

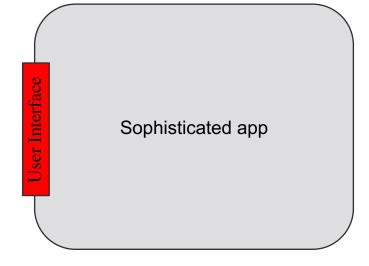
How good is an app in isolation?



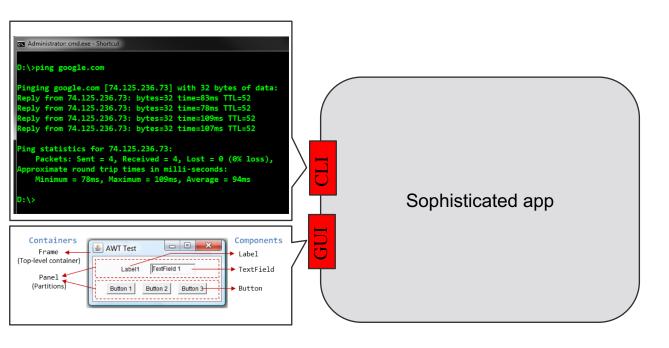
Sophisticated app

Introducing interfaces



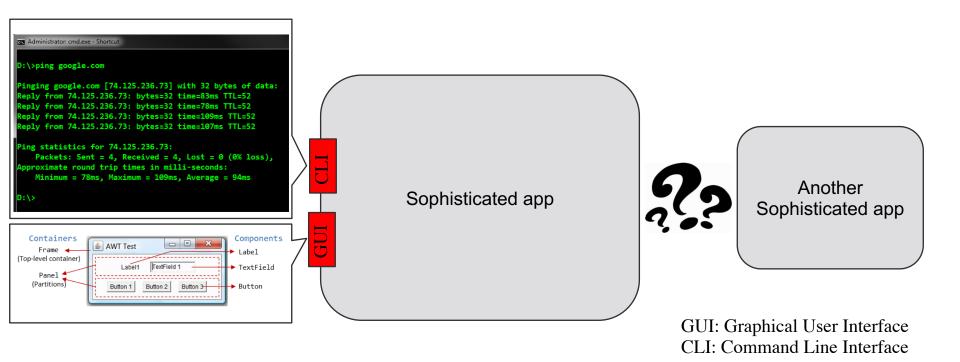


GUI and CLI

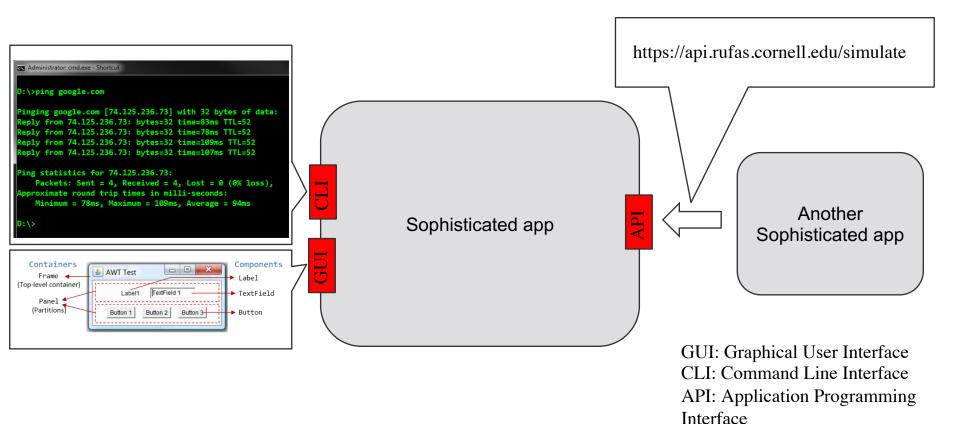


GUI: Graphical User Interface CLI: Command Line Interface

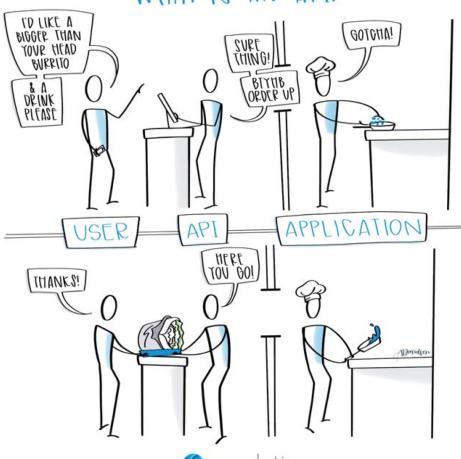
What about other apps?



