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# REST API FUNDAMENTALS



## A Beginner's Guide



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# API

Application Programming  
Interface

A software intermediary that allows two applications to talk to each other. APIs are an accessible way to extract and share data within and across organizations.

**API is a collection of communication protocols and subroutines used by various programs to communicate between them.**





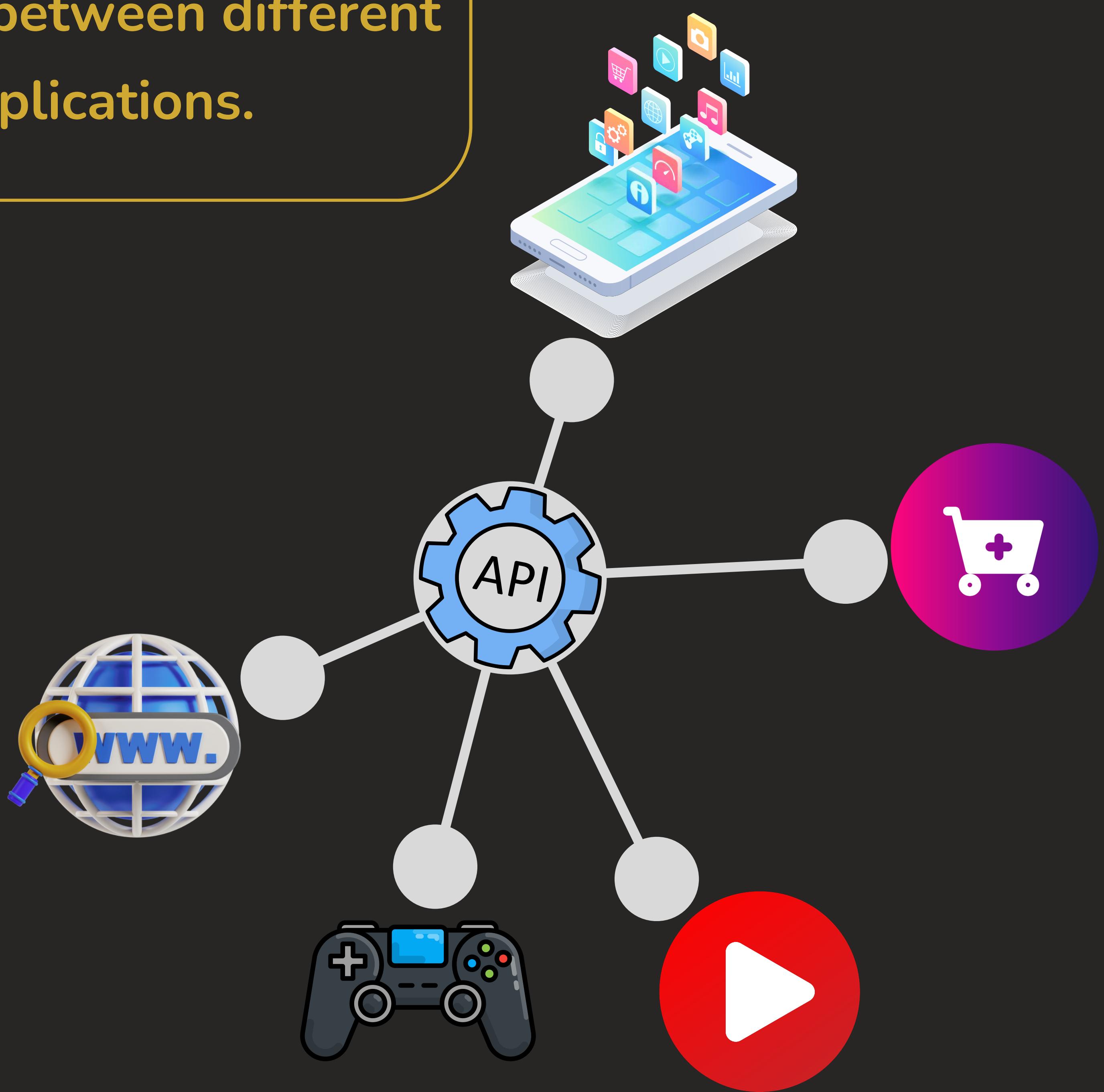
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**API acts as an  
interface between different  
applications.**



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## REST API

Representational State  
Transfer

REST is an architectural style for networked applications that uses HTTP requests to access and manipulate data.

