

# TUTORIAL

## *Designing a resource model for a Public API*

O'Reilly Software Architecture Conference  
New York – February 26<sup>th</sup> , 2018

Tom Höfte, IT Architect, Xebia  
Marco van der Linden, IT Architect, Xebia

# Agenda – 3.5 hours



**Introduction &  
API Domain  
discovery**

*~ 20 minutes*



**API Domain  
discovery**

*~ 45 minutes*



**REST Resource  
modeling**

*~ 20 minutes*



*Coffee Break*

*~ 30 minutes  
(3pm)*



**REST Resource  
modeling**

*~ 60 minutes*



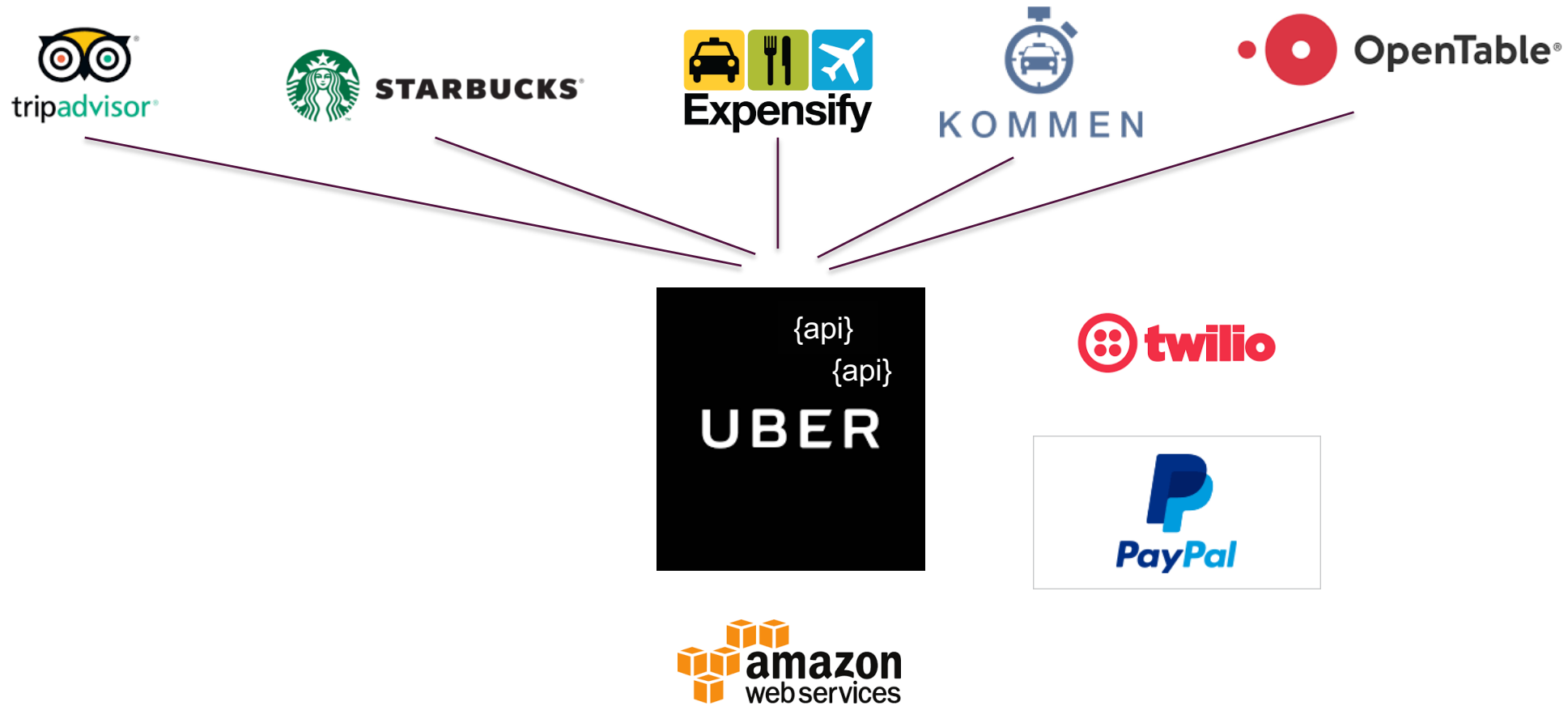
***Other Topics &  
Conclusion***

*~ 20 minutes  
(5pm)*



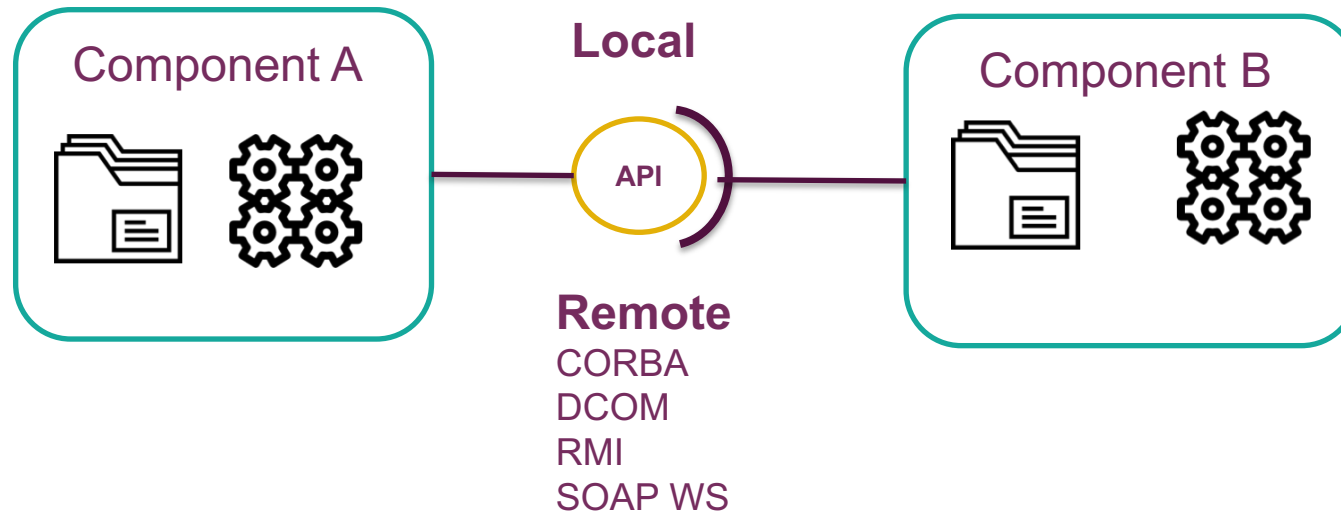
# Part 0 – Introduction

# The API Economy



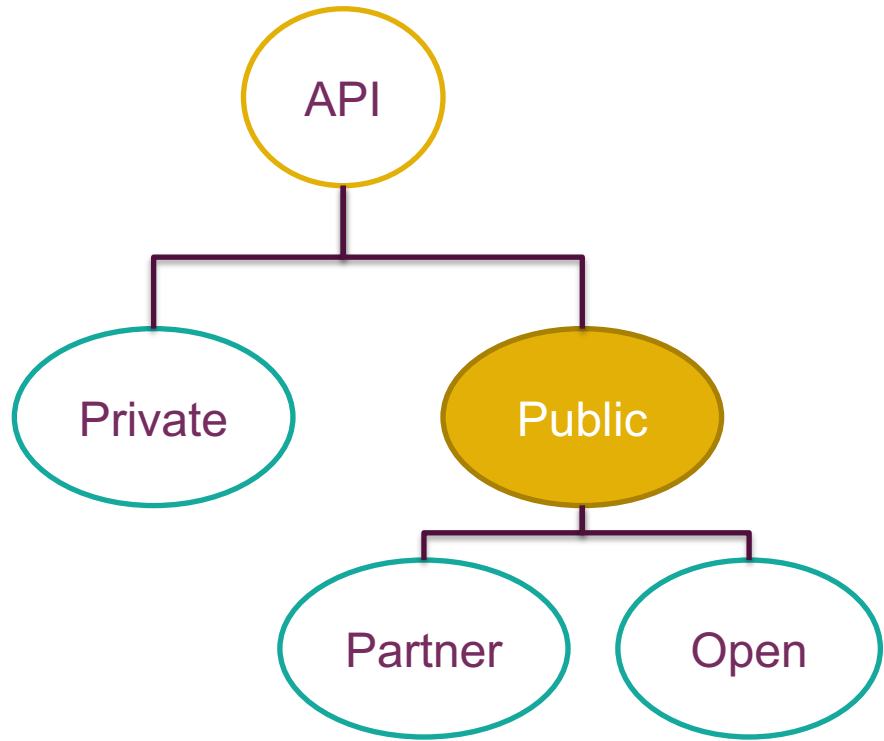
*APIs allow companies to grow and extend businesses at unprecedented rates by sharing services with third parties — source: Harvard Business Review (<https://hbr.org/2015/01/the-strategic-value-of-apis>)*

