

Web 2.0

Lecture 3: Uniform Interface

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Evropský sociální fond
Praha & EU: Investujeme do vaší budoucnosti

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REST Core Principles

- REST architectural style defines constraints
 - *if you follow them, they help you to achieve a good design, interoperability and scalability.*
- Constraints
 - *Client/Server*
 - *Statelessness*
 - *Cacheability*
 - *Layered system*
 - ***Uniform interface***
- Guiding principles
 - *Identification of resources*
 - *Representations of resources and self-descriptive messages*
 - *Hypermedia as the engine of application state (HATEOAS)*

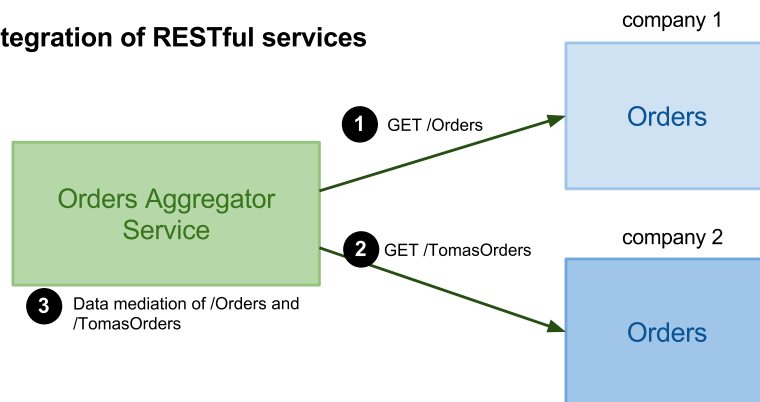
Overview

- Uniform Interface
 - *Basic operations*
 - *Handling Errors*
- Asynchronous Communication
- Implementing a RESTful Service
- Advanced Design Issues

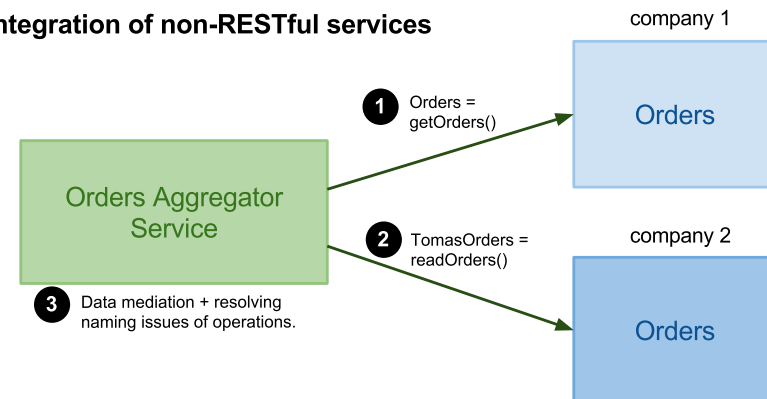
Uniform Interface

- Uniform interface = finite set of operations
 - Resource manipulation
 - *CRUD* – Create (*POST/PUT*), Read (*GET*), Update (*PUT/PATCH*), Delete (*DELETE*)
 - operations are not domain-specific
 - For example, **GET /orders** and not **getOrders()**
 - This reduces complexity when solving interoperability
- Integration issues examples

Integration of RESTful services



Integration of non-RESTful services



Safe and Unsafe Operations

- Safe operations
 - *Do not change the resource state*
 - *Usually "read-only" or "lookup" operation*
 - *Clients can cache the results and refresh the cache freely*
- Unsafe operations
 - *May change the state of the resource*
 - *Transactions such as buy a ticket, post a message*
 - *Unsafe does not mean dangerous!*
- Unsafe interactions and transaction results
 - **POST** response may include transaction results
 - *you buy a ticket and submit a purchase data*
 - *you get transaction results*
 - *and you cannot bookmark this..., why?*
 - *Should be referable with a persistent URI*

Idempotence

- Idempotent operation
 - *Invoking a method on the same resource always has the same effect*
 - *Operations GET, PUT, DELETE*
- Non-idempotent operation
 - *Invoking a method on the same resource may have different effects*
 - *Operation POST*
- Effect = a state change
 - *recall the effect definition in MDW*

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GET

- Reading

- **GET** *retrieves a representation of a state of a resource*

- > GET /orders HTTP/1.1

- > Accept: application/xml

- < HTTP/1.1 200 OK

- < Content-Type: application/xml

- <

- < ...resource representation in xml...

