

Web APIs for Things



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Overview

- **RESTful design for WoT**
- **Real time data for the Web of Things**

Requirements for (WoT) Things

- It should be possible to access it
- It should be possible to access its constituent parts
- Representation should be tailored according to need
- Operations on things should follow predictable patterns
- It should be possible to discover the parts of a Thing as well as the operations supported by those parts

Representational State Transfer

- **By following the REST principles, it becomes easier to create maintainable, interoperable and scalable internet services**
- **REST is an architectural *style*, not a protocol**
 - so it consists of a series of guidelines, constraints, and principles

REST requirements

- **Client/Server**
 - all communication is strictly request/response
- **Uniform interfaces (i.e., APIs)**
 - following established practices enables faster learning
- **Stateless**
 - the client holds its own state; it is communicated as needed in every request
- **Cacheable**
 - servers can indicate that data may be cacheable — this improves performance
- **Layered architecture**
 - the above ensures that a multi-layered architecture can be used, which can greatly improve performance (e.g., proxies, load balancers, gateways, or CDNs)

Naming

- Naming is a basic problem of computer science
- How to define a naming scheme that provides unique resources with unambiguous identifiers?
- Flat naming space: unique identifiers
 - fb90ed86136c771386639bbb5f816eeb2a2d2a3a
- Structured name space: often hierarchical
 - /web/bouvin/public_html_cs/dBIoTP2PC/2017/milestones/milestone-3.html
- Attribute-based name space: essentially a query
 - /C=DK/O=Aarhus Universitet/OU=Computer Science

Uniform Resource Locators

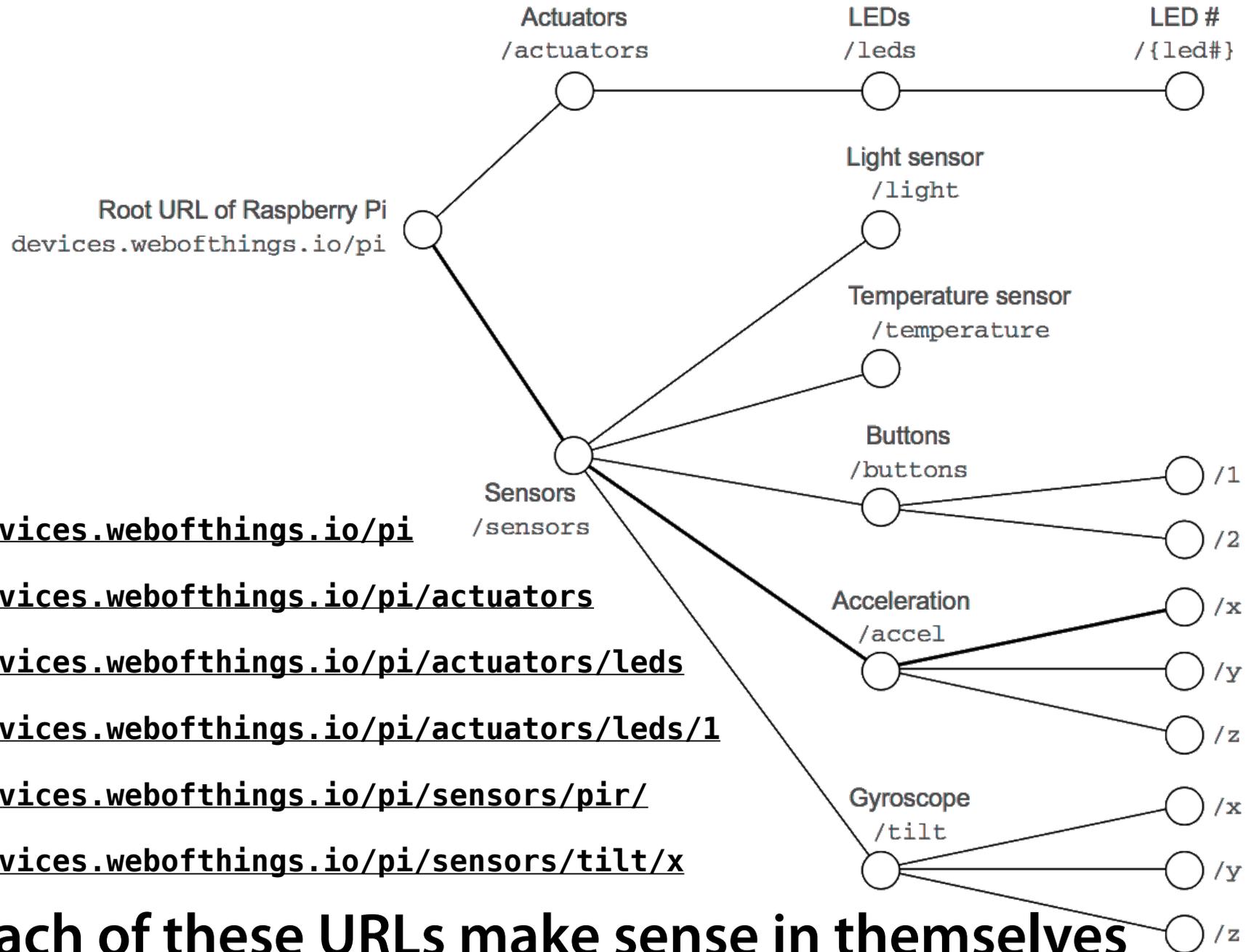
protocol machine path fragment
http : // www.daimi.au.dk / ~bouvin/Arakne/readme.html # requirements

