

# Lab6

---

NYCU Go Programming 2024

2024/11/12

# RESTful API

---

- REST (Representational state transfer) is a software architectural style that was created to guide the design and development of the architecture for the World Wide Web.
- Web service APIs that adhere to the REST architectural constraints are called RESTful APIs.

# RESTful API (Cont.)

---

Nouns 名詞

定義資源位置的 URL

/book

Verbs 動詞

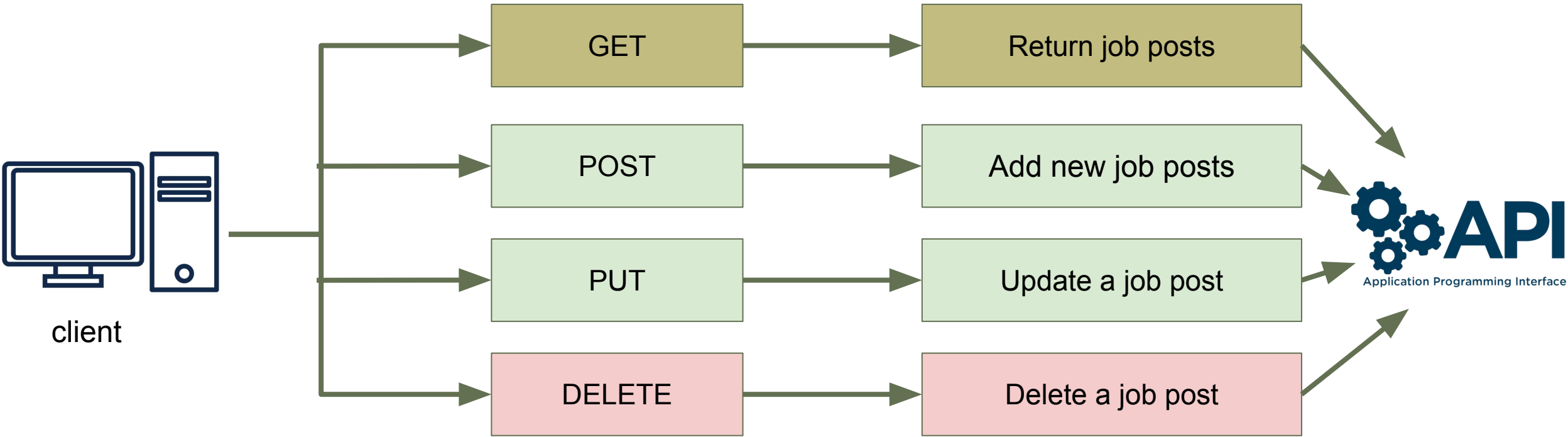
對資源要做的動作

Get、Post、Delete、Put

Content Types


資源呈現方式:API 資源可以以多種方式表現

json、xml、yaml



# Gin

## Gin Web Framework

Run Tests **passing** codecov **99%** go report **A+**  **reference** \* used by **6.7k projects**  
code helpers **75** release **v1.9.1** TODOs **6**

Gin is a web framework written in [Go](#). It features a martini-like API with performance that is up to 40 times faster thanks to [httprouter](#). If you need performance and good productivity, you will love Gin.

The key features of Gin are:

- Zero allocation router
- Fast
- Middleware support
- Crash-free
- JSON validation
- Routes grouping
- Error management
- Rendering built-in
- Extendable



- type Engine

- Engine is the framework's instance, it contains the muxer, middleware and configuration settings. Create an instance of Engine, by using New() or Default()
- 

- func Default() \*Engine

- Default returns an Engine instance with the Logger and Recovery middleware already attached.

- func (group \*RouterGroup) Handle(httpMethod, relativePath string, handlers ...HandlerFunc) Iroutes

- Handle registers a new request handle and middleware with the given path and method. The last handler should be the real handler, the other ones should be middleware that can and should be shared among different routes.

- func (group \*RouterGroup) GET(relativePath string, handlers ...HandlerFunc) Iroutes

- GET is a shortcut for router.Handle("GET", path, handlers).

- ...

