



# REST web services foundation

## ONTAP Select

David Peterson  
November 21, 2019

This PDF was generated from [https://docs.netapp.com/us-en/ontap-select/concept\\_api\\_rest.html](https://docs.netapp.com/us-en/ontap-select/concept_api_rest.html) on December 11, 2020. Always check docs.netapp.com for the latest.

# Table of Contents

REST web services foundation..... 1

# REST web services foundation

Representational State Transfer (REST) is a style for creating distributed web applications. When applied to the design of a web services API, it establishes a set of technologies and best practices for exposing server-based resources and managing their states. It uses mainstream protocols and standards to provide a flexible foundation for deploying and managing ONTAP Select clusters.

## Architecture and classic constraints

REST was formally articulated by Roy Fielding in his PhD [dissertation](#) at UC Irvine in 2000. It defines an architectural style through a set of constraints, which collectively have improved web-based applications and the underlying protocols. The constraints establish a RESTful web services application based on a client/server architecture using a stateless communication protocol.

## Resources and state representation

Resources are the basic components of a web-based system. When creating a REST web services application, early design tasks include:

- Identification of system or server-based resources  
Every system uses and maintains resources. A resource can be a file, business transaction, process, or administrative entity. One of the first tasks in designing an application based on REST web services is to identify the resources.
- Definition of resource states and associated state operations  
Resources are always in one of a finite number of states. The states, as well as the associated operations used to affect the state changes, must be clearly defined.

Messages are exchanged between the client and server to access and change the state of the resources according to the generic CRUD (Create, Read, Update, and Delete) model.

## URI endpoints

Every REST resource must be defined and made available using a well-defined addressing scheme. The endpoints where the resources are located and identified use a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI). The URI provides a general framework for creating a unique name for each resource in the network. The Uniform Resource Locator (URL) is a type of URI used with web services to identify and access resources. Resources are typically exposed in a hierarchical structure similar to a file directory.

## HTTP messages

Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) is the protocol used by the web services client and server to exchange request and response messages about the resources. As part of designing a web services

application, HTTP verbs (such as GET and POST) are mapped to the resources and corresponding state management actions.

HTTP is stateless. Therefore, to associate a set of related requests and responses under one transaction, additional information must be included in the HTTP headers carried with the request/response data flows.

## **JSON formatting**

While information can be structured and transferred between a client and server in several ways, the most popular option (and the one used with the Deploy REST API) is JavaScript Object Notation (JSON). JSON is an industry standard for representing simple data structures in plain text and is used to transfer state information describing the resources.

## Copyright Information

Copyright © 2020 NetApp, Inc. All rights reserved. Printed in the U.S. No part of this document covered by copyright may be reproduced in any form or by any means-graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, taping, or storage in an electronic retrieval system-without prior written permission of the copyright owner.

Software derived from copyrighted NetApp material is subject to the following license and disclaimer:

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY NETAPP “AS IS” AND WITHOUT ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, WHICH ARE HEREBY DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL NETAPP BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

NetApp reserves the right to change any products described herein at any time, and without notice. NetApp assumes no responsibility or liability arising from the use of products described herein, except as expressly agreed to in writing by NetApp. The use or purchase of this product does not convey a license under any patent rights, trademark rights, or any other intellectual property rights of NetApp.

The product described in this manual may be protected by one or more U.S. patents, foreign patents, or pending applications.

RESTRICTED RIGHTS LEGEND: Use, duplication, or disclosure by the government is subject to restrictions as set forth in subparagraph (c)(1)(ii) of the Rights in Technical Data and Computer Software clause at DFARS 252.277-7103 (October 1988) and FAR 52-227-19 (June 1987).

## Trademark Information

NETAPP, the NETAPP logo, and the marks listed at <http://www.netapp.com/TM> are trademarks of NetApp, Inc. Other company and product names may be trademarks of their respective owners.