It's an architectural style to develop web applications

It uses Hyper Text Transfer Protocol as communication interface

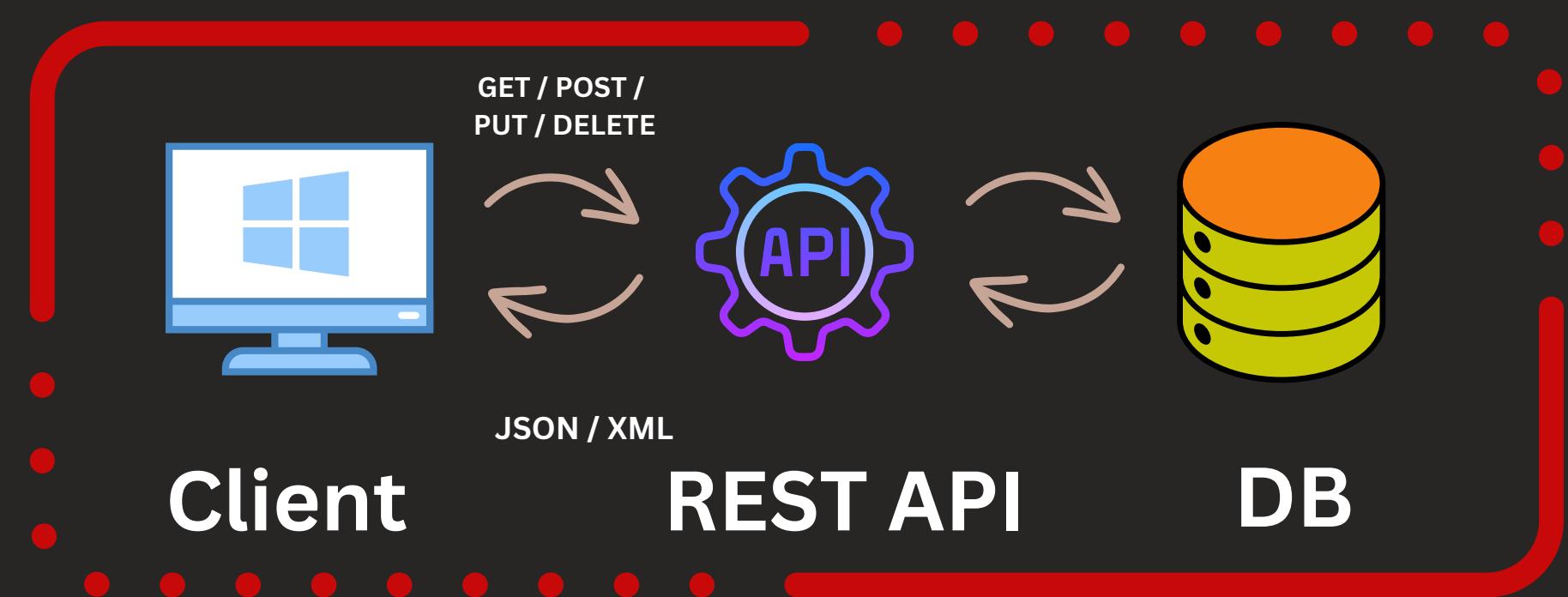
It transfers data through HTTP methods





## Diagram

REST API Example



- The user interacts with an application, triggering an HTTP request (GET or POST) to the API.
- The API receives the request, verifies the client, and connects to the database.
- The API executes queries based on the request (retrieve or update data).
- The retrieved or modified data is formatted in JSON or XML.
- The API sends the formatted data back to the client.
- The client application parses the JSON/XML data and displays or uses it within the application.