# Examples

---

```
func main() {  
    // Creates a gin router with default middleware:  
    // logger and recovery (crash-free) middleware  
    router := gin.Default()  
  
    router.GET("/someGet", getting)  
    router.POST("/somePost", posting)  
    router.PUT("/somePut", putting)  
    router.DELETE("/someDelete", deleting)  
    router.PATCH("/somePatch", patching)  
    router.HEAD("/someHead", head)  
    router.OPTIONS("/someOptions", options)  
  
    // By default it serves on :8080 unless a  
    // PORT environment variable was defined.  
    router.Run()  
    // router.Run(":3000") for a hard coded port  
}
```

# Lab6: Bookshelf API

---

- 寫出一個電子書架的 API (資料格式使用 JSON), 含有五個功能
  1. 列出所有書 (GET)
  2. 列出單一本書 (GET)
  3. 加入單一本書 (POST)
  4. 刪除單一本書 (DELETE)
  5. 更新單一本書 (PUT)
- 預設資料要包含:
  - {  
    "id": "1",  
    "name": "Blue Bird",  
    "pages": "500"  
}
- 刪除一本書之後, 之後再新增書本, 它的 ID 繼續往上增加
  - (例如有 ID 1, 2, 3 的書本, 將 ID 為 2 的書本刪除後, 再新增時其 ID 為 4)



# Lab6: Bookshelf API

---

- .github
  - workflows
    - lab6.yml
- lab6
  - go.mod
  - go.sum
  - lab6.go
  - lab6\_test.go


\$ go test

# How to Test API

---

- Postman
- curl
  - curl is a tool for transferring data from or to a server.

# Postman

 [Product](#) [Pricing](#) [Enterprise](#) [Resources and Support](#) [Public API Network](#)




[Contact Sales](#) [Sign In](#) [Sign Up for Free](#)

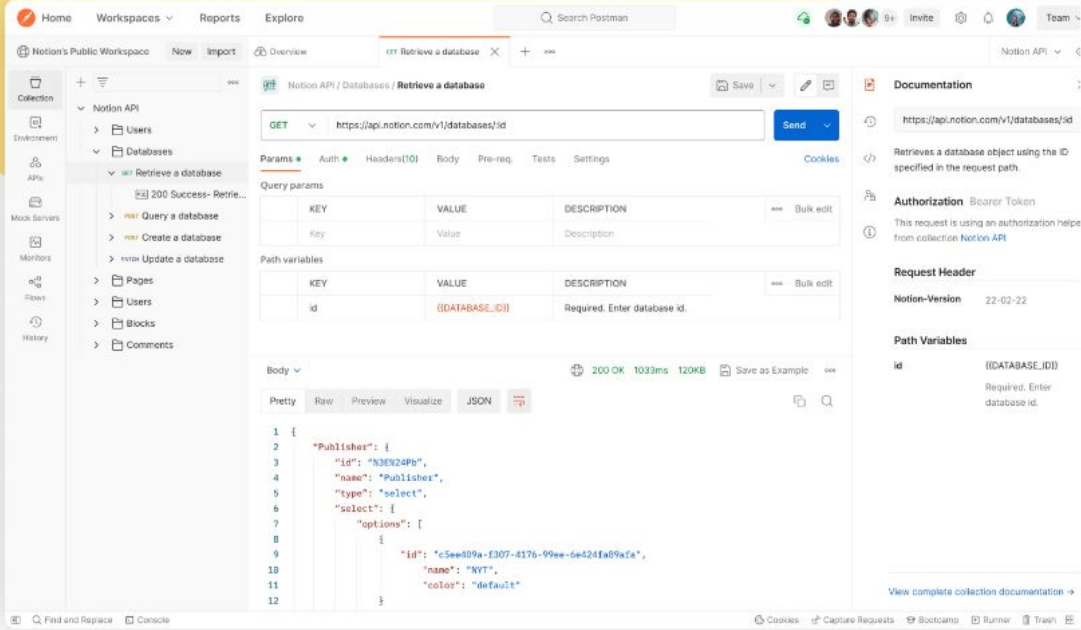
## Build APIs together

Over 25 million developers use Postman. Get started by signing up or downloading the desktop app.

[Sign Up for Free](#)

Download the desktop app for



The screenshot shows the Postman web interface. On the left is a sidebar with a 'Collection' list containing 'Notion API' and its sub-items like 'Users', 'Databases', and 'Retrieve a database'. The main area displays a 'GET' request to 'https://api.notion.com/v1/databases/{id}'. Below the URL bar are tabs for 'Params', 'Auth', 'Headers', 'Body', 'Pre-req', 'Tests', and 'Settings'. The 'Params' tab is active, showing a table with columns 'KEY', 'VALUE', and 'DESCRIPTION'. It contains one parameter: 'id' with value '{DATABASE\_ID}'. The 'Body' tab is also visible, showing a JSON response with a 'Publisher' object. On the right, there's a 'Documentation' panel with details about the endpoint, including a description, authorization requirements (Bearer Token), request headers, and path variables.

