

REST

Lecture BigData Analytics

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Outline

- 1 REST APIs
- 2 Accessing RESTful Services

REST [11]

- Representational state transfer (REST): System API using HTTP / TCP
- **RESTful**: Systems conforming to REST constraints
- Advantages
 - Simplicity of the interfaces
 - Portability
 - Cachable
 - Tracable: Communication can be inspected

HTTP request verbs [13]

- GET: retrieve a representation of a resource (no updates)
- POST: transfer an entity/data as subordinate of the web resource
- PUT: store the enclosed data under the given URI
- DELETE: remove the given URI
- PUT and DELETE are idempotent (GET w/o concurrent updates also)

HTTP 1.1 [13]

- The Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) is a stateless protocol
- Request via TCP ⇒ Response (status and content)
- Request/Response are encoded in ASCII
- Include a header with standardized key/value pairs [14]
- Non-standard key/value pairs can be added
 - Usually prefixed with X for eXtension
- One data section (at the end) according to the media type
- Separation between header and data via one newline

Example HTTP Request

```
1 GET /dir/file HTTP/1.1
2 Host: www.test.de:50070
3 User-Agent: mozilla
4 Cache-Control: no-cache
5 Accept: */*
```

HTTP 1.1

Media types [15]

- Based on Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME) types
- Media type is composed of type, subtype and optional parameters
 - e.g. image/png
 - e.g. text/html; charset=UTF-8
- Media types should be registered by the IANA¹

Example HTTP Response

```
1 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
2 Date: Sun, 06 Dec 2015 16:41:16 GMT
3 Expires: -1
4 Cache-Control: private, max-age=0
5 Content-Type: text/html; charset=ISO-8859-1
6 Server: gws
7 X-XSS-Protection: 1; mode=block
8 X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
9 Set-Cookie: PREF=ID=11111:FF=0:TM=1449420076:LM=1444476:V=1:S=doDl; expires=Thu, 31-Dec-2015 16:02:17 GMT; path=/;
   ↪ domain=.test.de
10 Set-Cookie: NID=74=UNTSNzy expires=Mon, 06-Jun-2016 16:41:16 GMT; path=/dir; domain=.test.de; HttpOnly
11 Accept-Ranges: none
12 Vary: Accept-Encoding
13 Transfer-Encoding: chunked
14
15 DATA formatted according to content type
```

¹Internet Assigned Numbers Authority

REST Semantics

- Depends on the service implementation
- Behavior usually depends on URI type
 - Collections/Directories e.g. `http://test.de/col/`
 - Items/Files e.g. `http://test.de/col/file`

Typical semantics [11]

Resource	GET	PUT	POST	DELETE
Collection	List the collection	Replace the collection with new data.	Create a new entry in the collection, return the URI of the created entry	Delete the collection
Item	Retrieve the data	Replace the element or create it	Not widely used.	Delete the element in the collection

Direct Access via TCP

- Connect to the service IP address and port
- Use any API or tool
 - UNIX sockets for C, Python, ...
 - Netcat (nc)
 - curl
 - Python
 - Browser

CURL

- curl transfers data from/to a server
- Useful for scripting / testing of webservers
- Supports many protocols, standards for proxy, authentication, cookies, ...

```
1 # -i: include the HTTP header in the output for better debugging
2 # -L: if the target location has moved, redo the request on the new location
3 curl -i -L "http://xy/bla"
4 # Send data in myFile using HTTP PUT, use "-" to read from STDIN
5 curl -i --request PUT "http://xy/bla?param=x&y=z" -d "@myFile"
6 # To put a binary file use --data-binary
7 curl -i --request POST --data-binary "@myFile" "http://xy/bla?param=x&y=z"
8 # Delete a URI
9 curl -i -request DELETE "http://xy/bla?param=x&y=z"
```


Python

- The requests package supports HTTP requests quite well

Transferring JSON data

```
1 import json, requests
2
3 params = {'parameters' : [ 'testWorld' ] }
4
5 s = requests.Session() # we use a session in this example
6 resp = s.post(url='http://localhost:5000/compile',
7             data=json.dumps(params),
8             headers={'content-type': 'application/json'},
9             auth=('testuser', 'my secret'))
10 print(resp.status_code)
11 print(resp.headers)
12
13 # assume the response is in JSON
14 data = json.loads(resp.text, encoding="utf-8")
15
16 # retrieve another URL using HTTP GET
17 resp = s.get(url='http://localhost:5000/status', auth=('testuser', 'my secret'))
```

Example: WebHDFS [12]

- Full access to file system via `http://$host/webhdfs/v1/FILENAME?op=OPERATION`

```

1 $ host=10.0.0.61:50070
2 $ curl -i -L "http://$host/webhdfs/v1/foo/bar?op=OPEN"
3 HTTP/1.1 307 TEMPORARY_REDIRECT
4 Cache-Control: no-cache
5 Expires: Sun, 06 Dec 2015 16:06:11 GMT
6 Date: Sun, 06 Dec 2015 16:06:11 GMT
7 Pragma: no-cache
8 Content-Type: application/octet-stream
9 Location: http://abu1.cluster:50075/webhdfs/v1/foo/bar/file?op=OPEN&namenoderpcaddress=abu1.cluster:8020&offset=0
10 Content-Length: 0
11 Server: Jetty(6.1.26.hwx)
12
13 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
14 Access-Control-Allow-Methods: GET
15 Access-Control-Allow-Origin: *
16 Content-Type: application/octet-stream
17 Connection: close
18 Content-Length: 925
19 DATA DATA DATA DATA DATA DATA DATA DATA DATA DATA DATA DATA
20
21 $ curl -i "http://$host/webhdfs/v1/?op=GETFILESTATUS"
22 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
23 Cache-Control: no-cache
24 Expires: Sun, 06 Dec 2015 16:11:14 GMT
25 Date: Sun, 06 Dec 2015 16:11:14 GMT
26 Pragma: no-cache
27 Content-Type: application/json
28 Transfer-Encoding: chunked
29 Server: Jetty(6.1.26.hwx)
30 {"FileStatus":{"accessTime":0,"blockSize":0,"childrenNum":7,"fileId":16385,"group":"hdfs","length":0,"modificationTime":
31 1444759104314,"owner":"hdfs","pathSuffix":"","permission":"755","replication":0,"storagePolicy":0,"type":"DIRECTORY"}}

```

Bibliography

- 11 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Representational_state_transfer
- 12 <http://hortonworks.com/blog/webhdfs-%E2%80%93-http-rest-access-to-hdfs/>
- 13 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hypertext_Transfer_Protocol
- 14 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_HTTP_header_fields
- 15 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Media_type