

# RESTful Web API Patterns and Practices



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O'REILLY®

# RESTful Web API Patterns & Practices Cookbook

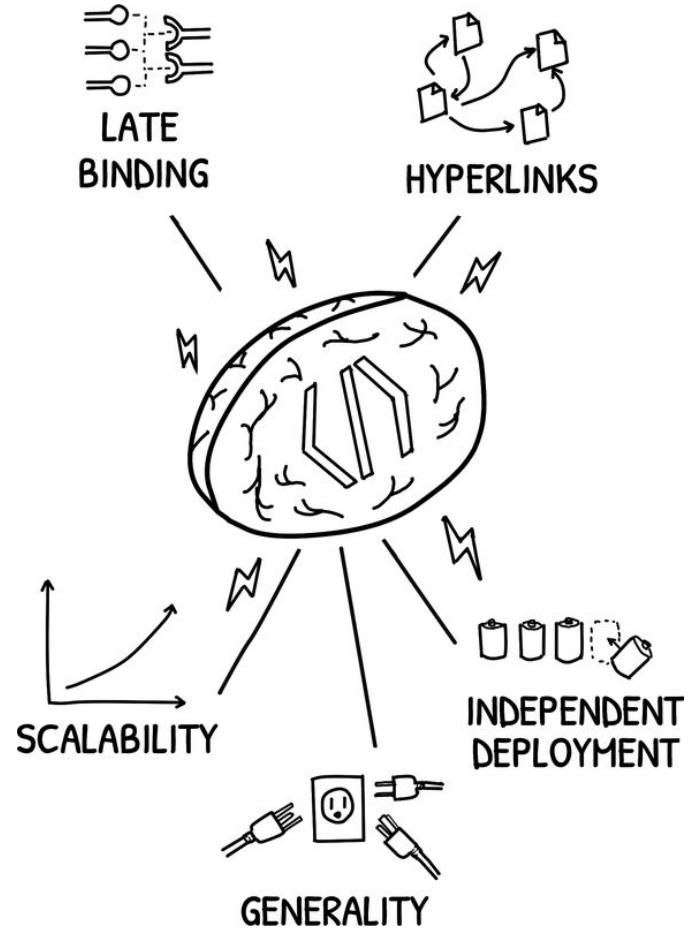
Connecting and Orchestrating Microservices  
and Distributed Data



Mike Amundsen  
Foreword by Matt McLarty

# Overview

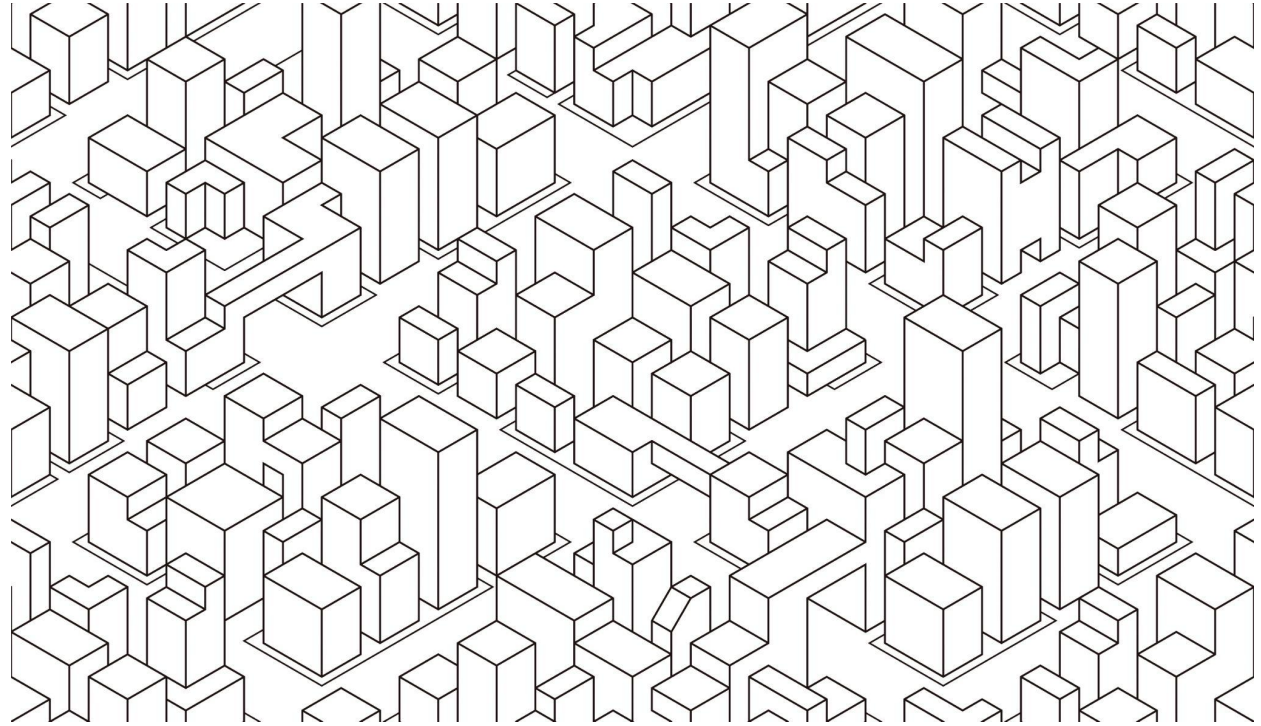
- Pattern Thinking
- Design
- Clients
- Services
- Data
- Workflow
- Summary



# Pattern Thinking

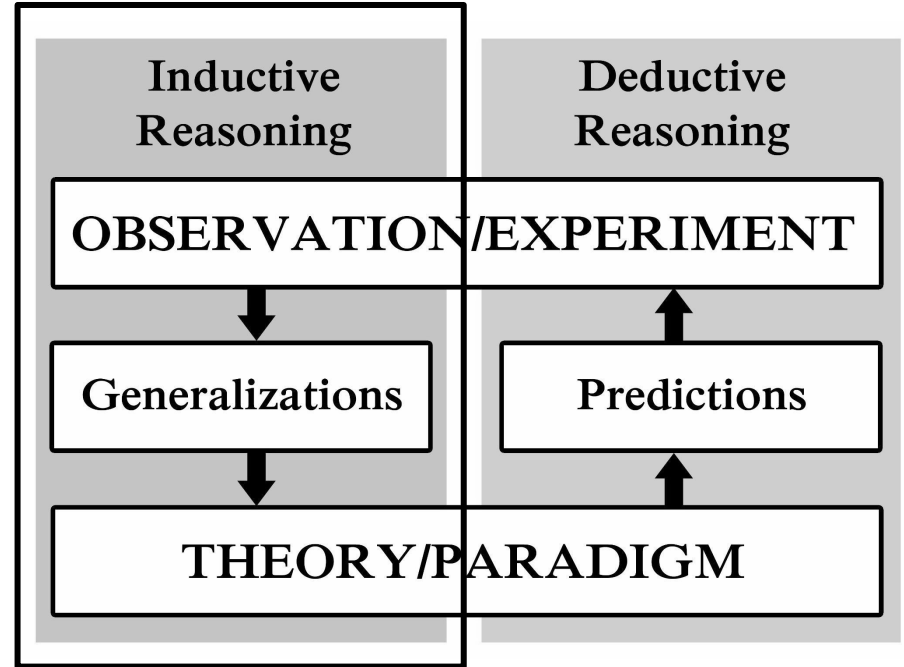
# Pattern Thinking

**A framework for  
understanding,  
designing, and  
constructing systems**



# Pattern Thinking

**Inductive reasoning** is any of various methods of reasoning in which broad generalizations or principles are derived from a body of observations.



# Pattern Thinking

*"Each pattern describes a problem which occurs over and over again, and then describes the core of the solution to that problem, in such a way that you can use this solution a million times over, without ever doing it the same way twice"*

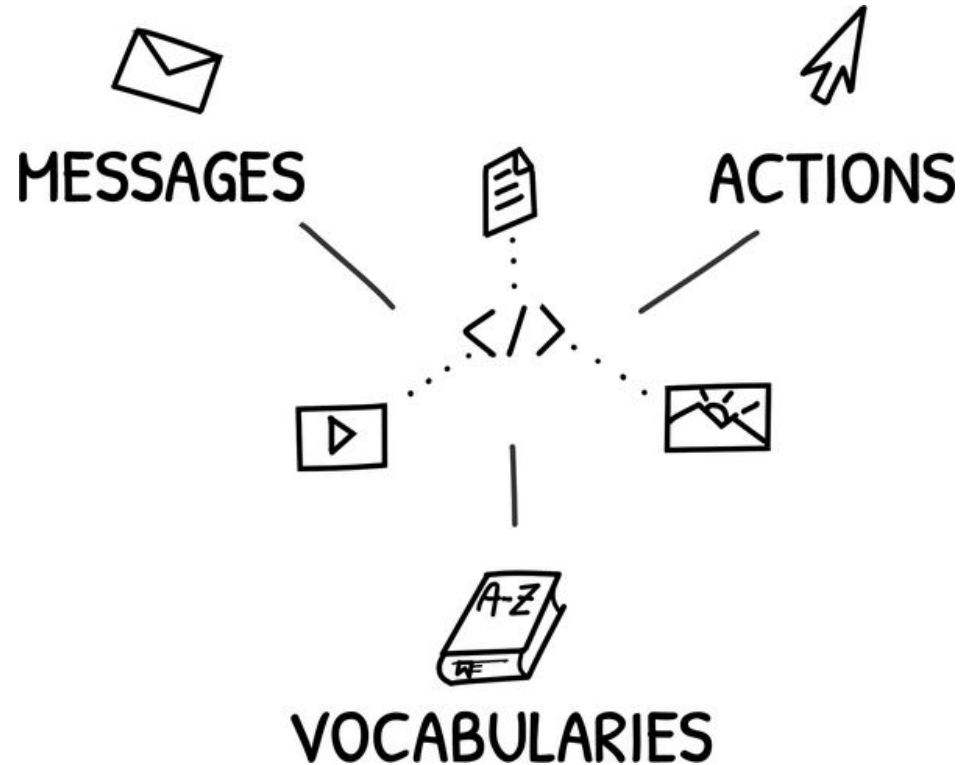
*-- Christopher Alexander*





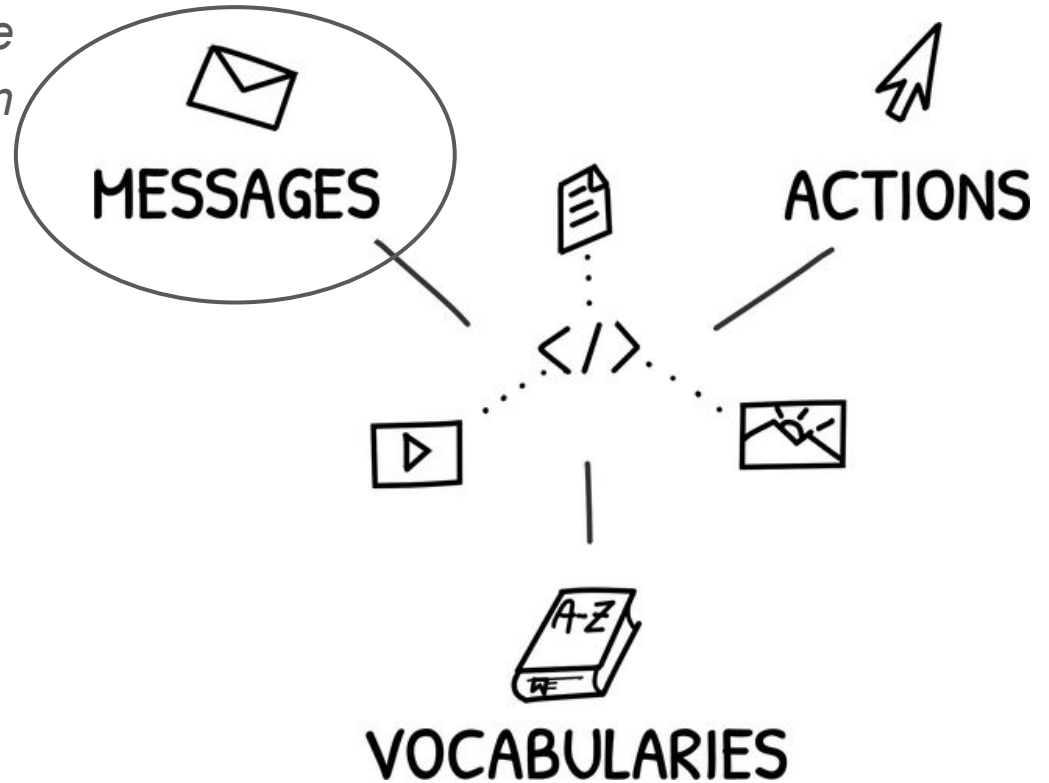
# Pattern Thinking

*Web-centric implementations  
rely on three key elements:  
messages, actions, and  
vocabularies.*