## What is Postman?

Postman is an API platform for building and using APIs. Postman simplifies each step of the API lifecycle and streamlines collaboration so you can create better APIs—faster.



## Get started



### Send an API request

Quickly send and test any type of API request: HTTP, GraphQL, gRPC, WebSocket, Socket.IO, or MQTT

New Request



### Import APIs and collections

Easily import your existing APIs, collections, files, folders, cURL commands, raw text, or URLs

Import

My Workspace

New Import

Overview

GET Untitled Request

+ ...

No Environment

⌵

Collections

Environments

History



My first collection

First folder inside collection

GET

POST

GET

Second folder inside collection

GET

GET

Create a collection for your requests

A collection lets you group related requests and easily set common authorization, tests, scripts, and variables for all requests in it.

Create Collection

HTTP Untitled Request

Save

</>

GET

Enter URL or paste text

Send

Params Auth Headers (5) Body Pre-req. Tests Settings

Cookies

Query Params

	Key	Value	Description	...	Bulk Edit
	Key	Value	Description		

Response



POST localhost:8087/booksh

No environment

localhost:8087/bookshelf

HTTP Method

URL

POST

localhost:8087/bookshelf

Send

Share

Save

Params Authorization Headers (9) Body Scripts Tests Settings

Cookies

none form-data x-www-form-urlencoded raw binary GraphQL

JSON

指定 JSON 格式

```
1 {  
2   "id": 1,  
3   "name": "Red bird",  
4   "pages": 620  
5 }
```

HTTP Request 要附帶的 data

Body Cookies Headers (3) Test Results Response data

201 Created

19 ms • 166 B •

Save Response

Pretty

Raw

Preview

Visualize

JSON

```
1 {  
2   "id": 2,  
3   "name": "Red bird",  
4   "pages": 620  
5 }
```

HTTP Response Status Code



Cloud agent error: cannot send request.

When testing an API locally, you need to use the Postman Desktop Agent. You currently have a different Agent selected, which can't send requests to the Localhost. | [Learn More](#)

Download Desktop Agent

Download Postman App

# GET example

---

- List all books

The screenshot shows a web browser's developer tools interface. At the top, a GET request is shown to the URL `localhost:8087/bookshelf`. Below the URL bar, tabs for Params, Authorization, Headers (6), Body, Pre-request Script, Tests, and Settings are visible. The 'Body' tab is selected, showing a message: 'This request does not have a body'. Below this, tabs for Body, Cookies, Headers (3), and Test Results are shown. The 'Body' tab is selected, and the response is displayed in a 'Pretty' format. The response is a JSON object with the following structure:

```
{
  "id": 1,
  "name": "Blue Bird",
  "pages": 500
}
```

At the top right of the response area, the status is '200 OK', the time is '4 ms', and the size is '164 B'. A 'Save' button is also visible.



# GET example

---

- List a book with a specific ID

The screenshot shows a REST client interface with a GET request to `localhost:8087/bookshelf/1`. The 'Body' tab is selected, and the response is displayed in the 'Body' section. The response is a JSON object with the following structure:

```
1 {
2   "id": 1,
3   "name": "Blue Bird",
4   "pages": 500
5 }
```

The status bar at the bottom right indicates a successful response: Status: 200 OK, Time: 49 ms, Size: 162 B. The 'Save' button is also visible.

# GET example – Error handling

- Get 404 with error message when book ID is non-existent

The screenshot shows a REST client interface with the following details:

- Method:** GET
- URL:** localhost:8087/bookshelf/30
- Params Tab:** Shows a table for Query Params with columns Key, Value, and Description.
- Body Tab:** Shows the response body in JSON format: 

```
{  "message": "book not found"}
```
- Status Bar:** Status: 404 Not Found, Time: 3 ms, Size: 158 B.

Key	Value	Description
Key	Value	Description

```
{  "message": "book not found"}
```

# POST example

- Add a book. Notice that only "name" and "pages" are provided. The "id" should be generated by server.