# What we, *techies*, used to think an API is



With the rise of web technologies, the **term API** is now in general use and a *unique selling point* on the **web**

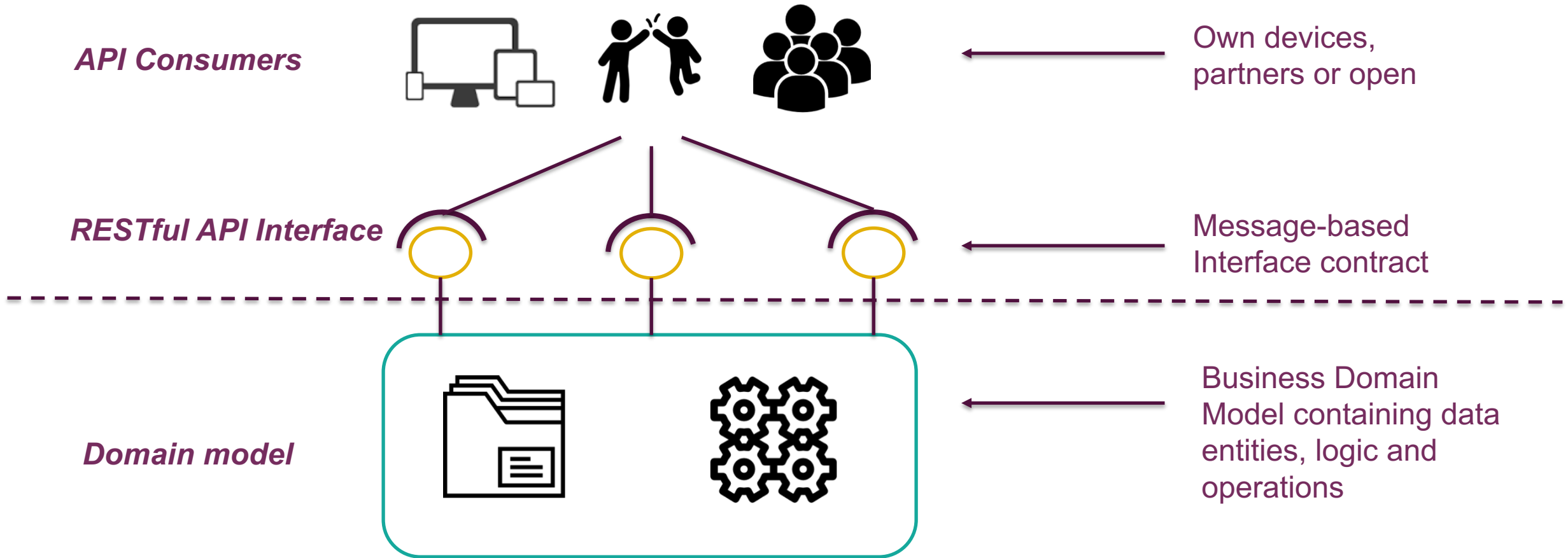
# A public API is a business service with a web access point that is managed as a product



We think a **public API**

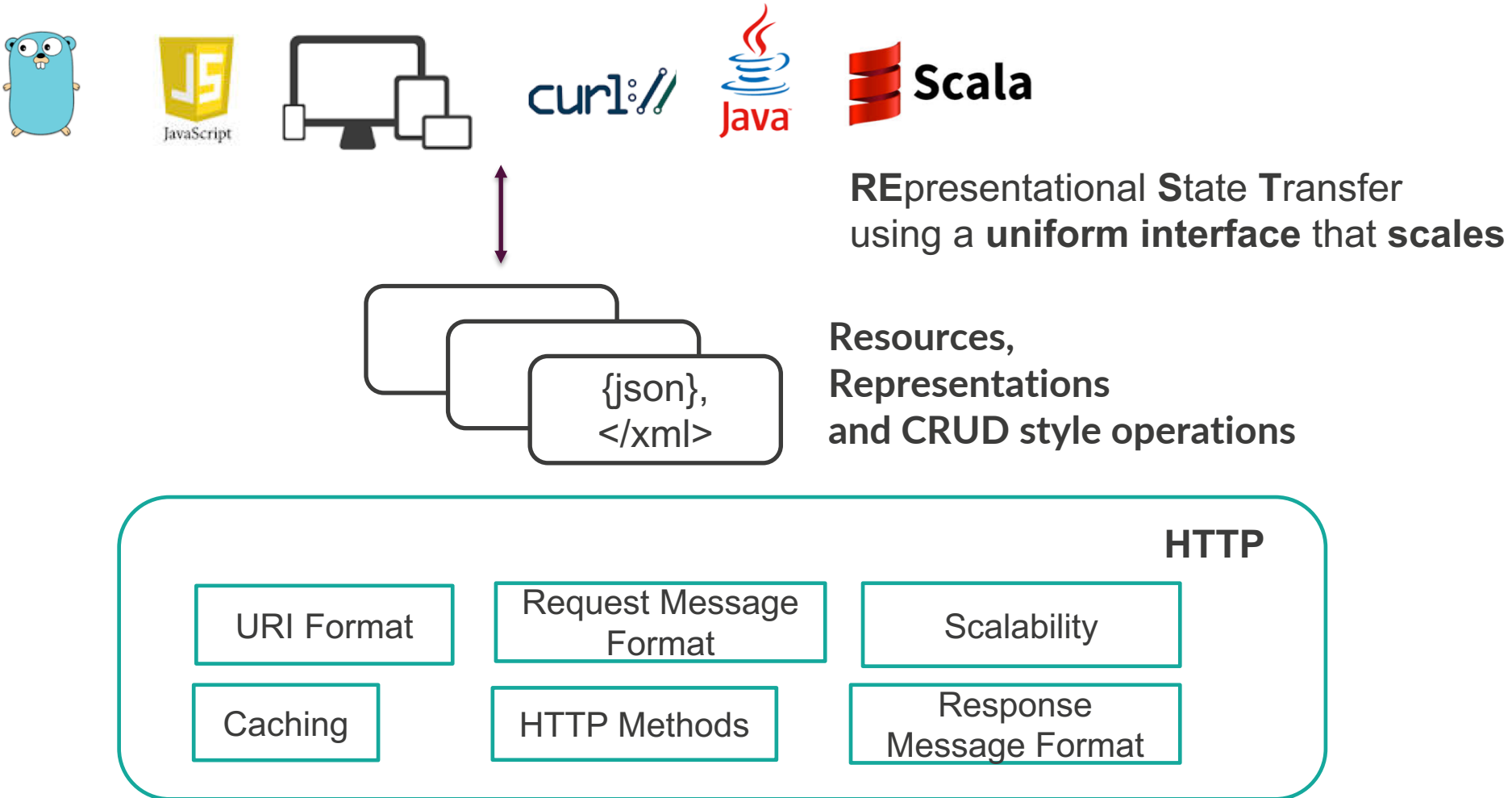
- is a open or partner **service**
- that exposes **business capabilities**
- through **consumer-friendly operations**
- that are used to built **new applications**
- accessible from a **web access point**
- and follows a **product life cycle**

# A typical API architecture: A RESTful API as the channel to your domain



But why REST?

