

# Resource-Oriented Architecture (ROA) and REST



`<div id="author">Scott Davis</div>`



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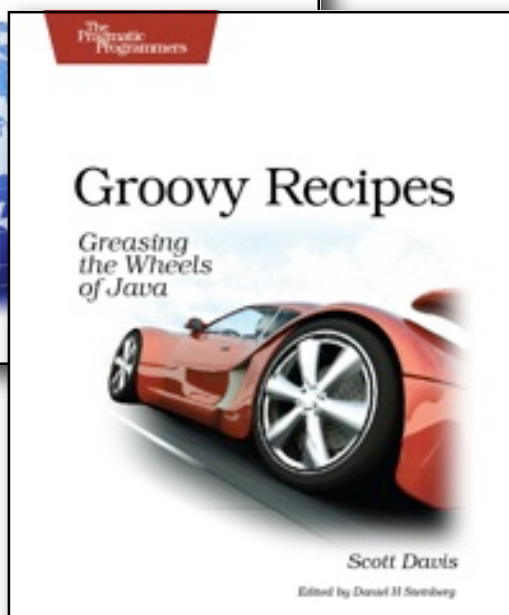


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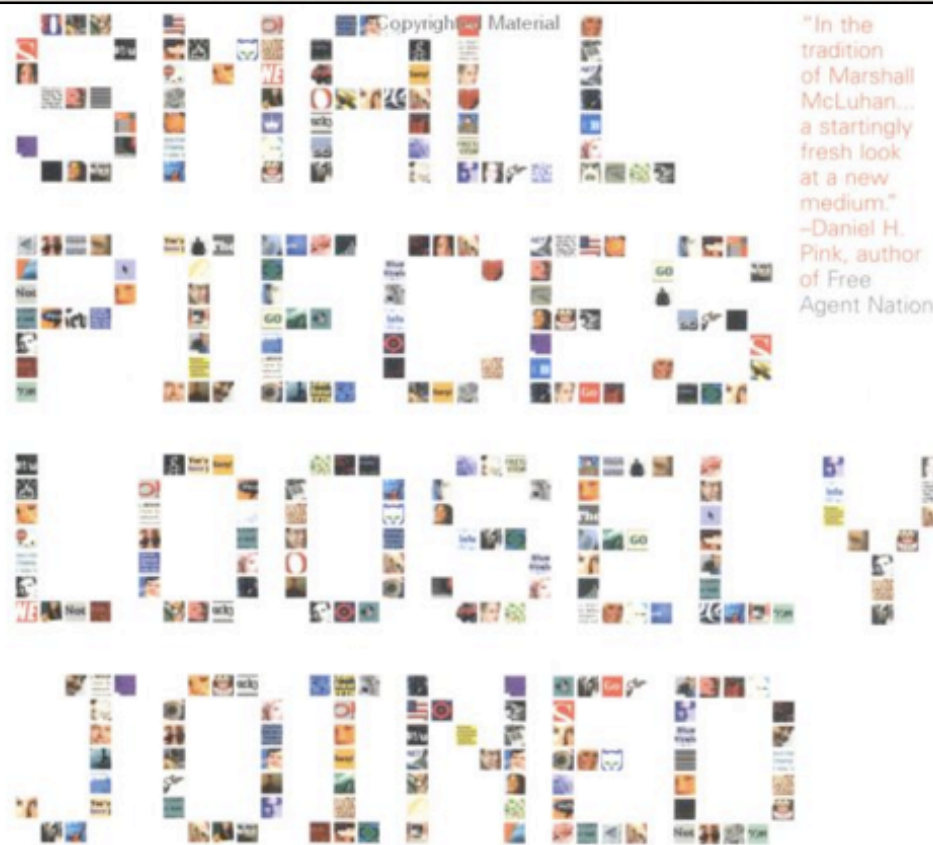


developerWorks > Java technology

# Mastering Grails Practically Groovy

# Web Services





"In the tradition of Marshall McLuhan... a startlingly fresh look at a new medium."  
—Daniel H. Pink, author of *Free Agent Nation*

