Extending HTTP for fun and non-profit

How the API Italian Interoperability
Framework is contributing to global standards

Europython 2020





API Ecosystem

AGENDA



How writing the Italian API Guidelines led us to contribute to the HTTP community

- → Writing API guidelines
- → Identify standards and communities
- → Writing an Internet-Draft
- → The RateLimit headers Draft



THE CHALLENGE



Standardizing all public sector APIs

Guidelines can uniform APIs produced by thousands of service providers





API GUIDELINES RISKS



Technical guidelines Risks

Technical specifications in government risk to mimic a bureaucratic environment

- over-complexity: bureaucratic non-digital processes are mapped to convoluted APIs without a proper redesign
- time-constrained engineering: a restricted groups of people addressing the above use-cases within a short deadline
- closed development: the IT community is rarely involved. Development happens in a close environment. Sometimes even the specifications are closed
- redundancy: when built on variation of existing standards without keeping in touch with the original communities





Identify Guideline goals and key features

To write a guideline you have to prioritize goals and features: this eases the stakeholder identification and the feature landscaping

- → Consistent Design & Schema standardization: introduce design rules and standard schemas to uniform APIs between different agencies
- → Reliability & Security: enforce a service management model addressing cascading failures and security frameworks lowering legal risks for providers

And always... **engage and create Communities**: government, developers, implementers and standards

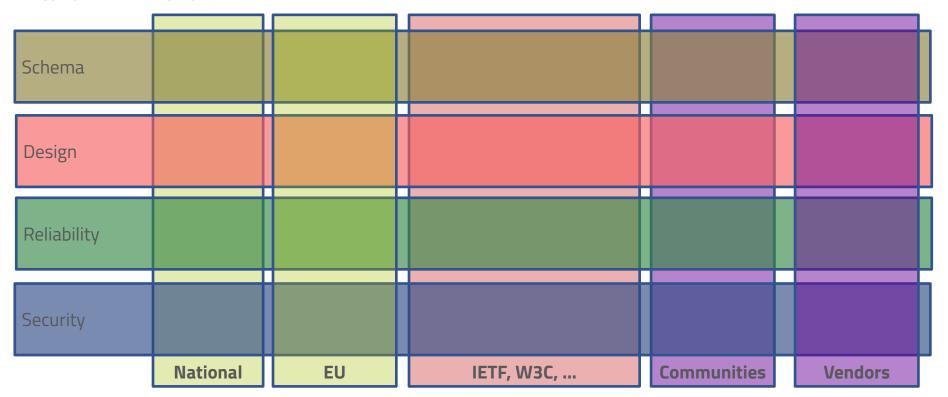


GOALS AND KEY FEATURES

Schema	
Design	
Reliability	
Security	



GOALS AND KEY FEATURES





ADOPTING AND PROPOSING STANDARDS: AN EXCERPT

Schema	RFC7807, RFC3339, ISO4217, BCP47, RFC8259,	OpenAPI, IETF, Jsonschema, HL7
Design	HTTP (RFC723x), OpenAPI	OpenAPI, HTTP
Reliability	HTTP, TBD:service-management	IETF, ISO
Security	JWx, Digest, I-D.signed-exchanges, TBD:non-repudiation	IETF, W3C , HTTP, Banking APIs
	 IETF, W3C,	Communities





Find missing use-cases and propose solutions

Research and analyse actual solutions, even if not standard, and include experimental work or research papers.

Case study: a non-repudiation framework based on HTTP.

Study existing solutions and relevant technologies, including experimental proposals.

Identify the various building blocks, which parts are not covered by standards, or have divergent implementations.

In our case, we focused on the simplest building block: the integrity of the payload body via Digest HTTP header.



CASE STUDY



Participating to global standards

Engaging the HTTP community while facing data integrity in REST, gave unexpected outcomes.

Our experience with the Digest HTTP Header:

- draft a standard solution fixing existing loopholes and adding examples
- engage with communities, suppliers and vendors, look for co-editors, get feedback and awareness from implementers
- **get consensus inside IETF**, resulting in the adoption of the <u>Digest Internet-Draft</u>
- contribute: continue working until the Internet-Draft becomes a standard RFC

We joined the community as volunteers for an "housekeeping work".



Digest Header



Users



Ideas

Provides content integrity in various APIs included banking ones.

Widely used in conjunction with signatures.

Adapted to latest HTTP specifications.

Better security considerations, covering signature usage.

Clarify ambiguities found in its usage adding examples.

HTTP
Internet-Draft
Intended status: Standards Track

Expires: January 5, 2020

R. Polli Team Digitale, Italian Government L. Pardue Cloudflare July 04, 2019

Resource Digests for HTTP draft-ietf-httpbis-digest-headers-00

Abstract

This document defines the Digest and Want-Digest header fields for HTTP, thus allowing client and server to negotiate an integrity checksum of the exchanged resource representation data.

This document obsoletes RFC 3230. It replaces the term "instance" with "representation", which makes it consistent with the HTTP Semantic and Context defined in RFC 7231.

te to Readers

RFC EDITOR: please remove this section before publication

iscussion of this draft takes place on the HTTP working group ailing list (ietf-http-wg@w3.org), which is archived at tps://lists.w3.org/Archives/Public/ietf-http-wg/ [1].

e source code and issues list for this draft can be found at ps://github.com/httpwg/http-extensions [2].

of This Memo

Internet-Draft is submitted in full conformance with the isions of BCP 78 and BCP 79.

net-Drafts are working documents of the Internet Engineering orce (IETF). Note that other groups may also distribute g documents as Internet-Drafts. The list of current Internetis at https://datatracker.ietf.org/drafts/current/.