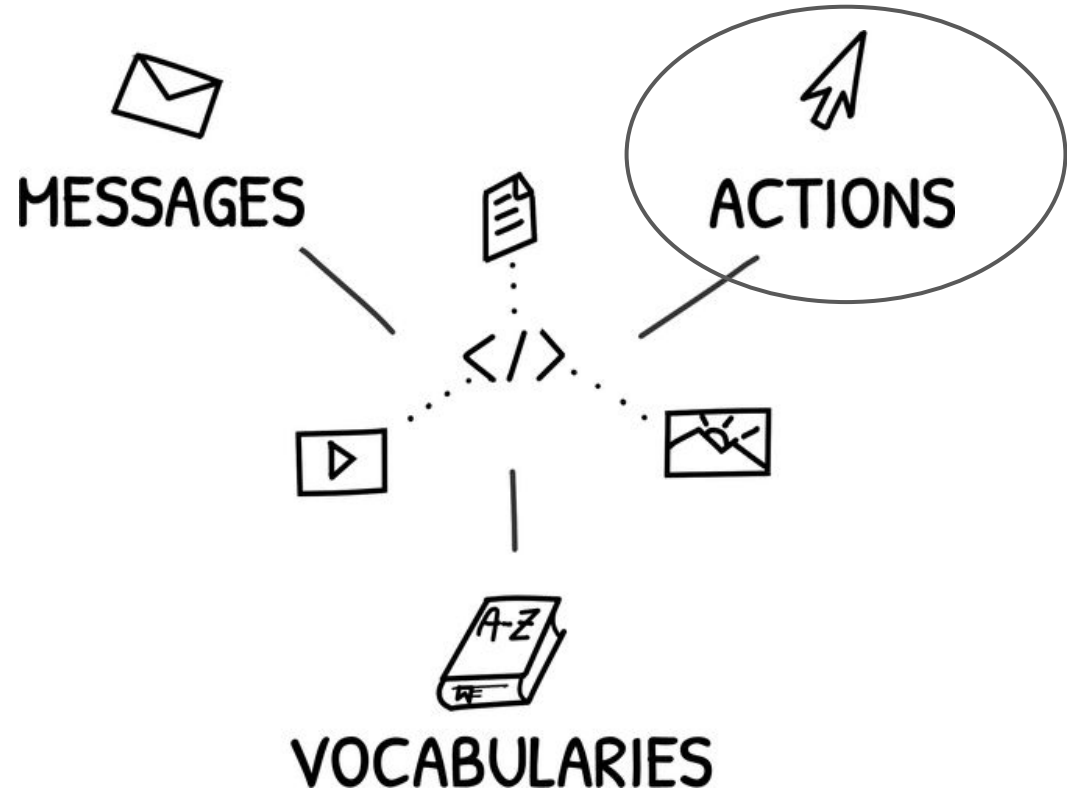
# Pattern Thinking

*Messages represent **the way** we share information*



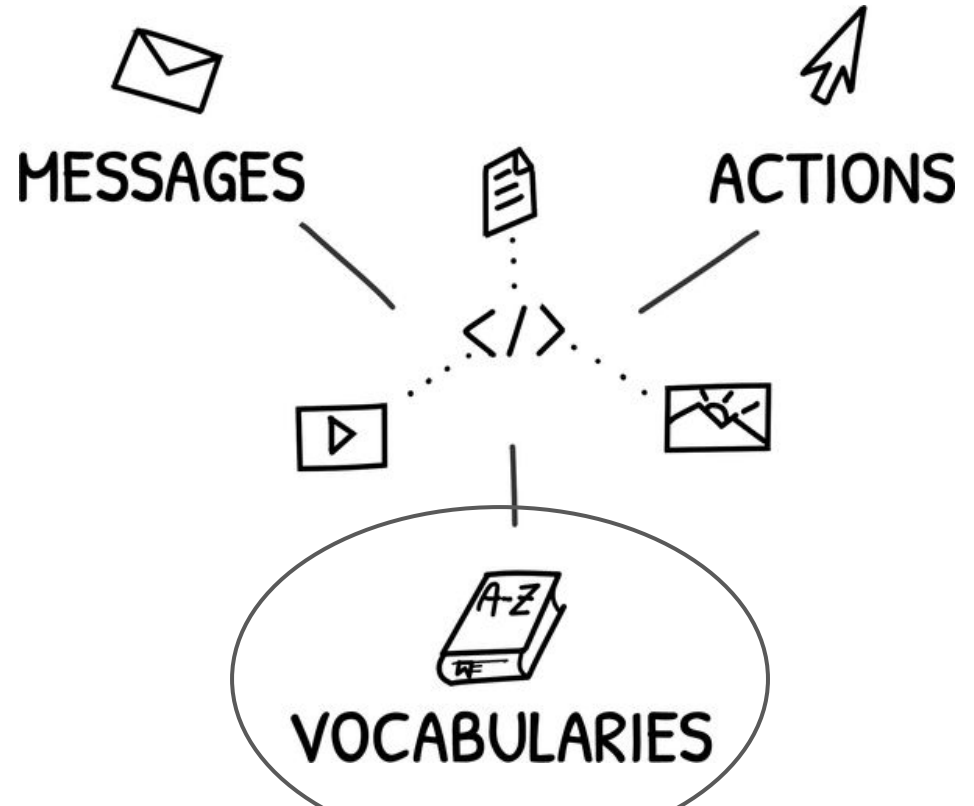
# Pattern Thinking

*Actions represent **the reason**  
we share information.*



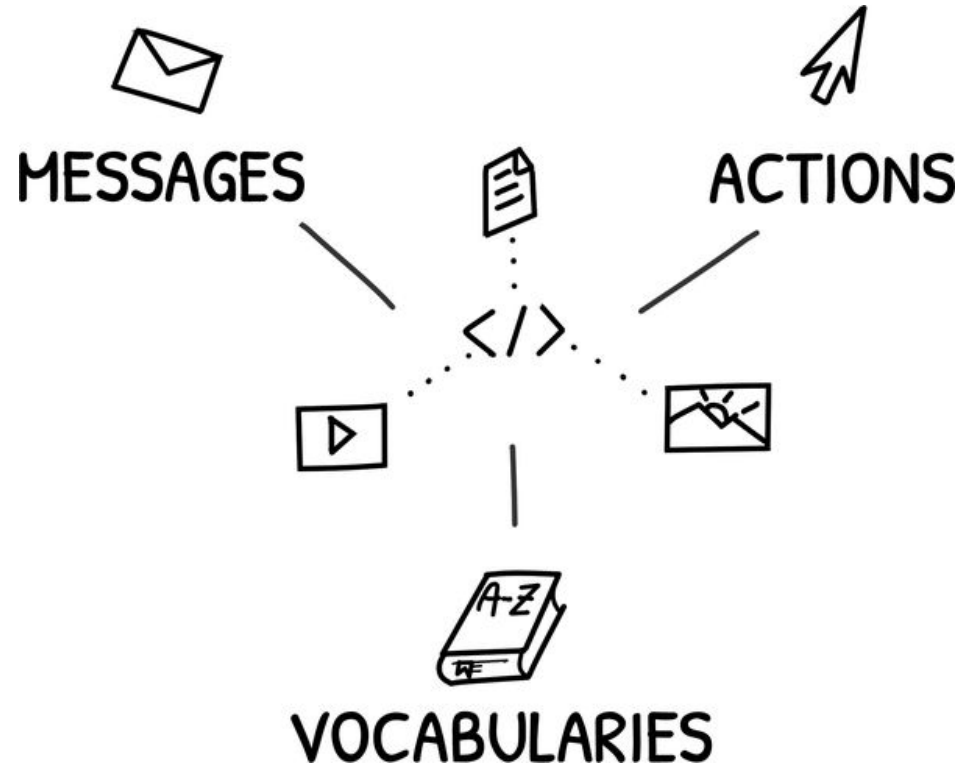
# Pattern Thinking

*Vocabularies represent  
the meaning of the messages  
we share.*

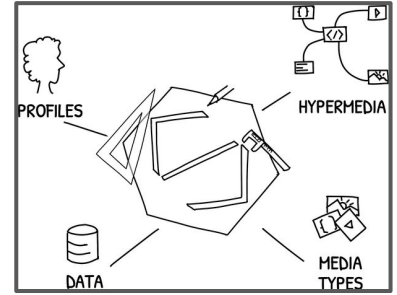


# Pattern Thinking

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# RESTful Patterns



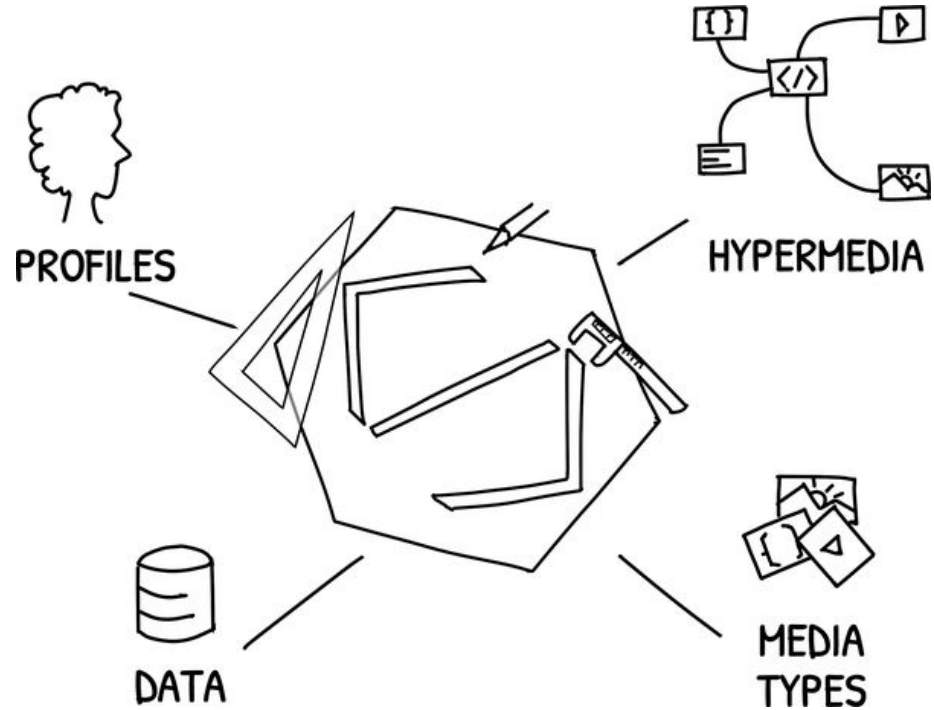
# Design

The problem is essentially the one discussed by science fiction writers: “how do you get communications started among totally uncorrelated ‘sapient’ beings?”

—J.C.R. Licklider, 1966

# Design Patterns

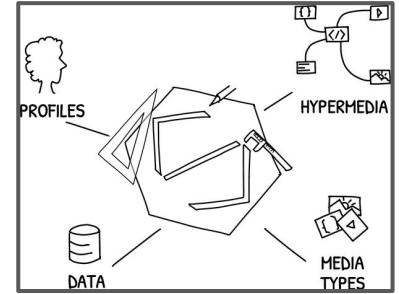
*Design systems so that **machines** built by different **people** who have never met can successfully **interact** with each other.*





# Design Patterns

- 3.1 Creating Interoperability with Registered Media Types
- 3.2 Ensuring Future Compatibility with Structured Media Types
- 3.3 Sharing Domain Specifics Via Published Vocabularies
- 3.4 Describing Problem Spaces with Semantic Profiles
- 3.5 Expressing Domain Actions at Run-time with Embedded Hypermedia
- 3.6 Designing Consistent Data Writes with Idempotent Actions
- 3.7 Enabling Interoperability with Inter-Service State Transfers
- 3.8 Design for Repeatable Actions
- 3.9 Design for Reversible Actions
- 3.10 Design for Extensible Messages
- 3.11 Design for Modifiable Interfaces



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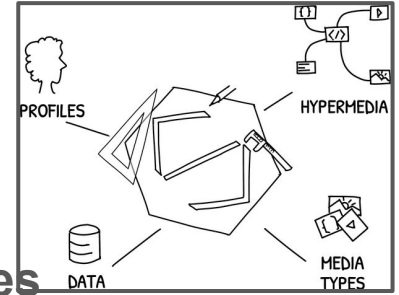
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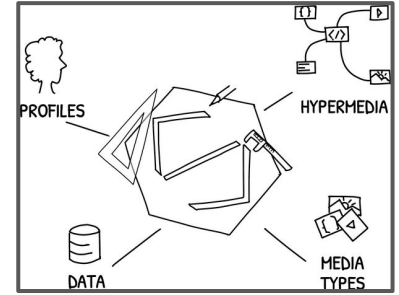
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3.11 Design for Modifiable Interfaces



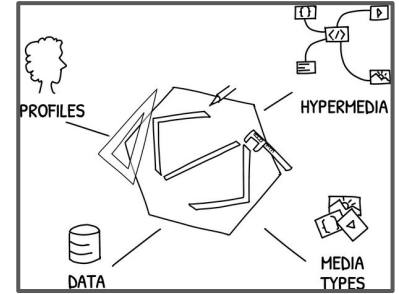
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# Design Patterns

## Describing Problem Spaces with Semantic Profiles

```
{
  $schema: "https://alps-io.github.io/schemas/alps.json",
  - alps: {
    version: "1.0",
    title: "Person Service API",
    + doc: { ... },
    - descriptor: [
      - {
        id: "id",
        type: "semantic",
        def: "https://schema.org/identifier",
        title: "Id of the person record",
        tag: "ontology",
        + doc: { ... }
      },
      - {
        id: "givenName",
        type: "semantic",
        def: "https://schema.org/givenName",
        title: "The given name of the person",
        tag: "ontology",
        + doc: { ... }
      },
      - {
        id: "familyName",
        type: "semantic",
        def: "https://schema.org/familyName",
        title: "The family name of the person",
        tag: "ontology",
        + doc: { ... }
      },
      - {
```