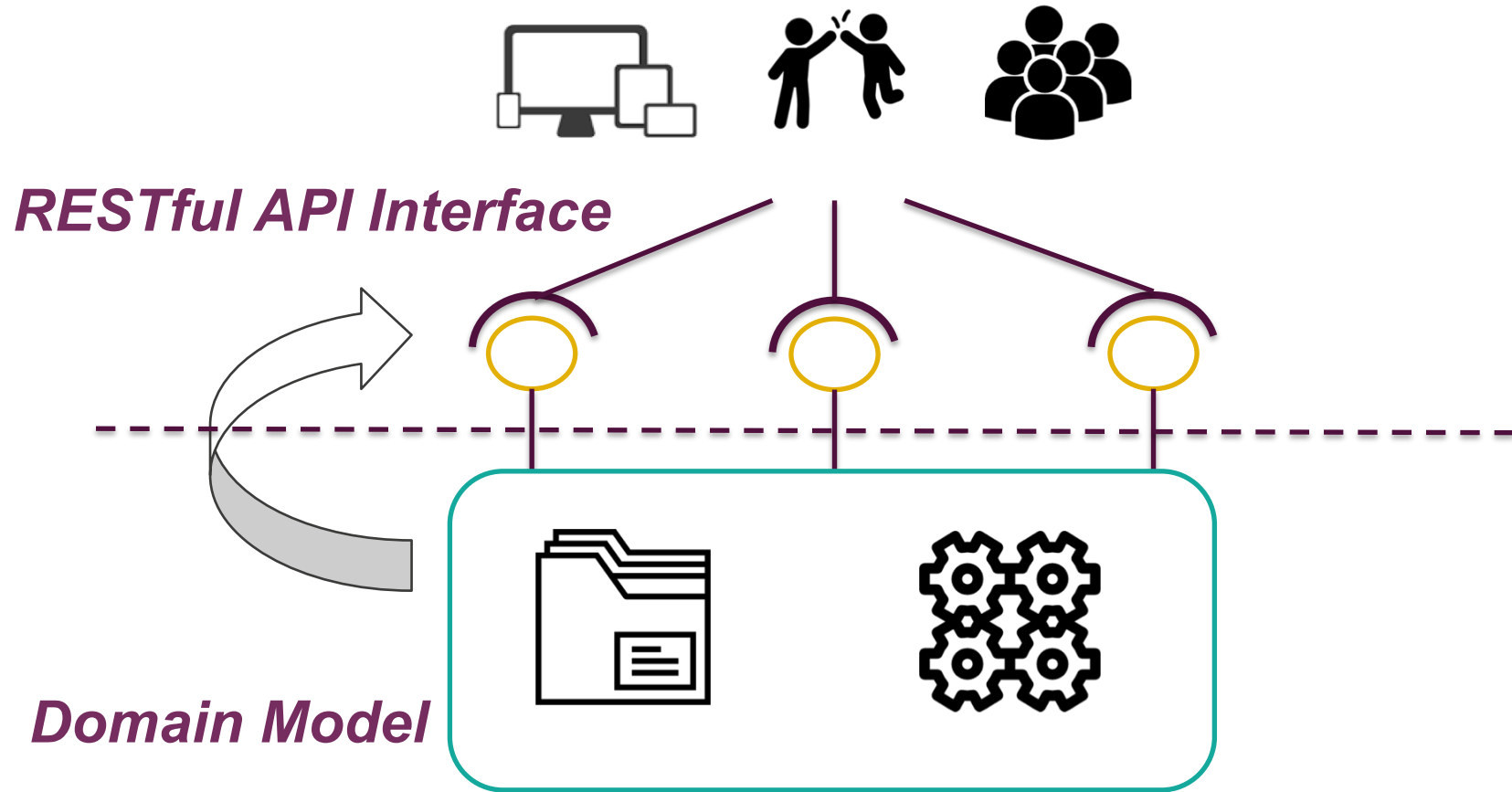
# An API needs a uniform interface, client-server decoupling and scalability. REST provides that



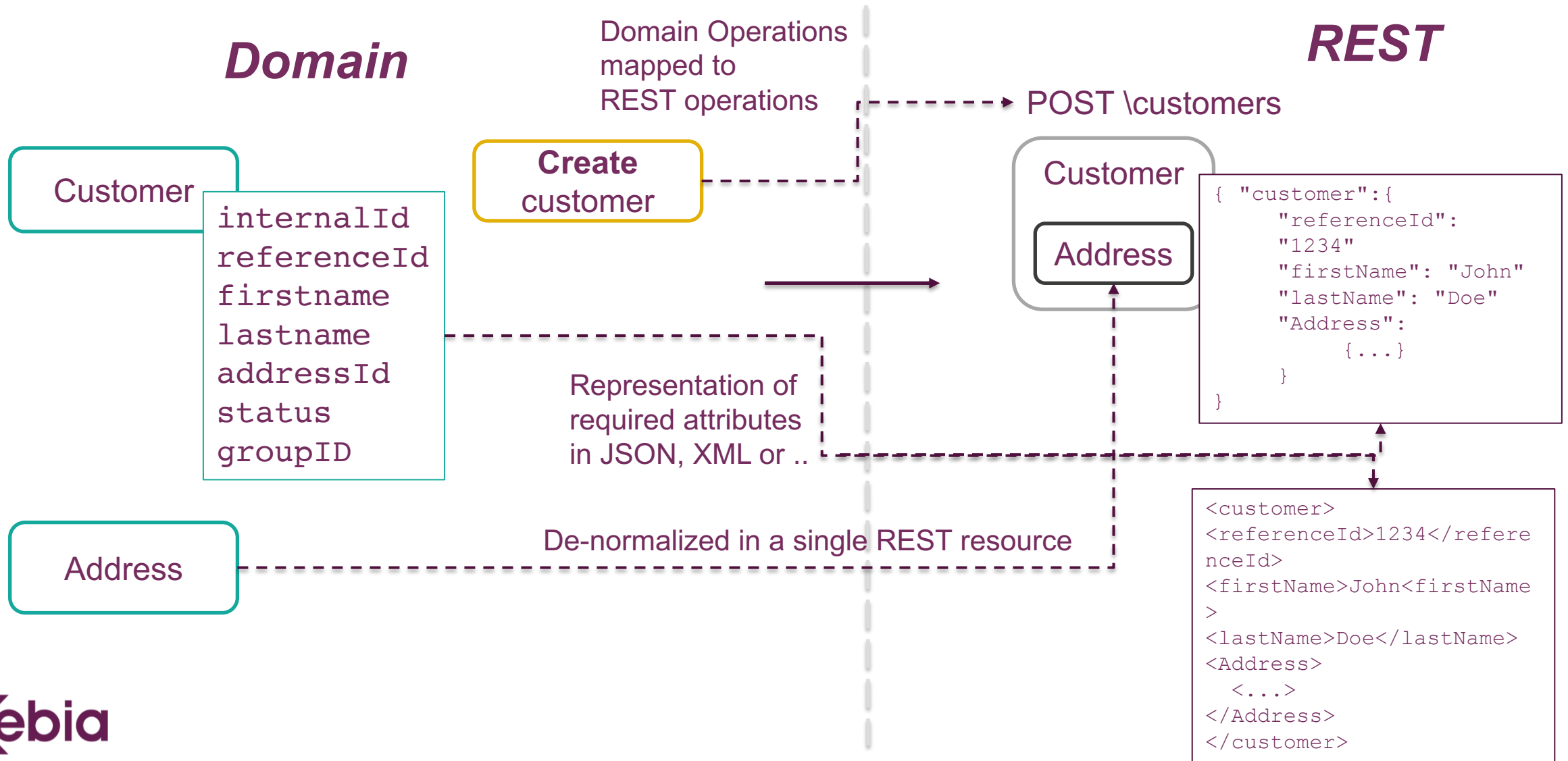


# ... how do you create a REST API contract for your domain?

*Describing complex domain behavior in a simple REST manner is not straightforward*



# Example: Webshop



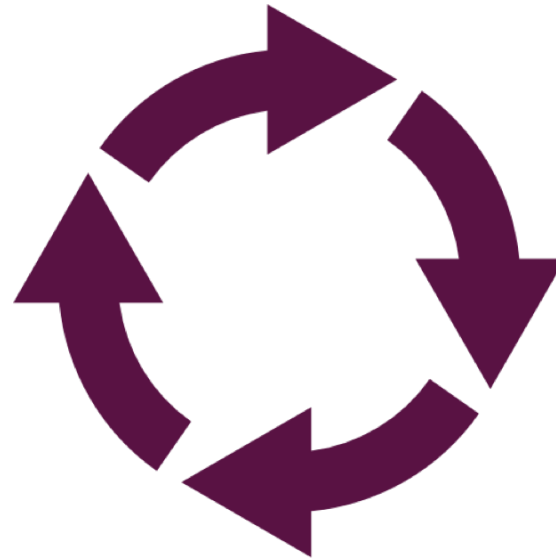
# So, resources are the *core* of a RESTful API...

