

# Middleware Architectures 1

## Lecture 5: Representational State Transfer

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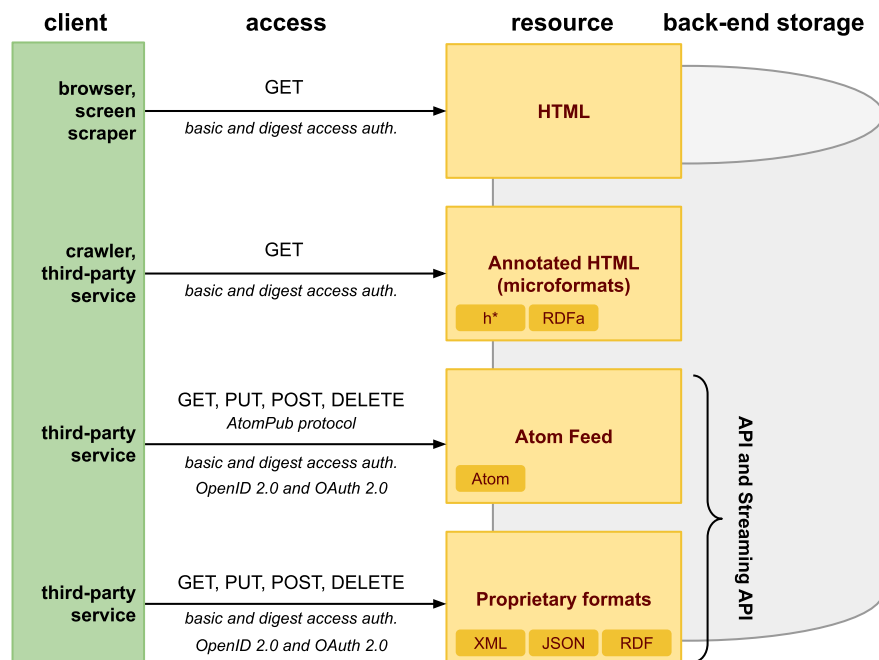


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## Overview

- **Introduction to REST**
- Uniform Resource Identifier
- Resource Representation
- Uniform Interface

## Data on the Web



## REST

- REST
  - *Representational State Transfer*
- Architecture Style
  - Roy Fielding – co-author of HTTP
  - He coined REST in his PhD thesis [\[4\]](#).
    - The thesis abstracts from HTTP technical details
    - HTTP is one of the REST implementation → **RESTful**
    - REST is a leading programming model for Web APIs
- REST (RESTful) proper design
  - people break principles often
  - See *REST Anti-Patterns* [\[4\]](#) for some details.
- REST and Web Service Architecture
  - REST is a realization of WSA resource-oriented model

## REST and Web Architecture

- Tim-Berners Lee
  - *"creator", father of the Web*
- Key Principles
  - *Separation of Concerns*
    - *enables independent innovation*
  - *Standards-based*
    - *common agreement, big spread and adoption*
  - *Royalty-free technology*
    - *a lot of open source, no fees*
- Architectural Basis
  - **Identification:** *universal linking of resources using URI*
  - **Interaction:** *protocols to retrieve resources – HTTP*
  - **Formats:** *resource representation (data and metadata)*

## HTTP Advantages

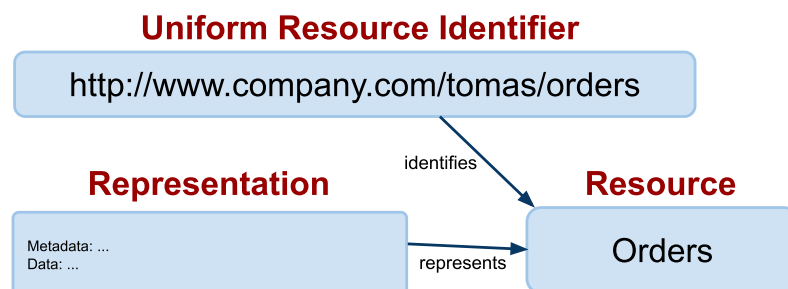
- Familiarity
  - *HTTP protocol is well-known and widely used*
- Interoperability
  - *All environments have HTTP client libraries*
    - *technical interoperability is thus no problem*
    - *no need to deal with vendor-specific interoperability issues*
  - *You can focus on the core of the integration problem*
    - *application (domain, content) interoperability*
- Scalability
  - *you can use highly scalable Web infrastructure*
    - *caching servers, proxy servers, etc.*
  - *HTTP features such as HTTP GET idempotence and safe allow you to use caching*

