Video 3.6

Implementing PATCH

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| **Metadata**: Spot the problem, highlight it, and design the solution in 3 core steps  (To be covered in the video) |

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| **Problem / Solution** | **Step 1** | **Step 2** | **Step 3 (Last step)** |
| In this video, we will implement another HTTP Verb Patch | Implement Patch verb | Test the method | . |

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| **Script** the Video – Plan your narration (viewers will see and hear this) |

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| **Introduction** | | |
| **No.** | **Action on Screen  (Code / Screenshots / One line about the action occurring on screen)** | **Narration**  **(The corresponding explanation to the Action on Screen)** |
| 1 | Replace the slide with a screenshot of the actual slide  C:\Data\Work\ForPackt\Deliverables\Draft-Scripts\Section 3\Video 3.6\images\361.png | **Video Introduction**  Hi welcome to the last video of this section and in this section we will talk about Patch verb |
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| **Steps or Tasks** | | |
| **No.** | **Action on Screen  (Code / Screenshots / One line about the action occurring on screen)** | **Narration**  **(The corresponding explanation to the Action on Screen)** |
| 3 | C:\Data\Work\ForPackt\Deliverables\Draft-Scripts\Section 3\Video 3.6\images\Demo.png | Unlike the Put verb where the complete object is replaced by the object coming from client, Patch suggests to modify some specific values of an existing object and save. Many places you can find it referring as Partial Update. |
| 4 |  | When you receive the resource from the client, you should not expect that it is a complete object. It may contain the values which is required to be updated. It helps in reducing the request size drastically which helps in better performance and throughput of the services  For this example, I have added the same code as Put for PATCH as I would be sending complete object in request and update in the same way. At server it does not matter whether we update/replace the complete object or update only specific is same functionally. |
| 5 |  | So let’s run the application.  Again first I am going to get a book then update it and execute the Patch request.  We got the object and lets update the Title and change it and append Updated by Patch  Also we will send content-type header in request to tell the format of the request similar to Post and Put. |
| 6 |  | Let’s execute the request..  We can see here that Id and book is initialized as per the request. That’s good. Let’s get it updated |
| 7 |  | It returned 200 status code. It means the resource is updated. |
|  |  | It’s not mandatory to implement this Verb for updating a resource. Most of the time Put can be enough but if you have pretty resource then using Patch would be good Idea. |
| 8 |  | One more thing, as here we have the same code for PUT and PATCH so we don’t need to repeat the code. We can decorate the same method with two attribute so let’s remove it and add HTTPPatch attribute with HTTP Put and remove the earlier one  Let’s send the same request and see.  [Debug] Great, the same method is being called and it has id and book initialized. |

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| **Summary** | |
| [Mandatory slide] – Summary  C:\Data\Work\ForPackt\Deliverables\Draft-Scripts\Section 3\Video 3.6\images\363.png | This the last video of this section and we learn how to implement PATCH verb.  In this section we started with understanding HTTP verbs and how they play pivotal role in a web api application. Then we started implementing each and we implemented Get, Post, Put Delete and Patch. There is minor difference in Put and Patch. Sometimes Put can serve the purpose of Patch as well. By this we implemented CRUD features to our services |
| [Mandatory slide] – Next Section  C:\Data\Work\ForPackt\Deliverables\Draft-Scripts\Section 3\Video 3.6\images\364.png | In the next section, we will add some more interesting features to our web API sample. |