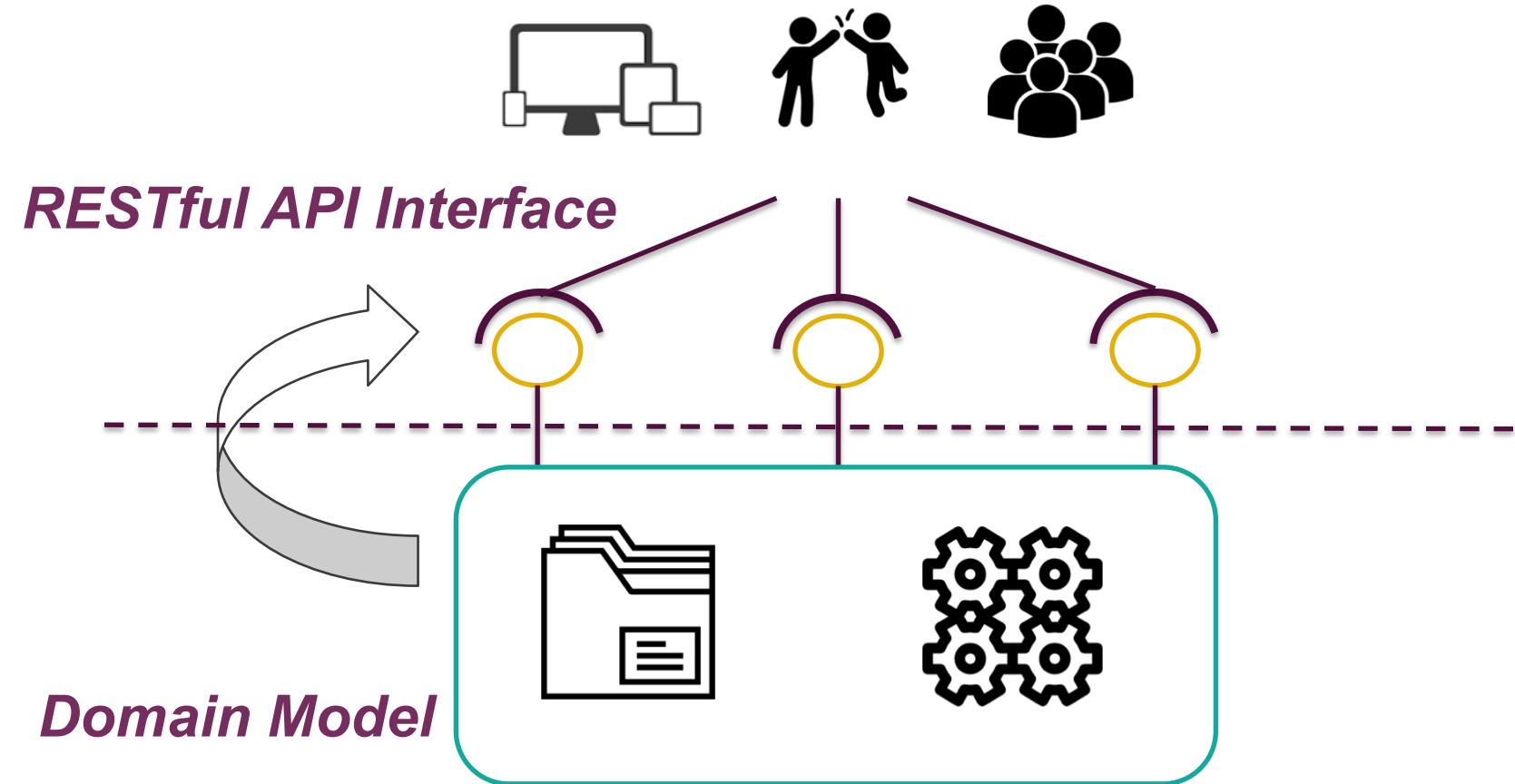
An API needs a uniform interface, client-server decoupling and scalability. REST provides that



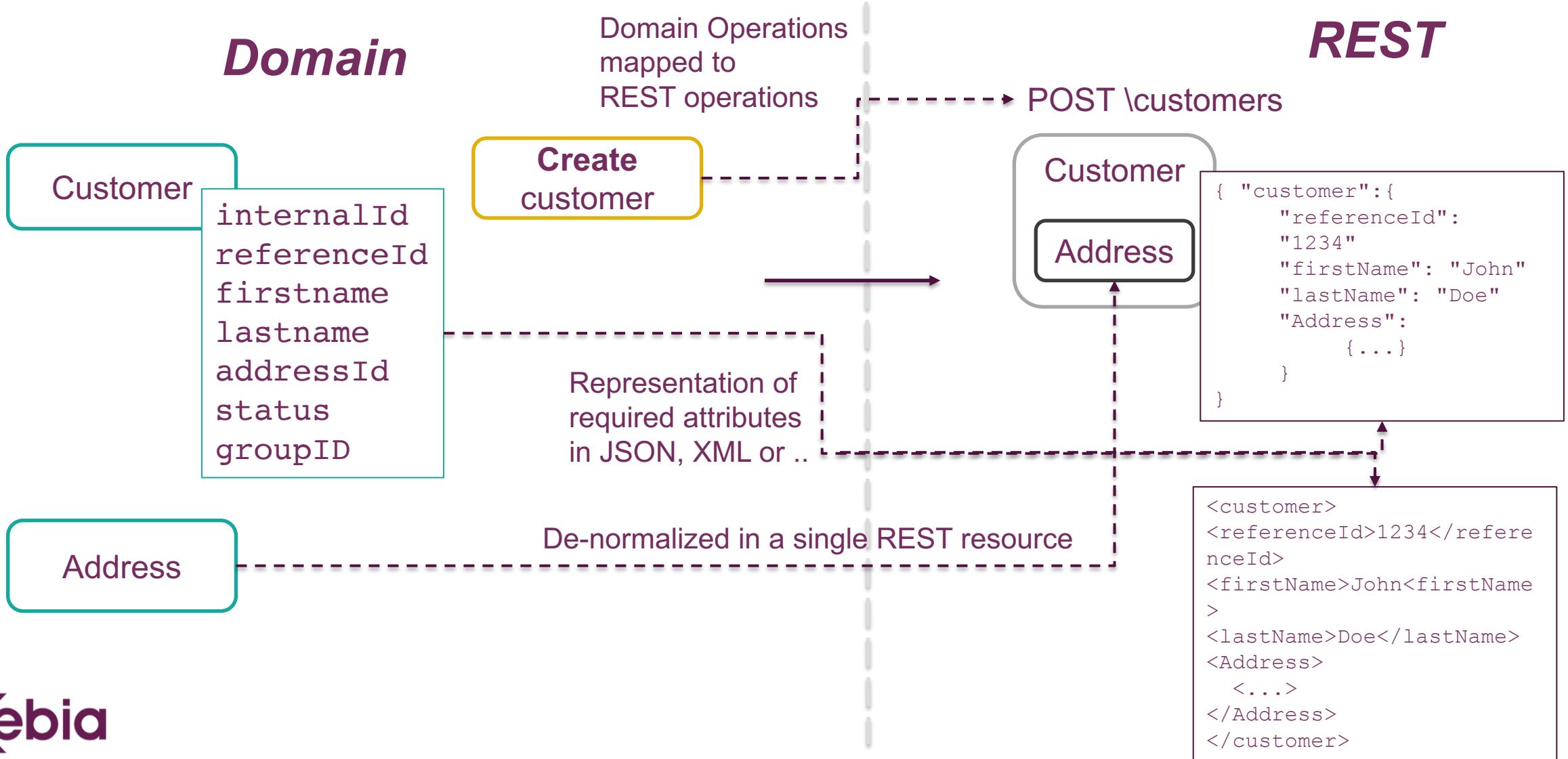
But...