- *It is read-only operation*

- *It is **safe***

- *It is **idempotent***

- **GET** *retrieves different states over time but the effect is always the same, cf. **resource state** hence it is idempotent.*

- *Invocation of **GET** involves content negotiation*

PUT

- Updating or Inserting

- **PUT** *updates a representation of a state of a resource or inserts a new resource*

```
> PUT /orders/4456 HTTP/1.1
> Content-Type: application/xml
>
> <order>...</order>
```

```
< HTTP/1.1 CODE
```


- *where CODE is:*

- **200 OK** or **204 No Content** *for updating: A resource with id 4456 exists, the client sends an updated resource*

- **201 Created** *for inserting: A resource **does not exist**, the client generates the id 4456 and sends a representation of it.*

- *It is **not safe** and it is **idempotent***

POST

- Inserting
 - **POST** *inserts a new resource*
 - *A server generates a new resource ID, client only supplies a content and a resource URI where the new resource will be inserted.*
 - > POST /orders HTTP/1.1
 - > Content-Type: application/xml
 - >
 - > <order>...</order>
 - < HTTP/1.1 201 Created
 - < Location: /orders/4456
 - *It is **not safe** and it is **not idempotent***
 - *A client may "suggest" a resource's id using the **Slug** header*
 - *Defined in AtomPub protocol* 

DELETE

- Deleting
 - **DELETE** *deletes a resource with specified URI*
 - > **DELETE** /orders/4456 HTTP/1.1
 - < HTTP/1.1 CODE
 - *where CODE is:*
 - **200 OK**: *the response body contains an entity describing a result of the operation.*
 - **204 No Content**: *there is no response body.*
 - *It is **not safe** and it is **idempotent***
 - *Multiple invocation of **DELETE** /orders/4456 has always the same effect – the resource /orders/4456 does not exist.*

Other

- HEAD
 - same as **GET** but only retrieves *HTTP headers*
 - It is *safe* and *idempotent*
- OPTIONS
 - queries the resource for resource configuration
 - It is *safe* and *idempotent*

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Types of Errors

- Client-side – status code **4xx**
 - **400 Bad Request**
 - *generic client-side error*
 - *invalid format, such as syntax or validation error*
 - **404 Not Found**
 - *server can't map URI to a resource*
 - **401 Unauthorized**
 - *wrong credentials (such as user/pass, or API key)*
 - *the response contains **WWW-Authenticate** indicating what kind of authentication the service accepts*
 - **405 Method Not Allowed**
 - *the resource does not support the HTTP method the client used*
 - *the response contains **Allow** header to indicate methods it supports*
 - **406 Not Acceptable**
 - *so many restrictions on acceptable content types (using **Accept-***)*
 - *server cannot serialize the resource to requested content types*

Types of Errors (Cont.)

- Server-side – status code **5xx**
 - **500 Internal Server Error**
 - *generic server-side error*
 - *usually not expressive, logs a message for system admins*
 - **503 Service Not Available**
 - *server is overloaded or is under maintenance*
 - *the response contains **Retry-After** header*

Use of Status Codes

- Service should respect semantics of status codes!

```
> GET /orders HTTP/1.1  
> Accept: application/json
```

```
< HTTP/1.1 200 OK  
< Content-Type: application/json  
<  
< { "error" :  
<   { "error_text" :  
<     "you do not have rights to access this resource " }  
< }
```

- *Client must understand the semantics of the response.*
- *This breaks loose coupling and reusability service principles*
- *The response should be:*

