

ORDS

Database REST API
<https://oracle.com/rest>



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Not Just THAT SQLDev Guy...

- Database Development Tools team
- Product manager/story teller (SQLDev, SQLcl, Data Modeler, ORDS)
- In the time before time...
 - DBA, Unix/Apache, Perl, software support, preSales
- I bother people online as @thatjeffsmith
- Contact me for a free remote presentation for your group/company

Safe Harbor Statement

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Oracle REST Data Services



Formerly Known as the APEX Listener

Get audience sympathy/laughing early

- I'm gonna need a REST API for all of our Oracle data...
- ...on Monday



Your Requirements

- No connections to the db (directly at least)
- No DB authentication (let the app/web tier handle that)
- Link driven (stateless)
- Plays nice with the rest of the apps
 - Standard response/error codes
 - JSON
 - Well documented

Employee Data =>

/app123/hr/employees/
/app123/hr/employees/:id

- GET
- PUT
- POST
- DELETE
- Metadata
- DOCS

The screenshot displays the Oracle SQL Developer interface. On the left, the 'HR' schema is expanded, showing the 'EMPLOYEES' table. The table's columns and data types are listed: EMPLOYEE_ID (NUMBER(6)), FIRST_NAME (VARCHAR2(25)), LAST_NAME (VARCHAR2(25)), EMAIL (VARCHAR2(25)), PHONE_NUMBER (VARCHAR2(20)), HIRE_DATE (DATE), JOB_ID (VARCHAR2(10)), SALARY (NUMBER(8,2)), COMMISSION_PCT (NUMBER(2,2)), MANAGER_ID (NUMBER(6)), and DEPARTMENT_ID (NUMBER(4)). On the right, the 'HR DEPARTMENTS' table is also shown. The bottom pane displays the SQL code for creating the 'EMPLOYEES' table, including constraints for not null and unique values.

```
1 create table "EMPLOYEES" (  
2   "EMPLOYEE_ID"          number(6,0),  
3   "FIRST_NAME"           varchar2(20),  
4   "LAST_NAME"            varchar2(25)  
5   constraint "EMP_LAST_NAME_NN" not null enable  
6   "EMAIL"                varchar2(25)  
7   constraint "EMP_EMAIL_NN" not null enable  
8   "PHONE_NUMBER"         varchar2(20),  
9   "HIRE_DATE"            date  
10  constraint "EMP_HIRE_DATE_NN" not null enable  
11  "JOB_ID"                varchar2(10)  
12  constraint "EMP_JOB_NN" not null enable
```

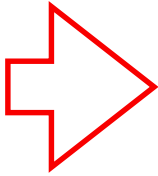
EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	EMAIL	PHONE_NUMBER	HIRE_DATE	JOB_ID	SALARY
100	50	King	SKING	515.123.4567	17-JUN-1987	00.00.00 AD PRES	24000
101	Neena	Kochhar	NKOCHHAR	515.123.4568	21-SEP-1989	00.00.00 AD VP	17000
102	Lex	De Haan	LDEHAAN	515.123.4569	13-JAN-1993	00.00.00 AD VP	17000
103	Alexander	Hunold	AHUNOLD	590.423.4567	03-JAN-1990	00.00.00 IT PROG	9000
104	Bruce	Ernst	BERNST	590.423.4568	21-MAY-1991	00.00.00 IT PROG	6000
105	David	Austin	DAUSTIN	590.423.4569	25-JUN-1997	00.00.00 IT PROG	4800
106	Valli	Pataballa	VPATABAL	590.423.4560	05-FEB-1998	00.00.00 IT PROG	4800
107	Diana	Lorentz	DLORENTZ	590.423.5567	07-FEB-1999	00.00.00 IT PROG	4200
108	Nancy	Greenberg	NGREENB	515.123.4560	17-AUG-1984	00.00.00 IT MGR	12000

{JSON} or JavaScript Object Notation

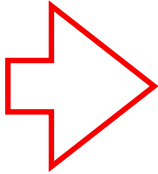
```
1 {
2   "items": [
3     {
4       "id": 13372,
5       "level_7_terr_id": null,
6       "level_6_terr_id": "300012471726473"
7     },
8     {
9       "id": 13373,
10      "level_7_terr_id": null,
11      "level_6_terr_id": "300004116643251"
12    },
13    {
14      "id": 13374,
15      "level_7_terr_id": "ABC",
16      "level_6_terr_id": "300001280947477"
17    },
18    {
19      "id": 13375,
20      "level_7_terr_id": null,
21      "level_6_terr_id": "300012473038360"
22    },
23    {
24      "id": 13376,
25      "level_7_terr_id": null,
26      "level_6_terr_id": "300004204468362"
27    }
28  ],
29  "hasMore": false,
30  "limit": 25,
31  "offset": 0,
32  "count": 5,
33  "links": [
34    {
35      "rel": "self",
36      "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/hr/george/id_test2/"
37    },
38    {
39      "rel": "describedby",
40      "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/hr/metadata-catalog/george/id_test2/"
41    }
42  ]
43 }
```

- JAY-sun
- Not just for JavaScript
- Skinnier than XML
- Flexible
 - Easily adapted to represent database objects & data
- Link-friendly

