

Introduction to Services

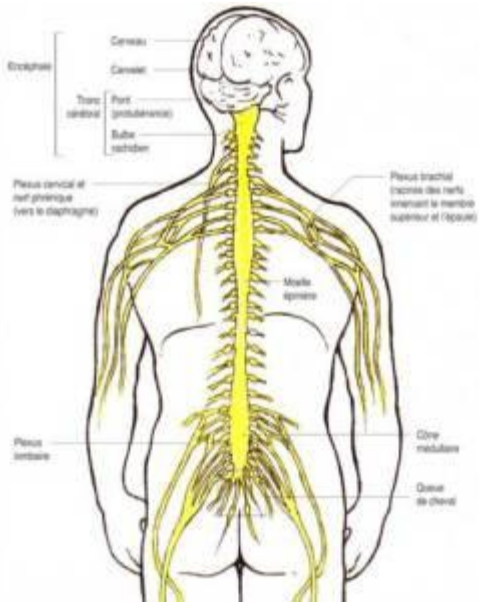
Focus on REST* services

Based on Simon Urli's course

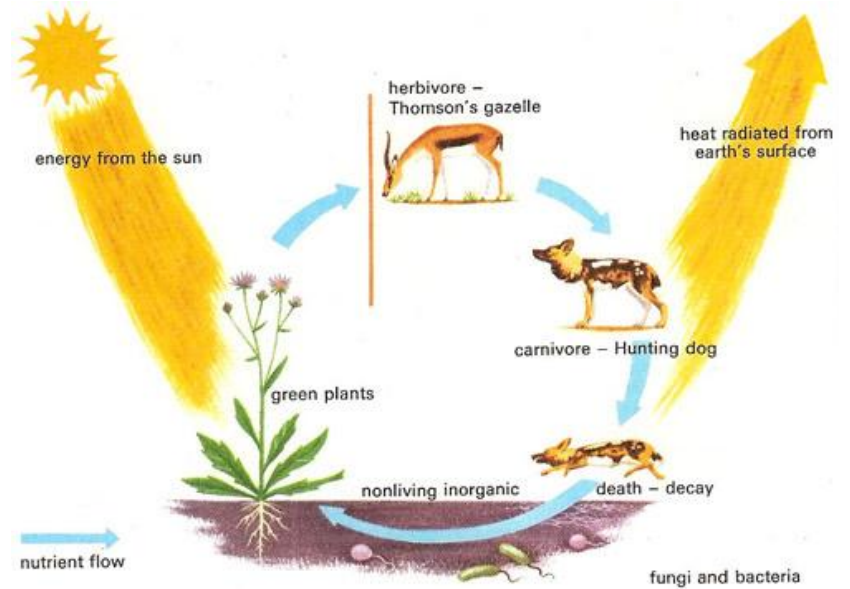
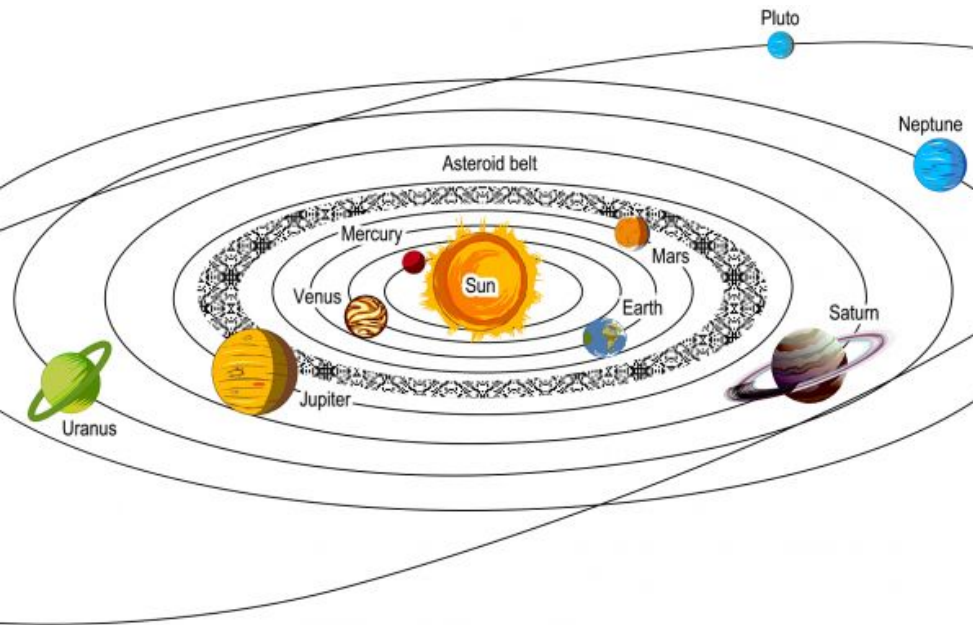
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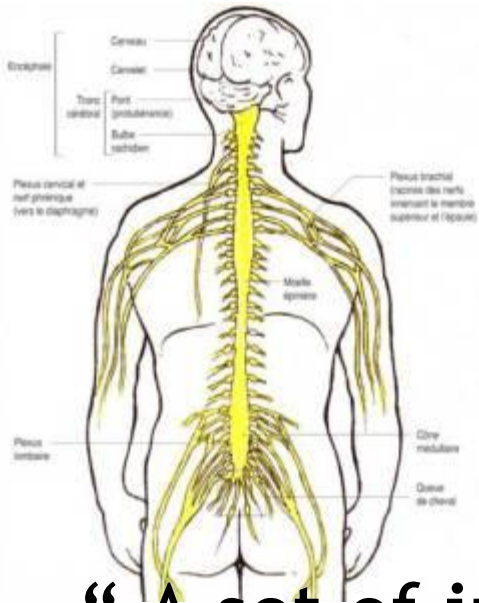
Cécile Camillieri