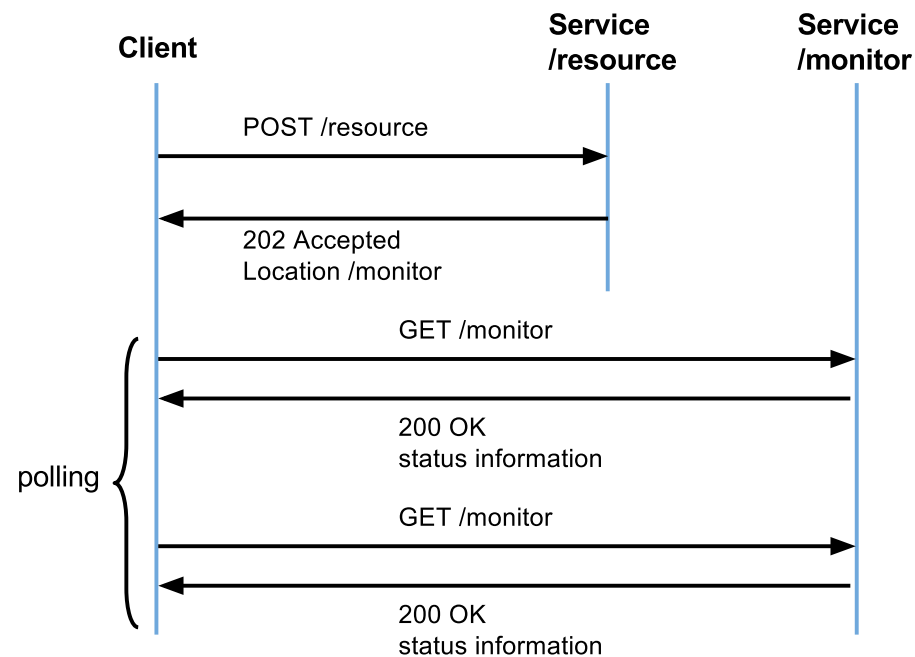
```
< HTTP/1.1 401 Unauthorized  
< ...  
  
< ...optional text describing the error...
```


Overview

- Uniform Interface
- **Asynchronous Communication**
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Asynchronous Communication

- Recall asynchronous communication from MDW
- Asynchronous communication in HTTP
 - *Server cannot establish a connection, always clients need to*
→ *clients are browsers behind firewalls*



Asynchronous and Polling/Pushing

- Submit request for processing
 - Always through HTTP request and **202 Accepted** response and **Location** header with a monitor resource
 - Methods: **PUT, POST, DELETE**
- Getting the status from the monitor resource
 - **polling** – a client periodically checks for changes via **GET**
 - Most natural solution, not a real-time solution
 - **pushing** – a server pushes changes back to the client
 - Part of real-time Web efforts
 - More details in *Lecture 8: Protocols for the Realtime Web*

Overview

- Uniform Interface
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- **Implementing a RESTful Service**
 - *Basic Implementation*
- Advanced Design Issues

Service Description

- Example service: Order processing

<https://github.com/tomvit/w20/tree/master/examples/restful-service>

```
1  * the service provides three operations: 'open', 'add', 'close'
2  * operation 'open' opens the order
3    - input: none
4    - output: text informing that the order was opened
5
6  * operation 'add' adds an item to the order
7    - input: an item name, the syntax is [0-9A-Za-z\-\-]+
8    - output: text informing that the item was added to the order
9
10 * operation 'close' closes the order and returns all items in the order
11   - input: none
12   - output: list of all items previously added to the order
13
14 * the public process is: S0--open--S1, S1--add--S1, S1--close--S0, where
15   S0, S1 are states such that S0 = order is closed, and S1 = order is opened.
16
17 * protocol is HTTP, RESTful service
18   running at ec2.vitvar.com, tcp/9900
```

- Basic steps to define a RESTful service

1. *identify resources and URIs*
2. *specify resources' representations*
3. *define service operations (methods and status codes)*

Overview

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Resources, URIs and Representations

- There are three resources
 - Resource */orders* is a container of all orders
 - Resource */orders/{order-id}* is an order with resource id *order-id*.
 - Resource */orders/{order-id}/{item-id}* is an item that belongs to the order *order-id* and that has a resource id *item-id*.
- Structure
 - */orders*
 - list of all orders
 - */orders/{order-id}*
 - status, order id, list of all items in the order
 - */orders/{order-id}/{item-id}*
 - item id, name, price
- Resource representations
 - We define representations in JSON

Open Order

- To open an order
 - *Insert a new order to `/orders` using POST*
 - *Set the new order's status to "open"*

```
45  if (method == "POST") { // open order
46      // create a new order object
47      var order = {
48          id : storage.getOrderSeqId(),
49          status : "open",
50          items : []
51      };
52
53      // add the order to the list of orders and return the result
54      storage.orders.push(order);
55      return {
56          status : "201", // created
57          headers : { Location: "http://" + host + "/orders/" + order.id }
58      };
59  }
```

- `storage.getOrderSeqId()` *returns the order ID*
- `storage.orders` (line 37) *is an array of all orders in a storage*

