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WEB 420 RESTful APIs

Discussion 8.1 Webhooks

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Webhooks allow the user to be able to build or set up integrations. A webhook is an HTTP request that is triggered by an event in a source system and then sent to a specific destination system with a certain amount of data (What are Webhooks and how they work). These webhooks are automated which means that they are automatically sent when the event is triggered in the source system (What are Webhooks and how they work). For a system to be able to send webhooks the system should be able to support this process. To be able to build a system that can send webhooks, it should be able to trigger HTTP requests for different types of events. To be able to receive webhook requests, the system should be able to register for one or more of these events where the platforms offer a webhook. The webhook request will be sent to a destination endpoint, or a URL. This URL should be registered as the Webhook URL for the event that is being registered. Once the webhook is registered and completed, the webhook requests at the destination URL will be received each time the event happens. Webhook formats are provided in JSON or XML. Webhook requests can be either received in GET or POST requests. GET webhook requests are “simple and have their payload appended to the webhook URL as a query string” (What are Webhooks and how they work). Meanwhile, POST webhook requests have their “payload in the request body and might also contain properties like authentication tokens” (What are Webhooks and how they work). Webhooks are great ways to be able to share information amongst online platforms whenever possible in an efficient and responsive way that best suits a consumers needs.

Reference

*What are Webhooks and how they work*. Hookdeck. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://hookdeck.com/webhooks/guides/what-are-webhooks-how-they-work#post-or-get-webhooks>