

# INFO/CS 4302

# Web Information Systems

FT 2012

Week 7: RESTful API Design

- Bernhard Haslhofer -

# Plan for today...

- RESTful APIs – Architectural principles contd.
- REST API Design
- Real-world REST APIs (Groupwork)
- Questions, Housekeeping, ...

# **RESTFUL APIS – ARCHITECTURAL PRINCIPLES CONTD.**

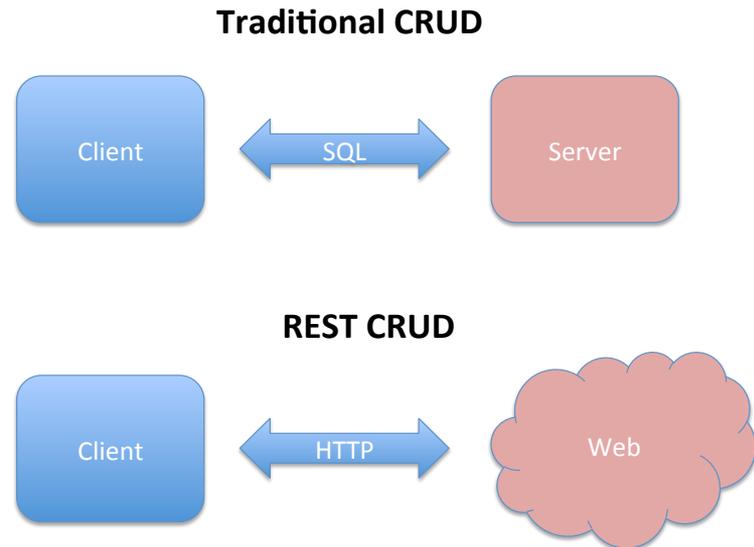
# The Resource-Oriented Architecture

- A set of design principles for building RESTful Web Services
  - Addressability
  - **Uniform interface**
  - Connectedness
  - Statelessness



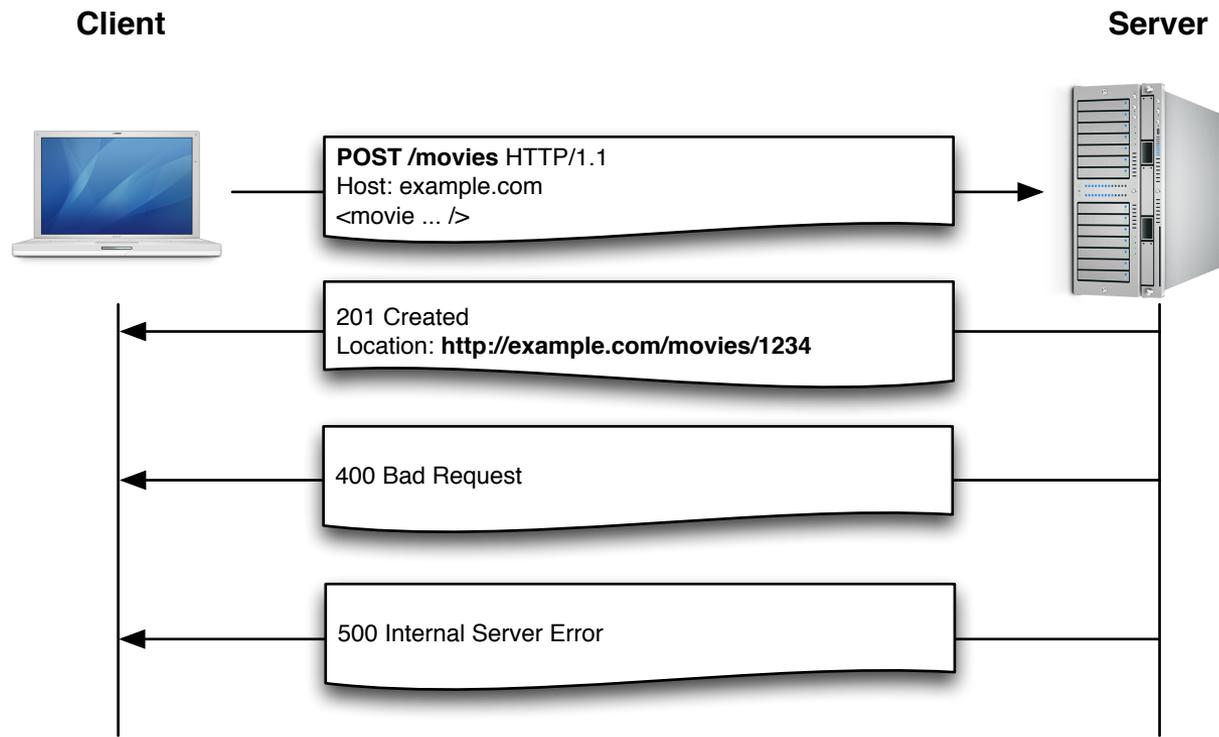
# Uniform Interface

- With HTTP we have all methods we need to manipulate Web resources (**CRUD** interface)
  - **Create** = POST (or PUT)
  - **Read** = GET
  - **Update** = PUT
  - **Delete** = DELETE