Add Item to Order

- To add an item to the order
 - *Insert a new item to the order `/orders/{order-id}` using POST*

```
74  if ((id = uri.match("^/orders/([0-9]+)$")) {
75      if (method == "POST") {
76          // get the order object
77          var order = storage.getOrder(id[1]);
78          if (order && order.status == "open") {
79              // get the item object from the request data and set it's id
80              var item = JSON.parse(data);
81              item.id = storage.getItemSeqId(order);
82
83              // store the item in the order and return the result
84              // location is the URI of the newly created item
85              order.items.push(item);
86              return {
87                  status : "201", // created
88                  headers : { Location: "http://" + host + "/orders/" +
89                          order.id + "/" + item.id }
90              };
91          } else
92              // not found or bad request (the order is not open)
93              return { status : (order ? "400" : "404") };
94      }
95  }
```

Close Order

- To close an order
 - *Update the status of the order /orders/{order-id} using PUT*

```

97  // update the order status
98  if (method == "PUT") {
99      // get the order object
100     var order = storage.getOrder(id[1]);
101     if (order && order.status == "open") {
102         var o2 = JSON.parse(data);
103
104         // check for the valid status
105         if (o2.status && (s = o2.status.match("(close)"))) {
106             order.status = s[1];
107             return {
108                 status : "204", // no content
109             };
110         } else
111             // bad request
112             return { status : "400" };
113     } else
114         // not found or bad request (the order is not open)
115         return { status : (order ? "400" : "404") };
116 }

```

Other Operations

- To get, delete an order and get, delete and update an item
 - Delete an order `/orders/{order-id}` using DELETE
 - Get an order's item `/orders/{order-id}/{item-id}` using GET
 - Update an order's item `/orders/{order-id}/{item-id}` using PUT
 - Delete an order's item `/orders/{order-id}/{item-id}` using DELETE
- Other methods are not allowed
 - Send **405 Not Allowed** status with **Allow** header to indicate which methods are allowed on a resource

```
1  if (method != "GET" && method != "PUT" && method != "POST" && method != "DELETE")
2      return {
3          status: "405", // method not allowed
4          headers : { "Allow" : "GET, PUT, POST, DELETE" }
5      };
```



Task

- Implement the remaining methods listed above

Testing

- Test the service using a bash script `test.sh`

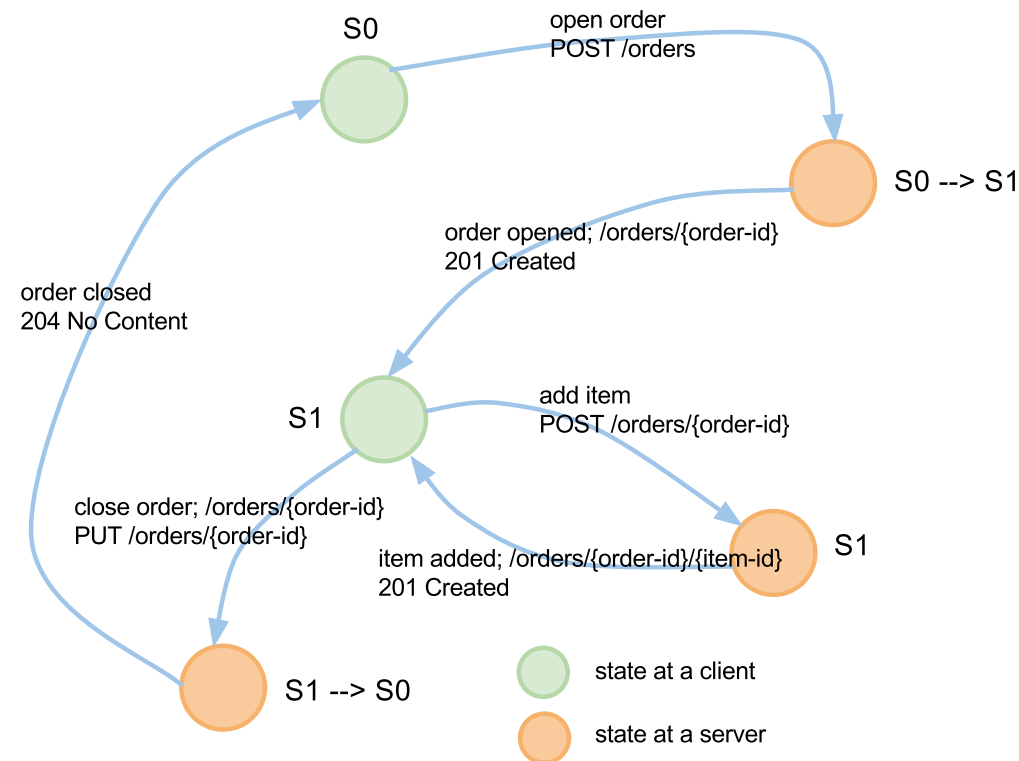
```
3  # set your server address here
4  SERVER_URL="http://mdw-examples.tomvit.cloud9ide.com"
5
6  # add an order and get the new location; assume everything went ok
7  order_uri=$(curl -v -X POST $SERVER_URL/orders 2>&1 | \
8      awk '/Location/ {print $3}')
9
10 # remove whitespace
11 order_uri=${order_uri//[:space:]}
12
13 echo "New order with URI $order_uri has been created"
14
15 # add items to the order
16 curl -X POST -d "{ \"name\" : \"socks\", \"price\" : 5 }" $order_uri
17 curl -X POST -d "{ \"name\" : \"t-shirt\", \"price\" : 20 }" $order_uri
18 curl -X POST -d "{ \"name\" : \"jumper\", \"price\" : 45 }" $order_uri
19
20 # close the order
21 curl -X PUT -d "{ \"status\" : \"close\" }" $order_uri
22
23 # list the items in the order and the order's status
24 curl $order_uri
```



