

INFO/CS 4302

Web Information Systems

FT 2012

Week 7: RESTful API Design

- Bernhard Haslhofer -

Plan for today...

- RESTful APIs – Architectural principles contd.
- REST API Design
- Real-world REST APIs (Groupwork)
- Questions, Housekeeping, ...

RESTFUL APIs – ARCHITECTURAL PRINCIPLES CONTD.

The Resource-Oriented Architecture

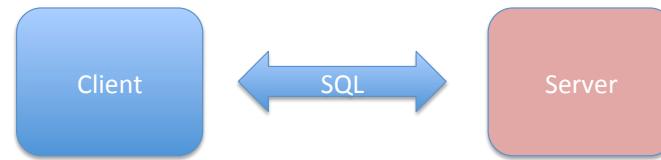
- A set of design principles for building RESTful Web Services
 - Addressability
 - Uniform interface
 - Connectedness
 - Statelessness



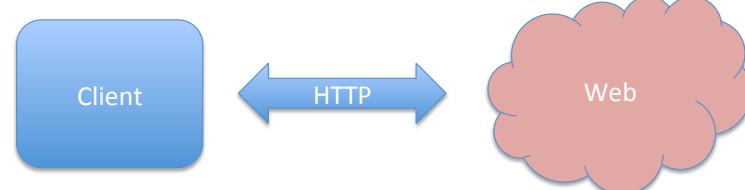
Uniform Interface

- With HTTP we have all methods we need to manipulate Web resources (**CRUD interface**)
 - Create** = POST (or PUT)
 - Read** = GET
 - Update** = PUT
 - Delete** = DELETE