a unified theory of the  
web

david weinberger

co-author of the *cluetrain manifesto*

# PayPal

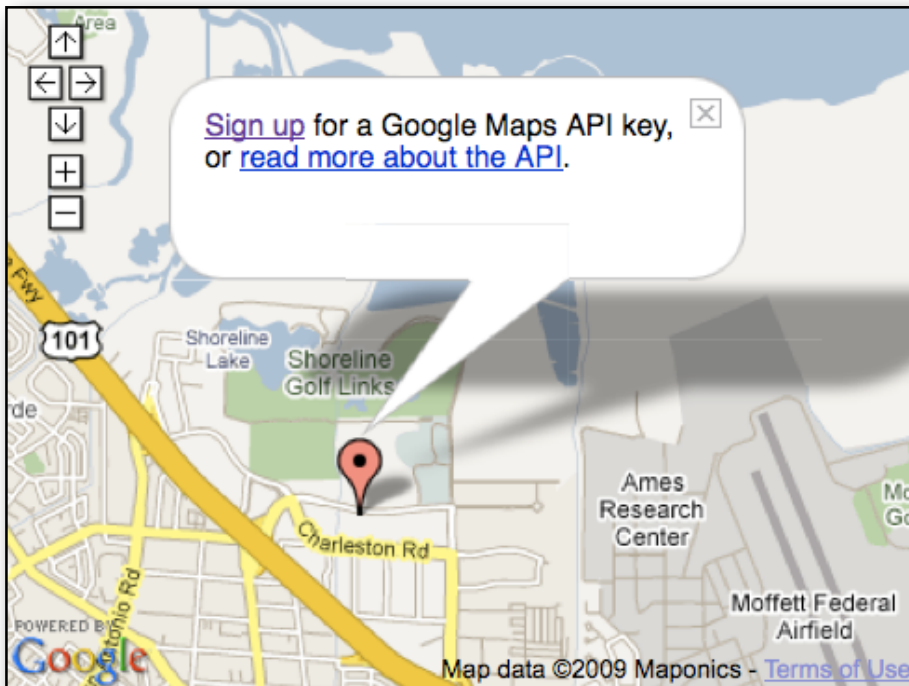
## Buy Now



Website Payments Standard

Accept credit cards on your website.

# Google

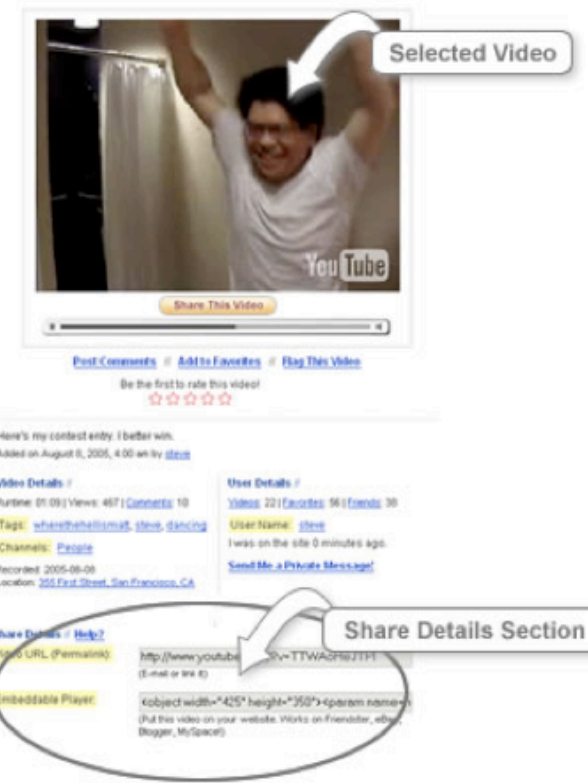


# You Tube

 Broadcast Yourself™  
Worldwide | English

## How to link to a single YouTube video

Go to the video that you want to share, and look for the **share details** section



# **Web** *Services*









Dave Winer,  
co-creator of XML-RPC, SOAP, and RSS:

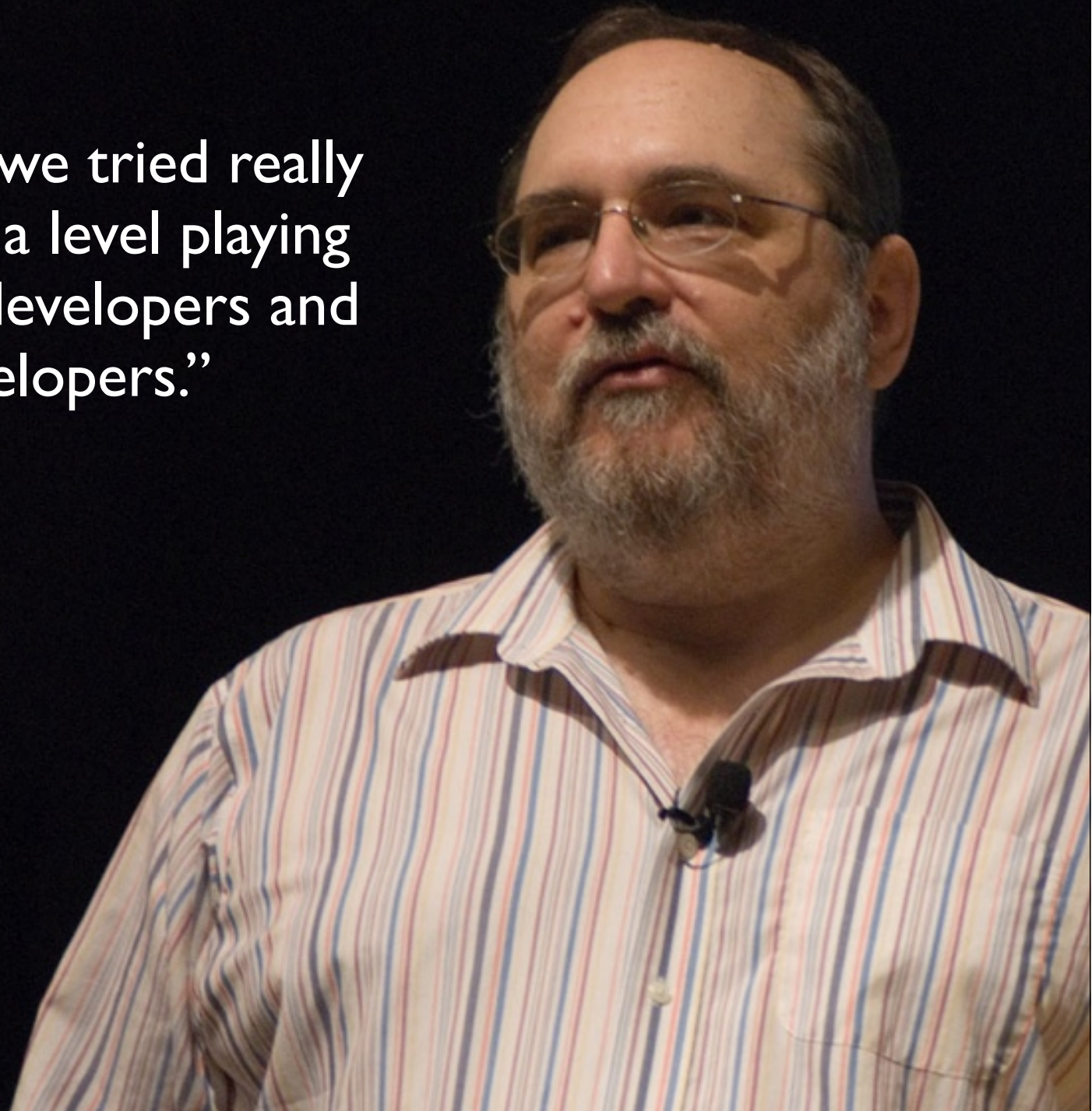


*I love SOAP.*

*SOAP was the lawyer of the family. It was the one that had the potential to bring everyone together.*

*But you'd have to say at this point that SOAP is a failure.  
How long are we supposed to wait for the magic of SOAP to happen?*

“[With SOAP] we tried really hard to create a level playing field for small developers and large developers.”






I was recently talking with Jeff Barr,  
Amazon's chief web services evangelist.

Amazon has both SOAP and REST  
interfaces to their web services, and 85%  
of their usage is of the REST interface.





A scenic landscape featuring a lush green field in the foreground. In the middle ground, a line of trees and bushes stretches across the horizon. The sky is a vibrant blue, filled with soft, white clouds. The overall atmosphere is peaceful and natural.

Despite all of the corporate hype over the SOAP stack, this is pretty compelling evidence that developers like the simpler REST approach.

I've always liked technologies that have low barriers to entry and grassroots adoption, and simple XML over HTTP approach seems to have that winning combination.

# **SOAP**

*A specification*

# **REST**

*A set of architectural principles*



**REST is...**

REpresentational State Transfer



Representational State Transfer (REST) is a software architectural style for distributed hypermedia systems like the world wide web. The term originated in a 2000 doctoral dissertation about the web written by Roy Fielding, one of the principal authors of the HTTP protocol specification, and has quickly passed into widespread use in the networking community.