Resource modeling is therefore a **key activity** to...

- Map your domain **operations** to REST operations
- Map your domain **data entities** to REST resource representations

...in order create an API that is user-friendly, extensible and maintainable

# Resource Modeling Process



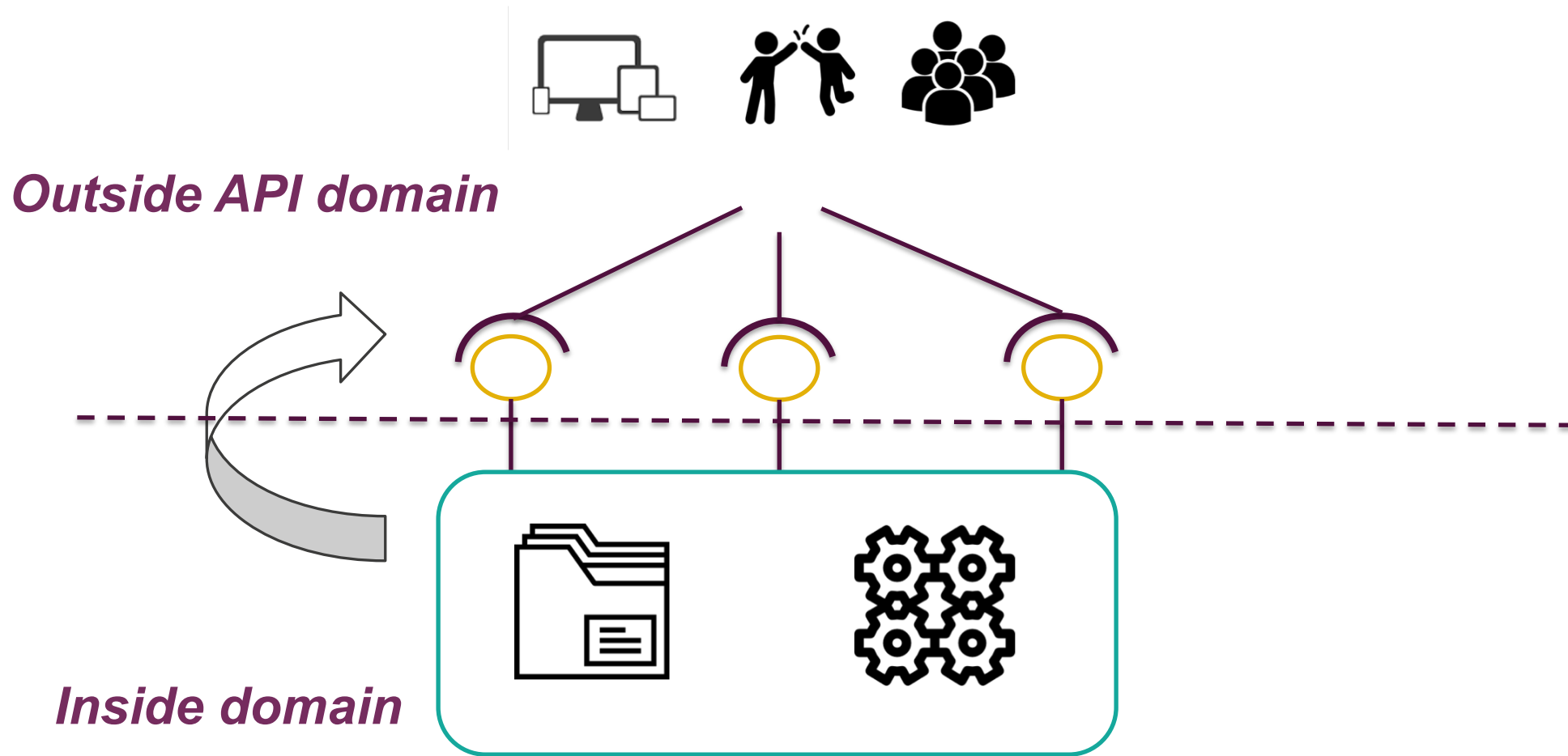


# Part 1 – Discover the API domain

# Goal

- Practice how to discover API domain entities, relations and operations that *you need in your API*

# Discover the API functionality



# Use a Ubiquitous Language

Protest against any form of:

- Ambiguity
- Inconsistencies

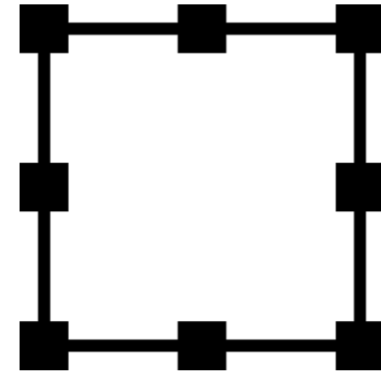




# Create bounded context

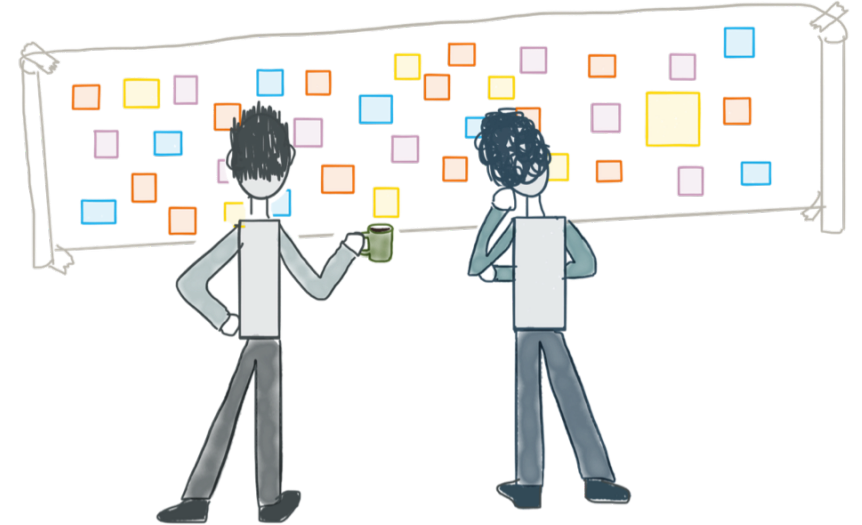
Bounded context helps:

- To logically group API behavior and form an API outline
- To structure the later implementation



# Different methods

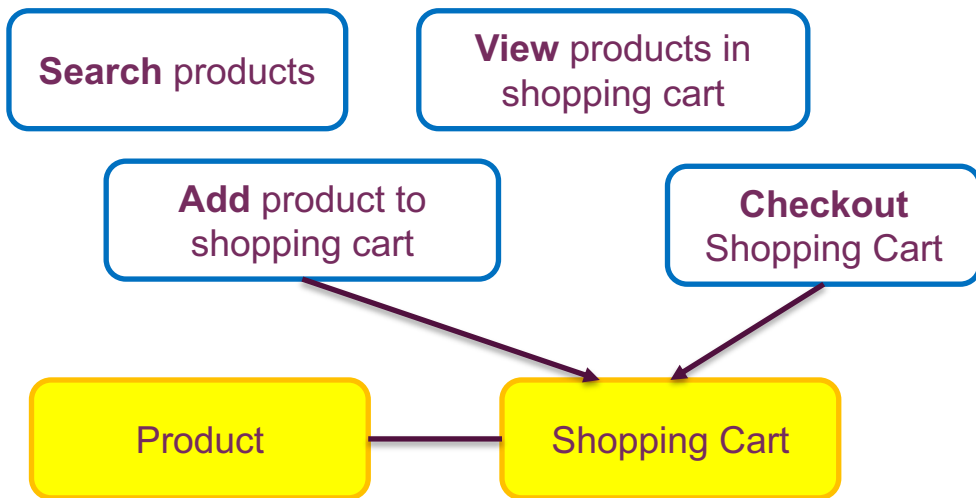
- Input:
  - Use case descriptions
  - Domain experts, external and internal
- Methods:
  - Event storming or other work shops
  - Text and domain analysis (verbs and nouns)
- Output
  - A logical domain model depicting
    - Set of nouns (entities) and verbs (operations) grouped in bounded contexts
    - Entity relations



