



# RESTful Web Apps

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*Facts vs Fiction*

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# About

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- Tech Yahoo!
  - Developing standards, patterns and practices for HTTP web APIs
- Past
  - Developer – web services and Java
  - Standards contributor at BEA
  - Wrote books on JEE web tier (so long ago)
- Current Passion
  - HTTP and REST



# Disclaimer

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All the opinions I express here are mine  
and do not necessarily represent those  
of my present or past employers.



# A Confession

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- Not a web developer
- Not directly interested in the internals of web frameworks
- Only interested in the visible aspects of web apps



# Agenda

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~~REST – The Architecture~~

About RESTfulness of Web Apps



# Some History

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1945 - Vannevar Bush

arbitrary linking between pieces of information

1965 – Ted Nelson (Xanadu fame)

*hypertext* and *hypermedia*

1990s – Tim Berners-Lee, Roy Fielding et. al.

WWW, HTML, HTTP and URI

HTTP 1.1 - RFC 2616

URI - RFC 2396 (superceded by 3986)

2000 – Roy Fielding

Representational State Transfer



# Two Sides

RPC

HTTP, URI, WWW

REST

Web frameworks

“Pragmatic  
REST”

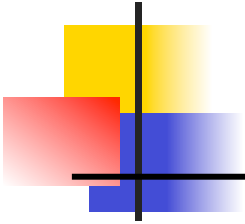
This  
session

**REST**

**+ REST URIs  
(?)**



Machine Facing | Human Facing



# WEB IS MOSTLY RESTFUL







# Being RESTful

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## Resources

Named via URIs **Uniquely** identify resources

Have representations **Mostly** one/resource

Reflect the state of the app

Contain contextual links

**HATEOAS**

Uniform interface **Generic, Client-Server**

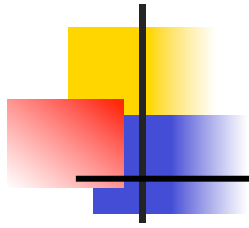
Idempotent, safe, cacheable ...



# Resources and URIs

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- Resources and URIs
  - A blog post, an image, a catalog, a shopping cart
- Some *personalized*, but most are not
- Some depend on *sessions*, but most do not



# Cost of Personalized UI

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<http://my.example.org>

VS

<http://www.example.org/subbu>



# Representations

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- Rich of representations
  - HTML, XML, JS, PDF, CSS, Flash, ...
- Poor content negotiation
- *Agent-driven* negotiation + Poor negotiation headers
- Media types on responses ignored sometimes
- ```
<a href="mydoc.pdf">Click</a>  
<a href="myfeed.rss">RSS Feed</a>  
<a href="myfeed.atom">Atom Feed</a>
```



# Hypermedia and HATEOAS

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- Rich Hypermedia
    - Links and forms
    - Contextual
  - Auto-discoverable
    - `<link/>`, microformats
- 
- Except some new breed of Web  
Too Oh + REST goo



# Uniform Interface

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- Links and Forms

- GET and POST

- Still some misconceptions (e.g. POST is secure)
  - *Idempotency? Safety?*
  - GET URIs not always refreshable
  - Still fighting the back button



# Back Button

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Cache-Control: no-cache,no-store

Redirect after POST  
a.k.a. PRG (POST/redirect/GET)



# Caching

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- Web is read-most
  - Cacheable
  - Widely discussed
- 
- Yet moderately ignored
  - Cache busting
  - Cache-ignorant frameworks
  - Frameworks that prefer backend caching over HTTP caching





# Caching Choices

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- Back-end caching
  - Non-uniform interface
  - Need to explicitly program to it
- HTTP caching
  - Uniform interface
  - Pluggable



# Ajax Apps

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- More opportunities to be RESTful
  - Full support for the uniform interface
  - Content negotiation, optimistic concurrency, caching
  - HATEOAS
    - Can loosen this constraint as long as the client code is downloaded from the same server/app



# Cross-Domain Hacks

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- script, iframe
- Tunnel requests over GET



# Web is Mostly RESTful

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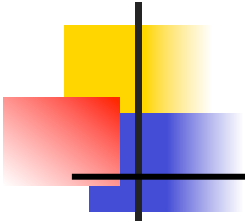
Take advantage of the web arch

