



REST Essentials

CSCI E-94

Fundamentals of Cloud Computing - Azure

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Agenda

- REST Essentials
 - Overview
 - URI Design
 - Extensibility



REST Overview

- Why do you care about REST?
 - Most new Web APIs are built using REST
 - "Big players" all have REST interfaces
 - Microsoft, Amazon Google, Facebook, Twitter...
 - Simple, scalable & architecturally flexible
- Who created REST?
 - Dr. Roy Thomas Fielding
 - Best known for proposing REST architectural style
 - See [Dissertation](#)



REST Overview

- What is REST?
 - Representational State Transfer
 - An architectural style
 - Designed for distributed systems
 - Practical & pragmatic
 - Embraces constraints necessary for
 - Highly stable distributed systems
 - Separation of concerns - Client & Server
 - Stateless design



REST Overview

- Embraces constraints necessary for ...
 - Improved network efficiency through caching
 - A uniform interface
 - Decoupling implementation from services
 - Layered Architecture
 - Composed in a constrained hierarchy
 - Layers are isolated
 - Optionally - Dynamic algorithmic extension
 - Code on demand
 - Extending systems by downloading code
 - Simplifying client feature implementation



REST Overview

- What was considered in REST's design?
 - Network
 - Reliability
 - Latency
 - Bandwidth
 - Security
 - Adaptation / Change!
 - Egress Cost
 - Heterogeneous Systems
 - Tech stack, device, & platform



REST Overview

REST presents a different model

- Basic differences REST vs method calls:
 - **Actions** Are defined by HTTP Verbs
 - DELETE, GET, PATCH, POST, PUT
 - See: [Request Methods](#)
 - **Resources**
 - Presented in the URI, this is the “Uniform Interface”
 - `https://myserver.com/api/v1/notes`



REST Overview

Basic Differences REST vs Method Calls Continued ...

- Result data

- Provided as an HTTP response

- Result / Status codes

- Standardized - HTTP Status Codes
 - 200 OK, 400 Bad Request, 404 Resource Not Found ...
 - See: [Status Codes](#)
 - Provided as an HTTP response



REST Overview

- The essentials
 - **Resources** are identified in requests as URIs
 - Makes up the Uniform Interface
 - Defines the interface clients will access
 - **Resources** presented as segments in URI
 - `http://acme.com/customer`
 - Identifies the **customer** resource
 - Allows for CRUD & List operations
 - `http://acme.com/customer/1/order`
 - Identifies the sub-resource **order**
 - For the **customer** with an ID of 1



REST Overview

- How are resources manipulated ?
 - HTTP Requests via VERBS
 - GET
 - Is nullipotent does not modify the state of the resource
 - Returns representation of the addressed resource
 - PUT
 - Is idempotent, multiple identical requests same effect
 - Replaces the addressed resource
 - Create the addressed resource if it does not exist
 - Client defines all attributes
 - Including unique ID



REST Overview

How are resources manipulated ?...

- HTTP Requests via VERBS ...

- POST

- Creates a new resource entry
 - Server assigns unique id
 - Not necessarily idempotent
 - May have further side effects

- DELETE

- Is idempotent, multiple identical requests same effect
 - Delete the addressed resource



REST Overview

- How are resources manipulated ?...
 - HTTP Requests ...
 - PATCH
 - Used to apply partial updates to a resource
 - Standard JSON patch payload, add, remove attributes
 - [JsonPatch in ASP.NET Core web API | Microsoft Learn](#)
 - [RFC 6902: JavaScript Object Notation \(JSON\) Patch \(rfc-editor.org\)](#)
 - HEAD
 - Is nullipotent has no side effects
 - Returns meta-information
 - Number of items in a collection for example



REST Overview

How are parameters provided ?...

- In the URI as

- Segments

- `http://example.com/customer/1/order`

- 1 identifies a customer Id

- Order identifies the orders for customer 1

- As query string parameters

- `http://example.com/customer?addedAfter=2014-04-23&sortBy=date`

- Returns a list of customers

- Added after 2014-04-23

- Sorted ascending by date



REST Overview

How are parameters provided ?...

- In the URI as
 - As header values
 - **Accept:** `application/json`
 - Content negotiation request a json response
 - MIME Types: [Media Types](#)
 - **Authorization:** `Basic ZXuhVsRpqjateIPuTHBAe4WhJK==`
 - Credentials for HTTP authentication
 - In the request body typically
 - As Json or XML payload
 - For PUT, POST & PATCH actions



REST Overview

- How is information returned ?
 - Resource attributes in **response body**
 - Typically, as JSON or XML
 - **Status** and **Standards** data in response header
 - **HTTP:/1.1 201 Created**
 - **Location**: `http://example.com/customer/1`
 - Indicates the "URI" of the new resource
 - Via a PUT or POST action
 - In the POST case the server is providing the ID
 - In the PUT case the client had provided the ID
 - ID is being returned in the response



REST Overview

- What about machine readable description
 - Something like WSDL for REST?
- OpenAPI Specification See:
 - <https://swagger.io/specification/>
 - <https://spec.openapis.org/oas/latest.html>
 - Essentially a json document
 - Describes:
 - Resources & Supported HTTP Verbs
 - Input schema
 - Output schema per HTTP Response type
 - Used for UI and Proxy generation



REST Overview

- Key things to remember:
 - REST is a stateless protocol
 - Utilize nouns in URI design
 - Don't use verbs!
 - The action is defined by the HTTP Verb
 - Always utilize HTTP Status codes
 - To describe the results of a request



REST Essentials

Key things to remember

- Utilize uniform and simple interfaces
- Communication is done by representation
 - A self describing data media-type such as
 - JSON
 - XML
 - Etc...
 - Consisting of both
 - Data
 - Metadata describing the data in the payload



REST Overview





Further Reading

- RESTful Web Services Cookbook
Solutions for improving Scalability and Simplicity
 - Author: Subbu Allamaraju
 - ISBN: 978-0596801687
 - Publisher: Yahoo Press (March 11, 2010)