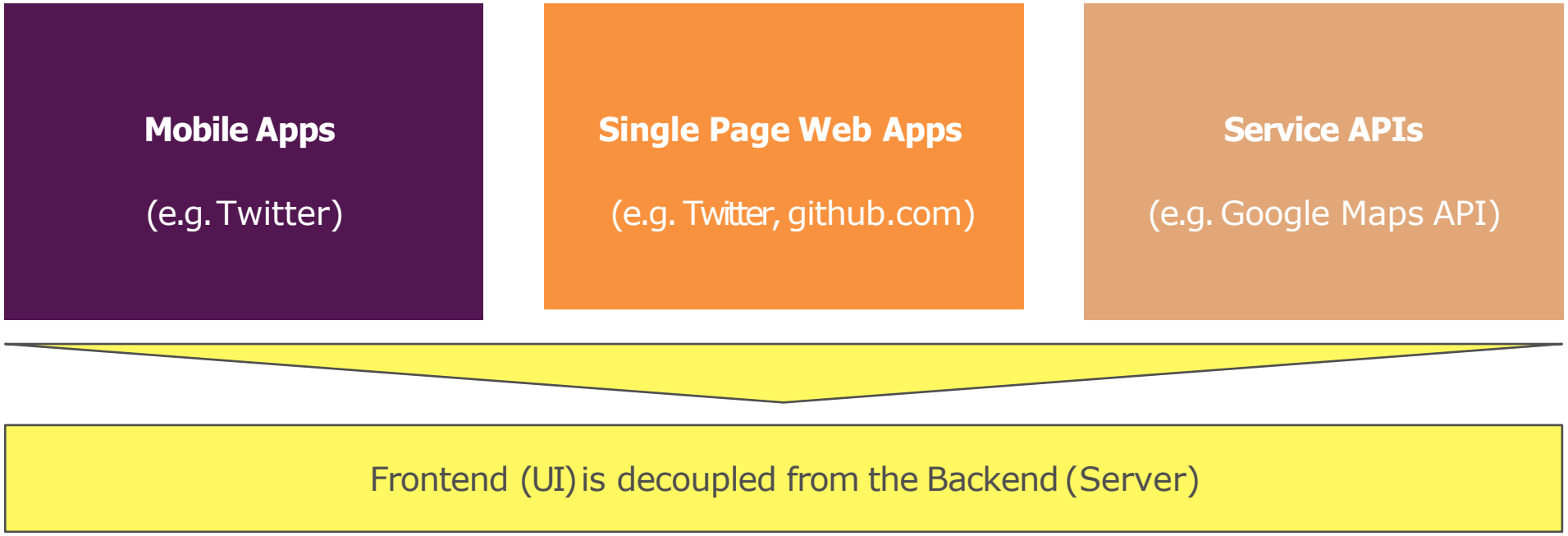
Lesson13 REST

What is REST?