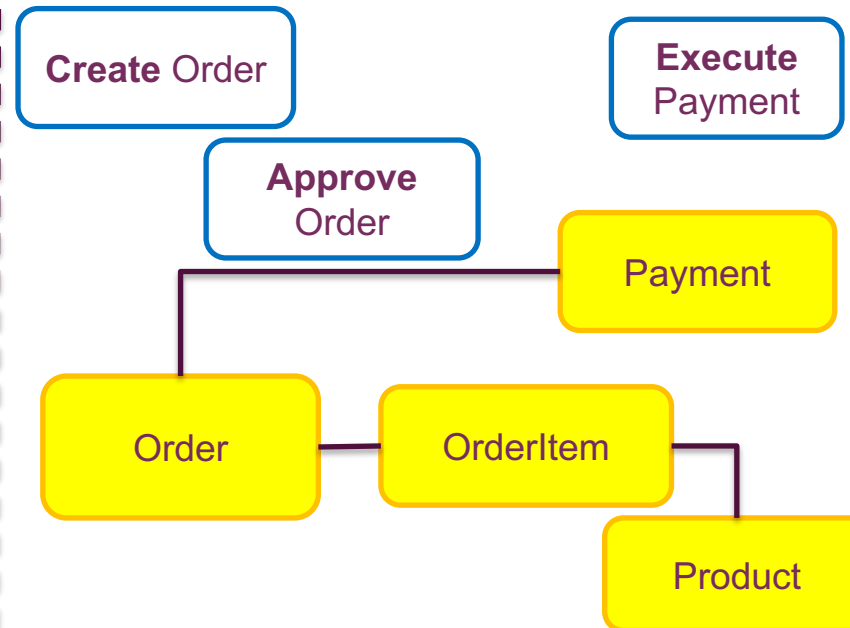
# Discover your API model

## Example: Partial Event-Storming output Webshop

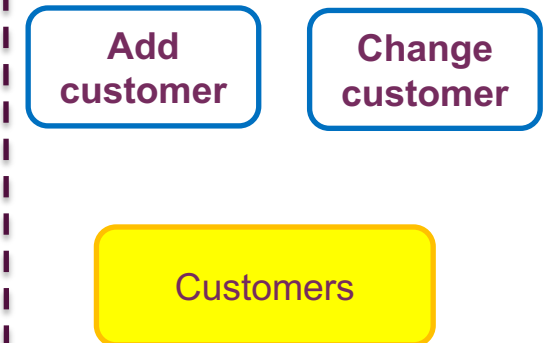
### Shopping



### Ordering



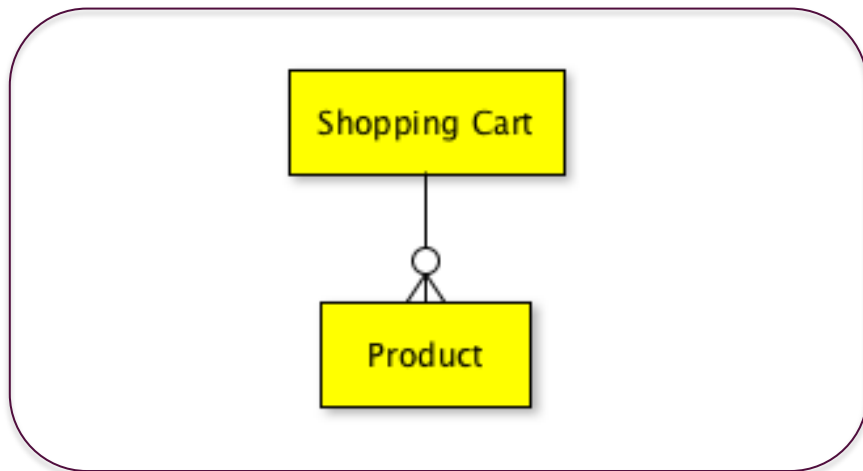
### Customers



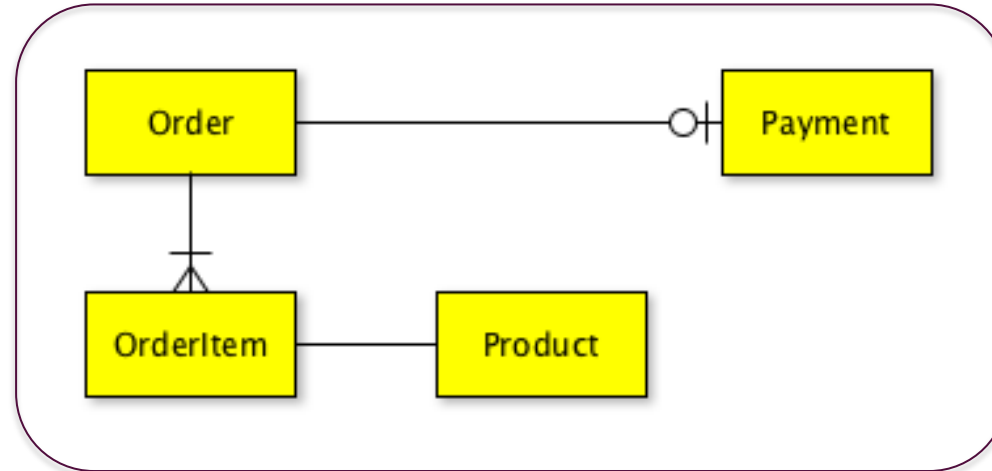
# Discover your API model

*Example: Partial Webshop domain model*

## Shopping



## Ordering





# Exercise 1: Discover the API Domain



# Exercise Input - Case Description: FlyWithMe airline

FlyWithMe is an airline that wants to increase sales by extending its current business model towards third parties. They plan to do this by providing a Public API.

You are an architect at FlyWithMe, responsible for designing the API.

You and your team decide to start with discovering the domain entities and operations

*...more input is provided in the hand-outs*

# Exercise outcome

- List of domain entities
- List of domain operations
- Grouped by bounded context
- Time left? Try to define the entity relations

# Tips

- Don't try to over-complicate the business domain; the goal is not to get a complete understanding of the domain.
- Make assumptions about the business domain where needed
- Focus on API consumer functionality
- Do not focus on the attributes of an entity, solely focus on the *nouns* and *verbs*



# And now to work!

- Organize yourselves in groups of 3-4
- Work on exercise till 14:45
- *Make use of whiteboard, paper, flip overs (easel pad) etc. to visualize your answer.*

Case material: <http://bit.ly/restfulapidesign>



# Retro time

- What went well?
- What was difficult?

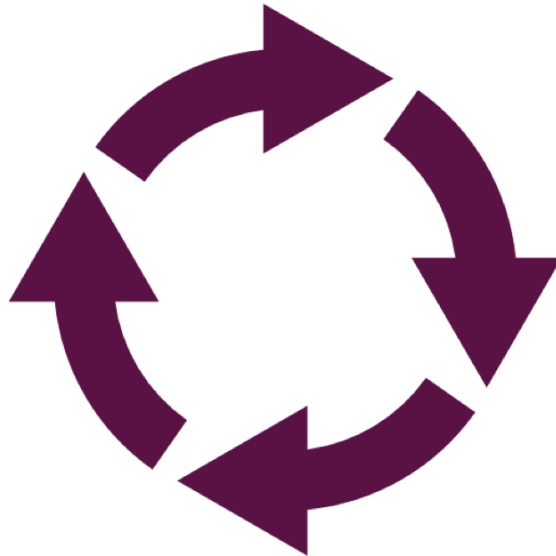


# Part 2 – REST resource modeling

# Goal

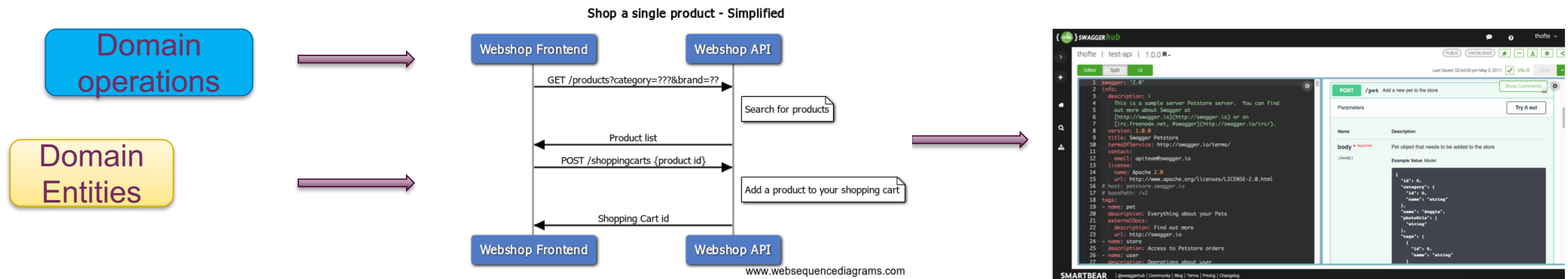
- Learn how to map domain entities and operations to REST resources and operations
- Learn about API documentation options
- Practice by modelling basic use cases from the case study

