

School of Computing and Engineering

Final Year Project

Abstract

*Project Title:*

Designing and implementing

RESTful Web Services

*Undertaken By:*

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*Submitted On:*

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*Supervisor:*

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# Introduction

## Background

### Monolithic Applications

Early computers had limited processing, storage and communication capabilities. Despite, they were too expensive and too large in size for individuals to own or maintain them. Hence, they were used only within the large organisations. The software systems were monolithic where functionally distinct concepts, e.g. data persistence and retrieval, business logic, user interface, error handling and logging, were strongly interwoven without any clear boundaries or architectural separation. Business requirements would change rarely and hence the software systems. It was very common that a version of software remained useful for the business for years so monolithic applications worked really well.

### Information Technology

Over the last few decades, computing technology has seen dramatic advancement. Computing devices are becoming smaller and smaller in physical size, cheaper in cost but growing in computational power, data storage capacity and communication capabilities. The introduction of the Internet provided a global communication infrastructure. These factors together gave birth to the Information Technology which involves “the development, maintenance and use of computer systems, software and networks for the processing and distribution of data”[[1]](#footnote-1).

### Distributed Systems

The powerful devices and global communication network infrastructure revolutionised the business information and management systems. It was now possible for organisations to have geographically isolated locations with “autonomous computers, connected through a network and distribution middleware, which enabled computers to coordinate their activities and to share the resources of the system, so that users perceive the system as a single, integrated computing facility.”[[2]](#footnote-2)

### Socio-technical Factors

Once thought to be of the interest of large enterprises, computing technology has now become a household commodity. With the introduction of smart devices computing devices are now personal pocket-items. This has changed software requirements of the business organisations. The market has become competitive. To keep going alongside the competitors, organisations have to change their marketing strategy and product presentation quickly and continuously. This requires the software systems that are agile and responsive, that can be changed quickly with or without the need of redeployment. Lots of device manufacturer means lots of operating platforms and lots of software development frameworks. This poses the challenge of interoperability. As organisation’s customer base grows so does the responsiveness of the software systems. This means that software systems have to be scalable.

### Service Oriented Architecture (SOA)

Unfortunately, monolithic applications lacked the architectural separation of concerns, therefore unable to become distributed systems. Monolithic software systems are mostly built for single platform using single framework. They are difficult, even impossible sometimes, to be changed or scaled. Monolithic systems therefore failed to meet the challenges mentioned in ‎1.1.4 above. This lead the software architects to favour software systems composed of small and independent components rather than a giant monolithic system. Service oriented architecture (SOA) was one answer to these problems. SOA is an architecture which improves reusability and flexibility by building applications as components also known as services which are loosely coupled and supports interoperability[[3]](#footnote-3). Microservices is a step further towards the decomposition into even smaller services.

### Microservices

Microservices is a variant of the SOA architectural style that structures an application as a collection of loosely coupled services which are further fine-grained, modular, reusable and use lightweight protocols. There are number technology options to implement remotely distributed software systems, for example, Remote Procedure Calls (RPC) and SOAP based services. RPC lacks the standardised contracts hence needs comprehensive custom documentation. SOAP on the other hand is a heavyweight protocol and services build using SOAP are not agile enough to respond change requests quickly. Change in service contract needs the modification, rebuilding and redeployment of client software. It is harder for components to evolve independently.

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1. https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/information%20technology [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. http://www0.cs.ucl.ac.uk/staff/ucacwxe/lectures/ds98-99/dsee3.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Service-Oriented Architecture (SOA) Compass: Business Value, Planning , and Enterprise Roadmap Bieberstein, Bose, Fiammante, Jones, & Shah, 2006 [↑](#footnote-ref-3)