... how do you create a REST API contract for your domain?

*Describing complex
domain behavior
in a simple REST manner
is not straightforward*



Example: Webshop



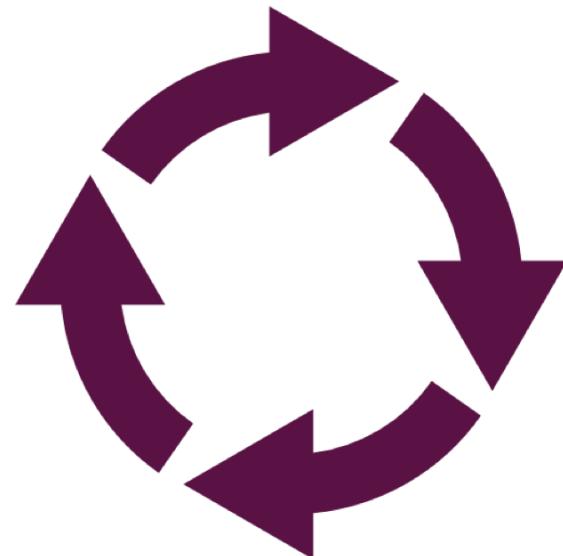
So, resources are the *core* of a RESTful API...

Resource modeling is therefore a **key activity** to...

- Map your domain **operations** to REST operations
- Map your domain **data entities** to REST resource representations

...in order to create an API that is user-friendly, extensible and maintainable

Resource Modeling Process



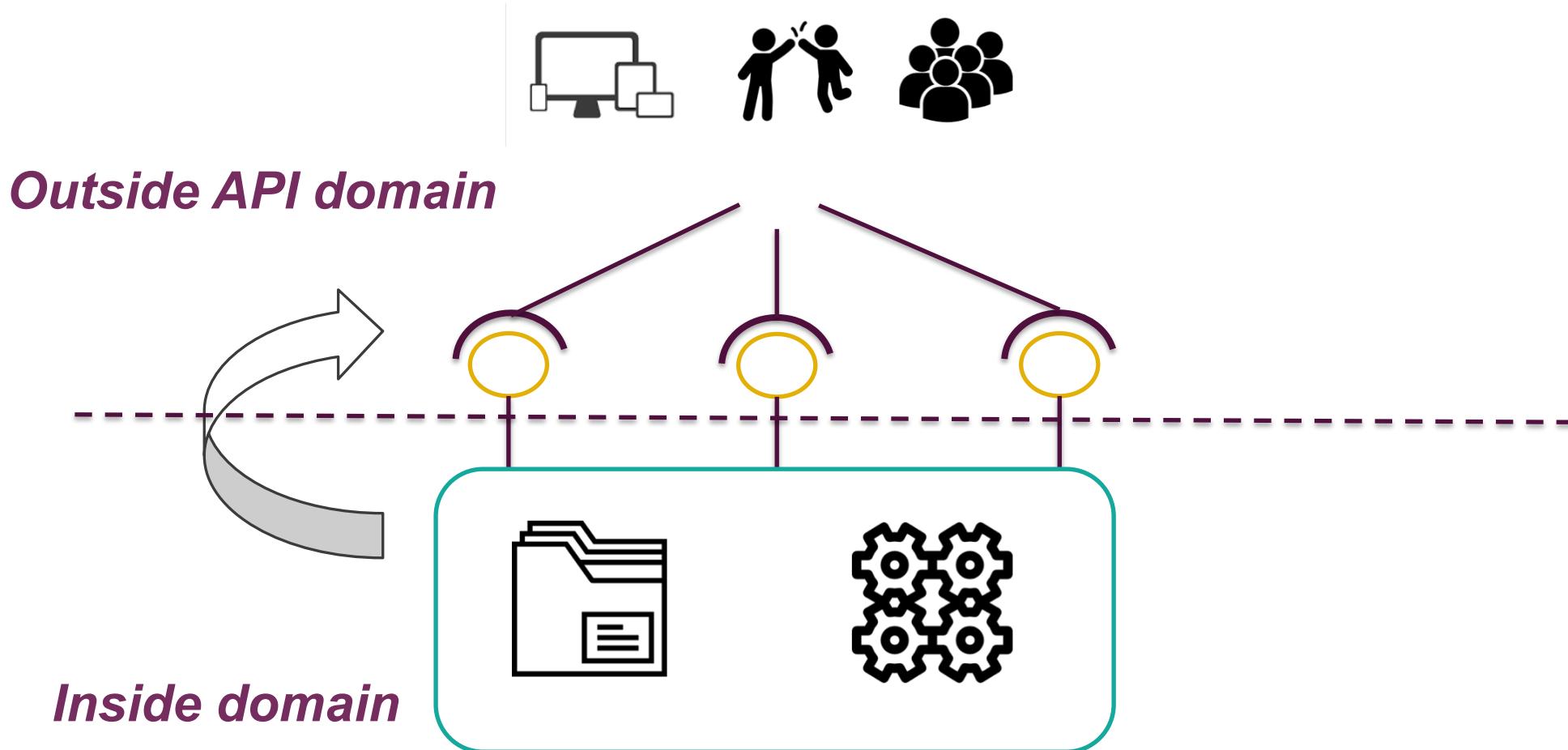


Part 1 - Discover the API domain

Goal

- Practice how to discover API domain entities, relations and operations that *you need in your API*

