HTTP and REST Services

HTTP, Request Headers, RESTful Web Services



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Technical Trainers







Software University

https://softuni.bg

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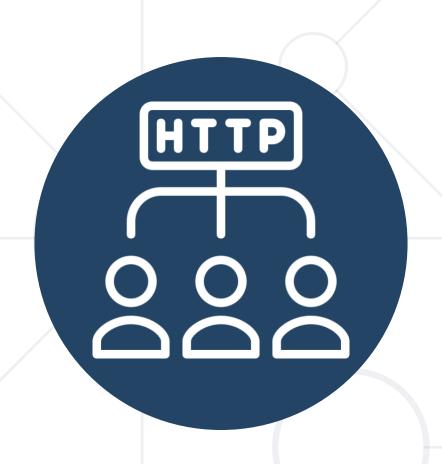


Have a Question?



sli.do

#js-front-end



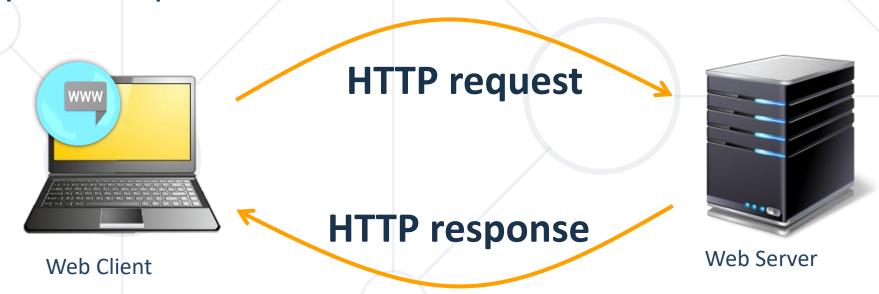
HTTP Overview

Hypertext Transfer Protocol

HTTP Basics



- HTTP (Hyper Text Transfer Protocol)
 - Text-based client-server protocol for the Internet
 - For transferring Web resources (HTML files, images, styles, etc.)
 - Request-response based



HTTP Request Methods



HTTP defines methods to indicate the desired action to be

performed on the identified resource

Method	Description	
GET 🖳	Retrieve / load a resource	
POST 🗹	Create / store a resource	
PUT	Update a resource	
DELETE X	Delete (remove) a resource	
PATCH 📝	Update resource partially	
HEAD	Retrieve the resource's headers	
OPTIONS	Returns the HTTP methods that the server supports for the specified URL	

HTTP GET Request – Example



```
GET /users/testnakov/repos HTTP/1.1—
                                             HTTP request line
Host: api.github.com
Accept: */*
Accept-Language: en
                                HTTP headers
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; WOW64) AppleWebKit/
537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/54.0.2840.71 Safari/537.36
Connection: Keep-Alive
Cache-Control: no-cache
                    The request body is empty
<CRLF>
```

HTTP POST Request – Example



```
POST /repos/testnakov/test-nakov-repo/issues HTTP/1.1
Host: api.github.com
                                                 HTTP request line
Accept: */*
                         HTTP headers
Accept-Language: en
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
User-Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 6.0; Windows NT 5.0)
Connection: Keep-Alive
Cache-Control: no-cache
                              The request body holds
<CRLF>
                                the submitted data
{"title": "Found a bug",
 "body":"I'm having a problem with this.",
 "labels":["bug", "minor"]}
<CRLF>
```

HTTP Response – Example



```
HTTP response status line
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Fri, 11 Nov 2016 16:09:18 GMT+2
Server: Apache/2.2.14 (Linux)
Accept-Ranges: bytes
                                   HTTP response
                                      headers
Content-Length: 84
Content-Type: text/html
<CRLF>
<html>
  <head><title>Test</title></head>_____
                                           HTTP response body
  <body>Test HTML page.</body>
</html>
```

HTTP Response Status Codes



Status Code	Action	Description	
200	OK	Successfully retrieved resource	
201	Created	A new resource was created	
204	No Content	Request has nothing to return	
301 / 302	Moved	Moved to another location (redirect)	
400	Bad Request	Invalid request / syntax error	
401 / 403	Unauthorized	Authentication failed / Access denied	
404	Not Found	Invalid resource	
409	Conflict	Conflict was detected, e.g. duplicated email	
500 / 503	Server Error	Internal server error / Service unavailable	