# Design Patterns

## Describing Problem Spaces with Semantic Profiles

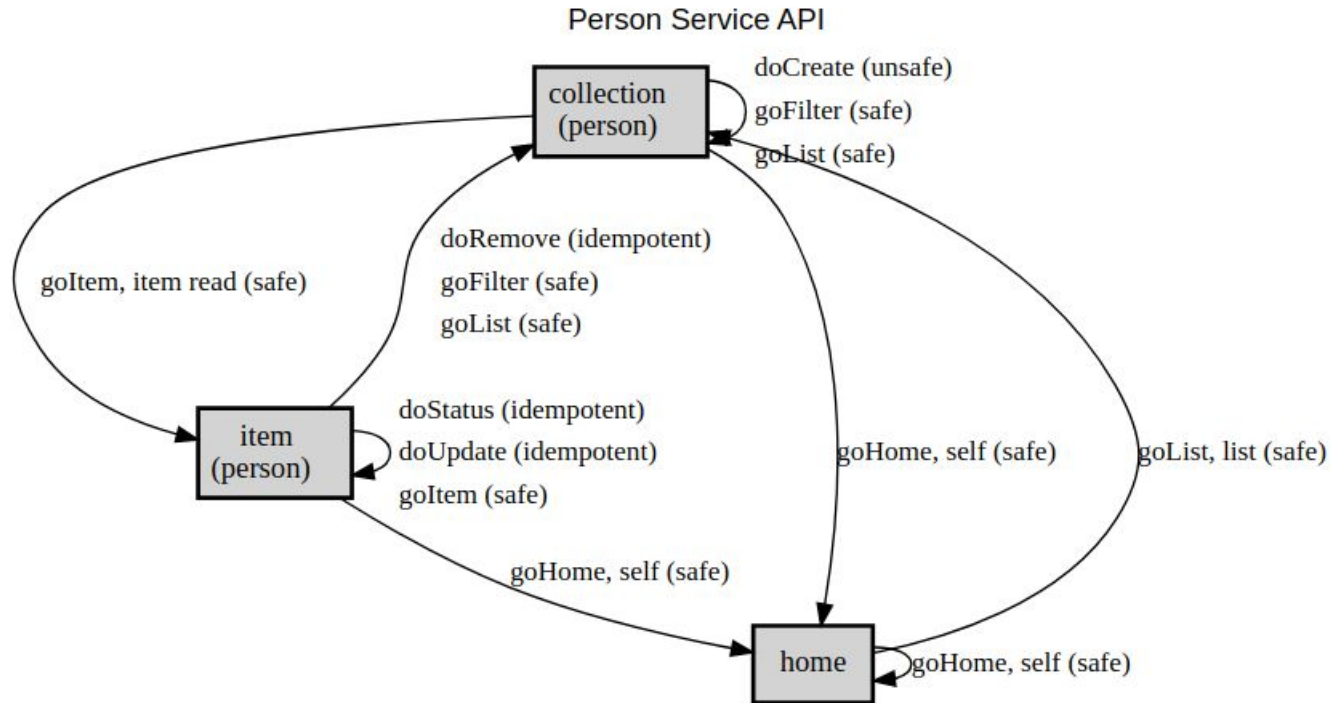
### Person Service API

Person Service API profile for [RWMBook](#).

- [ALPS](#)
- [Application State Diagram](#)
- Semantic Descriptors
  - [collection](#) (semantic), List of person records
  - [doCreate](#) (unsafe), Create a new person record
  - [doRemove](#) (idempotent), Remove an existing person record
  - [doStatus](#) (idempotent), Change the status of an existing person record
  - [doUpdate](#) (idempotent), Update an existing person record
  - [email](#) (semantic), Email address associated with the person
  - [familyName](#) (semantic), The family name of the person
  - [givenName](#) (semantic), The given name of the person
  - [goFilter](#) (safe), Filter the list of person records
  - [goHome](#) (safe), Go to the Home resource
  - [goltem](#) (safe), Go to a single person record
  - [goList](#) (safe), Go to the list of person records
  - [home](#) (semantic), Home (starting point) of the person service
  - [id](#) (semantic), Id of the person record
  - [item](#) (semantic), Single person record
  - [person](#) (semantic), The properties of a person record
  - [status](#) (semantic), Status of the person record (active, inactive)
  - [telephone](#) (semantic), Telephone associated with the person

# Design Patterns

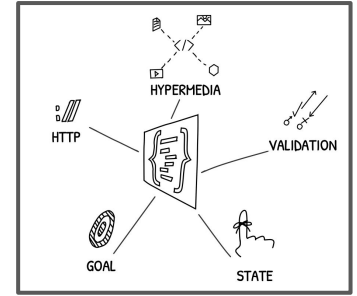
## Describing Problem Spaces with Semantic Profiles





***Make designs composable***





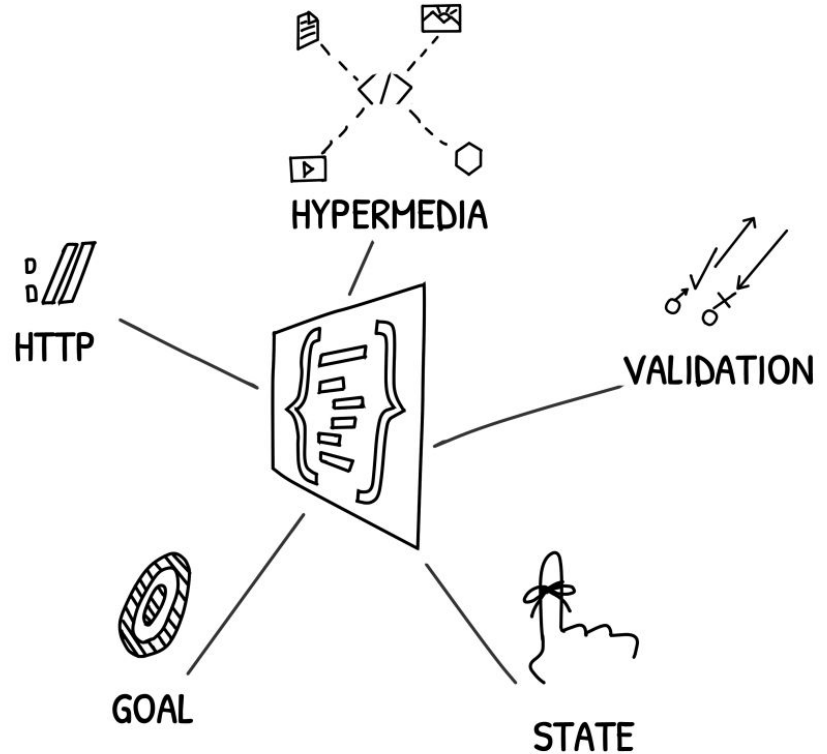
# Clients

The good news about computers is that they do what you tell them to do. The bad news is that they do what you tell them to do.

—Ted Nelson

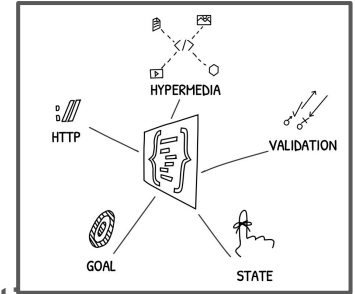
# Client Patterns

*Create API consumer apps that make few assertions about **how** they communicate (protocol, message model, and vocabulary) with servers and let the server supply the details (the **what**) at runtime.*



# Client Patterns

- 4.1 Limiting the use of Hard-Coded URLs
- 4.2 Code Clients to be HTTP-Aware
- 4.3 Coding More Resilient Clients With Message-Centric Implementations
- 4.4 Coding Effective Clients to Understand Vocabulary Profiles
- 4.5 Negotiate for Profile Support at Runtime
- 4.6 Managing Representation Formats At Runtime
- 4.7 Using Schema Documents as a Source of Message Metadata
- 4.8 Every Important Element Within a Response Needs an Identifier
- 4.9 Relying on Hypermedia Controls In the Response
- 4.10 Supporting Links and Forms for Non-Hypermedia Services
- 4.11 Validating Data Properties At Runtime
- 4.12 Using Document Schemas to Validate Outgoing Messages
- 4.13 Using Document Queries to Validate Incoming Messages
- 4.14 Validating Incoming Data
- 4.15 Maintaining Your Own State
- 4.16 Having A Goal In Mind



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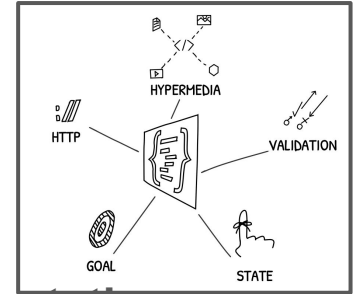
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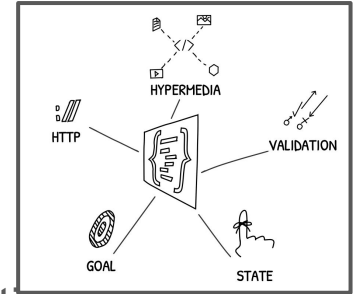
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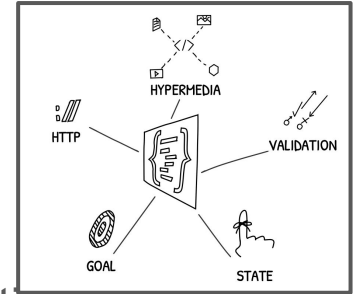
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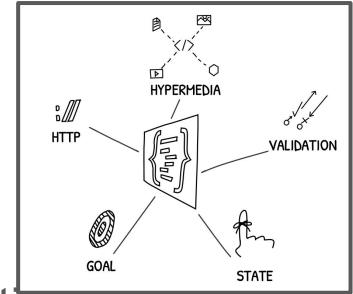
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# Client Patterns

## Managing Representation Formats at Runtime

```
1 function handleResponse(ajax,url) {
2   var ctype
3   if(ajax.readyState===4) {
4     try {
5       ctype = ajax.getResponseHeader("content-type").toLowerCase();
6       switch(ctype) {
7         case "application/vnd.collection+json":
8           cj.parse(JSON.parse(ajax.responseText));
9           break;
10        case "application/vnd.siren+json":
11          siren.parse(JSON.parse(ajax.responseText));
12          break;
13        case "application/vnd.hal+json":
14          hal.parse(JSON.parse(ajax.responseText));
15          break;
16        default:
17          dump(ajax.responseText);
18          break;
19        }
20      }
21    } catch(ex) {
22      alert(ex);
23    }
24  }
25 }
26 }
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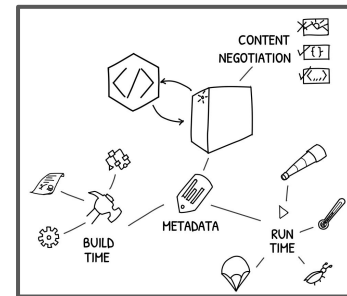
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***Make clients adaptable***



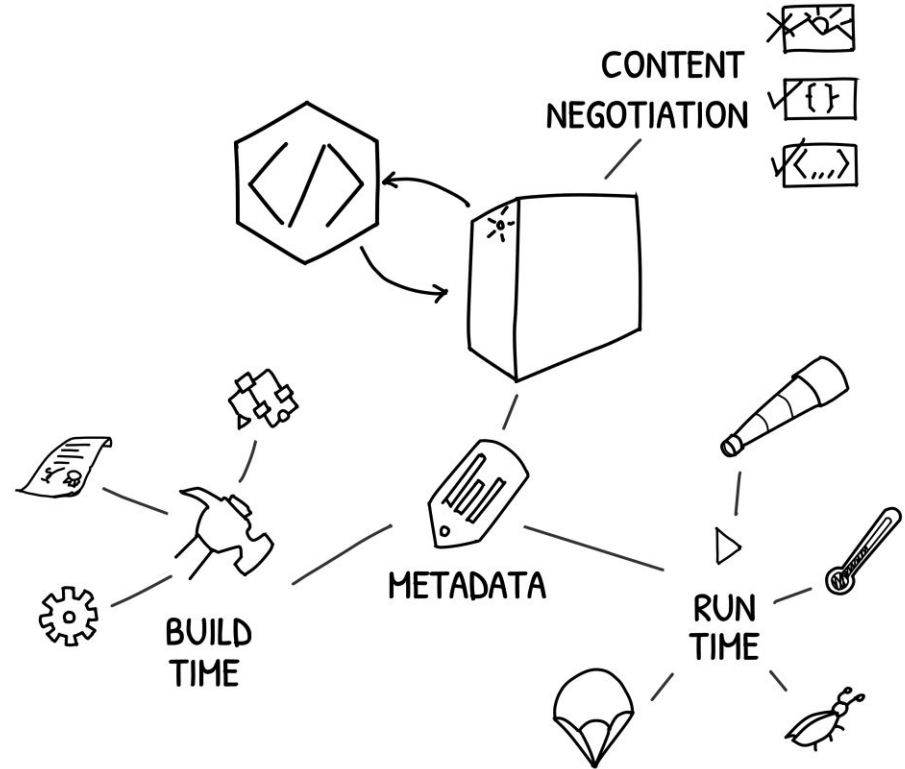
# Services

The best software architecture “knows” what changes often and makes that easy.

—Paul Clements

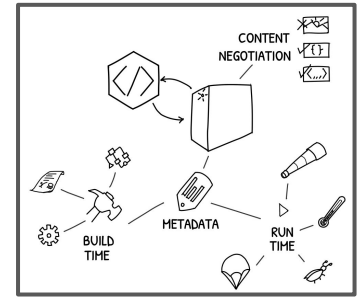
# Service Patterns

*The API is the contract — the promise that needs to be kept.*



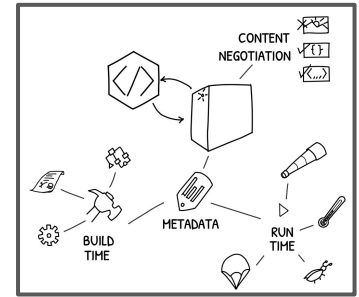
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- 5.1 Publishing at Least One Stable URL
- 5.2 Preventing Internal Model Leaks
- 5.3 Converting Internal Models to External Messages
- 5.4 Expressing Internal Functions as External Actions
- 5.5 Advertising Support for Client Preferences for Responses
- 5.6 Supporting HTTP Content Negotiation
- 5.7 Publishing Complete Vocabularies for Machine Clients
- 5.8 Supporting Shared Vocabularies in Standard Formats
- 5.9 Publishing Service Definition Documents
- 5.10 Publishing API Metadata
- 5.11 Supporting Service Health Monitoring
- 5.12 Standardizing Error Reporting
- 5.13 Improve Service Discoverability with a Runtime Service Registry
- 5.14 Increasing Throughput with Client-Supplied Identifiers
- 5.15 Improving Reliability with Idempotent Create
- 5.16 Providing Runtime Fallbacks for Dependent Services
- 5.17 Using Semantic Proxies to Access Non-Compliant Services



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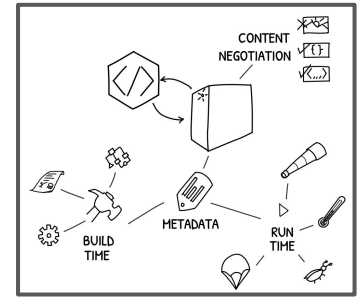
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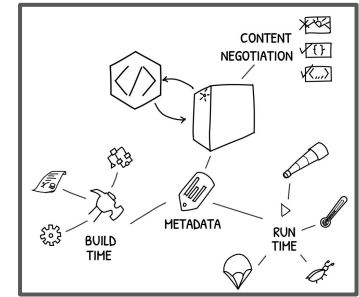
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# Service Patterns

## Improve Service Discoverability with a Runtime Service Registry

