

# API Design

## URL Design Principles:

- Nouns in URLs: Use descriptive nouns (e.g., `/users`, `/users/123`) to represent resources, not verbs indicating actions.
- HTTP Verbs: Leverage HTTP verbs (GET, POST, PUT, DELETE) to denote actions on resources (GET: retrieve, POST: create, PUT: update, DELETE: remove).
- Plural Nouns for Collections: Identify collections of resources with plural nouns (e.g., `/users`, not `/user`).
- Nested Resources: Model hierarchical relationships with nested URLs (e.g., `/users/123/posts`).

## Request and Response Standards:

- Standardized Formats: Opt for industry-standard data formats like JSON or XML for request and response payloads.
- Descriptive Error Codes: Utilize HTTP status codes (e.g., 200: success, 400: bad request, 404: not found) and provide clear error messages for troubleshooting.
- Validation: Implement robust input validation on the server-side to prevent malformed requests.

## Performance and Scalability:

- Caching: Utilize caching mechanisms to reduce server load and improve response times for frequently accessed data.
- Pagination: Enable result pagination (e.g., limit, offset parameters) to handle large datasets efficiently.
- Rate Limiting: Implement rate limiting to prevent abuse and ensure fair access for all users.

## Security:

- Authentication & Authorization: Enforce proper authentication and authorization mechanisms to control access to sensitive data and functionalities.
- HTTPS: Always enforce HTTPS for secure communication and data encryption.