Traditional CRUD

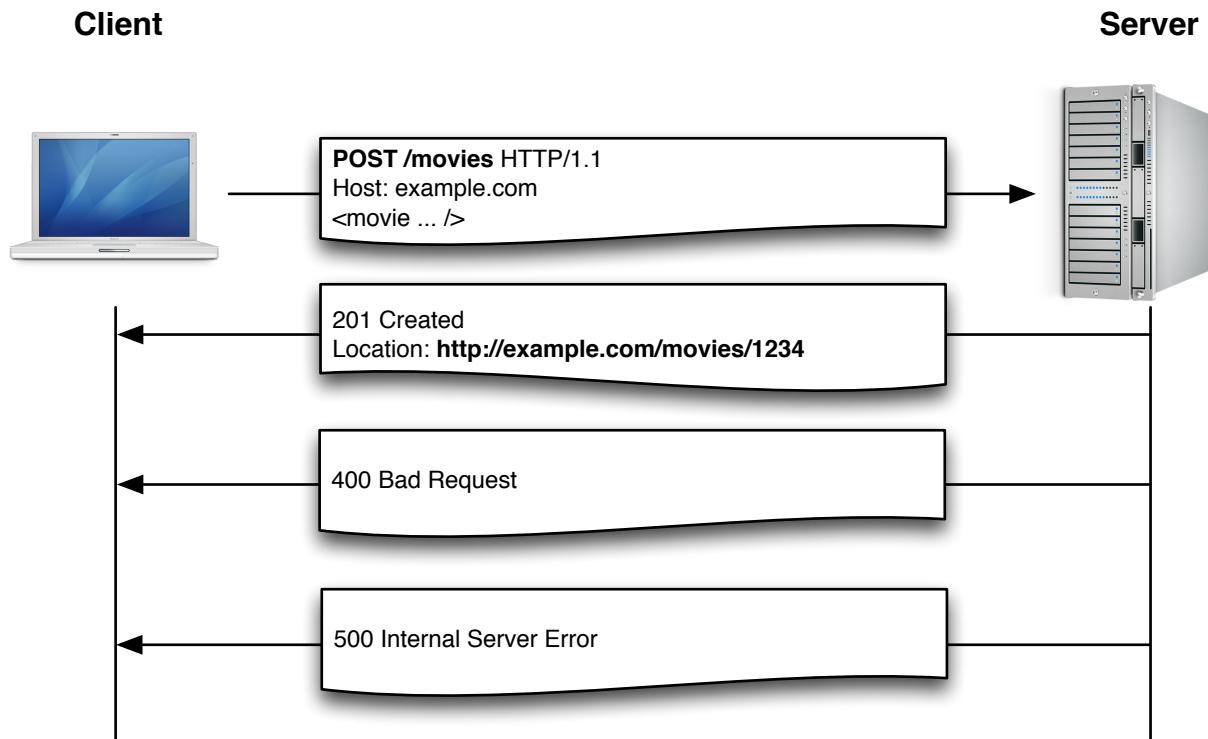


REST CRUD



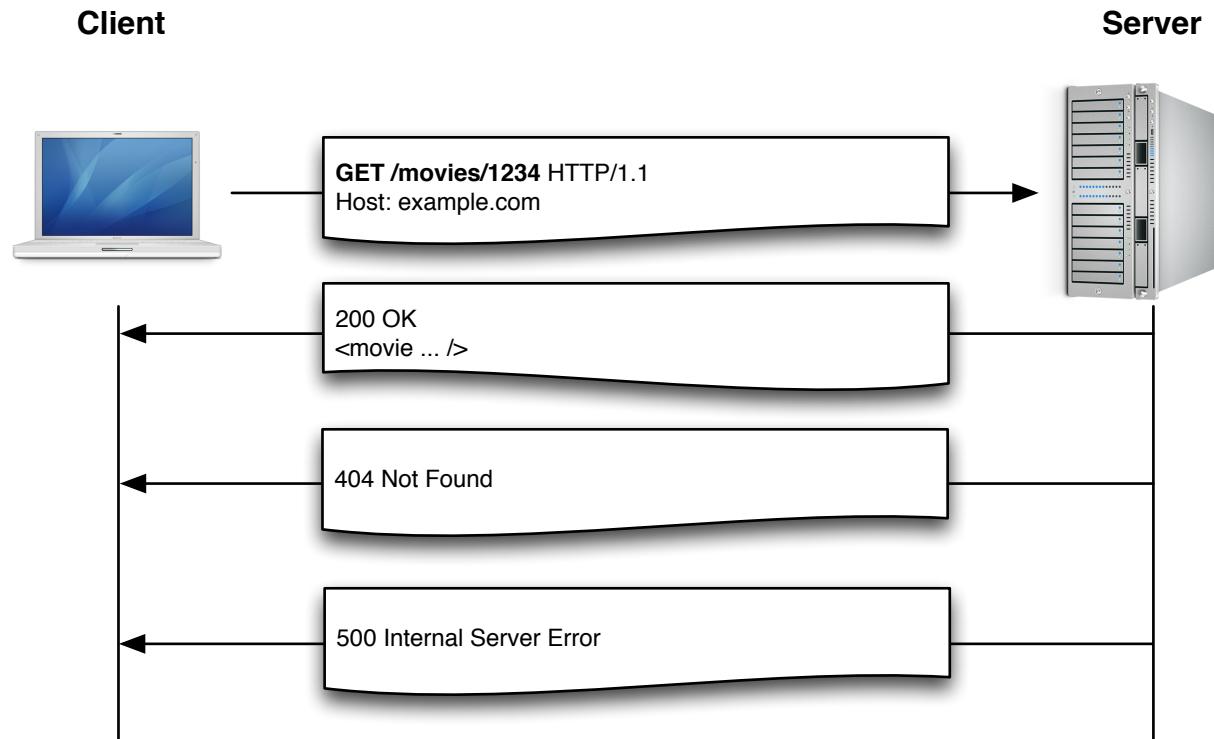
Uniform Interface

- **CREATE** a new resource with HTTP **POST**



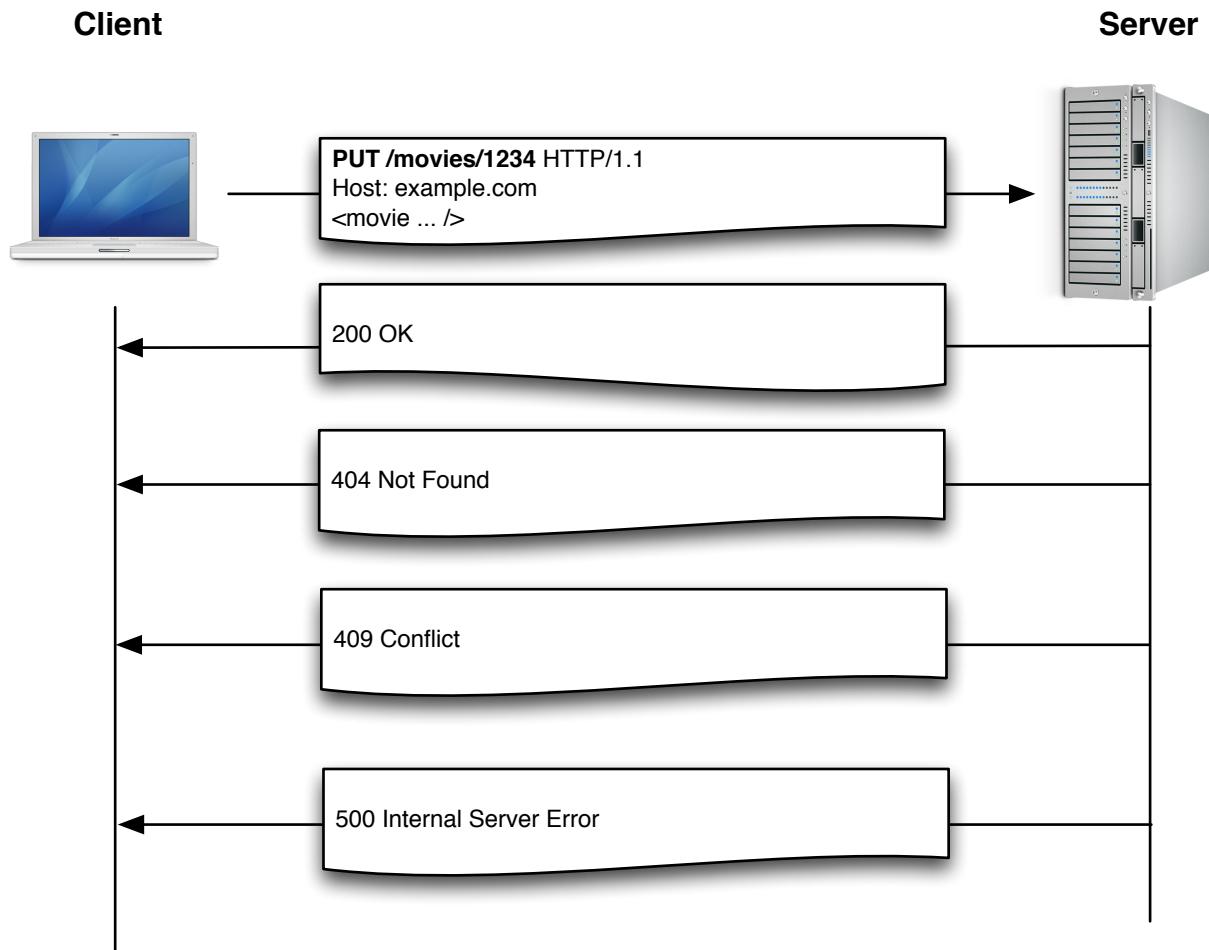
Uniform Interface

- **READ** an existing resource with HTTP **GET**



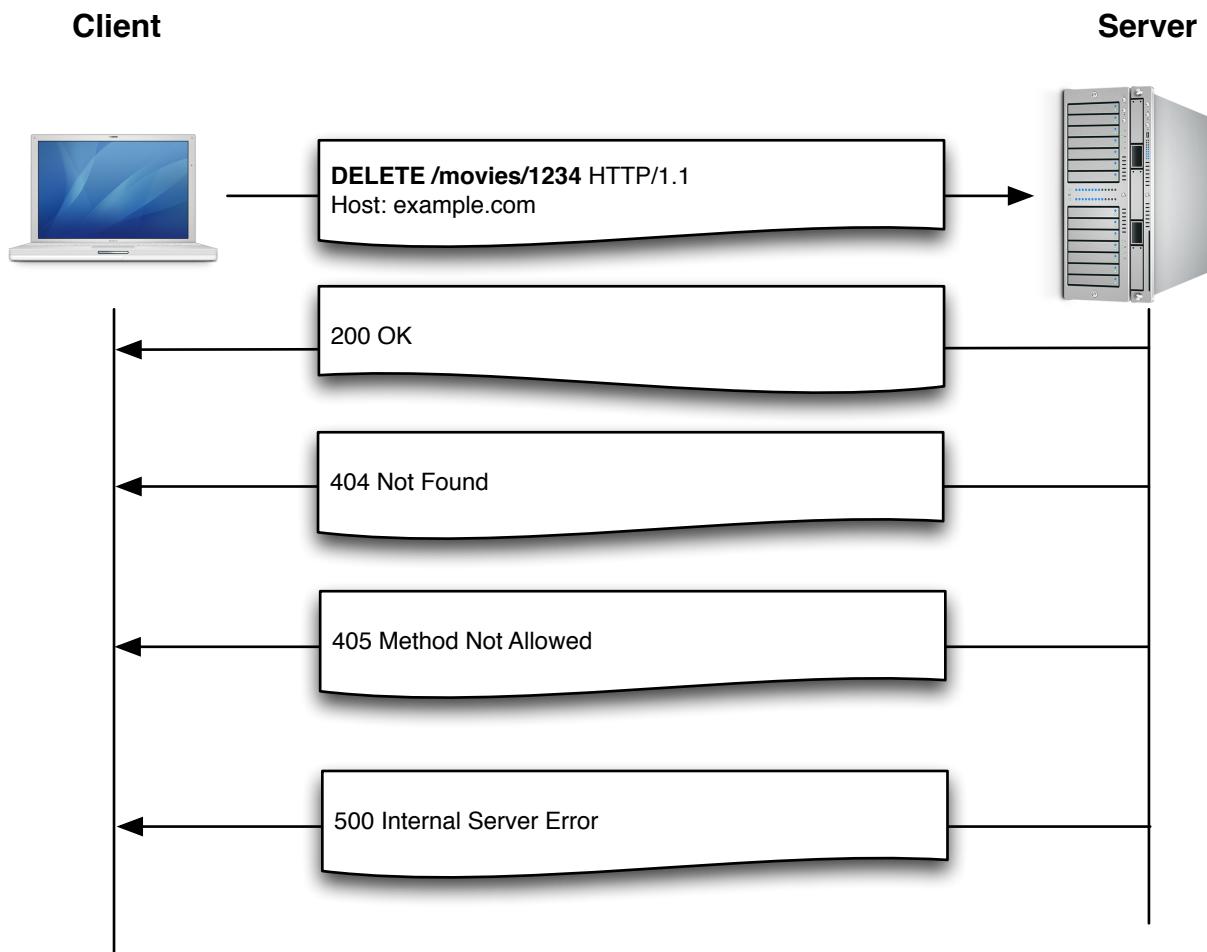
Uniform Interface

- **UPDATE** an existing resource with HTTP **PUT**



Uniform Interface

- **DELETE** an existing resource with HTTP **DELETE**



The Resource-Oriented Architecture

- A set of design principles for building RESTful Web Services
 - Addressability
 - Uniform interface
 - **Connectedness**
 - Statelessness



Connectedness

- In RESTful services, resource representations are hypermedia
- Served documents contain not just data, but also **links** to other resources

