RESTFUL Web services and their use in telecommunications (Chapter 11)

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Outline

• Why RESTFUL Web services?

• Essentials of RESTFUL Web services

• Using RESTFUL Web services for telecommunications
Why RESTFUL Web services?

- What is Web 2.0?
- How the web works?
- How Big Web Services Works?
- What is REST and why we need it?
What is Web 2.0?

- Web 1.0, or the human web, is designed for human use.
- Web 2.0, or the programmable web, is designed for consumption by software programs.
- Web 2.0 enables communities and web client participation.
## What is Web 2.0?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Web 1.0</th>
<th>Web 2.0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>– Human web</td>
<td>– Programmable web</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Is about HTML</td>
<td>– Is about XML</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Is about client-server</td>
<td>– Is about peer-to-peer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Is about reading</td>
<td>– about writing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Is about companies</td>
<td>– Is about communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Is about home pages</td>
<td>– Is about blogs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Is about owning</td>
<td>– Is about sharing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Is about services sold over the web</td>
<td>– Is about web services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>……</td>
<td>……</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
How the web works?

- The HTTP client:
  - Connects to the server.
  - Sends the server a method (“GET”) and a path to the resource (“/hello.txt”).
- The server sent back the contents of the requested document.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Client request</th>
<th>Server response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GET /hello.txt HTTP/1.1</td>
<td>200 OK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Host: <a href="http://www.example.com">www.example.com</a></td>
<td>Content-Type: text/plain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hello, world!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
How the web works?

- HTTP characteristics
  - a request-response protocol
  - Statelessness
  - Scalability
  - Addressability
  - Cachability
  - Unified interface
How the web works?

- **HTTP methods (RFC 2616)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Safe Methods</th>
<th>Retrieve information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GET</td>
<td>retrieve information identified by the Request-URI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEAD</td>
<td>retrieve meta-information information identified by the Request-URI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Idempotent Methods</th>
<th>The result is the same if execute once or many times</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GET, HEAD</td>
<td>store the enclosed entity under the supplied Request-URI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUT</td>
<td>delete the resource identified by the Request-URI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELETE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POST</th>
<th>add the entity enclosed in the request as a new subordinate of the resource identified by the Request-URI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E.g.</td>
<td>Post a message to a mailinglist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Extend a database by appending information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Transfer a form data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
How Big Web Services Works?

• ‘Big’ web services are modular programs that can be discovered and invoked over a network.

• They rely on a stack of technologies including XML, SOAP and WSDL.

• The SOAP messages are usually sent across the network using HTTP, although other bindings are possible.
How Big Web Services Works?

Service Registry
- UDDI

Service Requestor
- Publish WSDL, UDDI/SOAP

Service Provider 1
- Publish WSDL, UDDI/SOAP

Service Provider 2
- Bind

WSDL Service 1
- Description
- Publish WSDL, UDDI/SOAP

WSDL Service 2
- Description
- Publish WSDL, UDDI/SOAP

Find WSDL, UDDI/SOAP

WSDL Service 2 Description

Service 1

WSDL Service 2 Description
How Big Web Services Works?

- Complex
  - Every new layer creates failure points, interoperability, and scalability problems.
  - Many SOAP extensions
  - Clients need to support SOAP

- No unified interface
  - Use Remote Procedure Call (RPC)
  - The method is sent in the SOAP message body
  - SOAP messages are sent using HTTP POST

- All the requests to a given WS are sent to the same URI

```xml
<env:Envelope
  xmlns:env="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/"
>
  <env:Header />
  <env:Body>
    <startConference
      xmlns="http://com/conf"
    >
      <str1>alice@ericsson.com</str1>
      <str2>bob@ericsson.com</str2>
      <str3>charles@ericsson.com</str3>
    </startConference>
  </env:Body>
</env:Envelope>
```
What is REST and why we need it?

- What about using the Web’s basic technologies as a platform for distributed services?
  - This is what is REST about.
What is REST and why we need it?

- REST was first coined by Roy Fielding in his Ph.D. dissertation in 2000

- It is a network architectural style for distributed hypermedia systems.

- It is not an architecture, but a set of design criteria that can be used to assess an architecture

- It is not a standard, but uses standards
  - e.g. HTTP, XML, HTML
What is REST and why we need it?

• REST is a way to reunite the programmable web with the human web.