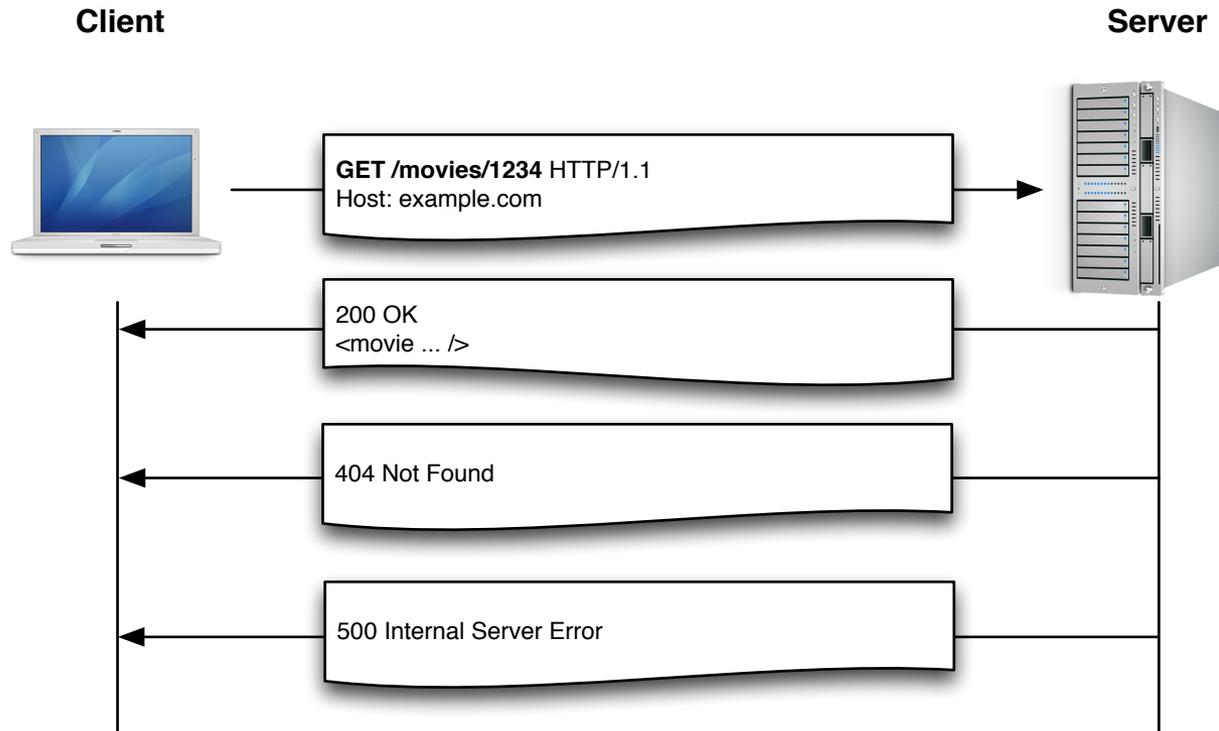
# Uniform Interface

- **CREATE** a new resource with HTTP **POST**



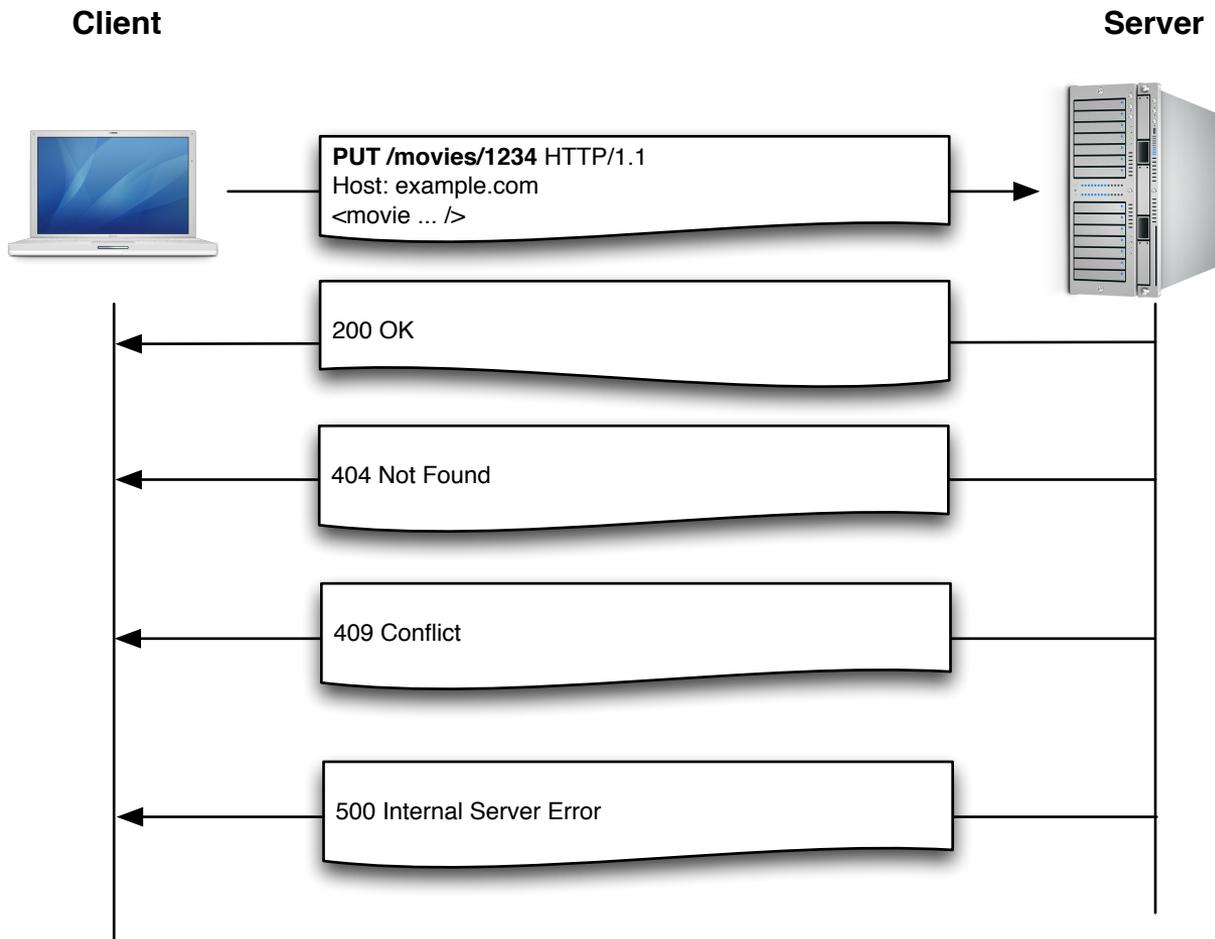
# Uniform Interface

- **READ** an existing resource with HTTP **GET**



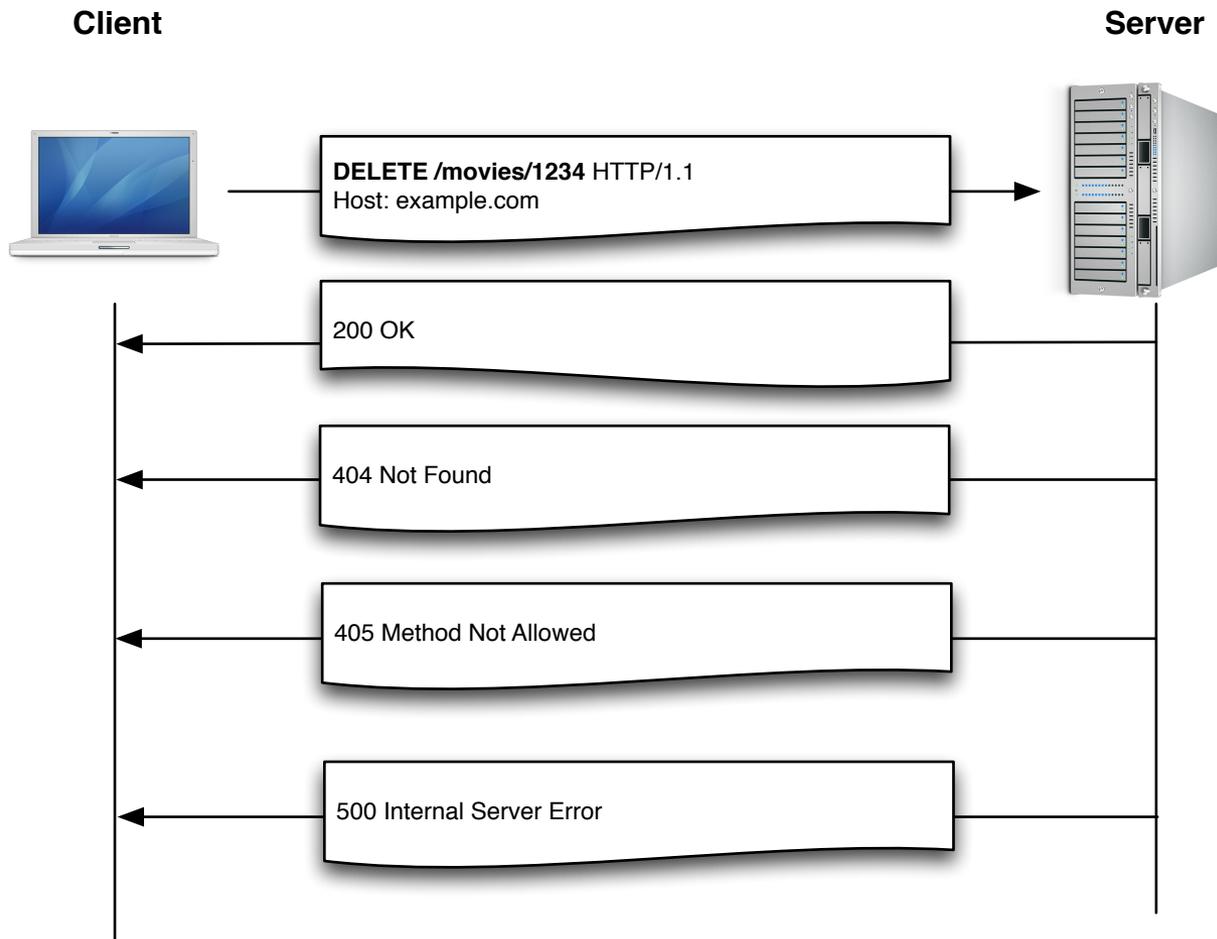
# Uniform Interface

- **UPDATE** an existing resource with HTTP **PUT**



# Uniform Interface

- **DELETE** an existing resource with HTTP **DELETE**



# The Resource-Oriented Architecture

- A set of design principles for building RESTful Web Services
  - Addressability
  - Uniform interface
  - **Connectedness**
  - Statelessness



# Connectedness

- In RESTful services, resource representations are hypermedia
- Served documents contain not just data, but also **links** to other resources