```
var srsResponse = null;
var srsRegister({url:"...", "name": "...", .....});

// register this service w/ defaults
discovery.register(srsRegister, function(data, response) {
  srsResponse = JSON.parse(data);
  initiateKeepAlive(srsResponse.href, srsResponse.milliseconds);
  http.createServer(uuidGenerator).listen(port);
  console.info('uuid-generator running on port '+port+'.');
});
```

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  srsResponse = JSON.parse(data);
  initiateKeepAlive(srsResponse.href,
  http.createServer(uuidGenerator).listen(srsResponse.port);
  console.info('uuid-generator running');
});
```

```
// set up proper discovery shutdown
process.on('SIGTERM', function () {
  discovery.unregister(null, function (response) {
    try {
      uuidGenerator.close(function () {
        console.log('gracefully shutting down');
        process.exit(0);
      });
    } catch (e) {}
  });
  setTimeout(function () {
    console.error('forcefully shutting down');
    process.exit(1);
  }, 10000);
});
```

# Service Patterns

## Improve Service Discoverability with a Runtime Service Registry

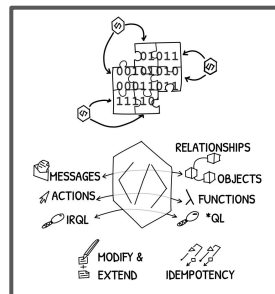
```
var srsResponse = null;  
var srsRegister({url:"...", "name": "...", .....});
```

```
// register this service w/ defaults  
discovery.register(srsRegister, function (response) {  
  srsResponse = JSON.parse(data);  
  initiateKeepAlive(srsResponse.href,  
  http.createServer(uuidGenerator).listen(srsResponse.port,  
  console.info('uuid-generator running on ' + srsResponse.href));  
});
```

```
// set up proper discovery shutdown  
process.on('SIGTERM', function () {  
  discovery.unregister(null, function (response) {  
    try {  
      uuidGenerator.close(function () {  
        console.log('gracefully shutting down');  
        process.exit(0);  
      });  
    } catch (e) {}  
  });  
  setTimeout(function () {  
    console.error('forcefully shutting down');  
    process.exit(1);  
  }, 10000);  
});
```



***Make services modifiable***



# Data

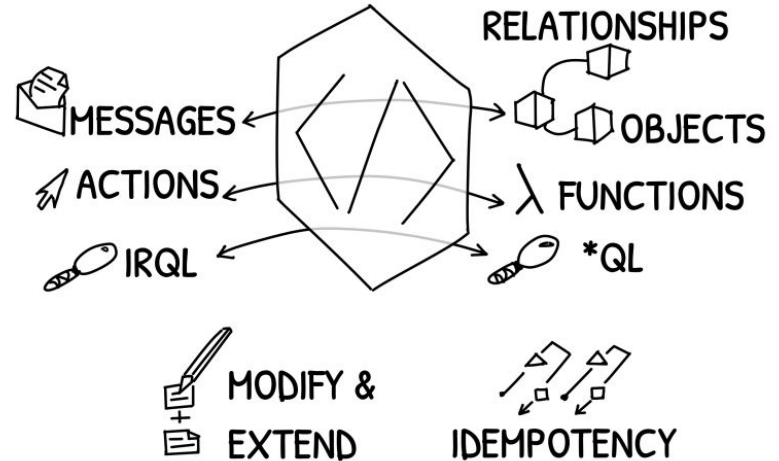
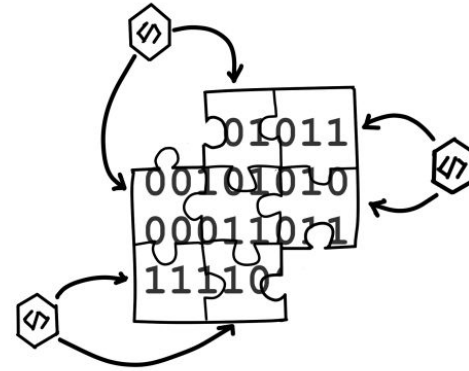
First step in breaking the data centric habit, is to stop designing systems as a collection of data services, and instead design for business capabilities.

—Irakli Nadareishvili JPMorgan Chase

# Data Patterns

*"Your data model is not your object model is not your resource model is not your representation model."*

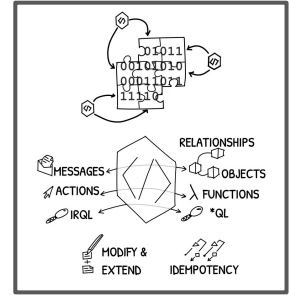
-- [Amundsen's Maxim](#)





# Data Patterns

- 6.1 Hiding Your Data Storage Internals
- 6.2 Making All Changes Idempotent
- 6.3 Hide Data Relationships for External Actions
- 6.4 Leveraging HTTP URLs to Support “Contains” and “And” Queries
- 6.5 Returning Metadata for Query Responses
- 6.6 Returning HTTP 200 vs. HTTP 400 for Data-Centric Queries
- 6.7 Using Media Types for Data Queries
- 6.8 Ignore Unknown Data Fields
- 6.9 Improving Performance with Caching Directives
- 6.10 Modifying Data Models In Production
- 6.11 Extending Remote Data Stores
- 6.12 Limiting Large Scale Responses
- 6.13 Using Pass-Through Proxies for Data Exchange



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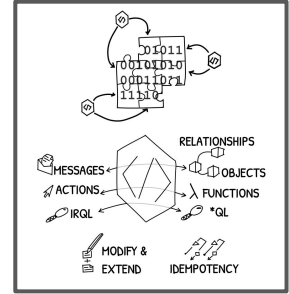
## 6.9 Improving Performance with Caching Directives

## 6.10 Modifying Data Models In Production

## 6.11 Extending Remote Data Stores

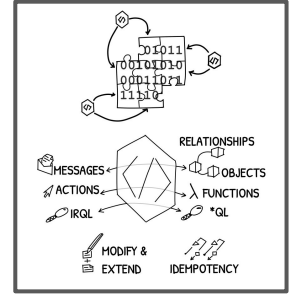
## 6.12 Limiting Large Scale Responses

## 6.13 Using Pass-Through Proxies for Data Exchange



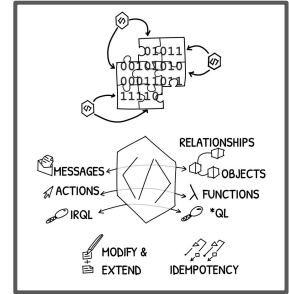
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# Data Patterns

## Modifying Data Models in Production

```
{  
  "givenName": "John",  
  "familyName": "Doe",  
  "age": 21  
}
```

PersonData

id	givenName	familyName	Age
q1w2e3	John	Doe	21
r3t5y6	Odeon	Quarkus	77
u7i8o9	Encore	Findlemyer	34

# Data Patterns

## Modifying Data Models in Production

PersonData

id	givenName	familyName	Age
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}
```

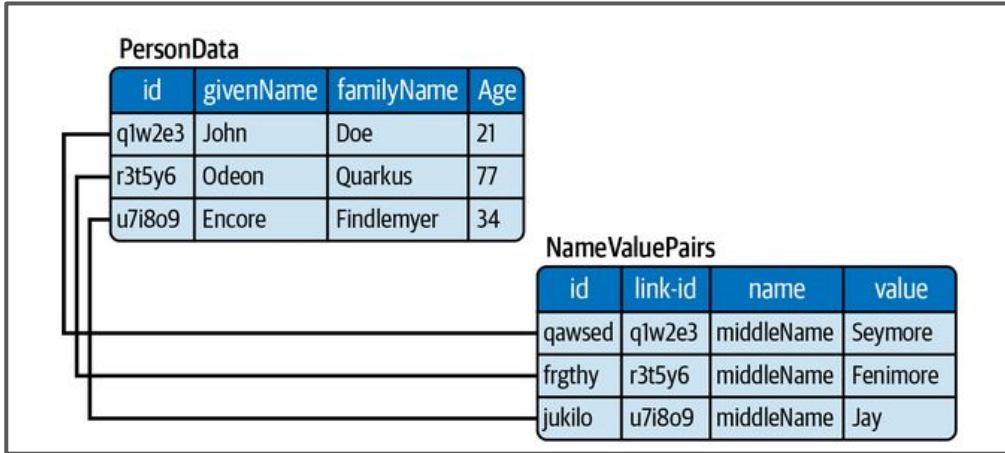
```
{  
  "givenName": "John",  
  "middleName": "Seymore",  
  "familyName": "Doe",  
  "age": 21  
};
```

# Data Patterns

## Modifying Data Models in Production

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  "givenName": "John",  
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  "familyName": "Doe",  
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};
```



# Data Patterns

## Modifying Data Models in Production

*Third-party SaaS data*

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r3t5y6	Odeon	Quarkus	77
u7i8o9	Encore	Findlemyer	34

NameValuePairs

id	link-id	name	value
qawsed	q1w2e3	middleName	Seymore
frgthy	r3t5y6	middleName	Fenimore
jukilo	u7i8o9	middleName	Jay

```
{  
  "givenName": "John",  
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}
```

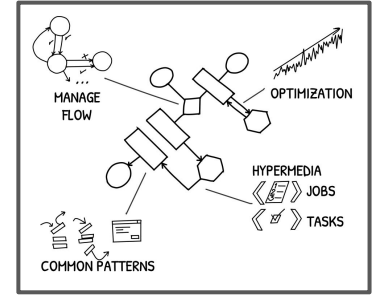
```
{  
  "givenName": "John",  
  "middleName": "Seymore",  
  "familyName": "Doe",  
  "age": 21  
};
```

*Your local extension data*





***Make data portable***



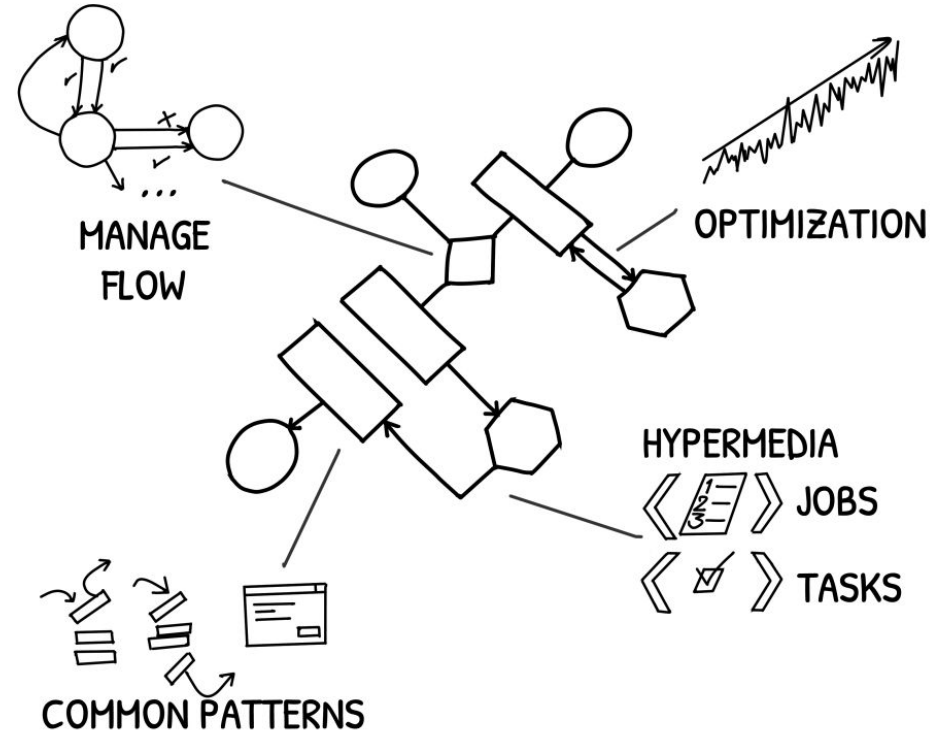
# Workflow

Productivity is never an accident. It is always the result of a commitment to excellence, intelligent planning, and focused effort.

