



THE UNIVERSITY of EDINBURGH
informatics

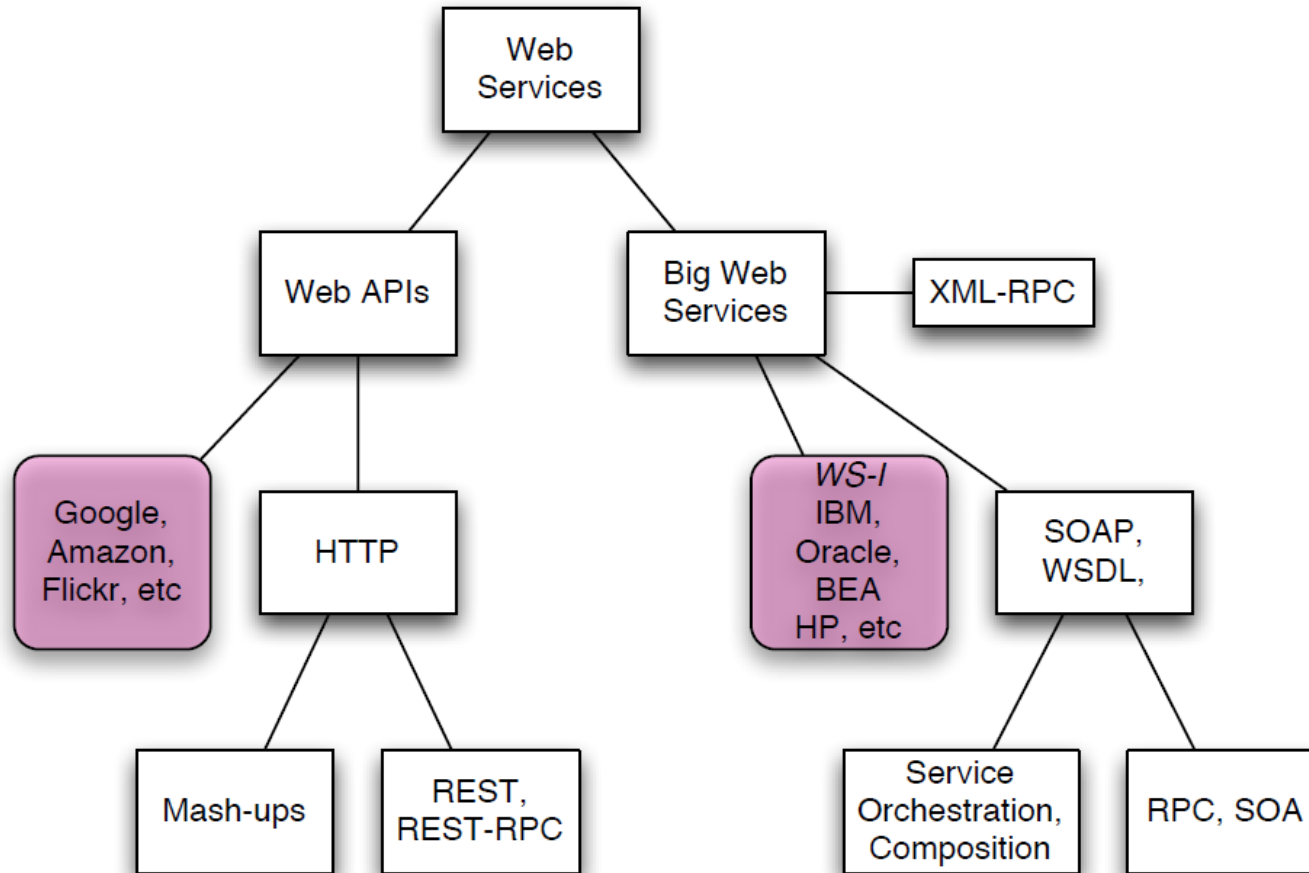
Semantic Web Systems

The Programmable Web

Jacques Fleuriot
School of Informatics



WS: High-level view





Two perspectives

- Web APIs
 - Same technology that supports existing WWW also supports web services.
 - **If it's on the Web, it's a web service** – Richardson and Ruby (2007), RESTful Web Services, O'Reilly.
- Big Web Services:
 - WS interfaces are specified in WSDL
 - WS exchange data in SOAP messages