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
```

```
Date: ...
```

```
Content-Type: application/xml
```

```
<?xml...>
<movie>
  <title>The Godfather</title>
  <synopsis>...</synopsis>
  <actor>http://example.com/actors/567</actor>
</movie>
```

The Resource-Oriented Architecture

- A set of design principles for building RESTful Web Services
 - Addressability
 - Uniform interface
 - Connectedness
 - Statelessness



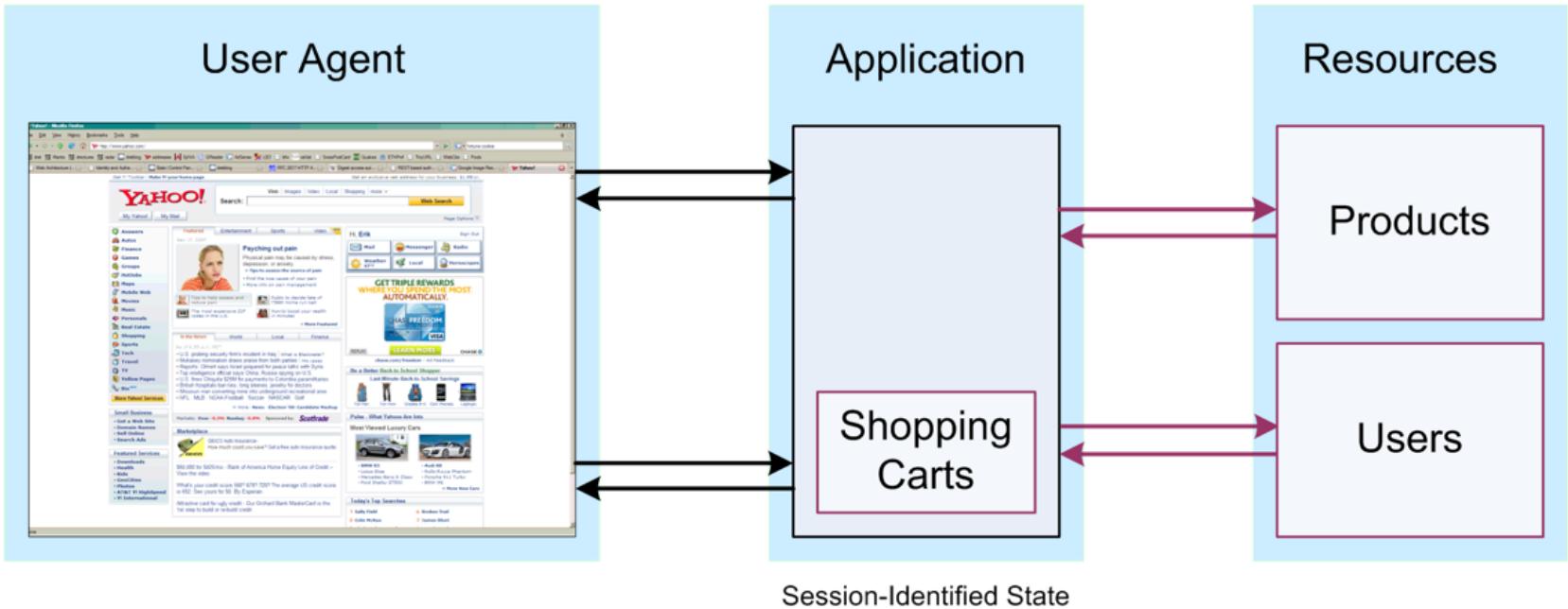
Statelessness

- Statelessness = every HTTP **request** executes in complete **isolation**
- The request contains all the information necessary for the server to fulfill that request
- The **server never relies on information from a previous request**
 - if information is important (e.g., user-authentication), the client must send it again

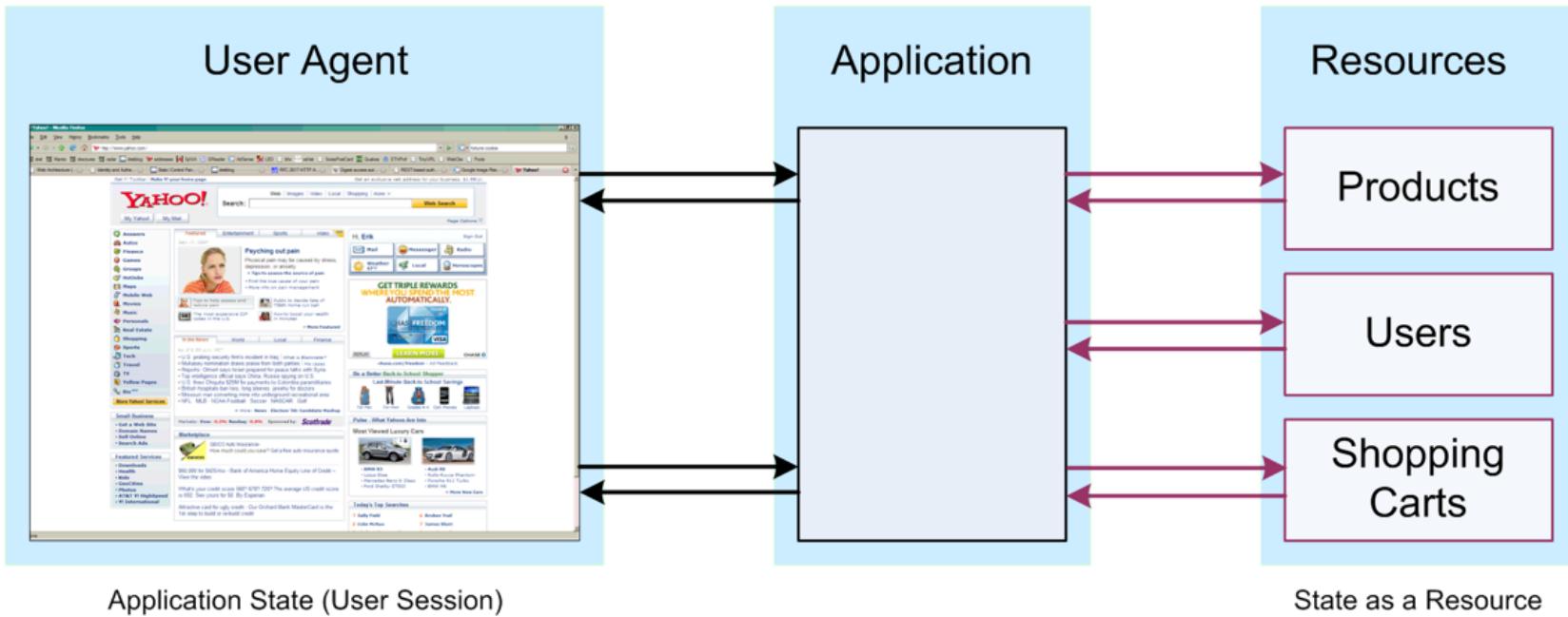
Statelessness

- This constraint does not say “stateless applications”!
 - for many RESTful applications, state is essential
 - e.g., shopping carts
- It means to move state to **clients or resources**
- State in resources
 - the same for every client working with the service
 - when a client changes resource state other clients see this change as well
- State in clients (e.g., cookies)
 - specific to client and has to be maintained by each client
 - makes sense for maintaining session state (login / logout)

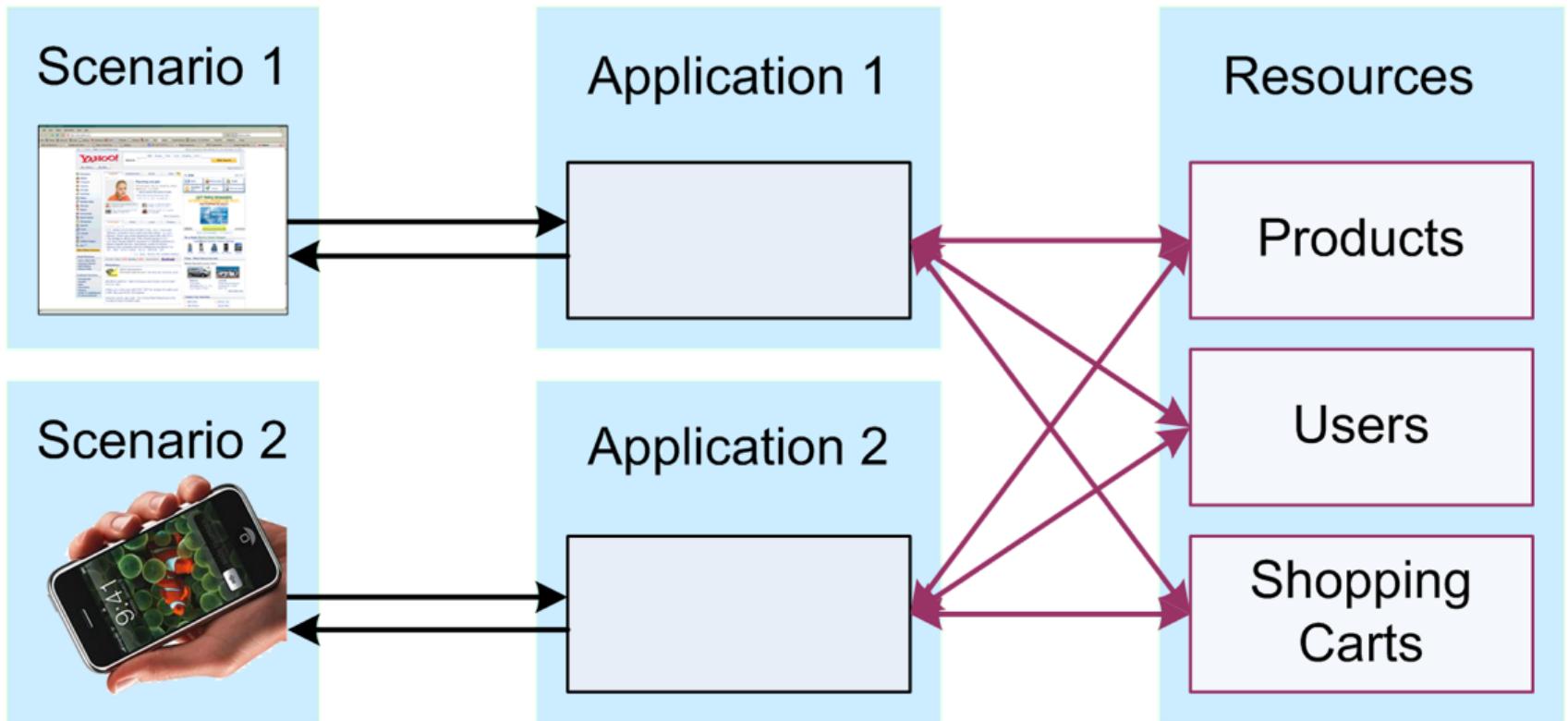
State in the Application



Statelessness



Statelessness



Tools and Frameworks

- **Ruby on Rails** - a framework for building RESTful Web applications
 - <http://www.rubyonrails.org/>
- **Restlet** - framework for mapping REST concepts to Java classes