Breaking is EXPENSIVE

Breaking is CONFUSING

Breaking LOWERS expectations





# WEB FRAMEWORKS





# State of Affairs

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Ease of programming



Fragmentation and confusion



Innovation vs Correctness

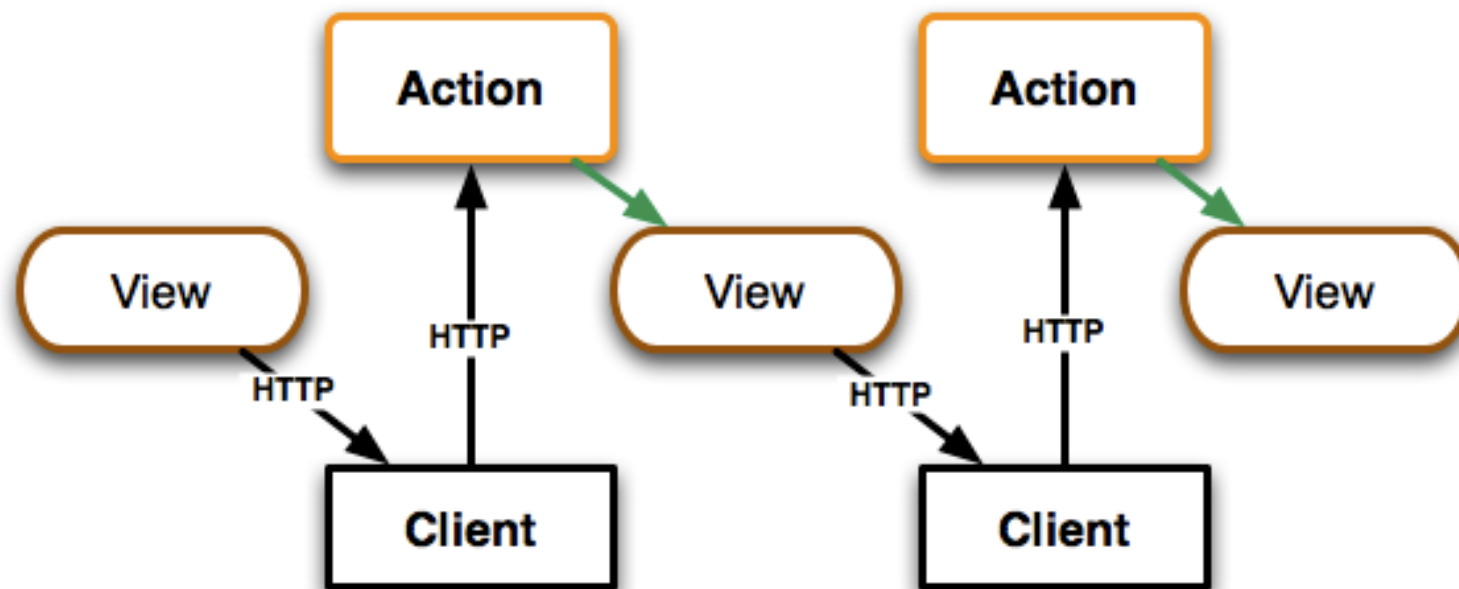


## Circa 1997-

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- There were servlets
- Basic plumbing, closely reflecting HTTP 1.1
- A poor programming model
- But allowed a lot of frameworks to be built on top