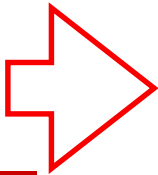
Tabular



Nested



Hyperlink



```
"created_by": "Colm",
"updated_by": "Colm",
"created_on": "2016-03-07T21:32:33Z",
"updated_on": "2016-03-07T21:32:33Z",
"categories": [
  {
    "name": "task",
    "links": [
      {
        "rel": "related",
        "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/tickets/by/category/1"
      }
    ]
  },
  {
    "name": "defect",
    "links": [
      {
        "rel": "related",
        "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/tickets/by/category/2"
      }
    ]
  }
],
"links": [
  {
    "rel": "self",
    "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/tickets/my/tickets/13"
  },
  {
    "rel": "edit",
    "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/tickets/my/tickets/13"
  },
  {
    "rel": "describedby",
    "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/tickets/metadata-catalog/my/tickets/item"
  },
  {
    "rel": "collection",
    "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/tickets/my/tickets/"
  },
  {
    "rel": "replies",
    "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/tickets/comments/13/"
  }
]
```

But we never use SQL, only PL/SQL Table APIs!

- No worries!
- We auto-magically handle PL/SQL too
- RPC -> HTTPS POST
- Input parameters passed by POST header
- Responses & Results passed back, also in {JSON}

*** Bryn/THICKDB APPROVED ***

Why should a DBA or PL/SQL Dev care about REST?

- RESTful web services are a way of providing interoperability between computer systems on the Internet
- REST often treated as a Religion, BUT...
- ...provides a predictable model for delivering services
- We aim for pure REST, but don't let that pursuit get in the way of practicality

REpresentational State Transfer (REST)

It relies on a ***stateless, client-server, cacheable communications protocol*** -- and in virtually all cases, the HTTP(S!) protocol is used.

REST is *an architecture style* for designing networked applications. The idea is that, rather than using complex mechanisms such as CORBA, RPC or SOAP to connect between machines, simple HTTP is used to make calls between machines. [\(\[rest.elkstein.org\]\(http://rest.elkstein.org\)\)](http://rest.elkstein.org)

REST is Easy

- Small uniform set of operations: GET, POST, PUT, DELETE (CRUD!)
- Small set of uniform status codes URLs & hyperlinks encourage stateless behavior
- Text based protocol with simple request/response model

About those Codes

- 1xx Informational responses.
- 2xx Success.
- 3xx Redirection.
- 4xx Client errors.
- 5xx Server errors.

{REST} The Architectural Style of the Web

- Model resources, not actions:
 - GET /ords/hr/employees/ - GOOD
 - GET /ords/hr/delete_emp/ - BAD
 - DELETE /ords/hr/employees/97 - GOOD
- Uniform operations on all resources:
 - GET, POST, PUT, DELETE, OPTIONS, HEAD
- Stateless requests, state transitions communicated via hyper-links.

Resource Collection Pattern

- MASTER RESOURCE: called the Collection URI:

<https://example.com/ords/hr/employees/>

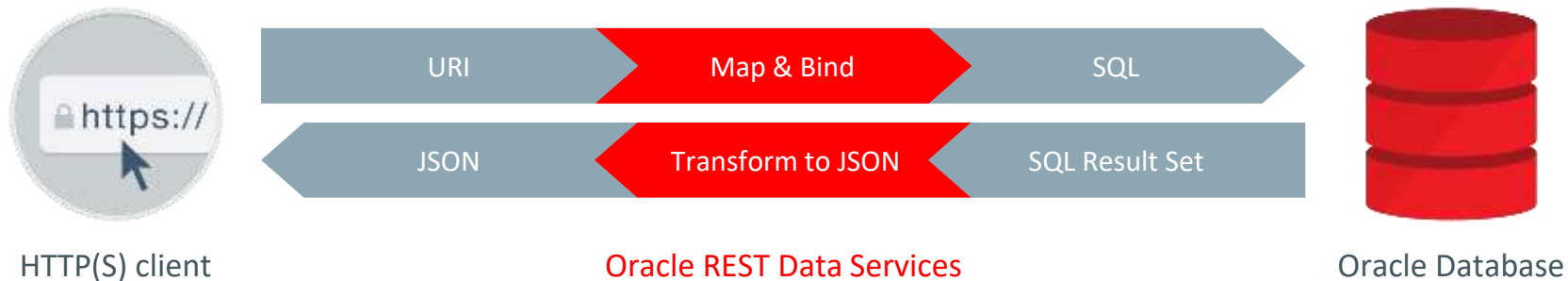
- DETAIL RESOURCE; called the Item URI:

