HTTP and REST Services

HTTP, Request Headers, RESTful Web Services



SoftUni Team
Technical Trainers







Software University

https://softuni.bg

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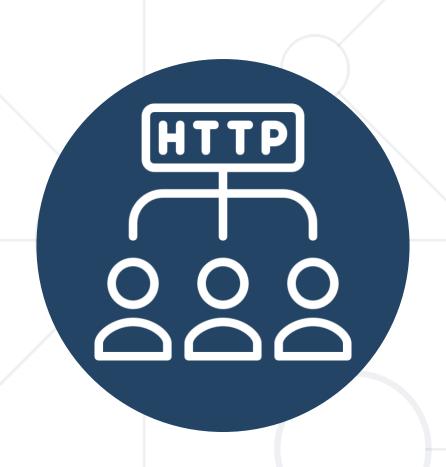


Have a Question?



sli.do

#js-advanced



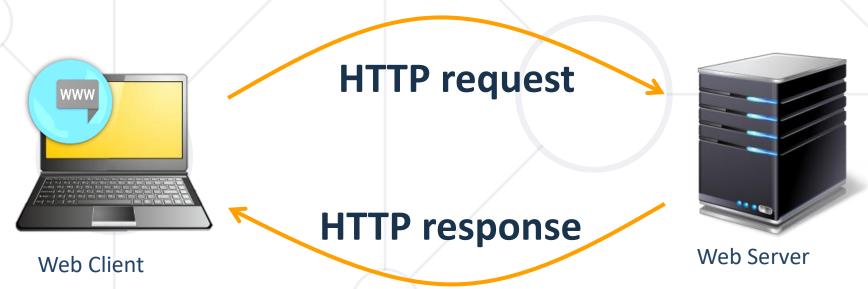
HTTP Overview

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		5	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 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 ema	il	
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

