# **REST for SOA**

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### What is **REST**?

**RE**presentational **S**tate **T**ransfer

Described by Roy Fielding in his dissertation

One of a number of "architectural styles"

Architectural principles underlying HTTP, defined *a posteriori* 

See: http://www.ics.uci.edu/~fielding/pubs/dissertation/top.htm

### **REST Explained** in 5 Easy Steps

## 0. Prerequisite: Let's equate "REST" with "RESTful HTTP usage" ...

## 1. Give Every "Thing" an ID

http://example.com/customers/1234

http://example.com/orders/2007/10/776654

http://example.com/products/4554

http://example.com/processes/sal-increase-234

### 2. Link Things To Each Other

<order self='http://example.com/customers/1234'>
 <amount>23</amount>
 <product ref='http://example.com/products/4554' />
 <customer ref='http://example.com/customers/1234' />
</order>

#### 3. Use Standard Methods

GET	retrieve information, possibly cached	
PUT	Update or create with known ID	
POST	Create or append sub-resource	
DELETE	(Logically) remove	

### 4. Allow for Multiple "Representations"

GET /customers/1234
Host: example.com
Accept: application/vnd.mycompany.customer+xml

<customer>...</customer>

GET /customers/1234 Host: example.com Accept: text/x-vcard

begin:vcard

end:vcard

### 5. Communicate Statelessly

```
GET /customers/1234
```

Host: example.com

Accept: application/vnd.mycompany.customer+xml

---- <customer><order ref='./orders/46'</customer>

```
shutdown
update software
replace hardware
startup
GET /customers/1234/orders/46
Host: example.com
Accept: application/vnd.mycompany.order+xml
```

### **REST (Pragmatic Version)**

- 1 Give everything an ID
- 2 Link things to each other
- 3 Use standard methods
- 4 Allow for multiple representations
- 5 Communicate Statelessly

#### **REST (Academic Version)**

- 1 Identifiable resources
- 2 Hypermedia as the engine of application state
- 3 Uniform interface
- 4 Resource representations
- 5 Stateless communication

### **Some HTTP features**

Verbs (in order of popularity):

- GET, POST
- ▶ PUT, DELETE
- ► HEAD, OPTIONS, TRACE

Standardized (& meaningful) response codes

Content negotiation

Redirection

Caching (incl. validation/expiry)

- Compression
- Chunking

#### **Web Services**

#### OrderManagementService

+ getOrders()

- + submitOrder()
- + getOrderDetails()
- + getOrdersForCustomers()
- + updateOrder()
- + addOrderItem()
- + cancelOrder()
- + cancelAllOrders()

#### CustomerManagementService

- + getCustomers()
- + addCustomer()
- + getCustomerDetails()
- + updateCustomer()
- + deleteCustomer()
- + deleteAllCustomers()

A separate interface (façade) for each purpose

As known CORBA, DCOM, RMI/EJB

Often used for SOA ("CORBA w/ angle brackets)

Application-specific protocol

### **Contribution to the Net's Value**

#### 2 URLs

- http://example.com/customerservice
- http://example.com/orderservice
- 1 method
  - ▶ POST

#### **Web Services Issues**

Web Services are "Web" in name only

WS-\* tends to ignore the web

Abstractions leak, anyway

Protocol independence is a bug, not a feature

#### **Designing a RESTful application**

Identify resources & design URIs

Select formats (or create new ones)

Identify method semantics

Select response codes

See: http://bitworking.org/news/How\_to\_create\_a\_REST\_Protocol

#### **REST Approach**



A single *generic* (uniform) interface for everything

Generic verbs mapped to resource semantics

A standard application protocol (e.g. HTTP)

### **Contribution to the Net's Value**

Millions of URLs

- every customer
- every order
- 4-7 supported methods per resource
  - ▶ GET, PUT, POST, DELETE
  - ► TRACE, OPTIONS, HEAD

Cacheable, addressable, linkable, ...

### **RESTful HTTP Advantages**

Universal support (programming languages, operating systems, servers, ...)