<https://example.com/ords/hr/employees/:id>

The Verbs

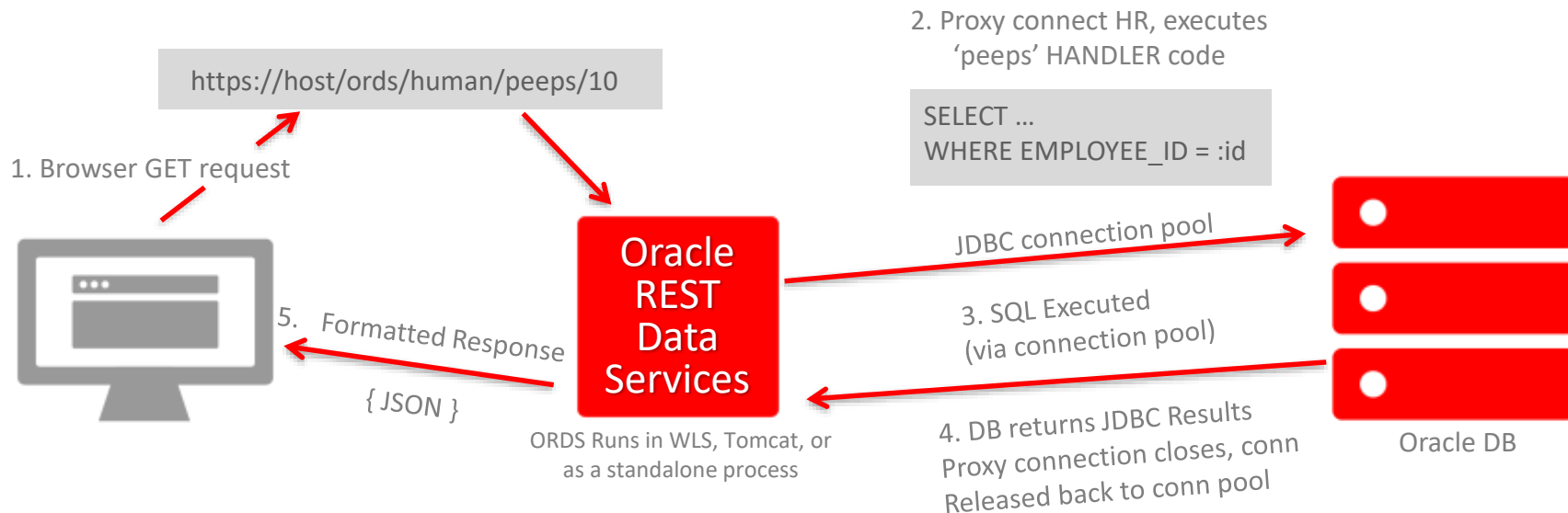
Method	Purpose	Classification	Database Operation
GET	Retrieve resource	Safe, Idempotent	SELECT
PUT	Create or replace resource	Idempotent	MERGE, UPDATE
DELETE	Delete resource	Idempotent	DELETE
POST	Anything. Normally create	Unsafe	INSERT

How do we Marry this Architectural Style to the DB?



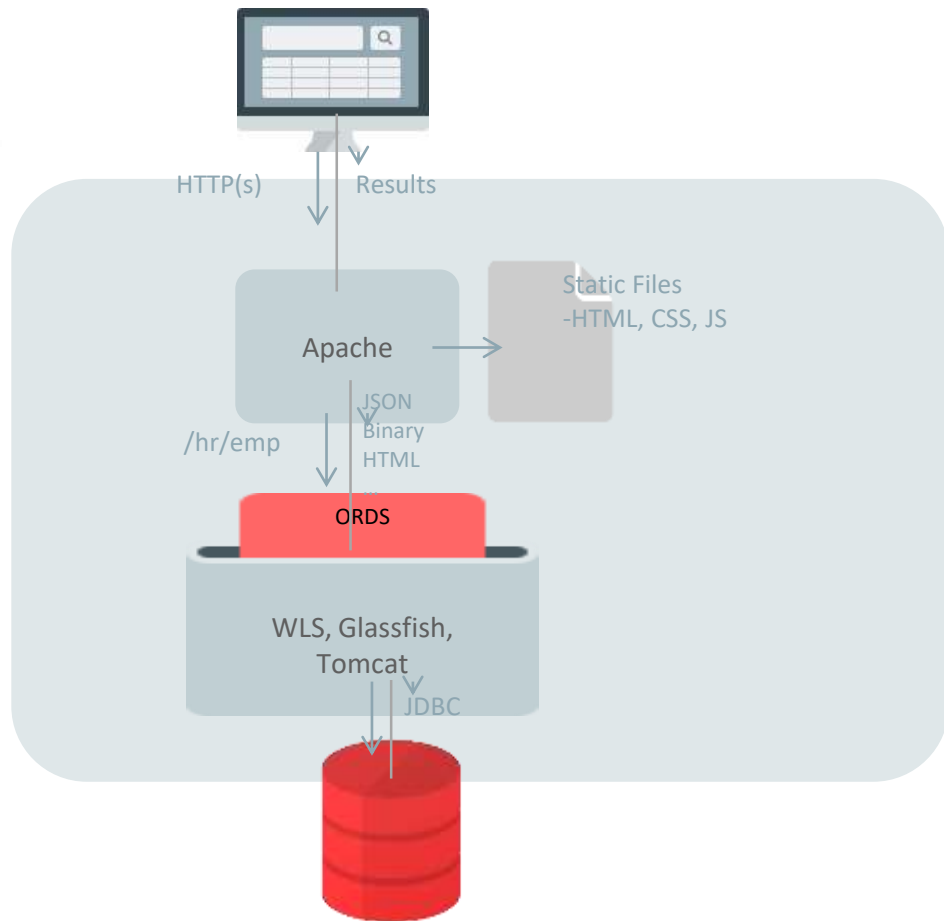
- Java JEE mid tier application, e.g., WebLogic, Tomcat, Glassfish (deprecated)
 - Also supports “Standalone” mode for development
- For input, maps/binds URI to SQL and PL/SQL
- For output, transforms results to JSON and other formats

Anatomy of a RESTful Service Transaction



Typical Architecture

- Standard webserver layout
- Implements Java Servlet
- Deploys to WLS, Tomcat, Glassfish
- OR Embedded Jetty (standalone)