Introducing APIs

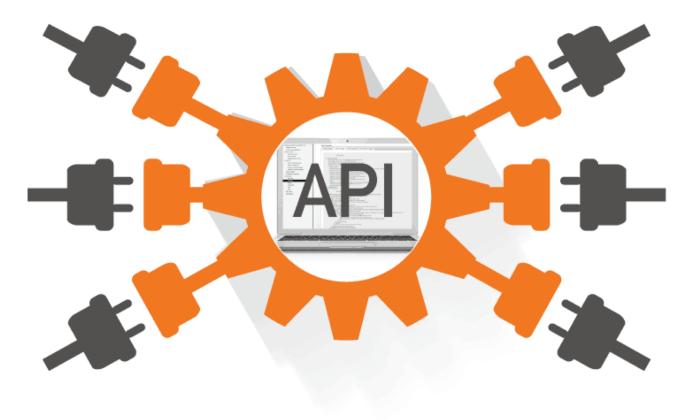


WHAT IS AN API?

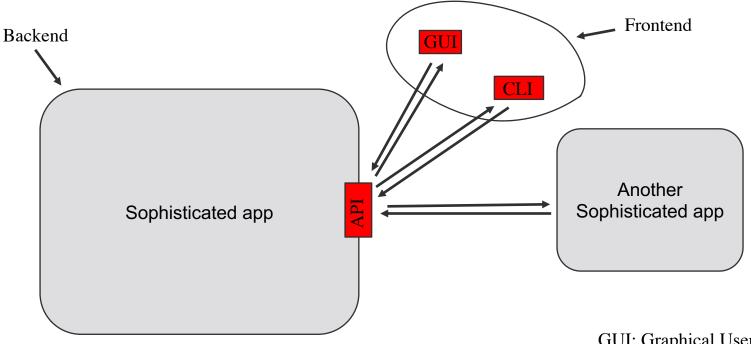




APIs make connections better



Let's reduce duplications



GUI: Graphical User Interface CLI: Command Line Interface API: Application Programming

Interface



Let's standardize things



Type A

- mainly used in the USA, Canada, Mexico & Japan
- 2 pins
- not grounded
- 15 A
- almost always 100 127 V
- socket compatible with plug type A



Type B

- mainly used in the USA, Canada & Mexico
- 3 pins
- grounded
- 15 A
- almost always 100 127 V
- socket compatible with plug types A &



Type C

- commonly used in Europe, South America & Asia
- 9 2 pins
- not grounded
- 9 2.5 A, 10 A & 16 A
- almost always 220 240 V
- socket compatible with plug type C

REST APIs

"A REST API (also known as RESTful API) is an application programming interface (API or web API) that conforms to the constraints of REST architectural style and allows for interaction with RESTful web services. REST stands for representational state transfer and was created by computer scientist Roy Fielding."

https://www.redhat.com/en/topics/api/what-is-a-rest-api

REST Verb	Action	Success	Failure
GET	Fetches a record or set of resources from the server	200	404
OPTIONS	Fetches all available REST operations	200	-
POST	Creates a new set of resources or a resource	201	404, 409
PUT	Updates or replaces the given record	200, 204	404
PATCH	Modifies the given record	200, 204	404
DELETE	Deletes the given resource	200	404

^{*} REST is a set of architectural constraints, not a protocol or a standard. API developers can implement REST in a variety of ways.

What machine runs what?

- Backend and frontend are co-located on the same machine
- A server hosts the backend while user's device (client) runs the frontend



Cloud

act!

- No IT overhead costs
- Automatic updates
- Effortless maintenance
- Scalable
- Accessible anywhere
- Universal availability of information

- Control over the timing of upgrades and updates
- Regulatory compliance
- Increased sense of security
- Potentially increased speed
- Self-managed data recoverability

On-Premises



vs.

Software as a Service (SaaS)



Closing thoughts...

- 1. Should RuFaS be deployed on cloud or on-premise?
- 2. If cloud deployment is desired, regulatory compliances should we consider?
- 3. If on-premise deployment is desired, who owns the hardware? (Cornell, USDA, etc..). Who maintains it?
- 4. Who pays for the deployment? What constraints do they have?