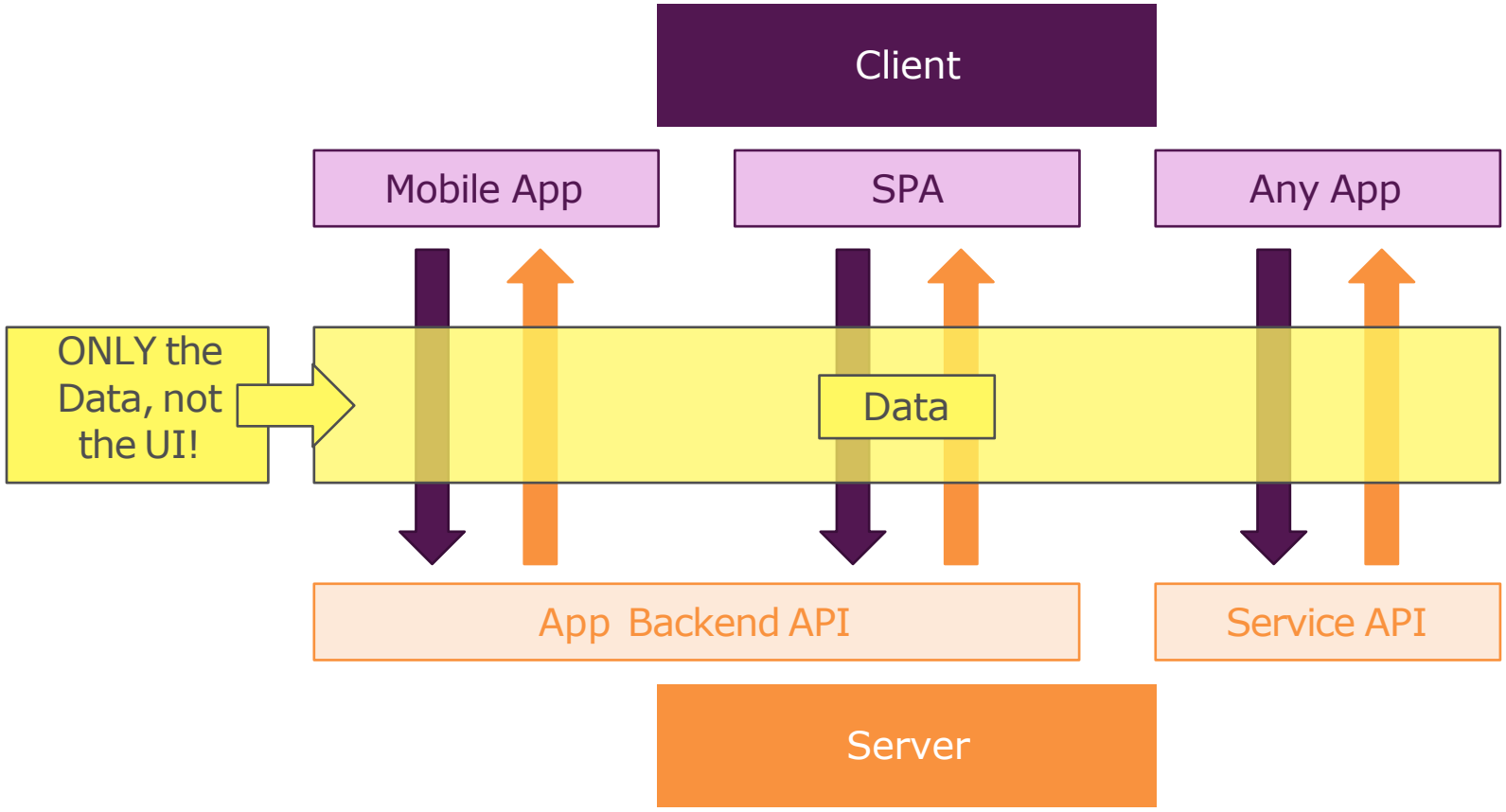
- REST = **RE**presentational **S**tate **T**ransfer
- REST is an architectural style consisting of a coordinated set of architectural constraints
- First described in 2000 by Roy Fielding in his doctoral dissertation at UC Irvine
- RESTful is typically used to refer to web services implementing a REST architecture
- Alternative to other distributed-computing specifications such as SOAP
- Simple HTTP client/server mechanism to exchange data
- Everything – the UNIVERSE is available through a URI
- Utilizes HTTP: GET/POST/PUT/DELETE operations