## REST Core Principles

- REST architectural style defines constraints
  - *if you follow them, they help you to achieve a good design, interoperability and scalability.*
- Constraints
  - *Client/Server*
  - *Statelessness*
  - *Cacheability*
  - *Layered system*
  - *Uniform interface*
- Guiding principles
  - *Identification of resources*
  - *Representations of resources and self-descriptive messages*
  - *Hypermedia as the engine of application state (HATEOAS)*

## Resource

- A resource can be anything such as
  - *A real object: car, dog, Web page, printed document*
  - *An abstract thing such as address, name, etc. → RDF*
- A resource in REST
  - *A resource corresponds to one or more entities of a data model*
  - *A representation of a resource can be conveyed in a message electronically (information resource)*
  - *A resource has an identifier and a representation and a client can apply an access to it*



## Access to a Resource



- Terminology
  - *Client* = *User Agent*
  - **Dereferencing URI** – a process of obtaining a protocol from the URI and creating a request.
  - **Access** – a process of sending a request and obtaining a response as a result; access usually realized through HTTP.

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## URI, URL, URN

- URI – Uniform Resource Identifier
  - URI only identifies a resource
    - it does not imply the resource physically exists
  - URI could be URL (locator) or URN (name)
- URL – Uniform Resource Locator
  - in addition allows to locate the resource
    - that is — its network location
  - every URL is URI but an URI does not need to be URL
- URN – Uniform Resource Name
  - refers to URI under "urn" scheme (RFC 2141 [↗](#))
  - require to be globally unique and persistent
    - even if the resource cease to exist/becomes unavailable

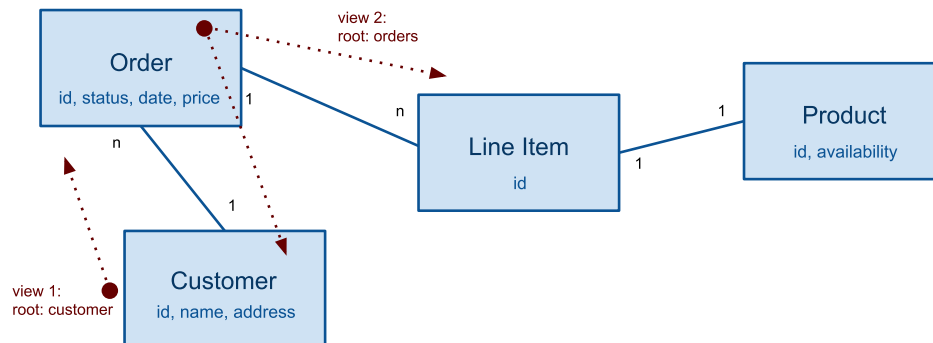
## URI

- Definition

URI = scheme ":" [ "//" authority ] [ "/" path ] [ "?" query ] [ "#" frag ]
- Hierarchal sequence of components
  - **scheme**
    - refers to a spec that assigns IDs within that scheme
    - examples: **http**, **ftp**, **mailto**, **urn**
    - **scheme != protocol**
  - **authority**
    - registered name (domain name) or server address
    - optional port and user
  - **path and query**
    - identify resource within the scheme and authority scope
    - path – hierarchal form
    - query – non-hierarchal form (parameters key=value)
  - **fragment**
    - reference to a secondary resource within the primary resource

## Resources over Entities

- Application's data model
  - *Entities and properties that the app uses for its data*



- URI identifies a resource within the app's data model
  - **path** – a "view" on the data model
    - data model is a graph
    - URI identifies a resource using a path in a tree with some root

## Examples of Views

- View 1
    - all customers: **/customers**
    - a particular customer: **/customers/{customer-id}**
    - All orders of a customer: **/customers/{customer-id}/orders**
    - A particular order: **/customers/{customer-id}/orders/{order-id}**
  - View 2
    - all orders: **/orders**
    - All orders of a customer: **/orders/{customer-id}**
    - A particular order: **/orders/{customer-id}/{order-id}**
- ⇒ Design issues
- Good design practices
    - No need for 1:1 relationship between resources and data entities
      - A resource may aggregate data from two or more entities
      - Thus only expose resources if it makes sense for the service
    - Try to limit URI aliases, make it simple and clear

