



# DEPLOYING REST APPLICATIONS

**COMP 30220: Distributed Systems**

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# REST CONTRACTS

- Contracts are a key feature of REST.
- A **contract** is a clear and unambiguous definition of the REST services.
  - What data entities exist.
  - What endpoints exist.
  - What actions can be performed on those endpoints.
  - What outcome to expect when performing an action on an endpoint.
- Without a contract, it becomes difficult to understand how to interact with a service.
- In SOAP, the contract is specified using WSDL



# REST CONTRACT LANGUAGES

- Google Discovery service format
  - <https://developers.google.com/discovery/>
- Mashery IO Documents
  - <https://www.mashery.com/>
- Apiery
  - <https://apiary.io/>
- Swagger
  - <https://swagger.io/>



# SWAGGER.IO

- Swagger is a definition format that allows developers to describe their RESTful APIs.
  - Swagger is implementation independent
  - Swagger definitions can be validated
  - Swagger is both human and machine readable
  - Swagger can be used to automatically generate code for a number of target environments.
- Swagger underpins the **Open API initiative**, which aims to create a single open standard for specifying RESTful APIs.
  - <https://www.openapis.org/>



# SWAGGER.IO

- Swagger was initially based on YAML (Yet Another Markup Language), but it can also be written in JSON.

```
openapi: 3.0.0
info:
  title: Sample API
  description: Optional multiline or single-line description in
[CommonMark] (http://commonmark.org/help/) or HTML.
  version: 0.1.9

servers:
  - url: http://api.example.com/v1
    description: Optional server description, e.g. Main (production)
server
  - url: http://staging-api.example.com
    description: Optional server description, e.g. Internal staging
server for testing
```



# SWAGGER.IO

- Swagger was initially based on YAML (Yet Another Markup Language), but it can also be written in JSON.

```
paths:
  /users:
    get:
      summary: Returns a list of users.
      description: Optional extended description in CommonMark or HTML.
      responses:
        '200':      # status code
          description: A JSON array of user names
          content:
            'application/json':
              schema:
                type: array
                items:
                  type: string
```



# SWAGGER & HELLOWORLD

```
openapi: 3.0.0
info:
  title: Hello World API
  version: '0.1'
paths:
  /hello/{code}:
    get:
      summary: Returns hello world in a language
      parameters:
        - name: code
          in: path
          required: true
          description: country code
          schema:
            type: string
      responses:
        '200':
          description: OK
          content:
            plain/text:
              schema:
                type: string
```



# SWAGGER (JSON)

```
{  
  "openapi": "3.0.0",  
  "info": {  
    "title": "Hello World API",  
    "version": "0.1"  
  }, "paths": {  
    "/hello/{code}": {  
      ...  
    }  
  }  
}
```





# SWAGGER (JSON)

```
"get": {  
  "summary": "Returns hello world in a language",  
  "parameters": [  
    {  
      "name": "code",  
      "in": "path",  
      "required": true,  
      "description": "country code",  
      "schema": { "type": "string" }  
    }  
  ],  
  "responses": {  
    "200": {  
      "description": "OK",  
      "content": { "plain/text": { "schema": { "type": "string" } }  
    }  
  }  
}
```



# SWAGGER: CODE GENERATION

- Need to use older version of swagger (hello.yml):

```
swagger: '2.0'
info:
  title: Hello World API
  version: '0.1'
paths:
  '/hello/{code}':
    get:
      summary: Returns hello world in a language
      parameters:
        - name: code
          in: path
          required: true
          description: country code
          type: string
      responses:
        200:
          description: OK
          schema:
            type: string
            description: some text
```



# SWAGGER: CODE GENERATION

- Download the code generator:
  - <https://swagger.io/docs/swagger-tools/#installation-11>
- Put the code generator and the swagger specification file in the same folder, and run:
  - `java -jar swagger-codegen-cli-2.2.1.jar generate -i hello.yml -l jaxrs`
- This will create a source folder with a full Jax-RS deployment.
- All you need to do is edit the relevant implementation:
  - See `\src\main\java\io\swagger\api\impl\HelloApiServiceImpl.java`



# SWAGGER: CODE GENERATION

```
public class HelloApiServiceImpl extends HelloApiService {  
    @Override  
    public Response helloCodeGet(String code,  
        SecurityContext securityContext) throws NotFoundException {  
        // do some magic!  
        return Response.ok().entity(  
            new ApiResponseMessage(  
                ApiResponseMessage.OK,  
                "magic!"  
            )).build();  
    }  
}
```



The left side of the slide features a series of vertical stripes in shades of brown, tan, and grey. Overlaid on these stripes are several orange circles of varying sizes, arranged in a cluster that tapers towards the bottom.