• It is simple
  – Uses existing web standards
  – The necessary infrastructure has already become pervasive
  – RESTFull web services are lightweight
  – HTTP traverse firewall

• RESTful web services are easy for clients to use

• Relies on HTTP and inherits its advantages, mainly
  – Statelessness
  – Addressability
  – Unified interface
What is REST and why we need it?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESTFul web services</th>
<th>Big Web Services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Simple and lightweight</td>
<td>• Complex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Easy to develop</td>
<td>• Harder to develop (requires tools)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The method information is given in the URI (i.e. is the HTTP method)</td>
<td>• The method is given in the request body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Scoping information is given in the URI</td>
<td>• Scoping information is given in the request body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Use HTTP</td>
<td>• Use SOAP/HTTP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– No extra envelope (except for HTTP)</td>
<td>– +SOAP envelope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Can be seen as a ‘postcard’</td>
<td>– Can be seen as a ‘letter’ inside an envelope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Closer in design and philosophy to the web</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Essentials of RESTFUL Web services

- Resource Oriented Architecture (ROA)
- Tools
- Examples of existing RESTful web services
Resource-Oriented Architecture

• The Resource-Oriented Architecture (ROA)
  – Is a RESTful architecture
  – Provides a commonsense set of rules for designing RESTful web services

• ROA concepts
  – Resources
  – Resources names (Unified Resource Identifiers-URIs)
  – Resources representations
  – Links between resources

• ROA Properties:
  – Addressability
  – Statelessness
  – Connectedness
  – Uniform interface
Resources

• What’s a Resource?
  – A resource is any information that
    • can be named
    • Is important enough to be referenced as a thing in itself
  – A resource may be a physical object or an abstract concept
  – e.g.
    • a document
    • a row in a database
    • the result of running an algorithm.

• Unified Resource Identifier (URI)
  – The URI is the name and address of a resource
  – Each resource should have at least one URI
  – URIs should have a structure and should vary in predictable ways
Resource representation

- A representation is any useful information about the state of a resource

- Different representation formats can be used
  - *plain-text*
  - *JSON*
  - XML
  - XHTML
  - ...

- In most RESTful web services, representations are hypermedia
  - i.e. documents that contain data, and *links to other resources*. 
ROA properties

• Addressability
  – An application is addressable if it exposes a URI for every piece of information it serves
  – This may be an infinite number of URIs
    • e.g. for search results
      – \texttt{http://www.google.com/search?q=jellyfish}
ROA properties

• Statelessness
  – The state should stay on the client side, and be transmitted to the server for every request that needs it.

• Statelessness
  – Makes the protocol simpler
  – Ease load balancing
  – Ease access to any resource (for client)

• The most common way to break the HTTP intrinsic statelessness is to use HTTP sessions.
ROA properties

- A stateless search engine
ROA properties

- A stateful search engine
ROA properties

• Connectedness
  – e.g. when searching google, you get
    • Some search results, and a
    • A set of internal links to other pages
ROA properties

- **Uniform interface**
  - **HTTP GET:**
    - Retrieve a representation of a resource
  - **HTTP PUT**
    - Create a new resource, where the client is in charge of creating the resource URI: **HTTP PUT** to the new URI
    - Modify an existing resource: **HTTP PUT** to an existing URI
  - **HTTP POST:**
    - Create a new resource, where the server is in charge of creating the resource URI: **HTTP POST** to the URI of the superordinate of the new resource
  - **HTTP DELETE:**
    - Delete an existing resource:
  - **HTTP HEAD:**
    - Fetch metadata about a resource
  - **HTTP OPTIONS:**
    - Lets the client discover what it’s allowed to do with a resource.
## ROA properties

- **PUT and POST actions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Path</th>
<th>PUT to a new resource</th>
<th>PUT to an existing resource</th>
<th>POST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/weblogs</td>
<td>N/A (resource already exists)</td>
<td>No effect</td>
<td>Create a new weblog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/weblogs/myweblog</td>
<td>Create this weblog</td>
<td>Modify this weblog’s settings</td>
<td>Create a new weblog entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/weblogs/myweblog/entries/1</td>
<td>N/A (how would you get this URI?)</td>
<td>Edit this weblog entry</td>
<td>Post a comment to this weblog entry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ROA properties

- **Safety and Idempotence**
  - GET and HEAD requests are *safe*.
  - GET, HEAD, PUT and DELETE requests are *idempotent*.
  - POST is neither safe nor idempotent.