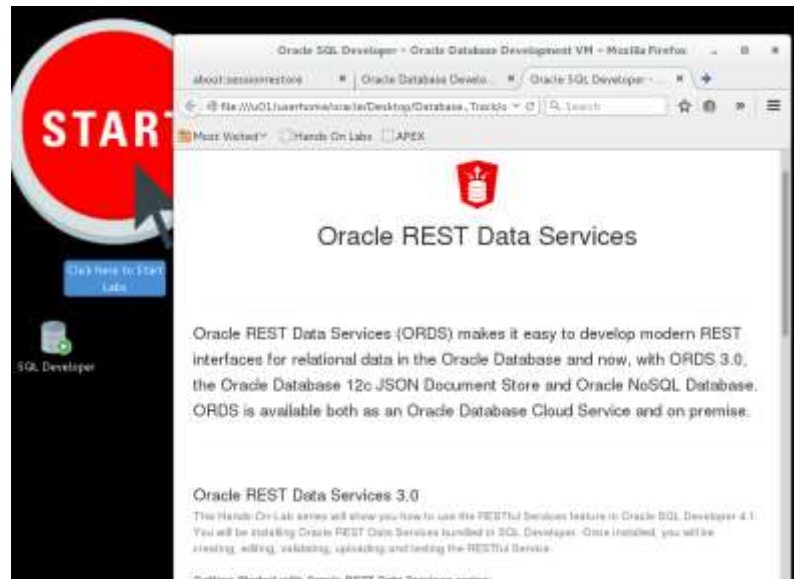
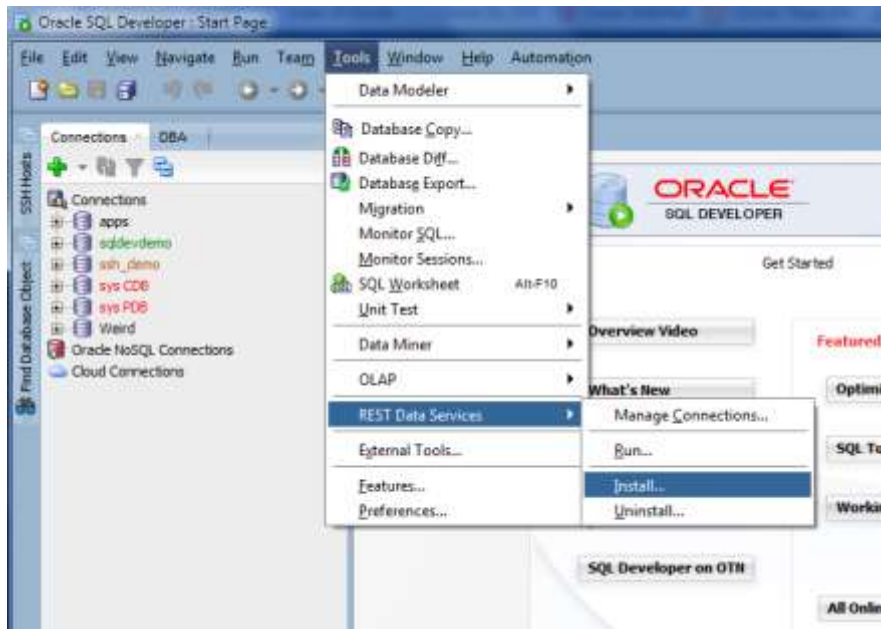
And it's Easy!

*I had been looking for a chance to perform a POC, so I proposed I just provide him with a couple of web services. **In under a day I had functioning web services in place for him to consume.** There's been refinements to them and new ones developed since then. We are now exploring where else we could leverage this technology.*

- a REAL customer talking about ORDS

ORDS – How do I get started???

Use SQL Developer to install & run. Use Hands On Labs to learn.



Enable a Schema

- Services are EXECUTED as the REST enabled schema USER ...
- ... via ORDS_PUBLIC_USER Proxy Connect
- What your session can see & do = straight forward & predictable
- Secured/Authorization outside the database

