

CSE 154

LECTURE 26: WEB SERVICES



Exercise: Baby name web service

- Write a web service that accepts a `name` and `gender` and finds and outputs the line from text file [rank.txt](#) with information about that name:

```
Aaron m 147 193 187 199 250 237 230 178 52 34 34 41 55  
Lisa f 0 0 0 0 0 733 220 6 2 16 64 295 720  
...
```

- For the following call:

```
http://example.com/babynames.php?name=Lisa&gender=f
```

- The service should output the following line:

```
Lisa f 0 0 0 0 0 733 220 6 2 16 64 295 720
```

What about errors?

- What if the user doesn't pass an important parameter?

```
http://example.com/babynames.php?gender=f (no name passed!)
```

- What if the user passes a name that is not found in the file?

```
http://example.com/babynames.php?name=Borat&gender=m (not found in file)
```

- What is the appropriate behavior for the web service?

Reporting errors

web service should return an HTTP "error code" to the browser, possibly followed by output

- error messages (`print`) are not ideal, because they could be confused for normal output
- these are the codes you see in Firebug's console and in your Ajax request's `status` property

HTTP code	Meaning
200	OK
301-303	page has moved (permanently or temporarily)
400	illegal request
401	authentication required
403	you are forbidden to access this page
404	page not found
410	gone; missing data or resource
500	internal server error
complete list	

Using headers for HTTP error codes

```
header("HTTP/1.1 code description");
```

PHP

```
if ($_GET["foo"] != "bar") {  
    # I am not happy with the value of foo; this is an error  
    header("HTTP/1.1 400 Invalid Request");  
    die("An HTTP error 400 (invalid request) occurred.");  
}
```

PHP

```
if (!file_exists($input_file_path)) {  
    header("HTTP/1.1 404 File Not Found");  
    die("HTTP error 404 occurred: File not found ($input_file_path)");  
}
```

PHP

- header can also be used to send back HTTP error codes
 - header("HTTP/1.1 403 Forbidden");
 - header("HTTP/1.1 404 File Not Found");
 - header("HTTP/1.1 500 Server Error");

The \$_SERVER superglobal array

index	description	example
<code>\$_SERVER["SERVER_NAME"]</code>	name of this web server	"webster.cs.washington.edu"
<code>\$_SERVER["SERVER_ADDR"]</code>	IP address of web server	"128.208.179.154"
<code>\$_SERVER["REMOTE_HOST"]</code>	user's domain name	"hsd1.wa.comcast.net"
<code>\$_SERVER["REMOTE_ADDR"]</code>	user's IP address	"57.170.55.93"
<code>\$_SERVER["HTTP_USER_AGENT"]</code>	user's web browser	"Mozilla/5.0 (Windows; ..."
<code>\$_SERVER["HTTP_REFERER"]</code>	where user was before this page	"http://www.google.com/"
<code>\$_SERVER["REQUEST_METHOD"]</code>	HTTP method used to contact server	"GET" or "POST"

- call [`phpinfo\(\)`](#); to see a complete list

GET or POST?

```
if ($_SERVER["REQUEST_METHOD"] == "GET") {  
    # process a GET request  
    ...  
} elseif ($_SERVER["REQUEST_METHOD"] == "POST") {  
    # process a POST request  
    ...  
}
```

PHP

- some web services process both GET and POST requests
- to find out which kind of request we are currently processing, look at the global `$_SERVER` array's "REQUEST_METHOD" element

Emitting partial-page HTML data

```
# suppose my web service accepts a "type" query parameter ...
<?php if ($_GET["type"] == "html") { ?>
    <ul>
        <?php foreach ($students as $kid) { ?>
            <li> <?=$kid ?> </li>
        <?php } ?>
    </ul>
<?php } ?>
```

PHP

- some web services do output HTML, but not a complete page
- the partial-page HTML is meant to be fetched by Ajax and injected into an existing page

Exercise: Baby name web service XML

- Modify our `babynames.php` service to produce its output as XML. For the data:

```
Morgan m 375 410 392 478 579 507 636 499 446 291 278 332 518
```

- The service should output the following XML:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<baby name="Morgan" gender="m">
  <rank year="1890">375</rank>
  <rank year="1900">410</rank>
  ...
  <rank year="2010">518</rank>
</baby>
```

XML

Emitting XML data manually

