

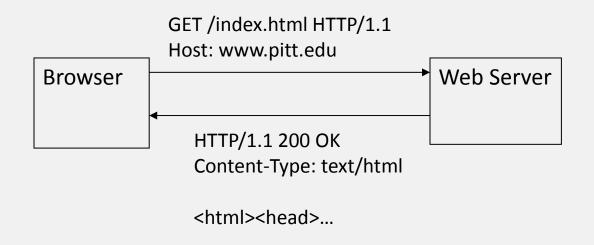
CLOUD COMPUTING APPLICATIONS

Cloud Services

Prof. Roy Campbell

Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)

- A communications protocol
- Allows retrieving inter-linked text documents (hypertext)
 - World Wide Web
- HTTP verbs
 - HEAD
 - GET
 - POST
 - PUT
 - DELETE
 - TRACE
 - OPTIONS
 - CONNECT



SOAP – Simple Object Access Protocol

- Transmitted by HTTP or SMTP (or many others)
- Coded in XML (can be decoded on any machine)
- Return value: any XML document
- Underlies Web Services Description Language (WSDL)

Representational State Transfer (REST)

 A style of software architecture for distributed hypermedia systems such as the World Wide Web

- Introduced in the doctoral dissertation of Roy Fielding
 - One of the principal authors of the HTTP specification
- A collection of network architecture principles that outline how resources are defined and addressed

REST and HTTP

- The motivation for REST was to capture those characteristics of the Web that made the Web successful
 - URI-addressable resources
 - HTTP
 - Make a request receive response display response
- Exploits the use of the HTTP beyond HTTP POST and HTTP GET
 - HTTP PUT, HTTP DELETE

REST - Not a Standard

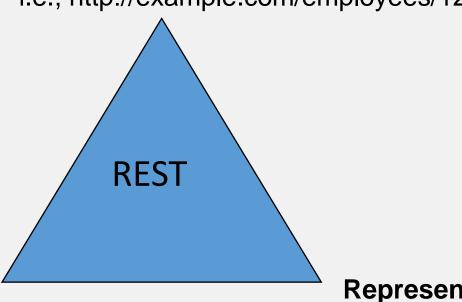
- REST is not a standard
 - JSR 311: JAX-RS: The Java[™] API for RESTful Web Services
- But it uses several standards:
 - HTTP
 - URL
 - XML/HTML/GIF/JPEG/etc. (resource representations)
 - Text/xml, text/html, image/gif, image/jpeg, etc. (resource types, MIME types)

Main Concepts

Nouns (resources)

unconstrained

i.e., http://example.com/employees/12345



Verbs *constrained*i.e., GET

Representations constrained i.e., XML

Resources

- The key abstraction of information in REST is a resource
- A resource is a conceptual mapping to a set of entities
 - Any information that can be named can be a resource: a document or image, a temporal service (e.g., "today's weather in Los Angeles"), a collection of other resources, a non-virtual object (e.g., a person), and so on
- Represented with a global identifier (URI in HTTP)
 - http://www.boeing.com/aircraft/747

Naming Resources

- REST uses URI to identify resources
 - http://localhost/books/
 - http://localhost/books/ISBN-0011
 - http://localhost/books/ISBN-0011/authors
 - http://localhost/classes
 - http://localhost/classes/cs2650
 - http://localhost/classes/cs2650/students
- As you traverse the path from more generic to more specific, you are navigating the data

Verbs

- Represent the actions to be performed on resources
- HTTP GET
- HTTP POST
- HTTP PUT
- HTTP DELETE

HTTP GET

- How clients ask for the information they seek
- Issuing a GET request transfers the data from the server to the client in some representation
- GET http://localhost/books
 - Retrieve all books
- GET http://localhost/books/ISBN-0011021
 - Retrieve book identified with ISBN-0011021
- GET http://localhost/books/ISBN-0011021/authors
 - Retrieve authors for book identified with ISBN-0011021

HTTP POST, HTTP PUT

- HTTP POST creates a resource
- HTTP PUT updates a resource
- POST http://localhost/books/
 - Content: {title, authors[], ...}
 - Creates a new book with given properties
- PUT http://localhost/books/isbn-111
 - Content: {isbn, title, authors[], ...}
 - Updates book identified by isbn-111 with submitted properties

HTTP DELETE

- Removes the resource identified by the URI
- DELETE http://localhost/books/ISBN-0011
 - Delete book identified by ISBN-0011

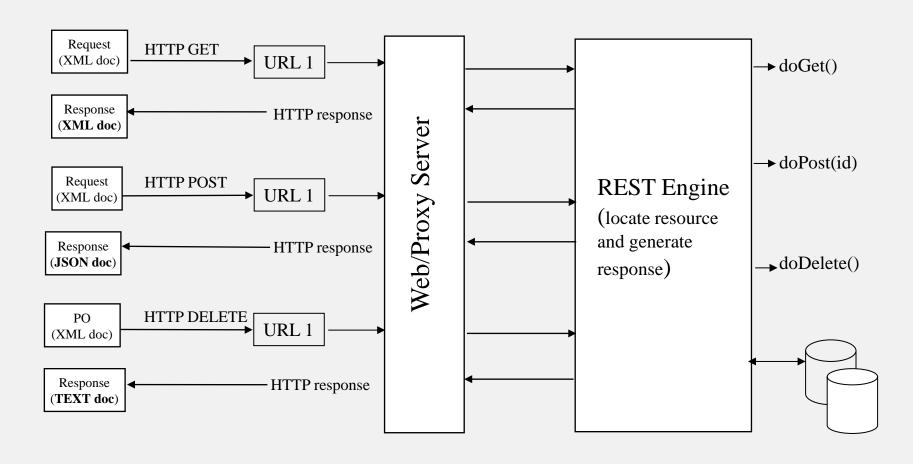
Representations

- How data is represented or returned to the client for presentation
- Two main formats:
 - JavaScript Object Notation (JSON)
 - XML
- It is common to have multiplerepresentations of the same data

Representations

- XML
 - <COURSE>
 - <ID>CS2650</ID>
 - <NAME>Distributed Multimedia Software</NAME>
 - </COURSE>
- JSON
 - {course
 - {id: CS2650}
 - {name: Distributed Multimedia Software}
 - }

Architecture Style



Real Life Examples

- Google Maps
- Google AJAX Search API
- Yahoo Search API
- Amazon WebServices