# REST AND ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN

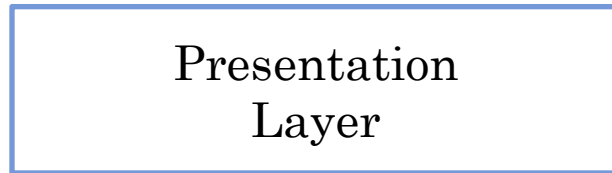
# THE POWER OF REST

- REST is simpler to understand (it is HTTP)
  - No need to understand WSDL, SOAP, IDL, ...
- REST is independent of data format
  - You can choose what format to use, or even support multiple formats JSON, XML, ...  
<http://localhost:8080/students?format=json>
- REST services are loosely coupled
  - the interface is separated from both the implementation *and* the deployment.
- REST services are typically small
  - They promote a decentralised architecture

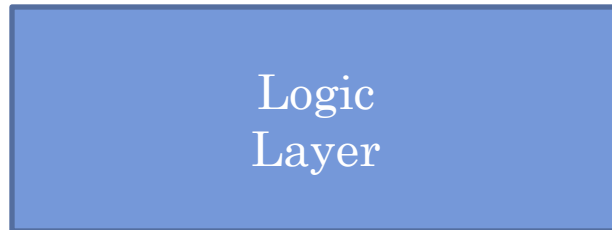


# TRENDS IN DEVELOPMENT

UI Team



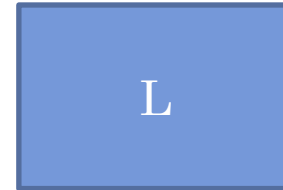
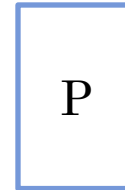
Logic Team



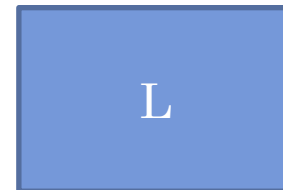
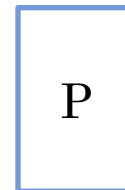
Data Team



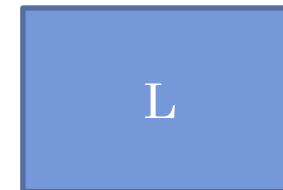
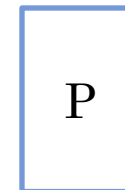
*Monolithic Applications*