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
```

```
Date: ...
```

```
Content-Type: application/xml
```

```
<?xml...>
```

```
<movie>
```

```
  <title>The Godfather</title>
```

```
  <synopsis>...</synopsis>
```

```
  <actor>http://example.com/actors/567</actor>
```

```
</movie>
```

# The Resource-Oriented Architecture

- A set of design principles for building RESTful Web Services
  - Addressability
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  - Connectedness
  - **Statelessness**



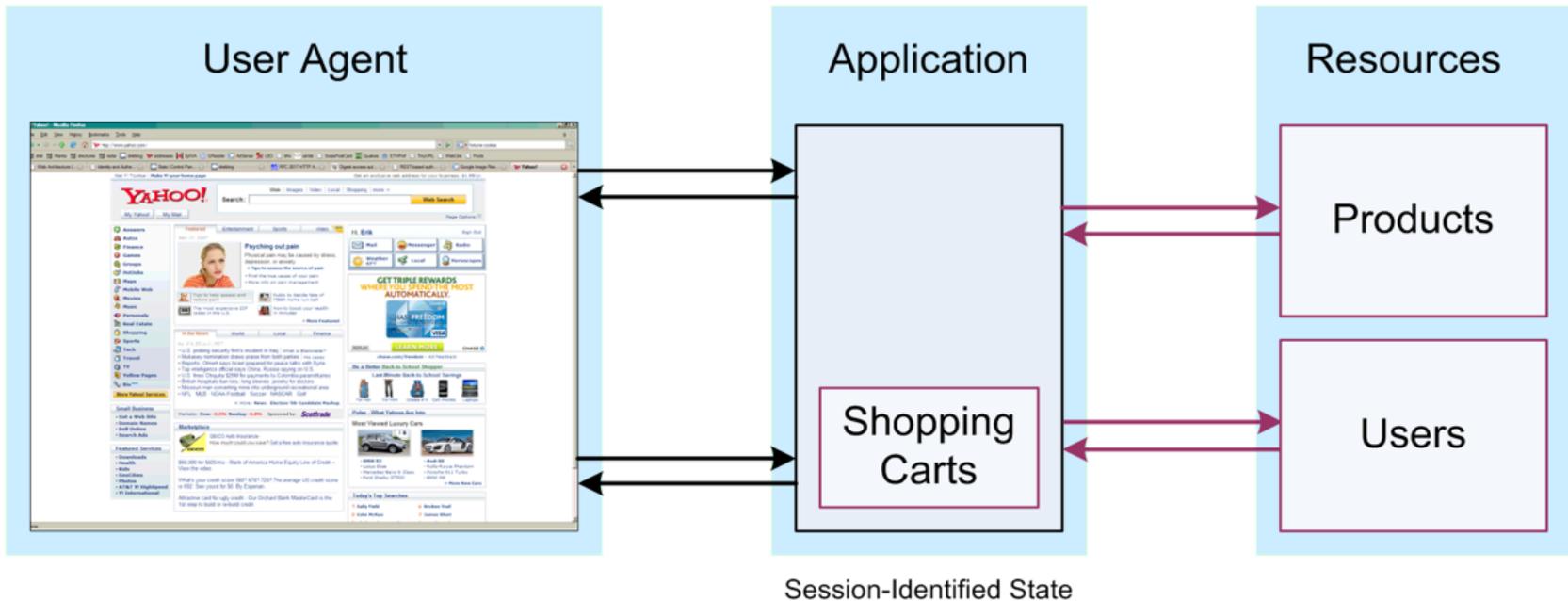
# Statelessness

- Statelessness = every HTTP **request** executes in complete **isolation**
- The request contains all the information necessary for the server to fulfill that request
- The **server never relies on information from a previous request**
  - if information is important (e.g., user-authentication), the client must send it again

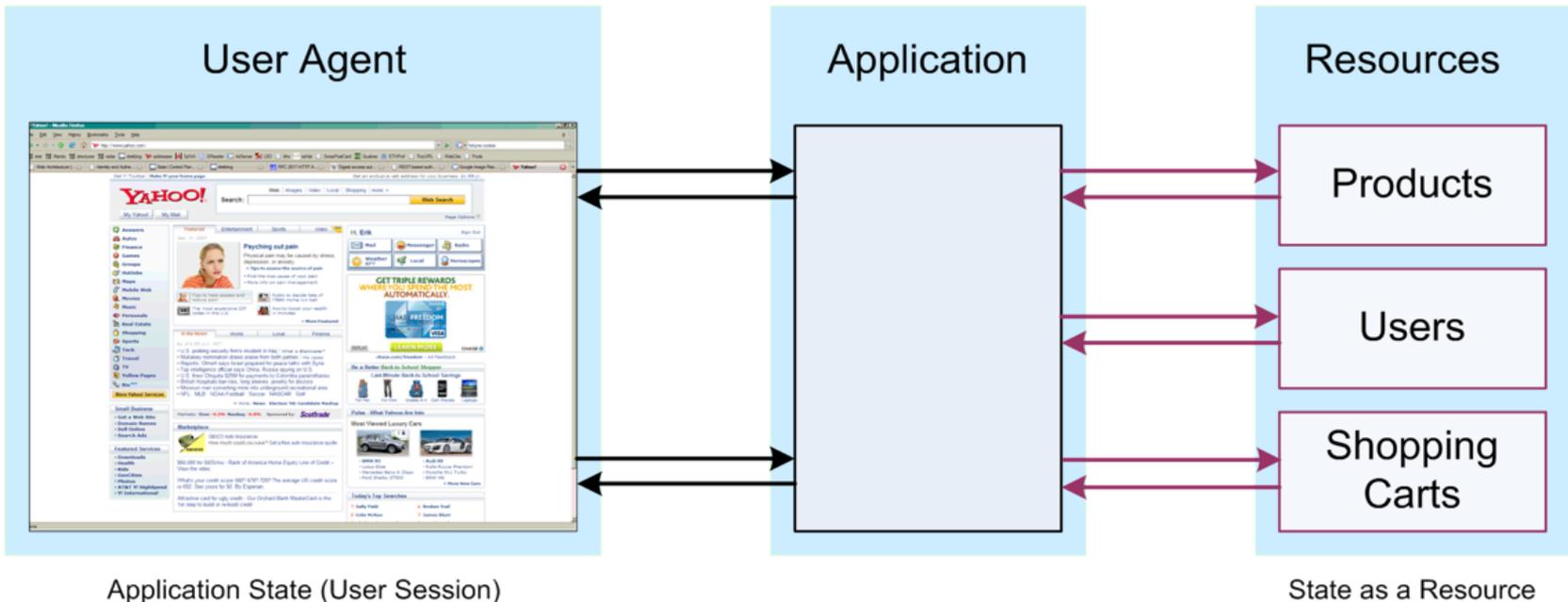
# Statelessness

- This constraint does not say “stateless applications”!
  - for many RESTful applications, state is essential
  - e.g., shopping carts
- It means to move state to **clients** or **resources**
- State in resources
  - the same for every client working with the service
  - when a client changes resource state other clients see this change as well
- State in clients (e.g., cookies)
  - specific to client and has to be maintained by each client
  - makes sense for maintaining session state (login / logout)

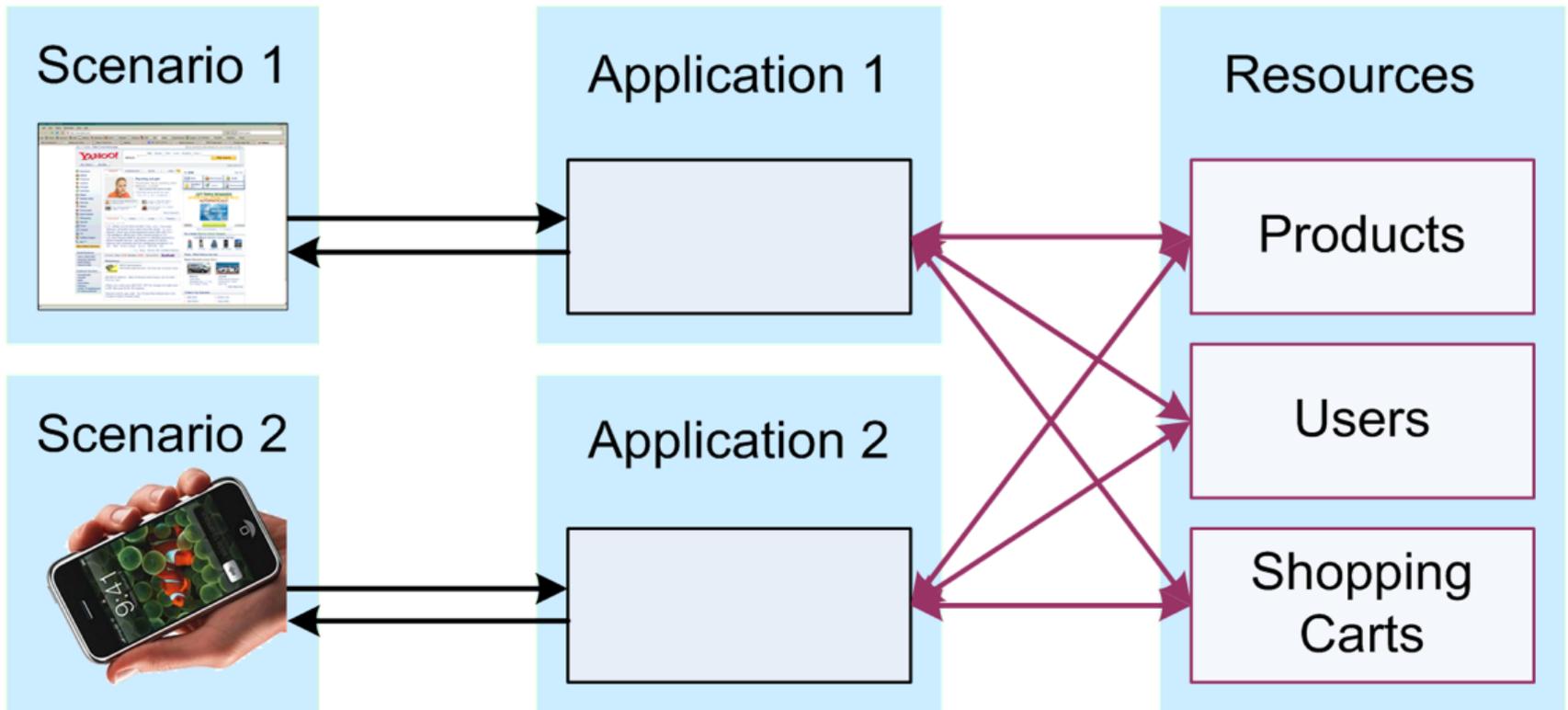
# State in the Application



# Statelessness



# Statelessness



# Tools and Frameworks

- **Ruby on Rails** - a framework for building RESTful Web applications
  - <http://www.rubyonrails.org/>
- **Restlet** - framework for mapping REST concepts to Java classes
  - <http://www.restlet.org>