Content-Type and Disposition



 The Content-Type / Content-Disposition headers specify how the HTTP request / response body should be processed

JSON-encoded data

Content-Type: application/json

UTF-8 encoded HTML page. Will be shown in the browser

Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8

Content-Type: application/pdf

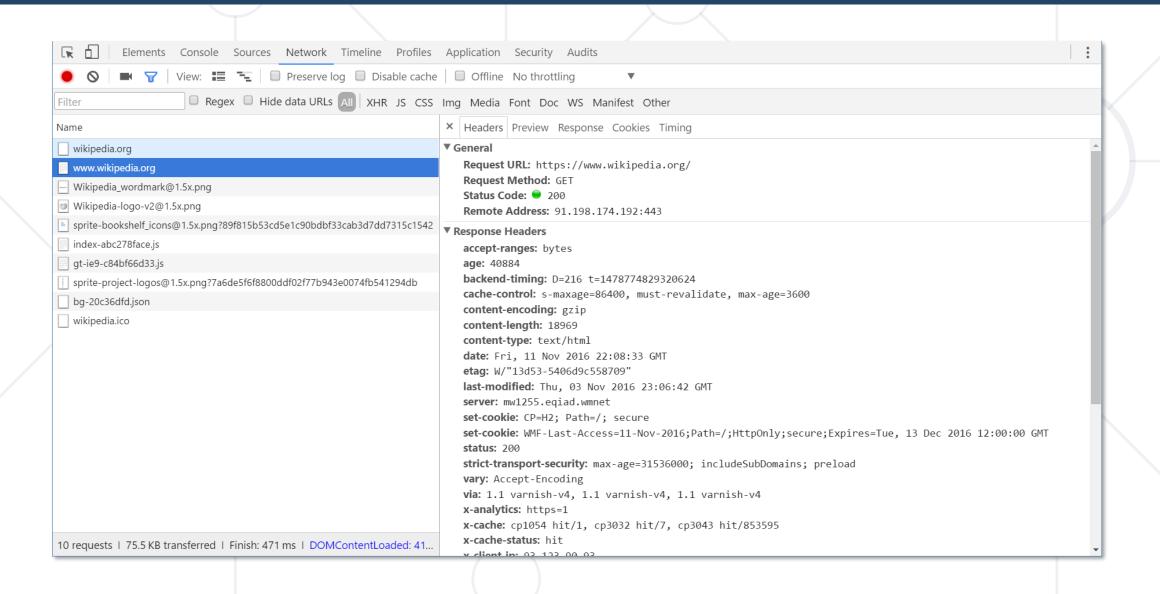
Content-Disposition: attachment; ∠

filename="Financial-Report-April-2016.pdf"