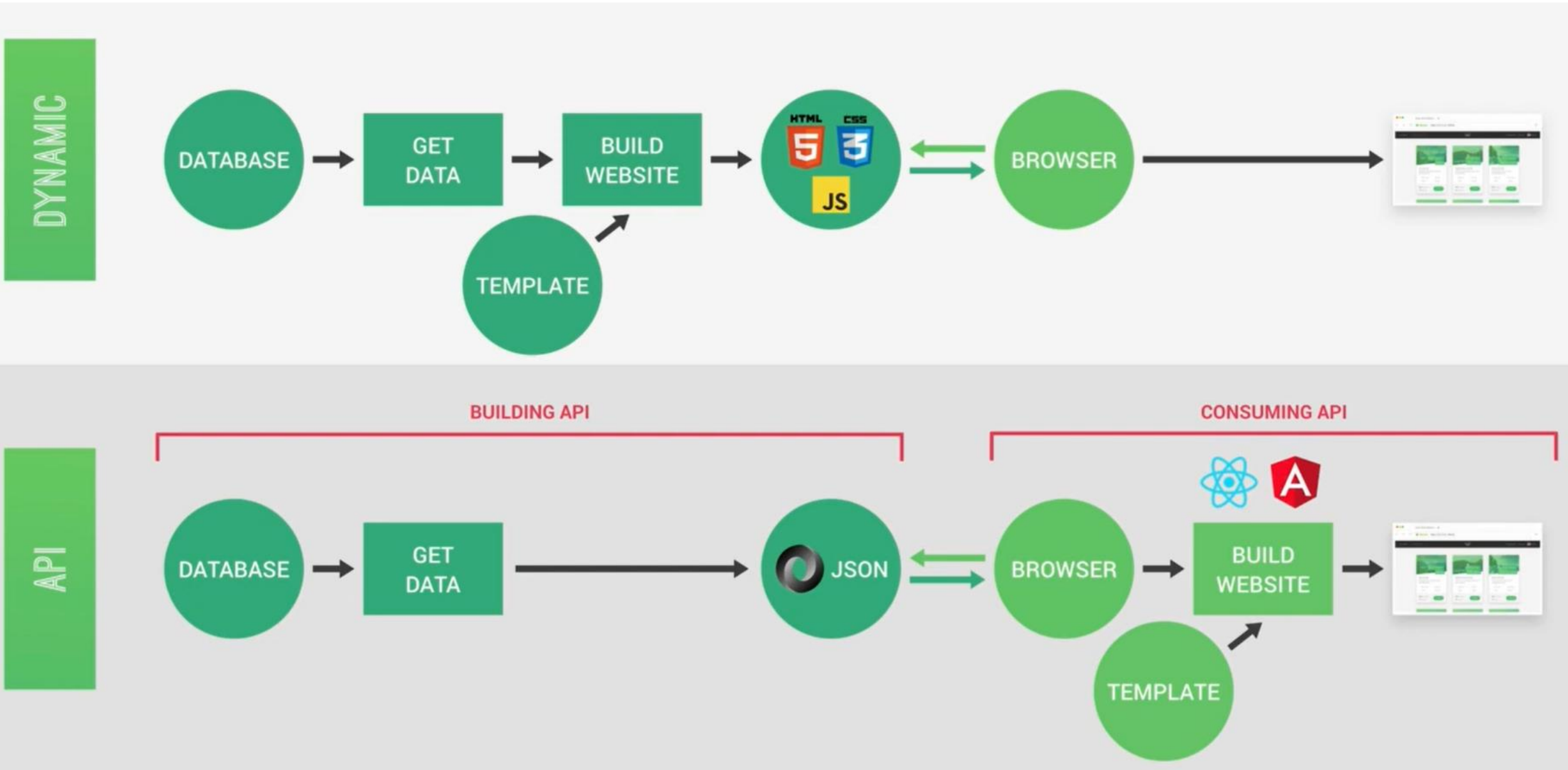
Why REST?

Not every Frontend (UI) requires HTMLPages!



REST API Big Picture




DYNAMIC
DATABASE
GET DATA
BUILD WEBSITE
TEMPLATE
HTML
CSS
JS
BROWSER
API
BUILDING API
CONSUMING API
DATABASE
GET DATA
JSON
BROWSER
BUILD WEBSITE
TEMPLATE

Data Formats

HTML	Plain Text	XML	JSON
`<p>Node.js</p>`	`Node.js`	`<name>Node.js</name>`	`{"title": "Node.js"}`
Data +Structure	Data	Data	Data
Contains User Interface	No UI Assumptions	No UI Assumptions	No UI Assumptions
Unnecessarily difficult to parse if you just need the data	Unnecessarily difficult to parse, no clear data structure	Machine-readable but relatively verbose; XML-parser needed	Machine-readable and concise; Can easily be converted to JavaScript

Architectural Constraints

- Client-server
  - Separation of concerns.A uniform interface separates clients from servers.
- Stateless
  - The client-server communication is further constrained by no client context being stored on the server between requests.
- Cacheable
  - Basic WWW principle: clients can cache responses.
- Uniform interface
  - Individual resources are identified in requests, i.e.,using URIs in web-based REST systems.
- Layered system
  - A client cannot necessarily tell whether it is connected directly to the end server, or to an intermediary along the way.
- Code on demand (optional)
  - REST allows client functionality to be extended by downloading and executing code in the form of applets or scripts.
    This simplifies clients by reducing the number of features required to be pre-implemented.

