

18 Feb Ass

March 10, 2023

[ ]: Q1. What is an API? Give an example, where an API is used in real life.

[ ]: ANS -

[ ]: APIs are mechanisms that enable two software components to communicate with each other using a set of definitions and protocols.

[ ]: for example , The weather bureaus software system contains daily weather data. The weather app on your phone "talks" to this system via APIs and show you daily weather updates on your phone.

[ ]: Restaurants interact with databases pertaining to restaurants through a restaurant application program interface(API), which enable you to include pertinent restaurant and dining information in your own application these restaurant APIs make it simple to search for restaurants,query datasets,and display information that consumers are intersted in.

[ ]:

[ ]: Q2. Give advantages and disadvantages of using API.

[ ]: ANS -

[ ]: Advantages:

- Applications :

Access to APIs ensures more flexibility in information transfer processes.

- Reach :

APIs let you create layers in apps in order to distribute information to different audiences.

- Customization :

Futhermore,it can serve as a solution to create different experiences for users, letting protocols, functions, and commands be adapted according to specific demands.

- Efficiency :

When you have content that is automatically published and made available on different channels simultaneously, APIs allows for more efficient data distribution.

- Adaptability :

One of the greatest benefits of APIs is the ability it has to adapt to changes through data migration and flexibility of services.

[ ]: Disadvantages:

As a single point of entry, an API is a gateway and can become a hacker primary target.Once the API is compromised, all other application and systems become vulnerable.

APIs are vulnerable to man-in-the-middle attacks, CSRF attacks, XSS attacks, SQL injection,and DDoS attacks.

- Creating API is very time consuming process.
- A fixed scale is necessary.
- Imprecise boundary delineation.
- To create API, programming knowledge is necessary.
- Maintenance cost is very high.
- It can crash when testing API.

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[ ]: Q3. What is a Web API? Differentiate between API and Web API.

[ ]: ANS -

[ ]: API stands for Application Programming Interface. API is actually some kind of interface which is having a set of functions. These set of functions will allow programmers to acquire some specific features or the data of an application.

A browser API can extends the functionality of a web browser.

A server API can extend the functionality of a web server.

[ ]: Both APIs and web service are technologies that enable the transfer of data,  
↳ between separate software applications.  
API is an interface that exposes an application's data to outside software,  
↳ Whereas Web applications are one type  
of API with stricter

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[ ]: Q4. Explain REST and SOAP Architecture. Mention shortcomings of SOAP.

[ ]: ANS -

[ ]: REST (Representational State Transfer) is truly a "web services" API. REST APIs are,  
↳ based on URLs and the HTTP protocol and use JSON  
for a data format, which is super browser-compatible (it could also theoretically  
↳ use the SOAP protocol, as we mentioned above)  
REST APIs can be simple to build and scale but they can also be massive and,  
↳ complicated in how they built added on  
to and they designed to do.  
REST INFORMATION:  
- REST is all about simplicity, thanks to HTTP protocols  
- REST APIs facilitate client server communications and architecture, if  
↳ its RESTful its is built on this client server principle.  
- REST APIs use a single uniform interface.  
- REST is optimized for the web.  
- REST is known for excellent performance and scalability.

[ ]: SOAP (Simple Object Access Protocol) is its own protocol and is a bit more,  
↳ complex by defining more standards than REST- things  
like security and how messages are sent. These built in standards do carry a,  
↳ bit more overhead. Still, they can be a deciding factor  
for organizations that require more features in the of security transactions and,  
↳ ACID compliances, for sake of this comparison, we  
should point out that many of the reasons why SOAP is a good choice rarely  
↳ apply to web service.  
SOAP INFORMATION:  
- SOAP has much tighter security.  
- Successful/retry logic for reliable messaging functionality.  
- SOAP has built-in ACID compliance.

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[ ]: Q5. Differentiate between REST and SOAP.

[ ]: ANS -

[ ]: Rest API :

- Rest API is implemented as it has no official standard at all because it is an architectural style.
- REST APIs use multiple standards like HTTP, JSON, URL, and XML for data communication and transfer.
- As REST API deploys and uses multiple standards as stated above, so it takes fewer resources and bandwidth as compared to SOAP APIs.
- REST API uses web application description language for describing the functionalities being offered by web server.
- REST has SSL and HTTPS for security.
- REST stands for Representational state transfer.
- REST can make use of SOAP as the underlying protocol for web services. because in the end it is just an architectural pattern.

[ ]: Soap API:

- On other hands SOAP API has an official standard because it is a protocol.
- SOAP API is largely based and uses only HTTP and XML.
- On other hand SOAP API requires more resources and bandwidth as it needs to convert the data in XML which increases its payload and results in large size files.
- On other hand SOAP API uses web services description language for the same.
- On other hand SOAP has SSL and WS security due to which in a case like bank account password, card number.
- On other hand SOAP stands for simple object access protocol.
- On other hand SOAP can not use of REST since SOAP is a protocol and REST is an architectural pattern.

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