

Improving Reliability with Advanced Content Negotiation



Kevin Dockx

ARCHITECT

@KevinDockx <https://www.kevindockx.com>



Coming Up



Revisiting the contract between client and server

Advanced content negotiation

- Vendor-specific media types (input and output)

Versioning in a RESTful world

- Should RESTful APIs be versioned?



Revisiting the Contract Between Client and Server



URI
(resource identifier)



HTTP method



Payload
(represented by
media types like
application/json)

Revisiting the Contract Between Client and Server

“application/json” tells us something about the format of the data, but not about the type



“A REST API should spend almost all of its descriptive effort in defining the media type(s) used for representing resources and driving application state, or in defining extended relation names and/or hypertext-enabled mark-up for existing standard media types.”

Roy Fielding - <https://bit.ly/2Kmsung>



```
{ "value": [ {author}, { author} ],  
  "links": [ ...,  
    {  
      "href": "http://host/api/authors",  
      "rel": "self",  
      "method": "GET" }, ...]  
}
```

~~Accept: application/json?~~
Accept: application/...

HATEOAS and Content Negotiation

We're dealing with two different representations of the same resource



HATEOAS and Content Negotiation

Self-descriptive message sub constraint

- Each message must include enough info to process it

We're returning the wrong representation

- We're not as strict as we could be



Vendor-specific Media Types

application/vnd.marvin.hateoas+json