```
...
header("Content-type: text/xml");
print "<?xml version=\"1.0\" encoding=\"UTF-8\"?>\n";
print "<books>\n";
foreach ($books as $book) {
    print "    <book title=\"{$book['title']}\" author=\"{$book['author']}\" />\n";
}
print "</books>\n";
```

XML

- specify a content type of `text/xml` or `application/xml`
- print an XML prologue (the `<?xml` line), then print XML data as output
 - **important:** no whitespace output can precede the prologue; must be printed
- messy; bad to embed XML syntax in `prints`; write-only (hard to read existing XML data)

PHP's XML DOM: DOMDocument

The PHP [DOMDocument](#) class represents an XML document. It has these methods:

createElement(<i>tag</i>)	create a new element node to add to the document
createTextNode(<i>text</i>)	create a new text node to add to the document
getElementById(<i>id</i>), getElementsByTagName(<i>tag</i>)	search for elements in the document
load(<i>filename</i>), loadXML(<i>string</i>)	read XML data from a file on disk or from a string
save(<i>filename</i>), saveXML()	write XML data to a file on disk or returns it as a string
validate()	return whether the current document consists of valid XML data

PHP's XML DOM: DOMElement

The PHP [DOMElement](#) class represents each DOM element. It has these fields/methods:

tagName, nodeValue	node's name (tag) and value (text)
parentNode, childNodes, firstChild, lastChild, previousSibling, nextSibling	references to nearby nodes
appendChild(<i>DOMNode</i>), insertBefore(<i>newNode</i> , <i>oldNode</i>), removeChild(<i>DOMNode</i>)	manipulate this node's list of children
getElementsByTagName(<i>tag</i>)	search for descendent elements within this element
getAttribute(<i>name</i>), setAttribute(<i>name</i> , <i>value</i>), removeAttribute(<i>name</i>)	get/set the value of an attribute on this tag

PHP XML DOM example

```
...
$xmlDoc = new DOMDocument();                                     # <?xml version="1.0"?>
$books_tag = $xmlDoc->createElement("books");                  # <books>
$xmlDoc->appendChild($books_tag);
foreach ($books as $book) {
    $book_tag = $xmlDoc->createElement("book");                # <book
    $book_tag->setAttribute("title", $book["title"]);           # title="Harry Potter" />
    $book_tag->setAttribute("author", $book["author"]);         # author="J.K. Rowling" />
    $books_tag->appendChild($book_tag);
}                                                                # </books>
header("Content-type: text/xml");
print $xmlDoc->saveXML();
```

- much easier to read/write/manipulate complex XML
- `saveXML` automatically inserts the XML prolog for us

Exercise: Baby name web service JSON

- Modify our `babynames.php` service to produce its output as JSON. For the data:

```
Morgan m 375 410 392 478 579 507 636 499 446 291 278 332 518
```

- The service should output the following JSON:

```
{  
  "name": "Morgan",  
  "gender": "m",  
  "rankings": [375, 410, 392, 478, 579, 507, 636, 499, 446, 291, 278,  
332, 518]  
}
```

JSON

Emitting JSON data manually

```
...
header("Content-type: application/json");
print "{\n";
print "  \"books\": [\n";
foreach ($books as $book) {
    print "    {\"author\": \"{ $book['author'] }\", \"title\":
    \"{ $book['title'] }\"}\n";
}
print "\n";
```

- specify a content type of `application/json`
- messy, just like when manually printing XML (not recommended)

PHP's JSON functions

PHP includes the following global functions for interacting with JSON data:

<code>json_decode(<i>string</i>)</code>	parses the given JSON data string and returns an equivalent associative array object (like <code>JSON.parse</code> in JavaScript)
<code>json_encode(<i>object</i>)</code>	returns JSON equivalent for the given object or array or value (like <code>JSON.stringify</code> in JavaScript)

- `json_encode` will output associative arrays as objects and normal arrays as arrays

PHP JSON example

```
<?php
$data = array(
    "library" => "Odegaard",
    "category" => "fantasy",
    "year" => 2012,
    "books" => array(
        array("title" => "Harry Potter", "author" => "J.K. Rowling"),
        array("title" => "The Hobbit", "author" => "J.R.R. Tolkien"),
        array("title" => "Game of Thrones", "author" => "George R. R. Martin"),
        array("title" => "Dragons of Krynn", "author" => "Margaret Weis"),
    )
);

header("Content-type: application/json");
print json_encode($data);
?>
```

PHP JSON example - output

```
{
  "library": "Odegaard",
  "category": "fantasy",
  "year": 2012,
  "books": [
    {"title": "Harry Potter", "author": "J.K. Rowling"},
    {"title": "The Hobbit", "author": "J.R.R. Tolkien"},
    {"title": "Game of Thrones", "author": "George R. R. Martin"},
    {"title": "Dragons of Krynn", "author": "Margaret Weis"},
  ]
}
```

JSON

For reference: Provided web services code

- [quote.php](#)
- [animalgame.php](#)
- [books_json.php](#)
- [urban.php](#) (*caution: contains profanity*)
- [babynames.php](#)