Discover the API functionality



Use a Ubiquitous Language

Protest against any form of:

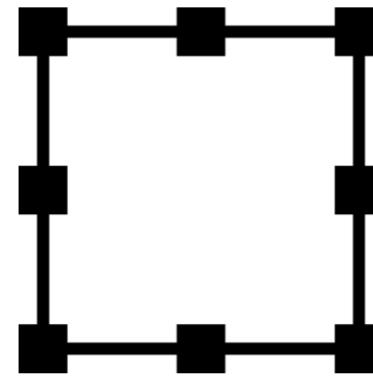
- Ambiguity
- Inconsistencies



Create bounded context

Bounded context helps:

- To logically group API behavior and form an API outline
- To structure the later implementation



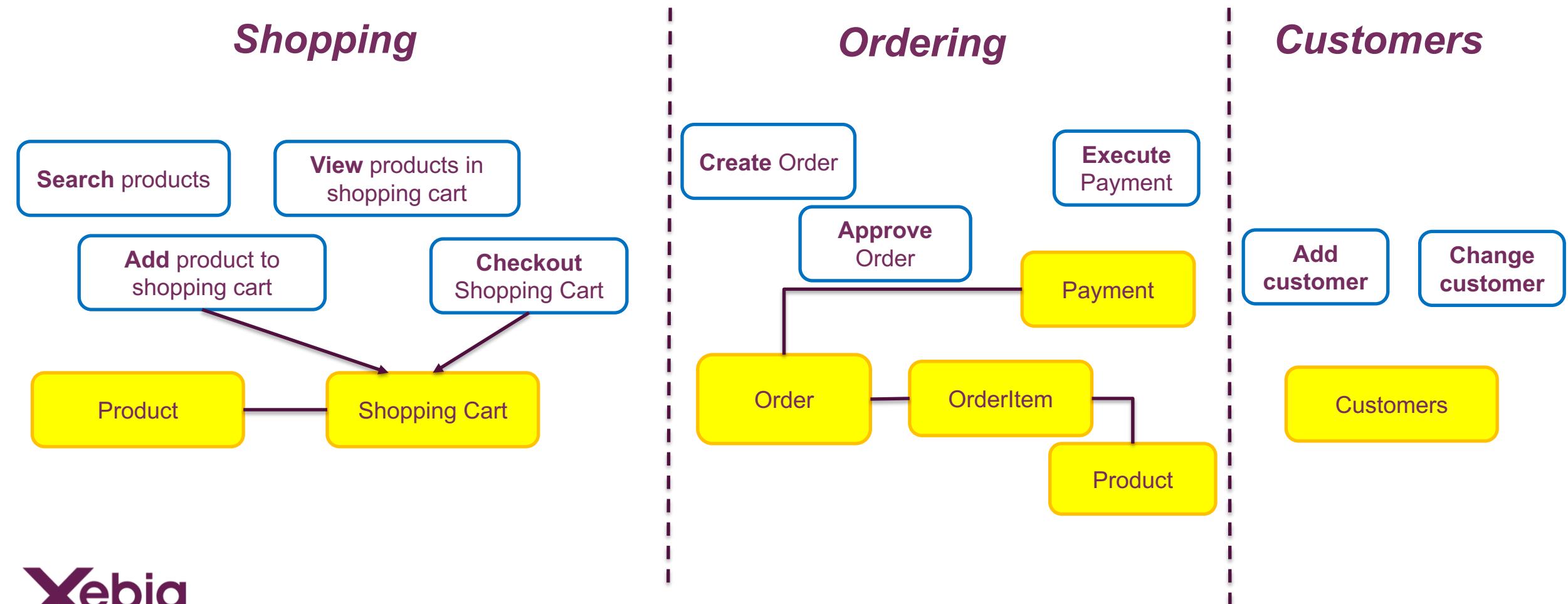
Different methods

- **Input:**
 - Use case descriptions
 - Domain experts, external and internal
- **Methods:**
 - Event storming or other work shops
 - Text and domain analysis (verbs and nouns)
- **Output**
 - A logical domain model depicting
 - Set of nouns (entities) and verbs (operations) grouped in bounded contexts
 - Entity relations



Discover your API model

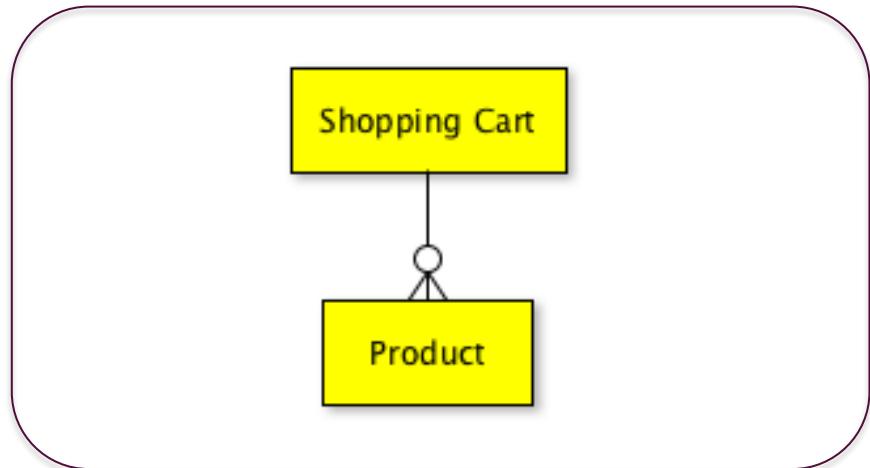
Example: Partial Event-Storming output Webshop