System?



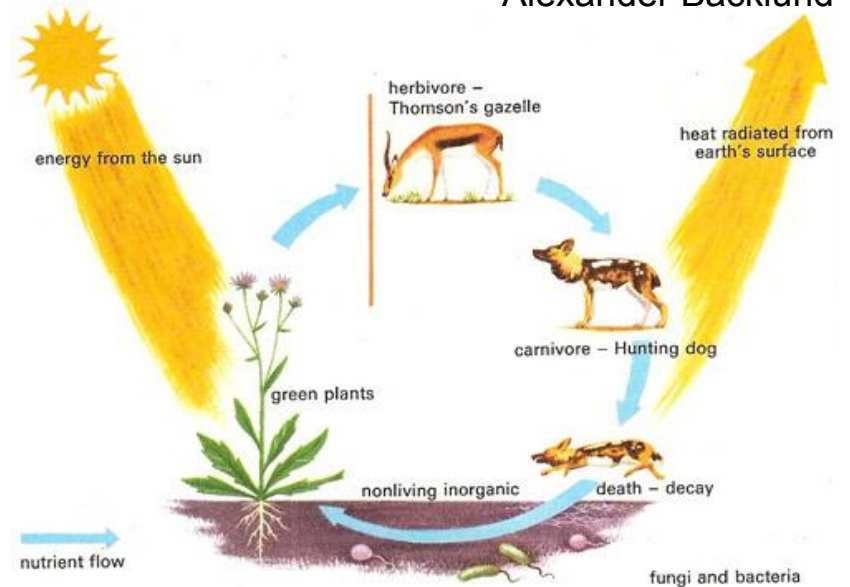
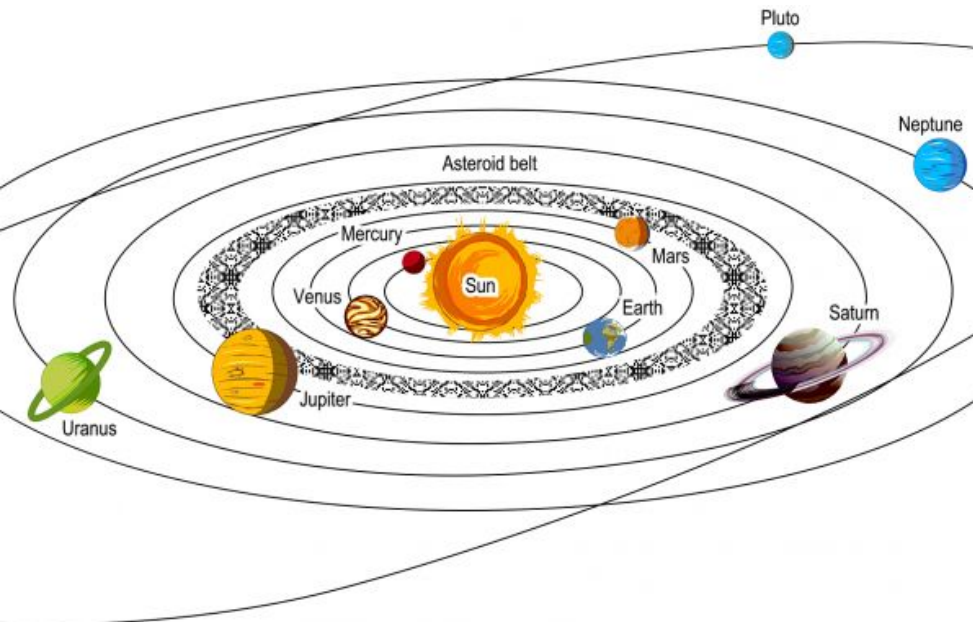


System?