Resource

- The key abstraction of information in REST is a **resource**.
  - a document or image, a temporal service, a collection of other resources, a non-virtual object (e.g. a person), and so on.
- Resource representation: consists of data, metadata describing the data and **hypermedia** links which can help the clients in transition to the next desired state.

https://restfulapi.net/rest-api-design-tutorial-with-example/

Resource Naming Best Practices -Use nouns to represent resources

- Document:
  - a singular concept, like an object instance or db record.
  - Use “singular” name to denote document resource archetype.
    - http://api.example.com/device-management/managed-devices/{device-id}
    - http://api.example.com/user-management/users/{id}
    - http://api.example.com/user-management/users/admin

- Collection: sever-managed directory of resources.
  - Use “plural” name to denote collection resource archetype
    - http://api.example.com/device-management/managed-devices
    - http://api.example.com/user-management/users
    - http://api.example.com/user-management/users/{id}/accounts

Resource Naming Best Practices -Use nouns to represent resources

- **store**
  - a client-managed resource repository.
  - Use “plural” name to denote store resource archetype.
    - http://api.example.com/cart-management/users/{id}/carts
    - http://api.example.com/song-management/users/{id}/playlists

- **controller**
  - A controller resource models a procedural concept.
  - Use “verb” to denote controller archetype.
    - http://api.example.com/cart-management/users/{id}/cart/checkout
    - http://api.example.com/song-management/users/{id}/playlist/play

Resource Naming Best Practices -Consistency is the key

- Use forward slash (/) to indicate hierarchical relationships
  - The forward slash (/) character is used in the path portion of the URI to indicate a hierarchical relationship between resources.
  - http://api.example.com/device-management
  - http://api.example.com/device-management/managed-devices
  - http://api.example.com/device-management/managed-devices/{id}
- Do not use trailing forward slash (/) in URIs
  - http://api.example.com/device-management/managed-devices/
  - http://api.example.com/device-management/managed-devices /*This is much better version*/
- Use hyphens (-) to improve the readability of URIs
  - http://api.example.com/inventory-management/managed-entities/{id}/install-script-location //More readable
  - http://api.example.com/inventory-management/managedEntities/{id}/installScriptLocation //Less readable
- Do not use underscores (_)
  - http://api.example.com/inventory-management/managed-entities/{id}/install-script-location //More readable
  - http://api.example.com/inventory_management/managed_entities/{id}/install_script_location //More error prone
- Use lowercase letters in URIs
- Do not use file extensions
  - http://api.example.com/device-management/managed-devices.xml /*Do not use it*/
  - http://api.example.com/device-management/managed-devices /*This is correct URI*/

Resource Naming Best Practices
-Never use CRUD function names in URIs

- HTTP request methods should be used to indicate which CRUD function is performed.
  - HTTP GET http://api.example.com/device-management/managed-devices //Get all devices
  - HTTP POST http://api.example.com/device-management/managed-devices //Create new Device

  - HTTP GET http://api.example.com/device-management/managed-devices/{id} //Get device for given Id
  - HTTP PUT http://api.example.com/device-management/managed-devices/{id} //Update device for given Id
  - HTTP DELETE http://api.example.com/device-management/managed-devices/{id} //Delete device for given Id