## Path vs. Query

- Path
  - Hierarchical component, a view on the data
  - The main identification of the resource
- Query
  - Can define selection, projection or other processing instructions
  - Selection
    - filters entries of a resource by values of properties
    - `/customers/?status=valid`
  - Projection
    - filters properties of resource entries
    - `/customers/?properties=id,name`
  - Processing instructions examples
    - data format of the resource → cf. URI opacity
    - `/customers/?format=JSON`
    - Access keys such as API keys
    - `/customers/?key=3ae56-56ef76-34540aeb`

## Fragment Semantics

- Fragment semantics for HTML
  - assume that `orders.html` are in HTML format.
  - 1 | `http://company.com/tomas/orders.html#3456`
  - ⇒ there is a HTML element with `id=3456`
- But:
  - Consider `orders` resource in `application/xml`
  - 1 | `<orders>`
  - 2 |     `<order id="3456">...</order>`
  - 3 |     `...`
  - 4 | `</orders>`
  - Can't say that `http://company.com/tomas/orders.xml#3456` identifies an order element within the `orders` resource.
  - `application/xml` content type does not define fragment semantics



## Major characteristics

- Capability URL
  - Short lived URL generated for a specific purpose
  - For example, an user e-mail verification
- URI Alias
  - Two different URIs identifying the same resource
- URI Collision
  - One URI identifying two different resources (misuse of an URI authority)
- URI Opacity
  - Content type encoded as part of an URI
  - <http://www.example.org/customers.xml>
- Resource versions encoded in an URI
  - Two URIs identifying the same resource of different versions
  - <http://www.example.org/v1/customers.xml>
- Persistent URL
  - URL is valid even when the resource is obsolete
  - For example, a redirection should be in place

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## Representation and Data Format

- Representation
  - Various languages, one resource can have multiple representations
    - XML, HTML, JSON, YAML, RDF, ...
    - should conform to Internet Media Types
- Data format
  - Format of resource data
  - Binary format
    - specific data structures
    - pointers, numeric values, compressed, etc.
  - Textual format
    - in a defined encoding as a sequence of characters
    - HTML, XML-based formats are textual

## Metadata

- Metadata ~ self-description
  - Data about the resource
  - e.g., data format, representation, date the resource was created, ...
    1. Defined by HTTP response headers
    2. Can be part of the data format
      - Atom Syndication Format such as **author**, **updated**, ...
      - HTML **http-equiv** meta tags
- Resource anatomy



## Content-Type Metadata

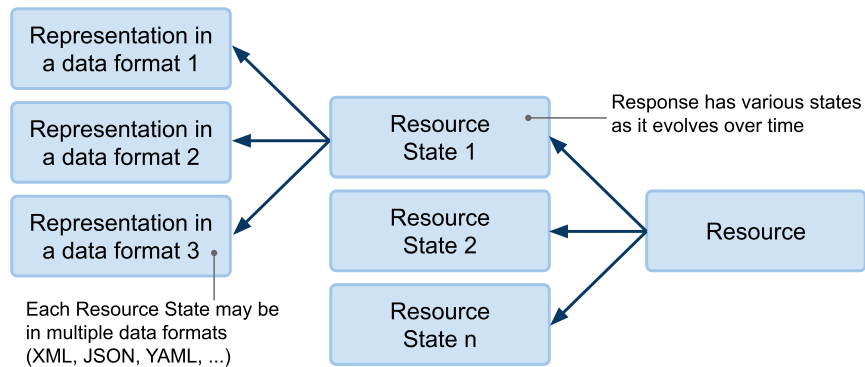
- Access
  - to be retrieved (*GET*)
  - to be inserted or updated (*PUT, POST*)
  - to be deleted (*DELETE*)
- Request
  - HTTP header **Accept**, part of content negotiation protocol
- Response
  - HTTP header **Content-Type: type/subtype; parameters**
  - Specifies an Internet Media Type [☞](#) of the resource representation.
    - IANA (Internet Assigned Numbers Authority) manages a registry of media types [☞](#) and character encodings
    - subtypes of **text** type have an optional charset parameter  
**text/html; charset=iso-8859-1**
  - A resource may provide more than one representations
    - promotes services' loose coupling

