

# SOEN 387 Web-based Enterprise Application Design

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# Outline

REST

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# Starting with Idempotence

- ▶ A property whereby subsequent occurrences of the same thing make no further changes beyond the first occurrence.
- ▶ What happens when an image loads up?
- ▶ Should that be Idempotent?
- ▶ What else should be Idempotent

# HTTP Methods for Idempotence

- ▶ GET is suitable for this behaviour
- ▶ ... what about the other methods
- ▶ PUT, DELETE, POST?
- ▶ If GET is idempotent, what does that imply about those others?

# Is GET Idempotent?

- ▶ Actually, no
- ▶ That's just a convention, and a **VERY** good idea
- ▶ So how do we do it?

# Idempotence

- ▶ A nonce is a good start for determining if a request has happened before
  - ▶ ... unfortunate alternate meaning for that word
  - ▶ ... also lots of effort for this
- ▶ Just make no changes on GET requests

# Requesting Idempotence

- ▶ So we access certain pages for GET and other pages for the other methods?
- ▶ Maybe we can rethink how we make requests?

# Introducing REST

- ▶ REpresentational State Transfer
  - ▶ Client-Server
  - ▶ Stateless
  - ▶ Cacheable
  - ▶ Layered System
  - ▶ Code-on-Demand
  - ▶ Uniform Interface

# Do We Need Stateless?

- ▶ Technically yes. . .
- ▶ People waffle/qualify or ignore Stateless, usually to work for stuff like logging in while discouraging heavy caching within the server's session

# Do We Need Code-on-Demand?

- ▶ Technically yes. . .
- ▶ Code-on-Demand has been tacked on.
- ▶ This one is officially optional
- ▶ It's done, but I'm certain that wasn't always there, and feels like a bandaid to justify client-side programming that might otherwise not fit the purists definition of REST

# Do We Need Uniform Interface?

- ▶ Technically yes. . .
- ▶ Uniform Interface is generally fine and we've all been doing it
- ▶ “Hypermedia As The Engine of Application State” (HATEOAS) suggests more than passing around ids, URLs are a convention
- ▶ Simpler to allow the client to know the fixed entry points to application which means it knows how to stick resource ids into URLs

# Pure REST?

- ▶ It's like documentation, don't use it just to use it
- ▶ You have to take some time to understand why those rules exist, why people feel strongly about them
- ▶ But realize some people are zealots and in the end you have to be practical
- ▶ The main idea of REST is brilliant, but use it as convenient
- ▶ Understand that you will be shown to not understand things properly over time, so be ready to learn and adjust

# Practical REST

- ▶ Each Domain Object has a URL pattern
- ▶ /SpaceTime/Player/1
  - ▶ GET views the player
  - ▶ POST updates the player
  - ▶ DELETE deletes the player
- ▶ /SpaceTime/Player/
  - ▶ GET lists all players
  - ▶ PUT could register players
- ▶ What else could we add?

# HTTP Method Purists

- ▶ What's the problem? I use GET for reads and POST for everything else
- ▶ What's good about using the specific methods?
- ▶ Simple support for authorizing Use Cases based on role at the application level
- ▶ Matches well with CRUD approach to Resources

# When HTTP Methods Fail

- ▶ How about accepting a Challenge in SpaceTime?
- ▶ HTTP Methods are dumb for this
- ▶ I and others advocate attaching verbs to the resource URL
- ▶ /SpaceTime/Invite/1/Decline
- ▶ Could that be done with a post on the Invite resource?
- ▶ Which is more flexible?
- ▶ Why not always use verbs instead of Methods?

# AJAX and REST

- ▶ I know we're skipping most of the Front End
- ▶ You'll note the tests actually pull ids from responses
- ▶ AJAX does exactly the same, it just then draws pretty html/etc
- ▶ More importantly, RESTful interfaces have nice support for pulling small chunks of data
- ▶ ... support for caching commonly requested small chunks
- ▶ e.g. upcoming calendar events json/xml can be a separate call that is cached
- ▶ GREATLY simplifies each request by breaking them up this way
- ▶ GREATLY simplifies server-load
- ▶ If you can handle the adventure that is server-side caching and need it, you get even more power