Resource Naming Best Practices
-Use query component to filter URI collection

- Many times, you will come across requirements where you will need a collection of resources sorted, filtered or limited based on some certain resource attribute. For this, do not create new APIs – rather enable sorting, filtering and pagination capabilities in resource collection API and pass the input parameters as query parameters. e.g.
  - http://api.example.com/device-management/managed-devices
  - http://api.example.com/device-management/managed-devices?region=USA
  - http://api.example.com/device-management/managed-devices?region=USA&brand=XYZ
  - http://api.example.com/device-management/managed-devices?region=USA&brand=XYZ&sort=installation-date

HTTP Methods for RESTful APIs

HTTP METHOD	CRUD	ENTIRE COLLECTION (E.G. /USERS)	SPECIFIC ITEM (E.G. /USERS/123)
POST	Create	201 (Created), 'Location' header with link to /users/{id} containing new ID.	Avoid using POST on single resource
GET	Read	200 (OK), list of users. Use pagination, sorting and filtering to navigate big lists.	200 (OK), single user. 404 (Not Found), if ID not found or invalid.
PUT	Update/Replace	405 (Method not allowed), unless you want to update every resource in the entire collection of resource.	200 (OK) or 204 (No Content). Use 404 (Not Found), if ID not found or invalid.
DELETE	Delete	405 (Method not allowed), unless you want to delete the whole collection — use with caution.	200 (OK). 404 (Not Found), if ID not found or invalid.

http status code: https://restfulapi.net/http-status-codes/

idempotent and safe HTTP methods

- idempotent methods will not throw different outcomes even if you call them multiple times.
  - They are safe for updating resources on Server.
  - They will always return the same result unless you change the URL.

- safe methods don't change the representation of the resource in the Server.

Method	Safe	Idempotent
GET	Yes	Yes
PUT	No	Yes
POST	No	No
DELETE	No	Yes

JavaScript Object Notation (JSON)

- JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) is a lightweight data-interchange format.
  - Based on a subset of the JavaScript Programming Language Standard ECMA-262 3rd Edition - December 1999.
  - A text format that is completely language independent.
  - Easy for machines to parse and generate.
    - Can convert any JavaScript object into JSON, and send JSON to the server.
  - Natively supported by all modern browsers
  - Replaced XML (Extensible Markup Language)

JavaScript Object Notation (JSON)

- JSON is a syntax similar to JS Objects for storing and exchanging data and an efficient alternative to XML.
- A name/value pair consists of a field name **in double quotes**, followed by a colon, followed by a value.Values can be any JS valid type except functions.

```
{"students":[
    {"firstName":"Ashim", "lastName":"Ghimire"},
    {"firstName":"Mohamed", "lastName":"Hassan"},
    {"firstName":"Leul", "lastName":"Necha"},
    {"firstName":"Shawn", "lastName":"Daudi"},
]}
```

- JSON values can be:
  - A number (integer or floating point)
  - A string (in double quotes)
  - A Boolean (true or false)
  - An array (in square brackets)
  - An object (in curly braces)
  - null

Browser JSON Methods

Method	Description
`JSON.parse(`*`string`*`)`	Converts the given string of JSON data into an equivalent JavaScript object and returns it
`JSON.stringify(`*`object`*`)`	Converts the given object into a string of JSON data (the opposite ofJSON.parse)

JSON expressions exercise

```
const jsonString = `
{
    "window": {
        "title":"Sample Widget",
        "width":500,
        "height":500
    },
    "image":{
        "src":"images/logo.png",
        "coords": [250,150,350,400],
        "alignment": "center"
    },
    "messages":[
        {"text": "Save", "offset":[10, 30]},
        {"text": "Help", "offset":[0, 50]},
        {"text": "Quit", "offset":[30, 10]},
        {"text": "Quit", "offset":[30, 60]}
    ],
    "debug":"true"
}
`;
const data = JSON.parse(jsonString);
```

Given the JSON data at right, what expressions would produce:

Using JavaScript Syntax on `data` object.

- The window's title?

```
let title = data.window.title;
```

- The image's third coordinate?

```
let coord = data.image.coords[2];
```

- The number of messages?