## Request Anatomy

REST API Request

### URL

Uniform Resource  
Locator

It is the address to identify a resource and specify how to access it

In an API, the URL can be named as Base URL, which means that is the base address used in every request

Example: <http://sefism.vercel.app>





## Request Anatomy

REST API Request

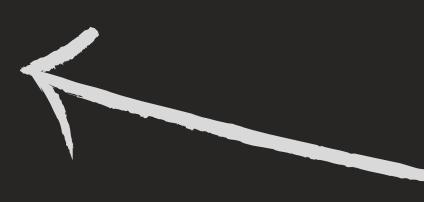
Every URL is a URI, but not  
every URI is also a URL

### URI

Uniform Resource  
Identifier

It is used in URL to specify  
whichce and sp the client would  
like to access in a request

Example: `http://sefism.vercel.app/emails?  
community=slack`



URI highlighted  
in white

Here, the client actually  
communicates to the server that  
the request is to retrieve emails  
with community equals to slack



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## Body Params

Request Body Params

Only used in requests that must send information such as create or delete

**Body of the request which contains all the data that the server needs to successfully process the request**



### Request Example

```
{  
  "email": "support@sefism.org"  
  "  
  "community": "sefism"  
  "isJoined": "true"  
}
```





## Parameters

Request Parameters

There are two types of parameters, Query & Path.

Information that can be sent in a request by the client in order to get the response from the server

Example: <http://sefism.vercel.app/emails?community=slack>

Example: <http://sefism.vercel.app/helpful-resources/beginner/interviewtips>



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## Query Parameters

Request Parameters

Type

community=slack is a query parameter (variable) which retrieves emails for slack community

A variable in URI path that helps in querying / filtering through a list of resources.

Example: <http://sefism.vercel.app/emails?community=slack>





## Path Parameters

Request Parameters  
Type

beginner is the path parameter  
(variable) which points to  
interviewtips of beginner levels

A variable in URI path that helps in  
pointing towards specific resource.

Example: <http://sefism.vercel.app/helpful-resources/beginner/interviewtips>





## Headers

Request Headers

Used to send extra data, specifying proper format and data to retrieve

Body of the request which contains all the data that the server needs to successfully process the request