- **Django** - framework for building RESTful Web applications in Python
- JAX-RC specification (<http://jsr311.java.net/>) provides a Java API for RESTful Web Services over the HTTP protocol.
- **RETEasy** (<http://www.jboss.org/reteasy/>) - JBoss project that provides various frameworks for building RESTful Web Services and RESTful Java applications. Fully certified JAX-RC implementation.

# **RESTFUL SERVICE DESIGN – IN BRIEF**

dret.net/netdret/docs/rest- x

dret.net/netdret/docs/rest-icwe2010/design.pdf

Università della Svizzera italiana

Faculty of Informatics

UC Berkeley School of Information

# 2 RESTful Service Design

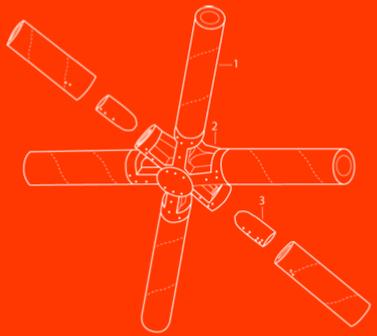
Cesare Pautasso  
Faculty of Informatics  
University of Lugano, Switzerland

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<http://www.pautasso.info>

ICWE 2010 Vienna

## Web API Design

Crafting Interfaces that Developers Love



apigee  
Brian Mulloy

# Design Methodology

- Identify and name **resources** to be exposed by the service
  - actors and movies
- Model **relationships** between resources that can be followed to get more details
  - an actor can play in several movies
  - several actors are playing in a movie
- Define “nice” **URIs** to address the resources

# Design Methodology

- Map **HTTP verbs** to resources
  - e.g., GET movie, POST movie, etc...
- Design and document **resource representations**
  - we want to serve JSON (and XML)
  - the JSON mime-type is application/json
- Implement and deploy Web Service
- Test with cURL or browser developer tools

# REST API Design Principles

- Who is the target audience?
- What are we trying to achieve with an API?

# REST API Design Principles

- Make **application developer** as successful as possible