# REST API Resource Modeling Process



# From a domain model to a REST contract

## A typical flow



### Step 1 – Define sequence diagrams

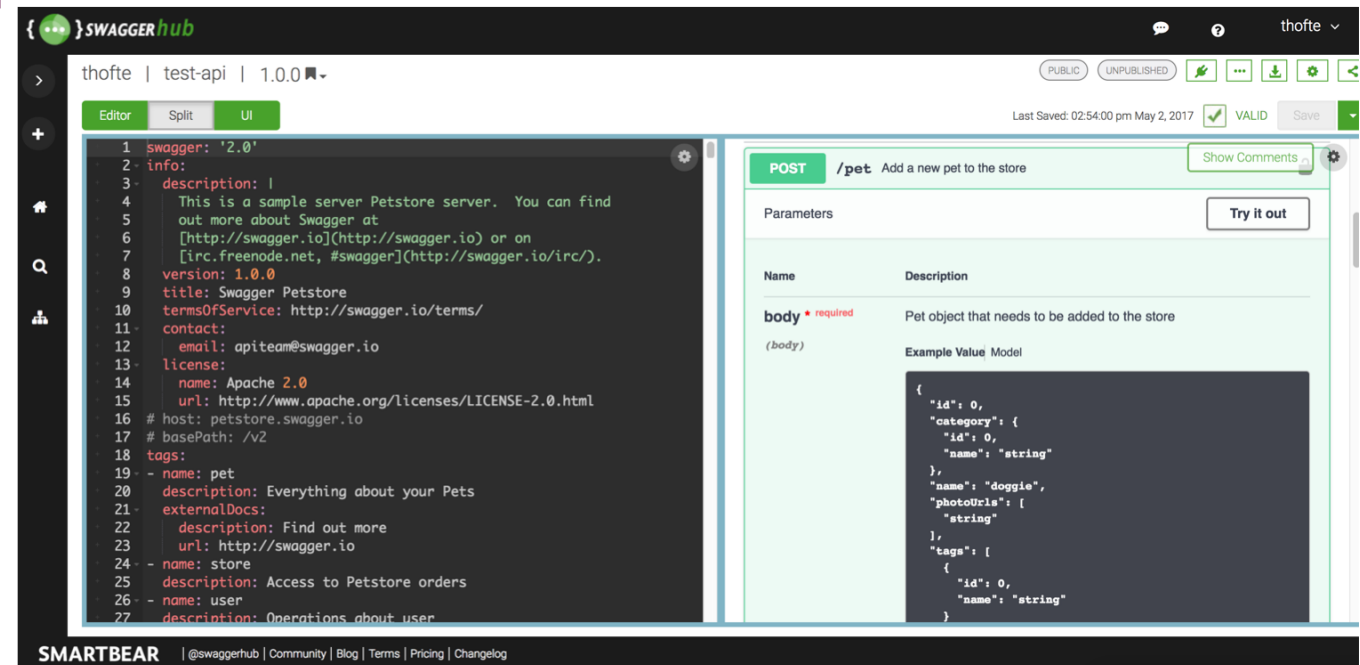
- Group related domain operations in user stories
- Map domain operations and entities to REST resources and operations

### Step 2 – Define the API in a specification language

- Determine the resource representations
- Operation granularity

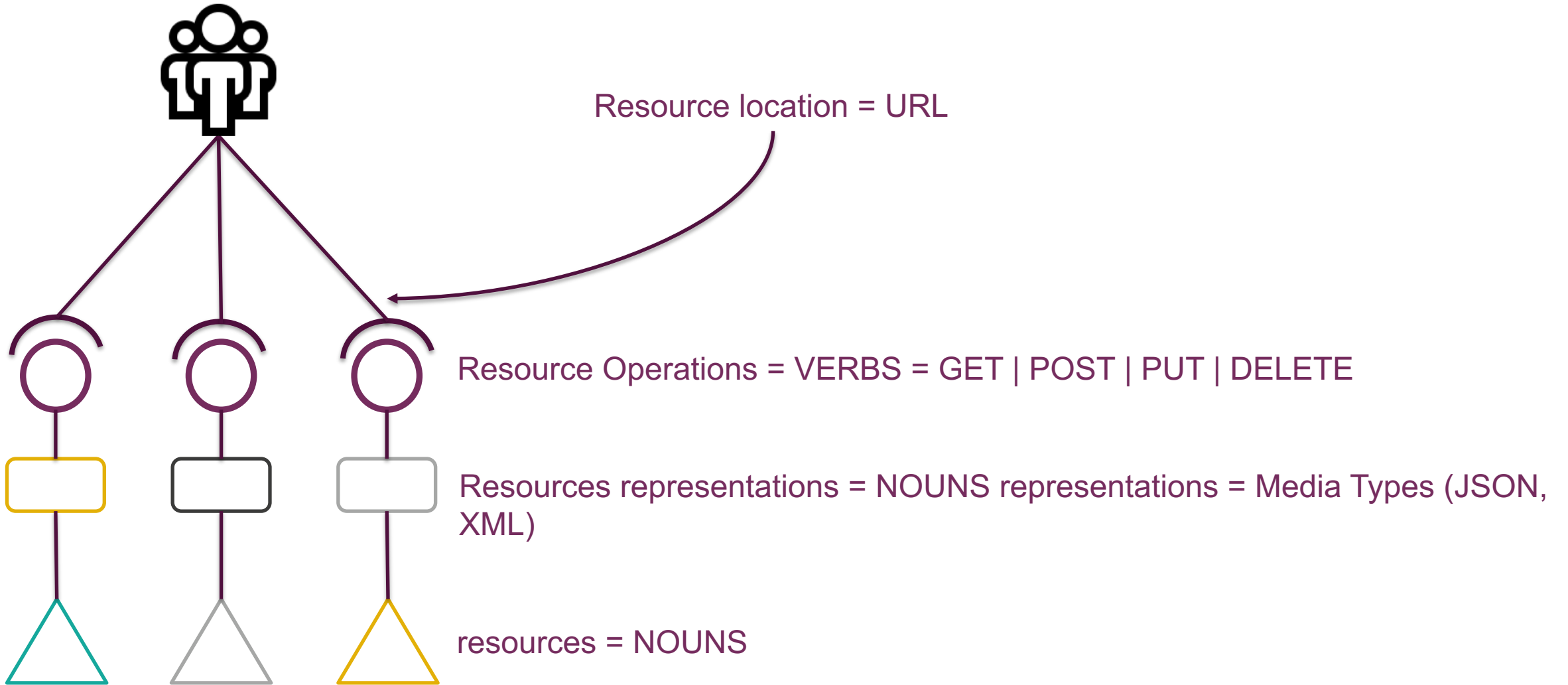
# REST API specification language

- Start defining the API using a API description languages:
  - Open API (fka Swagger)
  - RAML
  - API Blueprint
- Kickstart your development with an API design tool
  - SwaggerHub
  - Apiary for API blueprint
  - Confluence + swagger.io plugin



# Anatomy of a RESTful API

*REST = Representational State Transfer*





# REST resource types

- **Document:** A single document with optional subresources
  - `https://api.flywithme.com/flightoffers/{id}`
- **Collection:** A server managed collection: a plural noun
  - `https://api.flywithme.com/airports`

# REST Operations - Standard HTTP operations

## *Retrieve resources*

**GET** `https://api.flywithme.com/airports/{airportid}`

## *Create a new resource*

**POST** `https://api.flywithme.com/bookings` `body: trip`

## *Update an existing resource*

**PUT** `https://api.flywithme.com/bookings/{bookingid}` `body: updated trip`

## *Delete an existing resource*

**DELETE** `https://api.flywithme.com/bookings/{bookingid}`

# REST Operations – non-CRUD operations

- Sometimes it can be *difficult* to model a business capability spanning multiple resources with fine-grained HTTP CRUD operations.
  - A business capability is a *long-running* process
  - A business capability is a synchronous function
- Add non-CRUD verbs or noun-ified verbs to your API

# REST Operations – non-CRUD Verbs

- A verb in your URL representing a synchronous action or function
  - Typically modelled with GET

GET `/properties/availability/{propertyId}/rooms/{roomId}/rates/{rateId}/price-check`

## Get Current Price for Pre-Booking

Confirms the price returned by the Shop response. Use this API to verify a previously-selected rate is still valid before booking. If the price is matched, the response returns a link to request a booking. If the price has changed, the response returns new price details and a booking link for the new price. If the rate is no longer available, the response will return a new shop request link to search again for different rates.