Team 1



Team 2

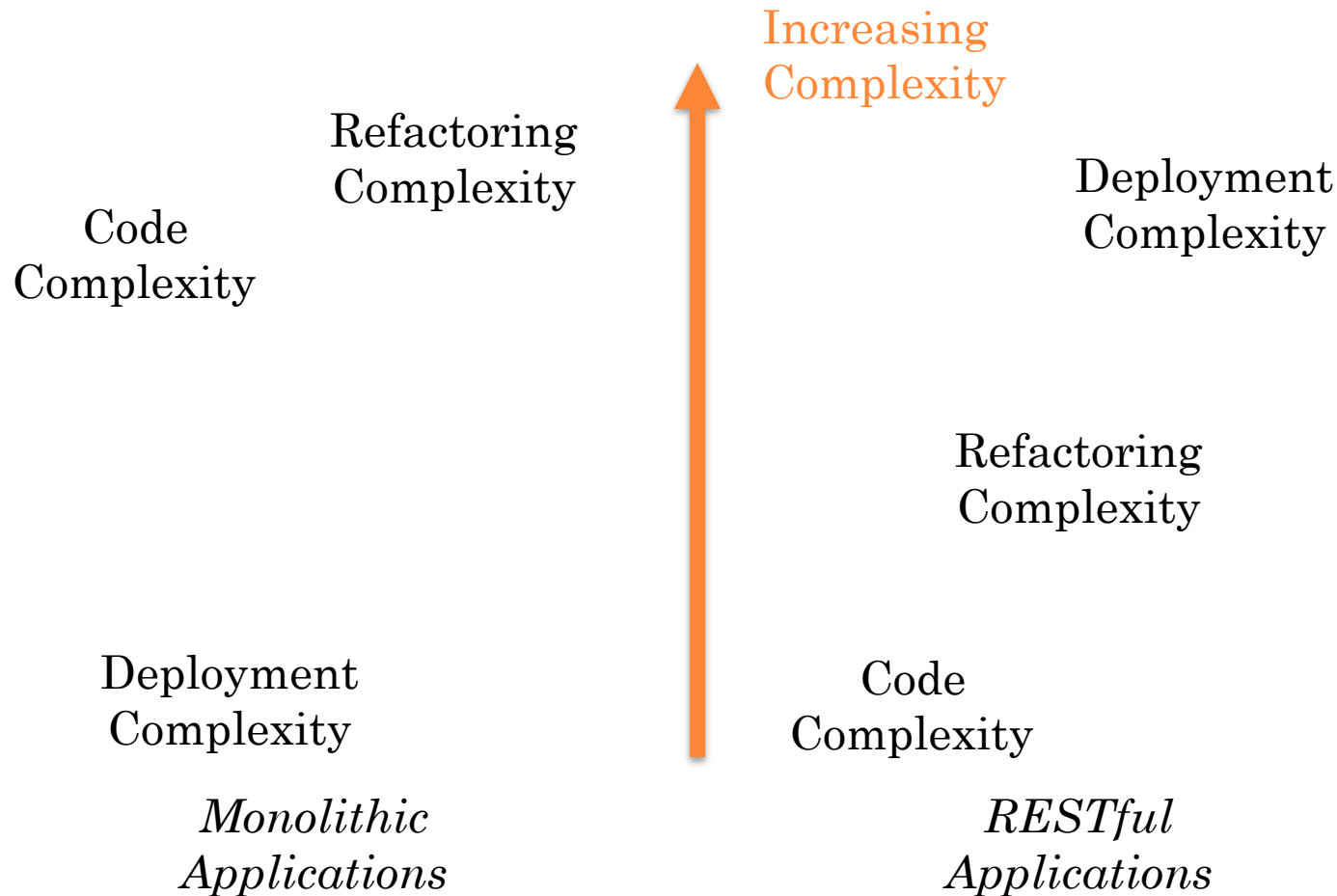


Team 3

*RESTful Applications*



# TRENDS IN DEVELOPMENT





# MICRO SERVICES

- Microservices are:

*“an approach to developing a single application as a suite of small services, each running in its own process and communicating with lightweight mechanisms, often an HTTP resource API”*

*Martin Fowler, 2014*

- Microservices facilitate:

- **Strong Module Boundaries:** Clear lines demarking what is an what is not part of a service.
- **Independent Deployment:** Simple Services are easier to deploy, and since they are autonomous, are less likely to cause system failures when they go wrong
- **Technology Diversity:** Enables mixing of programming languages, frameworks, data storage techniques.



# MICRO SERVICES

- Microservices are:

*“an approach to developing a single application as a suite of small services, each running in its own process and communicating with lightweight mechanisms, often an HTTP resource API”*

*Martin Fowler, 2014*

- Microservices result in:

- **Distribution:** Distributed systems are harder to program, since remote calls are slow and always at risk of failure.
- **Eventual Consistency:** Strong consistency becomes impossible to maintain. Instead we must live with eventual consistency.
- **Operational Complexity:** More services means more work for the operations team. Embracing of automation and good monitoring services are essential for success.



## FURTHER READING

- Lewis, J. and Fowler, M., Microservices: a definition of this new architectural term, *URL: <https://martinfowler.com/articles/microservices.html>*