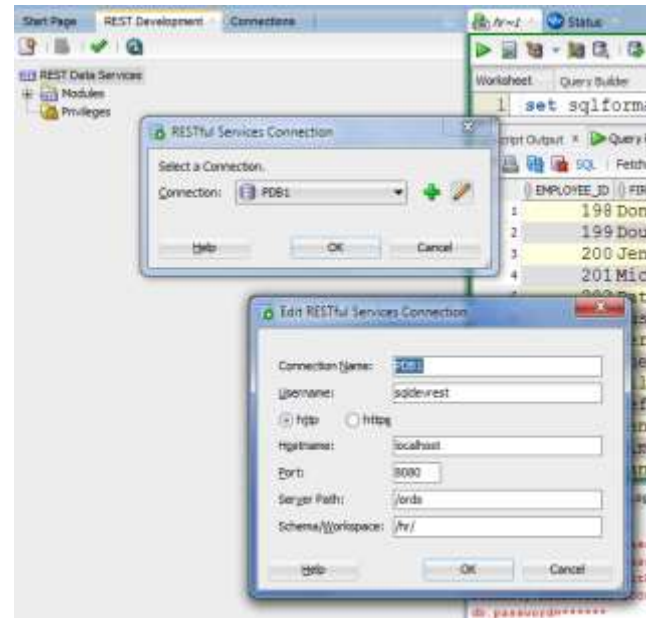
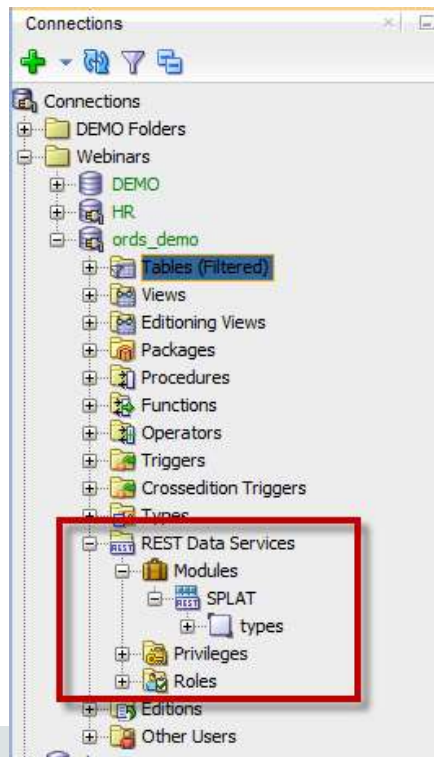
Develop RESTful Services: PL/SQL, GUI, or even REST

```
BEGIN
ORDS.ENABLE_SCHEMA(
  p_enabled          => TRUE,
  p_schema           => 'ORDS_DEMO',
  p_url_mapping_type  => 'BASE_PATH',
  p_url_mapping_pattern => 'autodemo',
  p_auto_rest_auth    => FALSE);

ORDS.DEFINE_MODULE(
  p_module_name      => 'SPLAT',
  p_base_path        => '/splat/',
  p_items_per_page   => 25,
  p_status           => 'PUBLISHED',
  p_comments         => NULL);

ORDS.DEFINE_TEMPLATE(
  p_module_name      => 'SPLAT',
  p_pattern          => 'types',
  p_priority         => 0,
  p_etag_type        => 'HASH',
  p_etag_query       => NULL,
  p_comments         => NULL);

ORDS.DEFINE_HANDLER(
  p_module_name      => 'SPLAT',
  p_pattern          => 'types',
  p_method           => 'GET',
  p_source_type      => 'json/query',
  p_items_per_page   => 25,
  p_mimes_allowed    => '',
  p_comments         => NULL,
  p_source           =>
'select * from d_types'
);
```



Code and No/Low Code RESTful Service Options

- No need to know Java
- Database developers (PLSQL & SQL) get started quickly
- PL/SQL API
- GUI/IDE Support (SQL Developer!)



VS



Manual – You Define Modules/URLs/Handlers/the Code

The screenshot displays the Oracle SQL Developer interface with the 'POST AddEmp' module configured. The 'Parameters' tab is active, showing a table of parameters and their settings.

Name	Bind Parameter	Access Method	Source Type	Data Type
LOCATION	location	OUT	HTTP HEADER	STRING
STATUS	status	OUT	HTTP HEADER	INTEGER

The 'Source Type' dropdown menu is open, showing options: HTTP HEADER, HTTP HEADER, and RESPONSE. The 'HTTP HEADER' option is selected.

The 'Method Handler' tab shows the following PL/SQL code:

```
BEGIN
  add_emp(
    p_emp_name => p_emp_name,
    p_emp_salary => p_emp_salary,
    p_out_id => new_empid,
    p_out_total => total
  );
COMMIT;
:status := 302;
:location := '../simple_emp/61';
END;
```

The 'Examples' section shows the URI Module as `/pc/` and the URI Pattern as `AddEmp`. The full URL is `http://myhost:8080/ords/myschema/pc/AddEmp`.



Automatic

- Pick the Database objects to PUBLISH
- TABLEs and VIEWs
 - GET, POST, PUT, DELETE handlers avail for CRUD
- Stored Procedures, Functions, Packages (PL/SQL)
 - POST handler avail for RPC



RESTful Services Wizard - Step 1 of 2

Specify Details

[Specify Details](#)
[RESTful Summary](#)

Enable object ☒

Object alias

Authorization required ☐

[Help](#) [< Back](#) [Next >](#) [Finish](#) [Cancel](#)

```
DECLARE
  PRAGMA AUTONOMOUS_TRANSACTION;
BEGIN

  ORDS.ENABLE_OBJECT(p_enabled => TRUE,
                    p_schema => 'HR',
                    p_object => 'CONF_ATTENDEE',
                    p_object_type => 'TABLE',
                    p_object_alias => 'conf_attendee',
                    p_auto_rest_auth => FALSE);

  commit;
```



ORDS generated API for

[base url: localhost:8080/ords/hr/employees]

Schemes

HTTP

default

GET /

POST /

GET /{id}

PUT /{id}

DELETE /{id}

Models

CLOB string

DATE string

NUMBER number

PAYLOAD1

```
COMP_ID    NUMBER
PERSON_ID  NUMBER
SPEAKER    NUMBER
ADDRESS    VARCHAR2(255)
ATTENDED  NUMBER
P_ID       NUMBER
NOTE      CLOB
```

GET

http://localhost:8080/ords/hr/employees?q={"orderby":{"salary":"DESC"}}

Authorization

Headers (1)

Body

Pre-request Script

Tests

Type

No Auth

Body

Cookies

Headers (4)