- **A twice structured naming scheme**
- **Originally, path often mapped to folders and files**
 - `https://users-cs.au.dk/bouvin/dBIOtP2PC/2017/milestones/milestone-3.html`
 - `/web/bouvin/public_html_cs/dBIOtP2PC/2017/milestones/milestone-3.html`
- **The path of the URL is now interpreted in a far more flexible manner, exploiting the hierarchical nature to represent not only arbitrary resources, but also their constituent parts**
- **URLs have thus become part of an API**

Consistency in naming

- **Interoperability implies predictability — APIs should be structured compliant with established practices so other developers can quickly adapt and adopt**
- **Simple is better than complex**
- **Resources are identifiers, not operations**
 - <http://devices.webofthings.io/pi/sensors/temperature/>
 - <http://devices.webofthings.io/pi/sensors/light>
 - <http://devices.webofthings.io/pi/actuators/leds/1/>

The strength of hierarchical names



Resources are identifiers, not methods

- **Names should be descriptive**
- **Names should be nouns, not verbs**
 - it is the thing you wish to operate on, not the operation
- **If there are several resources of the same type, they are addressed first as aggregate, second as individual**
 - `devices.webofthings.io/pi/actuators/leds`
 - `devices.webofthings.io/pi/actuators/leds/1`

Design consequences for WoT Things

- **A Thing is a web server**
- **A Thing should use good security practices**
- **A Thing should have a root resource**
- **A Thing should make its properties accessible through a hierarchical naming scheme**

Resources and their representations

- **A resource is any kind of data that needs to be addressed**
 - it must be given a unique URL as just outlined
- **Resources are presented and manipulated through their representation, which does not have to be what is actually kept at the server**
 - e.g., a row in a SQL database or a measurement from a sensor could be represented as HTML, JSON, or otherwise
 - it should be whatever the client and the server can understand
- **This makes REST APIs very flexible**

Design consequences for WoT Things

- **A Thing should use JSON as the default representation**
 - naming scheme should be camelCase: lastValue rather than last-value
- **A Thing should use UTF8 for text encoding**
- **A Thing might provide HTML representations of their resources for easier inspection and control**

Operating on resources

- **Just as a simple naming scheme simplifies interoperability, restricting the types of possible operations to a fixed set makes it easier to write clients and servers**
- **Following the rules for each methods ensures consistent behaviour with other systems**

Operating on resources

- **HTTP supports four main methods:**
- **GET**
 - retrieve the state of a resource — don't modify it
- **POST**
 - create new resource, do not specify identifier
- **PUT**
 - update existing resource, or create new resource with an identifier
- **DELETE**
 - remove a resource

GET

- Retrieve the resource in desired representation
- Safe and idempotent
 - does not modify the resource; can be repeated over and over with similar result

Request:

```
GET /pi/sensors/temperature/value
Accept: application/json
Host: devices.webofthings.io
```

Response:

```
200 OK HTTP/1.1
Content-Type: application/json
{"temperature" : 37}
```

POST

- **Creates a new resource**
- **Unsafe and non-idempotent**
 - changes status on server; repeated calls will have different results

Request:

```
POST /pi/display/messages HTTP/1.1
Host: devices.webofthings.io
Content-Type: application/json
{"content":"Hello World!","duration":30}
```

