Lab 8 RESTful API

CSCI2720 Building Web Applications



- Being RESTful
- Using HTTP for CRUD
- Setting up an API service



- Web API (Application Programmatic Interface) can provide
 - Data resources
 - e.g. bus arrival time, restaurant ratings,
 - Services or microservices
 - e.g. converting coordinates into place names, creating QR codes
- Developers can then easily incorporate these building blocks into other web applications

Being RESTful

- RESTful API is a common architecture
- To prepare a RESTful web service API, these are generally required:
 - 1. Use HTTP methods explicitly
 - 2. Be stateless
 - Expose directory structure-like URIs
 - 4. Transfer data in JSON or XML

Using HTTP for CRUD

- ■HTTP Methods ←→ CRUD operations
 - ■**POST** To <u>C</u>reate a resource on the server
 - ■**GET** To **R**etrieve a resource
 - Idempotent, should not initiate a state change
 - Cacheable
 - ■PUT To <u>U</u>pdate a resource
 - ■**DELETE** To <u>**D</u>elete a resource</u>**
- Note: Though not recommended, it is possible to use only GET and POST methods to support CRUD operations

Being stateless

- Not to store session data in a local storage
 - ■e.g., memory, disk
- Each request is complete and independent
- Being stateless promotes scalability
- *Idempotence*: repeated calls produce the same result

Designing proper URI

- Every service is treated as a resource identifiable by a URI, e.g.
 - •URI for a forum service of topics
 http://www.myservice.org/disc
 ussion/topics/{topic}
- •Keep URI consistent, straightforward, predictable, and easily understood
- Keep URI hierarchical but not merely slash-delimited strings

Outputting data

XML

- Standardized format
- Good for strongly typed data
- **JSON** (compared to XML)
 - Lightweight
 - Easier to parse
- Give client applications the ability to request for a specific content type
 - Make use of the built-in HTTP Accept header

An example pattern

- List container contents: GET /items
- Add an item to container: POST /items
 - with item details in request body
 - URI of item returned in HTTP response header, e.g.

Location: http://host/items/itemid

- Retrieve an item: GET /items/itemid
- Update an item: PUT /items/itemid
 - with updated item in request body
- Delete an item: DELETE/items/itemid



- Using Node.js and Express on CSCI2720 VM, prepare these endpoints:
 - List all courses:
 GET /courses
 - List details of one course:
 GET /courses/courseid
 - Add one course: **POST** / courses
 - •Update one course:
 PUT /courses/courseid
 - Delete one course: **DELETE** /courses/courseid

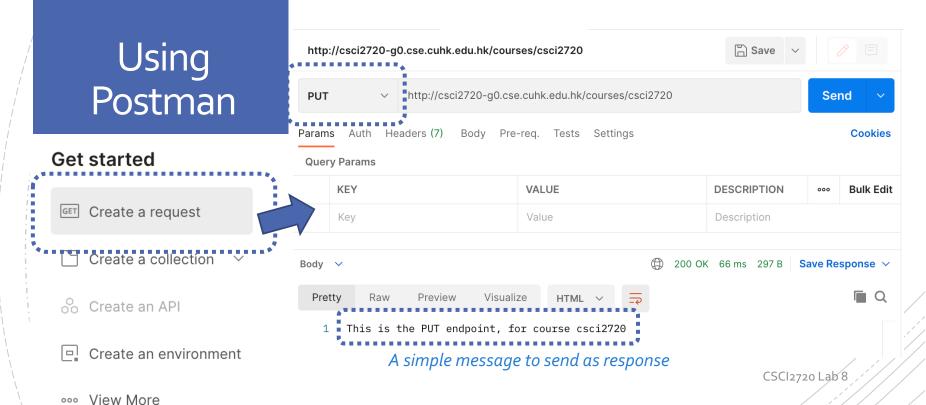


- For this lab, simply don't care about database or other data structure
- •Just build the endpoints (URL to access) in Node using app.get(), ...
- Output a simple message using res.send() for each endpoint, including courseid if there is

Using Postman

- •While GET is easily achieved using a browser, POST, PUT and DELETE require extra effort
- Try using *Postman* to send appropriate HTTP requests
 - Download here:
 https://www.postman.com/downloads/
- •Another possibility: the command line tool cURL

- Note: You don't need any account or signing in to use this app!
- Send requests by adjusting URL, HTTP method, and body (if needed)



Submission

- No submission is needed for labs
- What you have done could be useful for your further exploration or the upcoming assignment
- Please keep your own code safely