HTTP APIs

The glue between clients and servers
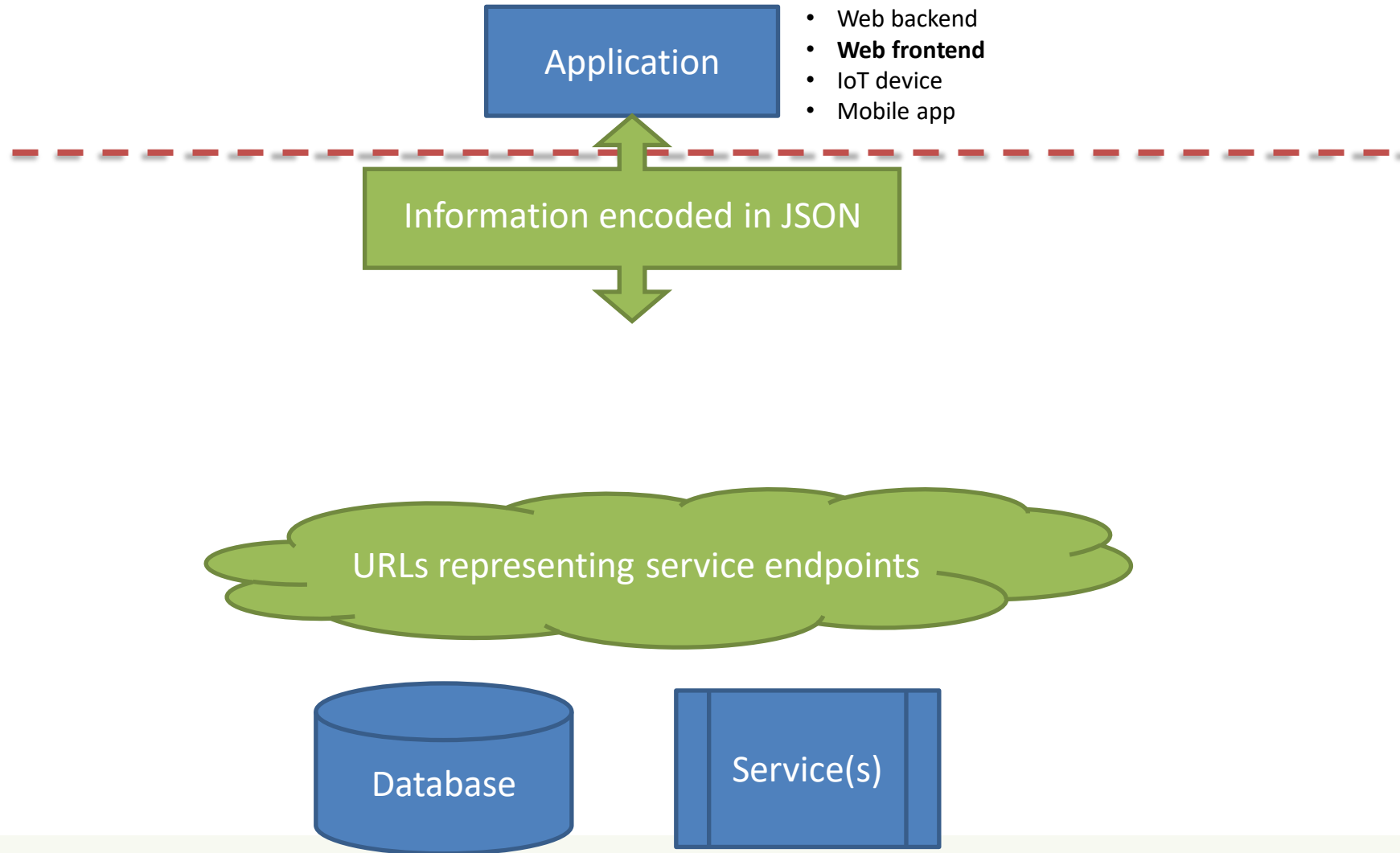
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Goal

Application

- Web backend
- **Web frontend**
- IoT device
- Mobile app

Database

Service(s)