—Paul J. Meyer

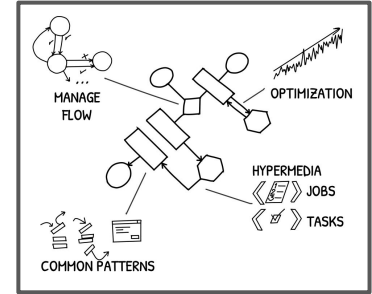
# Workflow Patterns

*Each service that is enlisted in a workflow should be a **composable** service.*



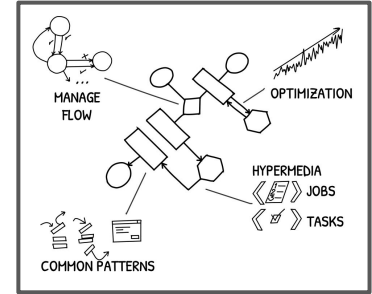
# Workflow Patterns

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- 7.2 Supporting Shared State for Workflows
- 7.3 Describing Workflow as Code
- 7.4 Describing Workflow as DSL
- 7.5 Describing Workflow as Documents
- 7.6 Supporting RESTful Job Control Language
- 7.7 Exposing a Progress Resource for Your Workflows
- 7.8 Returning All Related Actions
- 7.9 Returning Most-Recently Used Resources (MRUs)
- 7.10 Supporting Stateful Work-In-Progress
- 7.11 Enabling Standard List Navigation
- 7.12 Supporting Partial Form Submit
- 7.13 Using State-Watch to Enable Client-Driven Workflow
- 7.14 Optimizing Queries With Stored Replays
- 7.15 Synchronous Reply for Incomplete Work with 202 Accepted
- 7.16 Short-Term Fixes with Automatic Retries
- 7.17 Supporting Local Undo/Rollback
- 7.18 Calling for Help
- 7.19 Scaling Workflow with Queues and Clusters
- 7.20 Using Workflow Proxies to Enlist Non-Compliant Services



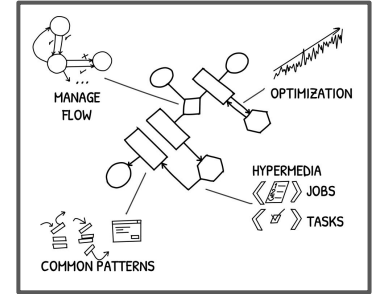
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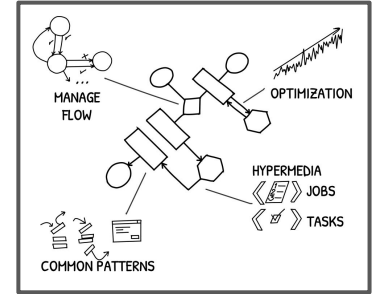
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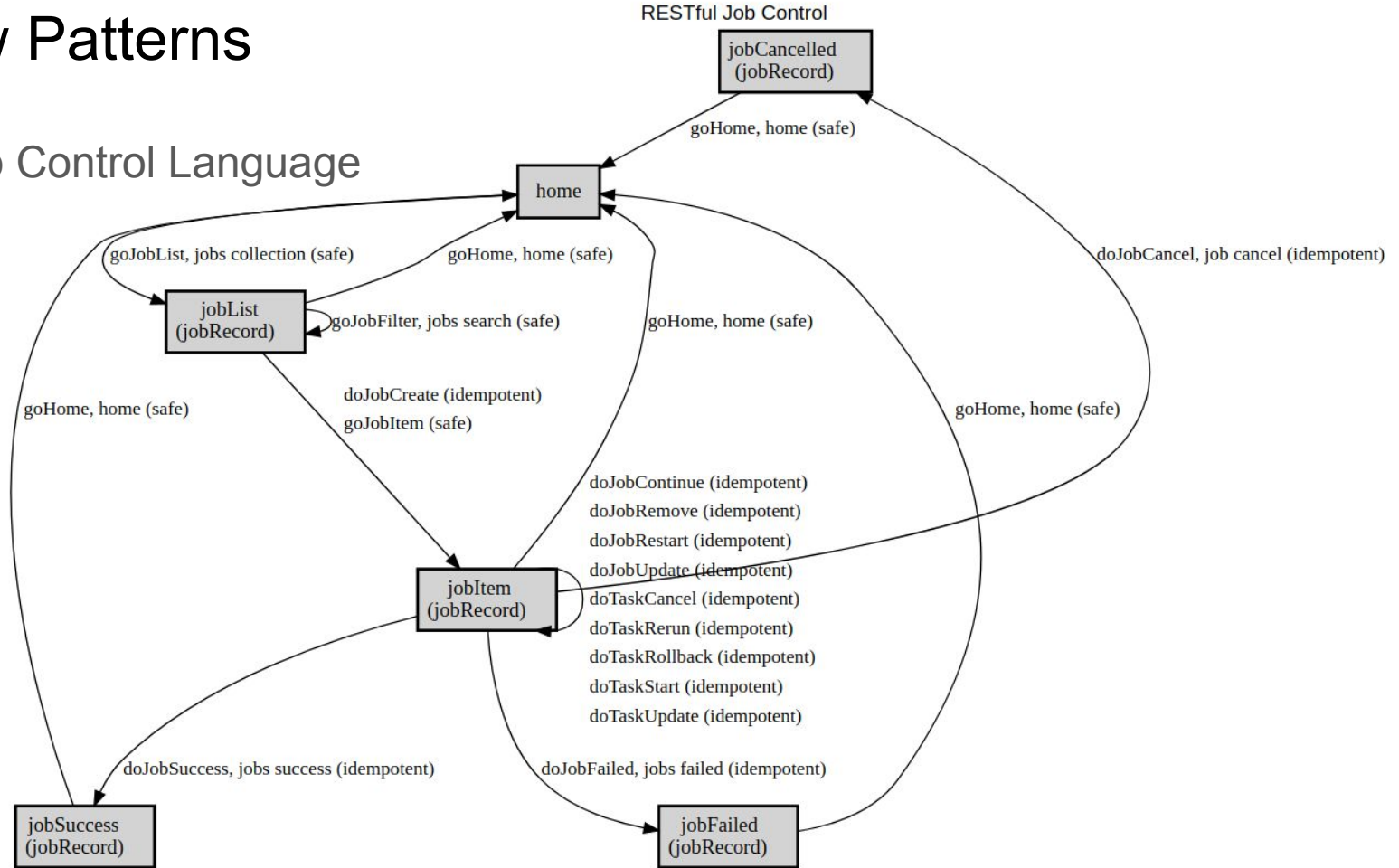
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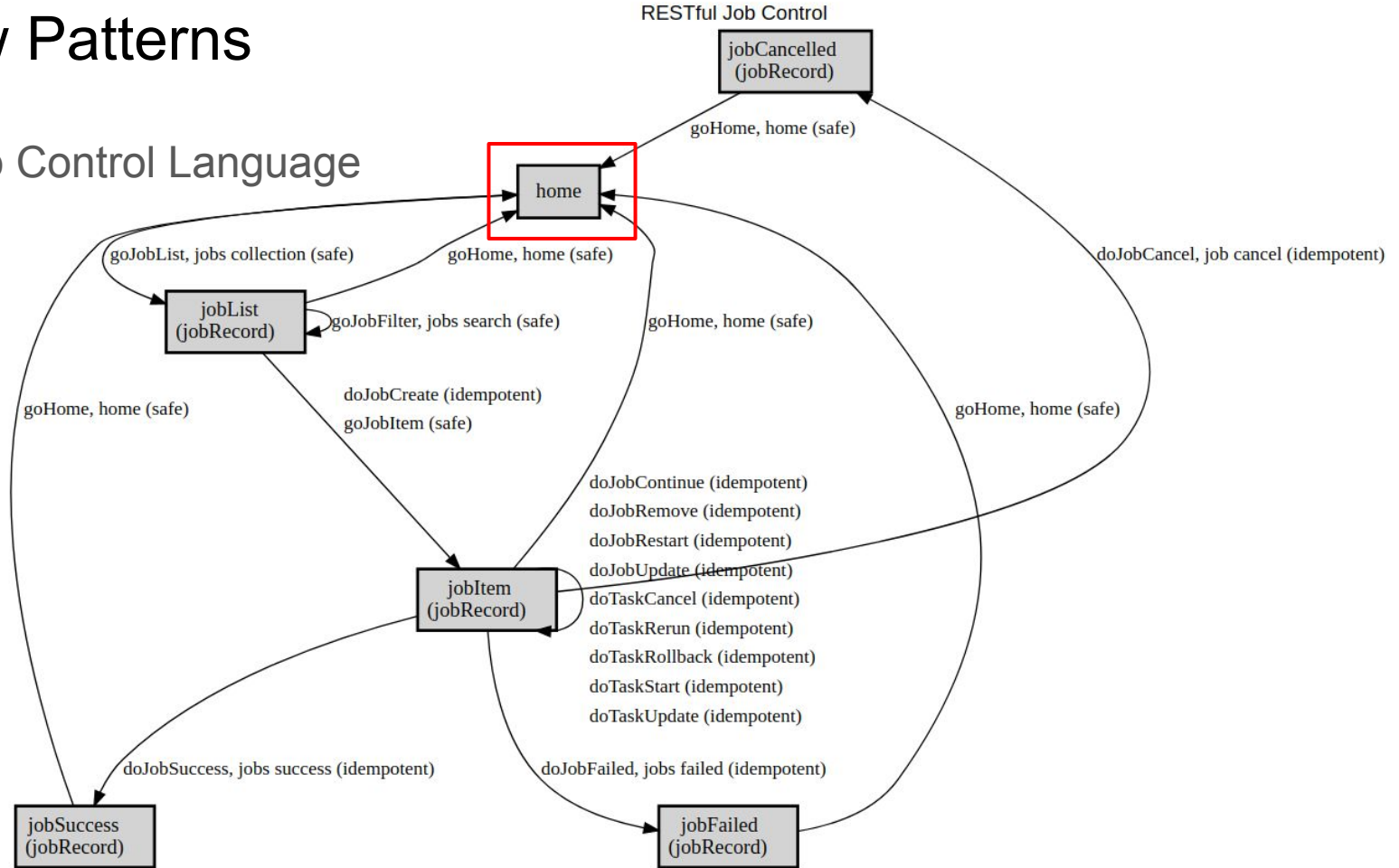
## RESTful Job Control Language





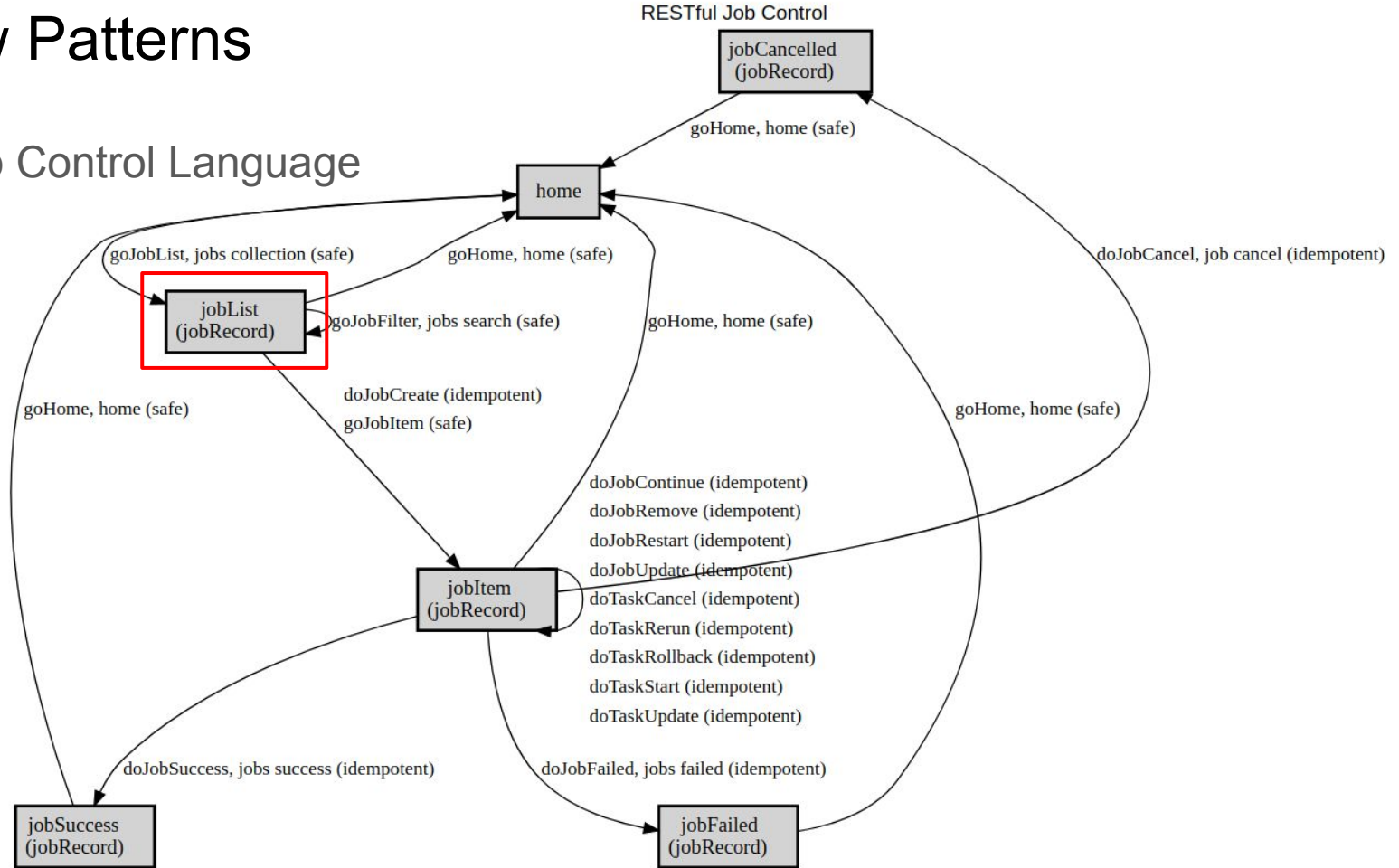
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## RESTful Job Control Language