 - <http://www.restlet.org>
- **Django** - framework for building RESTful Web applications in Python
- JAX-RC specification (<http://jsr311.java.net/>) provides a Java API for RESTful Web Services over the HTTP protocol.
- **RESTEasy** (<http://www.jboss.org/resteasy/>) - JBoss project that provides various frameworks for building RESTful Web Services and RESTful Java applications. Fully certified JAX-RC implementation.

RESTFUL SERVICE DESIGN – IN BRIEF

Università della Svizzera Italiana

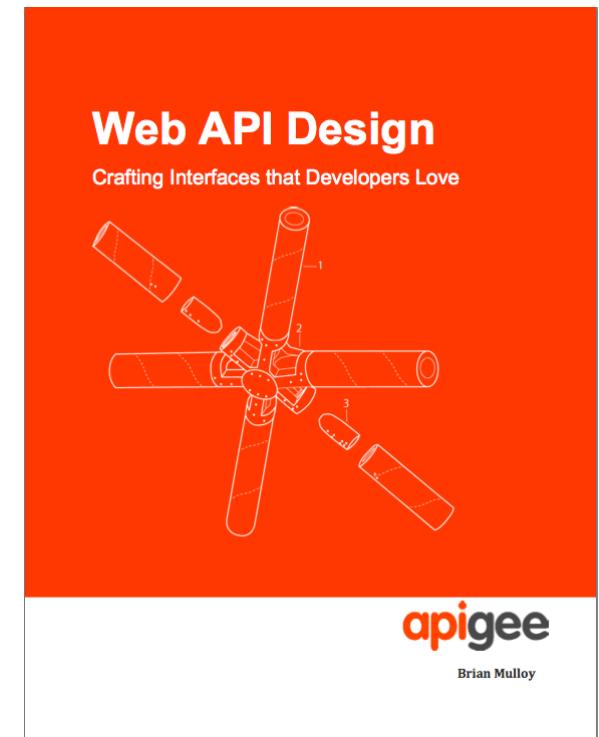
Faculty of Informatics

UC Berkeley
School of Information

2 RESTful Service Design

Cesare Pautasso
Faculty of Informatics
University of Lugano, Switzerland
c.pautasso@ieee.org
http://www.pautasso.info

ICWE 2010 Vienna



Design Methodology

- Identify and name **resources** to be exposed by the service
 - actors and movies
- Model **relationships** between resources that can be followed to get more details
 - an actor can play in several movies
 - several actors are playing in a movie
- Define “nice” **URLs** to address the resources

Design Methodology

- Map **HTTP verbs** to resources
 - e.g., GET movie, POST movie, etc...
- Design and document **resource representations**
 - we want to serve JSON (and XML)
 - the JSON mime-type is application/json
- Implement and deploy Web Service
- Test with cURL or browser developer tools

REST API Design Principles

- Who is the target audience?
- What are we trying to achieve with an API?

REST API Design Principles

- Make application developer as successful as possible
- Primary design principle: .“...maximize developer productivity and success” (Mulloy)
- Keep simple things simple