Architecture

Application

- Web backend
- **Web frontend**
- IoT device
- Mobile app

Information encoded in JSON

URLs representing service endpoints

Database

Service(s)
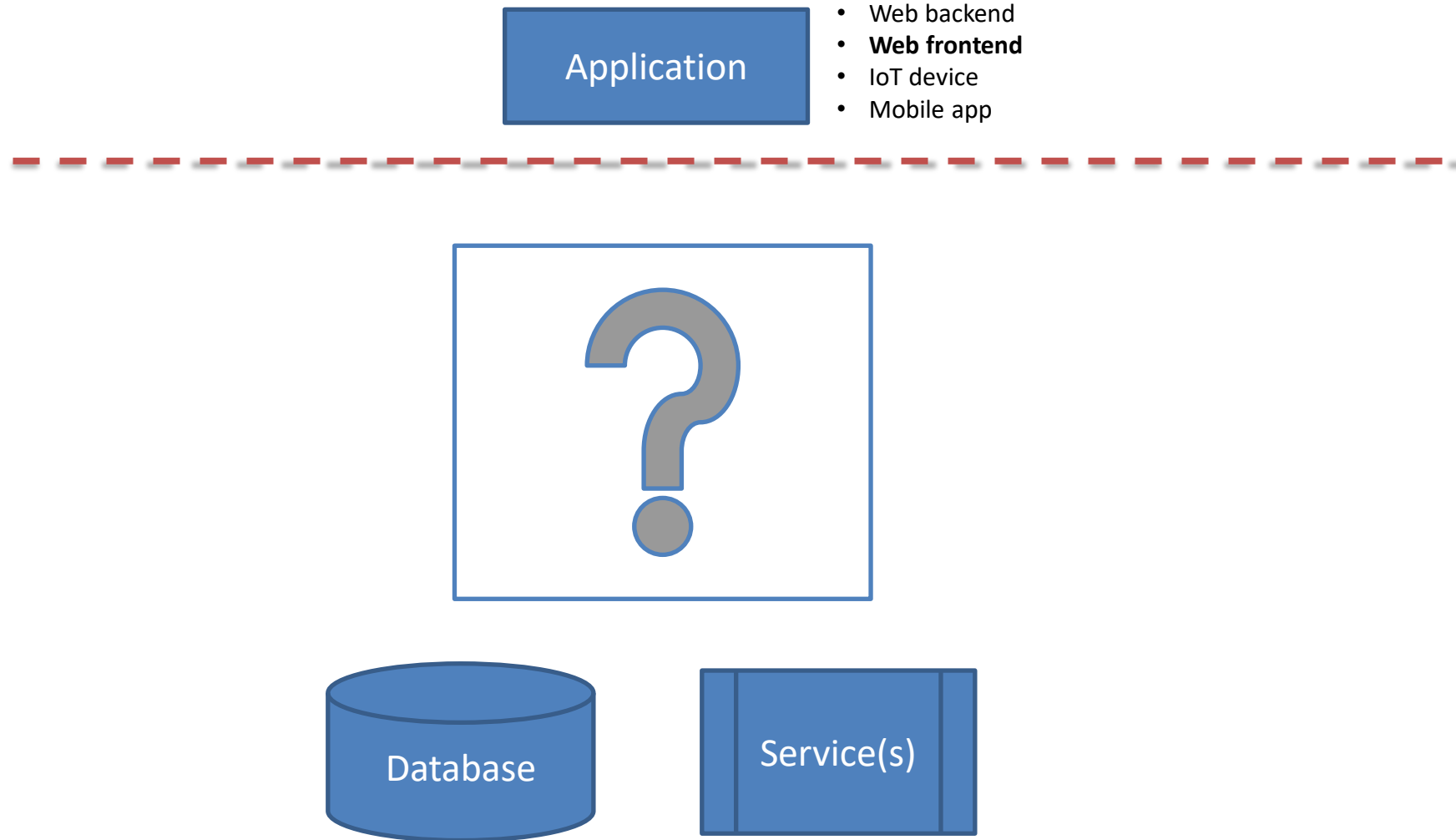
# JSON - JavaScript Object Notation