- Primary design principle: .“**...maximize developer productivity and success**” (Mulloy)
- Keep simple things simple
- Take the **developer’s point of view**

# Nouns are good; verbs are bad

- Simple and intuitive base URLs
  - /actors
  - /peopleplayingin80iesmovies
- 2 base URLs per resource
  - /actors (collection)
  - /actors/1234 (specific element in collection)
- Keep verbs out of your base URLs
  - /getAllActors

# Nouns are good; verbs are bad

- Use HTTP verbs

Resource	POST (create)	GET (read)	PUT (update)	DELETE (delete)
/actors	Create a new actor	List actors	Bulk update actors	Delete all actors
/actors/1234	Error	Show actor 1234	If exists update actor 1234 Else: error	Delete actor 1234

# Plural nouns and concrete names

- Using plural nouns might be more intuitive
  - /movies
  - /actors
- Singular nouns are OK, but avoid mixed model
  - /movie /actor
  - /movies /actor
- Prefer a manageable number (12-24) of concrete entities over abstraction
  - /movie /actor /producer /cinema ...
  - /item

# Simplify associations

- Relationships can be complex
  - movie -> actor -> pets -> ...
  - URL levels can become deep
- In most cases URL level shouldn't be deeper than: **resource/identifier/resource**
  - /actor/1234/movies
  - /movies/1234/actors

# Filtering

...sweep complexity behind the ?

[/actors?gender=male&age=50](#)

# Handling Errors

- Use HTTP status codes
  - over 70 are defined; most APIs use only subset of 8-10
- Start by using
  - **200 OK** (...everything worked)
  - **400 Bad Request** (..the application did sth. wrong)
  - **500 Internal Server Error** (...the API did sth. wrong)
- If you need more, add them
  - 201 Created, 304 Not Modified, 401 Unauthorized, 403 Forbidden, etc..

# Handling Errors

- Make messages returned in HTTP body as verbose as possible