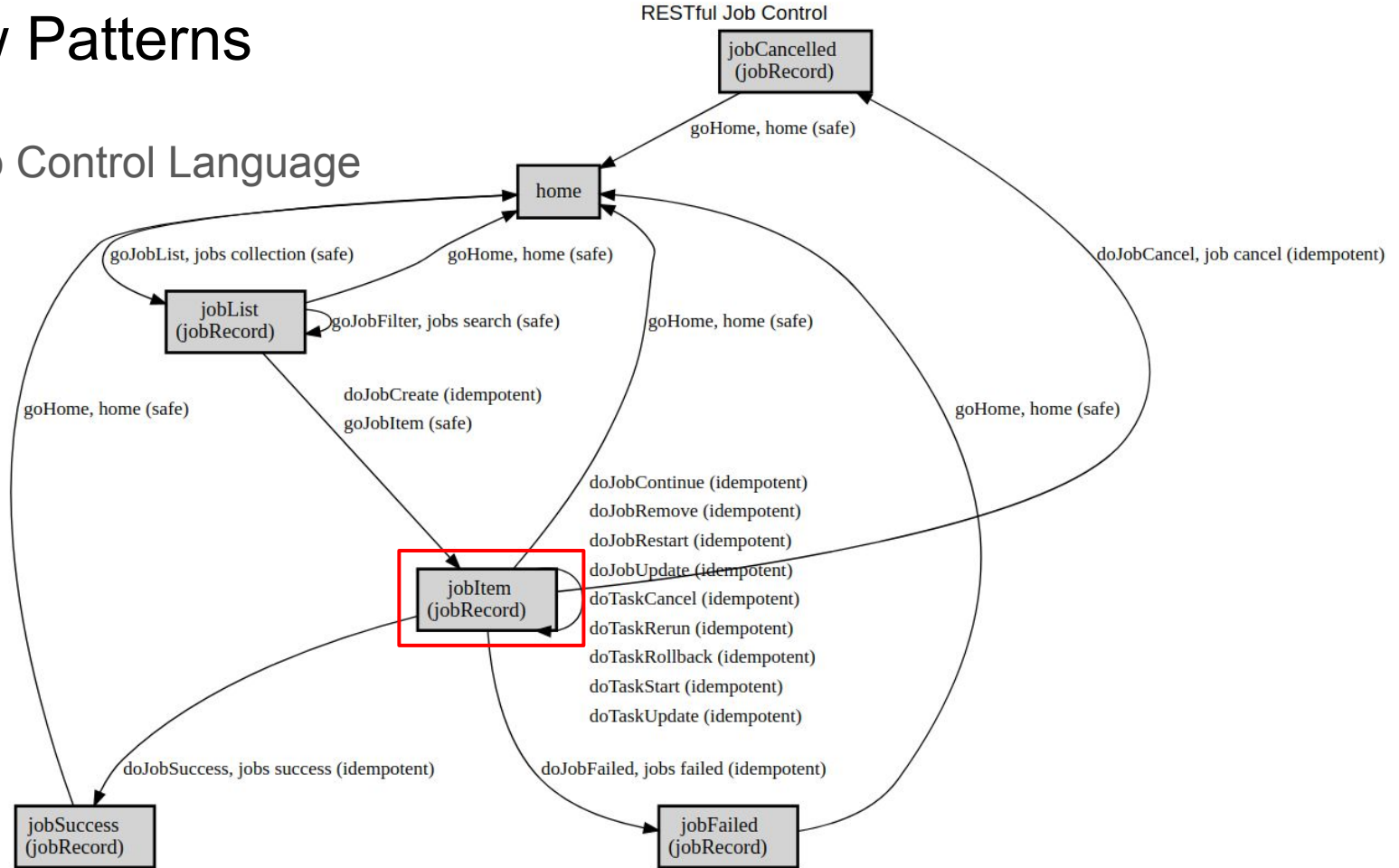
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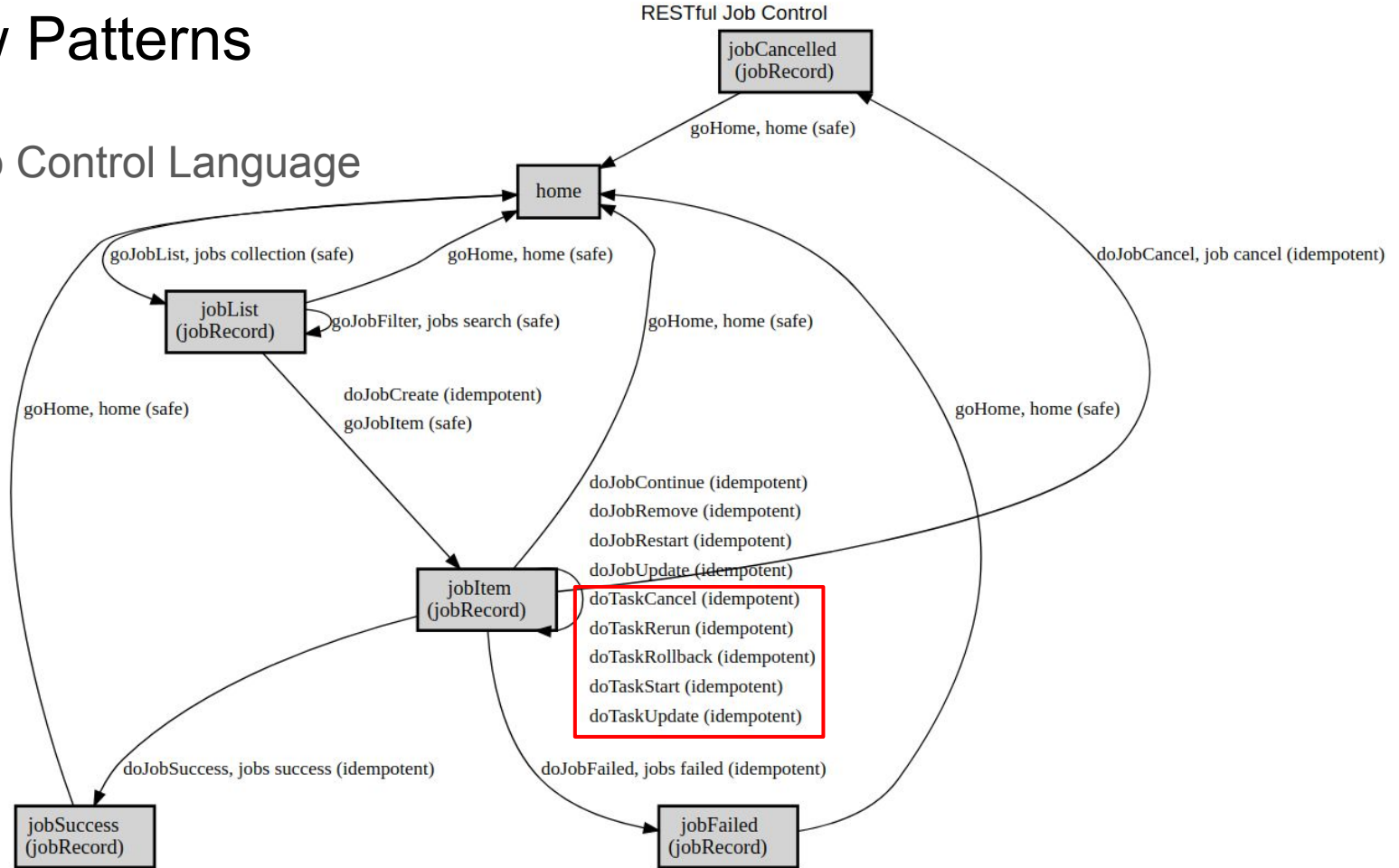
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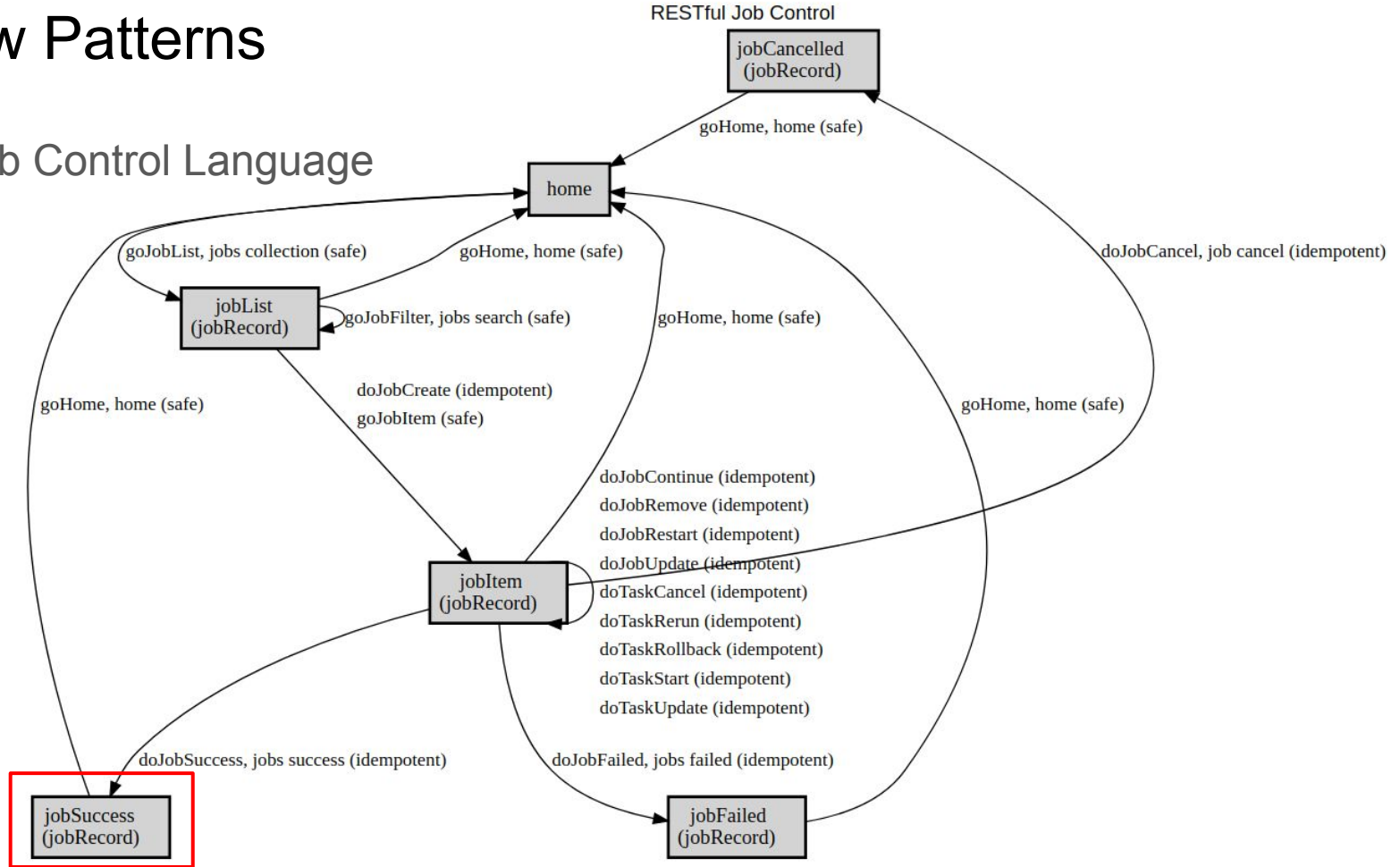
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## RESTful Job Control Language



