

HTTP and REST Services

HTTP, Request Headers, RESTful Web Services



REST API

SoftUni Team
Technical Trainers



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Software University

<https://softuni.bg>

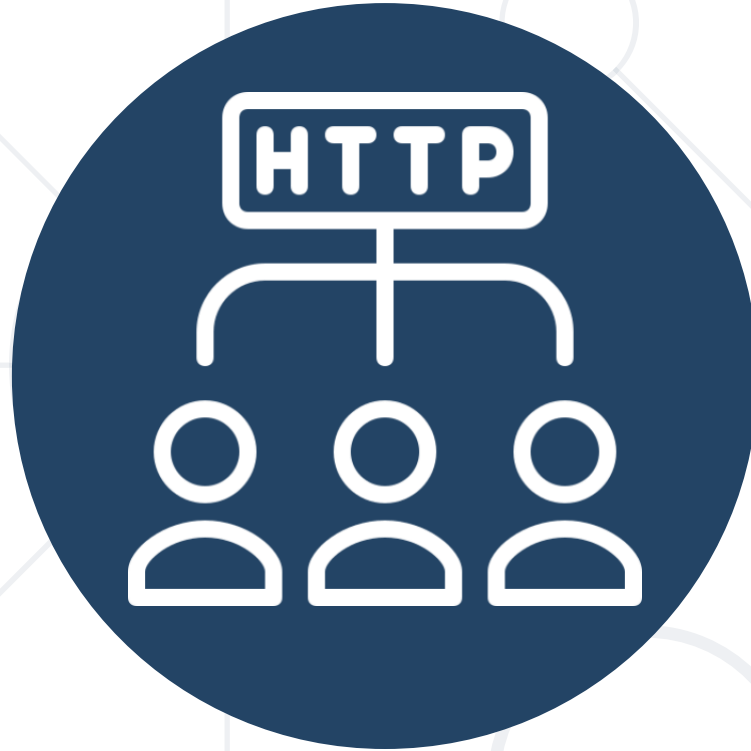
sli.do

#js-front-end

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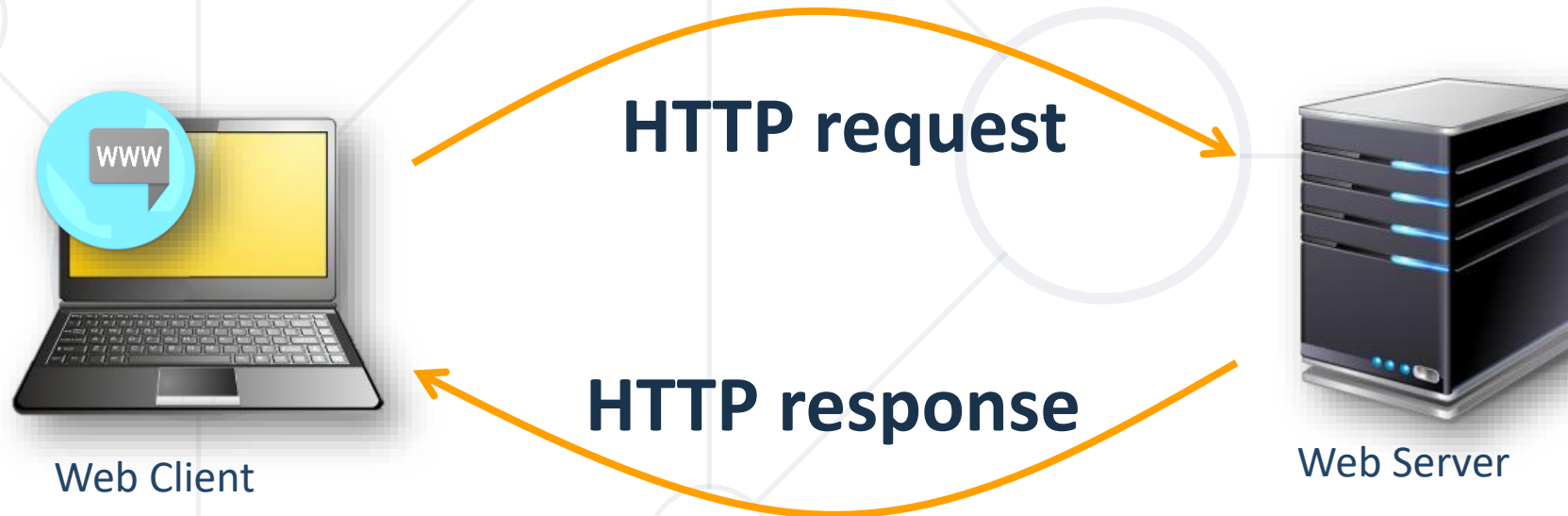