Response:

```
201 Created HTTP/1.1
Location: devices.webofthings.io/pi/display/messages/2210
```

- **Location** points to the newly created resource

PUT

- **Updates an existing resource**
- **Unsafe and idempotent**
 - changes status on server; repeated calls will have the same result

Request:

```
PUT /pi/actuators/leds/4 HTTP/1.1
Host: devices.webofthings.io
Content-Type: application/json
{"red" : 0, "green" : 128, "blue" : 128}
```

Response:

```
200 OK HTTP/1.1
```

DELETE

- **Deletes an existing resource**
- **Unsafe and idempotent**
 - changes status on server; repeated calls will have the same result

Request:

```
DELETE /rules/24 HTTP/1.1  
Host: devices.webofthings.io
```

Response:

```
200 OK HTTP/1.1
```

OPTION

- Lists the permitted operations on a resource
- Safe and idempotent
 - No changes on server; repeated calls will have the same result

Request:

```
OPTIONS pi/sensors/humidity/ HTTP/1.1  
Host: devices.webofthings.io
```

Response:

```
204 No Content HTTP/1.1  
Content-Length: 0  
Allow: GET, OPTIONS  
Accept-Ranges: bytes
```

A selection of HTTP status codes

- **200 OK**
 - Standard response for successful HTTP requests.
- **201 Created**
 - The request has been fulfilled and resulted in a new resource being created
- **202 Accepted**
 - The request has been accepted, but is not yet fulfilled
- **301 Moved Permanently**
 - This and all future requests should be directed to the given URI
- **404 Not Found**
 - The requested resource could not be found
- **500 Internal Server Error**
 - The server has experienced an error, and could not fulfil the request

Cross-Origin Resource Sharing

- **JavaScript in the browser can by default only access its own origin server**
 - this makes excellent security sense
- **CORS addresses this:**

Request:

```
GET /pi/sensors/temperature HTTP/1.1  
Host: devices.webofthings.io  
Origin: http://localhost:8090
```

Response:

```
200 OK HTTP/1.1  
Access-Control-Allow-Origin: "*" 
```

- **See <http://enable-cors.org/> for more information**

Design consequences for WoT Things

- **A Thing should support standard HTTP methods**
- **A Thing should always support GET on its root**
- **A Thing should use standard HTTP error codes**
- **A Thing should support CORS, so it can be integrated**

HATEOAS

- **Hypermedia as the Engine of Application State**
- **The Web is hypermedia, and we can enable the discovery of the API through the use of links**
- **Each layer should provide links to the layers above and below, as well as links to possible actions**

```
<html><body>
  <h1 class="device-name">Raspberry Pi</h1>
  <a href="http://devices.webofthings.io/pi" class="self">Root URL</a> of
  this device.
  View the list of <a href="sensors/" class="sensors">sensors</a> and
  <a href="actuators/" class="actuators">actuators</a> on this device.
  You can also view all <a href="links/" class="links">links</a> available on this
  device. Or read the <a href="about/" class="help">documentation</a>.
</body></html>
```

A bank example

```
GET /accounts/12345 HTTP/1.1
Host: bank.example.com
Accept: application/xml
...
```

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/xml
Content-Length: ...
```

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<account>
  <account_number>12345</account_number>
  <balance currency="usd">100.00</balance>
  <link rel="deposit" href="https://bank.example.com/accounts/12345/deposit" />
  <link rel="withdraw" href="https://bank.example.com/accounts/12345/withdraw" />
  <link rel="transfer" href="https://bank.example.com/accounts/12345/transfer" />
  <link rel="close" href="https://bank.example.com/accounts/12345/close" />
</account>
```

- **Every resource should report its state, and provide the possible transitions from that state**
- **But surely these URLs are in violation of RESTfulness?**

Design consequences for WoT Things

- **A Thing should always offer links to related resources, enabling discovery by human and computer**
 - this can aid the developer, and make clients more flexible
 - fully automated APIs are probably a little optimistic, but within defined areas this should be able to work
- **A Thing can by supporting OPTIONS ease the discovery of what can be done with its resources**