## Major Media Types

- Common Standard Media Types
  - **text/plain**
    - natural text in no formal structures
  - **text/html**
    - natural text embedded in HTML format
  - **application/xml, application/json**
    - XML-based/JSON-based, application specific format
  - **application/wsdl+xml**
    - **+xml** suffix to indicate a specific format
- Non-standard media types
  - Types or subtypes that begin with **x-** are not in IANA  
**application/x-latex**
  - subtypes that begin with **vnd.** are vendor-specific  
**application/vnd.ms-excel**

## Resource State

- State
  - Resource representation is in fact a **representation of a resource state**
  - Resource may be in different states over time



- In REST resource states represent application states

## Resource State Example

- Time **t1**: client A retrieves a resource **/orders** (GET)

```
1 | <orders>
2 |   <order id="54467"/>
3 |   <order id="65432"/>
4 | </orders>
```

- Time **t2**: client B adds a new order (POST)

```
1 | <order>
2 |   ...
3 | </order>
```

- Time **t3**: client A retrieves a resource **/orders** (GET)

```
1 | <orders>
2 |   <order id="54467"/>
3 |   <order id="65432"/>
4 |   <order id="74567"/>
5 | </orders>
```

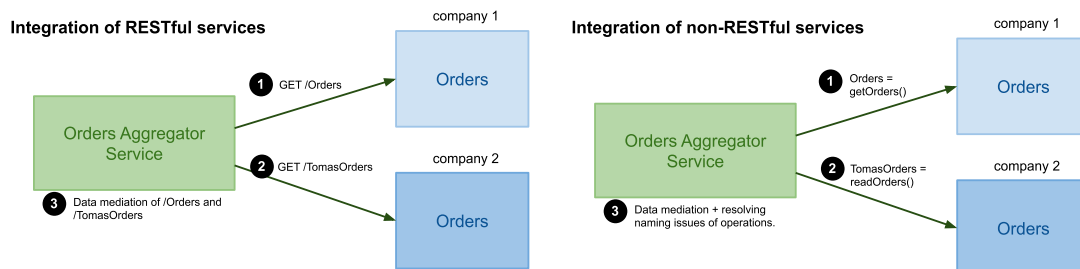
- The resource **/orders** has different states in **t1** and **t3**.

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## Uniform Interface

- Uniform interface = finite set of operations
  - *Resource manipulation*
    - *CRUD – Create (POST/PUT), Read (GET), Update (PUT/PATCH), Delete (DELETE)*
  - *operations are not domain-specific*
    - *For example, GET /orders and not getOrder()*
    - *This reduces complexity when solving interoperability*
- Integration issues examples



## Safe and Unsafe Operations

- Safe operations
  - *Do not change the resource state*
  - *Usually "read-only" or "lookup" operation*
  - *Clients can cache the results and refresh the cache freely*
- Unsafe operations
  - *May change the state of the resource*
  - *Transactions such as buy a ticket, post a message*
  - *Unsafe does not mean dangerous!*
- Unsafe interactions and transaction results
  - **POST** response may include transaction results
    - *you buy a ticket and submit a purchase data*
    - *you get transaction results*
    - *and you cannot bookmark this..., why?*
  - *Should be referable with a persistent URI*

## Idempotence

- Idempotent operation
  - *Invoking a method on the same resource always has the same effect*
  - *Operations GET, PUT, DELETE*
- Non-idempotent operation
  - *Invoking a method on the same resource may have different effects*
  - *Operation POST*
- Effect = a state change
  - *recall the effect definition in MDW*

# GET

- Reading

- **GET** *retrieves a representation of a state of a resource*
  - > GET /orders HTTP/1.1
  - > Accept: application/xml
  - < HTTP/1.1 200 OK
  - < Content-Type: application/xml
  - <
  - < ...resource representation in xml...
- *It is read-only operation*
- *It is **safe***
- *It is **idempotent***
- **GET** *retrieves different states over time but the effect is always the same, cf. **resource state** hence it is idempotent.*
- *Invocation of **GET** involves content negotiation*