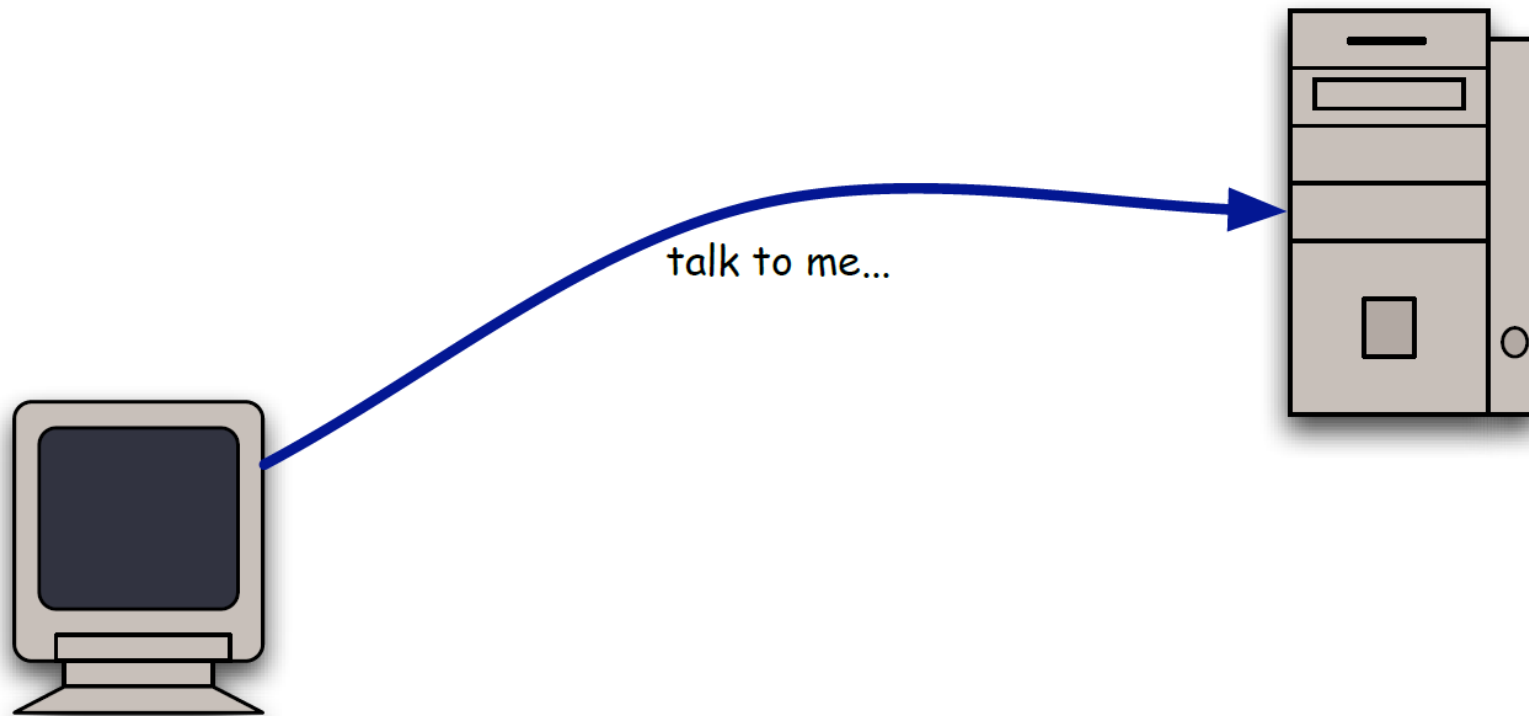


WS: Computational Styles / Architecture

- Representational State Transfer (REST) – only uses HTTP methods and resources (i.e. URIs)
- Remote procedure call (RPC) – distributed programming paradigm
- Service Orient Architecture (SOA) – emphasis on messages and metadata for service functionality