Expedia API: <https://developer.ean.com/documentation/rapid-shopping-docs>

# REST Operations – Noun-ified verbs

## ➤ A noun representing an asynchronous action

- Long running
- Action can be monitored
- Typically modelled with HTTP POST
  - REST without PUT / CQRS

### Create a fork ⓘ

Create a fork for the authenticated user.

```
POST /repos/:owner/:repo/forks
```

#### Parameters

Name	Type	Description
<code>organization</code>	<code>string</code>	Optional parameter to specify the organization name if forking into an organization.

#### Response

Forking a Repository happens asynchronously. Therefore, you may have to wait a short period before accessing the git objects. If this takes longer than 5 minutes, be sure to contact [GitHub support](#).

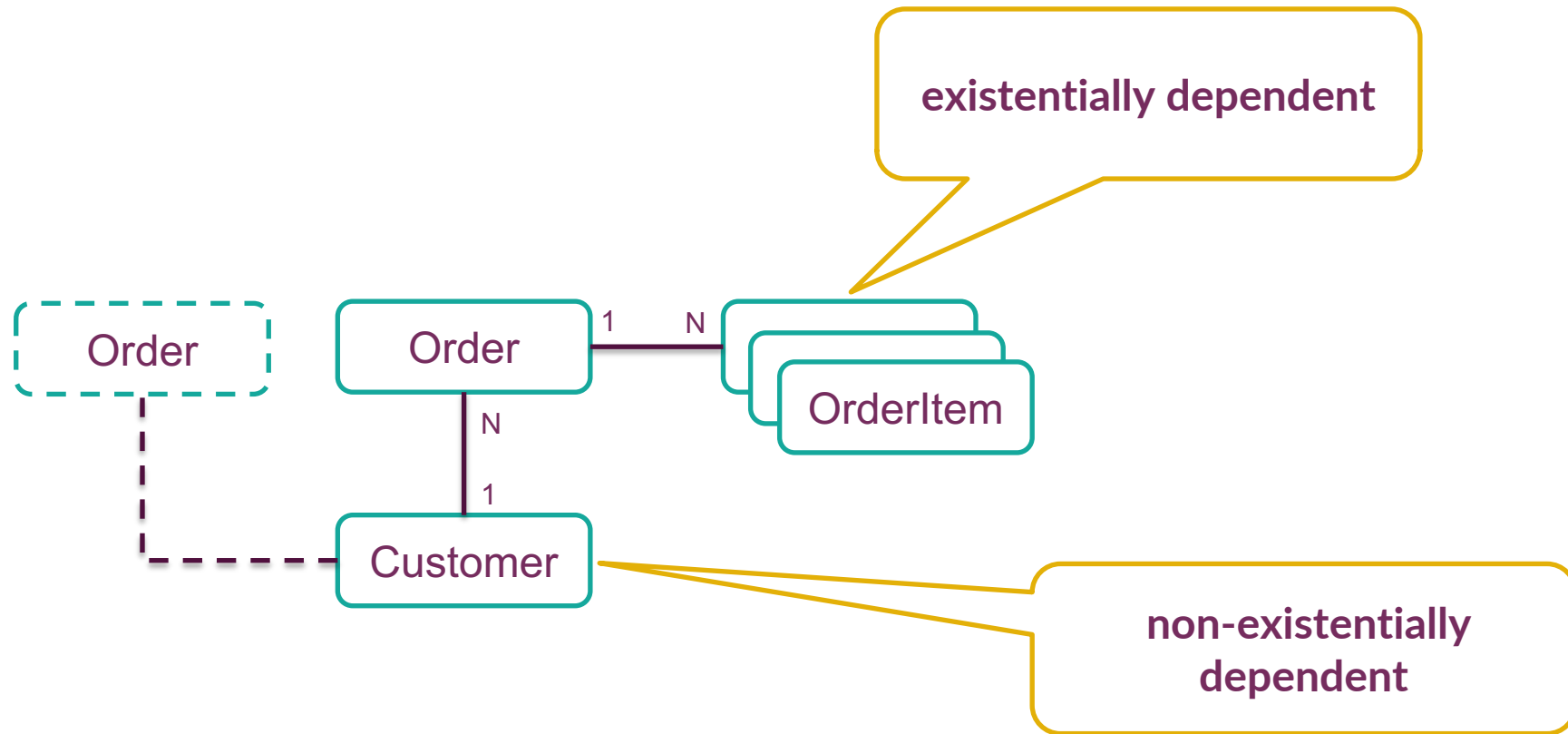
Source: *GitHub API*

# REST Operations – *Fine-grained HTTP CRUD operations or course-grained non-CRUD operations?*

*It depends:*

- *CRUD should be your first option*
- *Use Non-CRUD verbs for synchronous operations for which non-CRUD becomes clumsy*
- *Use noun-ified verbs for long running actions or events that must be monitored*

# REST Resource Relations



# REST Resource Relations - Modeling

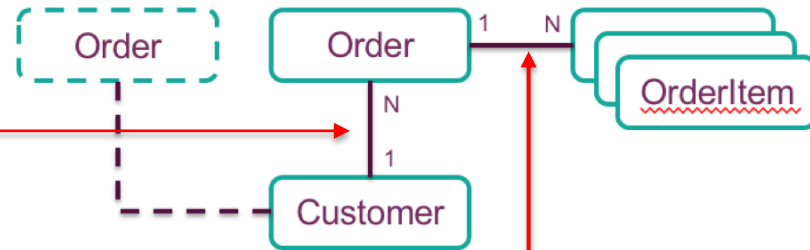
## Resource modeling options:

- **Linked Resources**

```
{  
  orderId: 1  
  ...  
  customerId: 1  
  ...  
}
```

- **Embedded resources**

```
{  
  id: 1  
  ...  
  orderItems:  
  [  
    {  
      id: 1  
      product: "X"  
      ..  
    }  
  ]  
}
```



## Path modeling rules:

- **existentially dependent**

`\orders\{orderid}\orderitems\{orderid}`

- **non-existentially dependent**

`\customers\{customerid}`



# REST Resource Representations – *Media Types*

- Mime-types used most often in the Content-Type header:
  - application/json
  - application/xml
- But binary content is also possible:
  - Content-Type: application/pdf
- Or create your own custom type:
  - Content-Type: application/vnd.amazon.ebook

# REST operation response codes

Reuse HTTP response code semantics

- **Range 2xx** – Client message has been received, understood and processed successfully
  - E.g. Use HTTP 201 when a resource is created
- **Range 3xx** – Location redirection
- **Range 4xx** – Request could not be processed due to *an error caused by the client*
- **Range 5xx** – Request could not be processed due to *an error caused by the server*



## Exercise 2: Discover REST resources and operations



# Exercise input

- Take the output of exercise 1 and ...
  - Take your team result
  - Or take our example result
- Look at the 2 user stories (\*) and define a RESTful API by
  - Creating a sequence flow diagram
  - A Swagger file specification

*(\*) User stories will be provided in the exercise*

# Exercise outcome

For each of the 2 user stories:

- Sequence flow diagrams highlighting the REST operations and resources
- An initial swagger file specifying the REST operations and resources needed to implement the user stories

# And now to work!

- Work on the exercise till 16:30
- *Make use of*
  - <https://www.websequencediagrams.com>
  - <https://editor.swagger.io>
  - <https://swagger.io/specification/>

**Case material:** <http://bit.ly/restfulapidesign>



# Coffee Break



# Running out of material, but not out of time ?

You can add the following features:

- Notify partner websites with flight updates
- Update bookings



# Retro time

- What went well?
- What was difficult?