- Take the developer’s point of view

Nouns are good; verbs are bad

- Simple and intuitive base URLs
 - /actors
 - /peopleplayingin80iesmovies
- 2 base URLs per resource
 - /actors (collection)
 - /actors/1234 (specific element in collection)
- Keep verbs out of your base URLs
 - /getAllActors

Nouns are good; verbs are bad

- Use HTTP verbs

Resource	POST (create)	GET (read)	PUT (update)	DELETE (delete)
/actors	Create a new actor	List actors	Bulk update actors	Delete all actors
/actors/1234	Error	Show actor 1234	If exists update actor 1234 Else: error	Delete actor 1234

Plural nouns and concrete names

- Using plural nouns might be more intuitive
 - /movies
 - /actors
- Singular nouns are OK, but avoid mixed model
 - /movie /actor
 - /movies /actor
- Prefer a manageable number (12-24) of concrete entities over abstraction
 - /movie /actor /producer /cinema ...
 - /item

Simplify associations

- Relationships can be complex
 - movie -> actor -> pets -> ...
 - URL levels can become deep
- In most cases URL level shouldn't be deeper than: **resource/identifier/resource**
 - /actor/1234/movies
 - /movies/1234/actors

Filtering

...sweep complexity behind the ?

/actors?gender=male&age=50

Handling Errors

- Use HTTP status codes
 - over 70 are defined; most APIs use only subset of 8-10
- Start by using
 - **200 OK** (...everything worked)
 - **400 Bad Request** (..the application did sth. wrong)
 - **500 Internal Server Error** (...the API did sth. wrong)
- If you need more, add them
 - 201 Created, 304 Not Modified, 401 Unauthorized, 403 Forbidden, etc..

Handling Errors

- Make messages returned in HTTP body as verbose as possible