- **Why safety and idempotence matter**
  - They let a client make reliable HTTP requests over an unreliable network.

- **Why the Uniform Interface Matters**
  - Any RESTful service is as similar as any web site
  - No need to learn how each service expected to receive and send information.
Tools

- **Techniques**
  - HTTP Servlet
  - Ajax

- **APIs**
  - HTTP Servlet API
  - RestLet
  - JSR 311 API for RESTful web service (JAX-RS or Jersey)
  - `XMLHttpRequest` API
Existing services

Examples of existing RESTful web services include:

- Amazon’s Simple Storage Service (S3) (http://aws.amazon.com/s3)
- Services that expose the Atom Publishing Protocol (http://www.ietf.org/html.charters/atompub-charter.html) and its variants such as GData (http://code.google.com/apis/gdata/)
- Most of Yahoo!’s web services (http://developer.yahoo.com/)
- Twitter is a popular blogging site that uses RESTful Web services extensively.
- Most other read-only web services that don’t use SOAP
- Static web sites
- Many web applications, especially read-only ones like search engines
Using RESTFUL Web services for telecommunications

- The procedure to create a RESTful web service
- Illustrative use case
The procedure to create a RESTFul web service

1. Figure out the data set
2. Split the data set into resources

For each kind of resource:
3. Name the resources with URIs
4. Expose a subset of the uniform interface
5. Design the representation(s) accepted from the client
6. Design the representation(s) served to the client
7. Integrate this resource into existing resources, using hypermedia links and forms
8. Consider the typical course of events: what’s supposed to happen?
9. Consider error conditions: what might go wrong?
Illustrative use case

• Use case
  – Create a service that allows users to
    • Create a conference
    • Stop a conference
    • Change media for a conference
    • Get a conference status
    • Add users to a conference
    • Remove users from a conference
    • Change media for a participant
    • Get a participant media
Illustrative use case

1. Figure out the data set
   - Conferences, along with related media and participants

2. Split the data set into resources
   - One special resource that lists the conferences
   - One special resource that lists the participants
   - Each conference is a resource
   - Each participant is a resource

   - In this example, I will not consider media as a resource, but as a conference/participant property
Illustrative use case

3. Name the resources with URIs
   – I’ll root the web service at
     http://www.confexample.com/
   – I will put the list of conferences at the root URI
   – Each conference is defined by its ID:
     http://www.confexample.com/{confId}/
   – A conference participants’ resources are subordinates of the conference resource:
     • The lists of participants:
       http://www.confexample.com/{confId}/participants/
     • Each participant is identified by his/her URI:
       http://www.confexample.com/{confId}/participants/{participantURI}/
4. Expose a subset of the uniform interface

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Operation CRUD</th>
<th>HTTP action</th>
<th>Req Body</th>
<th>Resp Body</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Create: establish a conference</td>
<td>POST: <a href="http://confexample.com/">http://confexample.com/</a></td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Read: Get conference status</td>
<td>GET: <a href="http://confexample.com/%7BconfId%7D">http://confexample.com/{confId}</a></td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Update: Change media for conference</td>
<td>PUT: <a href="http://confexample.com/%7BconfId%7D">http://confexample.com/{confId}</a></td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Delete: terminate a conference</td>
<td>DELETE: <a href="http://confexample.com/%7BconfId%7D">http://confexample.com/{confId}</a></td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Why not to simply use HTML forms to manage a conference?
Illustrative use case

4. Expose a subset of the uniform interface

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Operation CRUD</th>
<th>HTTP action</th>
<th>Req Body</th>
<th>Resp Body</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Participant(s)</td>
<td>Create: Add participant(s)</td>
<td>POST: <a href="http://confexample.com/%7BconfId%7D/participants">http://confexample.com/\{confId\}/participants</a></td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Read: Get information about a participant</td>
<td>GET: <a href="http://confexample.com/%7BconfId%7D/participants/%7BparticipantId%7D">http://confexample.com/\{confId\}/participants/\{participantId\}</a></td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Update: Change media for a participant</td>
<td>PUT: <a href="http://confexample.com/%7BconfId%7D/participants/%7BparticipantId%7D">http://confexample.com/\{confId\}/participants/\{participantId\}</a></td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Delete: delete a participant</td>
<td>DELETE: <a href="http://confexample.com/%7BconfId%7D/participants/%7BparticipantId%7D">http://confexample.com/\{confId\}/participants/\{participantId\}</a></td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Illustrative use case