Test Results

Pretty

Raw

Preview

JSON

≡

```
1 {
2   "items": [
3     {
4       "employee_id": 100,
5       "first_name": "Steven",
6       "last_name": "King",
7       "email": "SKING",
8       "phone_number": "515.123.4567",
9       "hire_date": "1987-06-17T04:00:00Z",
10      "job_id": "AD_PRES",
11      "salary": 24000,
12      "commission_pct": null,
13      "manager_id": null,
14      "department_id": 90,
15      "links": [
16        {
17          "rel": "self",
18          "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/hr/employees/100"
19        }
20      ]
21    },
22    {
23      "employee_id": 101,
24      "first_name": "Neena",
25      "last_name": "Kochhar",
26      "email": "NKOCHHAR",
27      "phone_number": "515.123.4568",
28      "hire_date": "1989-09-21T04:00:00Z",
29      "job_id": "AD_VP",
30      "salary": 17000,
31      "commission_pct": null,
```

enablement of RESTful request
files – User Interface

as these operations

schema level Metadata

ble Metadata

et (Select)

Query (Filtering/Order/ASOF)

sert

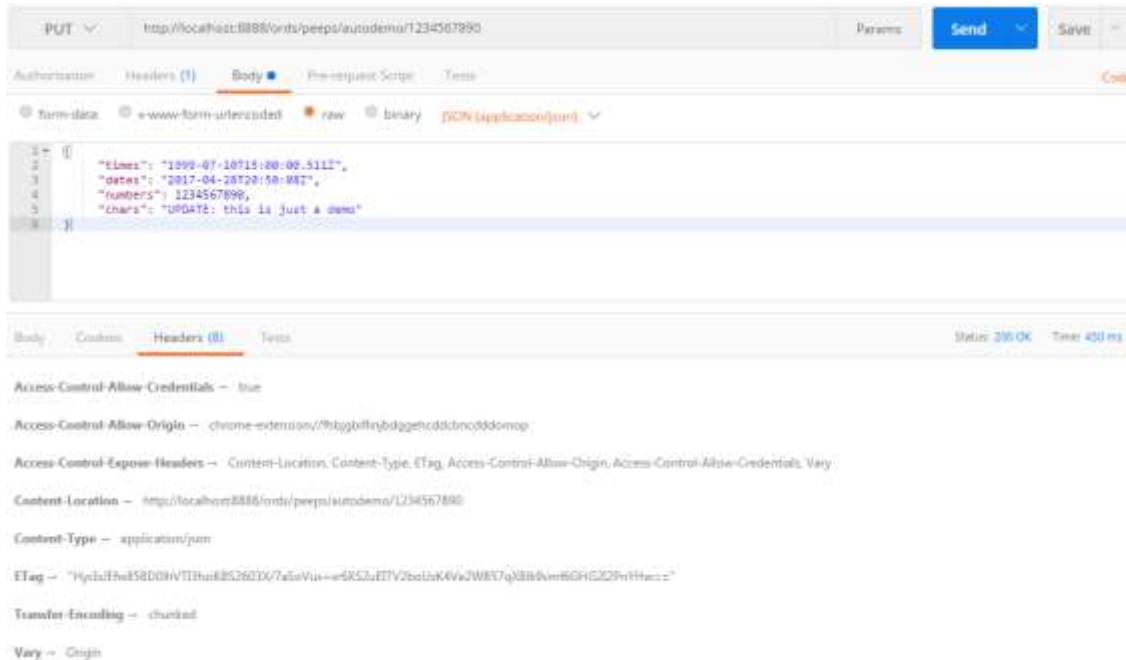
odate

delete

ad CSV



Update a Row



METHOD : PUT /:PK

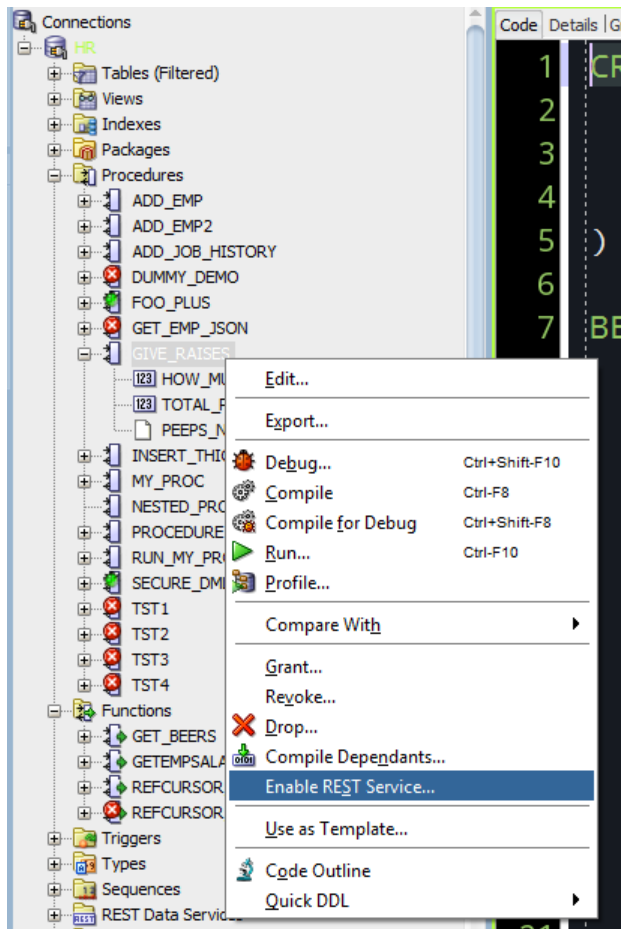
REQUEST BODY : JSON

RESPONSE: 200 OK

- [Location](#) (Header)
- JSON (Body)