```
{ "developerMessage" : "Verbose, plain  
language description of the problem for  
the app developer with hints about how to  
fix it.",  
  
"userMessage": "Pass this message on to the  
app user if needed.",  
  
"errorCode" : 12345,  
  
"more info": "http://example.com/errors/  
12345"}
```



200
OK



400
Bad Request



500
Internal Server Error

Versioning

- Never release an API without a version
- Suggested syntax
 - put version number in first path element
 - ,v' prefix
 - simple ordinal number
 - `/v1/actors`
- Maintain at least one version back

Partial responses

- Sometimes you don't need the entire representation
- Save bandwidth
- Add optional fields in a comma-delimited list
 - `/movies?fields=title`

Pagination

- It's almost always a bad idea to return every available resource
- Use limit and offset to allow pagination
 - `/movies?limit=20&offset=0`
- Include metadata about total number of resources in representation

Actions not dealing with resources

- Certain API calls don't send resource responses
 - calculate
 - translate
 - convert
- Use verbs and make it clear in the docs
- `/convert?from=EUR&to=USD&amount=100`

Multiple Formats

- Support for more than one format is recommended
 - JSON default format; XML secondary
 - mapping can be automated
- „Pure“ RESTful approach
 - `Accept: application/xml` in HTTP Header
- Pragmatic approach
 - `/actors.json`, `/actors.xml`
 - `/actors/1234.json`, `/actors/1234.xml`
- Mixed approach