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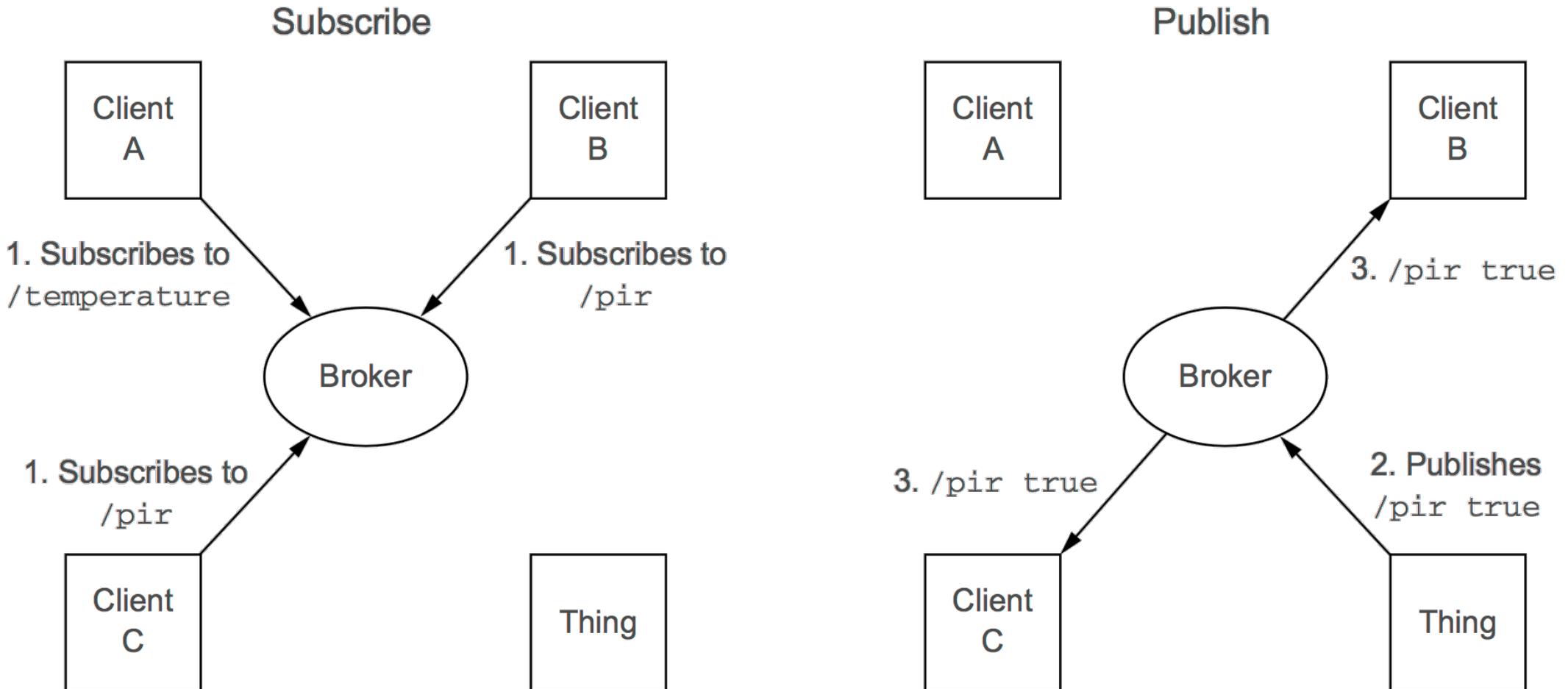
REST is Request/Response

- **Request/Response is well suited for many purposes**
- **But... how can the server announce a change or event if the client does not request an update?**
- **How can events be efficiently propagated from server to client?**

Busy waiting

- **The client requests the resource periodically**
 - highly inefficient, even if the client only uses HEAD to detect changes
- **Good enough for slowly changing parameters, but not for, e.g., button presses or IR detectors**

Publish/subscribe



- **Ideally, clients interested in a change should be able to register that interest, and then be alerted upon it**

WebSockets

- **Opens a permanent connection between Web browser and server**
 - supported by all modern Web browsers
- **Once established, data frames can be sent back and forth through JavaScript**
 - the format is not http — the overhead per frame is 2 bytes, much less than http
- **More efficient in data traffic, though having an open connection might be a battery strain for a small device**
- **Strictly optional for Milestones 1-4**
 - (there are many libraries, socket.io seems to be popular for Node.js)

Conclusions

- **The careful observance of established REST practices enables Things to provide a well defined API that can be explored by human and program alike**
- **This eases development and makes for robust systems**
- **The approach described is a style, rather than a law, and some elements are in contention**
 - especially HATEAOS