### Request Header

Authorization: Bearer token  
Accept: Application/json

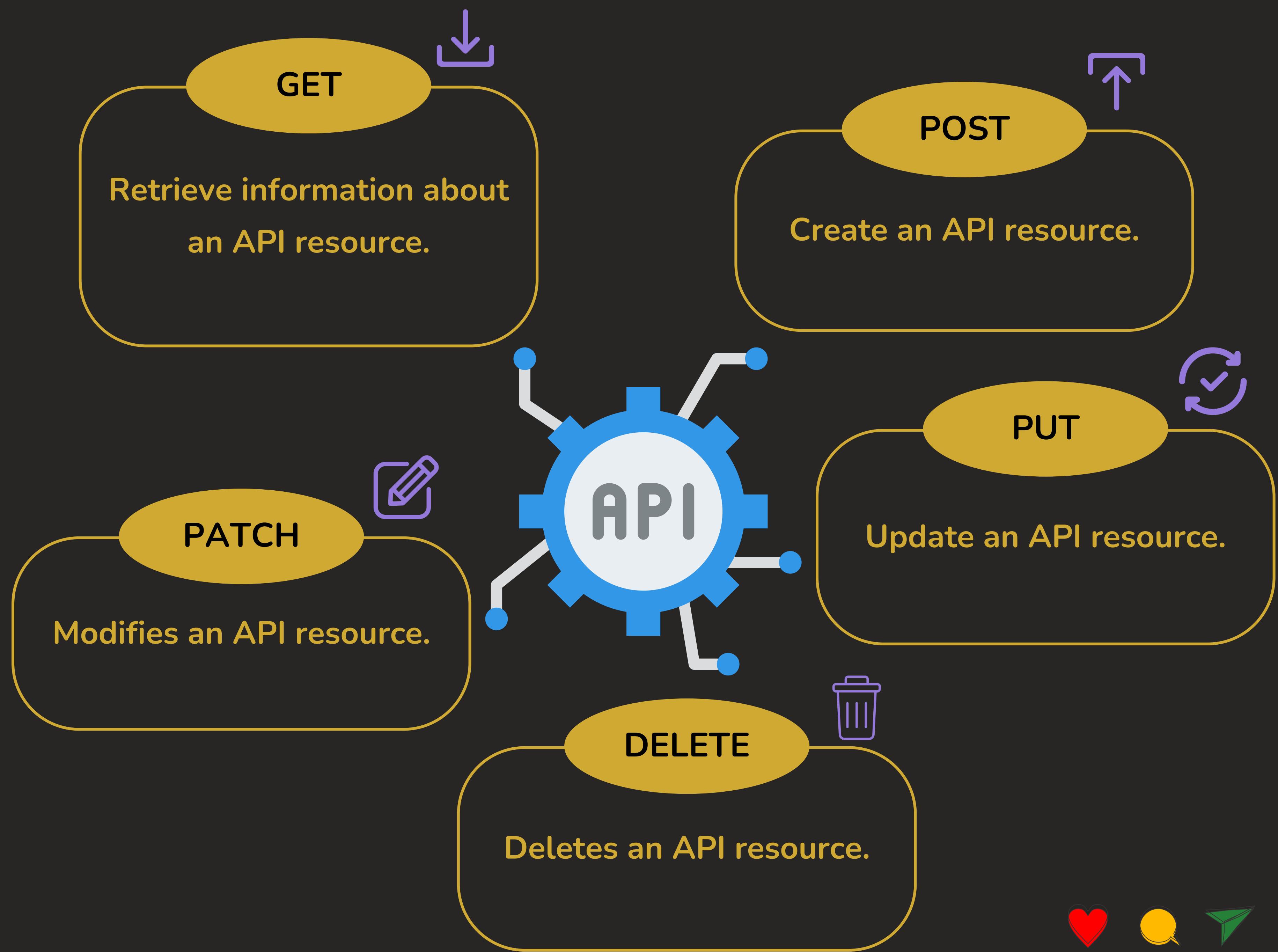




## REST Methods

REST API Methods

Others REST API Methods are  
HEAD, TRACE, CONNECT and  
OPTIONS





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## HTTP Status Codes

Response/Status Codes

With every request made to the server, we get http status / response codes in return



**1XX : Information**

**2XX : Success**

**3XX : Redirection**

**4XX : Client Error**

**5XX : Server Error**



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## Why REST APIs

Advantages of RESTful APIs

Simplicity and Clarity

RESTful APIs follow a straightforward architectural style based on familiar web concepts like HTTP methods (GET, POST, PUT, DELETE) and resource representations (JSON, XML). This makes them intuitive to learn and use for developers of all skill levels.





## Why REST APIs

### Advantages of RESTful APIs

Flexibility and Scalability

RESTful APIs can be adapted to a wide range of applications, from simple web services to complex enterprise systems. They can also be easily scaled to handle increasing traffic and data volumes as your needs grow.





## Why REST APIs

### Advantages of RESTful APIs

Interoperability and Openness

RESTful APIs are based on open standards and widely used protocols, making them compatible with diverse software and hardware platforms. This fosters collaboration and simplifies integration with existing systems.





## Why REST APIs

### Advantages of RESTful APIs

#### Maintainability and Reliability

The clear separation of concerns in RESTful APIs (client, server, resources) promotes modularity and code reusability. This leads to improved maintainability and reduced development costs in the long run.



## REST API Usage

Things to consider before RESTful APIs



**Simple data access:** Need to expose simple data for use by other applications, especially web and mobile clients.

**Integration with existing systems:** Easy to integrate with existing platforms due to familiar HTTP and JSON/XML format.

**Scalability and flexibility:** Can handle various applications and scale with increasing traffic and data volumes.

**Open standards and interoperability:** Promotes collaboration and simplifies integration with diverse software and hardware.



**Real-time communication:** Not ideal for applications requiring continuous data updates like chat or streaming, consider WebSockets or event-driven messaging.

**Complex workflows:** Intricate operations requiring multiple chained requests might be less efficient than custom protocols.

**Highly secure environments:** If security is paramount, custom protocols with stronger authentication and authorization might be preferred.

**Resource-intensive tasks:** Transferring large files or data streams may be more efficient with specialized protocols like FTP or WebDAV.





## API Architectures

Other available API  
Architectural Styles

**GraphQL**

Declarative data fetching with  
precise control, ideal for  
complex data structures

**gRPC**

High-performance remote  
procedure calls optimized for  
microservices communication.

**Event-Driven**

Loosely coupled, real-time data  
exchange through event streams  
and messaging.

**Soap**

Mature, XML-based protocol  
emphasizing security and  
interoperability.

**Web Sockets**

Continuous bi-directional  
communication between client  
and server.



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Network

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RESOURCES

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helpful resources:

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