 - `/actors` -> content negotiated depending on `Accept` header
 - `/actors.json` -> direct format-specific access

Search

- Global search (across resources)
 - /search?q=godfather
- Scoped search
 - /actors/1234/movies?q=godfather
- Formatted results
 - /search.xml?q=godfather

API subdomain

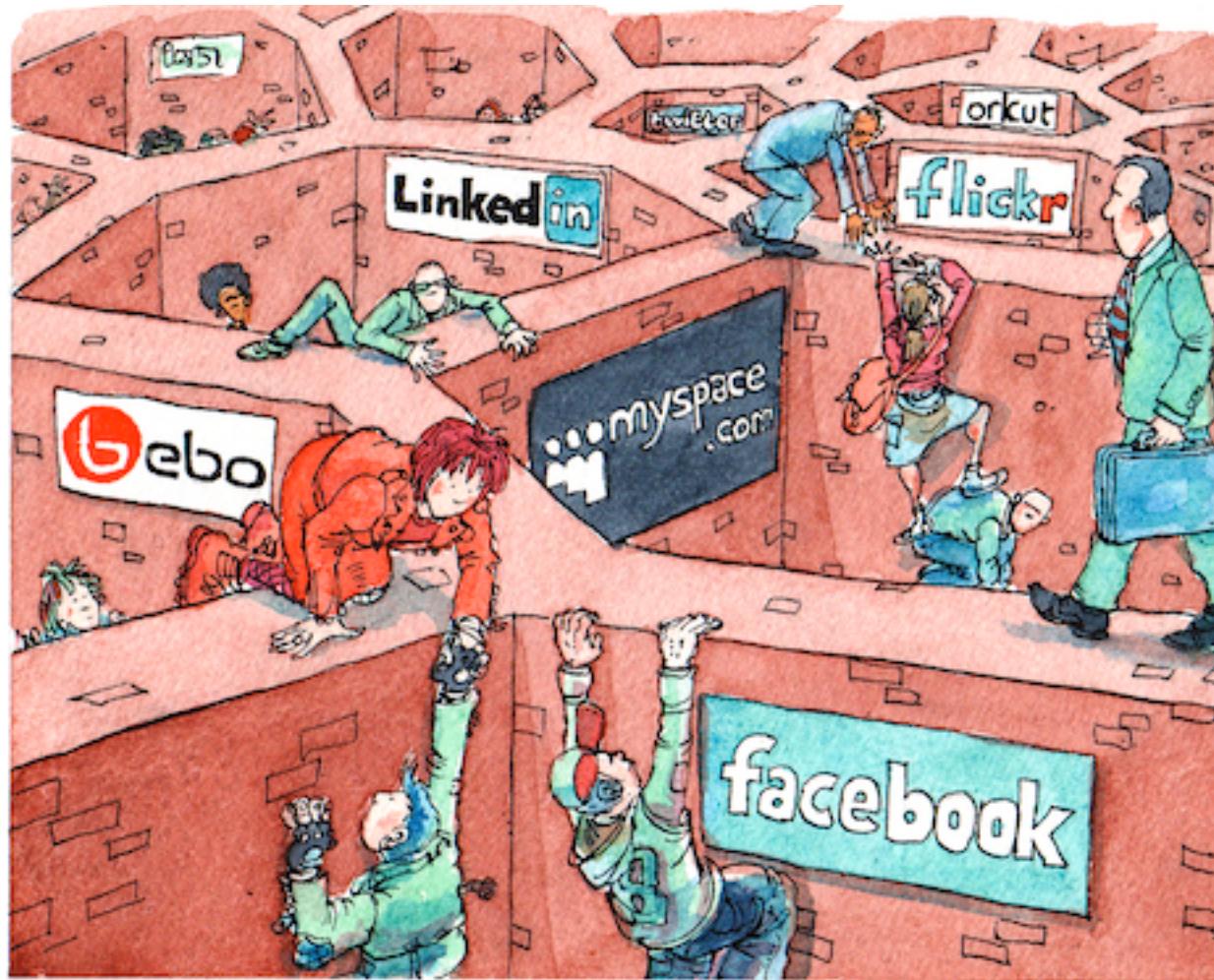
- Consolidate all API requests under one API subdomain
 - `api.example.com`
- Developer portal (documentation, etc...)
 - `developer.example.com`
- Web redirects
 - e.g., redirect browser requests to developer portal

REAL-WORLD REST APIs

Instructions

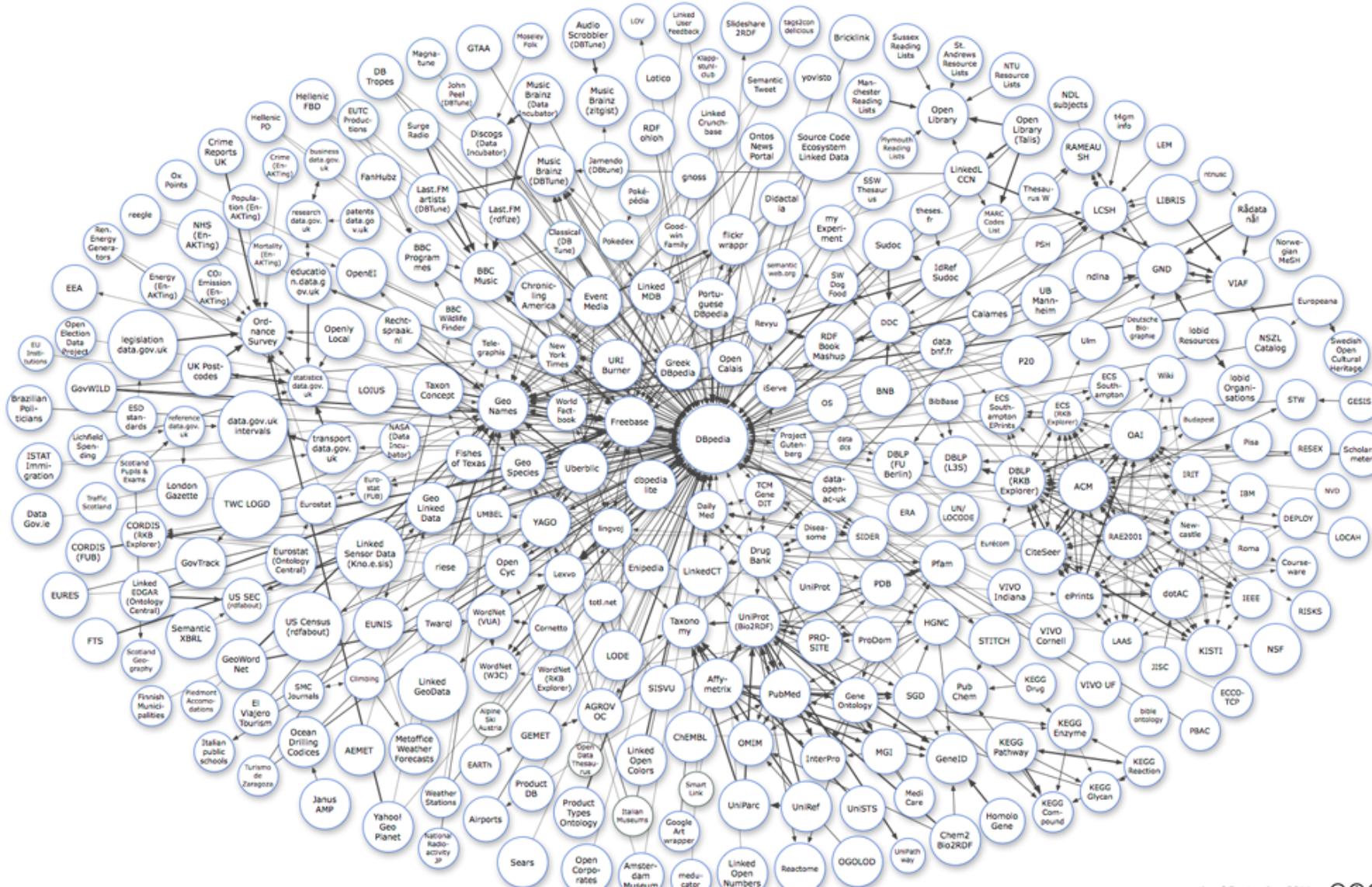
- Form groups of 5 and choose one Web API
- Answer the following questions (**15 min**):
 - Which resources are exposed and how are they named?
 - Which HTTP verbs are used and for what purpose?
 - How is error handling implemented? Which HTTP error codes are used?
 - Is filtering, pagination, and search supported? If yes, how?
 - **how RESTful is the Web API?**
- Create summary slides at:
<http://bit.ly/info4302-existing-apis>
- Be prepared to talk about your findings

Outlook



Social Networking Sites as Walled Gardens by David Simonds

Outlook



Readings

- Tutorial Design Principles, Patterns and Emerging Technologies for RESTful Web Services (Cesare Pautasso and Erik Wilde):
<http://dret.net/netdret/docs/rest-icwe2010/>
- Web API Design – Crafting Interfaces that Developers Love:
<http://apigee.com/about/api-best-practices>