Task

– Run service and test it using the `test.sh` script.

RESTful Public Process



- Note
 - *client, service communicate through metadata and representations*
 - *There is no need for a stateful server*

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Respect HTTP Semantics

- Do not overload semantics of HTTP methods
 - For example, **GET** is read-only method and idempotent
 - REST Anti-pattern:
GET /orders/?add=new_order
 - *This is not REST!*
 - *This breaks both safe and idempotent principles*
- Consequences
 - Result of **GET** can be cached by proxy servers
 - They can revalidate their caches freely
 - You can end up with new entries in your storage without you knowing!
- The same is true for other methods

Change Order Status

- **status** property of `/orders/{order-id}` resource
 - *reflects a state of the process*
 - *No need to use a stateful service, state is communicated through the order representation*
- How do you implement a canceling an order?
 - *You can delete it using **DELETE***
 - *But you may want to cancel it in order to:*
 - *maintain a list of canceled orders*
 - *have a possibility to "roll-back" canceled orders*

DELETE to cancel

- A bad solution to cancel the order
 - *to cancel with DELETE*
`DELETE /orders/3454/?cancel=true`
 - *you overload the meaning of DELETE*
 - *you violate the uniform interface principle*
- Always ask a question:
 - *Is the operation a state of the resource?*
 - *if yes, the operation should be:*
 - *modeled within the data format*
 - *or as a separated resource (sub-resource)*
- No verbs in **path** and **query** components!
 - `/cancelOrder`, `/orders/{order-id}/?action=delete`, etc.
 - *Verbs in URIs indicate that a resource is actually an operation!*

PUT to cancel

- A RESTful solution to cancel an order

1. *first, have an order's status*

- *as part of the Order representation format*
- *we extend "open" and "close" with "cancel"*

2. *Use PUT to cancel an order*

```
1 > PUT /orders/{order-id}
2 > Content-Type: application/json
3 >
4 > { "status" : "cancel" }
5
6 < HTTP/1.1 204 No Content
```

- Clean-up all cancelled orders

- *you can have a resource "all valid orders": **/orders/valid***
(~ all orders that are not canceled)
 - **GET /orders/valid** *will return all non-canceled orders*
 - **POST /orders/valid** *will purge all cancelled orders*

Evaluation

- How "good" is our Order Book service?
 - *Analysis of the service by service characteristics (see MDW for details) and HTTP principles.*

Principle	+/-	Comment
Loose Coupling	+	Uses standard response codes.
	+	Uses representation of resources and HTTP Location header to implement the public process.
	–	Does not use hypermedia; client needs to construct links for some resources.
	+	Properly models resource URIs and resource IDs; they have hierarchical nature; does not use verbs.
	+	Respects semantics of HTTP methods and extensively uses them.
Reusability	+	Unforeseen clients will likely use the service as the application state is communicated through HTTP.
	–	Only offers one representation format (JSON).
Contracting and Discoverability	–	Does not describe content type nor public process such as by using Internet Media Types.
Composability	+	Does not obstruct composition.
Abstraction	+	Service description can be implemented by various implementation technologies.
Encapsulation	+	Distinguishes interface from implementation, processing logic is not exposed to clients through the interface.