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Introduction to Restful-APIs

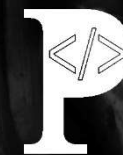
Accessing Resources Using HTTP Request

Dr. Mohammed Abu-Hadhoud

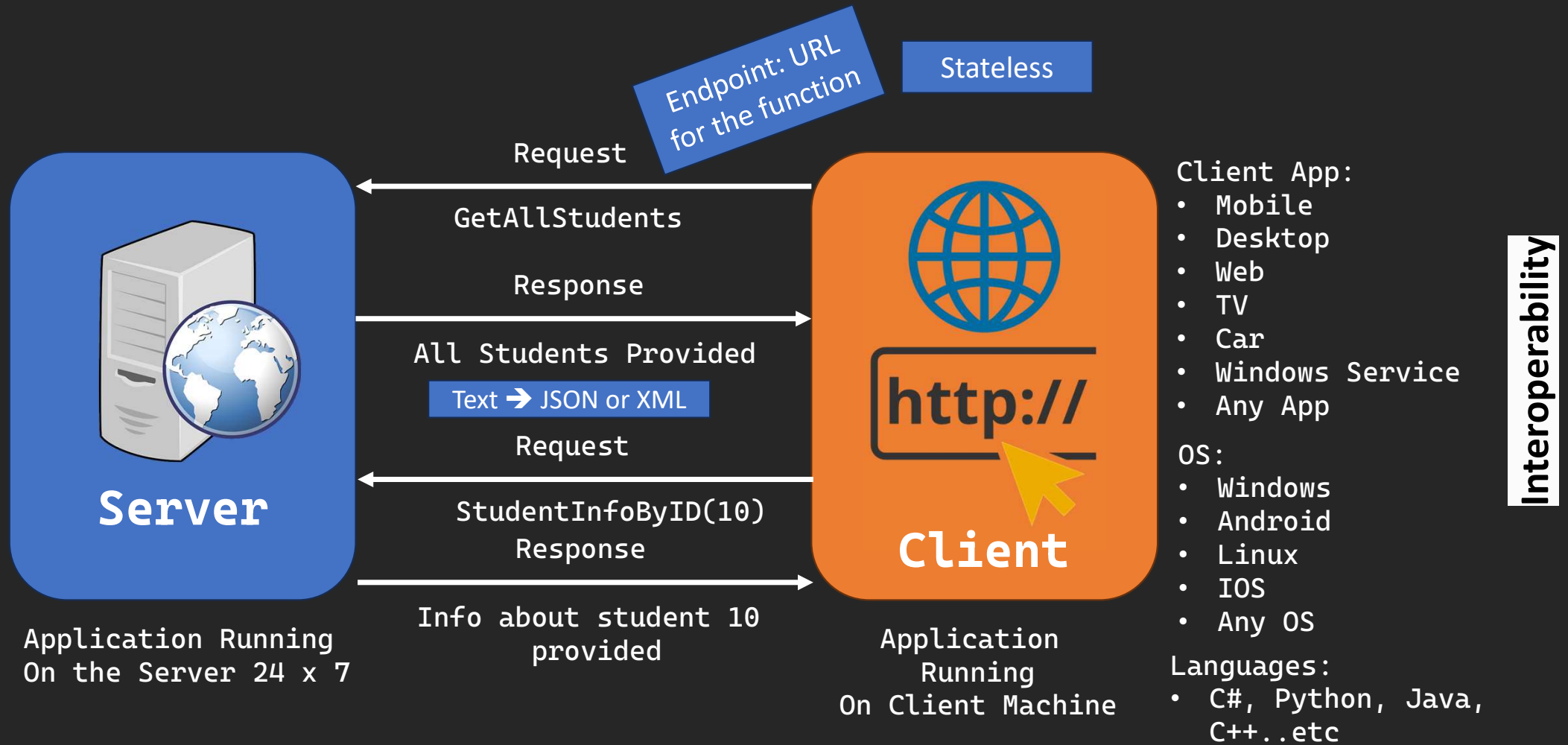
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Accessing Resources

To access a resource, the client sends an HTTP request to the server. Client requests include four principal parts:

1. Http Method
2. Endpoint
3. Header
4. Body

1: Http Method

HTTP method: This details what should happen to the specified resource.

The four fundamental HTTP methods are known as verbs.

They are:

- POST to create a new resource. (Add New)
- GET to retrieve an existing resource. (Read)
- PUT to update or change an existing resource. (Update)
- DELETE to delete a resource. (Delete)

As the table below shows, these HTTP verbs correspond to the Create, Retrieve, Update, and Delete methods or actions, which are referred to as CRUD:

HTTP Verb	CRUD Action	In General
POST	Create	Add New
GET	Read	Read Only
PUT	Update	Update
Batch	Update	Partial Update
Delete	Delete	Delete

2: Endpoint

- The endpoint shows where the resource is located. It typically includes a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI).
- If the resource is accessed through the internet, the URI can be a URL that provides a web address for the resource.

3: Header

- Header: A header has the details needed to execute the call and handle the response.
- A request header might include authentication data, an encryption key, more details about the server location or access information and details about the desired data format needed for the response.

4: Body

- **Body:** The body of a request or response in a RESTful API serves the purpose of carrying the data between the client and the server. Here's a detailed look at its functions:
- **Sending Data to the Server:**
 - **POST Method:** When creating a new resource, the client includes the necessary data in the body of the request. For example, when adding a new user to a database, the user details (like name, email, and password) are sent in the request body.
 - **PUT Method:** When updating an existing resource, the client includes the updated data in the body of the request. For instance, when changing a user's email address, the new email address is sent in the request body.
- **Receiving Data from the Server:**
 - **Response Body:** When the server responds to a client request, it often includes the requested data in the body of the response. For example, after a successful GET request to retrieve user details, the server sends the user's information in the response body.



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Thank You

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