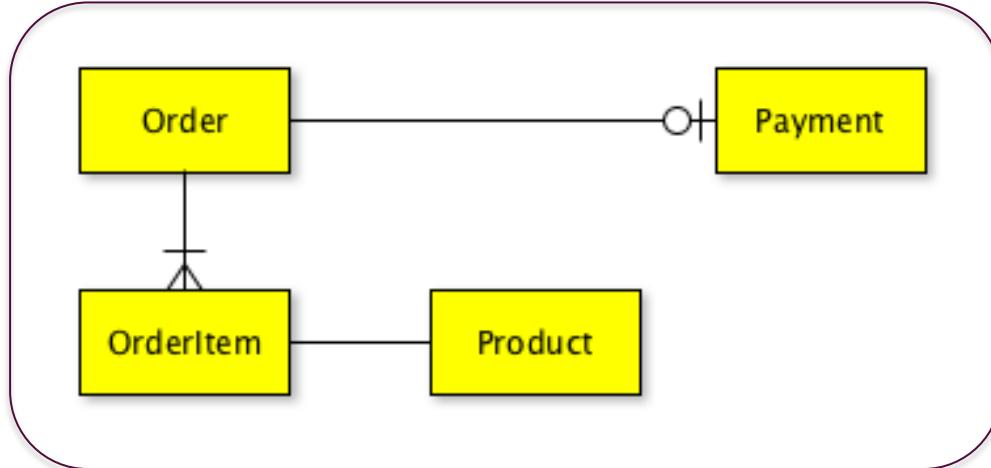
Discover your API model

Example: Partial Webshop domain model

Shopping



Ordering





Exercise 1: Discover the API Domain



Exercise Input - Case Description: FlyWithMe airline

FlyWithMe is an airline that wants to increase sales by extending its current business model towards third parties. They plan to do this by providing a Public API.

You are an architect at FlyWithMe, responsible for designing the API.

You and your team decide to start with discovering the domain entities and operations

...more input is provided in the hand-outs

Exercise outcome

- › List of domain entities
- › List of domain operations
- › Grouped by bounded context
- › Time left? Try to define the entity relations

Tips

- Don't try to over-complicate the business domain; the goal is not to get a complete understanding of the domain.
- Make assumptions about the business domain where needed
- Focus on API consumer functionality
- Do not focus on the attributes of an entity, solely focus on the *nouns* and *verbs*

And now to work!

- Organize yourselves in groups of 3-4
- Work on exercise till 14:45
- *Make use of whiteboard, paper, flip overs (easel pad) etc. to visualize your answer.*

Case material: <http://bit.ly/restfulapidesign>



Retro time

- › What went well?
- › What was difficult?

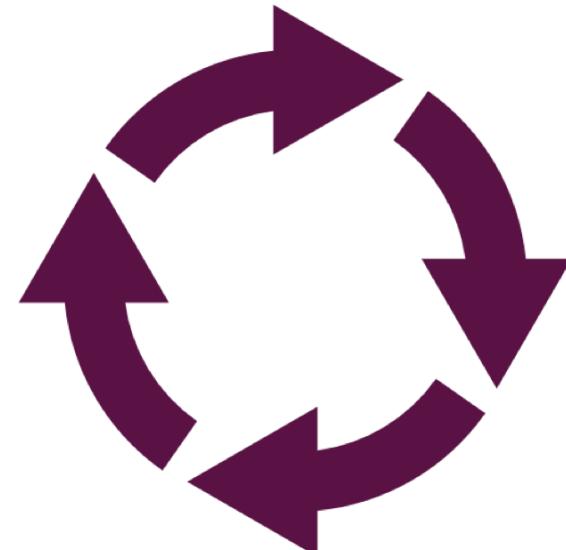


Part 2 - REST resource modeling

Goal

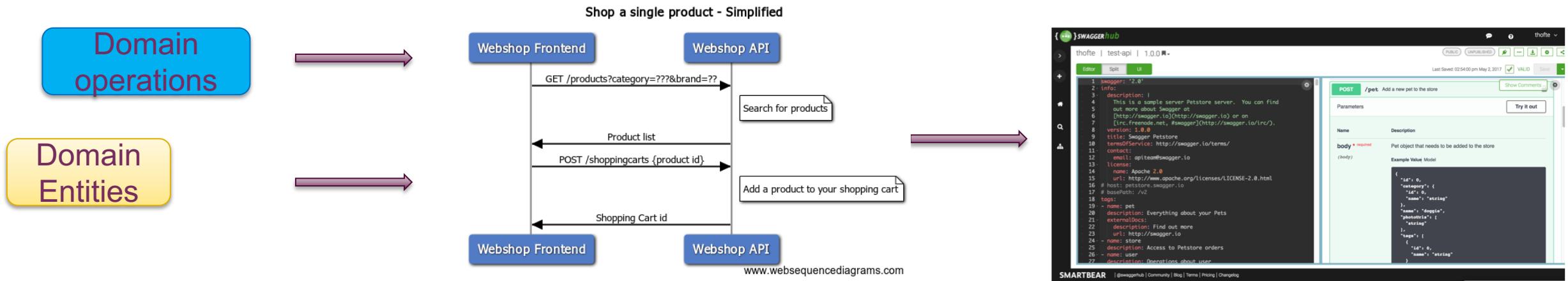
- Learn how to map domain entities and operations to REST resources and operations
- Learn about API documentation options
- Practice by modelling basic use cases from the case study