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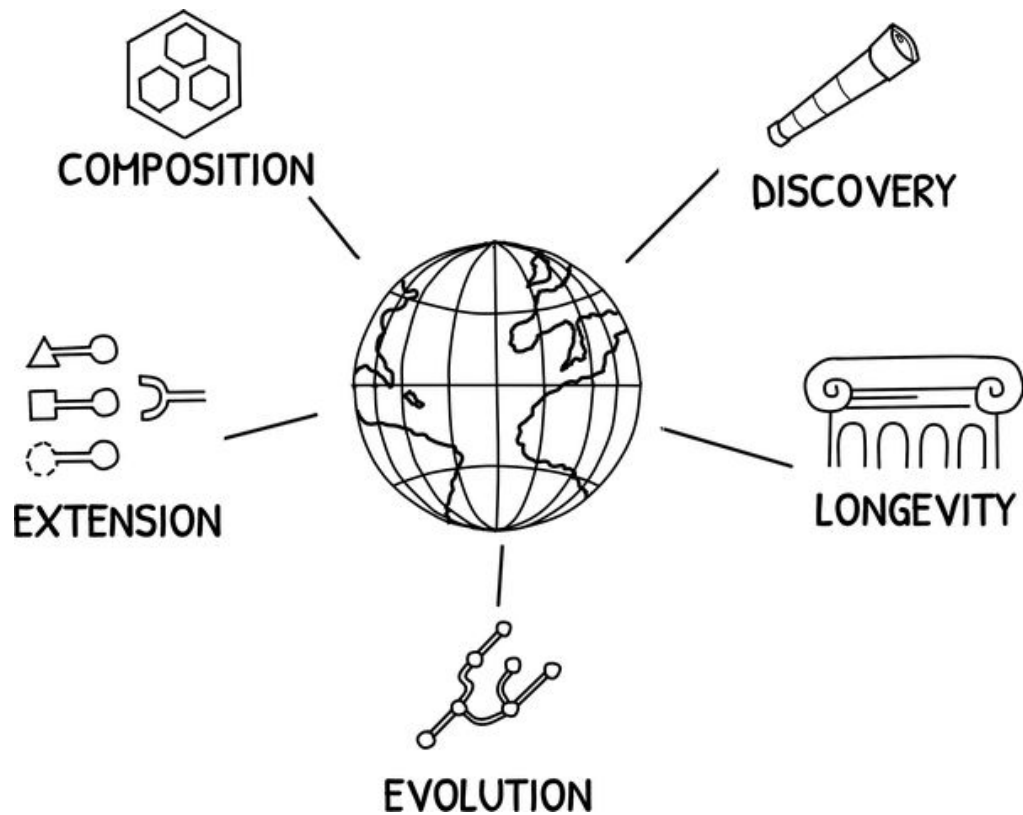




***Make workflow flexible***

***And so ...***

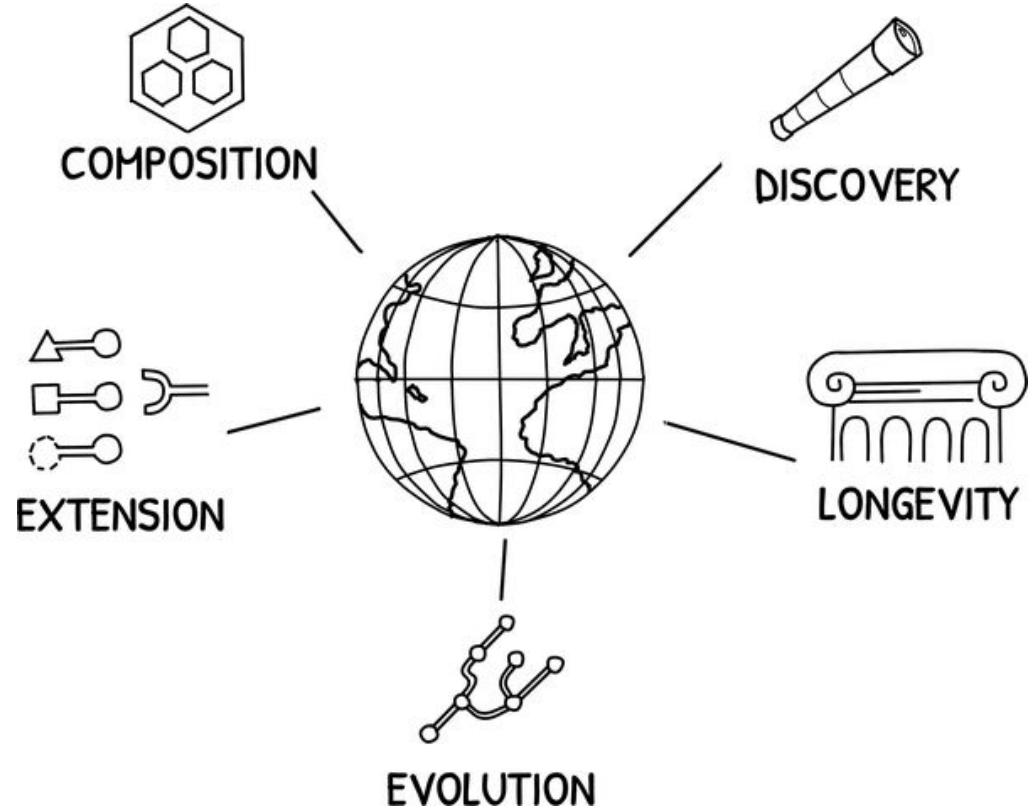
# The RESTful Web API Principle





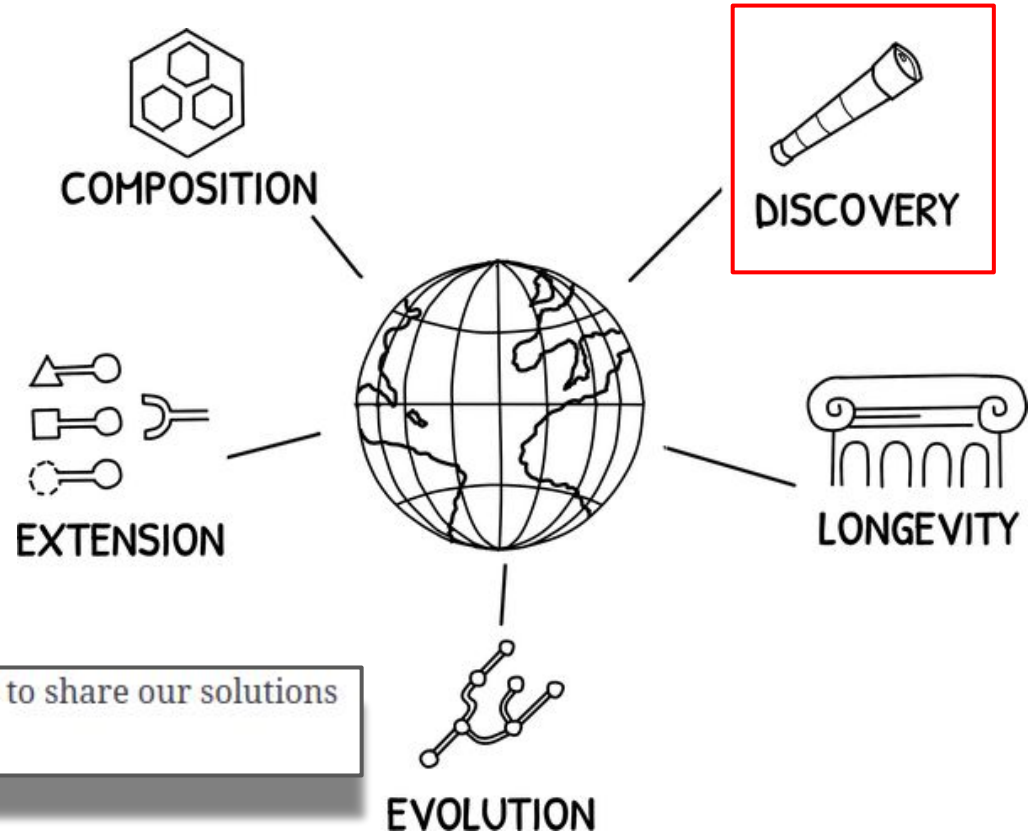
# The RESTful Web API Principle

*"Leverage global reach  
to solve problems you  
haven't thought of for  
people you have  
never met."*



# The RESTful Web API Principle

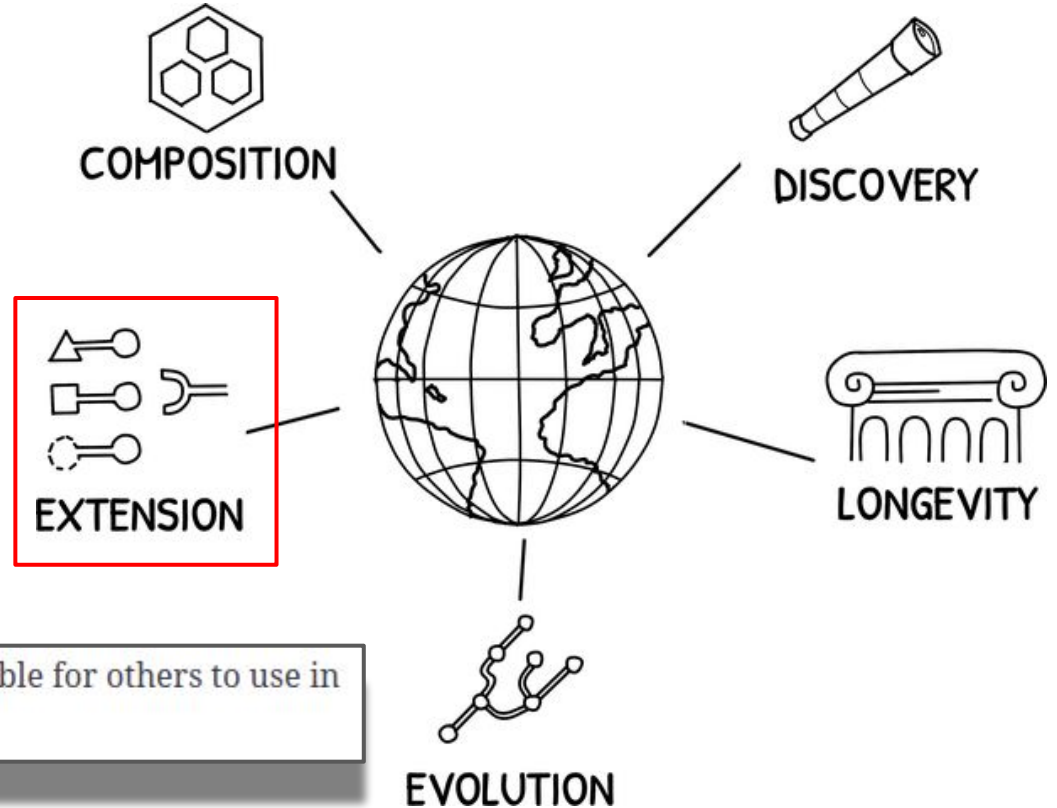
*"Leverage global reach  
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Good recipes increase our global reach—the ability to share our solutions and to find and use the solutions of others.

# The RESTful Web API Principle

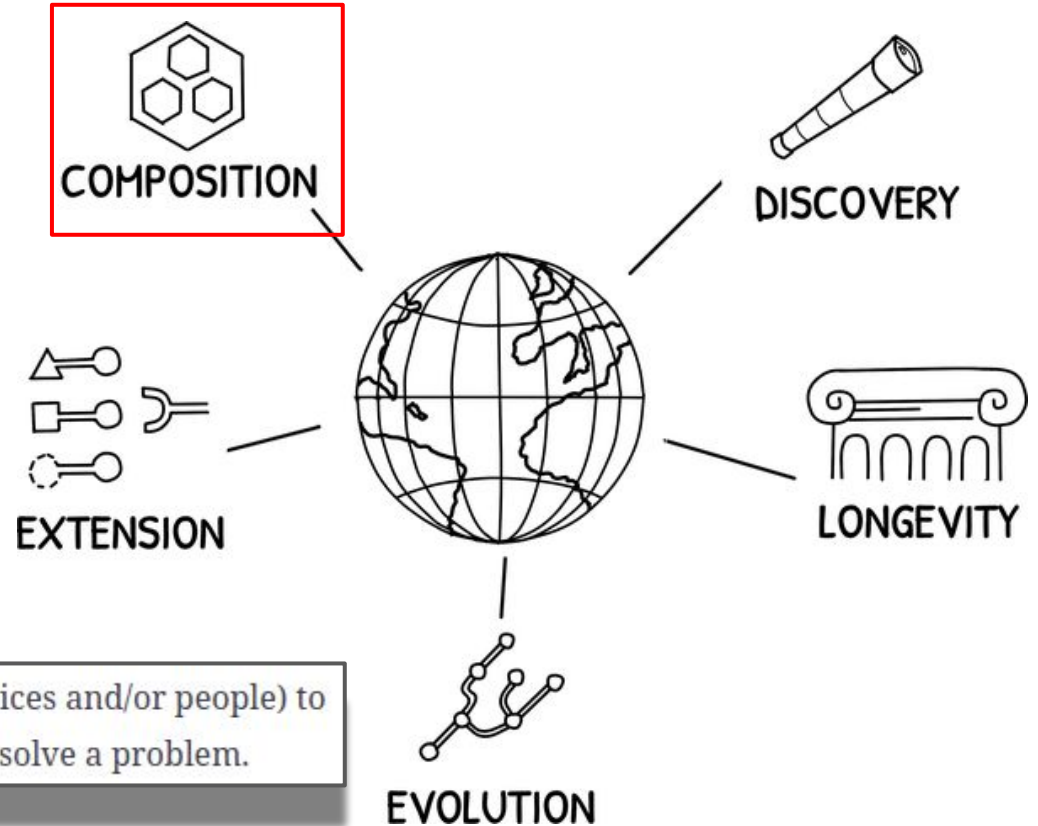
*"Leverage global reach  
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Good recipes make well-designed services available for others to use in ways we haven't thought of yet.