/ˈdʒeɪ·sən/

- Lightweight Data Interchange Format
  - Subset of JavaScript syntax for object literals
  - Easy for humans to read and write
  - Easy for machines to parse and generate
  - https://www.json.org/
  - ECMA 404 Standard: http://www.ecma-international.org/publications/files/ECMA-ST/ECMA-404.pdf
  - RFC 8259: https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc8259
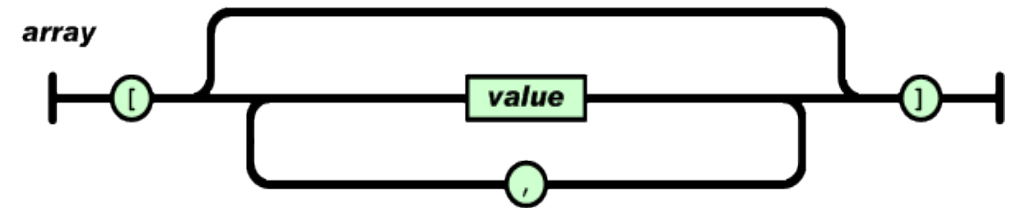- Media type: `application/json`
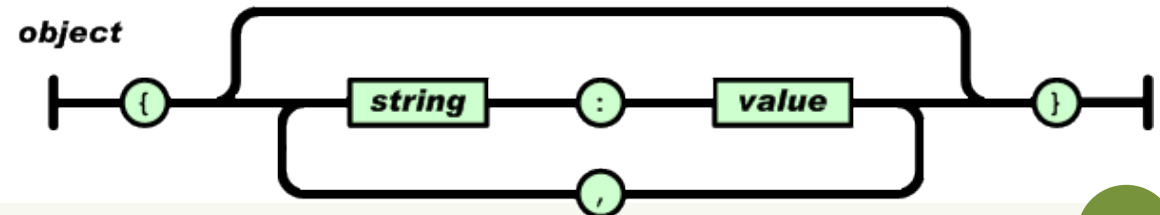
JSON Logical Structure

- Primitive types: string, number, true/false/null
  - Strings MUST use "double" quotes, not 'single'
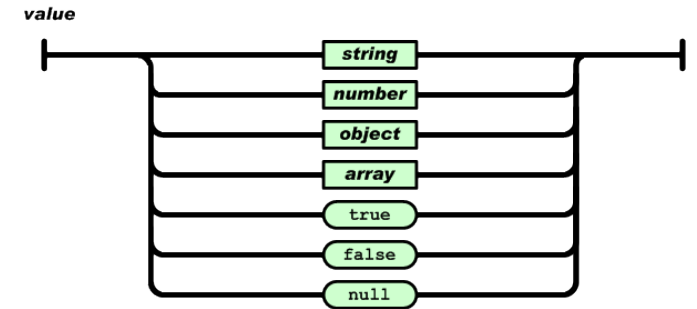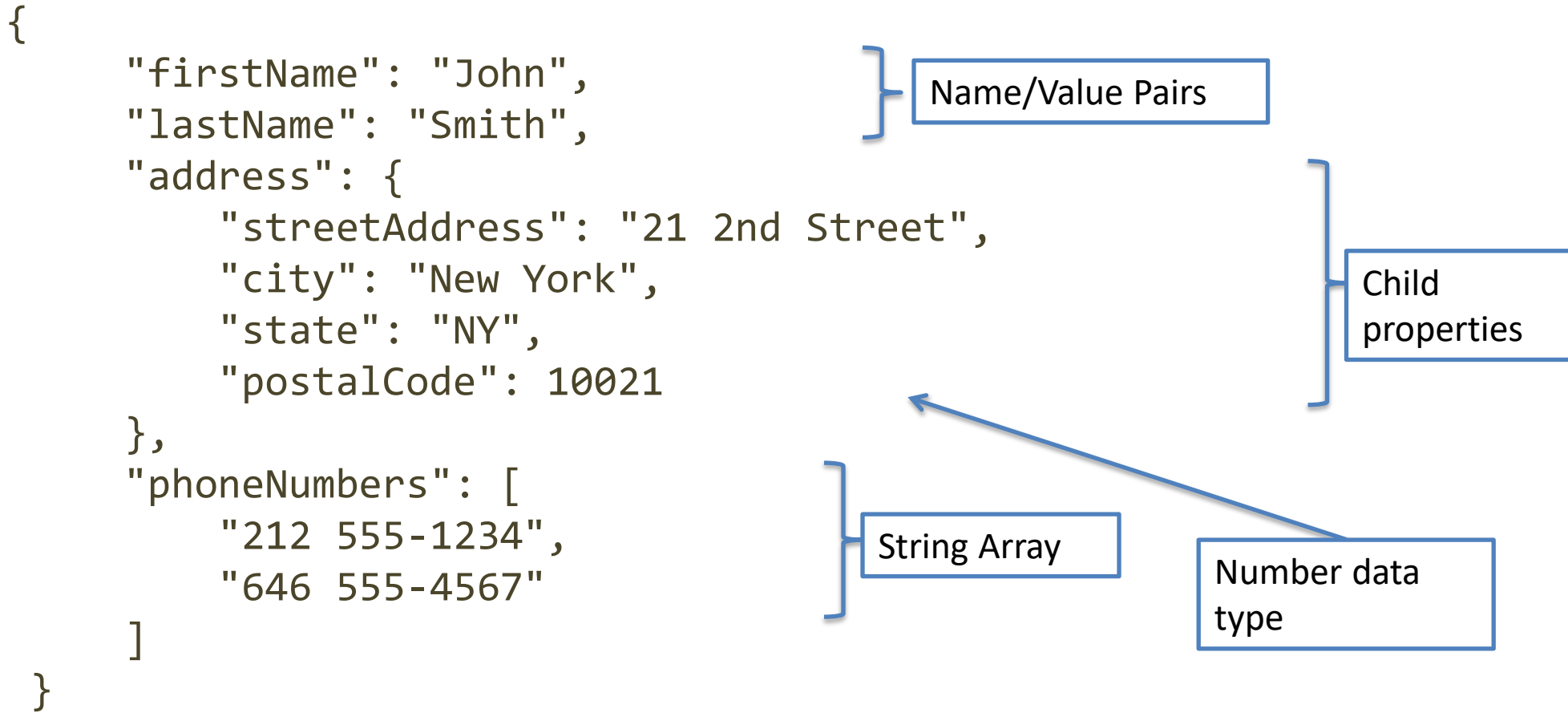
- Composite type – Array: ordered lists of values