33





Remote Procedure Call over HTTP(S) via POST

ORDS takes parameters as JSON, executes PL/SQL, grabs output, sends back down as JSON

OUT INTEGER & SYS_REFCURSOR

```
{
  "total_payroll": 631230,
  "peeps_numbers": [
    {
      "id": 81,
      "name": "Dummy4",
      "salary": 0,
      "hire_date": "2017-06-20T13:29:00Z"
    },
    {
      "id": 65,
      "name": "Bart",
      "salary": 0,
      "hire_date": "2017-06-20T13:29:00Z"
    },
    {
      "id": 79,
      ...
    }
  ]
}
```



POST http://localhost:8888/ords/peepi/thickdb/

Authorization Headers Body Pre-request Scripts Tests

Type No Auth

Body Cookies Headers (0) Tests

Pretty Raw Preview JSON

```

1 {
2   "ret": {
3     {
4       "log_id": 92996,
5       "log_date": "2016-11-07T11:58:02.517Z",
6       "owner": "ORDS_METADATA",
7       "job_name": "CLEAN_OLD_ORDS_SESSIONS",
8       "job_subname": null,
9       "status": "SUCCEEDED",
10      "error": 0,
11      "req_start_date": "2016-11-05T23:07:45.85Z",
12      "actual_start_date": "2016-11-06T02:06:21.506Z",
13      "run_duration": {
14        "DAYS": 1,
15        "HOURS": 9,
16        "MINUTES": 51,
17        "SECONDS": 36
18      },
19      "instance_id": 1,
20      "session_id": "89,57445",
21      "slave_pid": "4907",
22      "cpu_used": {
23        "HOURS": 180000000
24      },
25      "credential_owner": null,
26      "credential_name": null,
27      "destination_owner": null,
28      "destination": null,
29      "additional_info": null,
30      "errors": null,
31      "output": null,
32      "binary_errors": null,
33      "binary_output": null

```

Auto PL/SQL - Insert Record

POST http://localhost:8888/ords/peepi/insert_thickdb/

Authorization Headers (1) Body Pre-request Scripts Tests

form-data www-form-urlencoded raw binary [JSON \(JavaScript Object Notation\)](#)

1 {"string": "good morning Mattres!"}

Body Cookies Headers (0) Tests

Status: 200 OK Time: 2388 ms

Pretty Raw Preview

Save Response

{}

Connections

Connectors

create or replace PROCEDURE INSERT_THICKDB

```

(
  STRING IN VARCHAR2
) AS
BEGIN
  INSERT INTO THICK_INSERT VALUES (STRING);
  commit;
END INSERT_THICKDB;

```

Execute, REFCURSOR RETURN

Execute PL/SQL TABLE API

/metadata-catalog/

Show me what's available for SCHEMA 'X'

- Describe & Inventory Services
- [/ords/<schema>/metadata-catalog/](#)



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying `localhost:9999/ords/klrice/metadata-catalog/`. The browser content shows a JSON response for the metadata catalog. The JSON structure is as follows:

```
{
  - metadata: [
    - {
      name: "emp",
      - links: [
        - {
          rel: "describedby",
          href: "http://localhost:9999/ords/klrice/metadata-catalog/objects/emp"
        },
        - {
          rel: "canonical",
          href: "http://localhost:9999/ords/klrice/objects/emp/"
        }
      ]
    },
    - {
      name: "products",
      - links: [
        - {
          rel: "describedby",
          href: "http://localhost:9999/ords/klrice/metadata-catalog/objects/products"
        },
        - {
          rel: "canonical",
          href: "http://localhost:9999/ords/klrice/objects/products/"
        }
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

New for 17.4 - /open-api-catalog/

{Swagger}

```
localhost:8080/docs/swagger-open-api-catalog/conf_attendee/
{
  "swagger": "2.0",
  "info": {
    "title": "ORACLE generated API for COMP_ATTENDEE",
    "version": "1.0.0"
  },
  "host": "localhost:8080",
  "basePath": "/docs/swagger-open-api-catalog/conf_attendee/",
  "schemes": [
    "http"
  ],
  "produces": [
    "application/json"
  ],
  "paths": {
    "/": {
      "get": {
        "produces": [
          "application/json"
        ],
        "responses": {
          "200": {
            "description": "output of the endpoint",
            "schema": {
              "type": "object",
              "properties": {}
            }
          }
        }
      },
      "post": {
        "produces": [
          "application/json"
        ],
        "responses": {
          "200": {
            "description": "output of the endpoint",
            "schema": {
              "type": "object",
              "properties": {}
            }
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