This will download a PDF file named Financial-Report-April-2016.pdf

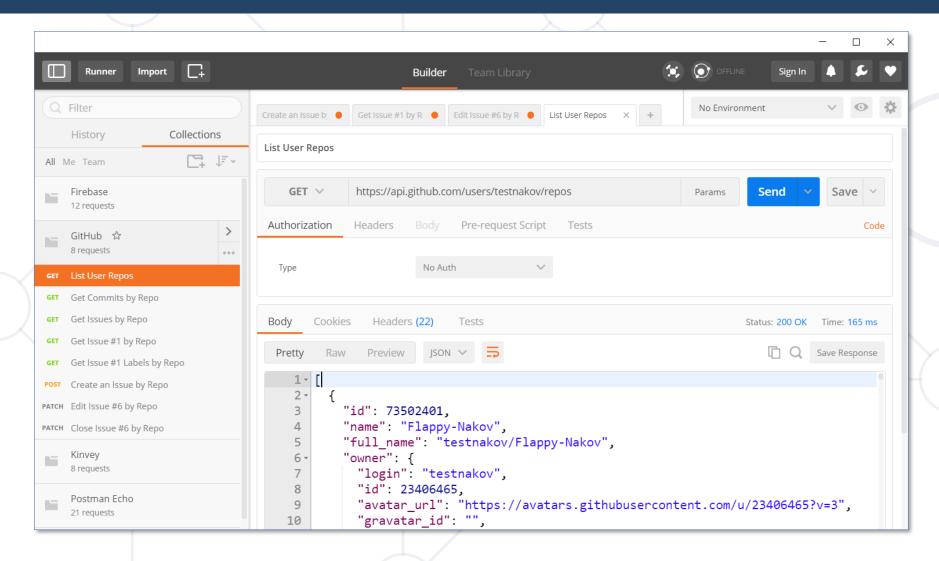
Browser Developer Tools





Postman





Read more about Postman REST Client

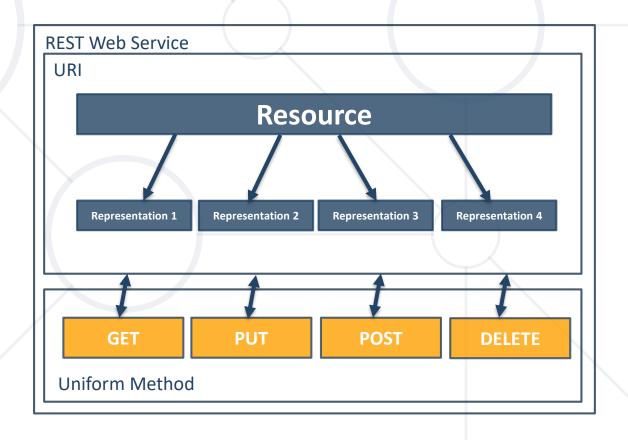


REST and RESTful Services

REST and RESTful Services



- Representational State Transfer (REST)
 - Architecture for client-server communication over HTTP
 - Resources have URI (address)
 - Can be created/retrieved/ modified/deleted/etc.
- RESTful API/RESTful Service
 - Provides access to server-side resources via HTTP and REST



REST and RESTful Services – Example



Create a new post

POST http://some-service.org/api/posts

Get all posts / specific post

GET http://some-service.org/api/posts

GET <u>http://some-service.org/api/posts/17</u>

Delete existing post

DELETE http://some-service.org/api/posts/17

Replace / modify existing post

PUT/PATCH http://some-service.org/api/posts/17



Accessing GitHub Through HTTP

GitHub REST API

GitHub API



List user's all public repositories:

GET https://api.github.com/users/testnakov/repos

Get all commits from a public repository:

GET https://api.github.com/repos/testnakov/softuniada-2016/commits

Get all issues/issue #1 from a public repository

GET /repos/testnakov/test-nakov-repo/issues

GET /repos/testnakov/test-nakov-repo/issues/1

Github: Labels Issue



- Get the first issue from the "test-nakov-repo" repository
- Send a GET request to:
 - https://api.github.com/repos/testnakov/test-nakov-repo/ issues/:id
 - Where :id is the current issue



GitHub API (2)



Get all labels for certain issue from a public repository:

GET https://api.github.com/repos/testnakov/test-nakov-repo/issues/1/labels

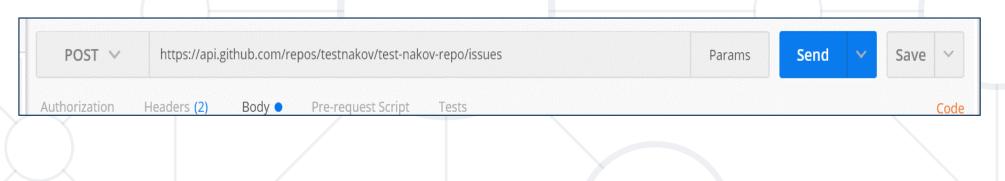
Create a new issue to certain repository (with authentication)

POST	<pre>https://api.github.com/repos/testnakov/test-nakov-repo/issues</pre>		
Headers	Authorization: Basic base64(user:pass)		
Body	{"title":"Found a bug", "body": "I'm having a problem with this."}		

Github: Create Issue



- Create an issue when you send a "POST" request
- Use your Github account credentials to submit the issue