Systems that follow Fielding's REST principles are often referred to as RESTful; REST's most zealous advocates call themselves RESTafarians.

(Source: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Representational\\_State\\_Transfer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Representational_State_Transfer))



**Service-Oriented  
Architecture**  
*(RPC, verb-oriented)*

**Resource-Oriented  
Architecture**  
*(noun-oriented)*

## REST versus RPC

[\[edit\]](#)

A REST [web application](#) requires a different design approach than an RPC application. In RPC, the emphasis is on the diversity of protocol operations, or *verbs*; for example, an RPC application might define operations such as the following:

```
getUser()  
addUser()  
removeUser()  
updateUser()  
getLocation()  
addLocation()  
removeLocation()  
updateLocation()  
listUsers()  
listLocations()  
findLocation()  
findUser()
```



With REST, on the other hand, the emphasis is on the diversity of resources, or *nouns*; for example, a REST application might define the following two resource types

```
User {}  
Location {}
```

Each resource would have its own location, such as [http://www.example.org/locations/us/ny/new\\_york\\_city](http://www.example.org/locations/us/ny/new_york_city). Clients work with those resources through the standard HTTP operations, such as GET to download a copy of the resource, PUT to upload a changed copy, or DELETE to remove all representations of that resource. Note how each object has its own URL and can easily be cached, copied, and bookmarked. POST is generally used for actions with side-effects, such as placing a purchase order, or adding some data to a collection.