REST API Resource Modeling Process



From a domain model to a REST contract

A typical flow



Step 1 – Define sequence diagrams

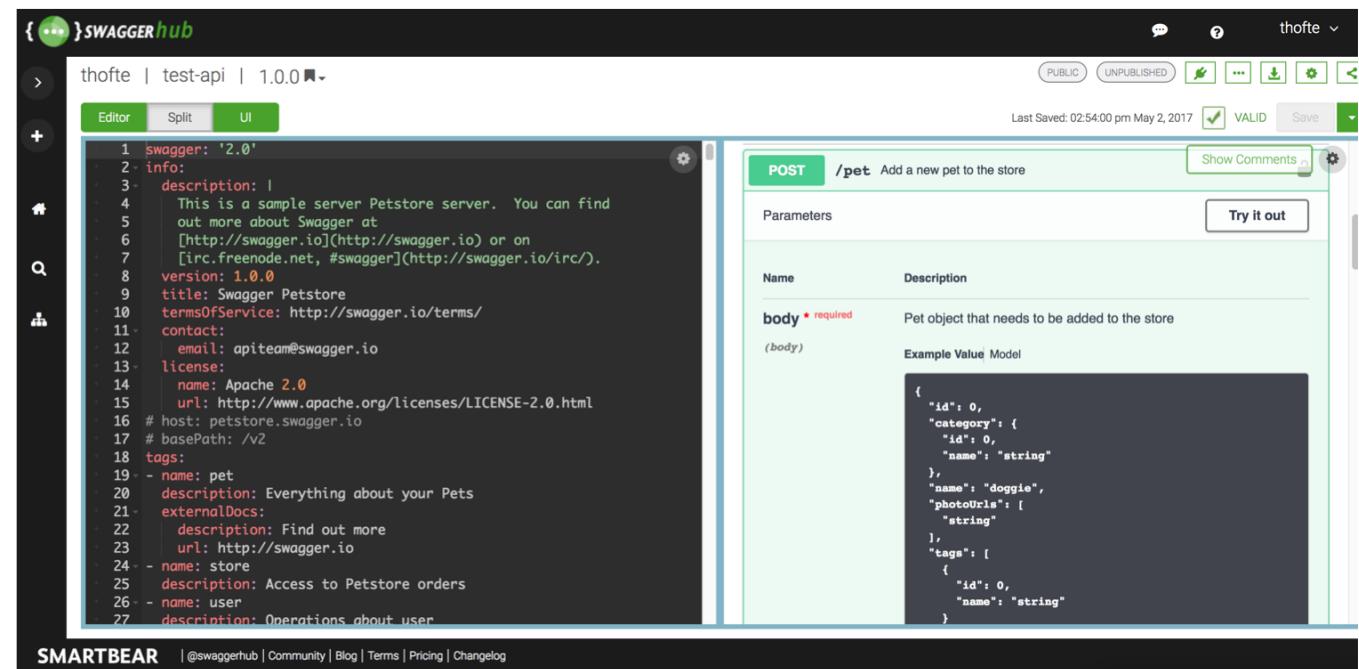
- Group related domain operations in user stories
- Map domain operations and entities to REST resources and operations

Step 2 – Define the API in a specification language

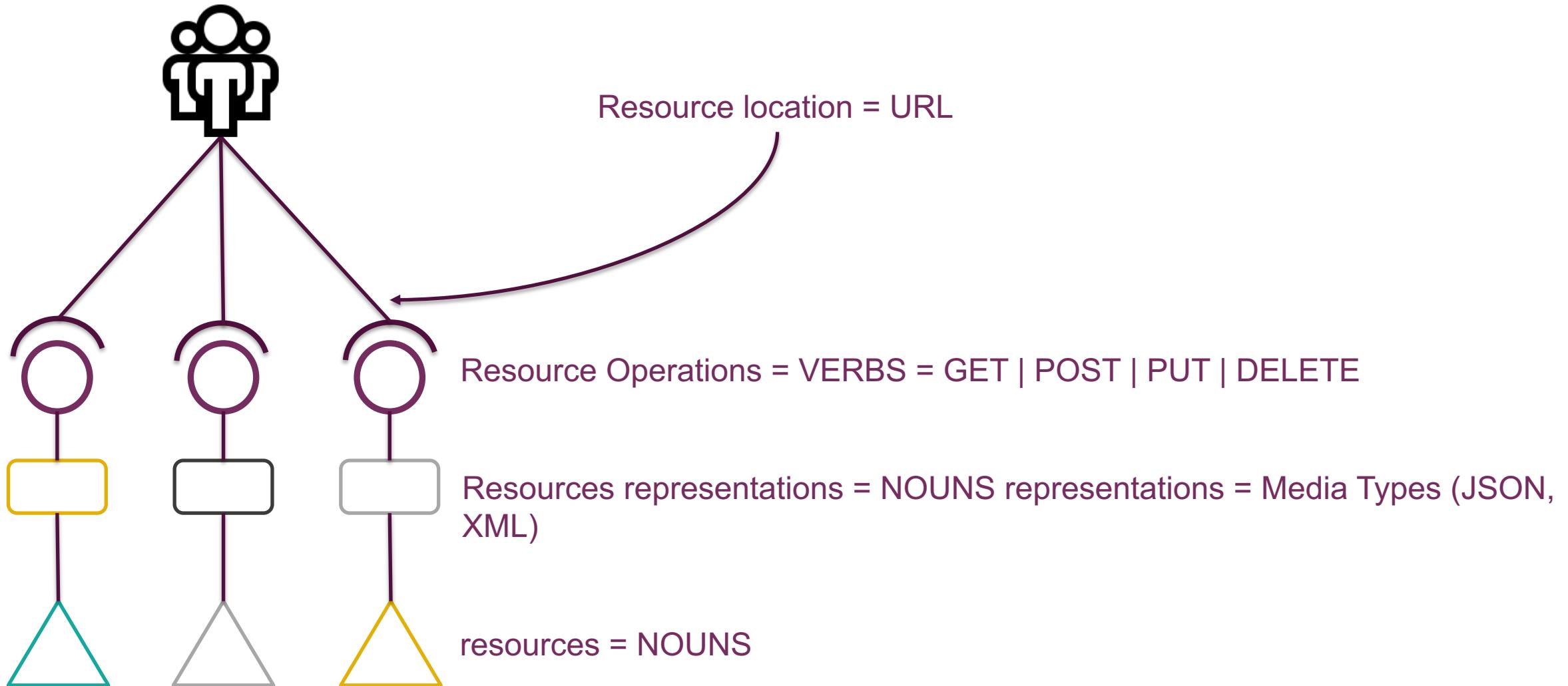
- Determine the resource representations
- Operation granularity