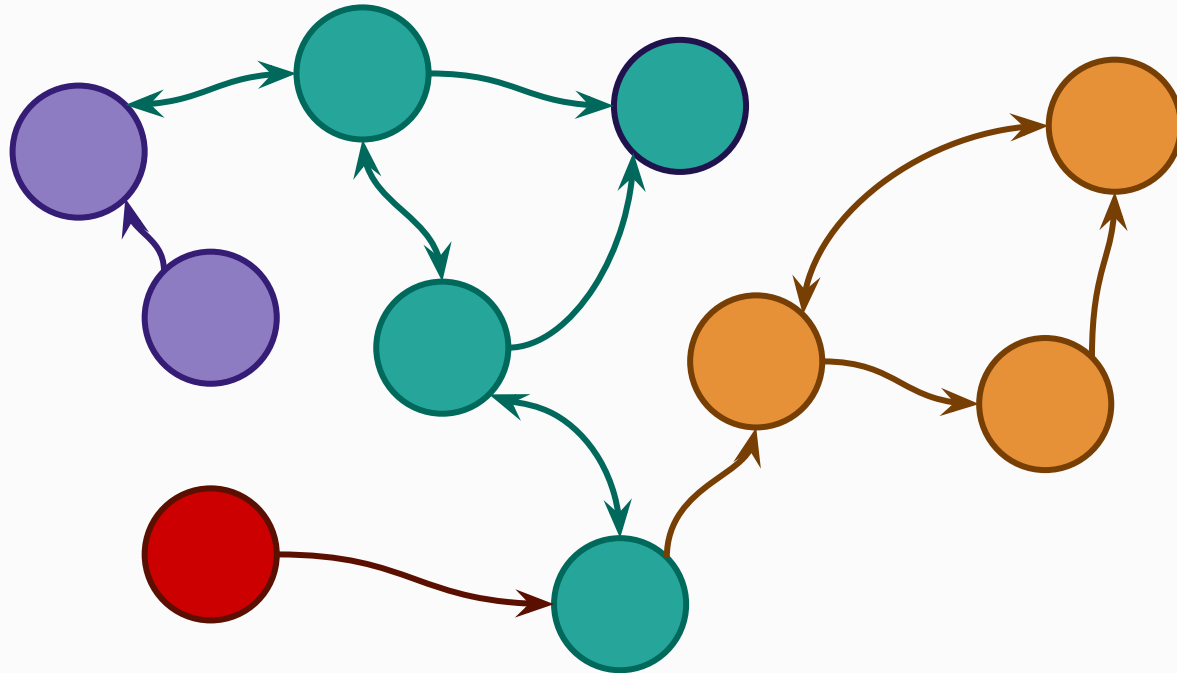


“ A set of interacting or interdependent components forming a complex whole ”