# PUT

- Updating or Inserting

- **PUT** *updates or inserts a representation of a state of a resource*
- *Updating the resource is a **complete replacement of the resource***
  - > PUT /orders/4456 HTTP/1.1
  - > Content-Type: application/xml
  - >
  - > <order>...</order>
  - < HTTP/1.1 CODE
- *where **CODE** is:*
  - **200 OK** or **204 No Content** *for updating: A resource with id **4456** exists, the client sends an updated resource*
  - **201 Created** *for inserting: A resource **does not exist**, the client generates the id **4456** and sends a representation of it.*
- *It is **not safe** and it is **idempotent***

# PATCH

- **PATCH** to partial update a resource
  - *IETF specification, see PATCH Method for HTTP* [↗](#)
- Use in GData Protocol
  - *To add, modify or delete selected elements of an Atom feed entry*
  - *Example to delete a description element and add a new title element*

**gd:fields** uses the partial response syntax

```
1 PATCH /myFeed/1/1/
2 Content-Type: application/xml
3
4 <entry xmlns='http://www.w3.org/2005/Atom'
5       xmlns:gd='http://schemas.google.com/g/2005'
6       gd:fields='description'>
7   <title>New title</title>
8 </entry>
```

- *Rules*
  - *Fields not already present are added*
  - *Non-repeating fields already present are updated*
  - *Repeating fields already present are appended*

# POST

- Inserting
    - **POST** inserts a new resource
    - *A server generates a new resource ID, client only supplies a content and a resource URI where the new resource will be inserted.*
- ```
> POST /orders HTTP/1.1
> Content-Type: application/xml
>
> <order>...</order>

< HTTP/1.1 201 Created
< Location: /orders/4456
```
- *It is **not safe** and it is **not idempotent***
  - *A client may "suggest" a resource's id using the **Slug** header*
    - *Defined in AtomPub protocol* [↗](#)



# DELETE

- Deleting
  - **DELETE** *deletes a resource with specified URI*
    - > `DELETE /orders/4456 HTTP/1.1`
    - < `HTTP/1.1 CODE`
  - where *CODE* is:
    - **200 OK**: *the response body contains an entity describing a result of the operation.*
    - **204 No Content**: *there is no response body.*
  - It is *not safe* and it is *idempotent*
    - Multiple invocation of **DELETE /orders/4456** has always the same effect – the resource **/orders/4456** does not exist.

# Other

- HEAD
  - same as **GET** but only retrieves *HTTP headers*
  - It is *safe* and *idempotent*
- OPTIONS
  - queries the resource for resource configuration
  - It is *safe* and *idempotent*

## Types of Errors

- Client-side – status code **4xx**
  - **400 Bad Request**
    - *generic client-side error*
    - *invalid format, such as syntax or validation error*
  - **404 Not Found**
    - *server can't map URI to a resource*
  - **401 Unauthorized**
    - *wrong credentials (such as user/pass, or API key)*
    - *the response contains **WWW-Authenticate** indicating what kind of authentication the service accepts*
  - **405 Method Not Allowed**
    - *the resource does not support the HTTP method the client used*
    - *the response contains **Allow** header to indicate methods it supports*
  - **406 Not Acceptable**
    - *so many restrictions on acceptable content types (using **Accept-\***)*
    - *server cannot serialize the resource to requested content types*

## Types of Errors (Cont.)

- Server-side – status code **5xx**
  - **500 Internal Server Error**
    - *generic server-side error*
    - *usually not expressive, logs a message for system admins*
  - **503 Service Not Available**
    - *server is overloaded or is under maintenance*
    - *the response contains **Retry-After** header*

## Use of Status Codes

- Service should respect semantics of status codes!

```
> GET /orders HTTP/1.1
> Accept: application/json

< HTTP/1.1 200 OK
< Content-Type: application/json
<
< { "error" :
<   { "error_text" :
<     "you do not have rights to access this resource " }
< }
```

- *Client must understand the semantics of the response.*
- *This breaks loose coupling and reusability service principles*
- *The response should be:*

```
< HTTP/1.1 401 Unauthorized
< ...

< ...optional text describing the error...
```

## Respect HTTP Semantics

- Do not overload semantics of HTTP methods

- *For example, GET is read-only method and idempotent*
- *REST Anti-pattern:*

**GET /orders/?add=new\_order**

→ *This is not REST!*

→ *This breaks both safe and idempotent principles*

- Consequences

- *Result of GET can be cached by proxy servers*
- *They can revalidate their caches freely*
- *You can end up with new entries in your storage without you knowing!*

- The same is true for other methods