# **SOAP**

*A SOA implementation*

**???**

*A ROA implementation*

# Syndication





# Three things draw you in:

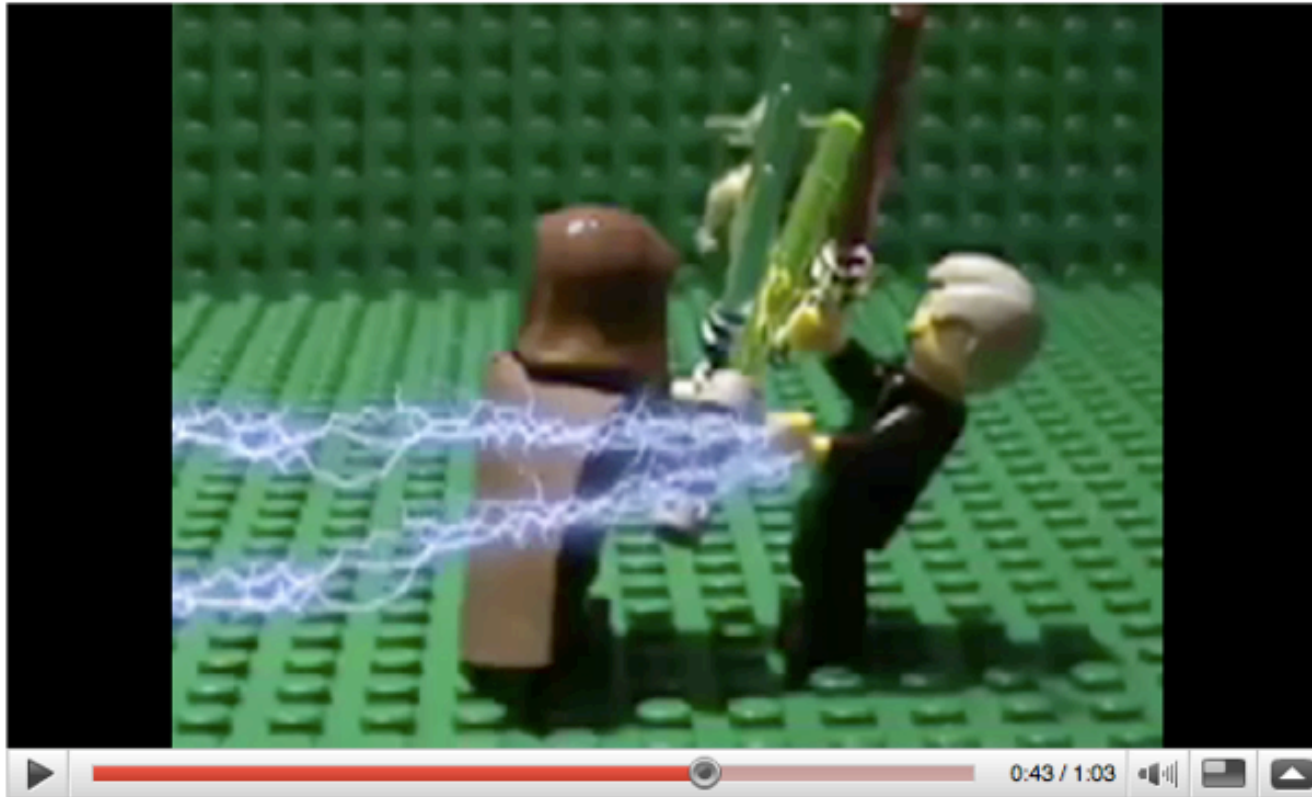
**chronology** *(newest first)*

**syndication**  
*(it comes to you)*

**permalink** *(pass it on)*



## Anakin rescues Yoda



Rate: ★★★★★ 1,451 ratings

Views: 1,764,055



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**Legodude123**

September 12, 2006

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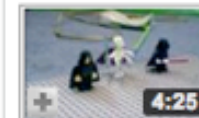
Count Dooku has captured Yoda, and Anakin has been sent by the Jedi Council to free Yoda and destroy Dooku.

URL <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LAYF9GisH>

Embed `<object width="425" height="344"><param ns`

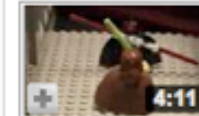
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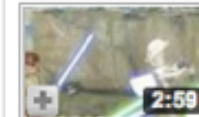
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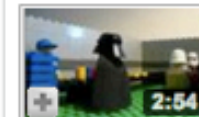
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# RSS AND Atom IN ACTION

Web 2.0 Building Blocks

Dave Johnson

 MANNING

## Syndication

ATOM	FEED
------	------

RSS	1.0
-----	-----

RSS	2.0
-----	-----

rome: RSS and Atom Utilities for Java

https://rome.dev.java.net/ Google

rome: RSS and Atom Utilities for Java

- Discussion forums
- Mailing lists
- Documents & files
- Version control - CVS
- Issue tracker

**Search**


This project  Go

Advanced search

**How do I...** ?

- Learn more about this project?
- Use the project home page?
- Get release notes for CollabNet 3.5.1?
- Get help?

## Description



### ROME: RSS and Atom Utilities for Java

"...ending syndication feed confusion by supporting all of 'em. "

ROME is an open source (Apache license) set of Atom/RSS Java utilities that make it easy to work in Java with most syndication formats:

*RSS 0.90, RSS 0.91 Netscape, RSS 0.91 Userland, RSS 0.92, RSS 0.93, RSS 0.94, RSS 1.0, RSS 2.0, Atom 0.3, and Atom 1.0*

ROME includes a set of parsers and generators for the various flavors of syndication feeds, as well as converters to convert from one format to another. The parsers can give you back Java objects that are either specific for the format you want to work with, or a generic normalized SyndFeed class that lets you work on with the data without bothering about the incoming or outgoing feed type.

## Current Release

**ROME 0.9** : (December 11, 2006) [Source](#) | [Binary](#)

**What's New:** Better support for Content Module, better RSS/Atom mapping and lots of bug fixes.

# What is RSS?

- RDF Site Summary
- Rich Site Summary
- Really Simple Syndication
- Nothing: just three plain old letters

