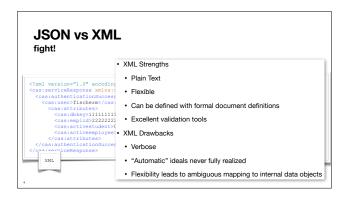
REST and JSON

JSON

JavaScript Object Notation

- · Goal: Transfer data
- Between computers / processes
- · Between programming languages
- · Best for "data" object.
- Key/Value pairs. Dictionaries, Arrays
- Not great for object relationships
- Linked Lists, Graphs, OOP

JSON vs XML fight! | Cyml version="1.0" encoding="UFF-8"?> | Cass.serviceResponse xmlns:cas="http://www.yale.edu/tp/cas"> | Cass.serviceResponse xmlns:cas



JSON vs XML JSON Strengths Plain Text Literally JavaScript Object Notation Lighter weight formatting. Simple Key/Value Arrays explicitly supported. Allows for cleaner mapping to programming language objects JSON Drawbacks No Comments Validation was an afterthought Can't encode complex relationships

```
JSON
Formal Grammar

https://developer.morilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/JSON|

Parent construct is either an object or array

{ "name": "Mark", "netid": "fischerm" }

{ "name": "Rhonda", "netid": "fischerm" }

{ "name": "Tim", "netid": "tdarby" }

}
```

JSON Formal Grammar · Whitespace is unimportant {"name": "Mark", "netid": "fischerm"} · These are all equivalent {"name":"Mark","netid":"fischerm"}

JSON

Objects

- · Objects are defined with curly braces
- Key/Value pairs are separated by a colon
- Keys are strings
- Values can be strings, numbers, boolean, null, objects, or arrays
- "key": "value" pairs separated by commas
- · Trailing commas are not allowed

```
"name": "Mark",
"netid": "fischerm"
```

```
"name": "Mark",
"netid": "fischerm",
```

JSON Objects

· Keys must be strings

- · Double Quotes are required





```
JSON
Arrays

Arrays are defined by square brackets

Comma separated list of values

Values can be strings, numbers, boolean, null, objects, or arrays

[ "one", "two", "three" ]
```

JSON

For Humans

- Many code editors will auto-format JSON for you
- Postman will pretty-print JSON output or show raw
- Some browsers display pretty-print JSON, others render it as an expandable tree

```
X Proview Headers Cookes Sizes Timing Security

* * **tature** "one country of the country of th
```

JSON

In JavaScript

- · Language level JSON object
- Can't create instances with new, static methods only
- JavaScript → JSON

JSON.stringify(var



JSON

In JavaScript

- · JSON is always valid JavaScript
- JavaScript is NOT always valid JSON
- Example: Trailing commas are fine in JavaScript, but are invalid in JSON

```
JSON
In Python

• json module is part of the Python standard library

• JSON → Python

json.loads(jsonString)

print(json.loads(jsonString))

json.loads(var)

print(json.loads(jsonString))

print(json.loads(jsonString))
```

```
JSON
In Python

• Python → JSON

| Python → JSON

| Python → JSON

| Python → JSON

| Son.dumps( Var ) | Prodo Baggins", | Prodo Baggins | Prodo Baggins
```

REST

Representational State Transfer

REST	
Representational State Transfer • JSON objects = DB records	
Send & Receive over HTTP URLs = object IDs	
19	
REST Fundamentals	
REST is not a protocol, like HTTP, or SOAP	
REST is an architectural style, defined by a few key principles	
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Representational_state_transfer	
29	
REST	
Client-Server Architecture	
Separation of concerns	
Decouples user interface from data access and persistence Allows for many different architectures for client and server	
XI	

REST

Uniform Interface

- · Requests should identify resources
- They do so by using a uniform resource identifier (URI)
- · Resource manipulation through representations
- When a client holds a representation of a resource, including any metadata attached, it has enough information to modify or delete the resource's state
- · Self-descriptive messages contain metadata about how the client can best use them
- A REST client should then be able to use server-provided links dynamically to discover all the available resources it needs

2

REST

Statelessness

- Clients can request resources in any order, and every request is stateless or isolated from other requests
- Statelessness refers to a communication method in which the server completes every client request independently of all previous requests
- Implies that the server can completely understand and fulfill the request every time

REST

Layered System

- A client can connect to other authorized intermediaries between the client and server, and it will still receive responses from the server
- Design your RESTful web service to run on several servers with multiple layers such as security, application, and business logic, working together to fulfill client requests
- · These layers remain invisible to the client

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REST

Cacheability

- As on the World Wide Web, clients and intermediaries can cache responses
- Well-managed caching partially or completely eliminates some client–server interactions, further improving scalability and performance
- The cache can be performed at the client machine in memory or browser cache storage
- Additionally cache can be stored in a Content Delivery Network (CDN)

2

REST

Semantic HTTP Methods

Method	Description
GET	Get a representation of the target resource's state
POST	Let the host process a resource state sent in the request
PUT	Create or replace the state of a target resource with the state defined in the request
PATCH	Partially update a resource's state
DELETE	Delete the target resource's state
OPTIONS	Describe the available methods

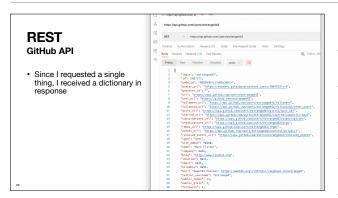
REST

GitHub API

For example here is the GitHub API call to list basic info about my personal GitHub account

GET https://api.github.com/users/estranged42







REST GitHub API

 Typically all the records in a list will have the same fields, although JSON does not enforce MPR121", d42/Adafruit_TinyMPR121",

REST GitHub API

· Typically records will have some sort of unique identifier

m.wolJlcG9raXRvcnkxMjE4Mjg3NTY=", lafruit_TinyMPR121", : "estranged42/Adafruit_TinyMPR121",

REST GitHub API

· There are specific URLs for each individual repository

GET https://api.github.com/repos/estranged42/ArduinoCore-samd