The screenshot shows a REST client interface with the following details:

- Method:** POST
- URL:** localhost:8087/bookshelf
- Body Type:** JSON
- Request Body:**

```
1 { "name": "Red bird", "pages": 620 }
```
- Response Status:** 201 Created
- Response Time:** 54 ms
- Response Size:** 166 B
- Response Body (Pretty):**

```
1 {  
2   "id": 2,  
3   "name": "Red bird",  
4   "pages": 620  
5 }
```

# POST example – Error handling

- Get 409 with error message when book name duplicates
- Book name is case sensitive

The screenshot shows a REST client interface with a POST request to `localhost:8087/bookshelf`. The request body is a JSON object: `{"name": "Blue Bird", "pages": 620}`. The response status is `409 Conflict` with a time of `3 ms` and a size of `162 B`. The response body is a JSON object: `{"message": "duplicate book name"}`.

**Request:**

- Method: POST
- URL: localhost:8087/bookshelf
- Body: `{"name": "Blue Bird", "pages": 620}`

**Response:**

- Status: 409 Conflict
- Time: 3 ms
- Size: 162 B
- Body: `{"message": "duplicate book name"}`

# PUT example

- Update a book with a specific ID and book information

The screenshot shows a REST client interface with a PUT request to `localhost:8087/bookshelf/2`. The request body is a JSON object: `{"name": "Sword Art Online", "pages": 48763}`. The response status is 200 OK, with a time of 3 ms and a size of 171 B. The response body is displayed in a pretty-printed JSON format.

```
PUT localhost:8087/bookshelf/2
```

Params Authorization Headers (8) **Body** Pre-request Script Tests Settings

none form-data x-www-form-urlencoded **raw** binary GraphQL **JSON**

```
1 {"name": "Sword Art Online", "pages": 48763}
```

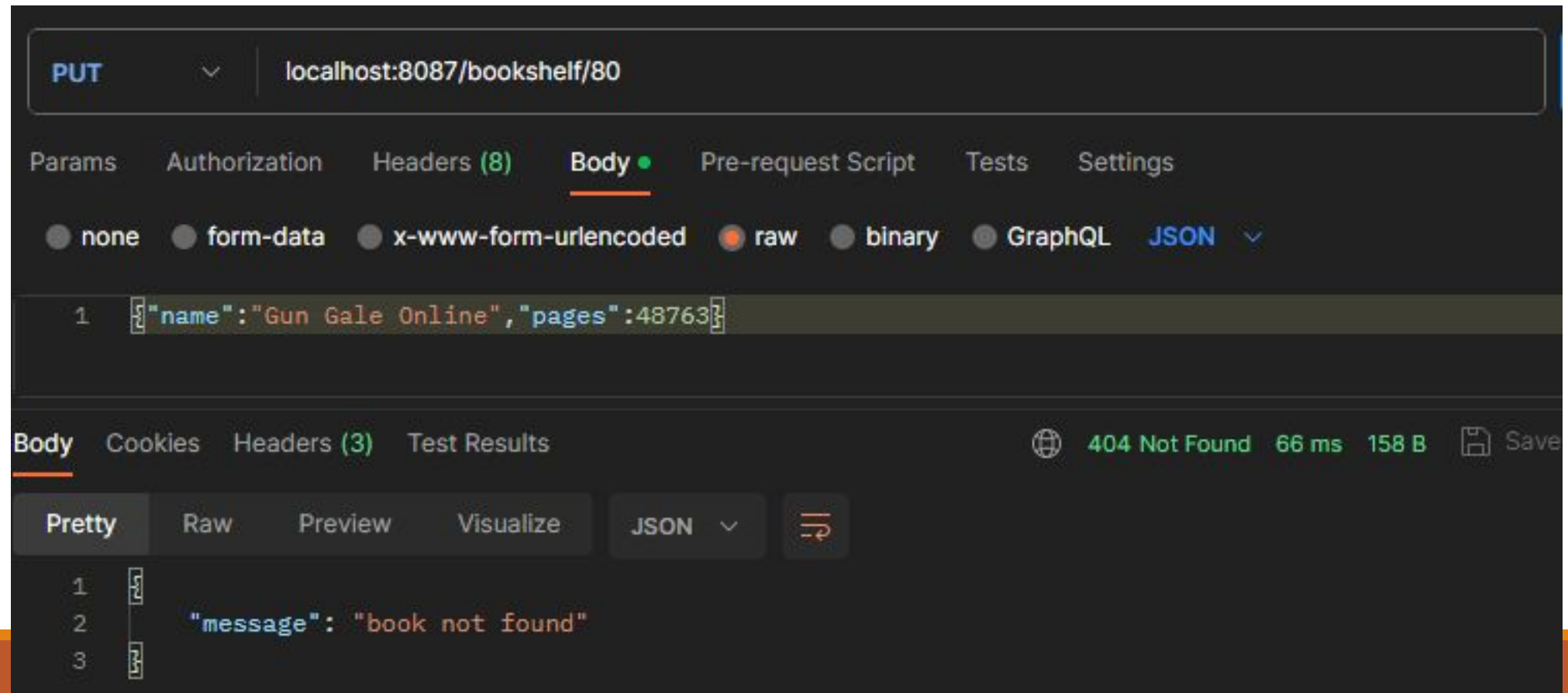
**Body** Cookies Headers (3) Test Results Status: 200 OK Time: 3 ms Size: 171 B Save