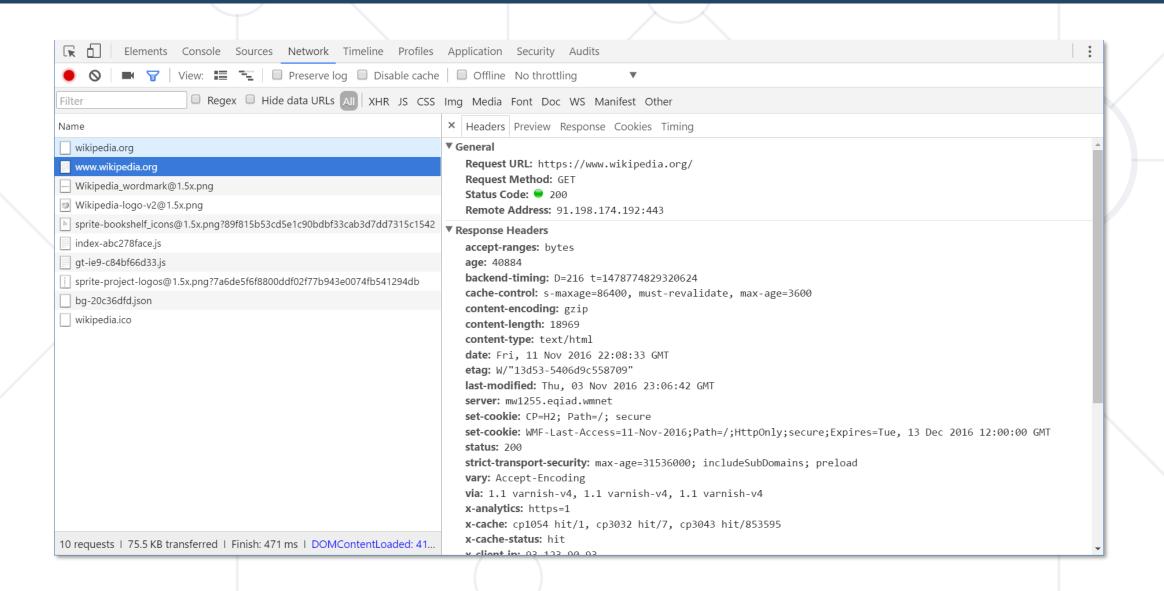


HTTP Developer Tools

Browser Dev Tools, Postman

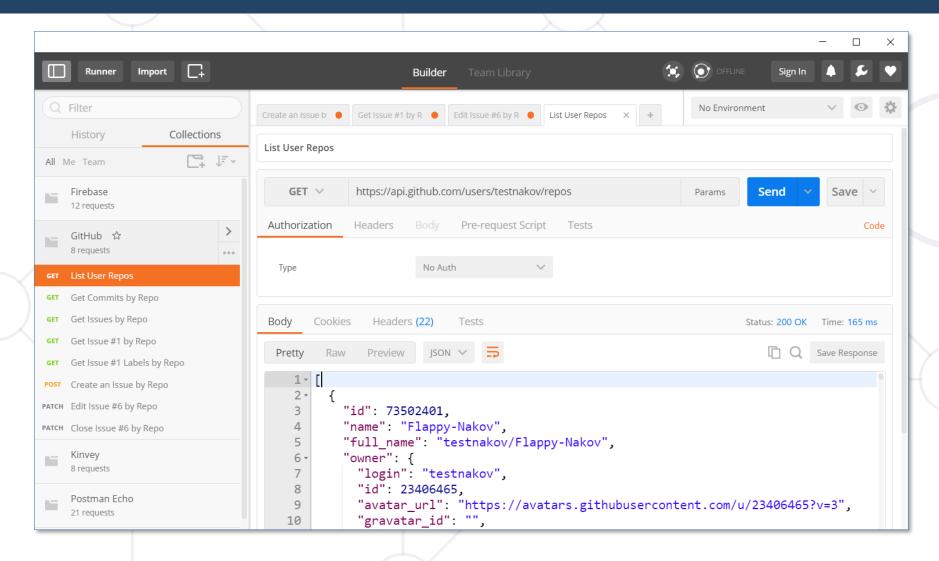
Browser Developer Tools





Postman





Read more about Postman REST Client

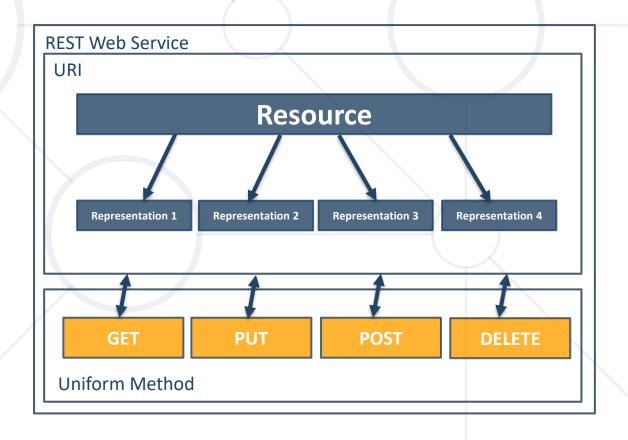


REST and RESTful Services

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 Architectural Constraints



- REST defines 6 architectural constraints which make any web service a true RESTful API
 - Client-server architecture
 - Statelessness
 - Cacheable
 - Layered system
 - Code on demand (optional)
 - Uniform interface



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

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)

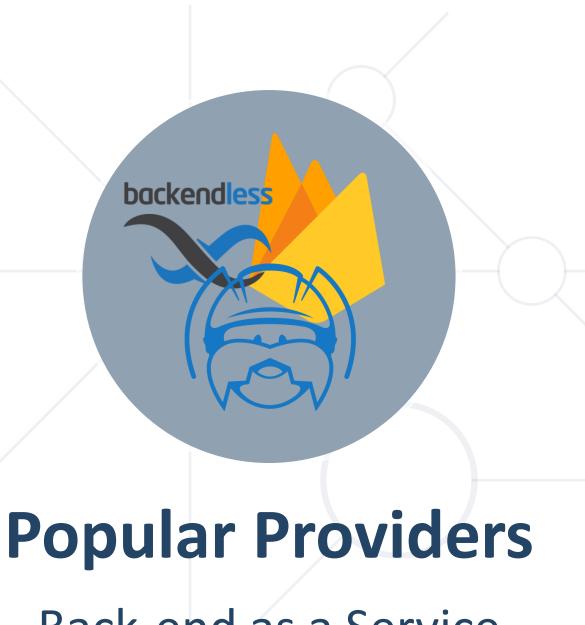
POST	<pre>https://api.github.com/repos/testnakov/test-nakov-repo/issues</pre>				
Headers	Authorization: Basic base64(user:pass)				
Body	{"title":"Found a bug", "body": "I'm having a problem with this."}				

Github: Create Issue



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





Back-end as a Service

Back-end as a Service



- Web applications require a back-end to store information
 - User profiles, settings, content, etc.
- Creating a back-end can be very time consuming
- Ready to use back-end services are available (free trial):
 - Firebase
 - Backendless
 - Back4App
 - And more





Live Demonstration

Firebase Application



Live Demonstration

Backendless Application



Live Demonstration

Back4App Application

Summary



- HTTP is text-based request-response protocol
- REST uses GET, POST, PUT, PATCH, DELETE
- RESTful services address resources by URL
 - Provide CRUD operations over HTTP
- Many BaaS providers have free trials





Questions?

















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