# Part 3 – Other *Important* Topics

# Hypermedia

- **HATEOAS** (Hypermedia as the Engine of Application State) – Richardson Maturity Model – Level 3
- Self describing, discoverable API
- Changes do not break the contract
- Some frameworks / standardisation efforts:
  - Hypertext Application Language – HAL
  - Structured Interface for Representing Entities – SIREN
  - JSON-LD and Hydra
  - JSON-API

```
{ "flightOfferSearch": 1
  "offset": 0
  [
    "flightoffer": 1,
    "id": 2
    "accommodations",
    "links": [
      {
        "href": "1/services",
        "rel": "services",
        "type" : "GET"
      },
      {
        "href": "1/optionalAccommodations",
        "rel": "optionalAccommodations",
        "type" : "GET"
      }
    ]
  ]
  "links": [
    {
      "href": "1/flightoffers/next"
      "rel": nextOffset
      "type": "GET"
    }
  ]
}
```

Possible resource operations defined in the response

# Evolving the API

*Changes will happen, so design for them.*



Roy T. Fielding

@fielding

Follow



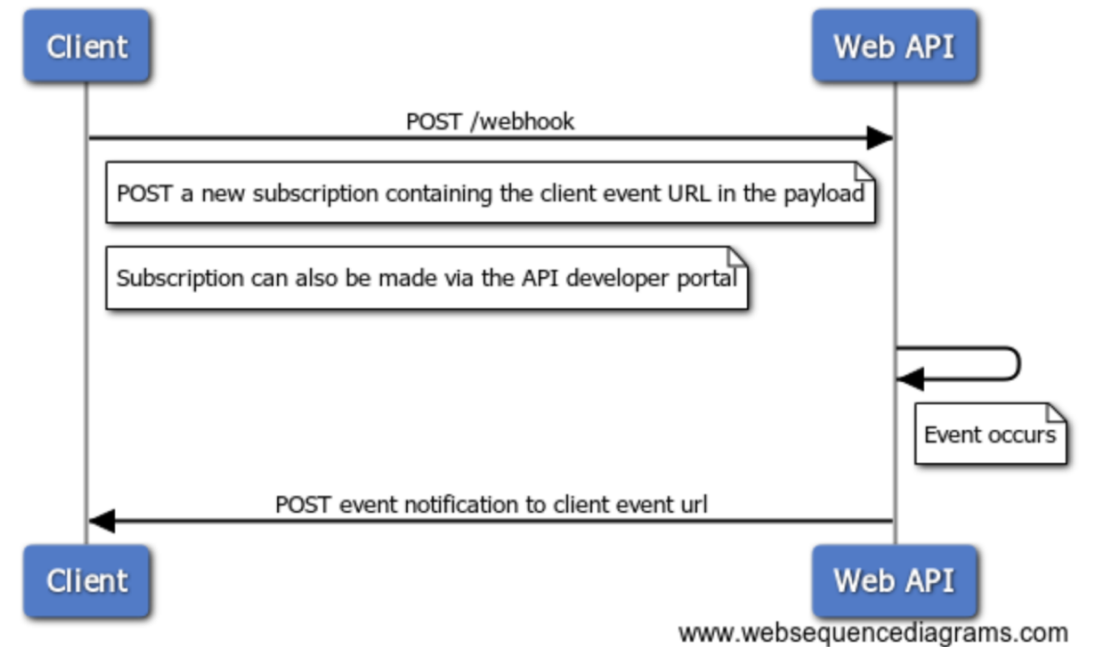
The reason to make a real REST API is to get evolvability ... a "v1" is a middle finger to your API customers, indicating RPC/HTTP (not REST)

12:33 AM - 9 Sep 2013

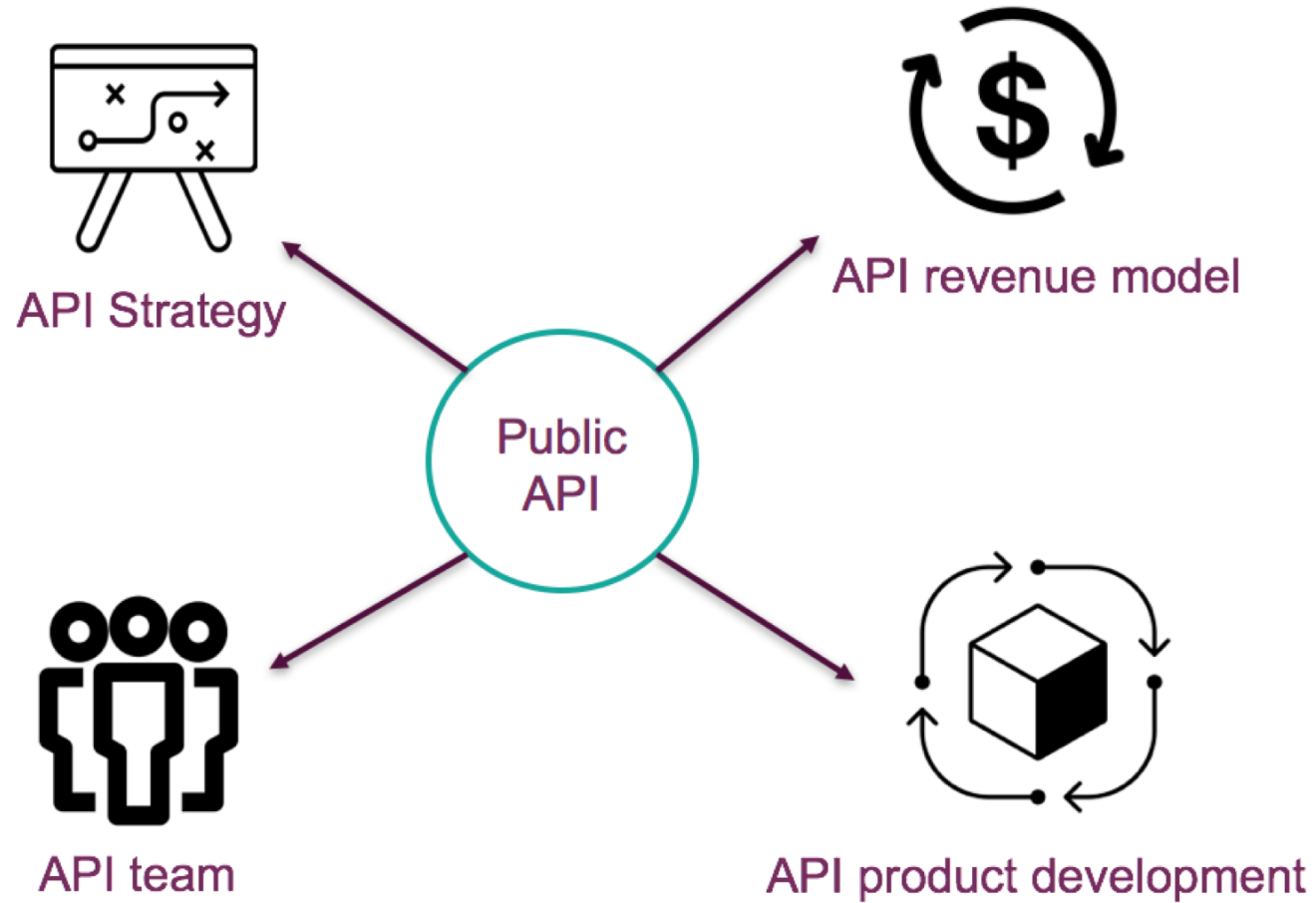
- By using hypermedia or ...
- Support versioning, but only on MAJOR versions
  - Make backwards compatible changes and avoid breaking changes
  - Deprecate but leave in old functionality

# Webhook pattern

- Event-driven integration via server callbacks
  - Flight updates
  - Price changes
- Polling is bad for everyone
  - ~95% of polling requests are useless
  - Reduce load on server



# Process & People





# What have we learned?



# Learning points

- A RESTful API interface <> your domain **model**
- **Embrace non-CRUD** operations
- Don't be **afraid** of changes, but **facilitate** them in your API **design** and in **communication** to your API consumers
- Be pragmatic and work iteratively
- Don't forget about the **people** and the **process**



# TUTORIAL

*Thank you for attending!*

Tom Höfte, IT Architect, Xebia, [thofte@xebia.com](mailto:thofte@xebia.com)

Marco van der Linden, IT Architect, Xebia, [mvanderlinden@xebia.com](mailto:mvanderlinden@xebia.com)