- Composite type – Objects: list of key-value pairs
  - Keys are strings (not identifiers)
  - MUST be "quoted"

JSON Example

```
{
    "firstName": "John",
    "lastName": "Smith",
    "address": {
        "streetAddress": "21 2nd Street",
        "city": "New York",
        "state": "NY",
        "postalCode": 10021
    },
    "phoneNumbers": [
        "212 555-1234",
        "646 555-4567"
    ]
}
```

Name/Value Pairs

Child properties

String Array

Number data type

Using JSON in JavaScript

- `JSON.stringify` to convert objects into JSON
  - `const aString = JSON.stringify(myObj)`
  - Works recursively also on nested objects/arrays
  - Excludes function properties (methods) and undefined-valued properties

- `JSON.parse` to convert JSON back into an object
  - `const myObj = JSON.parse(aString)`
  - All created objects have the default `{}` Object prototype
    - Can fix with a *reviver* callback

https://javascript.info/json

Main Types of URIs

- **Collection** URI
  - Represents a set (or list) of objects (or items) of the same type
  - Format: /collection
    - `http://api.polito.it/students`
    - `http://api.polito.it/courses`

- **Element** (Item, Simple) URI
  - Represents a single item, and its properties
  - Format: /collection/identifier
    - `http://api.polito.it/students/s123456`
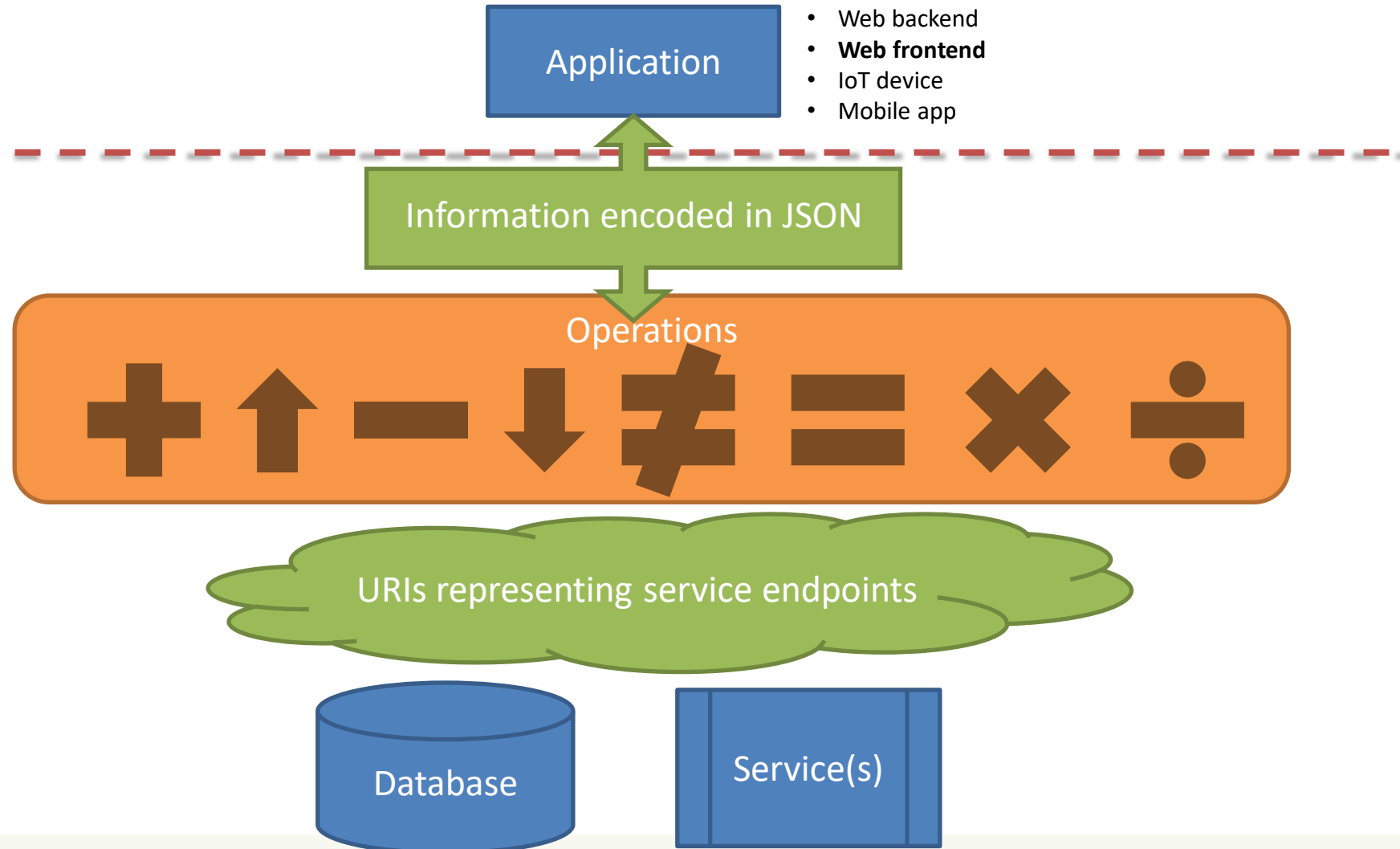   - `http://api.polito.it/courses/01zqp`

Best Practice for URIs Definition

- Nouns (not verbs)

- Plural nouns

- Concrete names (not abstract)
  - /courses, not /items

Operations on Server URIs

- The server supports operations on the specified object/collection(s)