REST API specification language

- Start defining the API using a API description languages:
 - Open API (fka Swagger)
 - RAML
 - API Blueprint
- Kickstart your development with an API design tool
 - SwaggerHub
 - Apiary for API blueprint
 - Confluence + swagger.io plugin



Anatomy of a RESTful API *REST= Representational State Transfer*



REST resource types

- **Document:** A single document with optional subresources
 - `https://api.flywithme.com/flightoffers/{id}`
- **Collection:** A server managed collection: a plural noun
 - `https://api.flywithme.com/airports`

REST Operations - Standard HTTP operations

Retrieve resources

GET `https://api.flywithme.com/airports/{airportid}`

Create a new resource

POST `https://api.flywithme.com/bookings` body: trip

Update an existing resource

PUT `https://api.flywithme.com/bookings/{bookingid}` body: updated trip

Delete an existing resource

DELETE `https://api.flywithme.com/bookings/{bookingid}`

REST Operations – non-CRUD operations

- Sometimes it can be *difficult* to model a business capability spanning multiple resources with fine-grained HTTP CRUD operations.
 - A business capability is a *long-running* process
 - A business capability is a **synchronous** function
- Add non-CRUD verbs or noun-ified verbs to your API

REST Operations – non-CRUD Verbs

- A verb in your URL representing a synchronous action or function
 - Typically modelled with GET

GET /properties/availability/{propertyId}/rooms/{roomId}/rates/{rateId}/price-check

Get Current Price for Pre-Booking

Confirms the price returned by the Shop response. Use this API to verify a previously-selected rate is still valid before booking. If the price is matched, the response returns a link to request a booking. If the price has changed, the response returns new price details and a booking link for the new price. If the rate is no longer available, the response will return a new shop request link to search again for different rates.

Expedia API: <https://developer.ean.com/documentation/rapid-shopping-docs>

REST Operations – Noun-ified verbs

- A noun representing an asynchronous action
 - Long running
 - Action can be monitored
 - Typically modelled with HTTP POST
 - REST without PUT / CQRS

Create a fork ⓘ

Create a fork for the authenticated user.

```
POST /repos/:owner/:repo/forks
```

Parameters

Name	Type	Description
organization	string	Optional parameter to specify the organization name if forking into an organization.

Response

Forking a Repository happens asynchronously. Therefore, you may have to wait a short period before accessing the git objects. If this takes longer than 5 minutes, be sure to contact [GitHub support](#).

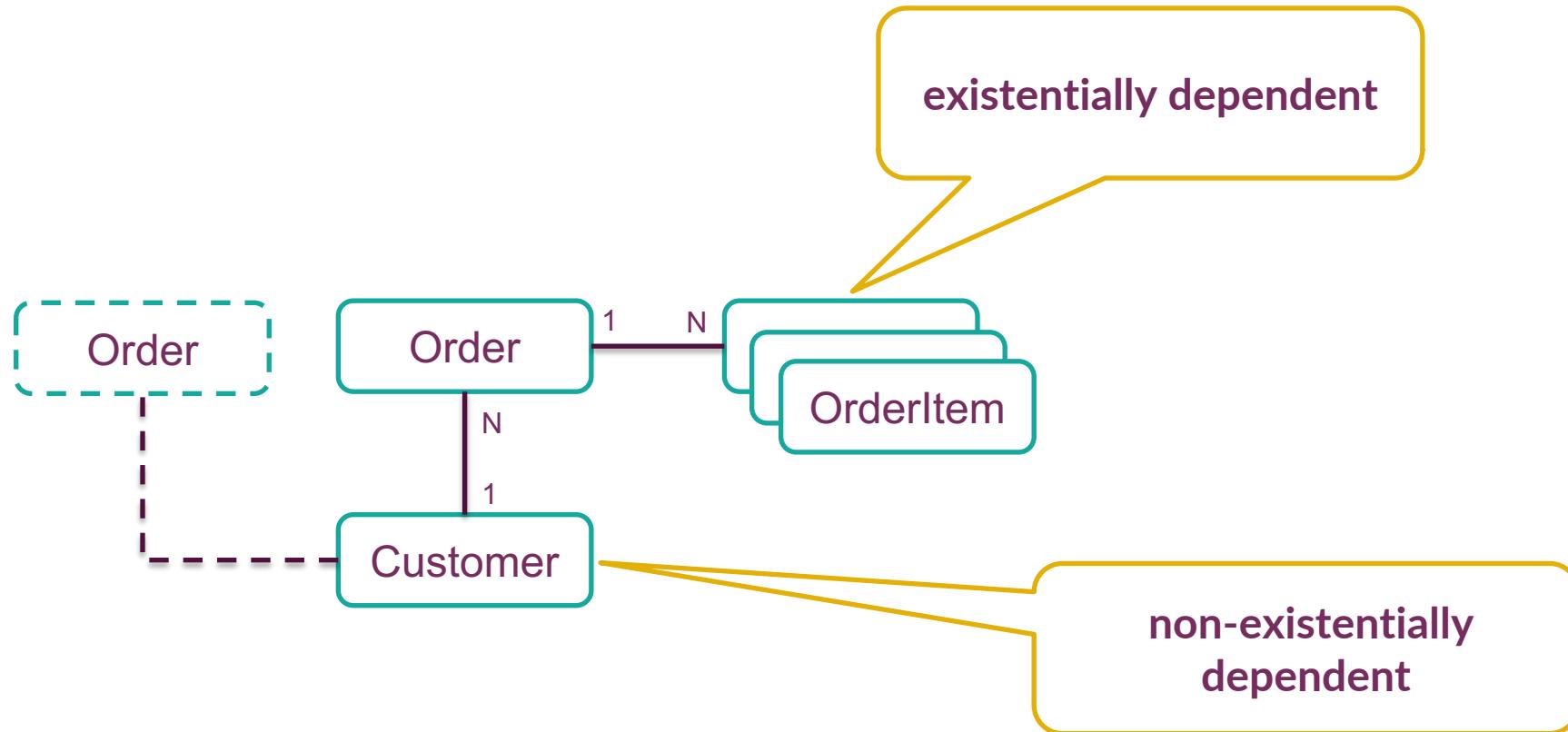
Source: [GitHub API](#)