NPM: Package Management for JavaScript Projects Software University



- Node Package Manager (NPM) is a package manager for JavaScript and Node.js projects
- Simplifies installing, managing, and sharing libraries and tools in web development
- Bundled with Node.js, it offers a command-line interface for various tasks
- Facilitates integrating third-party packages to reuse existing code and speed up development
- Helps manage project dependencies, ensuring required packages are available
- Allows defining and running scripts through the project's package json file

package.json



- package.json is a metadata file used in Node.js projects to provide information about the project, its dependencies, and various configurations
- It includes details such as the project's name, version, description, author, license, and more, making it a central place to document essential project information
- integral to the Node.js and NPM ecosystems. When you share your project, including the package.json file lets others quickly understand and recreate your project's environment. It also makes it easy for others to install the correct dependencies with a single command (npm install)

Package.json-Example



```
"name": "test",
"version": "1.0.0",
"description": "",
"main": "app.js",
"scripts": {
 "start": "http-server -a localhost -p 3000 -P http://localhost:3000? -c-1"
"author": "",
"license": "ISC",
"devDependencies": {
  "http-server": "0.12.3"
```

Install Packages From The package.json



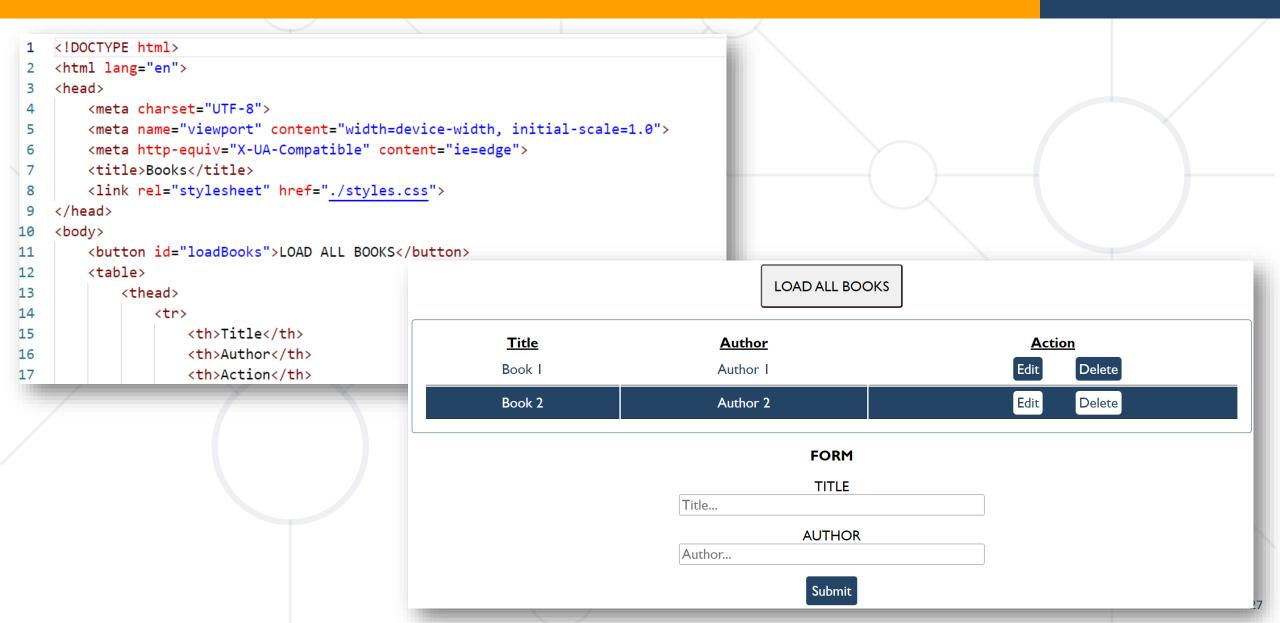
- Navigate to Project: Open your command-line interface and navigate to your project's directory
- Run the following command to install the project's dependencies listed in the package.json

npm install

NPM will read the package.json file and install all the dependencies

Problem: Book Library





Summary



- HTTP is text-based request-response protocol
- RESTful services address resources by URL
- Provide CRUD operations over HTTP
- RESTful services address resources by URL
- NPM is used for installing, managing, and sharin g libraries and tools



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