HTTP Overview







Hypertext Transfer Protocol

- HTTP (**H**yper **T**ext **T**ransfer **P**rotocol)
 - 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		Delete (remove) a resource
PATCH		Update resource partially
HEAD		Retrieve the resource's headers
OPTIONS		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

<CRLF>

The request body is empty

HTTP POST Request – Example

POST /repos/testnakov/test-nakov-repo/issues **HTTP/1.1**

Host: api.github.com

Accept: */*

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

<CRLF>

{"title": "Found a bug",

"body": "I'm having a problem with this.",

"labels": ["bug", "minor"]}

<CRLF>

HTTP request line

HTTP headers

The request body holds
the submitted data

HTTP Response – Example

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

HTTP response status line

Date: Fri, 11 Nov 2016 16:09:18 GMT+2

Server: Apache/2.2.14 (Linux)

Accept-Ranges: bytes

Content-Length: 84

Content-Type: text/html

HTTP response headers

<CRLF>

<html>

<head><title>Test</title></head>

<body>Test HTML page.</body>

</html>

HTTP response body

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	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 email
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

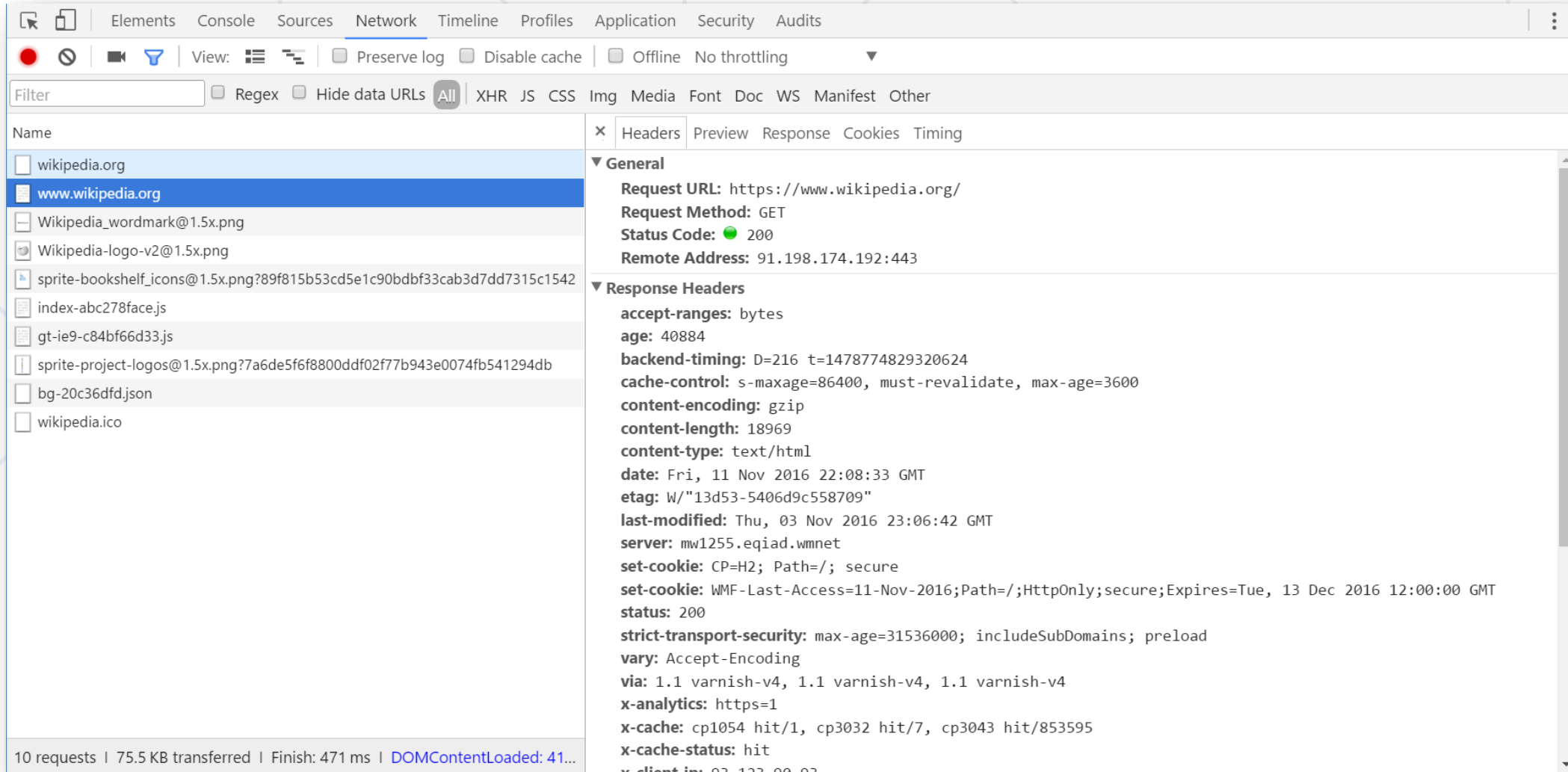
This will download a PDF file named
Financial-Report-April-2016.pdf