New for 17.4 - `_/_sql/`

POST ▾

`http://localhost:8080/ords/hr/_/_sql/`

Execute SQL via POST

- Disabled by default
- AUTH by user with sql dev priv or via DB

```
curl -X POST \  
  http://localhost:8080/ords/hr/_/_sql \  
  -H 'authorization: Basic SFI6b3JhY2xl' \  
  -H 'cache-control: no-cache' \  
  -H 'content-type: application/sql' \  
  -H 'postman-token: 23a49622-a195-cb76-0606-358f3e371cdd' \  
  -d 'SELECT first_name, last_name, department_name  
FROM hr.employees, hr.departments  
where employees.department_id = departments.department_id'
```

```
47      "columnName": "LAST_NAME",  
48      "jsonColumnName": "last_name",  
49      "columnTypeName": "VARCHAR2",  
50      "precision": 25,  
51      "scale": 0,  
52      "isNullable": 0  
53    },  
54    {  
55      "columnName": "DEPARTMENT_NAME",  
56      "jsonColumnName": "department_name",  
57      "columnTypeName": "VARCHAR2",  
58      "precision": 30,  
59      "scale": 0,  
60      "isNullable": 0  
61    }  
62  ],  
63  "items": [  
64    {  
65      "first_name": "Jennifer",  
66      "last_name": "Whalen",  
67      "department_name": "Administration"  
68    },  
69    {  
70      "first_name": "Pat",  
71      "last_name": "Fay",  
72      "department_name": "Marketing"  
73    },  
74    {  
75      "first_name": "Michael",  
76      "last_name": "Hartstein",  
77      "department_name": "Marketing"  
78    },  
79    {  
80      "first_name": "Sigel",  
81      "last_name": "Tobias",  
82      "department_name": "Purchasing"  
83    },  
84    {  
85      "first_name": "Karen",  
86      "last_name": "Colmenares",  
87      "department_name": "Purchasing"  
88    }  
89  ]  
90  }  
91  }  
92  }  
93  }  
94  }  
95  }  
96  }  
97  }  
98  }  
99  }  
100 }
```

Securing REST APIs

ORDS is Flexible - Security

Caveats

- Almost all dev/demo/blog is done with security off & with HTTP
- Always, always, always secure REST services and run with HTTPS

See Scott Spendolini's talk/slides this week on Security your REST APIs – lots of great info there

First Party Authentication

- Oracle REST Data Services specific solution
- Only available to the **author** of the API, application **must be deployed** on **same origin** as API
 - <https://example.com/api> & <https://example.com/app> ✓
 - <https://api.example.com> & <https://app.example.com> ✗
- User enters credentials in sign-in form, ORDS issues **cookie**, cookie is only validated by ORDS if the request is determined to originate from the from the **same origin** as the REST Service.

About OAuth 2.0

- IETF standard for securing access to REST APIs
- Comes in two forms:
 - **Two Legged** - For **Business to Business**, server to server applications
 - Example: Sync HR data between internal applications
 - **Three Legged** - For **Business to Consumer**, app to end-user applications
 - Example: Share subset of HR data with external benefits provider after employee approves access.
- Third party **registers** client, issued **credentials**, uses credentials to acquire **access token**, uses **access token with request** to prove authorization

External Authentication

- Comes in many flavors, for example:
 - **Oracle Access Manager** - SSO cookie at Oracle OHS server level authenticates users stored in Oracle Identity Manager
- ORDS does not perform authentication, just authorization.
- Usually relies on HTTP cookies, need to restrict CORS allowed Origins to avoid CSRF

Coming Later This Year

REST API for managing your Oracle Database

- Available for On-Premises and Oracle Cloud DB Services
- Supports 11gR2 and higher
- Supports 'Classic' & Multitenant Architectures
- Supports RAC & Exadata
- Optional

In the year 2018...REST APIs for the Database!

COMING SOON



Listener – Start, stop, status

Database Ops

Start, stop, alerts, INIT params, rotate TDE keys

PDB Ops

Start, stop, create, clone, drop, plug, unplug

OS Stats

Memory, cpu, processes

Reporting

Backups, sessions, waits, ASH, AWR, locks, V\$LONG OPS, RTSM

Data Guard (all broker ops)



Clone a PDB, Get a list of Wait Events, Read the Alert Log...

The screenshot displays the Oracle Instance Management API (DB Services) interface. On the left is a sidebar with a 'REPOSITORY' tab and a tree view of database paths. The main area shows a REST client interface for the endpoint `/databases/:database_id/pdbs`.

Request Details:

- Method:** GET
- URL:** `https://[host]/[ords_context_path]/_api/databases/[database_id]/pdbs/`
- Headers:** Authorization: Basic [basic_auth_string]
- Body:** (Empty)

Response Details:

- Status:** 200 OK
- Headers:** date: Tue, 13 Feb 2018 20:34:19 GMT -340 10h; etag: "FFPY0uA16ecTeflD0etbepH/a/qd0ffwskY#B31084u6eSkX/YSe/vn7gHfXU0D514nK3/TC56T762Iw6ng="; transfer-encoding: chunked; content-type: application/json
- Body:**

```
{  "items": [    {      "inst_id": 1,      "cm_id": 2,      "dbid": 2620070567,      "cm_uid": 2620071    }  ]}
```

The Oracle logo is visible in the bottom left corner.

Plus SQL Developer Web

Cloud First, On-Premises Later this Year

- Optional!
- 11gR2 and higher
- DBA screens
- SQL Worksheet
 - Run SQL, scripts, explain plan, autotrace, SQL history, formatter, insight
 - Create & Edit TABLE dialogs
- RE Schemas to a Relational Diagram/DD Reports

Thanks! Questions?

Resources

- [Blogs](#)
- [Videos](#)
- [GitHub Examples](#)
- Articles
 - UKOUG Scene [Why REST, and What's in it or Me?](#)
 - Oracle Mag [AUTO REST](#) & [REST Enabled SQL](#)