Vendor-specific Media Types

Top-level type



application/vnd.marvin.hateoas+json



Vendor-specific Media Types

Top-level type



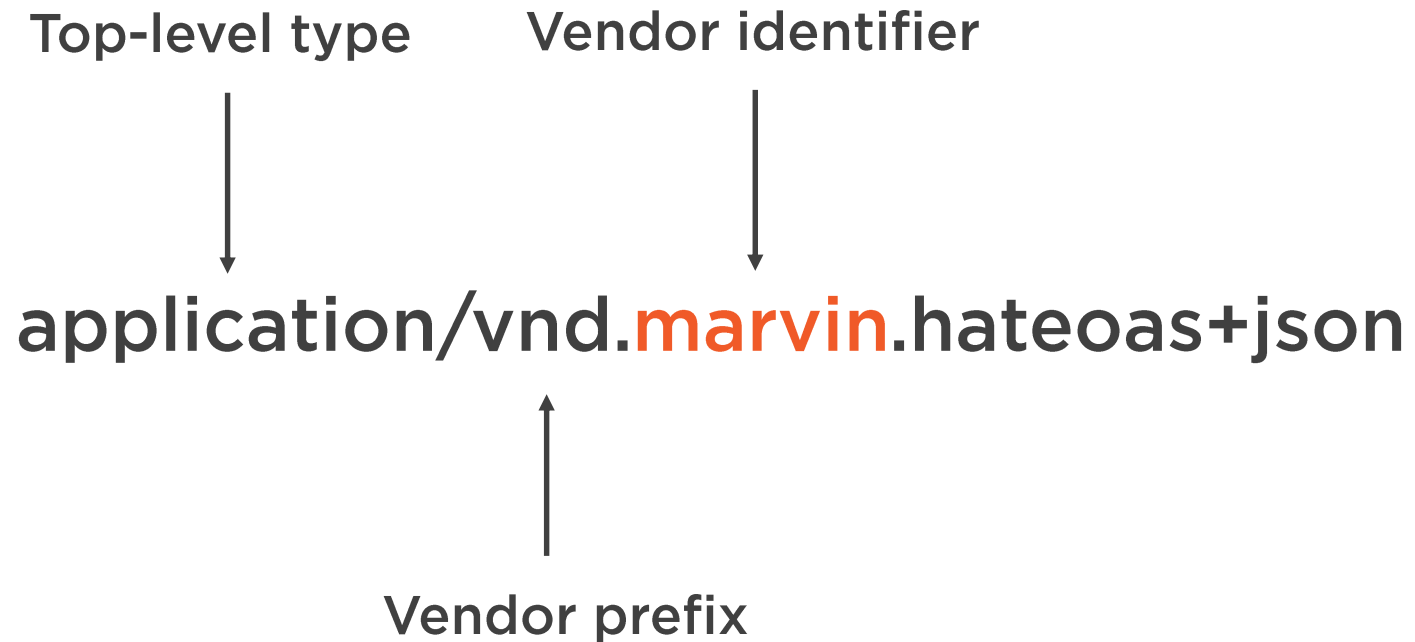
application/vnd.marvin.hateoas+json



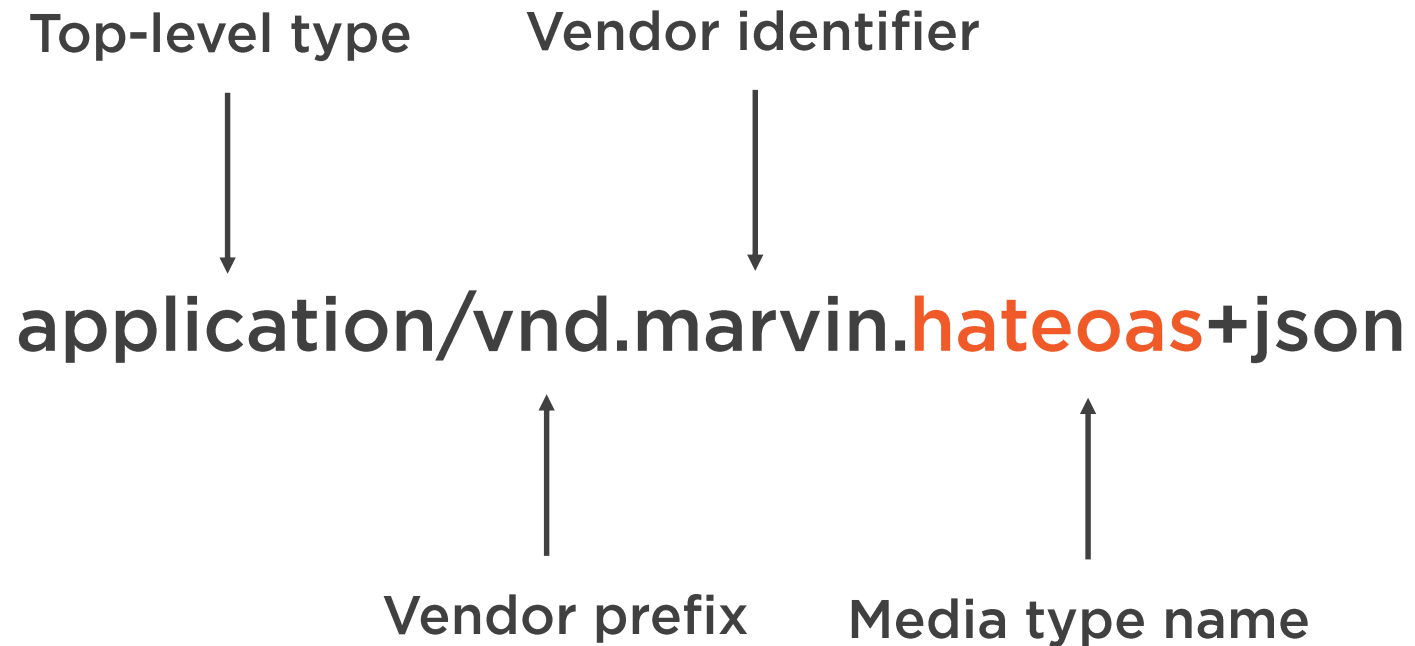
Vendor prefix



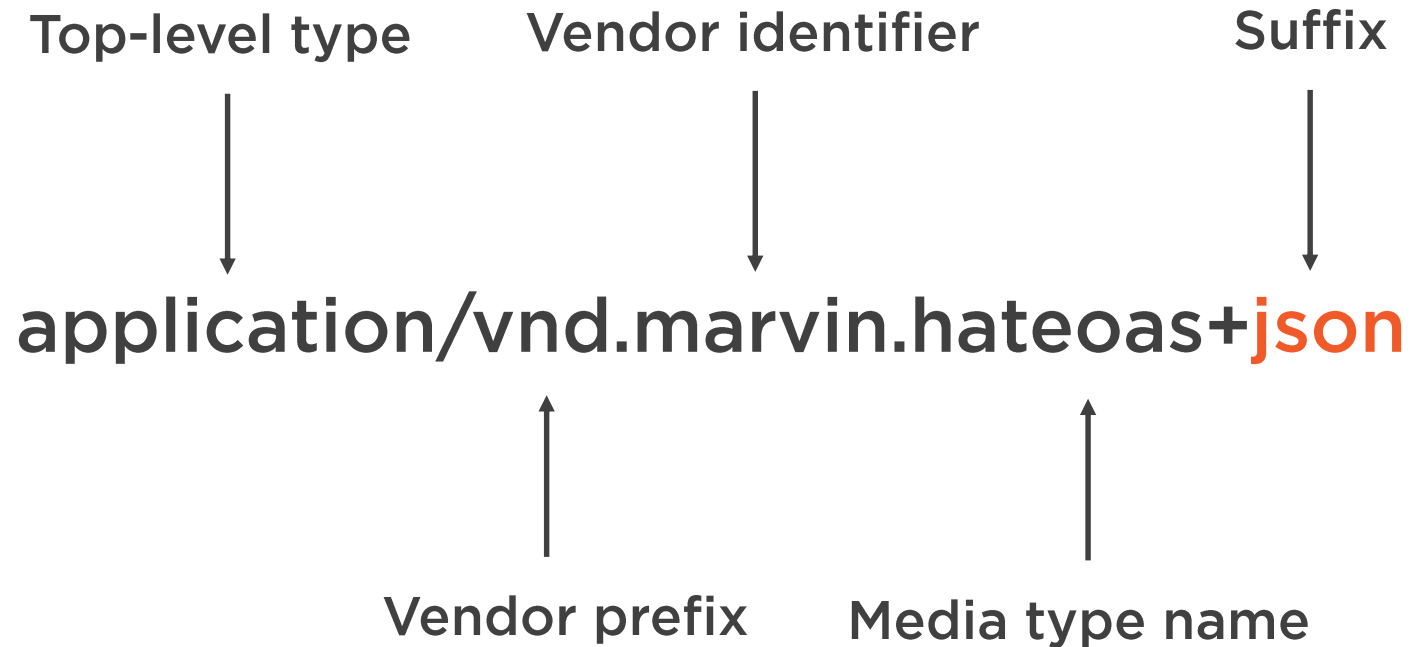
Vendor-specific Media Types



Vendor-specific Media Types



Vendor-specific Media Types



Demo



HATEOAS and content negotiation



Tightening the Contract Between Client and Server with Vendor-Specific Media Types

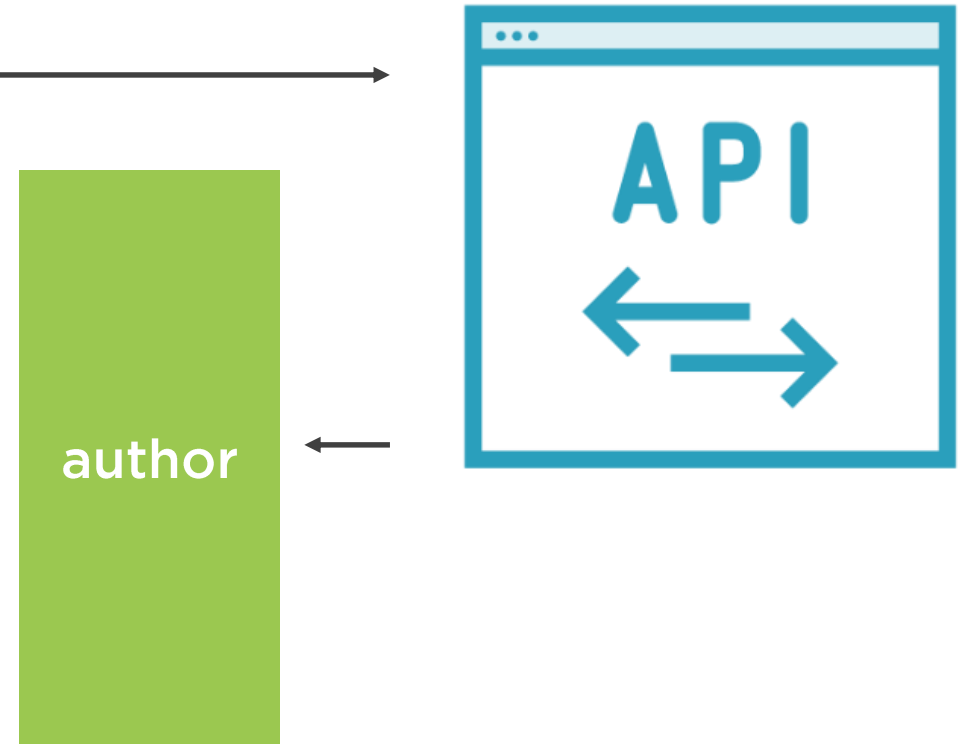
GET api/authors/{authorId}

← application/json?

```
{  
  "name": "Nancy Rye",  
  "age": "38",  
  ...  
}
```

← application/json?

```
{  
  "firstName": "Nancy",  
  "lastName": "Rye"  
}
```