CASE STUDY



Working on Digest we made friendship with the HTTP community and learnt many interesting HTTP features Our experience with the Digest HTTP Header:

- got social with other HTTP experts
- → knowledge of IETF processes
- → got involved in other HTTP specs
- discovered HTTP/3 and other features

Iterate on another missing use-case!



RateLimit Headers



Users

Every API gateway implements its own ratelimit headers.

Thus many clients ignore them.



Ideas

Standardize three headers

RateLimit-Limit

RateLimit-Remaining

RateLimit-Reset

Working with suppliers and cloud providers to implement them.





Network Working Group Internet-Draft Intended status: Standards Track

Expires: April 23, 2020

R. Polli Team Digitale, Italian Government A. Martinez Red Hat October 21, 2019

RateLimit Header Fields for HTTP draft-polli-ratelimit-headers-01

Abstract

This document defines the RateLimit-Limit, RateLimit-Remaining, RateLimit-Reset header fields for HTTP, thus allowing servers to publish current request quotas and clients to shape their request policy and avoid being throttled out.

1. Introduction

The widespreading of HTTP as a distributed computation protocol requires an explicit way of communicating service status and usage quotas.

This was partially addressed with the "Retry-After" header field defined in [RFC7231] to be returned in "429 Too Many Requests" or "503 Service Unavailable" responses.

Still, there is not a standard way to communicate service quotas so that the client can throttle its requests and prevent 4xx or 5xx responses.

OTHER SPECIFICATIONS AND COMMUNITIES WE ARE INVOLVED WITH

Digest Headers

We maintain the new I-D for the Digest header. Contributions are welcome on the IETF http-extension github repository.

Rate-Limit Headers

We proposed a new I-D allowing servers to publish current request quotas and clients to shape their request policy and avoid being throttled out.

https://tinyurl.com/draft-ratelimit-html

OpenAPI: Mutual TLS and Summary

OpenAPI is WSDL for REST. We supported the inclusion of mutualTLS and the "summary" field into the new 3.1 version.

HTTP Signatures

We participate to the discussion on HTTP Signatures which is used by many banking APIs sign transactions..

API metadata in OpenAPI

Exposing API maturity and lifecycle informations into OpenAPI #1973. Considering well-known URIs for exposing service documentation and description.

Suppliers & Community

Supporting our Guidelines in various opensource software and between suppliers and vendors.

- WS02 pull/7059,
- Apicast <u>issues/953</u>, <u>pull/929</u>
- Kong <u>issues/233/</u>
- SaaS providers: <u>reporting-throttling-information</u>, <u>openapi3</u>







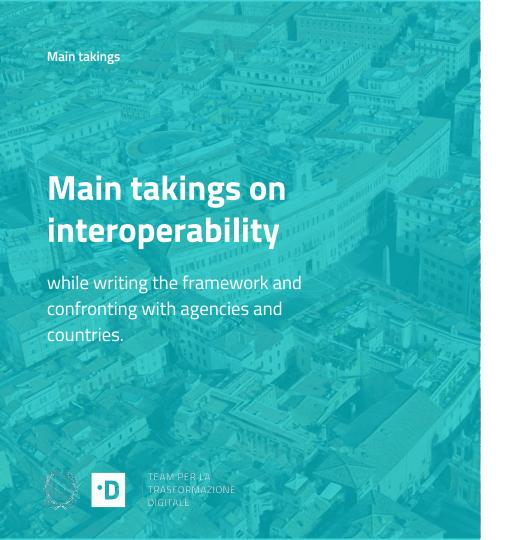
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An Interoperability Framework for Public Services should be:

- Oriented on data (resources) rather than processes
- → independent from technological architectures (eg. gateways, ..)
- based on industry and the facto standards used on the internet by the IT industry

Public sector should:

- participate to the creation of industry standards to ensure that gov't use cases are represented in the appropriate fora
- coordinate when doing so







ADOPTING AND PROPOSING STANDARDS: AN EXCERPT

Schema	National ontologies and shared repos	RFC7807, RFC3339, ISO4217, BCP47,	OpenAPI, IETF	
Design	Guidelines, REST	HTTP, OpenAPI 3	OpenAPI, Providers, Vendors	
Reliability	Guidelines provided a basis for IETF contributions	<u>RateLimit Headers</u> , <u>HTTP</u>	IETF, Vendors	
Security	Guidelines provided a basis for IETF contributions	JWT, <u>Digest, HTTP</u> <u>Signatures</u>	IETF, W3C	
	National	Industry Standards	Communities & Vendors	



TEMPLATE SCHEDA 3



Piattaforma abilitatrice all'accesso a servizi pubblici e privati, fisici e digitali



Piattaforma abilitatrice all'accesso a servizi pubblici e privati, fisici e digitali Semplificazione nelle procedure di identificazione in area Schengen e nei paesi con accordi bilaterali ai gate





ICONE VARIE



























