*It's a pity nobody used an 'S'  
for "Standardization" ...*



## RSS' Troubled Childhood



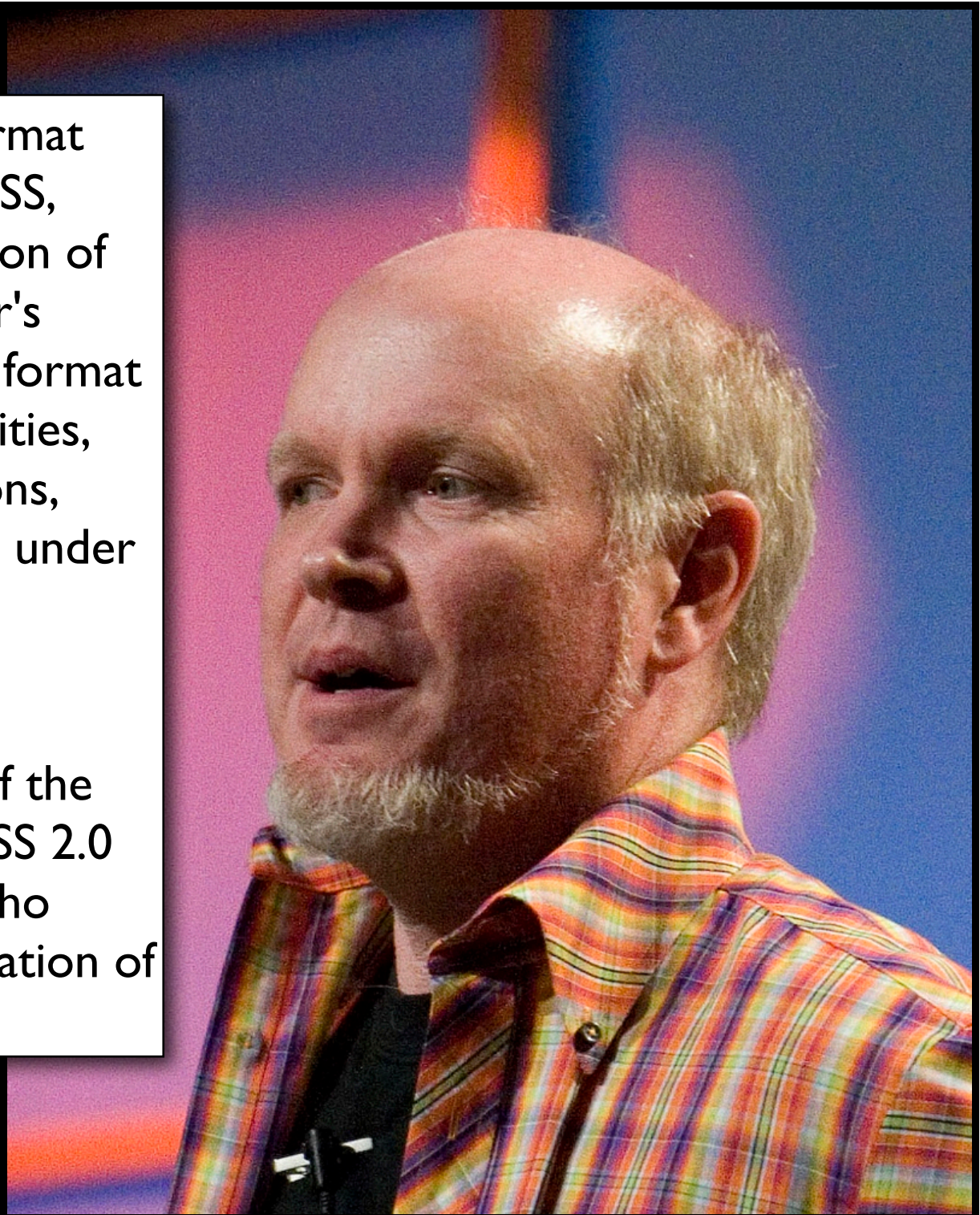
	<i><b>When?</b></i>	<i><b>Who?</b></i>
RSS 0.9	Jan 1999	Netscape
RSS 0.91	Jul 1999	Netscape
RSS 0.91	Jun 2000	Dave Winer
RSS 1.0	Dec 2000	RSS-DEV
RSS 0.92	Dec 2000	Dave Winer
RSS 0.93	Apr 2001	Dave Winer
RSS 0.94	Jun 2002	Dave Winer
RSS 2.0	Aug 2002	Dave Winer
RSS 2.0.1	Jul 2003	Harvard

Source: *RSS and Atom in Action*



When Atom emerged as a format intended to rival or replace RSS, CNET described the motivation of its creators as follows: "Winer's opponents are seeking a new format that would clarify RSS ambiguities, consolidate its multiple versions, expand its capabilities, and fall under the auspices of a traditional standards organization."

A brief description of some of the ways Atom 1.0 differs from RSS 2.0 has been given by Tim Bray, who played a major role in the creation of Atom:





# IETF

The Atom syndication format was published as an IETF proposed standard in RFC 4287

The Atom Publishing Protocol was published as RFC 5023.