Content-Type: **application/pdf**

Content-Disposition: attachment;

filename="Financial-Report-April-2016.pdf"

Browser Developer Tools

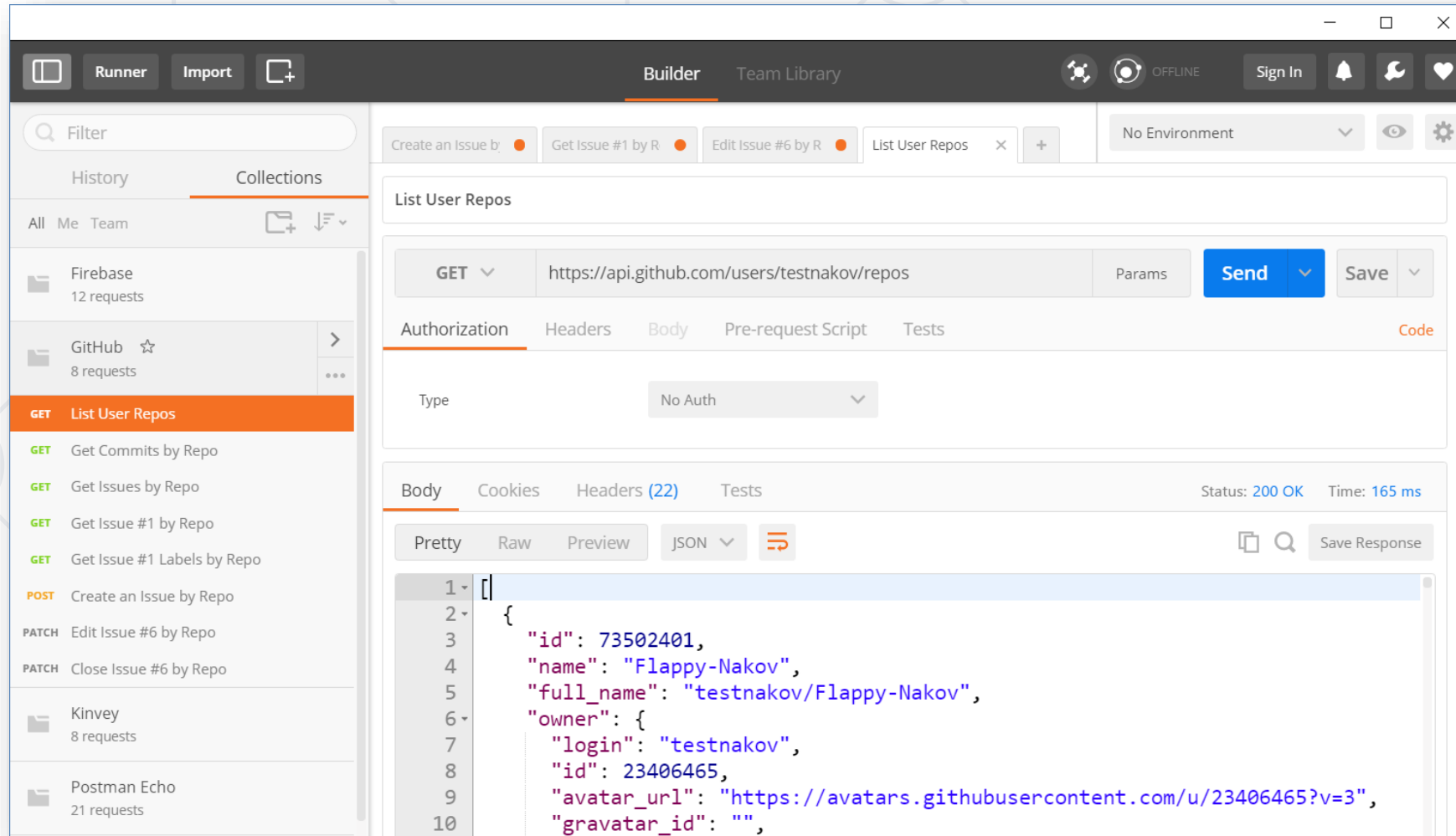


The screenshot displays the Chrome DevTools Network tab. The left sidebar shows a list of network requests, with `www.wikipedia.org` selected. The right pane shows the details for this request, including the General tab with the following information:

- Request URL:** `https://www.wikipedia.org/`
- Request Method:** `GET`
- Status Code:** `200`
- Remote Address:** `91.198.174.192:443`

The Response Headers section is also visible, showing various headers such as `accept-ranges: bytes`, `age: 40884`, `backend-timing: D=216 t=1478774829320624`, `cache-control: s-maxage=86400, must-revalidate, max-age=3600`, `content-encoding: gzip`, `content-length: 18969`, `content-type: text/html`, `date: Fri, 11 Nov 2016 22:08:33 GMT`, `etag: W/"13d53-5406d9c558709"`, `last-modified: Thu, 03 Nov 2016 23:06:42 GMT`, `server: mw1255.eqiad.wmnet`, `set-cookie: CP=H2; Path=/; secure`, `set-cookie: WMF-Last-Access=11-Nov-2016; Path=/; HttpOnly; secure; Expires=Tue, 13 Dec 2016 12:00:00 GMT`, `status: 200`, `strict-transport-security: max-age=31536000; includeSubDomains; preload`, `vary: Accept-Encoding`, `via: 1.1 varnish-v4, 1.1 varnish-v4, 1.1 varnish-v4`, `x-analytics: https=1`, `x-cache: cp1054 hit/1, cp3032 hit/7, cp3043 hit/853595`, `x-cache-status: hit`, and `x-client-ip: 92.122.80.92`.

At the bottom of the Network tab, a summary bar indicates: `10 requests | 75.5 KB transferred | Finish: 471 ms | DOMContentLoaded: 41...`