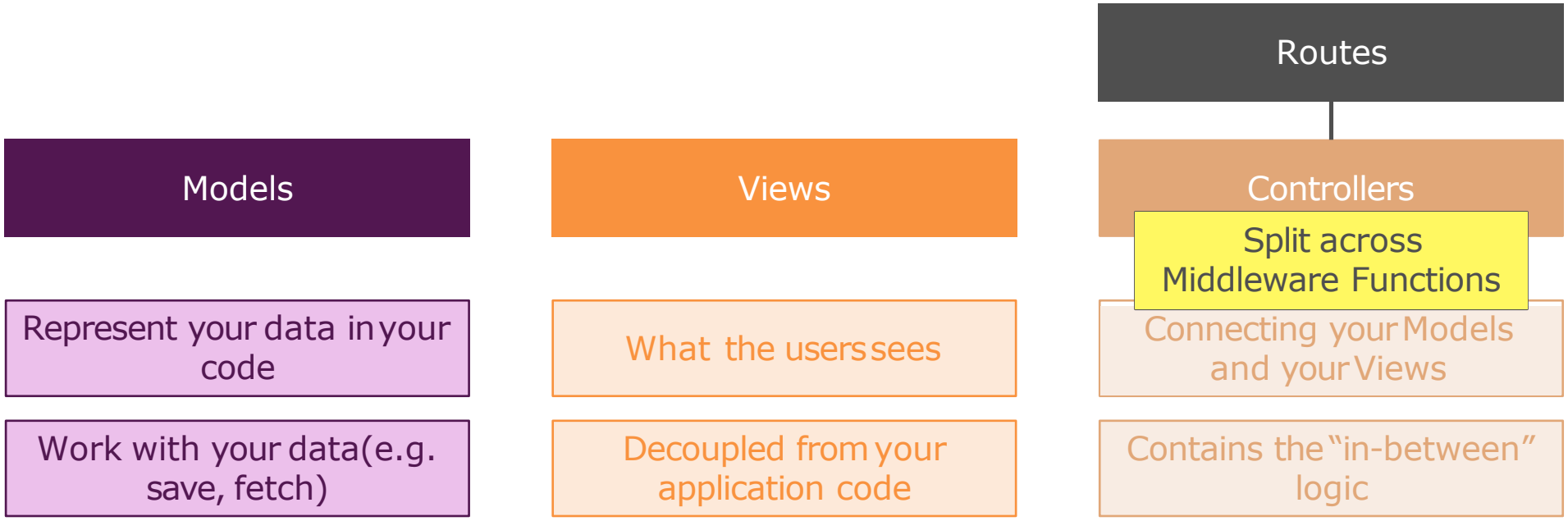
```
let len = data.messages.length;
```

- The y-offset of the last message?

```
let y = data.messages[len-1].offset[1];
```

What's MVC?