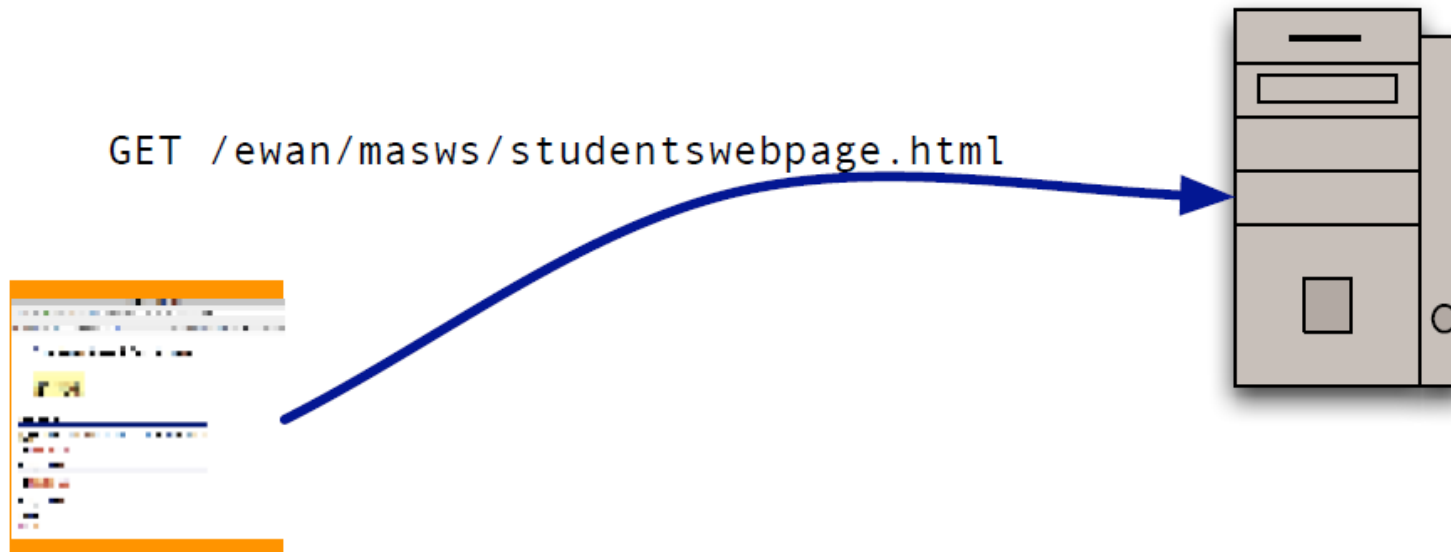


HTTP Client-Server

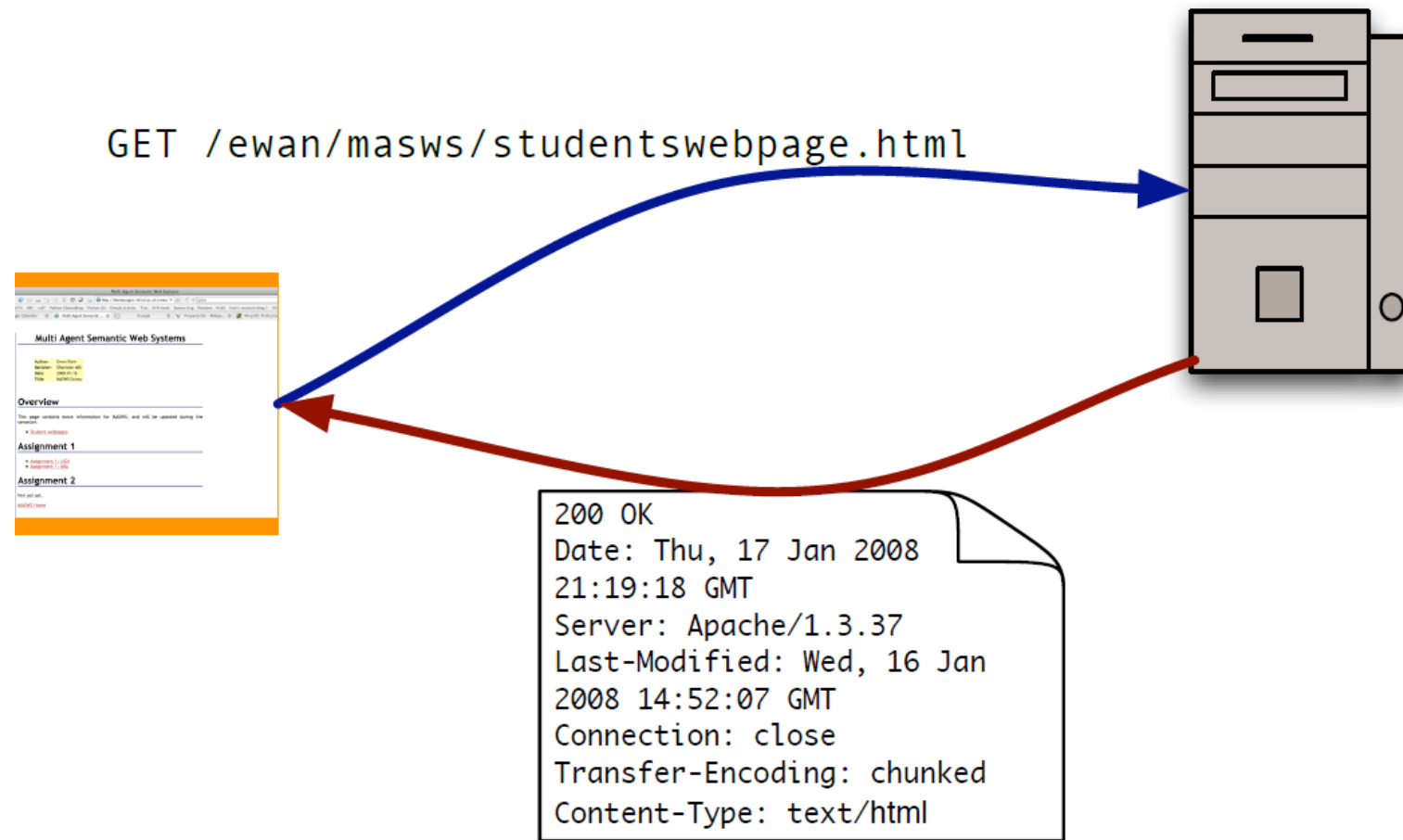




HTTP Browser-Servers



HTTP Browser-Servers





HTTP Client-Server Interaction, 1

- Client opens TCP/IP socket connection on port 80 to host.
- Client sends an HTTP request consisting of a **method** and **request URL**.
- Server sends back a message consisting of a **status code** and some **header** information, followed by a blank line.
- If the client's request method is a GET, and the server's status code is 200 OK, then server also returns a **representation** of the requested resource.



HTTP Client-Server Interaction, 2

HTTP Request

HOST: homepages.inf.ed.ac.uk

GET /ewan/masws/studentswebpage.html

METHOD + argument



HTTP Client-Server Interaction, 3

Response Status Code

200 OK



HTTP Client-Server Interaction, 4

Server Headers

Date: Thu, 17 Jan 2008 21:19:18 GMT

Server: Apache/1.3.37

Last-Modified: Wed, 16 Jan 2008 14:52:07 GMT

Connection: close

Transfer-Encoding: chunked

Content-Type: text/html



HTTP Client-Server Interaction, 5

Response Document

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
  "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8">
<head>
  <title>MASWS Student Webpages</title>
  <link href="delpost.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css">
</head>
<body>
  <h1>MASWS Student Webpages</h1>
  ...
```



What's in the document?

- HTML – for rendering by browser.
- XML – anything that can deal with structured data.
- JSON – ‘lightweight’ alternative to XML for data serialization audio, graphics, etc.
- MIME types (e.g. text/html).



JSON

Javascript Object Notation

- <http://www.json.org>
- Language-independent scheme for exchanging data between applications.
 - lightweight format (i.e. compared to XML).
 - easy for humans to read and write.
 - easy for machines to parse and generate.
- Two basic structures:
 1. unordered key/value pairs.
 2. ordered list of values.