Tightening the Contract Between Client and Server with Vendor-Specific Media Types

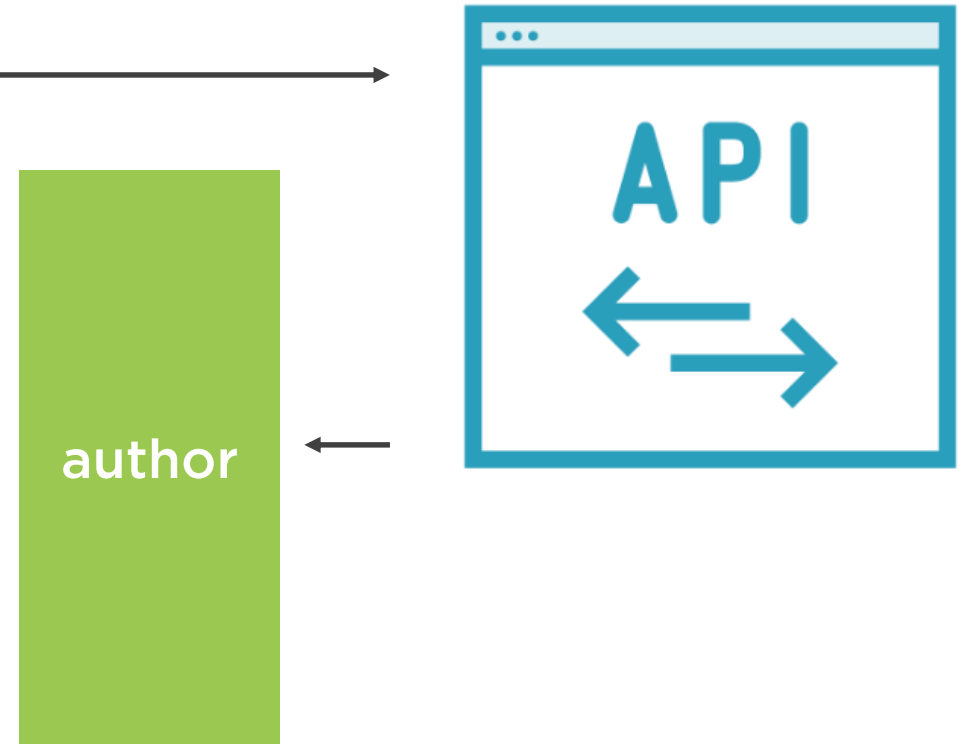
GET api/authors/{authorId}

**application/vnd.marvin.
author.friendly+json**

```
{  
  "name": "Nancy Rye",  
  "age": "38",  
  ...  
}
```

**application/vnd.marvin.
author.full+json**

```
{  
  "firstName": "Nancy",  
  "lastName": "Rye"  
}
```



Semantic Media Types

Semantic media types are media types that tell something about the semantics of the data – ie: what the data means

- Vendor-specific media types



Combining Semantic Media Types with HATEOAS

application/vnd.marvin.author.friendly+json

- Friendly representation without links

**application/vnd.marvin.author.friendly
+hateoas+json**

- Friendly representation with links

application/vnd.marvin.author.full+json

- Full representation without links

**application/vnd.marvin.author.full
+hateoas+json**

- Full representation with links



Combining Semantic Media Types with HATEOAS

There should be only one suffix per media type, and only officially registered suffixes should be used



Combining Semantic Media Types with HATEOAS

application/vnd.marvin.author.friendly+json

- Friendly representation without links

**application/vnd.marvin.author.friendly
.hateoas+json**

- Friendly representation with links

application/vnd.marvin.author.full+json

- Full representation without links

**application/vnd.marvin.author.full
.hateoas+json**

- Full representation with links



Combining Semantic Media Types with HATEOAS

Always provide a default representation that will be returned when no semantic information is passed through (eg: application/json)



Demo



Working with vendor-specific media types on output



Working with Vendor-specific Media Types on Input

When inputting data we can use vendor-specific media types as well through the Content-type header



