# Intro to REST APIs

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Representational state transfer (REST) or RESTful web services are a way of providing interoperability between computer systems on the Internet. There are 6 constraints although most apis only care about 5.

However we implement our api, implement it in the same way for the entire api. There are some expectations.

Each endpoint is a resource. A resource is an object that is a representation of something. For example you don't get the database back from the request you get a representation of the database.

## Uniform Interface - Identification of Resources

#### Use URIs

- /course
- /course/id/1234

## **Output Format Doesn't Matter**

JSON/XML

## Don't Change The URI For Each Format

- No /course/xml, /course/json, etc.
- Use Accept header ex: Accept: application/json

Everything you need to modify or delete the resource is in the response.

## Uniform Interface - Manipulate the Resources With the Same URI

If an endpoint is /course/id/1234. I can use the available verbs to manipulate that resource using the same uri.

#### Example

GET /course/id/1234 - returns details about the course with the id of 1234 DELETE /course/id/1234 - deletes the course with the id of 1234

## Not

/course/id/1234/delete

The data returned also has enough information for the client to know what to do with it.

- Cache Headers
  - How long should I wait before asking for this data again?
- MIME Type
  - What format is this data in? JSON/XML?

## Uniform Interface - Hypermedia as the Engine of Application State (HATEOAS)

Not always implemented, but can be very powerful.

"cancel": "http://api-dev.gsb.stanford.edu/booking/reservation/id/ems-728708", "endDate": "2017-11-01T12:00:00-0700".

"id": "http://api-dev.gsb.stanford.edu/booking/reservation/id/ems-728708",

"name": "Architecture Council",

"startDate": "2017-11-01T10:30:00-0700",

"status": "Confirmed",

"type": "BookingReservation"

The server doesn't keep track of what happens from one request to the next.

Clients are allowed to cache responses. This means responses must implicitly or explicitly define themselves as able to be cached.

## **Client-Server**

- Clients have no knowledge of how the server stores the data.
- Servers have no knowledge of how the client keeps track of its state.

Systems may be put in place in front of the data server to improve cacheability, redundancy or provide other services like authorization.

## Simple REST - The Internet

- GET
  - Return a webpage
- POST
  - Submit a form

## Using GET for Form Submission

## <form action="page.php" method="GET">

</form>



- POST Create new information
- GET Read information
- DELETE Delete the information
- PUT Replace the information
- PATCH Change the information

201: Created - It also includes a Location header of the url to find what you just created **Body of POST** 

"endDate": "2017-11-01T12:00:00-0700",
"name": "Architecture Council",
"startDate": "2017-11-01T10:30:00-0700",
"type": "BookingReservation"

200: OK - With etag in the header

**Return Body** 

"cancel": "http://api-dev.gsb.stanford.edu/booking/reservation/id/ems-728708", "endDate": "2017-11-01T12:00:00-0700", "id": "http://api-dev.gsb.stanford.edu/booking/reservation/id/ems-728708", "name": "Architecture Council", "startDate": "2017-11-01T10:30:00-0700", "status": "Confirmed", "type": "BookingReservation"

204: No Content

204: No Content

**Body of POST** 

"endDate": "2017-11-01T12:00:00-0700",
"name": "Architecture Council",
"startDate": "2017-11-01T10:30:00-0700",
"type": "BookingReservation"

#### **Status Code**

204: No Content

## **PATCH Body**

{ "op": "replace", "path": "/name", "value": "My Reservation" },
{ "op": "add", "path": "/description", "value": ["Here is my description"] },
{ "op": "remove", "path": "/phone"}

## **PATCH - Process**