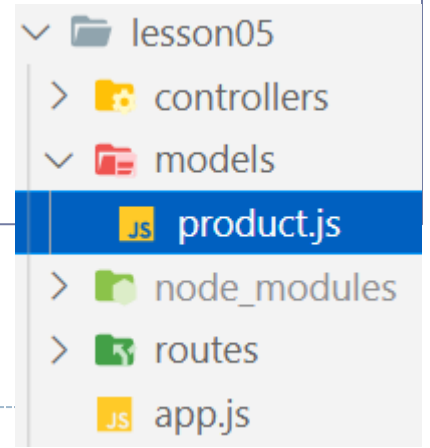
Separation of Concerns



Demo: Shopping Cart - Model

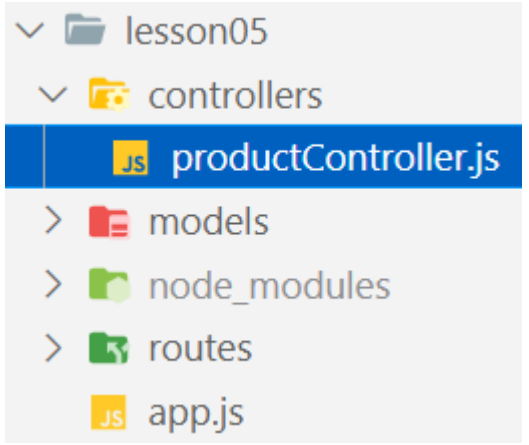
```
let products = [];

module.exports = class Product {

    constructor(id, title, price, description) {
        this.id = id;
        this.title = title;
        this.price = price;
        this.description = description;
    }

    save() {
        this.id = Math.random().toString();
        products.push(this);
        return this;
    }

    update() {
        const index = products.findIndex(p => p.id === this.id);
        if (index > -1) {
            products.splice(index, 1, this);
            return this;
        } else {
            throw new Error('NOT Found');
        }

    }
```

```
    static fetchAll() {
        return products;
    }

    static findById(productId) {
        const index = products.findIndex(p => p.id === productId);
        if (index > -1) {
            return products[index];
        } else {
            throw new Error('NOT Found');
        }
    }

    static deleteById(productId) {
        const index = products.findIndex(p => p.id === productId);
        if (index > -1) {
            products = products.filter(p => p.id !== productId);
        } else {
            throw new Error('NOT Found');
        }
    }

}
```



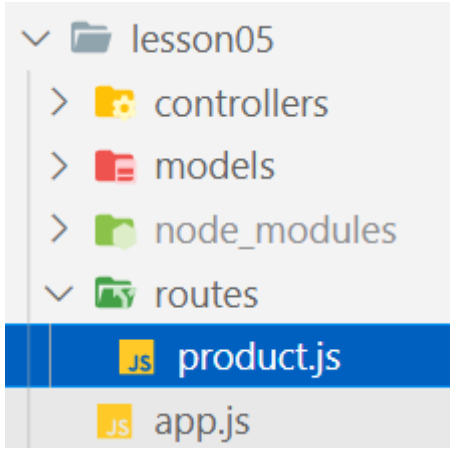
Demo: Shopping Cart – Controller

```
const Product = require('../models/product');

exports.getProducts = (req, res, next) => {
    res.status(200).json(Product.fetchAll());
}

exports.getProductById = (req, res, next) => {
    res.status(200).json(Product.findById(req.params.prodId));
}

exports.save = (req, res, next) => {
    const prod = req.body;
    const savedProd = new Product(null, prod.title, prod.price, prod.description).save();
    res.status(201).json(savedProd);
}

exports.update = (req, res, next) => {
    const prod = req.body;
    const updatedProd = new Product(req.params.prodId, prod.title, prod.price, prod.description).update();
    res.status(200).json(updatedProd);
}

exports.deleteById = (req, res, next) => {
    Product.deleteById(req.params.prodId);
    res.status(200).end();
}
```



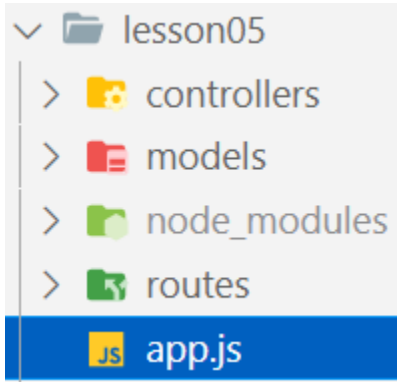
Demo: Shopping Cart – Route

```
const express = require('express');
const productController = require('../controllers/productController');

const router = express.Router();

router.get('/', productController.getProducts);

router.get('/:prodId', productController.getProductById);

router.post('/', productController.save);

router.put('/:prodId', productController.update);

router.delete('/:prodId', productController.deleteById);

module.exports = router;
```



Demo: Shopping Cart – app.js

```
const express = require('express');
const productRouter = require('./routes/product');
const cors = require('cors');

const app = express();

app.use(cors());
app.use(express.json());

app.use('/products', productRouter);

app.use((req, res, next) => {
    res.status(404).json({ error: req.url + ' API not supported!' });
});

app.use((err, req, res, next) => {
    if (err.message === 'NOT Found') {
        res.status(404).json({ error: err.message });
    } else {
        res.status(500).json({ error: 'Something is wrong! Try later' });
    }
});

app.listen(3000, () => console.log('listening to 3000...'));
```



Demo: Shopping Cart – Testing APIs