# Circa 2001-



Action Oriented



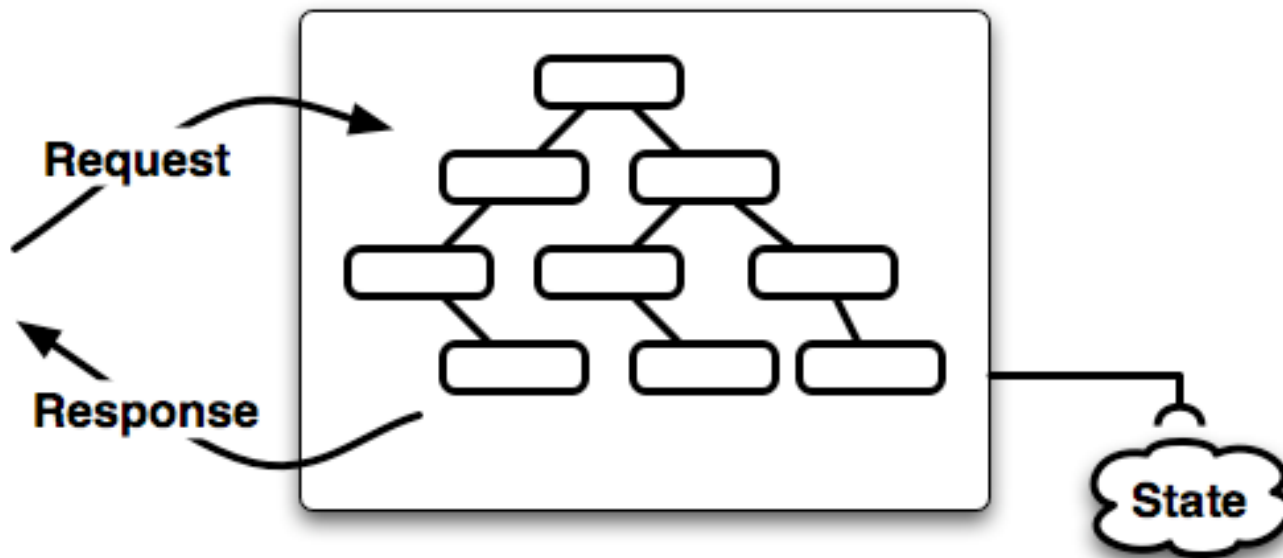


# Circa 2004-

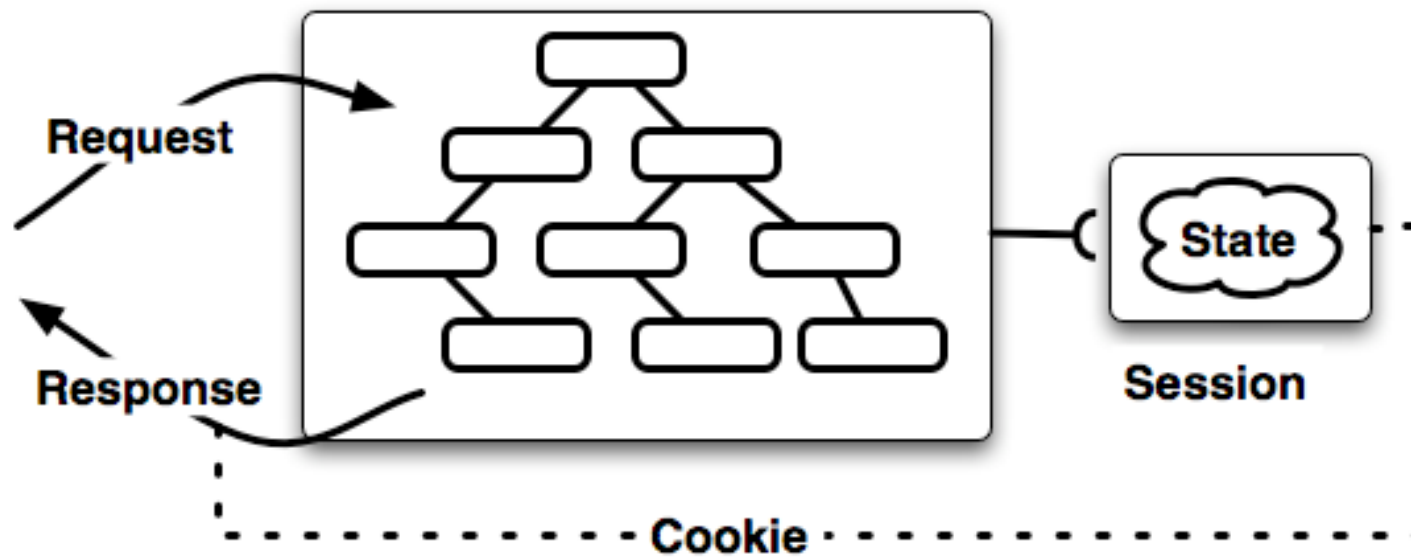
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- Enter JSF & Co.
  - A component based UI framework
- With known limitations
  - Complex
  - Slow
  - Uses POST for almost everything
  - And so on...
- Third-party patches