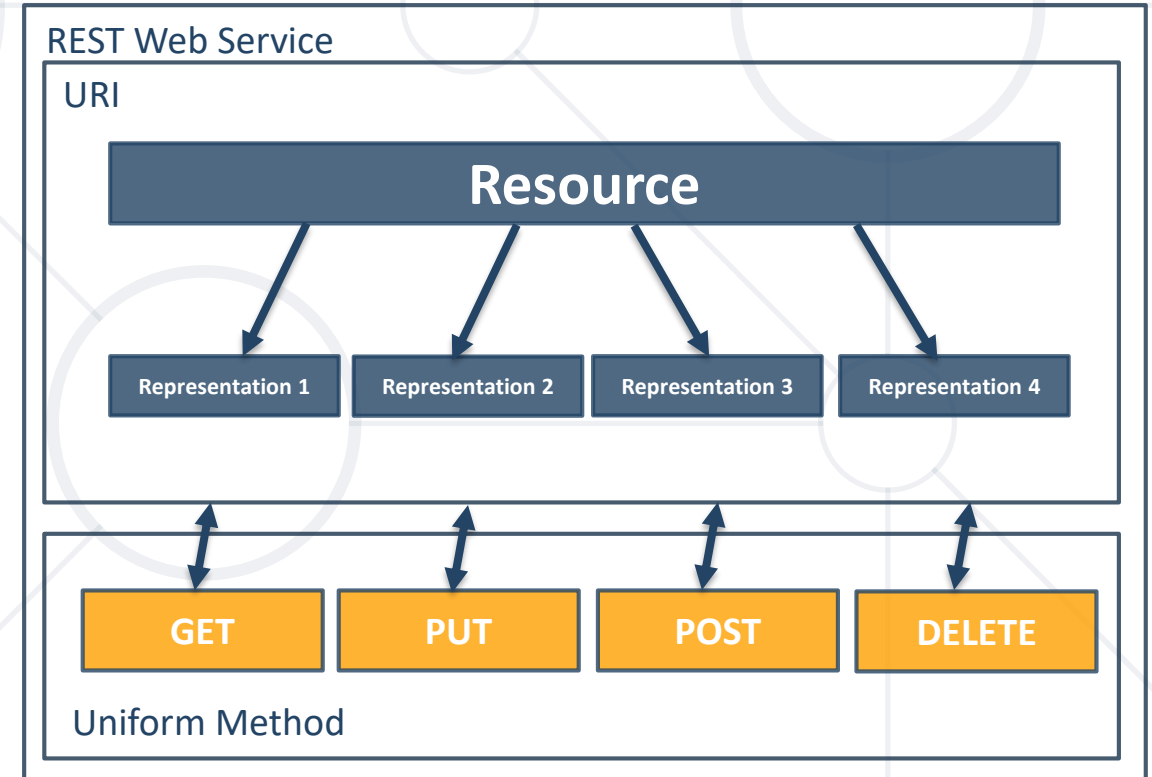
[Read more about Postman REST Client](#)



{REST}

REST and RESTful Services

- **R**epresentational **S**tate **T**ransfer (**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 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

- 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
-----	---

- 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



- 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)

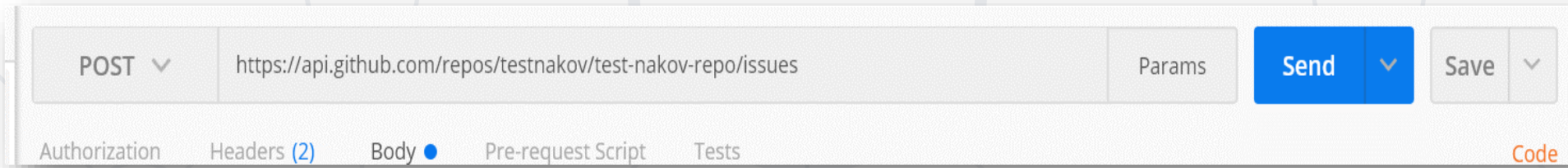
POST	https://api.github.com/repos/testnakov/test-nakov-repo/issues
------	---

Headers	Authorization: Basic base64(user:pass)
---------	--

Body	<pre>{"title": "Found a bug", "body": "I'm having a problem with this."}</pre>
------	--

Github: Create Issue

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



The image features a central dark blue circle with the text 'NPM' in white. Below this circle, the text 'Node Package Manager (NPM)' is written in a dark blue font. The background is a light gray network diagram consisting of several circles of varying sizes connected by thin lines, creating a web-like structure.