```
{"developerMessage" : "Verbose, plain  
language description of the problem for  
the app developer with hints about how to  
fix it.",
```

```
"userMessage": "Pass this message on to the  
app user if needed.",
```

```
"errorCode" : 12345,
```

```
"more info": http://example.com/errors/  
12345"}
```



200  
OK



400  
Bad Request



500  
Internal Server Error

# Versioning

- Never release an API without a version
- Suggested syntax
  - put version number in first path element
  - ,v' prefix
  - simple ordinal number
  - /v1/actors
- Maintain at least one version back

# Partial responses

- Sometimes you don't need the entire representation
- Save bandwidth
- Add optional fields in a comma-delimited list
  - `/movies?fields=title`

# Pagination

- It's almost always a bad idea to return every available resource
- Use limit and offset to allow pagination
  - `/movies?limit=20&offset=0`
- Include metadata about total number of resources in representation

# Actions not dealing with resources

- Certain API calls don't send resource responses
  - calculate
  - translate
  - convert
- Use verbs and make it clear in the docs
- `/convert?from=EUR&to=USD&amount=100`

# Multiple Formats

- Support for more than one format is recommended
  - JSON default format; XML secondary
  - mapping can be automated
- „Pure“ RESTful approach
  - **Accept: application/xml** in HTTP Header
- Pragmatic approach
  - /actors.json, /actors.xml
  - /actors/1234.json, /actors/1234.xml
- Mixed approach