# **SOAP**

*A SOA implementation*

# **Atom**

*A ROA implementation*

The Atom Publishing Protocol uses HTTP to edit and author web resources. The Atom Protocol uses the following HTTP methods:

**GET** is used to retrieve a representation of a resource or perform a query.

**POST** is used to create a new, dynamically-named resource.

**PUT** is used to update a known resource.

**DELETE** is used to remove a resource.

(Source: <http://ietfreport.isoc.org/idref/draft-ietf-atompub-protocol/>)

# Example of an Atom 1.0 Feed

[\[edit\]](#)

An example of a document in the Atom Syndication Format:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<feed xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2005/Atom">

  <title>Example Feed</title>
  <subtitle>A subtitle.</subtitle>
  <link href="http://example.org/feed/" rel="self"/>
  <link href="http://example.org/" />
  <updated>2003-12-13T18:30:02Z</updated>
  <author>
    <name>John Doe</name>
    <email>johndoe@example.com</email>
  </author>
  <id>urn:uuid:60a76c80-d399-11d9-b91C-0003939e0af6</id>

  <entry>
    <title>Atom-Powered Robots Run Amok</title>
    <link href="http://example.org/2003/12/13/atom03"/>
    <id>urn:uuid:1225c695-cfb8-4ebb-aaaa-80da344efa6a</id>
    <updated>2003-12-13T18:30:02Z</updated>
    <summary>Some text.</summary>
  </entry>

</feed>
```



Who is using Atom?

## Beyond the SOAP Search API

Dec 20, 2006 - [Permalink](#)

Post by Mark Lucovsky, Software Engineer

On December 5th, we stopped accepting new sign-ups for the Google SOAP Search API. This change does not impact current users of the SOAP Search API -- you can continue to execute queries, and we have no plans to turn off the service in the future.

While the product was Google's first API and inspired a lot of Google's current developer products, we are no longer devoting resources to increase the capacity of the service, instead focusing our efforts on the [AJAX Search API](#). While the AJAX Search API does not provide server-side access to search results, it has a number of more powerful features, including access to Video, Maps, Blog Search, and News search results.



# Google Data APIs (Beta) Developer's Guide

## Use Data from Google on Your Own Website

### [Get Started with GData](#)

The Google data APIs ("GData" for short) provide a simple standard protocol for reading and writing data on the web.

GData uses either of two standard XML-based syndication formats: Atom or RSS. It also has a feed-publishing system that consists of the Atom publishing protocol plus some extensions (using Atom's standard extension model) for handling queries.

Each of the following Google services provides a Google data API:

- [Google Apps Provisioning](#)
- [Google Base](#)
- [Blogger](#)
- [Google Calendar](#)
- [Google Code Search](#)
- [Google Notebook](#)
- [Google Spreadsheets](#)



# Google Calendar Data API Overview

## [Start using the Calendar data API](#)

Google Calendar allows client applications to view and update calendar events in the form of Google data API ("GData") feeds. Your client application can use the Google Calendar data API to create new events, edit or delete existing events, and query for events that match particular criteria.

Here are some of the things you can do with the Calendar data API:

- Create a web front end to let people view their Google Calendar information from within your site.
- Publicize upcoming events by programmatically adding them to Google Calendar.
- Mix and match Google APIs—for example, display upcoming events in Google Maps by combining the Google Calendar data API and the Google Maps API.



## Introduction

You can use our API to integrate Twitter search results with your own apps, clients, and readers. Check out these [great examples](#) of apps utilizing our API. We currently serve two flavors of our Search API: Atom and JSON.

In the near future, the Search API will be updated to more closely reflect the [Twitter REST API](#), and we'll support XML responses as well.

## Formats

### Atom

You can grab the search results for any query as a standard Atom feed. For example, this is the [Atom feed](#) for the query [twitter](#). For example, to request search results in Atom, append your URL-encoded query as a parameter to the search method and specify the Atom format:

```
http://search.twitter.com/search.atom?q=<query>
```

### JSON

You can also request search results in JSON format. For example, this is the [JSON response](#) for the query [twitter](#). Note that the tweet content is HTML-encoded. To request search results in JSON, append your URL-encoded query as a parameter to the search method and specify the JSON format:

```
http://search.twitter.com/search.json?q=<query>
```

Requests for JSON support an additional URL parameter:

- **callback:** if supplied, the response will use the JSONP format with a callback of the given name.  
Ex: <http://search.twitter.com/search.json?callback=foo&q=twitter>

Atom is...

An IETF Standard

RESTful

A syndication format



# Resource-Oriented Architecture (ROA) and REST



`<div id="author">Scott Davis</div>`



ThirstyHead.com  
training done right.



Scott Davis  
[scott@thirstyhead.com](mailto:scott@thirstyhead.com)

Questions?  
Thanks for your time.

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