

# Web Services

CS 442: Mobile App Development

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# Definitions

What is a web service?

(What is any software service?)

a software service comprises:

- a documented set of API routines
- well defined procedure call and data exchange mechanisms

a web service is a software service invoked  
“over the web”

i.e., web-based *remote procedure call* (RPC)

“over the web” = conducted via **HTTP**

**HTTP** = hypertext transfer protocol,  
lingua franca of web clients/servers

HTTP is a **stateless** protocol

i.e., it does not inherently track the state or progress of a client/server conversation

e.g., Client: Hi, I'm Michael

Server: Hi Michael

Client: My password is @\$^!\*

Server: Who are you again?

Client: I'm Michael, with password @\$^!\*

Server: You're logged in, with token %\$#@

Client: Update resource 1234 for me

Server: You're not logged in!

“Stateless” doesn’t mean that HTTP requests cannot change server state!

It just means that each request needs to supply **all** relevant information.



e.g., C: Hi, I'm Michael, logging in with password @\$^!\*

S: You're logged in, with token %\$#@

C: Use token %\$#@ to access resource 1234

S: Here's resource 1234 { ... }

C: Use token %\$#@ to update resource 1234 with  
new data XYZ

S: Resource 1234 has been updated

only nine HTTP methods (aka “verbs”);

only 4 typically used in web service APIs:

- GET
- POST
- PUT
- DELETE

like an API with a fixed number of functions  
... how to build rich services with this?

# Representational State Transfer, aka “REST”

- set of principles and constraints for designing web services atop HTTP

# Concept 1: Resources

- URLs represent **resources**
- e.g., <http://foo.org/users>,  
<http://bar.org/cart/1234/items>  
<http://baz.org/author/john/articles>

## Concept 2: HTTP methods = actions

- GET: Read (a resource)
- POST: Create (a resource)
- PUT: Update (an existing resource)
- DELETE: Delete (an existing resource)

POST/GET/PUT/DELETE = “CRUD”

## Concept 3: Statelessness

- Each request must contain all information required to process it
- Server tracks no context!
- Resource state is communicated as necessary / requested

<http://blog.com/posts/2023/10/>

- GET to retrieve list of posts
- POST to create new post

<http://blog.com/posts/2023/10/some-post>

- GET to retrieve post body
- PUT to update post
- DELETE to delete post



## Issues:

- How do we name resources (aka endpoints)?
  - “Routing” conventions & definitions
- How do we track of conversations?
  - Session-handling
- How do we know when resources change?
  - Polling for updates

## Modern alternatives to REST:

- GraphQL: more granular resource identification
- WebSockets: full-duplex RTC
- gRPC: high-performance RPC mechanism