REST Operations – *Fine-grained HTTP CRUD operations or course-grained non-CRUD operations?*

It depends:

- *CRUD should be your first option*
- *Use Non-CRUD verbs for synchronous operations for which non-CRUD becomes clumsy*
- *Use nounified verbs for long running actions or events that must be monitored*

REST Resource Relations



REST Resource Relations - Modeling

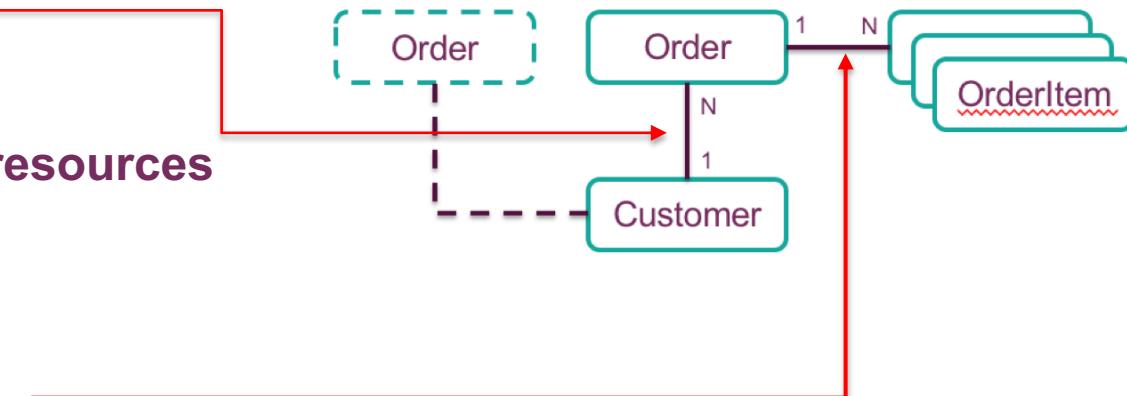
Resource modeling *options*:

- **Linked Resources**

```
{  
    orderId: 1  
    ...  
    customerId: 1  
    ...  
}
```

- **Embedded resources**

```
{  
    id: 1  
    ...  
    orderItems:  
    [  
        {  
            id: 1  
            product: "X"  
            ...  
        }  
    ]  
}
```



Path modeling *rules*:

- **existentially dependent**

\orders\{orderid}\orderitems\{orderitemid}

- **non-existentially dependent**

\customers\{customerid}

REST Resource Representations – *Media Types*

- Mime-types used most often in the Content-Type header:
 - application/json
 - application/xml
- But binary content is also possible:
 - Content-Type: application/pdf
- Or create your own custom type:
 - Content-Type: application/vnd.amazon.ebook

REST operation response codes

Reuse HTTP response code semantics

- **Range 2xx** – Client message has been received, understood and processed successfully
 - E.g. Use HTTP 201 when a resource is created
- **Range 3xx** – Location redirection
- **Range 4xx** – Request could not be processed due to *an error caused by the client*
- **Range 5xx** – Request could not be processed due to *an error caused by the server*



Exercise 2: Discover REST resources and operations



Exercise input

- › Take the output of exercise 1 and ...
 - Take your team result
 - Or take our example result
- › Look at the 2 user stories (*) and define a RESTful API by
 - Creating a sequence flow diagram
 - A Swagger file specification

() User stories will be provided in the exercise*

Exercise outcome

For each of the 2 user stories:

- Sequence flow diagrams highlighting the REST operations and resources
- An initial swagger file specifying the REST operations and resources needed to implemented the user stories

And now to work!

- Work on the exercise till 16:30
- Make use of
 - <https://www.websequencediagrams.com>
 - <https://editor.swagger.io>
 - <https://swagger.io/specification/>

Case material: <http://bit.ly/restfulapidesign>



Coffee Break



Running out of material, but not out of time ?

You can add the following features:

- › Notify partner websites with flight updates
- › Update bookings

Retro time

- › What went well?
- › What was difficult?



Part 3 - Other *Important* Topics

Hypermedia

- **HATEOAS** (Hypermedia as the Engine of Application State) – Richardson Maturity Model – Level 3
- Self describing, discoverable API
- Changes do not break the contract
- Some frameworks / standardisation efforts:
 - Hypertext Application Language – HAL
 - Structured Interface for Representing Entities – SIREN
 - JSON-LD and Hydra
 - JSON-API

```
{ "flightOfferSearch": 1  
  "offset": 0  
  [  
    {  
      "flightoffer": 1,  
      "id": 2  
      "accommodations",  
      "links": [←  
        {  
          "href": "1/services",  
          "rel": "services",  
          "type" : "GET"  
        },  
        {  
          "href": "1/optionalAccommodations",  
          "rel": "optionalAccommodations",  
          "type" : "GET"  
        }  
      ]  
    }  
    "links": [←  
      {  
        "href": "1/flightoffers/next"  
        "rel": nextOffset  
        "type": "GET"  
      }  
    ]  
  ]  
}
```

Possible resource operations defined in the response

Evolving the API

Changes will happen, so design for them.