5-6-7. Design the representation(s) accepted from/served to the client

- **Create conference request body:**

```xml
<Participants>
    <Participant>alice@ericsson.com</Participant>
    <Participant>bob@ericsson.com</Participant>
    <Participant>charles@concordia.ca</Participant>
</Participants>
<Media>audio</Media>
```

- **Create conference Accept response body:**

```plaintext
http://www.confexample/{confId}
```
Illustrative use case

5-6-7. Design the representation(s) accepted from/served to the client

- Get conference status response body:
  
  ```xml
  <Participants>
    <Participant media="video">alice@ericsson.com</Participant>
    <Participant>bob@ericsson.com</Participant>
    <Participant>charles@concordia.ca</Participant>
  </Participants>
  <Media>audio</Media>
  ```

- PUT: change media for a conference request body:
  
  ```xml
  <Media>video</Media>
  ```
Illustrative use case (steps 5-6-7)

• Add participant(s) request body:

```
<Participants>
  <Participant media="audio">alice@ericsson.com</Participant>
  <Participant media="video">bob@ericsson.com</Participant>
</Participants>
```

• Add participant OK response body:

```
<Participants>
  <Participant>
    <uri>alice@ericsson.com</uri>
    <link>http://confexample.com/{confId}/participants/alice@ericsson.com</link>
  </Participant>
  <Participant>
    <uri>bob@ericsson.com</uri>
    <link>http://confexample.com/{confId}/participants/bob@ericsson.com</link>
  </Participant>
</Participants>
```
Illustrative use case

5-6-7. Design the representation(s) accepted from/served to the client

• Get participant status response body:

```xml
<Participant media="audio">alice@ericsson.com</Participant>
```

• PUT: change media for a participant request body:

```xml
<Media>video</Media>
```
Illustrative use case

8. What is supposed to happen?

Create conference

1: POST(http://www.confexample.com)

2: 202 Accepted(http://www.confexample.com/conf1@confexample.com)

3: INVITE

4: OK

5: ACK

6: 200 OK

7: GET(http://www.conference.example.com/conf1@congexample.com)

8: 200 OK
Illustrative use case

8. What is supposed to happen?

Add participant

1: POST(http://www.confexample.com/conf1@confexample.com)

2: 202 Accepted()

3: INVITE

4: OK

5: ACK

6: 200 OK

<Participants>
  <Participant media="video">bob@ericsson.com</Participant>
</Participants>

<Participants>
  <Participant>
    <uri>bob@ericsson.com</uri>
    <link>http://confexample.com/{confId}/participants/bob@ericsson.com</link>
  </Participant>
</Participants>
The procedure to create a RESTFul web service

9. What might go wrong?
   – Conference

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Server-&gt;Client</th>
<th>Way it may go wrong</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Create (POST)</td>
<td>Success: 200 OK Failure: 400 Bad Request</td>
<td>The received request is not correct (e.g. has a wrong body)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read (GET)</td>
<td>Success: 200 OK Failure: 404 Not Found</td>
<td>The targeted conference does not exist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Update (PUT)</td>
<td>Success: 200 OK Failure: 400 Bad Request Failure: 404 Not Found</td>
<td>• The received request is not correct (e.g. has a wrong body) • The target conference does not exist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delete (DELETE)</td>
<td>Success: 200 OK Failure: 404 Not Found</td>
<td>The targeted conference does not exist</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Illustrative use case

9. What might go wrong?
   - Participant(s)

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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• The target conference does not exist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read (GET)</td>
<td>Success: 200 OK Failure: 404 Not Found</td>
<td>• The target conference does not exist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• The target participant does not exist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Update (PUT)</td>
<td>Success: 200 OK Failure: 400 Bad Request Failure: 404 Not Found</td>
<td>• The received request is not correct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• The target conference does not exist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• The target participant does not exist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delete (DELETE)</td>
<td>Success: 200 OK Failure: 404 Not Found</td>
<td>• The target conference does not exist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• The target participant does not exist</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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References