  - /actors -> content negotiated depending on Accept header
  - /actors.json -> direct format-specific access

# Search

- Global search (across resources)
  - `/search?q=godfather`
- Scoped search
  - `/actors/1234/movies?q=godfather`
- Formatted results
  - `/search.xml?q=godfather`

# API subdomain

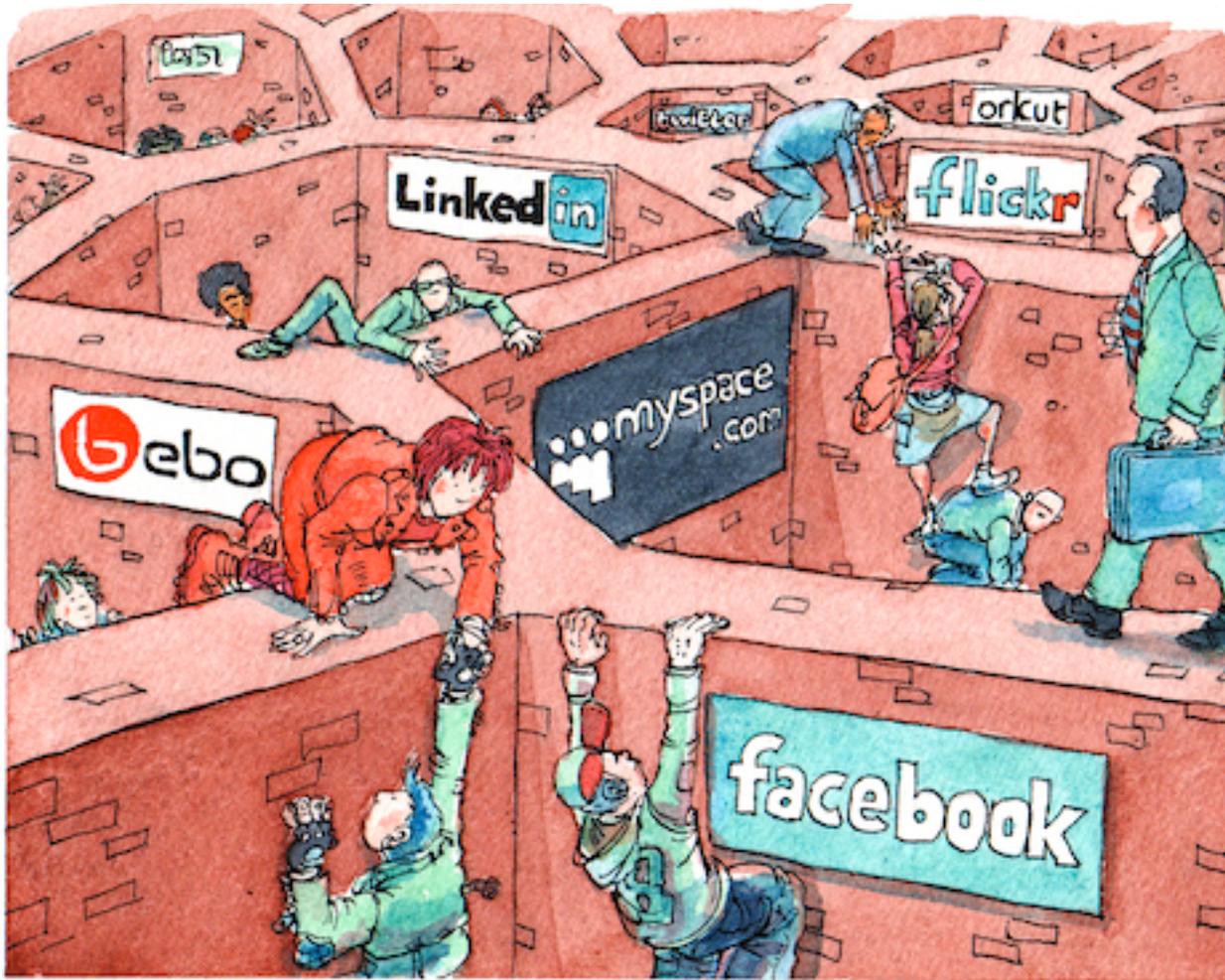
- Consolidate all API requests under one API subdomain
  - [api.example.com](https://api.example.com)
- Developer portal (documentation, etc...)
  - [developer.example.com](https://developer.example.com)
- Web redirects
  - e.g., redirect browser requests to developer portal

# REAL-WORLD REST APIS

# Instructions

- Form groups of 5 and choose one Web API
- Answer the following questions (**15 min**):
  - Which resources are exposed and how are they named?
  - Which HTTP verbs are used and for what purpose?
  - How is error handling implemented? Which HTTP error codes are used?
  - Is filtering, pagination, and search supported? If yes, how?
  - **how RESTful is the Web API?**
- Create summary slides at:  
<http://bit.ly/info4302-existing-apis>
- Be prepared to talk about your findings

# Outlook



Social Networking Sites as Walled Gardens by David Simonds



# Readings

- Tutorial Design Principles, Patterns and Emerging Technologies for RESTful Web Services (Cesare Pautasso and Erik Wilde):  
<http://dret.net/netdret/docs/rest-icwe2010/>
- Web API Design – Crafting Interfaces that Developers Love:  
<http://apigee.com/about/api-best-practices>