# Design Choice



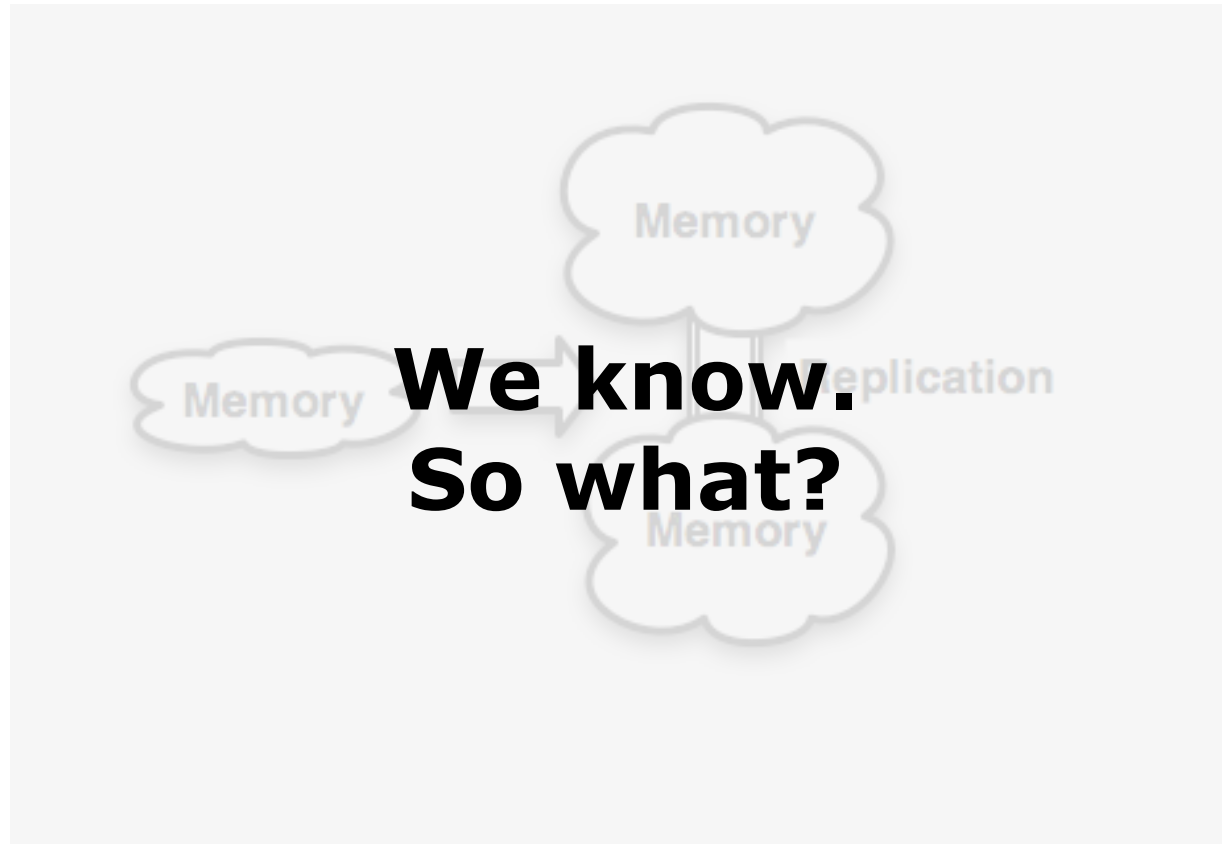
# Where to keep this stuff?