  - Add
  - Delete
  - Update
  - Find
  - Search
  - …

Architecture

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Information encoded in JSON

Operations

URIs representing service endpoints

Database

Service(s)

Actions Use HTTP Methods

- GET
  - Retrieve the representation of the resource (in the HTTP response body)
  - Collection: the list of items
  - Element: the properties of the element
- POST
  - Create a new resource (data in the HTTP request body)
  - Use a URI for a Collection
- PUT
  - Update an existing element (data in the HTTP request body)
  - Mainly for elements' properties
- DELETE

Actions on Resources

Resource	GET	POST	PUT	DELETE
Collection	Retrieve the list of items	Add a new element to the collection	-	-
Single Element	Retrieve the properties of the element	-	Replace the values of the element properties	Delete the element

Actions on Resources: Example

Resource	GET	POST	PUT	DELETE
/dogs	List dogs	Create a new dog	Bulk update dogs (avoid)	Delete all dogs (avoid)
/dogs/1234	Show info about the dog with id 1234	ERROR	If exists, update the info about dog #1234	Delete the dog #1234

Standard Methods

Standard Method	HTTP Mapping	HTTP Request Body	HTTP Response Body
List	GET <collection URL>	N/A	Resource* list
Get	GET <resource URL>	N/A	Resource*
Create	POST <collection URL>	Resource	Resource*
Update	PUT or PATCH <resource URL>	Resource	Resource*
Delete	DELETE <resource URL>	N/A	google.protobuf.Empty**

https://cloud.google.com/apis/design/standard_methods

Relationships

- A given Element may have a (1:1 or 1:N) relationship with other Element(s)