Pretty Raw Preview Visualize **JSON**

```
1 {
2   "id": 2,
3   "name": "Sword Art Online",
4   "pages": 48763
5 }
```

# PUT example – Error handling

- Get 404 with error message when ID is non-existent



# PUT example – Error handling

- Get 409 with error message when book name duplicates

The screenshot shows a REST client interface with the following details:

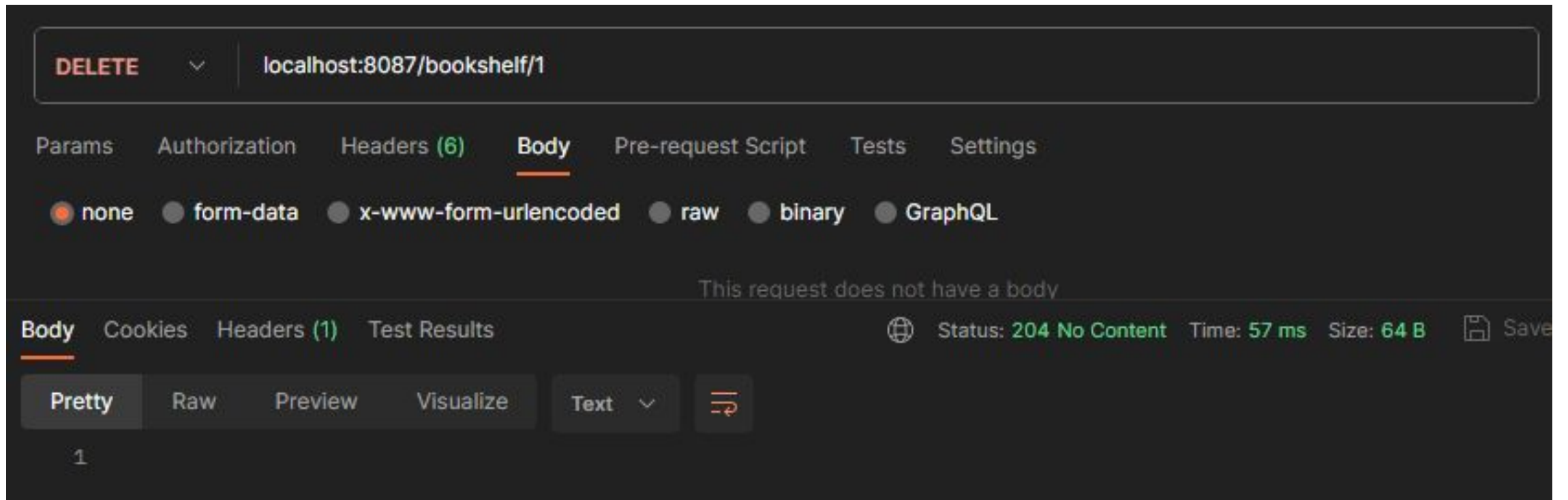
- Method:** PUT
- URL:** localhost:8087/bookshelf/2
- Body Tab:** Selected, showing a JSON body: `{ "name": "Blue Bird", "pages": 365 }`
- Response Tab:** Selected, showing a status of **409 Conflict** with a message: `"message": "duplicate book name"`
- Response Details:** Time: 68 ms, Size: 162 B



# DELETE example

---

- Delete a book with a specific ID





# DELETE example

---

- Delete a non-existent ID → also return 204