# The RESTful Web API Principle

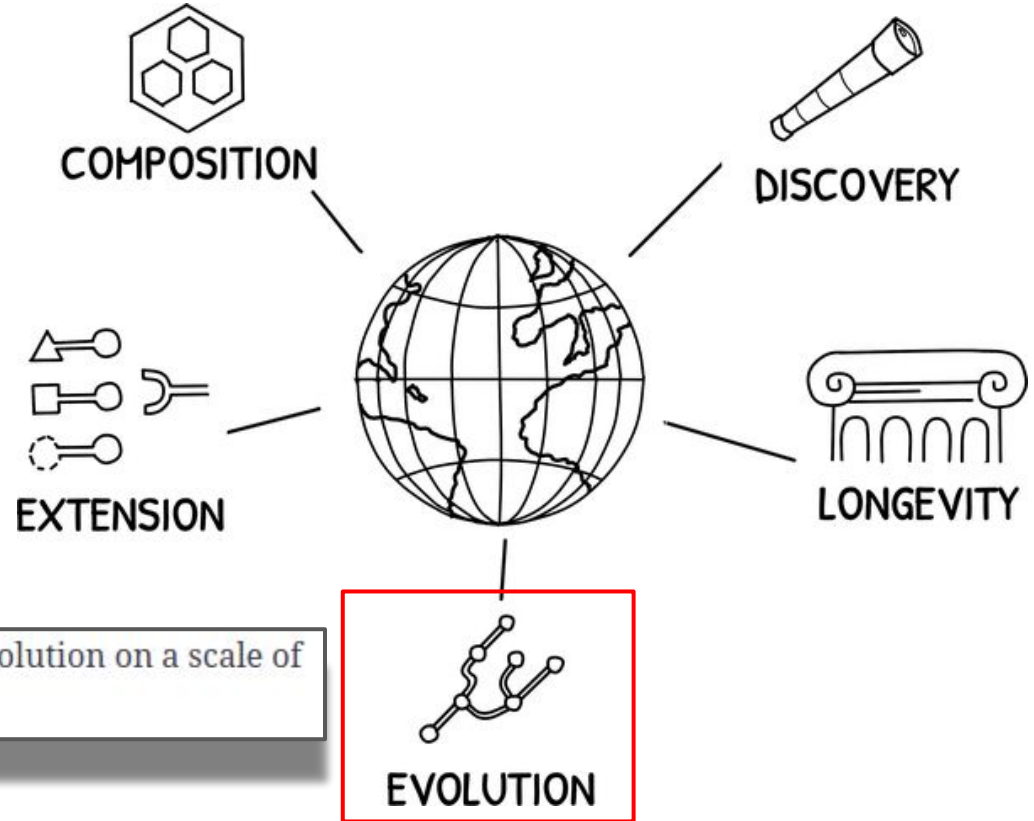
*"Leverage global reach to solve problems you haven't thought of for people you have never met."*



Good recipes make it possible for “strangers” (services and/or people) to safely and successfully interact with each other to solve a problem.

# The RESTful Web API Principle

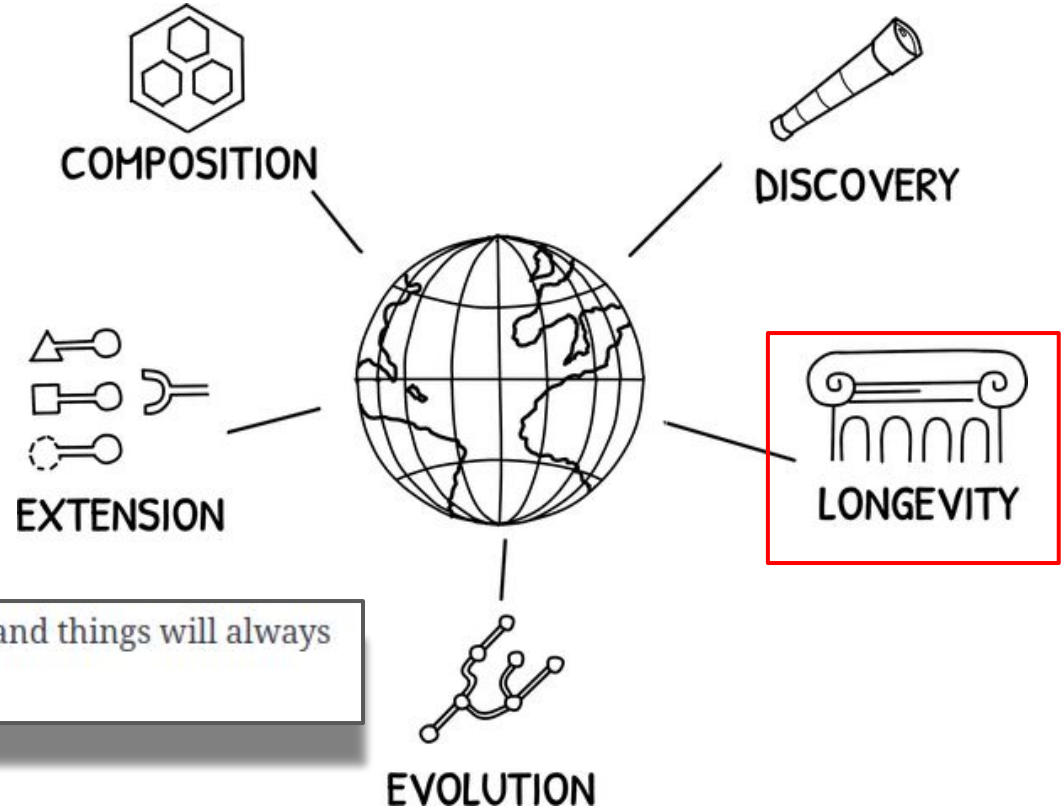
*"Leverage global reach to solve problems you haven't thought of for people you have never met."*



Good recipes promote longevity and independent evolution on a scale of decades.

# The RESTful Web API Principle

*"Leverage global reach to solve problems you haven't thought of for people you have never met."*



Good recipes recognize that nothing is permanent and things will always change over time.

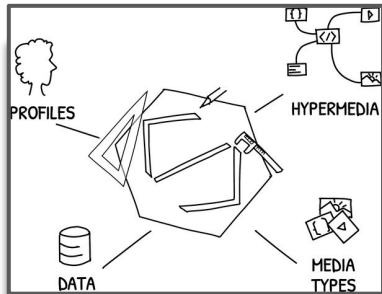
# Goals

- Make designs composable
- Make clients adaptable
- Make services modifiable
- Make data portable
- Make workflow flexible



# Goals

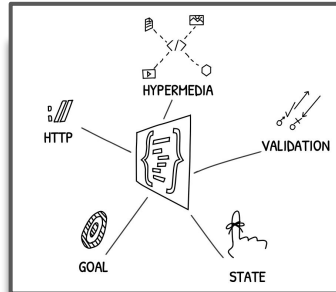
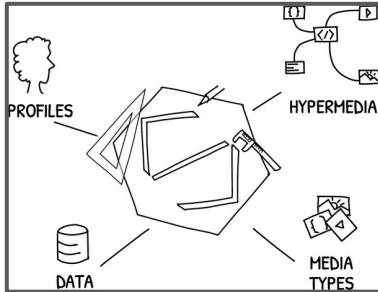
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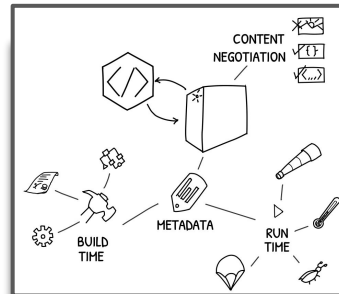
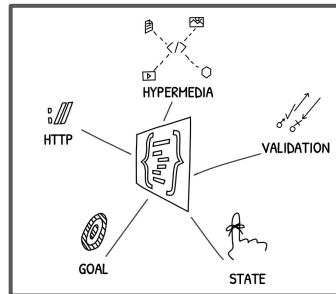
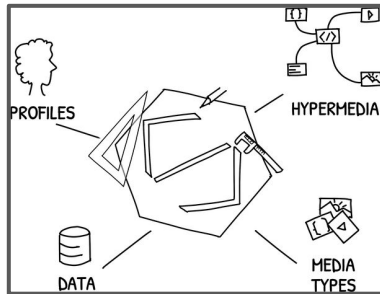
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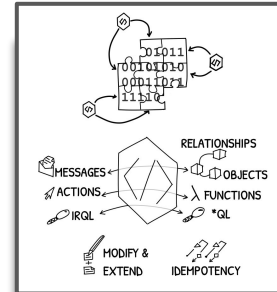
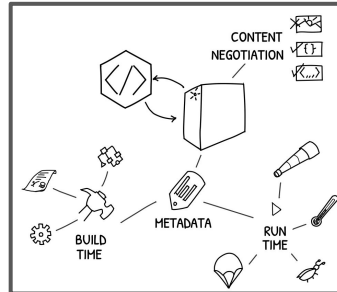
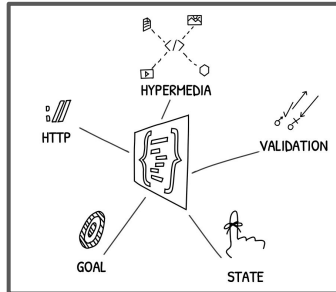
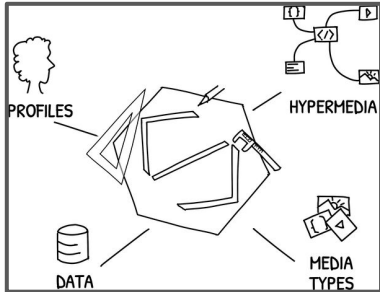
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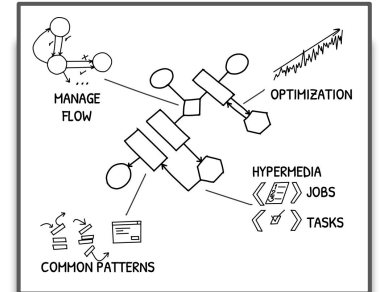
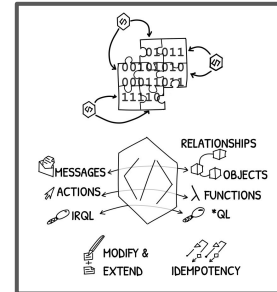
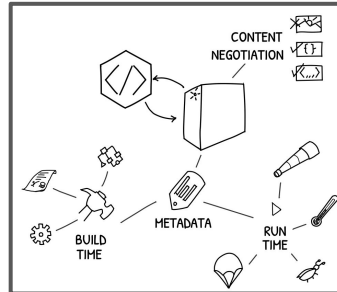
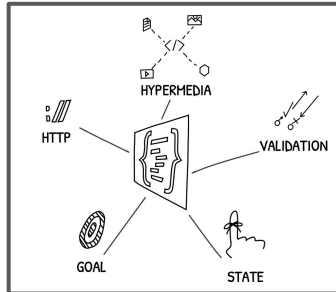
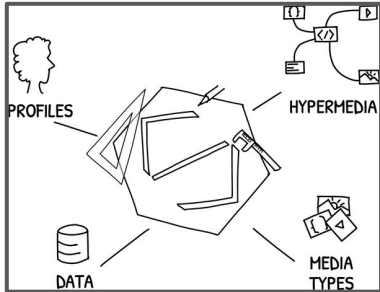
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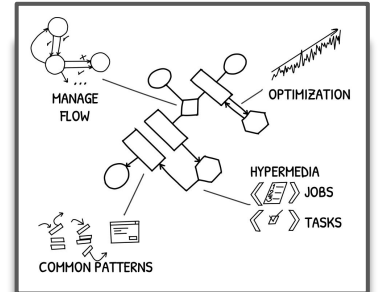
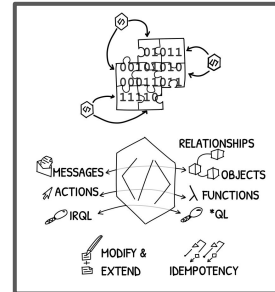
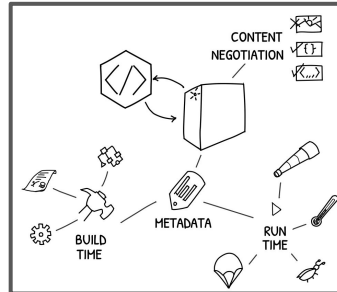
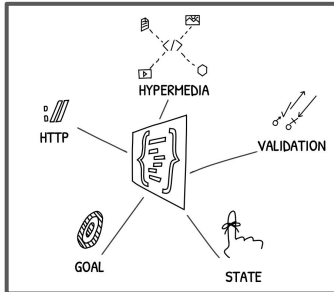
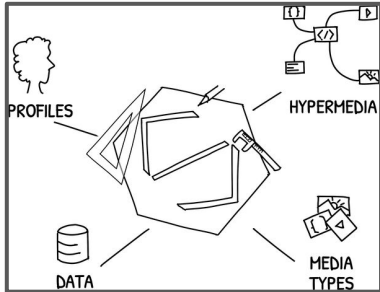
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# Pattern Thinking -- and Models

*"Everything we think we know about the world is a model."*

*-- Donella Meadows, 2008*



# Pattern Thinking

*"The difference between the novice and the teacher is simply that the novice has not learnt, yet, how to do things in such a way that they can afford to make small mistakes."*

*-- Christopher Alexander*



# Pattern Thinking

*"The difference between the **novice** and the **teacher** is simply that the novice has not learnt, yet, how to do things in such a way that they can afford to make **small mistakes.**"*

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# RESTful Web API Patterns and Practices



Mike Amundsen  
@mamund

# RESTful Web API Patterns and Practices



Mike Amundsen  
@mamund