Alexander Backlund

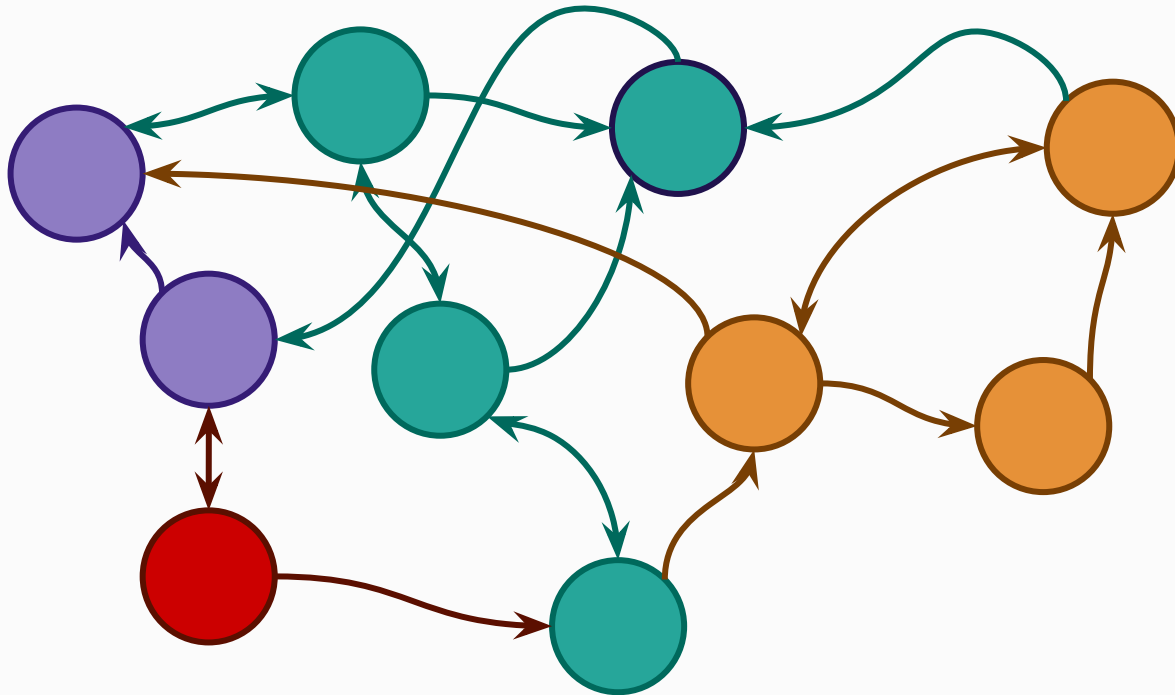


Software System



“ A set of interacting or interdependent components forming a complex whole ”

Software System



“ A set of interacting or interdependent components forming a complex whole ”



What we want to avoid...



What we'd rather have

But how?

Towards services

- Objects
- Components
- Services



Objects

- Encapsulate methods and attributes in a **single software unit**.
- Needs to be compiled or interpreted
- Made to interact with other Objects

⇒ Assembly at a very low level

Components

- There is not one component definition
→ library, packet, plugin, etc.
- A component is a **black box**
that is used directly from its **interfaces**
- It is a **part** of the software.

⇒ **Assembly at a high level**

Services

- A service is a component that is **external** to the system.
- Focuses on a specific functionality.
- A **black box** that is used directly from **interfaces**.
- Need to specify how data is **serialized**.

⇒ Assembly at a high and distributed level

Service Oriented Architecture

Service oriented architecture

- How to transfer messages?
- How to find a service and its interfaces?
- How to handle the obtained data?

Transfer messages

- Services = **distributed** systems
- Communication through **network**

Over **TCP/IP**

- Several protocols
→ RPC, JRMP (for RMI),
IIOP (pour CORBA), etc.

Over **HTTP**

- **WebServices (!)**
→ SOAP or REST

Find services and their interfaces

- UDDI: web services discovery

Centralized directory that can be queried to get information on a service.

- Interface:
 - WSDL for SOAP: XML contract file describing all informations associated to a service.
 - WADL for REST: equivalent to WSDL, not highly used.

Manipulate Data

- WDSL contains all information on the data types
- Serialization in XML or JSON

Web Services

SOAP (Simple Object Access Protocol)

- Standardized by the OMG
- Based on XML
- Can be used with different transfer protocols
- Used in big systems
- Deployment is costly

REST (Representational State Transfer)

- No standard: mostly (good) practices
- Based on the concept of resources
- Uses HTTP for communication
- Used (more or less good) in many open APIs on the web (Twitter, Flickr, Facebook, Instagram, etc...)
- Deployment is easy



WAIT A MINUTE!



One cannot solve everything

Focus on
REST

REST and Resources

- Focus on the **data** that is manipulated
- URL is composed from the resources → no verb
 - http://myapi.com/library
 - http://myapi.com/library/12/book
 - http://myapi.com/library/12/book/42
- Use of HTTP's **CRUD** operations
 - POST **C**reate (Update)
 - GET **R**ead
 - PUT **U**ppdate
 - DELETE **D**elete

REST and Resources

- Use of HTTP's **CRUD** operations:

POST	C reate (Update)
GET	R ead
PUT	U ppdate
DELETE	D elete

- Example:

GET	http://myapi.com/book	Retrieve list of books
POST	http://myapi.com/book	Add a book
GET	http://myapi.com/book/42	Retrieve book 42
PUT	http://myapi.com/book/42	Update book 42
DELETE	http://myapi.com/book/42	Delete book 42

RESTful APIs

- Client-Server exchange
- Stateless
- Cache the most requested resources
- Resources oriented
- Layers/hierarchy of resources

RESTlike APIs

- Client-Server exchange
- Stateless
- ~~Cache the most requested resources~~
- Resources oriented
- ~~Layers/hierarchy of resources~~

Web APIs

- Client-Server exchange
- Stateless
- ~~Cache the most requested resources~~
- Resources oriented
- ~~Layers/hierarchy of resources~~

And for us

Creating a REST* API in Java

- Use the Jersey implementation (<https://jersey.com.java>)
- Use annotations: @GET, @POST, @Path, @Consumes, etc.
- Generate a **war** through black magic (for now)
- Deploy on an application server (Tomcat, Jetty, etc.)

Demo