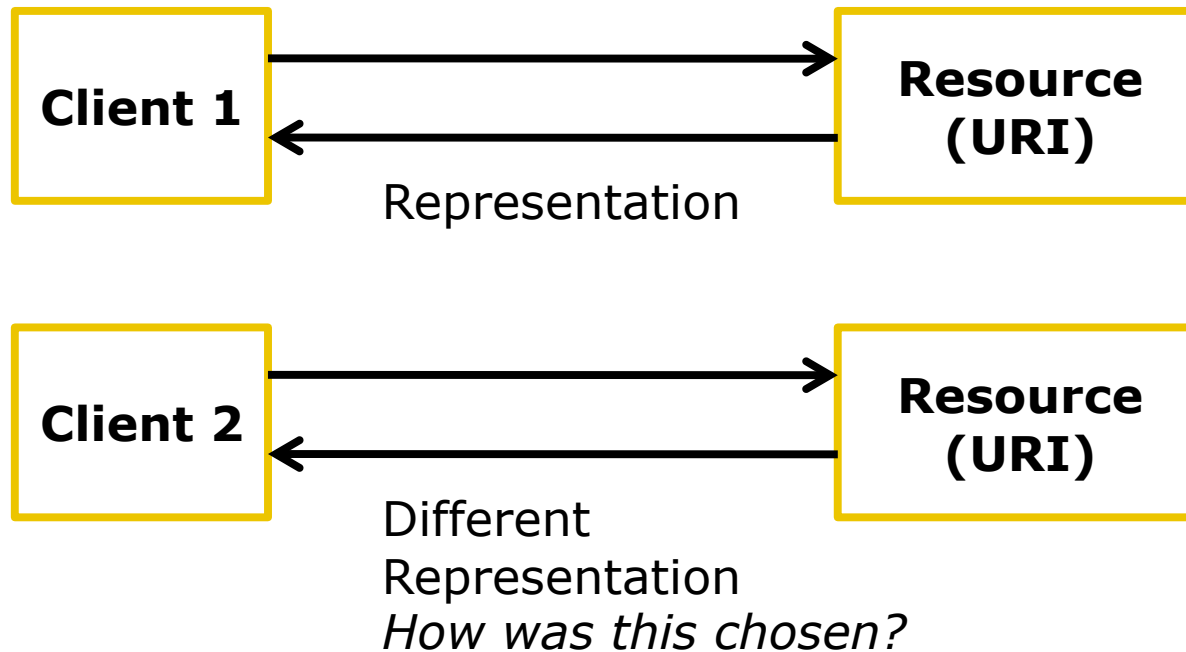


# Consequence

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# URI Overloading





# URI Overloading

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- One URI – multiple representations
  - No way to tell how a representation was chosen
  - Can get wrong content from a cache
- HTTP does allow URI overloading
  - Content negotiation aka “conneg”



# Content Negotiation

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**Accept:** application/atom+xml;q=1.0,text/html;q=0.1

**Accept-Charset:** UTF-8

**Accept-Language:** fr;q=1.0,en=0.8

**Accept-Encoding:** gzip,deflate

**Content-Type:** application/atom+xml;charset=UTF-8

**Content-Encoding:** deflate

**Vary:** Accept,Accept-Encoding





# Some Options

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- Vary by cookie
  - Not always recognized by caches
  - Complex given the parameters in a cookie
    - Domain, path, life time etc
- URLEncode
  - Encode session ID into URIs
    - ;jsessionid=d8sdasg7312
- Cache-control: no-cache,no-store





# JSF Compromise

---

```
<context-param>
  <param-name>
    javax.faces.STATE_SAVING_METHOD
  </param-name>
  <param-value>
    client
  </param-value>
</context-param>
```





# Implementation

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Every request must be a POST

```
<form method="POST" action="..."  
  enctype="...">  
  <input type="hidden"  
    name="javax.faces.ViewState"  
    value="H4s...zogsAAA==" />
```

```
  ...  
</form>
```

State stuffed into forms as a hidden field



# Consequence

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Breaks the uniform interface



# JSF vs REST

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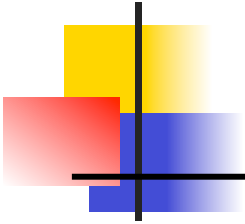
- Caught between two extremes
  - URIs no longer sufficient to identify a resource
  - Interactions assume existence of session state – i.e. no longer stateless
  - Uniform interface limited to POST
  - Interactions not idempotent
  - Representations not cacheable



# JSF – Takeaway

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- Focused heavily on a UI component model (AWT for the Web)
- Misinterpreted the web architecture
- Made some fundamental questionable choices
- You can patch, but can not fix
  - 15+ Ajax patches!



# WEB 2.0 MOTIVATED





- A cross-compilation based framework
  - Write Java – generate JavaScript
  - Mashs up client and server code into single source
  - These layers communicate using GWT-RPC
- Typical RPC concern does not apply
  - Coupling due to code generation
  - Client downloaded from the same app



The logo consists of three overlapping squares: a yellow one at the top, a red one on the left, and a blue one at the bottom. A black crosshair is superimposed over these squares.