- A similar non-XML data format language: YAML
<http://www.yaml.org>



JSON Example

Dictionary and List

```
{"HOST": "homepages.inf.ed.ac.uk",  
"PATH": "/jdf/index.php"}  
["homepages.inf.ed.ac.uk", "del.icio.us"]
```

Dictionary with list values

```
{"HOSTS": ["inf.ed.ac.uk", "del.icio.us"],  
"PATHS": []}
```

List of dictionaries

```
[{"HOST": "inf.ed.ac.uk"}, {"HOST": "del.icio.us"}]
```



A GET request in Python

Parsing a URL

```
>>> import urllib
>>> h= urllib.HTTPConnection('homepages.inf.ed.ac.uk')
>>> h.request('GET', '/jdf/index.php')
>>> r=h.getresponse()
>>> print r.status, r.reason
302 Found
>>> for m in r.msg.headers: print m,
....
Date: Wed, 25 Nov 2015 17:02:41 GMT
Server: Apache/2.2
Location: http://homepages.inf.ed.ac.uk/jdf/index.php
Content-Length: 227
Content-Type: text/html; charset=iso-8859-1
```




HTTP Methods

- **GET**: Requests a representation of the specified resource.
- **HEAD**: Asks for the response identical to the one that would correspond to a GET request, but without the response body.
- **POST**: Submits data to be processed (e.g. from an HTML form) to the identified resource.
- **PUT**: Uploads a representation of the specified resource.
- **DELETE**: Deletes the specified resource.



HTTP Status Codes

1xx Informational

2xx Success:

e.g. **200 OK**

3xx Redirection:

e.g. **303 See Other**

4xx Client Error:

e.g. **404 Not Found**

5xx Server Error



Web API Summary

- Opening a browser and typing in a URL initiates a kind of client-server interaction.
- Client program sends a request to a host, server sends a response. HTTP provides a kind of envelope for messages.
- Server response depends in part on the HTTP method; may also be encoded in the URL.
- Issues about RPC approach will be looked at later in course.
- Returned document can be in a variety of formats.
- XML and JSON: both examples of data-exchange formats.
- <http://www.programmableweb.com/> for APIs and mashups.