Proven scalability

"Real" web integration for machine-2-machine communication

Support for XML, but also other formats

#### Why You Should Care



#### **REST Roots**

The Internet

Text formats

Wire Standards

FTP, POP, SMTP

Bottom-up Approach

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001	ACTAV OF PURMEY	Tired of being ashamed of your penis size? Leave it for t	Today	1:15 PM
- 100 A (1)	Convider. Dudley	Let your size never spoil your private life!	Today	1:15 PM
18 2 000	Luella Bates	Windows	Today	1:18 PM
The Ch	Terrance Mells	M5 Off ce 2007 PR0 79 \$, 5ave 1099.9S Off Retail	Today	1:31 PM
	Dean Anyder -	M5 Off ce 2007 PR0 79 \$, 5ave 1099.95 Off Retai	Today	1:36 PM
310 135	Marguerite E. Lord	Ordinary men have ordinary sex. Megadik will make you	Today	1:50 PM
•	Marguerite J. Lord	Take care of you and your penis! Enlargement with Mega	a Today	1:50 PM
•	Sales	dookit rcd trichosis	Today	1:52 PM
•	Lee J. Lowry	Prove your manliness! Take MegaDik and be a man!	Today	2:16 PM
•	Lee G. Lowry	Don't be embarrassed every time you get naked! Larger	Today	2:16 PM
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#### Internet vs. Enterprise



## What's the difference between the Internet and a typical enterprise?

## Internet vs. Enterprise

One is a gigantic, uncontrollable anarchy of heterogeneous systems with varying quality that evolve independently and constantly get connected in new and unexpected ways.

The other is a worldwide, publicly accessible series of interconnected computer networks that transmit data by packet switching using the standard Internet Protocol (IP). If web services are supposed to work on Internet scale, they should be inspired by the Web, not by Distributed Objects

#### Quotes

Frankly, if I were an enterprise architect today, and I were genuinely concerned about development costs, agility, and extensibility, I'd be looking to solve everything I possibly could with dynamic languages and REST, and specifically the HTTP variety of REST. I'd avoid ESBs and the typical enterprise middleware frameworks unless I had a problem that really required them [...]. I'd also try to totally avoid SOAP and WS-\*.

#### **Steve Vinoski, formerly IONA**

http://steve.vinoski.net/blog/2007/10/04/the-esb-question/

"No matter how hard I try, I still think the WS-\* stack is bloated, opaque, and insanely complex. I think it is going to be hard to understand, hard to implement, hard to interoperate, and hard to secure."

#### Tim Bray, XML Co-inventor

http://www.tbray.org/ongoing/When/200x/2004/09/18/WS-Oppo

"Show me the interoperable, full and free implementations of WS-\* in Python, Perl, Ruby and PHP. You won't see them, because there's no intrinsic value in WS-\* unless you're trying to suck money out of your customers. Its complexity serves as a barrier to entry at the same time that it creates 'value' that can be sold."

#### Mark Nottingham, ex BEA, now Yahoo!, former WS-Addressing WG Chair

http://www.mnot.net/blog/2006/05/10/vendors

If you're ready for REST I suggest you jump on board right away and get ahead of the curve [...] You'll have to train your developers in REST principles. [...] You definitely need to provide guidance to your people. What you want to do is work to the point where REST becomes the default for all your distributed applications.

#### **Anne Thomas Manes, Burton Group**

http://searchwebservices.techtarget.com/originalContent/0,289142,sid26\_gci1256796,00.html

## *"Want to be cool? Learn REST. Want a career? Learn WS."*

#### **Steve Jones, Cap Gemini**

http://service-architecture.blogspot.com/2006/11/want-to-be-cool-learn-rest-want-career.html

#### Recommendations

## Be skeptical of the WS-\* value-add and pseudoabstractions

Protocol<br/>IndependenceApplication-<br/>Specific InterfacesSecurityTransactionsSecurityOrchestrationReliabilityChoreography

# 2. Don't be afraid to make decisions and depend on standards HTTP, URI, XML, HTML XML + JMS **SMTP + IMAP**

#### 3. Understand and exploit the Web's architecture to your benefit

Standardized Identification

Caching

**Scalability** 

Interoperability

Universal Accessibility

Hypermedia

**UI/API Integration** 

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## Thank you! Any questions?



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