# GWT-RPC

---

```
Object result = someServ.doIt(new MyCallback());
public class MyCallback extends AsyncCallback()
{
    public void onSuccess(Object result)
    {
        ...
    }
}
```





# GWT-RPC over HTTP

---

▶ POST http://www.contactoffice.com/gwt (321ms)	ECF1349473B6B07F9... (line 9754)
▶ POST http://www.contactoffice.com/gwt (197ms)	ECF1349473B6B07F9... (line 9754)
▶ POST http://www.contactoffice.com/gwt (308ms)	ECF1349473B6B07F9... (line 9754)
▶ POST http://www.contactoffice.com/gwt (243ms)	ECF1349473B6B07F9... (line 9754)
▶ POST http://www.contactoffice.com/gwt (292ms)	ECF1349473B6B07F9... (line 9754)
▶ POST http://www.contactoffice.com/gwt (702ms)	ECF1349473B6B07F9... (line 9754)
▶ POST http://www.contactoffice.com/gwt (640ms)	ECF1349473B6B07F9... (line 9754)
▶ POST http://www.contactoffice.com/gwt (488ms)	ECF1349473B6B07F9... (line 9754)





# GWT-RPC over HTTP

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- Method calls POSTed to the server
  - Transport object graphs
  - Uses HTTP like a transport layer
- Non uniform interface



# GWT – Request Builder

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```
String url = "...";  
RequestBuilder builder =  
    new RequestBuilder(RequestBuilder.GET,  
                        URL.encode(url));  
builder.sendRequest(data, callback);
```





# RequestBuilder over HTTP

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- More control over HTTP requests
- Supports GET and POST
- Allows so-called RESTful layers
  - GWT-REST
  - GWT-Restlet



# GWT Takeaway

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- Focused heavily on ease of use
  - Javascript agnostic
- Modeled after RPC
  - Breaks uniform interface
  - Backend caching over HTTP caching
- Fixable



# Fixing GWT?

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```
Object result = someServ.doGet(new MyCallback());
```

```
Object result = someServ.doPost(new MyCallback());
```

```
Object result = someServ.doPut(new MyCallback());
```

```
Object result = someServ.doDelete(new MyCallback());
```

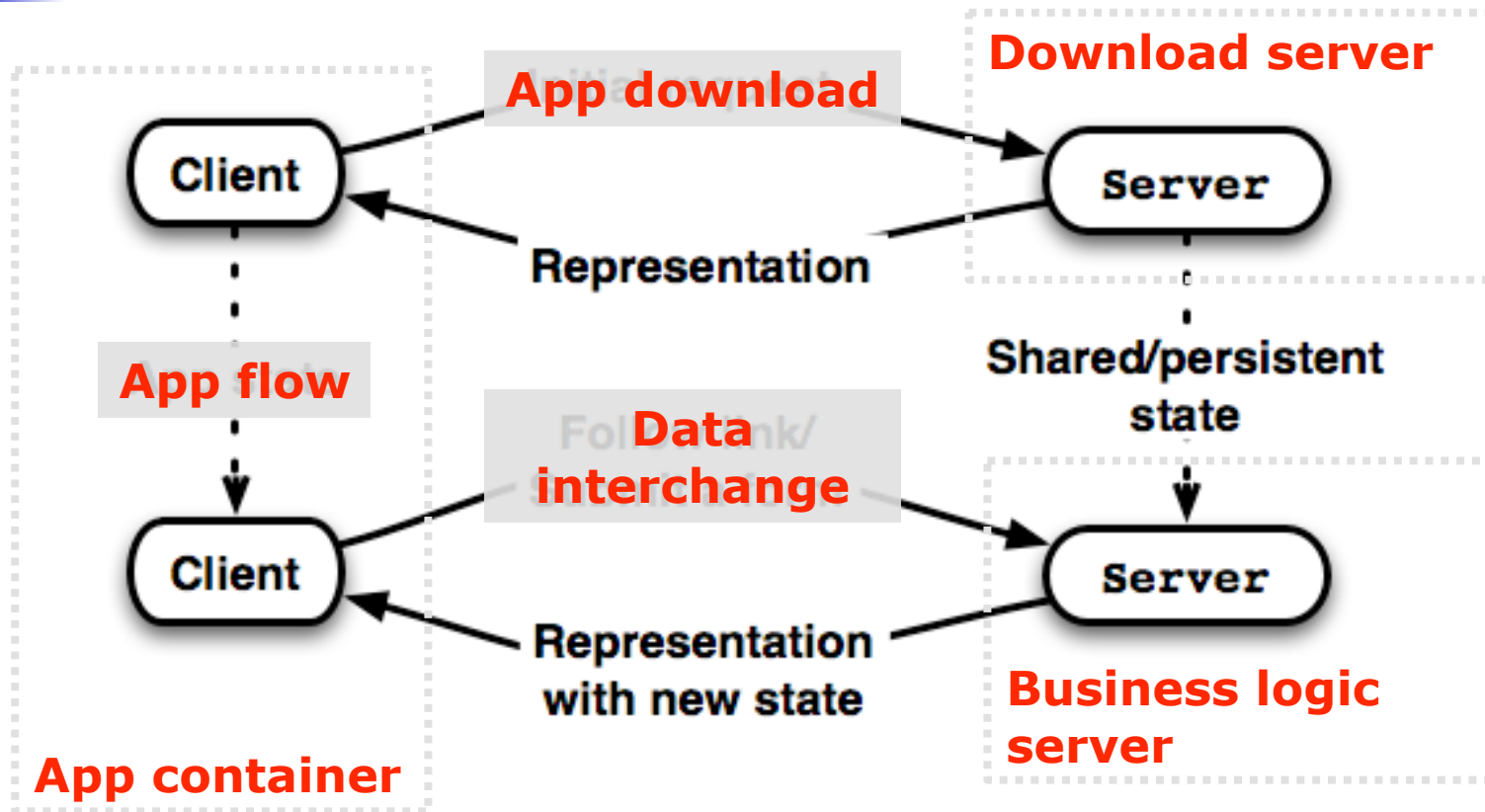
```
Object result = someServ.doHead(new MyCallback());
```