Working with Vendor-specific Media Types on Input

**application/json & application/vnd.marvin
.authorforcreation+json.**

- Representation without date of death

**application/vnd.marvin.
authorforcreationwithdateofdeath+json**

- Representation with date of death



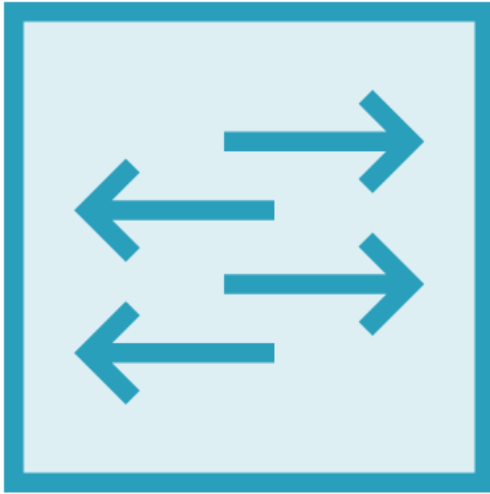
Demo



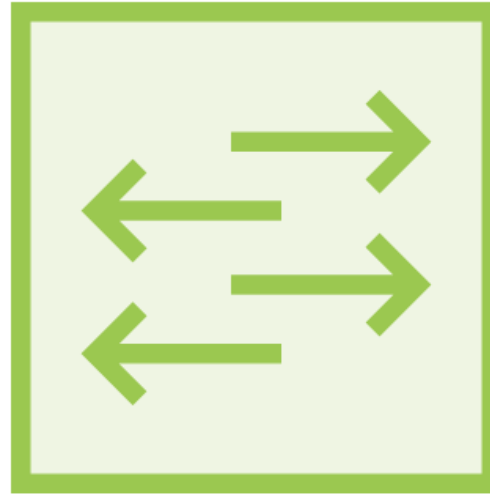
Working with vendor-specific media types on input



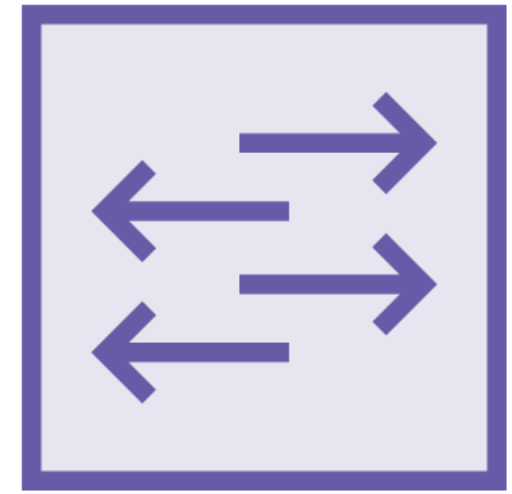
Versioning in a RESTful World



Functionality



Business rules



Resource
representations

Versioning in a RESTful World

Through the URI

- api/v1/authors

Through query string parameters

- api/authors?api-version=v1

Through a custom header

- “api-version”=v1

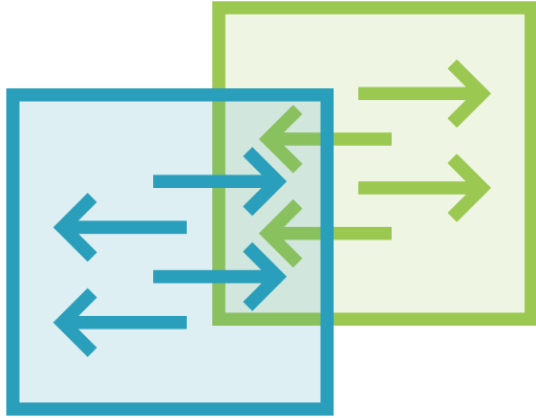


“Don’t”

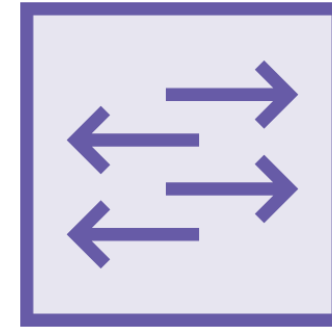
Roy Fielding (on versioning APIs, <http://bit.ly/2hBPQXi>)



Versioning in a RESTful World



Use HATEOAS to adapt to changes
in functionality & business rules



Use CoI (Code on Demand) to adapt
to changes in media types/resource
representations

└──┘
Evolvability

Versioning in a RESTful World

Version media types to handle change in representations

- application/vnd.marvin.author.friendly.v1+json
- application/vnd.marvin.author.friendly.v2+json

... or use friendly names



Summary



Use vendor-specific media types to differentiate between resources with and without HATEOAS links

Use semantic media types (implemented with vendor-specific media types) to attach meaning to representation requests

- Improves evolvability and reliability



Summary



Adapting to change

- HATEOAS for changes to functionality and business rules
- Versioned media types (until code on demand is feasible)

The REST architectural style was created with systems in mind that should live for years or decades, not months