- Represent with: /collection/identifier/relationship

- `http://api.polito.it/students/s123456/courses` (list of courses followed by student `s123456`)

- `http://api.polito.it/courses/01qzp/students` (list of students enrolled in course `01qzp`)

Complex Resource Search

- Use ?*parameter*=*value* for more advanced resource filtering (or search)
  - E.g., https://api.twitter.com/1.1/statuses/user_timeline.json**?scre en_name=twitterapi&count=2**

Errors

- When errors or exceptions are encountered, use meaningful HTTP Status Codes
  - The Response Body may contain additional information (e.g., informational error messages)

```
{
    "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://dev.teachdogrest.com/errors/12345"
}
```

API Design

- How to design a set of APIs for your application?
- Practical guidelines, with applied standard practices
- Suggestion: Google API Design Guide
  - https://cloud.google.com/apis/design/
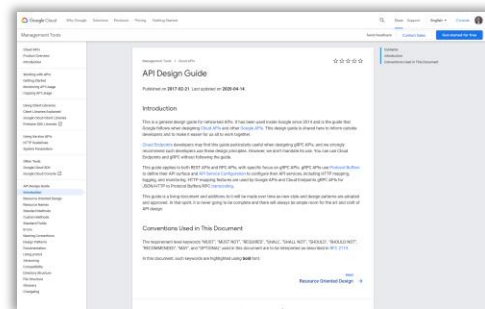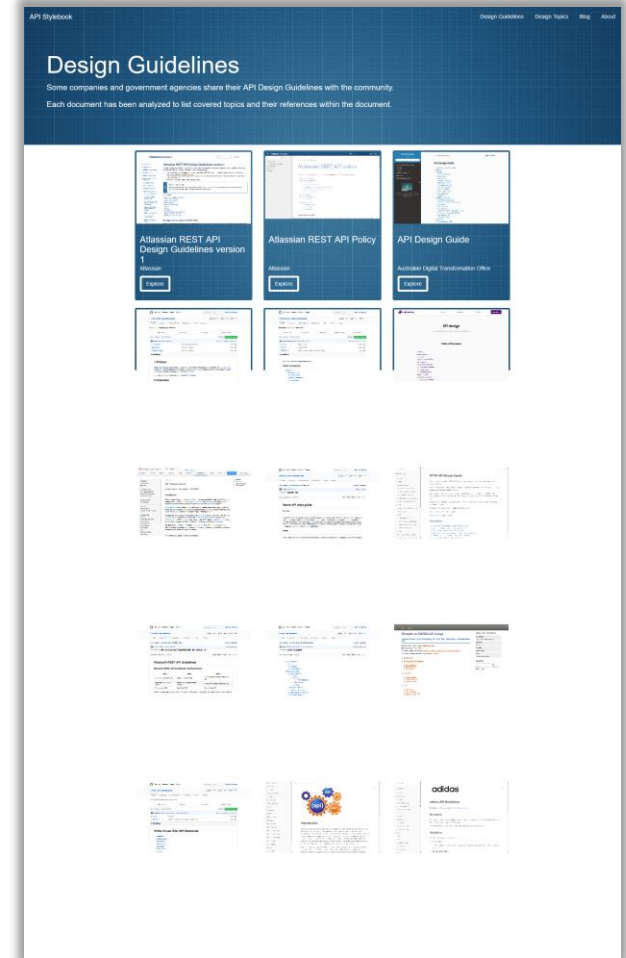
Guidelines for implementing back-end APIs

HTTP APIS IN EXPRESS

HTTP APIs implementation

- HTTP API endpoints are just regular HTTP requests
- Request URL contains the Element Identifiers (/dogs/1234)
  - Extensive usage of parametric paths (/dogs/:dogId)
- Request/response Body contains the Element Representation (in JSON)
  - **Request:** `req.body` with `express.json()` middleware
  - **Response:** `res.json()` to send the response
- Always validate input parameters
- Always validate input parameters
- Really, always validate input parameters

Collections

Elements

GET

```
app.get('/courses', (req, res) => {
  dao.listCourses().then((courses) => {
    res.json(courses);
  });
});
```

```
app.get('/courses/:code', (req, res) => {
  // validation of req.params.code!!
  dao.readCourse(req.params.code)
  .then((course)=>res.json(course));
});
```

POST

```
app.use(express.json());

app.post('/exams', (req, res) => {
  const exam = req.body;
  // validation of exam!!
  dao.createExam(exam);
});
```

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