- Central premise – SOA
  - Business logic as reusable services
    - Change less often
  - Presentation app calling those services
    - Change more often
  - Separation of concerns and Loose coupling
- Misinterprets HATEOAS

# HATEOAS vs SOFEA





The logo graphic consists of a vertical black line intersecting a horizontal black line. To the left of the intersection, there are three overlapping squares: a yellow one at the top, a red one in the middle, and a blue one at the bottom.

# Appcelerator

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- A SOFEA style framework with RoR like usability
  - Attend Matt Riable's session on "Building Rich Internet Applications with Appcelerator"
- SOAP/HTTP style
  - Message passing
  - POST to a single URI



# XML over POST

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▶ POST http://www.skyblox.com/servicebroker?maxwait=0&instanceid=4377-832&a  
▼ POST http://www.skyblox.com/servicebroker?maxwait=0&instanceid=4377-832&a

Params Headers Post **Response**

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?><messages version='1.0' sessionid=
%0ASGFzaHsABjoKQHVzZWR7AA%3D%3D--423c023e18027a2f15a8e24acce702d99ca478
='OUTGOING' datatype='JSON' type='portal.get.bloxlist.response' scope='c
:{"location":"180 Walker St SW, 30313","id":131},"count":20,"date":"10\
:true,"non_customers":[{"location":"177 Peters St, 30313","id":137},{
,"id":126},{location":"253 Peters St, 30313","id":264},{location":"281
,{"location":"144 Walker St, 30313","id":138},{location":"322 Peters St
:"274 Walker St SW, 30313","id":133},{location":"261 Walker Street SW,
:"291 Peters St SW, 30313","id":128},{location":"180 Walker Street SW S
:"263 Walker St SW, 30313","id":129},{location":"244 Peters Street SW,
:"264 Peters Street SW, 30313","id":135},{location":"263 Peters St, 303
Peters Street, 30313","id":130},{location":"144 Walker Street, 30313",
```



# Interesting ... but

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- Loosens HATEOAS
  - Hypermedia to Code + Data
- Introduces a different kind of coupling
  - Clients deal with POX and not links
  - Breaks URI opacity
- Examples
  - Appcelerator – SOAP like
  - <http://www.applebox.com.au> - uses SOAP/POST
  - <http://www.contactoffice.com> - uses XML/POST



- Don't fight the architecture
  - Innovate, enhance
  - Don't break
  - Or break judiciously