Roy T. Fielding
@fielding

Follow



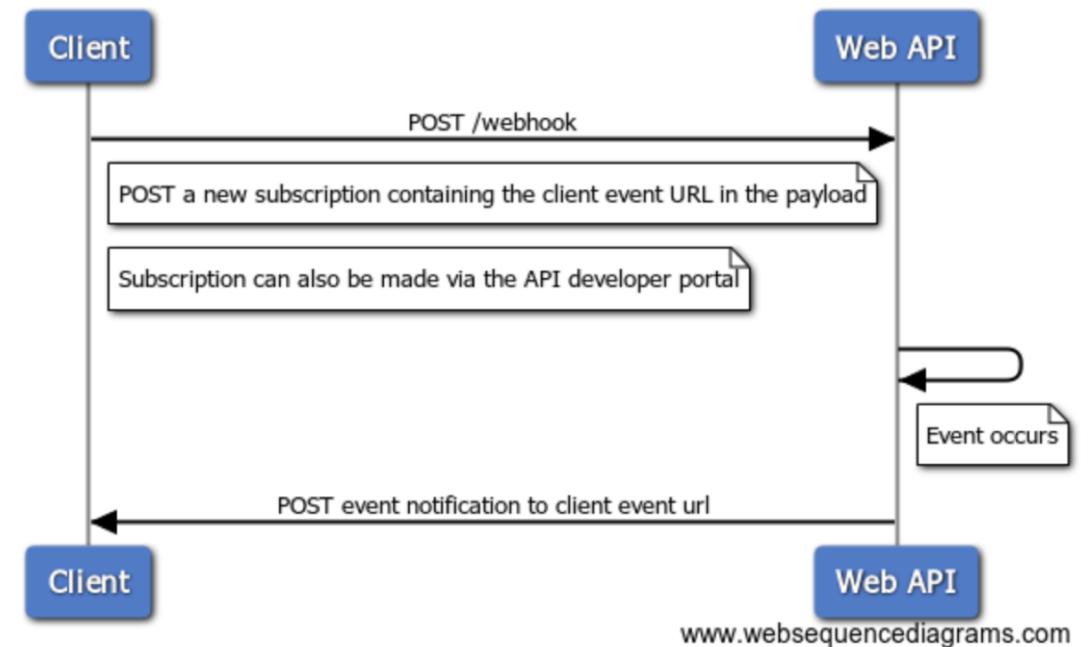
The reason to make a real REST API is to get evolvability ... a "v1" is a middle finger to your API customers, indicating RPC/HTTP (not REST)

12:33 AM - 9 Sep 2013

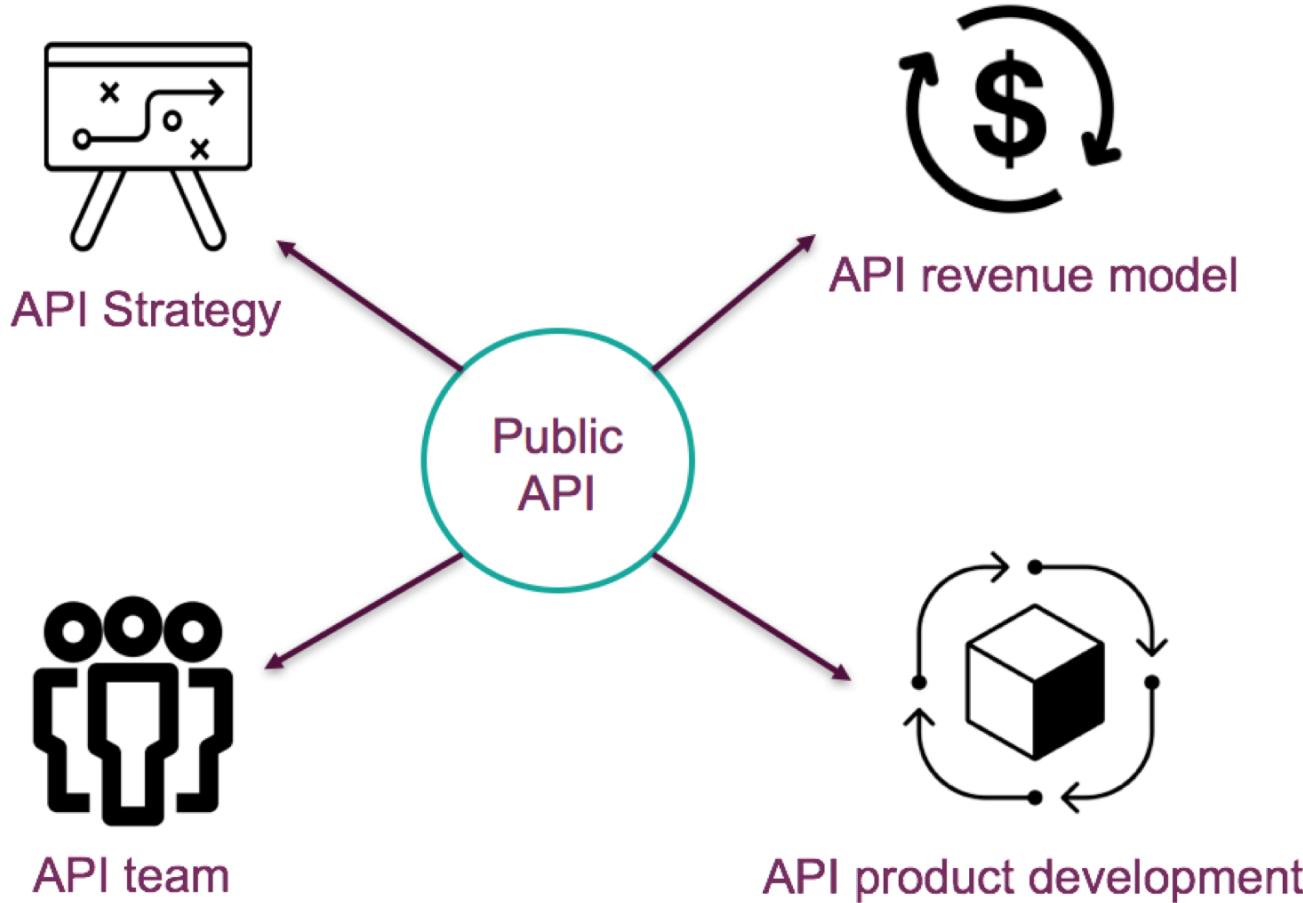
- By using hypermedia or ...
- Support versioning, but only on MAJOR versions
 - Make backwards compatible changes and avoid breaking changes
 - Deprecate but leave in old functionality

Webhook pattern

- Event-driven integration via server callbacks
 - Flight updates
 - Price changes
- Polling is bad for everyone
 - ~95% of polling requests are useless
 - Reduce load on server



Process & People





What have we learned?



Learning points

- A RESTful API interface <> your domain model
- Embrace non-CRUD operations
- Don't be **afraid** of changes, but **facilitate** them in your API **design** and in **communication** to your API consumers
- Be pragmatic and work iteratively
- Don't forget about the **people** and the **process**

TUTORIAL

Thank you for attending!

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