NPM

Node Package Manager (NPM)

NPM: Package Management for JavaScript Projects

- **Node Package Manager (NPM)** is a package manager for JavaScript and Node.js projects
- Simplifies installing, managing, and sharing libraries and tools in web development
- Bundled with Node.js, it offers a command-line interface for various tasks
- Facilitates integrating third-party packages to reuse existing code and speed up development
- Helps manage project dependencies, ensuring required packages are available
- Allows defining and running scripts through the project's package.json file

- **package.json** is a metadata file used in Node.js projects to provide information about the project, its dependencies, and various configurations
- It includes details such as the project's name, version, description, author, license, and more, making it a central place to document essential project information
- integral to the Node.js and NPM ecosystems. When you share your project, including the **package.json** file lets others quickly understand and recreate your project's environment. It also makes it easy for others to install the correct dependencies with a single command (**npm install**)

Package.json– Example

```
{
  "name": "test",
  "version": "1.0.0",
  "description": "",
  "main": "app.js",
  "scripts": {
    "start": "http-server -a localhost -p 3000 -P http://localhost:3000? -c-1"
  },
  "author": "",
  "license": "ISC",
  "devDependencies": {
    "http-server": "0.12.3"
  }
}
```

Install Packages From The package.json

- **Navigate to Project:** Open your command-line interface and navigate to your project's directory
- Run the following command to install the project's dependencies listed in the **package.json**

```
npm install
```

- NPM will read the **package.json** file and install all the dependencies

Problem: Book Library

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6   <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="ie=edge">
7   <title>Books</title>
8   <link rel="stylesheet" href="./styles.css">
9 </head>
10 <body>
11   <button id="loadBooks">LOAD ALL BOOKS</button>
12   <table>
13     <thead>
14       <tr>
15         <th>Title</th>
16         <th>Author</th>
17         <th>Action</th>
```

LOAD ALL BOOKS

Title	Author	Action
Book 1	Author 1	<div>EditDelete</div>
Book 2	Author 2	<div>EditDelete</div>

FORM

TITLE

Title...

AUTHOR

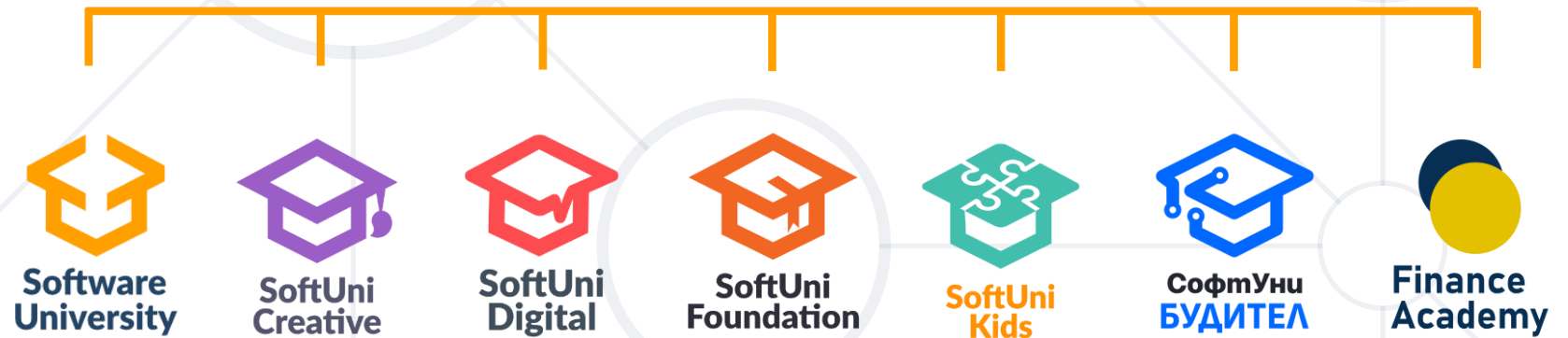
Author...

Submit

- **HTTP** is text-based request-response protocol
- **RESTful** services address resources by URL
- Provide **CRUD** operations over HTTP
- **RESTful** services address resources by URL
- **NPM** is used for installing, managing, and sharing libraries and tools



Questions?



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